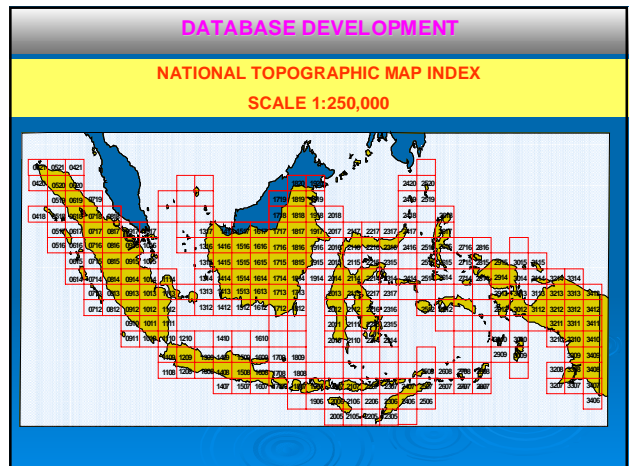


## OBJECTIVE

To organize and standardize the land systems for supporting spatial land use planning. The standardization of the land systems includes spatial data, feature codifications, database transformation, and metadata creation. The organized and standardized land systems are expected to be easily accessed and integrated with other thematic data by related agencies for spatial land use planning.

- ### MAPPING METHODOLOGY
- Landscape is divided into land units called land systems. The land system concept is based on ecological principles and presumes closely interdependent links between agroclimate regime, rock types, landforms, soils, hydrological conditions and living organisms.
  - Land system interpretation used air photography at 1: 50,000 – 100,000, Landsat MSS and Radar imageries at scale 1: 250,000. The land systems interpreted from the imageries were then transferred to the JOG topographic maps at scale 1: 250,000.
  - Land system properties (lithology, hydrology, climate, topography, forest type, land use, soil) were obtained from secondary data and recorded on data card.
  - Reliability of land system properties is classified into 5 classes
    - Reliable (based on detailed field survey)
    - Probable (based on reconnaissance survey)
    - Tenable (based on image interpretation)
    - Plausible (based on exploration survey)
    - No data
  - Every land system is given a local name near the location where it was established and its own unique symbol and number





## CONCLUSIONS

1. Land system database provides physical characteristics of Indonesia land resource such as lithology, hydrology, climate, topography, vegetation, and soil
2. Due to the various reliabilities, land system data with the low reliability should be updated
3. The standardized land systems are expected to be easily accessed and integrated with other thematic data by related agencies for spatial land use planning

THANK YOU