

Using a drone to identify a giant herb.



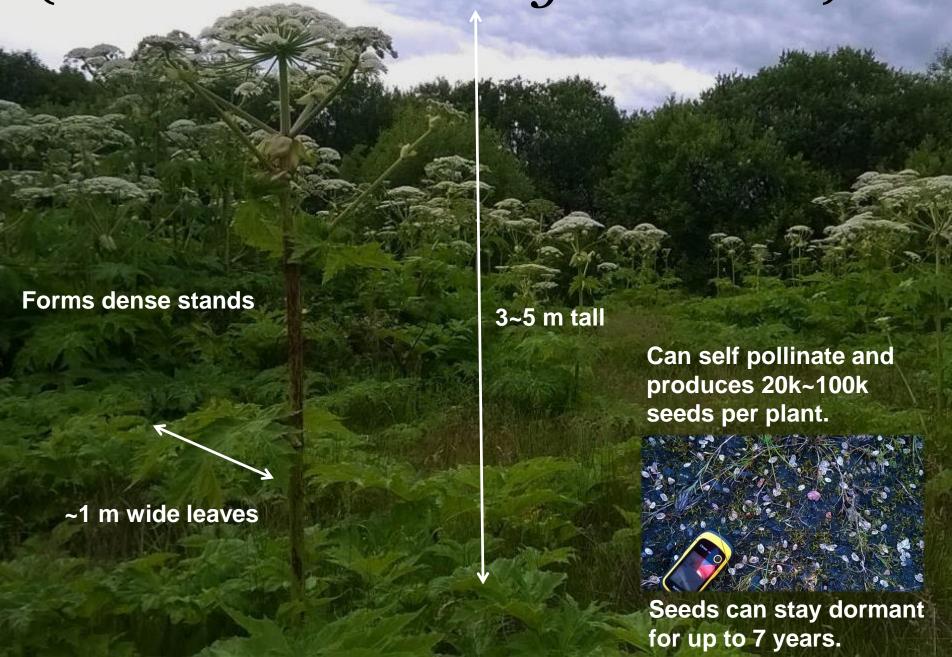
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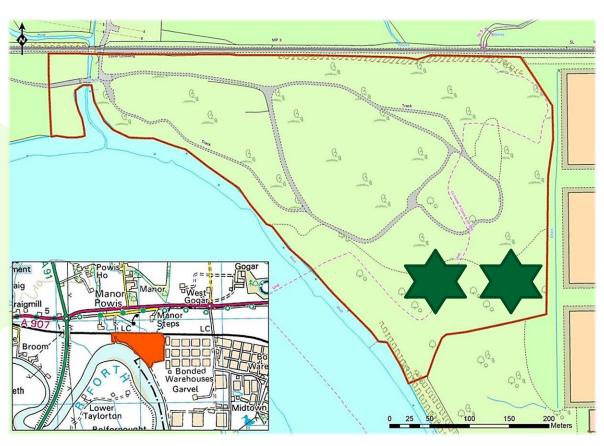
(Heracleum mantegazzianum)



The study site and aims



- Manor Powis Bing, a brown field site that was previously a coal mine bing, then a tip and finally a 4x4 training circuit.
- The aim is to identify the area covered by giant hogweed and to estimate the amount of seeds created.
- There are currently two 100m records in the NBN gateway, both from a survey in 1995!



(The Manor Powis Bing study site, ~18 ha; Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016)

Data creation workflow





(The colleges Vulcan Octocopter that was used to collect the data.

Two flights were required to cover the entire 18 ha site)

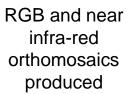
Data collected using a twin camera setup (RGB and near infra-red)



RAW imagery converted to TIF and geo-tagged



TIF imagery processed using photogrammetry software





4 Band orthmosaic created

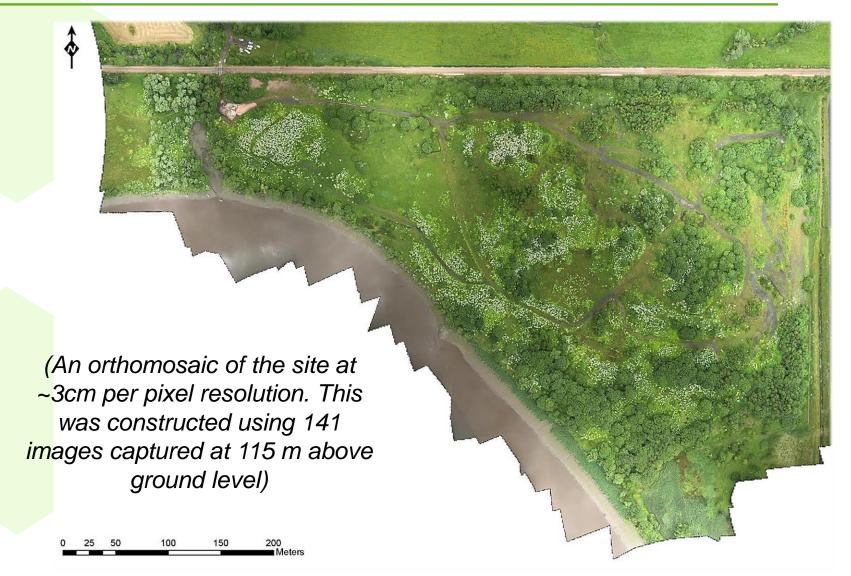
Elevation & surface models produced



Vegetation height model created

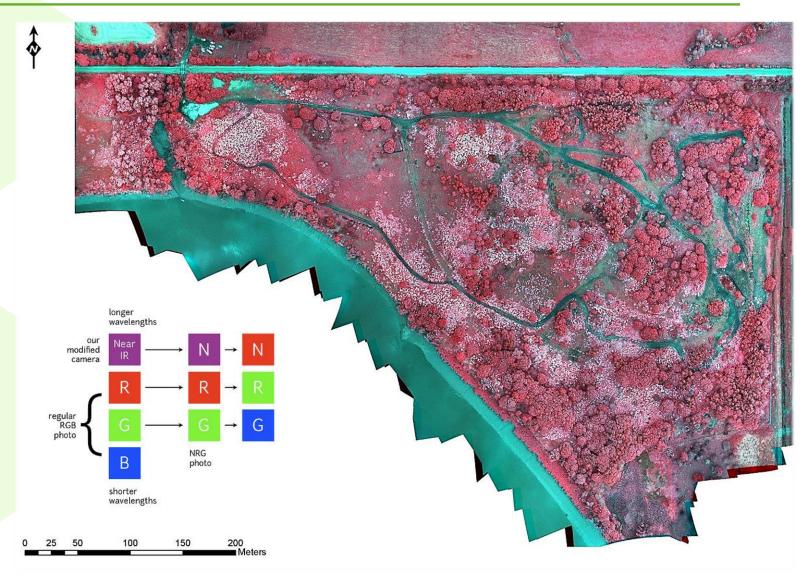
True Colour Orthomosaic





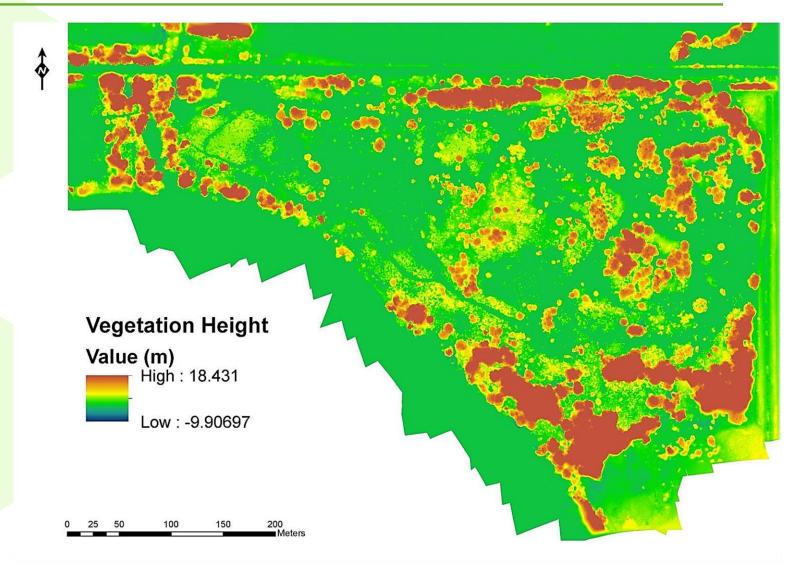
False Colour Orthomosaic





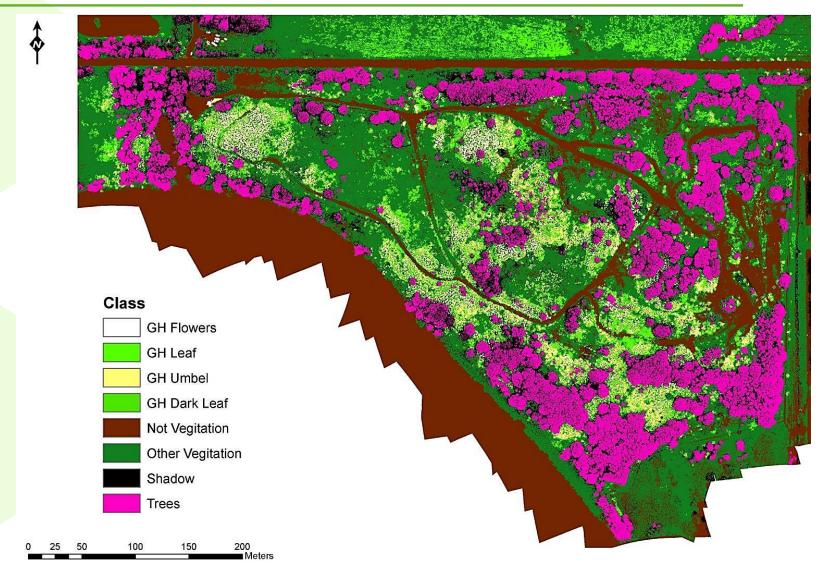
Vegetation Height Model





Classification result so far





Classification workflow



- Classification was achieved using the Object Based Image Analysis (OBIA) software called InterImage.
- 255 Randomly placed 1x1 meter plots were visually checked for the presence of Giant Hogweed in order to identify classification accuracy.
- A total accuracy of 88% was achieved, with an agreement of 71% using Cohen's kappa (indicating a substantial agreement).
- There are still some classification issues to resolve and seed source is yet to be estimated.

Shadows removed



Non-vegetation removed using a vegetation index (NDVI)



Trees classified if over a certain height



Giant Hogweed flowers and leaves classified initially using height, spectral and textural properties



Secondary classification of darker giant hogweed leaves and umbels based off of proximity to initial classification

