ABSTRACT

The development of wetland for sawah doe cultivation in Indonesia is not new. The big scale sawah fore filed "Mega Rice Project" was initiated in 1985 by Presidential Decree No. 82. (Development of One Million Hectares of Peatland for Food Crop Production in the Province of Central Kalimantan, Peat reclamation). The settlement of 350,000 families into this area was planned by the Ministry of Transmigration. Until today, approx. 13,000 families in the Dadahup - Larnunti region were settled, facing hard conditions on clear-felled areas. Over 4000km of channels were built with high time pressure from Spring 1996 to 1986 (compare satellite images from these period) using USS 225 million from the 1986 (compare satellite images from these period) using USS 225 million from the companies. After the Indonesian economic crisis of 1997/1998 the financial situation became worse. During this lime frame, between autumn 1997 and spring 1998, draubt and heavy free mewed as well.

LAN DSAT-TM



Figure 1: LANDSAT-TM RGB = 543, 10 May 1996 me con auct=nnels reerne Men.



Figure 2: LANDSAT-TM RGB = 543, 29 May 1997

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"T.,= g g e at elmamg fege I an vietle in green colour.

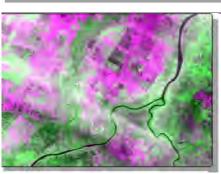


Figure 2 LANDSAT-TM RGB = 747, 29 March 1998

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Mega Rice Project in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia --Change Detection of Block A at Dadahup area (Rivers Barito, Kapuas Murung and Mengkatip)

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Radar (ERS/Radarsat)



Figure 4, ERS Change detection image taken on 7 Nov 1₅96₀ 18 Sep.199'

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Figure 6(RADARSAT filter technque. 28 Nov. 1997.

The IIADAR 1SAT image shows RGB colours eller differentMng techniques.

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remote sensing of katimantan

KALTENGCONSULTANTS

Abstract (continued)

The fragile peat swamp eco-system was cleared or burned. Most of the Central Kalimantan free 21 1997/98 were man-made. Huge amounts of stored carbon were released into the atmosphere. Peatland destruction is an irreversible proce. Countless floats transport timber over black-water lakes and along channelsssand rivers. Big areas of ecologically damaged peat-landscape are visible from the air. The huge peatlorms between the main rivers Bante. Kapusus, Kahayan and Sebangau pose massive problems for the hydrology. The region is drying out, the water table is low, questions of the water management remain unsolved. The solf of the the *Mega-Rice-ton of the water management remain unsolved. The solf of the the *Mega-Rice-ton of the water management remain unsolved. The solf of the the *Mega-Rice-ton of the water table is the solf of the the *Mega-Rice-ton of the solf of the the *Mega-Rice-ton of the solf of the solf of the the *Mega-Rice-ton of the solf of the solf of the the *Mega-Rice-ton of the solf of

SPOT



Figure 7: SPOT image from 29 July 1997.

Burnt sears appear in greenish colour, and peal swarmp forest and vegetation is sharm redish colour. Construction of new oSanaels visible. Fires and the core e ; bad lyst started.



Figure 8: SPOT image from 8 September 1997.

Burnt wan apptal in a warn n0 vegeta. Is sham in red. c o obte. compare. Figure 7 boxe.

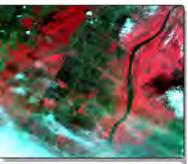


Figure 8: SPOT image from 25 January 1998. me Image again allows pan of MetApa Rice Pro). effer.e big fires 1007 with att... e'en. (Image courtesy Of CPIS, SINOP.)