MONITORING VEGETATION DEGRADATION IN AL JABAL AL AKHDAR - LIBYA THROUGH ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL NDVI IMAGERY

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:

NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC AGENCY, ADVANCED VERY HIGH RESOLUTION RADIOMETER AND, MODERATE RESOLUTION IMAGING SPECTROMETER

АННОТАЦИЯ:

Through the last three decades, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) has been widely used for vegetation mapping and monitoring land-cover change in semi-arid regions. In Libya semi-arid lands occupy many parts in the north part of country that is near the Mediterranean Sea. The aim of paper is to use remote sensing technique (NDVI) for monitoring vegetation degradation in Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar region in Libya. The Pathfinder AVHRR Land (PAL), SPOT Apparent green cover percentage data and MODIS Vegetation index are used to monitor the vegetation cover change in the study area. The paper explain the possibility of use only long term NOAA-AVHRR NDVI time-series data, without need to any precipitation data, for assessing desertification conditions in Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar region. According to annual rainfall the northern parts of the area receives the greatest amount of

rainfall towards the Mediterranean Sea, which occurs between October and May, it agreed well with the spatial pattern of NDVI within monthly averaged of vegetation that start increasing rapidly and reached a greater amount during spring (March-May), and decreased during June to September...