



# Detecting Pre-coning Wilding Conifers in New Zealand

# Introductions

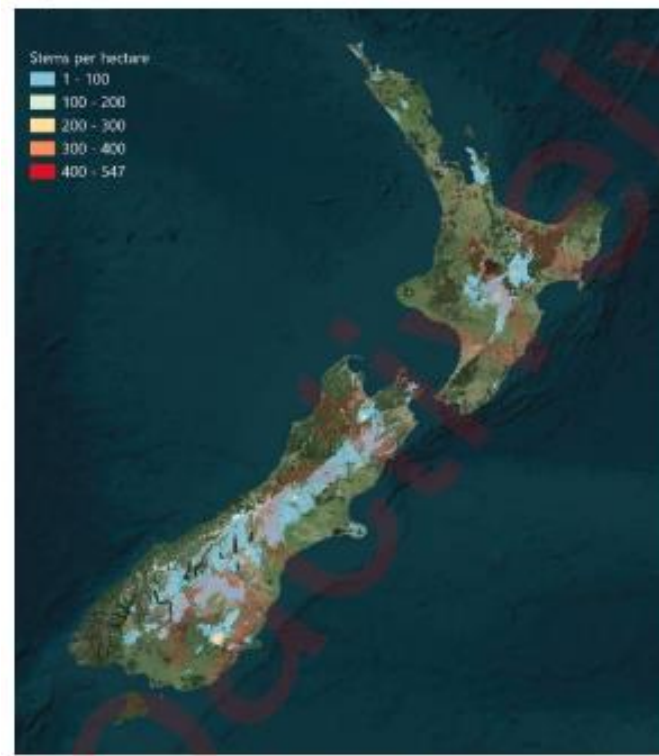
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- Design and Evaluation, Biodiversity Heritage and Visitors, NZ Department of Conservation based in Christchurch
- My background is threatened species work (parrots?!)
- Development and application of monitoring methodologies for conservation
- Since 2017 wilding pines work - increasing remote sensing

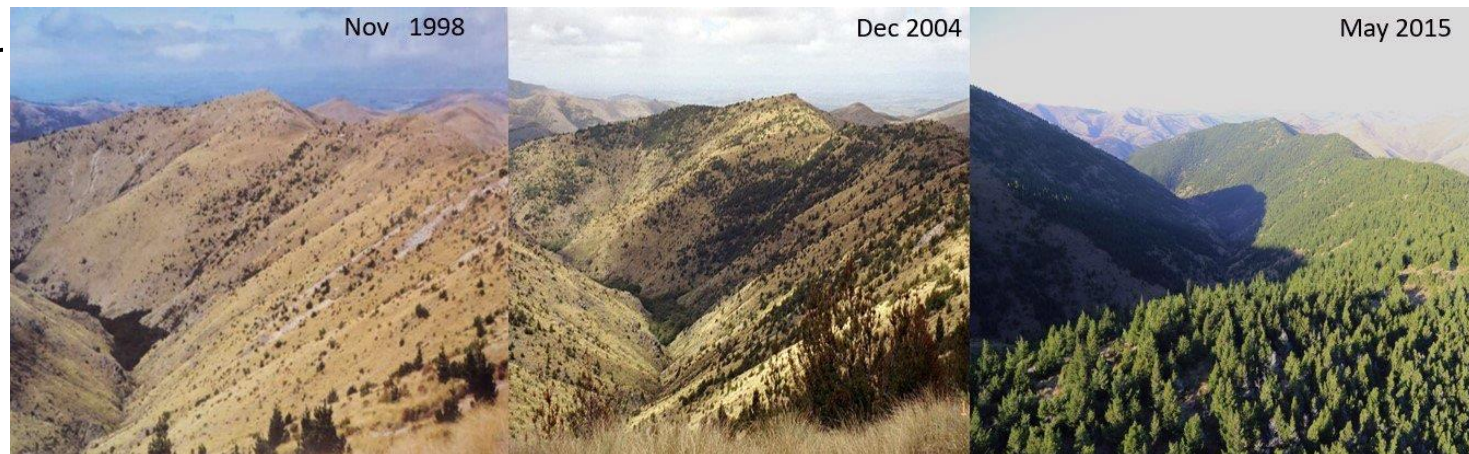


# Scope of the problem

- Origins – legacy Crown planting to stabilise land/stop erosion & commercial
- > 2 million ha infestation (rangelands & indigenous vegetation)
- 80% of this classified as sparse
- Sparse to Dense in 30 years (14-21 yrs for *Pinus contorta*)
- A growing issue
- Control costs NZ\$100-\$3,000/ha denser = more expensive
- Disjointed regional efforts to control (official and community led)
- Erratic resource injections
- Satellite detection of conifers density 1 km sq grid



Source: Forecast spread was developed in conjunction with Manaaki Whenua

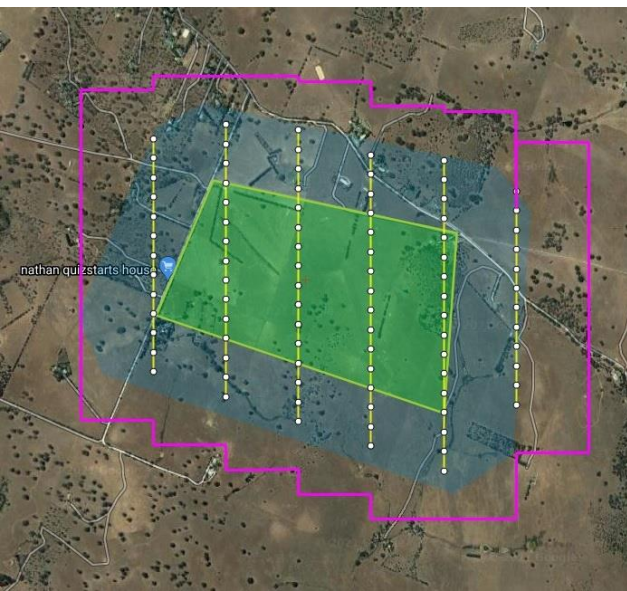
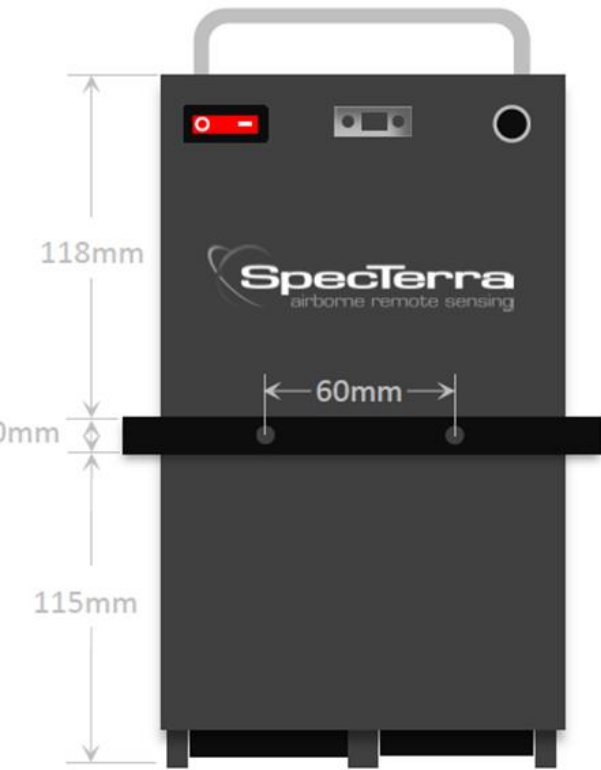




# Reducing cost?

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- Movement from Sparse to Dense in 30 years (14-21 years for *Pinus contorta*)
- Control costs NZ\$100-\$3,000/ha
- Denser = more expensive
- Return rates for subsequent control high (esp. *Pinus contorta*)
- Kill them when small!



# Detection of small pre-coning trees??

- Can we do this?
- Break out the No. 8 wire plus:
  - Aircraft
  - RGB Canon camera
  - High resolution multispectral sensor (Specterra HiRAMS)
  - Mounts
  - Software to drive the gubbins

CAMERA	FLIGHT HEIGHT (FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL)		
	1100	2200	4400
Canon 5Ds r (50 mm)	3.0 cm	6.0 cm	12.0 cm
High resolution airborne multispectral sensor (HiRAMS)	10.0 cm	20.0 cm	40.0 cm

# Initial Study Area

- 332 ha
- Wilding pine infested shrub and grassland
- Destocked and returning to public conservation lands (Tenure Review)
- Major seed source!

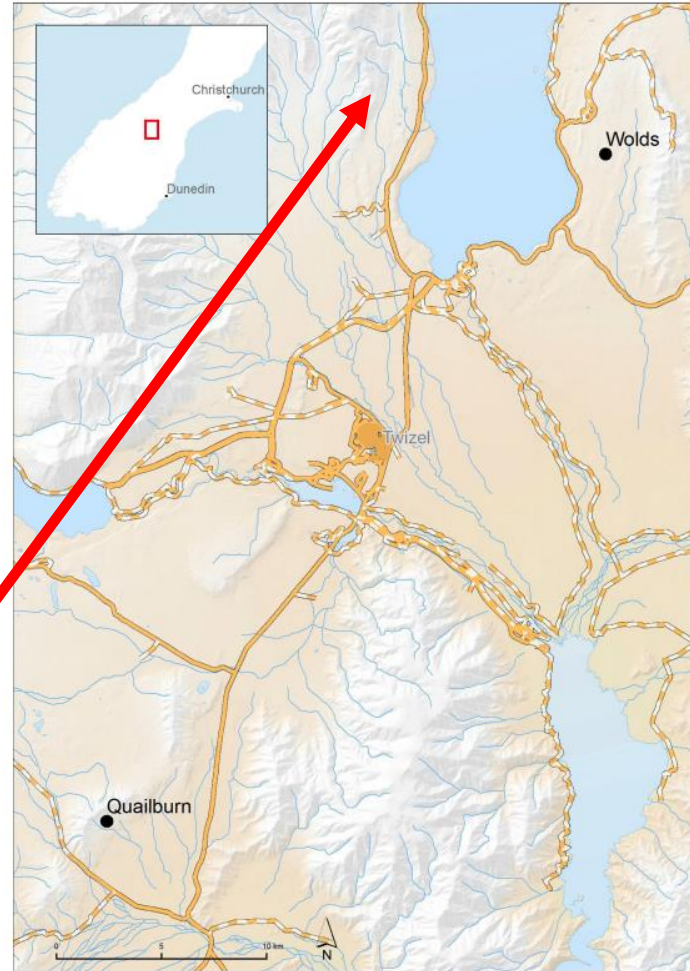


Figure 1. Locations of the Wolds and Quailburn study areas.

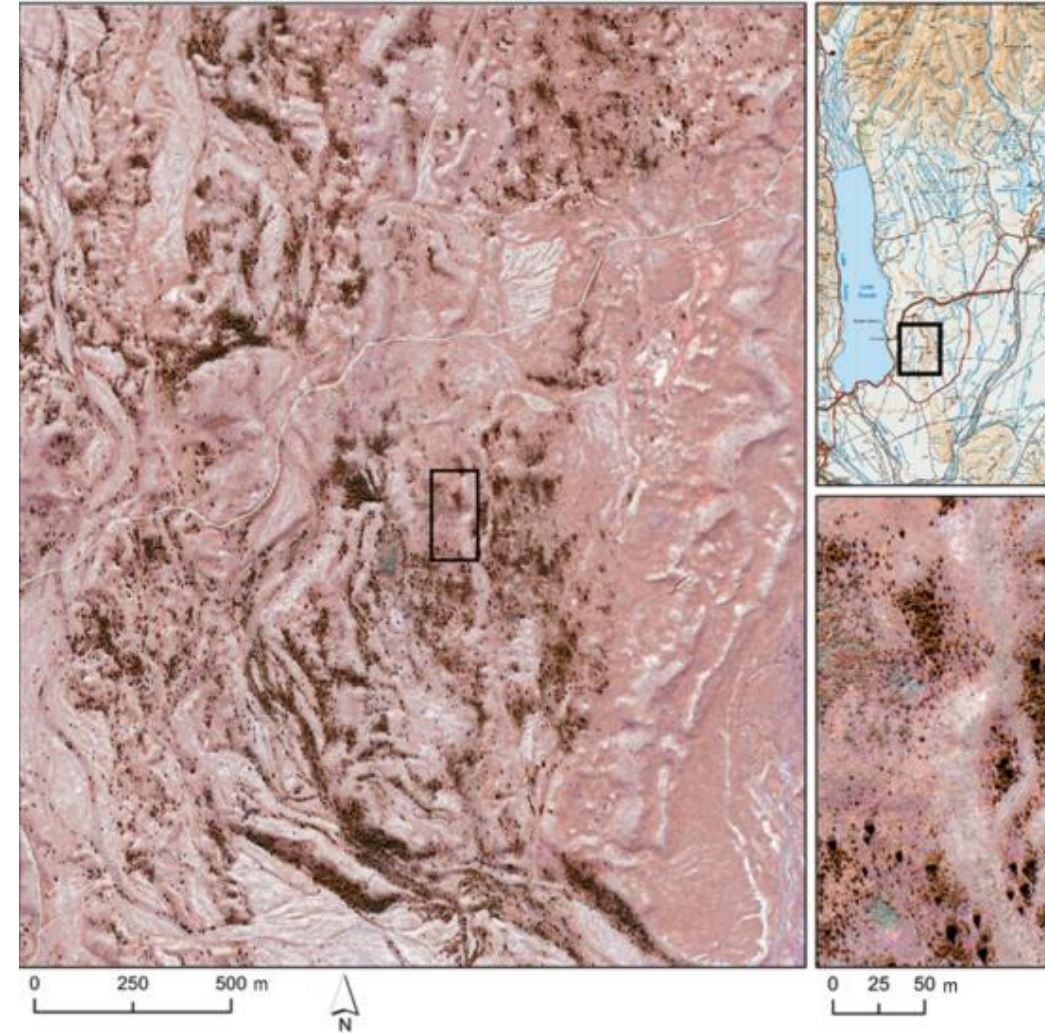


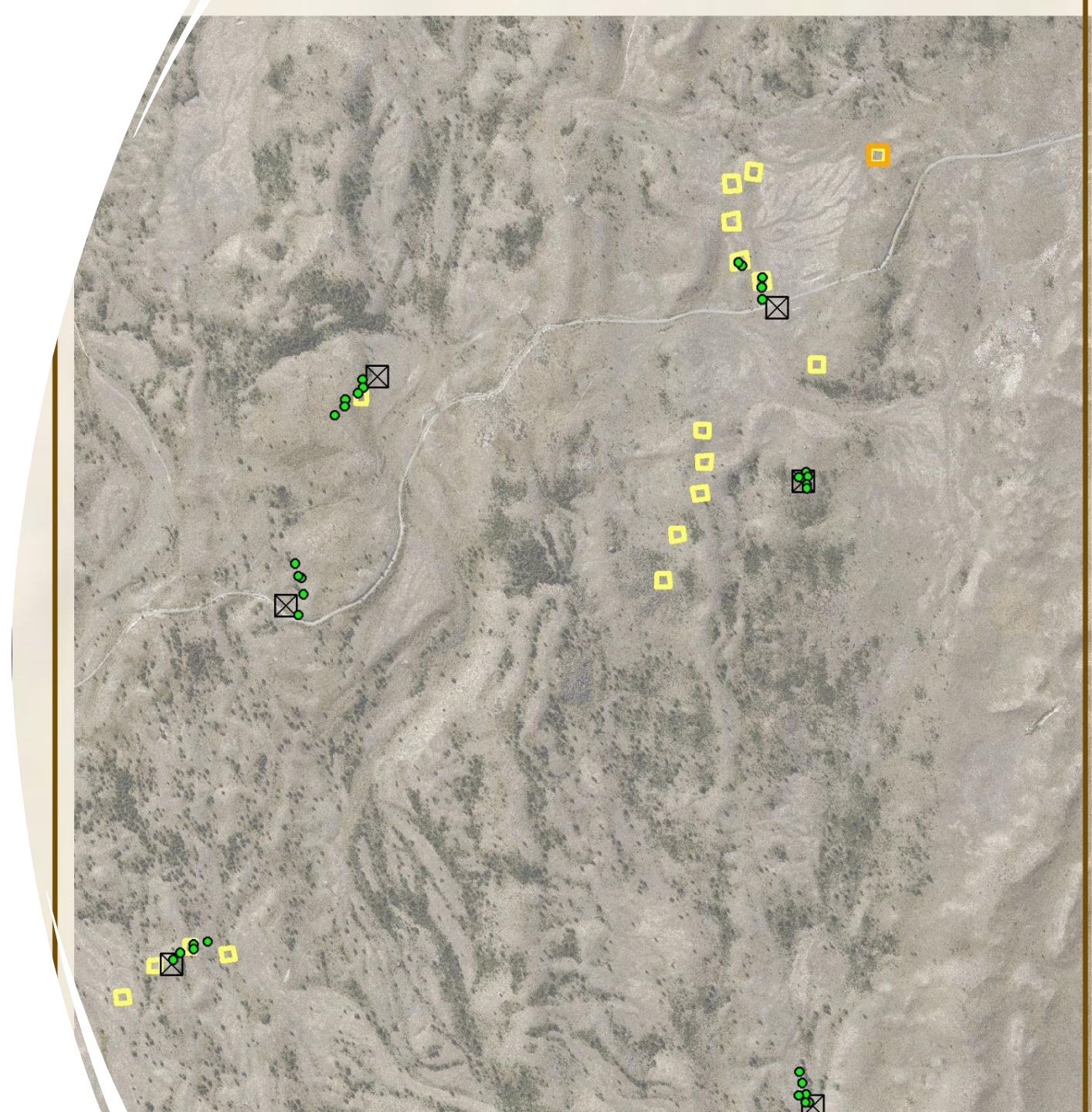
Figure 5. High resolution airborne multispectral sensor (HiRAMS) four-band (near infrared (NIR), red, red-edge) image of the Wolds study area and a magnified subsection.



# Some ground-truthing

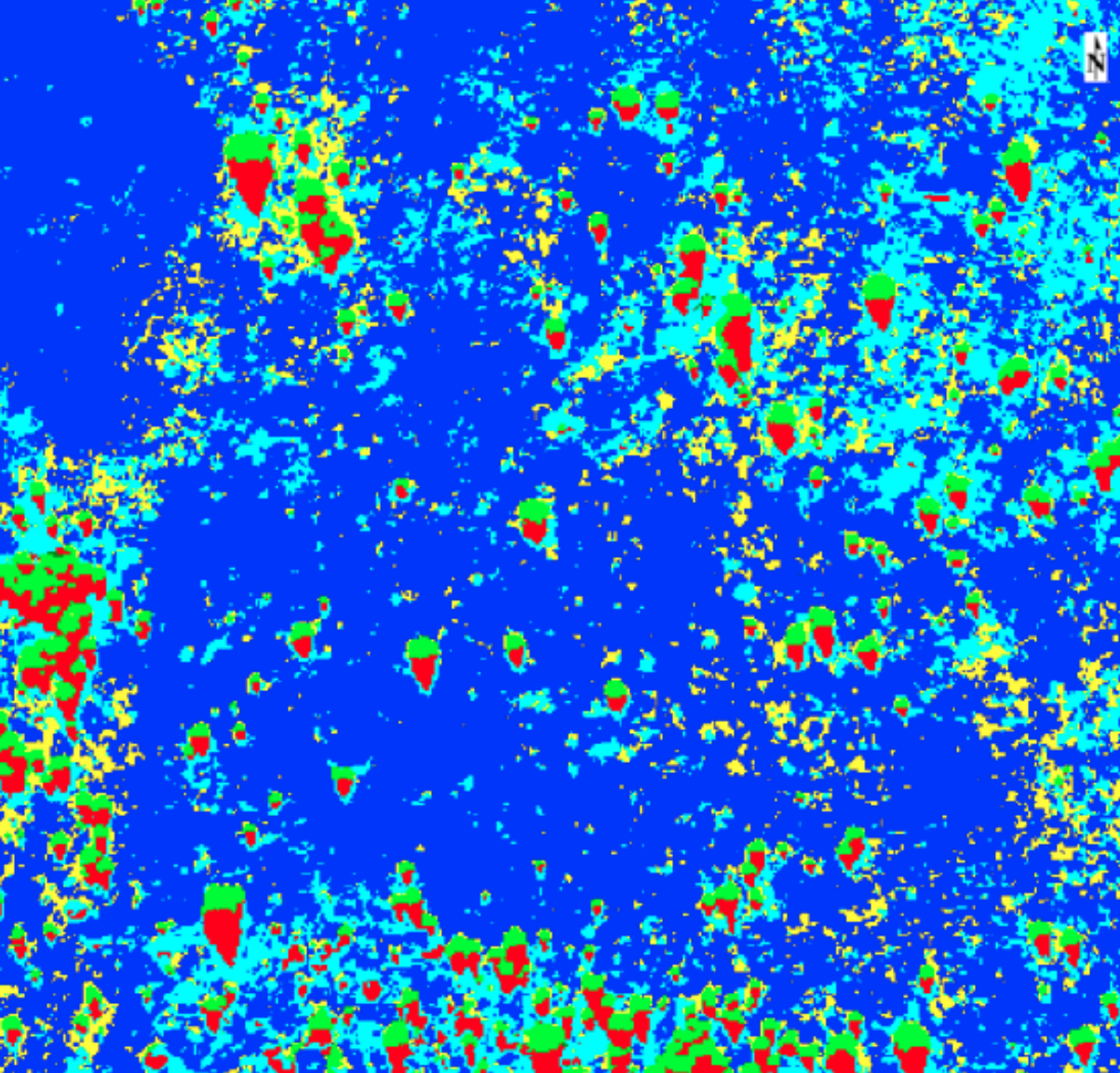
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- Ground truthing woes – spatial inaccuracy and missing GCPs

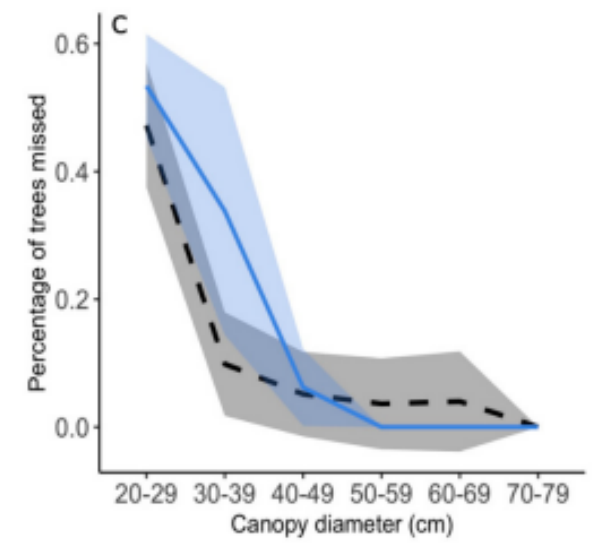
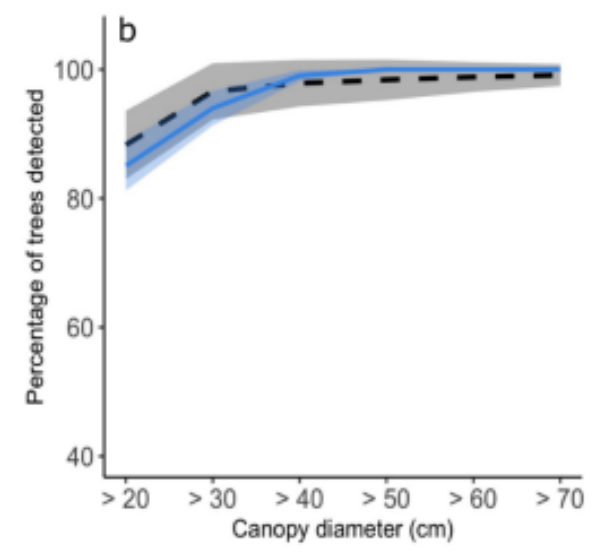
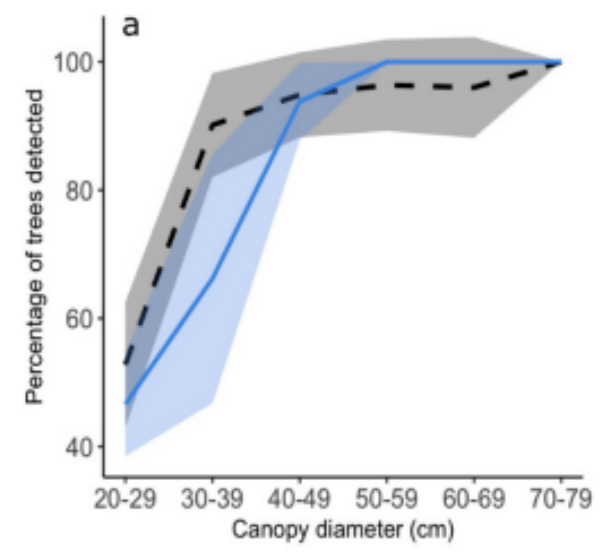








- 0: Unclassified
- 1: Pines
- 2: Shadow
- 3: Dead conifer
- 4: Gravel rocks
- 5: Grass
- 6: Scrub



— RGB imagery  
 - - Multispectral imagery

Figure 11. Percentage of trees (A) detected by RGB and multispectral imagery in each canopy size class; (B) detected by RGB and multispectral imagery in each cumulative canopy size class; and (C) missed (i.e. errors of omission) for each canopy size class. Shaded areas around the lines represent 95% confidence intervals.



# Results

- **Importance of IR band**
  - 90% detection of trees (30-39 cm diam.) using IR (cf.65% for RGB alone)
  - Increased to 95-100% detection for canopy diam. >40 cm (RGBi)
- **Costs**
  - ~10x less expensive than current random helicopter searches for scattered/sparse infestations in high contrast environments
  - Return rates drop from 2 years to 3 years
- **Spatial Accuracy and Image Resolution**
  - Spatially accurate training data essential
  - Tune optimal resolution to detect highest proportion of pre-coning trees to optimise cost savings
- **Planning/Audit tool for control operations**

# Automating detection

- Manual detection fine(?) for small areas
- Initial attempts to automate using Support Vector Machines (SVM) in R (POC)
- Application to other sites for which ground truth data available as part of control operations
- AI methods work in this instance (if you have the training data!)

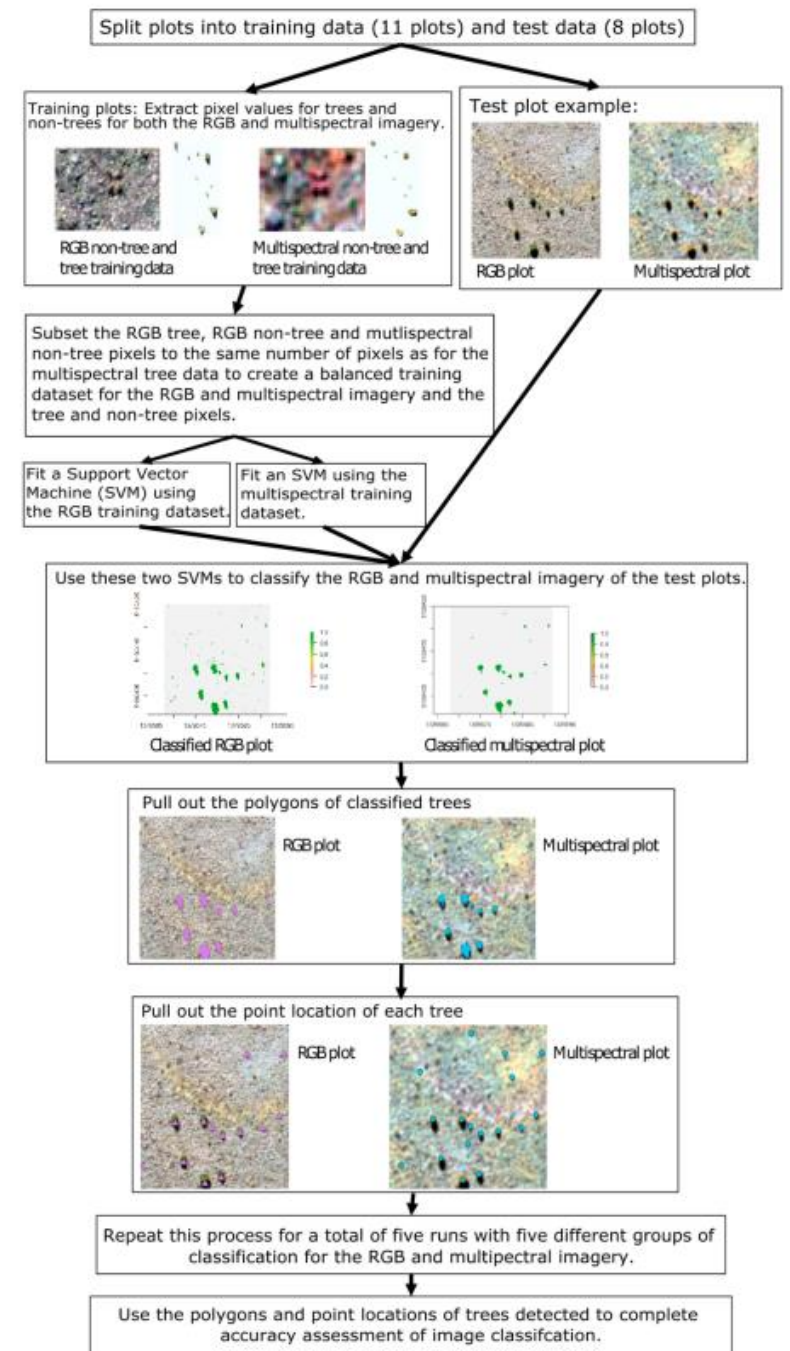
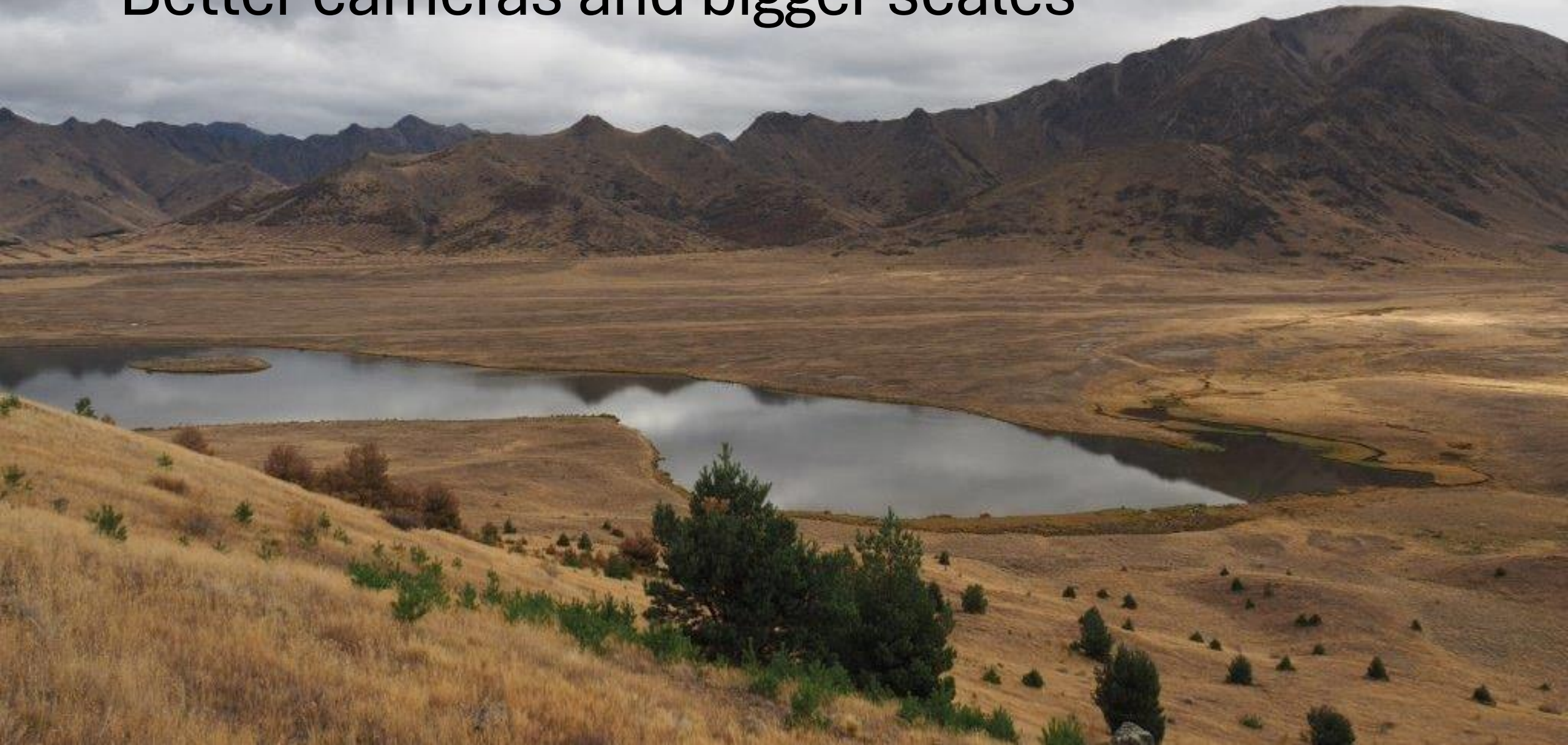


Figure 7. Generalised methodological workflow for image classification using support vector machine (SVM) models.

Better cameras and bigger scales



# Scaling up from 330 ha

Maukuratawhai  
(>11,500 ha)

Alma-Tarndale  
(>16,800 ha)

- 8cm RGB
- 25 cm HiRAMS



Department of  
Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*



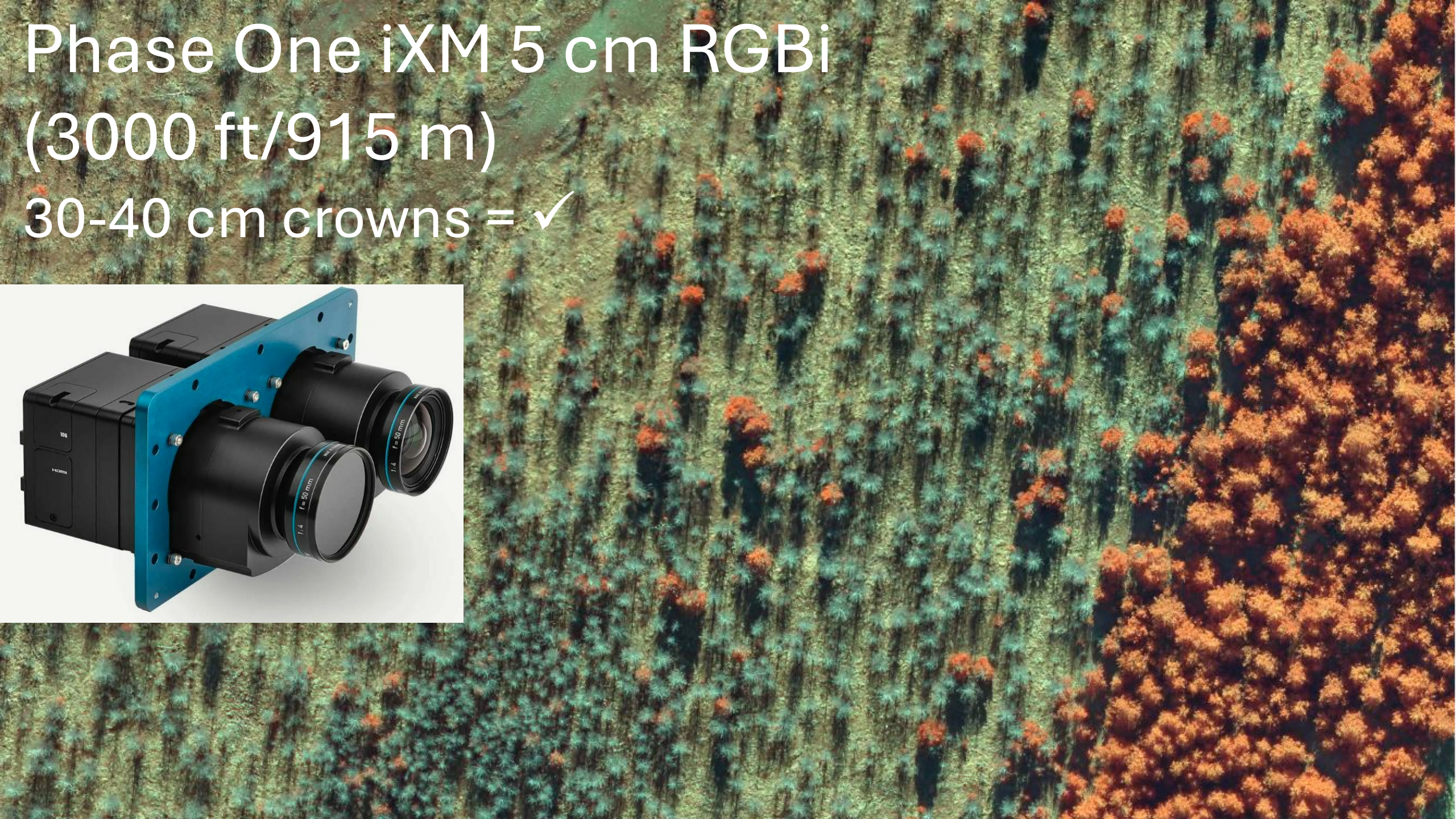
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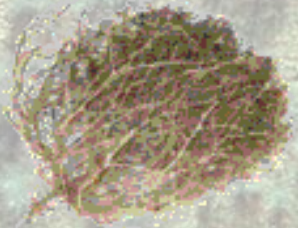
# Phase One iXM 5 cm RGBi (3000 ft/915 m)

30-40 cm crowns = ✓



# Improvements

- Bigger scales, better cameras, lower contrast mixed environments
- More ground truthing and more collaboration
- Industry involvement (PF Olsen)
- Then.....



Is anything still happening? Yet another funding crunch.....



# Acknowledgements



- Rowan Sprague
- Volunteers and Community Groups that continue to fight the good fight