Utilization of national vegetation survey database

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1. Introduction At the Biodiversity Center of Japan, a 1: 25,000 vegetation map nationwide is under construction. Information on plant species and position information obtained by the survey is maintained as a database. In Asian Aeronautical Survey 1: 25,000 vegetation maps were started to be improved in 2000. Since 2000, we consistently manage this database, but at present it is not accepted much case of utilization. Therefore, this presentation introduces the national vegetation survey database, introduces an analysis example of the distribution of plants in mountainous areas, and aims to promote the utilization of the national vegetation survey database.
In case

2. Introduction of vegetation survey database
This database summarizes data obtained in the survey of vegetation surveys of natural environment conservation (hereinafter referred to as "vegetation survey") conducted by the Ministry of the Environment Biodiversity Center. Vegetation survey has been continued for more than 40 years since 1973 with the aim of developing nationwide existing vegetation maps, which are important documents for promoting measures to preserve natural environment.
The national vegetation survey DB can be downloaded from the Ministry of the Environment Diversity Center Vegetation Research Website (http://gis.biodic.go.jp/webgis/files/veg_survey_db_h12-27.pdf). The one published in March 2017 contains 59,240 point information and 964,045 plant data.

3. Points to keep in mind when using
The vegetation survey data stored in the national vegetation survey DB has been modified as appropriate according to the error data etc. at the time of survey. Since there is a possibility that incorrect data may be registered depending on the item, screening etc. will be carried out in the future and will be updated accordingly.

4. Usage examples
Using the data of the vegetation survey database, we examined the distribution of Oshirabiso and Silabiso from the Chubu region to the Kanto region.
The examination results are shown in Fig. Black circles in the figure are Oshirabiso dominant forests, open circles are Silaviso dominated forests, and gray circles are forest areas where both are growing locally. It can be said that roughly dominated forests are heavily snowed in the snowy area and silaevisoid dominant forests are distributed in the snowy areas. Oshirabiso dominant forest is recognized in the snowy area, but it seems to reflect the location environment such as the place where snow easily wraps out topographically.

5. Conclusion
As mentioned above, the vegetation survey database has distribution information on many plant species, weather and geology. It can be said that it is a material that can extract information on the requirement of establishment of vegetation by combining with various elements such as topography. Maintenance area Currently it is around 85% of the whole country, but it is planned to expand in future. I would like to ask everyone to use it vigorously.

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