Vegetation_Classification

The initial AIM sample design for a field office utilized stratified random sampling within classified vegetation types which the plots could make inference to. The vegetation types were composed of alliances and communities from the GAP-Landfire National Terrestrial Ecosystems spatial data set (Program (2016)). Alliances and communities were aggregated, by an expert at each field office, to form broader vegetation groups in order for them to have more samples per unit area.

However, the GAP data set erroneously classifies many vegetation types at a non-negligible rate. Accordingly, a number of areas stratified as one vegetation type through the project may not feature the intended target vegetation. Thus, several of the stratified zones are in error, and may sensibly have their plots and acreage reallocated to inform inference of conditions in the larger vegetation types.

For example, of the nine vegetation types which the AIM project was stratified across, a couple were seldom seen, such as 'Mixed Conifer' vegetation. The study area does contain this vegetation type, however it represents a fraction of a percent in the Field Office, and the designated stratified area did not coincide with it's actual presence. As the stratified area did not correlate with the vegetation type, neither could the random plots drawn within it. Accordingly the acreage of these areas should be reclassified into their appropriate vegetation types, alongside the plot, in order that these data are interpreted in the correct context.

Additional problems were inherited with a vegetation types known as 'Other'. This is an aggregate developed from the *need* to classify the entirety of the field office. It functions as a catch-all designation for vegetation types which do not have adequate cover to form a broader classification. For example, a small patch of Blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramossisima*) on 90, gypsum terraces in the Paradox Valley, and escarpment vegetation with Stansbury's Cliffrose (*Purshia stansburyiana*) across the entire study area were placed into this designation. As 'Other' is not a group wherein the members have any inherit similarities to themselves, we argue they should align with other groups which they share, even if only weak, affinities. Affinities between the gysum terraces, to the salt desert, both soils which reduce the availability of free water for plant usage and result in barren to salt-tolerant vegetation are evident. Similarities between the escarpments of mesa's and the Pinyon-Juniper which occupies both the thin soil at the edges of the mesa, and the Pinyon-Juniper woodlands on the rocky soils at the toes of the escarpments, as well as are scattered throughout the Stansbury Cliffrose areas make this a tangible target for placement of these 'other' plots.

A final problem is associated with the need to classify bodies of water. Our field office the 'Uncompahgre', is named after a word of Ute origin which has various translations, but a central element of them is a reference to 'Red Rocks' and 'flowing water'. Our design stratum had 4% of the survey area designated as riparian, in part to hold surface rivers. However, given the allowance to shift plots 50m in the cardinal directions, the tri-spoke design of aim plots requiring a 60m diameter, and the deployment of Lotic AIM during the sampling period, few to none plots remained in the riparian vegetation type.

In order to resolve these issues with the analysis of the AIM 2017-2022 sample design, we reclassify the field office into four major, and one very minor, vegetation groups which may accommodate a major swath of the lands in the field office to make inference too. To accomplish this we use over 1600 random points across the entire extent of the field office, classified in Google Earth, National Aerial Imagery Program (NAIP) aerial imagery and a couple simple spatial data products, as inputs to a simple random forest model which is projected onto the aerial extent of the field office.

Methods

Colorado 2019 NAIP Imagery were downloaded from the official repository at Box in Fall 2022. While decoding from MrSID (multiresolution seamless image database) to tif file formats, their resolution was reduced by a factor of four using the 'mrsiddecode' program (Vers. 9.5.1.4427) from LizardTech. This effectively reducing their resolution to 9.6 meters. Following decompression of MrSID data, all spatial data processing occurred using R version 4.2.1, all computing performed on linux Ubuntu (20 & 22) on multiple hardware. These raster tiles were united via mosaic, cropped to the extent of the Field Office's ownership, and masked to BLM administered surface areas. These data were then aligned with previously generated raster data sets derived from a 10 meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM); when required all re-sampling of these tiles were achieved using cubic spline interpolation.

A Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) was created using the 'glcm' package to create a texture raster layer to aid in classification (Haralick et al. (1973), Zvoleff (2020)). Texture bands are, among other properties, capable of indicating the amounts of heterogeneity of habitat types across the landscape. Texture layers were produced using both NAIP natural color and infrared imagery. Texture statistics: mean, variance, homogeneity, contrast, dissimilarity, with windows of 5 in both direction, shifts in all directions (i.e. *Queen's case*), and the default value of 32 grey levels. NAIP data were processed to create an Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) band.

$$NDVI = (NearIR - Red)/(NearIR + Red)$$

NDVI is well suited for identifying sparsely vegetated areas, it was useful in distinguishing salt desert from all other strata, and help in distinguishing between MMS and PJ.

To create data set for training a random forest model, all 469 sampled AIM and LMF points LMF points, from 2018-2022, as well as all drawn 2022 AIM points, were exported to Google Earth and 440 were classified. 400 random points were generated across the field office and 377 classified in Google Earth via the vegetation ecologist which lead the AIM sampling in 2022. An additional 885 regularly placed plots were drawn across the extent of the field office and 854 were classified. Unclassified computer generated points were generally those that fell upon a wide road, or were outside BLM Ownership. Unclassified AIM/LMF points were LMF points which must have represented the re-visitation of a single plot, under distinct record elements in the TerraDat database. In all instances points were buffered by a 30m radius, to create the dimensions of an AIM plot, and the single most influential vegetation type was recorded.

To develop a random forest model, the data set of 1657 classified points were partitioned using a split of 0.7:0.3 for the training and testing sets (n = 1146, n = 488) using 'caret' (Kuhn (2022)). The data set was not balanced (number of plots per stratum: AS-7, MC-6, MMS-124, PJ-631, SD-235, SS-143) due to the natural varying presence of these vegetation types in the study area.

The number of mtry in the random forest model were tuned using the function 'tuneRF' with the number of try's set to 1000, a step factor of 1.5 and a relative minimum improvement in Out of Bag (OOB) error rate set at 0.01. The random forest model was then trained using 4 mtry and 1000 trees, all using the RandomForest package with parellel processing (Liaw & Wiener (2002), R Core Team (2022), Corporation & Weston (2022)).

$$Sensitivity = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives + false negatives}}$$

and can be thought of as the probability of the method giving a positive result when the test subject is positive.

$$Specificity = \frac{\text{true negatives}}{\text{true negatives + false positives}}$$

and can be thought of as the probability of the method giving a negative result when the test subject is negative

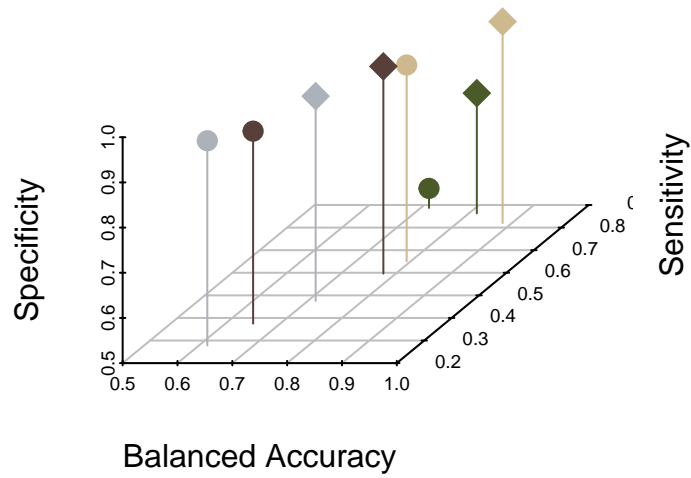**Relationships between diagnostic metrics for vegetation types**

Figure 1: Three dimensional scatter-plot showing the relationship between three common metrics for evaluating the predictions of models. Circles represent the performance of the original stratification, and diamonds the new classification. Positions towards the upper right corner indicate more desirable qualities.

$$Accuracy = \frac{\text{correct classifications}}{\text{all classifications}}$$

and can be thought of as the probability of the method giving the correct result under all conditions. *Balanced accuracy* will account for different in the number of individuals in groups, if the number of individuals in groups differ widely, accuracy may gave a false indication of the models performance.

While the accuracy for the model was 0.773 (range 0.73 - 0.81 95 % confidence interval), due to an imbalance in the number of observations per group a more appropriate for evaluating the overall performance of the model, is the Kappa metric, 0.628.

Notably, the model has high rates of Specificity (median = 0.95, less Aspen and Mixed-Conifer), showing that when it predicts a vegetation type onto a pixel cell, the prediction is usually correct; less so for prediction of Pinyon-Juniper (0.766). However, the model suffers from low Sensitivity (median = 0.71, less AS and MC), indicating that it is unable to detect all occurrences of a vegetation type. For example, the model is only able to appropriately classify half of the occurrences of Sage Steppe (0.475) and Mixed Mountain Shrub (0.596). Accordingly this model is susceptible to over-predicting the occurrence of Pinyon-Juniper, at the expense of Mixed Mountain Shrub and Sagebrush-steppe. This is to be expected given the sample imbalance, which contained many more plots PJ than other types. However numerous trials of reducing the number of Pinyon-Juniper plots did not significantly increase the quality of predictions. Further indicating, that the features used are not adequate for distinguishing between the transitional points enough Pinyon and Junipers are present where Sagebrush-steppe phases into Pinyon-Juniper, and where shrubs increase in Pinyon-Juniper and it phases into Mixed-Mountain Shrub. While we believe this may be readily accomplished, given the objectives and goals of this process, we believe these are out of the current scope.

In order to determine the relative performance of our model to the original GAP classification a confusion matrix was also generated. A similar number of test points, 486, were used. These points were only selected from the computer generated points in order to be independent of the data product, which the AIM plots were derived from. Several metrics indicate the original model is less accurate than the second model. The accuracy of the model was 0.578 (range 0.53 - 0.63 95 % confidence interval), a difference of roughly 0.19. This test data set was also unbalanced and it's kappa, 0.368, serves as a better predictor or overall model performance in this case, a difference of roughly 0.26. Considering only the four major vegetation classes also present in the re-stratified model the original has similar rates of specificity (median = 0.93, less AS and MC), but similar to the re stratified model but has lower rates of sensitivity (median = 0.51, less AS and MC).

On the whole the new model outperforms the older model in all comparisons except for that the sensitivity of the original PJ classification is higher than that of the secondary PJ classification (0.887 to 0.863), SEE FIGURE X. In general their are multiple trade offs in the comparison of models, however the new model is both likely to correctly identify a the strata of a location, and to identify it correctly.

Comparison of Field Office Between Old and New Vegetation Models

Both the total area of each vegetation type, stratum, and the number of plots per stratum influence the statistical conclusions which can be drawn in these areas. An increase in the surface area of a stratum, without an increase in the number of plots would decrease the statistical confidence associated with conclusions from it and *vice versa*. However, if the weights of point drops were equivalent in all study areas
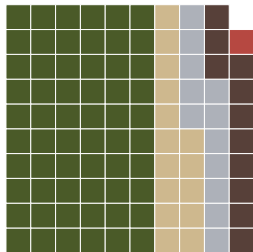
The initial AIM sample design was based upon a stratification which included communities. This design was based on a manual reclassification of the GAP/LANDFIRE National Terrestrial Ecosystems 2011 data set.
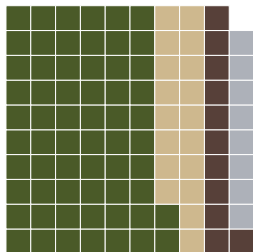
Percent Land Cover

initial stratification
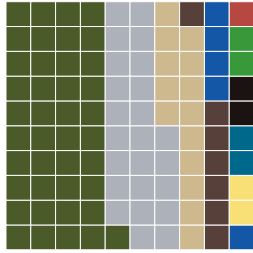
human classification

re−modeled classification

Statum

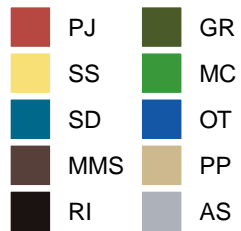|			
■	PJ	■	GR
■	SS	■	MC
■	SD	■	OT
■	MMS	■	PP
■	RI	■	AS

Figure 2: Changes in Predicted Land Cover

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