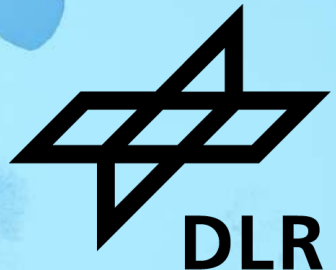


BAUMARTEN AUS DEM ALL

Von einem neuen deutschlandweiten Baumartenprodukt
zu einer artspezifischen Verlustanalyse

Marco Wegler

Earth Observation Center | Land Surface Dynamics | Team Forest Ecosystems



SPIEGEL Wissenschaft

AbonnementAnmelden >

MenüStartseite > Wissenschaft > Natur > Wald > Waldsterben: Deutsche Baumarten sind auf dem Rückzug

Waldsterben

Deutsche Baumarten sind auf dem Rückzug

forst praxis

ForstBrancheForstTechnikHolzMarktWaldÖkologieBaum und NaturZeitschriftenAboVeranstaltungen

WaldÖkologie

Klimaeffektzerien im Buchenwald: Diätetische

DW

IM FOKUSNahost-KonfliktUkraine-KriegDonald Trump

NATUR UND UMWELT | DEUTSCHLAND

Warum das Waldsterben in Deutschland gut sein könnte

Kiyo Dörner13.10.2024

Deutschland verliert seine Wälder - und zwar rasant. Allein im Mittelharz sind wegen Schädlingen und Trockenheit über 90 Prozent aller Fichten schon tot oder sterben ab. Das könnte mittelfristig aber etwas Gutes haben.

Deutschlandfunk

PodcastsAudio-Archiv

Geschichte

geht es schlecht. Der Klimawandel sorgt in Verbindung mit

Satellitendaten

Waldverlust in Deutschland massiver als bisher angenommen

Umwelteinflüsse und Schädlingsbefall: Seit 2017 sind in Deutschland mehr als 900.000 Hektar Wald verloren gegangen. Besonders betroffen ist unter anderem der Harz, wie aus Satellitendaten hervorgeht.

23.09.2025, 16.22 Uhr

WALDWÄRTS

ThemenMinisteriumServiceAktuelles

Wald in Deutschland > Massive Schäden - Einsatz für Wälder und Waldumbau nötig

Massive Schäden - Einsatz für Wälder und Waldumbau nötig

Stürme, die extreme Dürre und der Borkenkäferbefall – das hat den Wäldern in Deutschland in den vergangenen Jahren immens zugesetzt.

Warum Baumartenklassifikationen?

- Wälder leiden stark unter **Klimawandel, Dürren und Schädlingsbefall**
- Baumartenverteilung ermöglicht u.a. Bewertung der Resilienz von Wäldern
- **Zielgerichtetes Management**

Warum eine neue Baumartenklassifikation?

- **Bundeswaldinventur unabhängig**
- **Multi-Source Baumkronen optimierte Datenbank**
- Vergleich **verschiedener Modelle**

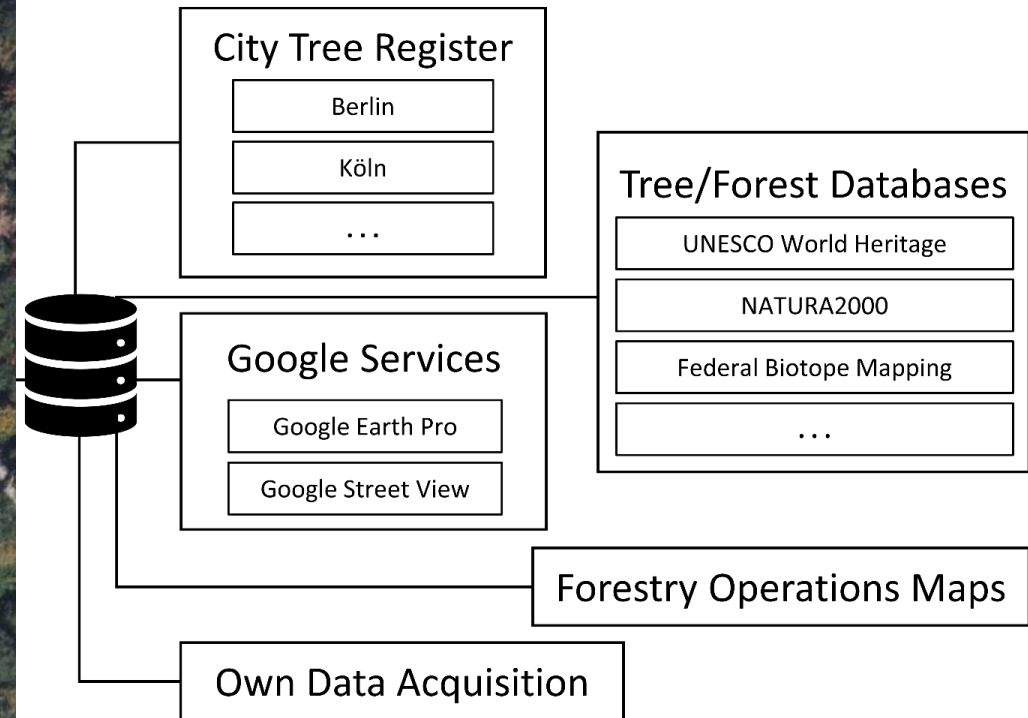
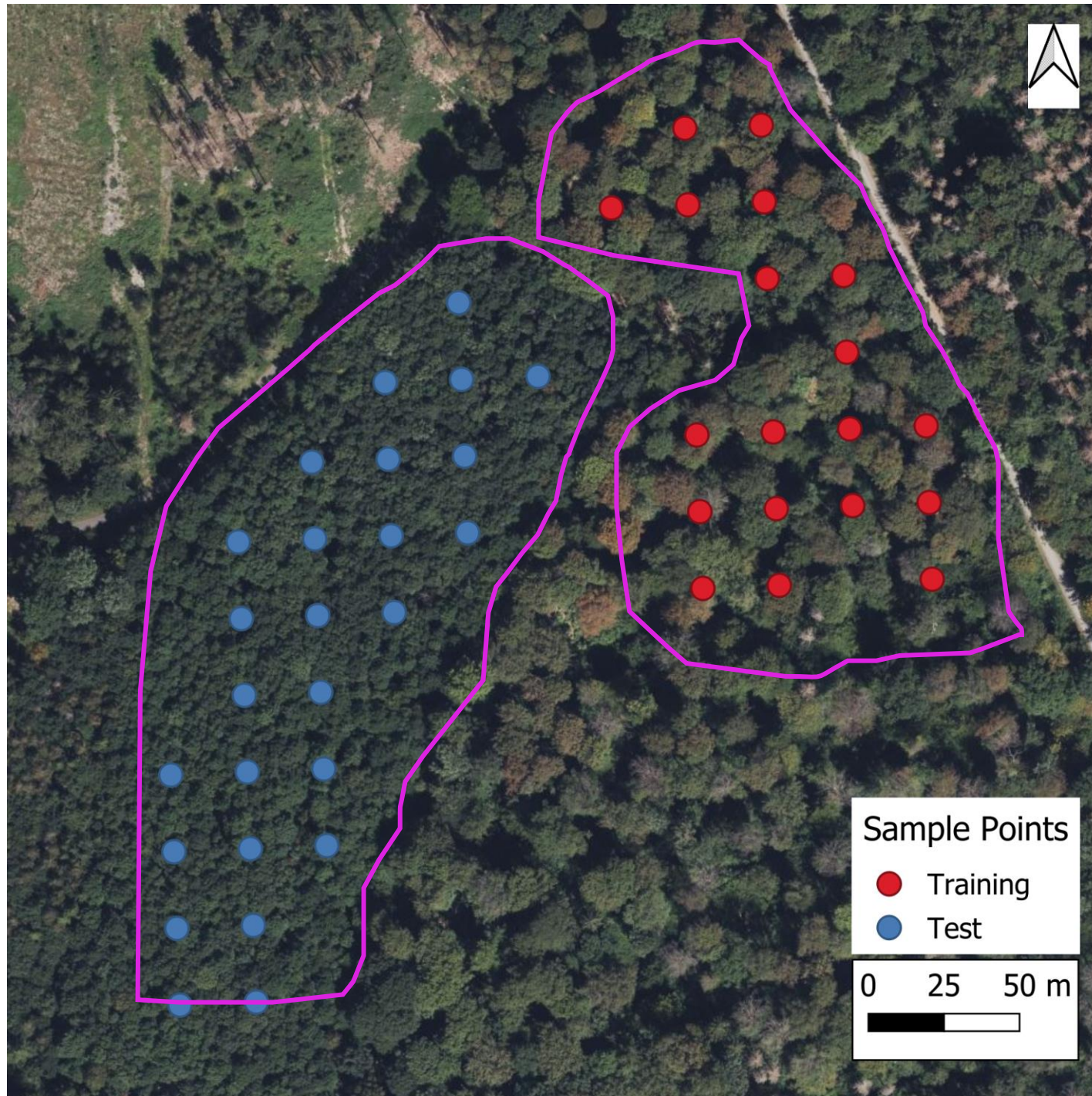
1. MULTI-SOURCE BAUMARTEN DATENBANK

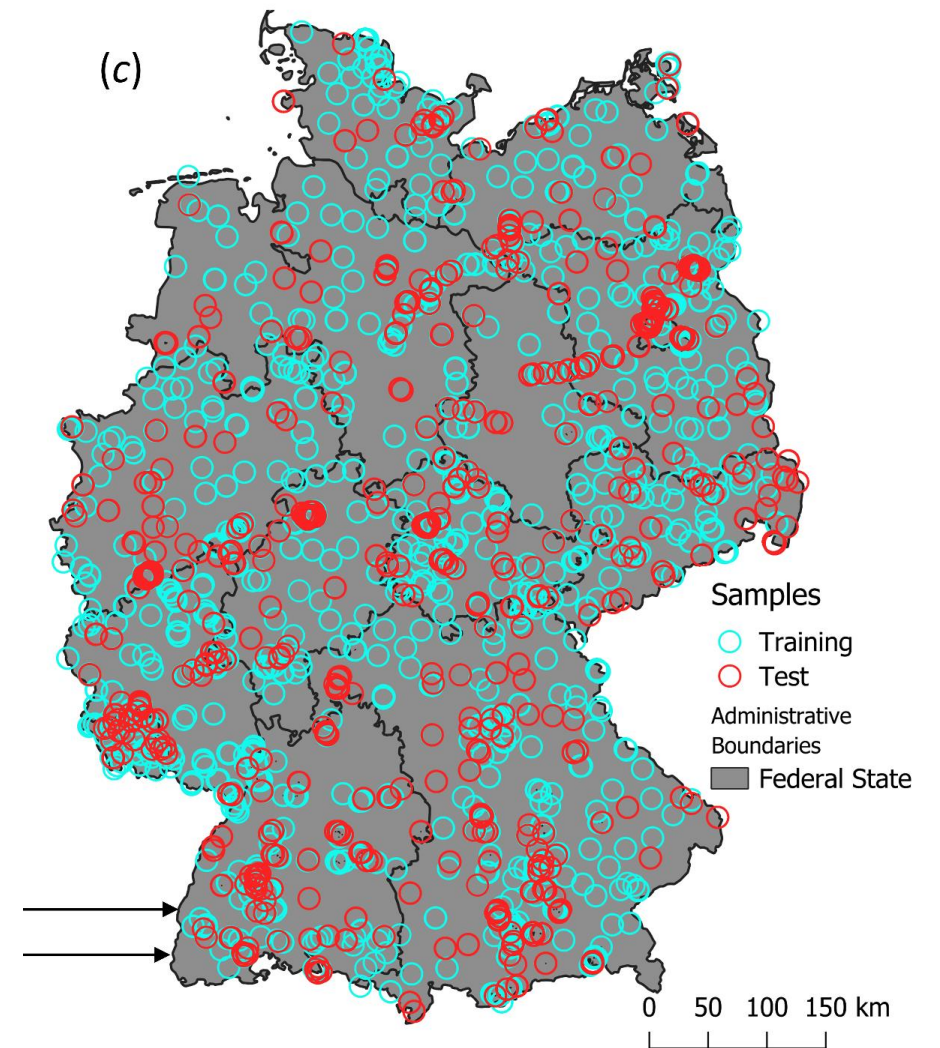
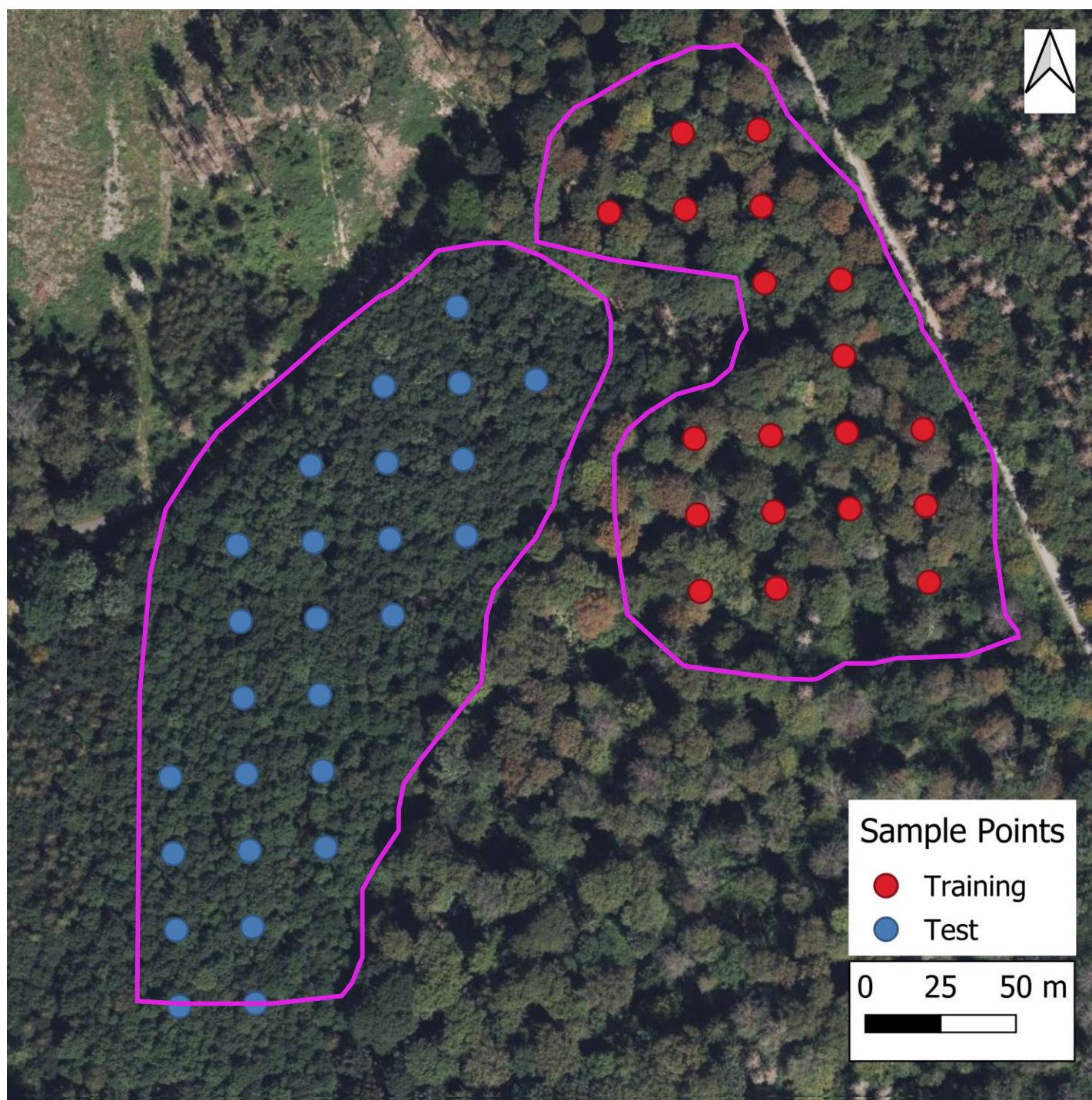
2. SETUP DES KLASSIFIKATIONSMODELS

3. EIN DEUTSCHLAND-WEITES BAUMARTENPRODUKT

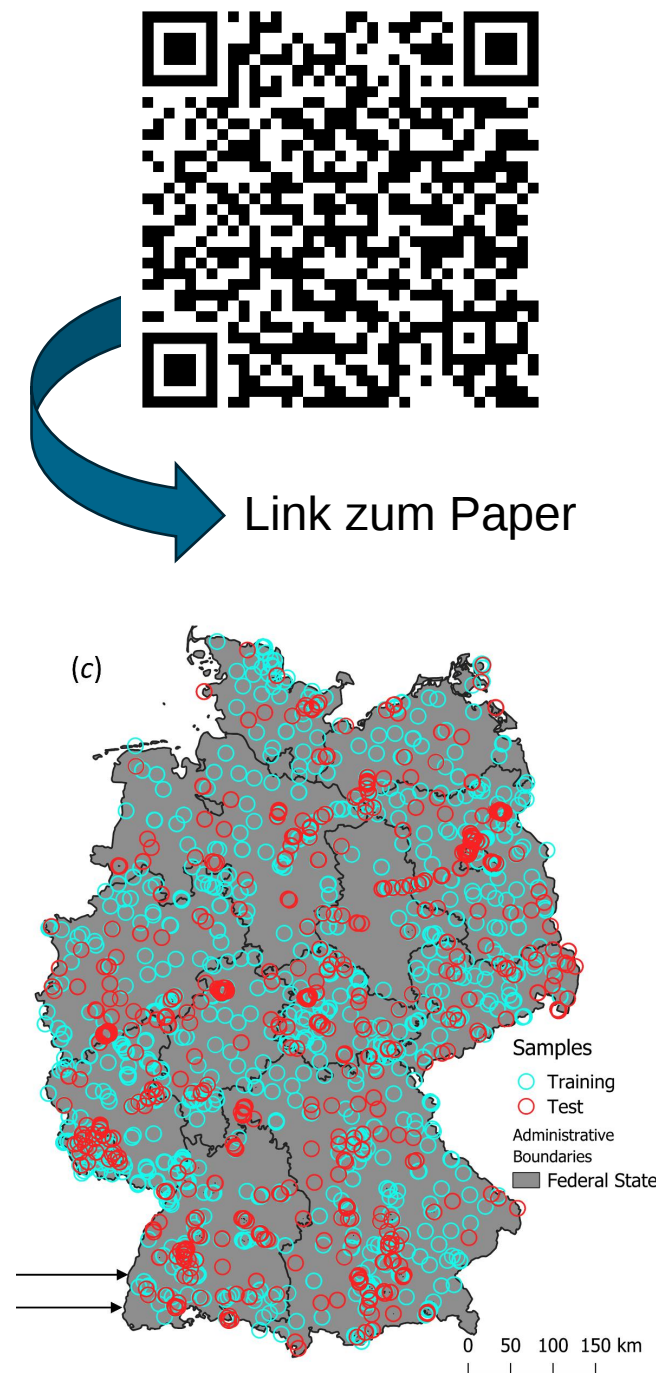
4. ZUSAMMENFASSUNG UND DISKUSSION

5. AUSBLICK - ARTSPEZIFISCHE VERLUSTE

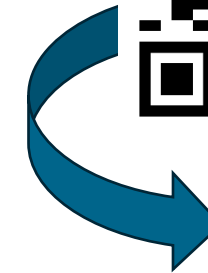




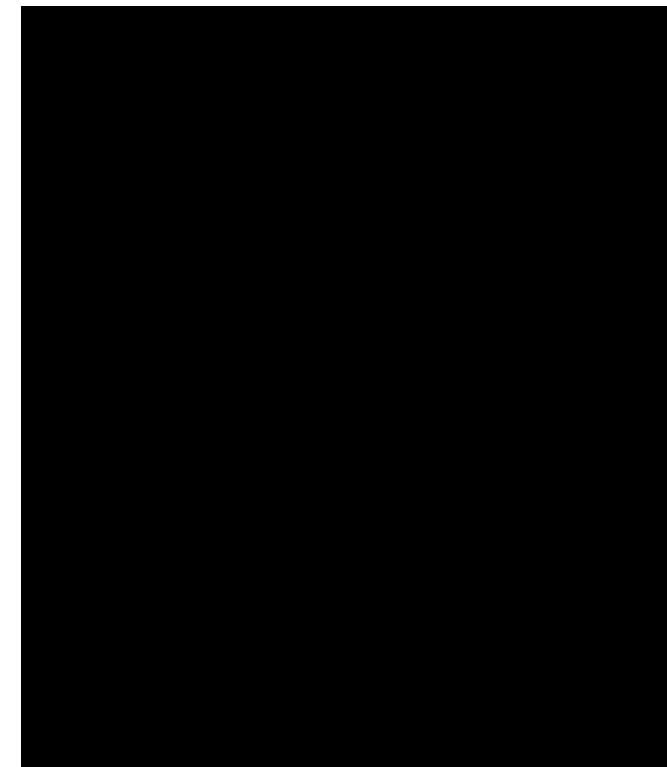
Tree Species Group	German Forest Area (Riedel et al. 2024)	Number of all Training Samples	Number of balanced Training Samples	Number of Test Samples
Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	2 396 433 ha	20 269	5 000	7 362
Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	2 296 866 ha	6 756	5 000	2 215
Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	260 653 ha	3 105	2 915	702
Larch <i>Larix decidua</i>	314 251 ha	1 561	1 561	665
Fir <i>Abies alba</i>	211 325 ha	831	831	395
Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	1 819 006 ha	21 179	5 000	6 145
Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i>	1 265 470 ha	4 965	4 898	1 278
Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Betula pubescens</i>	521 034 ha	1 036	1 036	464
Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	280 710 ha	1 042	1 042	384
Other deciduous trees	1 232 396 ha	1 816	1 816	557
Total	10 828 144 ha	62 560	29 099	20 257



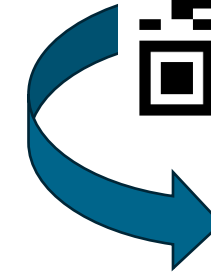
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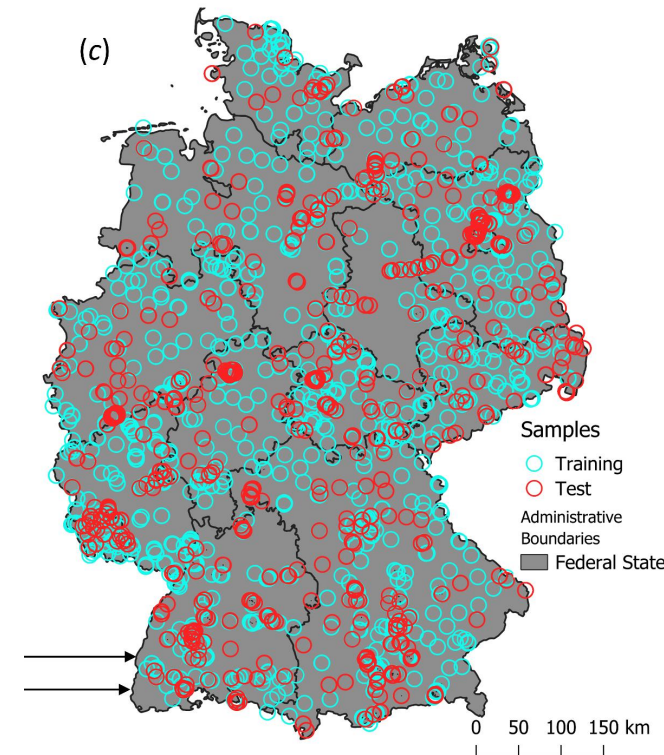
Link zum Paper



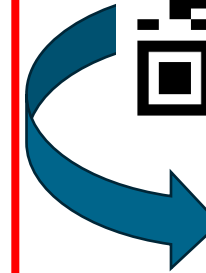
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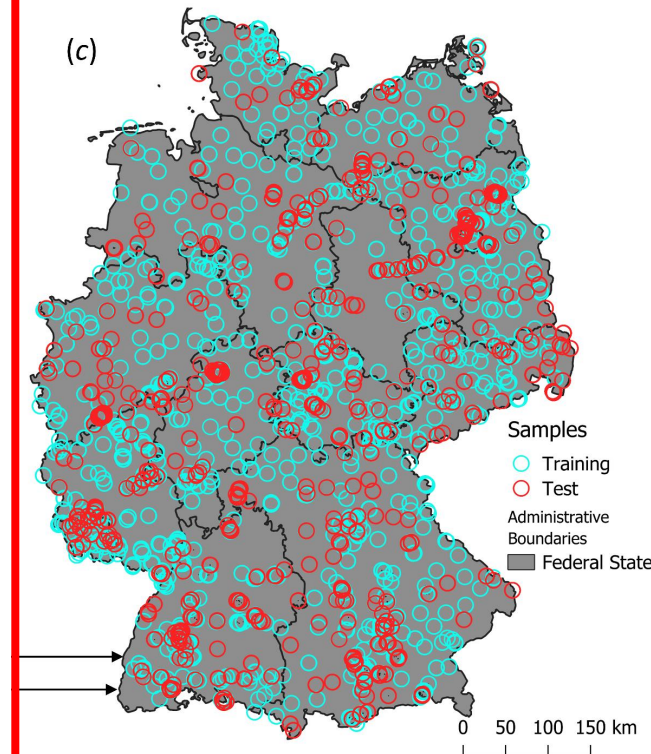
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Link zum Paper



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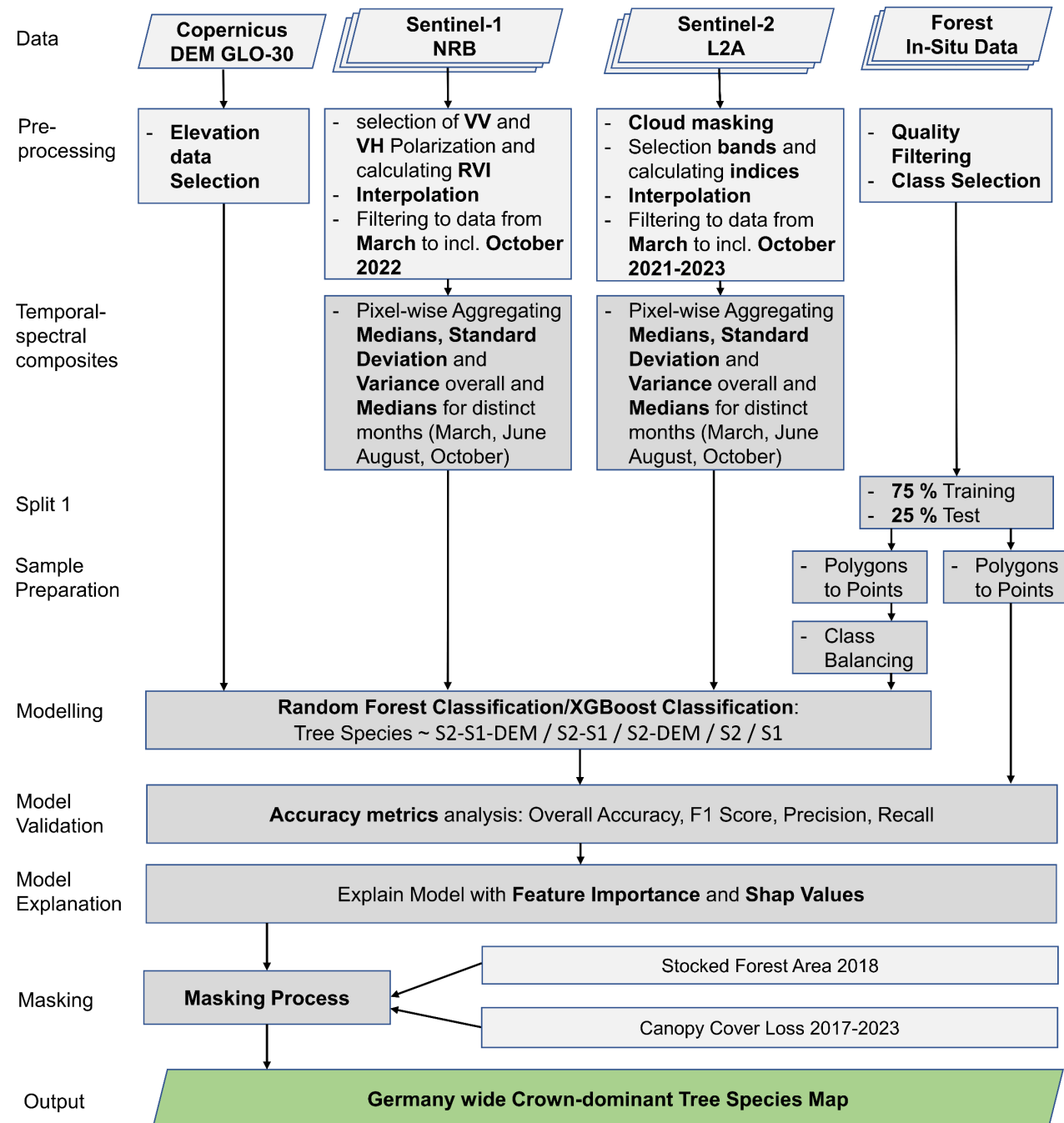
2. SETUP DES KLASSIFIKATIONSMODELS

3. EIN DEUTSCHLAND-WEITES BAUMARTENPRODUKT

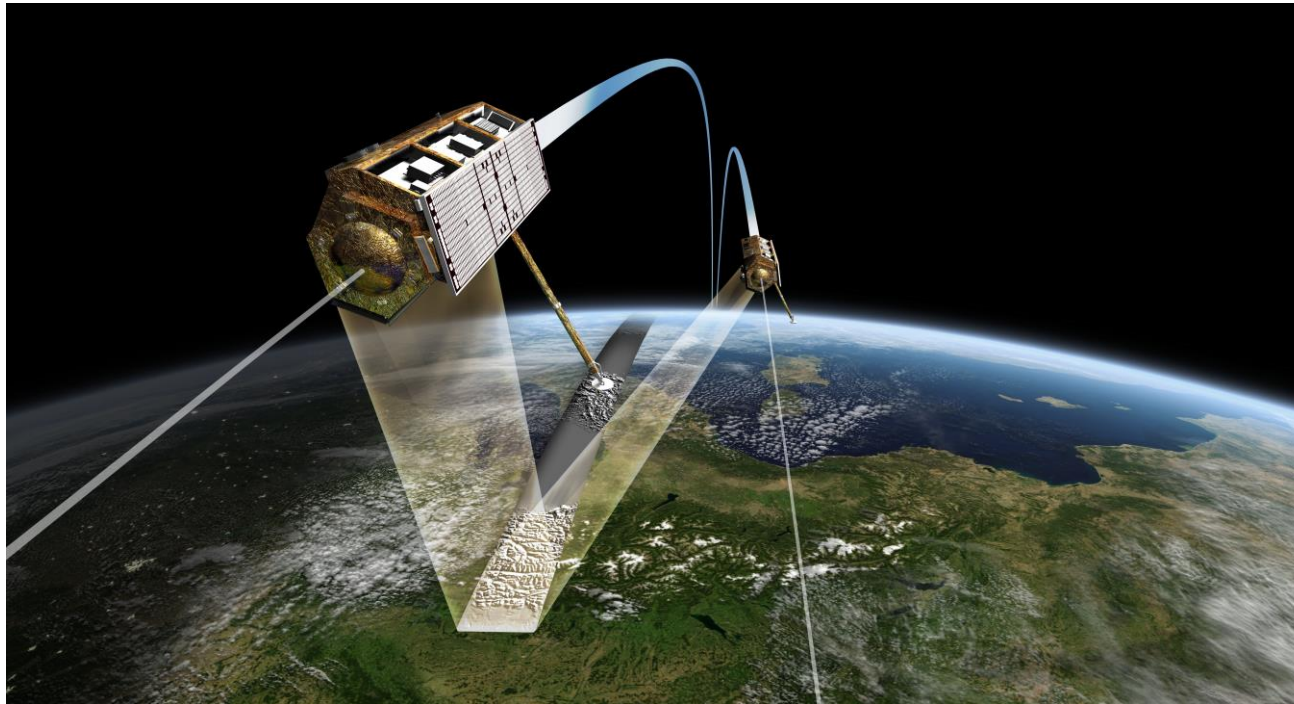
4. ZUSAMMENFASSUNG UND DISKUSSION

5. AUSBLICK

Workflow

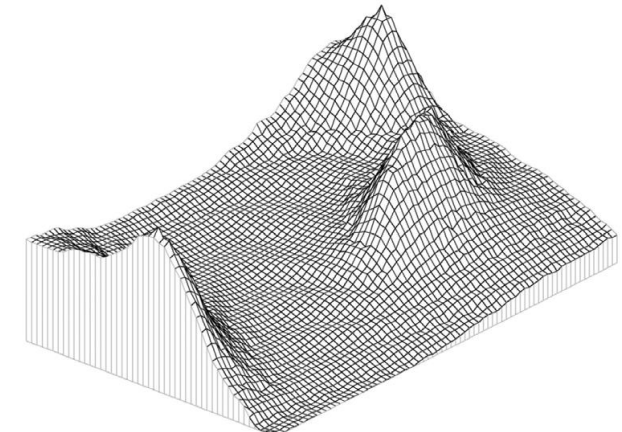


Workflow

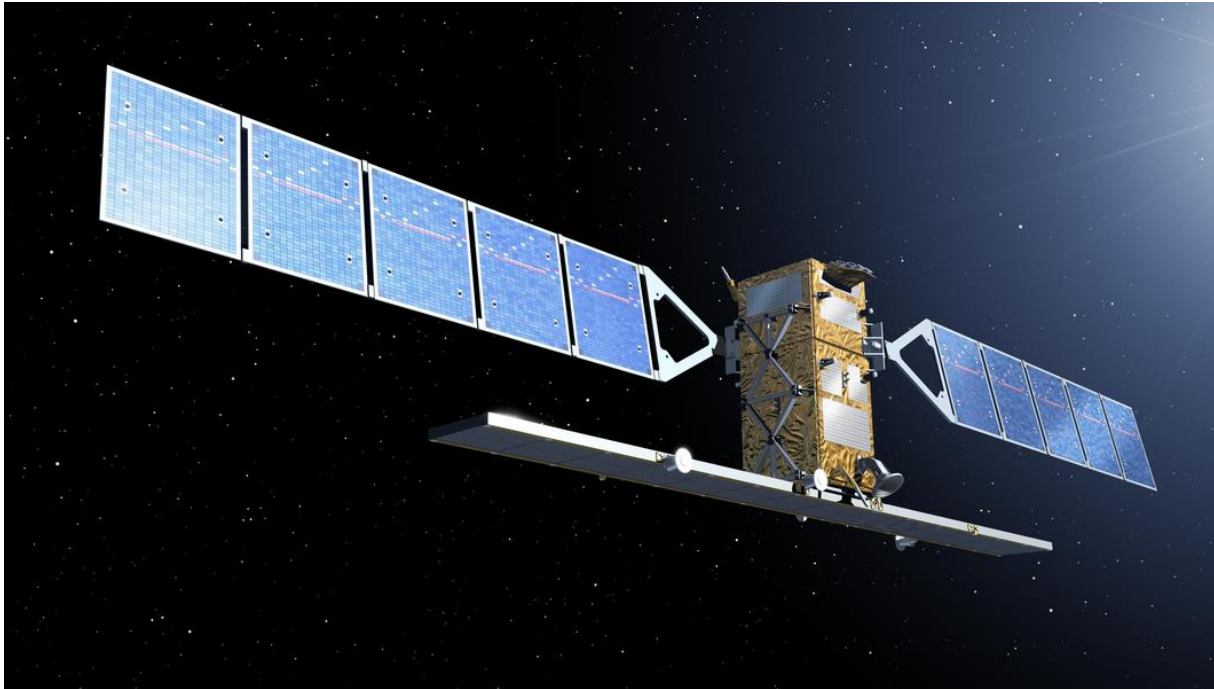


TanDEM-X

Höheninformation

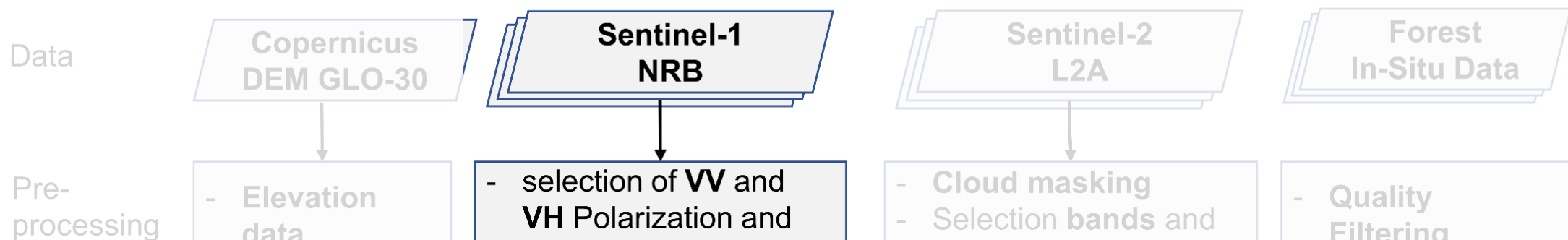


Workflow



Sentinel-1 NRB:

- vorprozessiert
- Wetter unabhängig
- VH und VV
- Radar Vegetation Index



Workflow

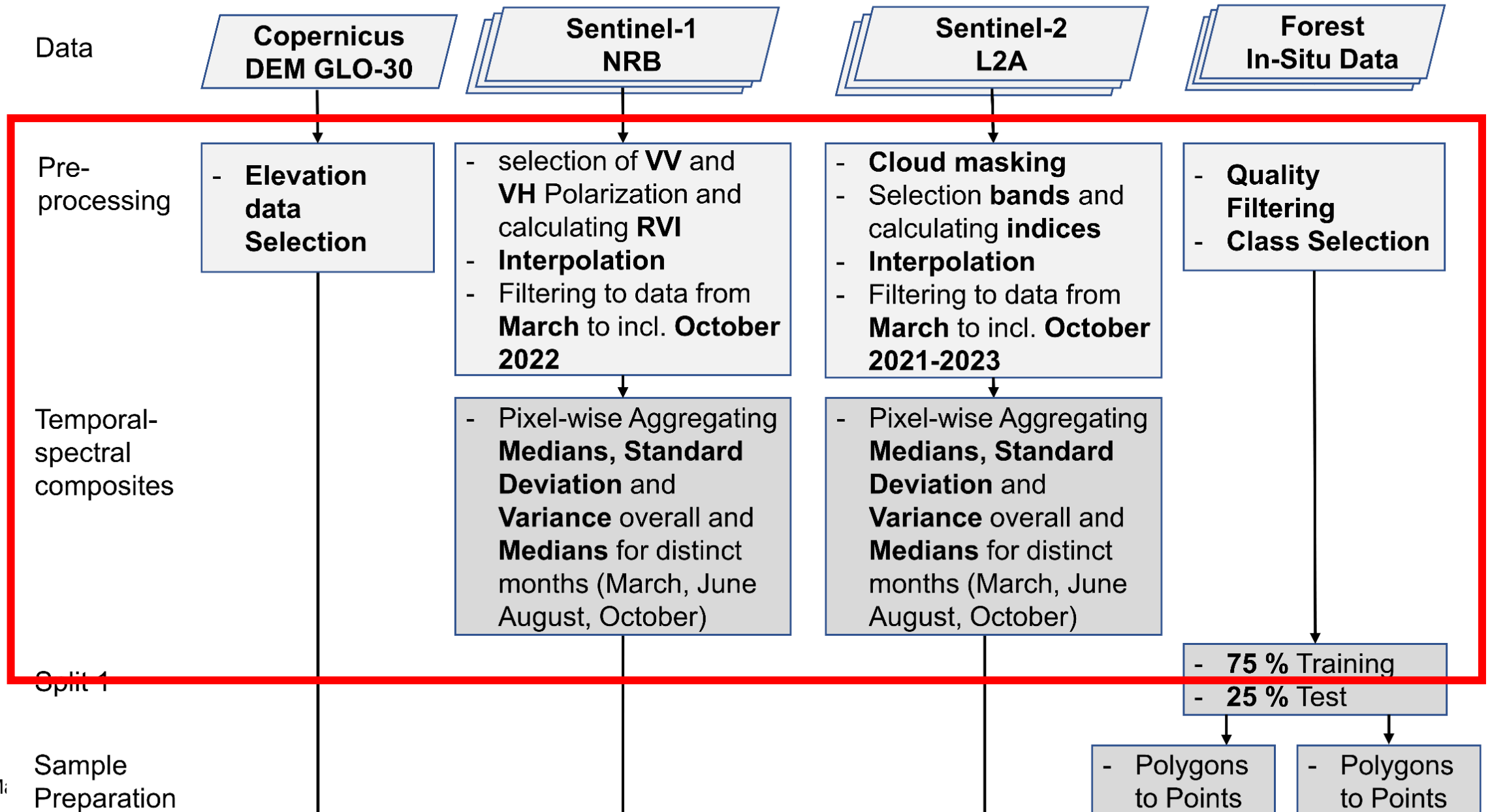


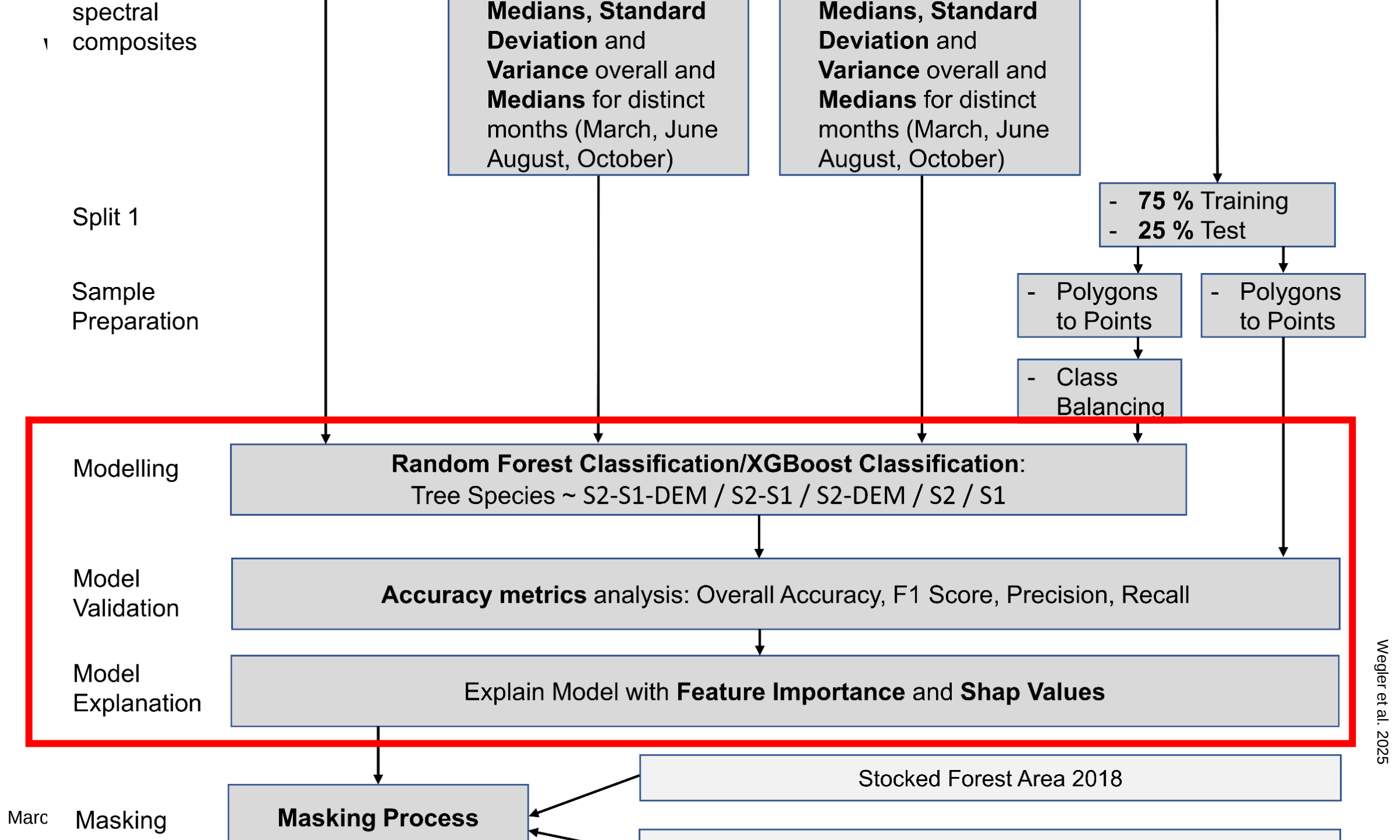
Sentinel-2 LA2 C1:

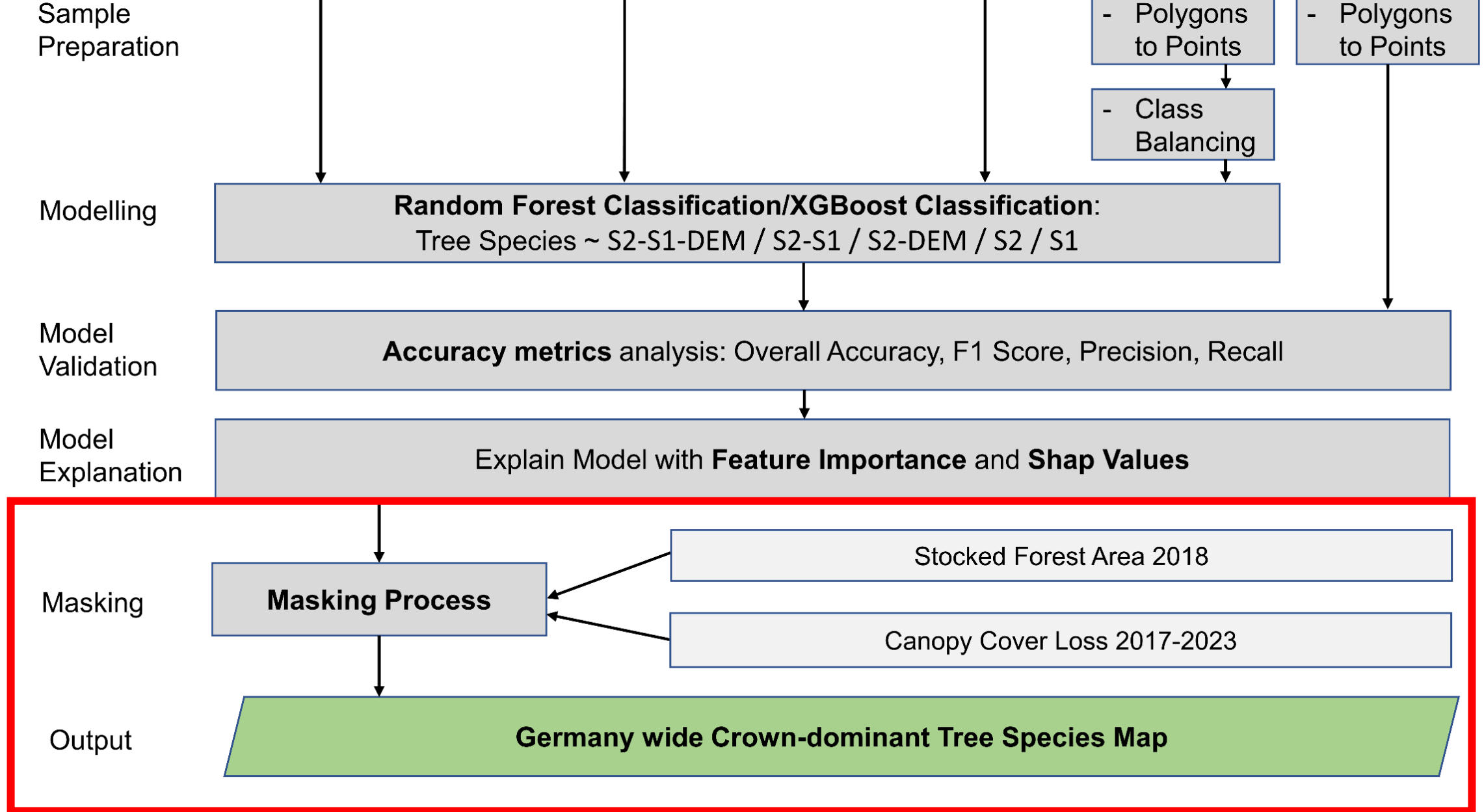
- wolkenmaskiert
- RGB, NIR, Red Edge 2, SWIR1, SWIR2
- NDVI
- NDMI



Workflow







1. MULTI-SOURCE BAUMARTEN DATENBANK

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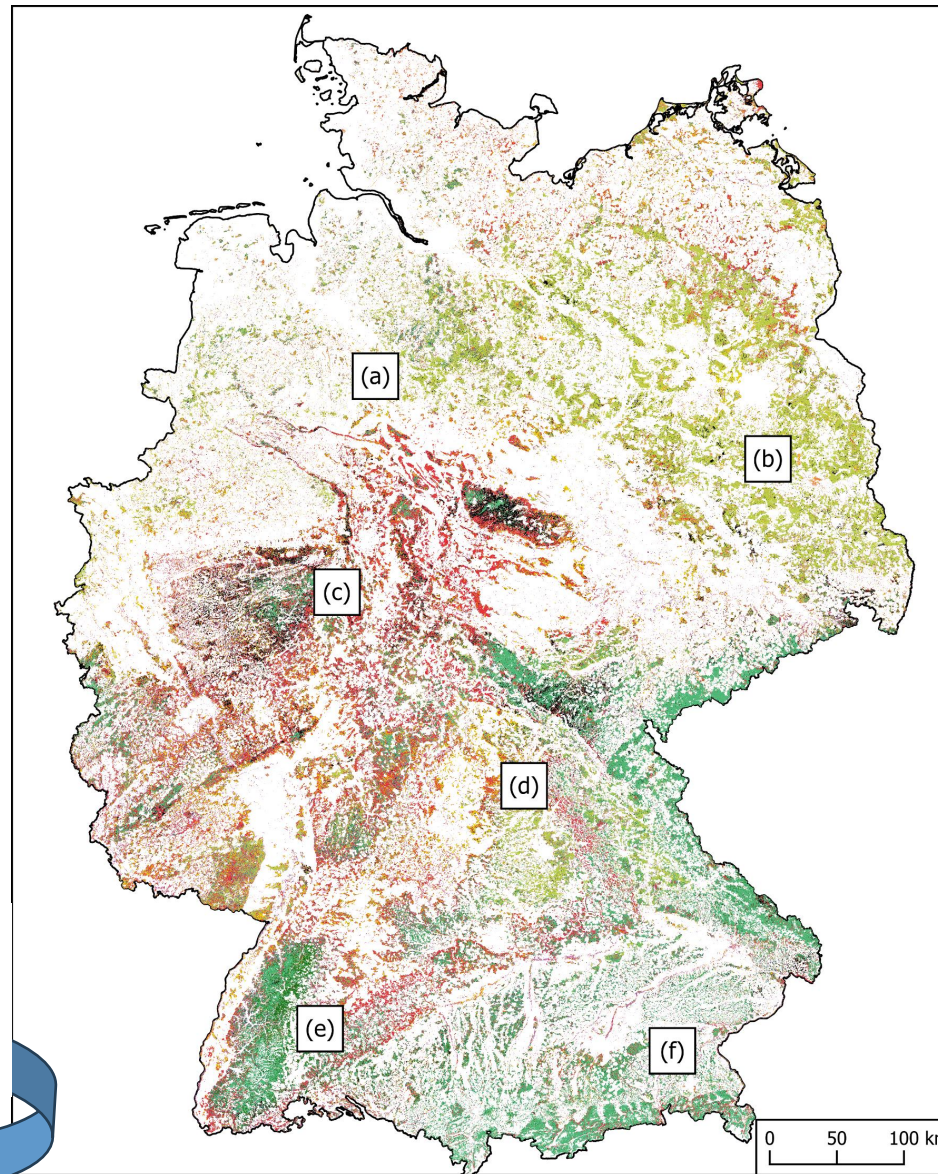
5. AUSBLICK - ARTSPEZIFISCHE VERLUSTE

Baumarten 2022

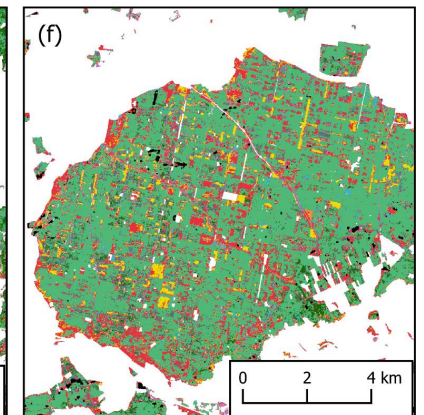
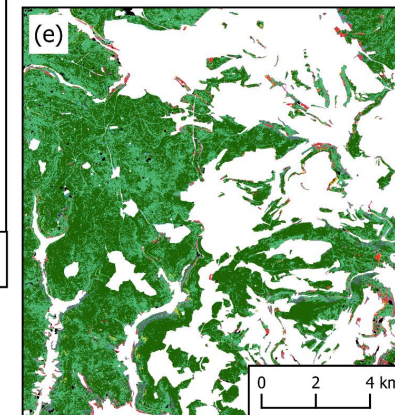
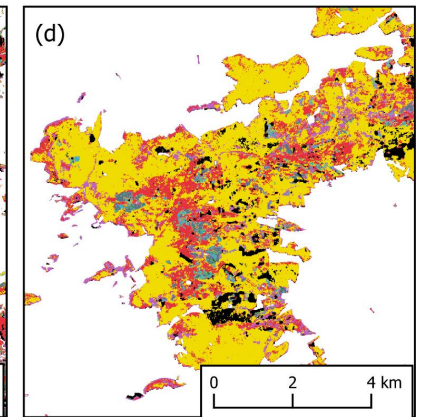
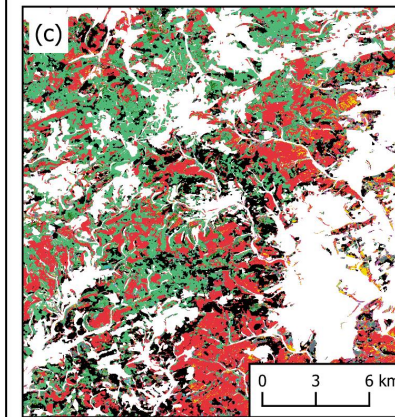
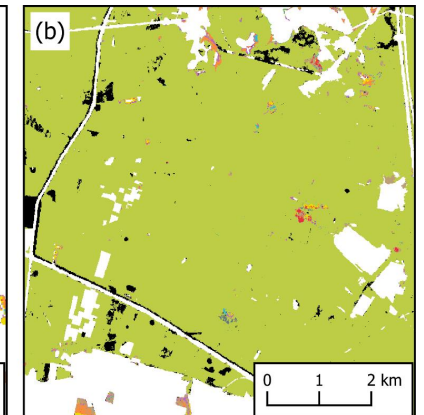
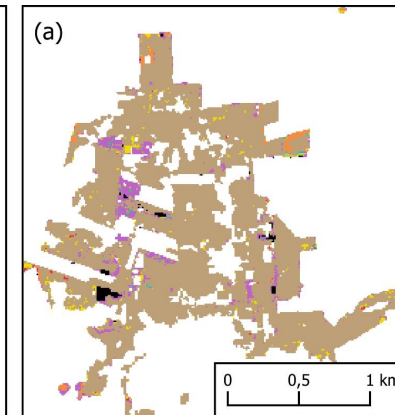
- 10 Klassen
 - Kiefer
 - Fichte
 - Douglasie
 - Lärche
 - Tanne
 - Buche
 - Eichen
 - Birken
 - Erle
 - Andere Laubbaumarten
- 10 m Auflösung

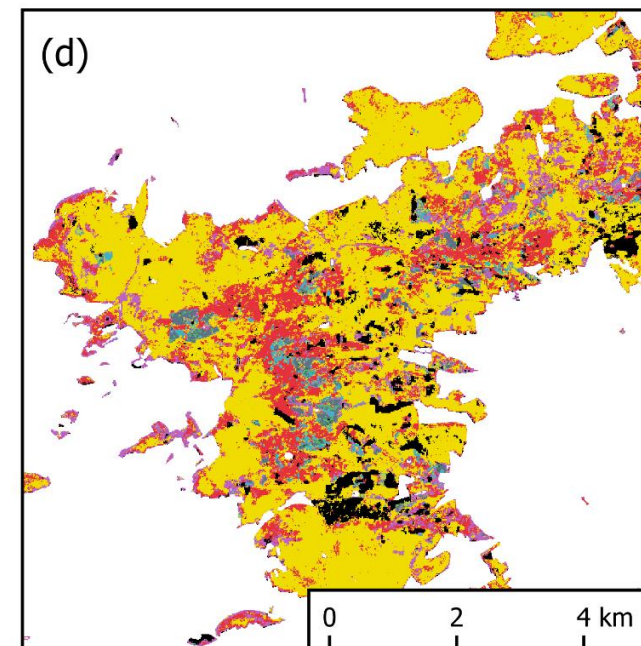
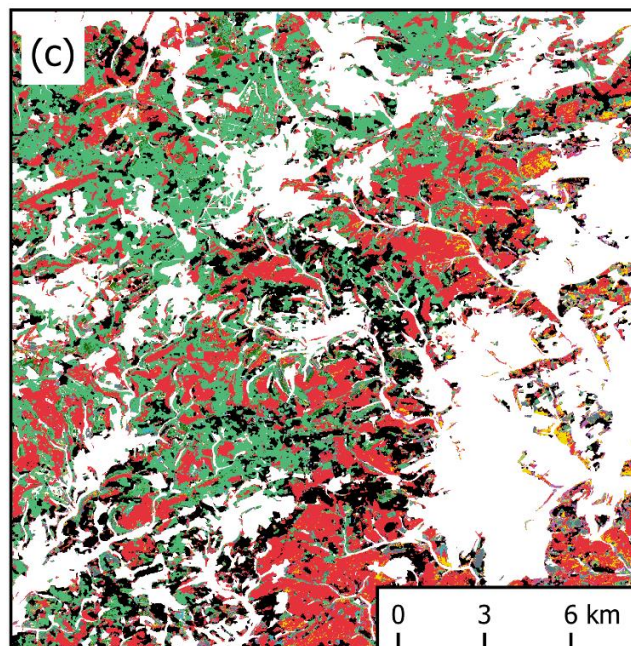
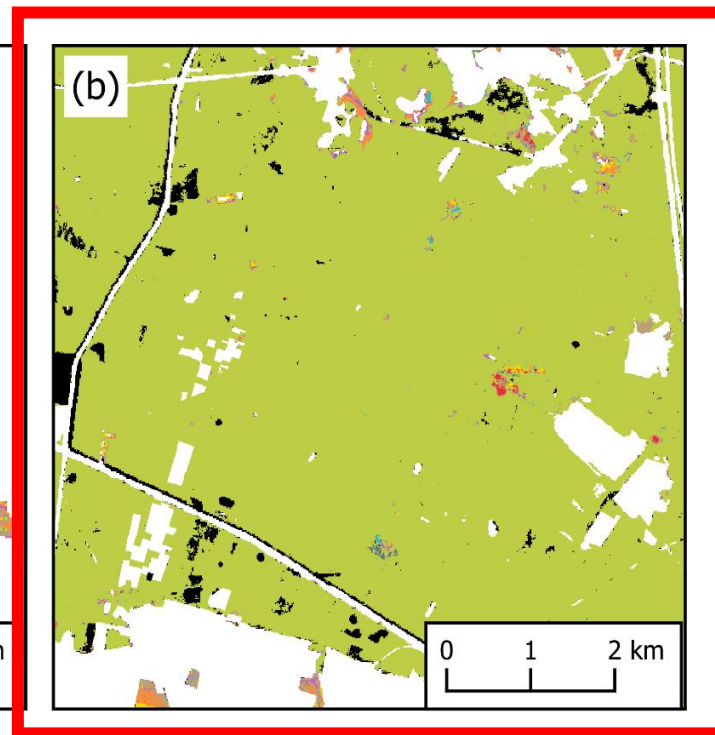
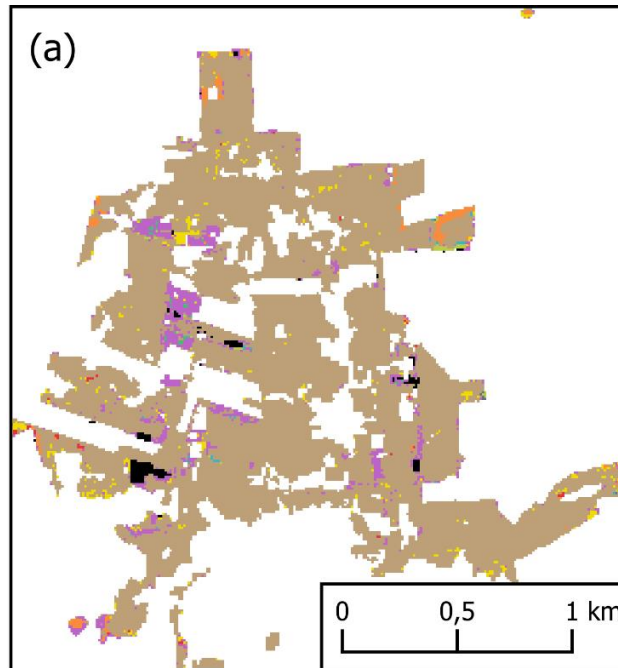
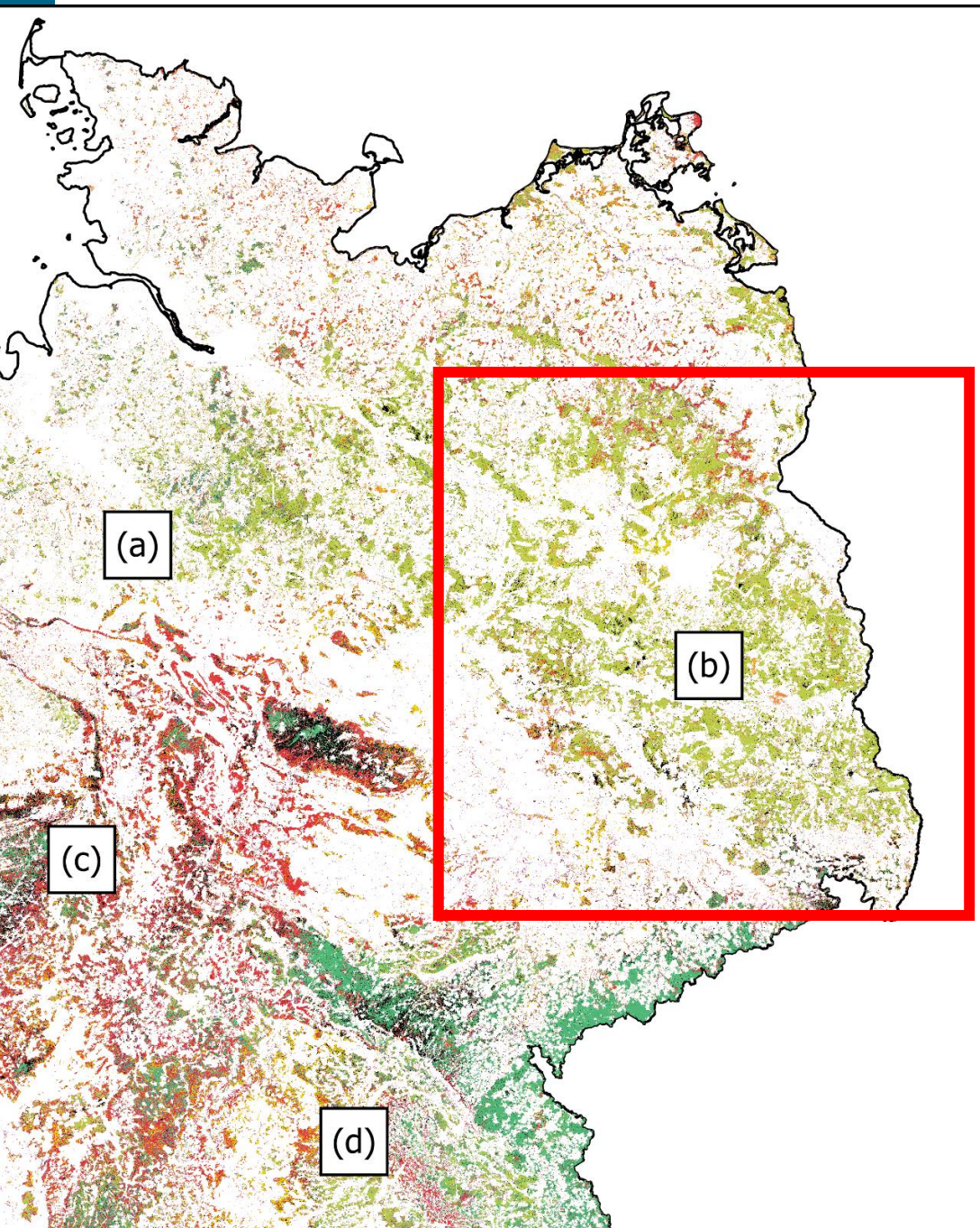


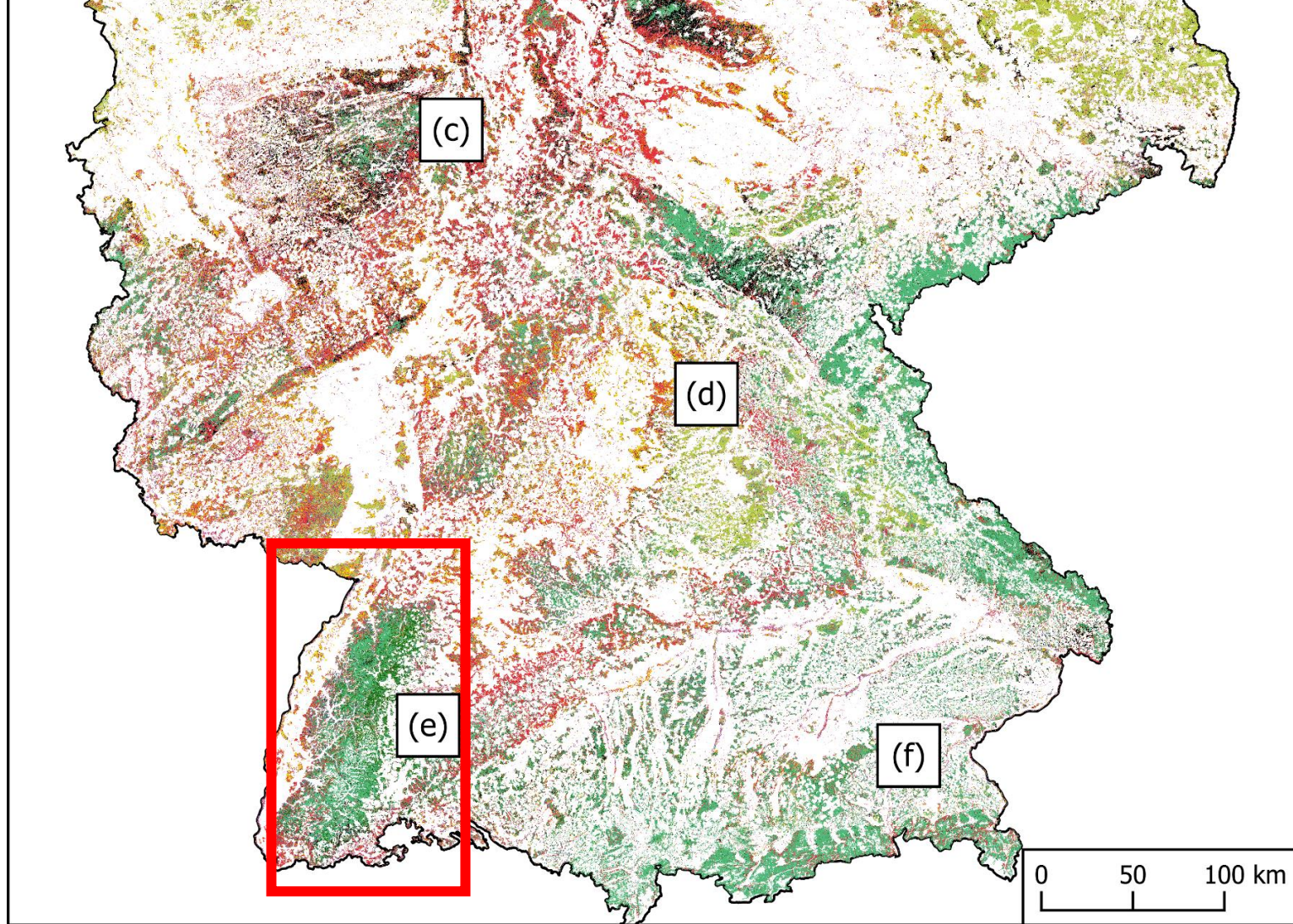
Check out the map!



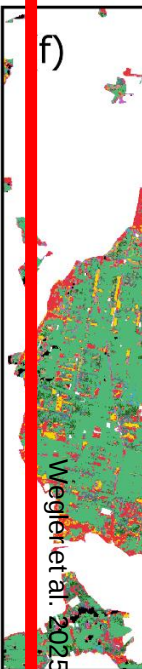
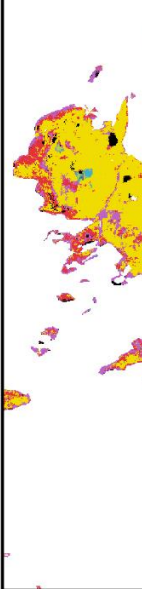
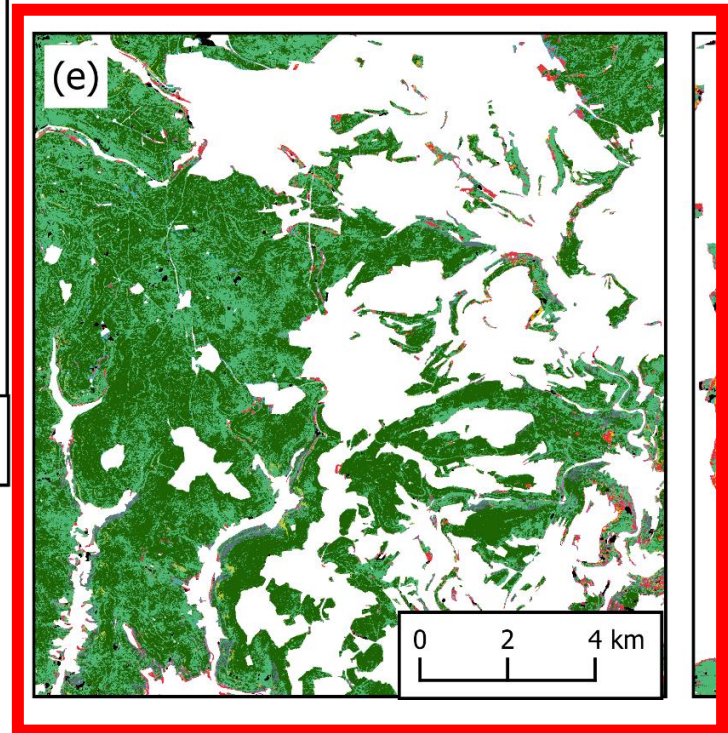
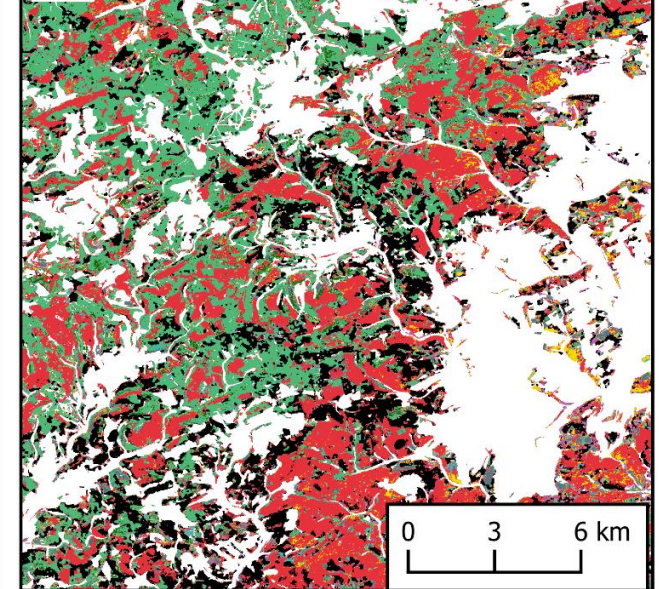
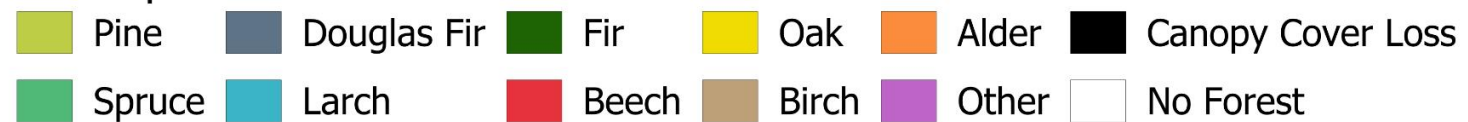
Tree Species







Tree Species



Baumarten 2022

Genauigkeitsbewertung

Model	Overall Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	F1-Score Range
S1 RF	0.66	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.05–0.90
S1 XGB	0.64	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.13–0.89
S2 RF	0.89	0.81	0.8	0.8	0.63–0.96
S2 XGB	0.92	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.68–0.97
S2-S1 RF	0.9	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.66–0.97
S2-S1 XGB	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.73–0.94
S2-DEM RF	0.9	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.68–0.96
S2-DEM XGB	0.93	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.76–0.97
S2-S1-DEM RF	0.91	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.69–0.97
S2-S1-DEM XGB	0.94	0.89	0.9	0.89	0.76–0.98

Wegler et al. 2025

Baumarten 2022

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S2-S1 RF	0.9	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.66–0.97
S2-S1 XGB	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.73–0.94
S2-DEM RF	0.9	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.68–0.96
S2-DEM XGB	0.93	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.76–0.97
S2-S1-DEM RF	0.91	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.69–0.97
S2-S1-DEM XGB	0.94	0.89	0.9	0.89	0.76–0.98

Wegler et al. 2025

1. MULTI-SOURCE BAUMARTEN DATENBANK
2. SETUP DES KLASSIFIKATIONSMODELS
3. EIN DEUTSCHLAND-WEITES BAUMARTENPRODUKT
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5. AUSBLICK - ARTSPEZIFISCHE VERLUSTE

Zusammenfassung

- **Datenbasis:** > 80.000 Stichproben aus Registern, Google-Daten und Felderhebungen → neue, für Baumkronen optimierte, Referenzdatenbank
- **Methodik:** Kombination von Sentinel-2, Sentinel-1 und DGM; getestet mit Random Forest und XGBoost
- **Produkt:** Deutschlandweite Karte (2022) von 10 Baumartenklassen mit 10-m Auflösung
- **Genauigkeit:** Beste Ergebnisse mit XGBoost + S2+S1+DGM → $F1 = 0,89$.
Nur S2: $F1 = 0,86$
- **Fazit:** Kosteneffizient, reproduzierbar und unabhängig → Grundlage für Monitoring, mehrjährige Analysen und europaweite Anwendungen



The screenshot shows the article page for 'Tree species from space: a new product for Germany based on Sentinel-1 and -2 time series' in the International Journal of Remote Sensing. The page includes a search bar, a 'Submit an article' button, and a 'journal homepage' button. The article title is prominently displayed, along with the authors' names: Marco Wegler, Patrick Kacic, Frank Thonfeld, Stefanie Holzwarth, Niklas Jaggy, Ursula Gessner, and others. The article has 2,001 views and 0 CrossRef citations to date. The journal information indicates it is Volume 46, 2025, Issue 16.



Diskussion

- Aufbau einer **deutschlandweiten Baumarten-Datenbank** ist zeitintensiv; **Multi-Source-Ansatz** (Register, Google, Felderhebungen) bietet Flexibilität und Unabhängigkeit vom BWI
- Modell erfasst dominante Baumarten gut in homogenen Ständen, **heterogene Bestände bleiben Herausforderung**
- Nationales Modell (statt vieler Regionalmodelle) → **effizient, keine Artefakte, hohe Genauigkeit.**
- **Höchste Genauigkeit für Fichte, Kiefer, Buche**; wichtige Features: **SWIR & Red Edge**, während DGM und SAR wenig beitragen
- **Zentrale Herausforderung:** Referenzdaten für Mischwälder, Altersklassen & Jungpflanzen

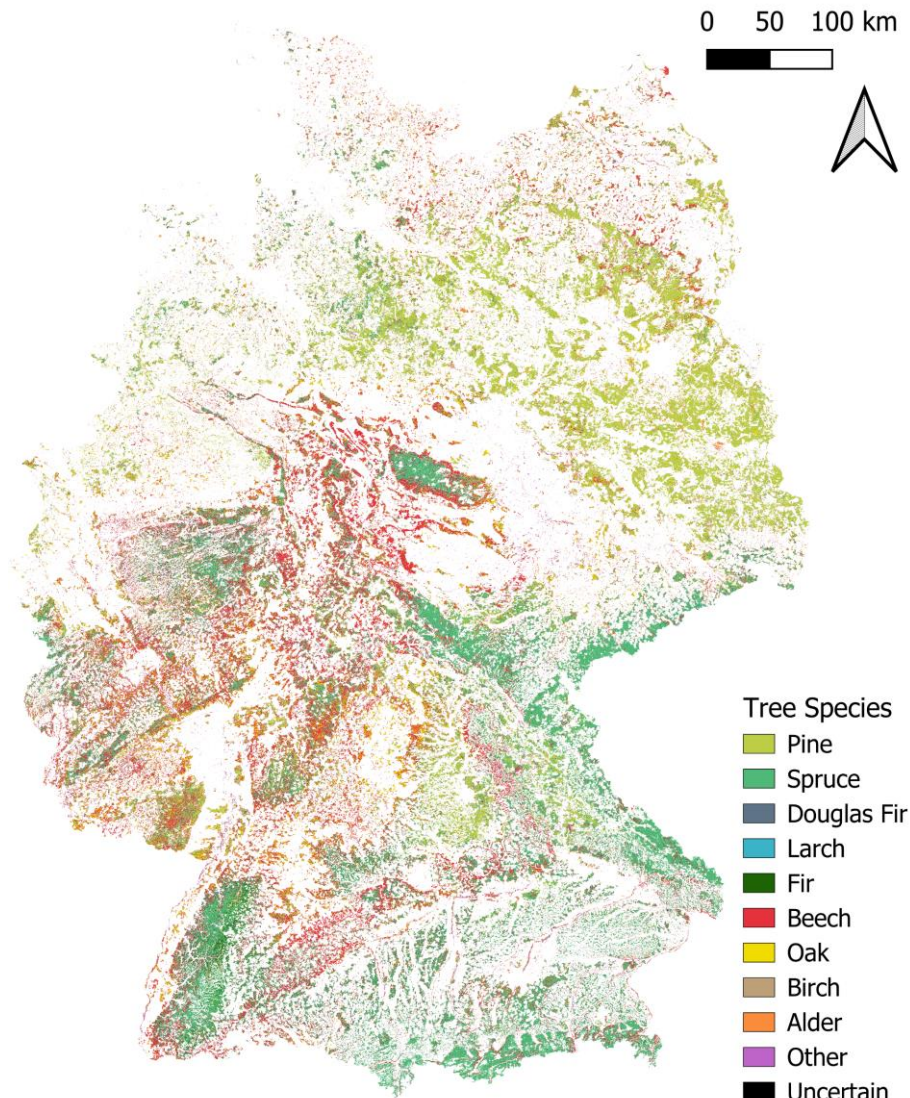


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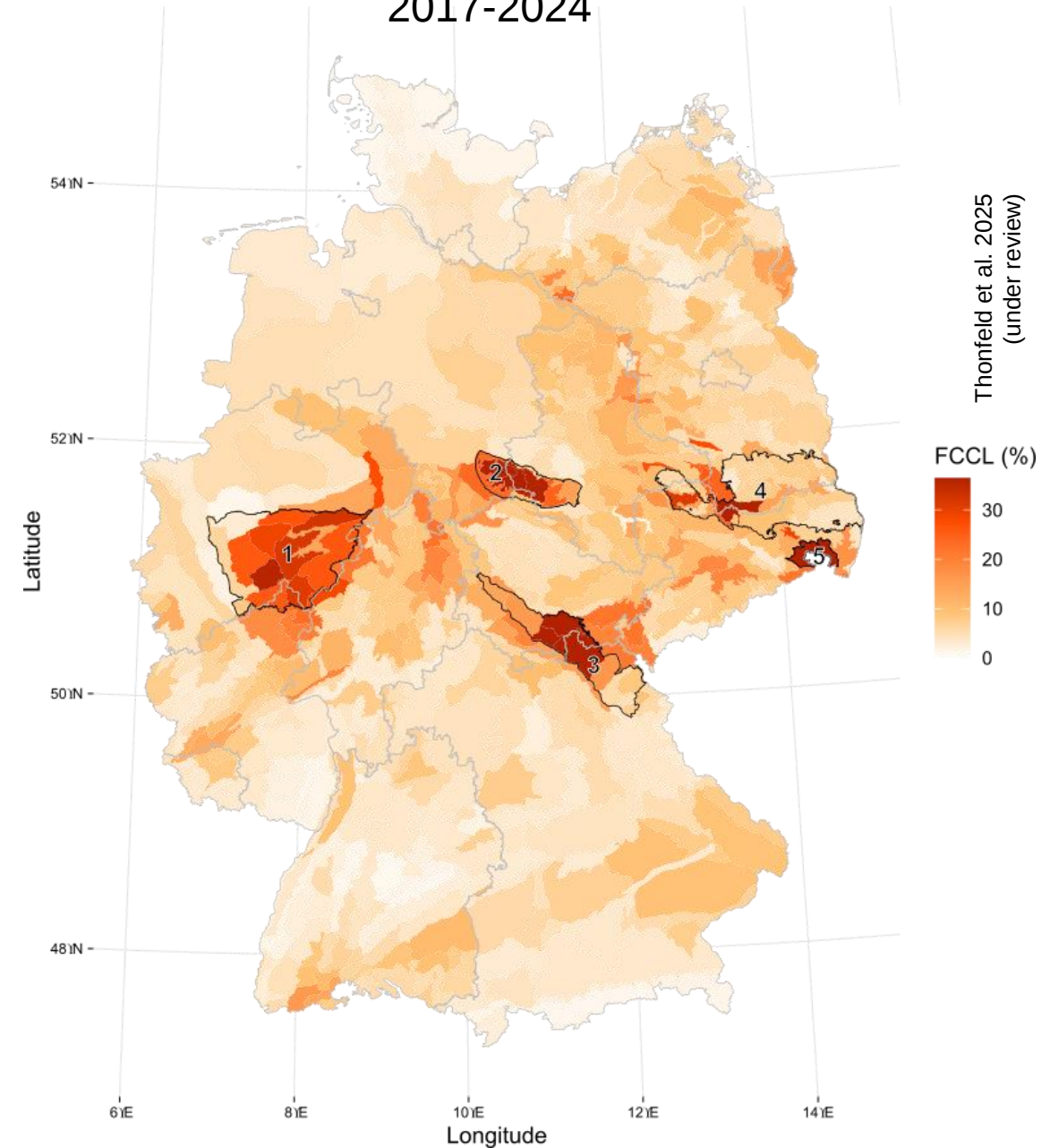
1. MULTI-SOURCE BAUMARTEN DATENBANK
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4. ZUSAMMENFASSUNG UND DISKUSSION
- 5. AUSBLICK - ARTSPEZIFISCHE VERLUSTE**

Baumartenkarte 2016

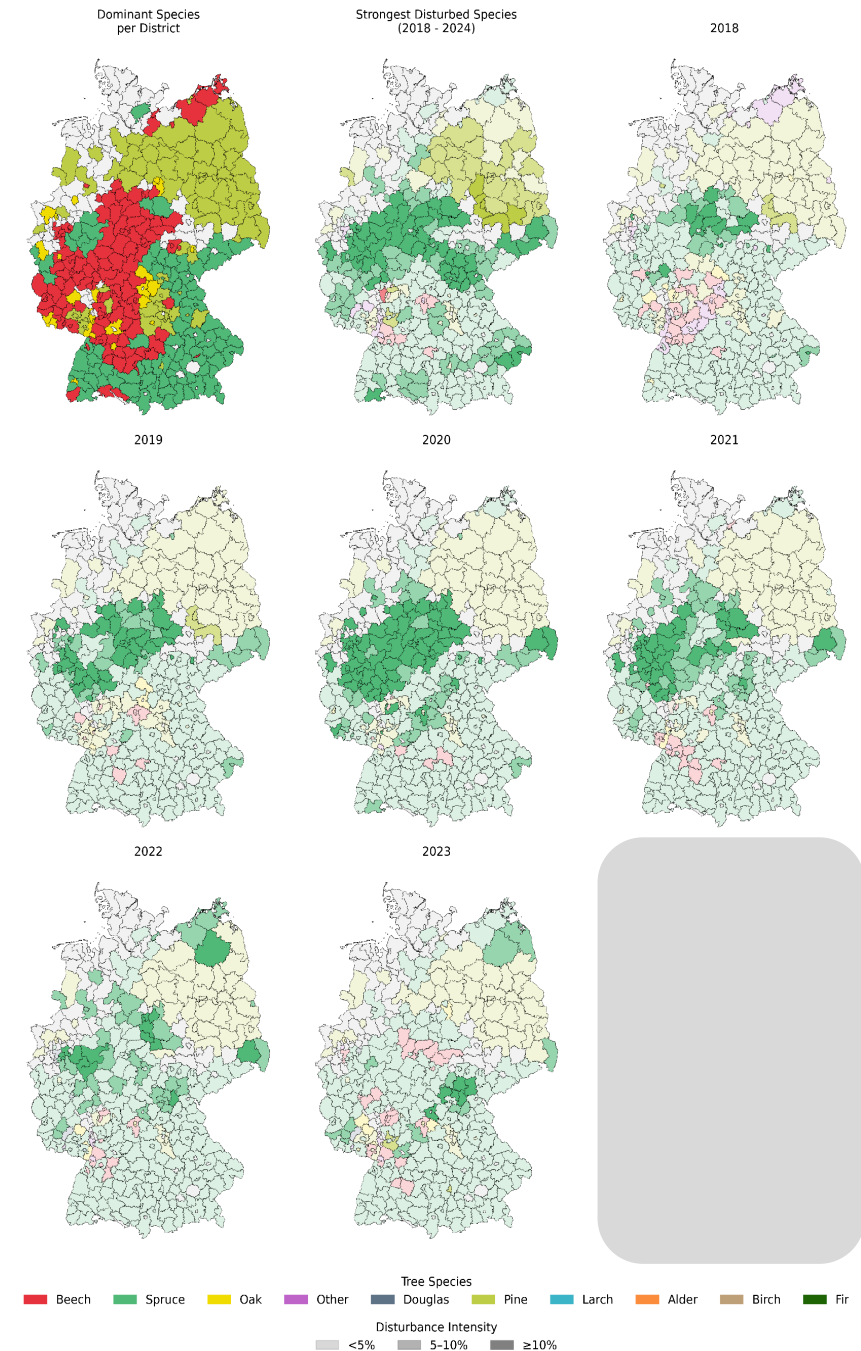


Wegler et al. 2025
(in preparation)

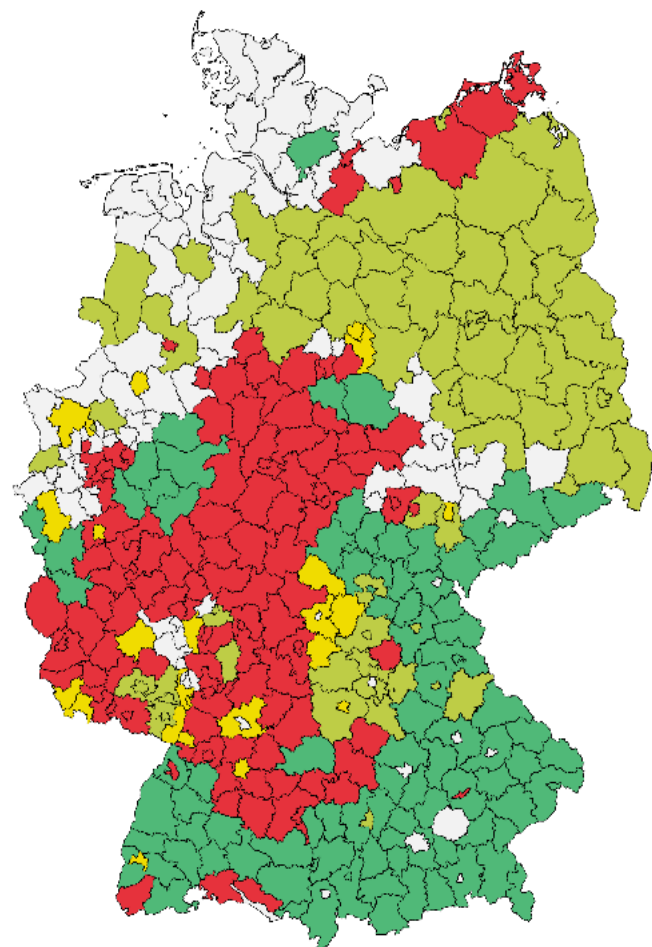
Forest Canopy Cover Loss 2017-2024



Verschneidung von Baumarten 2016 und Canopy Cover Loss 2017-2024

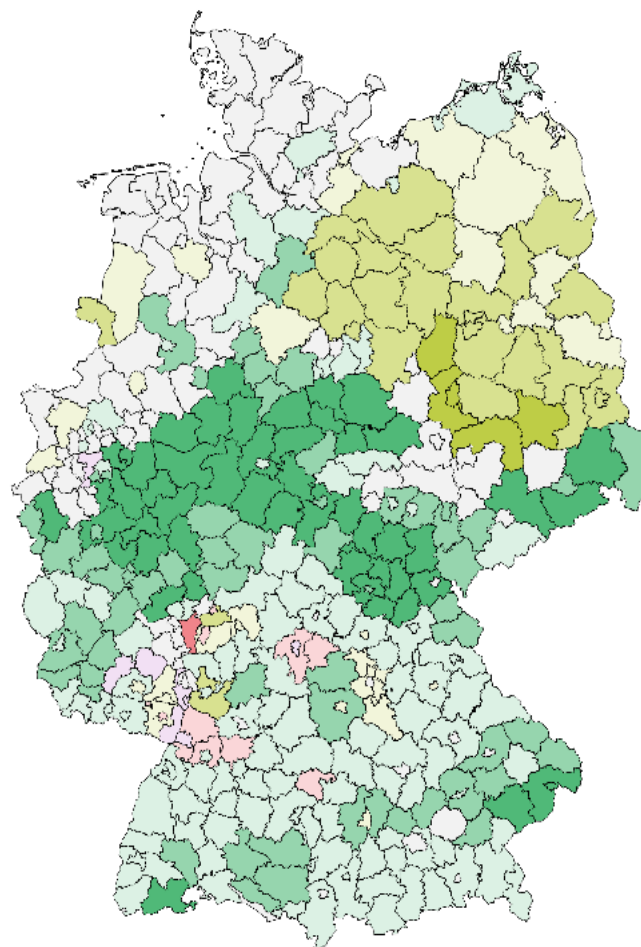


Dominant Species
per District



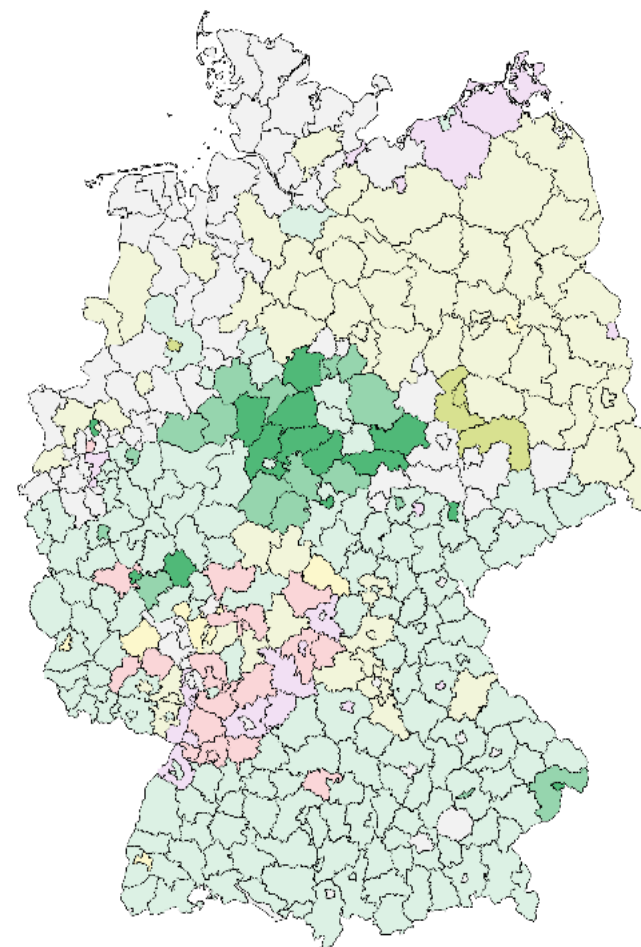
2019

Strongest Disturbed Species
(2018 - 2024)



2020

2018



2021



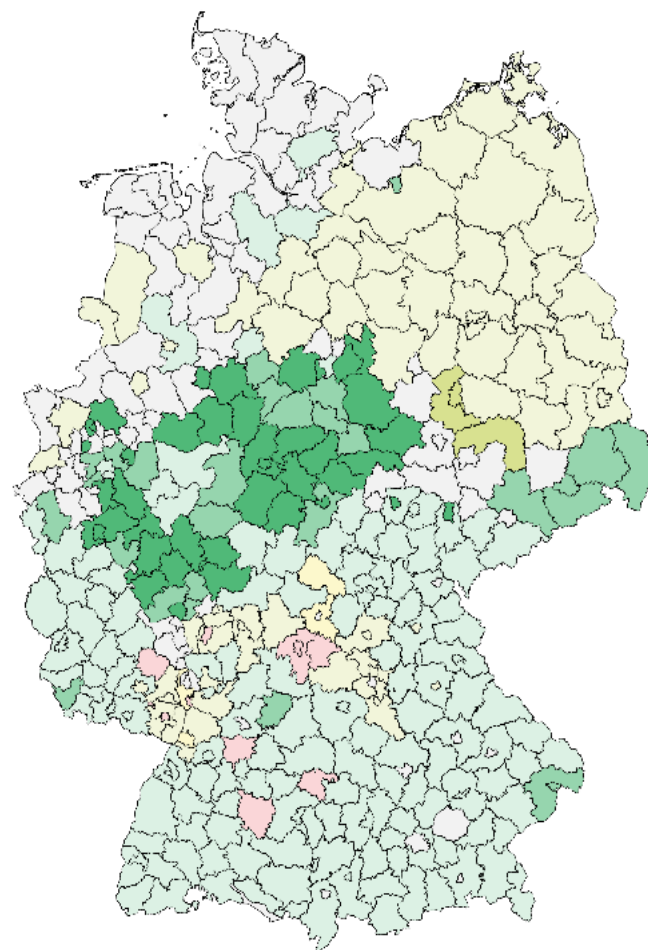
2019



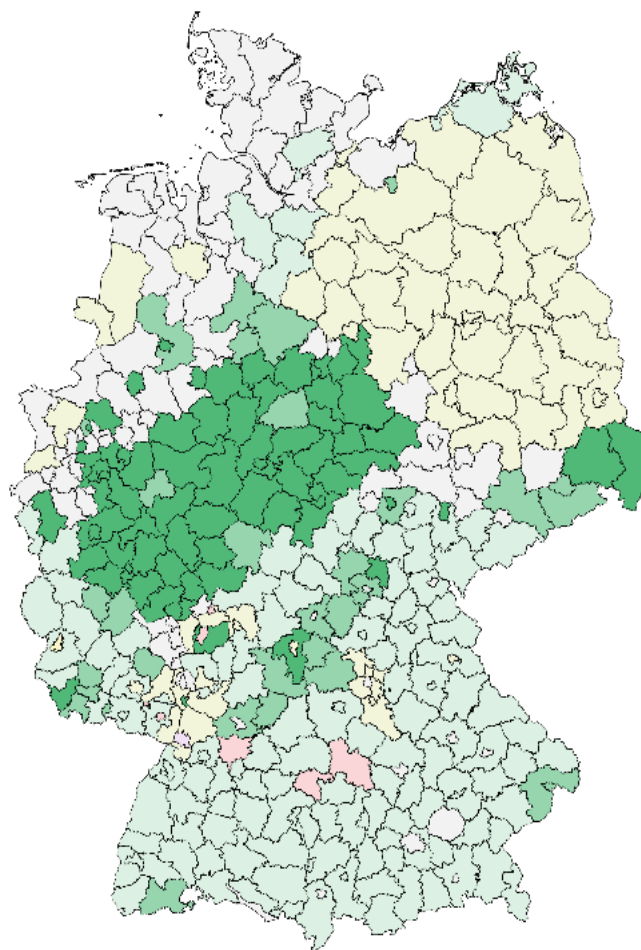
2020



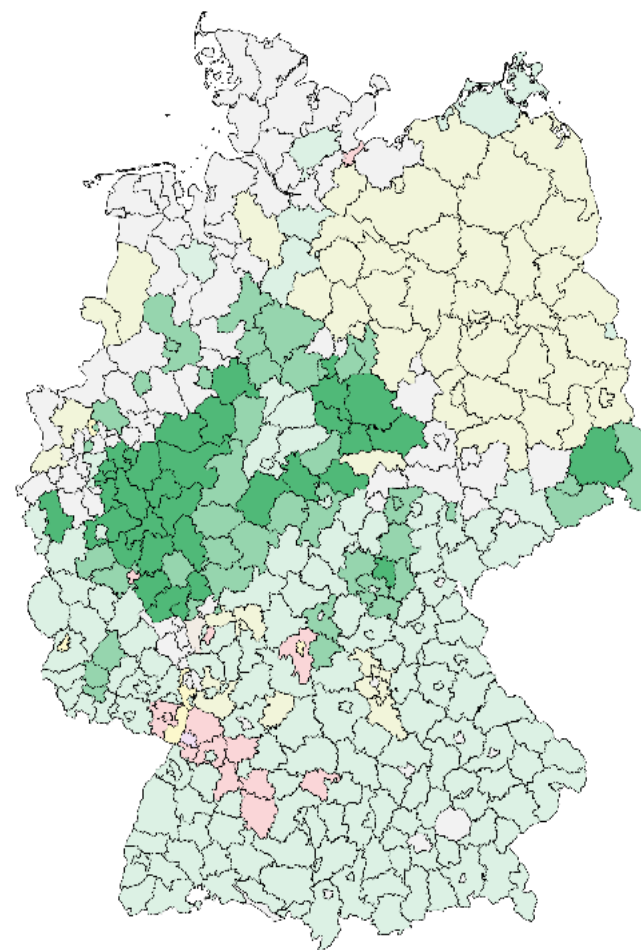
2021



2022

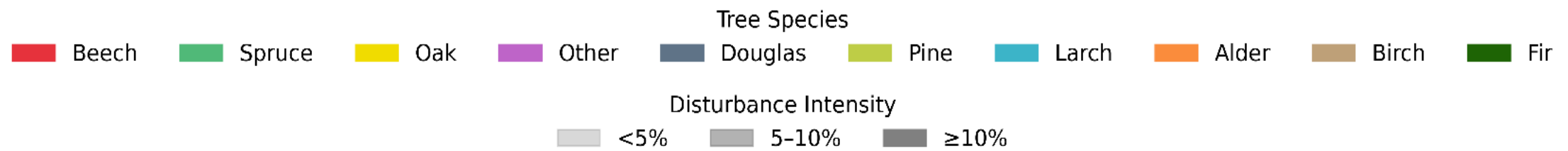
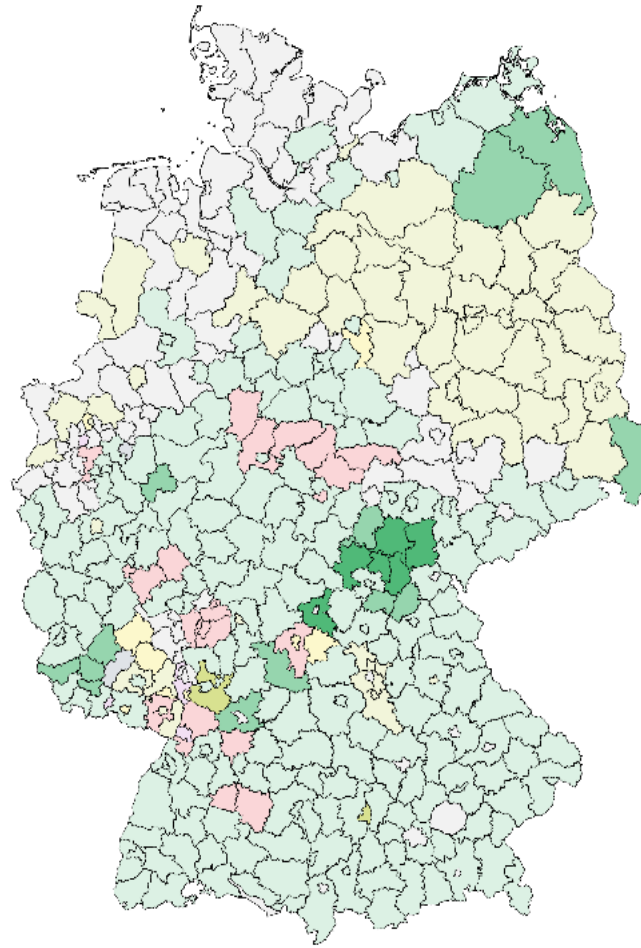
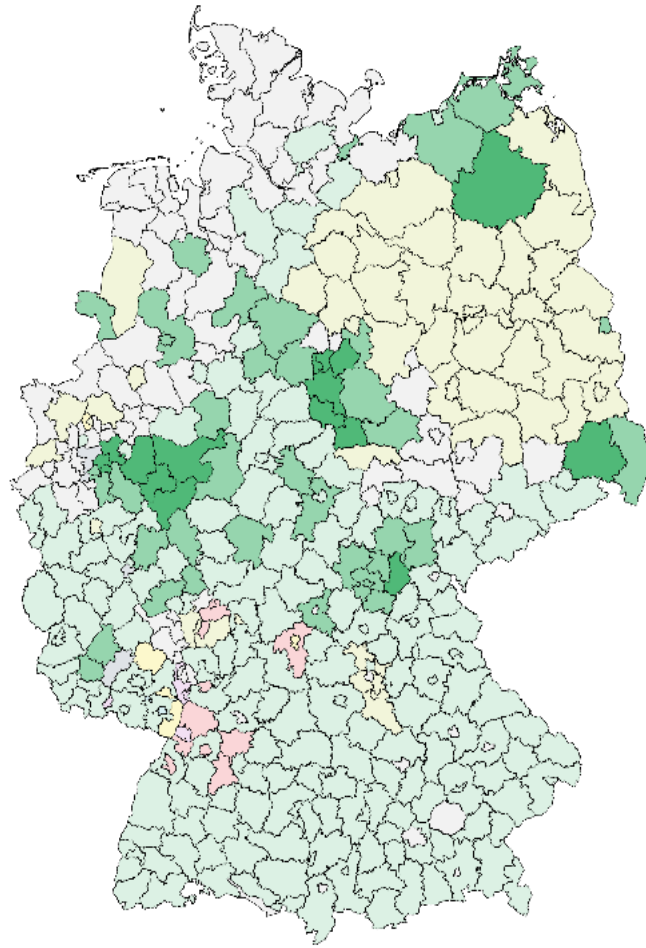


2023



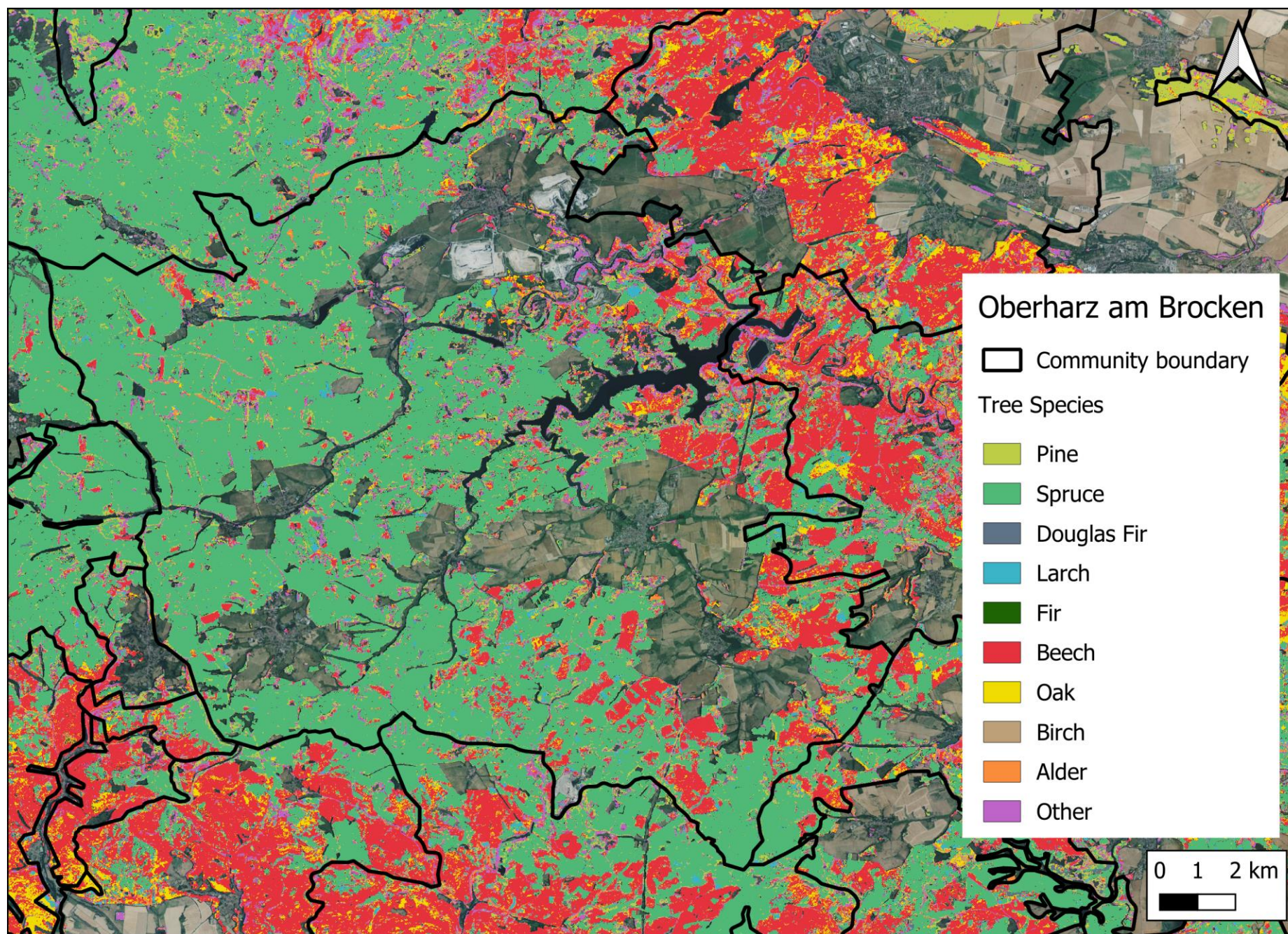
2022

2023

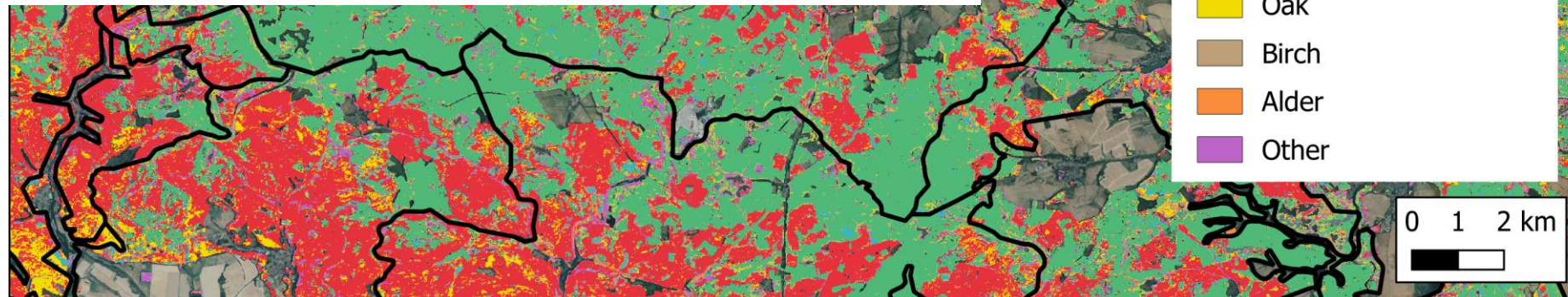
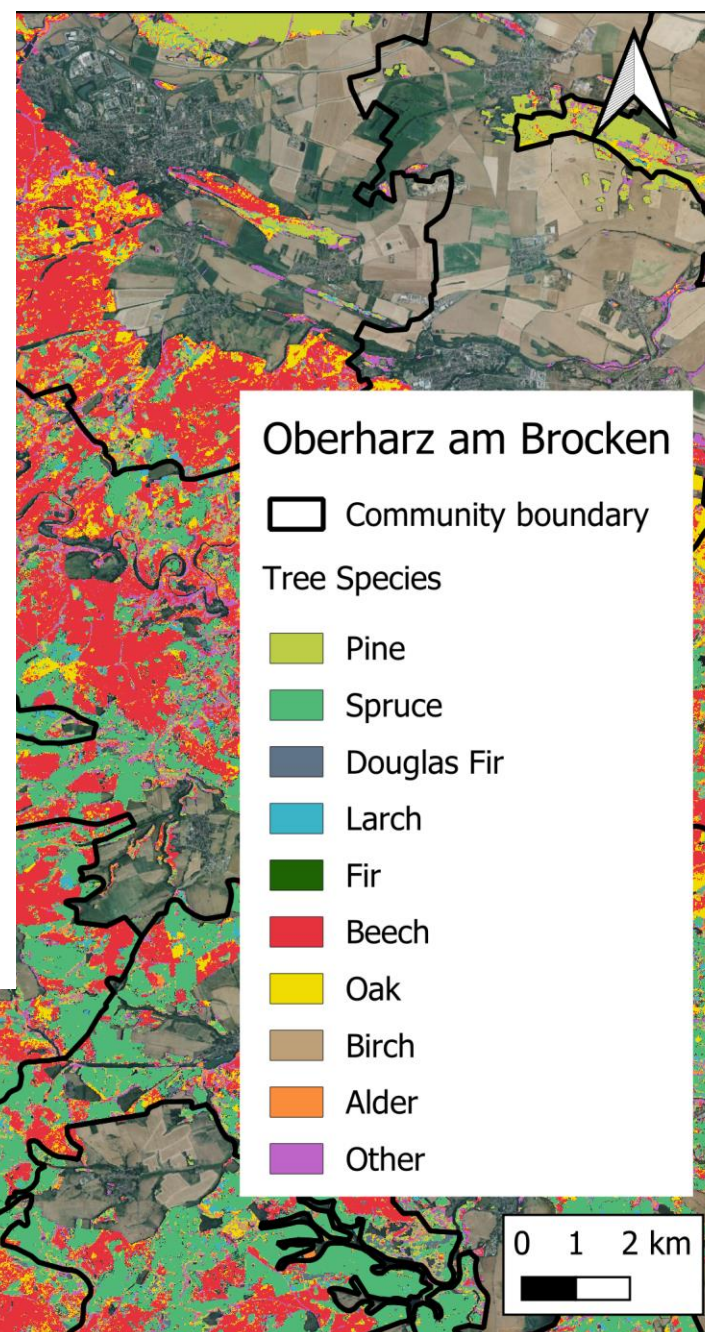
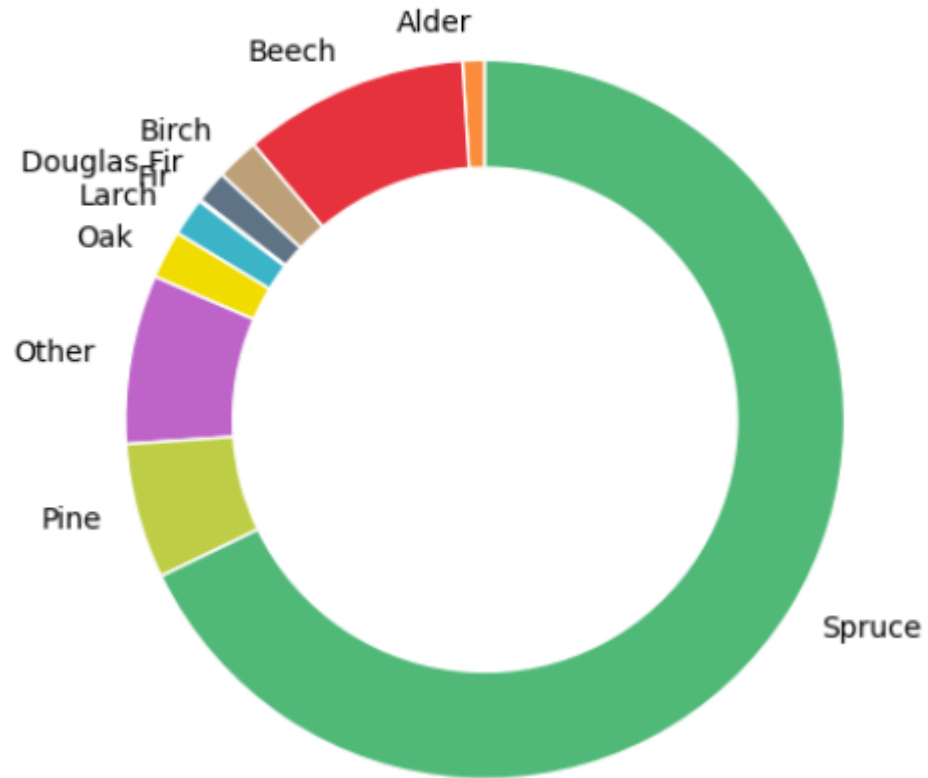


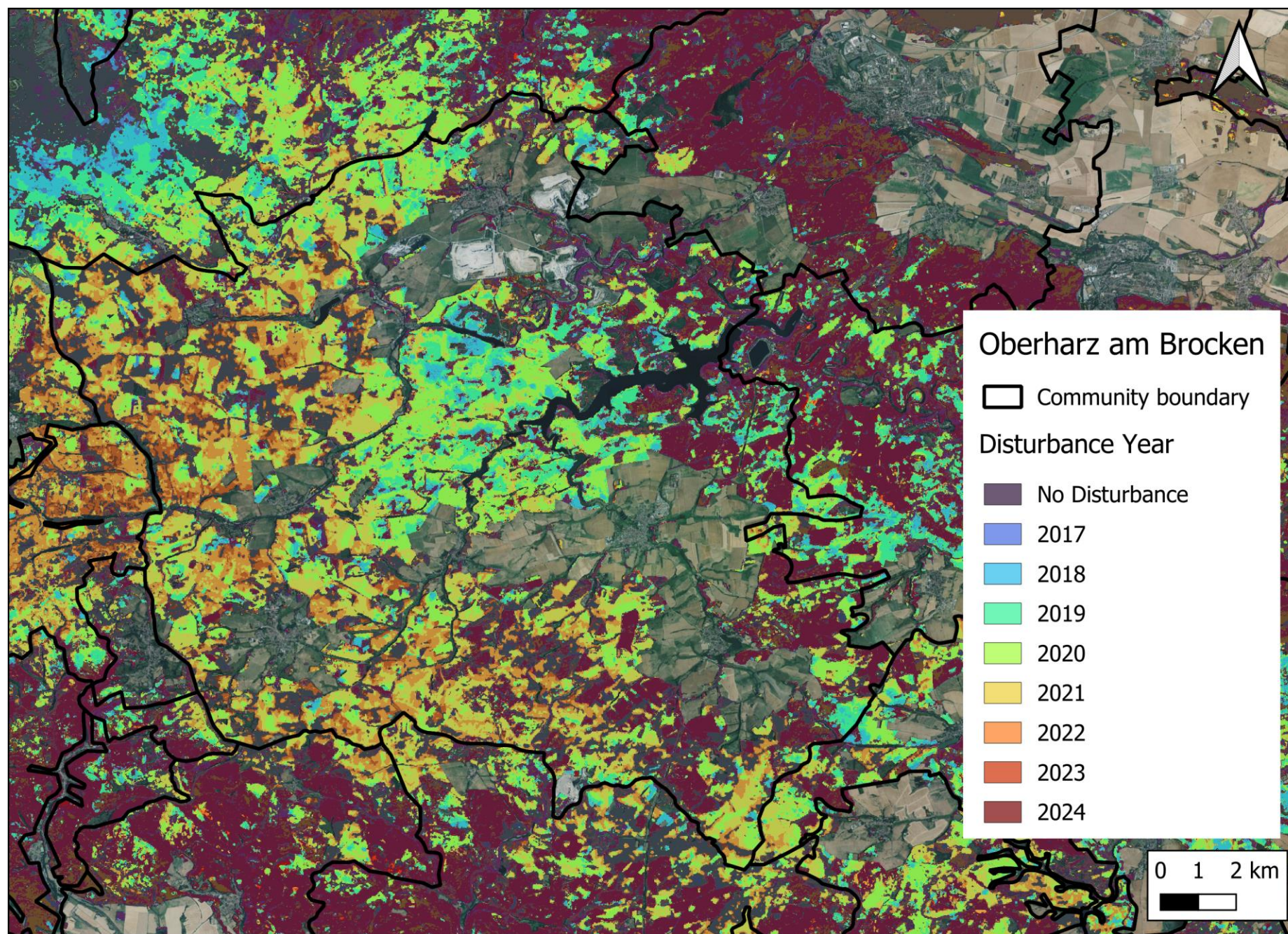
5. BEISPIELE

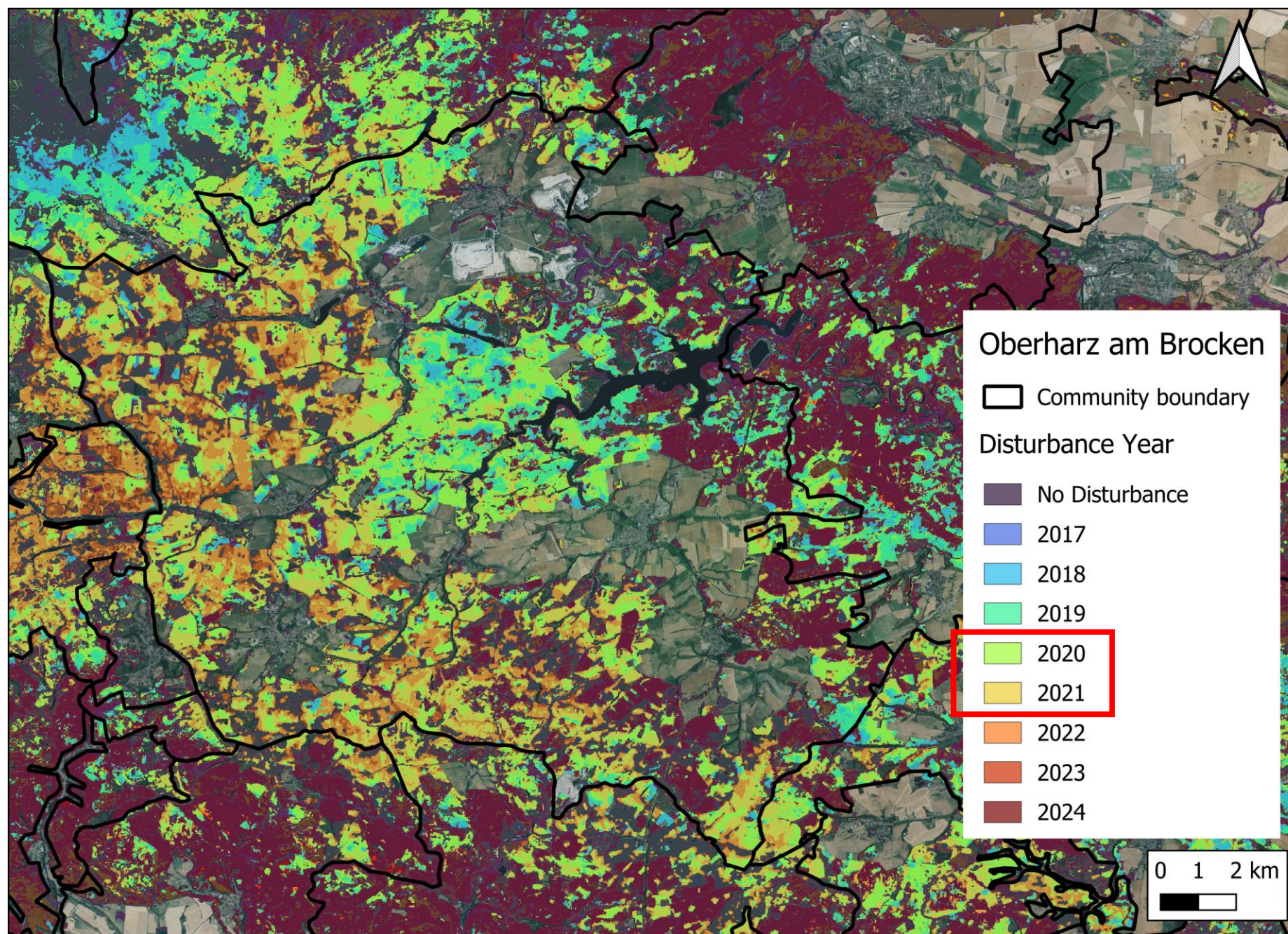
5. BEISPIEL - OBERHARZ AM BROCKEN

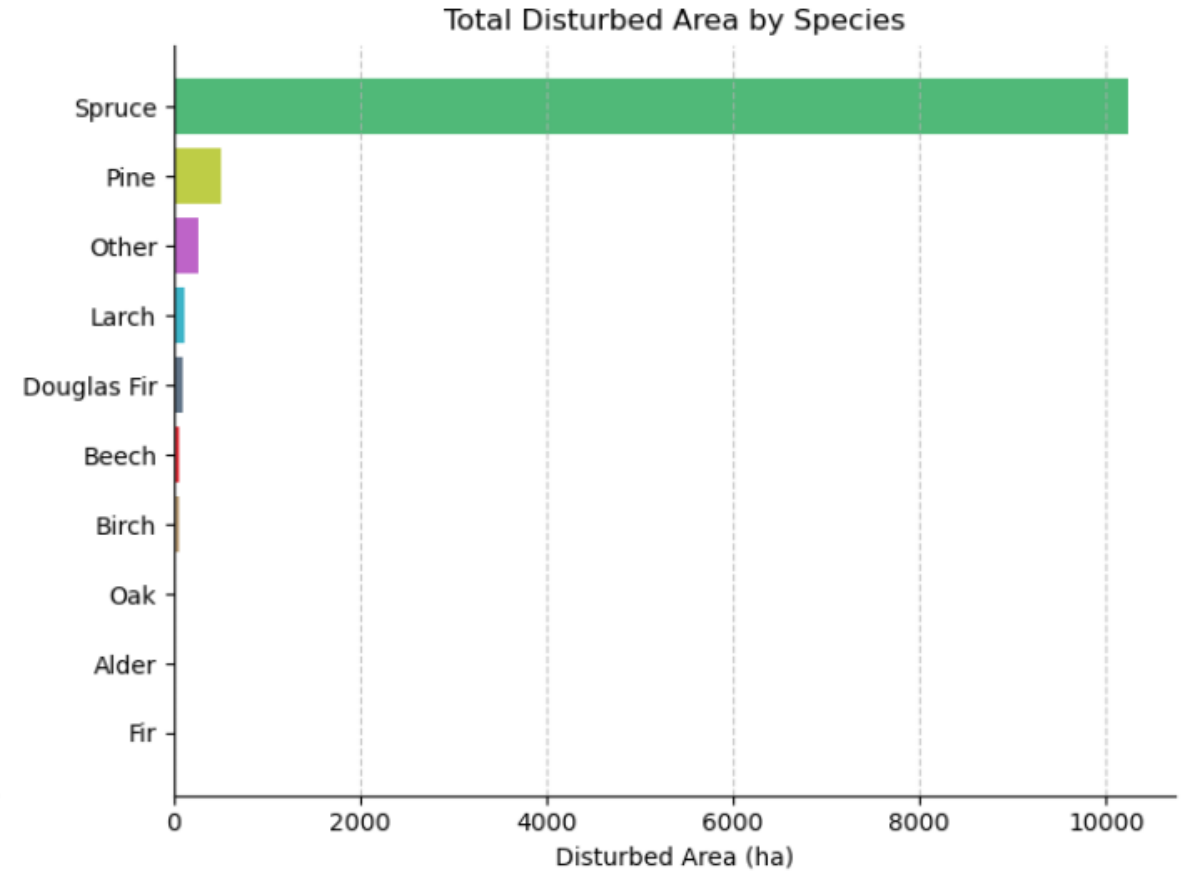
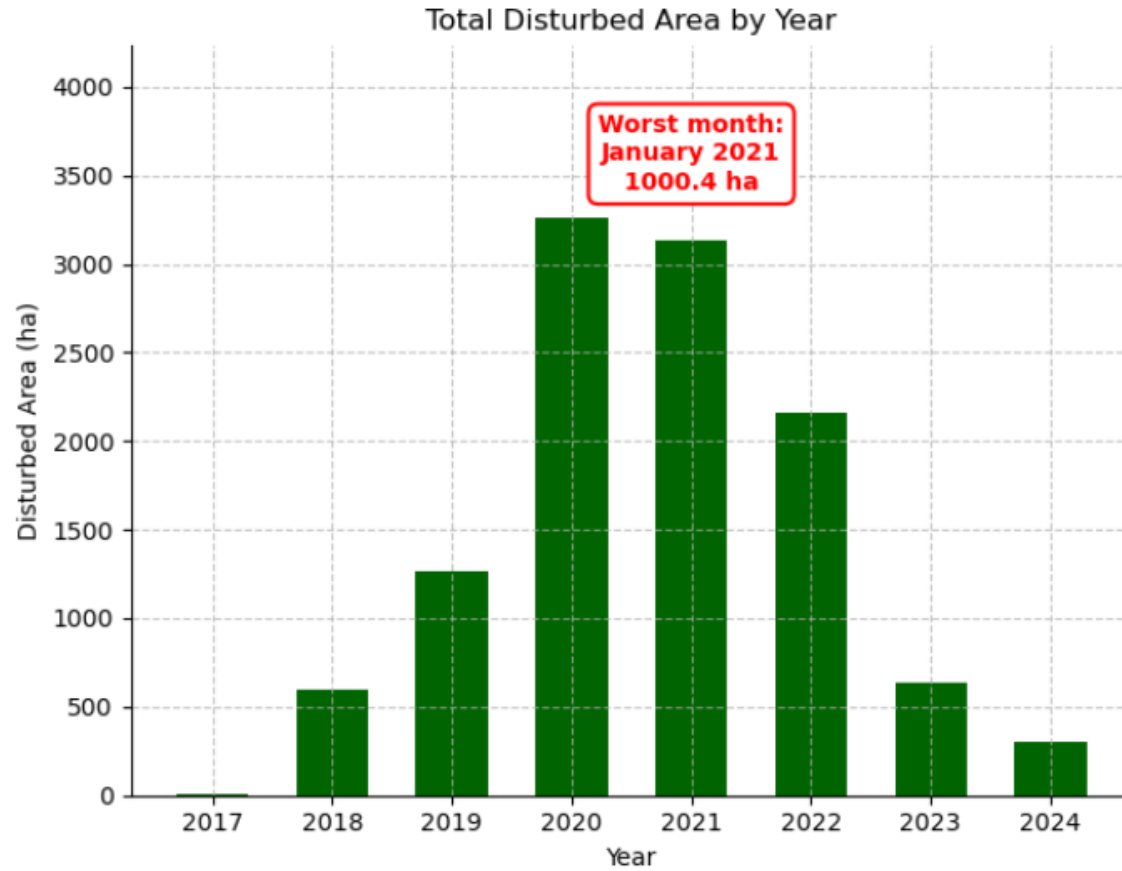


Tree Species Distribution BEFORE Disturbances









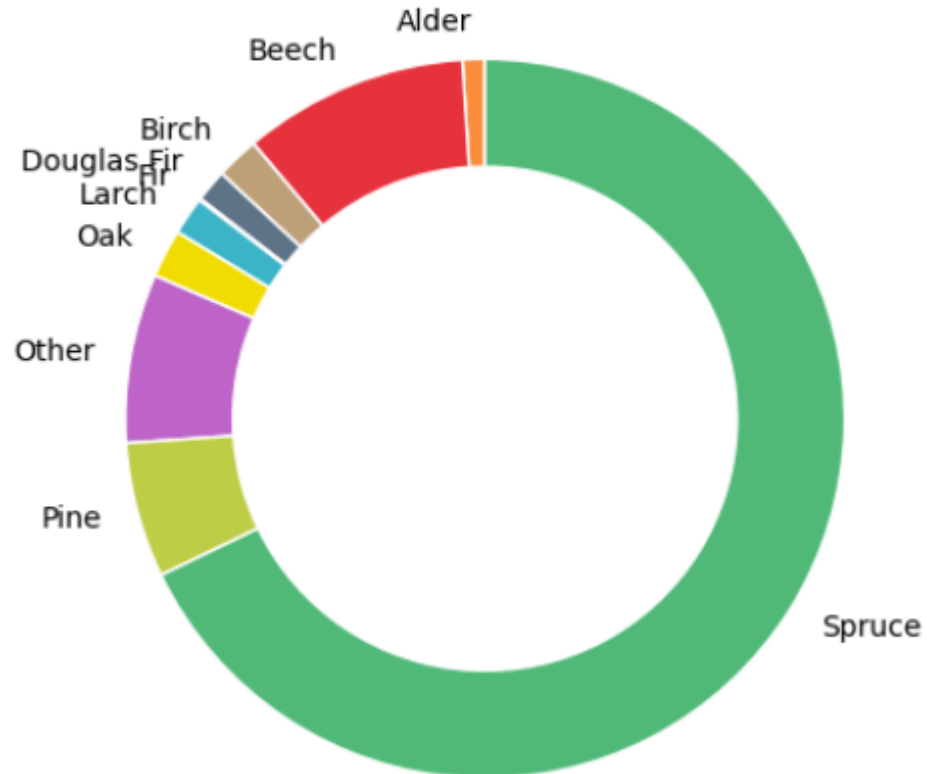
NATUR UND UMWELT | DEUTSCHLAND

Warum das Waldsterben in Deutschland gut sein könnte

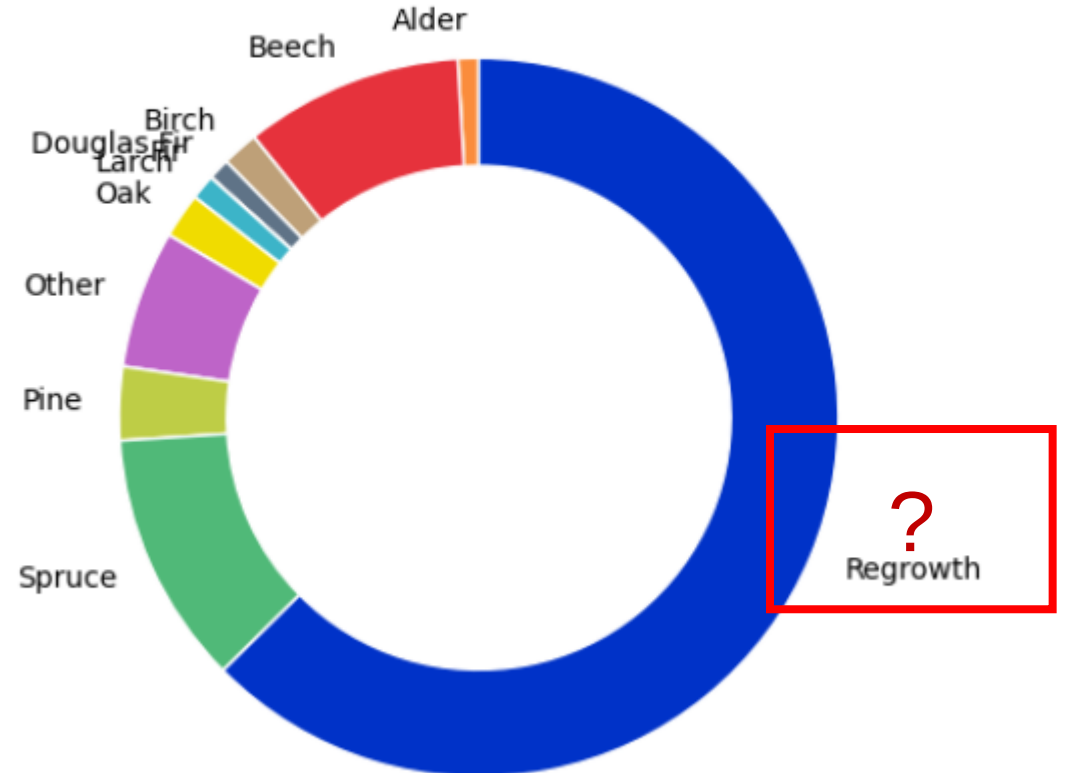
Kiyo Dörner
13.10.2024

Deutschland verliert seine Wälder - und zwar rasant. Allein im Mittelharz sind wegen Schädlingen und Trockenheit über 90 Prozent aller Fichten schon tot oder sterben ab. Das könnte mittelfristig aber etwas Gutes haben.

Tree Species Distribution BEFORE Disturbances



Tree Species Distribution AFTER Disturbances





Vielen Dank für ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Baumarten
Paper



Baumarten
Karte



Kronendachverlust
Karte

