



Research Organization of Information and Systems
The Institute of Statistical Mathematics

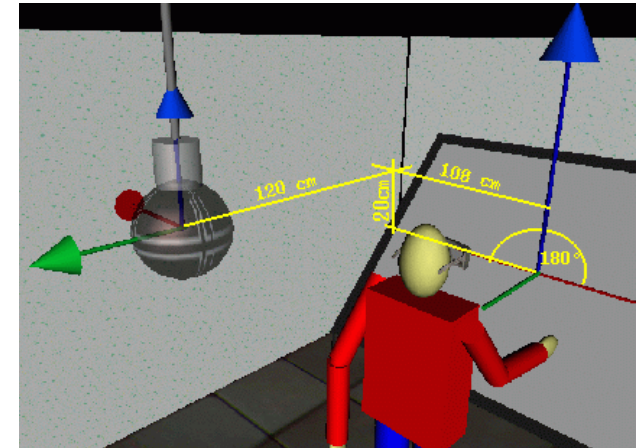
Comparison of pruning regimes for Stone pine (*Pinus pinea* L.) using a Functional-Structural Plant Model

Peter Surovy

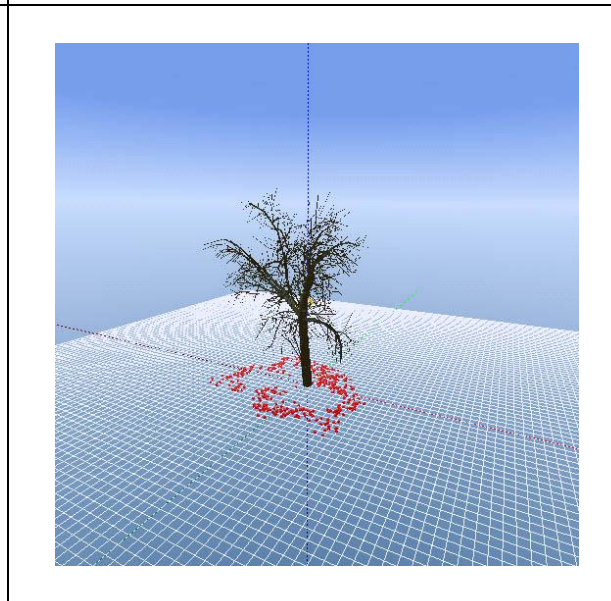
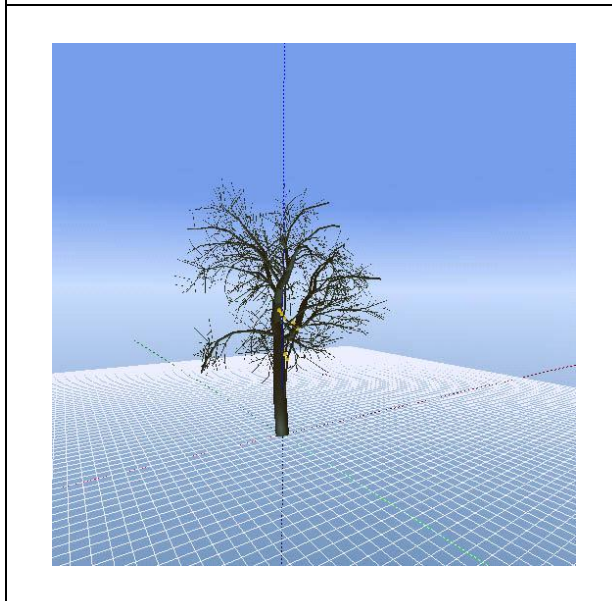
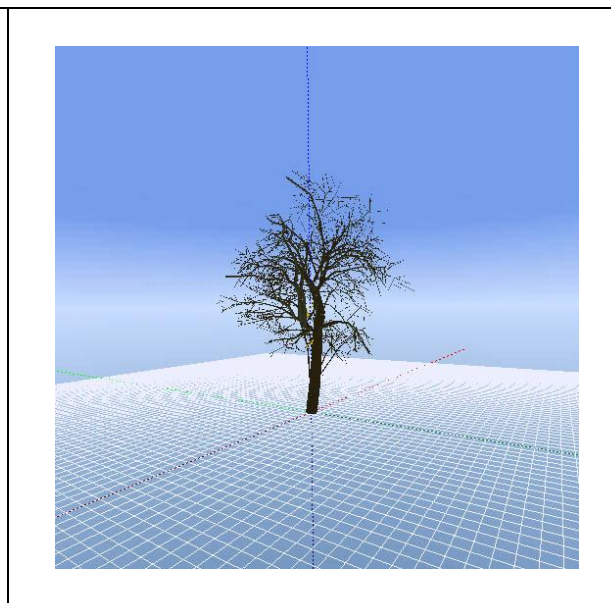
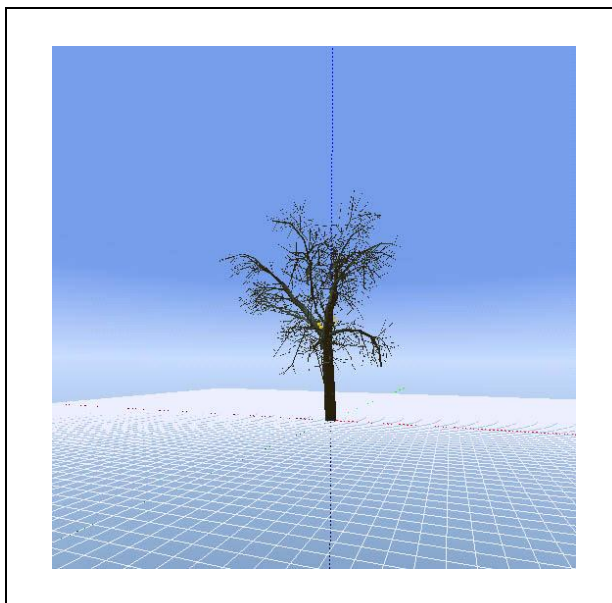
- 3d measurement of plant architecture with topology (data)
- Forestry models and FSPM models : philosophy, advantages, disadvantages
- Stone pine model – important modules and code parts (model)
- Optimization possibilities using 3d model

Magnetic motion tracker

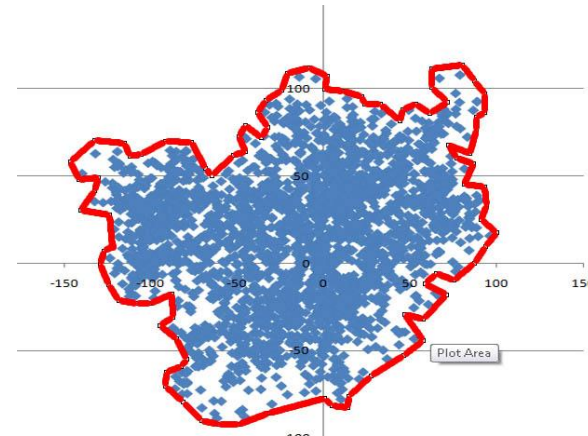
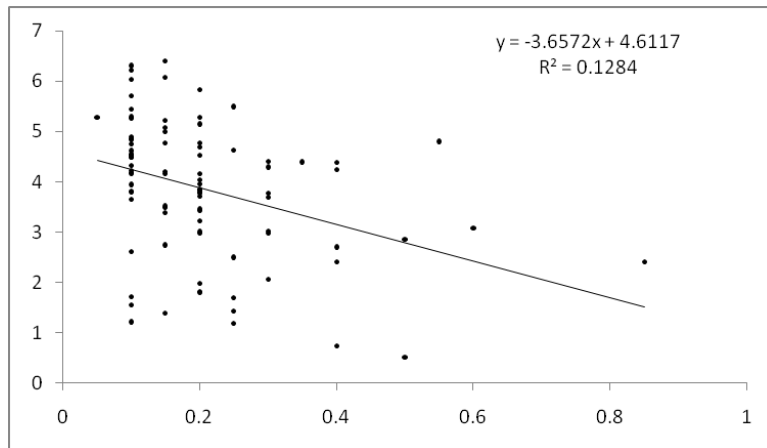
- + cheap (relatively)
- + offers directly relative coordinates
- + magnetic field passes “through” material
- no metallic object
- weather
- small amount of works (communication+math)



3d measurement of plant architecture with topology

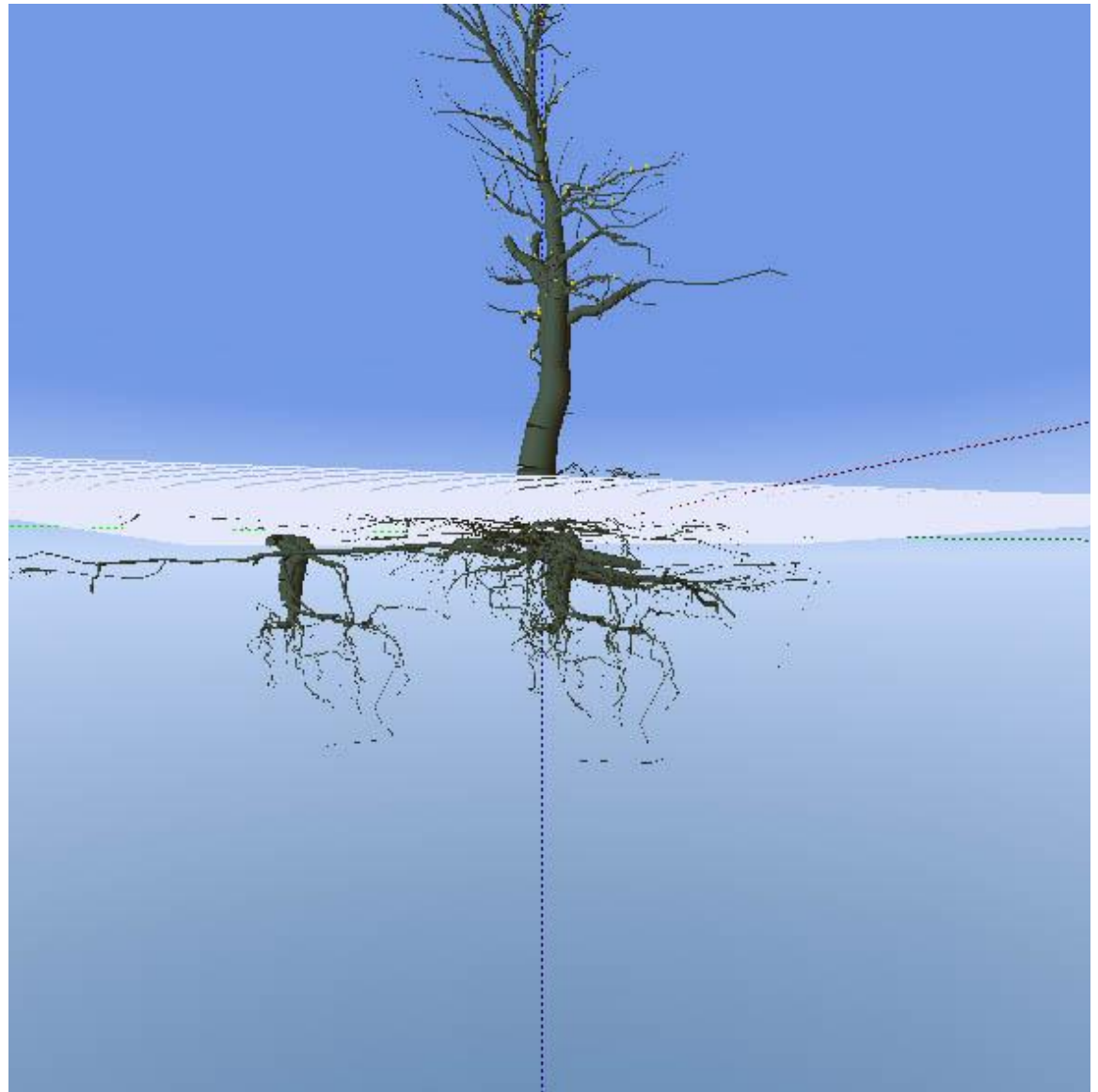


Not destructive measurements of Leaf Area Index



$$\text{LAI} = \text{LA} / \text{CA} = 2.33$$

Measurement of
Above and below
Plant architecture





2008



2007



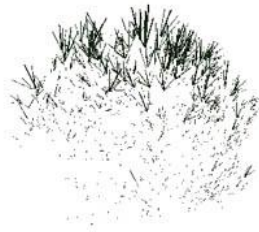
2006



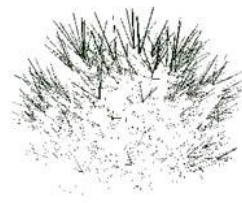
2005



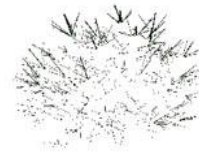
2004



2008



2007

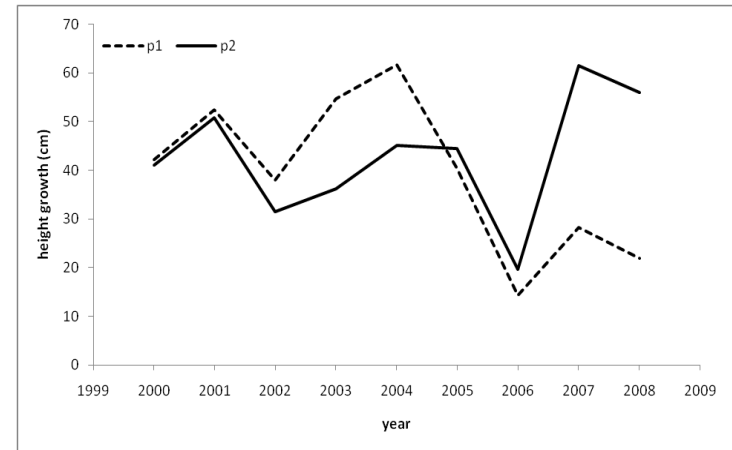
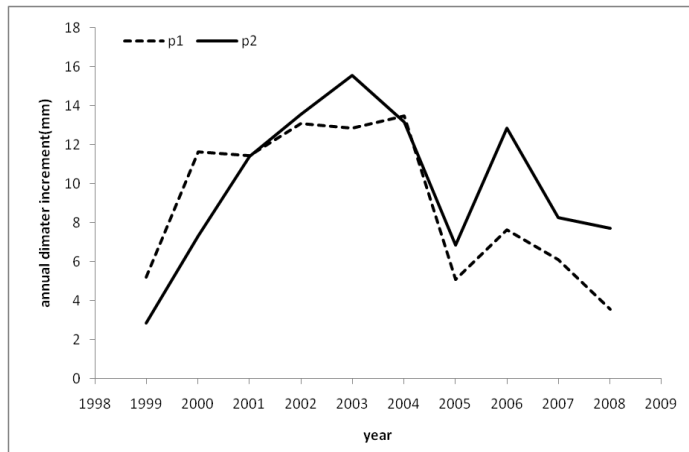
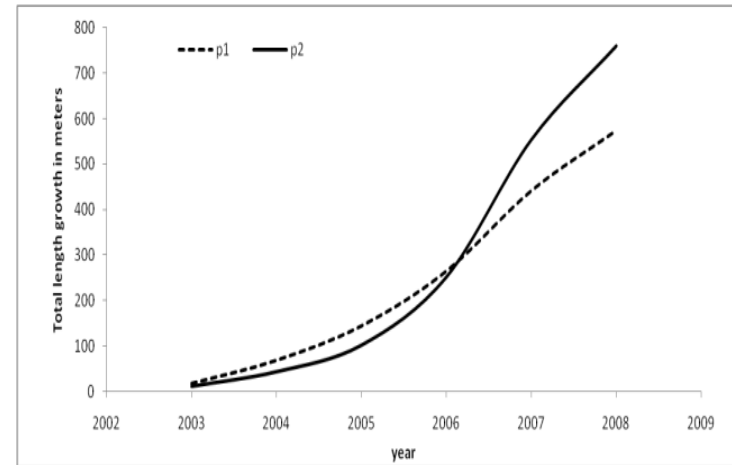
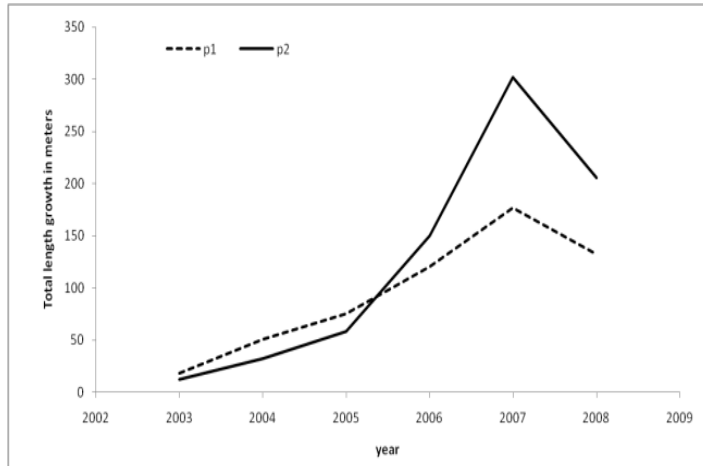


2006



2005

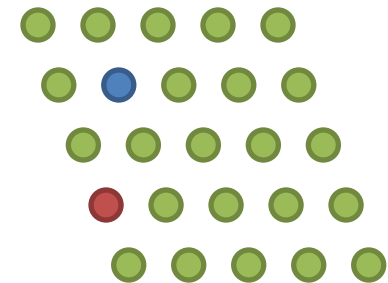
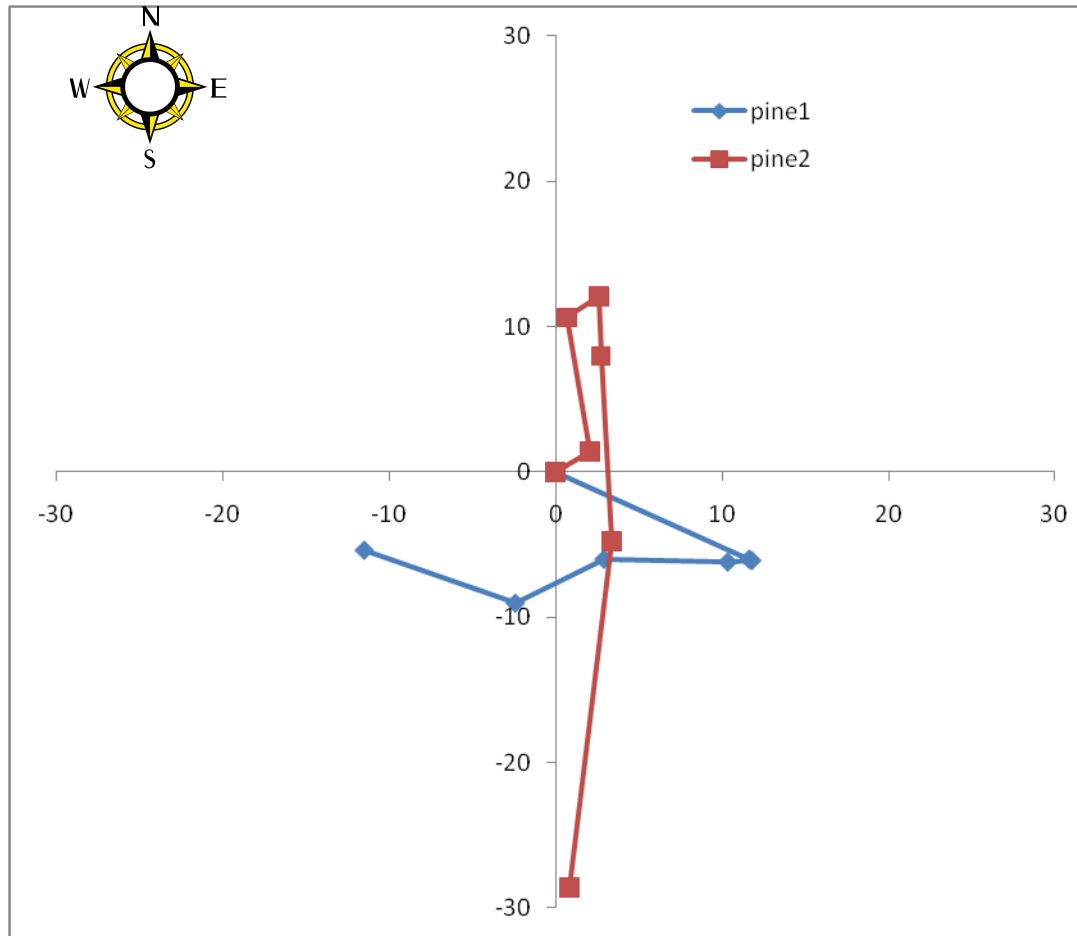
Results from measurements



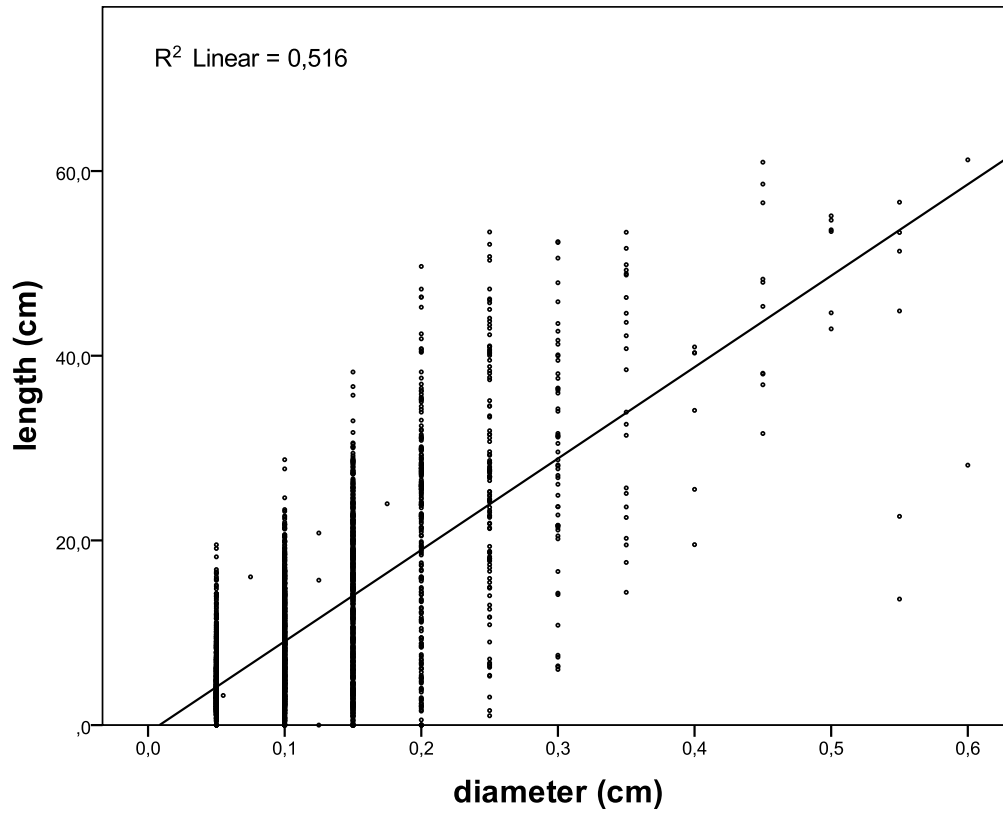
	Number of shoots	Total shoots length (m)	Height (m)	d _{1.3} (cm)	Number of competitors
Tree 1	4377	574.96	3.81	16.0 (16.3)	8
Tree 2	4363	759.68	4.16	15.6 (16.0)	5

+3d growth

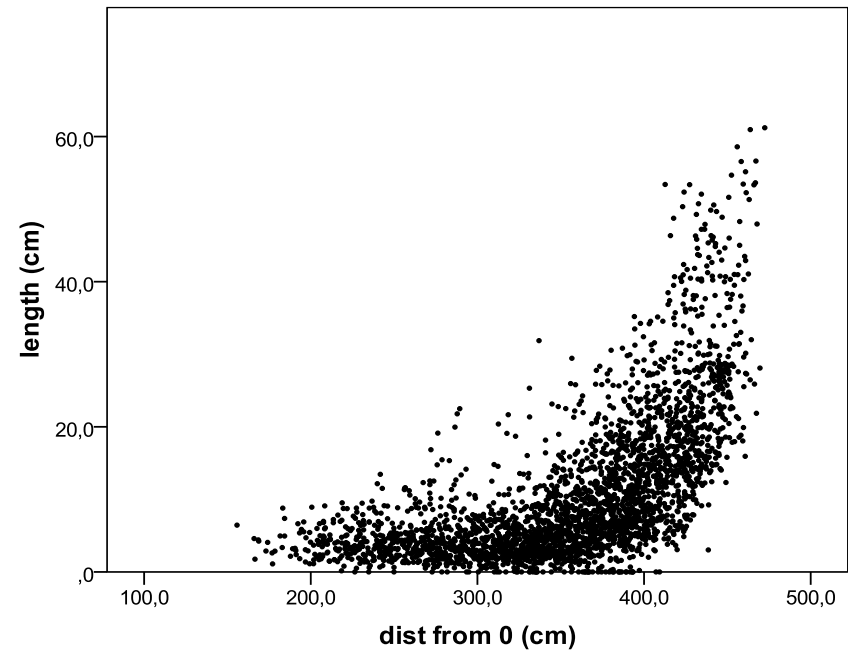
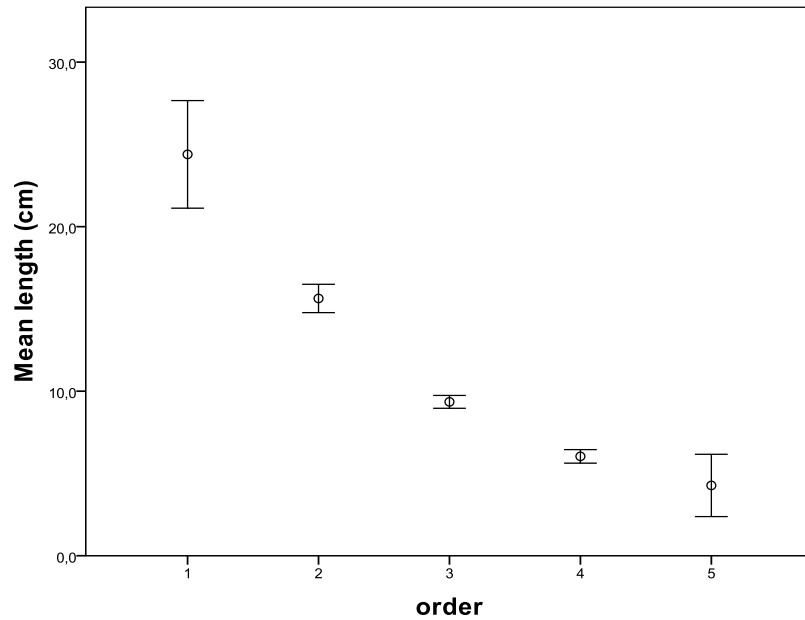
Orientation towards north



Plot +-



Correlation between diameter and length of shoots



The dependence between branch order and length (left), and between branch distance from 0,0 point and length (right)

- There are data from 3d space

(possibility to study, important is to understand the source of the data, as it can be also a source of variability)

- This data may be interpreted as continuous or discrete

(continuous increment of size, discrete steps in structure change)

- We can model!!!

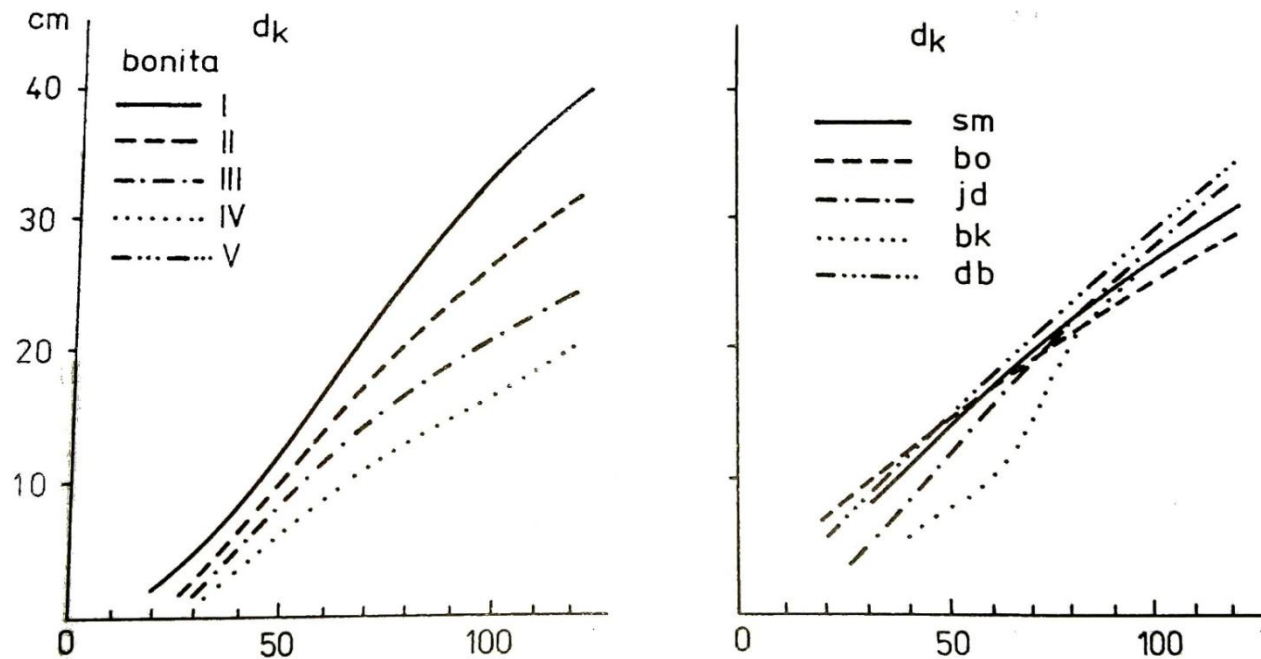
But how??

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What is a model??

An abstract model (or conceptual model) is a theoretical construct that represents something, with a set of variables and a set of logical and quantitative relationships between them.

Forestry models??



Dynamics (causality problem)

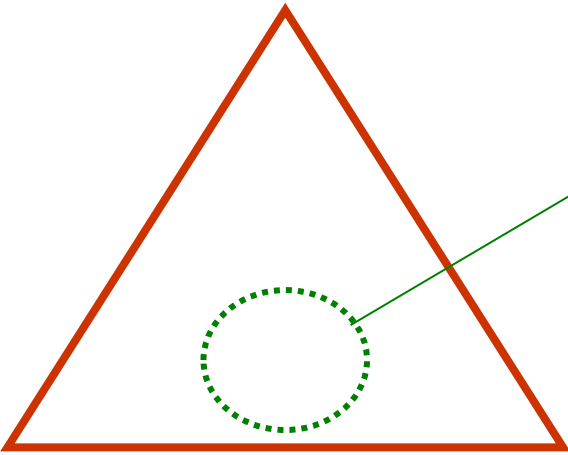
statistics

functional-structural models

structural models
morphology

process models
physiology

Causality (scaling problem)

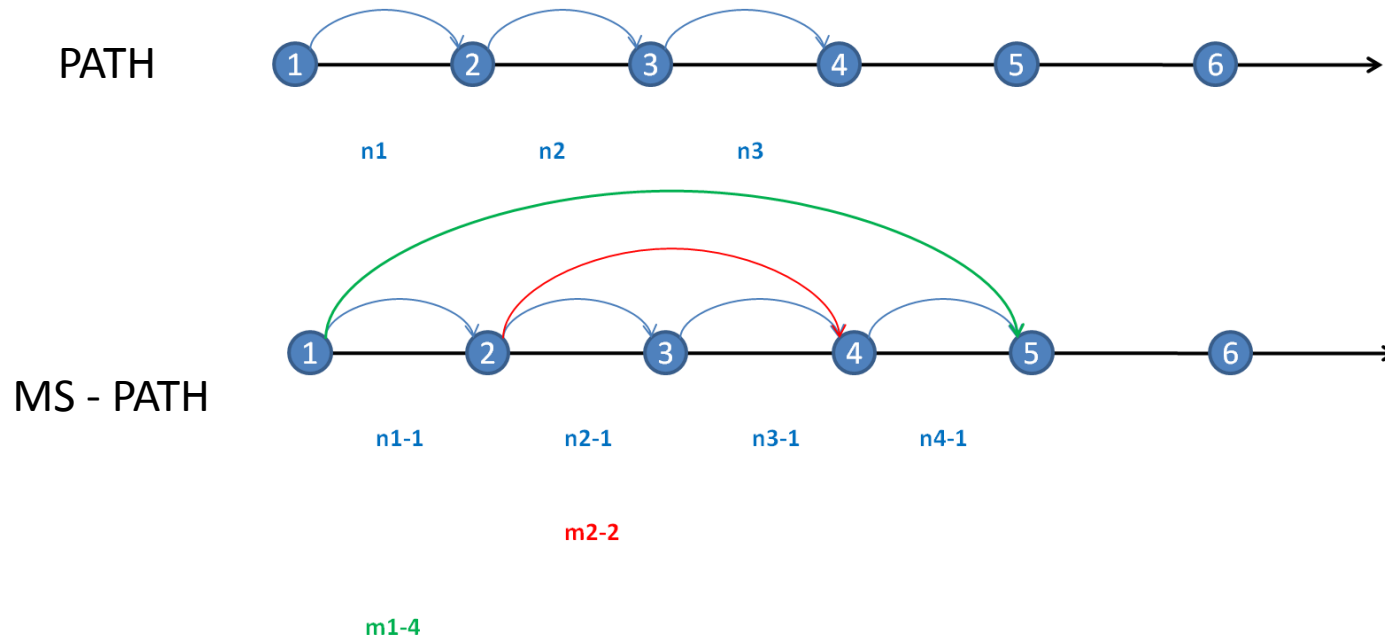


- Modeling leads to decision support (impact of decision)
- The ultimate decision support is: to find the best solution (using model)

very good to test model feasibility

stochasticity and randomness are not acceptable

extreme cases may become optimal solutions (incorrectly)



Objective – maximize cork production, keep crown cover limits (what should I do?)

Case Study 1 (101)	No constraint	Constraint 70%	Constraint 50%
Year	tree ha ⁻¹ (kg ha ⁻¹)		
10	0 (1000.47)	0 (1000.47)	0 (1000.47)
20	320 (1550.42)	320 (1550.45)	200 (1548.415)
30	320 (1449.51)	320 (1449.58)	180 (1447.55)
40	320 (8421.99)	320 (8421.99)	140 (4722.22)
Case Study 2 (317)	No constraint	Constraint 70%	Constraint 50%
10	0 (1958.348)	0 (1958.348)	0 (1958.348)
20	320 (2764.25)	160 (2758.88)	0 (2757.85)
30	320 (3167.17)	100 (3161.62)	0 (3161.43)
40	320 (9959.97)	60 (4611.55)	0 (3379.54)

Ribeiro, NA, Surovy, P, Yoshimoto, A (2012) Optimal regeneration regime under continuous crown cover requirements in cork oak woodlands, FORMATH 2011

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First version of pine model:

Structure:

Functions:

stem cylinder : dynamic in time

Bud mortality

branch cylinder : time + order + dist

leaves (after 1 year change to bud)

bud

Second version of pine model: Structure:

Functions:

Branch cylinder (order)

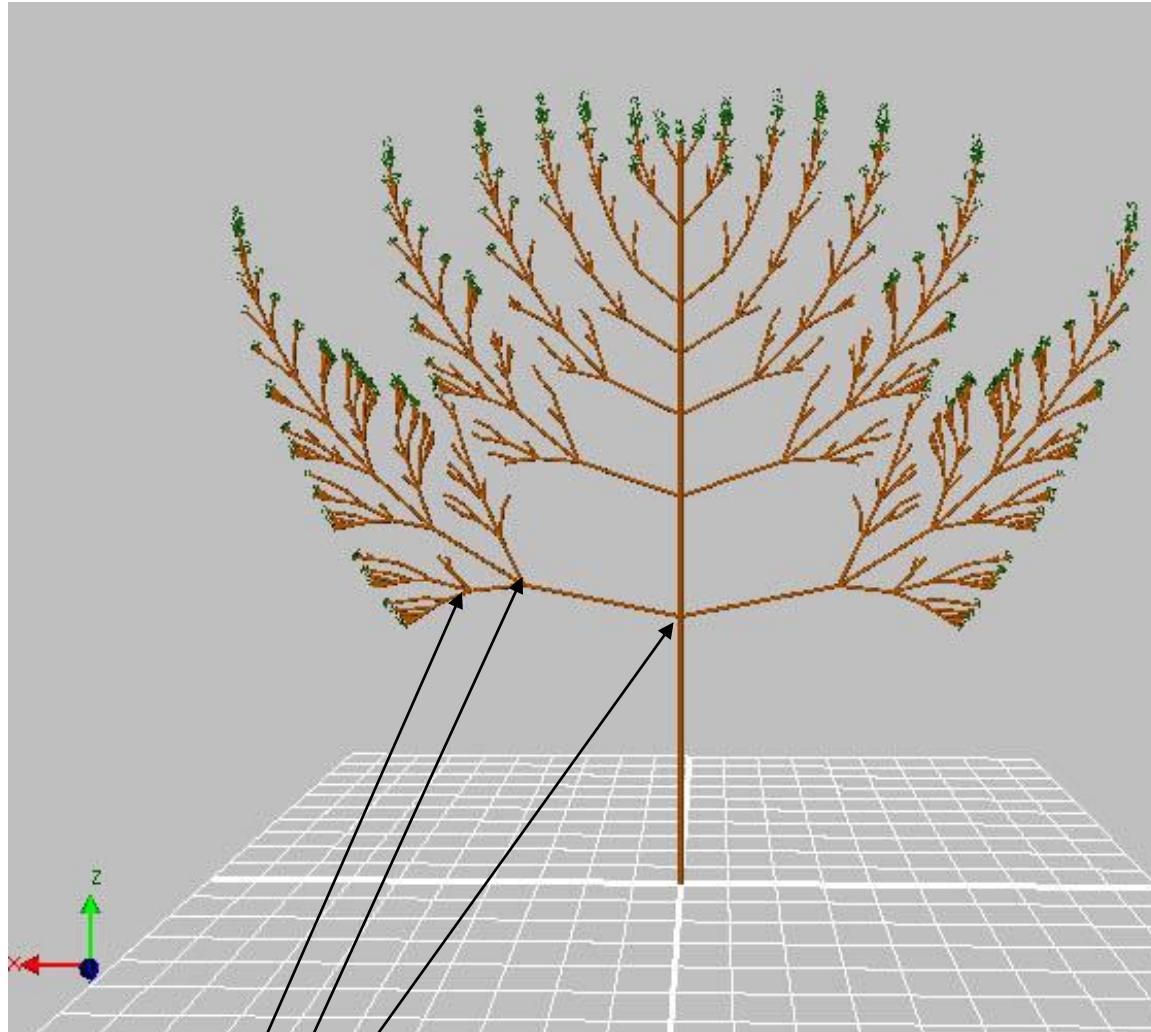
Bud mortality

leaves (light measure needed)

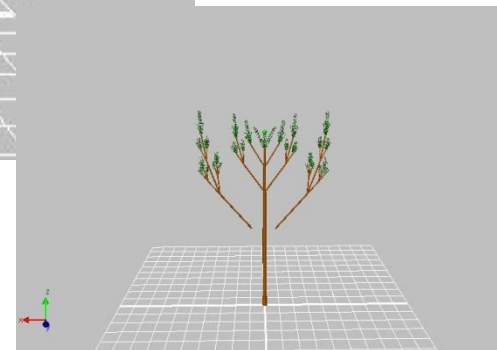
Bending

Bud

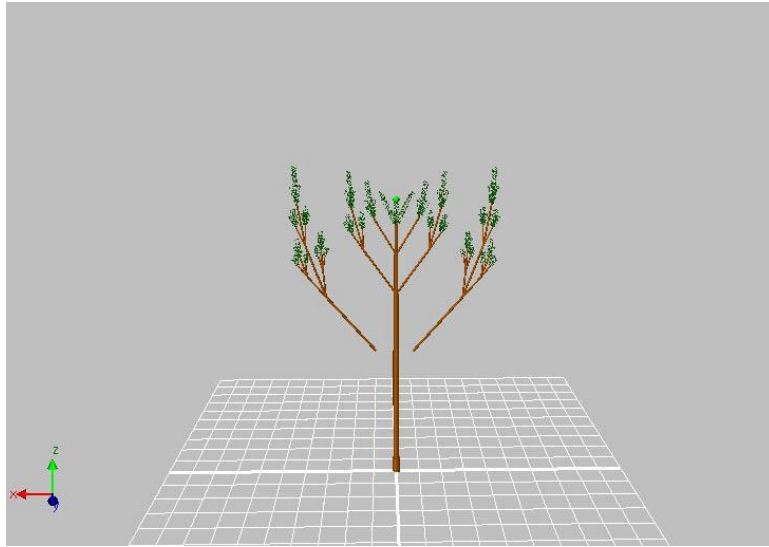
Bending (rotation)



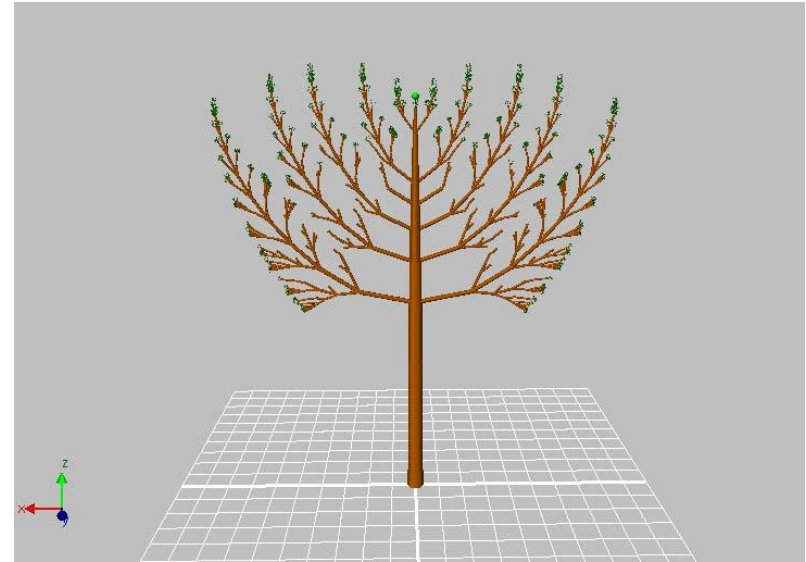
Branch rotation (order, distance)



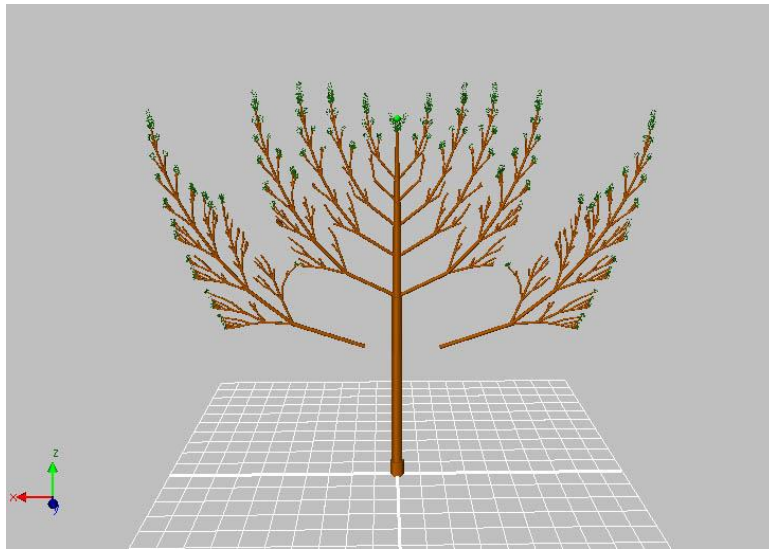
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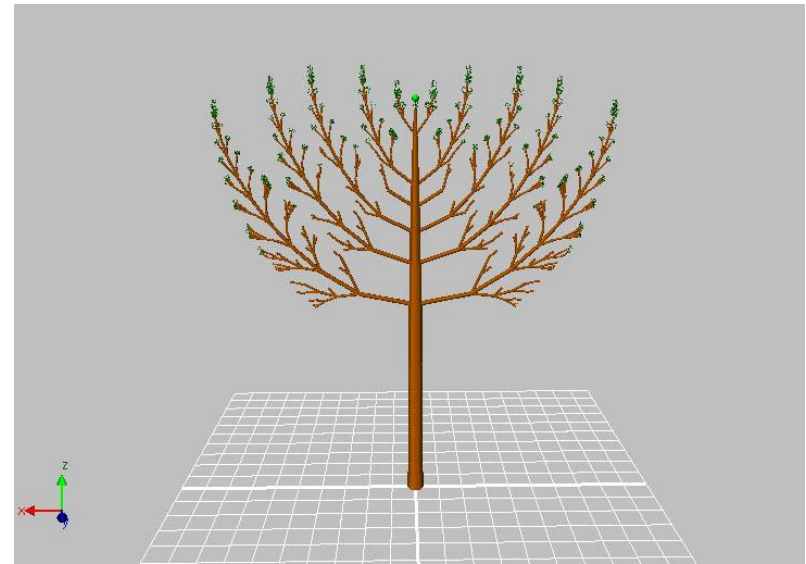
5

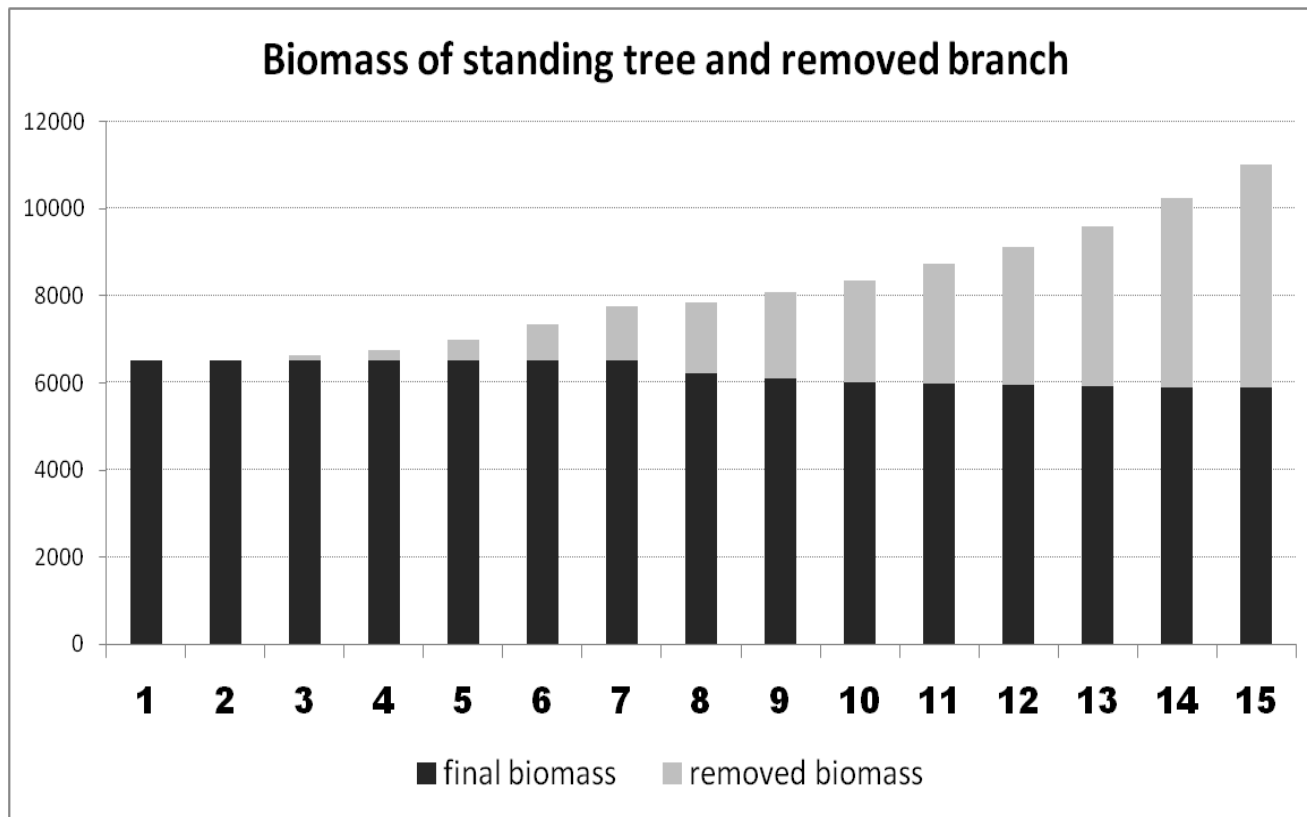


Find the best year to remove the most bottom branch

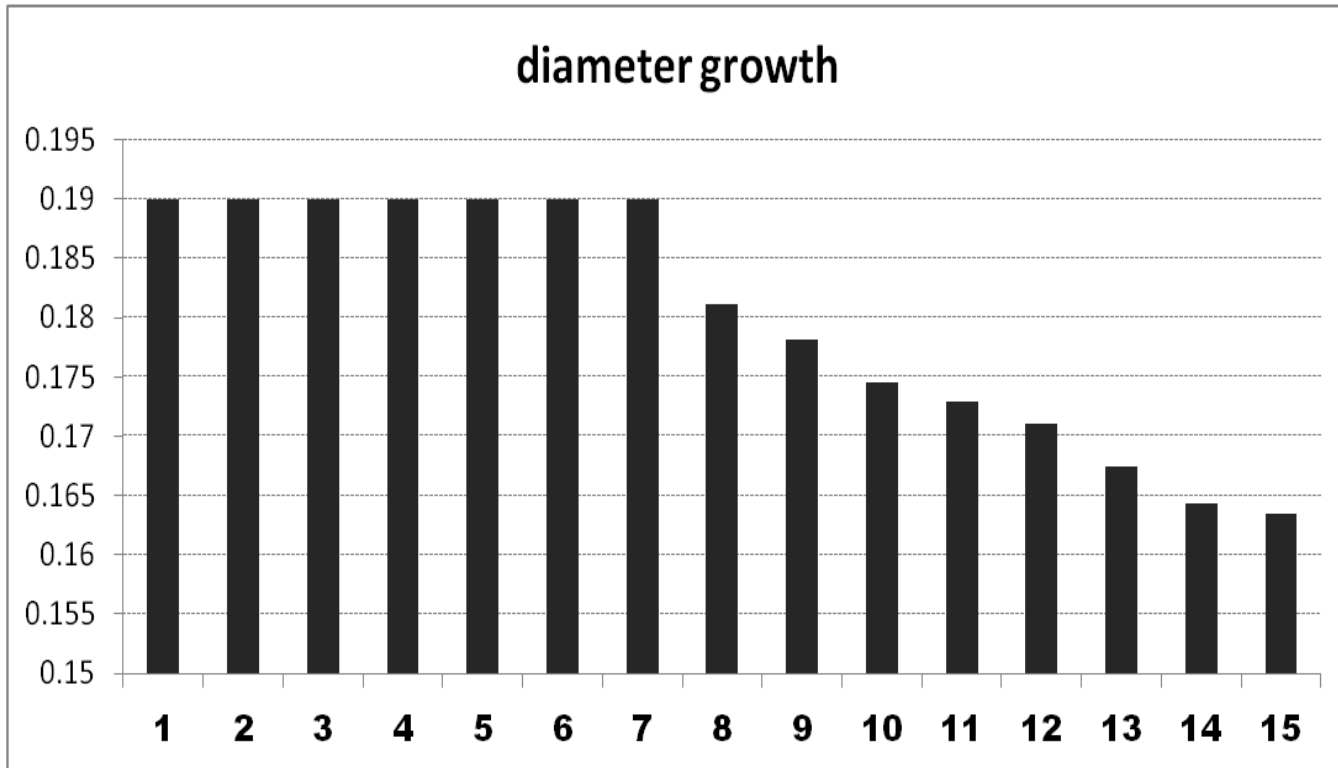


10





X axis shows the year of removal of branch (Y shows the total biomass)



Only green to brown branches ratio

At this stage the most important is to continue the model development with simultaneous testing of it in optimization processes (Let there be light...)

In this work optimization is focused on the branching – pruning planning

The same model however can be used for initial stand density optimization as well as for thinning optimization (parallel optimization testing is important)

Sensitivity analysis: *(what to measure, where to focus)*

- The branch elongation makes important difference
The total biomass of crown and the bottom branch is different
- The mortality based on Cone's angle makes important difference
Again the total biomass is influenced and also the look
- Though: the BranchRotation is the most decisive element
Smaller change in branch bending makes the survival rates of buds far different

- 3d measurement and modeling may bring some new insight into our knowledge on tree growth and structure development .
- The functional structural plant models (computer research) allows combination of various necessary components (rules, mathematical functions, external environment simulation)
- It is possible with correct model construction the use these models also in optimization work.

Thank you for your attention...