



Espace DEV



Characterizing forest species communities of Guiana shield using Sentinel-2 images

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PROGYSAT, kick-off workshop

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Institut de Recherche pour le Développement FRANCE

Characterizing forest species communities of Guiana shield using Sentinel-2 images

- **Context & objectives**
 - Satellite information to address ecological challenges
 - Towards an operational forest diversity monitoring system fueled with RS data
- **Sentinel-2 covering temporal – spatial – spectral dimensions**
- **Mapping forest diversity using the R package `biodivMapR`**

Introduction & context

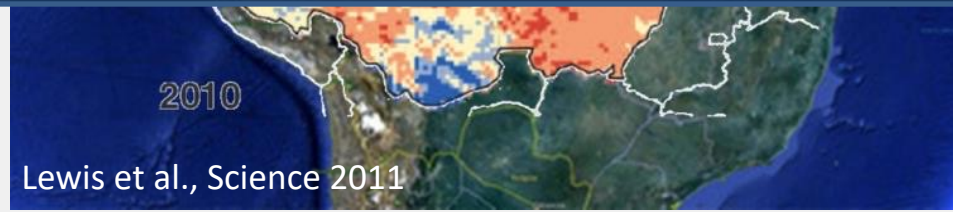
The erosion of biodiversity is accelerating. Tropical regions are particularly impacted.
→ Strong need for operational methods able to map and monitor biodiversity



Remote sensing provides useful information to :

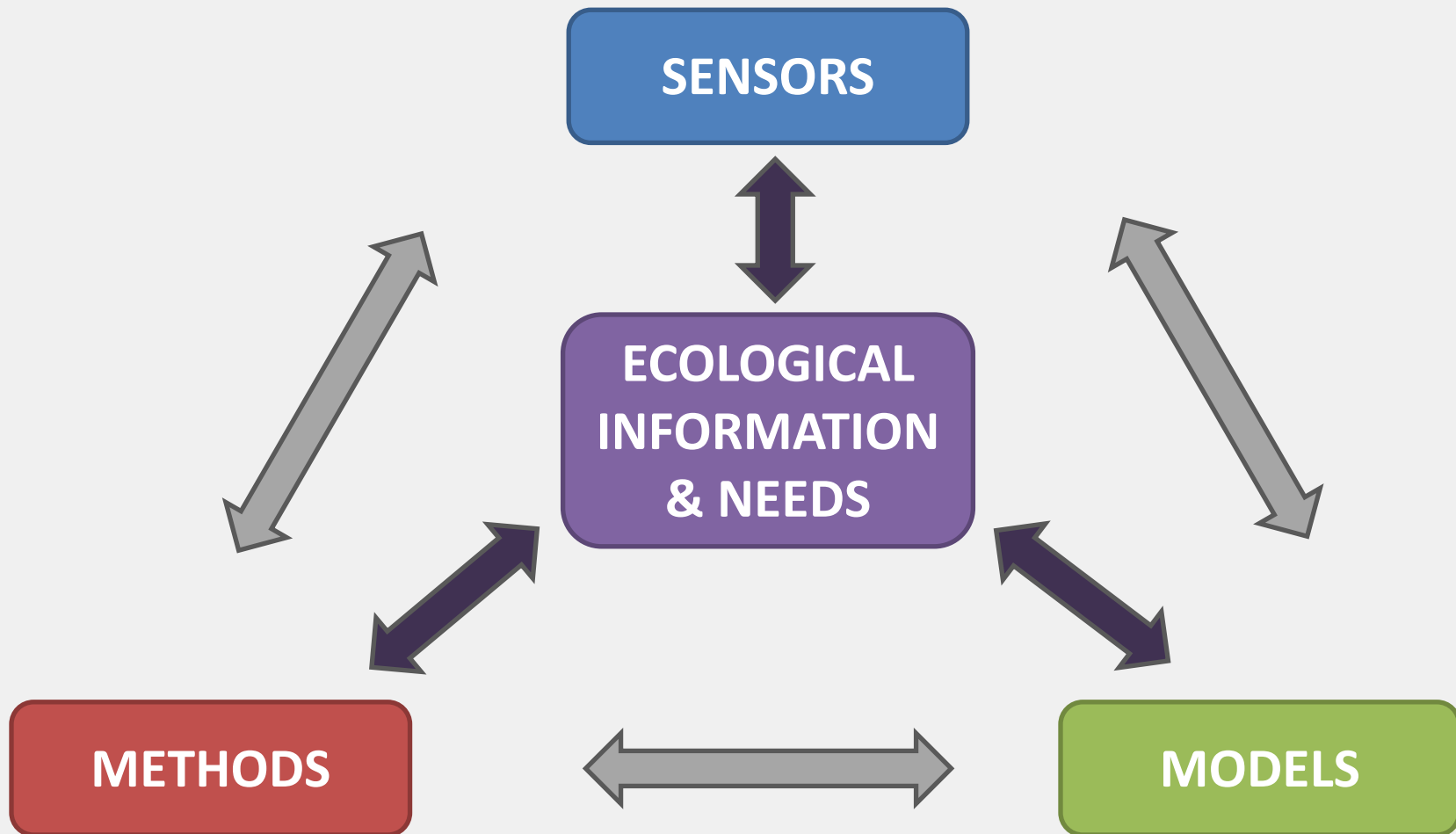
- Monitor complex systems over large scales
- Link Earth observation with ecological knowledge & climate data
- Feed regional / national / international statistics on biodiversity and forest degradation
- Fuel higher level models and studies integrating ecology and socio-economical perspectives

Important steps have been made in the past decade to develop and apply operational applications meeting current ambitions and emergency.



How to link remote sensing observation to biodiversity ?

Accessibility and maturity of techniques and technologies opens the way for original operational ecological applications / biodiversity monitoring



How to link remote sensing observation to biodiversity ?

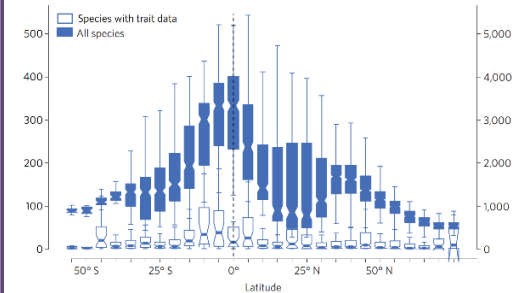
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SENSORS

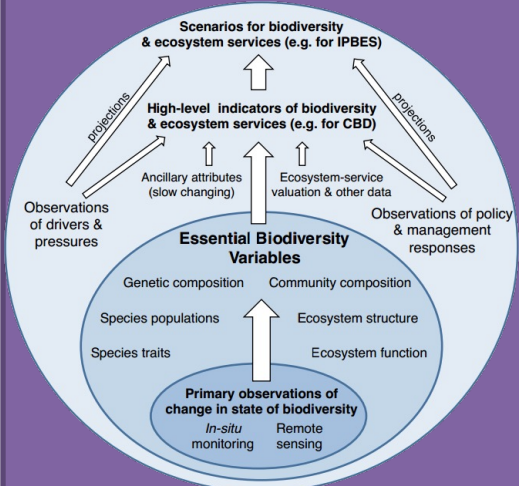
METHODS

MODELS

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION & NEEDS



Jetz et al. (2016) "Monitoring plant functional diversity from space" Nature Plants



Pereira et al. (2013) "Essential Biodiversity Variables" Science

Roadmap :

- Define & implement EBVs to monitor multiple dimensions of biodiversity
- Reduce data & knowledge gaps (functional traits, distribution of species communities...)
- Integrate biodiversity considerations in international policies
- Preserve & restore ecosystems (functions, service) vital for human well-being in context of climate change
- Reduce rate of biodiversity loss

**The erosion of biodiversity is accelerating. Tropical regions are particularly impacted.
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Objectives of the WP :

- **Implementation and operationalization of a processing chain dedicated to forest diversity mapping based on Sentinel-2 satellite images**
- **Collaboration with ecologists / forest agencies / local organizations to :**
 - **Produce a first set of maps in regions of interest identified by partners**
 - **Comparison with ground observations & knowledge for validation**
- **Upscaling process to produce validated diversity map over the Guiana shield**
- **Explore potential of satellite time series for forest degradation monitoring**

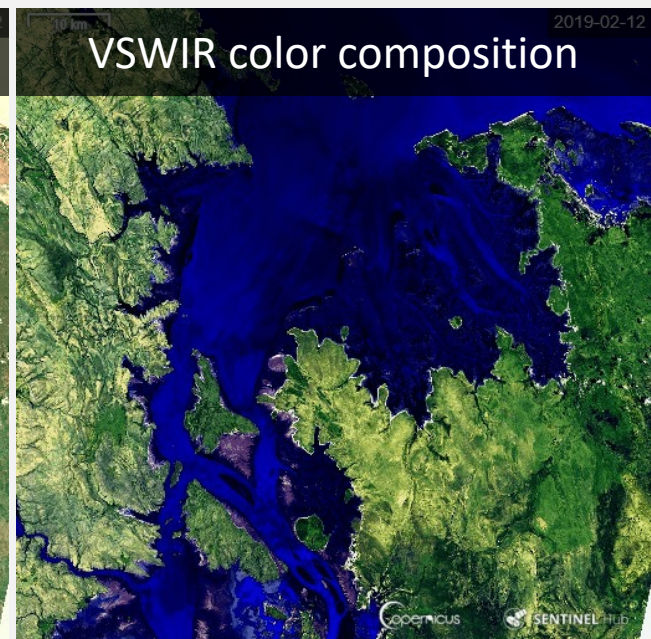
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Sentinel-2 covering temporal – spatial – spectral dimensions

- **Temporal dimension :**

- Past: RS archives (**USGS National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive**)
- Present: Monitoring Earth surface ‘continuously’ : MODIS, Landsat, Sentinel, Planet ...



<https://apps.sentinel-hub.com/eo-browser/>

Sentinel-2 time series, Ord River (AUS), 2019

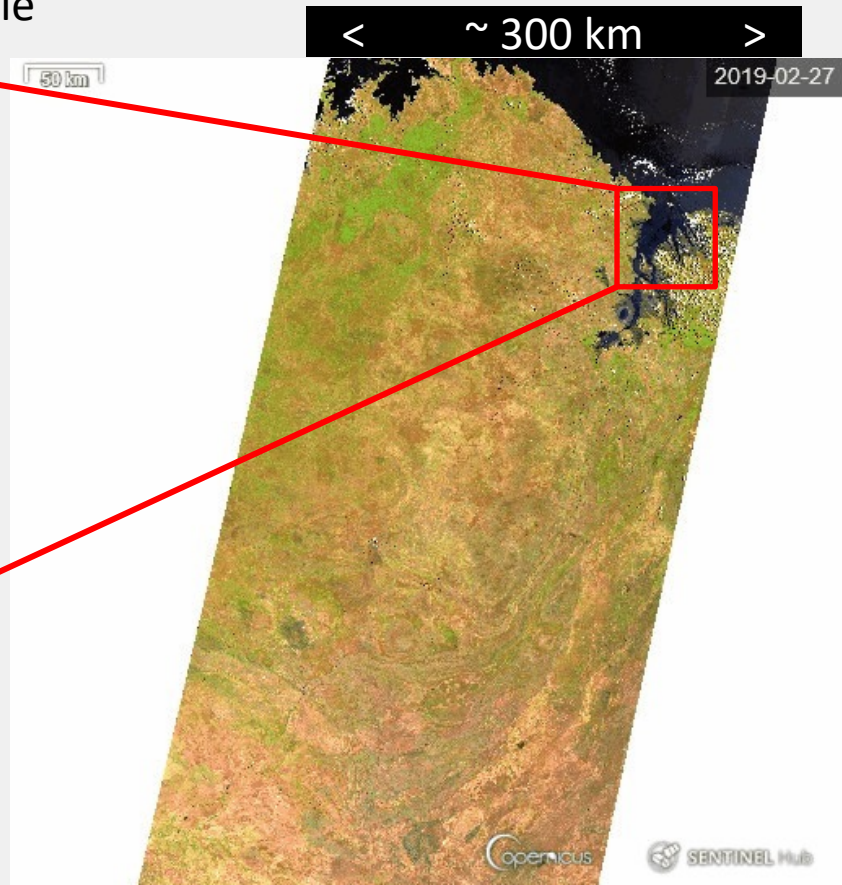
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- **Spatial dimension :**

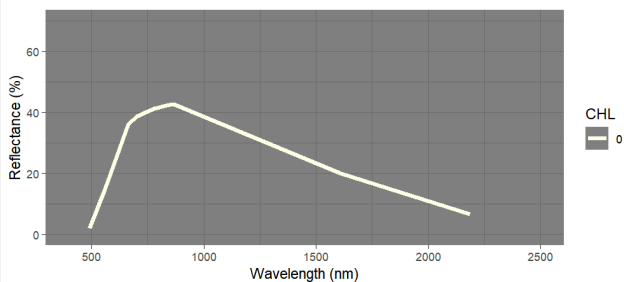
- From local to regional to global scale



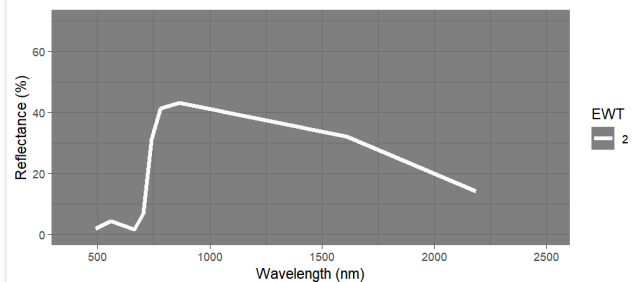
Sentinel-2 covering temporal – spatial – spectral dimensions

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 - Present: Monitoring Earth surface ‘continuously’ : MODIS, Landsat, Sentinel, Planet ...
- **Spatial dimension :**
 - From local to regional to global scale
- **Spectral dimension :**
 - Sensitivity to vegetation properties of interest to discriminate among vegetation types and identify forest response to climate changes and degradation

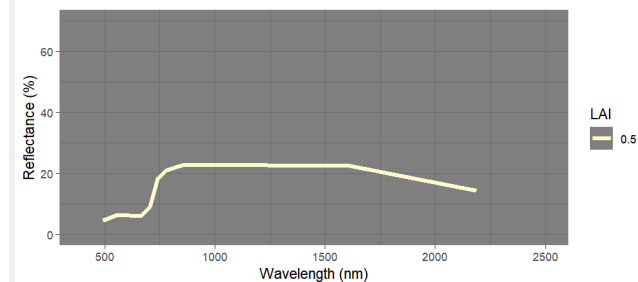
Leaf chlorophyll content



Leaf water content



Leaf Area Index



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Mapping forest diversity using the R package `biodivMapR`

- Use spectral information to explore multiple dimensions of biodiversity :
 - **Taxonomic / functional diversity based on spectral heterogeneity**
 - Spectral Variation Hypothesis applied to hyperspectral / multispectral data
 - α - and β -diversity mapping

APPLICATION

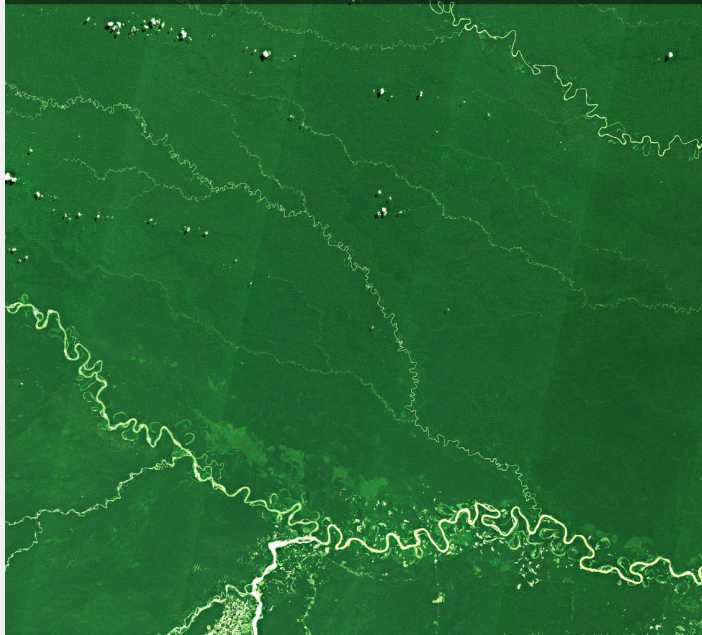
`biodivMapR`: An R package for α - and β -diversity mapping using remotely sensed images

Methods in Ecology and Evolution 

Jean-Baptiste Féret  | Florian de Boissieu 

<https://jbferet.github.io/biodivMapR/index.html>

Sentinel-2 image (Peru, T19LCG)



Sentinel-2 image (Brasil, T20MPA)

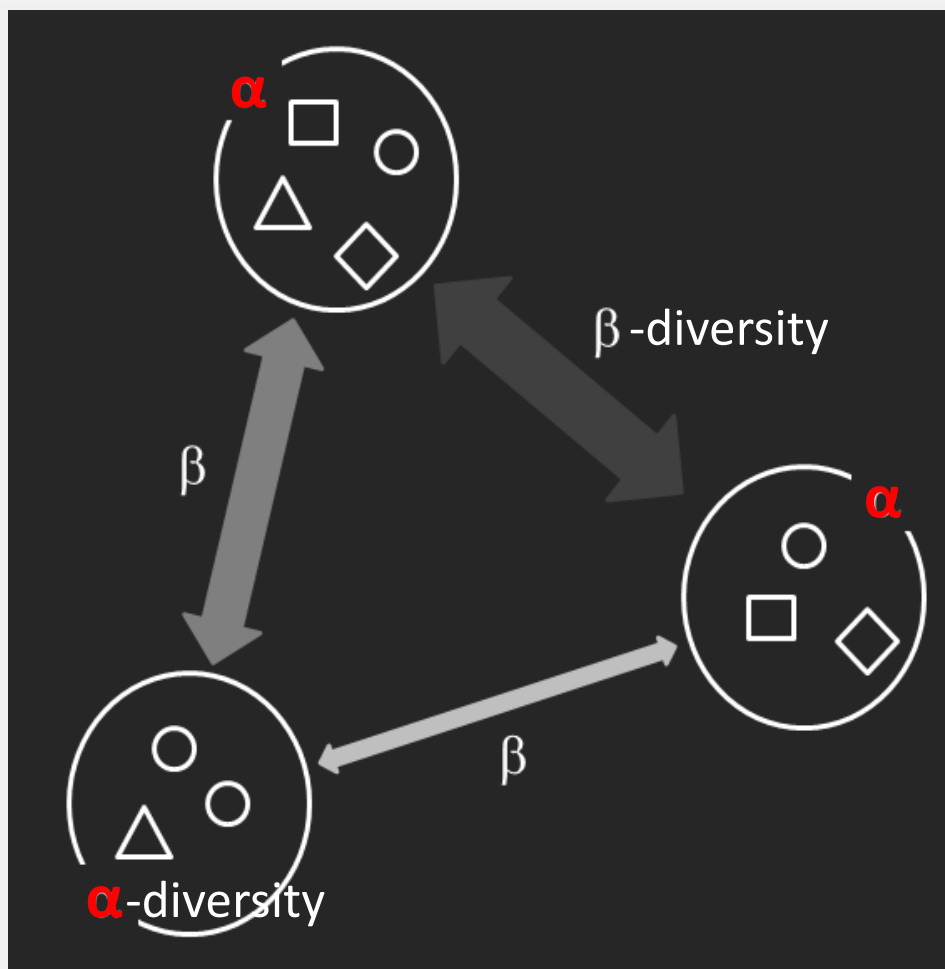


How to link remote sensing observation to biodiversity ?

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usual metrics for α -diversity :

- Richness
- Shannon index
- Simpson index
- Fischer index
- ...

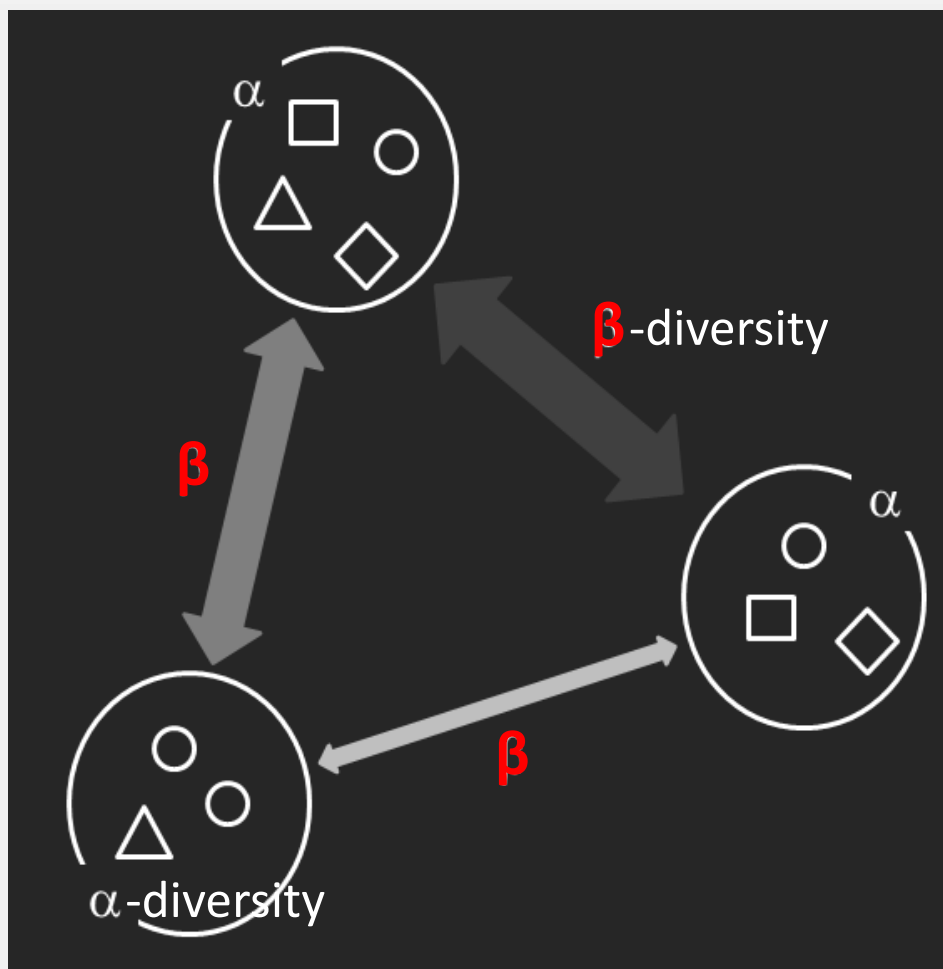


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usual metrics for β -diversity :

- Bray Curtis dissimilarity
- Jaccard distance
- ...

APPLICATION

Methods in Ecology and Evolution 

biodivMapR: An R package for α - and β -diversity mapping using remotely sensed images

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<https://jbferet.github.io/biodivMapR/index.html>

Imaging
spectroscopy

Multispectral
Data

Multisource
information

biodivMapR



Diversity maps based on spectral diversity:

- Functional diversity (Villéger et al., 2008):

- FRic: Functional richness
- FEve: Functional evenness
- FDiv: Functional divergence

- Taxonomic diversity:

- α -diversity: Shannon's H' , Simpson
- β -diversity : dissimilarity maps based on Bray Curtis

Mapping biodiversity using bioDivMapR on imaging spectroscopy

Ecological Applications, 24(6), 2014, pp. 1289–1296
© 2014 by the Ecological Society of America



Mapping tropical forest canopy diversity using high-fidelity imaging spectroscopy

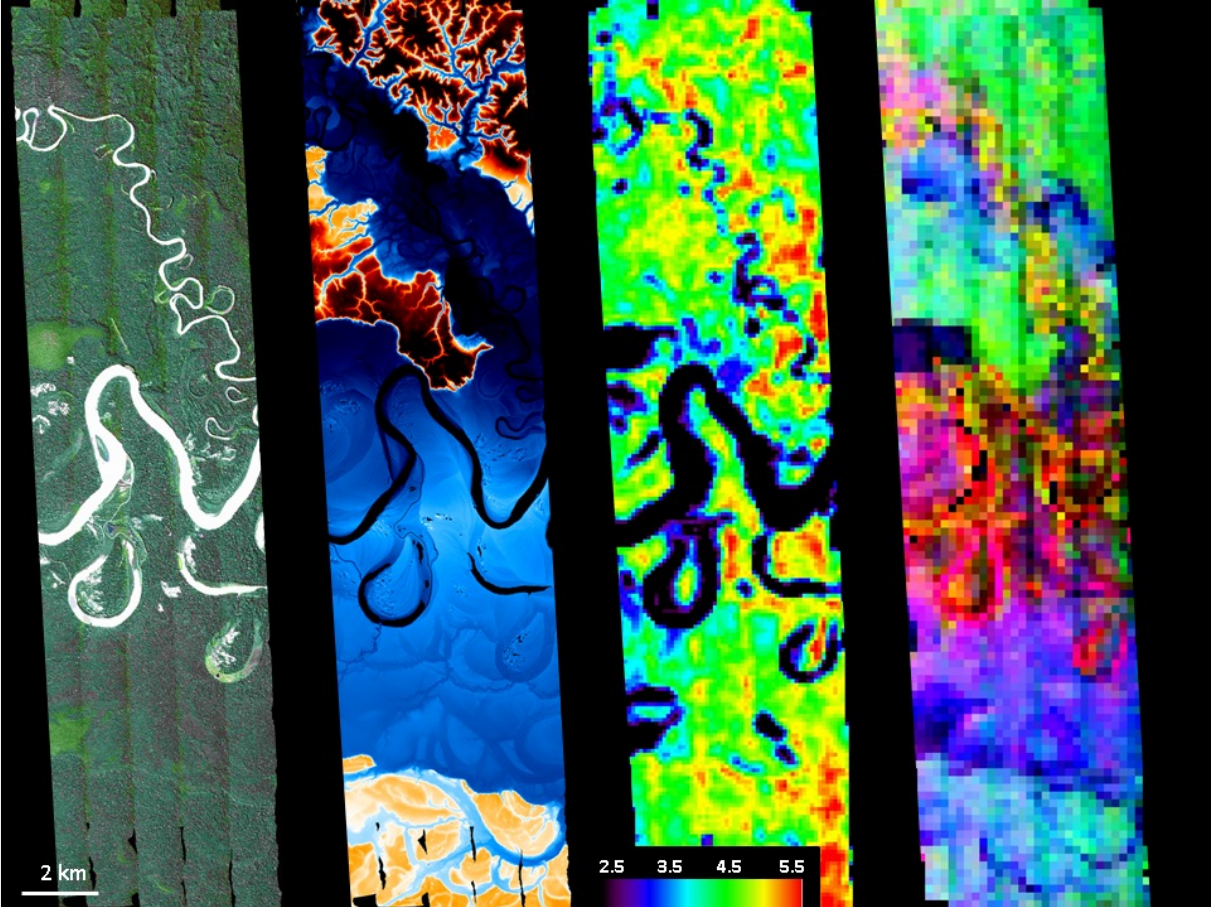
JEAN-BAPTISTE FÉRET¹ AND GREGORY P. ASNER

RGB

DEM

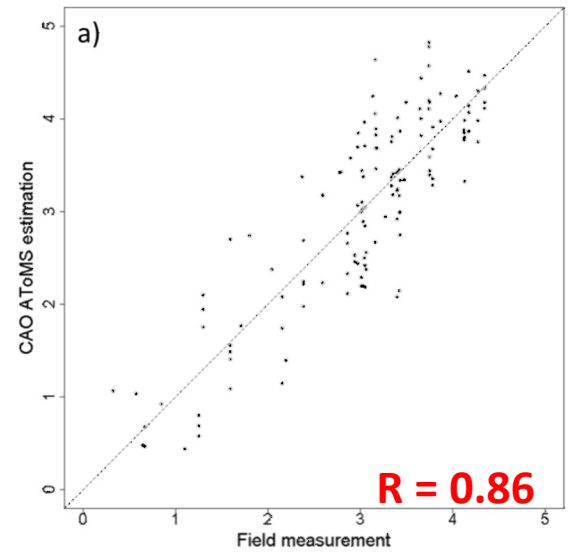
α -diversity

β -diversity



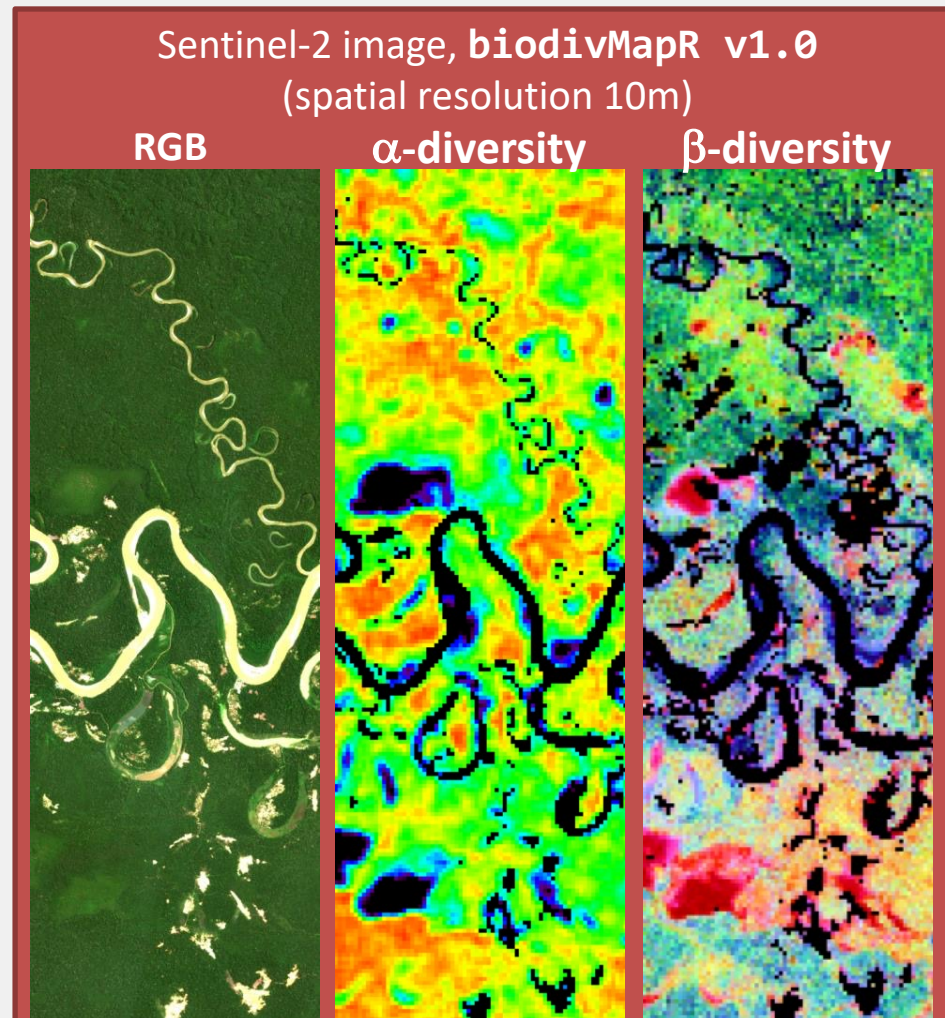
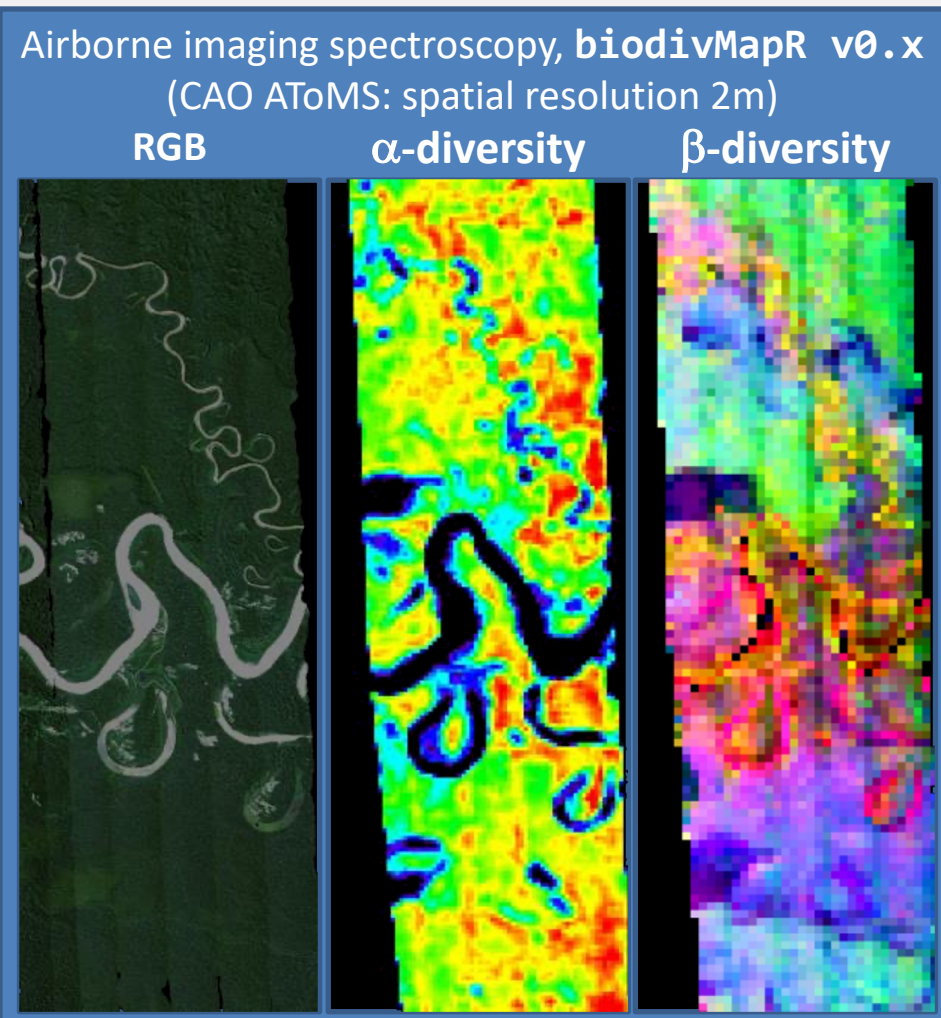
Validation
(153 plots, several sites)

Shannon's H'

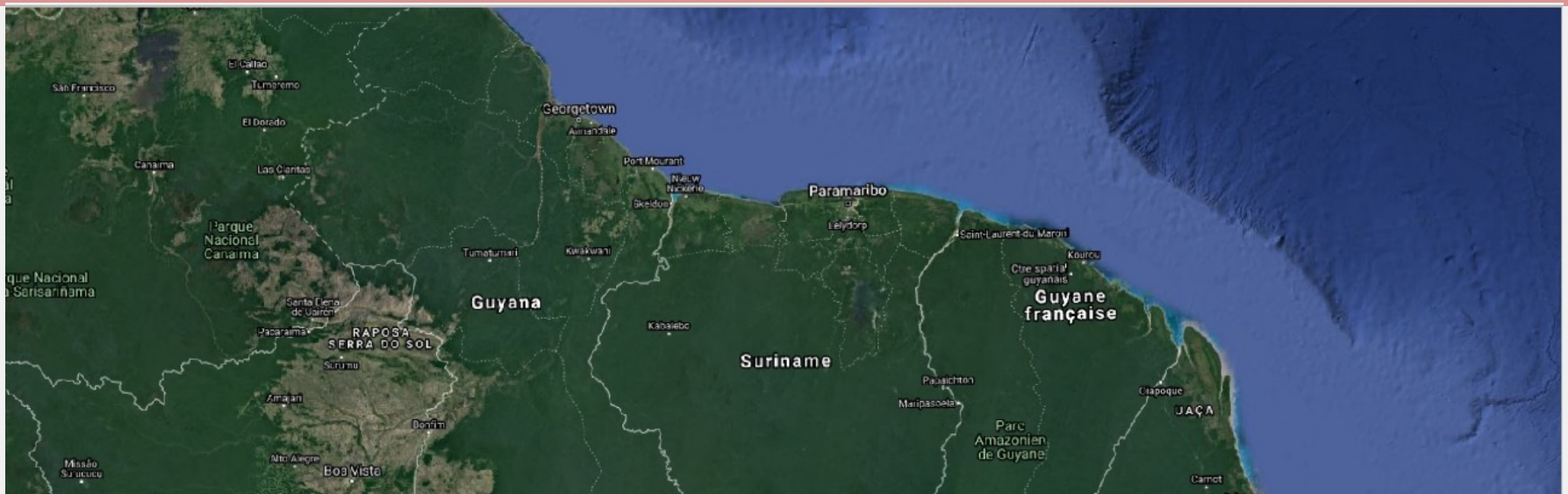


Mapping biodiversity using `biodivMapR` on Sentinel-2 images

- Comparison between airborne imaging spectroscopy and Sentinel-2 satellite images

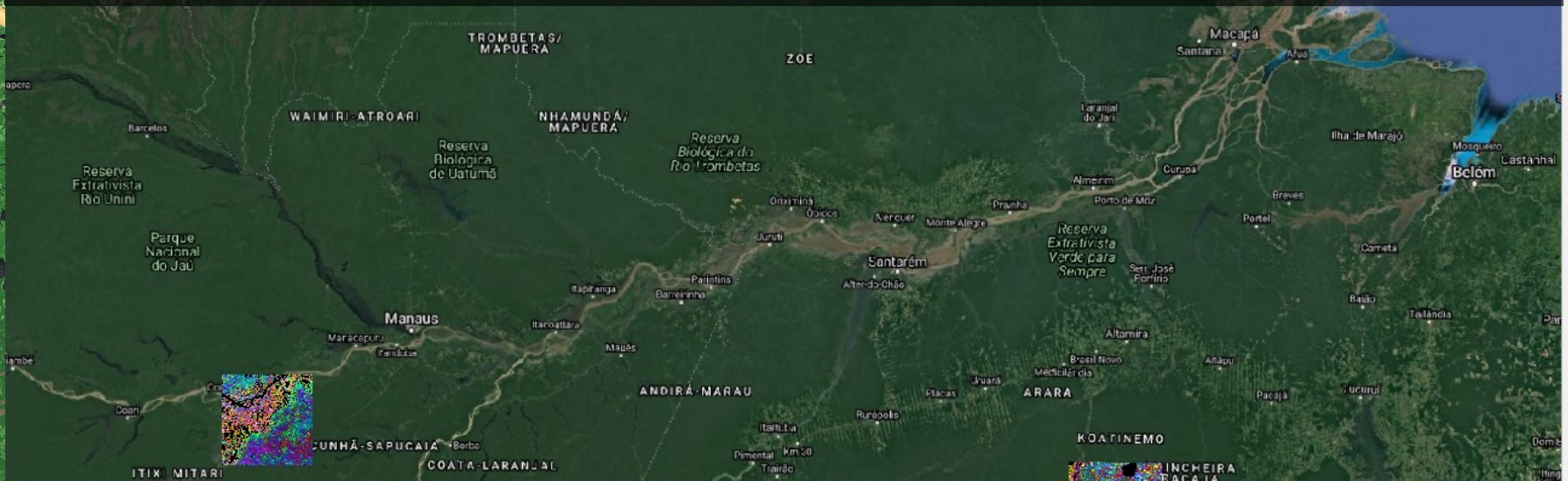


Mapping biodiversity using `biodivMapR` on Sentinel-2 images



Challenge for regional/national upscaling

- Need for storage and computational capacity
- Need to work on multi-tile processing (mosaic of images, products...)



Roadmap & challenges :

- Step #1: implementation of the processing chain
 - **Produce high quality atmospherically corrected S2 images**
 - **Produce diversity maps over regions characterized by high cloud cover**
- Step #2: validation of the processing chain for regions of interest
 - **Exchange with partners to identify relevant study areas (diversity hotspots, high risks of degradation...)**
 - **Perform validation based on collaboration with ecologists**
- Step #3: upscale diversity mapping to regional/national scale
 - **Produce diversity maps beyond S2 tile dimensions (110x100 km)**
 - **Provide validated diversity map products to the community**
 - **Explore potential for forest degradation monitoring**

Thank you !

Questions?

