



## **Monitoring vegetation anomalies in Capitanata land (Apulia region)**

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The characterization of the dynamic processes of the vegetation can be efficiently analyzed with the remote sensing because these data provide a wide spatial cover and an inner consistency of the data.

Satellite-based NDVI time series can play an important role in change detection analysis through the application of methodologies able to identify at temporal scale the structure of the time-series analyzed and to obtain information on the characteristics and the causes of the observed variations.

In this study performed in Capitanata land (Apulia region), the variation of MODIS derived NDVI time-series 2001-2007 was integrated in a synthetic variable: the accumulated relative NDVI decrement (ARND). The aim is to identify anomalies, in particular vegetation stress and land degradation.