

28/11/2014

ESSENSE: Assessing patterns in biodiversity and regulating ecosystem services using imaging spectroscopy

**Ruben Van De Kerchove**, Stephanie Delalieux, Katrien Van der Biest, Jan Staes, Ben Somers, Birgen Haest, Luc Bertels, Patrick Meire

# THE ESSENCE OF ESSENSE

# ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ESS) = The benefits people obtain from ecosystems



2

# **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ESS) ?**

# Provisioning servicesRegulating servicesCultural servicesImage: Constraint of the service of the service

### **Supporting services**





# **RELEVANCE?**

### **Biodiversity loss**

### **Number of ESS publications**



- → Biodiversity loss, and loss of the services it supports, highly impacts human well-being
- → This represents a high socio-economic risk,
- → Well-informed land-use management can decrease this risk
  - Need for sustainable spatial planning
  - Need to map hotspots of ESS



28/11/2014 © 2014, VITO NV **RS** might help

# **ROLE OF REMOTE SENSING: TRADITIONALLY**

÷

### Land cover / Land use map





**Data layers** 

### **ESS**





# **ROLE OF REMOTE SENSING: ESSENSE**

### Main objective:

Test/develop an innovative approach for spatially explicit mapping of <u>regulating</u> ecosystem services using <u>hyperspectral</u> remote sensing data



# **SPECTRAL VARIATION HYPOTHESIS**





### Low spectral variation

0.32	0.34	0.35	0.30
0.35	0.33	0.32	0.34
0.35	0.31	0.32	0.33
0.31	0.30	0.35	0.34

### **High spectral variation**





# **STUDY AREA**

- » Heterogeneous grassland/heathland area in Belgium Campine region
  - » Landschap de Liereman
  - » Turnhouts Vennengebied
  - » De Vennen





# DATA

### Airborne hyperspectral data from APEX



- » Processed at VITO
- » Up to 532 spectral bands
- » From 380 nm to 2500 nm

# **Field data**



- » 40, 10\*10m plots
- » Floristic inventory and abundance
- » 7 Plant functional traits

→ 5 different diversity indices were derived



# **Objective 1:**

**》** 

### **Development of hotspot mapping methods / Spectral heterogeneity mapping**



 New methods (Spectral angle; SID)





# **Objective 1:**

**》** 

**>>** 

**Development of hotspot mapping methods / Spectral heterogeneity mapping** 



mean CV - kernel size 3\*3



28/11/2014 © 2014, VITO NV 5.05°E

5.03°E

5.02°E

Longitude

5.04°E

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

# **Objective 2:**

### Modelling of regulating ES

- » Improved models/maps of ESS
  - » Carbon sequestration
  - » Denitrification
  - » Nutrient retention





**Objective 3:** 

### Linking spectral heterogeneity to biodiversity: testing the SVH



- » We found little evidence that the spectral variation hypothesis works in our study area
- » However, positive relationship between average wavelength & biodiversity



- Predicting biodiversity: Using Partial Least Squares regression (with variable selection & LOO validation) :
  - » Decent results with averaged wavelength (R<sup>2</sup> between 0.4 and 0.6)
  - » Bad results with CV (all R<sup>2</sup> < 0.15)

PLS LOO validation for FRic: predicted vs. observed values



# **CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

### Belgium ≠ the tropics

» So far, we found little evidence that the spectral variation hypothesis works in our study area

### Grasslands ≠ tropical forests

» Assessing biodiversity in grasslands is challenging (Confounding factors such as litter, bare soil, ...)

### Direct mapping of ESS from Remote Sensing

- » We are not there yet ...
- » More research required to understand the link between RS signal, biodiversity & Ecosystem functioning

## But there is life after ESSENSE



IWT-SBO project ECOPLAN (2013-2017) partners (UA, KUL, UGent, INBO, VITO-TAP, VITO-RMA) www.uantwerpen.be/en/rg/ecoplan



# Thank you

Ruben.vandekerchove@vito.be

lemon.vgt.vito.be

