## Land Degradation in the Heihe River Basin in Relation to Plant Growth Conditions\*

Fengming Hui<sup>1,2</sup>, Yongyuan Yin<sup>1,3</sup>, Jiaoguo Qi<sup>1,4</sup>, Peng Gong<sup>2,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>International Institute for Earth System Science, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China E-mail: fmhfm@126.com

<sup>2</sup>State Key Laboratory of Remote Sensing Science, Jointly Sponsored by the Institute of Remote Sensing Applications of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100101, China

<sup>3</sup>Adaptation and Impacts Research Division Environment Canada and Institute of Resources, Environment and Sustainability University of British Columbia Room 442, 2202 Main Mall Vancouver, BC Canada V6T 1Z4

E-mail: yongyuan.yin@ires.ubc.ca

Department of Geography, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

E-mail: qi@msu.edu

<sup>5</sup>Division of Ecosystem Science, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-3114 E-mail:penggong@berkeley.edu

## Abstract

Land degradation is a crucial issue in semi-arid and arid areas. The Heihe River basin is the second largest inland river basin in the arid regions of Northwest China. Land degradation is a serious passive problem for the socioeconomic development in this region. In this paper, we develop a land degradation model, Land Degradation Index (LDI), which integrates the main factors influencing land degradation. The factors are mainly those related to plant growth conditions: precipitation, potential evapo-transpiration (PE), vegetation fraction cover, slope and aspect, soil type, and land cover. We find that our model can be used to effectively monitor land degradation over this region.

## Keywords

land degradation, vegetation, LDI, arid region