USING REMOTE SENSING DATA FOR DEVELOPING LAND USE MAP IN CASE OF VINH LONG PROVINCE, 2017

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Summary

In this study, MODIS and Landsat-8 satellite imagery collected in 2017 were used to develop present land use map of Vinh Long province as a basis for assessing the progress of land use planning by 2020. The map composed of 6 land use types as follows: rice land, uplant crop, rice-uplant crop, fruit land, residential land and rivers with an overall accuracy of 86.98% (Kappa coefficient 0.82). From the calculated results in 2017 showed that the area of land use types respectively as follows: rice land reached 45.4% of total area and distributed in Long Ho, Mang Thit, Tam Binh, Vung Liem, Binh Minh and Tra On districts; fruit land occupied 35.6% and distributed on the alluvial soil along Tien and Hau rivers or on the islets; residential land occupied 8.3% and distributed in urban areas or along roads; river area accounted for 5.8% and distributed throughout the study area; the area of upland was 3.5% and rice-upland crop accounts for 1.5%, mainly distributed in Binh Tan district. This study results support the management of the land use status as well as assessment of the progress of land use planning effectively and promptly annually.

Key words: Remote sensing, MODIS, Landsat-8, land use types, land use planing.