Research title

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Abstract

Abstract text not more than 500 words, for example (Thematic maps derived from remotely-sensed images are invaluable sources of information for a range of investigations while they provide spatial and temporal information about the nature of Earth surface materials and objects. One of the importance application of remote sensing is the classification and detect land cover change. The comparison of Maximum Likelihood (ML) classifier as a statistical parametric technique with an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) classifier for different land cover classification has been examined previously using different sensors such as Landsat TM, SPOT, AVHRR and SAR. In this study ML and ANN classification methods are used to detect the changes on land cover classes in part of NW Libya during the period 1988 to 2000 using remotely sensed data. Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM5) images from 1988 and 2000 have been integrated with various thematic maps of the of the study area to assess the nature and extent of change. The general comparison of ML with ANN was made by considering the accuracy of the results only (overall accuracy, the amount of change/pattern of the land cover) and not intended to be compared directly. The overall accuracy of ML method varied between 67% and 76%, while the overall classification using ANN method was 90% to 93% for all images. Results from both classifiers illustrate a similar and comparable pattern.

Keywords: Examples (Remote sensing, Maximum Likelihood, Artificial, Accuracy, Temporal, Thematic).

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