

Study on destruction factors of ecosystem using satellite data in Ilghineh chay basin of Arasbaran region, Iran (Poster)

Maghsoud [Akbarzadeh](#)

Soil chemistry PhD, University of Payam e Nour Center of Marand, Iran; Tel; +98 (0)9143025008; Fax; +98(0)4912236978

Introduction

Arasbaran has one of the unique ecosystems in Middle East. This ecosystem has special fauna and flora included 13 basins with area about 540,000 ha. At present, ecosystem structure in this region involved many of plant and wild life. Forest ecosystem structure is coppice and a little area is coppice with standard.

Objectives

Destruction factors of ecosystem, in Arasbaran , as a result of disappeared of plants and ecosystem, this paper aim to , study destruction factors of biocenose life in Arasbaran with case study in Ilghineh chay basin.

Methods

Ilghineh chay is the biggest basin in Arasbaran with area about 58000, ha.. Destruction of ecosystem and ecosystem management method is two main subjects in this region. 20 points selected of satellite data in basin which had lost land cover and high risk destruction had studied. Using etm +, landsat 7 at two time period. NDVI and land cover map had made by processing and analyzing of data. Finally with overlay of field study and the satellite data, Used for making destruction map of ecosystem.

Results

The results revealed maximum rate of destruction of ecosystem in points 1, 5, 12, and 8.

Medium rate of that have seen in points 2, 3,6,11 and 17.

Points 4,8, ,9,10,13,14,15,16,18,19,and 20, had low rate of ecosystem destruction.

Results were as below;

- 1- None appropriate true ecosystem management.
- 2- Changing land use in the lands (at slope under 45%)
- 3- Population growth in the region.
- 4- Irregular grazing
- 5- Clear cutting by people.
- 6- High rate of immigration
- 7- None training and extensions programs.

Conclusion

In this paper, ecosystem management plan is also given for the basin.

Keywords: Satellite data, Ilghineh Chay,Ecosystem management, plant life,wild life

Selected References

1. M.Makhdum, 2001, Fundamental of land use planning,and ecosystem management Tehran university press.
2. M. Najafi Disfani, 1998, Computer Processing of Remotely Sensed Images Samt Press.
3. R. S. Smith, 1982, the use of land classification in resource assessment and rural planning. Ter. Ecology .Nat. Environ. Res .Council .Cambridge.

Presenting Author: Maghsoud Akbarzadeh, magsoud_akbarzadeh@yahoo.com
