

Anthropogenic and natural land use and land cover changes in tundra environments detected from satellite image time series on Yamal Peninsula, Russia.



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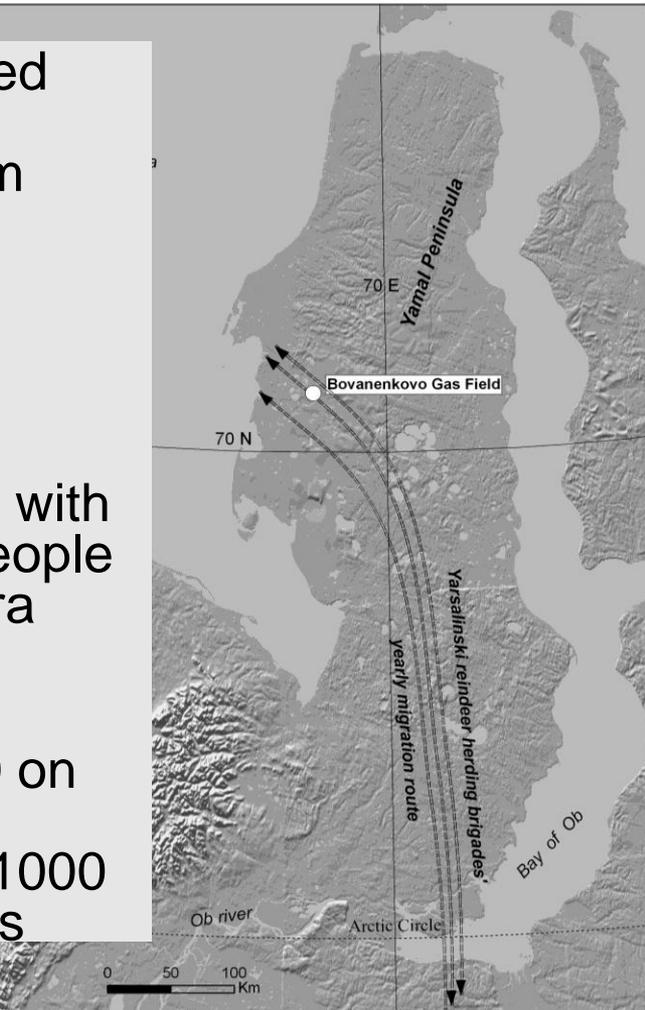
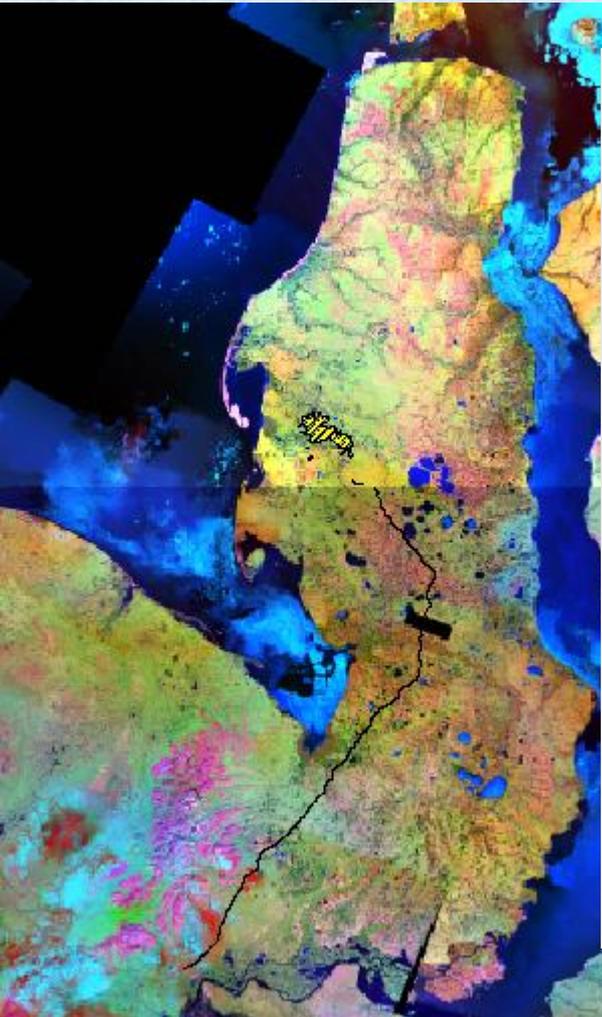
MAIN REINDEER HERDING AREAS IN SCANDINAVIA AND THE RUSSIAN NORTH



Research area location

- Bovanenkovo "supergiant" gas field, In Central Yamal peninsula, Russia

- Reindeer herding survived best (from soviet arctic indigenous peoples) from Soviet period
- Traditional migration between summer-winter pastures (up to 1400 km/year)
- The only Russian region with significant increase of people and reindeer in the tundra since Soviet Union
- Now close to 600 000 animals, almost 300 000 on the Yamal Peninsula, managed by more than 1000 fully nomadic households



- Bovanenkovo gas field was found in 1971
- 1987-1988 construction phase began
- Extensive offroad traffic until mid 1990's
- Road network build in mid 1990's

- 1) What are the combined environmental and social impacts of gas activities on reindeer rangelands in Bovanenkovo region?
- 2) How can remote sensing be combined with other forms of ecological, social, geographical and local knowledge data?
- 3) Monitor the changes and build up remote sensing based chronology of industrial development in the Bovanenkovo gas field
- 4) Which natural land cover changes appears in the region

Remote sensing imagery

Satellite Sensor	Acquired	Resolution
LANDSAT MSS	28 July 1984	70 m
LANDSAT TM	7 August 1988	30 m
SPOT	29 July 1993	19 m
SPOT	19 July 1998	20 m
ASTER VNIR	21 July 2001	15 m
Quickbird-2 Panchromatic	15 July 2004	0.63 m
Quickbird-2 Multispectral	15 July 2004	2.4 m
GeoEye	15 August 2009	1.65 m
LANDSAT + ETM/7	19 July 2010	30 m
LANDSAT TM	14 July 2011	30 m

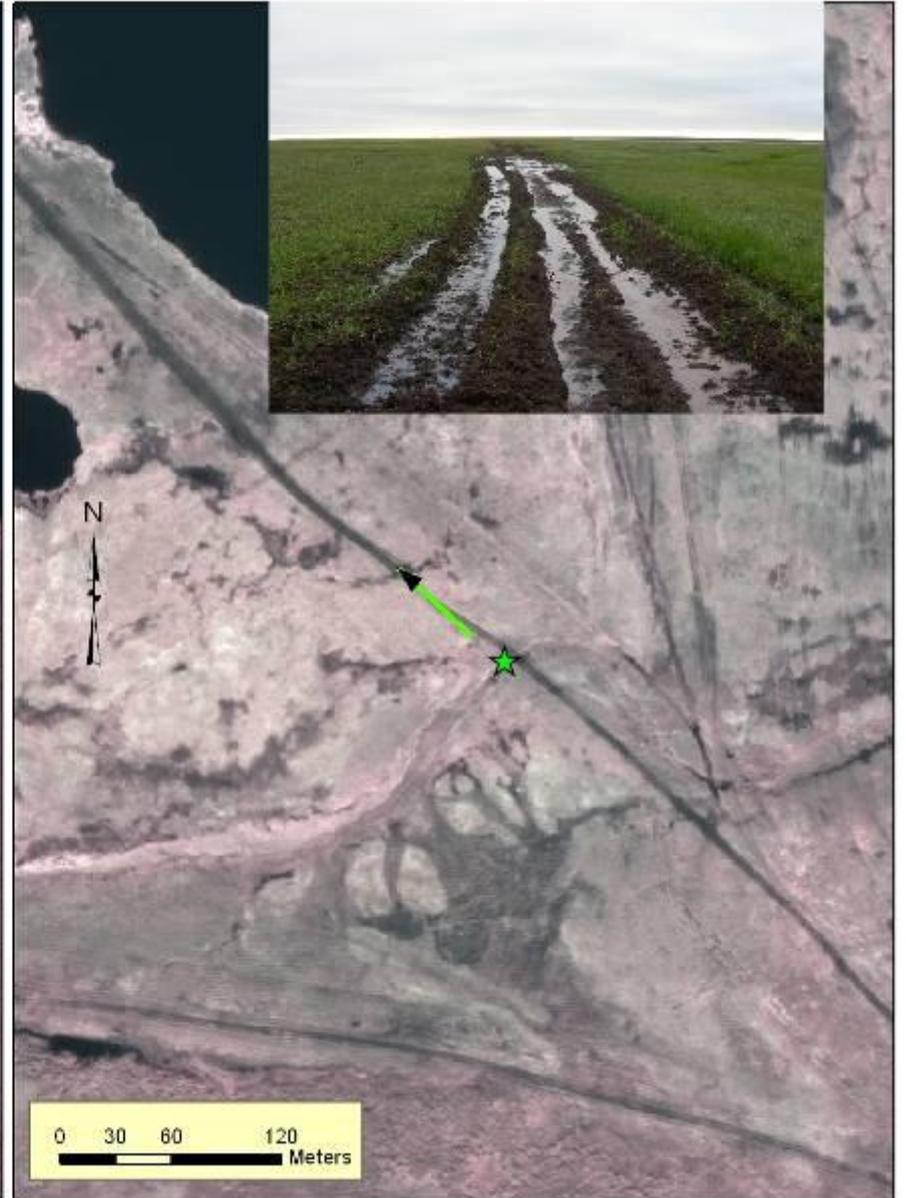
GIS database:

- Road network
- Offroad vehicle tracks
- Pipeline network
- Quarries
- Other infrastructure

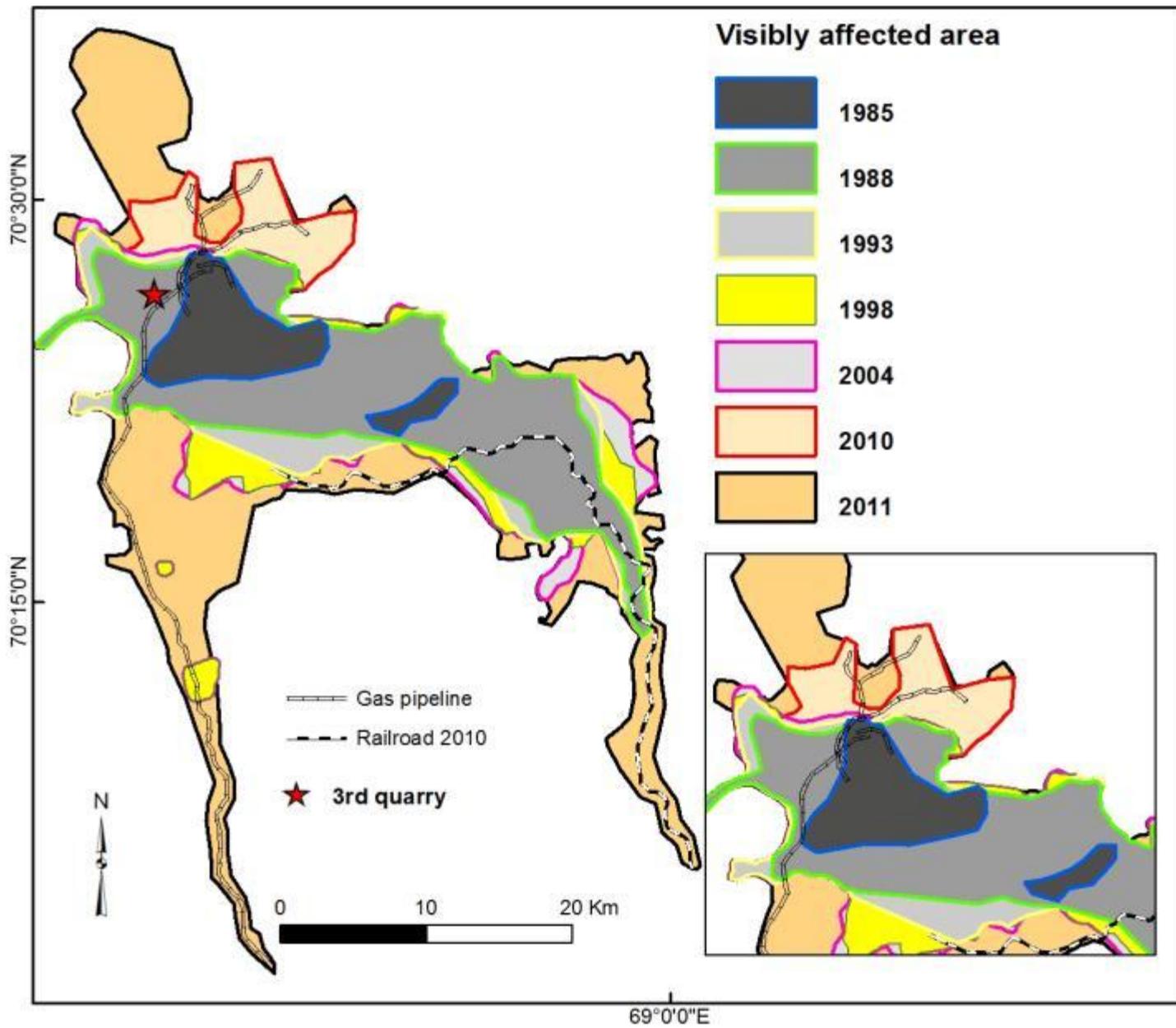


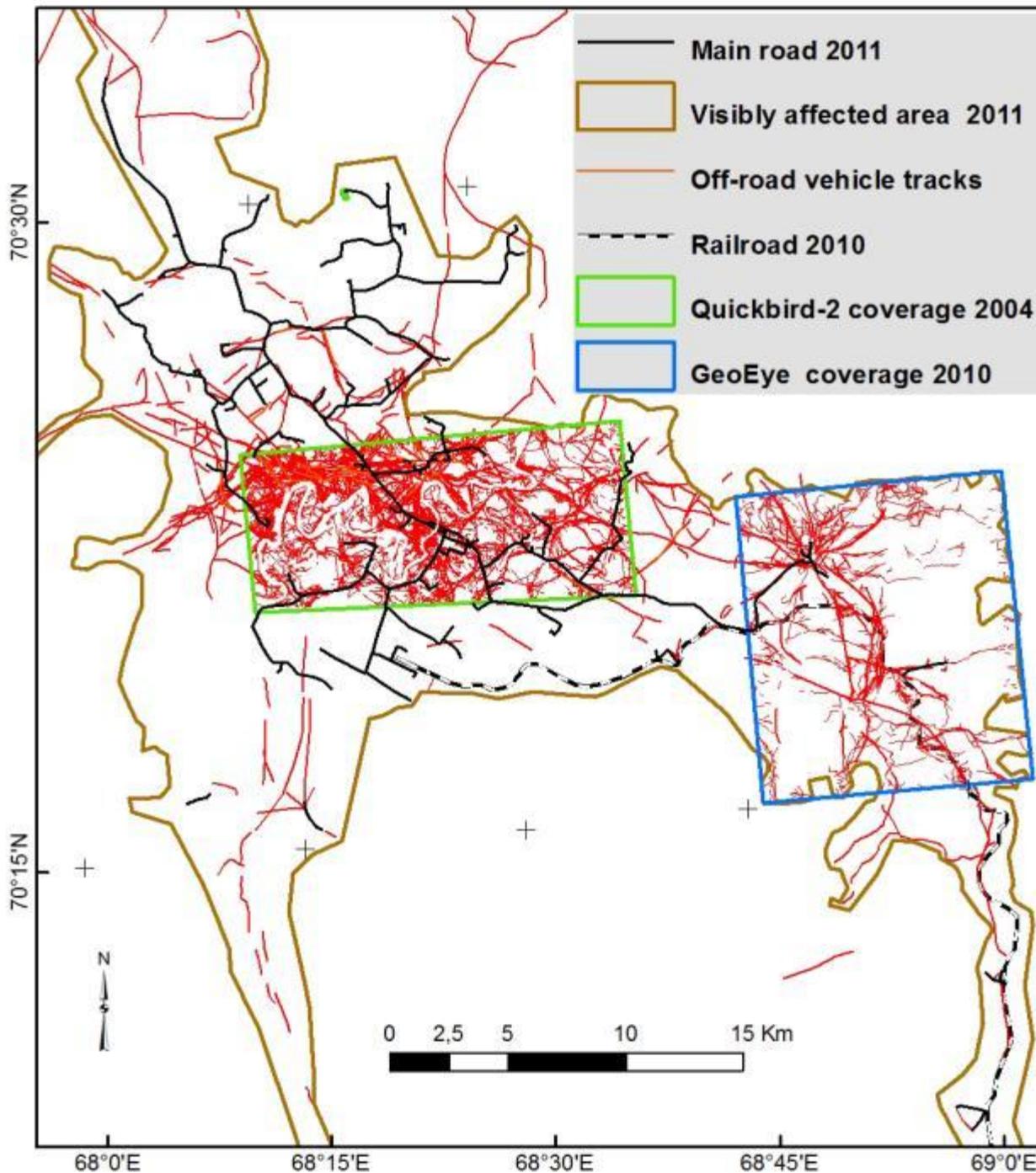
Table 2. Capacity to detect different impacts of hydrocarbon exploration in Bovanenkovo. *Data on soil contamination are from Varandei oil field in

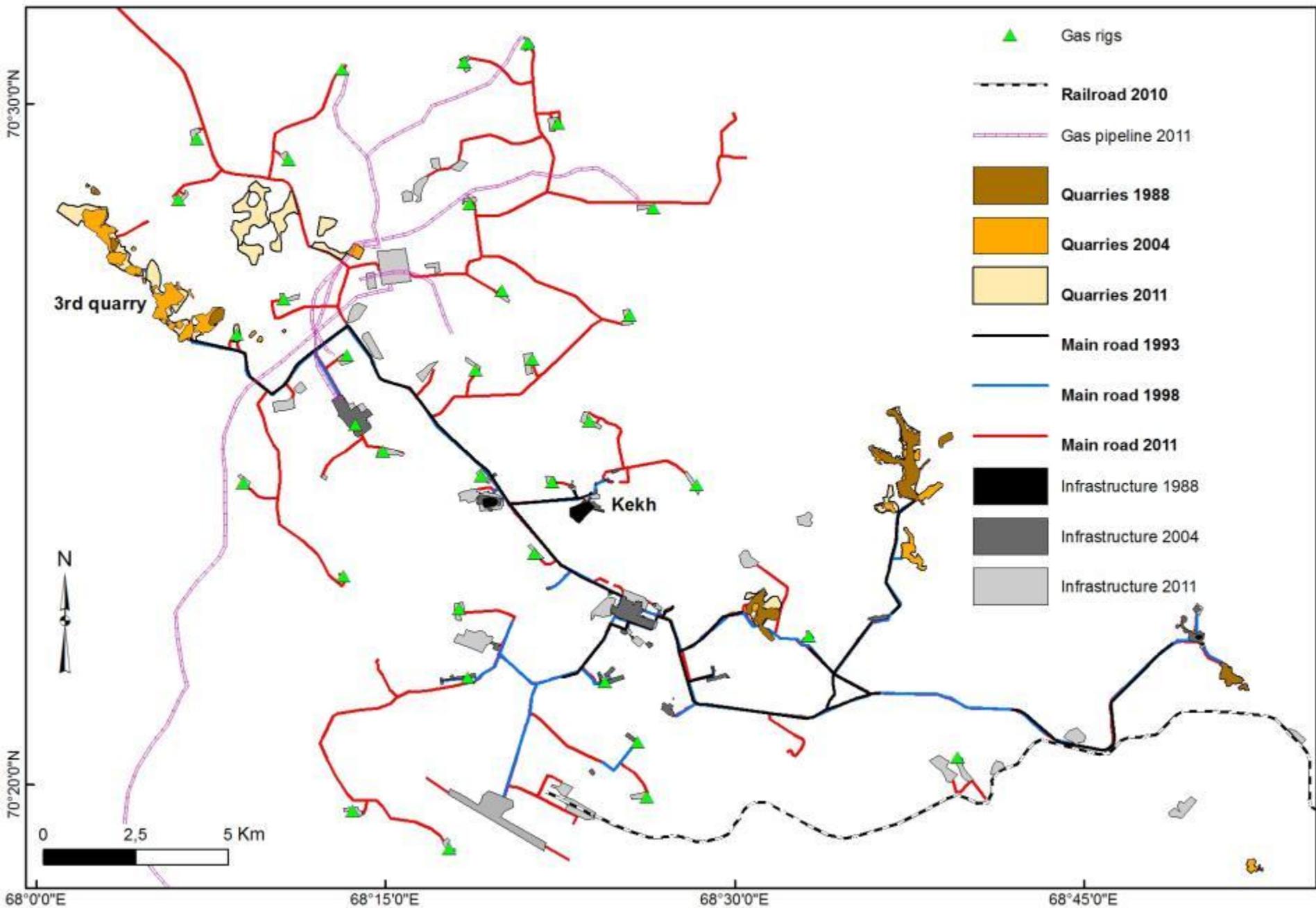
Impact	Socio-cultural survey	Ground truthing	Quickbird-2 Panchromatic	Quickbird-2 Multispectral	ASTER TERRA VNIR	Spot Panch.	Spot Multispec.	Landsat ETM7	Landsat TM
Small scale < 0,09 ha									
Soil contamination*	XX	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Removal of top soil and vegetation	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	X	X	-	-
Industrial waste:									
- metal	XX	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
- glass	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- concrete	XXX	XXX	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-
- wood	XXX	XXX	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single off-road vehicle track	XX	XX	XXX	XX	X	X	X	-	-
Vegetation changes:									
- shrubs to graminoids	X	XX	X	XX	X	-	-	-	-
- peatland to graminoids	X	XXX	X	XX	X	-	-	-	-
- revegetated barren ground	X	XXX	X	XX	X	-	-	-	-
Pipelines	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	-	-	-	-
Powerlines	XXX	XXX	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-
Drilling towers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	X	-	-	-
Trucks/Vehicles	XXX	XXX	XX	X	-	-	-	-	-
Medium scale > 0.1 ha - < 1 ha									
Roads	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX
Multiple off-road tracks	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X
Concrete paved yards and roads	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X
Vegetation changes:									
- shrubs to graminoids	XX	XX	X	XX	X	-	X	X	X
- peatland to graminoids	XX	XXX	X	XX	X	-	X	X	X
- revegetated barren ground	XX	XXX	X	XX	X	-	X	X	X
Barren ground on industrial sites	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	X	X
Revegetated areas	X	XX	X	XX	X	X	X	X	X
Barracks & built up areas	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X
Winter roads	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	X	X	X
Large scale > 1 ha									
Removal of top soil and vegetation	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vegetation changes:									
- shrubs to graminoids	XXX	XXX	X	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- peatland to graminoids	XXX	XXX	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- revegetated barren ground	XXX	XXX	X	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Production and worker settlements	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	X	X
Quarries	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX
Impoundment water bodies	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX

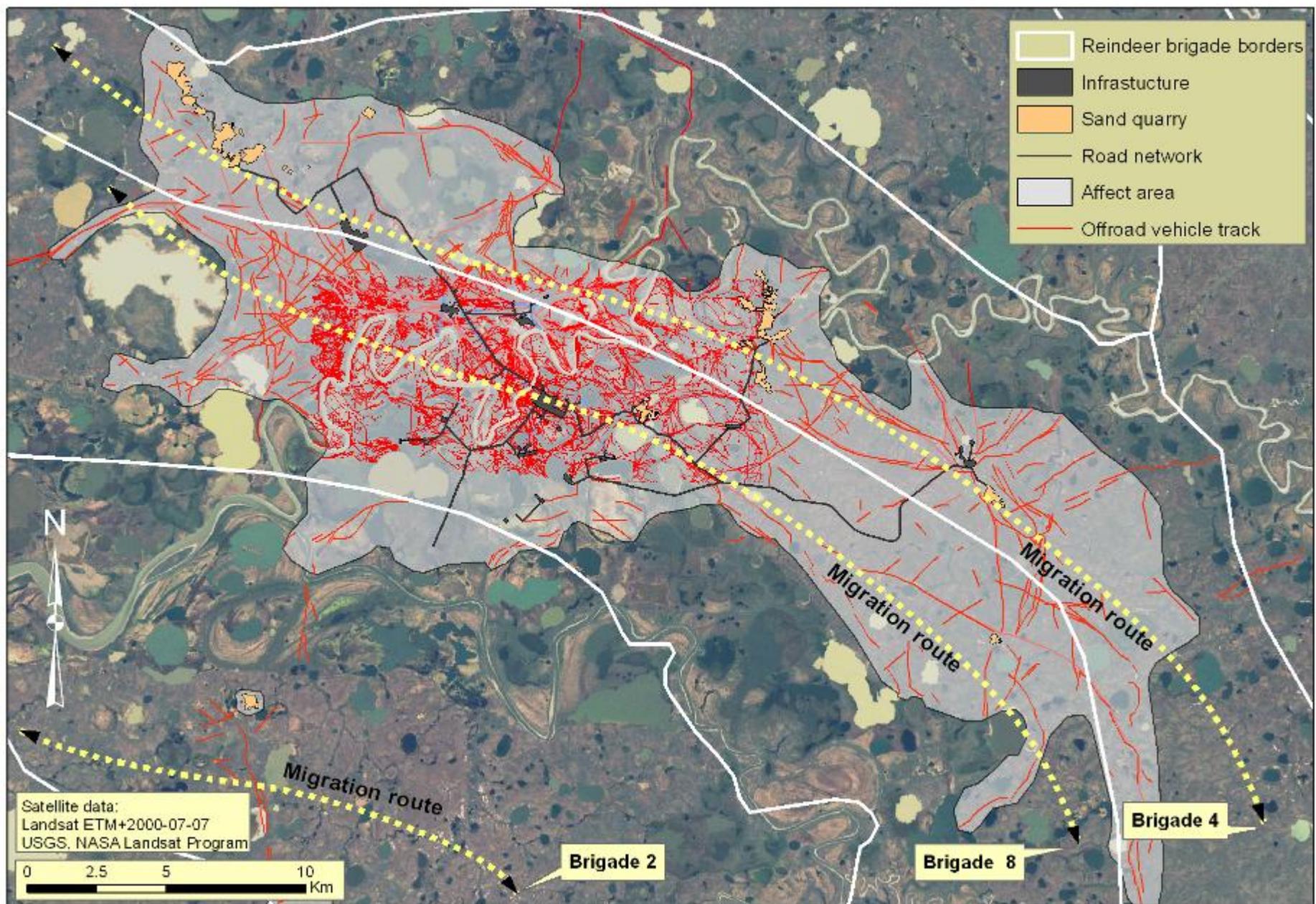


Pajunen, A. (2010). Willow-characterised shrub vegetation in tundra and its relation to abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic factors. *Acta Universitatis Ouluensis A 546*









Forbes, Stammler, Kumpula, Meschtyb, Pajunen & Kaarlejärvi (2009).

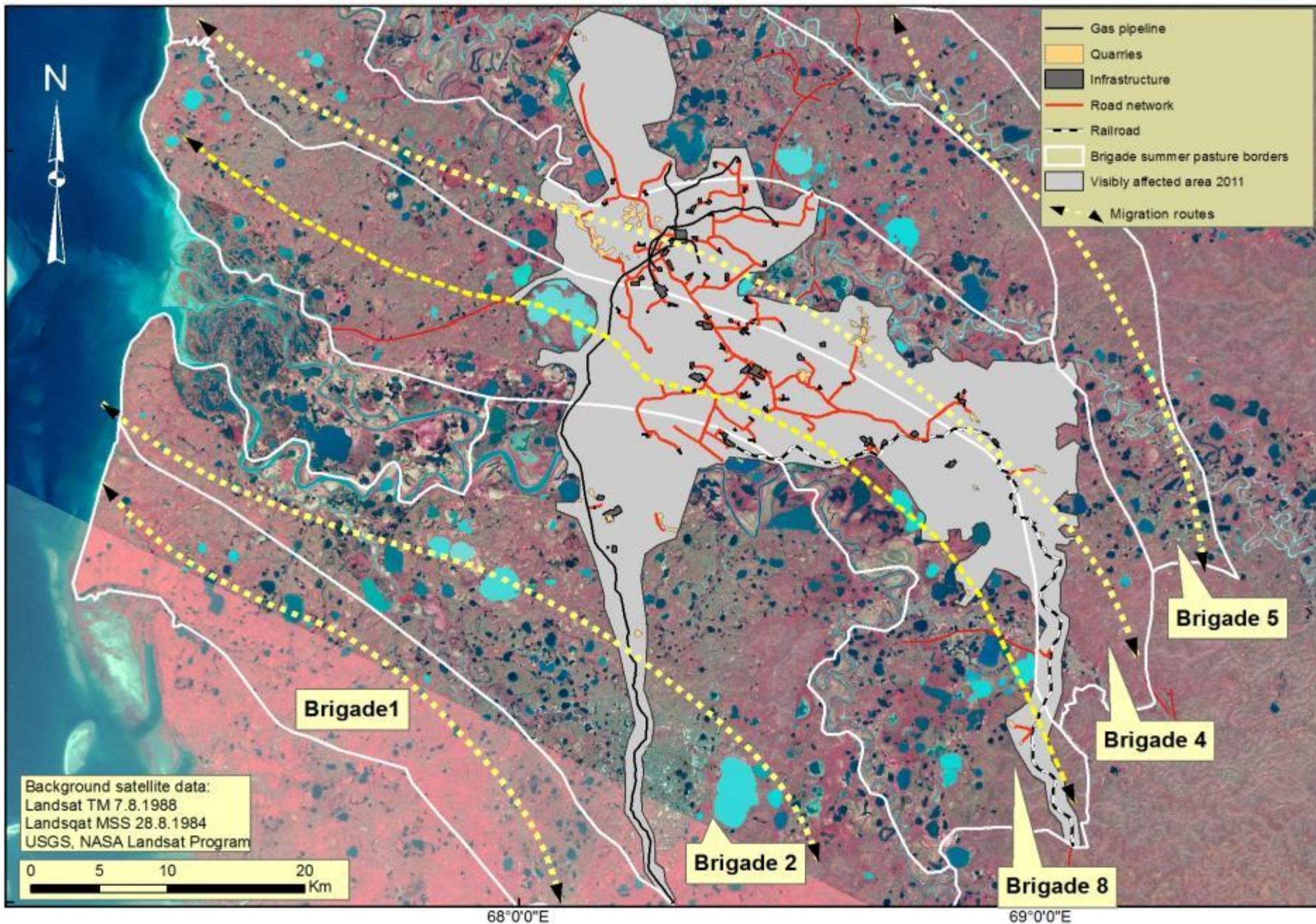


Table 3. Estimations of the spatial extent of industrial impacts. Satellite images used are Landsat MSS/TM/ETM, SPOT, ASTER VNIR, Quickbird-2 and GeoEye.

Satellite/year	MSS	TM	SPOT	SPOT	ASTER	Quickbird-2	GeoEye/ETM	TM
Form of activity	1984	1988	1993	1998	2001	2004	2010	2011
Buildings & yards km ²		0.4	0.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	5.4	9.8
Main roads length km		2	49	80	81	81	154	212
Road area coverage km ²		0.6	1.8	2.9	3	3	5.8	8.0
Sand quarries km ²		1.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	6.6	9
Pipeline right of way km						16	16	103
Pipeline corridor km ²						0.6	0.6	4.4
Railroad km								59
Railroad area coverage km ²								3.6
Off-road track length km	38	348	380	410	590	2,400	2,989	3,136
Off-road track area coverage km ²	3	14	16	17	24	44	49	54
Disturbed vegetation 1988–2011 km ²		1.9						0.3
Airport km ²								1
Visibly affected area km ²	70	320	375	420	440	451	509	836
Permanently changed area km ²		2.8	5.9	8.4	8.3	8.9	18.4	36.1

Impacts of Bovanenkovo gas field to brigades 2, 4 and 8 of Yarsalinski sovhoz:

Brigade 4:

- Summer pasture July-August 1019 km²
- 300 km² in Bovanenko gas field affected area

Brigade 8:

- Summer pasture July-August 796 km²
- 295 km² in Bovanenko gas affected area

	Brigade 4	Brigade 8	Brigade 2
area affected 2004 km ²	225	200	29
area affected 2010 km ²	228	240	29
area affected 2011 km ²	300	295	147
Area of summer pasture km ²	1019	796	1208