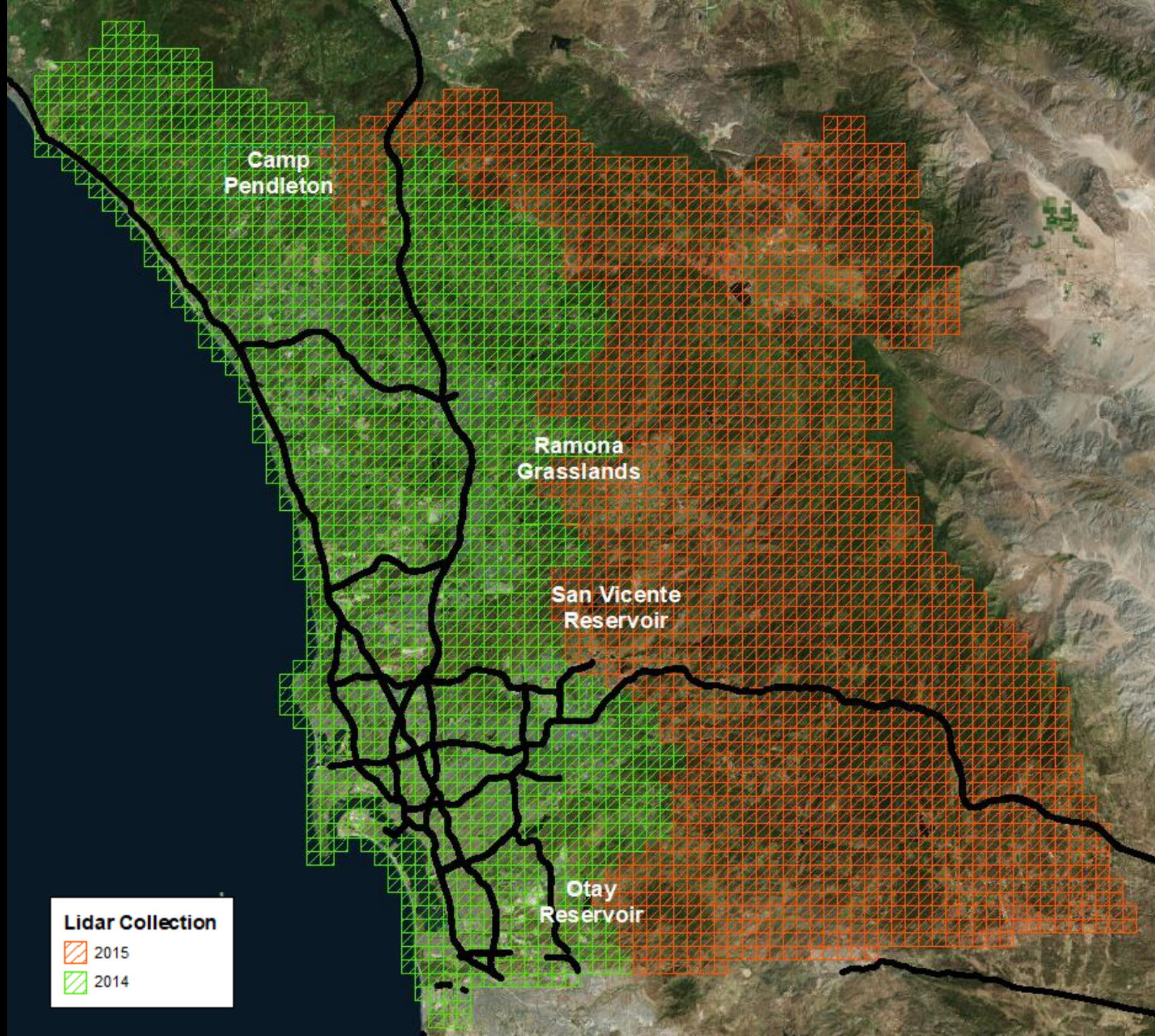
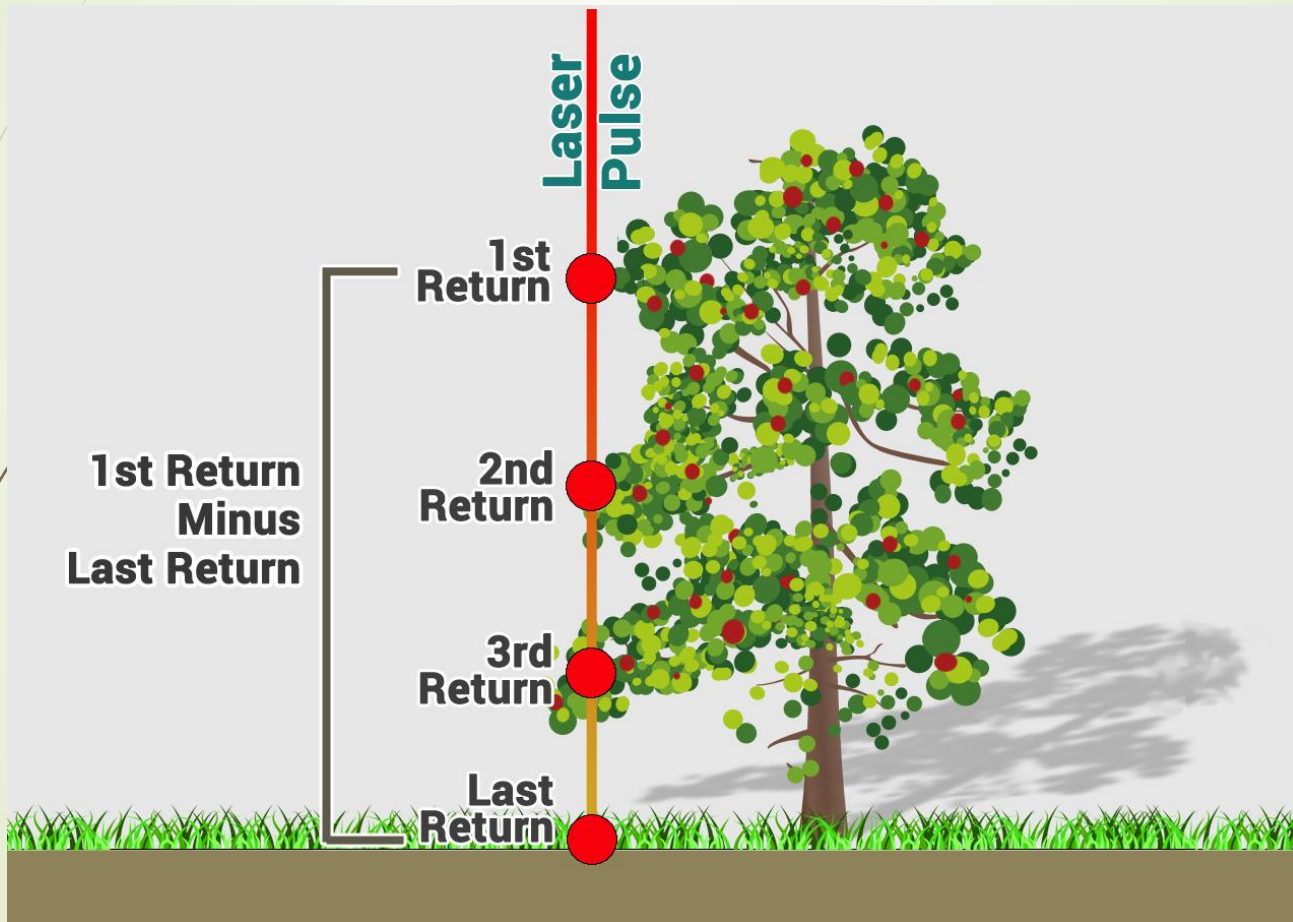




Modeling CSS and Chaparral vegetation life-forms

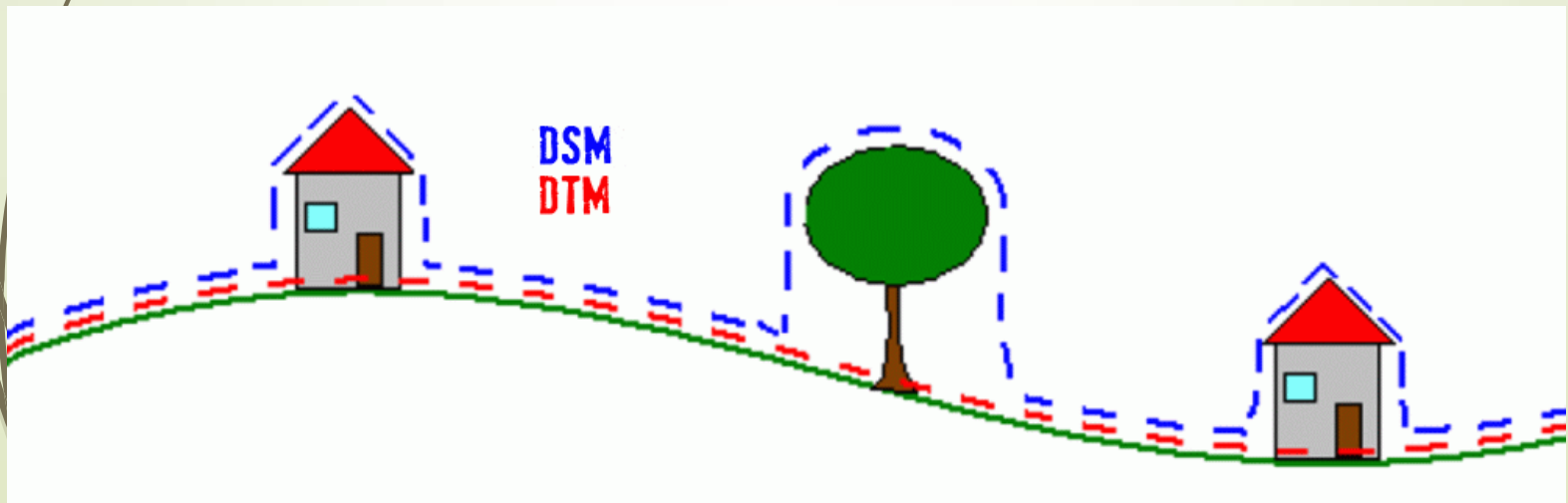


Lidar



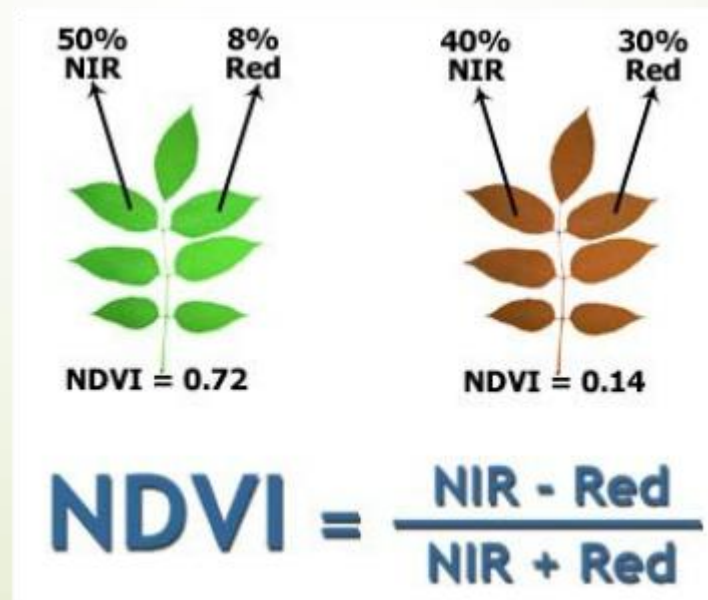
Lidar products

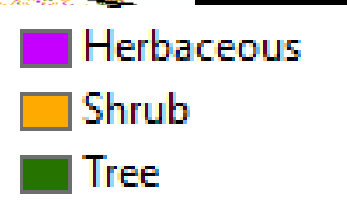
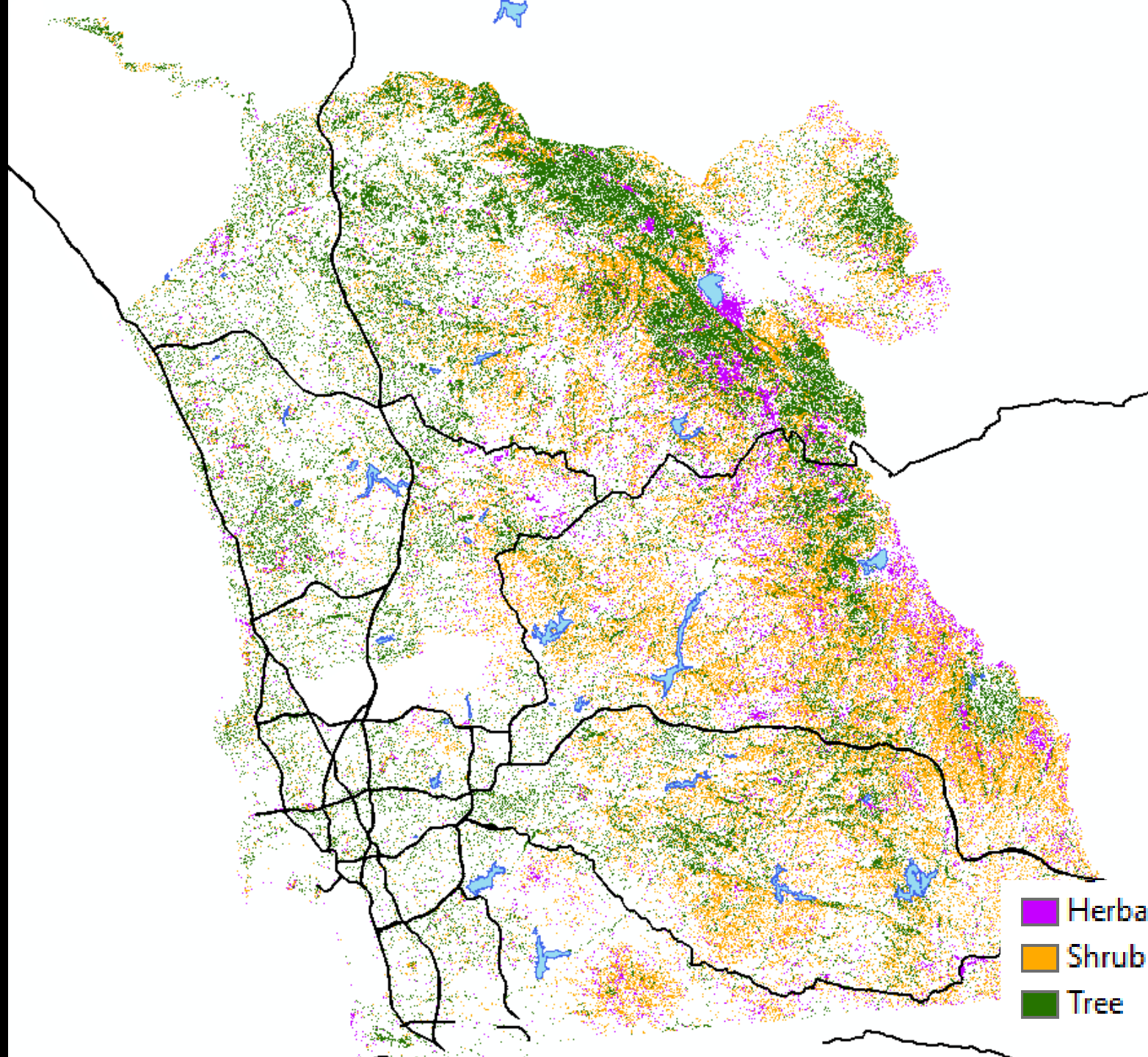
- Digital Elevation Model (DEM)- bare ground elevation.
- Digital Surface Model (DSM)- includes objects above the bare ground (trees, buildings)
- Normalized Digital Surface Models (nDSM)- difference between the DSM and DEM (aka height)



NDVI

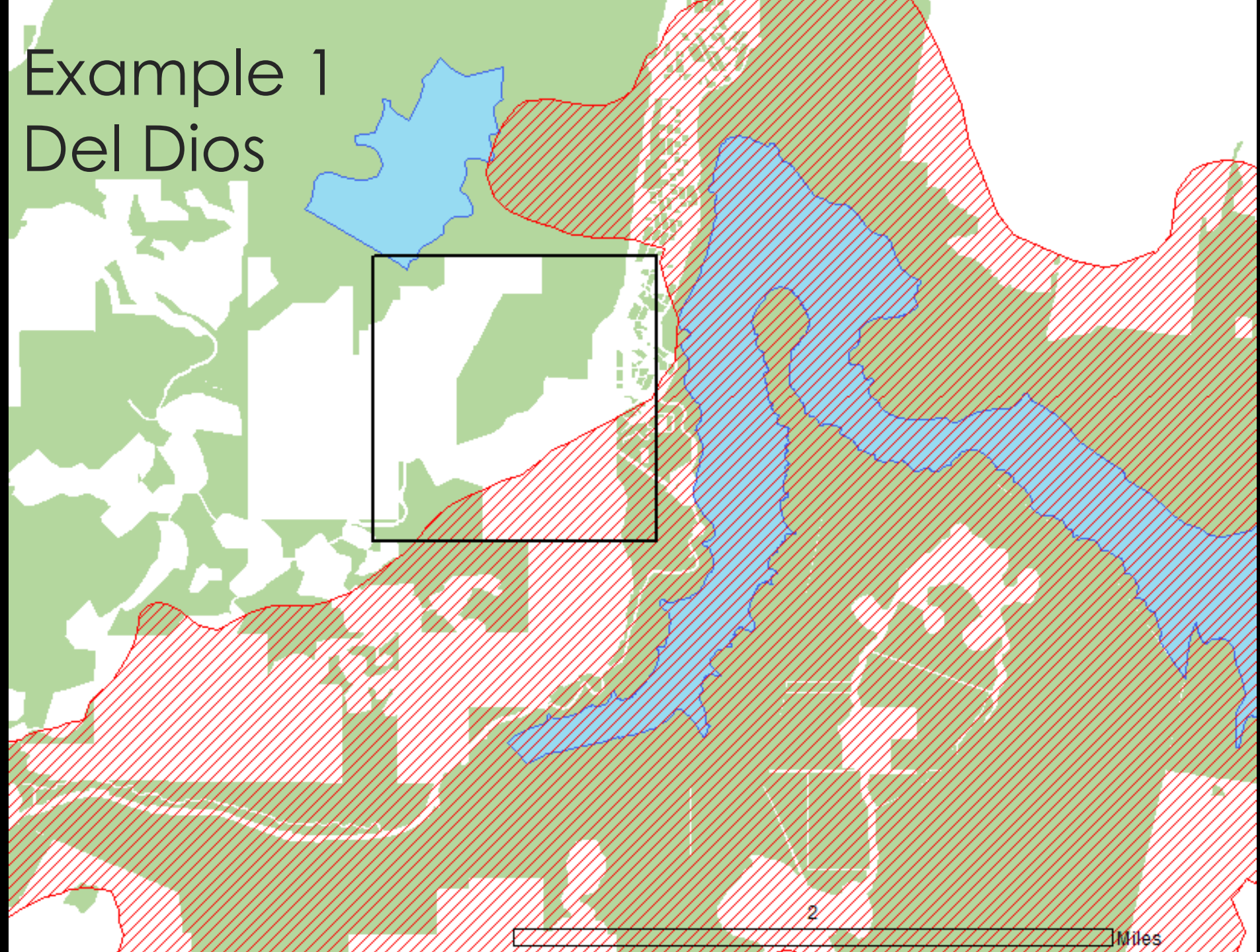
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
- Measures the amount of photosynthetically active vegetation using near-infrared and red
- Ranges from -1 to 1
- Calculated from NAIP imagery (2ft resolution) and San Diego Regional Imagery (9in resolution)





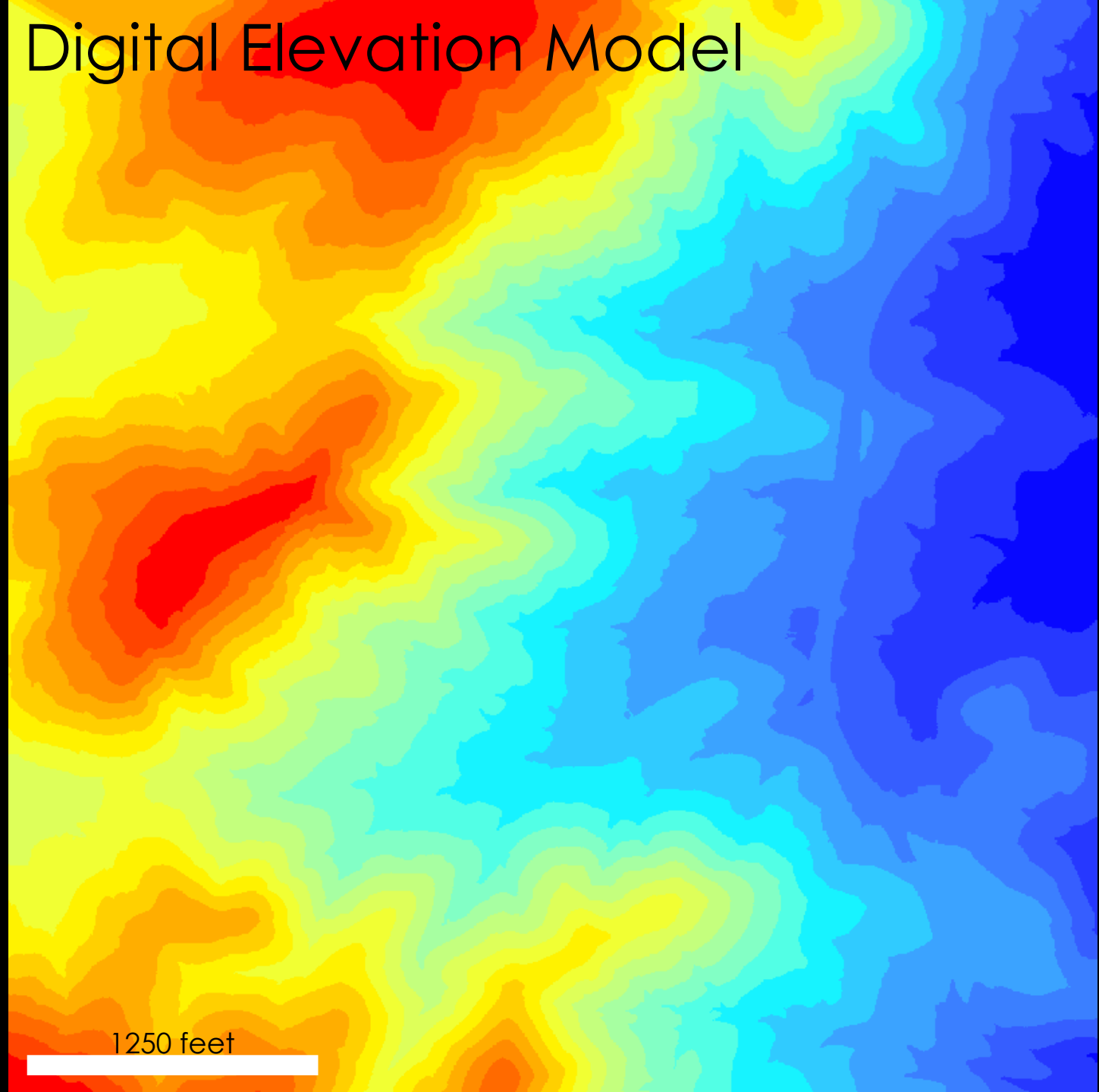
Example 1

Del Dios

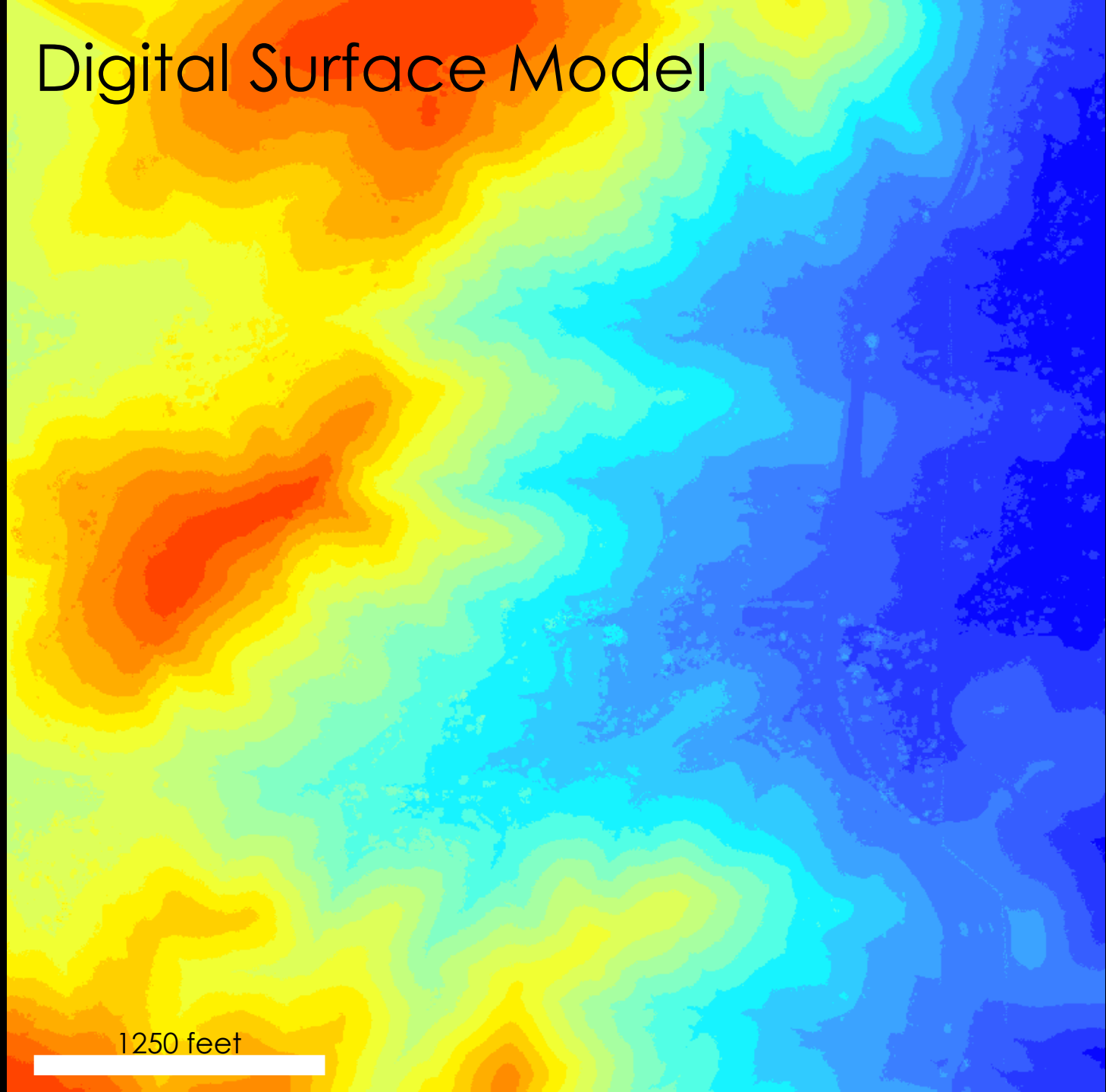




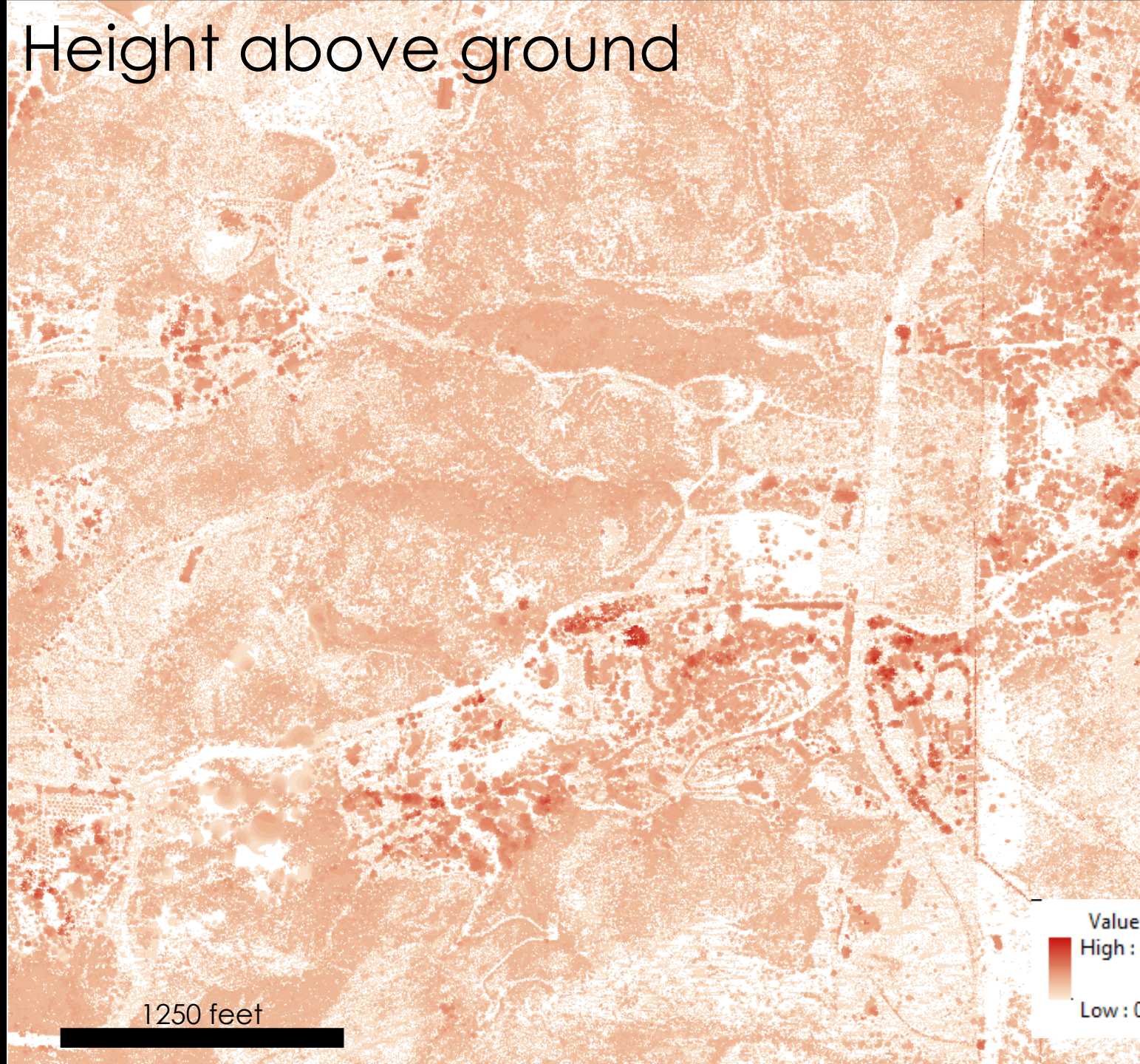
Digital Elevation Model



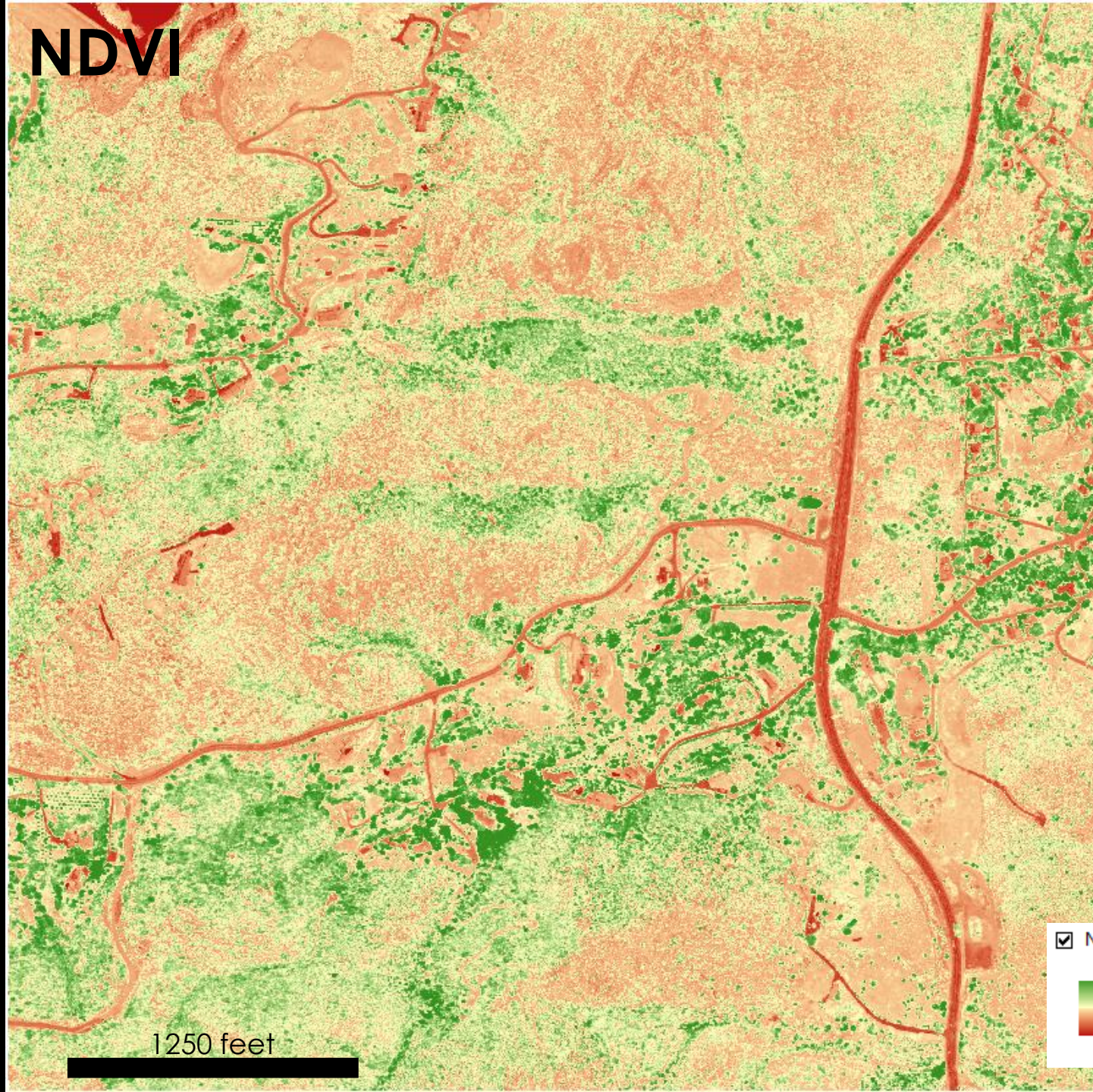
Digital Surface Model



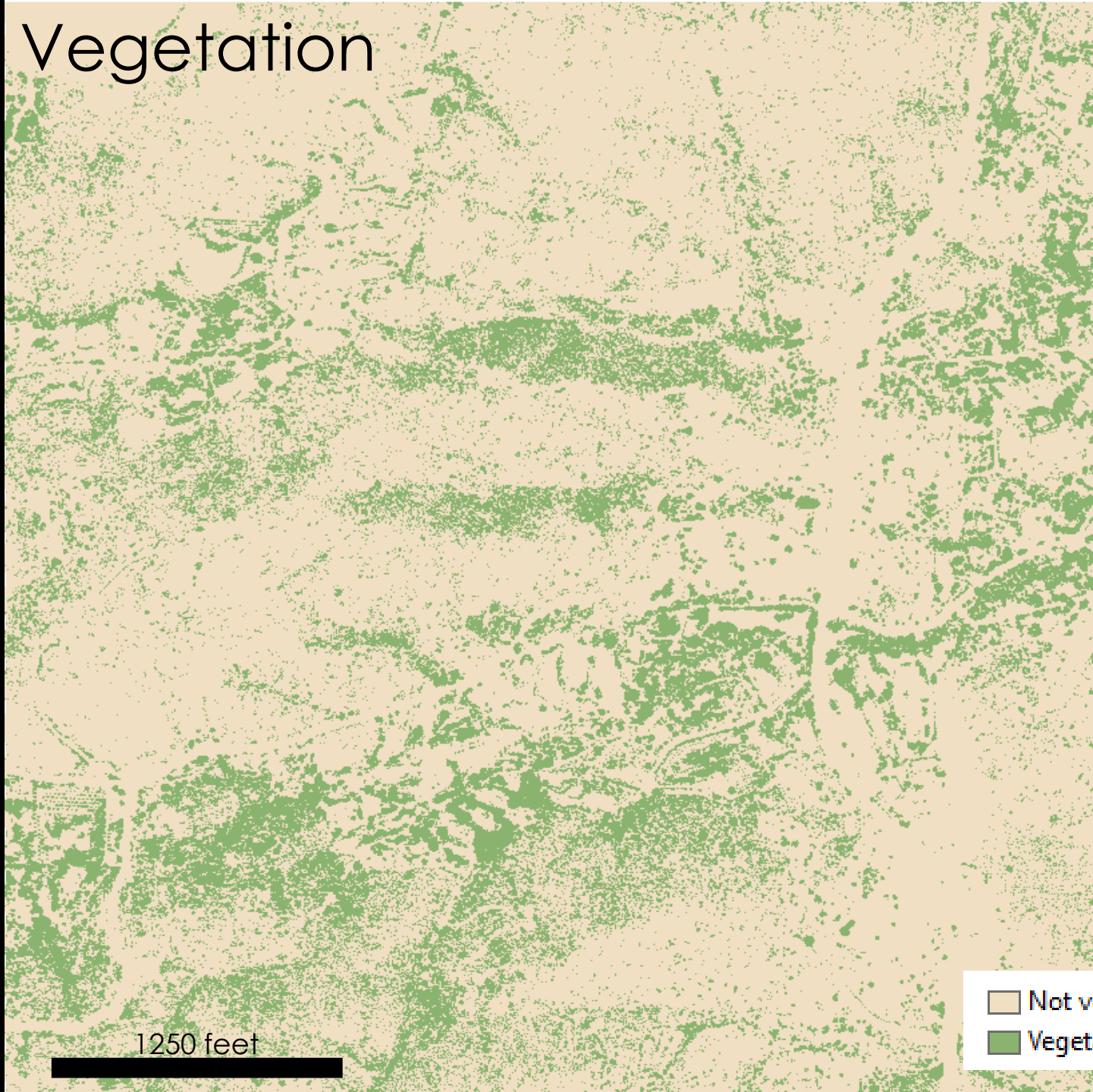
Height above ground



NDVI



Vegetation

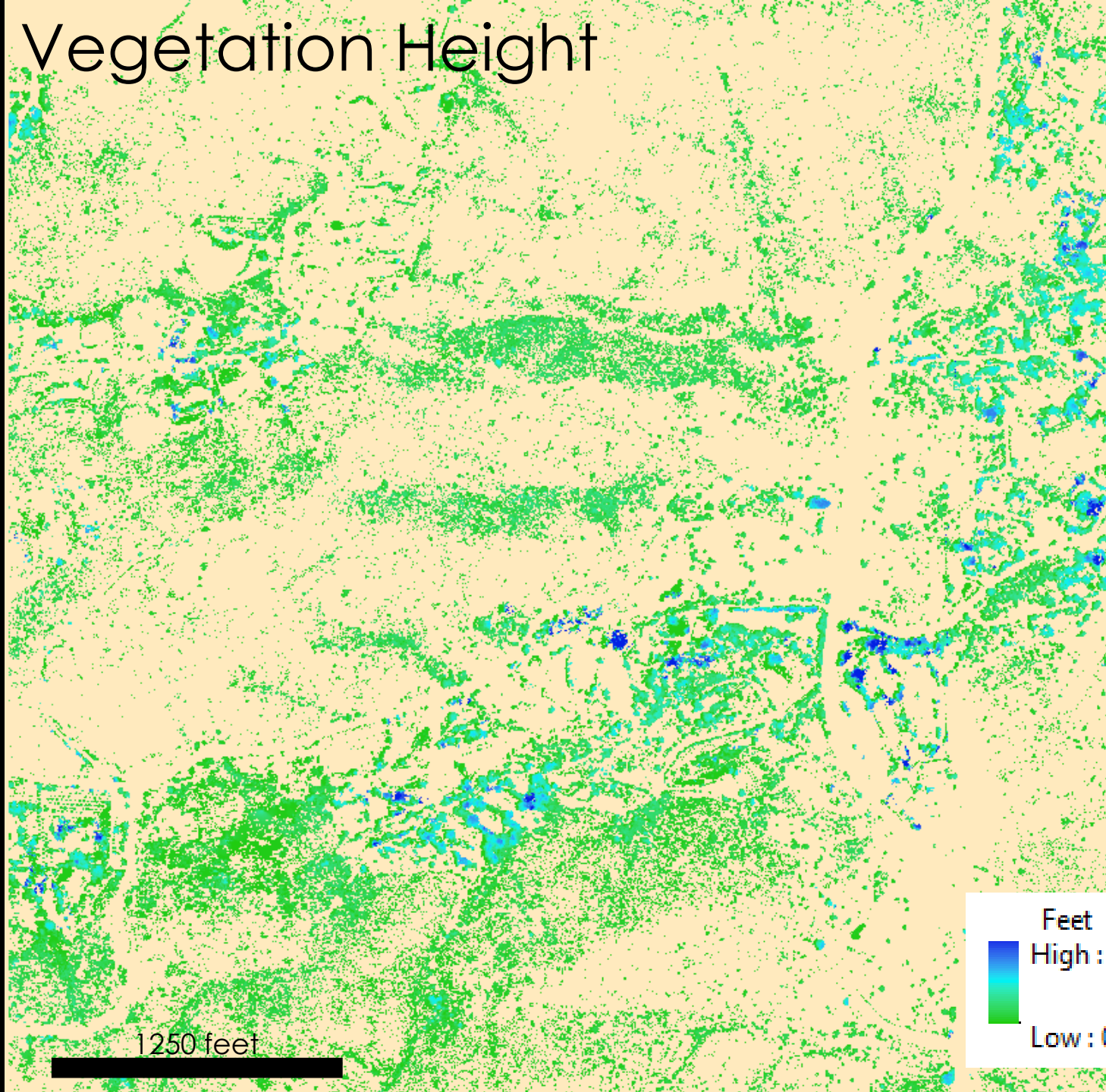


Height

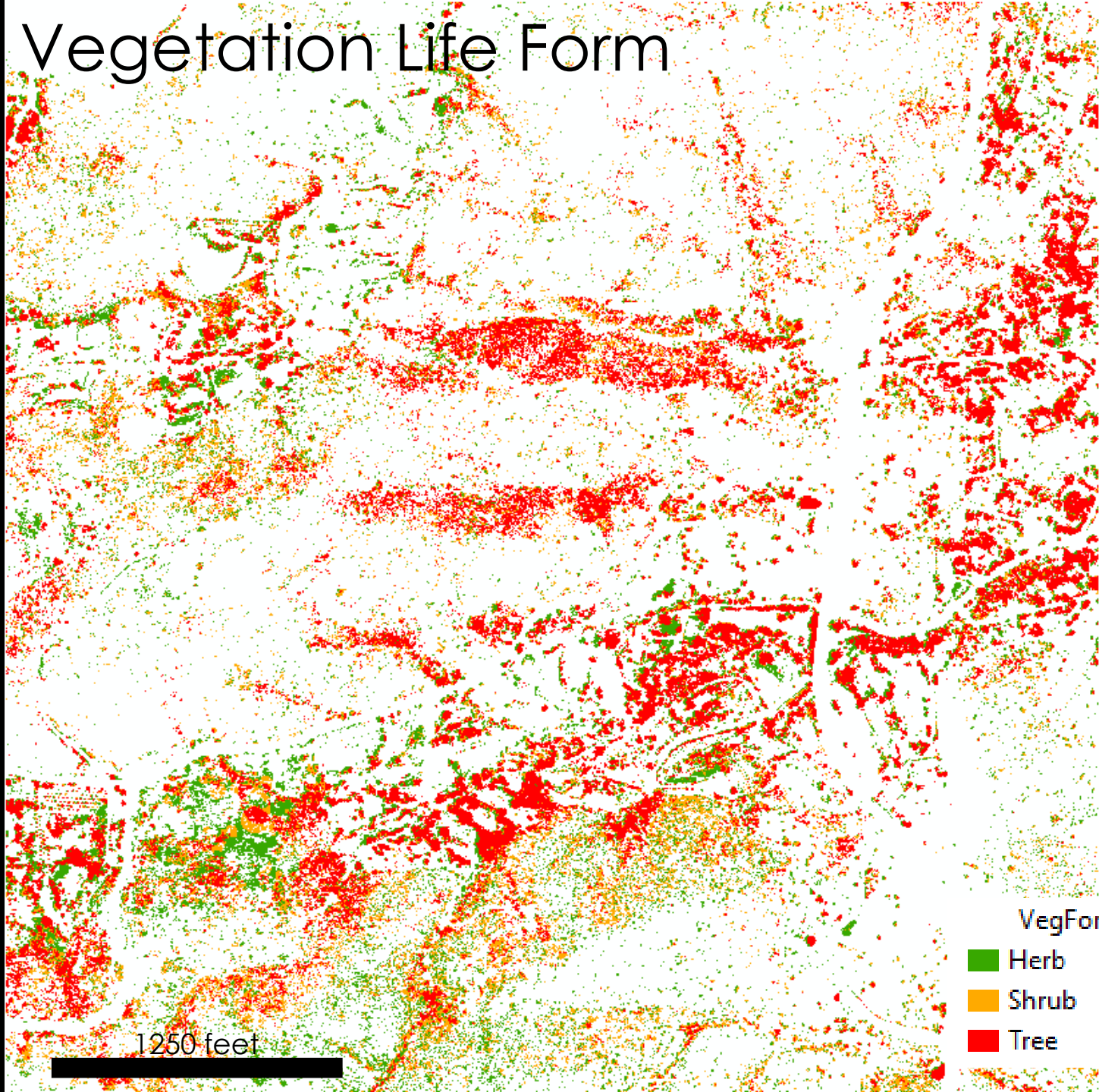
+

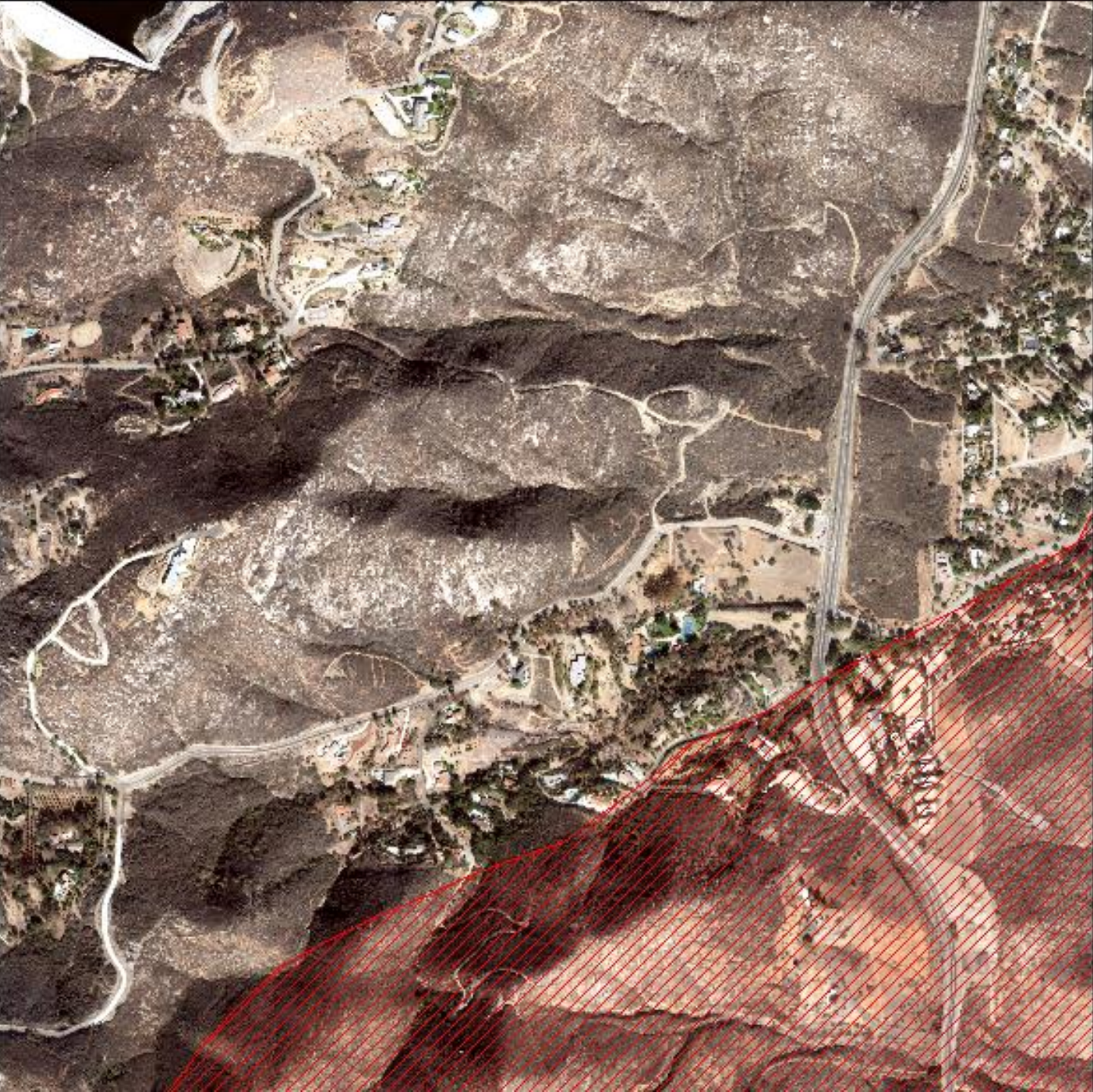
Vegetation

Vegetation Height

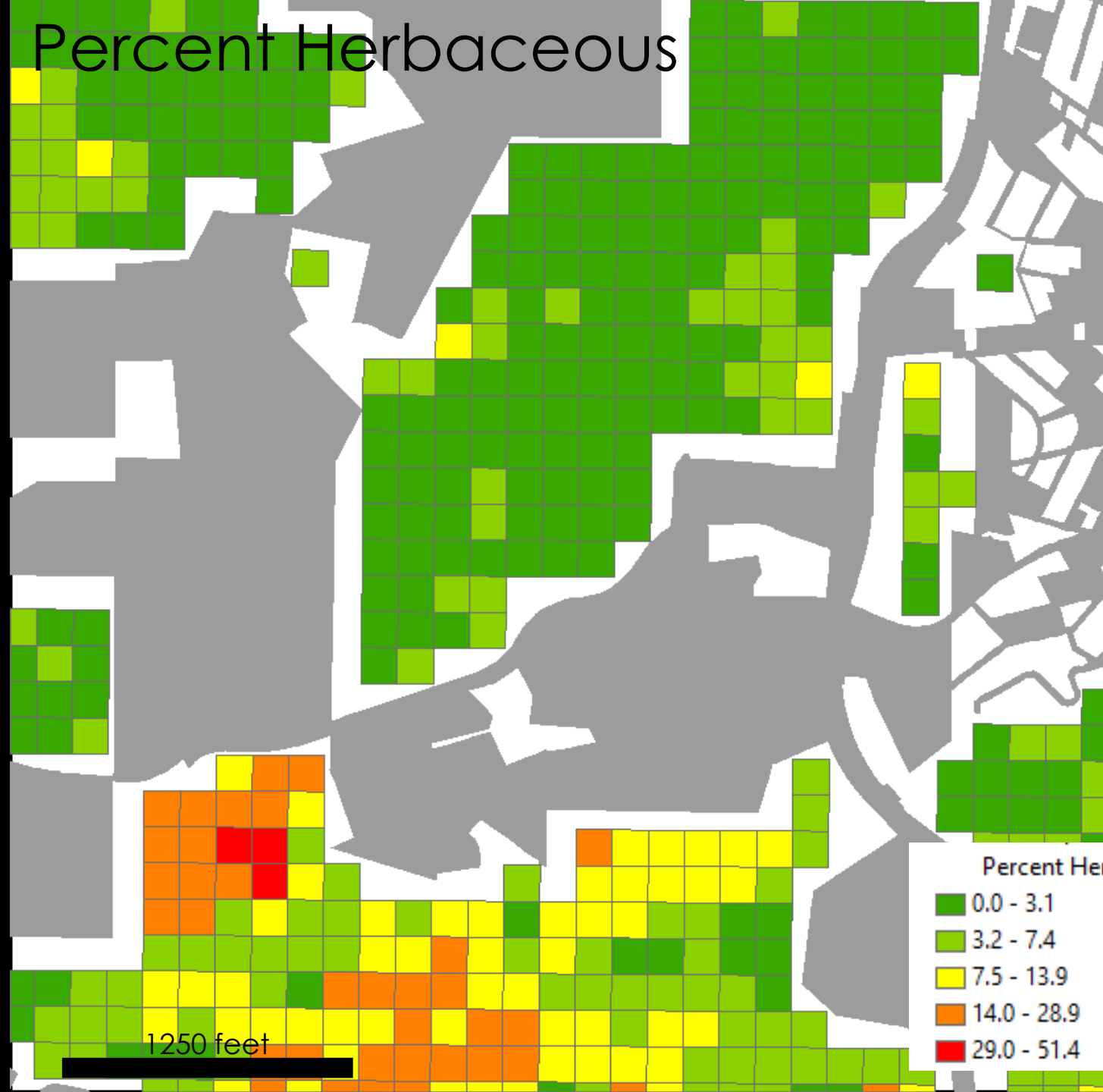


Vegetation Life Form

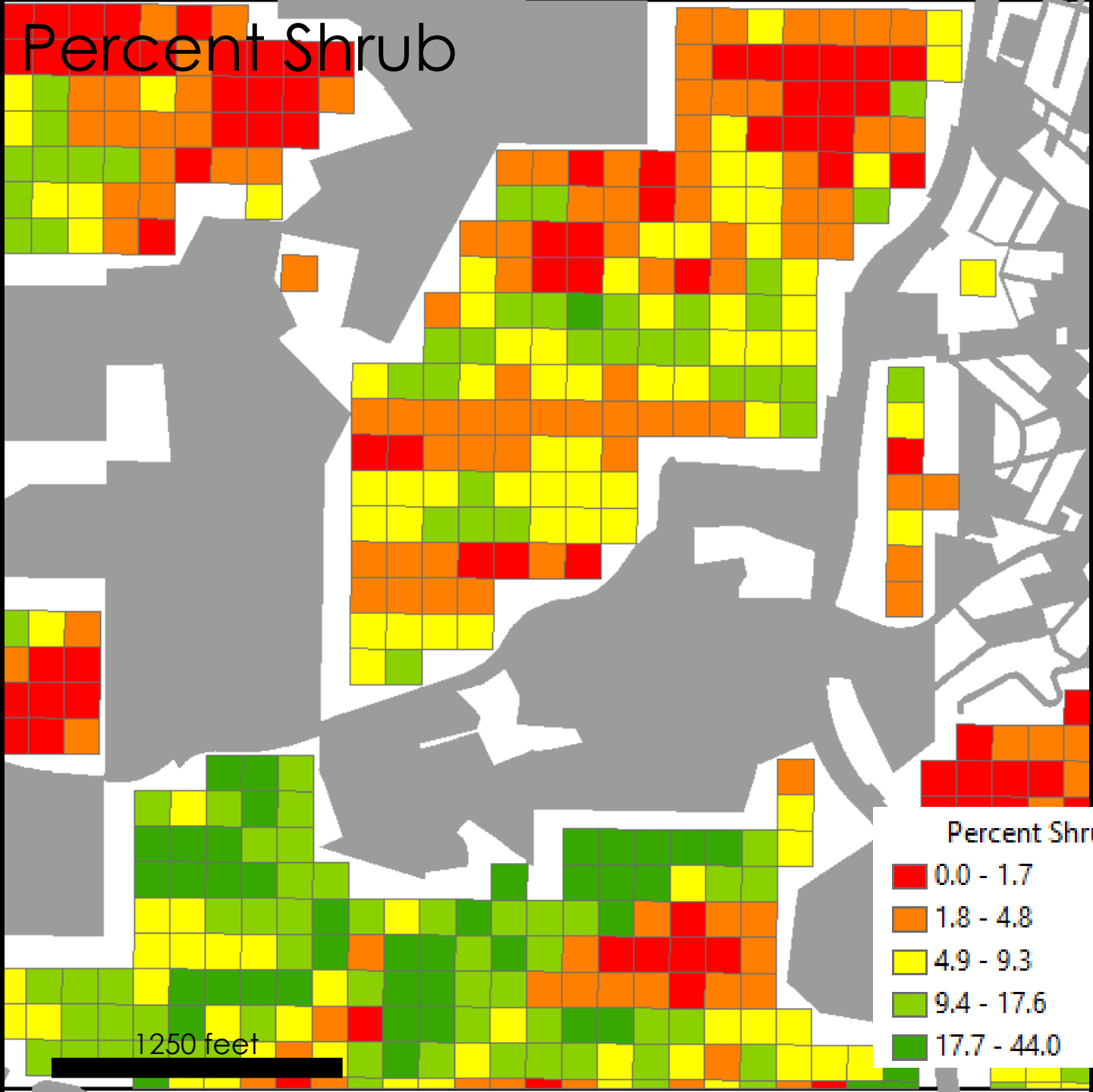




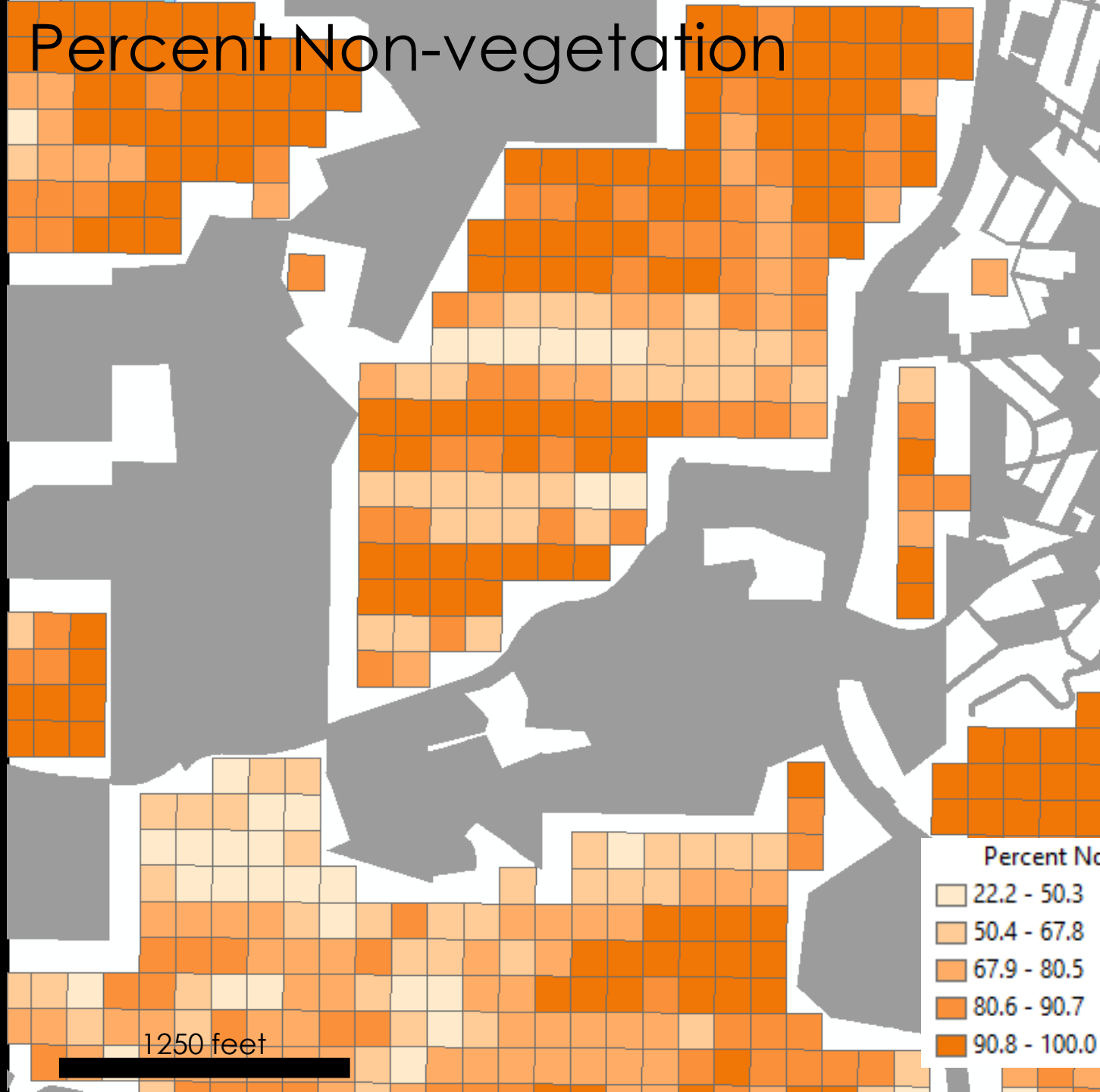
Percent Herbaceous



Percent Shrub



Percent Non-vegetation






Next steps

- Investigate methods using LANDSAT to identify large changes over time (from 1990s on)
 - Train model using lidar classifications, field data (CAGN, rare plants, etc), and other data sources (SDG&E fuels classification map, vegetation maps)
- Analyze how other covariates such as fire, drought, land use, and nitrogen deposition are associated with vegetation change



Schedule for Next Steps

- 2019 – Pilot study to test integrity classes, build model, train model on existing data sources
 - 2020 – New imagery flown by SANDAG and NAIP
 - 2020 – Field sampling to evaluate the accuracy of the model and integrity classes
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Thank you
Questions?

