

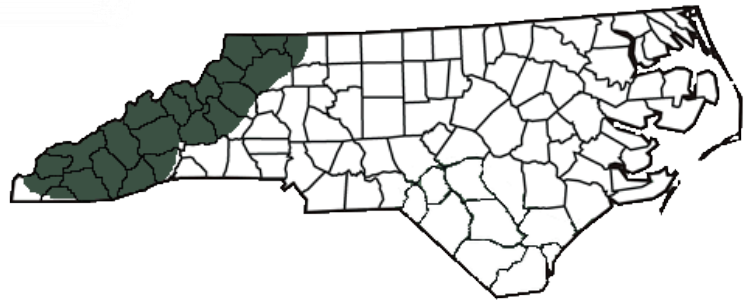
Project 3: Species Distribution Modeling

ENVIRON 761

Geospatial Applications for
Conservation & Land Management

Approaches

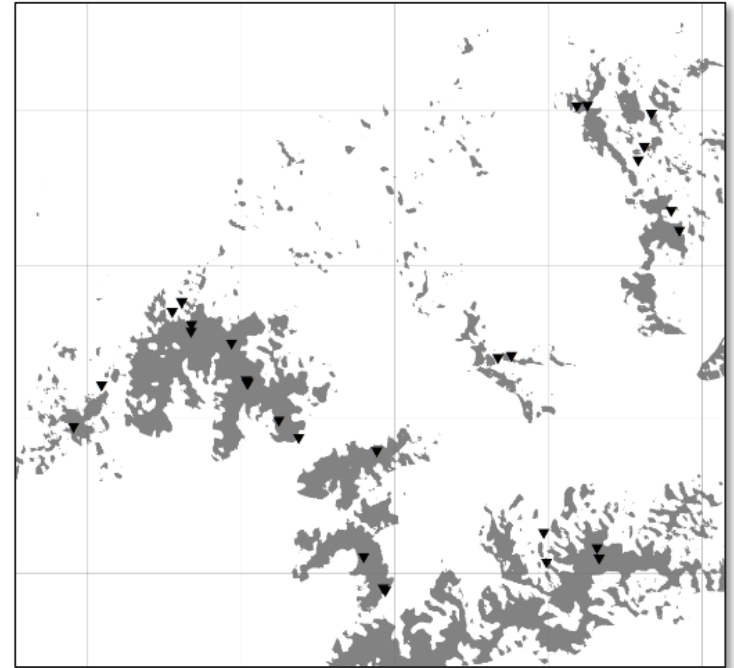
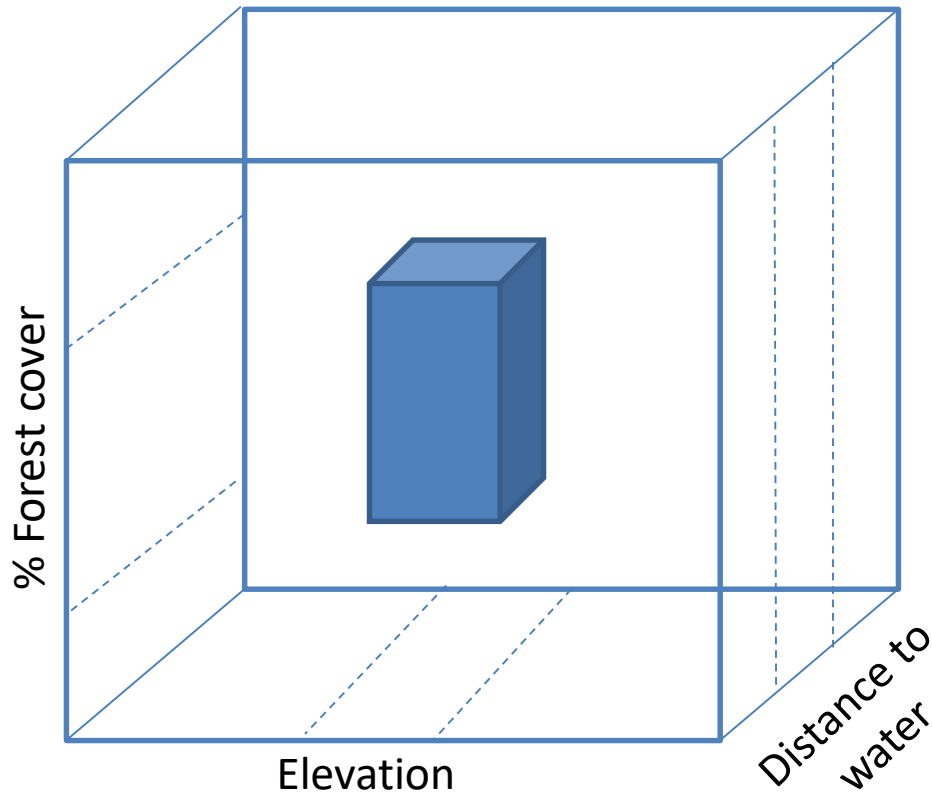
- Expert based mapping



http://www.herpsofnc.org/herps_of_NC/salamanders

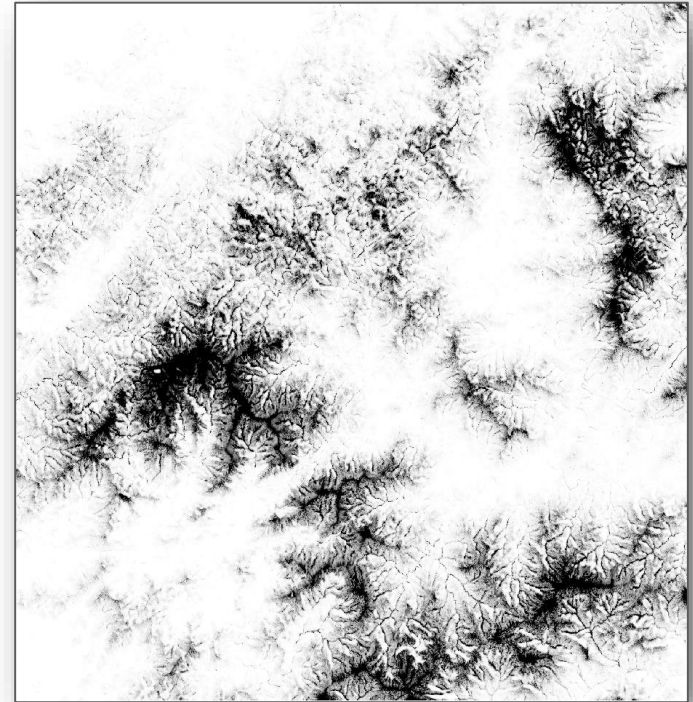
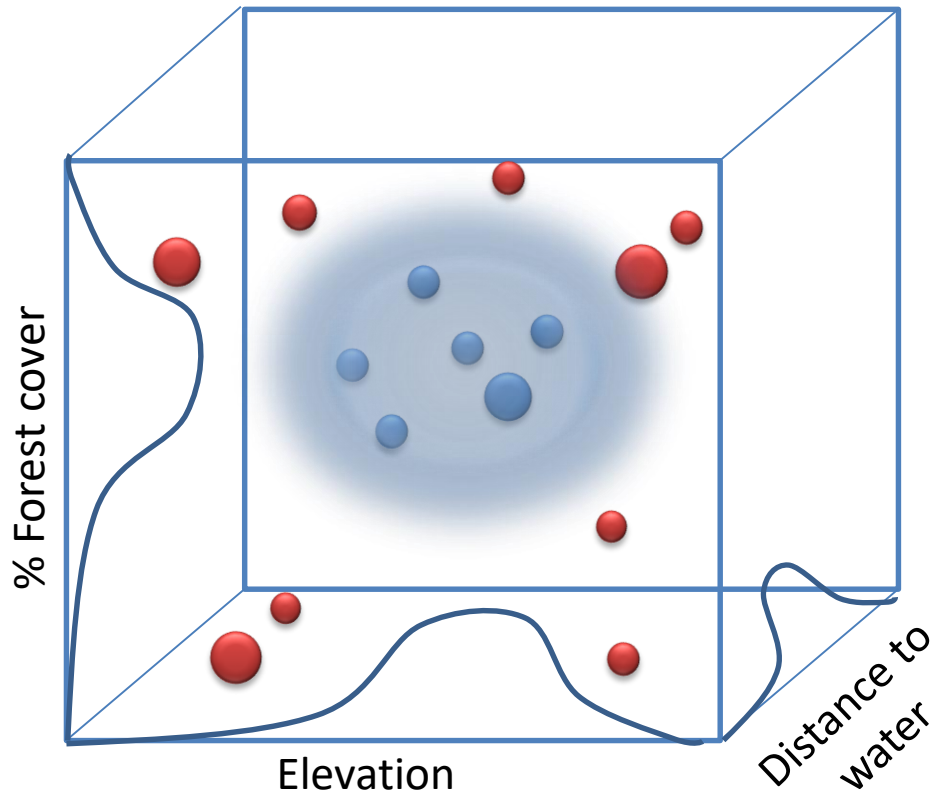
Approaches

- Generative / Rule-based mapping



Approaches

- Discriminative/Statistical-based mapping



Our exercise

- Create a habitat map for the pygmy salamander



- Explore what environmental factors influence this species...
- Understand the role GIS plays in modeling species' habitats...

Overview

- Part 1: Preparation & background
- Part 2: Rule based modeling
- Part 3: Statistical modeling using MaxEnt
- Part 4: Model evaluation

Part 1: Data Preparation

- Prepare workspace
- Research species → Ecological model
- Generate list of useful layers → Data model
- Create GIS database of useful layers...

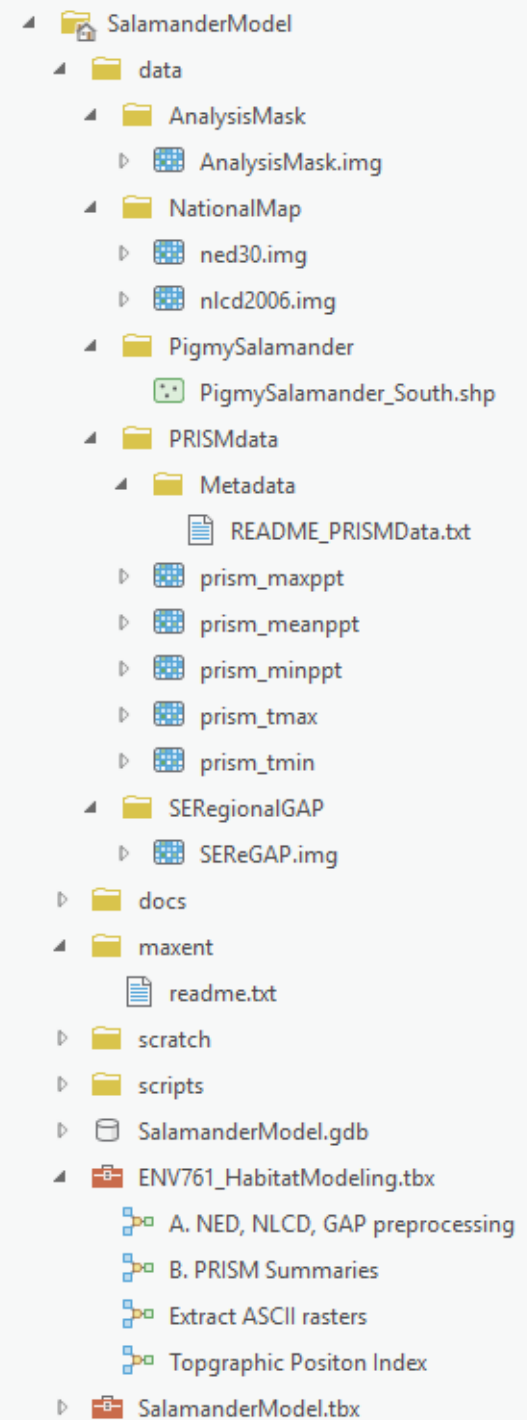
Step 1.1

→ Preparing the workspace

 SDM_Exercise.zip



<https://duke.box.com/v/761SalamanderLab>



Step 1.2 Compile info on species

Desmognathus wrighti



- IUCN: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/59259/0>
- NatureServe Explorer:
<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/servlet/NatureServe?searchSciOrCommonName=Desmognathus+wrighti+&x=10&y=12>
- Amphiweb:
<http://herpsofnc.org/?s=Desmognathus+wrighti>
- Crespi, et al (2003):
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1365-294X.2003.01797.x/pdf>
- Animal Diversity Web:
http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/accounts/Desmognathus_wrighti/

Step 1.2 Compile info on species

... *the ecological model*



- *It's usually observed between 1600 and 2012 m in elevation, but has been seen as low as 762 m.*
- *It's often found near spruce fir stands at higher elevations, and mesophytic cove forests at lower elevations.*
- *While it's entirely terrestrial, 76% of the observations were within 61 m of streams*
- *It hides under moss, leaf litter, logs, bark, and rocks.*
- *It hibernates in underground seepages.*
- *There may be two distinct populations, one northern and one southern*

Step 1.3 List relevant environmental layers

... the data model



- *It's usually observed between 1600 and 2012 m in elevation, but has been seen as low as 762 m. → Elevation*
 - *It's often found near spruce fir stands at higher elevations, and mesophytic cove forests at lower elevations. → Vegetation/Land Cover*
 - *While it's entirely terrestrial, 76% of the observations were within 61 m of streams → Distance to streams*
 - *It hides under moss, leaf litter, logs, bark, and rocks.*
 - *It hibernates in underground seepages.*
 - *There may be two distinct populations, one northern and one southern*
- } → Moisture (from TCI)

Data provided

- Elevation – NED 30m DEM
- Land cover – NLCD 2006 & SEReGAP Vegetation
- Climate – PRISM monthly temperature and rainfall

PRISM data



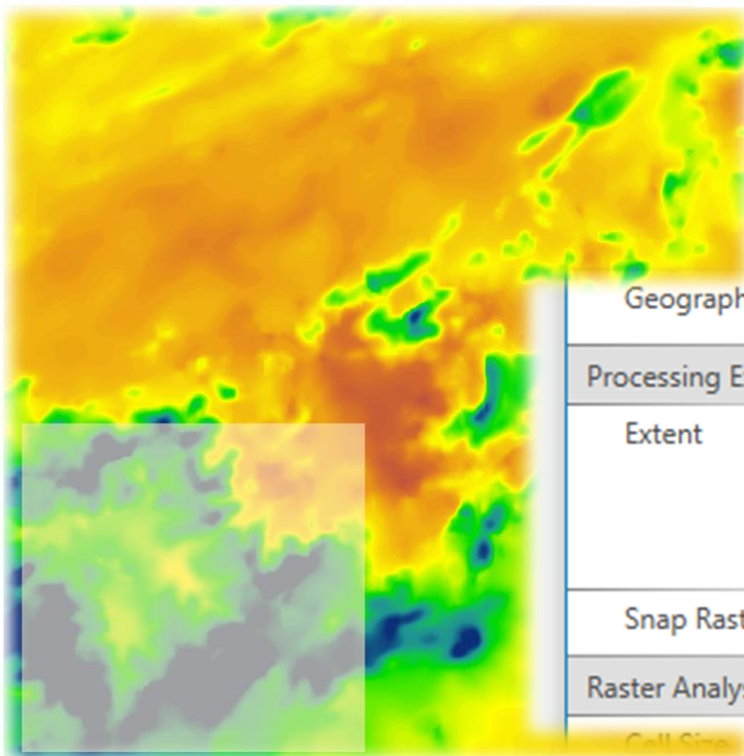
<http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/>

- PRISMdata
 - Metadata
 - prism_maxppt
 - prism_meanppt
 - prism_minppt
 - prism_tmax
 - prism_tmin
- Rainfall in the wettest month
- Mean monthly rainfall (Jan + Feb +... / 12)
- Rainfall in the driest month
- Mean maximum monthly temp (avg. of the highs)
- Mean minimum monthly temp (avg. of the lows)

NOTE: The units of these PRISM datasets are in mm x100 and °C x100 for precipitation and temperature, respectively. (So a cell value of 2300 in the PPTMax dataset is 23 mm of precipitation).

Data processing

- Set processing extent
- Subset data



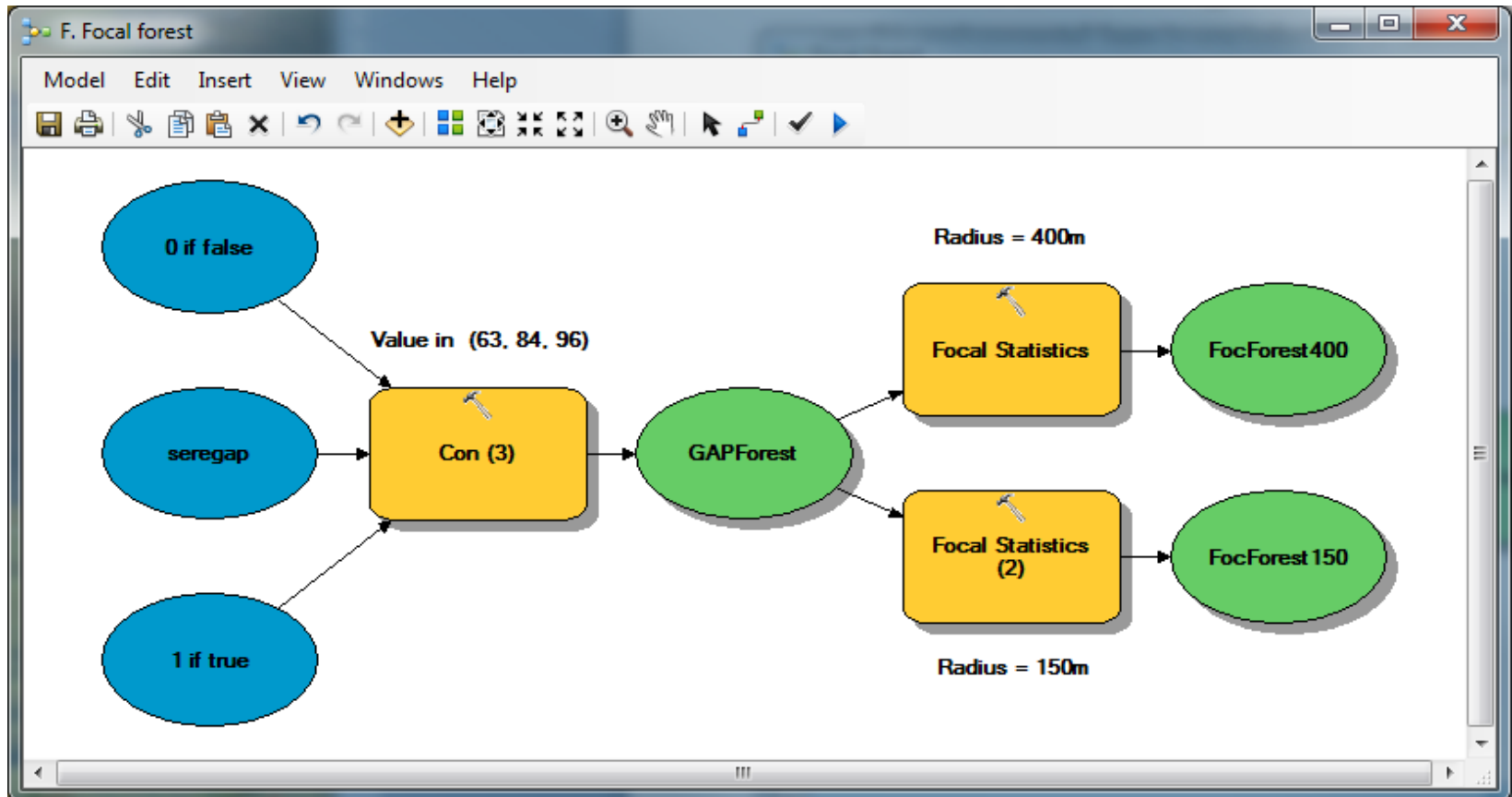
The screenshot displays the 'Processing Extent' and 'Snap Raster' sections of a GIS tool's parameter window. The 'Processing Extent' section includes a dropdown menu set to 'As Specified Below', followed by a list of options: 'Union of Inputs', 'Intersection of Inputs', 'Current Display Extent', 'As Specified Below', and 'Browse...'. Below this list, the 'Same As layer:' section is expanded to show 'PigmySalamander_South' and 'AnalysisMask.img' (which is highlighted in blue), with 'SReGAP.img' listed below. The 'Snap Raster' section has a dropdown menu set to 'AnalysisMask.img'. A blue arrow points from the 'AnalysisMask.img' option in the 'Same As layer:' list to the 'Snap Raster' dropdown. Another blue arrow points from the 'Processing Extent' dropdown to the 'Extent' input fields. The 'Extent' section contains four input fields with arrows indicating range: X-min (256199.290373647), X-max (351809.290373647), Y-min (3862270.33288617), and Y-max (3953800.33288617). The 'Raster Analysis' section is partially visible at the bottom.

DEM processing

- DEM →
 - Slope (percent)
 - Aspect
 - Northness: $\text{Cos}([\text{Aspect}] * \text{math.pi}/180)$
 - Eastness: $\text{Sin}([\text{Aspect}] * \text{math.pi}/180)$
 - Insolation
 - TPI (fine: 30/250; coarse: 1500/2000)
 - Distance from streams (flow accumulation > 1000 cells)

Land cover processing

- % [relevant] forest within [150m, 400m]



Analysis layers

- EnvVars
- aspect30
- dist2stream
- focforest150
- focforest400
- insolation30
- ned30
- nlcd2006
- prism_pptdry
- prism_pptmean
- prism_pptwet
- prism_tmax
- prism_tmin
- seregap
- slope30
- tpi2000
- tpi250

Put all these layers into a single folder...

Each needs to have the extent and cell size as the Analysis Mask

Source
Elevation
Display
Cache
Joins
Relates

▼ Raster Information

Columns	3187
Rows	3051
Number of Bands	1
Cell Size X	30
Cell Size Y	30

Part 2: Rule based modelling

2.1 Setting the rules...

From our background research as well as meetings with pigmy salamander experts, we've deduced the following constraints on our salamander.

- Salamanders are found **above 762 m** in elevation and **below 2012 m**.
- Salamanders prefer areas that are **within 400 m of the following GAP cover classes**:
 - Class **#63** - Central and Southern Appalachian Northern Hardwood Forest
 - Class **#84** - Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest
 - Class **#96** - Central and Southern Appalachian Spruce-Fir Forest
- Salamanders require places where the **max monthly temperature never exceeds 18° C**.
- Salamanders occur in places where the **driest month gets at least 96mm of precipitation**.

Part 2: Rule based modelling

2.2 Applying the rules...

Given this information, we can fairly easily extract the pixels that meet these criteria using raster calculations in a geoprocessing model:

Map Algebra expression

Layers and variables -

- Elevation
- FocForest400
- prism_tmax
- prism_minppt
- RuleBased
- insolation30
- FocForest150

Conditional

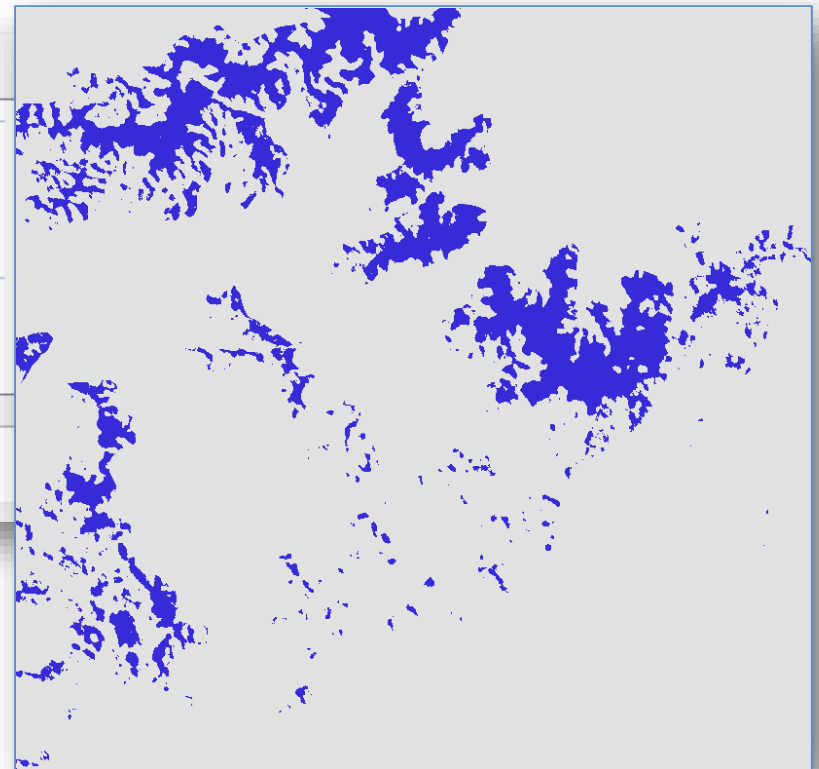
- Con
- Pick
- SetNull

Math

- Abs
- Exp
- Exp10

7 8 9 / == != &
4 5 6 * > >= |
1 2 3 - < <= ^
0 . + () ~

(("%Elevation%" > 760) & ("%Elevation%" < 2012) & ("%FocForest400%" > 0.5) & ("%prism_tmax%" < 1800) & ("%prism_minppt%" > 9600))



Part 3: Statistical Modeling (MaxEnt)

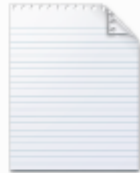
<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~schapire/maxent/>



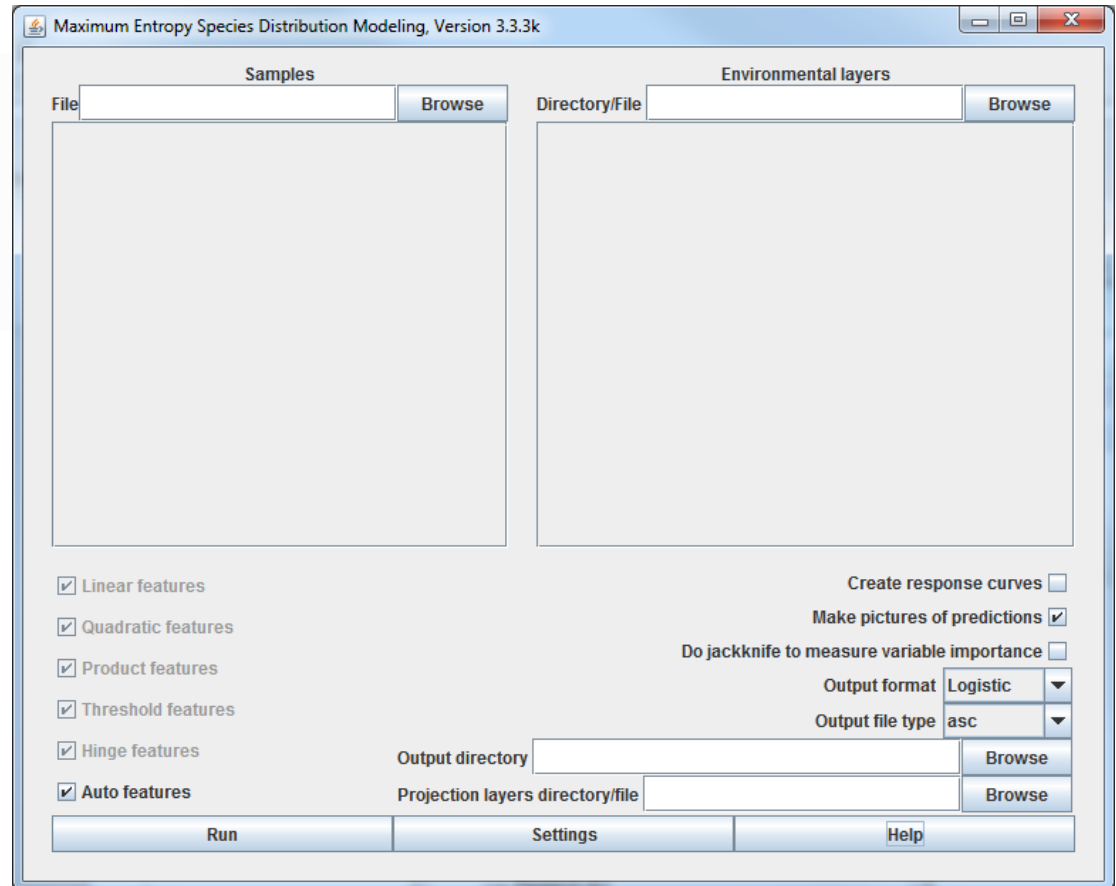
maxent.bat



maxent.jar

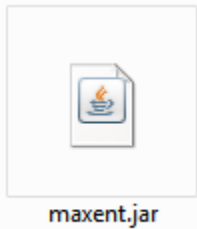


readme.txt



Step 3.1 Downloading MaxEnt

<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~schapire/maxent/>



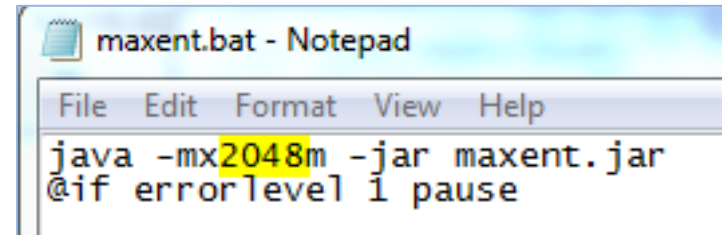
maxent.jar

- Java runtime



maxent.bat

- Batch file that increases memory and runs maxent.jar

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "maxent.bat - Notepad". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The text content is:

```
java -mx2048m -jar maxent.jar
@if errorlevel 1 pause
```



readme.txt

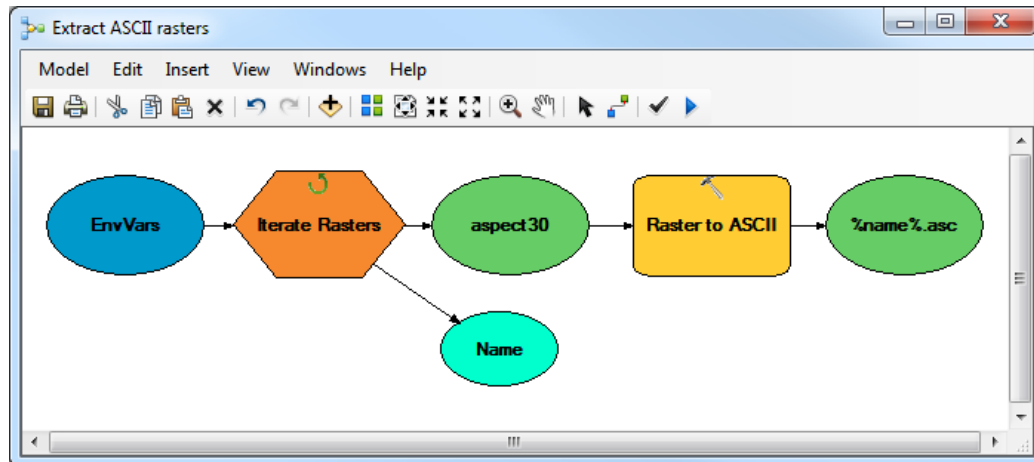
- More info on MaxEnt

Step 3.2 Data Preparation

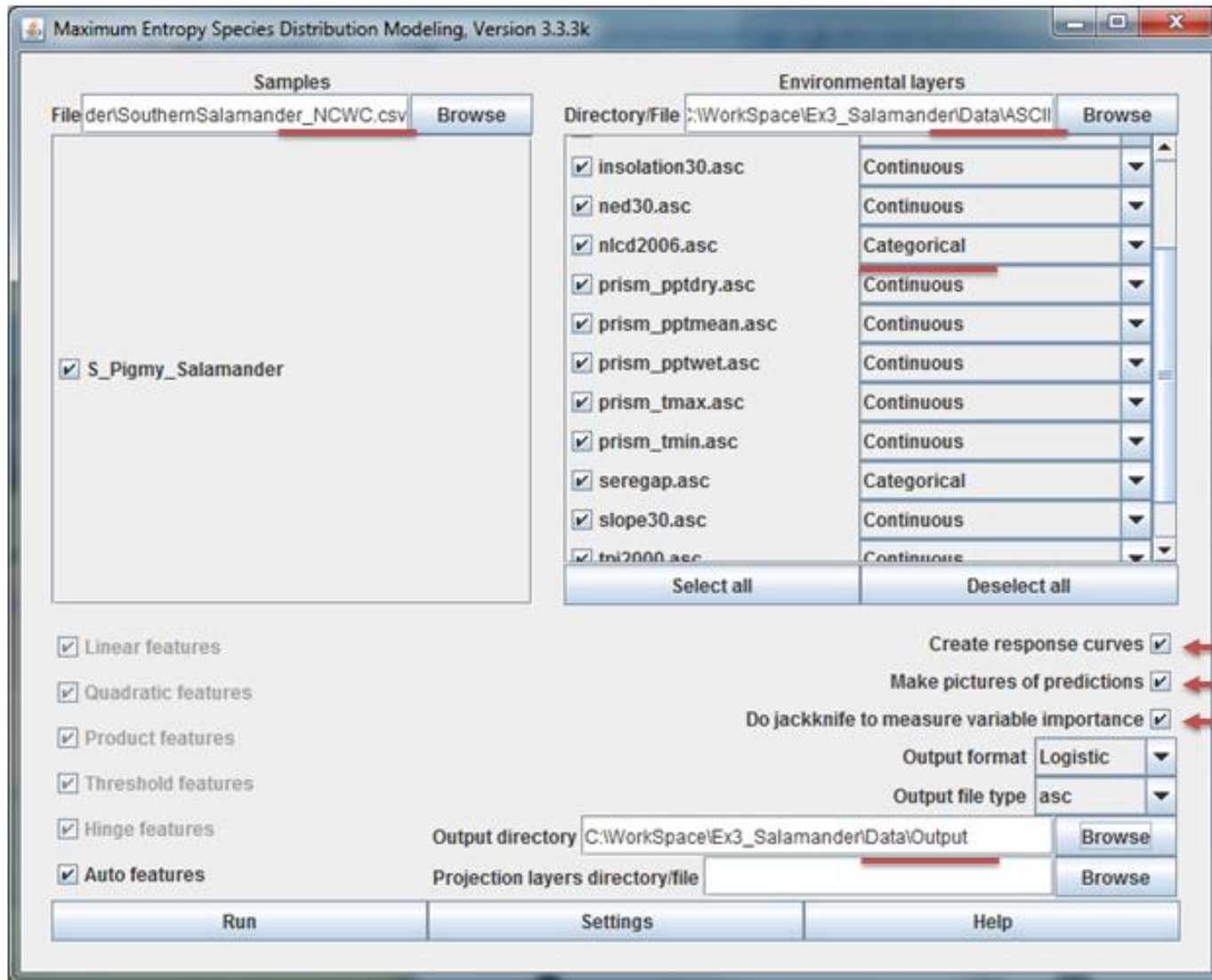
- Species location file → csv file

```
species,longitude,latitude
bradypus_variegatus,-65.4,-10.3833
bradypus_variegatus,-65.3833,-10.3833
bradypus_variegatus,-65.1333,-16.8
bradypus_variegatus,-63.6667,-17.45
bradypus_variegatus,-63.85,-17.4
```

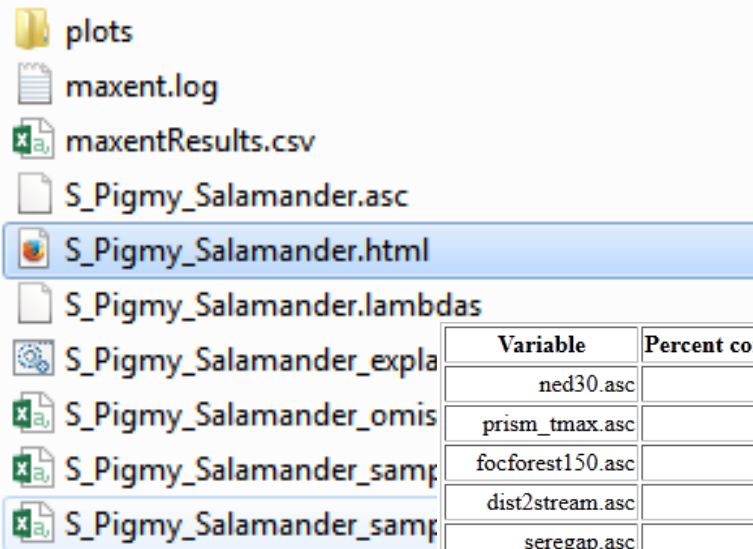
- Environment layers → ASCII rasters
 - Make sure all layers are in single folder (EnvVars)
 - Make sure an ASCII folder exists in the Data folder



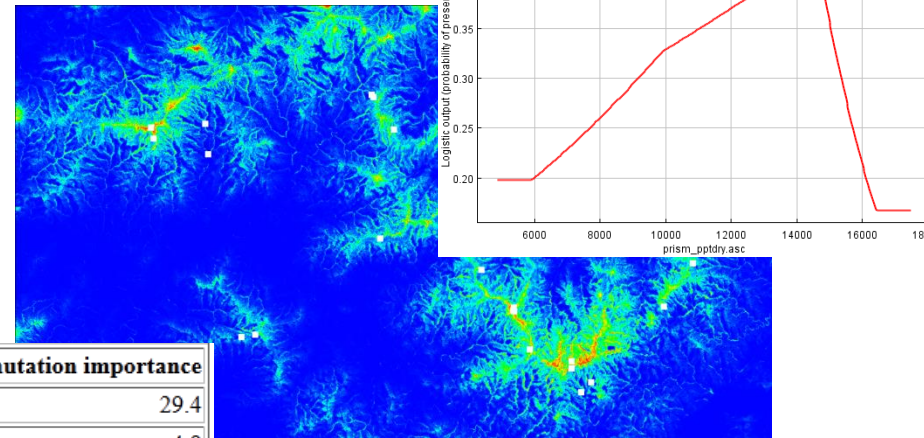
Step 3.3 Running MaxEnt



Step 3.4: Looking at the results



Variable	Percent contribution	Permutation importance
ned30.asc	34.2	29.4
prism_tmax.asc	18.9	4.9
focforest150.asc	15.8	10.6
dist2stream.asc	8.9	8.1
seregap.asc	7.5	7.2
prism_pptdry.asc	5.2	2.1
focforest400.asc	2.8	22.4
slope30.asc	2.4	7.6
nlcd2006.asc	1.6	1.4
aspect30.asc	0.8	0.9
prism_pptwet.asc	0.7	0
insolation30.asc	0.6	3
prism_tmin.asc	0.3	0
tpi250.asc	0.3	0.1
tpi2000.asc	0.1	2.1
prism_pptmean.asc	0	0.3



Step 3.5 Mapping the results

Cumulative threshold	Logistic threshold	Description	Fractional predicted area	Training omission rate
1.000	0.009	Fixed cumulative value 1	0.519	0.000
5.000	0.037	Fixed cumulative value 5	0.304	0.030
10.000	0.076	Fixed cumulative value 10	0.207	0.030
4.464	0.034	Minimum training presence	0.320	0.000
22.768	0.178	10 percentile training presence	0.102	0.091
22.768	0.178	Equal training sensitivity and specificity	0.102	0.091
19.228	0.148	Maximum training sensitivity plus specificity	0.123	0.030
4.464	0.034	Balance training omission, predicted area and threshold value	0.320	0.000
21.040	0.165	Equate entropy of thresholded and original distributions	0.112	0.061

(your value may be *slightly* different...)

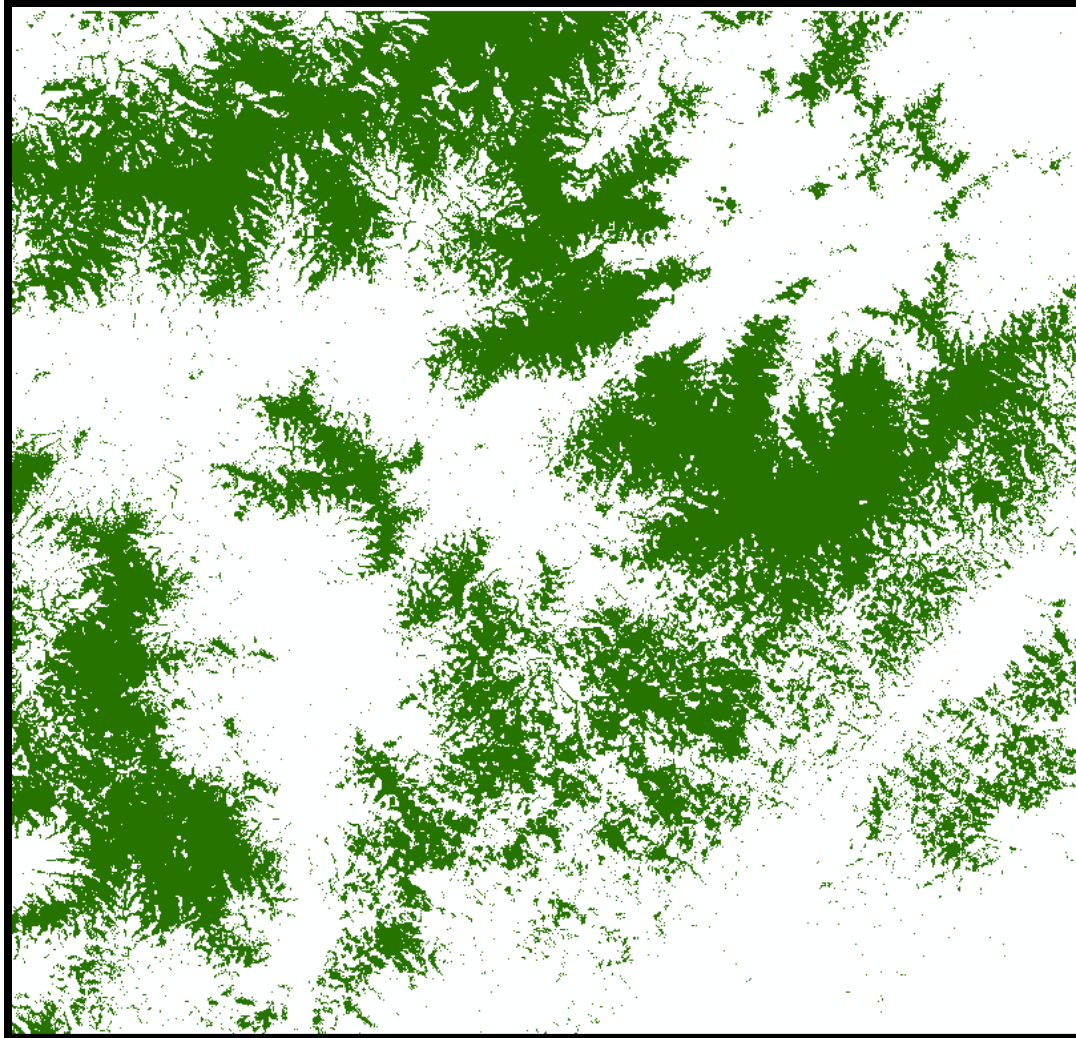
- plots
- maxent.log
- maxentResults.csv
- S_Pigmy_Salamander.asc
- S_Pigmy_Salamander.html
- S_Pigmy_Salamander.lambdas

ASCII → Raster → Set Value < **0.034** to NoData, everything else to HABITAT!

(floating point!)

Step 3.5 Mapping the results

habitat
 1



Deliverables

- A short description of the biophysical features that may be relevant in modeling your species.
- A listing of the spatial datasets that are useful proxies for these biophysical features
- A geoprocessing toolbox used to run a rule-based model for your species
- A geoprocessing toolbox used to generate the inputs formatted for MaxEnt
- Your MaxEnt results
- Habitat range maps for the species derived from the rule-based and MaxEnt models