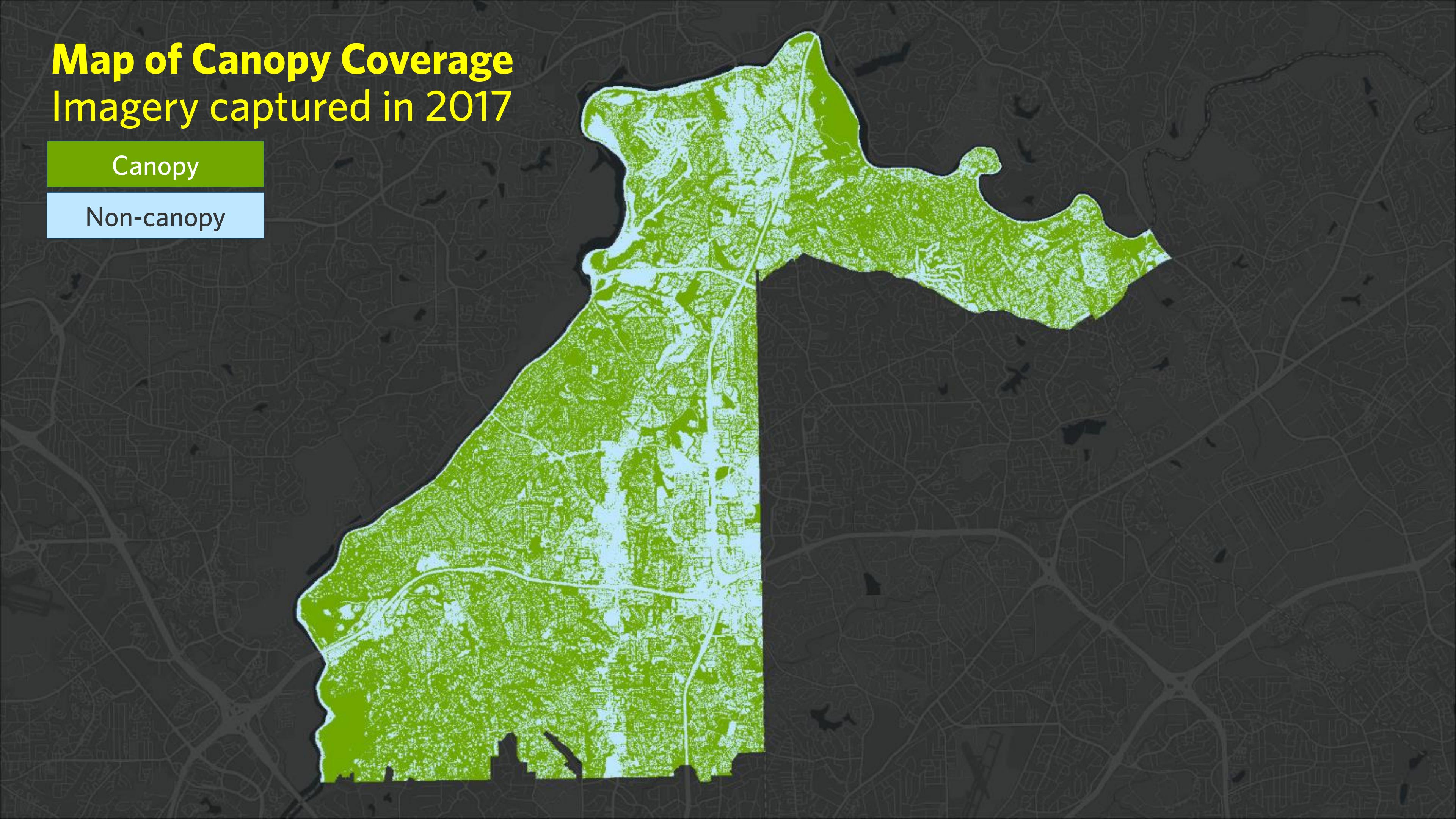
Tree Canopy Study Update

NAIP Imagery Sept. 2017 Presented December 18, 2018





Estimating Area of Canopy

- Using statistical sampling instead of the raw map pixel counts
- Conforms to better practices*
 - Manual review of each sampled point is a higher accuracy than automated classifications
 - Reduces bias from the map model
- Advantages
 - Statistical principles can be applied
 - Confidence Level
 - Margin of Error
 - Enables Accuracy Assessment of the model

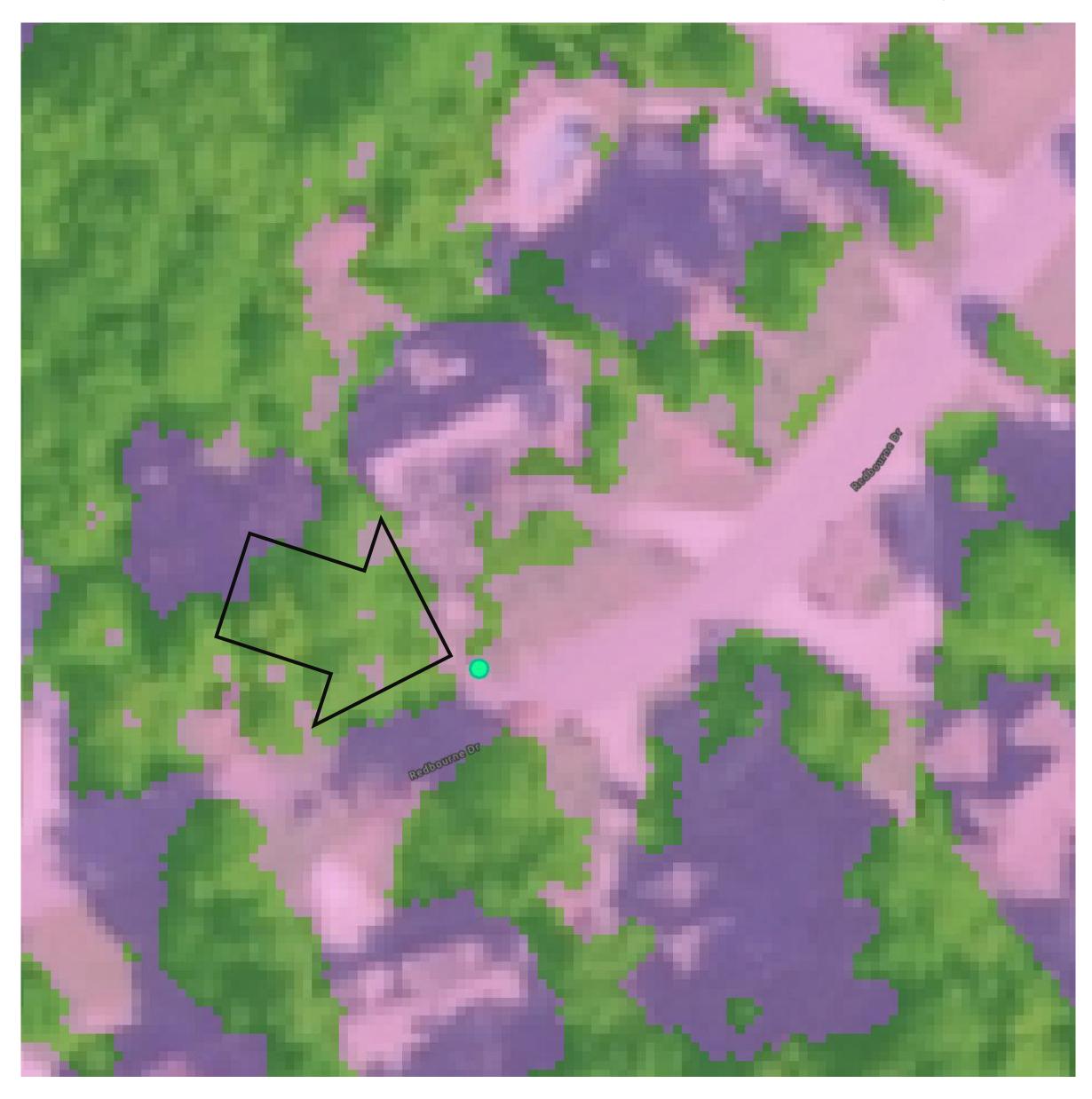
^{*}Tested sample points against manual inspection using stratified random sampling following practices in

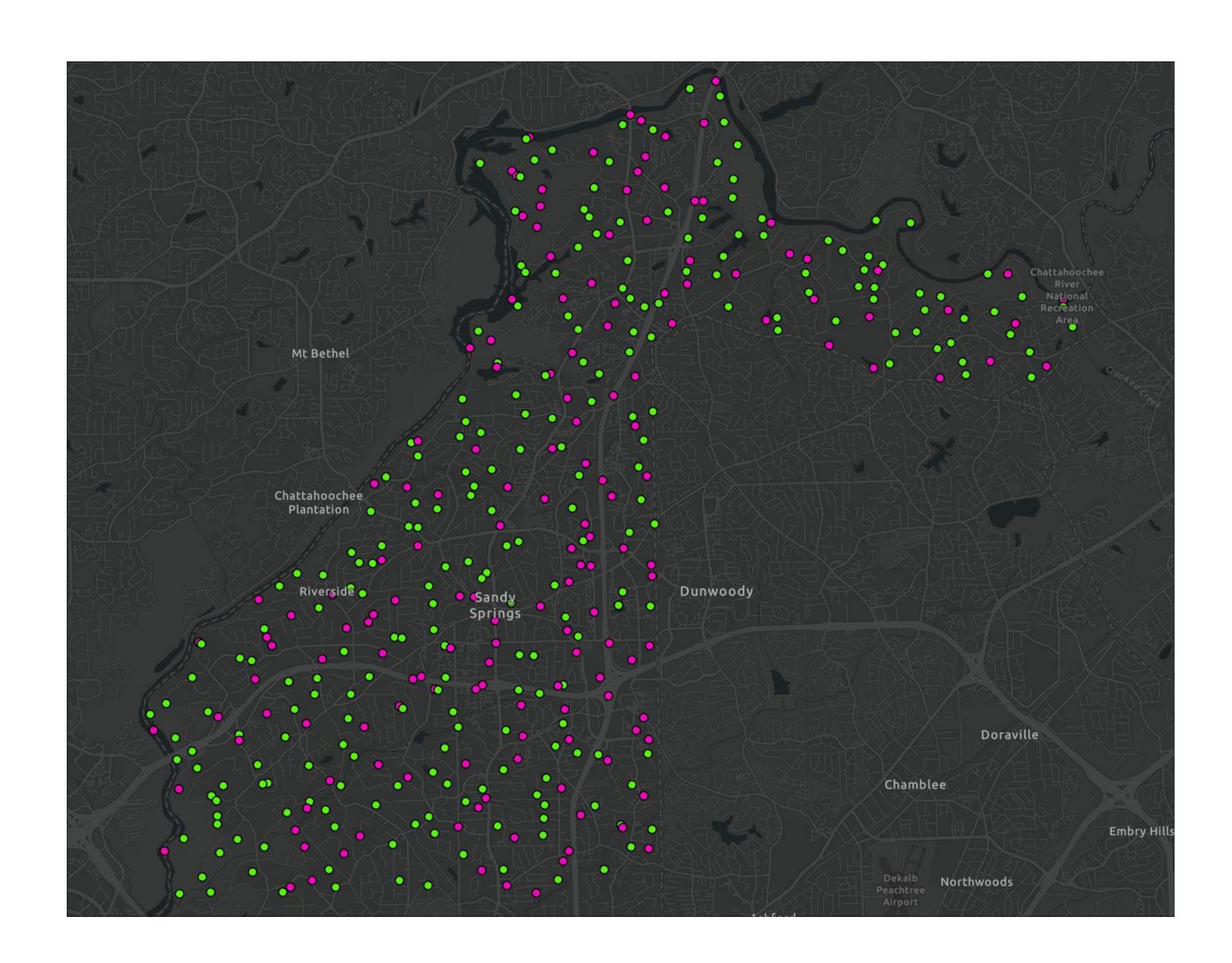
[•] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. 2016. Map Accuracy Assessment and Area Estimation standards: A Practical Guide. National forest monitoring assessment working paper No 46/E. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5601e.pdf

[•] Olofsson, P., Foody, G. M., Herold, M., Stehman, S. V., Woodcock, C. E., Wulder, M. A. 2014. Good practices for estimating area and assessing accuracy of land change. Remote Sensing of Environment, 148:42–57.

Illustration

- 400 sample points
- Stratified random sampling





2017 Canopy Area ≈ 60.3% ± 2.6%

Estimated Area of Canopy

- We estimate Tree Canopy area in 2017 is about 60.3% ± 2.6%
 - We expect the true value to be between 57.7% and 62.9%*
 - Tree Canopy Area: 14,978.1 acres ± 648 acres
 - Non-Canopy Area: 9,876.1 ± 648 acres

| 2013 | | 2015 | | 2017 | |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Percent | Margin of Error | Percent | Margin of Error | Percent | Margin of Error |
| 58.7% | ±3.6% | 58.6% | 土3.1% | 60.3% | ±2.6% |

^{*} At the 95% confidence level. We are 95% certain the true value falls within that range.

Accuracy Assessment

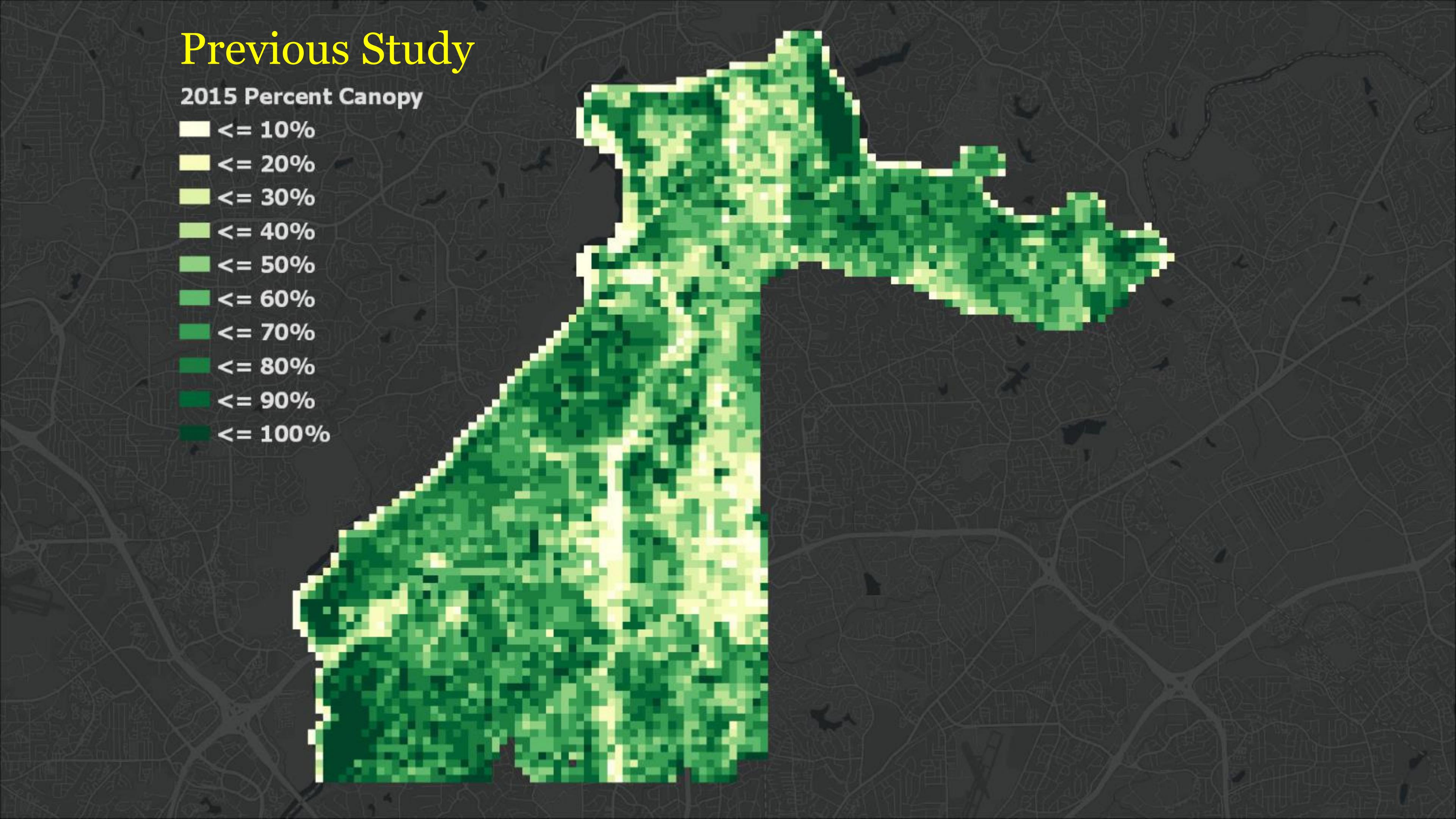
How well did the map perform at the inspected sample points?

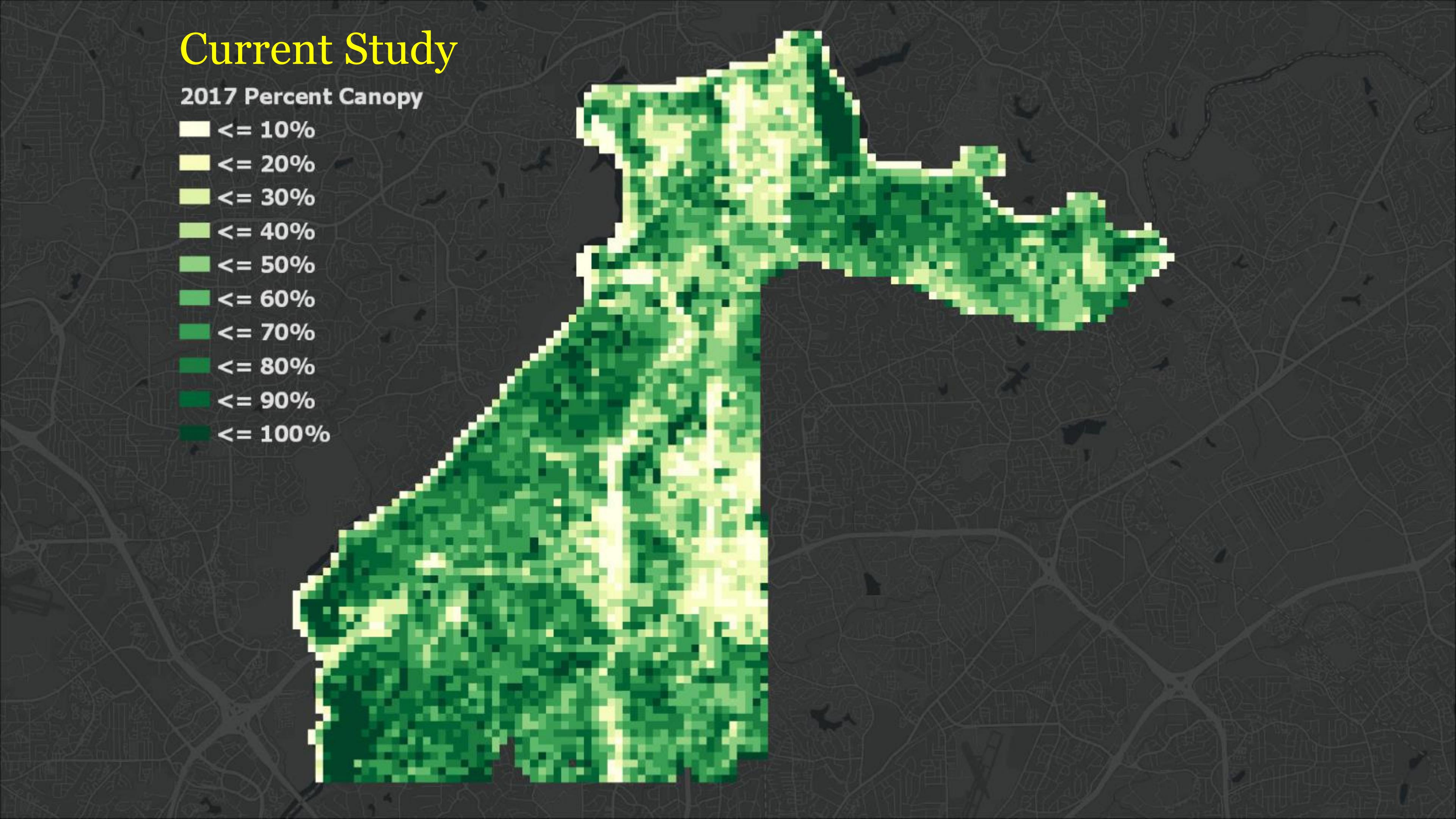
Overall Model Accuracy

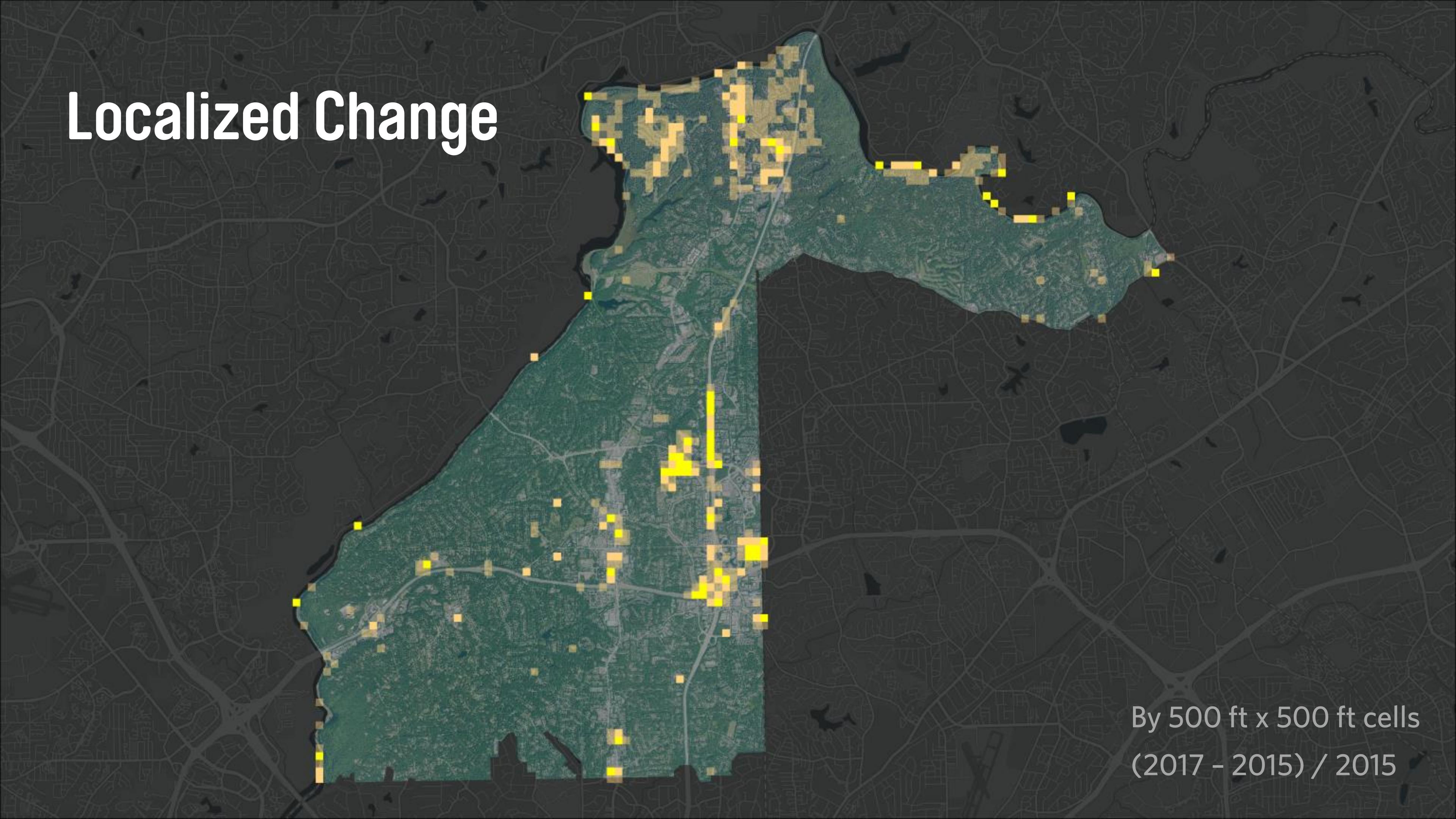
| 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | |
|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 83.8% | 88.8% | 92.3% | |

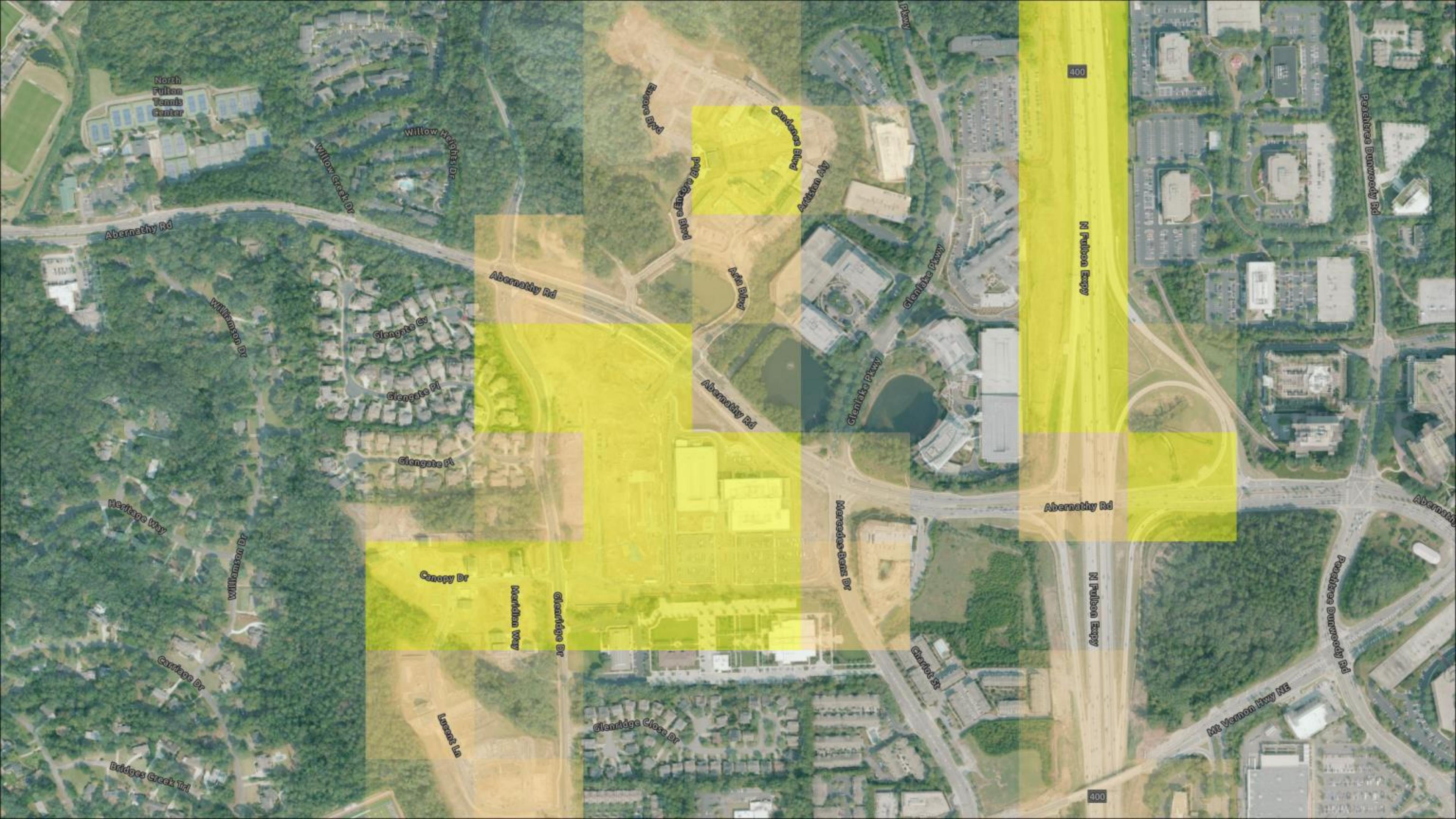
- Our methods are improving
 - Reducing errors of omission and commission
 - Smoothing method to reduce "salt & pepper" noise effect

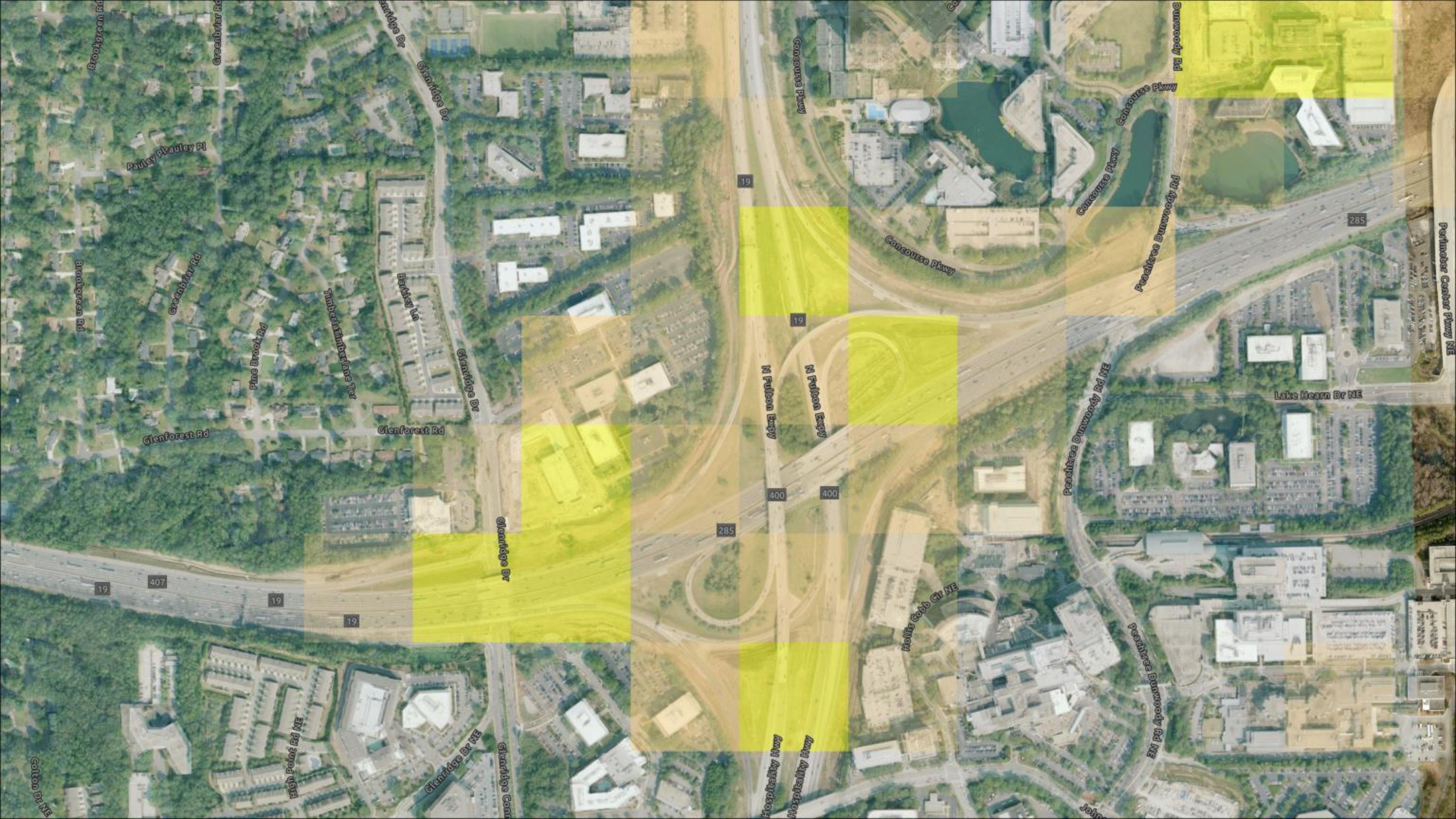
Using the Map Layer







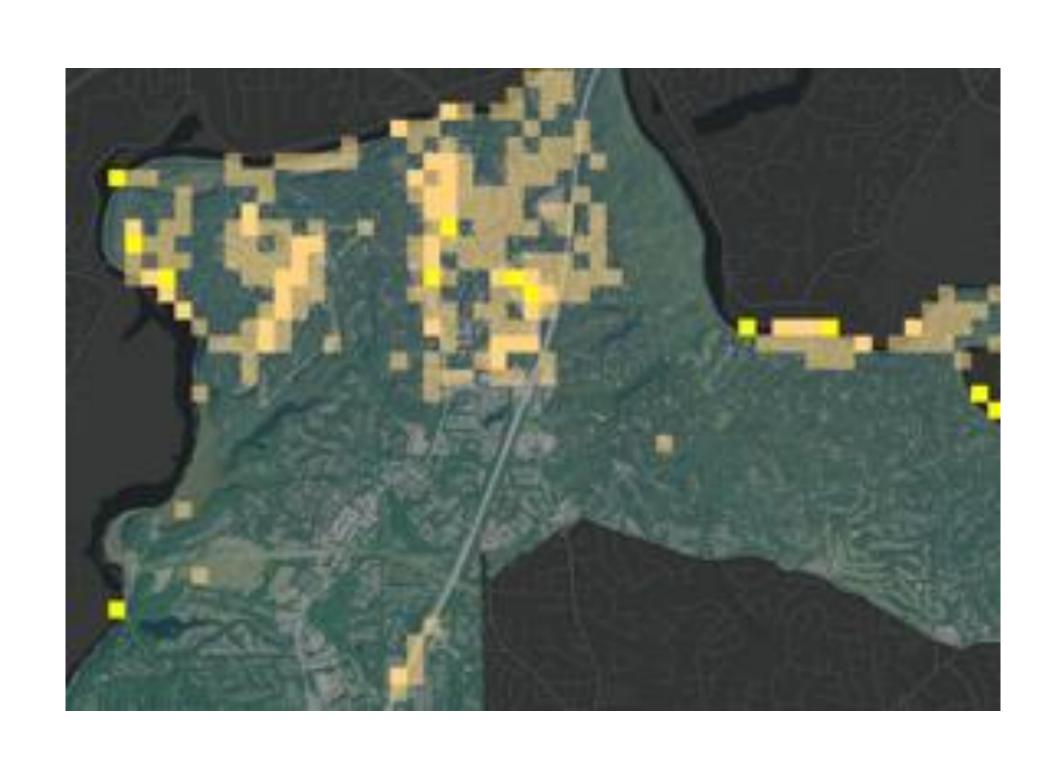


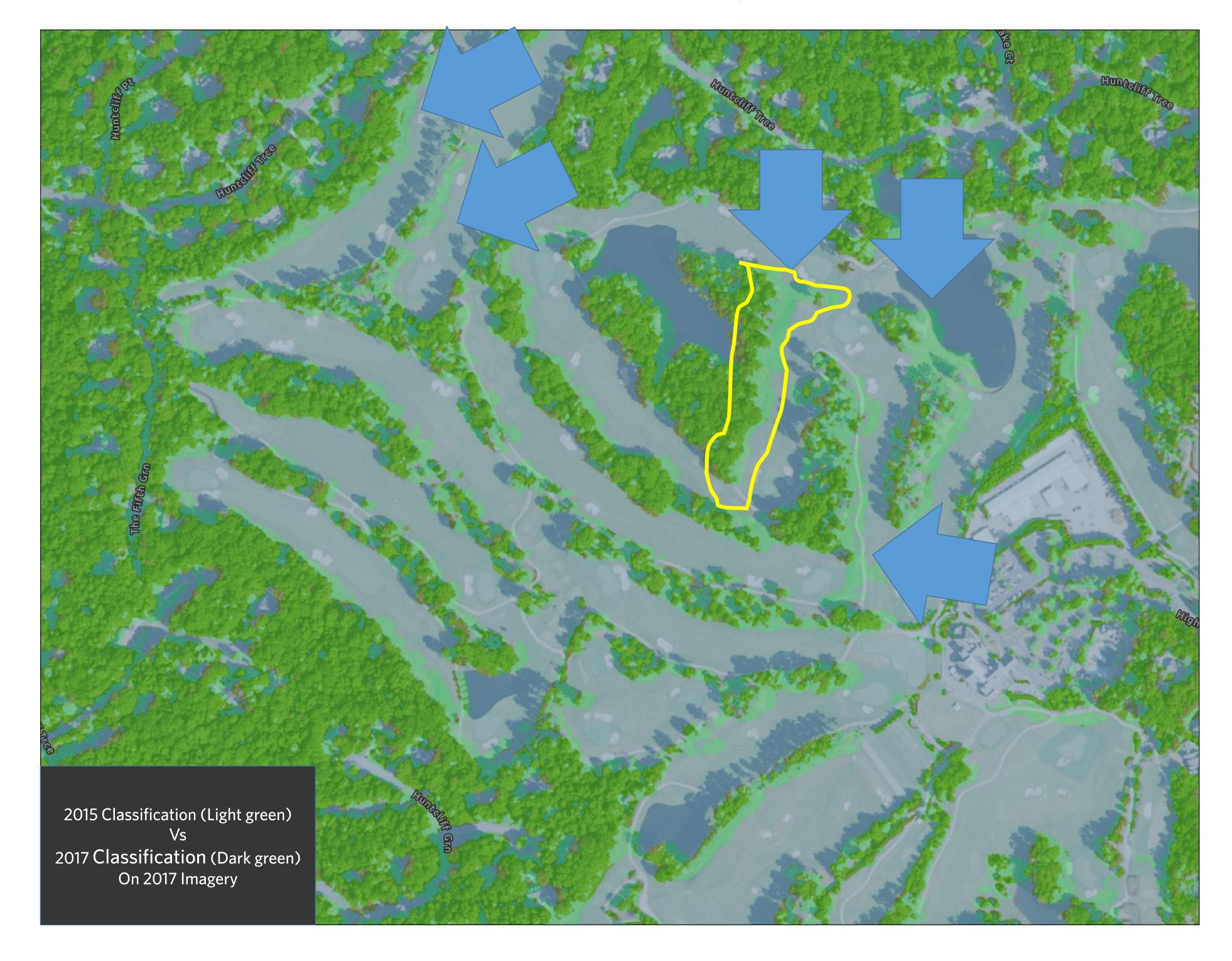




Some noise in change detection exists

• Ex: Correction of shadows from 2015 data resulted in false "canopy loss" in some areas





Conclusion

- Two products are provided:
 - Estimated area of canopy coverage
 - A Map or "GIS Layer" of canopy
- Canopy Change:
 - Change is highly localized
 - Overall canopy estimates year to year are within the margin of error.
 - Estimation at the City-wide level is too large to detect localized change in this time period
- Next steps
 - Summarize data by custom areas, such as zoning districts
 - Utilize data for programs such as targeted tree planting

Thank you