

BENTHIC HABITAT MAPPING IN LANG TENGAH ISLAND,  
TERENGGANU USING QUICKBIRD MULTISPECTRAL DATA

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2010



**BENTHIC HABITAT MAPPING IN  
LANG TENGAH ISLAND, TERENGGANU  
USING QUICKBIRD MULTISPECTRAL DATA**

**By  
Quek Kai Tyng**

**Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the degree of  
Bachelor of Science (Marine Science)**

**Department of Marine Science  
Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU  
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# Final Research Project Report Declaration and Verification Form



**DEPARTMENT OF MARINE SCIENCE  
FACULTY OF MARITIME STUDIES AND MARINE SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**

## **DECLARATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT FINAL YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT**

It is hereby declared and verified that this research report entitled:

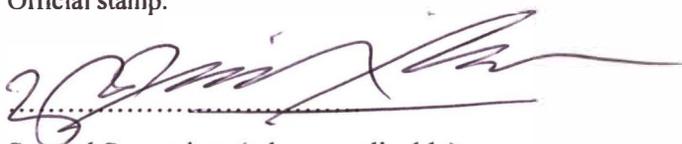
**Benthic habitat mapping in Lang Tengah Island, Terengganu with QuickBird Multispectral data by Quek Kai Tyng, Matric No. UK 15420** have been examined and all errors identified have been corrected. This report is submitted to the Department of Marine Science as partial fulfillment towards obtaining the Degree **Bachelor of Science in Marine Science**, Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>FINAL RESEARCH PROJECT DECLARATION AND VERTIFICATION FORM</b>	ii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	iii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	iv
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	v
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	vii
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	viii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	ix
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Justification	2
1.3 Objectives	3
<b>CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	4
2.1 Remote Sensing	4
2.2 QuickBird	6
2.3 Benthic Habitat Mapping Application	9
2.4 Basic theory of observation	11
2.5 Image classification	14
2.5.1 Unsupervised classification techniques	14
2.5.2 Supervised classification techniques	14

<b>CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY</b>	18
3.1 Study site	18
3.2 In situ data	21
3.3 Image processing	23
3.3.1 Atmospheric correction	24
3.3.2 Masking	25
3.3.3 Unsupervised classification	27
3.3.4 Supervised classification	28
3.3.5 Accuracy assessment	28
<b>CHAPTER 4: RESULTS</b>	29
4.0 Atmospheric Correction	29
4.1 Masking	33
4.2 Unsupervised Classification	37
4.3 Supervised Classification	38
4.4 Accuracy assessment	45
<b>CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION</b>	48
5.1 In situ data	48
5.2 Geometric correction	50
5.3 Atmospheric correction	51
5.4 Water column correction	52
5.5 Unsupervised classification	53

5.6	Supervised Classification	54
5.6.1	Determine the optimum band for benthic habitat mapping	55
5.6.2	Evaluate different classification techniques and determine their accuracy	57
<b>CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>		59
<b>REFERENCES</b>		61
<b>APPENDICES</b>		66
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>		72

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
2.1	QuickBird Satellite Sensor Characteristics	7
2.2	Features and benefits of QuickBird Satellite Sensor	8
2.3	The maximum Depth of Penetration	13
3.1	The parameters for ATCOR 2	25
3.2	Training classes for supervised classification	28
4.1	Statistics of band 1 image before and after atmospheric correction	30
4.2	Statistics of band 2 image before and after atmospheric correction	31
4.3	Statistics of band 3 image before and after atmospheric correction	32
4.4	Accuracy assessment for different band image of Pasir Air classified with maximum likelihood classification algorithm	45
4.5	Accuracy assessment for different band image of Pasir Pandak classified with maximum likelihood classification algorithm	46
4.6	Accuracy assessment for band 1 and band 2 image of Pasir Air classified with different supervised classification techniques	46
4.7	Accuracy assessment for band 1 and band 2 image of Pasir Pandak classified with different supervised classification techniques	47

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
2.1	Factors influencing the amount of radiance reaching a sensor over water mass	12
2.2	Concept of Depth of Penetration zones	13
2.3	Maximum likelihood classification strategy	15
2.4	Minimum distance classification strategy	16
2.5	Parallelepiped classification strategy	17
3.1	Map of Lang Tengah Island	19
3.2	Map of Pasir Air	20
3.3	Map of Pasir Pandak	20
3.4	Map of transect surveys (Lang Tengah Island)	22
3.5	Map of resorts in Lang Tengah Island	22
3.6	Methodology Flow Chart for image interpretation and analysis	23
3.7	Band 4 image	26
3.8	Concept of image masking	26
4.1	Band 1 image before and after atmospheric correction	30
4.2	Band 2 image before and after atmospheric correction	31
4.3	Band 3 image before and after atmospheric correction	32
4.4	Band 1 image before and after masking	34
4.5	Band 2 image before and after masking	35
4.6	Band 3 image before and after masking	36

4.7	Band 1 image classified with CLUSTER algorithm	37
4.8	Pasir Air image classified with maximum likelihood classification algorithm	39
4.9	Pasir Pandak classified with maximum likelihood classification algorithm	40
4.10	Band 1 image of Pasir Air classified with different supervised classification techniques	41
4.11	Band 2 image of Pasir Air classified with different supervised classification techniques	42
4.12	Band 1 Pasir Pandak classified with different supervised classification techniques	43
4.13	Band 2 Pasir Pandak classified with different supervised classification techniques	44
5.1	Survey point with homogenous substrate	49
5.2	Survey point with mixed substrate	49

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>
1 Field survey	66
2 Benthic group code	67
2 In situ data	68
3 Example of bottom substrate	71

## ABSTRACT

Coral reefs are the most important benthic habitat in nearshore areas as they provide important ecosystem services and economic benefits. Most coral reef are threatened, degradation and loss, and hence, monitoring and management is very important. A study was done in Lang Tengah Island to monitor the impact of development. This study developing a habitat map for documenting the changing conditions associated with Lang Tengah Island coastal ecosystem with QuickBird image. QuickBird image was used because it is fine spatial resolution image which suitable for evaluating benthic habitats. Mapping of the benthic habitat was done by using unsupervised and supervised classification. Different classification techniques were evaluated to determine the best classification technique for tropical benthic habitat mapping. This study is more focus on evaluates the common used supervised classification techniques, which are maximum likelihood classification algorithm, minimum distance to mean classification algorithm and parallelepiped classification algorithm. QuickBird image had successfully identified the benthic habitat but not until species. Band 1 (blue) and band 2 (green) image with accuracy of minimum 70.00 % for Pasir Air and Pasir Pandak was suitable for benthic mapping. Band 1 image more suitable for deeper water mapping, while band 2 image more suitable for shallower water mapping. Maximum likelihood classification algorithm was the best classification techniques with highest accuracy compared to other supervised classification techniques. Further mapping project should carried out from time to time to assess the changes of benthic habitat in Lang Tengah Island.

# **PEMETAAN HABITAT BENTOS DI PULAU LANG TENGAH DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN QUICKBIRD PELBAGAI SPEKTRAL DATA**

## **ABSTRAK**

Batu karang merupakan habitat benthos yang amat penting di kawasan persisiran pantai, sebab ia menyumbangkan proses ekosistem dan keuntungan ekonomi yang penting. Kebanyakan batu karang mengalami ancaman, kerosakkan dan kematian, oleh itu kawalan dan pengurusan amat diperlukan. Kajian telah dijalankan di Pulau Lang Tengah dengan tujuan mengawal kesan pembangunan. Kajian ini menghasilkan peta habitat untuk dokumentasi keadaan perubahan yang berkenaan dengan ekosistem persisiran Pulau Lang Tengah dengan menggunakan gambar QuickBird. Gambar QuickBird dipilih kerana ia mempunyai spasial resolusi yang halus amat sesuai untuk menilaikan habitat bentos. Pemetaan habitat bentos akan dihasilkan dengan pengelasan tidak diselia dan pengelasan menyelia. Pelbagai teknik pengelasan akan dinilai untuk menentukan teknik pengelasan yang terbaik untuk pemetaan habitat bentos tropika. Kajian ini lebih menekankan kepada penilaian teknik pengelasan menyelia yang selalu digunakan, iaitu pengelasan kemungkinan maksimum, pengelasan minimal jarak kepada min dan pengelasan parallelepiped. Gambar QuickBird telah berjaya digunakan untuk mengenalpasti habitat bentos tetapi tidak dapat dikenalpasti sehingga tahap species. Gambar band 1 (biru) dan band 2 (hijau) dengan minimum ketepatan 70.00 % bagi Pasir Air dan Pasir Pandak adalah sesuai digunakan dalam pemetaan benthos. Gambar band 1 lebih sesuai untuk pemetaan kawansan air dalam, manakala gambar band 2 lebih sesuai untuk pemetaan kawasan air cetek. Pengelasan kemungkinan maksimum adalah teknik

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