

GIS in Land Consolidation

- the future tool to success

Experiences from Forest Land Consolidation in Sweden

FAO Workshop in Santiago de Compostela 2009

Mats Backman

Land Consolidation - Methodology



- Adjudication
- Awareness campaign - initiation
- Interviews with the owners
- Inventory of cadastral maps and land registry Map 1
- Valuation
- Elaboration of Plan 2
- Surveys of the "new" boundaries
- Decision making

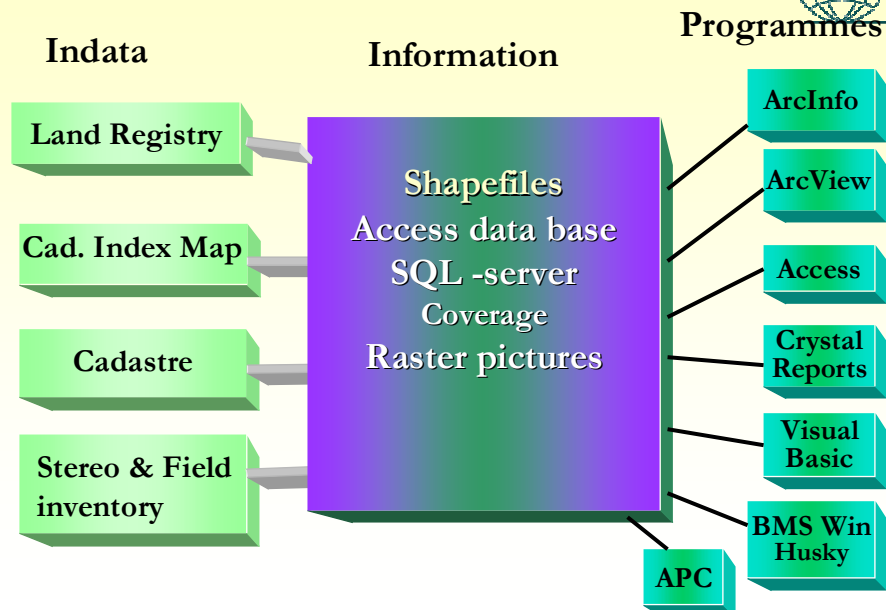


Powerful data support



- Why?
- Objectives
 - access to cadastral register and maps, land register and to keep the this information up-to-date
 - calculation of the values of stands, properties and land owners
 - Calculation of the economical settlements for the land owners
- The elaboration of the re-allotment design by GIS-technique and the analysis of alternative designs

GISOM – GIS system in Land Consolidation

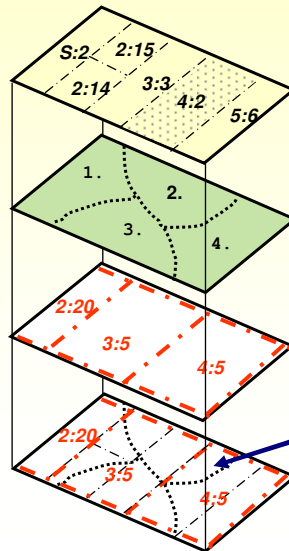


Overlay-technique in Land Consolidation



Layers

- Properties
- Forest stands
- Re-allotment design



Economic settlements are calculated by intersection between

- "old" properties
- forest stands
- "new" properties

Each little figure has information about:
previous owner, new owner and value

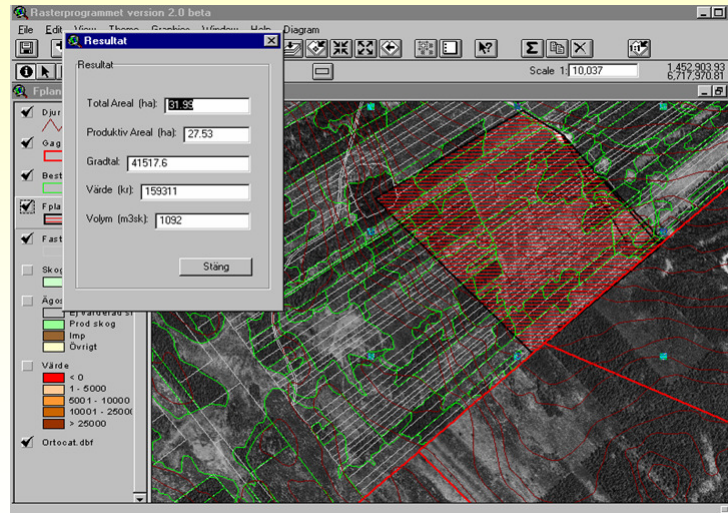
Elaboration of the new re-allotment design



Factors to be considered

- The wishes of the Land Owners
- Area, timber volume, site class, age, tree species, timber quality etc and value of their "old" possessions
- Topography, lakes, rivers, wet areas
- Road network
- Environmental/cultural values

Re-allotment design by GISOM



Advantages of GISOM



- The land owner can be shown the location of the his “old” parcels and his proposed consolidated property
- The land owner's economic settlements can be discussed
- GISOM is cost-efficient
- GISOM can easily be used in Land Consolidation in agricultural areas

Valuation in Forest Land Consolidation



Valuation of forest land

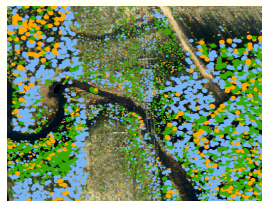
- photo-interpretation and laser scanning
- supplementary field inventory
- inspection by the owners
- calculation of the value by the BM-method

Why laser scanning?

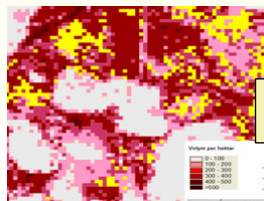
- Lower cost for inventory
- Larger areas accomplished with the same staff
- Avoid subjective valuations and variation between valuers
- Better accuracy for forest data

Data are produced for three levels - trees, squares (15*15 m) or aggregates to stands.

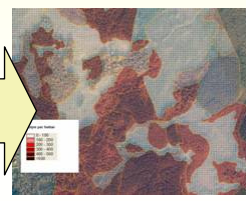
Single Tree®



ForestGrid™



Stand data



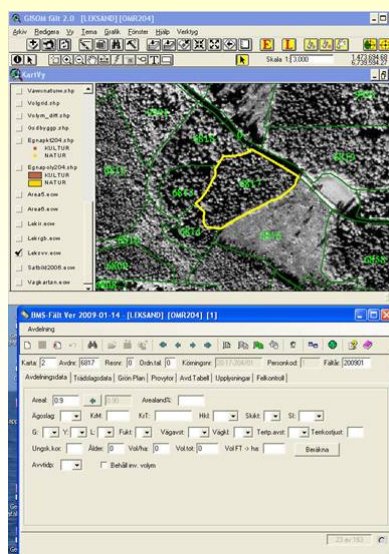
Laser scanning - Single Tree® method

Every tree is enumerated!

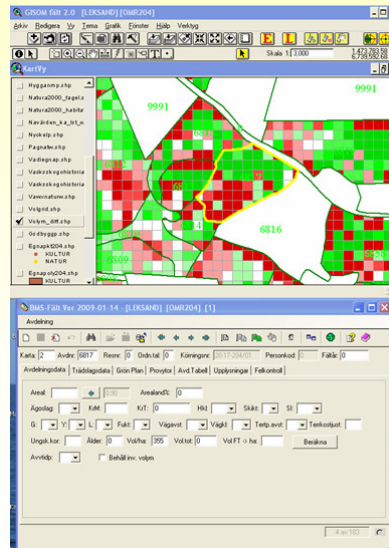
- Single Tree® is a registered trade mark for FORAN
- The method was established in co-operation between SLU and FOI
- Further development of research-algorithms for application to commercial volumes
- Collects position and properties for the individual trees by pulse intensive laser



Aerial photo interpretation



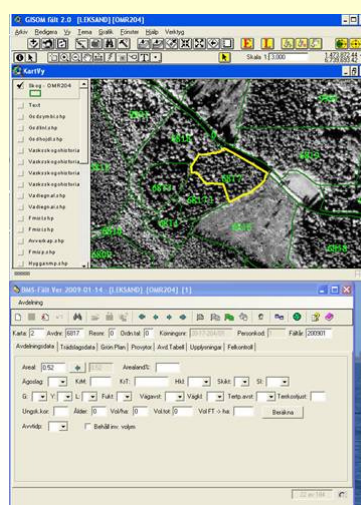
ForestGrid



Red squares = volume below the average

Green squares = volume higher than the average

Adjusted boundary for stand nr 6817



Result – more homogenous stands nr 6817 and 68171



Data support for Land Reforms in East European countries

- Large number of data require a powerful data support
- Co-operation between East European countries is recommended for the development of an efficient GIS – system and valuation methods
- FAO is recommended as co-ordinator of this technical development
- Existing technical systems should be used as much as possible



Overview of GISOM- real case from Ål Land Consolidation project

ArcView

- Show the owner of a certain figure
- Show one land owner's properties from the list
- Land bank nr 1874
- Olle Bergkvist nr 140

AcessAjour

- Reports
 - Owner list with properties
- Valuation, total per owner
- Basic data, valuation

Raster

- Collect property nr via 1:1? and show the figures related to property 5257
- Select the central area near Knippbodberget
- Start the marking of the first proposal
- Property 5257
 - 129,6 hectares
 - 3 976 000 SEK forest land
 - 3 300 SEK arable land
 - 22 700 m³ solid wood