

# Vegetation response of High Andean Wetlands and surrounding land covers to precipitation in semi-arid mountain region of southern Peru

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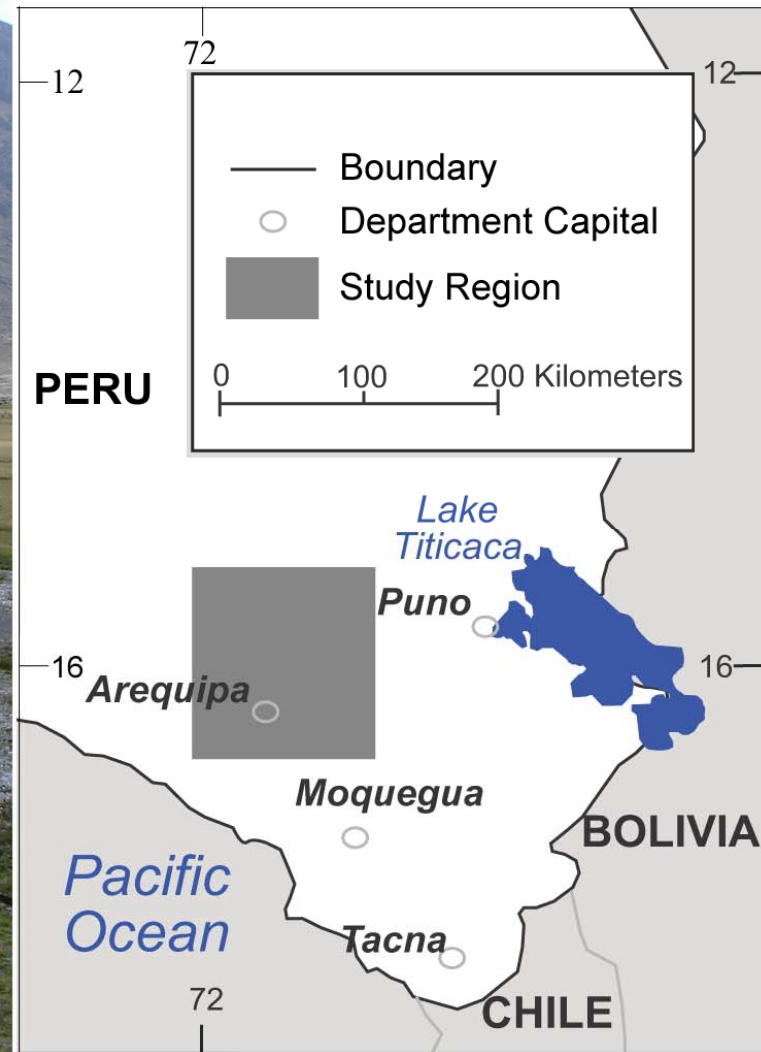
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- Introduction
- Methods and Data
- Results
- Conclusion

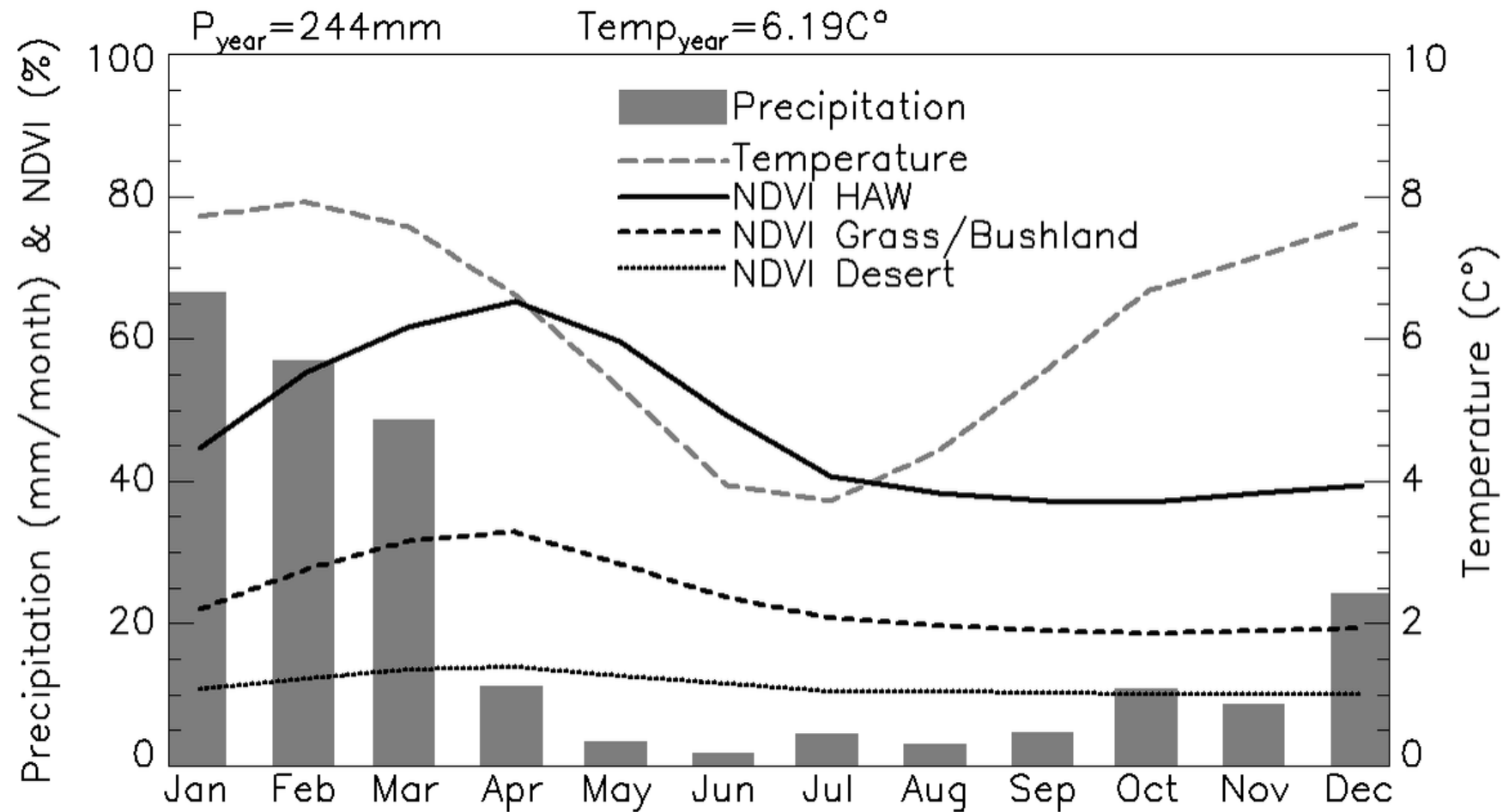




# Introduction – Study Area

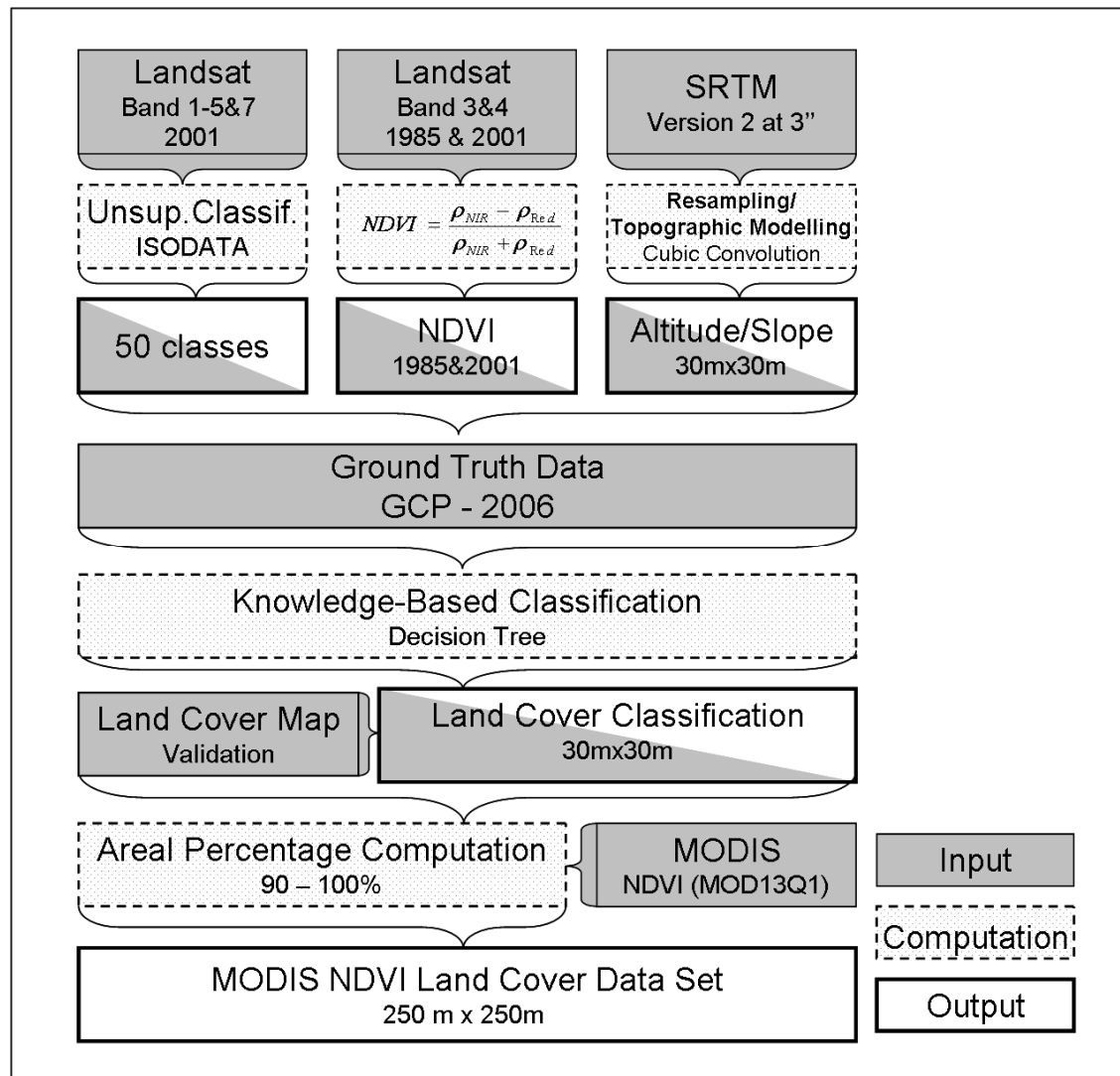


# Introduction – Study Area

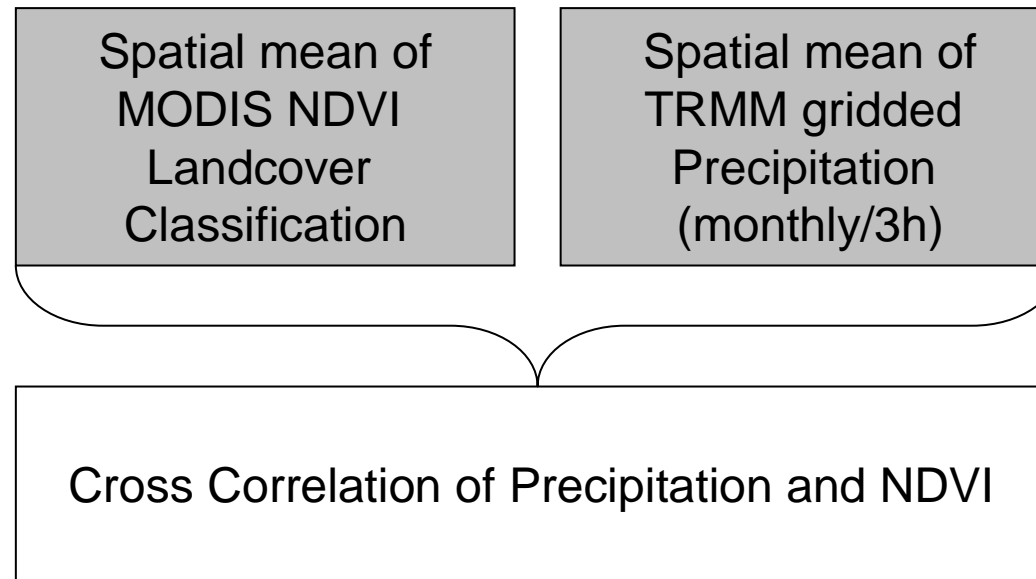


Precipitation data from: Matsuura, K. & Cort, J. W. (2007)

# Methods and Data - Classification



# Methods and Data – Temporal Analysis



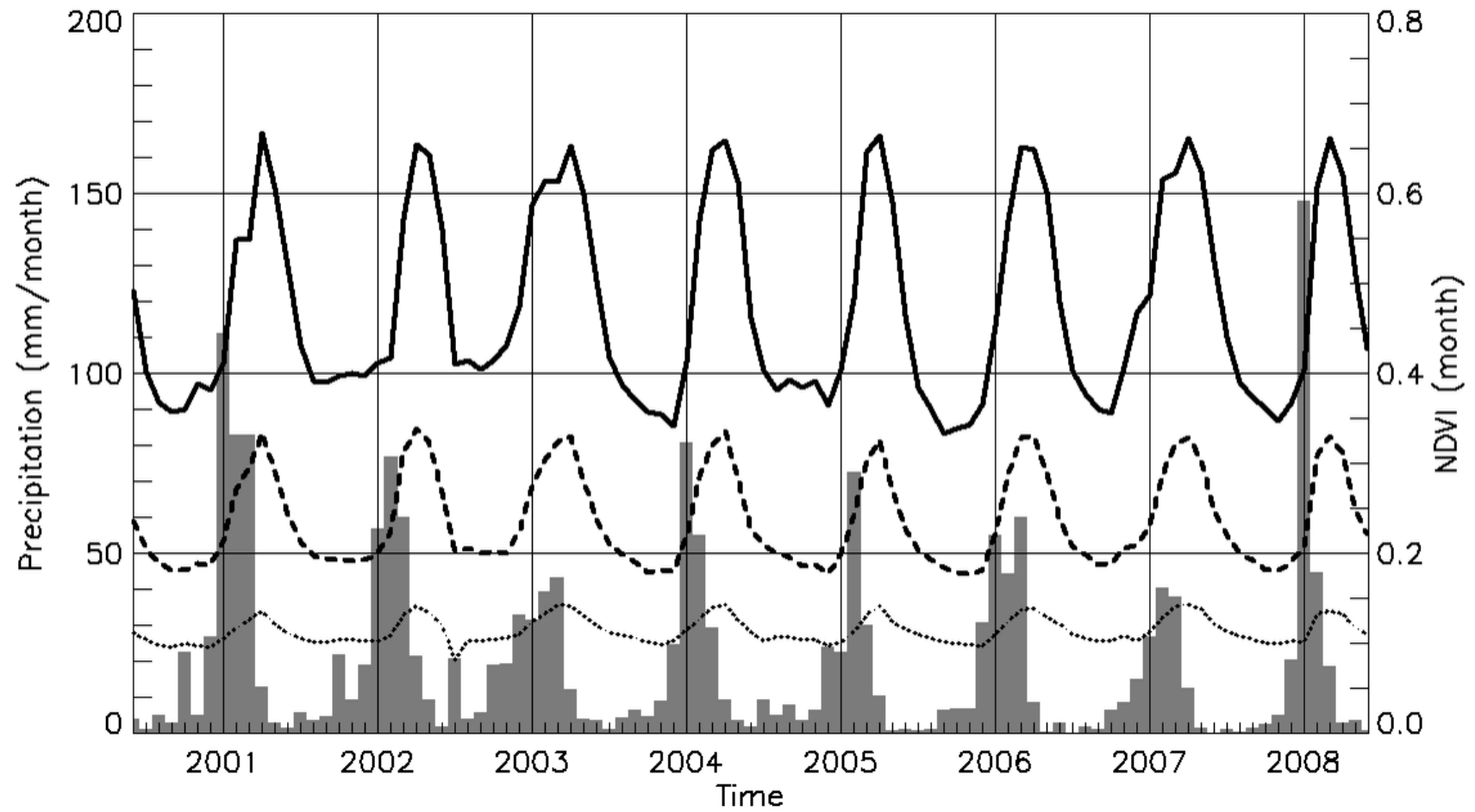
# Results

|                       | grass/bushland | desert      | HAW        | anthropog.<br>areas | snow/<br>glacier | lakes      |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| Area, km <sup>2</sup> | <b>8180</b>    | <b>7050</b> | <b>666</b> | <b>281</b>          | <b>210</b>       | <b>126</b> |
| Proportion,<br>%      | <b>49.5</b>    | <b>42.7</b> | <b>4.0</b> | <b>1.7</b>          | <b>1.3</b>       | <b>0.8</b> |



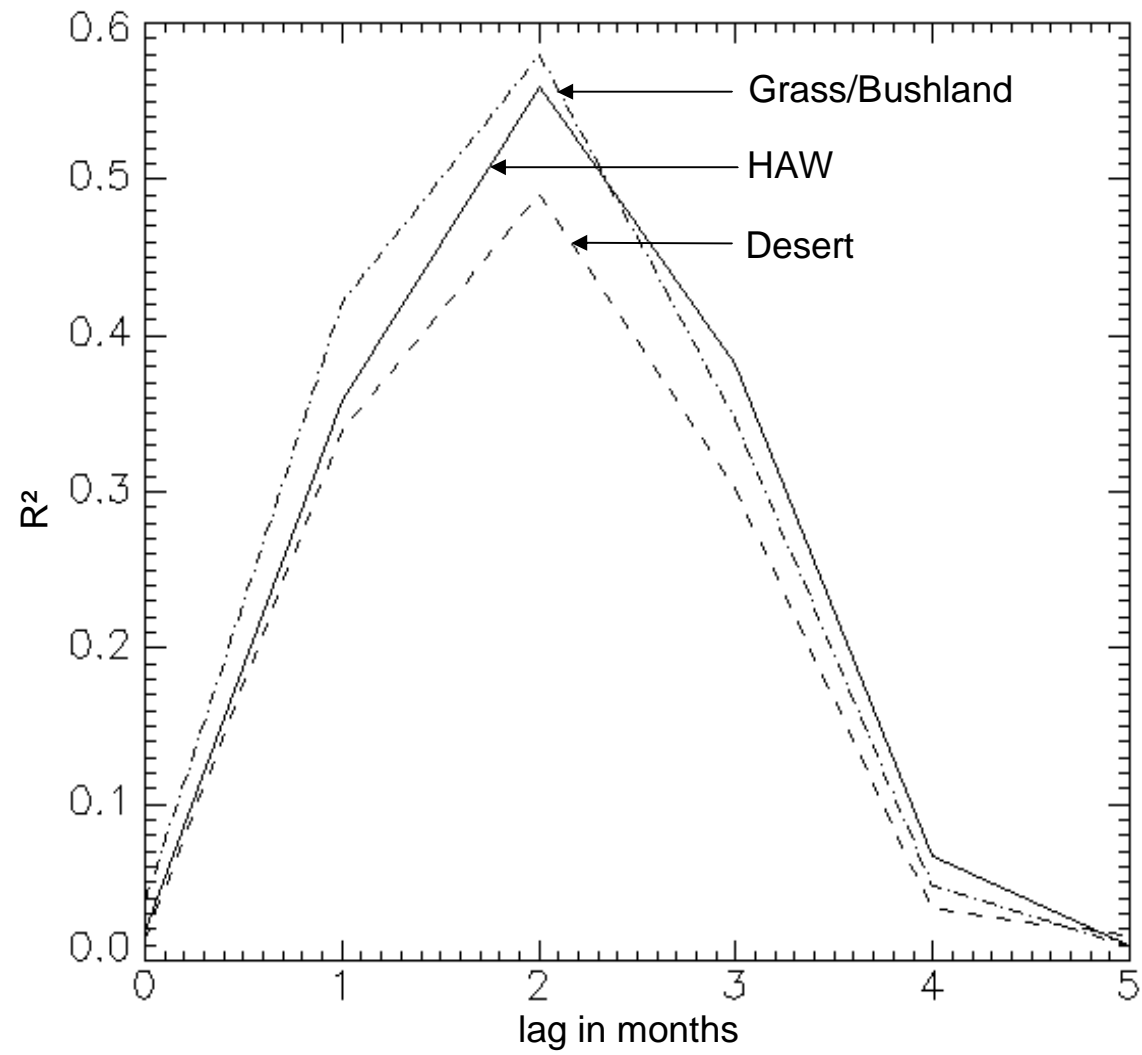


# Results

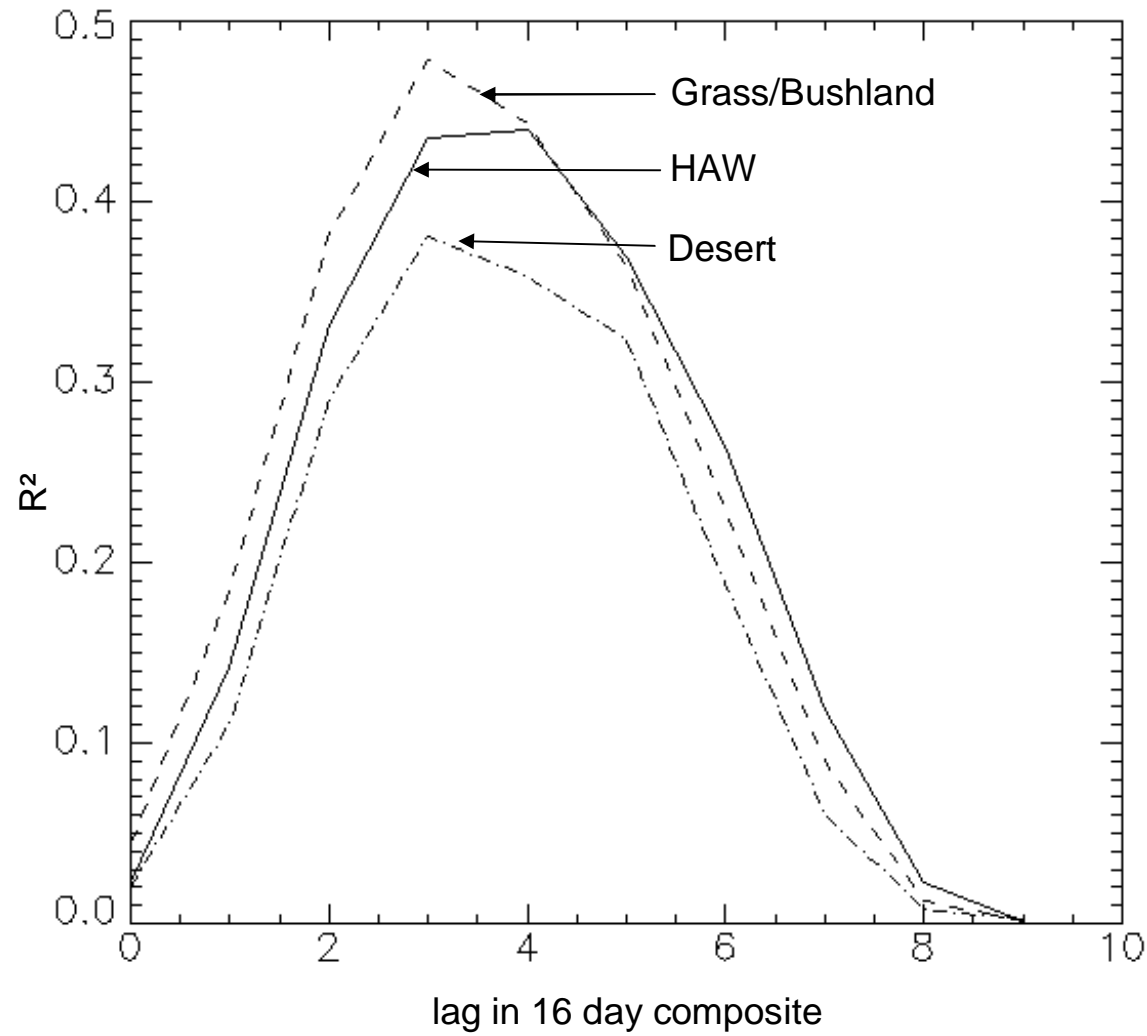




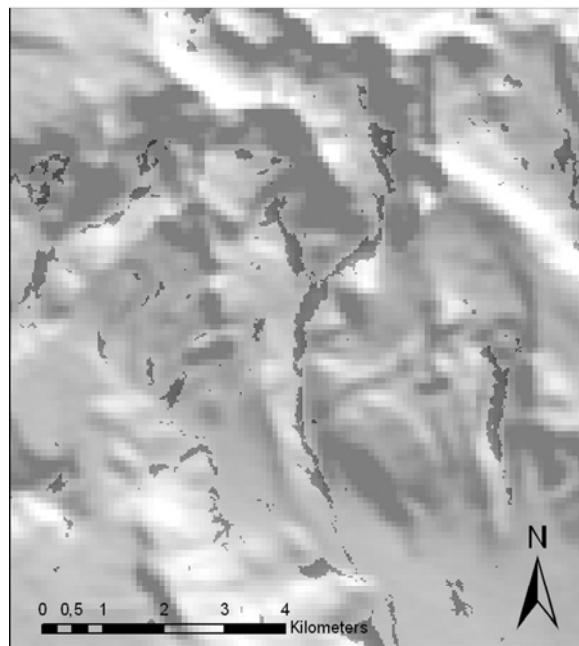
# Results – Monthly Time Scale



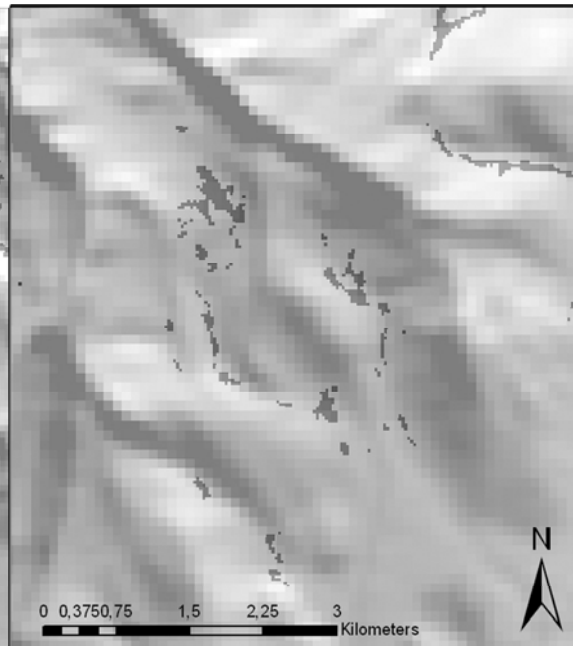
# Results – Sub-Monthly Time Scale



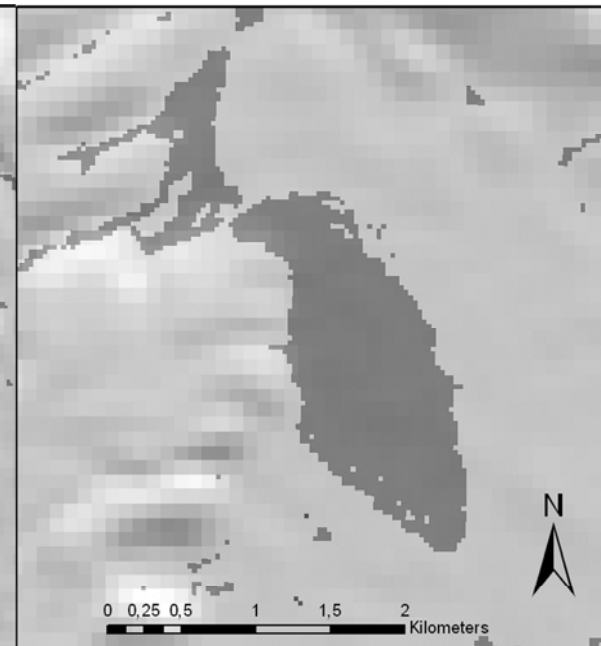
sloping peatland



basin peatlands



flat peatlands

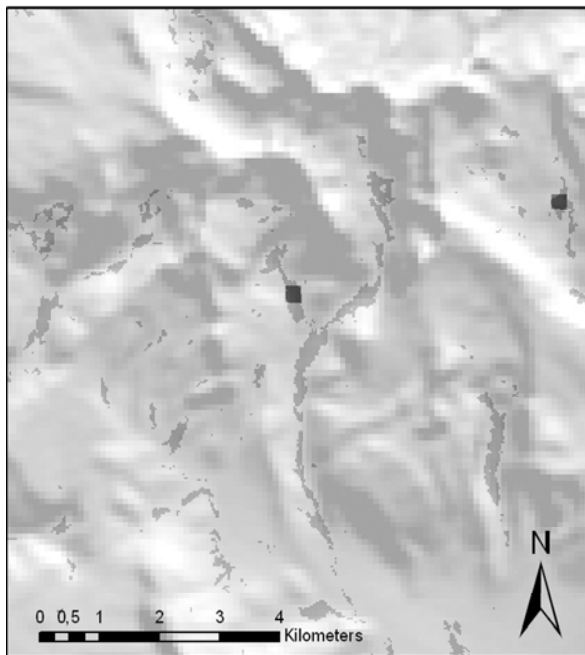


Squeo, F. A et al (2006), 'Bofedales: high altitude peatlands of the central Andes', *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural* 79(2), 245-255.

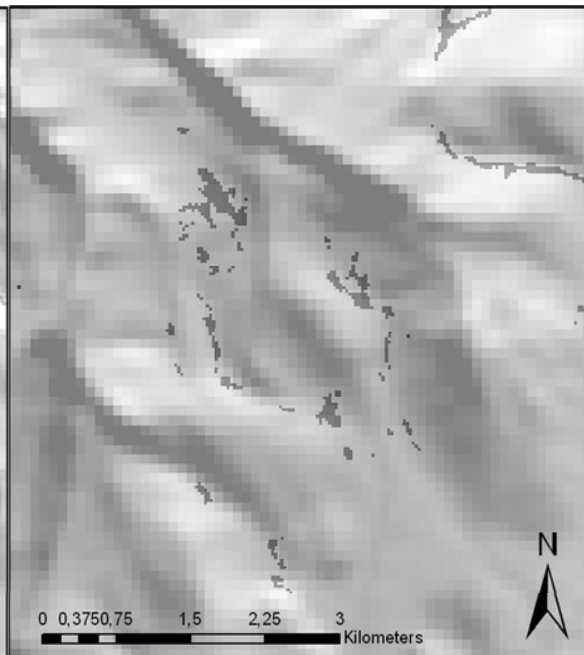


# Results

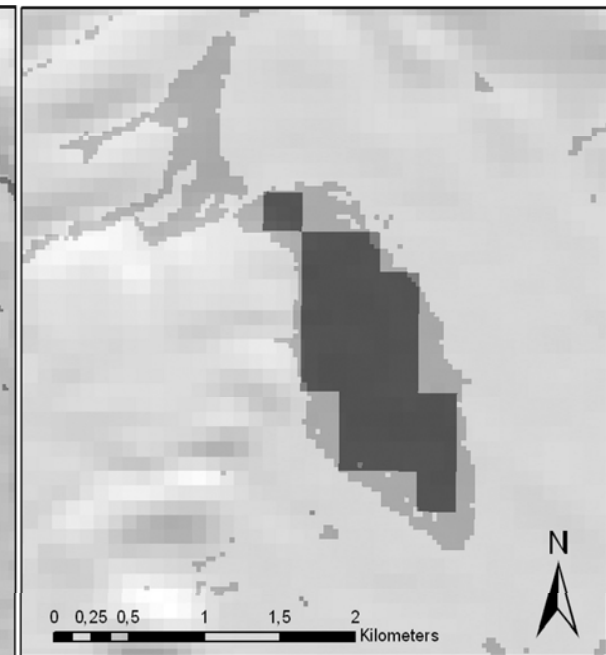
sloping peatland



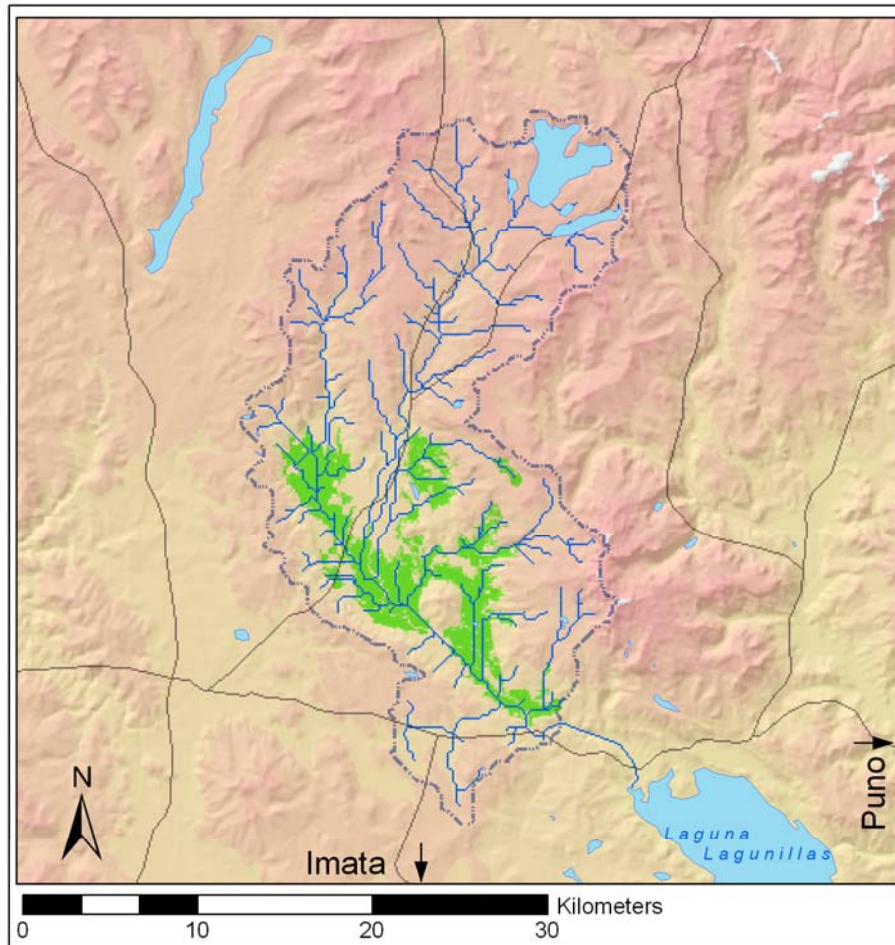
basin peatlands



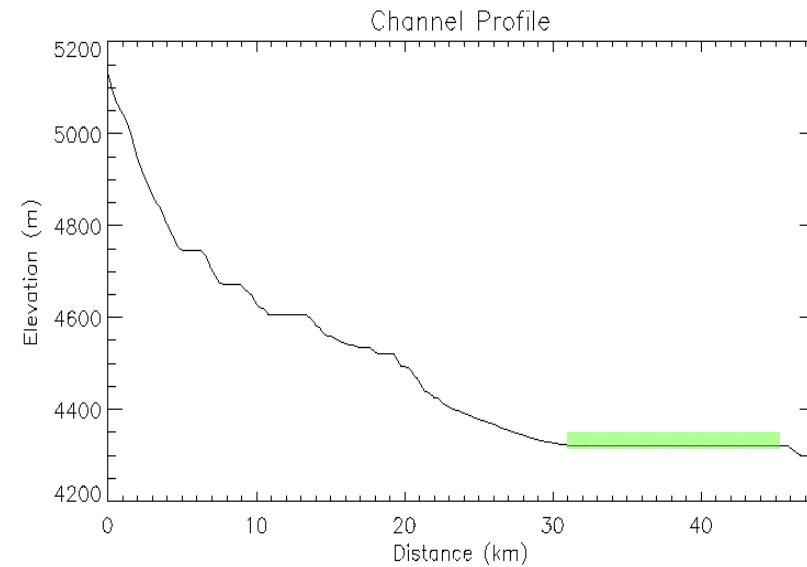
flat peatlands



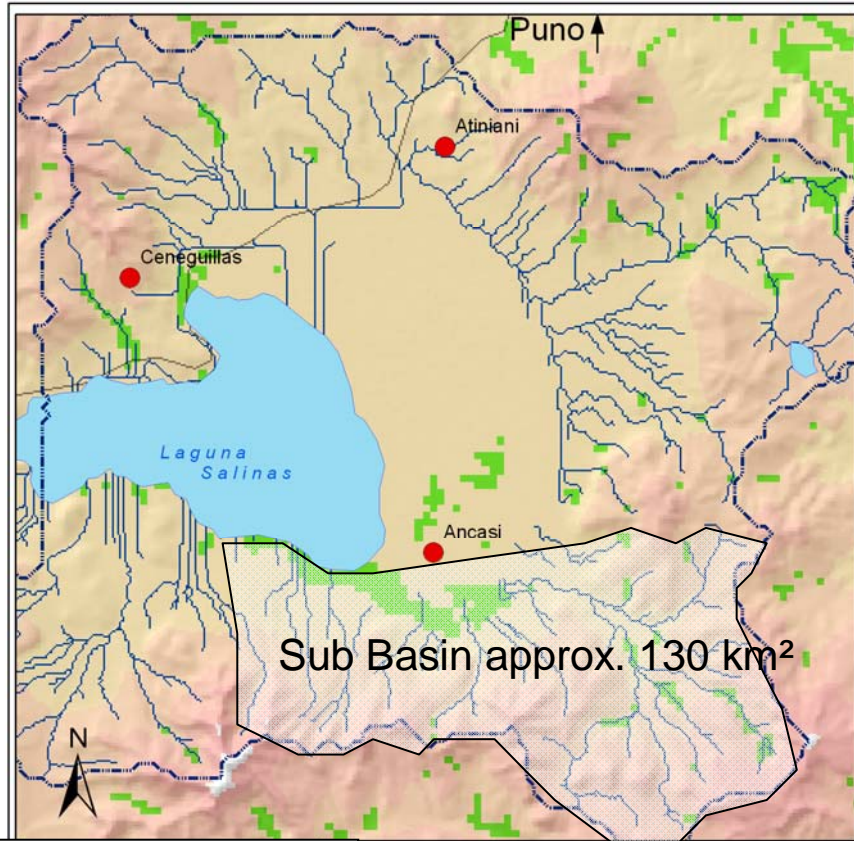
# Lake Lagunillas



|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Basin area:             | 540.4 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Longest channel length: | 50.3 km               |
| HAW coverage            | 48.6 km <sup>2</sup>  |

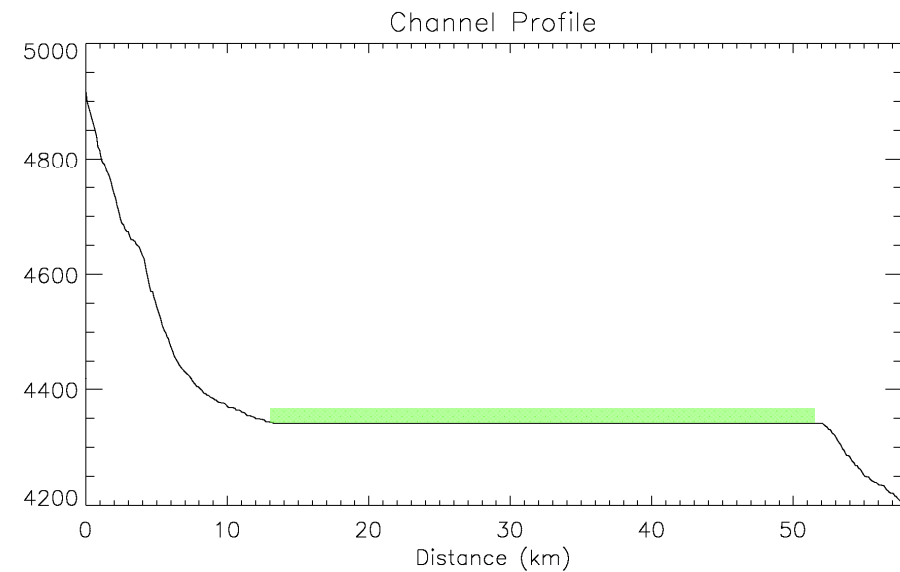


# Lake Salinas



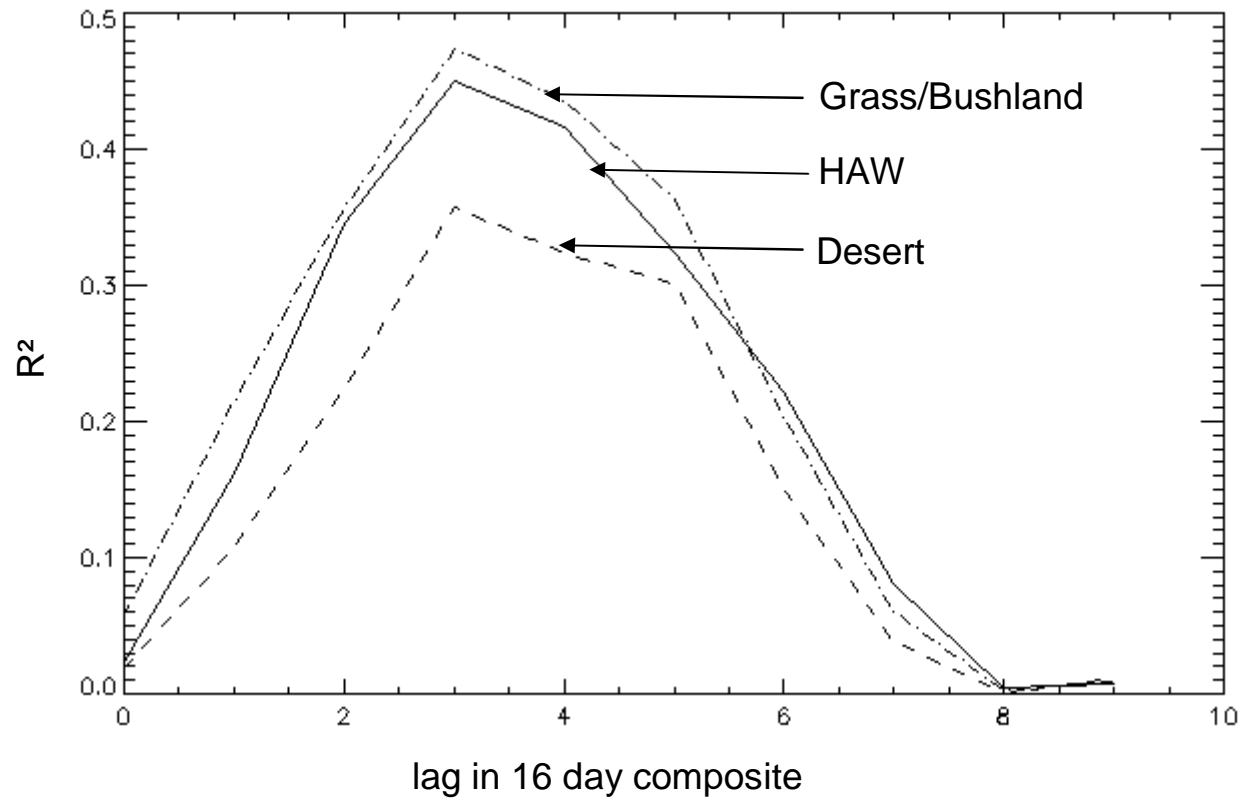
Scale 1:55 000

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Basin area:             | 635 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Longest channel length: | 50 km               |
| HAW coverage            | 5 km <sup>2</sup>   |

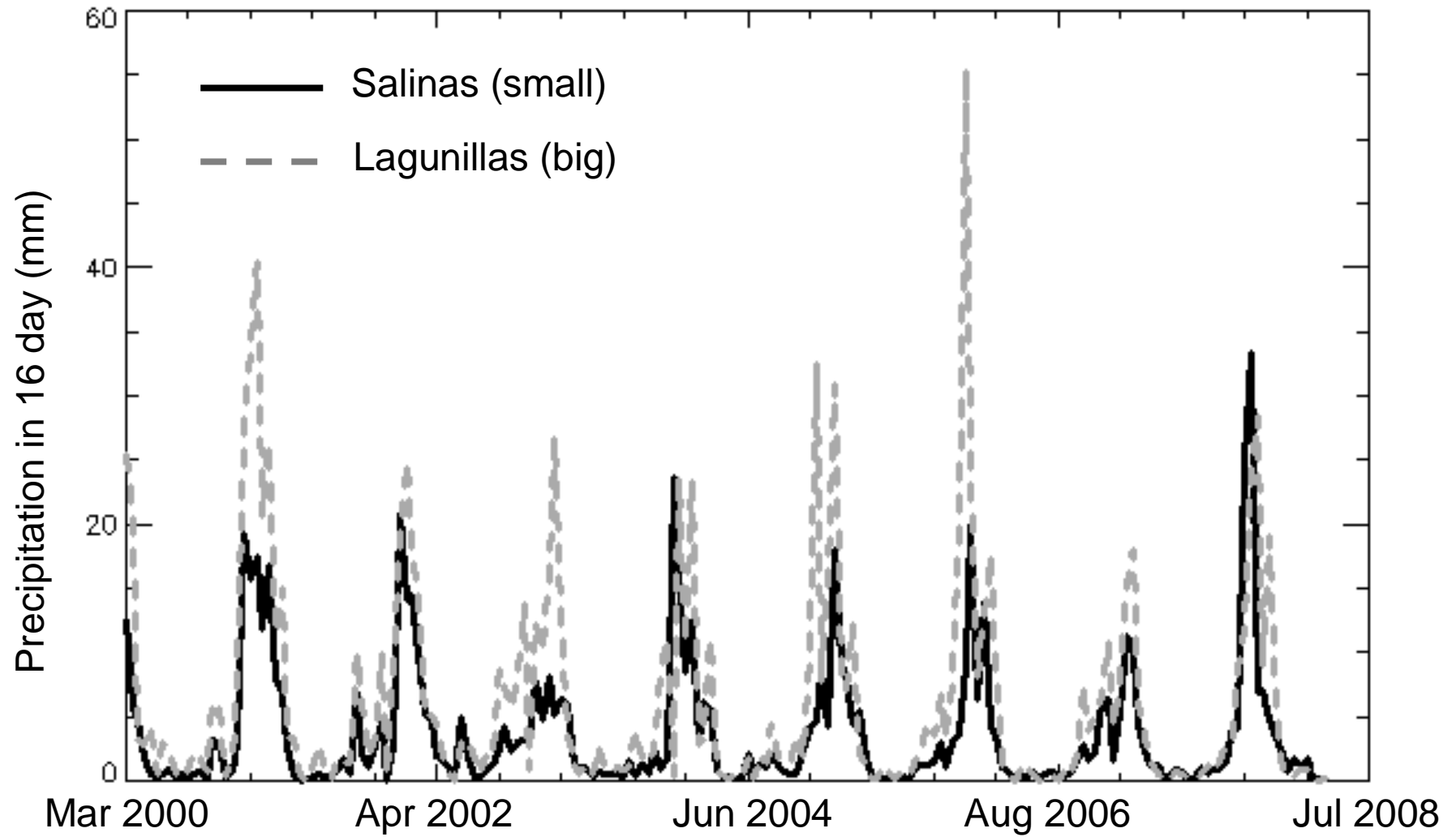




# Lake Salinas



# Results



# Conclusion

1. HAW are a type of land cover responding different to precipitation
  - Higher NDVI values but different time delayed response
  - “buffer effect”
2. Modis (NDVI) and TRMM data are applicable for investigation at local scale (<25km<sup>2</sup>)
  - flat type of HAW are better represented
  - time lag of response is shifting the data to less cloud contaminated conditions

# Questions

What over factors have an impact on HAW?

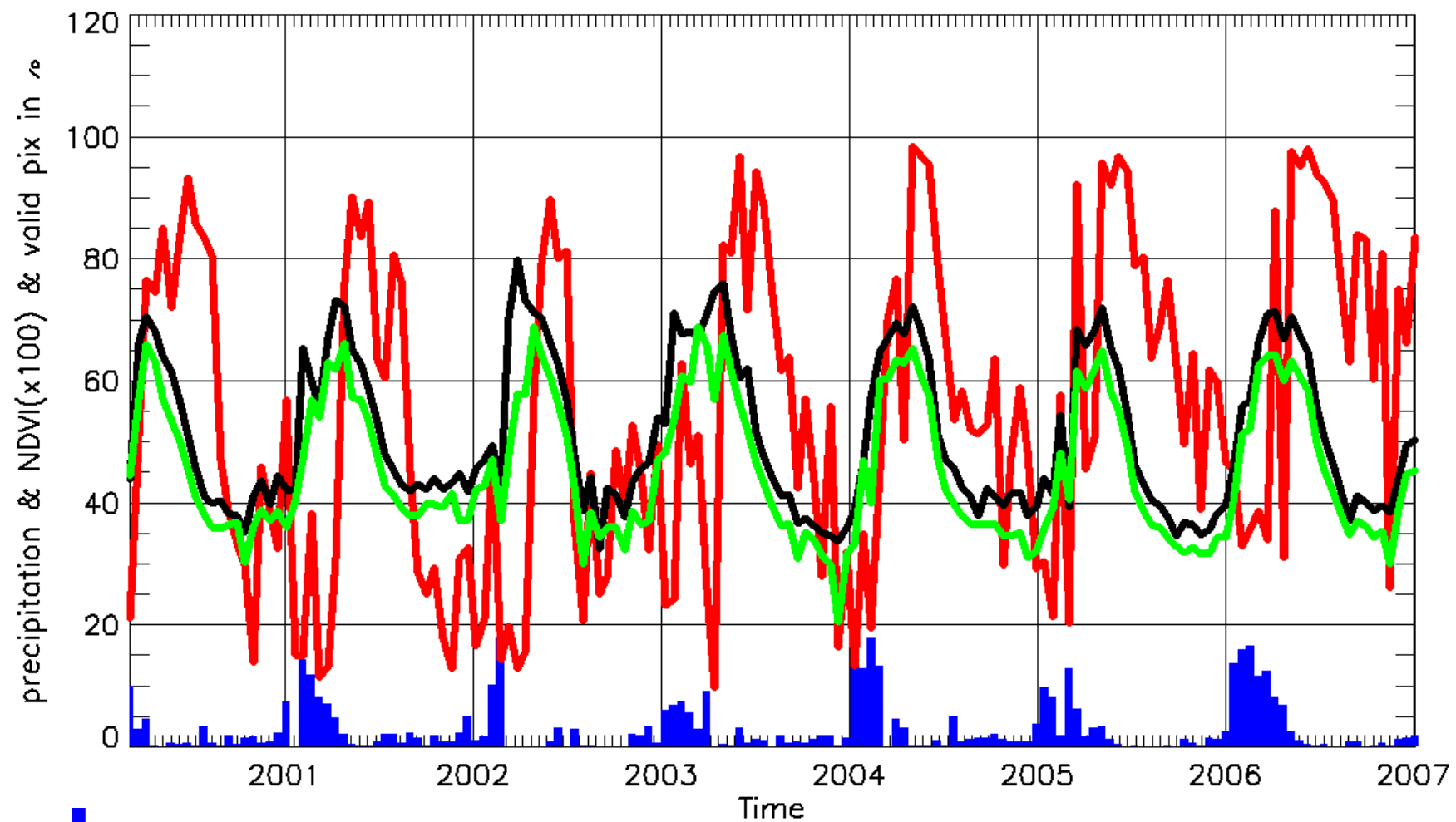
- hydrology (interflow)
- water storage (snow, glaciers, lakes)
- climate change
- anthropogenic influences





Thank You!



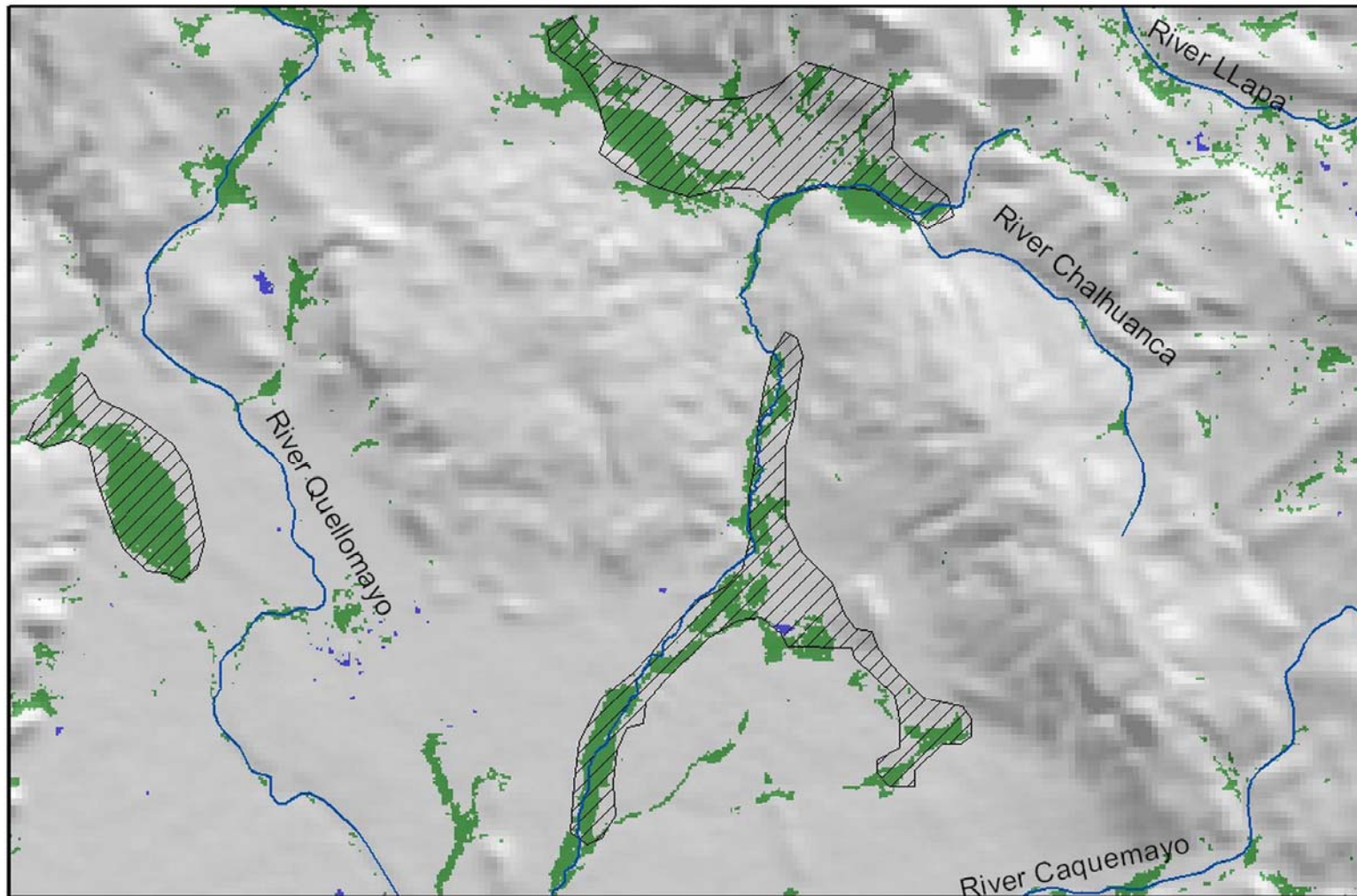


Trmm

QA (%)

Spatial mean NDVI  
Bofedales without QA (/100)

Spatial mean NDVI  
Bofedales with QA (/100)



 High Andean Wetlands classified in this study

 High Andean Wetlands (INRENA, 2002)

 lakes

 rivers

0 1 2 4 6 8 Kilometers

