

**STUDY SOME ENVIRONMENTAL AFTERMATHES AS  
THE LOSS OF CULTIVATED LAND IN NILE DELTA,  
USING REMOTE SENSING AND GEOGRAPHIC  
INFORMATION SYSTEM**

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**M.Sc. (Agric.), Institute of Environmental Studies and Research 2007**

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment**

**Of**

**The Requirements for the Doctor Of Philosophy Degree**

**In**

**Environmental Science**

**Department of Environmental Agriculture Science  
Institute of Environmental Studies and Research  
Ain Shams University**

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## **Approval Sheet**

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims at highlighting the rate of the urban encroachment on the fertile cultivated land, which disturb the integrated components of the environment in the region of Nile Delta. Also to use remote sensing data and GIS techniques for well monitoring and mapping the land use changes. The area of Kafr El Zayat district in Nile Delta, El Gharbiya Governorate was selected to represent the alluvial deposits of Nile Delta. Remote sensing data Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM) acquired in the year 2001 and Egypatsat-1 data, acquired in the year 2010 were analyzed for that purpose. The land cover classes were identified within a total area of arable land that covers 49138 feddans. The urban area covered about 4132 feddans (8.41 %) of the total area in the year 2002 but became in the year 2014 as 6535 feddans (13.30 %) of the total area. On other hand a secondary change that related in the linear features as main roads and water canals was scanned in the year 2002 representing 11.06 km<sup>2</sup> to be 13.23 km<sup>2</sup> in the year 2014. The cultivated land was decreased from 43900 feddans in the year 2002 to 41280 feddans in the year 2014. The total increase of urban encroachment with the linear features changes were 26.20 km<sup>2</sup> within duration of 12 years resulting in losing 2620 feddans from the cultivated area. The loss of the cultivated was annually averaged to be 217 feddans per year. This rate of the cultivated area retreatment will be rapidly integrated on the residual cultivated land in the year 2014 (41280 feddans) based on what is become closely aligned to the concreted land will be rapidly denatured. According to this rate of cultivated land retreatment, the cultivated land in the study area will be entirely denatured within 189 years ahead of the catching up year 2014. Most of the urban encroachment denatured the fields of annual crops, which decreased by 2474 feddans, while 146 feddans were lost from the fields of horticultures. As this cultivated land has been denatured and





retreated, cotton cultivation in Egypt is being decreased and its specific quality "extra long staple cotton" will be surely collapse. This retreatment of cultivated land is characterized by unique attributes of *Vertic Torrifluvents, fine*; *Typic Torriorthents, fine loamy*; and *Typic Torriorthents, coarse loam* in the deltaic plain, levees, and point bar mapping units.

Most of these soils are highly suitable land for agricultural use. In Deltaic plain, banana, date palm, guava, alfalfa, green pepper, cotton, maize, rice, soya, sweet potato, tomato and wheat are highly suitable (S1), while citrus, cabbage, green pepper, onion and white potato are moderately suitable (S2). In levees, banana, citrus, date palm, guava, alfalfa, green pepper, cabbage, cotton, maize, onion, potato, soya, sweet potato, tomato and wheat are highly suitable (S1), while white potato and rice are moderately suitable (S2). In point bars, banana, citrus, date palm, guava, alfalfa, green pepper, cabbage, maize, onion, potato, soya, sweet potato, tomato and wheat, while Cotton, white potato, and rice, are moderately suitable (S2).

**Key words:** Urban expansion, Nile Delta and Remote sensing data.



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# CONTENTS

	Page
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2-1 Climatic attributes of the study area	3
2-2 Remotely sensed data and GIS applications in agriculture.....	5
2-3 The genesis of Nile Delta .....	7
2-4 The land use elements in Nile Delta.....	8
2-5 The landscape characteristics of Nile Delta.....	9
2-6 Settlements expansion over the cultivated land of Nile Delta	12
<b>3. MATERIALS AND METHODS.....</b>	<b>17</b>
3-1 Study area	18
3-2 Data sources.....	18
3-3 Images Data processing.....	20
3.3.1 Geometric correction	20
3.3.2. Image sub-setting and enhancement	20
3.3.3. Automated remote sensing data classification	21
3.3.4 Visual interpretation of remote sensing data	22
3.3.5. Determine the land cover changes in the study area	22
3-4 Physiographic mapping units.....	22
3-5 Field work.....	22
3-6 Laboratory analyses.....	23
3-7 Soil classification.....	24
3-8 Land capability classification .....	24
<b>4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>28</b>
4-1 Images Data processing.....	28
4.1.1. Satellite images	28
4.1.2. Data fusion (Data merge)	28
4.1.3. Atmospheric correction	29



4.1.4. Geometric correction	30
4- 2 Rating the urban encroachment over the cultivated land.....	40
4- 3 Evaluating the retreated cultivated land in the study area.....	41
4-3-1 Unique attributes of physiographic units.....	41
4-3-2 Morphological description of the soil profiles .....	45
4.3.3. Physical properties of the soil profiles .....	46
4.3.4. Chemical properties of the soil profiles	50
4.4. Soil Classification of the studied area:	53
4.5. The physiographic and soils map of the studied area	56
4.6. Physiographic and soils characteristics	58
4.6.1. Soils in deltaic plain	59
4.6.2. Soils of Levees	60
4.6.3. Soils of point bar.	61
4.7. Highly land suitability for the agricultural use.	62
4.7.1. Land capability classification	62
4.7.2. Land suitability for specific crops	65
<b>5. SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>6. REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>7. APPENDIX</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>7. 1 Soil profile description of Deltatic Plain</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>7.2 Profiles Photos</b>	<b>124</b>

## ARABIC SUMMARY

### List of Tables

Table 1 Climatic elements of the study area.....	3
Table 2 shows the wavelength and the resolution of each band.	19
Table 3 Soil properties rating.....	26
Table 4 Change detection of land cover areas in the study area (Feddans) ....	38
Table 5 Rating the loss of the cultivated land (Feddans).....	41