New England's Changing Forests: Mapping Land Cover Change

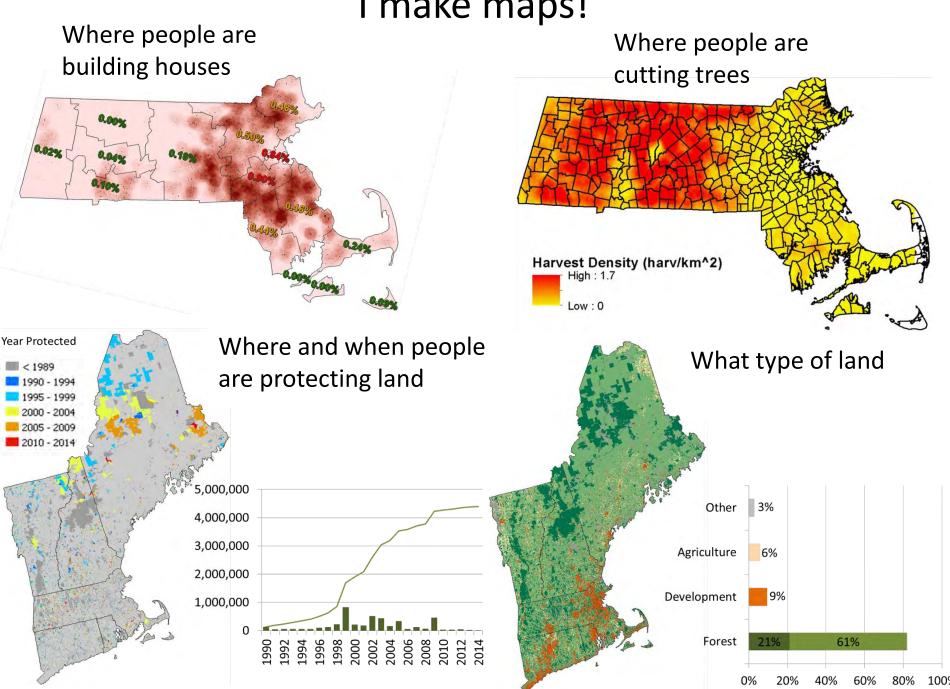


Hi, my name is Josh



Can you guess what I do here at Harvard Forest?

I make maps!



Connected Communities Yankee Cosmopolitan What will the 2010 future look like? **Recent Trends** Go it Alone **Growing Global High Density Development Low Density Development Unprotected Forest Conserved Forest** Agriculture Other Water

What do you think my job title is?

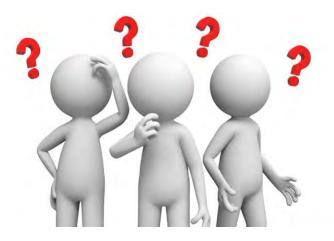
GIS and Research Assistant

Geographic Information Systems

Where is it?



What is it?



How do we organize it?

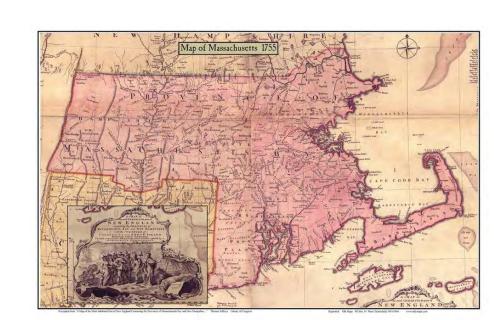


GIS and Research Assistant

What is our question?

Has someone Should we use already answered it? the information?





GIS and Research Assistant





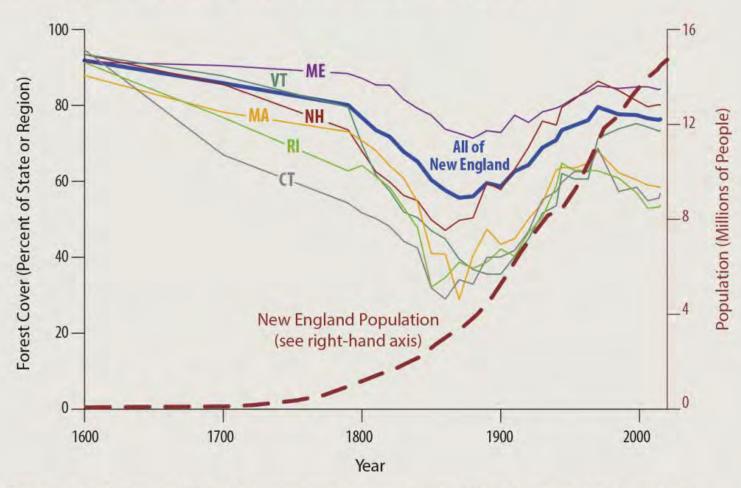
We assist the

Senior Ecologist

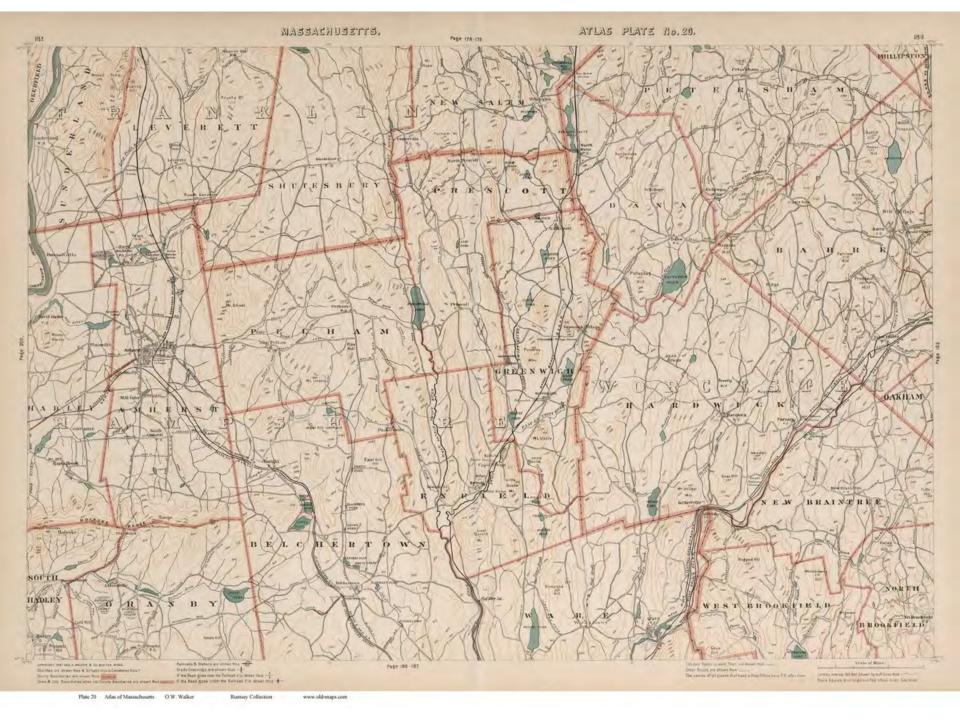
New England's Changing Forests: Mapping Land Cover Change



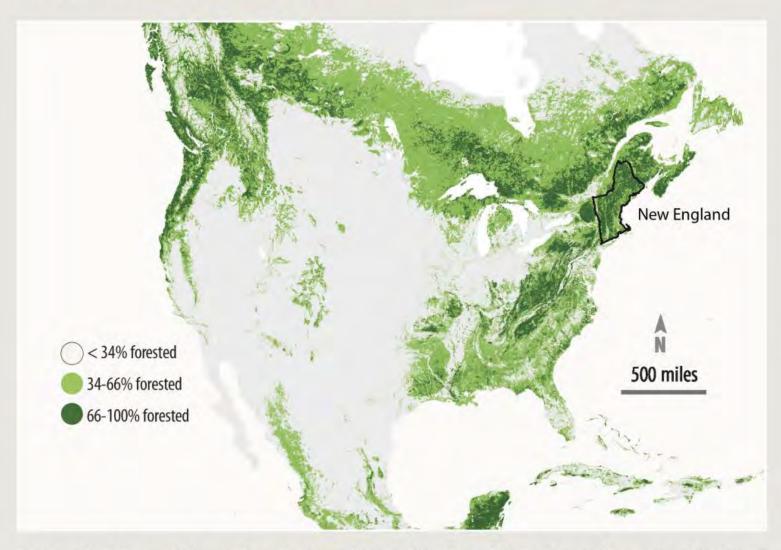
New England Forest Cover and Human Population



The second wave of forest loss now under way in New England jeopardizes the region's environmental success story, which has been characterized by the return of forests following the decline in agriculture in the East.

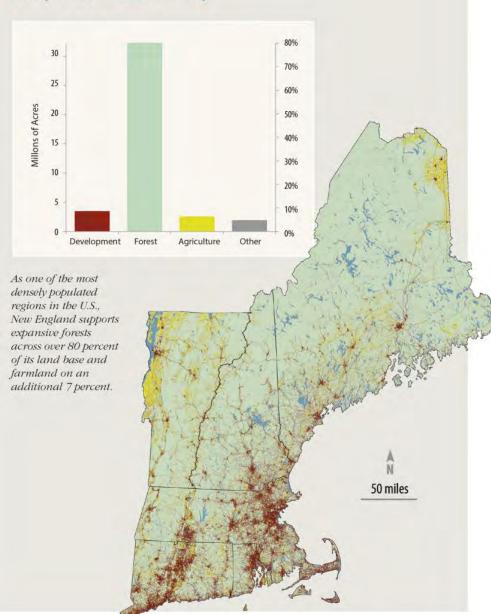


New England Forests: A Globally Important Resource

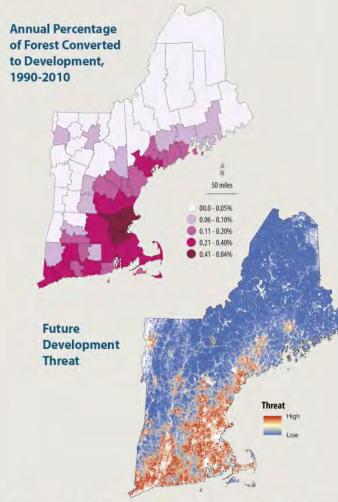


New England is one of the most heavily forested parts of the United States. Forested areas provide critical benefits to its population and an essential corridor for plant and animal movement between the southern Appalachians and the boreal forests of Canada in a time of climate change.

New England Today: A Peopled and Forested Landscape



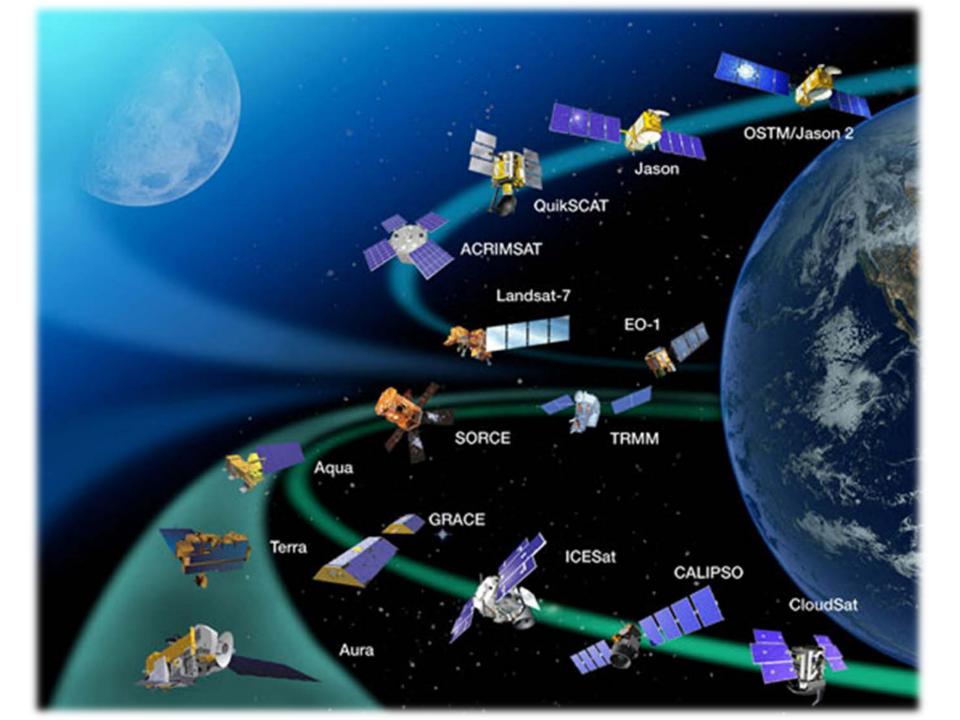
Forest Loss to Development



Trends in forest conversion to development from 1990 to 2010 (above) show the fastest rates of loss in southern and eastern counties. While northern New England experiences a much lower overall rate of development, it is characterized by a more dispersed pattern of land perforation and fragmentation. Model projections (below) show that if current trends continue, 1.2 million acres of forest and farmland will be lost from 2015 to 2060.

Based on an analysis of recent trends from 1990-2010, New England is losing approximately 10,000 hectares of forest to development every year.



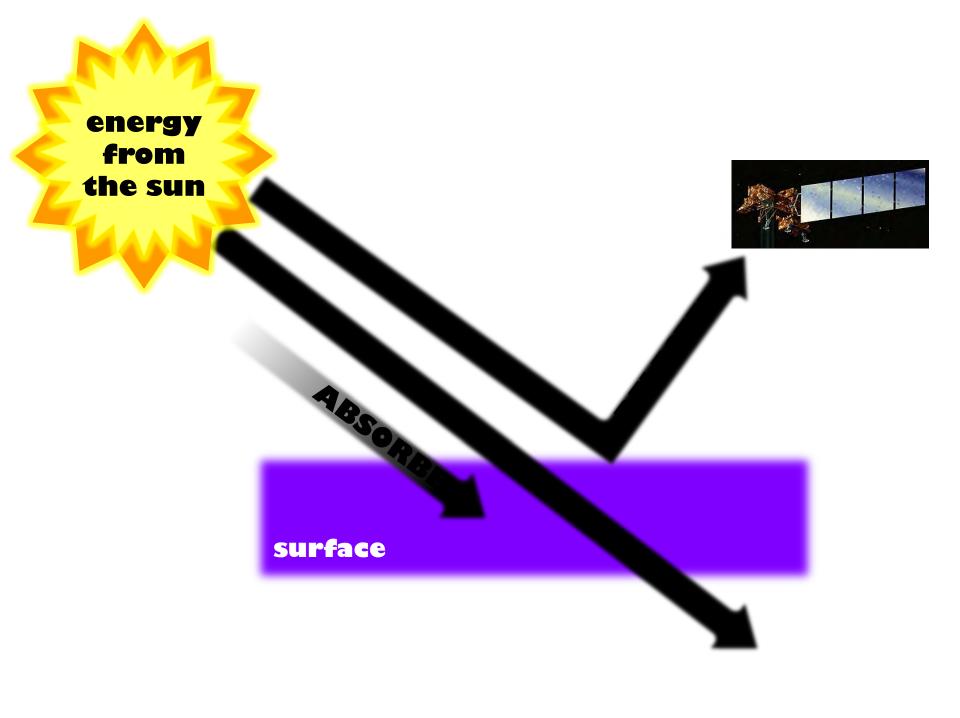


remote sensing

"the acquiring of data about an

```
object
without touching it"
                                     (Jensen 2007)
"the noncontact recording of
information from
the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, and microwave
regions of the electromagnetic
spectrum
by means of instruments such as cameras,
scanners,
lasers, linear arrays, and/or area arrays
located on platforms such as aircraft or
spacecraft
and the analysis of acquired
information
```

by means of visual or digital image processing"





LANDSAT

TM Band Wavelength (um)

6 10.4 - 12.5

7 2.08 - 2.35

5 1.55 - 1.75

4 0.76 - 0.90

3 0.63 - 0.69

2 0.52 - 0.60

1 0.45 - 0.52

Thermal Infrared

Shortwave Infrared

Shortwave Infrared

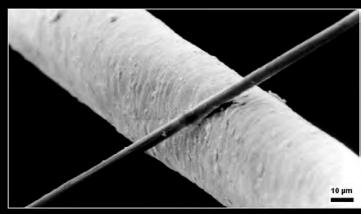
Near Infrared

Red

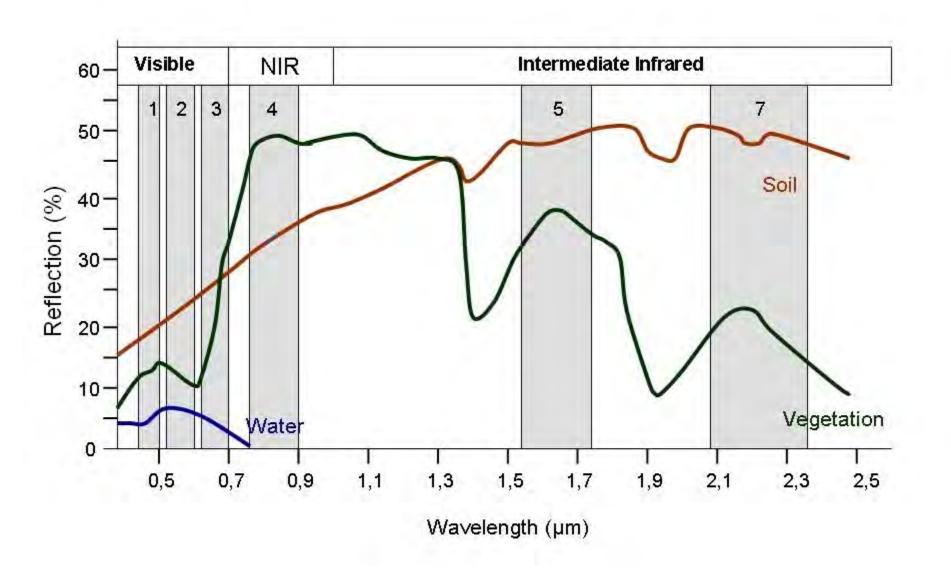
Green

Blue





Spectral Resolution



Spatial Resolution:



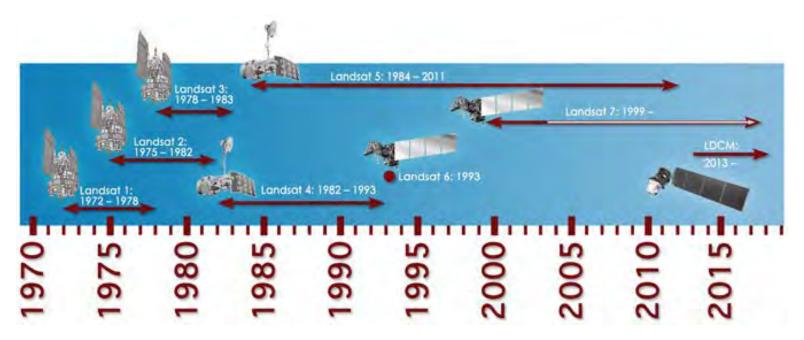
30 cm pixels (Aerial photo)

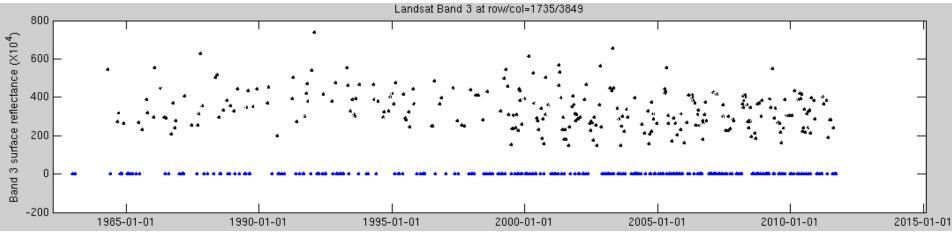


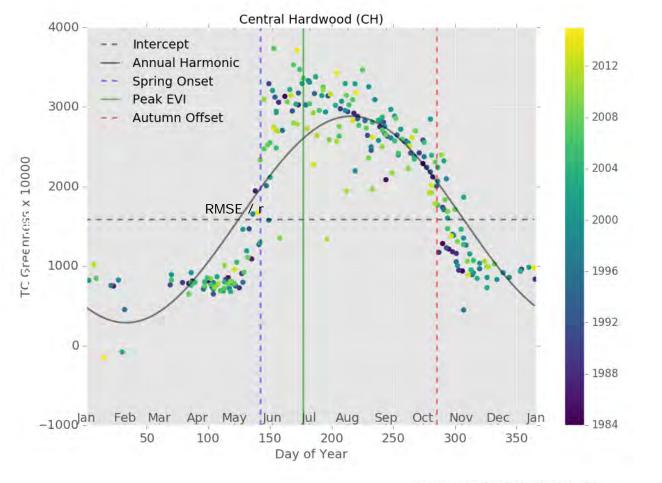
30 m pixels (Landsat)



Temporal Resolution







Spectral-Temporal Features

