

# 關渡平原地區農地資源空間規劃策略之研究

## Study on the Farmland Space Planning of Guandu Plain

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### 摘 要

本研究對象是臺北市面積最大的未開發土地—關渡平原，首先以地籍資料做為調查與資料庫建置之基礎，再透過 UAV 影像配合現場踏勘進行現場土地利用調查作業，完成研究範圍內正射影像製作與土地利用第 1 級類別判釋以及第 2 級類別判釋。各地籍土地利用資訊依據調查成果製作查證表存查，並將其與前期影像進行比對，若發現土地利用前後期不一，則針對變異點位置與面積進行標記，做為後續持續監測之點位。此外，將調查資料進行資料庫的建置工作，內容包含地籍標示部、土地利用調查成果與其他註記等 3 大部分。最後，綜合前述成果將研究範圍分成 6 區，依照各區農業發展指標與立地條件提出國土功能分區建議，並提出其相對應之土地利用管理策略，可做為國土利用相關計畫及國土功能分區之推動之參考。

關鍵詞：土地利用，無人飛行載具攝影，空間規劃

### Abstract

Guandu Plain, the largest undeveloped land in Taipei City, was applied as a study case in this study. First, the cadastral data was used as the basis for investigation and database construction. The orthoimage and the first and the second land use production were developed by using UAV images and on-site surveys to conduct land use investigations. The land use information of each locality was developed by the survey results and compared with the previous image to make each verification form. If it is found that the comparison is different before and after the land use, the location and area of the variation point would be marked as a monitoring point. In addition, the survey data is used to build a database, which includes three major parts: the cadastral marking, land use survey results, and other notes. Finally, the Guandu Plain is divided into 6 regions based on the results. The proposal for the zoning of land functions and the corresponding land use management strategies are made according to the agricultural development indicators and site conditions of each region. The results of this study can be as the reference for the promotion of subsequent related plans

Keywords: Territorial planning, UAV photogrammetry, Space planning