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National rangeland monitoring and inventory of Iran

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Key words : monitoring, vegetation cover, site, satellite data

Introduction Information for sustainable utilization of rangeland requires accurate and frequent range assessment. Such information will be obtained from monitoring in the long term (Watson 2007) which is important for government agencies, range holders and application of remote sensing (RS) and geographic information systems (GIS). Changes in quantitative parameters, including abundance, vegetation composition, canopy cover and yield, are influenced by climatic conditions and management activities (Arzani and Abedi 2006). So distinguishing and separating these is important for better management (Anderson and Holte, 1981). The objective of this research was to investigate variation of vegetation parameters in the long term and to determine trend and severity of changes.

Materials and methods Main vegetation communities of 17 provinces were considered. In the key area of each community one site was established. Factors including vegetation cover, density, and production along four-400 or six-200 meter transects within 60 two or one square meter quadrats in arid and semi arid areas were measured. Satellite data collected simultaneously to field data was applied.

Results and discussion Primary results showed that in arid regions, range ecosystems are in fragile condition. They were characterized with low vegetation cover and small production (Figure 1). Desirable species were absent in vegetation composition. Biological balance has been lost because of severe grazing. Range condition in semi arid rangeland was better than arid areas. Moderate species were dominant and vegetation cover percentage and yield was higher (Figure 2). Integration of field data and satellite data for a period of five years indicated the possibility of range assessment in wide areas using digital data.

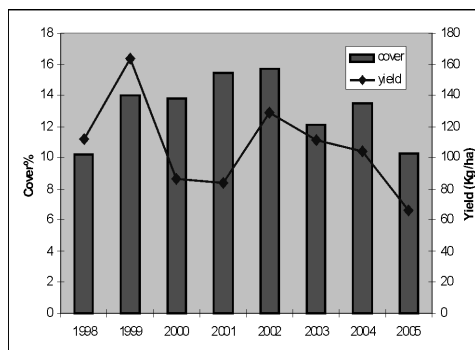


Figure 1 Variation of canopy cover and yield in arid rangeland of Iran (1998-2005).

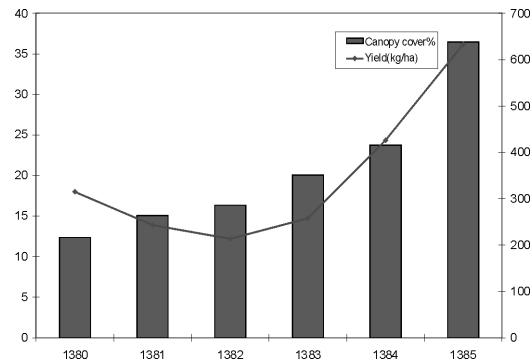


Figure 2 Variation of canopy cover and yield in semi-arid rangeland of Iran (1998-2005).

Conclusions Range assessment in wide areas, with the assistance of digital data is possible. A national monitoring system (NMS) for national data analysis collected in different years and various regions is suggested by the study.

References

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