

Wetland Inventory and Mapping for Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos, Nigeria

Godswill Okoroafor Orji and Godwill Tamunobiekiri Pepple (Nigeria)

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SUMMARY

Wetland conversion globally have resulted issues i.e. sea level rise, subsidence, imbalanced ecosystem etc. (Godstime et al, 2005; Pepple, 2011). The analyses of such conversion could be thematically extracted for spatial and temporal representation of urban encroachment into Ikorodu wetlands using the geo-information technology. The quest for the variation over years can be best represented in layers adopting the tri-stimulus colour theory (Lui and Mason, 2009). Landsat datasets were used for change detection during the three (3) epochs using the supervised minimum distance image classification approach. The rate and trend of urbanization and wetland change over a period of 21 years (1990, 2000 & 2011). The study accounts for conversion wetland into other established that urbanization in Ikorodu Local Government Area, (Lagos, Nigeria) results from influx from the rural areas which had resulted in the quest for more spaces to provide accommodation or employment for the teeming population, which was evident in the growth of the built up area from 3.12 sq.km - 182.25 sq.km in year 1990 and 2011 representing a rapid growth of 0.47% - 27.43% respectively in area coverage (Orji, 2014). This study focuses on the challenges faced by geo-informaticians to evaluate wetland loss and the benefits of wetland conservation. The study therefore recommends that human induced activities (both individuals and government) should be reduced while efforts should be amplified on those activities that encourage wetland conservation and preservation rather than the immediate benefits derived from wetland conversion (Orji, 2014).