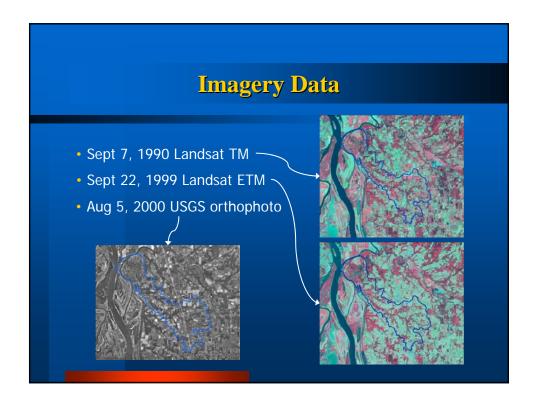


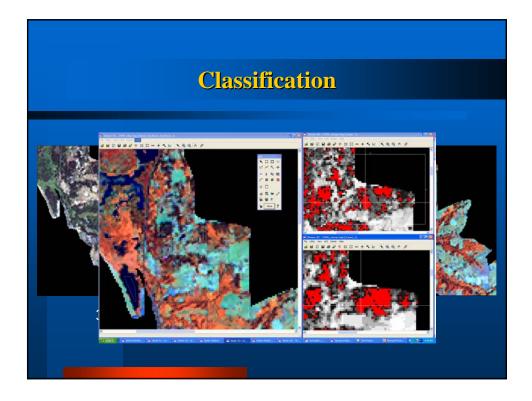
Objectives

- 1) Determine the type, amount, and location of land-cover change (i.e. Post-Classification Change Detection)
- 2) Determine how suitable Landsat imagery is for classifying land-cover
- 3) Compare Post-Classification Change Detection with tasseled cap transformation



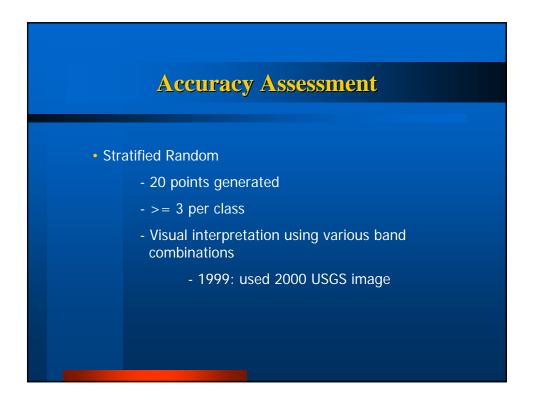
Methods

- Layer Stacked Images
 - discarded thermal & panchromatic bands (6 & 8)
- Clipped each image to watershed boundary
- Classification scheme = 10 land-cover classes
- Perform unsupervised classification for guidance (60 classes)
- Perform supervised classification on both images; maximum likelihood (checked threshold histograms)
- Perform accuracy assessment (goal: >= 75%)
- Calculate change on land-cover classes

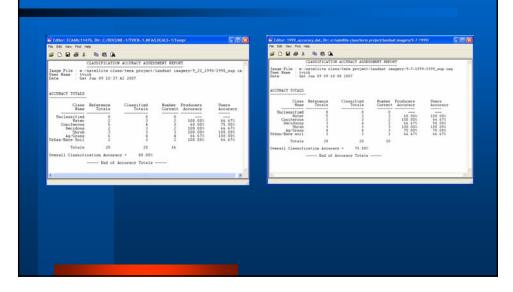


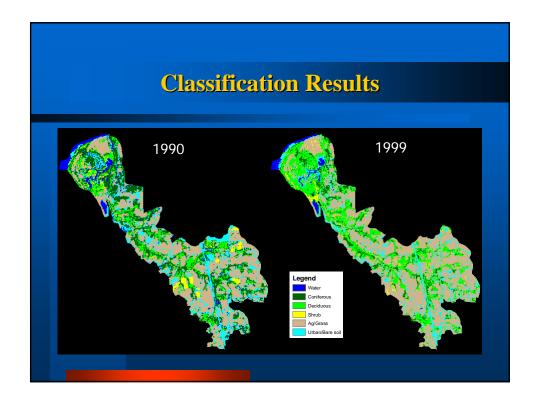
Classification Scheme





Accuracy Assessment Results





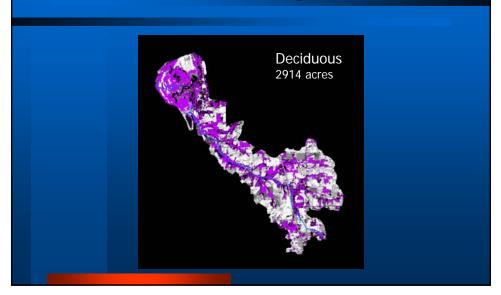
Land-Cover Change Results

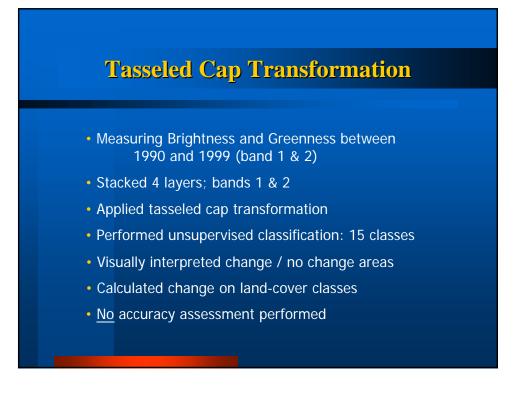
		Change	
1990	1999	Loss	Gain
570	245	325	
2270	762	1509	
1327	2914		1588
456	257	198	
4192	5266		1074
1850	1220	630	
10666	10666		
	570 2270 1327 456 4192 1850	570 245 2270 762 1327 2914 456 257 4192 5266 1850 1220	570 245 325 2270 762 1509 1327 2914 456 257 198 4192 5266 1850 1220 630

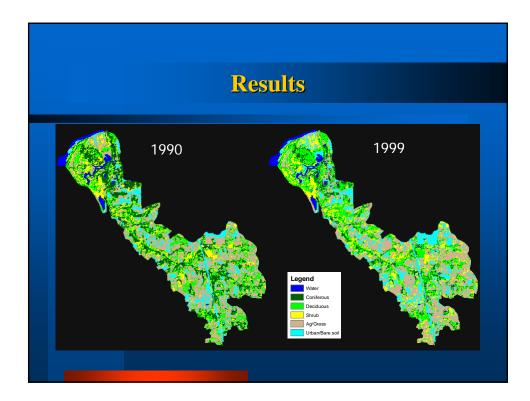
* values = acres



Land-Cover Change Results







					Change			
Land-Cover Classes	1990	1990	1999	1999	Loss	Loss	Gain	Gair
Water	570	377	245	377	325	0		C
Coniferous	2270	2081	762	911	1509	1170		
Deciduous	1327	2347	2914	2625			1588	278
Shrub	456	1405	257	1650	198			245
Ag/Grass	4192	3320	5266	3421			1074	101
Urban/Bare Soil	1850	1136	1220	1682	630			546

Conclusions

- 1990-1999: A reduction in predominantly coniferous forest and in increase in predominantly deciduous forest
- Landsat imagery only suitable for classifying general land-cover types in the Gee Creek Watershed
- Landsat Imagery <u>Not</u> suitable for high resolution/highly variable land-cover classification
 - * Acquire higher resolution imagery (e.g. Quickbird)
 - or
 - ⋆ Conduct alternative analysis (e.g. segmentation)