Monitoring the dynamics of vegetation components in Mediterranean forests:

Time-series analysis of satellite-derived NDVI





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Implications for management



Pre-fire mapping of fire-risk

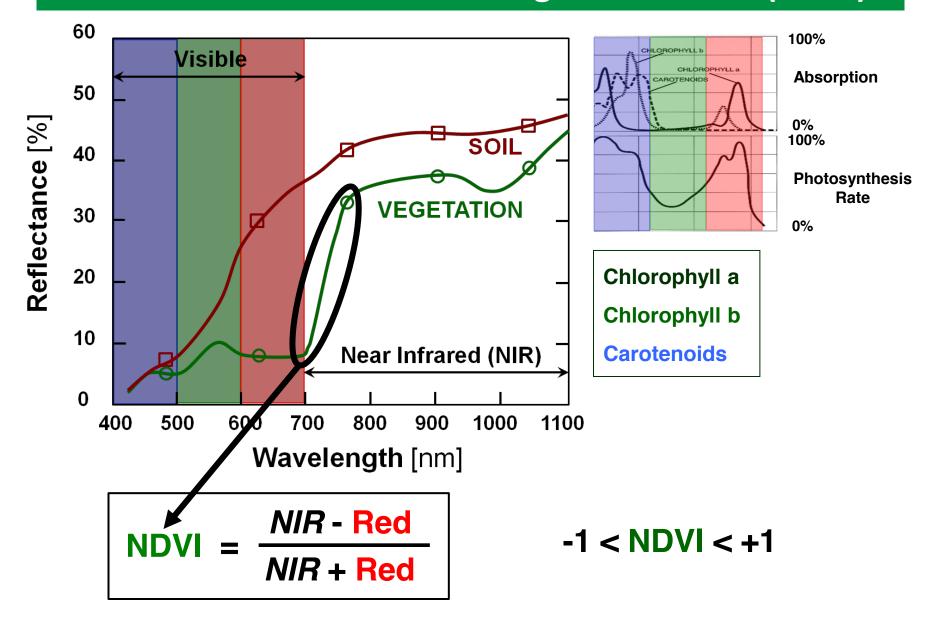


Mapping the optimal grazing regime



Conservation and afforestation planning

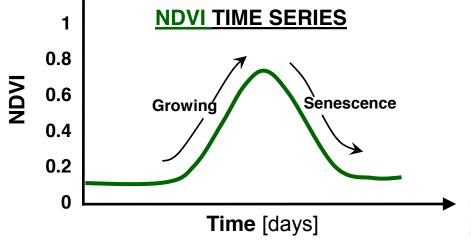
The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)

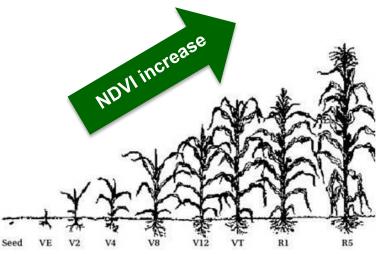


Measuring plant phenology with NDVI

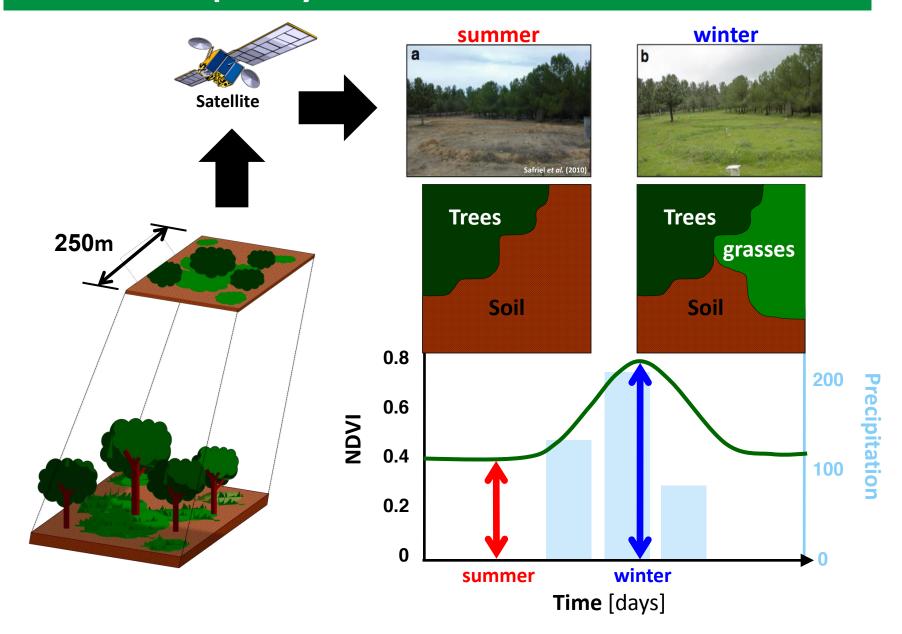


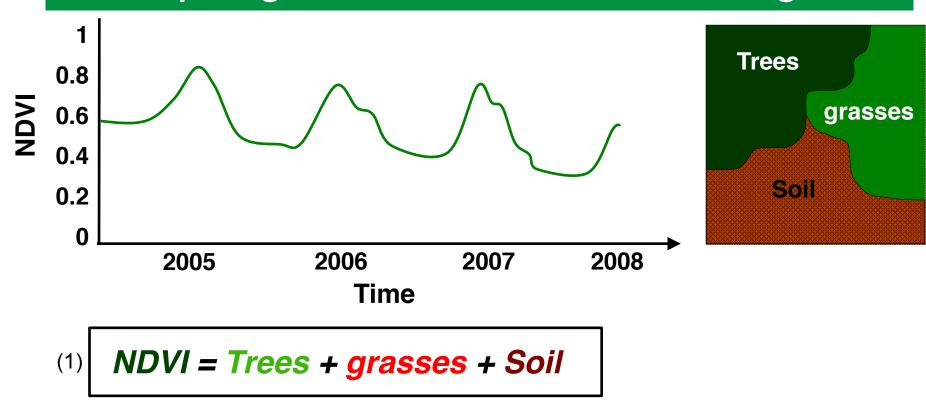
NDVI time series describes well the vegetation's phenology

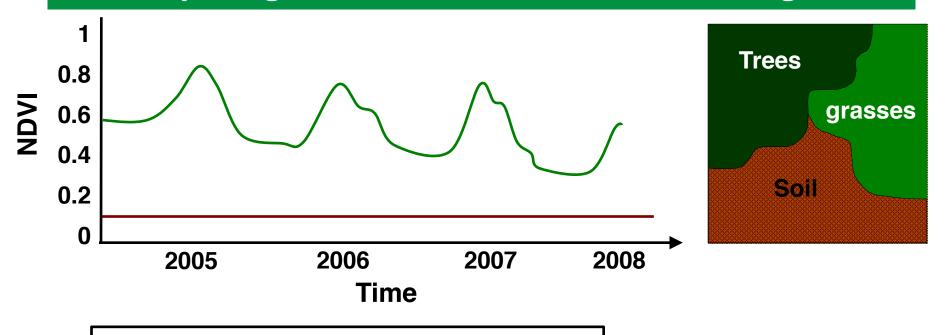




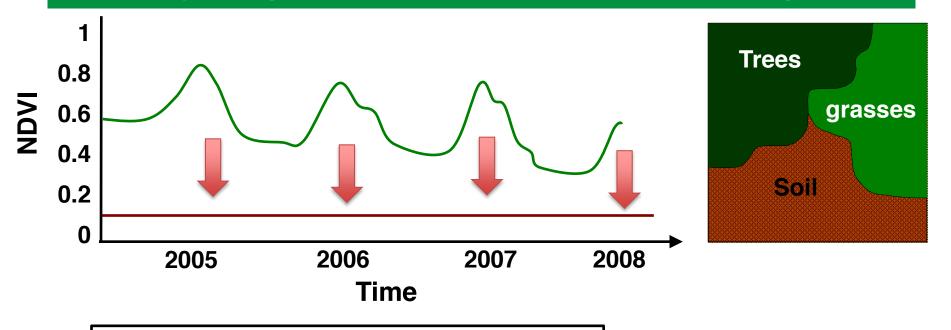
Pixel's complexity – different contributions to NDVI



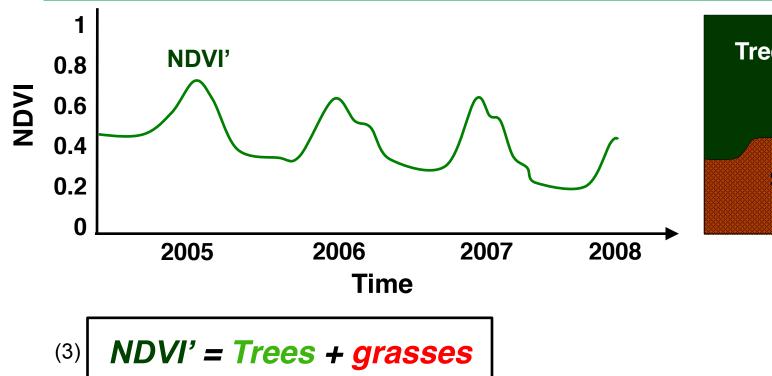


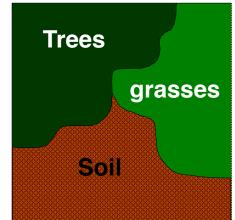


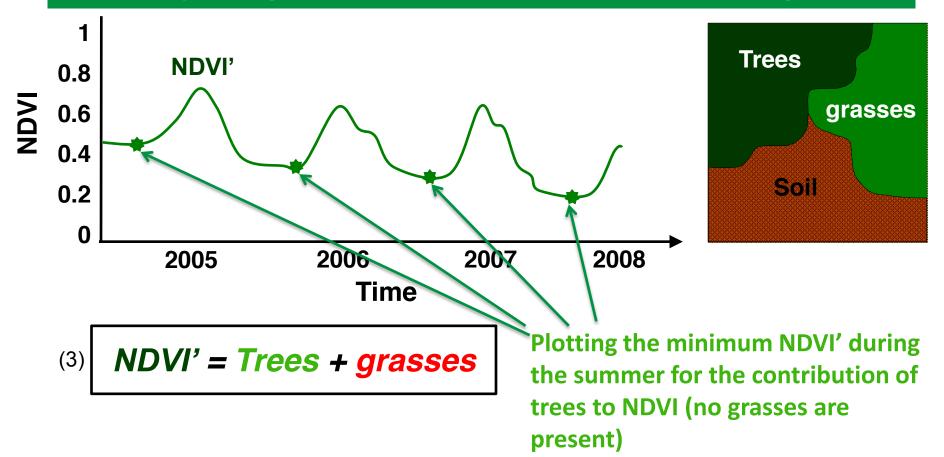
(2) **Soil** ≈ constant

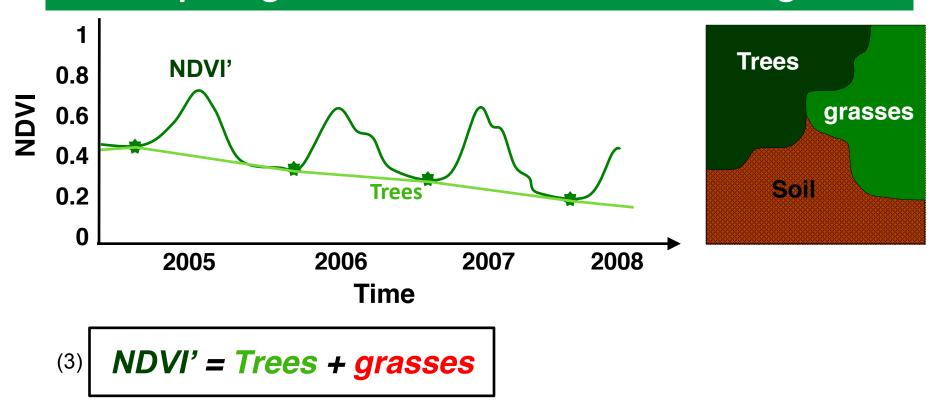


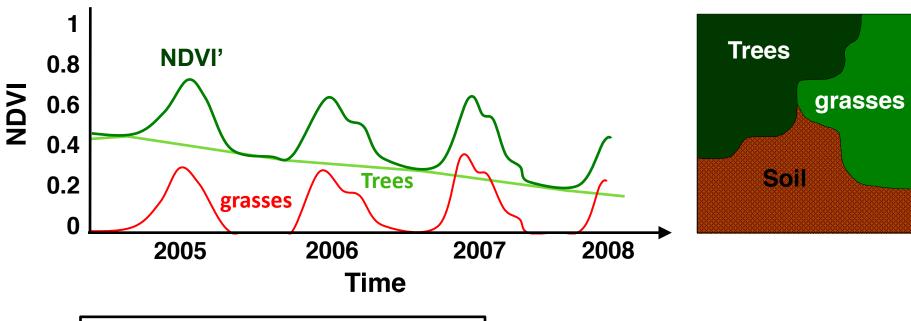
(2) **Soil** ≈ constant







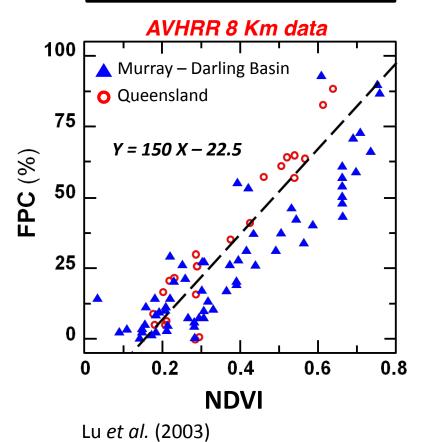




NDVI – The biophysical meaning

FPC – Foliage Projection Cover (%)

$$FPC = a \cdot NDVI + b$$





Linear correlation between field measured data and NDVI from satellite

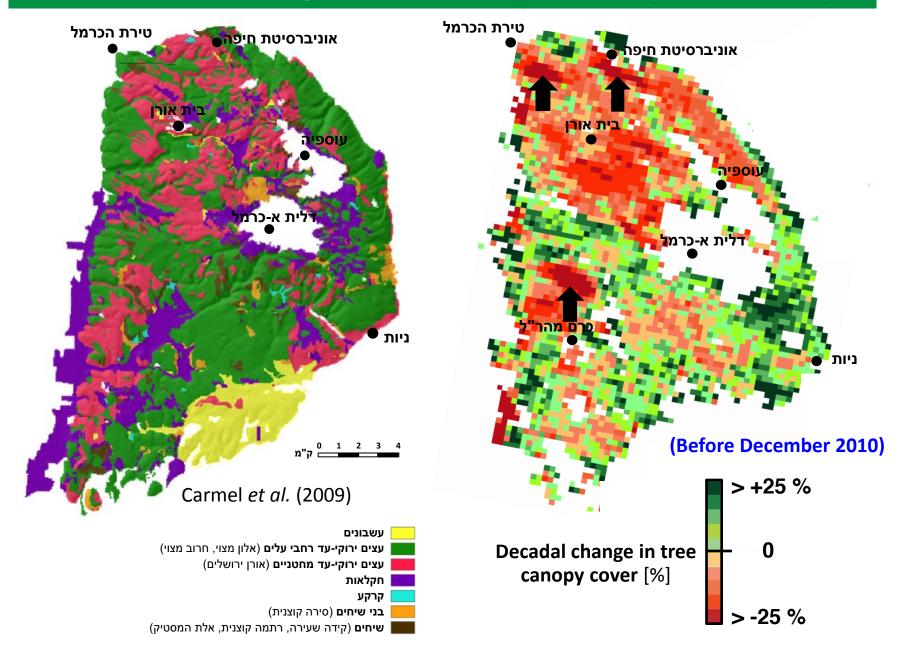
FPC can be estimated relatively:

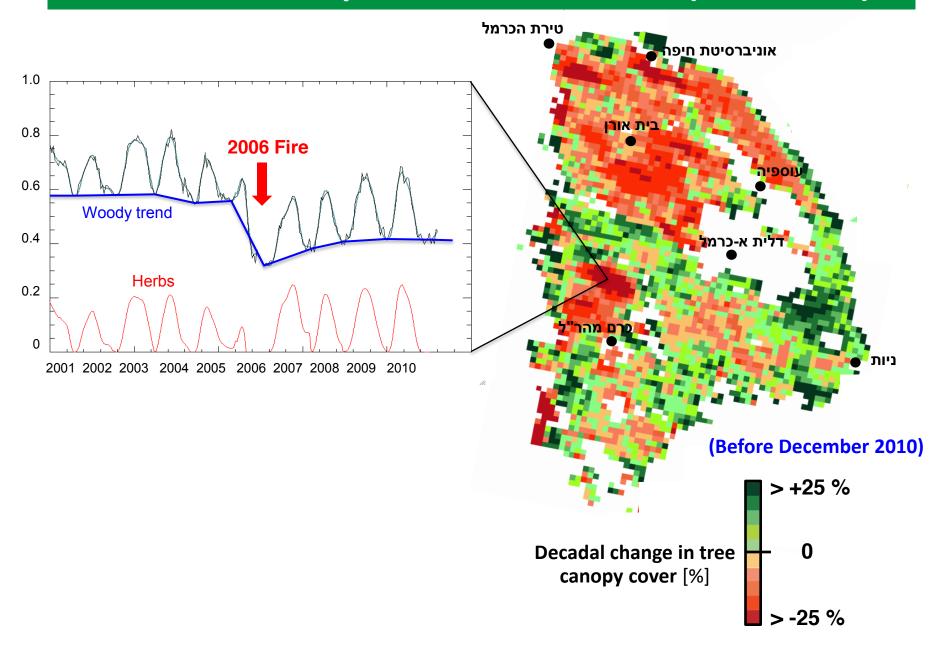
 $NDVI_{max} = pixel of full vegetation (~100%)$

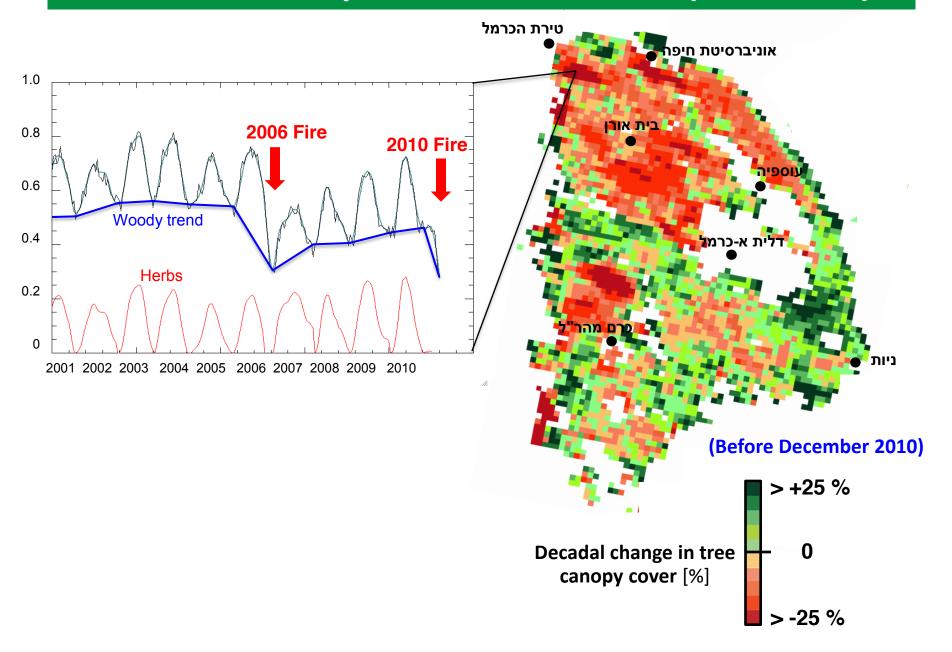
*NDVI*_{min} = **Soil** (0% vegetation)

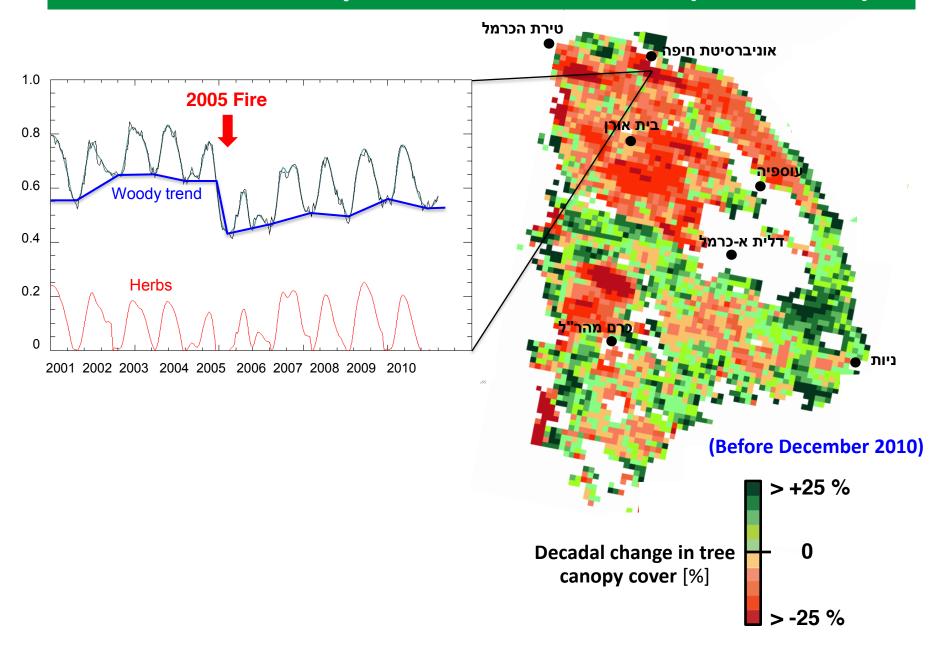
Roderick et al. (1999)

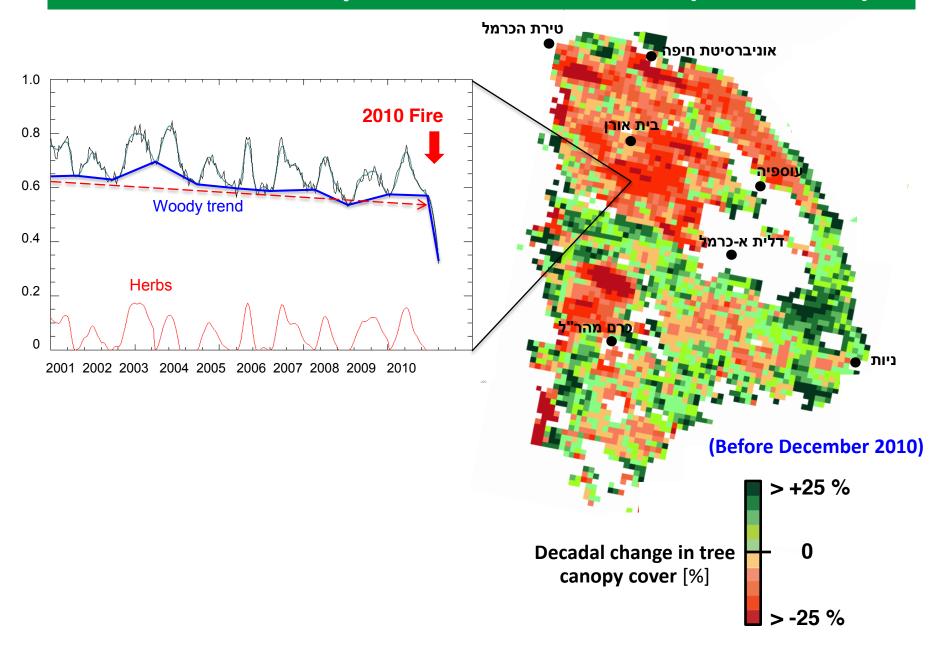
FPC =
$$\frac{NDVI \text{ Trees}}{NDVI_{max} - NDVI_{min}}$$

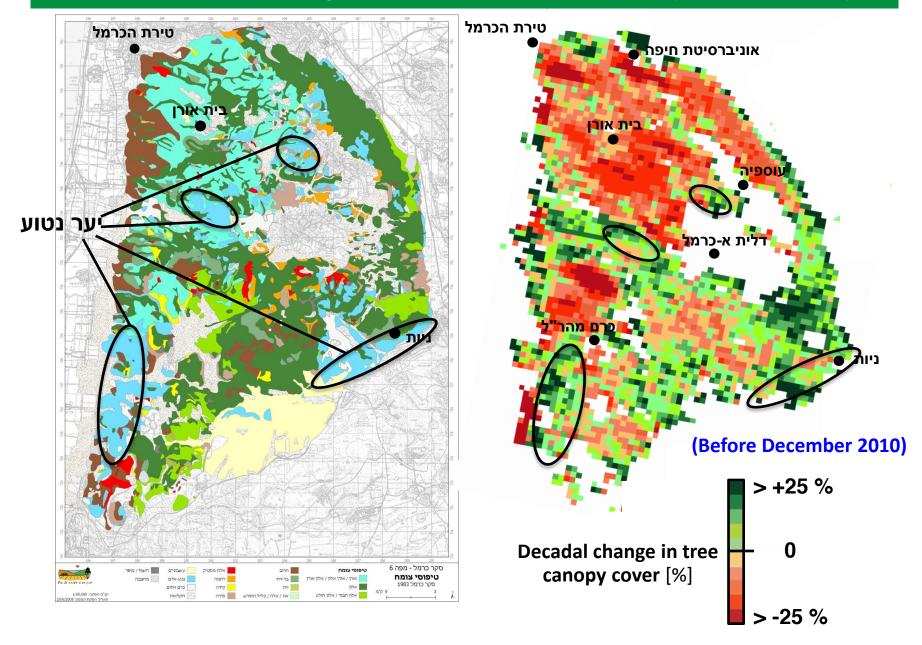


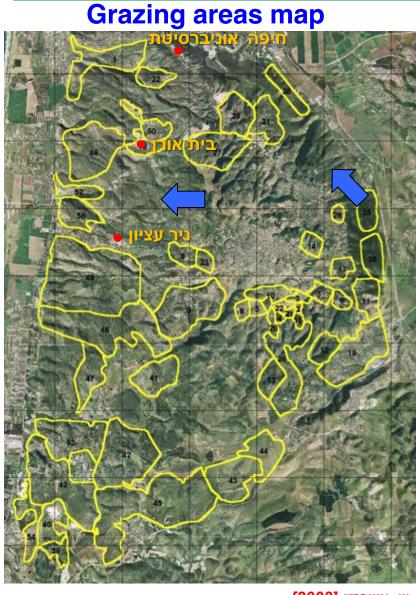




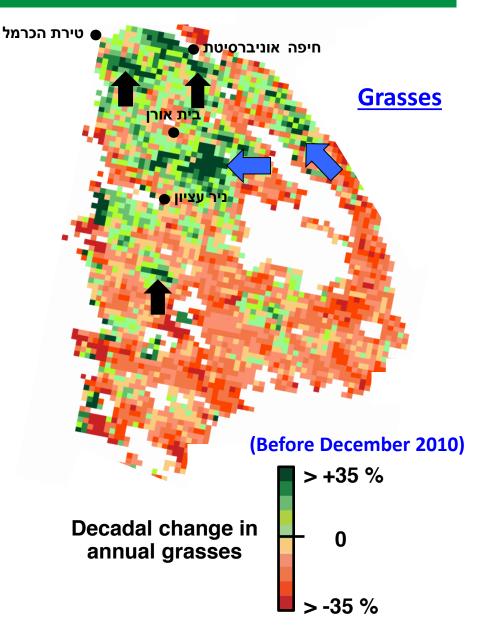




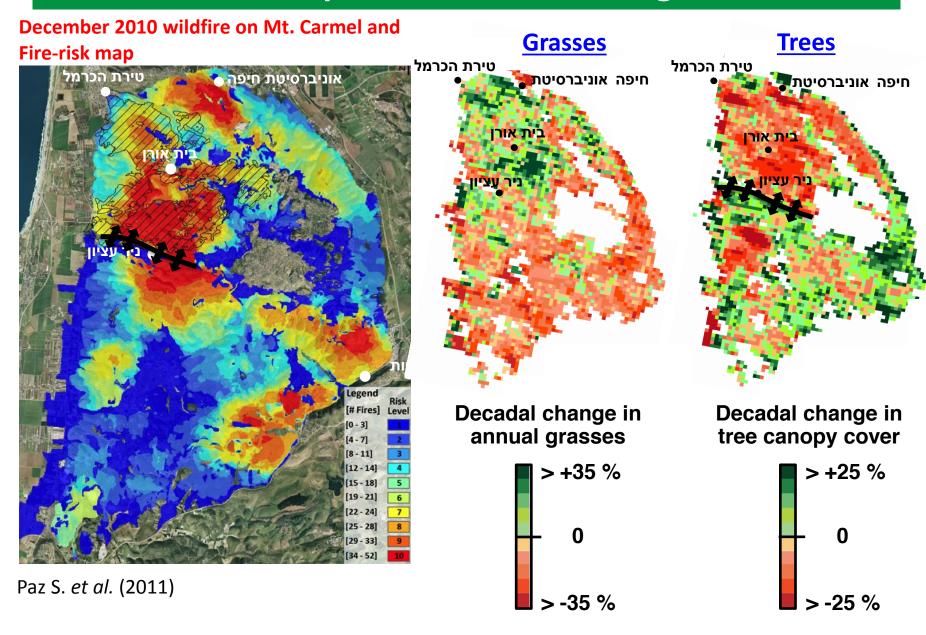




ש. אשכנזי [2003] (ממשק הצומח המעוצה של הכרמל – קק"ל)



Carmel Forest – patterns of trees and grasses cover



Implications for management and research

Local Scale

- 1. Pre-fire mapping of fire-risk
- 2. Grazing management
- 3. Monitoring severe disturbances in forests (wildfires, tree mortality etc.)
- 4. Monitoring biodiversity hotspots (vascular vegetation)

Regional to global scale

- 5. Climate change effect on forest structure
- 6. Patterns of change in vegetation in Mediterranean forests
- 7. Mapping climate-sensitive zones within the forests