

# スギ人工林の光競争可視化システムの構築

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## はじめに

10年ほど前から高性能なコンピュータが一般消費者でも手の届く価格になり、コンピュータグラフィックス (Computer Graphics 以下、CG) を作成することができるようになってきた。それと同時に、これらを景観シミュレーションや樹形に対して利用する動きが始まったが最近では、コンピュータ上での仮想空間に自然を構築することや、それらによる森林の将来を予測することが期待されるようになってきた。

森林や庭園といった植物が主となる景観の表現や長期の予測を行う際、可視化を重視した研究の多くは競争を考慮していない。また、森林動態の研究では、可視化が十分ではなく抽象的な表現にとどまっている。そこで、一本立ちの樹形モデルのみではなく、実際の動態モデルや現実との検証が可能な汎用ツールとしても利用できるような競争関係と森林動態を融合したリアルな景観 CG を生成できるシミュレーションが必要とされる。

水・土壌・遷移・気候・光・地形など自然界の複雑な相互関係をすべて網羅し、枝振りなど樹形レベルまで計算可能な高度なシミュレーションは存在しない。本研究ではそのような高度なシミュレーションの第一歩として、樹形に大きく影響を与える光環境に重点を置いた競争可視化シミュレーションを森林の中でも樹形が比較的単純であり、可視化も行いやすい人工針葉樹林において考える。

## 目的

本研究は、「森林動態の計算」と「森林の可視化」を両立させ、数台の一般ハイエンド PC で実行可能で、光環境に反応して正確に成長・競争・枯死するスギ人工林の可視化システムの作成を目的とする。

シミュレーションは森林動態モデルや現実との検証が可能な汎用ツールとしても使えるようにインターフェースやデータのやり取りも考慮する。

## 対象地

東京農工大学大谷山演習林 2 林班い小班内にあるスギ林の密度試験地を対象地として用いる。密度試験地は密度以外の環境がほぼ同じで、スギ以外の樹木がないため、他の樹種との競争や人為的な改変を考慮する必要がなく、光による密度変化のみに注目することができる。また長年のデータが豊富にそろっており本研究のシミュレーションに適していると考えられる。

対象地は沢に沿った南東向き 30~40° の急斜面で、基岩は秩父古生層の粘板岩および砂岩、土壌は BD(d)である。1962年に 1ha 当たり 3年生苗 3000本 (1区)、4500本 (2



# Development of a Visualization System for Light Competition among Artificial Cedar Forest

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## **Introduction**

High-spec computers have been available at stores with reachable prices for the public customers since 10 years ago and it has been easier to draw Computer Graphics (hereinafter called CG) since then. At the same time, use of such CG became popular for landscape simulation and tree formation and it is now expected to develop natural environment in virtual space on computers, as well as to forecast forest landscapes in the future.

Many of the past studies do not consider competition while focusing on visualization for the landscapes mainly dealing with plants, such forests and gardens, or for long-term projection. Moreover, study on forest dynamics has not yet fully succeeded in visualization and it is at an abstract expression. Thus, it is necessary to develop a simulation that could generate a very realistic landscape CG integrating forest dynamics and competitiveness, which could be used as universal tools that could examine with a real forest dynamics and the real objects.

There is no such simulation that could calculate each small stems of a tree, as well as cover all the complexity of the natural world. In order make a very first step for such complicated simulation, this study aims to develop visualization system for light competition, focusing on the light environment that would give a large effect to tree growth. An artificial cedar forests will be used as its tree form is quite simple and is easy to visualize.

## **Objective**

This study aims to develop both ‘calculation of forest ecosystem’ and ‘visualization of forests landscape’ and aims to develop visualization system for artificial cedar forests that would precisely reflect to light environment, i.e. grow, compete and die among others. At the end, such system will be developed to be useable at high-end PCs.

The simulation system include interface and exchange of data in order to become a universal tool that could examine forest dynamic models and real world.

## **Study Area**

The density test area of cedar forests in Ohtaniyama Forest of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. Since the density test area has the same keeps same environment except for the density for it does not contain trees other than cedar forests, there is no need to consider competition with other tree plants, as well as any artificial changes, and only the density changes by lighting may be considered. Also there is data long enough to use for this study.

The study site is located along mountain stream, 30-40 degree of steep slope, facing to the southeast. 3 year-old trees were planted in 1962 the area of 0.1 ha with the density of 3,000/ha, 4,500/ha, 6,000/ha and 9,000/ha each. There has not been any operation nor disturbance by snow nor wind.

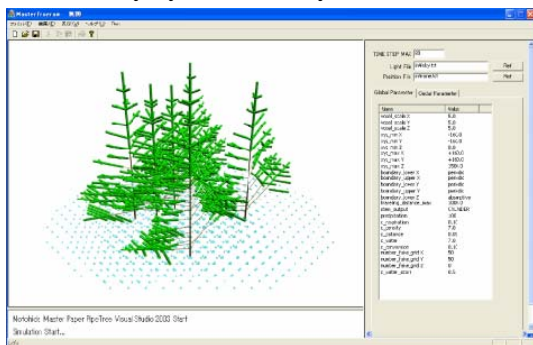
### Methodology

With an input of 1980 data, a numerical calculating simulator was modified to make PipeTree model adaptable to the artificial cedar trees. Then it calculated competitiveness, growth and death of a tree at an individual level, i.e. to which direction each leaf and stem would grow. The amount of lighting was calculated by ray tracing, which is well used for CG methods. Calculation of photosynthesis was done with the amount of water obtained, and the growth of stems and roots was simulated. Areas with different density were calculated and the results were compared with the actual sites. If the data differed from the real ones, it was reflected to the simulation and parameter was adjusted to improve the density accuracy. As a result, the parameter considered as the best was used to calculate up to now, 2005.

On the other hand, a cedar forest CG was generated by AMAP and was saved as a library. With the CG creator software 3dsMAX, cedar tree CG data obtained from the calculation results was transformed into real CG. With CG creation software Vue, trees with different forms were arranged based on the results of numerical calculation simulation and finally the picture was visualized.

### Result and Consideration

Enabling both calculation and visualization of forest ecosystem, this study succeeded in developing a visualization system under light competition which will reflect to the real one. Among the tightly dense area where competition among density would occur, unnatural branch-crossing or flat growth is likely to happen. From the results of this study, for the light competition is working among forest ecosystem, such phenomenon will not occur and it was able to visualize the competition under natural world. In addition, it also visualized the change of density, as well as tree form, by competition when compared with current pictures. Moreover, all the procedures, from calculation of forest ecosystem to visualization of forest landscape, were calculated only by one ordinary PC.



The conifer calculated by numerical calculation



The result of visualization