(/ / : (Fuzzy logic gamma gamma = / E-mail: sfeiz@chamran.ut.ac.ir (Target area)

www.SID.ir

mm mm

Esenov et al.

Metternicht, G. and Zinck, A.

Kaushalya

Bouwer, H. Walton, C.W.

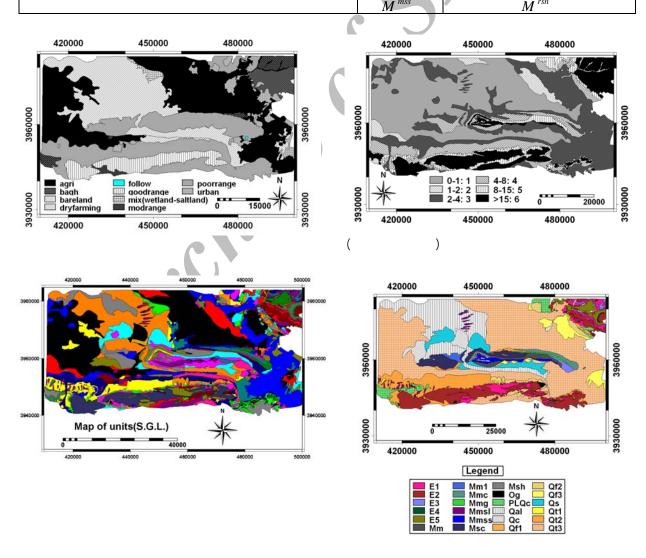
ILWIS 3.3

www.SID.ir

```
M^{\text{m}}
                           M^{m1} \\
.(
 ILWIS 3.3
(Cross
                                                                  Landsat 7
                                                                                                  ) ETM<sup>+</sup>
              .(
                                                                                    ) Google earth
                                                                                          ILWIS 3.3
                                                         Geocordinate Georeference
                                                                                                  (merge)
                                                           DTM (Digital Terrain Model)
                                                            DEM (Digital Elevation Model)
                                                            Eshtehard
```

Karaj

()	
	Q_3^t	Q^{cu}
	M^{m1}	M^{m}
	Q^s	Q^{sl}
	Q^{al}	$\mathcal{Q}^{\mathit{fp}}$
	Q_3^t	\mathcal{Q}_2^t
	E_2^{ta2}	E_2^{ap}
	E_2^{t1}	E_2^{rt}
	M^{m}	$M^{m,g}$
	M sc	$M^{s,g}$
	M mss	M rsh



	, ,				ı	ı
()	()					
1	1		Q ^{al}	-		
1	1		Q^c	-		
1	1		Q^{s}	-		
1	1		Q_3^t	-		
1	1		Q_3^f	-		
1	1		Q_2^t	-		
1	1		Q_2^f	-		
1	1		Q_{l}^{t}	-		
1	1		Q_I^f	-		
1	1		PlQ^c	-		
1	1		M^{msl}	-		
1	1		M^{mc}	-		
1	1		M^{mg}	-		
1	1		M^{ml}	-		
1	1		M^{sc}	-		
1	1		M^{m}	-		
1	1		M^{sh}	-		
1	1		M mss	-		
1	1		O^g			
1		()	E^1			
1	1	()	E^2			
1	1		E^3			
1	1		E^4			
1	1		E^5			

() () ILWIS 3.3 ...

Q_2^t Q_3^f Q_2^f Q^{al} Q^c Q^s Q_3^t		
$Q_1^t \ \ Q_1^f$		
M^{m1} M^m M^{mss} M^{sc} M^{sh} M^{msl} M^{mc} M^{mg}		
E^5 PLQ^c		
E^4 E^3		
E^1 E^2 o^g	>	

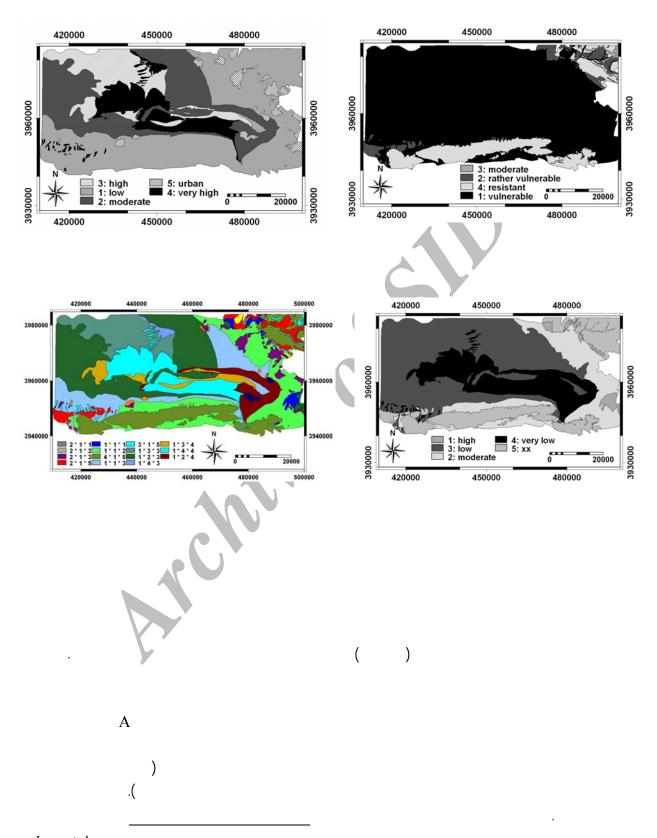
 $EC \\ (\) \\ USSL \\ (\ /\ /\ cm/min) \quad (cm/min < /\) \quad (\le EC_e <\) \quad (\le EC_e <\) \\ cm/min) \quad (\ /\ /\ cm/min) \quad (\ \le EC_e <\) \quad (\le EC_e <\) \\ (\ >\ /\) \\ (\)$

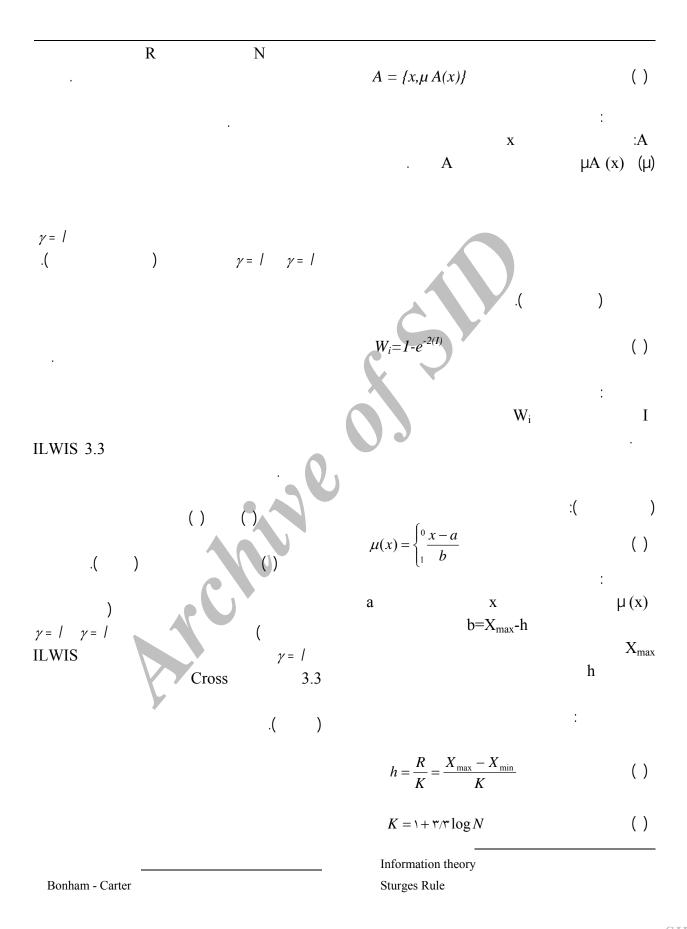
Herman Bouwer .

ILWIS 3.3
.() Cross

.()

(e)		(s)		(p)		
) ()	Ç			
	()	1		1		
1	()	1 0		1		
1	())	1		
1	()			1		
1	(,)	1		1		
1	()	1		1		
1	()	1		1		
1	()	1		1		
1	()	1		1		





...

									1
	(\bar{s})	(W _i)	(I)	$\mu(x)$	x				
I	1	1				1	(E))	
II	1	1	I	<i>I I</i>		1 1		,	
III	1	1	1	1		I			
IV	1	1	1	1		1			
Ι	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	(S))	
II	1	1	I	1	<i>I</i>	1 1	(
III	1	1	1	1	<i>I</i>	1/1			
IV	1	1	1	1	1	1 1			
				1	1				
				1	1				
				1	1				
				1	1				
				1	1				

	1	1		
	1	1		
	,	1		

	(\bar{s})	(W_i)	(1)	$\mu(x)$	X			
IV	1	1				1		
III	1	1	1		1	1 1		
II	1	1	1			1 1		
I	1	I	1				()(P)	

	(\overline{S})			
	1	1	1	I
	1	1	1	II
	1	1	1	III
	1	1	1	IV

$$\gamma = / \gamma = / \gamma = /$$

γ= / ()	γ= / γ= / ()	
		1.0
		1.IV

$$\gamma = 1$$

$$\gamma = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

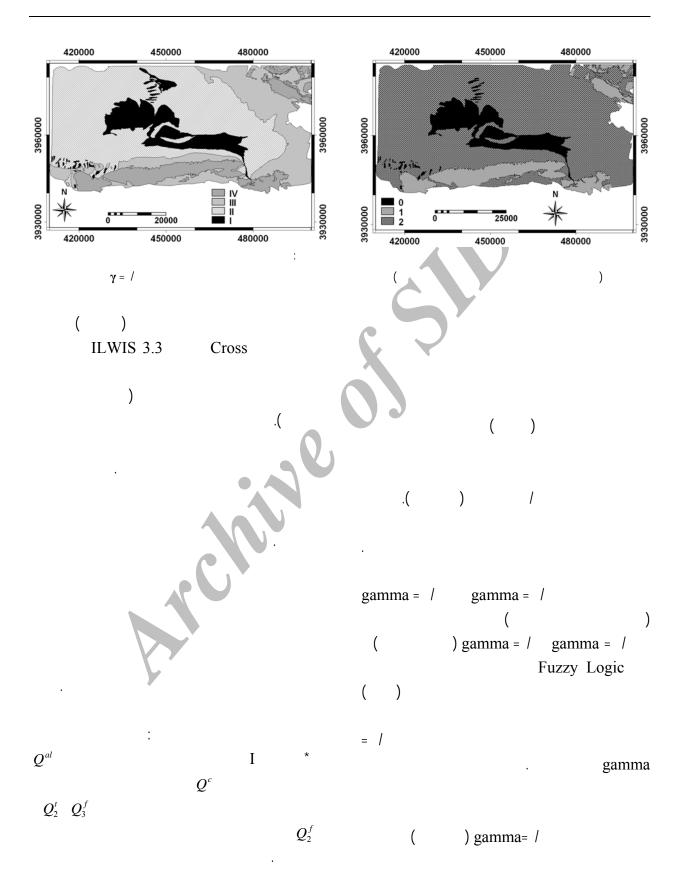
$$\gamma = 1$$

$$\gamma = 1$$

$$\gamma = 1$$

$$\gamma = / \gamma = / \gamma = /$$

gamma = /		gamma = /		gam		
	()		()		()	
1		1				I
1		1		1		IV



 Q^{al} II * Q^{c} Q^{f} Q^{f}

					1	
()	()	()	(5,)		
		1		Q^{al}		
		1		Q^c		
		1		Q^{s}		
		1		Q_3^f		
1				Q_2^t		I
				Q_2^f		
				M^{msl}		
				M^{sh}		
		1		M mss		
		1		Q^{al}		
		1		Q^c		
		1		Q_3^t		
		1		Q_2^t		
		1		$egin{array}{c} Q_2^f \ Q_1^t \ Q_1^f \ \end{array}$		
		1		Q_1^t		
1		1		Q_1^f		II
		1		M^{mc}		
		1		M^{mg}		
		1		M^{m1}		
		1		M sc		
		1		M^{m}		
		1		M mss		

, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,		
()	()	()	()		
1		1		\mathcal{Q}^{al}	III
		1		Q_3^t	
		1		Q_3^f	
		1		Q_2^t	
		1		Q_2^f	
		1		Q_1^t	
		1		Q_{l}^f	
		1		PLQ^{c}	
		1		E^3	
		1	C	E^4	
		1		E^5	
1		1		E^1	IV
		1		E^2	
		1		O^g	

() GIS (GIS)

www.SID.ir

- 15- Bonham-Carter, G.F., 1996. Geographic Information System for Geoscientists; Modelling with GIS. Computer methods in the Geosciences. Vol. 13, Pergamon, Elsevier Science Ltd. UK.
- 16- Bouwer, H., 1978. Groundwater Hydrology, New York: McGraw-Hill Inc.
- 17- Esenov, P.E. and K.R. Redjepbaeu, 1999. Desert Problems and Desertification in Central Asia, The Reclamation of Salin Soils, Springer Publishers, 239 p.
- 18- Kaushalya, Ramach and Ran, 1992. Monitoring the Impact of Desertification in Western Rajasthan Using Remote Sensing, Journal of Arid Environments 22, pp. 293-304.
- 19- Metternicht, Graciela, Zinck, Alfred, 1996. Modelling Salinity Alkalinity Classes for Mapping Salt-Affected Top soils in the Semi Arid Valleys of Coch Abamba (Bolivia), ITC Journal, Vol. 2.
- 20- Walton, C. W., 1970. Groundwater resource evaluation. MC-Graw. Hill, Inc., Kogakusha 664 p.

Investigation of geological criterion on land degradation in geomorphological units (Case study: Eastern part of Shoor river watershed)

S. Feiznia*1, A. Salehpour Jam2, H. Ahmadi1 and J. Ghoddousi4

Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I. R. Iran
 M. Sc. Graduate, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I. R. Iran
 Assistant Prof., The Research Center of Soil conservation and Watershed Management, I. R. Iran (Received: 07 April 2007, Accepted: 25 February 2008)

Abstract

Shoor river watershed has the area of 17000 km², 42% of the watershed is plain and the rest is pediment. In investigation of the effect of geological criterion on land degradation in geomorphological units, first a part of Shoor river watershed was selected on geological map in such a way that different consolidated and unconsolidated geological materials which are effective on land degradation and desertification are included. After determination of the studied area, the maps of slope and land uses were prepared and overlaid and the map of homogeneous units was prepared. In this research, three indices consisting of erodibility, salinity and permeability of rock units were chosen, by field and laboratory analyses and finally their classified maps were prepared, they were then overlaid and zonation map of the area according to the three indices were presented. Due to the fact that the determination of desertification intensity or potential in homogeneous units by using mathematical or statistical equations is not possible, therefore, the concept of fuzzy logic was used for zonation that after determination of the weight or value of the factors, fuzzy algebraic sum, fuzzy algebraic product and fuzzy gamma were used. The results obtained from the comparison of maps prepared using different fuzzy operators with a control map and maximum and minimum measured desertification in the studied region, has shown that the most suitable fuzzy operator for desertification potential or intensity in the studied area is 0.8 gamma fuzzy function. Finally by overlaying the zonation map of desertification intensity with respect to geological criterion and the geological map, different geological units were characterized based on their desertification effect.

Keywords: Desertification, Fuzzy logic, Geological criterion, Evidence map, Erodibility, Salinity, Permeability.

^{*} Corresponding author: Tel: +98 261 2249313 F-mail: sfeiz@chamran.ut.ac.ir