

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

INVESTIGATING THE SPATIO-TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHLOROPHYLL-A AROUND KUALA PERLIS COASTAL AREA

MEMEHAIDATUL ADAWIYAH BT ABDUL RAZAB

Thesis submitted in fulfilment of requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Surveying Science and Geomatics (Hons)

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis/dissertation 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.

Name of Student	:	MemeHaidatul Adawiyah Bt Abdul Razab
Student I.D. No.	:	2016709157
		Bachelor of Surveying Science and
Programme	:	Geomatics (Honours) – AP220
Faculty	:	Architecture, Planning & Surveying
		Investigating The Spatio-Temporal
Thesis/Dissertation Title	:	Distribution of Chlorophyll-a around Kuala
		Perlis coastal Area
		Quida
Signature of Student	:	010
Date	:	12 February 2021

ABSTRACT

Chlorophyll-a is one of the most defining parameters of the quality of the water. The dynamics of the Chlorophyll-a concentration distribution depend on the oceanographic conditions, so it can vary according to the environmental and seasonal circumstances. This study aims to investigate the distribution of Chlorophyll-a around Kuala Perlis. This assessment was conducted by using a remote sensing technique which is from the Landsat-8 data satellite imagery to locate the distribution of Chlorophyll-a around the Kuala Perlis coastal area in 2019. ERDAS Imagine and ArcGIS software were used in processing data to see the distribution of Chlorophylla. The patterns of distribution of Chlorophyll-a concentration have been influent by the monsoon. From the result in 2019, the distribution of Chlorophyll-a in transition monsoon April shows the highest concentration of Chlorophyll-a with 1 (mg/m^3) while the lowest was shows in transition monsoon October with 0.295476(mg/m³). Besides that, the result obtained through correlation clearly shows certain Chlorophyll-a and factors indicate that there is a negative linear relationship because the values R^2 are not approximately close to +1. The high relationship appears on Northwest monsoon January – March 2019 when shows a significant correlation R^2 =0.4777 for Chlorophyll-a with rainfall average and R^2 =0.0005 for Chlorophyll-a with temperature average. It means that the value of Chlorophyll-a and factors influence is not acceptable and no relationship with chlorophyll-a. The result of this study will benefit by providing insight understanding and meaningful information related to Chlorophyll-a.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS	i
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	ii
SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	V
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	Х
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / NOMENCLATURE	xiv

INTRODUCTION	1 1 2
1.1 Research Background	2
1.2 Problem Statement	-
1.3 Research Question	3
1.4 Aim and Objectives	4
1.5 Scope of Study	4
1.6 Significant of Research	5
1.7 General Methodology	5
1.8 Summary	6

CHAPTER 2:		7
LIT	ERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1	Introduction	7
2.2	Chlorophyll-a	7
2.3	Importance of Chlorophyll-a	9
2.4	GIS and Remote sensing in monitoring and analyzing Chlorophyll-a	9
	2.4.1 Satellite imagery	9
2.5	Natural Factors of Chlorophyll-a	10

	3.7.1 Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) methods	27
	3.7.2 Create sample points	28
3.8	Summary	29

CHA	PTE	R 4	30
RES	ULT	AND ANALYSIS	30
4.0	Intro	duction	30
4.1	Natu	ral Factors of Chlorophyll-a	30
	4.1.1	Temperature	30
	i.	Northwest monsoon January –March 2019	32
	ii.	Transition monsoon April 2019	32
	iii.	Southwest monsoon Mei – September 2019	33
	iv.	Transition monsoon October 2019	34
	v.	Northwest monsoon November - December 2019	34
	4.1.2	2 Global Radiation	35
	4.1.3	Rainfall conditions	36
	i.	Northwest monsoon January –March 2019	38
	ii.	Transition monsoon April 2019	38
	iii.	Southwest monsoon Mei-September 2019	39
	iv.	Transition monsoon October 2019	40
	v.	Northwest monsoon November - December 2019	40
4.2	Chlo	orophyll-a Distribution in Kuala Perlis Coastal Area	41
	i.	Northwest monsoon January –March 2019	42
	ii.	Transition monsoon April 2019	43
	iii.	Southwest monsoon Mei – September 2019	43
	iv.	Transition monsoon October 2019	44
	v.	Northwest monsoon November - December 2019	45
4.3	Ana	lysis of Relationship between natural factors and Chlorophy	ll-a
	conc	entrations	46
	i.	Northwest monsoon January –March 2019	46
	ii.	Transition monsoon April 2019	47
	iii.	Southwest monsoon Mei – September 2019	49
	iv.	Transition monsoon October 2019 viii	50