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MAPPING OF ENVIRONMENT STATE AND CHANGES AS A BASIS FOR SOLVING THE TASKS OF MONITORING.

The environmental monitoring suggests the organization of observation regulated system for all component environment and its changes due to natural and technogenic factors. Remotely Sensed Data (RSD) is a basis for system approach to environmental monitoring and their parts as they imagine the decreasing spatial model of Earth's surface for depicted on them territory.

The map compiled on the basis of satellite images with geological and landscape data is the main form to register the environment state.

Mapping of environment are conducted on the basis of remotely sensed data by visual or/and interactive interpretation. Composed maps are subdivided on basic, operative and prediction.

THE MAP OF ENVIRONMENT STATE shows natural and technogenic objects.

THE MAP OF ENVIRONMENT DYNAMICS shows changes of environment components space and in time under influence of technogenic factors compiled on the basis of different years surveys remotely sensed data.

THE MAP OF POLLUTING SOURCES and zones of its impacts includes technogenic objects and trends of pollution migration: aerial (taking into account widerose, waterway-lake and rivers net).

THE TECHNOGENIC LOAD MAP includes all technogenic objects (industrial, agricultural, transport mining production and others). The zoning scheme of areas with different degree of technogenic load are compiled on the basis of this scheme with the special reference to predominant type of influence (industrial, mining production, agricultural, transport, forestry, water managing).

Application of these maps allows to solve the following tasks of environmental monitoring:

- revelation of the polluting sources and technogenic influence on the environment and appraisal of their character and zone of influence;
- estimation of contemporary state and dynamics of environment, revelation and prediction of its changes trends in space and in time for regional and local levels;
- revelation of areas under ecological dangers;
- information security of areas ecological monitoring;
- groundbase of recommendations to rational using and protection of environment;
- modelling of ecosystems and prediction of unfavourable natural phenomena caused by human activity;
- conduction of ecological examination to planning and location of industrial and agricultural enterprises;