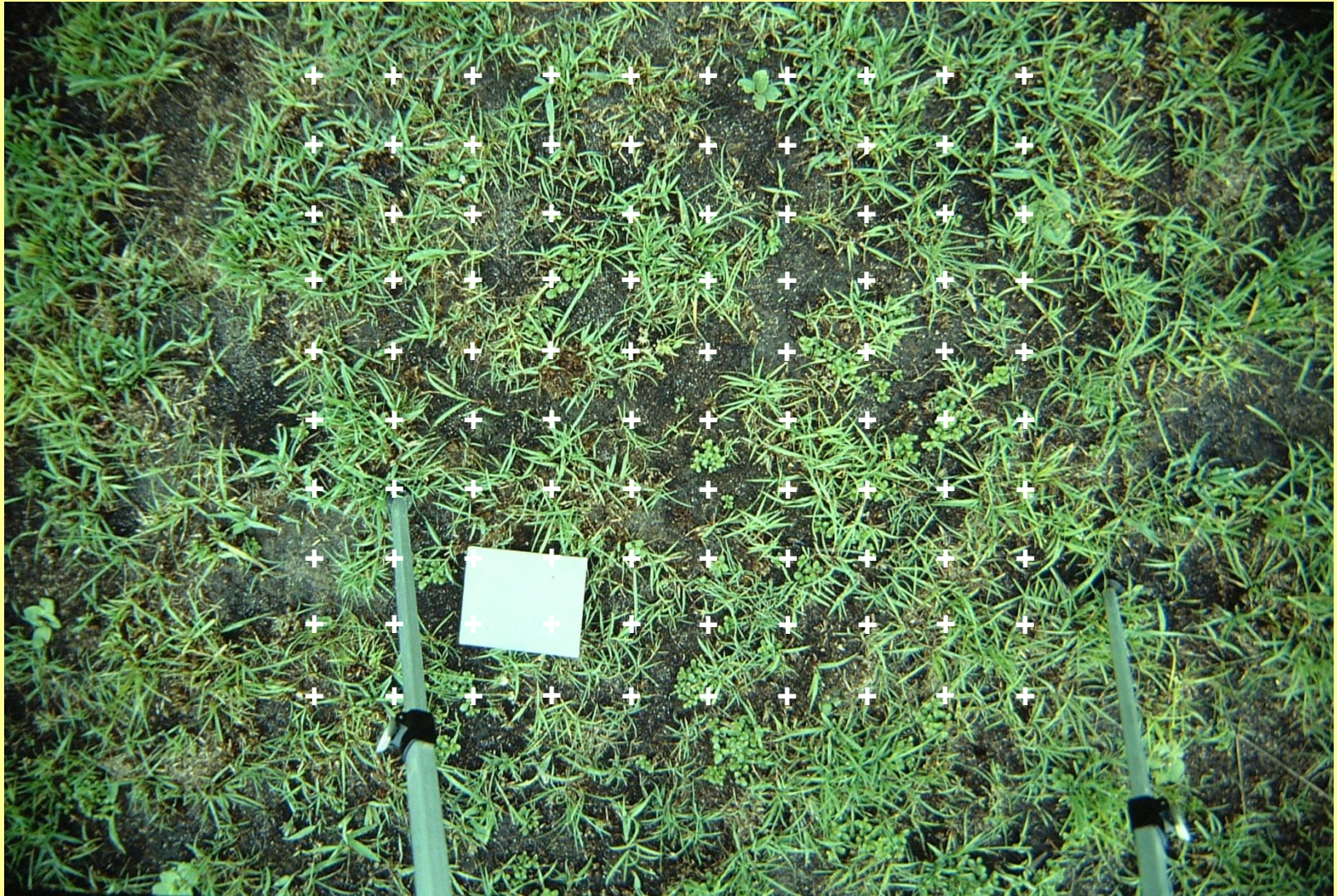


Ecological Surveys for Sustainable Livestock Production

03 Methods: Image Analysis



Vertical photography (near ground)



Vertical photography (near ground)



Vertical photography (near ground)

Ecological Surveys for Sustainable
Livestock Production

03 Methods: Image Analysis

Instructor: Prof. Dr. H. J. Schwartz
Natural Resource Management

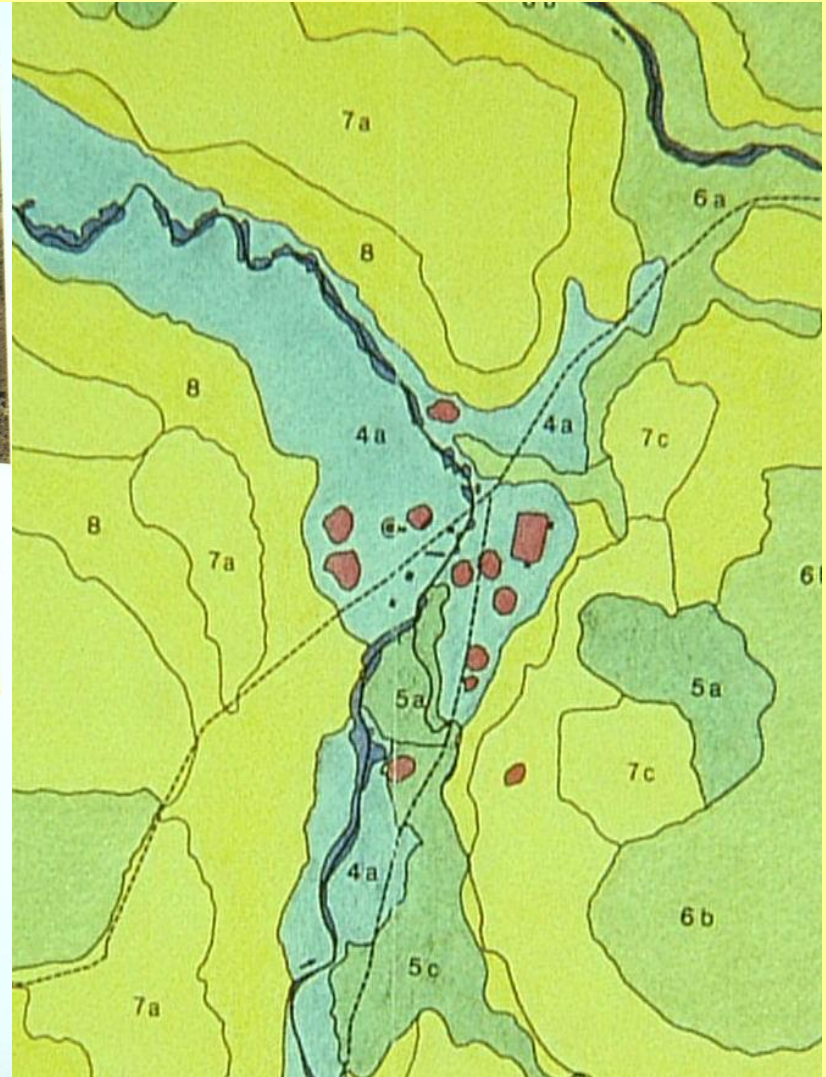
Vegetation mosaic induced by selective grazing of sheep;
cover estimate of unpalatable species by **dot screen count**



Vertical photography (near ground, tethered balloon)



Vertical photography (low flying aircraft)

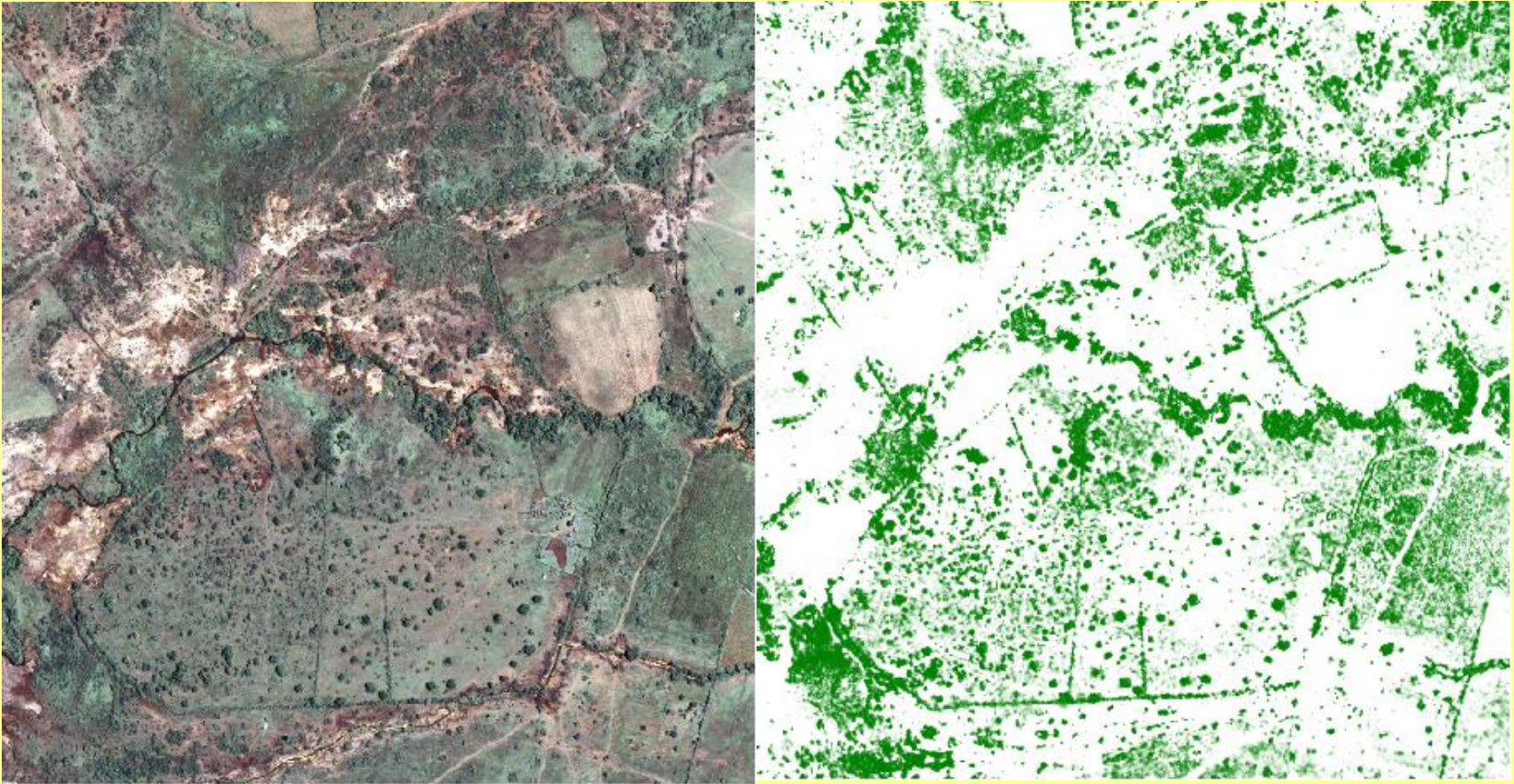


Vertical photography (high flying aircraft)

Ecological Surveys for Sustainable
Livestock Production

03 Methods: Image Analysis

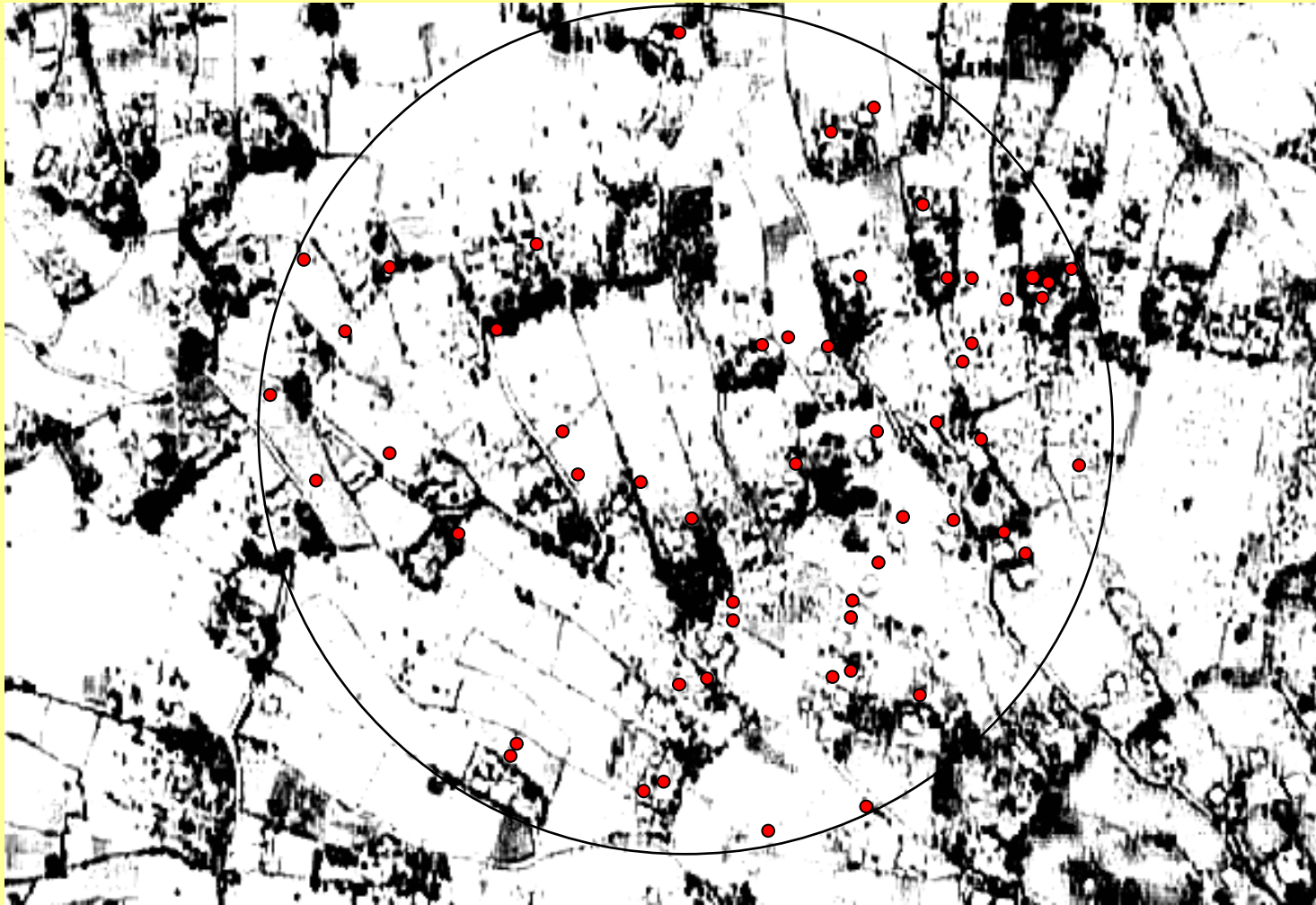
Instructor: Prof. Dr. H. J. Schwartz
Natural Resource Management



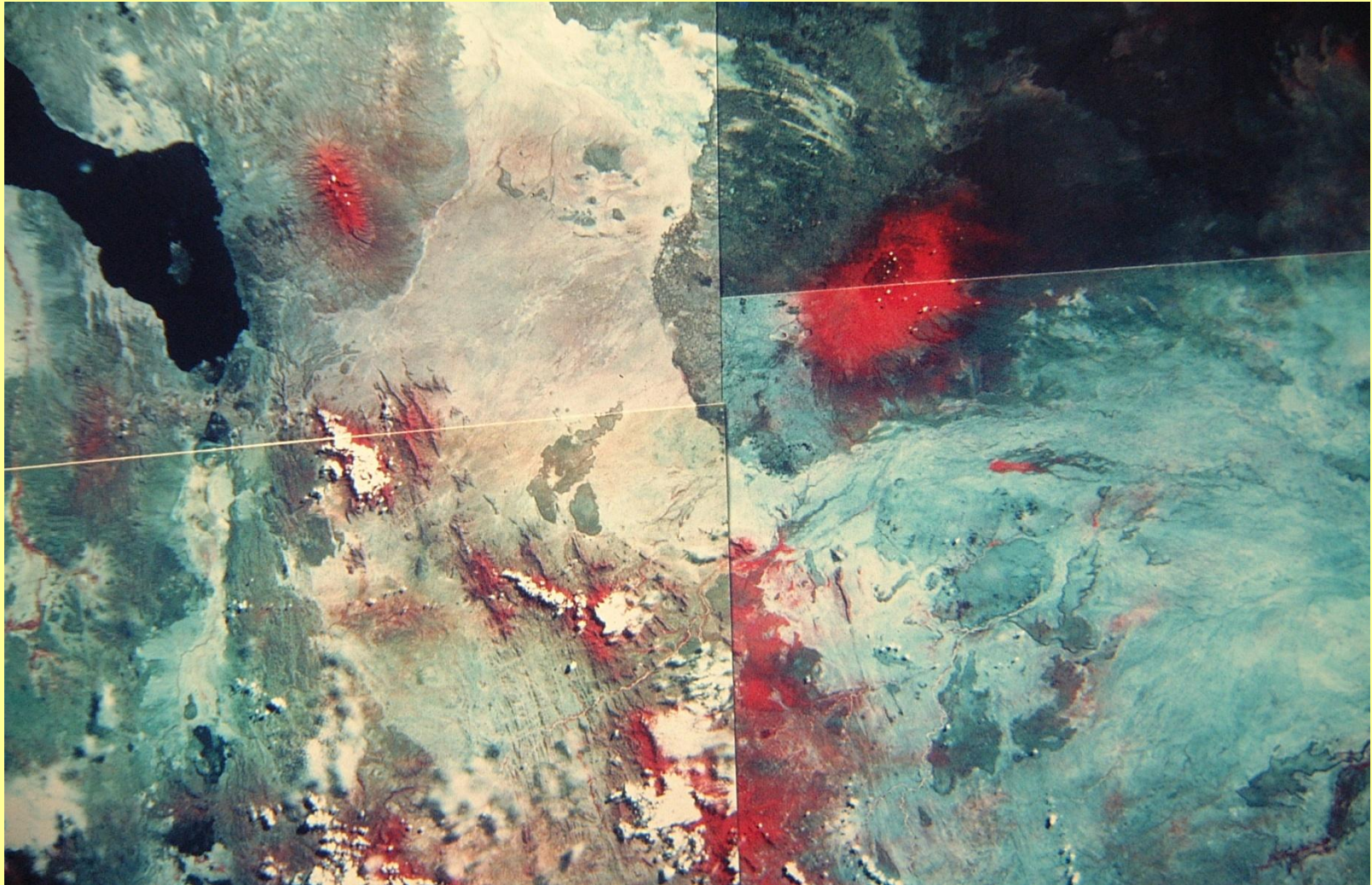
60 cm resolution true colour Quick-Bird satellite



~1 m resolution true color aerial photograph of a 64 ha area located in a portion of the Yala River Basin with provisional identification of household locations (red dots).

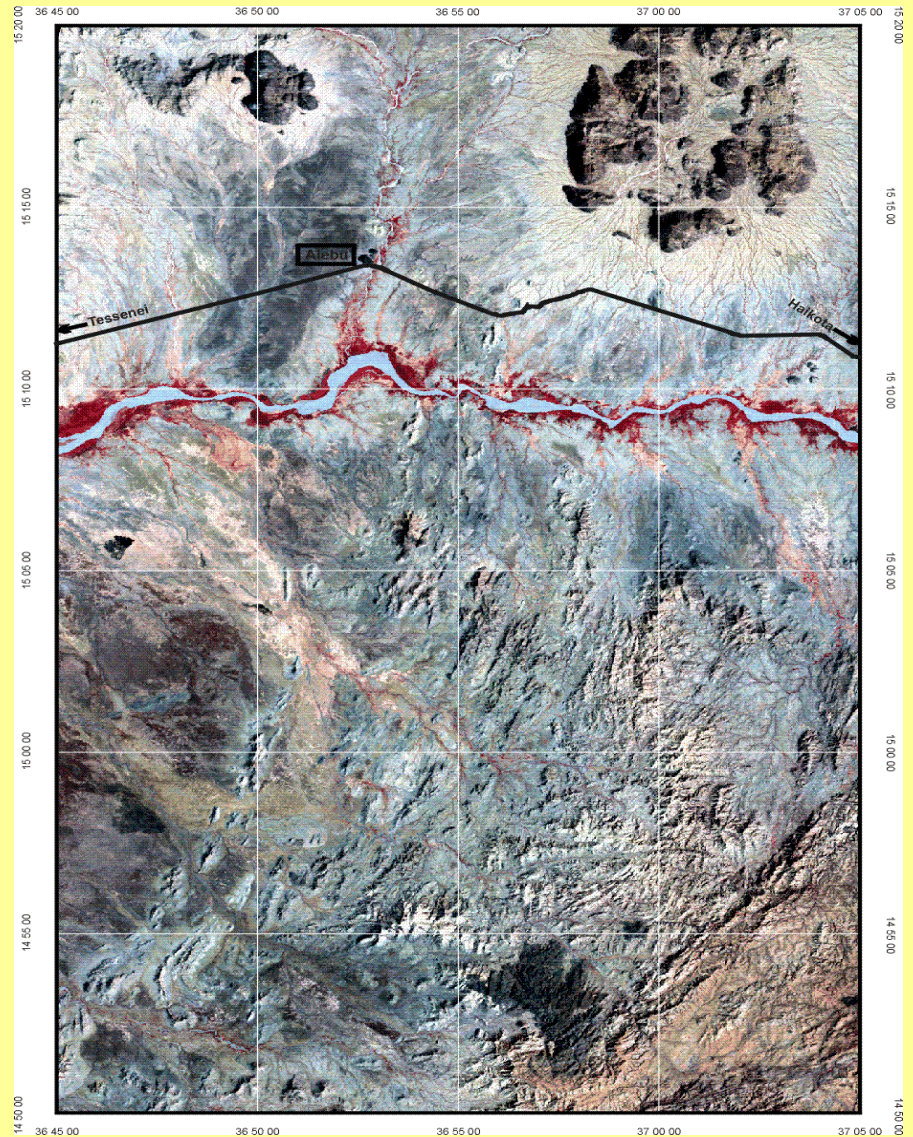


Previous image processed to highlight the distribution of woody vegetation cover in the image.

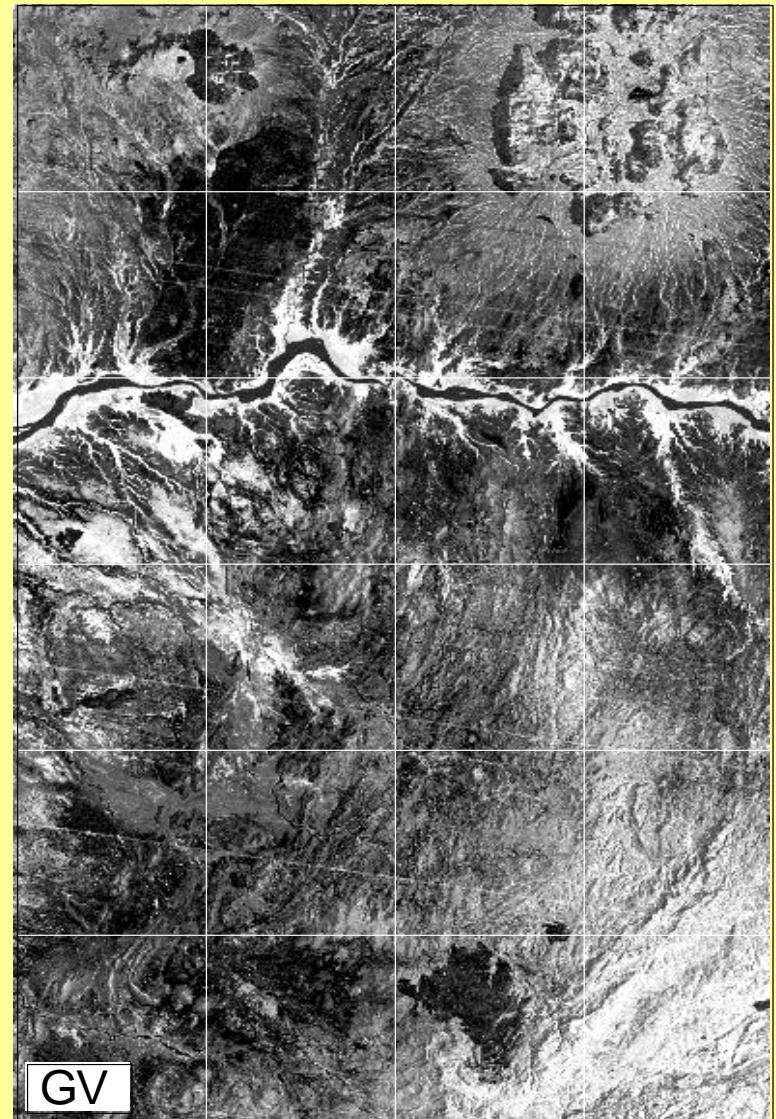


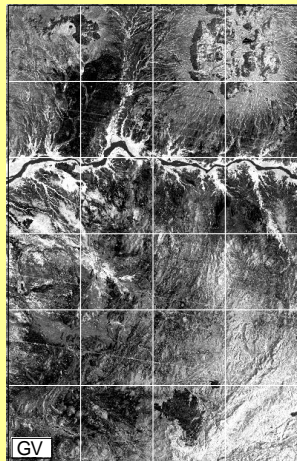
Low resolution satellite imagery (Landsat)

LandsatTM false colour image of a pilot study area in the Tessenei East local watershed, Eritrea

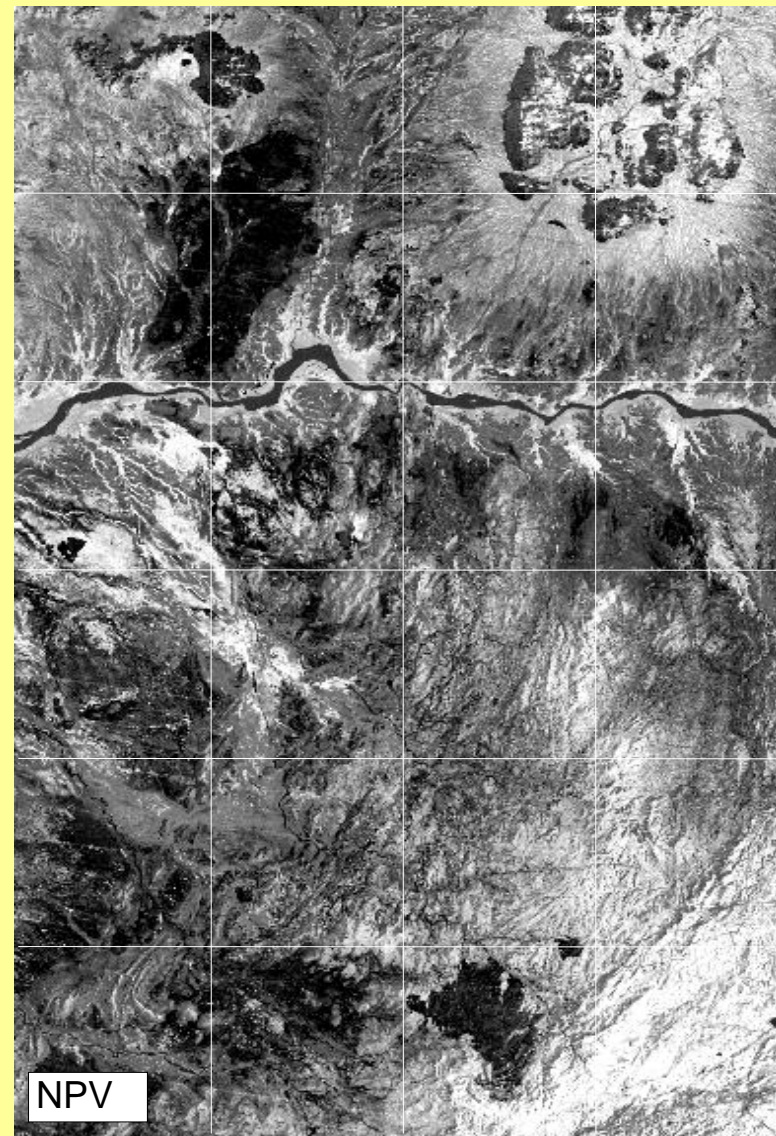


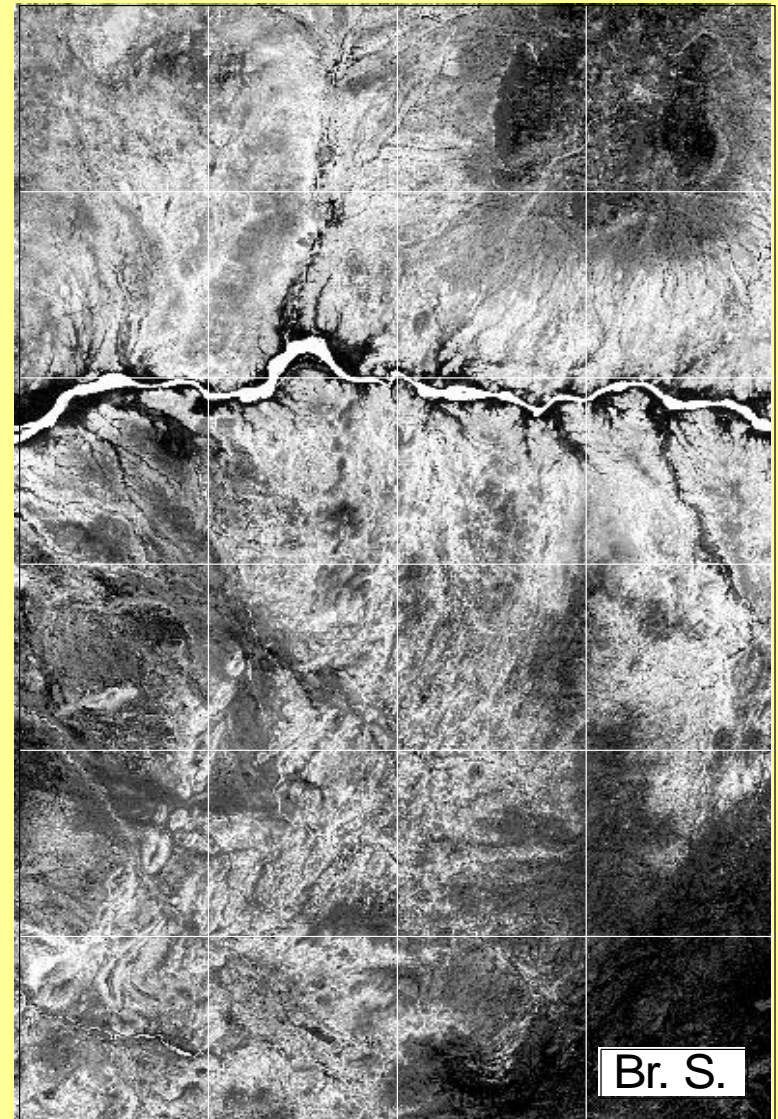
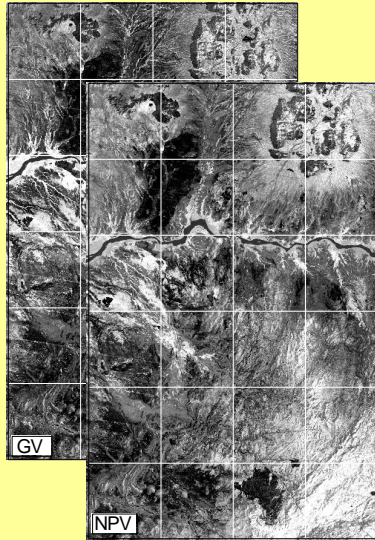
First transformation of the Landsat TM image showing the probability of the presence of green vegetation (white = high; black = low)



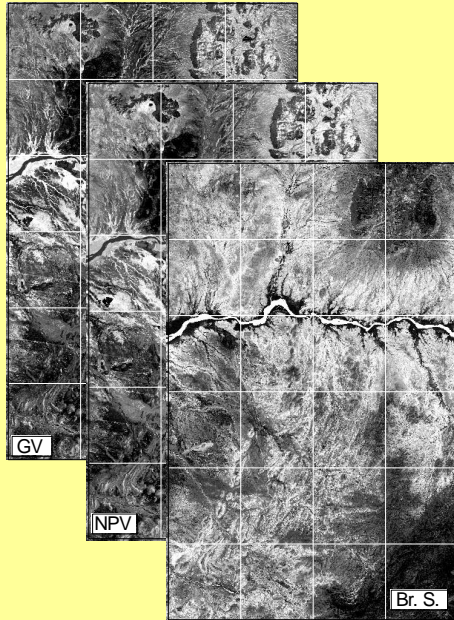


Second transformation of the Landsat TM image showing the probability of the presence of non-photosynthetic vegetation (white = high; black = low)

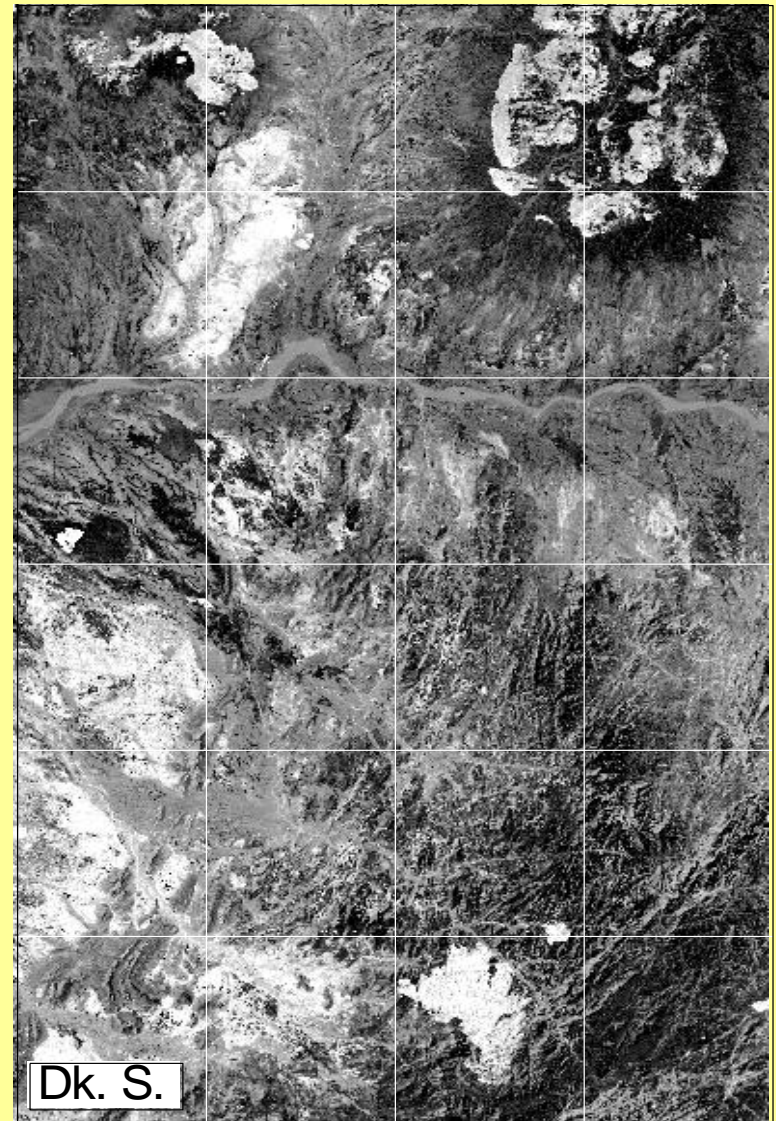


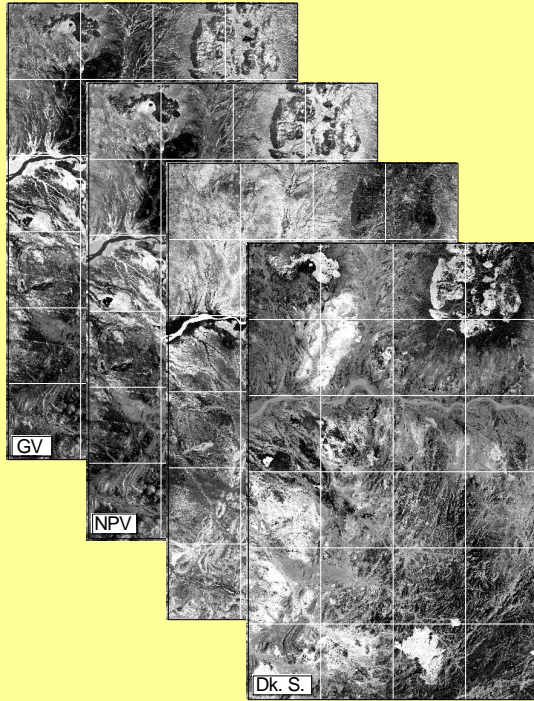


Third transformation of the Landsat TM image showing the probability of the presence of light soils (white = high; black = low)

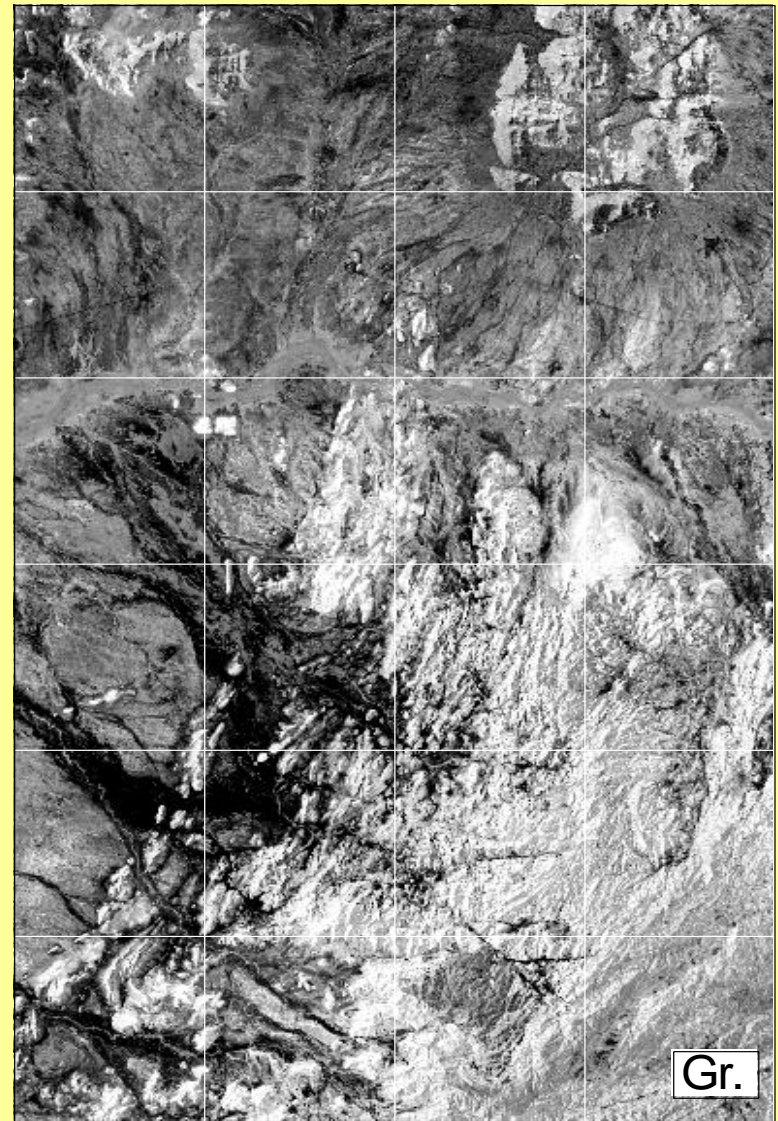


Fourth transformation of the Landsat TM image showing the probability of the presence of dark soils (white = high; black = low)





Fifth transformation of the Landsat TM image showing the probability of the presence of bare rock (granite) (white = high; black = low)



Prediction of site productive capacity

red = high
white = low
black = barren

