Remote Sensing in the Lawn Farming

Zoltan Horvath, Karoly Ivanyi, Jozsef Berke

University of Veszprem, Georgikon Faculty of Agriculture, Keszthely

Abstract

In Hungary, the surface of registered grassland (meadows, pastures) is larger than one million hectare, which takes nearly a quarter of the registered arable land. Since the EU integration, a significant (more than 100 000 hectare) growth has been registered as a result of withdrawing poor quality arable.

In the future the former unilateral production by ever more function to receive the natural means maintainable principle the agriculture in front of as needs wording. In addition, the nature conservation the natural means protection, the conservation, the biodiversity warn urge the country value conservation. The investigational issue high purpose as scientific valid national guideline by right of, what the age by to ken guiding to give the home grass area. Another aim of our research is to survey grassland areas and their status, with territorial identification of regions, districts, provinces or even frontiers, and to describe priorities for grassland management. Within this topic, data processing of grasslands obtained by remote sensing (aerial and satellite images) are examined, possibilities of their evaluation (botanical, grassland management, ecological characteristics) are analyzed using digital image processing.

Our paper[1] we would like to present the method what right the different plant life vegetation grassland solid berth evaluation and other valuation relationships also more of this use opportunity. The test areas, which are also the test areas of Georgikon Faculty, are being selected. The four test areas are the Ajka region, the Lenti region, the Őriszentpéter region and the north-south riverbed of the river Zala.

1 More information http://www.georgikon.hu/digkep/PhD/HZ/PhDHZa.htm