Spatio-temporal dynamic modeling of plant communities responses to hydrological pressures in a semiarid Mediterranean wetland

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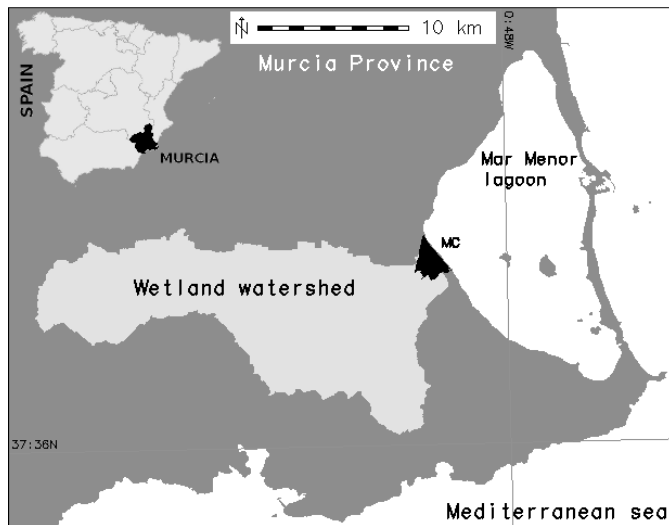[3]ITC - University of Twente (Enschede, The Netherlands)

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Study area

Marina del Carmoli wetland (300 ha)

Wetland plant communities

Semiarid Mediterranean saline wetlands are semi-terrestrial ecosystems

- ▶ Salt steppe (left) - priority habitat by the Habitats Directive
- ▶ Salt marsh (center) - habitat of interest by the HD
- ▶ Reed beds (right) (*Phragmites australis*) - invasive

External water inputs

Percentage of irrigated areas has increased in the last decades due to the opening of a water transfer (Martínez-López et al., 2013)
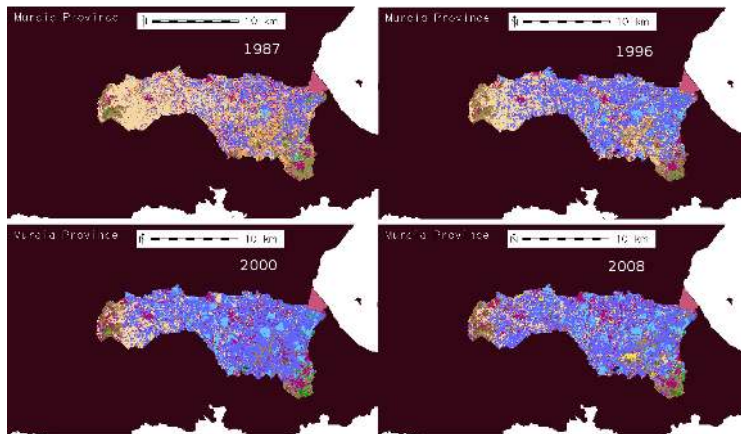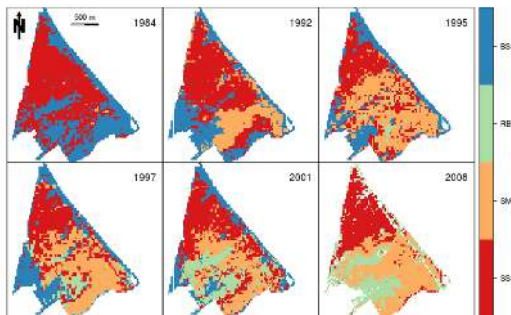
Plant communities change

Important plant communities are being lost!

Carreño et al., 2008; Martínez-López et al., 2012

Objective

▶ Spatially explicit wetland model of how irrigated agriculture is affecting plant community composition in this semiarid Mediterranean wetland

Modelling environment

- R as a modelling environment:
  - GIS capabilities
  - source code is flexible
 - free availabity and growing user community

State variables

- ▶ Wetland is divided into pixels (25 m)
- ▶ Plant communities are modelled separately pixel by pixel (4 maps)
- ▶ The total abundance of plant communities within a pixel is limited so:
  - ▶ competition among plant communities mediated by
    - ▶ total drainge water input to the wetland
    - ▶ spatial environmental variables influencing water availability and growth
  - ▶ the dispersion of other PC from the surrounding pixels
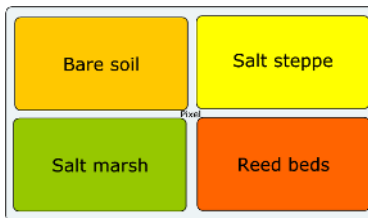
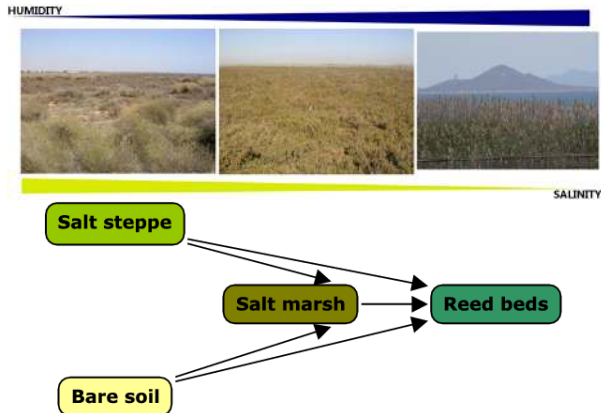# Initial and validation maps of plant communities

Model was tested by means of remote sensing data for the period 1992-2008
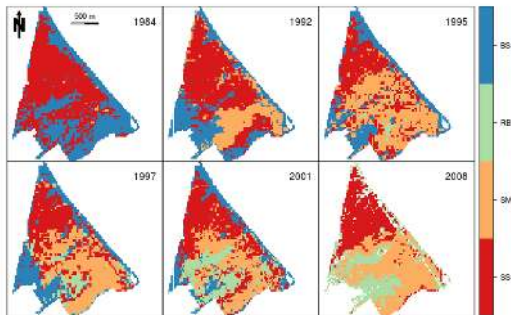
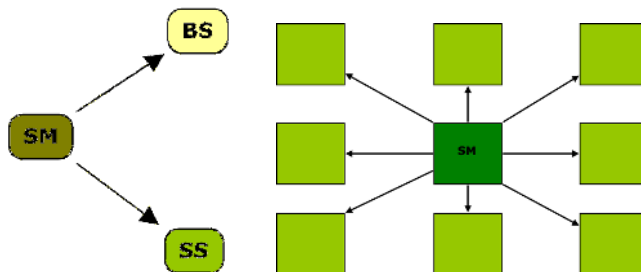Carreño et al., 2008; Martínez-López et al., 2012

Model assumptions I

- Increasing water input
- Only conversion to more humid / less saline plant communities

Model assumptions II

native vs. invasive taxa

- ▶ invasive reed beds are potentially present in all pixels
- ▶ salt marsh is able to disperse into neighbour pixels

Non spatial forcing input

Drainage water input
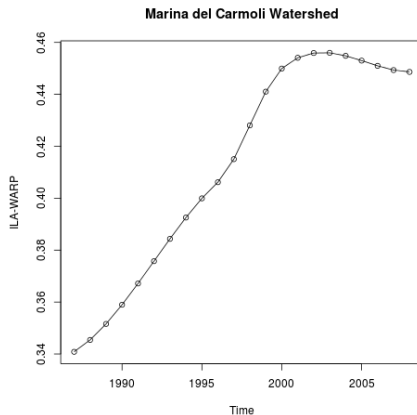
WARP index (Martínez-López et al., 2014a,b)

Marina del Carmoli Watershed

Wetland environmental spatial parameters
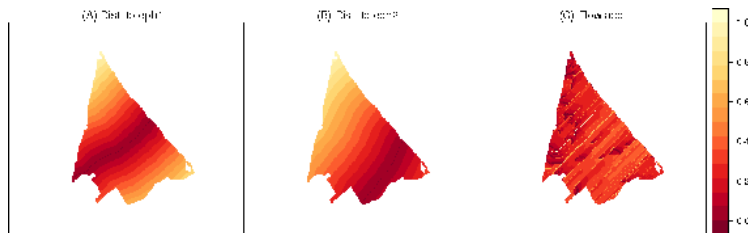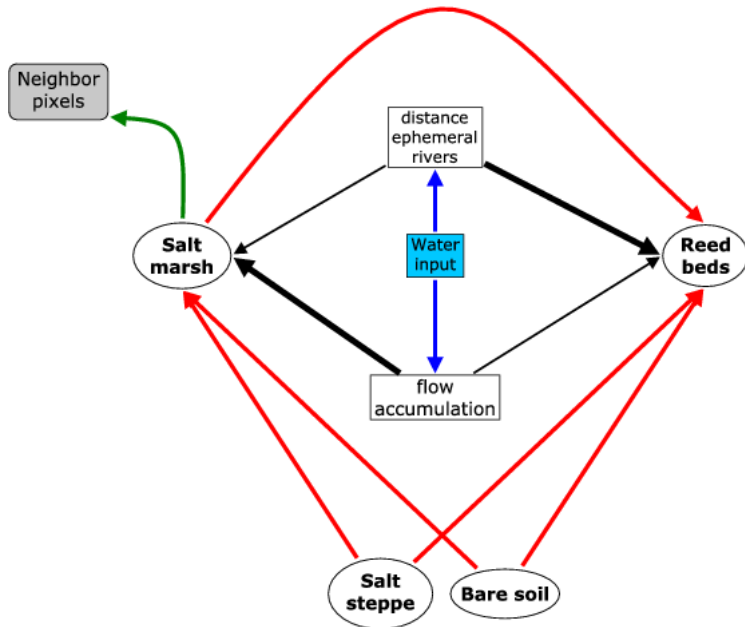
- ▶ (A) distance map to ephemeral river 1 (**reed beds**)
- ▶ (B) distance map to ephemeral river 2 (**reed beds**)
- ▶ (C) Flow accumulation map (**salt marsh**)

- ▶ All parameters are on a relative 0–1 scale.

Model diagram

Model development/execution

1. Initial dynamic model was developed using Stella (1 pixel)
2. Conversion to R using 'StellaR' script (Naimi and Voinov, 2012)
3. State variables and spatial environmental variables as matrices
4. Model wrapped as a R function
5. ode.2D("euler" method, time = 24 year, TS = 0.25) (library "deSolve")

Conclusions

1. The model serves as a tool for
   - wetland conservation and management studies (habitat loss)
   - testing plant community interactions
   - testing relationships between plant communities and environmental variables in space and time

2. The library undergoes further developments in order to become a flexible tool for the development of new spatio-dynamic models