1. Record Nr. UNINA9910254110203321

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Titolo	Use of the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) to Assess Land Degradation at Multiple Scales : Current Status, Future Trends, and Practical Considerations / / by Genesis T. Yengoh, David Dent, Lennart Olsson, Anna E. Tengberg, Compton J. Tucker III
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016
ISBN	3-319-24112-5
Edizione	[1st ed. 2016.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (123 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Environmental Science, , 2191-5547
Disciplina	580.28
Soggetti	Remote sensing Environmental monitoring Environmental geography Remote Sensing/Photogrammetry Monitoring/Environmental Analysis Environmental Geography
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- The potential for assessment of land degradation by remote sensing -- Applications of NDVI for land degradation assessment -- Limits to the use of NDVI in land degradation assessment -- Key issues in the use of NDVI for land degradation assessment -- Development of land degradation assessments -- Experts' opinions on the use of NDVI for land degradation assessment -- Main global NDVI datasets and databases, and software -- Country-level use of satellite products to detect and map land degradation processes -- Challenges to the use of NDVI in land degradation assessments -- Recommendations for future application of NDVI -- Conclusion -- Appendices.
Sommario/riassunto	This report examines the scientific basis for the use of remotely sensed data, particularly Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), primarily for the assessment of land degradation at different scales and for a range of applications, including resilience of agro-ecosystems.

Evidence is drawn from a wide range of investigations, primarily from the scientific peer-reviewed literature but also non-journal sources. The literature review has been corroborated by interviews with leading specialists in the field. The report reviews the use of NDVI for a range of themes related to land degradation, including land cover change, drought monitoring and early warning systems, desertification processes, greening trends, soil erosion and salinization, vegetation burning and recovery after fire, biodiversity loss, and soil carbon. This SpringerBrief also discusses the limits of the use of NDVI for land degradation assessment and potential for future directions of use. A substantial body of peer-reviewed research lends unequivocal support for the use of coarse-resolution time series of NDVI data for studying vegetation dynamics at global, continental and sub-continental levels. There is compelling evidence that these data are highly correlated with biophysically meaningful vegetation characteristics such as photosynthetic capacity and primary production that are closely related to land degradation and to agroecosystem resilience.