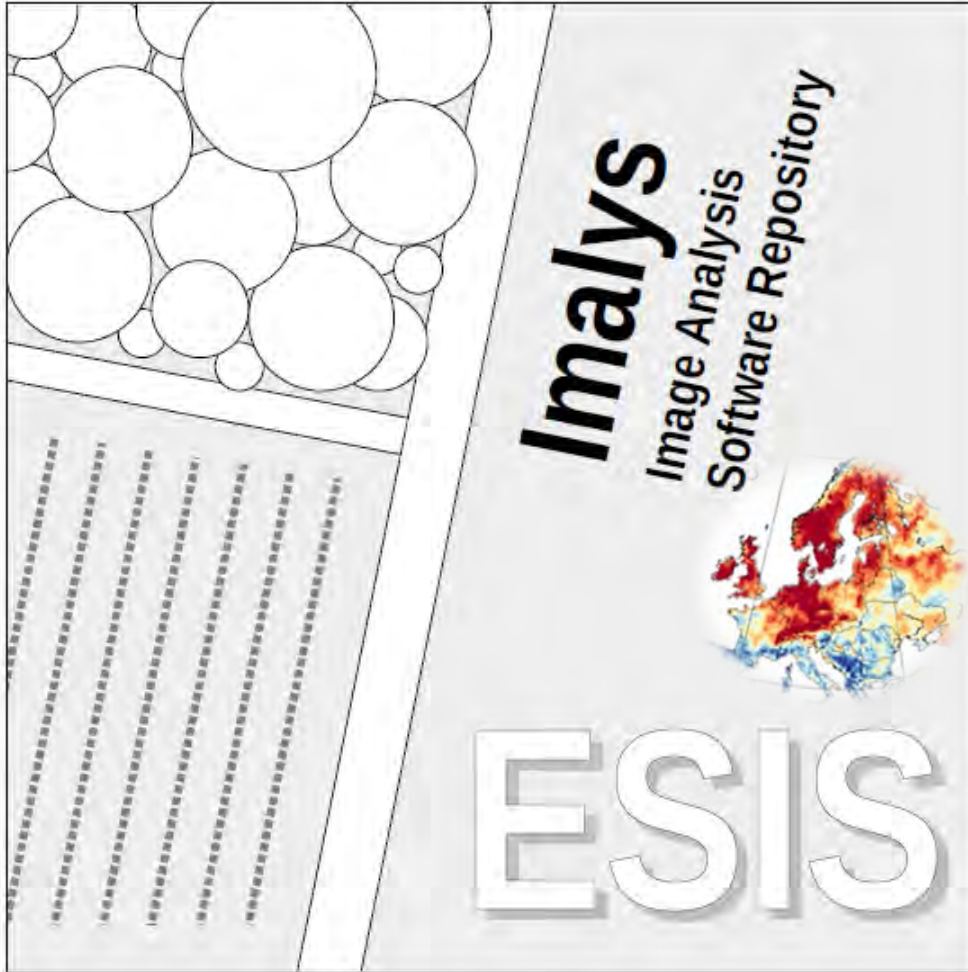


EcoSystem Integrity – RS / Modelling -Service (ESIS) for monitoring vegetation diversity & geodiversity with RS and traits

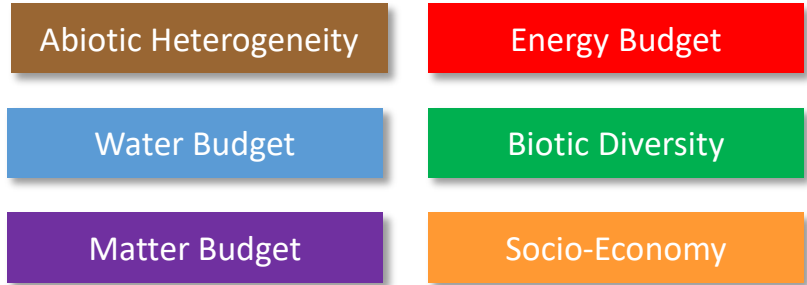


Prof. Dr. habil. Angela Lausch
Dr. Jan Bumberger
Dr. Peter Selsam (Developer of ESIS)

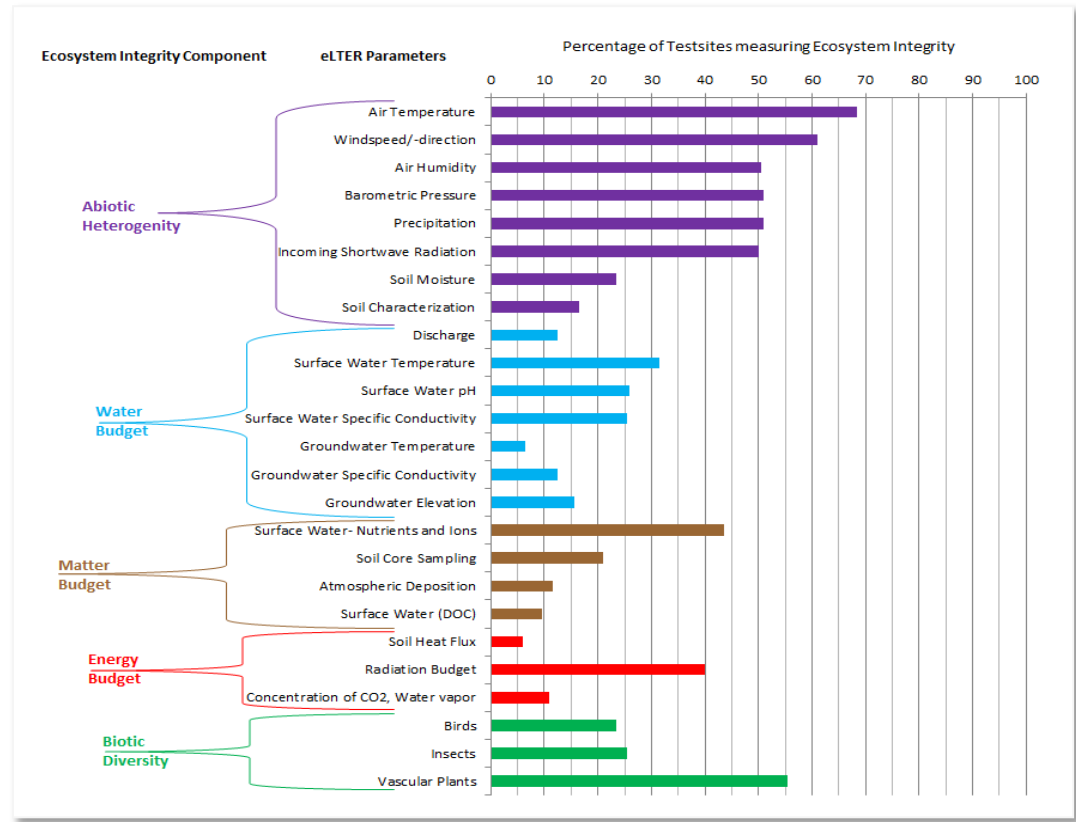
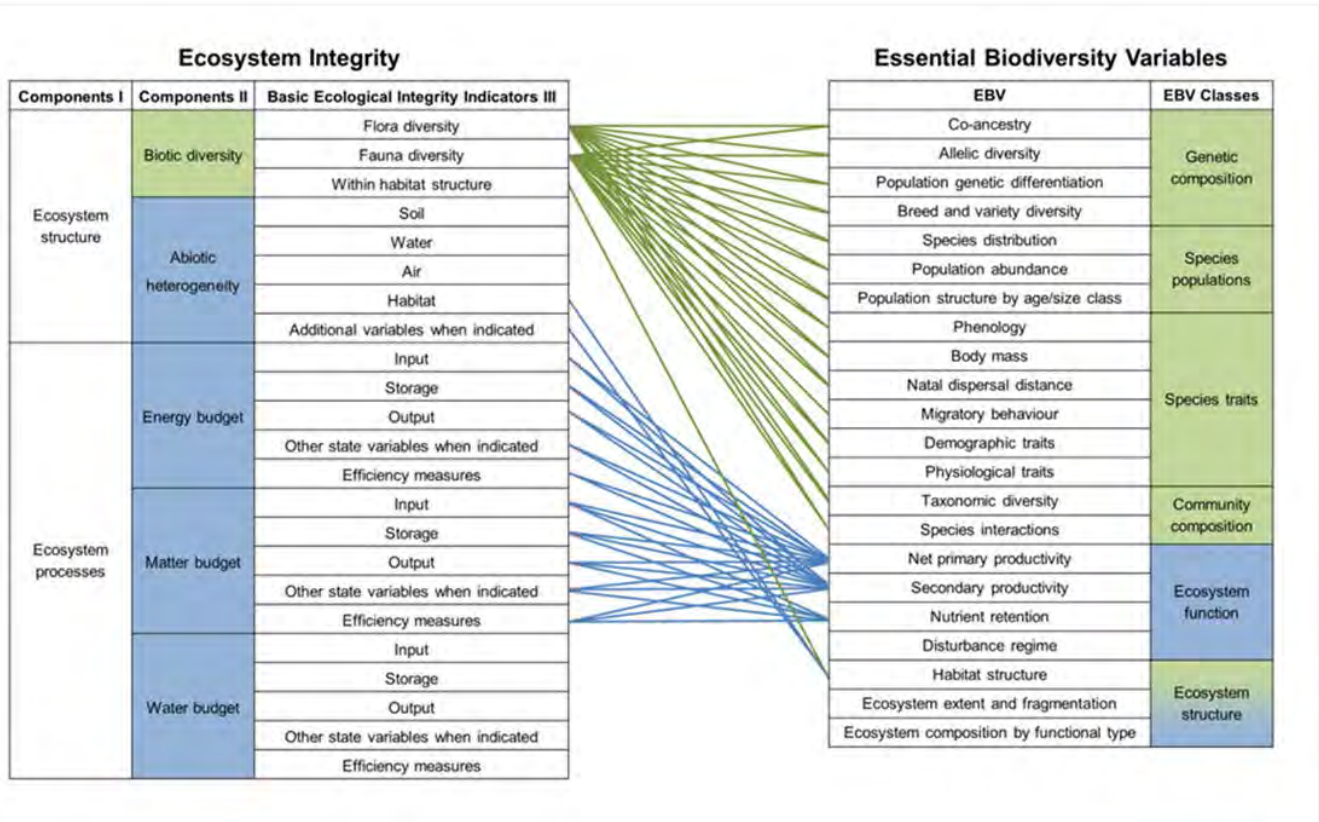
GitLab: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8116370>

Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH
– UFZ Permoserstraße 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany
angela.lausch@ufz.de, peter.selsam@ufz.de

Concept of EcoSystem Integrity (Haase et al., 2018)



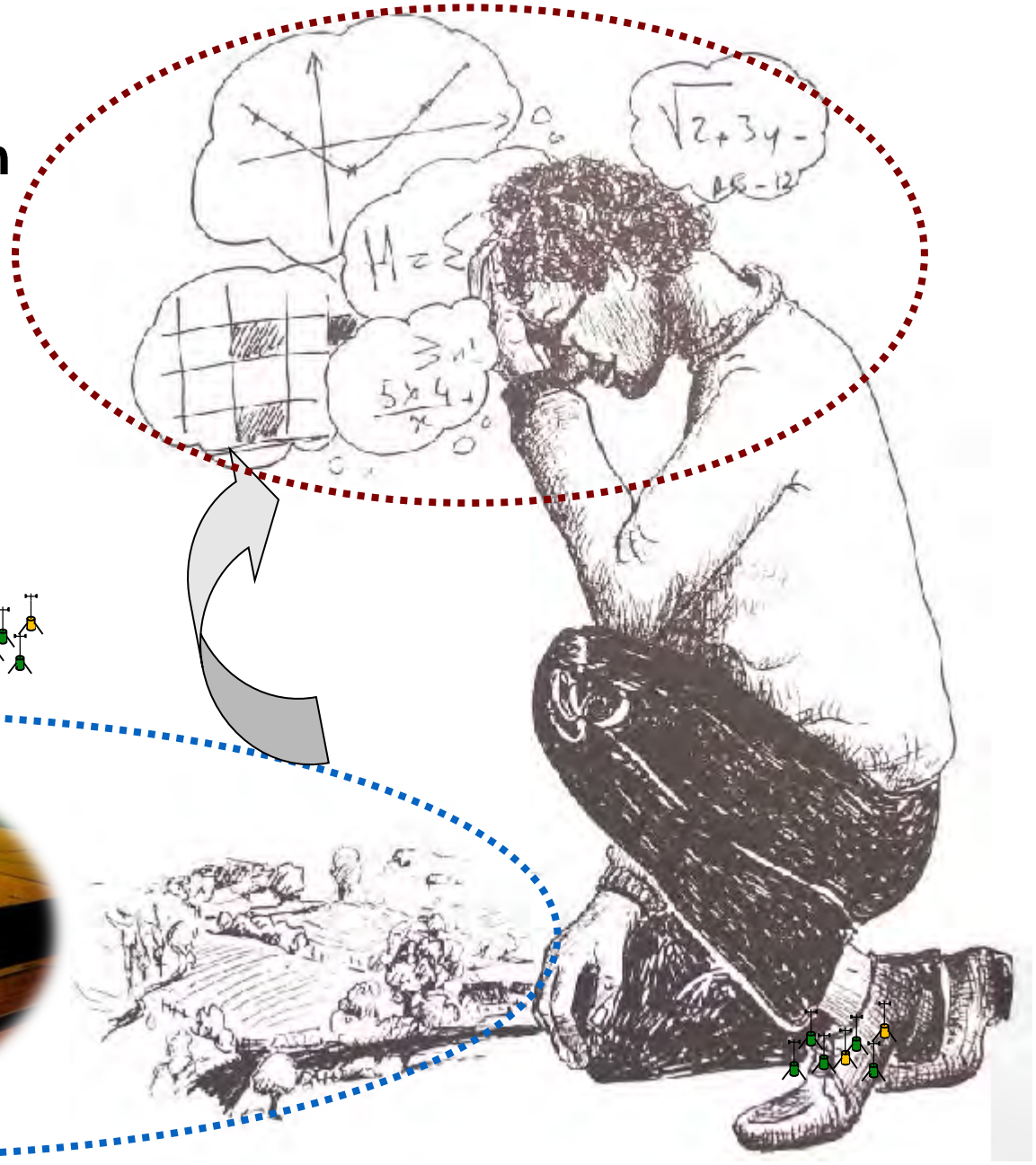
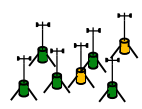
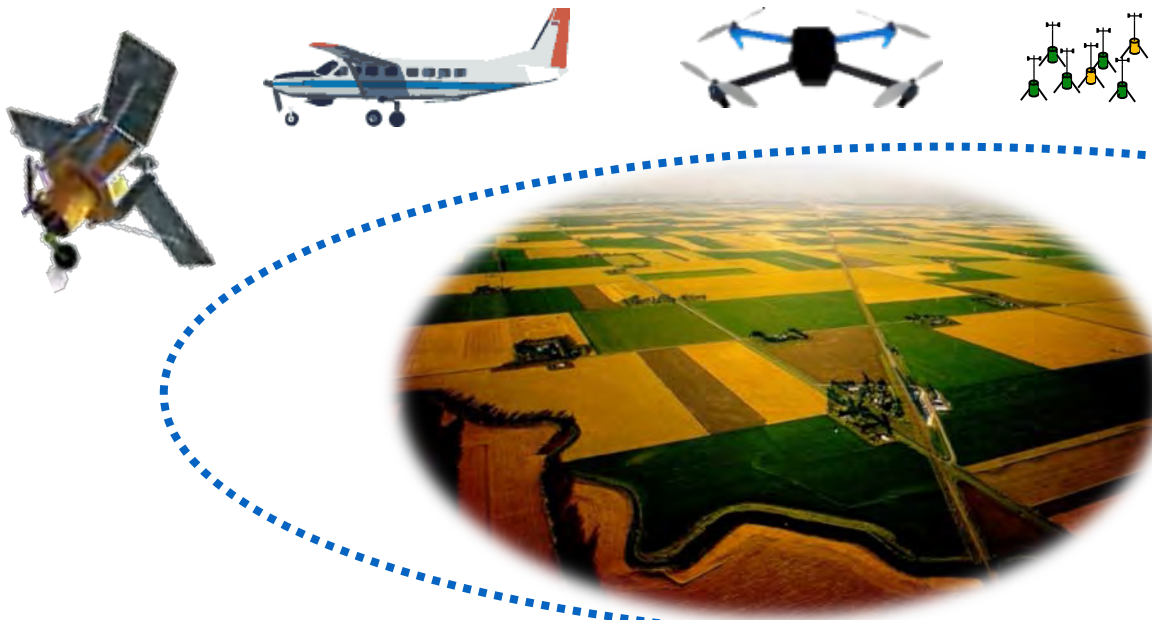
**Role of in-situ,
Remote Sensing (RS),
Traits to monitor
EcoSystem Integrity**



Haase, P., 2018. The next generation of site-based long-term ecological monitoring: Linking essential biodiversity variables and ecosystem integrity. *Science of the Total Environment*, 613, 1376-1384

Mollenhauer, 2018. Long-term ecological monitoring systems in Europe—methods, scales, perspectives. *Sci. Total Environ.* 624, 968-978

- How can we **monitor bio- & geodiversity & hazards** with **RS**?
- How can we **link in-situ (field) data** with **RS** approaches?
- How can we **model soil moisture**?



“Ecologists are increasingly looking **at traits - rather than species** - to measure the health of ecosystems”



Traits



Indicators & Filters of Bio-Geodiversity & Interactions

**Status
Changes
Stress**

**Disturbances
Resource limitation**



Trait-Variations

**Species traits allowed us to go a
“complete new way in understanding of
fundamental questions of biodiversity”**

(Green et al., 2008)

Traits help us to understand:

➤ **“Why organisms live where they do and how they will respond to environmental change”**

(Green et al., 2008)

➤ **And how they interact to different stressors, disturbances, resource limitations and drivers**

Approach: Trait concept – Plant species

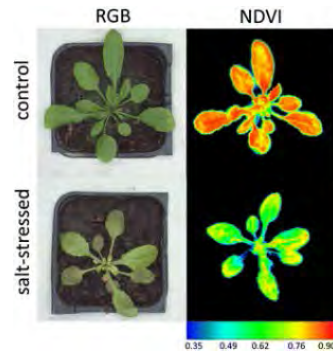
➤ **Plant traits** → „Anatomical, morphological, biochemical, physiological, structural or phenological characteristics of individuals, plants, populations, communities

(modified after Kattge et al., 2011)

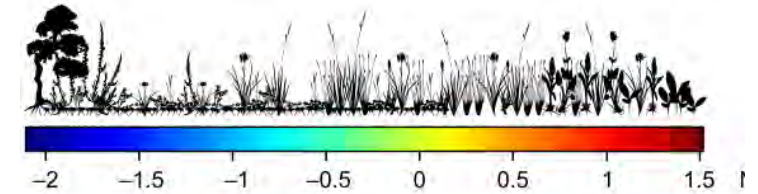
Growth-characteristics



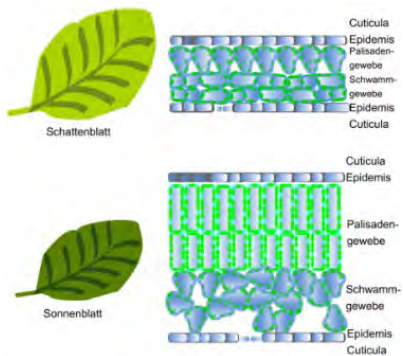
Leaf-biochemic traits



Flower-gradients



Leaf-morphology



Leaf-shape



Flower-shape



Flower-colour



Approach: Trait concept – Plant species - Scaling

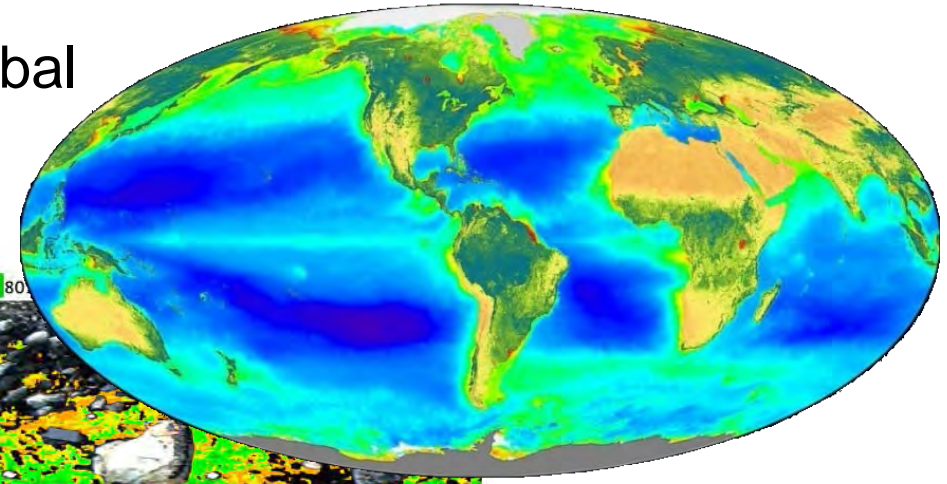
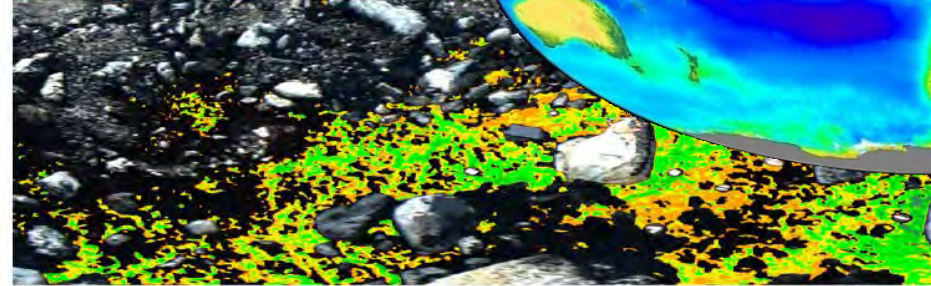
- Traits → exist on all spatial, temporal & directional scales
- Traits → important linking between scales

e.g. NDVI,
Greenness

Global

Local

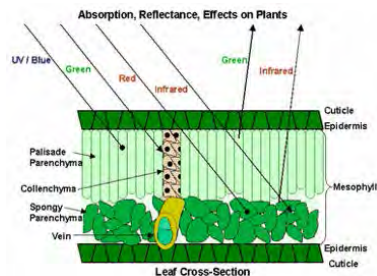
(a) Chl $a+b$ content (nmol g⁻¹ DW)



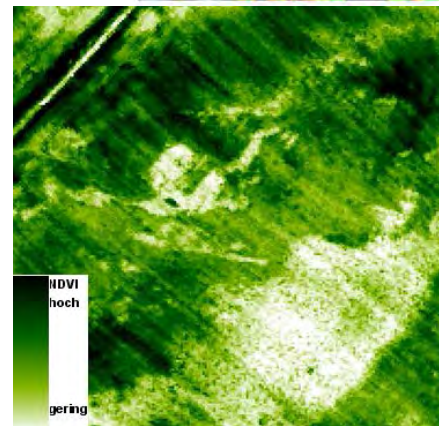
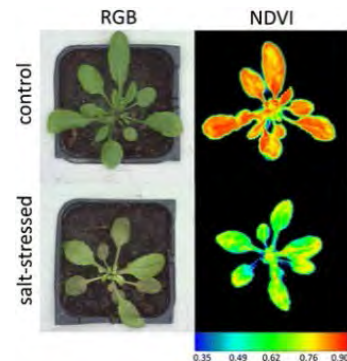
Plot

Malenovsky et al., 2015; <https://upload.wikimedia.org>

Cellular

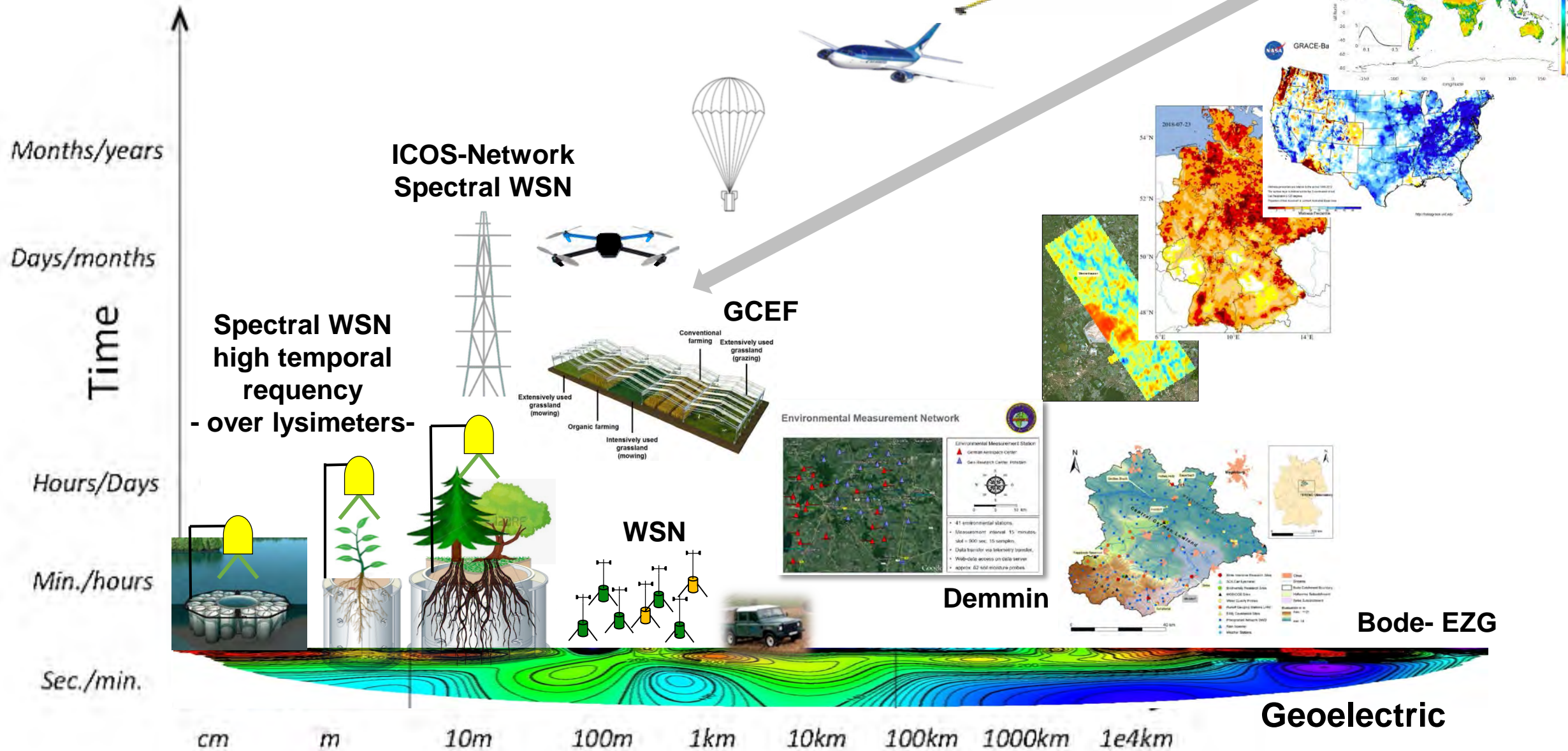


Individual



Integrated Monitoring and Data Science – Linking Platforms, Approaches & Modelling

- Land-atmosphere interactions in the Earth system
- Monitoring long-term & extreme events (e.g. Heatwaves, Geohazards)

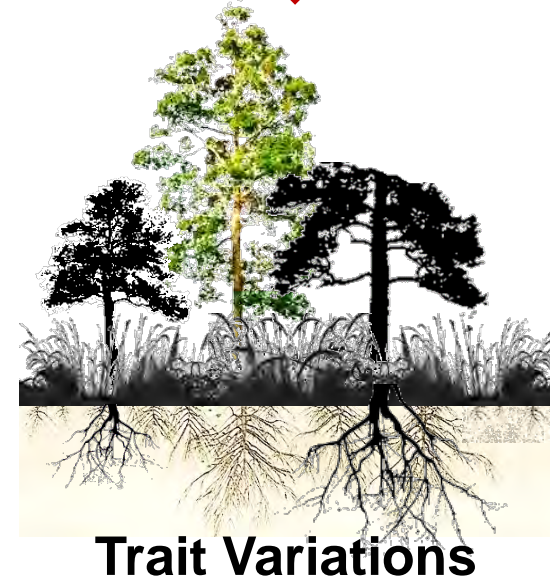
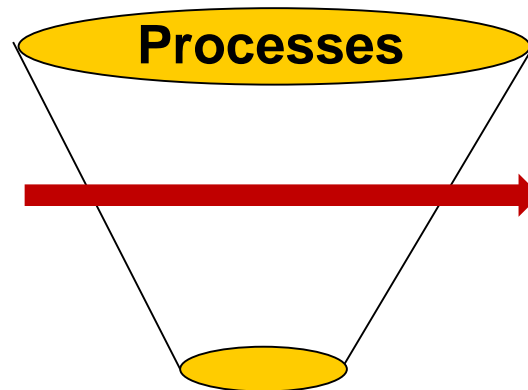
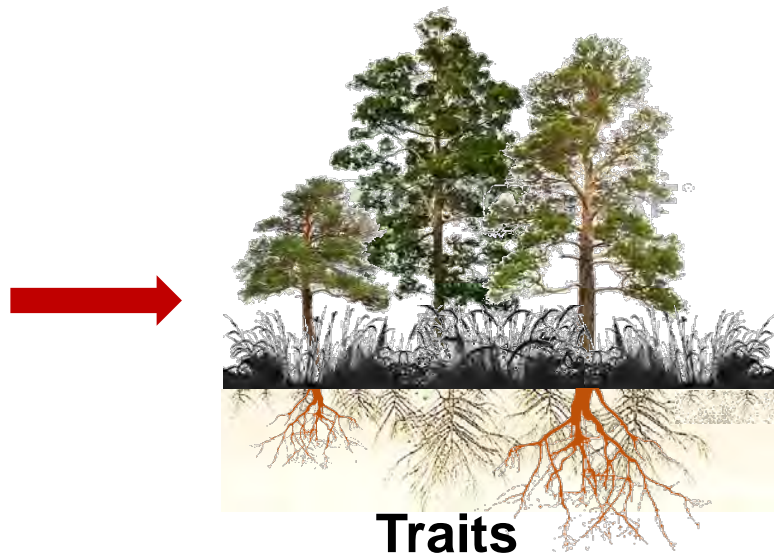
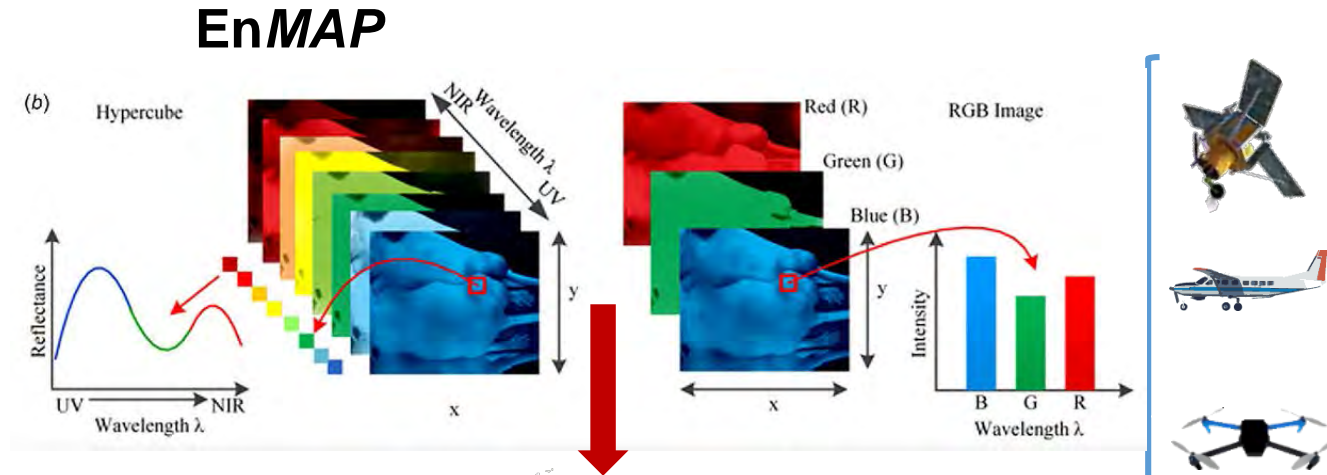


Approach: Remote Sensing to Monitor Biodiversity & Changes

- Remote Sensing (RS) → Physical based system, but:
- RS records „**Traits and Trait variations**“ of
- surface, vegetation, soil, water ...

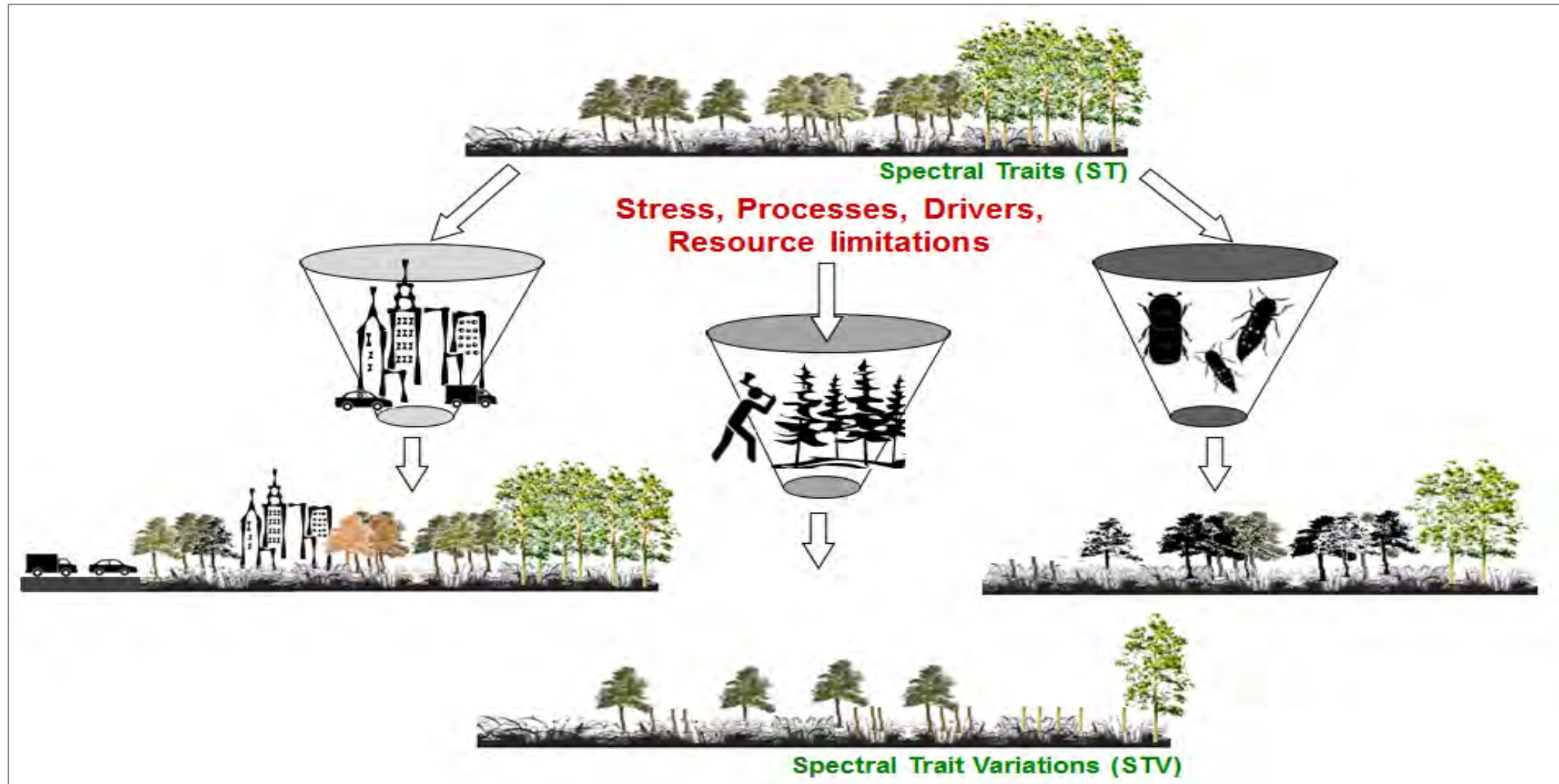
➤ Bio-and Geodiversity and their interactions!

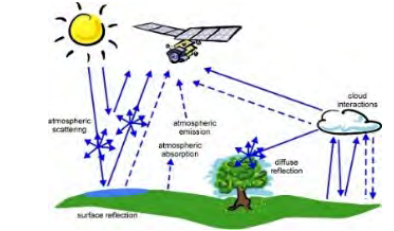
- Spectral response, is a reaction to
 - **status, changes, structures, processes**
 - **disturbances,**
 - **ressource limitations**
 - **pattern process interaction**



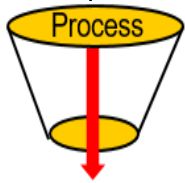
Approach: Trait concept – Plant Species

- **Traits & Trait Variations** → Filters of status, stress, processes, disturbances & resource limitations





Traits



Trait Variations

Remote Sensing (RS) platforms / approaches

Physically based (technologies)

Close-Range RS

Air-/Spaceborne RS

**Spectral Traits (ST)
Spectral Trait Variations (STV)**

Plant Traits

chemical/ biochemical traits
phenotypical/ morphological traits
physiological/ functional traits etc.

**Discrimination of
plant species, populations, communities,
habitats, biomes, ecosystems, landscapes**

**Plant Trait Diversity
(Spectranometric Approach)**

Phylogenetic-Diversity

Functional-Diversity

Structural-Diversity

Taxonomic-Diversity

Vegetation Diversity

In situ approaches

Expert knowledge based

Morpho-Species Concept (MSC)

Structural Concept

Biological Species Concept (BSC)

Phylogenetic Species Concept (PSC)

Plant Traits

Plant Functions

Plant Structures & Patterns

Plant Taxonomy

Plant Phylogeny & Genetic

Chemical, biochemical traits, phenotypical, morphological, physiological traits

Functional traits, stress, adaptation, disturbance, resource limitations traits

Species – landscape structures, patterns, composition, configuration, coreology

Species distribution, population abundance, population structure by age & size

Co-ancestry allelic diversity, genetic differentiation, breed & variety diversity

Trait-Diversity

Phylogenetic-Diversity

Functional-Diversity

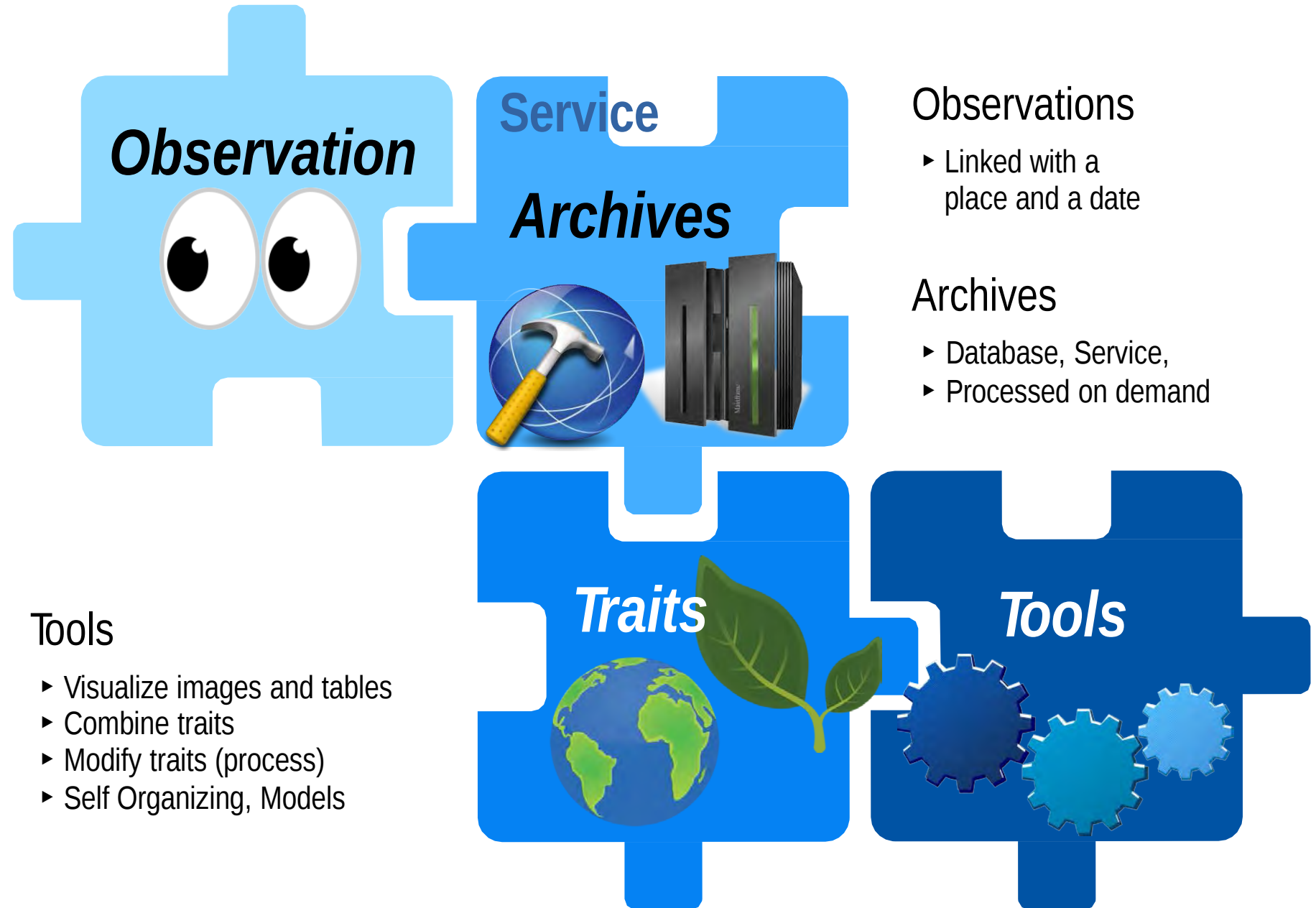
Structural-Diversity

Taxonomic-Diversity

Status, Stability, Processes, Changes, Stress, Disturbances & Resource Limitations

EcoSystem Integrity RS/Modeling – Service – Tool (ESIS)

<https://zenodo.org/record/7189794#.Y0bEz0pBwkl>



Observation

Service

Archives

Observations

- ▶ Linked with a place and a date

Archives

- ▶ Database, Service,
- ▶ Processed on demand

Traits

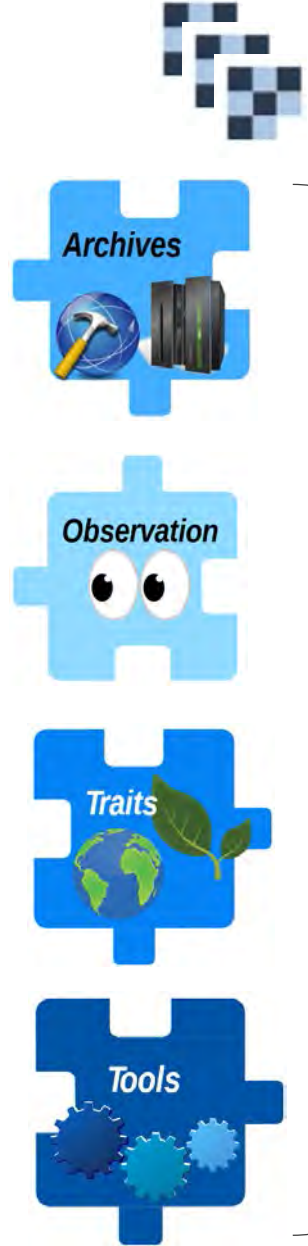
- ▶ Meaningful properties
- ▶ Ready to use, FAIR*
- ▶ Quality selection
- ▶ Metadata, publications

Tools

- ▶ Visualize images and tables
- ▶ Combine traits
- ▶ Modify traits (process)
- ▶ Self Organizing, Models

* Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable

peter.selsam@ufz.de - jan.bumberger@ufz.de - angela.lausch@ufz.de



(I) Import & Processing

- Home
- Extract
- Quality
- Frame
- Scale
- Warp
- Clip
- Calibrate values

(II) Reduce RS data statistically

- Mean
- Median
- Principal
- Replace image bands

(III) Management

- Stack
- Merge
- Organize



Pixels (IV)

(1-2) Aggregation
Watershed process

Segmentation

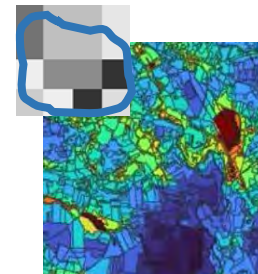
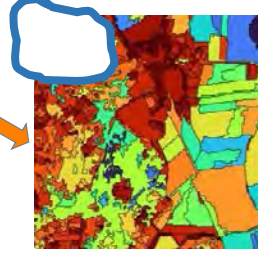
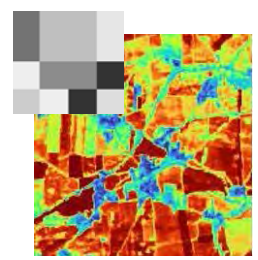
Zones (V)

(2-3) Classification

Classes (VI)

(3-4) Object-Formation
Self-organizing patterns filter

Objects (VII)



(VIII-1) Indicators by Kernel Process

- Texture
- Normal
- Inverse
- Deviation
- Roughness (Rao's Q-Index)
- Entropy
- Lowpass
- Laplace

Indicators (VIII-2) by Zones

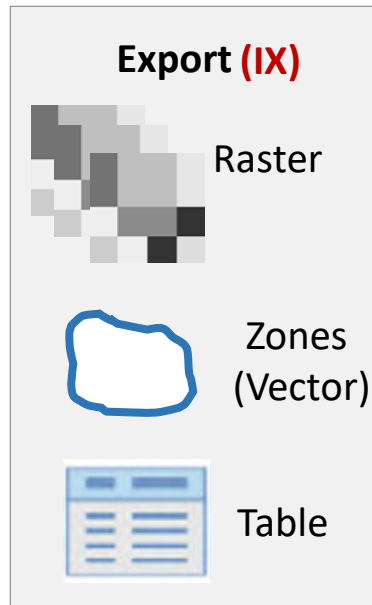
- Dendrites
- Diversity
- Proportion
- Relation
- Cellsize
- Diffusion
- Values

Raster Indicators (VIII-3) for zones

- Texture
- Normal
- Inverse
- Deviation
- Roughness (Rao's Q-Index)
- Entropy

(VIII-4) Time Series Indicators

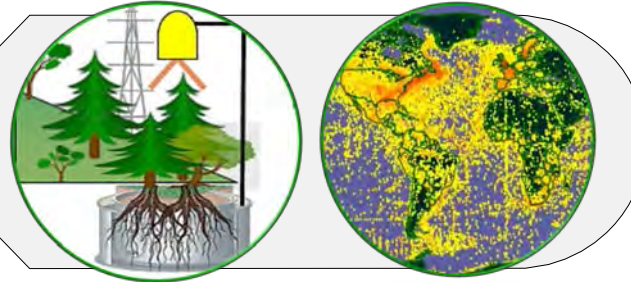
- Variance
- Regression
- Difference
- NirV
- NDVI
- EVI
- LAI
- Principal
- Mean, Median
- Bestof



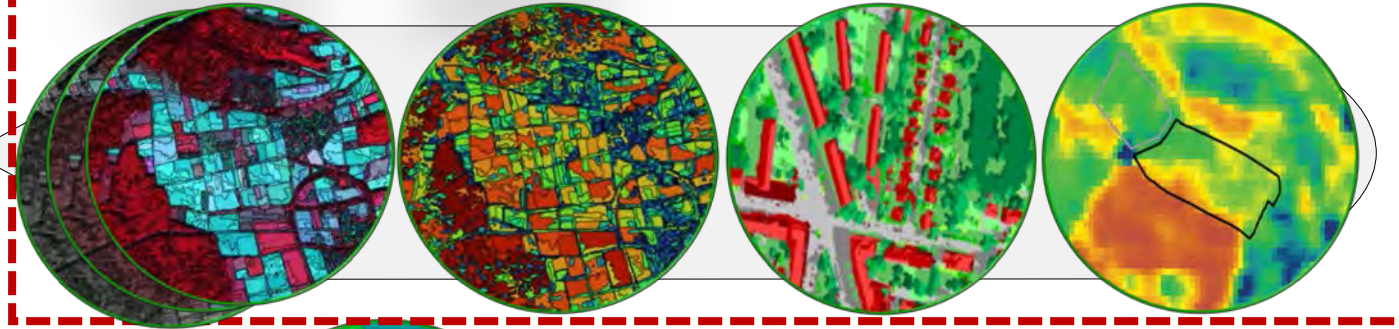
EcoSystem Integrity – RS/Modelling – Service – (ESIS) Species Distribution

**Basis for
EcoSystem Modeling
& Prediction**

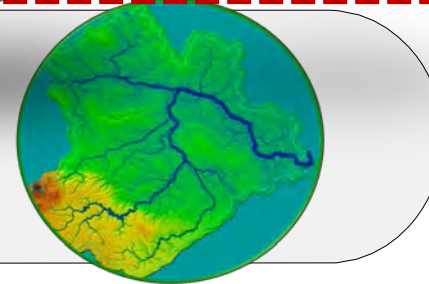
In-situ monitoring/ close range
Wireless-Sensor-Networks (WSN)
Databases
(Species distribution, traits, ..)



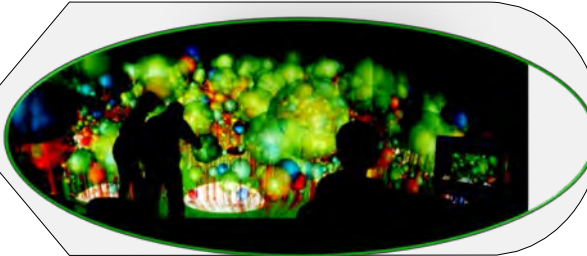
Temporal Patterns Structural P. Taxonomic P. Functional P.



**Hydrological Catchment
Modelling**



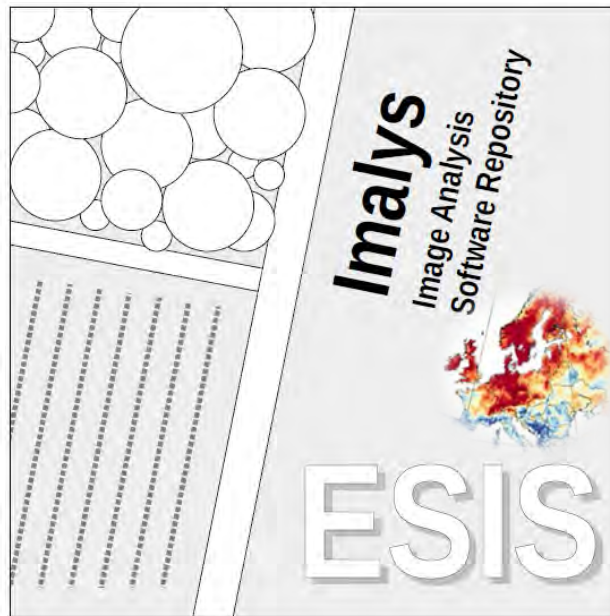
**FORMIND
Individual-based forest
Modeling (Rico Fischer)**



.....

<https://zenodo.org/record/7189794#.Y0bEz0pBwkl>

<https://codebase.helmholtz.cloud/esis/imalys>

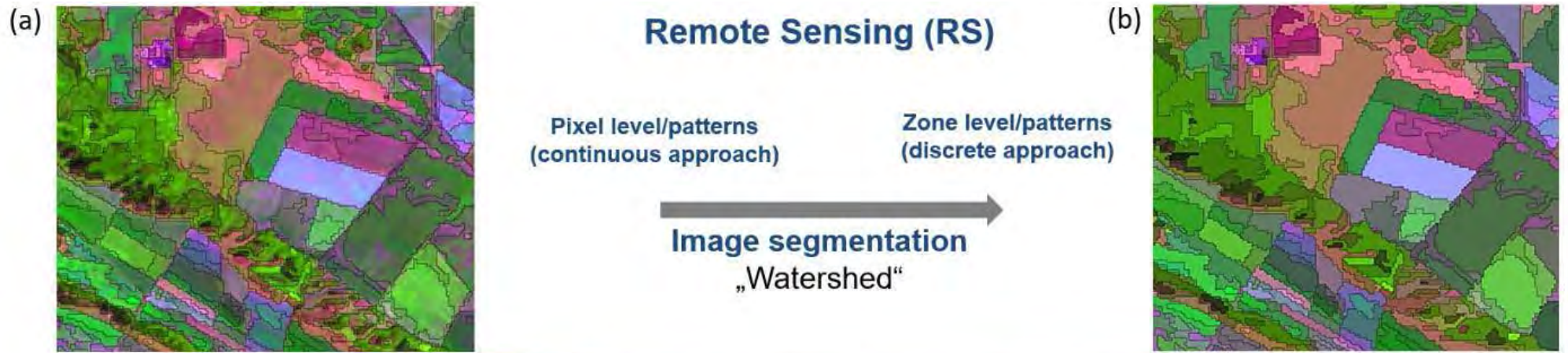


Remote Sensing

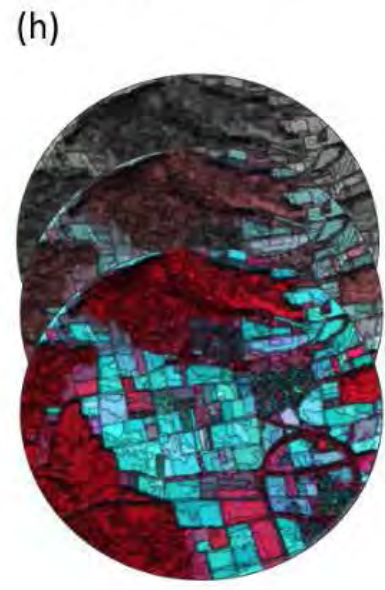
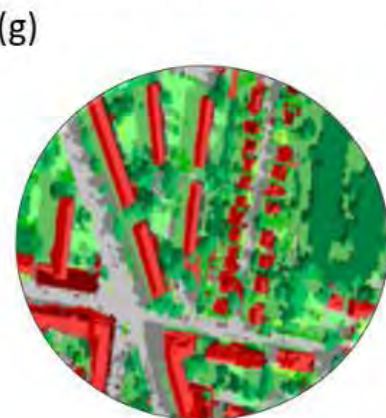
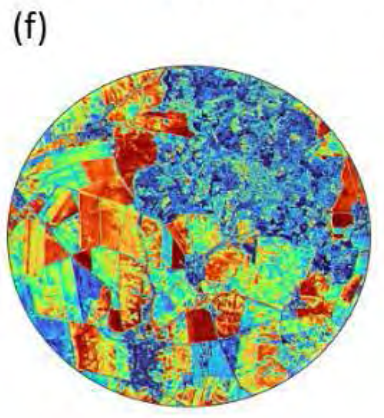
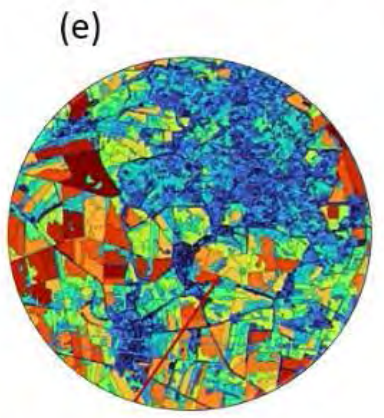
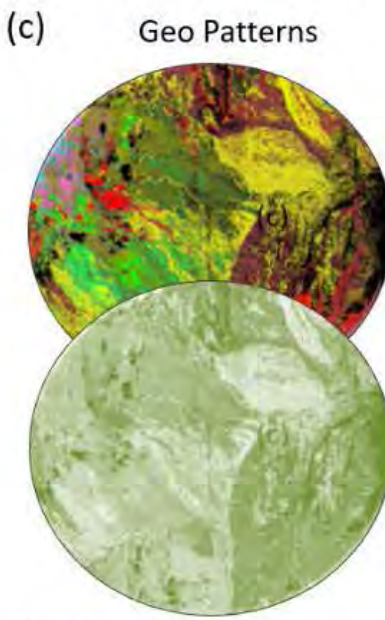
RGB, MSP, HSP, RADAR, GEDI-LiDAR, TIR
RS Data/RS Data Products

1. Raster - Level

2. Zonal - Level



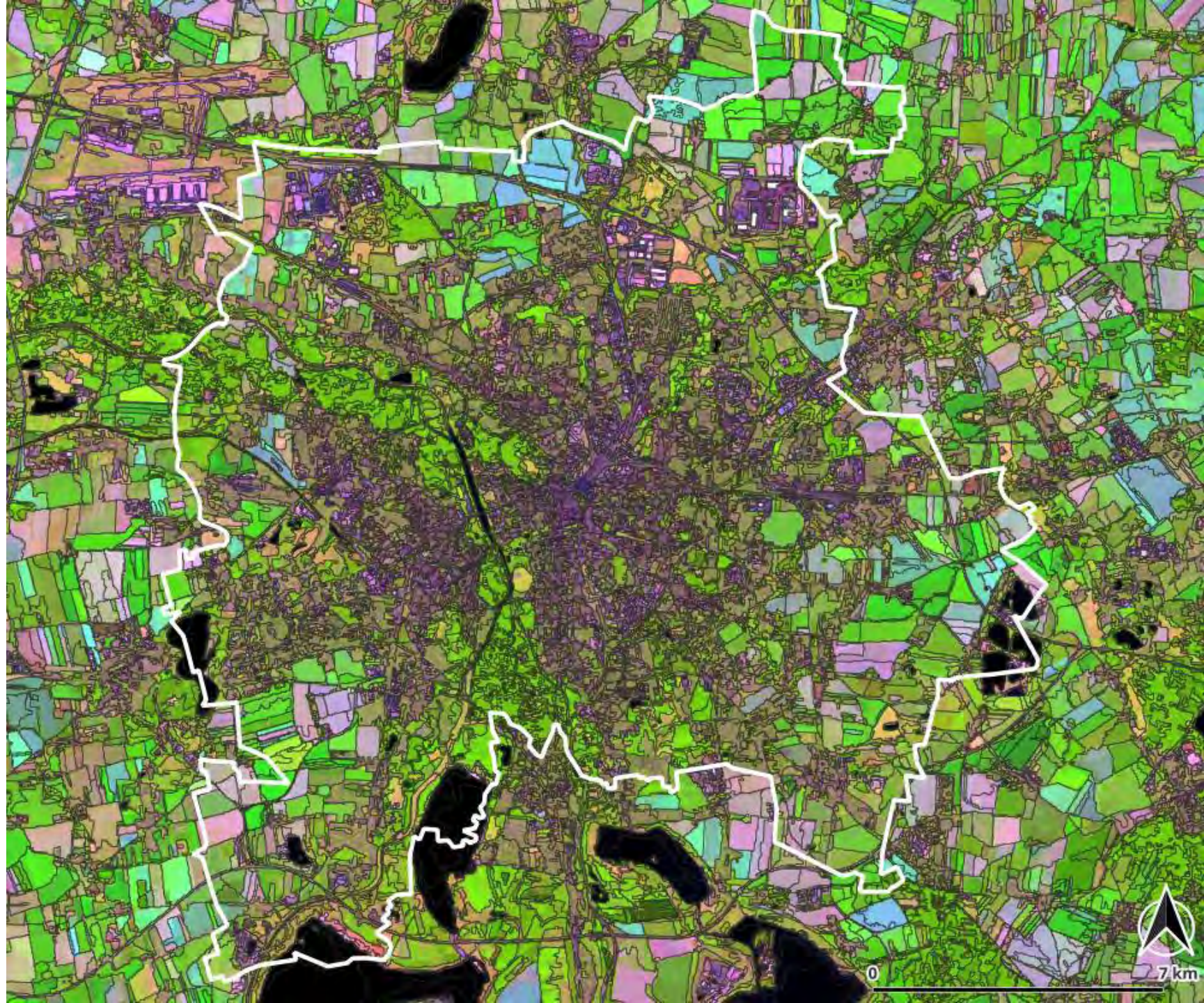
Genesis trait patterns/diversity Structural trait patterns/diversity Functional trait patterns/diversity Taxonomic trait patterns/diversity Temporal trait patterns



Zones


Zones are delineated as regions with the smallest possible deviation within the zones compared with the mean deviation of the whole image. The process can be stopped at intermediate stages.

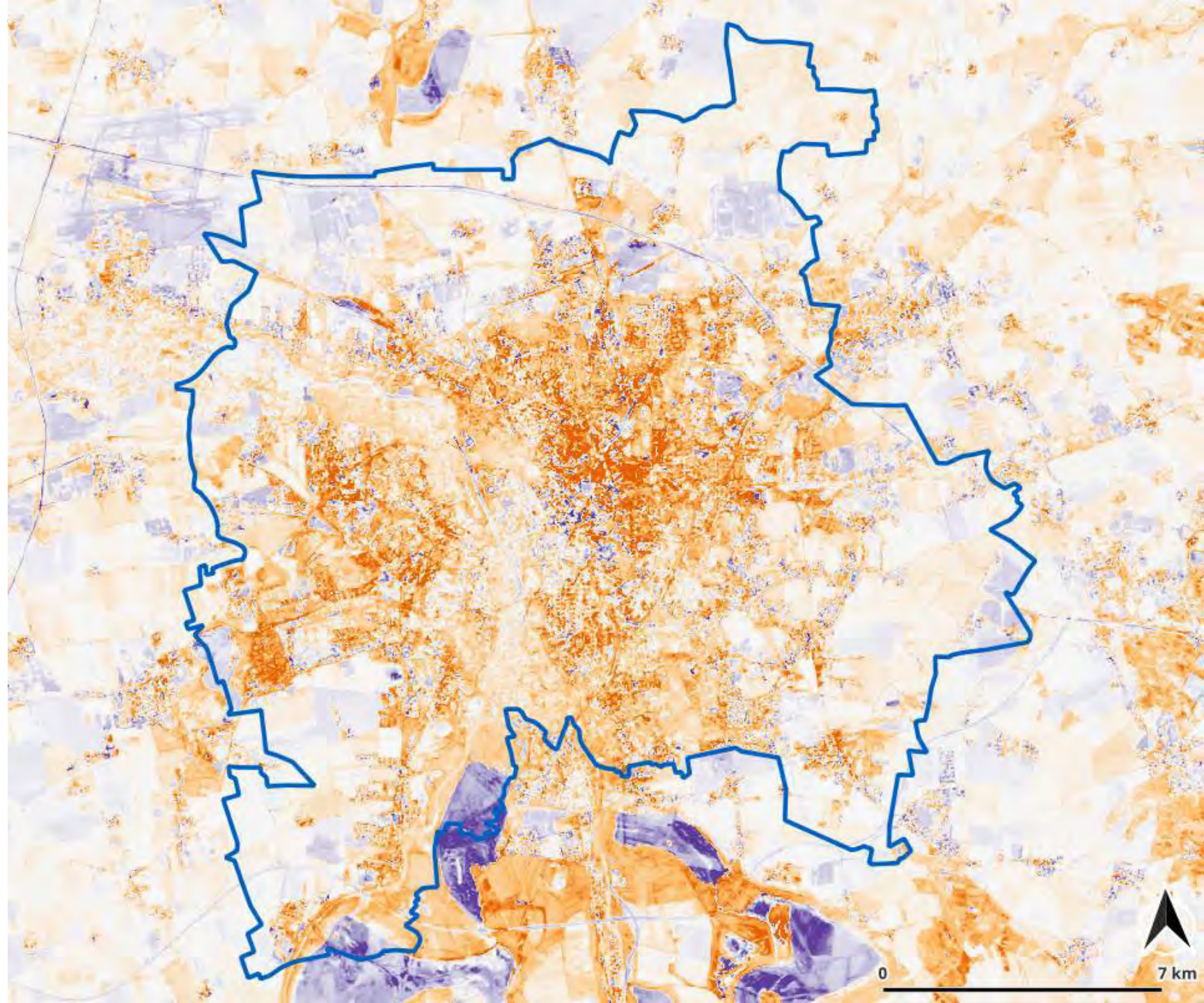
- ▶ Zones: Delineated landscape elements
- ▶ Image superimposed by zones borders
- ▶ Landsat 8/9
- ▶ Bands: 5 · 4 · 3
- ▶ Calibrated to TOA reflectance
- ▶ May ... August, 2018 ... 2023
- ▶ Median of all accepted images
- ▶ City of Leipzig, Germany



NIRv: Regression in Time


Regression is used to estimate dependencies between different parameters. In this case the NirV index shows a linear increase (orange) or decrease (blue) up to 0.2% a year.

- ▶ Time course 1984...2022
- ▶ NirV plant metabolism index
- ▶ Season: May...July
- ▶ Values: -0.002.....0.002
- ▶ Colors: 
- ▶ Sensor Landsat 4/5...8/9
- ▶ Calibrated to TOA reflectance
- ▶ Region Leipzig, Germany



NIRv: Variance in Time

The square of the standard deviation is called “variance”. In this case the variance in time reaches 0.02 or 45% deviation from the mean of the NirV index.

- ▶ Time course 2018...2023
- ▶ NirV plant metabolism index
- ▶ Season: May...October
- ▶ Values: 0.0.....0.032
- ▶ Colors: 
- ▶ Sensor Landsat 8/9
- ▶ Calibrated to TOA reflectance
- ▶ City of Leipzig, Germany

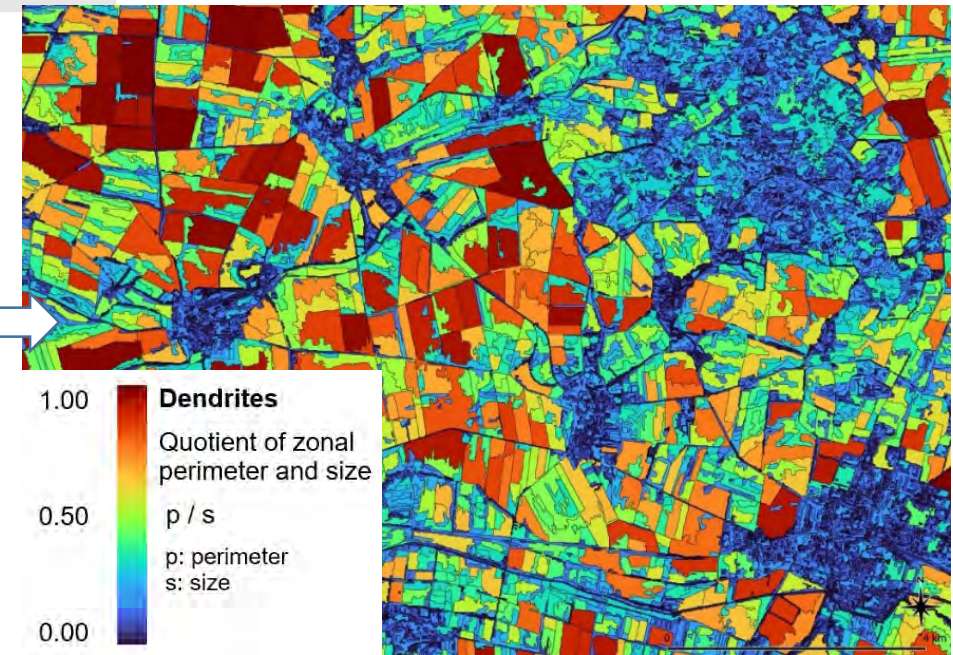
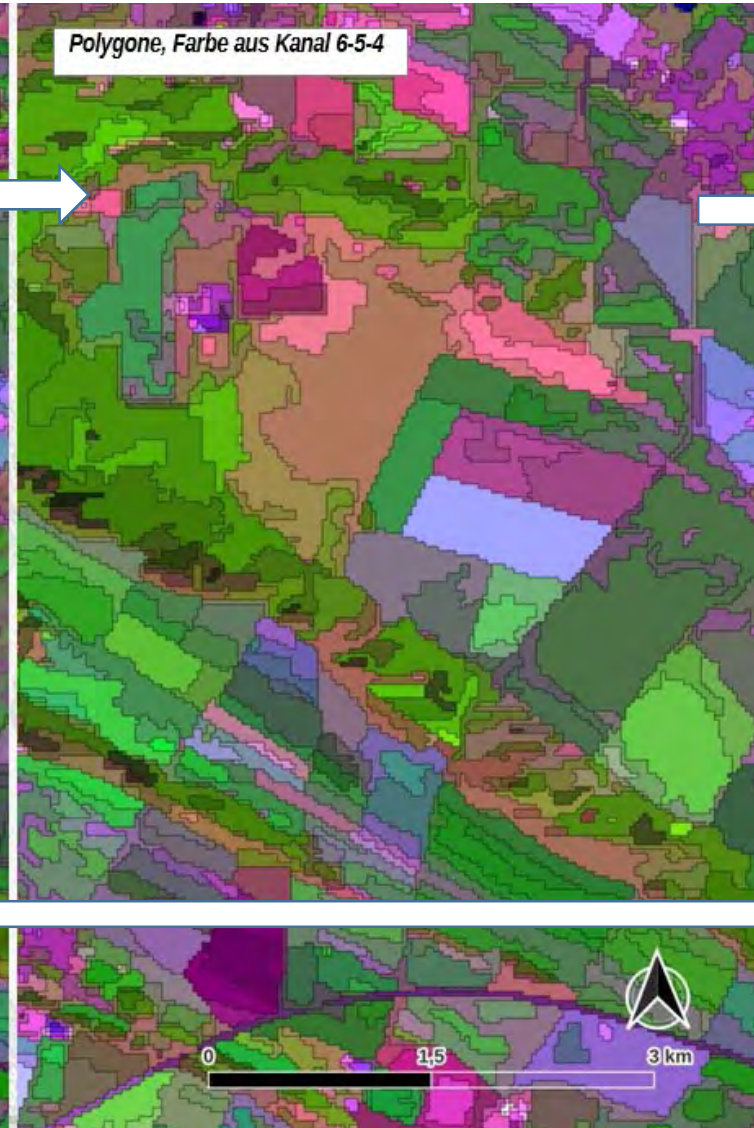
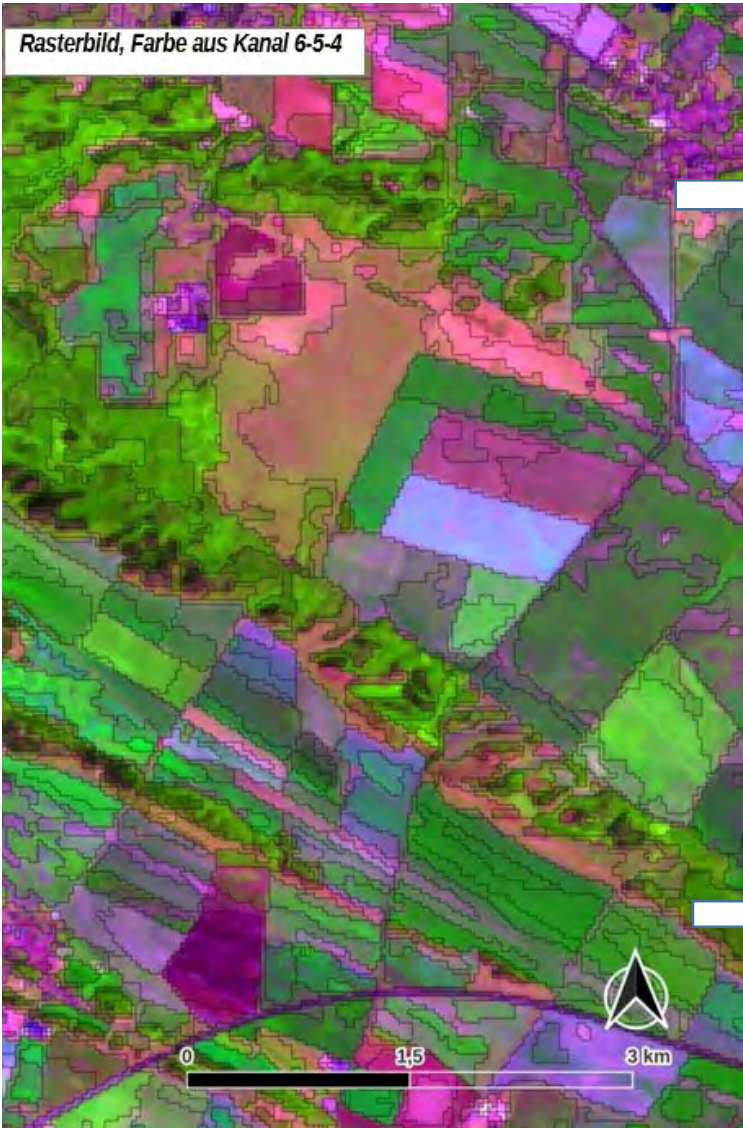


ESIS Approach: - 2. Zone Level (Segmentation)

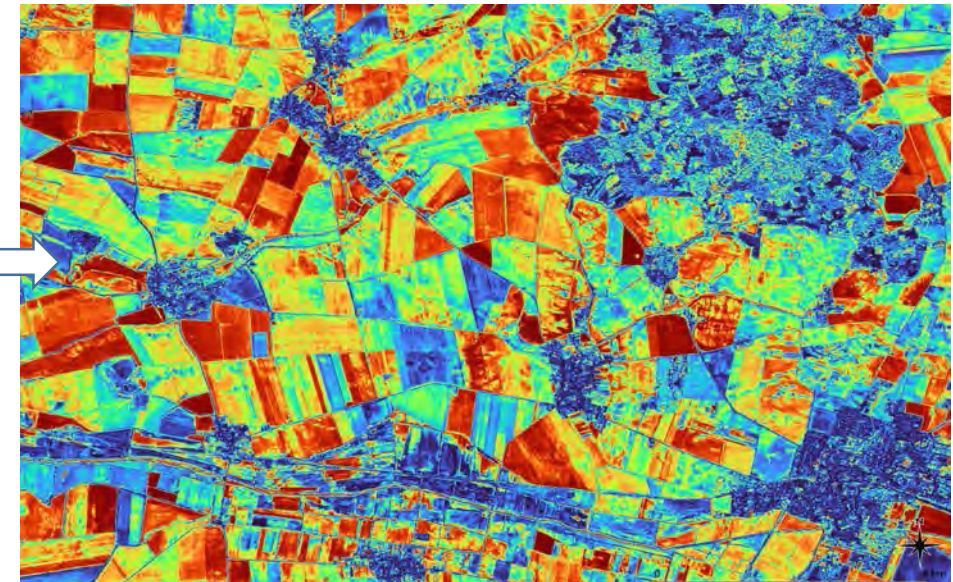
1. Spectral RS patterns

2. Zonal patterns

Zonal patterns (e.g. Dendrites)



Spectral RS patterns



Functional patterns

Raster-Indicator “Variance” –
→ Plant as proxy of soil characteristics (soil moisture)

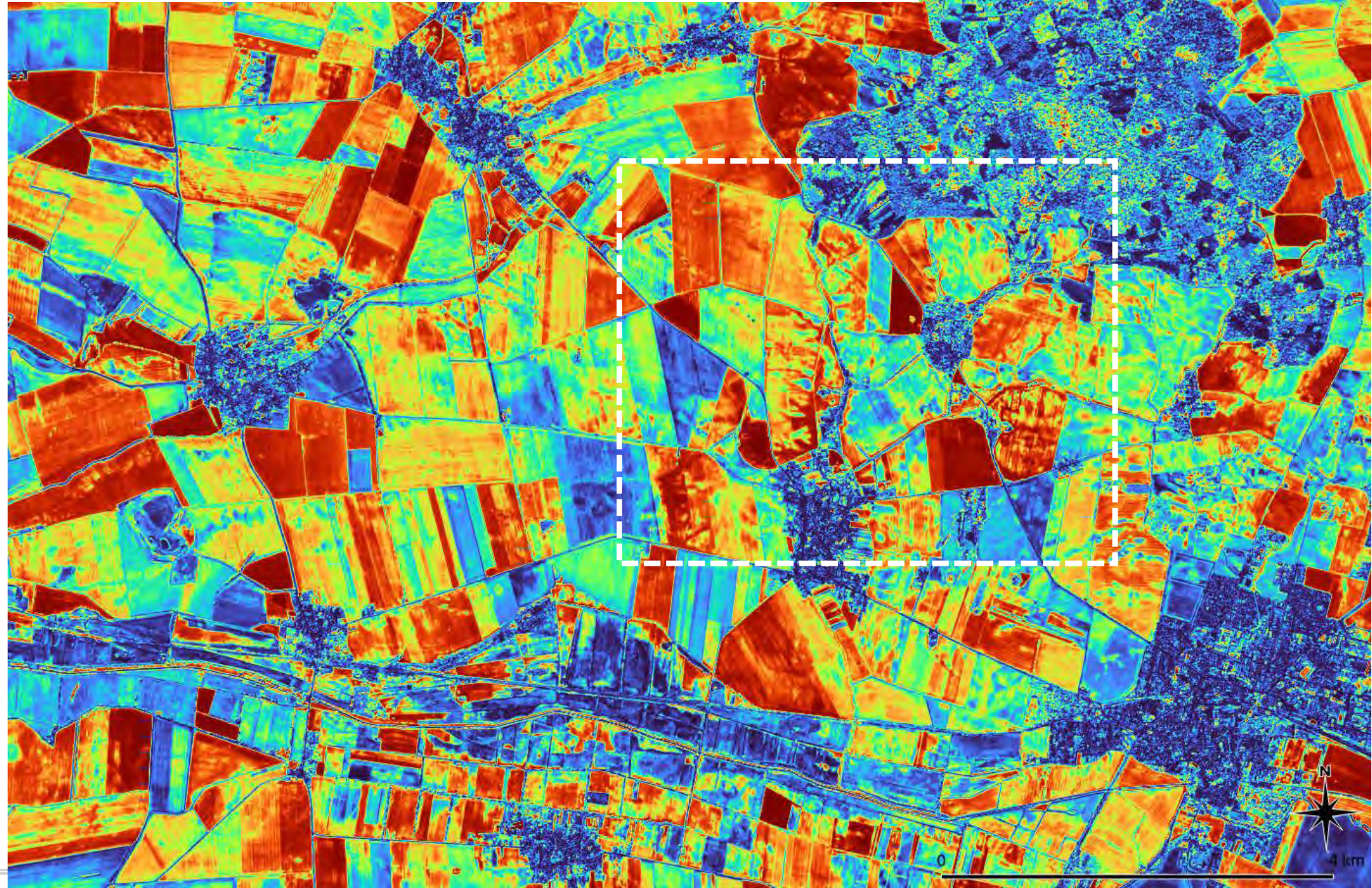
Raster-Indicator “Variance”

Yearly Change as Variance

Variance of the yearly
brightness for 5 years

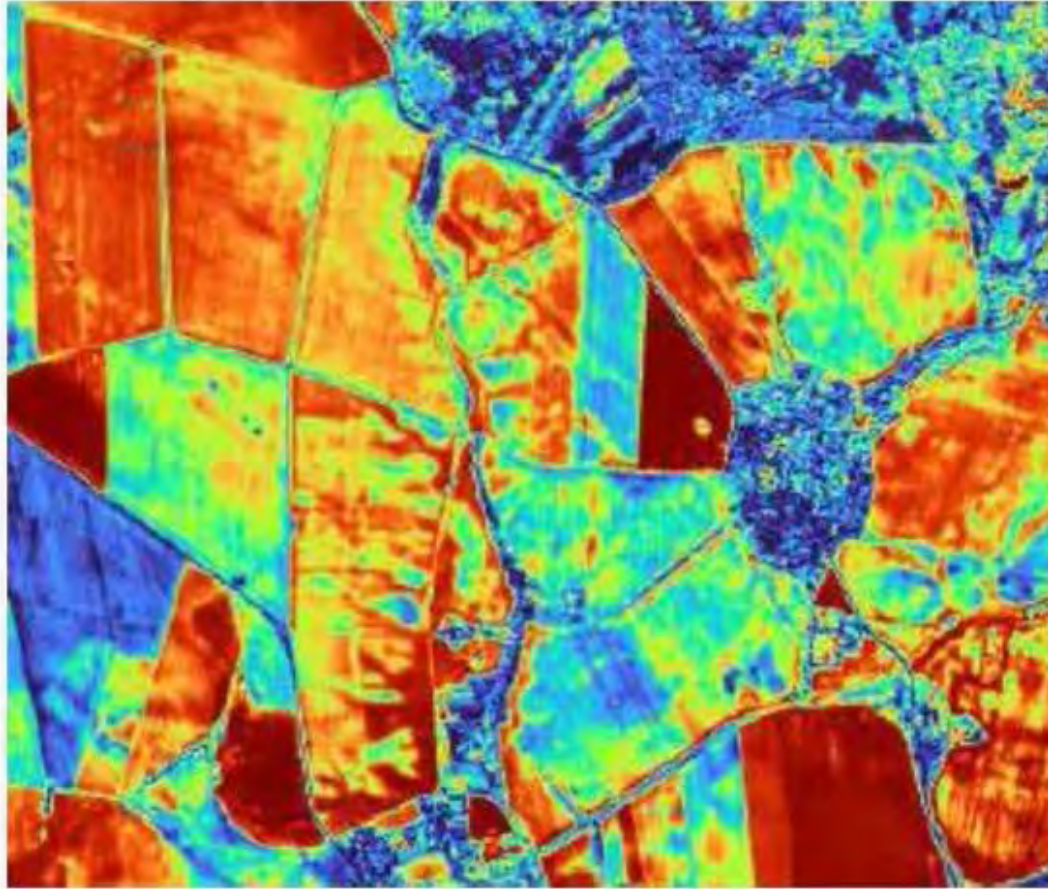
All accepted images
between 2017 and 2021
Bands 2-3-4-8, Sentinel-2

Values: 0.0 ... 0.46
(Blue ... Red)



Functional patterns

Raster-Indicator “Variance” → Plant as proxy of soil characteristics (soil moisture)

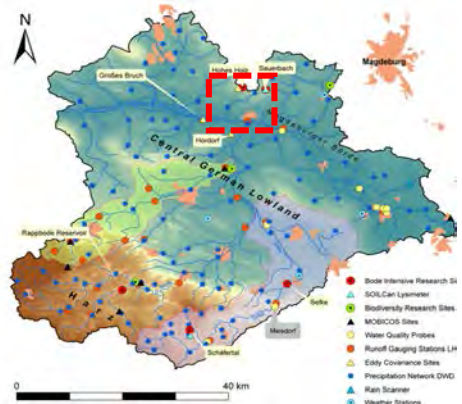


Yearly Change
as Variance

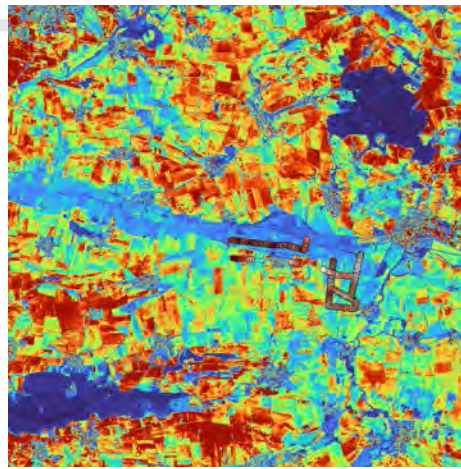
Variance of the yearly
brightness for 5 years

All accepted images
between 2017 - 2021
Bands 2-3-4-8, Sentinel-2

Example – ESIS – RS Indicators to model/predict soil moisture (CNSR-Rover) - Germany



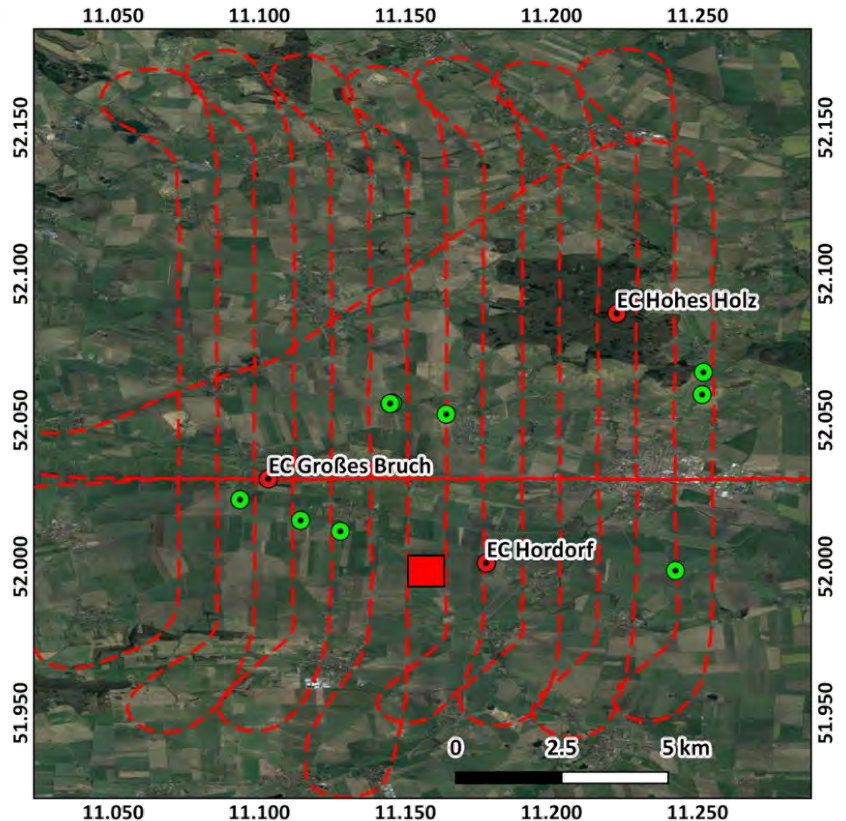
Bode Catchment, Germany



Spaceborne RS Data



Aircrafts



- - GFZ/FU flight path
- UFZ EC stations
- GFZ field data



Mobiles *Cosmic-Ray Neutron Sensing (CRNS)*

➤ Neutrons go through metals
=> CRNS by car, train, aircraft ...

Drone



In-Situ Soil Moisture CRNS – Rover Data



Dr. Martin Schrön

Example – ESIS – RS Indicators to model/predict soil moisture (CNSR-Rover) - Germany



Mobiles *Cosmic-Ray Neutron Sensing (CRNS)*

- Neutrons go through metals
=> CRNS by car, train, aircraft ...



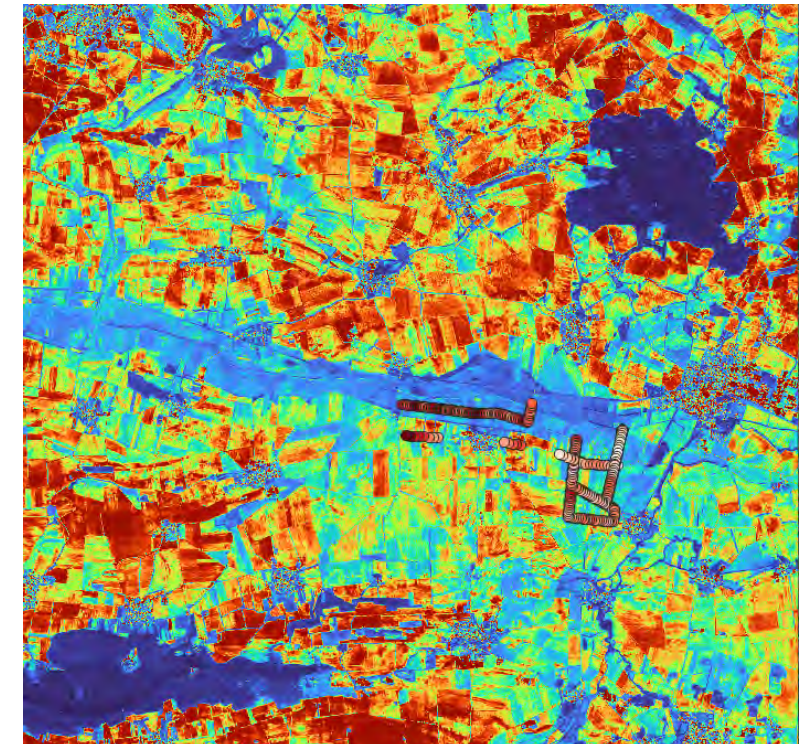
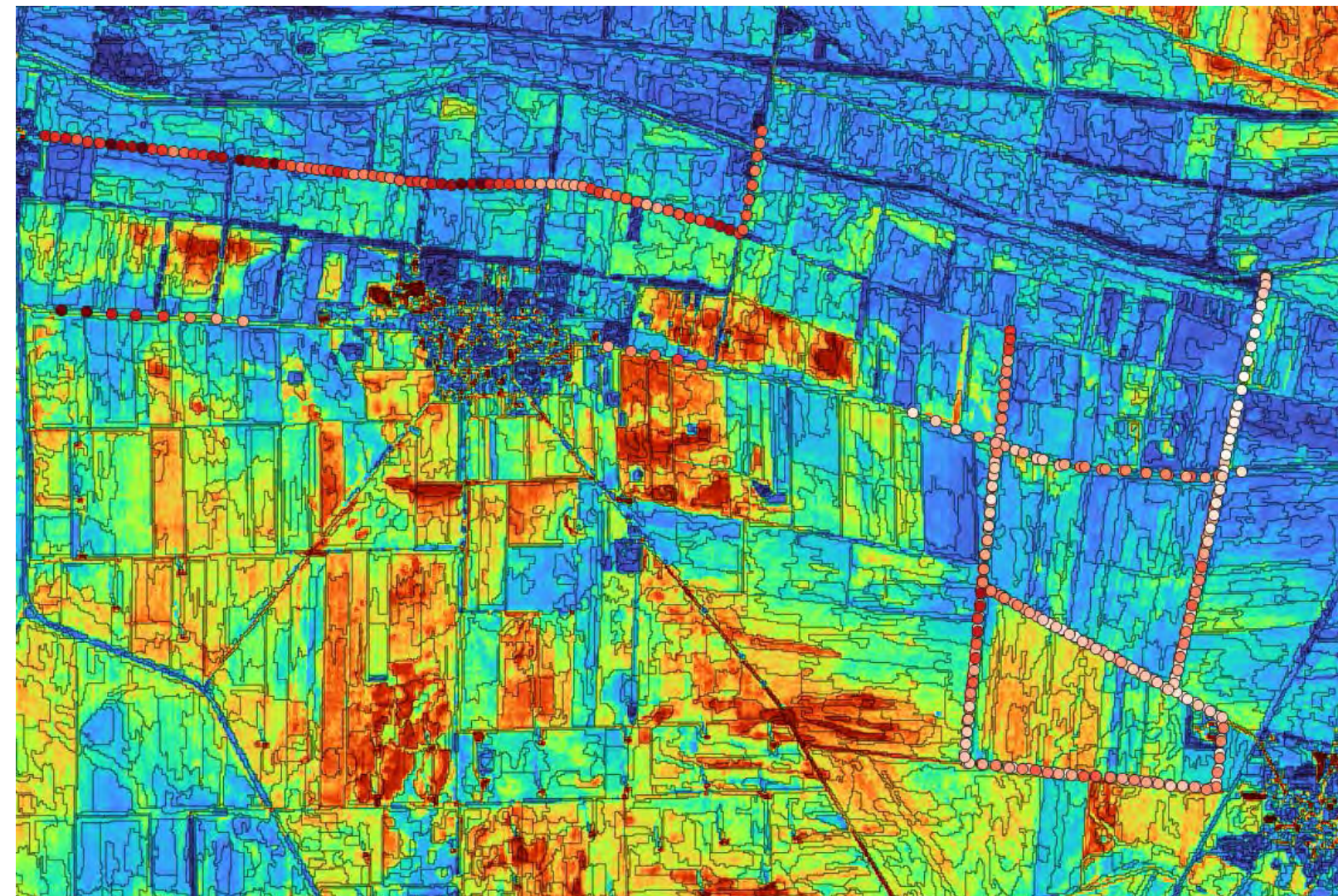
Soil Moisture
CRNS –
Rover Data [%]

- 0 - 4.3
- 4.3 - 11.6
- 11.6 - 17.1
- 17.1 - 23.4
- 23.4 - 29.6
- 29.6 - 36.6
- 36.6 - 46.3
- 46.3 - 59.3
- 59.3 - 76
- 76 - 99.5

Example – ESIS – RS Indicators to model/predict Soil moisture (CNSR-Rover) - Germany



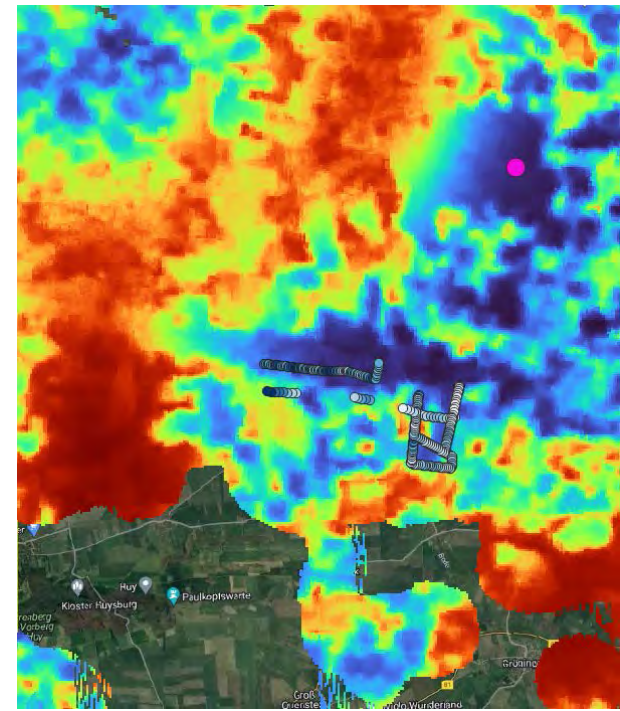
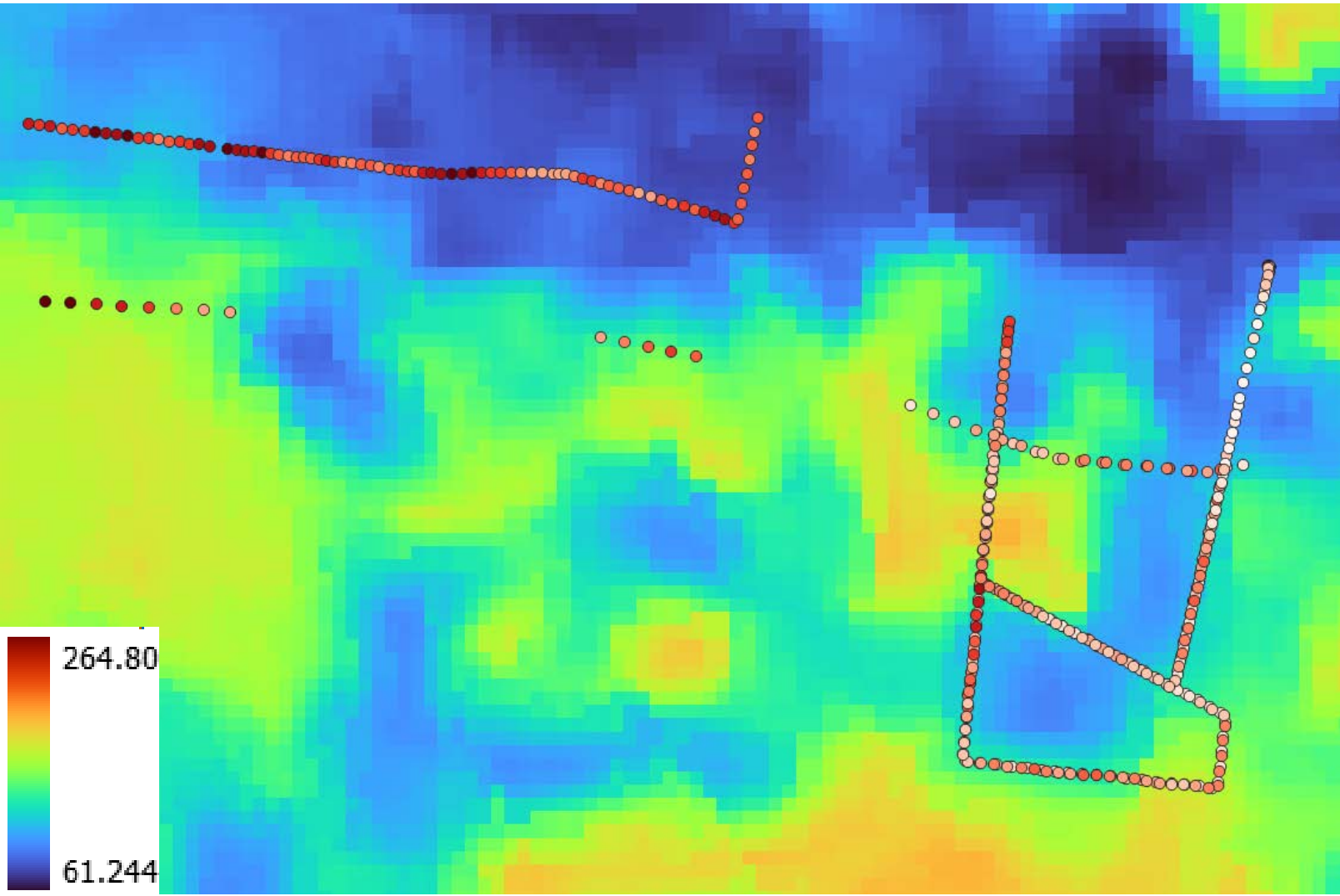
- Spectral Variance, 30 Sentinel 2 Data (2017-2021, Mai-July) + **Zones (Segmentation)**
- Source: ESIS – RS Raster Indicator, 10m/pixel



Example – ESIS – RS Indicators to model/predict Soil moisture (CNSR-Rover) - Germany



- EVAPOTRANSPIRATION_PT_JPL_Etdaily
- Source: Ecostress-RS Dataproduct, 60m/pixel



ESIS - EcoSystem Integrity – Conclusions!



1. Traits/Traitvariation of **Geo-& Vegetationsdiversity** can be monitored with RS
2. Trait/Traitvariation exist on all spatio-temporal scale
3. ESIS - derived genesis, structural, taxonomic, functional & temporal patterns/traits **of Geo- & Biodiversity as** inputs for ecological modeling and predictions of climate change, land use intensity and soil moisture
4. Combining – In-Situ and RS-Approaches for monitoring EcoSystem Integrity

ESIS - Requirements

- Standardisability
- Scalen invariance
- Transferability to other regions
- Modularity (all RS methods can be combined modularly in ESIS)
- Sensor-independent (RGB, MSP, HSP, Radar, TIR, LiDAR)
- Coupling RS indicators & quantification, & ecological modelling in one tool (ESIS)

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