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## **Use of the Earth Remote Sensing Data to assess the state of recreational forests in the Kokshetau National Park**

Currently, modern satellite systems are increasingly used in various areas of studying natural resources and the dynamics of natural phenomena, and in carrying out an ecological assessment of the state of the environment. At the same time, remote sensing data provide greater visibility, data acquisition in dynamics, high speed of image acquisition, and transmission. The article presents the results of spatio-temporal changes in the vegetation biomass of the Kokshetau National Park based on the calculation and analysis of the vegetation index. Based on the analysis of the NDVI values, the tendencies of changes in phytomass were estimated and correlations with the main climatic characteristics of the territory for the studied period were revealed. For the research, we used Landsat satellite images and geoinformation mapping in the ArcGIS software package. In general, there is a negative trend in the values of the indices for the forests of all functional zones over a 10-year period. For the preservation and further renewal of forests, the National Park of Kokshetau needs to carry out a number of regulatory measures.

*Keywords:* National Park, NDVI, ArcMap, assessment, forests, forest fires, space images, vegetation indices.

### *Introduction*

Forests are an important recreational resource for the national parks of the steppe zone of Kazakhstan. Among the positive functions of forests, it is especially worth noting their medicinal and restorative properties, which have a beneficial effect on the human condition. The forests of the national parks are intended for use in nature conservation, local history, scientific and cultural purposes, and for regulated tourism.

The forests of the mountainous areas of the natural park are relict — this is the main value and attractiveness of the park, therefore, much attention is paid to their current state (Fig. 1). The main coniferous species are Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), occupying the foothills, slopes, and tops of low hills and ridges. The admixture contains downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), drooping birch (*Betula pendula*), and aspen (*Populus tremula*). Pure birch and aspen forests grow in lowland, along the banks of rivers and lakes [1].

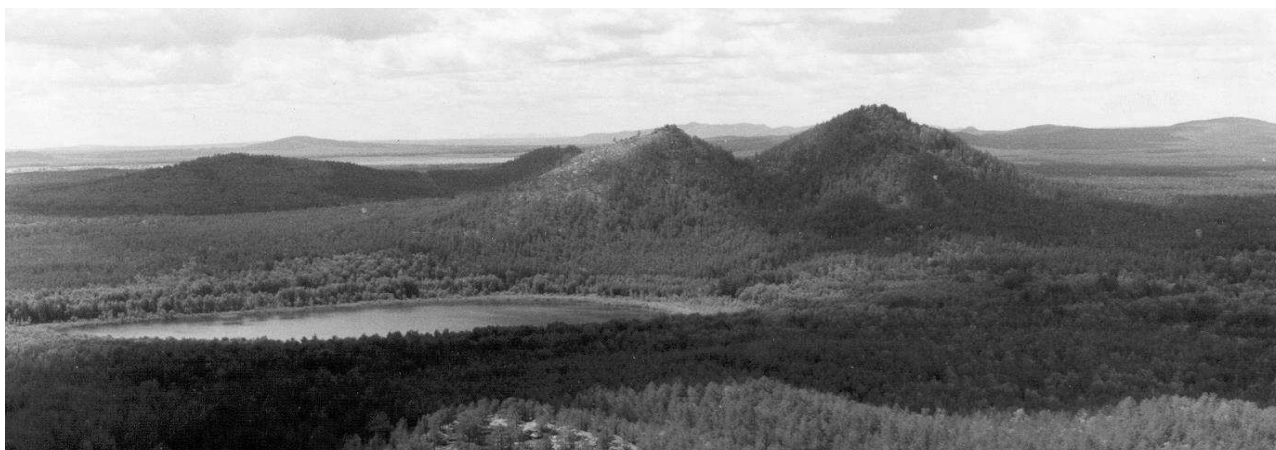


Figure 1. Mountain-forest landscapes of the Kokshetau National Park

Kokshetau National Park is located in the southern steppe zone. A significant part of its territory is used for arable land and pastures. Forests cover limited areas. Therefore, in 2017, about 50,000 people visited the Kokshetau National Park for tourist and recreational purposes. This flow will likely increase in the future. Therefore, the problem of preserving and renewing relict forests on the territory of Kokshetau National Park is urgent.

The aim of this study is to assess the condition of the forests of Kokshetau National Park.

Effective work of national parks is largely determined by the correct zoning of the territory. The territory of the national park is divided into sections where different modes of protection, recreational use, as well as various works are conducted. Each functional zone has its own spatial and temporal management regulations, in which activities carried out that, aimed at fulfilling the assigned tasks for the entire national park. Each functional area has its boundaries. The following functional zones are distinguished within the boundaries of the national parks: reserved regime, ecological stabilization, limited economic activity, tourism and recreational activities.

We assessed the state of recreational forests within three zones: reserved regime, ecological stabilization, tourism and recreational activities. We did not include the forests of the zone of limited economic activity in the research, since in this zone the forests perform a different function. The state of vegetation largely depends on the content in plant cells' photosynthetic pigments and moisture. Today, it is rather difficult to determine the absolute values of these indicators using remote sensing methods, but we can use relative indicators of vegetation status based on spectral vegetation indices. This method makes it possible not only to carry out large-scale monitoring and assessment of landscapes through the spectral characteristics of the surface, but also to carry out a retrospective analysis of changes in the state of vegetation. It can also be used to assess the dynamics of changes in vegetation cover.

### Experimental

The conditions of forests are often assessed by biomass productivity. To obtain this indicator, we calculated the normalized difference vegetation index for 2010–2019. This index can be used to judge the development of the green mass of plants during the growing season. More developed vegetation has high NDVI values; less developed vegetation has low NDVI values [2, 3]. The selection of satellite images was carried out on the official website of the US Geological Survey, taking into account the research period, minimum cloud cover and the growing season [4]. We used satellites images from Landsat 5, 7, 8 obtained in July–August from 2010 to 2019 to analyze changes in forest productivity. The calculations of the values were carried out in the ArcMap10.3 software package and using the Excel program.

The first step was to calculate the NDVI index values for each image using the Raster Calculator tool. The index was calculated according to formula (1):

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + Red}, \quad (1)$$

where *NIR* — reflection in the near-infrared spectrum, *Red* — reflection in the red range of the spectrum [5, 6]. Figure 2 shows the change in the state of vegetation cover for 2010 and 2019.

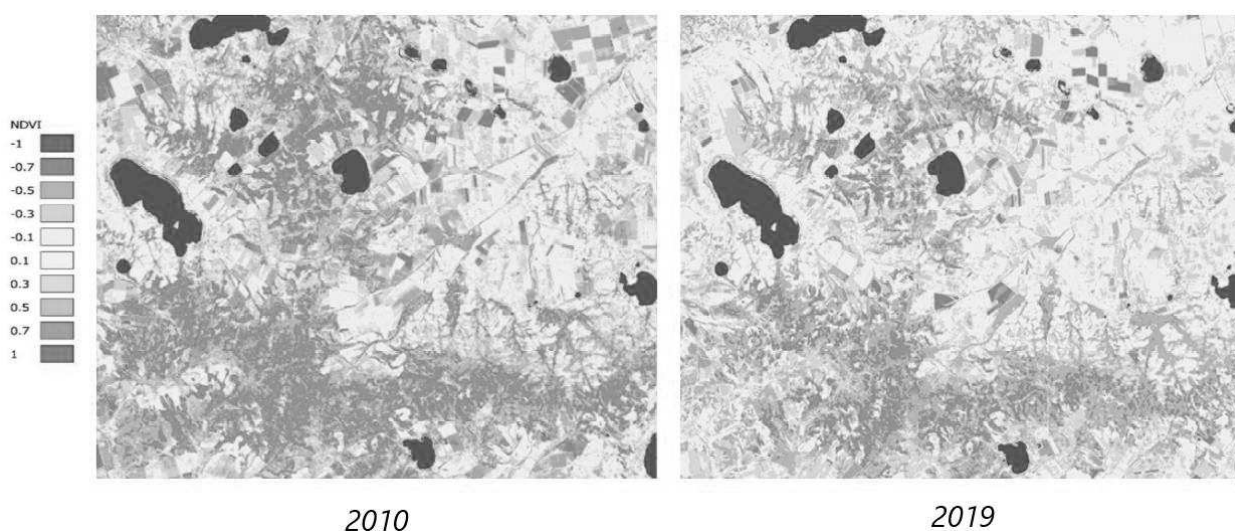


Figure 2. Change in the state of vegetation in 2010 and 2019

Further, within the boundaries of each functional zone of the Kokshetau National Park, the average values of the NDVI index was calculated using the ArcMap spatial analysis toolkit.

The calculated average NDVI values for each functional area for assessing the state of forest cover are presented in the form of a line diagram.

### Results and Discussion

The graphs reflecting the changes in the NDVI values of forests of various functional zones over ten years have approximately the same course (Fig/ 3). The highest index values are for the forests of the reserved regime, the average values are for the forests of the zone of tourism and recreational activities, the lowest values are for the forests of the zone of household stabilization.

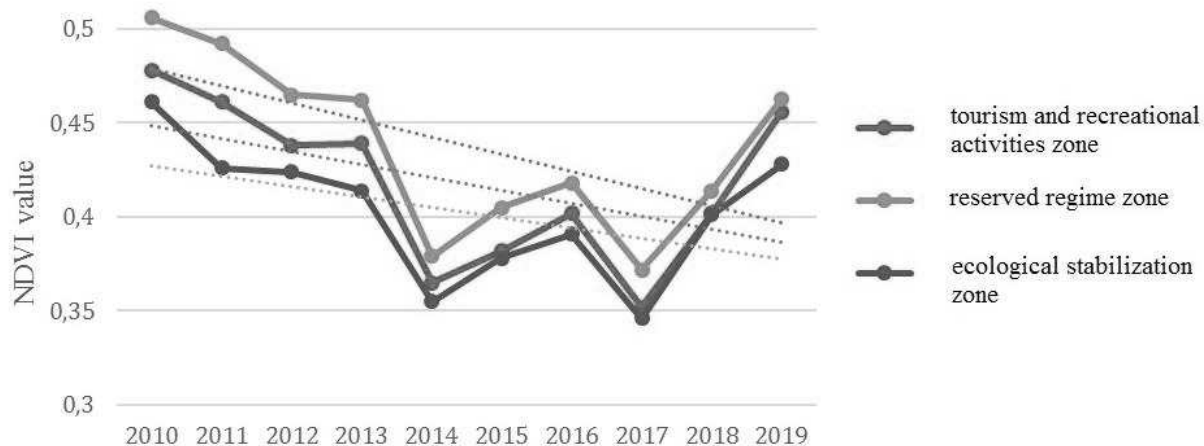


Figure 3. Graph of changes in NDVI values of forests of functional zones depending on the year

In 2010, the NDVI values for the forests of all functional zones were at their maximum. Further, there was a gradual decline in indicators until 2013, which turned into a sharp decline in 2014. In the next two years, the value of the indices indicated a slight rise, and then a second sharp decline in 2017. Since 2017, we have noted a rapid increase in the NDVI values of forests of all functional zones, but it should be noted that in 2019, these values remain below the level of 2010. Thus, in general, there is a negative trend in the values of indices for forests of all functional zones over a 10-year period.

As known, the decline in the NDVI index may be related to climatic conditions [7]. High air temperature combined with low precipitation can cause drought, worsening the condition of vegetation. Thus, to determine the reasons for the decline in the index, we analyzed the temperature and precipitation trends over the period under study. We calculated the average air temperatures and average precipitation for the summer periods 2010–2019 (Fig. 4).

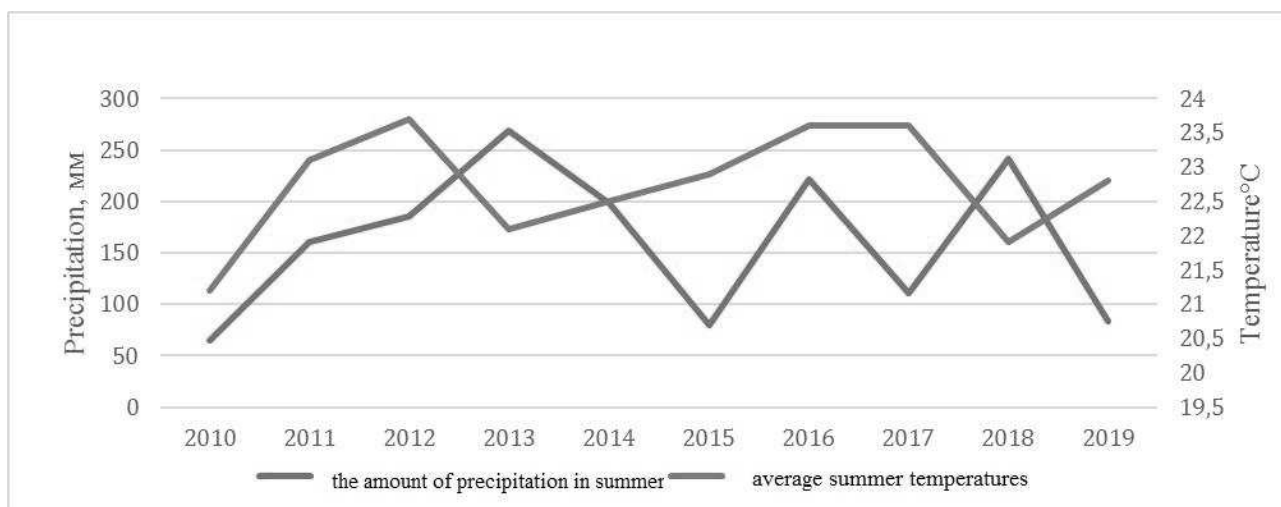


Figure 4. Average change of air temperatures and precipitation during the summer months in NP Kokshetau, 2010–2019

Analysis of the graphs illustrates that in the years with the lowest NDVI values (2014 and 2017), the average monthly air temperature, as well as the average monthly precipitation, were not minimal. Thus, we cannot associate low NDVI values with low values of average monthly air temperature and average monthly precipitation. Since we did not find a relationship between the fall in NDVI values and climatic indicators, we analyzed other factors. We classified forest fires as such factors. Forest fires can have a profound effect on the health of forests because they spread during the summer fire-hazardous period [8]. Therefore, we analyzed the number and area of fires in the forests of the national park from 2014 to 2018 (Tab. 1).

Table 1

**The number and area of fires in the forests of the Kokshetau National Park since 2014 to 2018**

| Branch names   | 2014<br>quantity /<br>hectare | 2015<br>quantity /<br>hectare | 2016<br>quantity /<br>hectare | 2017<br>quantity /<br>hectare | 2018<br>quantity /<br>hectare | Total:<br>quantity /<br>hectare |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Airtau         | -                             | 1/0,01                        | -                             | -                             | 2/0,08                        | 3/0,09                          |
| Arykbalyk      | -                             | -                             | -                             | 2/1,3                         | 1/0,62                        | 3/1,92                          |
| Shalkar        | 4/4,68                        | 1/0,12                        | -                             | 2/3,2                         | 1/0,3                         | 8/8,3                           |
| Zerenda branch | 4/0,39                        | 4/0,07                        | 2/0,48                        | -                             | 1/0,6                         | 11/1,54                         |
| Ormandy-Bulak  | -                             | -                             | -                             | -                             | 1/0,07                        | 1/0,07                          |
| Total:         | 8/5,07                        | 6/0,2                         | 2/0,48                        | 4/4,5                         | 6/1,67                        | 26/11,92                        |

Analysis of the table shows that in 2014 and 2017, fires covered a significant area of the national park. The main cause of fires is non-observance of fire safety rules in forests. Thus, it can be stated that the decline in the NDVI index values in all functional zones is associated with forest fires.

### Conclusions

Analysis of the dynamics of forest productivity using the NDVI index for 2010–2019 showed that the highest values of the index are for forests of the protected regime, the minimum values are for forests in the zone of ecological stabilization. It was found that two sharp drops in the NDVI index values in 2014 and 2017 for the forests of all the zones under consideration are associated not with climatic conditions, but with fires. In general, there is a noticeable downward trend in productivity for forests of all functional zones.

Analysis of the state of forests in terms of biomass productivity showed that in order to preserve and further regenerate forests, the Kokshetau National Park needs to carry out a number of regulatory measures.

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## Көкшетау ұлттық паркінің рекреациялық ормандарының жағдайын бағалау үшін қашықтықтан зондтау деректерін пайдалану

Қазіргі кезде заманауи спутниктік жүйелер табиғи ресурстар мен табиғат құбылыстарының динамикасын зерттеудің әр түрлі салаларында, сондай-ақ қоршаған ортаның жай-күйіне экологиялық баға беру кезінде көбірек қолданылуда. Сонымен бірге қашықтықтан зондтау деректері үлкен көрінуді, динамикалық деректерді жинауды, суреттерді алу мен берудің жоғары жылдамдығын қамтамасыз етеді. Мақалада Көкшетау ұлттық паркінің рекреациялық ормандарының жағдайын бағалау үшін Жерді қашықтықтан зондтау деректерін пайдалану нәтижелері келтірілген. Бұл мәселені шешу үшін өсімдік жамылғысының сандық бағаларын қолдана отырып, спектрлік мәліметтерді өңдеу әдісі таңдалды, яғни өсімдіктердің нормаланған айырмашылығы индексі (NDVI). Зерттеу үшін Landsat спутниктік кескіндерін және ArcGIS бағдарламалық кешеніндегі геоаппараттық карталар қолданылған. Тұтастай алғанда, 10 жылдық кезең ішінде барлық функционалды аймақтардың ормандары үшін көрсеткіштер мәнінде теріс тенденция байқалады. Ормандарды сақтау және одан әрі қалпына келтіру үшін Көкшетау ұлттық саябағы бірқатар реттеуші шараларды қабылдауы керек.

*Кілт сөздер:* ұлттық парк, NDVI, ArcMap, бағалау, ормандар, дала өрттері, жерсеріктік суреттер, өсімдіктер индексі.

Ж.А. Мурзагулова, Т.В. Карнаухова, И.Б. Фахруденова, Р.М. Тазитдинова

## Использование данных дистанционного зондирования Земли для оценки состояния рекреационных лесов Кокшетауского национального парка

В статье представлены результаты дистанционного зондирования Земли, использованные при оценке лесов Национального парка Кокшетау. Для решения этой задачи был выбран метод обработки спектральных данных с использованием количественных оценок растительного покрова — нормированный разностный вегетационный индекс. Кроме того, применялись спутниковые снимки *Landsat* и геоинформационные карты в программном пакете *ArcGIS*. В целом, заметна отрицательная динамика значений показателя по лесам всех функциональных зон за 10-летний период. Для сохранения и дальнейшего восстановления лесов Кокшетаускому национальному парку рекомендовано провести ряд регуляционных мероприятий.

*Ключевые слова:* национальный парк, нормированный разностный вегетационный индекс (NDVI), ArcMap, оценка, леса, лесные пожары, космические снимки, геоинформационные карты.

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