



The forest and the trees:

A look at how ecosystem complexity is shaped by landscape and disturbance

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PURDUE
UNIVERSITY



@atkinsjeff

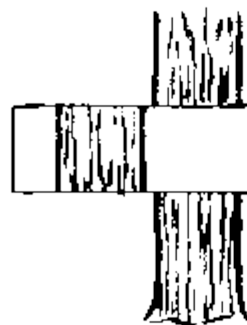
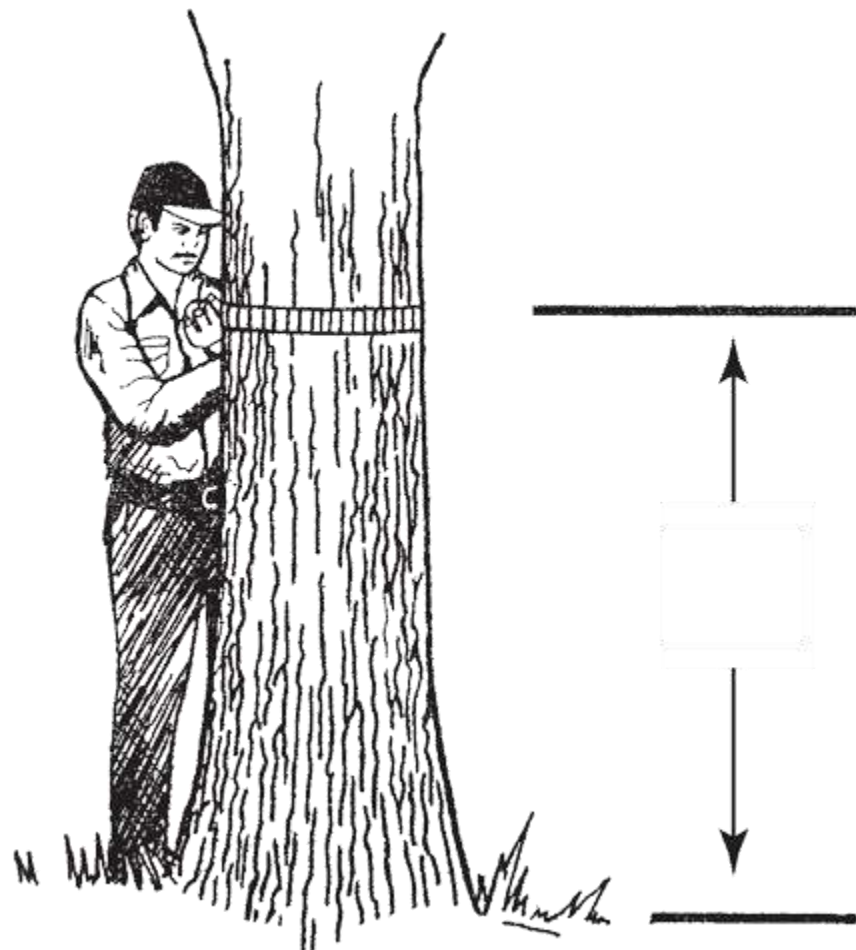


Award No. 1550657

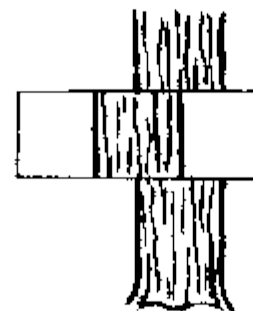


Image by the amazing Catherine McGuigan

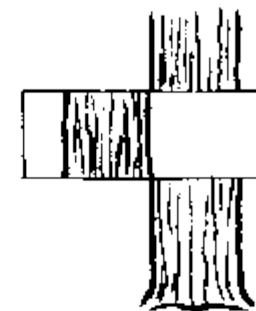
By understanding how a system is put together, can we better understand how it works?



Don't Talley



Talley



Borderline
Talley Every Other One

$$biomass = e^{(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln(dbh))}$$

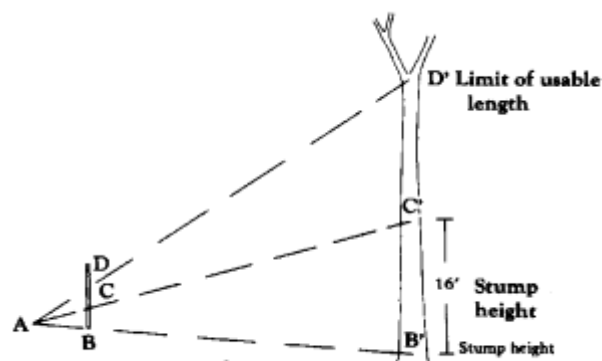
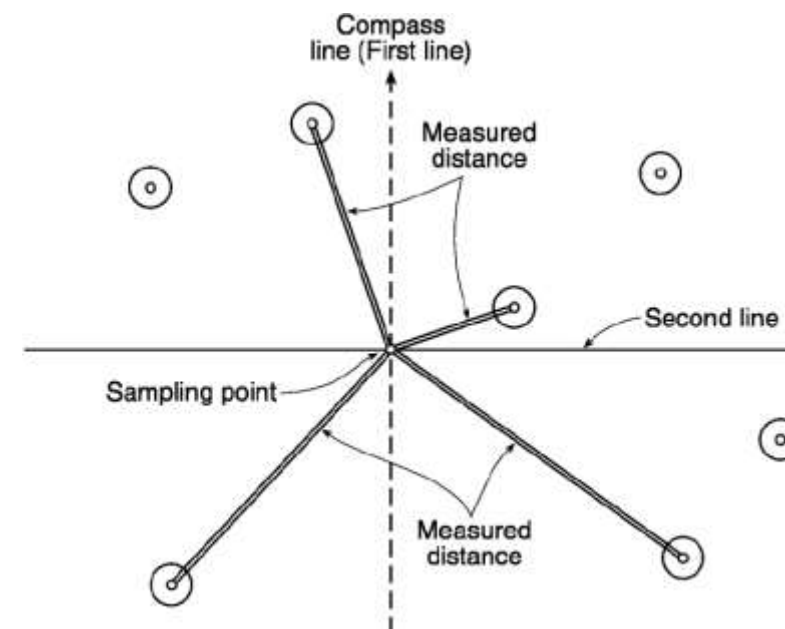
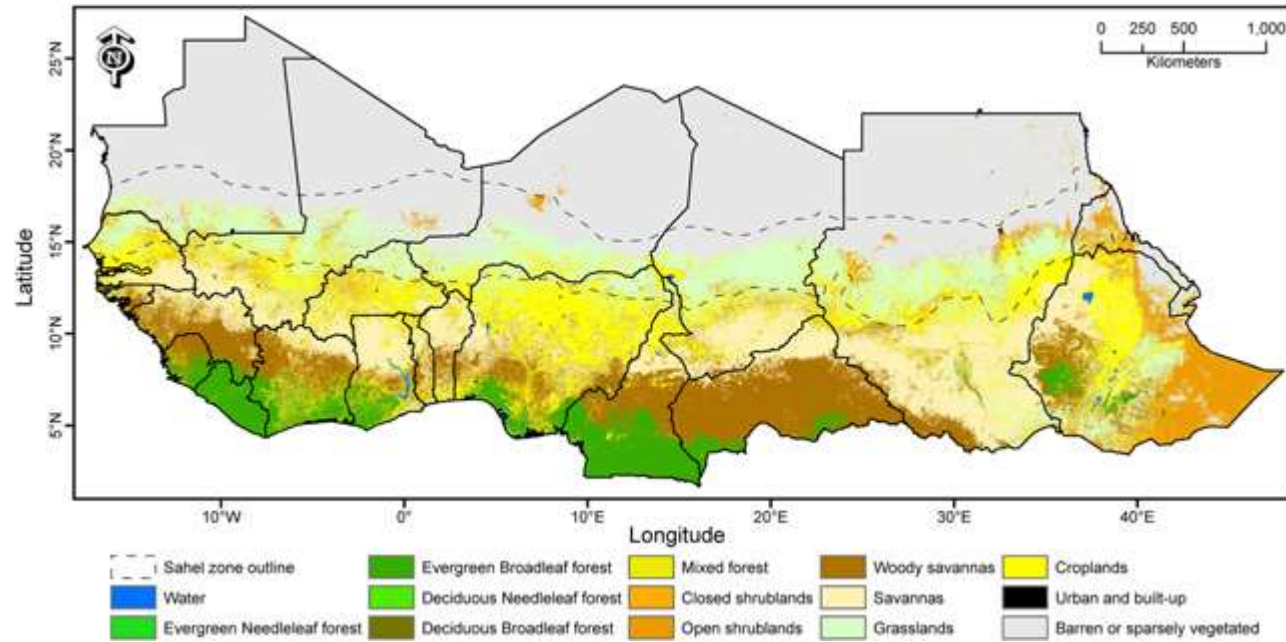


Figure 13.—Measuring Heights, Method 2.



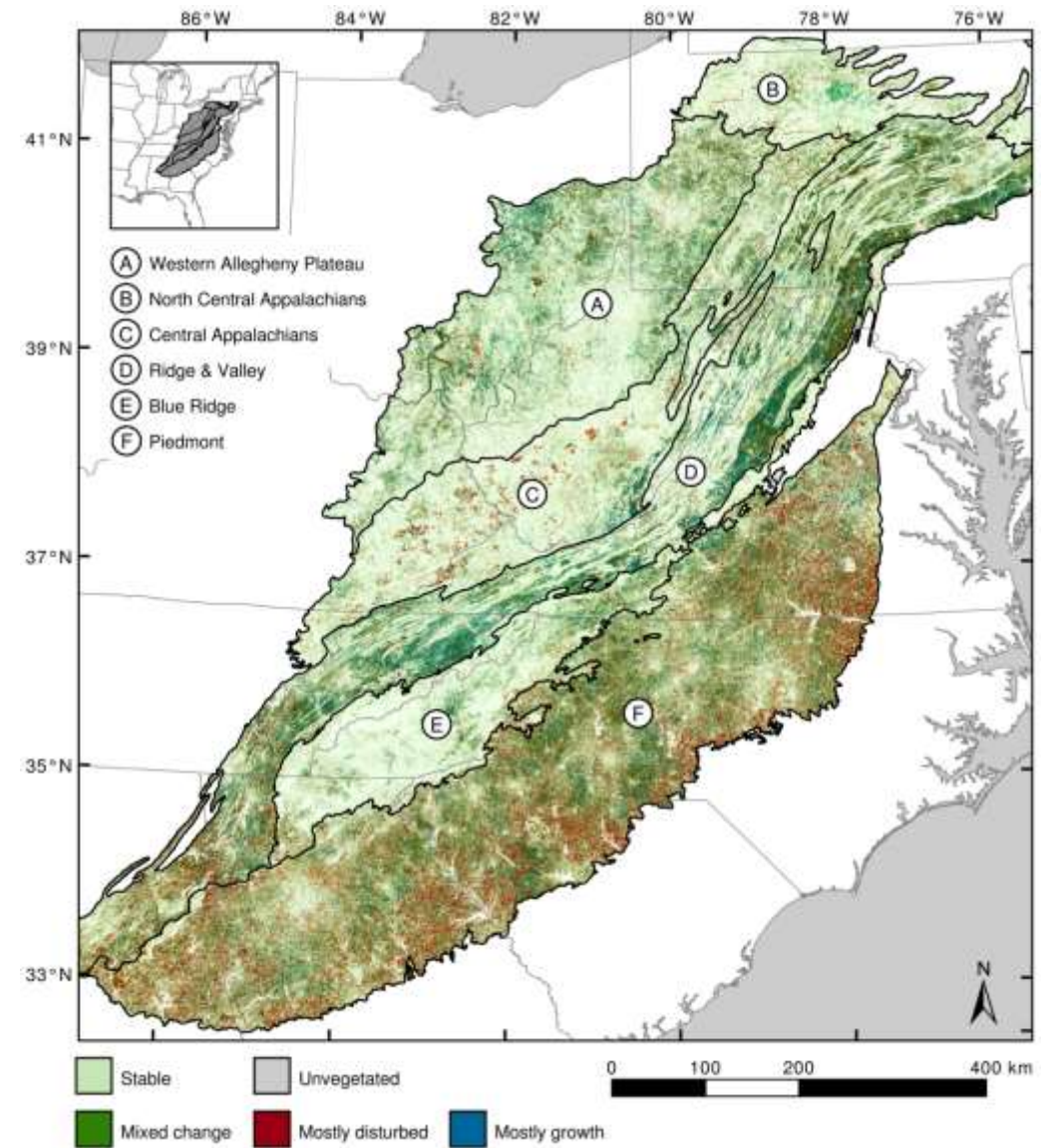


The Satellite Age



Tracking net primary productivity in the Sahel with MODIS data

Abdi et al. (2014)



Changescape map by physiographic area, compiled from 28 years of Landsat data

Hughes et al. (2017)

The Satellite Age



Mike Wulder

@mikewulder

Following



Update on [#Landsat 7](#). Fun facts:

- o Still collecting ~425 images per day
- o Just shy of 19 yrs old
- o Feb 1, passed 100,000 orbits
- o Over 4.4 billion kms traveled
- o Over 6866 days in orbit

[#LandsatSci](#)



10:03 AM - 21 Feb 2018

17 Retweets 49 Likes

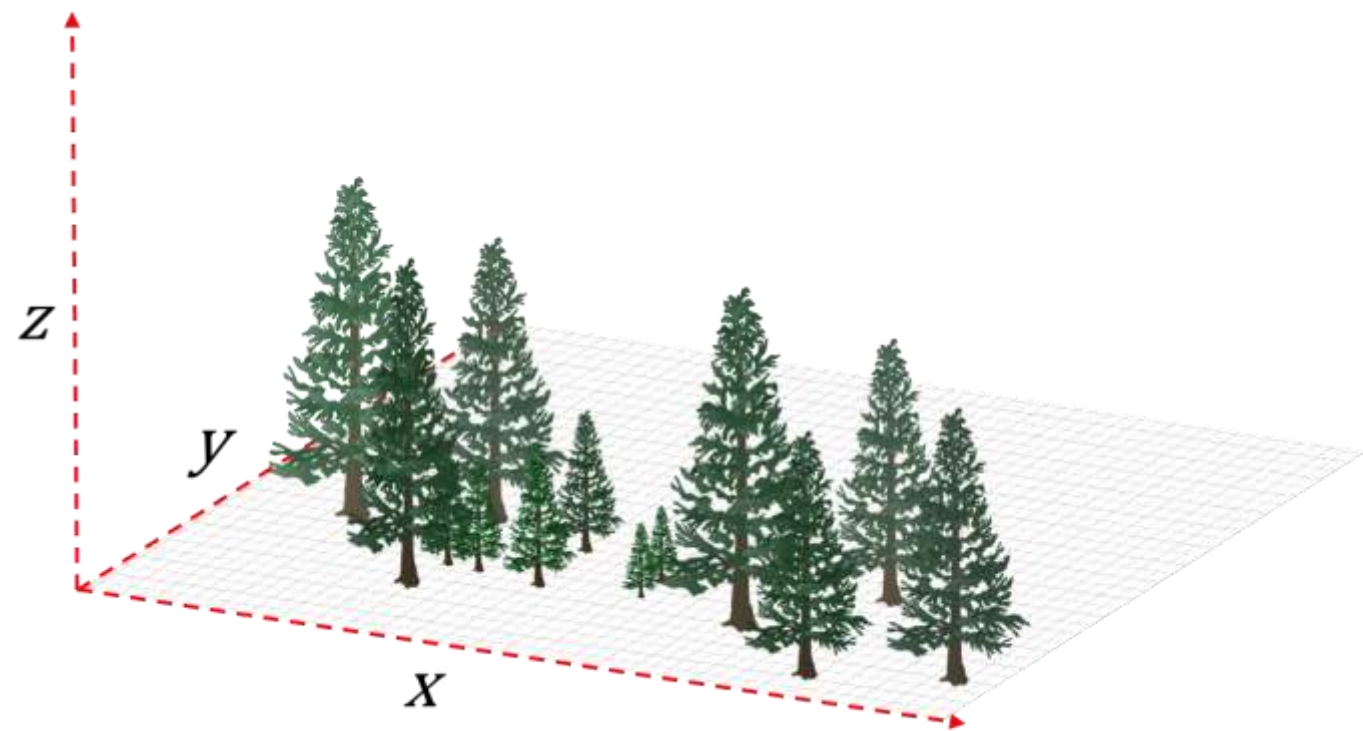


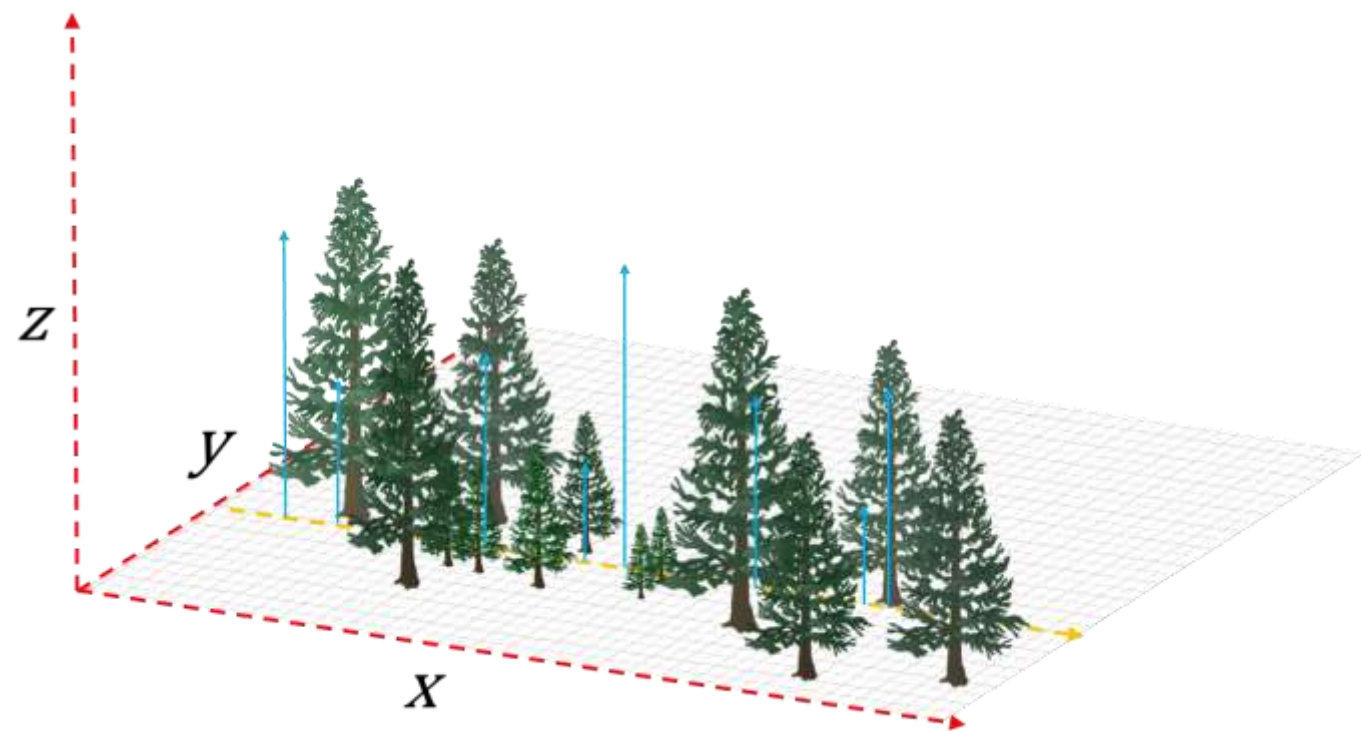


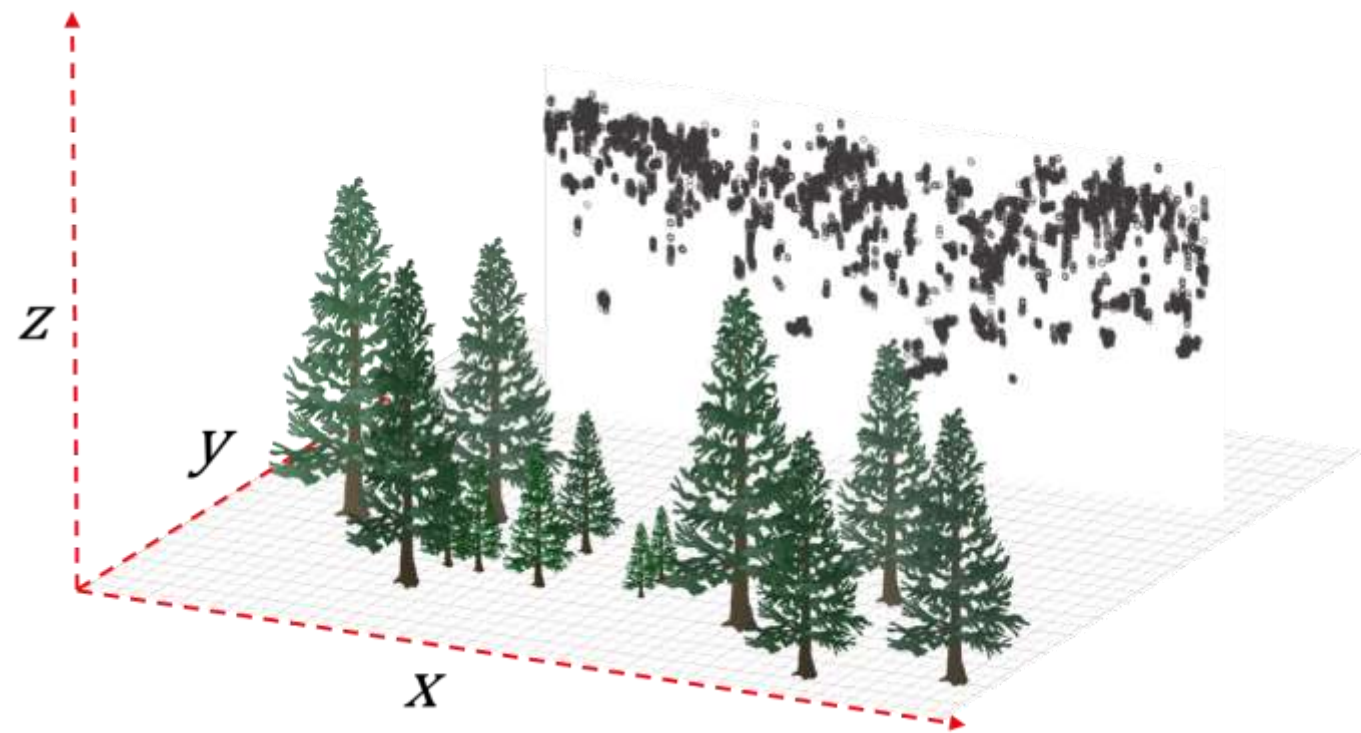
2-D Terrestrial LiDAR

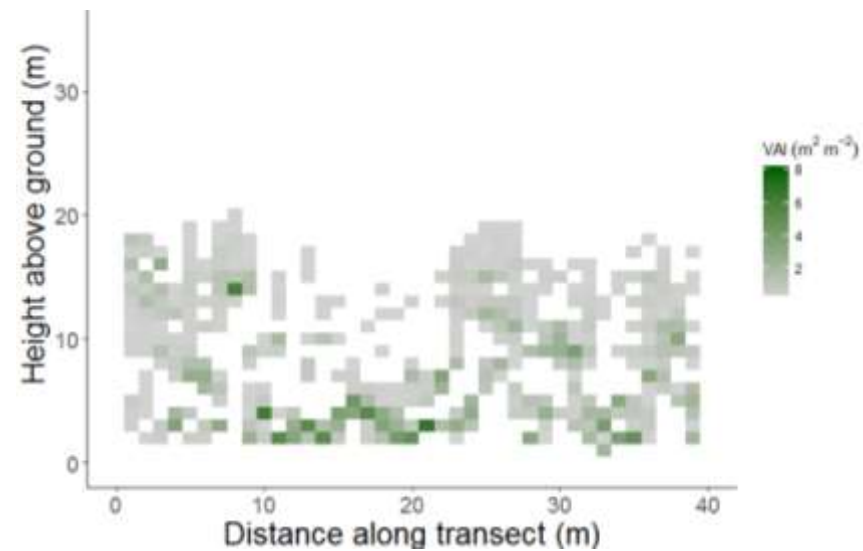
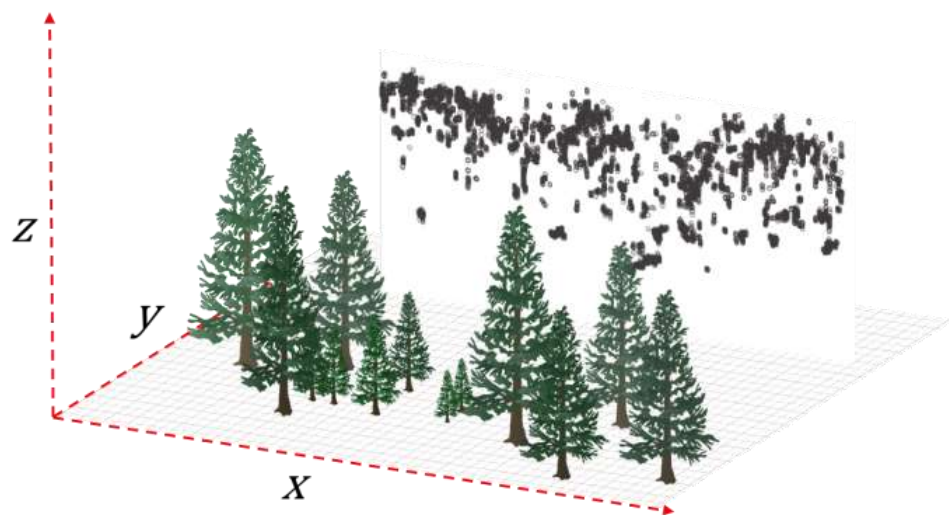


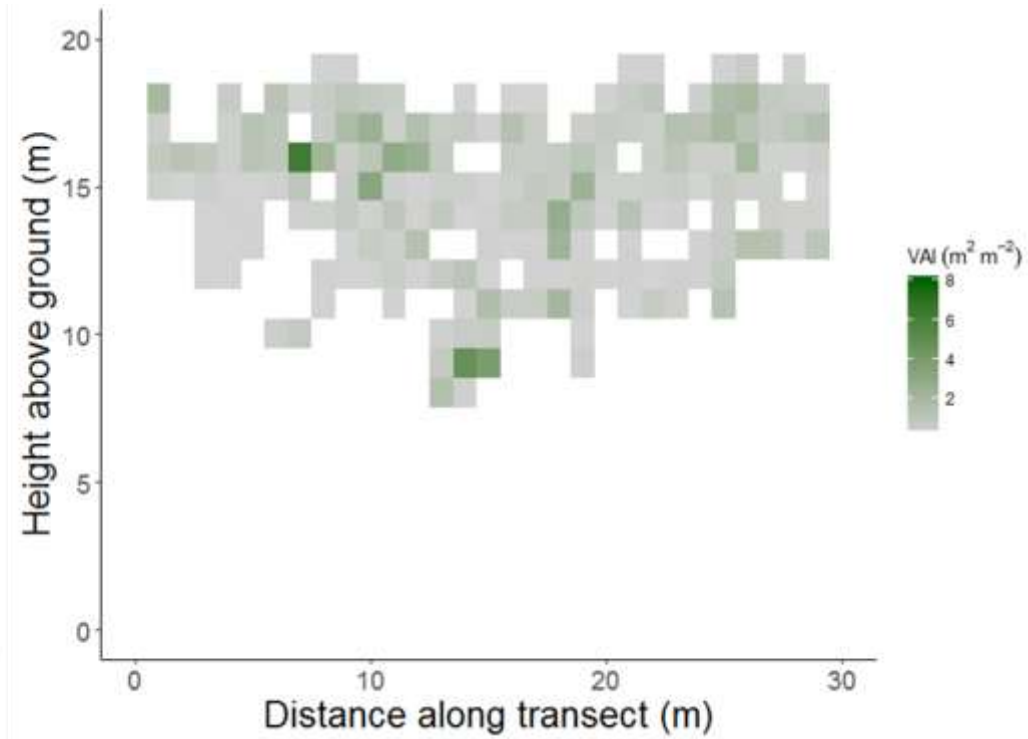
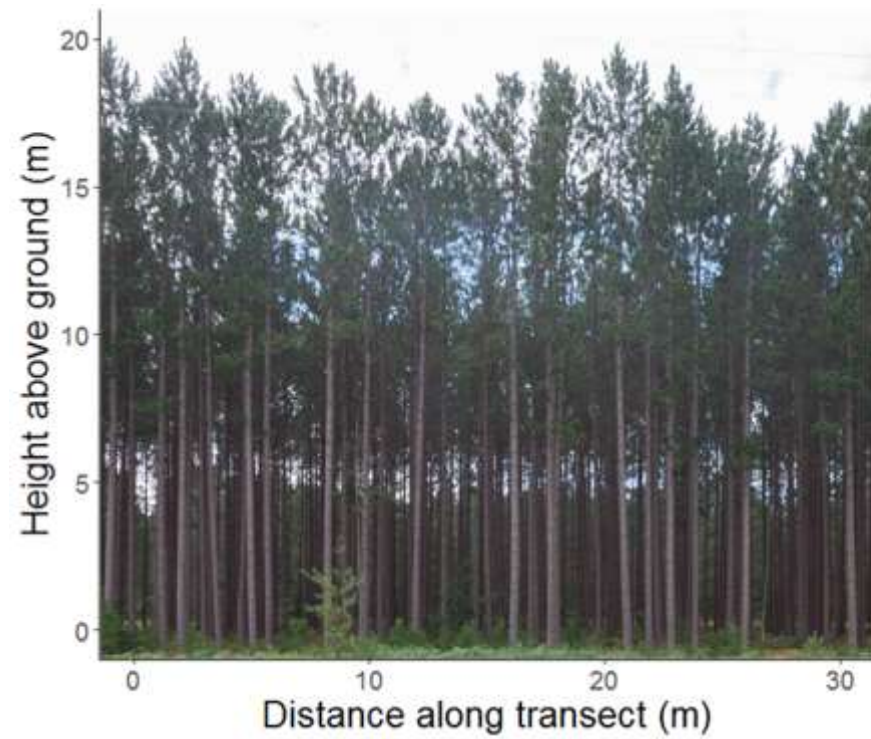
- Portable Canopy LiDAR (PCL)
Upwardly facing
- Produces a 2D point cloud in a vertical slice through the canopy
- Can get at canopy structural complexity, e.g. position and arrangement









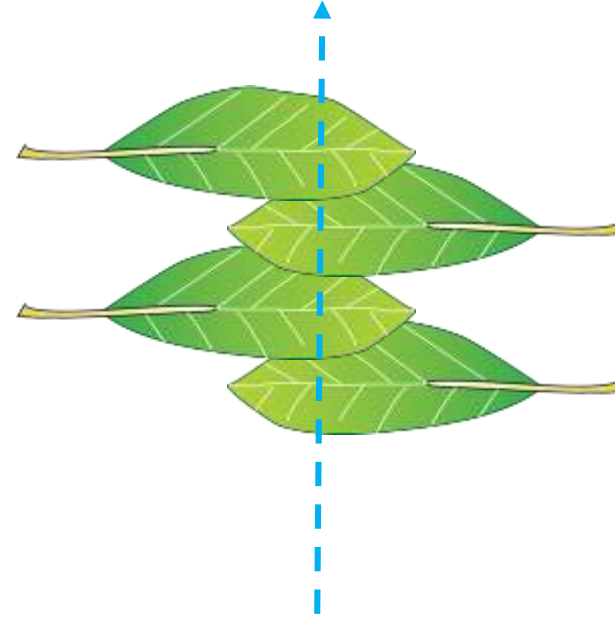




What is canopy structural complexity (CSC)?

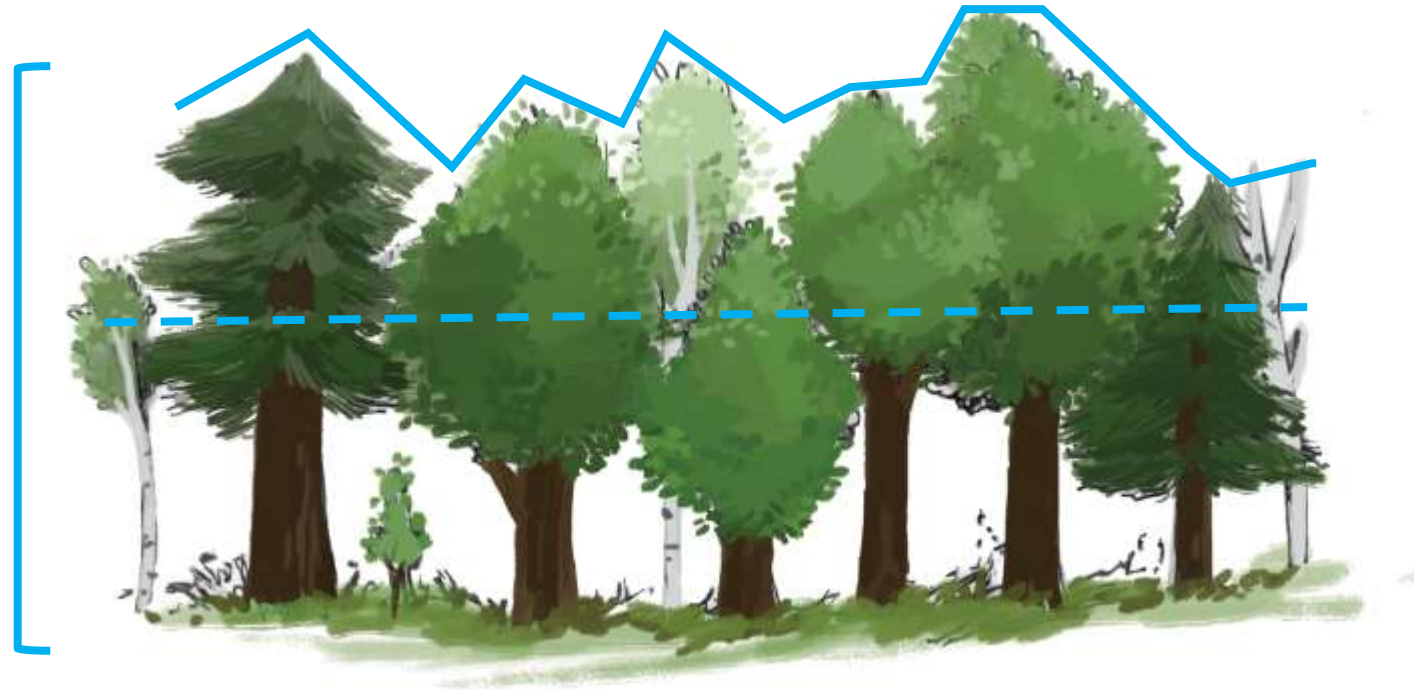
Canopy Structural Complexity

- Density/Quantity



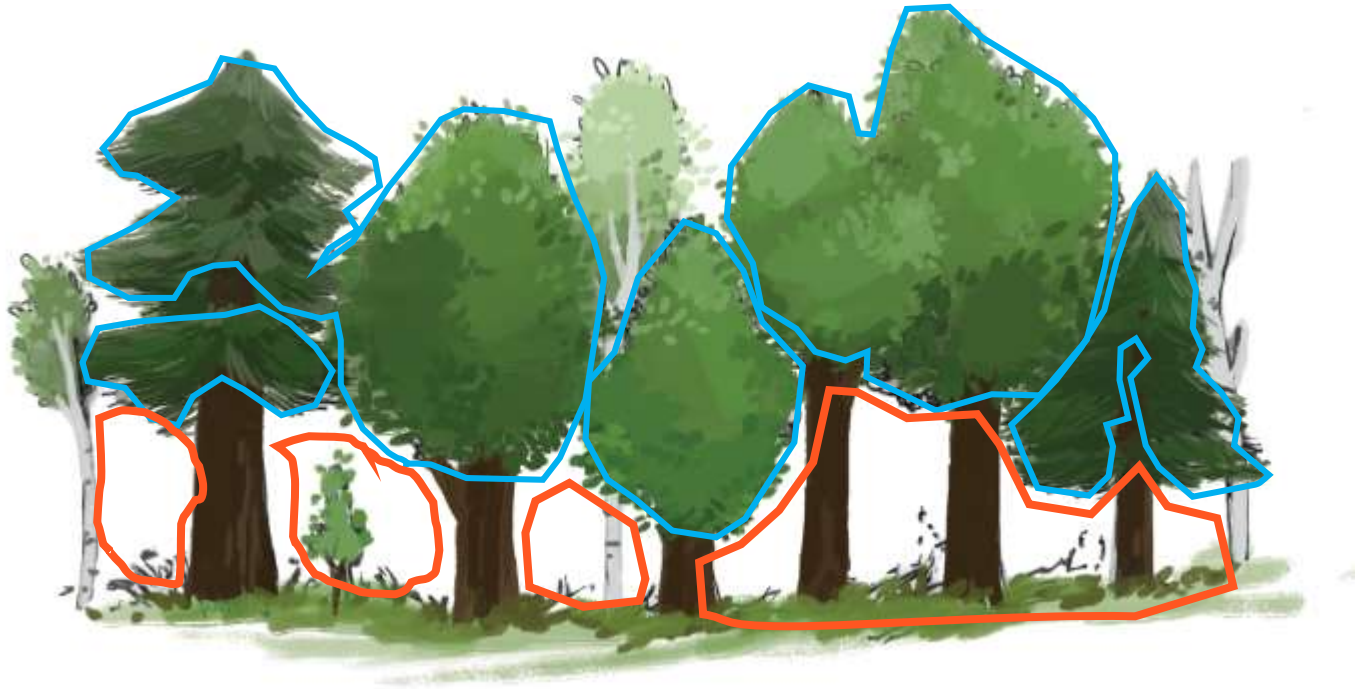
Canopy Structural Complexity

- Density/Quantity
- Height



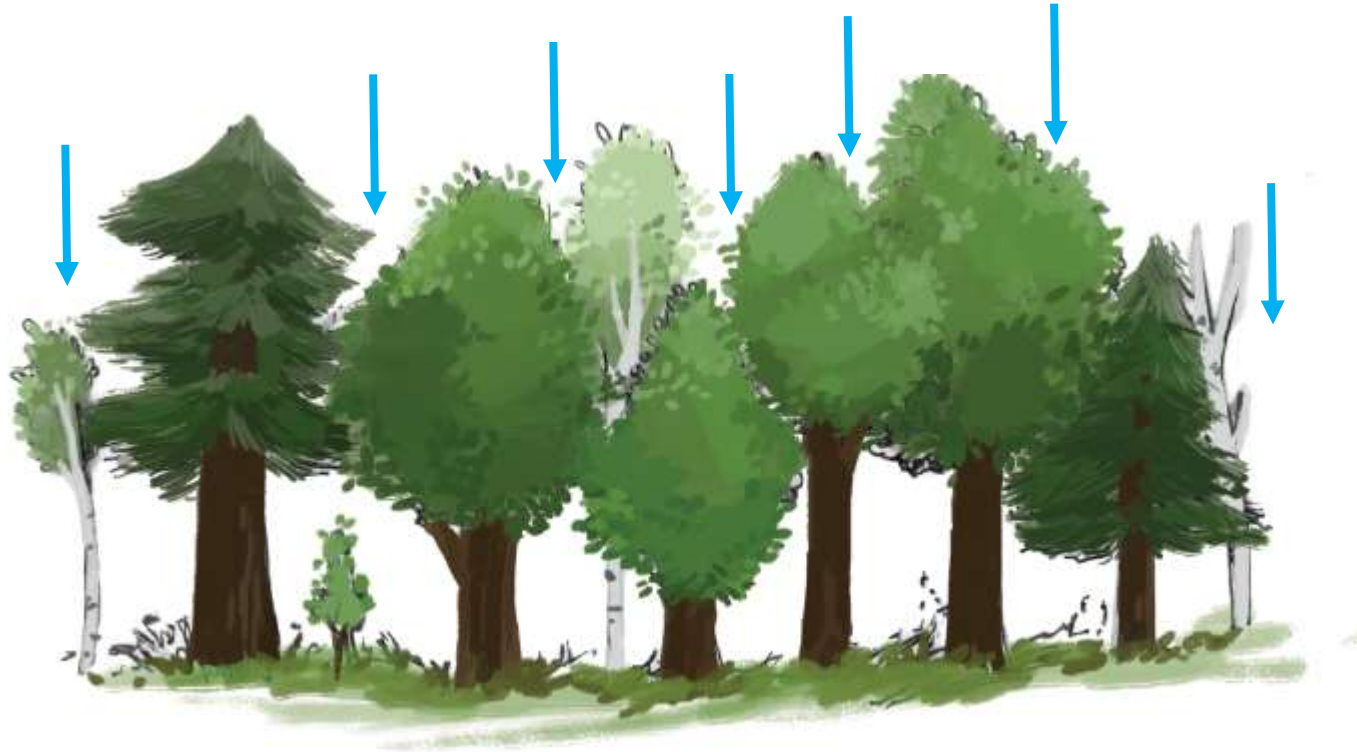
Canopy Structural Complexity

- Density/Quantity
- Height
- Arrangement



Canopy Structural Complexity

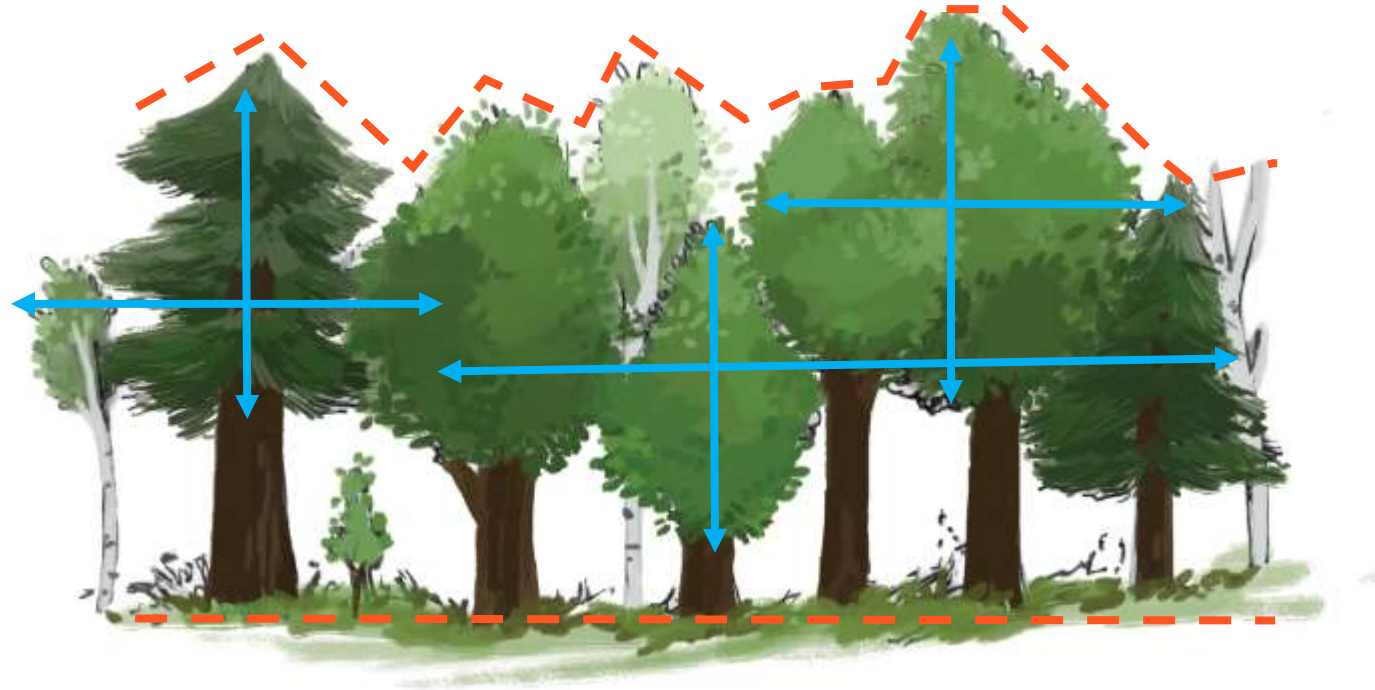
- Density/Quantity
- Height
- Arrangement
- Openness

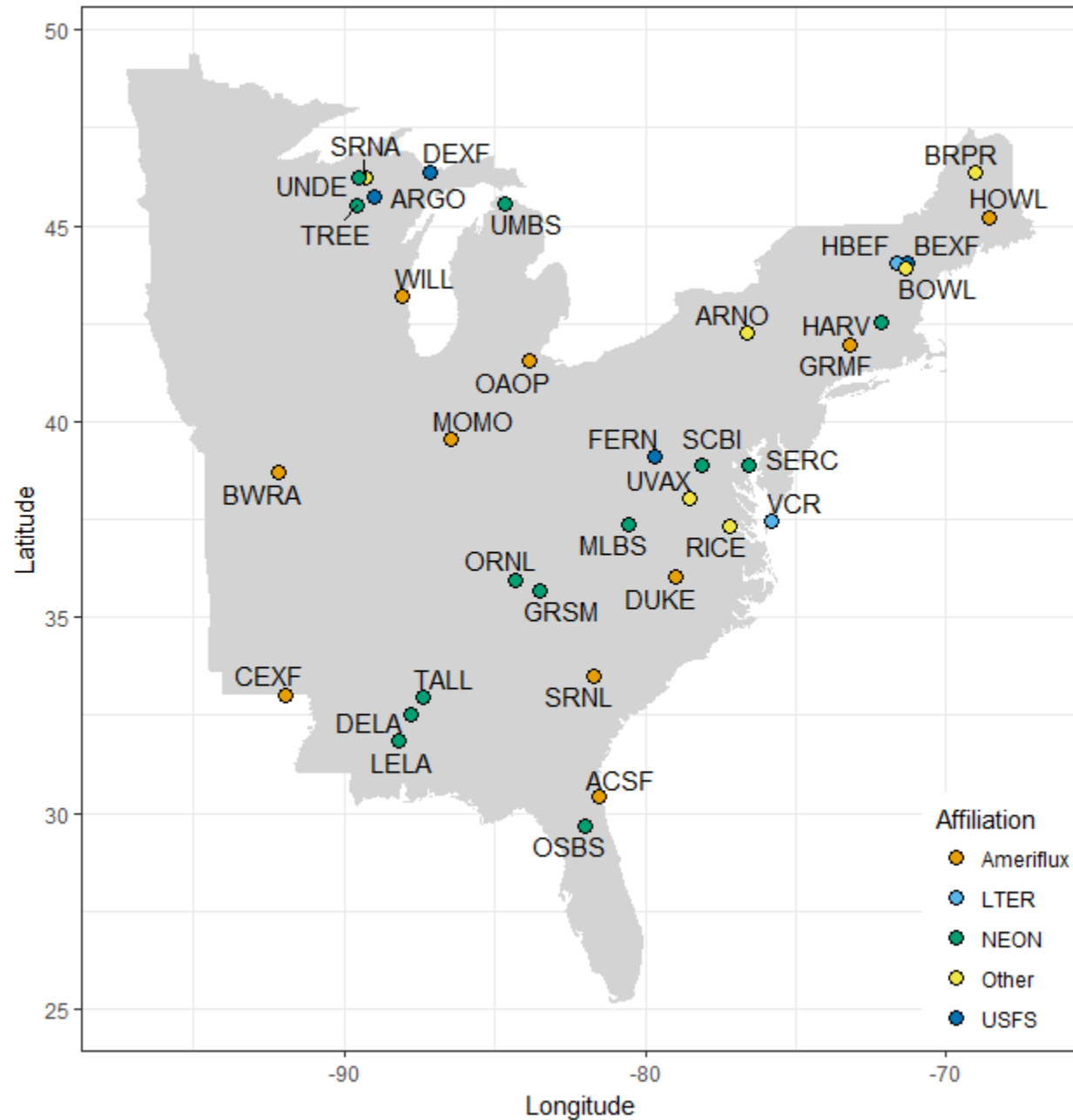


Atkins et al. *In Review*

Canopy Structural Complexity

- Density/Quantity
- Height
- Arrangement
- Openness
- Variability





Where we have been. . .

- Project started in 2016
- Over 20 sites sampled (portable canopy LiDAR)
- New ways to look at forest and canopy structure
- Fundamental structure/function relationships

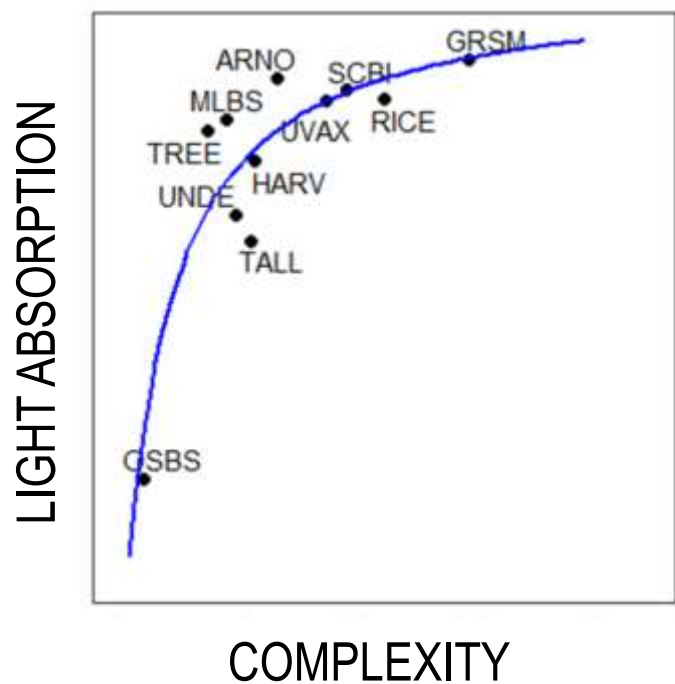


AMERIFLUX

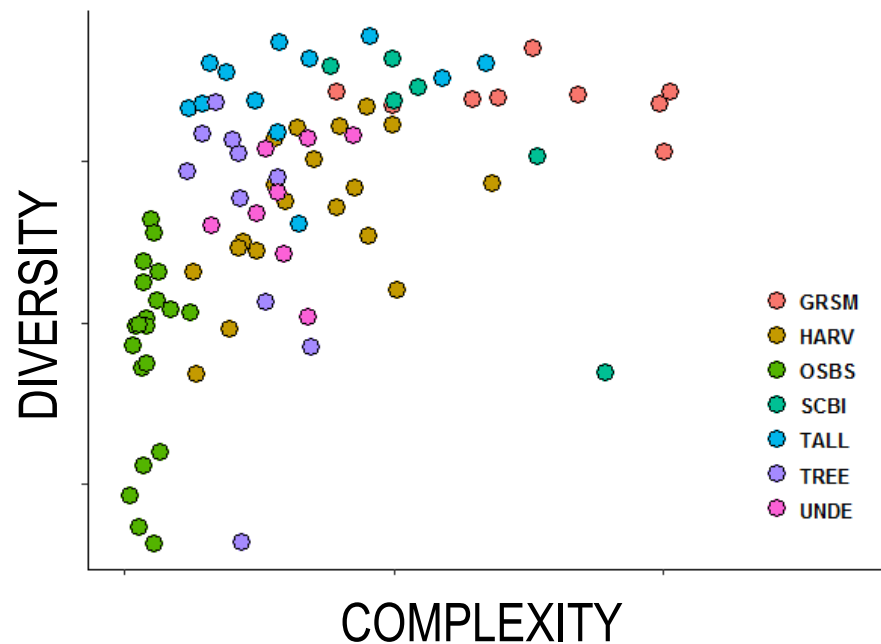


What we have found...

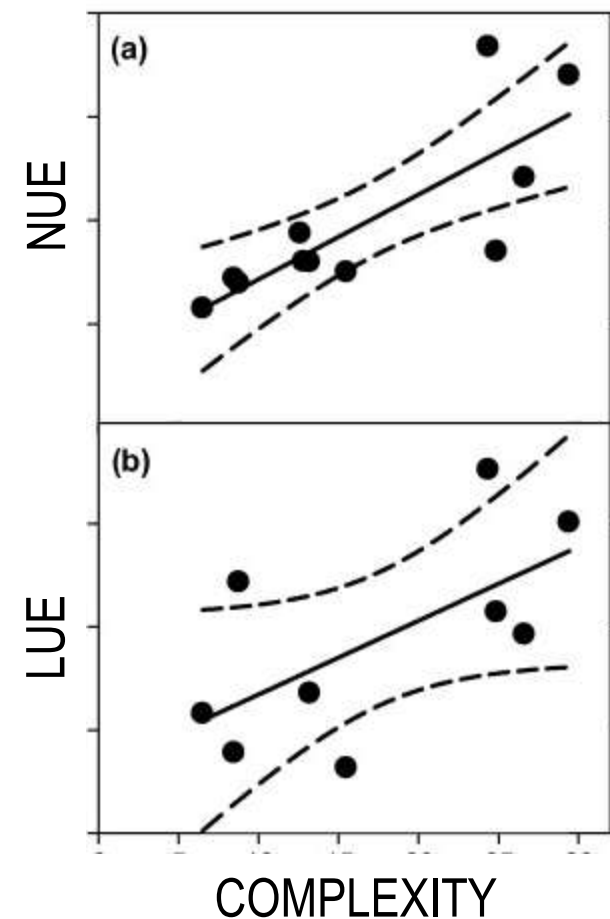
- Measures of canopy structural complexity (CSC) describe arrangement and position of vegetation
- Beyond LAI
- Improved prediction of ecosystem functioning (e.g. light absorption, LUE, NUE, etc.)
- Connections with diversity, richness
- Differences within and among sites



Atkins et al. (In Review)



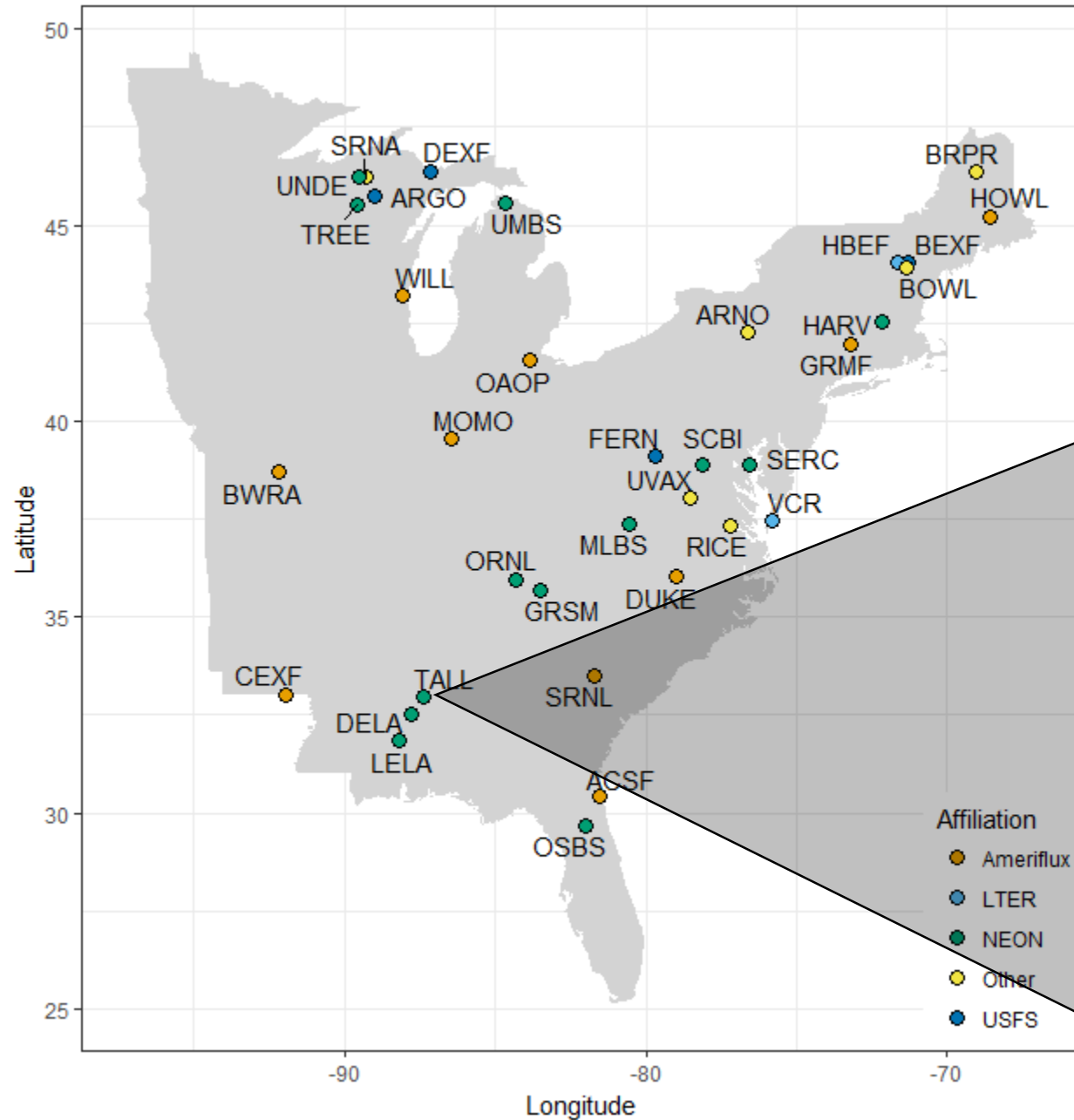
Gough et al. (In Prep)



Hardiman et al. (2013)

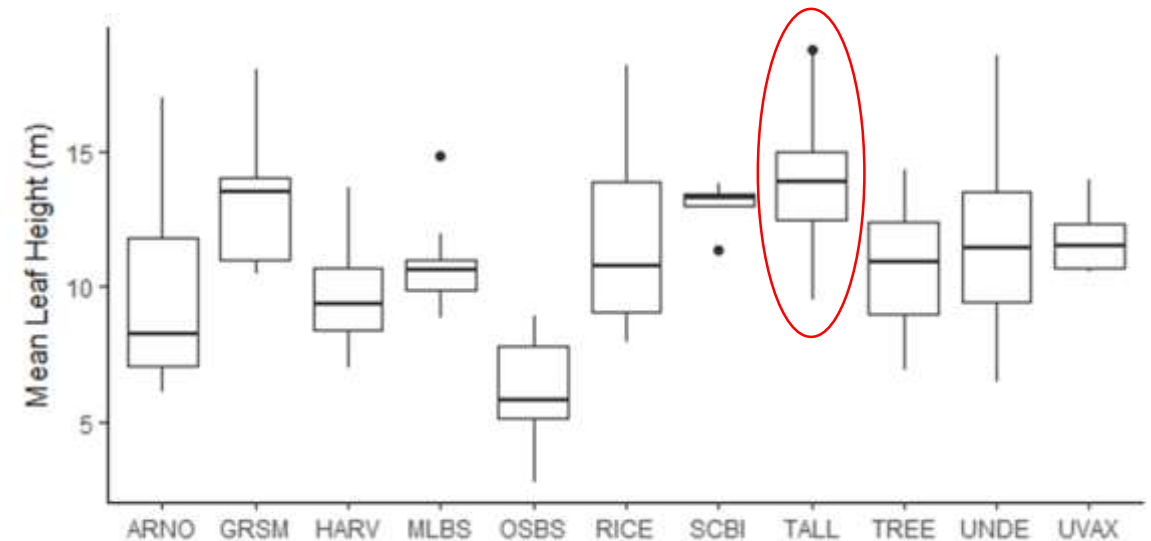
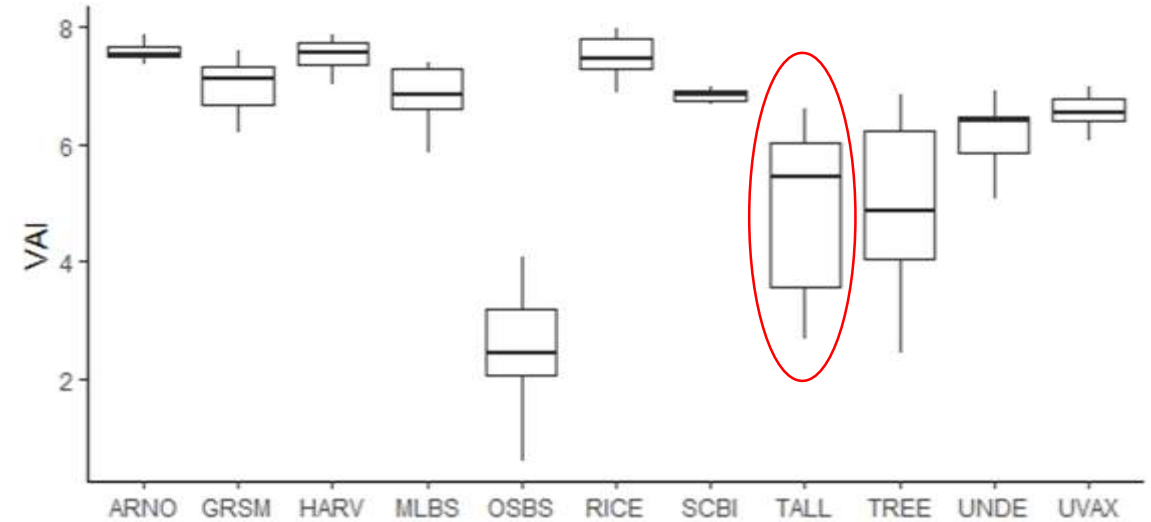
Talladega National Forest

- NEON site (TALL) covers 5300 ha
- Rolling hills creates a mosaic of forest
- Hardwoods in the bottoms, longleaf pines upland
- Logged in the 1930s
- Frequent, prescribed burning
- Site elevation gradient of only ~40 m



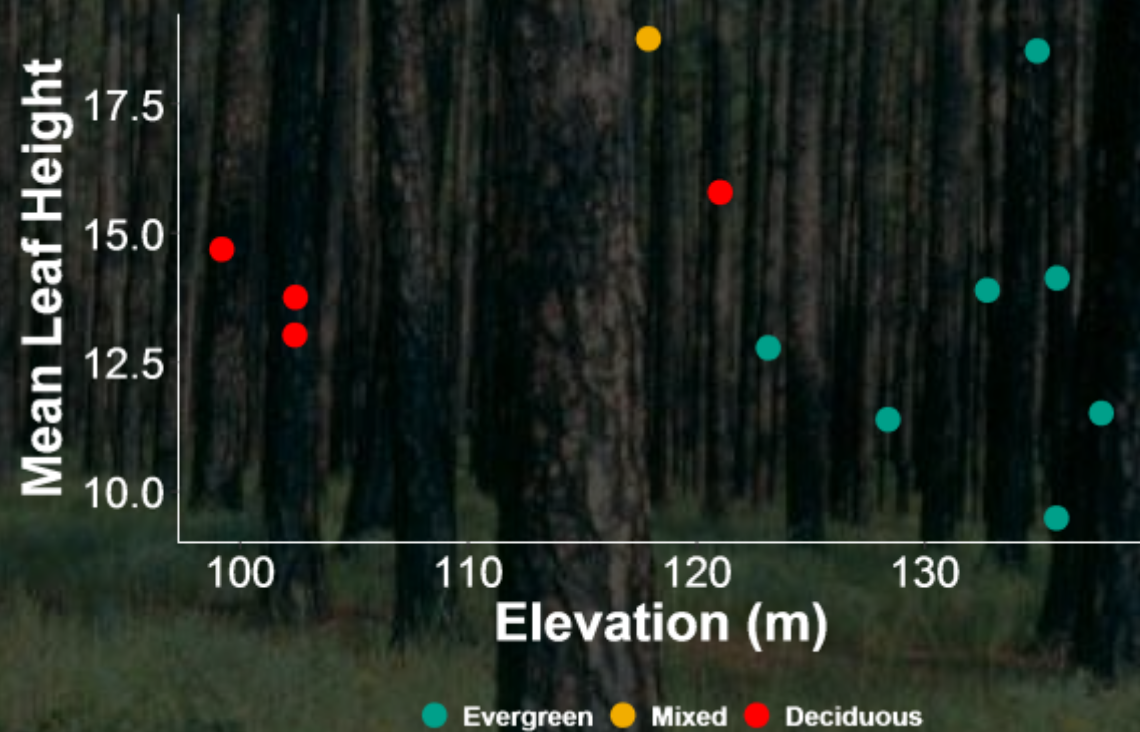
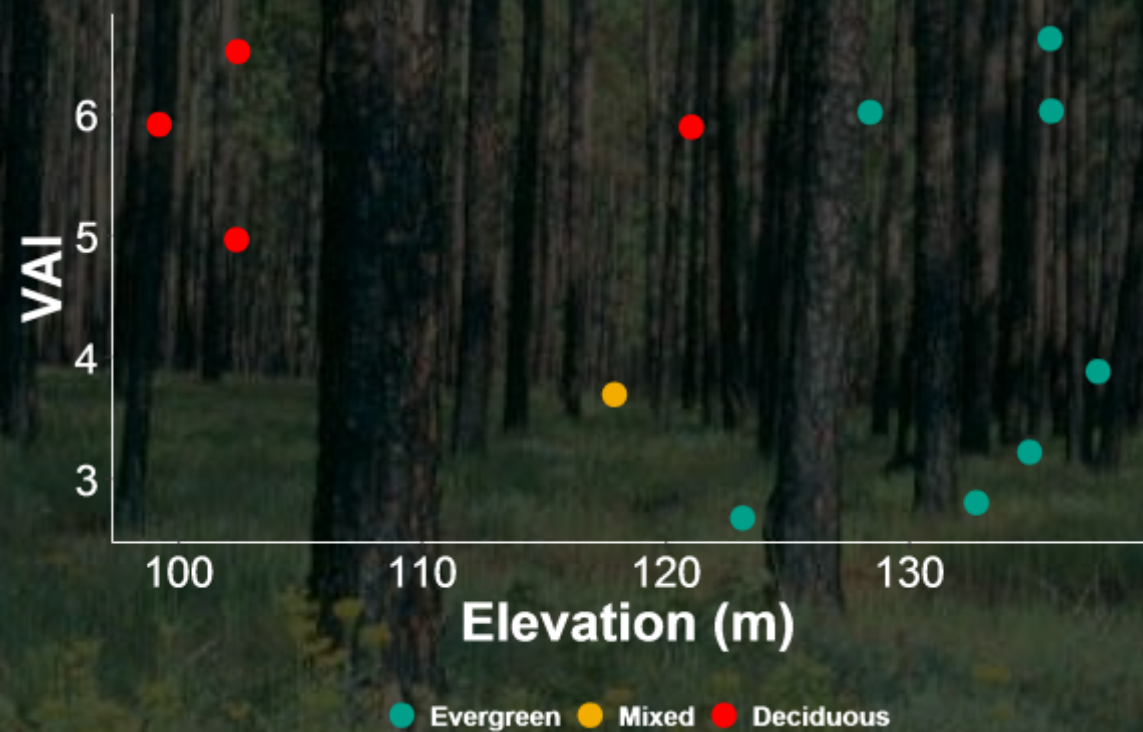
Talladega National Forest

- High variance in vegetation area index (VAI)
- Highest measured mean leaf height of any site
- Mixture of forest communities?
- Are these patterns spatially defined?











Can we classify forest systems with structure alone?

Talladega National Forest

Random Forest Model

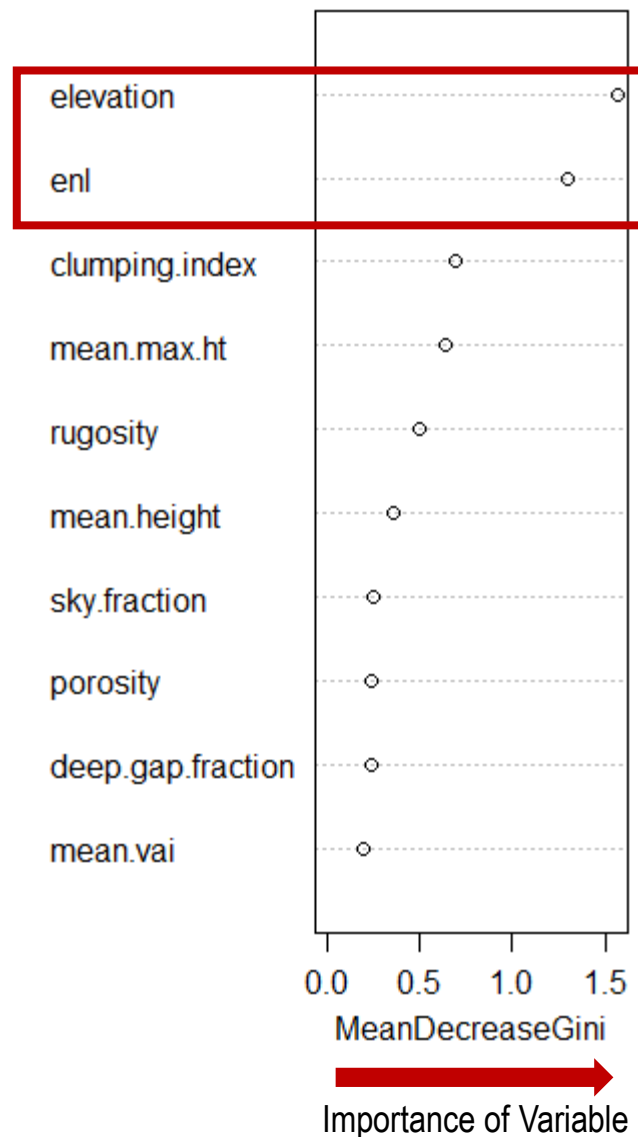
- Canopy structural complexity (CSC) metrics
- NEON spatial and field data
- Two models: 1) with elevation, 2) without elevation
- Can we classify forests using structural data?

Well can we?

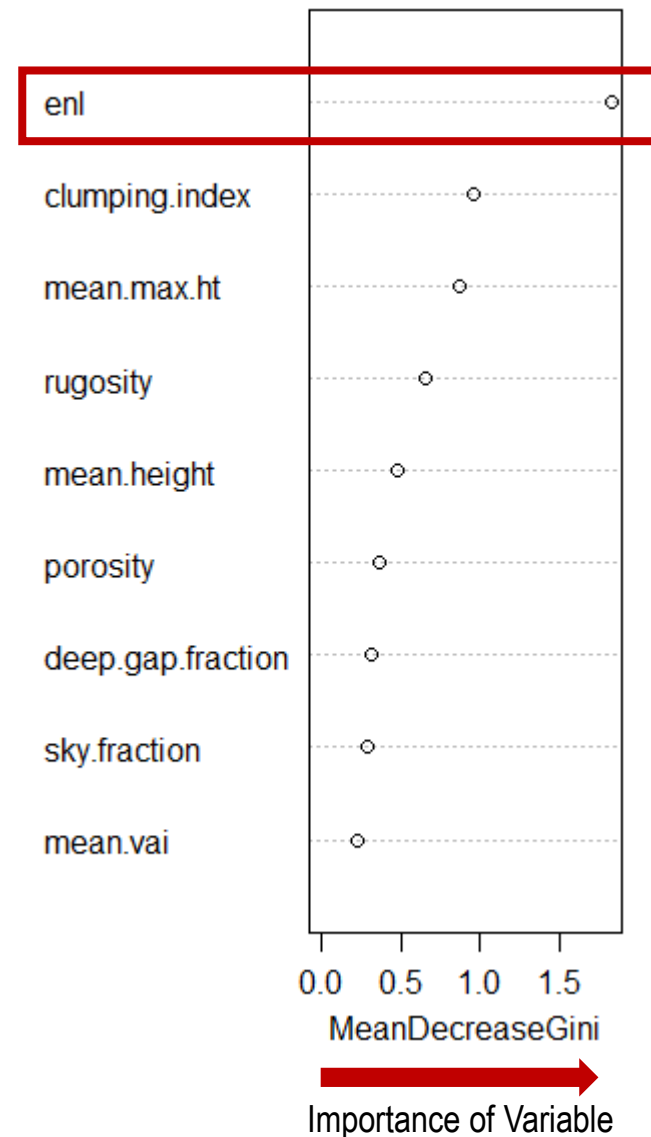
- Elevation + CSC - **25%** error rate (OOB)
- CSC only - **33.3%** error rate (OOB)

What is ENL?

Elevation + CSC model



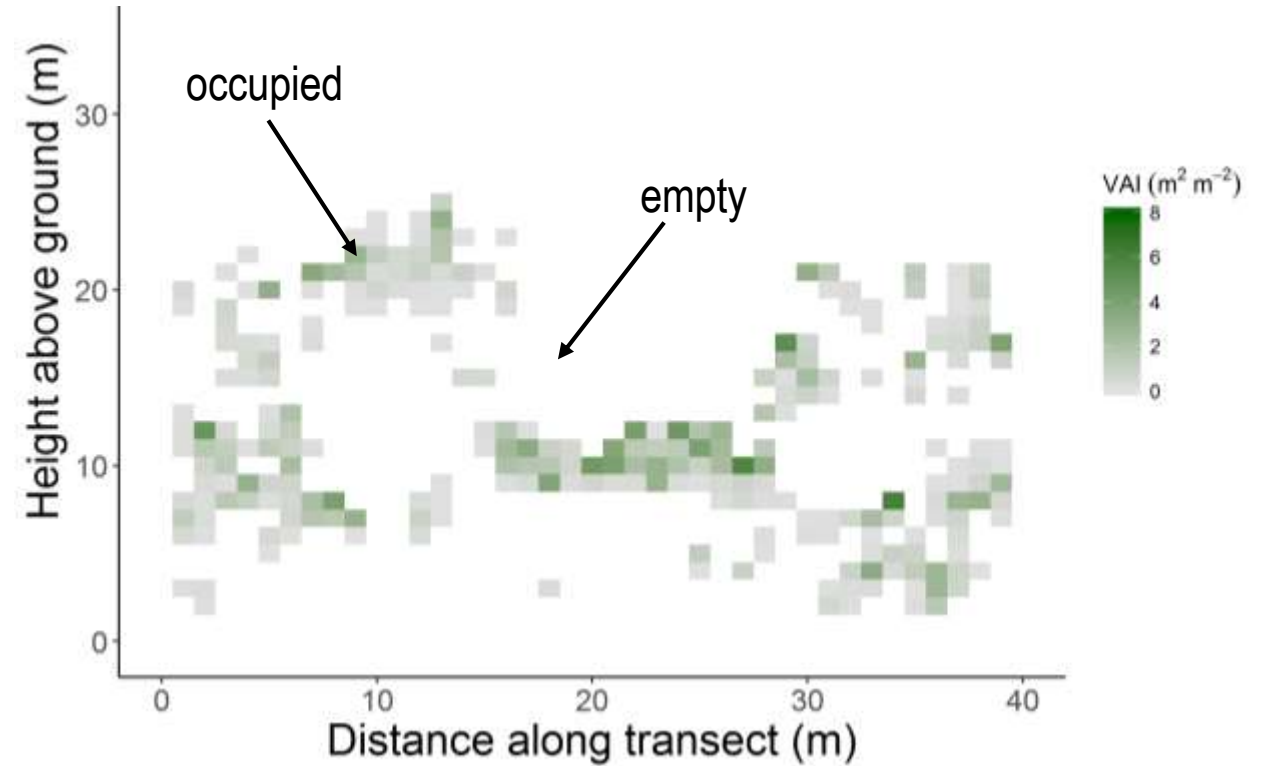
CSC only model

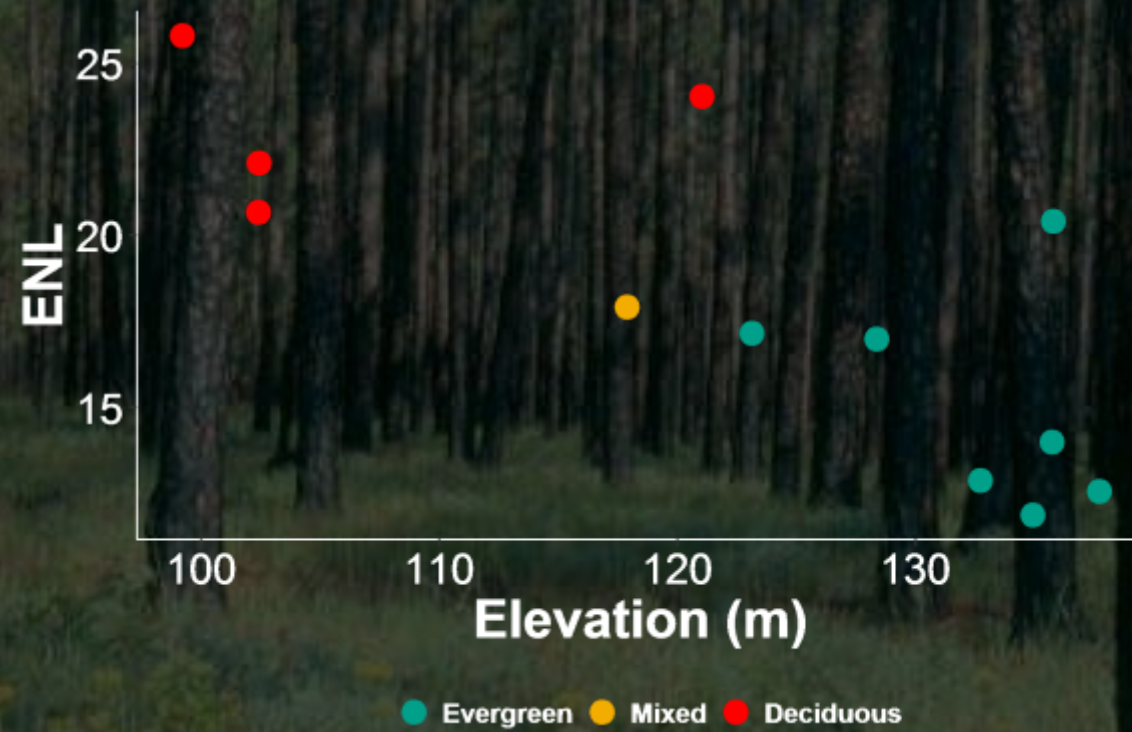


Effective Number of Layers (ENL)

- ENL describes the relationship between occupied and empty spaces in the canopy by layer
- Canopy layering
From 2D and 3D terrestrial LiDAR

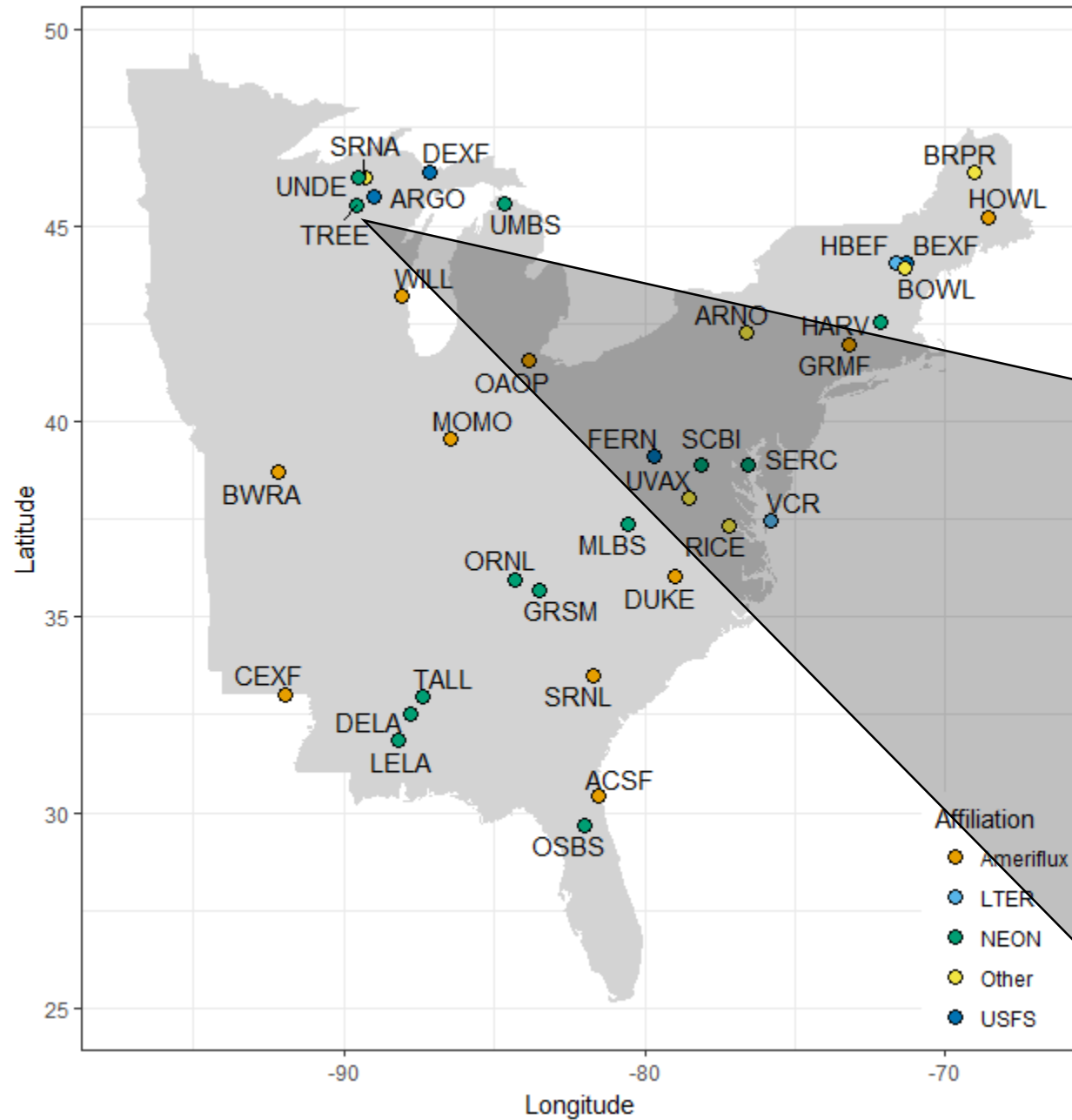
$$ENL = 1 / \sum_{i=1}^{N_{top}} p_i^2$$







How can we test this further?



Treehaven

- NEON site (TREE) covers 566 ha
- Virtually no elevation gradient (< 7 m)
- Mosaic of mixed and deciduous
- Harvested and burned from 1800s to 1930s
- Managed by U. of Wisconsin – Stevens Point



Treehaven

Random Forest Model

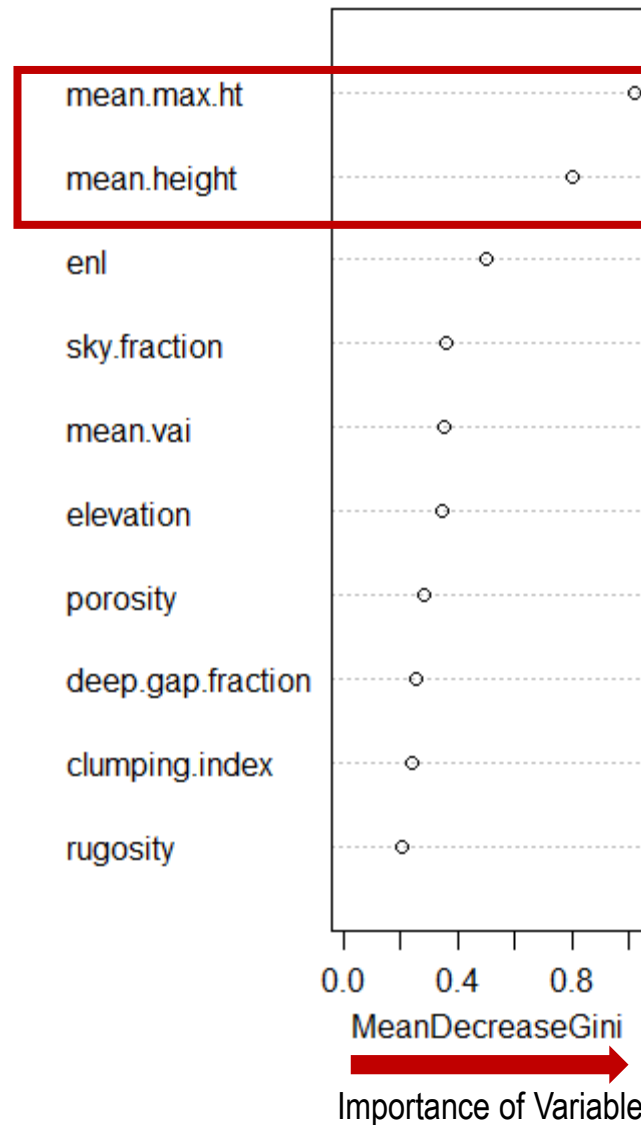
- Two models: 1) with elevation, 2) without elevation
- How does model perform without elevation gradient?

Not well . . .

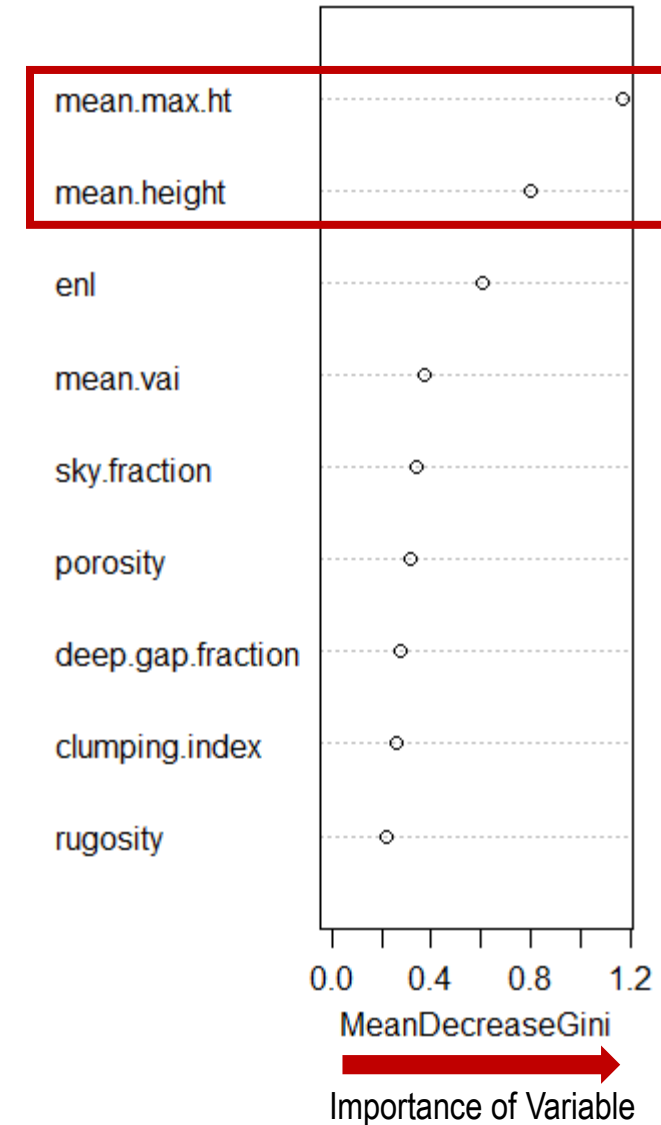
- Elevation + CSC - **50%** error rate (OOB)
- CSC only - **50%** error rate (OOB)

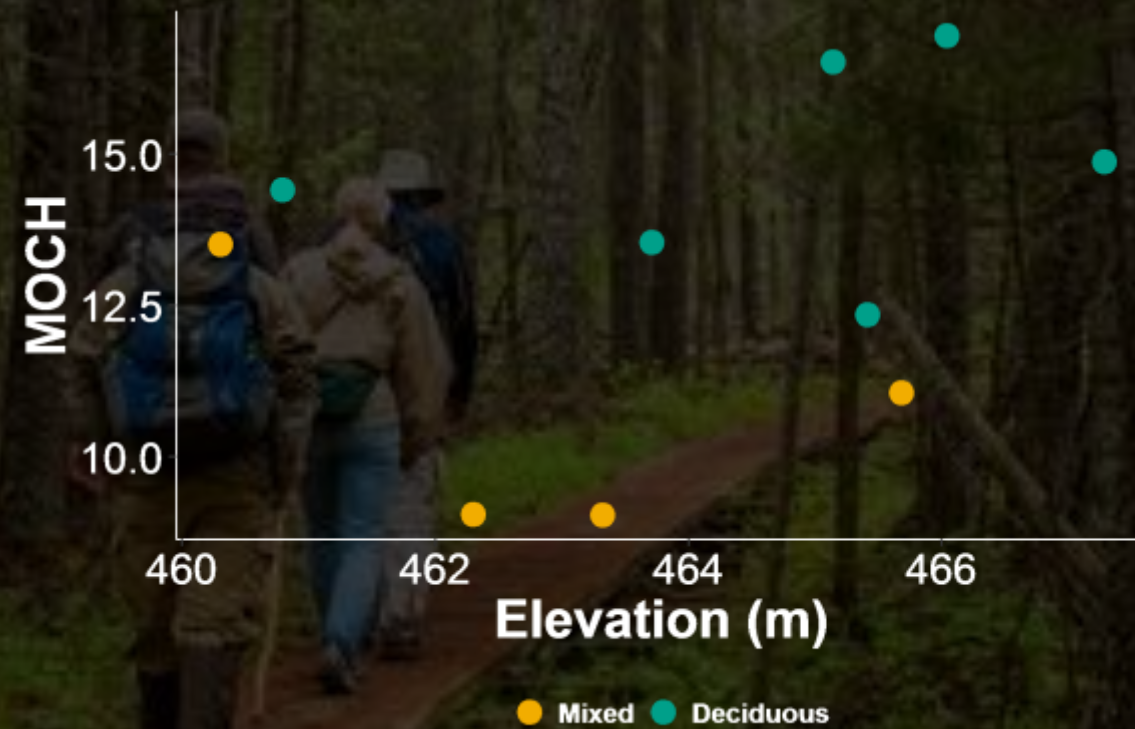
Why height?

Elevation + CSC model



CSC only model







FERNOW!!!

Fernow Experimental Forest

Random Forest Model

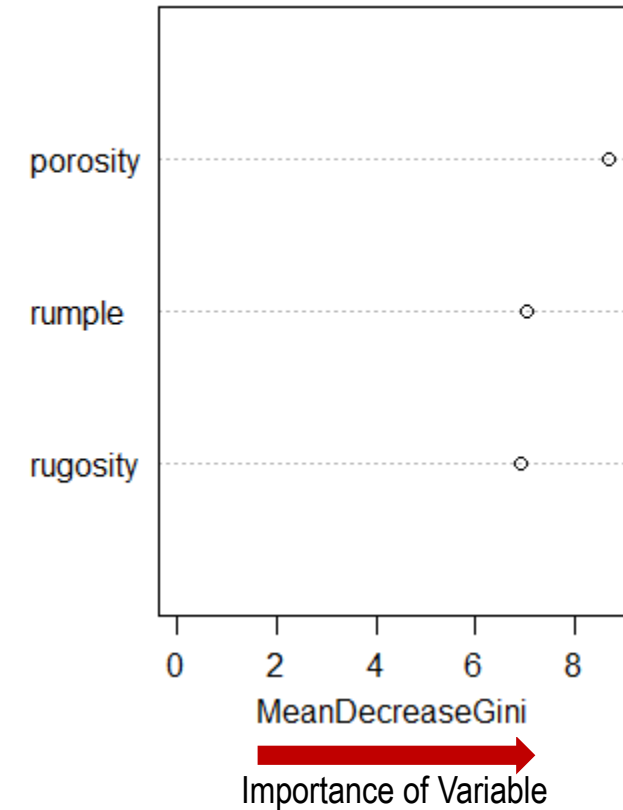
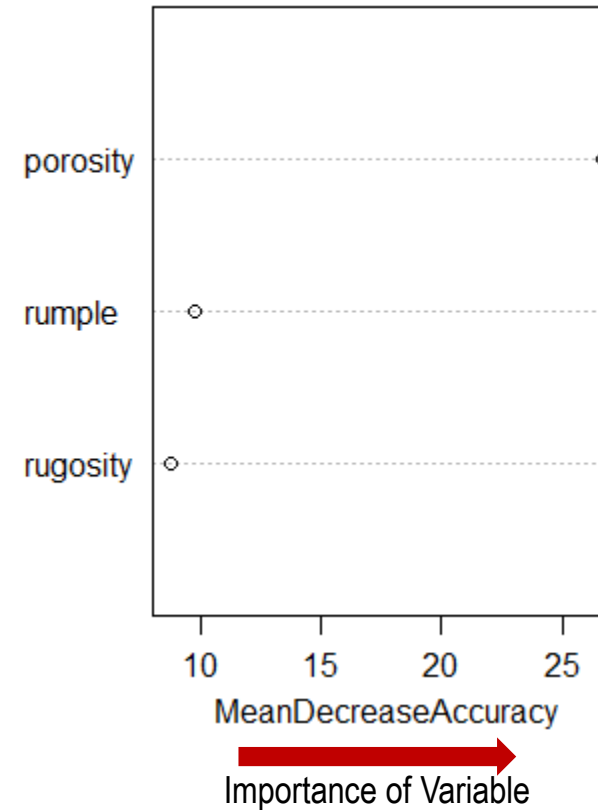
- Parametrized to better fit than a “kitchen sink” model

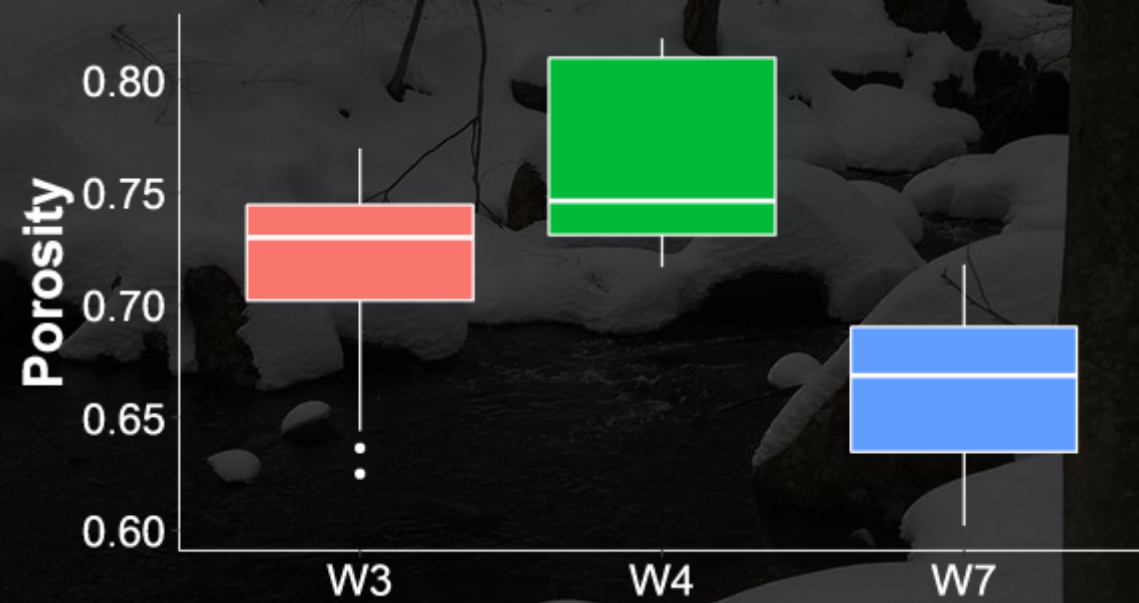
Not bad . . .

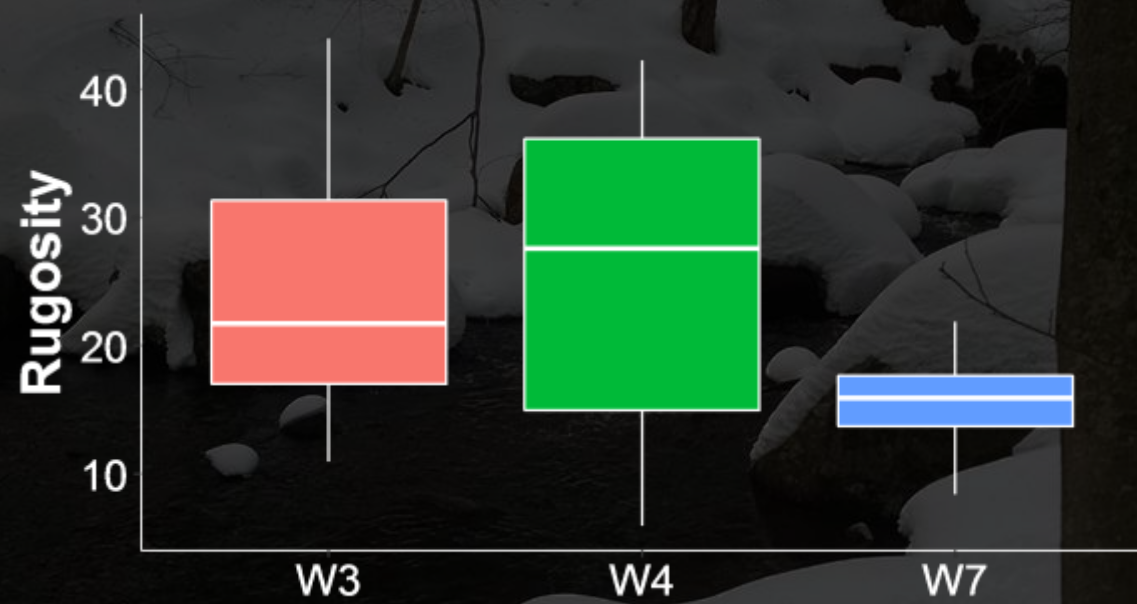
- CSC - **37%** error rate (OOB)

Confusion matrix:

	w3	w4	w7	class.error
w3	11	2	4	0.3529412
w4	6	1	0	0.8571429
w7	2	0	11	0.1538462

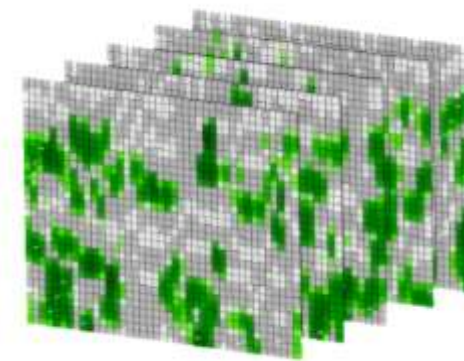
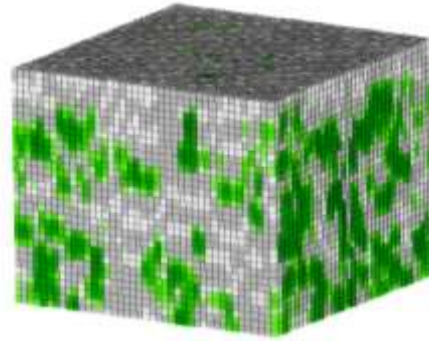
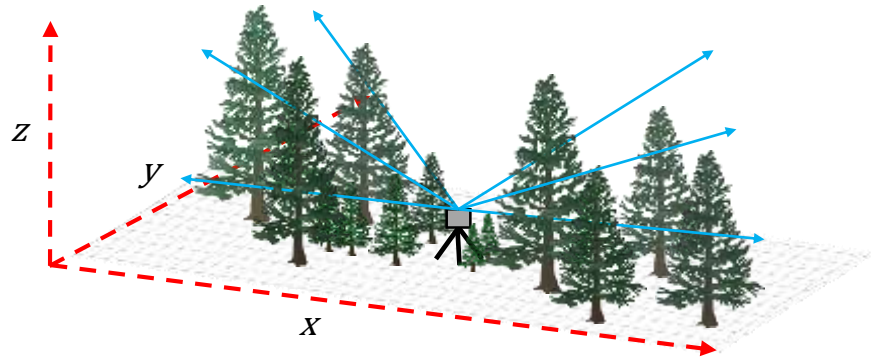








Next steps: 3-D Scanning LiDAR and more



- 3-D Scanning LiDAR Harmonization

Atkins & Stovall (In Prep)

Questions?

Many thanks to the Gough Lab (Chris, Shea, Lisa, Ellen, Ben, Jeff-Ben, Kayla), Hardiman Lab (Brady, Liz, Gillian, Franklin), Cynthia Scheuermann, Kim Calders, Atticus Stovall, Alan Strahler, NSF RCN, Brenden McNeil, Kyla Dahlin, Jan van Ardt, Jason Tallent, Hank Shugart, Tim Fahey, NEON and Courtney Meier, Naupaka Zimmerman, Gil Bohrer, Tim Morin, all at UMBS, the gracious people at many NEON sites, and many, many more.



Award No. 1550657

