Analisis Perubahan Spasial Tutupan Lahan pada Periode Tahun 2017-2022 di Kota Bekasi = Analysis of Spatial Changes in Land Cover in the 2017-2022 Period in Bekasi City

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Abstrak

Perubahan tutupan lahan dipengaruhi oleh dinamika aktivitas manusia dari waktu ke waktu. Pertumbuhan penduduk perkotaan dan pedesaan terus melampaui perluasan lahan, sehingga mengakibatkan perubahan tutupan lahan dan cenderung mengurangi rasio lahan terbuka hijau terhadap lahan terbangun. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis hubungan perubahan tutupan lahan dan indeks vegetasi selama periode 2017-2022. Data yang digunakan adalah citra Landsat 8 pada bulan Juli 2017 dan November 2022. Klasifikasi tutupan lahan digunakan software ENVI dengan titik uji sejumlah 50 sampel. Klasifikasi indeks vegetasi dipilih NDVI. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perubahan tutupan didominasi oleh lahan terbangun sebesar 60,87% dengan peningkatan 17,05% Sementara perubahan indeks vegetasi didominasi oleh vegetasi rapat. Pola perubahan tutupan lahan didominasi oleh perubahan vegetasi rapat menjadi lahan terbangun, sedangkan indeks vegetasi didominasi oleh vegetasi rapat menjadi vegetasi rapat dengan penurunan sebesar 7%.

.....Land cover changes are influenced by the dynamics of human activities over time. Urban and rural population growth continues to exceed land expansion, resulting in changes in land cover and tending to reduce the ratio of green open land to built-up land. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between land cover changes and vegetation index during the period 2017-2022. The data used were Landsat 8 images in July 2017 and November 2022. Land cover classification used ENVI software with 50 sample test points. The vegetation index classification was selected NDVI. The results showed that cover changes were dominated by built-up land of 60.87% with an increase of 17.05%. While changes in the vegetation index were dominated by dense vegetation. The pattern of land cover change was dominated by changes from dense vegetation to built-up land, while the vegetation index was dominated by dense vegetation to dense vegetation with a decrease of 7%.