

Linking remotely sensed optical diversity to genetic, phylogenetic and functional diversity to predict ecosystem processes

Dimensions of Biodiversity Team PIs



Cavender



Gamon



Townsend



Hobbie



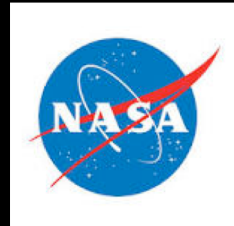
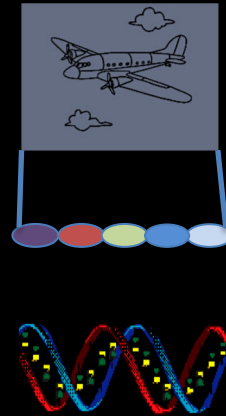
Montgomery



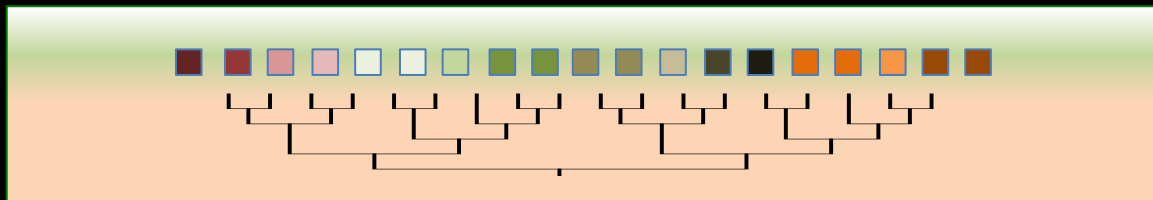
Zygielbaum

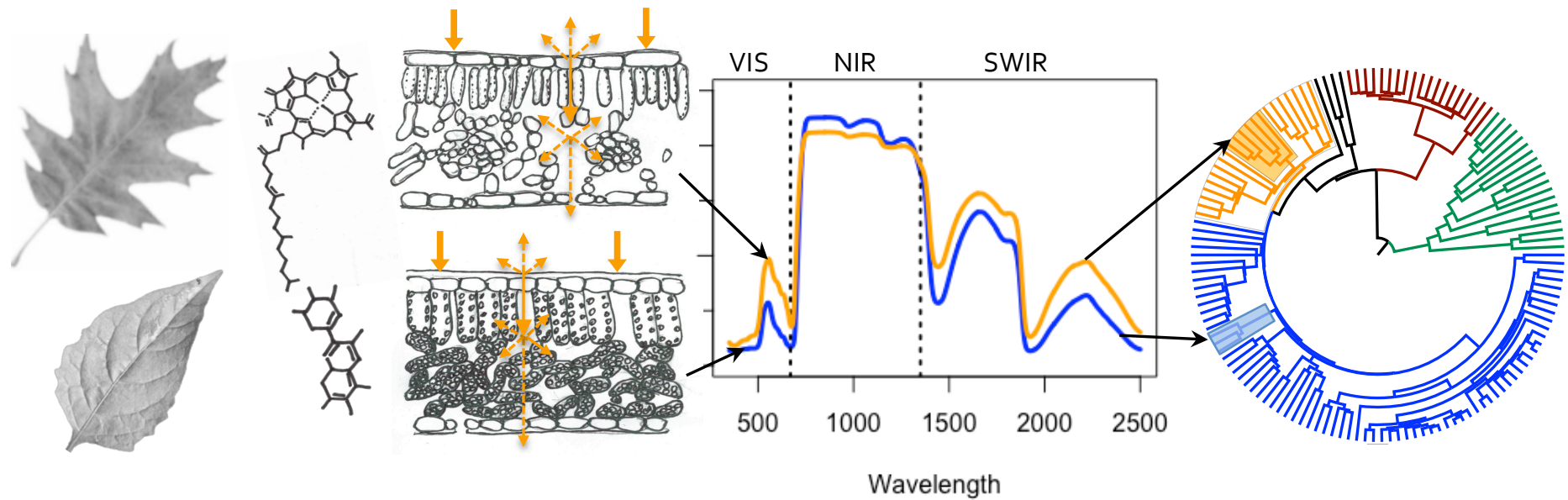


Maddritch



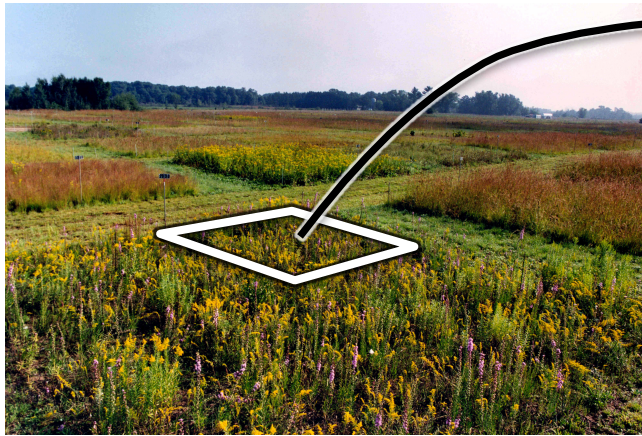
DEB
1342872



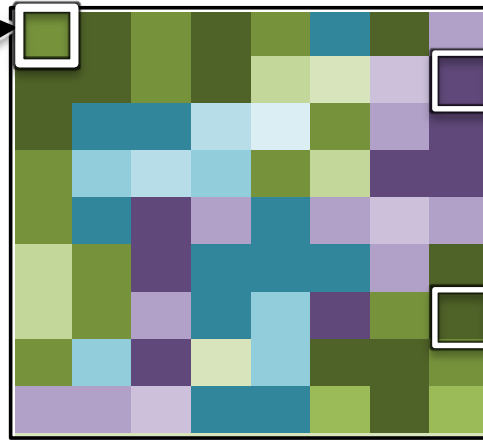


Linking plant spectra and spectral diversity to plant function, phylogeny and diversity

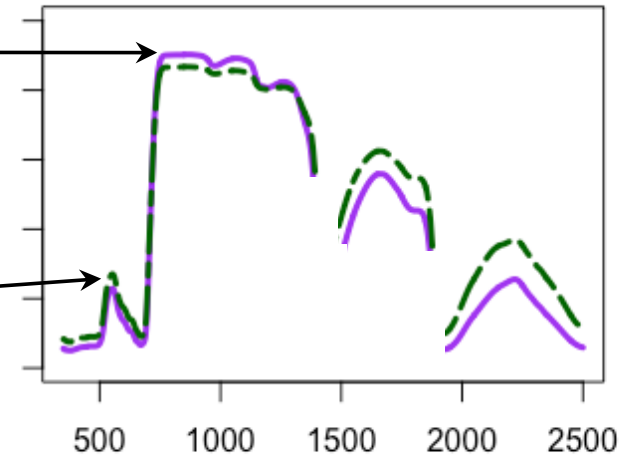
Individual plots



Spectral image of a plot



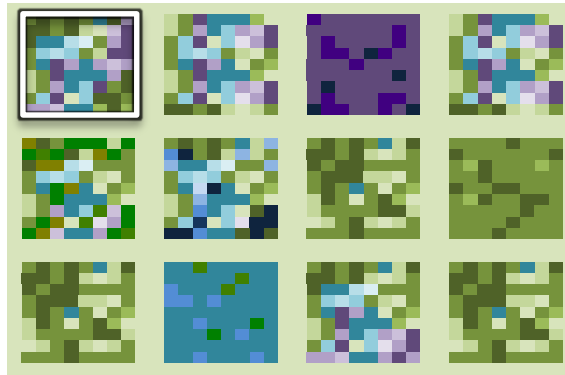
Spectra from contrasting vegetation patches



Landscape of many plots

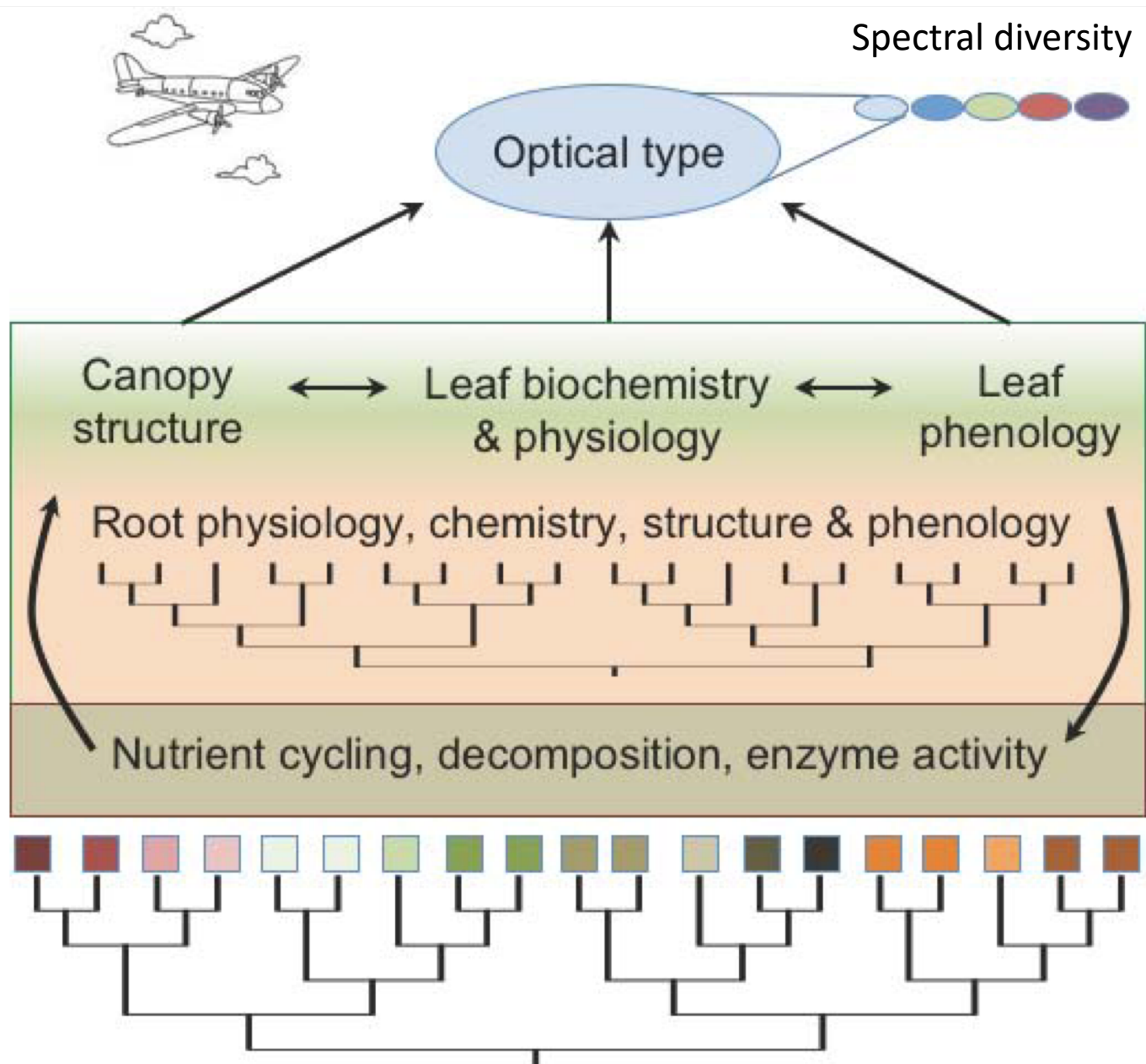


Spectral image of landscape

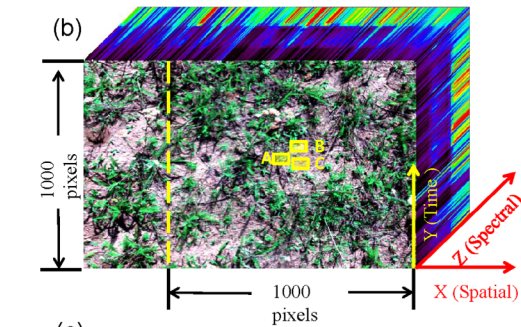


α spectral diversity

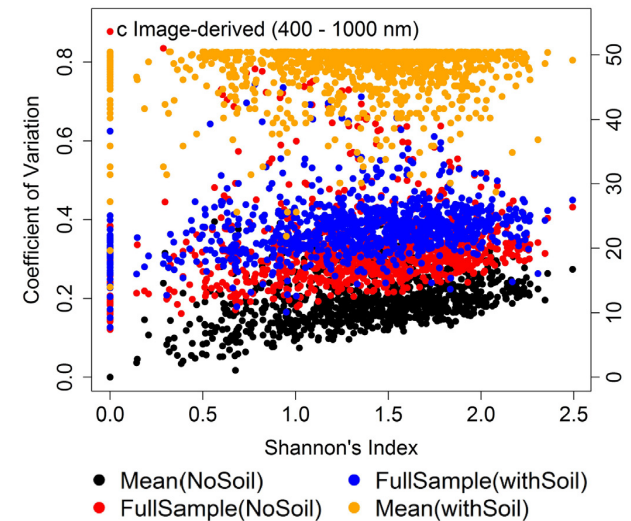
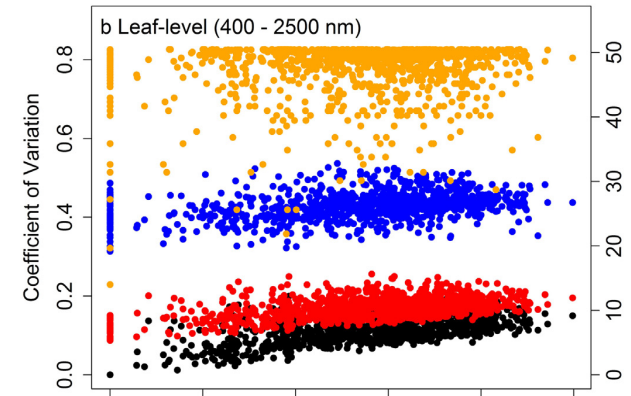
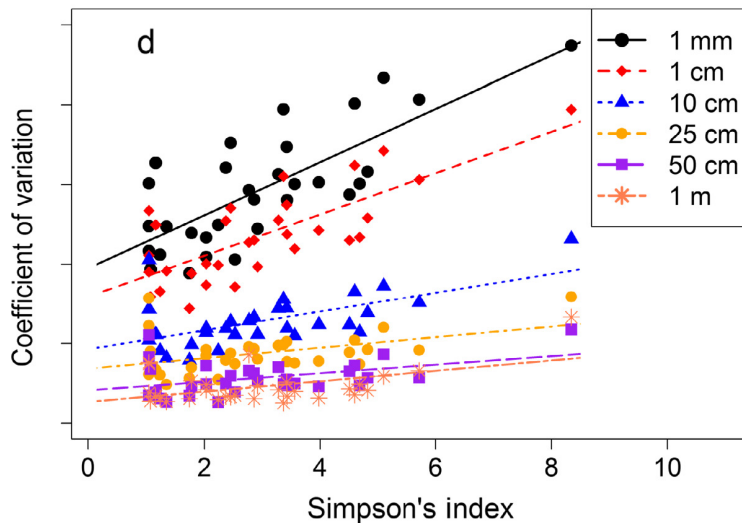
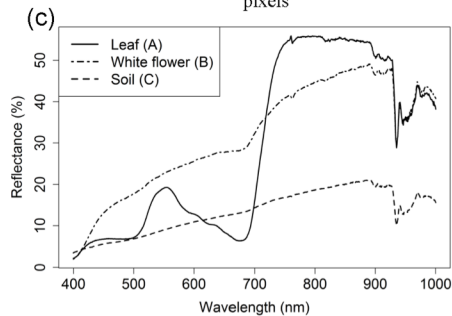
β spectral diversity



Spectral diversity – plant diversity relationship depends on spatial resolution

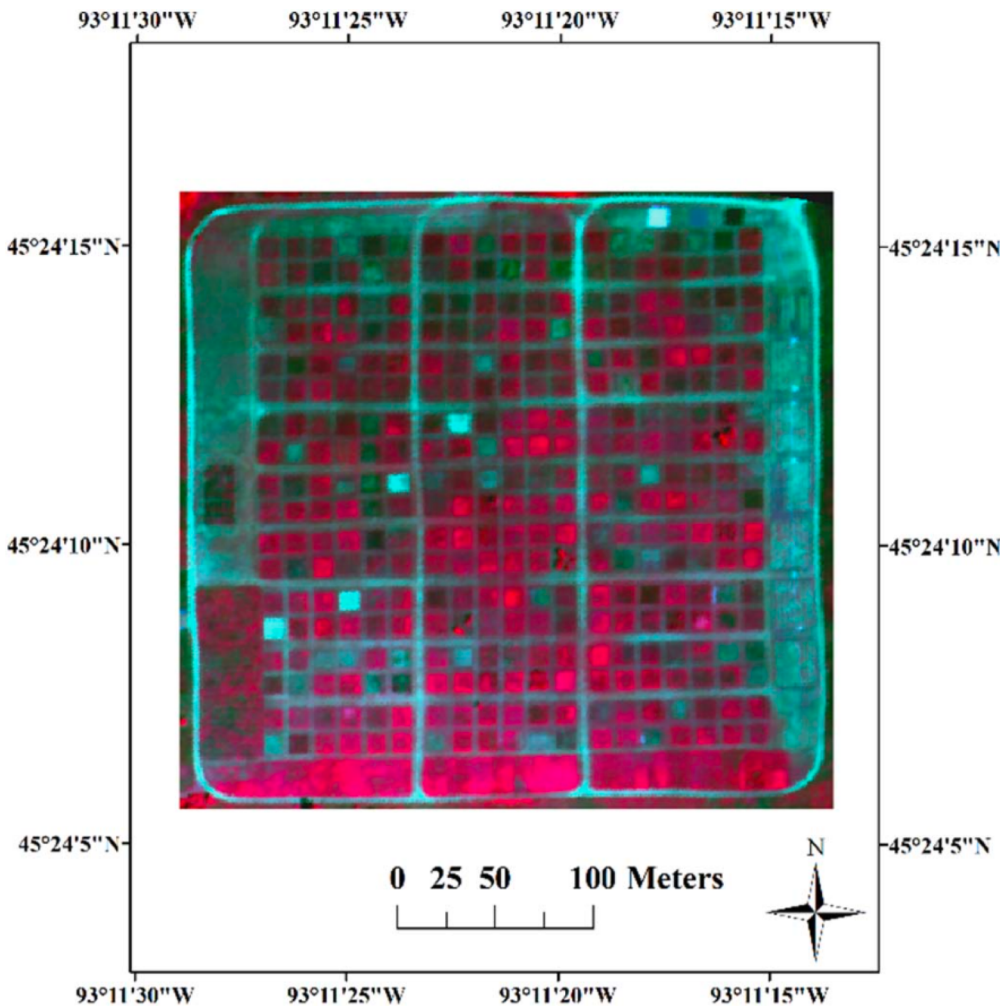
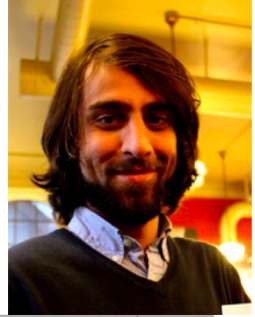


Ran Wang

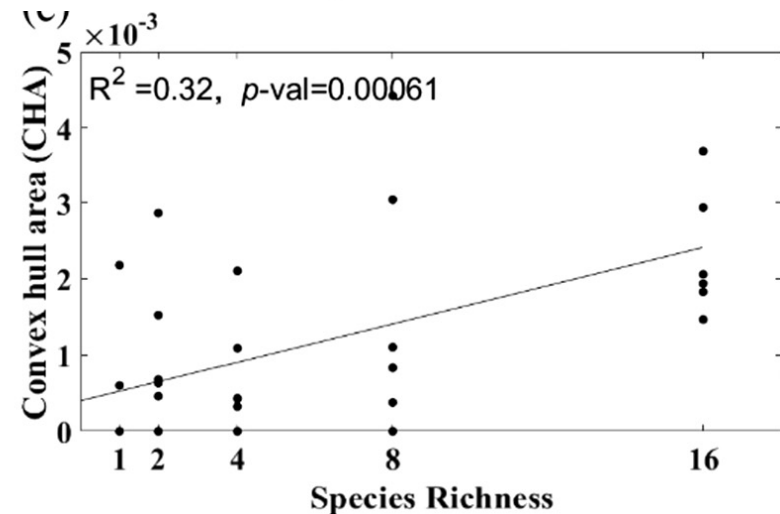
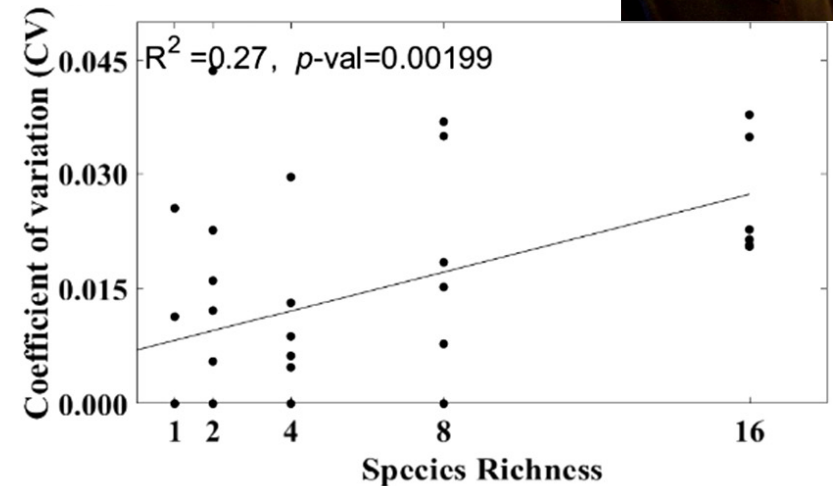


Wang, Gamon et al Remote Sensing of Environment 211 (2018) 218–228

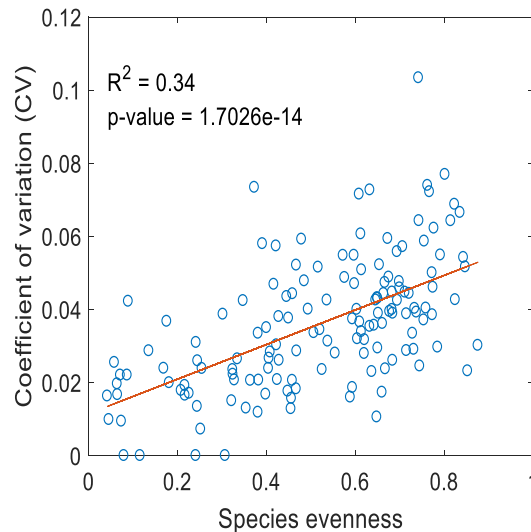
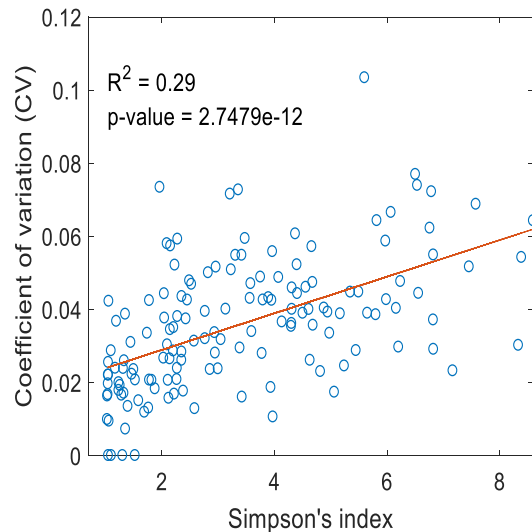
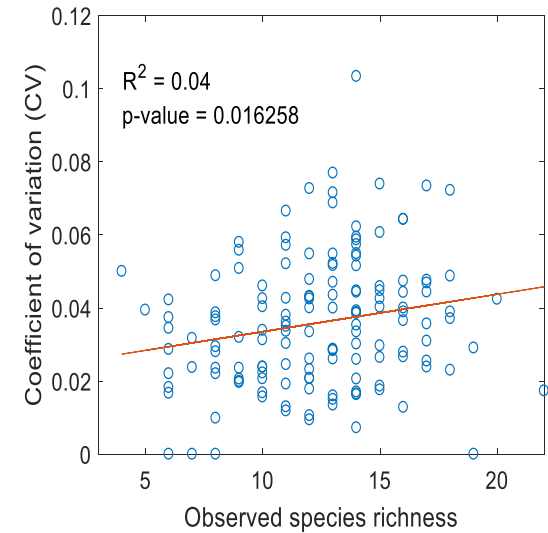
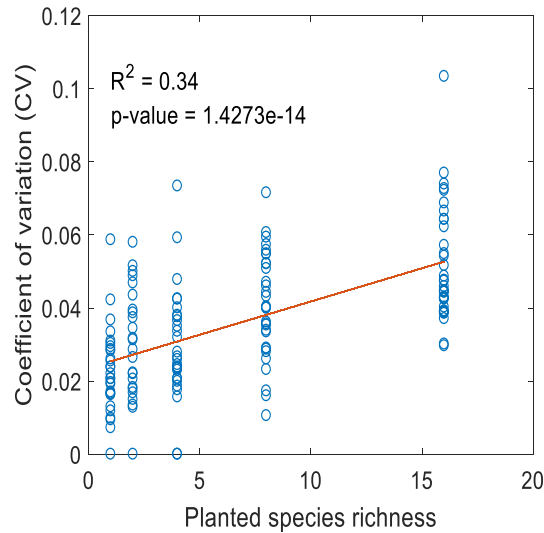
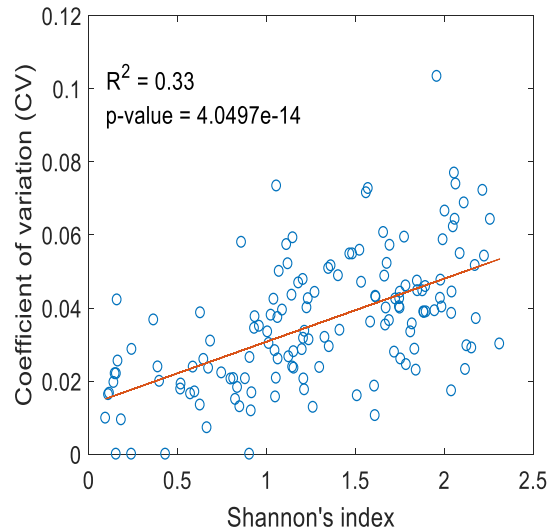
Spectral diversity – plant diversity relationship factoring out soil fraction (0.75 m² resolution)



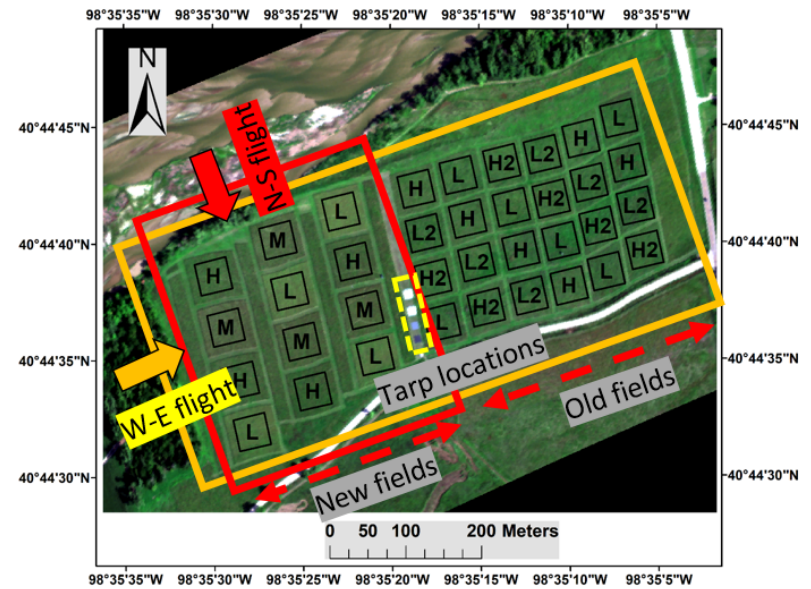
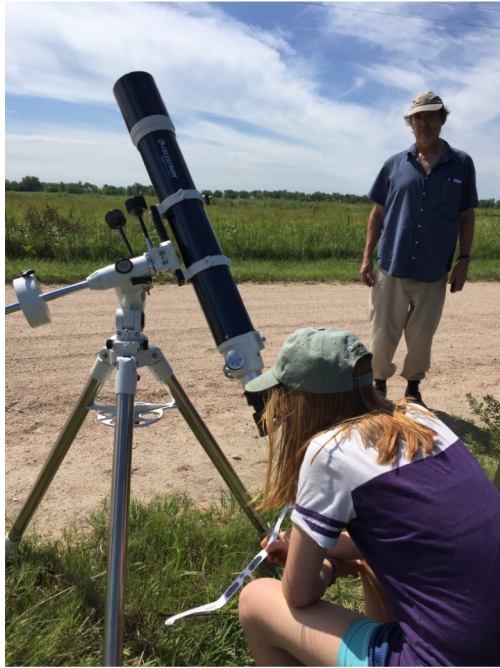
Cedar Creek - Minnesota



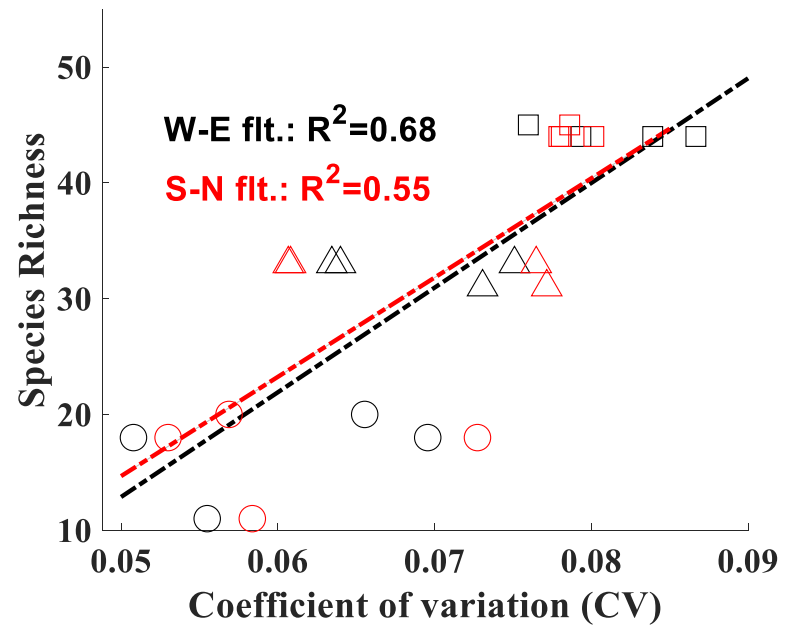
RS trait diversity (LMA) – species diversity (AVIRIS 1m²)



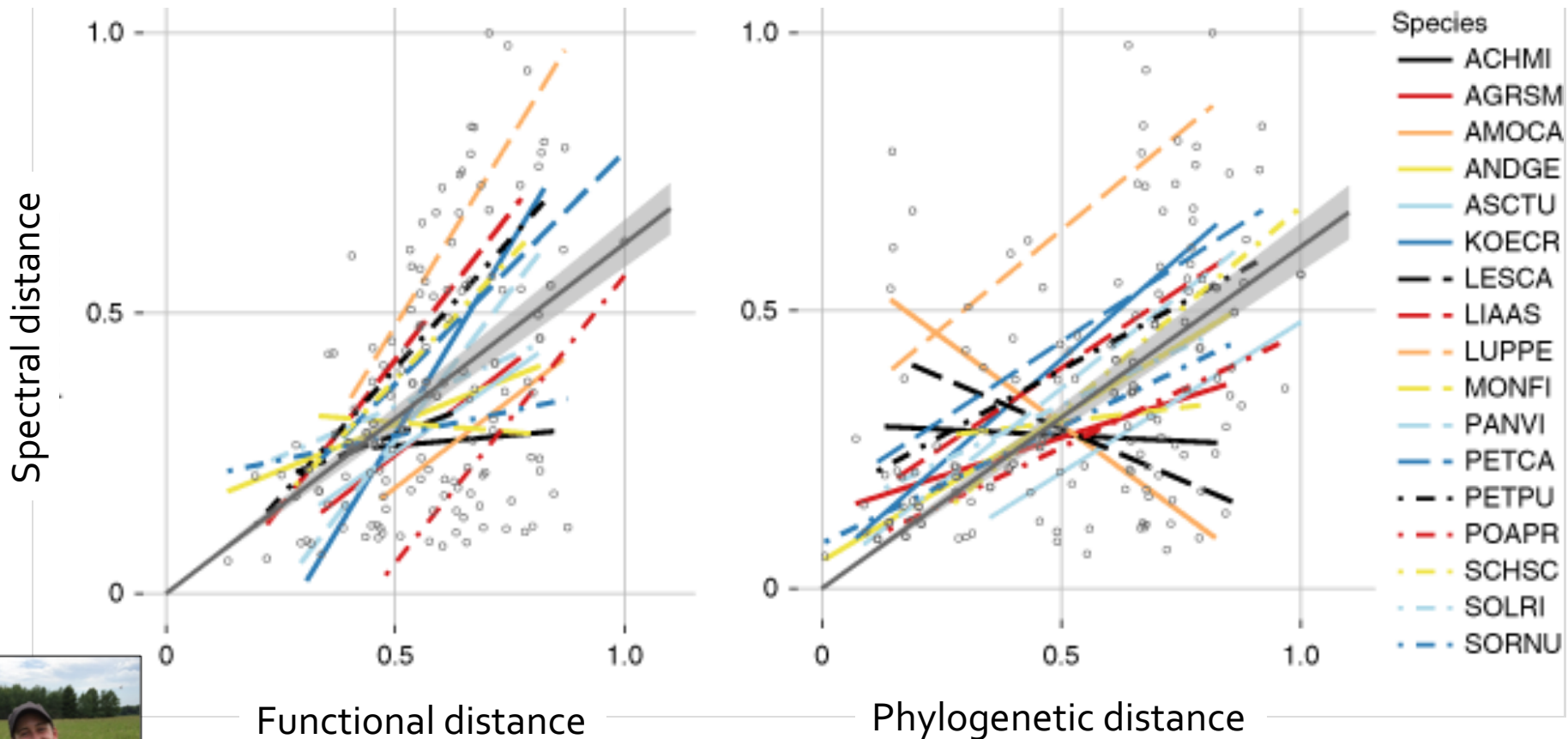
Townsend et al



Nature Conservancy Expt - Nebraska



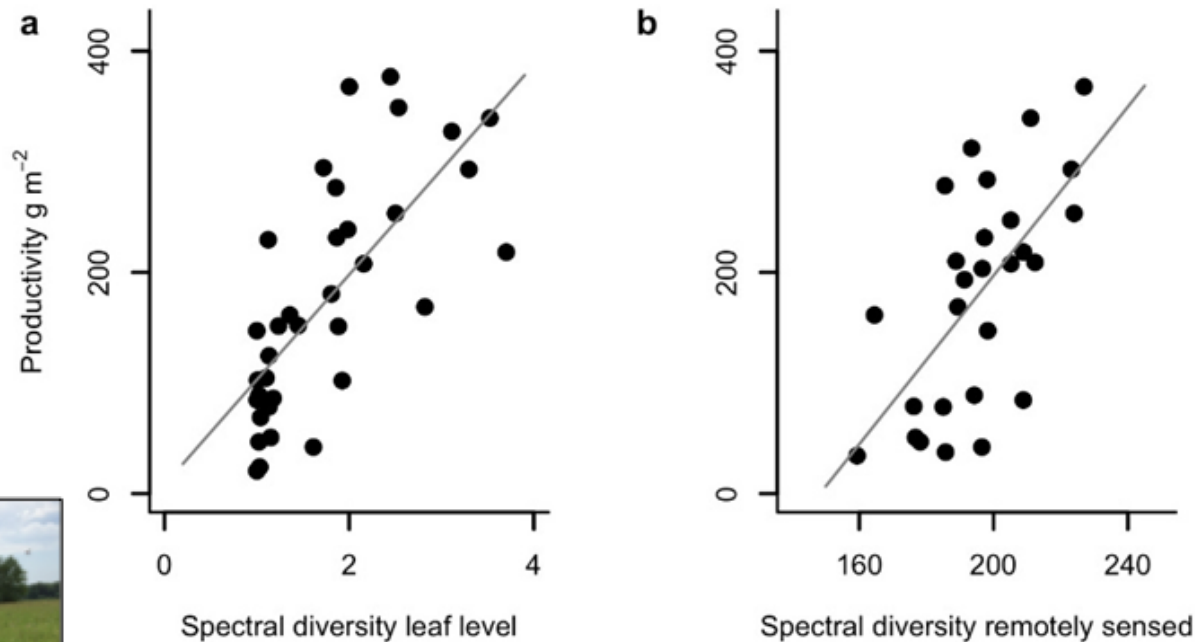
Spectral distance is associated with functional and phylogenetic distance between species



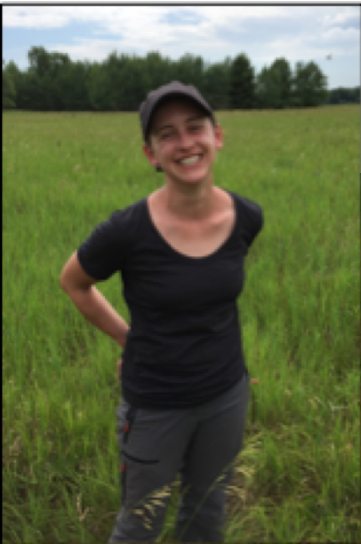
Anna Schweiger

Spectral diversity predicts productivity

Plant Productivity (g m^{-2})



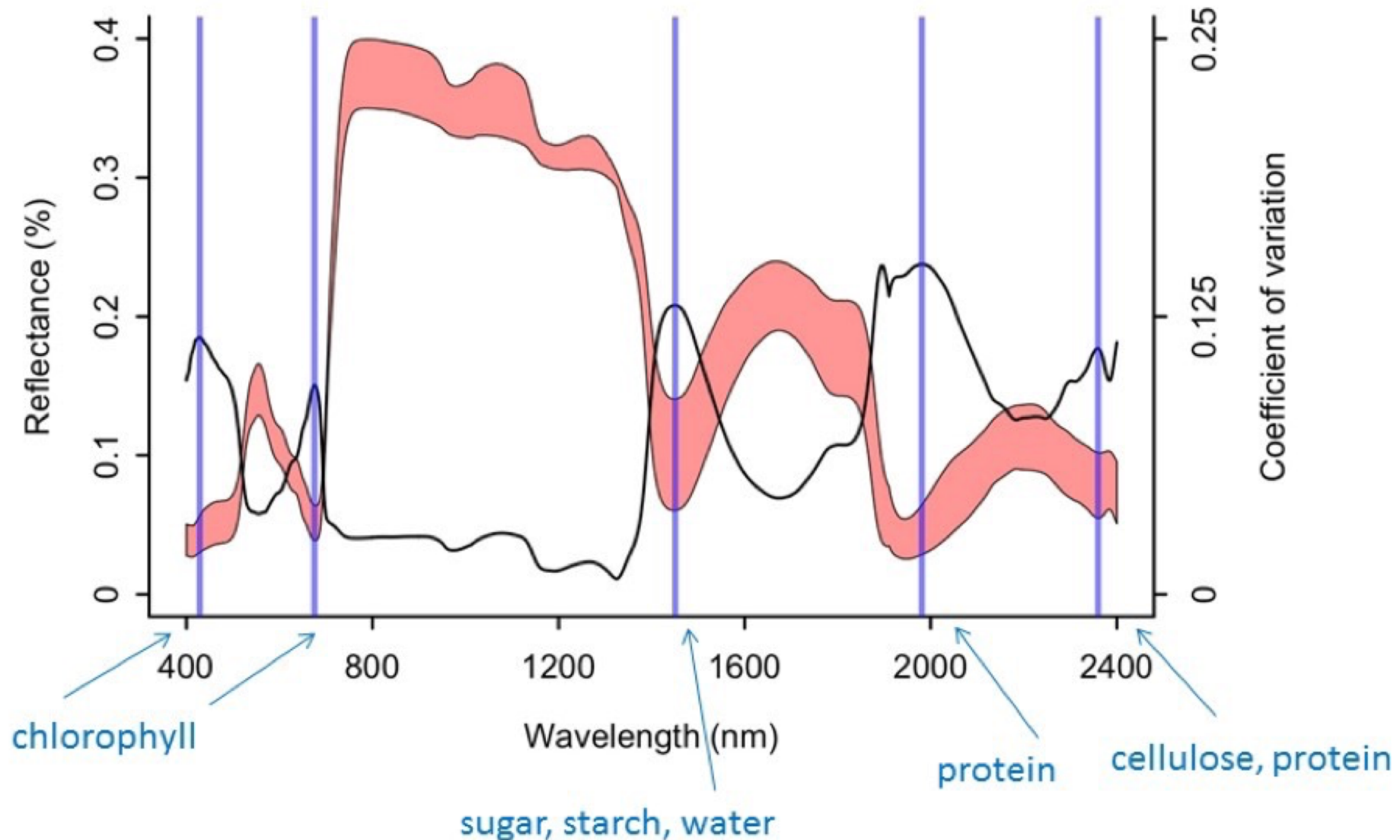
Spectral diversity



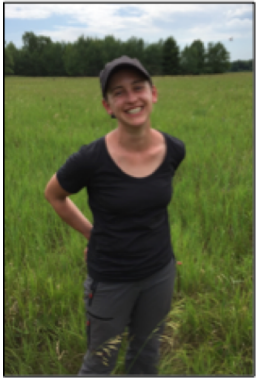
Anna Schweiger



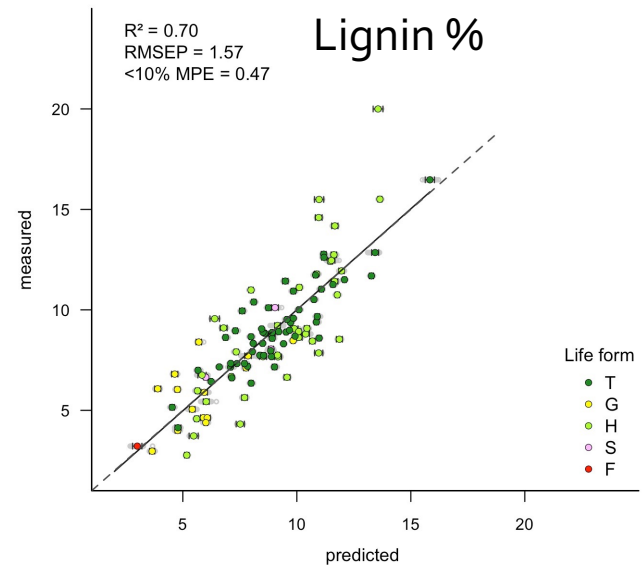
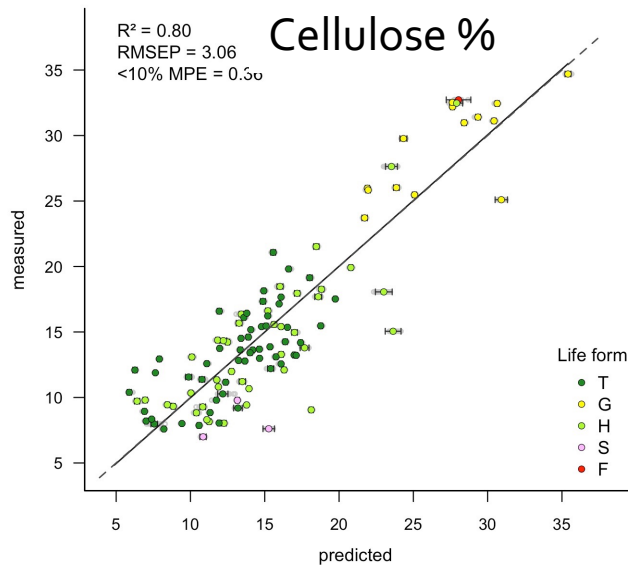
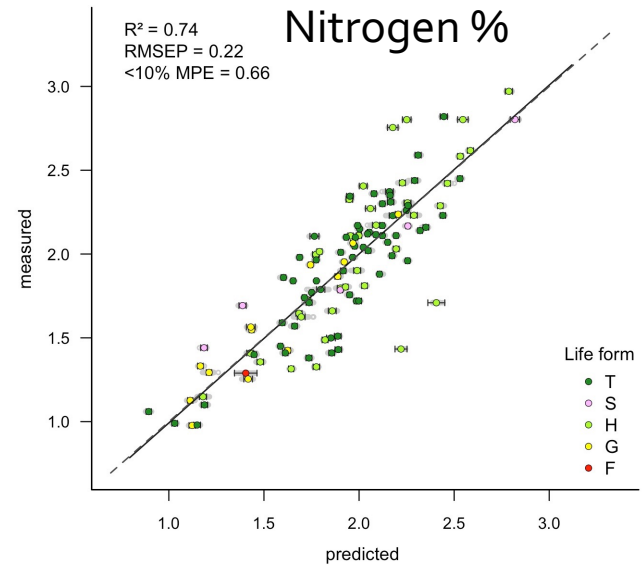
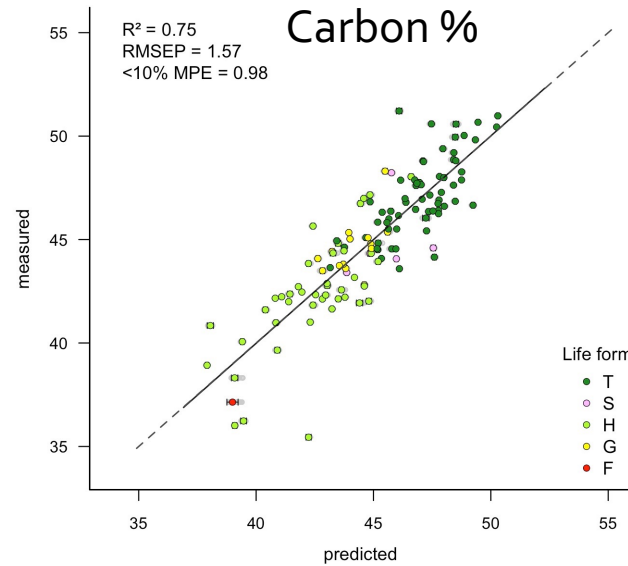
Spectral diversity using only local maxima of the coefficient of variation also predict productivity



Spectra predict functional traits with high accuracy



Anna Schweiger

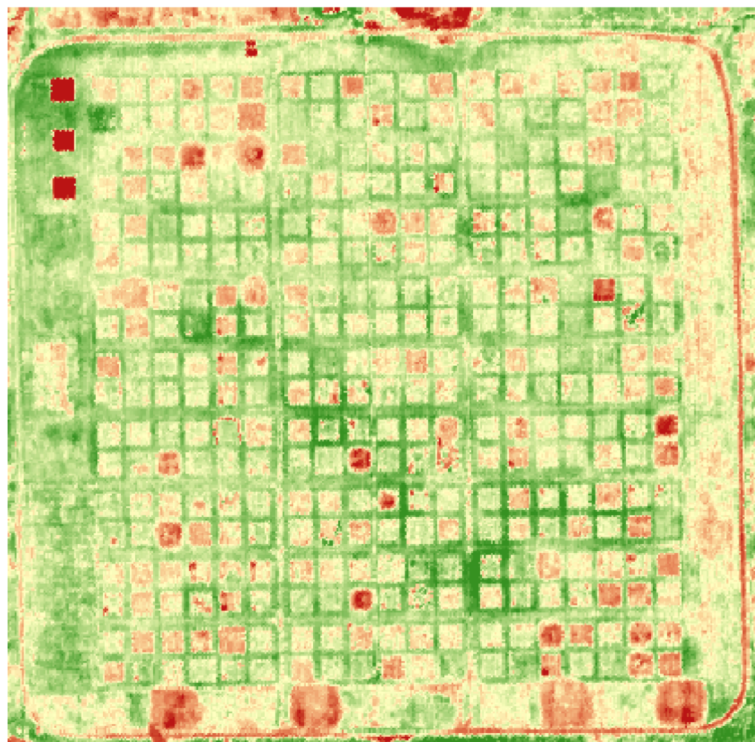


Chlorophyll A
Chlorophyll B
Lutein
Violaxanthin
Antherixanthin
Zeaxanthin
Beta Carotene
Anthocyanins
Solubles
Hemicellulose



Zhihui Wang

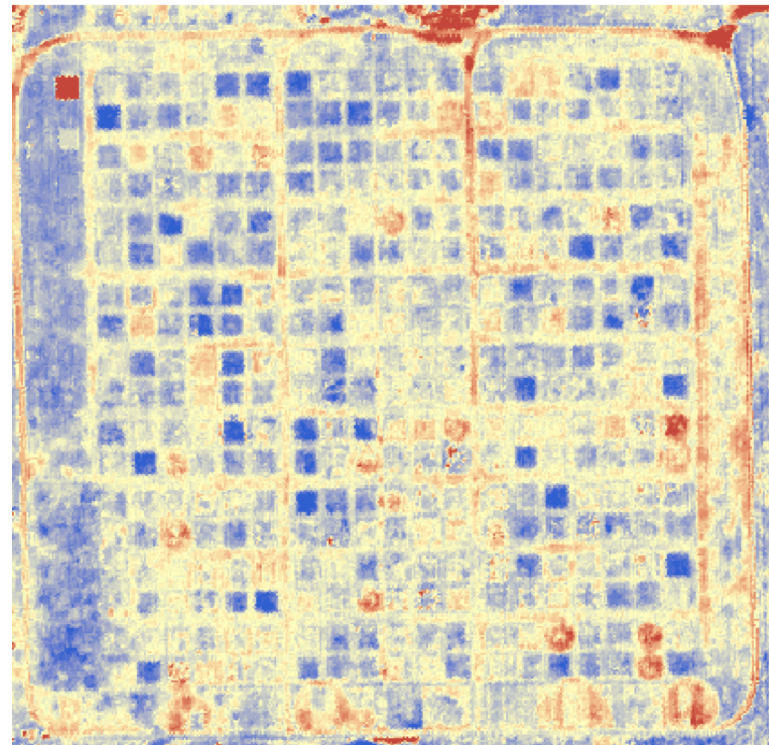
Trait maps of the BioDIV experiment at Cedar Creek



Total chlorophyll

650 $\mu\text{mol.m}^{-2}$
0
bare ground

0 25 50 100
m



Leaf mass per area (LMA)

200 g.m^{-2}
0
bare ground

0 25 50 100
m

Remote Detection



Vegetation chemistry

Diversity (SR, PE, FE)
Composition

Productivity

aboveground

Plant community structure and function

belowground

Root Chemistry

Productivity

Soil Organic Matter Quantity and Quality

Diversity and Composition

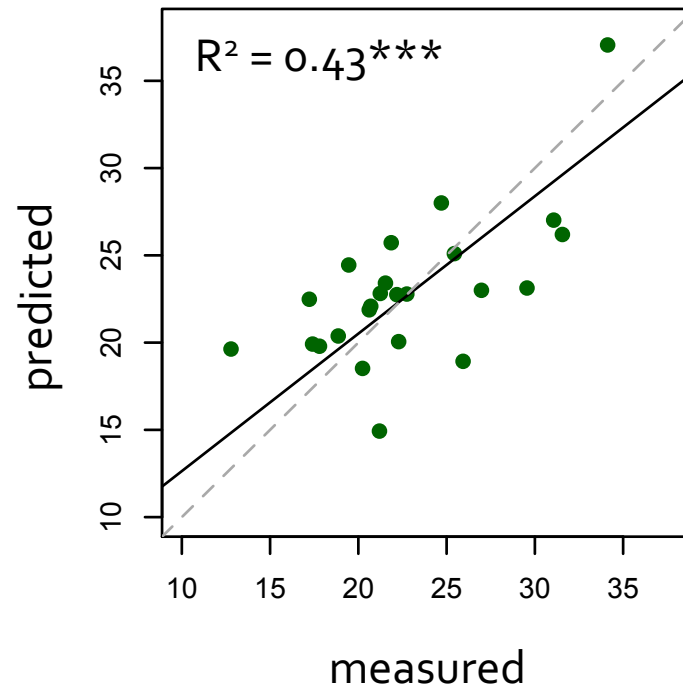
Biomass and enzyme activity

microbial community structure and function

Remotely sensed vegetation chemistry predicts root chemistry

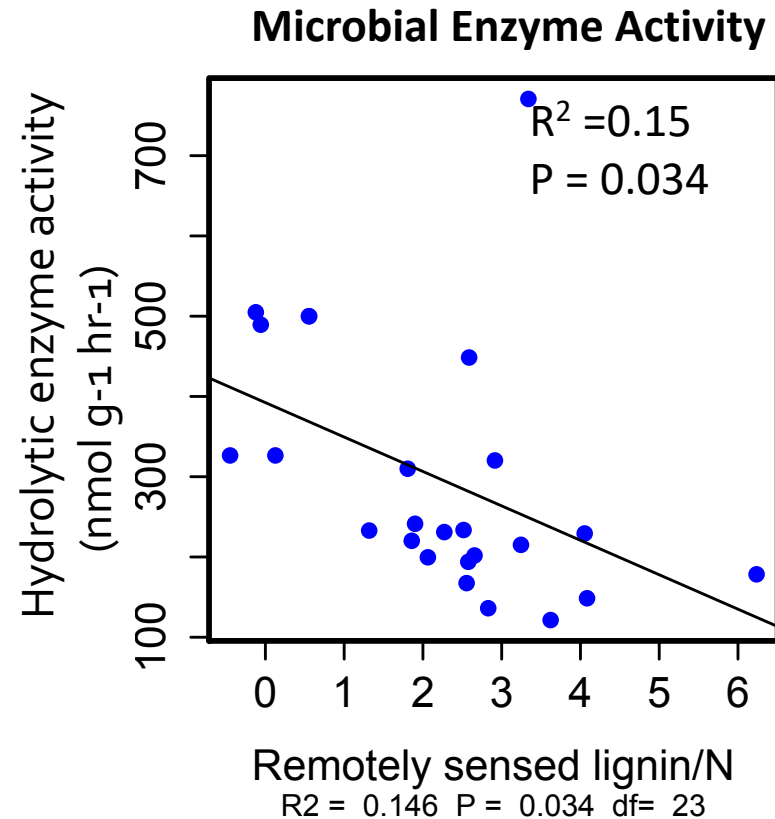
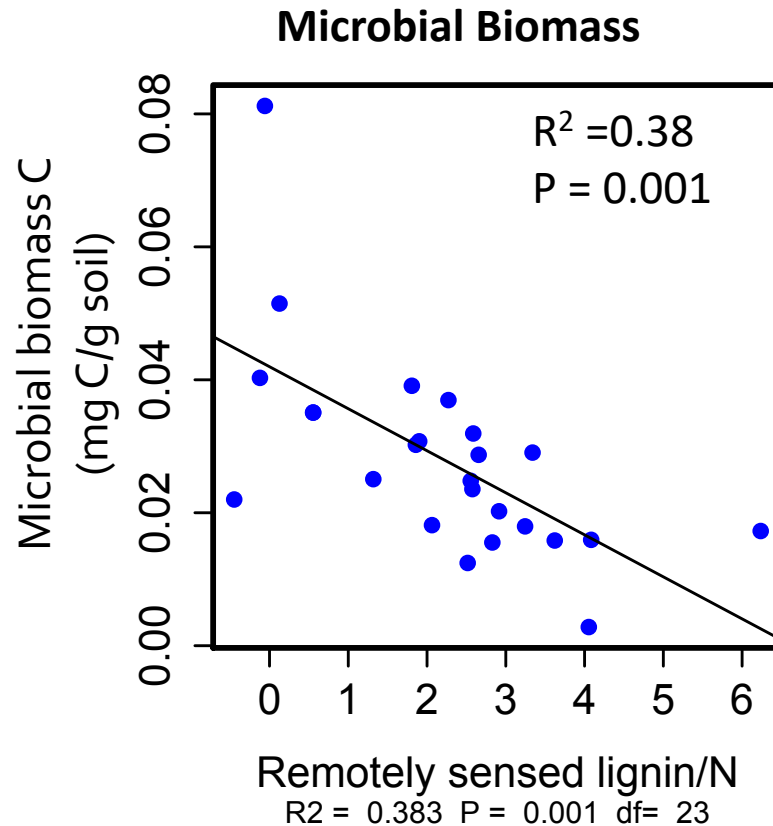
PLSR models of vegetation chemistry

Root soluble fraction:
sugars, organic acids and amino acids



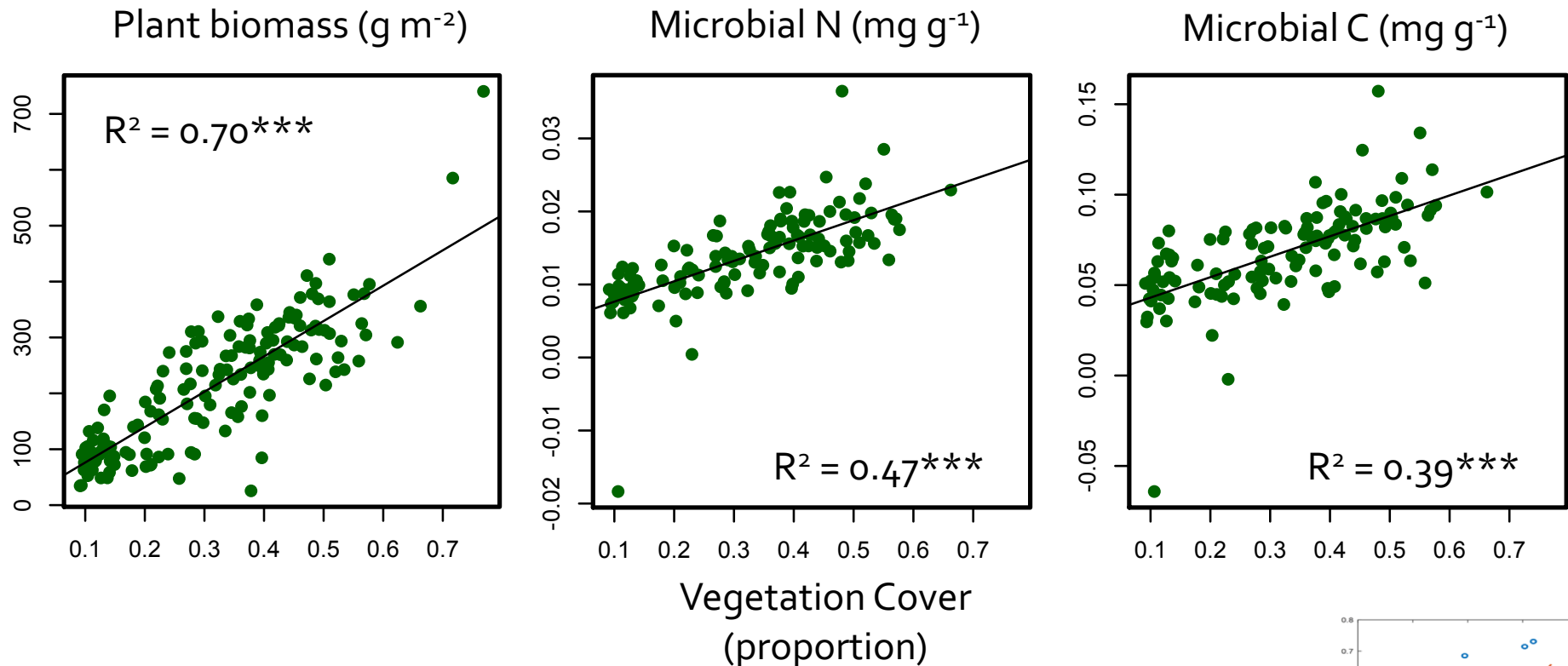
Sarah Hobbie

Remotely sensed above ground chemistry predicts below ground processes

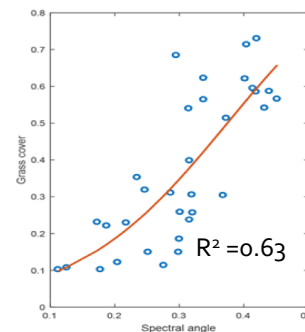


Lignin/N

Remotely sensed vegetation cover predicts aboveground plant biomass and soil microbial biomass belowground



Vegetation cover was estimated for every 1m^2 pixel, and averaged per $9 \times 9\text{ m}^2$ plot, by building a logistic model using ground cover measurements and soil angle (Serbin et al. 2015)

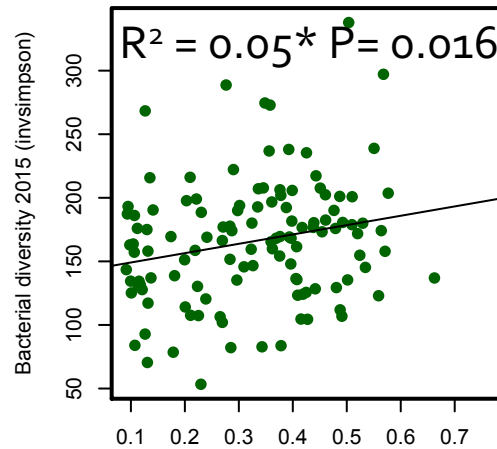


Remotely sensed vegetation cover predicts fungal and bacterial diversity and composition

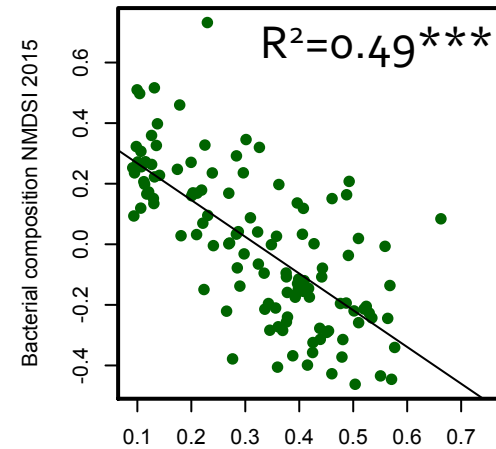


Madritch

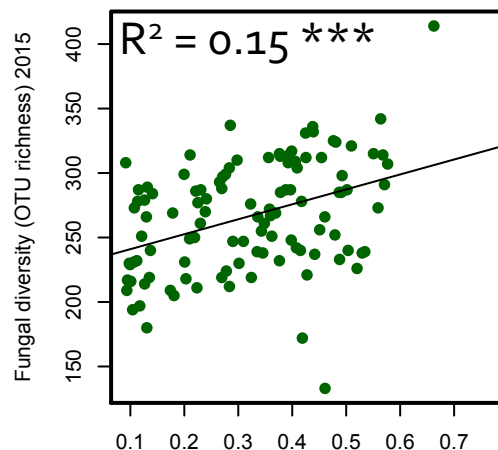
Bacterial diversity



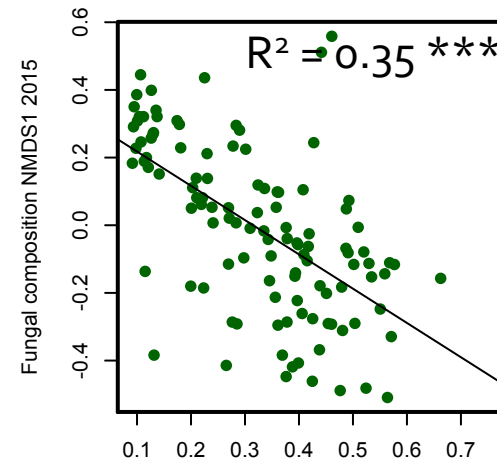
Bacterial composition
NMDS₁



Fungal diversity



Fungal composition
NMDS₁



Vegetation Cover
(proportion)



L. Cline

NIMBioS Working Group: Remotely Sensing Biodiversity



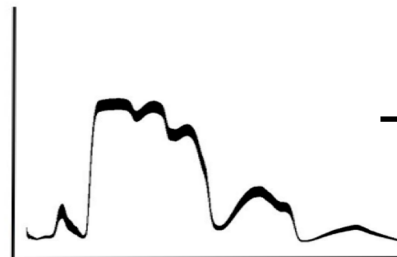
NIMBioS



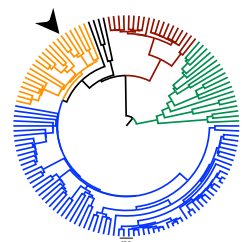
Raw spectra



EcoSIS



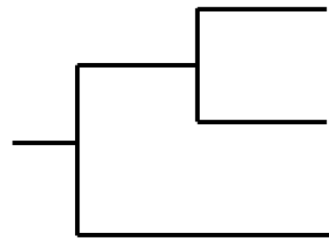
phylo
model



Phylogeny meets Spectra

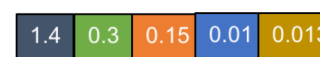


Leaf layers, Chlorophyll,
Carotenoids, H₂O, LMA

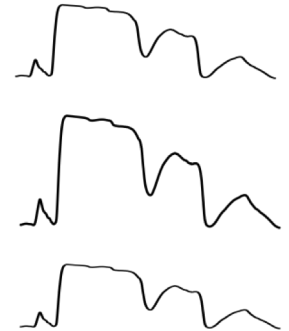


$$dX_t = \alpha(\theta - X_t)dt + \sigma dB_t$$

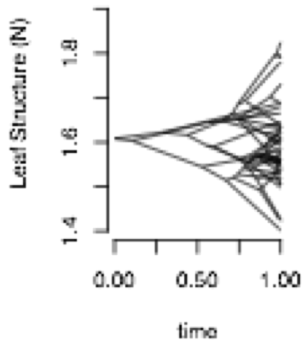
Evolutionary
Model



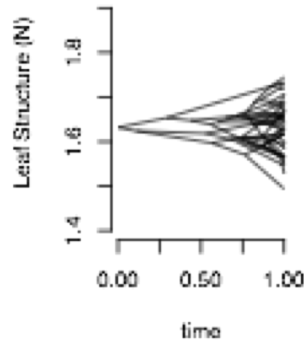
Spectral
Model



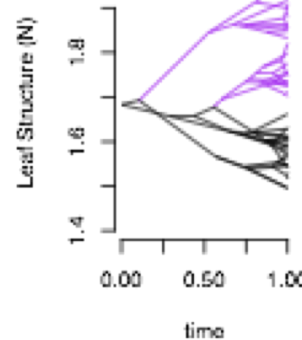
Drift



Constrained



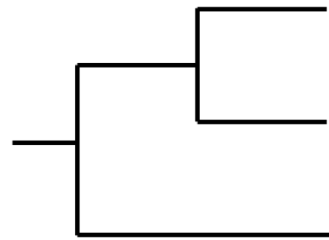
Convergent



Phylogeny meets Spectra



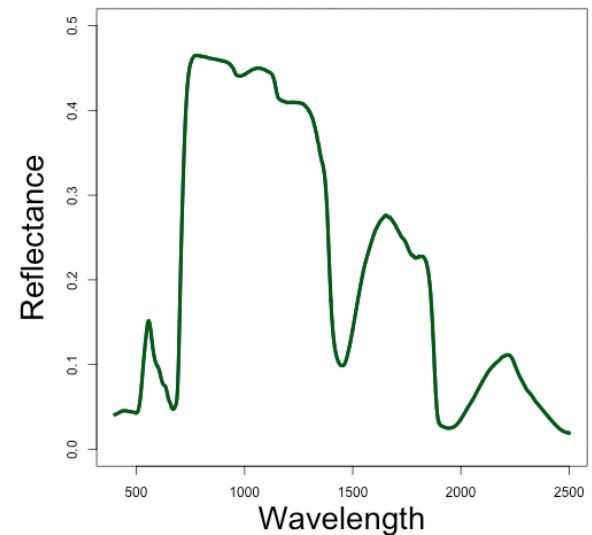
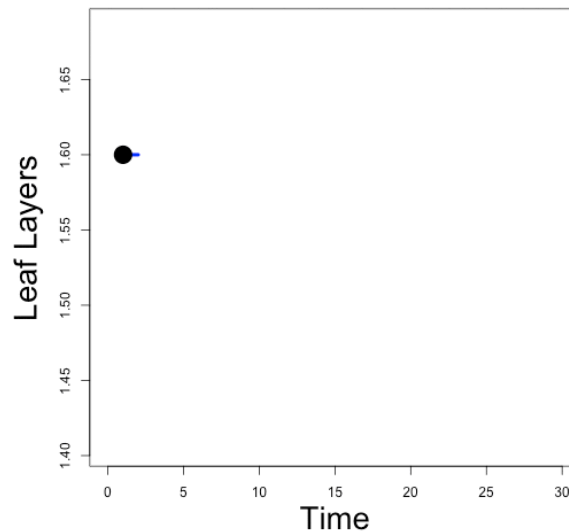
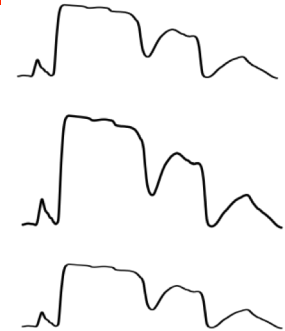
Leaf layers, Chlorophyll,
Carotenoids, H₂O, LMA



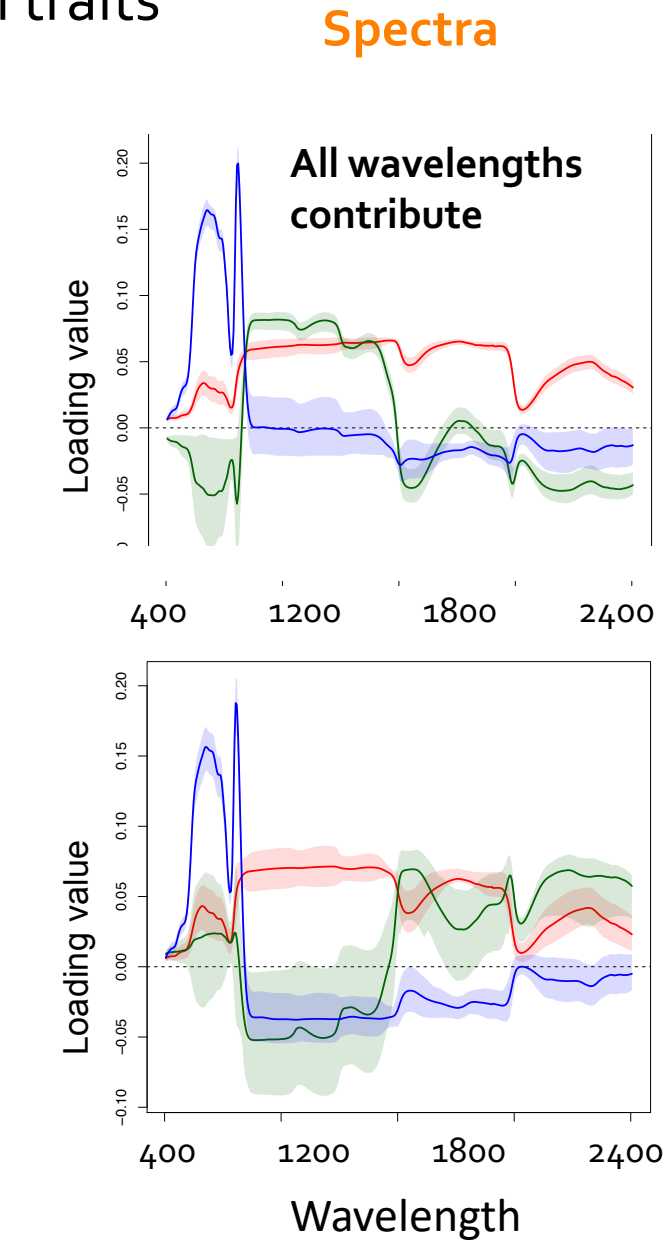
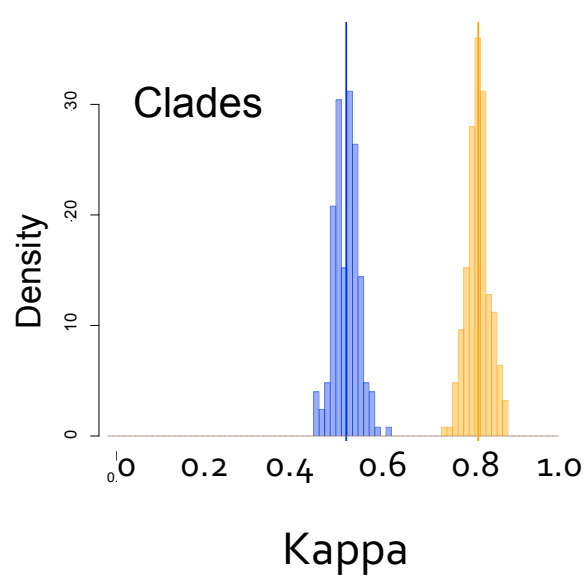
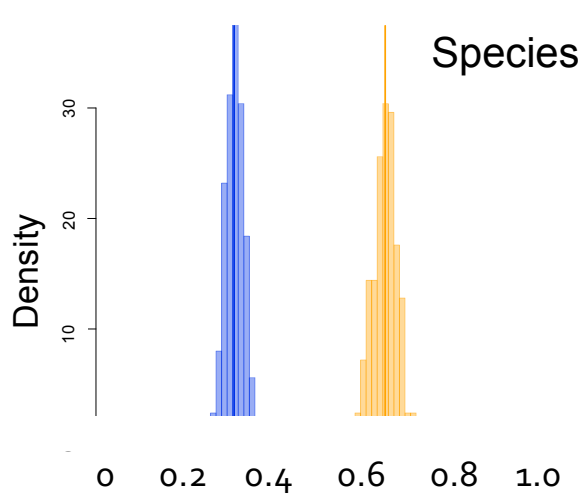
Evolutionary
Model



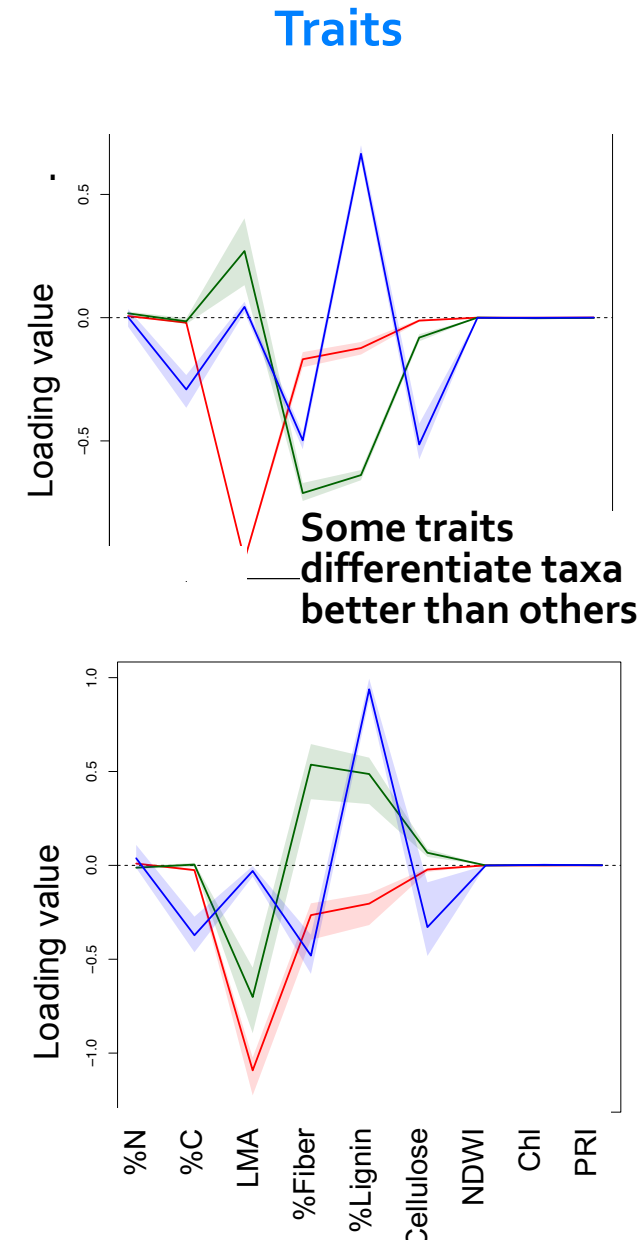
Spectral
Model



Spectra detect phylogenetic lineages better than species; spectra are more informative than traits

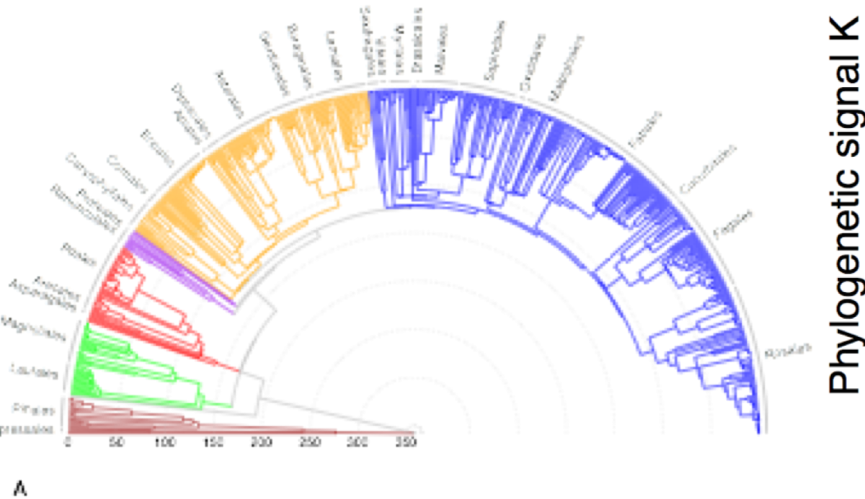


PLS-DA



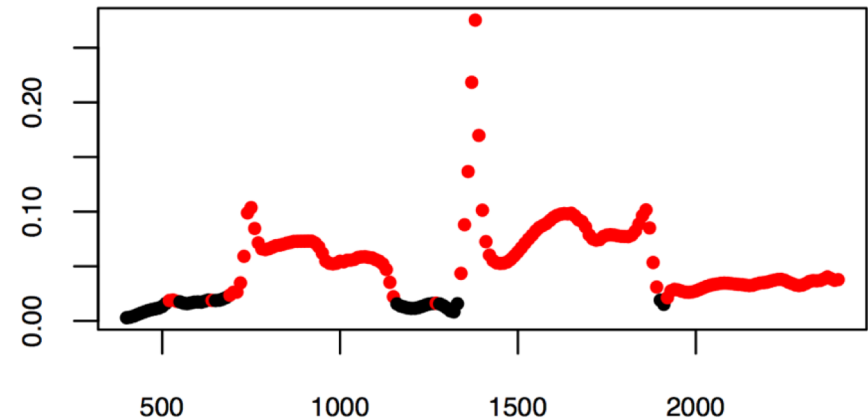
Cavender-Bares, Meireles et al RS 2016

Spectra are phylogenetically conserved EXCEPT in the *visible* range associated with pigments for light harvesting and photoprotection



Phylogenetic signal K

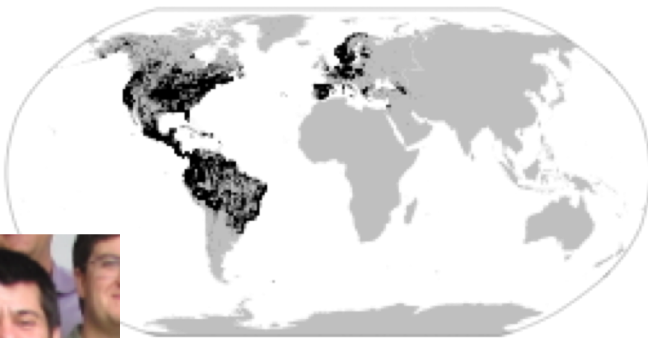
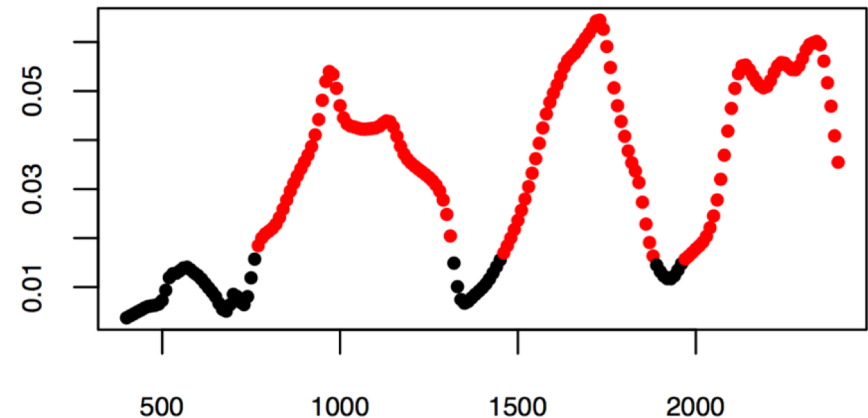
Temperate North America



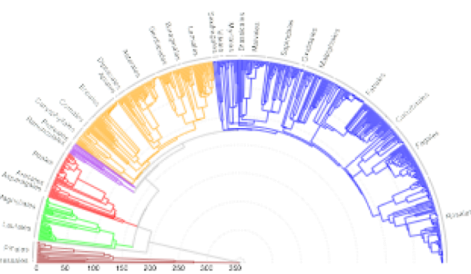
Wavelengths

Tropical South America

Phylogenetic signal K



NIMBioS working group



A

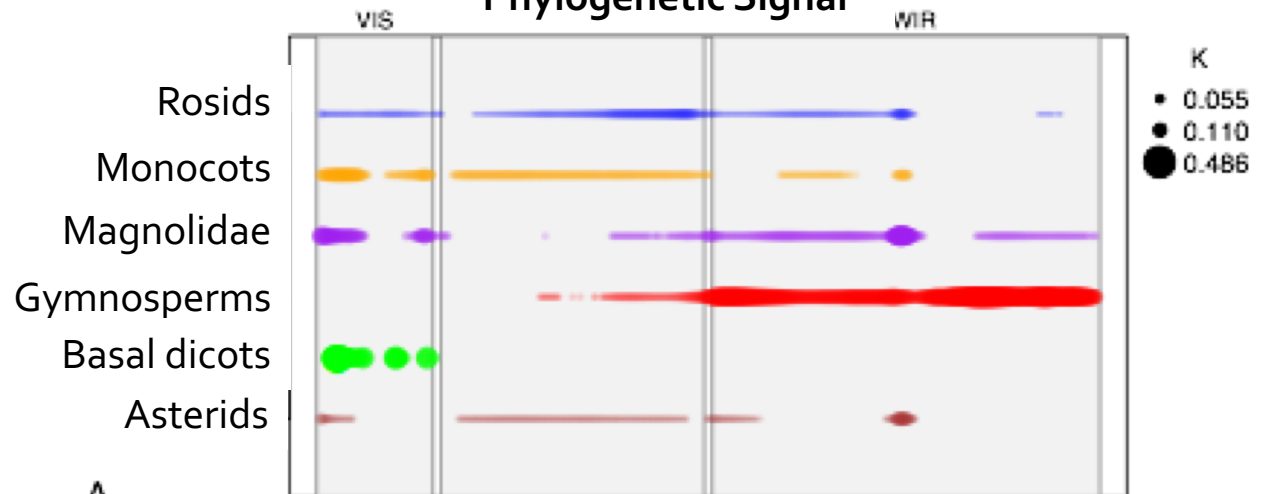


B

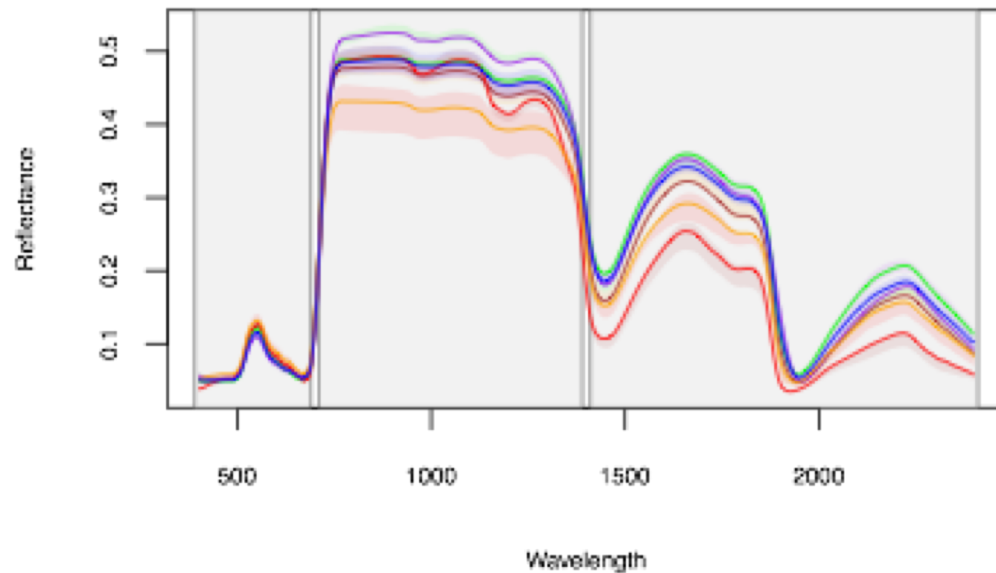


Meireles and NIMBioS working group

Phylogenetic Signal

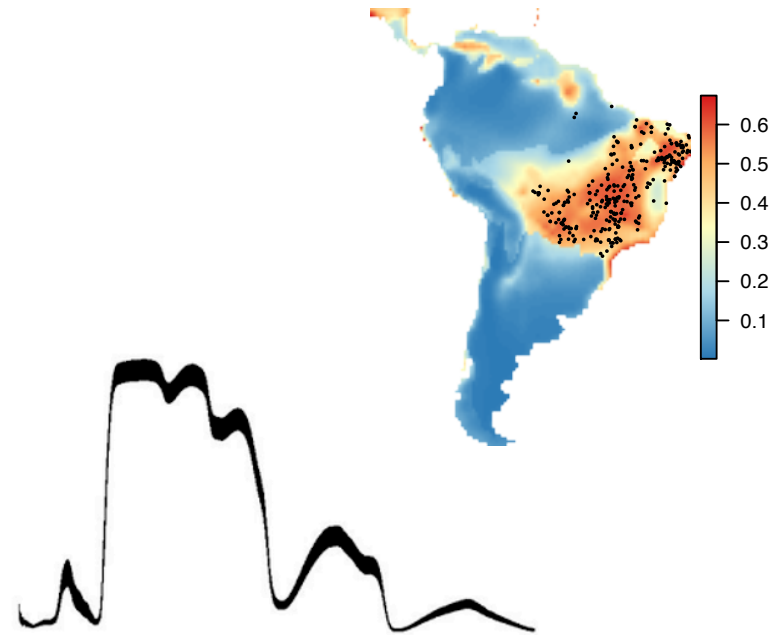
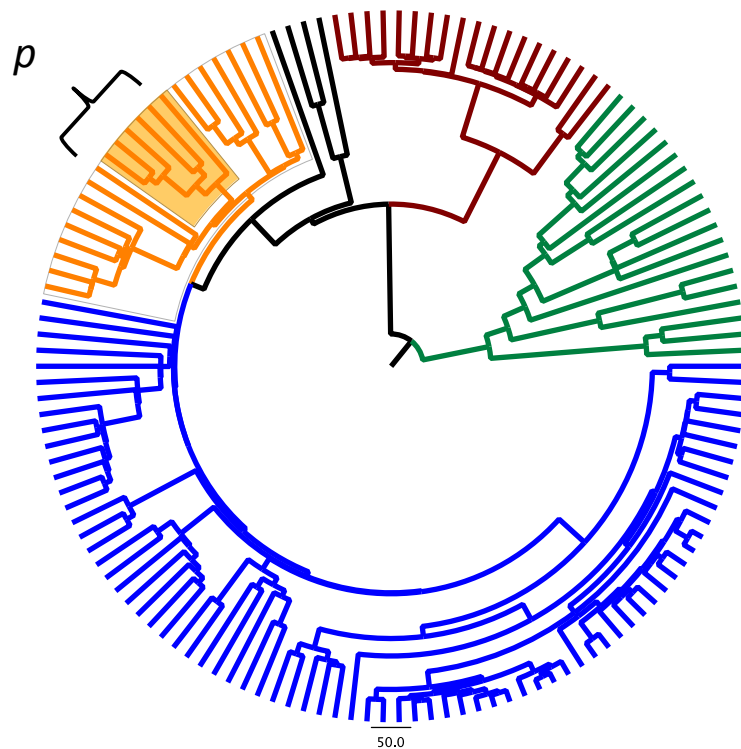


A



B

Constrain RS data using species distribution models



Place an unknown leaf spectrum within the plant tree of life and derive the probability that it falls within a given clade

