DEVELOPMENT OF GIS DATABASE AND TOOLS FOR MANAGEMENT OF SPATIALLY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES A CASE STUDY OF BIRDS VARIATION IN KALUTARA DISTRICT

K.P. Jayathilake

09/8055



Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

April 2012

DEVELOPMENT OF GIS DATABASE AND TOOLS FOR MANAGEMENT OF SPATIALLY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES A CASE STUDY OF BIRDS VARIATION IN KALUTARA DISTRICT

K.P. Jayathilake

09/8055



Supervised by Professor N.T.S.Wijesekera

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

April 2012

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person expect where the acknowledgment is made in text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (Such as articles or books)

	Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk
K.P. Jayathilake	Date
The above candidate has	s carried out research for the Masters thesis under my supervision
The doore canadate has	• •
The doore canadate has	

DEVELOPMENT OF GIS DATABASE AND TOOLS FOR MANAGEMENT OF SPATIALLY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES

A CASE STUDY OF BIRDS IN KALUTARA DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) modelling enables rational management of spatially distributed resources. However, use of GIS for dynamic environmental resource management is an emerging area of research. Resource managers often face problems when managing environmental conservation or restoration works due to the lack of user friendly, spatially distributed modelling tools.

The present work developed a GIS database and management tools incorporating user friendliness, effective computations and on application vot, data to a demonstrate the potential of GIS for spatially distributed environmental resource is management. Kalutara District of Sri Lanka was selected with Grama Niladhari Division as the smallest spatial entity and taking birds as the environmental resource.

In this work GIS model was developed to identify locations indicating the spatial variation of bird availability. The developed model was based on the Analytical Hierarchy Process as described by (Sooriyabandara & Wijesekera, 2010). Tool development consisted of a ArcGIS model builder assembly to obtain modelled bird availability results. A button tool within the ArcGIS environment was incorporated to capture and manage bird availability results for decision making and visualization. Model and tools developed by the study incorporated the modelling results of Bird "Black Rumped Flameback" for model development and testing.

GIS tool and GIS model development presented a new approach compared to other software development processes. Four main user surveys were carried out to develop the best fit GIS tool and those were carried out one after the other. User comments and suggestions at each survey were incorporated in the model development. Questionnaires were used effectively for the identification of best tool. GIS model and Tool development in the present work is a

unique contribution to the use of GIS based resource management models for environmental resource management. This work developed and tested the model which incorporated the dynamic capability and the elimination of cross migration from the active ArcGIS environment.

The tool ensured user friendliness through the incorporation of tooltips, attractive buttons, verification messages and error messages. Consistency of the GUI were achieved by careful and unique design of buttons and sizes, button labels, graphics for prominence, interface titles, and interface arrangements. Tool coding requirements were changed to dynamically link multiple interfaces, objects and geographic locations. In this work, handling of multiple interfaces was added to the GIS tool as a ".dll" file which required incorporating of new codes. This semi-automated model is recursive, adaptive and it allows changing the weights of the parameters and also it is possible to carryout forecasting.

Developed GIS tool is capable of carrying out Database to Map, Map to Database and Database to Database operations.

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

This tool is capable of displaying the available resources in a selected area either according to resource type, or characteristics. The present study demonstrates the capability of the GIS model to support decision making under resource utilization, change of use, or in case of resource conservation. The present work carried out three case study scenarios to evaluate (i) climate change, (ii) Deforestation and the case of (iii) Water body enhancement with forestation.

Present work concluded the successful development of a GIS based System to demonstrate the potential of Geographic Information Systems for efficient management of spatially distributed environmental resources. The tool which enables use of available knowledge and the possibility of incorporating new findings was developed using ArcGIS, Visual Basic 6, Microsoft Access and the object oriented model builder tools eliminating cross migration from the present tool environment.

This research under the title "Development of GIS Database and Tools for Management of Spatially Distributed Resources – A Case Study of Birds in Kalutara District" was supported by University of Moratuwa Senate Research Grant Number SRC/LT/2009/20 under the theme "Development of Language Management" and the National Science Toundation (Grant Chunter RG/2007/E/04a tritleds "Development of a GIS Model for the Identification, Planning and Management of Ecological Resources in the Kalutara District".

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

At first the author wishes to forward his sincere gratitude to Professor N.T.S. Wijesekera, for his continuous supervision, encouragement and valuable advice throughout the study. He expresses his special appreciation to Professor J.M.S.J. Bandara and Professor H.S. Thilakasiri Research Coordinators, Department of Civil Engineering. Plnr. Pushpa Gamage, Director, Information System and GIS division, Urban Development Authority is thanked for serving as chairperson of the Thesis Evaluation Panel and for the support given by way of valuable suggestions.

This work was commenced with funding from the National Science Foundation Grant for RG/2007/E/04. The Moratuwa University Senate Research Grant supplemented the National Science Foundation funding during disbursement difficulties and this effort is gratefully acknowledged. The support given by Professor N.T.S. Wijesekera (Supervisor) and Professor Malik Ranasinghe (Vice Chancellor) of Jovercome Josistic supports problems of the National Science Foundation grant/is/acknowledged with deep gratitude.

The author would like to express his sincere thanks to the staff of the Department of Civil Engineering, especially of the Computer Laboratory and Hydraulic Laboratory for their support in providing facilities and services during the research.

Author's special gratitude goes to the International Center for Geoinformatics Application and Training (ICGAT), University of Moratuwa for providing field work assistance and for granting permission to use resources to make this research a success. Author would also like to thank all staff of ICGAT who supported successful completion of this research.

Finally the author extends his gratitude to his wife and children for their continuous support, tolerance and encouragement for successful completion of his higher studies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	General	01
1.2	Objective	02
	1.2.1 Overall Objective	02
	1.2.2 Specific Objectives	02
1.3	Methodology	02
1.4	Approach	03
02.	LITERATURE SURVEY	
2.1	Requirement Identification	04
2.2	User Interface Design and Development	07
	2.2.1 Characteristics of graphical user interfaces	07
	2.2.2 Advantages of GUI	07
	2.2.3 User interface design process	08
	2.2.4 User interface design principles Database Design University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.	08
2.3		
	2.3.1 Non-Spatial database design Theses & Dissertations	09
	2.3.2 Geographic (spatial) database design	11
2.4	Coding	12
	2.4.1 General	12
	2.4.2 Layout & style	13
	2.4.3 Coding for efficiency	13
	2.4.4 Modules	14
	2.4.5 Procedures	14
2.5	GIS Model	15
	2.5.1 Importance of model builder	15
2.6	Testing	
03.	METHODOLOGY	
3.1	General	19
	3.1.2 Methodology flow chart	21
3.2	Concept of GIS Model	23
3.3	Tool Development	27
	3.3.1 Requirement identification	28
	3.3.2 GUI design	28
	3.3.2.1 Stage1: Incorporation of initial needs	
	3.3.2.2 Stage2: Incorporation of map to database options	
	3.3.2.3 Stage3: Final user interface structure of the GIS tool	

	3.3.3 Database design	42
	3.3.3.1 Non-Spatial database design	42
	3.3.3.2 Spatial database design	45
3.4	GIS Model Development	46
	3.4.1 Requirement identification	46
	3.4.1.1 Influencing parameters	46
3.5	Dynamic GIS Model	47
3.6	Incorporation of Model Builder	49
	3.6.1 Spatial aggregation	
	3.6.2 Model verification	
3.7	Comparison	59
04.	CODING AND TESTING	
4.1	General	
4.2	Conceptual Design Diagram	
4.3	Coding in the Tool	
4.4	Coding in GIS Model	
4.5	Testing	
	4.5.1 Tool testing	
	4.5.2 Manual method	
	4.5.3 Accuracy of resource mapping University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. 4.5.4 Accuracy of intermediate outputs Liectronic Theses & Dissertations 4.5.5 Resource statistics from map	73
	4.5.4 Accuracy of intermediate outputs	74
	4.5.5 Resource statistics from map GIS Model Testing www.lib.mrt.ac.lk	74
4.6	_	
	4.6.1 Coding and checks for base scenario	
	4.6.2 User testing for functionality	77
05.	RESULTS	
	General	
5.2	Specific Results	
	5.2.1 Tool concepts on resource management	
	5.2.2 Tool testing methods and results	
	5.2.3 Display capability of GIS tool	
	5.2.4 Display capabilities in the model	
5.3	Report Generation	
5.4	Incorporation of User Friendliness	
	5.4.1 A systematic user friendliness	
	5.4.2 A user friendly data visualization	
	5.4.3 Results verifications of DSS	
	5.4.4 Areas of user requirement carrying out	
	5.4.5.1 Visual clarity	
	5.4.5.2 Appearance and size of buttons	
	5.4.5.3 Drop down menus	101

5.5	Model Verifications	101
	5.5.1 General	101
	5.5.2 Verification of potential	102
	5.5.3 Comparison with field data	102
5.6	User Guidance and Support	104
	5.6.1 General	104
	5.6.2 User manual	104
	5.6.3 Tool tips	104
	5.6.4 Helping instructions	105
	5.6.4.1 Program exit	105
	5.6.4.2 Command execution	105
5.7	ArcGIS Incorporation	108
	5.7.1 The button tool	108
	5.7.2 Semi- Automated GIS module	109
	5.7.3 Avoids cross migration	110
5.8	Saving User Efforts	110
	5.8.1 Time and effort saving	110
	5.8.2 Incorporated methods	110
5.9	Capability to manage the changes	112
	5.9.1 Base data layers	112
	5.9.2 Variable parameters and facilities	112
	5.9,24 Parameter weight.	112
	5.9.2.2 Chassification of birds	115
	5.9.2 Variable parameters and facilities 5.9.2 Parameter weight. 5.9.2 Classification of birds 5.9.2 Classification of bird Availability.	115
	5.9.2.4 Overlay operations	116
	5.9.2.5 Managing temporal variations	117
5.10	Potential of Spatially Distributed Management	117
	5.10.1 Spatial variability of base data	117
5.11	Variation of Parameter Coefficients	119
5.12	Management Options	121
	5.12.1 Climate change scenario	121
	5.12.2 Impact of a specific development	122
	5.12.3 Impact of forestation and water availability on conservation	124
5.13	Summary of Key Results	126
	5.13.1 Display capability of GIS tool	126
	5.13.2 Incorporation of user friendliness	126
	5.13.3 Case urbanization	127
	5.13.4 Management option	128
	5.13.4.1 Rainfall Decreases	128
	5.13.4.2 Forestation and water availability on conservation	129

06.	DISCUS	SSIONS	
6.1	Contribu	ution for Spatial Resource Management	130
6.2	Develop	ment and Verification of Model	131
6.3	Elimina	tion of Cross Migration	131
6.4	Dynami	c Capability	132
6.5	Achievi	ng User Friendliness	133
6.6	Contribu	ution to Coding	133
6.7	Advanta	ges of Automation	134
6.8	Uniquer	ness of the Semi-Automated Model	134
	6.8.1 Dy	ynamic weights	134
	6.8.2 Ac	laptive	134
	6.8.3 Re	cursive	134
	6.8.4 Ca	pable of forecasting	134
07.	7 Co	AMENDATIONS	135
08.		MMENDATIONSecommendations	126
	o Re	commendations	130
LIS	ΓOFRE	FER ENCES :	137
App	endix A	University of Woratuwa, Sri Lanka.	141
App	endix B	Description of Conceptual Design Diagram	150
App	endix C	FERENCES University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Special Codes Used in the Tool Liectronic Theses & Dissertations Description of Conceptual Design Diagram Www.lib.mrt.ac.lk	153
	endix D	Literature (Application of AHP for parameter identification	
		Environmental resource modelling, 2010)	176
App	endix E	Base Data for "Black Rumped Flameback"	179
App	endix F	Questionnaire for the Final User Survey	186
App	endix G	List of Resources (Birds)	191
App	endix H	Field Data Collection Sheet	193
App	endix I	Field Data Collection Maps	197

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	1.1	Methodology Flowchart for the Tool Development	03
Figure	1.2	Methodology Flowchart for the GIS Model Development (DSS) and	
		Automation	03
Figure	2.1	Requirements Flow Diagram - Source (Marks & Spencer, 2004)	06
Figure	2.2	User Interface Design Diagram, (Source Summerville 2004)	08
Figure	2.3	Software Development Life Cycle – Iterative Waterfall Model	09
Figure	2.4	Components of a Database Management System	11
Figure	2.5	A Conceptual Model with Different Process	16
Figure	3.1	Overall Methodology Outline	19
Figure	3.2	Methodology Flowchart in Detail	22
Figure	3.3	Identification of Affecting Parameters	24
Figure	3.4	Spatial Variations with Respect to the Sub Units of the Parameters	24
Figure	3.5	Identification of the Combined Effect of the Parameters University of Moraluwa, Sri Lanka.	25
Figure	3.6	Computation of the Resource Availability sscriptions.	
Figure	3.7	Model Builden Conceptmrt, ac.lk	26
Figure	3.8	Initial Version of the GIS Tool Interface Structure	30
Figure	3.9	Interface Structure after the First User Survey	31
Figure	3.10	Processes from Non-Spatial Database Query to Mapping with	
		Spatial Database	32
Figure	3.11	Process from a Map of Spatial Database to Display Information	
		From Non-Spatial Database	33
Figure	3.12	Interface Structure after the Second User Survey	34
Figure	3.13	Interface Showing Results after Selecting an Area to View Birds	36
Figure	3.14	Standards Sizes Used for Buttons	36
Figure	3.15	Final Interface Structure	37
Figure	3.16	Zoomed View of Figures A1, A2, and A3 of Figure 3.15	38
Figure	3.17	Zoomed View of Figures B1, B2, and A4 of Figure 3.15	39
Figure	3.18	Zoomed View Figures C1, C2 and C3 of Figure 3.15	40
Figure	3.19	Tables Names used in Tabular Database	43
Figure	3.20	GIS Model Diagram for the Decision Support System	48

Figure	3.21	Weights Allocation for the Parameters in the Model	50
Figure	3.22	Weights Allocation for the Sub Parameters in the Model	51
Figure	3.23	Aggregate Weight Calculation in the Model	55
Figure	3.24	Area Calculation	56
Figure	3.25	Multiplication of Final Weight and the Area	56
Figure	3.26	Dissolving Output of the Spatially Aggregated Parameters	57
Figure	3.27	Field Calculation to Take Birds Availability	57
Figure	3.28	Model Result "Black Rumped Flameback" Availability	58
Figure	3.29	Modelled Availability	60
Figure	3.30	Field Survey Observations	60
Figure	3.31	Zoomed View of Consideration Area	61
Figure	4.1	Conceptual Design Diagram for the GIS Tool	64
Figure	4.2	Main Modules of the GIS Tool	67
Figure	4.3	Birds Availability Map	74
Figure	4.4	Non-Spatial Interface to Confirm Area Selection	75
Figure	4.5	Non-Spatial Interface to Show Available Birds in the Selected Area	
Figure	4.6	Processes of the Automated GIS Model. Electronic Theses & Dissertations	78
Figure	5.1	The Tool Environment. WWW.lib.mrt.ac.lk	79
Figure	5.2	GIS Model Appearance	
Figure	5.3	Database to Map Operation	82
Figure	5.4	Database to Database Operation	82
Figure	5.5	Map to Database Operations	83
Figure	5.6	Initial Version of the Tool	84
Figure	5.7	Interface Structure After the First User Survey	85
Figure	5.8	Interface Structure After the Second User Survey	86
Figure	5.9	Final Interface Structure	87
Figure	5.10	Zoomed View of Figures A1, A2 and A3 of Figure 5.9	88
Figure	5.11	Zoomed View of Figures B1, B2, and A4 of Figure 5.9	89
Figure	5.12	Zoomed View Figures C1, C2 and C3 of Figure 5.9	90
Figure	5.13	Birds Availability GND Wise	92
Figure	5.14	Bird List According to the Bird Type	92
Figure	5.15	Shows the Bird list According to the Selected Characteristics	92
Figure	5.16	Three Methods of Classifications	93

Figure	5.17	Spatial Availability of "Black Rumped Flameback"	94
Figure	5.18	Report Generating Interface	95
Figure	5.19	Levels of Interfaces	98
Figure	5.20	Level One Interfaces	99
Figure	5.21	Level Two Interfaces	99
Figure	5.22	Level Three Interfaces	00
Figure	5.23	Buttons of First Level Interface	01
Figure	5.24	Buttons of Second Level Interfaces	02
Figure	5.25	Spatial Distribution of "Black Rumped Flameback"	
		According to the Model1	03
Figure	5.26	Spatial Distribution of "Black Rumped Flameback"	
		According to the Field Data1	03
Figure	5.27	A Typical Tooltip of the Decision Support System1	04
Figure	5.28	Facility to Exit from the System1	05
Figure	5.29	Error Message on Non Bird Selection	06
Figure	5.30	Error Message on Required Shape File Selection	06
Figure	5.31	Error Message on Invalid Bird Selection 1	07
Figure	5.32	University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Error Message on Invalid Bird Selection	07
		How Button Tool Display in the ArcMap Environment1	
Figure	5.34	Model Incorporated to the Arc Toolbox1	09
Figure	5.35	Weights for the Parameters and Sub Parameters1	13
Figure	5.36	Weights Allocation for the Sub Parameters in the Model1	14
Figure	5.37	Weights Allocation for the Parameters in the Model1	14
Figure	5.38	Illustration of Union Overlay Operation	16
Figure	5.39	Land Use After Changing the Water Body and Forest	
		to the Cultivation and Built up Area1	18
Figure	5.40	Corresponding Results for the Above Change1	18
Figure	5.41	Spatial Distribution of "Black Rumped Flameback"	
		According to the new Parameter Values1	19
Figure	5.42	Spatial Distribution of According to the Climate Change Scenario1	21
Figure	5.43	Spatial Distribution According to the Change of Forest to Paved Area1	23
Figure	5.44	Land Use map after Expanding the Forest and Water Body Occupation 1	24
Figure	5.45	Spatial Distributions after the Land Use and Water Body Expansion1	25

Figure	B.1	Coding Concepts of the Research Work	150
Figure	C.1	Running on Installation File	155
Figure	C.2	Start up Interface of the Tool	156
Figure	C.3	Selection of Name Type of the Bird	157
Figure	C.4	Interface to Select Bird Name	157
Figure	C.5	Name List	157
Figure	C.6	Characteristics	158
Figure	C.7	Classifications with 5 Classes	158
Figure	C.8	Interface Structure	159
Figure	C.9	Zoomed view Figures A1, A2, A3 of Figure C.8	160
Figure	C.10	Zoomed view Figures B1, B2, A4 of Figure C.8	161
Figure	C.11	Zoomed view Figures C1, C2, C3 of Figure C.8	162
Figure	C.12	To Select Characteristics	163
Figure	C.13	Bird list According to the Characteristics	163
Figure	C.14	Bird List	164
Figure	C.15	Spatial Availability of the Selected Bird	164
Figure	C.16	To seect an Area to View Available Birds	164
Figure	C.17	University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. To seect an Area to View Available Birds Electronic Theses & Dissertations Interface to Make the Feature Selection WWW.IIb.mrt.ac.lk	165
Figure	C.18	Resource List According to the Selection.	165
Figure	C.19	Characteristics & Spatial Availability of One From the List	166
Figure	C.20	Initial Interface of Arc Map Document	168
Figure	C.21	Diagrammatic View of the Model	169
Figure	C.22	Assigning Paths for the Parameters	170
Figure	C.23	Weights Allocation for Each Parameter	171
Figure	C.24	Weights Allocation for Sub Units in Parameters	172
Figure	C.25	Code block for the Sub Weight Allocation in Population Density	172
Figure	C.26	Save and Execute Buttons	174
Figure	C.27	Select by Attribute Sub Interface	175

LIST OF TABLES

Table	2.1	Characteristics of Graphical User Interfaces	07
Table	2.2	Results of Database Selection Survey	11
Table	3.1	Descriptions of Functions in Final GUI	41
Table	3.2	Results of User Survey to Select the Database	42
Table	3.3	Description of Data in the Non-Spatial Database	44
Table	3.4	Attribute Table of the Final Output of the GIS Model	45
Table	3.5	Influencing Parameters for Bird Spatial Variability	47
Table	3.6	Influencing Parameters with the Allocated Weights	50
Table	3.7	Allocates Weights for the Sub Units in the Land Cover	51
Table	3.8	Allocates Weights for they and Uniter in the Rophitation Density	52
		All cares Welghes to the sales in the Esecutations	
Table	3.10	Allocates Weights for the Sub Units in the Rainfall.	52
Table	3.11	Allocates Weights for the Sub Units in the Food Availability	53
Table	3.12	Allocates weights for the Sub Units in the Proximity to Stream	53
Table	3.13	Allocates weights for the Sub Units in the Proximity to Road	53
Table	3.14	Polygon Features in Feature Layers	54
Table	3.15	Parameter and Corresponding Sub Unit Value	61
Table	4.1	Main Operations Shown in the Conceptual Design Diagram	65
Table	4.2	Unique Layer Names	69
Table	4.3	Accuracy checking (Characteristics & Image)	73
Table	4.4	Accuracy checking Birds availability in a selected area	73
Table	4.5	Accuracy checking of Map to Database Functionality through	
		GND wise Birds availability	76
Table	5.1	User Suggested Test Results	91
Table	5.2	Field Identified Birds in the Selected Area	96
Table	5.3	Methods Used for User Friendliness Enhancement	96
Table	5.4	User Comments on Visual Clarity and Changes Incorporatedxiv	98

Table 5.5	Comparison of Model Results	102
Table 5.6	Required Time and Effort in the Form of Number of Times when	
	Compared with a Direct Need Base Approval	.111
Table 5.7	Base Data Layers for GIS Model	112
Table 5.8	Illustration of 3 types of classifications	.115
Table 5.9	Criteria and sub Criteria Values of Parameters after Changing	.120
Table 5.10	Comparison of Climate Change Scenario with Base Case	.122
Table 5.11	Comparison of Defore station Scenario	.122
Table 5.12	Comparison Between Hypothetical Situation and Current Situation	.125
Table B.1	Function Description of the Figure B.1	.150
Table B.2	Steps in the conceptual design diagram shown in Figure 4.1	.150
Table C.1:	Summery report for a selected area	167
Table C.2	Attribute Table of the Land Use Shape File	176
Table D.1	Description of data used for the study (1: 50000 scale)	.177
Table G.1	Resource (Bird) List	191



LIST OF CODES

Code A.1	Connectivity from Interfaces to the Database	141
Code A.2	Interfaces Hooked to the ArcGIS	142
Code A.3	Searching the Required Shape File	143
Code A.4	Starting the Editor Mode	143
Code A.5	Stopping the Editor Mode	144
Code A.6	Manipulation of Spatial & Tabula Data	145
Code A.7	Adding Bird Image Map Layout	145
Code A.8	Showing Birds in a Selected Area	147
Code A.9	Switching From Data View to Layout View	148
Code A.10	Refreshing the Map	148
Code A.11	Availability Classification to 5 Classes	149
Code A.12	Calculation of the Classification Pietdiwa, Sri Lanka Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk	149

LIST OF EQUATIONS

Equation 3.1	Equation to Calculate Aggregate Weight for the Resource	
	Availability	49
Equation 3.2	Calculations of Aggregate Weight for the Birds Availability	
	in Kalutara District	54
Equation 3.3	Bird Availability Calculation for GND wise Aggregation	55

