臺北市運用衛星影像分析與多元尺度監測於坡地管理之歷程與成效

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摘　　要　臺北市境內山坡地面積達 1 萬 5 千公頃，佔全市 55%，對於山坡地違反水土保持法之案件，以往主要仰賴水土保持查報人員巡查，惟考量人力勘查時之地形限制，或違規人刻意偽裝掩飾等情形，造成採證取締不易。爰自 100 年度起，臺北市政府即運用福衛二號衛星影像，進行山坡地植生變異分析，另配合 101 年起之無人飛行載具航拍，建立多元尺度監測機制，探討衛星影像變異分析與多元尺度監測技術應用於坡地管理之經驗與成效，並作為坡地管理之參考。

關鍵詞：山坡地、植生變異、航遙測影像。

The Process and Effect of Satellite Image Analyze and Multi-stage Monitoring Mechanism Apply for Slopeland Management of Taipei City

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ABSTRACT There are about 15 thousand hectares slopeland in Taipei City, which is 55% of the city. In contrast with counting on inspectors in the past, the government started using Formosat-2 satellite images to analyze vegetation change since 2011 and unmanned aerial vehicle photographing since 2012 due to geographic restriction by human inspection or disguise made by violator, which cause difficulty on collecting evidences to crack down on them. This paper is aimed to analyze the effect of patrolling by satellite image data and Multi-scale Monitoring Mechanism, which are references to slopeland management.

Key Words: slope land, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index, satellite images.

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