

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**

<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
	<b>DECLARATION</b>	i
	<b>DEDICATION</b>	v
	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	vi
	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	vii
	<b>ABSTRAK</b>	viii
	<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	ix
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xiii
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xiv
	<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xix
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	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
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	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
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>18</b>
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
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULT AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>67</b>
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

<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	88
	5.1 Conclusion	88
	5.2 Recommendation	89
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	90

**LIST OF TABLE**

<b>TABLE NO</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
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 Tigh Water
MLC	-	Maximum Likelihood Classification
MLLW	-	Mean Lower Low Water Line
MLTWM	-	Mean Low Tigh 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](http://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**

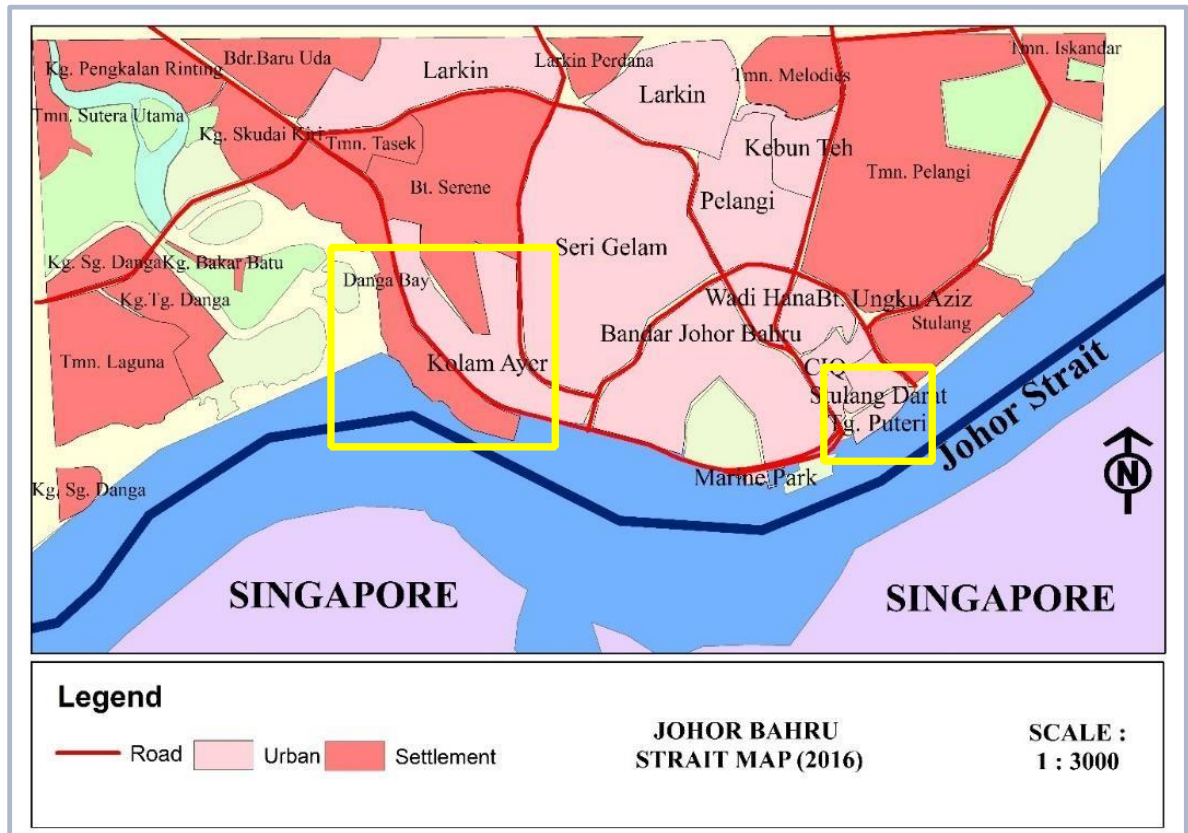
The main bench mark to achieve all objectives in this study is to figure out the characteristics of change detection from multi- temporal Landsat TM data capabilities. Using shoreline change detection manipulation, mapping accuracy will determine. Then, this multi – temporal Landsat TM characteristics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