Vähä-Konka V, Korhonen L, Kärhä K, Maltamo M (2024). **Estimating the accuracy of smartphone app-based removal estimates against actual wood-harvesting data from clear cuttings**
iForest – Biogeosciences and Forestry – doi: 10.3832/ifor4377-017

Supplementary Material

Tab. S1 - Mean and standard deviation of species-specific harvested volumes in the harvester data.

Timber assortment	Mean harvested volume (m^3 ha^{-1})	Standard deviation (m^3 ha^{-1})	Number of stands
Pine sawlog	69.9	65.0	37
Spruce sawlog	112.1	72.0	36
Birch sawlog	8.5	8.9	33
Pine pulpwood	28.3	33.6	37
Spruce pulpwood	41.8	24.5	37
Birch pulpwood	20.5	24.1	37
Total	282.3	67.6	37

Tab. S2 - Summary of the data including minimum (min), mean and maximum (max) values for the harvester total volume, harvester sawlog volume, number of Trestima photographs and percentage of covered area (%), i.e. the proportion of area where the harvester stand and Trestima stand are equivalent. Standard deviation (std) for those values is also presented.

Parameter	**min**	**mean**	**max**	**std**
Total volume (m^3)	133	282	465	68
Sawlog volume (m^3)	66	191	294	58
Number of Trestima photographs	1	7	29	5
Intersecting area (%)	31	87	98	12

Fig. S1 - Example of a Trestima photograph where tree species were identified.

Fig. S2 - Locations of the clear-cut stands in Finland used in this study. Source: © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries (EuroGraphics 2020).

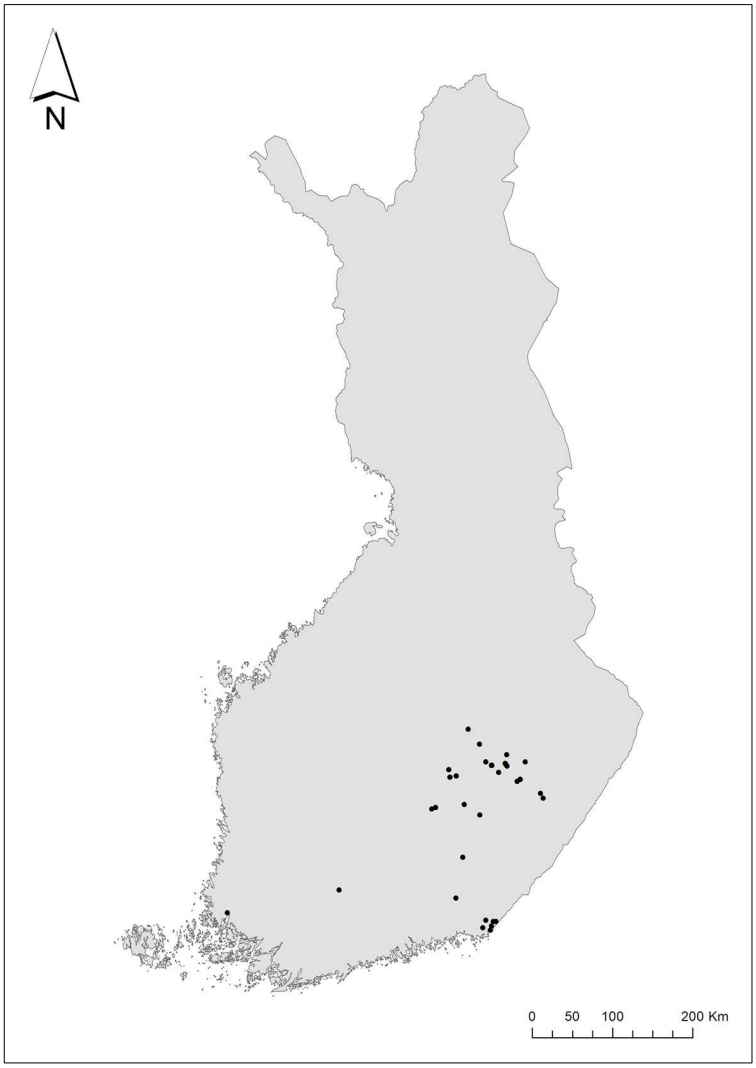

Fig. S3 - Example of the intersection between the actual harvested stand and the stand where the Trestima estimates were collected. This was a clear case where the stands matched well (intersecting area: 73.1%).