



EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE NUMBER OF HAMMERS, CLEARANCE, SIEVE OPENING AND THEIR INTERACTIONS ON SOME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE CORN HAMMER MILL

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Abstract

The research dealt with a manual classification of land uses in Al-Rifai area using (220) satellite images taken from Google Earth and captured at an altitude of 831 m. Each image was divided into squares with dimensions of 2 cm x 2 cm, which equals to 0.2 km² as an actual area. Red color represents to residential (urban) lands, green color represents agricultural lands, and brown color represents barren lands, while water areas were colored blue. Through the manual classification of land uses in the areas located within the administrative boundaries of Al-Rifai city, with a total area of 1610 km², it became clear that the areas of residential areas were approximately (763) km² with a percentage of (47.39%), agricultural areas were approximately (555) km² with a percentage of (34.47%), barren areas were approximately (263) km² with a percentage of (16.33%), and water areas were approximately (29) km² which equals about (1.80%). Using the drawn color map, it can be predicted that the agricultural areas (green), located in scattered patches between residential areas (red), could shrink due to population growth and family division.

Keyword: Land use, Image, Google Earth, Al-Rifai, Classification.

I. INTRODUCTION

Land use phenomenon is one of the spatial phenomena that has occupied many researchers as it represents human activities and interactions with human and natural variables, the organization of resources and land uses within the city and studying them for the purpose of employing available capabilities in the best possible way Al-Humairi (2010)