

**Background and Methodology**  
 The island of Sumatra has experienced extremely high levels of forest loss in the recent past, but estimates of the actual rate of forest loss have varied greatly. Since habitat loss is the single greatest threat to biodiversity, analyzing and mapping forest loss is vital to conservation efforts in the region. In 2005, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, Conservation International, and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund initiated a project to map change in forest cover in Sumatra between 1990 and 2000. Forest is defined here as closed-canopy, mature, and natural forest and therefore does not include plantation or agro-forests.

Forest cover was mapped by analyzing Landsat satellite imagery from circa 1990 to circa 2000. The bulk of the image data are part of NASA's global orthorectified dataset, freely available for download at the University of Maryland's Global Land Cover Facility (www.landcover.org). However, additional scenes were purchased in order to fill in data gaps caused by cloud contamination.

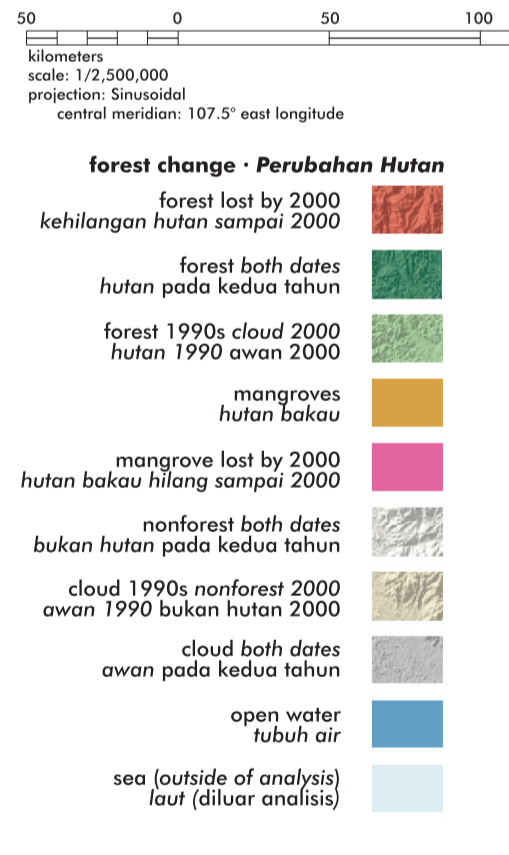
The analysis was conducted at a spatial resolution of 28.5 m. All images were co-registered at sub-pixel precision to minimize classification error caused by positional error between dates. The classification process involved directly mapping both the circa 1990 and circa 2000 image data simultaneously. This technique reduces errors caused by differences in vegetation phenology and illumination conditions between image dates and also improves image interpretation by simultaneously interpreting two images of the same area rather than one.

A supervised training methodology was used to classify each two-date "image pair". Training areas were drawn on these image pairs for areas of known forest, nonforest, water, forest clearance, cloud, and shadow. A decision tree classifier (http://mlques.com/sec5-win.html) was then used to divide the image data into appropriate classes. Multiple iterations were run for each image pair, with each new iteration either altering the existing training polygons or including additional subclasses until the classification reached an acceptable level of accuracy. The final classification results were also manually edited to correct misclassifications in areas with complex terrain, cloud, shadow and haze and also for plantation agriculture and secondary growth that was misclassified as forest. We found no acceptable method for accurately mapping such areas and so used expert knowledge and manual editing to improve the accuracy of the resulting classification.

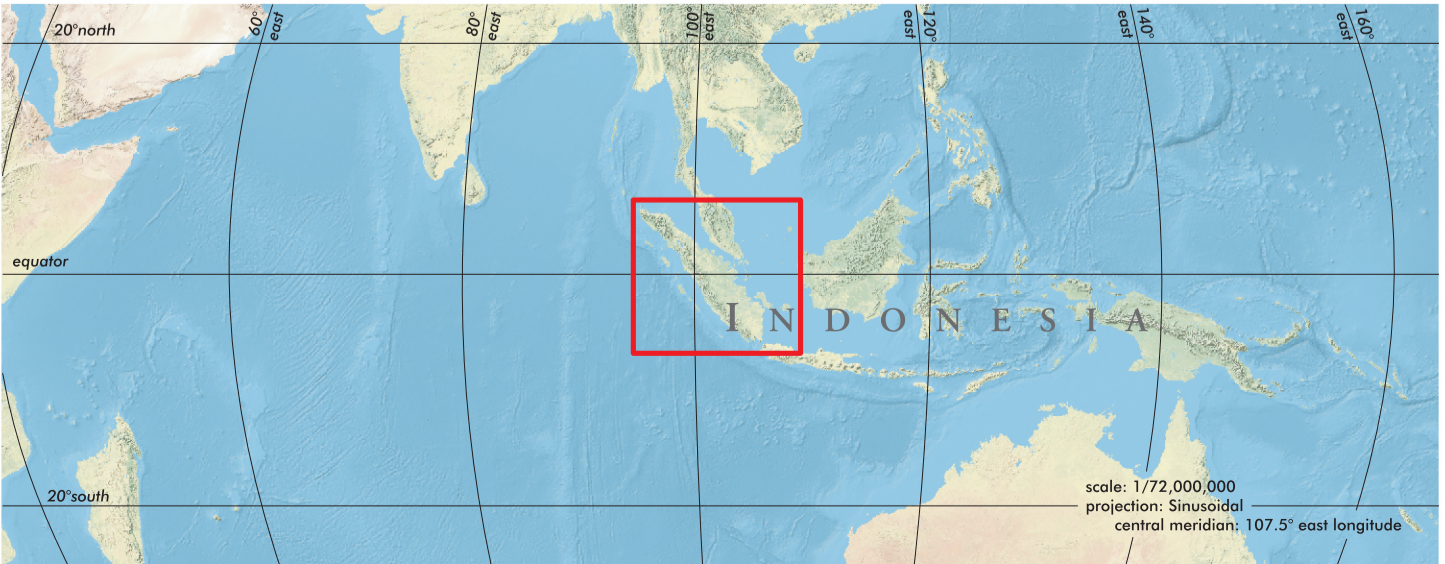
After each image pair was classified and manually edited, a mosaic of all 31 Landsat tiles was created and filtered to remove clumps of pixels smaller than 2 ha. Because the majority of logging roads were filtered out in the process described above, these roads were manually digitized and then added to the data following completion. Roads present prior to 1990 were included, as well as roads created between 1990 and 2000.

Average accuracy for the land cover classification was validated using high-resolution Ikonos and Quickbird imagery acquired between 2000 and 2001. Close to 1000 randomly selected points were used in the accuracy assessment and the overall accuracy for the land cover classification was estimated at 95.85%. The forest clearance class was not validated, however, because no high-resolution data were available for circa 1990.

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**Forest Cover and Change in Sumatra 1990-2000**  
**Tutupan dan Perubahan Hutan di Sumatera 1990-2000**  
 1 / 2,500,000



**Change in forest cover from 1990 to 2000 within Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)**  
 Most species are best conserved by safeguarding where they live. Thus, the single most effective means of conserving biodiversity worldwide is by safeguarding sites of global conservation significance (Key Biodiversity Areas). Monitoring habitat loss within KBAs is an important measure of both overall threat to biodiversity and of the success of current conservation efforts. Thus, we mapped change in natural forest cover within KBAs in Sumatra between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 1 shows change in the proportion of forest cover between 1990 and 2000 within all KBAs, compared to within AZE sites (the highest priority subset of KBAs). A higher rate of decline in habitat cover is seen in all KBAs as compared to AZE sites during the 10 year period. However, the proportion of overall forest cover was lower for AZE sites compared to all KBAs.

Figure 2 compares change in forest cover between 1990 and 2000 within protected KBAs and unprotected KBAs. The proportion of overall forest cover within protected KBAs remains higher over the 10 year period.

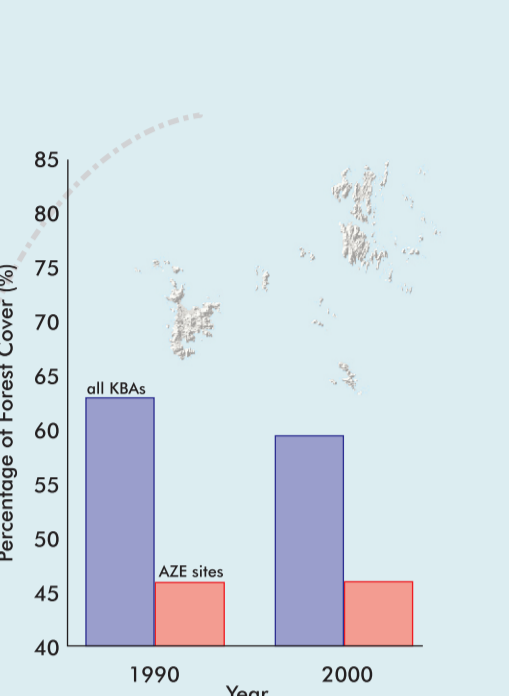


Figure 1: Change in forest cover extent in Key Biodiversity Areas, including AZE sites  
 Gambar 1: Tingkat Perubahan Tutupan Hutan dalam KBAs yang dilindungi dan tidak dilindungi

**Perubahan tutupan hutan dari tahun 1990 sampai 2000 didalam wilayah Kawasan Kunci Keanekaragaman Hayati (KKA)**  
 Sebagian besar keanekaragaman hayati dapat dilestarikan dengan cara menjaga kawasan habitatnya. Jadi, cara yang paling efektif untuk melindungi keanekaragaman hayati dunia adalah dengan melindungi daerah yang sangat signifikan secara global seperti Kawasan Penting Keanekaragaman Hayati (KBA). Memantau laju kerusakan habitat dalam wilayah KBA sangat penting untuk mengetahui ancamannya dan juga mengukur keberhasilan program konservasi. Untuk itu kami melakukan kegiatan pemetaan perubahan tutupan hutan alam di taman wilayah KBA di Sumatera tahun 1990 hingga 2000.

Gambar 1 menunjukkan perubahan tutupan hutan antara tahun 1990 hingga 2000 didalam KBA, dibandingkan dengan wilayah AZE (subset KBA dengan prioritas tertinggi). Tingkat perubahan tutupan hutan di KBA lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan wilayah AZE selama kurun waktu 10 tahun. Akan tetapi, proporsi penutupan tutupan hutan secara keseluruhan di wilayah AZE lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan KBA.

Gambar 2 membandingkan perubahan tutupan hutan antara 1990 dan 2000 di dalam KBA yang dilindungi dan KBA yang tidak dilindungi. Proporsi keseluruhan tutupan hutan di dalam KBA yang dilindungi tetap lebih tinggi dalam rentang waktu 10 tahun.

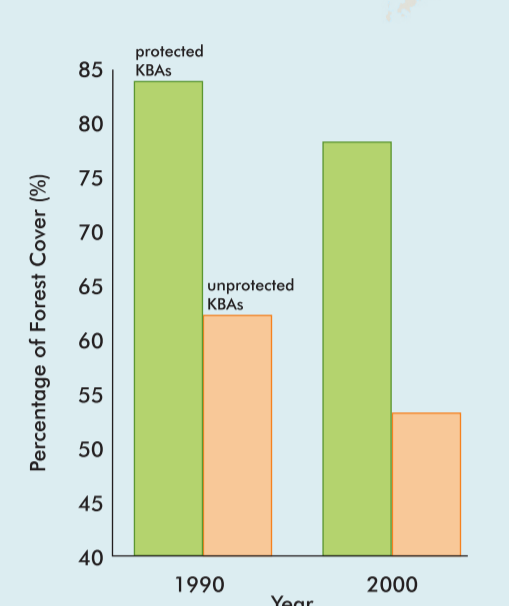


Figure 2: Change in forest cover extent in protected and unprotected Key Biodiversity Areas  
 Gambar 2: Tingkat Perubahan Tutupan Hutan dalam KBA yang dilindungi dan tidak dilindungi

**Deforestation Results**  
 Total forest loss across the mapped area was 25%, representing over 50,000 km<sup>2</sup>, from over 206,000 km<sup>2</sup> in 1990 to approximately 155,000 km<sup>2</sup> in 2000. The largest percentage loss occurred in the province of Sumatera Selatan, where over half of the forest was cleared between 1990 and 2000. The lowest percentage losses were found in Aceh and Sumatera Barat, with just over 8% forest loss. Both areas retain a high percentage of their land cover as forest, and both areas contain forest within national parks.

Province / Provinsi	Forest 1990 / Hutan 1990 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Forest 2000 / Hutan 2000 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Forest loss / Kehilangan Hutan (km <sup>2</sup> )	change / Perubahan (%)
Aceh	36,130	33,036	3,094	-8.6%
Bengkulu	10,780	8,495	2,286	-21.0%
Jambi	27,133	19,901	7,232	-26.6%
Lampung	5,063	3,362	1,701	-33.4%
Riau	55,697	37,874	17,823	-31.8%
Sumatera Barat	23,456	21,297	2,159	-9.2%
Sumatera Selatan	24,316	10,071	14,245	-58.6%
Sumatera Utara	23,807	20,661	3,146	-13.2%
total	206,383	154,696	50,887	-25.4%(Average)

Forest cover and forest loss statistics by province

The forests of Aceh are an extremely urgent research priority. This region is likely to hold a number of additional KBAs, but these sites cannot be identified due to a nearly complete lack of historical or current data on occurrence of KBA trigger species. Surveys are currently underway, and these new data will be incorporated as they become available. As a result, this area of the map may change significantly over the next year.

Kawasan hutan di Aceh merupakan prioritas tinggi untuk penelitian. Kawasan ini diperkirakan akan memiliki sejumlah KBA tambahan, namun kawasan-kawasan ini tidak dapat diidentifikasi karena tidak lengkapnya data historis tentang keberadaan spesies pemacu keberadaan KBA. Saat ini beberapa penelitian tengah dilaksanakan dan data baru ini akan segera digabungkan. Oleh sebab itu, kawasan pada peta ini akan berubah secara signifikan dalam tahun-tahun mendatang.

- Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas**  
**Daftar Kawasan Kunci Keanekaragaman Hayati**  
 \* Denotes Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site  
 \* Menandakan Kawasan AZE  
 note: only KBAs within extent of analysis are displayed  
 hanya KBA didalam batasan analisis yang ditampilkan
- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 Angkola                   | 31 Lauker                              |
| 2 Balea                     | 32 Lubuk Selasih                       |
| 3 Batang Gadis              | 33 Malampah Alahan Panjang             |
| 4 Batang Toru               | 34 Marawang                            |
| 5 Batulidjal                | 35 Mareno                              |
| 6 Berbak                    | 36 Merang                              |
| 7 Bikang                    | 37 Pagai Selatan                       |
| 8 Bukit Ular                | 38 Pagai Utara                         |
| 9 Bukit Bahar - Tajau Pecah | 39 Pagar Alam                          |
| 10 Bukit Baling             | 40 Pesisir Pantai Jambi                |
| 11 Bukit Barisan Selatan    | 41 Pesisir Riau Tenggara               |
| 12 Bukit Tigapuluh          | 42 Pesisir Timur Pantai Sumatera Utara |
| 13 Danau Laut Tawar         | 43 Pulau Enggano                       |
| 14 Danau Toba               | 44 Pulau Natuna                        |
| 15 Dataran Banjir Ogan      | 45 Pulau Simelue                       |
| 16 Komering Lebaks          | 46 Pulau Sipora                        |
| 17 Girgahayu Rimba          | 47 Rawa Lunang                         |
| 18 Gaureudong               | 48 Rawa Tapus                          |
| 19 Gunung Dempo             | 49 Rawa Tripa                          |
| 20 Gunung Sagu              | 50 Siak Kecil                          |
| 21 Gunung Singgalang        | 51 Siberut                             |
| 22 Gunung Talokmu           | 52 Sidiangkat                          |
| 23 Hutan Meranti            | 53 Sipitak                             |
| 24 Hutan Rawa Gambut        | 54 Soraya                              |
| 25 Barumun Rokan            | 55 Sungai Sembilang                    |
| 26 Hutan Rawa Gambut Siak   | 56 Tahura Bengkulu                     |
| 27 Kampar                   | 57 Tanjung Kayan-Selakan               |
| 28 Hutan Raya Bukit Barisan | 58 Tesso Nilo                          |
| 29 Hutan Siberut Utara      | 59 Toboali                             |
| 30 Kerinci - Seblat         | 60 Trumon - Singkil                    |
| 31 Kerumutan                | 61 Ulu Masin                           |
| 32 Loe Raso                 | 62 Way Kambing                         |

**Change in forest fragmentation in Sumatra**  
 It is recognized that habitat fragmentation is one of the biggest threats to ecosystem integrity, so limiting fragmentation is essential in order to support wide-ranging species and maintain the ecological processes that allow biodiversity to persist. Habitat fragmentation can be measured through two indicators: change in the proportion of habitat located beyond 1 km from non-habitat edge, and change in the proportion of habitat that is in isolated patches over 100 km<sup>2</sup>. We analyzed both edge and isolation fragmentation for the whole of Sumatra (including the island of Siberut). Overall, between 1990 and 2000, both forest edge and isolation fragmentation have continued to increase at a moderate rate.

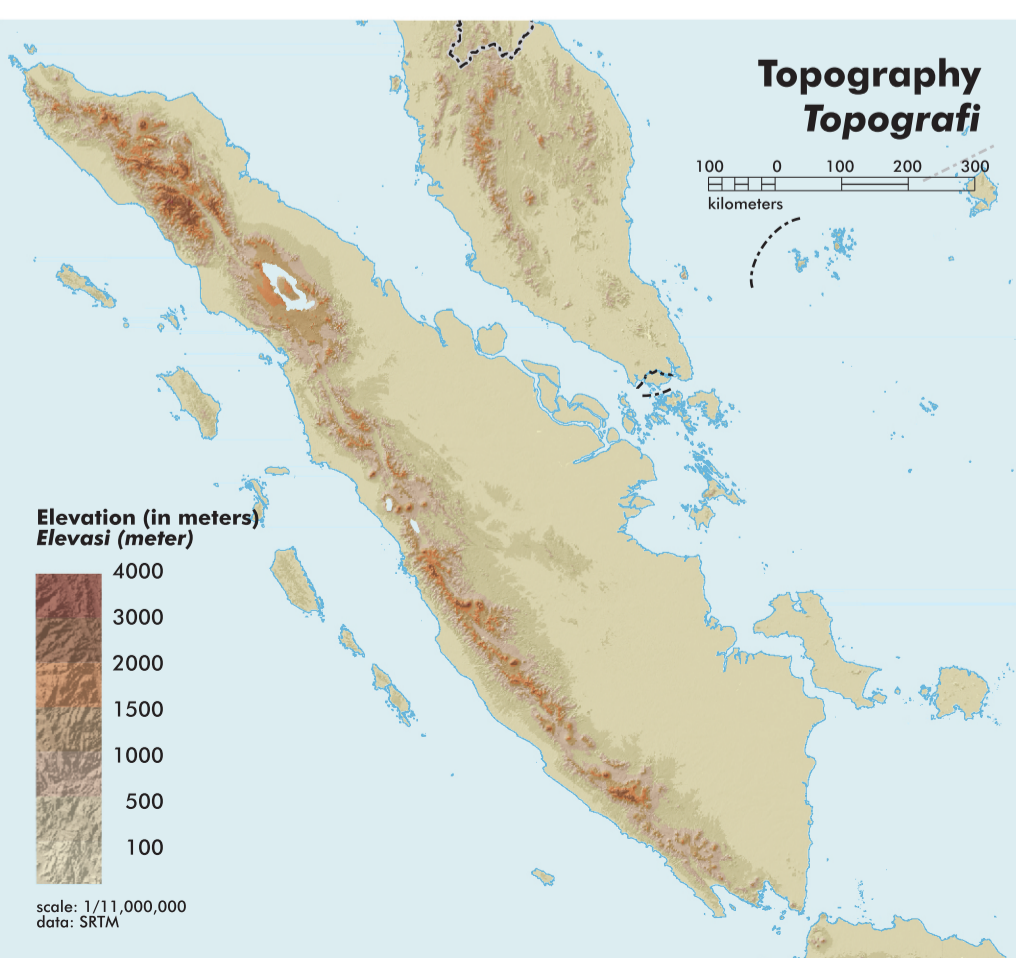
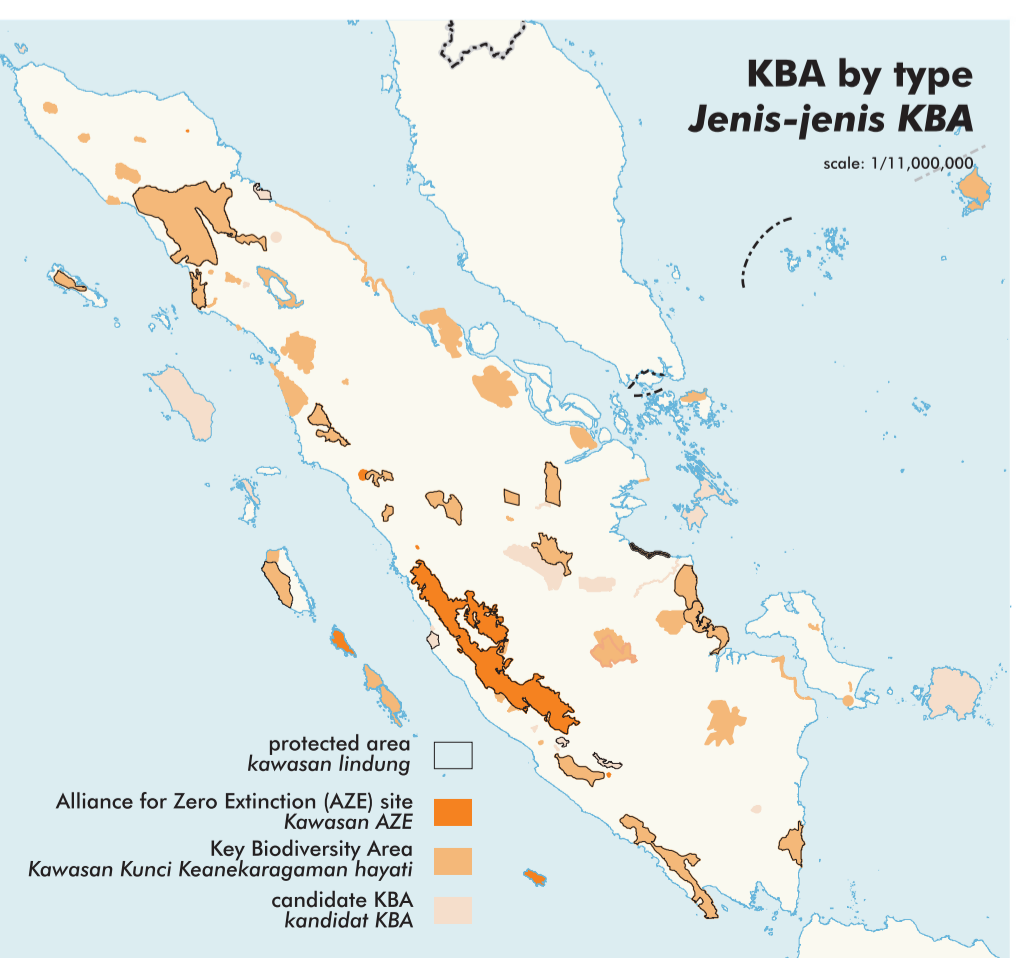
**Perubahan Fragmentasi Hutan di Sumatra**  
 Fragmentasi habitat adalah salah satu ancaman terbesar bagi keutuhan ekosistem, jadi upaya membatasi fragmentasi hutan sangat penting untuk melestarikan spesies dengan daerah jelajah yang luas dan menjaga keberlangsungan proses ekologi agar keanekaragaman hayati dapat bertahan hidup. Fragmentasi habitat dapat diukur melalui dua indikator: yaitu perubahan proporsi habitat yang berlokasi lebih dari 1 km dari batas non-habitat, dan perubahan proporsi kantong-kantong habitat yang terisolasi dengan luas lebih dari 100 km<sup>2</sup>. Kami telah menganalisis kedua jenis fragmentasi tersebut untuk keseluruhan Pulau Sumatera (termasuk pulau Siberut). Secara keseluruhan, antara tahun 1990 hingga 2000, kedua jenis fragmentasi terus mengalami peningkatan dengan tingkat moderat.

Proportion of habitat in isolated patches greater than 100 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Proporsi dari habitat yang terisolasi lebih besar dari 100 km<sup>2</sup>

1990	2000	change/perubahan
88.28%	84.14%	-4.14%

Proportion of habitat located more than 1 km from non-habitat edge  
 Proporsi habitat yang berlokasi lebih dari 1 km dari tepi bukan habitat

1990	2000	change/perubahan
50.40%	45.94%	-4.46%



date:  
 Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International - USA  
 Conservation International - Indonesia  
 Global Biodiversity Database, January 2001, Version (GEMAS)  
 Indonesia Ministry of Forestry  
 Nature Conservation Information Centre, Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry (2005)  
 WMAP, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency  
 Wildlife Conservation Society  
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