



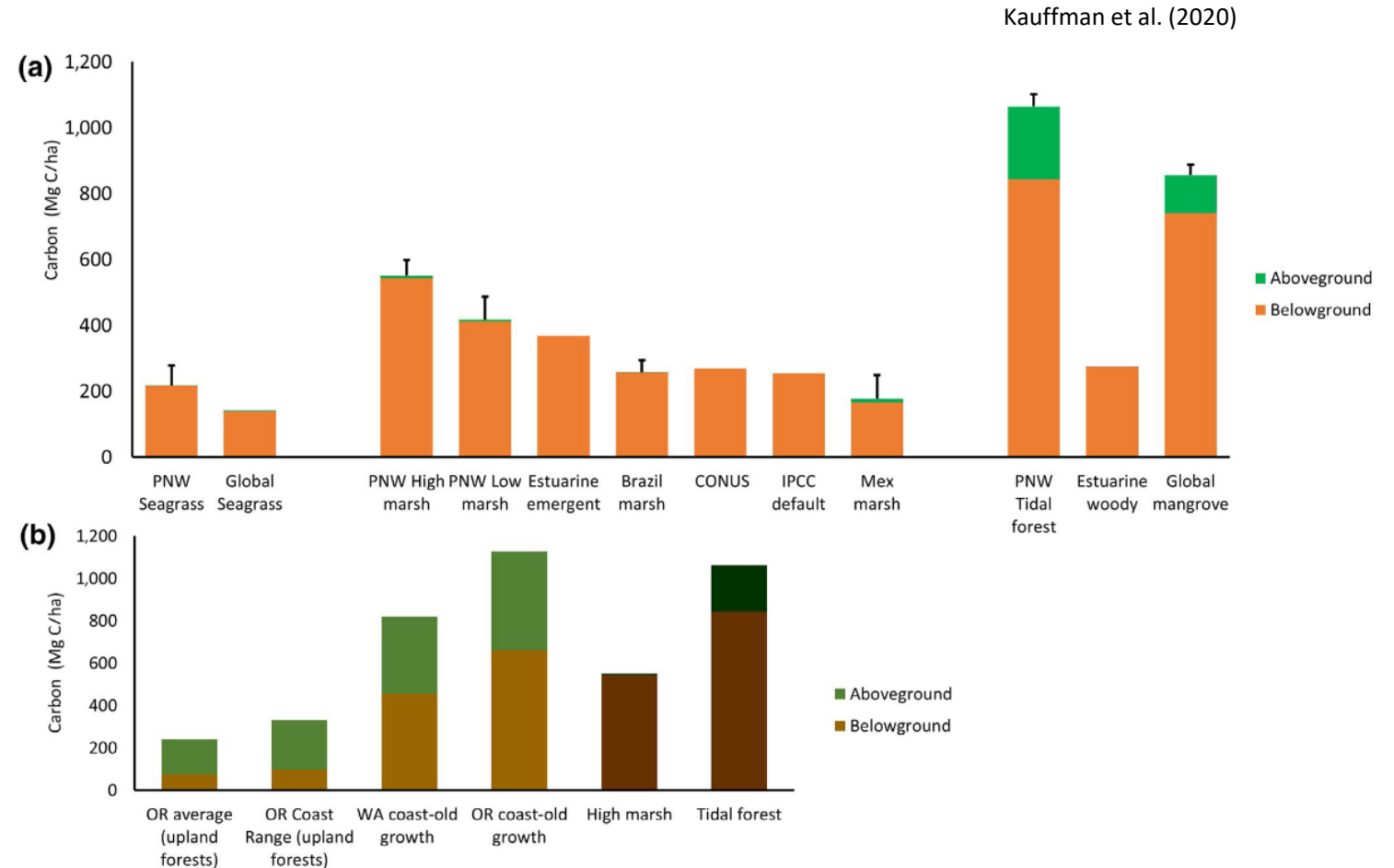
Classification of PNW Wetlands by Carbon Sink Potential

Using K Nearest Neighbors
Classification

By: Pat McCornack

Coastal Wetlands and Blue Carbon

- Nature-based climate solutions
- Potential of PNW wetlands as carbon sinks
- Mining data to inform restoration decisions



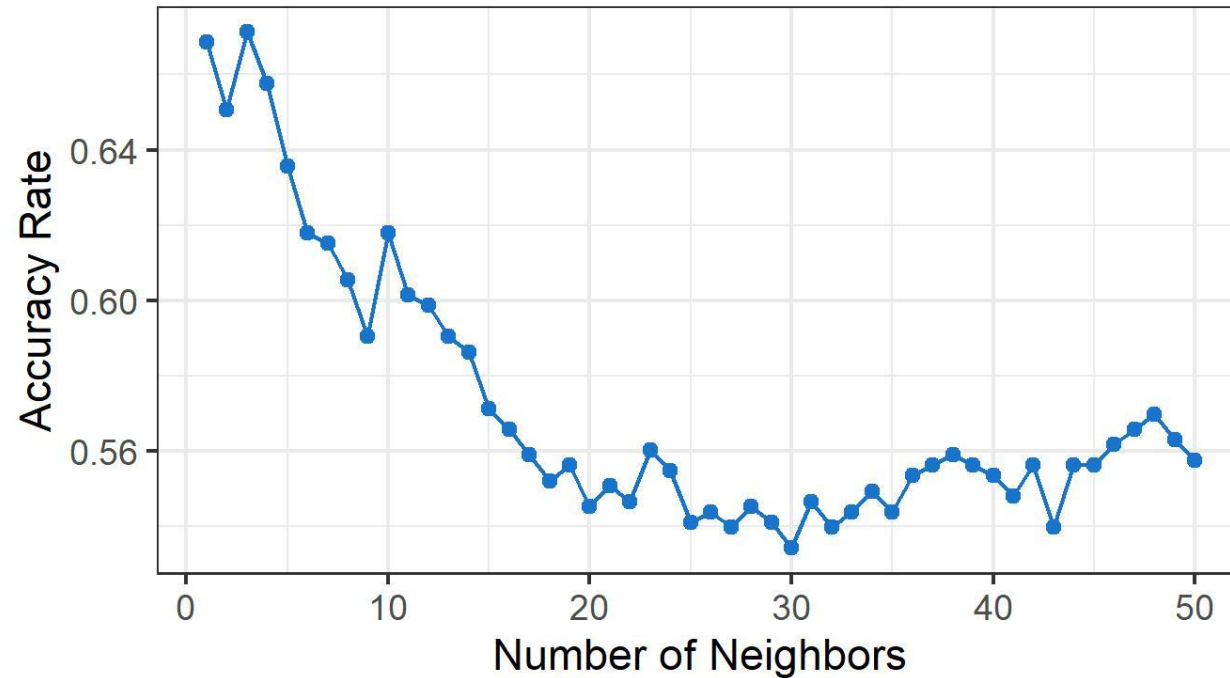


Predicting Carbon Sink Potential

- Data-set on environmental conditions on wetlands across the PNW and California
 - 730 observations
 - 12 variables
- Classify wetlands by carbon sequestration potential using proxy data
- Use a K Nearest Neighbors (KNN) approach to make classifications

Implementing KNN Classification

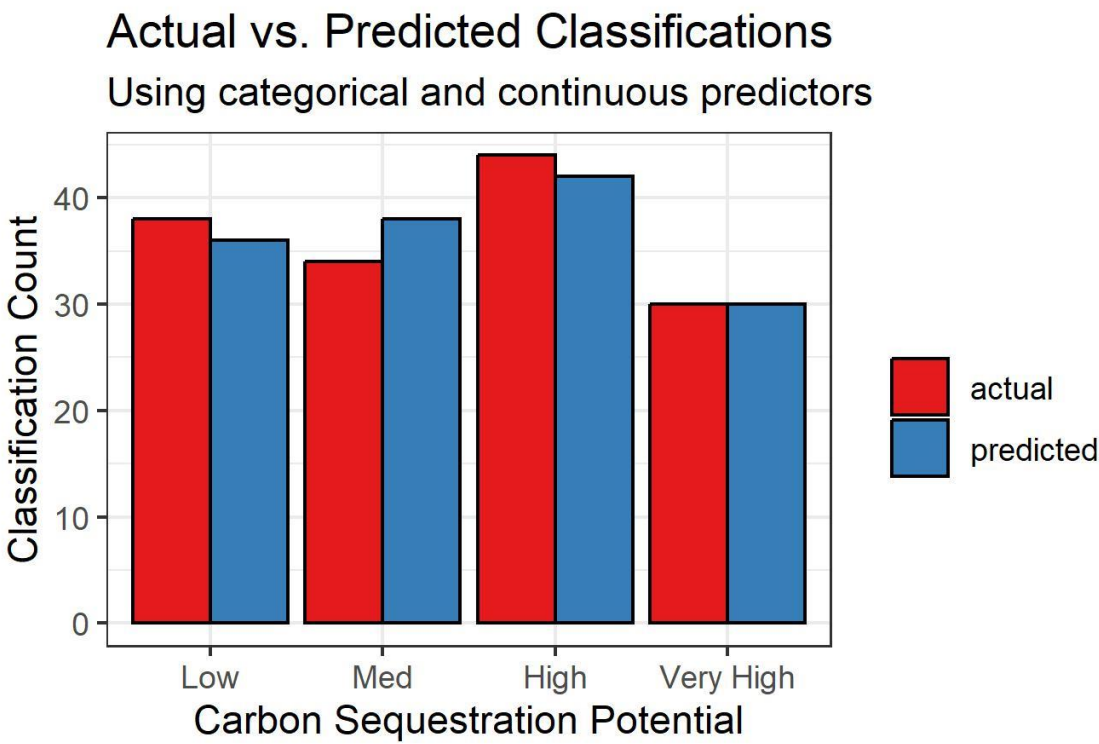
Number of Neighbors vs. KNN Accuracy
Continuous and categorical wetland predictors



- KNN Algorithm
- KNN implemented using:
 - Only continuous variables
 - Continuous and categorical variables
 - Principal component analysis using continuous variables
- Number of neighbors chosen through cross-validation

KNN Classifier Performance

- KNN with only continuous variables had highest classification accuracy
- Downfalls of KNN on this data
 - Categorical data
 - Correlation between variables
 - Not scalable



	KNN Continuous	KNN Continuous and Categorical	KNN Continuous with PCA
Maximum Accuracy	73.2%	70.3%	67.1%
Optimal Number of Neighbors	9	3	3



Concluding Remarks

- Limitations of analysis
 - Limited to coastal wetlands on west coast
 - Data is costly to collect
- Future directions
 - Classification using openly available data
 - Classification using remote sensing products
 - Improving classification accuracy

Sources

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- All pictures by Pat McCornack, 2020