



GEOINFORMATION

in der Umweltplanung | Environmental Planning

Technische Universität Berlin



Land Cover and Landscape Diversity Changes at the *Caatinga* (2001-2012)

*Landscape Pattern Analysis with MODIS Land
Cover Products*

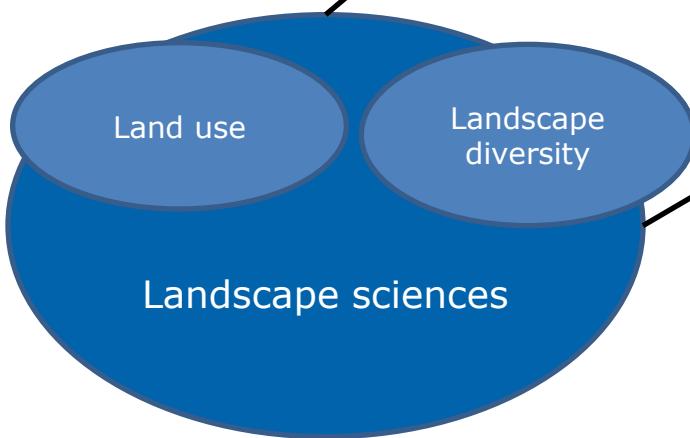
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Prof. Dr. Arne Cierjacks^b & Prof. Dr. Birgit Kleinschmit^a

^a Geoinformation in Environmental Planning Lab, TU Berlin

^b Biocenter Klein Flottbek, Universität Hamburg
Ecosystem Science/Plant Ecology, TU Berlin



Research site Caatinga SDTF



Global threat of woodlands

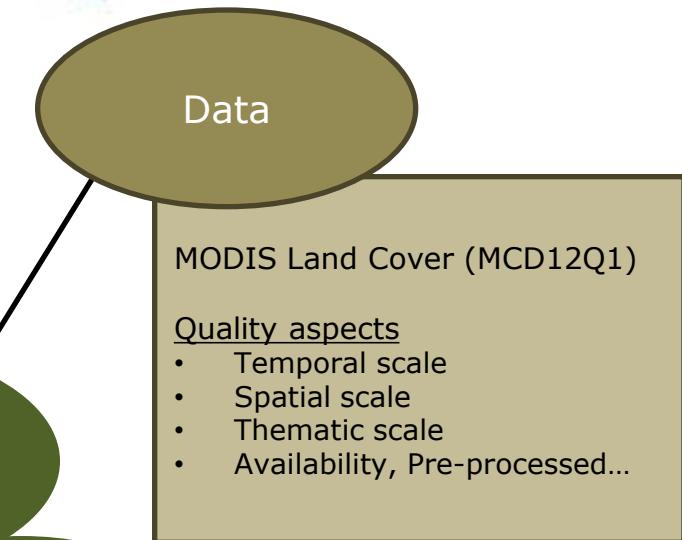
- Land change
- Climate change
- Loss of biodiversity
- Desertification & Land degradation

Up-Scaling Problem!

Christian Schulz | Robert Koch | Arne Cierjacks | Birgit Kleinschmit

Daten – Informationen – Entscheidungen

4. Gemeinsame Jahrestagung der DGfG & DGPF | 24./25. September 2015



Landscape pattern analysis (LPA)

- Quantitative-descriptive approach
- based on landscape metrics
- widely approached in landscape ecology
→ *pattern-process relationships* (Turner 1989)



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Research site: *Caatinga* biome

~ 850.000 km²

~ 27 Mio. inhabitants

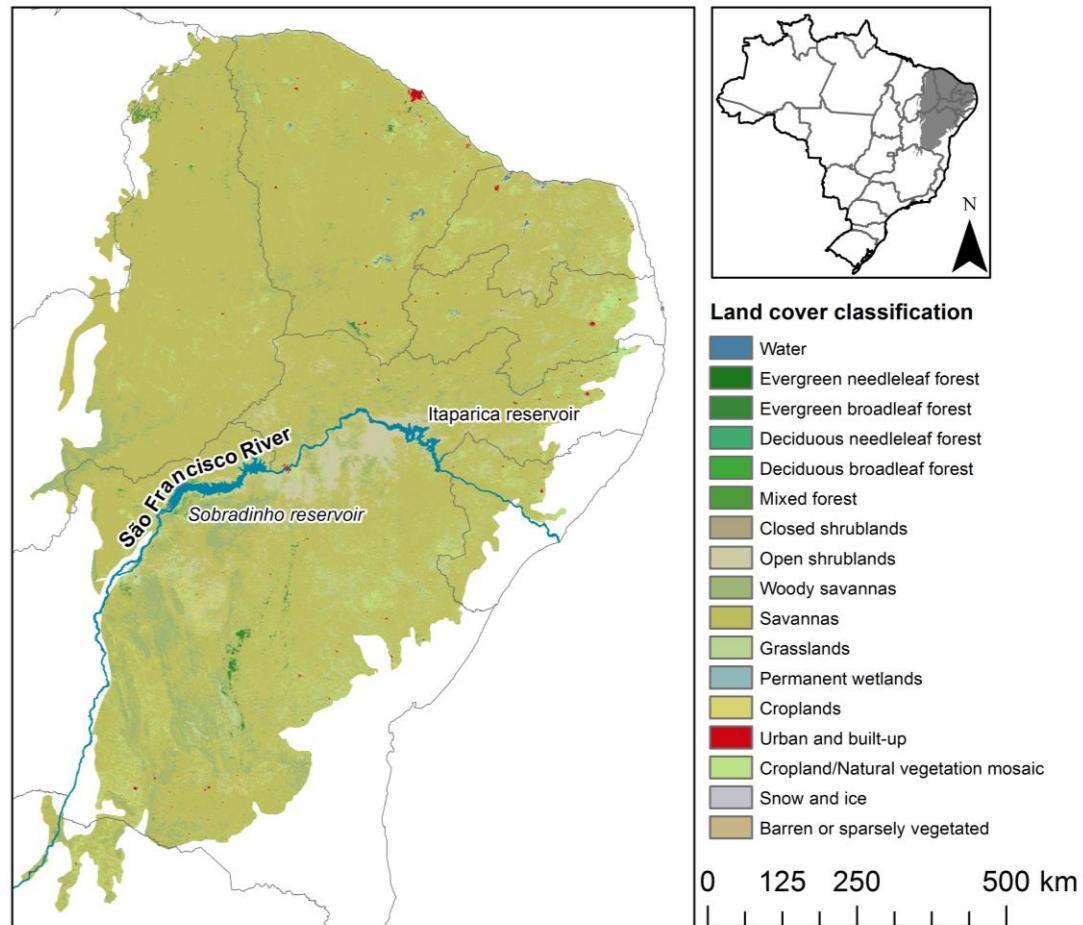
~ 2000 species

Semi-dry climate:

- extreme variations in rainfall
- irregular droughts

Human impact:

- slash-and-burn
- livestock production
- fuelwood extraction

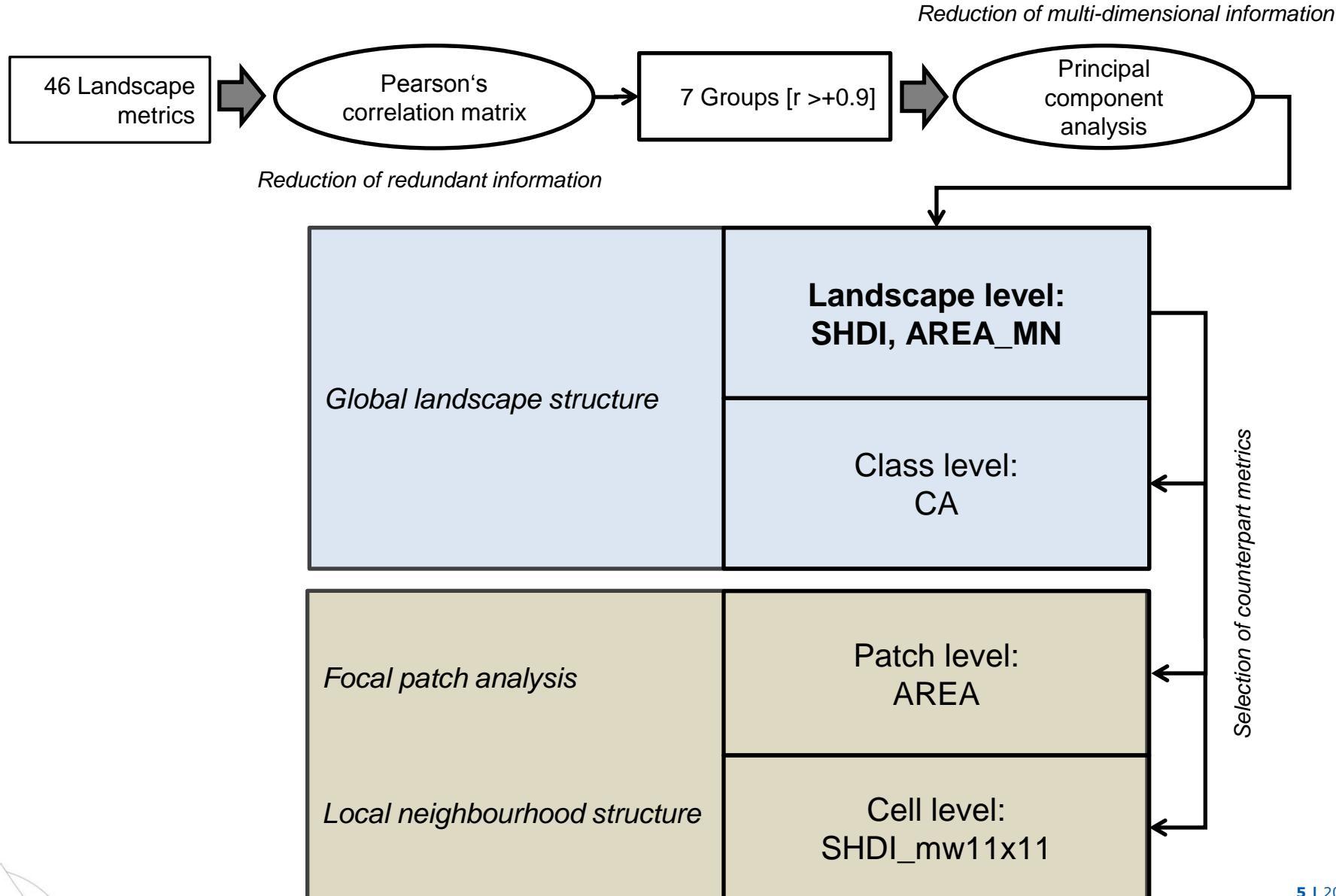


Key questions

- How has land change been distributed?
- How has landscape diversity and fragmentation changed?
- Which regions are threatened by land degradation and desertification?



Landscape metrics selection scheme



Reduction of multi-dimensional information

Reduction of redundant information

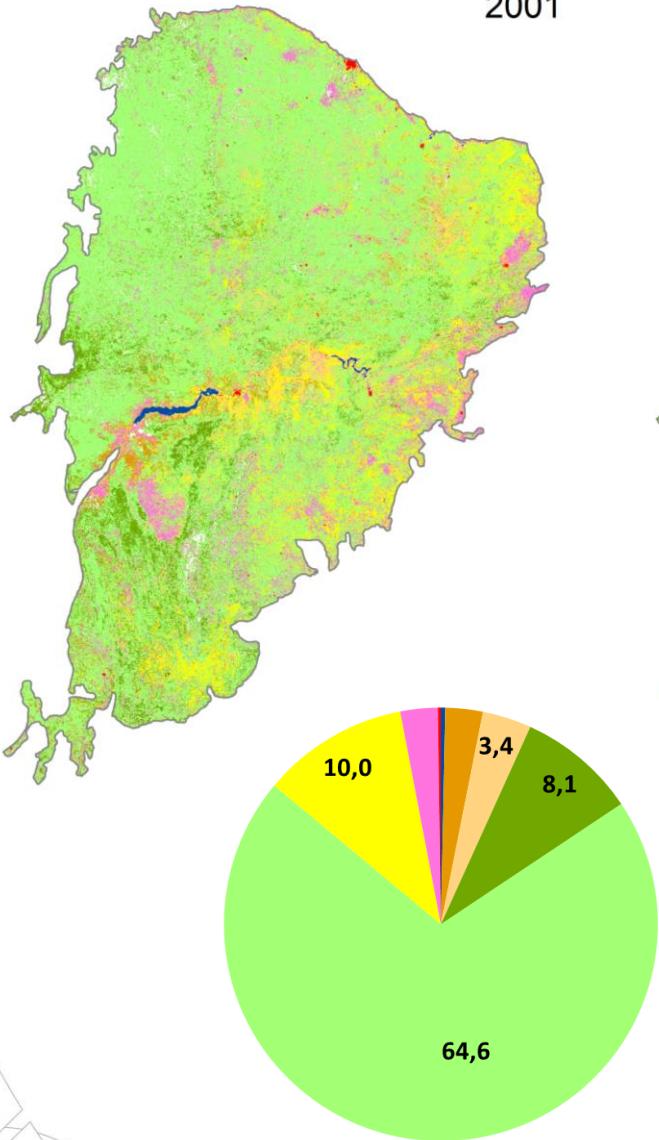
Selection of counterpart metrics

1

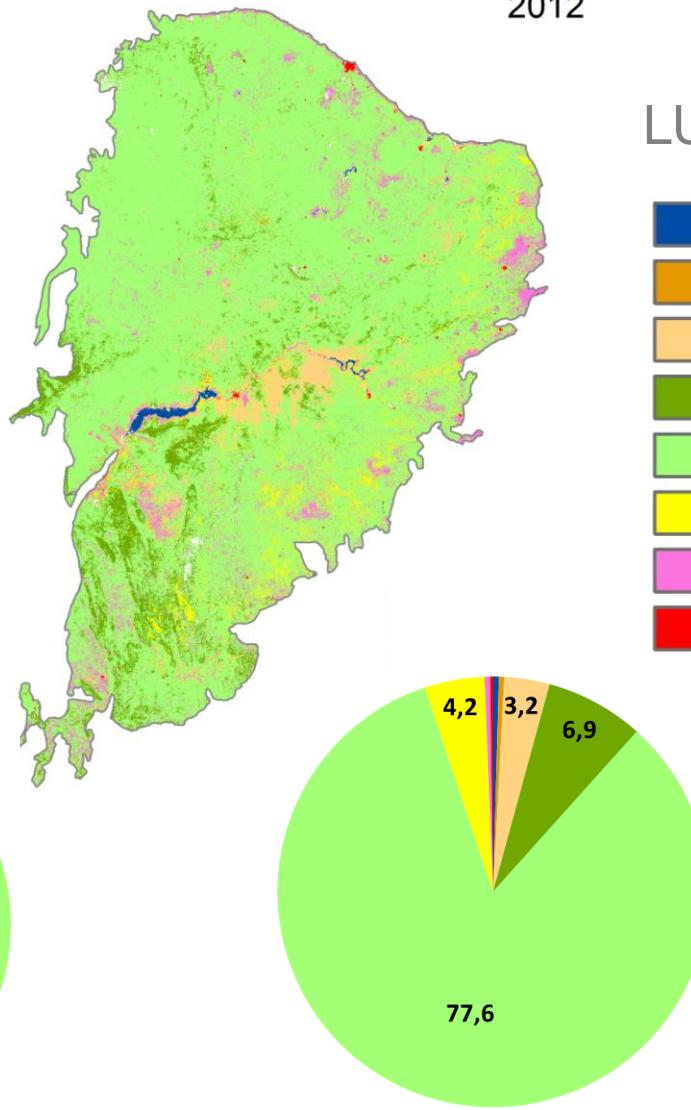
Land change



2001



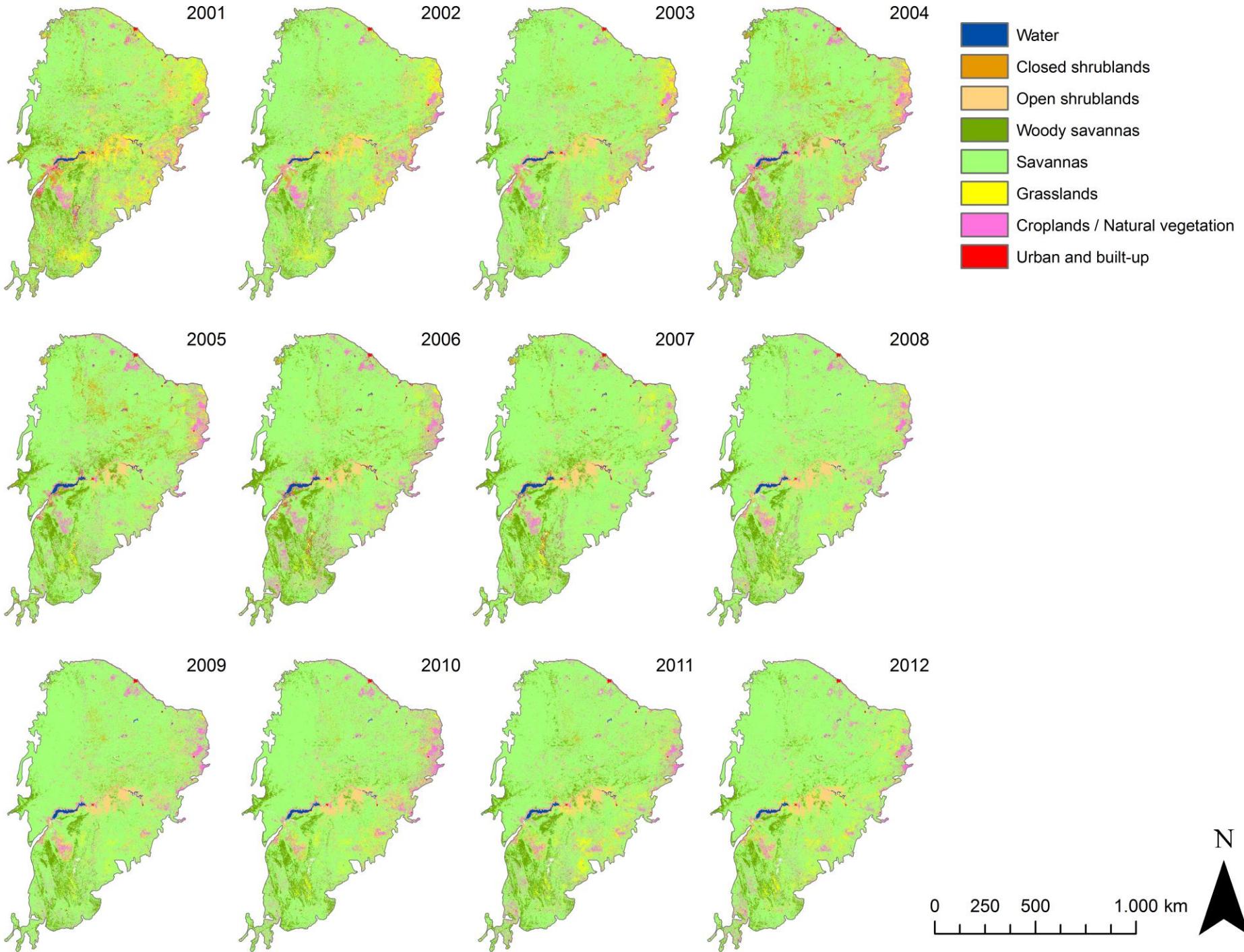
2012



LULC classes

- Water
- Closed shrublands
- Open shrublands
- Woody savannas
- Savannas
- Grasslands
- Croplands / Natural vegetation
- Urban and built-up



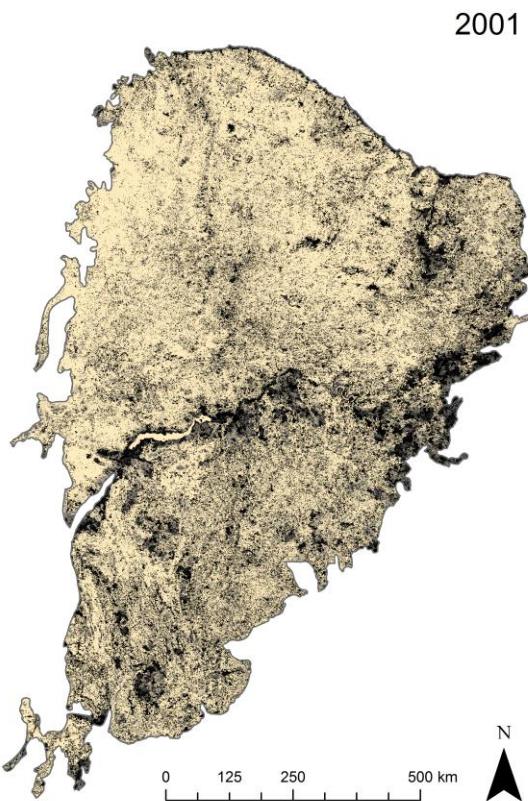


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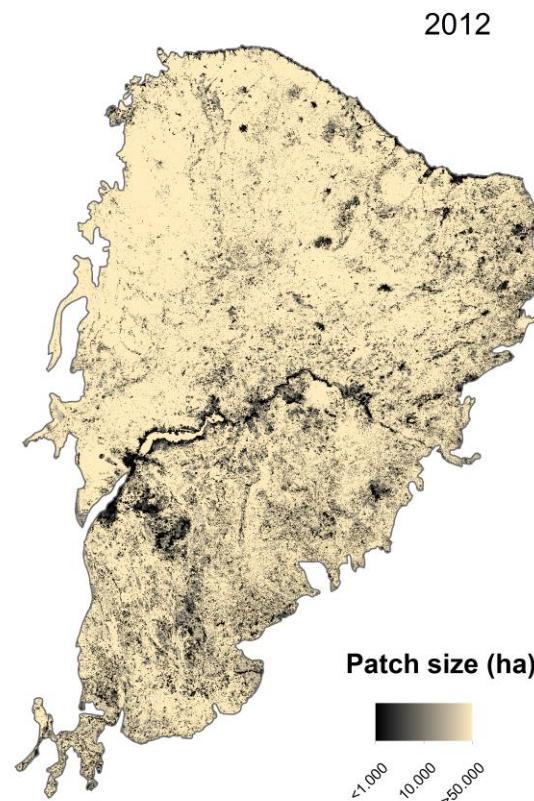
Landscape fragmentation



Patch level



2001

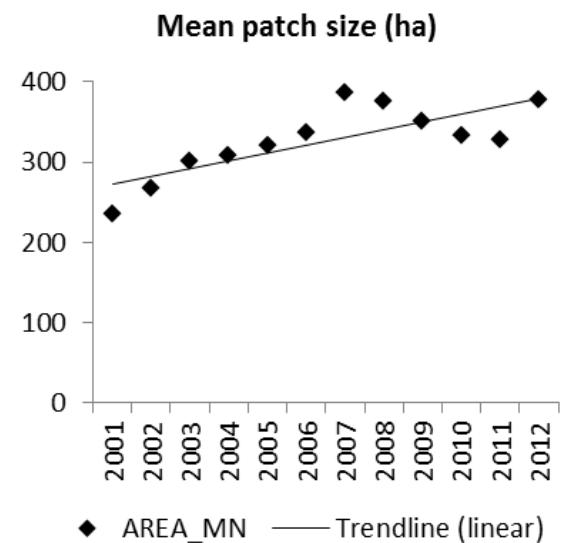


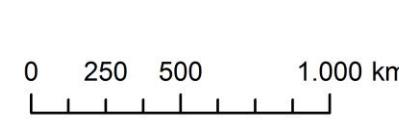
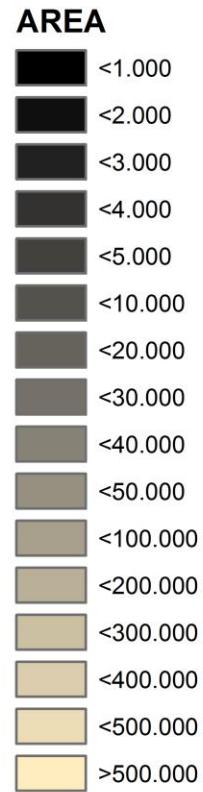
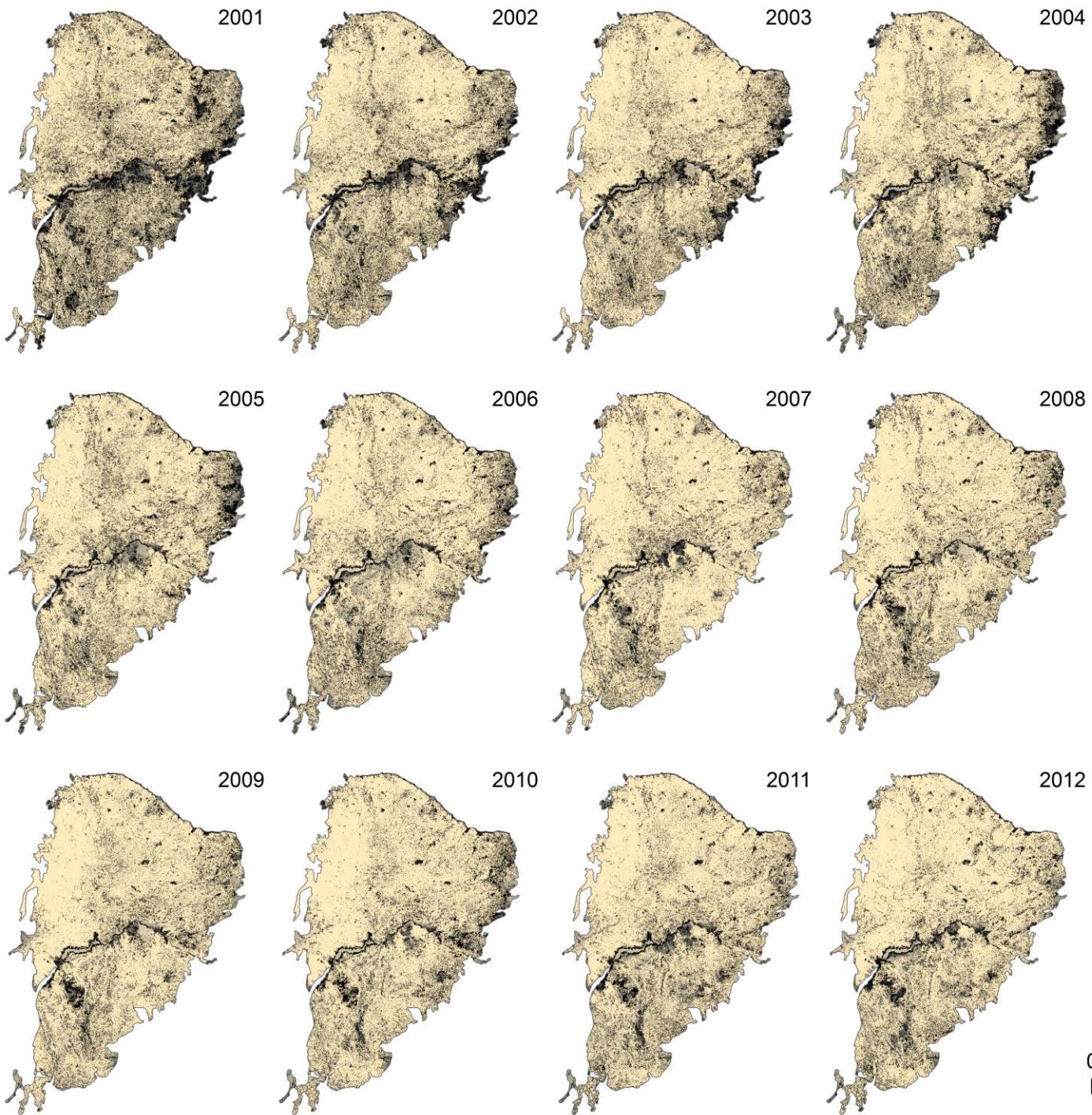
2012

Patch size (ha)

<1.000 10.000 >50.000

Landscape level



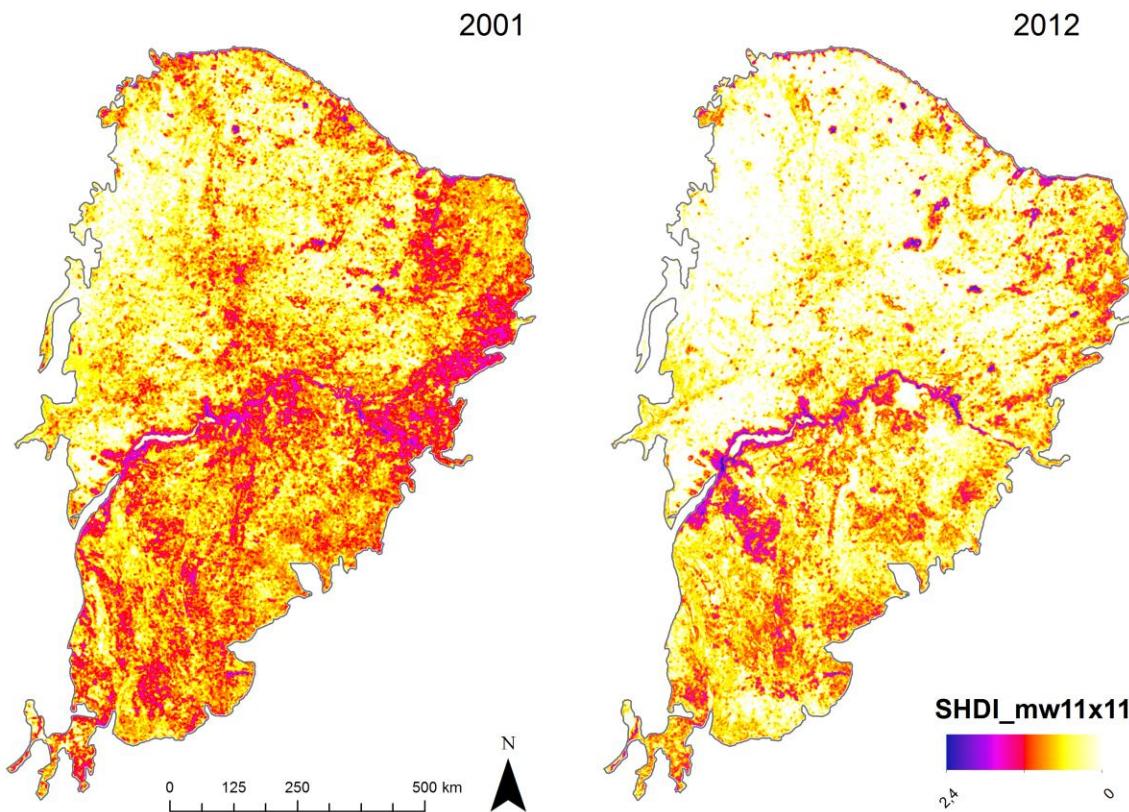


3

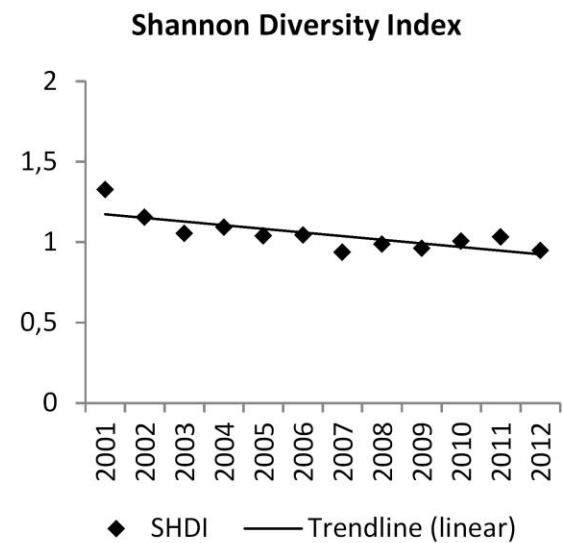
Landscape diversity



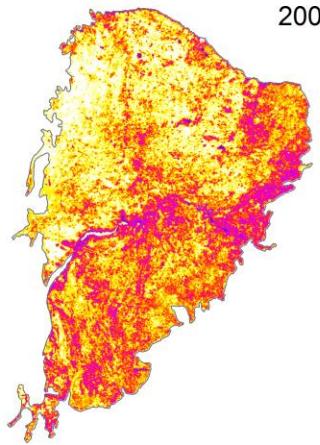
Cell level



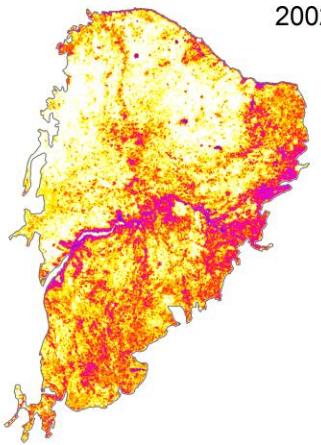
Landscape level



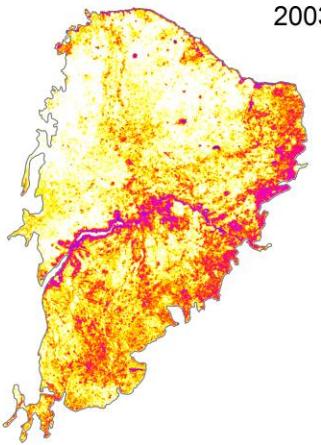
2001



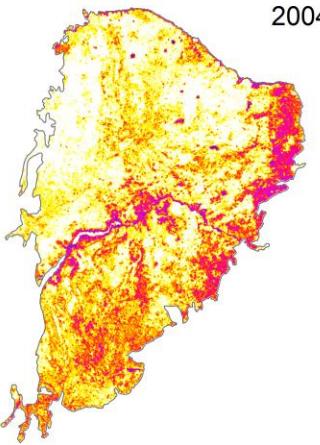
2002



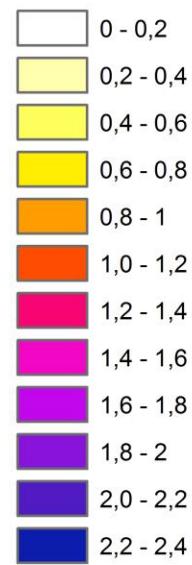
2003



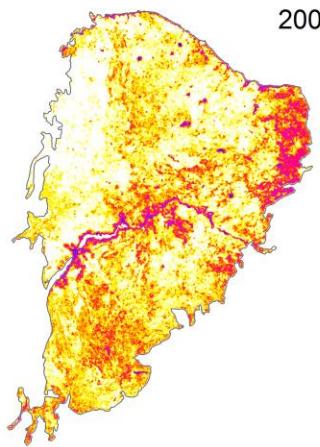
2004



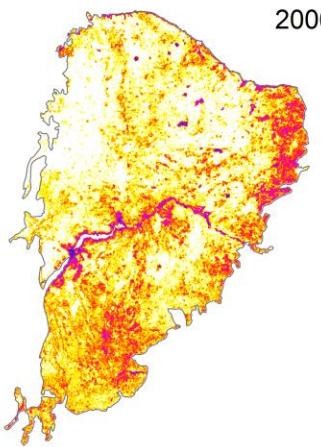
SHDI_mw11x11



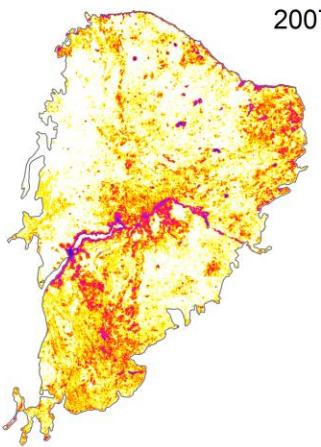
2005



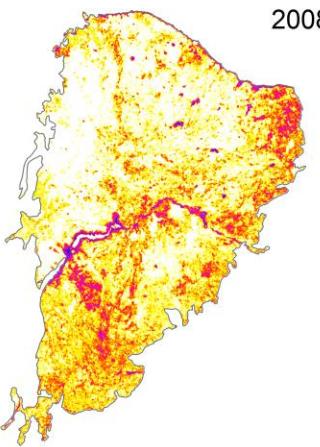
2006



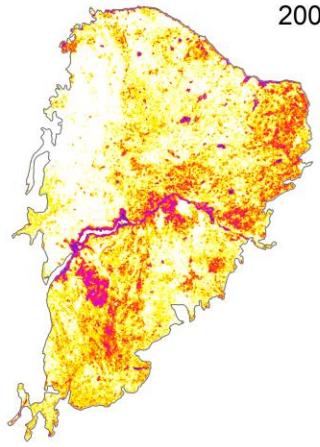
2007



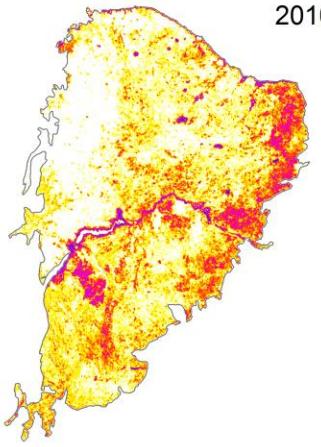
2008



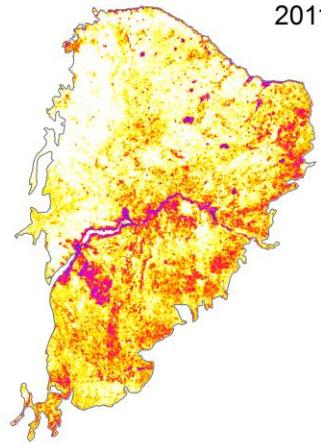
2009



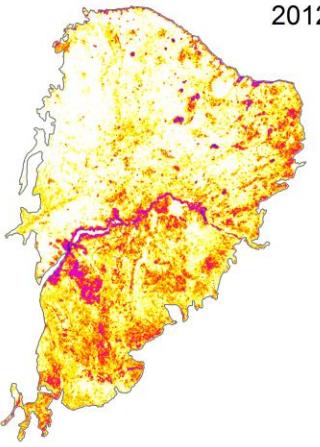
2010



2011



2012



N

0 250 500 1.000 km



4

Desertification & Land degradation





Temporary flooding



Permanent flooding



Overgrazing/Wood extraction



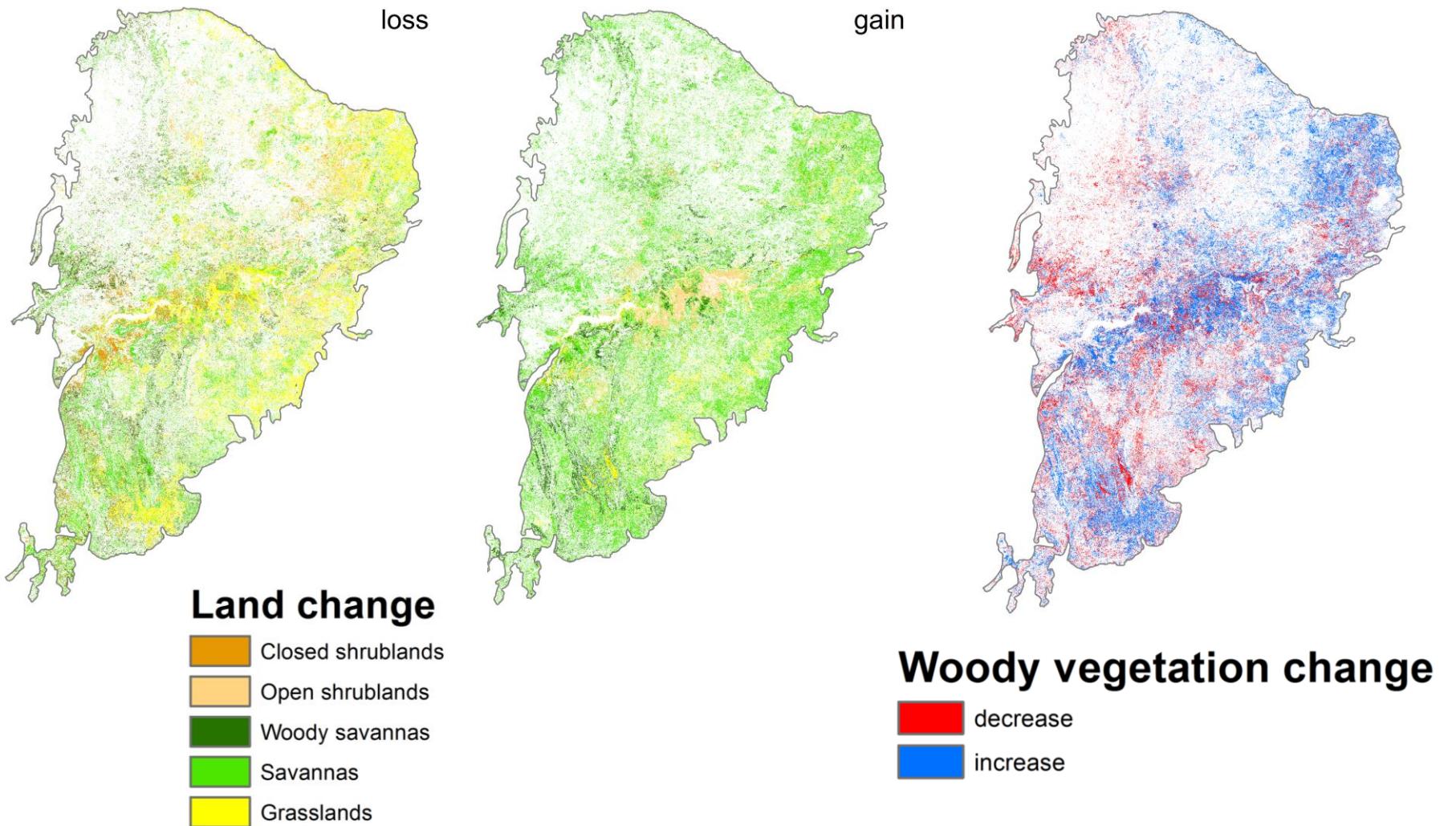
Soil salinization

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Types of land degradation at the Itaparica reservoir (Project site)



Degradation and recreation of vegetation!



5

Conclusion



+ **-** Data – quality depends on *resolution and extent!*

+ Information – spatially explicit and quantitative information on different levels of heterogeneity

! Decision making – finding well-adapted land use solutions in a long term



Celebration of the Tacaratu in honor of the Umbuzeiro tree (*Spondias tuberosa*)



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Herzlichen Dank. Thank you.

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Interplay among multiple uses of water reservoirs
via innovative coupling of substance cycles
in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

