



GIS SURVEY CHECK LIST



VIVONTA

VIVONTA GREEN TECH CONSULTANTS PVT LTD.

Clearly identifiable map number with a uniform numbering code, discouraging changes.

Ensure a distinct and recognizable legend that only includes features existing in the field or map.

Include perimeter length for calculating fencing costs.

Identify routes for timber tree extraction and establish a road network for field supervision.

Locate timber loading and unloading points to minimize soil erosion.

Identify new field roads, drains, and suitable lands for terracing.

Identify lands with slopes exceeding 60% for permanent and commercial forestry purposes.

Identify land surfaces with slopes exceeding 45%, prohibiting the use of backhoes/excavators on such slopes across all fields.

Determine buffer zones for seasonal and perennial streams.

Mark crown lands and reservations, emphasizing the conservation of timber trees grown in reservations.

Establish 10m radius buffer zones around high conservation values such as natural springs, forest patches, caves, landslide areas, etc.

Provide names of adjacent fields or villages along the boundary line to establish legal ownership; verify names from the Grama Niladhari.

Mark catchment areas and mountain tops for conservation.

Designate conservation forest areas that should remain untouched during uprooting in the same field.

Clearly identifiable survey plan number with a uniform code, discouraging changes.

Ensure a clear legend describing features present in the field or plan.

Specify the pure plantable extent with a breakdown.

Mark rocks, boulders, new and existing roads, conservation areas, streams, drains, etc., to determine the plantable extent.

Include boundary coordinates for updating GIS land-use maps using survey plans.

Submission of the finalized survey plan.