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by Dinar Da Putranto

Operational Model Infrastructure Development of the Special Economic Zone of Tanjung Api-Api Port

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Background

Special Economic Zones Tanjung Api-Api, is one area in Indonesia economic to develope into economic zone as well as being one of the gate west region investment island of Sumatera, and Indonesia. in the region the whole building will be build large scale industries for agricultural purposes, ertilizers, rubber and other export commodities purposes.
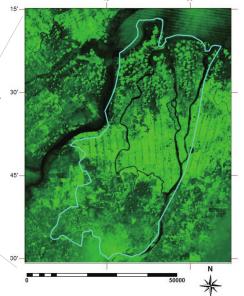
The Long debate about regional development in sub-optimal land, always concerned with the question of how to secure the environmental conditions, the economic development of the region have a greater impact. This study aims to develop and evaluate the approach to spatial planning support system as an operational instrument impact assessment formula in infrastructure development. The system is built will use all relevant data, such as swamp conditions, the carrying capacity of the land, the influence of tides, depth and strength of soil, land use, geophysical, and socio-economics

Metodology

A. Location

This area is located in the basin Musi Downstream, an area with a height of less than 16 m above sea level, is largely a swampy area, composed of soil type associations Glei humus and organosol, as well as alluvial soil as deposition of sediment Banyuasin river, Telang rivers and the Musi river in downstream
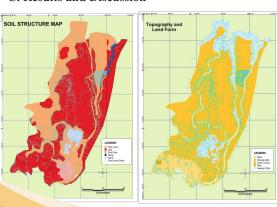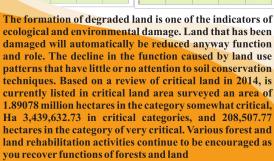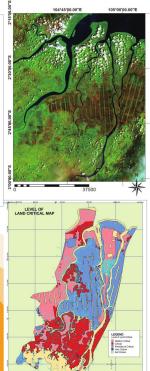

Musi Watershet

B. Research Method

The technique used is to use Normalized Different Water Index (NDWI), where the index of satellites of channel Near Infra Red (NIR) and Short Wave Infrared (SWIR), which is a reflectance of reflection of changes in the moisture content of vegetation and structures on vegetation cover. And for classifying land use is using NDVI method. NDVI using red wavelengths (R) and infrared (NIR).Techniques used in the extraction of soil types is the Normalized Difference Soil Index.

C. Results and Discussion

SOIL STRUCTURE MAP

Topography and Land Form

COMPOSIT IMAGE
LAND USE

LEVEL OF
LAND CRITICAL MAP

The formation of degraded land is one of the indicators of ecological and environmental damage. Land that has been damaged will automatically be reduced anyway function and role. The decline in the function caused by land use patterns that have little or no attention to soil conservation techniques. Based on a review of critical land in 2014, is currently listed in critical land area surveyed an area of 1.89078 million hectares in the category somewhat critical, Ha 3,439,632.73 in critical categories, and 208,507.77 hectares in the category of very critical. Various forest and land rehabilitation activities continue to be encouraged as you recover functions of forests and land

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