

# The Application of Remote Sensing and Other Spatial Data to the Monitoring and Management of Biosequestration.

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## **Content**

- The importance of spatial data to biosequestration projects
- Carbon Trading Overview
- Spatial data from the science perspective
- Spatial data from the legal perspective
- Addressing regulatory requirements

## Why is remote sensing important?



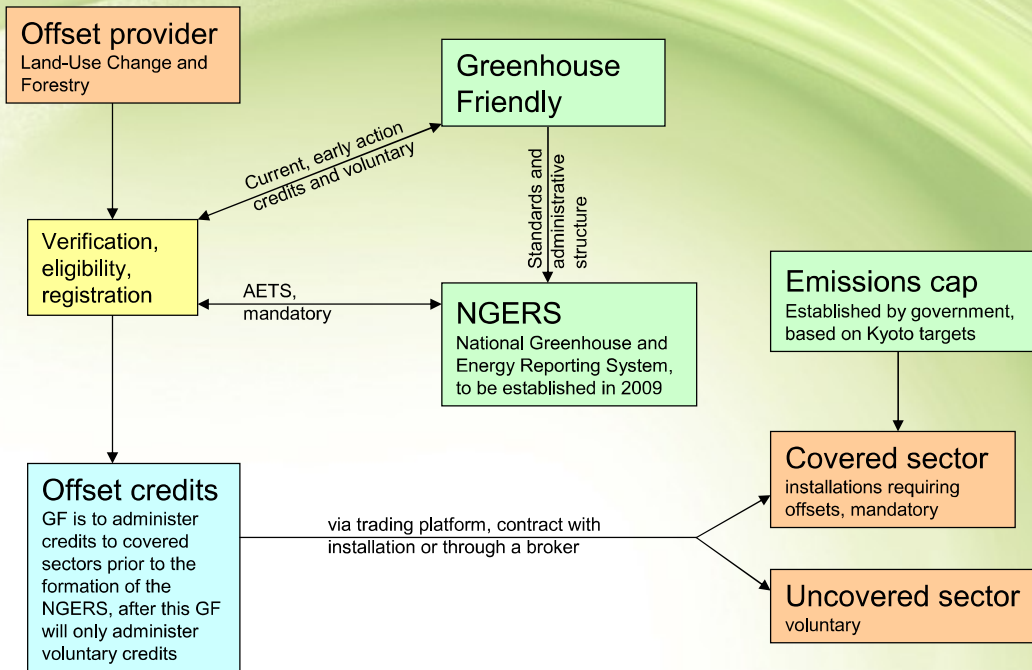
To quantify carbon sequestration and its spatial variation in a manner which is cost effective for large spatial areas



0 255 510 1,020 1,530 2,040 Meters

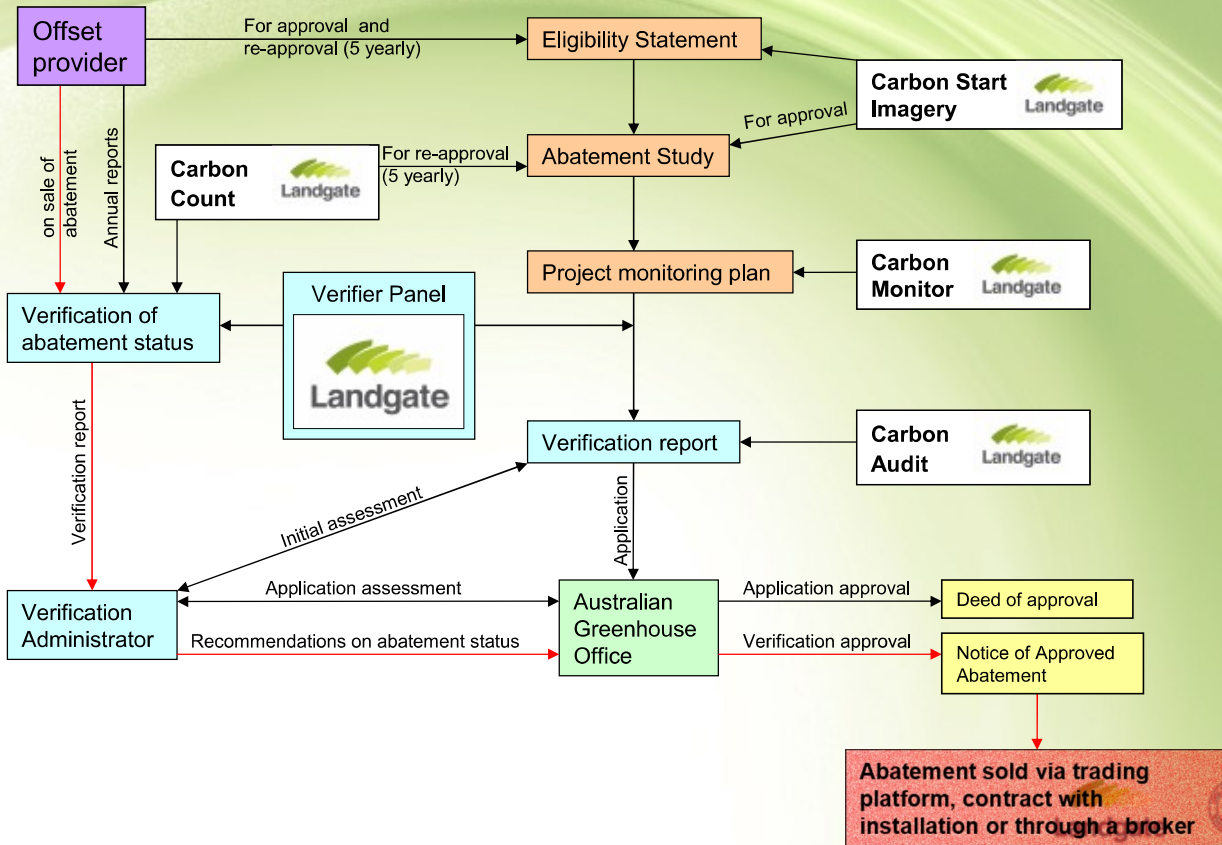
# Australian Emissions Trading Scheme

and interim period: forestry sector purchases



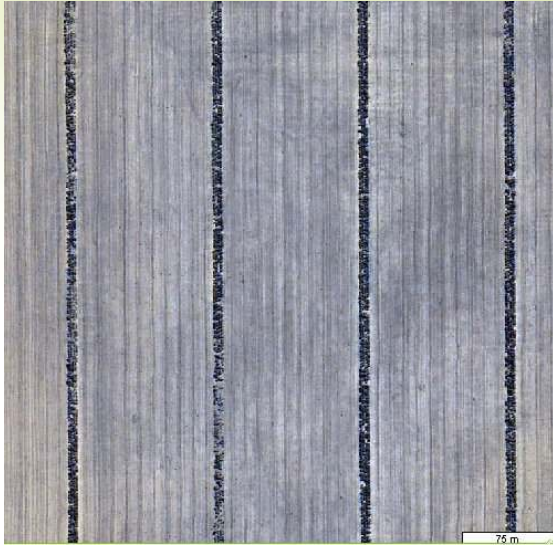
# Greenhouse Friendly forest sink abatement project approval

Steps to become an offset provider

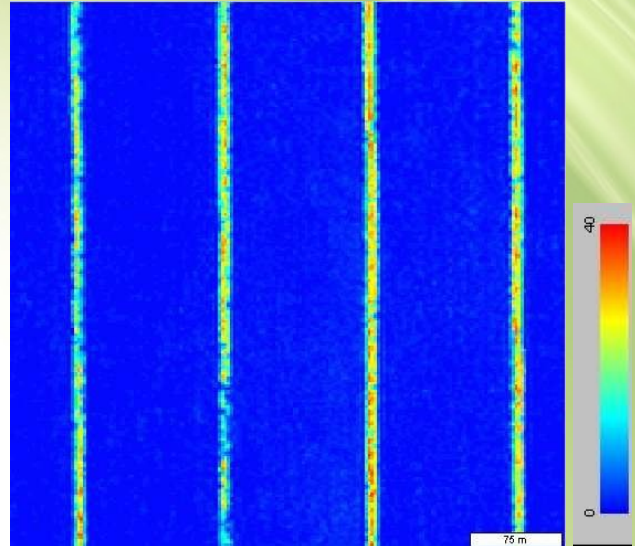


## Science Perspective

- Measurement-based estimation of biomass/carbon increase



True Colour Image



Current Annual Increment (Tonnes/Ha)

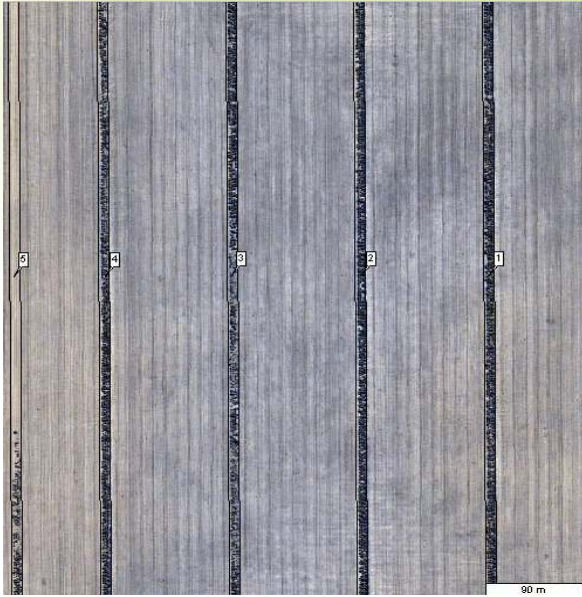
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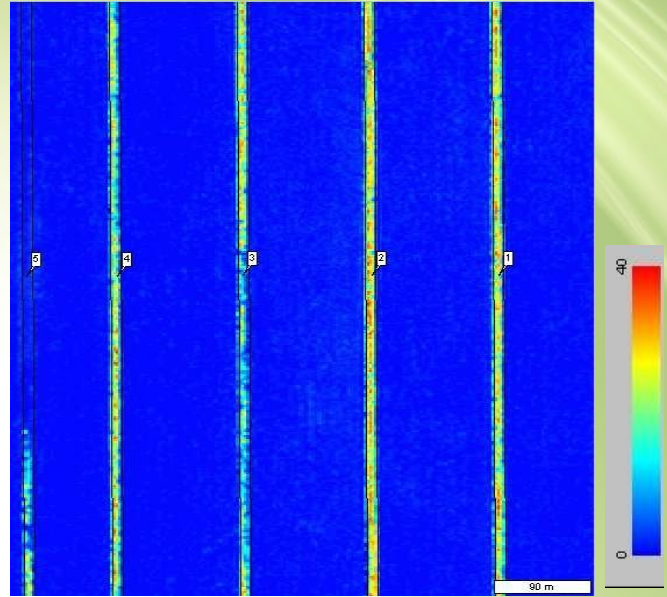


# Legal Perspective

- Carbon rights, property titles & registration



True Colour Image



Current Annual Increment (Tonnes/Ha)

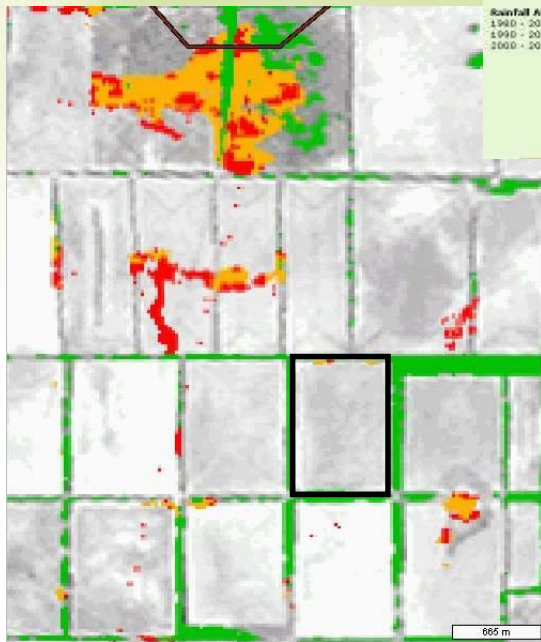
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# Addressing Regulatory Requirements

## Planning & Eligibility



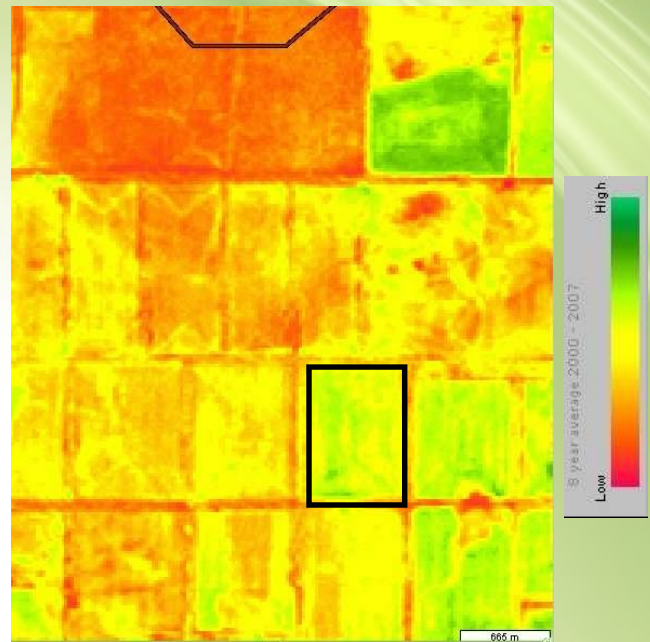
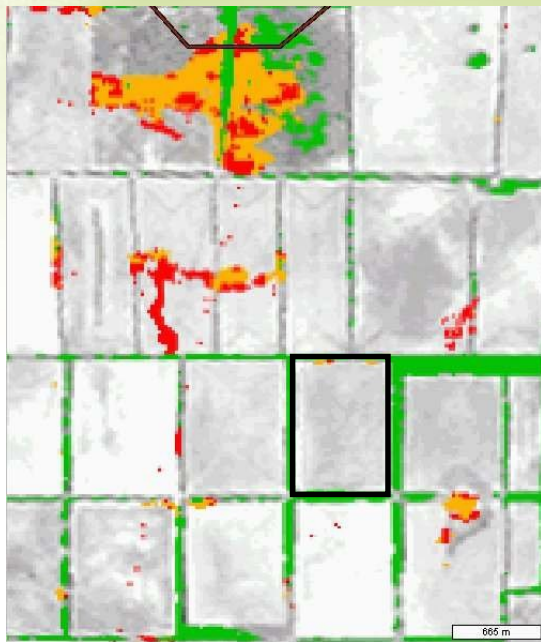
**Soil Description: Oc35**

Gently undulating to rolling terrain with some ridges and uneven slopes and with the variable presence of lateritic mesas and buttes; some granitic rock outcrops; chief soils are hard alkaline red soils (Dr2.33), (Dr2.63), (Dr2.73) with variable areas of (Dy) soils such as (Dy3.43), (Dy3.83), (Dy3.42), and (Dy3.41). Associated are some (Dr2.22) soils; patches of soils of unit Ms8; and some (Gn2.12) soils on slopes especially in the more northern and eastern areas of the unit. Occurs on sheet(s): 5



# Addressing Regulatory Requirements

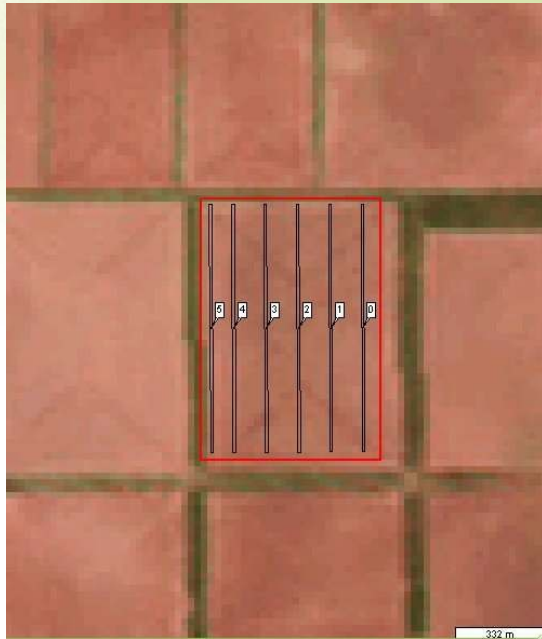
## Planning & Eligibility



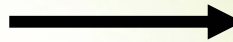
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# Addressing Regulatory Requirements

## Planning & Eligibility



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**CarbonStart Imagery  
Demo Project, Eligibility Map**

**Map Details**

project boundary

Imagery: Landsat TM 1989 Imagery Mosaic  
Scale: 1:4 mil @  
Projection: Geocentric  
Datum: Geocentric Datum Australia 1984  
Date of Imagery: 30/11/1989  
Produced by: Landgate (GOVERNMENT)

**Project Ownership Details**

Deposited Plan: 55084 (Lot No. 2548)

**Project Information**

Total area of beds - 6.3 ha  
Imagery - 1.03 ha or 16.4%  
Owner:  
Local Authority:  
Locality:  
Contact: ##

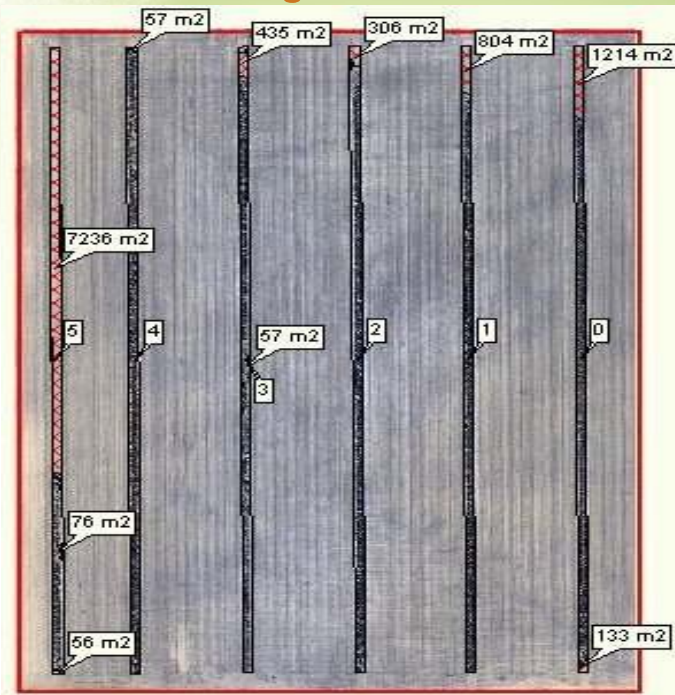
Please Note: The eligibility statement is a small version only and is not intended for official use.

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# Addressing Regulatory Requirements

## Monitoring

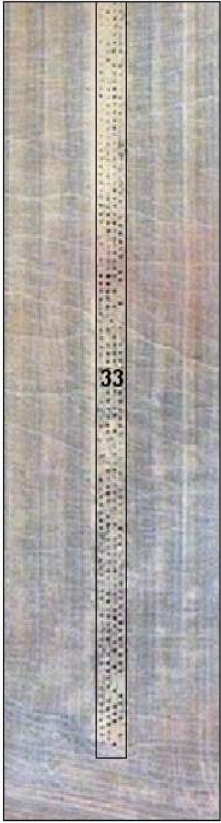


Addresses issues such as :

- plant survival
- plant health
- plant growth
- impact of fire

**Figure 1: Marlingu Oil Mallee survival and projected canopy cover example (row 33)**

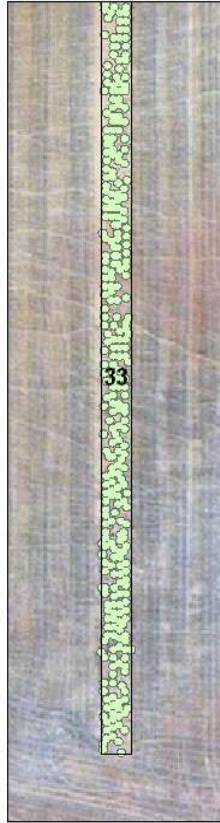
Quickbird image with carbon right boundary



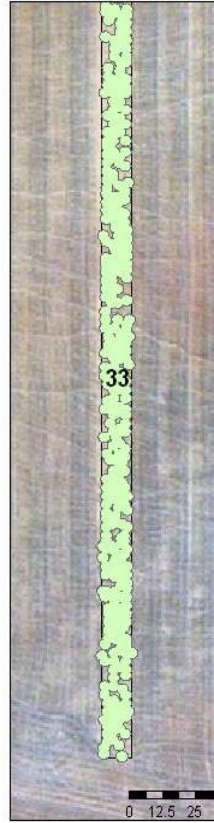
Trees located, survival 43%



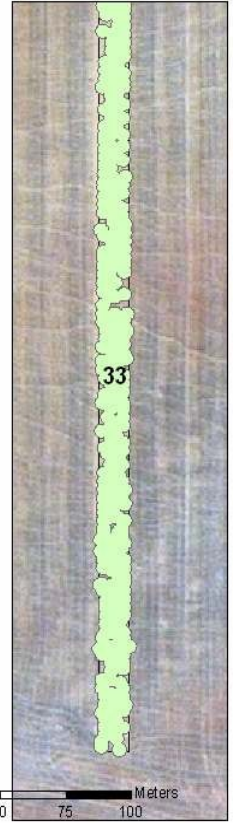
3m diameter canopy, 56% cover

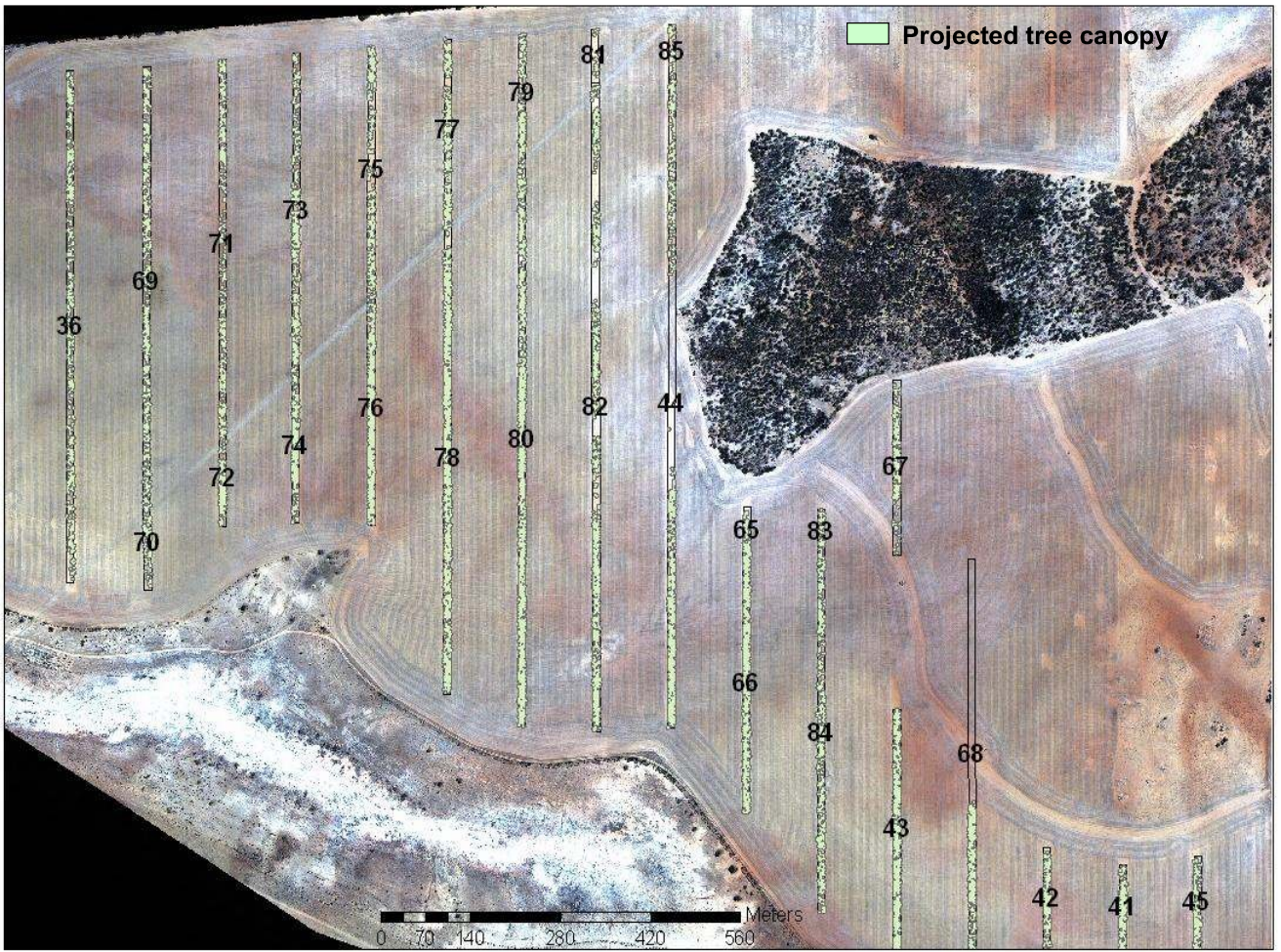


4m diameter canopy, 78% cover



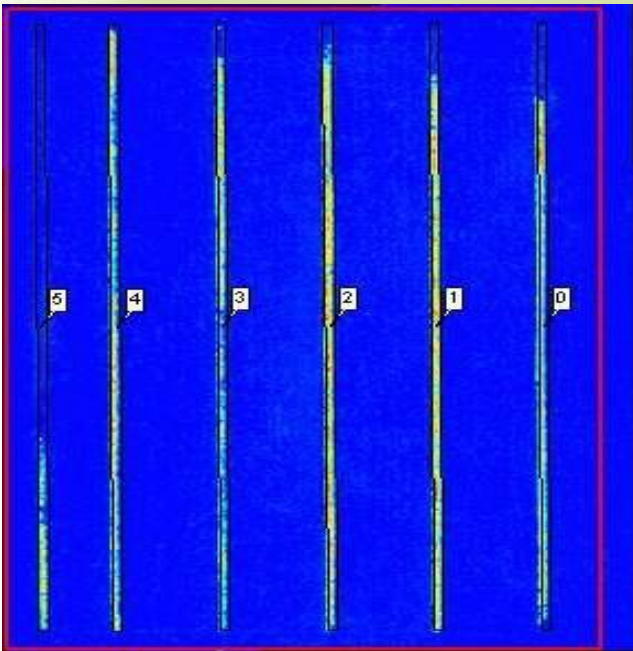
5m diameter canopy, 95% cover





# Addressing Regulatory Requirements

## Validation



How do we optimise the ground sampling regime to make the project most cost effective ?

## **Bringing The Elements Together**

The use of spatial data :

- Provides certainty for project stakeholders & assessors
- Provides accountability and transparency to the carbon market

Spatial datasets and tools should be :

- Easily accessible – online environment

## **Conclusions From A Week of Remote Sensing**

Global earth observation programs for forest carbon are not geared towards the kind of integrated plantings we are talking about in Western Australia.

We will need to develop our own tools and methodologies for Measuring, managing and monitoring carbon plantings.

This is possible under the CFI with a strong focus on the 'cooperative' model.

The interface with the CFI will be spatial and we should Consider how best to take advantage of this.