

Deforestation and Degradation in Southern Central African Savannas

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- Socio-economic drivers and biophysical factors employed to identify land degradation processes in Southern Africa.

- Radar to measure biomass. Visible, near infrared and thermal remote sensing to monitor primary production.

- Soil moisture and runoff modeled with surface water and energy balance models driven with remotely sensed data.

- Biophysical, socio-economic and cultural variables combined to identify leading indicators of environmental degradation.

- Rain use efficiency normalizes effect of rainfall on regional NPP

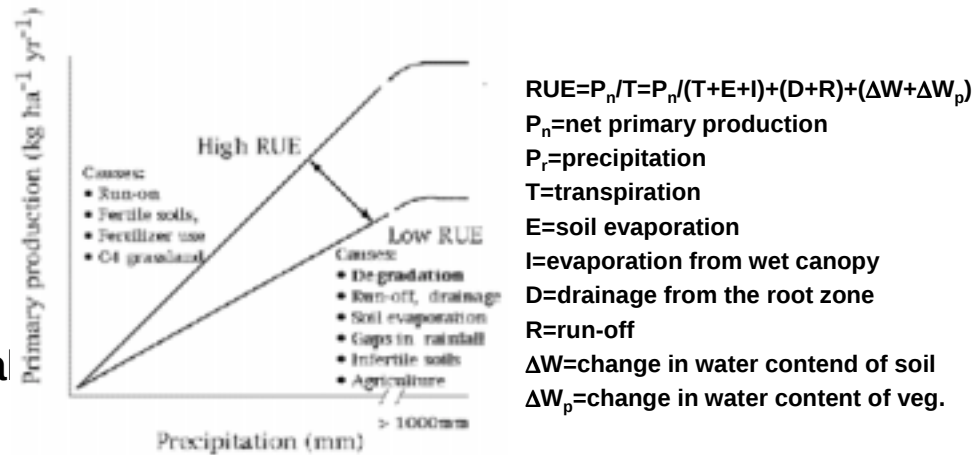
- Soil moisture stressor is a continuous variable rather than an on/off switch

- Regional integrated assessment.

- Domestic water policy and agricultural reform.

- USGCRP overall goal to understand and predict human-induced changes to environmental systems

Rain Use Efficiency (RUE)



Mean RUE

