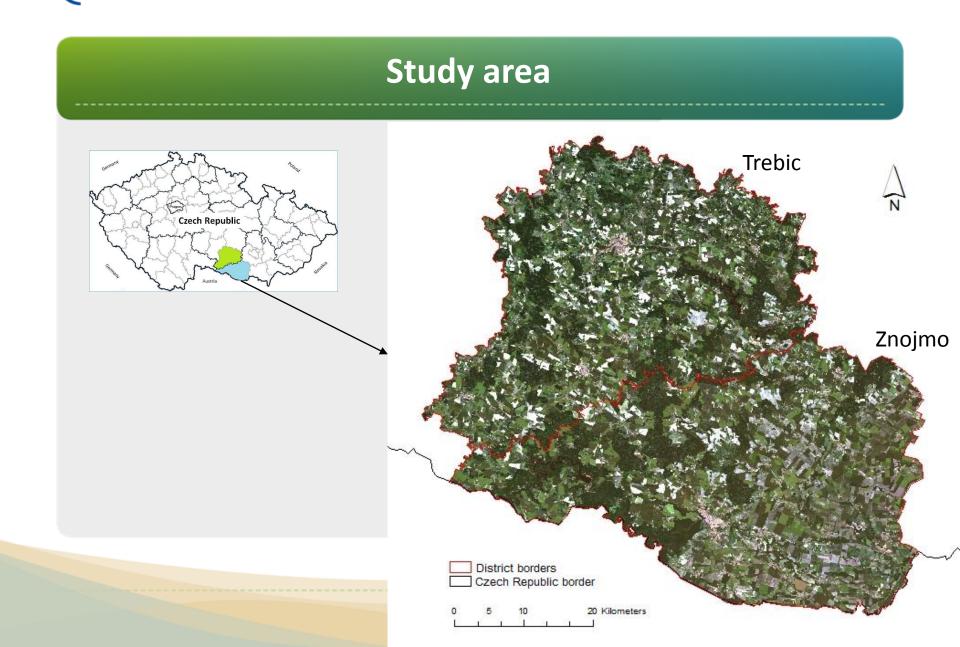
Agricultural land-use changes and they relationships to selected landscape parameters

Study area



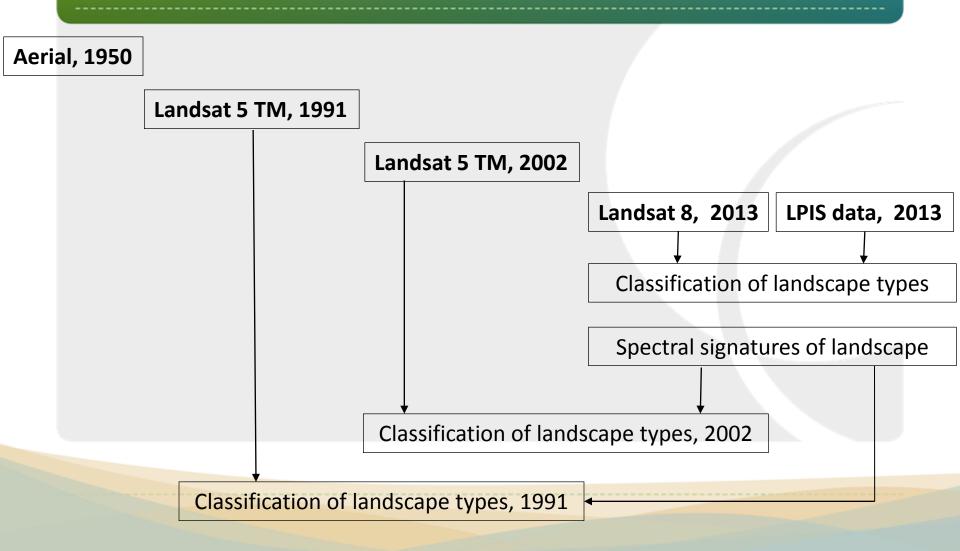
Trebic and **Znojmo** districts



Objectives

- To characterise the land-use/land cover changes in Znojmo and Trebic districts;
- To explore distribution and changes in LULC along the slope gradient and topographic wetness index (TWI) classes.

Data for LULC change analysis



Description of LULC classes used for change study

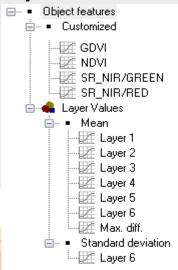
LULC types	Description						
Arable lands	Areas of land prepared for growing agricultural crops. This category includes areas currently under crop, and land under preparation						
Grasslands	All areas covered with natural grass and small shrubs dominated by grass						
Forest broadleaved							
Forest coniferous	Areas dominated by forest which are broadleaves, coniferous and mixed						
Forest mixed							
Water bodies	Permanent lakes and other intermittent ponds						
Settlements	Build-ups (houses) in both urban and rural parts						

Object-based image analysis

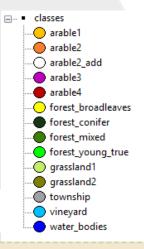
1. Segmentation

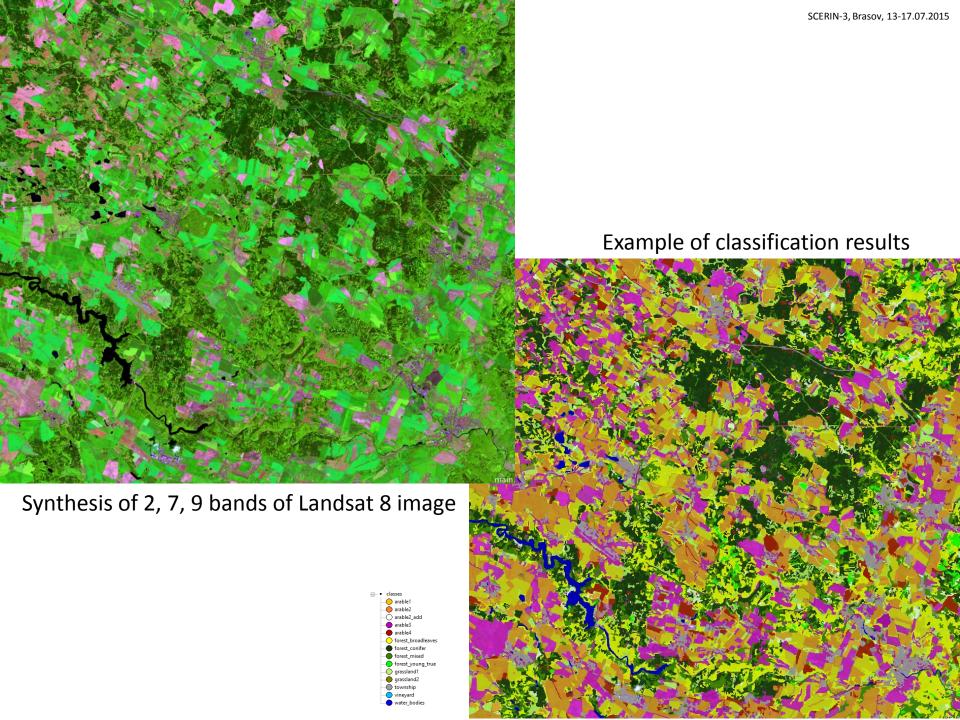
- 2. Nearest neighbour classification
- 3. "Assign class" classification

Object features



Class hierarchy





Classified land use/ land covers (%) for the reference years

Trebic

LULC types	1991	2002	2013
arable	73.7	72.4	65.4
grassland	4.5	5	6
f_broadleved	5.2	4.8	7.7
f_coniferous	5.2	3.7	4.8
f_mixed	7.4	10.6	10.4
water	1	1	1
settlement	2.9	3.2	4.1



LULC types	1991	2002	2013
arable	65.9	63.6	55.1
grassland	4.0	4.7	9.6
f_broadleved	5.1	4.3	6.1
f_coniferous	14.1	13.8	14.7
f_mixed	7.3	9.7	10.2
water	1	1	1
settlement	2.4	2.8	3.13

Summary of LULC change matrix from 1991 to 2013

(in %, proportion of each value to total area)

Znojmo

	arable	grassland	f_broadl	f_conif	f_mixed	water	settlement	Total 2013
arable	57.8	1.2	2.0	0.9	3.2	0.004	0.3	65.4
grassland	2.7	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	6.6
f_broadl	4.7	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.04	7.7
f_conif	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.8
f_mixed	5.3	0.2	0.02	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.3	10.5
water	0.09	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0
settlement	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.1
Total 1991	73.7	4.5	5.3	5.2	7.4	1.0	2.9	100.0

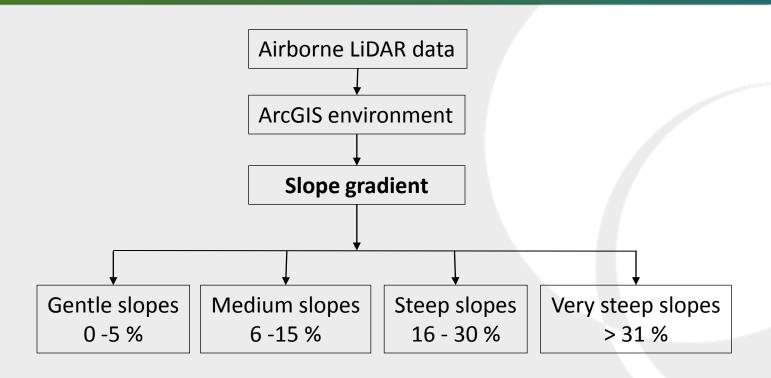
Summary of LULC change matrix from 1991 to 2013

(in %, proportion of each value to total area)

Trebic

	arable	grassland	f_broadl	f_conif	f_mixed	water	settlement	Total 2013
arable	50.2	0.4	0.3	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	55.2
grassland	4.8	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
f_broadl	3.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.01	6.1
f_conif	4.3	0.3	0.8	8.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	14.8
f_mixed	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	4.8	0.02	0.3	10.3
water	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.0
settlement	1.1	0.003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.1
Total 1991	65.9	4.0	5.2	14.2	7.4	1.0	2.4	100.0

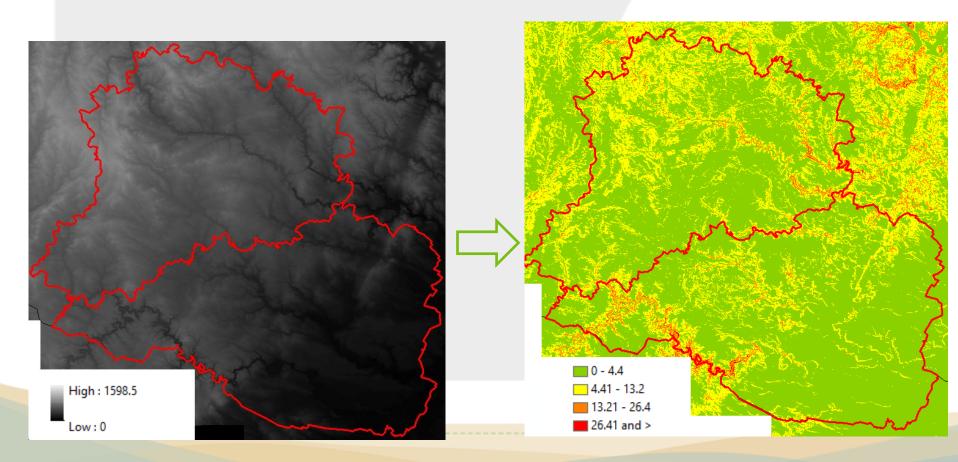
Slope gradient is conditional factor for LULC distributions*



Slope is the rate of maximum change in z-value from each cell.

CzechGlobe Global Change Research Centre AS CR, v. v. i.

Slope gradient is conditional factor for LULC distributions



Digital Elevation Model

Example of the slope map

1991

Slope gradient:

Percent of the area:

2013

0-4.4%

94.6%

1991

4.5-13%

4.4%

Proportion of land cover types in reference years along slope gradient 100% **Znojmo** 90% settlement 80% water 70% f mixed 60% f conif 50% f_broald 40% 30% ■ grassland 20% arable 10% 0%

By overlaying the classified maps of each reference year on the slope map thematic information show relationship between LULC distribution and changes in each category

2013

1991

2013

13.1-26.4%

0.9%

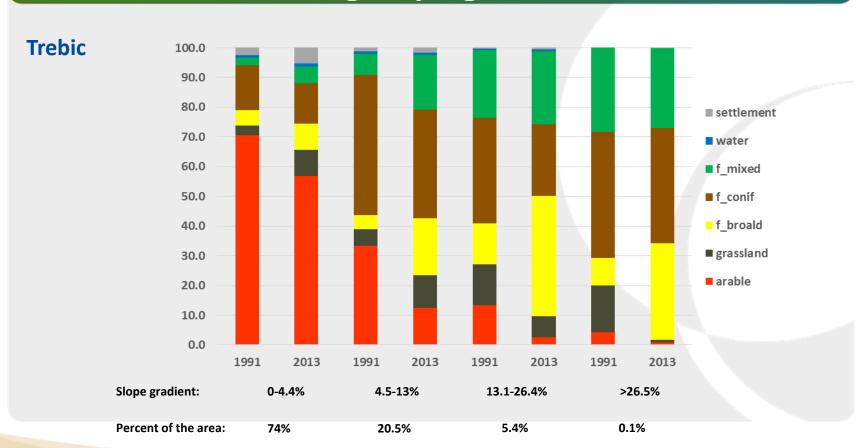
1991

> 26.5%

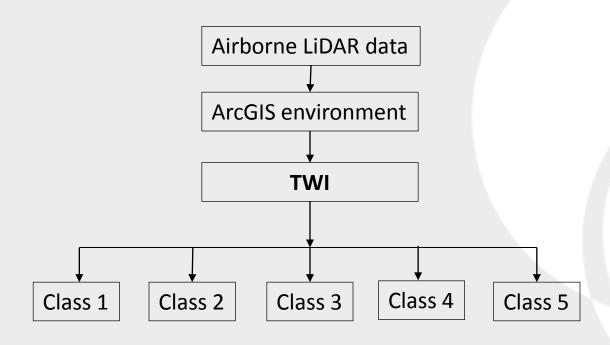
0.1%

2013

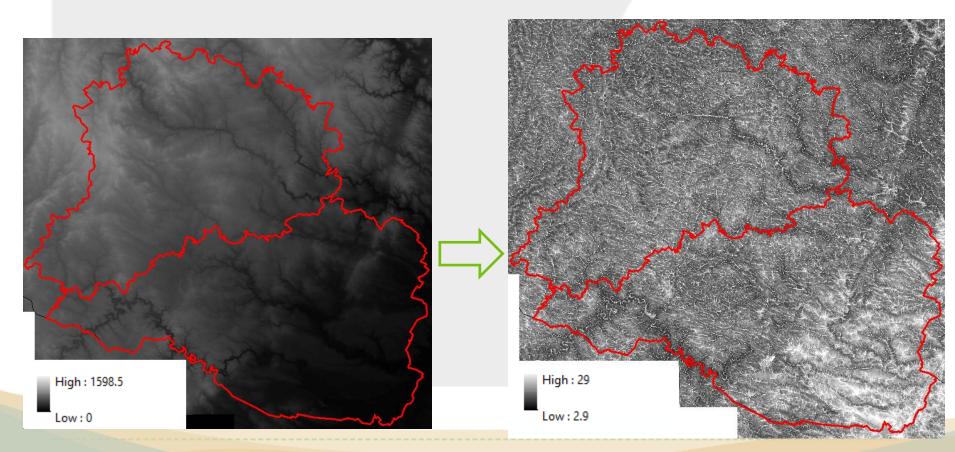
Proportion of land cover types in reference years along slope gradient



TWI is predicting factor for LULC distributions



TWI is predicting factor for LULC distributions

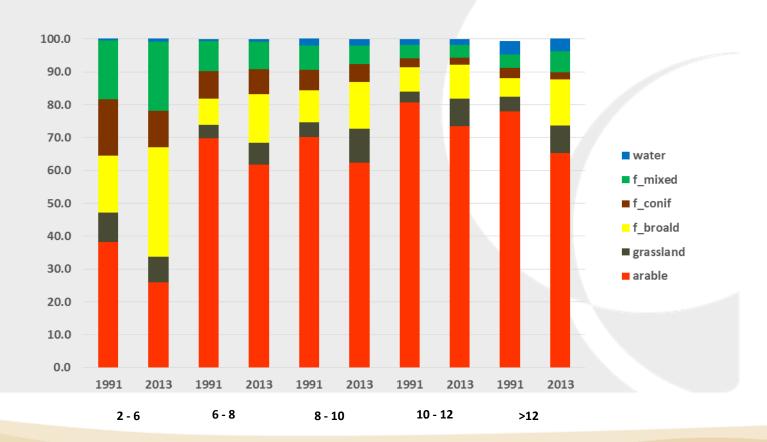


Digital Elevation Model

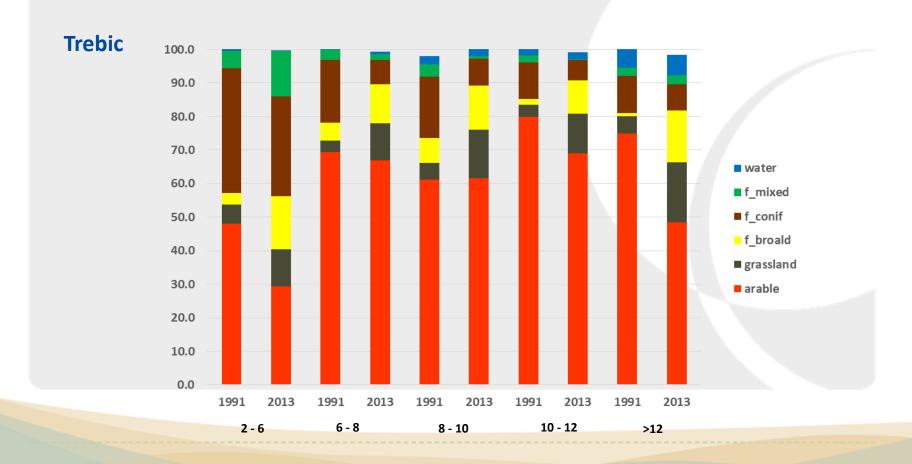
Example of TWI map

Proportion of land cover types in reference years along TWI classes

Znojmo



Proportion of land cover types in reference years along TWI classes



Conclusions

- 1. Slope gradient is a predicting factor for LULC changes.
- 2. There is the slightly capacity of TWI to explain the processes of landscape changes.
- 3. Socio-economic driving forces can have an influence on land-cover changes and have to be considered in the study area.

Thank you for attention!