

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**ASSESSMENT OF PLEIADES
SATELLITE IMAGE FOR
MANGROVE CLASSIFICATION**

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Thesis submitted in fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
**Bachelor of Surveying Science and Geomatic
(Hons.)**

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying

July 2019

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Recent developments in high resolution remote sensing have created a wide array of potential new mangrove applications. In this study the concept of Pleiades is applied to mapping and exposes the current system developments and spatial industry needs to delineate individual tree canopy. By exploring developments in a Pleiades technology and investigating the use of the technology in mapping, a lot of advantages for spatial industry have been explored. Along advancements in technology, there were various methods have been developed to delineate individual tree canopy. The Pleiades image which is 0.63 m resolution was used. The study area was covered in mangrove are at Bagan Datuk, Perak.

The major research strategy used in this project, are detecting, classify, and analyze the classification on mangrove family. Segmentation and classification approach were developed for this delineation canopy in the study area. Method that being used are Support Vector Machine (SVM) and K-Nearest Neighborhood (K-NN) that being apply in Object Based Image Analysis (OBIA). The information was used to identify individual tree canopies and delineated their boundaries. The results of segmentation and classification were used to know which classifier have the highest accuracy assessment in the study area that correspond with the result images obtained. This research show that SVM has the highest accuracy with 63.8156% overall accuracy and 0.5513 kappa coefficient better than K-NN that has 59.8303% overall accuracy and 0.5018 kappa coefficient.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS	ii
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	iii
SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION	iv
AKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
LIST OF FIGURE	x
LIST OF TABLE	xi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Research Background	1
1.1 Problem Statement	3
1.2 Aim	4
1.3 Objective	4
1.4 Research Question	5
1.5 Limitation of Study	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Overview	7
2.1 Characterizing and Monitoring Using Remote Sensing Application in Mangrove Forest	7
2.1.1 Terminology of Remote Sensing	7
2.1.2 Mangrove Forest Species in Malaysia	8
2.1.3 Monitoring Mangrove Using Remote Sensing Application	10
2.2 Source of Data in Mangrove Delineation	10
2.2.1 Pleiades Satellite Image in Remote Sensing Perspective	10
2.2.2 Ground Truthing data collection	12
2.3 Mangrove Mapping Using Machine Learning	13
2.3.1 Training Dataset	13

2.3.2	Vegetation Indices of Classification	14
2.3.3	Object-Based Classification Method	15
2.4	Leaf Area Index (LAI)	19
CHAPTER THREE		21
METHODOLOGY		21
3.0	Introduction	21
3.1	Flow Chart of Methodology	23
3.2	Study Area	24
3.3	Research Tools and Software	25
3.4	Data Collection	27
3.4.1	Pleiades Satellite Image	27
3.4.2	Ground Truthing Data Collection	27
3.5	Pre-processing	30
3.5.1	Layer Stacking	30
3.5.2	Image Registration	30
3.5.3	Subset	31
3.6	Processing.	32
3.6.2	Acquiring Data from Spectroradiometer	32
3.6.3	Segmentation	33
3.6.4	Support Vector Machine	34
3.6.5	K-nearest Neighbor	34
3.7	Accuracy Assessment	34
CHAPTER FOUR		35
RESULTS & ANALYSIS		35
4.0	Introduction	35
4.1	Analysis of Processing	35
4.1.1	Spectral Reflectance leaves of Mangrove types	35
4.1.2	Object Based Classification	41
4.1.3	Accuracy Assessment	45
4.1.4	Map of Classification of Mangrove Forest	46