



Understanding turning points in dryland ecosystem functioning



Paulo Bernardino *et al.* November 13<sup>th</sup> 2018, Belgium

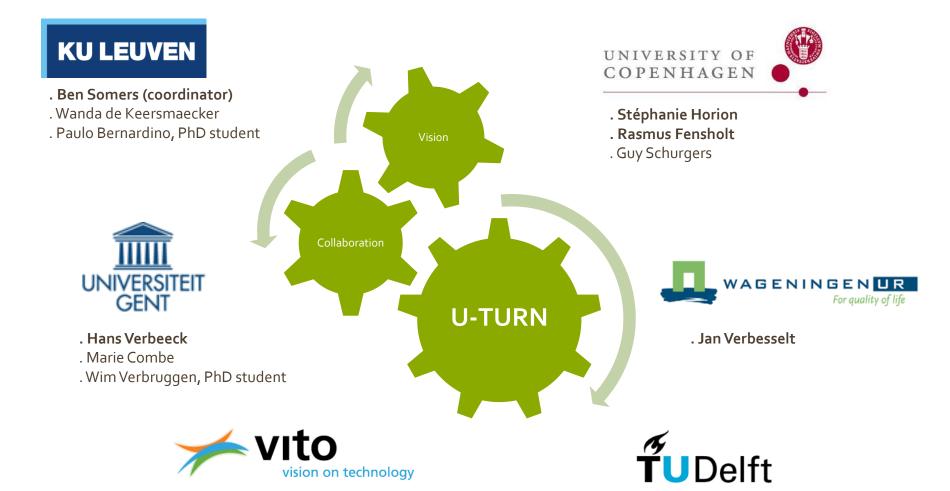




### Our consortium

vision on technology

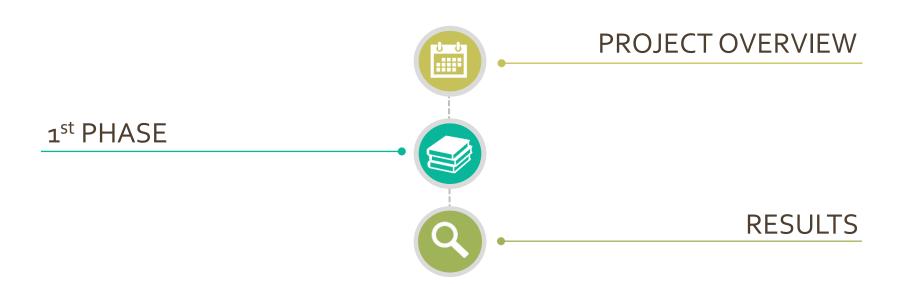
. Ruben Van De Kerchove



. Stef Lhermitte



# Outline







#### WHY?



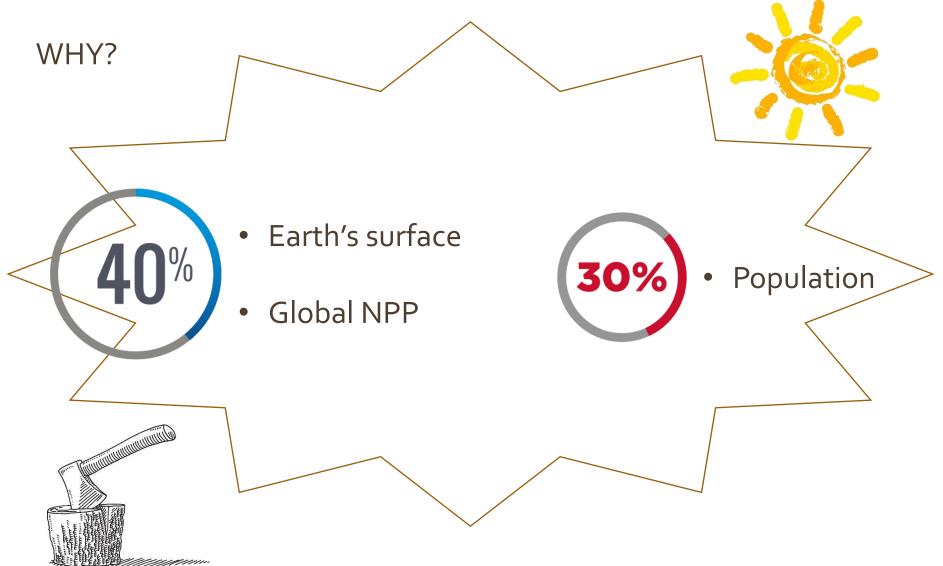
- Earth's surface
- Global NPP



Population



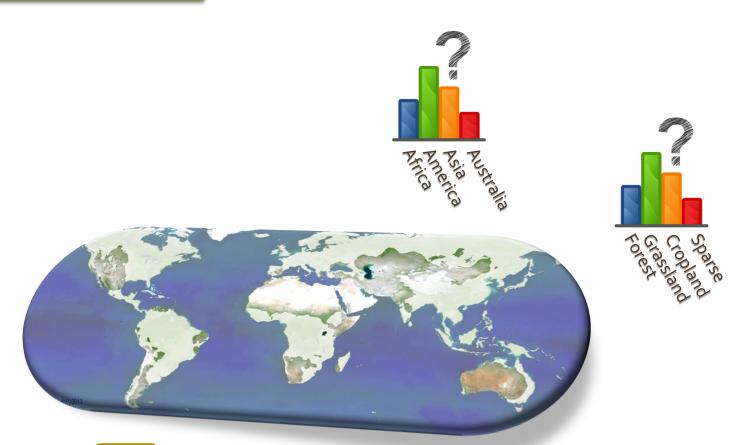








RQ 1: What is the overall importance of turning points in ecosystem functioning?









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RQ 2: Which are the driving forces of turning points?











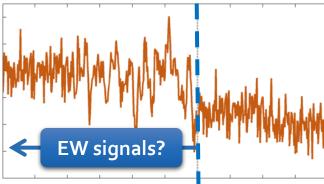


# **Project Overview**

RQ 1: What is the overall importance of turning points in ecosystem functioning?

RQ 2: Which are the driving forces of turning points?

RQ 3: Can combined EO-DVMs analysis provide relevant information for early warnings of TPs?







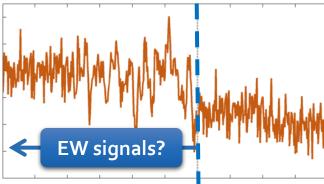


# **Project Overview**

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RQ 2: Which are the driving forces of turning points?

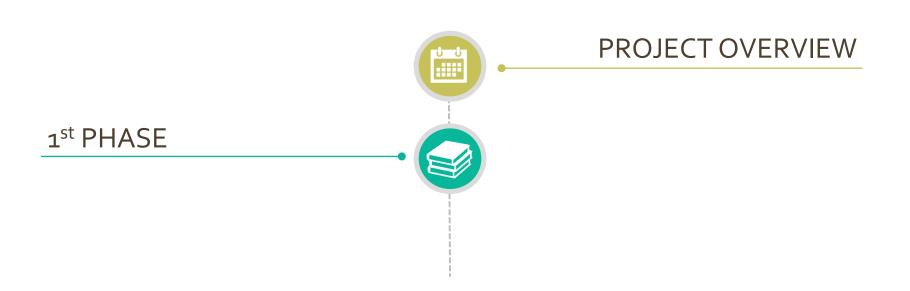
RQ 3: Can combined EO-DVMs analysis provide relevant information for early warnings of TPs?







# Outline

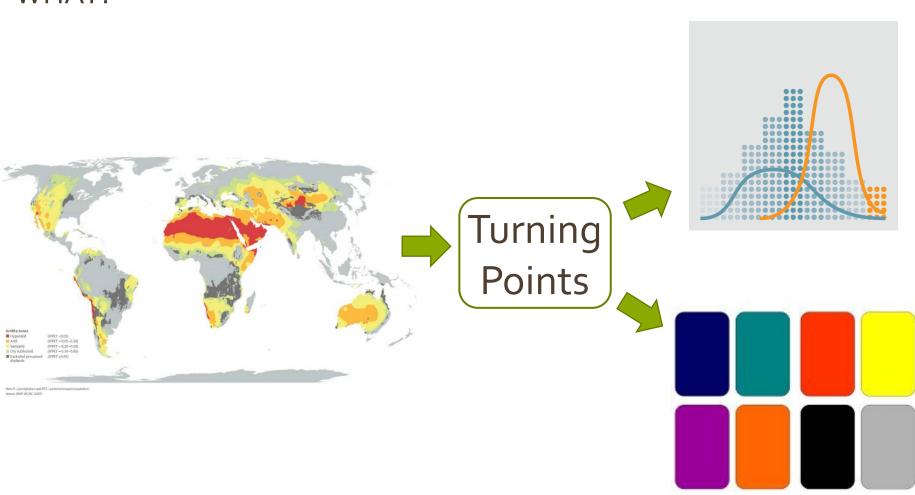








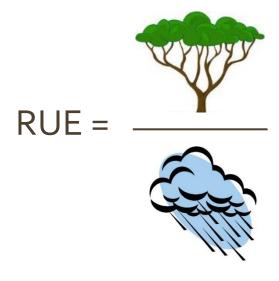
### WHAT?







• Temporal changes in Rain-Use Efficiency (RUE)

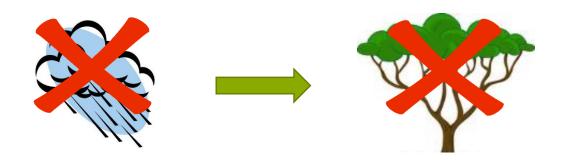








Temporal changes in Rain-Use Efficiency (RUE)



NDVI in drylands == ecosystem functioning







Temporal changes in Rain-Use Efficiency (RUE)

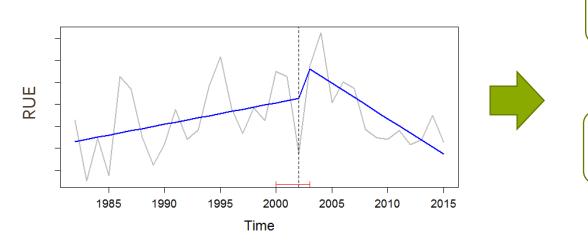
- key EO proxy for studying:
  - (1) ecosystem functioning
  - (2) resilience
  - (3) land degradation







Temporal changes in Rain-Use Efficiency (RUE)



Significant change in ecosystem response to precipitation



Hotspots of altered ecosystem functioning (EF)



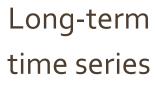
Turning points in EF







#### DATA?





Accurate assessment of turning points in EF

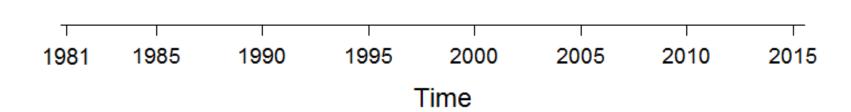






GIMMS3g v1 NDVI

**CHIRPS** 



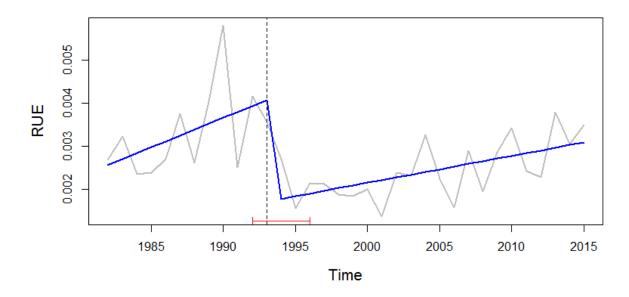






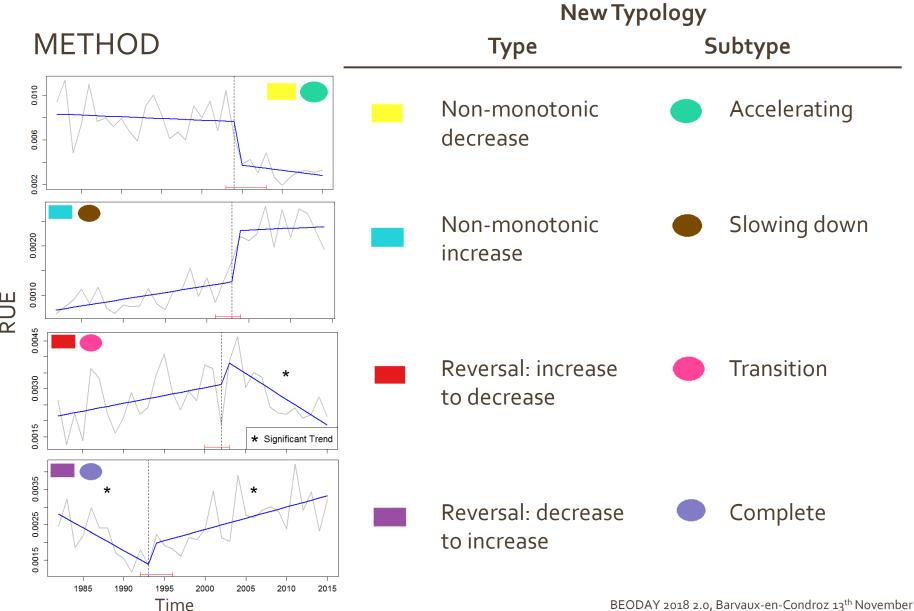
#### **METHOD**

- Time series segmentation technique (BFAST)
  - gradual and abrupt changes in RUE
- BFASTo1 -> major break + classification of changes



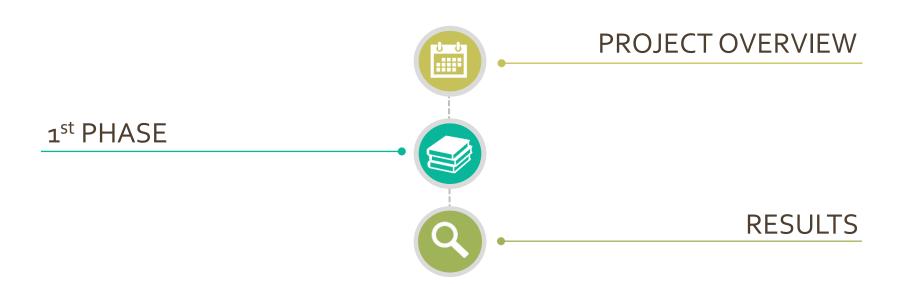






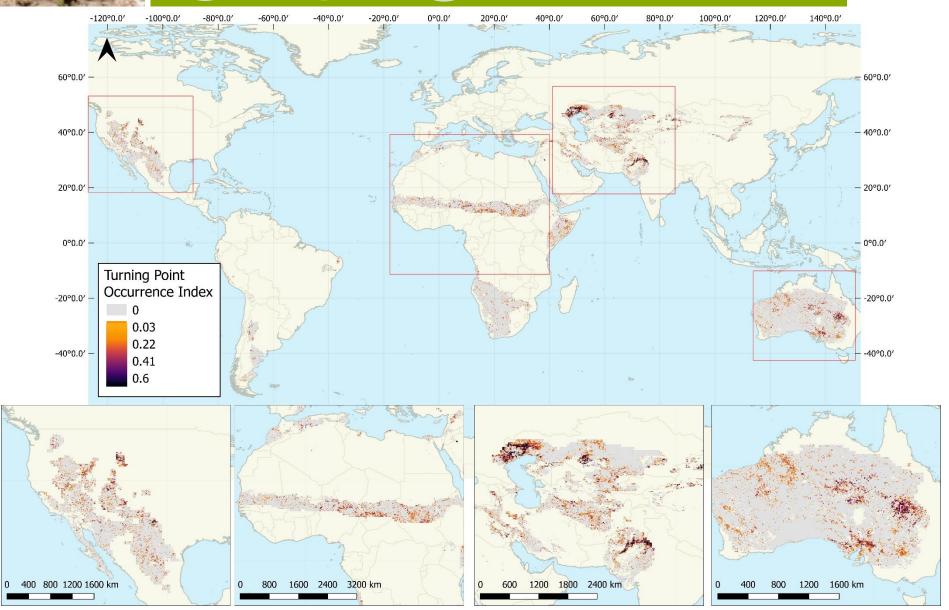


# Outline



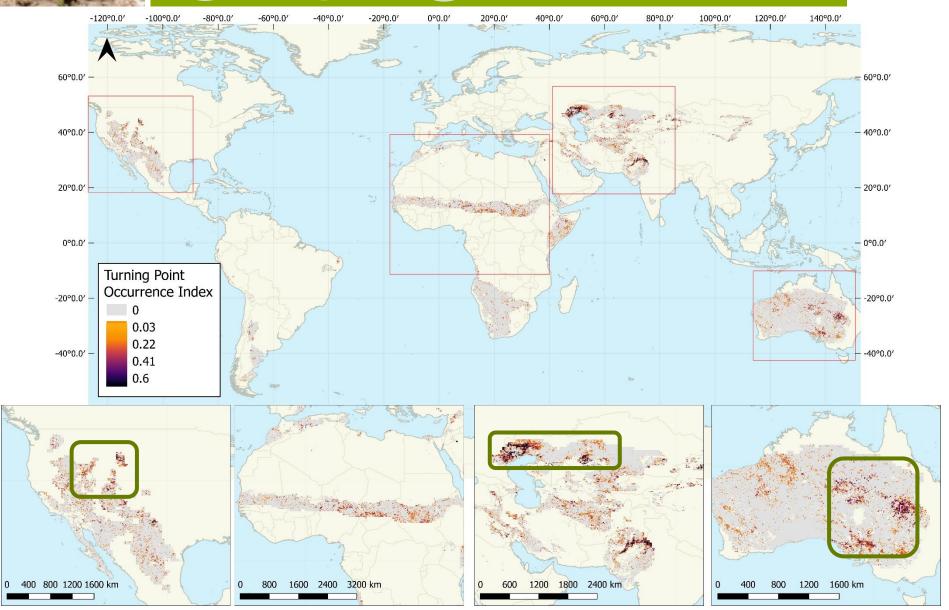


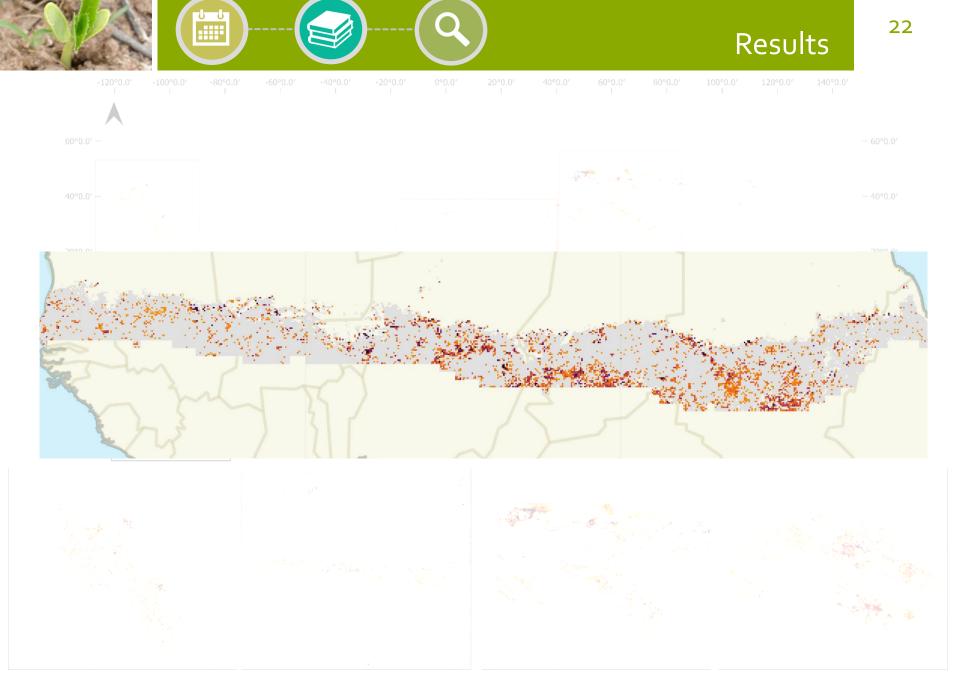
### Results





### Results

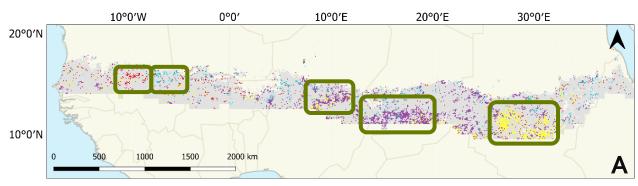


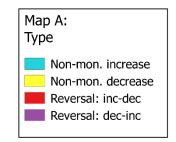


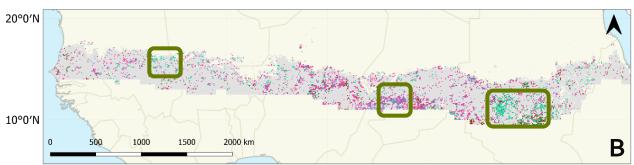
BEODAY 2018 2.0, Barvaux-en-Condroz 13<sup>th</sup> November 2018

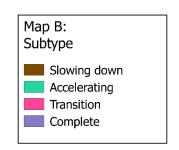


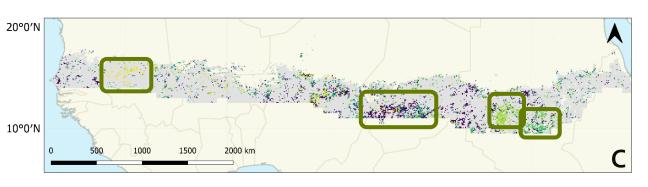


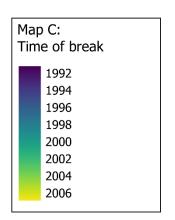






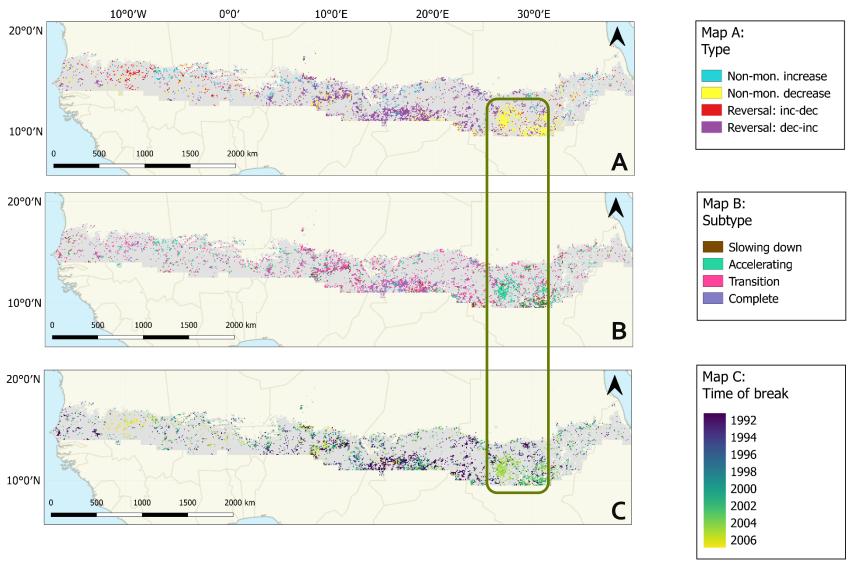












Large scale turning point events



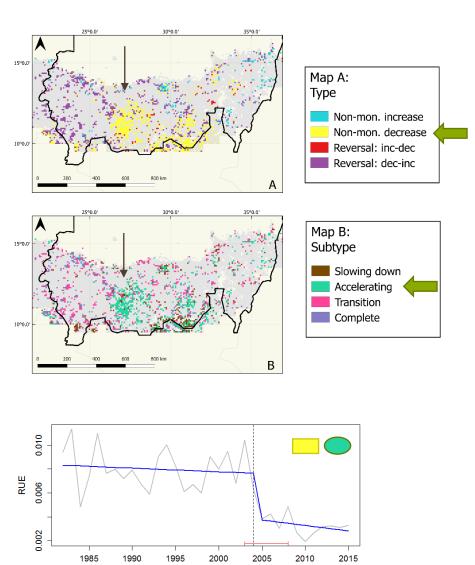






# Case study:

- Sudan (south)
- Accelerated degradation





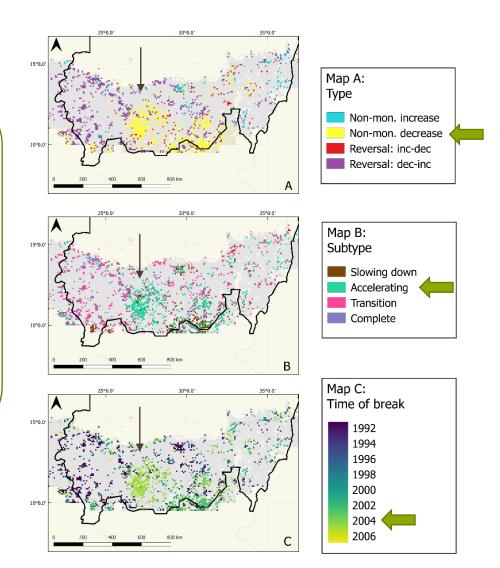






# Case study:

- Sudan (south)
- Accelerated degradation
- 2004







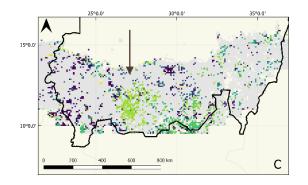


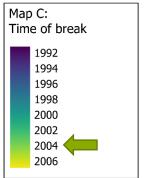


# Case study:

- Sudan (south)
- Accelerated degradation
- 2004
- Driest year of the decade







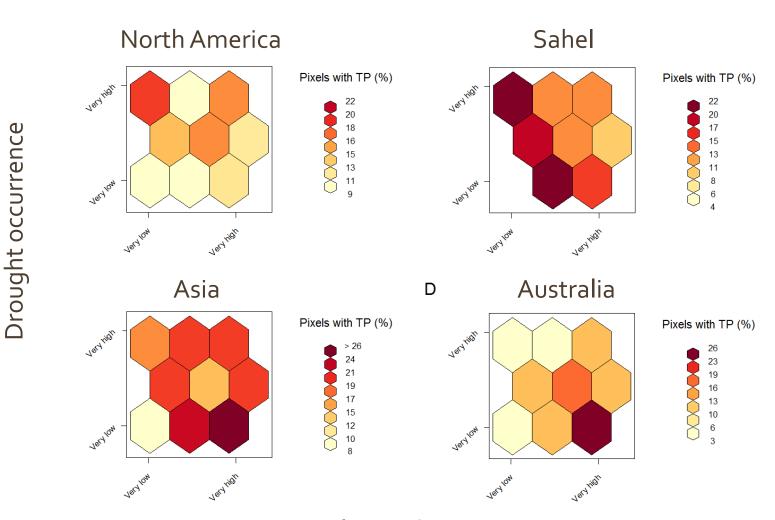








# First insight on drivers:



Population density

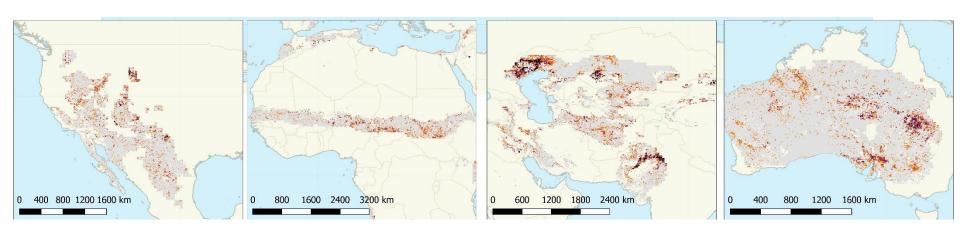








 Hotspots: central-western North America, eastern Sahel, north-western Central Asia and eastern Australia.



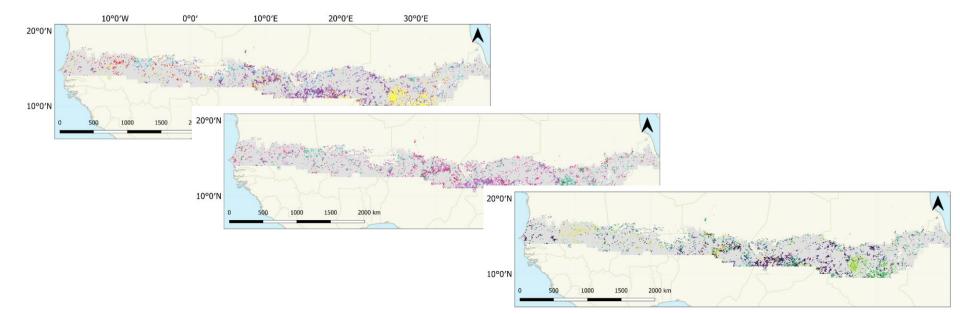








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- New typology: detailed characterization of detected changes in ecosystem functioning + year of TP occurrence.











- Hotspots: central-western North America, eastern Sahel, north-western Central Asia and eastern Australia.
- New typology: detailed characterization of detected changes in ecosystem functioning + year of TP occurrence.
- Large-scale mapping: high interest for decision making; help to set priorities for ecosystem conservation measures.







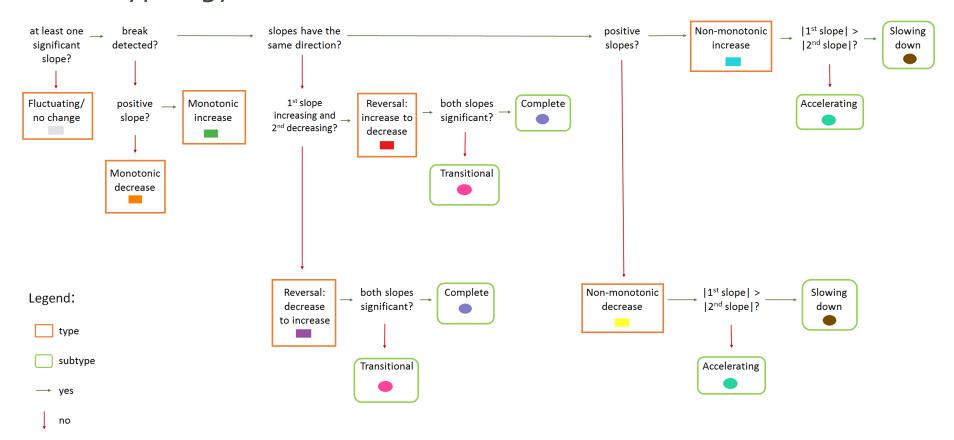


- Phase 2: already up and running!
  - drivers of turning points
  - early warning indicators











# New typology decision tree:

```
at least one significant slope?

Fluctuating/ no change
```

#### Legend:

type

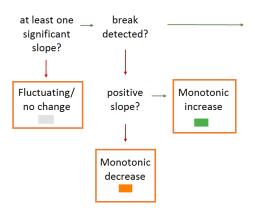
subtype

→ yes

no



# New typology decision tree:



#### Legend:

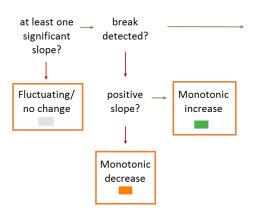


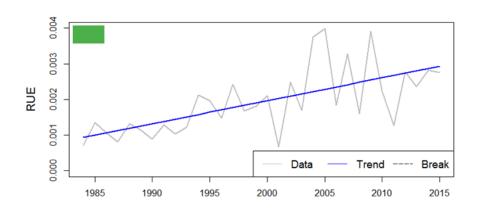


→ yes

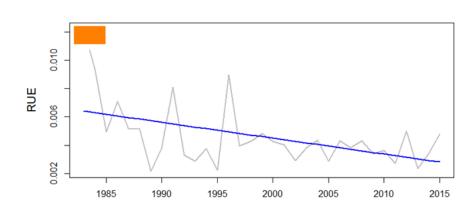
no



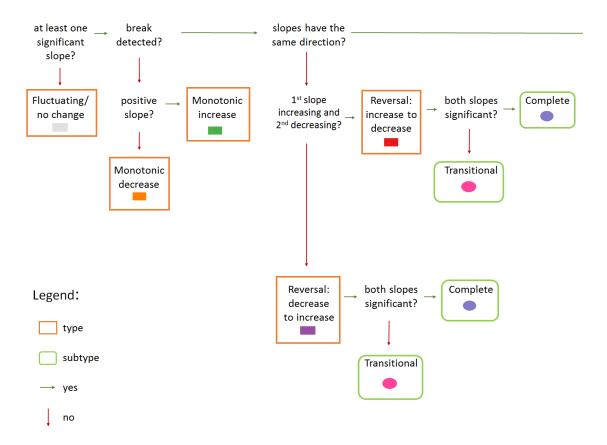




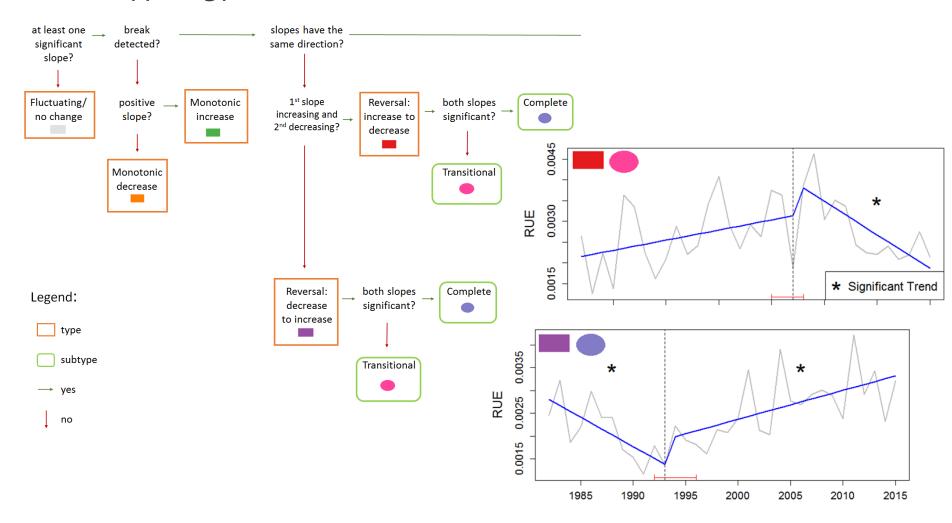




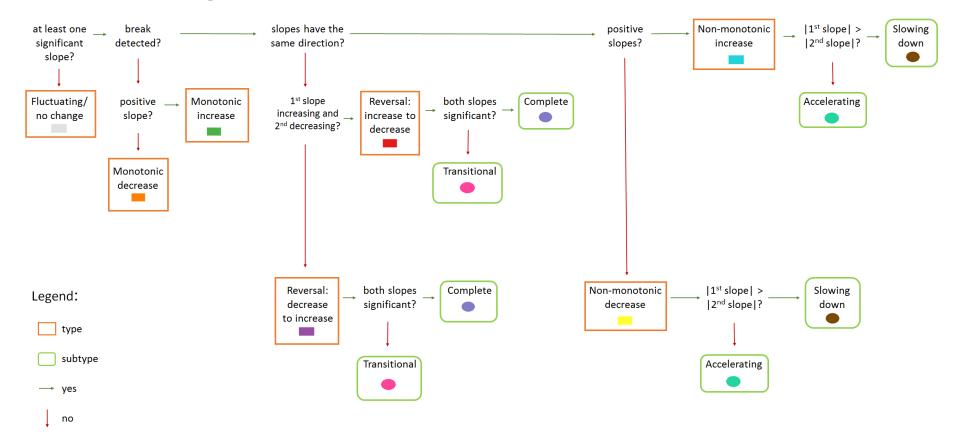




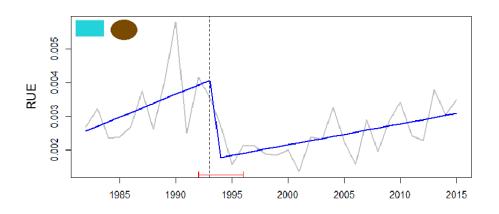


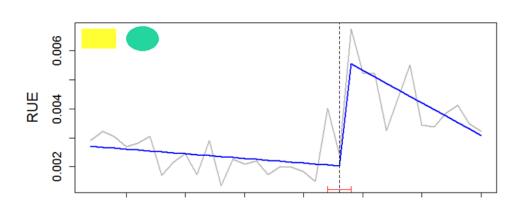


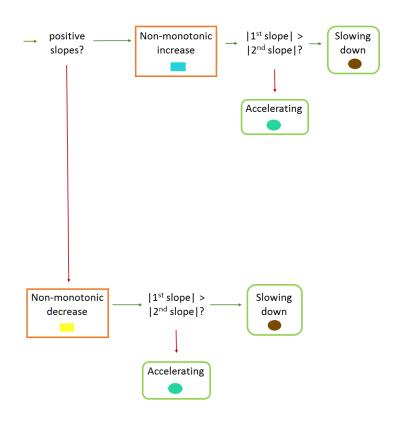














# Land cover types

