Abstract

In this study, Landsat, TM data was used to prduce vegetation canopy and plant production map in Taftan Ranges. To achieve this goal, vegetation indices provided by digital data layer by TM were used. To study the correlation between vegetation indices by satelite data layer and vegetation canopy and plant production on the ground, plant cover data in the field was collected from 40 sites evenly distributed over the entire study area. The vegetation canopy and plant production was estimated by simple linear regression between field sampling and vegetation indices by satelite data layer. Vegetation cover crown models were produced for different indices and vegetation maps were produced using each index model. Results showed that CTVI, IPVI, LAI, MSAVI1, MASAVI2, NDVI, NDVIab, NRV, SAVI1 and TNDVI indexs had the highest correlation with canopy and CTVI index was suggested for canopy percentage mapping. Using CTVI model, canopy was classified in 11 classes: <5%, 5-10%, 10-15%, 15-20%, 20-25%, 25-30%, 30-35%, 35-40%, 40-45%, 45-50% and 50%<. The Results showed that areas with 20-25% canopy dominant in the region. Also PVI, PVI1, TNDVI, NRR, RA, RVI. IPVI, NDVI, NDVIab and NRV indexs had the highest correlation with plant production and NRR index was suggested for plant production mapping. Using NRR model, plant production was classified in 11 classes: <5 kg/ha, 5-10 kg/ha, 10-15 kg/ha, 15-20 kg/ha, 20-25 kg/ha, 25-30 kg/ha, 30-35 kg/ha, 35-40 kg/ha, 40-45 kg/ha, 45-50 kg/ha and 50 kg/ha<. The Results showed that areas with 20-25 kg/ha plant production dominant in the region. This study was repeated in 4 major vegetation type. The results showed the defining characteristics of each type effective on vegetation indices abality in the assessment the vegetation canopy and Chlorophyll, this quality, and Environmental factors such as Rain and Altitude have the greatest impact on performance indicators.

Keyword: Satellite data, Vegetation index, canopy, Taftan.



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