USE OF REMOTE SENSED DATA FOR LANDSCAPE **FUNCTIONALITY ASSESSMENT**

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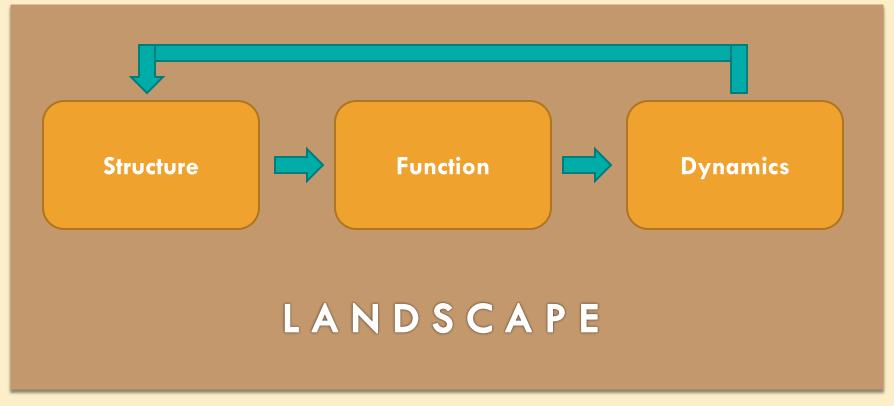
Landscape Ecology & Research

- Concept of landscape
- American x Europeanspatial heterogeneity application-oriented
- Holistic concept

"Landscape ~ an open system which communicates with the environment by fluxes of energy, matter and information."

Landscape & Landscape ecology & Research

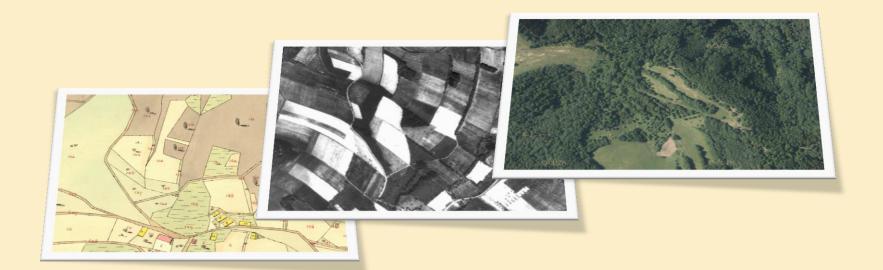
Landscape is not only a summarisation of its parts



(Forman & Godron, 1986)

Landscape Change Science

- Land Use / Cover Change (LUCC) studies
- Historical cartographic materials, satellite imagery
- Calculation of landscape metrics by softwares



LUCC studies & Landscape Functioning

Skokanová & Eremiášová (2013)

 Comparison of landscape functionality in protected and unprotected sites

Skaloš et al. (2014)

 Parametrization of land cover data by use of LWP (= landscape water potential) indicator

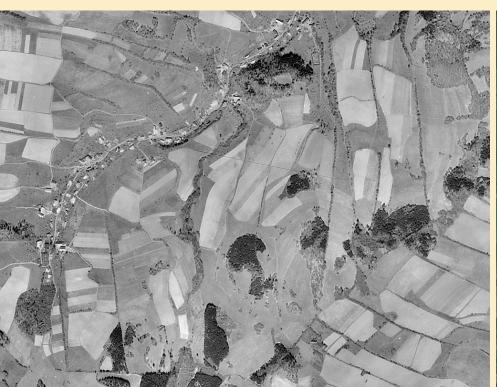
Wang et al. (2006)

 Use of landscape function characteristics (biological productivity, soil nutrient content, water source conservation capacity)

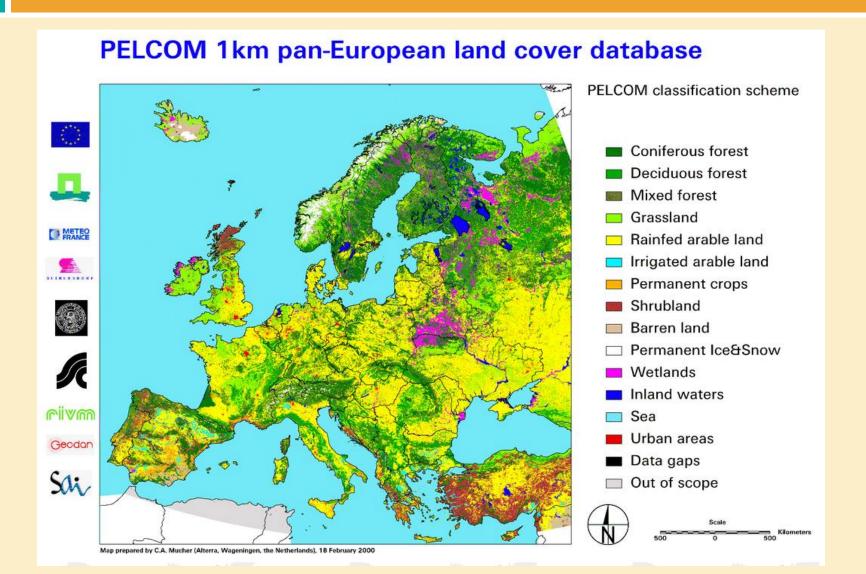
historical aerial photographs

ortophotomaps

satellite imagery







LANDSAT

- Global Landsat Survey
- o CORINE Land Cover (CLC) 1990 and 2000

ASTER

better spatial resolution

MODIS



NASA Earth Observation System - MODIS Land program

SPOT

- transition between LANDSAT and data of a very high resolution, CLC 2006
- o IRS (Indian Remote Sensing Satellites)
 - Resourcesat-1 (IRS P6)
 - CLC 2012, tropical forest fragmentation in India
- High spatial resolution, hyperspectral, radar imagery
 - Specialized applications

Principles of Landscape Functionality

Landscape services vs. Landscape functioning

Biophysical indicators

"Healthy" ecosystems

Forman & Godron (1986) – landscape function

Ripl (1995, 2003) – Energy-Transport-Reaction model

Landscape Functionality Studies

- Procházka et al. (2011) surface temperature (T) and humidity
 monitored in relation to vegetation cover
- Bodlák et al. (2012) surface T and WI (= wetness index)
 combined with field measurements of surface water conductivity to
 monitor stability of landscape segments
- o Brom et al. (2012) surface T, NDVI, NDMI as indicators of vegetation influence on water cycle and microclimate of dump

Landscape Functionality Studies

- Brom et al. (2009) surface T, WI, NDVI indicators to assess an energy dissipation of various land cover categories in Šumava region
- Hesslerová et al. (2012) surface T and hydro-chemical parameters to monitor landscape management influence in watersheds in the Southern Bohemia

Landscape Functionality Studies

- Specific approach for landscape functionality assessment
- Based on interpretation of landscape parameters derived from LANDSAT imagery

Conclusions

 Role of LUCC assessments for understanding and modelling of landscape changes is irreplaceable.

 Application of RS data and GIS analysis for LUCC monitoring at all scale levels is very common.

 RS data from various sensors are applicable also in specialised landscape research.

Conclusions

- Level of landscape functioning can be derived from relations between the indicators of bio-physical state.
- RS data are well applicable for this approach of landscape functionality quantification.
- There is a research gap of landscape functioning quantification as it is an important topic for a sustainable landscape management.

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Thanks for Your attention!