

# Supplementary material for *Using citizen science to parse climatic and landcover influences on bird occupancy within a tropical biodiversity hotspot*

Vijay Ramesh      Pratik R. Gupte      Morgan W. Tingley      VV Robin      Ruth DeFries

2020-12-18

## 1 Contents

2	<b>1 Introduction</b>	2
3	1.1 Attribution . . . . .	2
4	<b>2 Predicting Species-specific Occupancy</b>	2
5	2.1 Prepare libraries . . . . .	2
6	2.2 Read data . . . . .	3
7	<b>3 Selecting species of interest</b>	3
8	3.1 Prepare libraries . . . . .	3
9	3.2 Read species of interest . . . . .	3
10	3.3 Load raw data for locations . . . . .	3
11	3.4 Get proportional obs counts in 25km cells . . . . .	4
12	3.5 Which species are reported sufficiently in checklists? . . . . .	5
13	3.6 Figure: Checklist distribution . . . . .	6
14	3.7 Prepare the species list . . . . .	6
15	<b>4 Climate in Relation to Landcover</b>	6
16	4.1 Prepare libraries . . . . .	6
17	4.2 Prepare environmental data . . . . .	8
18	4.3 Climatic variables over landcover . . . . .	8
19	<b>5 Distribution of Observer Expertise</b>	9
20	5.1 Prepare libraries . . . . .	9
21	5.2 Load observer expertise scores and checklist covariates . . . . .	10
22	5.3 Species observed in relation to osbverver expertise . . . . .	10
23	5.4 Observer expertise in relation to landcover . . . . .	10
24	<b>6 Spatial Autocorrelation of Climatic Predictors</b>	12
25	6.1 Load libraries . . . . .	12
26	6.2 Prepare data . . . . .	12
27	6.3 Calculate variograms of environmental layers . . . . .	13
28	6.4 Visualise variograms of environmental data . . . . .	13
29	<b>7 Climatic raster resampling</b>	15
30	7.1 Prepare landcover . . . . .	15
31	7.2 Prepare spatial extent . . . . .	16
32	7.3 Prepare CHELSA rasters . . . . .	16
33	7.4 Resample prepared rasters . . . . .	16

34	<b>8 Matching Effort Cutoffs with Spatial Independence Criteria</b>	17
35	8.1 Load libraries . . . . .	17
36	8.2 Load data . . . . .	17
37	8.3 Visualise limiting effort by spatial independence limits . . . . .	18
38	<b>9 Spatial Thinning: A Brief Comparison of Approaches</b>	19
39	9.1 Prepare libraries . . . . .	19
40	9.2 Traditional grid-based thinning . . . . .	20
41	9.3 Network-based thinning . . . . .	22
42	9.4 Finding modularity in proximity networks . . . . .	22
43	9.5 Process proximity networks in R . . . . .	24
44	9.6 A function that removes sites . . . . .	24
45	9.7 Removing non-independent sites . . . . .	26
46	9.8 Measuring method fallibility . . . . .	27
47	9.9 Prepare data for Python . . . . .	27
48	9.10 Count props under threshold in Python . . . . .	27
49	9.11 Plot metrics for different methods . . . . .	27
50	<b>10 Landcover classification</b>	29

## 51 **1 Introduction**

52 This is supplementary material for a project in preparation that models occupancy for birds in the southern Western Ghats,  
 53 India. The main project can be found here: <https://github.com/pratikunterwegs/eBirdOccupancy>.

### 54 **1.1 Attribution**

55 Please contact the following in case of interest in the project.

- 56   • Vijay Ramesh (lead author)
  - 57     – PhD student, Columbia University
- 58   • Pratik Gupte (repo maintainer)
  - 59     – PhD student, University of Groningen

## 60 **2 Predicting Species-specific Occupancy**

### 61 **2.1 Prepare libraries**

```

1 # to load data
2 library(readxl)
3
4 # to handle data
5 library(dplyr)
6 library(readr)
7 library(forcats)
8 library(tidyr)
9 library(purrr)
10 library(stringr)
11
12 # plotting
13 library(ggplot2)
14 library(patchwork)

```

## 62 2.2 Read data

```
1 # read data
2 data <- read_csv("data/results/data_occupancy_predictors.csv")
3
4 # drop na
5 data <- select(
6   data,
7   -ci
8 ) %>%
9   drop_na() %>%
10  nest(data = c(predictor, m_group, seq_x, mean, scale))
```

63 Figure code is hidden in versions rendered as HTML and PDF. Example output is shown below.

64 **Figure here**

## 65 3 Selecting species of interest

66 This script shows the proportion of checklists that report a particular species across every 25km by 25km grid across the  
67 Nilgiris and the Anamalais. Using this analysis, we arrived at a final list of species for occupancy modeling.

### 68 3.1 Prepare libraries

```
1 # load libraries
2 library(data.table)
3 library(readxl)
4 library(magrittr)
5 library(stringr)
6 library(dplyr)
7 library(tidyr)
8 library(readr)
9
10 library(ggplot2)
11 library(ggthemes)
12 library(scico)
13
14 # round any function
15 round_any <- function(x, accuracy = 25000) {
16   round(x / accuracy) * accuracy
17 }
```

### 69 3.2 Read species of interest

```
1 # add species of interest
2 specieslist <- read.csv("data/species_list.csv")
3 speciesOfInterest <- specieslist$scientific_name
```

### 70 3.3 Load raw data for locations

```
1 # read in shapefile of the study area to subset by bounding box
2 library(sf)
3 wg <- st_read("data/spatial/hillsShapefile/Nil_Ana_Pal.shp")
4 box <- st_bbox(wg)
5
6 # read in data and subset
```

```

7 ebd <- fread("data/eBirdDataWG_filtered.txt")
8 ebd <- ebd[between(LONGITUDE, box["xmin"], box["xmax"]) &
9   between(LATITUDE, box["ymin"], box["ymax"]), ]
10 ebd <- ebd[year(`OBSERVATION DATE`) >= 2013, ]
11
12 # make new column names
13 newNames <- str_replace_all(colnames(ebd), " ", "_") %>%
14   str_to_lower()
15 setnames(ebd, newNames)
16
17 # keep useful columns
18 columnsOfInterest <- c(
19   "scientific_name", "observation_count", "locality",
20   "locality_id", "locality_type", "latitude",
21   "longitude", "observation_date", "sampling_event_identifier"
22 )
23
24 ebd <- ebd[, ..columnsOfInterest]
25
26 # strict spatial filter and assign grid
27 locs <- ebd[, .(longitude, latitude)]
28
29 # transform to UTM and get 20km boxes
30 coords <- setDF(locs) %>%
31   st_as_sf(coords = c("longitude", "latitude")) %>%
32   `st_crs<-`(4326) %>%
33   bind_cols(as.data.table(st_coordinates(.))) %>%
34   st_transform(32643) %>%
35   mutate(id = 1:nrow(.))
36
37 # convert wg to UTM for filter
38 wg <- st_transform(wg, 32643)
39 coords <- coords %>%
40   filter(id %in% unlist(st_contains(wg, coords))) %>%
41   rename(longitude = X, latitude = Y) %>%
42   bind_cols(as.data.table(st_coordinates(.))) %>%
43   st_drop_geometry() %>%
44   as.data.table()
45
46 # remove unneeded objs
47 rm(locs)
48 gc()
49
50 coords <- coords[, .N, by = .(longitude, latitude, X, Y)]
51
52 ebd <- merge(ebd, coords, all = FALSE, by = c("longitude", "latitude"))
53
54 ebd <- ebd[(longitude %in% coords$longitude) &
55             (latitude %in% coords$latitude), ]

```

### 71 3.4 Get proportional obs counts in 25km cells

```

1 # round to 25km cell in UTM coords
2 ebd[, `:=`(X = round_any(X), Y = round_any(Y))]
3

```

```

4 # count checklists in cell
5 ebd_summary <- ebd[, nchk := length(unique(sampling_event_identifier)),
6   by = .(X, Y)]
7
8 # count checklists reporting each species in cell and get proportion
9 ebd_summary <- ebd_summary[, .(nrep = length(unique(
10   sampling_event_identifier))),
11   by = .(X, Y, nchk, scientific_name)
12 ]
13
14 ebd_summary[, p_rep := nrep / nchk]
15
16 # filter for soi
17 ebd_summary <- ebd_summary[scientific_name %in% speciesOfInterest, ]
18
19 # complete the dataframe for no reports
20 # keep no reports as NA --- allows filtering based on proportion reporting
21 ebd_summary <- setDF(ebd_summary) %>%
22   complete(
23     nesting(X, Y), scientific_name # ,
24     # fill = list(p_rep = 0)
25   ) %>%
26   filter(!is.na(p_rep))

```

### 72 3.5 Which species are reported sufficiently in checklists?

```

1 # A total of 42 unique grids (of 25km by 25km) across the study area
2 # total number of checklists across unique grids
3
4 tot_n_chklist <- ebd_summary %>%
5   distinct(X, Y, nchk)
6
7 # species-specific number of grids
8 spp_grids <- ebd_summary %>%
9   group_by(scientific_name) %>%
10  distinct(X, Y) %>%
11  count(scientific_name,
12    name = "n_grids"
13  )
14
15 # Write the above two results
16 write_csv(tot_n_chklist, "data/nchk_per_grid.csv")
17 write_csv(spp_grids, "data/ngrids_per_spp.csv")
18
19 # left-join the datasets
20 ebd_summary <- left_join(ebd_summary, spp_grids, by = "scientific_name")
21
22 # check the proportion of grids across which this cut-off is met for each species
23 # Is it > 90% or 70%?
24 # For example, with a 3% cut-off, ~100 species are occurring in >50%
25 # of the grids they have been reported in
26
27 p_cutoff <- 0.05 # Proportion of checklists a species has been reported in
28 grid_proportions <- ebd_summary %>%

```

```

29   group_by(scientific_name) %>%
30     tally(p_rep >= p_cutoff) %>%
31     mutate(prop_grids_cut = n / (spp_grids$n_grids)) %>%
32     arrange(desc(prop_grids_cut))
33
34   grid_prop_cut <- filter(
35     grid_proportions,
36     prop_grids_cut > p_cutoff
37   )
38
39   # Write the results
40   write_csv(grid_prop_cut, "data/chk_3_percent.csv")
41
42   # Identifying the number of species that occur in potentially <5% of all lists
43   total_number_lists <- sum(tot_n_chklist$nchk)
44
45   spp_sum_chk <- ebd_summary %>%
46     distinct(X, Y, scientific_name, nrep) %>%
47     group_by(scientific_name) %>%
48     mutate(sum_chk = sum(nrep)) %>%
49     distinct(scientific_name, sum_chk)
50
51   # Approximately 90 to 100 species occur in >5% of all checklists
52   prop_all_lists <- spp_sum_chk %>%
53     mutate(prop_lists = sum_chk / total_number_lists) %>%
54     arrange(desc(prop_lists))

```

### 73 3.6 Figure: Checklist distribution

```

1   # add land
2   library(rnaturalearth)
3   land <- ne_countries(
4     scale = 50, type = "countries", continent = "asia",
5     country = "india",
6     returnclass = c("sf")
7   )
8
9   # crop land
10  land <- st_transform(land, 32643)

```

### 74 3.7 Prepare the species list

```

1   # write the new list of species that occur in at least 3% of checklists across a minimum of 50% of the grids they h
2
3   new_sp_list <- semi_join(specieslist, grid_prop_cut, by = "scientific_name")
4
5   write_csv(new_sp_list, "data/3_List_of_species_cutoff.csv", row.names = F)

```

## 75 4 Climate in Relation to Landcover

### 76 4.1 Prepare libraries

```

1   # load libs
2   library(raster)

```

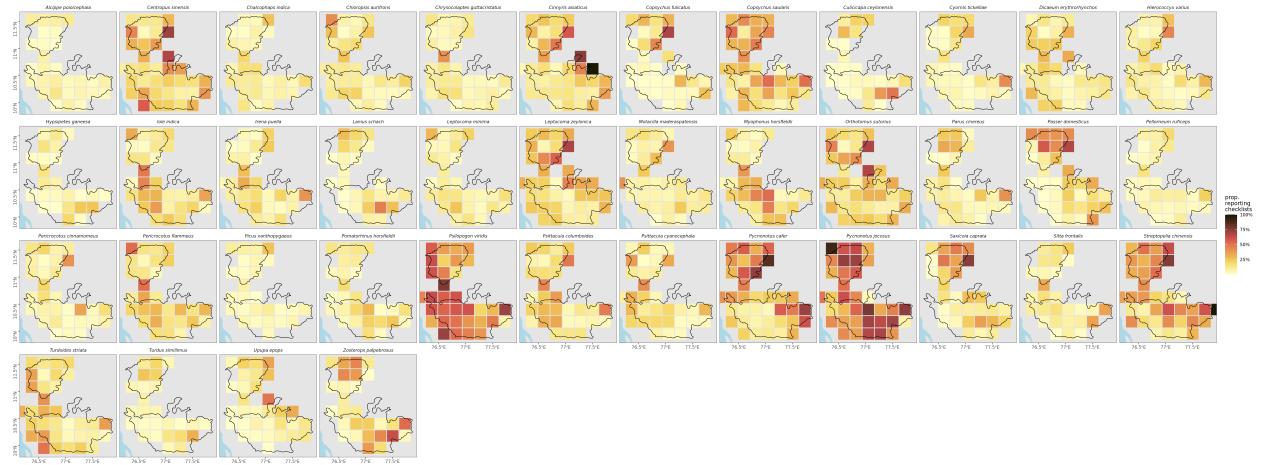


Figure 1: Proportion of checklists reporting a species in each grid cell (25km side) between 2013 and 2019. Checklists were filtered to be within the boundaries of the Nilgiris, Anamalais and the Palani hills (black outline), but rounding to 25km cells may place cells outside the boundary. Deeper shades of red indicate a higher proportion of checklists reporting a species.

```

3 library(glue)
4 library(purrr)
5 library(dplyr)
6 library(tidyr)
7
8 # plotting options
9 library(ggplot2)
10 library(ggthemes)
11 library(scico)
12
13 # get ci func
14 ci <- function(x) {
15   qnorm(0.975) * sd(x, na.rm = T) / sqrt(length(x))
16 }

```

## 77 4.2 Prepare environmental data

```

1 # read landscape prepare for plotting
2 landscape <- stack("data/spatial/landscape_resamp01km.tif")
3
4 # get proper names
5 elev_names <- c("elev", "slope", "aspect")
6 chelsa_names <- c("bio_01", "bio_12")
7
8 names(landscape) <- as.character(glue('{c(elev_names, chelsa_names, "landcover")}'))
9
10 # make duplicate stack
11 land_data <- landscape[[c("landcover", chelsa_names)]]
12
13 # convert to list
14 land_data <- as.list(land_data)
15
16 # map get values over the stack
17 land_data <- purrr::map(land_data, raster::getValues)
18 names(land_data) <- c("landcover", chelsa_names)
19
20 # conver to dataframe and round to 100m
21 land_data <- bind_cols(land_data)
22 land_data <- drop_na(land_data) %>%
23   filter(landcover != 0) %>%
24   pivot_longer(
25     cols = contains("bio"),
26     names_to = "clim_var"
27   ) # %>%
28   # group_by(landcover, clim_var) %>%
29   # summarise_all(.funs = list(~mean(.), ~ci(.)))

```

## 78 4.3 Climatic variables over landcover

79 Figure code is hidden in versions rendered as HTML and PDF.

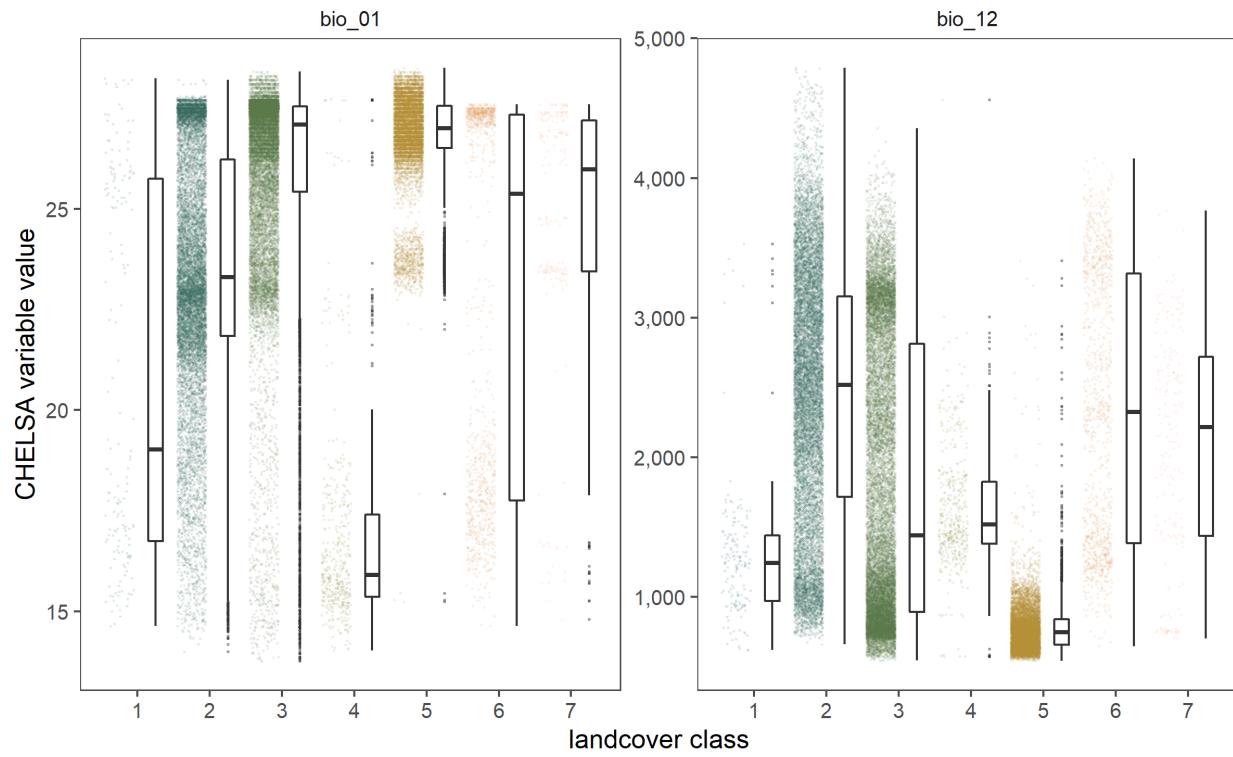


Figure 2: CHELSA climatic variables as a function of landcover class. Grey points in the background represent raw data.

## 80 5 Distribution of Observer Expertise

### 81 5.1 Prepare libraries

```

1 # load libs
2 library(raster)
3 library(glue)
4 library(purrr)
5 library(dplyr)
6 library(tidyr)
7 library(readr)
8 library(scales)

9
10 # plotting libs
11 library(ggplot2)
12 library(ggthemes)
13 library(scico)

14
15 # get ci func
16 ci <- function(x) {
17   qnorm(0.975) * sd(x, na.rm = T) / sqrt(length(x))
18 }
```

82 **5.2 Load observer expertise scores and checklist covariates**

```
1 # read in scores and checklist data and link
2 scores <- read_csv("data/dataObsExpScore.csv")
3 data <- read_csv("data/eBirdChecklistVars.csv")
4
5 data <- left_join(data, scores, by = c("observer" = "observer"))
6 data <- dplyr::select(data, score, nSp, nSoi, landcover, year) %>%
7   filter(!is.na(score))
```

83 **5.3 Species observed in relation to osbverver expertise**

```
1 # summarise data by rounded score and year
2 data_summary01 <- data %>%
3   mutate(score = plyr::round_any(score, 0.2)) %>%
4   dplyr::select(score, year, nSp, nSoi) %>%
5   pivot_longer(
6     cols = c("nSp", "nSoi"),
7     names_to = "variable", values_to = "value"
8   ) %>%
9   group_by(score, year, variable) %>%
10  summarise_at(vars(value), list(~ mean(.), ~ ci(.)))
11
12 # make plot and export
13 fig_nsp_score <-
14   ggplot(data_summary01) +
15   geom_jitter(
16     data = data, aes(x = score, y = nSp),
17     col = "grey", alpha = 0.2, size = 0.1
18   ) +
19   geom_pointrange(aes(
20     x = score, y = mean,
21     ymin = mean - ci, ymax = mean + ci,
22     col = as.factor(variable)
23   ),
24   position = position_dodge(width = 0.05)
25   ) +
26   facet_wrap(~year) +
27   scale_y_log10() +
28   # coord_cartesian(ylim=c(0,50))+ 
29   scale_colour_scico_d(palette = "cork", begin = 0.2, end = 0.8) +
30   labs(x = "CCI", y = "Number of Species Reported") +
31   theme_few() +
32   theme(legend.position = "none")
33
34 # export figure
35 ggsave(filename = "figs/fig_nsp_score.png", width = 12, height = 7, device = png(), dpi = 300)
36 dev.off()
```

84 **5.4 Observer expertise in relation to landcover**

85 Figure code is hidden in versions rendered as HTML or PDF.

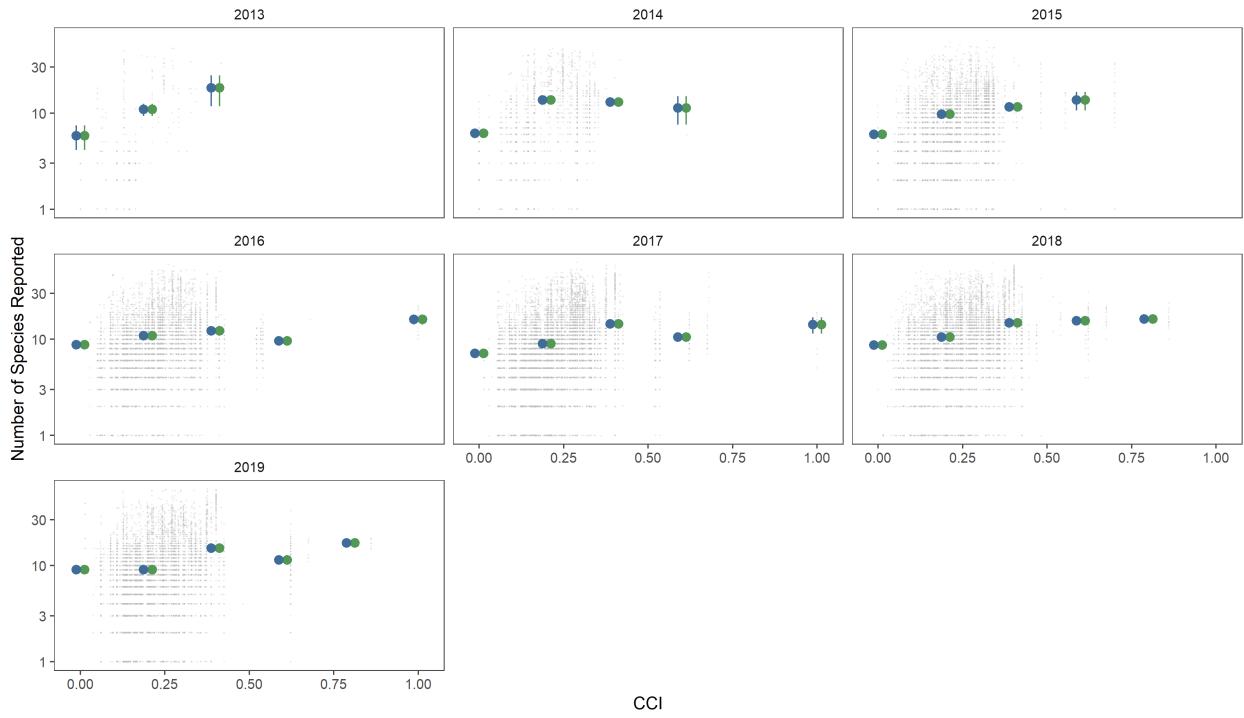


Figure 3: Total number of species (blue) and species of interest to this study (green) reported in checklists from the study area over the years 2013 – 2018, as a function of the expertise score of the reporting observer. Points represent means, with bars showing the 95% confidence intervals; data shown are for expertise scores rounded to multiples of 0.2, and the y-axis is on a log scale. Raw data are shown in the background (grey points).

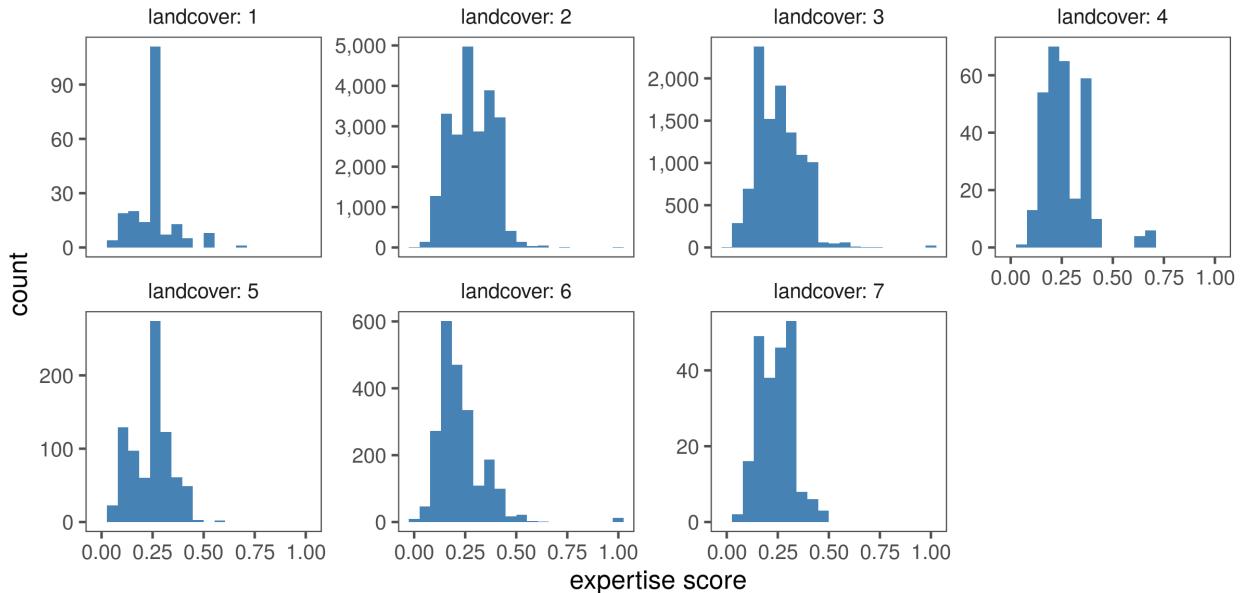


Figure 4: Distribution of expertise scores in the seven landcover classes present in the study site.

## 86 6 Spatial Autocorrelation of Climatic Predictors

### 87 6.1 Load libraries

```
1 # load libs
2 library(raster)
3 library(gstat)
4 library(stars)
5 library(purrr)
6 library(tibble)
7 library(dplyr)
8 library(tidyr)
9 library(glue)
10 library(scales)
11 library(gdalUtils)

12
13 # plot libs
14 library(ggplot2)
15 library(ggthemes)
16 library(scico)
17 library(gridExtra)
18 library(cowplot)
19 library(ggspatial)

20
21 #' make custom function to convert matrix to df
22 raster_to_df <- function(inp) {

23
24     # assert is a raster obj
25     assertthat::assert_that("RasterLayer" %in% class(inp),
26     msg = "input is not a raster"
27     )

28
29     coords <- coordinates(inp)
30     vals <- getValues(inp)

31
32     data <- tibble(x = coords[, 1], y = coords[, 2], value = vals)
33
34     return(data)
35 }
```

### 88 6.2 Prepare data

```
1 # list landscape covariate stacks
2 landscape_files <- "data/spatial/landscape_resamp01km.tif"
3 landscape_data <- stack(landscape_files)

4
5 # get proper names
6 {
7     elev_names <- c("elev", "slope", "aspect")
8     chelsa_names <- c("bio_01", "bio_12")
9     names(landscape_data) <- as.character(glue('{c(elev_names, chelsa_names, "landcover")}'))
10 }

11
12 # get chelsa rasters
13 chelsa <- landscape_data[[chelsa_names]]
```

```

14 chelsa <- purrr::map(as.list(chelsa), raster_to_df)

89 6.3 Calculate variograms of environmental layers

 1 # prep variograms
 2 vgrams <- purrr::map(chelsa, function(z) {
 3   z <- drop_na(z)
 4   vgram <- gstat::variogram(value ~ 1, loc = ~ x + y, data = z)
 5   return(vgram)
 6 })
 7
 8 # save temp
 9 save(vgrams, file = "data/chelsa/chelsaVariograms.rdata")
10
11 # get variogram data
12 vgrams <- purrr::map(vgrams, function(df) {
13   df %>% select(dist, gamma)
14 })
15 vgrams <- tibble(
16   variable = chelsa_names,
17   data = vgrams
18 )
19
20 wg <- st_read("data/spatial/hillsShapefile/Nil_Ana_Pal.shp") %>%
21   st_transform(32643)
22 bbox <- st_bbox(wg)
23
24 # add land
25 library(rnaturalearth)
26 land <- ne_countries(
27   scale = 50, type = "countries", continent = "asia",
28   country = "india",
29   returnclass = c("sf"))
30
31 # crop land
32 land <- st_transform(land, 32643)

```

## 90 **6.4 Visualise variograms of environmental data**

```

 1 # make ggplot of variograms
 2 yaxis <- c("semivariance", "")
 3 xaxis <- c("", "distance (km)")
 4 fig_vgrams <- purrr::pmap(list(vgrams$data, yaxis, xaxis), function(df, ya, xa) {
 5   ggplot(df) +
 6     geom_line(aes(x = dist / 1000, y = gamma), size = 0.2, col = "grey") +
 7     geom_point(aes(x = dist / 1000, y = gamma), col = "black") +
 8     scale_x_continuous(labels = comma, breaks = c(seq(0, 100, 25))) +
 9     scale_y_log10(labels = comma) +
10     labs(x = xa, y = ya) +
11     theme_few() +
12     theme(
13       axis.text.y = element_text(angle = 90, hjust = 0.5, size = 8),
14       strip.text = element_blank())
15   )

```

```

16  })
17 fig_vgrams <- purrr::map(fig_vgrams, as_grob)
18
19 # make ggplot of chelsa data
20 chelsa <- as.list(landscape_data[[chelsa_names]]) %>%
21   purrr::map(st_as_stars)
22
23 # colour palettes
24 pal <- c("bilbao", "davos")
25 title <- c(
26   "a Annual Mean Temperature",
27   "b Annual Precipitation"
28 )
29 direction <- c(1, 1)
30 lims <- list(
31   range(chelsa[[1]]$bio_01, na.rm = T),
32   range(chelsa[[2]]$bio_12, na.rm = T)
33 )
34 fig_list_chelsa <-
35   purrr::pmap(
36     list(chelsa, pal, title, direction, lims),
37     function(df, pal, t, d, l) {
38       ggplot() +
39         geom_stars(data = df) +
40         geom_sf(data = land, fill = NA, colour = "black") +
41         geom_sf(data = wg, fill = NA, colour = "black", size = 0.3) +
42         scale_fill_scico(
43           palette = pal, direction = d,
44           label = comma, na.value = NA, limits = l
45         ) +
46         coord_sf(
47           xlim = bbox[c("xmin", "xmax")],
48           ylim = bbox[c("ymin", "ymax")]
49         ) +
50         annotation_scale(location = "tr", width_hint = 0.4, text_cex = 1) +
51         theme_few() +
52         theme(
53           legend.position = "top",
54           title = element_text(face = "bold", size = 8),
55           legend.key.height = unit(0.2, "cm"),
56           legend.key.width = unit(1, "cm"),
57           legend.text = element_text(size = 8),
58           axis.title = element_blank(),
59           axis.text.y = element_text(angle = 90, hjust = 0.5),
60           # panel.background = element_rect(fill = "lightblue"),
61           legend.title = element_blank()
62         ) +
63         labs(x = NULL, y = NULL, title = t)
64     }
65   )
66 fig_list_chelsa <- purrr::map(fig_list_chelsa, as_grob)
1 fig_list_chelsa <- append(fig_list_chelsa, fig_vgrams)
2 lmatrix <- matrix(c(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5), c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5), c(6, 7, 8, 9, 10)),

```

```

3   nrow = 3, byrow = T
4 )
5 plot_grid <- grid.arrange(grobs = fig_list_chelsa, layout_matrix = lmatrix)
6
7 ggsave(
8   plot = plot_grid, filename = "figs/fig_chelsa_variograms.png",
9   dpi = 300, width = 12, height = 6
10 )

```

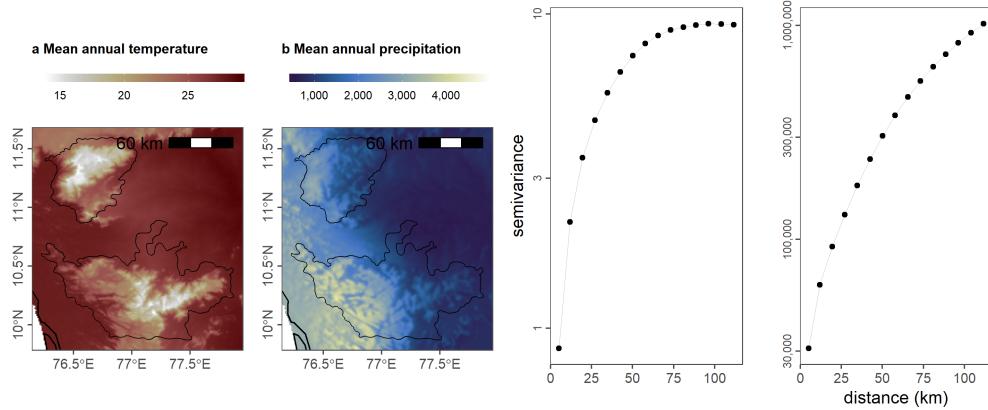


Figure 5: CHELSA rasters with study area outline, and associated semivariograms. Semivariograms are on a log-transformed y-axis.

## 91 7 Climatic raster resampling

### 92 7.1 Prepare landcover

```

1 # read in landcover raster location
2 landcover <- "data/landUseClassification/Reprojected Image_26thJan2020_UTM_Ghats.tif"
3 # get extent
4 e <- bbox(raster(landcover))
5
6 # init resolution
7 res_init <- res(raster(landcover))
8 # res to transform to 100m
9 res_final <- map(c(100, 250, 500, 1e3, 2.5e3), function(x) {
10   x * res_init
11 })
12
13 # use gdalutils gdalwarp for resampling transform
14 # to 1km from 10m
15 for (i in 1:length(res_final)) {
16   this_res <- res_final[[i]]
17   this_res_char <- stringr::str_pad(this_res[1], 5, pad = "0")

```

```

18     gdalwarp(
19       srcfile = landcover,
20       dstfile = as.character(glue("data/landUseClassification/lc_{this_res_char}m.tif")),
21       tr = c(this_res), r = "mode", te = c(e)
22     )
23   }
1 # read in resampled landcover raster files as a list
2 lc_files <- list.files("data/landUseClassification/", pattern = "lc", full.names = TRUE)
3 lc_data <- map(lc_files, raster)

```

## 93 7.2 Prepare spatial extent

```

1 # load hills
2 library(sf)
3 hills <- st_read("data/spatial/hillsShapefile/Nil_Ana_Pal.shp")
4 hills <- st_transform(hills, 32643)
5 buffer <- st_buffer(hills, 3e4) %>%
6   st_transform(4326)
7 bbox <- st_bbox(hills)

```

## 94 7.3 Prepare CHELSA rasters

```

1 # list chelsa files
2 chelsaFiles <- list.files("data/chelsa/", full.names = TRUE, pattern = "*.tif")
3
4 # gather chelsa rasters
5 chelsaData <- purrr::map(chelsaFiles, function(chr) {
6   a <- raster(chr)
7   crs(a) <- crs(buffer)
8   a <- crop(a, as(buffer, "Spatial"))
9   return(a)
10 })
11
12 # stack chelsa data
13 chelsaData <- raster::stack(chelsaData)
14 names(chelsaData) <- c("chelsa_bio10_04", "chelsa_bio10_17", "chelsa_bio10_18", "chelsa_prec", "chelsa_temp")

```

## 95 7.4 Resample prepared rasters

```

1 # make resampled data
2 resamp_data <- map(lc_data, function(this_scale) {
3   rr <- projectRaster(
4     from = chelsaData, to = this_scale,
5     crs = crs(this_scale), res = res(this_scale)
6   )
7 })
8
9 # make a stars list
10 resamp_data <- map2(resamp_data, lc_data, function(z1, z2) {
11   z2[z2 == 0] <- NA
12   z2 <- append(z2, as.list(z1)) %>% map(st_as_stars)
13 }) %>%
14   flatten()

```

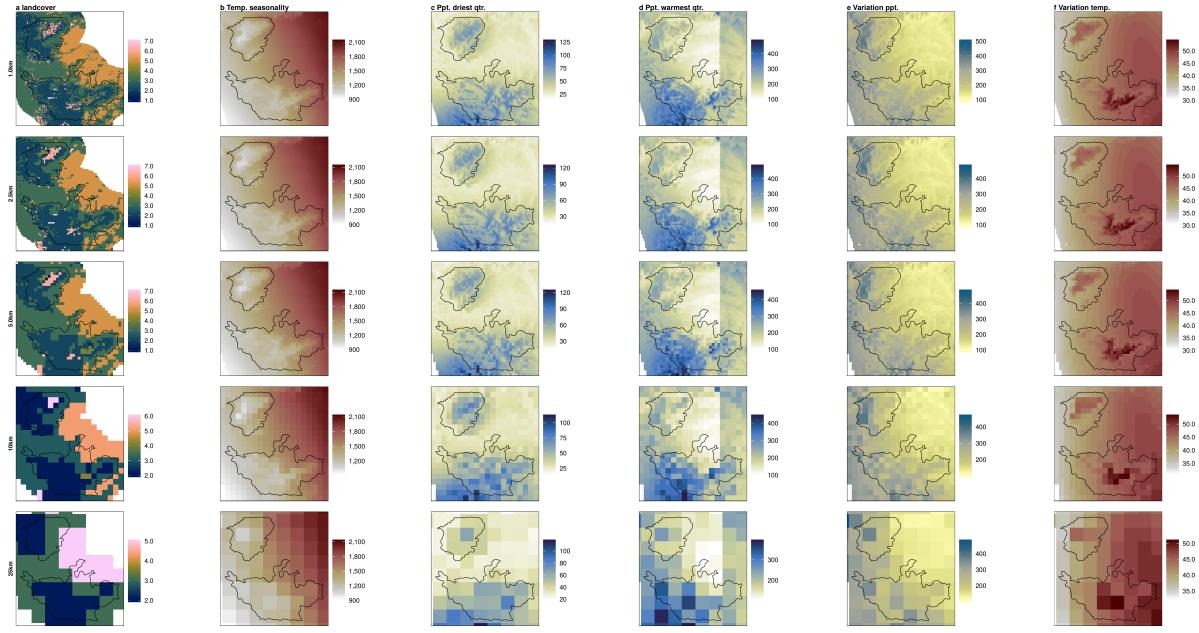


Figure 6: CHELSA rasters with study area outline, at different scales. Semivariograms are on a log-transformed y-axis.

## 96 8 Matching Effort Cutoffs with Spatial Independence Criteria

97 How many sites would be lost if effort distance was restricted based on spatial independence?

### 98 8.1 Load libraries

```
1 # load data packages
2 library(data.table)
3 library(dplyr)
4
5 # load plotting packages
6 library(ggplot2)
7 library(scico)
8 library(ggthemes)
9 library(scales)
```

### 99 8.2 Load data

```
1 # load checklist covariates
2 data <- fread("data/eBirdChecklistVars.csv")
3
4 effort_distance_summary <- data[, effort_distance_class :=
5   cut(distance, breaks = c(
6     -1, 0.001, 0.1, 0.25,
7     0.5, 1, 2.5, 5, Inf
8   ), ordered_result = T)][,
9   .N,
10  by = effort_distance_class
11 ][
12  order(effort_distance_class)
13 ]
```

```

14
15 effort_distance_summary[
16   ,
17   prop_effort := cumsum(effort_distance_summary$N) / nrow(data)
18 ]

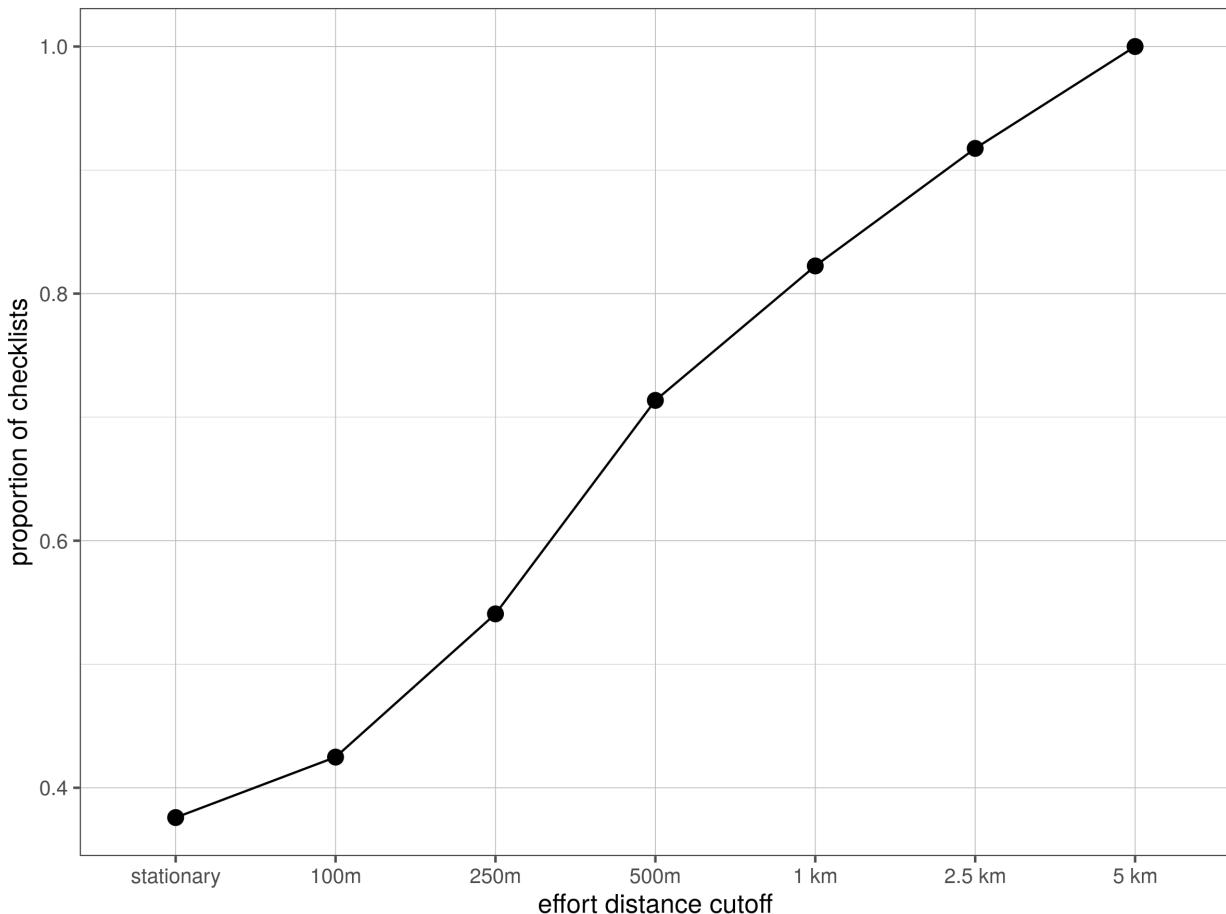
```

100 **8.3 Visualise limiting effort by spatial independence limits**

```

1 # plot effort distance class cumulative sum
2 fig_dist_exclusion <- ggplot(effort_distance_summary) +
3   geom_point(aes(effort_distance_class, prop_effort), size = 3) +
4   geom_path(aes(effort_distance_class, prop_effort, group = NA)) +
5   # scale_y_continuous(label=label_number(scale=0.001, accuracy = 1, suffix = "K"))+
6   scale_x_discrete(labels = c(
7     "stationary", "100m", "250m",
8     "500m", "1 km", "2.5 km", "5 km"
9   )) +
10  theme_few() +
11  theme(panel.grid = element_line(size = 0.2, color = "grey")) +
12  labs(x = "effort distance cutoff", y = "proportion of checklists")
13
14 ggsave(
15   plot = fig_dist_exclusion, "figs/fig_cutoff_effort.png",
16   height = 6, width = 8, dpi = 300
17 )
18 dev.off()

```



101

## 102 9 Spatial Thinning: A Brief Comparison of Approaches

### 103 9.1 Prepare libraries

```

1 # load libraries
2 library(tidyverse)
3 library(glue)
4 library(readr)
5 library(sf)

6
7 # plotting
8 library(ggthemes)
9 library(scico)
10 library(scales)

11
12 # ci func
13 ci <- function(x) {
14   qnorm(0.975) * sd(x, na.rm = T) / sqrt(length(x))
15 }
16
17 # load python libs here
18 library(reticulate)
19 # set python path

```

```

20  use_python("/usr/bin/python3")

104 9.2 Traditional grid-based thinning

1 # load the shapefile of the study area
2 wg <- st_read("data/spatial/hillsShapefile/Nil_Ana_Pal.shp") %>%
3   st_transform(32643)

4

5 # get scales
6 # load checklist data and select one per rounded 500m coordinates
7 {
8   data <- read_csv("data/eBirdChecklistVars.csv") %>%
9     count(longitude, latitude, name = "tot_effort")

10

11 # how many unique points
12 n_all_points <- nrow(data)
13 d_all_effort <- sum(data$tot_effort)

14

15 # round to different scales
16 scale <- c(100, 250, 500, 1000)

17

18 # group data by scale
19 data <- crossing(scale, data) %>%
20   group_by(scale) %>%
21   nest() %>%
22   ungroup()

23 }

24 }

25

26 # select one point per grid cell
27 data <- mutate(data, data = map2(scale, data, function(sc, df) {
28   # transform the data
29   df <- df %>%
30     st_as_sf(coords = c("longitude", "latitude")) %>%
31     `st_crs<-`(`4326`) %>%
32     st_transform(32643) %>%
33     bind_cols(as_tibble(st_coordinates(.))) %>%
34     mutate(
35       coordId = 1:nrow(.),
36       X_round = plyr::round_any(X, sc),
37       Y_round = plyr::round_any(Y, sc)
38     )
39

40 # make a grid
41 grid <- st_make_grid(wg, cellsize = sc)

42

43 # which cell contains which points
44 grid_contents <- st_contains(grid, df) %>%
45   as_tibble() %>%
46   rename(cell = row.id, coordId = col.id)

47

48 rm(grid)

49

50 # what's the max point in each grid

```

```

51 points_max <- left_join(df %>% st_drop_geometry(),
52   grid_contents,
53   by = "coordId"
54 ) %>%
55   group_by(cell) %>%
56   filter(tot_effort == max(tot_effort))
57
58 # get summary for max
59 max_sites <- points_max %>%
60   ungroup() %>%
61   summarise(
62     prop_points = length(coordId) / n_all_points,
63     prop_effort = sum(tot_effort) / d_all_effort
64   ) %>%
65   pivot_longer(
66     cols = everything(),
67     names_to = "variable"
68 )
69
70 # select a random point in each grid
71 points_rand <- left_join(df %>% st_drop_geometry(),
72   grid_contents,
73   by = "coordId"
74 ) %>%
75   group_by(cell) %>%
76   sample_n(size = 1)
77
78 # get summary for rand
79 rand_sites <- points_rand %>%
80   ungroup() %>%
81   summarise(
82     prop_points = length(coordId) / n_all_points,
83     prop_effort = sum(tot_effort) / d_all_effort
84   ) %>%
85   pivot_longer(
86     cols = everything(),
87     names_to = "variable"
88 )
89
90 df <- tibble(
91   grid_rand = list(rand_sites), grid_max = list(max_sites),
92   points_rand = list(points_rand), points_max = list(points_max)
93 )
94 }))
95
96 # unnest data
97 data <- unnest(data, cols = data)
98
99 # save summary as another object
100 data_thin_trad <- data %>%
101   select(-contains("points")) %>%
102   pivot_longer(
103     cols = -contains("scale"),
104     names_to = "method", values_to = "somedata"

```

```

105     ) %>%
106     unnest(cols = somedata)
107
108 # save points for later comparison
109 points_thin_trad <- data %>%
110   select(contains("points"), scale)
111
112 rm(data)

```

### 105 9.3 Network-based thinning

106 Load python libraries.

```

1 # import classic python libs
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 # libs for dataframes
6 import pandas as pd
7
8 # network lib
9 import networkx as nx
10
11 # import libs for geodata
12 import geopandas as gpd
13
14 # import ckdtree
15 from scipy.spatial import cKDTree

```

### 107 9.4 Finding modularity in proximity networks

```

1 # read in checklist covariates for conversion to gpd
2 # get unique coordinates, assign them to the df
3 # convert df to geo-df
4 chkCovars = pd.read_csv("data/eBirdChecklistVars.csv")
5 ul = chkCovars[['longitude', 'latitude']].drop_duplicates(subset=['longitude', 'latitude'])
6 ul['coordId'] = np.arange(0, ul.shape[0])
7
8 # get effort at each coordinate
9 effort = chkCovars.groupby(['longitude', 'latitude']).size().to_frame('tot_effort')
10 effort = effort.reset_index()
11
12 # merge effort on ul
13 ul = pd.merge(ul, effort, on=['longitude', 'latitude'])
14
15 # make gpd and drop col from ul
16 ulgpd = gpd.GeoDataFrame(ul, geometry=gpd.points_from_xy(ul.longitude, ul.latitude))
17 ulgpd.crs = {'init' : 'epsg:4326'}
18 # reproject spatialis to 43n epsg 32643
19 ulgpd = ulgpd.to_crs({'init': 'epsg:32643'})
20 ul = pd.DataFrame(ul.drop(columns="geometry"))
21
22 # function to use ckdtrees for nearest point finding
23 def ckd_pairs(gdfA, dist_indep):
24   A = np.concatenate([np.array(geom.coords) for geom in gdfA.geometry.to_list()])

```

```

25     ckd_tree = cKDTree(A)
26     dist = ckd_tree.query_pairs(r=dist_indep, output_type='ndarray')
27     return dist
28
29 # define scales in metres
30 scales = [100, 250, 500, 1000]
31
32
33 # function to process ckd_pairs
34 def make_modules(scale):
35     site_pairs = ckd_pairs(gdfA=ulgpd, dist_indep=scale)
36     site_pairs = pd.DataFrame(data=site_pairs, columns=['p1', 'p2'])
37     site_pairs['scale'] = scale
38     # get site ids
39     site_id = np.concatenate((site_pairs.p1.unique(), site_pairs.p2.unique()))
40     site_id = np.unique(site_id)
41     # make network
42     network = nx.from_pandas_edgelist(site_pairs, 'p1', 'p2')
43     # get modules
44     modules = list(nx.algorithms.community.greedy_modularity_communities(network))
45     # get modules as df
46     m = []
47     for i in np.arange(len(modules)):
48         module_number = [i] * len(modules[i])
49         module_coords = list(modules[i])
50         m = m + list(zip(module_number, module_coords))
51     # add location and summed sampling duration
52     unique_locs = ul[ul.coordId.isin(site_id)]
53     module_data = pd.DataFrame(m, columns=['module', 'coordId'])
54     module_data = pd.merge(module_data, unique_locs, on='coordId')
55     # add scale
56     module_data['scale'] = scale
57     return [site_pairs, module_data]
58
59
60 # run make modules on ulgpd at scales
61 data = list(map(make_modules, scales))
62
63 # extract data for output
64 tot_pair_data = []
65 tot_module_data = []
66 for i in np.arange(len(data)):
67     tot_pair_data.append(data[i][0])
68     tot_module_data.append(data[i][1])
69
70 tot_pair_data = pd.concat(tot_pair_data, ignore_index=True)
71 tot_module_data = pd.concat(tot_module_data, ignore_index=True)
72
73 # make dict of positions and array of coordinates
74 # site_id = np.concatenate((site_pairs.p1.unique(), site_pairs.p2.unique()))
75 # site_id = np.unique(site_id)
76 # locations_df = ul[ul.coordId.isin(site_id)][['longitude', 'latitude']].to_numpy()
77 # pos_dict = dict(zip(site_id, locations_df))
78

```

```

79 # output data
80 tot_module_data.to_csv(path_or_buf="data/site_modules.csv", index=False)
81 tot_pair_data.to_csv(path_or_buf="data/site_pairs.csv", index=False)
82
83 # ends here

```

## 108 9.5 Process proximity networks in R

```

1 # read in pair and module data
2 pairs <- read_csv("data/site_pairs.csv")
3 mods <- read_csv("data/site_modules.csv")
4
5 # count pairs at each scale
6 count(pairs, scale)
7 pairs %>%
8   group_by(scale) %>%
9   summarise(non_indep_pairs = length(unique(c(p1, p2))) / n_all_points)
10 count(mods, scale)
11
12 # nest by scale and add module data
13 data <- nest(pairs, data = c(p1, p2))
14 modules <- group_by(mods, scale) %>%
15   nest() %>%
16   ungroup()
17
18 # add module data
19 data <- mutate(data,
20   modules = modules$data,
21   data = map2(data, modules, function(df, m) {
22     df <- left_join(df, m, by = c("p1" = "coordId"))
23     df <- left_join(df, m, by = c("p2" = "coordId"))
24
25     df <- filter(df, module.x == module.y)
26     return(df)
27   })
28 ) %>%
29   select(-modules)
30
31 # split by module
32 data$data <- map(data$data, function(df) {
33   df <- group_by(df, module.x, module.y) %>%
34   nest() %>%
35   ungroup()
36   return(df)
37 })

```

## 109 9.6 A function that removes sites

```

1 # a function to remove sites
2 remove_which_sites <- function(pair_data) {
3   {
4     a <- pair_data %>%
5       select(p1, p2)
6

```

```

7   nodes_a_init <- unique(c(a$p1, a$p2))
8
9   i_n_d <- filter(mods, coordId %in% nodes_a_init) %>%
10    select(node = coordId, tot_effort) %>%
11    mutate(s_f_r = NA)
12
13  nodes_keep <- c()
14  nodes_removed <- c()
15 }
16
17 while (nrow(a) > 0) {
18
19  # how many nodes in a
20  nodes_a <- unique(c(a$p1, a$p2))
21
22  # get node or site efforts and arrange in ascending order
23  b <- i_n_d %>% filter(node %in% nodes_a)
24
25  for (i in 1:nrow(b)) {
26    # which node to remove
27    node_out <- b$node[i]
28    # how much tot_effort lost
29    d_n_o <- b$tot_effort[i]
30
31    # how many rows remain in a if node_out is removed?
32    a_n_o <- filter(a, p1 != node_out, p2 != node_out)
33    indep_nodes <- setdiff(nodes_a, unique(c(a_n_o$p1, a_n_o$p2, node_out)))
34
35    # how much sampling effort made spatially independent
36    indep_sampling <- filter(b, node %in% indep_nodes) %>%
37      summarise(tot_effort = sum(tot_effort)) %>%
38      .$tot_effort
39
40    # message(glue::glue('{node_out} removal frees {indep_sampling} m'))
41    # sampling freed by sampling lost
42    b$s_f_r[i] <- indep_sampling / d_n_o
43  }
44
45  # arrange node data by decreasing sfr and increasing tot_effort
46  # highest tot_effort nodes are processed last
47  b <- arrange(b, -s_f_r, tot_effort)
48
49  nodes_removed <- c(nodes_removed, b$node[1])
50
51  # remove pairs of nodes containing the highest sfr node in b
52  a <- filter(a, p1 != b$node[1], p2 != b$node[1])
53
54  nodes_keep <- c(nodes_keep, setdiff(nodes_a, unique(c(a$p1, a$p2, nodes_removed))))
55 }
56
57 message(glue::glue("keeping {length(nodes_keep)} of {length(nodes_a_init)}"))
58
59 # node_status <- tibble(nodes = c(nodes_keep, nodes_removed),
60 #                         status = c(rep(TRUE, length(nodes_keep)),

```

```

61      # rep(FALSE, length(nodes_removed)))
62
63  return(as.integer(nodes_removed))
64 }

```

## 110 9.7 Removing non-independent sites

```

1  # remove 5km and 2.5km scale
2  data <- data %>% filter(scale <= 1000)
3  # run select sites on the various modules
4  sites_removed <- map(data$data, function(df) {
5    remove_sites <- unlist(purrr::map(df$data, remove_which_sites))
6  })
7
8  # save as rdata
9  save(sites_removed, file = "data/data_network_sites_removed.rdata")
10
11 # get python sites
12 ul <- py$ul
13
14 load("data/data_network_sites_removed.rdata")
15
16 # subset sites
17 data <- mutate(data,
18   data = map(sites_removed, function(site_id) {
19     as_tibble(filter(ul, !coordId %in% site_id))
20   }))
21
22 # which points are kept
23 points_thin_net <- mutate(data,
24   data = map(data, function(df) {
25     df <- df %>%
26       select("longitude", "latitude") %>%
27       st_as_sf(coords = c("longitude", "latitude")) %>%
28       `st_crs<-`(`4326`) %>%
29       st_transform(`32643`) %>%
30       bind_cols(as_tibble(st_coordinates(.))) %>%
31       st_drop_geometry()
32   }))
33
34 # get metrics for method
35 data_thin_net <- unnest(data, cols = "data") %>%
36   group_by(scale) %>%
37   summarise(
38     prop_points = length(coordId) / n_all_points,
39     prop_effort = sum(tot_effort) / d_all_effort
40   ) %>%
41   mutate(method = "network") %>%
42   pivot_longer(
43     cols = -one_of(c("method", "scale")),
44     names_to = "variable"
45   )

```

## 111 9.8 Measuring method fallibility

112 How many points, at different spatial scales, remain after the application of each method?

## 113 9.9 Prepare data for Python

```
1
2 # get points by each method
3 points_list <- append(points_thin_net$data, values = append(
4   points_thin_trad$points_rand,
5   points_thin_trad$points_max
6 ))
7
8 # get scales as list
9 scales_list <- list(100, 250, 500, 1000, rep(c(100, 250, 500, 1000), 2)) %>% flatten()
10
11 # send to python
12 py$points_list <- points_list
13 py$scales_list <- scales_list
```

## 114 9.10 Count props under threshold in Python

```
1 # a function to convert to gpd
2 def make_gpd(df):
3     df = gpd.GeoDataFrame(df, geometry=gpd.points_from_xy(df.X, df.Y))
4     df.crs = {'init' : 'epsg:32643'}
5     return df
6
7
8 # function for mean nnd
9 # function to use ckd trees for nearest point finding
10 def ckd_test(gdfA, gdfB, dist_indep):
11     A = np.concatenate([np.array(geom.coords) for geom in gdfA.geometry.to_list()])
12     #simplified_features = simplify_roads(gdfB)
13     B = np.concatenate([np.array(geom.coords) for geom in gdfB.geometry.to_list()])
14     #B = np.concatenate(B)
15     ckd_tree = cKDTree(B)
16     dist, idx = ckd_tree.query(A, k=[2])
17     dist_diff = list(map(lambda x: x - dist_indep, dist))
18     mean_dist_diff = np.asarray(dist_diff).mean()
19     return mean_dist_diff
20
21
22 # apply to all data
23 points_list = list(map(make_gpd, points_list))
24
25 # get nrb all data
26 mean_dist_diff = list(map(ckd_test, points_list, points_list, scales_list))
```

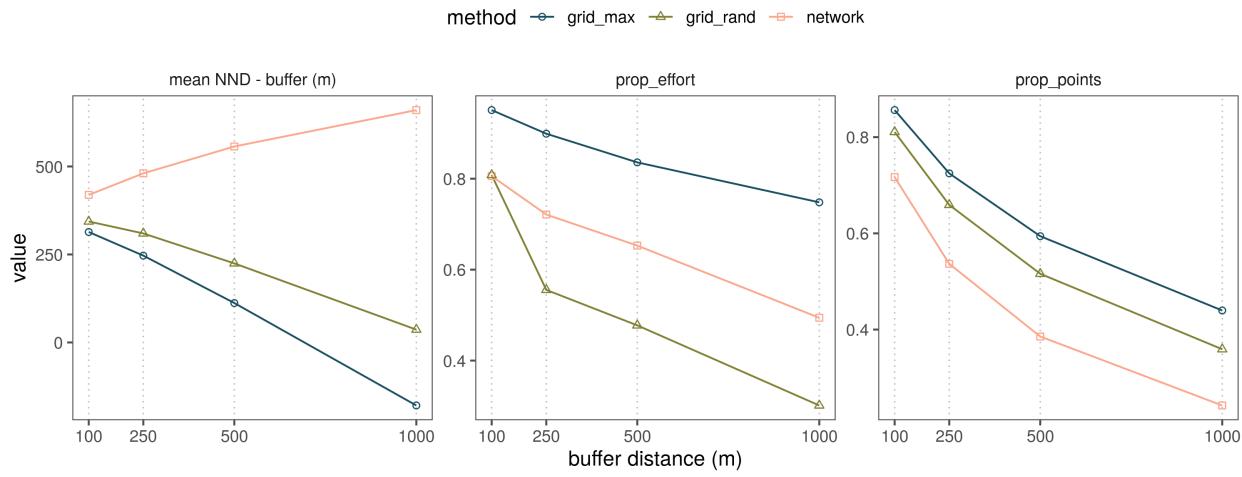
## 115 9.11 Plot metrics for different methods

```
1 # combine the thinning metrics data
2 data_plot <- bind_rows(data_thin_net, data_thin_trad)
3
4 # get data for mean distance
```

```

5   data_thin_compare <- tibble(
6     scale = unlist(scales_list),
7     method = c(
8       rep("network", 4),
9       rep("grid_rand", 4),
10      rep("grid_max", 4)
11    ),
12    `mean NND - buffer (m)` = unlist(py$mean_dist_diff)
13  ) %>%
14  pivot_longer(
15    cols = "mean NND - buffer (m)",
16    names_to = "variable"
17  )
18
19 # bind rows with other data
20 data_plot <- bind_rows(data_plot, data_thin_compare)
21
22 # plot results
23 fig_spatial_thinning <-
24   ggplot(data_plot) +
25   geom_vline(xintercept = scale, lty = 3, colour = "grey", lwd = 0.4) +
26   geom_line(aes(x = scale, y = value, col = method)) +
27   geom_point(aes(x = scale, y = value, col = method, shape = method)) +
28   facet_wrap(~variable, scales = "free") +
29   scale_shape_manual(values = c(1, 2, 0)) +
30   scale_x_continuous(breaks = scale) +
31   scale_y_continuous() +
32   scale_colour_scico_d(palette = "batlow", begin = 0.2, end = 0.8) +
33   theme_few() +
34   theme(legend.position = "top") +
35   labs(x = "buffer distance (m)")
36
37 # save
38 ggsave(fig_spatial_thinning,
39   filename = "figs/fig_spatial_thinning_02.png", width = 10, height = 4,
40   dpi = 300
41 )
42 dev.off()

```



116

## 117 10 Landcover classification

118 This script was used to classify a 2019 Sentinel composite image across the Nilgiris and the Anamalais into seven distinct  
119 land cover classes

```

1 // Data: Groundtruthed points from Arasumani
2
3 // Function to obtain a Cloud-Free Image //
4
5 /**
6 * Function to mask clouds using the Sentinel-2 QA band
7 * @param {ee.Image} image Sentinel-2 image
8 * @return {ee.Image} cloud masked Sentinel-2 image
9 */
10
11 function maskS2clouds(image) {
12   var qa = image.select('QA60');
13
14   // Bits 10 and 11 are clouds and cirrus, respectively.
15   var cloudBitMask = 1 << 10;
16   var cirrusBitMask = 1 << 11;
17
18   // Both flags should be set to zero, indicating clear conditions.
19   var mask = qa.bitwiseAnd(cloudBitMask).eq(0)
20     .and(qa.bitwiseAnd(cirrusBitMask).eq(0));
21
22   return image.updateMask(mask).divide(10000);
23 }
24
25 // Importing shapefile needed for classification
26 var clipper = function(image){
27   return image.clip(WG_Buffer);
28 };
29
30
31 // Import raw Sentinel scenes and clip them over your study area
32 var filtered = sentinel.filterDate('2018-01-01', '2018-12-01').map(clipper);
```

```

33
34 // Load Sentinel-2 TOA reflectance data.
35 // Pre-filter to get less cloudy granules.
36
37 var dataset = filtered.filter(ee.Filter.lt('CLOUDY_PIXEL_PERCENTAGE', 20))
38     .map(maskS2clouds);
39 var scene = dataset.reduce(ee.Reducer.median());
40
41 Map.addLayer(WG_Buffer, {}, 'Buffer Outline for Nil/Ana/Pal');
42 // Map.addLayer(scene,{},'Image for Classification');
43 // Map.addLayer(WG, {},'Outline for Nilgiris/Anaimalais/Palanis');
44
45
46 // Step 2: Creating training data manually
47 // Added a new shapefile field manually in ArcMap so that GEE can take a float field for classification
48 // Field: landcover
49 // Values: agriculture (1), forest (2), grassland (3), plantation (4), settlements (5), tea (6), waterbodies (7)
50 // Note - Arasu has classified plantation as Acacia, Pine et al sub classes (for future analysis)
51
52 // Merging the featureCollections to obtain a single featureCollection
53
54 var trainingFeatures = agriculture.merge(forests).merge(forests2).merge(grasslands).merge(grasslands2)
55     .merge(settlements).merge(plantations)
56     .merge(waterbodies).merge(tea).merge(tea2).merge(tea3).merge(forests3);
57
58 // // Specify the bands of the sentinel image to be used as predictors (p)
59 var predictionBands = ['B2_median','B3_median','B4_median','B8_median'];
60
61
62 // // Now a random forest is a collection of random trees. It's predictions are used to compute an
63 // // average (regression) or vote on a label (classification)
64
65 var sample = scene.select(predictionBands)
66     .sampleRegions({
67         collection: trainingFeatures,
68         properties : ['landcover'],
69         scale: 10
70     });
71
72 // Let's run a classifier for randomForest
73 var classifier = ee.Classifier.randomForest(10).train({
74     features: sample,
75     classProperty: 'landcover',
76     inputProperties: predictionBands
77 });
78
79
80 var classified = scene.select(predictionBands).classify(classifier);
81 Map.addLayer(classified, {min:1, max:7,palette:[
82     'be4fc4', // agriculture, violetish
83     '04a310', // forests, lighter green
84     'cbb315', // grasslands, yellowish
85     'c17111', // plantations, brownish
86     'b0a69d', // settlements, grayish

```

```

87     '025a05', // tea, dark greenish
88     '2035df', // waterbodies, royal blue
89   ], 'classified');

90
91 // Partitioning training data to run an accuracy assessment
92 // Adding a randomColumn of values ranging from 0 to 1
93 var trainingTesting = sample.randomColumn();

94
95 var trainingSet = trainingTesting.filter(ee.Filter.lt('random', 0.8));
96 var testingSet = trainingTesting.filter(ee.Filter.gte('random', 0.2));

97
98 // Now run the classifier only with the trainingSet
99 var trained = ee.Classifier.randomForest(10).train({
100   features: trainingSet,
101   classProperty: 'landcover',
102   inputProperties: predictionBands
103 });

104
105 // Now classify the testData and obtain a Confusion matrix
106 var confusionMatrix = ee.ConfusionMatrix(testingSet.classify(trained)
107                                         .errorMatrix({
108                                           actual: 'landcover',
109                                           predicted: 'classification'
110                                         }));
111
112 // Now print the ConfusionMatrix and expand the object to inspect the matrix()
113 // The entries represent the number of pixels and the items on the diagonal represent
114 // correct classification. Items off the diagonal are misclassifications, where class in row i
115 // is classified as column j
116
117 // One can also obtain basic descriptive statistics from the confusionMatrix
118 // Note this won't work as the number of pixels is too high (Export as .csv to obtain result)
119
120 // print('Confusion matrix:', confusionMatrix);
121 // print('Overall Accuracy:', confusionMatrix.accuracy());
122 // print('Producers Accuracy:', confusionMatrix.producersAccuracy());
123 // print('Consumers Accuracy:', confusionMatrix.consumersAccuracy());
124
125 // Since printing the above is gives you a computation timed out error
126 var exportconfusionMatrix = ee.Feature(null, {matrix: confusionMatrix.array()});
127 var exportAccuracy = ee.Feature(null, {matrix: confusionMatrix.accuracy()});
128
129 Export.table.toDrive({
130   collection: ee.FeatureCollection(exportconfusionMatrix),
131   description: 'confusionMatrix',
132   fileFormat: 'CSV'
133 });
134
135 Export.table.toDrive({
136   collection: ee.FeatureCollection(exportAccuracy),
137   description: 'Accuracy',
138   fileFormat: 'CSV'
139 });
140

```

```

141 // Below code suggests that the current projection system is WGS84
142 // print(classified.projection());
143
144 // To project it to UTM
145 var reprojected = classified.reproject('EPSG:32643',null,10);
146
147 // Export classified image
148 Export.image.toDrive({
149   image: classified,
150   description: 'Classified Image',
151   scale: 10,
152   region: WG_Buffer,      //.geometry().bounds(),
153   fileFormat: 'GeoTIFF',
154   formatOptions: {
155     cloudOptimized: true
156   },
157   maxPixels: 618539476
158 });
159
160 // Export projected image
161 Export.image.toDrive({
162   image: reprojected,
163   description: 'Reprojected Image',
164   scale: 10,
165   region: WG_Buffer,      //.geometry().bounds(),
166   fileFormat: 'GeoTIFF',
167   formatOptions: {
168     cloudOptimized: true
169   },
170   maxPixels: 618539476
171 });

```