
()

*

(/ / : / / :)

()

ASTER

/ RMSE

/

NDVI

% / % /

NDVI

($P \leq /$)

ASTER

ASTER

.ASTER :

...

()
NDVI ()
OIF
NDVI
GPS
ASTER Foran and Pickup)
O'Neill, 1996 McGregor and Lewis 1996 1984
Pickup and Foran 1987 Pickup and Nelson 1984
(2005) Chikhaoui (Pickup *et al.* 1993
ASTER
ASTER
ASTER
(2006) Kumpula
(VI) (Gilabert *et al.* 2002) ASTER
VNIR
Perry and Lautenschlager (Campbell,1996)
Elvidge and (1994) LePrieur (1984) VNIR ASTER
Bannari (1995) Baret (1995) Chen
(1995)
ASTER
Stefanov .
Pearson and Miller . (2005) and Netzband
(1972) NDVI ASTER
MODIS
Qi *et al.* Bannari *et al.* 1995 Huete, 1988) NDVI
(*al.* 1994) Texture
SVI Buhe . /
Rouse *et al.*) NDVI (Pearson and Miller 1972) ASTER (2007)

DVI SAVI NDVI

(Pearson and Miller 1972) SAVI-1,3,4 (1974
(2006) Masoud and Koike

WiFS

(Kazemi *et al.*, 2001)

SAVI

/

NDVI

/

(Wessels *et al.* 2004 Wang *et al.* 2004)

۵۱°۳۴'۵۴" ۵۱°۴۵'۵۳"

۳۱°۲۶'۱۹" ۳۱°۳'۲۸"

()

PVI

Pickup *et al.*) PD322 PD312 PD311

GVI BI (1993

Kauth)

(1994) Thenkabail (and Thomas 1976

ASTER

MSVI-2 MSVI-1

/

(/)

Amiri,)

(2010) shirazi

INT1 INT2 BI IRS LISS-III

(2008

PD322 NIR NDVI MSI MIRV2 IR1

PV-1 SAI MND NDVI

TVI RATIO PV-3

()

()

Abdollahi *et al.*, 2008 Ahmadi Sani *et al.*,2008)
Pearson and Qi *et al.* 1994 Boyd *et al.* 1996

WiFS

(Miller 1972

)

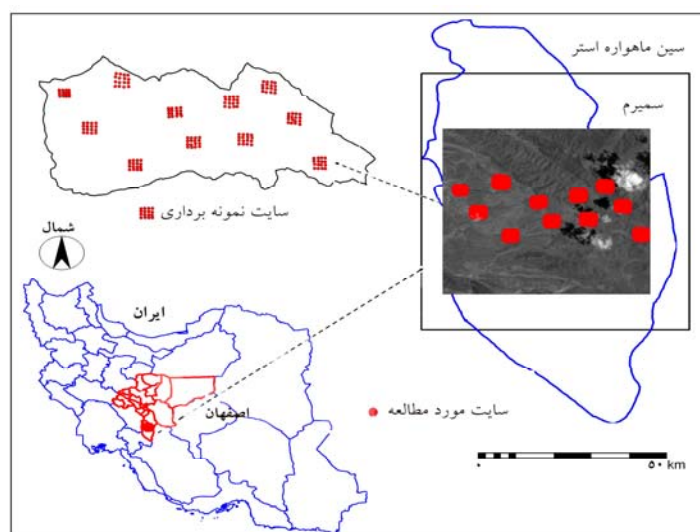
(

SP GPS

24xc

(GPS)

() × ()



Ag.tr	<i>Agropyron trichophorum</i>
Ag.tr-As.pa	<i>Agropyron trichophorum - Astragalus parrowianus</i>
Ag.tr-As.ca-Da.mu	<i>Agropyron trichophorum - Astragalus canesens- Daphne mucronata</i>
As.ad-Ag.tr-Da.mu	<i>Astragalus adsendence-Agropyron trichophorum-Daphne mucronata</i>
As.pa-Ag.tr	<i>Astragalus parroaianus-Agropyron trichophorum</i>
As.ly-Ag.tr-Da.mu	<i>Astragalus lycioides-Agropyron trichophorum-Daphne mucronata</i>
As.ca-Br.to-Co.cyl	<i>Astragalus canesens-Bromus tomentellus-Cousinia cylandericea</i>
As.br-Br.to-Da.mu	<i>Astragalus brachycalyx-Bromus tomentellus-Daphne mucronata</i>
As.go-Co.cyl	<i>Astragalus gossipianus-Cousinia cylandericea</i>
As.pa-Co.cyl-Da.mu	<i>Astragalus parroaianus-Cousinia cylandericea-Daphne mucronata</i>
As.cy-Fe.ov	<i>Astragalus cyclophylus-Ferula ovina</i>
Br.to-As.pa	<i>Bromus tomentellus-Astragalus parrowianus</i>
Co.ba-As.go	<i>Cousinia bachtiarica-Astragalus gossipianus</i>
Co.ba-Sc.or	<i>Cousinia bachtiarica-Scariola orientalis</i>
Fe.ov-Br.to-As.za	<i>Ferula ovina-Bromus tomentellus-Astragalus zagrosicus</i>
Ho.vi-Po.bu	<i>Hordeum bulbosum-Poa bulbosa</i>
Br.to-Sc.or	<i>Bromus tomentellus-Scariola orientalis</i>

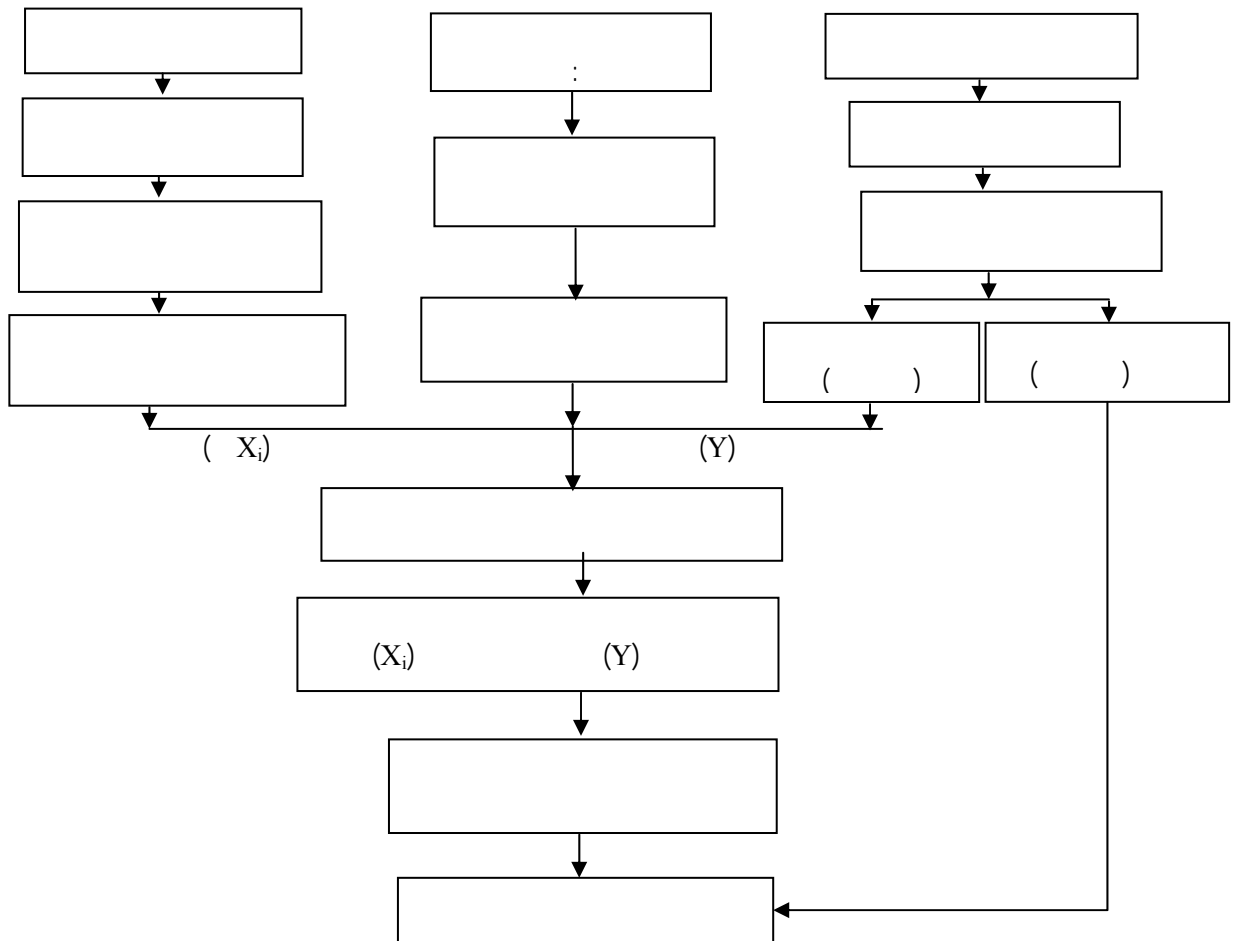
() ×

Khajeddin)

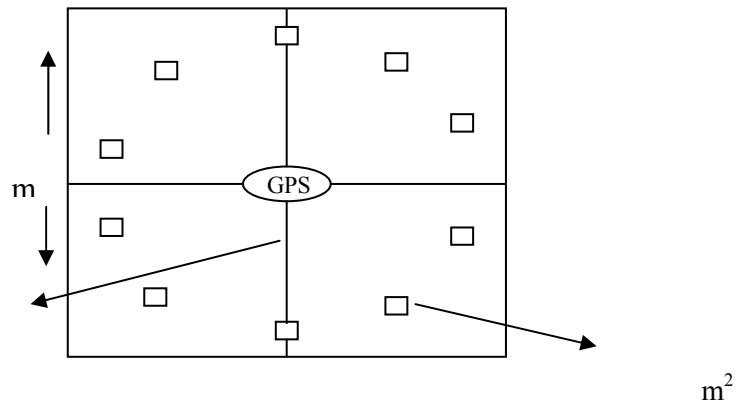
, 1974; Khajeddin, 1995; and Yeganeh, 2008

Muller-Dombois and Hosseini *et al.*, 2007;

() .(Ellenberg



...



ASTER

EXCEL

ASTER

()

:
: (DEM)

/ (RMSE)

/ RME

Re-sampled

ASTER

) GPS

(

GPS

DEM

(Y)

(Hosseini *et al.* 2007)

$Y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{NDVI}$ (R) (r)

/ ERDAS % NDVI 8.5

() / (Cross validation)

Arnberg Moleele and . NDVI (2001) /

() Behbahani *et al.*

ASTER (R)

/ NDVI / % NDVI (R = /)

NDVI

...

			ASTER	*
NDVI	Rouse <i>et al.</i> (1974)	$(\text{NIR}-\text{R})/(\text{NIR}+\text{R})$	$(b_3 - b_2) / (b_3+b_2)$	
BI	Kauth and Thomas (1976)	BG+G+R+NIR+MIR+SWIR	All bands except thermals bands	
GVI	Kauth and Thomas (1976)	BG-G-R+NIR+MIR-SWIR	All bands except thermals bands	
IPVI	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	$[(\text{NIR}-\text{R})/(\text{NIR}+\text{R})]+1/2$	$(\text{NDVI}+1)/2$	
IR1	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	$(\text{NIR}-\text{MIR})/(\text{NIR}+\text{MIR})$	$(b_3-b_4) / (b_3+b_4)$	
IR2	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	$(\text{NIR}-\text{SWIR})/(\text{NIR}+\text{SWIR})$	$(b_3-b_7) / (b_3+b_7)$	
MIR	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	MIR/SWIR	b_4/b_7	
MND	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	$[\text{NIR}-(1.2*\text{R})/(\text{NIR}+\text{R})]$	$[b_3-(1.2 \times b_2) / (b_3+b_2)]$	
MSVI-1	Thenkabail <i>et al.</i> (1994)	NIR/MIR	b_3/b_4	
MSVI-2	Thenkabail <i>et al.</i> (1994)	NIR/SWIR	b_3/b_7	
SVI	Pearson and Miller (1972)	NIR/ R	b_3/b_2	
PD311	Pickup <i>et al.</i> (1993)	R-1	b_2-1	
PD312	Pickup <i>et al.</i> (1993)	$(\text{R}-1)/(\text{R}+1)$	$(b_2-1)/ (b_2+1)$	
PD322	Pickup <i>et al.</i> (1993)	$(\text{R}-\text{G})/(\text{R}+\text{G})$	$(b_2-1)/(b_2+1)$	
PVI	Richardson and Wiegand, (1997)	$(\text{SWIR}-\text{NIR})/ (\text{SWIR}+\text{NIR})$	$(b_7-b_3)/(b_7+b_3)$	
PVI-1	Qi <i>et al.</i> (1994)	$(\beta.\text{NIR}-\text{RED})+ \alpha/ (\sqrt{1+b^2})$	$(\beta.b_3-b_2)+ \alpha/ (\sqrt{1+b^2})$	
PVI-3	Qi <i>et al.</i> (1994)	$A \times \text{NIR} - B \times \text{R}$, where A is the intercept of soil line and B is the slope of soil line	$A \times b_3 - B \times b_2$	
RA	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	$\text{NIR}/(\text{R}+\text{MIR})$	$b_3 / (b_2+ b_4)$	
RATIO	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	NIR/R	b_3/b_2	
SAVI-1	Pearson and Miller (1972)	$(\text{MIR} \times \text{R})/\text{NIR}$	$(b_4 \times b_2) / b_3$	
SAVI-3	Pearson and Miller (1972)	$\text{NIR}/(\text{R}+\text{MIR})$	$b_3 / (b_2+b_4)$	
SAVI-4	Pearson and Miller (1972)	$\text{MIR}/(\text{NIR}+\text{MIR})$	$b_4 / (b_3+b_4)$	
TVI	Boyd <i>et al.</i> (1996)	$(\text{NIR}-\text{R})/(\text{NIR}+\text{R})+0.5$	$(b_3-b_2) / (b_3+b_2)+0.5$	
WI	Qi <i>et al.</i> (1994)	$(\text{G}+\text{R}+\text{NIR})-\text{MIR}-\text{SWIR}$	$(b_1+b_2+b_3) - b_4 - b_7$	
VNIR1	Qi <i>et al.</i> (1994)	$(\text{NIR}-1)/(\text{NIR}+1)$	$(b_3-1)/(b_3+1)$	
VNIR2	Qi <i>et al.</i> (1994)	$(\text{NIR}-2)/(\text{NIR}+2)$	$(b_3-2)/(b_3+2)$	

* Band 7 Aster agreement by this formula: Band 7= $[1/4 \text{ bands } (b_5+b_6+b_7+b_8)]$ (Pavelka and Svatuskova 2006)

(r)					
NDVI	** /	MSVI-2	- /	RATIO	- /
BI	/	SVI	/	SAVI-1	/
GVI	/	PD311	/	SAVI-3	/
IPVI	/	PD312	/	SAVI-4	/
IR1	/	PD322	/	TVI	- /
IR2	/	PVI	/	WI	- /
MIR	/	PVI-1	- /	VSVI1	/
MND	/	PVI-3	/	VSVI2	/
MSVI-1	/	RA	/	-	-
				/	*
				/	**
NDVI				-	
/	/				NDVI
	/				

(Jafari *et al.* 2007)

(Tueller, 1987 Pickup, 1989 Graetz, 1987)

Pickup Bannari *et al.* 1995)

NDVI

Thiam and Purevdorj *et al.* 1998 *et al.* 1993

(Eastman 2001

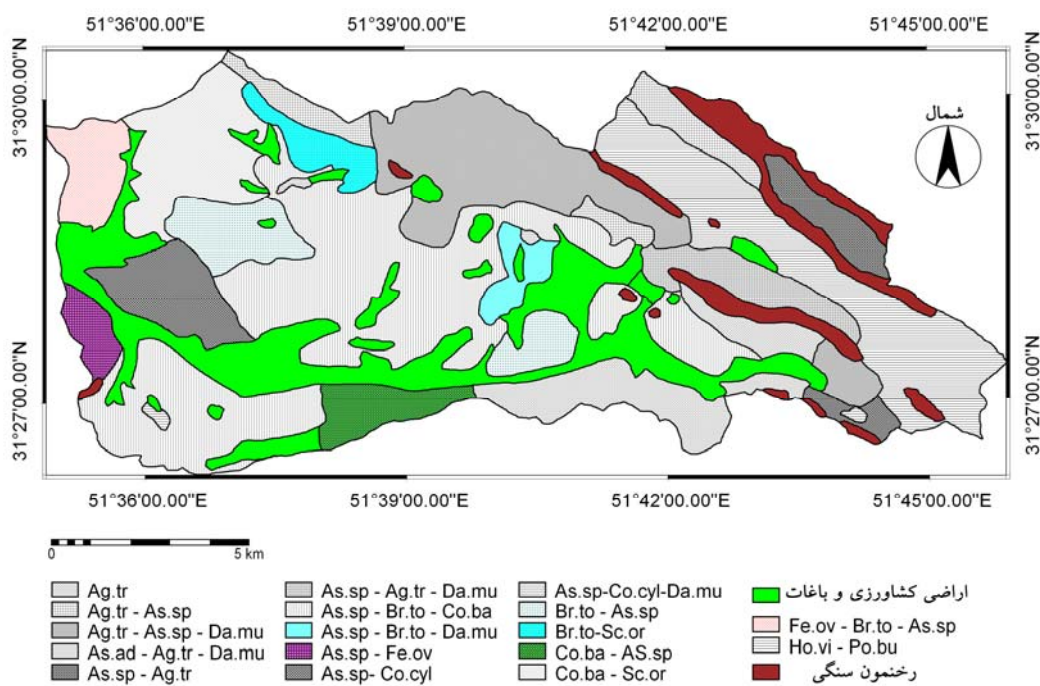
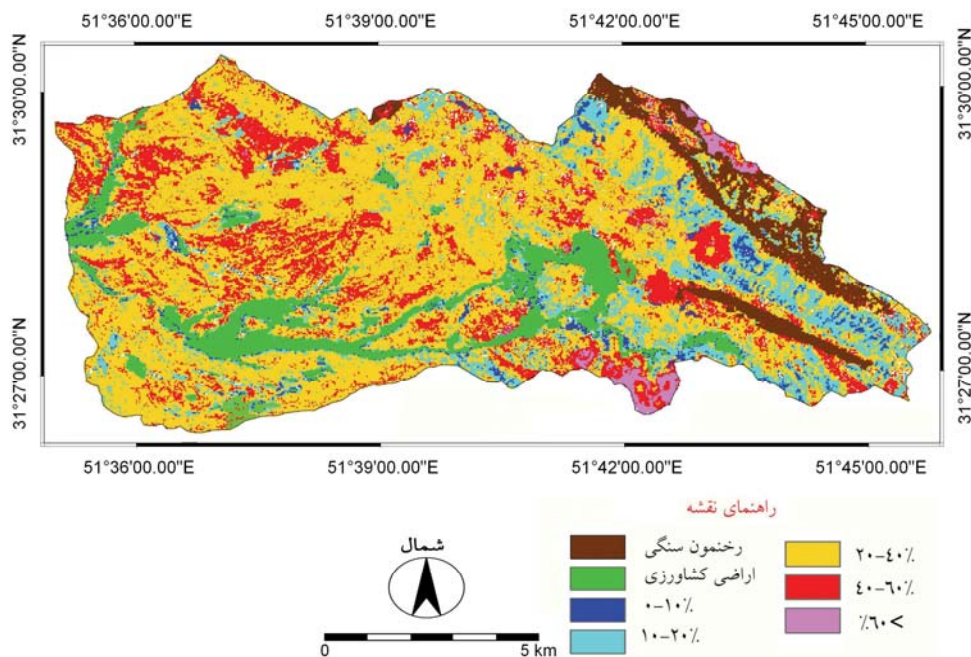
(1998) Arzani

(r = /)

Khajeddin

ASTER

(1995)
NDVI



(2003) Sepehri

(1997) Apan .

NDVI

(2002) Zahedifar

NDVI

Sellers

(2001) Schmidt and Karnieli (1992)

($R = /$)

Pickup (2003) Sepehri

Moleele and Arnberg (2004)

Farzadmehr

(1993)

Todd (1998) Jianlong (1995) Hobbs (2001)

NDVI

NDVI

(1998)

ASTER

(2009) Sadeghi

ASTER

NDVI

NDVI

Red

NIR

()

References

- Abdollahi, J. Bghestani. N. Savaghebi, M.H. and Rahimian, M. H. 2008. Determining vegetation cover percentage of arid regions using RS and GIS (Case study: Nadooshan Watershed). Journal of Science and Technology of Agriculture and Natural Resources. 44: 301-313.
- Ahmadi Sani, N., A.A. Darvishsefat, M. Zobeiri and Farzaneh, A. 2008. Potentiality of ASTER images for forest density mapping in Zagros (Case study: Marivan Forests). Journal of the Iranian Natural Resources. 61(3), 603-614.
- Amiri, F. 2008. Modeling multiple use of rangeland by using GIS. Ph.D Thesis, Islamic Azad University Research and Science Branch, Tehran, Iran. 560 pp.
- Apan, A.A. 1997. Land cover mapping for tropical forest rehabilitation planning using remotely sensed data, Int. Journal of Remote Sensing. 18 (5), 1029-1049.

-
- Arzani, H. 1998. Using digital Landsat TM image data for estimate production and vegetation cover. *IRA. Journal of Natural Resources*. 50 (1), 11-21.
 - Bannari, A., D. Morin, F. Bonn, and Huete, A. R. 1995. A review of vegetation indices. *Remote Sensing Reviews*. 13: 95- 120.
 - Baret, F. 1995. Use of spectral reflectance variation to retrieve canopy biophysical character. In F. M. Danson, and S. E. Plumer (Eds.), *Advances in environmental remote sensing*. Chichester: Wiley (chap. 3).
 - Behbahani, N., S.R. Falah Shamsi, J. Farzadmhr, S.Y. Erfani fard and Ramezani Fsk, M. 2011. The use of vegetation indices of ASTER-L1B images to estimate the level of woody plant cover in woody arid rangeland (case study: the Tag Ahmad Shahi - South Khorasan). *Journal of Rangeland*. 4 (1): 93-103.
 - Boyd, D.S., G.M. Foody, P.J. Curran, R.M. Lucas and Klonzak, M. 1996. An assessment of radiance in Landsat TM middle and thermal infrared wavebands for the detection of tropical forest regeneration. *International Journal of Remote sensing*. 17(2): 249-261.
 - Buhe, A. K., K. Tsuchiya, M. Kaneko, N. Ohtaishi, and Halik, M. 2007. Land cover of oasesand forest in Xinjiang, China retrieved from ASTER data. *Journal of advances in space research*. 39: (1): 39-45.
 - Campbell, J.B. 1996. *Introduction to remote sensing*. 2nd edn. (Guilford Press: New York).
 - Chikhaoui, M.F. Bonn, A.I. Bokoye, Merzouk, A. 2005. A spectral index for land degradation mapping using ASTER data: Application to a semi-arid Mediterranean catchment. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*. 7: 140-153.
 - Elvidge, C.D. and Chen. Z. 1995. Comparison of broad-band and narrow band red and near-infrared vegetation indices. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 54: 38- 48.
 - Farzadmehr, H., H. Arzani, A. Darvish sefat and Jafari. M. 2004. The study of Landsat TM image data for estimate production and vegetation cover in Hanna-Semirom. *Iranian Journal of Natural resources*. 57(2): 339-350.
 - Foran, B.D. and Pickup, G. 1984. Relationship of aircraft radiometric measurements to bare ground on semi-desert landscapes in central Australia. *Australian Rangeland Journal*. 6: 59-68.
 - Gilabert, M.A.J., F.J. Gonza'lez-Piqueras and Garcí'a-Haro, Melia. J. 2002. A generalized soil-adjusted vegetation index. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 82: 303-310.
 - Graetz, R.D. 1987. Satellite remote sensing of Australian rangelands. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 23: 313-331.
 - Hobbs. T.J. 1995. The use of NOAA-AVHRR NDVI data to assess herbage production in the arid rangeland of central Australia. *International Journal Remote sensing*. 16 (7), 1289-1302.
 - Hosseini S. Z., S.J. Khajeddin, H. Azarnivand, M. Farahpour and Khalilpour, S.A. 2007. Cover estimation and mapping rangelands vegetation cover percentage using ETM⁺ data image processing. *Journal of Rangeland*. 1(1), 79-90.
 - Huete, A.R. 1988. A soil-adjusted vegetation index (SAVI). *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 25: 295-309.
 - Jafari, R. M., M. Lewis and Ostendorf, B. 2007. Evaluation of vegetation indices for assessing vegetation cover in southern arid lands in South Australia. *The Journal of Rangeland*. 29:39-49.
 - Jianlong, L. 1998. Estimating grassland yield using remote sensing and GIS technical in China. *New Zeland Journal of Agriculture*. 41: 31-38.
 - Kauth, J.R. and Thomas, G.S. 1976. The tasselled cap-A graphic description of the spectral-temporal development of agricultural crops as seen by Landsat. In: *Proceedings of the LARS 1976 Symposium on Machine Processing of Remotely-sensed Data*. Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. pp. 4B41-44B51. (Committee of the LARS Symposium: West Lafayette).
 - Kazemi, R.A., H. Yeganeh and Khajedin, S.J. 2011. Change detection of vegetation during of grazing season using multi temporal data of WiFS-IRS in Semirom region, *Iranian journal of Range and Desert Reseach*. 18 (1), 124-138.
 - Khajeddin. S.J. 1995. A survey of the plant communities of the Jazmorian Iran using land sat Mss data. The 1th conference of desertification. *Research Institute of Range and Forest*. T. 41-48.
 - Khajeddin, S.J. and Yeganeh, H. 2008. Plant Communities of the Karkas Hunting Prohibited Region, Isfahan. *Plant, soil and environment*. 54 (8), 347-358.
 - Kumpula, T., S. Nedkov and Nikovola, M. 2006. Land cover classification of Siniti Kamani Natural Park using ASTER TERRA satellite image. *International conference on cartography and GIS, Bulgaria*.
 - LePrieur, D., M.M. Verstraete and Pinty, B. 1994. Evaluation of the performance of various vegetation indices to retrieve cover from AVHRR data. *Remote Sensing Reviews* 10, 265-284.

-
- Masoud, A.A. and Koike, K. 2006. Arid land sanitization detected by remotely-sensed land cover changes: (A case study: in the Siwa Region NW Egypt). *Arid Environment* 66,: 151-167.
 - McGregor, K.F., Lewis, M.M., 1996. Quantitative spectral change in chenopod shrublands. In: Focus on the future-the heat is on! Proceedings of the 9th Biennial Conference of The Australian Rangeland Society'. Port Augusta, SA. Hunt, L.P., Sinclair, R.,(Eds.), Australian Rangeland Society: Cottesloe, 153-154.
 - Moleele, N., Ringose, S., Arnberg, W. 2001. Assessment of Vegetation Indices Useful for Browse [forage] prediction In Semi-arid rangelands. *International journal of remote Sensing* 22 (5), 741-756.
 - Muller - Dombois, D., Ellenberg, H., 1974. Aims and method of vegetation ecology, John Wiley, New York.
 - O'Neill, A.L., 1996. Satellite-derived vegetation indices applied to semi-arid shrublands in Australia. *Australian Geographer* 27, 185-199.
 - Pavelka, K., Halounová, L., 2005. Using of TM data and VHR data for reclaimed areas monitoring using vegetation indices. *The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*. 34: Part XXX.
 - Pearson, R.L., Miller, L.D., 1972. Remote sensing of standing crop biomass for estimation of the productivity of the short grass prairie, Pawnee national grasslands, Colorado. In: The 8th International Symposium on Remote Sensing of the Environment. Ann Arbor, MI. 1355-1379. (Committee of the Symposium: Ann Arbor, MI).
 - Perry, C.R., Lautenschlager, L.F., 1984. Functional equivalence of spectral vegetation indices. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 14, 169-182.
 - Pickup, G. and Nelson, D.J. 1984. Use of Landsat radiance parameters to distinguish soil erosion, stability, and deposition in arid central Australia. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 16, 195-209.
 - Pickup, G., Foran, B.D., 1987. The use of spectral and spatial variability to monitor cover change on inert landscapes. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 23, 361-363.
 - Pickup, G., 1989. New land degradation survey techniques for arid Australia: problems and prospects. *Australian Rangeland Journal* 11, 74-82.
 - Pickup, G., Chewings, V.H., Nelson, D.J., 1993. Estimating changes in vegetation cover over time in arid rangelands using Landsat MSS data. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 43: 243-263.
 - Purevdorj, Ts., Tateishi, R., Ishiyama, T., Honda, Y., 1998. Relationships between percent vegetation cover and vegetation indices. *International Journal of Remote Sensing* 19, 3519-3535.
 - Qi, J., Chehbouni, A., Huete, A.R., Kerr, Y.H., Sorooshian, S., 1994. A modified soil adjusted vegetation index. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 48, 119-126.
 - Rouse, J.W., Haas, R.W., Schell, J.A., Deering, D.W., Harlan, J.C., 1974. Monitoring the vernal advancement and retro gradation (greenware effect) of natural vegetation. Greenbelt, MD, USA, NASA/GSFCT, Type 3, Final Report.
 - Sadeghi, Sh., 2009. The study of vegetation cover of Kalahrud region using ASTER data. M.Sc Tesis, Department of Natural Resources, Isfahan University of Technology.
 - Schmidt, H., d Karnieli, A., 2001. Sensitivity of vegetation indices to substrate brightness in hyper-arid environment: the Makhtesh Ramon Crater (Israel) case study. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*. 22 (7): 3503-3520.
 - Sellers, P.J., Berry, J.A., Collatz, G.J., Field, C.B., Hall, F.G., 1992. Canopy reflectance, photosynthesis, and transpiration. III: A reanalysis using improved leaf models and a new canopy integration scheme. *Remote sensing of environment* 42, 187-216.
 - Seperhi, A. 2003. Using vegetation indices for estimate rangeland vegetation cover in Jahan nama refuge, *Iranian Journal of Natural Resources*. 55(2): 20-31.
 - Shirazi, M., Zehtabian, Gh. R. and S. K. Alavipanah. 2010. Applicability of IRS satellite images for surveying water, soil and vegetation cover condition of Najm Abad Region, Savojbolagh. *Journal of Natural Environmental, Iranian Journal of Natural Resources*. 63(1): 33-51.
 - Stefanov, W.L. and Netzband, M. 2005. Assessment of ASTER land cover and MODIS NDVI data at multiple scales for ecological characterization of an arid urban center. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 99: 31-43.
 - Thenkabail, P.S., A.D. Ward, J.G. Lyon and Maerry, C.J. 1994. Thematic mapper vegetation indices for determining soybean and corn growth parameters. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*. 60: 437-442.

...

- Thiam A., and Eastman J.R. 2001. Vegetation indices in IDRISI 3.2 release 2, guide to GIS and image processing. Vol. 2. (Clark University: Worcester, MA.).
- Todd, S.W., R.M. Hoffer and Milchunas, D.G. 1998. Biomass estimation on grazed and ungrazed rangelands using spectral Indices. *International Journal of Remote sensing*. 19 (3): 427-438.
- Tueller, P. T. 1987. Remote sensing science applications in arid environment. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 23: 143-154.
- Wang, J., Rich, P.M., Price, K.P., Kettle, W.D., 2004. Relationships between NDVI and tree productivity in the central great plains. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*. 25: 3127-3138.
- Wessels, K.J., S.D. Prince, P. E. Frost and Zyl, D.V. 2004. Assessing the effects of human-induced land degradation in the former homelands of northern South Africa. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 91: 47-67.
- Zahedifar, N. 2002. Provision land use map by using satellite data in Bazoft watershed, M.Sc Thesis, Department of Agriculture, Isfahan University of Technology.

Evaluation of Vegetation Indices for Preparing Vegetation Cover Percentage in Semi-arid Lands of Central Iran (Case Study: Ghareh Aghaj Watershed)

F. Amiri*¹ and H. Yeganeh²

¹ Faculty member, College of Engineering, Islamic Azad University Buhsher Branch, I.R. Iran

² Young Researchers Club, Ardestan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ardestan, I.R. Iran.

(Received: 2010/November/09, Accepted: 2012/January/31)

Abstract

Assessment process of vegetation cover by remote-sensing images should be based on understanding of the vegetation indices. Vegetation indices are widely used for assessing and monitoring ecological variables such as vegetation cover, above-ground biomass and leaf area index. The aim of the present research was to study of the ASTER data capabilities to estimate the vegetation cover percentage on Ghareh Aghaj Watershed as well as selecting proper vegetation indices for vegetation cover procurement. Various preprocessing, including image rectification was applied with geo-referencing of the image to a registered image with RMSE of 0.5 pixel. The atmospheric and topographic corrections were applied using subtraction of dark object's method and the Lambert method accordingly. Image processing, including vegetation indices and supervised classification were employed to produce the vegetation cover map. Field data collection was started on June 2008 on 8962.25 ha and prolonged about two months. Various vegetation types were sampled using the stratified random sampling method. Sixty random sampling points were selected, and the vegetation cover percentage was estimated with estimation of checking method. Digital data and the Indices maps were used as independent data and the field data as dependent variables. The resulted models were processed on, and the resulted images were categorized in five classes. Finally, the produced maps were controlled for their accuracy. The results confirmed that the NDVI vegetation indices were significantly correlated with field cover data ($P \leq 0.01$), the strongest relationships explaining relatively 78% of the variance in the field measurements ($R^2 = 0.38$). Other vegetation indices were not significantly related to vegetation cover percentage of the field data. The total validity and the Kappa coefficient for this map are 68.5% and 72.4%. On these sites, the R square was exceeded to 85%. Most of the produced maps had higher accuracies with NDVI indices, and their Kappa was very high. During the growing seasons, the most rangeland products changes, belongs to class 5 and 2 in the NDVI and SAVI indices map. The outcoming results of this study prove that the ASTER data estimates the plant production very well. Through this tool, one can monitor the hay production that is very useful for resources management as well as decision making for logic rangeland utilization. Generally introduced indices, provided accurate quantitative estimation of the parameters. Therefore, it is possible to estimate cover and production as important factors for rangeland monitoring using ASTER data.

Keywords: Land use, Satellite images, Remote sensing, Vegetation indexes, Vegetation cover, Monitoring, ASTER spectral data.