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Zurich** ^{UZH}

URPP Global Change and Biodiversity

Remotely Sensing Functional Diversity – A Temperate Forest Case Study

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Future Earth Symposium: Global Biodiversity Monitoring

Greenberg Conference Center, Yale University

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Content

Introduction

A scaling based approach to remotely measure functional diversity change

Essential Biodiversity Variables and Ecosystem Services

3D vegetation laboratory (aka 'The Swiss Army Knife' approach)

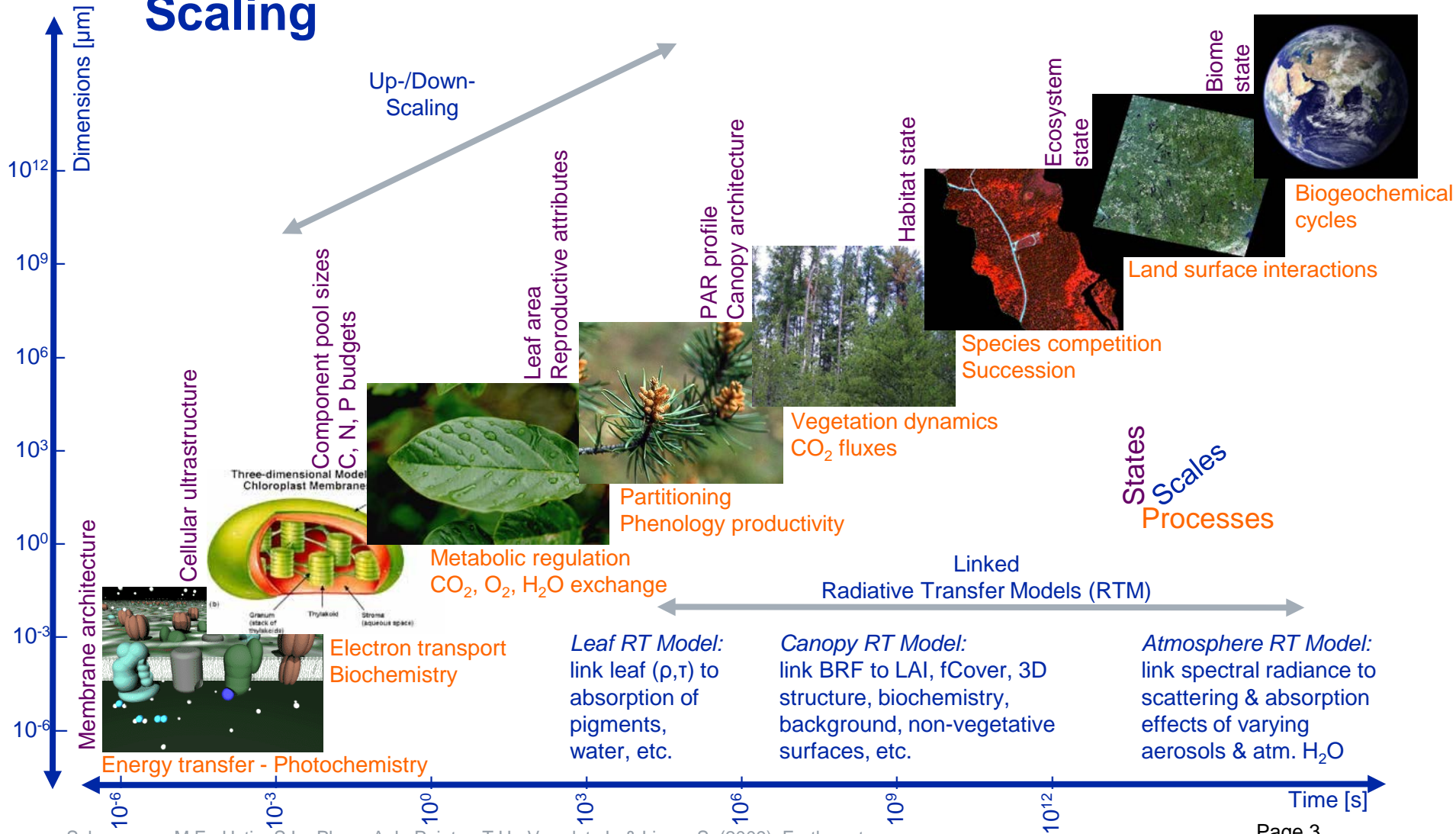
Latitudinal gradient of experimental systems

Coherent, globally derived Essential Biodiversity Variables and Constraints
(Human Impact, Land Surface Phenology and Growth Limiting Factors)

Conclusions

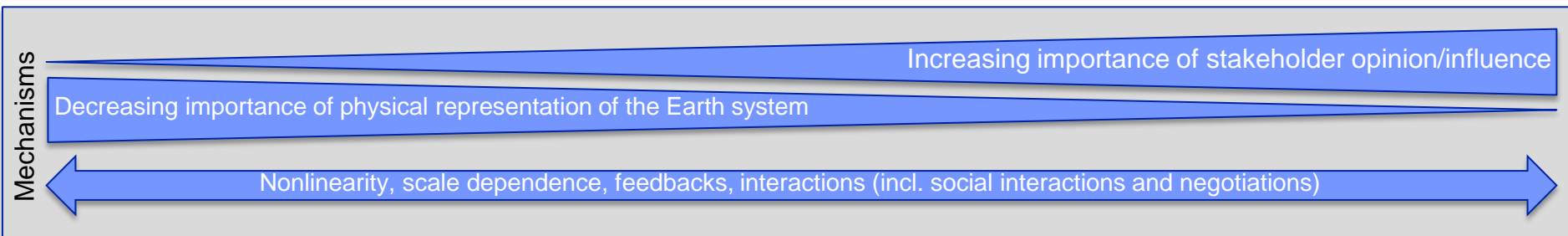
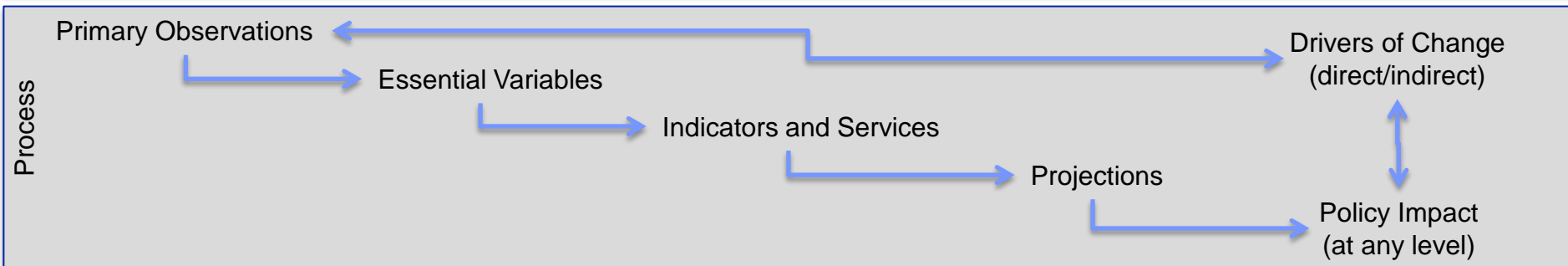
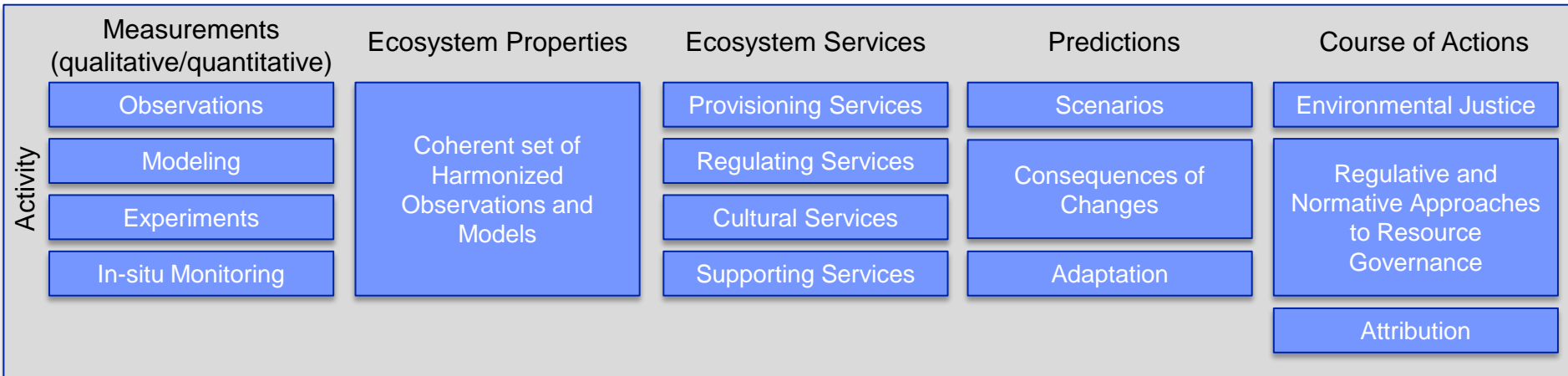


Scaling


















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3DVegLab: (Co-)Dominant Temperate Tree Species

		<i>Species scientific name</i>	<i>Species common name</i>			<i>Species scientific name</i>	<i>Species common name</i>
		<i>Abies alba</i>	Silver Fir			<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
		<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce			<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
		<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine			<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
		<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple			<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam
		<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple			<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large Leaved
		<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore			<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm
		<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam				

3DVegLab: In-situ Measurements

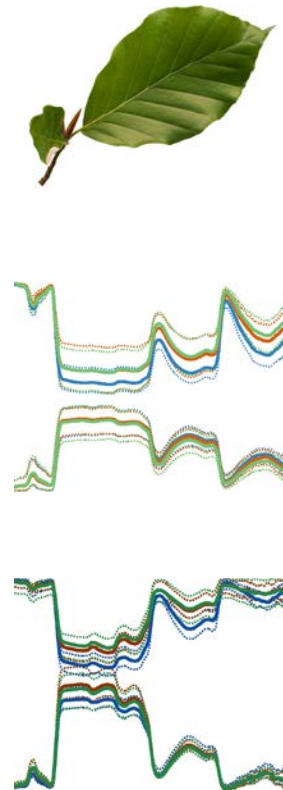
DHP



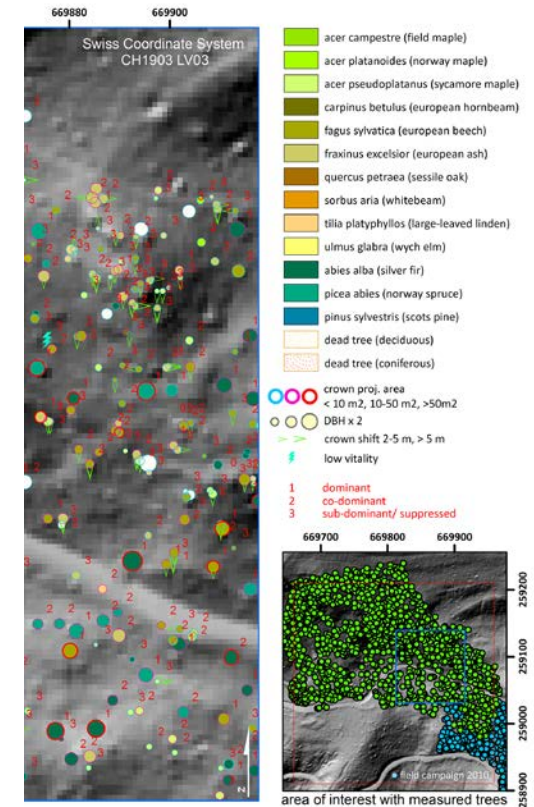
TLS



LOP

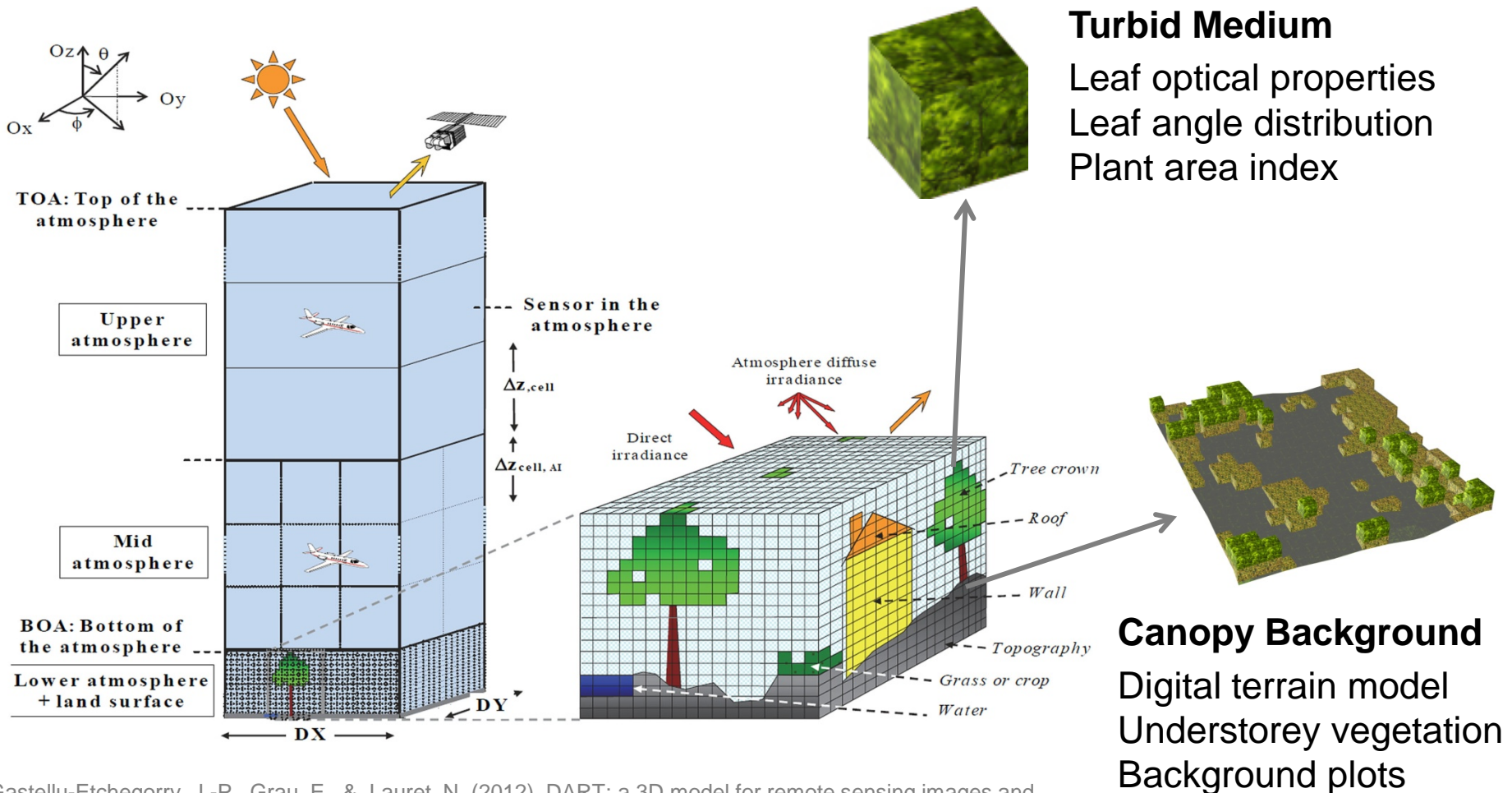


Forest inventory



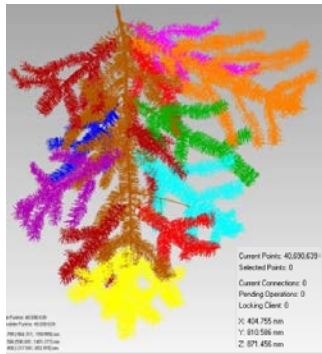
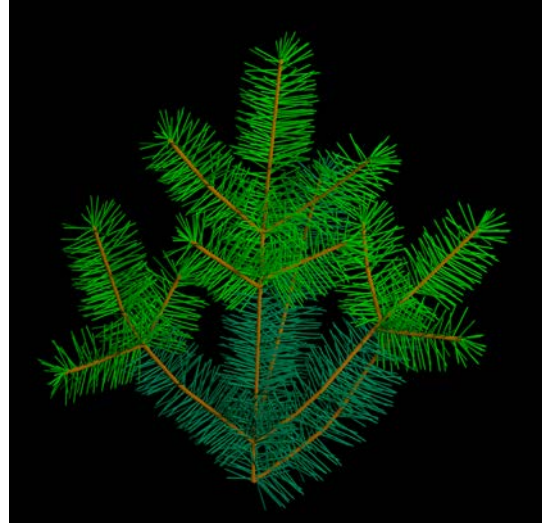


DART: Discrete Anisotropic Radiative Transfer





Shoot to Tree Reconstruction (LOP and Architecture)

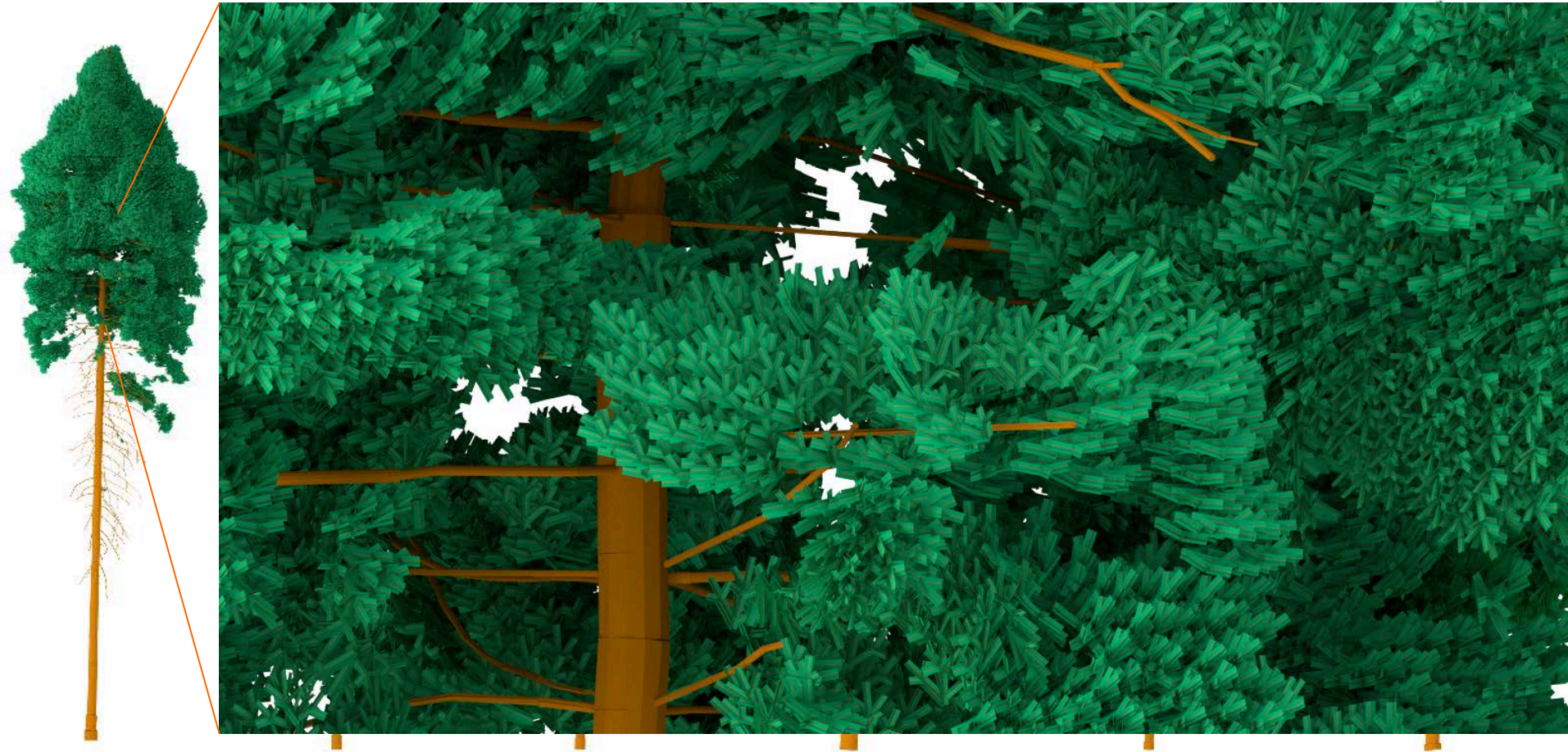


Yanez-Rausell, L., Malenovsky, Z., Clevers, J.G.P.W., & Schaepman, M.E. (2014). Minimizing Measurement Uncertainties of Coniferous Needle-Leaf Optical Properties. Part II: Experimental Setup and Error Analysis. *IEEE JSTARS*, 7, 406-420

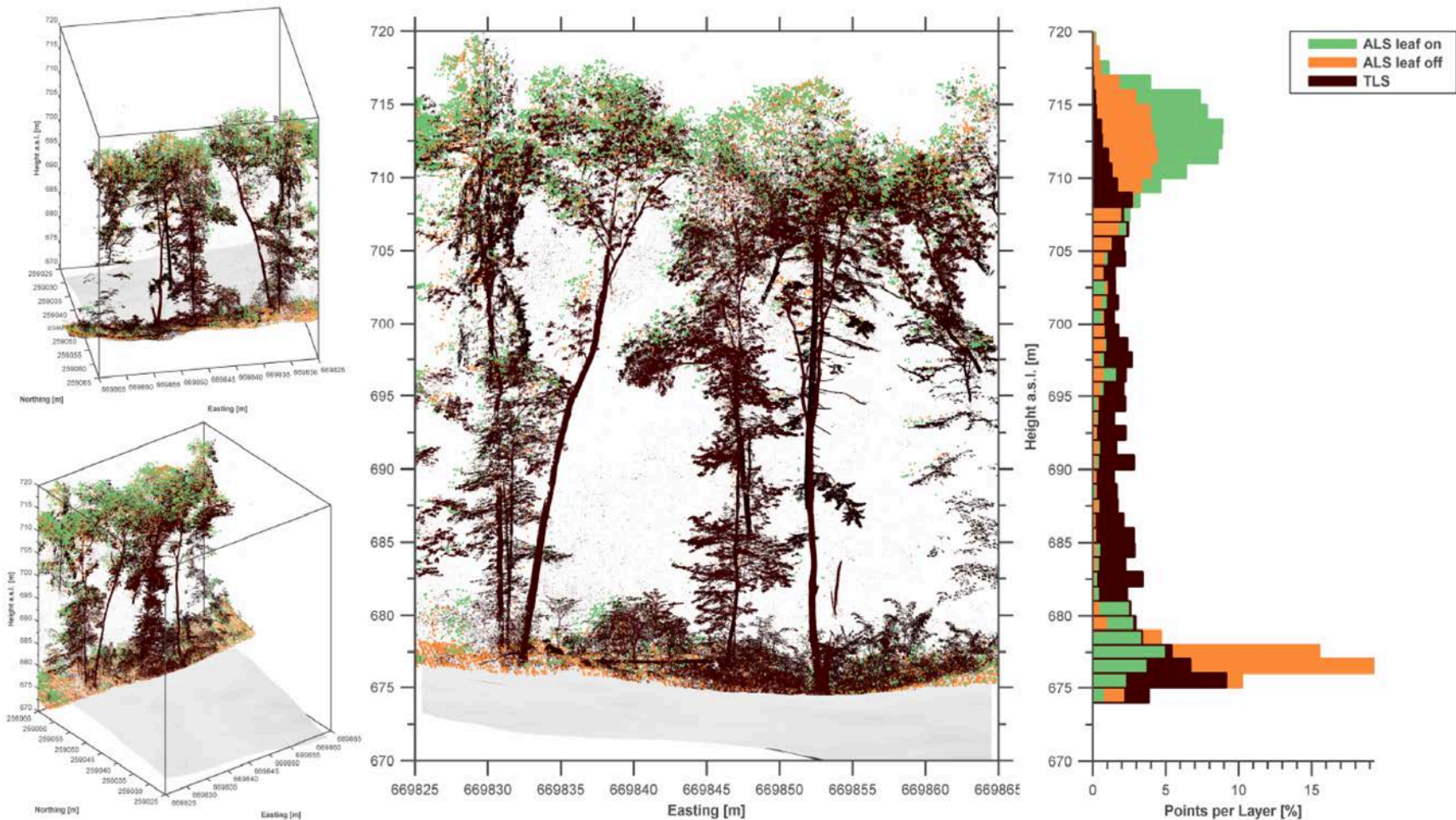
Rautiainen, M., Mottus, M., Yanez-Rausell, L., Homolova, L., Malenovsky, Z., & Schaepman, M.E. (2012). A note on upscaling coniferous needle spectra to shoot spectral albedo. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 117, 469-474



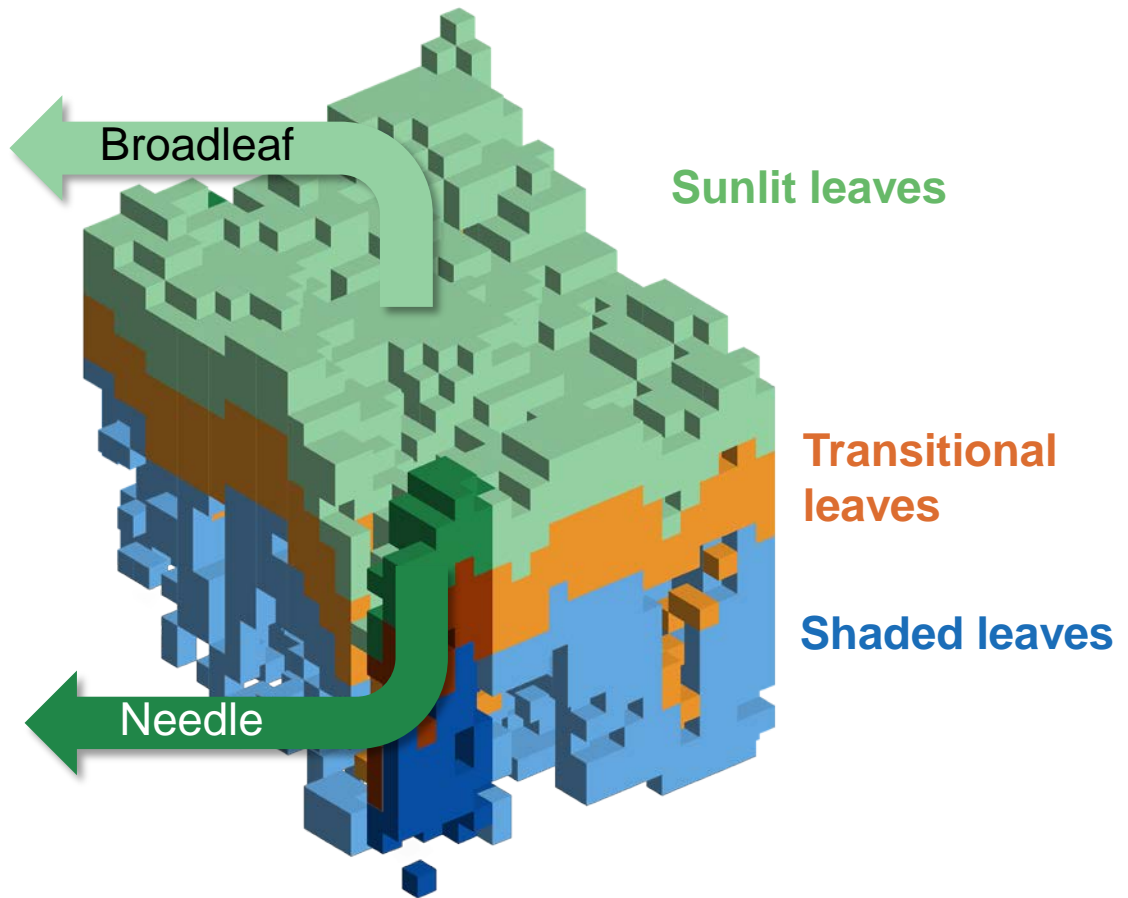
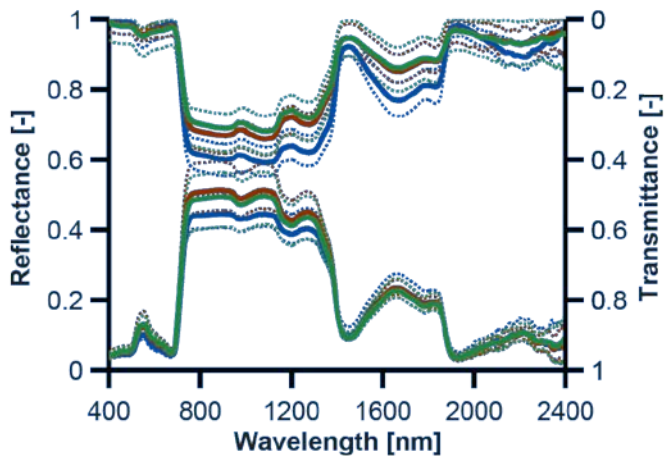
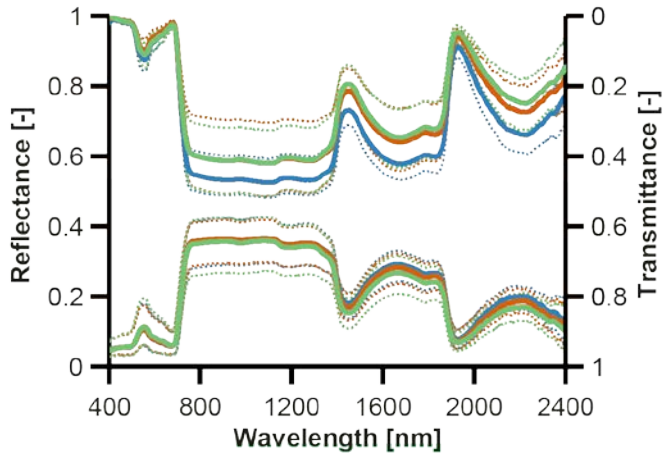
Reconstructed Needle Trees



Airborne and terrestrial laser point clouds

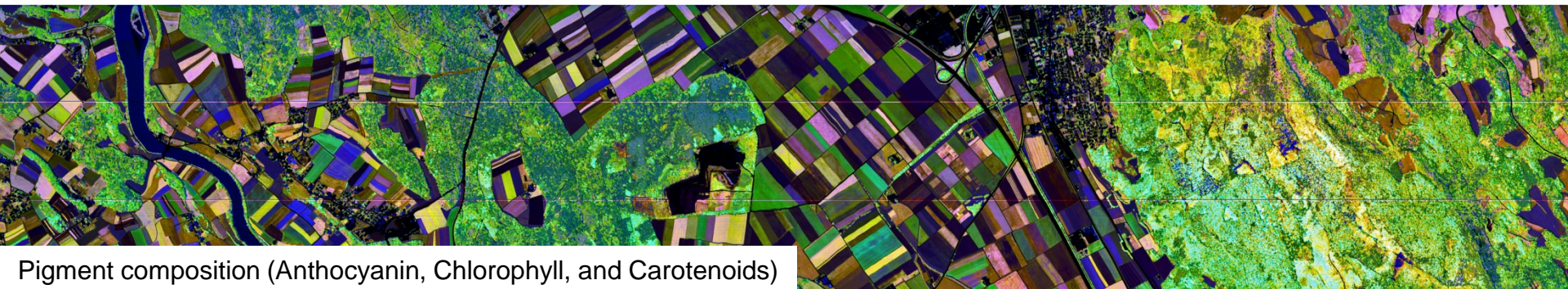
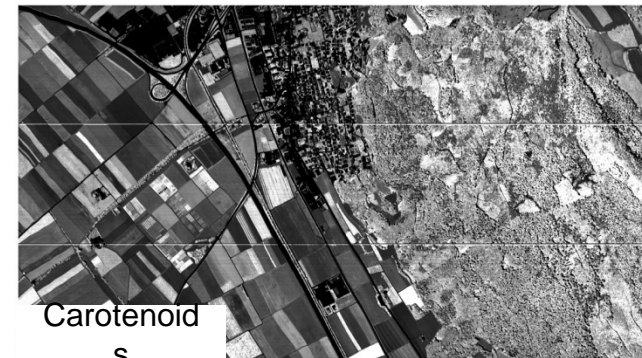
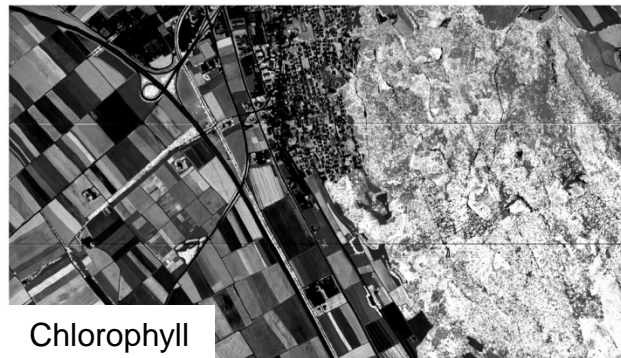
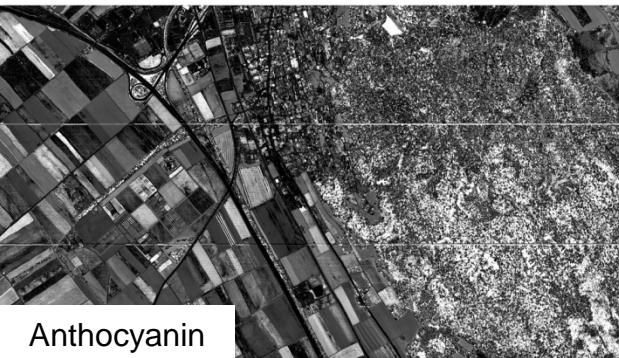


3DVegLab: Leaf Optical Properties



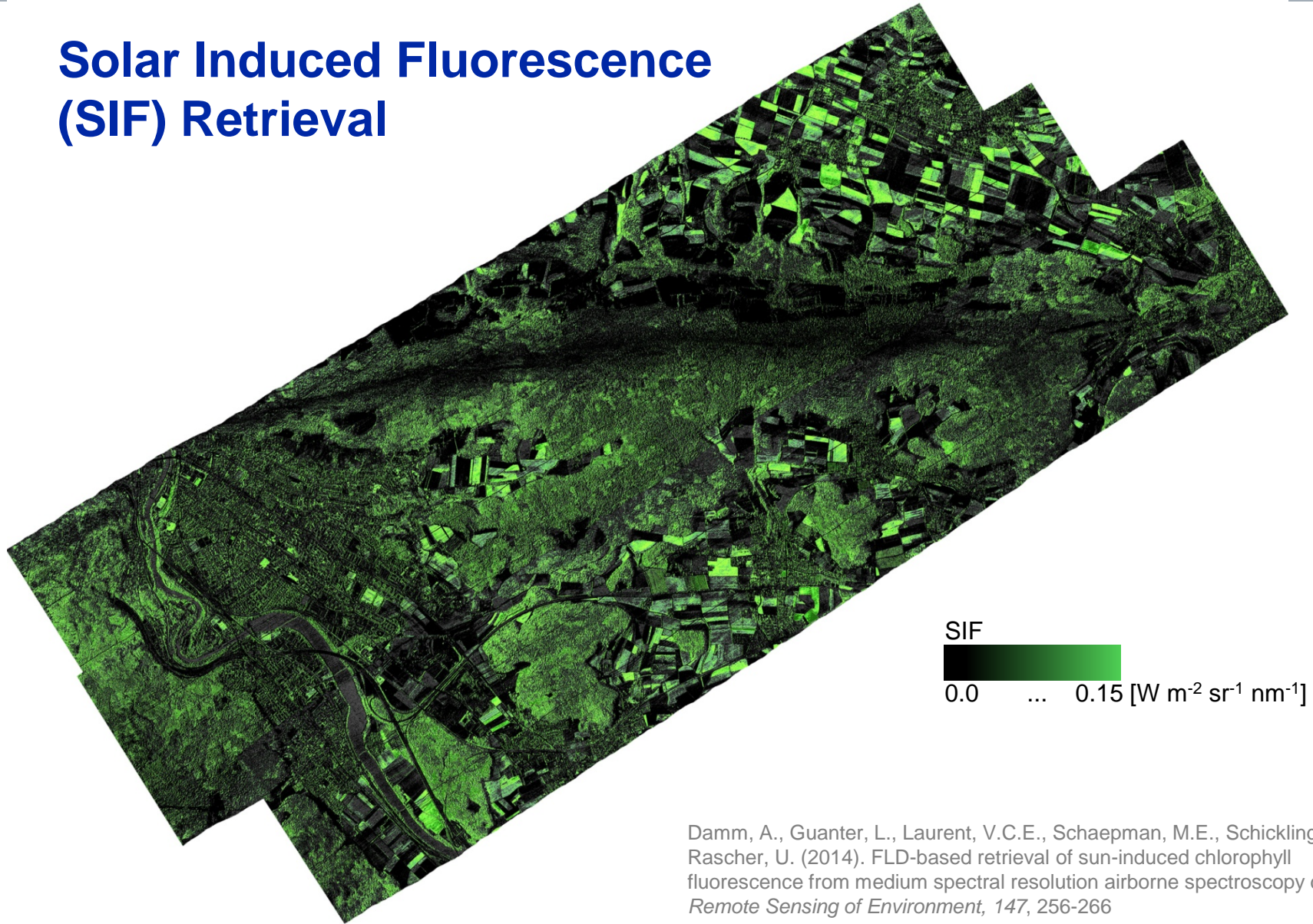


Pigment Retrieval





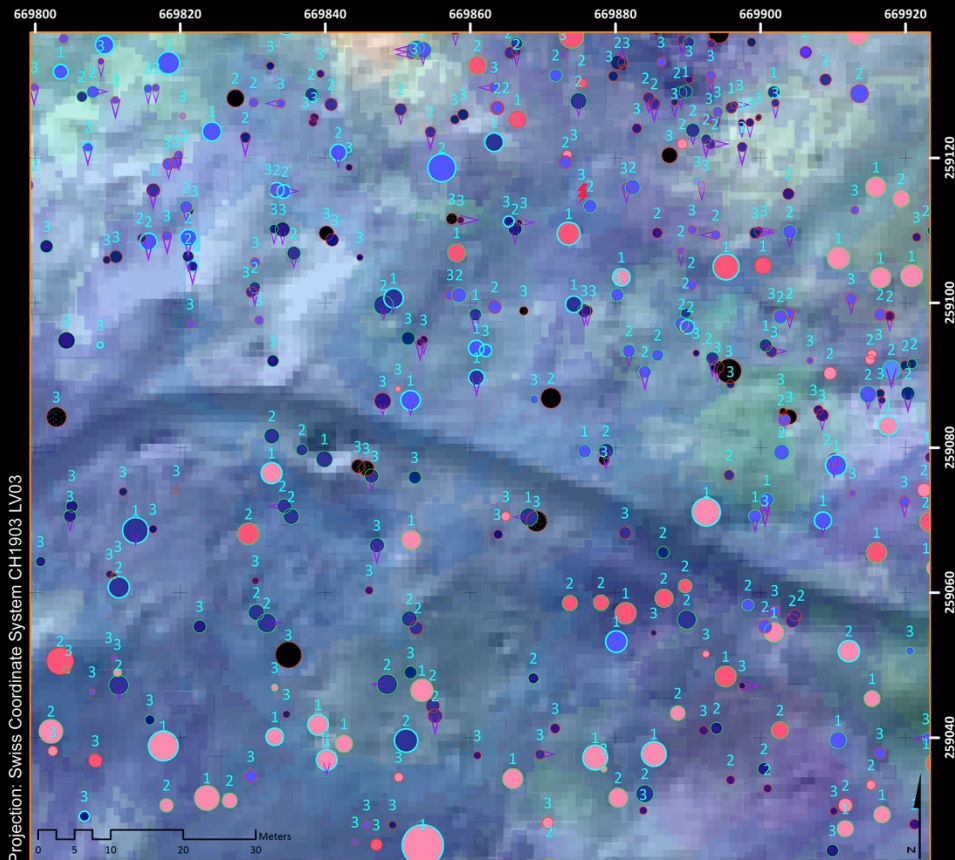
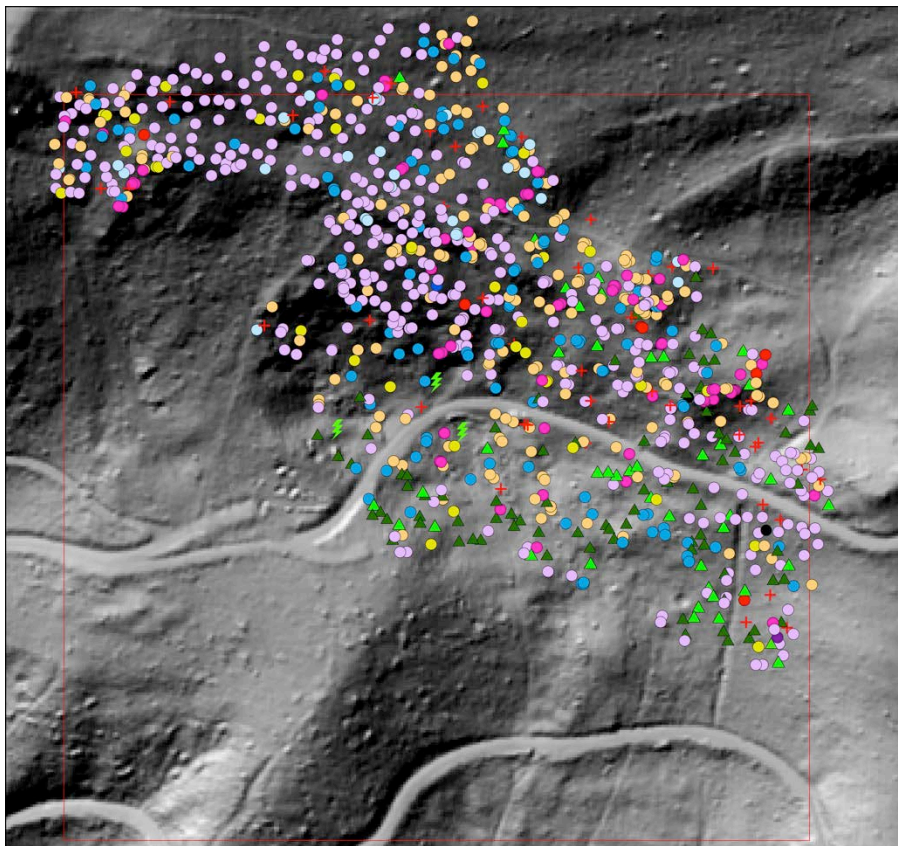
Solar Induced Fluorescence (SIF) Retrieval



SIF
0.0 ... 0.15 [W m⁻² sr⁻¹ nm⁻¹]



Field validation



tree species

- acer campestre (field maple)
- acer platanoides (norway maple)
- acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore maple)
- carpinus betulus (european hornbeam)
- fagus sylvatica (european beech)
- fraxinus excelsior (european ash)
- quercus petraea (sessile oak)
- sorbus aria (whitebeam)
- tilia platyphyllos (large-leaved linden)
- ulmus glabra (wych elm)
- abies alba (silver fir)
- picea abies (norway spruce)
- pinus sylvestris (scots pine)
- dead tree (deciduous)
- dead tree (coniferous)

crown projection area & crown shift

- crown projection area < 10 m²
- crown projection area 10-50 m²
- crown projection area > 50 m²
- DBH + 100 cm
- crown shift 2-5 m
- crown shift > 5 m

social position & vitality

- 1 = dominant
- 2 = co-dominant
- 3 = sub-dominant/ suppressed
- low vitality

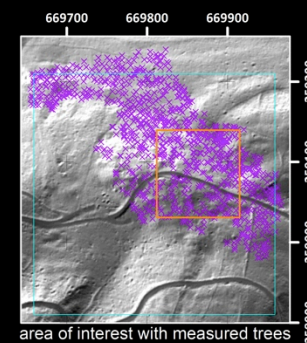
soil cover



herb layer

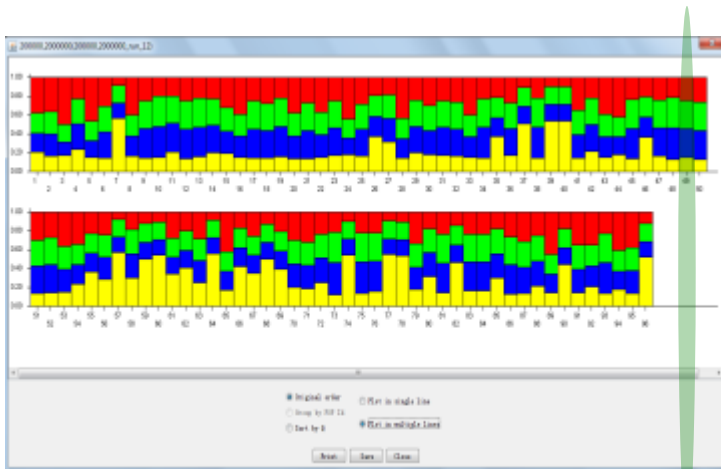


shrub/bush layer

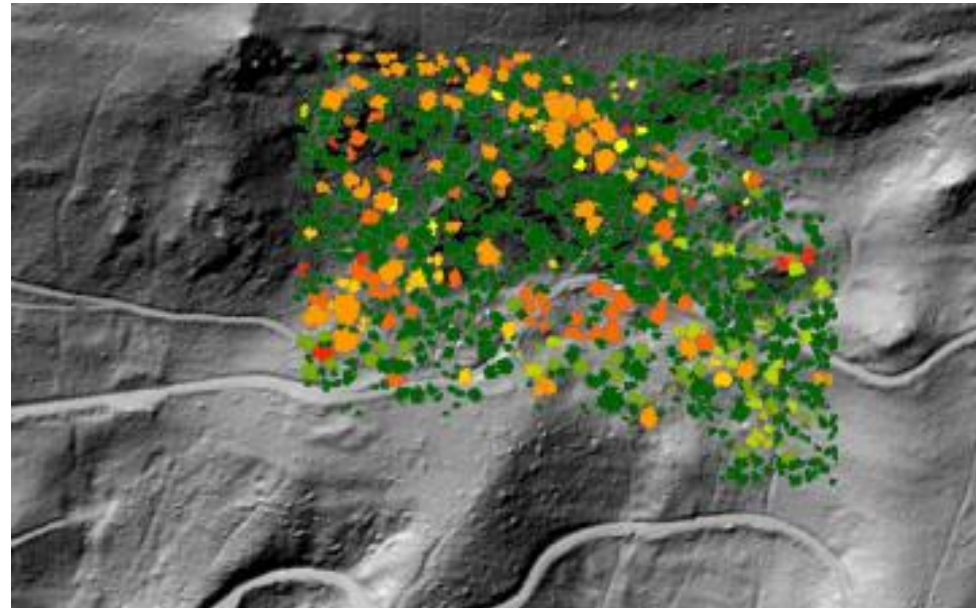


Within Species Variation using Microsatellite Markers

Mapping relatedness using genetic clustering structures defined by species and topography of the test site.

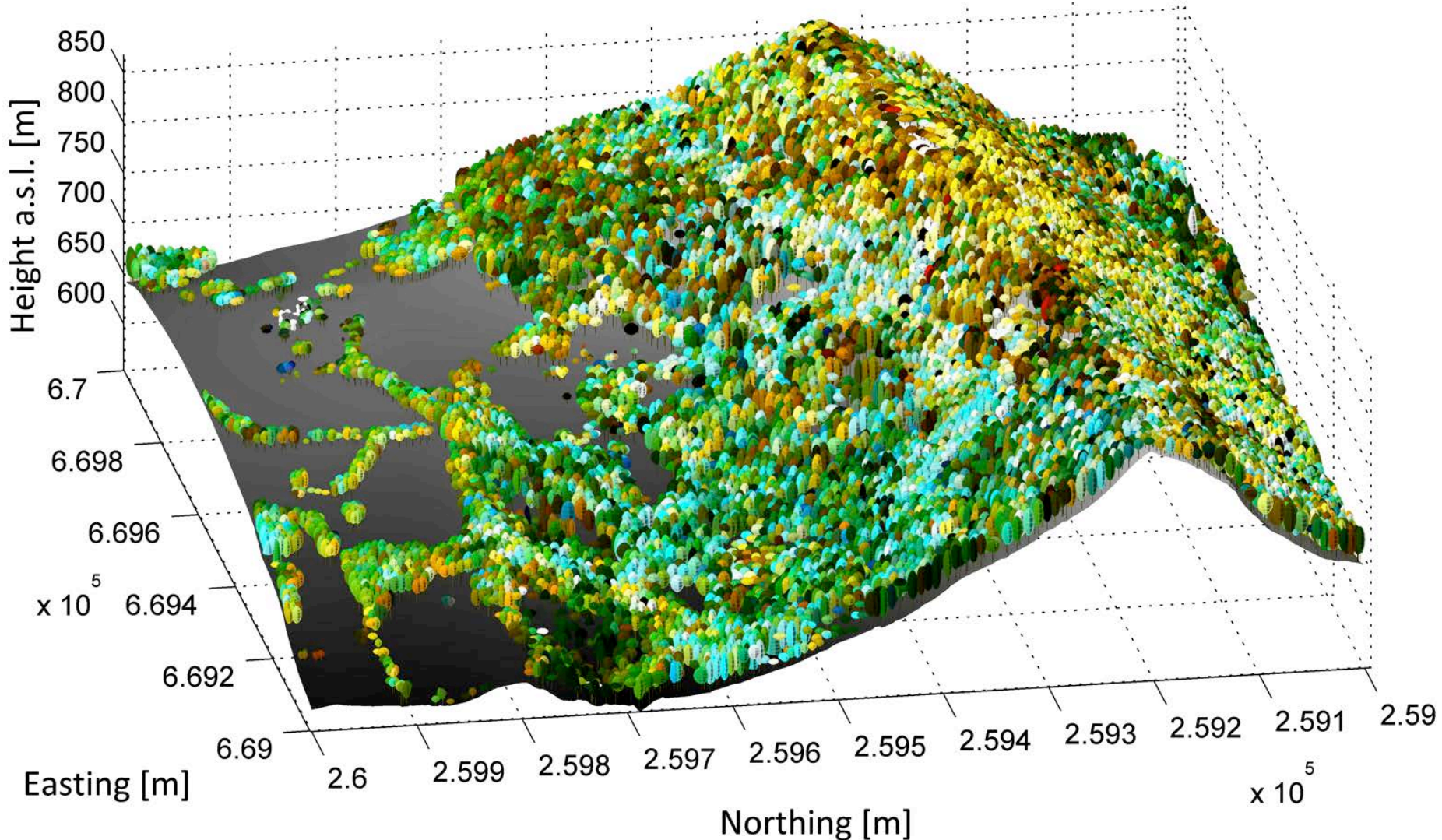


K=4



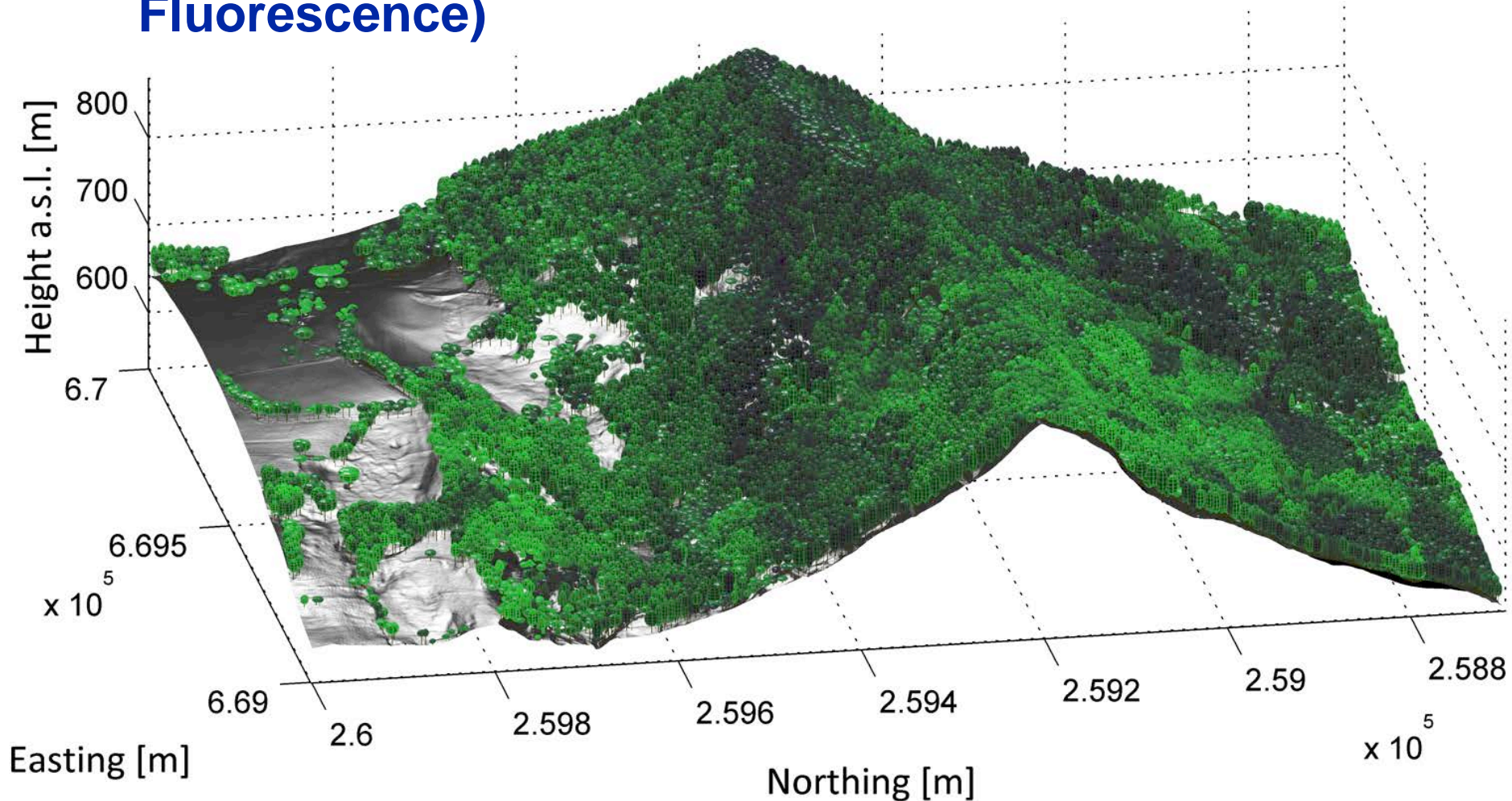


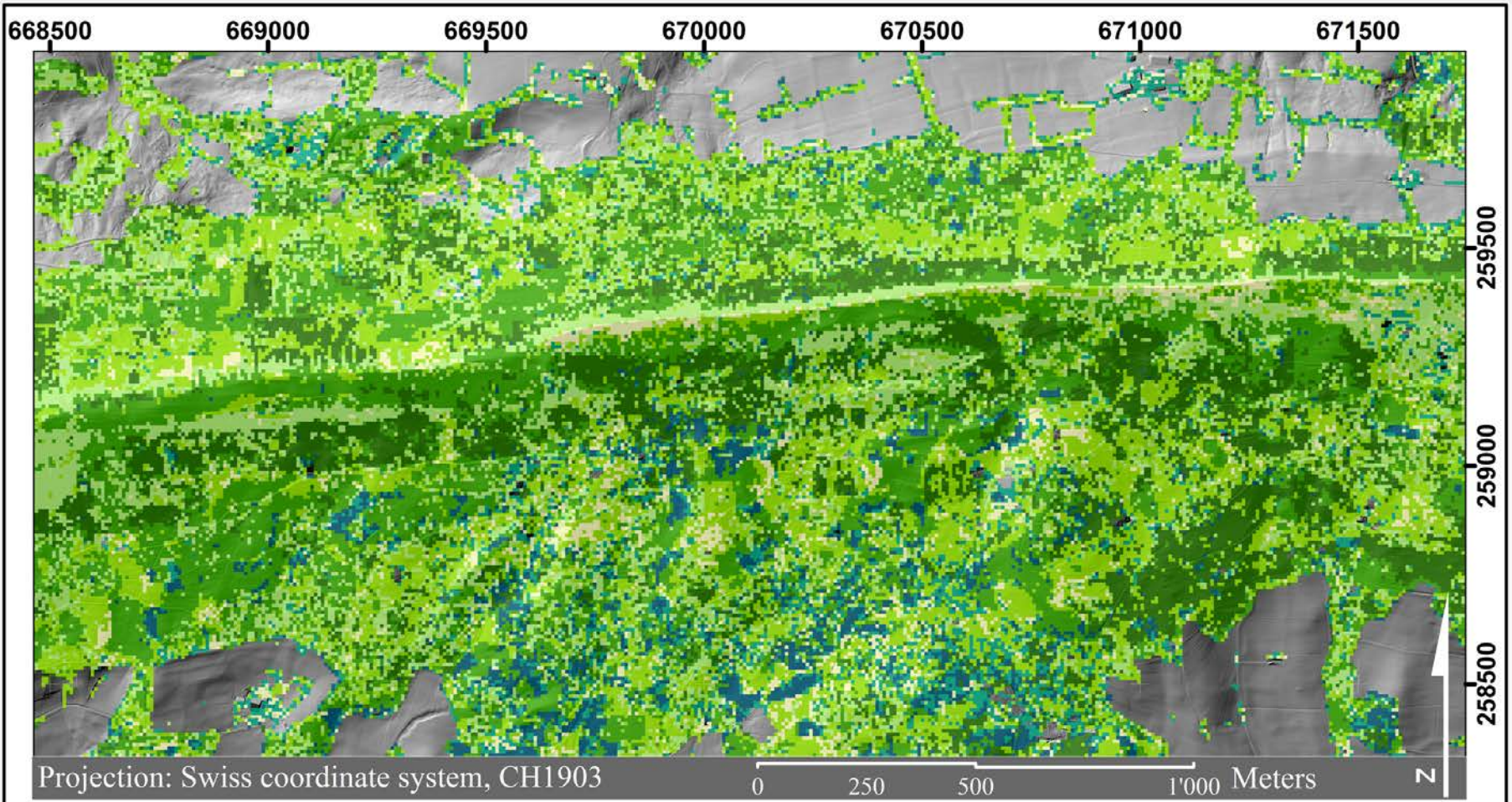
Functional Diversity (Growth Form and Pigments)





Functional Diversity (Growth Form, GPP/Solar Induced Fluorescence)

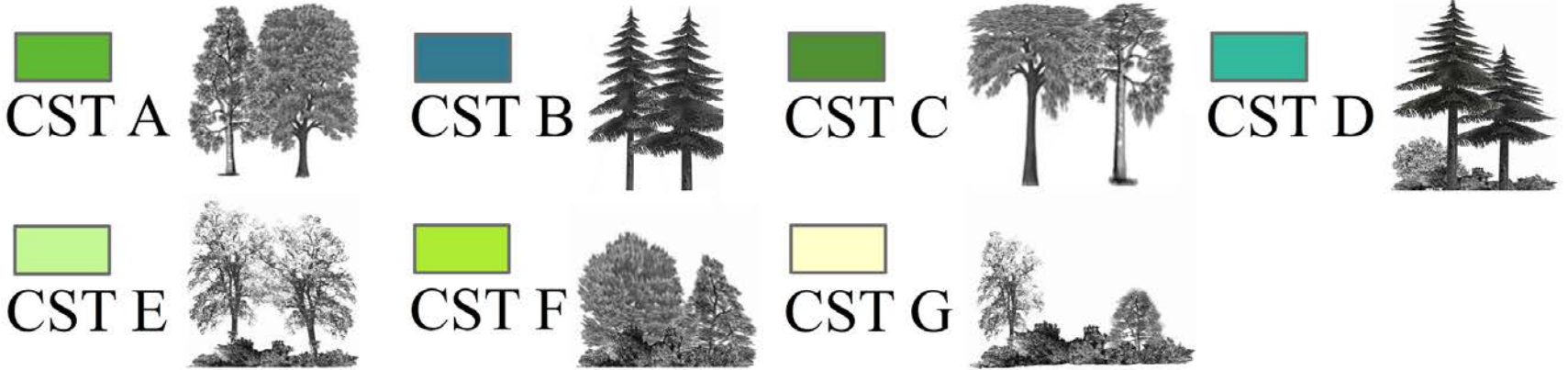




Projection: Swiss coordinate system, CH1903

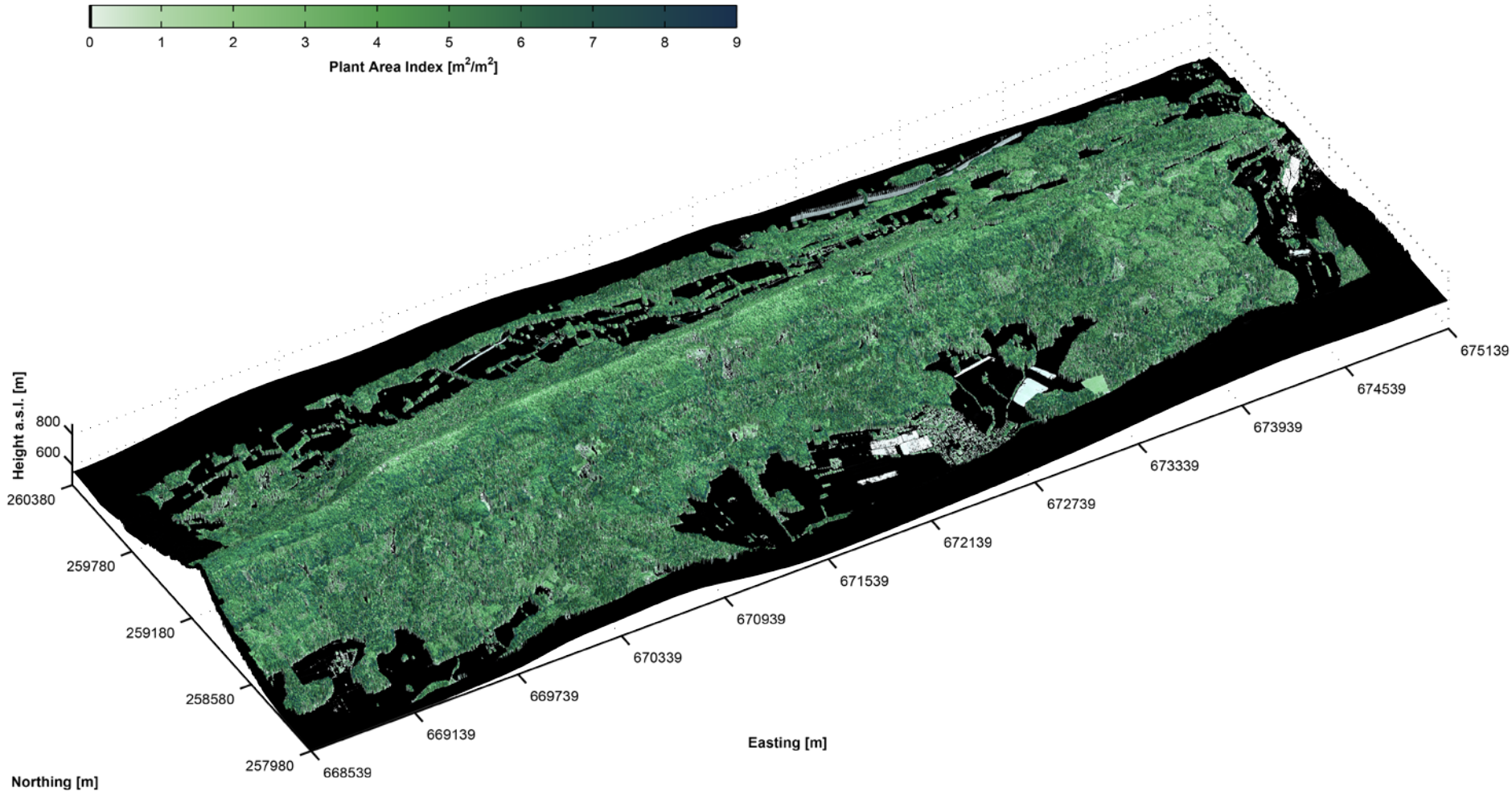
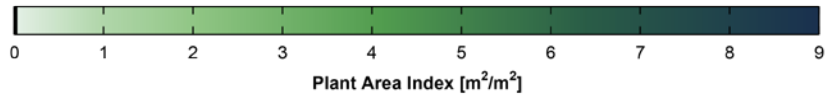
0 250 500 1'000 Meters

N



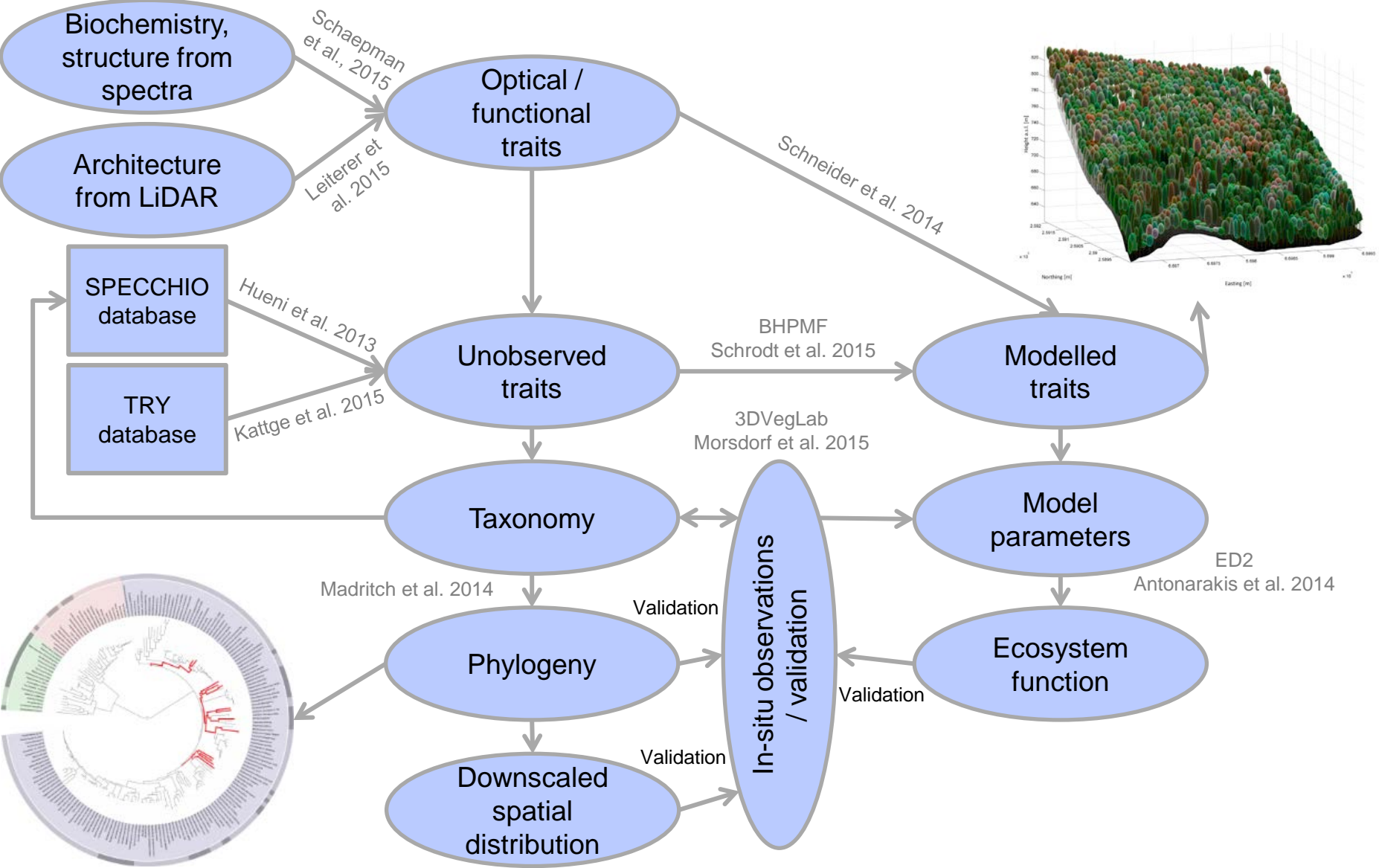


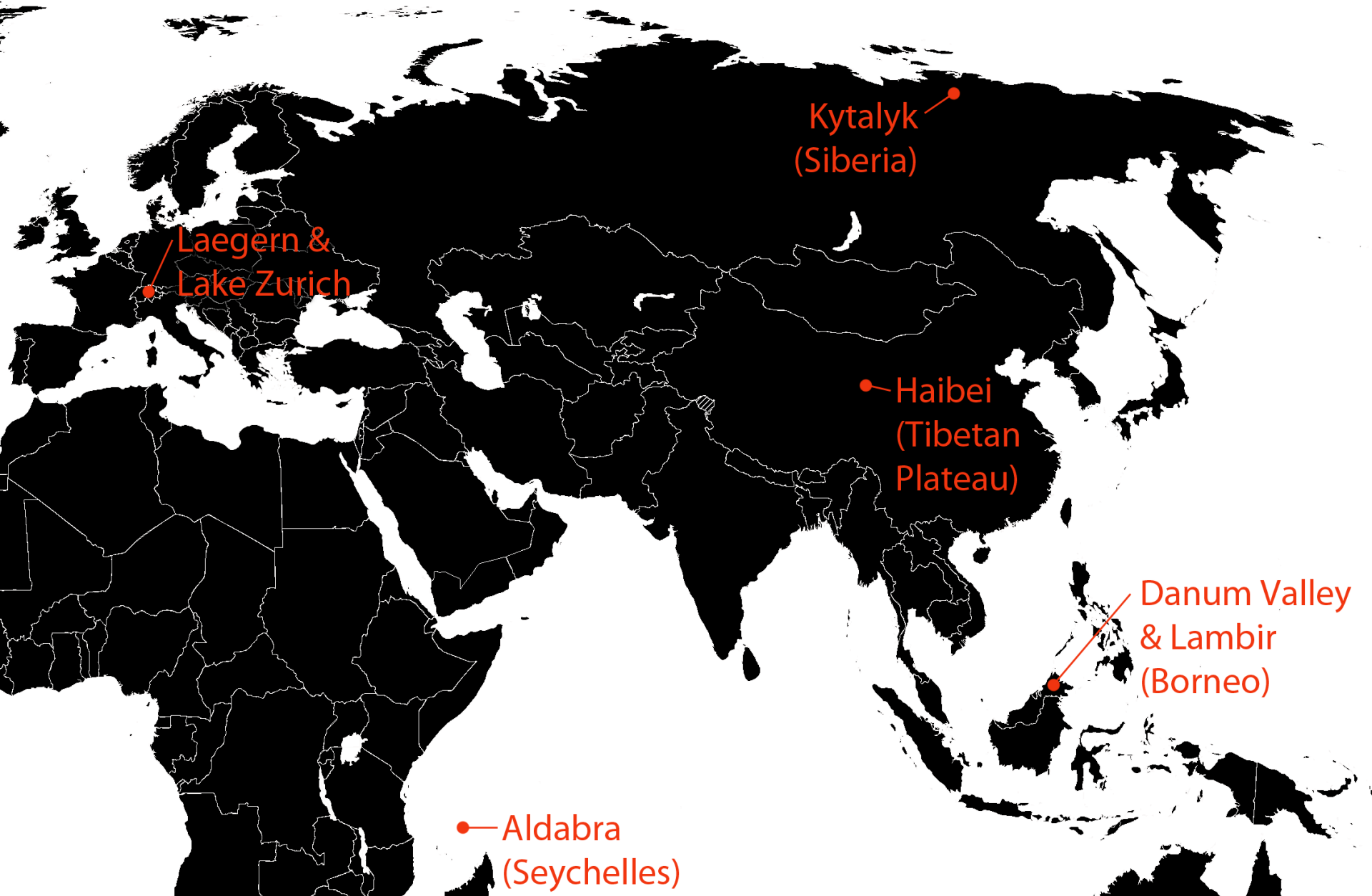
Scaling to Ecosystem Size





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Kytalyk
(Siberia)

Laegern &
Lake Zurich

Haibei
(Tibetan
Plateau)

Danum Valley
& Lambir
(Borneo)

Aldabra
(Seychelles)



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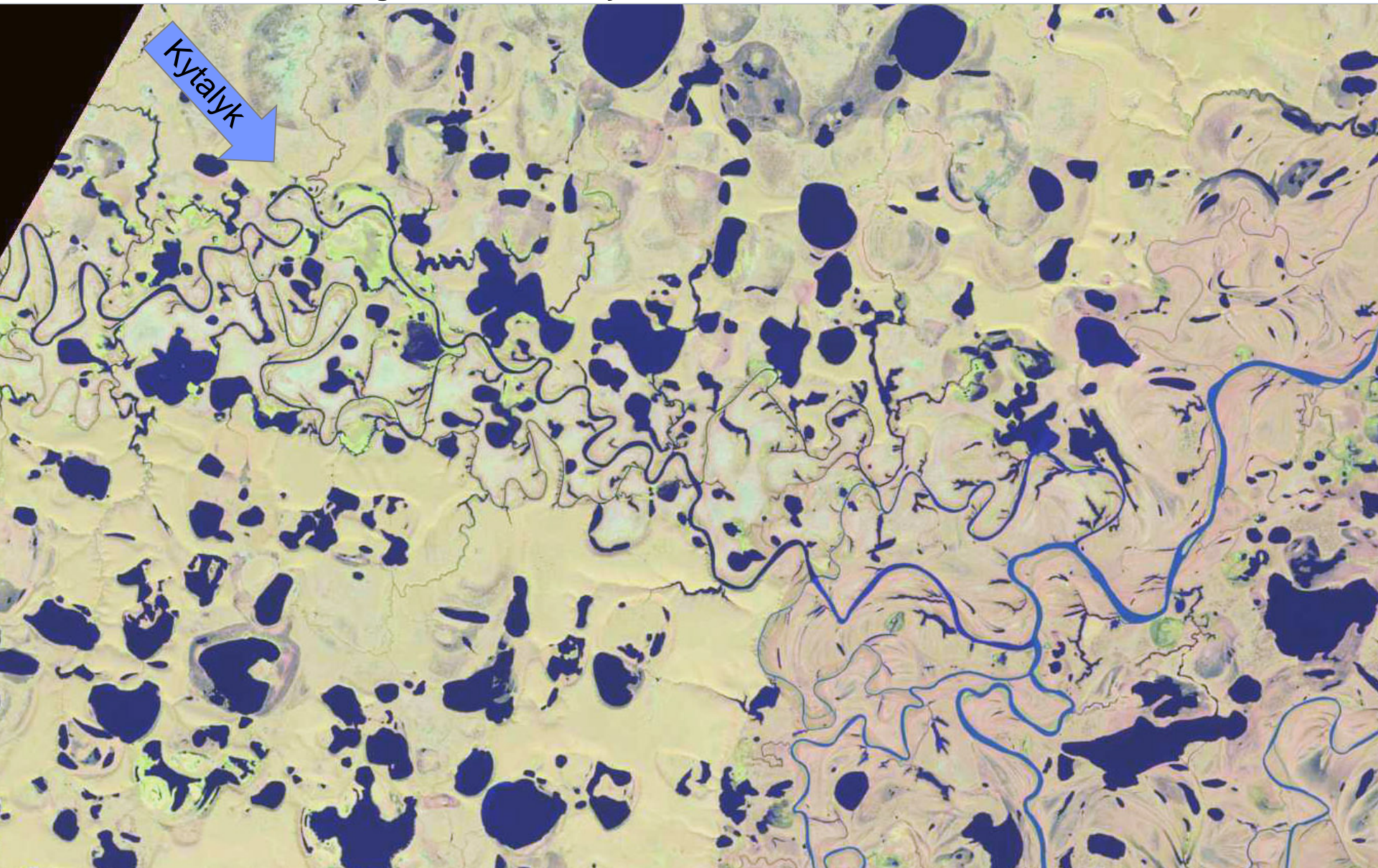


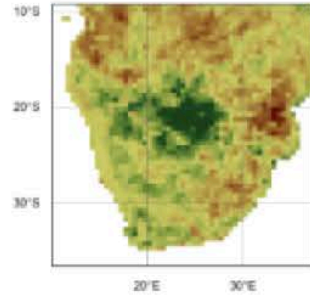
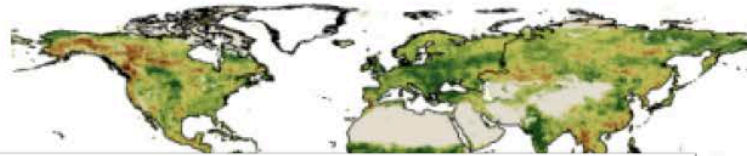


Photo MS July 2013



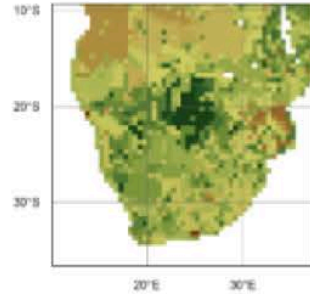
Quantifying Human Impact

- Trend in vegetation activity



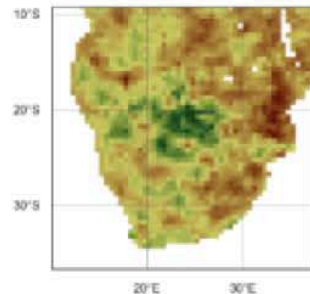
$$y_t = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 t + \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma_j \sin\left(\frac{2\pi j t}{f} + \delta_j\right) + \varepsilon_t$$

- Associated to climate (54%)



$$\Delta NDVI = \beta_0 + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta TMP \\ \Delta PRE \\ \Delta CLD \\ \Delta PET \end{bmatrix} \times [\beta_1 \dots \beta_4] + \varepsilon$$

- Non-associated (e.g. human)

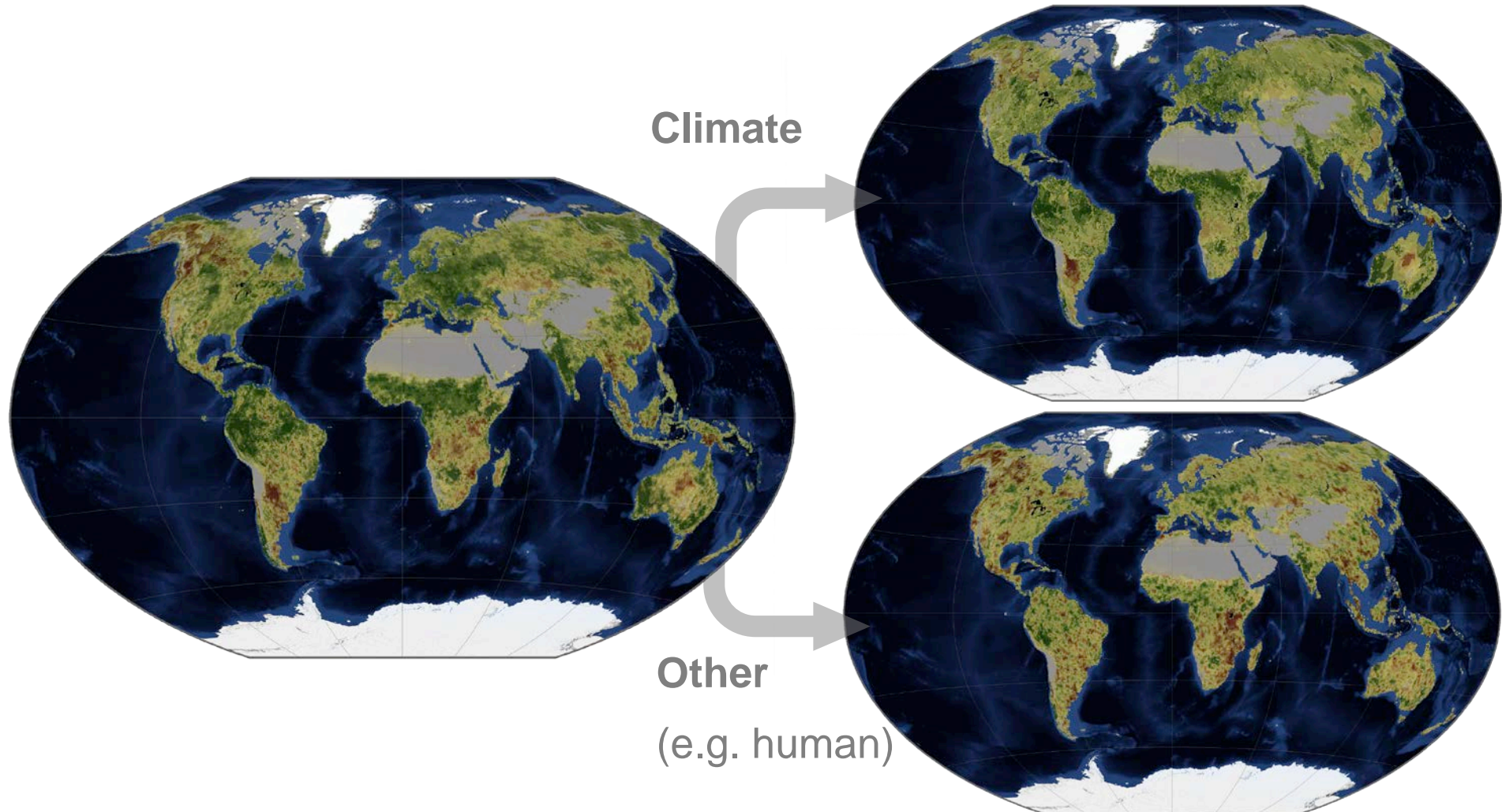


Additive deterministic and spatial random field

$$h \sim N(0, \Sigma(\theta))$$



Attributing Climatic vs. Human Induced Change

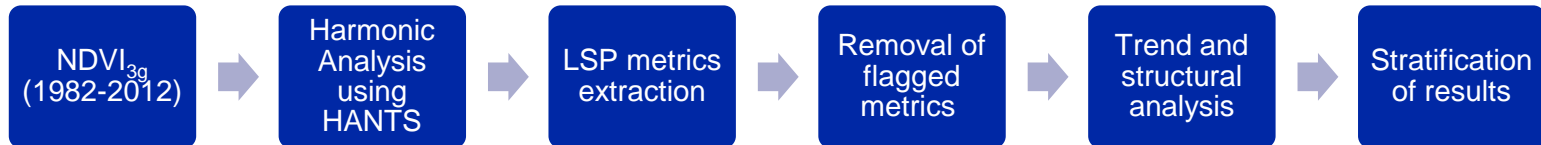


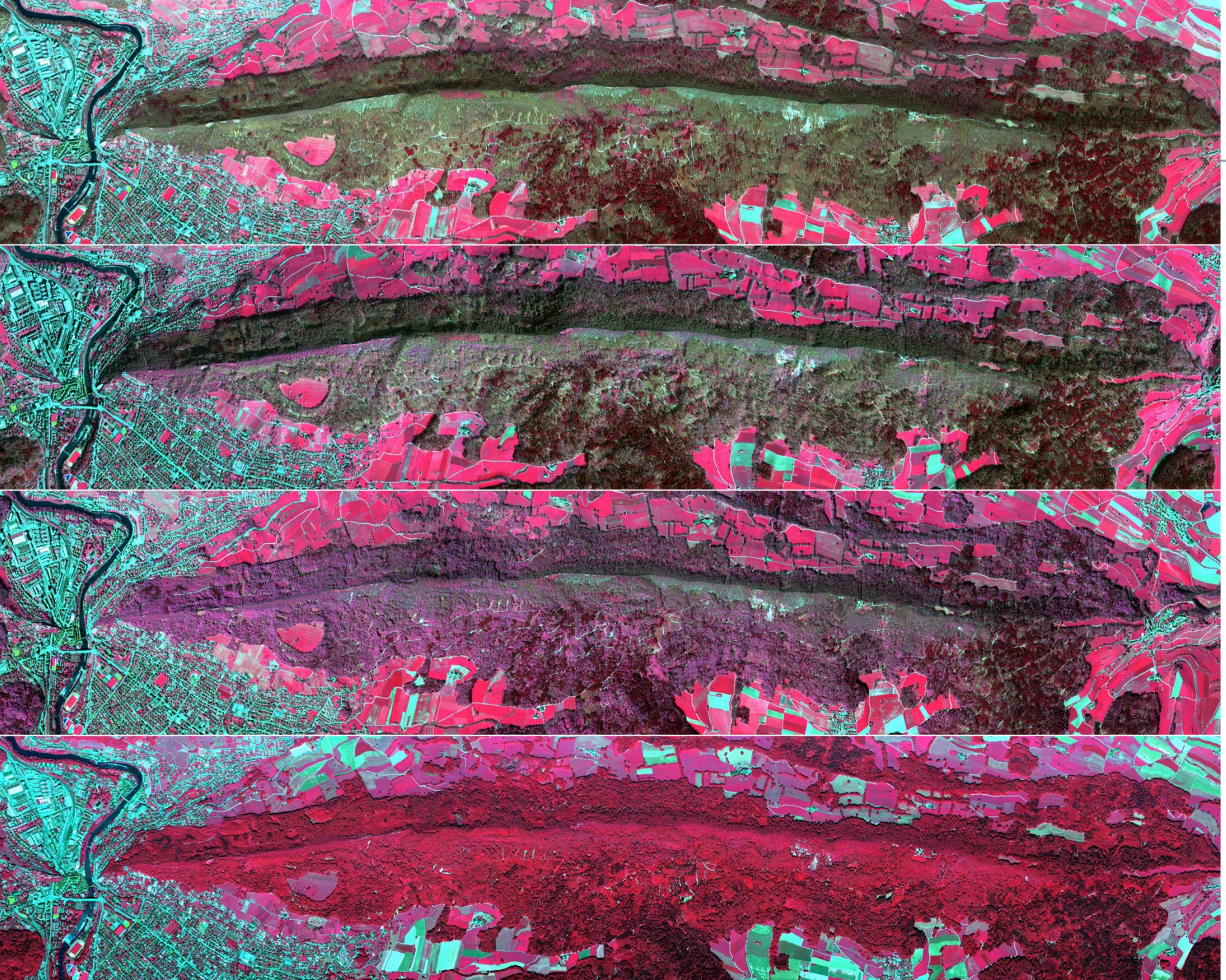


Phenology Combined with Growth Limiting Factors as an Essential Biodiversity Variable

Phenology is an indicator of plant response to changing conditions.

Scaling by coupling leaf phenology to land surface phenology (LSP) using a combination of satellite-inferred land surface phenology and in-situ observed leaf phenology (using PhenoCams).



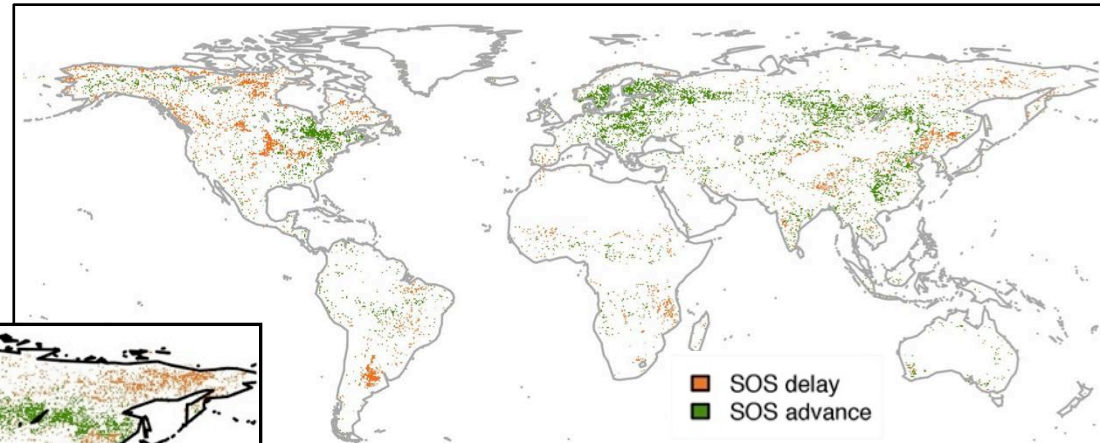
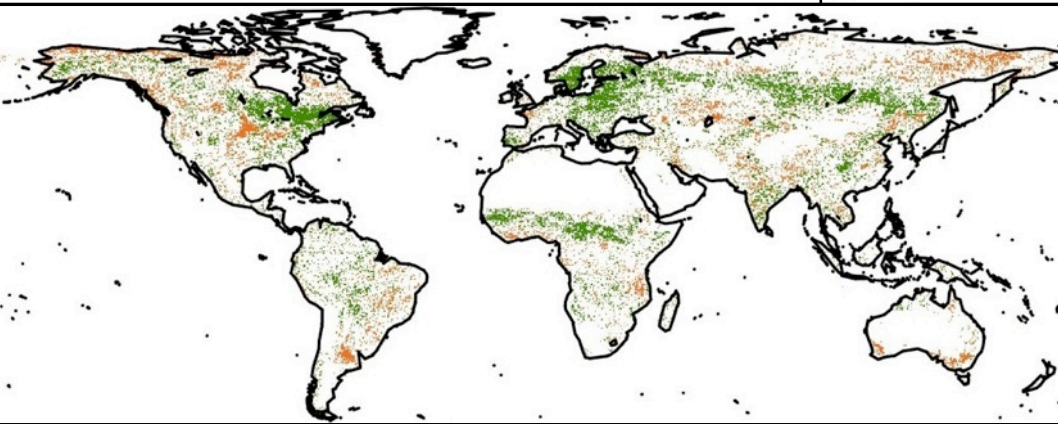




Relative Contribution to Growing Season Change

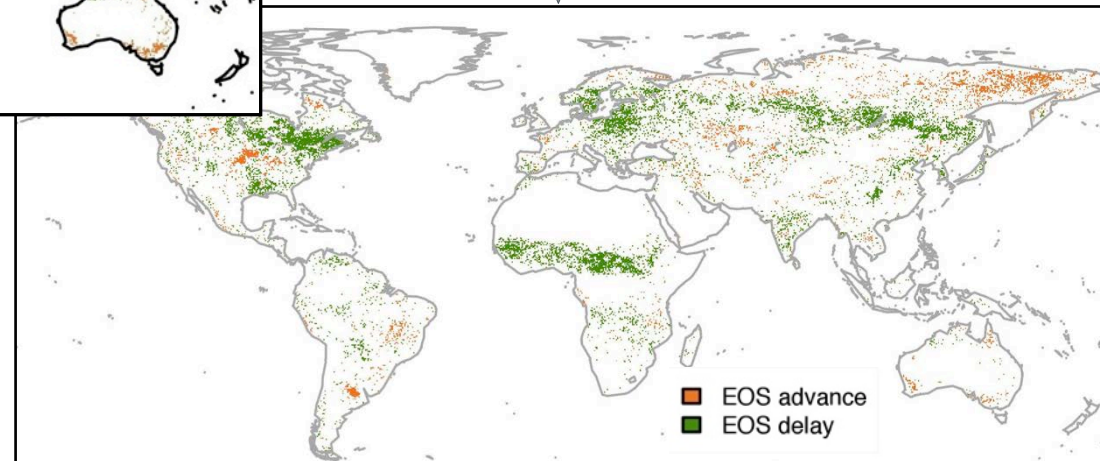
~13-19% of the terrestrial land surface shows significant GSL change.

Growing Season Length Changes



Start-Of-Season

End-Of-Season



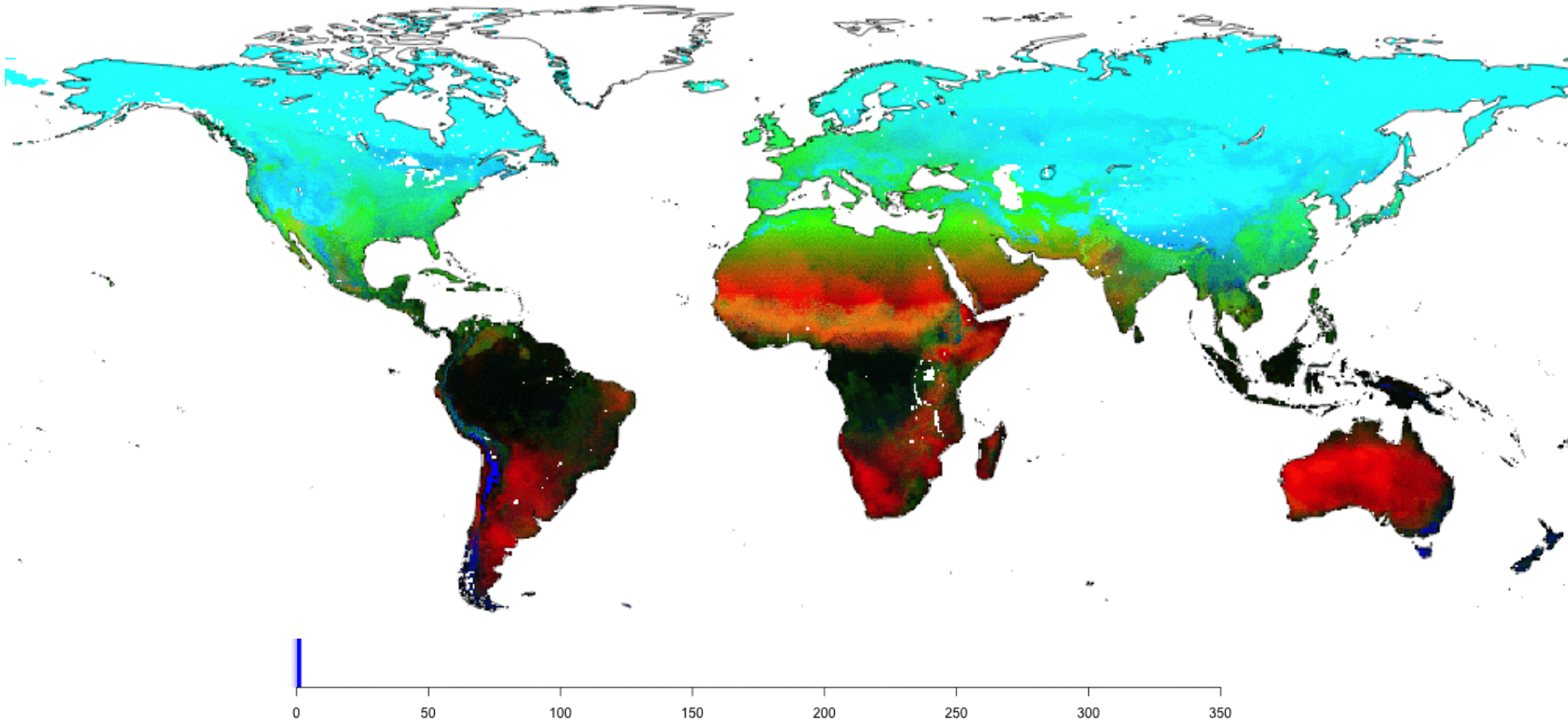
$$\Delta\text{GSL}_{\text{global}} = +0.34 \text{ days/year}$$

$$\Delta\text{SOS}_{\text{global}} = -0.08 \text{ days/year}$$

$$\Delta\text{EOS}_{\text{global}} = +0.26 \text{ days/year}$$



Daily Changes in Growth Limiting Factors



Global plant foliar phenology limits

RGB composite

- Vapor pressure deficit
- Photoperiod
- Minimum temperature



Conclusions

Regional scale retrieval of functional, α - and β -diversity from remote sensing has well progressed and is underway.

A coherent set of observation based, scale independent Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs) retrievable from Earth observation, model, and in-situ data does not yet exist. Prime challenge is for the 'land community' to agree a) on a set of variables and b) on their priorities (=essential)!

Equally important are globally coherent informative priors at relevant process length scales.

Dimensionality of diversity measurements derived from regional Earth observation does not yet scale with global requirements.



Thank you for your attention!



Phenology and Growth Limiting Factors as Essential Biodiversity Variables

Vegetation growth limiting factors (photoperiod, water pressure deficit, minimum temperature) are changing in an accelerated fashion.

Independent estimate of growth limiting factors without a priori knowledge on vegetation.

Foliar phenology in response to climate using a growing season index by Jolly et al. (2005).

Examine the inter-annual variability and trends of large-scale constraints to phenology at global scale.

Establish links between large-scale trends of LSP and climatic constraints to plant growth.



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