

Webinar 1: Intro to the RMBL Spatial Data Platform

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Webinar Schedule

Tuesday September 22nd 2020

Introduction to the RMBL Spatial Data Platform,
How to access RMBL SDP data in GIS and
programming environments, and where we are
going with the platform.

Tuesday October 20th 2020 *Designing Robust
Field Studies using Geospatial Tools*
How to optimize site selection using GIS and
the RMBL SDP.

Tuesday January 26th, 2021 *Successful
UAV Data Collection in Mountain Environments*
How to design and execute UAV flights for
high-quality scientific data in challenging
environments.

Tuesday February 23rd, 2021 *Leveraging
Point Cloud Data from Lidar and UAV
Photogrammetry*
Mapping vegetation structure and function
using 3D data from lidar and drones.

Tuesday March 23rd, 2021 *Linking Field
Data with Remote Sensing for Spatial Prediction*
How to leverage high-resolution remote
sensing from imaging spectroscopy and lidar
to map species, traits, and processes.

Tuesday April 20th, 2021 *What's New in the
RMBL Spatial Data Platform*
Introduction to new snow and phenology
datasets that form part of the SDP Release 2
and Release 3.

Outline

- **Why?**

Why is this a good time for field researchers to build their spatial data science skills?

- **What?**

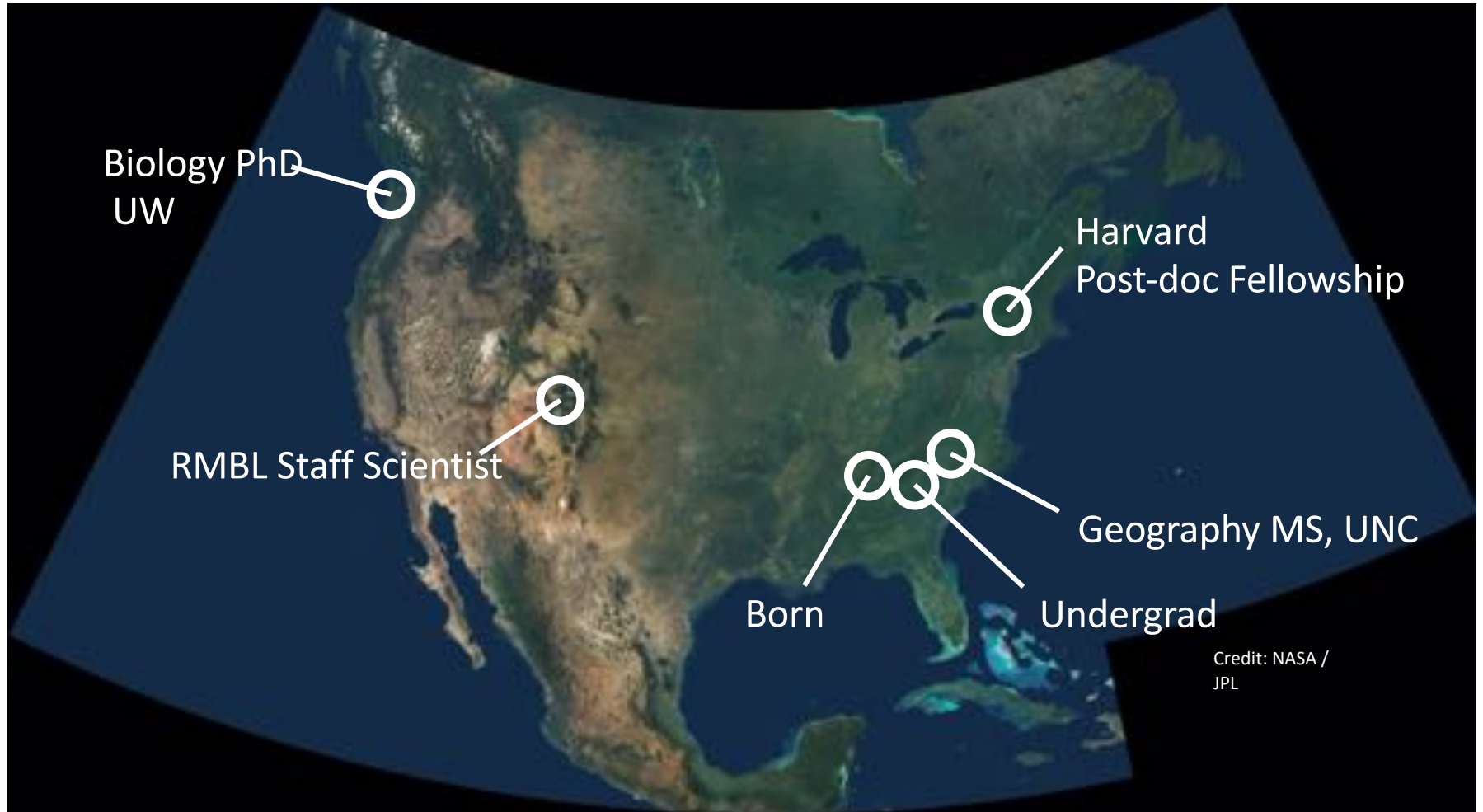
What foundational concepts do I need to know to use spatial data effectively?

What data is out there that is useful in my work?

- **How?**

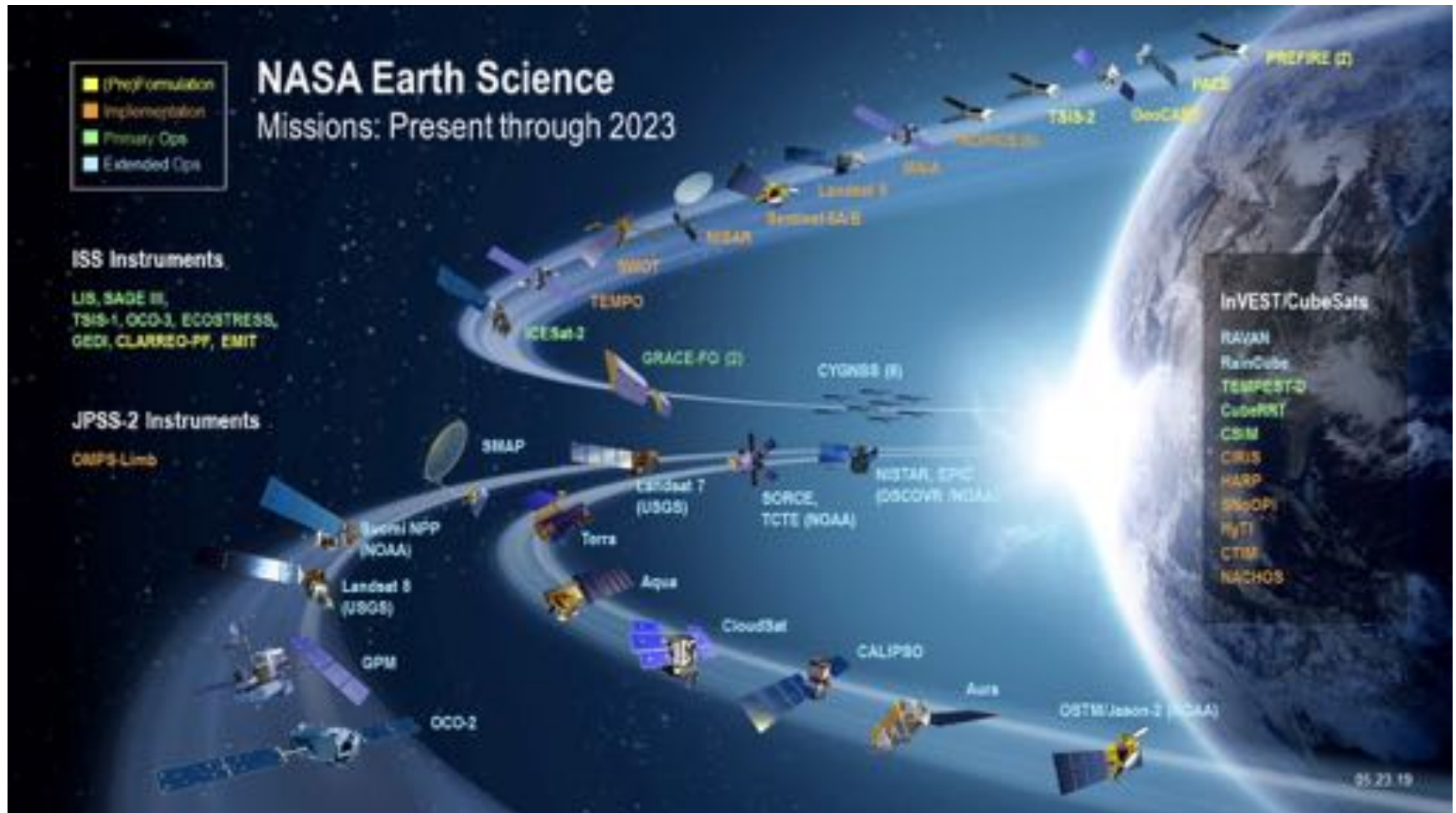
How do I build the skills necessary?

About me:



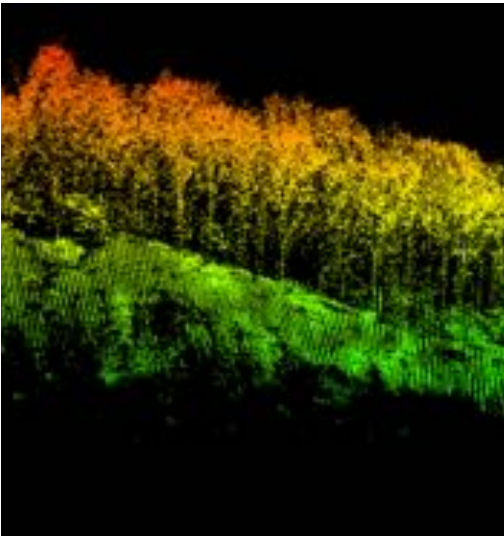


Remote sensing: an inflection point



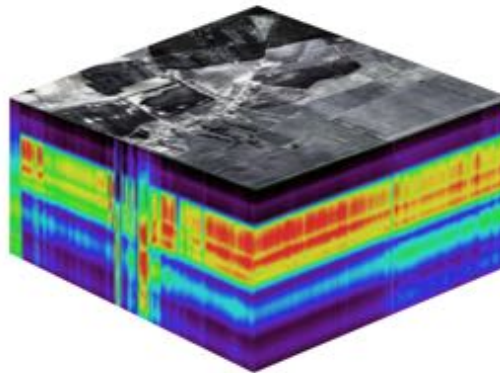
Remote sensing: an inflection point

LiDAR



<https://geolabforest.blog/>

Imaging
Spectroscopy



<https://eo-college.org/>

Drone Imaging

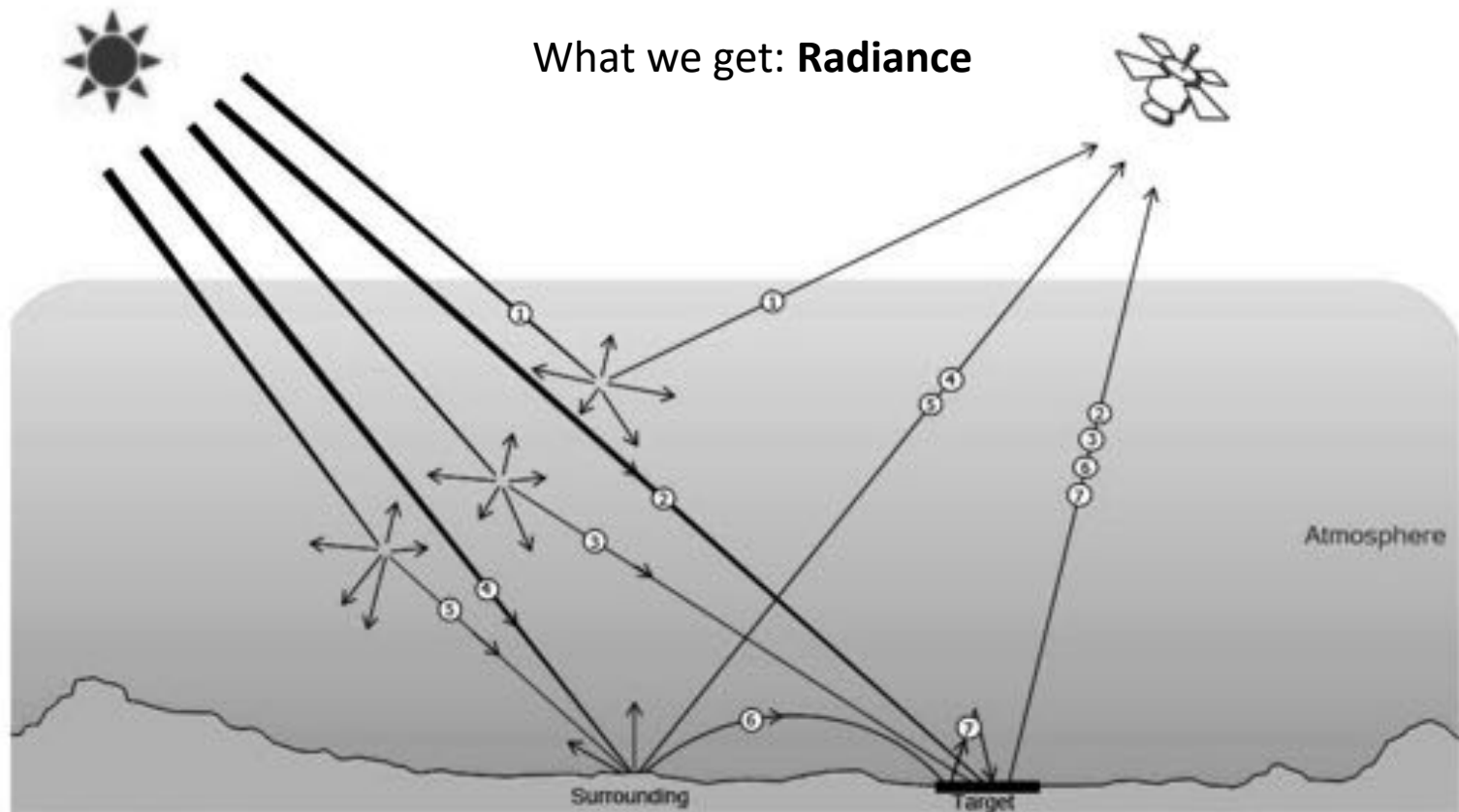


<http://mapir.camera>

Some of this data is at the same scale as field data



Automated processing makes lots of observations analysis-ready



What we want: **Reflectance**

New computational tools make it feasible to wrangle big spatial datasets

Core Technologies



Languages / Software



Cloud Platforms



There are still “last mile” problems



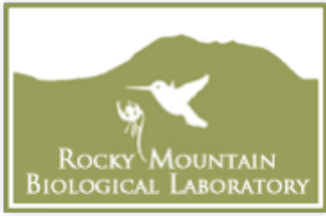
Translating remote measurements into environmentally relevant data.

Making it as seamless as possible to extract measurements where you need them.

Efforts to cross the last mile



Spatial
Data
Platform



Spatial
Data
Platform

Design Principles

- ***Reproducibility*** – Full processing pipeline and source data publicly available.
- ***Open Access*** – Permissive license that allows redistribution with acknowledgement.
- ***Quantifying Uncertainty*** – Mapping what we don't know

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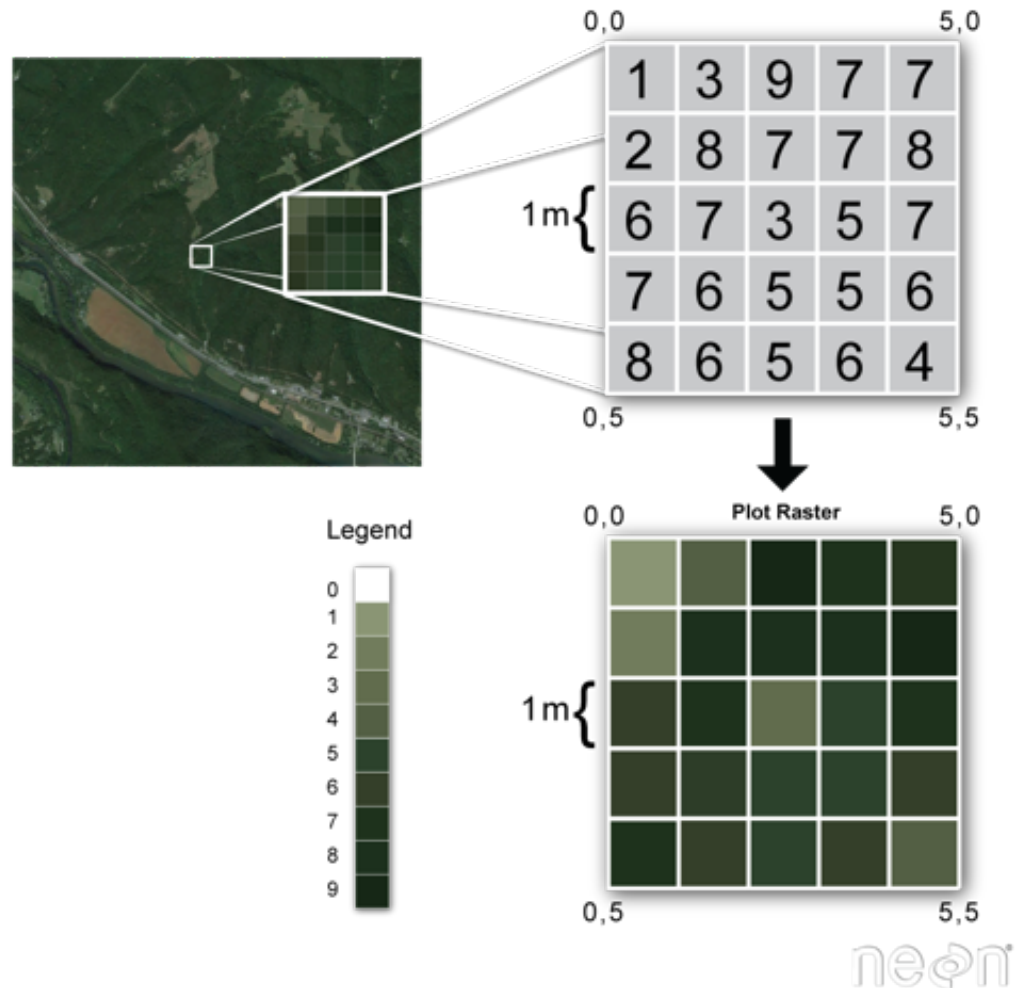
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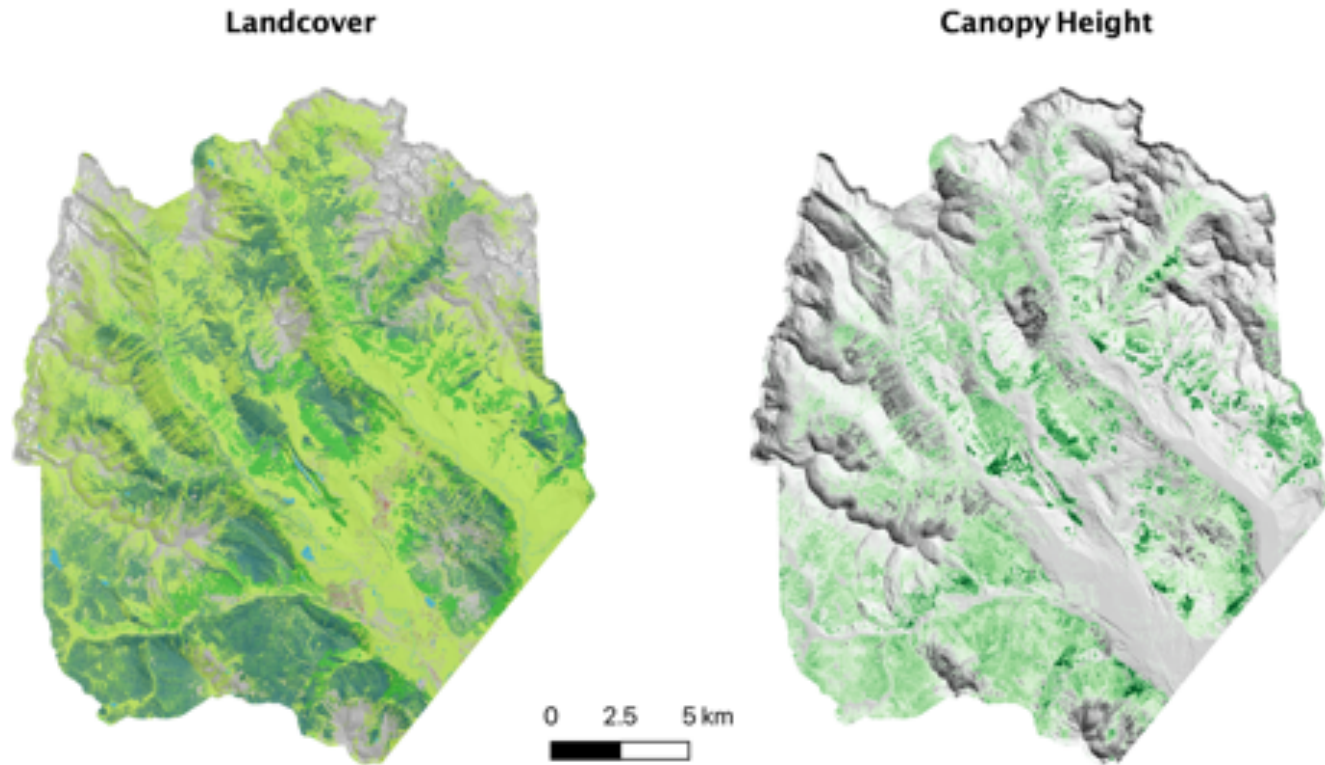
- **How?**

How do I build the skills necessary?

Raster Data



Example Raster Datasets

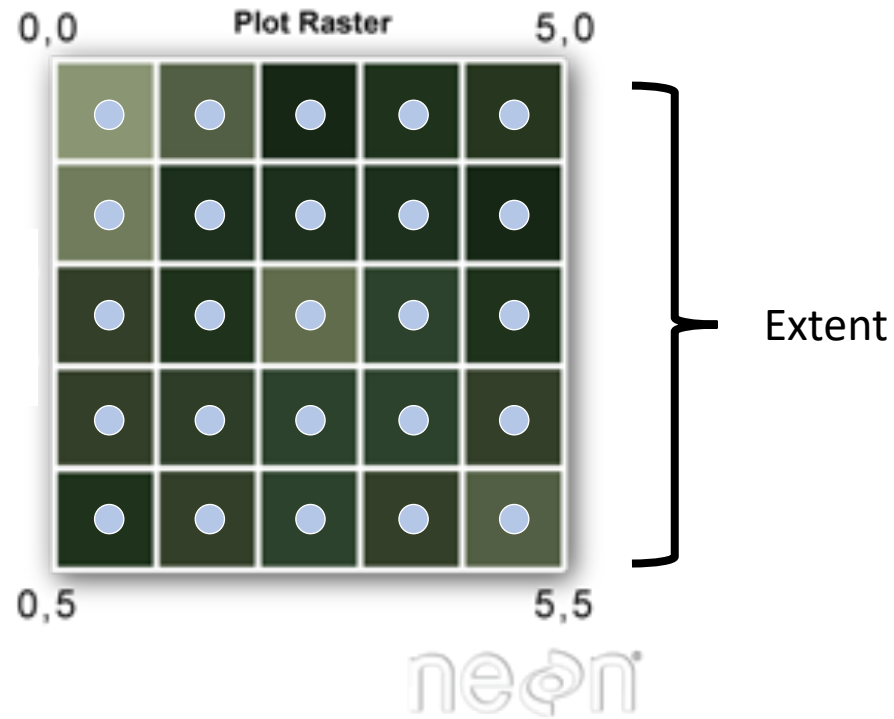


<https://www.rmbl.org/scientists/resources/spatial-data-platform/>

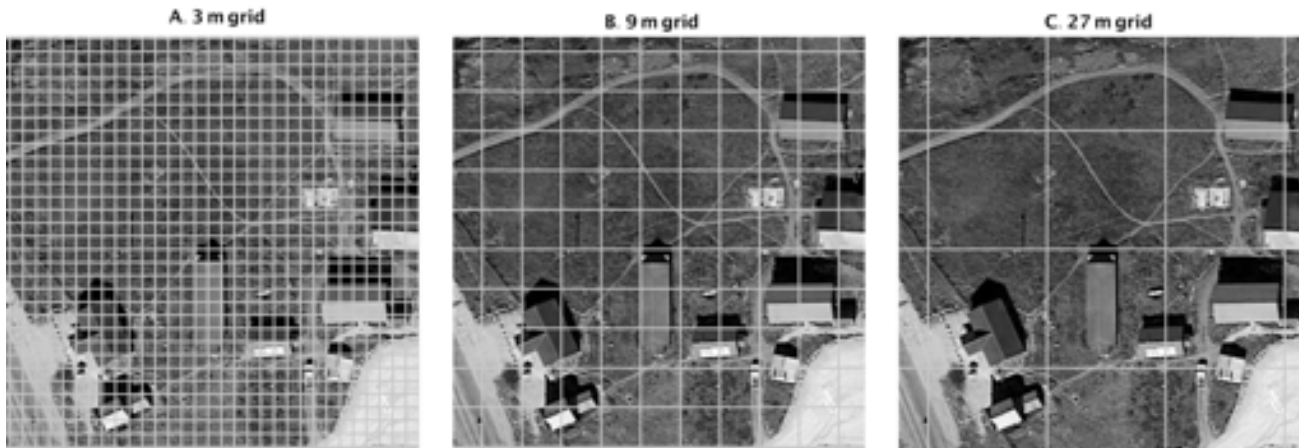
4 Key Concepts for Raster Data

- ***Extent and Grain*** - *Is the data I've got at an appropriate scale to be useful?*
- ***Spatial Autocorrelation*** – *How spatially “smooth” is the attribute I’m trying to represent?*
- ***Sampling and Resampling*** - *How do I extract useful data from a raster at my field sites?*
- ***Projections and Coordinate Systems*** – *What is a good 2D system for a 3D world?*

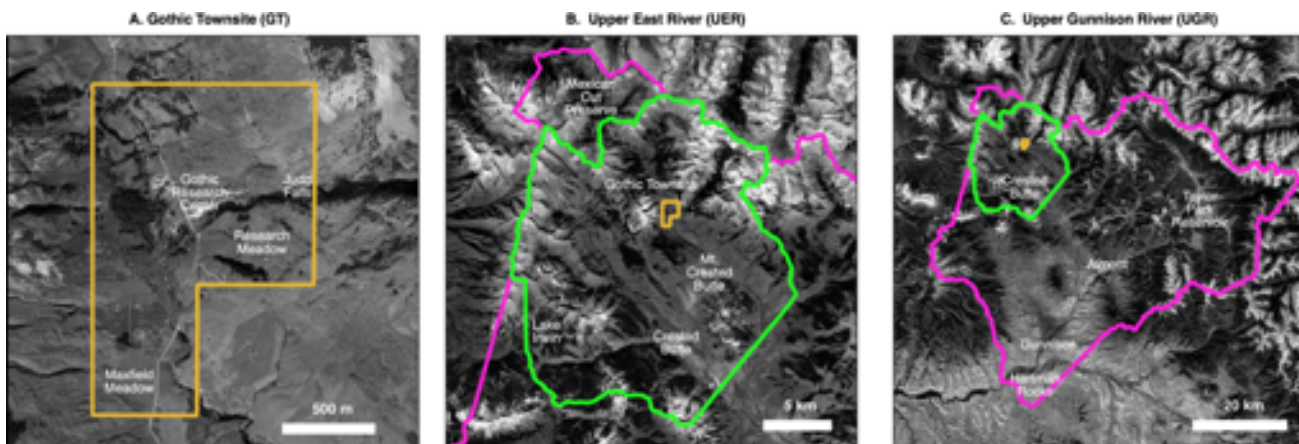
Extent and Spatial Grain



Grain and Extent in the SDP

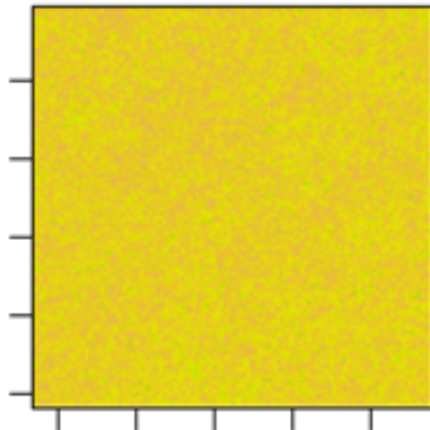


Not shown: nested 1m, 81m grids

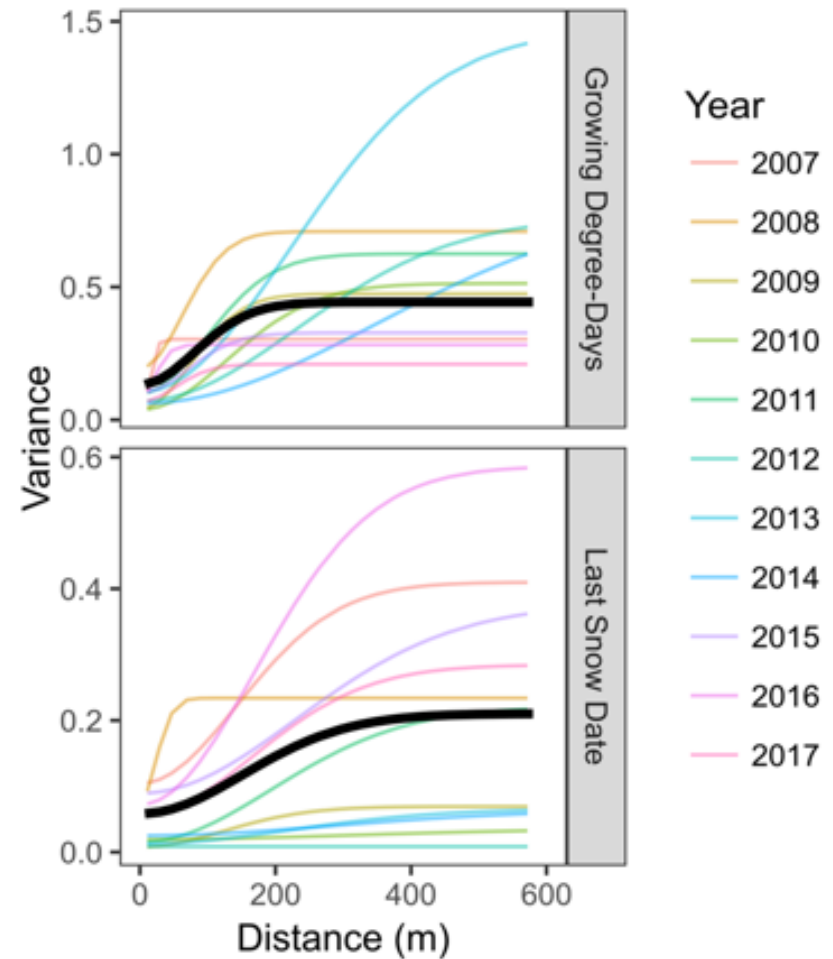
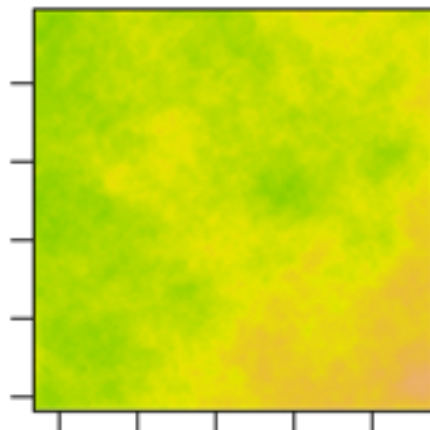


Spatial Autocorrelation (smoothness)

Growing Degree-Days

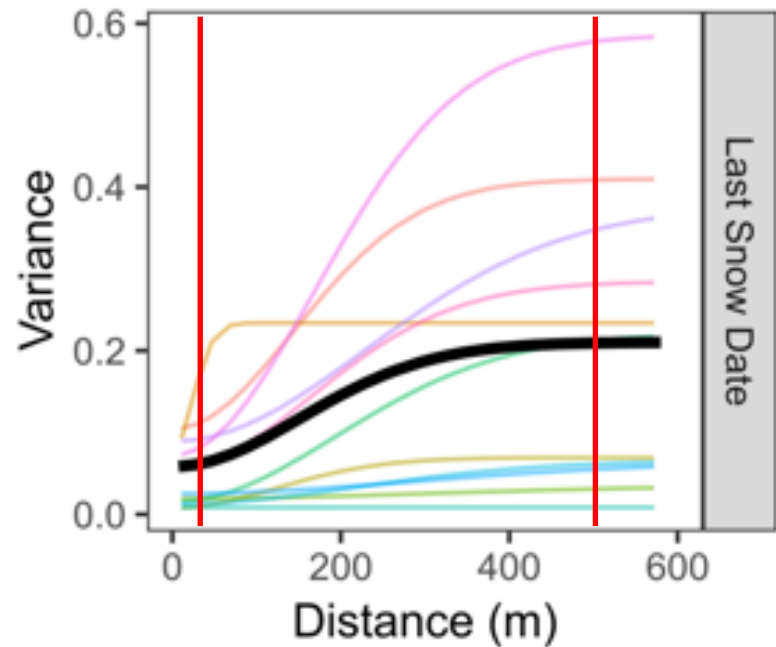
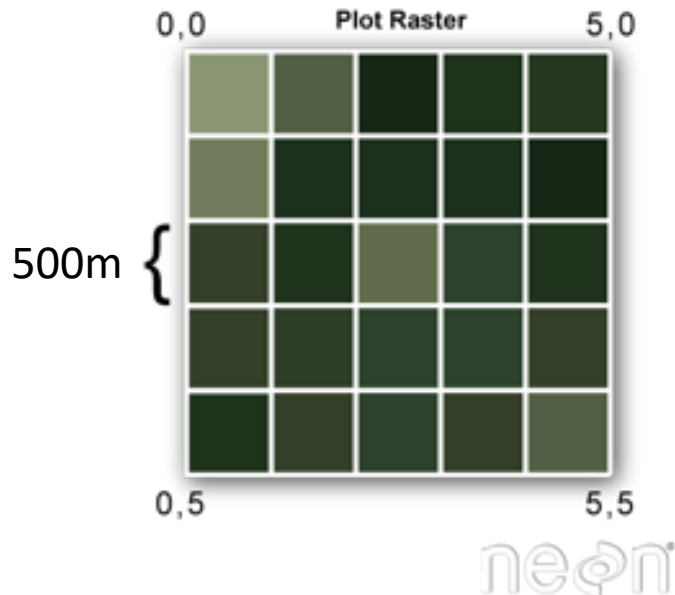


Last Snow Date



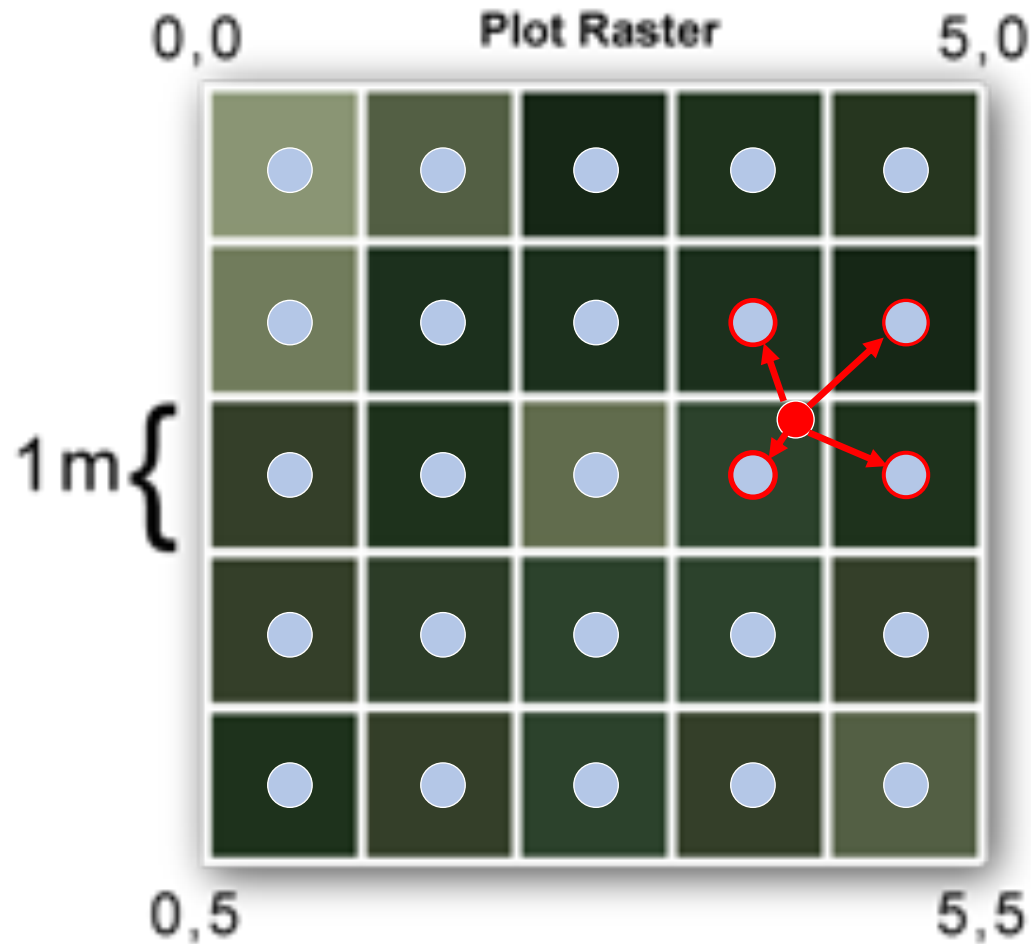
Is the Data at the Right Scale?

1m



Rule of thumb: is there more than a 25% difference in variance between the scale of field sampling and raster data I want to use?

Sampling and Resampling



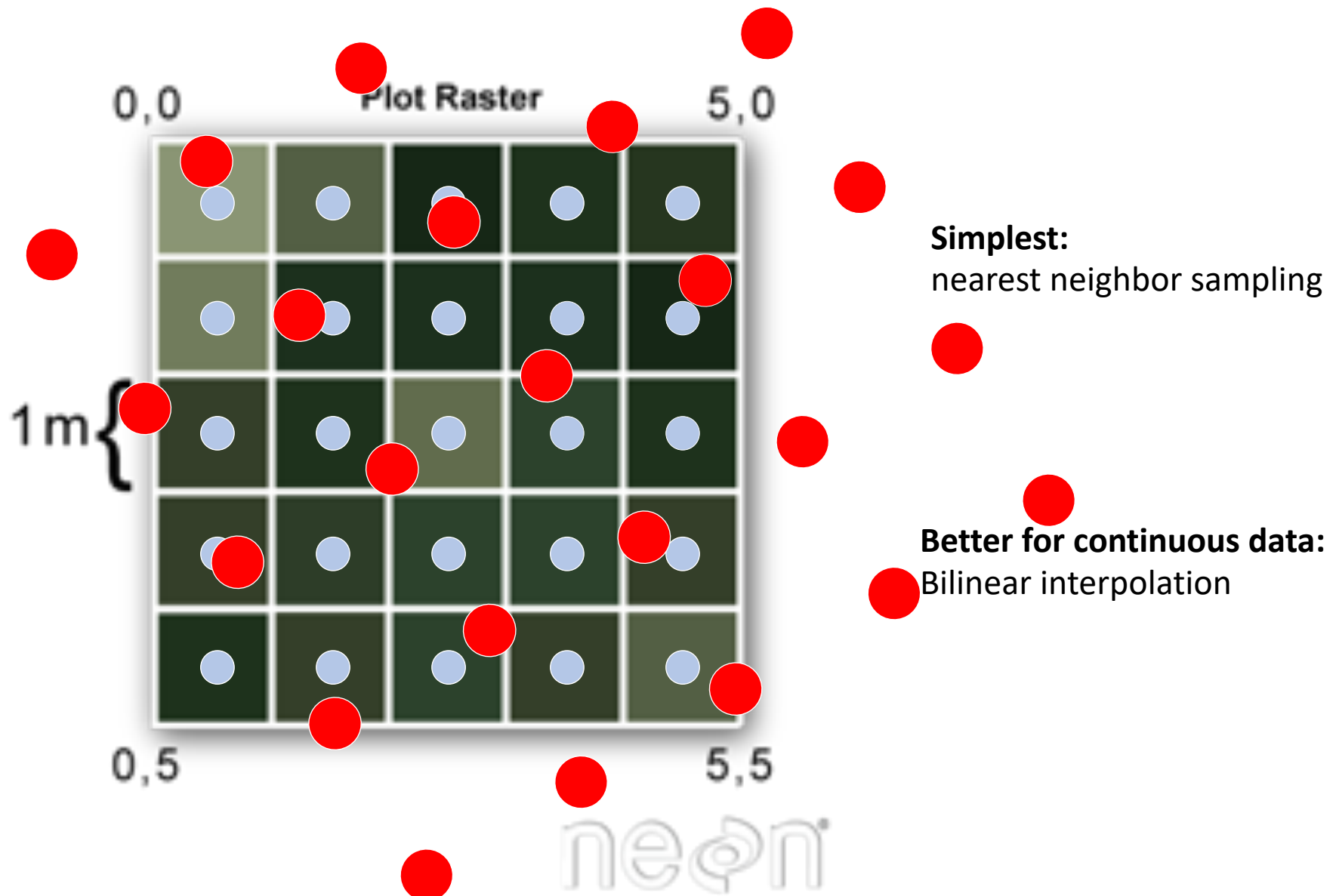
Simplest:

nearest neighbor sampling

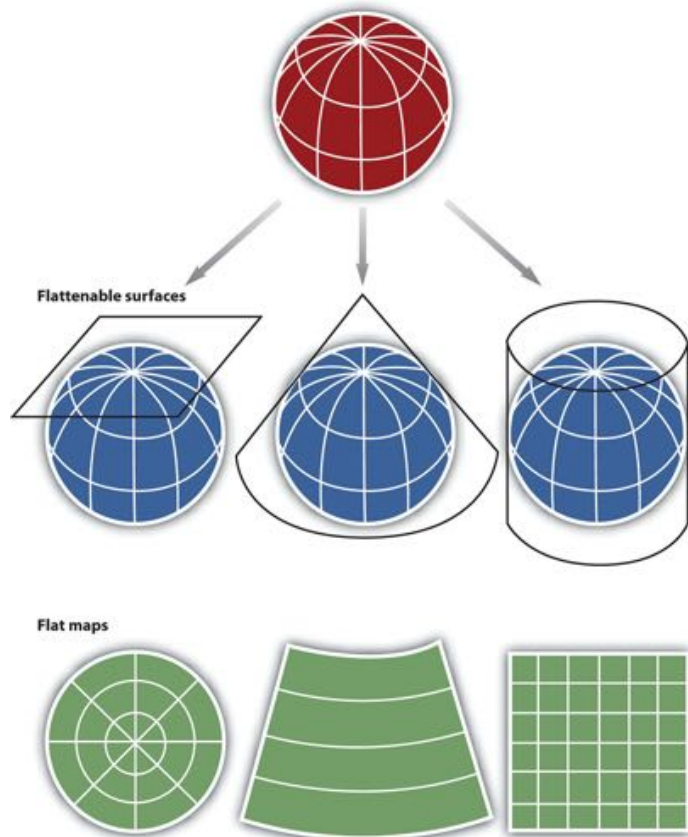
Better for continuous data:

Bilinear interpolation

Sampling and Resampling



Projections and Coordinate Systems



<https://2012books.lardbucket.org>

Usually: re-project data to a common projection and coordinate system

Beware: some systems do not allow correct area and / or distance calculations

For local scale work:
UTM systems are usually a good choice

<https://spatialreference.org>

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Discovering Environmental Datasets

- [Earth Engine Data Catalog](#) Global
- [USGS Earth Explorer](#) Continental
- [RMBL Data Catalog](#) Local

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Demo: Exploring and sampling SDP Datasets in QGIS

SDP Data Format



COG

Cloud
Optimized
Geotiff

Demo: Accessing SDP datasets using R

Additional Resources

- Earth Observations for Biodiversity – recent papers
 - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2019.111218>
 - <https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.12887>
- NASA Decadal Survey
 - <https://www.nationalacademies.org/our-work-decadal-survey-for-earth-science-and-applications-from-space>
- Working with Raster Data in R
 - <https://www.neonscience.org/raster-data-r>
- RMBL SDP Implementation Plan
 - <https://www.rmbl.org/scientists/resources/spatial-data-platform/>

Thanks!

Contact Me:

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