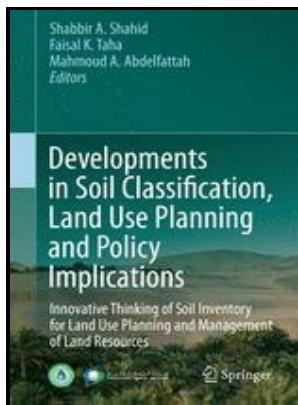


Land use monitoring in the Nigerian savanna using aerial photographs.

Aston University. Department of Civil Engineering and Construction - Savanna and Forest in Western Nigeria on JSTOR



Description: -

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Using remotely sensed imagery to monitor savanna rangeland deterioration through woody plant proliferation: a case study from communal and biodiversity conservation rangeland sites in Mokopane, South Africa

The values obtained for organic carbon indicate overall a 14 percent decline varying from a 25 percent decrease in one land system to an 11 percent increase in another. This stable land use pattern, however, disguises important changes in the farming system Mortimore, in press. Collins 1986 Land use from aerial photographs in the Nigerian savanna.

Mapping Land Use and Land Cover

Although a labor-saving technology, the ox-plough is associated with intensification Boserup, 1965; Pingali et al.

Is Nigeria losing its natural vegetation and landscape? Assessing the landuse

This study set out to achieve four primary objectives: 1 utilize recent advancements in remote sensing techniques to classify the extent and distribution of aquatic vegetation in coastal. The thick vegetation is dominated by evergreen forest and high-density trees. The Demographic Basis of Intensification Rising population densities—at opposite ends of the range—provide the potential for labor intensification in the farming systems.

Using remotely sensed imagery to monitor savanna rangeland deterioration through woody plant proliferation: a case study from communal and biodiversity conservation rangeland sites in Mokopane, South Africa

The Low-Density Case The upland subsystem consists of homogeneous, freely draining sands in a hummocky terrain of stabilized dunes, easily remobilized when the vegetation is removed. The cultivation technologies are not known, but except for one land system, the soils show little evidence of physical deterioration under long-term annual cultivation.

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