Introduction

Forests are the largest terrestrial ecosystem on Earth and are an important link in the global biosphere [1-3]. Forests play a vital role in maintaining the earth’s ecological balance (e.g., regulating climate, maintaining soil and water) [4-7]. Over the past 30 years, forests have been affected by natural factors such as droughts and typhoons and anthropogenic factors such as the expansion of land for construction, indiscriminate logging, and other human activities, which have produced different degrees of disturbing changes.
and caused irreversible damage to forest ecosystems [8-10]. Scientific studies have shown that increasing forest disturbance changes can weaken forest carbon sinks, which in turn may affect efforts to combat climate change [11, 12].

Jilin province is uniquely located in the central part of northeast China [13]. According to the latest forest resources statistics, Jilin Province has a forested area of 9,560,000 hectares, with 8,431,500 hectares of forested land. Jilin Province possesses a total live wood accumulation of 1.099 billion cubic meters, with a forested land accumulation of 1.096 billion cubic meters and a forest cover of 45.04%. Therefore, it is of great significance to achieve dynamic monitoring of forests in Jilin Province to protect forest resources.

This paper took Jilin Province as the study area to explore the dynamic changes and development trends of its forest ecosystems. Based on a long time series Landsat remote sensing image dataset, the LandTrendr algorithm was used to explore the forest disturbance in Jilin Province from 2000 to 2020 and to analyze the driving forces affecting the area of forest disturbance. The study offers basic data on forest dynamics in Jilin Province, and is also important for the conservation of forest ecosystems in Jilin Province.

Data and Methods

Study Area

As shown in Fig. 1, Jilin Province is located in the geometric center of Northeast Asia, which is made up of Japan, Russia, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia and Northeast China (121°38′-131°19′E, 40°50′-46°19′N) [14]. Jilin Province covers nine prefecture-level administrative regions, namely Changchun City, Jilin City, Siping City, Liaojuanyuan City, Tonghua City, Baishan City, Songyu City, Baicheng City and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture [15]. The geomorphological form of Jilin Province varies markedly, with the central Dahei Mountain as the boundary, dividing into two major landforms: the eastern mountains and the central and western plains [16].

Datasets

The forest union based on GlobeLand30 data for 2000 and 2020 were used as the forest extent for Jilin Province. Dynamic monitoring of forest disturbance in Jilin Province was carried out using the Landsat series remote sensing image datasets (e.g., Landsat 5 TM, Landsat 8 OLI) from 2000 to 2020. In this case, the synthetic Landsat series remote sensing image datasets were dated to the growing season (i.e., 20 June to 1 September) at latitudes of 25-50 degrees in the Northern Hemisphere. A series of pre-processing operations were performed on all the above remote sensing datasets, including masking cloud pixels, cloud shadow pixels, snow pixels and water pixels [17].

To explore the driving factors of forest disturbance in Jilin Province from 2000-2020, suitable data were selected from the perspectives of anthropogenic and natural factors. From the perspective of anthropogenic factors, relevant data from 2005-2013 for each prefecture-level city in Jilin Province were selected from population, economy, urbanization, transportation and agriculture using the Jilin Provincial Statistical Yearbook (http://tjj.jl.gov.cn/tjsj/tjnj/) for driving force analysis. From the perspective of natural factors,
annual average temperature and annual precipitation data from 2000-2015 were obtained from the Resource and Environmental Science and Data Center (https://www.resdc.cn/Default.aspx) and calculated for each prefecture-level city in Jilin Province for driving force analysis.

LandTrendr Algorithm Detects Forest Disturbances

LandTrendr Algorithm is a group of spectral-temporal segmentation algorithms that can be applied to change detection in time series of medium resolution satellite images, mainly the Landsat series of remote sensing images [18]. LandTrendr Algorithm uses spectral indices as a function of time to capture gradual processes (e.g., regeneration) and sudden events (e.g., forest harvesting).

The Normalised Burn Ratio (NBR) index [19] can be used to monitor forest fires and assess their severity [20]. The Normalised Difference Vegetation index (NDVI) [21] can be used to measure vegetation canopy leaf density and greenness and to characterise vegetation growth [22-24]. NDVI index is a useful indicator for monitoring vegetation growth in an ecosystem and is widely used to analyse vegetation change [25, 26]. Many studies have been conducted using the NBR index and NDVI index for forest disturbance monitoring [27, 28]. Therefore, combining the experience of previous studies, NBR index and NDVI index were chosen as the monitoring index for the LandTrendr algorithm with the following equations. Forest disturbance data for Jilin Province were determined by the joint detection of the NBR index and the NDVI index.

\[
NBR = \frac{NIR - SWIR}{NIR + SWIR}
\]

\[
NDVI = \frac{NIR - RED}{NIR + RED}
\]

where \(NIR\) is the near-infrared band; \(SWIR\) is the short-wave infrared band; \(RED\) is the red band.

LandTrendr algorithm has a total of nine parameters, namely eight control parameters to adjust...
how the spectro-temporal segmentation is completed and the annual image collection. Specific information on the parameters selected for this study was as follows: maxSegments was 6, spikeThreshold was 0.9, vertexCountOvershoot was 3, preventOneYearRecovery was true, recoveryThreshold was 0.25, pvalThreshold was 0.05, bestModelProportion was 0.75 and minObservationsNeeded was 6.

Accuracy Evaluation

Appropriate training samples were selected using Google Earth high-resolution remote sensing image history data to evaluate the accuracy of forest dynamics change results in Jilin Province from 2000 to 2020. The overall accuracy and Kappa coefficient were adopted as accuracy evaluation indicators [29-31].

Results

Forest Disturbance Accuracy Evaluation

The Environment for Visualizing Images (ENVI) software was applied to select training samples for accuracy evaluation, including 2980 pixels of changed samples and 3828 pixels of unchanged samples. The overall accuracy of the forest change detection results for Jilin Province was 77.99% with a Kappa coefficient of 0.68. Fig. 2 shows the local detection results of forest disturbance in Jilin Province, and the forest change detection results are generally consistent compared with remote sensing images of the same year.

Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Forest Disturbance in Jilin Province

As shown in Fig. 3a), the forests were mainly concentrated in the southeastern part of Jilin Province, e.g., Jilin City, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Baishan City, Tonghua City, Liaoyuan City. Fig. 3b) shows the spatial and temporal distribution of changes in forest dynamics in Jilin Province from 2000 to 2020. No highly pronounced forest disturbance was found in Jilin Province, and forest disturbance was mainly concentrated in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and Baishan City.

Fig. 4 shows the changes in forest disturbance in each prefecture-level city. All prefecture-level municipalities have experienced varying degrees of
As can be seen from Table 1 and Fig. 4, the total area of forest disturbance from 2000 to 2020 was 448.76 km². The forest disturbance areas in Jilin Province were not particularly significantly reduced and were all within 60 km². Almost no forest disturbance occurred in Baicheng City, Liaooyuan City, Siping City and Songyuan City, all with forest disturbance areas of less than 10 km² during the 20-year period. Forest change in Baishan City was approximately 132.11 km², with a more dispersed distribution. In Changchun City, forest disturbance covered an area of 10.26 km² and was mainly in the southern part of the city. In Jilin City, forest change was located in the north-eastern part of the city, covering an area of approximately 62.19 km². Forest change in Tonghua City was mainly focused on the period 2011-2020, covering an area change of 30.22 km², with 73.45% of the total forest change in the last decade. During the period 2000-2020, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture was the city with the greatest forest change in Jilin Province. It had a forest disturbance of 125.98 km² in the last ten years, accounting for 68.50% of the total change.

Driving Force Analysis of Forest Disturbance in Jilin Province

As shown in Table 2, from the perspective of anthropogenic factors, the driving factors affecting the area of forest disturbance in Jilin Province were rural labor force in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry, gross output value of agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry, total sown area, total arable land resources at the beginning of the year, total resources of arable land area at the end of the year. The degree of influence was Total resources of arable land area at the end of the year > Total arable land resources at the beginning of the year > Total sown area > Rural labor force in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry > Gross output value of agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry in descending order.

From the perspective of natural factors, forest disturbance area changes in Jilin Province were significantly correlated with annual average temperature and annual precipitation, with forest disturbance area...
Table 1. Area changes of forest disturbance by prefecture level cities in Jilin Province

| Year | Baicheng | Baishan | Changchun | Jilin | Liao-yuan | Songyuan | Tonghua | Yanbian | Sum  |
|------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|------|
| 2001 | 0.8730   | 12.1752 | 0.3708    | 2.3733| 0.0531    | 0.1566   | 0.0108  | 1.2915  | 12.9465| 30.2508|
| 2002 | 0.0027   | 0.6993  | 0.0036    | 0.1224| 0.0000    | 0.0081   | 0.0000  | 0.0729  | 0.7848 | 1.6938 |
| 2003 | 0.0027   | 4.3281  | 0.0171    | 0.3096| 0.0135    | 0.0000   | 0.0000  | 0.6705  | 2.7486 | 8.0901 |
| 2004 | 0.0414   | 6.6726  | 0.1089    | 1.9998| 0.0414    | 0.0594   | 0.0126  | 0.9351  | 6.8436 | 16.7148|
| 2005 | 0.0009   | 2.6910  | 0.1197    | 1.2636| 0.0468    | 0.0855   | 0.0036  | 0.3213  | 4.1562 | 8.6886 |
| 2006 | 0.0009   | 4.1022  | 0.2952    | 1.3392| 0.0657    | 0.1521   | 0.0018  | 0.3186  | 4.3695 | 10.6452|
| 2007 | 0.0009   | 9.4050  | 0.0513    | 1.7901| 0.1602    | 0.2412   | 0.0000  | 1.6731  | 7.8687 | 21.1905|
| 2008 | 0.0162   | 9.1197  | 0.2025    | 2.0754| 0.0945    | 0.0693   | 0.0279  | 1.1898  | 7.6311 | 20.4264|
| 2009 | 0.0054   | 6.4494  | 1.1358    | 3.8952| 1.6974    | 1.4274   | 0.0207  | 2.8692  | 4.4334 | 21.9339|
| 2010 | 0.0135   | 10.4292 | 2.1753    | 1.8018| 0.1971    | 0.3231   | 0.0513  | 1.5786  | 6.1569 | 22.7268|
| 2011 | 0.0405   | 8.1990  | 0.2700    | 4.4865| 0.3447    | 0.2088   | 0.0045  | 1.8585  | 11.3490| 26.7615|
| 2012 | 0.0135   | 9.3357  | 0.3105    | 5.0193| 0.3780    | 0.0990   | 0.0279  | 1.3860  | 11.3634| 27.9333|
| 2013 | 0.0585   | 1.9134  | 0.3204    | 1.5669| 0.3033    | 0.2979   | 0.0000  | 1.2024  | 7.2270 | 12.8898|
| 2014 | 0.0891   | 17.7741 | 0.6273    | 6.3756| 0.2124    | 0.7911   | 0.0000  | 4.0752  | 21.2364| 51.1812|
| 2015 | 0.1800   | 11.6370 | 0.6687    | 3.1644| 0.7425    | 1.3041   | 0.0144  | 2.2257  | 12.3372| 32.2740|
| 2016 | 0.1179   | 3.3426  | 0.5661    | 3.7548| 0.2628    | 0.4419   | 0.0027  | 3.6774  | 7.8831 | 20.0493|
| 2017 | 0.1530   | 1.7235  | 0.3726    | 1.3626| 0.4194    | 0.9693   | 0.0000  | 1.4634  | 13.5423| 20.0061|
| 2018 | 0.0432   | 1.8315  | 0.9252    | 1.8819| 1.3149    | 0.7254   | 0.0288  | 1.1439  | 9.7839 | 17.6787|
| 2019 | 0.3762   | 4.0203  | 0.4104    | 2.6613| 0.4293    | 0.6822   | 0.0252  | 4.5333  | 6.8904 | 20.0286|
| 2020 | 0.2754   | 6.2577  | 1.3104    | 14.9463| 0.9432   | 0.8334   | 0.0252  | 8.6499  | 24.3630| 57.6045|
| Sum  | 2.3049   | 132.1065| 10.2618   | 62.1900| 7.7202   | 8.8758   | 0.2574  | 41.1363| 183.9150| 448.7679|
in Jilin Province showing a negative correlation with annual average temperature and forest disturbance area in Jilin Province showing a positive correlation with annual precipitation.

As shown in Fig. 5, the forest changes in Jilin Province were partly due to the conversion of forest to construction land (e.g., roads). Based on the results of the forest change detection, it is evident that forest disturbances in Jilin Province were partly caused by human activities resulting in the expansion of construction land. In addition, there were areas that were part of the over-detection phenomenon, for example, areas of thick and dense clouds or stitching between remote sensing images were also detected as forest changes (see Fig. 6).

### Discussion

#### Causes and Recommendations for Forest Disturbance

It is clear from the findings that climate change is strongly correlated with changes in forest disturbance area, and that demographic, economic and agricultural factors also influence forest disturbance changes. Therefore, mitigating climate change and reducing human expansion and economic and agricultural activities can reduce the possibility of forest disturbance change to a certain extent. In addition, cloud cover in long time series change detection can also affect forest disturbance results.

In order to be able to protect the forests of Jilin Province scientifically and effectively, we should start from the following aspects. Firstly, relevant government departments should take appropriate measures to protect forest resources in areas with high forest disturbance (e.g., Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and Baishan City), improve the level of forest supervision and slow down the reduction of forest area caused by the expansion of land for construction and agriculture. Secondly, people should raise awareness of forest protection, reduce indiscriminate felling and take care of trees.

In using the LandTrendr algorithm for forest disturbance change studies, appropriate parameters for the study area variables need to be selected. The accuracy of forest disturbance monitoring results can be improved by reducing the generation of pseudo-variation in two ways: (1) Using multiple indexes and multiple wavebands to achieve forest disturbance monitoring. (2) Using longer remote sensing images to synthesize high-quality remote sensing images for forest change detection.

| Category       | Driving factors                                                                 | Pearson correlation coefficient | P     | Sig  |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| Population    | Population                                                                      | -0.262                          | P>0.05| 0.018|
|               | Rural labour force in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry       | -0.458                          | P<0.05| 0.000|
| Economy       | Gross production value                                                          | -0.148                          | P>0.05| 0.188|
|               | Gross output value of agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry       | -0.340                          | P<0.05| 0.002|
|               | Fixed Asset Investment                                                         | -0.075                          | P>0.05| 0.504|
|               | Gross industrial output value                                                  | -0.129                          | P>0.05| 0.250|
|               | Gross output value of the construction industry                                | -0.097                          | P>0.05| 0.388|
| Urbanisation  | Completed area of housing construction by construction enterprises              | -0.124                          | P>0.05| 0.270|
| Transport     | Passenger traffic                                                              | 0.284                           | P>0.05| 0.010|
|               | Volume of freight transport                                                    | -0.126                          | P>0.05| 0.262|
| Agriculture   | Total sown area                                                                 | -0.498                          | P<0.05| 0.000|
|               | Total arable land resources at the beginning of the year                       | -0.529                          | P<0.05| 0.000|
|               | Increase in arable land during the year                                         | -0.265                          | P>0.05| 0.025|
|               | Decrease in arable land during the year                                         | -0.136                          | P>0.05| 0.256|
|               | Total resources of arable land area at the end of the year                     | -0.536                          | P<0.05| 0.000|
| Climate       | Annual average temperature                                                     | -0.563                          | P<0.05| 0.000|
|               | Annual precipitation                                                           | 0.254                           | P<0.05| 0.003|
Advantages of the LandTrendr Algorithm for Forest Disturbance Studies

The LandTrendr algorithm is an effective way to detect the spatial and temporal distribution of forest disturbance and to obtain the year of disturbance and the amount of disturbance. In this study, the LandTrendr algorithm was used to investigate the forest disturbance in Jilin Province, and two indexes, i.e., NDVI and NBR, were used for forest disturbance detection. Although some areas of false alarms were generated, the false alarms caused by external factors (e.g., image stitching, thick and dense clouds) were effectively reduced compared to a single index, thus making the forest disturbance detection results more reliable. As shown in Fig. 7, although the visual effect of the remote sensing images for 2018, 2019 and 2020 appears to have changed in terms of forest, the combination of the Google Earth high resolution data shows that the green area forest has not changed significantly. NBR index produced pseudo-change in the green area, but the NDVI index had almost no detectable pseudo-change and the final forest disturbance result was the intersection of the NDVI and NBR indexes, thus making the detection result more accurate.

Uncertainty Analysis in Forest Disturbance

This study has been conducted over a relatively long period of time. For long time series studies, Landsat TM/ETM+/OLI series data is the more commonly used data source with a resolution of 30 m [32-35]. However, there are some issues with using the Landsat series satellites during the study. For example, Landsat 7 ETM+ data was used in 2012. It is worth noting that the Landsat 7 ETM+ data had data gaps [36], which in turn affected the change detection results, as shown in Fig. 5. On this basis, problems such as dense clouds in the study area cannot be effectively avoided, which can also affect the results to some extent.

In addition, the LandTrendr algorithm suffers from the following problems. It produced many small ranges...
of false detections and less satisfactory results in the first and last years, and did not take spatial correlation into account [37].

Conclusions

This study explored the spatial and temporal distribution of forest change in Jilin Province from 2000-2020 using the LandTrendr algorithm of the GEE platform and analyzed the driving factors that may influence forest disturbance. The results showed the following:

(1) During the study interval, in Jilin Province, the total area of forest disturbance was 448.76 km². The area of forest change was small in Baicheng City, Liaoyuan City, Siping City and Songyuan City, and relatively large in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and Baishan City.

(2) The factors affecting the change in forest area in Jilin Province were, in descending order, Annual average temperature > Total resources of arable land area at the end of the year > Total arable land resources at the beginning of the year > Total sown area > Rural labor force in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry > Gross output value of agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry > Annual precipitation.

(3) Forest area changes in Jilin Province were partly due to the expansion of land for construction (e.g., roads), as well as over-detection of image stitching and thick, dense clouds. These can be avoided as much as possible by using multiple indicators and multiple bands, or by composing high quality remote sensing images using longer remote sensing images.

This study helps to understand the spatial and temporal distribution of forest change in Jilin Province, while enabling a more targeted approach to forest resource conservation in conjunction with the results of the study.

Acknowledgments

This paper is jointly funded by the Shandong Provincial Natural Science Foundation (No. ZR2022YQ36), Open Fund of State Laboratory of Information Engineering in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Wuhan University (No.20S01). The authors would like to thank the editors and the anonymous reviewers for their constructive comments and suggestions, which greatly helped to improve the quality of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. CHEN N., QIN F., ZHAI Y., CAO H., ZHANG R., CAO F. Evaluation of coordinated development of forestry management efficiency and forest ecological security: A spatiotemporal empirical study based on China's
provinces. Journal of Cleaner Production, 260, 121042, 2020.
2. LU S., TANG X., GUAN X., QIN F., LIU X., ZHANG D. The assessment of forest ecological security and its determining indicators: A case study of the Yangtze River Economic Belt in China. Journal of Environmental Management, 258, 110048, 2020.
3. ASKAR A., NUTHAMMACHOT N., SAYEKTININGSIH T., HERMUDANANTAN. Assessing land cover changes and co2 emissions in tropical forests, 1998-2016: A case study of the sungai wain protection forest. Polish Journal of Environmental Studies, 28 (5), 3597, 2019.
4. ZHU S., ZHANG Y., ZHANG H., CAO Y., ZHANG G. Effects of rapid urbanisation on the urban thermal environment in China. Remote Sensing, 12 (5), 1, 2021.
5. DE FRENNE P., LENOIR J., LUOTO M., SCHEFFERS B.R., ZELLWEGER F., AALTO J., HYLANDER K. Forest microclimates and climate change: Importance, drivers and future research agenda. Global Change Biology, 27 (11), 2279, 2021.
6. ABDULLAH S., ADNAN M.S.G., BARUA D., MURSHEH M.M., KABIR Z., CHOWDHURY M.B.H., HASSAN Q.K., DEWAN A. Urban green and blue space changes: A spatiotemporal evaluation of impacts on ecosystem service value in Bangladesh. Ecological Informatics, 70, 101730, 2022.
7. ZHU S., ZHANG Y., ZHANG H., CAO Y., ZHANG G. Progress of researches on monitoring large-area forest disturbance by Landsat satellite images. Remote Sensing for Land and Resources, 26 (2), 5, 2014.
8. SEIDL R., THOM D., KAUTZ M., MARTIN-BENITO D., PÉLTONIEMI M., VACCHIANO G., WILD J., ASCOLI D., PETR M., HONKANIEMI J., LEXER M.J., TROTSIUK V., MAIROT A., SOTO-BERELOV M., FABRIKA M., NAGEL T.A., REYER C.P.O. Forest disturbances under climate change. Nature Climate Change, 7 (6), 395, 2017.
9. TROTTER L., DEWAN A., ROBINSON T. Effects of rapid urbanisation on the urban thermal environment between 1990 and 2011 in Dhaka Megacity, Bangladesh. AIMS Environmental Science, 4 (1), 145, 2017.
10. NABUURS G.J., LINDBERG M., VERKERK P.J. Increasing forest disturbances in Europe and their impact on carbon storage. Nature Climate Change, 4 (9), 806, 2014.
11. LI J., PEI Y., ZHAO S., XIAO R., SANG X., ZHANG C. A review of remote sensing for environmental monitoring in China. Remote Sensing, 12 (7), 1, 2020.
12. HISLOP S., JONES S., SOTO-BERELOV M., SKIDMORE A., NGUYEN T.H. A satellite data driven approach to monitoring and reporting fire disturbance and recovery across boreal and temperate forests. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 87 (October 2019), 102034, 2020.
13. XING H., ZHU L., CHEN B., ZHANG L., HOU D., FANG W. A Novel Change Detection Method using Remotely Sensed Image Time Series Value and Shape based Dynamic Time Warping. Geocarto International, 0 (0), 1, 2021.
14. GUO J., LI Q., XIE H., LI J., QIAO L., ZHANG C., YANG G. Monitoring of vegetation disturbance and Restoration at the Dumping Sites of the Baorixile Open-Pit Mine from 1996 to 2010 in Jilin Province, China. Journal of Forestry Research, 30 (6), 2185, 2019.
15. SHAN Y., WANG Y., FLANNIGAN M., TANG S., SUN P., DU F. Spatiotemporal variation in forest fire danger from 1996 to 2010 in Jilin Province, China. Journal of Forestry Research, 28 (5), 983, 2017.
16. COHEN W.B., YANG Z., GORELICK N., BRAATEN J., CAVALCANTE L., COHEN W.B., HEALEY S. Implementation of the LandTrendr algorithm on Google Earth Engine. Remote Sensing, 10 (5), 1, 2018.
17. LI J., SHAN Y., YIN S., WANG M., SUN L., WANG G. A fusion of Cleaner Production, 233, 353, 2019.
18. CHEN B., NIE Z., CHEN Z., RU B. Quantitative assessment of forest ecosystem services: A Case Study of the Yangtze River Economic Belt in China. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2185, 2019.
19. LI J., PEI Y., ZHAO S., XIAO R., SANG X., ZHANG C. A review of remote sensing for environmental monitoring in China. Remote Sensing, 12 (7), 1, 2020.
Neighborhood Information. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing, 14, 11608, 2021.
30. XING H., ZHU L., NIU J., CHEN B., WANG W., HOU D. A land cover change detection method combing spectral values and class probabilities. IEEE Access, 9, 83727, 2021.
31. XING H., ZHU L., HOU D., ZHANG T. Integrating change magnitude maps of spectrally enhanced multi-features for land cover change detection. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 42 (11), 4284, 2021.
32. HANSEN M.C., LOVELAND T.R. A review of large area monitoring of land cover change using Landsat data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 122, 66, 2012.
33. WULDER M.A., MASEK J.G., COHEN W.B., LOVELAND T.R., WOODCOCK C.E. Opening the archive: How free data has enabled the science and monitoring promise of Landsat. Remote Sensing of Environment, 122, 2, 2012.
34. VIANA C.M., GIRÃO I., ROCHA J. Long-term satellite image time-series for land use/land cover change detection using refined open source data in a rural region. Remote Sensing, 11 (9) 2019.
35. ZHU L., XING H., HOU D., FENG Y., YANG F., QIU P. A Long-Term Analysis of Spatiotemporal Change and Driving Factors on Poyang Lake during 1987-2019. Polish Journal of Environmental Studies, 30 (5), 4389, 2021.
36. HOSSAIN M.S., BUJANG J.S., ZAKARIA M.H. Assessment of the impact of Landsat 7 Scan Line Corrector data gaps on Sungai Pulai Estuary seagrass mapping. Applied Geomatics, 7, 189, 2015.
37. YAN J., WANG L., SONG W., CHEN Y., CHEN X., DENG Z. A time-series classification approach based on change detection for rapid land cover mapping. ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 158 (5), 249, 2019.