#### The creation of land use mesh data of Asian seven mega cities in three periods

Akio YAMASHITA

Rakuno Gakuen University, Hokkaido, Japan

akio@rakuno.ac.jp



#### Purpose

Distribution of land use and its chronological changes are the mirrors that directly reflect the present situation and changes in the natural and socioeconomic environments in the region concerned.

In this study, land use mesh maps were made to be used as indexes to compare megacities in Asia.

This study examined seven cities in three periods. Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Bangkok, and Jakarta early 20th century, mid 20th century, and present

## Methodology

In order to compare cities and periods regarding land use, it is necessary to prepare land use mesh maps using the same standards and procedures as much as possible.

Reduction scale of basemaps-1: 50,000 (only Jakarta 2000s - 1: 25,000)

Target area : the entire urban districts from respective city centers, and areas slightly larger than them

Mesh size – 1/2 subdivided mesh (it is called 500 m mesh)

# Methodology

This study classified nine items of land use.

- 1. "forest"
- 2. "grassland, wasteland"
- 3. "rice field"
- 4. "other agricultural lands"
- 5. "industrial site"
- 6. "other urban area"
- 7. "water area, wetland"
- 8. "others"
- 9. "ocean"

natural green land

agricultural land

urban area

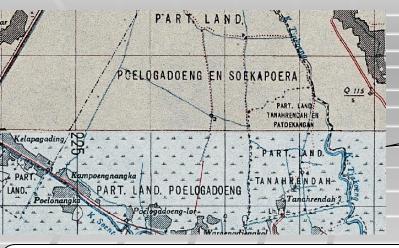
others

## How to get base maps

	Tokyo	Osaka	Seoul	Taipei	Manila	Bangkok	Jakarta
1920- 30s	1	1	3	3	3	4	3
1950- 60s	1	1	3	4	3	3	3
2000s	1	1	2	2	2	2	2

- 1 from Geographical Survey Institute, Japan
- 2 from local organization of each city
- ③ from other national organization in Japan
- ④ from local counterpart of each city

# Oh, my God !!

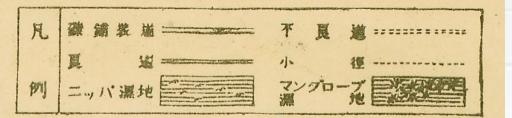


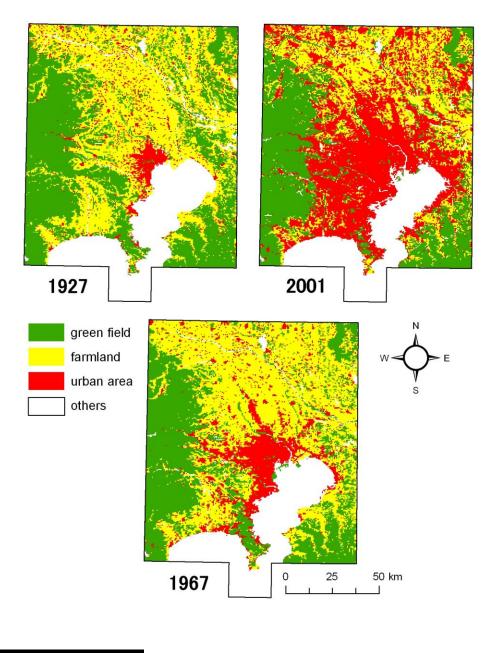
<u>Jakarta: 1930s</u> The definition of map symbol differs among maps.

<u>Seoul:  $1920 \sim 30s$ </u> There are some "white" areas with no symbols.

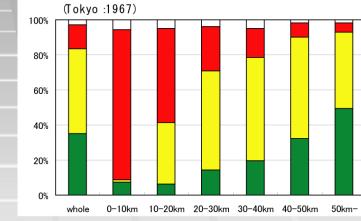


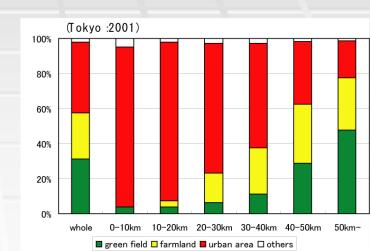
Manila: 1930s There are many unlisted symbols.



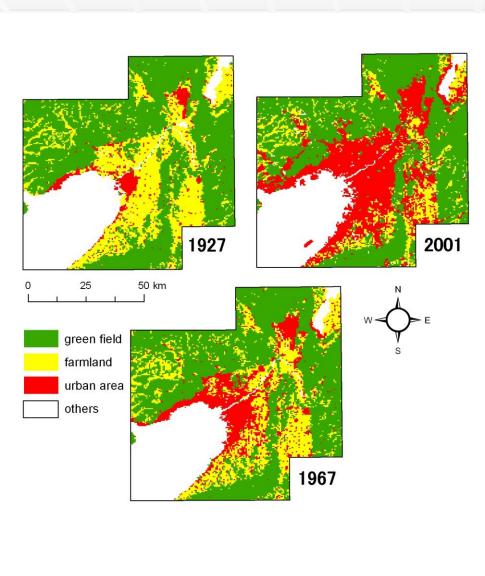


(Tokyo :1927) 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 0% whole 0-10km 10-20km 20-30km 30-40km 40-50km 50km-

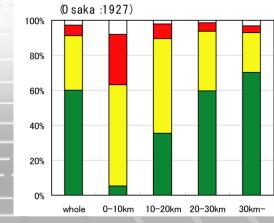


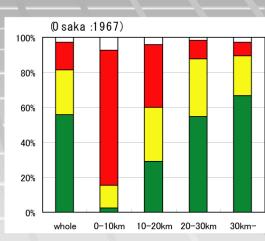


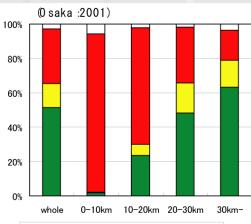




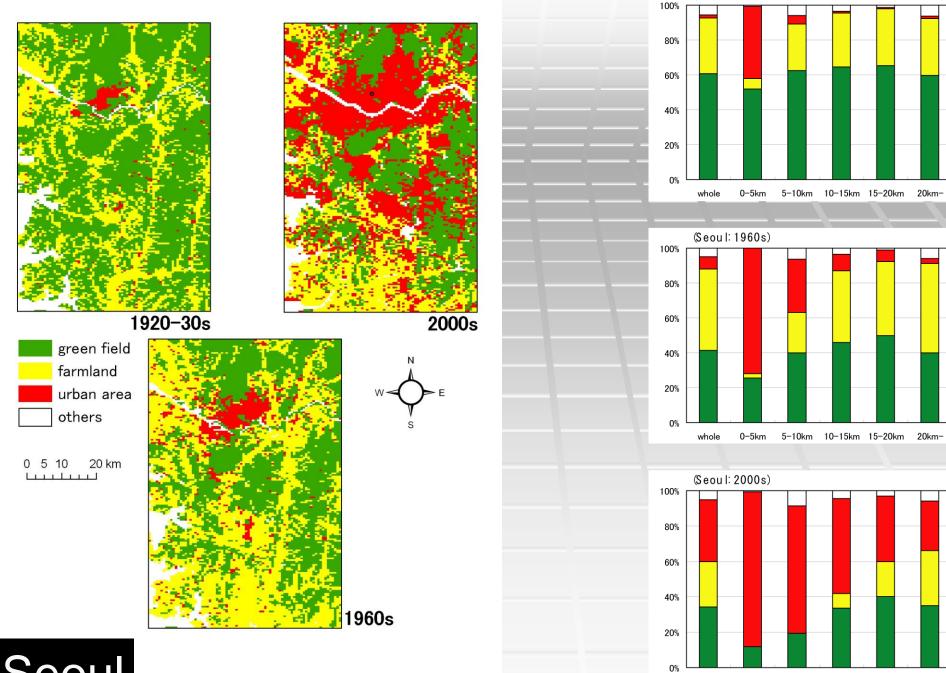
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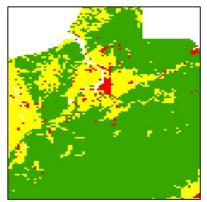
🔳 green field 🗖 farmland 📕 urban area 🗆 others



Seou

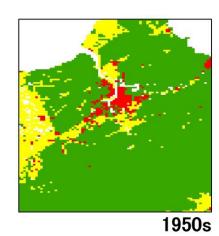
0-5km 5-10km 10-15km 15-20km 20kmwhole ■ green field □ farmland ■ urban area □ others

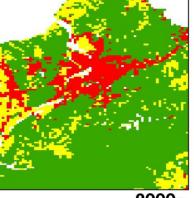
(Seoul: 1920-30s)







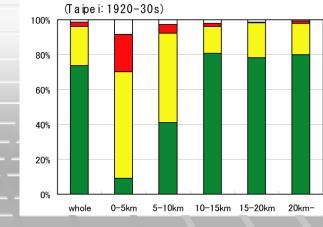


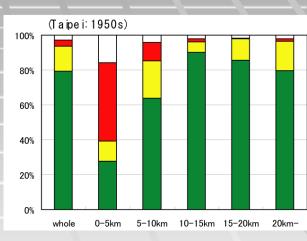


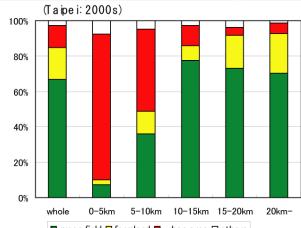
2000s





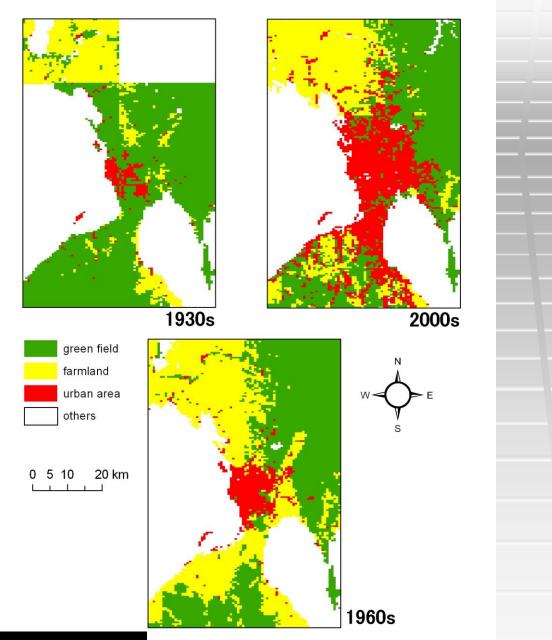


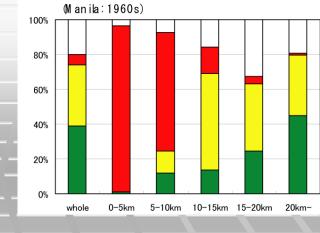


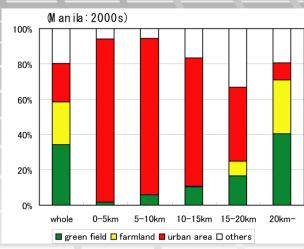


🗖 green field 🗖 farmland 📕 urban area 🗆 others

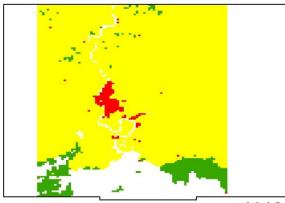




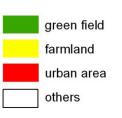




#### <u>Manila</u>

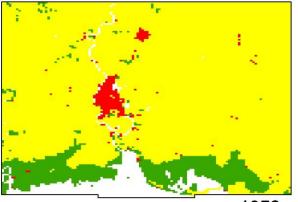




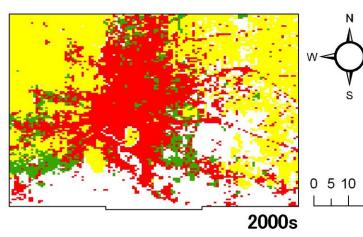


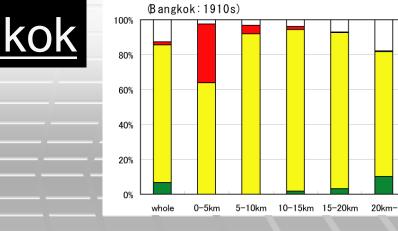
20 km

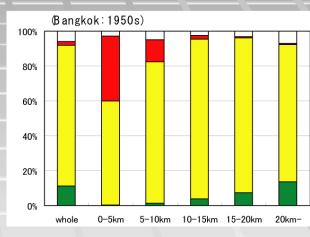


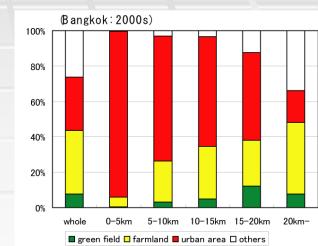


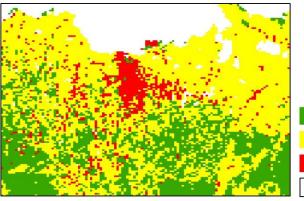
1950s



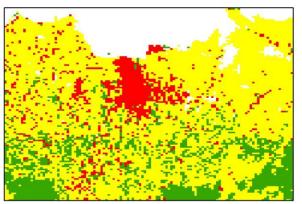




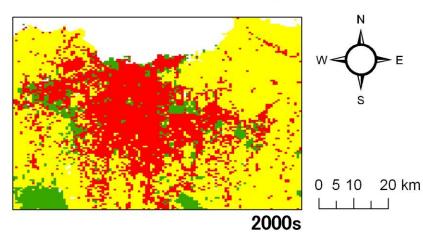




1930s



1960s



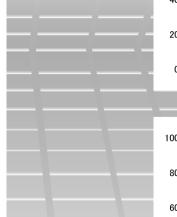


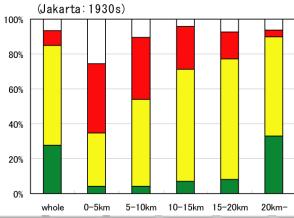


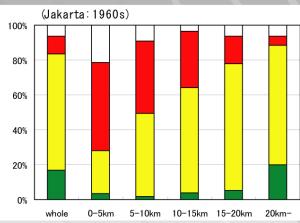
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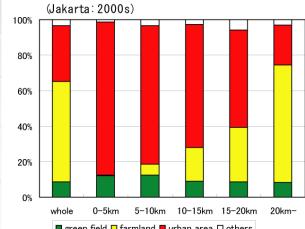
S











■ green field □ farmland ■ urban area □ others

## Conclusion

This study could analyze and interpret the land use distribution patterns and changes in the past century in seven cities in Asia.

The method of this study is suitable for a comparative study that compares the past and present, and overseas cities and cities in Japan.

A priority for the future is to use the land use data for simulation models on the changes of subsurface heat, water and material environments.