

# Connecting Biodiversity, Geodiversity, and Remote Sensing Across Scales

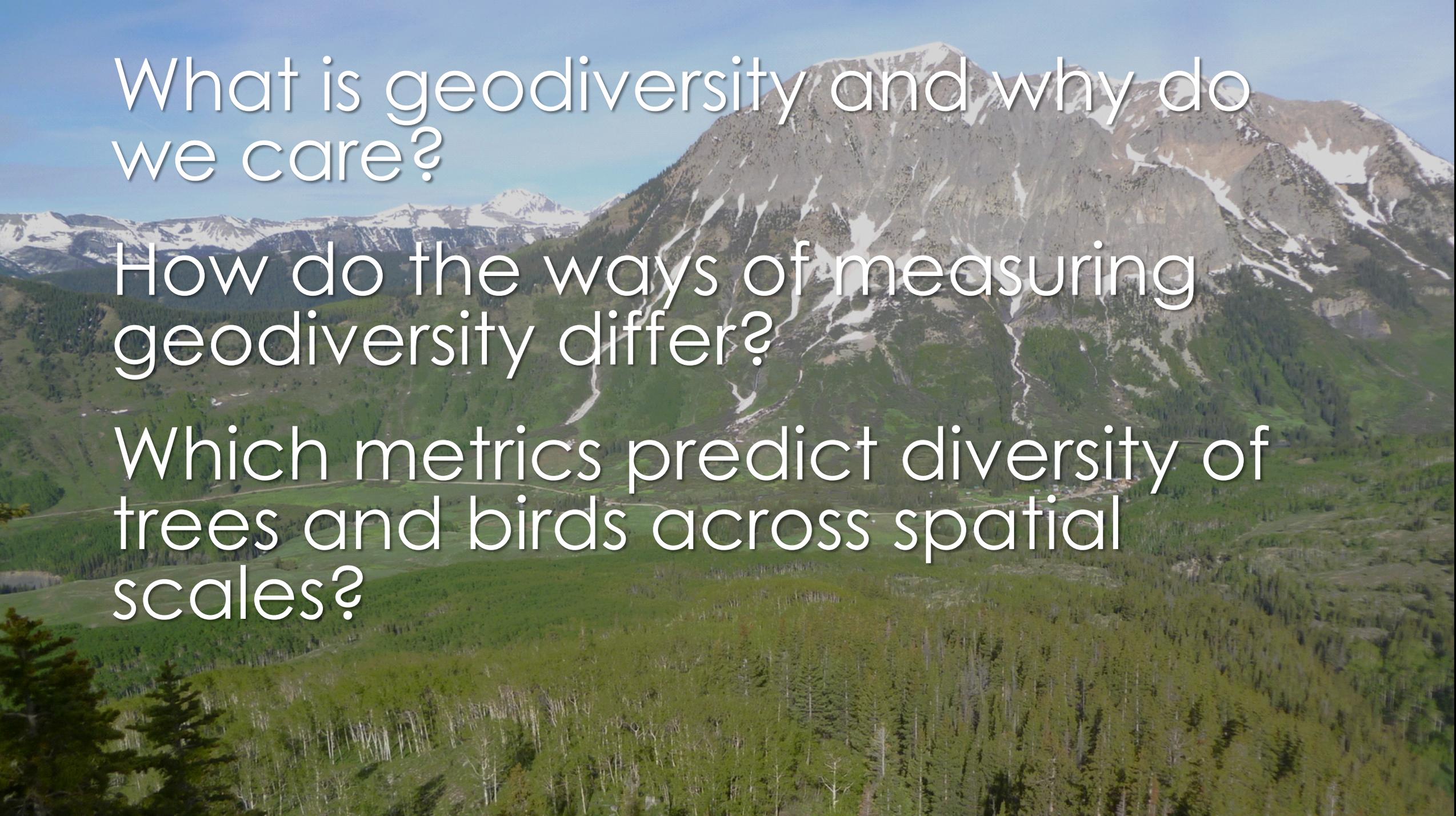
**Sydne Record, Bryn Mawr College;** Phoebe L. Zarnetske, Michigan State University; Kyla Dahlin, Michigan State University; Quentin D. Read, Michigan State University; Sparkle L. Malone, Florida International University; Keith Gaddis, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; John M. Grady, Bryn Mawr College; Jennifer Costanza, North Carolina State University; Martina L. Hobi, Swiss Federal Research Institute; Andrew Latimer, University of California-Davis; Stephanie Pau, Florida State University; Adam M. Wilson, University at Buffalo; Andrew Finley, Michigan State University; Scott Ollinger, University of New Hampshire

# Acknowledgments

Working group  
Connecting  
biodiversity,  
geodiversity, and  
remote sensing  
across scales

PIs  
Phoebe Zarnetske  
Sydne Record  
Kyla Dahlin



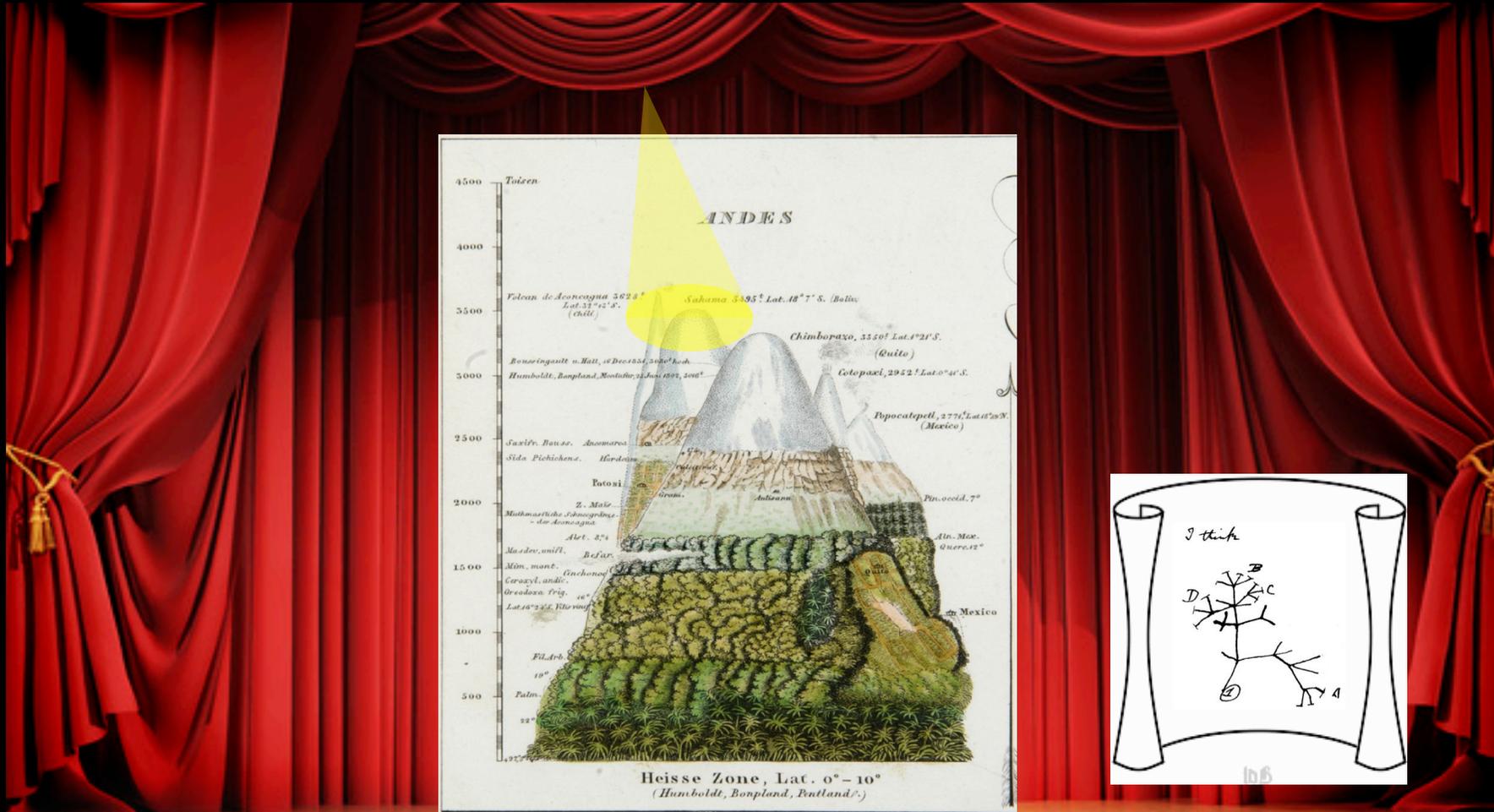
A scenic view of a mountain range with snow-capped peaks and a dense forest in the foreground. The mountains are rugged and rocky, with patches of snow clinging to their slopes. The foreground is filled with a thick forest of green trees, likely evergreens, under a clear blue sky.

What is geodiversity and why do we care?

How do the ways of measuring geodiversity differ?

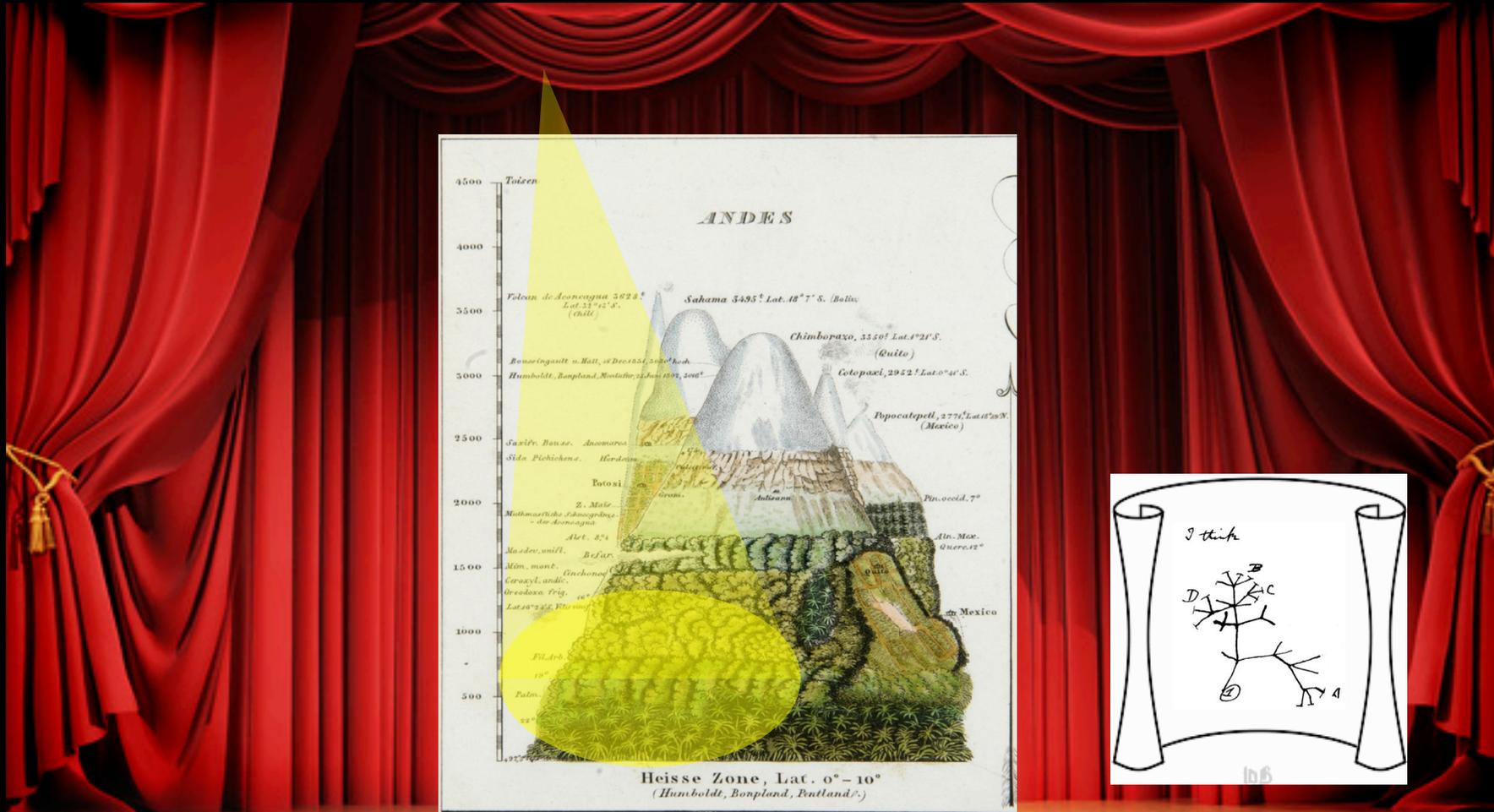
Which metrics predict diversity of trees and birds across spatial scales?

# Conserving nature's stage Hutchinson's ecological theatre and evolutionary play



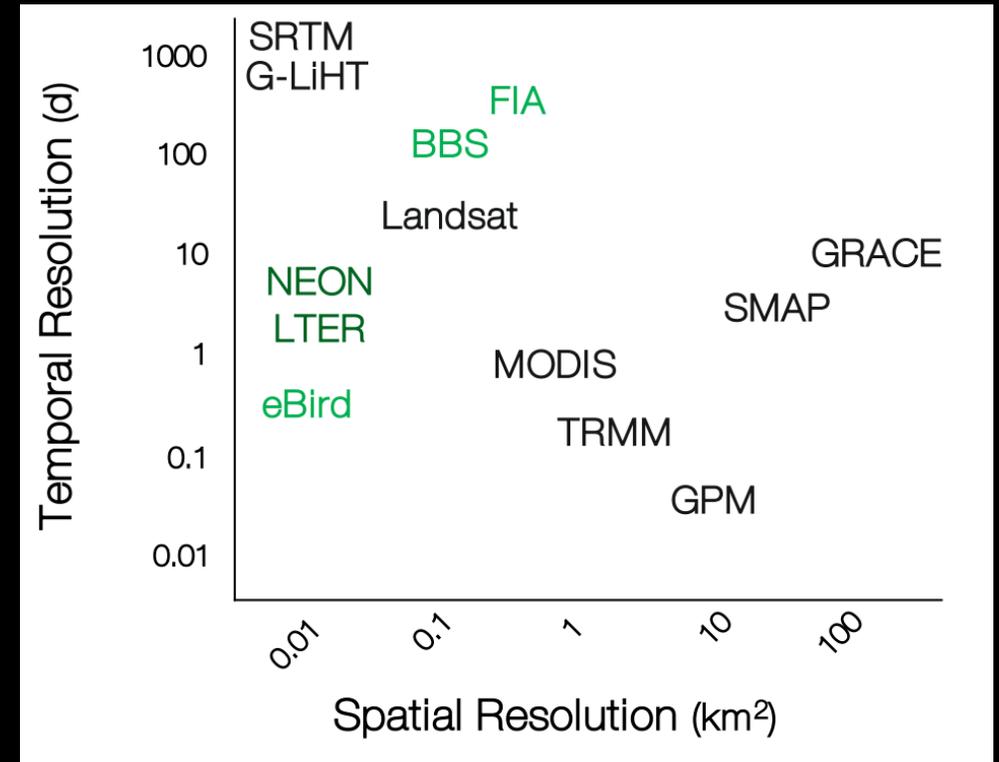
# Conserving nature's stage

## Hutchinson's ecological theatre and evolutionary play



# What is geodiversity and why do we care?

Variety and distribution of nonliving features of the landscape



Zarnetske et al., *Global Ecol Biogeogr* (In review)

Record et al., *Remote Sensing of Plant Biodiversity*, Eds. Cavender-Bares, Gamon, Townsend (In revision)

Geodiversity Data Products

Available geophysical remote sensing products from NASA, with their spatial and temporal scales.

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Search:

Acronym	Product and Mission Name	Minimum Spatial Resolution (m)	Maximum Spatial Resolution (m)	Spatial Extent	Spatial Coverage	Temporal Resolution	Temporal Extent (start)	Temporal Extent (stop)	Geology	Soil	Topography	Atmosphere	Hydrology
1	SRTM	30	90	60N to 56S deg lat	near global	None - Single time point	2000		AI		Elevation, Slope, Aspect, Energy, Roughness		
2	SMAP	9000	36000	global low-veg cover	near global	8 days	2015	2015		Soil Properties			Soil
3	TRMM	250000	250000	35N to 35S deg lat	tropics	3 hours - daily	1998	2015					Precipitation,
4	GPM	10000	10000	Global	global	30 min	2014						Precipitation,

[https://bioxgeo.github.io/bioXgeo\\_ProductsTable/](https://bioxgeo.github.io/bioXgeo_ProductsTable/)

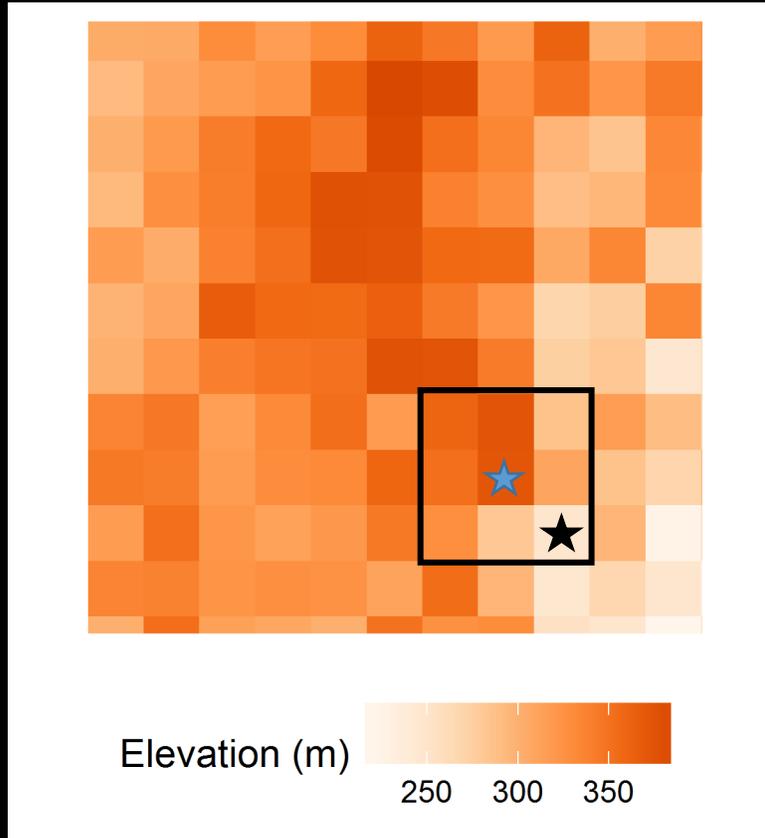
A scenic view of a mountain range with snow-capped peaks and a dense forest in the foreground. The mountains are rugged and rocky, with patches of snow. The foreground is a lush green forest of tall trees. The sky is clear and blue.

What is geodiversity and why do we care?

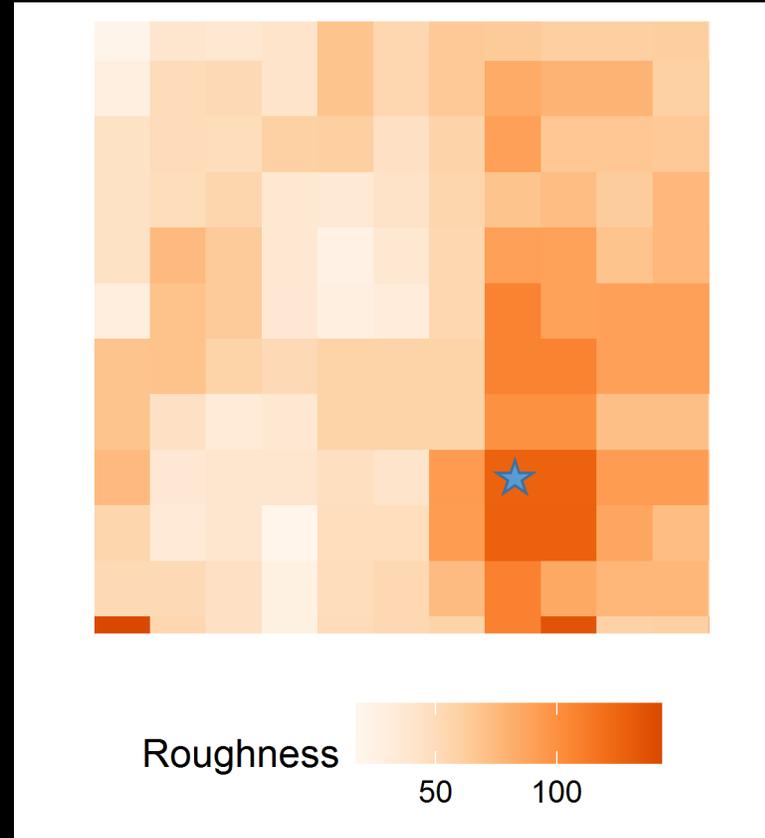
How do the ways of measuring geodiversity differ?

Which metrics predict diversity of trees and birds across spatial scales?

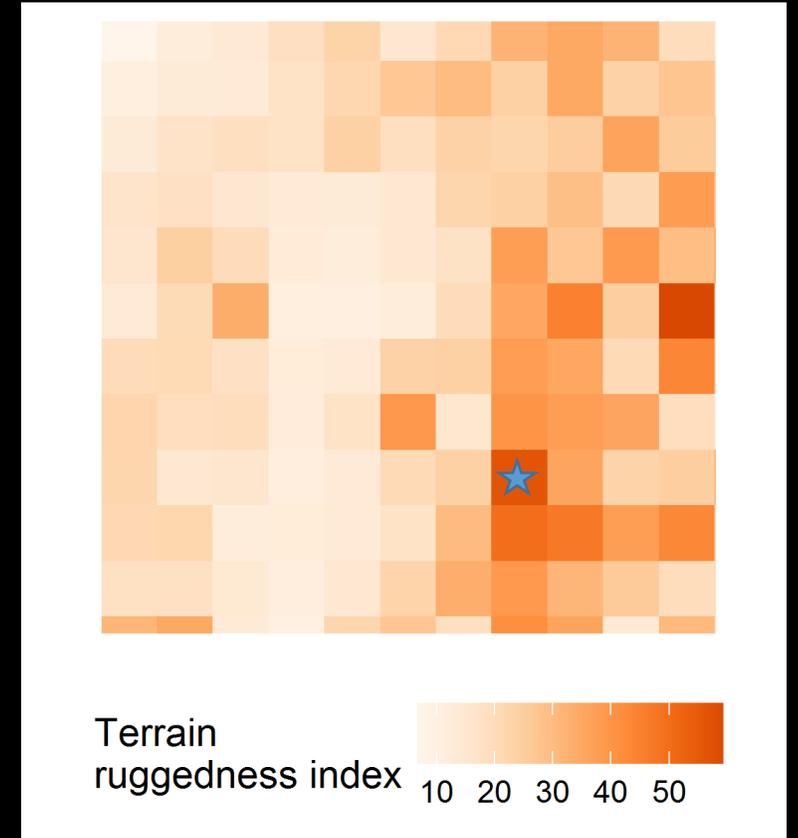
# Some simple landscape metrics...



raw elevation pixel values

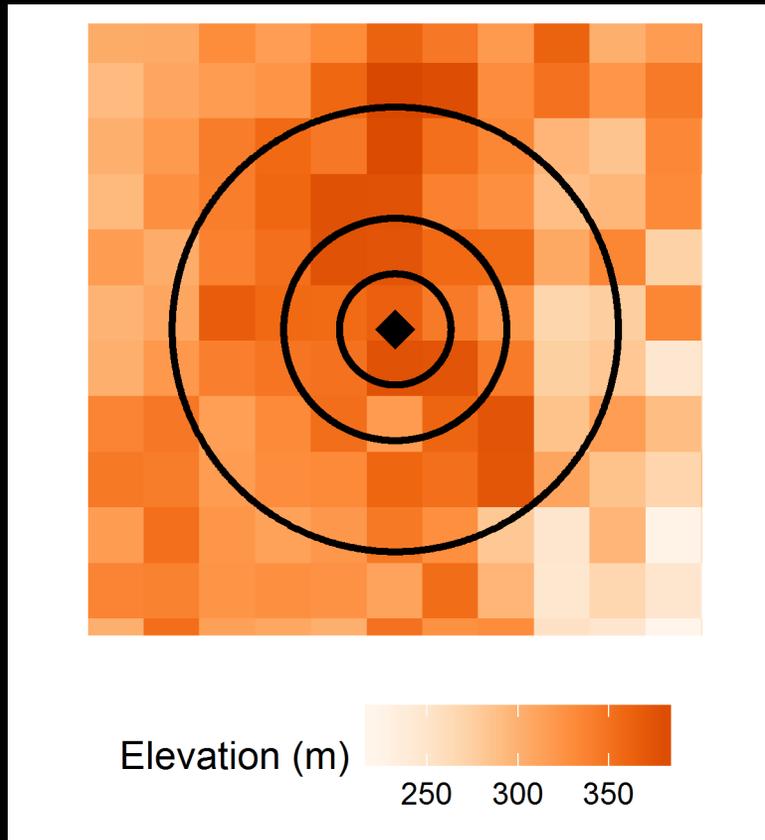


roughness: maximal difference between focal pixel and neighbors

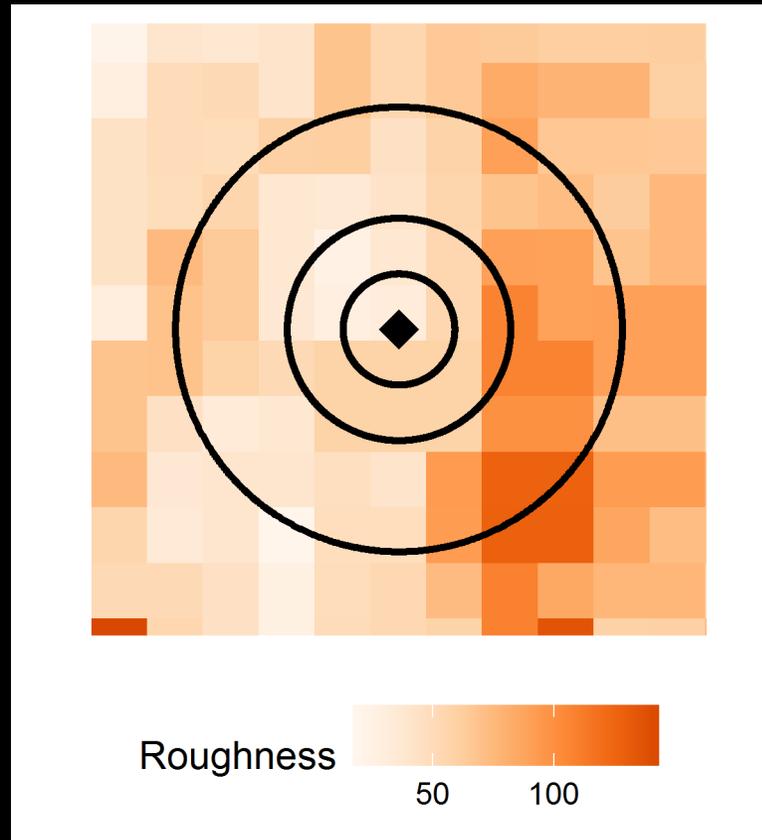


TRI: mean difference between focal pixel and neighbors

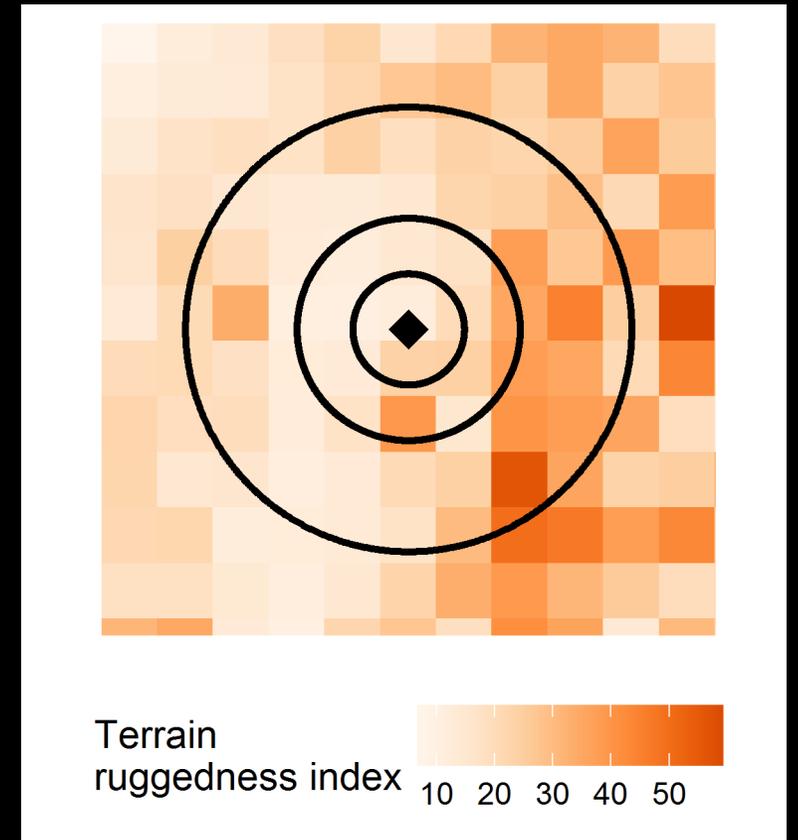
...but the spatial grain is what counts!



standard deviation of elevation within circle



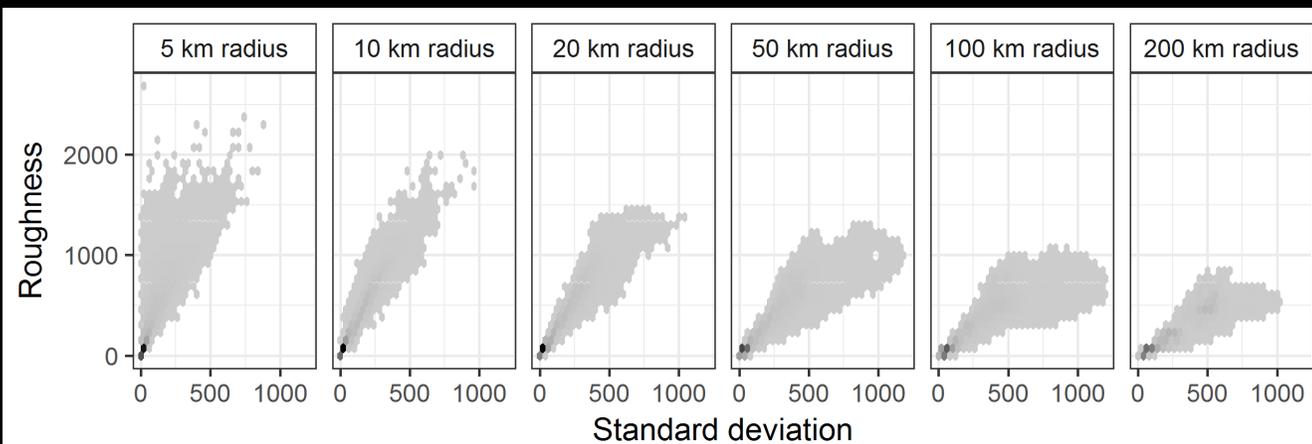
mean roughness within circle



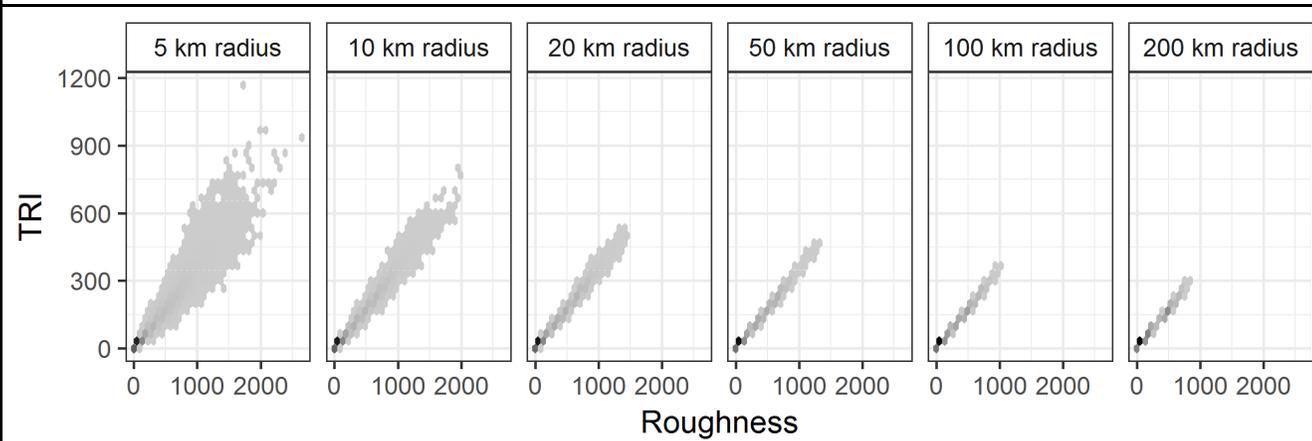
mean TRI within circle

Metrics capture different, but overlapping, aspects of geodiversity

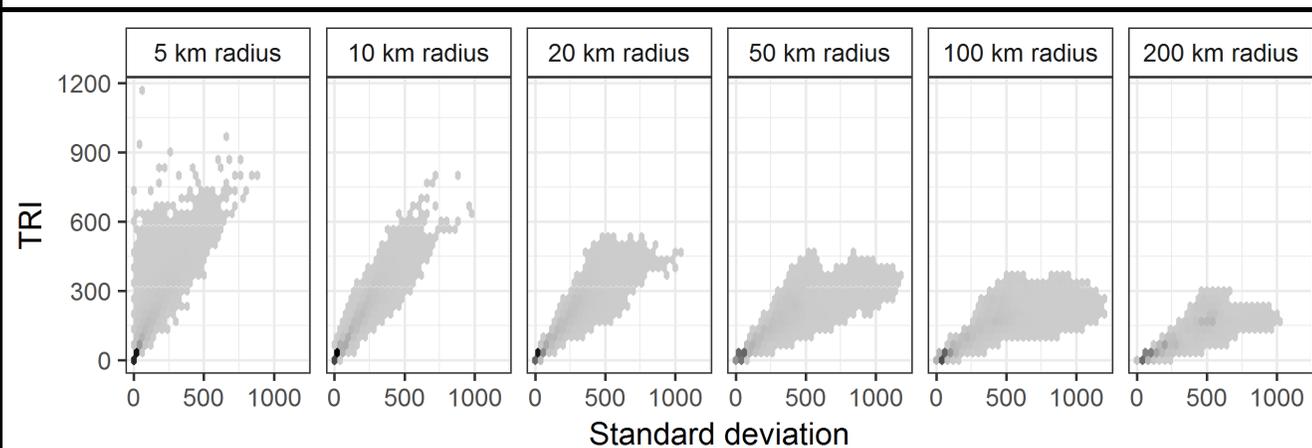
roughness vs. standard deviation

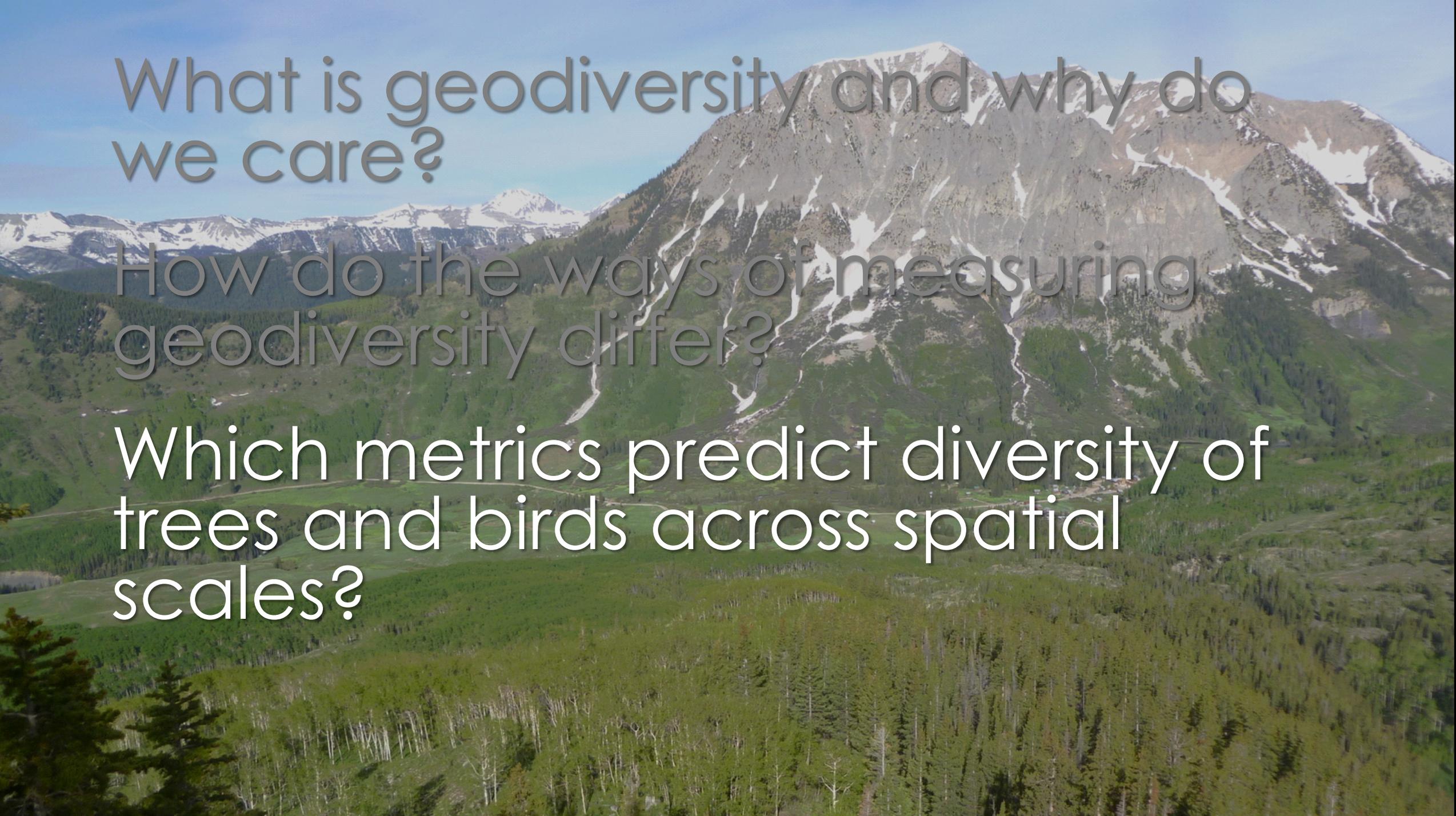


ruggedness vs. roughness



ruggedness vs. standard deviation



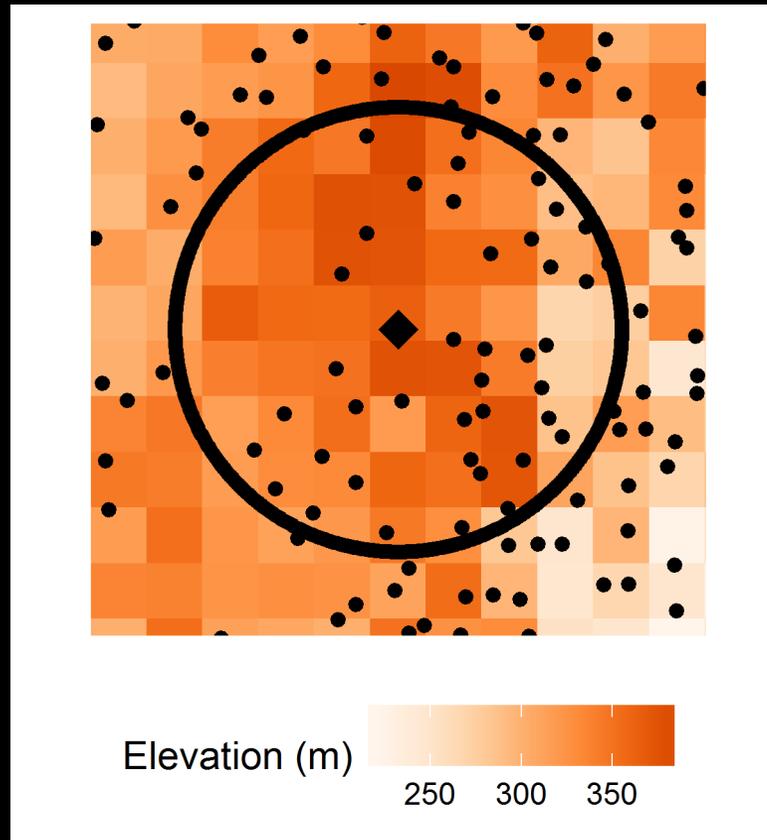
A scenic view of a mountain range with snow-capped peaks and a dense forest in the foreground. The mountains are rugged and rocky, with patches of snow clinging to their slopes. The foreground is filled with a thick forest of green trees, likely evergreens, under a clear blue sky.

What is geodiversity and why do we care?

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# Scale of biodiversity metrics = scale of geodiversity metrics



**Alpha:** average richness of all plots in circle

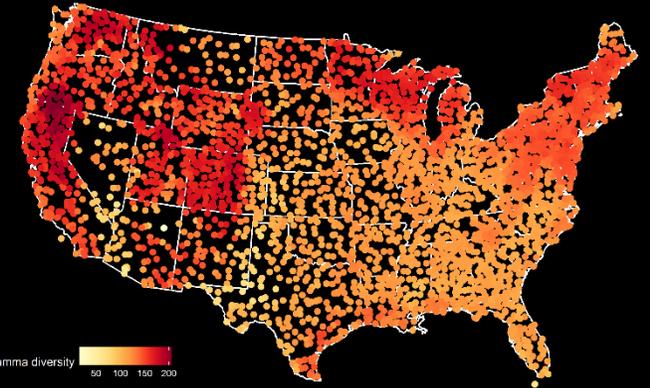
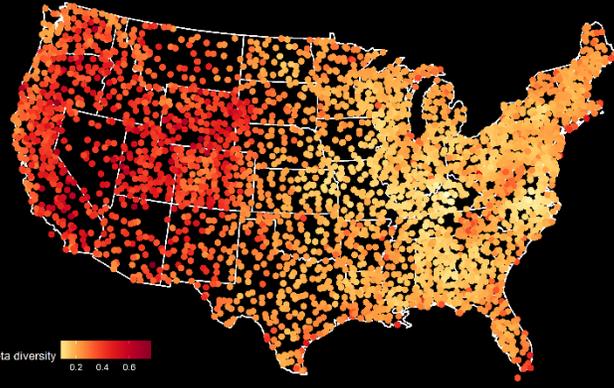
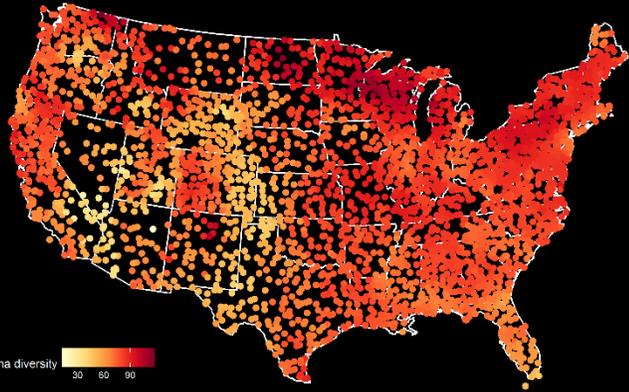
**Beta:** average pairwise difference between plots in circle

**Gamma:** pooled richness of all plots in circle

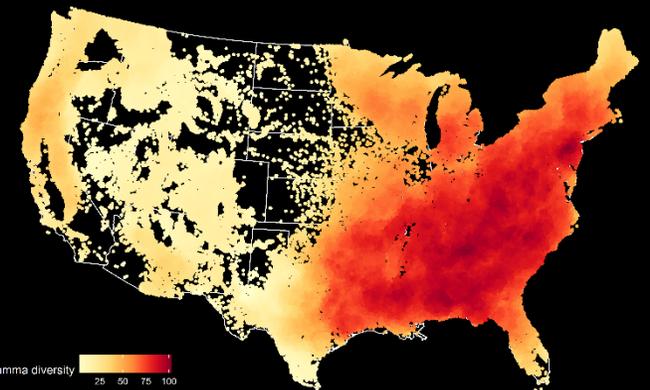
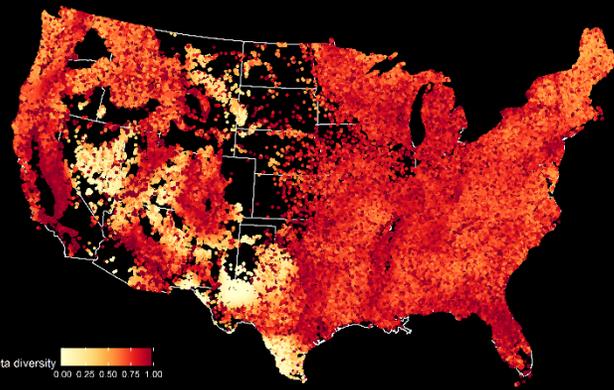
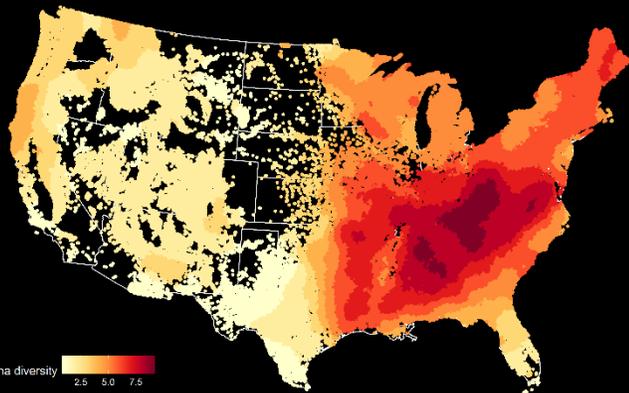
Alpha: local

Beta: turnover

Gamma: regional

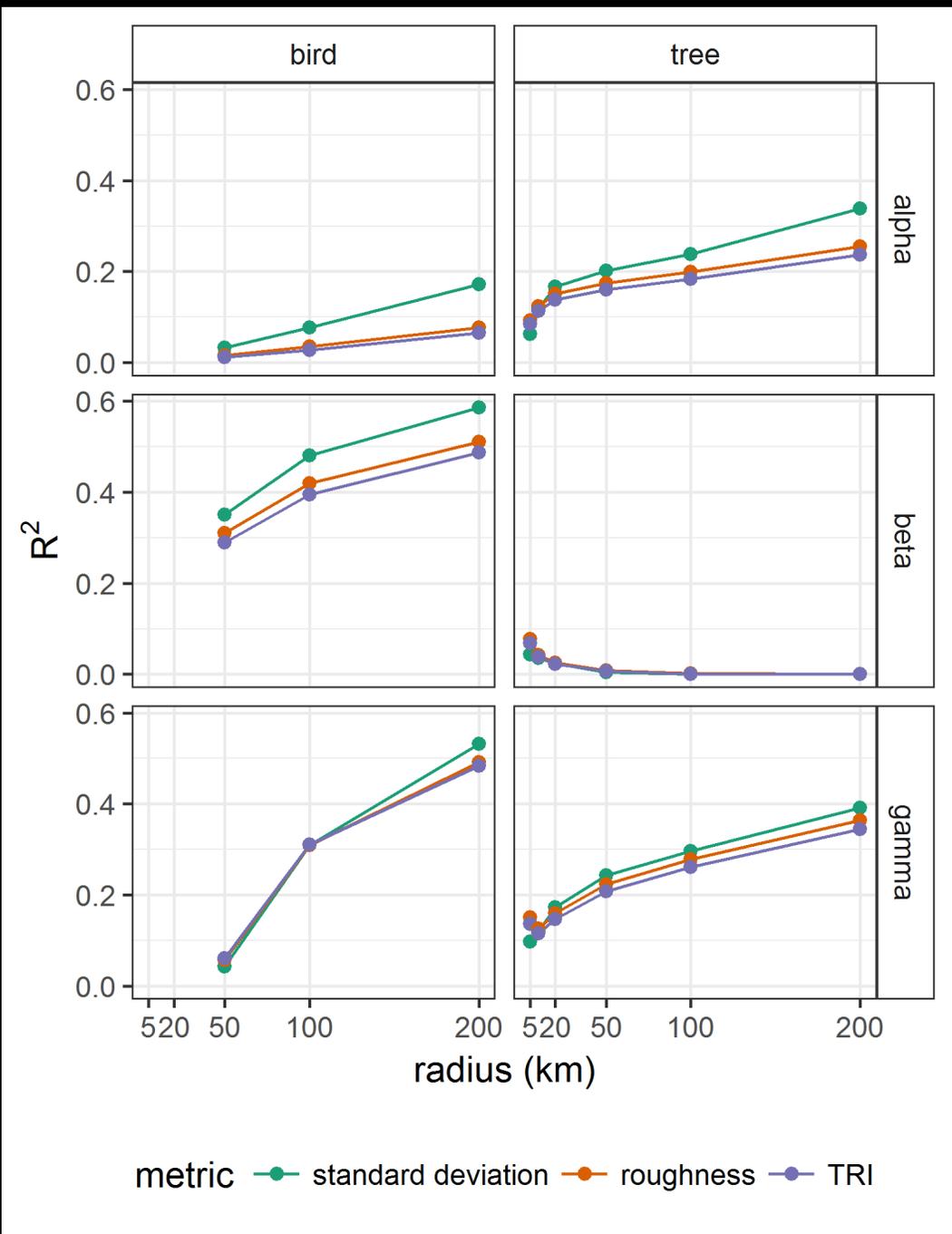


**BIRDS** Breeding Bird Survey

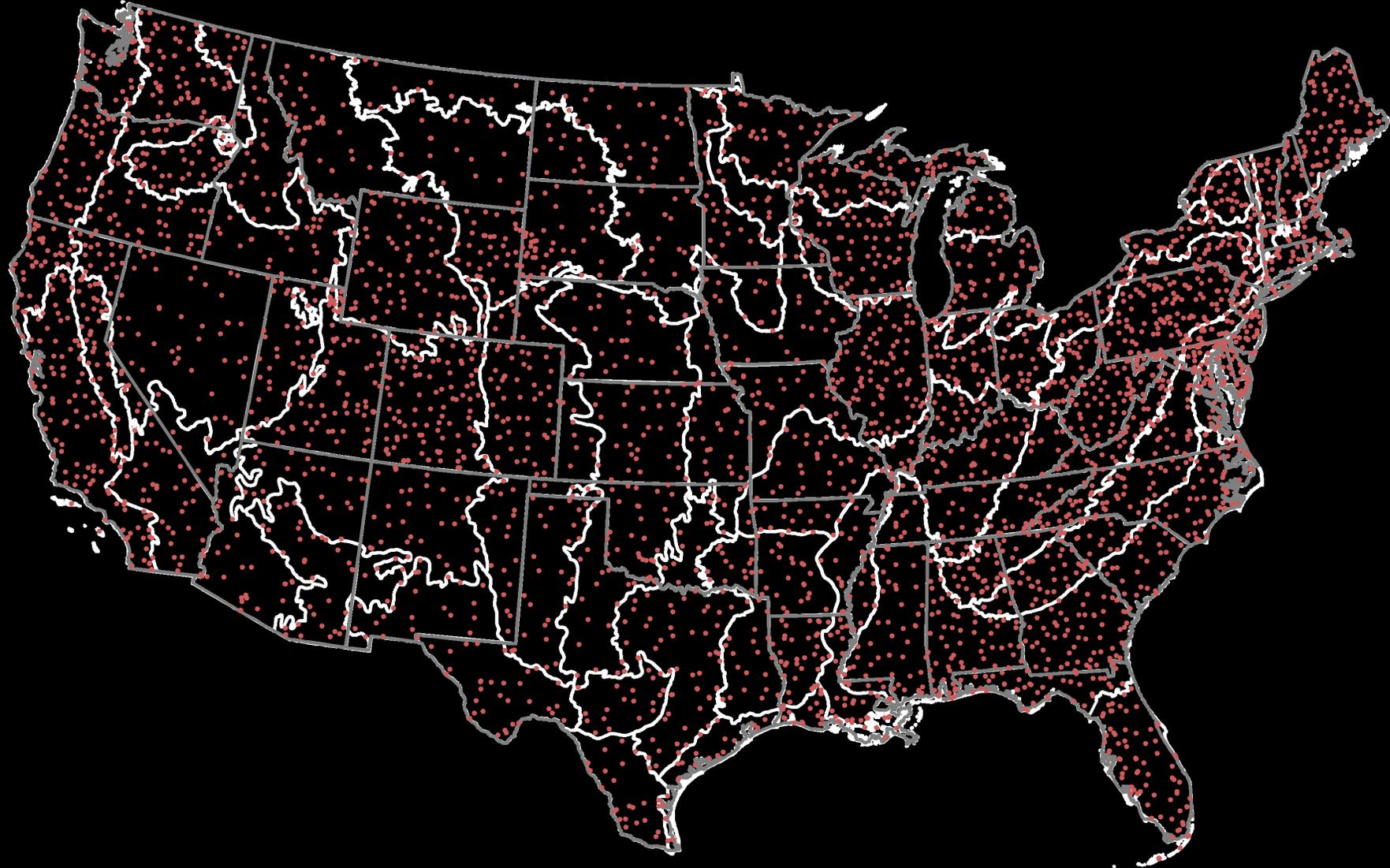


**TREES** Forest Inventory & Analysis

- Predictive power of metrics varies by taxon and scale
- Spatially naïve metric did roughly as well as spatially conscious ones



# BBS routes and Bird Conservation Regions

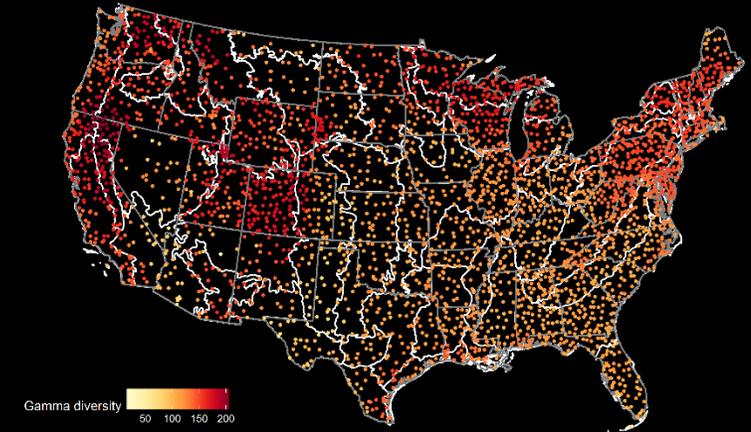
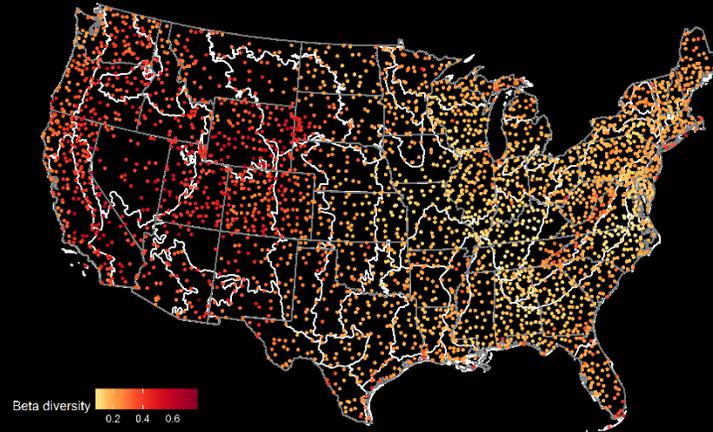
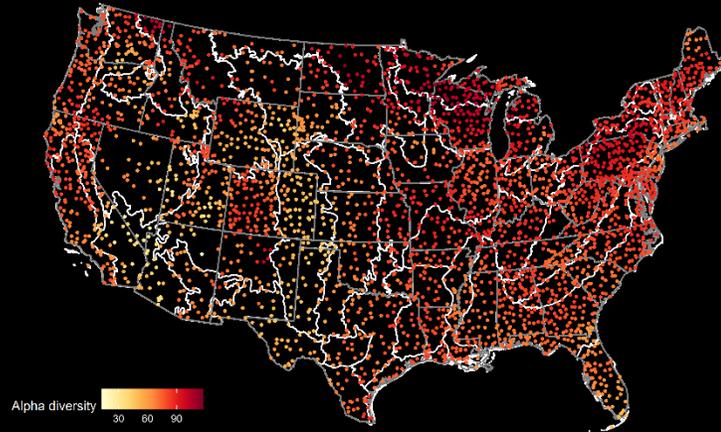


# Biodiversity and geodiversity across BBS routes

Alpha: local

Beta: turnover

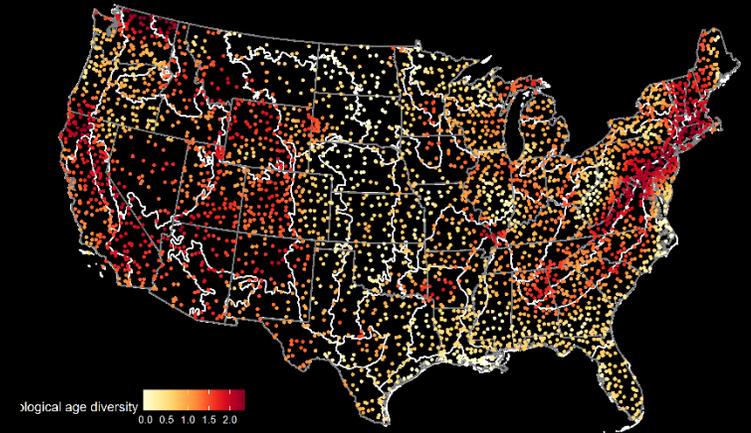
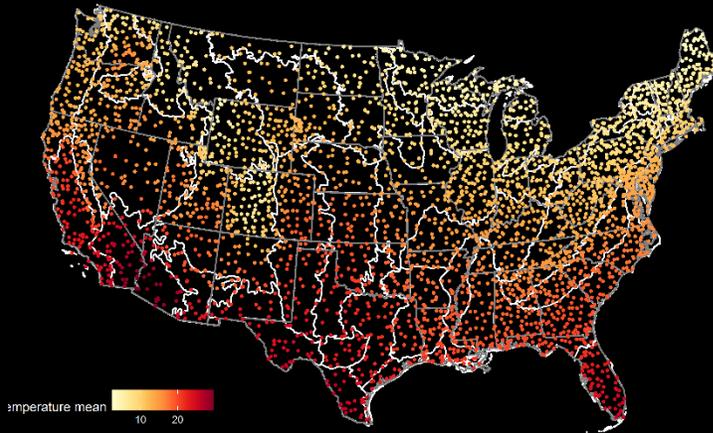
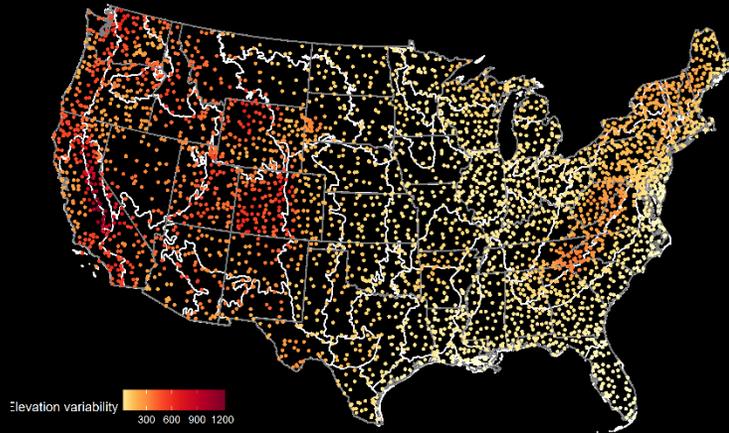
Gamma: regional



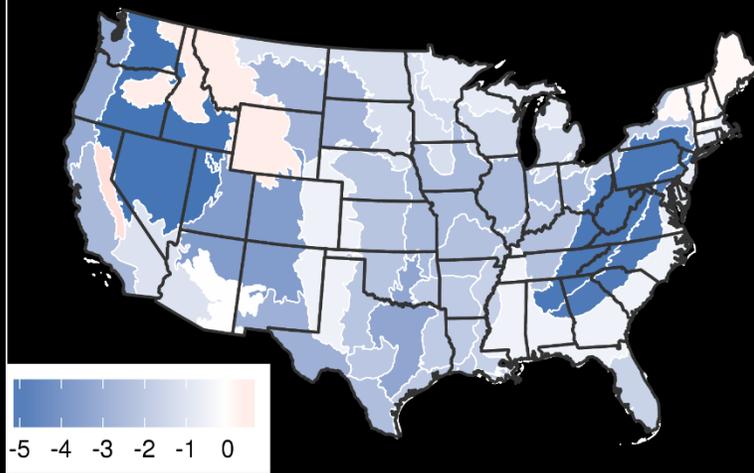
Elevation variability

Temperature mean

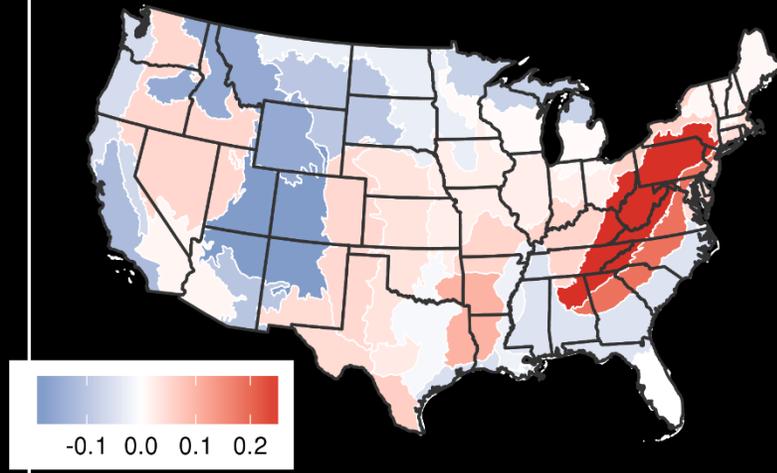
Geological age diversity



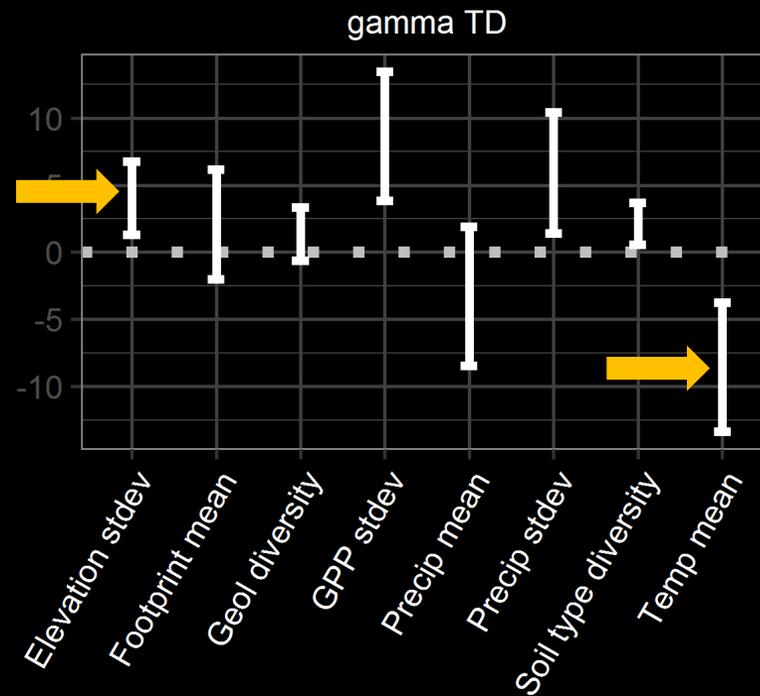
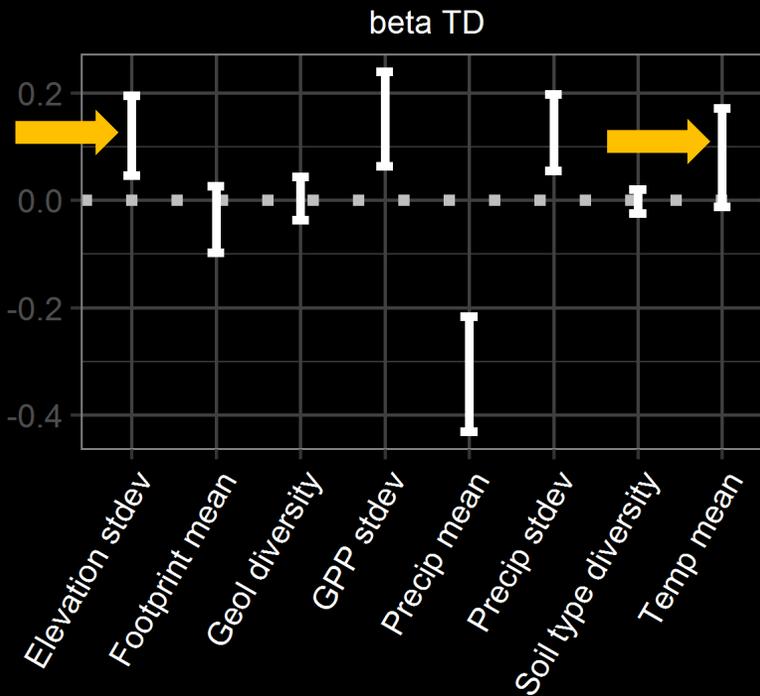
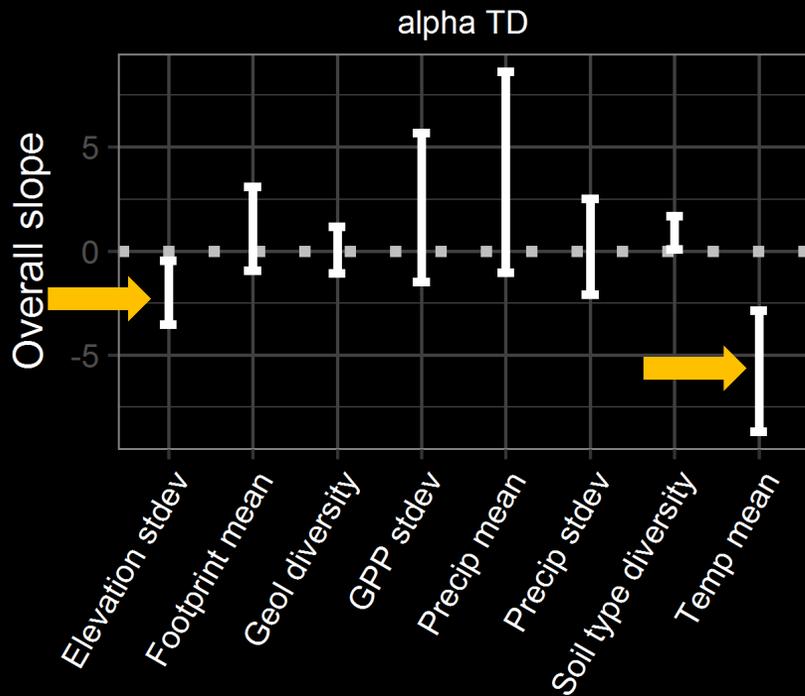
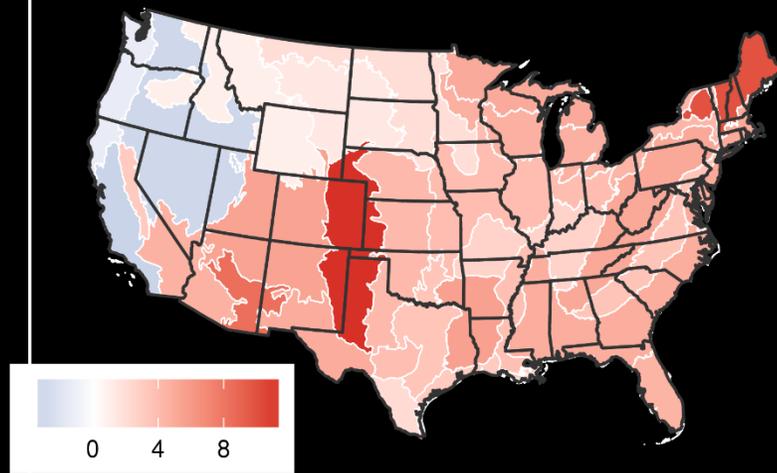
alpha TD



beta TD



gamma TD

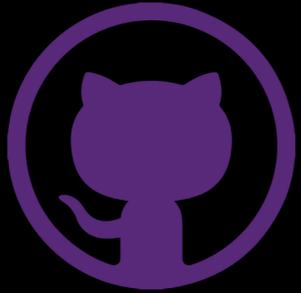


# Take-home messages

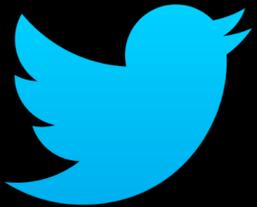
- Scale matters
- Ongoing: add functional traits and phylogenetic diversity, compare to other taxonomic groups, simultaneous explorations across spatial grain and extent



Sydnererecord.blogs.brynmawr.com



sydnererecord



@recordlab

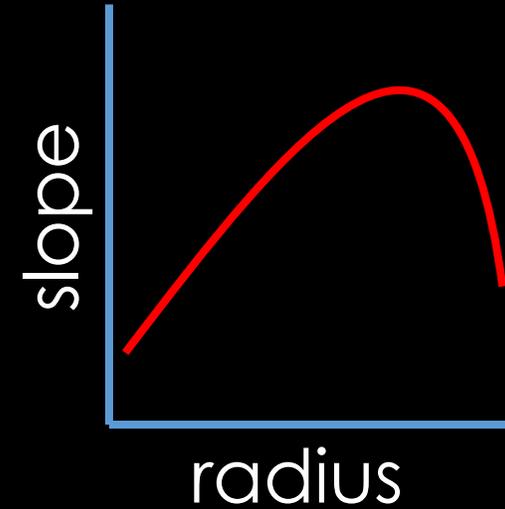


srecord@brynmawr.edu

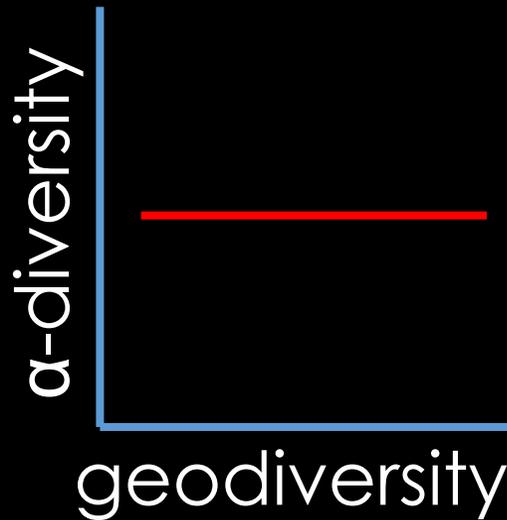
# Predictions

**1**  $R^2$  (birds)  $>$   $R^2$  (trees)

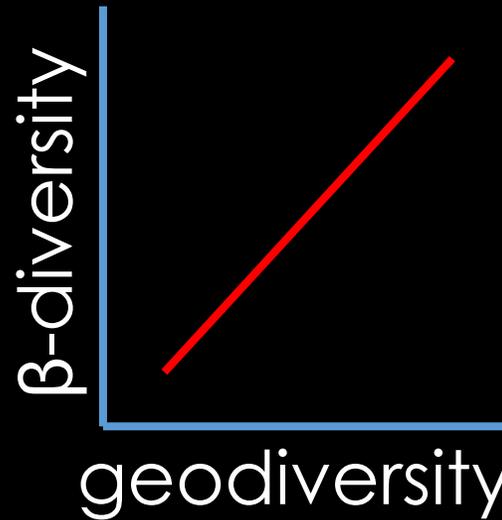
**2**



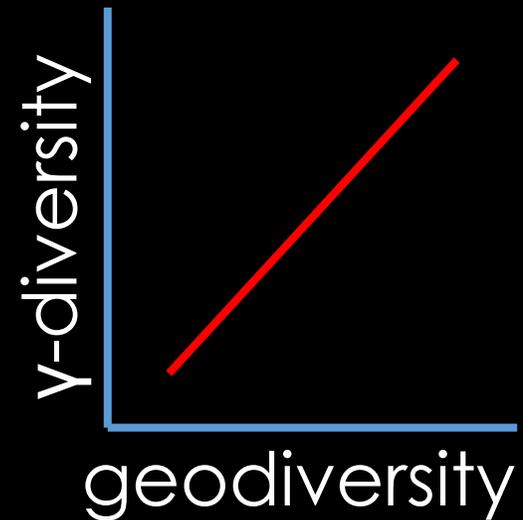
**3**



Alpha: local



Beta: turnover



Gamma: total

# Slope coefficients

Birds' coefficients may be less scale-dependent than trees'

Birds show a positive signal, trees a negative signal

