

เหตุการณ์ตั้งแต่เมื่อ 356 ล้านปีก่อนจนถึงปัจจุบัน สำหรับแผนแม่บทและโครงการได้แผนงานการพัฒนา 6 แผนงานและ 4 โครงการ คือ แผนงานจัดภูมิทัศน์มอหินขาว แผนงานอนุรักษ์มอหินขาวและแหล่งไดโนเสาร์ แผนงานการใช้ที่ดินและควบคุมการใช้ที่ดินในแหล่งไดโนเสาร์ แผนงานด้านธรณีวิทยาและบรรพชีวินวิทยาในแหล่งไดโนเสาร์ แผนงานด้านสาธารณูปโภคในแหล่งไดโนเสาร์ แผนงานเชื่อมโยงแหล่งท่องเที่ยวมอหินขาวกับแหล่งไดโนเสาร์ โครงการจัดภูมิทัศน์มอหินขาว โครงการจัดตั้งพื้นที่อุทยานธรณีแห่งชาติ กลุ่มจังหวัดนครชัยบุรินทร์ โครงการก่อสร้างอุทยานไดโนเสาร์หุบเขาชีบน และโครงการก่อสร้างอุทยานไดโนเสาร์จังหวัดชัยภูมิ

Research Project Title	Study of Mo Hin Khao Landscape Management and Dinosaur Fossil in Chaiyaphum Province
Researchers	Assistant Professor Dr. Pratueng Jintasakul and others
Field of Research	Geology, Paleontology, and Paleogeography
Year	2012

ABSTRACT

This research project was designated as the field investigation and laboratory approaches concerning with some stakeholders from the local communities and government sectors. The objectives of the project are to learn the processes that the Mo Hin Khao has been formed and create its stories as well as about the dinosaurs in Chaiyaphum province. In addition, the objectives are to study conservatory and administrative plans, paleogeography of Chaiyaphum province, and drawing master plans for developing the Mo Hin Khao tourist spot and some important dinosaur sites.

The result of the research reveals that the Mo Hin Khao is characterized by over 300 sandstone rock pillars and low lying outcrops. Geologically, the rock is defined as belonging to the Phra Wihan Formation, aged about 140 million years old, deposited under the environments ranging from a flood plain to a meandering river for some millions of year. After that it had been consolidated as rocks and later has been uplifted to be the margin of the Khorat plateau. The area has been weathered and eroded by runoff, wind, and precipitation then transporting the sediments from the up sloped rock formations with stiff topography. The resistive sandstone with some sets of joints and fractures has been retained as rock pillars and exposed low lying sandstone outcrops giving rise to a fantastic landform. For conservatory plan, the landscape improvement in three areas of the rock pillar groups are recommended including the Klum Hin Ha Thaeng, Klum Hin Khlong Chang, and Klum Hin Larn Buddha Roop where they have already been opened to public as tourist spots totally 20 acres of areas with budget proposed about 19 million baht. A conservation under the criterion of the UNESCO with other areas in Nakhon-Chai-Bu-Rin Provincial Group is proposed. The dinosaur fossils have been discovered over 14 sites within five districts comprising the world oldest known sauropods and carnosaurs, Late Triassic or about 210 million years old. The fossils are both bones and footprints such as *Isanosaurus attavipachi* and the Early Cretaceous parrot-beaked ceratopsians, *Psittacosaurus sattayaraki*. In conservation, one or two dinosaur parks should be constructed like Upper Chi Valley Dinosaur Park around the area of the dinosaur footprint site on the Chi river bank, Ban Non Toom, Wang Chom Phu sub-district, Nong Bua Daeng district and Chaiyaphum Dinosaur Museum, Ban Li-Kankong, Lahan sub-district, Chatturat district. In addition, the paleogeography of Chaiyaphum province was also reconstructed tracing back to as old as 356 million years ago. There are six development plans and four projects as the result from this works. They are Mo Hin Khao landscape management plan, Mo Hin Khao and dinosaur sites conservation plan, land uses and land use controls plan in the dinosaur sites, geological and paleontological research plan in the dinosaur sites, utility system plan in the dinosaur sites, connection plan for the Mo Hin Khao tourist spot and dinosaur sites, Mo Hin Khao landscape improvement project, Nakhon-Chai-Bu-Rin Provincial Group National Geopark establishment project, Upper Chi Valley Dinosaur Park construction project, and Chaiyaphum Dinopark construction project.