

MAPPING SHORELINE CHANGES DUE LAND RECLAMATION USING LANDSAT TM DATA

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MAPPING SHORELINE CHANGES DUE LAND RECLAMATION USING
LANDSAT TM DATA

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Specially dedicated to *Mak* and *Bapak*,

I really miss both of you.

Al-Fatihah.

To my siblings, Ruziana Sekon, Ruziani Sekon and Saadiah Sekon, thank you for the love and warmest support.

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ABSTRACT

Remote sensing sources very useful to capture continuous, repeatedly and recently data. Change detection technique using various type of satellite images in Remote Sensing have been using frequently and continuously previously. Edge change detection used is very sensitive to detect linear feature such as shoreline. Mapping shoreline changes due to only coastal reclamation for urban development purposes are using edge change detection technique in Envi 5.0 software and ArcGIS 10.2 for develop the databases. In order to mapping this changes, images pre-processing, filtering option until feature extraction stage will been used. Geographical Information System (GIS) as a tool for data input either spatial or attribute, data management, data display and manipulation. Therefore, both Remote Sensing and GIS known as a powerful approach to gather new information from primer to secondary data. New information will be tested by statistical of filtering and feature extraction technique and accuracy of Ground Control (GC) distortions. This testing will be produced very accurate of coastal changes area and shoreline changes due to coastal reclamation for urban development purposes.

ABSTRAK

Kaedah pengumpulan data menggunakan Remote Sensing sangat berguna bagi mendapatkan data yang berterusan, berulang dan terkini. Pendekatan yang digunakan untuk mengesan perubahan menggunakan pelbagai jenis imej satelit dalam Remote Sensing sebelum ini sememangnya sering digunakan secara berpanjangan. Mengesan perubahan kawasan pinggir atau tepian pantai merupakan satu kaedah yang sangat sensitif terhadap kajian untuk mengesan garisan pantai. Teknik ini juga sesuai untuk memetakan perubahan garisan pantai yang berlaku disebabkan faktor penambakan tanah pinggir pantai untuk tujuan pembangunan bandar baru, menggunakan perisian ENVI 5.2 untuk memproses imej Landsat TM 7 dan perisian ArcGIS 10.2 untuk membangunkan pangkalan data. Bagi memetakan perubahan ini, fasa pra-pemrosesan imej, pilihan teknik untuk tujuan penapisan imej sehingga penguraian data dalam imej Landsat TM 7 akan digunakan dalam kajian ini. Manakala, Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS) pula berfungsi sebagai alat untuk mengumpul data spatial dan attribut, menguruskan data, memaparkan data dan memanipulasi data. Maka, samaada Remote Sensing atau GIS, kedua-duanya amat penting untuk mengumpul data baru daripada data utama menjadi data sekunder. Data baru ini akan di uji ketepatannya menggunakan kaedah statistik penyaringan, statistik penguraian data dan ujian ketepatan berdasarkan selisih yang dibenarkan dalam dua belas (12) titik kawalan di bumi yang telah dipilih. Ujian ini seterusnya akan menghasilkan ketepatan yang tinggi dalam proses memetakan perubahan kawasan pinggir pantai dan perubahan garisan pantai kesan daripada aktiviti penambakan bertujuan untuk pembangunan bandar baru.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| CHAPTER | TITLE | PAGE |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | DECLARATION | i |
| | DEDICATION | v |
| | ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | vi |
| | ABSTRACT | vii |
| | ABSTRAK | viii |
| | TABLE OF CONTENTS | ix |
| | LIST OF TABLES | xiii |
| | LIST OF FIGURES | xiv |
| | LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | xix |
| | | |
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| | 1.1 Background of Study | 1 |
| | 1.2 Problem Statement | 3 |
| | 1.3 Aim and Objectives of Study | 3 |
| | 1.4 Study Question | 4 |
| | 1.5 Scope of Study | 4 |
| | 1.6 Study Area | 5 |
| | | |
| 2 | LITERATURE REVIEW | 7 |
| | 2.1 Introduction | 7 |
| | 2.2 Shoreline Mapping | 9 |

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| 2.2.1 | Shoreline Changes Due to Land Reclamation Mapping Using Remote Sensing | 12 |
| 2.2.2 | Semi-Automatics Approach of Feature Extraction for Shoreline Reclamation Mapping | 14 |
| 2.3 | Assessment of Shoreline Extraction | 15 |
| 2.4 | Shoreline Changes Detection and Analysis | 15 |
| 2.4.1 | Overlaying Line Maps Extracted from Multispectral Data – High Resolution, and Intermediate Images | 16 |
| 2.5 | Summary | 17 |
| 3 | METHODOLOGY | 18 |
| 3.1 | Introduction | 18 |
| 3.2 | Materials and Method | 18 |
| 3.2.1 | Satellite data and Ancillary data | 18 |
| 3.3 | Methods | 19 |
| 3.4 | Study Phases | 22 |
| 3.4.1 | Identify the Characteristics of Shoreline Change | 22 |
| 3.4.1.1 | Pre-processing image | 22 |
| 3.4.1.2 | Ground Control Point (GCP) | 36 |
| 3.4.1.3 | Edge Filter | 38 |
| 3.4.1.4 | Feature Extraction | 50 |
| 3.4.2 | Identify the Spectral Bands Inherent Properties | 52 |
| 3.4.2.1 | Spectral Bands Criteria | 52 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 3.4.2.2 | Spectral Bands Classification | 54 |
| 3.4.3 | Maintain Geometrically on Ground Control Point | 55 |
| 3.4.4 | Mapping Shoreline Extracted from Remote Sensing Data into Corresponding GIS Spatial Database | 56 |
| 3.4.4.1 | Data input | 57 |
| 3.4.4.2 | Data Management | 63 |
| 3.4.4.3 | Data Display | 64 |
| 3.4.4.4 | Data Manipulation | 65 |
| 3.5 | Summary | 66 |
| 4 | RESULT AND DISCUSSION | 67 |
| 4.1 | Introduction | 67 |
| 4.2 | Result analysis | 67 |
| 4.2.1 | Examine and analyse linear feature extraction | 67 |
| 4.2.1.1 | Examine spectral bands inherent properties in identifying shoreline changes | 73 |
| 4.2.2 | Result assessment | 74 |
| 4.2.2.1 | Accuracy examine of selected linear feature | 74 |
| 4.2.2.2 | Shoreline changes due to reclamation at medium resolution data into corresponding GIS spatial database | 77 |
| 4.3 | Discussion | 86 |
| 4.4 | Summary | 87 |

| | | |
|----------|--------------------|----|
| 5 | CONCLUSION | 88 |
| | 5.1 Conclusion | 88 |
| | 5.2 Recommendation | 89 |
| | REFERENCES | 90 |

LIST OF TABLE

| TABLE NO | TITLE | PAGE |
|-----------------|--|-------------|
| 3.1 | Study Data Used | 20 |
| 3.2 | Wavelength Bands in The Landsat 7 Sensor | 52 |
| 3.3 | Usage of Landsat 7 Bands | 53 |
| 3.4 | Gantt Chart | 66 |
| 4.1 | Filter type use analysis | 68 |
| 4.2 | RMS error of Landsat 7 (1996, 2006 and 2016) using 1st Order Polynomial (Affine) Transformation | 75 |
| 4.3 | Surroundings area affected of shoreline changes identification | 77 |
| 4.4 | Changes area of urban development | 81 |
| 4.5 | Shoreline changes coordinate due to coastal reclamation | 84 |
| 4.6 | Shoreline changes distance due to coastal reclamation | 85 |

LIST OF FIGURE

| FIGURE NO | TITLE | PAGE |
|-----------|--|------|
| 1.1 | Country Garden, Danga Bay and RNF Tg. Puteri, Johor Straits boundary | 6 |
| 2.1 | Spatial relationship of shoreline indicators sketch) | 9 |
| 2.2 | Level of sea tidal datum (NOAA, 2004) | 10 |
| 3.1 | Flowchart of the Study | 21 |
| 3.2 | Open ENVI 5.2, in Toolbox choose 'Radiometric Correction', then choose 'Atmospheric Correction' and then choose 'Radiometric Calibration' | 23 |
| 3.3 | File selection dialog box shown above, choose 'Multispectral' file and choose 'Calibration Type' with use 'Reflectance'. 'Apply FLAASH Setting' is method to done Atmospheric Correction | 23 |
| 3.4 | Output of 'Radiometric Correction' process | 24 |
| 3.5 | Before radiometric correction with band changes from existing to band 2, band 3 and band 4 file display | 24 |
| 3.6 | Ref_96.dat file display with band changes from existing to band 3, band 2 and band 1 | 25 |
| 3.7 | 'Dark Subtraction' process for 'Ref_96.dat' file display with band changes from existing to band 3, band 2 and band 1. This process purpose is to clearly images with less black images view | 25 |
| 3.8 | Dark_96.dat file display with band changes from existing to band 3ref_96, band 2ref_96 and band 1ref_96 | 26 |

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 3.9 | ‘Dark Subtraction’ process for ‘Ref_96.dat’ file display with band changes from existing to band 3, band 2 and band 1. This process purpose is to clearly images with less black images view | 26 |
| 3.10 | ‘Save as’ ‘radiometric_corr_2006’ file with ‘Save File As Parameters’ and ‘TIFF’ output format | 27 |
| 3.11 | Final output of Atmospheric Correction and Radiometric Correction process for Landsat 1996 | 28 |
| 3.12 | Before atmospheric correction and radiometric correction with band changes from existing to band 2, band 3 and band 4 file display | 28 |
| 3.13 | Final output of Atmospheric Correction and Radiometric Correction process for Landsat 2006 | 29 |
| 3.14 | Before atmospheric correction and radiometric correction with band changes from existing to band 2, band 3 and band 4 file display | 29 |
| 3.15 | Final output of Atmospheric Correction and Radiometric Correction process for Landsat 2016 | 30 |
| 3.16 | Subset Landsat 7 (1996) | 30 |
| 3.17 | Subset Landsat 7 (2006) | 31 |
| 3.18 | Subset Landsat 7 (2016) | 31 |
| 3.19 | Before cloud and noise removal of Landsat 7 (1996) | 32 |
| 3.20 | After cloud removal of Landsat 7 (1996) | 32 |
| 3.21 | After noise removal of Landsat 7 (1996) | 33 |
| 3.22 | Before cloud and noise removal for Landsat 7 (2006) | 33 |
| 3.23 | After cloud removal of Landsat 7 (2006) | 34 |
| 3.24 | After noise removal of Landsat 7 (2006) | 34 |

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 3.25 | Before cloud and noise removal for Landsat 7 (2016) | 35 |
| 3.26 | After cloud removal of Landsat 7 (2016) | 45 |
| 3.27 | After noise removal of Landsat 7 (2016) | 36 |
| 3.28 | Ground Control Point (GCP) on Google Earth | 37 |
| 3.29 | Ground Control Point (GCP) on Landsat 7 (1996) | 37 |
| 3.30 | Ground Control Point (GCP) on Landsat 7 (2006) | 37 |
| 3.31 | Ground Control Point (GCP) on Landsat 7 (2016) | 38 |
| 3.32 | Using ENVI 5.2, choose 'Filter' menu in the Toolbox display | 39 |
| 3.33 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 3x3 | 40 |
| 3.34 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 5x5 | 40 |
| 3.35 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 7x7 | 41 |
| 3.36 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 3x3 | 41 |
| 3.37 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 5x5 | 42 |
| 3.38 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 7x7 | 42 |
| 3.39 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 3x3 | 43 |
| 3.40 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 5x5 | 43 |
| 3.41 | Gaussian High Pass with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 7x7 | 44 |
| 3.42 | Directional filter using based on North for filtering the edges feature | 44 |
| 3.43 | Edge Enhancement using Directional Filter | 45 |
| 3.44 | 'Directional 180°' with Kernel 'Equalization' 3x3 | 45 |
| 3.45 | 'Directional 180°' with Kernel 'Linear 5%' 5x5 | 46 |
| 3.46 | 'Directional 180°' with Kernel 'Equalization' 7x7 | 46 |
| 3.47 | 'Directional 180°' with Kernel 'Equalization' 3x3 | 47 |
| 3.48 | 'Directional 180°' with Kernel 'Equalization' 5x5 | 47 |
| 3.49 | 'Directional 180°' with Kernel 'Equalization' 7x7 | 48 |
| 3.50 | 'Directional 180°' with Kernel 'Equalization' 3x3 | 48 |

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 3.51 | ‘Directional 180°’ with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 5x5 | 49 |
| 3.52 | ‘Directional 180°’ with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 7x7 | 49 |
| 3.53 | Feature extraction using ‘Segmentation Image’ | 50 |
| 3.54 | Feature extraction using ‘Segmentation Image’ | 51 |
| 3.55 | Feature extraction using ‘Segmentation Only Feature Extraction Workflow’ | 51 |
| 3.56 | RMS Error of Landsat 7 (1996) | 55 |
| 3.57 | RMS Error of Landsat 7 (2006) | 56 |
| 3.58 | RMS Error of Landsat 7 (2016) | 56 |
| 3.59 | Johor Strait Map | 57 |
| 3.60 | Part of Johor Bahru Strait Map | 58 |
| 3.61 | Shoreline Map of Country Garden urban development and Danga Bay (Part of Johor Bahru Strait) using Google Earth (1996) | 58 |
| 3.62 | Shoreline Map of Country Garden urban development area and Danga Bay (Part of Johor Bahru Strait) using Google Earth (2006) | 59 |
| 3.63 | Shoreline Map of Country Garden urban development area and Danga Bay (Part of Johor Bahru Strait) using Google Earth (2016) | 59 |
| 3.64 | Extracted Shoreline Map of Country Garden urban development area and Danga Bay (Part of Johor Bahru Straits), From Landsat (1996,2006 and 2016) | 60 |
| 3.65 | ER Diagram | 61 |
| 3.66 | Field of attribute of Johor Bahru Strait | 61 |
| 3.67 | Field of attribute of Shoreline Map of Country Garden urban development area and Danga Bay (Johor Bahru Strait) using Google Earth (1996,2006 and 2016) | 63 |
| 3.68 | Geodatabases file of Shoreline Changes Map (1996,2006 and 2016) | 64 |
| 4.1 | ‘Directional 180°’ with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 3x3 | 68 |

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 4.2 | ‘Directional 180o’ with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 3x3 | 69 |
| 4.3 | ‘Directional 180o’ with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 3x3 | 69 |
| 4.4 | ‘Directional 50o’ with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 3x3 | 71 |
| 4.5 | ‘Directional 50o’ with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 3x3 | 71 |
| 4.6 | Gaussian High Pass Convolution with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 3x3, Image add back value 20% | 72 |
| 4.7 | Gaussian High Pass Convolution with Kernel ‘Equalization’ 3x3, Image add back value 60% | 72 |
| 4.8 | 3, 2, 1 Combination band and potential content | 73 |
| 4.9 | 4, 5, 3 Combination band and potential content | 73 |
| 4.10 | 7, 5, 4 Combination band and potential content | 74 |
| 4.11 | RMS error of each GCP point (1996, 2006 and 2016) chart | 76 |
| 4.12 | Google Earth of 2016 | 79 |
| 4.13 | Topographic Map of 2016 | 79 |
| 4.14 | Coastal reclamation changes map of 1996 | 80 |
| 4.15 | Coastal reclamation changes map of 2006 | 80 |
| 4.16 | Coastal reclamation changes map of 2016 | 81 |
| 4.17 | Shoreline changes overlay Google Earth of 1996 | 82 |
| 4.18 | Shoreline changes overlay Google Earth of 2006 | 82 |
| 4.19 | Shoreline changes overlay Google Earth of 2016 | 83 |
| 4.20 | Shoreline changes overlay Google Earth of 1996, 2006 and 2016 | 83 |
| 4.21 | Point of Ground Control (GC) | 84 |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| AIRSAR | - | Airborne Synthetic Aperture Radar |
| AOI | - | Area of Interest |
| CVA | - | Change Vector Length |
| CW | - | Continuous Wave |
| DN | - | Digital Unique |
| DSAS | - | Digital Shoreline Analysis System |
| DTC | - | Decision Tree Classifier |
| ENVI | - | Environment for Visualizing Images |
| EPR | - | Electron Spin Resonance |
| ER | - | Entity Relationship |
| ERDAS | - | Earth Resources Data Analysis System |
| FELCRA | - | Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority |
| GC | - | Ground Control |
| GCP | - | Ground Control Point |
| GIS | - | Geographic Information System |
| GPS | - | Global Positioning System |
| HTHW | - | High Tide High Water |
| HWM | - | Highest Water Mark |
| ICZM | - | Integrated Coastal Zone Management |
| ISMP | - | Integrated Shoreline Management Program |
| ISODATA | - | Iterative Self-Organizing Data Analysis Technique |
| LANDSAT | - | Land Remote-Sensing Satellite |
| LANDSAT TM | - | Landsat Thematic Mapper |
| LIDAR | - | Light Detection and Ranging |

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| LRR | - | Long-Range Requirement |
| LU/LC | - | Land Use and Land Cover |
| MHW | - | Mean High Water |
| MHTW | - | Mean High Tight Water |
| MLC | - | Maximum Likelihood Classification |
| MLLW | - | Mean Lower Low Water Line |
| MLTWM | - | Mean Low Tight Water Mark |
| MLW | - | Mean Low Water |
| MODIS | - | Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer |
| MRSO | - | Malaysian Rectified Skew Orthomorphic |
| MSL | - | Mean Sea Level |
| MTL | - | Mean Tide Level |
| NDVI | - | Normalized Difference Vegetation Index |
| NIR | - | Near Infra-Red |
| NN | - | Neutral Network |
| NOAA | - | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| PIXEL | - | Picture Element |
| RE | - | Remote Sensing |
| RISDA | - | Rubber Industry Smallholders' Development Authority |
| RMSE | - | Root Mean Square Error |
| SPOT | - | Satellites Pour Observation De La Terre or Earth- Observing Satellite |
| SPOT VGT | - | Satellites Pour Observation De La Terre or Earth- Observing Satellite for Vegetation |
| VGT | - | Vegetation |
| WLR | - | Weapons Locating Radar |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Shoreline known as a country international measurement border determination. Shoreline changes phenomenon probably occurred by land reclamation project for urban development purposes, erosion, water pollution and nature disasters. Monitoring of these changes is crucial to mapped for research and development and management activities of inland and shoreline. It is important to preserved because country area is considered by land and oceans surrounding. Due to the Johor Straits has a length and wide shoreline, requires high technology mapping equipment means by consistency, frequency of observations and more systematic way of map production.

Shoreline changes mapping for the cities near to the coastal area need a regular monitoring in order to ensure the continuity of the human ecosystem. There are a lot of example city that have a development located along to the costal. Transportation, food and environmental ecology system proof that in ten major of world cities such as Tokyo in Japan, Mexico City in Mexico, Mumbai in India and São Paulo in Brazil also located along the coastal. Since Malaysia is also surrounded by the ocean, starting 1990 combination of

some government agency being responsible to identify and mapping the cause of the shoreline changes for planning and further action. For urban planning and economics, changes mapping must be made at least two to three years. While surveillance activities and research sufficient four to five years.

High technology mapping data collecting equipment with more consistency, frequency of observations and more systematic way of map production are needed in term of shoreline changes mapping purposes. IKONOS, Quick Bird, Worldview AVHRR, MODIS and SPOT VGT are example of advanced spatial resolution images which be able to apply into landuse and landcover (LU/LC) changes detection with more accurate, consistently and good local and global monitoring purposes. (Muhammad Iqbal Rosli et al., (2015), Bashir Rokni Deilami et.al.,(2015). As regarded in www.geogallers.com, land reclamation changes in inland the coastal plain has been intensively farmed for paddy in the past and now are mainly focused for market gardens and small holdings of oil palm using Landsat images. Recent studies have shown, there have been various land development authorities that are active in Kuala Pontian area, FELCRA and RISDA included.

This study focuses exclusively on shoreline land reclamation changes in Johor Straits using remotely sensed data between several time period. The expected output from satellite image processing steps and Google Map is a map used to applied to produced map contains characteristics identification include roads network and several landuse types such as agriculture, settlements, coastal development area and urban area. In this study, shoreline reclamation changes mapping will develop within Geographical Information System (GIS) capacity. Spatial analysis term such as overlay approach will be chosen for measure and identify the areas where effected by land reclamation that lead to shoreline changes.

1.2 Problem Statement

Present satellites discrete signal in a limited number of broadbands will generated by traditional multispectral satellite-flown instruments, such as Landsat, SPOT and eccentric. In the other part, hyperspectral and multispectral high capable to cover large areas of interest and provide very accurate spatial information. Shoreline extraction can be derived from visibly discernible coastal features which mean by using true or false color imagery and using the digital image-processing. But somehow, the pixel resolution and high cost of data are generally limited both spatially and temporally.

Many papers and previous research have focused on coastal and shoreline changes mapping and analysis within satellite image and GIS integration such as detecting change at the local dimension of land use or land cover, to solve many coastal erosion problems by providing a means for generating information, regular monitoring and analysis to predict and visualize future scenarios, analyze and measure historic coastal patterns along several beach experiment and detecting shoreline extraction from images with a new algorithm. But there are no papers focus on shoreline reclamation changes mapping. Many small villages along coastal line are being impacted by shoreline land reclamation issues and need to be assessed continuously. Perhaps, the shoreline change detection affected by land reclamation method used in this study can be useful for the government and private agencies to monitor and assess area affected by land reclamation especially for decision support making purposes.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of Study

The aim of this study is to determine and map shoreline changes due to coastal reclamation in Johor Straits and it related changes in range of ten (10) years which is 1996, 2006 and 2016 using Landsat TM satellite data. The following are the specific objectives of this study:

- i. To examine and analyse selected linear feature extraction techniques for shoreline mapping using Landsat TM data set;
- ii. To examine the resultant of accuracy of shoreline details extracted from Landsat TM data set, and,
- ii. To detect shoreline changes due to reclamation at medium resolution data (Landsat TM).

1.4 Study Question

Research questions are as follows:

1. How to identify the characteristics of shoreline change due to land reclamation from multi- temporal Landsat TM data?
2. Does spectral bands have inherent properties in identifying shoreline changes?
3. How to maintain geometrically constant shoreline in area of less available features for Ground Control Point (GCP)?
4. What is the best robust method for rapid integration of shoreline extracted from Remote Sensing data into corresponding GIS spatial database?

1.5. Scope of Study

The main bench mark to achieve all objectives in this study is to figure out the characteristics of change detection from multi- temporal Landsat TM data capabilities. Using shoreline change detection manipulation, mapping accuracy will determine. Then, this multi – temporal Landsat TM characteristics within the high accuracy of scale and shoreline location will meet shoreline changes due to reclamation.

For extract the characteristics of multi – temporal Landsat TM for 1996, 2006 and 2016, image processing using ENVI 5.2 will be used and for digitizing one use ArcGIS

10.2 version. Other than digitize, ArcGIS 10.2 also utilized for the data attribute input, data manipulation (geodatabase development) until data analysis (overlay). The accuracy assessment of this study will be measured using Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) below 0.5m. This RMSE can be guide the suitable location for the establishment of Ground Control Point (GCP's) selected. Attribute accuracy using Google Earth Map in recent year (2016).

1.6 Study Area

The study area concentrates on mapping and assessed location of shoreline land reclamation changes along Country Garden, Danga Bay to RNF, Tanjung Puteri, part of Johor Straits. Country Garden is located in the south-central part of Iskandar Malaysia, Danga Bay, Johor Baharu first and largest mixed residential-commercial development. It stretches along a 25km scenic waterfront facing the Straits of Johor and covers an area of approximately 450-acre or 22.26 hectare. Country Garden, Danga Bay, Johor Baharu located in Latitude $1^{\circ} 28' 30''$ North and Longitude $103^{\circ} 43' 26.4''$ East. RNF Tanjung Puteri Latitude $1^{\circ} 27' 36.91''$ North and Longitude $103^{\circ} 46' 12.82''$ East. RNF Tanjung Puteri also residential-commercial development covers an area of approximately 157 acre. Since 2010, both Country Garden, Danga Bay and RNF Tanjung Puteri using GDM 2000 (Johor) coordinate system replace with Malaysian Rectified Skew Ortomorphic (MRSO) in previously.

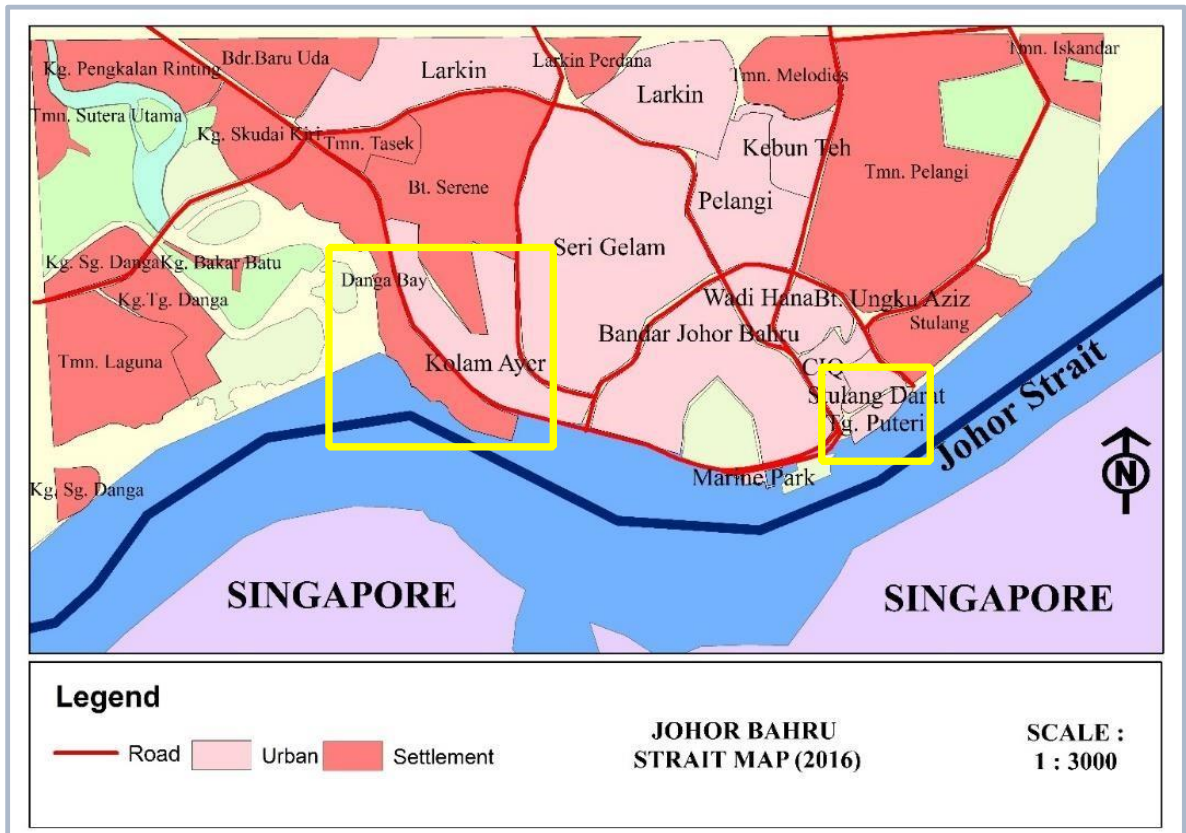


Figure 1.1: Country Garden, Danga Bay and RNF Tg. Puteri, Johor Straits boundary

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