Module 5: Introduction to Ecological Forecasting - Student Handout



### Name:

### Student ID:

#### Completed on: 2023-05-22 13:51:34

# **Macrosystems EDDIE Module 5: Introduction to Ecological Forecasting**

# Learning Objectives:

By the end of this module, you will be able to:

* Describe an ecological forecast and the iterative forecasting cycle
* Explore and visualize NEON data using an R Shiny interface
* Construct an ecological model to generate forecasts of ecosystem primary productivity with uncertainty
* Adjust model parameters and inputs to study how they affect forecasts relative to observations
* Compare productivity forecasts among NEON sites in different regions

# Why macrosystems ecology and ecological forecasting?

**Macrosystems ecology** is the study of ecological dynamics at multiple interacting spatial and temporal scales (e.g., Heffernan et al. 2014). For example, *global* climate change can interact with *local* land-use activities to control how an ecosystem changes over the next decades. Macrosystems ecology recently emerged as a new sub-discipline of ecology to study ecosystems and ecological communities around the globe that are changing at an unprecedented rate because of human activities (IPCC 2013). The responses of ecosystems and communities are complex, non-linear, and driven by feedbacks across local, regional, and global scales (Heffernan et al. 2014). These characteristics necessitate novel approaches for making predictions about how systems may change to improve both our understanding of ecological phenomena as well as inform resource management.

**Forecasting** is a tool that can be used for understanding and predicting macrosystems dynamics. To anticipate and prepare for increased variability in populations, communities, and ecosystems, there is a pressing need to know the future state of ecological systems across space and time (Dietze et al. 2018). Ecological forecasting is an emerging approach which provides an estimate of the future state of an ecological system with uncertainty, allowing society to prepare for changes in important ecosystem services. Ecological forecasts are a powerful test of the scientific method because ecologists make a hypothesis of how an ecological system works; embed their hypothesis in a model; use the model to make a forecast of future conditions; and then when observations become available, assess the accuracy of their forecast, which indicates if their hypothesis is supported or needs to be updated. Forecasts that are effectively communicated to the public and managers will be most useful for aiding decision-making. Consequently, macrosystems ecologists are increasingly using ecological forecasts to predict how ecosystems are changing over space and time (Dietze and Lynch 2019).  
  
In this module, students will apply the iterative forecasting cycle to develop an ecological forecast for a National Ecological Observation Network (NEON) site of their choice. This module will introduce students to the basic components of an ecological forecast; how a forecasting model is constructed; how changes to model inputs affect forecast uncertainty; and how productivity forecasts vary across ecoclimatic domains.

## Module overview:

* Introduction to Ecological Forecasting: pre-readings and PowerPoint in class
* Activity A: Visualize data from a selected NEON site and build an ecological model
* Activity B: Generate a forecast and work through each stage of the iterative forecast cycle
* Activity C: Apply a forecast to a different NEON site and compare forecasts among sites

## Today’s focal question: *What is an Ecological Forecast?*

To address this question, we will introduce ecological forecasts and the iterative forecasting cycle. We will build a model that forecasts aquatic ecosystem productivity in response to multiple environmental factors (e.g., weather, herbivory). We will also examine the uncertainty associated with our forecast predictions, which can originate from multiple sources. In this module, we will use our productivity model to examine how forecast uncertainty is related to driver data, model parameters, and initial conditions. We will then compare productivity forecasts for ecosystems in different ecoclimatic regions to understand how forecasts can vary both over time and space.

We will be using ecological data collected by the National Ecological Observation Network (NEON) to tackle this question. NEON is a continental-scale observatory designed to collect publicly-available, long-term ecological data to monitor changing ecosystems across the U.S. Primary productivity in lakes is our focal forecast variable as it is a key indicator of ecosystem health and can change rapidly in response to environmental drivers. We will use measurements of chlorophyll-a as a proxy measurement of aquatic primary productivity.

## R Shiny App:

The lesson content is hosted on an R Shiny App at <https://macrosystemseddie.shinyapps.io/module5/>  
This can be accessed via any internet browser and allows you to navigate through the lesson via this app. You will fill in the questions below on this handout as you complete the lesson activities.

## Optional pre-class readings, videos, and activity:

Webpages:

* [NOAA Ecological Forecasts](https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/ecoforecasting/noaa.html#:~:text=What%20is%20ecological%20forecasting%3F,%2C%20pollution%2C%20or%20habitat%20change.)
* [Ecological Forecasting Initiative](https://ecoforecast.org/about/)

Articles:

* Dietze, M. and Lynch, H. 2019. Forecasting a bright future for ecology. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, *17*(1), 3. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fee.1994>
* Dietze, M.C., et al. 2018. Iterative near-term ecological forecasting: Needs, opportunities, and challenges. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 115(7), 1424–1432. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1710231115>
* Jackson, L.J., Trebitz, A.S., & Cottingham, K.L. 2000. An introduction to the practice of ecological modeling. BioScience, 50(8), 694. [https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2000)050[0694:aittpo]2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2000)050%5B0694:aittpo%5D2.0.co;2)

Videos:

* NEON's [Ecological Forecast: The Science of Predicting Ecosystems](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lgi_e7N-C8E&t=196s&pbjreload=101)
* Fundamentals of Ecological Forecasting Series: [Why Forecast?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kq0DTcotpA0&list=PLLWiknuNGd50Lc3rft4kFPc_oxAhiQ-6s&index=1)

## Pre-class activity: Explore ecological forecasts

Examples of ecological forecasts:

* [USA-NPN Pheno Forecast](https://www.usanpn.org/data/forecasts/) - The USA National Phenological Network (NPN) Pheno Forecast delivers short-term (6 day) threshold-based forecasts of phenological events in plants and pest insects.
* [Smart & Connected Water Systems](https://smartreservoir.org/forecasts/) - A project which is developing a smart water system that integrates novel high-frequency sensors, cyberinfrastructure, and ecosystem forecasting techniques to improve the management of drinking water supply lakes and reservoirs.
* [EcoCast](https://coastwatch.pfeg.noaa.gov/ecocast/map_product.html) - EcoCast is a fisheries sustainability tool that helps fishers and managers evaluate how to allocate fishing effort to optimize the sustainable harvest of target fish while minimizing bycatch of protected or threatened animals.
* [Atlantic Sturgeon Risk of Encounter](http://robots.ceoe.udel.edu/shiny/sturgeon/) - This forecast is developed for mature Atlantic Sturgeon using historic telemetry observations matched to date, bathymetry, and sea surface temperature and ocean color from NASA’s MODIS AQUA satellite.
* [Grassland Production Forecast](https://grasscast.unl.edu/) - Grass-Cast uses almost 40 years of historical data on weather and vegetation growth - combined with seasonal precipitation forecasts - to predict if rangelands are likely to produce above-normal, near-normal, or below-normal amounts of vegetation.
* [Portal Project - Rodent Abundances](https://portal.naturecast.org) - Forecasting a time series of rodent abundances from The Portal project. A long-term ecological study in desert ecology located near Portal, AZ, USA.

**Pre-class questions:** Choose one of the ecological forecasts above and use the website to answer the questions below.

a. Which ecological forecast did you select?   
\  
\*\*Answer:\*\*   
\  
  
b. What ecological variable(s) are being forecasted?   
\  
\*\*Answer:\*\*   
\  
  
c. How can this forecast help the public and/or managers?   
\  
\*\*Answer:\*\*   
\  
  
d. Describe the way(s) in which the forecast is visualized   
\  
\*\*Answer:\*\*   
\

Now navigate to the [Shiny interface](https://macrosystemseddie.shinyapps.io/module5) to answer the rest of the questions.

The questions you must answer are embedded in the Shiny interface. You can answer the questions there and generate a report at the end or you can fill out the questions within this document.

# Think about it!

Answer the following questions:

1. How have you used forecasts (ecological, political, sports, any kind!) before in your day-to-day life?  
     
   **Answer:**
2. How can ecological forecasts improve both natural resource management and ecological understanding?  
     
   **Answer:**
3. How do you think forecasts of freshwater primary productivity will differ between warmer lakes and colder lakes?  
     
   **Answer:**

# Activity A: Get Data & Build Model

## Objective 1: Select and view site

Select a NEON site from the table, then click on the “View live feed” button to load the latest image from that site. Follow the link at the bottom of the ‘About Site’ section to find out more about the site.

1. Fill out information about your selected NEON site in the final report:

*Table 1. Site Characteristics*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of selected site | — |
| Four letter site identifier | — |
| Latitude | — |
| Longitude | — |
| Lake area (km2) | — |

## Objective 2: Explore data

Explore the data measured at the selected site. These are data that has been downloaded from the NEON Data Portal. The variables shown have been selected for this module but there are a wide range of variables collected at each NEON site.

1. Fill out the table in the final report with the description of site variables:

*Table 2. Description of site variables:*

| **Variable** | **Mean** | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Air temperature | — | — | — |
| Water temperature profile | — | — | — |
| Nitrogen | — | — | — |
| Underwater PAR | — | — | — |
| Chlorophyll-a | — | — | — |

## Objective 3: Explore variable relationships

We will use chlorophyll-a sensor data to estimate primary productivity. Chlorophyll-a concentrations are an indicator of phytoplankton abundance and biomass. Explore the options below to see if there are any relationships between chlorophyll-a and the other variables measured at your site. This information will be used to build your model.

1. In your final report, describe the effect of each of the following variables on chlorophyll-a. Chlorophyll-a is used as a proxy measurement for phytoplankton concentration and primary productivity in aquatic environments.

*Table 3. Description of effect of each variable on chlorophyll-a*

| **Variable** | **Relationship** |
| --- | --- |
| Air temperature | — |
| Water temperature profile | — |
| Nitrogen | — |
| Underwater PAR | — |

8. In your final report, describe the relationship between each of these driving variables and productivity? For example, if the driving variable increases, will it cause productivity to increase (positive), decrease (negative), or have no effect (stay the same).  
  
**Answer:**

## Objective 4: Understand model

Using your understanding of aquatic ecosystems, you will build a simple ecological model to predict primary productivity.

1. Classify the following as either a state variable or a parameter by dragging it into the corresponding bin. Once you have checked your answers, record the correct answers in the final report.  
     
   1. NA:
   2. NA:
   3. NA:
2. State variables are those that give a snapshot of the system’s properties at any single point in time. The phytoplankton biomass and nutrient concentration of an ecological model are examples of this. You can measure them, and you don’t need any information about precisely how the system arrived in its current state. A parameter is a variable describing the rate of change in those states. We are using chlorophyll-a as a proxy of aquatic primary productivity. In your final report, describe how you envision each parameter to affect chlorophyll-a concentrations. For example, if the parameter increases, will it cause productivity to increase (positive), decrease (negative), or have no effect (stay the same).

Table 4. Sorted parameters and state variabes.

| States | Parameters |
| --- | --- |
| Nutrients | Mortality |
| Phytoplankton | Uptake |

1. Describe the effect of changing phytoplankton initial conditions on your model run. As you increase or decrease initial conditions, how does this affect modeled primary productivity?  
   1. NA:
   2. NA:

## Objective 5: Build model

Test different scenarios with your model to understand how it will respond under different environmental conditions. Use observed data to calibrate the model (i.e. make your model better match observed data).

Table 5. Parameters used in Q12-15

|  | SWT | uPAR | Phytos | Zoops | Nutrients | Grazing | Mortality | Uptake |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Q12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q13a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q13b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Describe the effect of changing the phytoplankton mortality parameter on your model run. As you increase or decrease mortality, how does this affect modeled primary productivity?  
     
   **Answer:**
2. Copy-paste the plot you downloaded that shows your calibrated model run into your final report.  
   1. NA  
        
      **Answer:**
   2. NA  
        
      **Answer:**
3. Record the model settings of your best-fit calibrated model in the Q14 table in your final report.  
   1. NA  
      **Answer:**
   2. NA  
        
      **Answer:**
4. Add the observations to the plot. Calibrate your model by selecting sensitive variables and adjusting the parameters until they best fit the observed data. Save the plot and the parameters, these are what will be used for the forecast.

*Figure 2. Modeled primary productivity for your selected NEON lake compared to chlorophyll-a concentrations, a proxy measurement for aquatic primary productivity.*

# Activity B: Forecast!

## Objective 6: Examine uncertainty

Gain an understanding of what uncertainty is in the context of an ecological forecast and explore weather forecast data. Demonstrate how uncertainty can be quantified.

1. What is forecast uncertainty? How is forecast uncertainty quantified?  
     
   **Answer:**

*Figure 3. Weather forecast plot at the selected NEON lake generated from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)* [*Global Ensemble Forecast System*](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/model-data/model-datasets/global-ensemble-forecast-system-gefs) *(GEFS).*

1. Inspect the weather forecast data for the site you have chosen:  
   1. How does increasing the number of ensemble members in the weather forecast affect the size of the uncertainty in future weather?  
        
      **Answer:**
   2. Using the interactivity of the weather forecast plot, compare the air temperature forecasts for the first week (Sep 25 - Oct 1) to the second week (Oct 2 - 8). How does the forecast uncertainty change between the two periods?  
        
      **Answer:**
   3. Use the ‘Save plot’ button to save the NOAA forecast plot and copy-paste it into your final report.  
        
      **Answer:**

## Objective 7: Prepare inputs

Using observed data from your lake site, you will build a linear model to convert air temperature to surface water temperature and shortwave radiation (SWR) to underwater photosynthetic active radiation (uPAR), which are the inputs required for your primary productivity model.

**Linear Regression**  
A linear regression models the relationship between two variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data. One variable (x) is a predictor variable, and the other is a response variable (y). For example, we will model surface water temperature (the response variable) using air temperature as a predictor variable.  
The equation form for a linear regression is:

Linear regression equation for surface water temperature and air temperature:

Linear regression equation for underwater PAR (uPAR) and shortwave radiation (SWR):

## Objective 8: Forecast

Use forecasted water temperature and uPAR and up-to-date initial conditions to drive your calibrated model into the future and forecast primary productivity.

1. How does driver uncertainty affect the forecast, and specifically, how does the forecast uncertainty change over time?  
     
   **Answer:**
2. How does altering the initial condition of your forecast affect forecast output?  
     
   **Answer:**

## Objective 9: Communicate forecast

Forecasts that are effectively communicated to the public and managers will be most useful for aiding decision-making. Here you will think about how to communicate your forecast to an end-user.

1. How would you describe your forecast of primary productivity at your NEON site so it could be understood by a fellow classmate?  
     
   **Answer:**

*Figure 4. Ecological forecast for primary productivity at your selected NEON lake for the next 30 days.*

## Objective 10: Assess forecast

A fundamental part of the forecast cycle is assessing how well your forecast performed relative to observations. Here we will use a simple assessment of plotting forecast results against observations.

1. Examine the predicted vs. observed plot as well as the value of R2.  
     
   **Answer:**

*Figure 5. Assessment of the forecast one week later and comparing the forecast to new observations at your selected NEON lake.*

# Activity C: Scale

## Objective 11: Update model

Update our model/hypothesis to improve our forecasts based on the recent observations that have been collected.

1. Were you able to successfully improve your forecast by updating your model parameters? Explain what you did and how you know whether your forecast has improved.  
     
   **Answer:**

*Figure 6. Updated forecast by updating the model parameters for your selected NEON lake site.*

## Objective 12: Next forecast

The forecast cycle is an iterative process. Now after communicating and assessing our forecast and updating our model, we will generate the next forecast.

1. Describe the new forecast of primary productivity.  
     
   **Answer:**

*Figure 7. The next ecological forecast using the updated model parameters at your selected NEON lake site.*

1. Why is the forecast cycle described as ‘iterative’ (i.e. repetition of a process)?  
     
   **Answer:**

Table 6. Model settings used in the first forecast, updated forecast and the second forecast.

|  | SWT | uPAR | Phytos | Nutrients | Mortality | Uptake |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Forecast 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Updated Forecast |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forecast 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

This module was developed by Moore, T.N., M.E. Lofton, C.C. Carey, and R.Q. Thomas. 22 May 2023. Macrosystems EDDIE: Introduction to Ecological Forecasting. Macrosystems EDDIE Module 5, Version 2. <http://module5.macrosystemseddie.org>. Module development was supported by NSF grants DEB-1926050 and DBI-1933016.

This document last modified: 22 May 2023 by MEL.