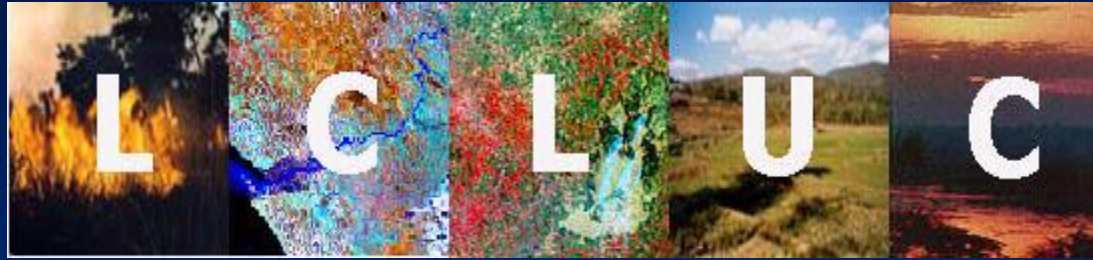


The NASA LCLUC Program: Focus on Central-South Eastern Europe

Garik Gutman,
LCLUC Program Manager
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC



Land-Cover/Land-Use Change Program

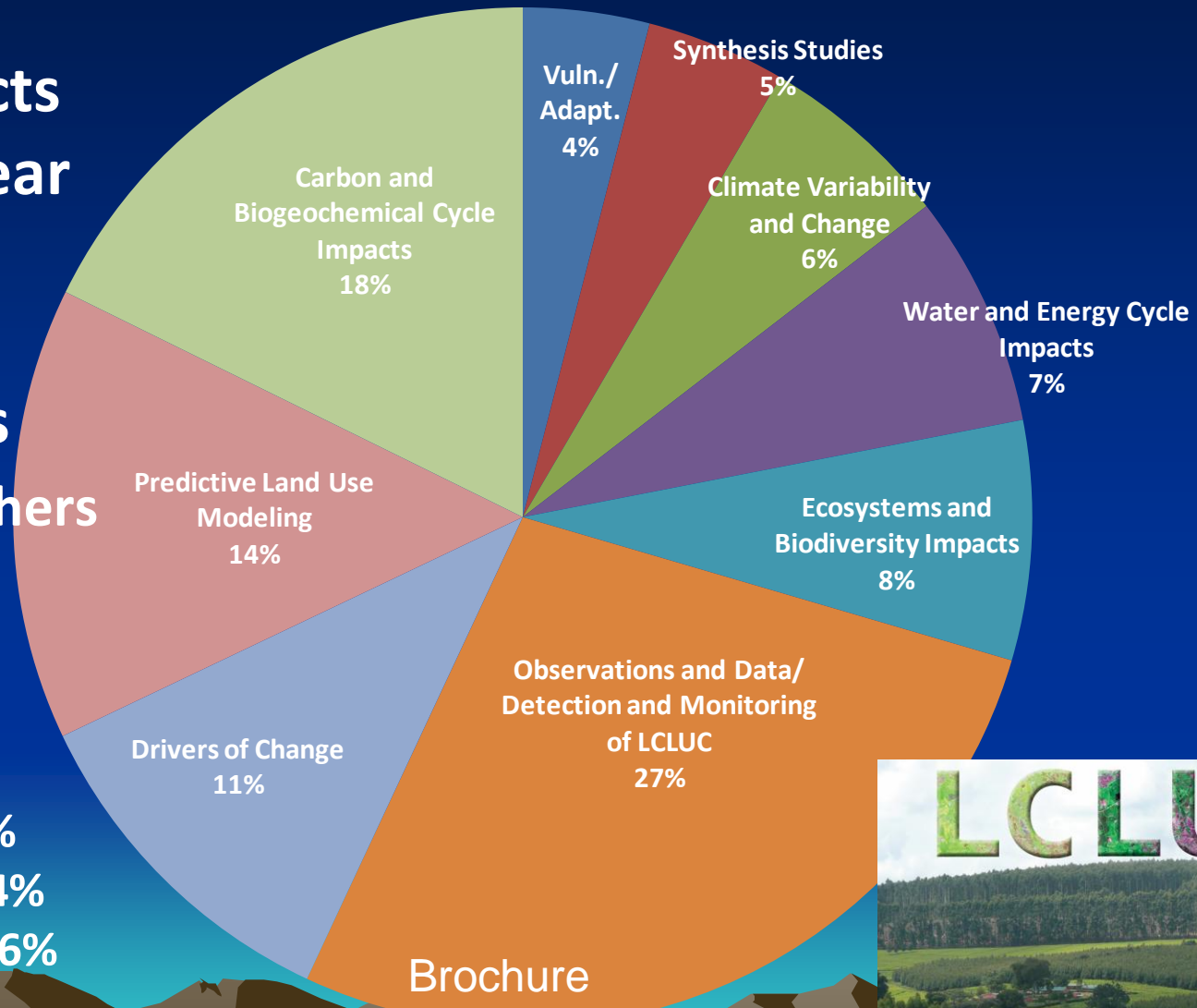


- LCLUC is an interdisciplinary scientific theme within NASA's Earth Science program. The ultimate vision of this program is ***to develop the capability for periodic global inventories of land use and land cover from space, to develop the scientific understanding and models necessary to simulate the processes taking place, and to evaluate the consequences of observed and predicted changes***
- <http://lcluc.hq.nasa.gov/>

LCLUC Program Content

~ 200 projects
during 15 year

Per year
~40 projects
~200 researchers



Impacts - 33%

Drivers - 11%

Monitoring - 27%

LU Modeling - 14%

LU <-> Climate - 6%

Synthesis - 5%

Vulnerability/Adaptation - 4%

Brochure
downloadable from
<http://lcluc.hq.nasa.gov>

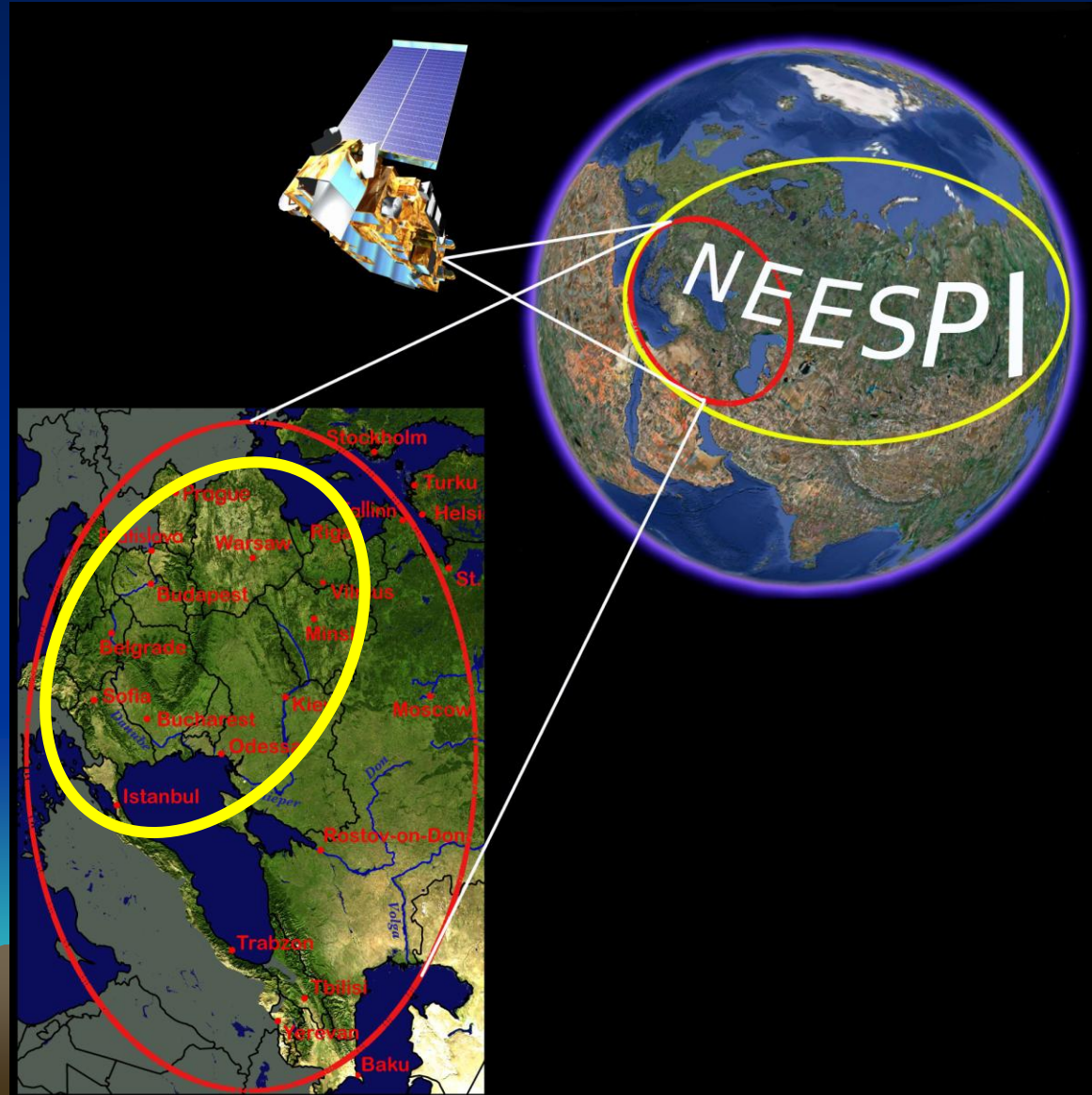


NASA LCLUC Program Support of Regional Initiatives

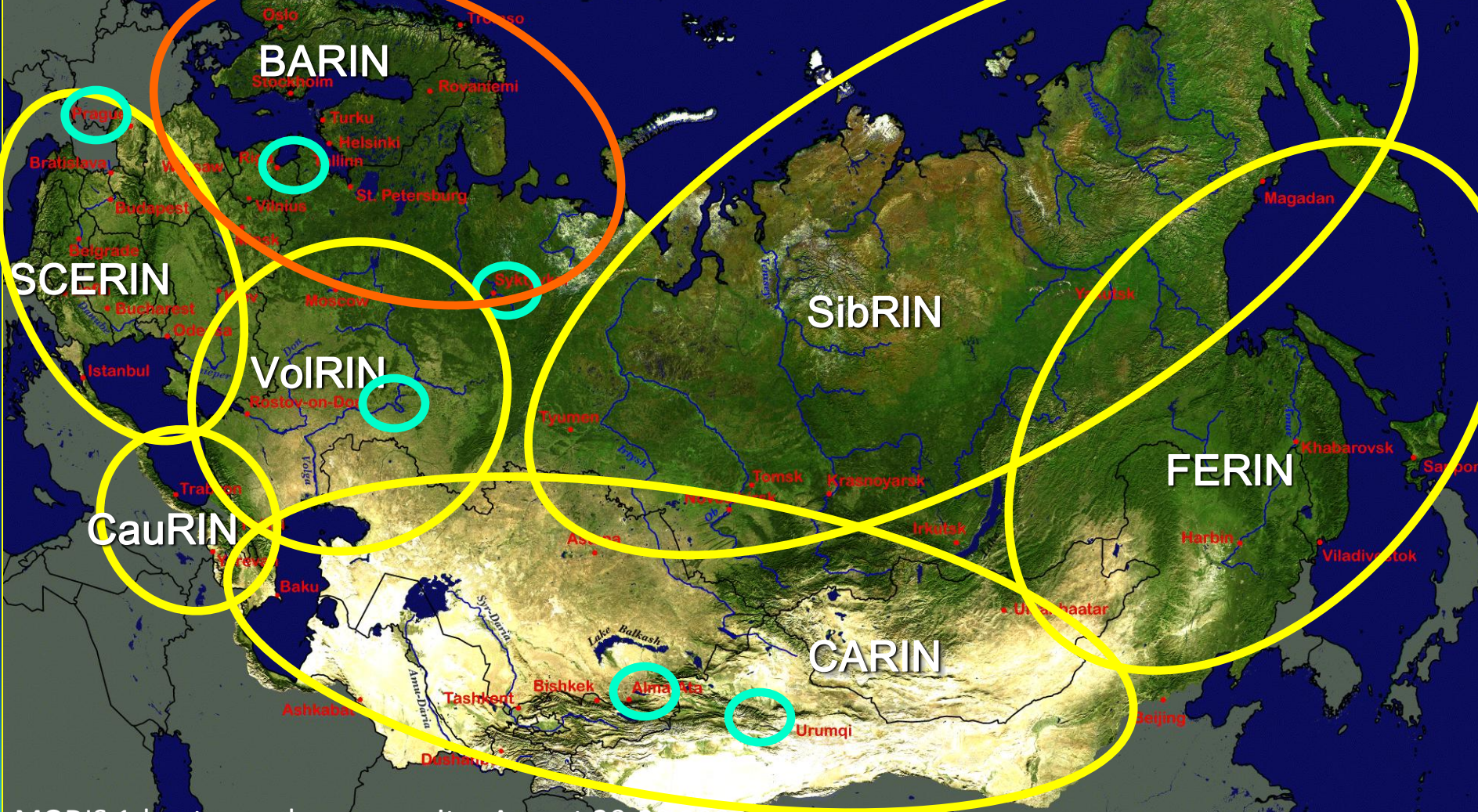
- LBA: Regional Field Campaign in Amazon
- CARPE: Central African Regional Project
- **NEESPI** Northern Eurasia Initiative
- MAIRS: Monsoon Area program
- *SARI: South Asia Regional Initiative*



NEESPI-Europe



GOFC-GOLD Networks in Northern Eurasia



MODIS 1-km true color composite: August 20-28, 2004.
Shaded relief adjustment using SRTM GTOPO30 elevation data.
Produced by Mutlu Ozdogan (U. Wisconsin)

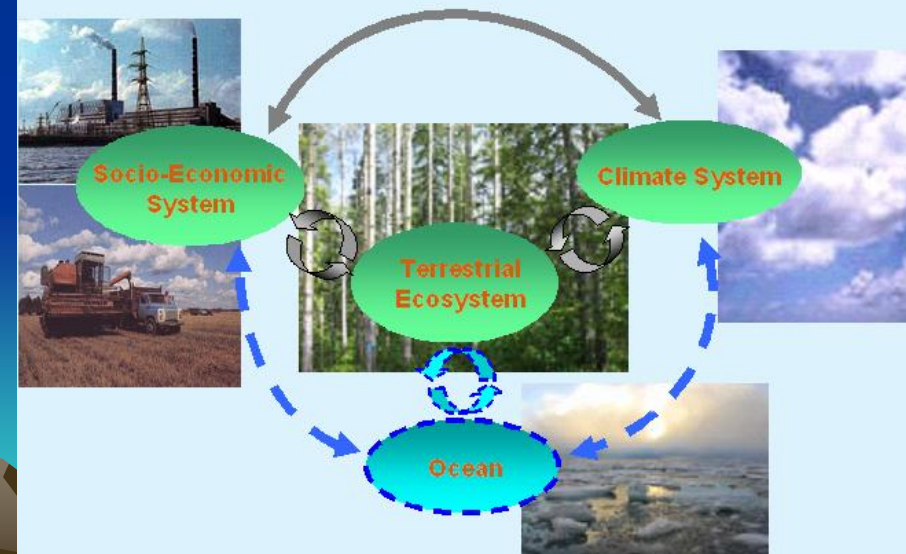
Northern Eurasia Earth Science Partnership Initiative (NEESPI)

Focus on climate-ecosystem interactions and societal impacts in boreal and non-boreal zones of Northern Eurasia

Goals:

- To evaluate the role of anthropogenic impacts on the regional ecosystems and climate and how it may affect the global climate
- To evaluate the consequences of global changes for regional environment, the economy and the quality of life in the region

Primary Components for study in Northern Eurasia as part of the Global System



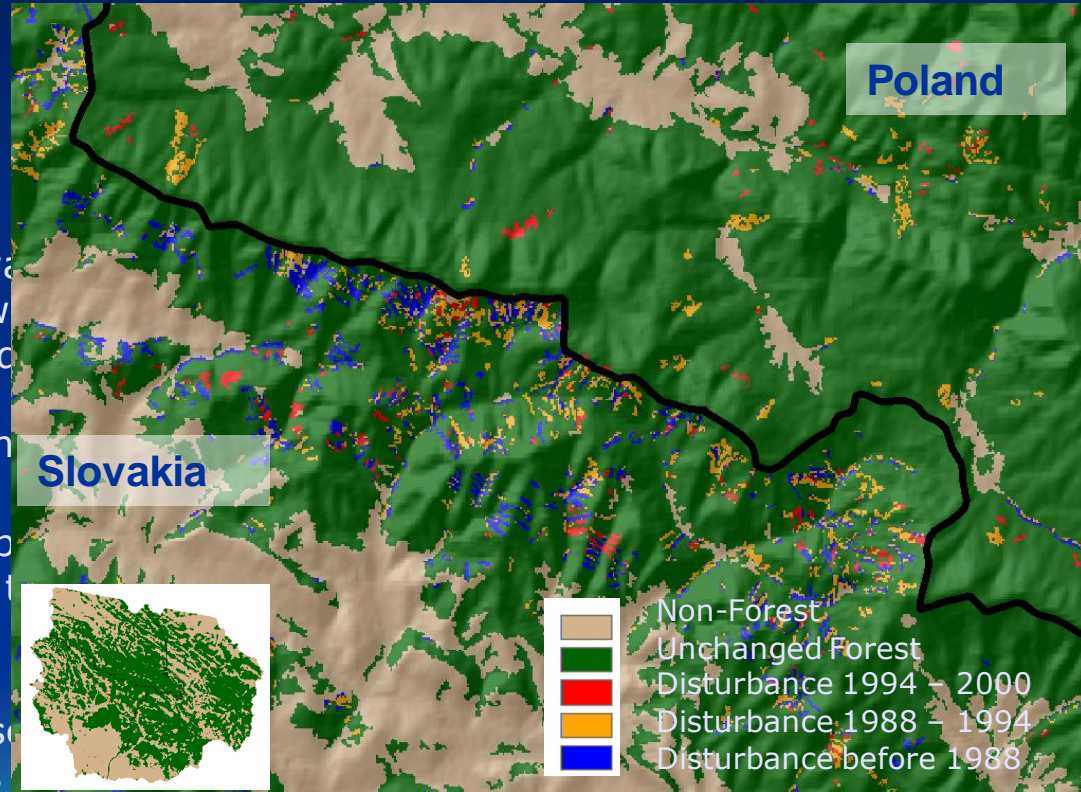


Field abandonment rates differ
strongly among countries

Strength of institutions matters
most

Land-Cover Changes in Eastern Europe in Post-Soviet Era

- Marked differences in forest cover, dominant forest species, and agricultural fragmentation.
- These differences can largely be explained by socialist forest management.
- Post-socialist land-cover change was greatest in Ukraine, where there was high agricultural fragmentation and widespread early-successional shrublands indicating extensive land abandonment.
- The abundance and pattern of arable land and grassland was attributed to land tenure in socialist times and economic transition since 1990.
- These results suggest that broad-scale socioeconomic and political factors of major significance for land-cover patterns in Eastern Europe.



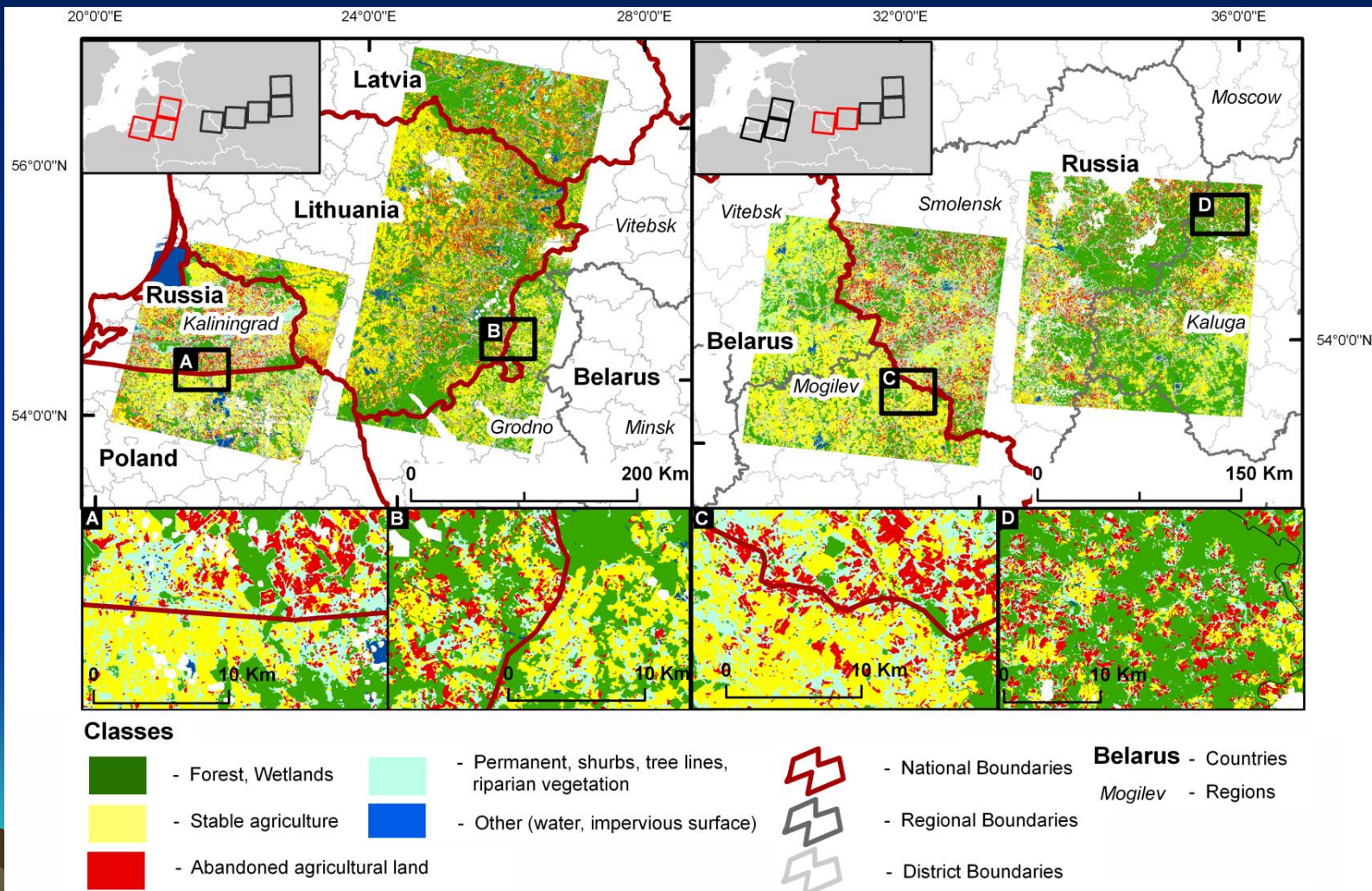
A comparison of land cover in the Polish, Slovak, and Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains in 2000 from Landsat images

IMPACTS IN MID-LATITUDES



Fields abandonment in mid-latitudes affect surface processes
=>Carbon Cycle, Radiation Budget, Hydrology =>Climate

Field abandonment

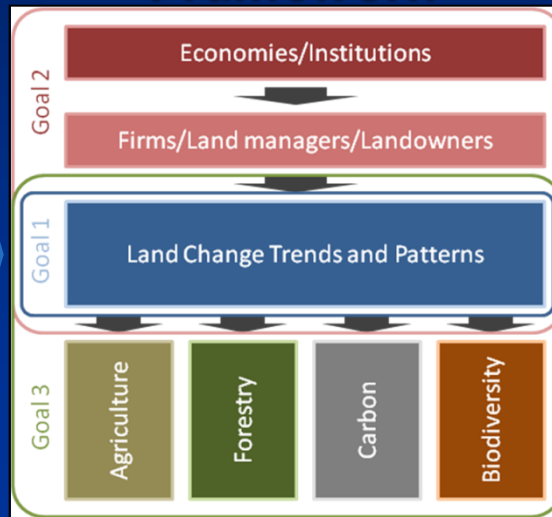


Synthesis of studies on institutional change and LCLUC effects on carbon, biodiversity, and agriculture after the collapse of the Soviet Union

Case Studies



Theoretical Framework



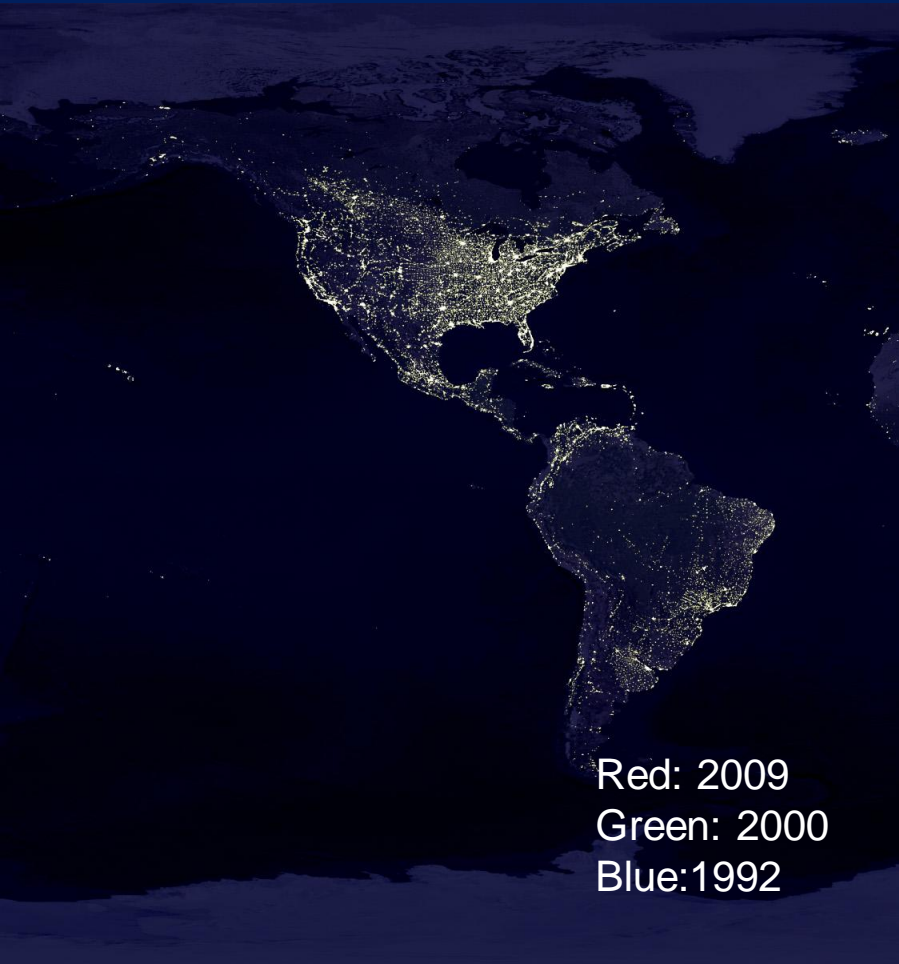
Comprehensive Assessments



A general theory of the effects of socioeconomic shocks on land use and land cover change



Earth Night Lights Observed by DMSP/OLI



Red: 2009
Green: 2000
Blue: 1992



Courtesy: Chris Elvidge, NOAA

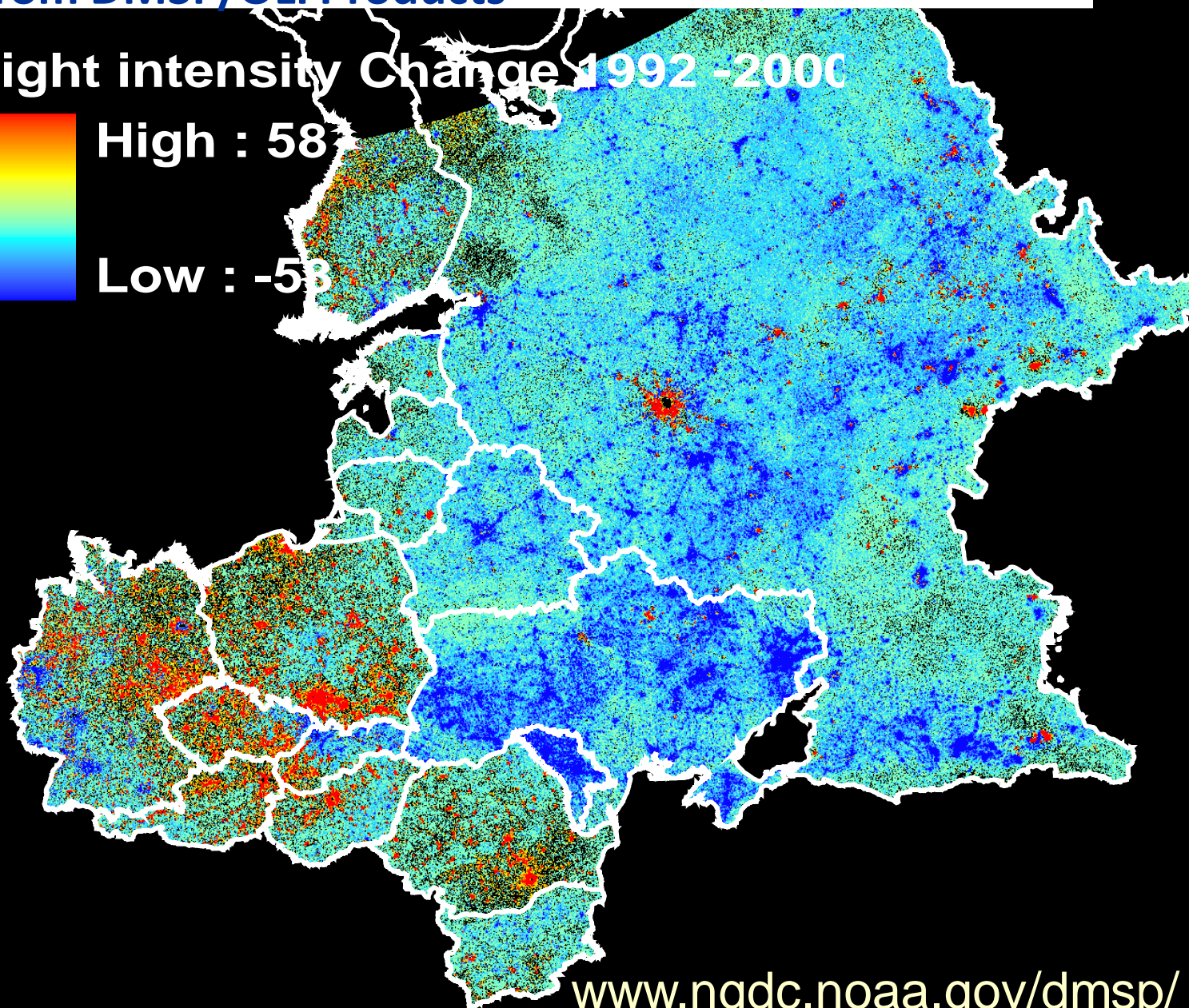
Change in Nighttime Lights 1992 to 2000 From DMSP/OLI Products

Light intensity Change 1992 - 2000



High : 58

Low : -58



Proceedings of NEESPI Workshop on Eastern Europe

NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C:
Environmental Security 2009

**Regional Aspects of Climate-Terrestrial-
Hydrologic Interactions in Non-boreal Eastern
Europe**

Editors: Pavel Ya. Groisman,
Sergiy V. Ivanov

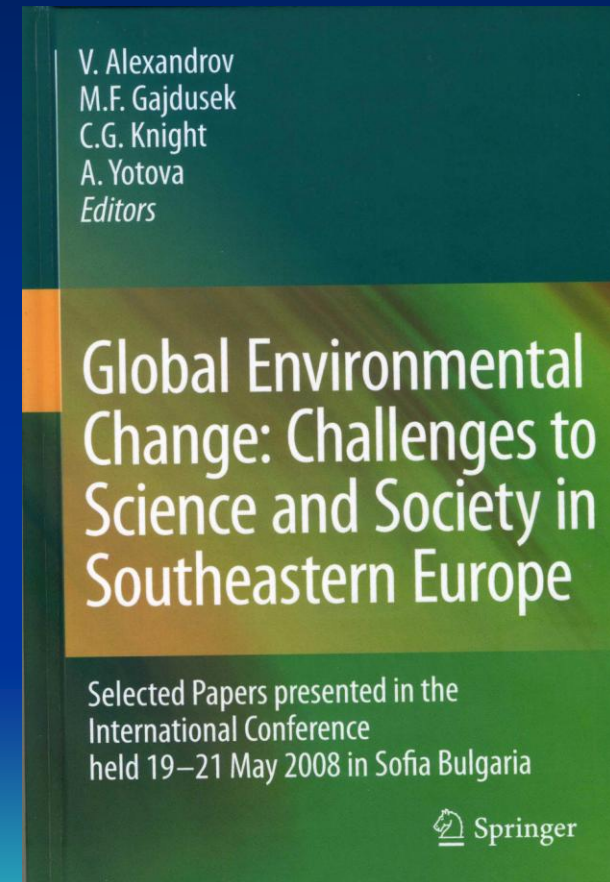
- Observations Issues in the Non-boreal Eastern Europe
- Regional Climate Changes in the Non-boreal Eastern Europe
- Air Pollution in Eastern Europe
- **Land Cover and Land Use Changes in the Non-boreal Eastern Europe**
- Changes in The Black Sea and Its Coastal Zone



<http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-90-481-2283-7>

Proceedings of the International Conference in Sofia in May 2008

- Springer 2010
- Editors: Alexandrov, Gajdusek, Knight, Yotova
- "Global Environmental Change: Challenges for Science and Society in South-Eastern Europe" begins with an Introduction and four keynote chapters giving a more general perspective of the conference topics. The chapters encompass results from studies on climate change, land use change, changes in the carbon and water cycles, air quality, etc. Beyond the work of scientists and actions of governments, civil society has a major stake in dealing with environmental changes including actions to address, resulting impacts and to exploit new opportunities.



Future Steps in Enhancing the Education Component for LCLUC

- Enhance interdisciplinary nature of the program: Social Science + Physical Science + Remote Sensing
- Post-doc exchanges – fellowships are available through START program
- Training is an integral part for each LCLUC Science Team meeting



Czechs in Latvia



The NASA-ESA Trans-Atlantic Training (TAT) Initiative in Europe

- Regular summer schools for students and early career scientists
- The first TAT session – here this week
- Focus on new ESA partner states in Eastern Europe and their capacity building
- Aligned with GOFC-GOLD goals to develop regional networks in the area, i.e. SCERIN and BARIN (Boreal-Arctic)

Děkuje, Thank You



Good LCLuck with
the SCERIN-1 and
enjoy Prague