

## GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>author(s)</b>	Van Roosbroeck D
<b>year</b>	1982
<b>English title</b>	Contribution to the inventory of mixed deciduous stands with large-scale colour infrared aerial photographs
<b>original title</b>	Bijdrage tot de inventarisatie van gemengde loofboombestanden door middel van grootschalige kleurinfraroodluchtfilm
<b>reference</b>	Msc thesis, Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Gent
<b>pages</b>	87
<b>type</b>	dissertation (d2)
<b>ecosystem service</b>	none
<b>keywords</b>	
<b>taxa</b>	
<b>project</b>	Msc thesis
<b>supervisor</b>	Goossens R
<b>institution</b>	Laboratory of Forestry
<b>document</b>	hardcopy
<b>data</b>	

## MATERIALS & METHODS

<b>study area</b>	5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5i, 5j, 5l, 5n, 6a
<b>time period</b>	
<b>goal</b>	Can high-resolution aerial photographs be used to infer tree and stand characteristics?
<b>set-up</b>	aerial photograph of 1979 25 circular plots (radius 1 cm on the photograph, 20 m irl) around a well-identifiable tree
<b>data collection</b>	all trees with dbh > 8 cm: dbh, height, position, tree layer photographs: crown diameter
<b>remarks</b>	photograph: Kodak Aerochrome IR 2443, 1/2000 map with the position of the study plots (Fig. 8, p 20)

## RESULTS

It was not possible to estimate tree characteristics based on the aerial photograph; the use of regressions resulted in an overestimation. Stand characteristics, however, could be estimated based on the aerial photograph: mean basal area per tree, stand basal area, stand volume, stem density. Stand height could not be estimated based on the aerial photographs. Larch and beech can be easily identified, visually, on the photographs; the difference between ash, sycamore, and oak is less clear.