

prioritizr

Systematic conservation planning in

Session 1



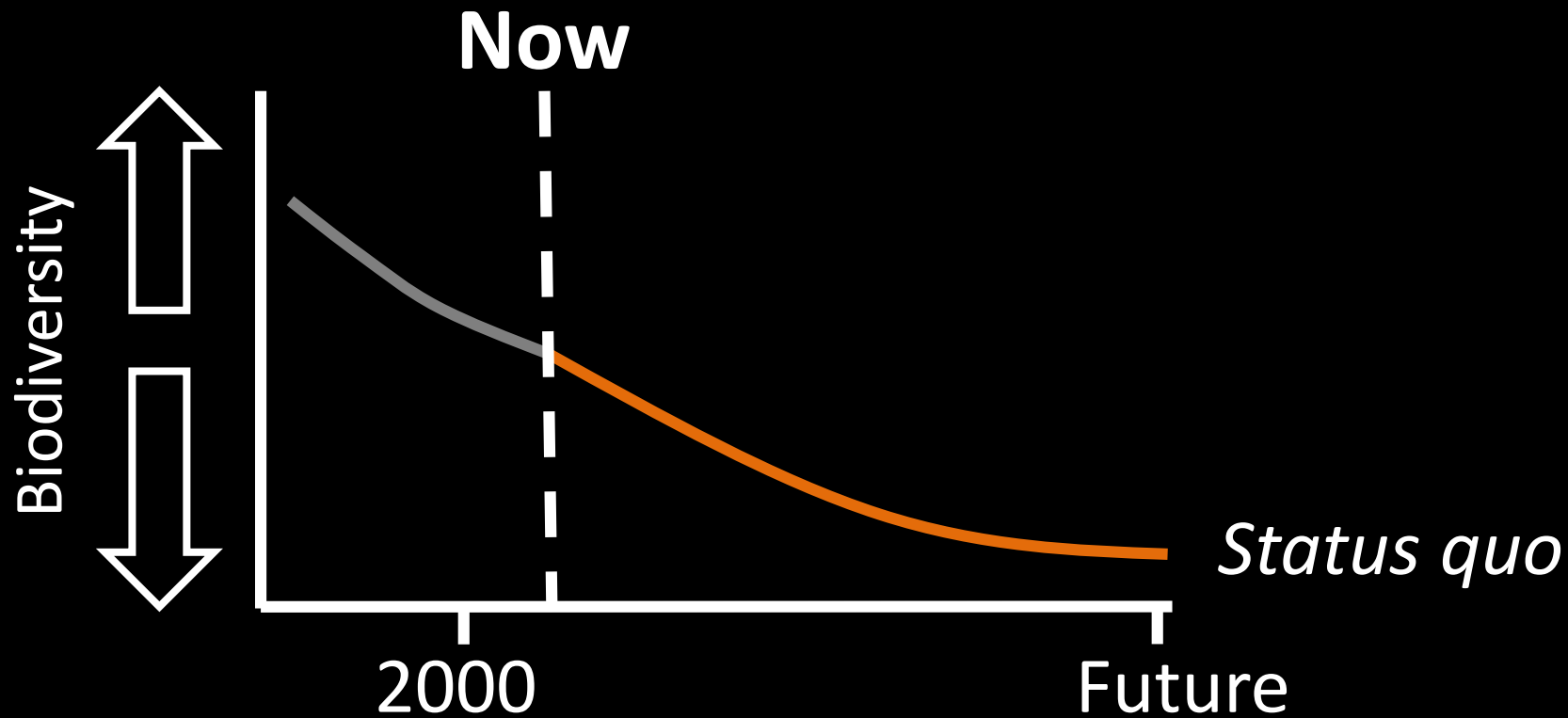
Jeffrey Hanson

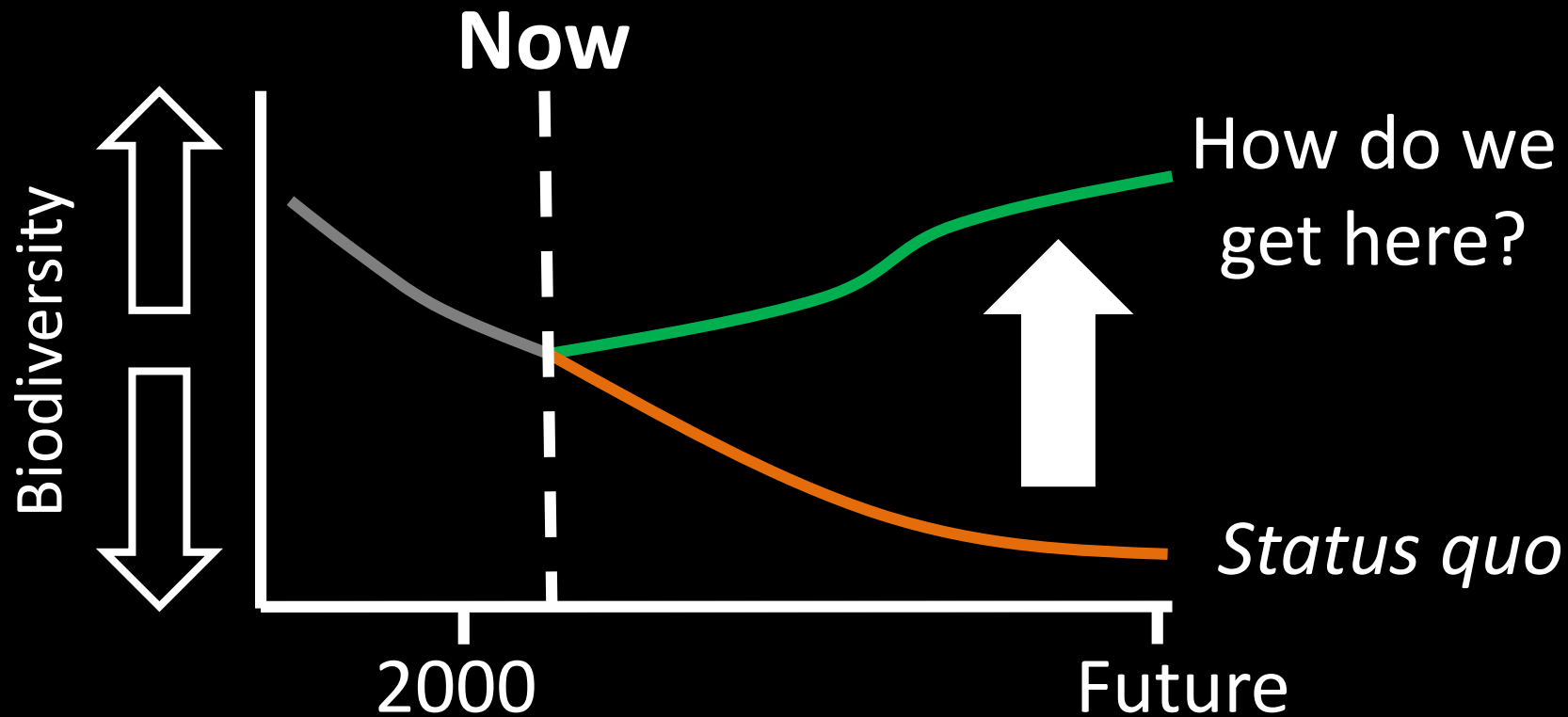


jeffrey.hanson@uqconnect.edu.au

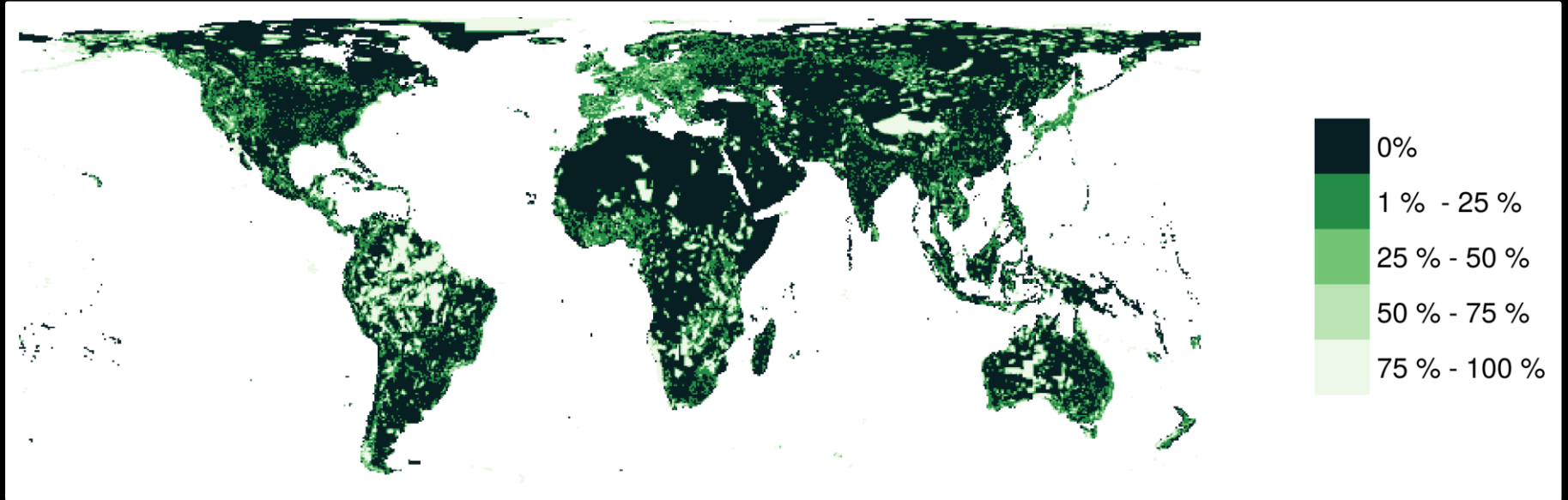


prioritizr.net

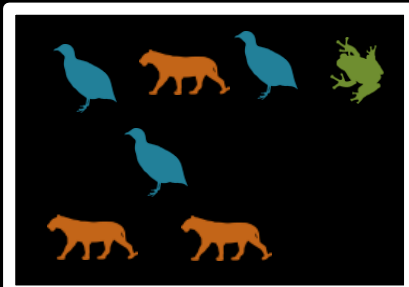




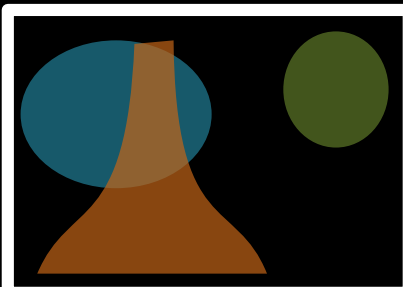
Protected areas



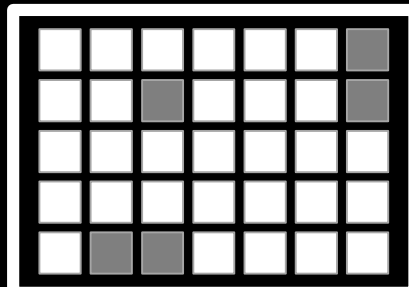
Observations



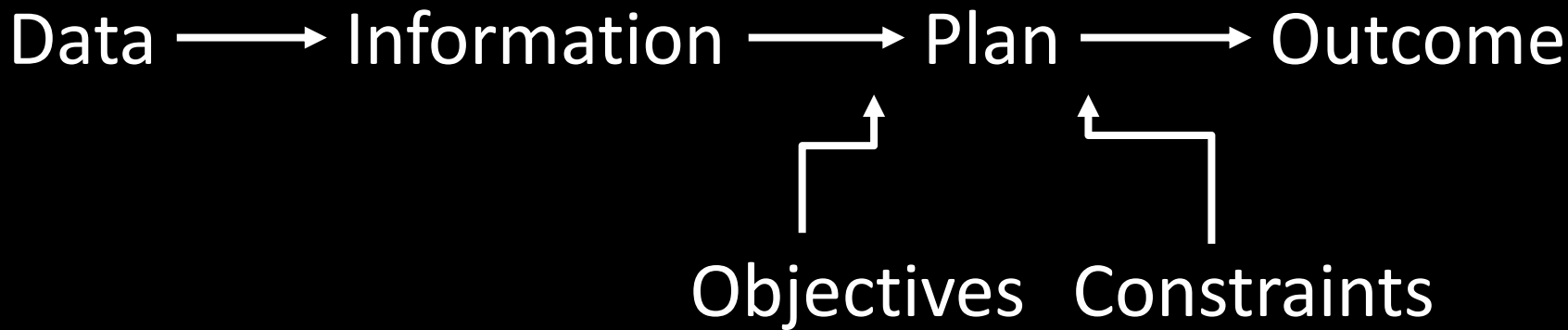
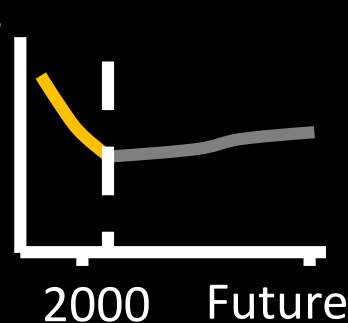
Statistical models



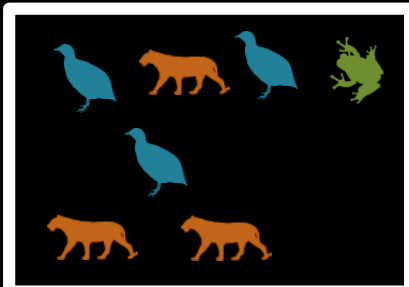
Priority areas



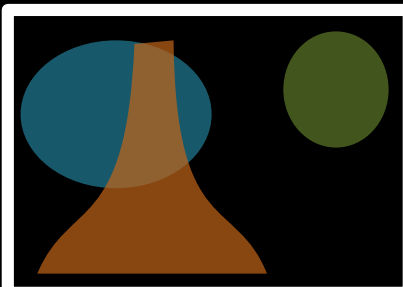
Biodiversity



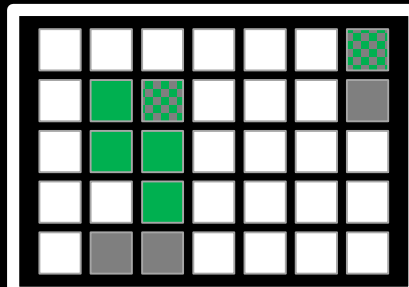
Observations



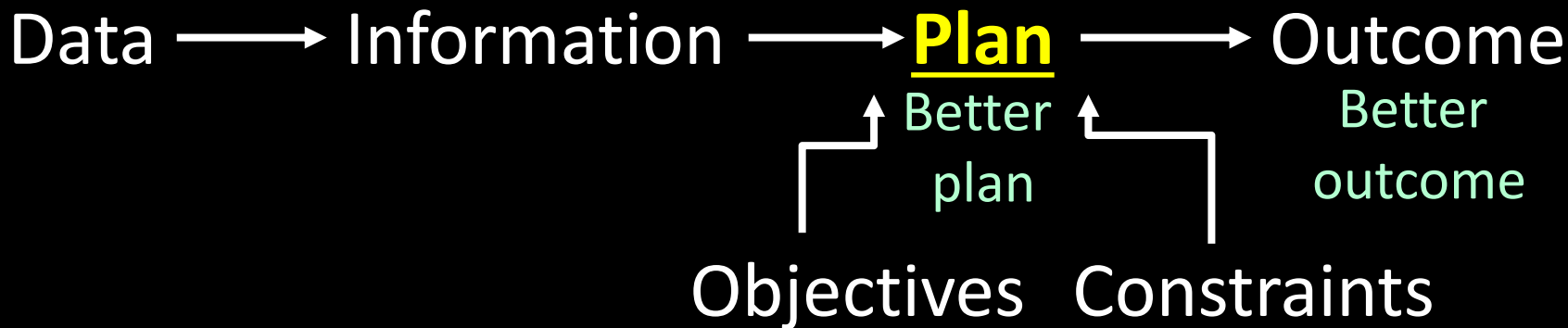
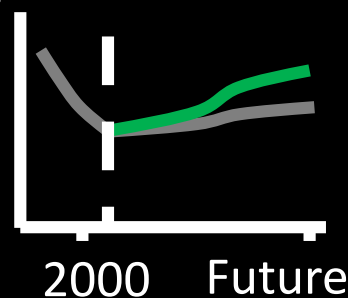
Statistical models



Priority areas



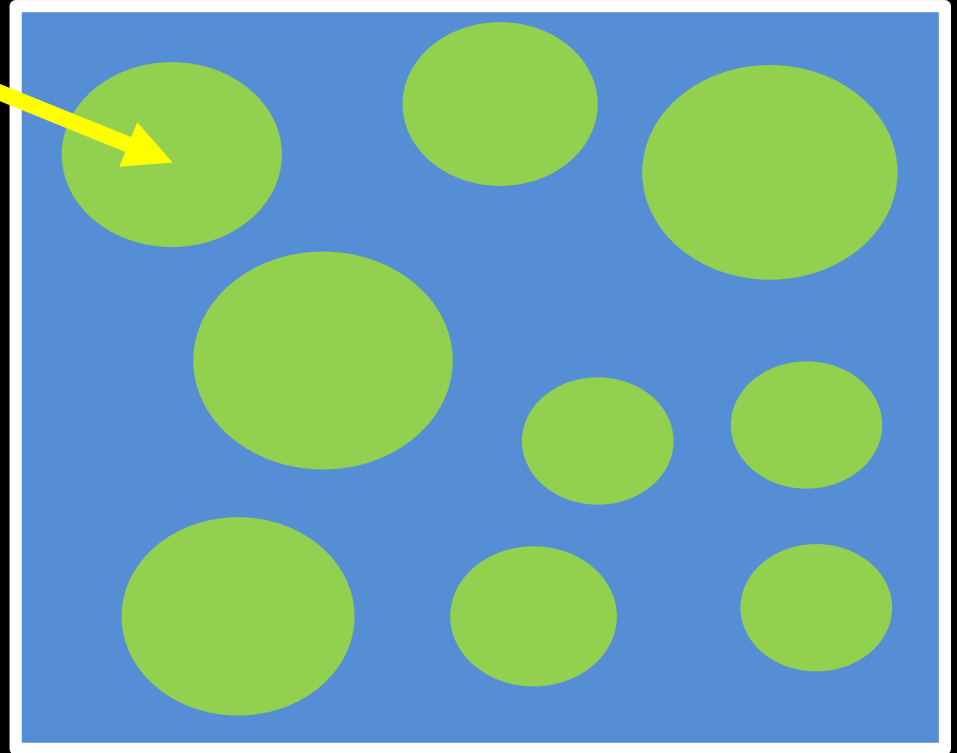
Biodiversity



Reserve selection

Planning units

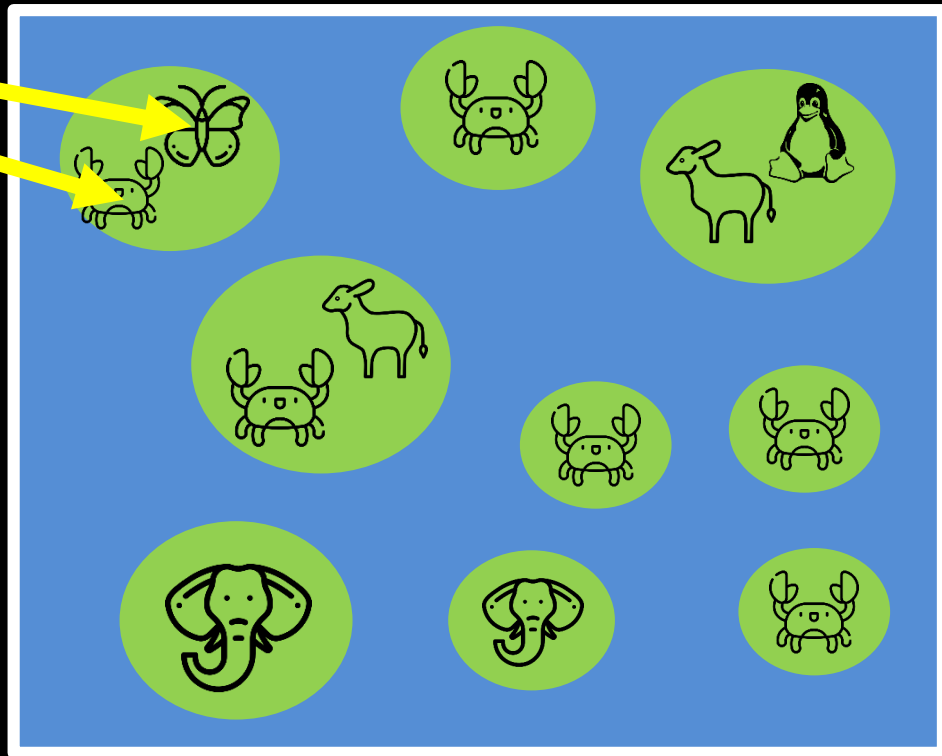
- Discrete places for conservation management
- Each planning unit is managed separately
- Commonly include land parcels, islands, spatial grid cells



Reserve selection

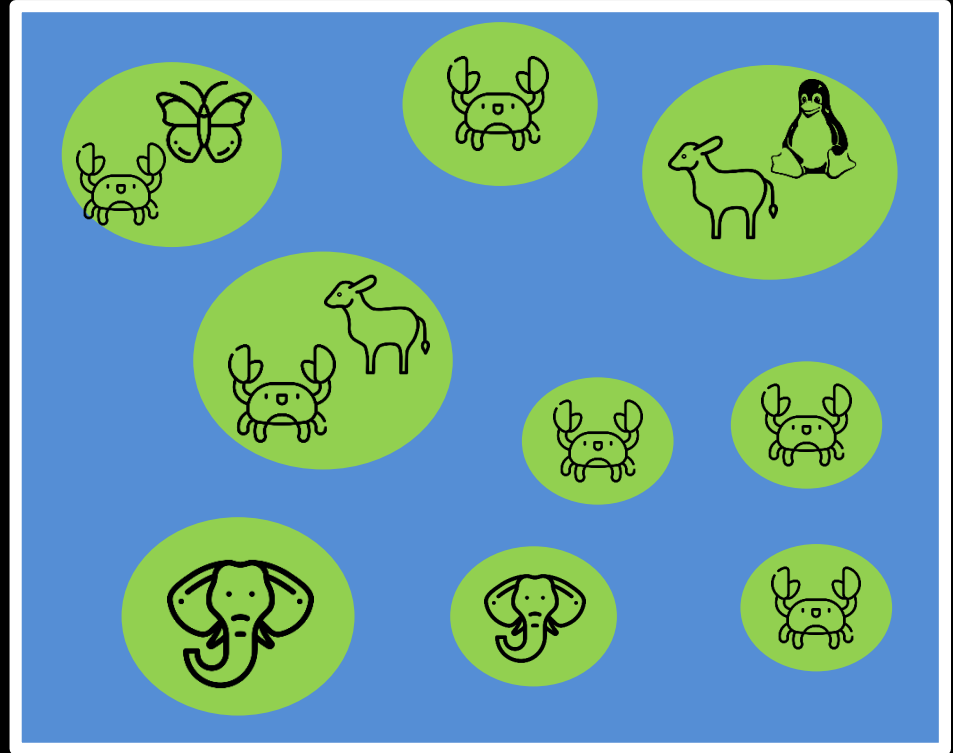
Features

- Stuff that we care about
- Each feature is relatively independent
- Commonly include species, ecosystem types, ecosystem services (e.g., water provisioning, carbon sequestration)



Reserve selection

Which planning units should we manage for conservation?

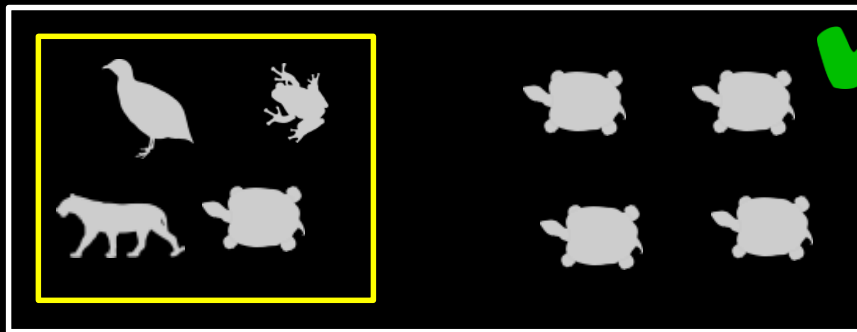


CARE Principles

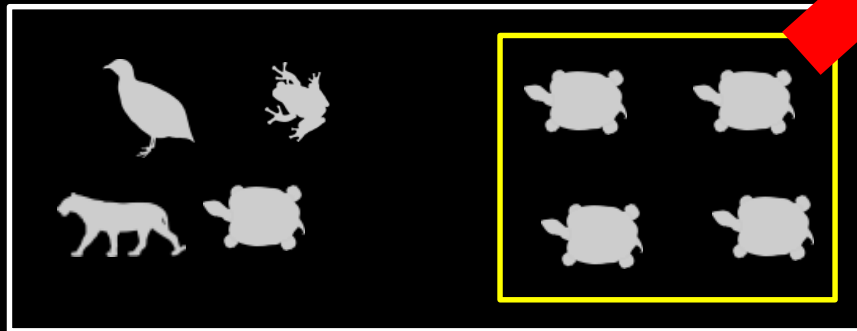
- Comprehensive
- Adequate
- Representative
- Efficient

CARE Principles

- Comprehensive
- Adequate
- Representative
- Efficient



versus



CARE Principles

- Comprehensive
- Adequate
- Representative
- Efficient

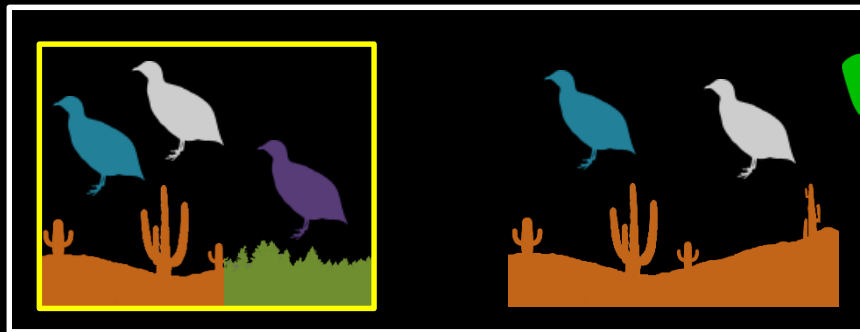


versus

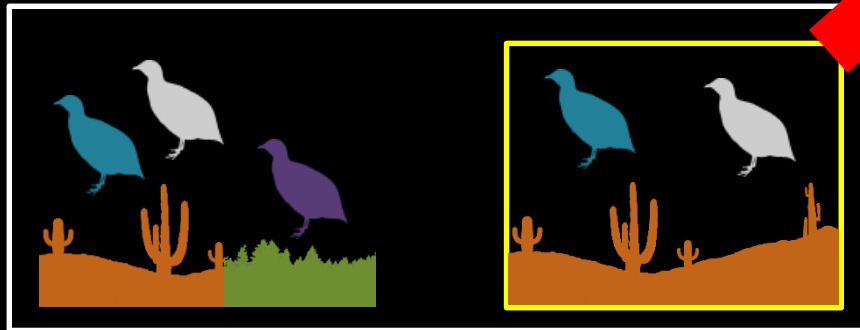


CARE Principles

- Comprehensive
- Adequate
- Representative
- Efficient

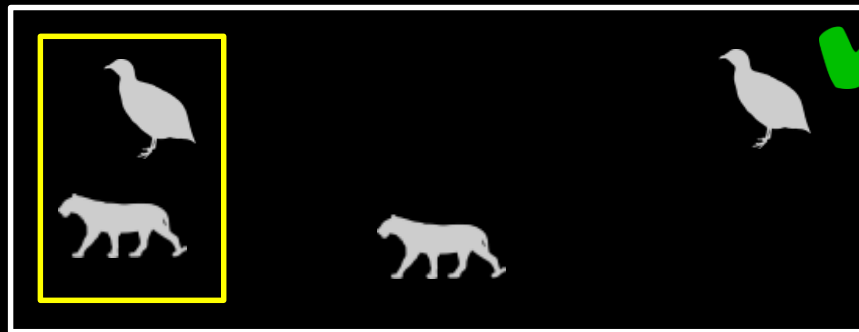


versus

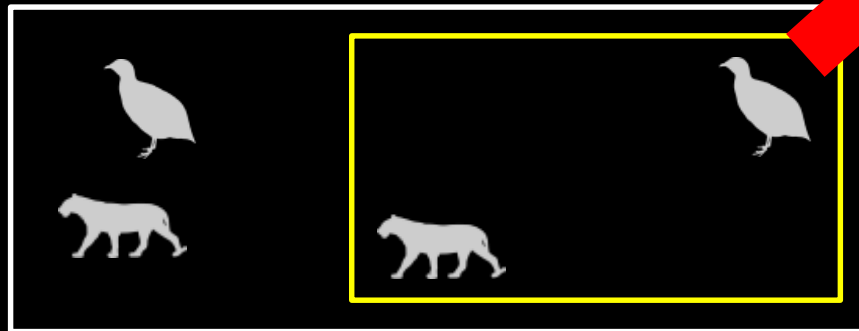


CARE Principles

- Comprehensive
- Adequate
- Representative
- Efficient



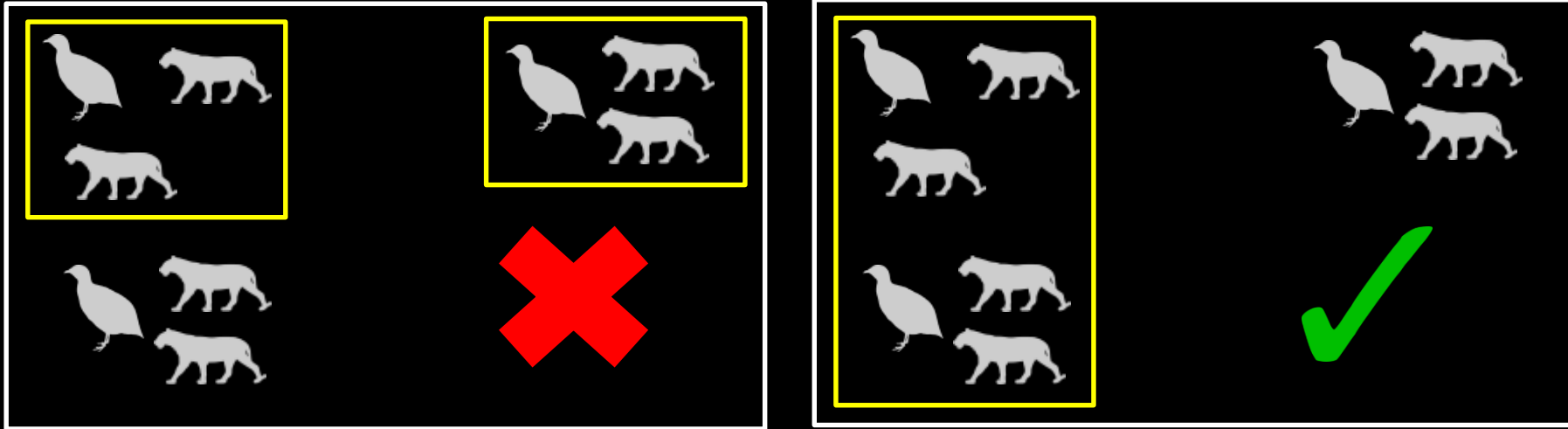
versus



Connectivity

“improve population resilience to disturbance, increase metapopulation viability, promote genetic diversity and maintain energetic pathways among ecosystems”

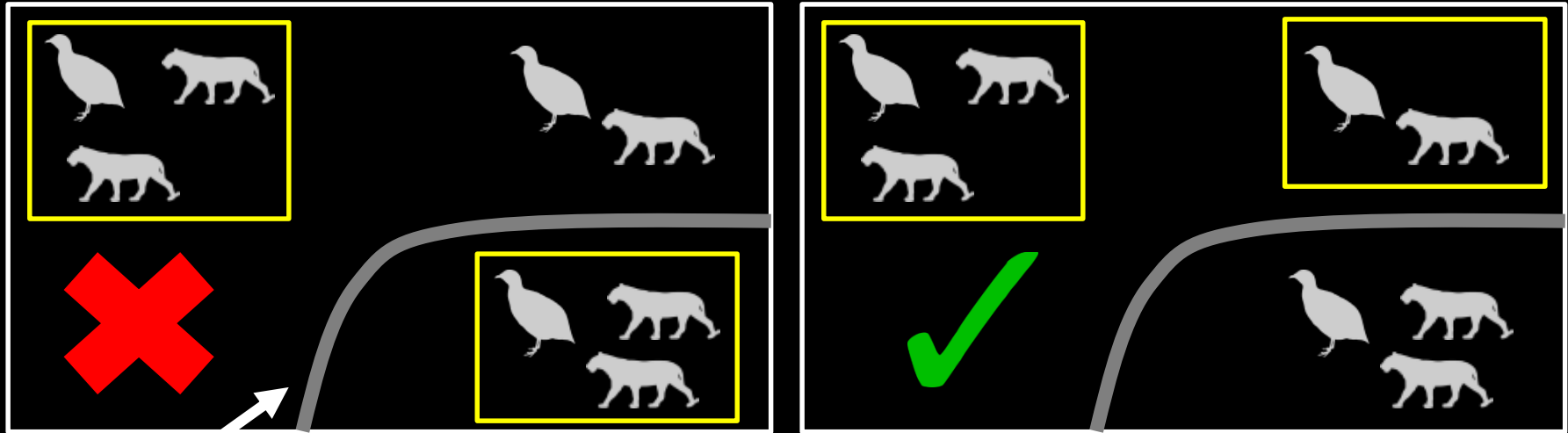
Within-reserve connectivity



Connectivity

“improve population resilience to disturbance, increase metapopulation viability, promote genetic diversity and maintain energetic pathways among ecosystems”

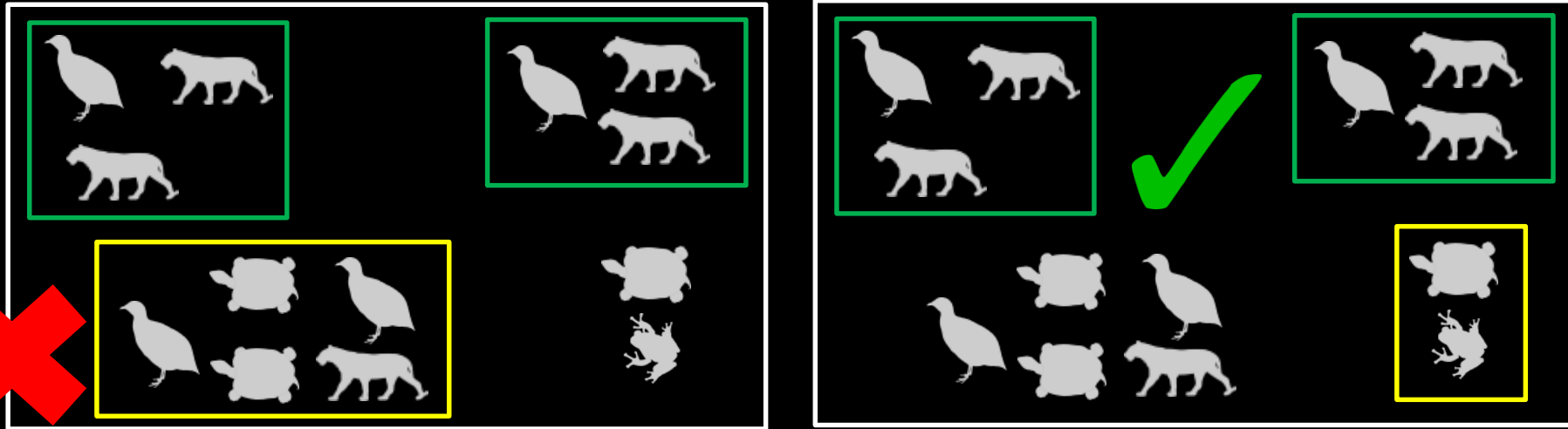
Between-reserve connectivity



Highway

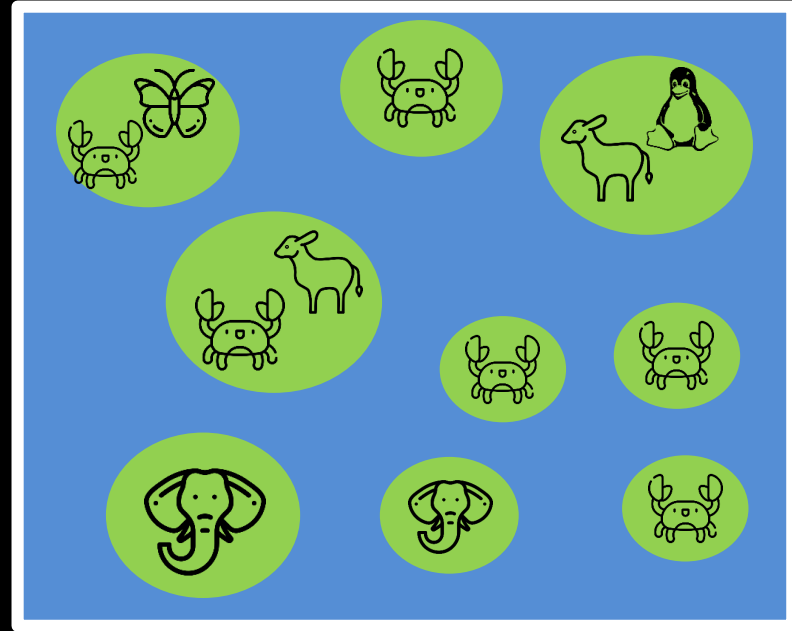
Principle complementarity

Protected areas should “complement” each other to maximize the performance of the overall protected area network (including. **existing protected areas**)



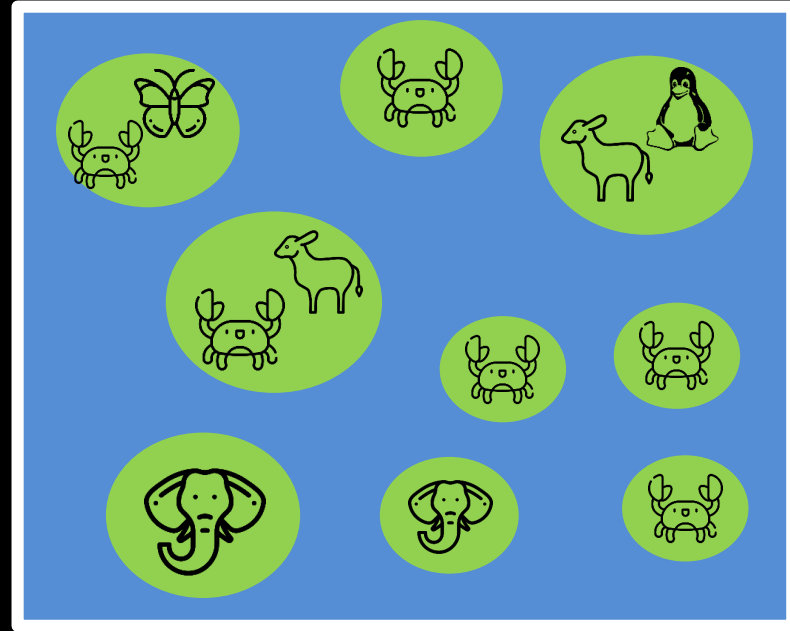
Reserve selection as optimization

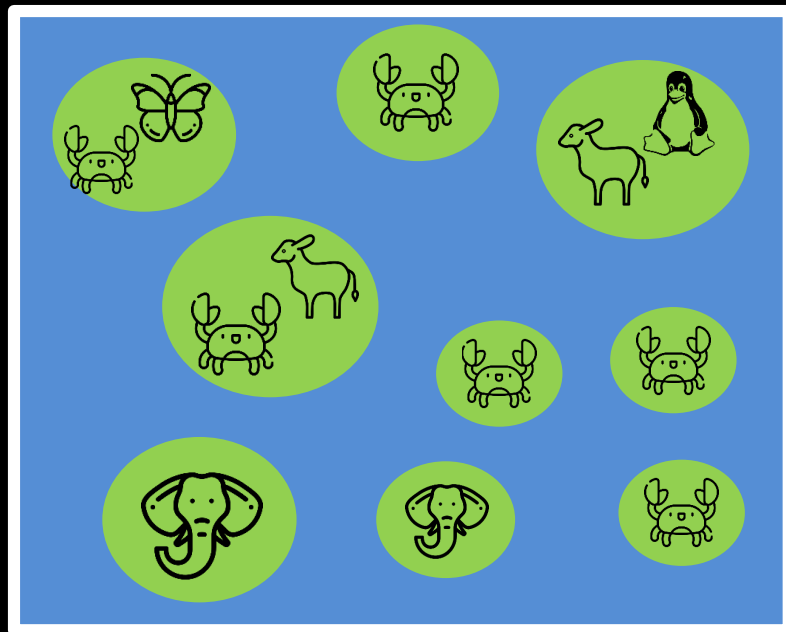
- Objective: what do we want to maximize or minimize?
- Constraints: what does the prioritization have to do?
- Decisions: what will we do to each planning unit?

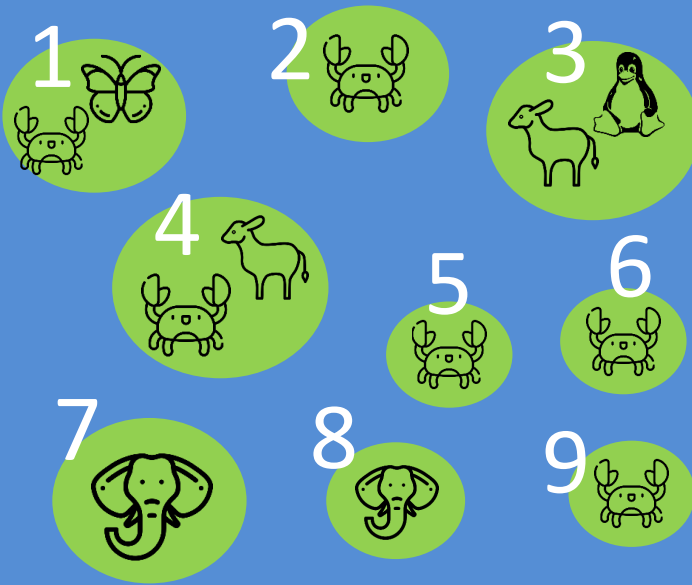


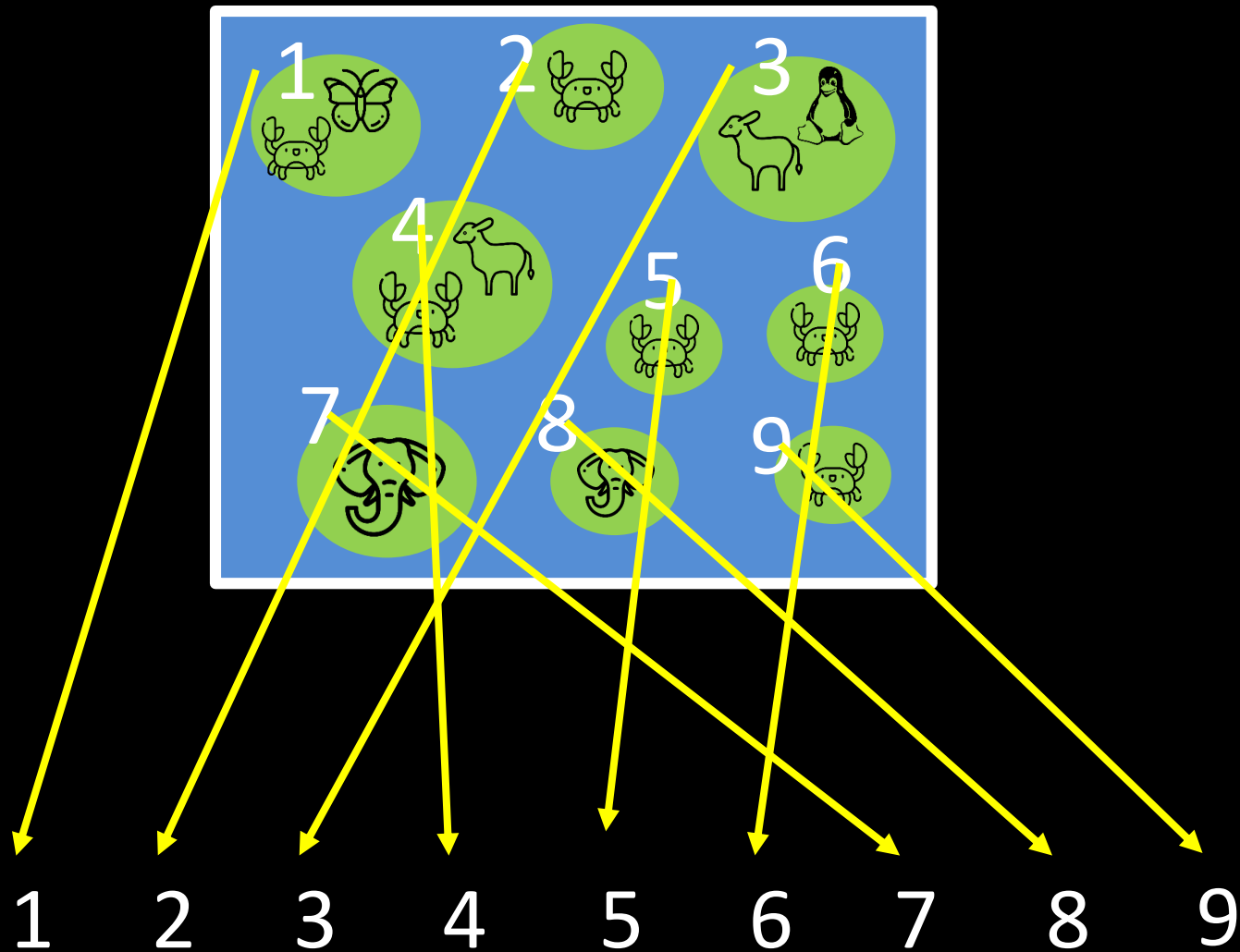
Minimum set formulation

- Objective: min. # of islands
- Constraints: ensure adequate coverage of each and every species
- Decisions: create a reserve on an island or not?









1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Upper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. type	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1

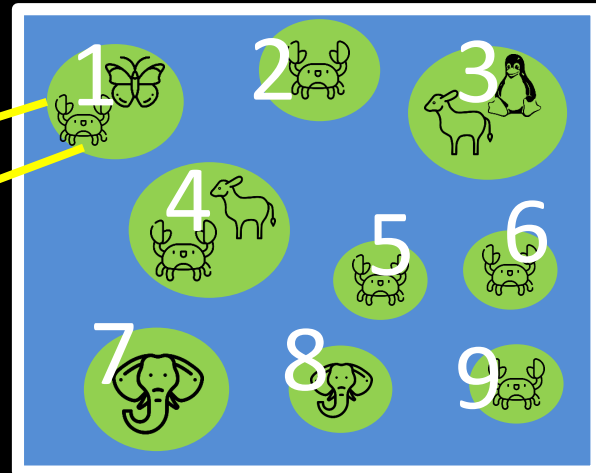
Upper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. type	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1



+1

+1



Upper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. type	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

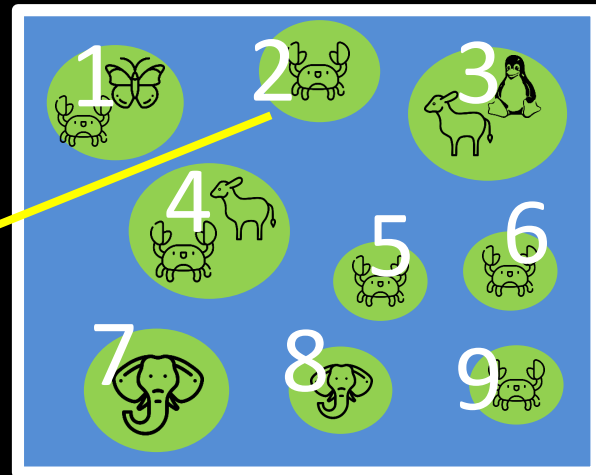
Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1



+1

+1

+1



Upper

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

Lower

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

V. type

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1



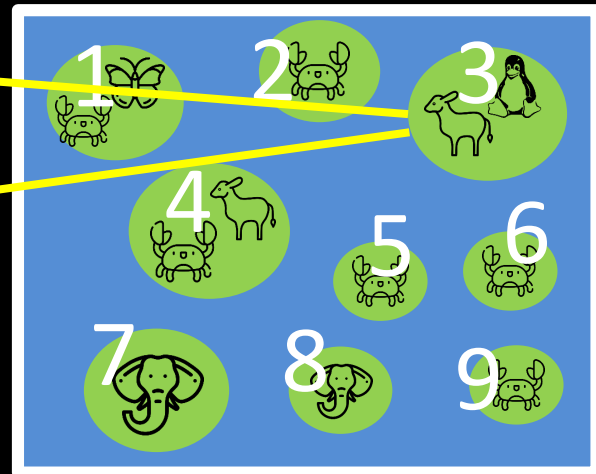
+1

+1

+1

+1

+1



Upper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. type	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1



+1



+1 +1



+1 +1



+1



+1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1

Upper 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Lower 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

V. type B B B B B B B B B

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1



+1

≥ 1



+1 +1

≥ 1



+1 +1

≥ 1



+1

≥ 1



+1

+1

+1

+1

+1

+1

≥ 1

Upper

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Lower

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

V. type

B B B B B B B B B

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1



+

+

Upper

Lower

V. type

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

1

2

3

4

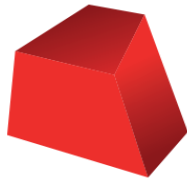
5

6

7

8

9



GUROBI
OPTIMIZATION



IBM
CPLEX

≥ 1

≥ 1

≥ 1

≥ 1

≥ 1

Min \$: +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1



+1

≥ 1



+1 +1

≥ 1



+1 +1

≥ 1



+1

≥ 1



+1 +1

+1 +1 +1

+1

≥ 1

Upper

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Lower

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

V. type

B B B B B B B B B

1

2

3

4

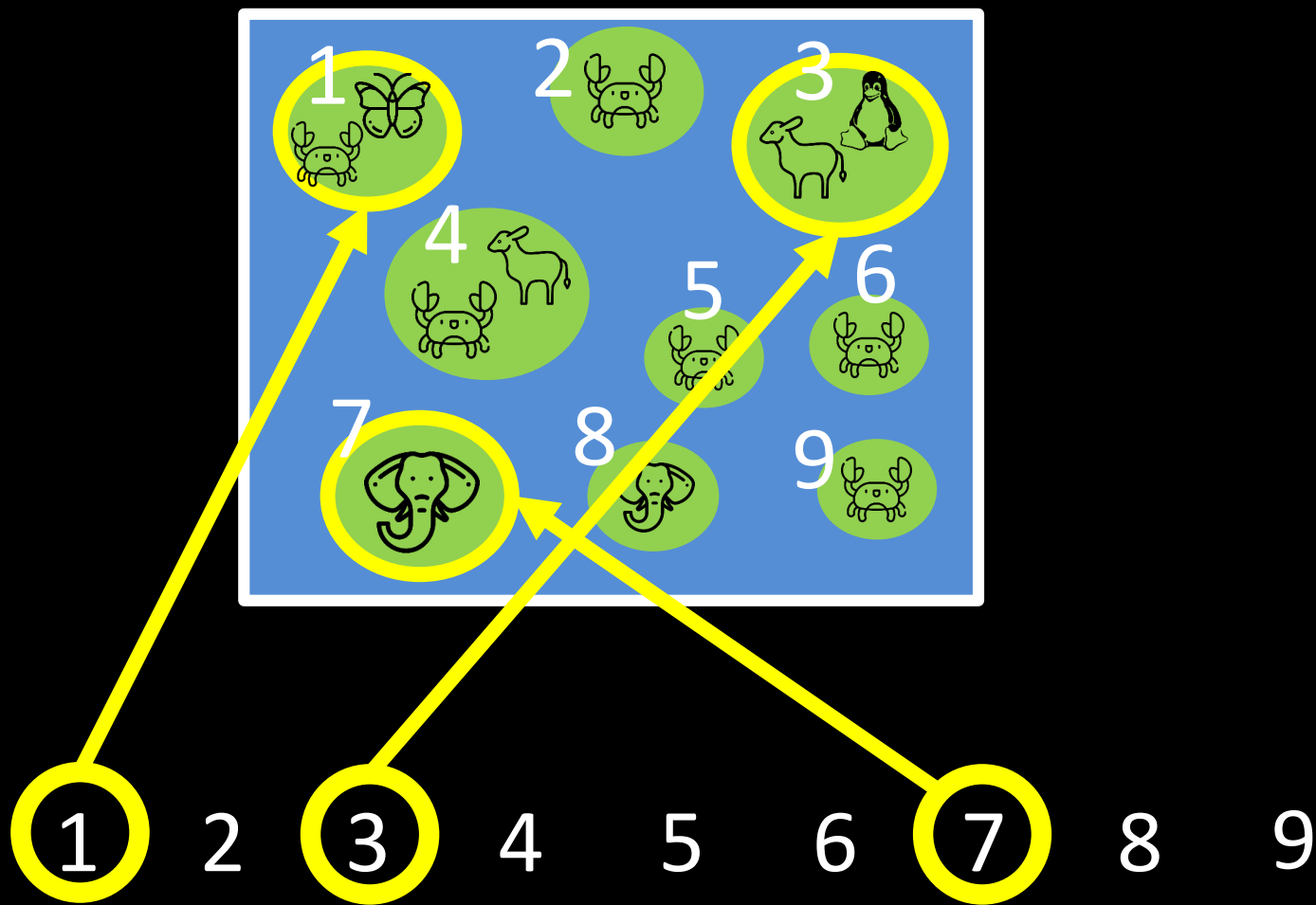
5

6

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8

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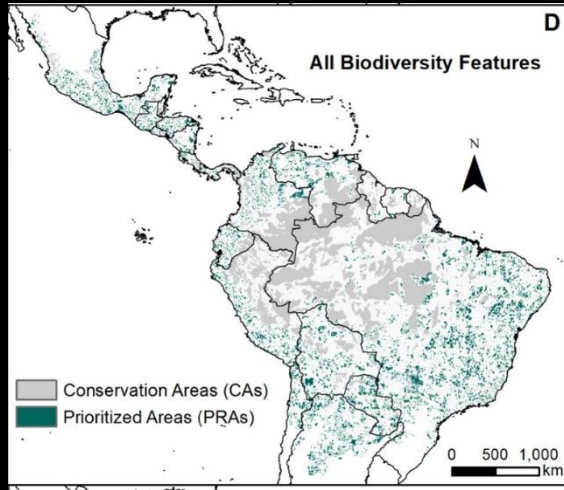


But reality is
more complex...

Accounting for **existing** conservation areas

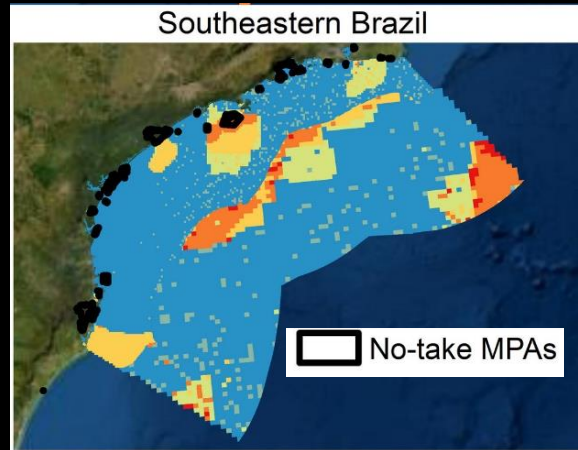
Min \$:	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	
			+1							≥ 1
						+1	+1			≥ 1
			+1	+1						≥ 1
	+1									≥ 1
	+1	+1		+1	+1	+1			+1	≥ 1
Upper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lower	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
V. type	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Accounting for existing conservation areas



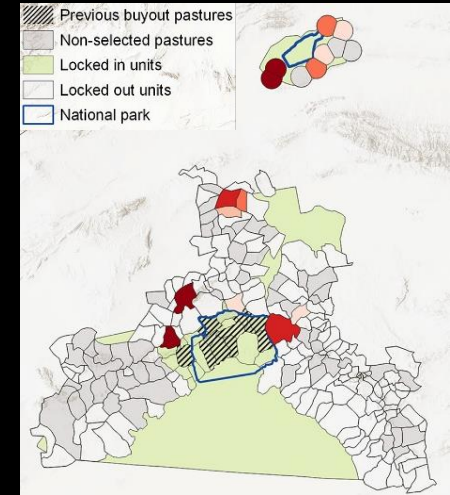
Protected areas +
Indigenous Lands

Burbano-Girón et al. (2022)
DOI:10.1016/j.biocon.2021.109421



No-take marine reserves

Magris et al. (2020)
DOI:10.1111/ddi.13183



Areas with existing habitat +
pastures where grazing rights
have already been bought

Dabberger et al. (2022)
10.1111/csp2.12832

Accounting for **efficiency**

Min \$: +9 +2 +5 +1 +5 +8 +3 +6 +8



+1

≥ 1



+1 +1

≥ 1



+1 +1

≥ 1



+1

≥ 1



+1

+1

+1

+1

+1

+1

≥ 1

Upper

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

Lower

0

1

0

0

0

0

1

0

0

V. type

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

B

1

2

3

4

5

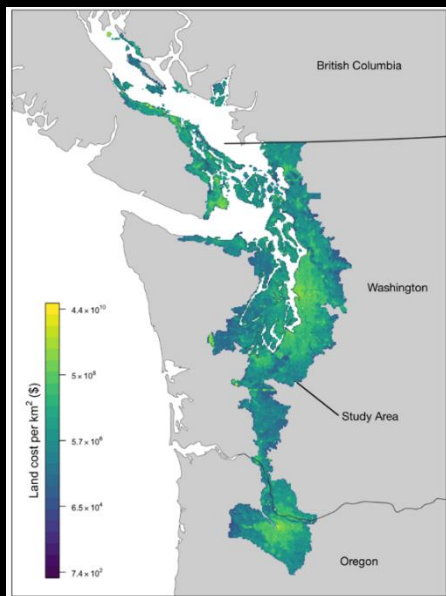
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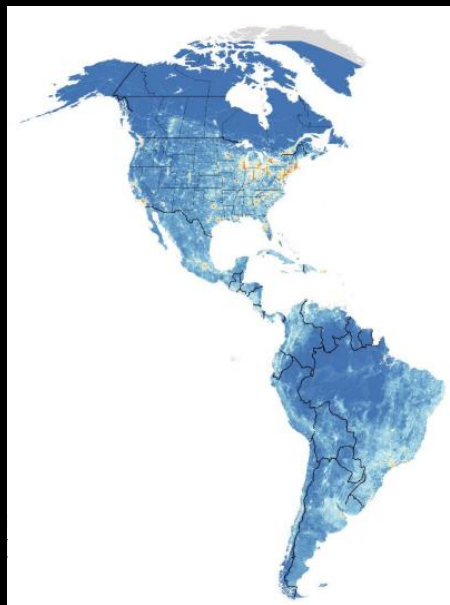
9

Accounting for efficiency



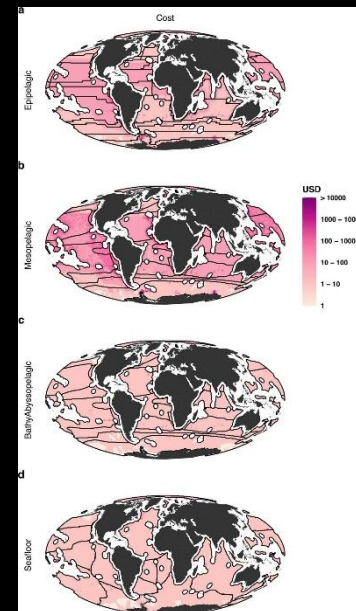
Land value assessments

Rodewald et al. (2019)
DOI:10.1038/s41598-019-52241-2



Human pressure






Schuster et al. (2019)
DOI:10.1038/s41467-019-09723-8



Opportunity cost to commercial fisheries

Brito-Morales et al. (2022)
DOI:10.1038/s41558-022-01323-7

Accounting for **adequacy, comprehensiveness, and representativeness**

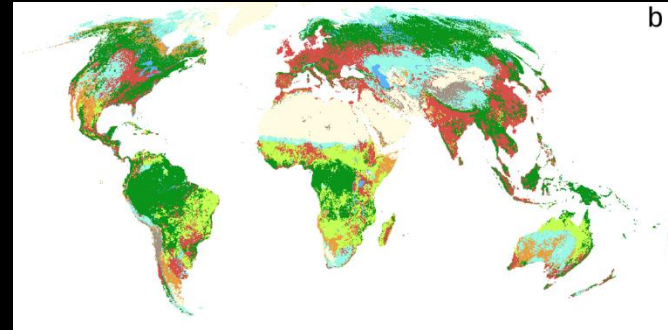
Min \$:	+9	+2	+5	+1	+5	+8	+3	+6	+8	
			+10							≥ 10
							+2	+5		≥ 7
			+3	+7						≥ 3
	+1									≥ 1
	+9	+8		+9	+8	+4			+3	≥ 12
Upper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lower	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
V. type	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Accounting for adequacy – get good data!



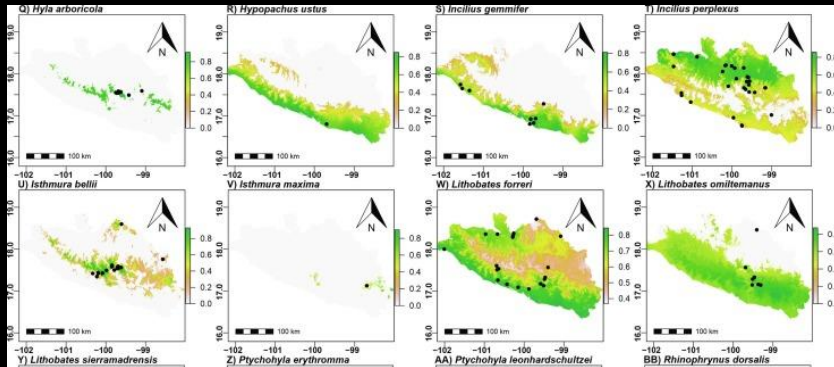
Area of habitat data

Hanson et al. (2022) DOI:10.1038/s41586-020-2138-7



Habitat classification

Jung et al. (2020) DOI: 10.1038/s41597-020-00599-8



Species distribution models

González-Fernández (2022) DOI:10.1016/j.jnc.2022.126235



Modelled abundance

Fink (2020) DOI:10.1002/eap.2056

Accounting for adequacy – set good targets!

Minimum coverage of features by the prioritization

- **Policy** “As a habitat-specific target, we used 17% of the total number of PUs where the respective habitat occurs, adopting Aichi target 11”

Representation targets

Minimum coverage of features by the prioritization

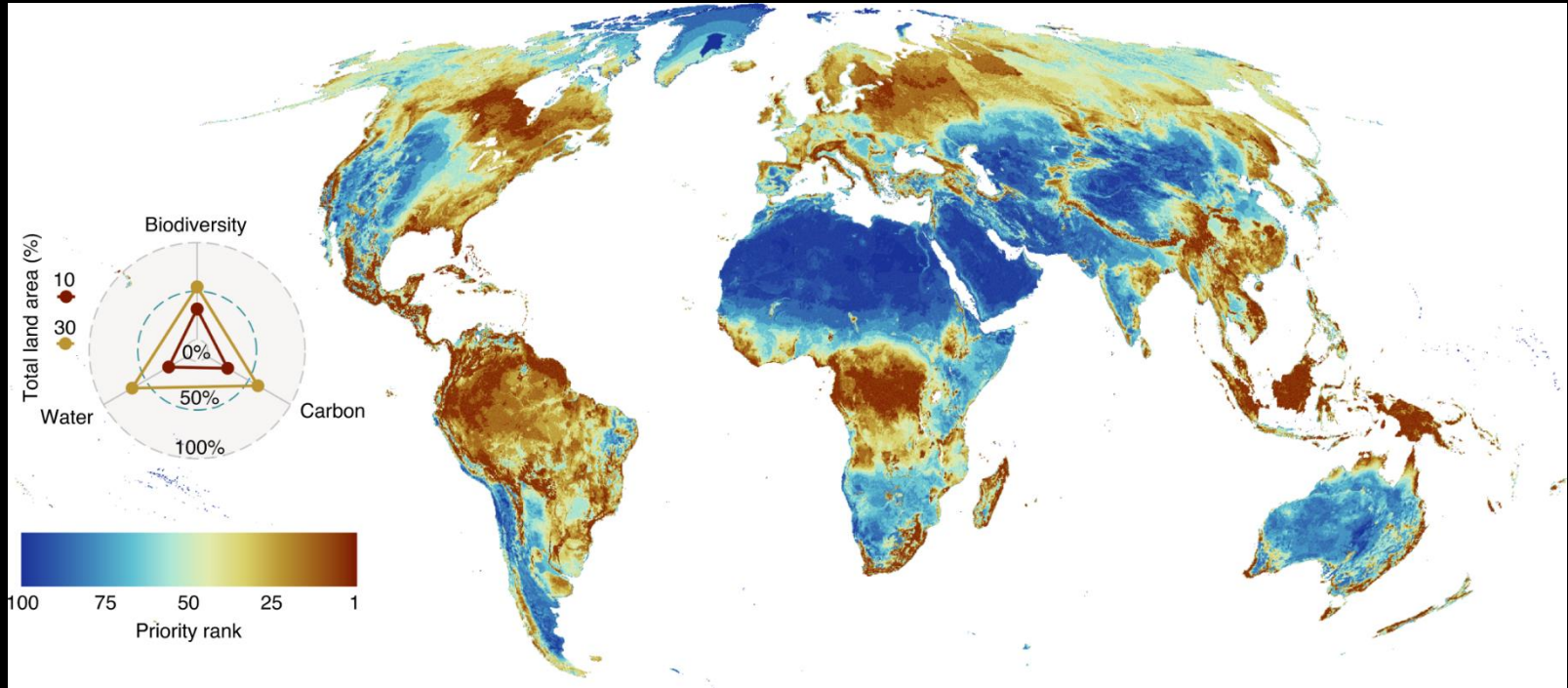
- **Policy** “As a habitat-specific target, we used 17% of the total number of PUs where the respective habitat occurs, adopting Aichi target 11”
- **Statistical models** “We modelled [...] scenarios based on [...] the [population viability analysis] by Todd *et al.* (2016). The reserve scenarios were based on the protected area required to achieve a less than 5% chance of the Leadbeater’s Possum population falling to (or below) 500 or fewer adult females in 40 generations ”

Representation targets

Minimum coverage of features by the prioritization

- **Policy** “As a habitat-specific target, we used 17% of the total number of PUs where the respective habitat occurs, adopting Aichi target 11”
- **Statistical models** “We modelled [...] scenarios based on [...] the [population viability analysis] by Todd *et al.* (2016). The reserve scenarios were based on the protected area required to achieve a less than 5% chance of the Leadbeater’s Possum population falling to (or below) 500 or fewer adult females in 40 generations ”
- **Export thresholds** “We set species targets to conserving the minimum amount of species’ habitat necessary to qualify it for the conservation status ‘Least Concern’ following IUCN Red List criteria”

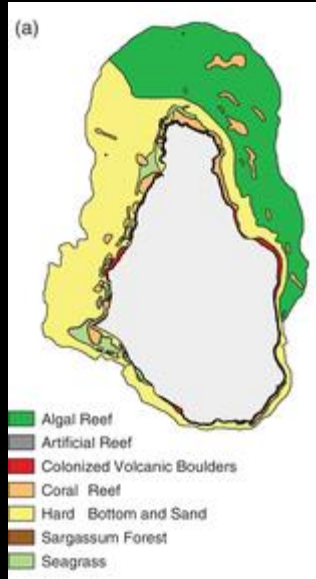
Accounting for comprehensiveness



Amphibians, mammals, birds, reptiles, plants, water provisioning, carbon sequestration

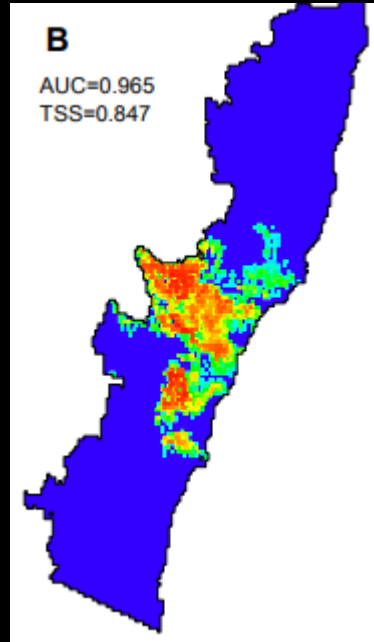
Accounting for representativeness

Ecosystems



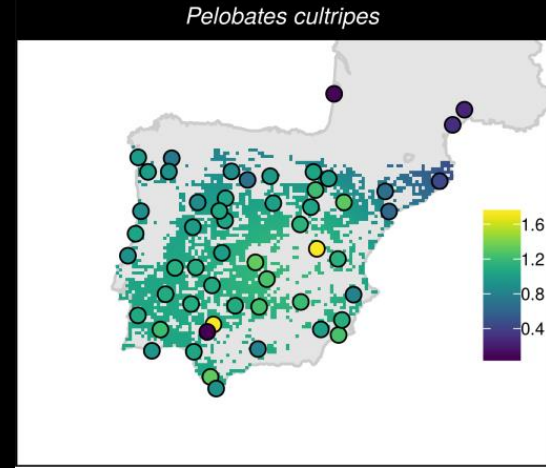
Flower et al. (2010)
DOI: 10.1111/csp2.158

Species








Domisch et al. (2019)
DOI: 10.1111/ddi.12891

Genes



Hanson et al. (2022)
DOI: 10.1111/1365-2664.13718

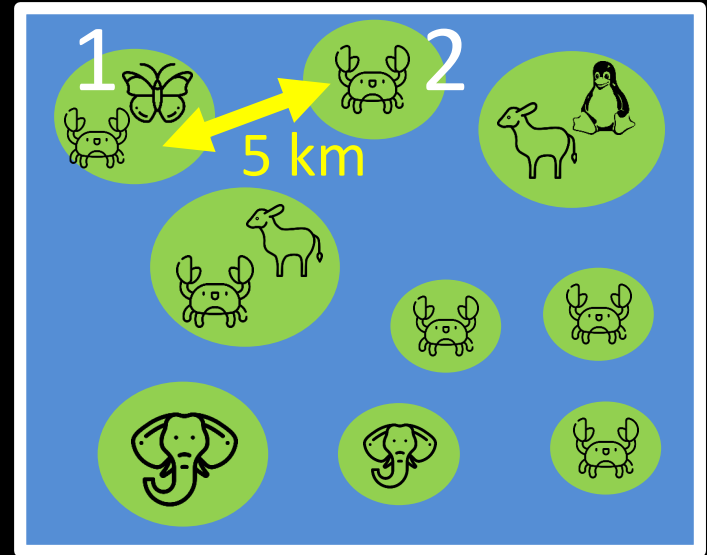
Accounting for connectivity

Min \$:	+9	+2	+5	+1	+5	+8	+3	+6	+8	
			+10							≥ 10
							+2	+5		≥ 7
			+3	+7						≥ 3
	+1									≥ 1
	+9	+8		+9	+8	+4			+3	≥ 12
Upper	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
Lower	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
V. type	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

What if connectivity = $1/\text{distance}$?

Min \$:	+9	+2	$-3 * 1/5$	
	-1		+1	≤ 0
		+1	-1	≤ 0
	-1	-1	+1	≥ -1
Upper	1	1	1	
Lower	0	1	0	
V. type	B	B	B	
	1	2	1&2	

Let's just consider islands 1 and 2



Scaling factor: 3 connectivity units = 1 cost unit

What if connectivity = 1/distance?

Min \$: +9 +2 $-3 * 1/5$

$$(1) \quad -1 \quad +1 \quad | \leq 0$$

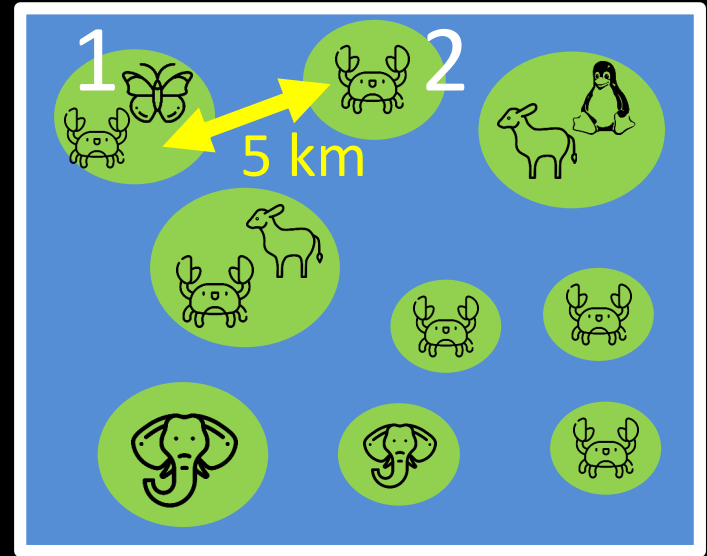
$$(2) \quad +1 \quad -1 \quad | \leq 0$$

~~$$-1 \quad -1 \quad +1 \quad | \geq -1$$~~

Upper	1	1	1
Lower	0	1	0
V. type	B	B	B
	1	2	1&2

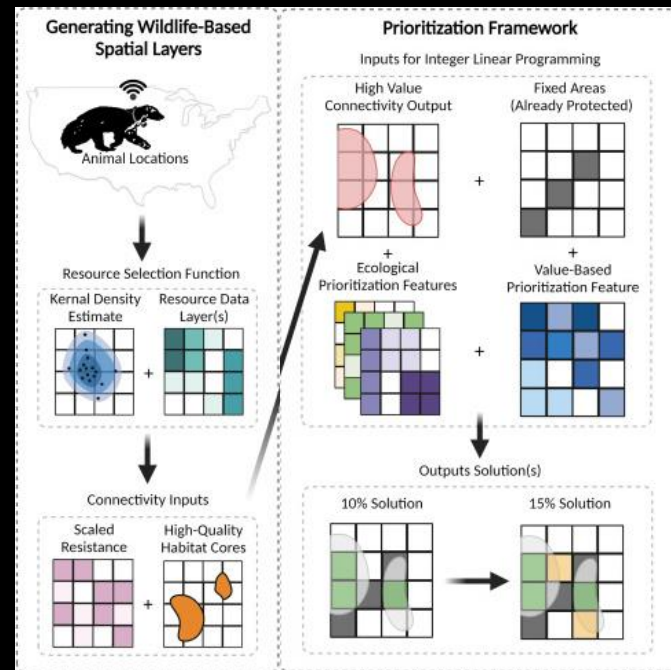
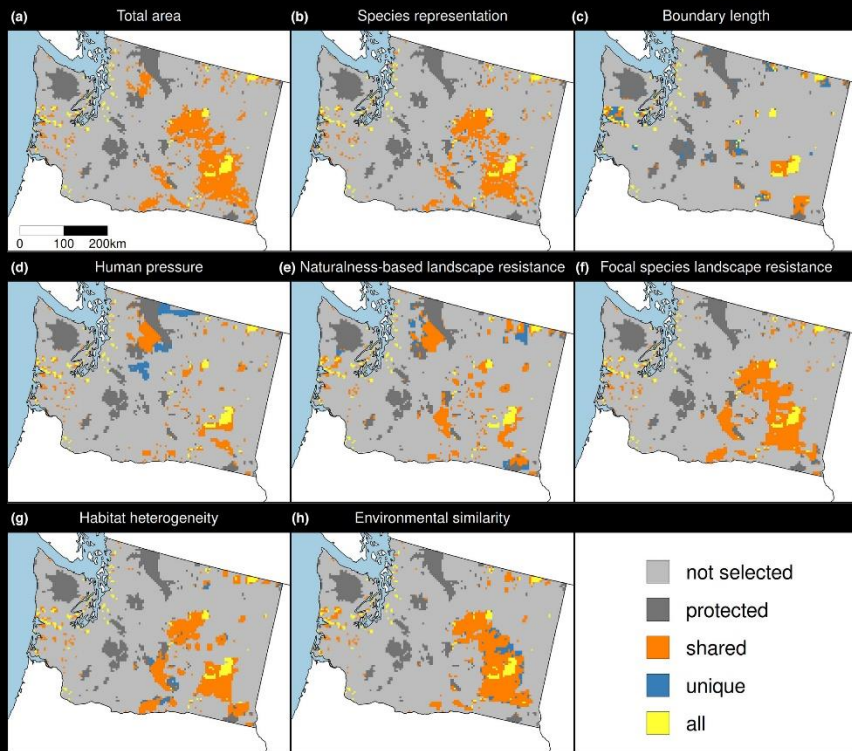
So, +1 variable and +2 constraints per pair of planning units.. increases problem size a lot!

Let's just consider islands 1 and 2



E.g., 1k planning =
~500k extra constraints

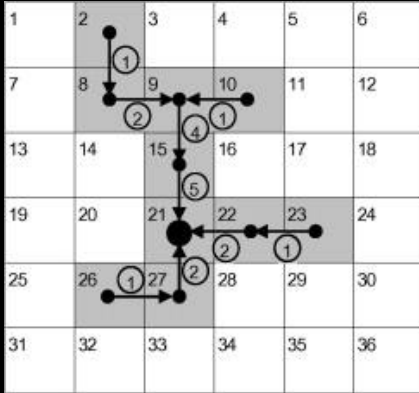
Accounting for connectivity



Carroll (2021)

DOI:10.1016/j.xpro.2021.100882

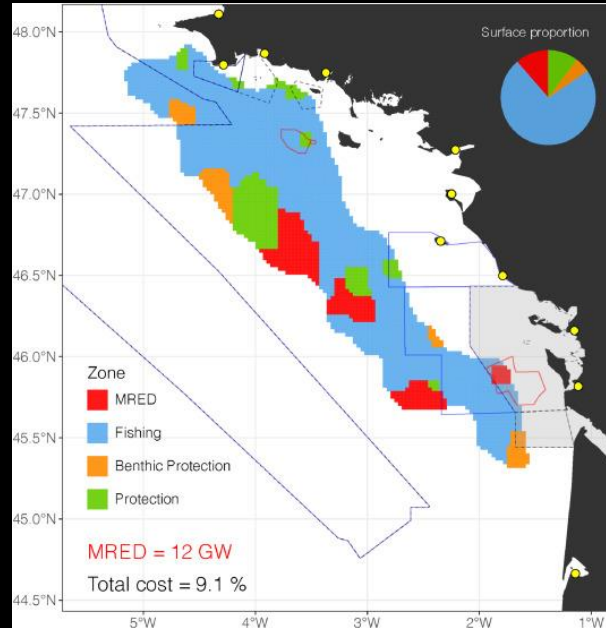
Other stuff too!



Spatially contiguity

Wang and Önal (2013)

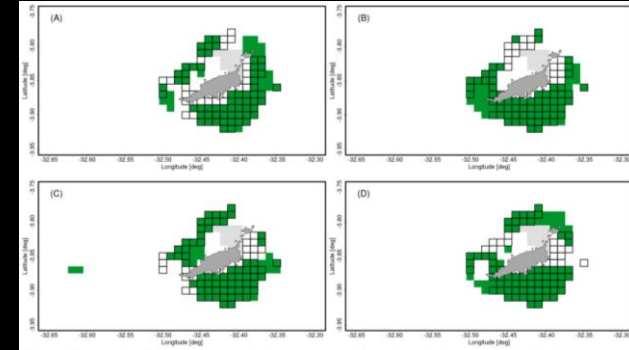
DOI: 10.1016/j.chnaes.2013.07.004



Multiple management zones

Boussarie et al. (2023)

DOI: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2023.117857



Solution portfolios

Brunel et al. (2022)

DOI: 10.1007/s10666-022-09862-1

What you will do today

- Workshop manual sections 1—4.
 - Learn how to work with spatial data in R
 - Perform a gap analysis
 - 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/>



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github.com/prioritizr/prioritizr



prioritizr.net

