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LUCC IN JAVA ISLAND: INCOSISTENCIES ON LAND UCE/COVER CLASIFICACION AND PLANNING

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Java as one of a main island of Indonesia is inhabited by almost 60% of Indonesians and contributes around 59% of national GDP, while it is only consist of 7% national land. It holds a very significant role on national agricultural production system since the island is a main source of rice in Indonesia contributes to 55 % of national rice production. The high pressure of population and economic activities in Java Island have eventually produced some drawbacks in terms of environmental capacity and irreversible damage. Java Island also continues to experience the change in the use of its most fertile rice field and forest land as buffer zone for its environment. The high pressure of population and economic activities in Java contribute to produce some environmental degradation and land use changes, particularly rice field and forest area. The environmental quality of Java Island can now be considered no longer unable to support life on it, which is indicated by such disasters as floods, landslides, and droughts. The various disasters as well as the land use/cover changes in Java Island have proved that the existing changes and spatial planning cannot maintain the capacity of supporting life on the island, and therefore it is essential to a better spatial arrangement.

Forest degradation or land conversion should be controlled through regulations such as spatial planning. However, some evidence has showed that some inconsistencies on spatial plans have the role in converting rice field or forest regions into other purposes. The National Land Agency informs that a result of the spatial planning, More than one million ha of rice field will be converted for other purposes. These inconsistencies were also rooted from the land use/cover classification systems.

The research focused on investigation of many inconsistencies in various aspects on land use/cover classifications and spatial planning systems in Indonesia which makes many significant impacts on urban sprawl, rice filed and forest conversion and various environmental impacts. The objectives of this study are: (1) to describe existing land use/cover classification system, and (2) to investigate various facts on land use/cover classifications and spatial planning systems in Java Island and their implications.