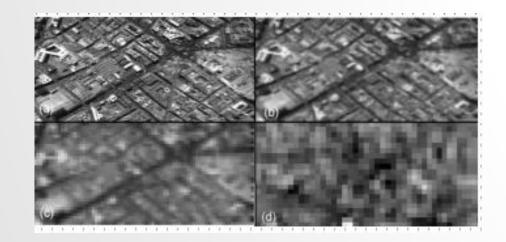
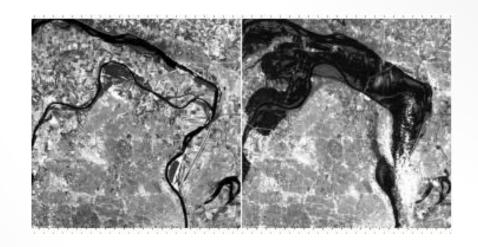
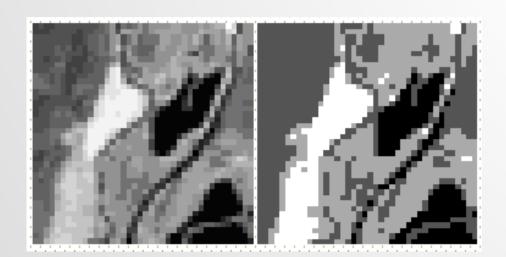
DATOS AMBIENTALES TIPO

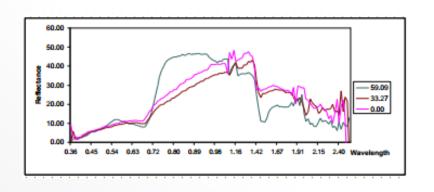
Modelado de nicho ecológico

RESOLUCIONES









Chuvieco, 2002

ELEMENTOS BÁSICOS DE UN SIG EN EL PROCESADO DE INFORMACIÓN AMBIENTAL.

- 1. Los SIG maneja información de carácter geográfico.
- 2. La información tiene una vertiente espacial (TIN, MDE, XYZ)
- 3. Datos de carácter temático que otros sistemas no almacenan (tipología)

Uno de los formatos ampliamente usados en el mundo del MNE es el archivo shape; el cual esta compuesto por:

..dbf

..prj

..shp

..shx

***Uso de folder para cada archivo shape cuando se comparte

				Re	solución es	pacial (metro	os)		
Región espectral	Micrómetros	1.5	2.5	6	6.5	10	15	30	100
	0.4			D1	B1			B1 B2 B3	
Visible	0.5	Вр	Вр -	B1 - B2	B2	B1		B3	
	0.6			B3	B3 B4	B2	Do	B4	
Infrarraia	0.7		T	T	B4		^{B8} B p		
Infrarrojo	0.8			B4	- B5 -	B3		B5	
cercano	~								
	1.3							B9	
	1.4								
	1.5							Do	
	1.6					B4		B6	
	1.7								
Infrarrojo medio	1.8								
	1.9								
	2.0								
	2.1							D7	
	2.2							B7 -	
	2.3								
	~								
	10.5								B10
Informatio	11.0								0.0
Infrarrojo térmico	11.5								Baa
	12.0								B11
	12.5								
SPOT 5		SPOT 6		RapidEye		Landsat	8	B = banda Bp = banda	nanerom

Sensor	Resolución espacial (m)	Núm. de bandas	Periodo de revisita (días)	Tiempo de vida de la misión	Referencia
GeoEye1	Pan:0.41 ME: 1.64	Pan: 1 ME: 4	3	2008 -	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/g/geoeye-1 http://www.inegi.org.mx/geo/contenidos/ imgpercepcion/imgsatelite/geoeye_1.aspx
Quickbird	Pan: 0.61 ME: 2.5	Pan: 1 ME: 4	2 - 4	2001 - 2015	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/q/quickbird-2
Worldview 1,2,3	Pan:0.31 ME:1.24 SWIR: 3.7 CAVIS: 30	Pan: 1 ME: 11	1 - 3	2007 -	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/v-w-x-y-z/ worldview-3
Ikonos	Pan: 0.82 ME: 3.28	Pan: 1 ME: 4	3 - 5	1999 -	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/i/ikonos-2
LISS IV	ME: 5.8	ME: 3	5	2003 -	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/i/irs-p6

Sensor	Resolución espacial (m)	Núm. de bandas	Periodo de revisita (días)	Tiempo de vida de la misión	Referencia
SPOT 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Pan: 1.5 ME: 6	Pan: 1 ME: 4	1	1986 -	http://www.geo-airbusds.com/en/143- spot-satellite-imagery http://ermexs.siap.gob.mx/procesos/ registro.asp
RapidEye	ME: 6.5	ME: 5	5.5	2008 -	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/r/rapideye
LISS III	ME: 23.5	ME: 4	25	2003 -	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/i/irs-p6
Landsat 1,2,3,4,5,7,8	Pan: 15 ME: 30 TIR: 100	Pan: 1 ME: 10	16	1972 -	http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/ http://earthnow.usgs.gov/
AWIFS	ME: 56	ME: 4	5	2003 -	https://directory.eoportal.org/web/ eoportal/satellite-missions/i/irs-p6
Sentinel	ME: 10 ME: 20 ME: 60	Pan: ME:13	10	2015 -	https://sentinels.copernicus.eu/web/ sentinel/home

DATOS CLIMÁTICOS

Fuentes y tipos de datos: Aspectos generales.

- Los datos climáticos son la base primigenia del MNE; ha sido ampliamente desarrollado
- y explorado. Se cuenta con datos climáticos globales y múltiples fuentes.

BASES DE DATOS CLIMÁTICOS.

WorldClim - Global Climate Data

Free climate data for ecological modeling and GIS

Contact

WorldClim

WorldClim is a set of global climate layers (gridded climate data) with a spatial resolution of about 1 km². These data can be used for mapping and spatial modeling.

The new Version 2.0 is now available (current climate only --- more coming soon)

The old version is Version 1.4.

For this version you can get data for past, current and future climates.

Read more

Home

Bioclimatic variables

Bioclimatic variables are derived from the monthly temperature and rainfall values in order to generate more biologically meaningful variables. These are often used in species distribution modeling and related ecological modeling techniques. The bioclimatic variables represent annual trends (e.g., mean annual temperature, annual precipitation) seasonality (e.g., annual range in temperature and precipitation) and extreme or limiting environmental factors (e.g., temperature of the coldest and warmest month, and precipitation of the wet and dry quarters). A quarter is a period of three months (1/4 of the year).

They are coded as follows:

BIO1 = Annual Mean Temperature

BIO2 = Mean Diurnal Range (Mean of monthly (max temp - min temp))

 $BIO_3 = Isothermality (BIO_2/BIO_7) (* 100)$

 ${
m BIO_4} = {
m Temperature~Seasonality~(standard~deviation~*100)}$

 $BIO_5 = Max$ Temperature of Warmest Month

 ${\tt BIO6} = {\tt Min} \; {\tt Temperature} \; {\sf of} \; {\sf Coldest} \; {\tt Month}$

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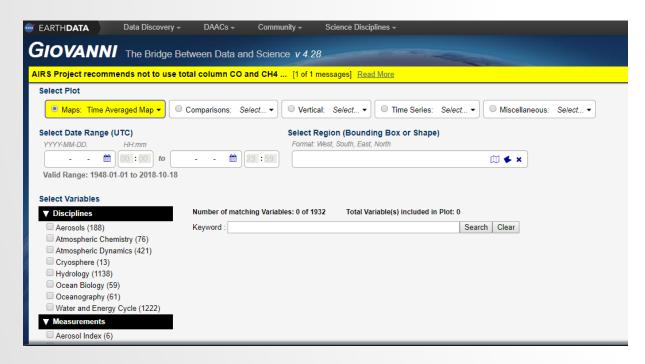
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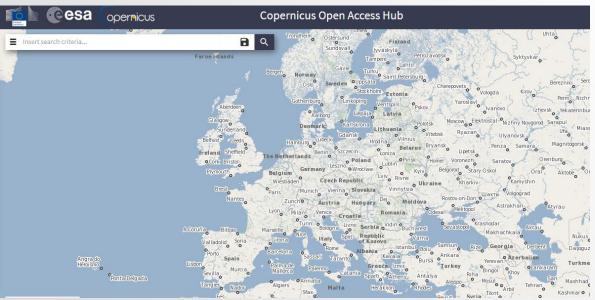
 ${\tt BIO6} = {\tt Min} \; {\tt Temperature} \; {\sf of} \; {\sf Coldest} \; {\tt Month}$

BASE DE DATOS

· Zonas amplias para contextos biogeográficos, macroecologia

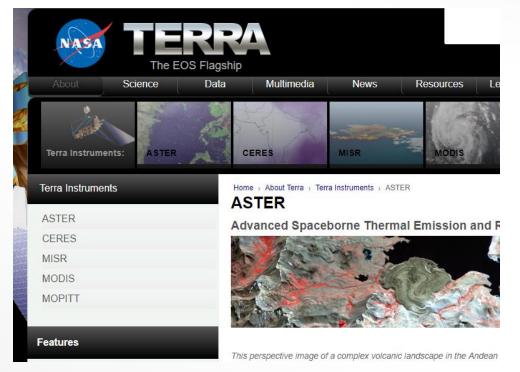
 Mucha información. Pero dispersa, difusa, en ocasiones duplicadas





MARSPEC





SELECCIÓN DE DATOS

- Objetivo del trabajo
- Escala cartográfica
- Características de los datos (4 resoluciones)
- Nivel procesamiento y disponibilidad

Tipo de imagen de satélite	Resolución espacial	Escala cartográfica recomendada
AVHRR	1.1 km	1:2 000 000
MODIS	1 km 500 m	1:1 000 000 1:500 000
Landsat TM	30 m	1:100 000
SPOT 5	10 m 5 m	1:50 000 1:25 000