prioritizr

Systematic conservation planning in



Session 2



Jeffrey Hanson





prioritizr

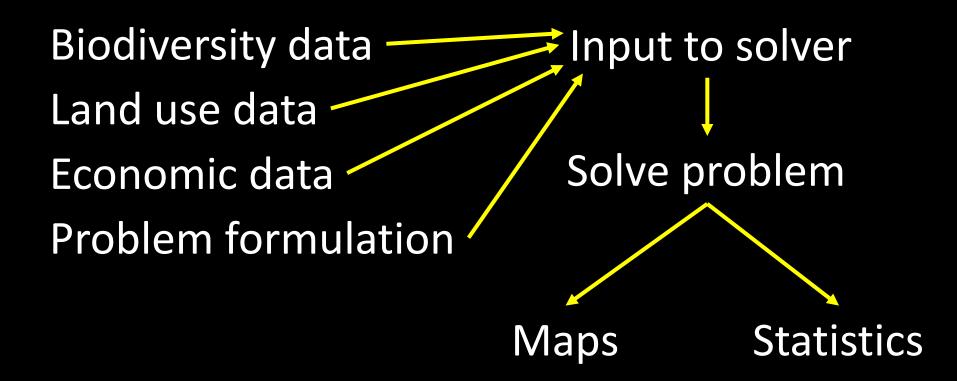
Human readable code

Design your problem

Solve it fast!



Package workflow



Package workflow



Biodiversity data

Land use data

Economic data

Problem formulation

Input to solver Solve problem **Statistics** Maps

Package workflow



- Biodiversity data
- → Land use data ·
- Economic data
- Problem formulation •

Input to solver

Solve problem

Maps

Statistics

Human-readable code

Mental model

Code

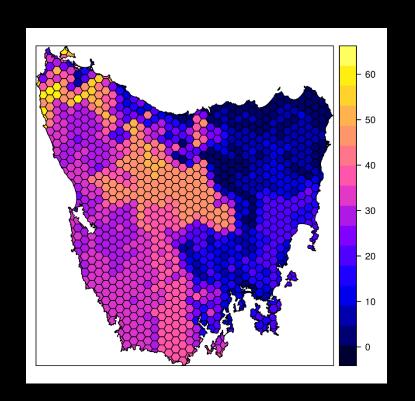
```
problem <-</pre>
  data +
  objective +
  constraints +
  penalties +
  decision type +
  solver
solution <- solve(problem)
```

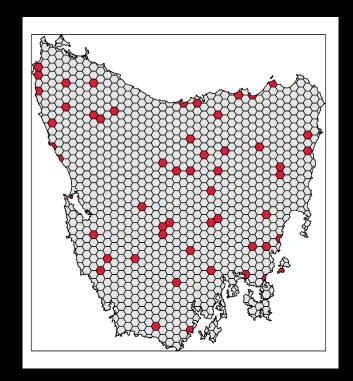
```
problem(areas, feats) %>%
 add min set objective() %>%
 add relative targets(0.1) %>%
 add boundary penalties (5) %>%
 add binary decisions() %>%
 add rsymphony solver()
solution <- solve(p)
```

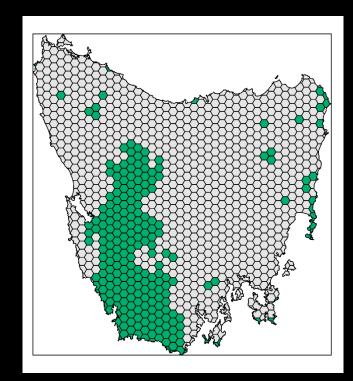
Study area: Tasmania, Australia

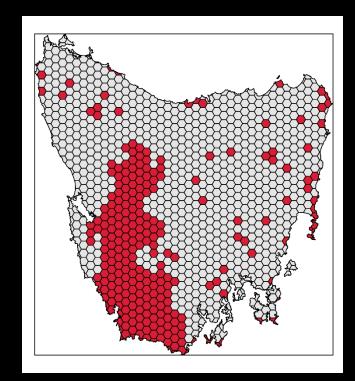
Planning units: 1130 hexagons

Features: 63 vegetation types

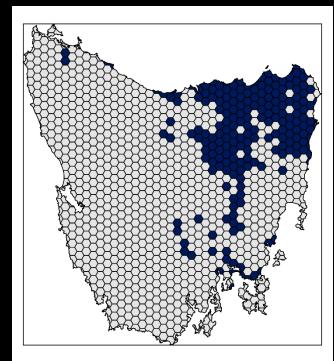




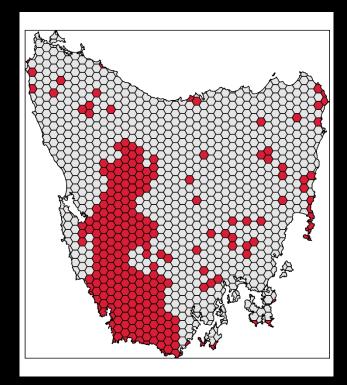




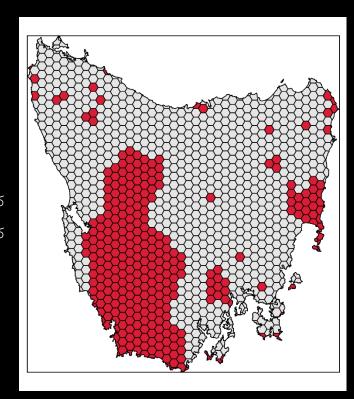
```
problem(tas pu, tas features,
        "cost") %>%
add min set objective() %>%
add relative targets(0.1) %>%
add locked in constraints ("in") %>%
add locked out constraints ("out") %>%
add binary decisions() %>%
add gurobi solver(gap = 0) %>%
solve()
```



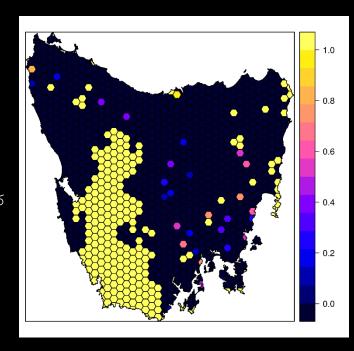
```
problem(tas pu, tas features,
        "cost") %>%
add min set objective() %>%
add relative targets(0.1) %>%
add locked in constraints ("in") %>%
add locked out constraints("out") %>%
add binary decisions() %>%
add gurobi solver(gap = 0) %>%
solve()
```



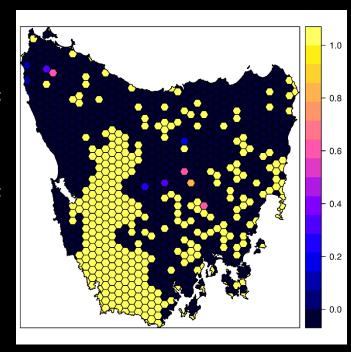
```
problem(tas pu, tas features,
        "cost") %>%
add min set objective() %>%
add relative targets(0.1) %>%
add locked in constraints ("in") %>%
add locked out constraints ("out") %>%
add boundary penalties (0.01, 0.5) %>%
add binary decisions() %>%
add gurobi solver(gap = 0) %>%
solve()
```



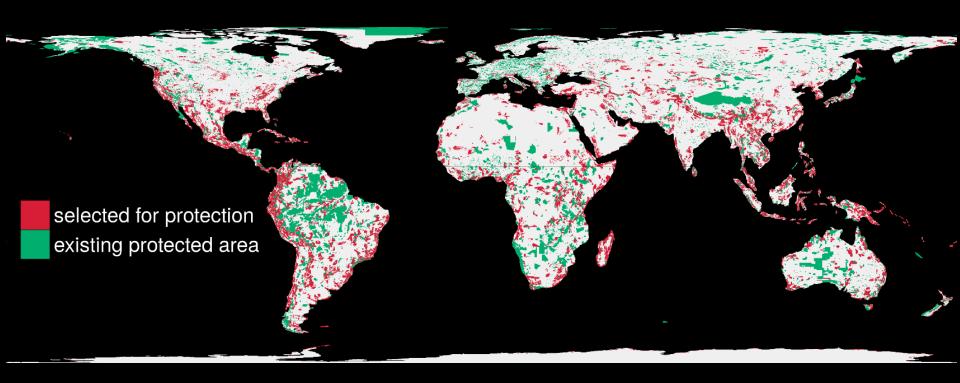
```
problem (tas pu, tas features,
        "cost") %>%
add min set objective() %>%
add relative targets (0.1) %>%
add locked in constraints ("in") %>%
add locked out constraints ("out") %>%
add proportion decisions() %>%
add gurobi solver(gap = 0) %>%
solve()
```



```
problem (tas pu, tas features,
        "cost") %>%
add max features objective (budget) %>%
add relative targets (0.1) %>%
add locked in constraints ("in") %>%
add locked out constraints ("out") %>%
add proportion decisions() %>%
add gurobi solver(gap = 0) %>%
solve()
```



Solve it fast!



1.5 million planning units & 22,644 species: 76 minutes

Guaranteed quality

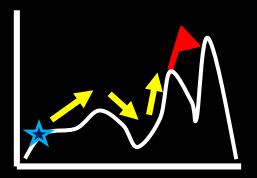
Heuristic algorithms

Quality

Different solutions



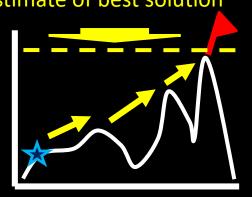
Meta-heuristic algorithms



Different solutions

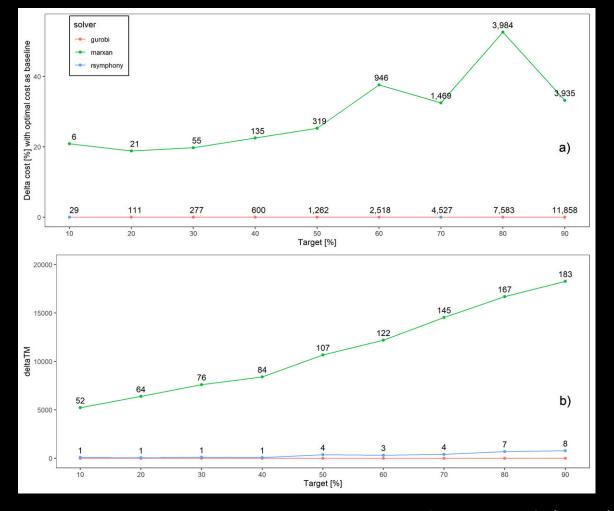


Exact algorithms
Estimate of best solution

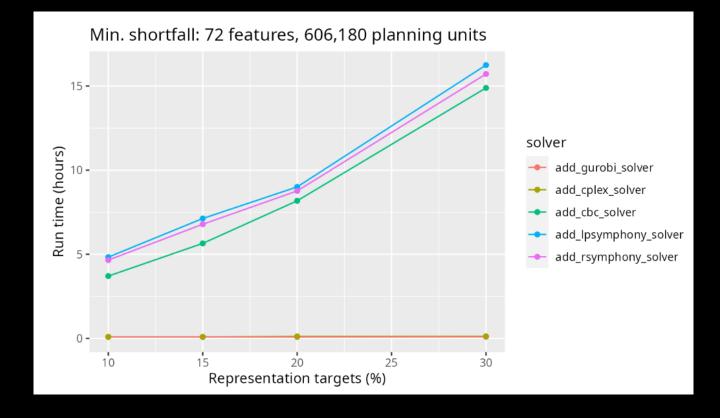


Different solutions





Solve efficiently + fast



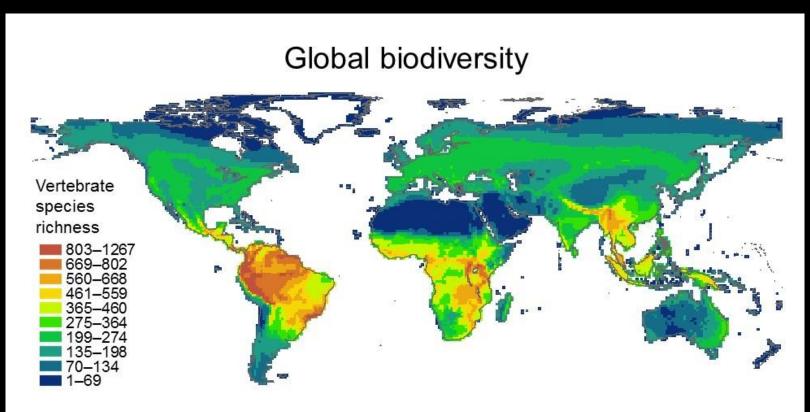
The catch: for complex problems, open-source solvers are a lot slower than Gurobi and IBM CPLEX

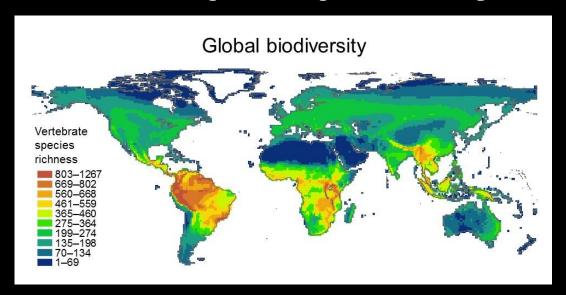
https://prioritizr.net/articles/solver_benchmarks.html

Asset maps vs. priority maps

- Asset maps: where is biodiversity?
 - potential data for informing reserve selection

- Priority maps: where to conserve biodiversity?
 - have explicit actions (e.g. protect)
 - have explicit well-defined objectives
 - have explicit constraints (e.g. targets, budgets)

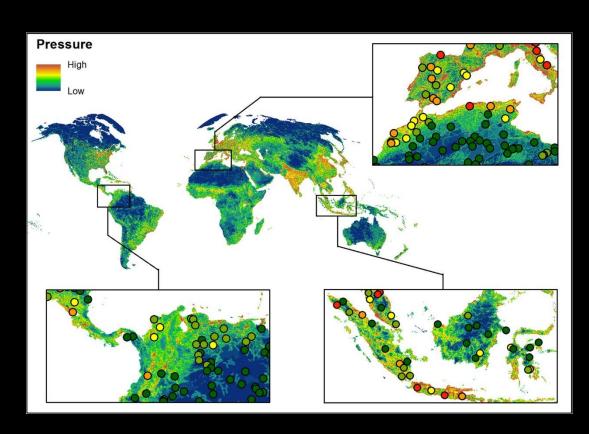


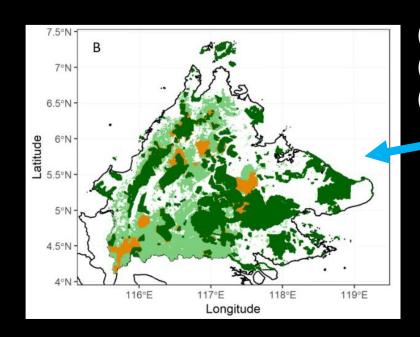


Totally useless!

The underlying data on each species distribution is needed

Human footprint index; higher = more anthropogenic alteration

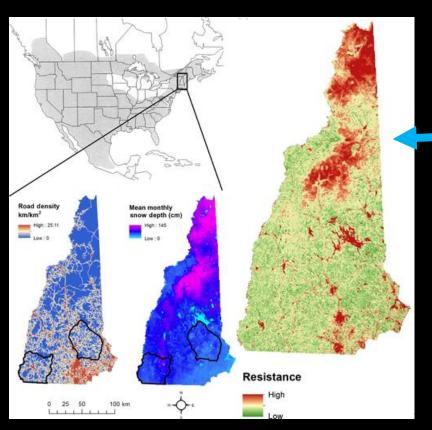




Williams, et al. (2020) Cons Biol, doi:10.1111/cobi.13450

(orange) places for protected area establishment (dark green) existing protected areas (light green) remaining forested areas

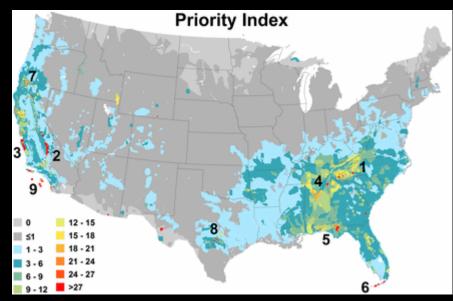
Methods: "we prioritized the input features for each of seven categories (i.e., plants, butterflies, vertebrates, aboveground carbon, forest types, elevational connectivity, and dispersal corridors) [...] with the objective of maximizing the number of features that meet a specified target without exceeding a land area budget."



Landscape resistance to Bobcat connectivity

Red = High barrier to connectivity Green = Low barrier to connectivity

Reed, et al. (2017) Anim Conserv, doi:10.1111/acv.12325

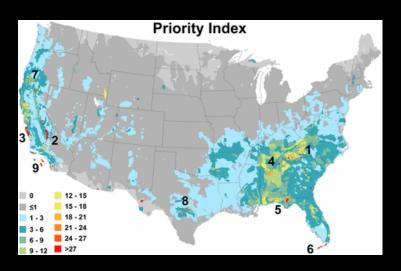


"[..] analysis indicates that remaining habitat in these areas, and potential for restoring habitat, is a top priority for biodiversity conservation."

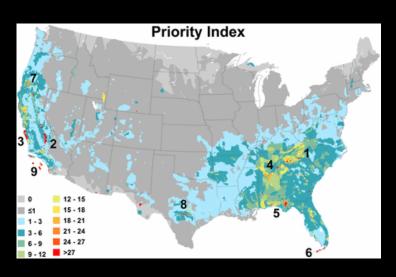
Methods: "To prioritize lands for future conservation, we focused on the >1,200 endemic species [...]. For each species, we calculated a priority score equal to the proportion of the species' range that is unprotected (i.e., not in IUCN I to VI protected areas) divided by the area of the species' range. This score increases as range size decreases, in accordance with the well-established relationship between range area and extinction risk (201-22) Priority maps sum scores [...] all taxonomic groups (Fig. 4)."

Jenkins, et al. (2015) PNAS, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1418034112

"In their recent article, Jenkins et al. (1) identify "priorities for future conservation investment" in the continental United States..."

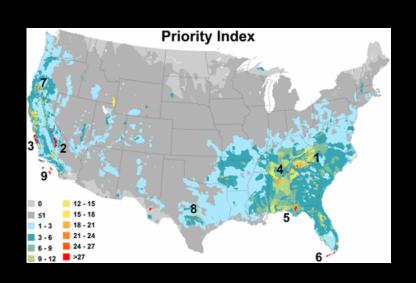


"Such scoring systems defy contemporary planning approaches, and have repeatedly been shown to identify priorities that are biologically ineffective and economically inefficient (2)."

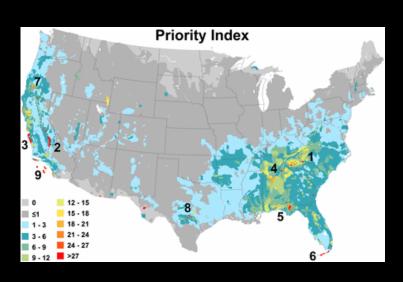


"First, priority setting requires explicit and defensible objectives (2) [...] The locations highlighted by Jenkins et al. (1) simply contain the largest number of relatively unprotected and restricted-range species, and it is unclear whether protecting these locations would achieve any particular objective."

"Second, conservation plans should prioritize actions, not species or places (2). Prioritizing species does not clarify what actions should be taken to avert species' declines. Jenkins et al. (1) refer to protected areas, yet they also mention restoration and easements. Each of these actions has different costs and probabilities of success. Ignoring the costs and feasibilities of these different actions results in inefficient plans (2)."



"Third, conservation plans should consider at least some of the economic, political, and social constraints on actions."



"Finally, a central principle of conservation planning is that decisions account for the composition of species assemblages across sites ("complementarity"; see ref. 4). Considering complementarity ensures that protection is directed at all species, not simply those colocated in speciesrichness hotspots."

What you will do today

- Workshop manual section 5.
 - Generate prioritisations!
 - Answer questions in the manual

https://prioritizr.github.io/workshop

Getting help

- prioritizr website
 - https://prioritizr.net
- RDocumentation
 - https://www.rdocumentation.org
- Geocompr
 - https://geocompr.robinlovelace.net/

