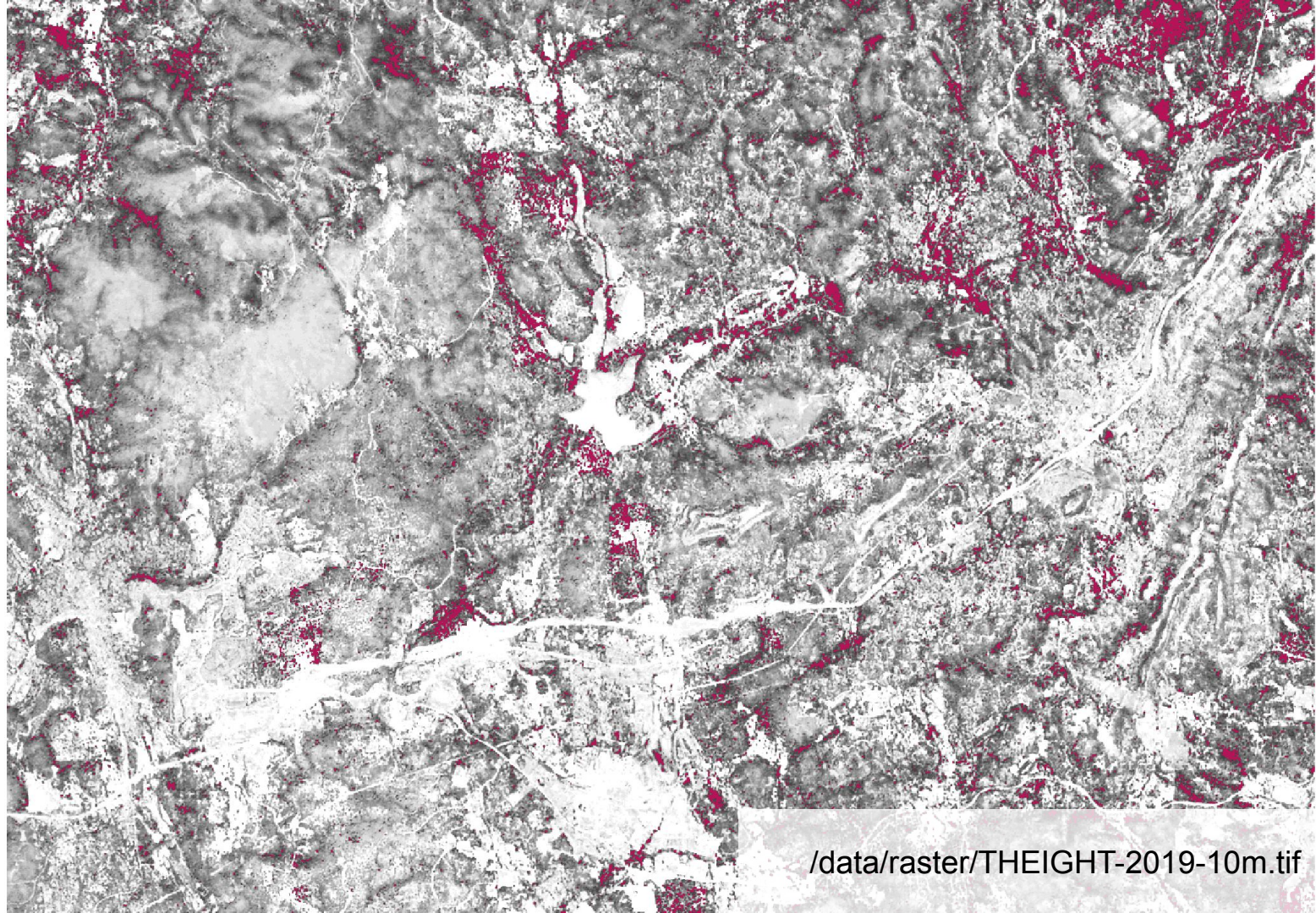
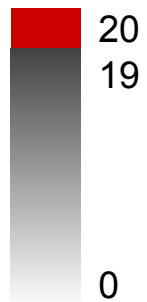


10 m res.

From Salo tree
height data

Tree height (m)

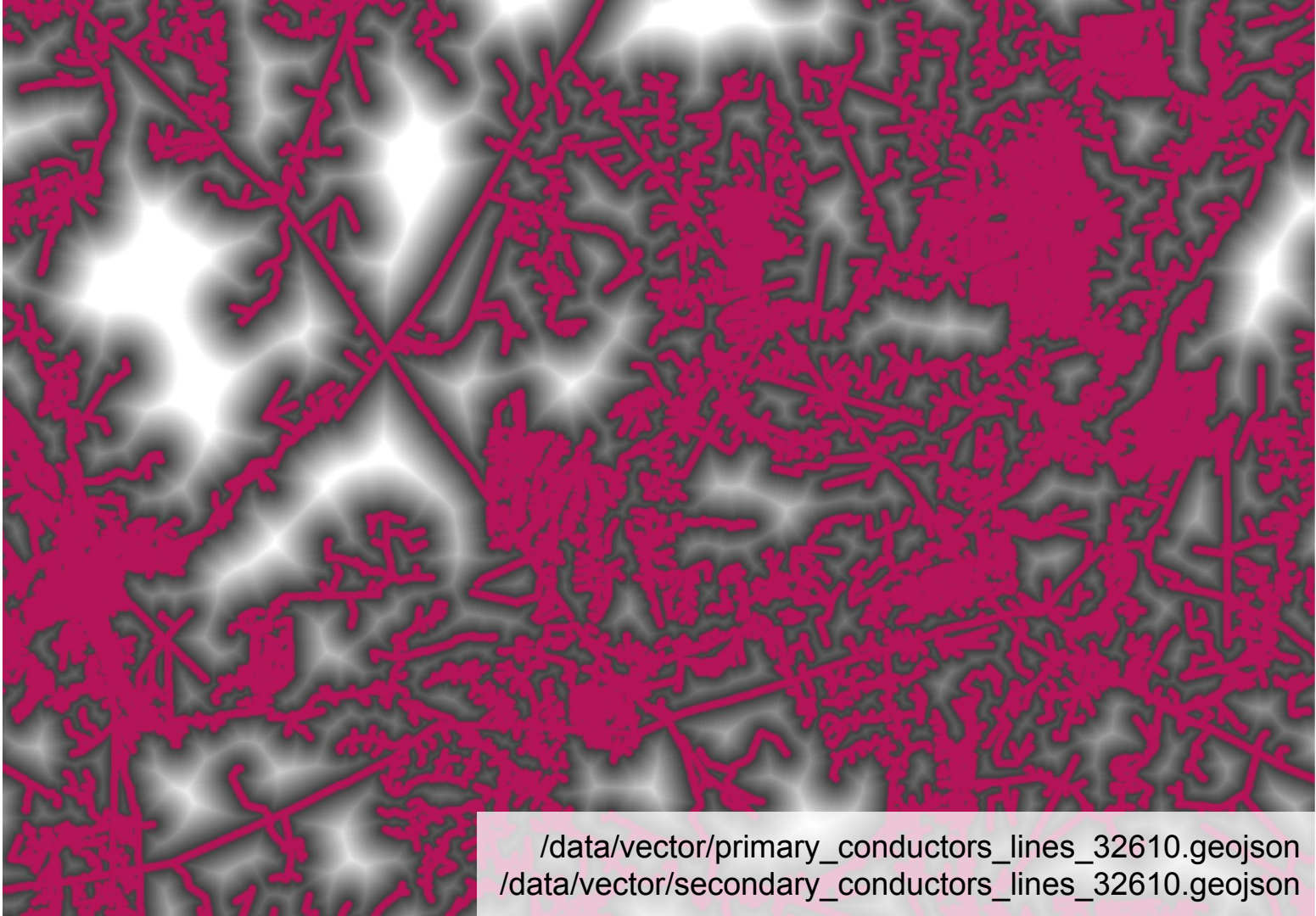
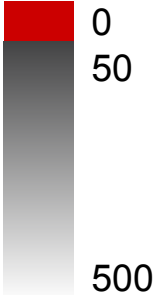


/data/raster/THEIGHT-2019-10m.tif

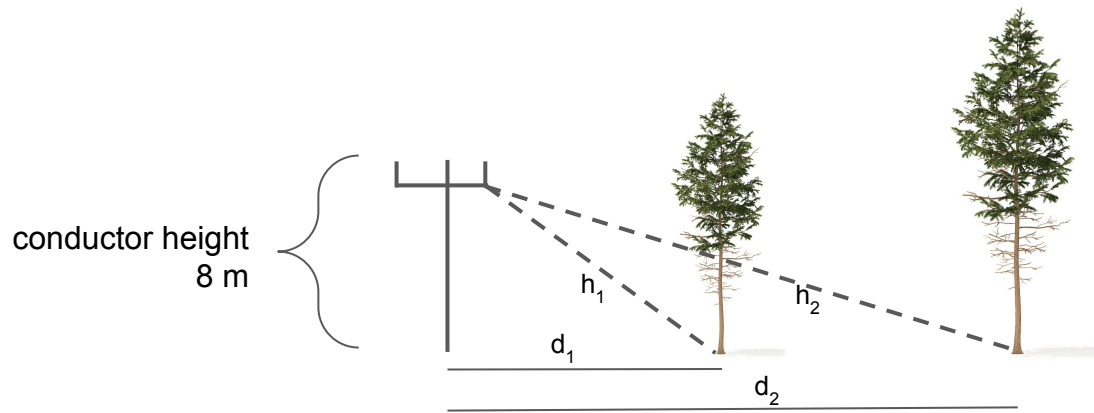
10 m res.

From arad_dev
primary/secondary
conductors

Distance from
conductor (m)



/data/vector/primary_conductors_lines_32610.geojson
/data/vector/secondary_conductors_lines_32610.geojson



d = distance to conductor

h = min height necessary to strike 8m conductor at distance d

$$h = \sqrt{8^2 + d^2}$$

We mark a fall-in where the height of the tree is greater than the hypotenuse of the distance from the line and the height of the conductor. We include only trees that are taller than low conductor spans (8 meters tall, measured on an n of 2 poles by CBA).

$$\text{Fall-in tree} = \text{treeHeight} > \sqrt{\text{conductorHeight}^2 + \text{distanceFromLine}^2}$$

(only where height > 8 m)

10 m res.

Fall-in trees
present (binary)

1.0

1.0

/data/raster/TFALLIN-2019-10m.tif

100 m res.

Proportion of
fall-in trees (%)



1.0

0.9

1.0



/data/raster/TFALLIN-2019-100m.tif