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Land use change detection and urban extension at Abu-Rawash Environs, West Cairo, EgyptAhmad Gaber Shidied Ibrahim¹, Mohamed Saleh Hammad², Ahmed Wagih Hussein¹ and Farouk Sayed¹¹Fayoum University, Egypt²Cairo University, Egypt

Abu-Rawash environs covers about 80 km² of the northern part of the Western Desert, at 10 km southwest of Greater Cairo, Egypt. It represents the exclusive exposure of Cretaceous rocks and structures in the north Western Desert. It displays excellent model of the stratigraphic and structural architecture of the north Western Desert subsurface hydrocarbon provinces. Urban development through the last five decades led to partial and complete obliteration of several locations at Abu-Rawash area. Temporal Google images of different sources and historical aerial photographs were used to detect and evaluate the land use changes due to successive urban development, declaring of geologically protectorate sites. The present study describes image processing techniques of remotely sensing data in change detection by anthropologic activities of Abu-Rawash Environs as development of new urban sites, roads and quarries.

Biography

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