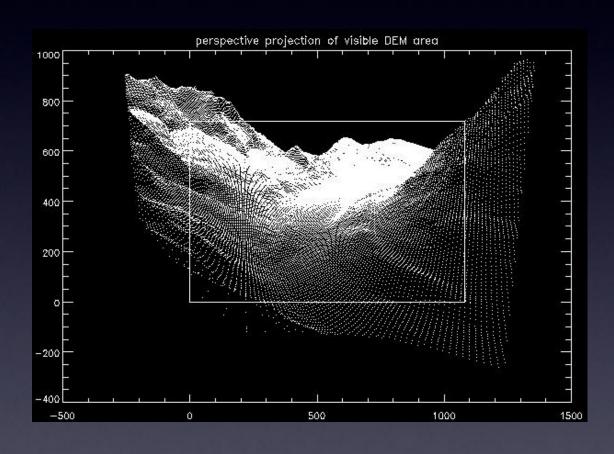
Using Oblique Historical Photos to Determine Past Mountain Pine Beetle Susceptibility

Principal Investigator: Chris Stockdale burning ecoLogic

Phase I Collaborators:

Eric Higgs (UVic)
Rick Arthur (AB SRD)
Katelyn Loukes (BCIT)
Oliver Clovis (BCIT)



Understanding the Epidemic

- Why is current epidemic so massive?
 - Convergence of many factors
 - Interruption/alteration of the factors that normally control landscape outbreaks

Cross-scale Drivers of Natural Disturbances Prone to Anthropogenic Amplification: The Dynamics of Bark Beetle Eruptions

KENNETH F. RAFFA, BRIAN H. AUKEMA, BARBARA J. BENTZ, ALLAN L. CARROLL, JEFFREY A. HICKE, MONICA G. TURNER, AND WILLIAM H. ROMME

Bioscience 58(6) 2008

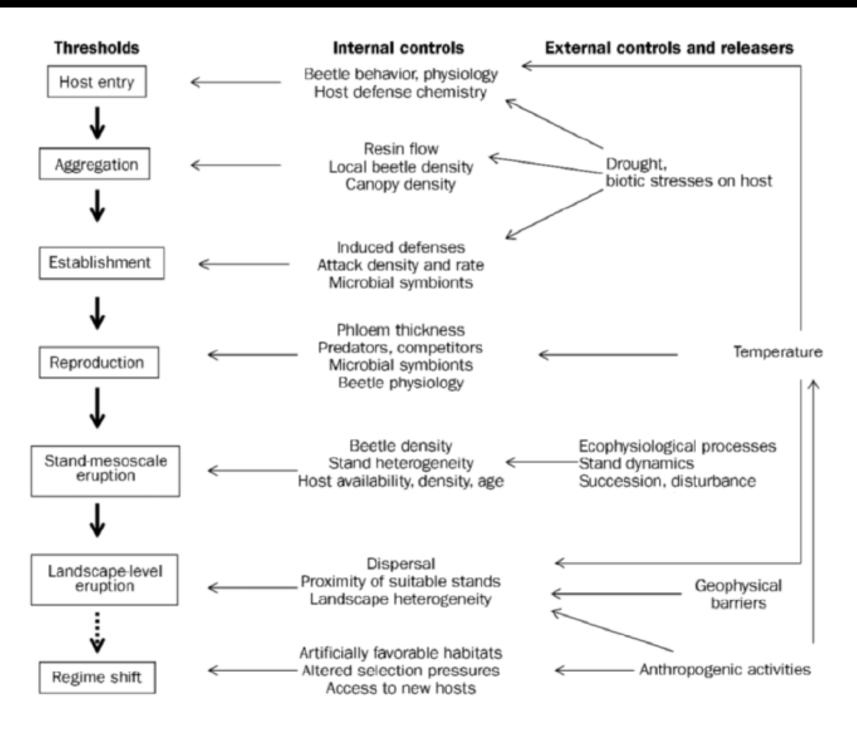


Figure 2. Thresholds, multiple causalities, and sources of feedback in the population dynamics of bark beetles: Conceptual diagram of the sequence of thresholds (solid boxes) that must be crossed to produce a landscape-scale eruption. Thresholds progress across hierarchical scales from individuals (host entry),

Understanding the Epidemic

- Interruption of disturbance dynamics
- Less fire* = more trees. Mostly pine. Mostly beetle food.
 - But we have not quantified changes in landscape structure directly (has been inferred, and back-casted, but not directly measured)

Learning from the Past

- What if we could directly measure historical landscape structure?
 - Could evaluate many historical changes:
 - Vegetation composition
 - MPB susceptibility
 - Grizzly habitat
 - Caribou habitat
 - Fire risk
 - Fire regimes

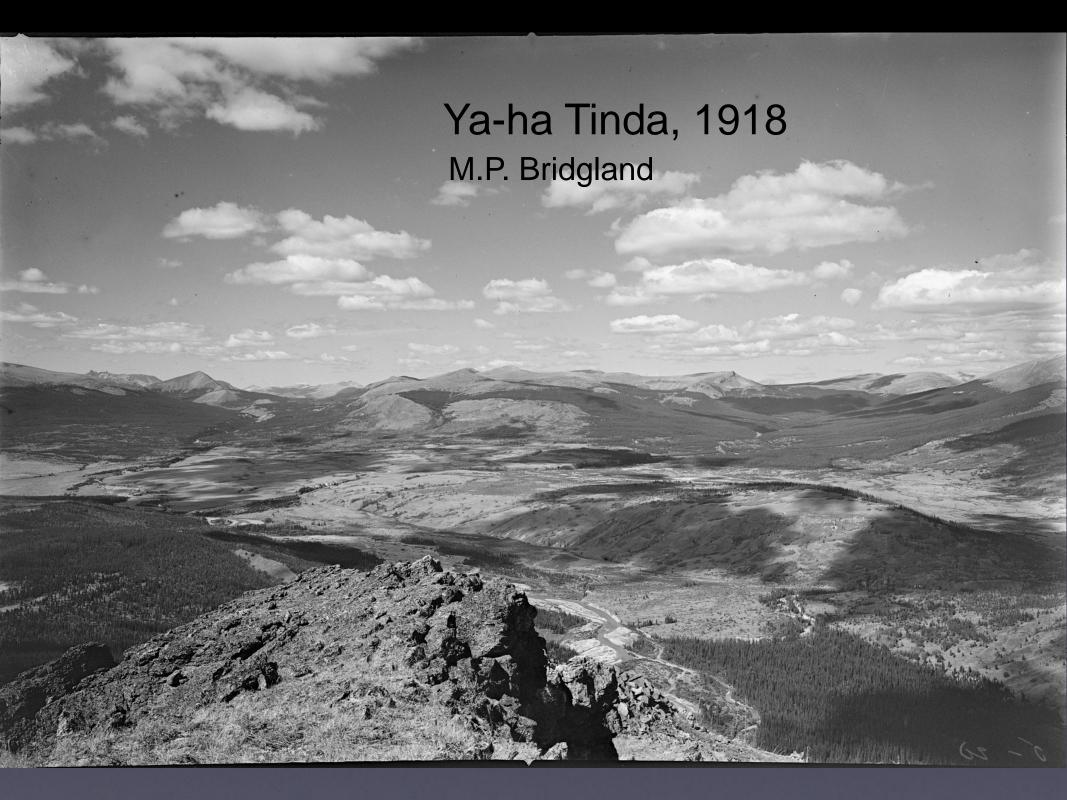




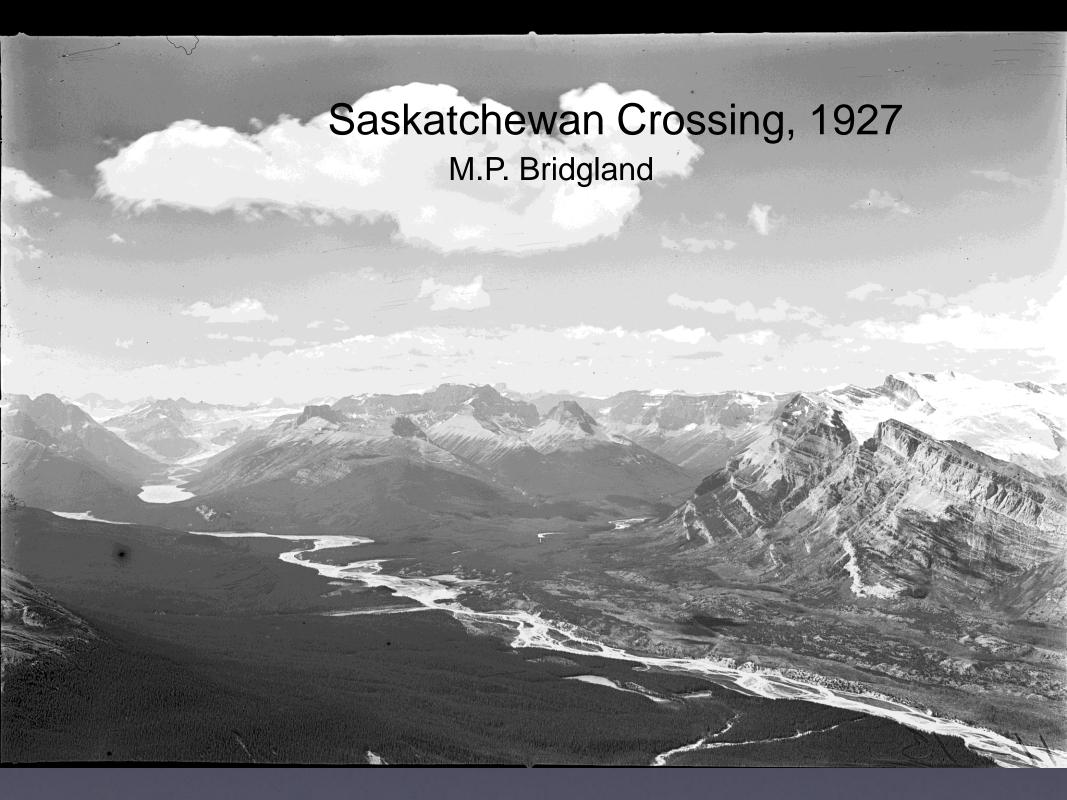
Phototopographic surveying: 1880's-1950's Repeat Photography (Mountain Legacy Project): 1998-Ongoing

THE MOUNTAIN LEGACY PROJECT

- 1. The largest repeat photography project in the world.
- 2. 140,000+ images from western Canadian mountain regions
- 3. Taken by several surveyors from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries.
- 4. Most of these images were taken using 4" by 6" glass plate negatives, which reveal astonishing clarity.
- 5. 4,000+ of these images have been repeated by taking images from the exact locations as the originals
- 6. Allows researchers to examine historical landscape change.







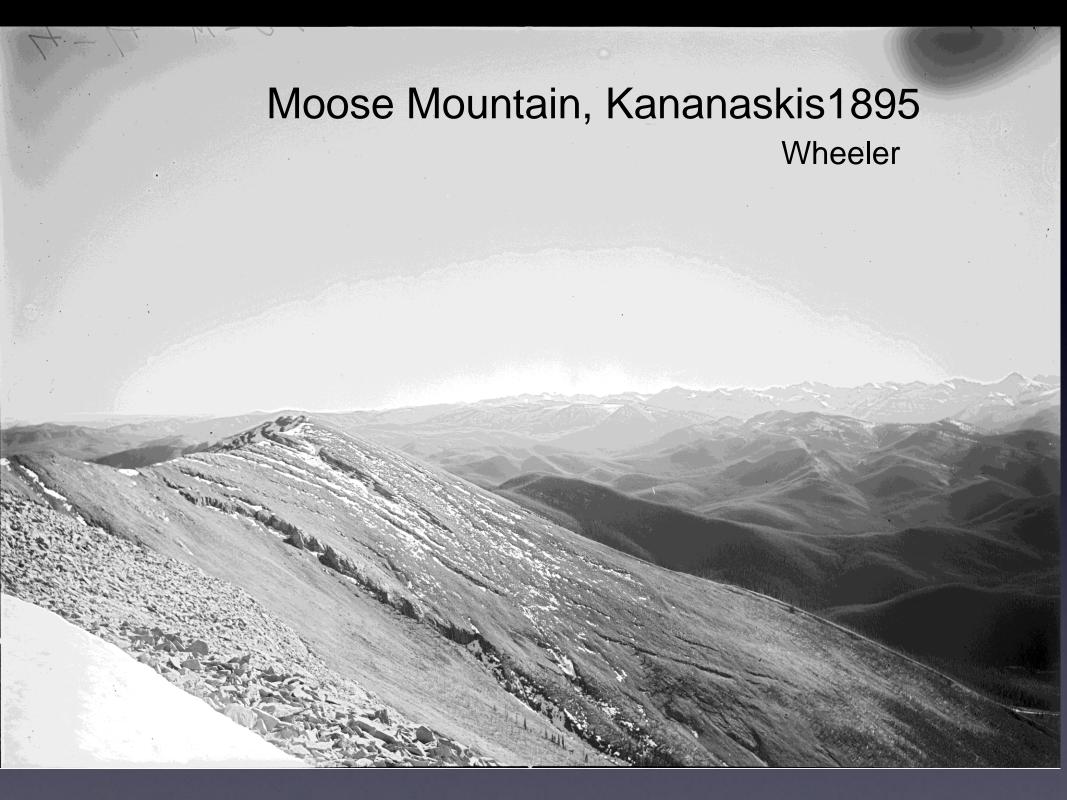




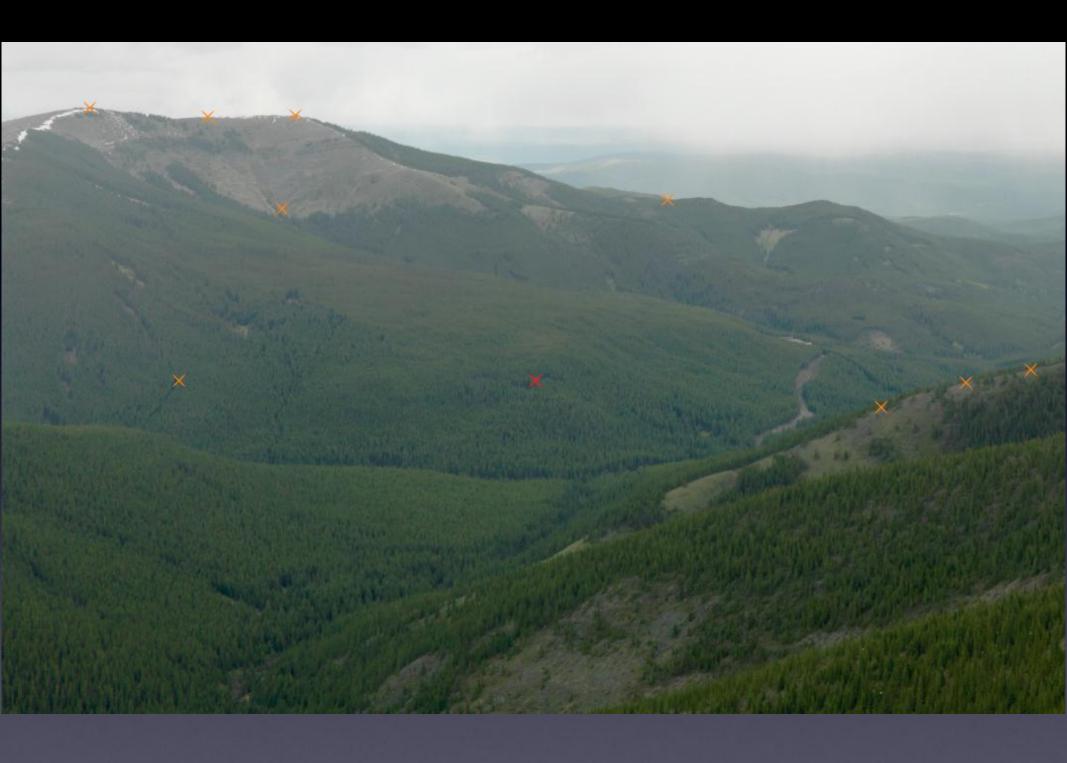














Requirements

Photos

<u>Data/Technology</u>

Multiple photo stations

Detailed DEM

Clear images

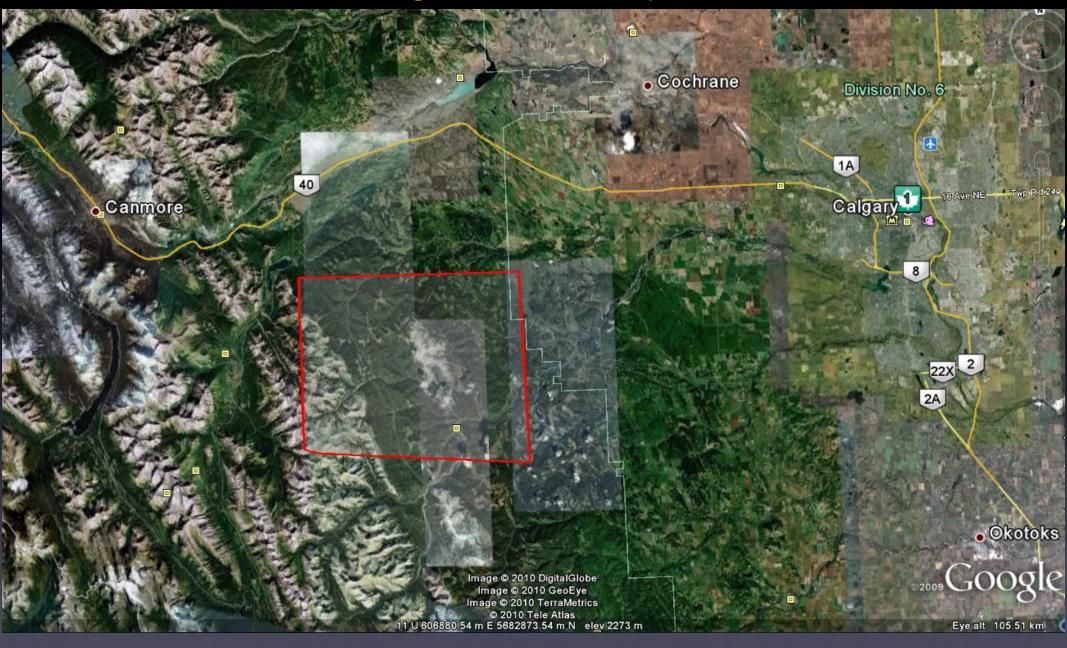
Readily available software

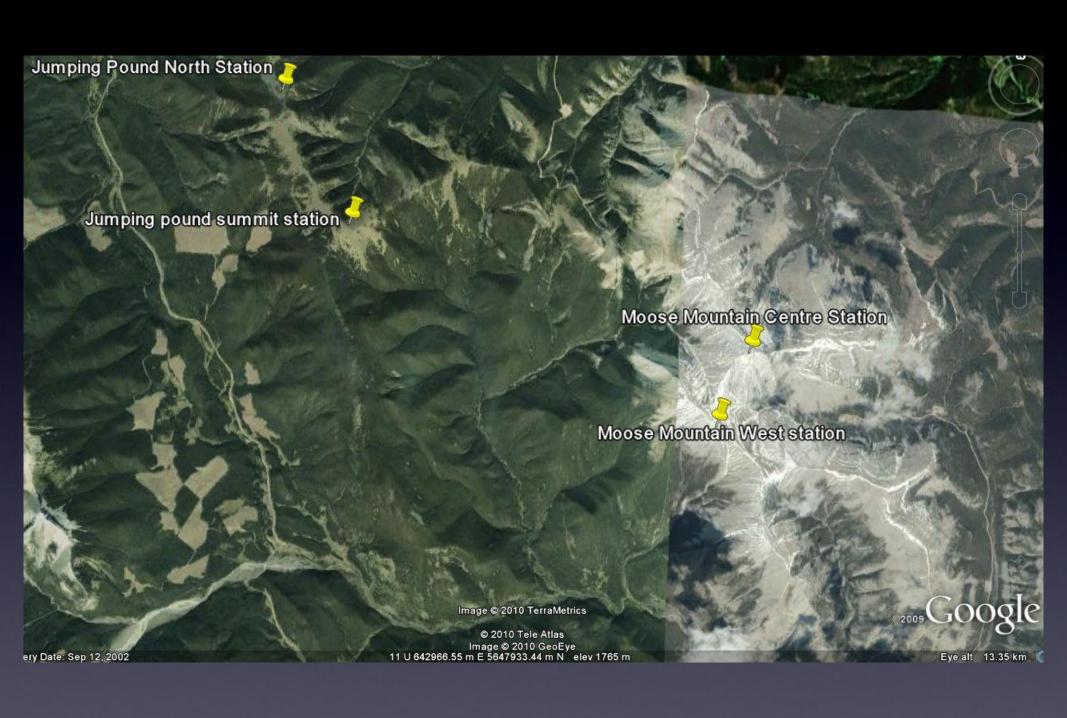
Original and Repeat images

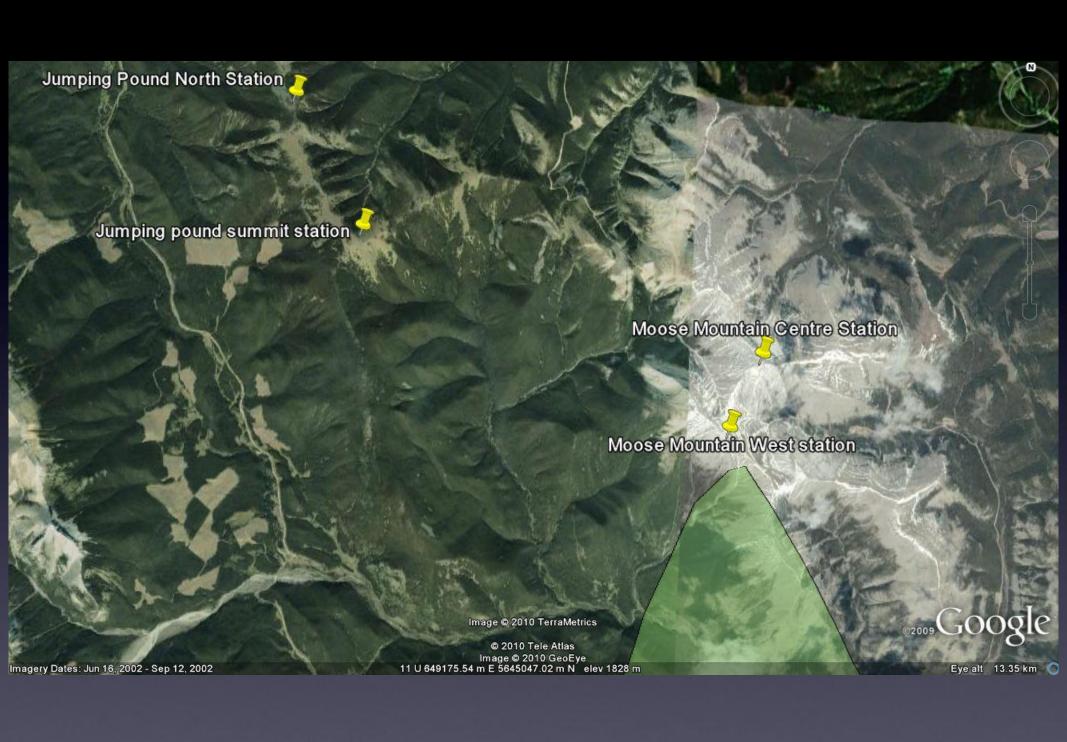
Affordable software

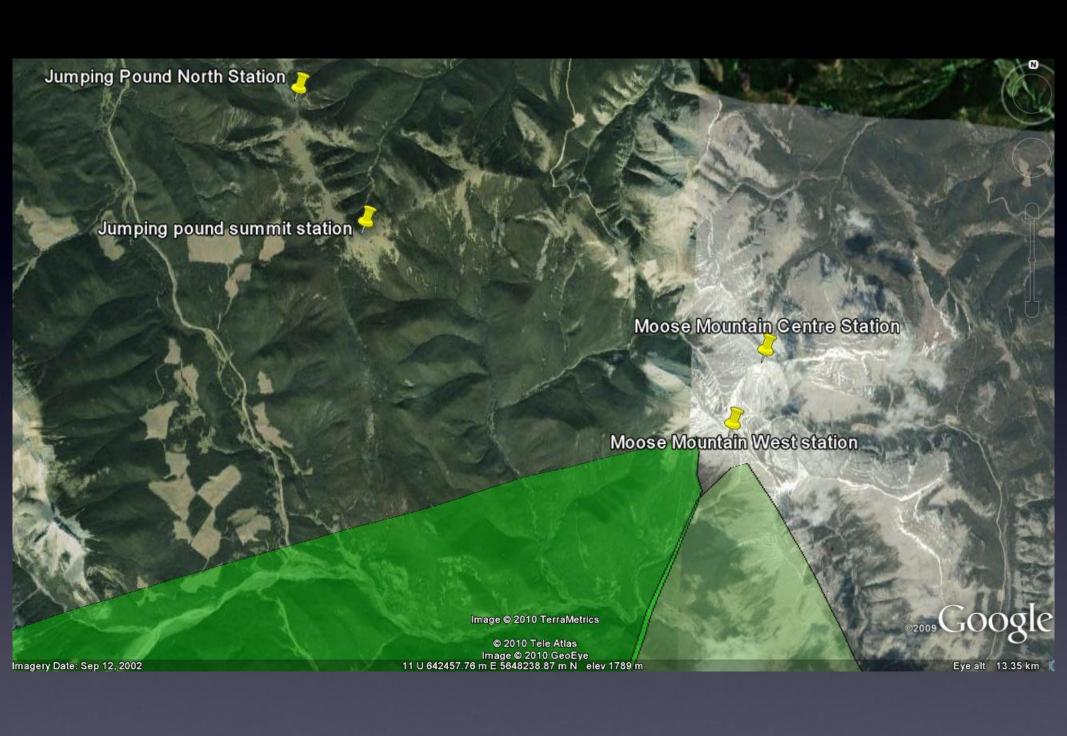
Accurate location data

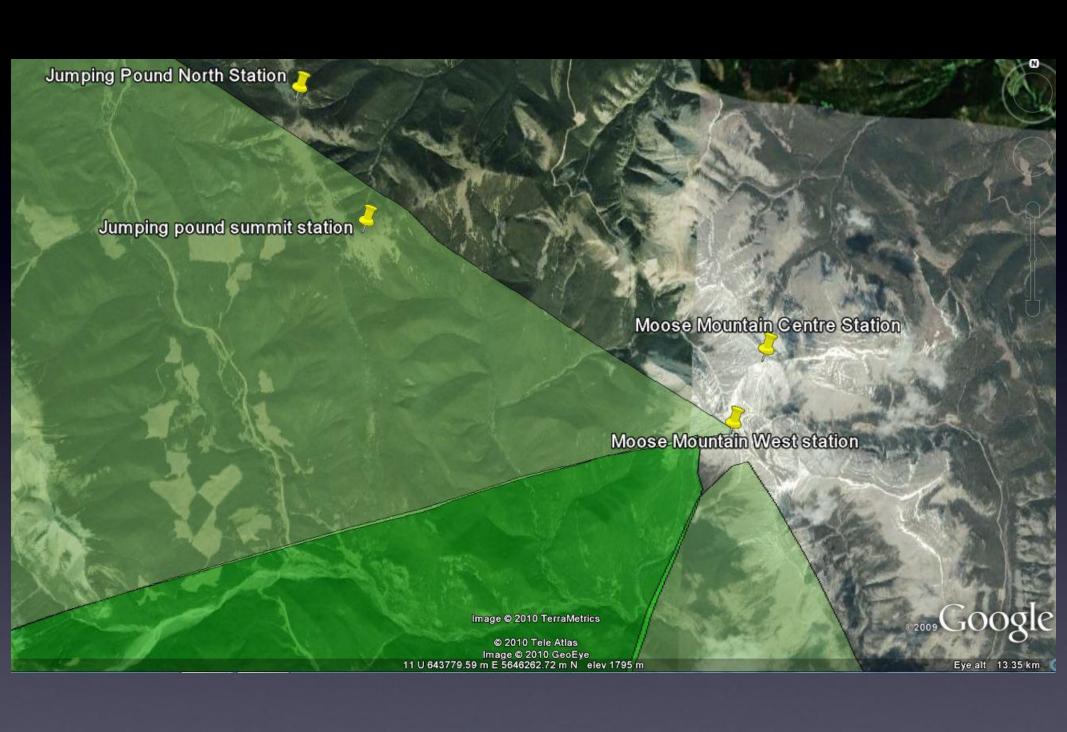
Wheeler Irrigation Survey, 1895-1897

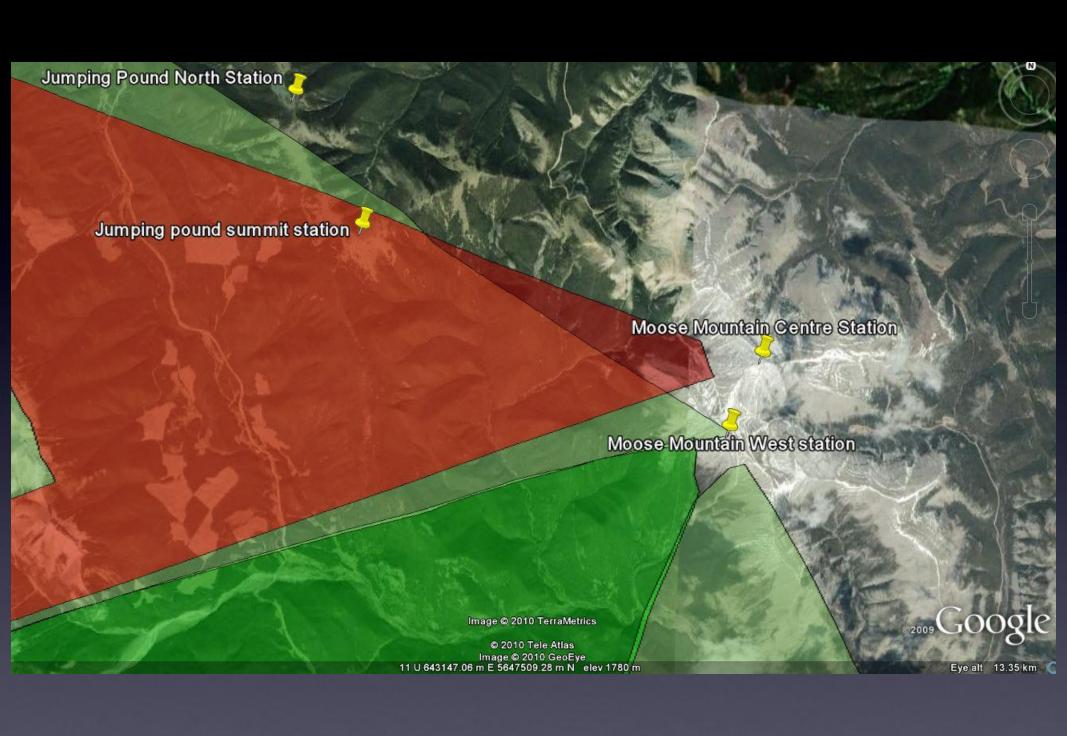


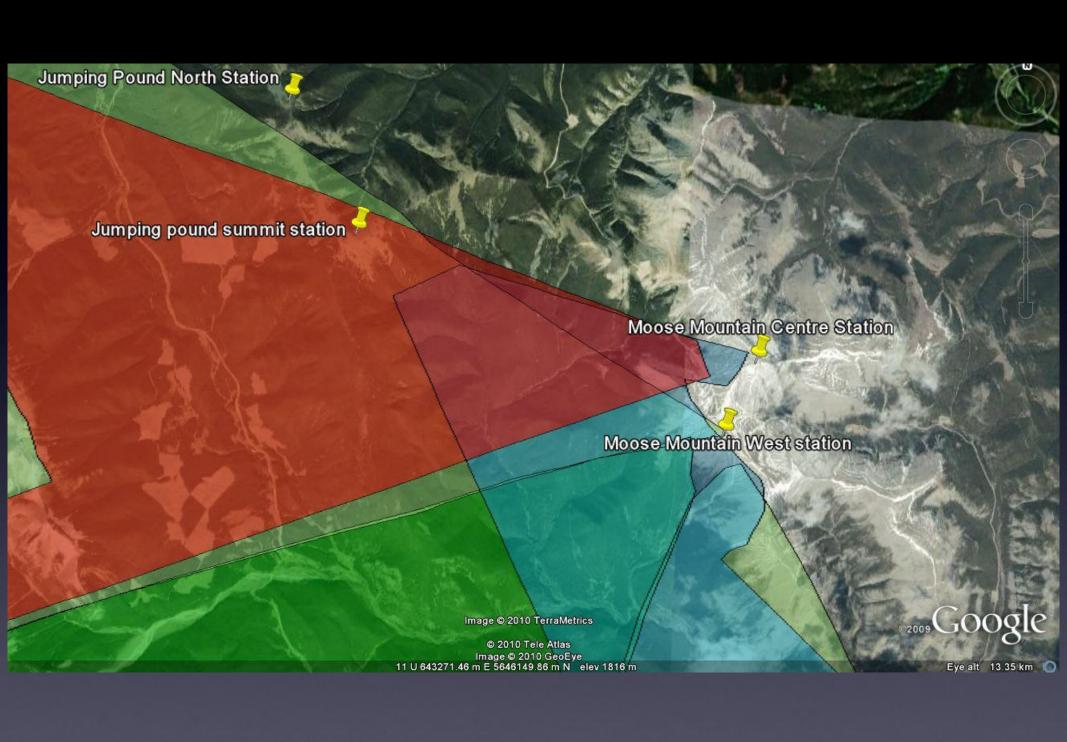


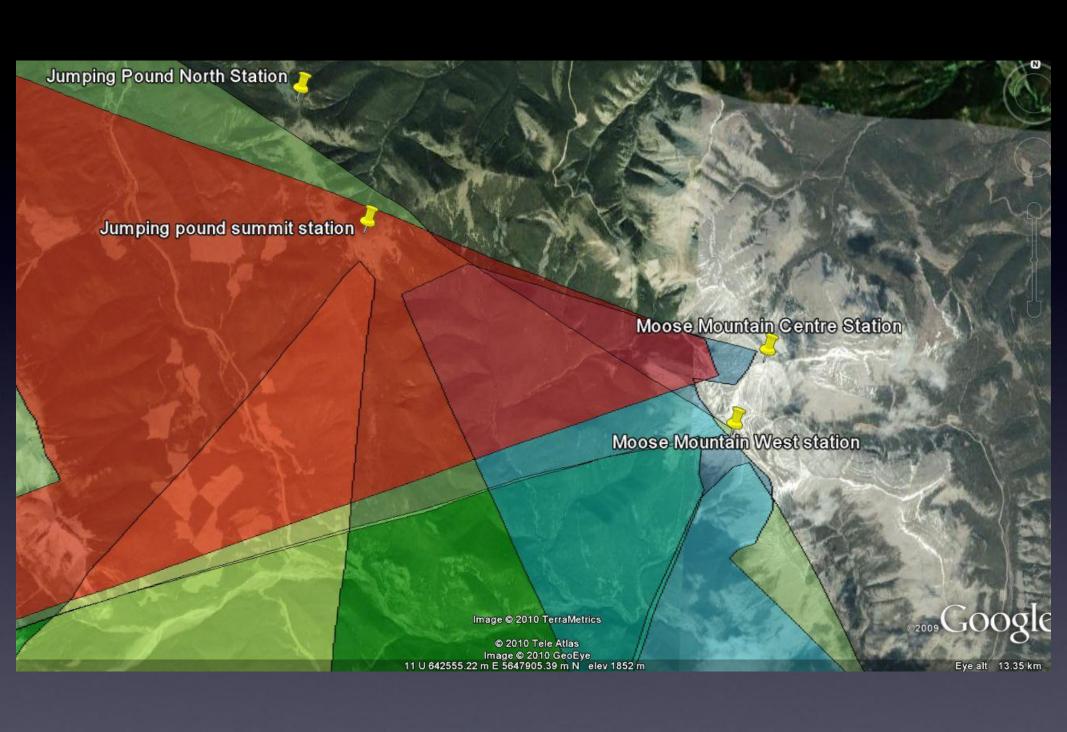


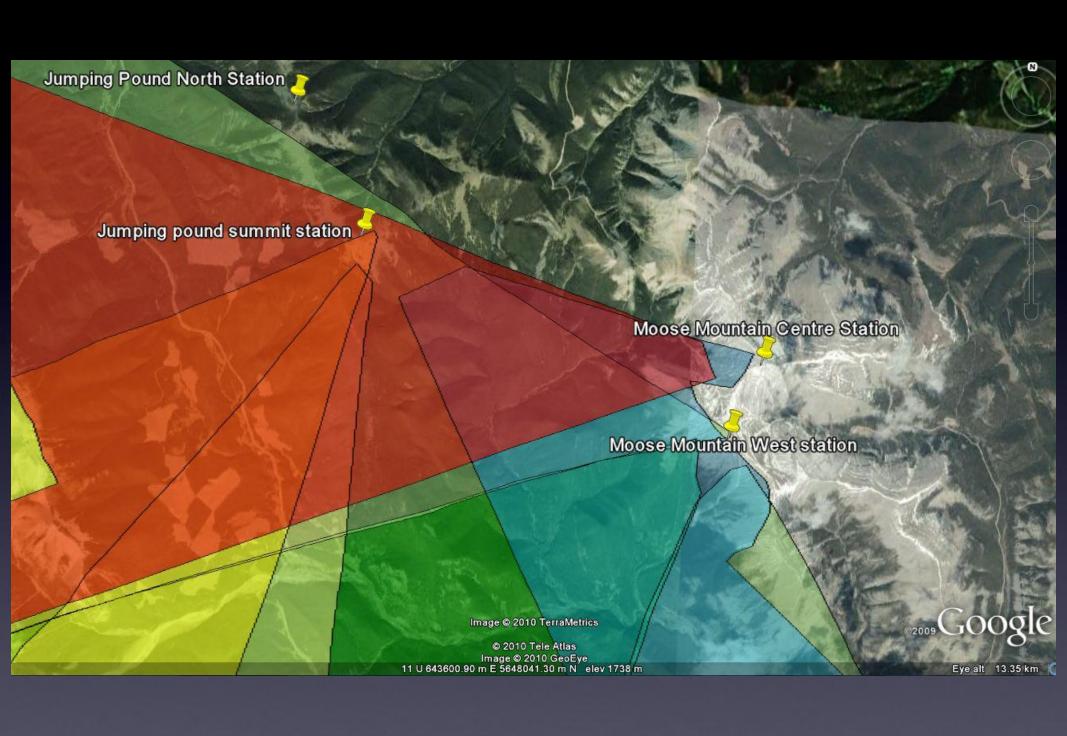


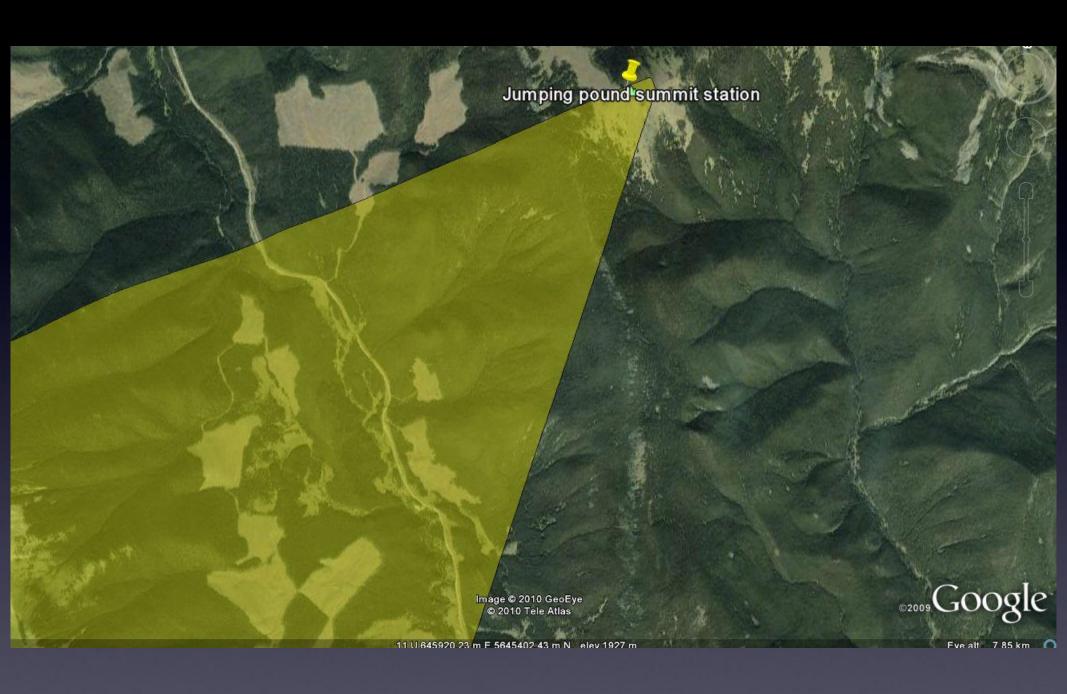






















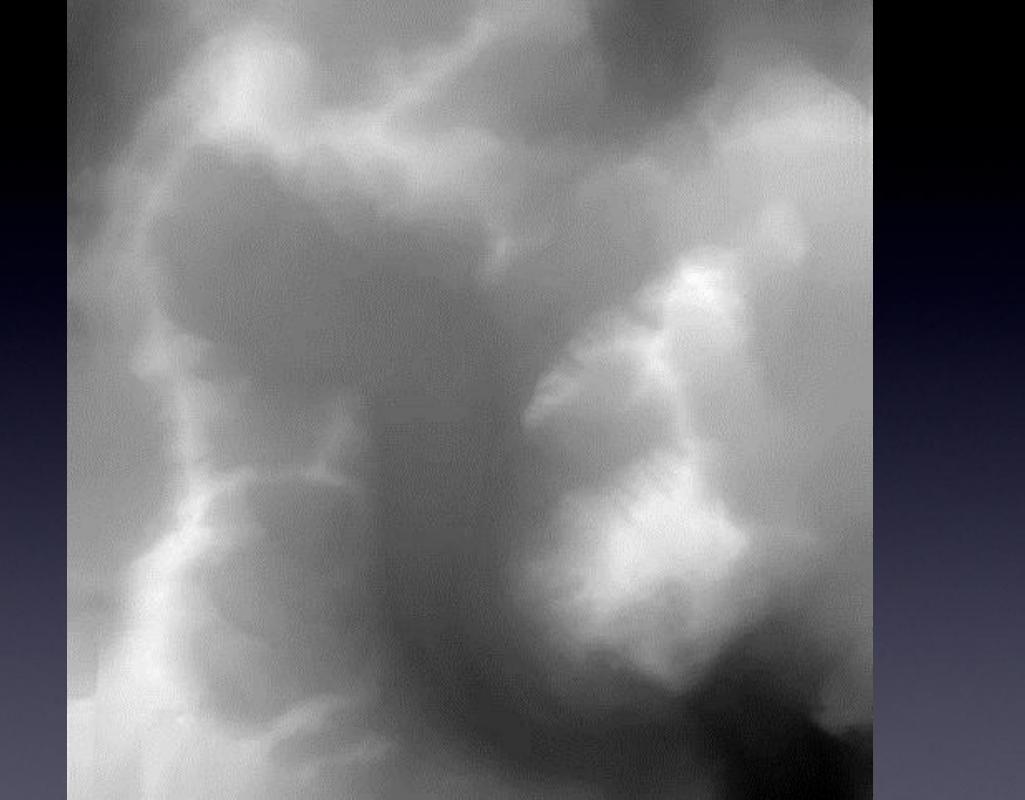


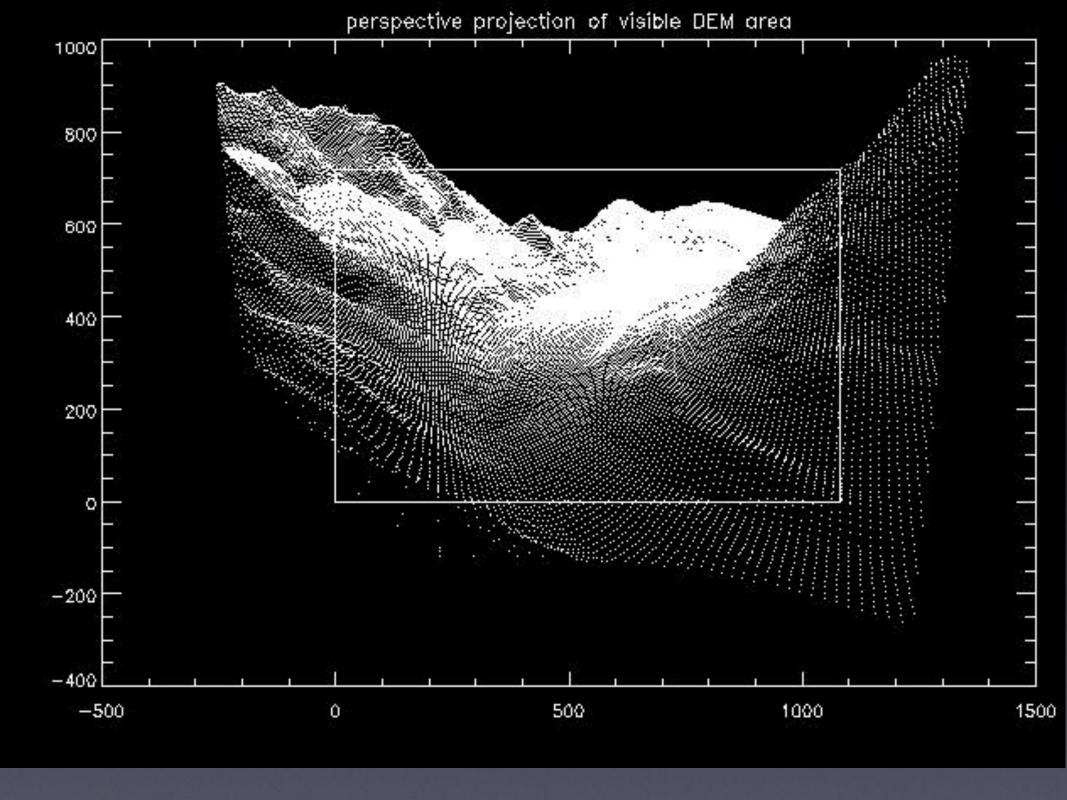
Snow surface albedo estimation using terrestrial photography

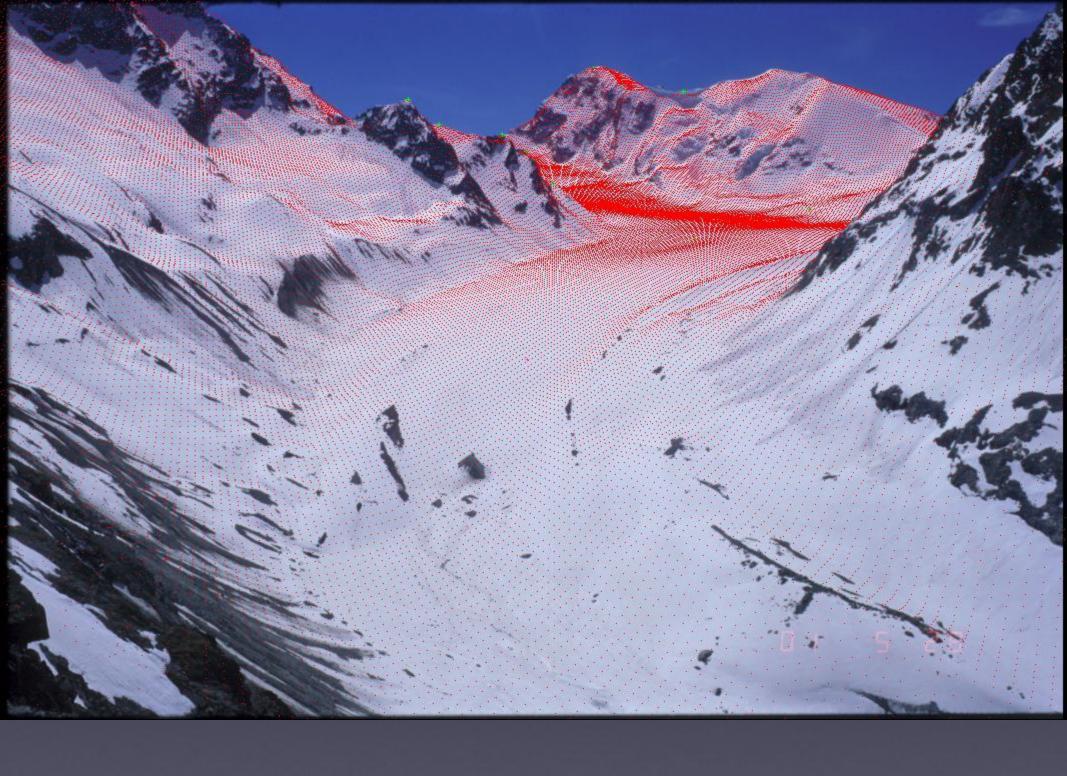
J. G. CORRIPIO*

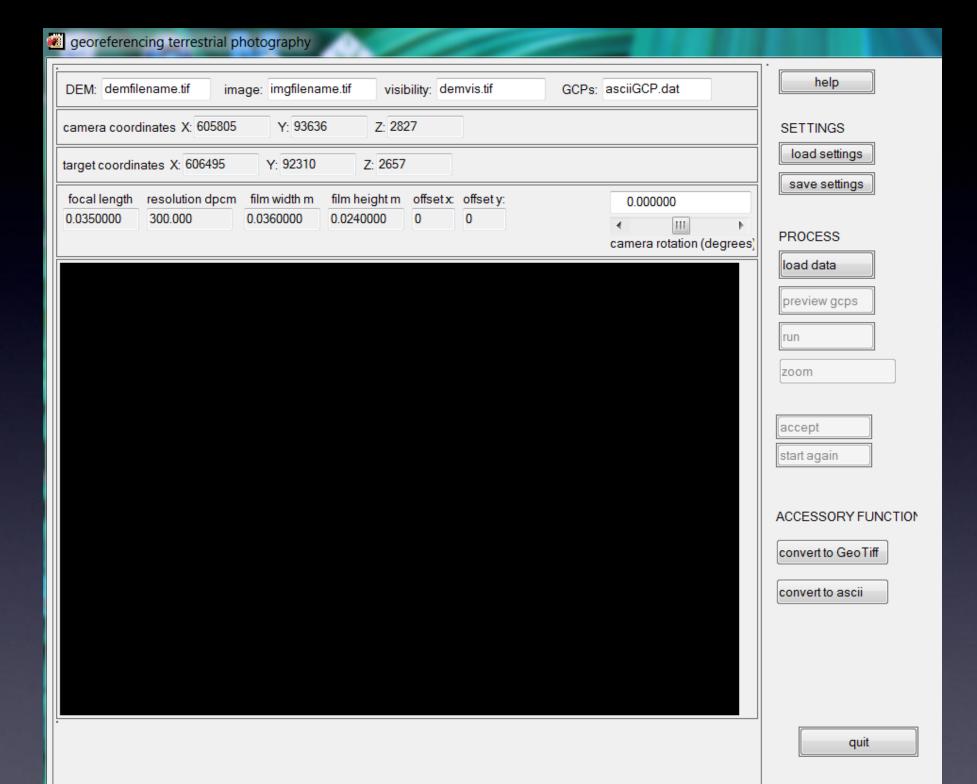
Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh, Drummond Street, Edinburgh EH8 9XP, UK





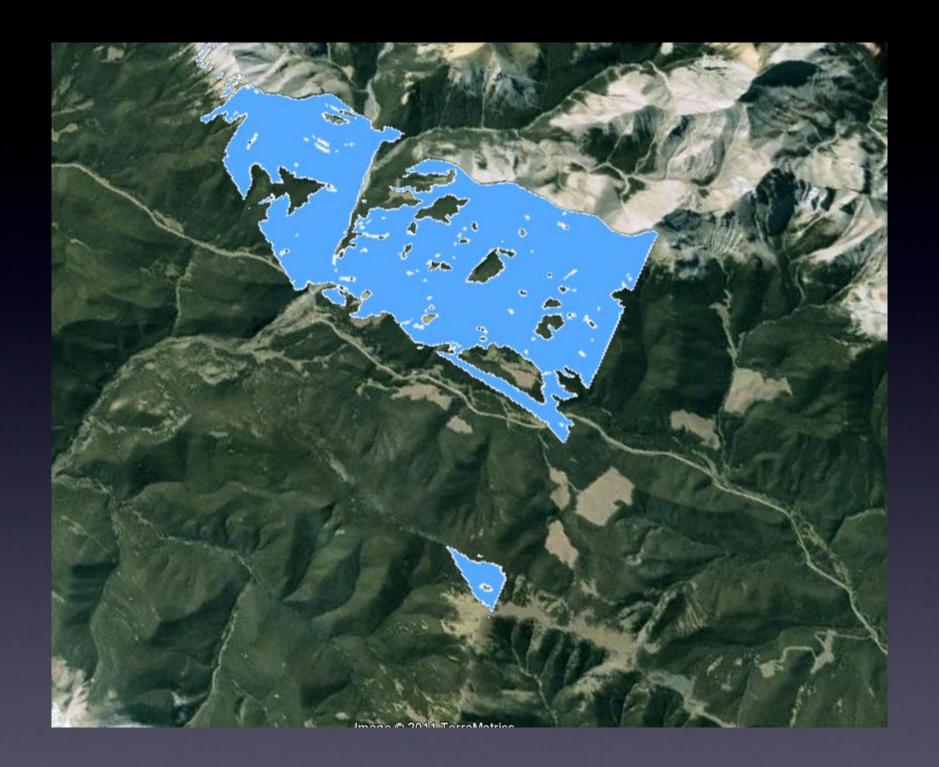


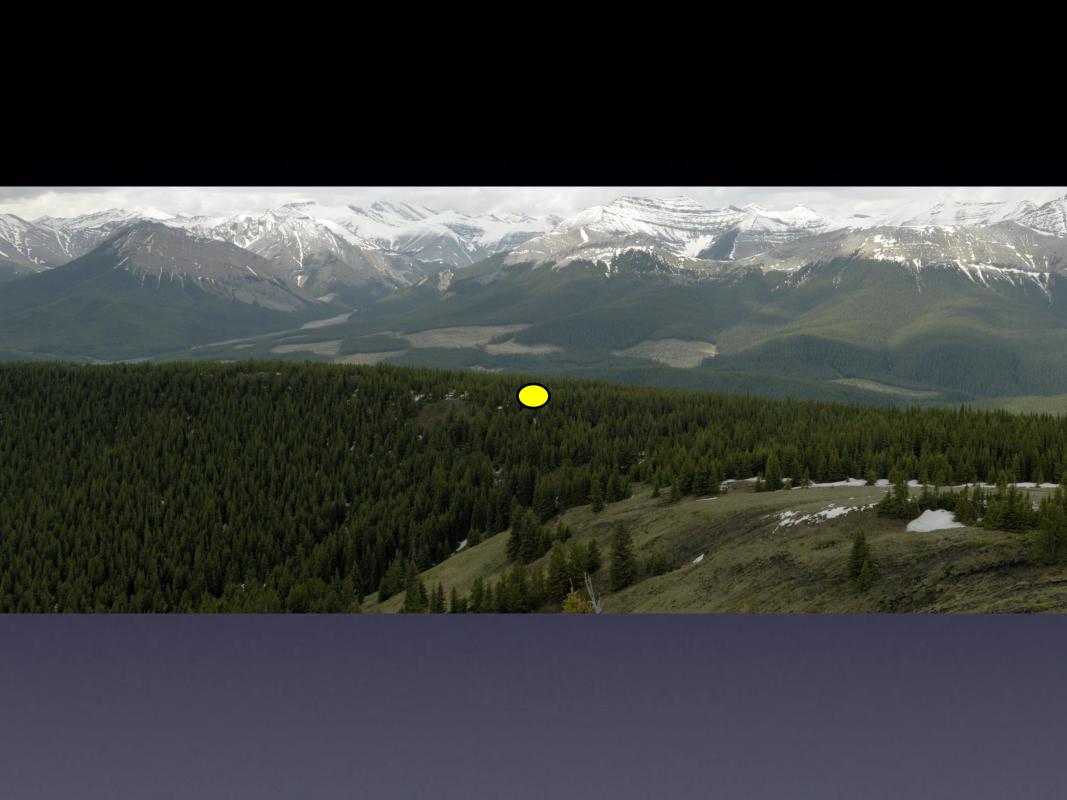






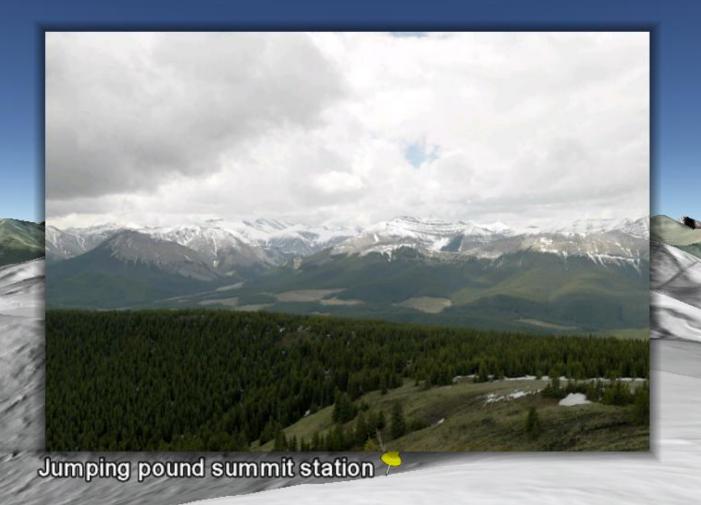








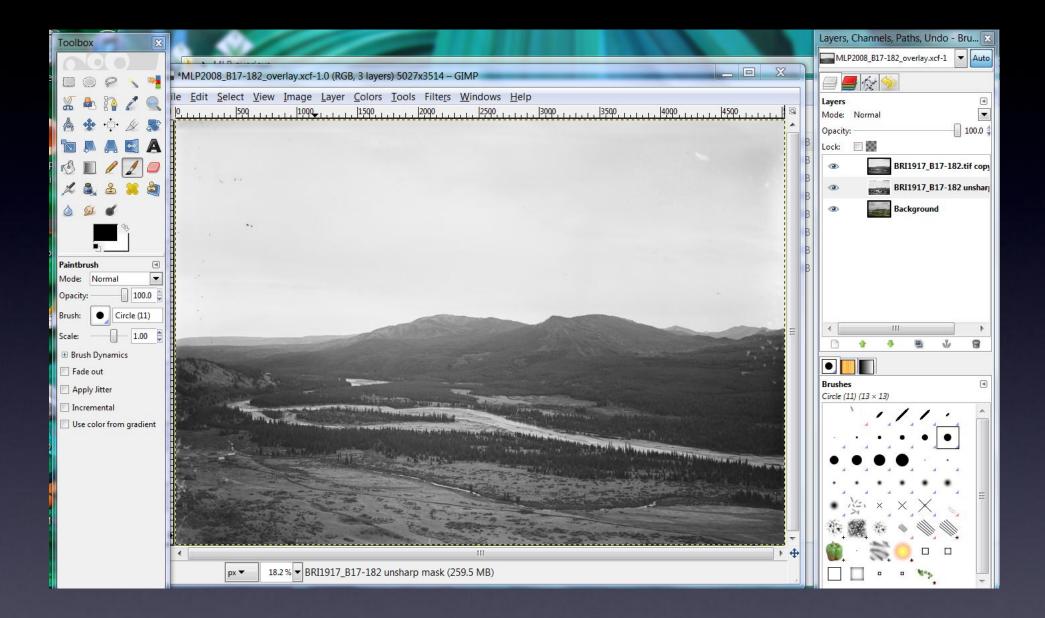


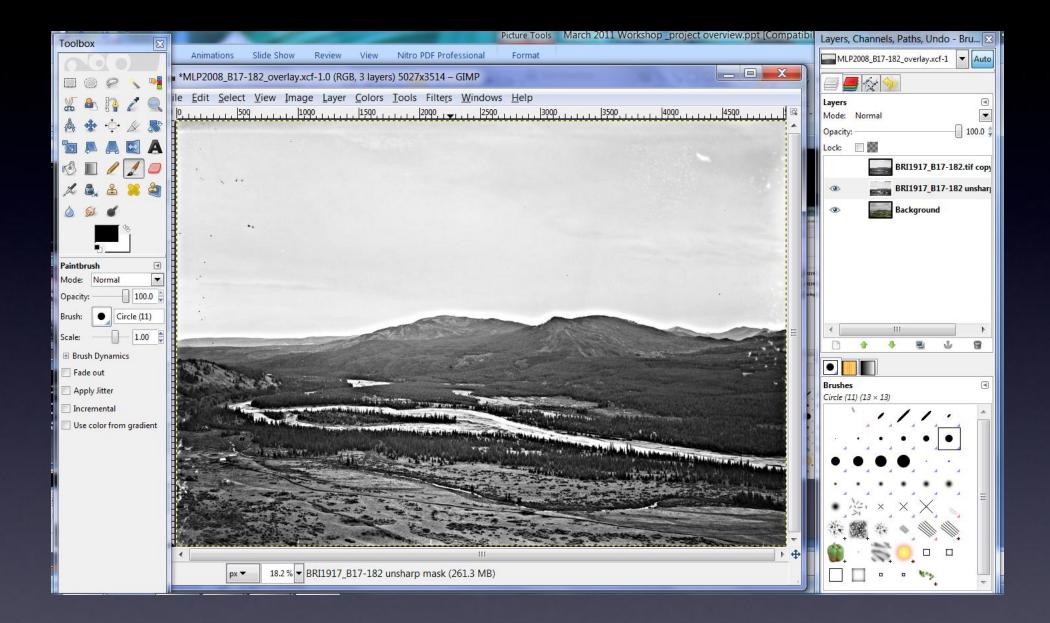


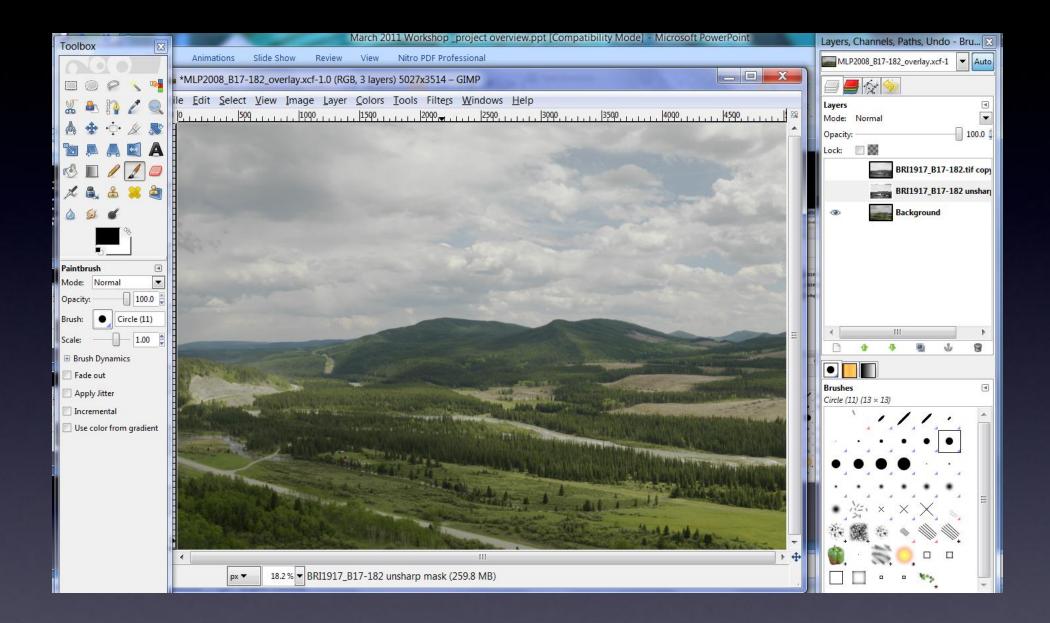
Google Google

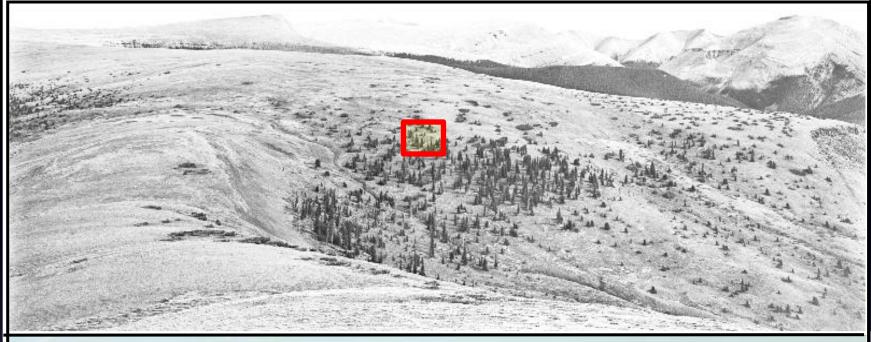






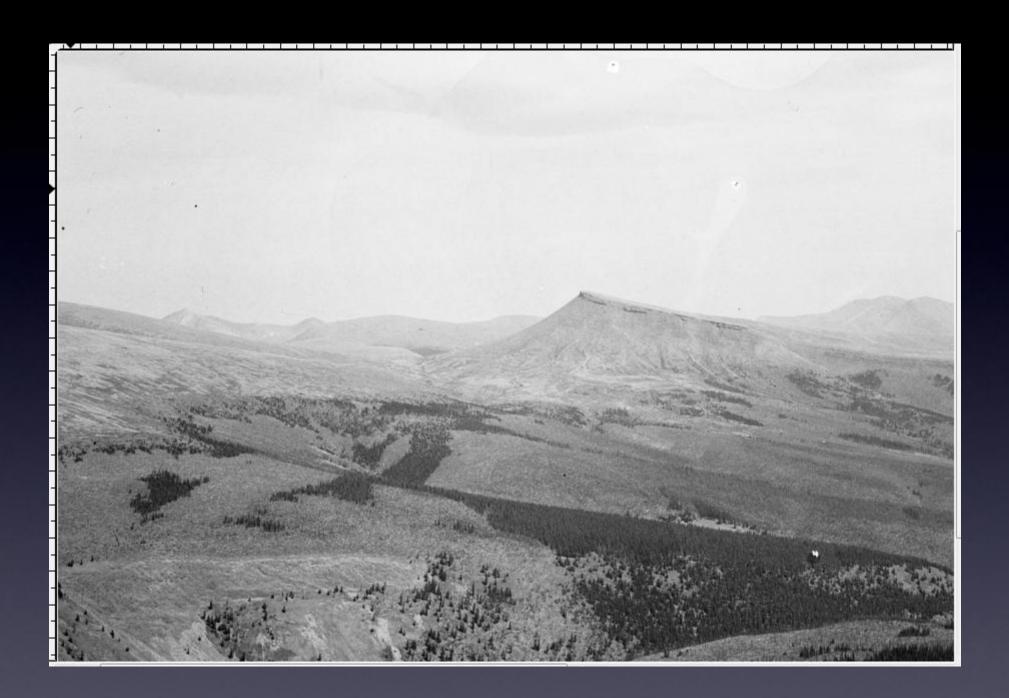




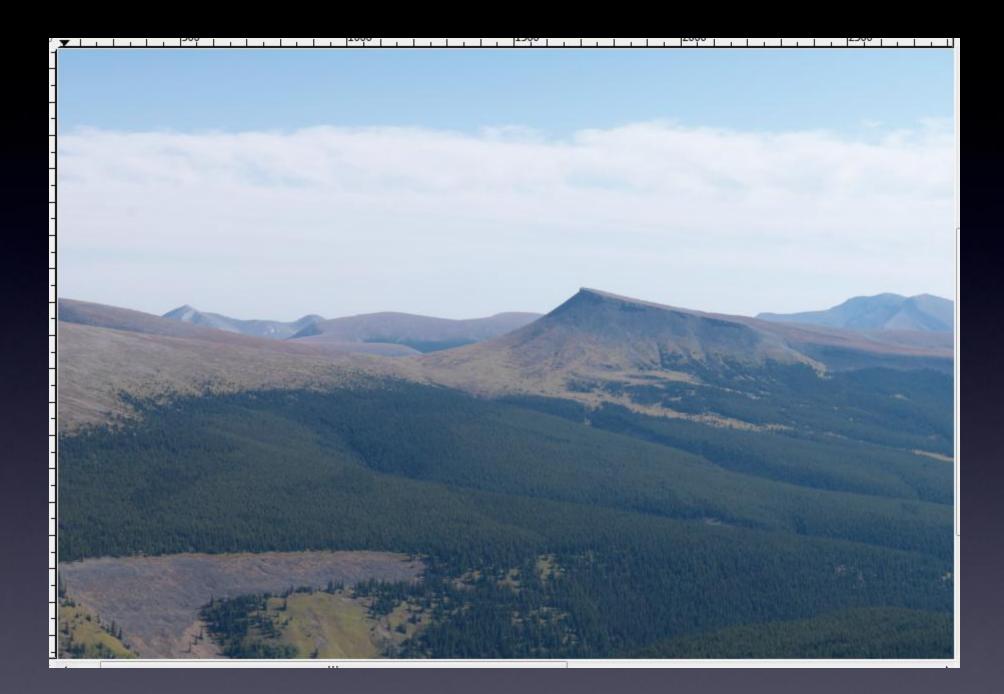


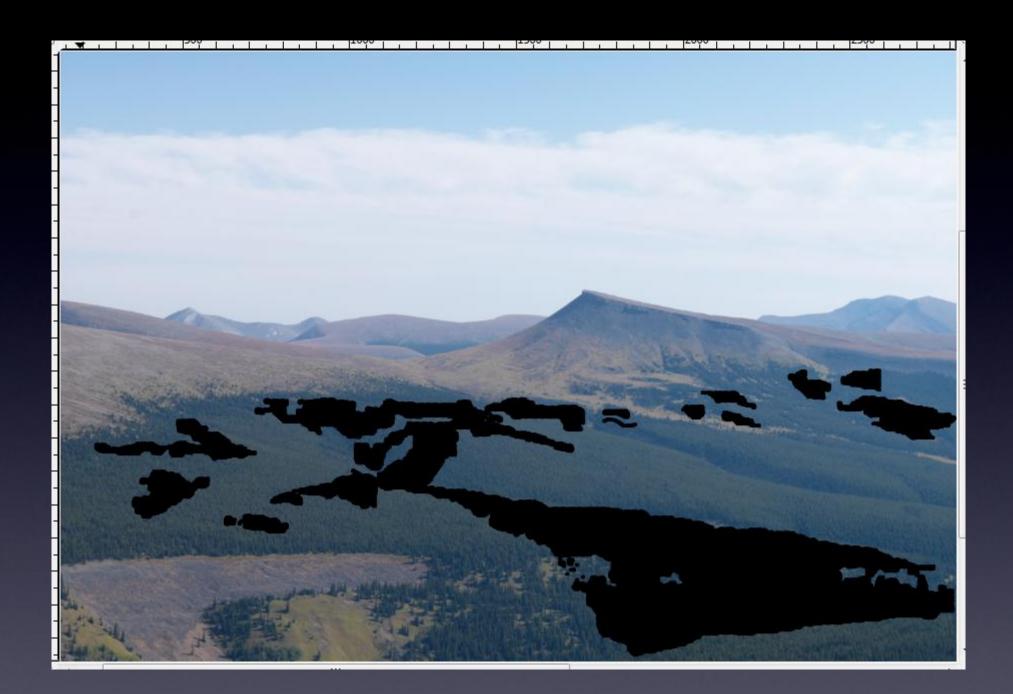


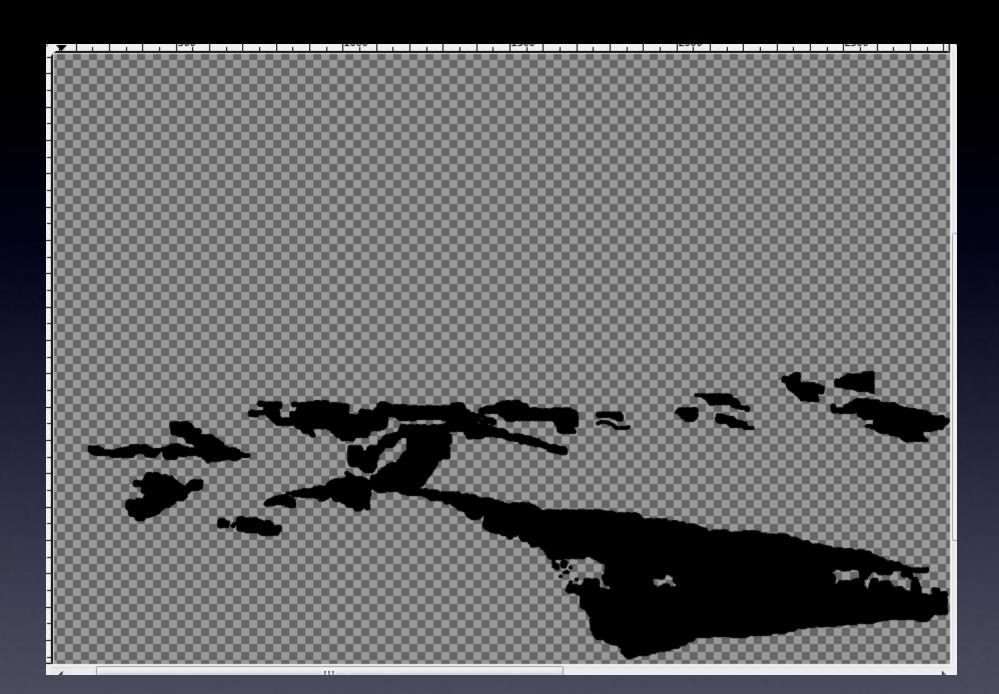


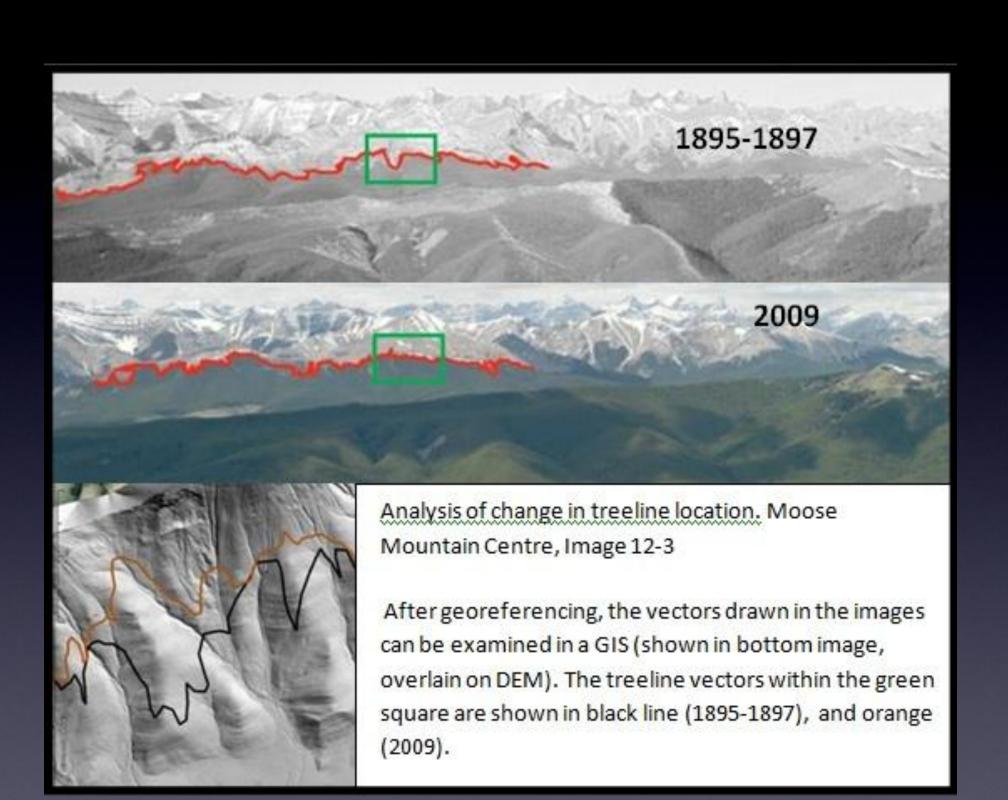


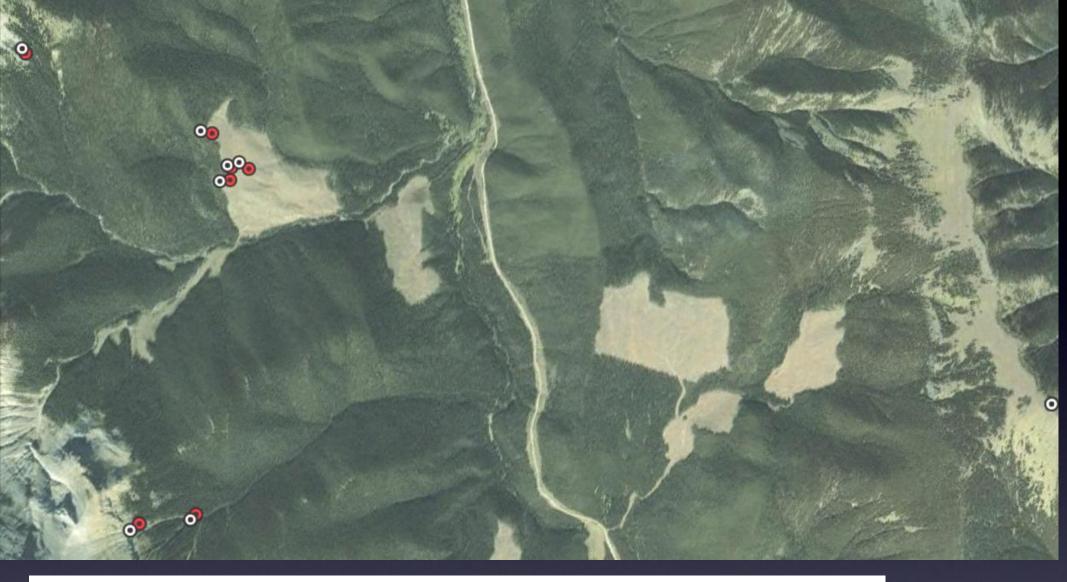












Georeferencing accuracy

White dots = reference point located from oblique image Red dots = "real world location" of reference points (from orthophoto).

Error = 37.7m (+/-4.9m MSE)

Georeferencing Oblique Historical Photos to Document Century-scale Changes in Foothills and Rocky Mountain Ecosystems

PhD study:
Chris Stockdale
(supervisor Ellen MacDonald)

Funded by: NSERC

Stay tuned!

Much more to come by ~2014?