

---

# Open source landscape ecology tools

Maximillian H.K. Hesselbarth · Jakub  
Nowosad · Author 3 · ... ·

Received: date / Accepted: date

**Abstract** max. (200 words) Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract  
Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract Abstract

---

Grants or other notes about the article that should go on the front page should be placed here. General acknowledgments should be placed at the end of the article.

---

Maximillian H.K. Hesselbarth  
Department of Ecosystem Modelling, University of Goettingen, Buesgenweg 4, 37077 Goettingen, Germany  
E-mail: [maximilian.hesselbarth@uni-goettingen.de](mailto:maximilian.hesselbarth@uni-goettingen.de)

Jakub Nowosad  
Institute of Geoecology and Geoinformation, Adam Mickiewicz University, Krygowskiego 10, 61-680 Poznan, Poland  
E-mail: [nowosad.jakub@gmail.com](mailto:nowosad.jakub@gmail.com)

Author 3  
Adress author 3  
E-mail: E-Mail author 3

...  
...  
E-mail: ...

**Keywords** keyword 1 · keyword 2 · keyword 3 · keyword 4 · . . . ·

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 A short introduction to landscape ecology

Landscape ecology focuses on how ecological processes are influenced and modified by the heterogeneous landscapes they occur in and simultaneously how the ecological processes themselves influence the landscapes [1,2,3]. In this context, landscape ecology considers, besides others, spatial and temporal dynamics of heterogeneous landscapes, interactions, fluxes and exchange within these landscapes, how the landscapes influence ecological processes (and vice versa) and lastly how to manage these heterogeneous landscapes [4,1].

While human activities have altered their environment for millennia [5], in the past centuries the effects of humans on the global environment have increased to an unknown high, known as the the Anthropocene [6]. Today, almost all ecosystems are directly or indirectly influenced by human activities [7]. Thus, understanding the complex interactions between landscapes and ecological processes also becomes more important [3].

Because landscapes are defined as mosaics of different land covers, ecosystems, habitat types, or land uses [8,9], spatial context is important and ecological processes will vary spatially [3]. Thus, in contrast to many other sub-disciplines of ecology, landscape ecology emphasizes spatial patterns [4]. Consequently, the field of landscape ecology relies on tools to preprocess, modify, model, analyze and visualize spatial data.

### 1.2 Open-source software and R

Open-source software includes all software which is released under a license that allows to freely use, modify and distribute the software [10]. Open-source software development has many advantages, such as fast innovation, transparency and reliability as well as longevity due to many diverse contributors [11,10].

One example of a successful open-source project is the R programming language and its *Comprehensive R Archive Network* (CRAN) for extensions (also called packages) [12]. Firstly introduced in 1995 [13], today the programming language is among the most popular programming languages, especially in ecology [14].

### 1.3 Landscape ecology in R

*Paragraph headings* Use paragraph headings as needed.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \tag{1}$$

## References

1. M. Turner, Landscape ecology: The effect of pattern on process, *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* **20**(1), 171 (1989)
2. M. Turner, Landscape Ecology: What is the state of the science?, *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics* **36**(1), 319 (2005)
3. K. With, *Essentials of Landscape Ecology*, 1st edn. (Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 2019)
4. P. Risser, J. Karr, R. Forman, Landscape ecology: Directions and approaches, *Illinois Natural History Survey Special Publication* **2**, 7 (1984)
5. E. Ellis, Anthropogenic transformation of the terrestrial biosphere, *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences* **369**(1938), 1010 (2011)
6. P. Crutzen, Geology of mankind, *Nature* **415**(6867), 23 (2002)
7. P. Vitousek, Human Domination of Earth's ecosystems, *Science* **277**(5325), 494 (1997)
8. R. Forman, M. Godron, *Landscape Ecology* (Wiley, New York, 1986)
9. R. Forman, *Land Mosaics: The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1995)
10. A. St. Laurent, *Understanding Open Source and Free Software Licensing* (O'Reilly, Sebastopol, USA, 2008)
11. G. von Krogh, E. von Hippel, The promise of research on open source software, *Management Science* **52**(7), 975 (2006)
12. R Core Team. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing (2019)
13. D. Smith. Over 16 years of R Project history (2016)
14. J. Lai, C. Lortie, R. Muenchen, J. Yang, K. Ma, Evaluating the popularity of R in ecology, *Ecosphere* **10**(1) (2019)