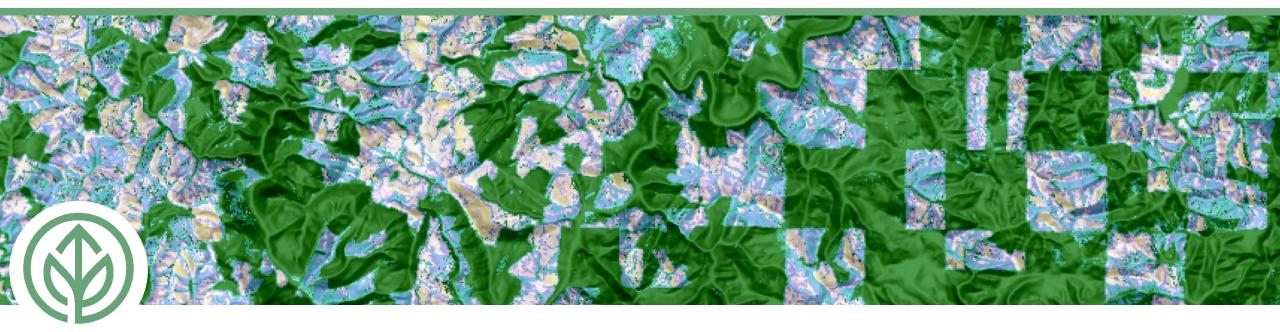


National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Oregon Coast Range Ecological Conservation

Mapping Recent Logging Within Drinking Watersheds of Oregon's Coastal Range to Support Future Resource Management Policies

Emily French • Madison Arndt • Uma Edulbehram • Sarah Hughes



Massachusetts – Boston | Summer 2023

A N N I V E R S A R Y

THE TEAM



Emily French (Project Lead)



Madison Arndt



Uma Edulbehram



Sarah Hughes

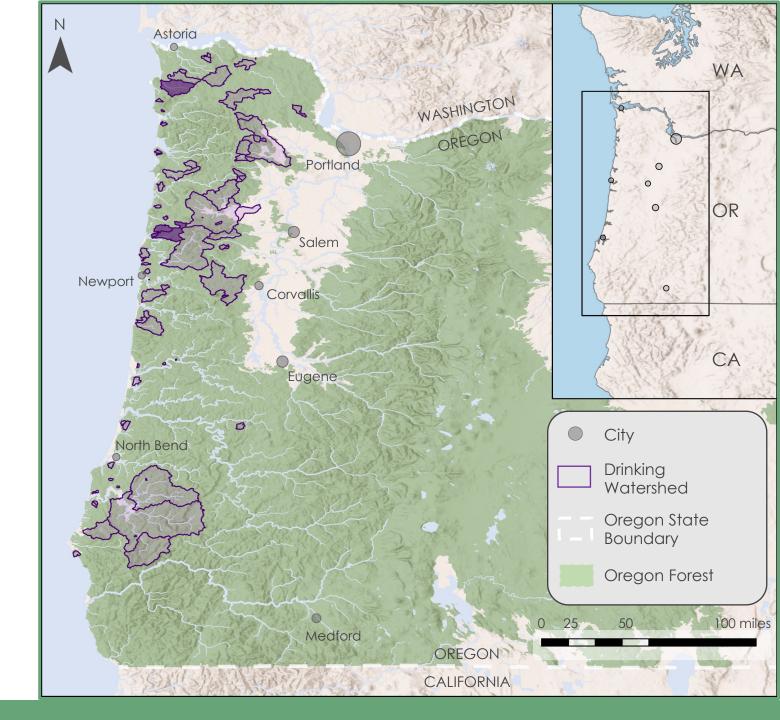
STUDY AREA & PERIOD

Study Period: 2000 - 2022

Study Area: Oregon Coast Range drinking watersheds

Highlighted Watersheds:

- Seaside
- Lincoln City



LOGGING IN OREGON

- **Clearcutting** is common on private industrial land
- Commercial thinning
 occurs mainly on federal
 and state land

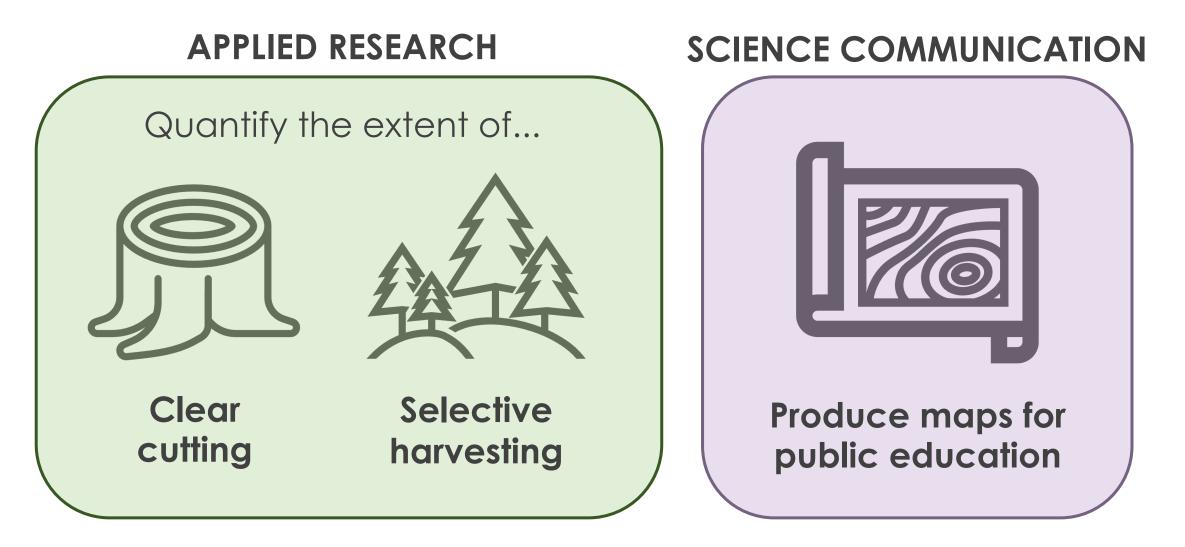


LOGGING IN OREGON

- Clearcutting is common
 on private industrial land
- Commercial thinning occurs mainly on federal and state land

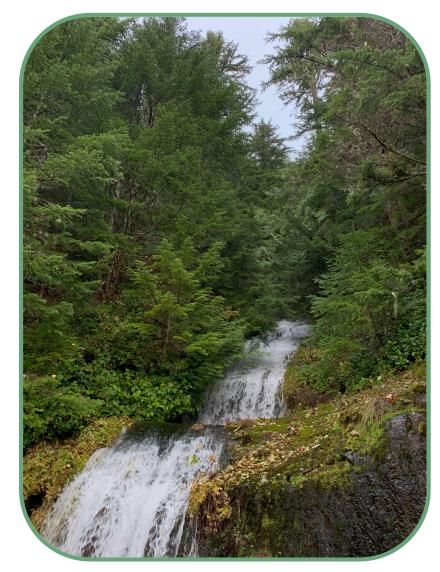


OBJECTIVES



SURFACE WATER IN OREGON

- 3.5 million Oregonians rely on surface water
 - 70% of all water use
- Contamination from natural and anthropogenic sources
- Forests prevent erosion, filter rain and snowfall
- Conventional logging practices
 - Increased erosion
 - Transport sediment to surface water



PARTNER: Oregon Wild

WILDERNESS



FORESTS





WILDLIFE





EDUCATION

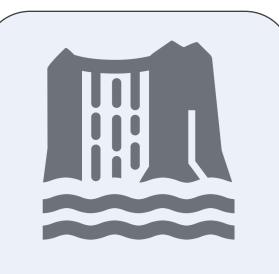
WATER

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Surface water quality

Balance logging and forest ecosystem services





Protect biodiversity and old growth forests

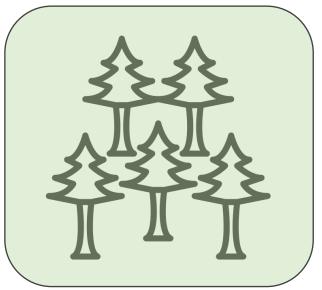
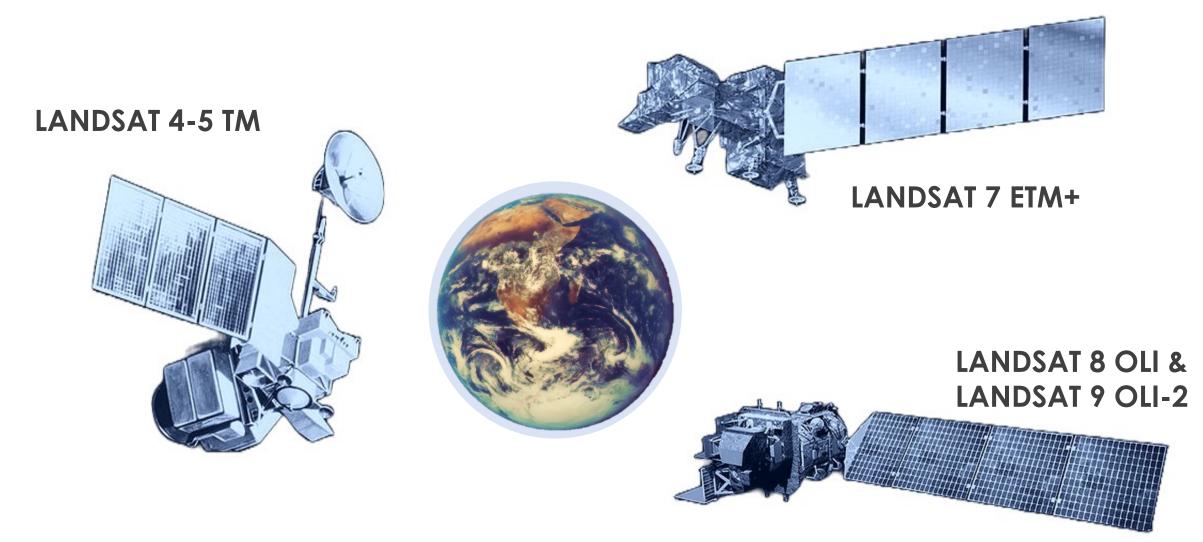


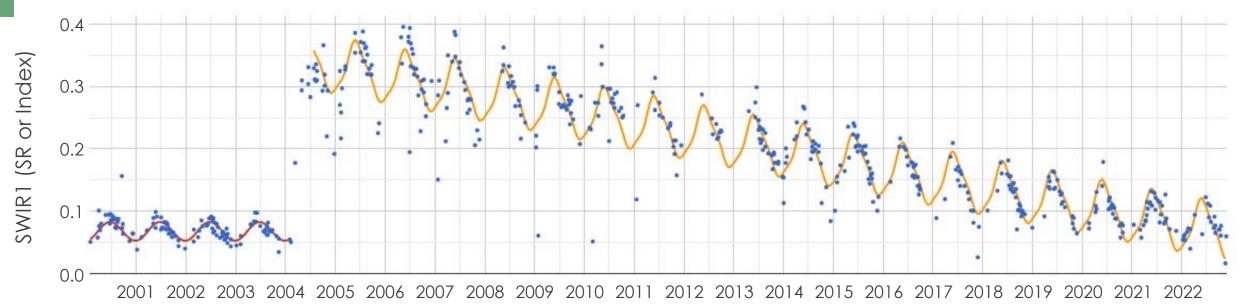
Image Credit: Pike Picture, faisal

EARTH OBSERVATIONS



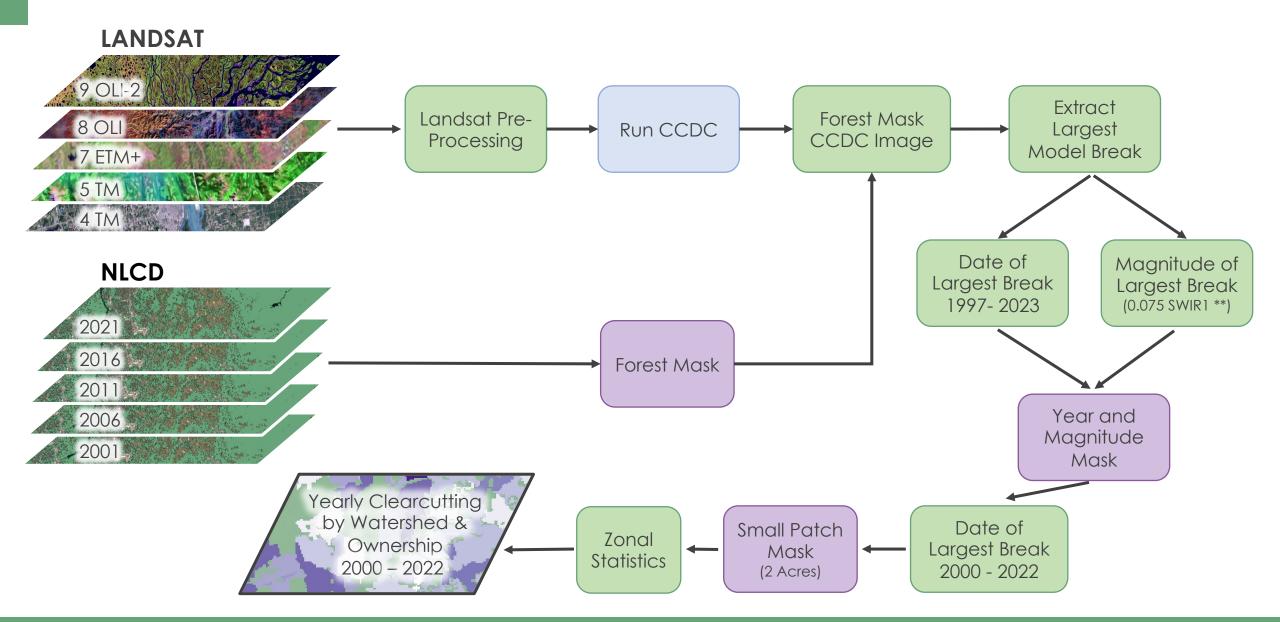
CCDC ALGORITHM

• Observation





METHODOLOGY: Clear Cutting



RESULTS: Clear Cutting

26% of study area clear cut from 2000 to 2022









Percent of Watershed Clear Cut	Number of Watersheds	
0 — 10%	23	
10 — 25%	18	
25 — 50%	35	
50 — 75%	2	
75—100%	2	

RESULTS: Clear Cutting

26% of study area clear cut from 2000 to 2022

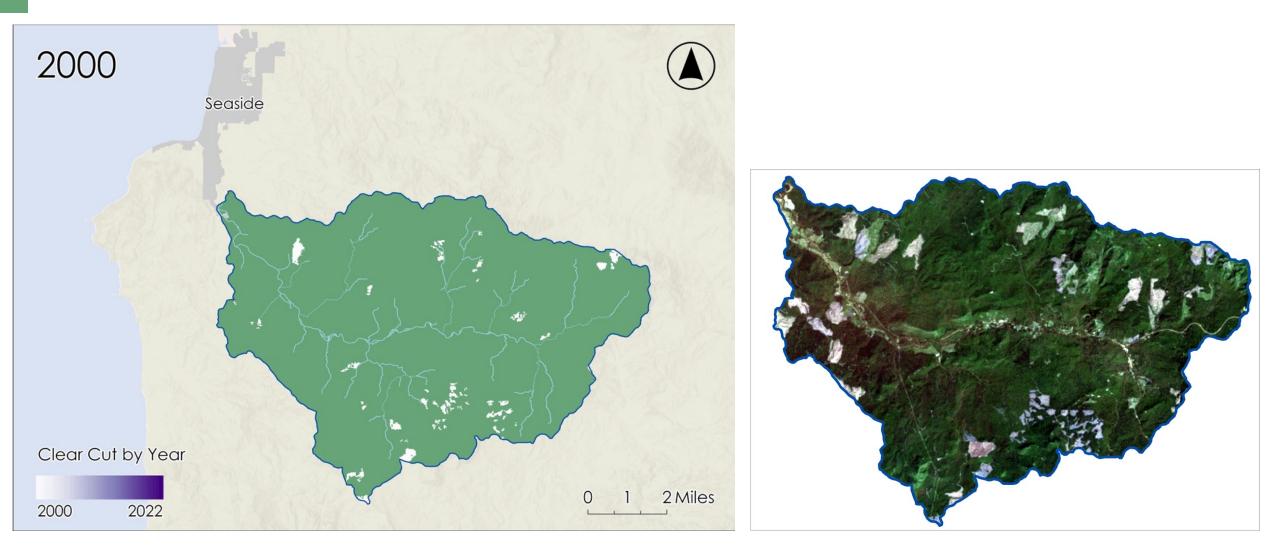




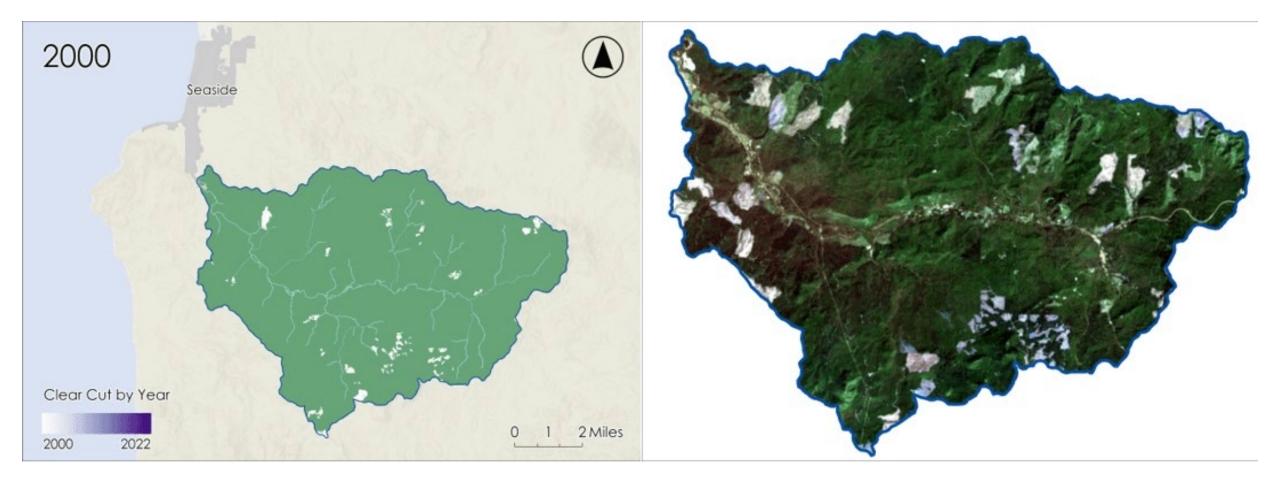


Percent of Watershed Clear Cut	Number of Watersheds	
0 — 10%	23	
10 — 25%	18	
25 — 50%	35	
50 — 75%	2	
75—100%	2	

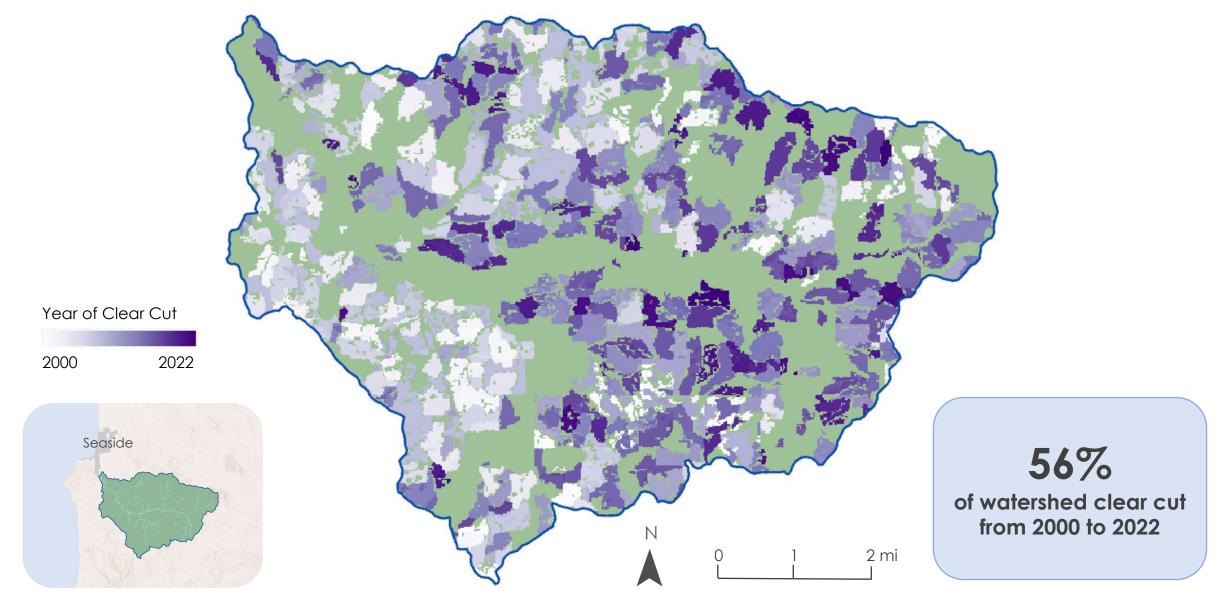
RESULTS: Seaside



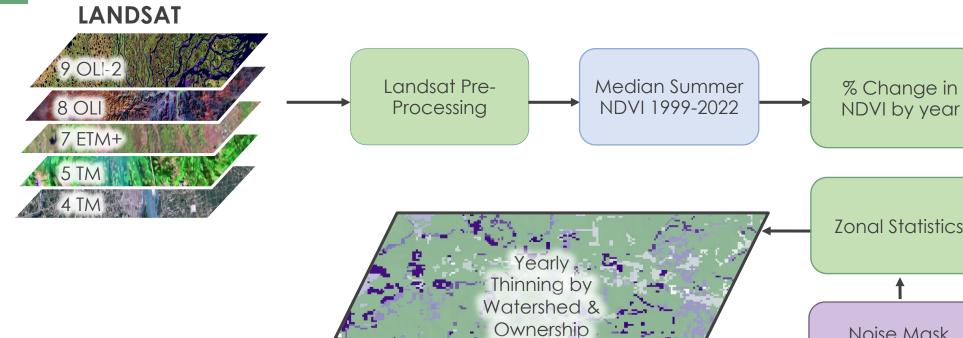
RESULTS: Seaside



CLEAR CUTTING RESULTS: Seaside



METHODOLOGY: Thinning



2000 - 2022

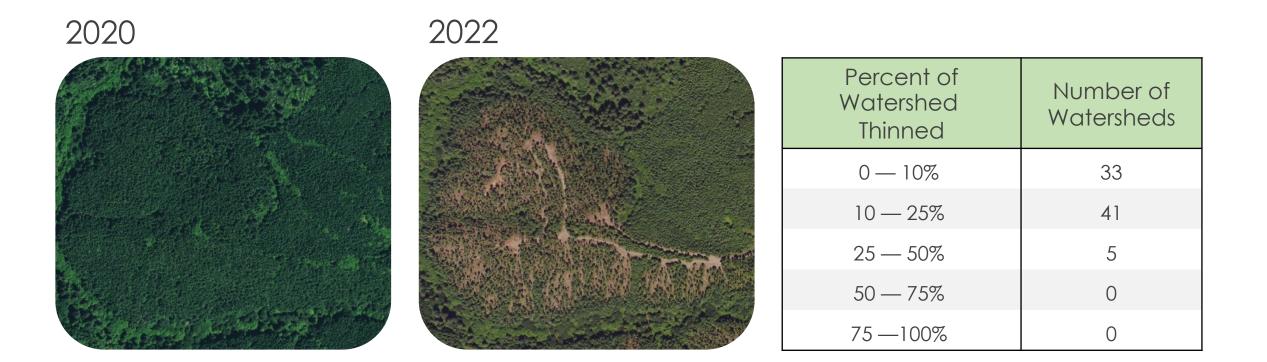
Small Patch **Zonal Statistics** Mask (2 Acres) Noise Mask Clear Cut Mask (>2 Disturbance Events) Select Year of Cleaned NDVI Max NDVI Change by Year % Change

% Change Mask

(8% NDVI Loss)

RESULTS: Thinning

16% of study area clear cut from 2000 to 2022

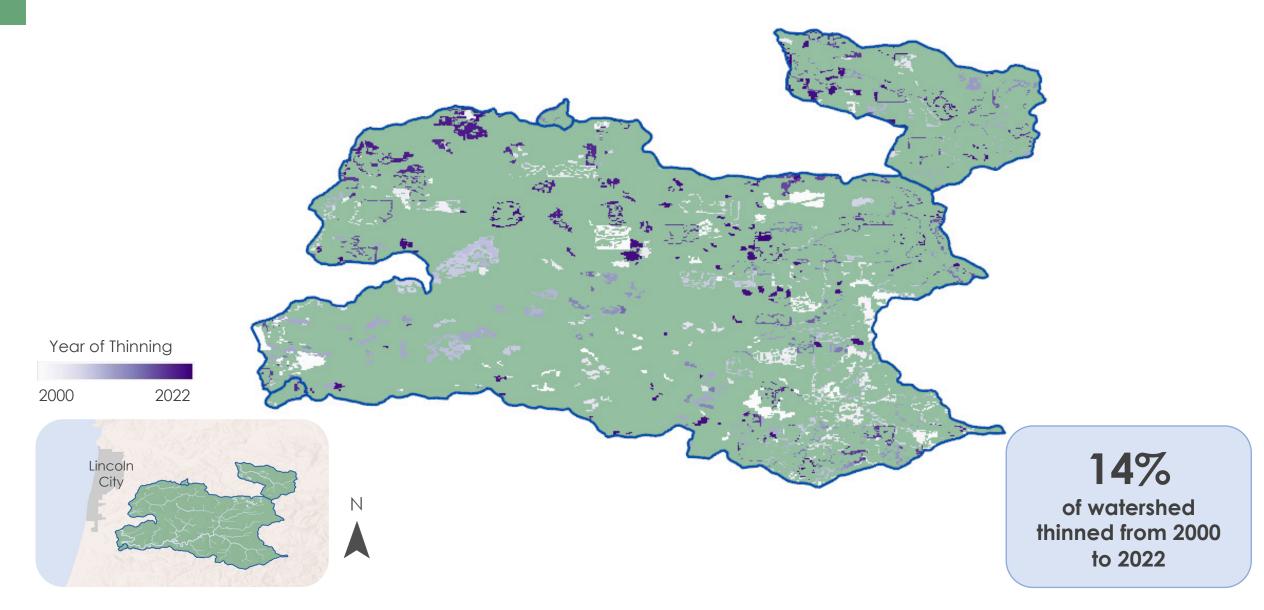


RESULTS: Thinning

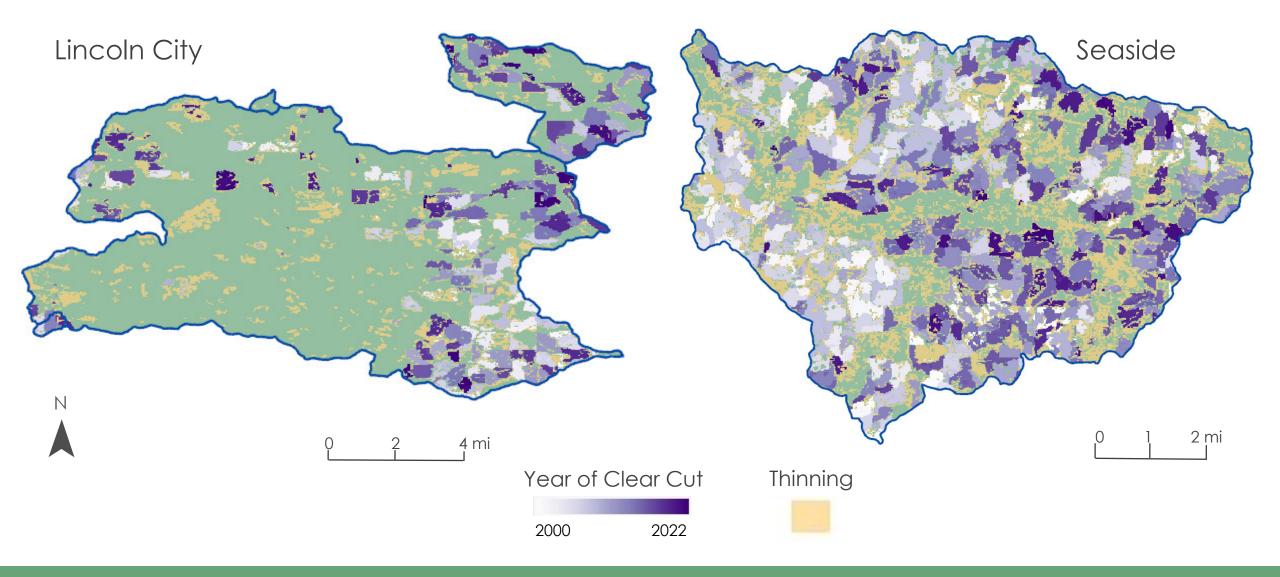
16% of study area clear cut from 2000 to 2022



THINNING RESULTS: Lincoln City



RESULTS: All Logging



RESULTS: Land Ownership



Private Industrial Land

Land Ownership	Percent Clear Cut	Percent Thinned	Total Percent Logged
Federal	3%	12%	15%
State	18%	24%	42%
Private Industrial	42%	15%	57%

ERRORS & UNCERTAINTIES

Forest mask accuracy

Underestimation of area logged in 2022

Visual validation

Cannot attribute forest loss to logging with certainty

Landsat 7 scan line error

CONCLUSIONS

Logging impacts 42% of forested area in drinking watersheds within Oregon's Coast Range

Logging tends to occur on **private land**

CCDC is an **effective method** for detecting clear cutting in Oregon's coast

Subtle forest disturbance, including thinning, can be identified using Landsat-derived percent change NDVI

FUTURE WORK



Validate logging results with testing sites identified from NAIP imagery and historic logging data



Estimate carbon impacts of logging using aboveground biomass density data from GEDI and Sentinel-1



Monitor water quality in heavily logged drinking watersheds using Landsat

Acknowledgments

- Project Partner
 - Erik Fernandez, Oregon Wild
- Science Advisors
 - Dr. Cédric Fichot, Boston University
 - Joseph Spruce, Science Systems and Applications, Inc.
- NASA DEVELOP
 - Tyler Pantle, Massachusetts Fellow
- Special Thanks
 - Dr. Paulo Arévalo, Boston University Research Scientist

A N N I V E R S A R Y

This material is based upon work supported by NASA through contract NNL16AA05C. Any mention of a commercial product, service, or activity in this material does not constitute NASA endorsement. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and partner organizations.