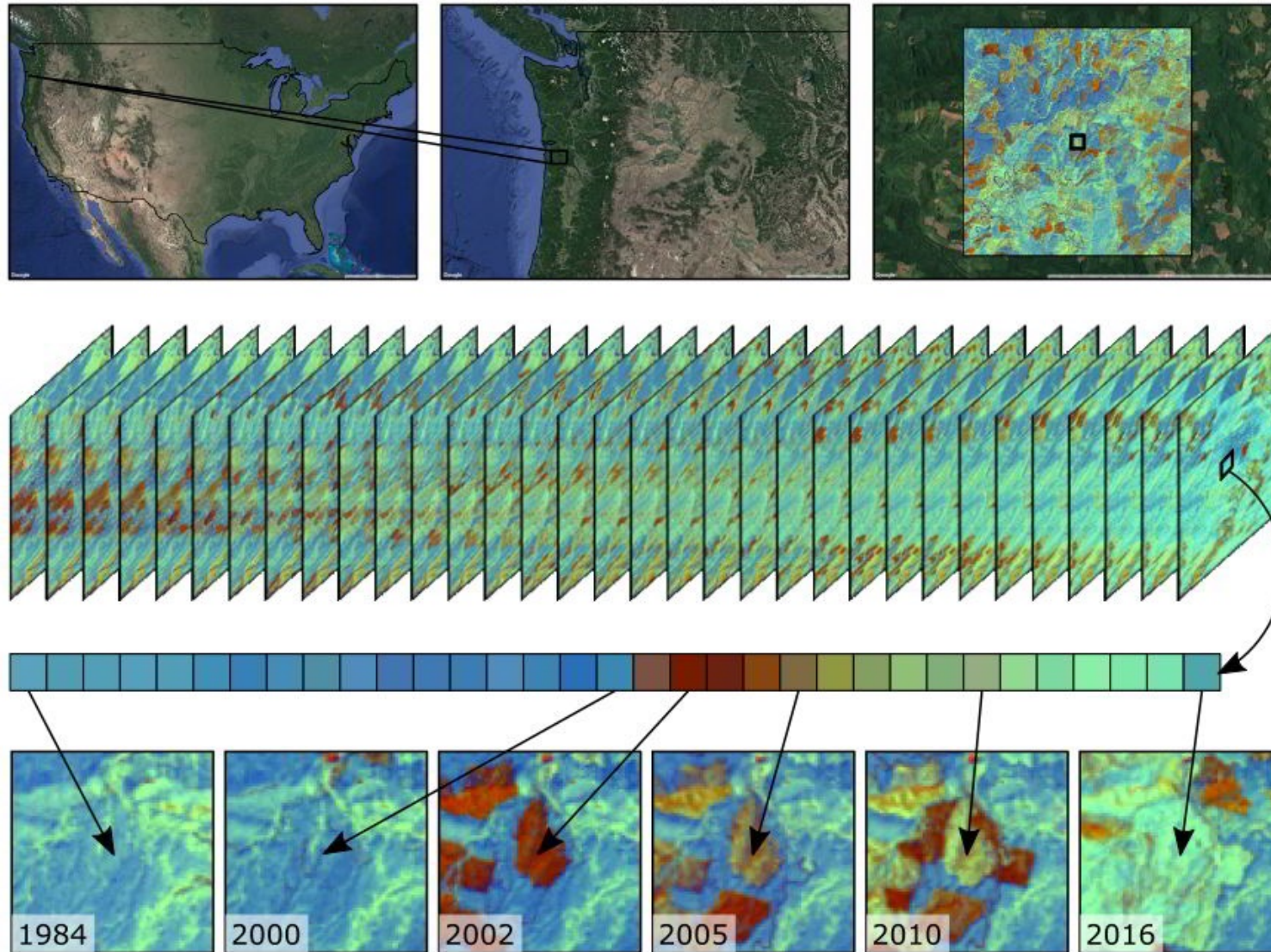


Ground Truthing
Forest Change
Detection
Algorithms in
Working Forests of
the US Northeast

FEMC 2022



Forest Disturbance Detection Algorithms

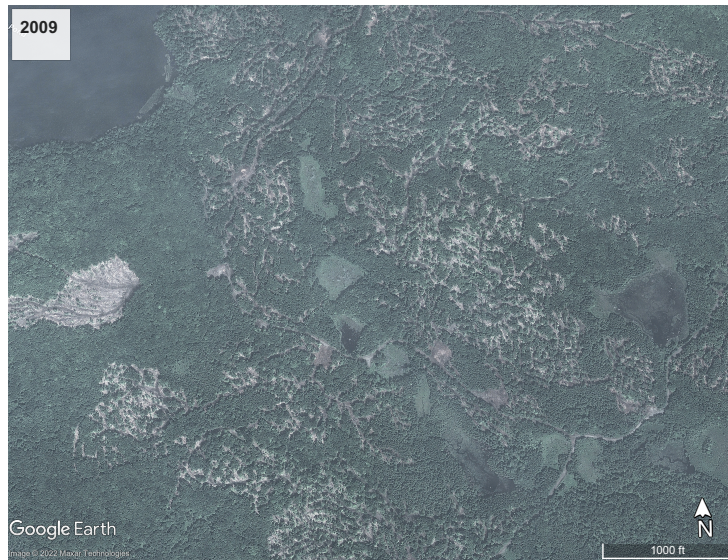


From Kennedy, R. E., & Braaten, J. (n.d.). LT-GEE Guide. eMapR.

Why remote monitoring? Why now?

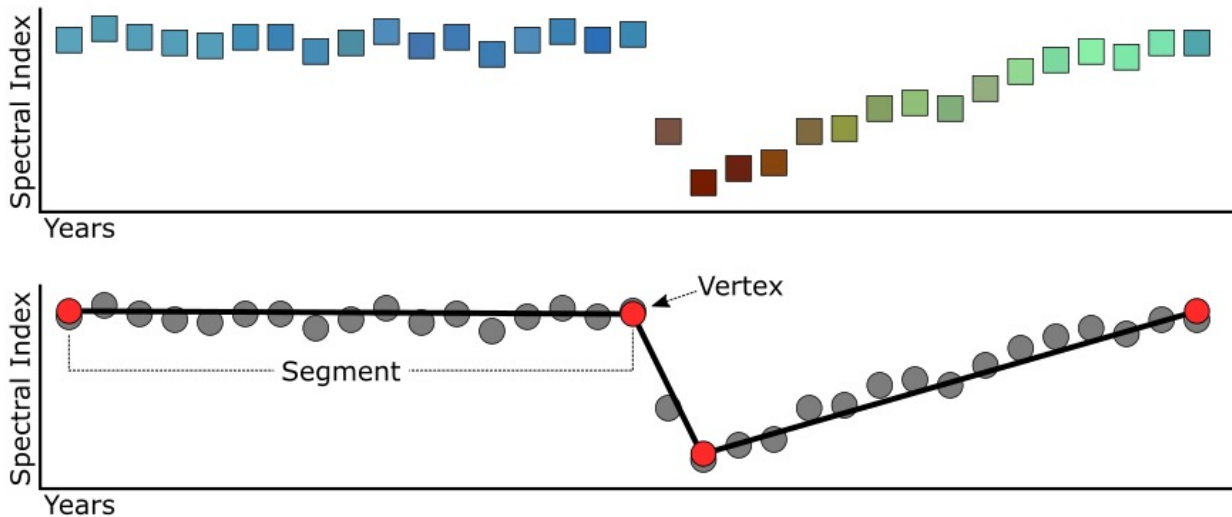
- Net Zero Carbon Legislation
- Forest Carbon Markets
- Sustainable Forestry Certifications (FSC, SFI)
- Increased Invasive Insect Presence
- Extreme Weather
- Climate Stress

Forest Disturbance Detection Algorithms

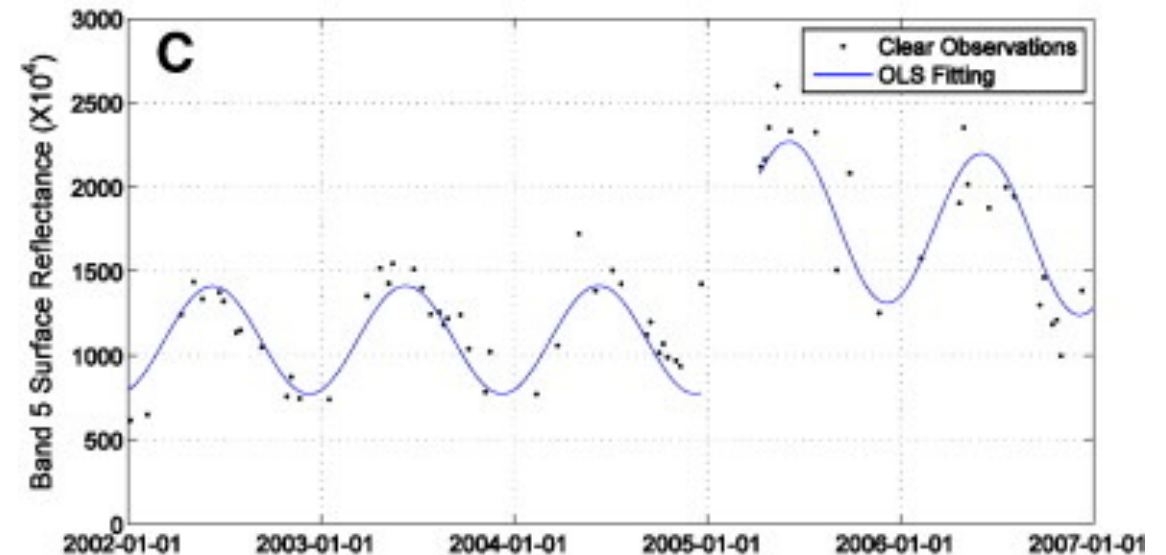


Ground Truthing Assessment

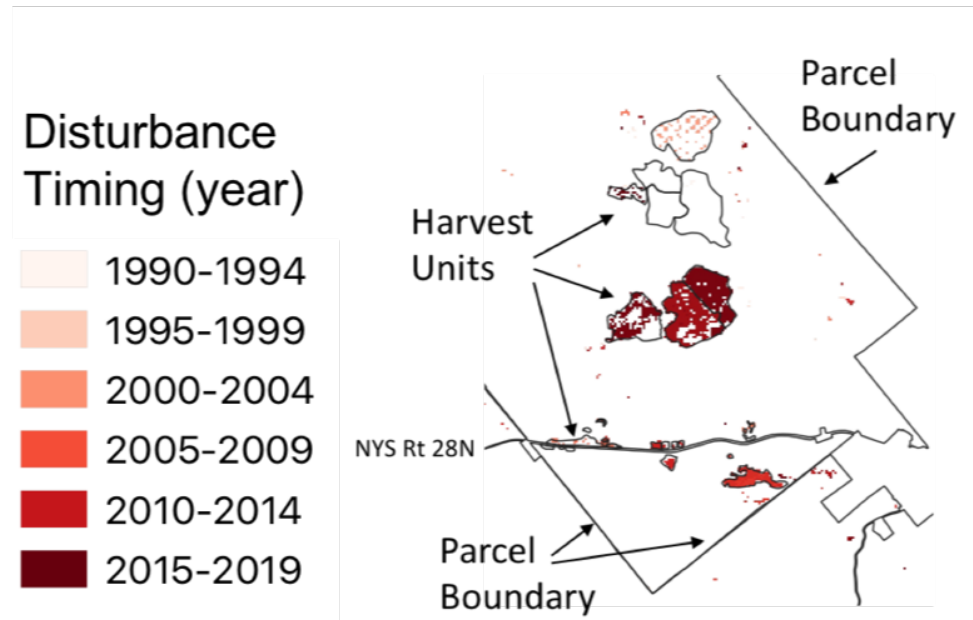
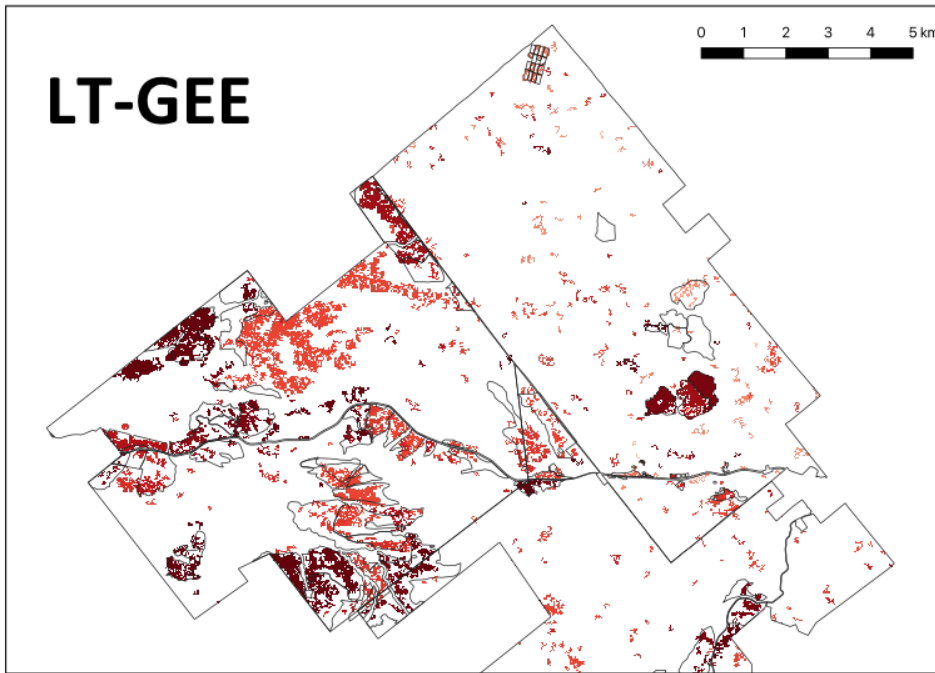
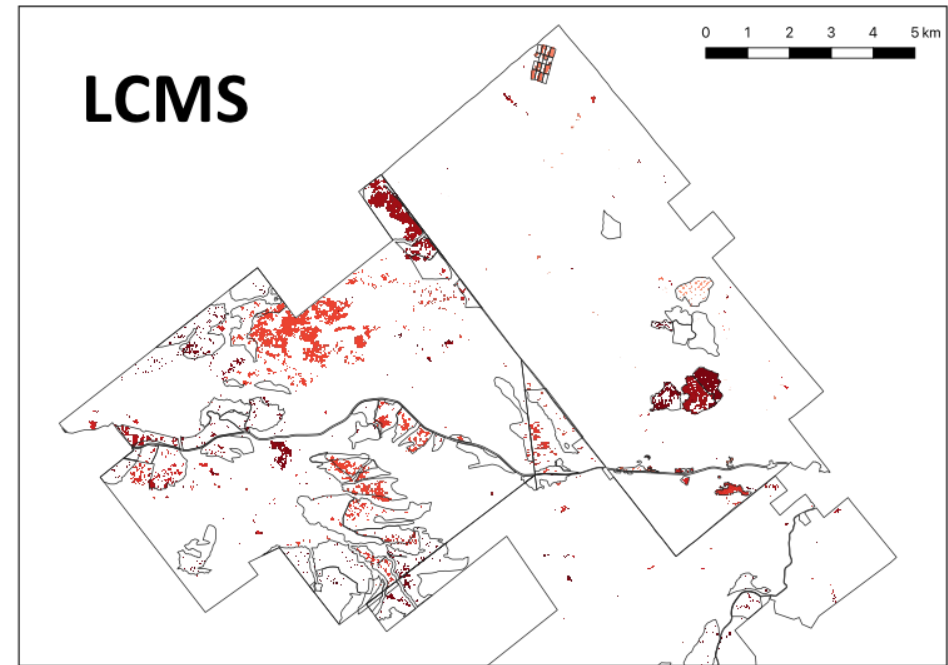
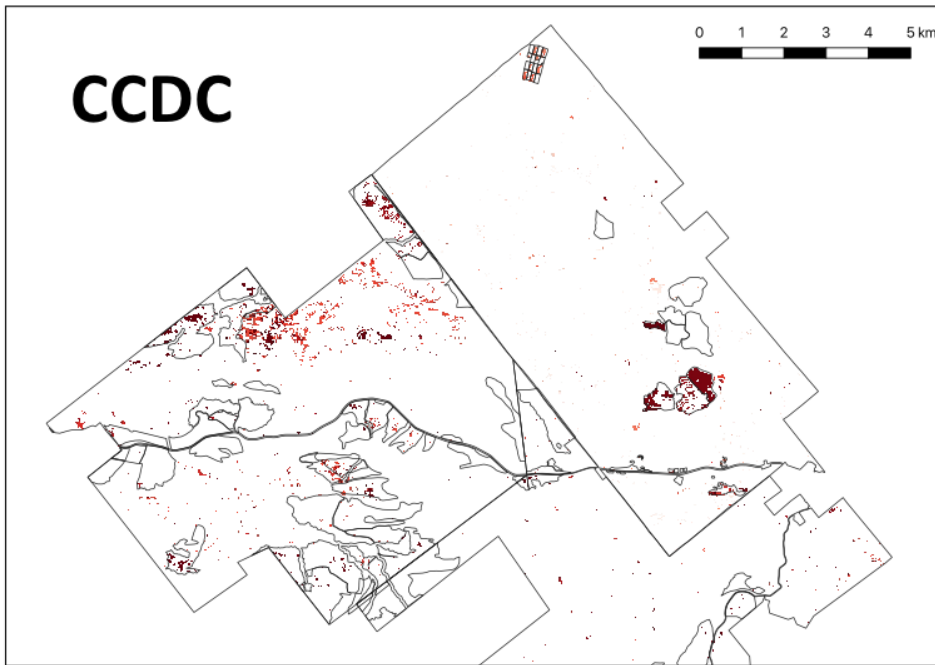
- Continuous Change Detection and Classification (CCDC)
- LandTrendr (LT-GEE)
- Landscape Change Monitoring System (LCMS)



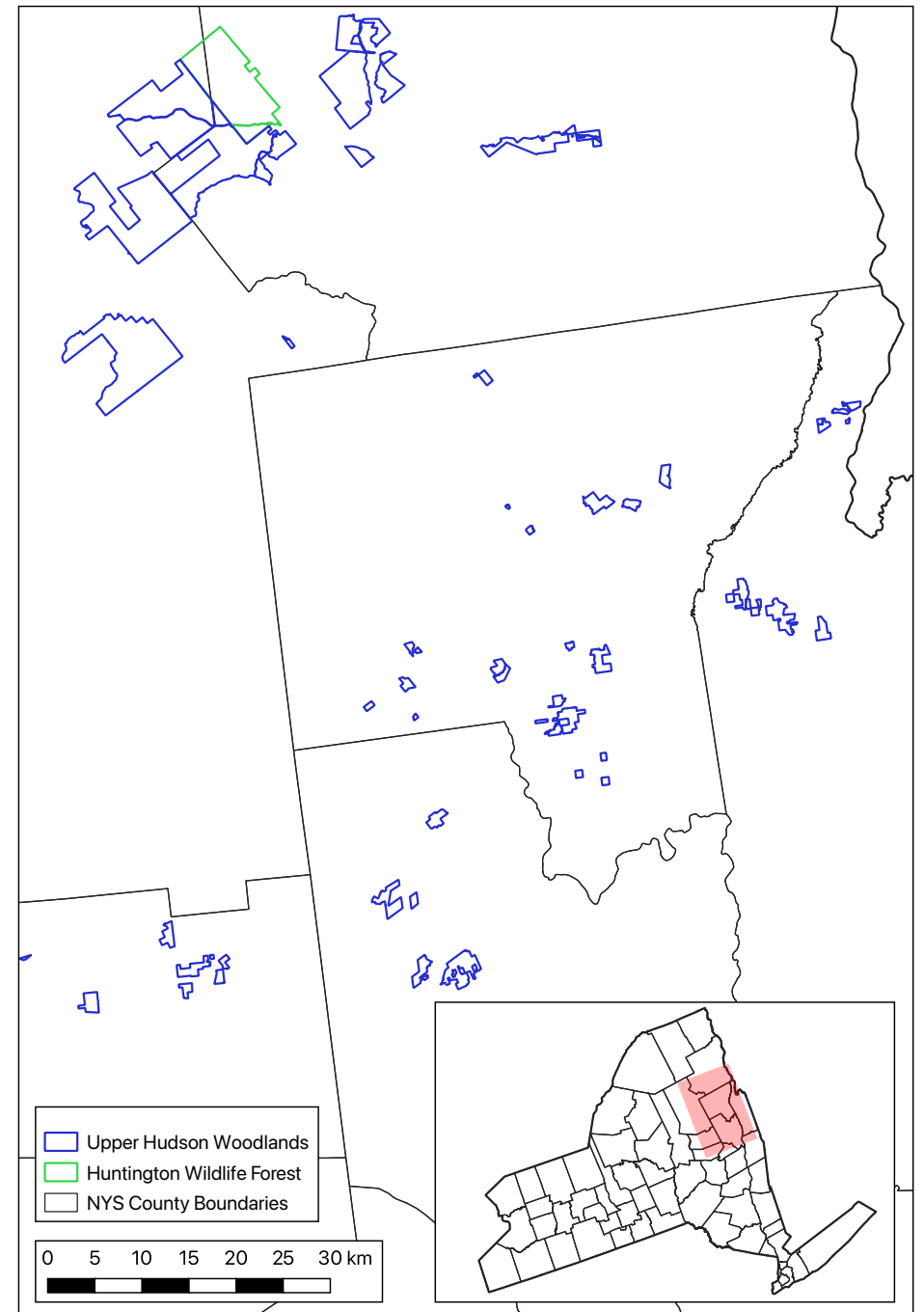
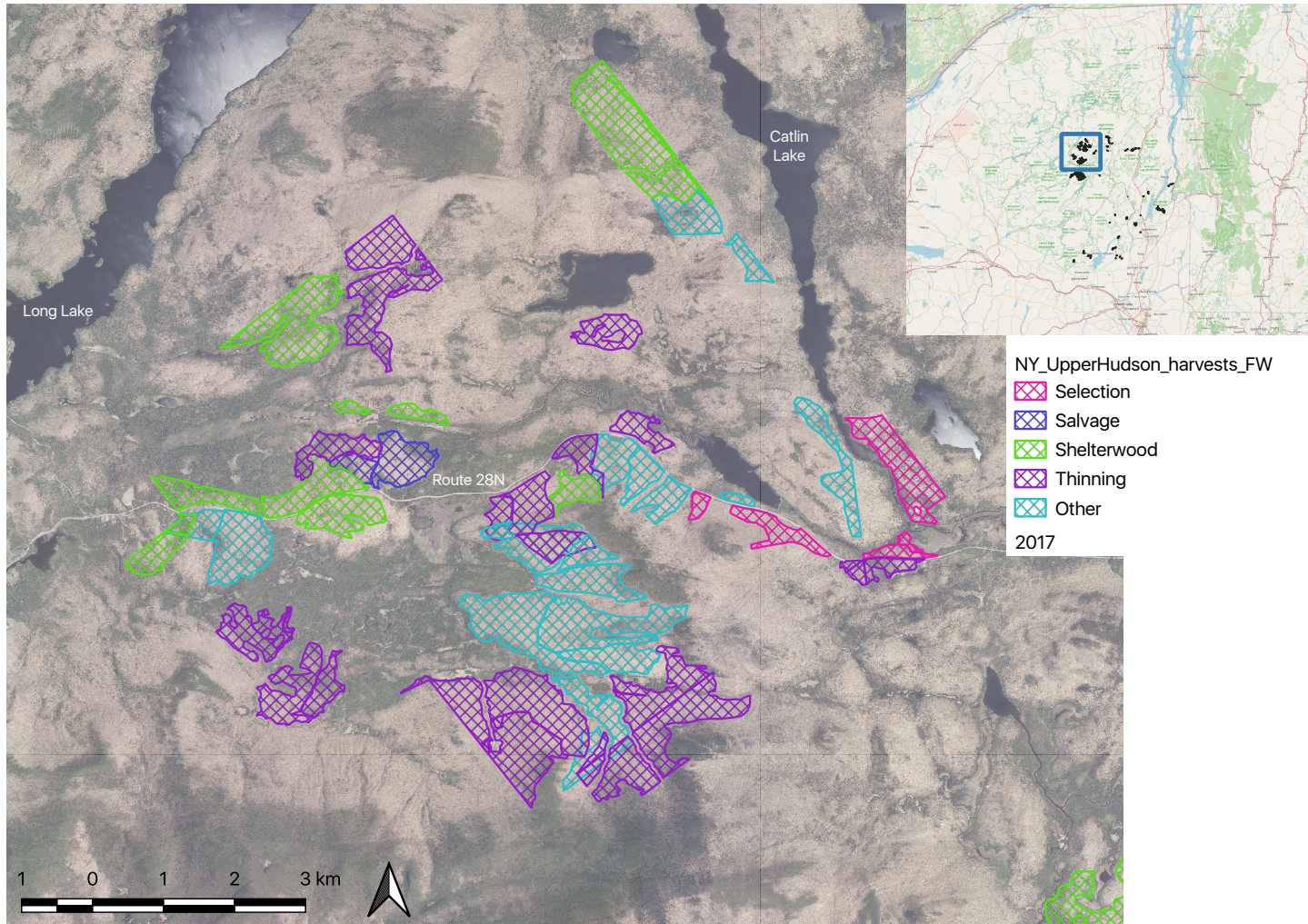
From Kennedy, R. E., & Braaten, J. (n.d.). LT-GEE Guide. eMapR.



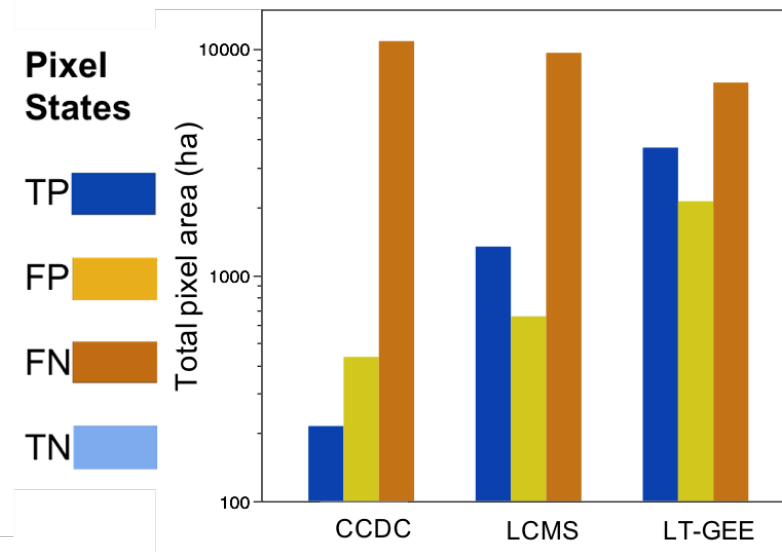
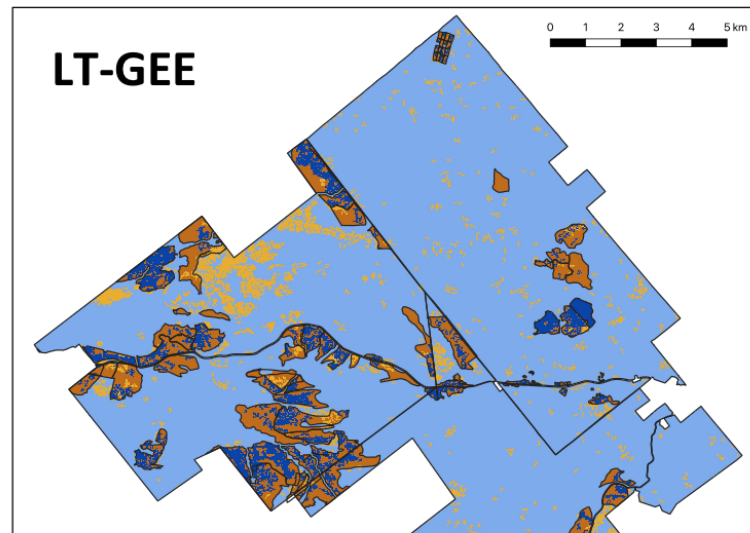
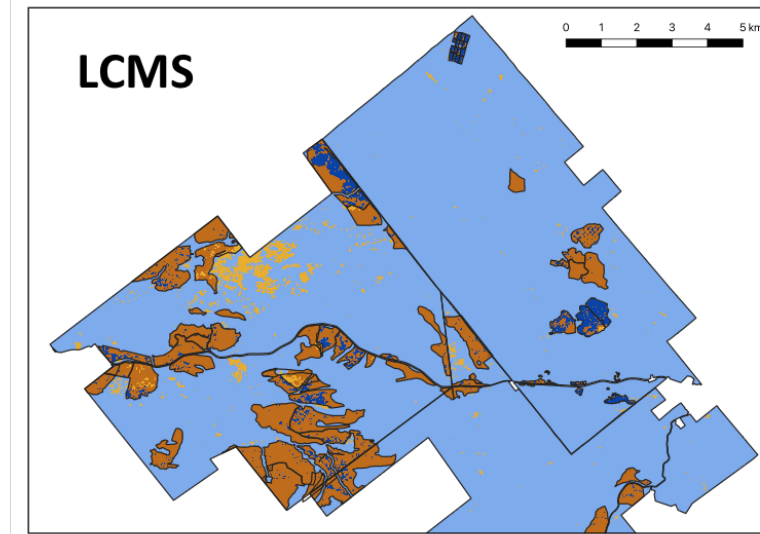
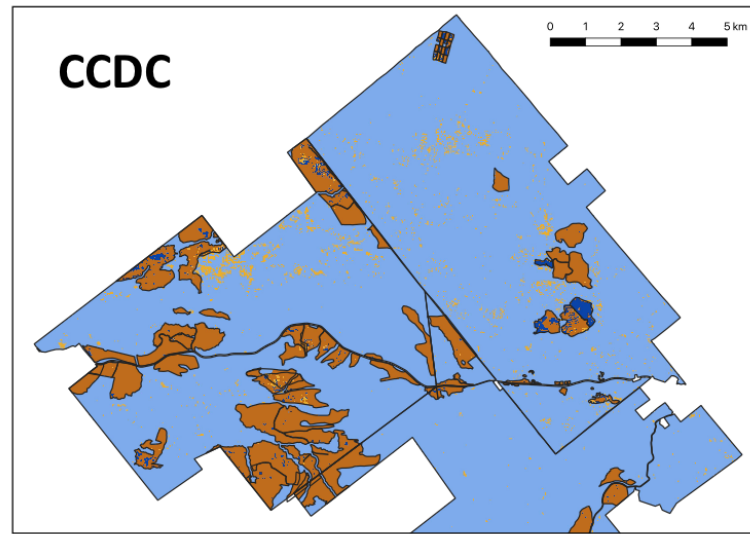
From Zhu, Z. & Woodcock, C. E. (2014)



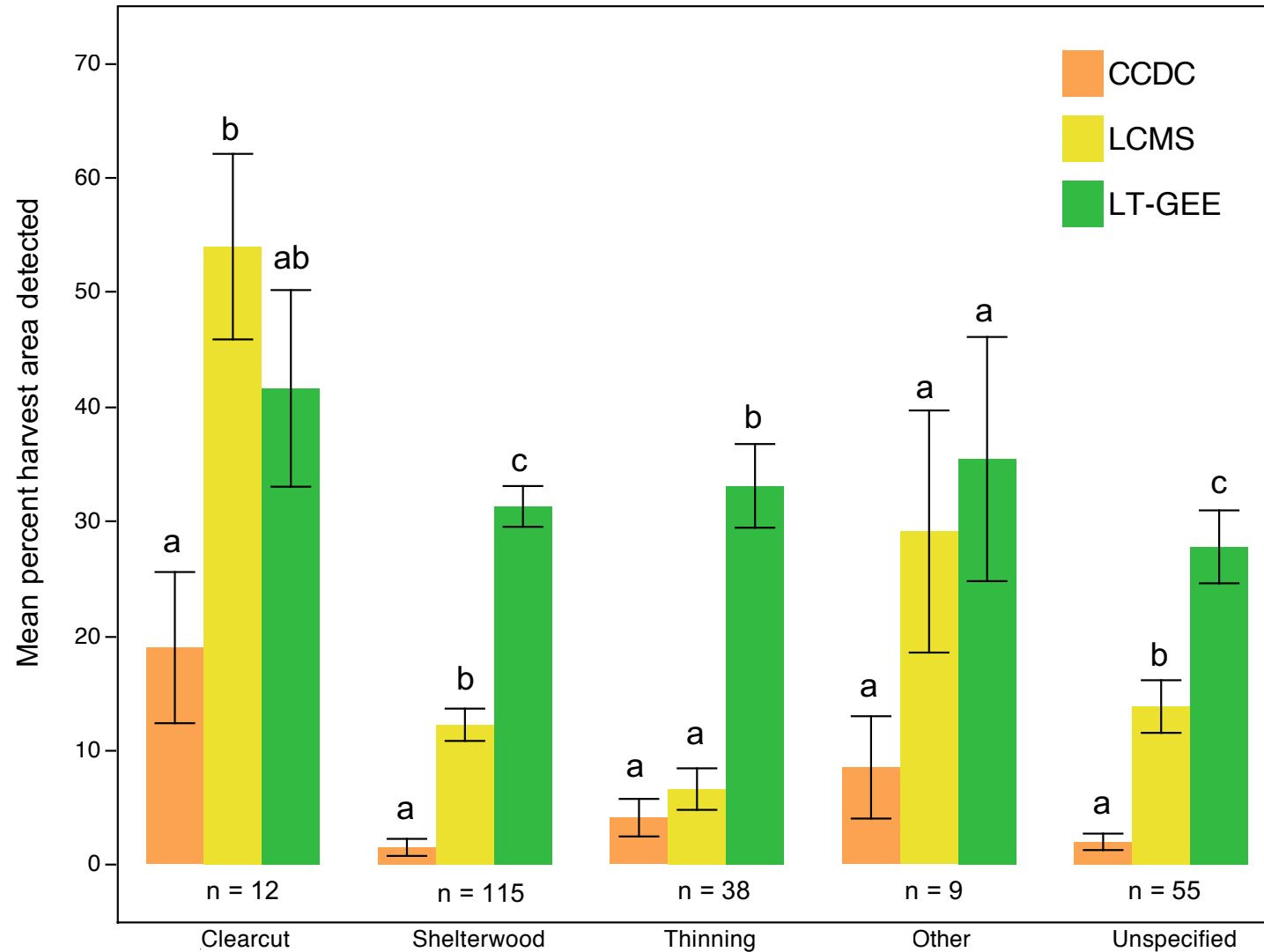
Reference Data

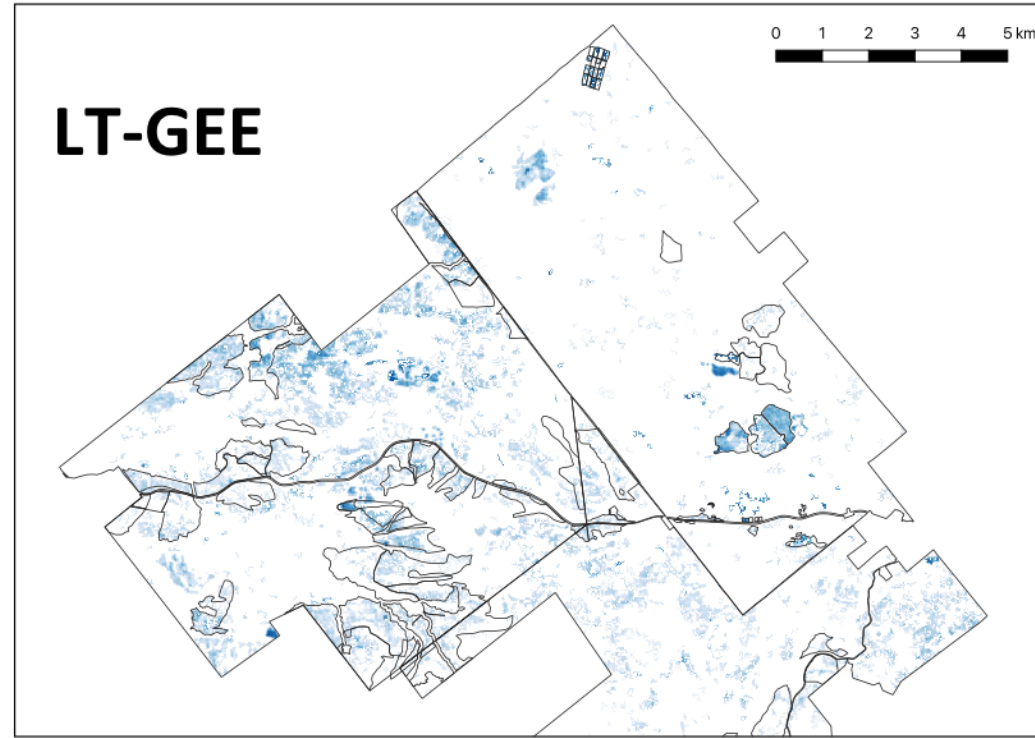
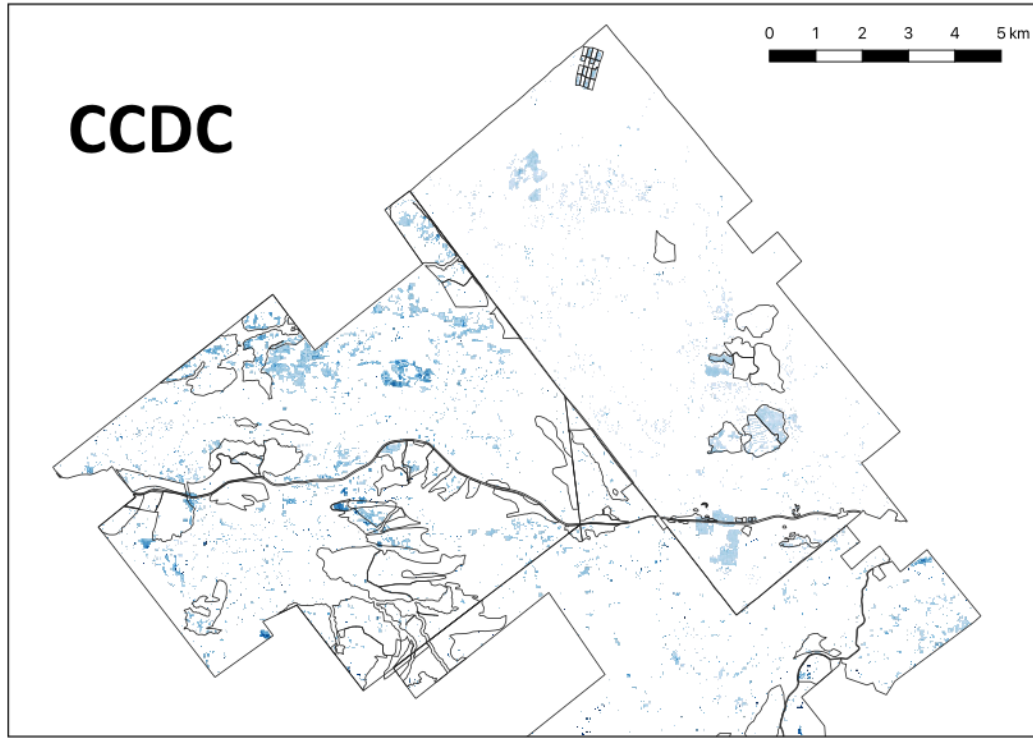


Higher level of disturbance detection, higher level of accuracy



Algorithms less likely to detect partial harvests

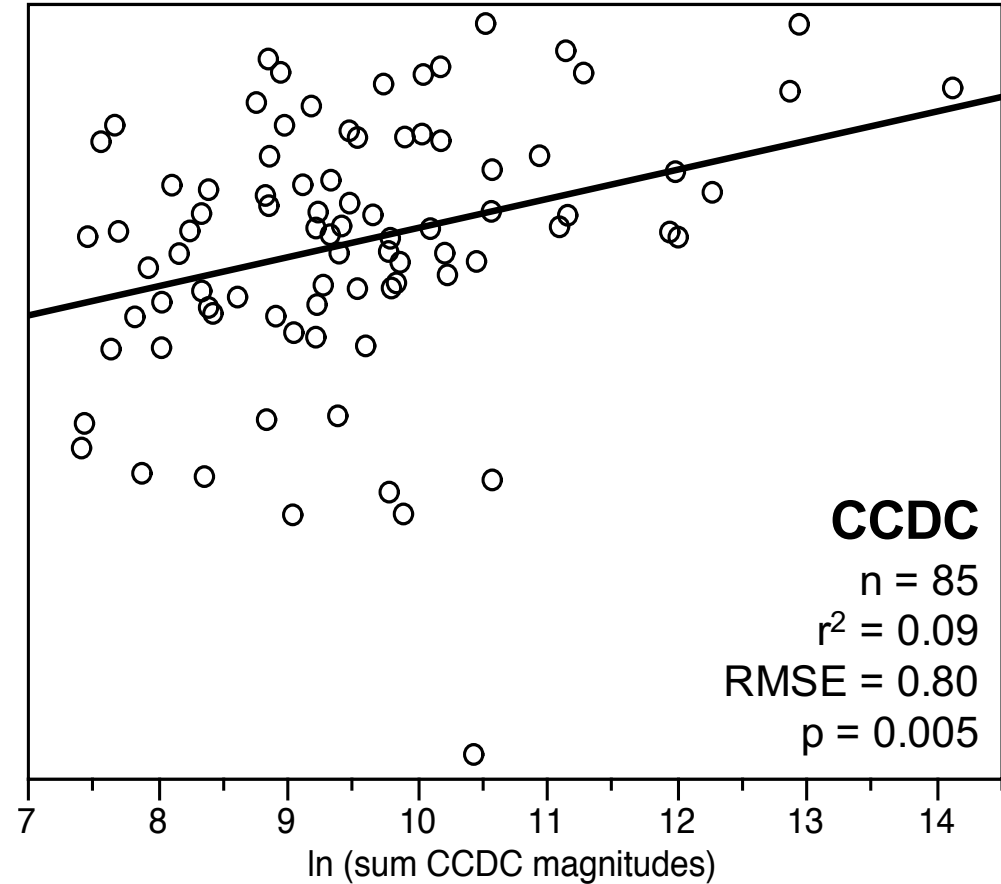
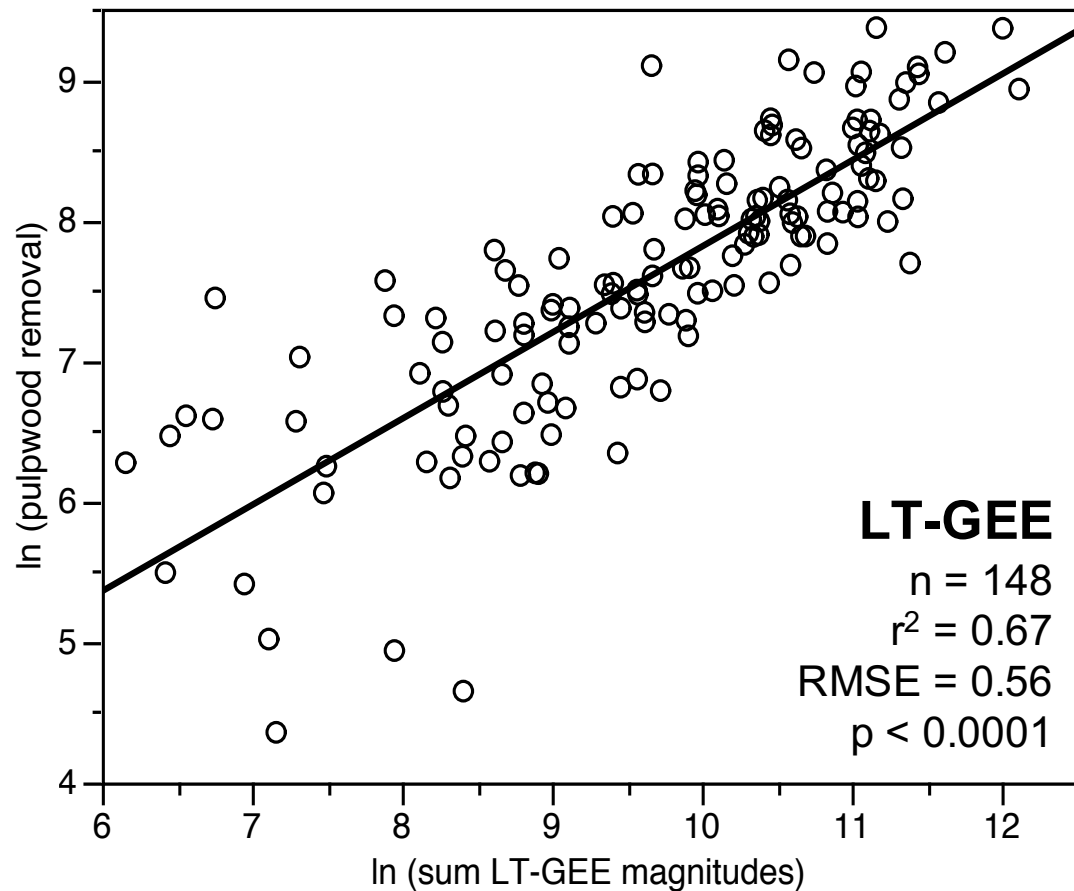




Disturbance
Magnitude



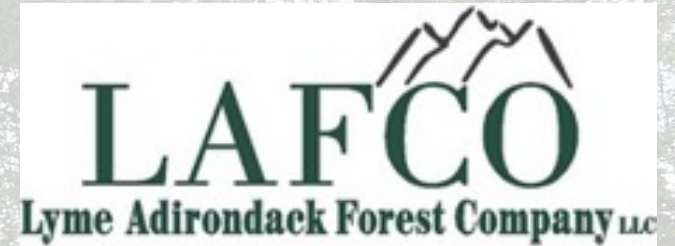
Landtrendr magnitudes were the best predictor of pulpwood removals



Summary

- Need for a regional monitoring tool
- Landtrendr performed the best at detecting partial harvest and estimating magnitudes
- Remote monitoring will play an important role in the future of forest management

Acknowledgments



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