

Landsat's Critical Role Forest Management

People and economies around the world rely on forests for timber, carbon storage, flood control, biological diversity, recreation, and more. Forest managers face many challenges. In the last few years, forest fires have become more intense and more frequent; North American forests have experienced widespread infestations by pests such as the pine bark beetle; and tropical deforestation continues. Our changing climate adds complexity to government and commercial decisions about how to manage, protect, and sustain our forest resources.

Landsat satellites provide key data for forest monitoring and management across the globe. Landsat gives us consistent views of the health, composition, and extent of forest ecosystems as they change over time. Curtis Woodcock, Professor, Boston University and specialist in remote sensing, has said, "I would argue that the Landsat data archive may be the most valuable environmental data record we have."

Designed, built, and launched by NASA, Landsat satellites have recorded global forest conditions every year since the 1970's, and they have observed all U.S. forests once a season throughout those years. The U.S. Geological Survey provides this valuable data to the public at no cost. Landsat observations will continue into the future with the Landsat Data Continuity Mission, the eighth in the series of Landsat missions.



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Landsat Data for Decision-making

- improving industrial forest inventory and management
- mapping insect and disease risk
- evaluating forest health and wildlife habitat
- conducting global assessments for forest inventory and carbon accounting
- measuring and assessing the effects of tropical deforestation



ABOUT LANDSAT

Landsat satellites provide an unparalleled record of Earth's varying landscapes. Landsat's 30 m resolution is ideal for measuring human impacts on the land. The consistency of Landsat's digital image data from sensor to sensor and year to year makes it possible to trace land cover changes from 1972 to the present.



science for a changing world

landsat and forests

■ Improving Industrial Forest Inventory and Management

Commercial foresters use Landsat data to improve the precision of forest inventories for predicting tree growth and product yield. Landsat estimates of leaf area are used to help maximize harvestable timber, while minimizing cost and potentially harmful environmental effects from over-application of fertilizer or herbicides.

■ Mapping Insect and Disease Risk

Tent caterpillars, bald cypress leaf rollers, pine bark beetles, and other insects attack our forests in wide swaths. Specialists use Landsat with additional predictor variables to map and monitor such damage and to predict where the pests may strike next, creating highly useful products such as the U. S. Forest Service's Nationwide Insect and Disease Risk Map.

■ Evaluating Forest Health and Wildlife Habitat

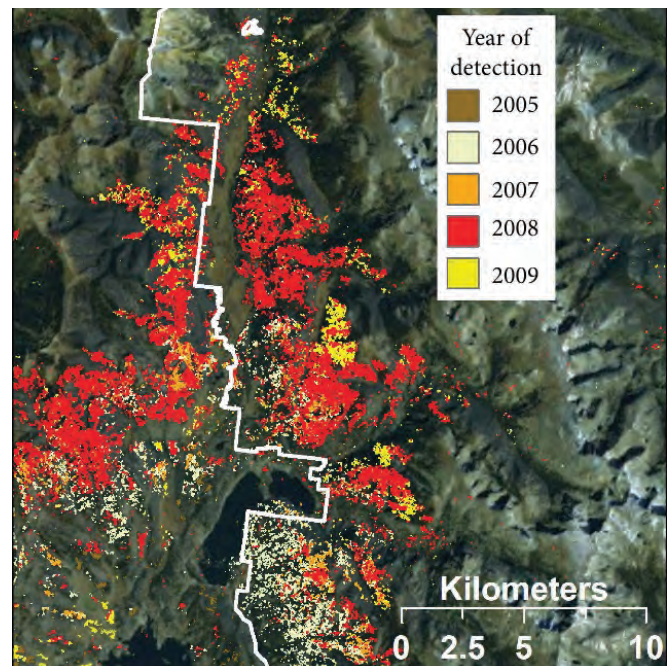
Assembled mosaics of Landsat maps provide excellent foundations for foresters to conduct statistical estimations of forest conditions such as fire hazards, and to analyze different forest policy effects on landscapes. Management plans for birds such as Kirtland's warbler, grizzly bears, and other wildlife incorporate Landsat data because of its ability to detect changes in forest habitats over time.

■ Conducting Global Assessments for Forest Inventory and Carbon Accounting

Landsat provided essential data for the most comprehensive assessment of the world's forests ever undertaken, as reported in, *The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010*, by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Before the use of Landsat, differences among countries' data sets led to great uncertainty in forest area.

■ Measuring and Assessing the Effects of Tropical Deforestation

According to Alan Belward, European Commission Joint Research Centre, Landsat is "the only viable means of measuring deforestation throughout the humid tropics from the 1990's until the present." Scientists estimate that tropical forests harbor about half of all species on Earth. By combining information about species habitat requirements with maps of land cover derived from Landsat and other satellite imagery, researchers make improved estimates of species ranges and patterns of species richness.



Shades of red, yellow, orange, and brown show where thousands of trees were damaged or killed by bark beetles in Rocky Mountain National Park during each year from 2005 to 2009. Identifying these areas on the ground would have taken several weeks, whereas Landsat captured each scene in seconds. To make this map, Robert Kennedy and his colleagues at Oregon State University analyzed the Landsat data to pinpoint when a particular area on the ground showed its first sign of bark beetle attack.

Further Reading

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/>

U.S. Forest Service Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/eng/rsac/>

NASA Landsat <http://www.nasa.gov/landsat>

Landsat Science <http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov>

USGS Landsat <http://landsat.usgs.gov/>

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