

On the Study of Vegetation Changes in Taipei Urban Area Using Remote Sensing

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Abstract

The greatest advantage of utilizing remotely sensed image data is being capable of observing larger land section and its information of land use. By means of analyzing image data within certain period of time, it becomes easier to find out the development and transitional trend of land use. This study applied the Landsat TM satellite images obtained during 1984-1995 to analyze the transition of green land in urban area. The image data set enable us to supervise green land transition in Taipei within the ten years. According to important constructions and land use record, our main research directions are:(1) Analysis of green land transition in Taipei city; (2) The influences of river straitening project of Ki- long River to neighbor area; (3) Analysis of wet land transition and trend of urban development in Wu-Gu. From the transition of green land in Taipei city between 1984-1995, we could find the affinity between green, civil region, and the promotion of policies. Besides, the influences of past large hydraulic constructions to neighbor green land are also investigated.

Keywords: Remote sensing, Classification, Change analysis, Green land, Environmental protection.

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