

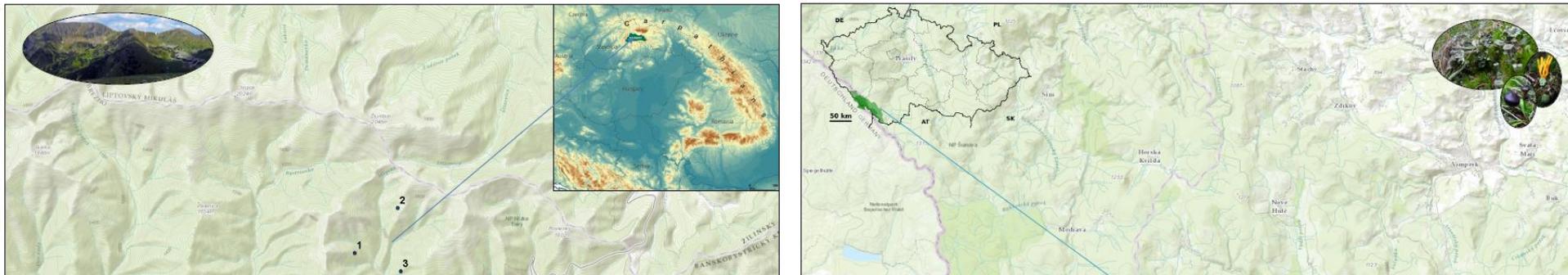
# EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF DISTURBANCES ON FOREST VEGETATION USING THE TIME SERIES LANDSAT, A CASE STUDY OF THE LOW TATRAS NATIONAL PARK AND SUMAVA NATIONAL PARK

Premysl Stych<sup>a\*</sup>, Josef Lastovicka<sup>a</sup>, Radovan Hladky<sup>a,b</sup>, Pavel Svec<sup>c</sup>, Daniel Paluba<sup>a</sup>

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## Aims

- The evaluation and comparison of forest changes in the selected localities of the Low Tatras National Park and Sumava National Park using time series methods which use Landsat data
- To evaluate suitability of individual vegetation indices for detection of different types of biotic and abiotic disturbances
- To validate and interpret the results using in-situ data

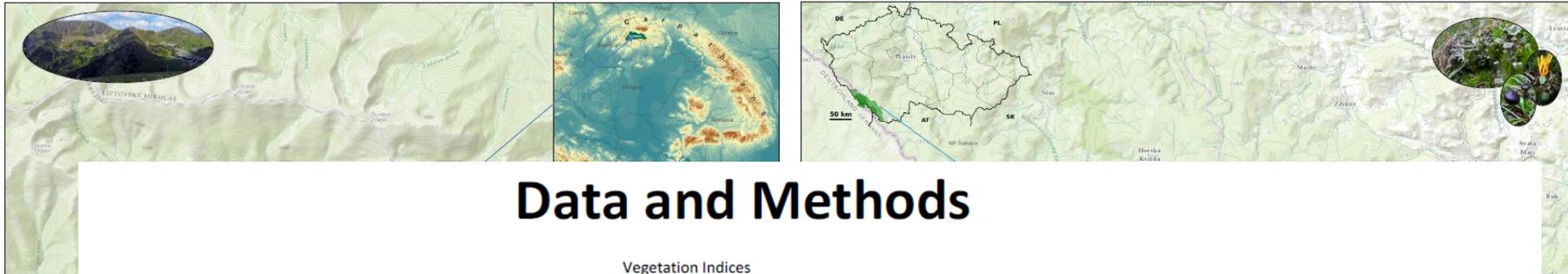
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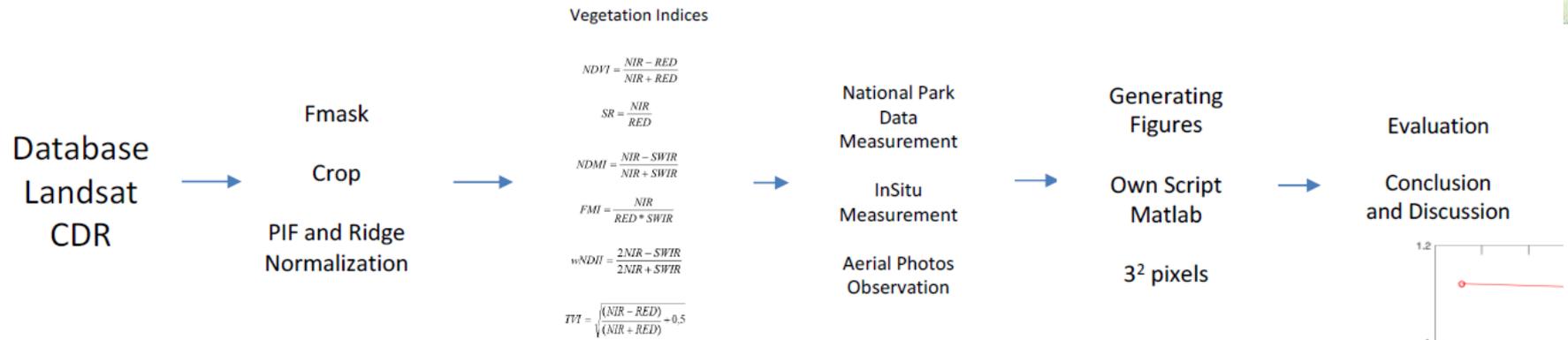


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## Data and Methods

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- To validate and interpret the results using in-situ data

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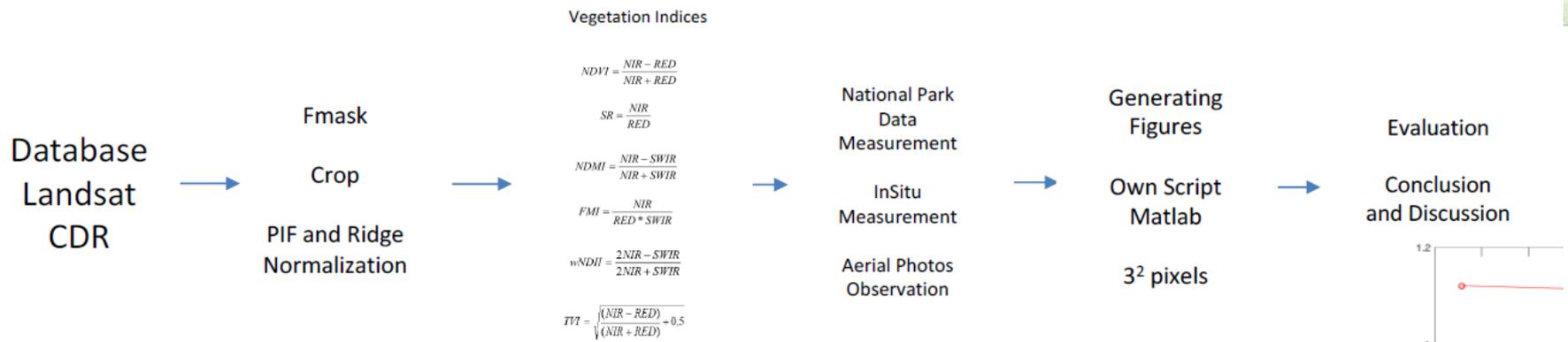
Locality 1

Locality 4

## Observed localities in Slovakia

N.o.	Type of disturbance	Year
1	Wind calamity	2004
2	Bark beetle calamity	2006-2009
3	Without disturbance	-

## Data and Methods



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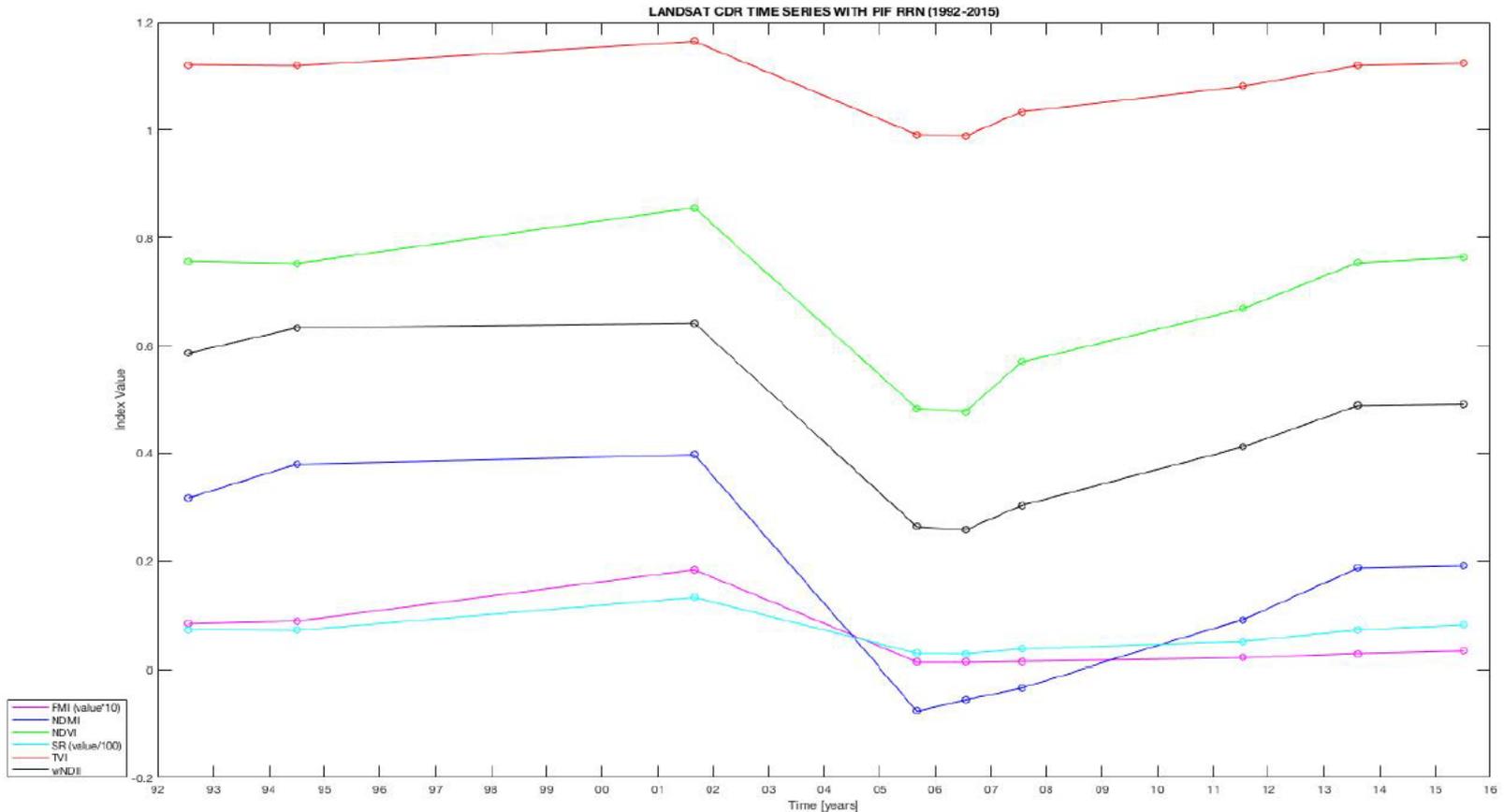
# EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF DISTURBANCES ON FOREST VEGETATION

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Locality 1

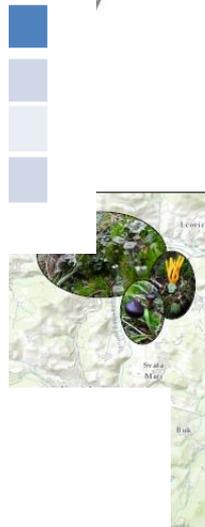
Locality 4

STUDY OF



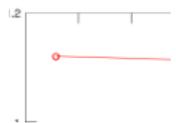
The wind calamity of Elizabeth, which took place on 19.11.2004, significantly affected the state of forest vegetation. Sudden damage to vegetation was reflected in the apparent decrease in the values of the observed vegetation indices and after 2006 there was observed the natural regeneration.

- To validate and interpret the results using in-situ data



evaluation

inclusion discussion



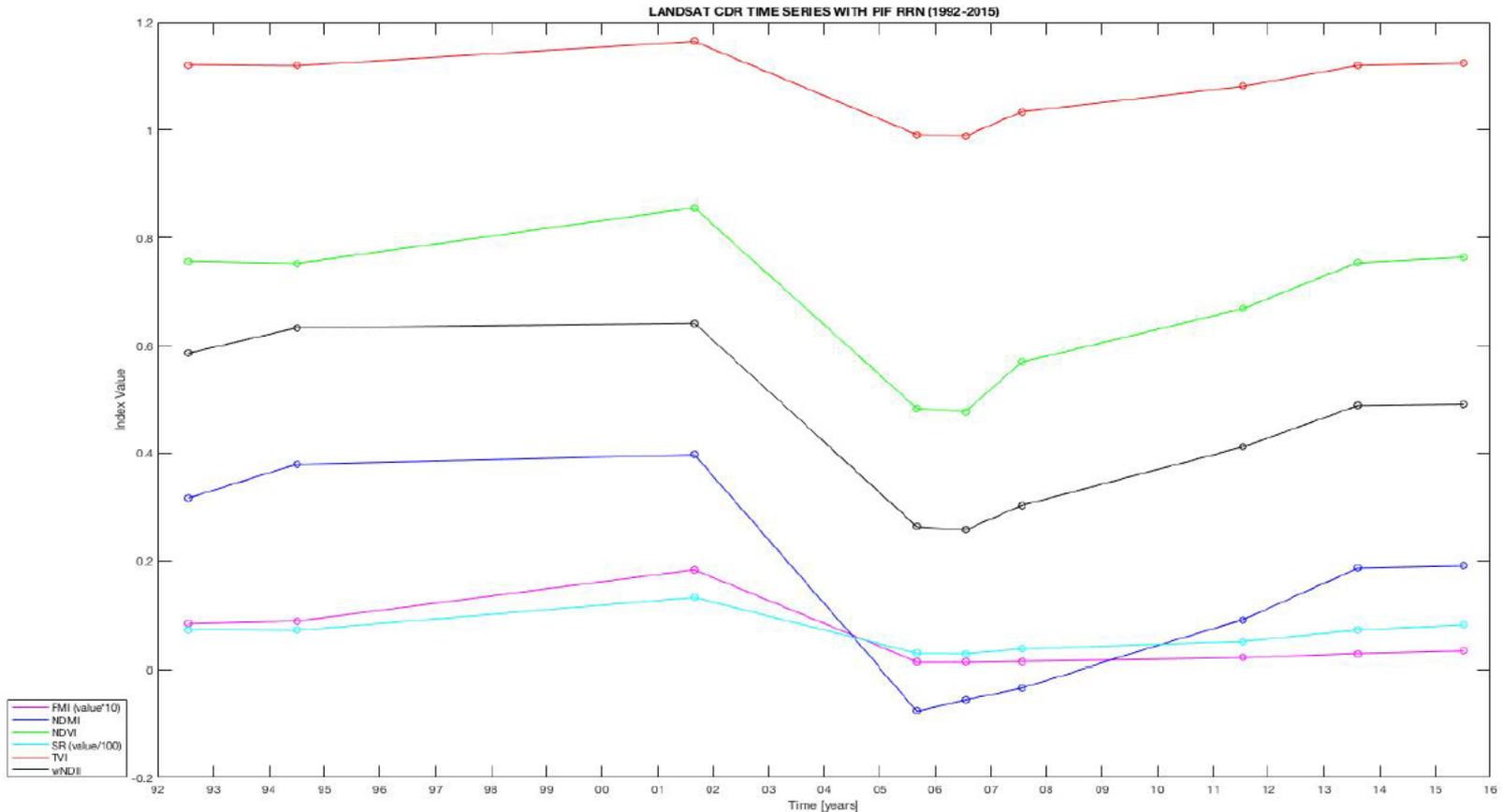
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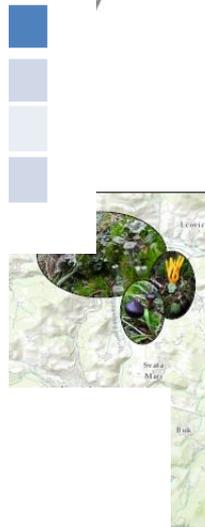
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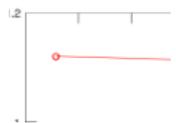
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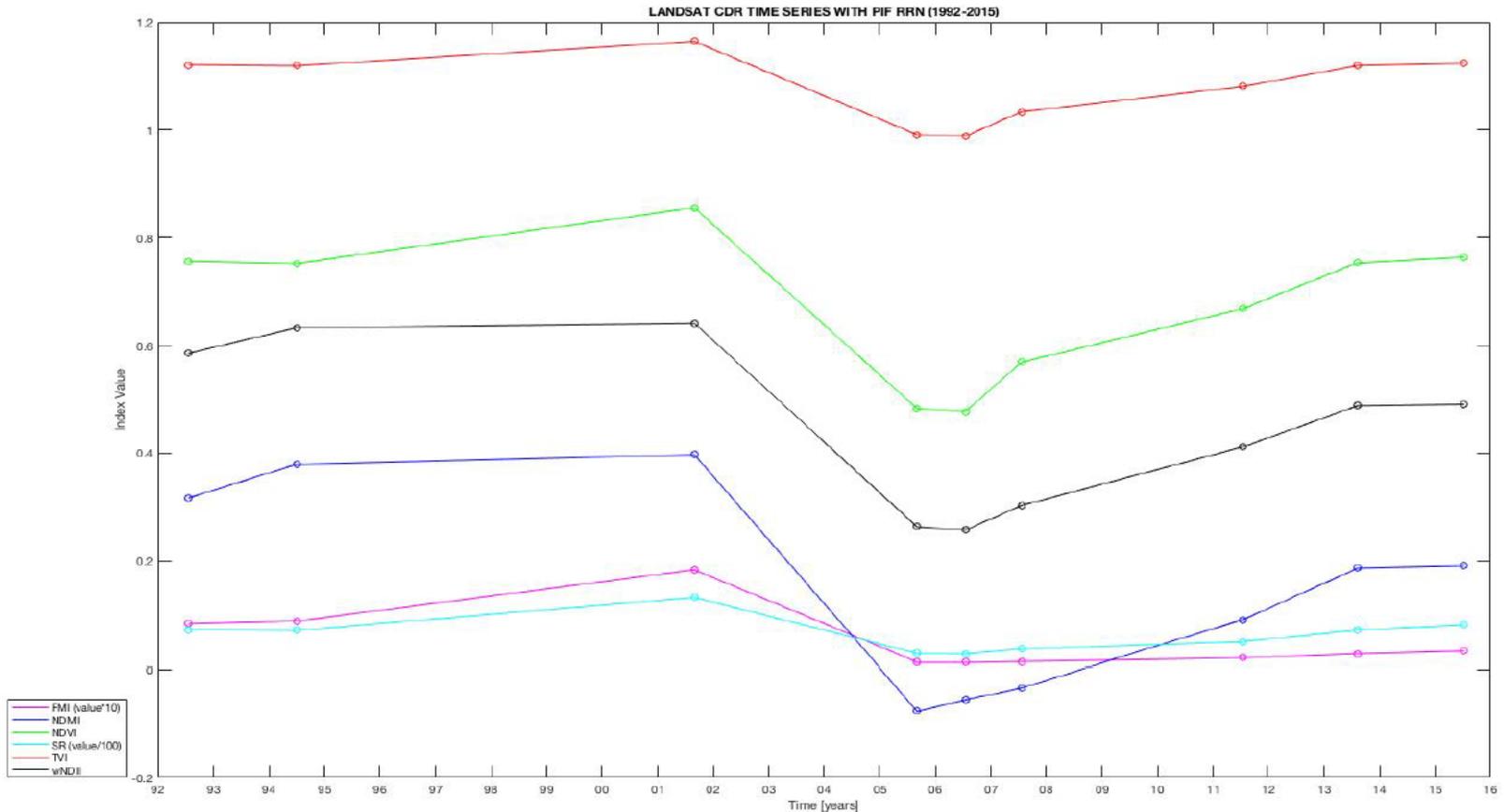
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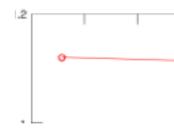
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