



A study on the determination of the correlation between the natural vegetative cover distribution and soil characteristics of the sources (Buca/Izmir) area using GIS and remote sensing techniques

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Abstract: The natural vegetation, which forms spontaneously as a result of natural conditions, is changed by anthropogenic factors and over time may even be destroyed. On the other hand, conservation of natural areas is one of the most important concepts that mankind should take into account. Biological diversity of depending on natural vegetation, which is one of the most important components of nature, has been affected negatively in recent years. Rare natural resources are diminishing rapidly today. Natural areas surrounding cities are very important for the ecological balance and also they are a source of oxygen for the people who live in cities.

In this study the correlation between soil type and natural vegetation was studied with the aid of GIS and remote sensing techniques in the area surrounding Kaynaklar village (Buca/Izmir), which lies in the long-range protection area of Tahtalı dam. The aim of this research study is to give solution proposals for the treeless areas, with tree selection for revegetation aided by edaphic and vegetative data (caused by natural and / or anthropogenic factors). Thus, burned and cultured forest land could be revegetated.

Key words: Vegetative Cover, GIS (geographic information system), Remote Sensing, Land Use.

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