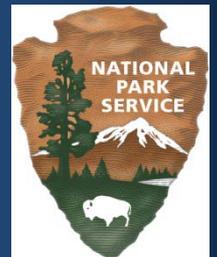


Monitoring Landscape Dynamics using LandTrendr in North Coast and Cascades Network Parks

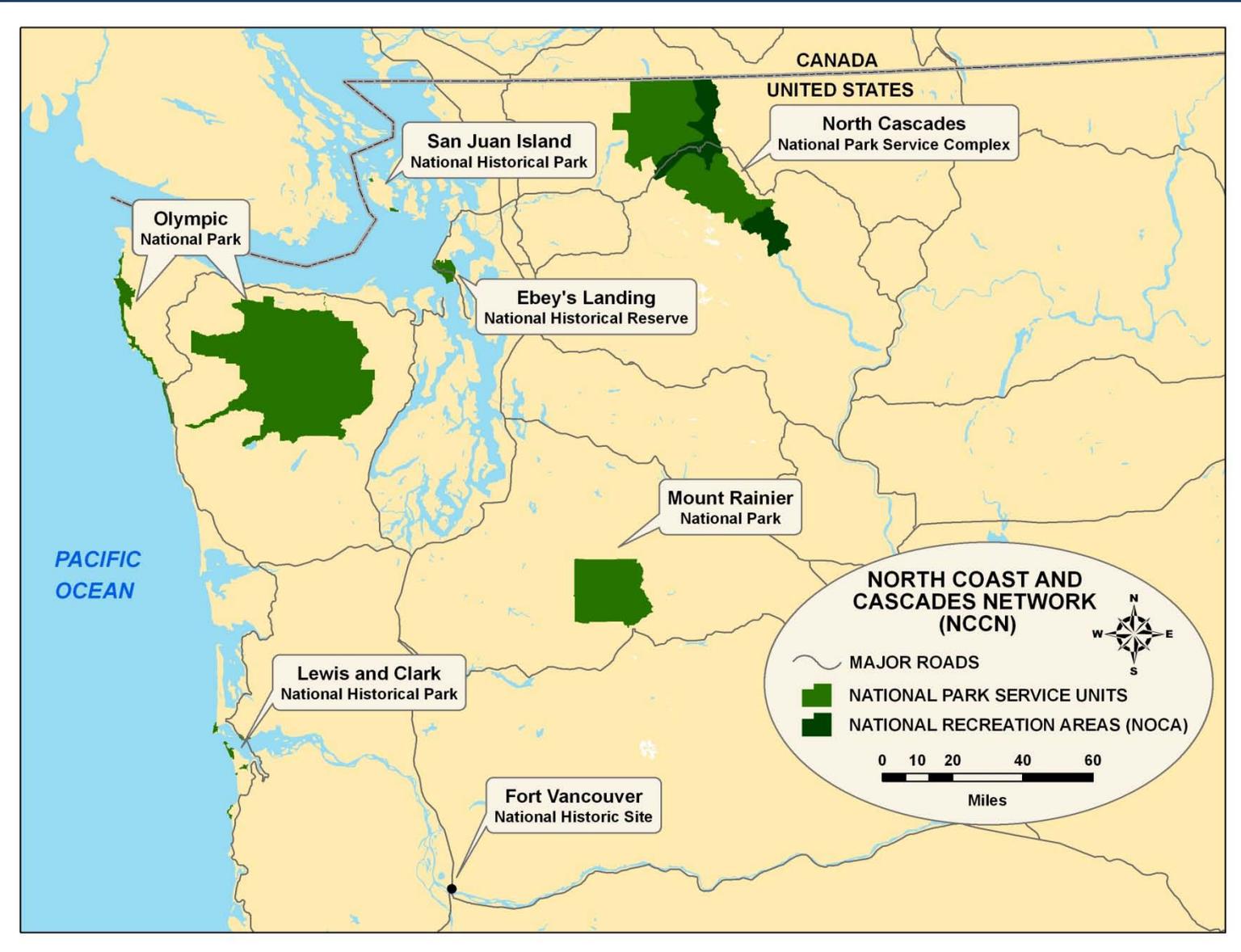
Presenter: John Boetsch

Catharine Copass Thompson, Natalya Antonova
North Coast and Cascades Network
National Park Service



Robert Kennedy, Zhiqiang Yang
Forestry Sciences Laboratory
Oregon State University

North Coast and Cascades Network



NCCN Landscape Dynamics Monitoring Goals

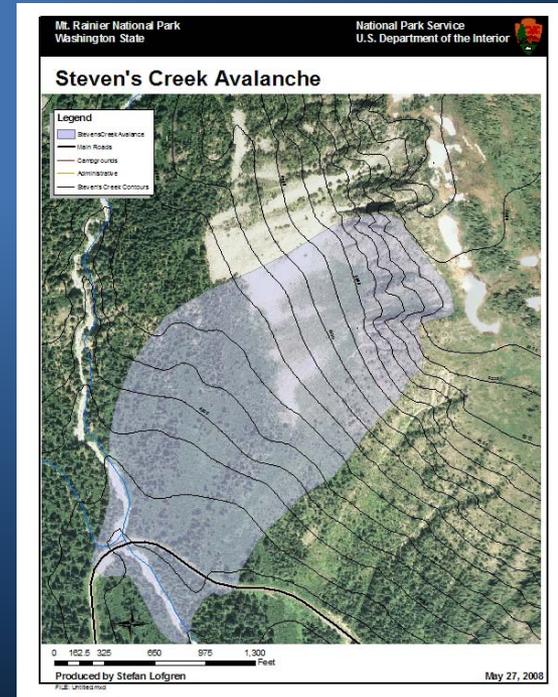
Primarily inside park boundaries:

- Avalanche chute clearing
- Fire
- Insect/disease defoliation in forests
- Landslides
- Riparian
- Windthrow

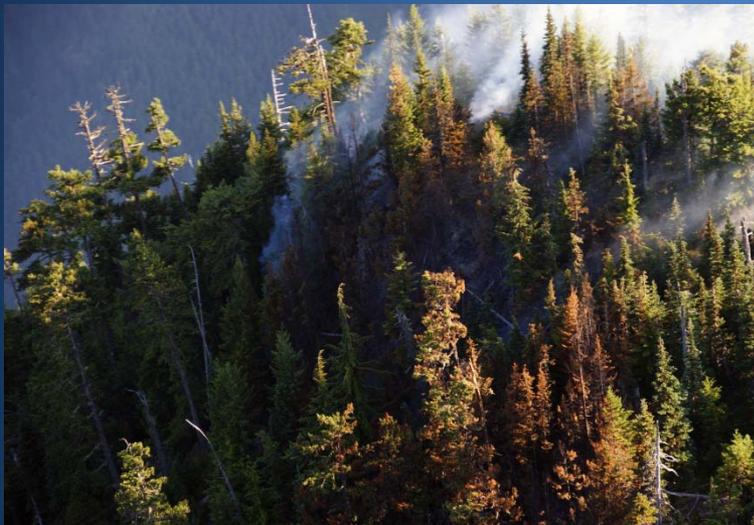
Primarily outside:

- Clearcuts
- Rural development

Avalanche chute clearing



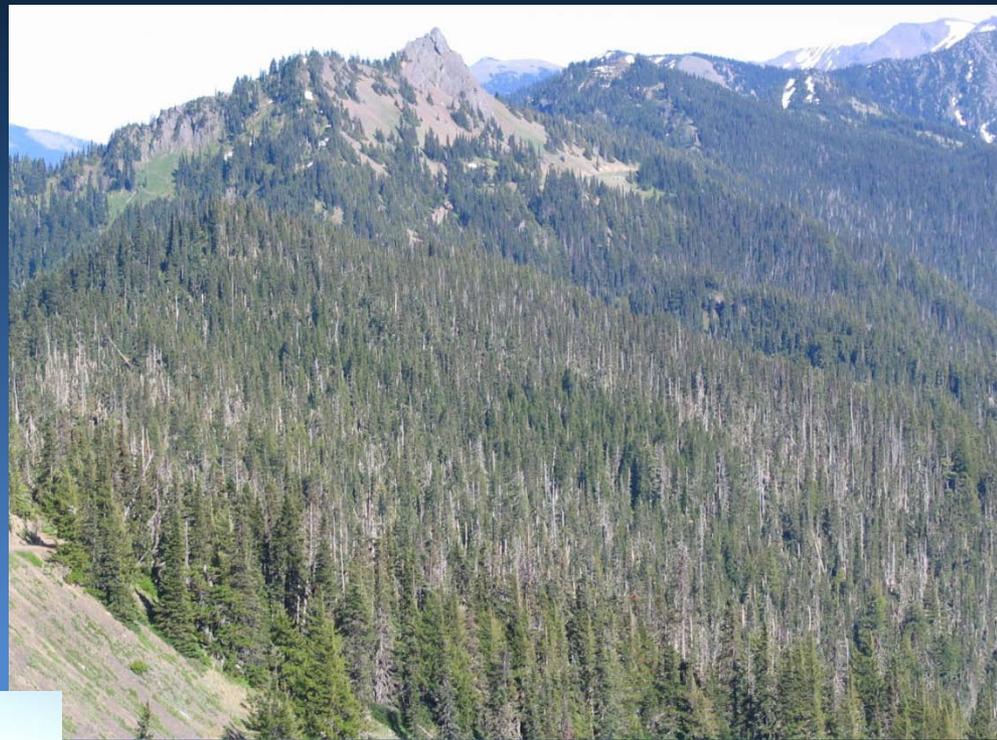
Fire



Landslides



Insect/disease



Riparian



Windthrow



Clearcuts

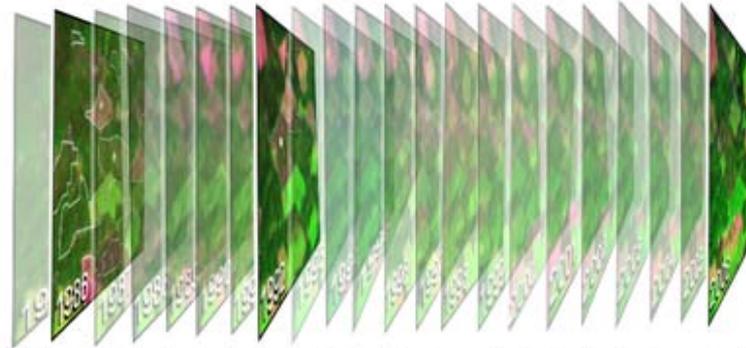


Rural Development



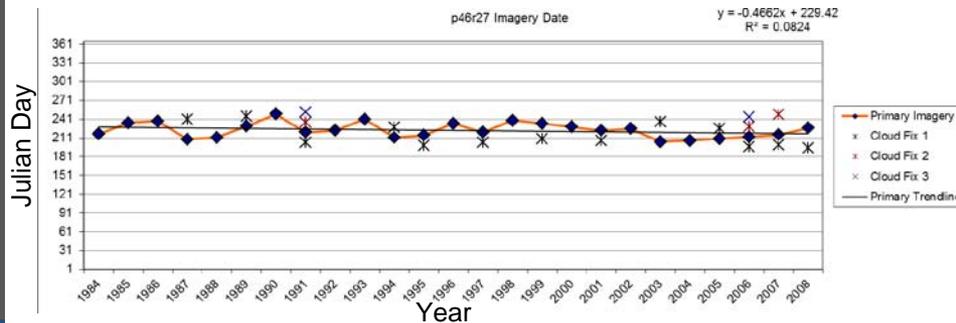
Steps in the LandTrendr Process

1. Prepare stack of yearly imagery



- Atmospheric Correction
- Radiometric calibration
- Cloud and shadow masking

2. Extract spectral trajectories for pixels



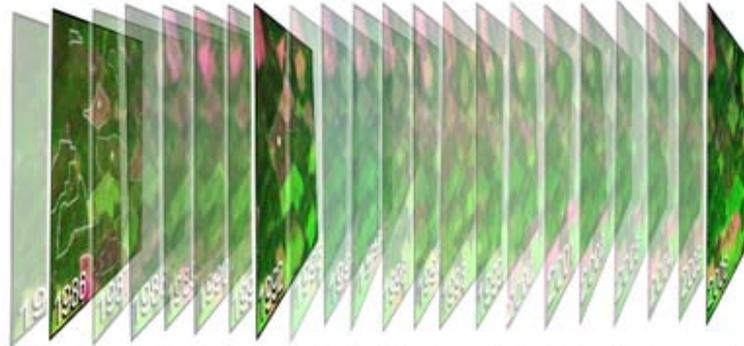
3. Statistically identify and fit segments with consistent trends

5. Validate selected events

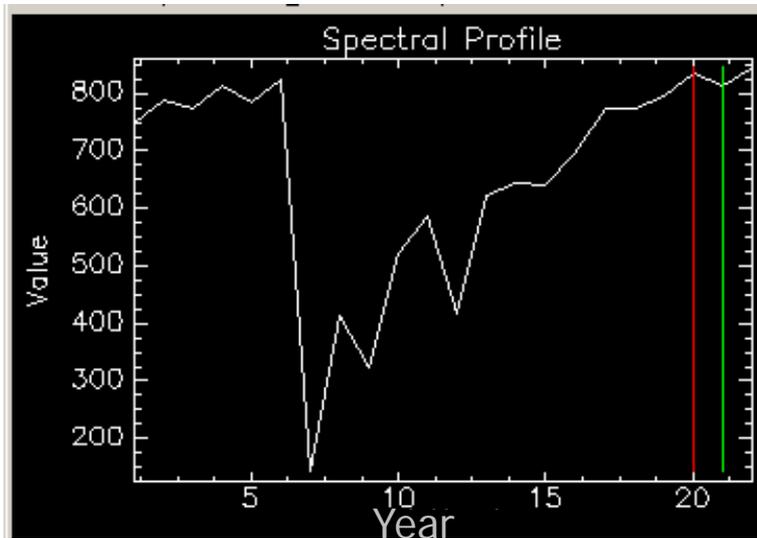
4. Extract summary information from segments

Steps in the LandTrendr Process

1. Prepare stack of yearly imagery



2. Extract spectral trajectories for pixels



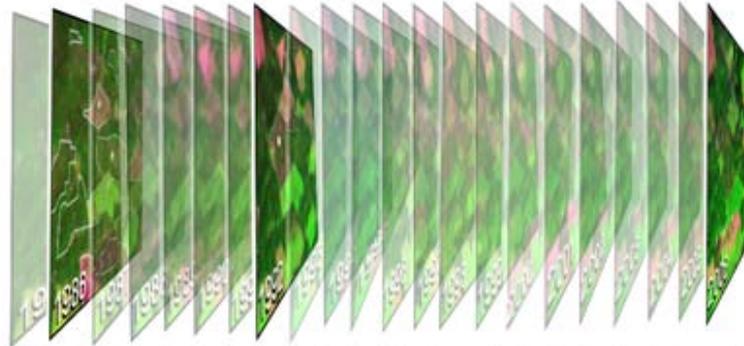
3. Statistically identify and fit segments with consistent trends

5. Validate selected events

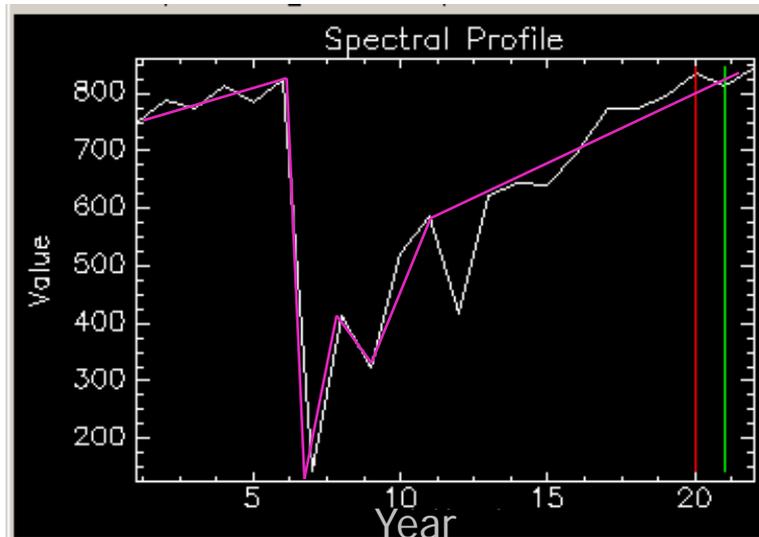
4. Extract summary information from segments

Steps in the LandTrendr Process

1. Prepare stack of yearly imagery



2. Extract spectral trajectories for pixels

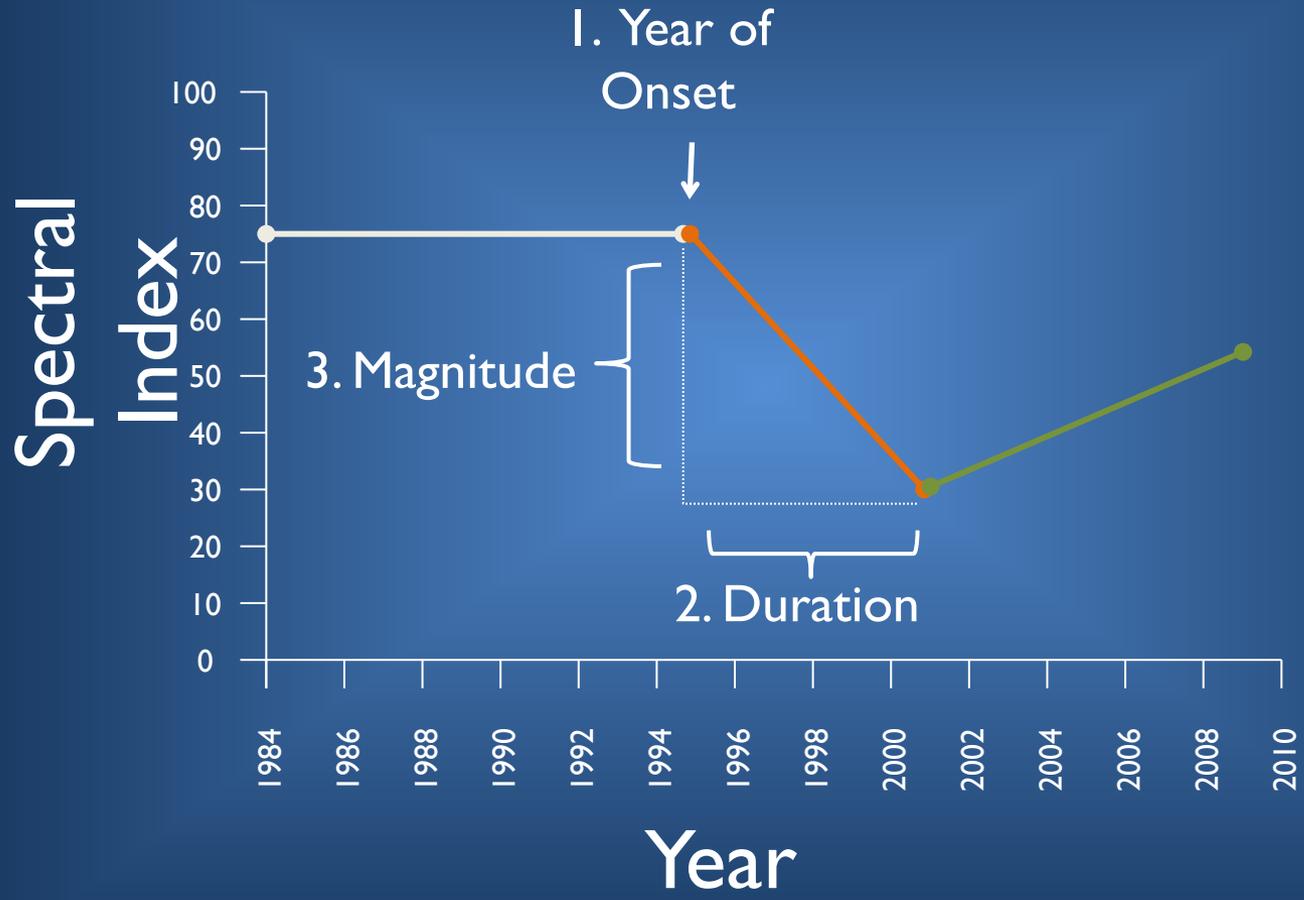


3. Statistically identify and fit segments with consistent trends

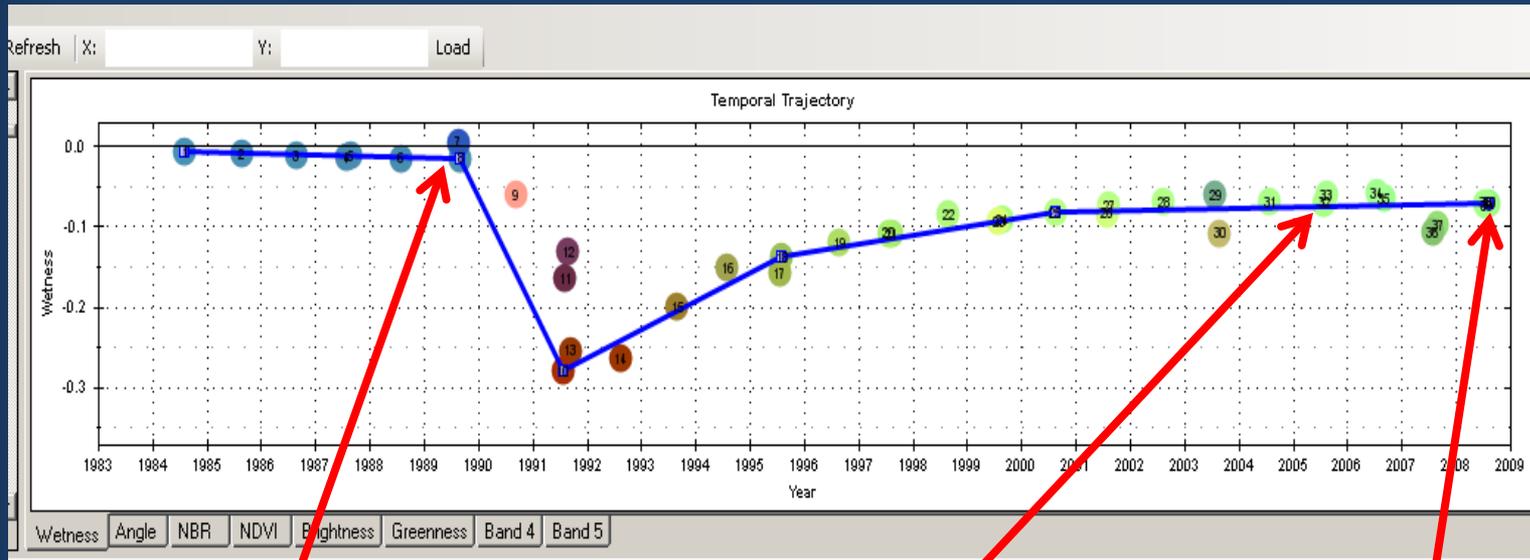
5. Validate selected events

4. Extract summary information from segments

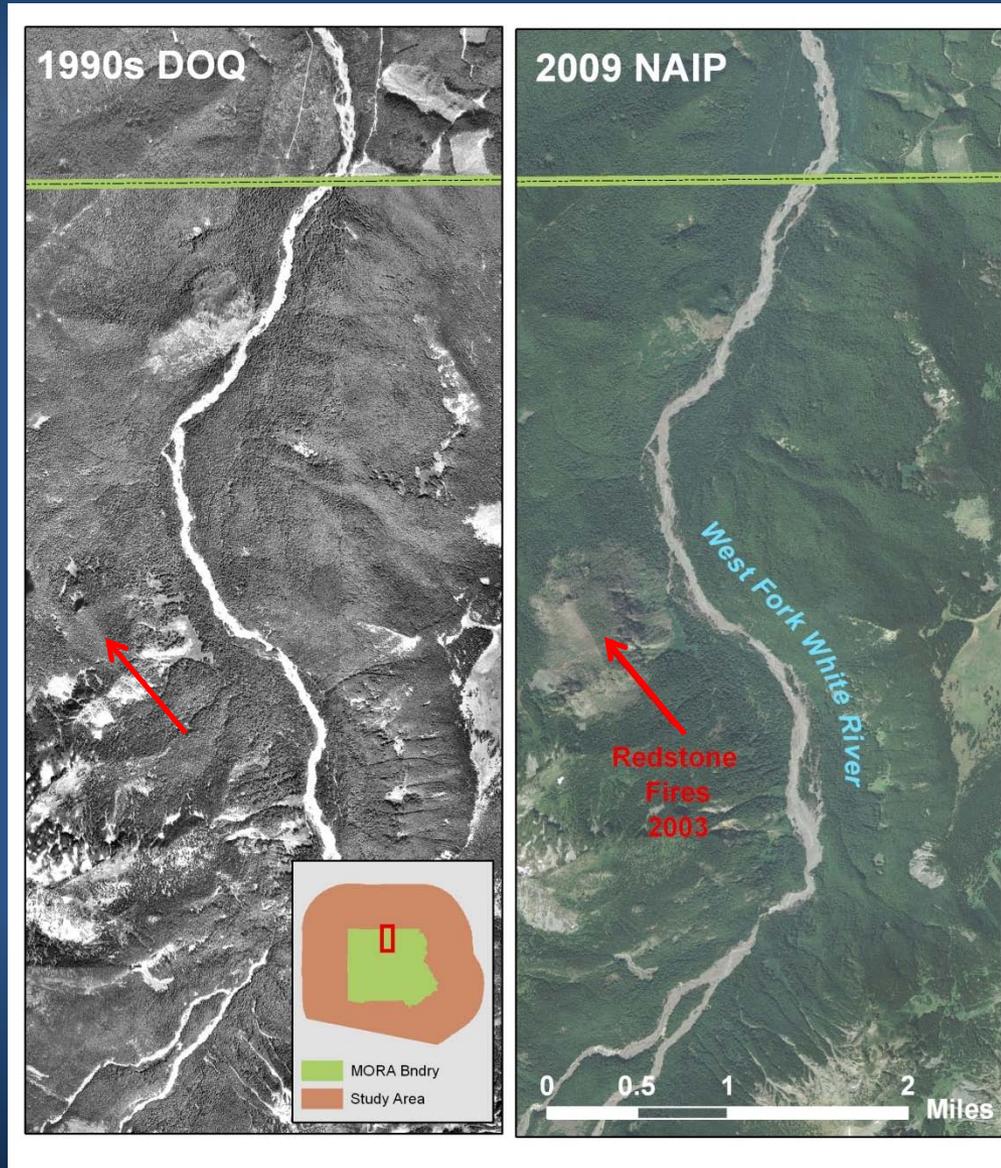
LandTrendr outputs



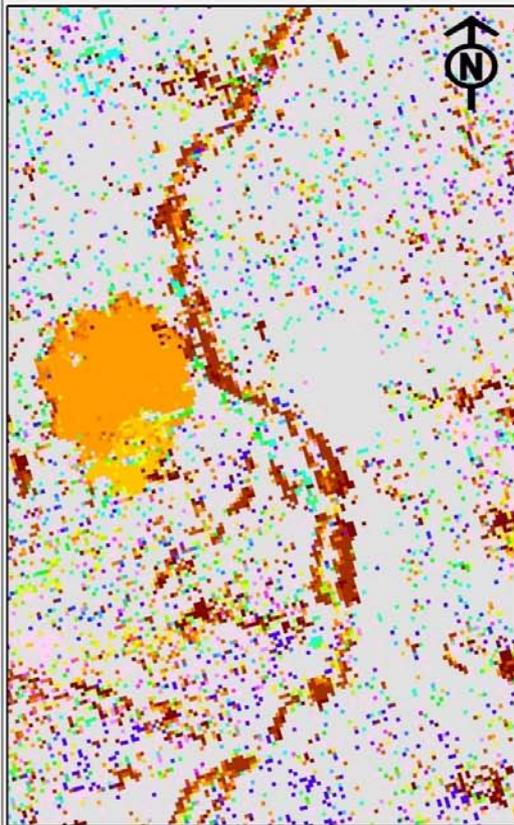
Spectral trajectory



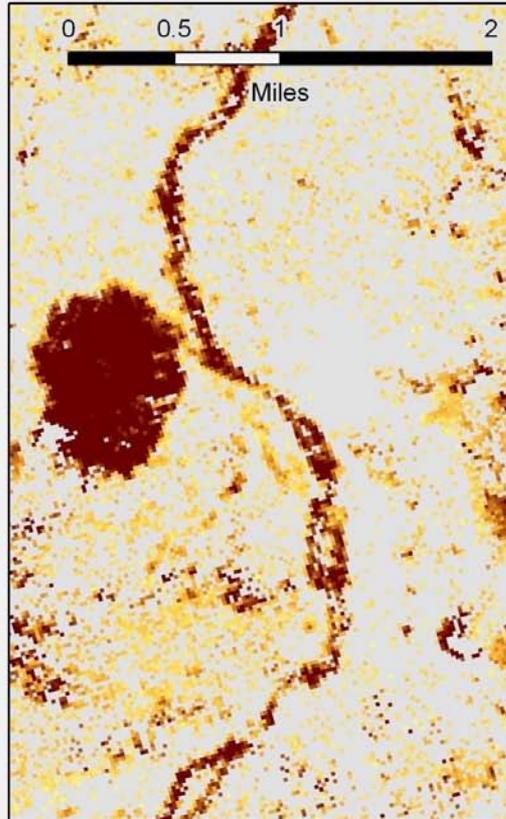
LandTrendr outputs-



LandTrendr outputs- unfiltered



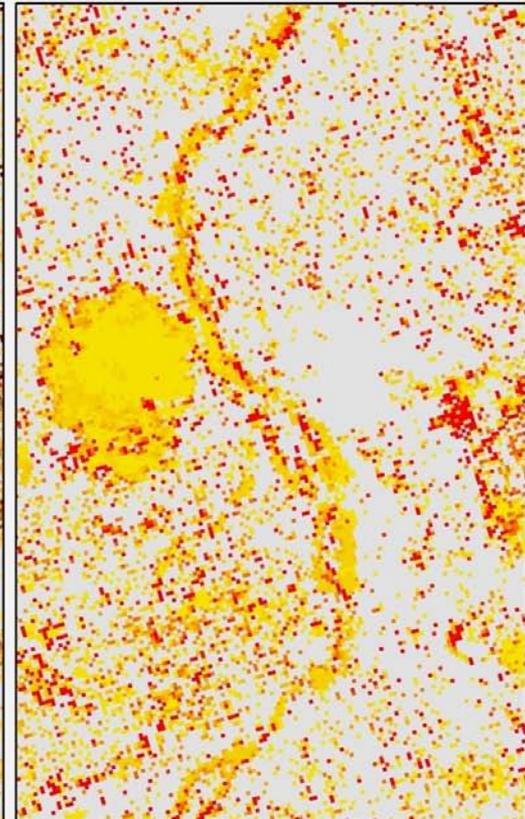
Year of disturbance



Canopy Removal (Percent)

Full

Partial



Disturbance duration (Years)

Long

Short



LandTrendr for monitoring

LandTrendr is a remarkably sensitive tool for detecting vegetation change

Steps needed to apply to NCCN monitoring:

1. Filter results to define disturbance events
2. Attribute event with disturbance agent
3. Validate using available aerial imagery

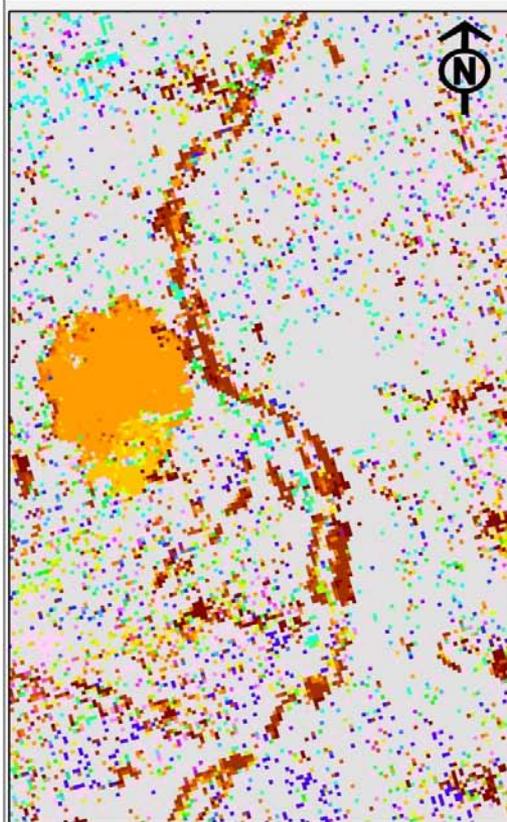
LandTrendr for monitoring

LandTrendr is a remarkably sensitive tool for detecting vegetation change

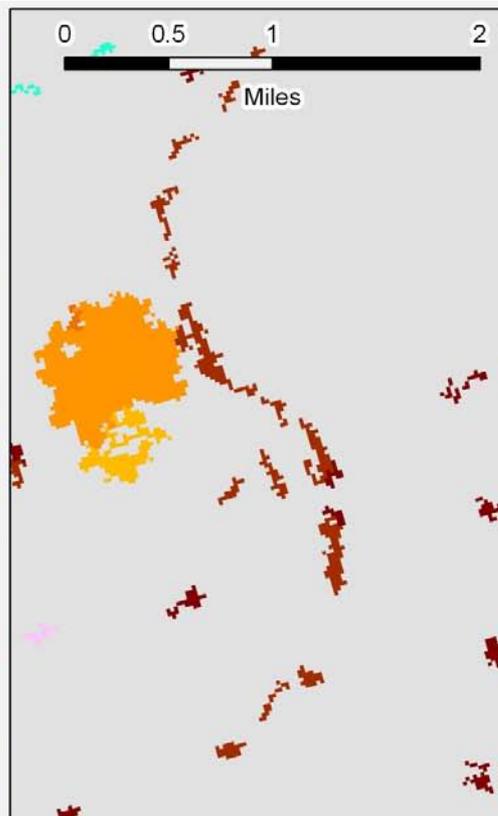
Steps needed to apply to NCCN monitoring:

1. Filter results to define disturbance events
2. Attribute event with disturbance agent
3. Validate using available aerial imagery

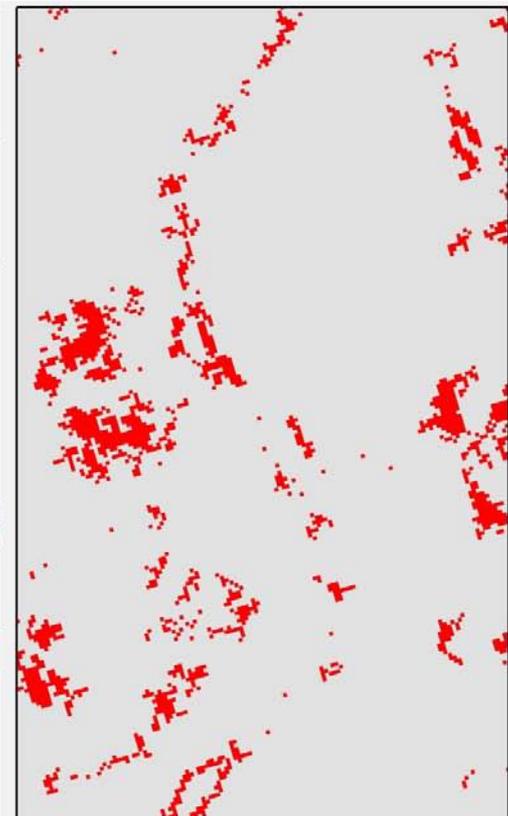
LandTrendr outputs- filtered



Year of disturbance



Filtered Fast Disturbance



Filtered Slow Disturbance

LandTrendr for monitoring

LandTrendr is a remarkably sensitive tool for detecting vegetation change

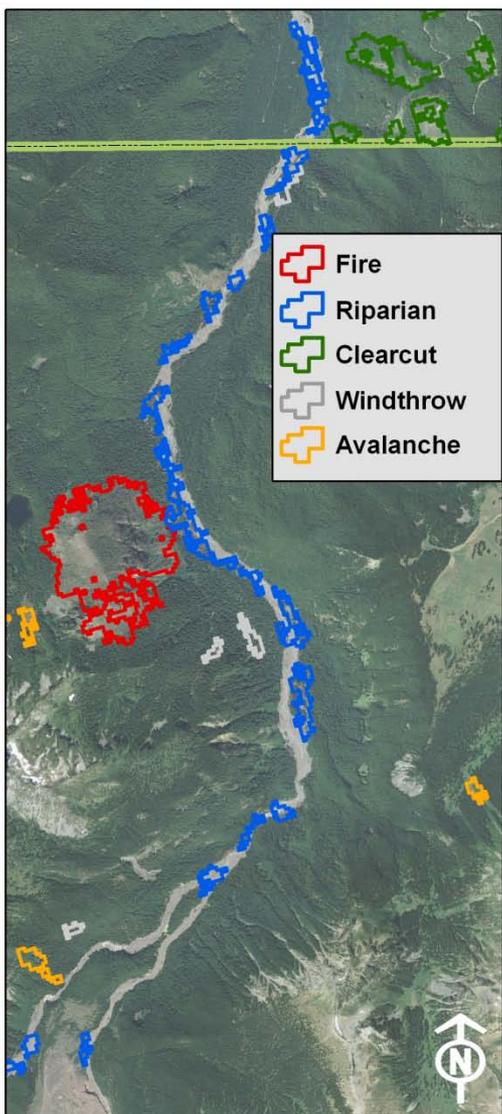
Steps needed to apply to NCCN monitoring

1. Filter results to define disturbance events
2. Attribute event with disturbance agent
3. Validate using available aerial imagery

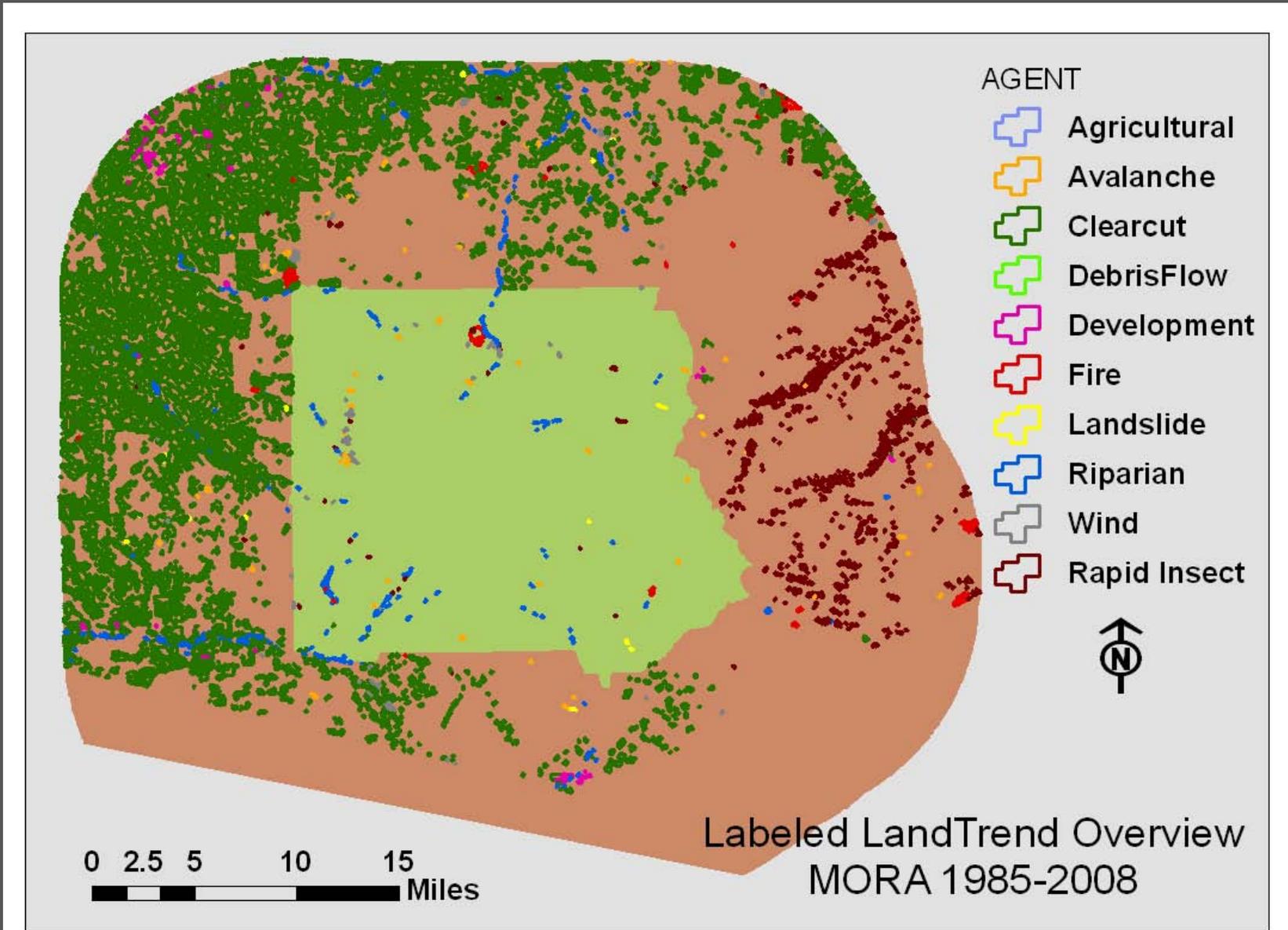
Modeling disturbance agents

- Create training data set of disturbance polygons
- Extract predictive variables for each polygon
 - GIS Data
 - Elevation, slope and aspect
 - Distance to stream
 - Polygon area and geometry
 - LandTrendr Data
 - Magnitude, duration
 - Pre and post-disturbance reflectance
- Use Random Forests to classify training data
 - Overall model error 17.4
 - Per class errors ranged from 0.08 for clearcuts to 0.49 for avalanches
- Apply model to entire dataset

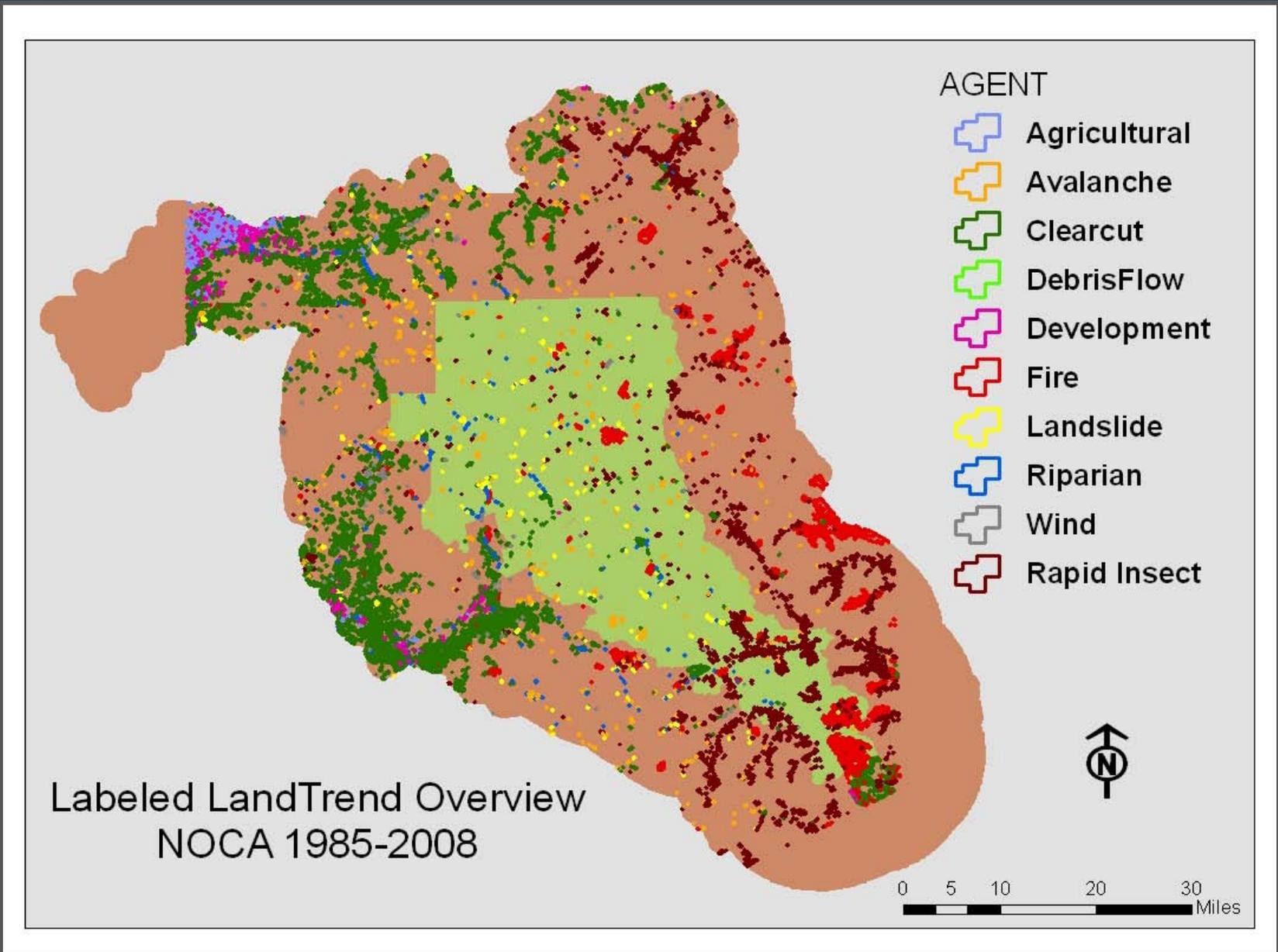
LandTrendr outputs- filtered and labeled maps



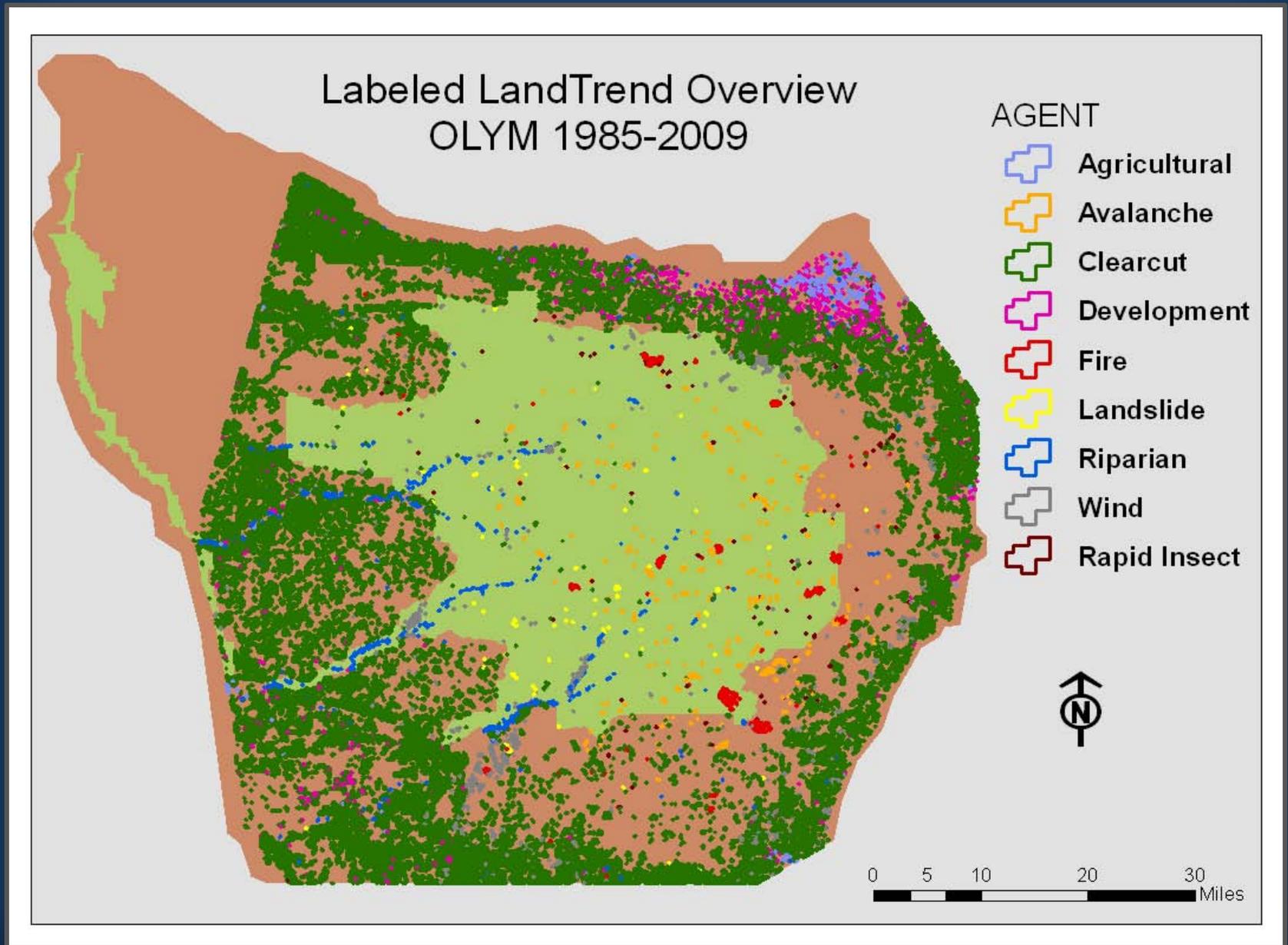
Results- Mount Rainier 1985 to 2008



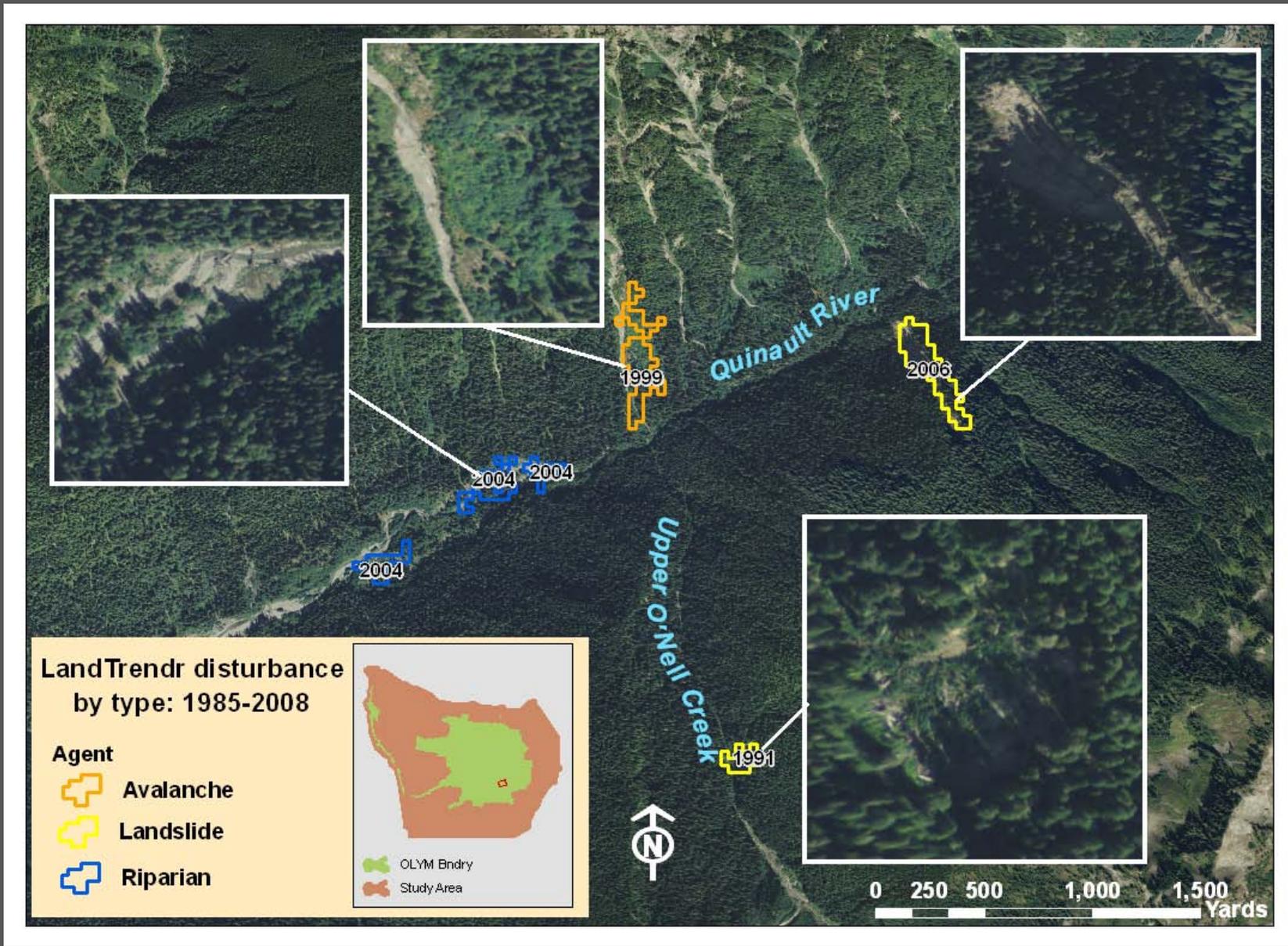
Results- North Cascades 1985-2008



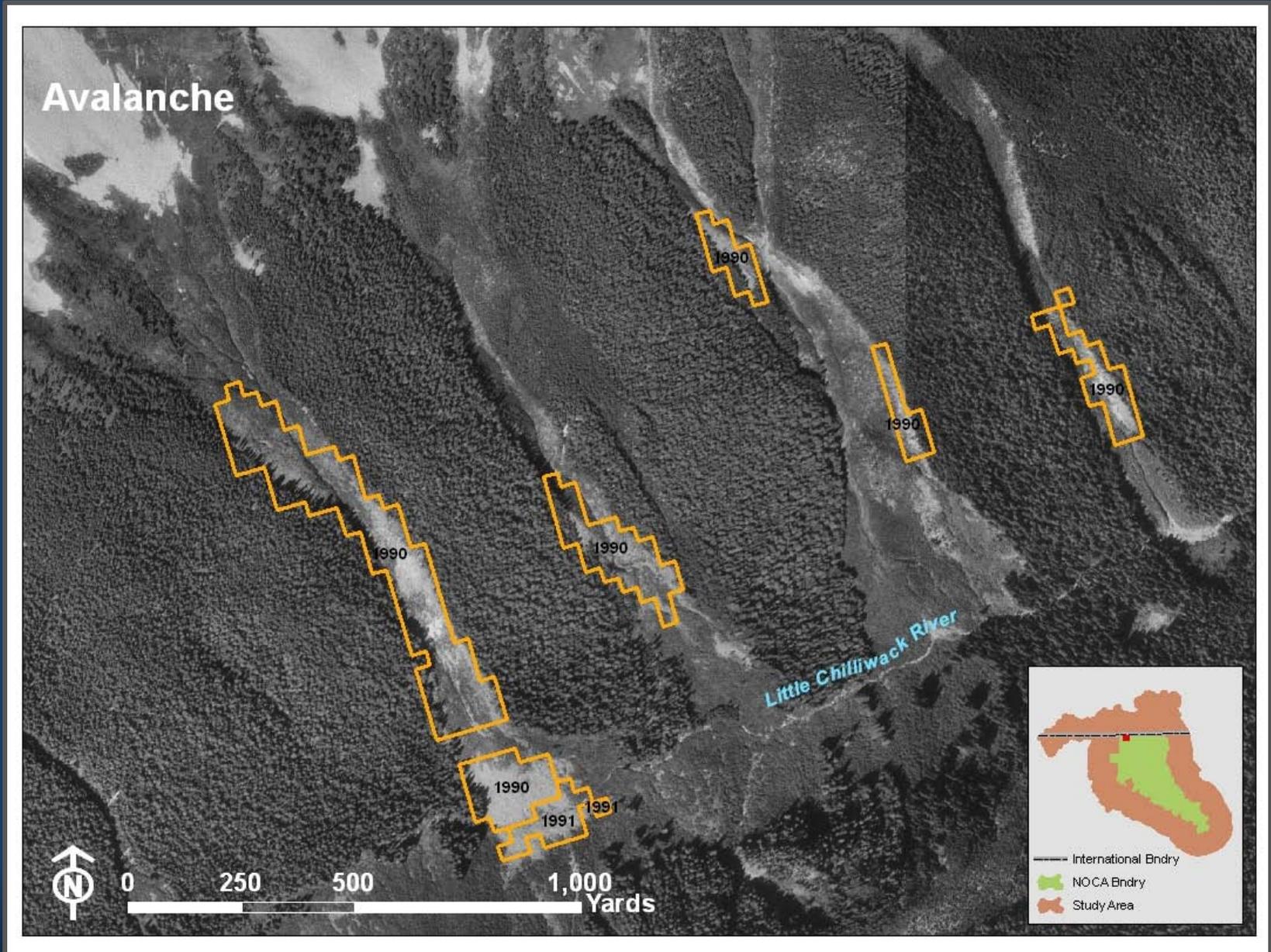
Results- Olympic 1985-2009



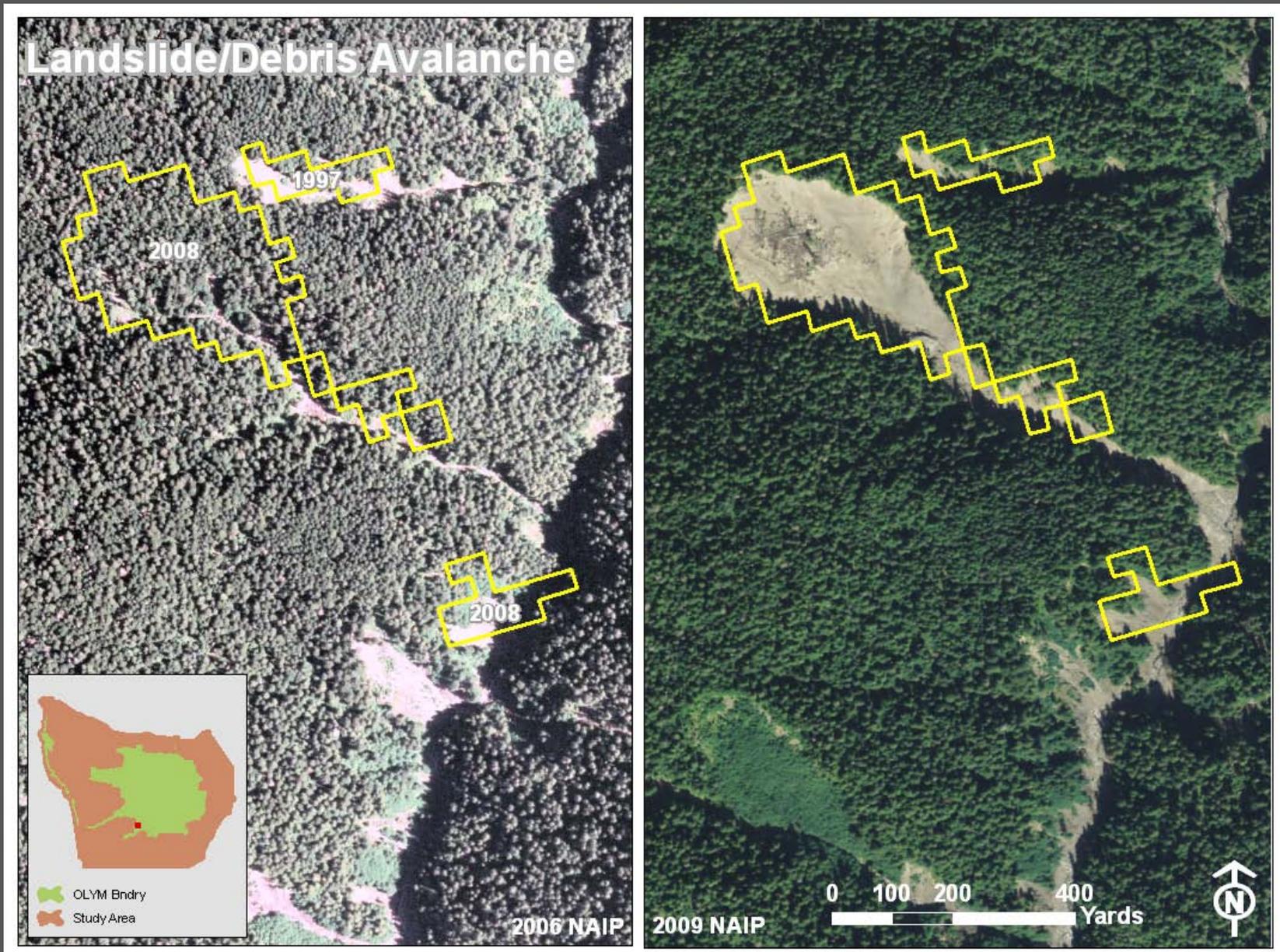
Results- inside park boundary



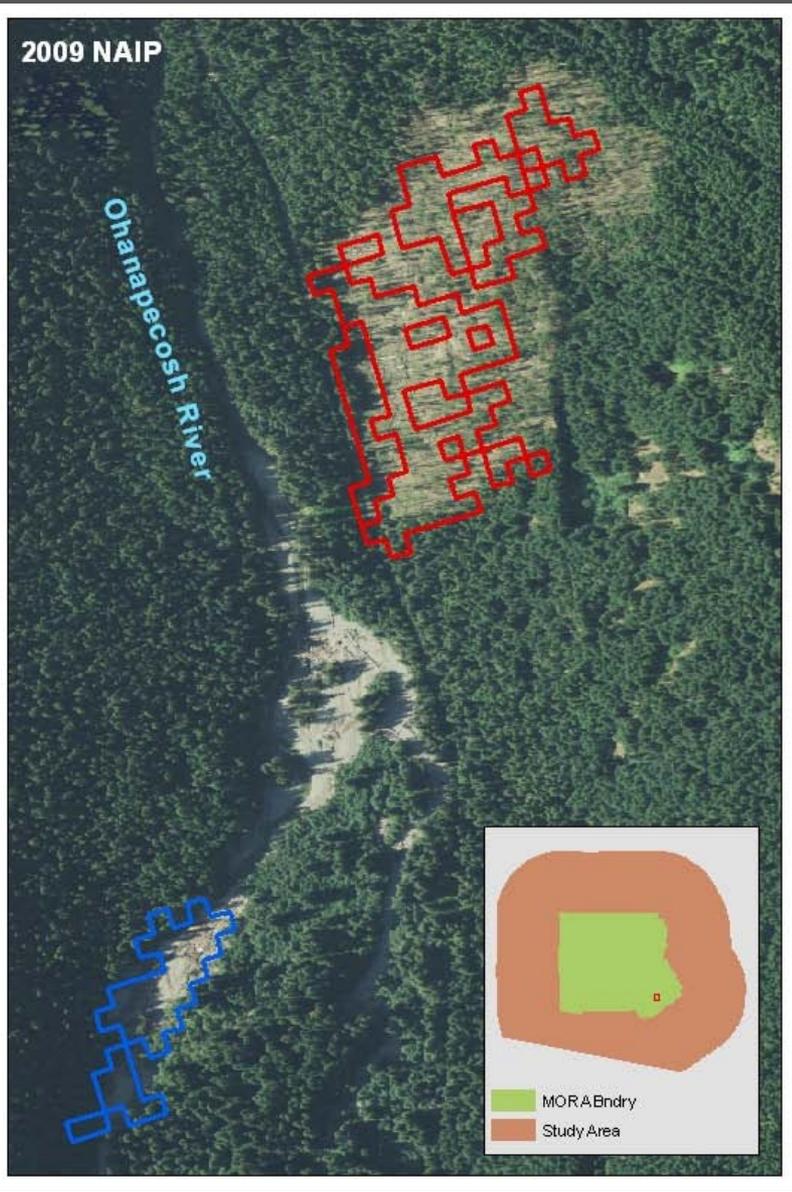
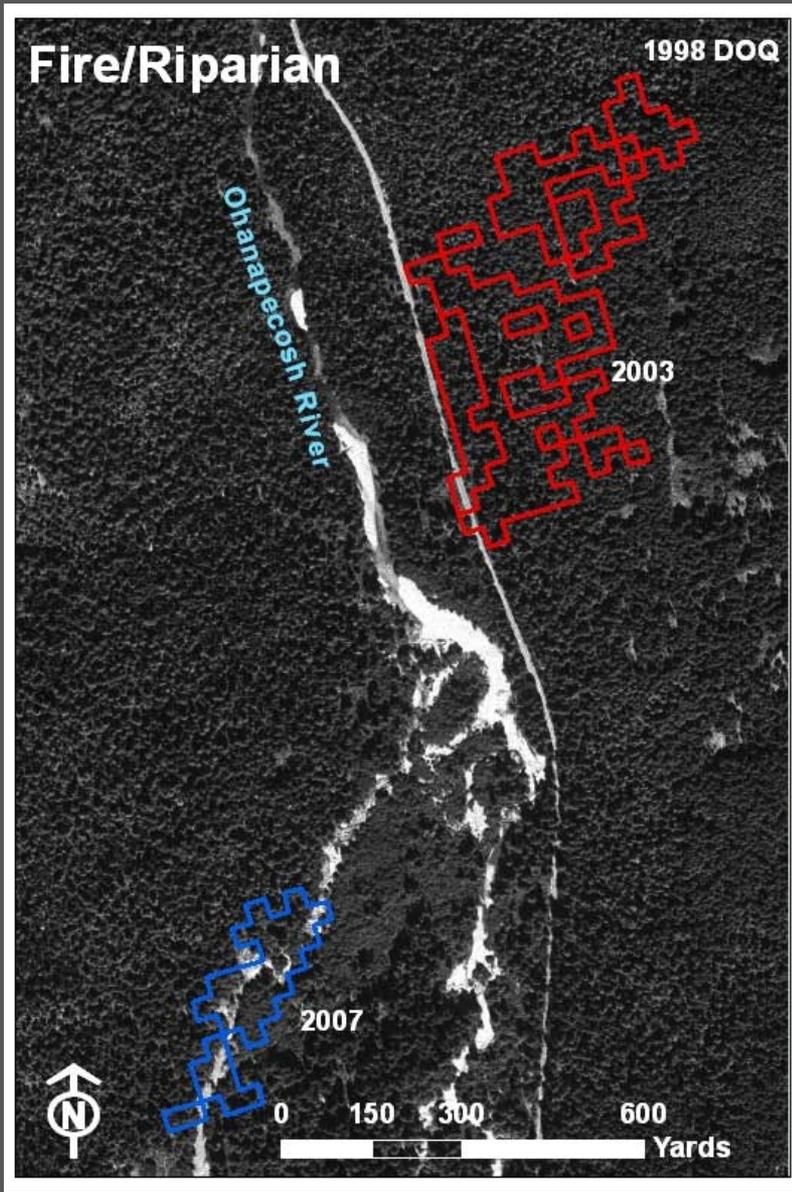
Results- Avalanche chute clearing



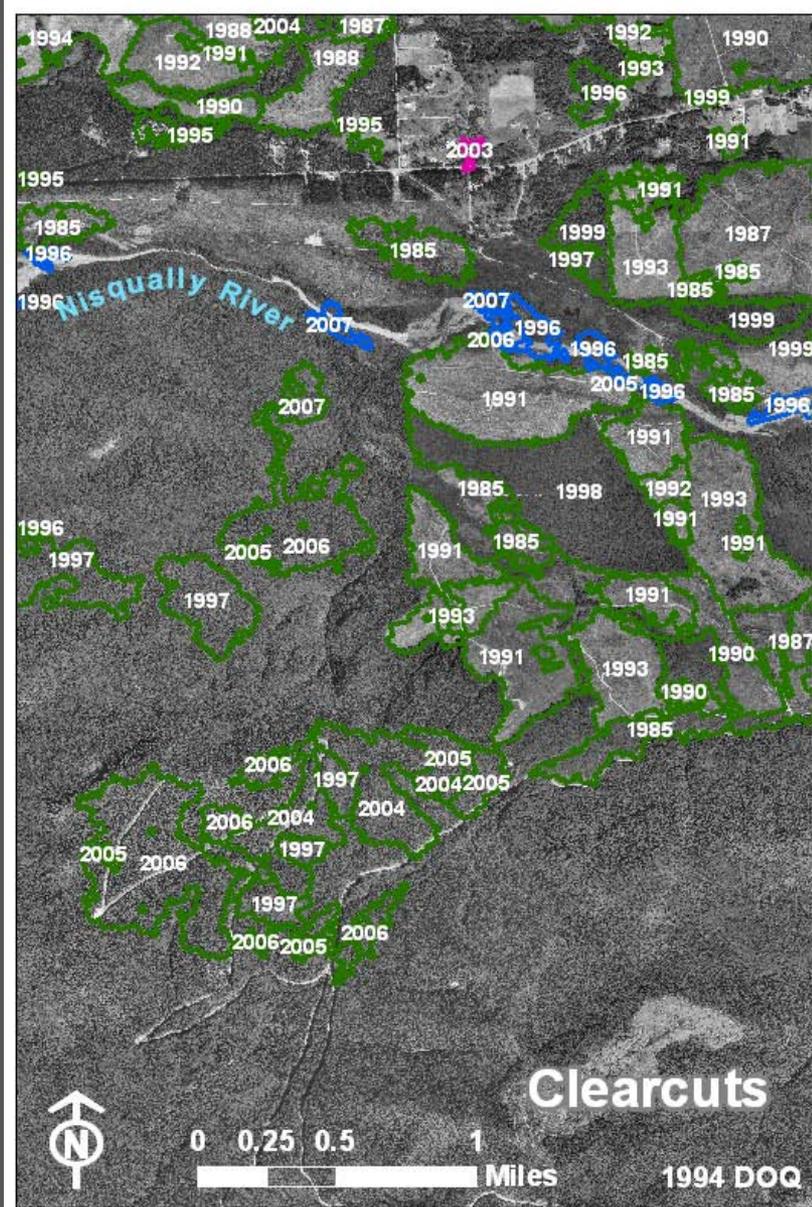
Results- Landslides



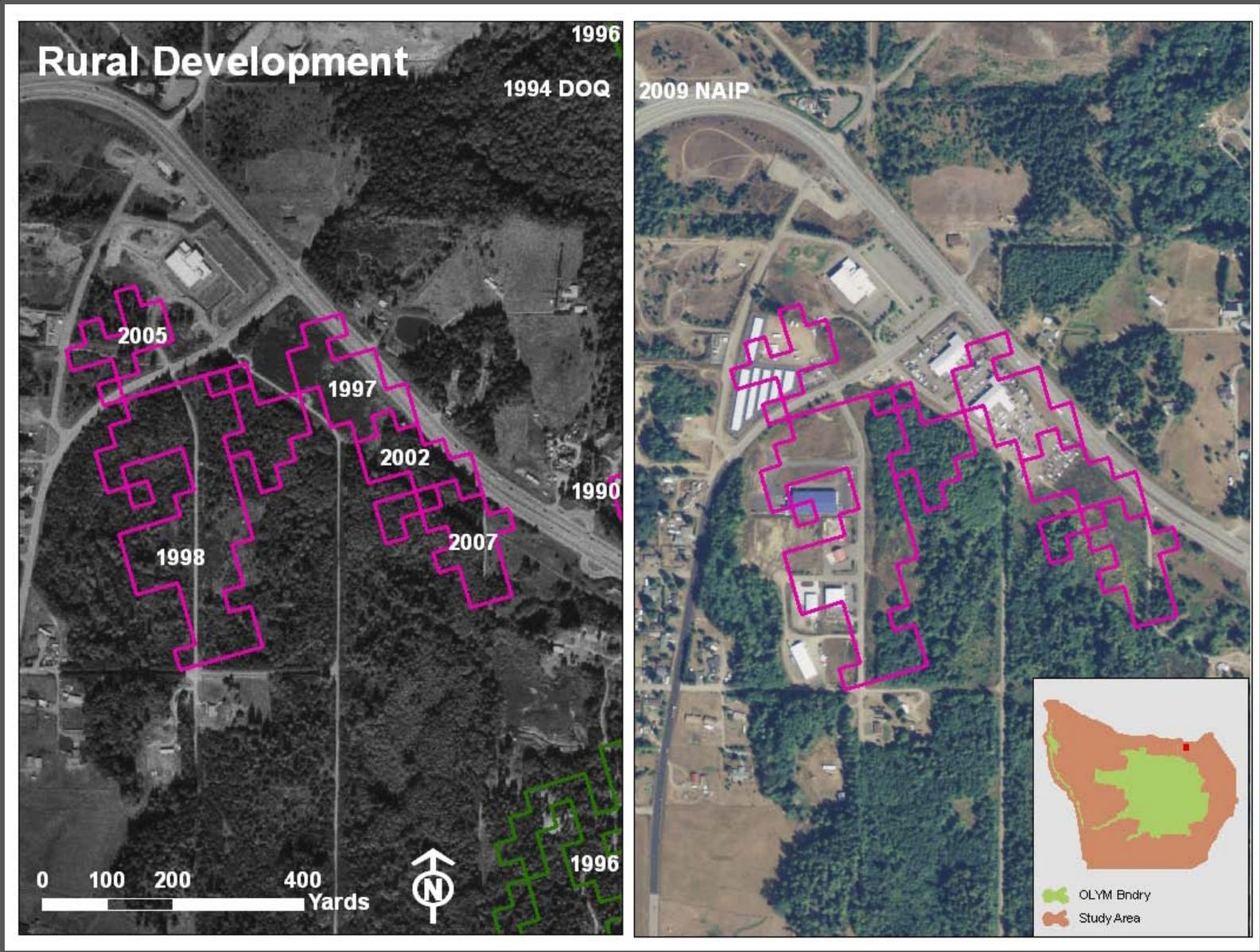
Results- Fire/Riparian



Results- Clearcuts



Results- Rural development



LandTrendr for monitoring

LandTrendr is a remarkably sensitive tool for detecting vegetation change

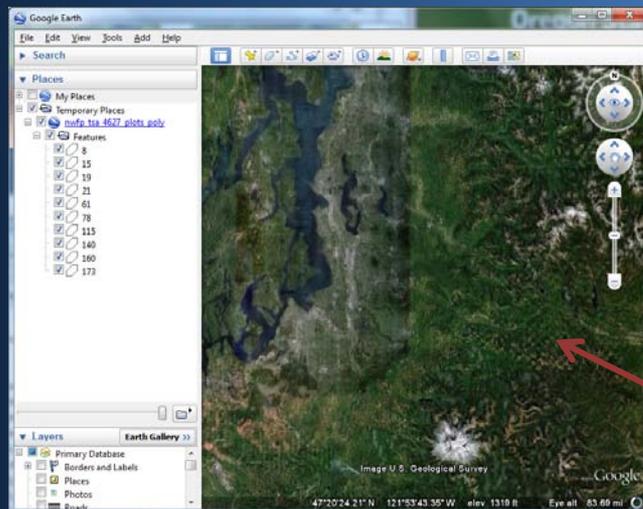
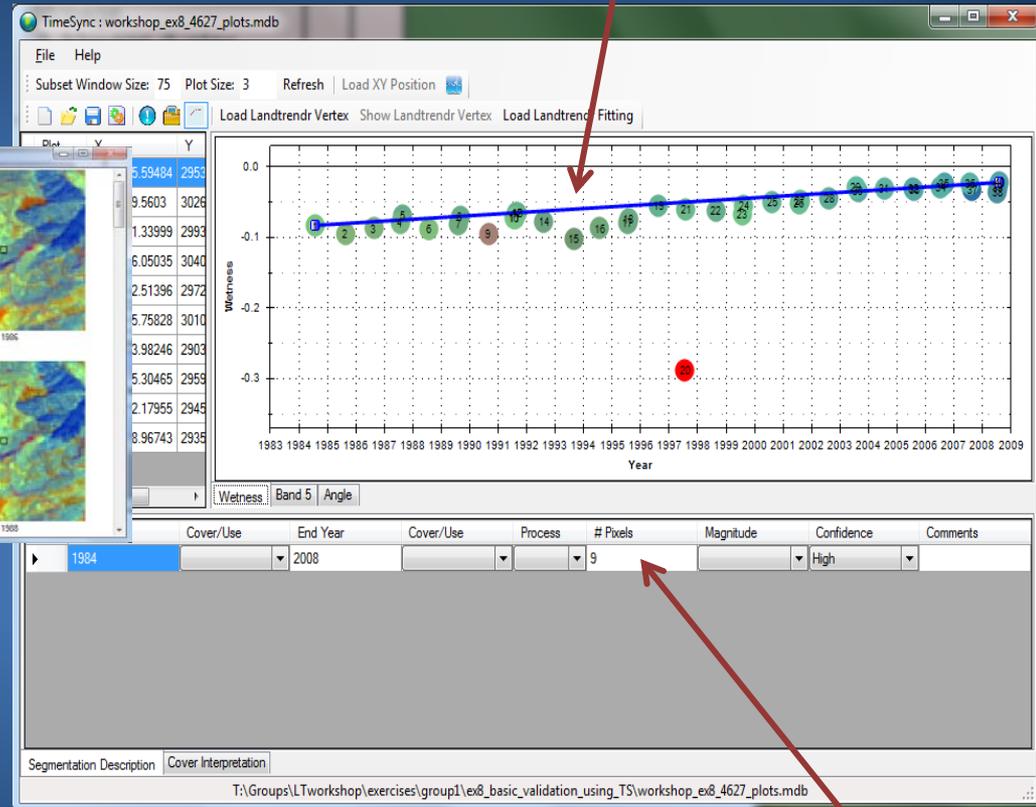
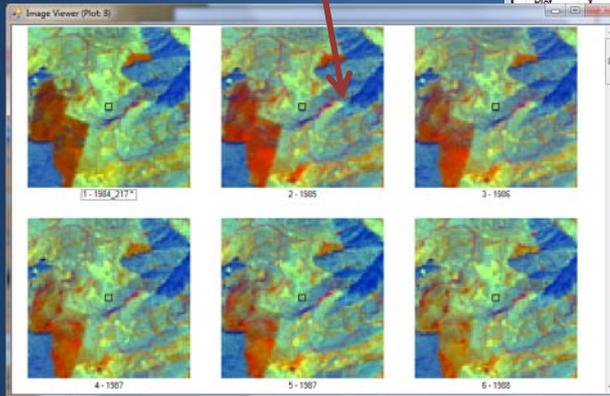
Steps needed to apply to NCCN monitoring

1. Filter results to define disturbance events
2. Attribute event with disturbance agent
3. Validate using available aerial imagery

Validation with TimeSync

2) Visualize vertices

1) Visualize entire image stack



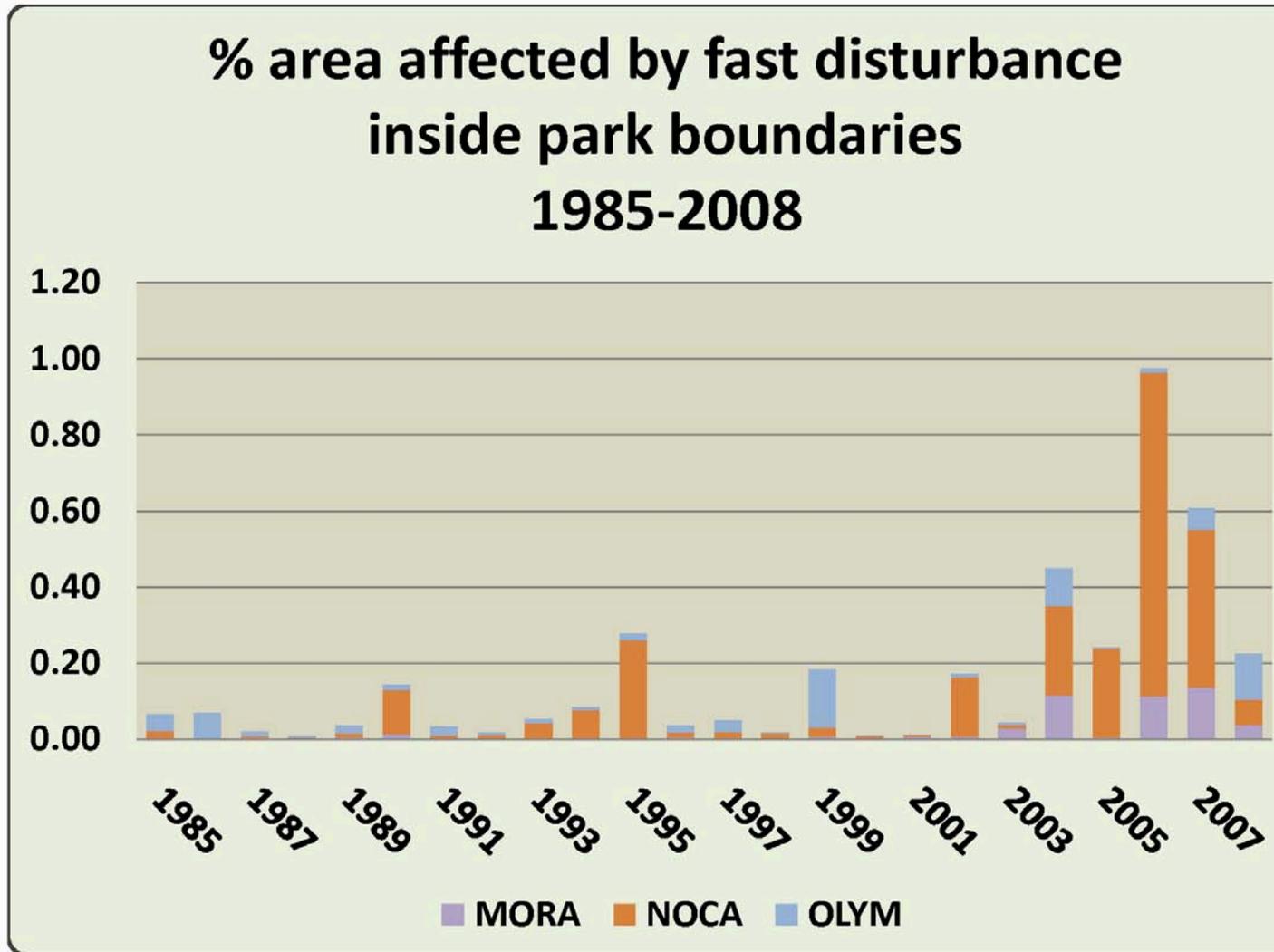
3) Link with Google Earth for corroboration

4) Populate interpretation database

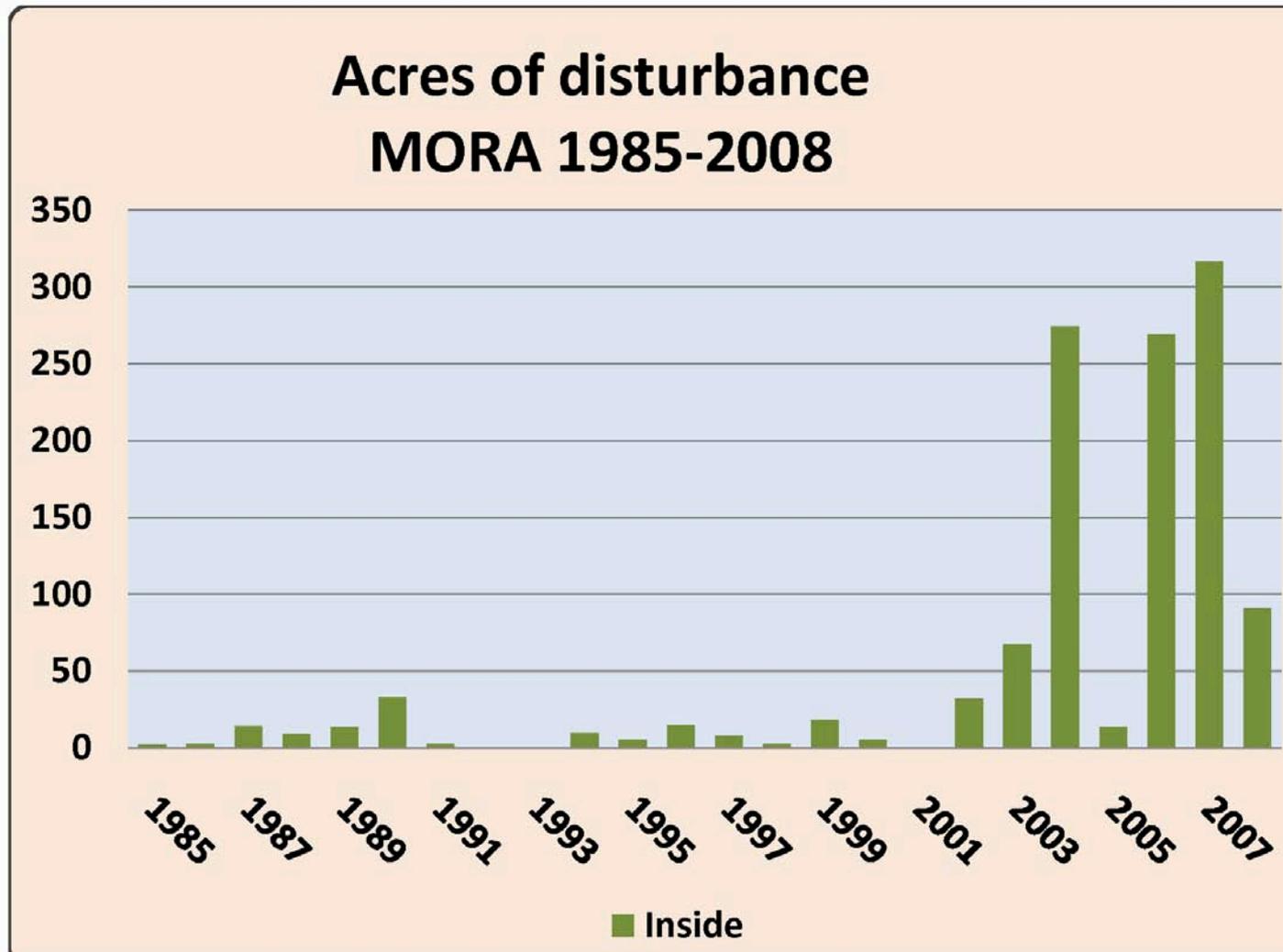
LandTrendr for NCCN monitoring

- Total area affected by disturbance by year
- Area and number of each disturbance type
- Top events by size, magnitude
- Disturbance interactions
 - Slow change followed by wind or fire
- Climate interactions
 - Events in relation to temperature or precipitation anomalies

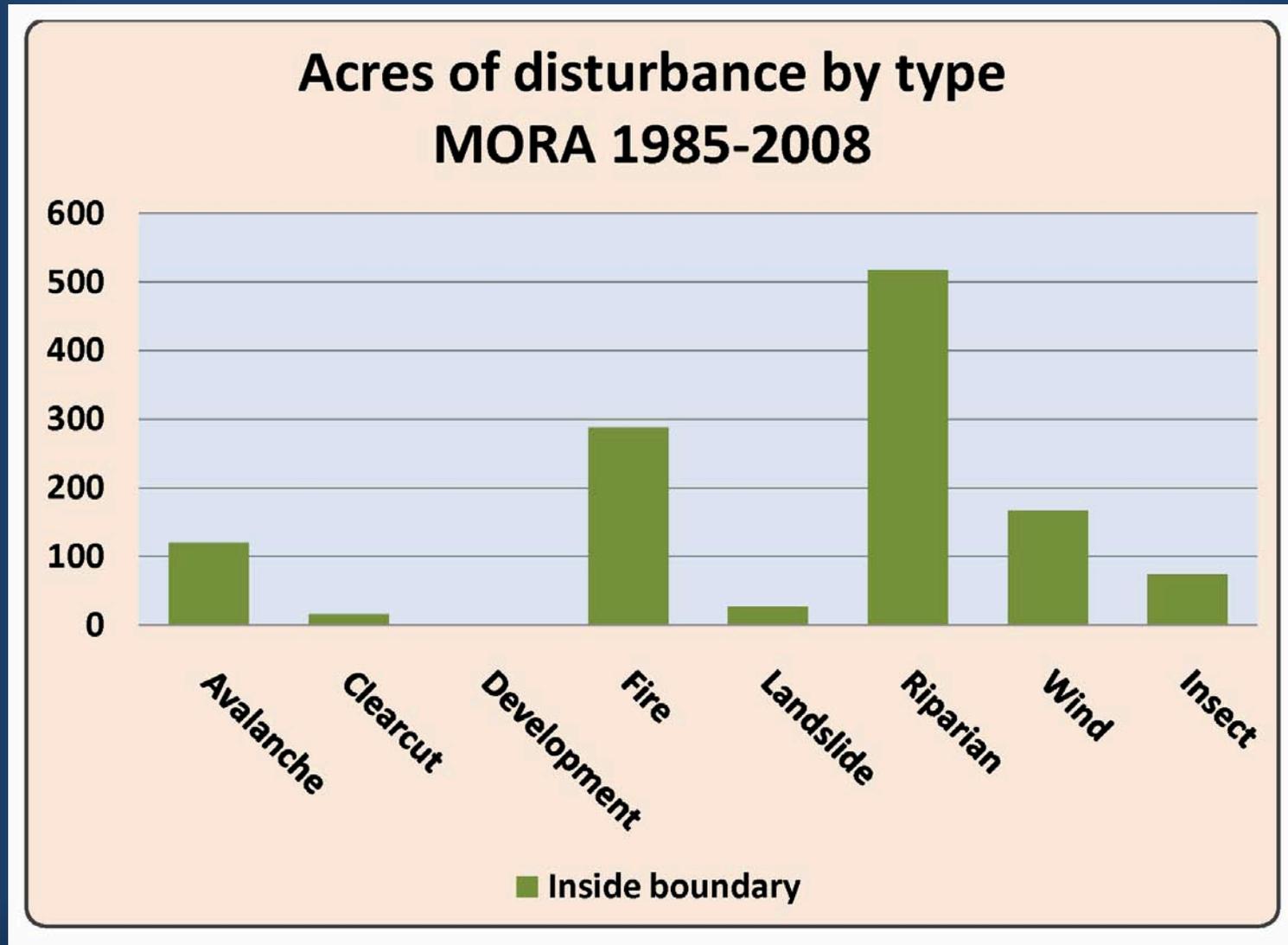
Example data summaries



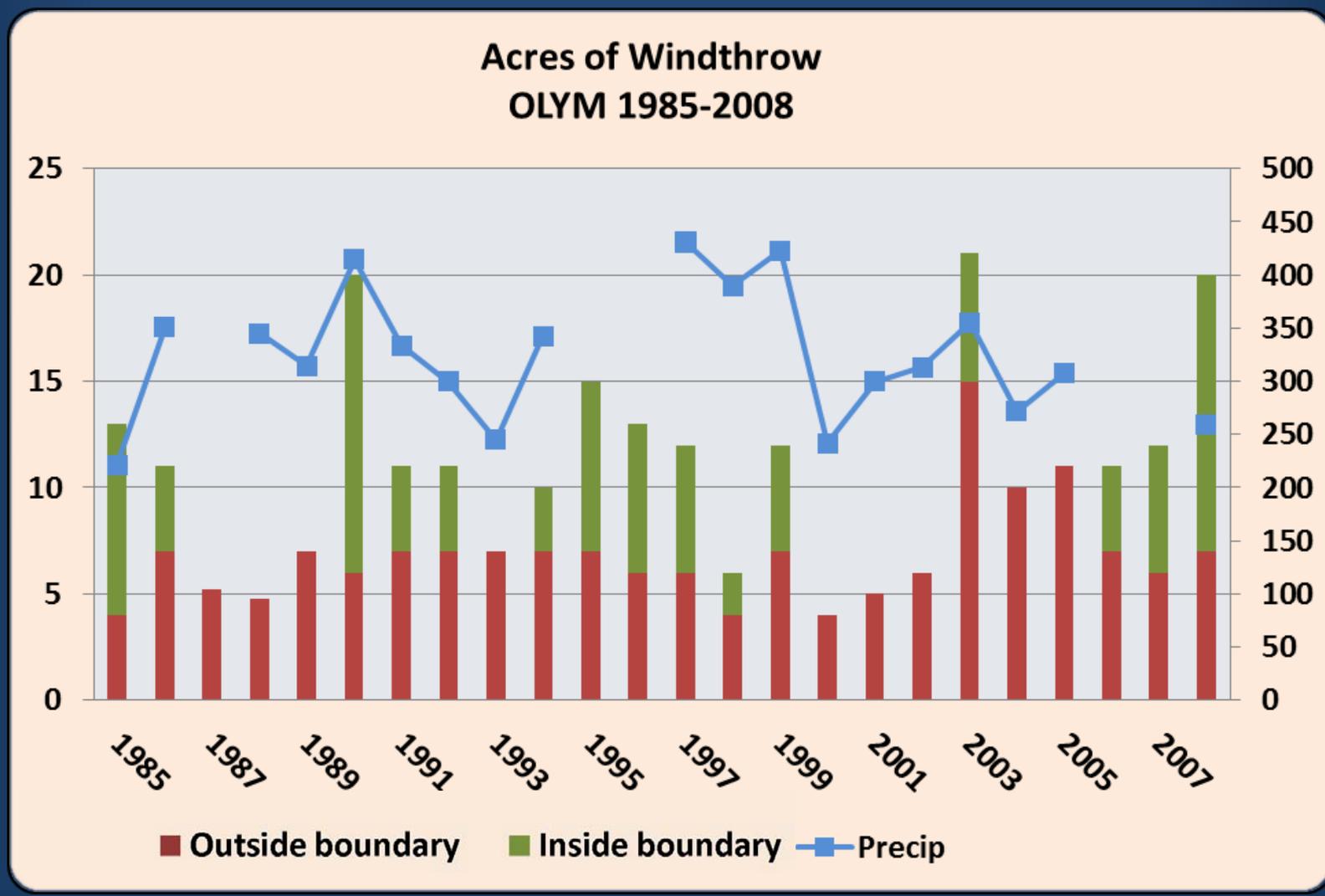
Example data summaries



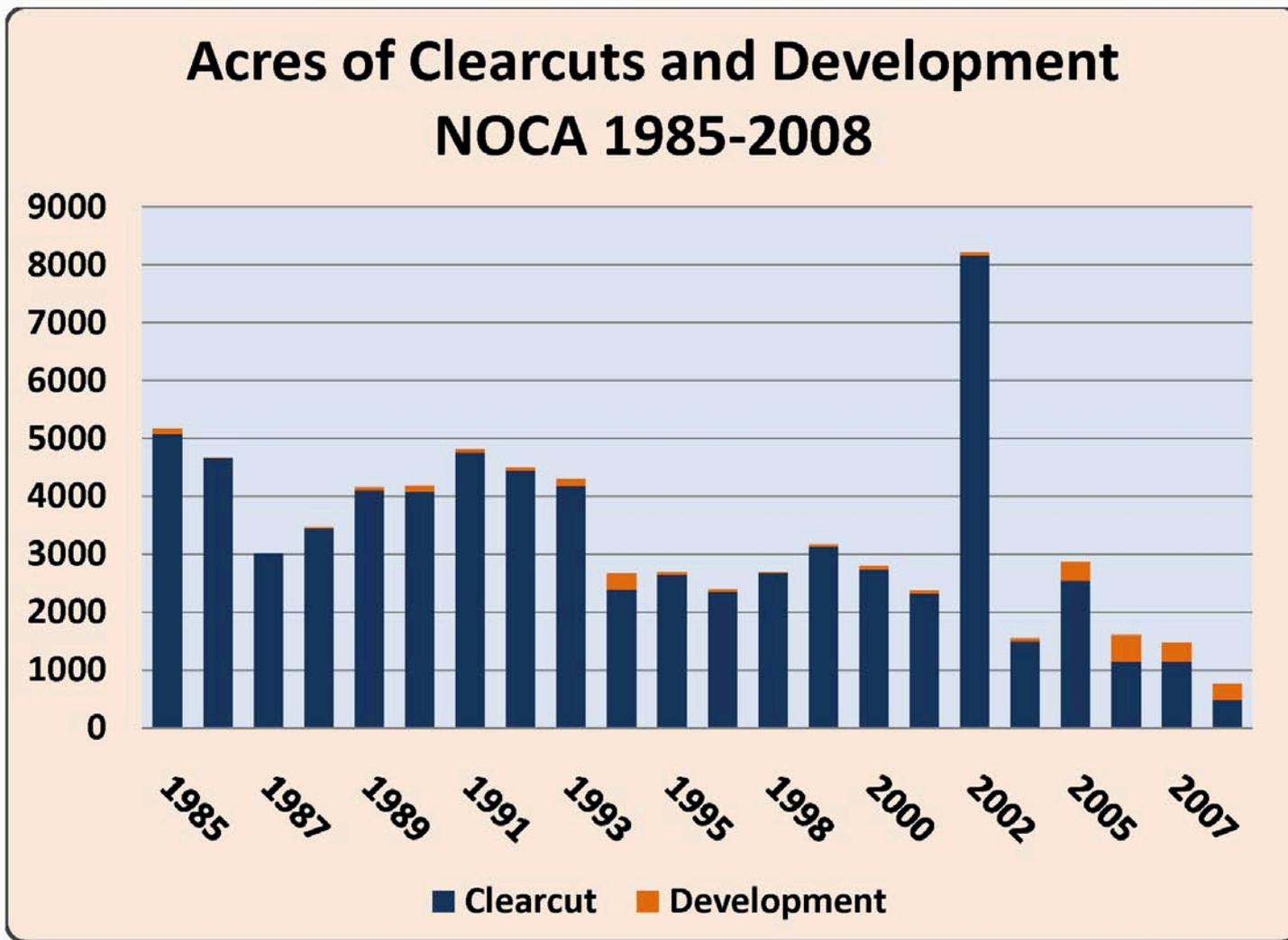
Example data summaries



Example data summaries



Example data summaries



Example data summaries

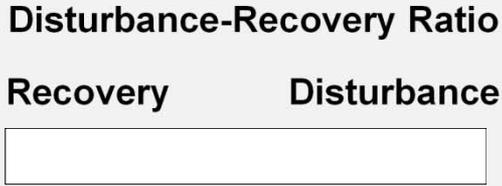
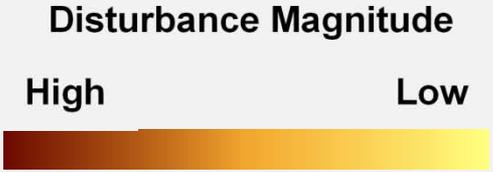
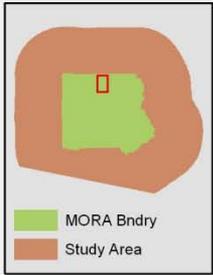
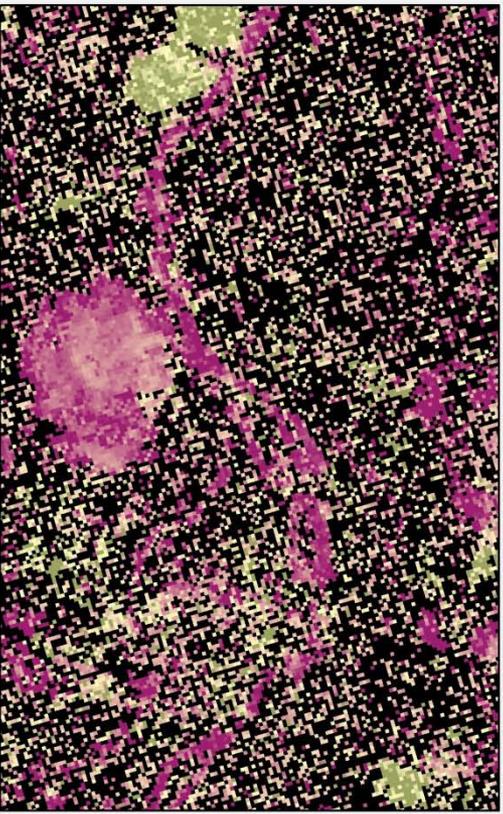
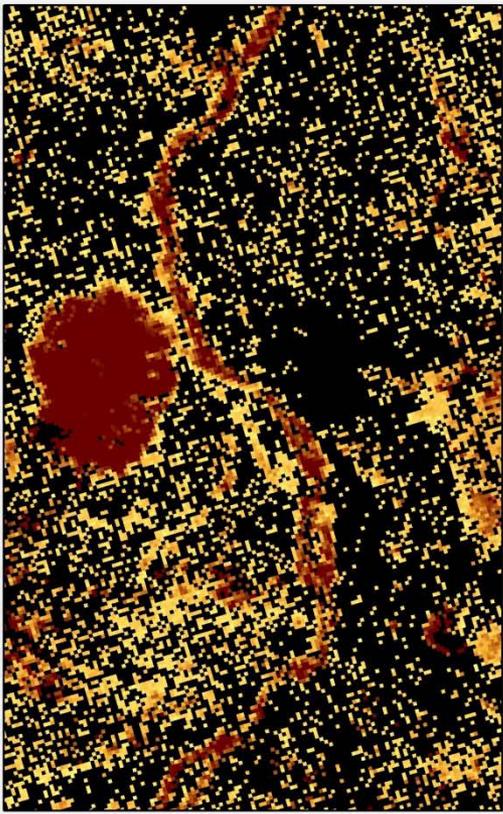
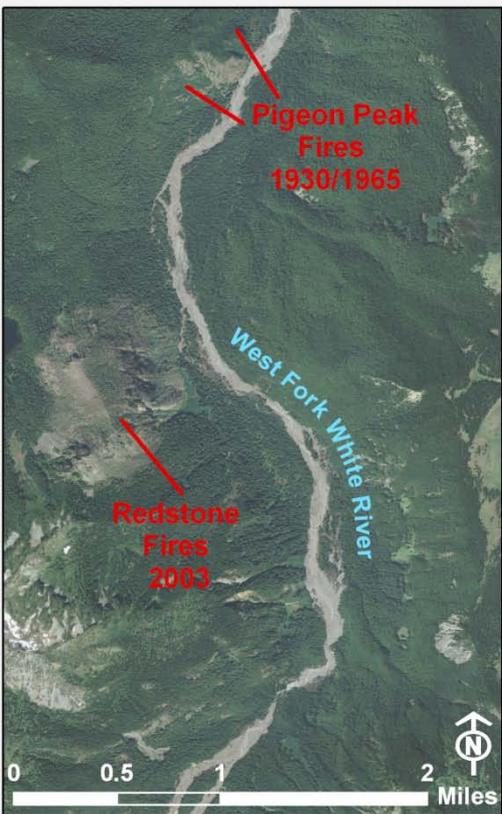
Top 10 events by size by park in 2007

NOCA		MORA		OLYM	
Agent	Acres	Agent	Acres	Agent	Acres
Fire	1284.78	Riparian	23.13	Wind	44.70
Fire	161.46	Wind	18.24	Wind	27.58
Rapid Insect	59.38	Wind	15.35	Wind	23.13
Rapid Insect	49.37	Riparian	13.34	Wind	17.35
Rapid Insect	45.81	Riparian	12.68	Wind	16.23
Rapid Insect	27.80	Riparian	8.90	Riparian	14.01
Rapid Insect	25.13	Riparian	8.01	Wind	12.45
Rapid Insect	20.46	Riparian	7.78	Wind	11.12
Fire	20.46	Wind	7.78	Wind	10.45
Rapid Insect	19.79	Riparian	7.34	Riparian	9.34

Challenges left to address:

- Agent model development
- Agent model validation
 - Field accuracy assessment this summer
- Insects and other slow changes
 - Difficult to validate
- Adding growth and recovery component

LandTrendr- Growth



Thank you!

