



INTRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF GEOSPATIAL CORRELATIVE INTEGRATION

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Outline

1. Introduction to Geospatial Correlative Integration.
2. Application of Geospatial Correlative Integration.
3. Conclusion



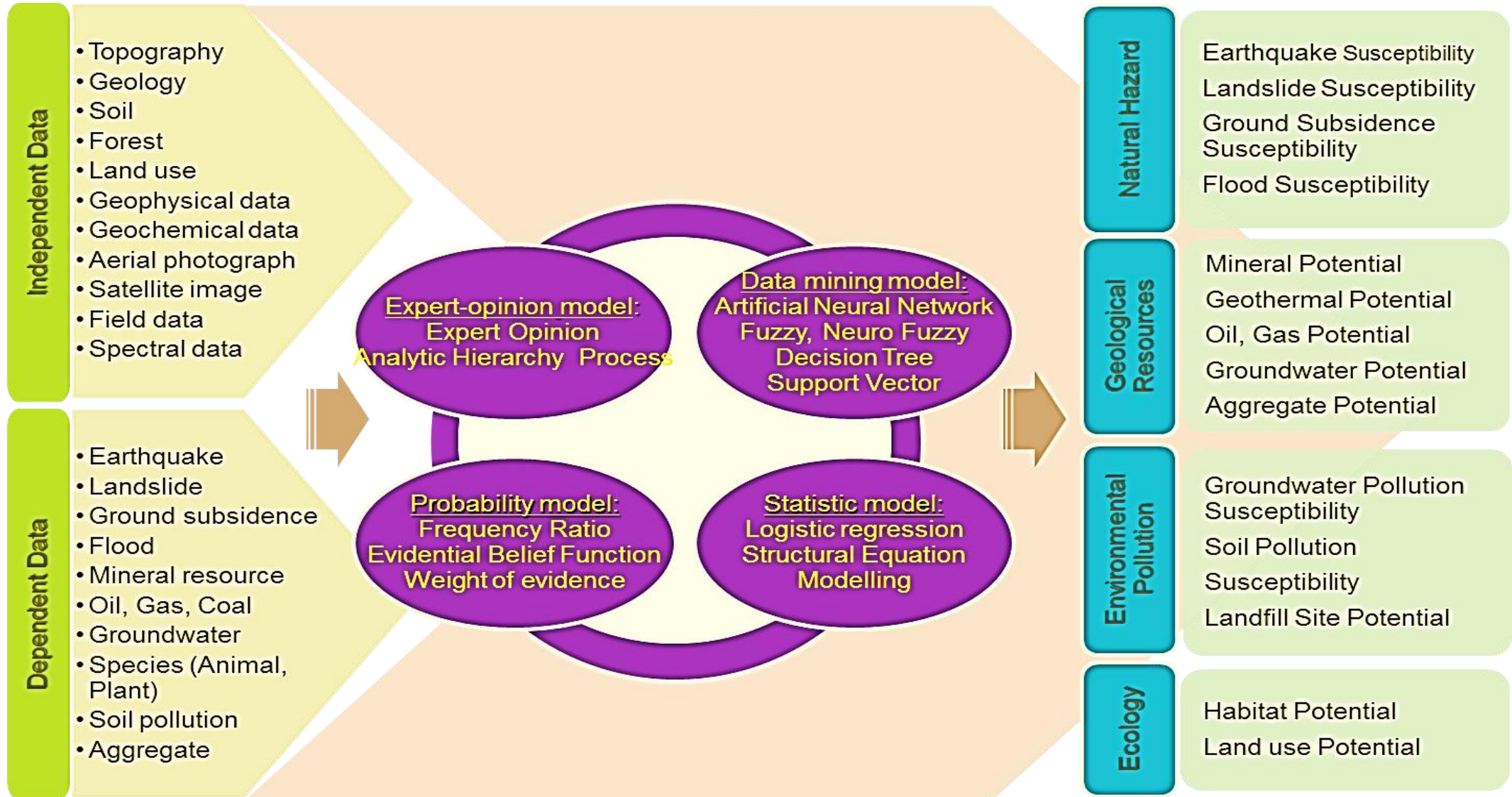
Introduction to GCI



- Need to **predict events** such as natural hazard, geological resources, environmental pollution and, ecosystem and habitat pattern.
- We need to create **susceptibility or potential maps** of each event.
- For this purpose, **Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote sensing (RS)** technologies are useful tools for creating the **susceptibility or potential maps** in the fields.
- The goal of GCI is “**to create susceptibility or potential maps using expert-opinion, probabilistic, statistical and data-mining models.**”

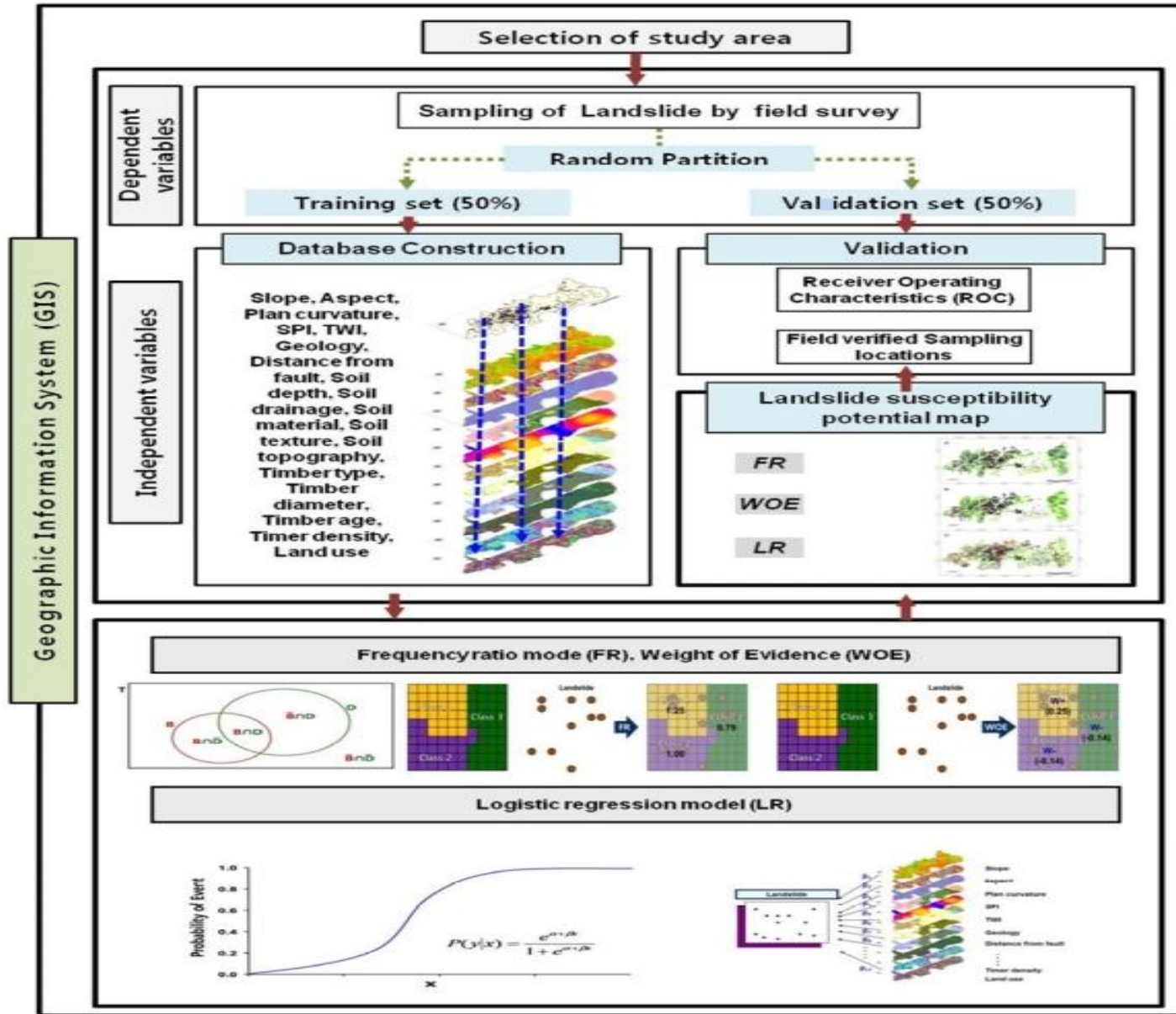


Introduction to GCI





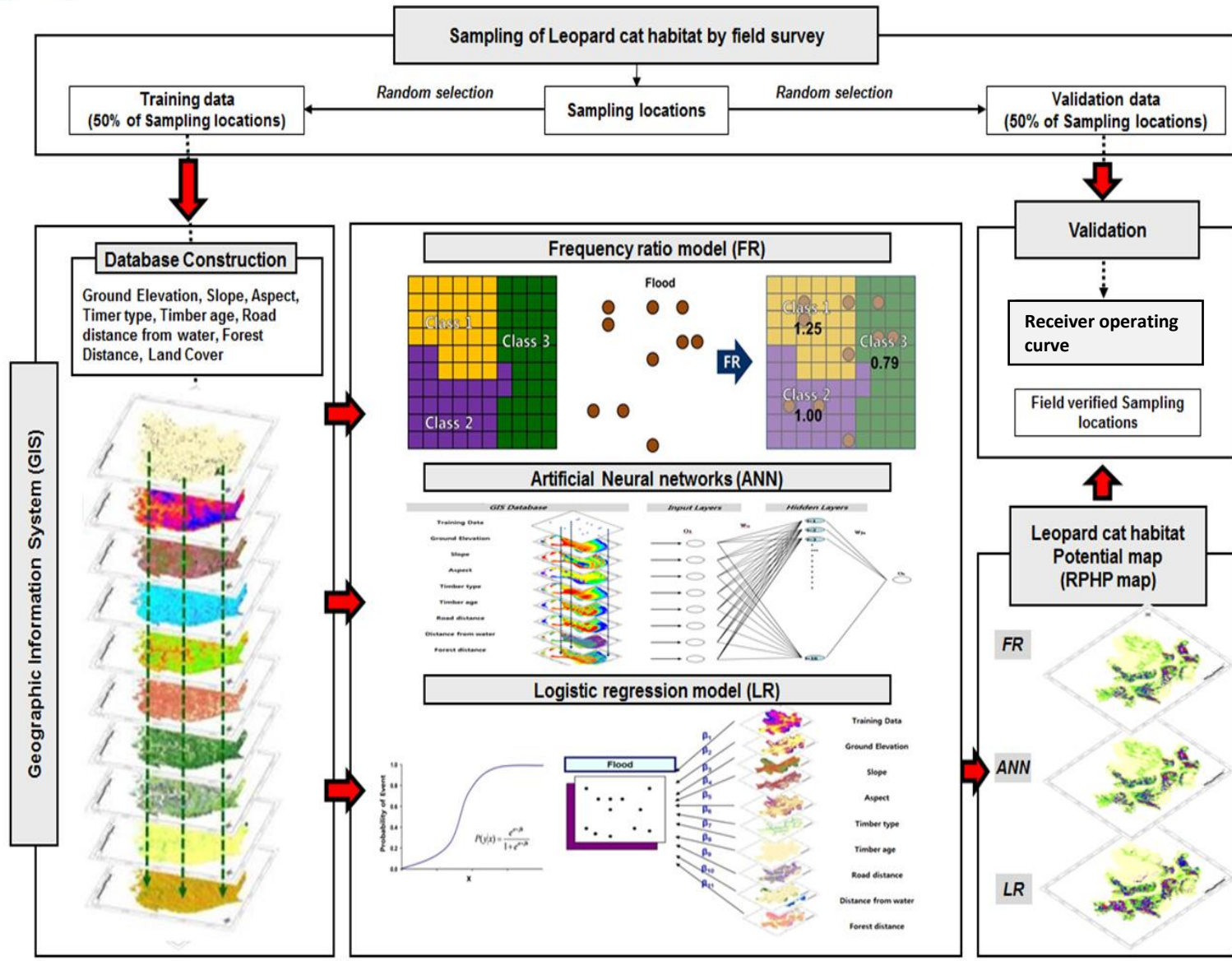
Application of GCI



Landslide studies



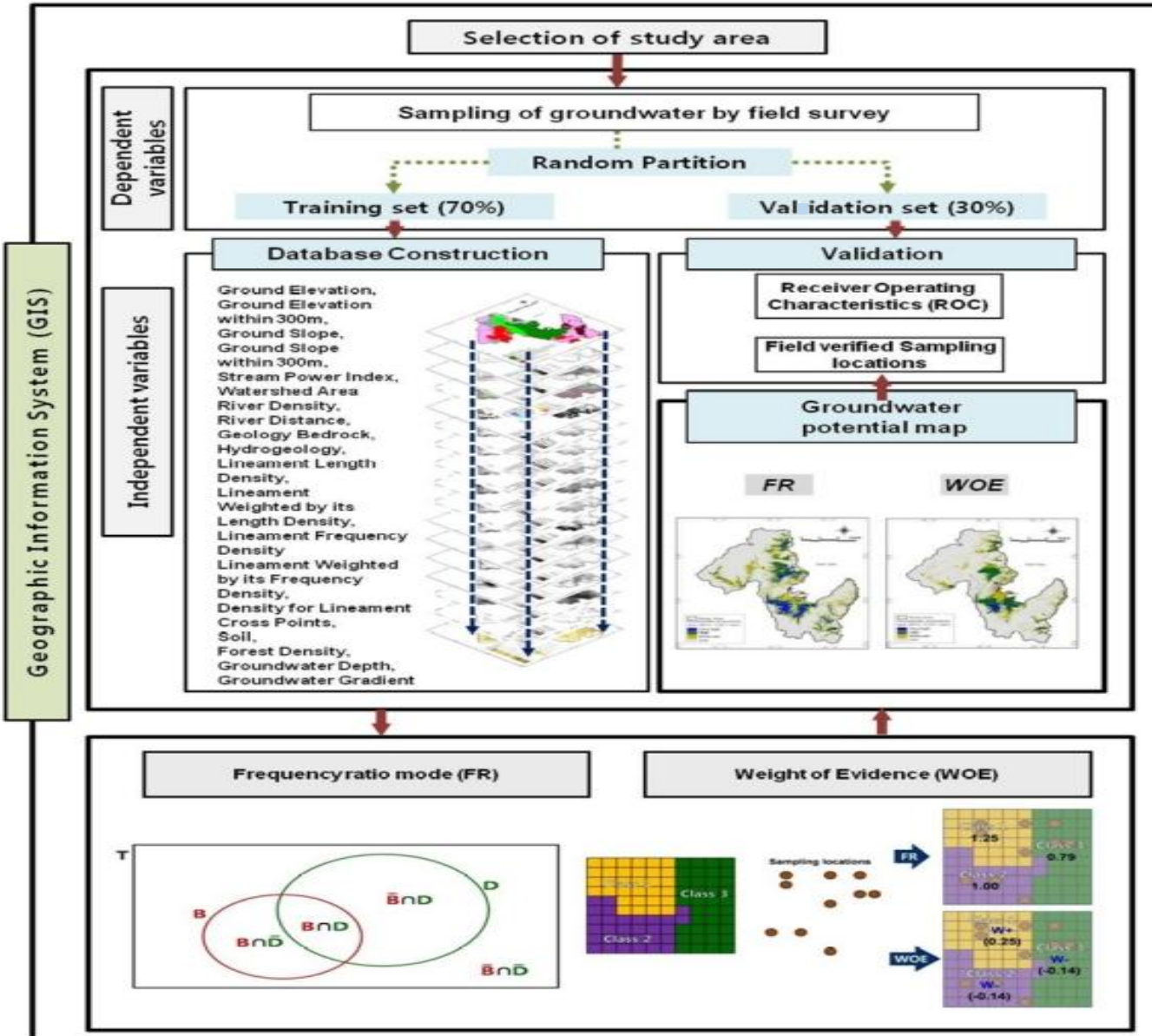
Application of GCI



Habitat studies



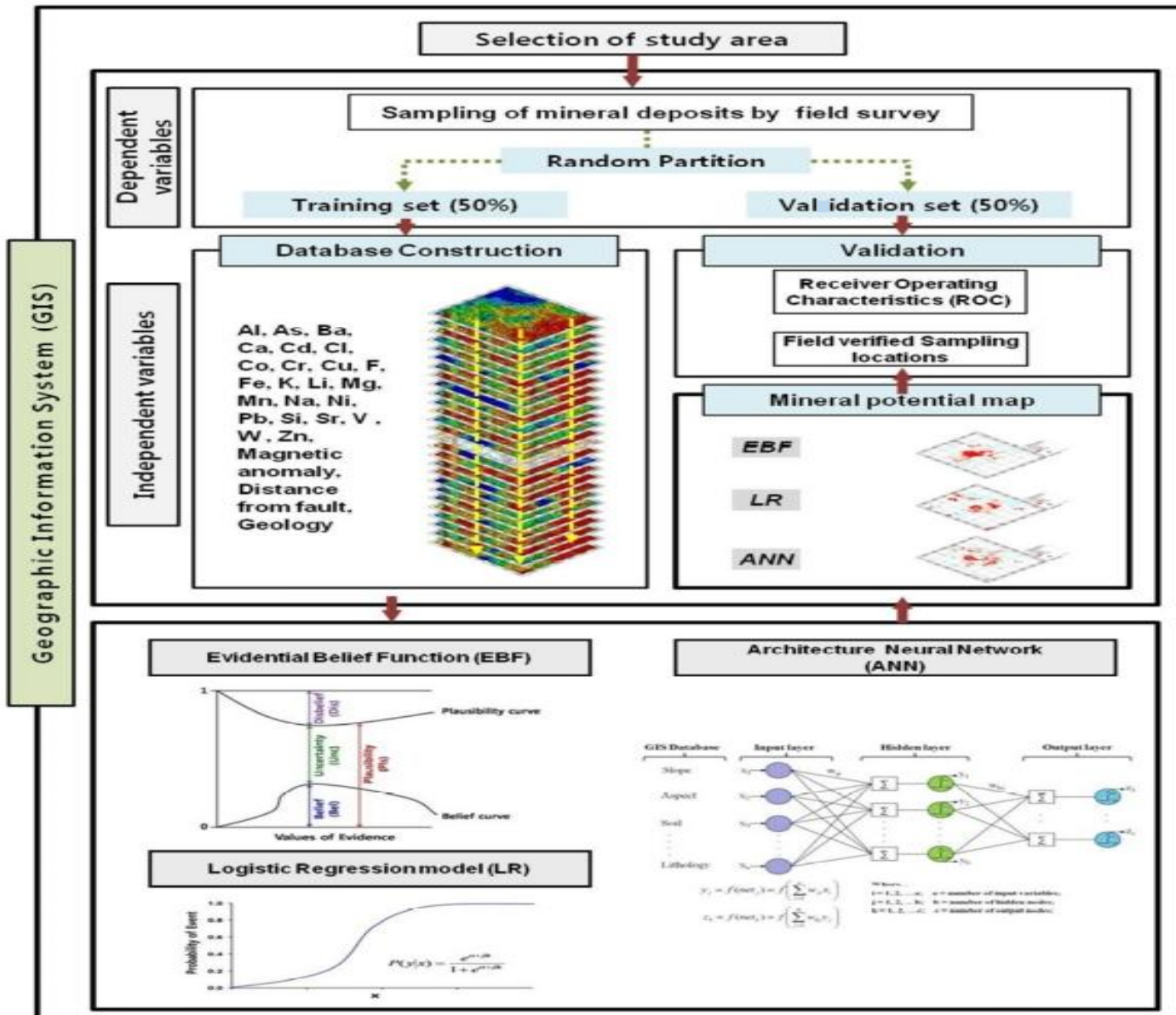
Application of GCI



Groundwater studies



Application of GCI



Mineral deposit studies



Conclusion

- Many case studies in **various geoscience disciplines** have used GCI to generate maps including expert opinion, probabilistic, statistical, and data-mining approaches.
- GIS is a tool which helps finding **suitable place for certain activities or development** (e.g. zonation and suitability location)
- Unlike any other type of information handling tool, GIS can understand the concept of location.
- Lastly, **GIS is important to us because it helps you make decisions based upon geographical information.**



**Design is not just what it looks like or feels like.
Design is how it works. – Steve Jobs**

THANK YOU