



Regional (to Global) Land Use, Cover, and Condition Change

Tom Loveland
USGS EROS Center
October 19, 2015

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

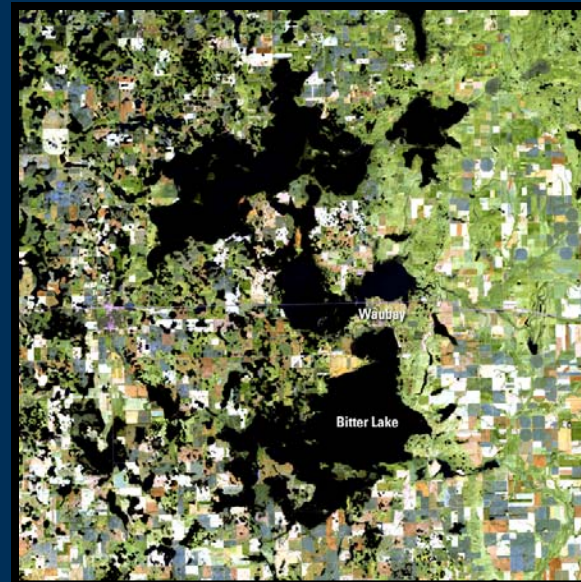
Landsat Science Mission

The Landsat mission has provided **global multispectral images** appropriate for use in documenting and monitoring global land change continuously since 1972. Landsat provides the only inventory of the global land surface over time at a scale where human vs. natural causes of land change can be differentiated.

October 11,
1991

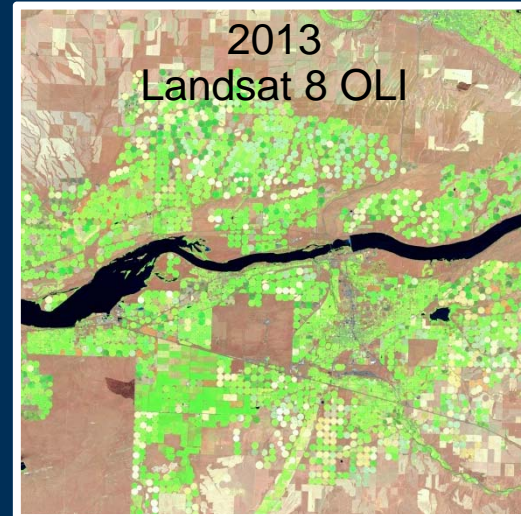
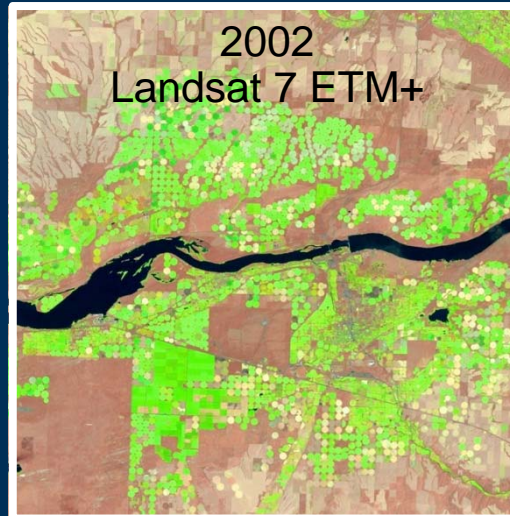
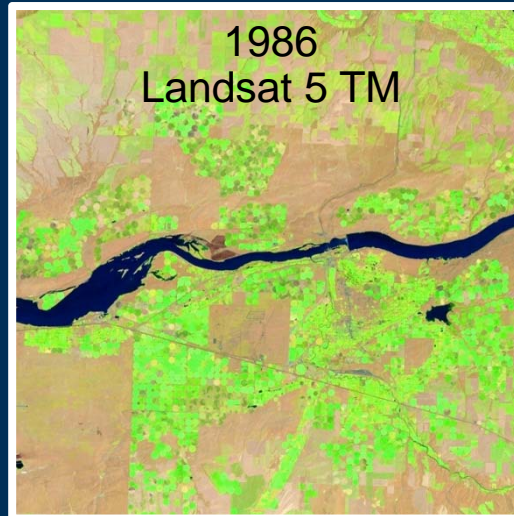
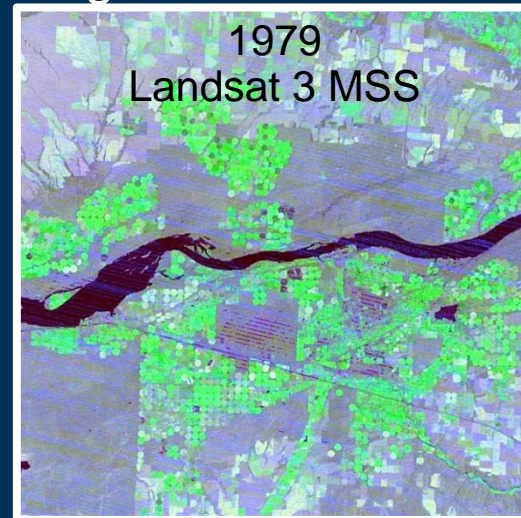
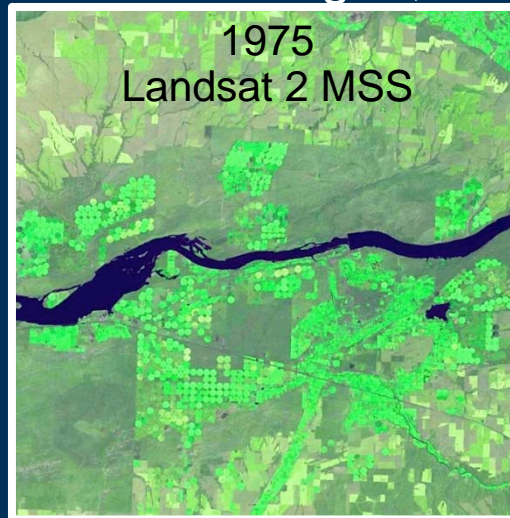
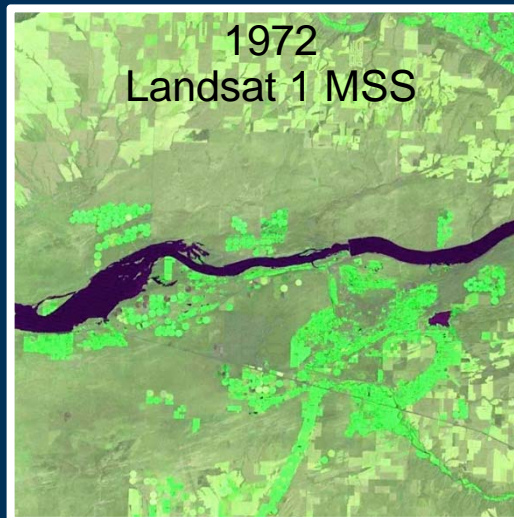


October 2,
2011



Northeast South Dakota

Columbia River – Oregon, Washington



MSS — Multispectral Scanner: 80m resolution, 4 spectral bands

TM — Thematic Mapper: 30m resolution, 7 spectral bands

ETM+ — Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus, 30m resolution, 8 bands

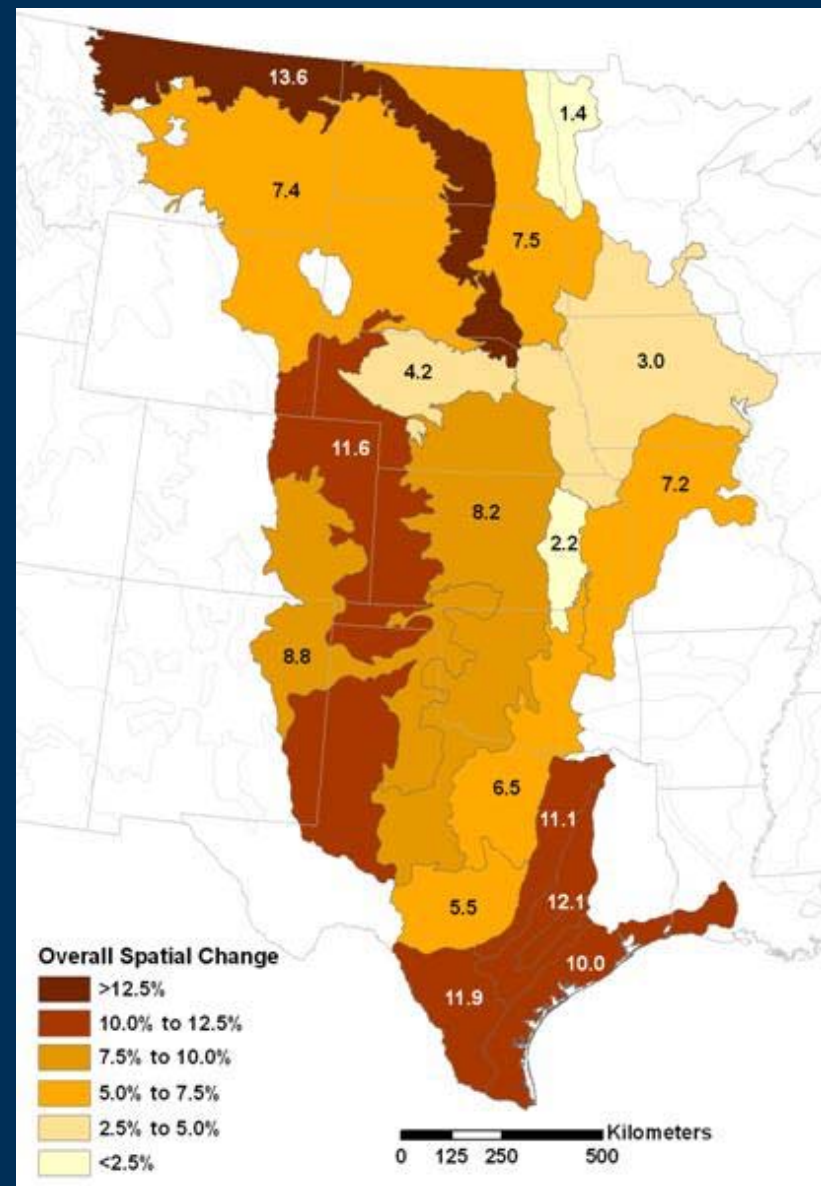
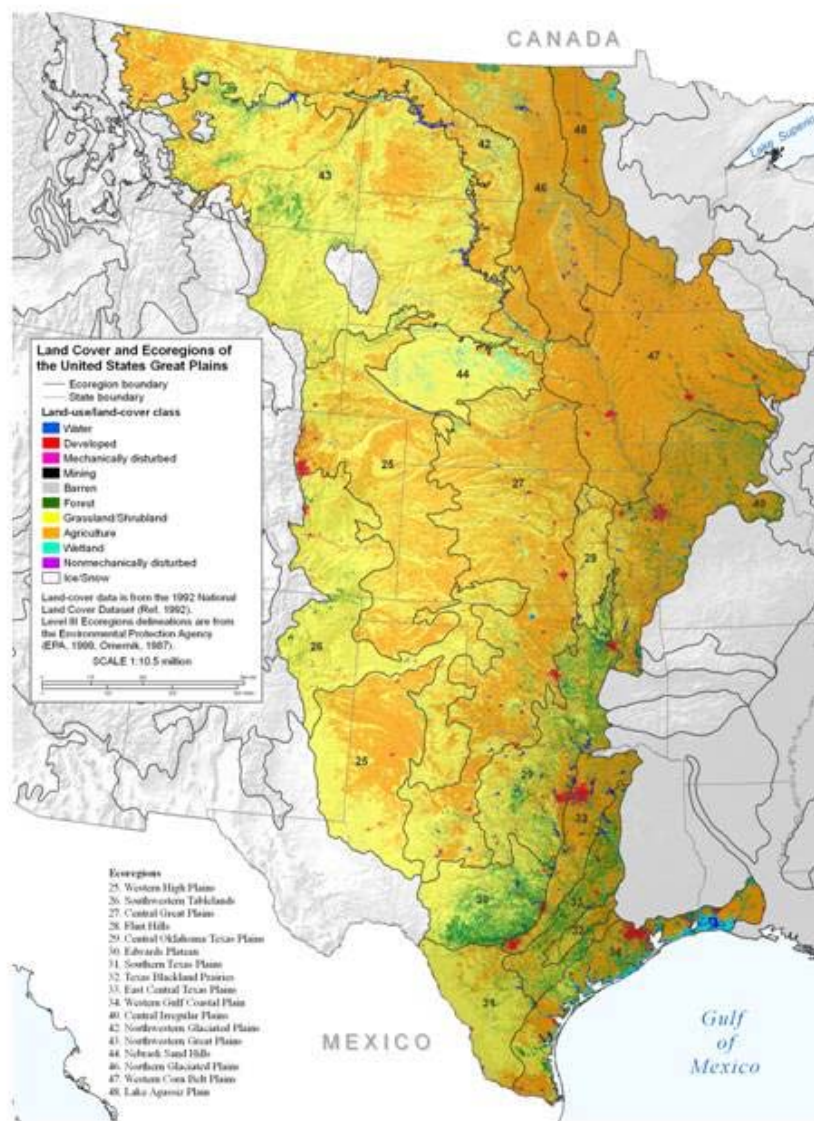
OLI(&TIRS) — Operational Land Imager: 30 m resolution, 11 spectral bands



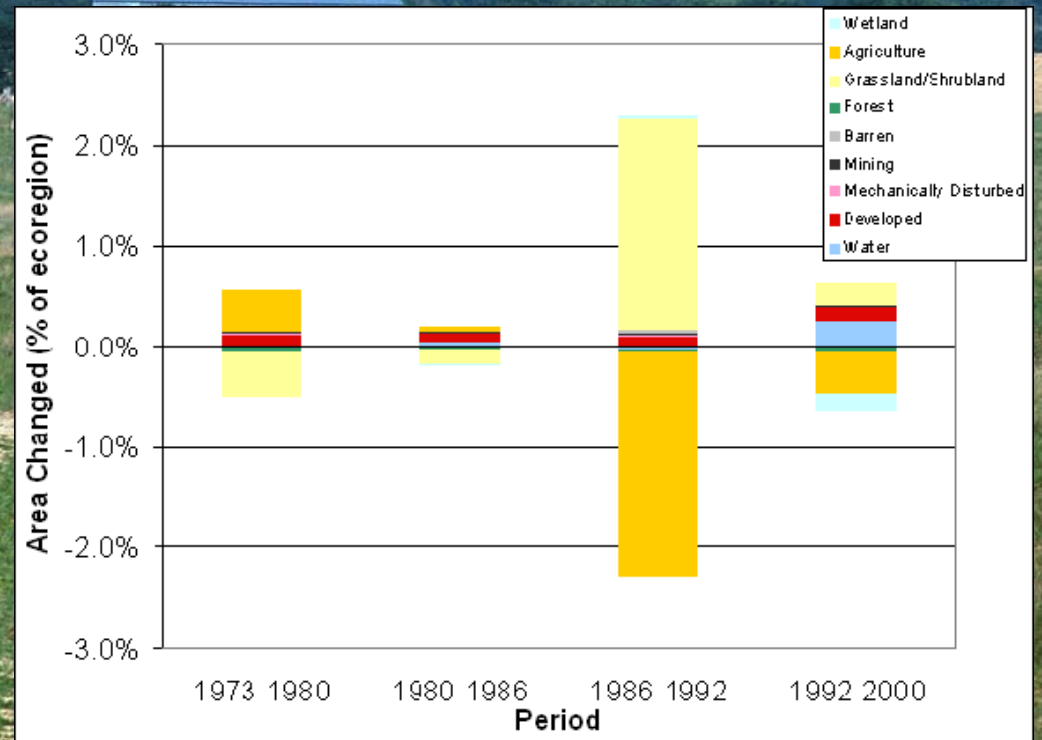
2011 U.S. Land Cover

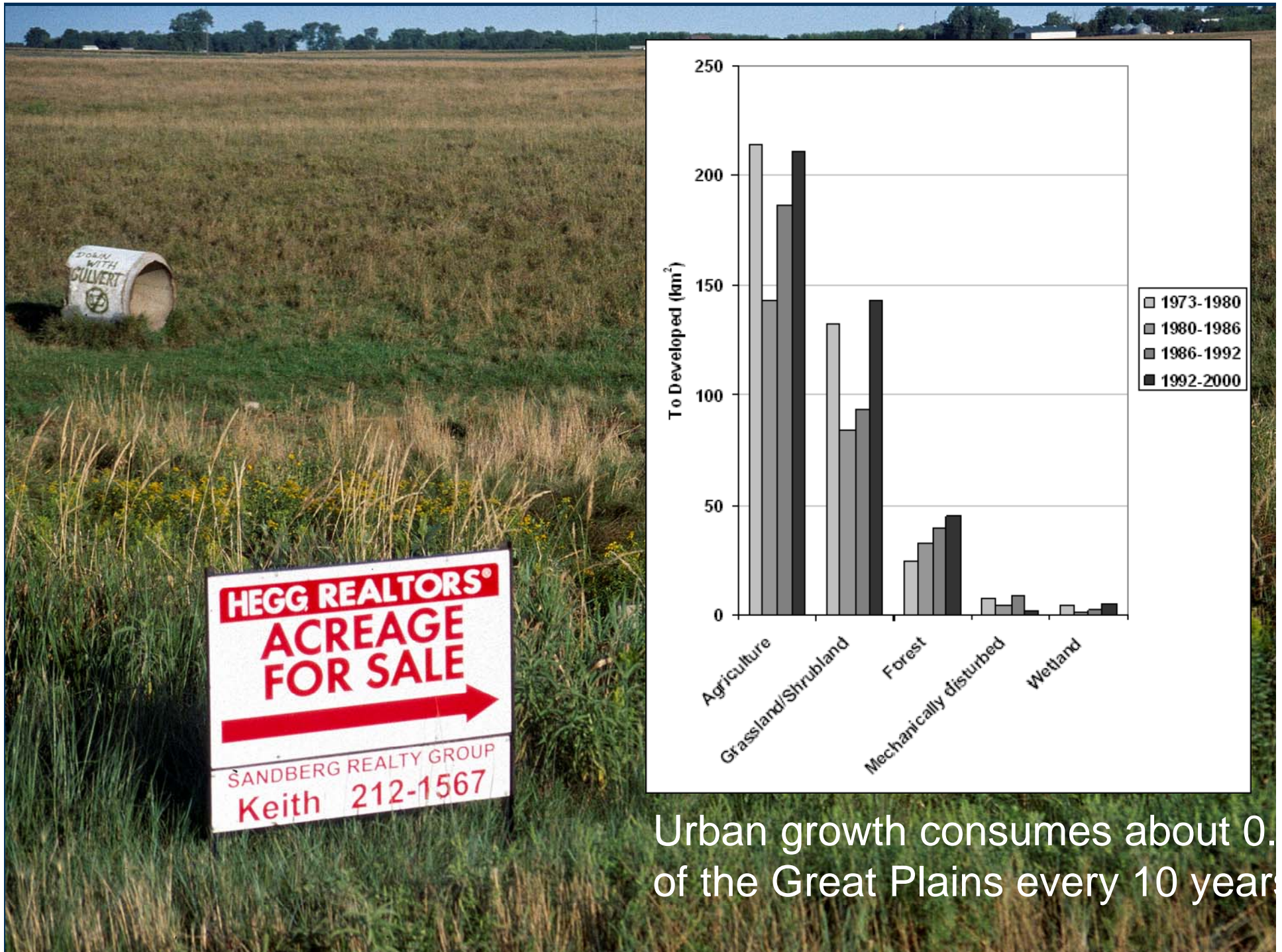
NLCD – National Land Cover Database





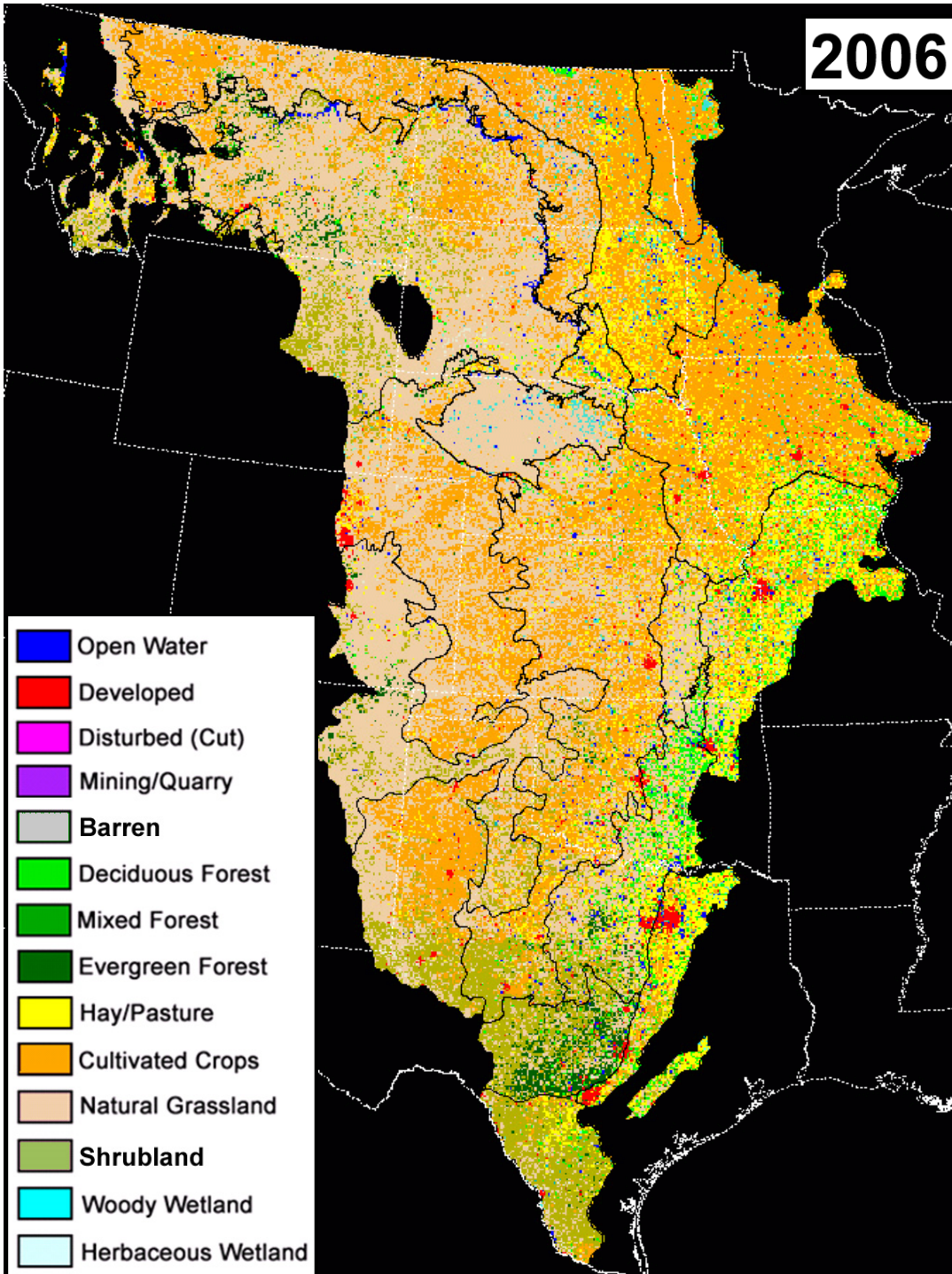
8.4% of the Great Plains
land cover changed
between 1973 and 2000





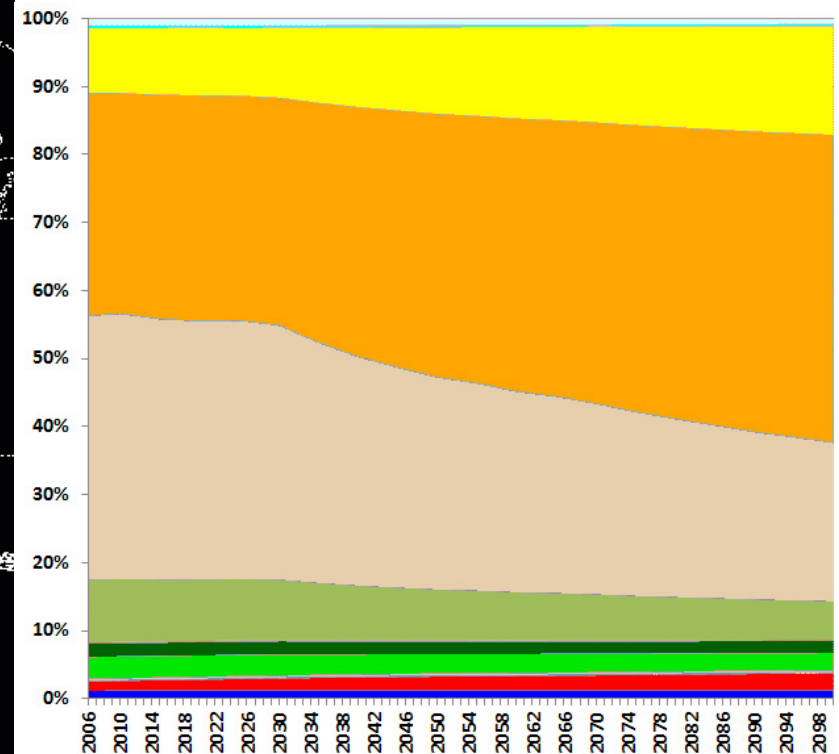
Urban growth consumes about 0.1% of the Great Plains every 10 years.

2006

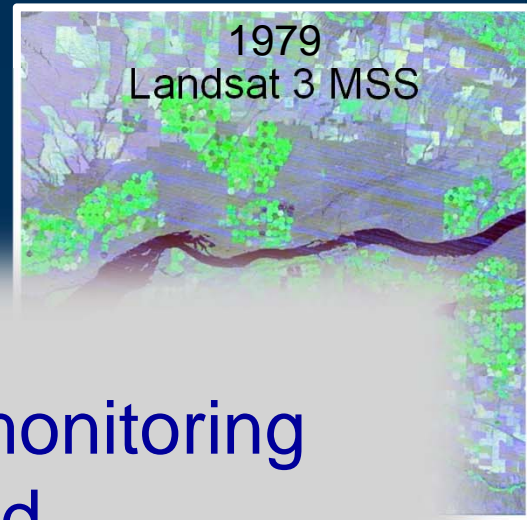


A1B Scenario

- Moderate then declining global population
- Focus on economic development
- High demand for agricultural commodities
- High use of biofuels
- Loss of natural land covers

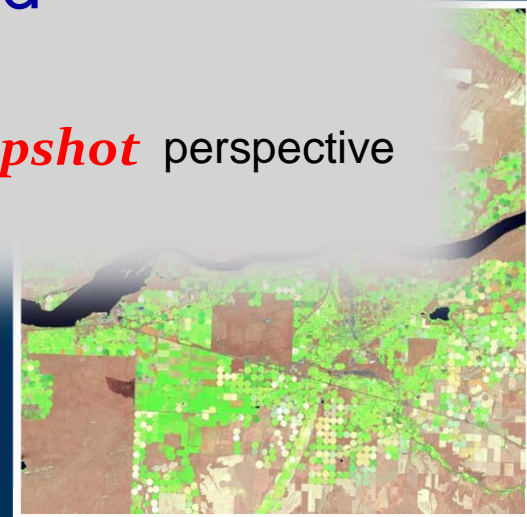
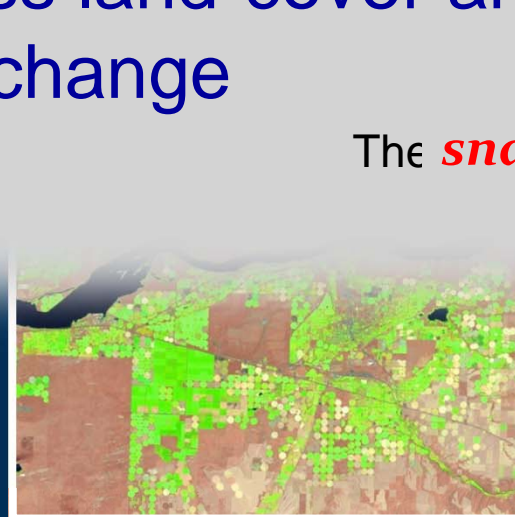


Columbia River – Oregon, Washington



Traditional approach for monitoring
and assess land-cover and
land-use change

The *snapshot* perspective



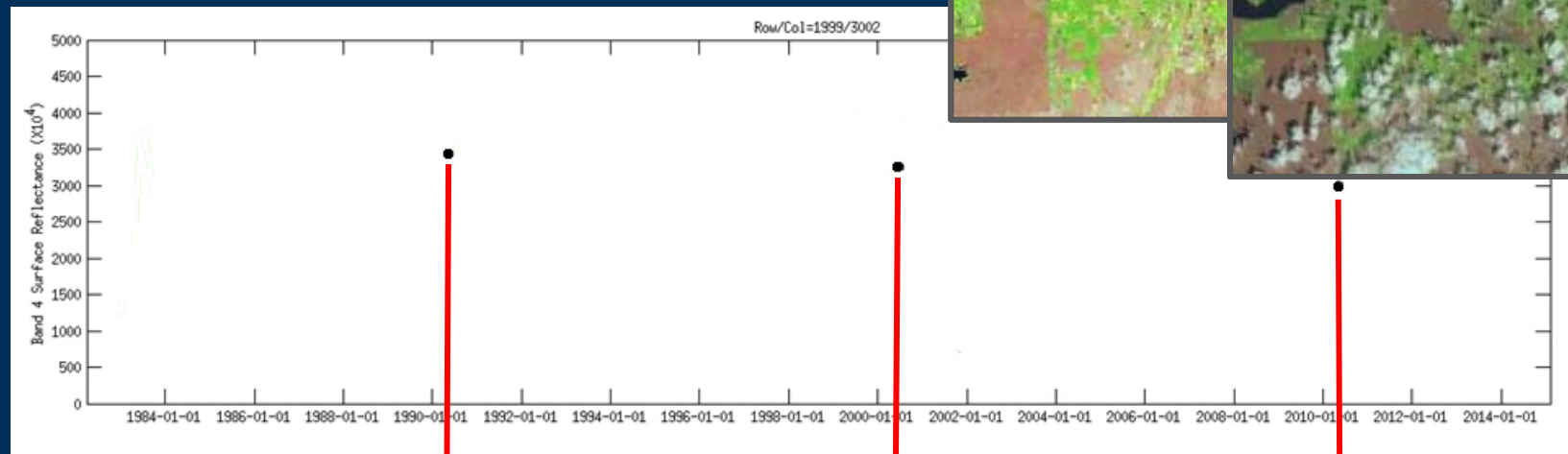
MSS — Multispectral Scanner: 80m resolution, 4 spectral bands

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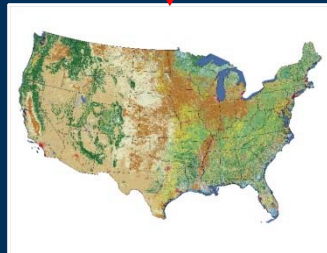
ETM+ — Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus, 30m resolution, 8 bands

OLI — Operational Land Imager: 30 m resolution, 11 spectral bands

Three decadal observations: growing seasons: 1990, 2000, and 2010

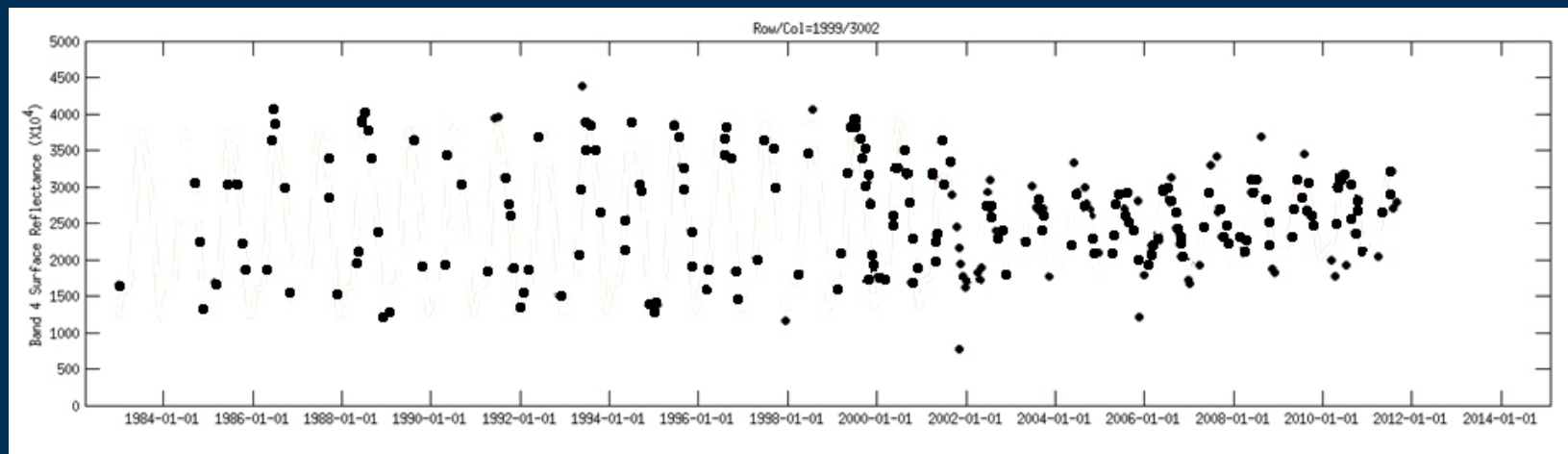


Landsat NIR (band 4) cloud-screened observations converted to surface reflectance using LEDAPS. Pixel row 1999, column 3002; WRS-2 path 12, row 31



Why not use all available Landsat Data?

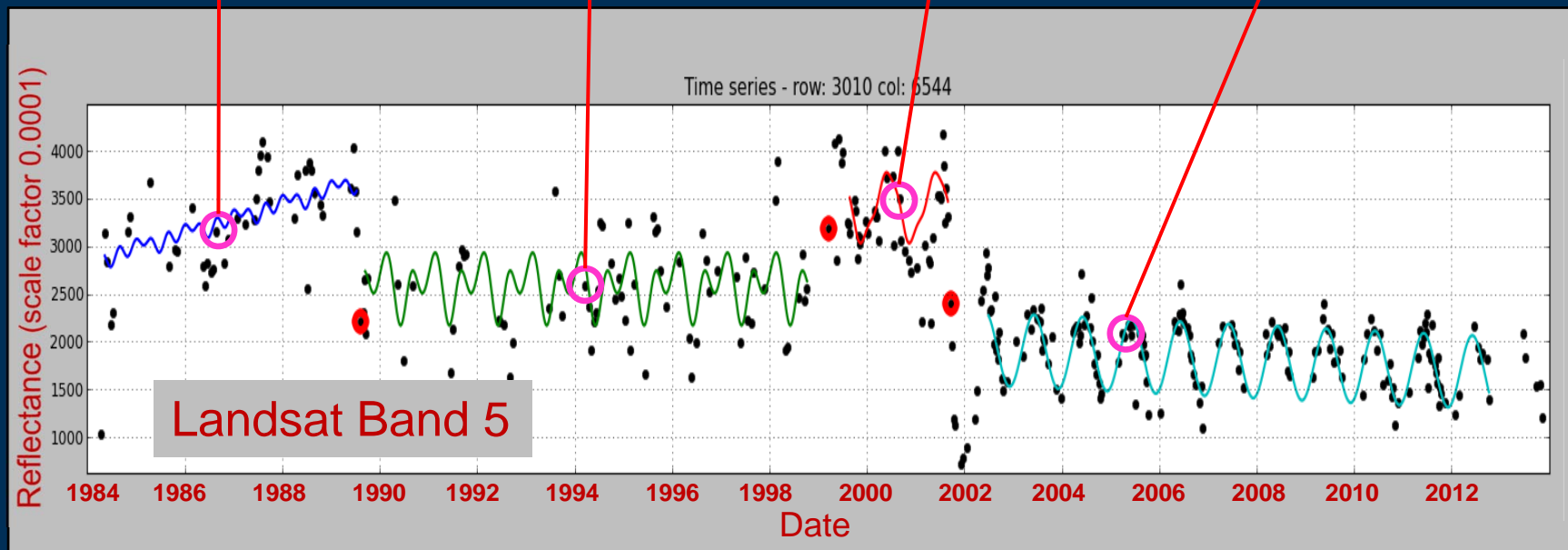
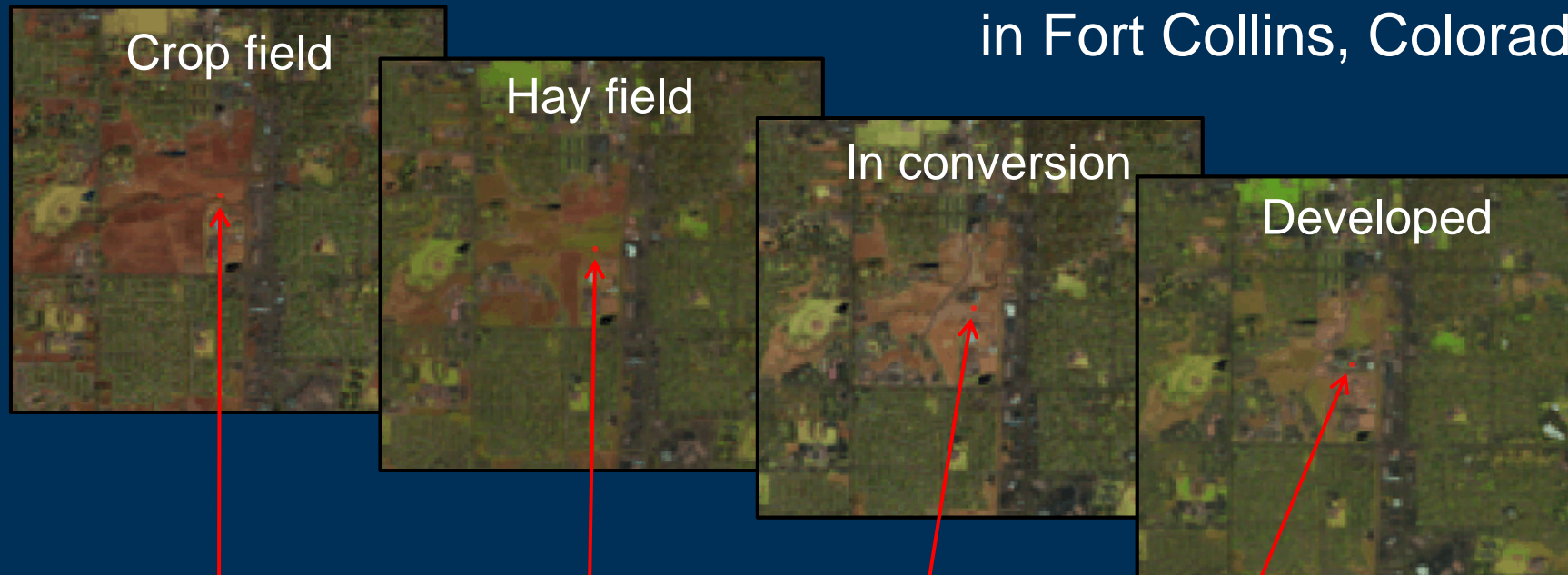
All clear observations ever acquired for this location: 1984–2010



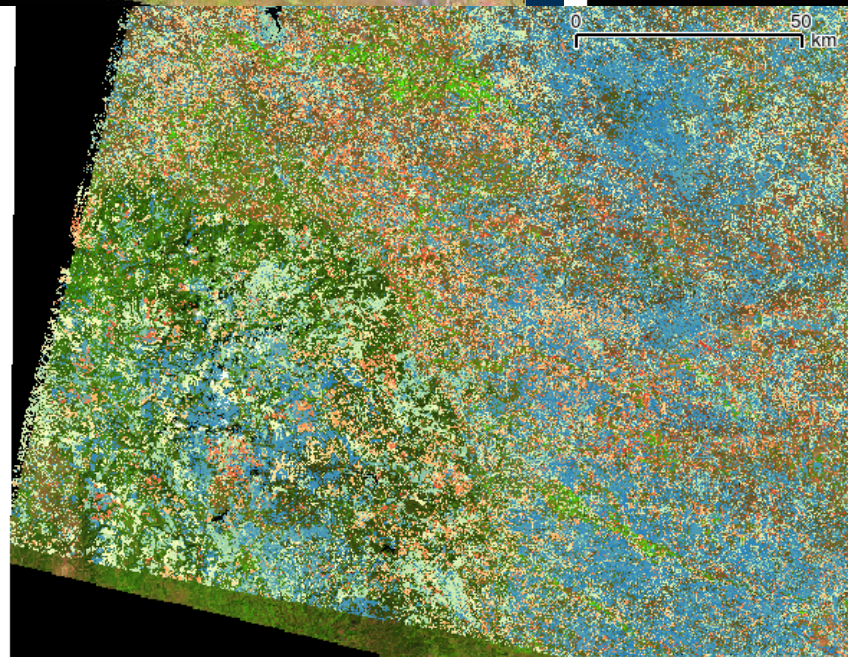
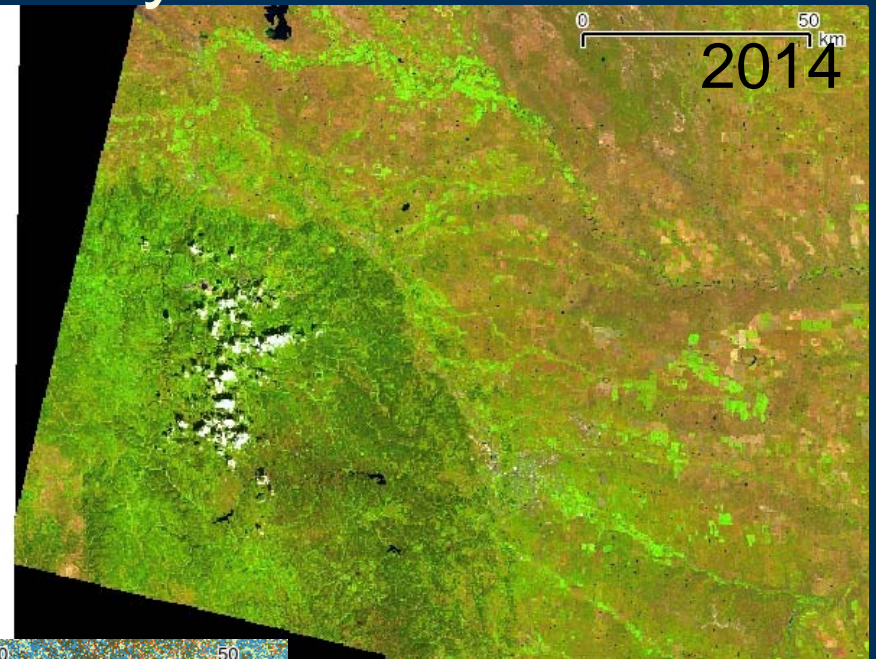
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Reference: Zhu, Z. and C.E. Woodcock. 2014. Continuous change detection and classification of land cover using all available Landsat data. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 144:152–171.

Spectral history of a location in Fort Collins, Colorado



Black Hills Study Area

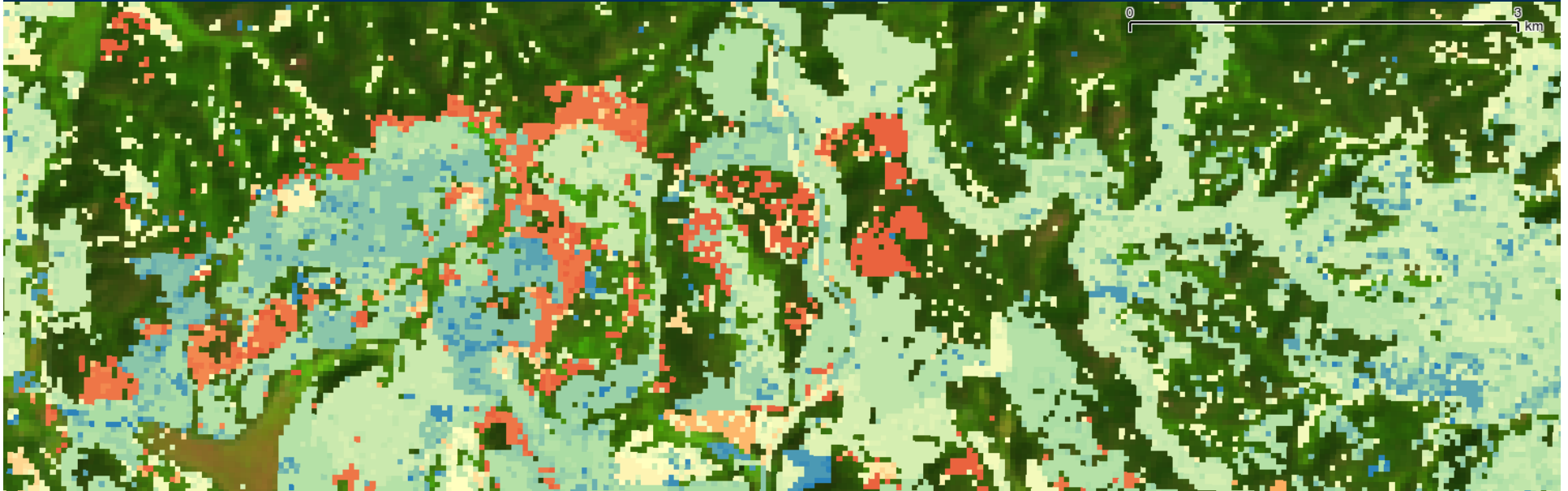


Year of most recent change

Blue = most recent

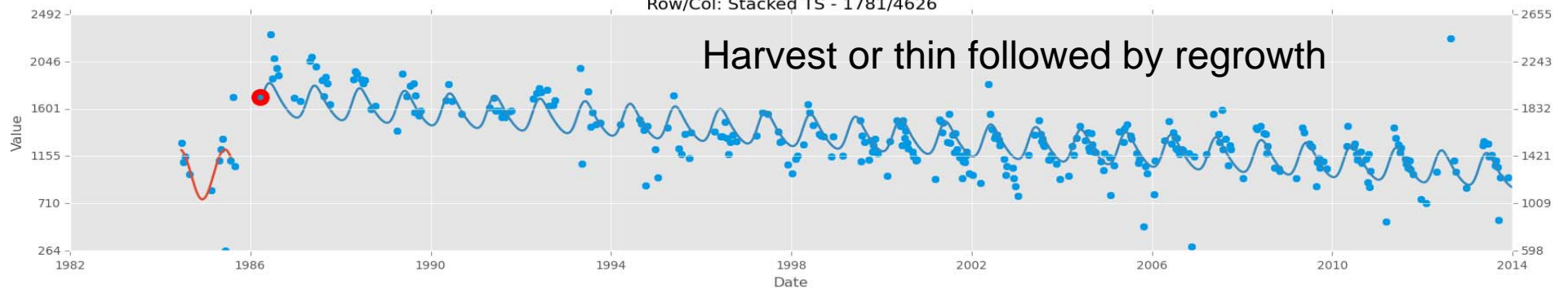
Orange = oldest

Year of most recent change – blue=most recent, orange=oldest

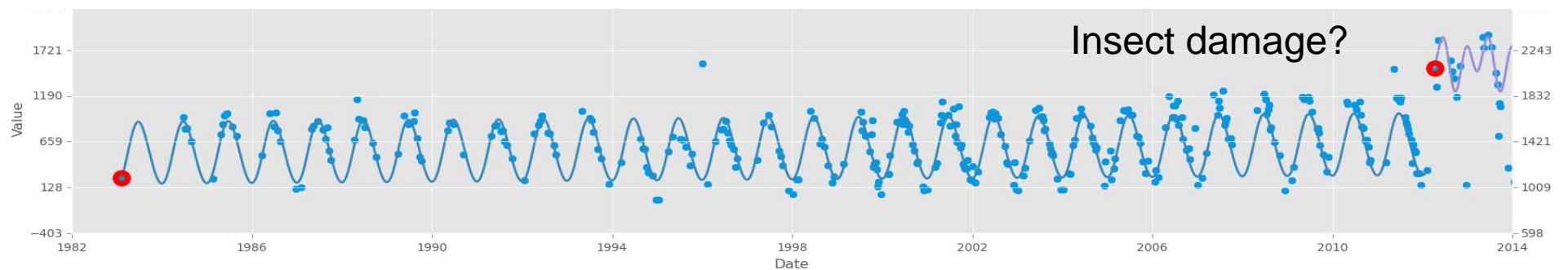


Row/Col: Stacked TS - 1781/4626

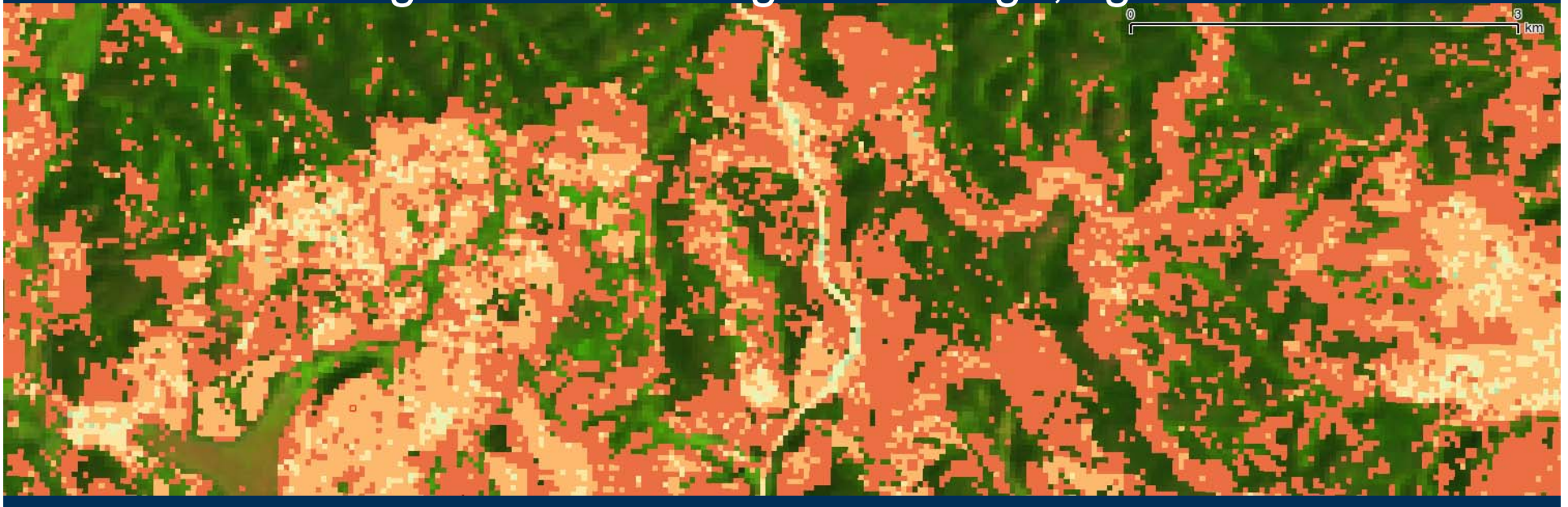
Harvest or thin followed by regrowth



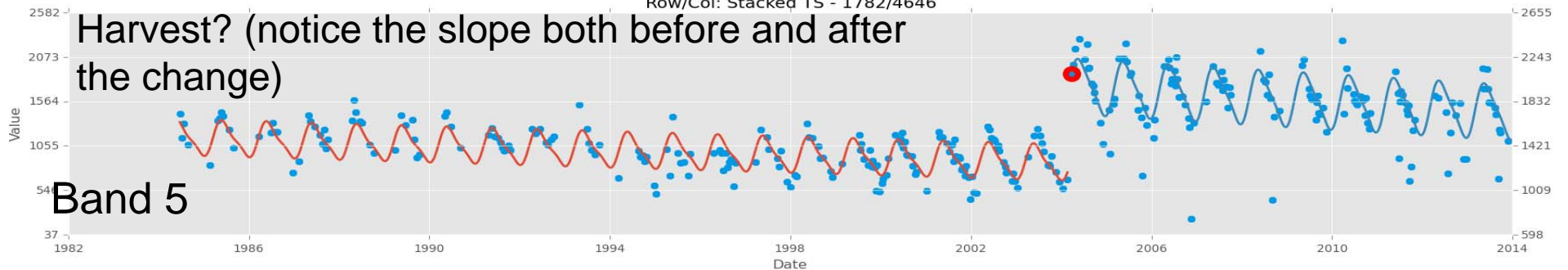
Insect damage?



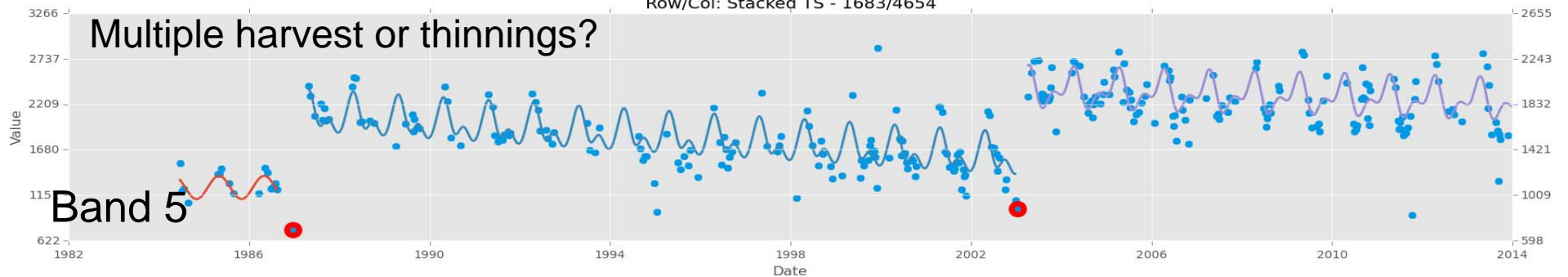
Number of changes – dark orange=1 change, lighter shades more



Row/Col: Stacked TS - 1782/4646



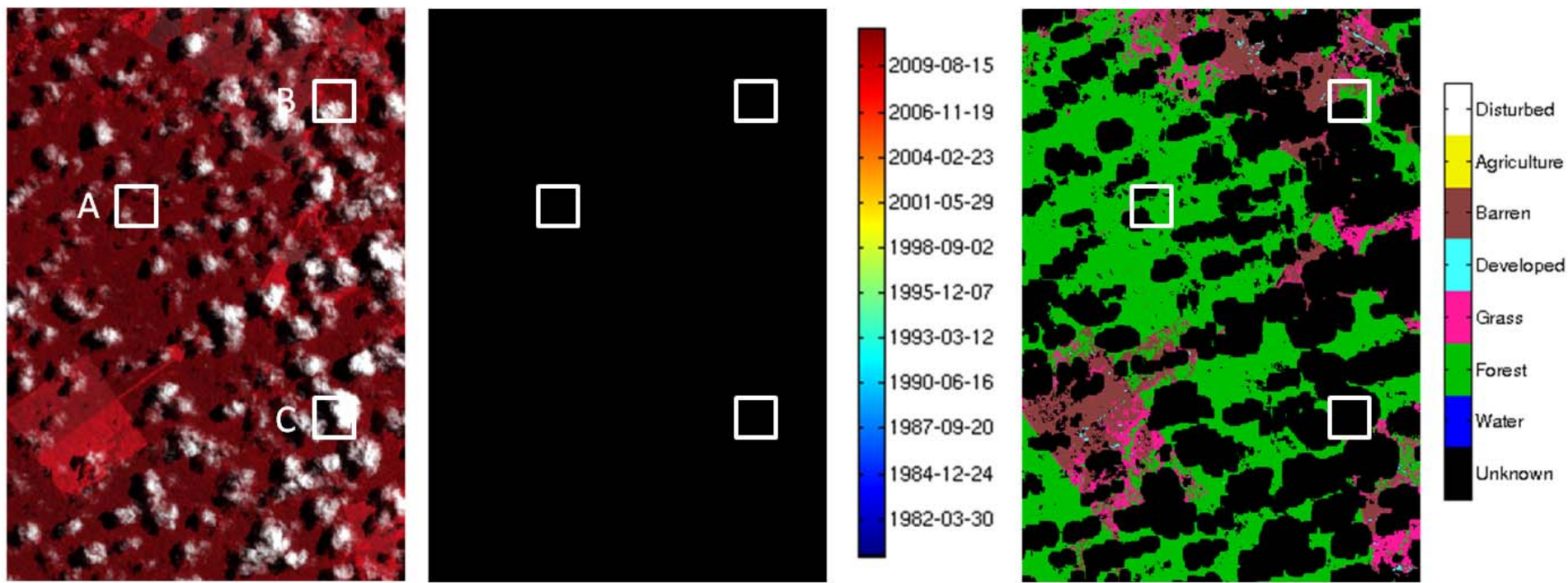
Row/Col: Stacked TS - 1683/4654



The future of land cover, use, and condition mapping and monitoring...

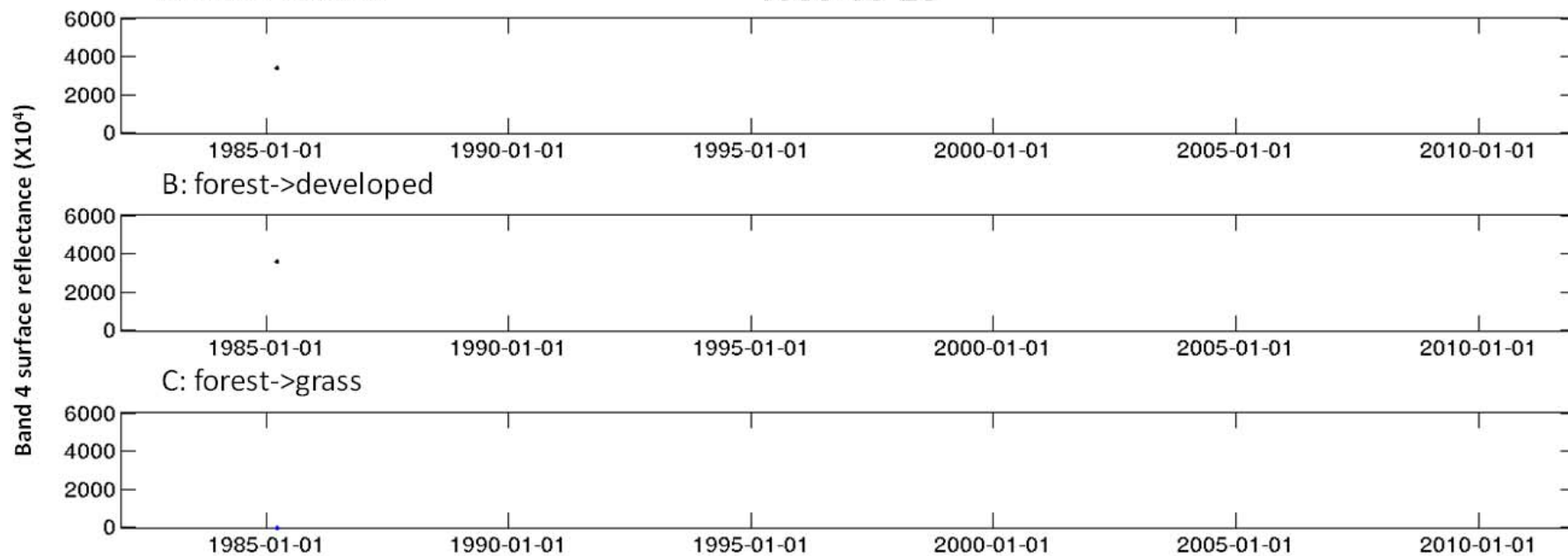
- Land cover and change generated with increased temporal frequency over larger geographic areas
- Land cover and condition generated at any point along the 43+ year long Landsat record
- Near real time identification and classification of broad suite of land cover, use, and land condition change attributes
- Increased frequency enables –
 - Consideration of land use and management
 - Connecting change events to change drivers
 - More accurate measures of change rates

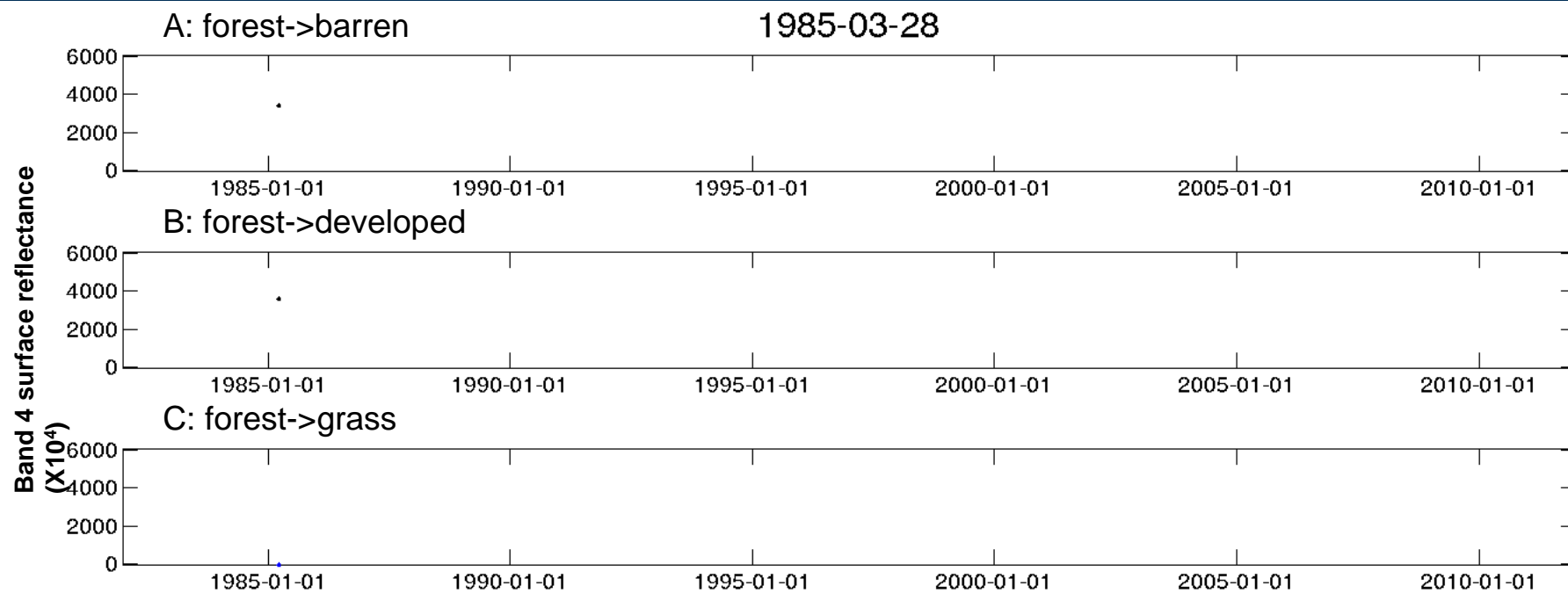
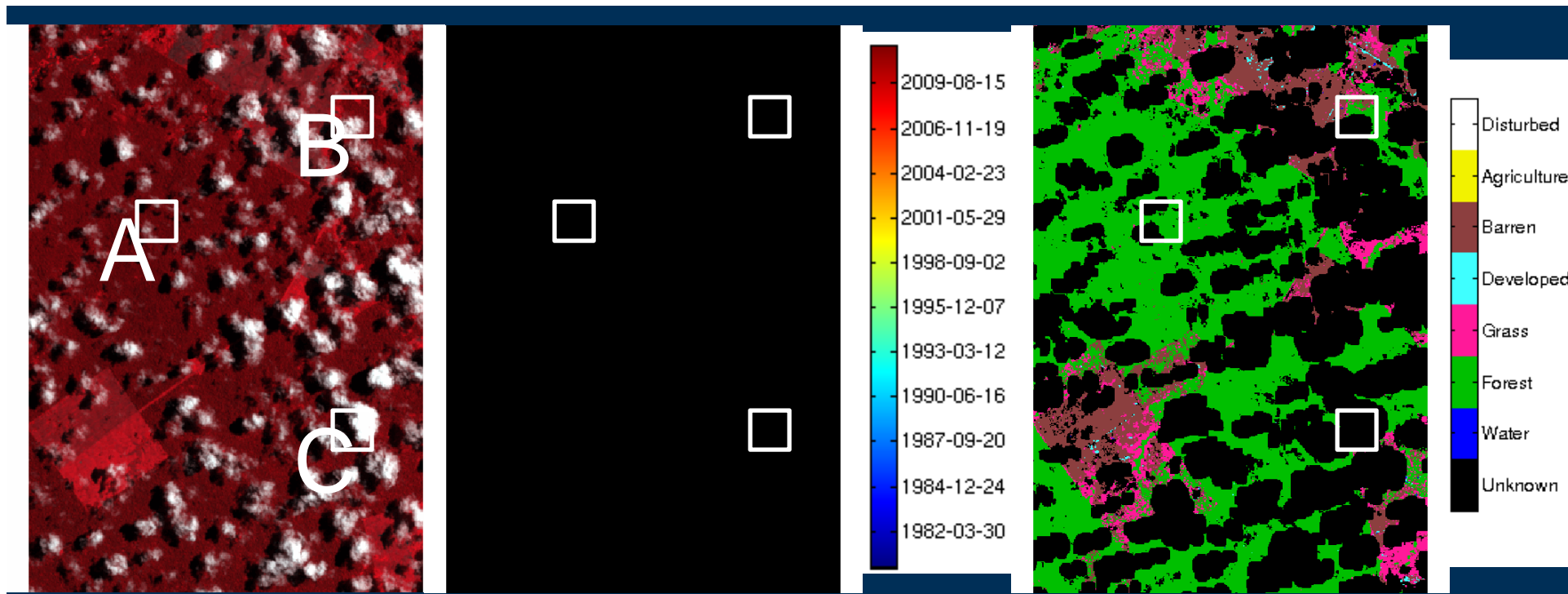
ANIMATIONS

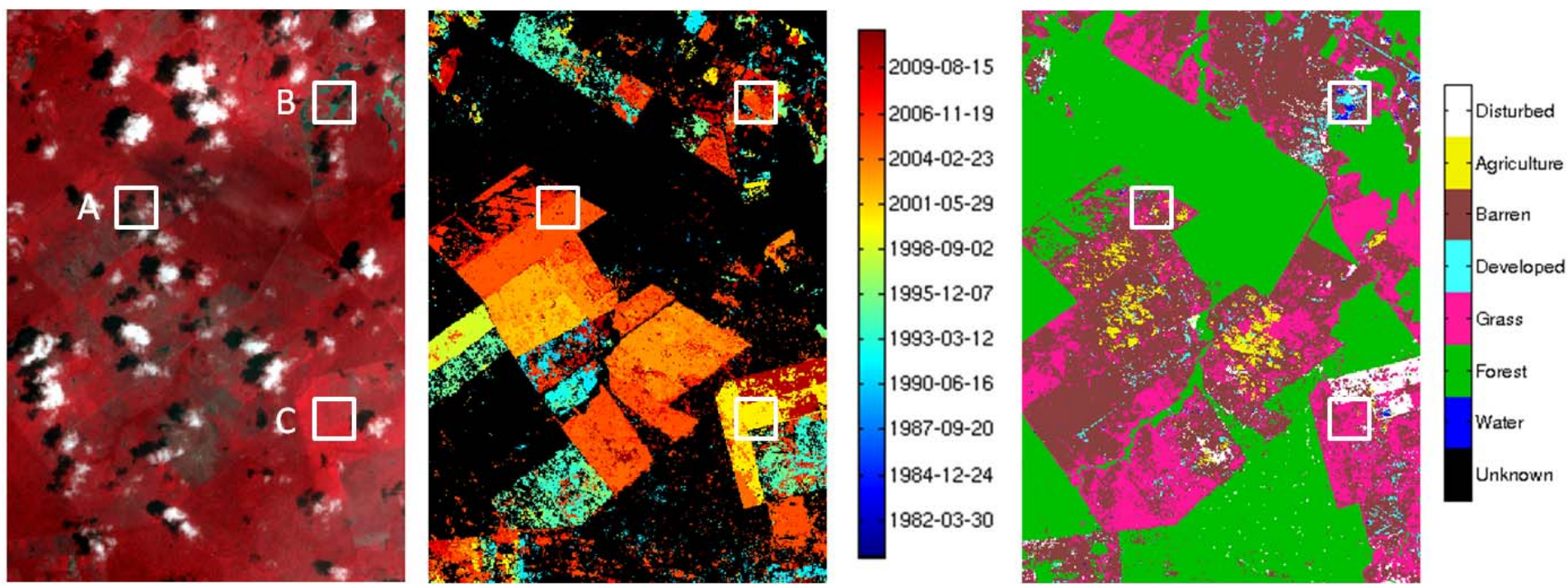


A: forest->barren

1985-03-28







A: forest->barren

2011-11-15

