Geospatial Driven Forest Monitoring and Management



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Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project

GIS in Forest Management

- Assists in systematic organization of forest land resources
- Provides solutions for effective planning and forest land management.
- GIS based Land Information System can be used as a digital repository of key forestry datasets
- Systematic organization of thematic data layers
 - topography, forest administrative boundaries,
 - forest management units, forest infrastructure
 - forest working plans.

GIS in Forest Management

- High resolution satellite images to accurately delineate
 - ground features, vegetation type, density through land use analysis.

- DGPS surveys of forest blocks and accurate georeferencing
 - notified forest blocks, boundaries for JFM treatment areas,
 - forest infrastructure.

Planning for forestry interventions

Prioritizing forest lands for treatment

- Identification of degraded forests based on land use and vegetation maps.
- Analysis by ground truthing and verification by field information



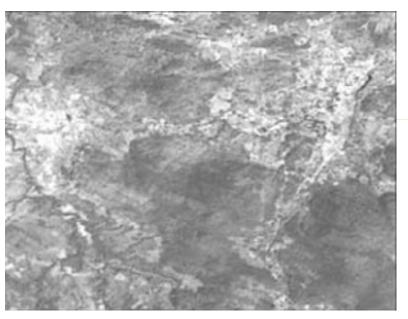
Survey and Mapping of individual forest treatment sites.

- Selection of individual treatment site by field units
- Demarcation and survey of each treatment site
- DGPS Survey of the site
- Development of GIS based thematic data layers
- Ground truth and Field Verification of maps.
- Maps provided to field staff for detailed micro level planning.

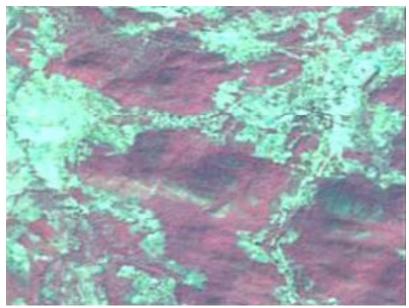


Development of thematic data layers

- Preparation of large scale maps of 1:4000 scale for site wise planning.
- Generation of vegetation map and land use map
 - High resolution satellite images with multi-spectral characteristics
 - Cartosat Satellite image 2.5 m resolution
 - LISS IV Resourcesat satellite Image -5.8 m resolution

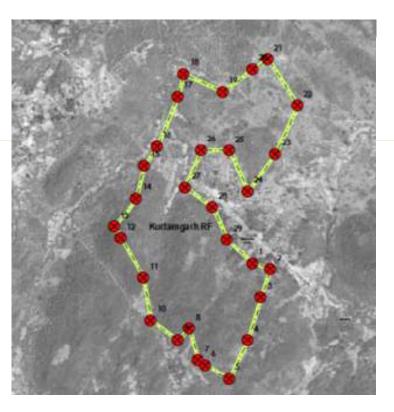


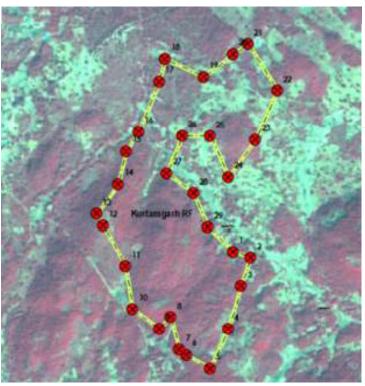
Cartosat Image (2.5m resolution)



Resourcesat LISS IV Image (5.8m resolution)

DGPS/GPS survey data on satellite imagery

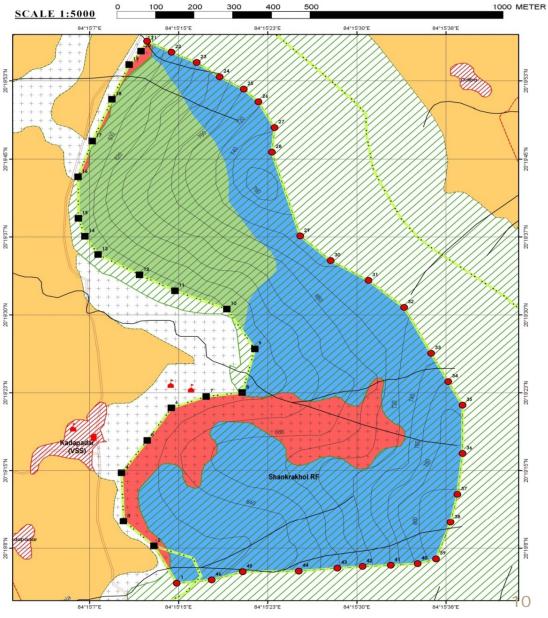




SITENAME: KADAPADAR (84.669 Ha.)

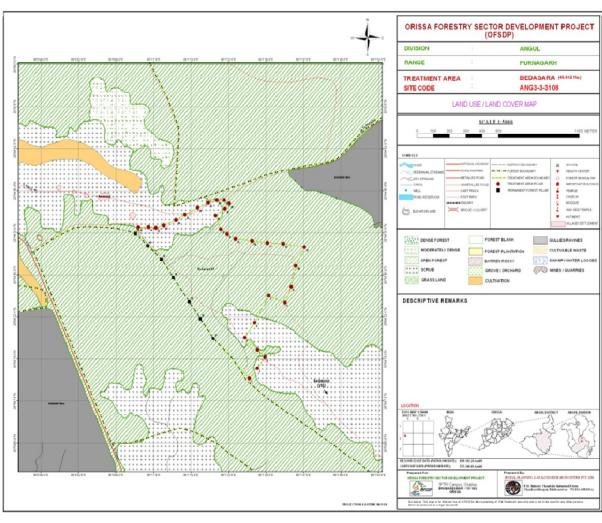
Forest Map of JFM Site







Land Use Map (Land Use features of JFM Treatment Area)

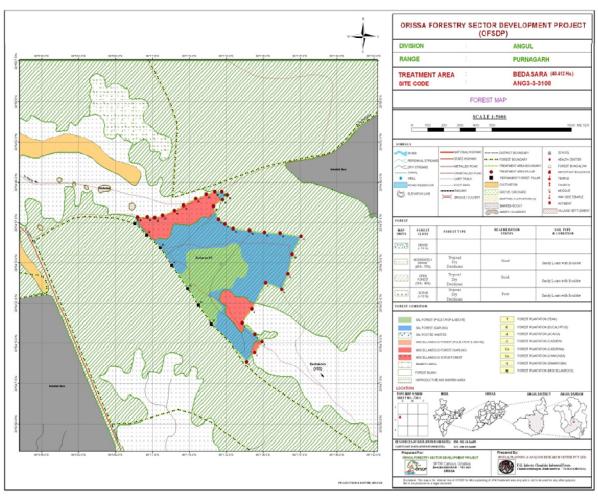


- Forest densities
 (Dense, moderately dense, open, forest blanks)
- Agriculture, Scrubs, abandoned shifting cultivation, barren rocky, gullies, mines, quarries, etc.
- Plantations, groves, orchards, grass lands, etc
- Elevation Lines



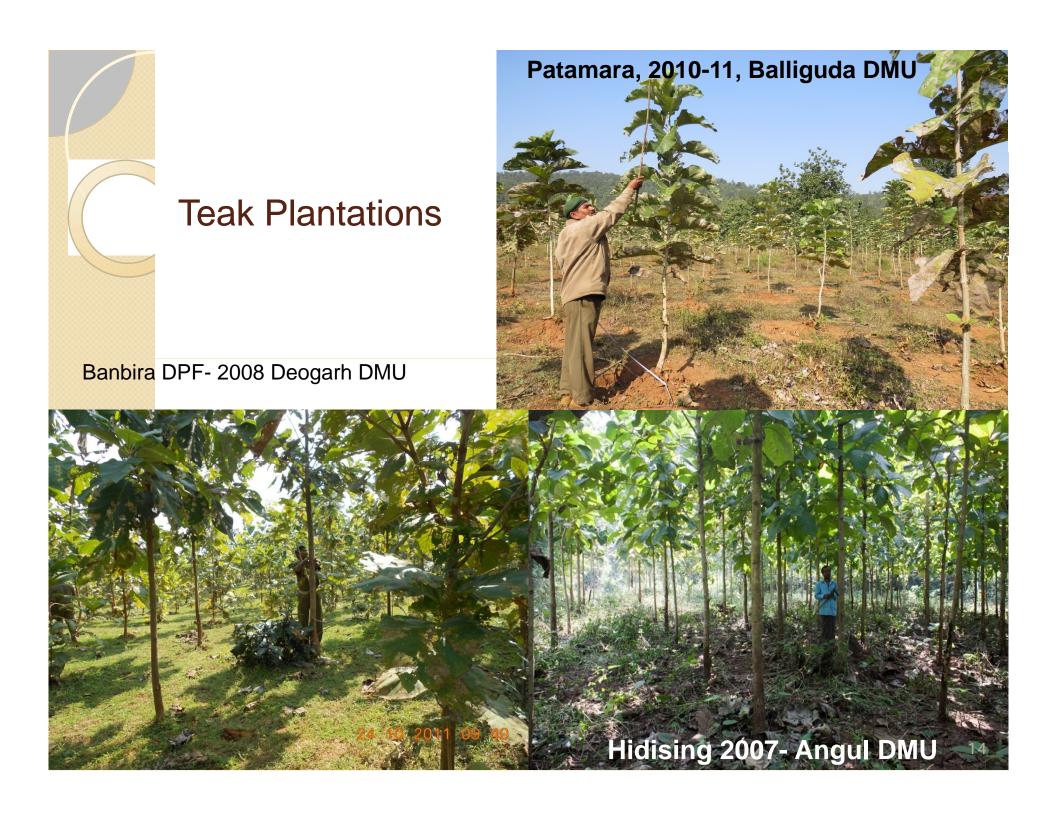
Forest Map

(Vegetation details of JFM Treatment Area)



- Stock type with age class
- Forest densities
- Forest details (root stock, regeneration status, soil type)
- Elevation Lines
- Drainages
- Major topographic features

Monitoring forestry interventions



Casuarina Plantations







Restoration of Mangrove Forests



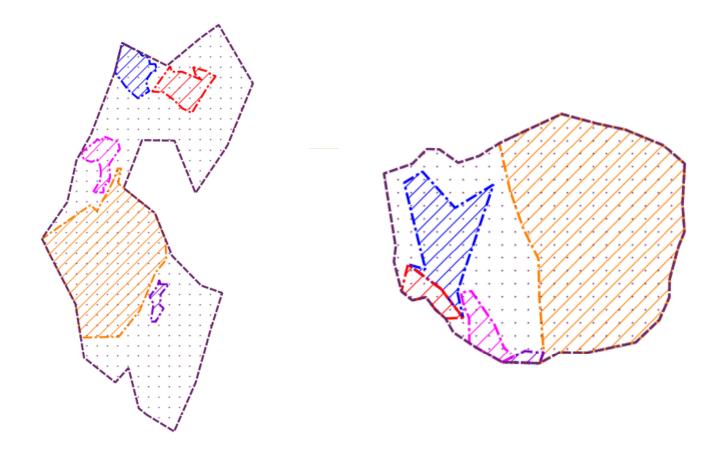




GIS Based Activity Monitoring

- Project interventions captured systematically by collecting location data using GPS devices
- GPS readings collected by field staff
- Non spatial data collected in tabular form
- Large GPS data collected by various forest divisions sent to Forest Geomatics centre.

GPS data collected for treatments undertaken



Benemilla VSS, Baliguda Division

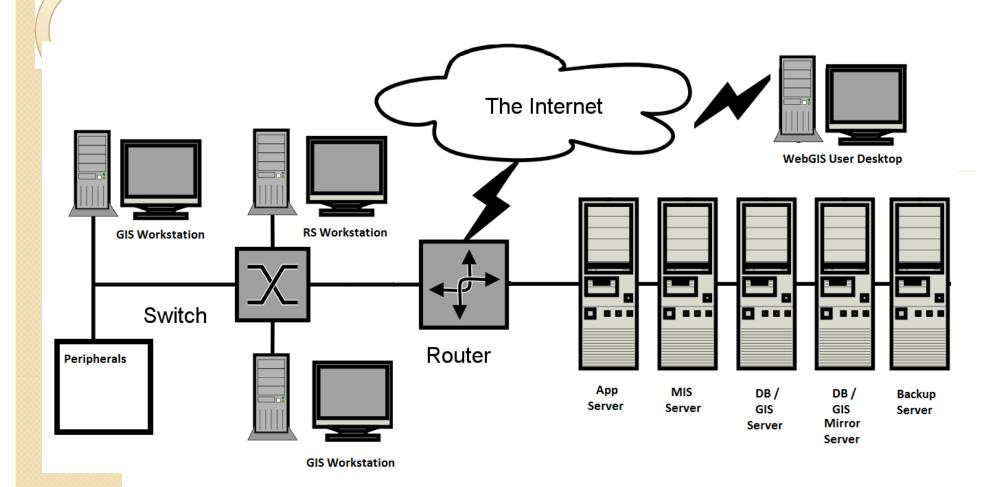
Malangi VSS, Baliguda Division

Forest Geomatics centre Bhubaneswar



- Data was stored in multiple formats and at multiple places
- There were multiple versions of same data
- Searching and viewing relevant data for a particular site/ parameter was difficult
- Datasets were standardized and consolidated into one large coherent database

Server / Network Architecture



Spatial Database

 All vector GIS data stored in a Master Spatial Database

 Master Database is updated with data from the WebGIS and GIS Workstations regularly

 Master Database is queried by the GIS server/ Application server for generating Web and Map Content

Image Library

- Raster data including satellite imagery, scanned maps are properly geo- referenced, catalogued and stored on the GIS server
- This data is integrated with Spatial Database and the WMS server directly for delivery through WebGIS portal

Evolution of Web enabled Decision Support System

- GIS data initially remained confined to Geomatics centre.
- Field staff could not visualize errors in GPS data collection.
- Use of GIS data for planning, monitoring and supervision of forestry works was limited.
- Data was not accessible to non-technical users

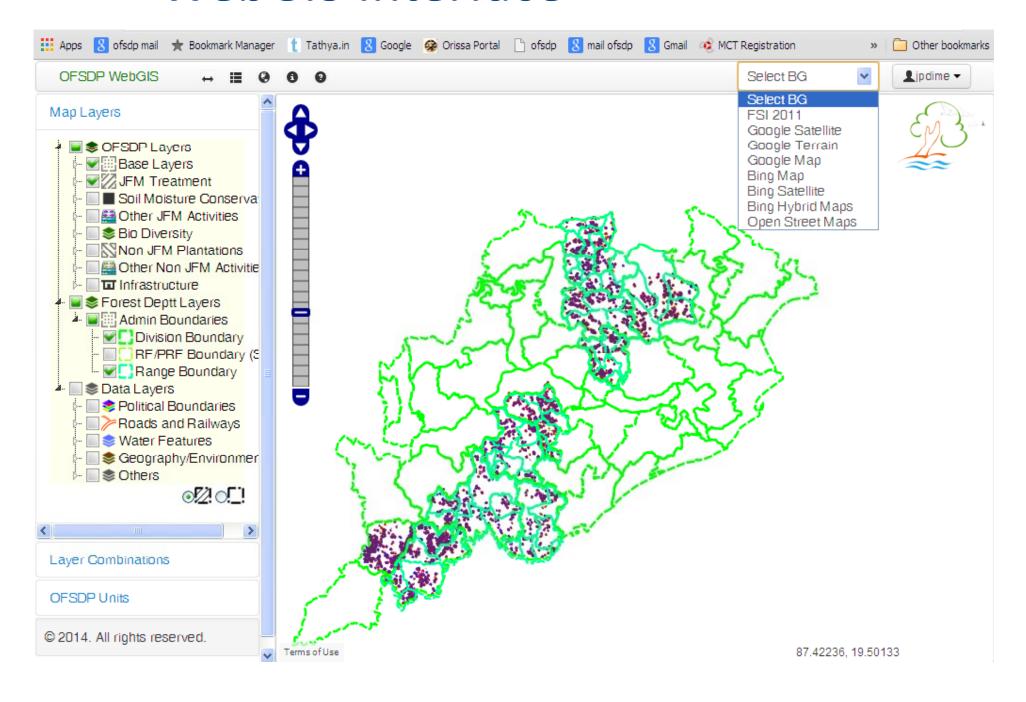
WebGIS

- A web portal was developed to facilitate layered map and data visualization.
- Ideal for non-technical users through a web browser

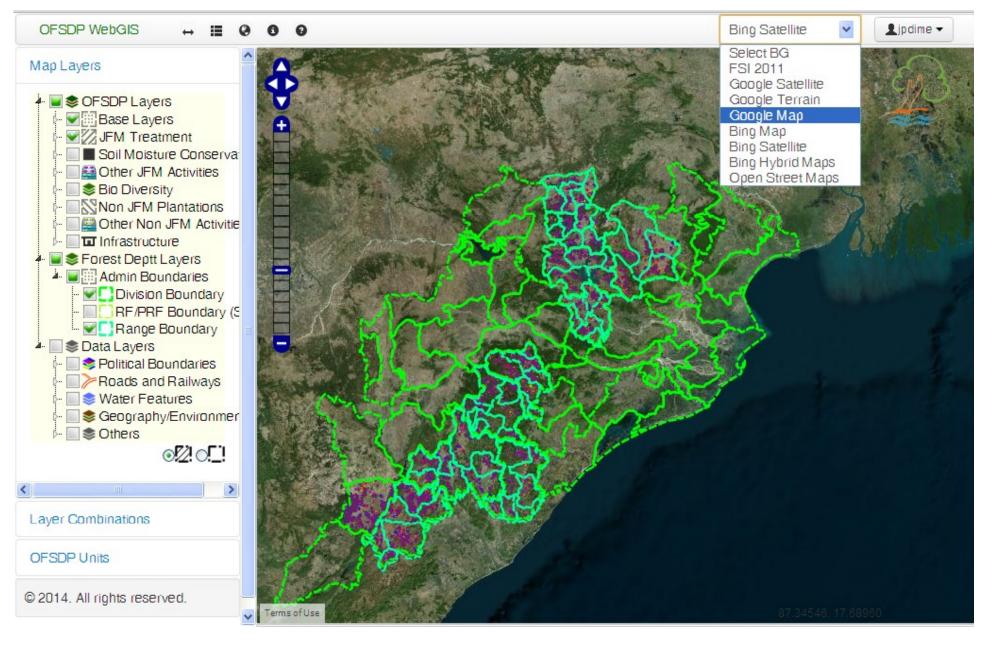
WebGIS Portal facilities

- viewing multiple map layers
- multiple backgrounds, satellite imagery, forest cover themes
- Repository of all treatment activities
- updating spatial/non-spatial /multimedia data directly by field staff in the GIS portal
- hierarchical validation and authentication mechanisms in built
- Integration of MIS data
- portal navigation based on map or MIS data

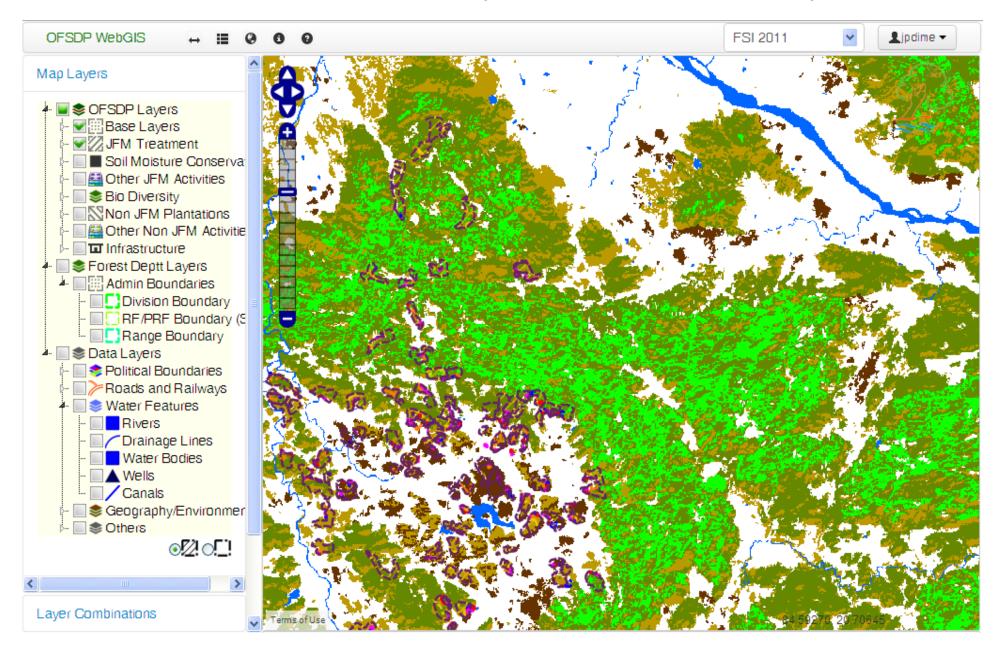
WebGIS Interface



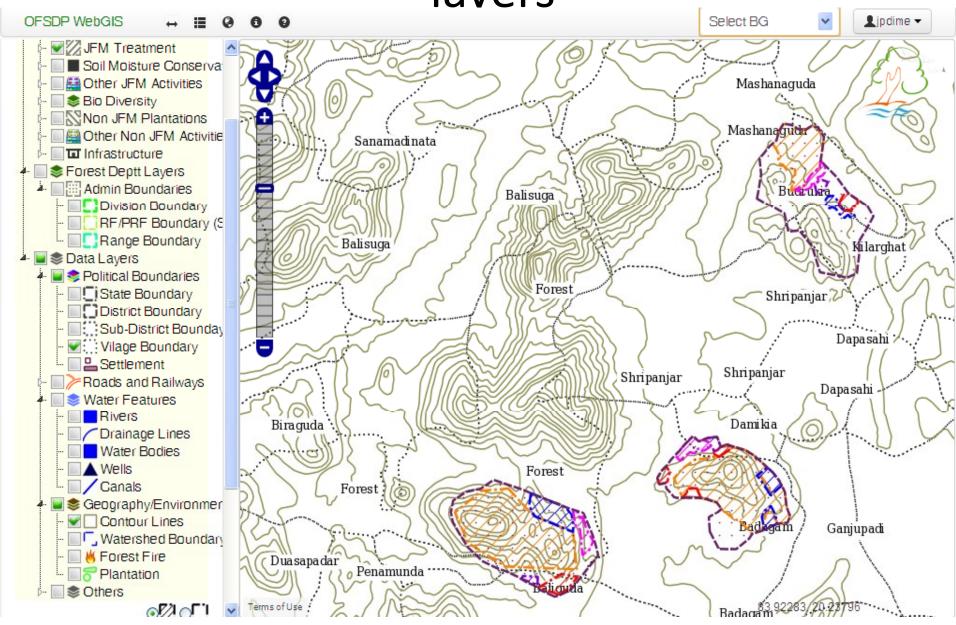
WebGIS Background Layers



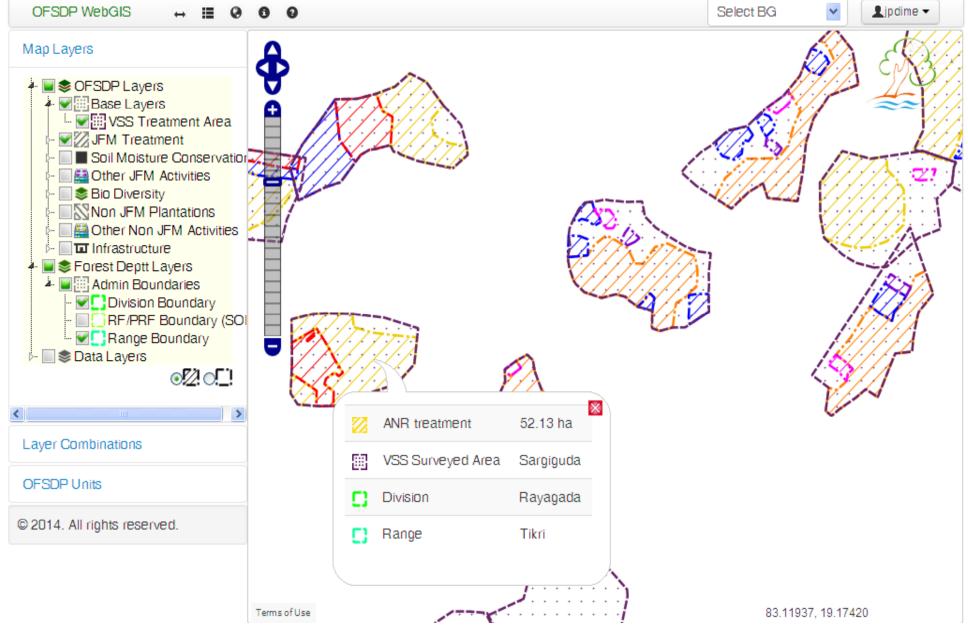
Online repository of thematic layers



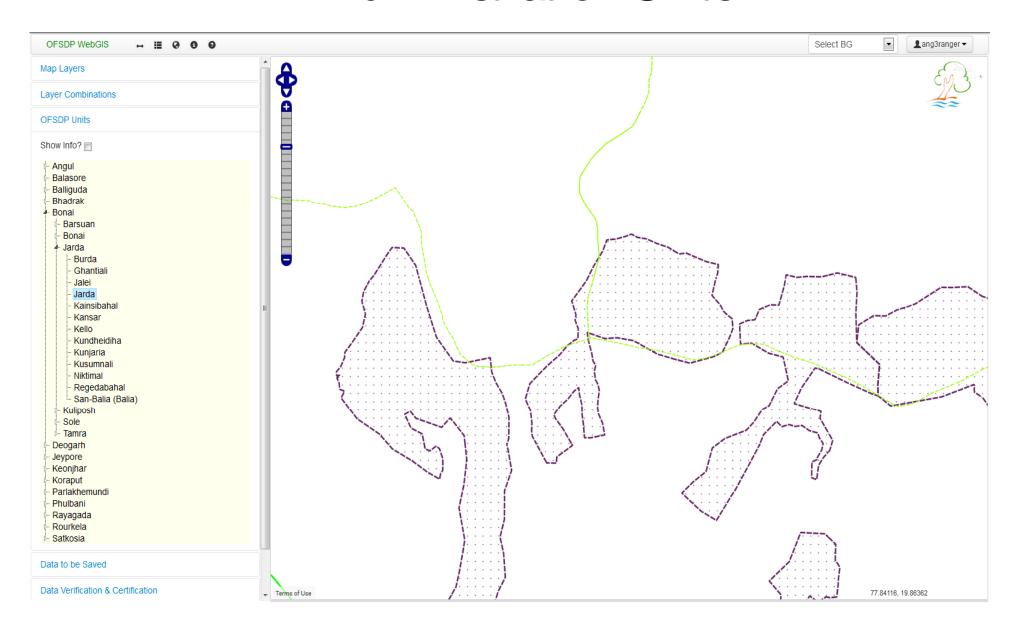
Online repository of thematic lavers



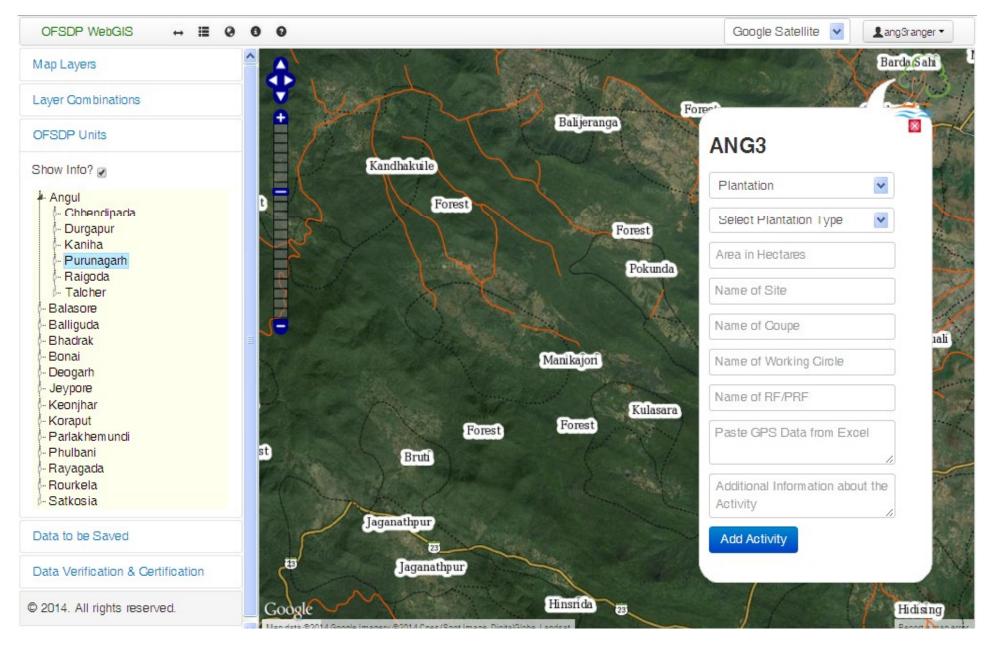
Map Feature Information



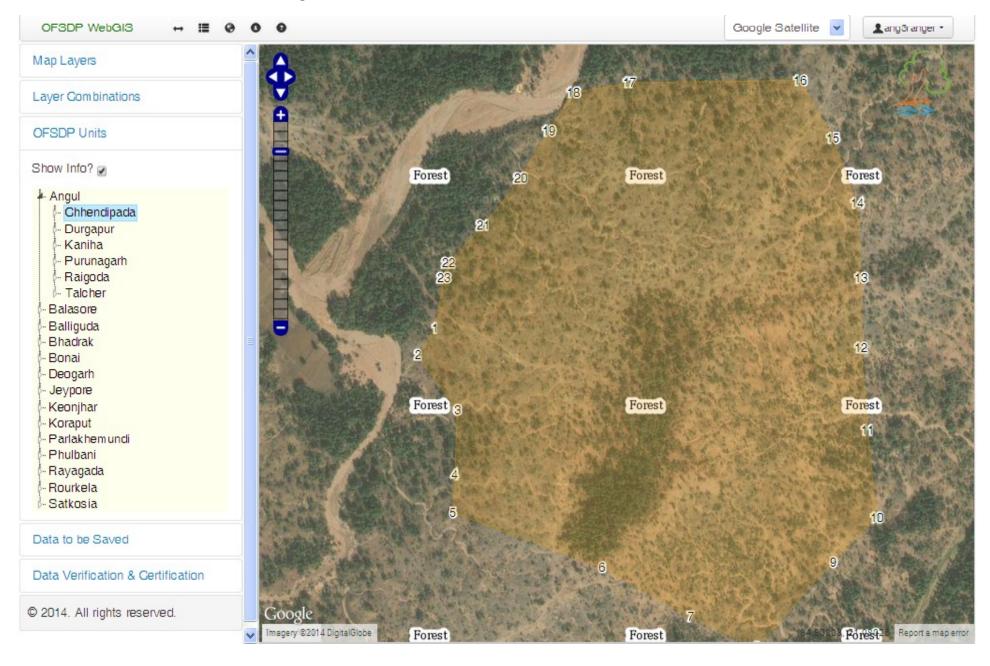
User friendly navigation based on Administration Units



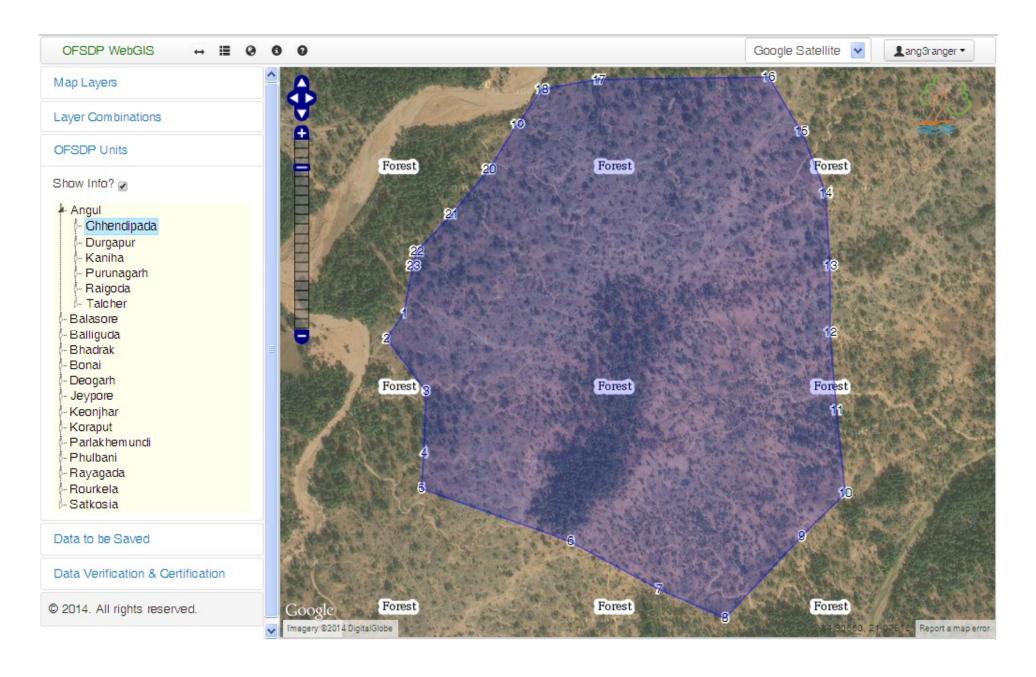
Online Spatial Data Entry



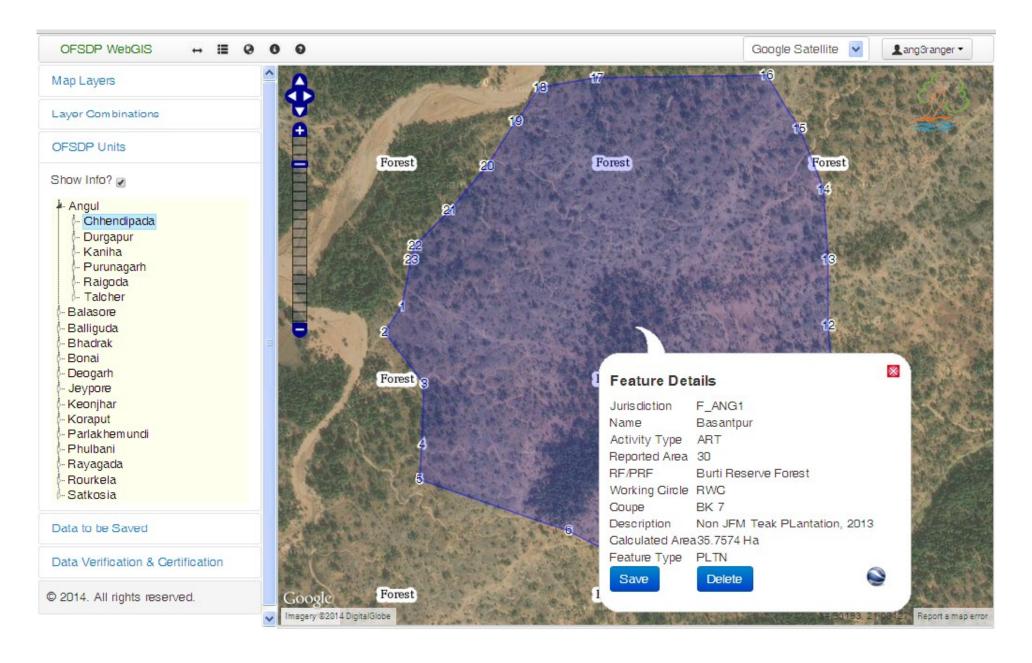
Data Entry verification & Certification



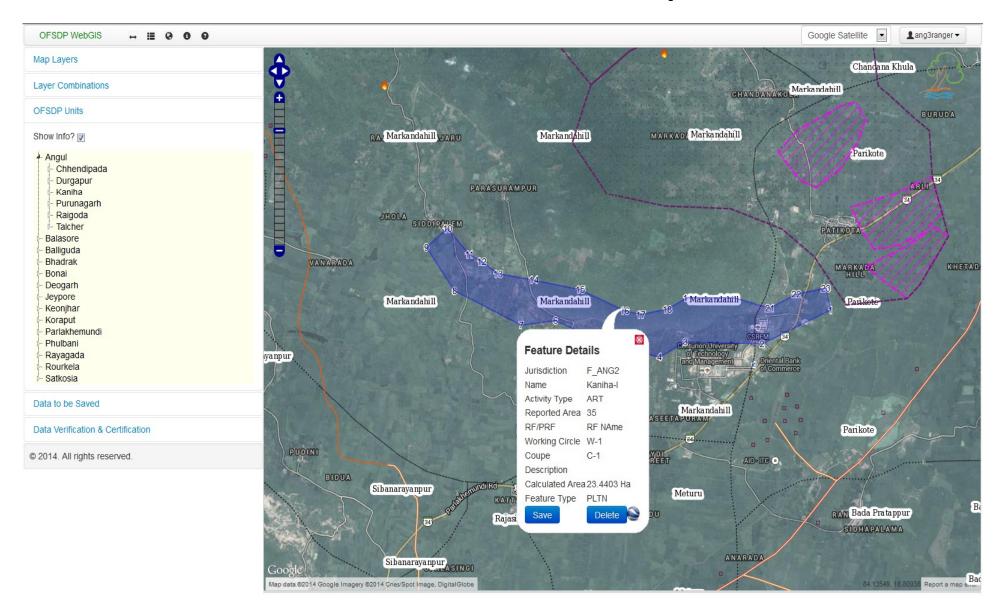
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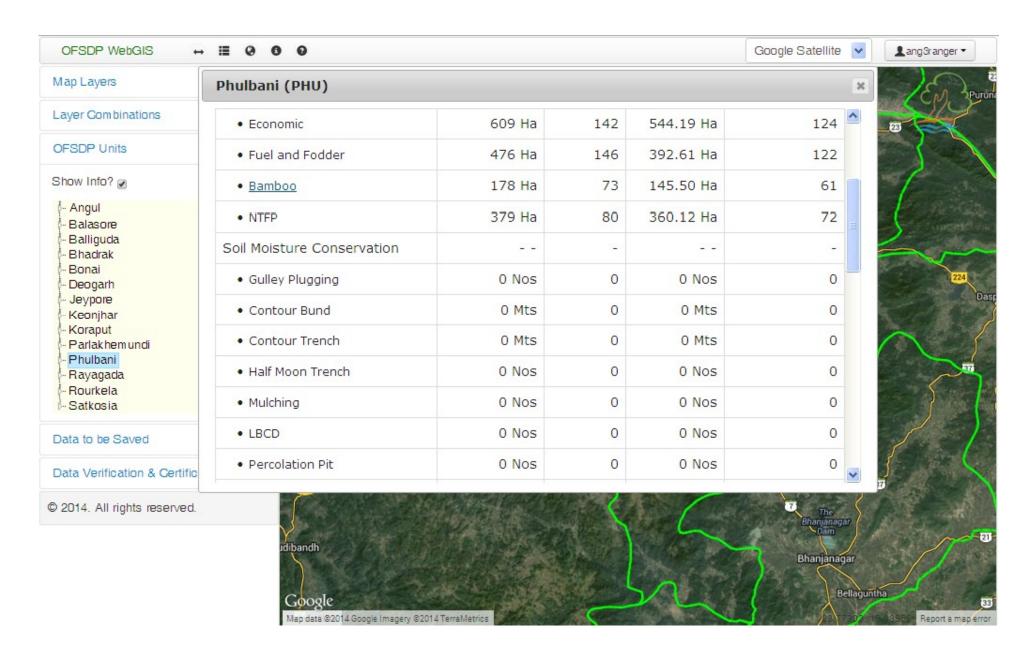
Online Uploading Spatial data in Database



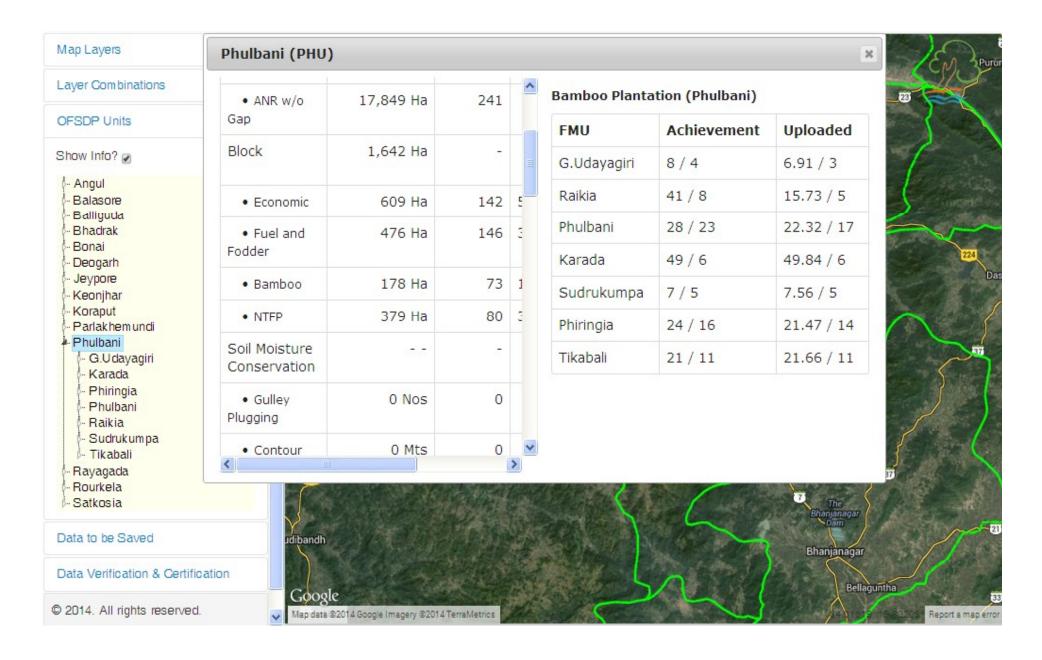
Online Data Verification / Validation



Non Spatial data and MIS Overlay



Map navigation using MISdata

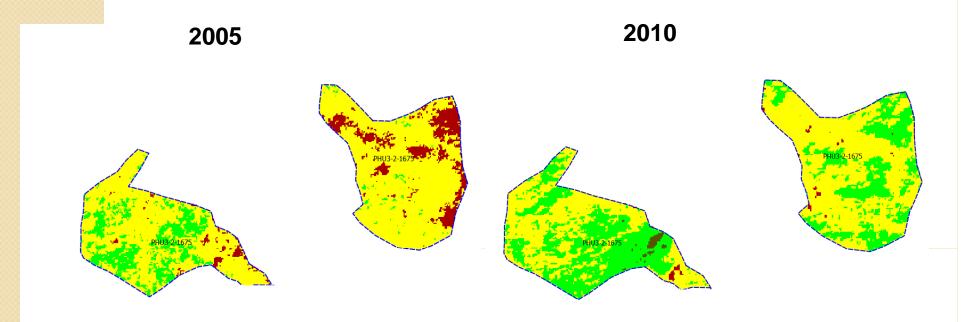


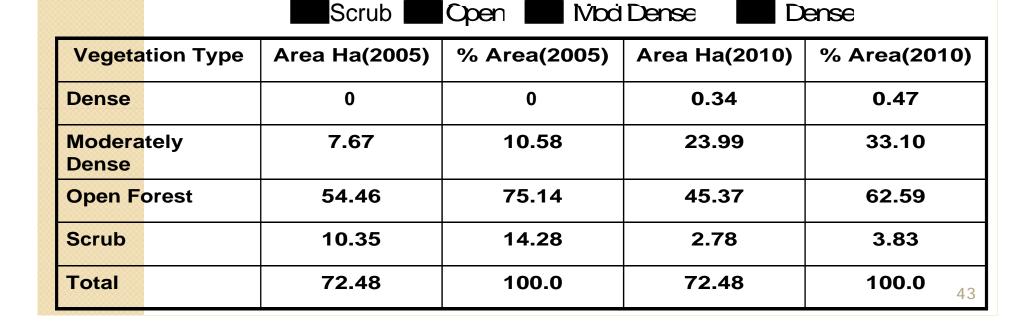


- Data collection using built in sensors like GPS,
 Camera to improve efficiency, speed and accuracy
- Direct data transfer from field device to central server through wifi and mobile data interface
- Map and GIS data visualization with users current location on screen
- Offline caching and display of GIS data for usage in places without internet connectivity
- Automatic 2 way data synchronization on availability of server connectivity

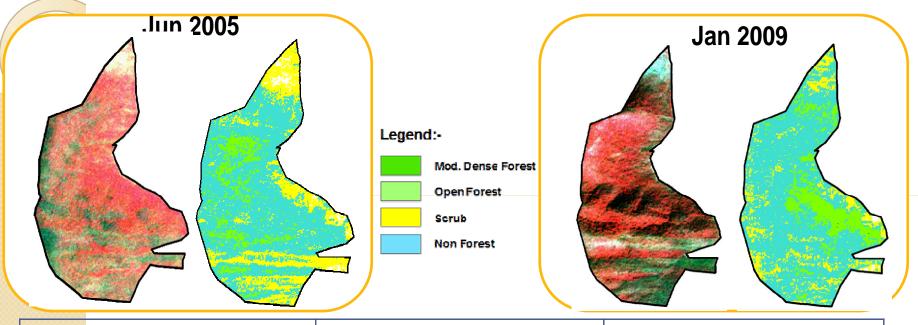
Vegetation Change Analysis

Change Analysis (Mindupidia VSS)



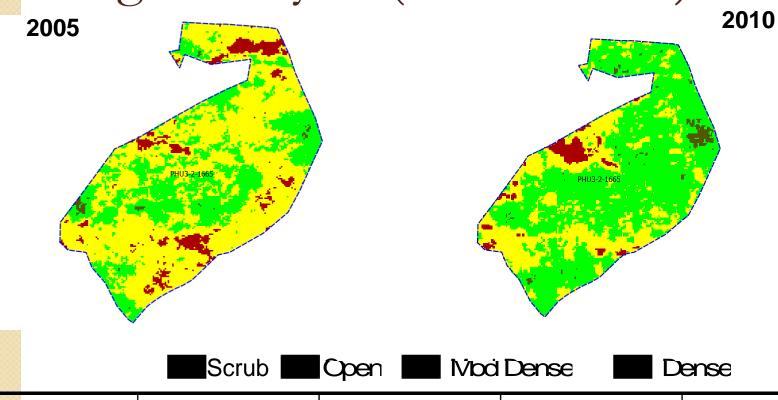


Site Code/ Name: ANG4-1-0202/Birbhuin



Vegetation Analysis	2005		2009	
Moderately Dense Forest	0.68	0.797	5.01	5.875
Scrub	38.38	45.009	24.48	28.708
Total	85.272	100.000	85.272	100.000

Change Analysis (Dadilai VSS)



Veg	etation Type	Area Ha(2005)	% Area(2005)	Area Ha(2010)	% Area(2010)
Dens	se	0.29	0.49	0.75	1.25
Mod Dens	erately se	16.77	27.95	36.99	61.65
Ope	n Forest	38.49	64.15	19.76	32.93
Scru	b	4.45	7.41	2.50	4.17
Tota	I	60.00	100.0	60.00	100.0 45

Achievements

- Vast areas of forest lands easily monitored and plans drawn.
- Utility of GIS accessible to common users
- Large volume of cluttered data is consolidated and properly served
- GIS systems are now accessible to the field staff for regular use
- Impact of various forest interventions are now scientifically evaluated using satellite imagery and remote sensing techniques

