Geospatial Mapping of Fish Farms in Anambra State Using GIS Approach

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Abstract-Recent survey in technical assistance to fisheries in developing countries point to the difficulties in formulating and implementing policy and plans for fishery development. A problem underlining policy and planning in fisheries is that it has been difficult to make a comprehensive analysis of the suitability of the environment, human, and economic resources available for development. Anambra state in particular is faced with a myriad of problem as a result of inability to combine data sources related to fishery in a meaningful way, they lack the capacity to evaluate fishery potentials in the state as a result of ineffective management of these fishery related data sources. This paper is focused on the Geospatial mapping of fish farms using GIS approach .This was achieved through the following objectives: acquisition of base map of the study area showing boundary locations, Creation of spatial and aspatial database of the area to serve the purpose of the study and performing analysis to show the potential of GIS in Geospatial mapping of fish farms in the state. The methodology adopted included: the acquisition of primary and secondary data within the study area, data processing and analysis amongst others. The software used included: ArcGIS10.3 and Microsoft excel The result of GIS analysis showed attribute database tables, Digital Thematic Maps and GIS query results. It is therefore recommended amongst others that the results of this study should serve as a decision support system in management of fish farms in the state.

Keywords: Economic Resources, Database, Fisheries, GIS,

1. INTRODUCTION

Recent survey in technical assistance to fisheries in developing countries point to the difficulties in formulating and implementing policy and plans for fishery development. Application geographical information system in fisheries management is to promote and protect the productivity of fishery in a way to ensure socioeconomic benefit, environmental sustainability and also maximizing economic yield. Nigeria is a coastal state with a lot of fisheries resources both in marine and inland waters. The potentials for aquaculture is no doubt enormous with 12.5 million hectares estimated to be suitable for aquaculture development in fresh water and marine environment (Gaffar 1996). Nigeria is a coastal state with a lot of fisheries resources both in marine and inland waters, the potentials for aquaculture is no doubt enormous with 12.5 million hectares estimated to be suitable for aquaculture development in freshwater and marine environment (Gaffar 1996).

Anambra state in particular is faced with a myraid of problem as a result of inability to combine data sources related to fishery in a meaningful way, they lack the capacity to evaluate fishery potentials in the state as a result of ineffective management of these fishery related data sources, there is no knowledge of available area with target species of fish to ensure sufficient stock density, socioeconomic benefit, environmental sustainability and also to maximize economic yield.

Niger Kaduna Bauch Gombe Adamawa Garcola Plateau Plateau Gombe Adamawa Garcola Plateau Gombe Adamawa Garcola Plateau Gombe Adamawa Garcola Plateau Gombe Adamawa Garcola Gombe A

Figure 1 (a) Map of Nigeria showing Anambra State (b) Map of Anambra State showing the L.G.A

3. DATA AND METHODS

3.1 Data used

Data used for this study was principally administrative map of Anambra State showing local government boundaries. Other useful data were obtained from literatures and statistical files of CAAP offices. Oral interviews and through fields capture.

i) Materials available in academic journals, conference paper technical paper of FAO (Food

and Agricultural Organization) relevant text, gazettal brochures, internet etc.

- ii) Location of fish ponds and other sites of interest were obtained using hand held GPS.
- iii) Administrative map of Anambra State was used.

3.2. Data Acquisition

2. STUDY AREA

2006 population Census.

Anambra State is one of the five eastern states of

Nigeria which covers an area of 4,416km^{2,} 70% of

which is arable land lying within Latitude 05° 40' N

07°27'E(NTM projection) (see figure 1a&b.) It has a

population of 4,182,022 people according to the

06°48'N and Longitude 06°37'E and

3.2.1 The primary data

The primary data set were obtained through field visit. Position of the fish pond were obtained using handheld GPS (Etrex H Garmin 76S). The geometric dataset of all the fish ponds including the study area were obtained using handheld GPS and was downloaded into the laptop using map source software which was then exported to Microsoft excel sheet.

3.2.2 The Secondary data

The secondary dataset needed were obtained through digitization of available map data, such as Anambra State Administrative Map showing road network, towns, rivers, and location of point of interest.

3.3 Database Creation

The creation of a structured, digital database is the most important and complex task upon which the usefulness of the cadastral information system depends. Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of a database (Hernandez, 2012). Digital database design is one of the core tasks in developing any GIS application, it is also called data modeling which is the process by which the real world entities and their interrelationships are analyzed and modeled in such a way that maximum benefits are derived while utilizing a minimum amount of data Kufoniyi (1998). The entire attribute data gathered through oral interview and records of Catfish Farmers

Association of Nigeria Anambra State Chapter was used for the basis of the GIS database creation which was created digitally using spreadsheet. In order to create a database, tables were created and were linked to ArcGIS shape files

3.4 Data Processing and Analysis:

The data obtained from the field were downloaded from the handheld GPS into the laptop using map source software which was exported to Microsoft Excel for editing and inputting of the names of fish ponds obtained. Columns were also created in Excel environment to enable coding of the feature as it relates to the maps. The shapefiles for each features such as boundary, rivers, LGA, towns, roads, sandune, fish ponds, e.t.c were created using arc map.

4. RESULTS

Figure 2 shows the attribute table of the fish farms in Anambra state. This includes the details of each fish farm such as names, phone numbers, co ordinates, operations, harvest, populations, fish pond type, production, community and local govt. area. Figure 3 shows the distribution of fish farms in Anambra state with all its spatial data such as roads, towns, rivers, fish ponds, lake, sand dunes, water bodies etc.

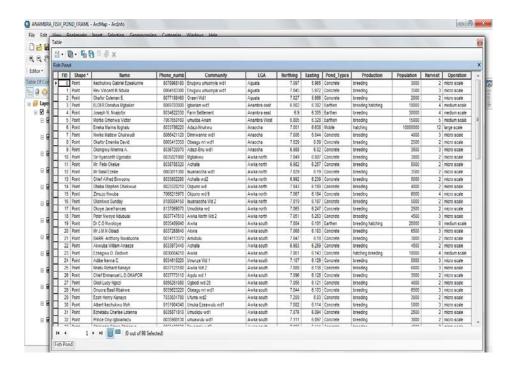


Fig 2 the attribute table of the fish farms in Anambra state.

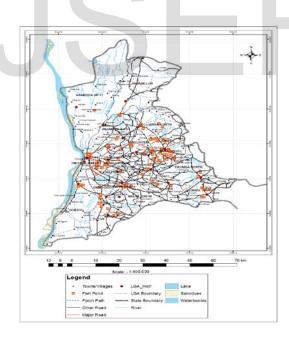


Fig 3 the distribution of fish farms in Anambra state

4.1 Query 2 (Fish Farms by L.G.A)

Figure 4: shows Query builder by LGA.

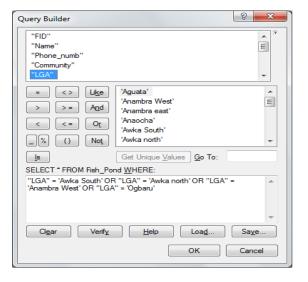


Fig. 4: Query builder by LGA.

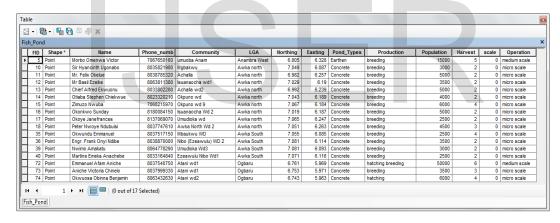


Fig 5: Attribute table results of the query builder by local govt.

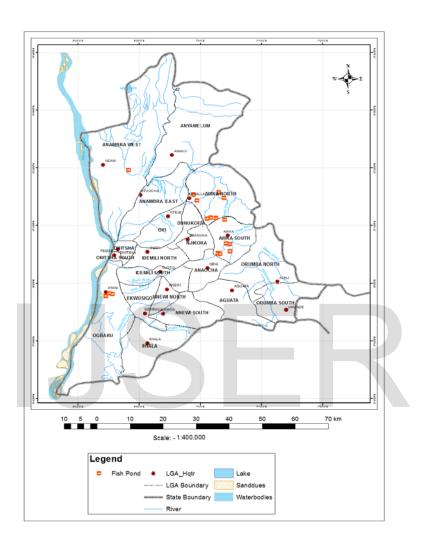


Fig 6: Map showing the query results by local govt. Area.

Fig. 4 shows the query builder by local govt. this is a query command to show all the local govt. within the study area. Fig 5 shows the attribute

table results of the query builder by local govt. fig 6 shows the Map of the query results by local govt.

4.2 Query 3 (Pond Type)

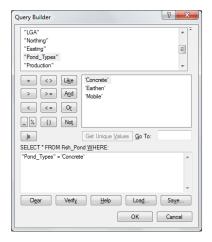


Fig 7: Query builder by pond type.

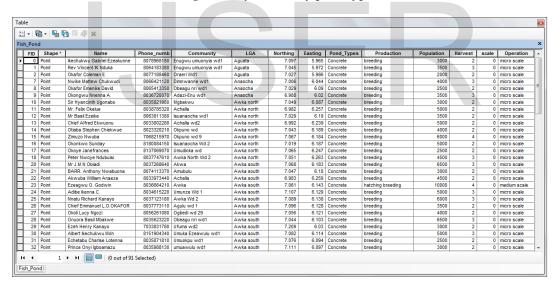


Fig 8: Attribute table result of query builder by pond type

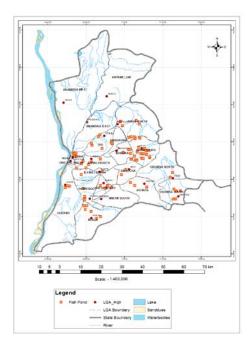


Fig 9: Map showing query results by pond type.

Fig. 7 shows the query builder by pond types. This is a query command to show the pond types used within the study area. Fig 8 shows the attributes

table results of the query builder by pond types. Fig 9 shows the Map of the query result by pond types.

4.3 Query 4 (Pond Type and Operations)

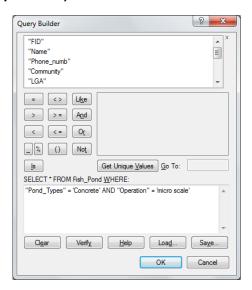


Fig.10: Query builder by pond type and operations

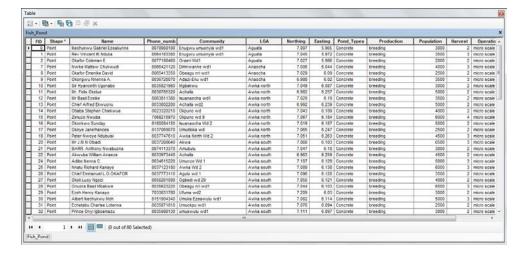


Fig 11 Attribute table results of query builder by pond types and operation.

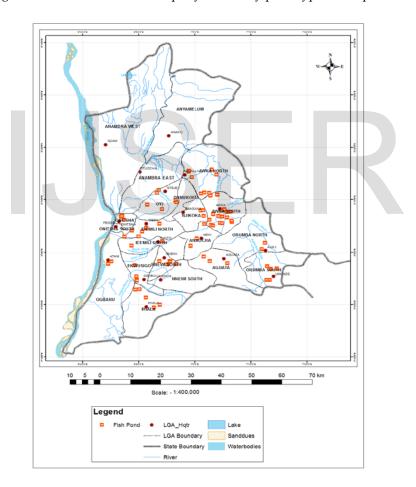


Fig 12: Map showing query results by pond types and operation.

Fig.10 shows the query builder of two entities namely pond types and operations. Fig 11 shows the attribute results of query builder by pond types and operation. Fig 12 shows the Map of the query results by pond types and operation.

4.5 Query 5 (Pond types, Population and Operation less than or equal to 5000.)

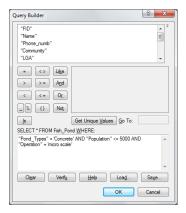


Fig 13: Query builder by Pond types, Population and Operation less than or equal to 5000.

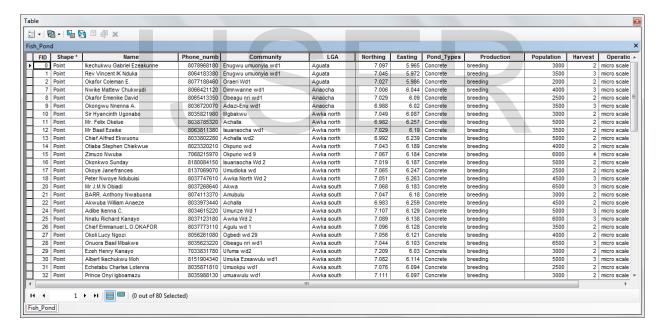


Fig 14: Attribute table results of query builder by pond types, operation and population less than or equal to 5000.

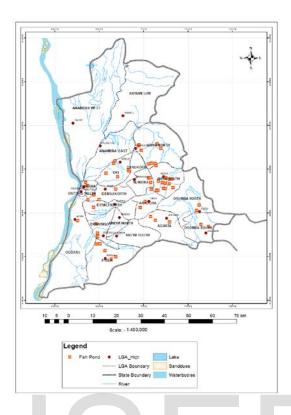


Fig 15: Map showing query results by pond types, operations and populations less than or equal to 5000.

Fig.13 shows the query builder by pond types, population and operations. This is a query command to show pond types, population and operations less than or equal to 5000. This results shows the fish farms that uses concrete fish pond with its operations and population not above 5000. Fig 14 shows the attribute table results of the query builder. Fig.15 shows the Map of the query results by pond type, population and operations.

5.0 Research Findings

The significance of the results depicted in some of the analyses and information are very exciting. These findings would be extremely important as it reveals issues and appraisal for the fish farms.

a) The distributions of fish farms in Anambra state cluster mainly in Awka north and Awka south where as in Anambra west, Ayamelum, Ogbaru, Nnewi south, Aguata and Orumba north the distribution is scanty Hence more fish farms should be established to serve the general population within the study area.

- b) There are few fish farm managers with the technical knowhow involved in fish farming
- c) There is no policy framework on fish farming in Anambra state. Hence the state government should develop a policy framework to avert mismanagement of human and material resources.
- d) Some of the fish farms are faced with the challenges of insufficient funds which make them not to be fully functional.
- e) Those ponds located near the river suffer a great loss because of flood.
- f) Insufficient power supply affects the fish farms in the area of water supply from the borehole.

g) There is a wide gap between fish production and demand in the state.

6.0 Conclusion

GIS produces a series of qualitative and quantitative reference maps which may lead to the formulation of more advanced and sophisticated studies. It could serves as a strategic and operational decision support tool for implementation of fishery management regulation. This will enable integration of management objectives with spatial data and improve the mapping for the development and management of fisheries

Reference

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7.0 Recommendation

- a) This study will serve as a decision support system in management of fish farms in Anambra state.
- b) Seminars, workshop should be organized to sensitized fish farm managers on the technical knowhow involve in fish farming.
- c) More fish farms should be established to serve the general population within the study area.
- d) Government should create enabling environment to encourage potential investors in fish farms in Anambra state.

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