

Peatland Assessment Based on DInSAR approach by using ALOS-2 PALSAR-2 Data in Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Indonesia has the largest tropical peatland ecosystem in the world around 22 million hectares separate in Sumatera Island, Kalimantan Island, and Papua island. Peatlands can be a source of food, clean water, and provide other benefits for the surrounding community. Peatland is also useful for preventing drought, flooding and mixing salt water for irrigation in agricultural areas. Peatlands are important for biodiversity because they are home to rare species. Peatlands play an important role in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Since subsidence is important phenomenon in peatland, DInSAR provide ability and effective approach to detect subsidence in peatland area. Subsidence phenomenon in peatland related with groundwater table, carbon emission, and others. In this research, DInSAR is very effective as a basis for an approach to conducting peatland assessment in Kalimantan.

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