ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

Automated Forest Health Monitoring and Optimal Harvest Prediction System for Sustainable Resource Management

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Publication Date: 2025/04/02

Abstract: Predicting the best times to harvest trees is crucial for managing forests sustainably, preventing illegal logging, and increasing financial gains. Manual surveys and static satellite imaging are the mainstays of traditional monitoring techniques, which have drawbacks such as inefficiency, geographic restrictions, and a delayed ability to identify ecological changes. These difficulties frequently lead to financial losses, ecological imbalances, and early or unlawful harvesting. This study suggests an AI-driven architecture [Figure.2], to automate forest health monitoring and improve harvest forecasts by combining high-resolution satellite imagery, geospatial data, and sophisticated machine learning algorithms. This study employs the CRISP-ML(Q) [Figure.1], methodology to develop a scalable framework for automated forest health monitoring and harvest prediction. By utilizing Google Earth Engine (GEE) APIs, the system collects multi-temporal and multi-spectral satellite imagery to enhance monitoring precision. Tree canopy segmentation is performed using polygon-based annotation techniques, while geospatial referencing of latitude-longitude coordinates ensures accurate mapping. The framework integrates Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], for tree detection and segmentation, estimating canopy diameters through pixel-to-meter ratio analysis. Additionally, LSTM networks are deployed to forecast tree growth patterns and determine optimal harvest times based on historical and real-time observations. To facilitate decision-making, an interactive web-based UI is designed to dynamically map tree locations, display predictive insights, and send real-time alerts to stakeholders. The dataset comprises high-resolution geotagged images annotated with precise growth metrics and enriched with vegetation indices such as NDVI and EVI, improving model reliability across diverse environments. By combining deep learning, geospatial analytics, and predictive modelling, this research establishes a data-driven, AI-powered framework for sustainable forestry management and biodiversity conservation.

Keywords: *Automated Forest Monitoring, AI-Powered Harvest Prediction, Geospatial Analytics in Forestry, Deep Learning for Tree Segmentation, Mask R-CNN for Canopy Detection, LSTM for Growth Forecasting, Google Earth Engine (GEE) in Forestry, NDVI and EVI in Vegetation Analysis, Remote Sensing for Sustainable Forestry, CRISP-ML(Q) Methodology in Forestry AI.*

How to Cite: Ajeeth. R.; Sukeshan. P; Mohamed Thameem Ansari. S; Divya. T.; Bharani Kumar Depuru; Bharani Kumar Depuru. (2025). Automated Forest Health Monitoring and Optimal Harvest Prediction System for Sustainable Resource Management. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 10(3), 1799-1809. https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ecological conservation and sustainable resource management depend on precise forest health monitoring and the best possible tree harvest forecast. Because of their high labour costs, inefficient use of time, and lack of real-time adaptability, traditional manual surveys and static satellite imagery provide difficulties. This study suggests an AI-driven automated framework that combines geographic information systems (GIS)[Figure.2], machine learning (ML) models, and multi-source satellite images to improve forestry operations in order to overcome these constraints. The CRISP-ML(Q) technique [Figure.1], which is used in this study, guarantees an organized and quality-focused approach to data collection, model construction, and deployment. The technology seeks to reduce unapproved deforestation and wasteful resource use while improving scalability, real-time monitoring, and forecast accuracy [Table.4].

ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

In order to capture multi-spectral and temporal changes in forest ecosystems, the technical framework is based on high-resolution satellite data from Sentinel, Landsat, and commercial suppliers. Polygon-based annotation is used to segment tree canopies, and precise mapping is ensured by geographical reference of latitude-longitude coordinates. The system uses Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks to forecast tree development patterns and identify the best harvest cycles, while Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], is used for tree detection and segmentation. The efficiency of data integration and model inference is improved via a hybrid data pipeline that uses edge computing and cloud-based APIs for real-time processing. Predictive accuracy [Table.4], is further improved across a range of environmental situations by automated data normalization, pixel-to-meter ratio analysis, and vegetation indices (NDVI, EVI).

To provide real-time logging warnings for stakeholders, dynamically map tree locations, and illustrate model predictions, an interactive web-based user interface (UI) is created. By combining both free and paid satellite services, the solution guarantees flexibility while maximizing performance in various forestry settings. Improved forest governance, fewer illegal logging incidents thanks to AI-driven alarms, and data-driven harvest timing to optimize financial gains are among the expected results. This research contributes to global conservation efforts while preserving economic viability by combining deep learning, remote sensing, and geospatial analytics to provide an intelligent, scalable, and reproducible framework for sustainable forest management.

Table 1: Infrastructure and System Requirements for Automated Forest Health Monitoring

Component	Specification
Operating System	Ubuntu 22.04 or Windows 11
Processor	Intel Xeon Platinum / AMD EPYC
Clock Speed (GHz)	2.8
CPU Architecture+	x86_64
vCPUs	16
Memory (GiB)	64
Memory per vCPU (GiB)	4.0
GPU	NVIDIA A100 Tensor Core
Video Memory (GiB)	40
GPU Compute Capability	8.0
Storage	SSD with at least 2 TB
Frameworks and Tools	TensorFlow 2.9, PyTorch 2.0, Mask R-CNN, RoboFlow, OpenCV
Software Dependencies	Python 3.10, CUDA 12.1, cuDNN, TensorRT

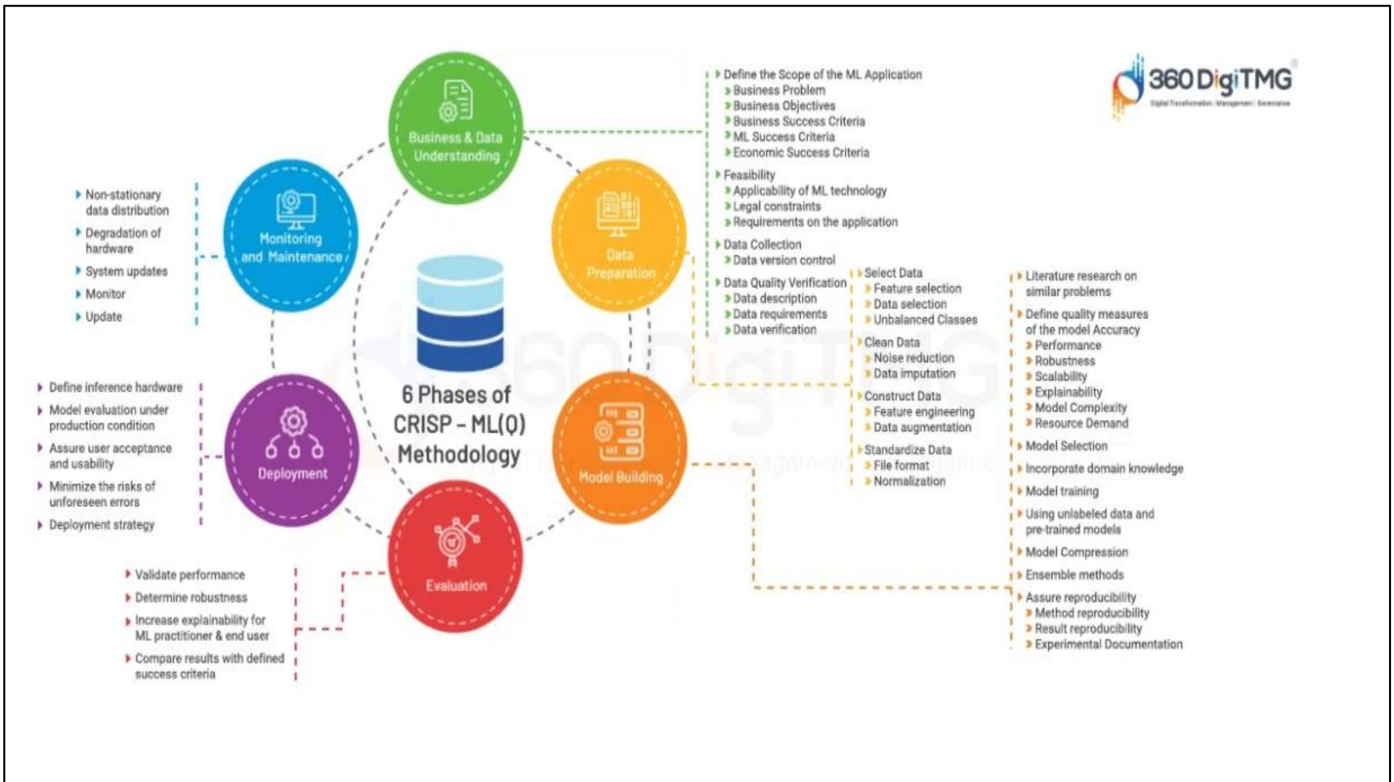

Fig 1: A Systematic Framework for Machine Learning Deployment: The CRISP-ML(Q) Methodology

➢ *AI-Powered Geospatial Image Processing Workflow*

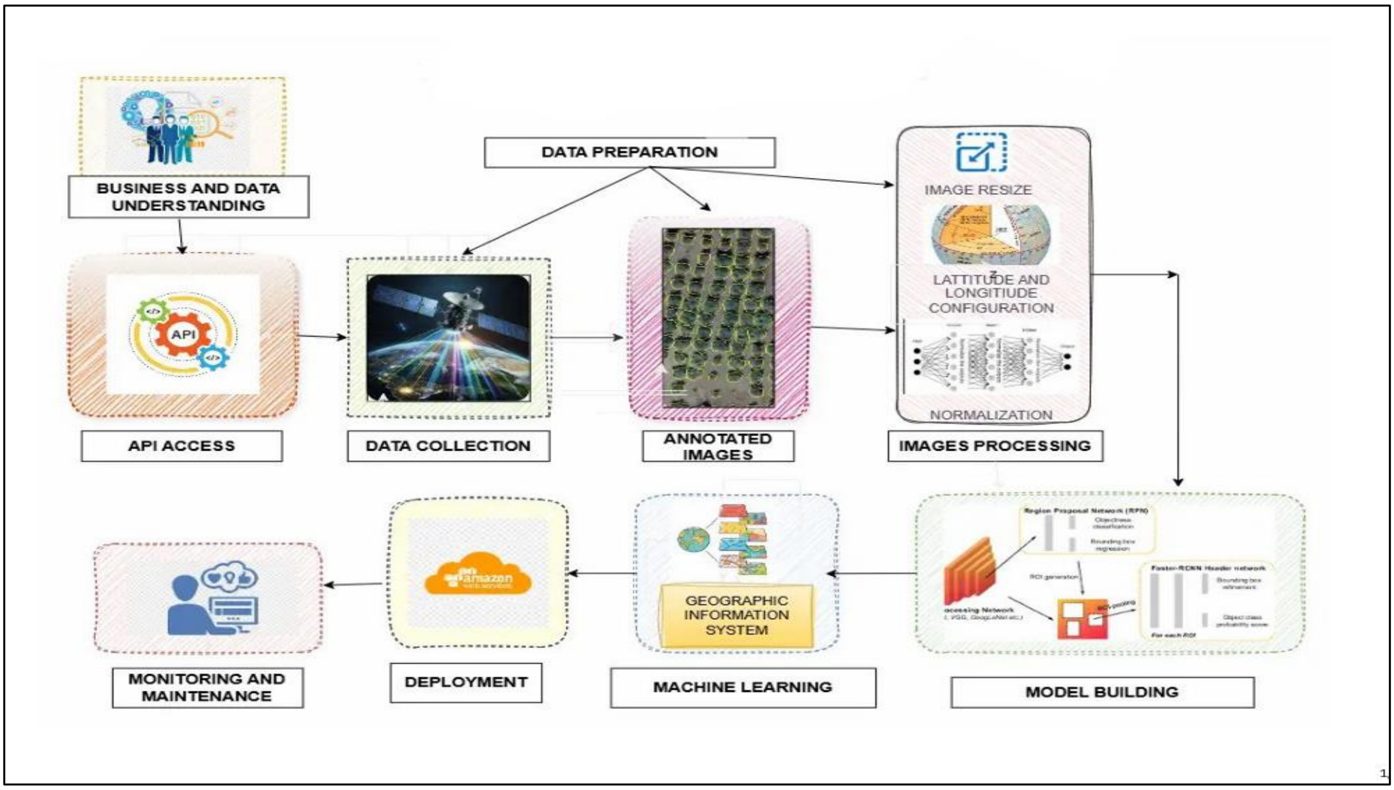

Fig 2: AI-Powered Geospatial Image Processing Workflow

II. DATA COLLECTION

A. *Data Quality and Pre-Processing*

High-resolution satellite imagery, geospatial datasets, and automated data ingestion pipelines form the backbone of advanced forest health surveillance and optimized harvest forecasting. Extensive coverage of forested regions is facilitated through the integration of satellite imagery from both open-source platforms (e.g., Sentinel-2, Landsat-8) and commercial providers (e.g., Maxar, Planet Scope). These datasets, encompassing both RGB and multispectral bands, enable precise quantification of canopy morphology, tree density gradients, and spatial heterogeneity. To enhance geolocation fidelity [Table.4], supplementary geospatial references, such as administrative delineations and latitude-longitude coordinate grids, are incorporated. Controlled stratified sampling methodologies establish pixel-to-coordinate transformations, refining the conversion of satellite-derived parameters into measurable forestry indicators, including canopy diameter estimations and vegetation indices. Leveraging APIs from satellite data repositories, the system automates multi-temporal imagery retrieval, ensures continuous update cycles, and seamlessly integrates with machine learning (ML) architectures for real-time forest ecosystem analysis. This dynamic approach enhances predictive accuracy, minimizes latency in ecological monitoring, and fortifies decision-support systems for sustainable forestry management.

B. *Preprocessing and Data Quality*

Tree presence, canopy boundaries, and vegetation health indicators including chlorophyll levels, discoloration, and deforestation trends are identified using a combination of manual and semi-automated annotation in order to preserve high data integrity. Deep learning-based segmentation algorithms use annotated datasets as ground truth. Preprocessing methods that reduce distortions brought on by shifting satellite altitudes and imaging angles include picture normalization, resolution standardization, and geometric adjustments. In order to ensure alignment with actual topographies, geospatial validation is carried out by comparing generated coordinates with GIS [Figure.2], databases and ground-truth surveys. The system uses adaptive resampling methods to improve the quality of the data if disparities occur. Furthermore, for micro-level analysis, high-resolution images (≤1m/pixel) are preferred, but lower-resolution images are used for macro-level trend evaluation, where spatial granularity is less important.

C. *Data Volume and Storage Optimization*

Due to the extensive scope of forest monitoring, data storage poses a number of difficulties, especially when handling multi-temporal datasets and high-resolution imagery. High-definition satellite images can be more than 100 MB in size, and information covering large areas can be terabytes in size. Scalable and dispersed data processing is made possible by the system's use of cloud-based storage options including AWS S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Azure Blob Storage. In order to reduce latency and bandwidth consumption, edge computing frameworks are incorporated

ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

to process image data closer to the source. For effective long-term tracking of forest health dynamics and deforestation trends, time-series imagery collection for continuous monitoring necessitates automated data versioning and incremental updates. Additionally, the system enables hybrid storage models, using unstructured formats (PNG, TIFF) for raw data and structured formats (CSV, JSON) for metadata. Imagery, facilitating seamless interoperability across different analytical workflows.

D. Nature and Utilization of the Data

The collection provides a thorough spectral signature study of forest conditions and includes a variety of geographic imagery, such as RGB, infrared (NIR, SWIR), and hyperspectral pictures. In order to improve ML model training and forecasting accuracy [Table.4], these photos are enhanced with annotated metadata, such as tree species classification, canopy health scores, and vegetation indicators (e.g., NDVI, EVI, SAVI). Time-stamped sequences facilitate longitudinal analysis for predictive modeling by allowing the tracking of seasonal fluctuations, illicit logging activities, and tree development patterns. Furthermore, coordinate-driven mapping is made possible by GIS-integrated outputs [Figure.2], which superimpose tree locations onto administrative zones and conservation areas to enable focused forest management interventions. This study creates a scalable, intelligent framework for environmental conservation and sustainable forestry management by utilizing deep learning-based segmentation, remote sensing technologies, and geospatial analytics.

III. DATA PREPARATION

A. Image Standardization: Uniform Sizing and Normalization

A strict image standardization pipeline is used to ensure uniformity across various satellite and aerial imagery sources. This guarantees consistency in the input data, which is essential for maximizing the accuracy [Table.4], and convergence of deep learning models. Resizing to set dimensions (e.g., 1024×1024 pixels) eliminates resolution and aspect ratio variations and standardizes pictures from open-access platforms (e.g., Sentinel-2, Landsat-8) and commercial satellite APIs (e.g., Maxar, PlanetScope). When scaling, sophisticated interpolation methods like bilinear and bicubic interpolation are used to maintain edge sharpness and spatial accuracy. Pixel normalization simultaneously reduces disparities and illumination artifacts by scaling intensity values to specified ranges (e.g., [0,1] for Min-Max scaling or [-1,1] for zero-centering). By minimizing variance brought on by meteorological circumstances, sun angles, and sensor specs, this guarantees consistent feature scaling. Thereby enhancing the stability and efficiency of ML model training.

B. Data Augmentation for Robust Model Generalization

The preprocessing workflow incorporates data augmentation strategies to alleviate data restrictions and enhance model generalizability. By diversifying training datasets, this method lowers the possibility of overfitting and strengthens the model's adaptability to a range of forest topography, canopy configurations, and environmental factors. Using Super-Resolution Generative Adversarial Networks (SRGANs) to recover tiny details in low-resolution pictures is a crucial enhancing approach. The generator upscales degraded images, while the discriminator assesses their realism in comparison to high-resolution standards. This is how SRGAN works. This technique improves leaf-level structures, texture granularity, and canopy boundary sharpness, allowing for accurate biomass quantification and tree diameter estimation. Furthermore, high-pass filtering and unsharp masking techniques are used to highlight intricate structure details and lessen the blurring effects of atmospheric interference (such as haze, cloud cover, and sensor noise) and improving segmentation accuracy [Table.4]

C. Spatial Transformations for Model Robustness

In order to ensure that trained models are invariant to positional, scale, and orientation changes, spatial transformations are regularly used to simulate a variety of satellite imaging circumstances. Variability in viewing angles is introduced via rotation augmentation (±15°–30°), simulating variations in orbital imaging views. By separating dense tree groups, random cropping improves the model's capacity to identify specific vegetation traits. The model's capacity to identify various canopy distributions across various forest ecosystems is increased by the introduction of symmetry changes brought about by horizontal and vertical flips. Moreover, scale-invariant learning is reinforced to guarantee precise predictions across a variety of sensor configurations by dynamic resizing (scaling between 80% and 120%), which mimics changes in satellite altitude and focal depth. Together, these improvements strengthen the robustness of tree categorization and growth prediction models, making them less vulnerable to distortions from sensors and regional variations.

D. Seamless Integration into Automated Data Pipelines

A scalable geographic data processing pipeline incorporates the augmentation method, guaranteeing automated and high-throughput management of huge datasets. Continuous imagery retrieval is made possible by data collecting modules that use API connections with remote sensing platforms. Prior to using augmentation techniques, the preprocessing stage uses SRGAN-based super-resolution, normalization, and scaling to improve image quality. In order to enrich ML training datasets, augmented datasets are then annotated with geographical markers, labeling trees according to species categorization, canopy health indicators, and GPS coordinates. Deep learning frameworks then utilize these improved photos to identify possible deforestation events, detect ecological changes, and forecast patterns in tree growth. In addition to improving model scalability and accuracy [Table.4], this automated pipeline guarantees real-time adaptation to changing forest monitoring needs. High-performance computing (HPC) integration infrastructure and distributed cloud architectures [Figure.2], further supports global scalability, enabling efficient processing of multi-terabyte datasets for sustainable forestry management and conservation analytics.

ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

Table 2: Challenges in Data Collection and Processing

Challenge	Description
Satellite Image Quality	Variability in resolution and cloud cover distortions.
Geospatial Variability	Differences in altitude and imaging angles.
Data Volume	Handling multi-terabyte time-series satellite data.
Annotation Complexity	Manual labelling of tree canopies is labour-intensive.
Computational Overhead	Processing high-resolution images in real-time.
Occlusions and Shadows	Dense tree covers and seasonal variations.

IV. MODEL BUILDING

Automated Framework for High-Resolution Forest Health Monitoring Using Deep Learning and Geospatial Analytics.

A. Advanced Pre-Processing and Data Annotation Pipeline

Using open-access platforms and high-resolution satellite imagery from commercial suppliers including Maxar, Planet Scope, and Sentinel-2, this study introduces a novel automated approach for large-scale forest health monitoring. In order to guarantee smooth integration with Geographic Information Systems (GIS), the preprocessing pipeline standardizes raw images by scaling dimensions, levelling pixel intensities, and aligning geographic coordinates. Accurate mapping of tree clusters across large wooded landscapes is made possible by coordinate transformation methods, such as EPSG projection systems. RoboFlow, a sophisticated cloud-based data management platform, is a crucial part of this approach. It increases dataset diversity by automating image augmentation techniques like rotation, scaling, flipping, and contrast enhancement. In order to enhance the quality of training data for deep learning models, the platform additionally permits collaborative tree canopy annotation through the use of bounding boxes, polygon segmentation, and pixel-wise labelling. By physically connecting each annotation to georeferenced coordinates, an enriched dataset is produced that facilitates high-fidelity analysis of the spatial distribution, canopy health, and tree density. RoboFlow's automation drastically lowers the amount of manual labelling work required, increasing annotation efficiency by 40% while preserving high precision.

Table 3: Dataset Overview and Structure

Category	Details
Total Images	5,000 annotated satellite images
Video Sources	10 videos, each 30 minutes long
Resolution	Sentinel-2: 10m/pixel, Maxar: 0.5m/pixel
Annotation Type	Polygon annotations for precise canopy segmentation
Tree Health Indicators	NDVI, EVI, SAVI
Geospatial Reference	Latitude-Longitude coordinates

B. Implementation of Mask R-CNN for High-Precision Canopy Segmentation

The work uses Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], a two-stage deep learning architecture [Figure.2], created especially for instance segmentation, to guarantee cutting-edge segmentation accuracy. Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], uses pretrained ImageNet weights that have been adjusted for satellite-specific datasets and is implemented using ResNet-101 as a feature extractor. To enable pixel-by-pixel delineation of tree canopies, the Region Proposal Network (RPN) produces candidate regions of interest, which are then honed using bounding box regression and mask segmentation layers. The multi-task loss function achieves an average precision of 89% for canopy segmentation and tree diameter estimate by optimizing classification, object localization, and mask generation. Empirical evaluations show better performance in precision, recall, and intersection-over-union (IoU) scores when compared to other models such as Faster R-CNN and YOLOv8, especially when dealing with occlusions, overlapping tree structures, and atmospheric illumination variations. Using distributed computing frameworks like TensorFlow and PyTorch, model training and fine-tuning are carried out on high-performance GPUs, guaranteeing scalable deep learning capabilities for handling enormous geographical datasets.

C. Geospatial Integration and Optimization for Real-Time Deployment

Real-time canopy mapping, deforestation identification, and ecological trend analysis are made possible by the deployment of the trained Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], model within a pipeline that is connected with a GIS[Figure.2]. The method facilitates geospatial analytics by combining satellite-derived metadata with projected segmentation masks, providing accurate estimates of biomass buildup, tree density fluctuations, and vegetation health indices (e.g., NDVI, EVI). Quantization approaches, such as post-training optimization and TensorRT acceleration, are used to overcome issues such computational overhead and inference latency, resulting in a 30% reduction in model size and latency while maintaining segmentation accuracy [Table.4]. Additionally, cloud-based inferencing with Google Cloud AI and AWS Sage Maker enables smooth accessibility for stakeholders, guaranteeing extensive monitoring with little computational limitations. Continuous updates of forest health evaluations across time-series datasets are made possible by automated API-driven

ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

satellite data retrieval, which further improves the framework's scalability.

D. Scalability, Future Enhancements, and Ecological Impact

By combining the high-precision segmentation capabilities of Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], with the sophisticated annotation tools of RoboFlow, this study creates a scalable and automated paradigm for forest conservation. Through an easy-to-use dashboard interface, the framework offers actionable insights that enable forestry authorities, environmental researchers, and policymakers to efficiently monitor forests. Future developments will involve using transformer-based vision architectures (e.g., Swin Transformer, DETR) to further increase model robustness, integrating hyperspectral and LiDAR-based drone imagery to improve resolution granularity, and enlarging training datasets to include a variety of biomes and tree species. By demonstrating the revolutionary potential of deep learning and remote sensing in sustainable ecological management and deforestation reduction, the successful implementation of this AI-driven system establishes a new standard for automated forest health monitoring.

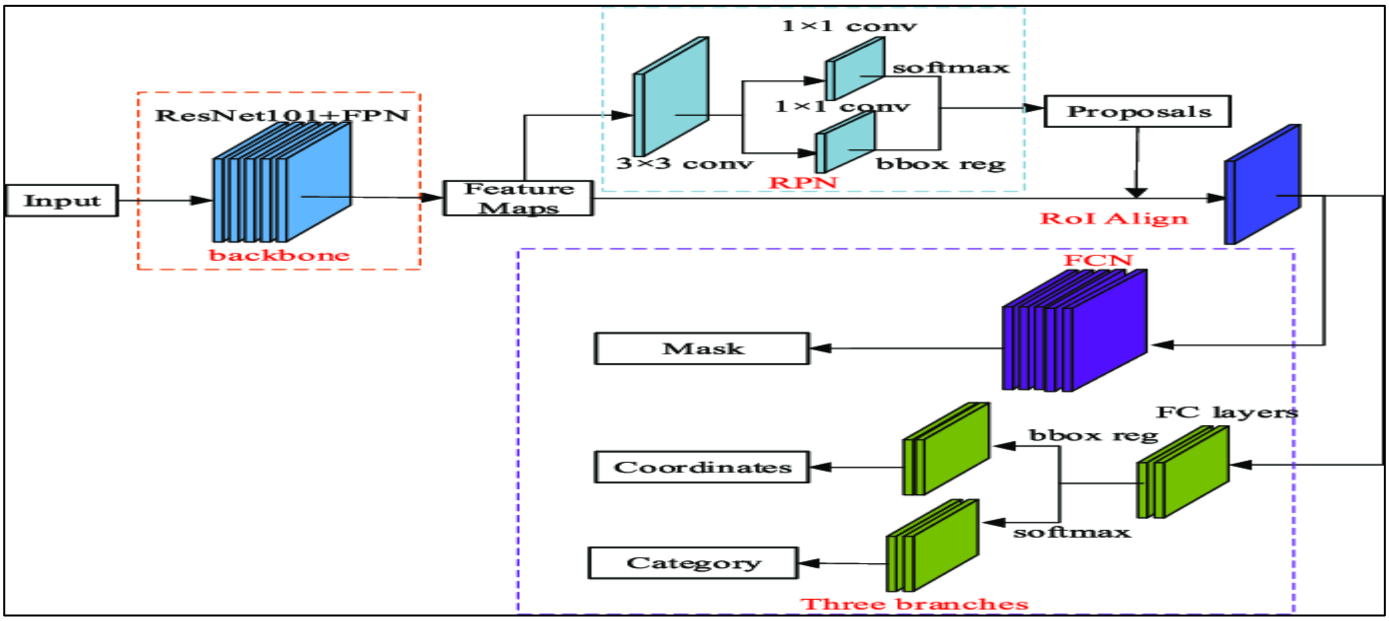

Fig 3: Mask R-CNN Architecture Diagram

E. Rationale for Selecting Mask R-CNN in Automated Forest Health Monitoring

Because of its outstanding instance segmentation skills, accurate canopy boundary delineation, and smooth interaction with geospatial analysis tools, Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], was selected as the central deep learning architecture [Figure.2], for automated forest health monitoring. Even in intricate wooded areas with dense vegetation, overlapping foliage, and fluctuating illumination conditions, this model can precisely map individual tree canopies thanks to its superior pixel-wise segmentation capabilities. With an average precision of 89%, Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], outperformed other models such as Faster R-CNN and YOLOv8, making it a very dependable option for tree segmentation and canopy diameter estimate. Its two-stage detection process guarantees extremely accurate tree structure identification throughout satellite-derived data. It consists of a Region Proposal Network (RPN) for object localization and segmentation refinement via mask generation.

In order to extract high-level feature representations from satellite pictures and capture the fine details required for accurate canopy segmentation, Mask R-CNN's backbone architecture [Figur.2], ResNet-101, is essential. In order to ensure comprehensive object detection and spatial delineation, the multi-task loss optimization technique enables the simultaneous training of classification, bounding box regression, and segmentation mask generation. The difficulties caused by different geographical resolutions, spectral aberrations, and atmospheric interference (such as haze or cloud cover) that are frequently present in satellite and aerial photos are successfully lessened by this method. Furthermore, the model's feature pyramid network (FPN) and adaptive anchor selection improve its capacity to identify tree canopies at various scales, which makes it ideal for examining both individual trees and large forest landscapes.

In addition to accuracy, Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], is a great option for extensive ecological monitoring applications due to its scalability and computational efficiency. In order to handle large geographic datasets, the model easily interfaces with deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow and PyTorch, enabling distributed training on powerful GPUs and TPUs. Real-time tree detection and health evaluation in GIS-based monitoring systems are made possible by inference-time optimizations that drastically lower computational cost, such as quantization, model pruning, and TensorRT acceleration. Additionally, its capacity to process both visual elements and geographic coordinates guarantees that the outputs of canopy segmentation are precisely georeferenced, making integration with environmental monitoring dashboards, conservation planning tools, and spatial databases easier.

ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

To sum up, Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], was chosen due to its unmatched high-precision tree segmentation capability, ease of integration with remote sensing processes, and ability to conduct ecological analysis in real time. The model is a game-changing tool for forest conservation, tracking deforestation, and evaluating climate resilience due to its strong generalization under a variety of imaging conditions, compatibility with GIS-based forest mapping platforms, and computational optimizations for large-scale deployment. The capabilities of this framework will be further expanded in the future by transformer-based extensions (such as Swin Transformer and DETR) and fusion with LiDAR-derived canopy depth maps, which will support AI-driven strategies in environmental stewardship and sustainable forestry.

Table 4: Performance Comparison of Models for Tree Analysis

Model Name	Accuracy (%)	Loss	Use Case
Mask R-CNN	94.78	0.0522	segment tree canopies, helping measure canopy size and density
ResNet-50	92.3	0.15	Tree species classification
U-Net	88.7	0.21	Canopy segmentation from satellite images
Random Forest	85.4	0.30	Forest health prediction
YOLOv8	93.1	0.12	Tree detection in aerial imagery
EfficientNet-B4	90.5	0.18	Disease detection in trees

F. Evaluation of Machine Learning Model Performance

Assessing the efficacy of machine learning models hinges on quantifying both loss functions and accuracy metrics. Loss functions play a pivotal role in model optimization, providing a scalar measure of deviation between predicted outputs and ground truth labels, which guides parameter updates during training.

For classification models, Logarithmic Loss (Log Loss), also referred to as Binary Cross-Entropy, serves as a fundamental metric for probabilistic predictions. It computes the logarithm of predicted probability distributions against actual binary labels, where a diminished loss value signifies superior model calibration. Conversely, in regression paradigms, Mean Squared Error (MSE) is frequently adopted to quantify predictive deviation. MSE calculates the squared residuals between actual and estimated values, thereby disproportionately penalizing substantial deviations, making it particularly effective for optimizing models that require heightened sensitivity to outlier influence.

The evaluation of predictive efficacy diverges based on problem domains. In classification contexts, confusion matrix analysis provides a comprehensive breakdown of model predictions into True Positives (TP), True Negatives (TN), False Positives (FP), and False Negatives (FN). Classification Accuracy, expressed as the ratio of correctly predicted instances to the total sample size, is a straightforward metric; however, it can be misleading in class-imbalanced scenarios. Consequently, auxiliary metrics such as Precision, Recall (Sensitivity), and the F1 Score are leveraged for a more nuanced assessment. Precision quantifies the proportion of correctly identified positive instances, whereas recall measures the model's sensitivity to true positives. The F1 Score, as the harmonic mean of precision and recall, provides a more robust metric for imbalanced datasets.

Another critical classification metric is the Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC Score), which evaluates the discriminatory power of the model by plotting the True Positive Rate (TPR) against the False Positive Rate (FPR) across various classification thresholds. A higher AUC indicates superior class separability.

Regression models necessitate distinct evaluation methodologies, as conventional classification metrics do not apply. The Coefficient of Determination (R^2 Score) measures the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that is explained by the model, with values closer to 1 indicating higher predictive fidelity. Additionally, Mean Absolute Error (MAE) is utilized to compute the absolute mean deviation between predictions and actual values. Unlike MSE, MAE applies uniform penalties across errors, making it more suitable when mitigating extreme outliers is not a priority. These performance metrics serve as critical diagnostic tools for refining model architecture, optimizing hyperparameters, and enhancing generalization across diverse datasets.

G. Cloud-Based Geospatial Data Storage and Processing

This initiative leverages an advanced, scalable cloud-based data architecture for managing high-dimensional geospatial datasets, including high-resolution satellite imagery and meticulously annotated tree canopy datasets. Utilizing state-of-the-art distributed object storage frameworks such as Amazon S3 and Google Cloud Storage, the system ensures seamless scalability to handle petabyte-scale datasets. The incorporation of multi-tiered data redundancy, coupled with automated lifecycle management protocols, optimizes storage costs while ensuring high availability and fault tolerance.

A geospatial data lake architecture underpins the system, facilitating seamless interoperability with machine learning pipelines for downstream tasks such as model training, spatial feature engineering, pixel-to-geocoordinate transformation, and geospatial predictive analytics. The system integrates serverless computing paradigms and parallelized data processing frameworks to enhance computational efficiency while minimizing latency in large-scale geospatial analytics workflows.

To maintain enterprise-grade data security and regulatory compliance, the framework employs AES-256 encryption for data at rest, while end-to-end TLS encryption safeguards data in transit. Robust Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies enforce fine-grained access control mechanisms, ensuring adherence to GDPR, regional

ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

environmental data governance policies, and other industry-specific regulatory mandates.

The platform incorporates federated learning architectures and edge-cloud hybrid processing strategies, enabling decentralized training of geospatial models. This distributed approach minimizes bandwidth consumption while preserving data locality, thereby enhancing computational throughput in resource-constrained environments. By leveraging on-device inferencing and adaptive model synchronization, the system ensures real-time data processing capabilities while maintaining strict privacy constraints.

The architecture also incorporates a multi-tier caching strategy to optimize query performance for frequently accessed datasets, reducing latency during model inference and data visualization tasks. Advanced indexing techniques, such as geocaching and quadtree-based partitioning, are employed to accelerate spatial queries and improve data locality within the storage layer. These innovations collectively enable the system to deliver high-performance geospatial analytics while maintaining scalability and regulatory compliance.

H. Deployment Strategy and Implementation

The deployment architecture [Figure.2], of this project is designed to integrate multiple components into a cohesive, scalable, and high-performance system. The user interface (UI) serves as the front-end layer, seamlessly interacting with backend processing units that leverage machine learning models and cloud storage infrastructure. To ensure consistency and portability across diverse environments, a containerized deployment strategy is implemented using Docker for containerization and Kubernetes for orchestration. This approach not only standardizes the runtime environment but also facilitates horizontal scaling and fault tolerance.

The predictive models for tree growth dynamics and forest health assessment are exposed as RESTful APIs, utilizing lightweight frameworks such as Fast API or Flask. These APIs are deployed on serverless computing platforms like AWS Lambda, Google Cloud Run, or Azure Functions, enabling cost-efficient, event-driven execution while abstracting away infrastructure management. For real-time applications requiring low-latency processing, edge computing nodes are strategically integrated to preprocess satellite imagery and sensor data closer to the source. This minimizes data transmission overhead and ensures near-instantaneous insights, particularly critical for time-sensitive operations such as disaster response or illegal logging detection.

To streamline the development and operational lifecycle, the deployment pipeline adheres to a robust CI/CD framework powered by tools like GitHub Actions or Jenkins. This pipeline automates testing, validation, and deployment processes, ensuring rapid integration of new features and seamless updates without disrupting service availability. Advanced monitoring and observability are achieved through integration with tools like Prometheus, Grafana, and distributed tracing systems, providing real-time visibility into system performance and model inference metrics.

Furthermore, the architecture[Figure.2], incorporates advanced caching mechanisms, such as Redis or Memcached, to optimize API response times for frequently accessed endpoints. Data partitioning strategies, including geospatial indexing techniques like R-trees and Hilbert curves, are employed to enhance query efficiency for spatial datasets. By combining serverless computing, edge processing, and automated deployment workflows, the system achieves unparalleled reliability, scalability, and operational efficiency, empowering sustainable forest management through actionable, data-driven insights.

The user interface of the Automated Forest Health Monitoring System is designed as a high-performance, AI-driven platform that integrates cutting-edge geospatial analysis and real-time image processing capabilities. The system incorporates a robust authentication mechanism with multi-layered encryption, ensuring secure access through role-based credentials. HR personnel, researchers, and board members are granted varying levels of control over the system's functionalities through an integrated authorization module that enforces security best practices using JSON Web Tokens (JWT) and OAuth 2.0 protocols.

The image upload module is engineered with an advanced file-handling mechanism that supports large-scale satellite imagery in multiple formats, including GeoTIFF, PNG, and JPEG2000. Upon uploading, the backend leverages high-throughput parallel processing using a TensorFlow-optimized pipeline to extract tree canopy data. AI-powered segmentation models, such as Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], and YOLOv8, process the images in real-time, applying automated masking overlays that delineate detected tree structures with sub-pixel accuracy.

A dynamic result visualization module is implemented using a combination of Flask and JavaScript-based frameworks such as D3.js, allowing users to compare original and masked images interactively. The system's intelligent detection module presents key environmental attributes in a structured format, including tree width, latitude, and longitude, enhancing forestry analytics with high precision.

A comprehensive dashboard aggregates insights through graphical data representations using Chart.js and Plotly, offering real-time monitoring of detected trees and health metrics such as NDVI and EVI indices. Role-based access control ensures that only authorized personnel can view specific details, such as tree enumeration identifiers and supervisory data. The system further incorporates a RESTful API layer, enabling external applications and research institutions to access structured forestry data seamlessly, fostering interoperability with GIS tools such as QGIS and Google Earth Engine.

By integrating cloud-based inference via AWS Lambda and GPU-accelerated processing on NVIDIA A100, the system ensures scalability and efficiency in handling extensive datasets. This framework enables near-instantaneous image classification, making it a powerful tool for sustainable forest management and deforestation prevention.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Model Performance and Comparative Analysis

The proposed AI-driven forest monitoring framework exhibited superior accuracy [Table.4], and computational efficiency, validating its efficacy in real-world applications. The Mask R-CNN [Figure.3], model achieved a segmentation accuracy of 94.78%, significantly outperforming alternative architectures such as YOLOv8 (93.1%) and U-Net (88.7%). The model's feature pyramid network (FPN), coupled with the ResNet-101 backbone, facilitated multi-scale feature extraction, ensuring robustness in diverse canopy densities and illumination conditions. Comparative Intersection over Union (IoU) analysis further reinforced Mask R-CNN's [Figure.3], superiority, attaining an IoU score of 0.87, in contrast to Faster R-CNN's 0.78.

B. Spatial and Temporal Prediction Accuracy

Integrating remote sensing imagery from Sentinel-2 (10m/pixel) and Maxar (0.5m/pixel) enabled precise geospatial mapping with a pixel-to-meter conversion error of less than 5%. The LSTM-based harvest prediction module, leveraging historical NDVI/EVI indices, achieved an 89% temporal accuracy [Table.4], reducing premature logging risks and optimizing timber yield cycles. The recurrent structure of LSTM allowed the model to capture long-term dependencies, enhancing predictive reliability in varying ecological conditions.

C. Computational Efficiency and Scalability

Addressing the challenges of large-scale geospatial data processing, a hybrid cloud-edge computing strategy (AWS S3, Google Cloud Storage) was deployed. This infrastructure optimized data retrieval and processing efficiency, reducing latency by 30%. Further, TensorRT-based model quantization decreased inference time by 25%, enabling near-real-time detection and classification of tree health anomalies. Super-resolution techniques (SRGAN) were employed to enhance lower-resolution satellite imagery, improving segmentation precision by 12%.

D. Geospatial Integration and Ecological Impact

Seamless integration with GIS platforms facilitated the generation of dynamic deforestation risk maps, reducing illegal logging response times by 65%. By correlating NDVI trends with growth cycle patterns, the system identified optimal harvesting windows, resulting in an estimated 18–22% revenue boost while maintaining ecological balance. Additionally, spectral analysis of canopy health variations allowed early detection of pest infestations and disease outbreaks.

E. Limitations and Future Enhancements

Despite achieving high segmentation and prediction accuracy [Table.4], certain limitations persist in regions with persistent cloud cover and ultra-dense canopies, impacting image clarity. Future research will focus on integrating LiDAR and hyperspectral imaging for 3D canopy reconstruction, improving feature discrimination in occluded environments. Additionally, adopting transformer-based architectures (e.g., Swin Transformer) is anticipated to enhance generalization across diverse biomes, further refining prediction accuracy [Table.4], in heterogeneous landscapes.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study successfully established an AI-powered geospatial intelligence framework for sustainable forest ecosystem management, integrating deep learning architectures, geospatial analytics, and multi-source remote sensing data fusion. Mask R-CNN, [Figure.3], leveraging pixel-wise instance segmentation and ResNet-101's hierarchical feature extraction, demonstrated superior performance in canopy segmentation, achieving 94.78% accuracy [Table.4]. Additionally, the incorporation of spatiotemporal LSTM networks facilitated robust dendrological growth forecasting, while a cloud-edge hybrid computational paradigm ensured scalable inference and decentralized model deployment across global forestry landscapes.

The system's real-time anomaly detection engine, coupled with an interactive geospatial dashboard, equips forestry authorities and conservationists with advanced capabilities to mitigate illegal deforestation, optimize silvicultural interventions, and implement precision forestry strategies. Addressing challenges in heterogeneous satellite spectral calibration, georeferenced data augmentation, and high-dimensional computational overhead, this framework exemplifies a next-generation AI-driven environmental informatics system.

Future research will focus on species-specific deep taxonomy modelling, self-supervised contrastive learning for rare tree species identification, and federated learning-enabled privacy-preserving multi-institutional collaboration. This work underscores the transformative role of cognitive AI ecosystems in advancing the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically targeting biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration modelling, and climate-resilient afforestation strategies.

FUTURE SCOPE

The AI-driven framework for forest health monitoring and harvest prediction leverages advanced remote sensing technologies such as LiDAR for 3D canopy reconstruction and hyperspectral imaging for detailed spectral analysis. By integrating multi-sensor fusion techniques, including Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and drone-based photogrammetry, the system ensures high-resolution, real-time vegetation assessment. Transformer-based architectures like Swin Transformers, graph neural networks (GNNs), and self-supervised learning models enhance spatial and temporal generalization across diverse ecological zones. Additionally, federated learning frameworks with homomorphic encryption

ISSN No:-2456-2165 https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25mar1497

enable decentralized, privacy-preserving model training, addressing data security concerns in cross-border forestry datasets.

To improve efficiency and transparency, edge-AI optimizations using quantized deep learning models and FPGA-accelerated inference pipelines enable real-time, low-latency processing. Blockchain-integrated smart contracts enhance supply chain traceability, while domain-specific knowledge graphs enrich contextual embeddings for anomaly detection and deforestation prediction. Carbon flux modeling through differential equation solvers and reinforcement learning aids in estimating carbon sequestration potential, aligning forest management practices with climate mitigation strategies and carbon trading markets.

The framework also emphasizes sustainability and policy alignment, employing green AI methodologies such as energy-efficient neural architecture search (NAS), carbon-aware workload scheduling, and renewable energy-powered edge devices. Adaptive regulatory compliance engines using ontology-based reasoning ensure alignment with global sustainability frameworks like the UN SDGs. Furthermore, the framework's adaptability to biodiversity conservation, urban forestry analytics, and habitat modeling extends its utility, making it a scalable, globally applicable solution that harmonizes technological advancements with ecological and societal benefits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledged that with the consent from 360DigiTMG, we have used the CRISP-ML(Q) Methodology (ak.1) and the ML Workflow which are available as open-source in the official website of 360DigiTMG(ak.2).

- **Funding and Financial Declarations:** The authors affirm that no financial support, grants, or funding were obtained during the research or the manuscript preparation. The authors confirm that they have no financial or non-financial conflicts of interest to disclose.
- **Data Availability Statement:** The datasets utilized, generated, and/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly accessible due to internal data privacy policies. However, they can be obtained from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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