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UTILISATION OF GEOSPATIAL TOOLS AND WEB TECHNOLOGY FOR EXPANSION OF TEMPERATE TASAR SERICULTURE IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

P. T. Das[1*], P. S. Singh[1], B. K. Handique,[1] J. Goswami[1], C. Goswami[1], C. J. Prabhakar[2], C. M. Bajpeyi[2] and P. L. N. Raju[1]

[1]North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Department of Space, Shillong 793103, India.
[2]Central Silk Board, B.T.M. Layout, Madivala, Bengaluru 560068, India.
[*]Email: thakuriapratibha@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Potential areas for expansion of temperate tasar sericulture in 34 selected districts covering 5 states in the north-eastern region of the country were mapped using satellite remote sensing data, GIS and GPS tools. Among the selected 5 states, Assam has maximum highly suitable area (68.9 % of total study area) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (11.7 %), Nagaland (9 %), Manipur (5.4 %) and Mizoram (4.9 %). Only 16.4 % area of total study area was found highly suitable followed by moderately suitable (12.7 %) and marginally suitable (70.9 %) areas. This was due to slope and elevation limitation. The layers prepared for the study and all information collected from state sericulture departments regarding sericulture was put in a geoportal titled 'Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System' (SILKS) which was conceptualized and developed using open source GIS, and put in the public domain (http://silks.csb.gov.in).

Key words: Geoportal, geo spatial tools, North-east India, open source GIS, tasar sericulture, web technology.