

Comparison of Model-Assisted Endogenous Poststratification Methods for Estimation of Above-Ground Biomass Change in Oregon, USA

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Introduction: Stratifying a population helps in estimation problems. Strata can be defined before or after the sample data is collected. The latter case, called Post-stratification (PS) is used by the US National Forest Inventory (FIA) to improve precision of estimates of forest attributes, including forest Above Ground Biomass change (Δ AGB). PS in FIA are currently derived without using the sample information. Endogenous PS (EPS) methods use information contained in the sample to define strata and have the potential to improve the precision of PS estimates of Δ AGB.

<u>Objective:</u> We compared three different EPS estimators (<u>GREG-EPS</u>, <u>GL-EPS</u> and <u>TREE-EPSE</u>) for ΔAGB to PS estimators currently used by FIA and to the Horvitz-Thompson (HT)

Estimated Forest AGB change Mg ha⁻¹ year⁻¹
periods 2001-2011 to 2008-2018

Period: 2001-2011

Period: 2002-2012

Period: 2002-2013

Period: 2002-2014

Period: 2008-2016

Period: 2008-2016

Period: 2008-2016

Period: 2008-2018

GREG-EPS GL-EPS GL-EPS TREE-EPS FIA-PS GREG-EPS-CMS GL-EPS-CMS TREE-EPS-CMS HT

estimator. Additionally, we found modest improvements in performance of EPS estimators when they incorporated as auxiliary information $\triangle AGB$ proxies independently derived from the <u>Hudak et al. (2020)</u>

Phase 1 multi-year CMS-AGB maps (Δ CMS). We used Oregon as the test area.

Results: All methods estimated positive changes in forest AGB (i.e., increase). EPS estimators improved precision with respect to the currently used estimators and with respect to the HT estimator. The inclusion of (Δ CMS), in general, generated gains in precision. Differences in precision between EPS methods were small and operational considerations appeared as the most important factor to select an EPS variant.

Estimated increases in performance with respect to the HT of currently used PS estimators (red) and EPS estimators (black), with and without using ΔCMS for each 10-year period.

Estimated change in AGB and confidence intervals for eight different 10-year periods. All methods estimated positive changes in forest AGB. Differences between years were more important than differences between methods.

