# Hasil Interpretasi Citra Lapan

Warta ekonomiIndeks Majalah Ilmiah IndonesiaRemote Sensing of Urban and Suburban AreasPemanfaatan teknologi geospasial untuk mitigasi kebencanaanSustainable Development ResearchAPLIKASI DATA PENGINDERAAN JAUH UNTUK PENGELOLAAN SUMBER DAYA ALAM DAN LINGKUNGANCoral Reef Remote SensingDirektori penginderaan juah dan sistem informasi geografis di Indonesia 1994Remote Sensing and GIS Integration: Theories, Methods, and ApplicationsKeys to Soil TaxonomyBusiness IntelligenceDimensi sumberdaya alamSoil and WaterSynthetic Aperture Radar ProcessingHeritage, Culture and SocietyKeys to Soil Taxonomy - Twelfth Edition, 2014Digital PhotogrammetryRemote Sensing Digital Image AnalysisIntroduction to Remote SensingGeografi dan penerapannya dalam pembangunan wilayahPlant MigrationInovasi teknologi pertanianEnvironmental ModellingRemote Sensing Handbook - Three Volume SetRemote Sensing Handbook for Tropical Coastal ManagementTabloid Reformata Edisi 137 Maret 2011100 perempuan peneliti berprestasi IndonesiaProceedings of Indonesian Association of Geologists: Developments in stratigraphy and sedimentologyAgrindexBuku kenangan pengabdian Mayor Jenderal TNI (Purn) Ir. H. Pranoto Asmoro: Dari survei dan pemetaan ke sistem informasi geografisProsiding Seminar Basis Data Tematik, Atlas, dan Diklat Survei dan Pemetaan, Cibinong, 14 April 1999NatureTeknologi penginderaan jauh di IndonesiaMajalah LAPAN.Pengelolaan Hutan Secara

Partisipatif Menuju KPH Hijau Untuk Mendukung Tujuan Pembangunan BerkelanjutanLand Use Planning and Remote SensingMedia carakaProsiding Seminar Nasional Penyediaan Informasi Geospasial Untuk Kajian Kewilayahan dan Lingkungan Dalam Rangka Menunjang Kesiapan Otonomi Daerah, 14-15 Maret 2000Proceedings, the 31st Annual Convention, Indonesian Association of Geologists, PIT XXXI, IAGI.: Environmental geology, regional geology, mineral geologyThe Geology of Indonesia: Economic geology

## Warta ekonomi

Heritage, Culture and Society contains the papers presented at the 3rd International Hospitality and Tourism Conference (IHTC2016) & 2nd International Seminar on Tourism (ISOT 2016), Bandung, Indonesia, 10—12 October 2016). The book covers 7 themes: i) Hospitality and tourism management ii) Hospitality and tourism marketing iii) Current trends in hospitality and tourism management iv) Technology and innovation in hospitality and tourism v) Sustainable tourism vi) Gastronomy, foodservice and food safety, and vii) Relevant areas in hospitality and tourism Heritage, Culture and Society is a significant contribution to the literature on Hospitality and Tourism, and will be of interest to professionals and academia in both areas.

## Indeks Majalah Ilmiah Indonesia

## Remote Sensing of Urban and Suburban Areas

Implementation of remote sensing technology in Indonesia; collected articles.

## Pemanfaatan teknologi geospasial untuk mitigasi kebencanaan

Biographical sketches of 100 prominent women in science in Indonesia.

## Sustainable Development Research

Geographical issues in Indonesia; papers of a meeting discussing Prof. I Mady Sandy's concepts of geography.

## APLIKASI DATA PENGINDERAAN JAUH UNTUK PENGELOLAAN SUMBER DAYA ALAM DAN LINGKUNGAN

This publication, Keys to Soil Taxonomy, Twelfth Edition, 2014, coincides with the 20th World Congress of Soil Science, to be held on Jeju Island, Korea in June 2014.

The Keys to Soil Taxonomy serves two purposes. It provides the taxonomic keys necessary for the classification of soils in a form that can be used easily in the field. It also acquaints users of soil taxonomy with recent changes in the classification system. The twelfth edition of the Keys to Soil Taxonomy incorporates all changes approved since the publication in 1999 of the second edition of Soil Taxonomy: A Basic System of Soil Classification for Making and Interpreting Soil Surveys. The authors of the Keys to Soil Taxonomy are identified as the ?Soil Survey Staff.? This term is meant to include all of the soil classifiers in the National Cooperative Soil Survey program and in the international community who have made significant contributions to the improvement of the taxonomic system.

## Coral Reef Remote Sensing

Remote sensing stands as the defining technology in our ability to monitor coral reefs, as well as their biophysical properties and associated processes, at regional to global scales. With overwhelming evidence that much of Earth’s reefs are in decline, our need for large-scale, repeatable assessments of reefs has never been so great. Fortunately, the last two decades have seen a rapid expansion in the ability for remote sensing to map and monitor the coral reef ecosystem, its overlying water column, and surrounding environment. Remote sensing is now a fundamental tool for the mapping, monitoring and management of coral reef ecosystems. Remote sensing offers repeatable, quantitative assessments of

habitat and environmental characteristics over spatially extensive areas. As the multi-disciplinary field of coral reef remote sensing continues to mature, results demonstrate that the techniques and capabilities continue to improve. New developments allow reef assessments and mapping to be performed with higher accuracy, across greater spatial areas, and with greater temporal frequency. The increased level of information that remote sensing now makes available also allows more complex scientific questions to be addressed. As defined for this book, remote sensing includes the vast array of geospatial data collected from land, water, ship, airborne and satellite platforms. The book is organized by technology, including: visible and infrared sensing using photographic, multispectral and hyperspectral instruments; active sensing using light detection and ranging (LiDAR); acoustic sensing using ship, autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) and in-water platforms; and thermal and radar instruments. Emphasis and Audience This book serves multiple roles. It offers an overview of the current state-of-the-art technologies for reef mapping, provides detailed technical information for coral reef remote sensing specialists, imparts insight on the scientific questions that can be tackled using this technology, and also includes a foundation for those new to reef remote sensing. The individual sections of the book include introductory overviews of four main types of remotely sensed data used to study coral reefs, followed by specific examples demonstrating practical applications of the different technologies being discussed. Guidelines for selecting the most appropriate sensor for particular applications are provided, including an overview of how to utilize

remote sensing data as an effective tool in science and management. The text is richly illustrated with examples of each sensing technology applied to a range of scientific, monitoring and management questions in reefs around the world. As such, the book is broadly accessible to a general audience, as well as students, managers, remote sensing specialists and anyone else working with coral reef ecosystems.

## Direktori penginderaan juah dan sistem informasi geografis di Indonesia 1994

Synthetic Aperture Radar Processing simply and methodically presents principles and techniques of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) image generation by analyzing its system transfer function. The text considers the full array of operation modes from strip to scan, emphasizes processing techniques, enabling the design of operational SAR codes. A simple example then follows. This book will be invaluable to all SAR scientists and engineers working in the field. It may be used as the basis for a course on SAR image generation or as a reference book on remote sensing. It contains a wide spectrum of information presented with clarity and rigor.

## Remote Sensing and GIS Integration: Theories, Methods, and Applications

With the widespread availability of satellite and aircraft remote sensing image data in digital form, and the ready access most remote sensing practitioners have to computing systems for image interpretation, there is a need to draw together the range of digital image processing procedures and methodologies commonly used in this field into a single treatment. It is the intention of this book to provide such a function, at a level meaningful to the non-specialist digital image analyst, but in sufficient detail that algorithm limitations, alternative procedures and current trends can be appreciated. Often the applications specialist in remote sensing wishing to make use of digital processing procedures has had to depend upon either the mathematically detailed treatments of image processing found in the electrical engineering and computer science literature, or the sometimes necessarily superficial treatments given in general texts on remote sensing. This book seeks to redress that situation. Both image enhancement and classification techniques are covered making the material relevant in those applications in which photointerpretation is used for information extraction and in those wherein information is obtained by classification.

## Keys to Soil Taxonomy

The Handbook provides a detailed evaluation of what can realistically be achieved by remote sensing in an operational coastal management context. It takes the user

through the planning and implementation of remote sensing projects from the setting of realistic objectives, deciding which imagery will be most appropriate to achieve those objectives, the acquisition, geometric and radiometric correction of imagery, the field survey methods needed to ground-truth the imagery and guide image classification, the image processing techniques required to optimise outputs, through the image interpretation and evaluation of the accuracy of outputs. Linked to the Handbook is a computer-based remote sensing distance-learning module: Applications of satellite and airborne image data to coastal management available free of charge via www.unesco.bilko.org

## Business Intelligence

## Dimensi sumberdaya alam

## Soil and Water

Manfaat dari menggunakan remote sensing dan teknologi GIS (geographic information system) tergantung pada tingkat keberhasilan penerapannya untuk menyelesaikan masalah spasial. Secara umum, manfaat ini dapat dibagi menjadi

empat kategori seperti efisiensi ilmiah, teknologi, metodologi, dan ekonomi. Efisiensi ilmiah penginderaan jauh data juga termasuk memperoleh fakta-fakta baru untuk menguatkan dan klarifikasi sebelumnya dikenal kuantitatif, data kualitatif yang dipelajari. Teknologi efisiensi berarti peningkatan produktivitas kerja (terutama lapangan pekerjaan yang paling mahal), membuat norma-norma untuk lapangan dan mempercepat proses pemetaan kebun, mengurangi volume lapangan, memperpendek waktu yang diperlukan untuk survei dan mengurangi jumlah karyawan yang terlibat monitoring kebun. Berdasarkan manfaat dan aplikasi remote sensing dan GIS, sektor perkebunan telah mengadopsi pendekatan ini untuk mempelajari kerugian yang disebabkan faktor lingkungan karena berbagai alasan. Meskipun kebun menderita berbagai kerugian penyebab utama adalah kerusakan berat akibat serangan Helopeltis. Jadi dalam proyek ini inisiatif telah dilakukan untuk mempelajari kesehatan tanaman perkebunan menggunakan analisis tekstur dan bagaimana kesehatan tanaman perkebunan tersebut mempengaruhi hasilnya (Setiawan, 2014).

## Synthetic Aperture Radar Processing

## Heritage, Culture and Society

## Keys to Soil Taxonomy - Twelfth Edition, 2014

Lahan merupakan salah satu sumber daya yang sangat penting dan dibutuhkan dalam menopang kehidupan manusia dan makhluk lainnya yang ada dijagat raya ini. Kebutuhan akan lahan dari waktu kewaktu semakin meningkat seiring dengan meningkatnya jumlah populasi manusia yang ada di muka bumi ini. Hal ini dipicu oleh peningkatan kualitas dan kuantitas hidup manusia (Nuraeni et al., 2017). Penggunaan lahan ini dipacu oleh tingkat kebutuhan manusia yang semakin pesat, kebutuhan untuk makan, kebutuhan tempat tinggal dan kebutuhan lainnya terus meningkat. Menurut (As-syakur, 2011), Salah satu permasalahan yang paling rawan terkait dengan dengan sumberdaya lahan adalah mengenai degradasi lahan. Degradasi lahan adalah proses penurunan produktivitas lahan, baik yang sifatnya sementara maupun tetap. Lahan yang telah terdegradasi berat dan menjadi lahan kritis luasnya sekitar 48,3 juta ha atau 25,1% dari luas wilayah Indonesia, hal ini sesuai dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh (Wahyunto & Dariah, 2014). Ketika lahan digunakan maka akan mempengaruhi sumber daya yang lain seperti daerah aliran sungai (DAS). DAS merupakan suatu ekosistem yang kompleks mulai dari hulu sampai dihilir. Kenaikan penggunaan lahan terbesar untuk lahan sawah pertanian, tegalan dan kebun. Perubahan tutupan lahan terutama hutan mengindikasikan kemampuan DAS menyimpan air, hal ini sesuai penelitian yang dilakukan oleh (Permatasari et al., 2017). Penggunaan lahan sangat berpengaruh terhadap kondisi DAS, ketika penggunaan lahan secara baik

maka DAS pun akan terjaga dengan baik, tetapi ketika penggunaan lahan yang tidak terbatas dan tidak memperhatikan masalah lingkungan maka kondisi ini akan mempengaruhi kondisi DAS. Ketika DAS rusak maka akan mengakibatkan dampak yang besar terhadap manusia. DAS yang rusak dapat mengakibatkan bencana seperti erosi, banjir, dan longsor, dan semua ini dapat mengakibatkan kerugian yang sangat besar bagi manusia. Perubahan penggunaan lahan berdampak besar pada penurunan kualitas air, meningkatkan fluktuasi musiman dengan gejala banjir dan kekeringan pada DAS, hal ini sesuai dengan pendapat dari Parwitan (1999) dalam (Permatasari et al., 2017). Supaya penggunaan lahan itu berjalan sesuai dengan keinginan dan peruntukannya maka perlu adanya evaluasi penggunaan lahan yang baik, namun ketika kita berbicara tentang penggunaan lahan itu tidak lepas dengan gambaran sesuatu yang luas, butuh waktu, dan tenaga yang banyak. Lahirnya teknologi geospasial menjadi salah satu jawaban untuk menjawab tantangan ini agar penggunaan lahan benar sesuai dengan peruntukannya. Menurut (Baja, 2012) dalam pengembangan wilayah, perencanaan penggunaan lahan diperlukan untuk mengarahkan para pengambil keputusan dalam usaha memilih jenis penggunaan lahan yang sesuai, menentukan lokasi spasial yang optimal dari kegiatan yang direncanakan, mengidentifikasi dan merumuskan peluang untuk perubahan pemanfaaatan lahan, dan mengantisipasi konsekuensi perubahan kebijakan penggunaan lahan. Menurut (Deptan, 2011) kebutuhan lahan yang semakin meningkat, serta adanya persaingan antara penggunaan lahan pertanian dan non pertanian, memerlukan teknologi tepat guna

untuk mengoptimalkan penggunaan lahan secara berkelanjutan. Dampak dari adanya laju perubahan lahan yang terus meningkat dapat mengakibatkan munculnya berbagai bencana alam seperti bencana longsor, banjir bandang, cuaca ekstrim, kebakaran hutan, dan kekeringan, hal ini sesuai dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh (M. L. Hakim, 2010). Kabupaten Sinjai merupakan daerah yang sering dilanda bencana banjir dan tanah longsor, kekeringan, kebakaran hutan dengan data sebagai berikut: potensi kebencanaan alam yang sering terjadi di Kabupaten Sinjai adalah bencana tanah longsor dan banjir bandang. Bencana ini merupakan dampak dari alih fungsi lahan. Kebencanaan longsor dan banjir bandang sering terjadi dalam waktu yang bersamaan terutama jika terjadi hujan lebat. Adanya citra satelit sangat membantu para pengamat dan peneliti untuk mengetahui kondisi lahan. Interpretasi foto udara dapat mempermudah dalam mendeteksi, mengidentifikasi dan mendeliniasi keberadaan suatu wilayah sehingga dapat menghemat penggunaan waktu dan tenaga serta biaya untuk mengamati secara langsung wilayah yang bersangkutan. Dengan adanya citra satelit, kita dapat mengambil data dari suatu wilayah tanpa harus mendatangi wilayah tersebut. Dalam riset ini penulis menggunakan 3 (tiga) jenis data citra satelit yaitu data citra satelit landsat 8 dengan akurasi 30 meter, citra spot dengan akurasi 1 meter serta data Dem dengan akurasi 6x6 m. Secara konvensional, metode terbaik untuk mengkaji kerawanan longsor adalah dengan survey lapangan,. Namun, untuk mendeteksi potensi longsor pada suatu wilayah yang sangat mungkin menghabiskan waktu, tenaga survei dan biaya yang relative

banyak, seperti di Indonesia yang merupakan Negara berkembang, karena mengalami banyak kendala di mana jaringan observasi kebumian relatif terbatas dan banyaknya daerah pegunungan yang sulit dijangkau. Metode terbaik untuk mengatasi masalah ini adalah penginderaan jauh, informasi yang diperoleh melalui penginderaan jauh merupakan salah satu solusi terbaik yang dapat diperoleh, sebagaimana penelitian yang dilakukan oleh (Somantri, 2014), dalam Kajian Mitigasi Bencana longsor Lahan Dengan Menggunakan Teknologi Penginderaan Jauh. Data penginderaan jauh yang saat ini tersedia dapat memberikan informasi yang akurat dan berguna dari fitur-fitur permukaan dan proses dinamis yang berhubungan dengan kejadian longsor (Arbain & Sudiana, 2015). Pada penelitian perubahan laju tutupan lahan berdasarkan data citra penginderaan jauh secara temporal antara tahun 2014 sampai 2019, ini sebagai contoh kasus yang dibahas dalam buku ini. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi laju perubahan tutupan lahan secara temporal antara tahun 2014 sampai dengan tahun 2019 di Kabupaten Sinjai. 2) Untuk dampak kebencanaan yang ditimbulkan akibat dari alih fungsi lahan di Kabupaten Sinjai. Penelitian menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif. Penelitian menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif. Menurut William (2014) Penelitian kuantitatif adalah penelitian yang dimulai dari sebuah rencana khusus atau seperangkat pertanyaan atau hipotesis yang mendetail.

## Digital Photogrammetry

Maximize a geographical information tool by incorporating it with up-to-date remotely sensed data GIS is predominantly a data-handling technology, while remote sensing is a data retrieval and analysis technology. This book addresses the need to combine remotely sensed data with cartographic, socioeconomic, and environmental data and GIS functionalities. Remote Sensing and GIS Integration begins with theoretical discussions, followed by a series of application areas in urban and environmental studies that employ the integration of remote sensing and GIS. Each application area is examined through analysis of state-of-the-art methods and detailed presentations of one or more case studies.

## Remote Sensing Digital Image Analysis

## Introduction to Remote Sensing

Proceedings of a seminar on geospatial information and resources in Indonesia.

## Geografi dan penerapannya dalam pembangunan wilayah

## Plant Migration

From humans to hermit crabs to deep water plankton, all living things compete for locally limiting resources. This universal truth unites three bodies of thought--economics, evolution, and history--that have developed largely in mutual isolation. Here, Geerat Vermeij undertakes a groundbreaking and provocative exploration of the facts and theories of biology, economics, and geology to show how processes common to all economic systems--competition, cooperation, adaptation, and feedback--govern evolution as surely as they do the human economy, and how historical patterns in both human and nonhuman evolution follow from this principle. Using a wealth of examples of evolutionary innovations, Vermeij argues that evolution and economics are one. Powerful consumers and producers exercise disproportionate controls on the characteristics, activities, and distribution of all life forms. Competition-driven demand by consumers, when coupled with supply-side conditions permitting economic growth, leads to adaptation and escalation among organisms. Although disruptions in production halt or reverse these processes temporarily, they amplify escalation in the long run to produce trends in all economic systems toward greater power, higher production rates, and a wider reach for economic systems and their strongest members. Despite our unprecedented power to shape our surroundings, we humans are subject to all the economic principles and historical trends that emerged at life's origin more than 3 billion years ago. Engagingly written, brilliantly argued, and sweeping in scope, Nature: An Economic History shows that the human institutions

most likely to preserve opportunity and adaptability are, after all, built like successful living things.

## Inovasi teknologi pertanian

Using cases of plant migration documented by both historical and fossil evidence, Jonathan D. Sauer provides a landmark assessment of what is presently known, and not merely assumed, about the process.

## Environmental Modelling

"Remote Sensing of Urban and Suburban Areas" provides instructors with a text reference that has a logical and easy-to-follow flow of topics around which they can structure the syllabi of their urban remote sensing courses. Topics have been chosen to bridge the gap between remote sensing and urban studies through a better understanding of the science that underlies both fields. In so doing, the book includes 17 chapters written by leading international experts in respected fields to provide a balanced coverage of fundamental issues in both remote sensing and urban studies. Emphasis is placed on: theoretical and practical issues in contemporary urban studies and remote sensing; the spectral, spatial and temporal requirements of remotely sensed data in relation to various urban

phenomena; methods and techniques for analyzing and integrating remotely sensed data and image processing with geographic information systems to address urban problems; and examples of applications in which applying remote sensing to tackle urban problems is deemed useful and important.

## Remote Sensing Handbook - Three Volume Set

Development of technological innovation in Indonesian agricultural industry; volume commemorating the 25th anniversary of Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian.

## Remote Sensing Handbook for Tropical Coastal Management

## Tabloid Reformata Edisi 137 Maret 2011

Soil and Water: Physical Principles and Processes describes the physical principles governing the soil-water system and particularly the sequence of processes constituting the cycle of water in the field. Organized into two parts, with a total of 11 chapters, this book first discusses the basic physical properties of both soil and water. Some chapters deal with the state of water in soil and flow of water in

saturated and unsaturated soil. The second part focuses on the aspects of field water cycle, starting from the entry of water into soil to the redistribution of soil moisture. It also describes the groundwater drainage, evaporation from bare-surface soils, uptake of soil water by plants, and the water and energy balance in the field. This work is meant for students and professional workers in soil physics and other related disciplines who need or might be interested in a fundamental and up-to-date exposition of soil physics.

## 100 perempuan peneliti berprestasi Indonesia

The underlying purpose of this paper is to analyse determining factors of responsible environmental behaviour, which serves as a formative evaluation prior to implementation This comprises the objectives of discussing the project strategy and aims, as well as analysing the target audience's individual behaviour and conditioning factors deriving from the external situation that require consideration in the design of the project's implementation strategy. A further implication is to clarify how present theories help to understand factors inhibiting or enabling responsible environmental behaviour and to provide knowledge on communication campaigns and strategy design. The key ndings indicate that theory on individual behaviour change from psychology and social studies is vast, however strategy designers of environmental campaigns do notmake su cient use of it and often develop programmes based on simplistic knowledgeattitude-practice models. On

the other hand, literature on external factors determining environmental behaviour is not as advanced, besides the fact that a change of situational terms and conditions is postulated to yield great results. In general, individual and contextual factors need to be addressed to bring about the desired behaviour change, which has been considered in the strategy design of the 'Solar powered Schools for Hyderabad' project.

## Proceedings of Indonesian Association of Geologists: Developments in stratigraphy and sedimentology

## Agrindex

## Buku kenangan pengabdian Mayor Jenderal TNI (Purn) Ir. H. Pranoto Asmoro: Dari survei dan pemetaan ke sistem informasi geografis

## Prosiding Seminar Basis Data Tematik, Atlas, dan Diklat Survei

## dan Pemetaan, Cibinong, 14 April 1999

## Nature

A volume in the three-volume Remote Sensing Handbook series, Remote Sensing of Water Resources, Disasters, and Urban Studies documents the scientific and methodological advances that have taken place during the last 50 years. The other two volumes in the series are Remotely Sensed Data Characterization, Classification, and Accuracies, and Land Reso

## Teknologi penginderaan jauh di Indonesia

Since land planning tends to be conducted at local levels, discussion focuses on the uses of aerial photography. Among the topics discussed are geographic information systems, land use inventory and change, farmland and wetlands preservation

## Majalah LAPAN.

Proceedings of a seminar on developing databases of thematical mapping, atlas,

and survey training in Indonesia.

## Pengelolaan Hutan Secara Partisipatif Menuju KPH Hijau Untuk Mendukung Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan

Pengelolaan hutan secara partisipatif adalah langkah bijak dalam memberdayakan masyarakat desa hutan sebagai pengelola hutan langsung di tingkat tapak. Tingginya ketergantungan masyarakat dan negara pada sumberdaya hutan sebagai sumber pendapatan membutuhkan pengelolaan yang tepat dalam mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan sumber daya tersebut. Sebagai operator kegiatan pengelolaan hutan di tingkat tapak, Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (KPH) memiliki peranan penting dan tidak jarang mengalami banyak tantangan dalam menjalankan tupoksinya. Selain itu, keterbatasan yang dimiliki KPH memerlukan dukungan dan kolaborasi dari berbagai pihak, termasuk pemerintah pusat, pemerintah daerah, NGO maupun masyarakat adat dan lokal. Salah satu kebijakan pengelolaan hutan tersebut adalah Perhutanan Sosial (PS), yang merupakan salah satu wujud dari perubahan paradigma dalam pengelolaan hutan dari konsep timber base forest management menjadi community base forest management dengan melibatkan masyarakat dan para pihak lainnya dalam pengelolaan hutan untuk tercapainya pengelolaan hutan yang berkelanjutan. Selain sebagai upaya untuk meningkatkan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan masyarakat, PS juga merupakan

upaya untuk pemulihan kawasan kritis yang mampu memitigasi perubahan iklim melalui konsep agroforestri dalam implementasi rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan yang menjadi bagian reforestasi. Pengelolaan hutan secara partisipatif menuju terwujudnya KPH hijau sejalan dengan apa yang ditargetkan dalam Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals). Buku ini menyajikan catatan panjang kegiatan dalam kerangka kerjasama antara Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO) Regional Project Component 3: “Facilitating the Participatory Planning of community-Based Forest Management Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) Technologies in Forest Resource Management in the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand“ dengan dengan Pusat Litbang Hutan, Badan Litbang dan Inovasi (BLI) – Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK). Kegiatan kolaborasi AFoCO – BLI-KLHK selama periode lima tahun (2015 – 2020) bertujuan untuk berbagi pengetahuan dan informasi dalam melaksanakan pendampingan dan fasilitasi program pengelolaan hutan secara partisipatif di tingkat tapak khususnya di tiga pilot site pada 3 KPH di Indonesia yaitu KPHL Sijunjung, KPHL Batutegi dan KPHL Sikka. Pengelolaan Hutan Secara Partisipatif Menuju KPH Hijau Untuk Mendukung Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan ini diterbitkan oleh Penerbit Deepublish dan tersedia juga dalam versi cetak*

## Land Use Planning and Remote Sensing

Festschrift in honor of Pranoto Asmoro, founder of Indonesian National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping.

## Media caraka

## Prosiding Seminar Nasional Penyediaan Informasi Geospasial Untuk Kajian Kewilayahan dan Lingkungan Dalam Rangka Menunjang Kesiapan Otonomi Daerah, 14-15 Maret 2000

Business intelligence is a broad category of applications and technologies for gathering, providing access to, and analyzing data for the purpose of helping enterprise users make better business decisions. The term implies having a comprehensive knowledge of all factors that affect a business, such as customers, competitors, business partners, economic environment, and internal operations, therefore enabling optimal decisions to be made. Business Intelligence provides readers with an introduction and practical guide to the mathematical models and analysis methodologies vital to business intelligence. This book: Combines detailed coverage with a practical guide to the mathematical models and analysis methodologies of business intelligence. Covers all the hot topics such as data warehousing, data mining and its applications, machine learning, classification,

supply optimization models, decision support systems, and analytical methods for performance evaluation. Is made accessible to readers through the careful definition and introduction of each concept, followed by the extensive use of examples and numerous real-life case studies. Explains how to utilise mathematical models and analysis models to make effective and good quality business decisions. This book is aimed at postgraduate students following data analysis and data mining courses. Researchers looking for a systematic and broad coverage of topics in operations research and mathematical models for decision-making will find this an invaluable guide.

## Proceedings, the 31st Annual Convention, Indonesian Association of Geologists, PIT XXXI, IAGI.: Environmental geology, regional geology, mineral geology

This publication, Keys to Soil Taxonomy, Twelfth Edition, 2014, coincides with the 20th World Congress of Soil Science, to be held on Jeju Island, Korea in June 2014. The Keys to Soil Taxonomy serves two purposes. It provides the taxonomic keys necessary for the classification of soils in a form that can be used easily in the field. It also acquaints users of soil taxonomy with recent changes in the classification system. The twelfth edition of the Keys to Soil Taxonomy incorporates all changes approved since the publication in 1999 of the second edition of Soil

Taxonomy: A Basic System of Soil Classification for Making and Interpreting Soil Surveys.

## The Geology of Indonesia: Economic geology

This comprehensive introductory text presents a timely overview of the most widely used forms of remote sensing imagery and their applications in plant sciences, hydrology, earth sciences, and land-use analysis.

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION