

Utilization of Sentinel-1 for Landslide Hazard Zoning on Agricultural Land Cover in Sumedang Regency

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Introductory

- Sentinel-1 product is good enough to be used in landslide studies in mountainous areas with slope parameters.
- Landslide hazard can be mapped using GIS technology with empirical supporting parameters.
- Landslides can be a disaster if there are affected assets, one of which is agricultural areas, plantations and rice fields.
- The area has large material assets which are a source of food for the community, so it is very important to map.

Method

- The landslide hazard zoning model refers to the Indonesian Disaster Risk book from BNPB. The weighting and scoring are taken from the model developed by BNPB, but there are modifications to the soil part, namely there is no soil solum, so that in this study the values for the soil solum are replaced with the Topographic Wetness Index values

No	Data	Parameter	Classification	Class Value	Score	Weight	
1	Sentinel-1 / SAR	Slope	15% – 30%	1	0.250	0.3	
			30% – 50%	2	0.500		
			50% – 70%	3	0.750		
			Flat	0	0.000		0.05
			North	1	0.125		
		Northwest	2	0.250			
		West	3	0.375			
		Northeast	4	0.500			
		Southwest	5	0.625			
		East	6	0.750			
		Southeast	7	0.875			
		South	8	1.000			
		Curvature	<200 m	1	0.250	0.05	
			200 – 500m	2	0.500		
			500 – 1000m	3	0.750		
			>1000m	4	1.000		
Topographic Wetness Index	0.509 – 6.122	1	0.250	0.05			
	6.122 – 9.981	2	0.500				
	9.981 – 22.874	3	0.750				
2	Geology	Rock Type	Alluvial Rock	1	0.333	0.2	
			Sedimentary Rock	2	0.667		
			Volcanic Rock	3	1.000		
		Distance from the Fault	>400	1	0.200	0.05	
			300 – 400m	2	0.400		
			200 – 300m	3	0.600		
			100 – 200m	4	0.800		
			0 – 100m	5	1.000		
		3	Soil	Soil Texture	Sand	1	0.333
Clay Sand	2				0.667		
Clay	3				1.000		
4	Meteorology	Rainfall	<2000 mm	1	0.333	0.2	
			2000 – 3000 mm	2	0.667		
			>3000 mm	3	1.000		

CONCLUSION

- Landslide areas in Sumedang Regency tend to spread in the Southern Region. This area is a complex of hills with steep slopes, old volcanic parent rock which is quite brittle, high rainfall, clay soil texture, and the largest area of lineaments. Other landslide-prone areas are located around Mount Tampomas, whose geographical conditions are not much different from the Southern Region of Sumedang Regency. The biggest proportion of landslide hazard lies in dry land agriculture with a percentage of 75.75%, while the lowest is plantations around 1.12% and paddy fields with 23.13%. Sentinel-1 can be an alternative to landslide mapping by building a radar product into several slope parameters. The landslide locations in the high and very high classifications correspond to the slope aspect parameters built by Sentinel-1

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