Proceedings of the Global Land Project 2nd Open Science Meeting, Berlin, March 19-21, 2014

Edited by: Global Land Project, Amsterdam/Berlin/Sao Paulo

NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHORS	COUNTRY
	was generated using a 5-day composite NDVI dataset based on daily MODIS observations, whereas rainfall data was acquired from APHRODITE water resources. The statistical data of livestock population by administrative boundaries called sum provided by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia was utilized for the analysis. GWR (Geographically Weighted Regression) was applied and the presence of strong relationships between NDVI and rainfall was confirmed, which were consistent with recent works highlighting the effects of rainfall on NDVI in arid regions. Although these relationships were inevitable obstacles to explore the effects of grazing on grasslands in some parts of the study area, the effects of livestock distribution on grasslands were also able to be detected clearly and spatially by GWR in many areas. The results indicate the necessity for managing the number of grazing animals in such areas. It would be also important to develop techniques that can detect even slight relationship between NDVI and grazing effects, and overcome the strong effect of rainfall. Such studies would not only contribute to grassland management but also help realize sustainable nomadic herding of Mongolia for the future.		
0536	Empowering masses for land use land cover changes through arts and media: a case study of an Indian artist	Sushma Yadav	India
	Environmental education refers to organized efforts to teach about how natural environments function and, particularly, how human beings can manage their behaviour and ecosystems in order to live sustainably. Environmental education is a learning process that increases people's knowledge and awareness about the environment and associated with land use land cover changes challenges, develops the necessary skills and expertise to address the challenges, and fosters attitudes, motivations, and commitments to make informed decisions and take responsible action. Environmental education includes: • Awareness and sensitivity about the environment and environmental challenges in changing world. • Knowledge and understanding about the land use land cover changes and challenges. • Skills to mitigate the environmental problems raised through land use land cover changes. The roots of environmental education can be traced back as early as the 18th century when Jean-Jacques Rousseau stressed the importance of an education that focuses on the environment in Emile: or, On Education. Several decades later, Louis Agassiz, a Swiss-born naturalist, echoed Rousseau's philosophy as he encouraged students to "Study nature, not books." These two influential scholars helped lay the foundation for a concrete environmental education program, known as Nature study, which took place in the late 19th century and early 20th century. Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social, economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect projects which are designed for colonialist and racist domination must be abandoned. To achieve this environmental goal will demand the acceptance of responsibility by citizens and communities and by enterprises and institutions at every level, all sharing equitably in common efforts. Above objectives are being achieved through the participation of the students community and the viewers among the general public of the society. In India. It is a popular method to promote Environmental Education and Empowerment of the Rural Communities at Various regions of India. Presentation of my paper is based on the theme of the Arts, Media and community participation to save the Critical Environment and Ecosystem.		
0540	Evaluation of the lands use and environmental degradation in Brazilian savannah ecosystem, Distrito Federal, Brazil	Marilusa Pinto Coelho Lacerda, Helena Maria Ramos Alves,	Brazil

NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHORS	COUNTRY
		Tatiana Grossi Chquiloff Vieira, Margarete Marin Lordelo Volpato, Vanessa Cristina Oliveira de Souza	
The great economic and population growth in Brazil increases the demand for food and consequently the increase of agricultural activity, sometimes with uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources, contributing to the environmental degradation of regional ecosystems. The Brazilian Savannah Ecosytem is in this scenario, with increasing of agricultural activities, with intense replacement of various Savannah phytophysiognomies by agricultural activities. For the implementation of sustainable agriculture, with rational and sustainable use of lands, in Brazil is used in agricultural planning, the Evaluation System of Lands' Aptitude for Agriculture (Brazilian Land Suitability Classification System) The Distrito Federal (DF), inserted in the Savannah Ecosystem, already presents environmental problems due to indiscriminate lands use and occupation. The objective of this study was to evaluate the appropriateness of the lands use and occupation in representative areas of the agricultural occupation of the Distrito Federal (DF), to verify the sustainability of farming, using the techniques of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Were selected two representative areas of agriculture in DF, consisting of the area called Brazlândia, representative of horticulture and area named Rio Preto, representative of grain production. Were generated lands use maps in these areas from supervised classification using maximum likelihood algorithm in satellite images Landsat TM5, SPOT 5 and ALOS AVNIR, through the ENVI software. The maps generated for lands use and occupation were correlated with soil maps and lands agricultural suitability for the two studied areas, generating the corresponding lands suitability use maps through the software ArcGIS 10. It was found that in both areas the soil most frequent is the dystrophic Rhodustox, with predominant use in agriculture, respecting the soils agricultural potential. Both Brazlândia as the Rio Preto, the lands proper use class is predominant, however were observed, improper use, in contradiction to the lands agricultural potential causing degradation of natural resources in both areas studied. The great development of urbanized areas was also observed in the two study areas, sometimes cluttered, causing considerable environmental degradation. Upon checking and validation of the products generated in the fieldworks, it was found that the major problems of environmental degradation are related to the disregard of environmental conservation standards and the settlements of small farmers without adequate agricultural planning, causing risks to the sustainability of lands in Distrito Federal, Brazil. The Remote Sensing and GIS are important tools for studies of changes in land cover and lands management.			
0545	Impact of grassland degradation and restoration on sand-fixation service function in Xilin Gol League	Guoli Gong, Quanqin Shao	China
With climate warming and drying and irrational human activities, the problems of degradation and desertification of grassland ecosystem in arid and semiarid zones of northern China are very serious. Not only that, northern grassland is a major area for sand, the degradation of grassland exacerbated serious soil erosion hazards.After the year 2000, the heavily investment has been made in the development of ecological restoration and implement a number of major projects in ecological protection and construction, such as the treatment project of sandstorm sources of beijing and tianjin, the continuing degradation of ecosystems in some regions has been curbed. Wind-blown mass transport related to the spatial variation of the wind erosion controlling parameters, e.g. vegetation cover, Soil moisture,snow coverage,soil crust and so on.In order to fully grasp the grassland ecosystem changes situation and achievements have been made in the ecological function-fixation sand at			

Referência bibliográfica

LACERDA, M.P.C.; ALVES, H.M.R.; VIEIRA, T.G.C.; VOLPATO, M.M.L.; SOUZA, V.C.O. Evaluation of the lands use and environmental degradation in Brazilian savannah ecosystem, Distrito Federal, Brazil. Global Land Project (eds.), 2014. Proceedings of the Global Project 2nd Open Science Meeting, Berlim, March 19-21,2014. Amsterdam/Berlim/São Paulo. http://www.ihdp.unu.edu/file/get/11621