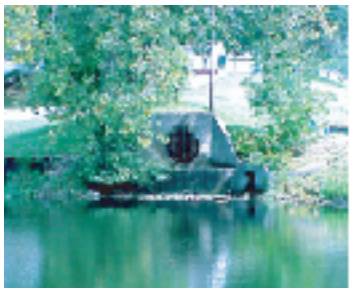
SAVING HOOSIER FORESTS

The Emerald Ash Borer first appeared in 2003 and began decimating ash trees in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and parts of Canada. In response, the Indiana Forestry Division has launched a full-scale war against the virulent pests. In addition to extermination and quarantines, Forestry employs an ash-free-zone technique. When an infested tree is identified, the coordinates are radioed in to GIS staff. Using aerial photography, they quickly locate the tree, and all other ashes within a half mile. Trees in the buffer zone are slated for destruction, sacrificing a few in an attempt to save the species in North America.

GIS shows other ash trees within half a mile of an infestation.

A SECURE WATER SUPPLY



Predicting the route of a spill allows clean-up teams to reach the scene sooner.

When contaminants spill, leak or are deliberately dumped into sewers, treatment facilities need to act quickly to contain or neutralize them. This means knowing the spill's location, extents, and how long before it reaches a treatment plant. In places like Elkhart, Indiana, the public works department is using GIS analysis to project the route contaminants will take through the sewer system. The result is faster response, more effective containment, and a safer water supply.

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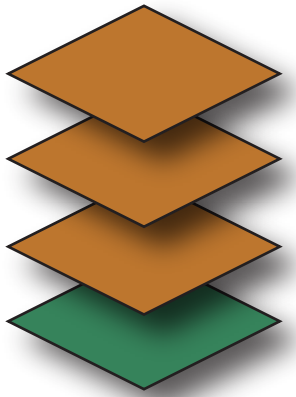
INDIANA GIS

SUCCESS STORIES FROM THE HEARTLAND



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