Geographic information system for ecological studies of

Sakaerat Environmental Research Station (SERS).

PORNTIP KANJANASUNTORN.

Thesis. Kasetsart University., 1988.

ABSTRACT

Various research field have been widely conducted in Sakaerat Environmental Research Station (SERS) These evidences are found throughout in journals, reports, articles, Thesis of many universities and departments.

In term of seeking references for research study, it is found to be quite difficult to compile information due to scattering of research information. Therefore, there is a need to bring these information together by collecting and arranging them in a systematic order which will make it easy for reading reference in any research study.

The study of Geographic Information System at Sakaerat Environmental Research Station uses a manual raster format method by converting data maps to grid-like cell.

The Geographic Information System consists of data compilation, data management, base map making, data recording grid map construction, data analysis and reporting of the information.

The results of the Geographic Information System map constructed reveal that 348 of data groups could be arranged. These data groups consisted of 181 “resemblance” groups, and 167 which considered as a “free" groups. The percentage of the “resemblance” and “free” groups accounted for 52.01 and 47.99 % respectively.

As a consequence, data could be rapidly and easily searched.

This Geographic Information System is used for the study of the Ecological Unit in the area around SERS. Eight ecological units are grouping which include Agricultural land, old clearing, Dry dipterocarp forest stratum 1, 2 and 3, Dry evergreen forest, Bamboo forest and forest plantation.