AN ADAPTATION OF "MIADS"

FOR AN I.B.M. 360/30

bу

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INTRODUCTION

An adaptation of a computer program called "MIADS" (map information and display system) by Amidon (1,2) is presented. Amidon's original programs were written in Fortran and Map languages. In order that MIADS might be used on an I.B.M. 360/30 disc operating system (DOS), our adaptations are written in Fortran IV. Some procedural changes have also been made: checks for invalid codes are now done manually instead of by computer, and methods of code filling, so that repetitious codes need not be coded on the input code sheets, have been modified. Our program for the I.B.M. 360/30 also contains numerous comment statements to assist users.

The "MIADS" system is contained in two computer programs (mapping and combinations). The mapping program is used to obtain, from code information on one map, area and product distribution for all codes or for selected codes in the form of maps and tables. The combinations program is used for selecting specified code combinations based on two maps pertaining to the same area (i.e., soils and forests), or for correcting and updating code information on one map. The card output

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of the combinations program may be used to produce maps or to supply card input for the mapping program. The programs will be of great assistance to forest and land managers wishing to maintain current and accurate inventories. They may also be used as a decision-making guide where management decisions are simulated and outcome of the decisions are forecast.

The following notes on application and costs emphasize points frequently requiring clarification.

INPUT

The hand-coding of map information is an important and costly part of the system. It requires the most careful checking possible. Once the hand-coding and checking are complete, the information is placed on I.B.M. cards and verified.

Map information is first coded on translucent overlays (see Fig. 1). A two-character code system for MIADS is illustrated in Table 1. Up to 2200 two-character code combinations may be used at one time if computer storage permits. Each two-character cell on Figure 1 is 1/5" x 1/6" (1/30 of a square inch), corresponding to the tabulator or printer which produces 10 characters per inch horizontally and six lines per inch vertically. Maps produced from this system are of the same scale as the source map from which they were coded. The area covered by a 1/30-of-a-square-inch cell varies with scale of map as follows:

Scale of map	Representative fraction	Area covered by 1/30-square-inch cell (acres)
1" = 500'	1: 6,000	0.19
1" = 1320'	1: 15,840	1.33
1" = 2640'	1:31,680	5•33

ACCURACY AND PRECISION

The accuracy of computer mapping is controlled by the scale of the source map, the minimum size of area delineated on the source map, and the size of map for which area compilations are made. Two applications to determine the distribution of forest cover types on maps approximately 4 square feet in size (17, 280 coded cells) at a scale of 1 inch = 1320 feet, with a 5-acre typing limit, showed that the MIADS proportions were usually within 1 per cent of proportions based on measures taken with a planimeter.

Map features (such as roads) that are less than half a cell may not be accounted for unless the overlay (Fig. 1) is used as a dot grid, having a small dot placed in the center of each cell. Accurate estimates or road area may require measures of road length and width.

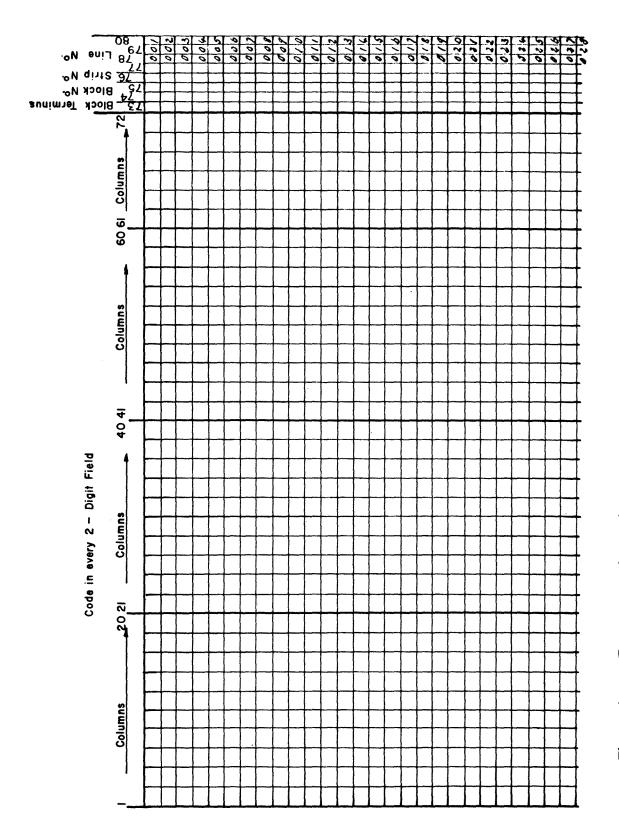


Figure I. Example of coding sheet.

Table 1. Two-character codes for computer mapping 1.
HEIGHT CLASS, CROWN COVER, AND COVER TYPE

First letter in code	Height class (feet)	Crown ₂ cover ² (per cent)
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P	1 (1 - 30') 1 (1 - 30') 1 (1 - 30') 2x (31 - 45') 2x (31 - 45') 2x (31 - 45') 2y (46 - 60') 2y (46 - 60') 2y (46 - 60') 3 (61 - 80') 3 (61 - 80') 4 (81' +) 4 (81' +) 4 (81' +)	A)(up to 30%) B)(31 to 70%) C)(71% +) A) B) " C) C)
Second letter in code	Forest cover type	·
A B C D E N O P Q	Aspen Aspen and white spruce White spruce and aspen White spruce Black spruce Pine spruce aspen Aspen and pine Pine Pine aspen	
Two character code		
MM RR SS TS 68	Meadow Rock outcrops Swamp Treed swamp Year of cutting or burn	

For example: Code AA = 1 - 30 feet high, up to 30% crown cover aspen cover type.

²Alberta Forest Service tree height and crown cover classes.

The mapping and combinations computer programs produce tables and maps of area and product distribution for all codes or for selected codes from one map or for selected code combinations from two or more maps. Computer output for selected codes from one map is shown in Table 2 which gives area and product distribution; in Figure 2 the location of the selected codes is indicated.

TABLE 2.

EXAMPLE OF COMPUTER MAPPING TABULAR OUTPUT FROM THE MIADS ADAPTION TO THE I.B.M. 360/30.

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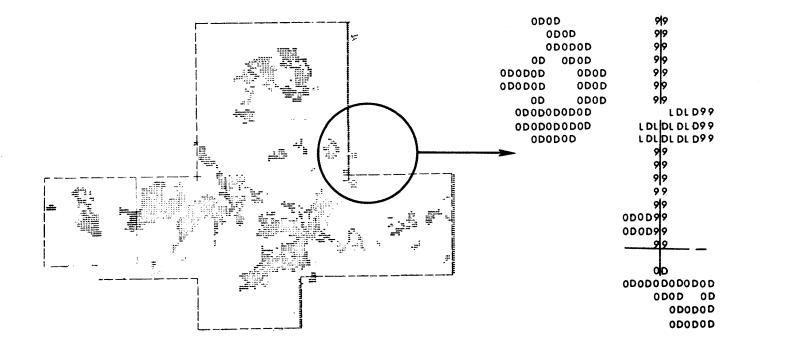


Figure 2. A reduced Computer Map showing code selection of merchantable cover types.

COSTS

The following costs are approximate for processing a map at a scale of 1" = 2640', 4 square feet representing an area of 92,160 acres. This map would be contained on 480 I.B.M. cards, or approximately 40 feet of magnetic tape at 800 bits per inch (B.P.I.). Cost involved are as follows:

- 1. Hand coding and verifying map information on code sheets

 576 sq. inches of map
 coding at 20 sq. inches per hour x \$3.00 per hour = \$86.40
- 2. Key punching and verifying
 480 cards 12.00 hours at \$4.00 per hour = 48.00
- 3. Compiling map information on I.B.M. 360/30

 acreages and volumes by strata

 480 cards in approximately 5 minutes at

 \$2.00 per minute = 10.00
- 4. Producing one map on I.B.M. 360/30 showing
 location of specified codes
 480 cards in approximately 3 minutes at
 \$2.00 per minute = 6.00
- 5. Planning charge (costs may vary widely)

 5 hours at \$10.00 per hour = 50.00
 \$200.40

 Cost per acre = \$200.40 x 100
 92.160 acres = .22¢

Computer processing cost will vary with number of codes used in the computer program. Large computers with operating system "OS" for

the I.B.M. 360 are very efficient for running this program, and the program is being revised for "OS". However, costs for computer time on an I.B.M. 360/30 disk oriented system ("DOS") were reasonable. With this system, investment in computer mapping of a forest management situation with a scale of 2" = 1 mile would be approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per acre. If mapping were at a scale of 4" = 1 mile the cost would be approximately one cent per acre.

While the initial investment in computer mapping is considerable when millions of acres are involved, the savings in mapping and drafting costs are great, and the possibilities of correcting and updating previous information with a minumum of effort justify "MIADS" as a forest management tool.

A listing of the computer programs for an I.B.M. 360/30 disc oriented system will be sent out on request by writing to:

Director, Department of Fisheries & Forestry,

Canadian Forestry Service, Alberta Region

5320 - 122 Street

Edmonton 70, Alberta

REFERENCES

- 1. Amidon, E.L. 1964. A computer-oriented system for assembling and displaying land management information. U.S. Dep. Agr., Forest Serv., Pacific S.W. Forest Range Exp. Sta., Res. Pap. PSW 17.
- 2. Amidon, E.L. 1966. An alphanumeric map information and display system for a large computer. U.S. Dep. Agr., Forest Serv., Pacific S.W. Forest Range Exp. Sta., Res. Pap. PSW 38.