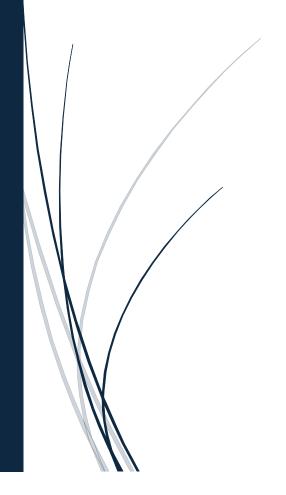
7/1/2024

Vascular plant occurrences in Germany



Nisreen Mahmoud KUYUA Creating a raster map displaying vascular plant occurrences involves several steps, including data collection, data processing, and map creation.

1. Collect Data

- Occurrence Data: Obtain georeferenced occurrence data for vascular plants. This data can often be sourced from biodiversity databases like GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility).
- **Environmental Data**: Obtain raster layers that represent environmental variables (e.g., elevation, climate data) relevant to the occurrence of vascular plants.

2. Prepare Data

- **Clean Occurrence Data**: Ensure the data is clean and contains no duplicates or errors. Validate the georeferenced points.
- **Format Data**: Make sure your occurrence data is in a format compatible with GIS software (CSV).

3. Choose GIS Software

• Use GIS software like, ArcGIS, or an R package like raster or sp.

4. Create Raster Map

Using QGIS:

1. Load Data:

- o Import the occurrence data as a point layer.
- o Import any environmental raster layers.

2. Rasterize Points:

- o Convert the point layer to a raster layer using the "Rasterize (vector to raster)" tool
- Set the desired resolution and other parameters.

3. Visualize and Style:

- Apply appropriate symbology to the raster layer to visually represent plant occurrences.
- Use color gradients or classifications to distinguish between areas of high and low occurrence density.

Using R:

1. Install Necessary Packages:

```
R
install.packages(c("raster", "rgdal", "sp"))
library(raster)
```

```
library(rgdal)
library(sp)
```

To deal with a CSV file and extract location coordinates in R I follow these steps:

```
1. **Load the CSV file**.
2. **Extract the relevant columns**.
3. **Perform any necessary data cleaning**.
4. **Work with the coordinates.
Here's a step-by-step guide:
### 1. Load the CSV File
First, you need to read the CSV file into R. You can use the 'read.csv()' function for this.
```r
Load necessary library
library(tidyverse)
Load the CSV file
data <- read.csv("path to your file.csv")
View the first few rows of the data
head(data)
2. Extract Relevant Columns
```

Assume my CSV file has columns named 'latitude' and 'longitude'. I'll want to extract these columns.

```
```r
# Extract latitude and longitude columns
coordinates <- data %>% select(latitude, longitude)
# View the extracted coordinates
head(coordinates)
### 3. Data Cleaning
Ensure there are no missing or invalid values in the coordinates.
```r
Remove rows with missing or invalid coordinates
coordinates <- coordinates %>% drop na()
View the cleaned coordinates
head(coordinates)
4. Work with Coordinates
You can now use the coordinates for various purposes, such as plotting them on a map using the 'ggplot2'
library.
```r
# Load necessary libraries for mapping
library(ggplot2)
library(maps)
```

```
# Create a basic map with the coordinates
ggplot(data = coordinates, aes(x = longitude, y = latitude)) +
 borders("world", colour = "gray85", fill = "gray80") +
 geom point(color = "blue", size = 1) +
 theme minimal() +
 labs(title = "Location Coordinates", x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude")
This will plot the coordinates on a world map.
### Complete Example
Putting it all together:
```r
Load necessary libraries
library(tidyverse)
library(ggplot2)
library(maps)
Load the CSV file
data <- read.csv("path to my file.csv")
Extract and clean the coordinates
coordinates <- data %>%
 select(latitude, longitude) %>%
 drop_na()
Plot the coordinates on a map
ggplot(data = coordinates, aes(x = longitude, y = latitude)) +
```

```
borders("world", colour = "gray85", fill = "gray80") +
geom_point(color = "blue", size = 1) +
theme_minimal() +
labs(title = "Location Coordinates", x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude")
```

To interpolate the location of plants using Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) in ArcGIS Pro, I can follow these steps. KDE will help create a smooth, continuous surface representing the density of plant occurrences based on the point data.

## Step-by-Step Guide for Kernel Density Estimation in ArcGIS Pro

#### 1. Prepare Your Data:

• Ensure that your plant occurrence data is in a point feature class or shapefile, with each point representing a location where a plant has been observed.

#### 2. Add Your Data to ArcGIS Pro:

- o Open ArcGIS Pro and create a new project.
- o Add your point feature class containing the plant occurrences to the map.

### 3. Open the Kernel Density Tool:

- o Go to the Analysis tab and click on Tools to open the Geoprocessing pane.
- o Search for "Kernel Density" and open the Kernel Density tool.

#### 4. Configure the Kernel Density Tool:

- o **Input Point or Polyline Features:** Select your point feature layer containing plant occurrences.
- o **Population Field:** Choose a field representing the population or weight of the points. If you are just using presence data, you can choose "NONE."
- o **Output Raster Dataset:** Specify the location and name for the output raster.
- Output Cell Size: Define the cell size for the raster. Smaller cell sizes give higher resolution.
- Search Radius: Define the radius of the kernel function. This controls the spread
  of the density values and should be based on your study area and the nature of
  your data.

#### 5. Run the Kernel Density Tool:

o Click "Run" to generate the density raster from your point data.

#### 6. Symbolize the Raster:

- Once the raster is created, right-click the raster layer in the Contents pane and select "Symbology."
- Choose an appropriate symbology, such as a color ramp, to represent the density values effectively.

# **Detailed Steps with Screenshots**

#### 1. Open Kernel Density Tool:

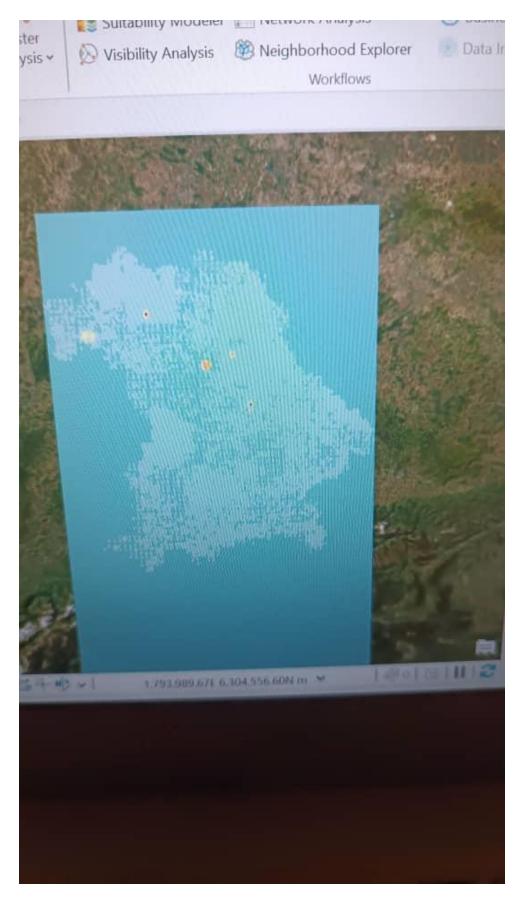
o Go to Analysis > Tools > search for "Kernel Density" and open it.

# 2. Configure Kernel Density Tool:

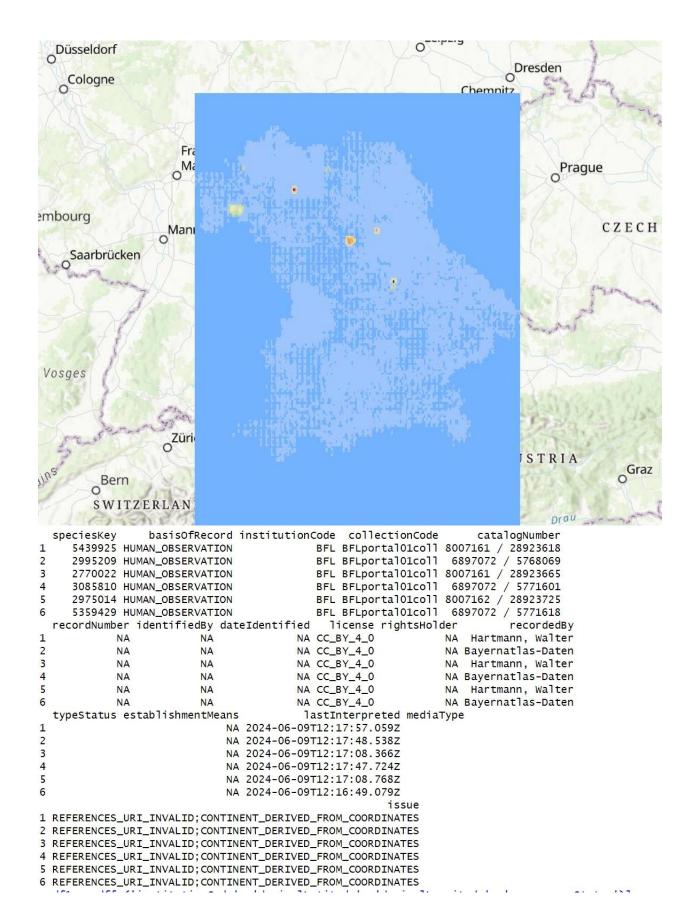
Fill in the parameters for the Kernel Density tool.

# 3. Symbolize the Raster:

Right-click the raster layer > Symbology > choose an appropriate symbology



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```
locality stateProvince
 1 Biot. (5/6) Brikenrain, Birkensee / Heiligenschlag, sö. Rannungen
 NA
 3 Biot.(5/6) Brikenrain, Birkensee / Heiligenschlag, sö. Rannungen
 NA
 NΑ
 Biot. (82) Rund um den Sportplatz (Wald / Felldflur), Diebach
 5
 NA
 6
 NA
 occurrenceStatus individualCount
 publishingOrgKey
 1
 NA 0674aea0-a7e1-11d8-9534-b8a03c50a862
 PRESENT
 2
 PRESENT
 NA 0674aea0-a7e1-11d8-9534-b8a03c50a862
 3
 PRESENT
 NA 0674aea0-a7e1-11d8-9534-b8a03c50a862
 4
 PRESENT
 NA 0674aea0-a7e1-11d8-9534-b8a03c50a862
 5
 PRESENT
 NA 0674aea0-a7e1-11d8-9534-b8a03c50a862
 NA 0674aea0-a7e1-11d8-9534-b8a03c50a862
 6
 PRESENT
 decimalLatitude decimalLongitude coordinateUncertaintyInMeters coordinatePrecision
 50.16
 10.22
 2
 48.57
 12.71
 NA
 NA
 3
 50.16
 10.22
 NA
 NA
 4
 48.57
 12.71
 NΑ
 NΑ
 5
 50.13
 9.86
 NA
 NA
 6
 48.57
 12.71
 NA
 NA
 elevation elevationAccuracy depth depthAccuracy
 eventDate day month year taxonKey
 1
 NA
 NA
 NA
 NA 2004-06-07
 6 2004
 5439925
 NA 1945 2995209
 2
 NA
 NA
 NA
 NA
 1945
 NA
 3
 NA
 NA
 NA 2004-06-07
 6 2004 2770022
 NA
 7
 4
 NA
 NA
 NA
 NA
 1945
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 NA 1945
 3085810
 5
 NA
 NA
 NA
 NA 2004-06-16
 16
 6 2004 2975053
 6
 NA
 NA
 NA
 NA
 1945 NA
 NA 1945 5359429
 speciesKey
 basisOfRecord institutionCode collectionCode
 catalogNumber
т наспеорнува маунотторотиа сагуорнуттатео сагуорнуттасеае
 sper yura
5 Tracheophyta Magnoliopsida
 Vicia
 Fabales
 Fabaceae
 Fabales
 Trifolium
5 Tracheophyta Magnoliopsida
 Fabaceae
 species infraspecificEpithet taxonRank
1
 Pulmonaria obscura
2
 Rubus caesius
 SPECIES
3 Polygonatum multiflorum
 SPECIES
4
 Spergula arvensis
 SPECIES
5
 Vicia sativa
 SPECIES
5
 Trifolium dubium
 SPECIES
 scientificName
 verbatimScientificName
 Pulmonaria obscura Dumort.
1
 Pulmonaria obscura Dumort.
2
 Rubus caesius L.
 Rubus caesius L.
 Polygonatum multiflorum (L.) All. Polygonatum multiflorum (L.) All.
 Spergula arvensis L.
 Spergula arvensis L.
5
 Vicia segetalis Thuill.
 Vicia segetalis Thuill.
 Trifolium dubium Sibth.
 Trifolium dubium Sibth.
5
 verbatimScientificNameAuthorship countryCode
1
 NA
2
 NA
 DE
3
 NA
 DE
4
 DE
 NA
5
 DE
 NA
 NA
 DE
 locality stateProvince
1 Biot. (5/6) Brikenrain, Birkensee / Heiligenschlag, sö. Rannungen
 NA
 NA
3 Biot.(5/6) Brikenrain, Birkensee / Heiligenschlag, sö. Rannungen
 NA
4
 NA
 Biot. (82) Rund um den Sportplatz (Wald / Felldflur). Diebach
 NA
```

```
abifID
 datasetKey
l 1947477164 64dabd3c-4f34-4520-b9dd-d227a0bf1582
2 2810599153 64dabd3c-4f34-4520-b9dd-d227a0bf1582
3 1947442588 64dabd3c-4f34-4520-b9dd-d227a0bf1582
 2810624158 64dabd3c-4f34-4520-b9dd-d227a0bf1582
5 1947768357 64dabd3c-4f34-4520-b9dd-d227a0bf1582
 2812013088 64dabd3c-4f34-4520-b9dd-d227a0bf1582
 occurrenceID kingdom
1 http://id.snsb.info/bfl/collection_bayernflora/8007161/28923618 Plantae
 http://id.snsb.info/bfl/collection_bayernflora/6897072/5768069 Plantae
3 http://id.snsb.info/bfl/collection_bayernflora/8007161/28923665 Plantae
 http://id.snsb.info/bfl/collection_bayernflora/6897072/5771601 Plantae
5 http://id.snsb.info/bfl/collection_bayernflora/8007162/28923725 Plantae
 http://id.snsb.info/bfl/collection_bayernflora/6897072/5771618 Plantae
 phylum
 class
 order
 family
 genus
1 Tracheophyta Magnoliopsida
 Boraginales
 Boraginaceae Pulmonaria
2 Tracheophyta Magnoliopsida
 Rosales
 Rosaceae
 Rubus
3 Tracheophyta
 Liliopsida
 Asparagales
 Asparagaceae Polygonatum
4 Tracheophyta Magnoliopsida Caryophyllales Caryophyllaceae
 Spergula
5 Tracheophyta Magnoliopsida
 Fabales
 Fabaceae
 Vicia
5 Tracheophyta Magnoliopsida
 Fabales
 Trifolium
 Fabaceae
 species infraspecificEpithet taxonRank
 Pulmonaria obscura
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
○ • 🚳 🍲 • 🔚 🔒 🥏 Go to file/function
 ⊞ ▼ Addins ▼
 Rroject: (None) •
 ● Untitled1 × ● CHIRPS_DOWNLOAD.R × ● r_code_for_dem_download.R × ● r_code.R ×
 Environment History Connections Tutorial
 → Run 🏞 🕆 😃 Source 🕶
 s required but is not installed. <u>Install Don't Show Again</u>
 R - Global Environment -
 library(ggplot2)
 Data
 library(broom)
 0 df
 3985035 obs. of 50 variables
 library(sf)
library(leaflet)
library(leafgl)
 Odf1
 3985035 obs. of 4 variables
 library(leafgl)
library(colourvalues)
library(cleafiet.extras)
library(rgati) # for vector work; sp package should always load with rgdal
library (rgati) # for metadata/attributes- vectors or rasters
setwd("D://personal//Masreen")
data("biodiversity.csv") # dataframe of occurrences
print(nrow(occs_unique))
df <- read.csv('biodiversity.csv', sep = "\t")#header = FALSE,
head(df)
dfl <- df[c('institutionCode', 'decimalLatitude', 'decimalLongitude', 'occurrencestatus')]
head(dfl)
 Odf3
 3973954 obs. of 50 variables
 Op.sf
 3973954 obs. of 49 variables
 Values
 installed_1... logi [1:3] FALSE FALSE FALSE
 chr [1:3] "terra" "classInt" "
 libs
 Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation
 🧅 📦 | 🔑 Zoom | 🚈 Export 🕶 🚨 | 🎻
 16 head(df1)
 head(df1)
#df2 <- df1[rowSums(is.na(df1)) != nco](df1),]
#df1[rowSums(is.na(df1)) != nco](df1),]

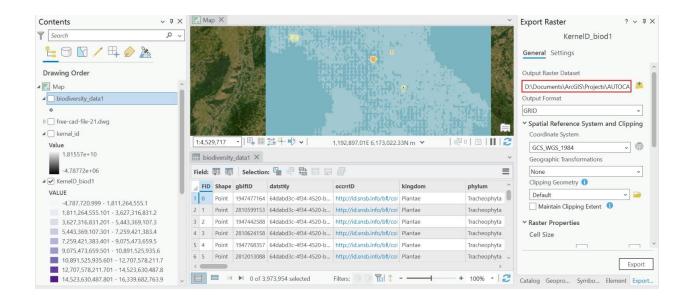
df1[rowSums(is.na(df1)) != nco](df1),]

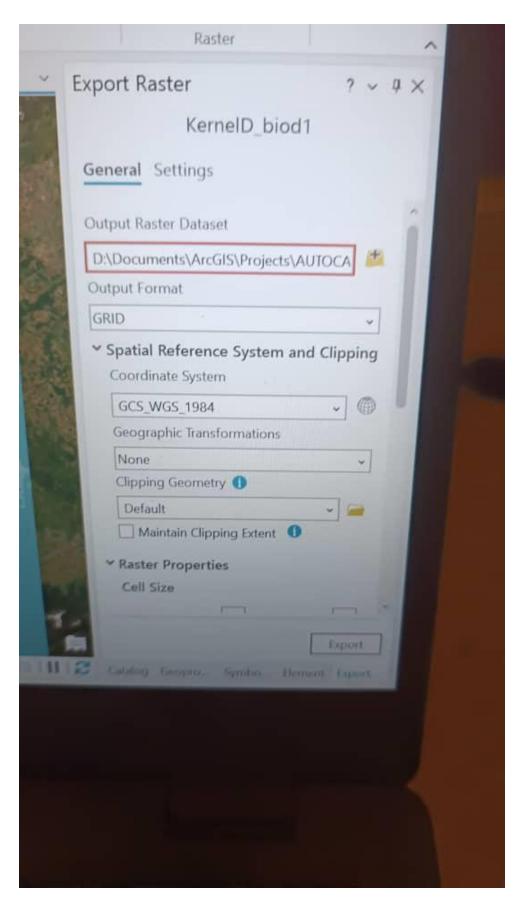
df3 <- df[which(!is.na(df1)decimalLatitude) & !is.na(df1)decimalLongitude)),]

p.sf <- st_as_sf(df3, coords = c("decimalLongitude", "decimalLatitude"), crs = 4326)

st_write(p.sf,

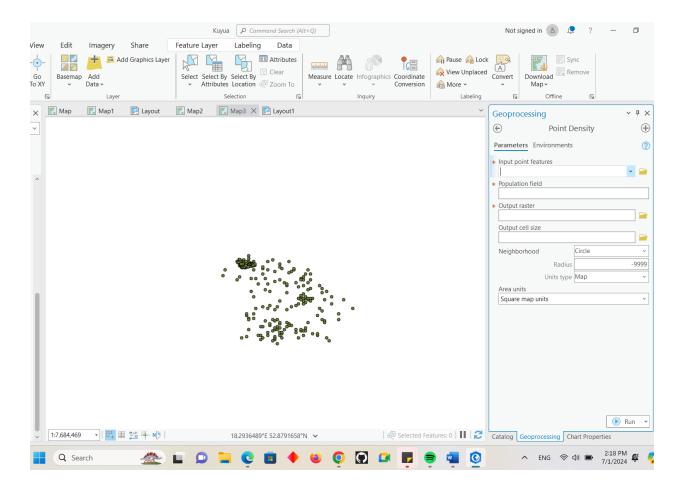
"D://personal//Nasreen/biodiversity_data1.shp", driver = "ESRI Shapefile")</pre>
 18:1 (Top Level) $
 R Script ±
 Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×
 R 4.3.2 · D/personal/Nasreen/ writing rayer blodiversity_datal to data source 'D://personal/Nasreen/biodiversity_datal.shp' using driver 'ESRI Shapefile' writing 3973954 features with 48 fields and geometry type Point. There were 50 or more warnings (use warnings() to see the first 50)
```

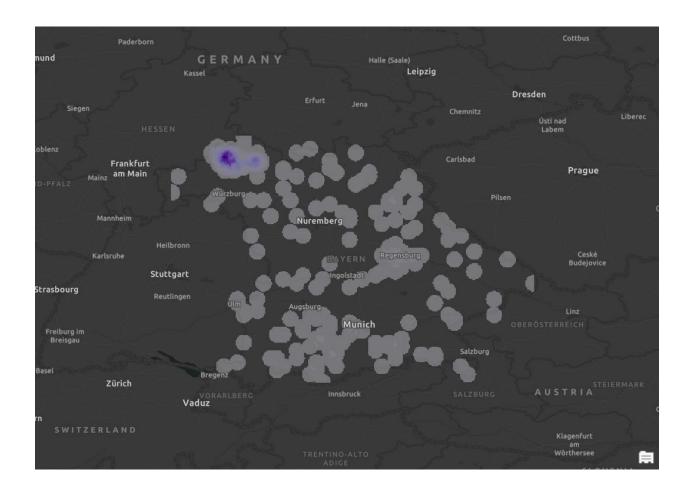


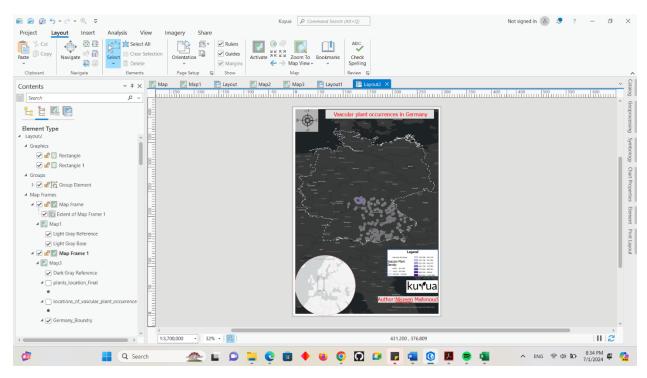


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I use 'occurrenceStatus' field and give (0,1) to it convert text to integer (values).







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