



Town of Bassendean Aerial Vegetation Mapping

Tree Canopy Analysis
Urban Heat Island Mapping

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About Astron

- Astron is WA's largest and oldest independently owned environmental consultancy
- Astron's Geospatial team comprises PhD qualified remote sensing and GIS professionals with significant academic and industry experience

Introduction

- The Town is seeking to implement an Urban Forest Strategy
 - Requires ongoing monitoring that needs accurate and repeatable measurements of vegetation cover and health
 - Remote sensing techniques provide this, are affordable and well supported in the literature
- Astron's scope of works was to:
 - **Measure** the overall baseline **vegetation cover** of the Town's existing vegetation, including **height stratification**.
 - Determine the **condition of the vegetation**, using a commonly used/proven method, such as the normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI) algorithm.
 - Using the **Landsat thermal imagery**, provide Town-wide **mapping of heat islands** and analysis of heat island impacts.

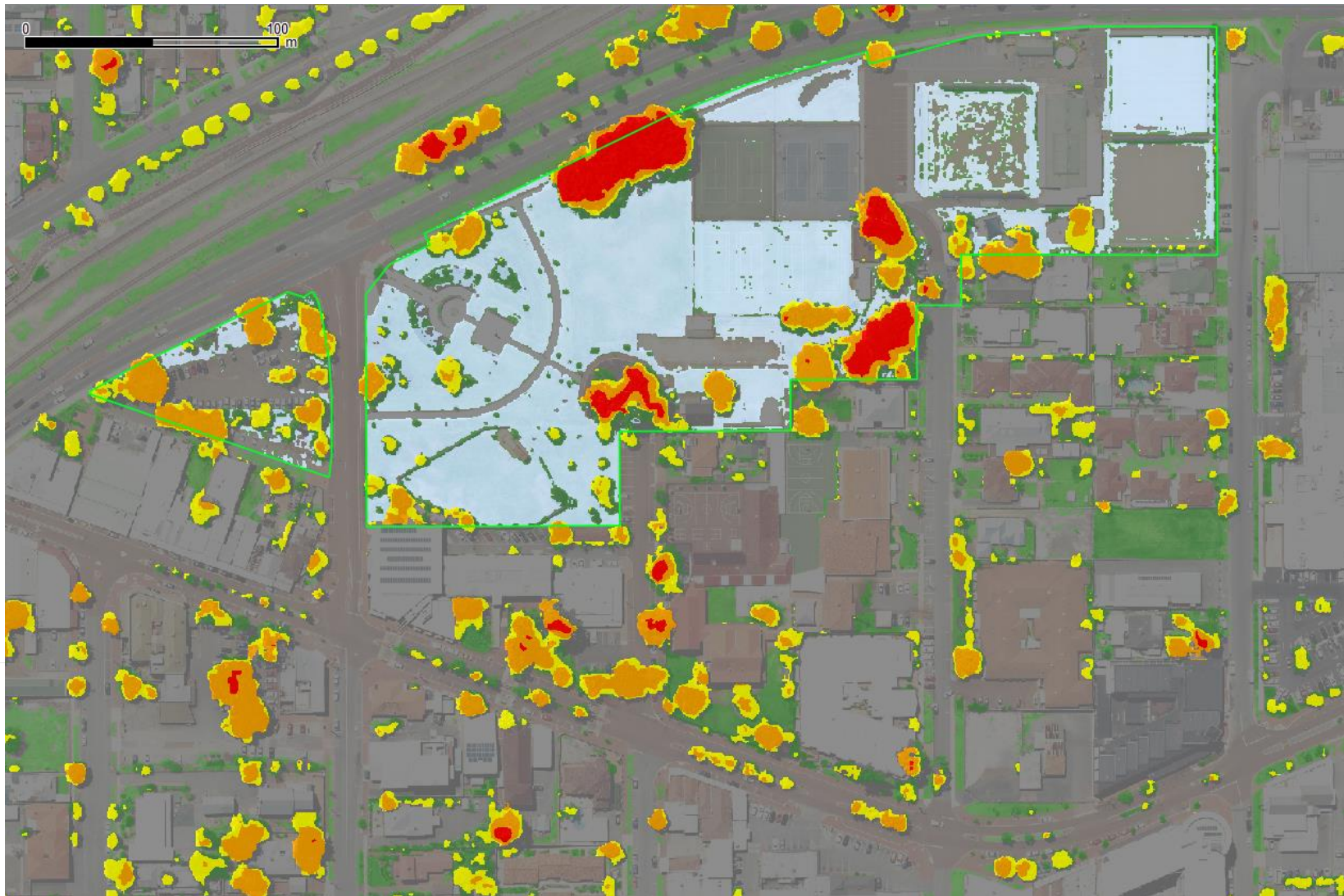
Methods – Data Sources

- Aerial survey data from Landgate
 - Captured February 2016
 - 15 cm resolution
 - Four spectral bands (RGB-NIR)
- Thermal imagery from Landsat-8 satellite
 - Captured 8 February 2016. 42.6°C at Perth Airport
 - 100 m resolution
- Vector data from the Town

Methods – Vegetation Cover and Height

- In-house processing of raw aerial imagery provides a 3D model of the Town
- Machine learning algorithms and NIR data allow vegetation (including dry turf) to be separated from non-vegetation
- Combining these allows vegetation height to be stratified. The following classes were specified:
 - Non-vegetation
 - 0-2 m
 - 2-6 m
 - 6-15 m
 - >15 m
 - Turf (only for Parks and Reserves)

Methods – Vegetation Cover and Height



Methods – Vegetation Health

- Modified Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (mSAVI) chosen
- mSAVI performs better than NDVI for sparse vegetation over variable surface colours, and compensates for shadows
- Unit-less index scaled from -1 to 1
- Vegetation present from 0.2 to 1 (nominally)

Methods – Vegetation Health

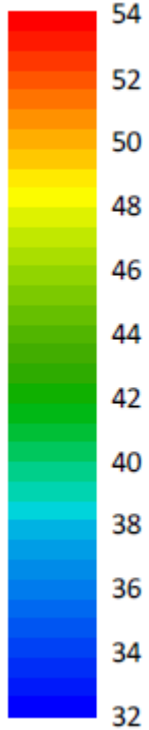


Methods – Land Surface Temperature

- LST is kinetic temperature of the surface of the earth
- Differs from near-surface air temperature which is the kinetic energy of the air molecules
- LST contributes to air temp by passing energy through conduction and convection
- Some surfaces show a very low LST, but may be much hotter because they have very low thermal emissivity which is difficult to correct for

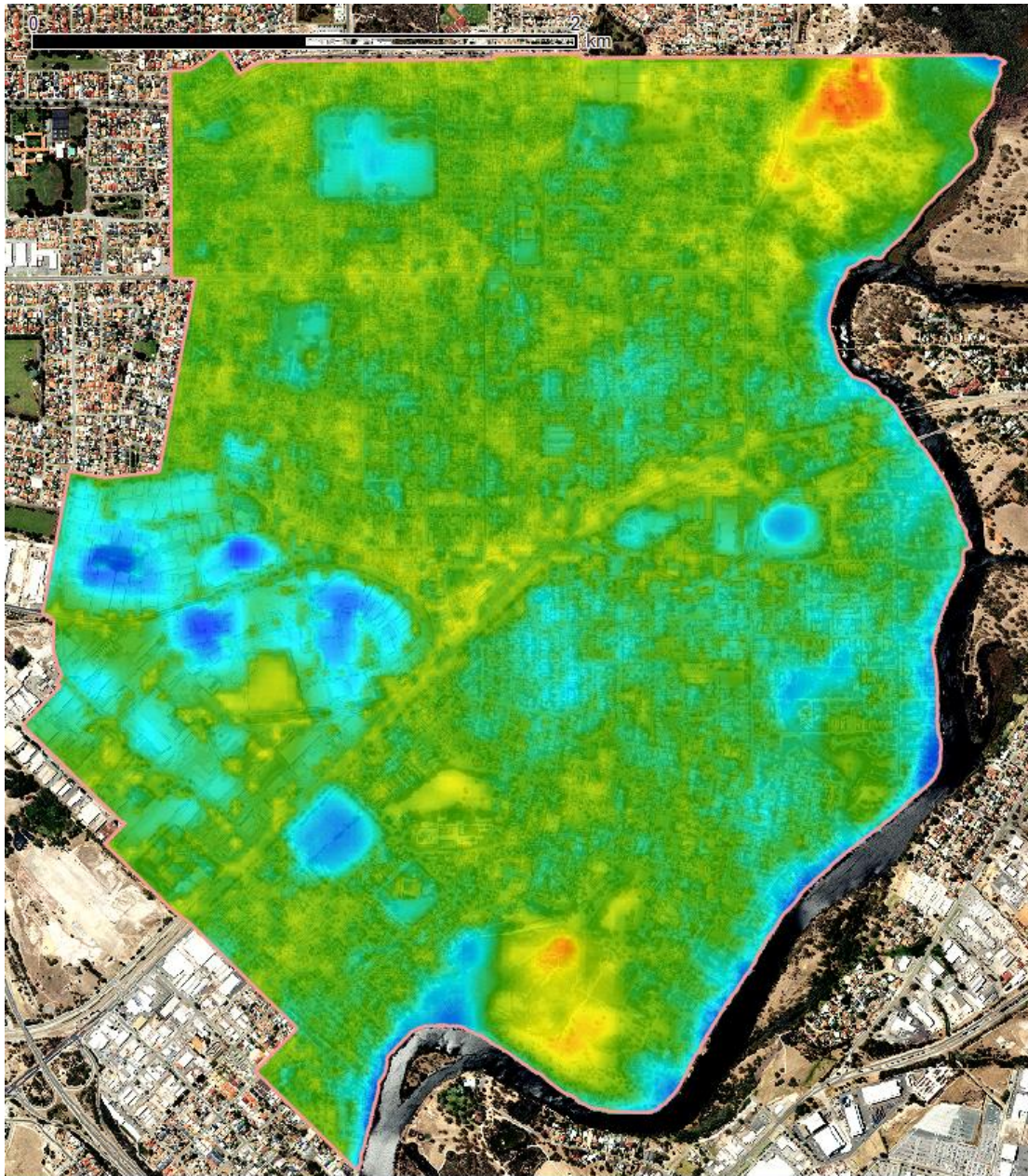
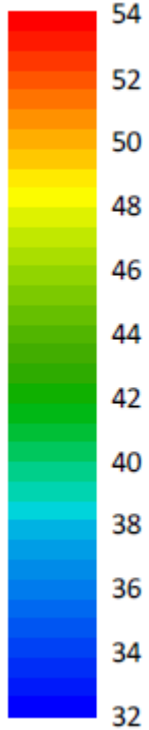
Methods – Land Surface Temperature

LST Scale
(° C)



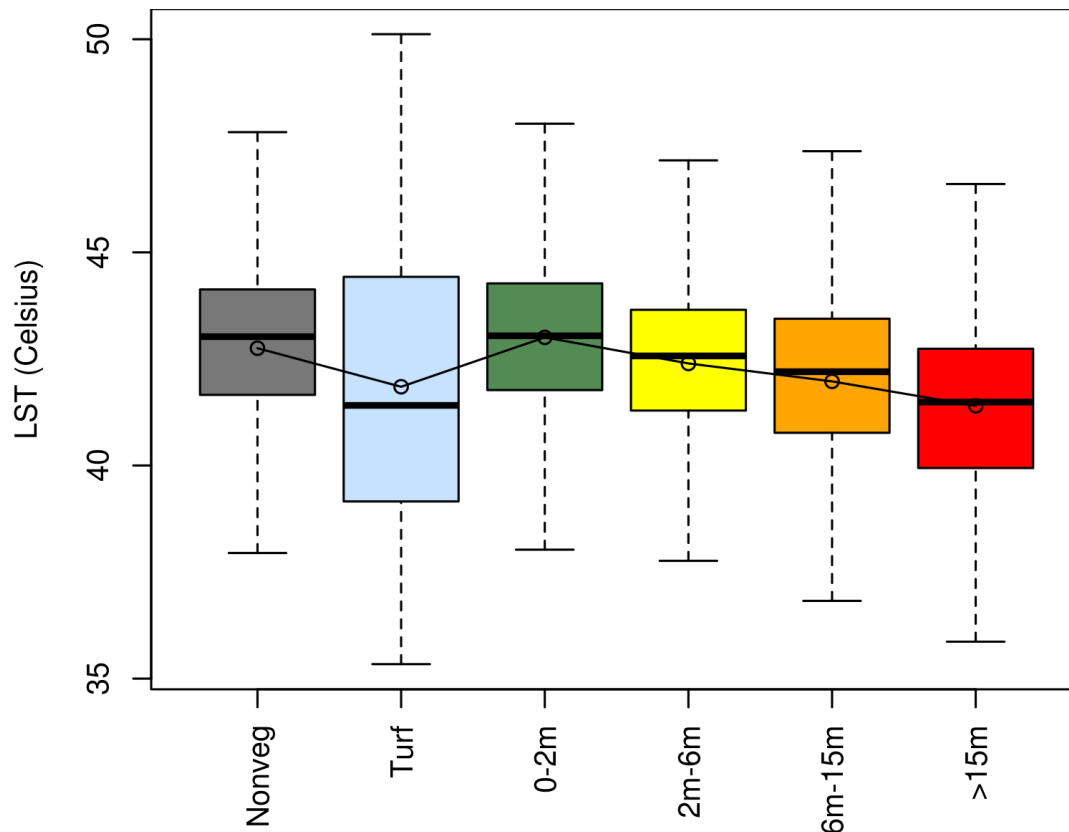
Methods – Land Surface Temperature

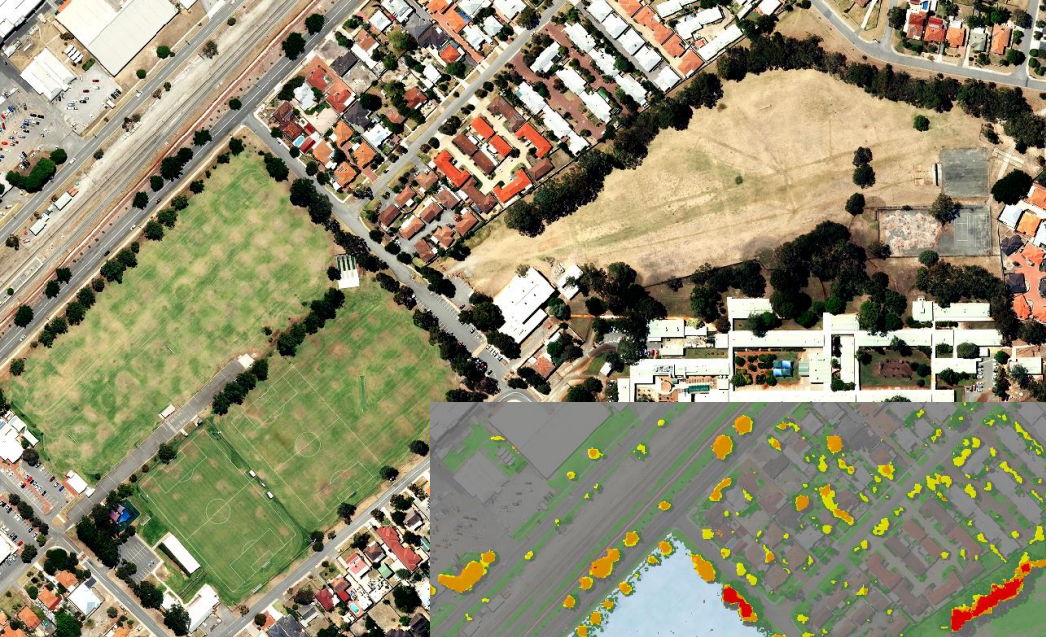
LST Scale
(° C)



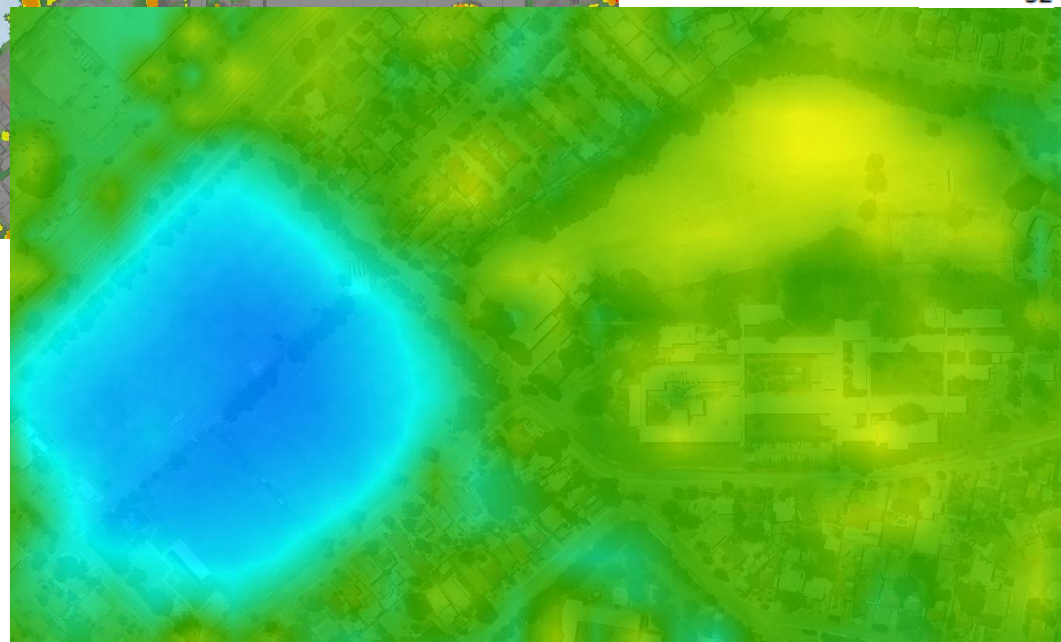
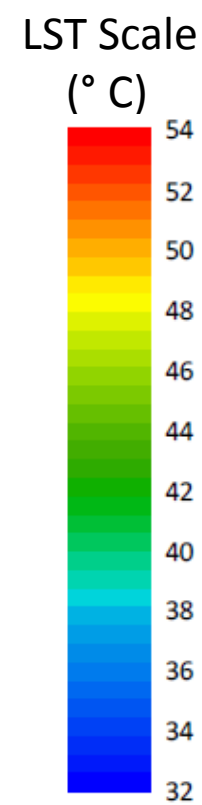
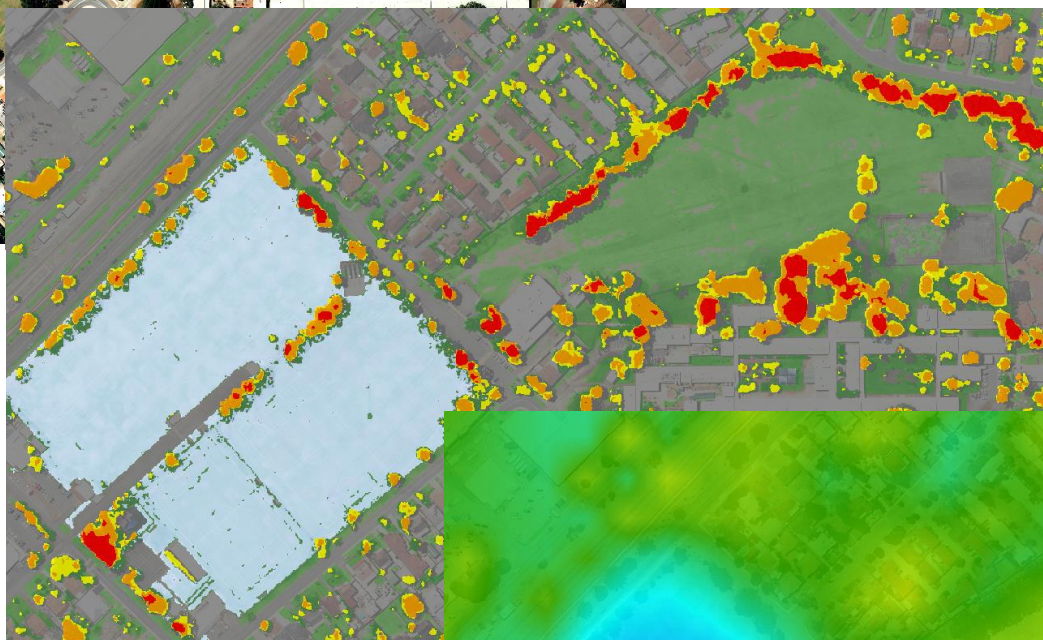
Results –Vegetation Height and LST

- As the height of vegetation increases, local LST decreases
- This relationship is statistically significant
- The mean difference between 0-2 m and >15 m is 1.6°C
- Slight difference between non-veg and 0-2m
- Large variation in Turf



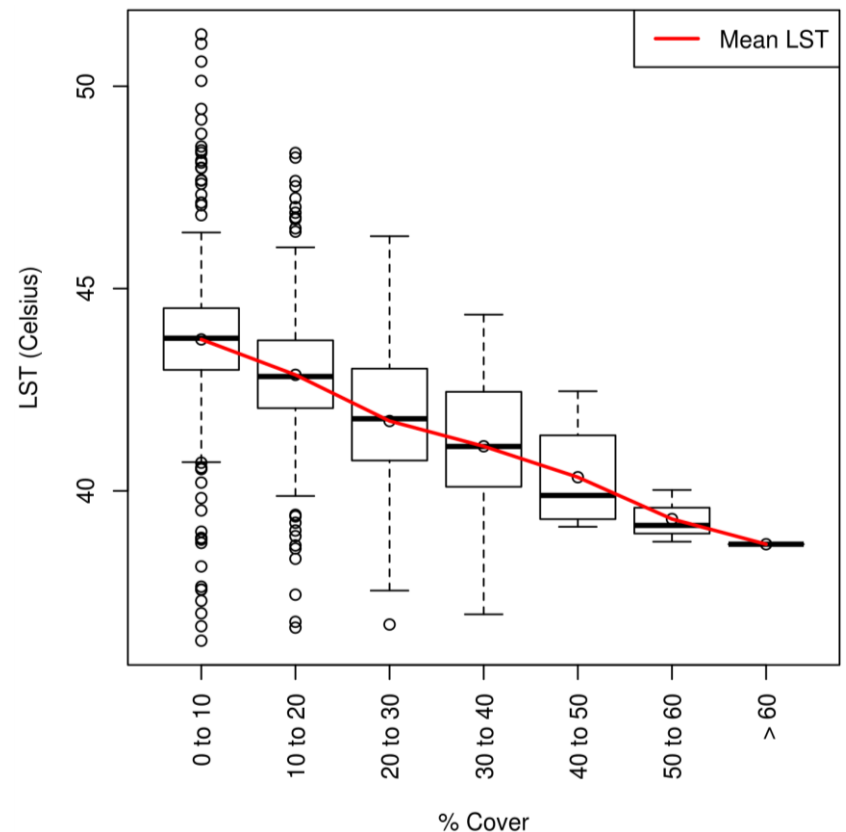
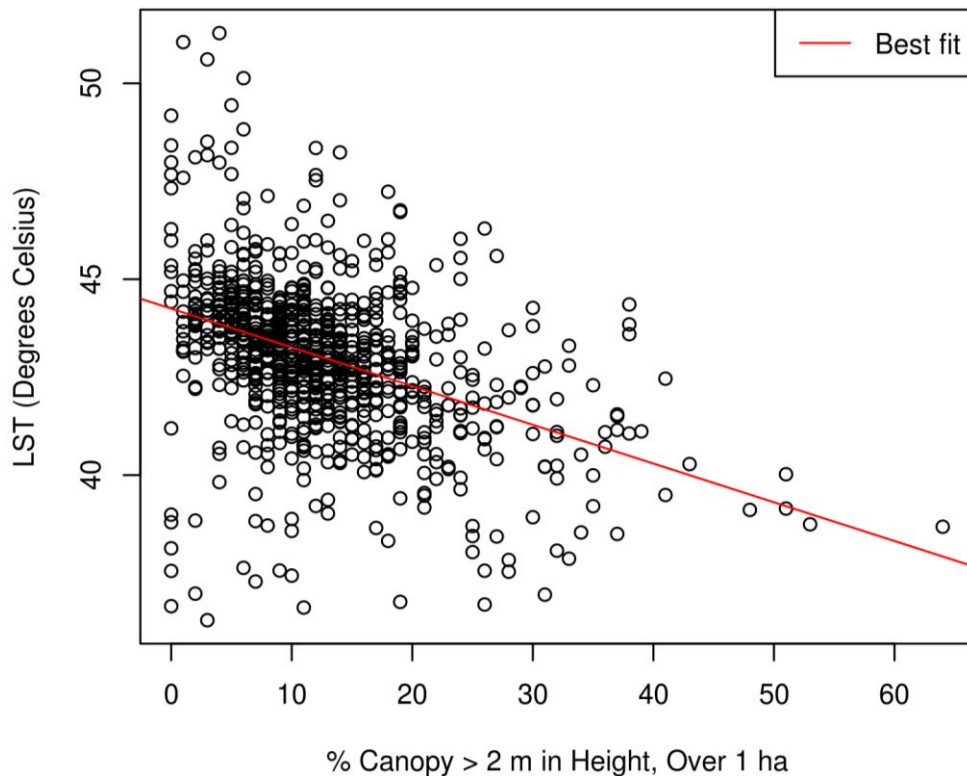


- Strata
Key
- Nonveg
 - 0 - 2 m
 - 2 - 6 m
 - 6 - 15 m
 - > 15 m
 - Turf



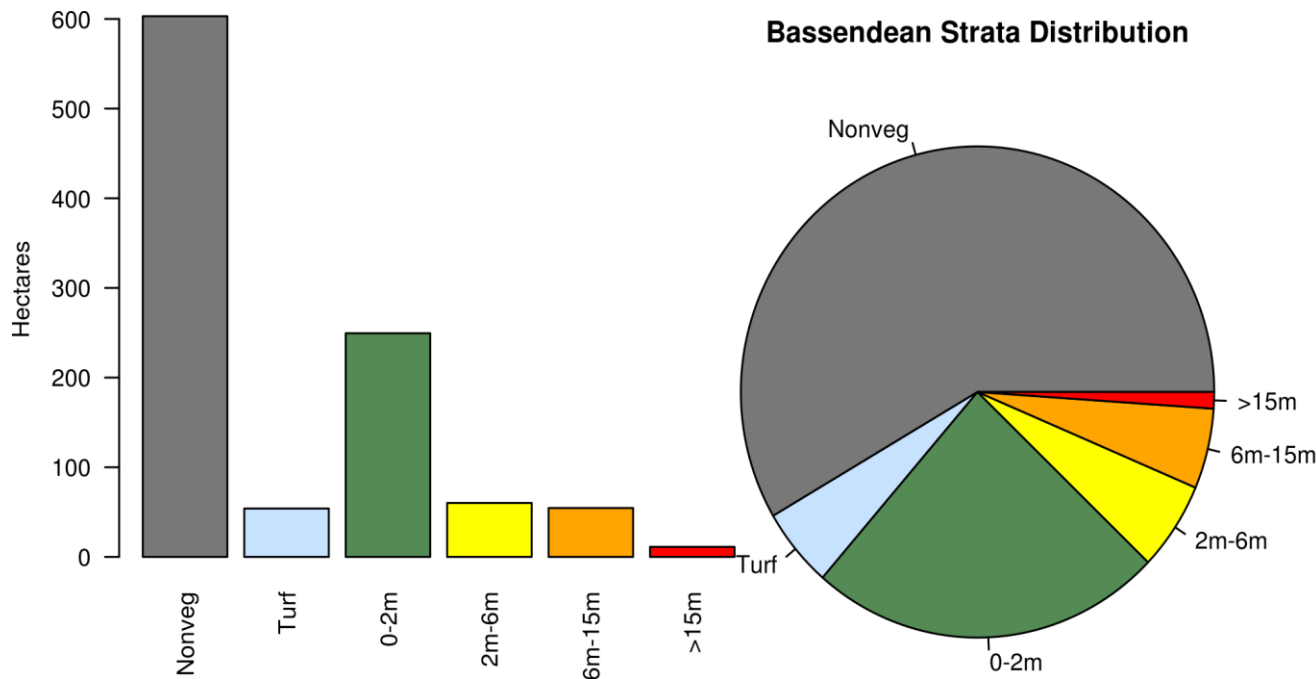
Results – Green Fraction and LST

- As green fraction (% cover) of vegetation increases, LST decreases
- Statistically significant only for lower cover classes (0-30%), due to paucity of data



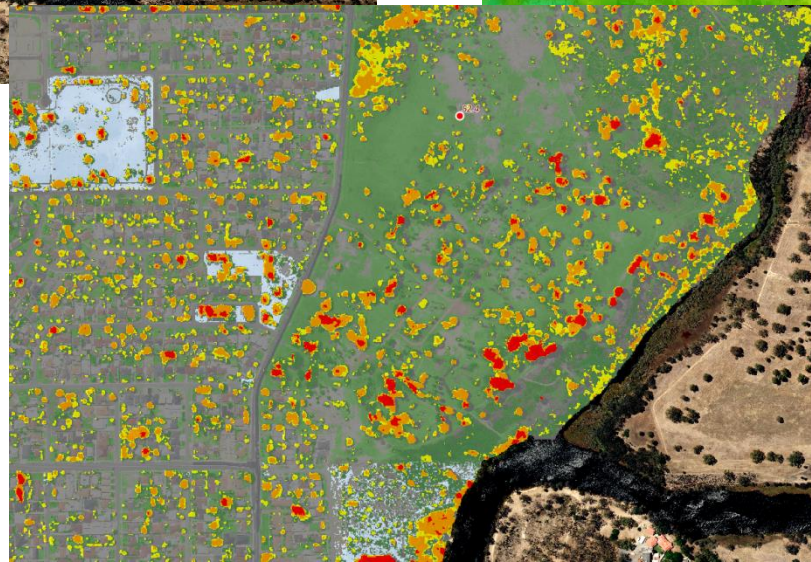
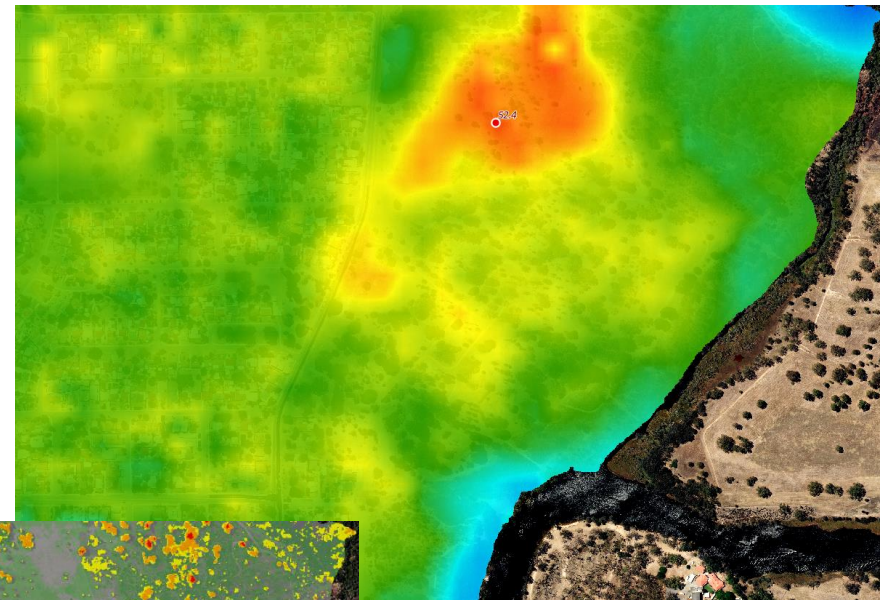
Results – Vegetation Height

- 42% of the Town covered by vegetation (429 ha)
- Majority in 0-2 m (24%) and turf classes (5%)
- 2-6 m, 6-15m and >15 m sum to 12%

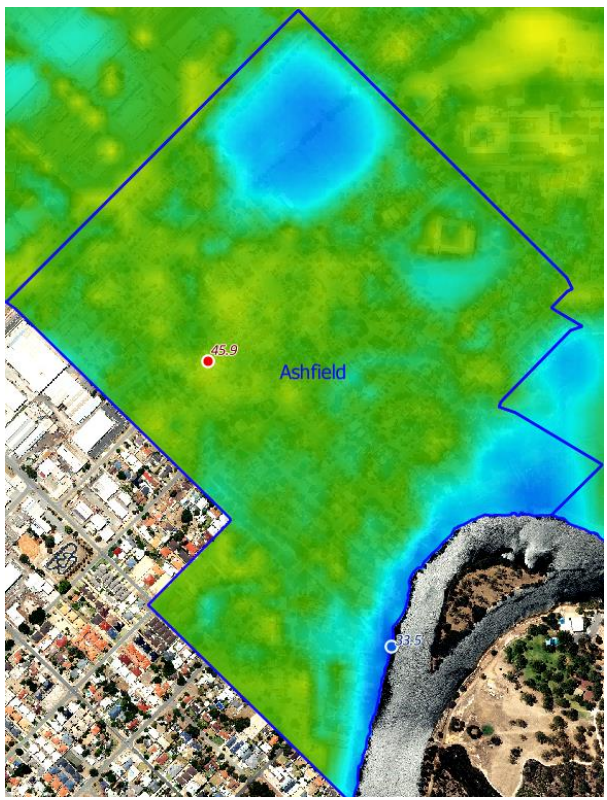
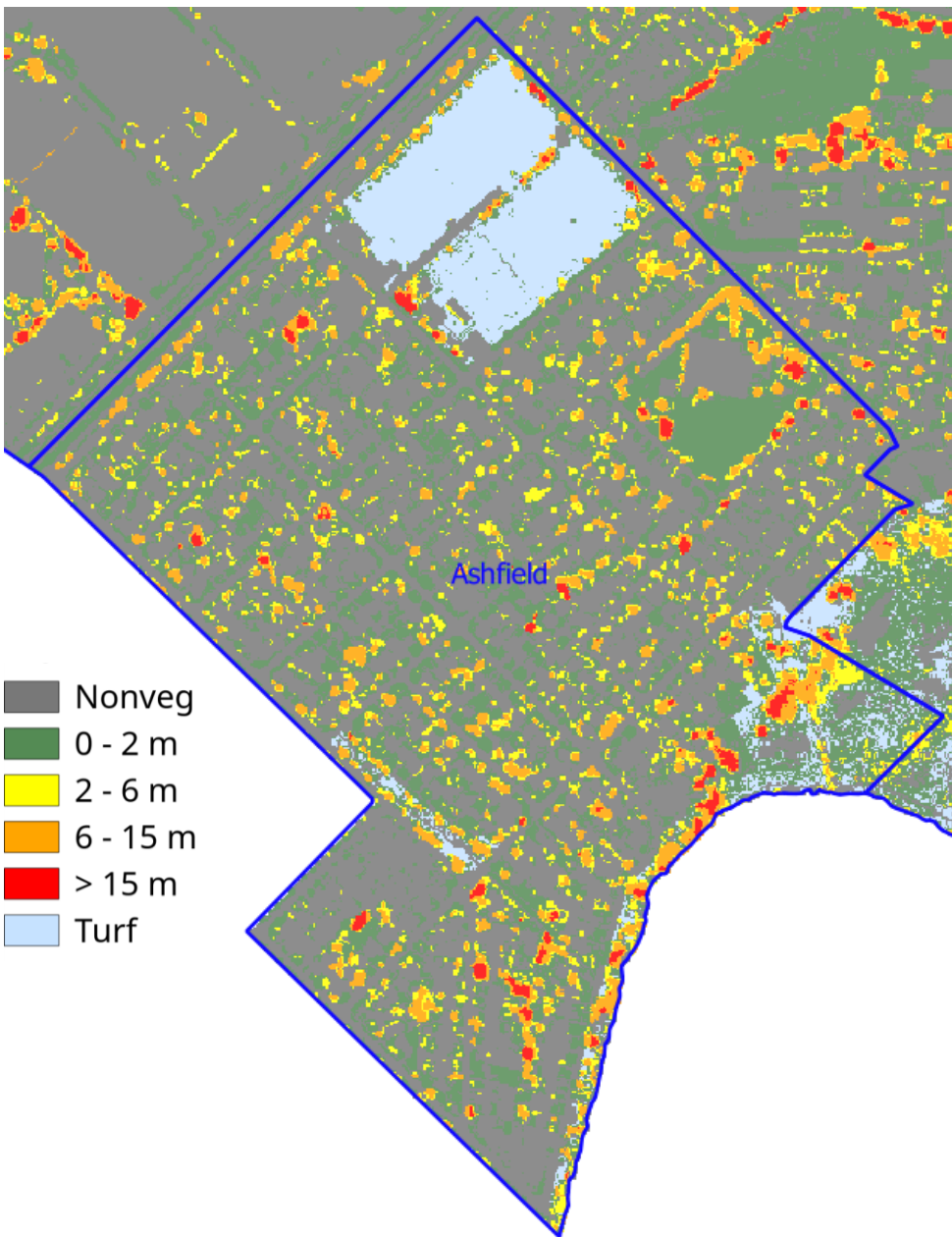


Results – Vegetation Height

With 0-2 m not contributing to reducing LST the location of hottest area in the Town is counterintuitive...



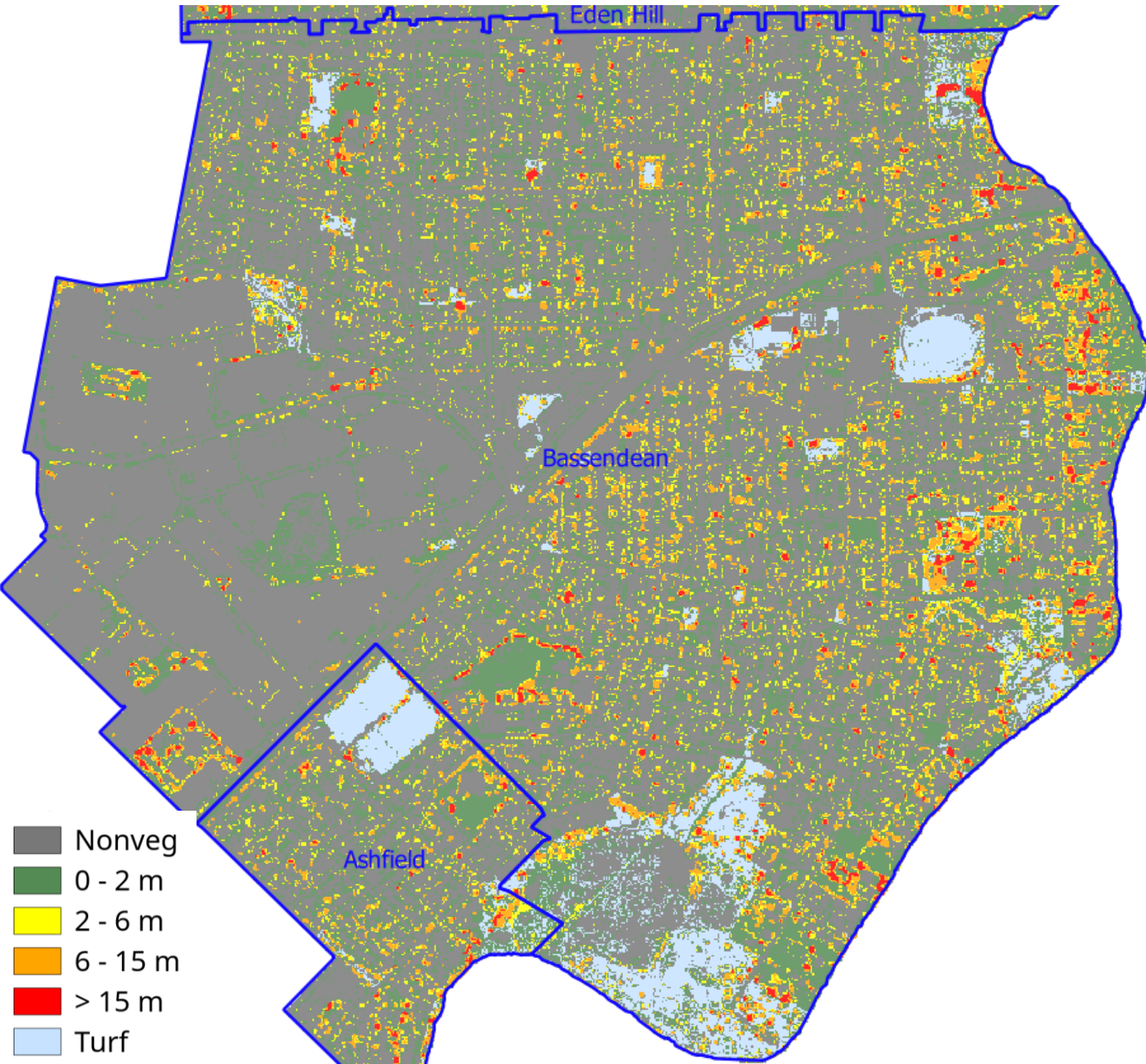
Results – Vegetation Height - Ashfield



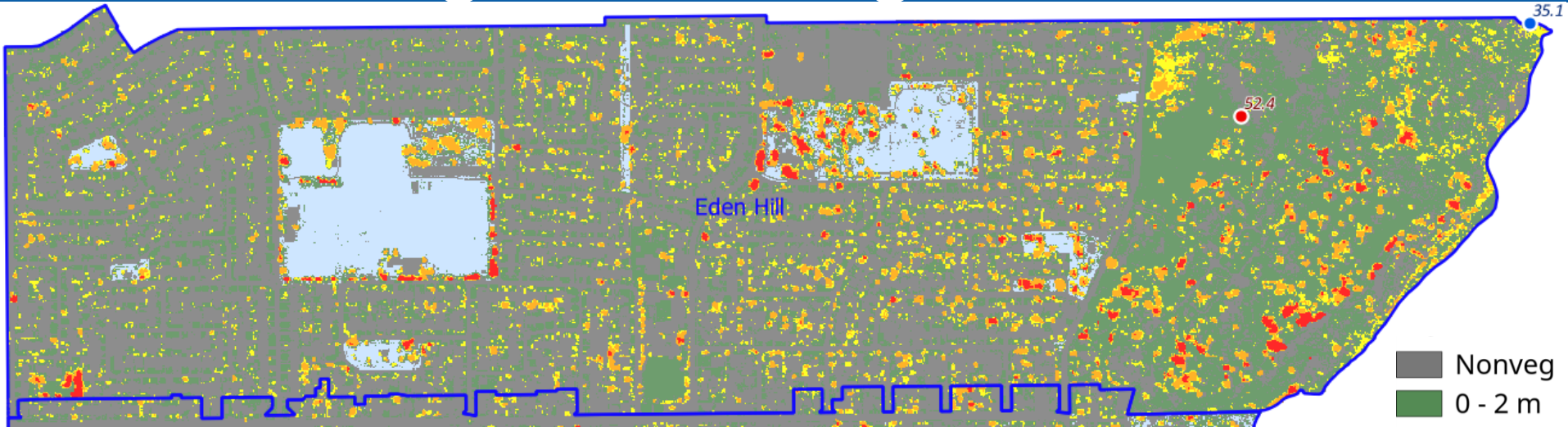
Vegetation Cover	
Nonveg	52%
Turf	9%
0-2m	25%
2m-6m	6%
6m-15m	7%
>15m	1%

Results – Vegetation Height - Bassendean

Vegetation Cover	
Nonveg	62%
Turf	4%
0-2m	22%
2m-6m	6%
6m-15m	5%
>15m	1%



Results – Vegetation Height – Eden Hill



Vegetation Cover

Nonveg	50%
Turf	7%
0-2m	31%
2m-6m	6%
6m-15m	5%
>15m	1%

All suburbs have similar cover of tall vegetation that contributes to reducing LST

Key Findings

- Highest LST values found in areas with bare ground, or unmanaged dry turf
- 0-2 m vegetation class does not reduce LST
- 82% of the Town's area does not contain vegetation that reduces LST
- The methods applied here are a cost effective, accurate and repeatable monitoring tool

Questions?

