

Monitoring mangrove disappearance by remote sensing a case study in Surabaya, East Java-Indonesia

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Abstrak

This study deals with the application of remote sensing in monitoring mangrove disappearance. 1981 color aerial photograph, 1985 numerical data Landsat, 1988 SPOT were used. Two types of mangroves could be identified both on the aerial photograph and on the SPOT data. The extent of mangrove in 1981 was measured manually, while those in 1985 and 1988 were obtained by multiplying the number of pixel and the spatial resolution of Landsat and SPOT. During 1981-1988, there were 852 hectares of mangrove in the study area which have been cut off. For mangrove reforestation purposes, two mangrove zonation are presented one is based on the salinity gradient, while the other is based on the Ciloto formula. It seems that the second zonation is quite good for the study area.