# Predicting the structure of growing stock using limited measurements

Overview of my dissertation

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## Outline of the presentation

Introduction

Methodology

Predicting stand structure

The diameter distribution
The Height-Diameter pattern

The future



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- ► The main aim of this study was to develop tools for producing a stand description from ground-measured data
- Because of limited measurement resources for a single stand, the available information is very limited and the use of measurement information should be as effective as possible.

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- Basal area and basal area weighted median diameter (DGM) from angle count plot(s)

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#### Group2

- Sample tree height(s)
- Sample order statistic(s) of the angle count sample plot(s), called quantile trees.

The use is based on linear prediction.

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Under normality, BLP is the Best Predictor (BP) In applications, we usually use estimated  $\mu$ 's and  $\mathbf{V}$ 's to obtain an Estimated BLP (EBLP).



In a mixed model, we predict a vector of random effects, x<sub>1</sub>, using a vector of observed responses, x<sub>2</sub>.

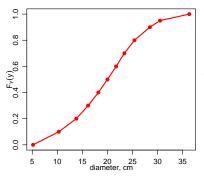
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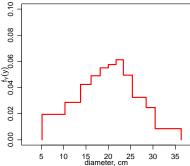
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- ▶ In kriging, we predict responses at unobserved locations, x<sub>1</sub>, using observed responses, x<sub>2</sub>. Matrices V are obtained from the variogram.
- ▶ In co-kriging, x₂ is augmented with the values of the correlated auxiliary variable(s) at the points being predicted.

# Predicting the diameter distribution

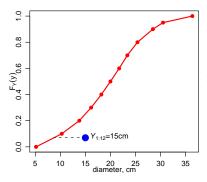
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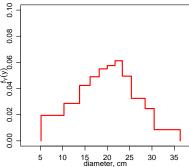




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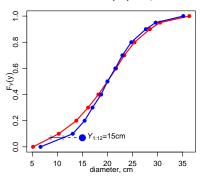
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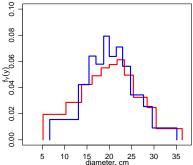




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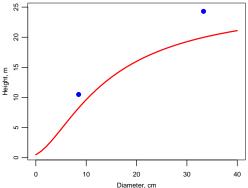
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- $\triangleright$  so we can use it  $(\mathbf{x}_2)$  to predict the residuals of our percentile models  $(\mathbf{x}_1)$ .





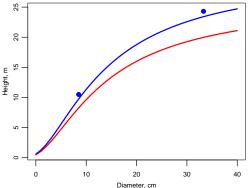
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The fixed part of a mixed model gives the expected height for a tree with a given diameter. If we have sample tree heights measured, we can predict the random effects of the model  $(x_1)$  using sample tree heights  $(x_2)$ 



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- estimate all cross-model correlations, so as to make it possible to use all correlations between stand effects
- add a model for the development of basal area, so as to complete the system as a growth and yield model that can effectively utilize measurements from various points in time and also can make predictions into the future