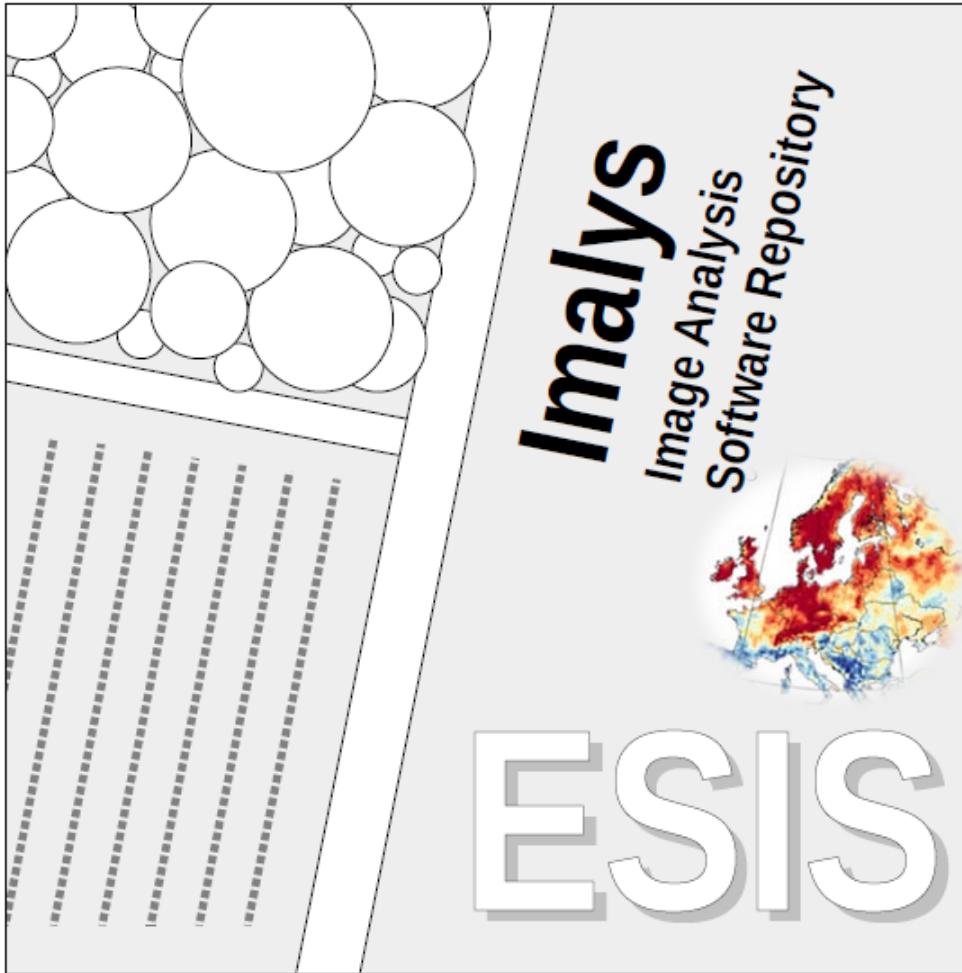


EcoSystem Integrity – RS / Modelling –Tool (ESIS) for monitoring vegetation diversity & geodiversity with RS and traits

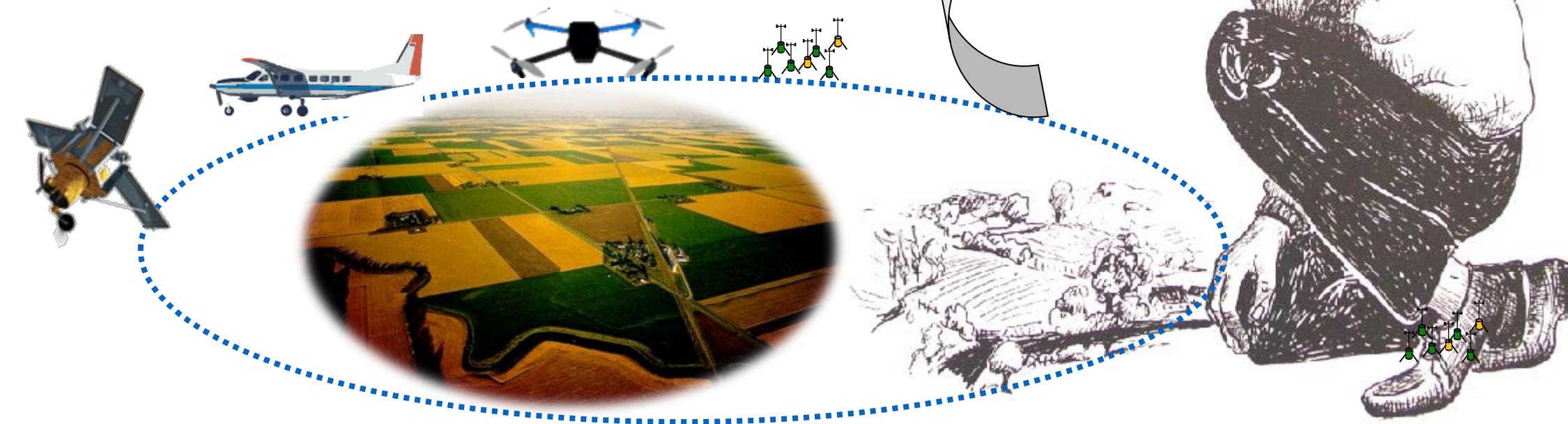


GitLab: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8116370>

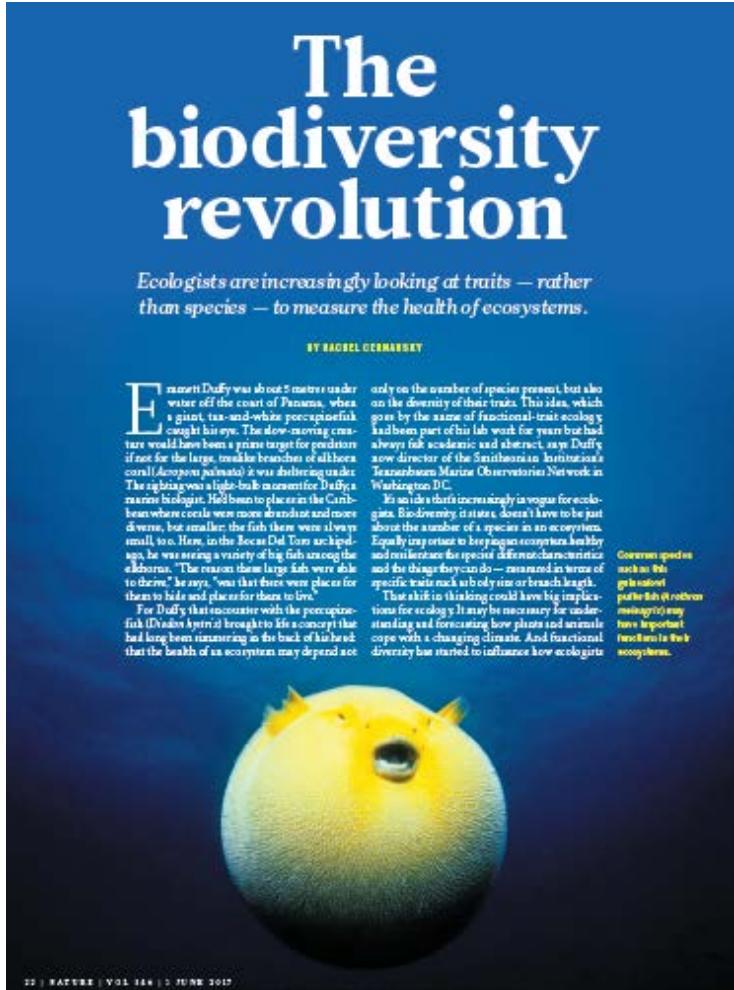
Prof. Dr. habil. Angela Lausch
Dr. Jan Bumberger
Prof. Dr. Marion Pause
Prof. Dr. Erik Borg
Dr. Peter Selsam (Developer of ESIS)

Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH
– UFZ Permoserstraße 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany
angela.lausch@ufz.de, peter.selsam@ufz.de

- How can we **monitor vegetation- & geodiversity & hazards** with RS?
- How can we **link in-situ (field) data with RS** approaches?
- How can we quantify
 - Genese patterns/diversity
 - Trait pattern/diversity
 - Structural patterns/diversity
 - Taxonomic patterns/diversity
 - **Functional patterns/diversity**



“Ecologists are increasingly looking **at traits - rather than species** - to measure the health of ecosystems”



The biodiversity revolution

Ecologists are increasingly looking at traits – rather than species – to measure the health of ecosystems.

BY RACHEL CERNANSKY

Emmett Duffy was about 5 metres under water off the coast of Panama, when a giant, tan-and-white porcupinefish caught his eye. The slow-moving creature would have been a prime target for predation if not for the large, treacherous branches of alerce coral (*Acropora palmata*). It was sheltering under the right-sized alerce for Duffy, a marine biologist. He'd come to Panama in the Caribbean where corals were more abundant and more diverse, but smaller; the fish there were always small, too. Now, in the Bocas Del Toro archipelago, he was seeing a variety of big fish among the elceritas. "The reason those large fish were able to thrive," he says, "was that there were places for them to hide and places for them to live."

For Duffy, that encounter with the porcupinefish (*Diodon hystrix*) brought to life a concept that had long been simmering in the back of his head: the health of an ecosystem may depend not

only on the number of species present, but also on the diversity of their traits. This idea, which goes by the name of functional-trait ecology, had been part of his lab work for years but had always felt academic and abstract, says Duffy, now director of the Smithsonian Institution's Tennenbaum Marine Observatories Network in Washington, D.C.

That shift in thinking could have big implications for ecology. It may be necessary for understanding and forecasting how plants and animals cope with a changing climate. And functional diversity has started to influence how ecologists

Common species such as this goliath grouper (left) often migrate to areas that have important functions in their ecosystems.

Traits



Indicators & Filters of Bio-Geodiversity & Interactions

Status

Changes

Stress

Disturbances

Ressource limitation



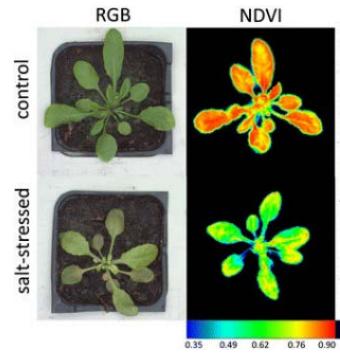
Trait-Variations

Approach: Trait concept – Plant species

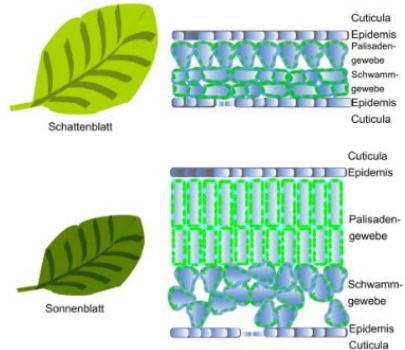
➤ **Plant traits** → „Anatomical, morphological, biochemical, physiological, structural or phenological characteristics of individuals, plants, populations, communities“

(modified after Kattge et al., 2011)

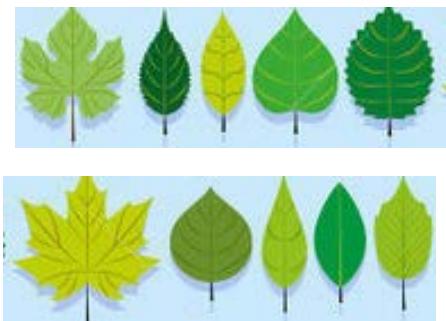
Leaf-biochemic traits



Leaf-morphology



Leaf-shape



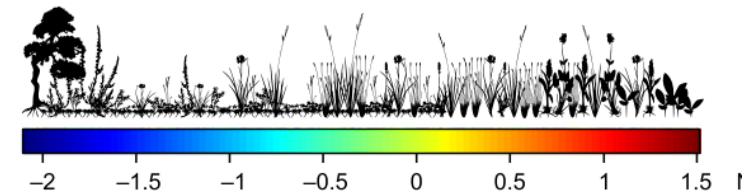
Flower-shape



Growth-characteristics



Flower-gradients



Flower-colour

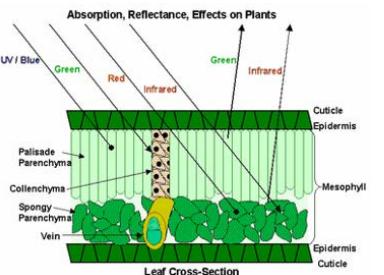


Approach: Trait concept – Plant species - Scaling

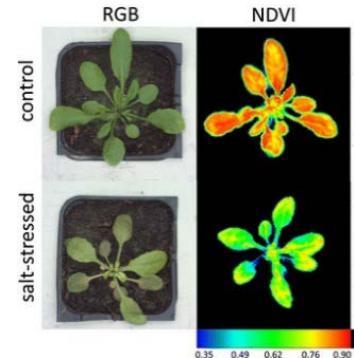
- Traits → exist on all spatial, temporal & directional scales
- Traits → important linking between scales

e.g. NDVI,
Greeness

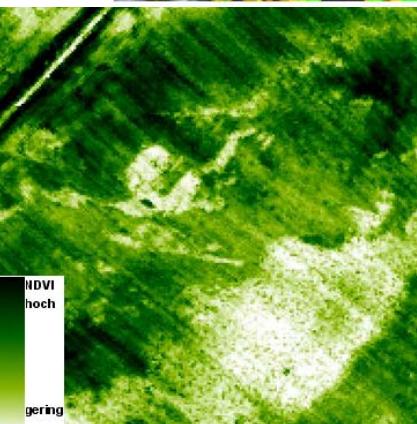
Cellular



Individual



Plot

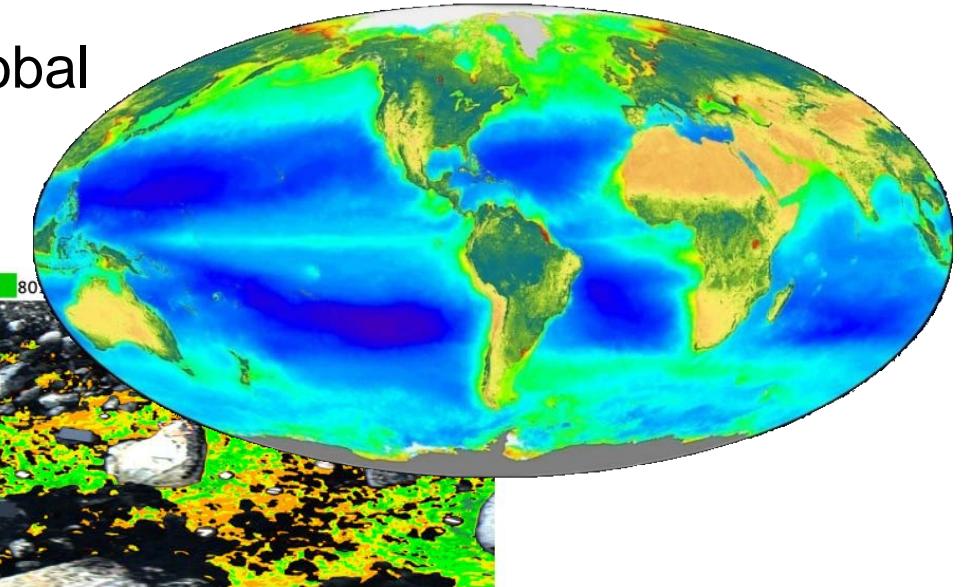


Local

(a) Chla + b content ($\text{nmol g}^{-1} \text{DW}$)

■ ≤ 200 ■ 201–400 ■ 401–600 ■ 601–800 ■ 801+

Global



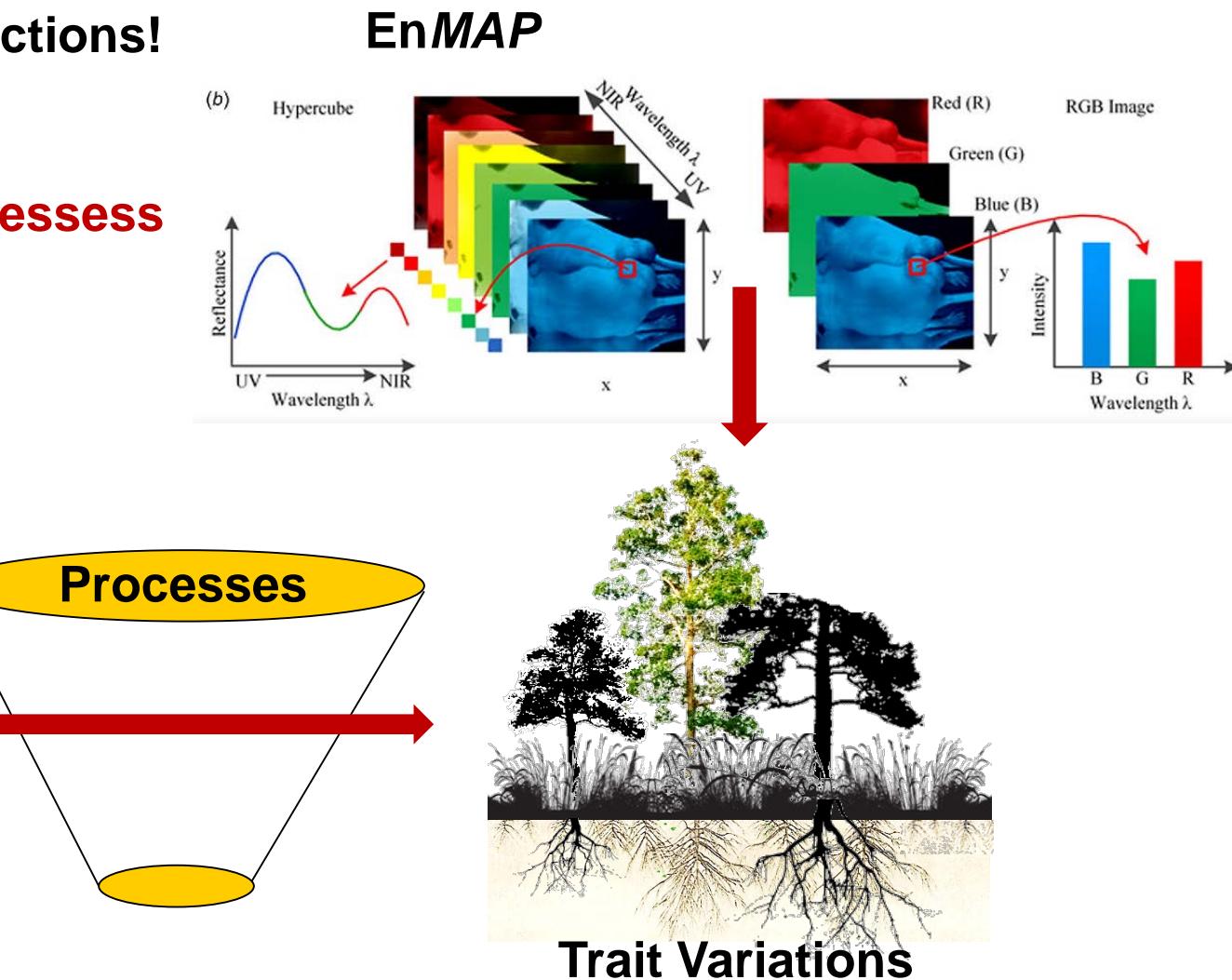
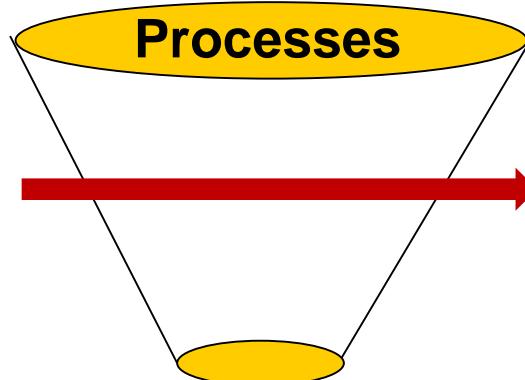
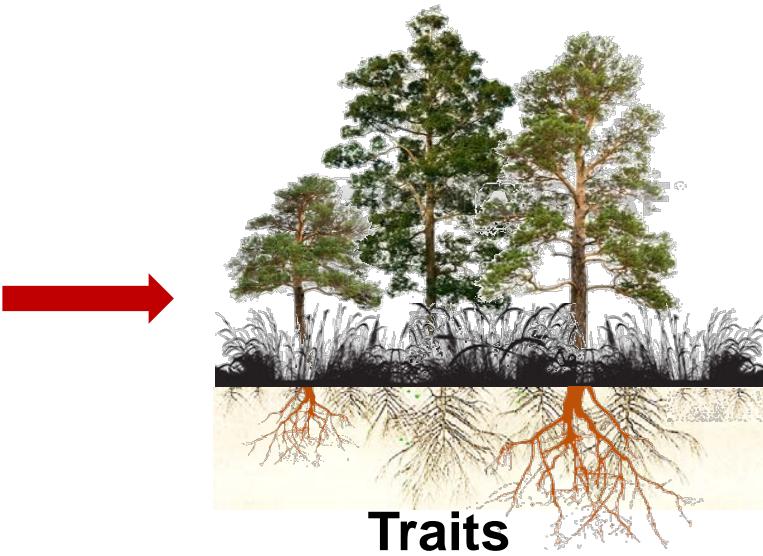
Malenovský et al., 2015; <https://upload.wikimedia.org>

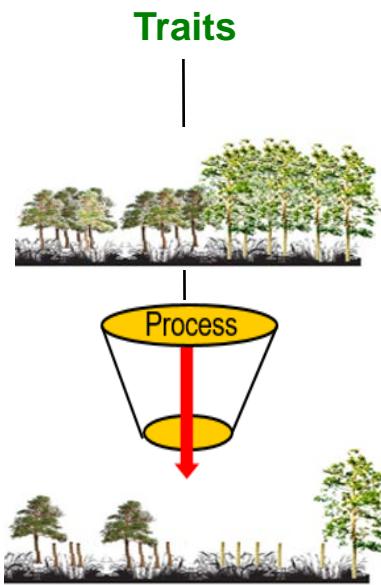
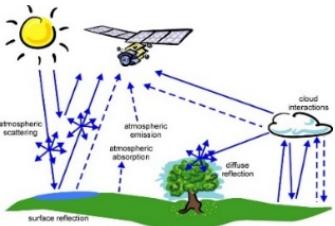
Approach: Remote Sensing to Monitor Vegetation diversity & Changes

- Remote Sensing (RS) → Physical based system, but:
- RS records „**Traits and Trait variations**“ of
- surface, vegetation, soil, water ...

- Bio-and Geodiversity and their interactions!

- Spectral response, is a reaction to
 - status, changes, structures, processes
 - disturbances,
 - ressource limitations
 - pattern process interaction





Traits

Remote Sensing (RS) platforms / approaches

Physically based (technologies)

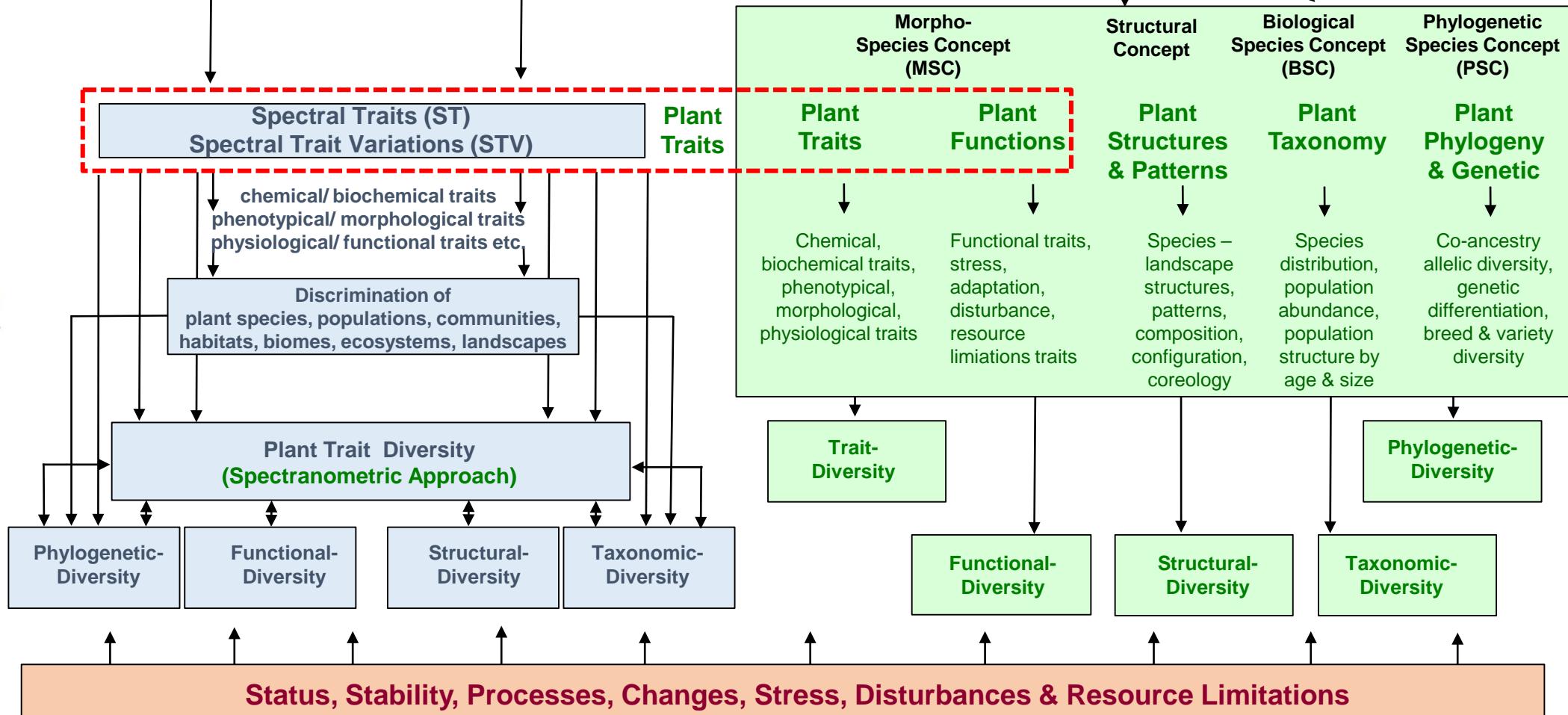
Close-Range RS

Air-/Spaceborne RS

Vegetation Diversity

In situ approaches

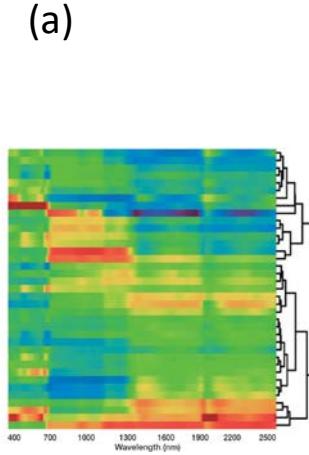
Expert knowledge based



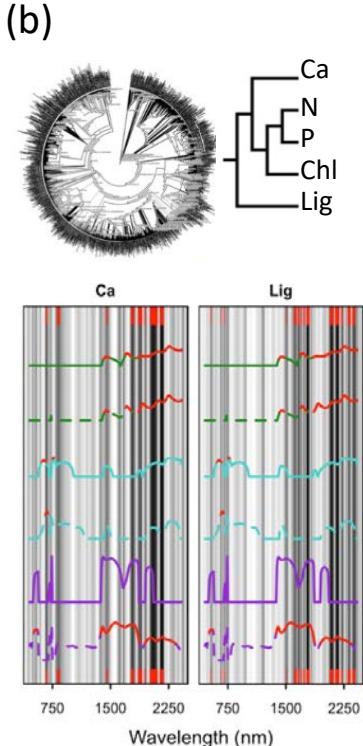
Remote Sensing - Spectral Fingerprint of Vegetation Diversity

(I) Plant trait diversity

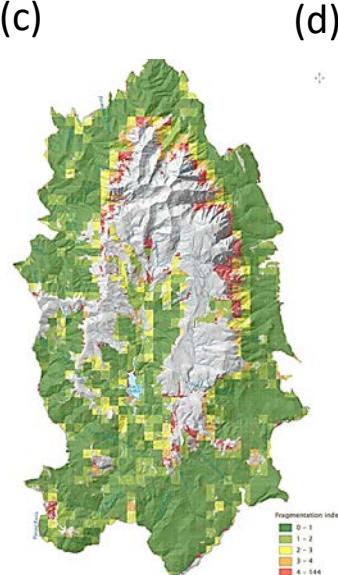
(I) Plant trait diversity



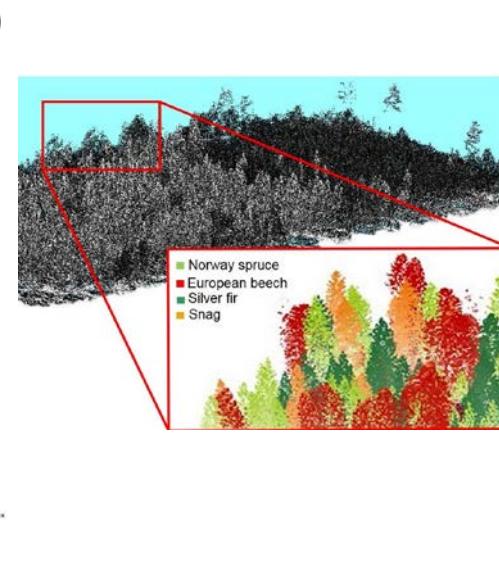
(II) Phylogenetic diversity



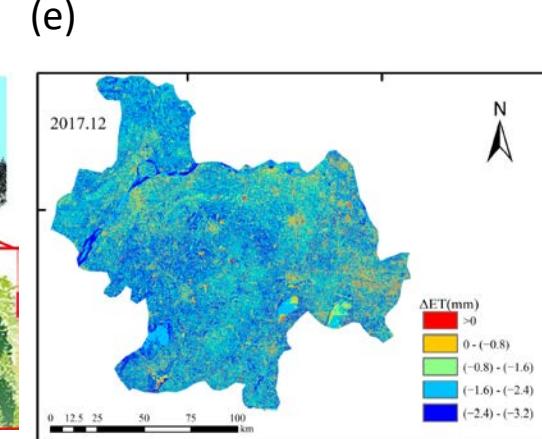
(III) Structural diversity



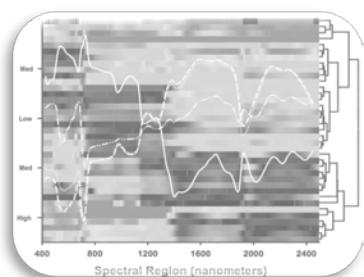
(IV) Taxonomic diversity



(V) Functional diversity



Spectranometric approach of plants

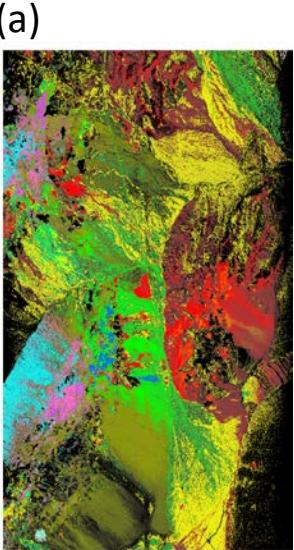


Remote Sensing - Spectral Fingerprint of Geodiversity

Geo-Spectranometric Approach

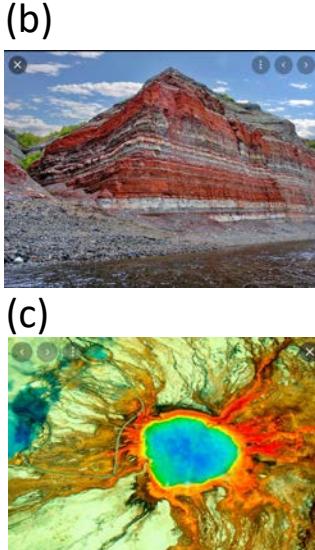
(I) Geotrait diversity

(I) Geotrait diversity



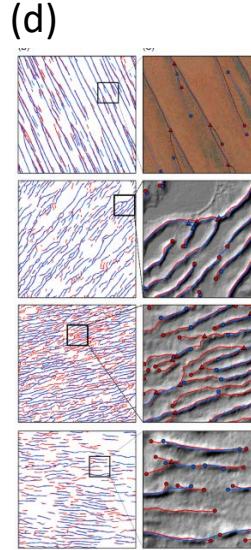
Lithology
Mineral distribution

(II) Geogenese diversity



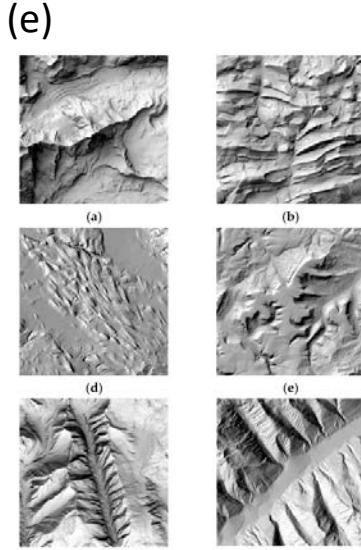
Volcano

(III) Geostructural diversity



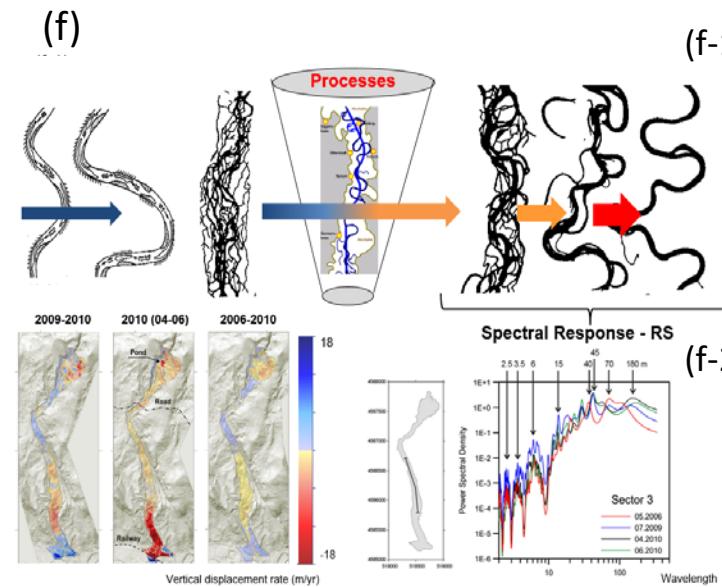
Dunes

(IV) Geotaxonomic diversity

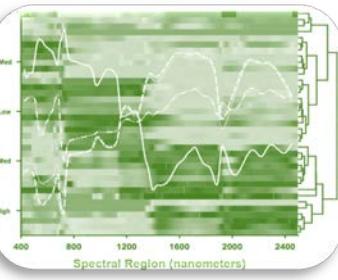


Mountains

(V) Geofunctional diversity



Land use intensity – River regulation



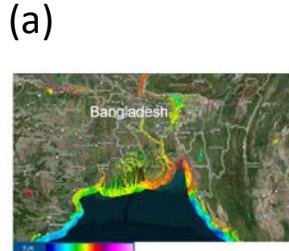
(f-1)

(f-2)

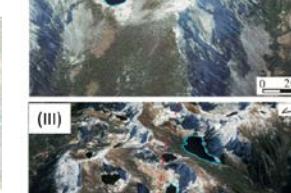
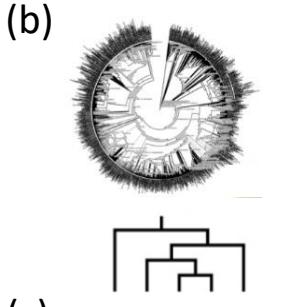
Monitoring the five characteristics of water diversity using remote sensing

(I) Diversity of water traits

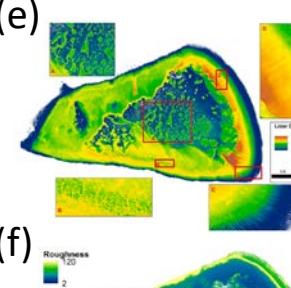
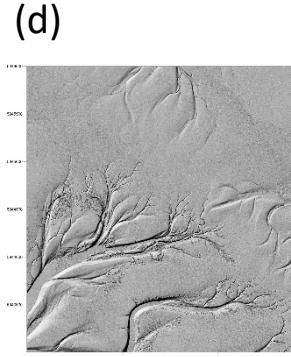
(I) Diversity of water traits



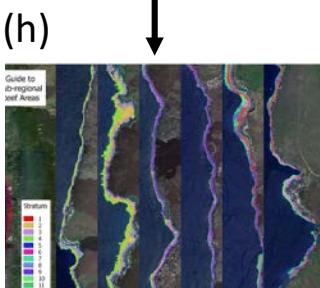
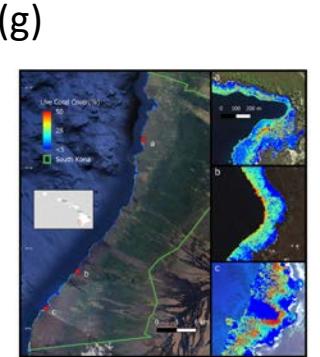
(II) Genesis diversity of water



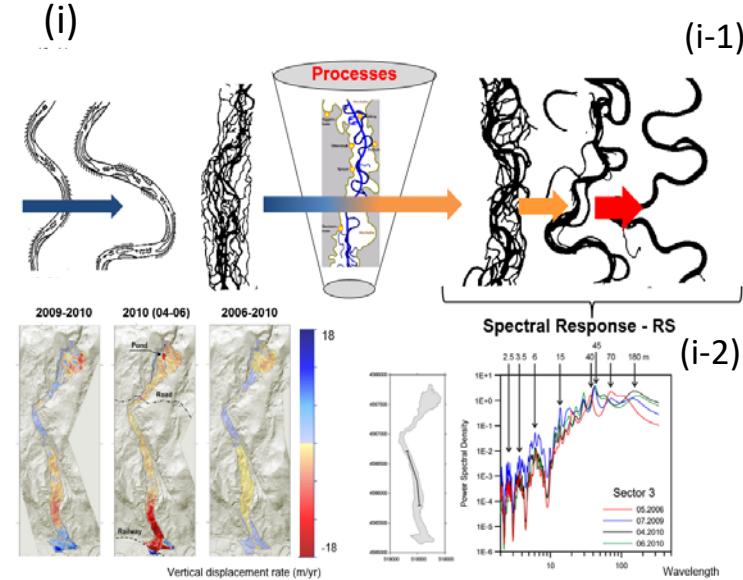
(III) Structural diversity of water



(IV) Taxonomic diversity of water

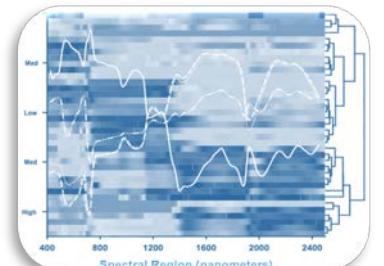


(V) Functional diversity of water



Spectral fingerprint of water diversity

(j)



Land Use Intensity – River regulation

EcoSystem Integrity RS/Modeling – Service – Tool (ESIS)

· <https://zenodo.org/record/7189794#.Y0bEz0pBwkl>



Technical Note

Ecosystem Integrity Remote Sensing—Modelling and Service Tool—ESIS/Imalys

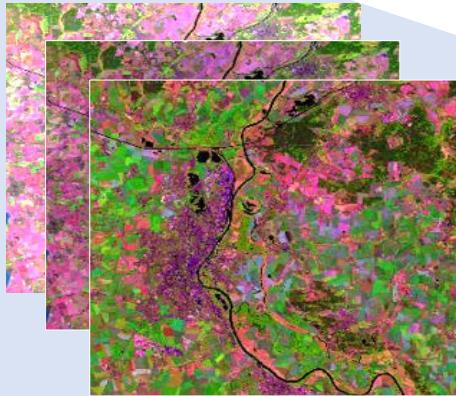
Peter Selsam ^{1,2}, Jan Bumberger ^{1,2,3}, Thilo Wellmann ⁴, Marion Pause ⁵, Ronny Gey ^{1,2}, Erik Borg ^{6,7} and Angela Lausch ^{5,8,9,*}

¹ Department of Monitoring and Exploration Technologies, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research—UFZ, Permoserstr 15, D-04318 Leipzig, Germany; peter.selsam@ufz.de (P.S.); jan.bumberger@ufz.de (J.B.); ronny.gey@ufz.de (R.G.)

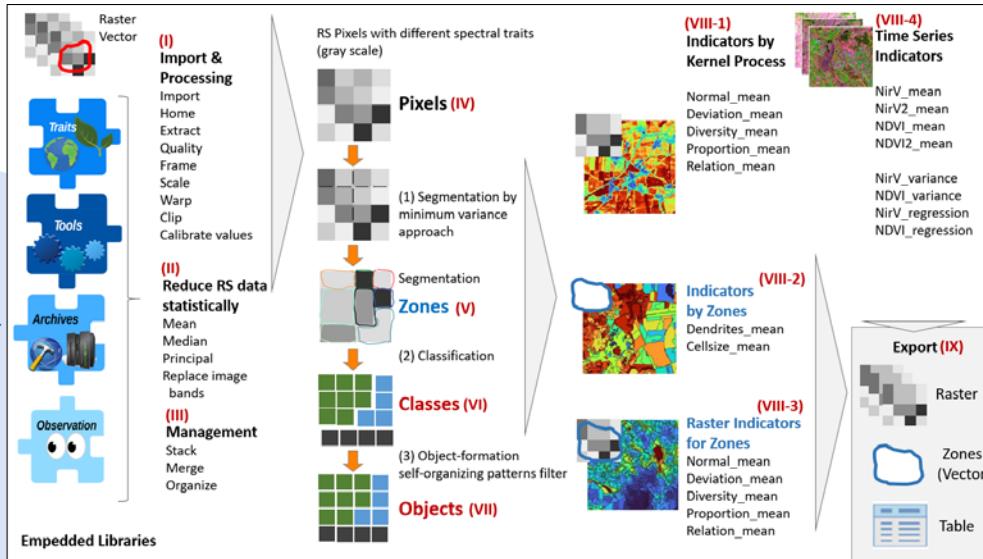
² Research Data Management—RDM, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH—UFZ, Permoserstraße 15, D-04318 Leipzig, Germany

³ German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Puschstraße 4,

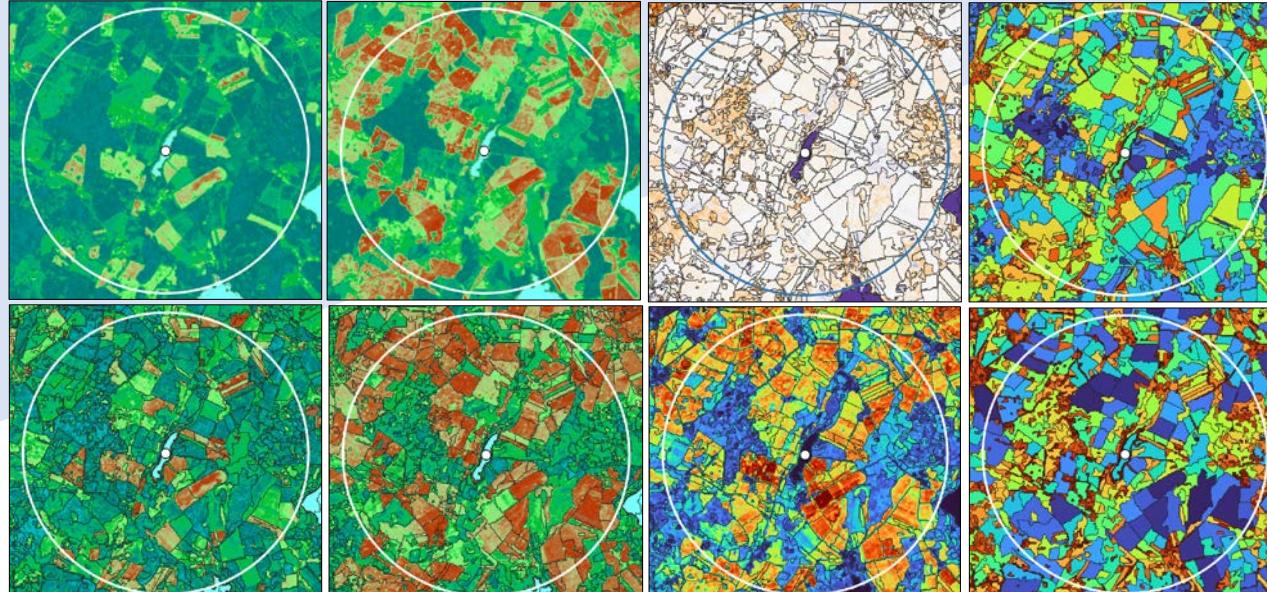
Landsat 8/9 – Timeseries
2018-2021 / 2010-2022



ESIS/Imaly RS Tool



Raster & zonal indicators
for landscape structure, land use intensity & landscape change



Label: Water quality data from
Landsat 8/9 data – 2018-2020



Machine Learning Models

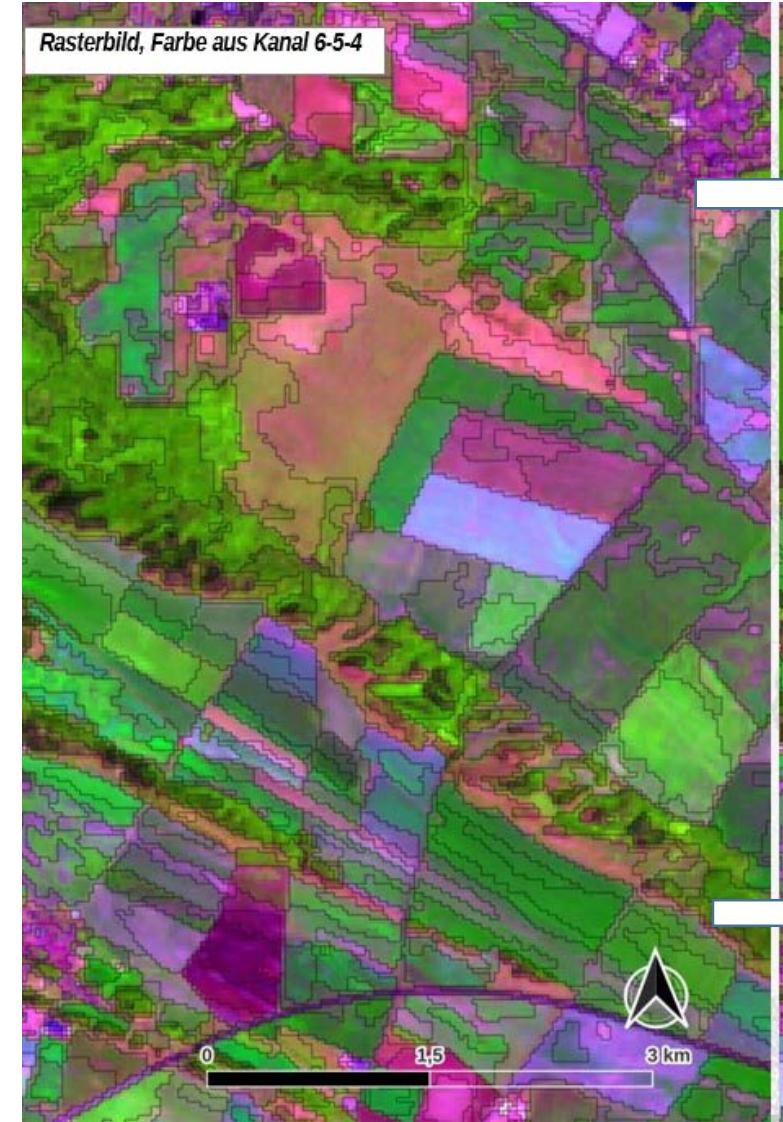
- Support Vector Machine
- Generalized Linear Model
- Deep Learning
- Decision Tree
- Random Forest
- Gradient Boosted Trees

Importance of indicators of
landscape structure,
land use intensity & landscape
change
for water quality (Chl-a) of
still waters

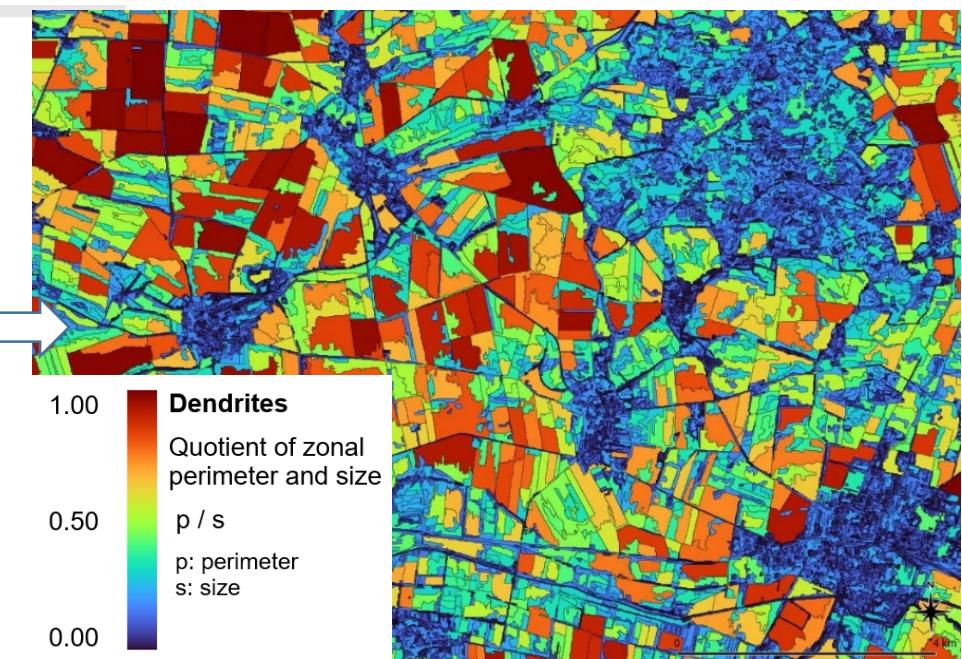
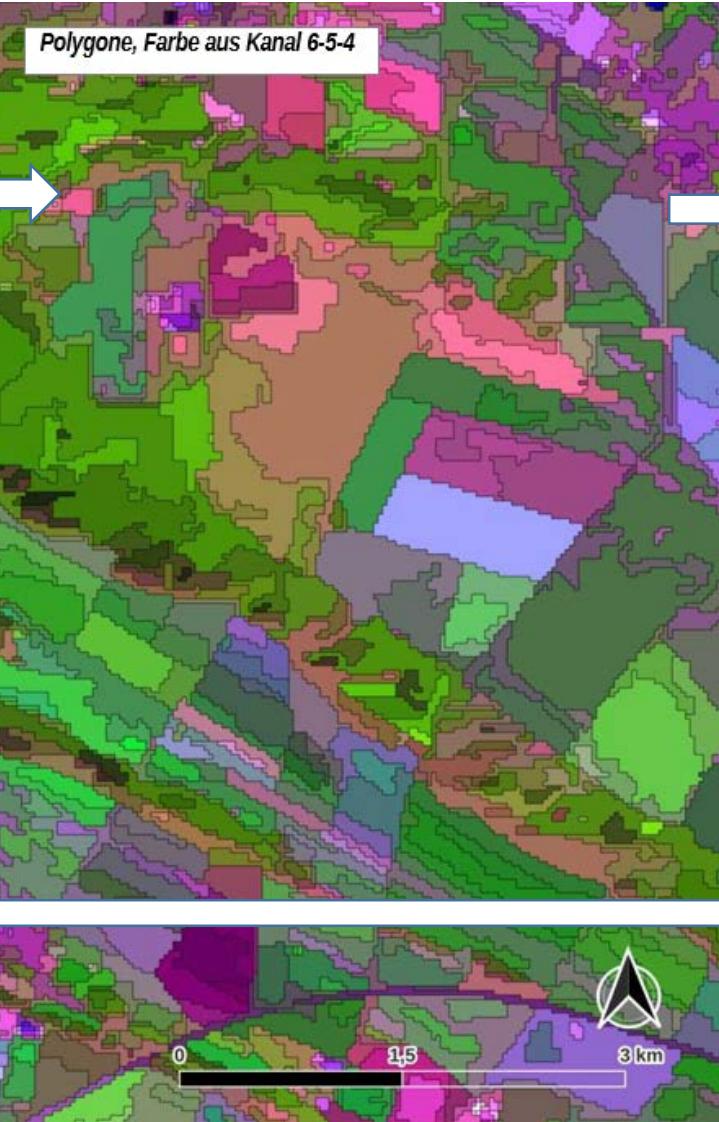
ESIS Approach: - 2. Zone Level (Segmentation)

Zonal patterns (e.g. Dendrites)

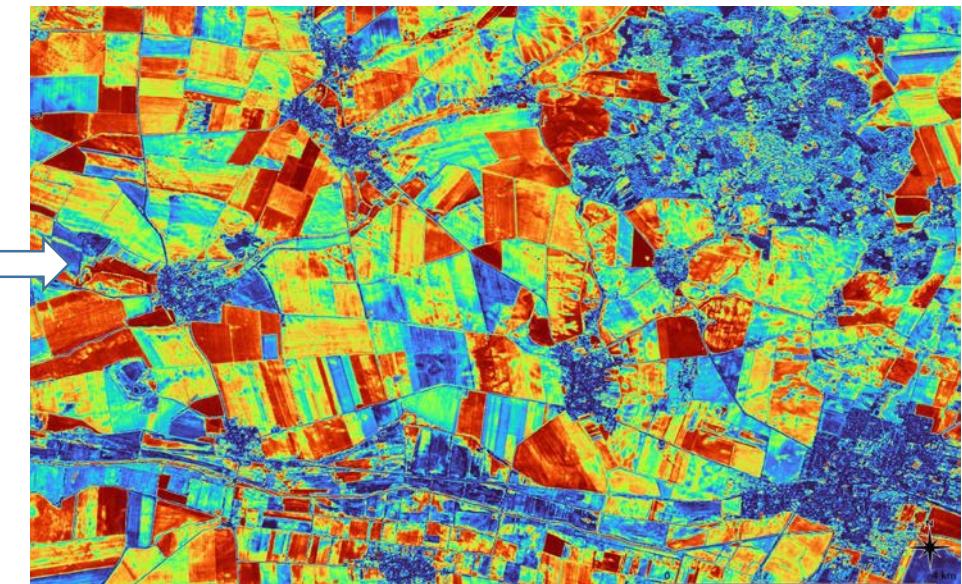
1. Spectral RS patterns



2. Zonal patterns



Spectral RS patterns



Functional patterns

Raster-Indicator “Variance” –
→ Plant as proxy of soil characteristics (soil moisture)

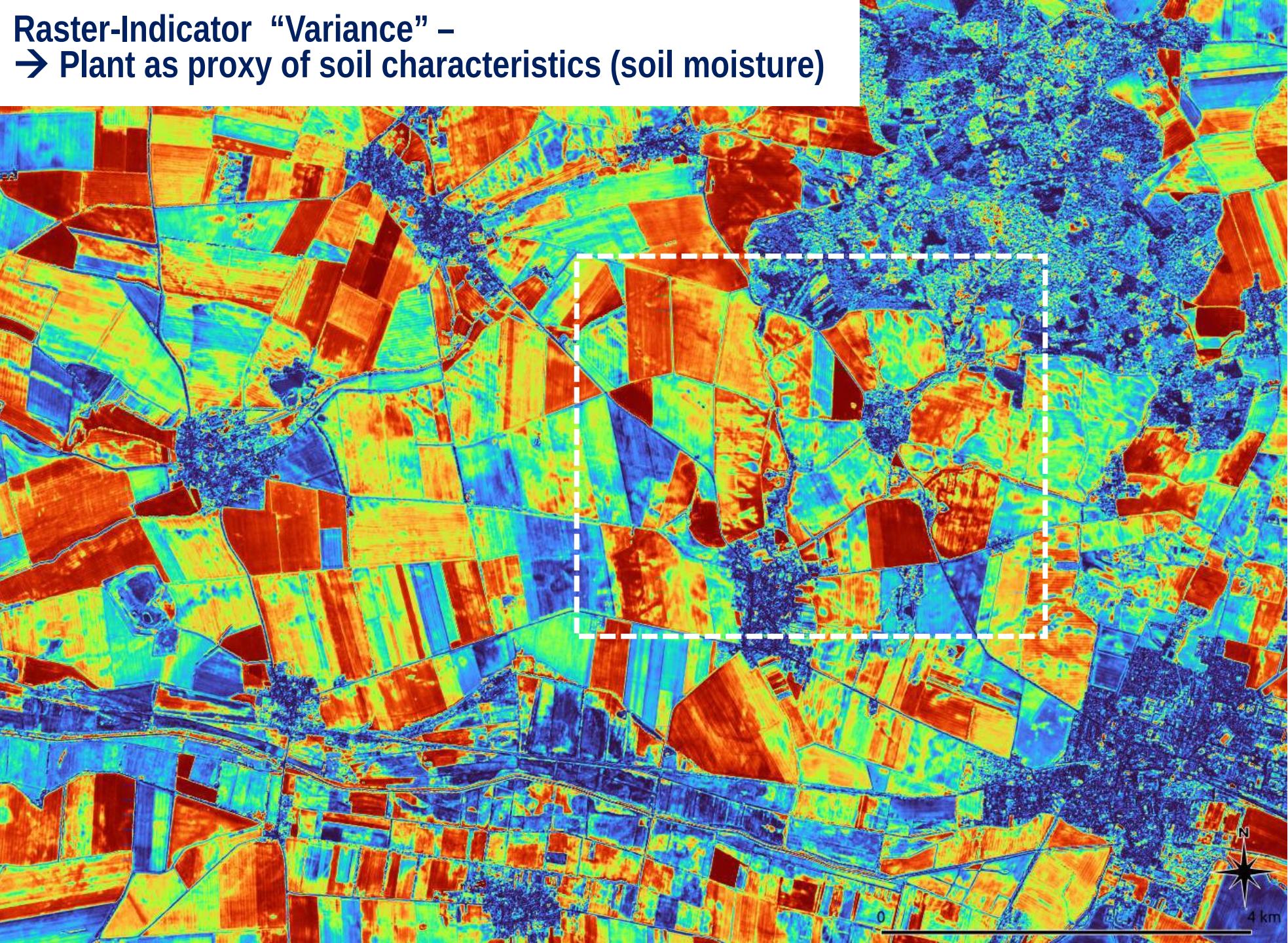
Raster-Indicator
“Variance”

Yearly Change
as Variance

Variance of the yearly
brightness for 5 years

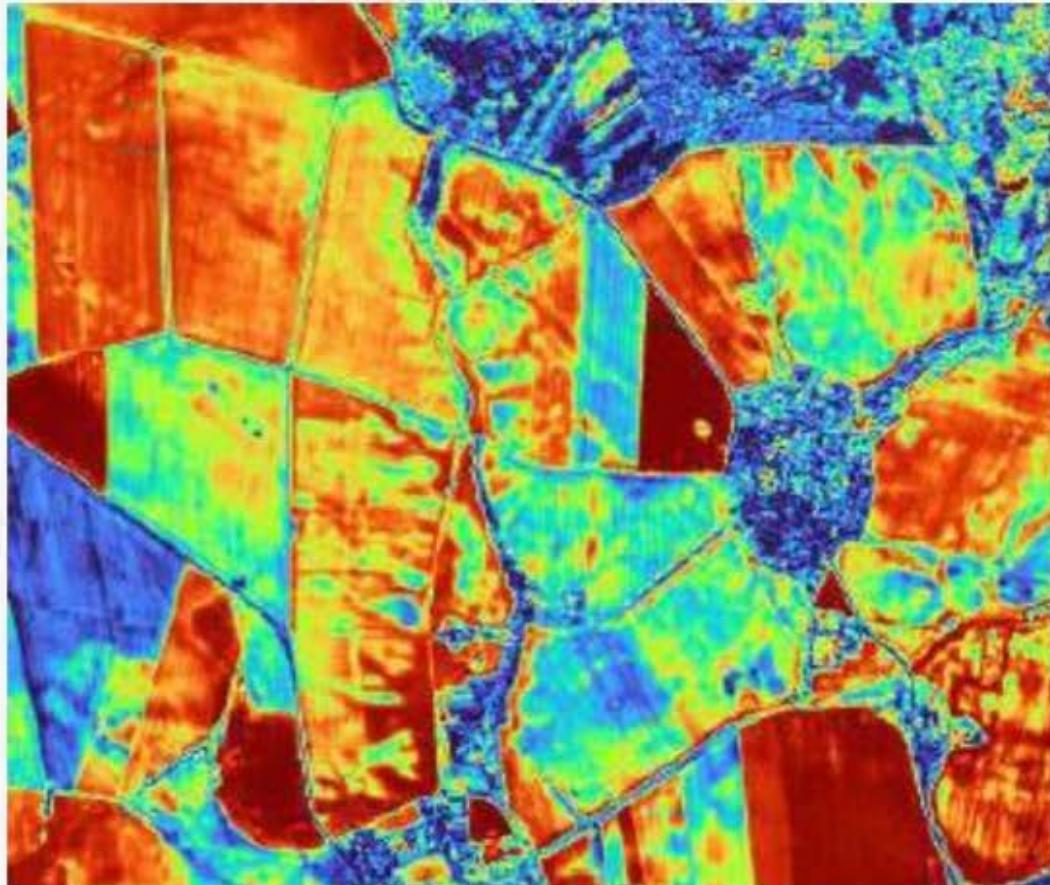
All accepted images
between 2017 and 2021
Bands 2-3-4-8, Sentinel-2

Values: 0.0 ... 0.46
(Blue ... Red)



Functional patterns

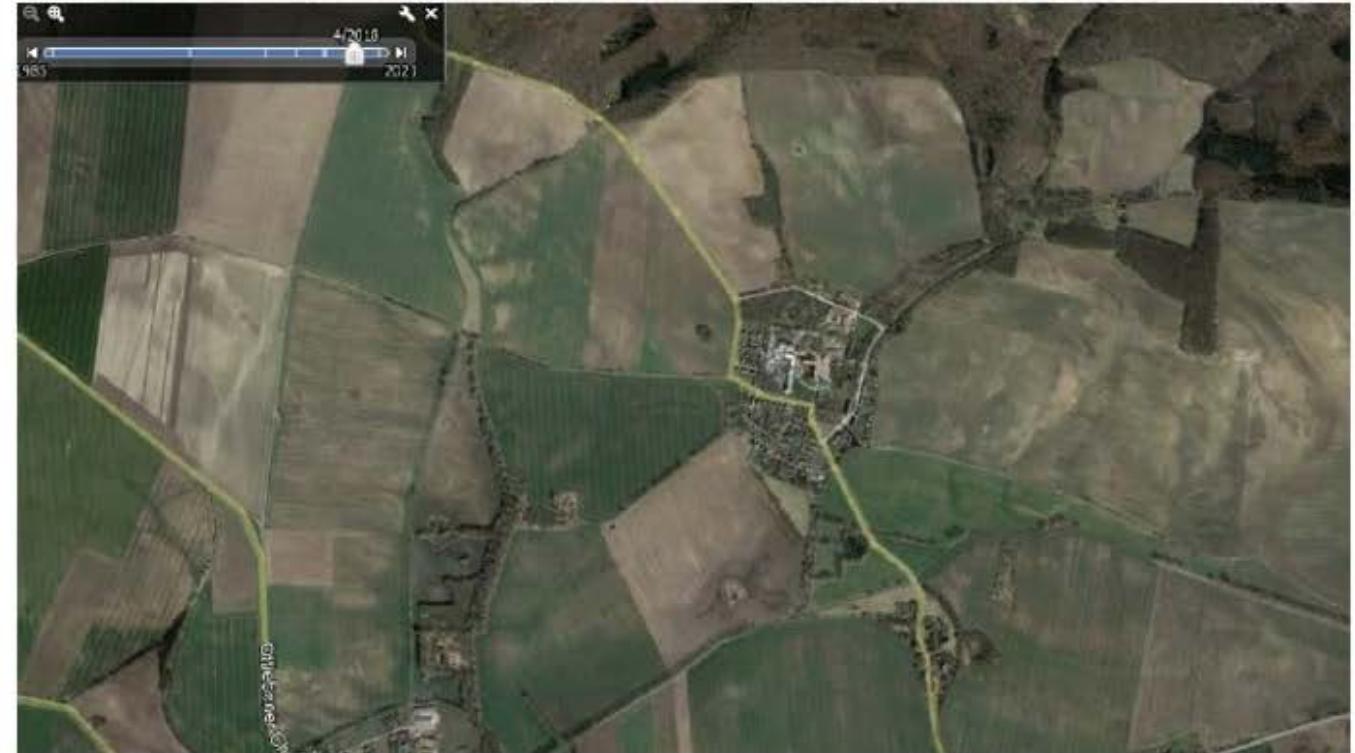
Raster-Indicator “Variance” → Plant as proxy of soil characteristics (soil moisture)



Yearly Change
as Variance

Variance of the yearly
brightness for 5 years

All accepted images
between 2017 - 2021
Bands 2-3-4-8, Sentinel-2



1. Traits/Trait variation of **Geo-& Vegetationsdiversity** can be monitored with RS
2. Trait/Trait variation exist on all spatio-temporal scale
3. ESIS Tool - derived genesis, structural, taxonomic, functional & temporal patterns/traits of **Geo- & vegetations diversity** as inputs for ecological modeling
4. Combining – In-Situ and RS-Approaches for monitoring EcoSystem Integrity

ESIS - Requirements

- Standardisability
- Scalen invariance
- Transferability to other regions
- Modularity (all RS methods can be combined modularly in ESIS)
- Sensor-independent (RGB, MSP, HSP, Radar, TIR, LiDAR)
- Coupling RS indicators & quantification, & ecological modelling in one tool (ESIS)

Lausch - References

- Lausch, A., Bannehr, L., Berger, S.A., Borg, E., Bumberger, J., Hacker, J.M., Heege, T., Hupfer, M., Jung, A., Kuhwald, K., Oppelt, N., Pause, M., Schrodt, F., Selsam, P., von Trentini, F., Vohland, M., Glässer, C., 2024. **Monitoring Water Diversity and Water Quality with Remote Sensing and Traits**. *Remote Sens.* 16, 2425. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs16132425>
- Selsam, P., Bumberger, J., Wellmann, T., Pause, M., Gey, R., Borg, E., Lausch, A., 2024. **Ecosystem Integrity Remote Sensing—Modelling and Service Tool—ESIS/Imalys**. *Remote Sens.* 16, 1139. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs16071139>
- Lausch, A., Selsam, P., Pause, M., Bumberger, J., 2024. **Monitoring vegetation- and geodiversity with remote sensing and traits**. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. A Math. Phys. Eng. Sci.* 382. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2023.0058>
- Schrodt, F., et. al. 2024. **The status and future of essential geodiversity variables**. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. A Math. Phys. Eng. Sci.* 382. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2023.0052>
- Lausch et al., 2022. **Remote Sensing of Geomorphodiversity Linked to Biodiversity—Part III: Traits, Processes and Remote Sensing Characteristics**. *Remote Sens.* 2022, 14, 2279. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14092279>
- Lausch, A.; et al., 2020. **Linking Remote Sensing and Geodiversity and Their Traits Relevant to Biodiversity—Part II: Geomorphology, Terrain and Surfaces**. *Remote Sens.* 12, 3690. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12223690>
- Lausch, A.; Baade, J.; Bannehr, L.; Borg, E.; Bumberger, J.; Chabriliat, S.; Dietrich, P.; Gerighausen, H.; Glässer, C.; Hacker, J.M.; et al. **Linking Remote Sensing and Geodiversity and Their Traits Relevant to Biodiversity—Part I: Soil Characteristics**. *Remote Sens.* 2019, 11, 2356. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs11202356>
- Lausch, A.; Borg, E.; Bumberger, J.; Dietrich, P.; Heurich, M.; Huth, A.; Jung, A.; Klenke, R.; Knapp, S.; Mollenhauer, H.; et al. Understanding **Forest Health with Remote Sensing**, Part III: Requirements for a Scalable Multi-Source Forest Health Monitoring Network Based on Data Science Approaches. *Remote Sens.* 2018, 10, 1120
- Lausch, A.; Erasmi, S.; King, D.; Magdon, P.; Heurich, M. Understanding **Forest Health with Remote Sensing**-Part II—A Review of Approaches and Data Models. *Remote Sens.* 2017, 9, 129.
- Lausch, A.; Erasmi, S.; King, D.J.; Magdon, P.; Heurich, M. Understanding **Forest Health with Remote Sensing** -Part I—A Review of Spectral Traits, Processes and Remote-Sensing Characteristics. *Remote Sens.* 2016, 8, 1029.
- Lausch, A.; Bannehr, L.; Beckmann, M.; Boehm, C.; Feilhauer, H.; Hacker, J.M.; Heurich, M.; Jung, A.; Klenke, R.; Neumann, C.; et al. **Linking Earth Observation and taxonomic, structural and functional biodiversity**: Local to ecosystem perspectives. *Ecol. Indic.* 2016, 70, 317–339.
- Skidmore, A.K., ... Lausch, A., ... et al, 2021. Priority list of biodiversity metrics to observe from space. *Nature. Ecol. Evol.* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-021-01451-x>

Scholar profile:

<http://scholar.google.de/citations?user=gWU0UO0AAAAJ&hl=de>

Research gate:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Angela_Lausch/