A canopy emergent tree (*Ficus boliviana*), nearly 40 m tall, stretches its branches over the rain forest canopy in a logging concession in lowland Bolivia. During selective logging such trees are felled, producing gaps in the forest canopy. Selective logging in Bolivia, and throughout the Amazon, produces distinctive patterns of forest disturbances, including felling gaps, skid trails, and roads. Recent advances in satellite imagery analysis may help to detect these disturbances, and thus to detect logging activities, over large areas. However, to date the sensitivity of these analyses to forest disturbances in Bolivian forests have not been quantified.