

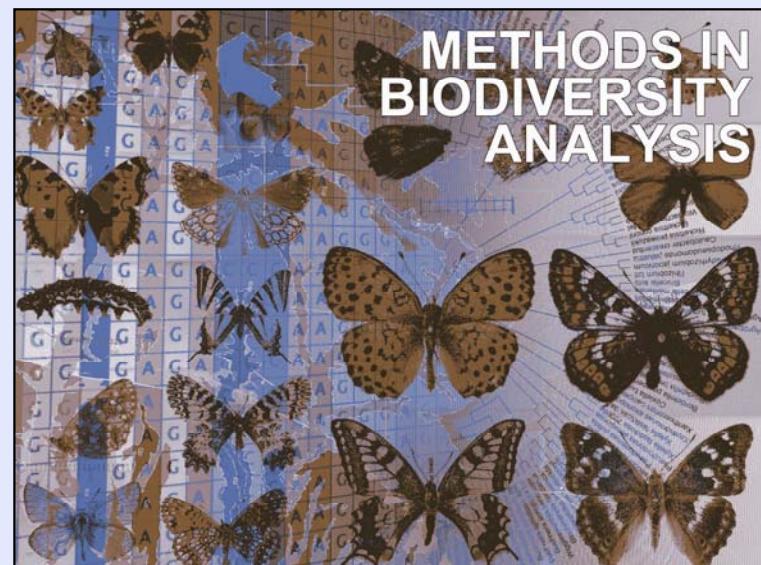
(Geo)spatial diversity

***Two dimensional data from images and occurrences
with use of GIS and spatial analyses***

Course Methods in Biodiversity Analysis

Master Biology

Maarten van 't Zelfde, Rutger Vos, Nuno De Mesquita
César de Sá & Rosaleen March
CML – Leiden University & Naturalis BC
November 2018



Contents of presentation Lecture 1-1 and Lecture 1-2

- Definition of GIS
- Why GIS and Biodiversity Analysis
- Spatial data objects
- Schedule week 2: **(Geo)spatial diversity**
- Examples of projects
- Technical Inventory
- Pause
- GIS functions
- The Geographic Approach to Environmental process studies
- Example-study: Monitoring of migration of elephants in Cameroon
- Steps of the Geographic Approach (including flowchart)

What is GIS ?

Geographical Information System

A GIS is a computer system with which data, **with a spatial reference to earth's surface**, can be inputted, stored, controlled, analysed, modelled, integrated and represented



GIS data (spatial features) encompass both:

- a spatial component:
- an attribute component:

Where &

What

Definition of GIS

GIS: What is where (and when)



Is this a swamp ?

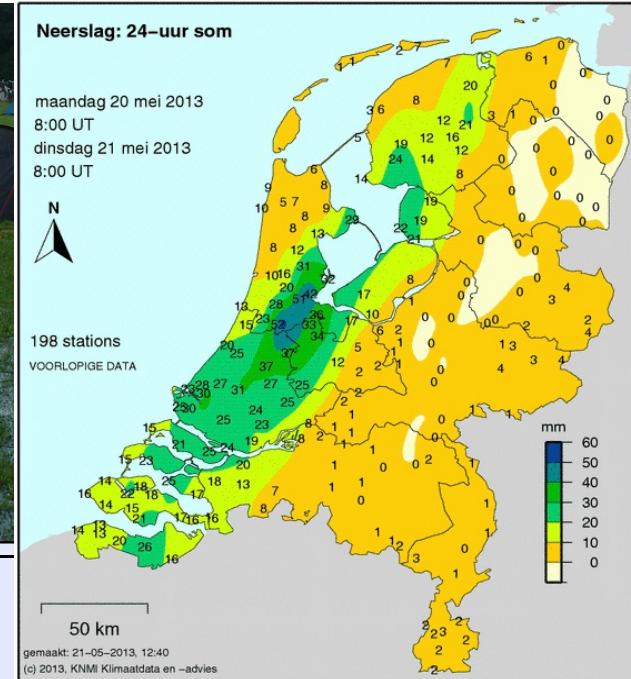
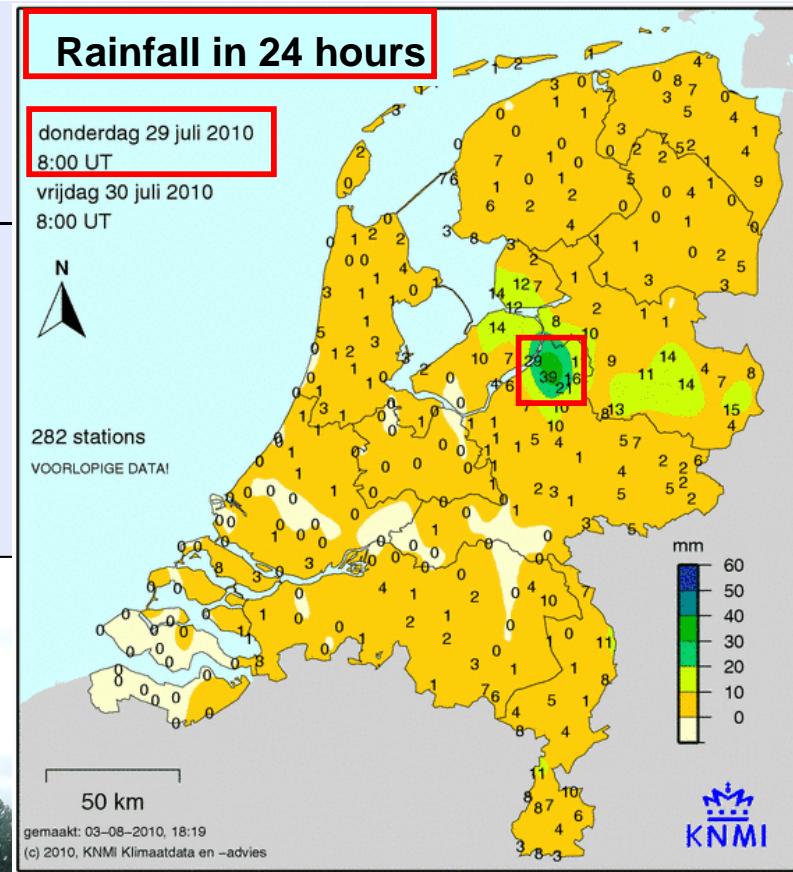
Or is it a campsite ?



Where is this campsite ?

X, Y or latitude/longitude

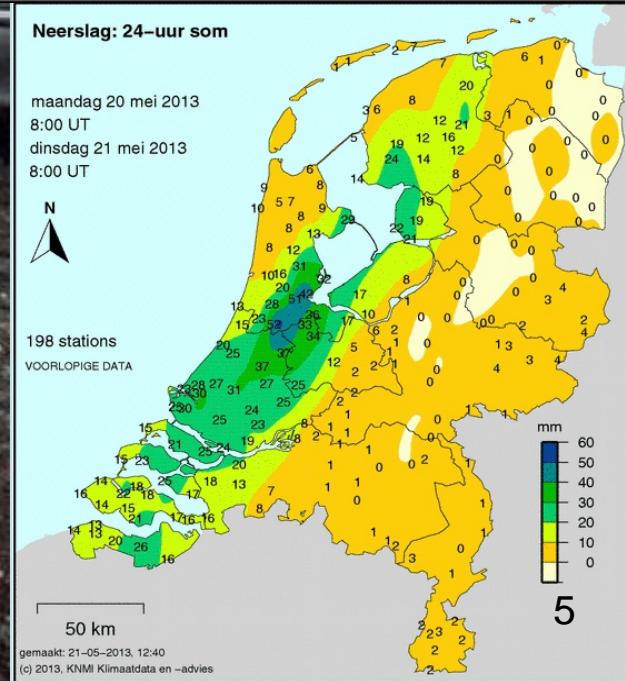
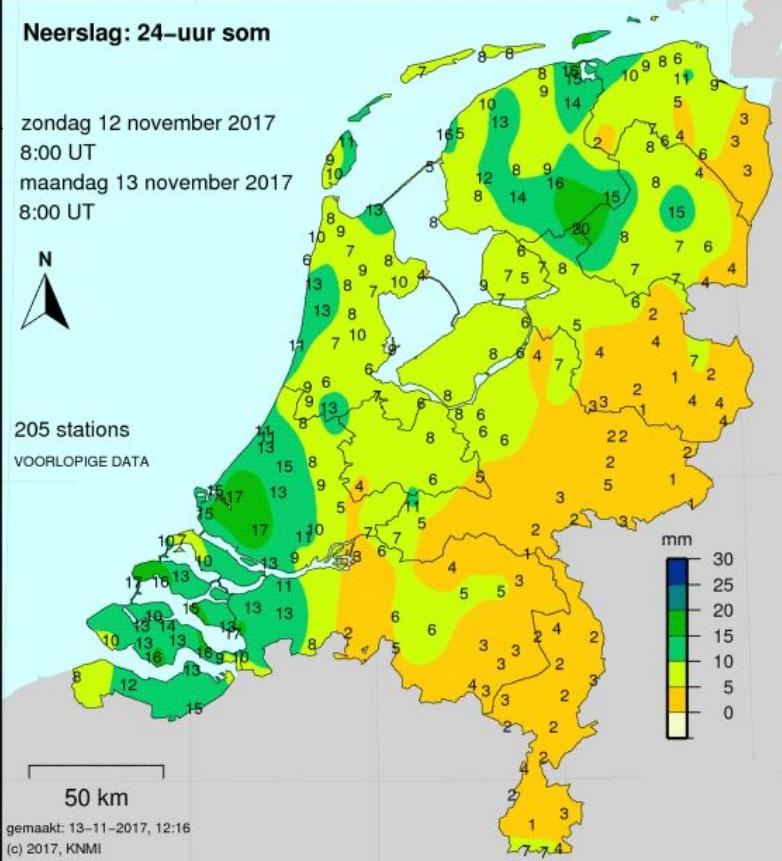
When was this ?



Definition of GIS

Recently

GIS: What is where (and when)



Definition of GIS

We use geographical analysis in our personal daily live, like:

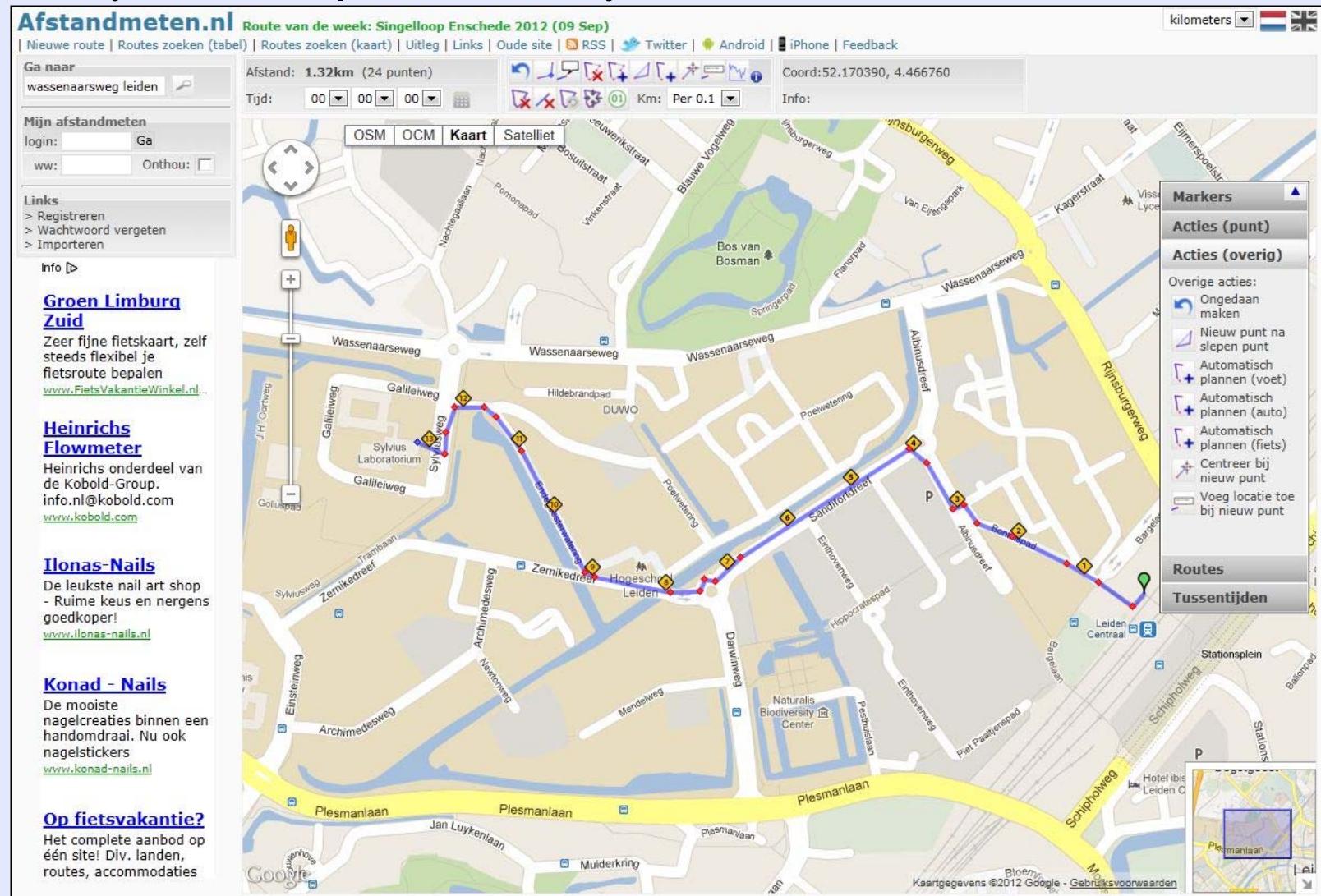
- Using a vehicle navigation system like: Tom Tom
- Looking for the location of our holidays with: Google Maps
- Looking to the expected rainfall with: Buienradar



Definition of GIS

We use geographical analysis in our personal daily live, like:

- Measuring the distance of our daily walk



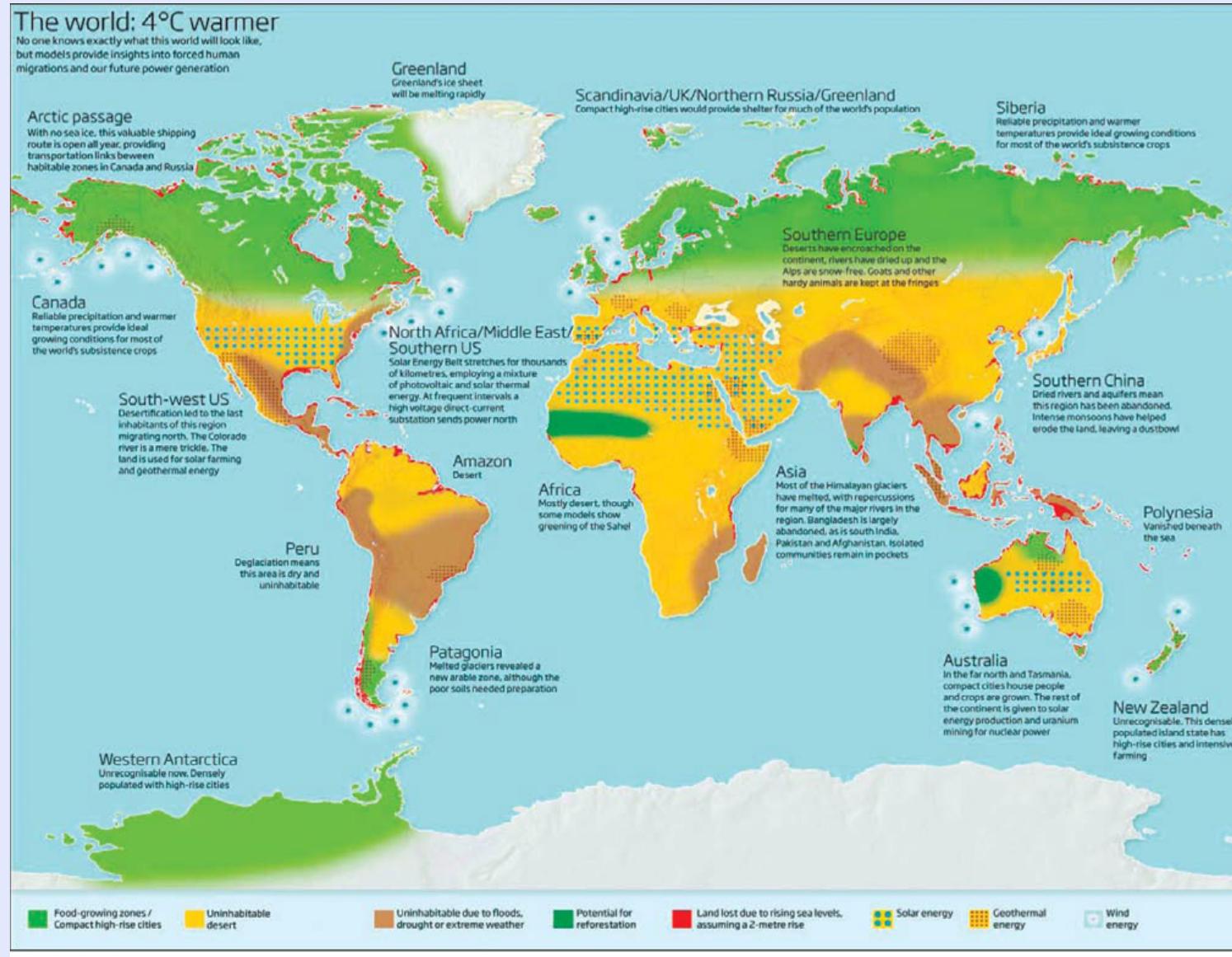
Why GIS and Biodiversity Analysis

- Biodiversity exists in the real world on a certain place on a certain scale → Geography
- GIS can help to inventory, analyze and manage problems which are related to Biodiversity and Environmental Processes stressing this Biodiversity
- Most important: GIS helps to visualize the extent and location of the processes and the quantity of the Biodiversity.
- New techniques and datasets are (freely) available to perform above mentioned tasks.

Why GIS in Master Biology

- Spatial analysis is becoming more important in policy/research
 - Interpretation and understanding of outcome of environmental process models
 - Choice of different future scenarios for scarcity / global warming e.g.
- This week we will have practicals to get some hands on experience with a GIS software package used at many governance institutes: ArcGIS
- But we will also discuss other GIS packages and tools
- Leiden University has a site license for Arc GIS since 2014.
- Much spatial data is digitally becoming freely available for the Netherlands and European Union (since 2013)
- GIS can be used as a tool for the GIS assignment in this course.

Why GIS and Biodiversity Analysis



Visualisation:
The power of
reading a map

Why GIS and Biodiversity Analysis



2009

GeoEye imagery Japan
before and after Tsunami 2011

GIS: Showing changes in time



2011

Why GIS and Biodiversity Analysis



GeoEye imagery Japan
before and after Tsunami 2011

GIS: Showing changes in time



Why GIS and Biodiversity Analysis

GIS: Showing changes in time

Deforestation in the Amazon

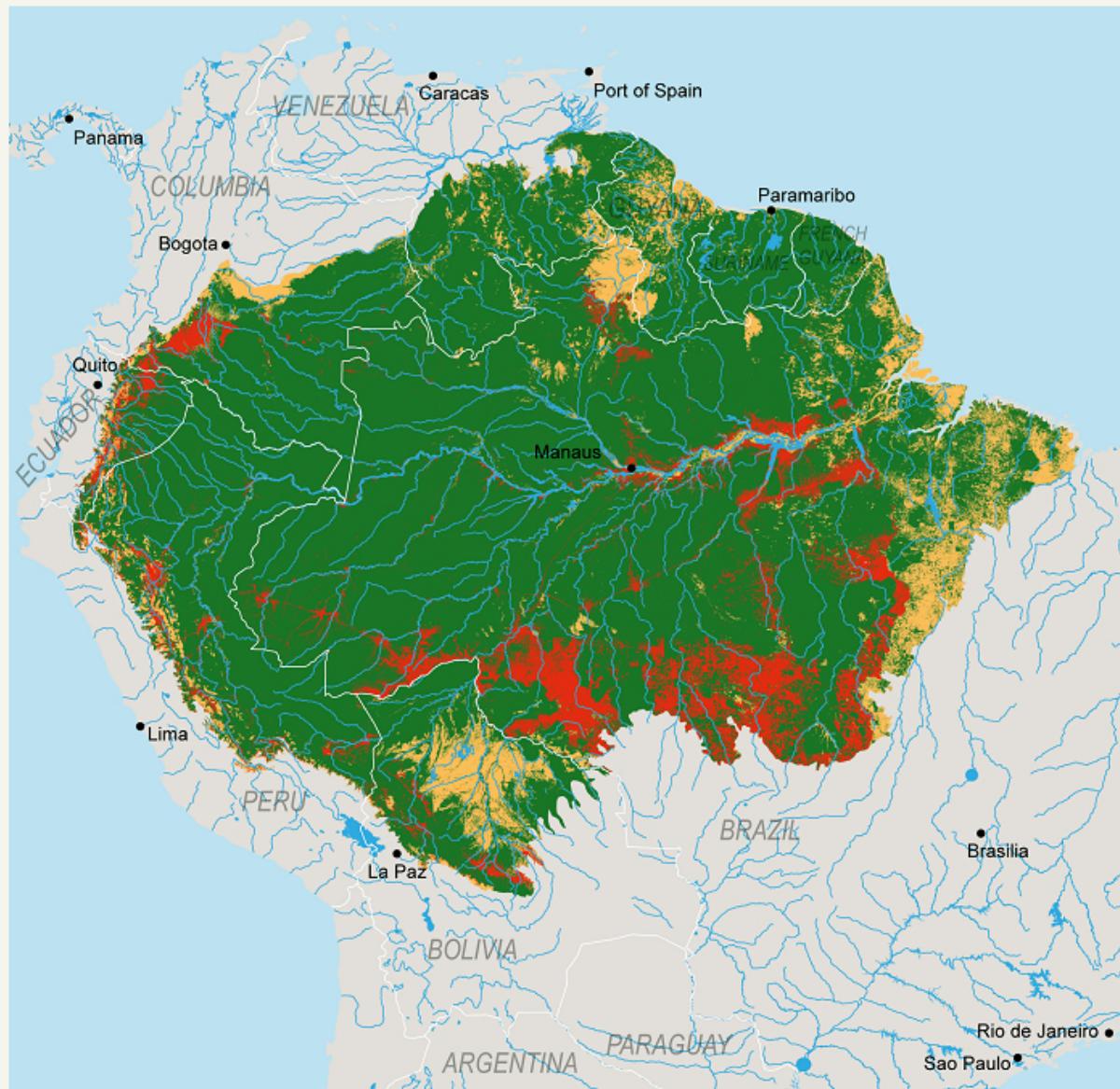
Key

- Forest 2010
- Nonforest
- Deforestation
- Rivers & lakes
- Major cities

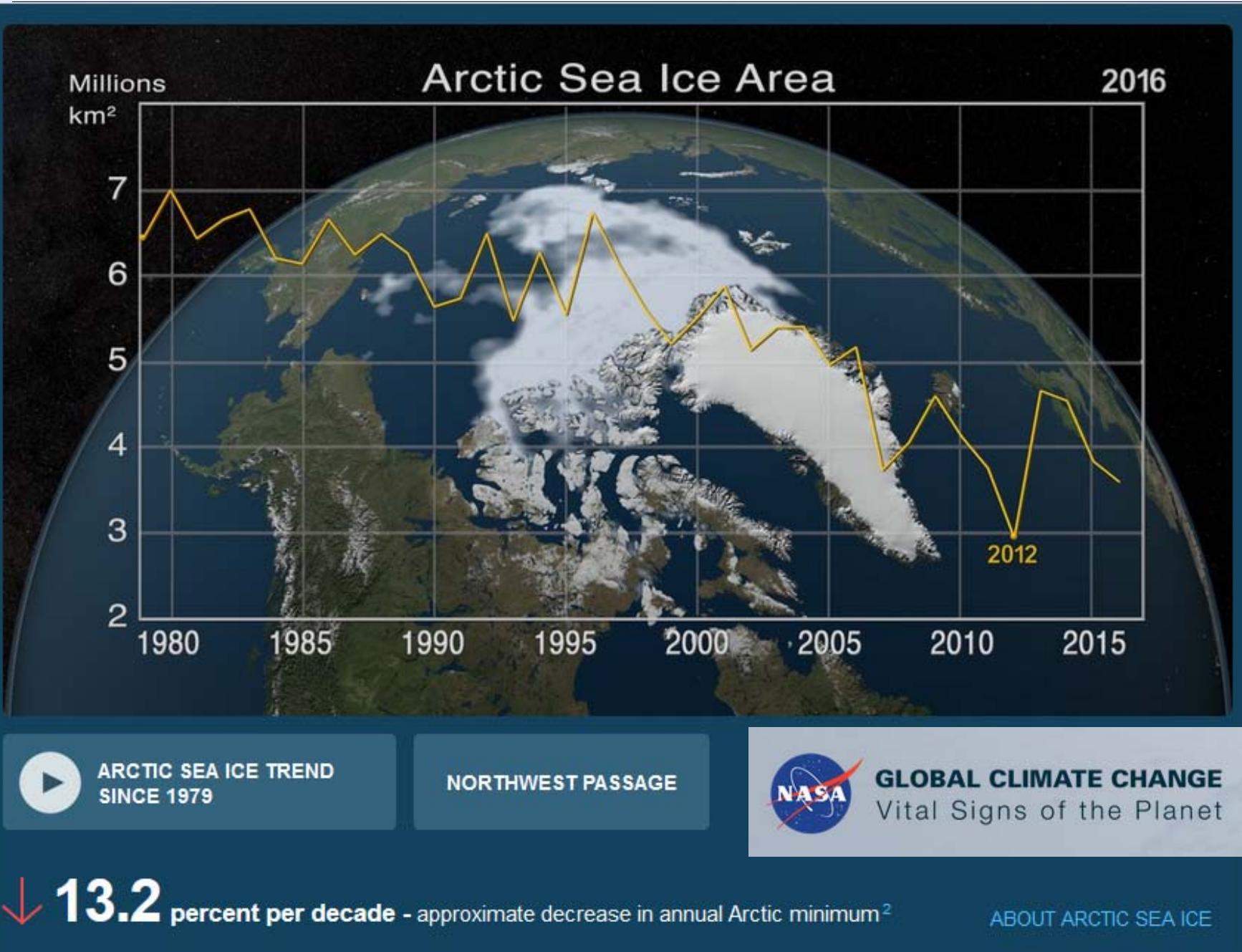
Deforestation (1988-2010)
data source: Brazil National
Institute for Space Research
(INPE)

Forest cover source:
WWF Germany, derived
from Townshend et al., 2011

1988 - 2010



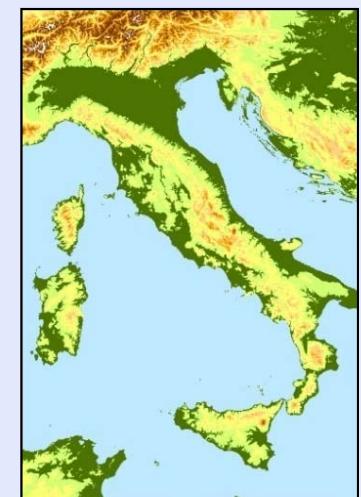
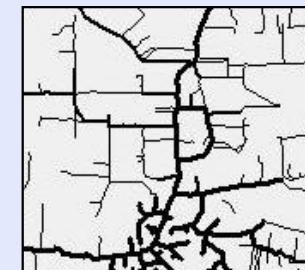
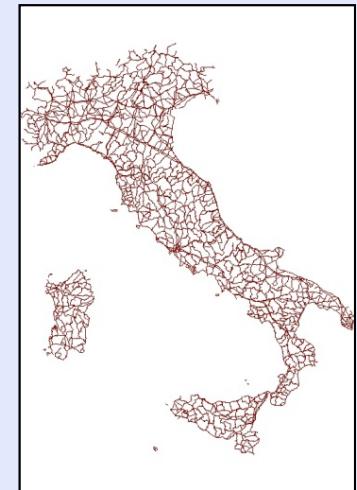
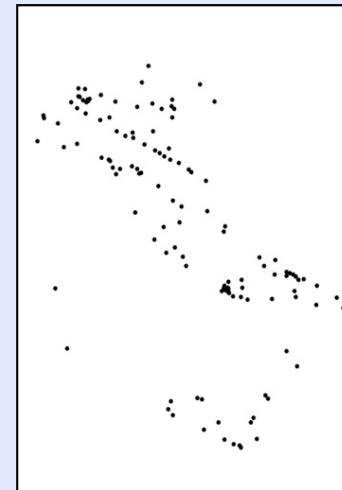
Why GIS and Biodiversity Analysis



Spatial Data Objects

How is a feature stored and represented

- Point → Cities
- Line → Roads
- Polygon → Country (Italy)
- Network → Infrastructure
- Surface → Height Map or other quantitative information



GIS functions

What is GIS:

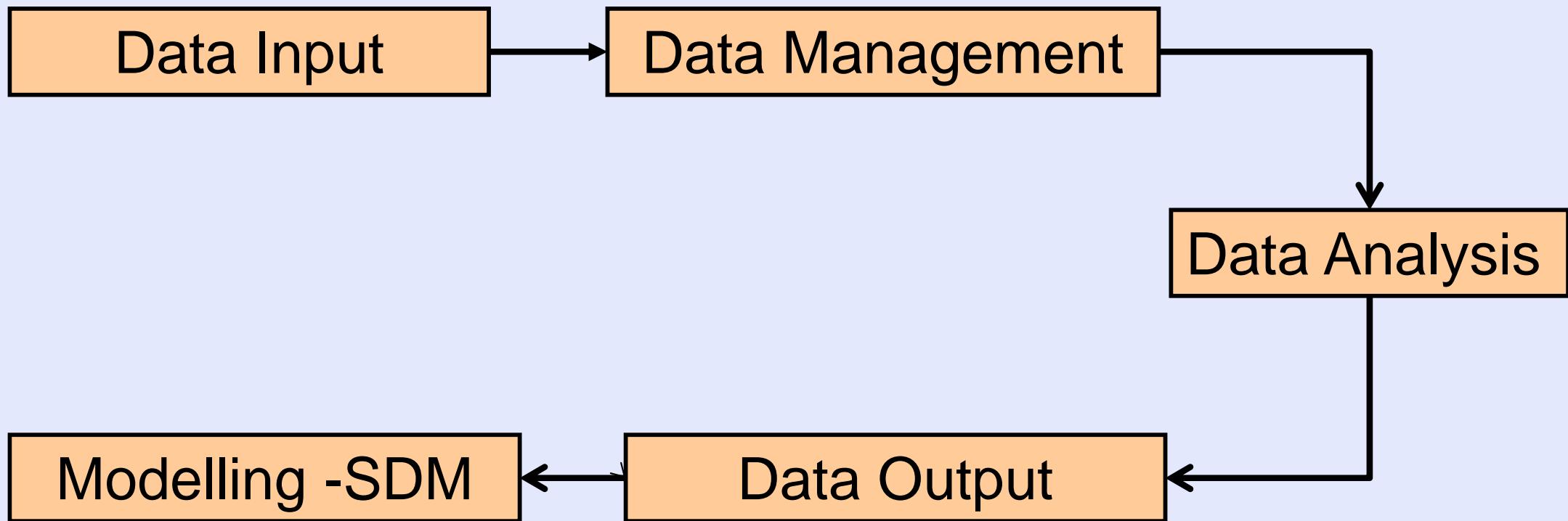
- Data input
- Data control and data management
 - Attribute management
 - Data storage (spatial)
- Data analysis and modelling
- Data output

Schedule week 2: **(Geo)spatial diversity**

Day	Morning	Afternoon
Monday 3-12	Introduction	Practical ArcGIS 1
Tuesday 4-12	(Spatial) Data input	Select a species of GBIF
Wednesday 5-12	(Spatial) Data management	Practical ArcGIS 2
Thursday 6-12	(Spatial) Data analysis	Select a species of GBIF
Friday 7-12	(Spatial) Data output	Practical Species distribution modelling

Schedule week 2: (Geo)spatial diversity

Red line this week: GIS and Species Distribution Modelling



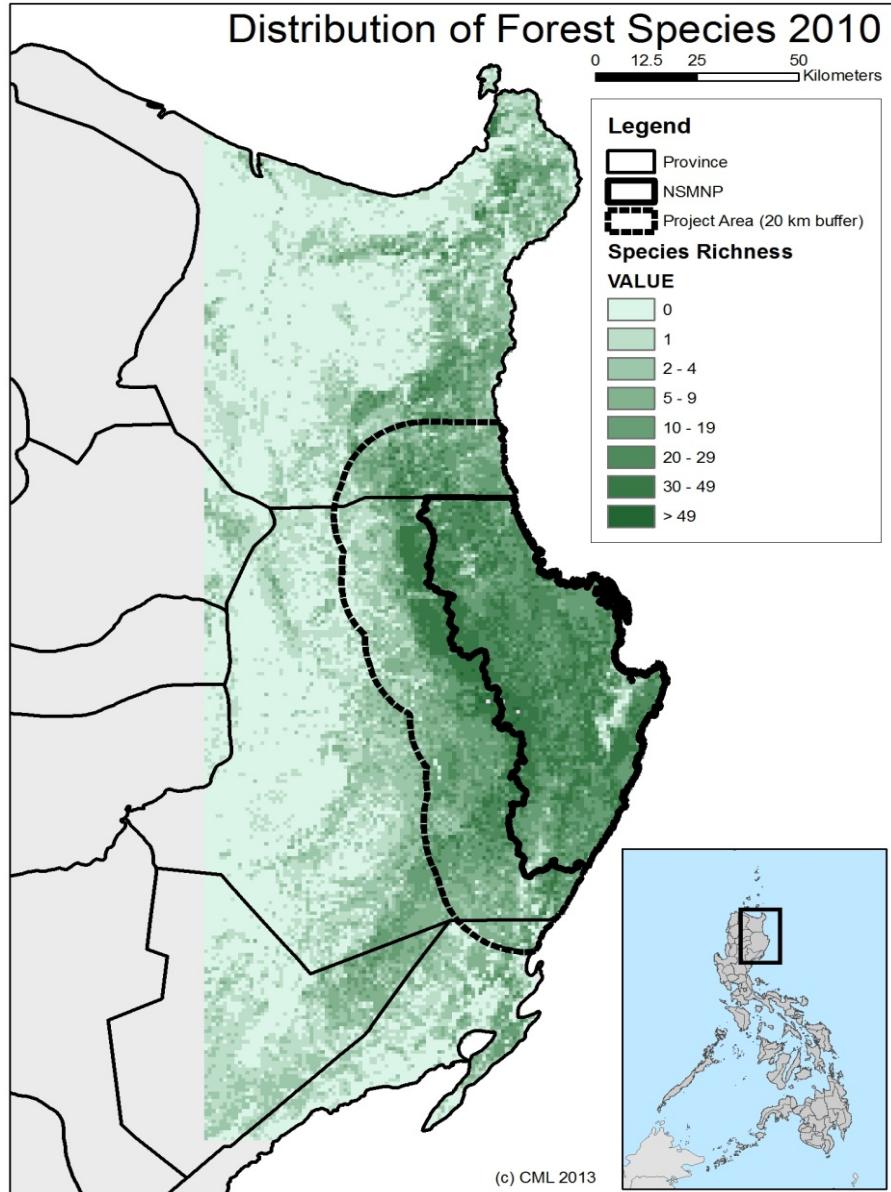
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Schedule week 2: **(Geo)spatial diversity**

Day 1 – Introduction

- 09.15 – 10.00 Introduction to the week and to GIS, technical inventory
- 10.15 – 11.00 Introduction to GIS (2) and the geographical approach
- 11:15 - 12.00 GIS+SDM project example: *Birds of the Philippines* - Merlijn van Weerd (CML)

GIS+SDM project example: *Birds of the Philippines*



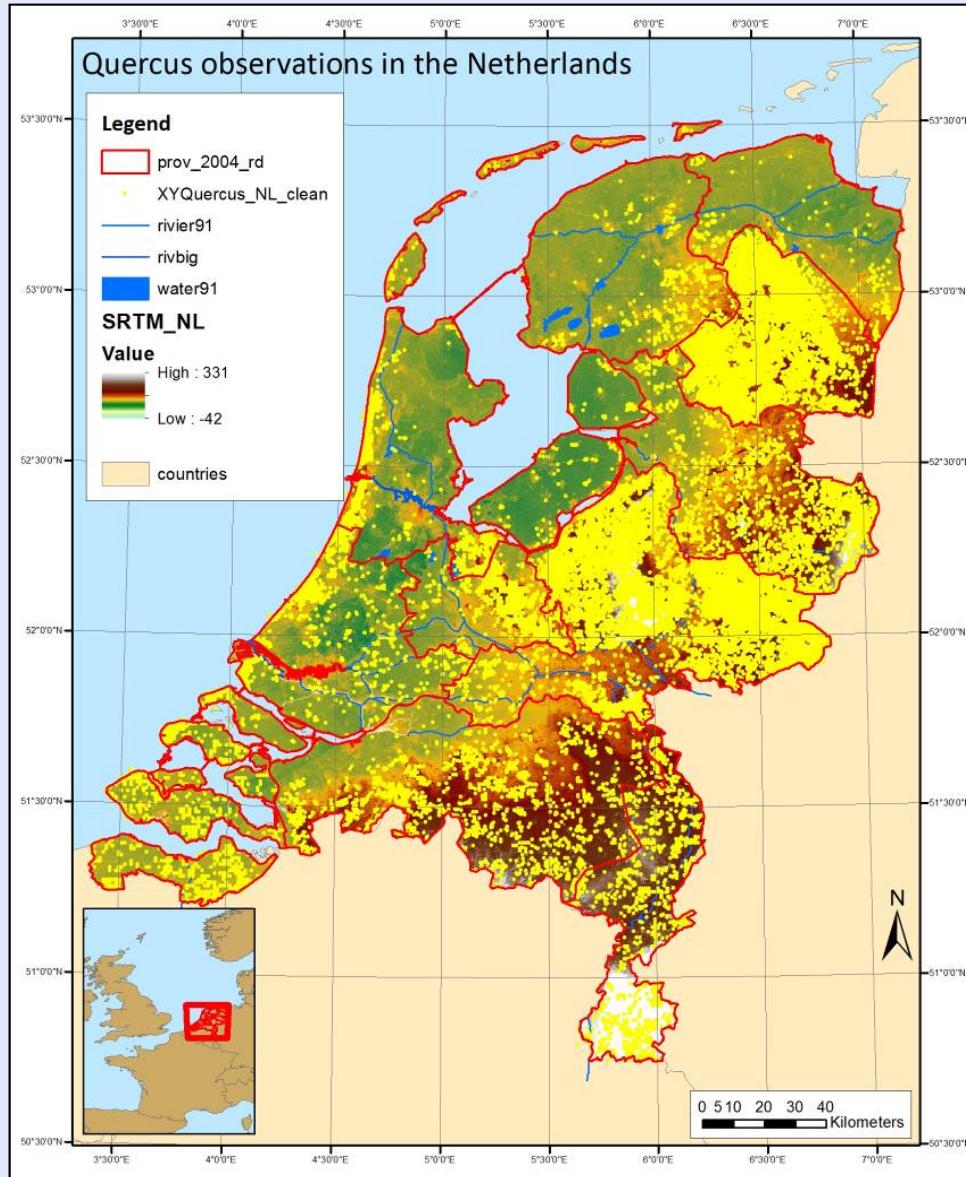
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- 11:15 - 12.00 GIS+SDM project example: *Birds of the Philippines* - Merlijn van Weerd (CML)
- Afternoon Practical: Getting your data into ArcGIS:
Plotting species distributions on a map

Practical: Plotting species distributions on a map



You make a map with your downloaded species

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Friday 7-12	(Spatial) Data output	Practical Species distribution modelling

Day 2 – (Spatial) Data input

09.15 – 10.00

Data sources (e.g. web services, spatial datasets, attribute data, incl. GBIF)

10.15 – 11.00

Satellite images and remote sensing –
Joris Timmermans (CML)

11:15 - 12.00

Digitalization, georeferencing and GPS -
Jeroen Creuwels (Naturalis BC)

Afternoon

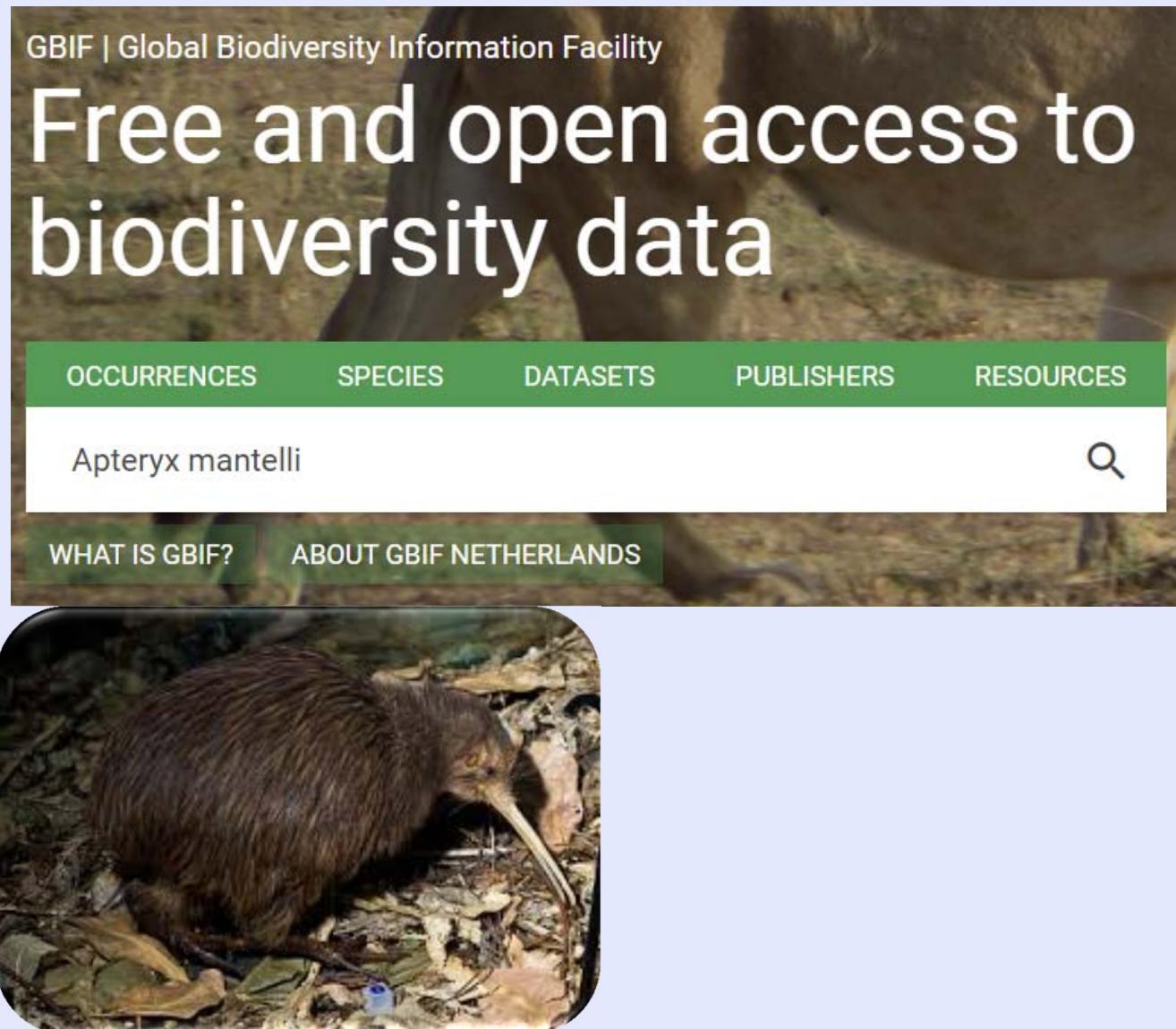
Homework: Download for your species the occurrence data from GBIF

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Thursday 6-12	(Spatial) Data analysis	Select a species of GBIF
Friday 7-12	(Spatial) Data output	Practical Species distribution modelling

Practical: Download species from GBIF

GBIF | Global Biodiversity Information Facility

Free and open access to biodiversity data

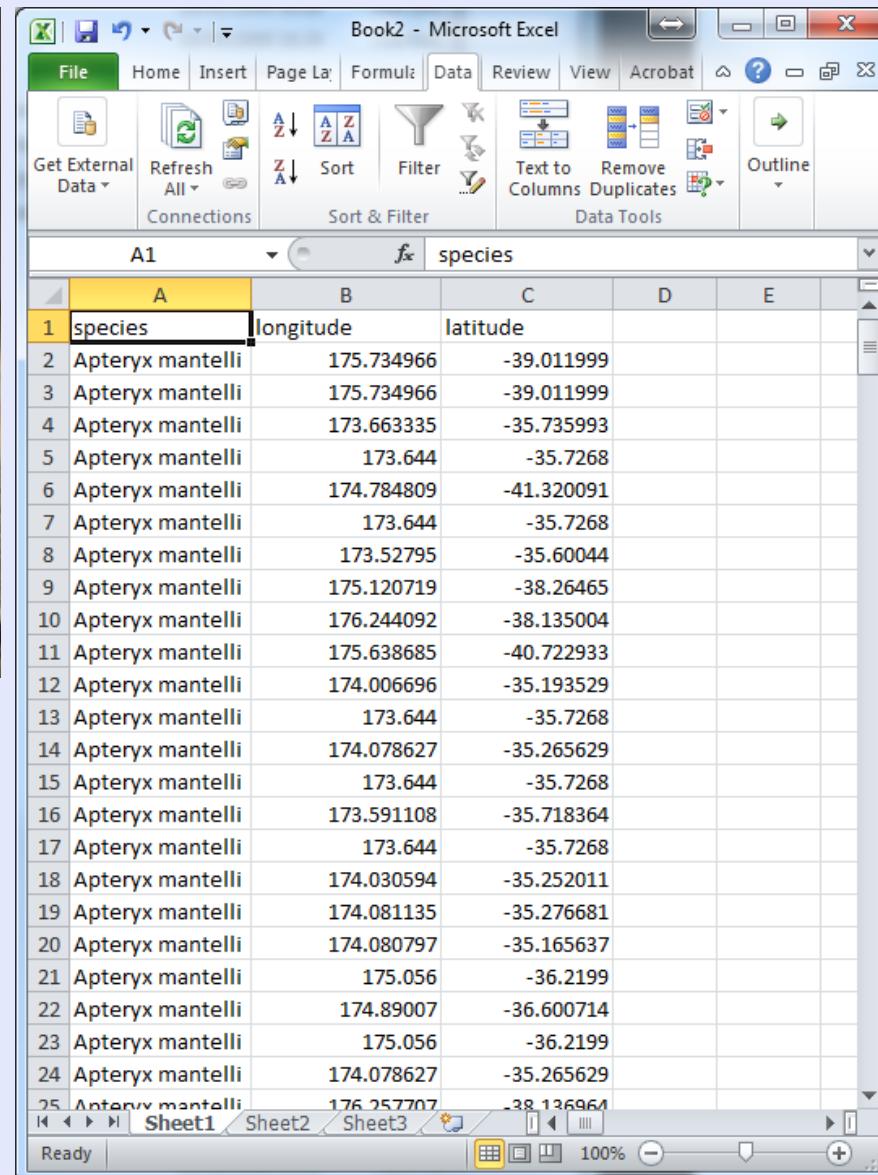


OCCURRENCES SPECIES DATASETS PUBLISHERS RESOURCES

Apteryx mantelli

WHAT IS GBIF? ABOUT GBIF NETHERLANDS

Book2 - Microsoft Excel



	A	B	C	D	E
1	species	longitude	latitude		
2	Apteryx mantelli	175.734966	-39.011999		
3	Apteryx mantelli	175.734966	-39.011999		
4	Apteryx mantelli	173.663335	-35.735993		
5	Apteryx mantelli	173.644	-35.7268		
6	Apteryx mantelli	174.784809	-41.320091		
7	Apteryx mantelli	173.644	-35.7268		
8	Apteryx mantelli	173.52795	-35.60044		
9	Apteryx mantelli	175.120719	-38.26465		
10	Apteryx mantelli	176.244092	-38.135004		
11	Apteryx mantelli	175.638685	-40.722933		
12	Apteryx mantelli	174.006696	-35.193529		
13	Apteryx mantelli	173.644	-35.7268		
14	Apteryx mantelli	174.078627	-35.265629		
15	Apteryx mantelli	173.644	-35.7268		
16	Apteryx mantelli	173.591108	-35.718364		
17	Apteryx mantelli	173.644	-35.7268		
18	Apteryx mantelli	174.030594	-35.252011		
19	Apteryx mantelli	174.081135	-35.276681		
20	Apteryx mantelli	174.080797	-35.165637		
21	Apteryx mantelli	175.056	-36.2199		
22	Apteryx mantelli	174.89007	-36.600714		
23	Apteryx mantelli	175.056	-36.2199		
24	Apteryx mantelli	174.078627	-35.265629		
25	Apteryx mantelli	176.257707	-38.136964		

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Thursday 6-12	[Spatial] Data analysis	Select a species of GBIF
Friday 7-12	[Spatial] Data output	Practical Species distribution modelling

Schedule week 2: **(Geo)spatial diversity**

Day 3 – (Spatial) Data management

- 09.15 – 10.00 Basic database management (e.g. records, variables, types, querying, geodatabases)
- 10.15 – 11.00 Data conversions and transformations (e.g. vector-raster, reclassification, reprojections)
- 11:15 - 12.00 Data and file versioning (e.g. versions, backup, history, provenance) - Rutger Vos
- Afternoon Practical: Analysing in ArcGIS: *Data preparation with use of spatial tools for SDM*

Practical: Data preparation with use of spatial tools f. SDM

The figure illustrates the workflow for preparing spatial data for Species Distribution Modeling (SDM) using ArcGIS.

Top Left: Raster Calculator dialog showing a Map Algebra expression: `CellStatistics(["tmax10_nl", "tmax11_nl", "tmax12_nl", "tmax1_nl", "tmax2_nl", "tmax3_nl", "tmax4_nl", "tmax5_nl", "tmax6_nl", "tmax7_nl", "tmax8_nl", "tmax9_nl"],`. The expression uses the `Conditional` function with `Con` and `Pick` options to calculate a value based on multiple temperature raster layers.

Top Right: ArcMap interface showing a map of the Netherlands with land use classification. The legend includes categories such as gras (green), mais (orange), aardappelen (brown), bieten (purple), granen (yellow), overig landbouw (pink), kale grond (grey), kassen (cyan), fruitteelt (light green), and bloembollen (dark purple).

Middle Left: Reclass by Table dialog. It shows the input raster as `lgn1`, the input remap table as `C:\cursus\CML_GIS\data\landuse\reclass_lgn1_v3`, and the output raster as `C:\cursus\CML_GIS\data\landuse\gn1_10cl`. The dialog also includes a checkbox for "Change missing values to NoData (optional)".

Bottom Left: A map of the Netherlands showing the reclassified land use data, where different colors represent various agricultural and non-agricultural land types.

Bottom Center: A screenshot of a text editor displaying a large table of reclassification rules. The table lists numerous categories from 1 to 121, each with a unique code and corresponding values for the input raster `lgn1`.

Bottom Right: A schedule table showing the agenda for the practical session:

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Friday 7-12	(Spatial) Data output	Practical Species distribution modelling

Day	Morning	Afternoon
Monday 4 -12	Introduction	-
Tuesday 5-12	(Spatial) Data input	Select a species of GBIF
Wednesday 6 - 12	(Spatial) Data management	Practical ArcGIS 1
Thursday 7-12	(Spatial) Data analysis	Practical ArcGIS 2
Friday 8 -12	(Spatial) Data output	Practical Species distribution modelling

Schedule week 2: **(Geo)spatial diversity**

Day 4 – **(Spatial) Data analysis**

- 09.15 – 10.00 Methods for spatial data analysis (e.g. overlay spatial join, clip, neighbourhood analysis)
- 10.15 – 11.00 Automated spatial data analysis (e.g. flowcharts, model builder, python scripting)
- 11:15 - 12.00 Other tools for spatial data (e.g. ArcGIS extensions, QGIS, PostGIS, R, MAXENT)
Maarten & Nuno De Mesquita César de Sá
- Afternoon Homework: Download for your species the occurrence data from GBIF

Day	Morning	Afternoon
Monday 3-12	Introduction	Practical ArcGIS 1
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Schedule week 2: **(Geo)spatial diversity**

Day 5 – (Spatial) Data output

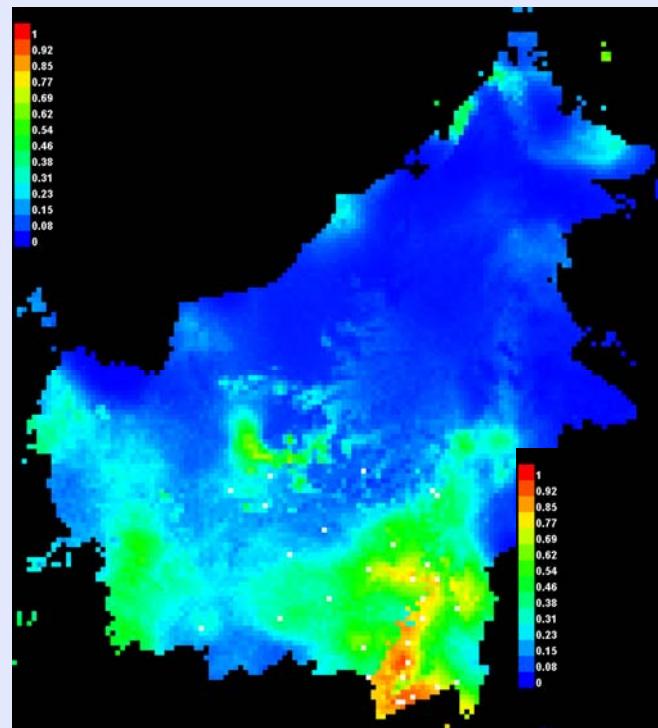
09.15 – 10.00 Export and visualisation (e.g. maps, histograms, tables, WebGIS, etc.)

10.15 – 11.00 Principles of SDM – Niels Raes (Naturalis)

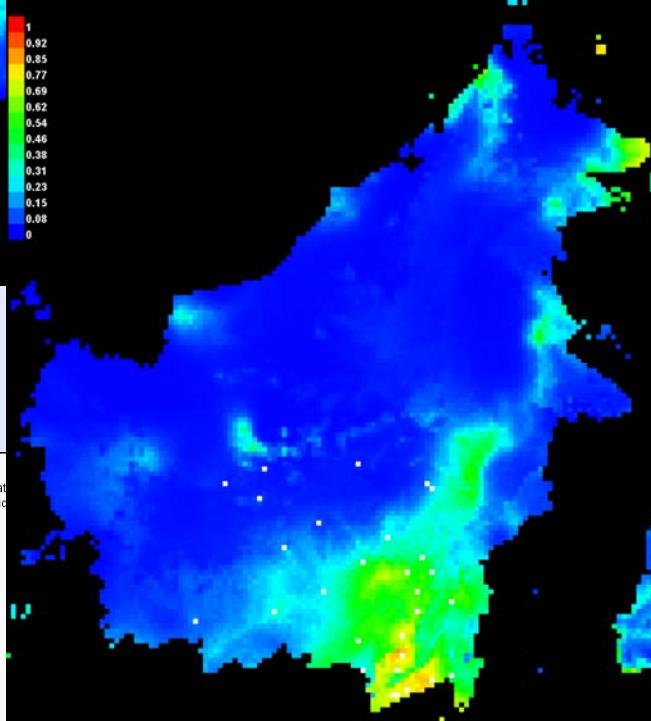
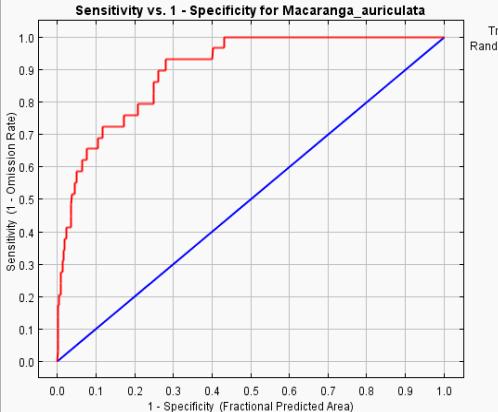
11:15 - 12.00 Future projections, climate models, introduction to SDM practical – Rosaleen March

Afternoon Practical: Ecological Niche Modelling: *Species distribution modelling (MAXENT)*

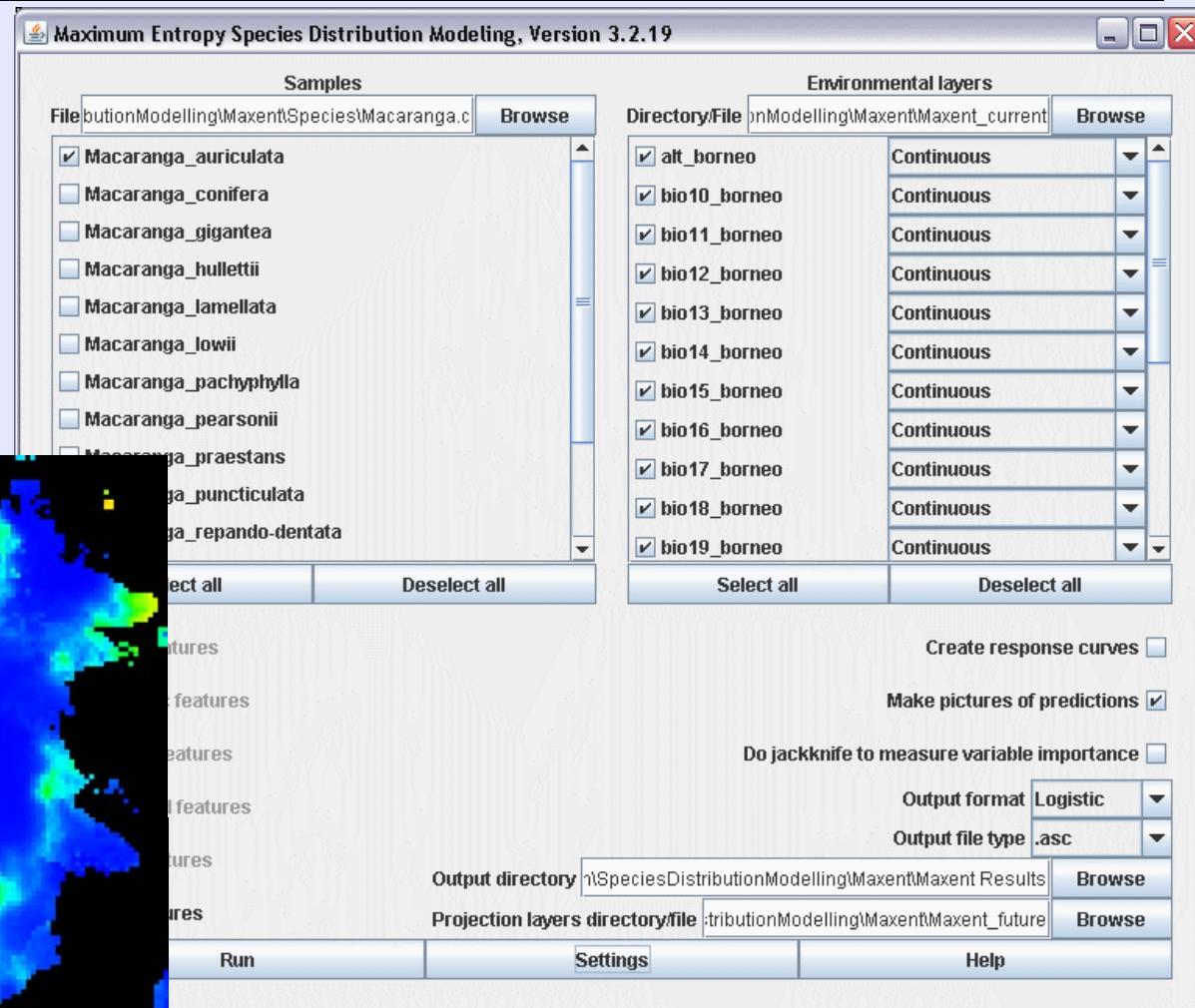
Practical: Data preparation with use of spatial tools f. SDM



The Present



Introduction to GIS Week



The Future

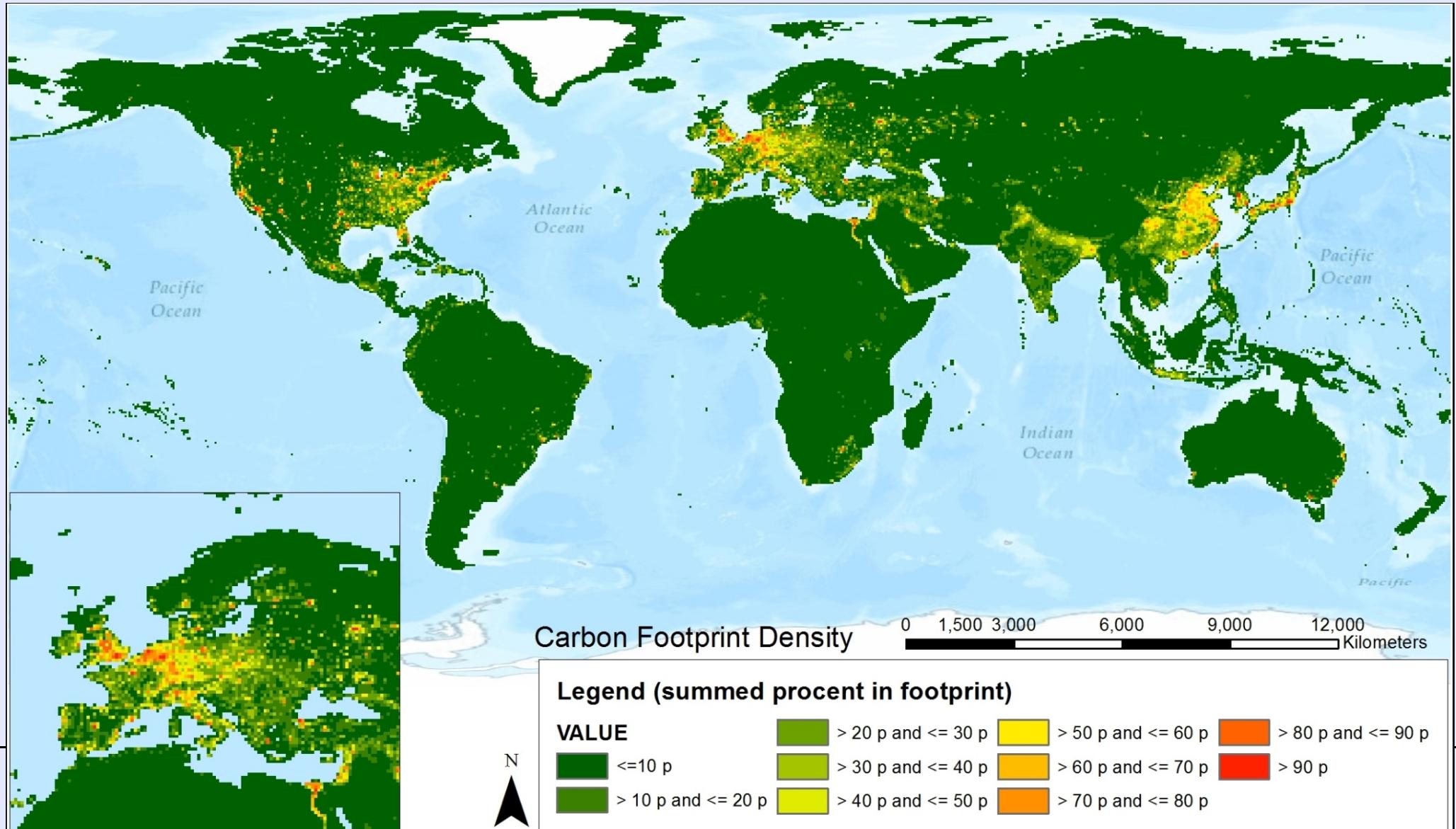
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Examples of Climate Change/ Env. Processes projects

- Pollution of surface water : Pesticides atlas of the Netherlands
→ www.pesticidesatlas.nl
- Study of survival of Honeybee Colonies during the year in the Netherlands for 4 years (Honeybees Surveillance)
- Deforestation of the Amazone and the Philippines
- Increase of the Oak Processionary in the Netherlands (practical)
- Calculation of global footprint based on consumption

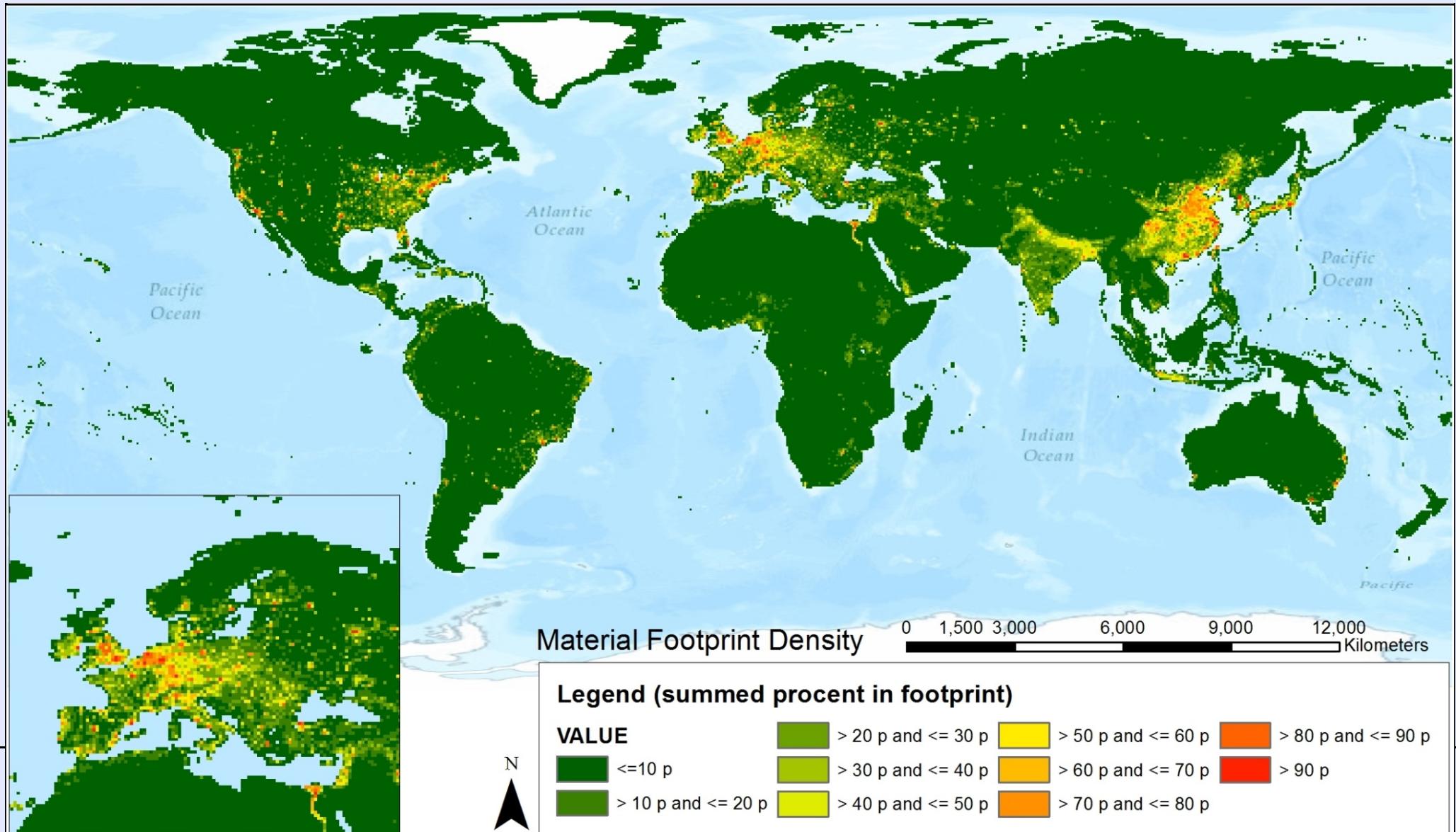
Examples of GIS projects

- Calculation of global footprint based on consumption



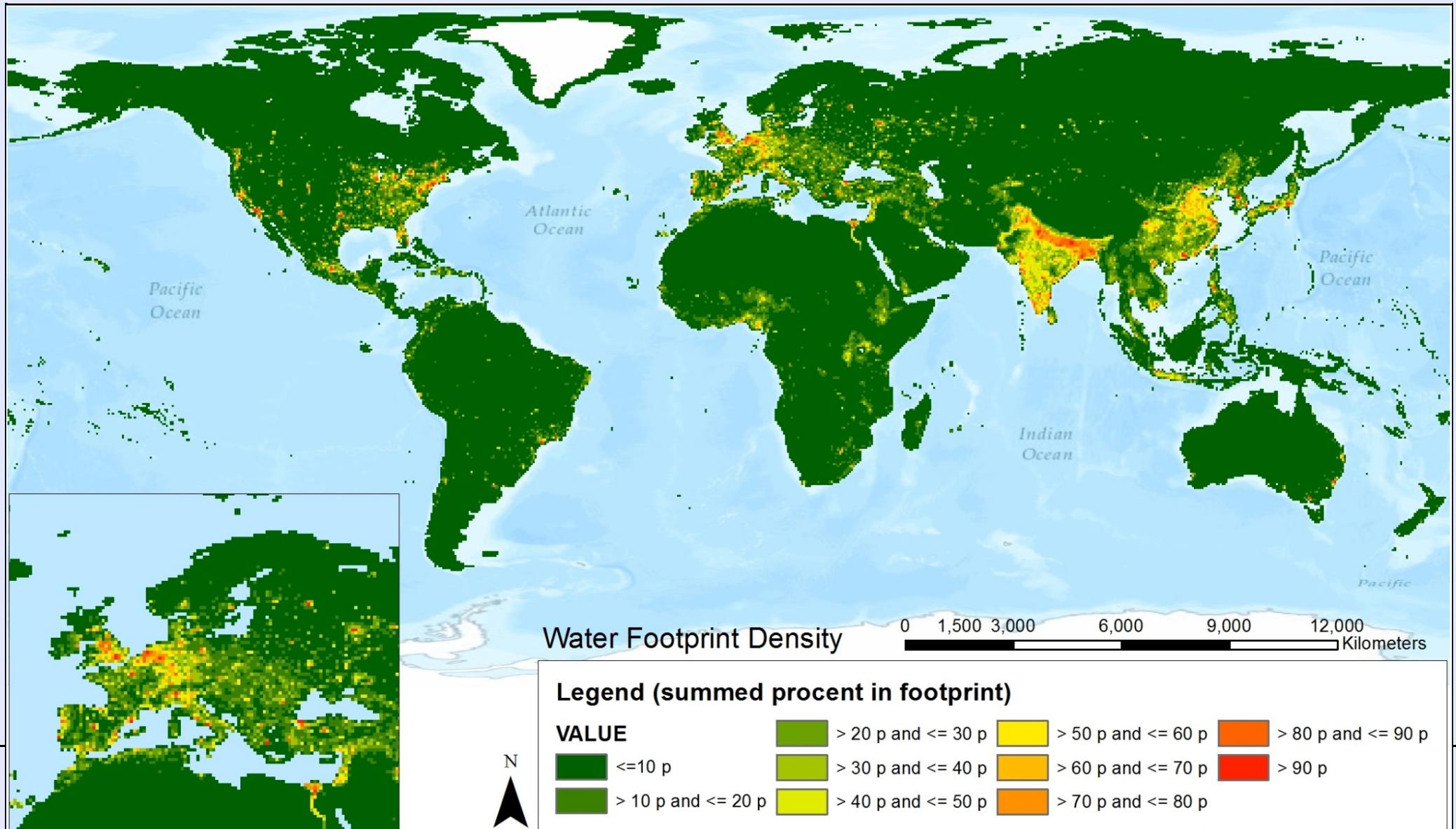
Examples of GIS projects

- Calculation of global footprint based on consumption



Examples of GIS projects

- Calculation of global footprint based on consumption



Other examples of Env. Processes projects

Monitoring

- Ice condition on North Pole with Satellite images and radar
- Water quality by means of extrapolation of the data of several monitoring spots (spatial extrapolation)

Modelling and prediction

- Determination of the probability of flooding of areas along the rivers (Rhine and Meuse) after a rainy period in the Netherlands (probability modelling)

Planning

- Determination of the most suitable location for a windmill parc in Europe (Multi criteria analysis)

Technical Inventory of Laptops including installation tips

- Laptops Operating System
- Java version (for MaxEnt = Species Distibution Modelling)
- R libraries for running spatial R functions

Coffee Break - 15 Minutes !



Introduction Maarten

- Name: Maarten van 't Zelfde
- Organisation: Leiden University – Institute of Environmental Sciences
- Profession: GIS/database specialist

- Main Projects:
 - Database with spatial ecological data for Netherlands (1*1 km) (1990 – 1994)
 - Ecohydrological modelling of water management (1992 – 1996)
 - Elephant telemetry Cameroon (1996 – 1999)
 - Lion telemetry Cameroon/Kenya (2005 – 2009)
 - European database for vulnerable vegetation for nitrification (2003 – 2008)
 - Website Atlas with maps of pesticides concentrations in surface water on Internet (2001 – 2013)
 - Model for climate effects on birdspecies and forest types in the Philippines
 - Creating Geographical Portal for Naturalis Biodiversity Center (NBC)