



Land Degradation and Risk Mapping in Turkey (TULADA)

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GLADA

Within the UNEP/FAO program Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA), GLADA uses remote sensing to identify areas where significant biological change is happening:

- hot spots of land degradation, and
- bright spots of land improvement





GLADA Rationale

- Biomass is an integrated measure of productivity; deviance from the norm may be an indication of land degradation or improvement
- Biomass can be assessed by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), a proxy for NPP
- Deviations from the norm:
 - Negative trend, hot spots
 - + Positive trend, *bright spots*





Procedure:

- 1. Identify *hot/bright* spots using indicators NDVI/NPP trend
- 2. Eliminate false alarms using RUE, EUE...
- 3. Stratify/explain: using phenology, land cover/use change, soil, terrian
- 4. Validate and characterize in field





Data:

NDVI (NIR-red)/(NIR+red): NASA GIMMS:

8km resolution, fortnightly since 1981, HANTS-ed

Climate: VASClimO 1.1: 0.5 degree resolution, monthly precipitation,

GPCC/DWD

CRUTS 3.0: 0.5 degree resolution, monthly climate

NPP: MODIS 8-day NPP, 2000-2006

Land cover/use: ESA GlobCover, FAO Land Use System

Socio-economic: Population, urban areas and poverty

indices: The CIESIN Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project provides

data for population and urban extent, gridded at 30 arc-second

resolution (CIESIN 2004). Rates of infant mortality and child

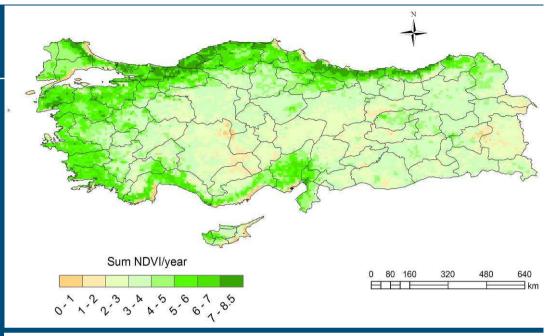
underweight status and the gridded population for 2005 at 2.5 arc-

minutes resolution (CIESIN 2007)

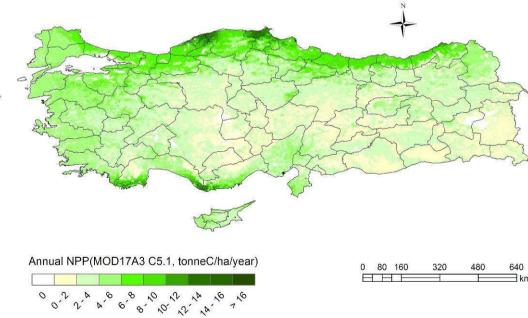




Turkey: multi-year mean annual sum NDVI, 1981-2006, AVHRR GIMMS NDVI



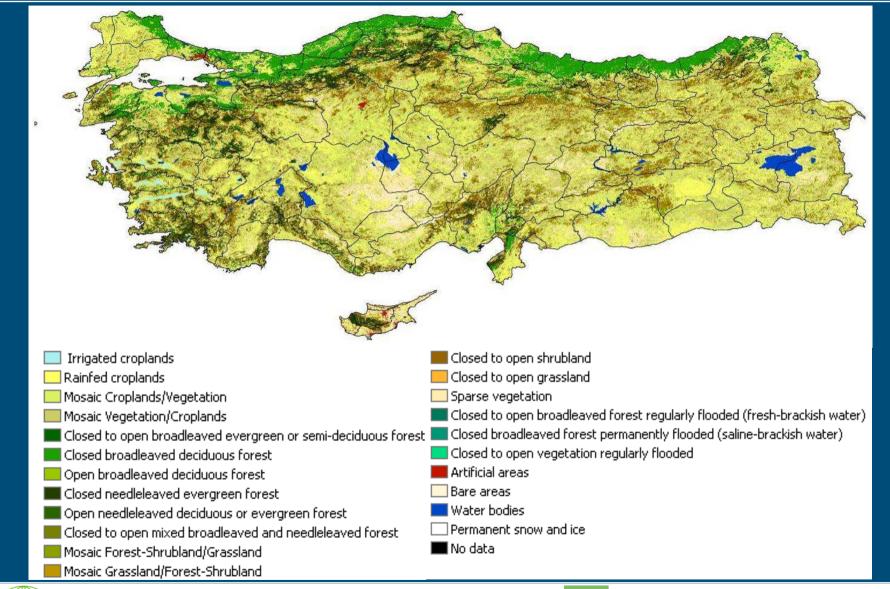
Turkey: annual net primary productivity 2000-2006 MODIS NPP







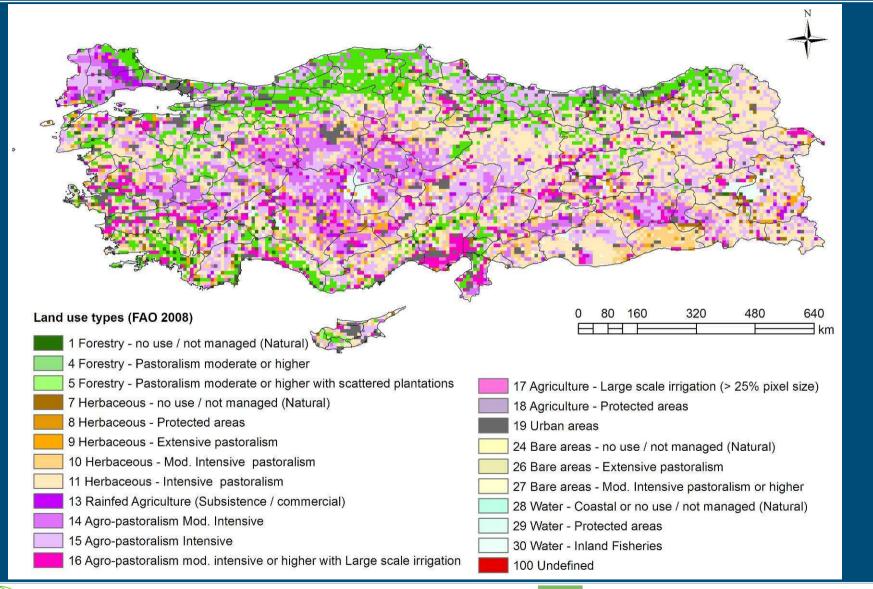
Turkey: Land Cover (ESA, 2008, 300m)







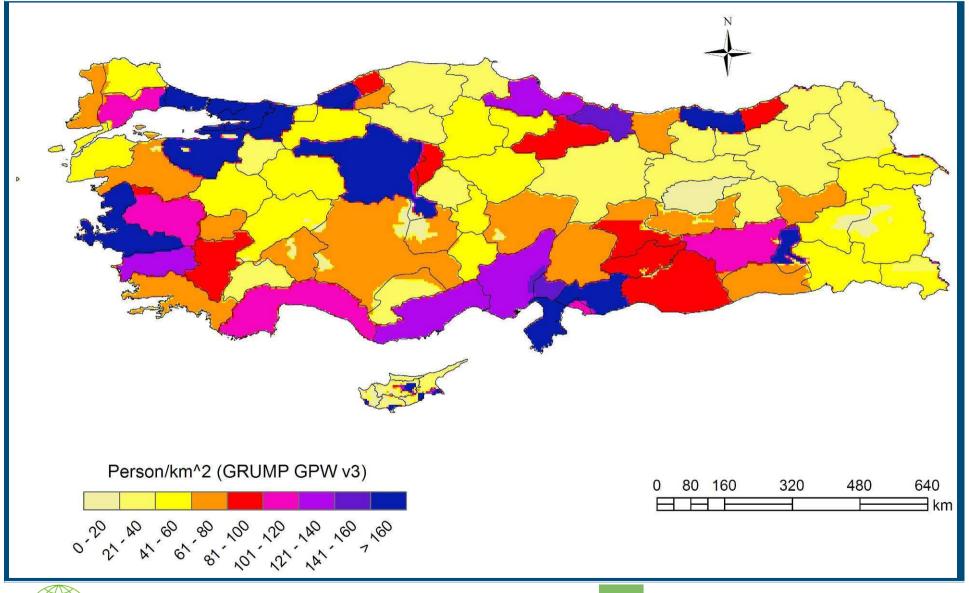
Turkey: Land Use Systems (FAO 2008)







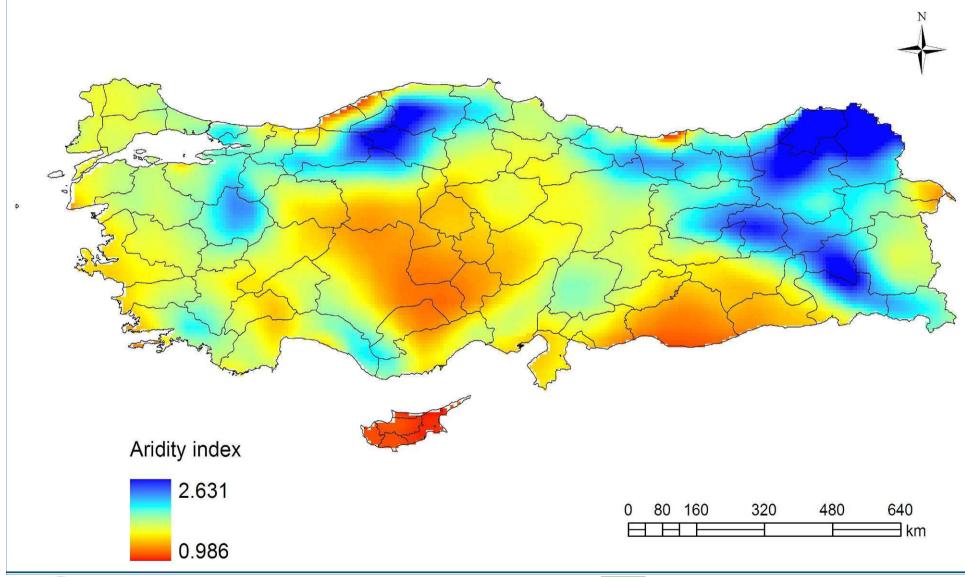
Turkey: population density





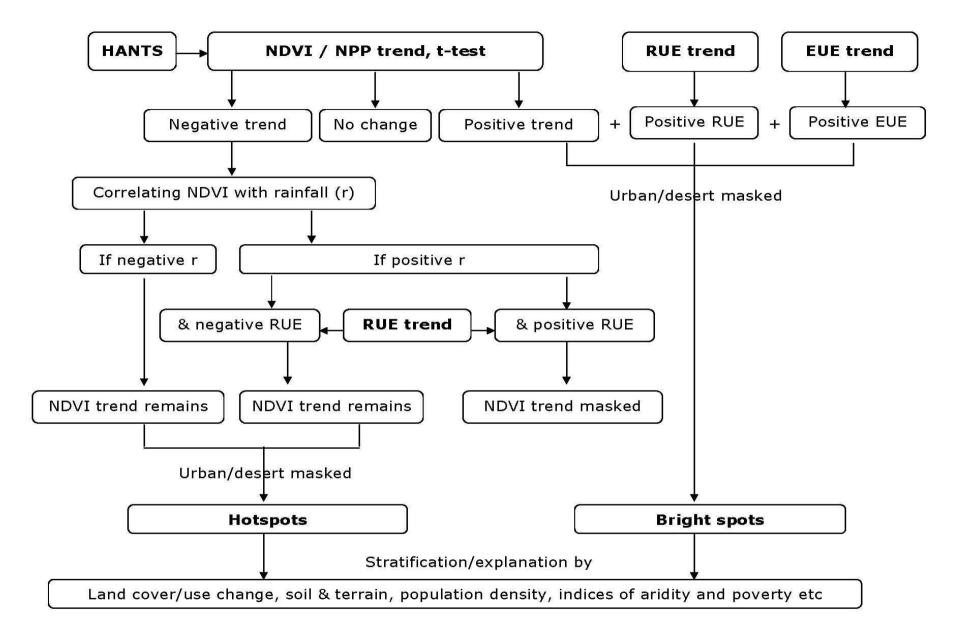


Turkey: aridity index







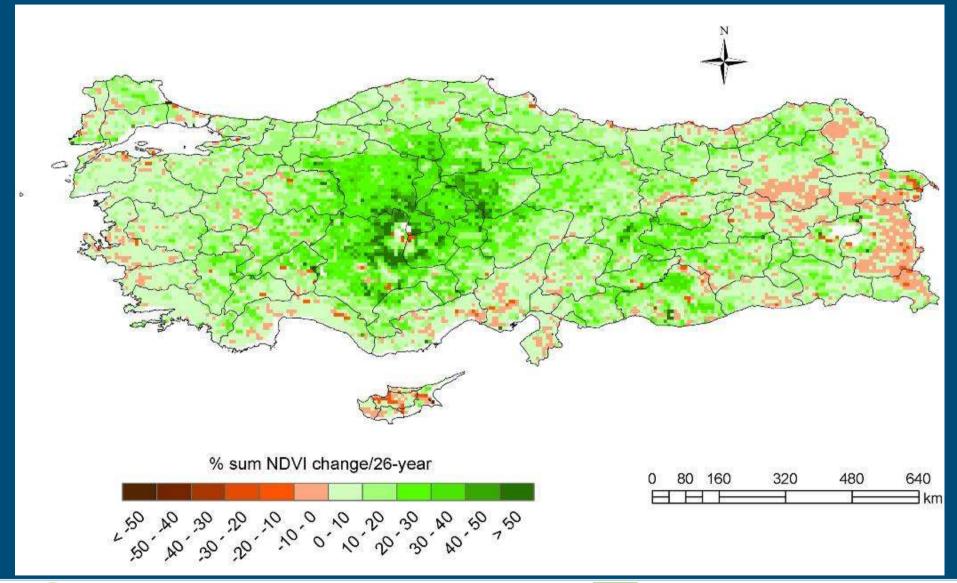


NDVI = Normalized Difference Vegetation Index; NPP = Net Primary Productivity; RUE = Rain-Use Efficiency; EUE = Energy-Use Efficiency





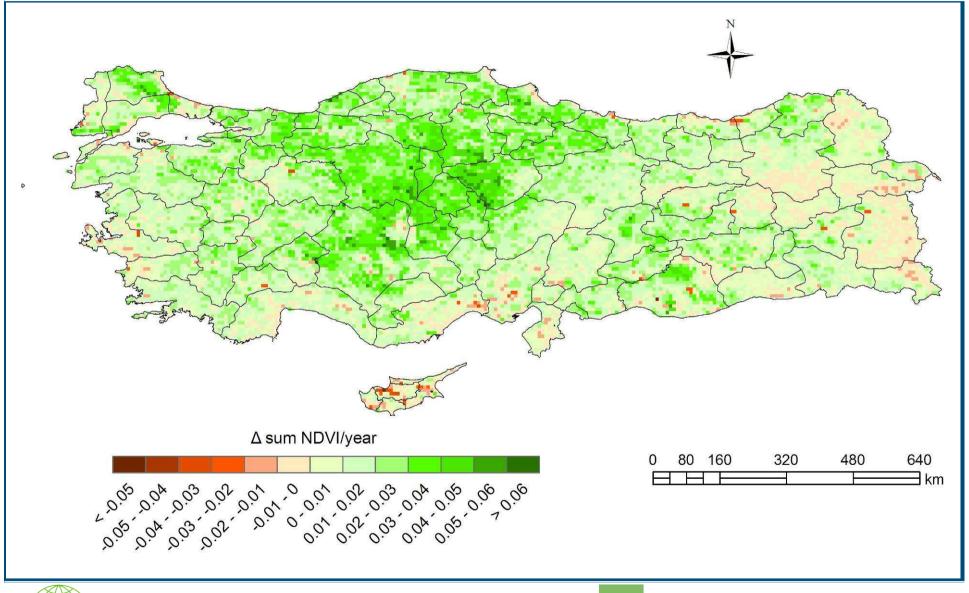
Turkey: change in annual sum NDVI 1981-2006







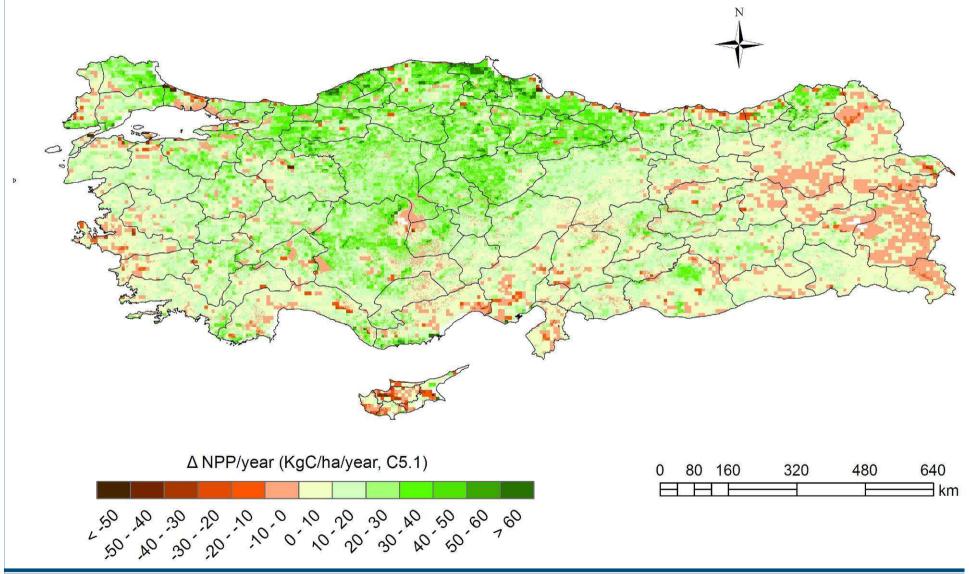
Turkey: change in annual sum NDVI 1981-2006







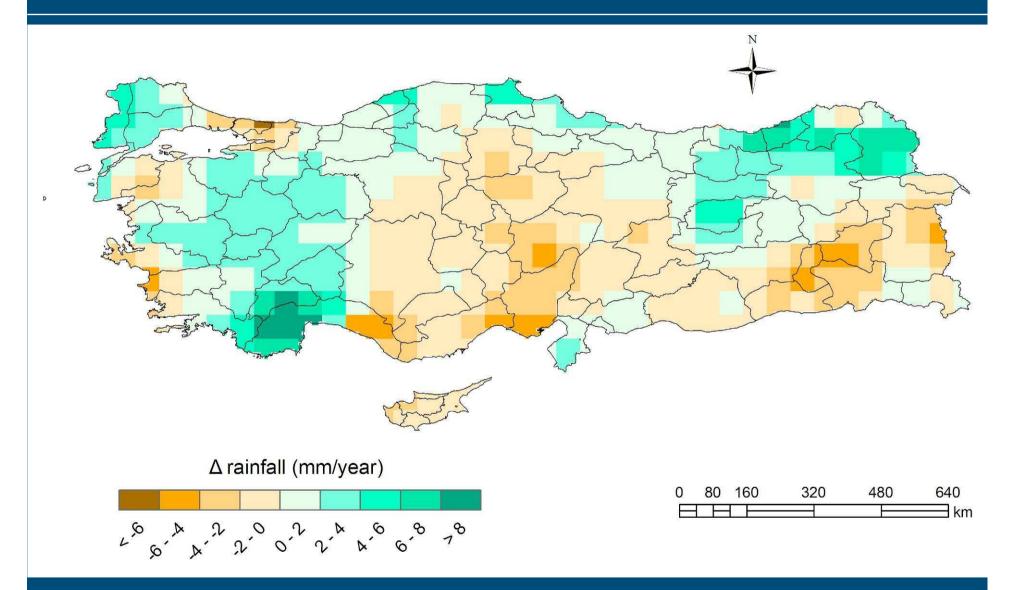
Turkey: changes in net primary productivity 1981-2006







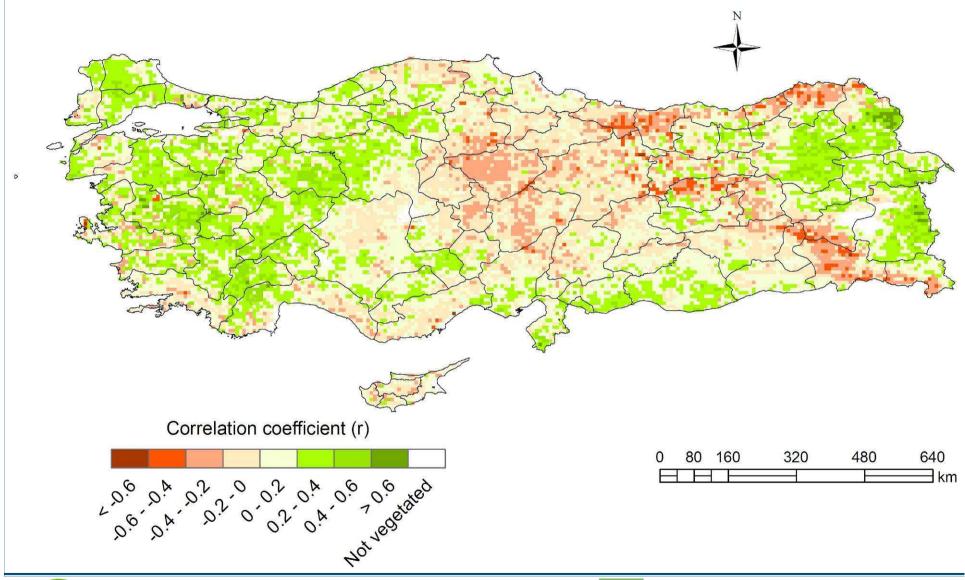
Turkey: change in annual rainfall 1981-2006







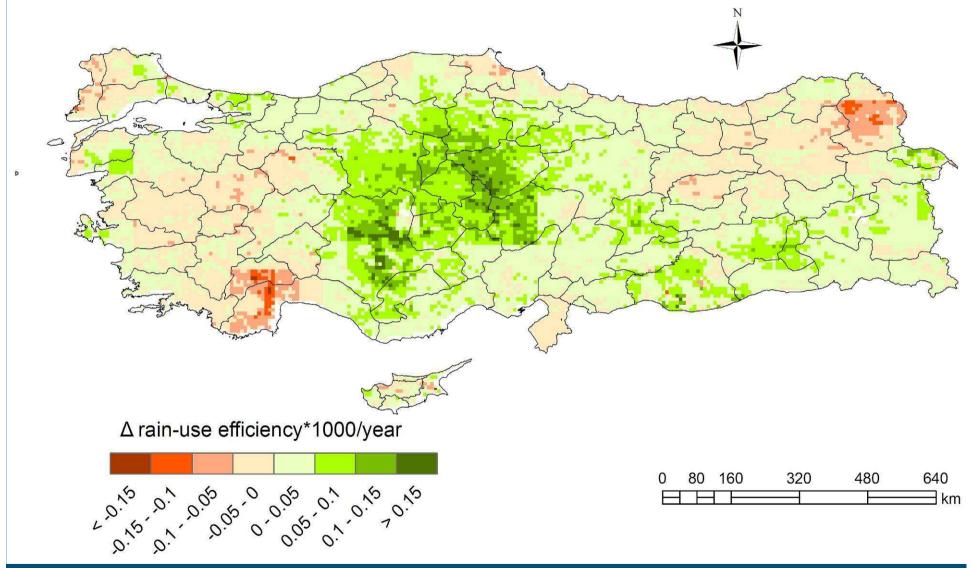
Turkey: correlation between NDVI and rainfall 1981-2006







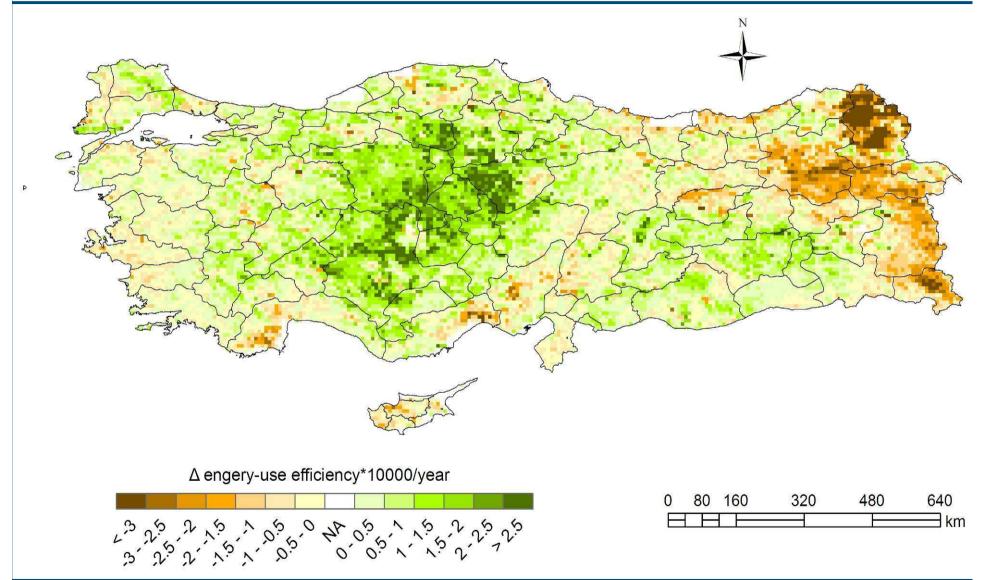
Turkey: change in rain-use efficiency 1981-2006







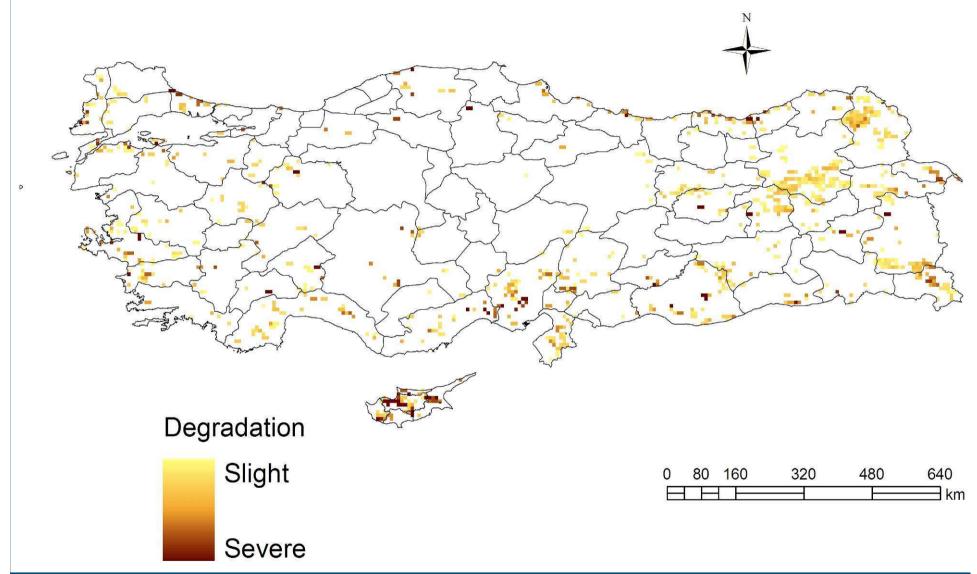
Turkey: change in annual energy-use efficiency 1981-2006







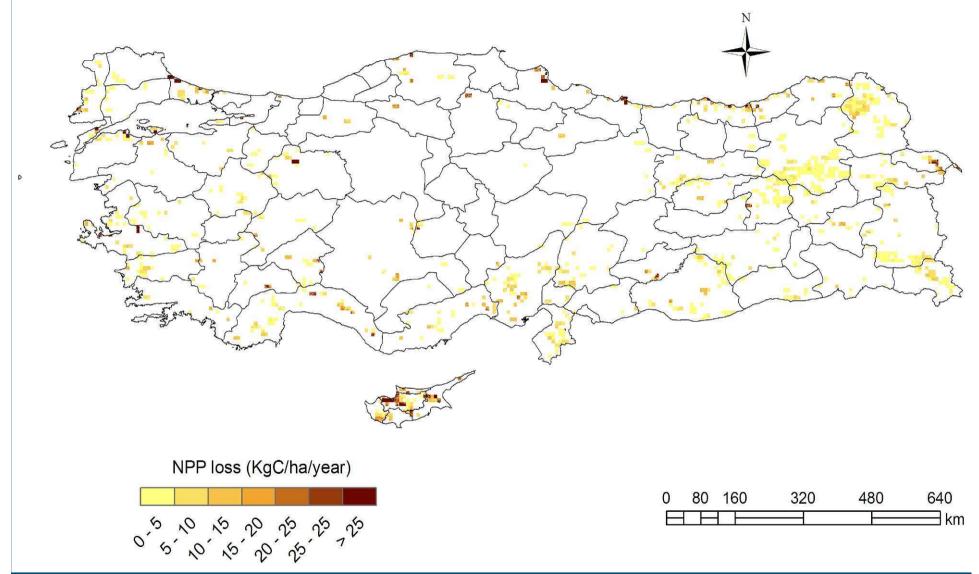
Negative trend in biomass productivity 1981-2006, climate-related







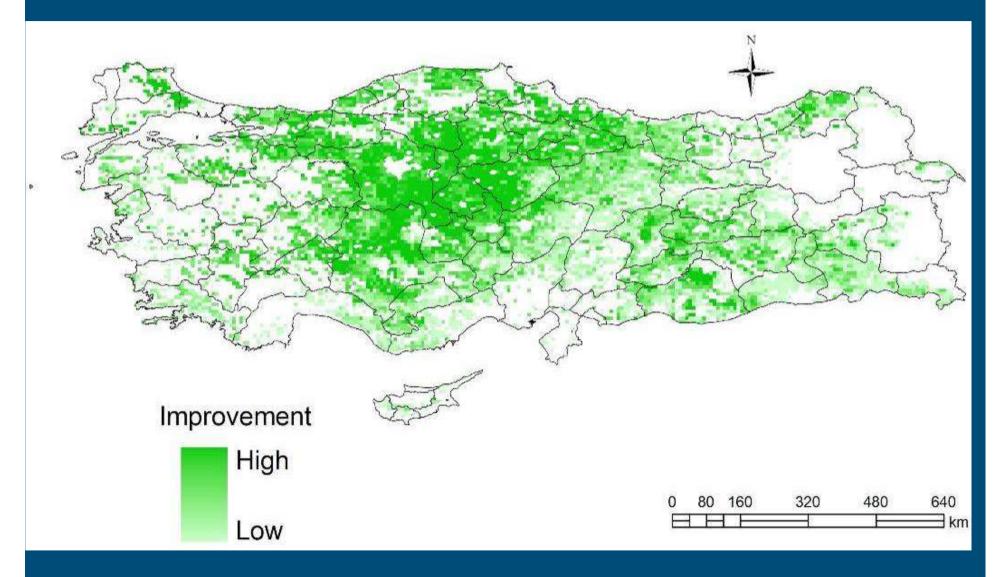
Turkey: loss of NPP 1981-2006, climate-adjusted







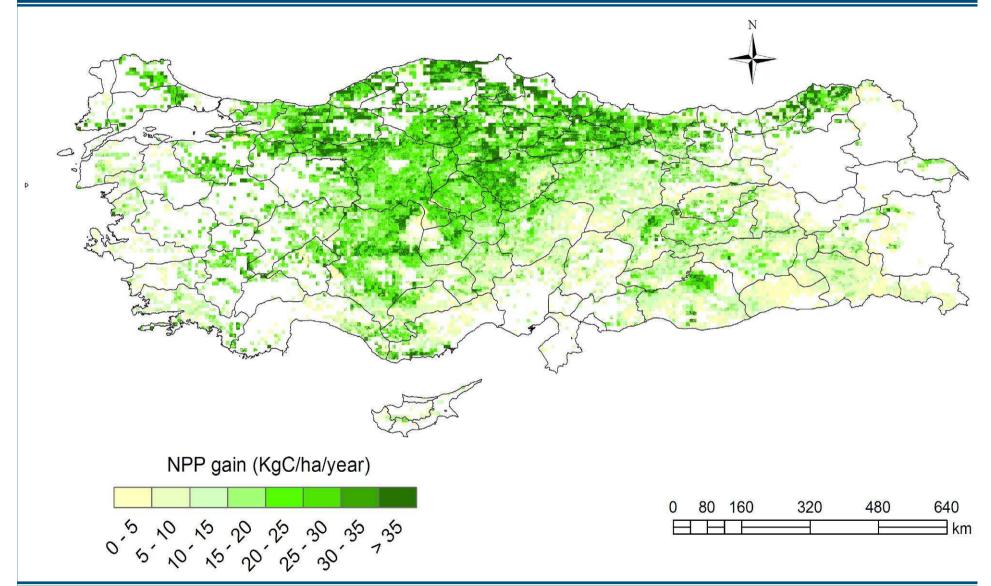
Turkey: positive trend in NDVI 1981-2006, climate-adjusted





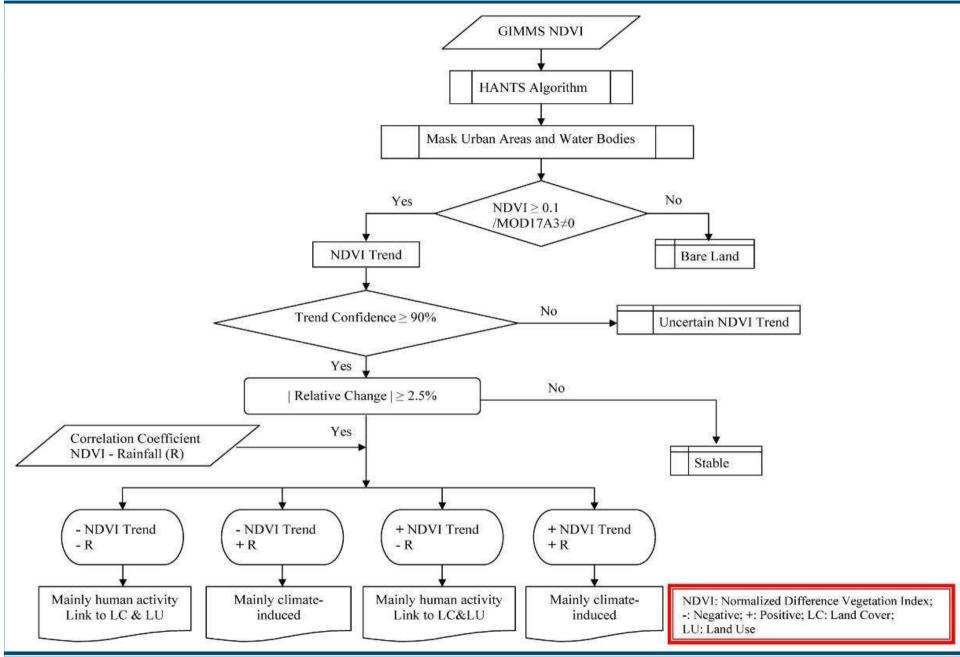


Turkey: positive trend in biomass productivity 1981-2006, climate-adjusted















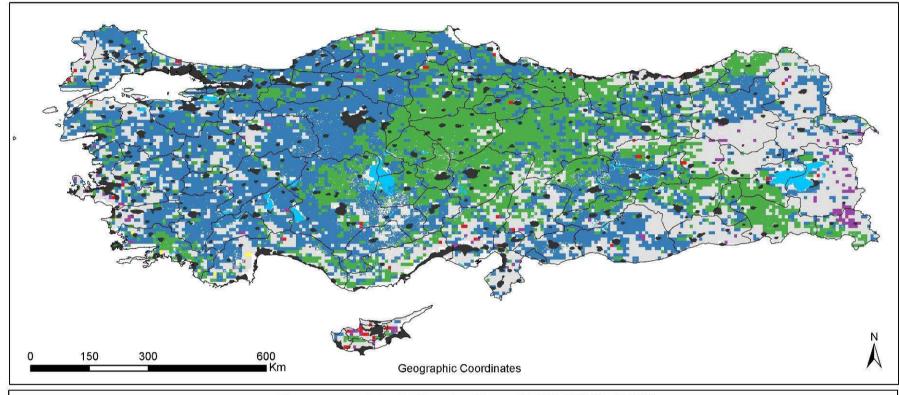


Greenness Evolution in Turkey by Sum NDVI (1981-2006)









Greenness Evolution by Sum NDVI (1981-2006) Significant Greenness Trend No Variation Additional Information Stable Water Non sig. Neg. trend Neg. trend Pos. trend Pos. trend Urban Bare (<90% conf) (<2.5% (mainly human (mainly climate) (mainly human (mainly climate) areas areas activities) change) activities) or nd Source: GLADIS 2010, version 0.5







Thank you!



