

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

5.1 Description of the study area of the project:

The study area was selected at Al Shaikh Al Imam which belongs to Al Gitina locality, White Nile state. The study area extended over approximately (550000 m²), and surrounded by the White Nile in the west direction and by the village of Al Shaikh Al Imam from east side and from the north and south side surrounded by farms. Figure (5.1) shows the surrounded location of the study area.

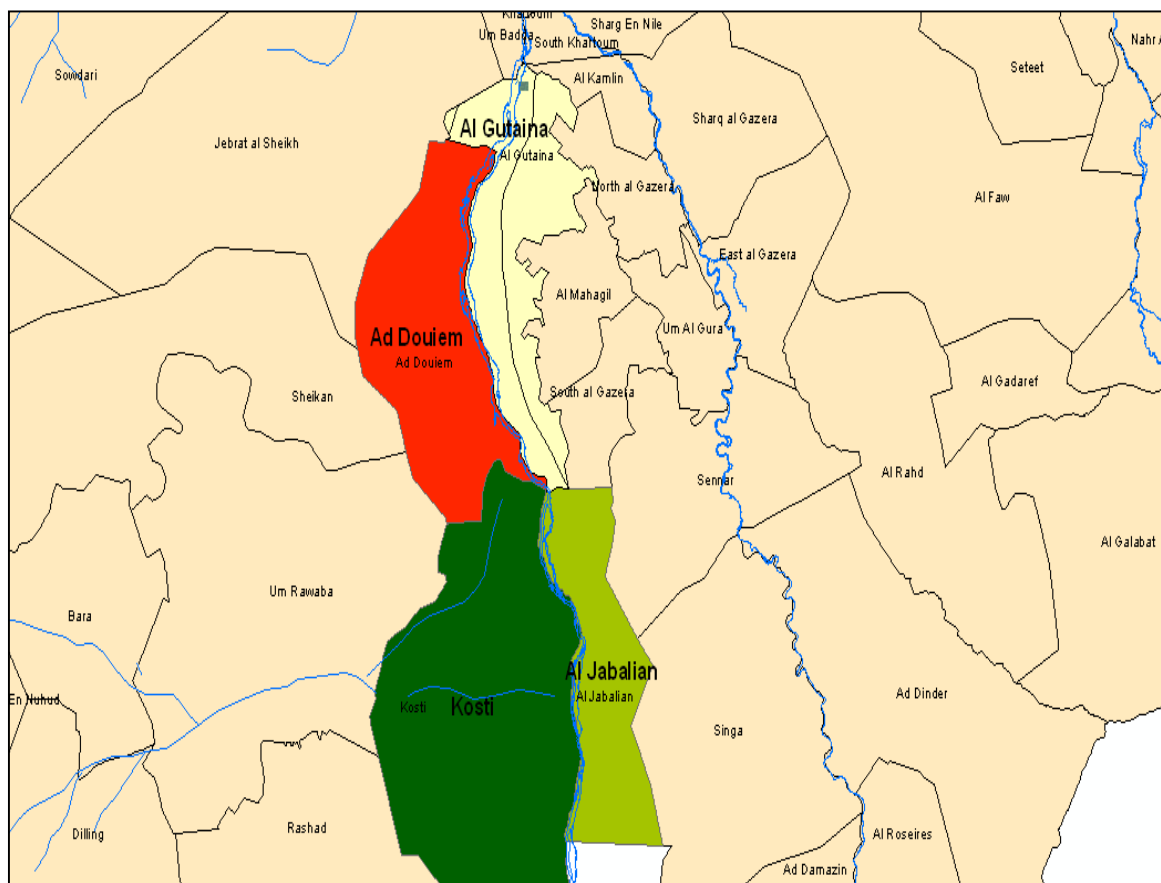


Figure (5.1) location of the study area

A field tour was done to collect primary information about the area. Some studies and tests were done in field .e.g., coordinates for control points, contours, soil, vegetation, flood, services. Another data was collected e .g, design sheets, flood.

5.2 Field observations:

A number of observations and tests were done in the field:

5.2.1 Coordinates for control points:

A six control points, defined in Datum-WGS-1984, projection Transverse-Mercator and measured by metric units, distributed over the site (selected, five for general use and one for flood), figure (5.2) shows the distribution of these points, and the observed coordinate were listed in table (5.1) blew.

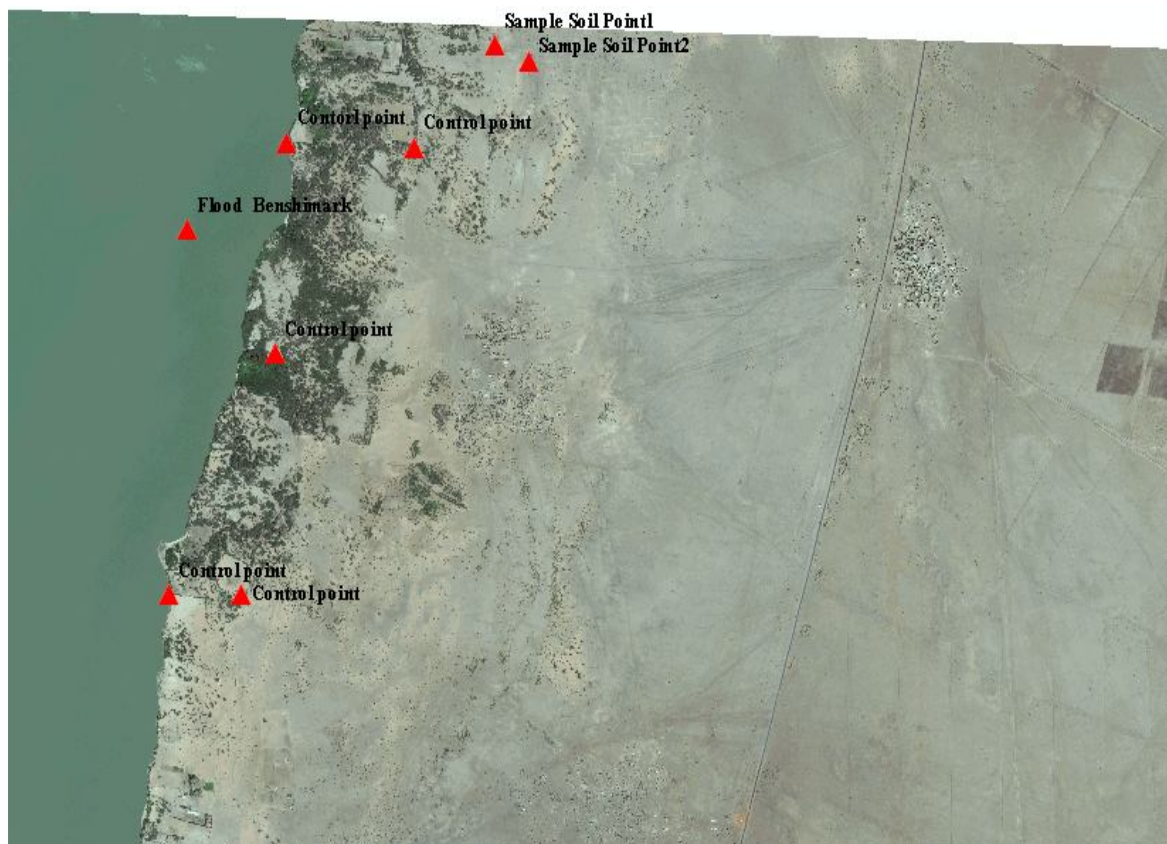
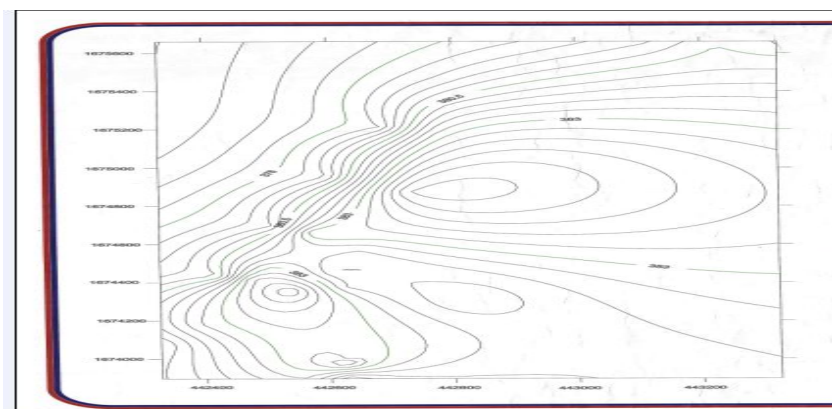


Figure (5.2)location of thecoordinate points

Point No	East	North	Remarks
0	443775	1675633	Control point
1	443205	1675655	Control point
2	443149	1674830	Control point
3	443003	1673890	Control point
4	442673	1673893	Control point
5	442760	1675313	Flood benchmark
6	444287	1675967	Sample soil point(2)
7	444137	1676030	Sample soil point(1)

Table (5.1)coordinatepoints**5.2.2 Contours:**

A spot heights were collected every (200m) and a contour map was prepared .figure (5.3) show the contour map .

**Figure (5.3) contour map of the study area**

5.2.3 Soil in the study area:

Two samples of soil was taking from the study area, tests were done in laboratory for analysis of the samples, the test results of (point (1) and point (2)) are shown in Appendix A.

5.2.4 Vegetation in the study area:

A data for vegetation and green cover were collected. Information about this is as follows:

- **Scientific Name: Acacia (Forest) Hayne .**



Figure (5.4) Acacia (Forest) Hayne Tree

- English name: Umbrella, KaramojaIsraellaBool.
- Arabic name: سِيَال - سَمَر
- Uses:

Fire wood aellouk - ornamental- sand dune - fixation - fodder - coal - shadow - protective packages - wood - pesticide –agro forestry - fruits - drugs - fences - gum.

Is tree forklift. This tree usually rises to- about 10 m inlength but may reach up to 20 m in good locations. And spread all overAfrica. And the Horn of Africa. To north Africa and the west ofthe Arabianpeninsula. Is one of the most important grazing andSemi desert .

Fodder trees in many destinations in dry and semi desert. Dependent on groundwater and produce useful fodder for the duration of the drought. Solid wood produces the first types ofcoal and fuel. You can also use large tree in the columns of thelocal stables and facilities. The trees are valid in sand dune stabilization works. It's also has many therapeutic benefits, such as the treatment of malaria, tumors, arthritis and skin disorders .

– **Tree Requirements:**

Rain: 100-800mm. You need less than that reached the groundwater. highly resistant to drought after penetration at the site.

Soil: bear all most types of soil and prefers alkaline soil neither immersion

Height: from the surface of the sea -1000 low of earth trees. And .

Temperature: zero-45 degrees. Bear very temperature on high - sensitivity to forest. Due to the lateral roots spread is not suitablefor agricultural purposes forests.

- **Scientific name: Prosopis juliflora (Swartz) DC .**



Figure (5.5) Prosopis juliflora (Swartz) DC Tree

- English name: mesquite, algaroba .
- Arabic name: المسكيت
- Uses:

fire wood aellouk - ornamental- sand dune fixation - fodder - coal - shadow - protective packages - wood - agro forestry - fruits - drugs - fences .

Tree or evergreen shrub and sometimes hurt to 12-15m in length by location. Where is rooted in north America and the northern regions of south America. Introduced into the tropics where adapted which is uncommon in Sudan .

The most important uses in the coast is to install the dunes. For the tree roots to 35 m deep and has lateral roots. Not suitable for agricultural purposes forests because the plants don't grow underneath or near them. Considered one of the best trees planted forests for fuel, thanks to the high density of the wood, making it strong slow combustion heat a little smoke. Wood is used also in the columns of stables and throats of windows and height carpentry also serve the larger size than in rail blocks, industry. The leaves and fruits of the animals feed .

- **Tree requirements :**
- Rain: 150-700 mm Irrigation 1S used that rain was less than that .
- Soil: Prefers light sand soil. Bears the rocky soil and boor salt as long as the long roots to grow unimpeded .
- Height: From the surface of the sea - 1500 m .
- Temperatures: Bear high temperatures. Not tolerate forest .
- **Scientific name :LeguminosaeSubfamCeasalPinoideae .**



Figure (5.6)LeguminosaeSubfamCeasalPinoideae Tree

- English name: Apple Ring Asacia, Goa, Winter thorn .
- Arabic name: الحراز
- Uses:

Fire wood aellouk - ornamental - sand dune - fixation - fodder - coal - shadow - protective packages - wood - pesticide –agro forestry - fruits - drugs - fences - tanning material .

Tree of height is 25 meters and is widespread in tropical Africa and the Middle East, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen. Grow normally Gao on the banks of the rivers as they reach deep roots of groundwater .

Gao its benefits famous in agricultural leaves forests that falls during the rainy season rich in ozone and contribute effectively to increase soil fertility which benefits crops. These benefits may not find the change they deserve in many parts of northern Sudan .

This may be attributed to the low prevalence of trees Gao low quality wood exposed to insects but none the less used in Carpentry cheap door man, windows, furniture and interior works including that soft and flexible benefits in the boat industry .Wretched firewood for this is not possible grown for this purpose. Securities and good fodder and fruits have many the rapeutic benefits.

– **Tree requirements:**

- Rain: 300-1500 mm. It is easy to adapt and tree grows best in the rain more than 600 mm .
- Soil: bear all varieties of soils including saline soils. Require indry areas close to groundwater within the reach of the roots before growth begins .
- Height: sea of _ 2700 m. There is also Gao in depressions beneath the surface of the sea.
- Temperature: 6 _ 40 degrees Celsius.

5.2.5 Flood:

Preliminary information about the flood in the area were observed and collected, as the Nile flooding covers a distance (350 meters) from the water level of the Nile in the real flood season. The reduce level (R.L) of White Nile expected at 15 August, and minimum at 30 April.

5.2.6 Services:

There are no services in the study area because the area is a forestry area .However; at the nearby villages there are water and electricity services.

5.2.7 Designsheets:

Proposed, design sheet, for the project were obtained (design(1), design(2)) , these designs are shown in Appendix B.

5.3 Distant data:

A satellite image covering the study area and around (satelliteQuick Bird panchromatic, (0.4m)),figure (5.7) .

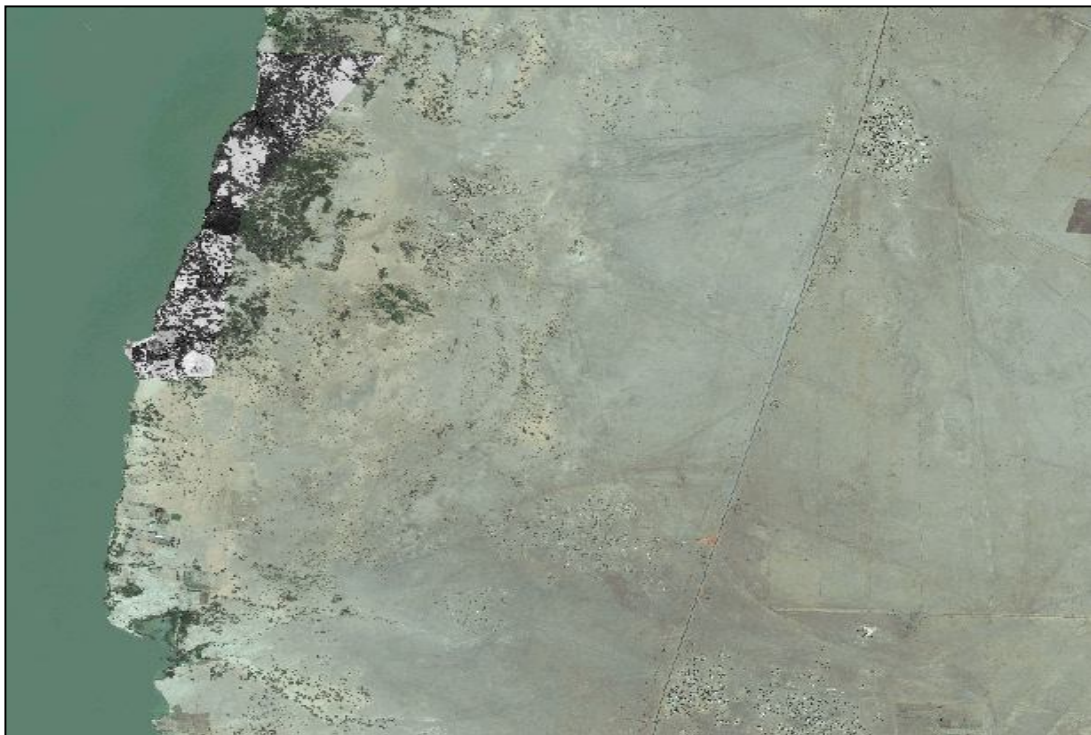


Figure (5.7) satellite images of the study area

5.4 Data Processing:

This image was imported to (ARDAS IMAGINE 8.5) program and controlled, subsetting and classified.

Using the coordinates of control points the image was corrected by using the command geometric correction, figure (5.8).

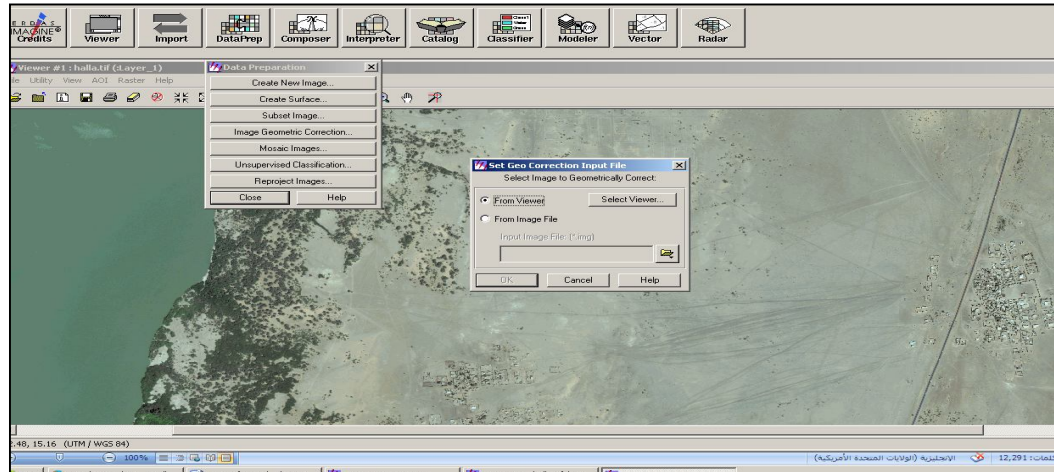


Figure (5.8) step of image geometric correction

Using the command subsetted in the same program, the image was cutted and result in the selected image of the study area, figure (5.9) .

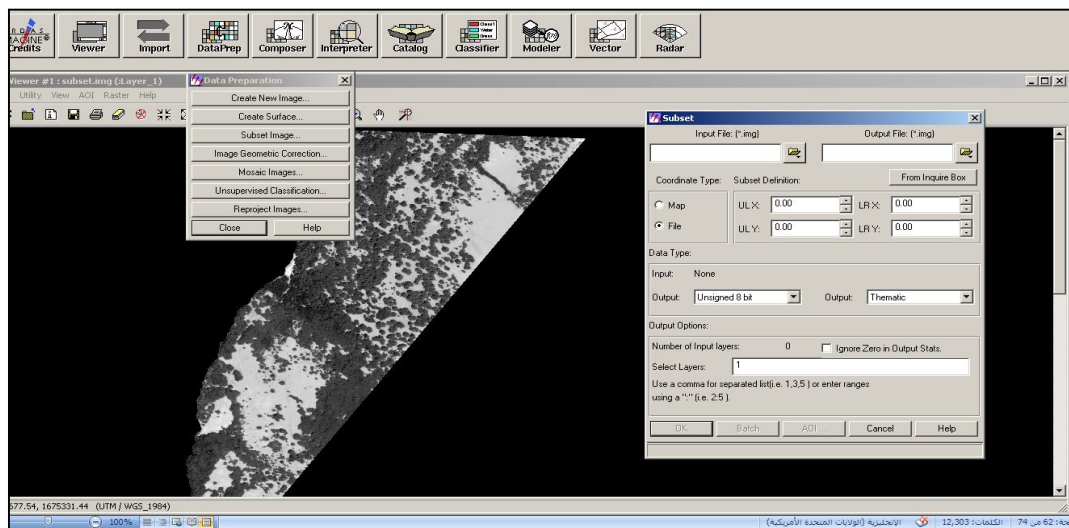


Figure (5.9) step of subset image

The image was classified using (ARDAS IMAGINE 8.5)program by applying the command unsupervised classifications, twelve classes were obtained, figure (5.10).

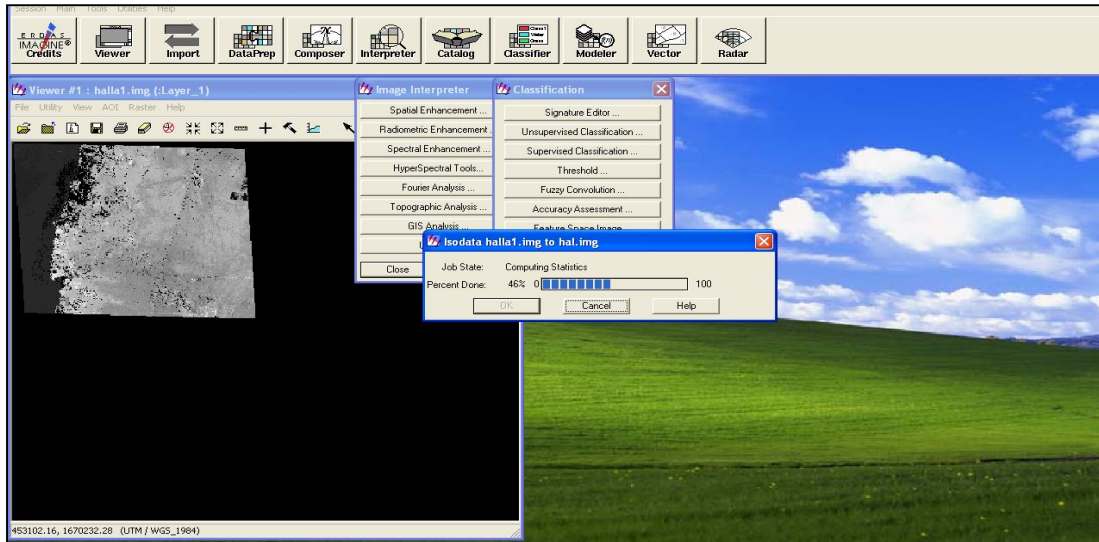


Figure (5.10) step of image classification

AutoCAD file was transferred to a shape file in (Arc catalog) program and by using command export, figure (5.11).

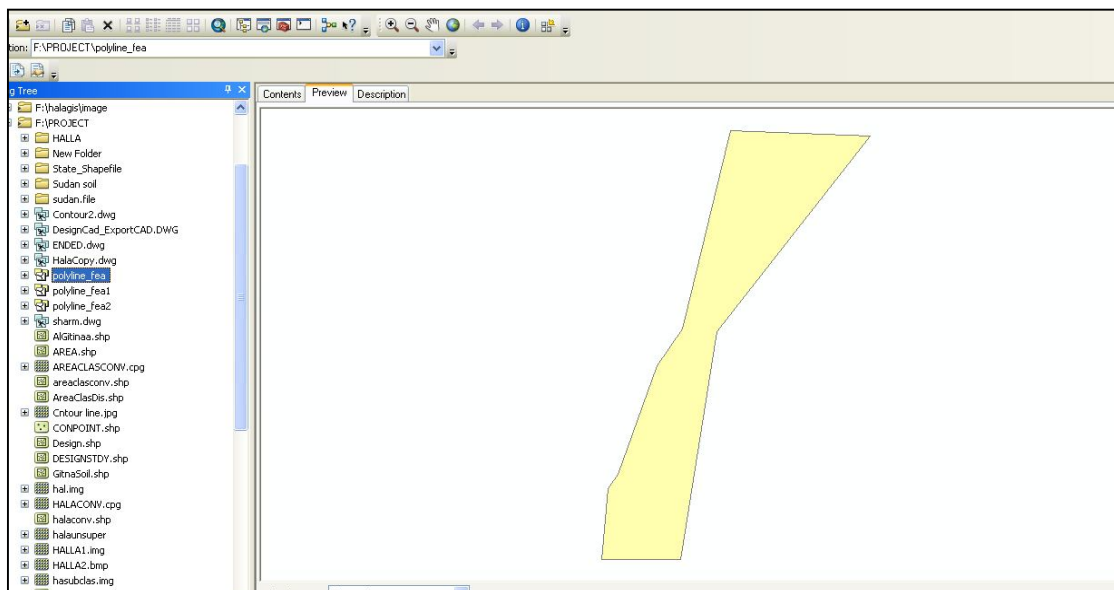


Figure (5.11) step export AutoCAD file to the shape file

A design drawings were imported to the same program and converted it to a shape file by using command export, figure (5.12) and figure (5.13).

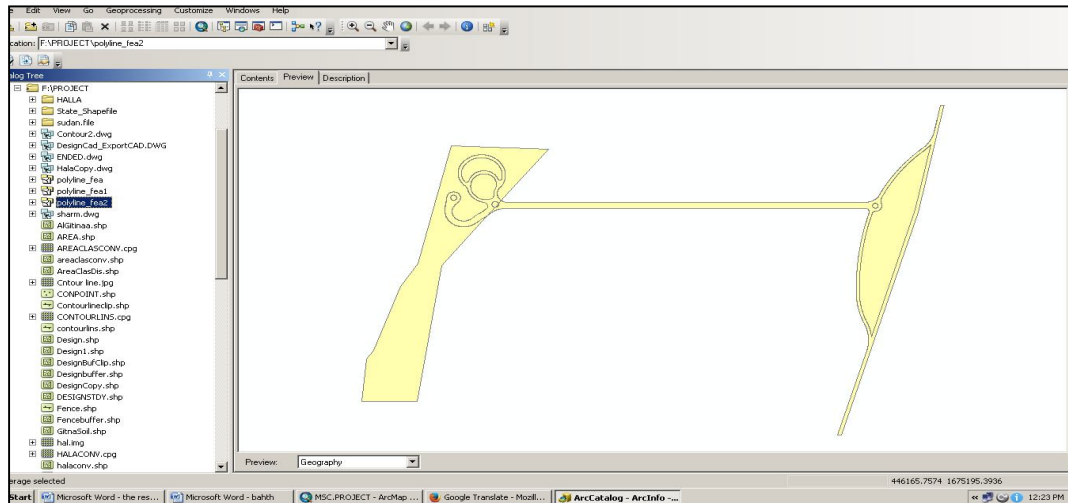


Figure (5.12)step of export the design (1) to shape File

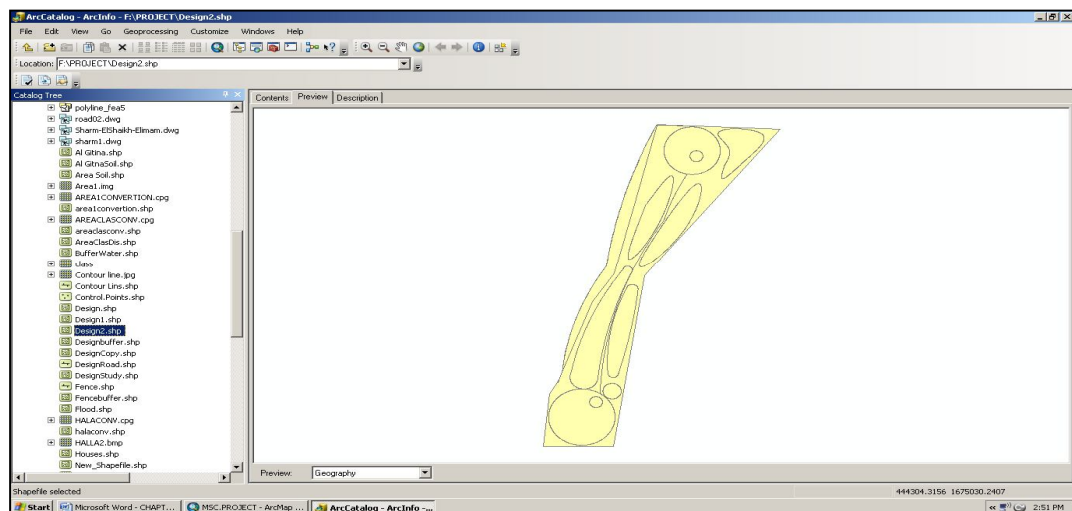


Figure (5.13) step of export the design (2) to shape file

The satellite image and the classes was imported in the program (Arc Map 10),figure (5.14).

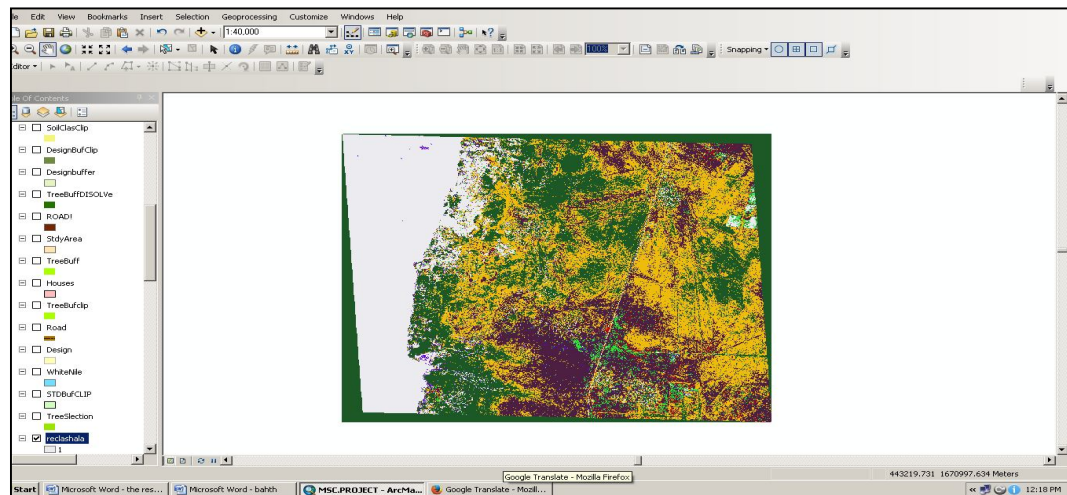


Figure (5.14) step of process of image class

By applying the commands reclassify and subset the image was cutted and subsetted in the (Arc Map 10) program eight classes were obtained, figure (5.15).

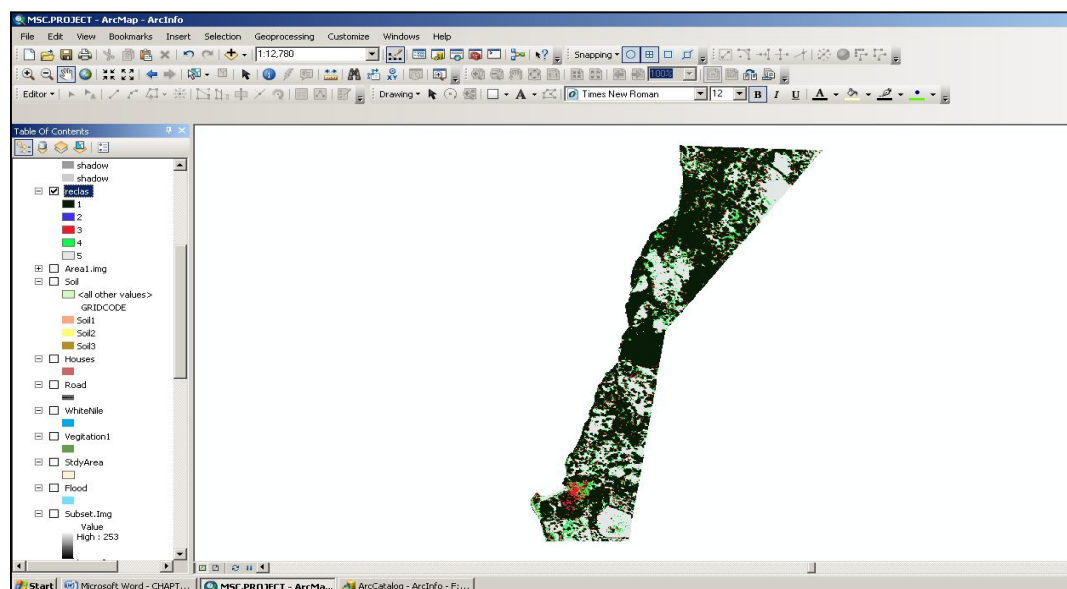


Figure (5.15) step of reclassify and subset

After importing the image in the (Arc Map), many layers, were obtained for the study area, such as water, road, and the study area, as well as villages and others by the editor command, figure (5.16).

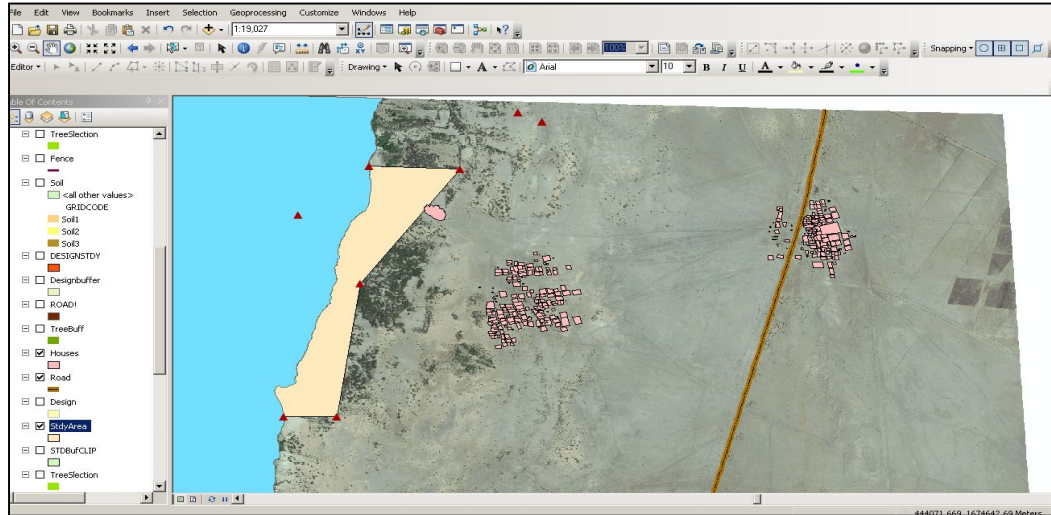


Figure (5.16) step thelayers of the image

A design was added, as well as shape file and then thestudy area were Identified, figure (5.17).

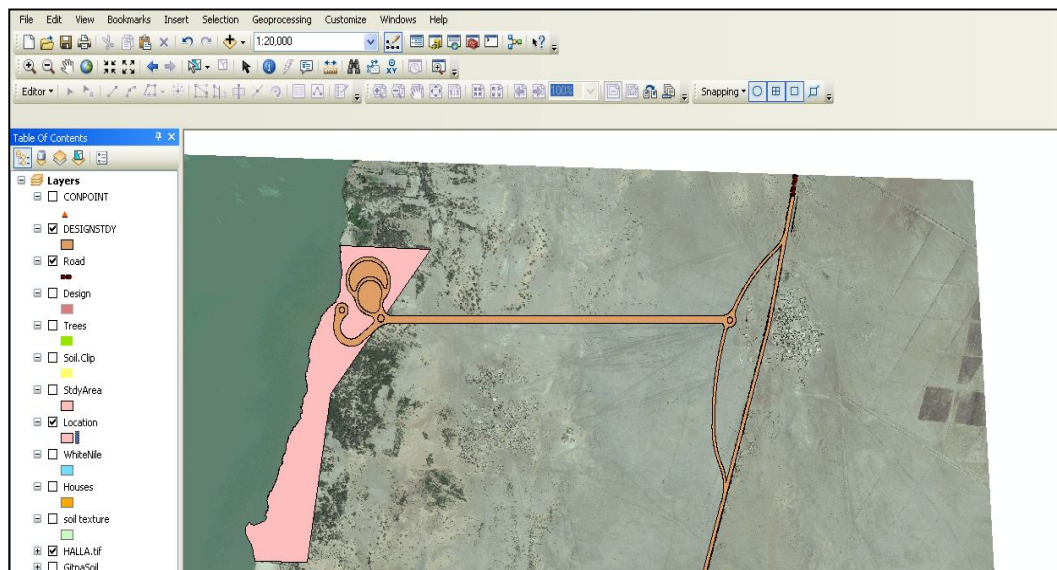


Figure (5.17)stepdesign of the study area

Using the clip command, the proposed road was cutted from the designsheet (1) and brought to the proposal road layer, figure (5.18).

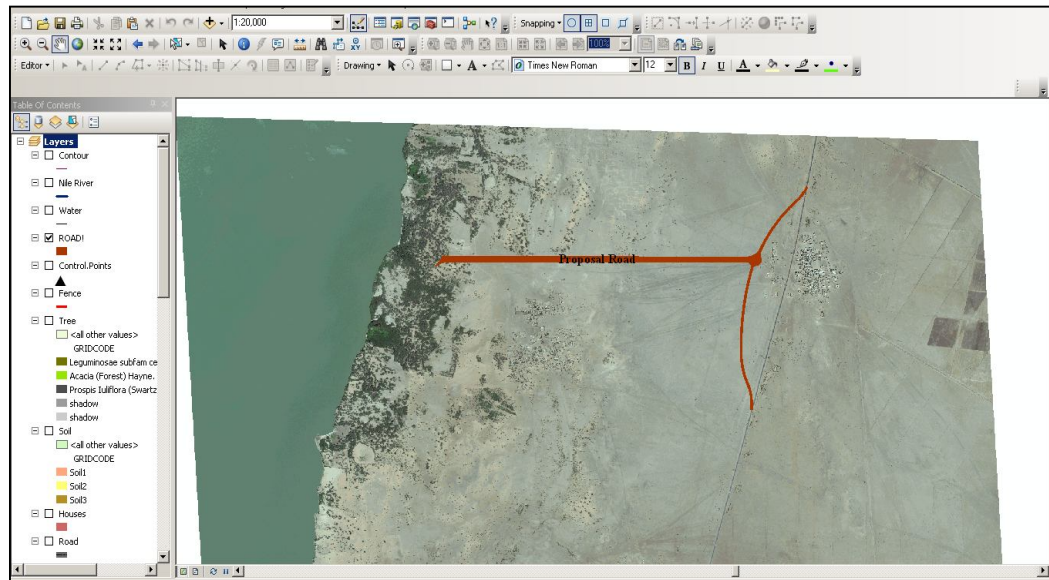


Figure (5.18) step of the proposal road layer

Using the command conversion raster to polygon from Tool Box the image was converted to a polygon, figure (5.19).

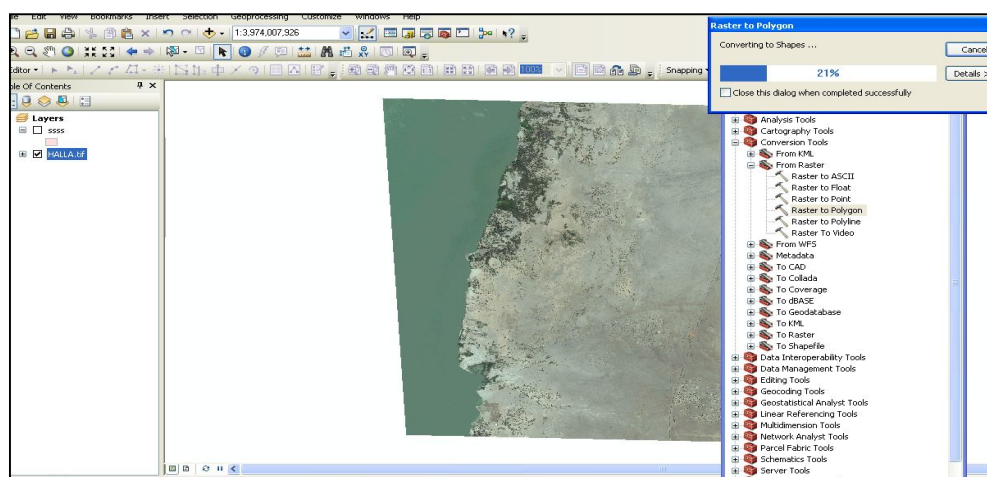


Figure (5.19) step of converting image to polygon

Using the command selection by attribute, the trees and soil layers were selected and placed in a new layer, figure(5.20).

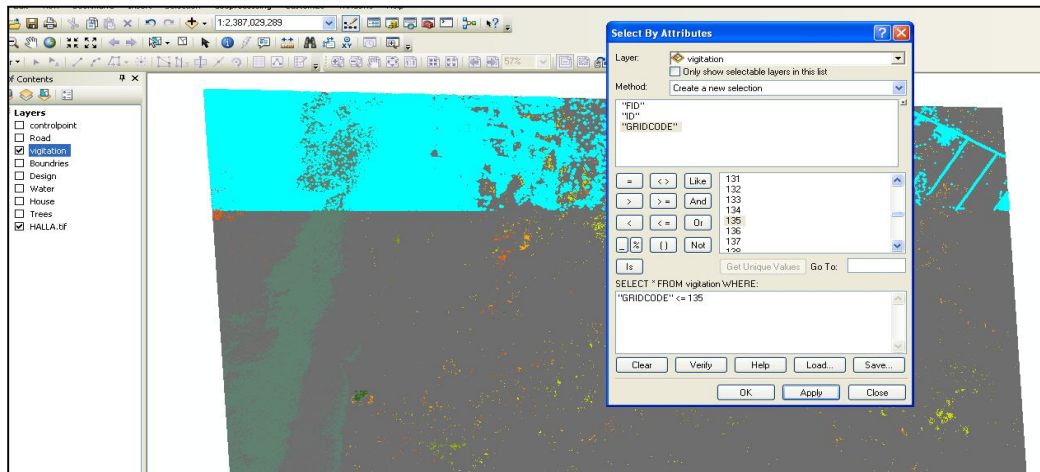


Figure (5.20)step selection by attribute of soil layer

Using the selection by polygon and dissolve commands converted image was simplified and choosing the specific areas of a layer of vegetation's so as to reducing the volume file containing the large amount of data, figure(5.21) and figure(5.22).

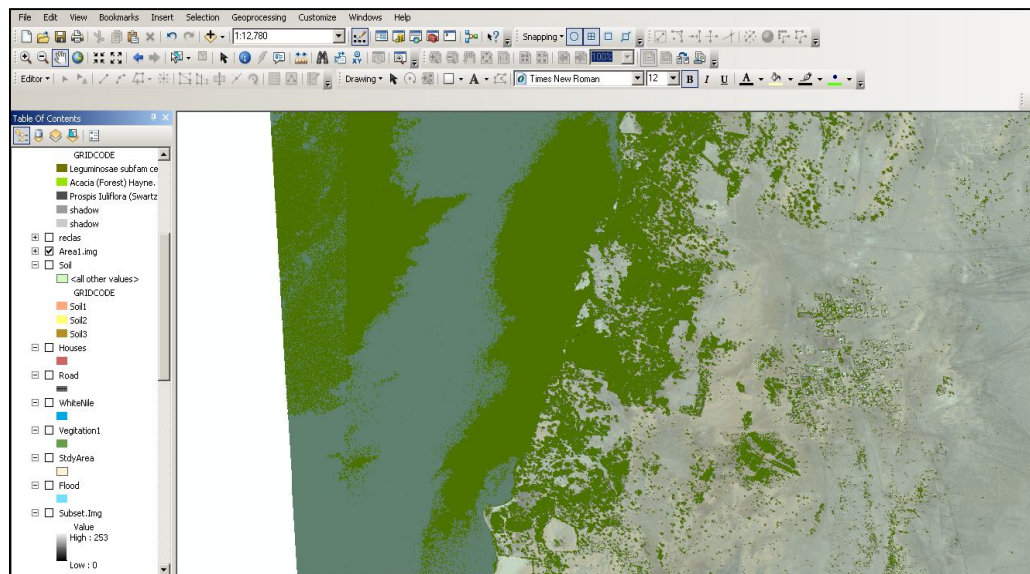


Figure (5.21)step of the vegetation layer selected

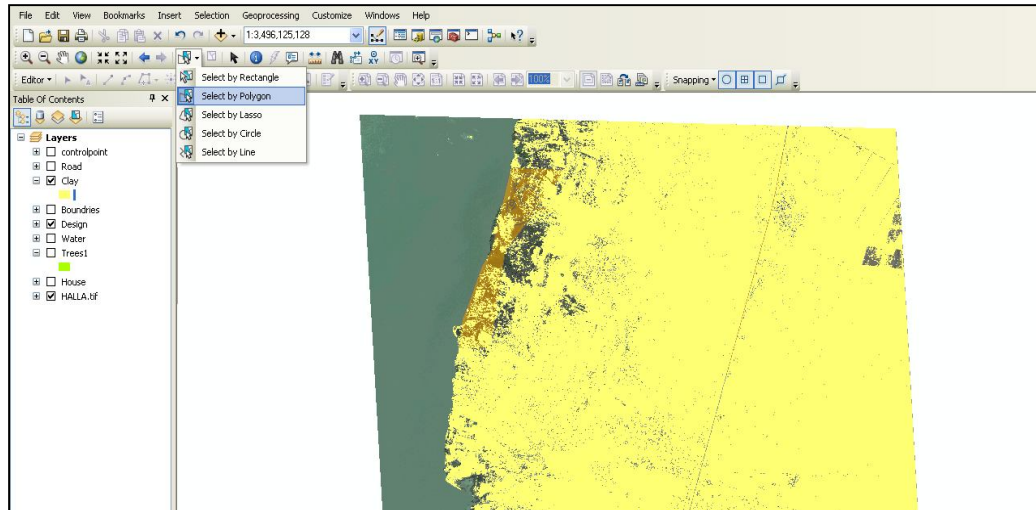


Figure (5.22) step of the soil layer selected

The classified study area image was cutted from the (ARDAS IMAGINE 8.5) program and then added in (Arc Map) program, figure (5.23).

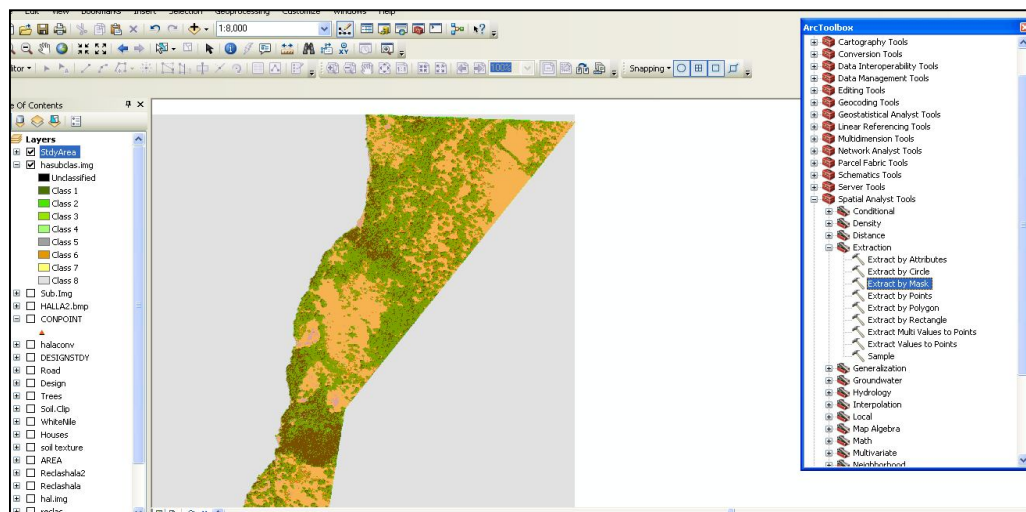


Figure (5.23) step classified image of study area

The classified five layers of vegetation and three layers of soil were obtained, figure (5.24) and figure (5.25).

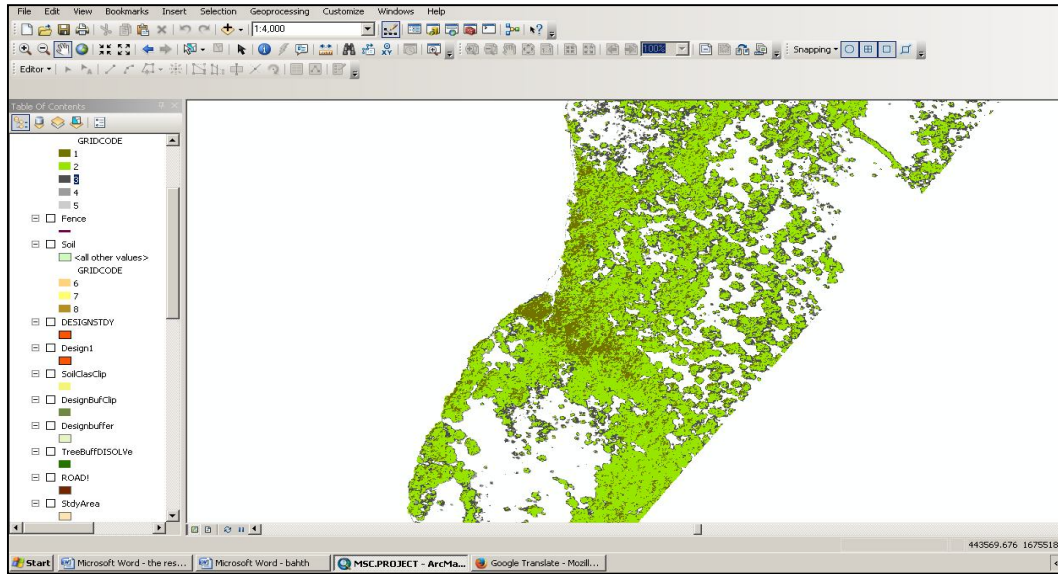


Figure (5.24)step of trees layer

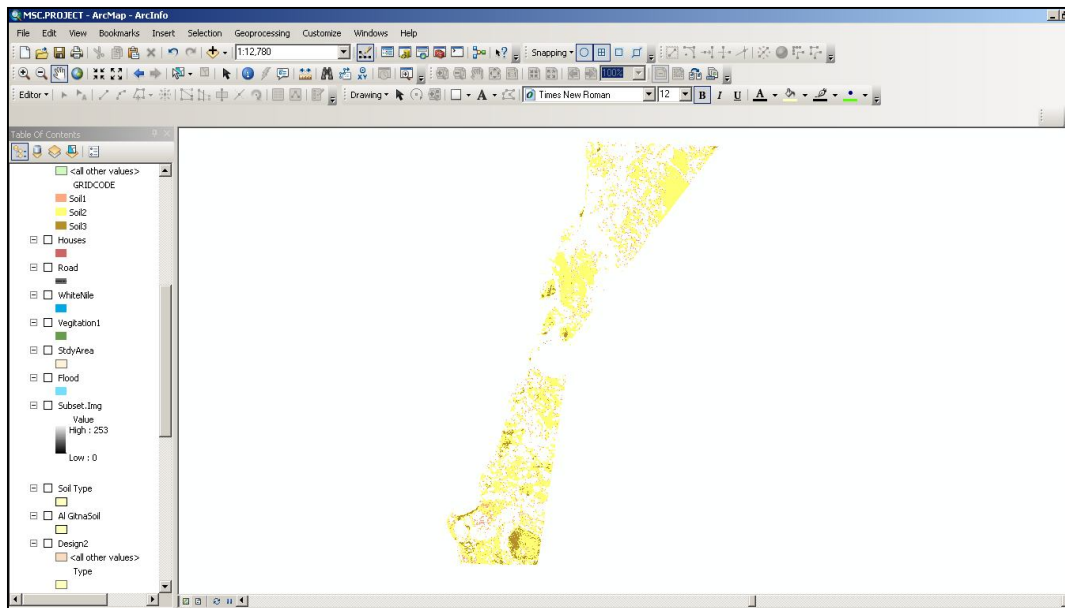


Figure (5.25)step of soil layer

Also by using a clip command, the study area soil layer was selected from the soil of the general province layer, figure (5.26).

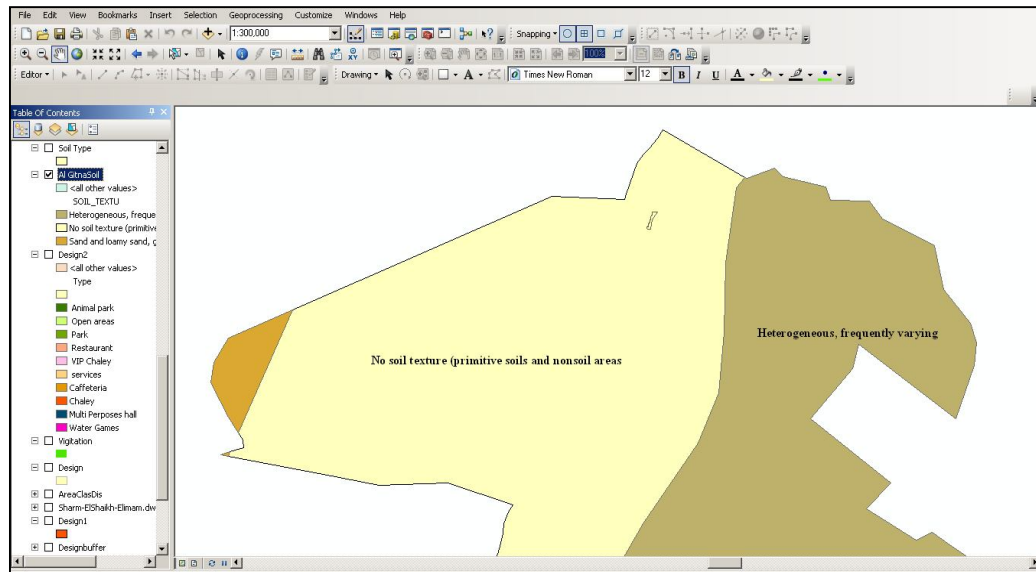


Figure (5.26)step of type soil layer

By using conversion from raster to contour command the image of study area was converted to a contour map with vertical interval (20meters), figure (5.27).

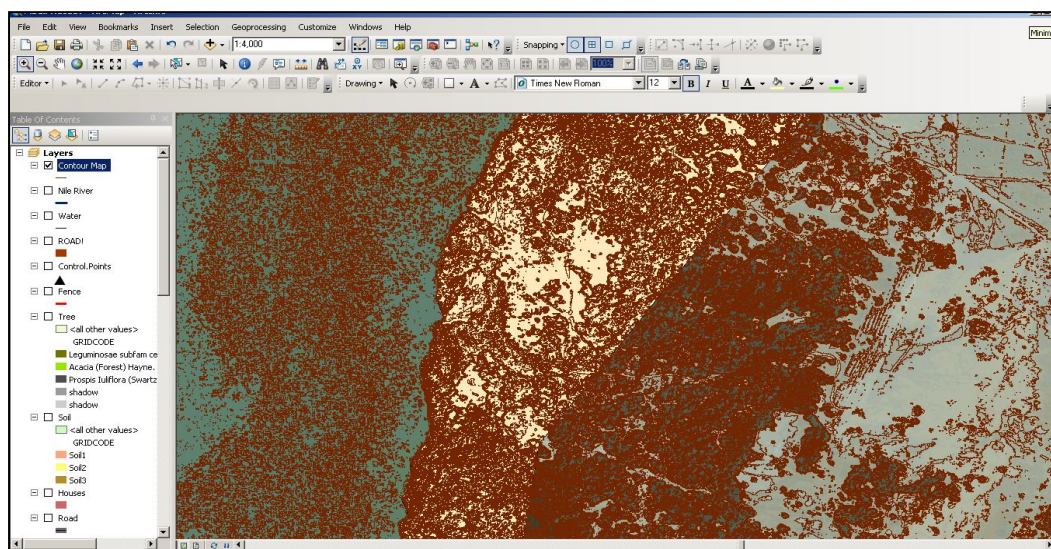


Figure (5.27)step contour map from image

Attribute tables was completed for each layer and the area, buffer, floods were then calculated.

By using buffer command, a 20m buffer around the outer boundaries of the study area was created and then the affected green cover was calculated, figure (5.28).

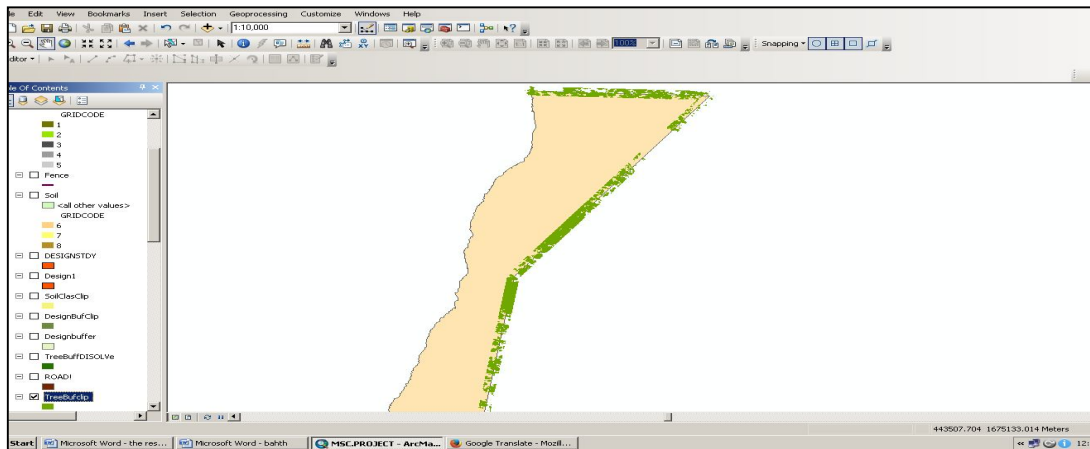


Figure (5.28)step of the fence buffer

Another buffer around the design inside the study area was selected, figure (5.29)

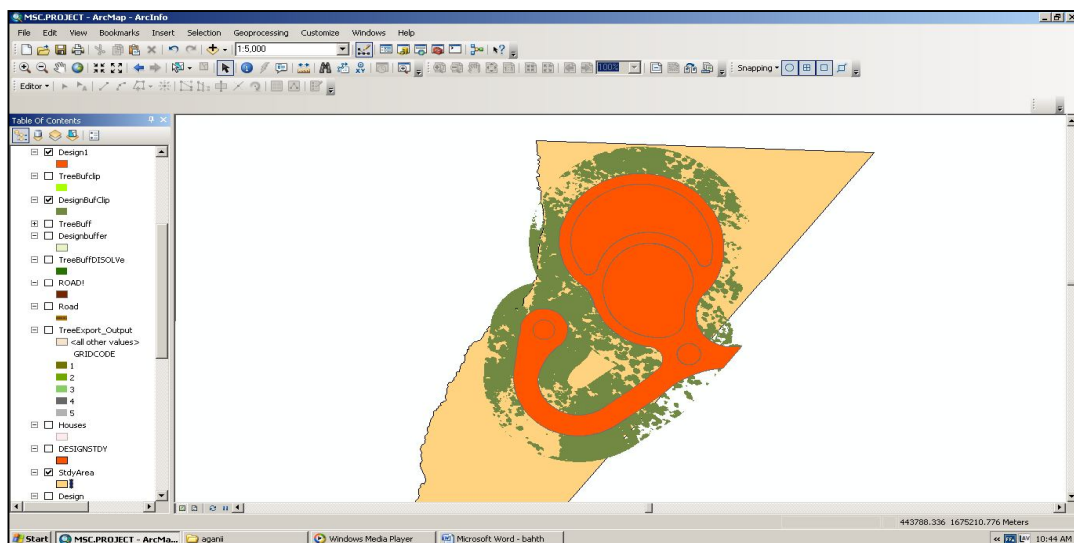


Figure (5.29)design (1)buffer

The impact of the flood on the study area was obtained by buffer command for the water, figure (5.30).

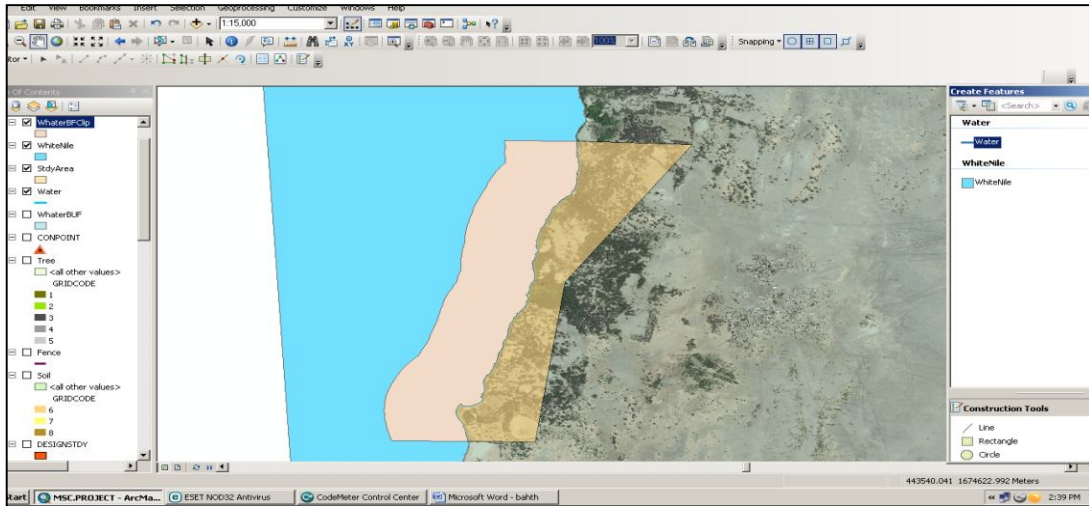


Figure (5.30)step of the flood buffer

The design was imported and some proposed displaying forms was suggested, figure (5.31).

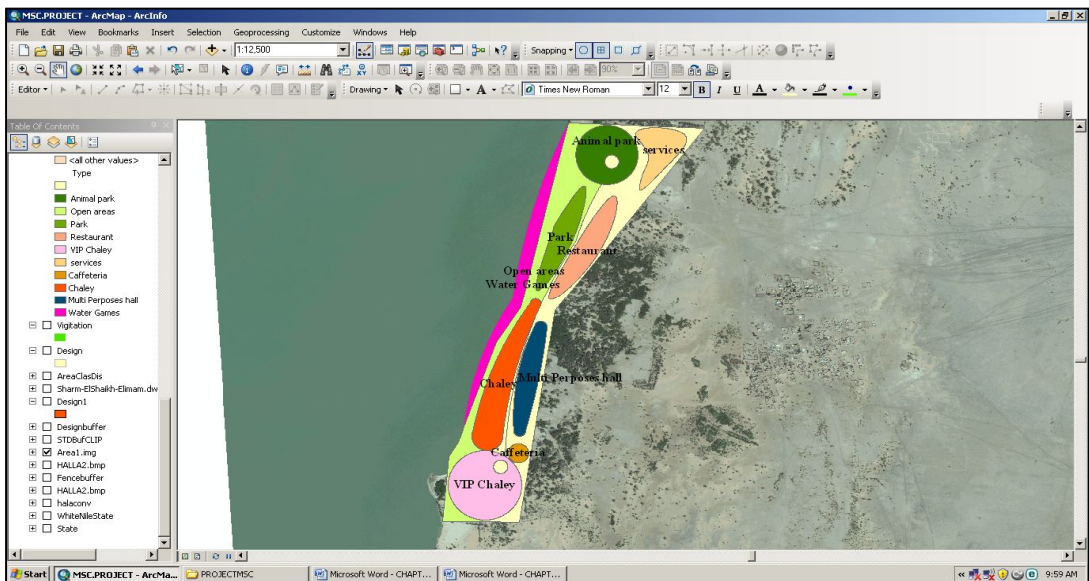


Figure (5.31) step of the proposed design2

Finally a general map produced, and the following nine theme maps were also produced:

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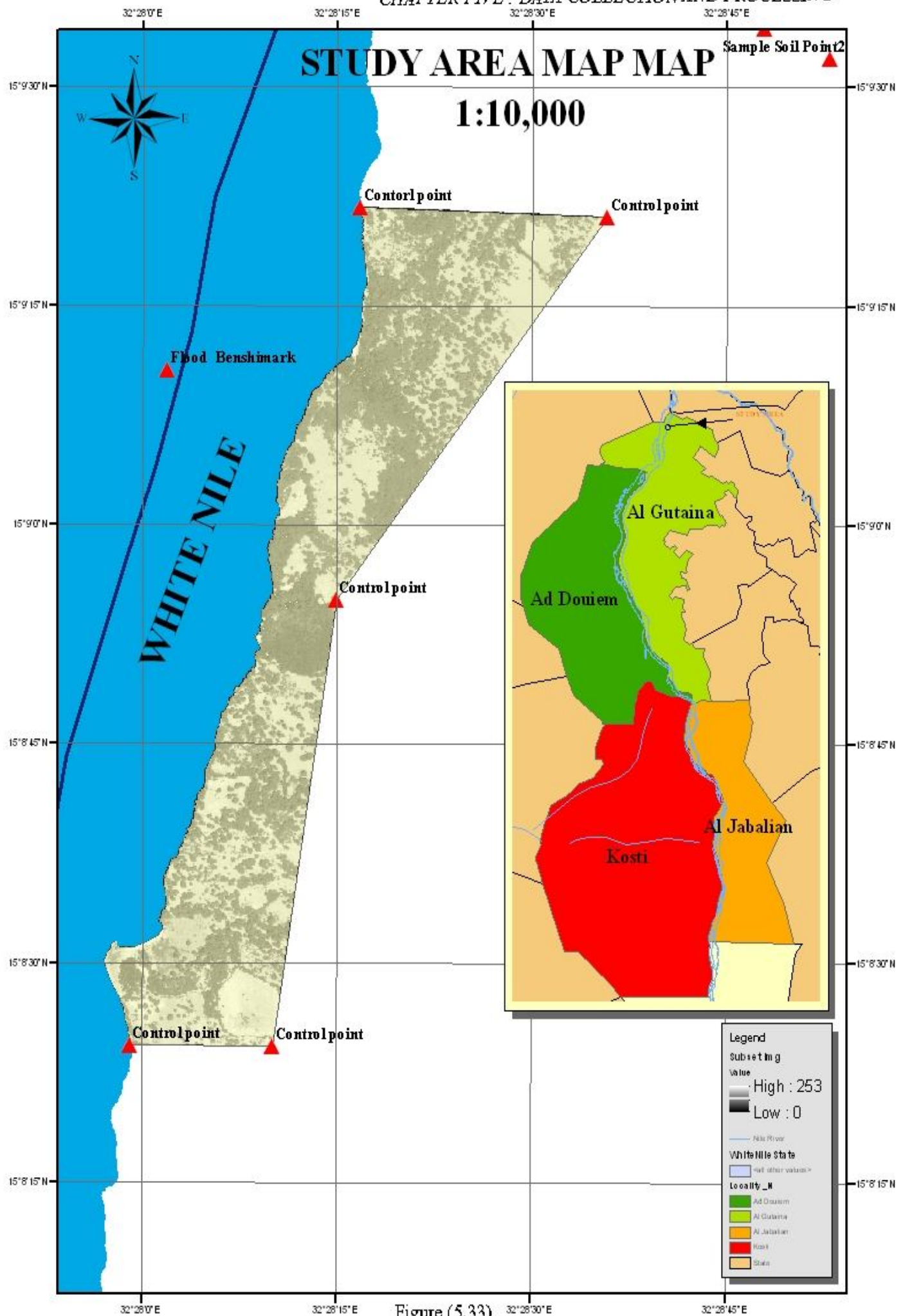


Figure (5.33)

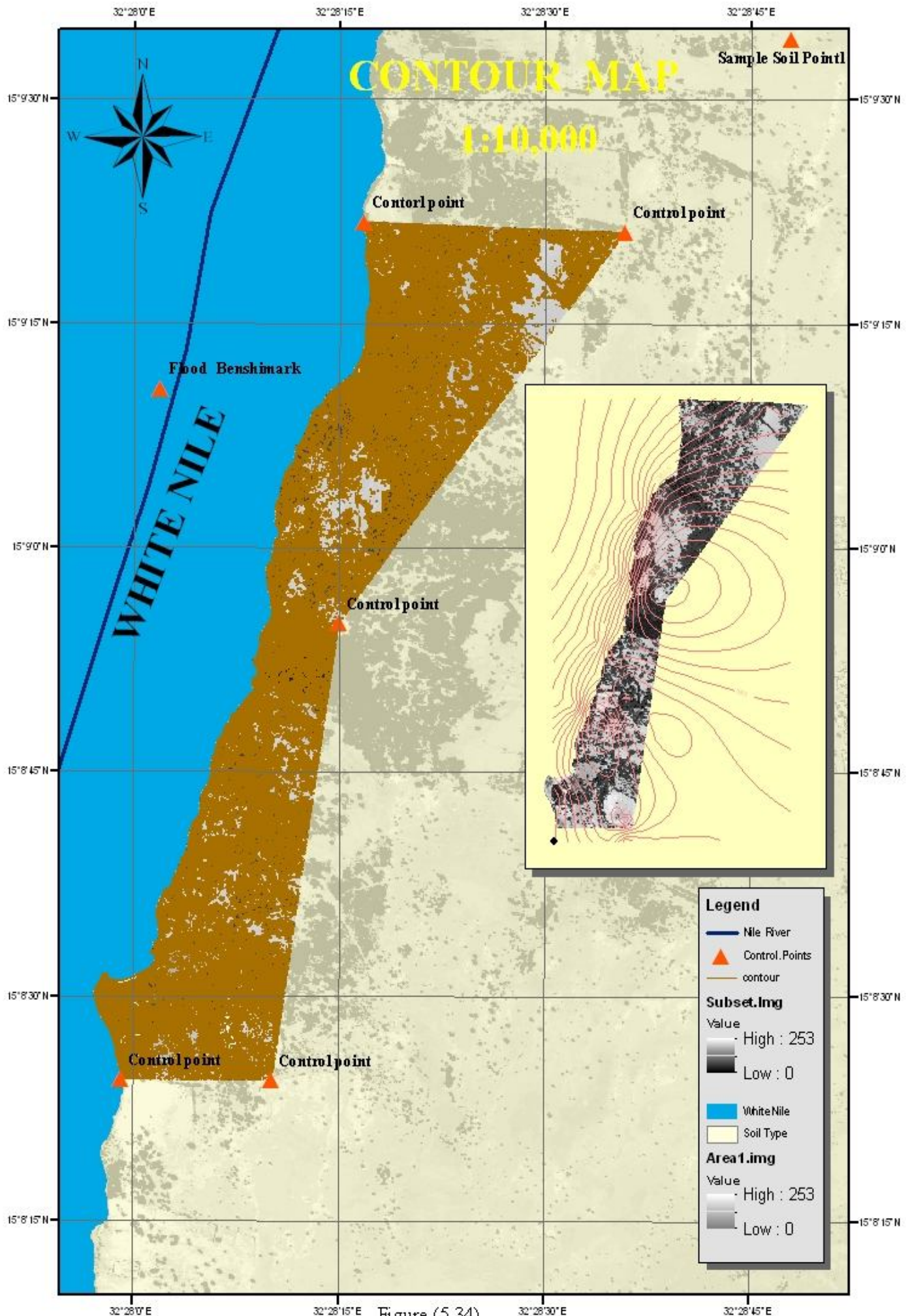


Figure (5.34)

68

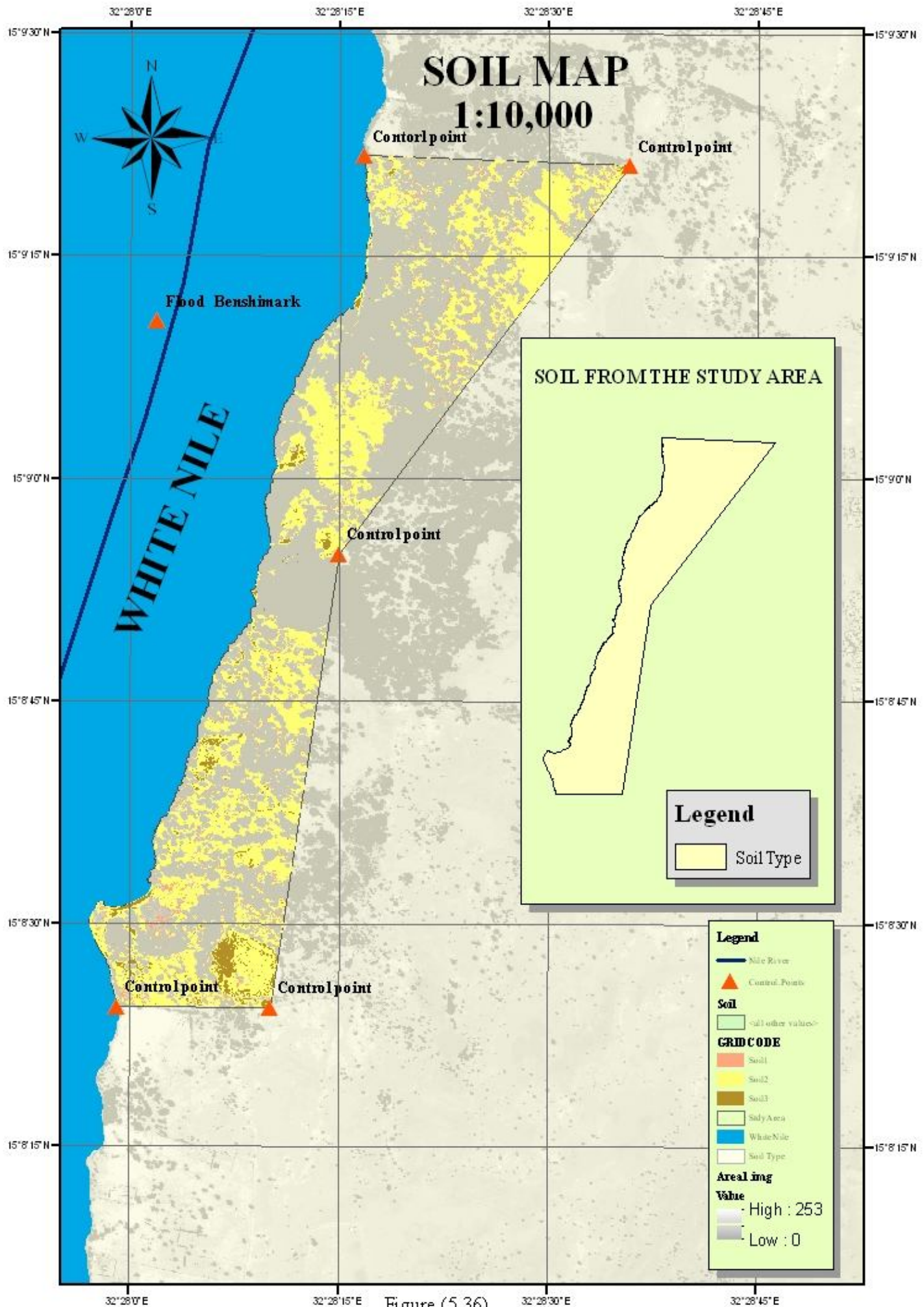


Figure (5.36)

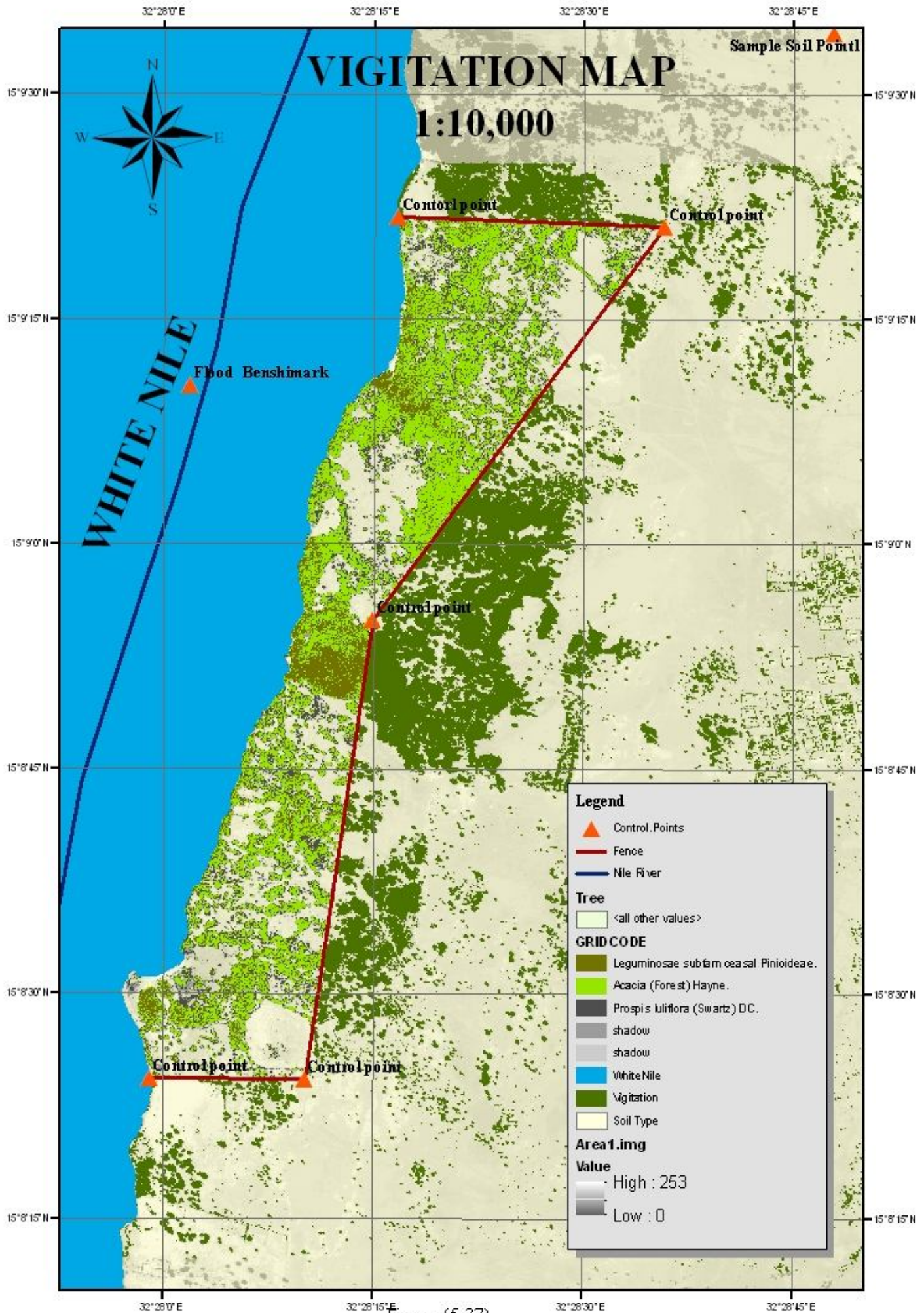
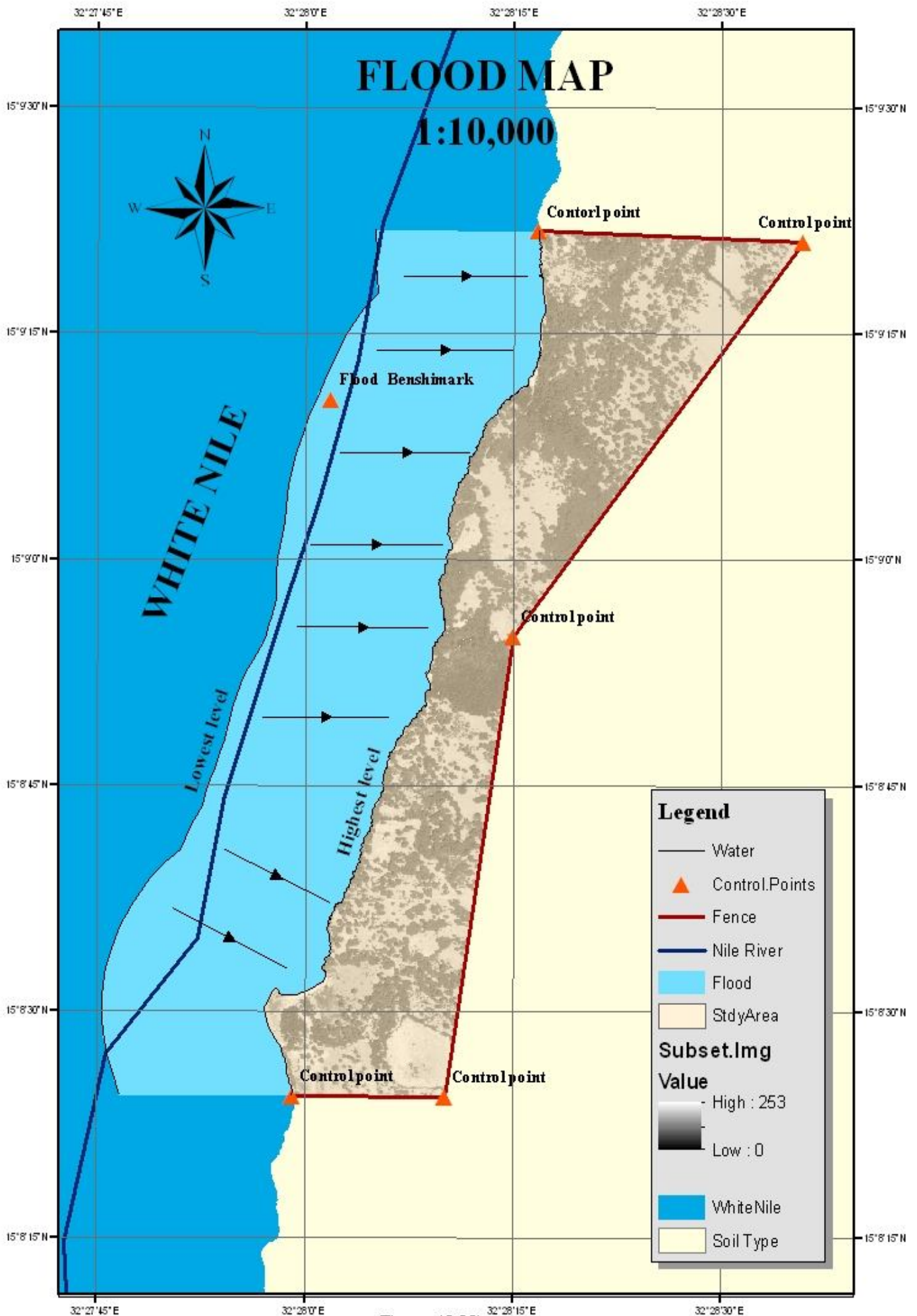


Figure (5.37)



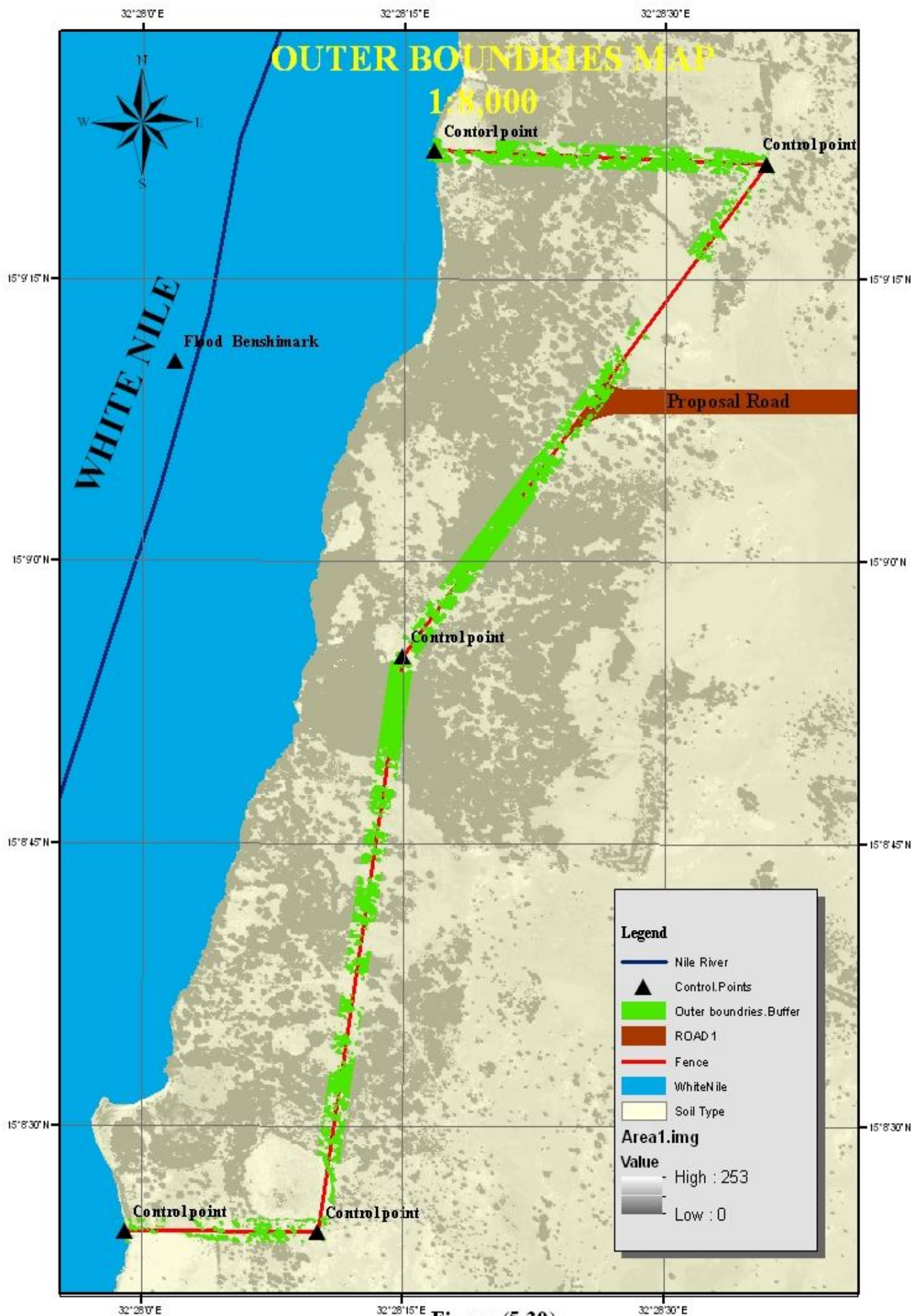


Figure (5.39)

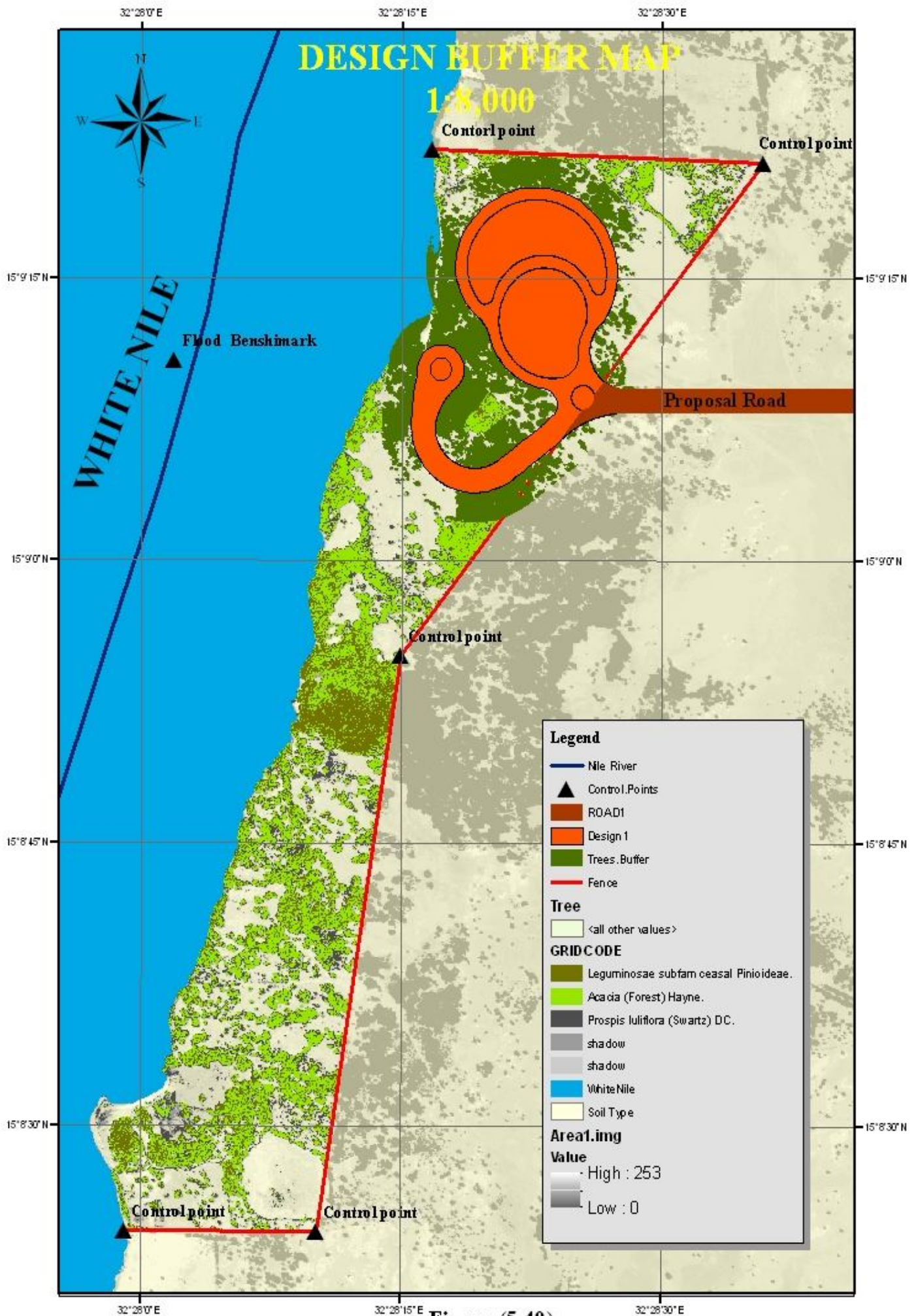


Figure (5.40)

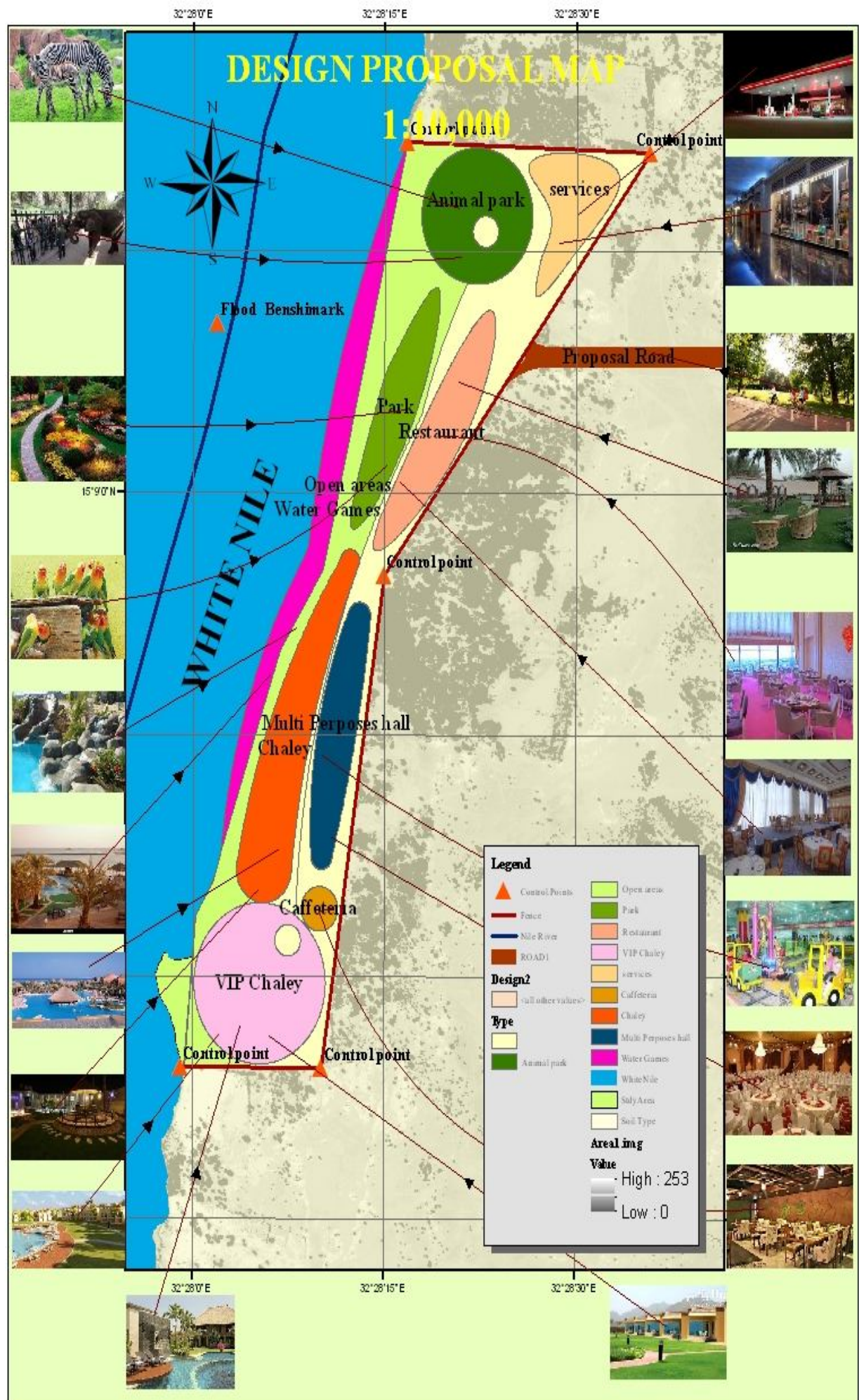
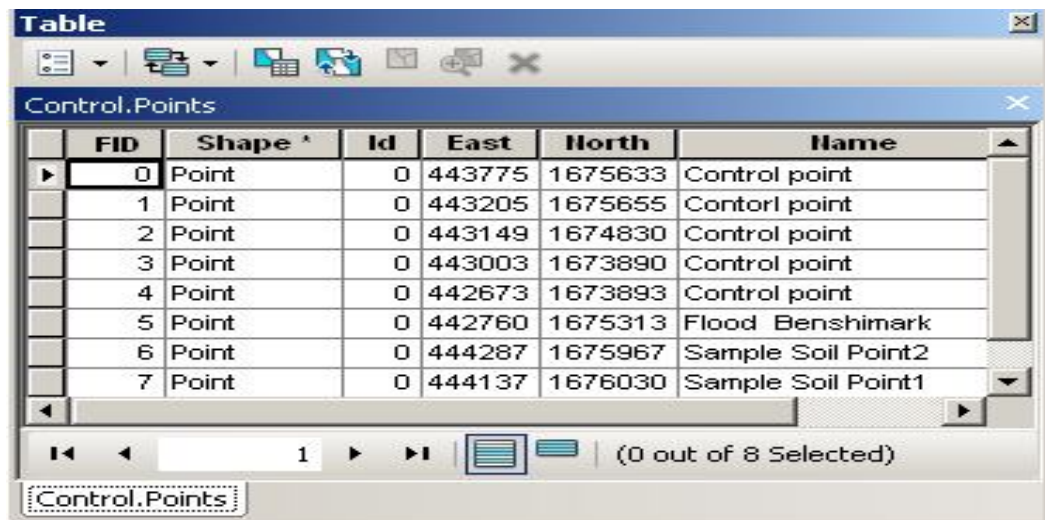


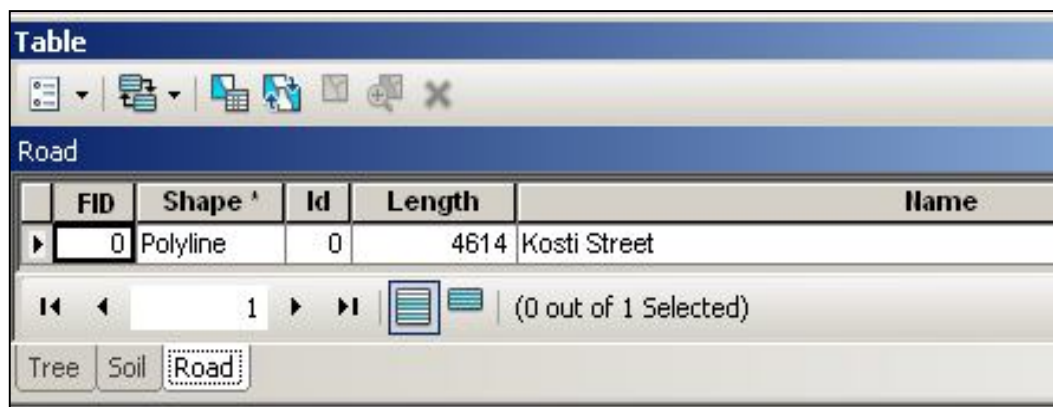
Figure (5.41)

And the following attribute tables were obtained:

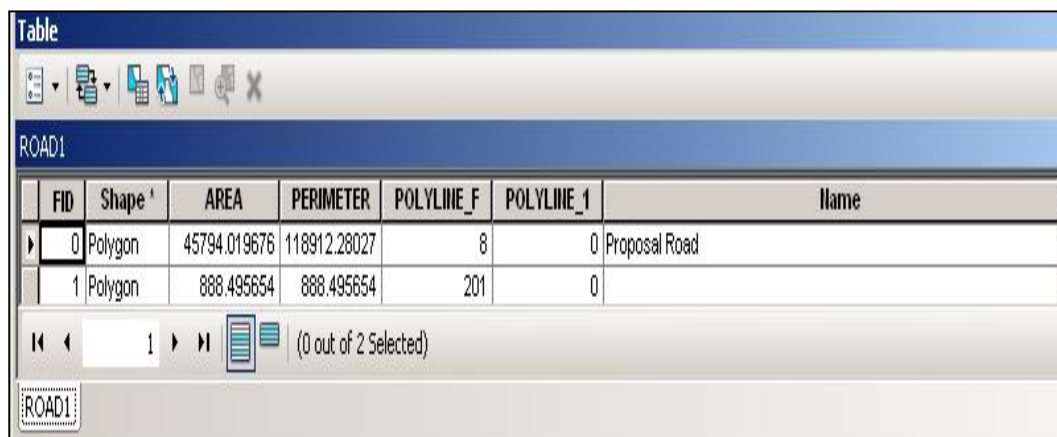


FID	Shape	Id	East	North	Name
0	Point	0	443775	1675633	Control point
1	Point	0	443205	1675655	Control point
2	Point	0	443149	1674830	Control point
3	Point	0	443003	1673890	Control point
4	Point	0	442673	1673893	Control point
5	Point	0	442760	1675313	Flood Benshimark
6	Point	0	444287	1675967	Sample Soil Point2
7	Point	0	444137	1676030	Sample Soil Point1

Table (5.42) control point

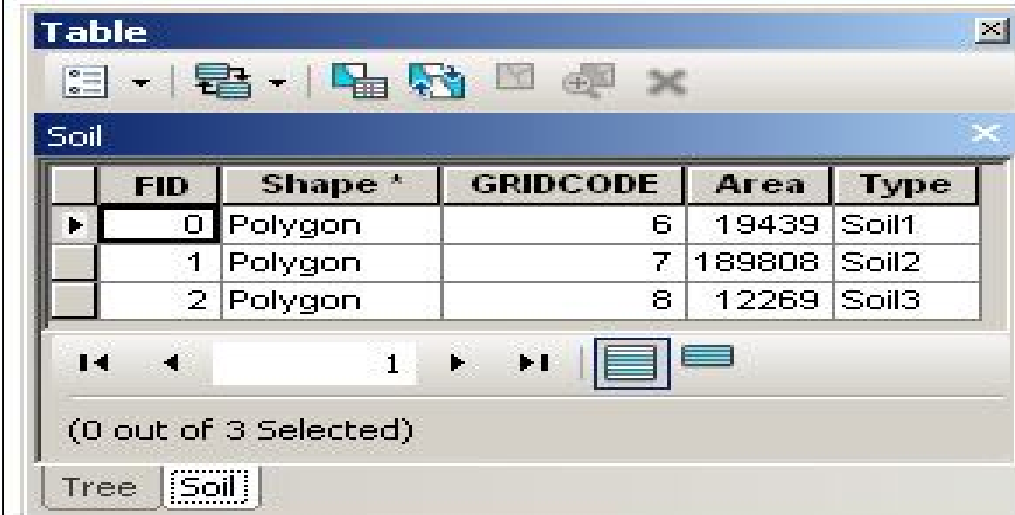


FID	Shape	Id	Length	Name
0	Polyline	0	4614	Kosti Street



FID	Shape	AREA	PERIMETER	POLYLINE_F	POLYLINE_1	Name
0	Polygon	45794.019676	118912.28027	8	0	Proposal Road
1	Polygon	888.495654	888.495654	201	0	

Table (5.43) roads

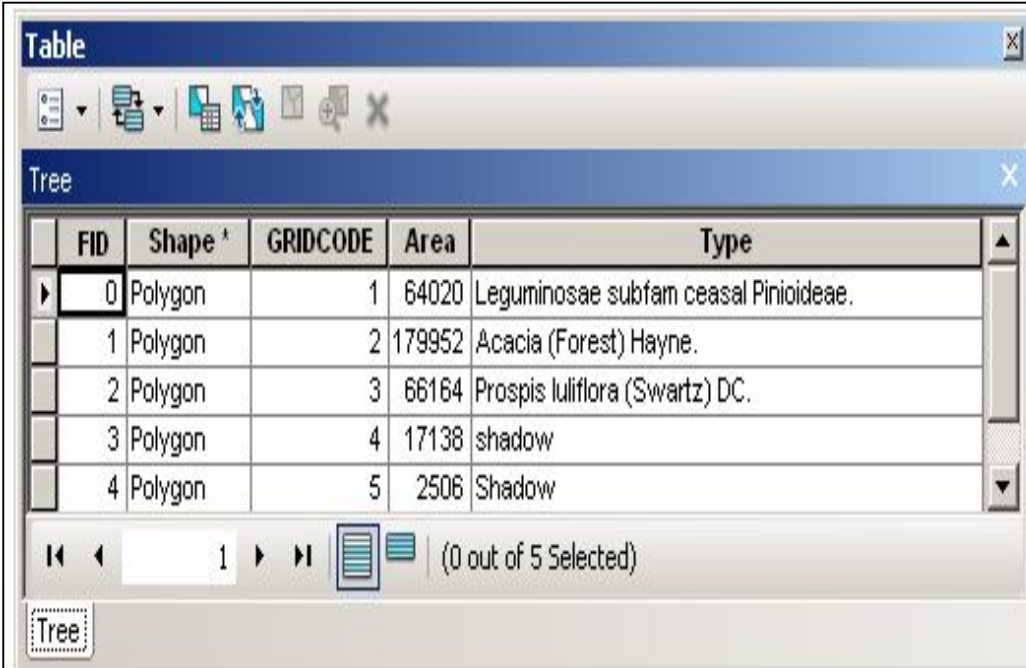


FID	Shape *	GRIDCODE	Area	Type
0	Polygon	6	19439	Soil1
1	Polygon	7	189808	Soil2
2	Polygon	8	12269	Soil3

(0 out of 3 Selected)

Tree **Soil**

Table (5.44)soil

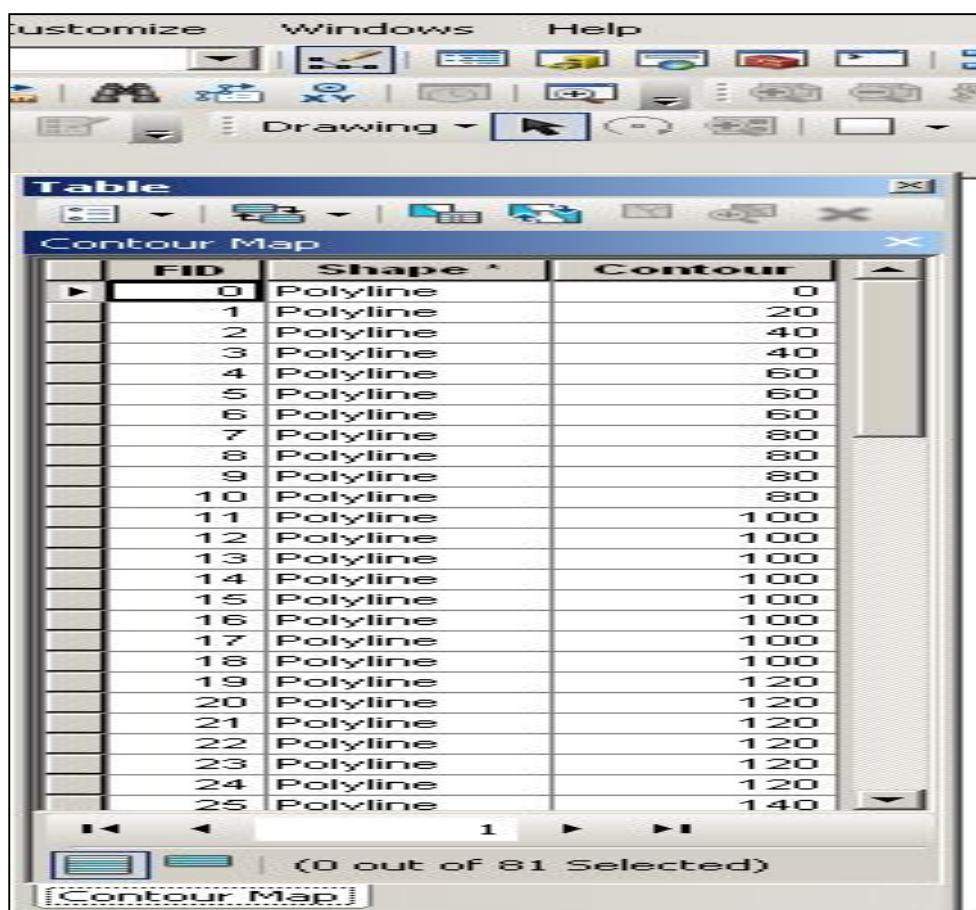


FID	Shape *	GRIDCODE	Area	Type
0	Polygon	1	64020	Leguminosae subfam ceasal Pinioidae.
1	Polygon	2	179952	Acacia (Forest) Hayne.
2	Polygon	3	66164	Prosopis juliflora (Swartz) DC.
3	Polygon	4	17138	shadow
4	Polygon	5	2506	Shadow

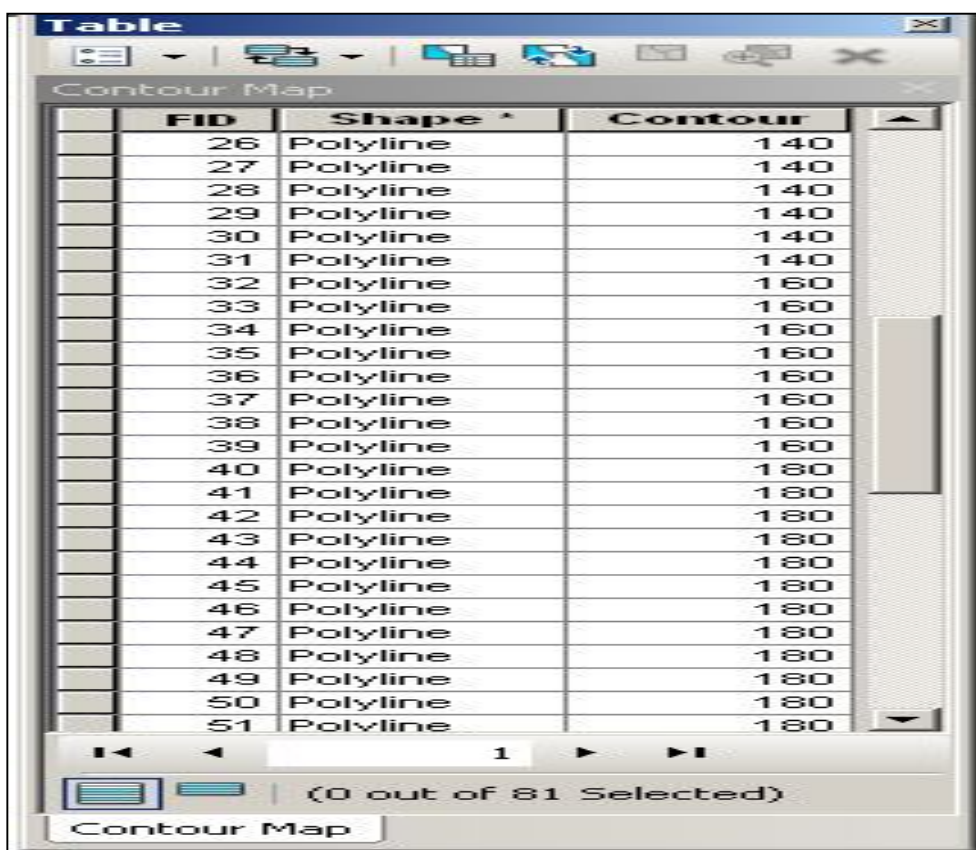
(0 out of 5 Selected)

Tree

Table (5.45) vegetation



FID	Shape *	Contour
0	Polyline	0
1	Polyline	20
2	Polyline	40
3	Polyline	40
4	Polyline	60
5	Polyline	60
6	Polyline	60
7	Polyline	80
8	Polyline	80
9	Polyline	80
10	Polyline	80
11	Polyline	100
12	Polyline	100
13	Polyline	100
14	Polyline	100
15	Polyline	100
16	Polyline	100
17	Polyline	100
18	Polyline	100
19	Polyline	120
20	Polyline	120
21	Polyline	120
22	Polyline	120
23	Polyline	120
24	Polyline	120
25	Polyline	140



FID	Shape *	Contour
26	Polyline	140
27	Polyline	140
28	Polyline	140
29	Polyline	140
30	Polyline	140
31	Polyline	140
32	Polyline	160
33	Polyline	160
34	Polyline	160
35	Polyline	160
36	Polyline	160
37	Polyline	160
38	Polyline	160
39	Polyline	160
40	Polyline	180
41	Polyline	180
42	Polyline	180
43	Polyline	180
44	Polyline	180
45	Polyline	180
46	Polyline	180
47	Polyline	180
48	Polyline	180
49	Polyline	180
50	Polyline	180
51	Polyline	180

FID	Shape	Contour
51	Polyline	180
52	Polyline	180
53	Polyline	180
54	Polyline	180
55	Polyline	180
56	Polyline	180
57	Polyline	200
58	Polyline	200
59	Polyline	200
60	Polyline	200
61	Polyline	200
62	Polyline	200
63	Polyline	200
64	Polyline	200
65	Polyline	200
66	Polyline	200
67	Polyline	200
68	Polyline	200
69	Polyline	200
70	Polyline	200
71	Polyline	200
72	Polyline	200
73	Polyline	200
74	Polyline	200
75	Polyline	200
76	Polyline	220
77	Polyline	220
78	Polyline	220
79	Polyline	240
80	Polyline	240

Table (5.46) the contour line

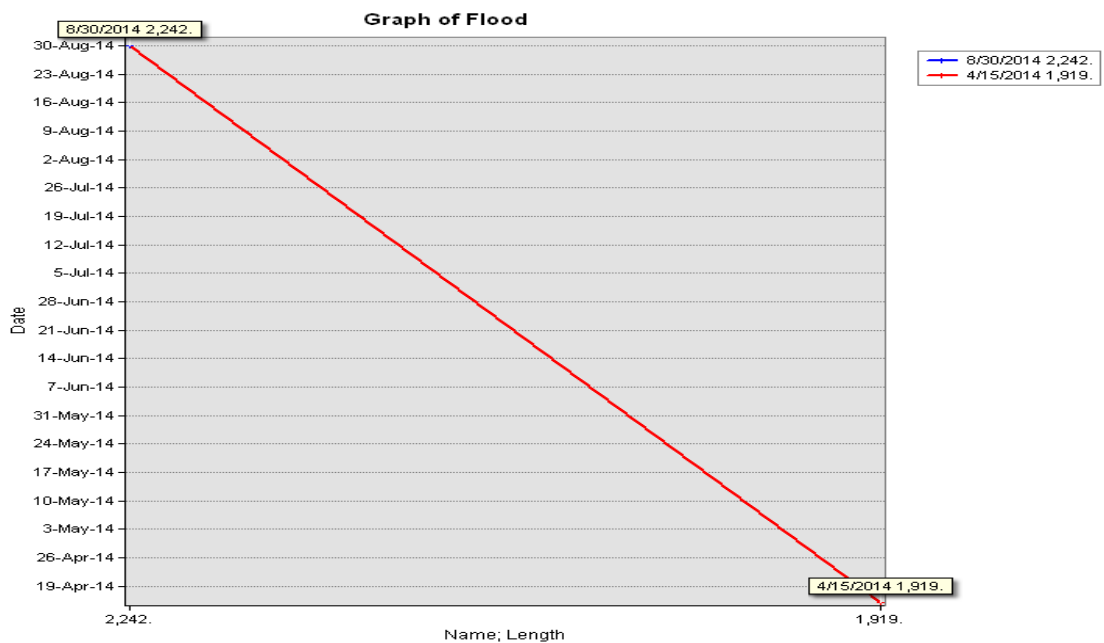
FID	Shape	Id	Length	Name	Date
0	Polyline	0	2242	Highest level	8/30/2014
1	Polyline	0	1919	Lowest level	4/15/2014

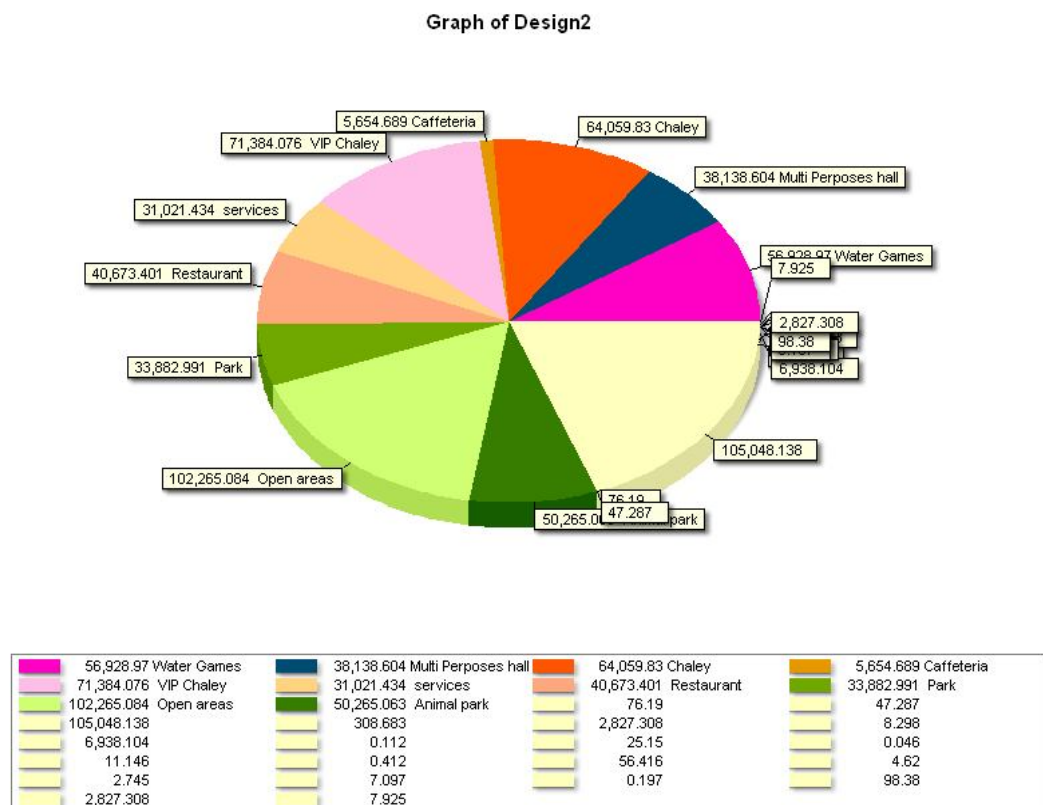
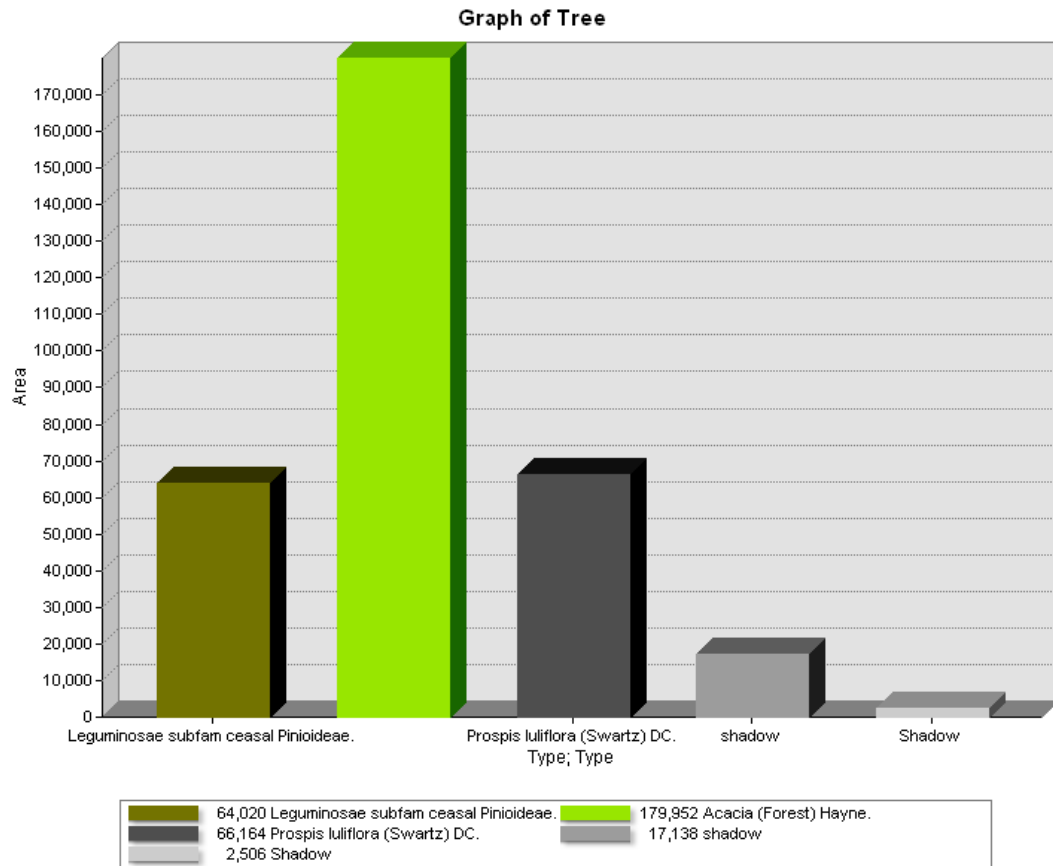
Table (5.47)flood

FID	Shape *	AREA	PERIMETER	POLYLINE_F	POLYLINE_1	Type
0	Polygon	76.190105	1138.80417	2	0	
1	Polygon	47.287137	360.317795	3	0	
2	Polygon	56928.969726	2865.414633	4	0	Water Games
3	Polygon	102265.084279	5534.403282	5	0	Open areas
4	Polygon	105048.138079	7916.3474	6	0	
5	Polygon	50265.063429	1005.305464	7	0	Animal park
6	Polygon	31021.433618	812.280002	8	0	services
7	Polygon	308.682596	2017.175191	9	0	
8	Polygon	2827.307941	188.493468	10	0	
9	Polygon	33882.991035	1037.662013	11	0	Park
10	Polygon	40673.401203	1111.433498	12	0	Restaurant
11	Polygon	64059.829748	1523.860374	13	0	Chaley
12	Polygon	8.298333	43.248535	14	0	
13	Polygon	6938.103866	1440.759814	15	0	
14	Polygon	38138.603958	1099.44418	16	0	Multi Perposes hall
15	Polygon	0.11245	9.024352	17	0	
16	Polygon	25.149646	187.991407	18	0	
17	Polygon	0.046356	4.819116	19	0	
18	Polygon	11.145792	101.977735	20	0	
19	Polygon	0.412151	18.128749	21	0	
20	Polygon	56.415745	447.657319	22	0	
21	Polygon	4.619712	70.360778	23	0	
22	Polygon	2.744578	54.311257	24	0	
23	Polygon	7.0975	144.611896	25	0	
24	Polygon	5654.6894	266.570886	26	0	Caffeteria
25	Polygon	71384.076151	1154.193213	27	0	VIP Chaley
26	Polygon	0.196579	9.48363	28	0	
27	Polygon	98.380379	580.959733	29	0	
28	Polygon	2827.307921	188.493468	30	0	
29	Polygon	7.924907	333.245413	31	0	

Table (5.48) proposed design no.(2)

A graphs answers the different quires was obtained:





All this can be displayed in the form of databases, maps and charts, and can be displayed digital maps form, and a report can be prepared for every information on hand..

Tree	
Type	Area
Leguminosae subfam ceasal Pinioidae.	64020
Acacia (Forest) Hayne.	179952
Prosopis juliflora (Swartz) DC.	66164
shadow	17138
Shadow	2506

Design2	
Type	AREA
	76.190105
	47.287137
Water Games	56928.969726
Open areas	102265.084279
	105048.138079
Animal park	50265.063429
services	31021.433618
	308.682596
	2827.307941
Park	33882.991035
Restaurant	40673.401203
Chaley	64059.829748
	8.298333
	6938.103866
Multi Perposes hall	38138.603998
	0.11245
	25.149646
	0.046356
	11.145792
	0.412151
	56.415745
	4.619712
	2.744578
	7.0975
Cafeteria	5654.6894
VIP Chaley	71384.076151
	0.196579
	98.380379
	2827.307921
	7.924907