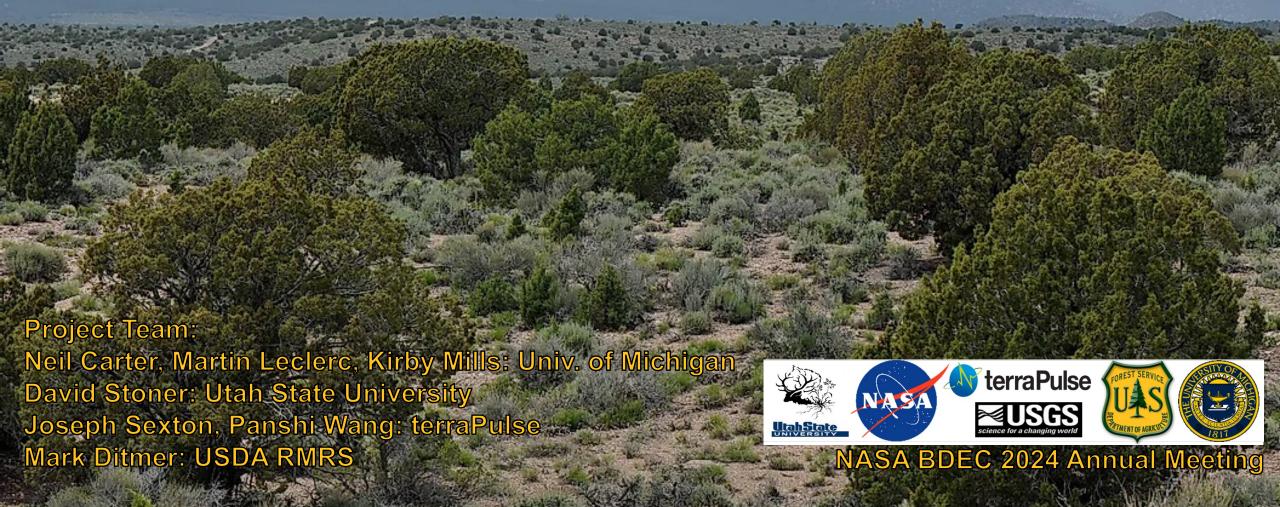
# The Landscape of Fitness: fusing animal GPS measures with GEDI and ECOSTRESS to map species responses to vegetation structure and water stress



# **Changing American West**



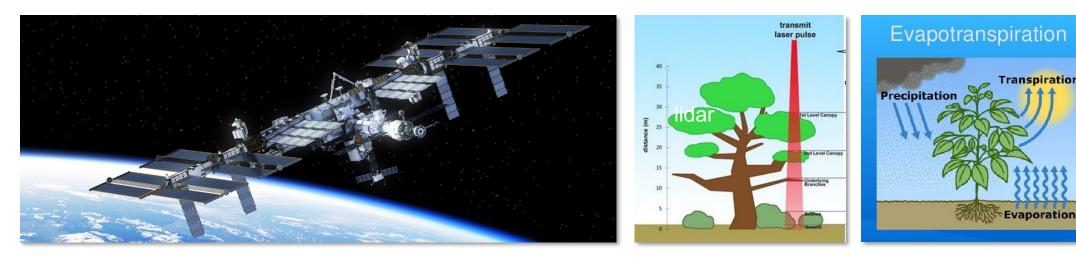
## **Earth Observations from ISS**

#### **GEDI**

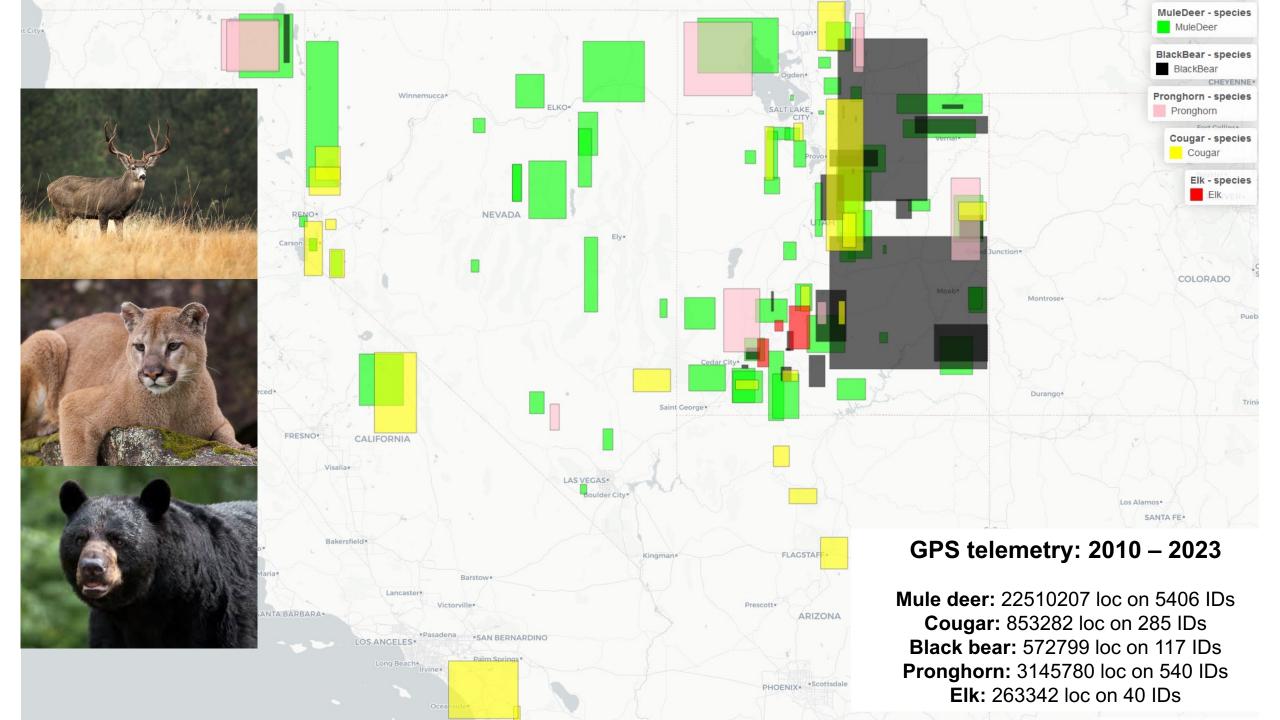
Measures of vegetation 3D structure at broad spatial extents

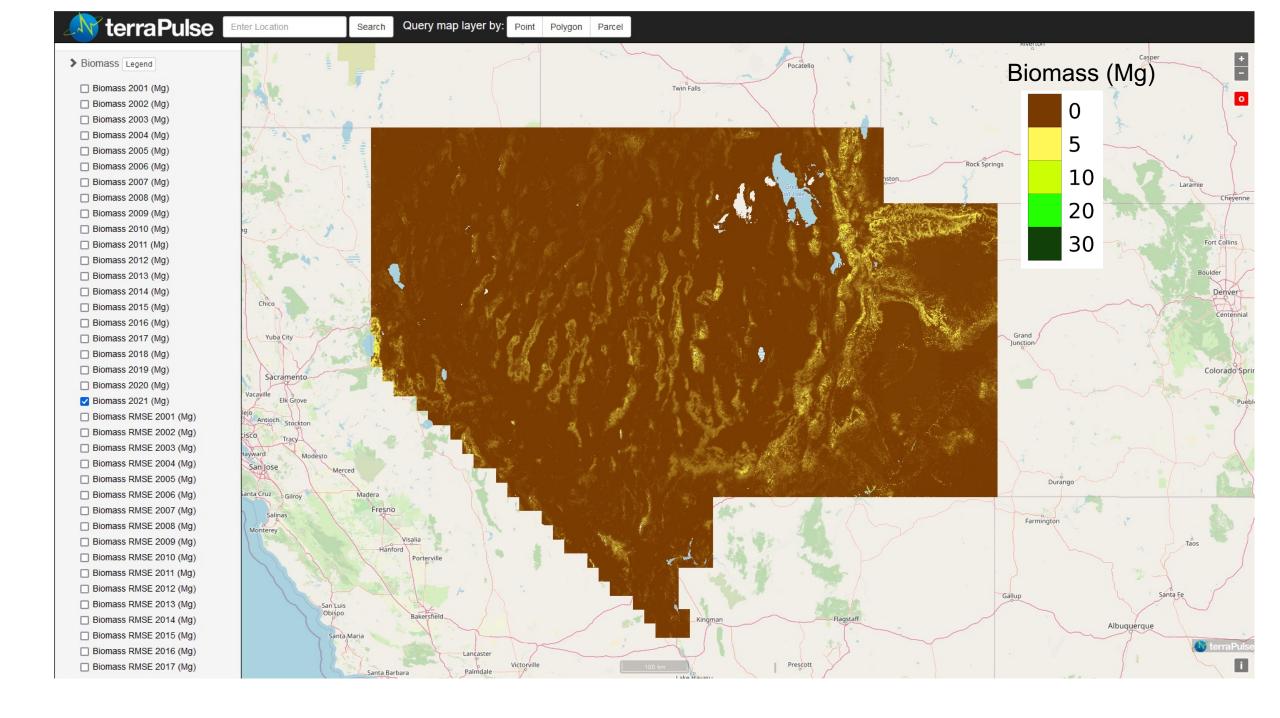
#### **ECOSTRESS**

Measures of evapotranspiration and vegetation water stress at fine spatial resolutions

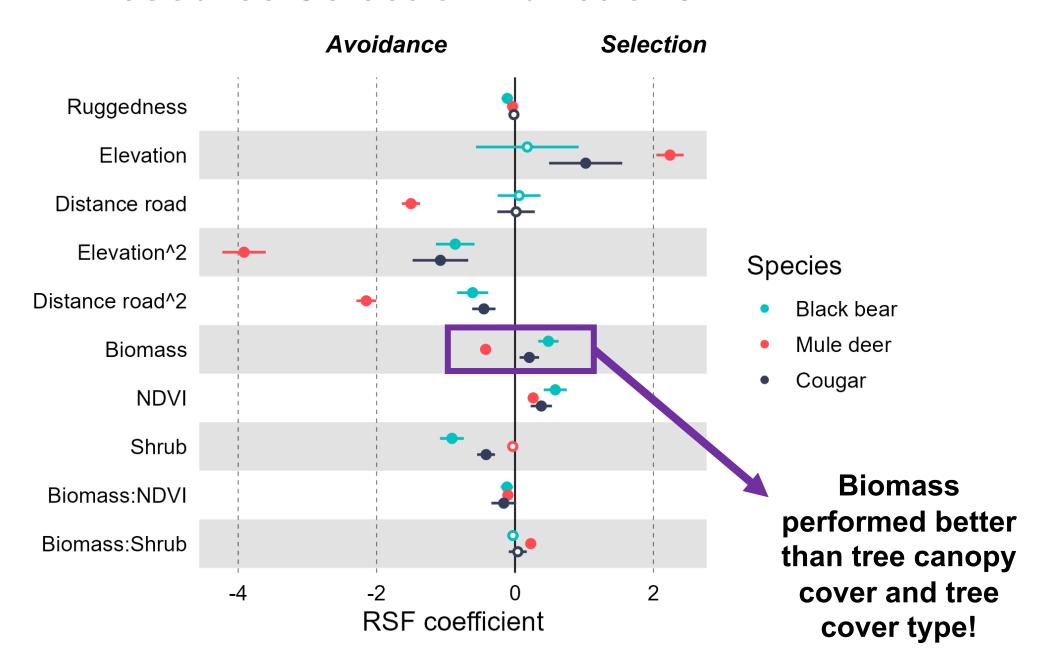


**Goal**: develop spatial models of animal habitat use across gradients of vegetation structure and water stress using GEDI and ECOSTRESS



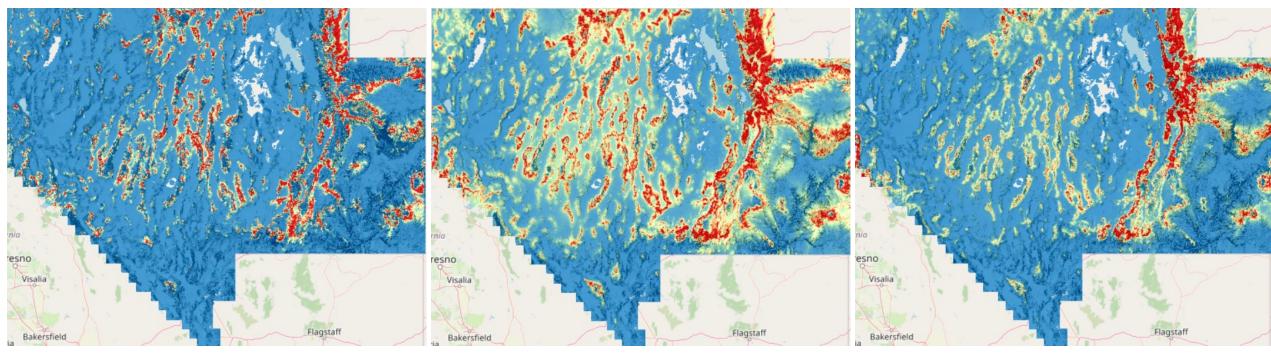


#### **Resource Selection Functions**

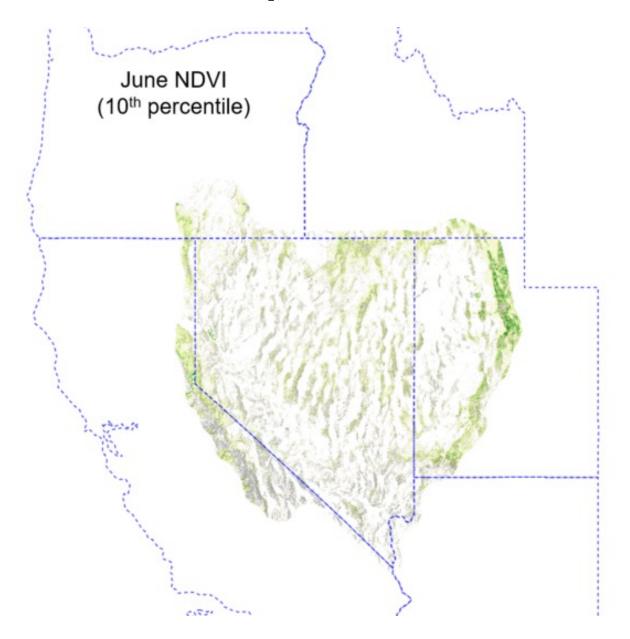


## **Predictions**

Mule deer Cougar Black bear

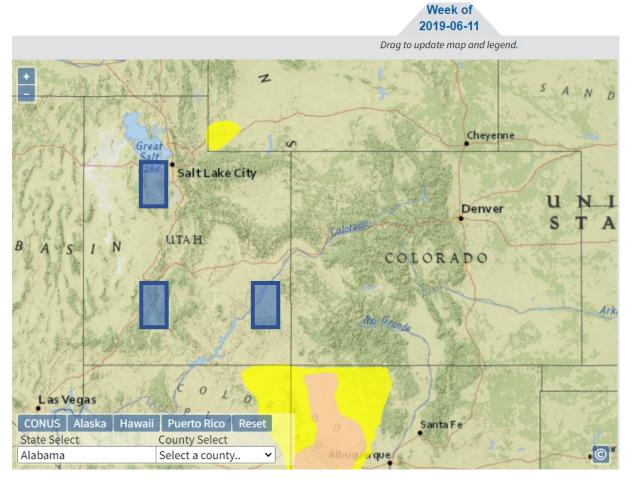


#### June production

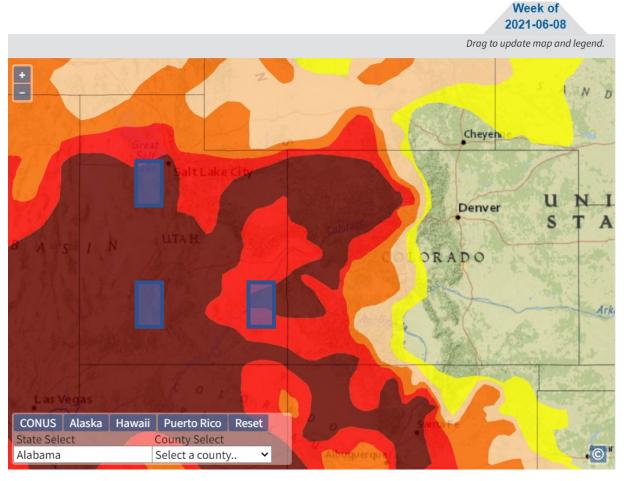


- **Dry year**: higher concentration of animals in the few wet areas;
- Wet year: more forage, space, lower competition

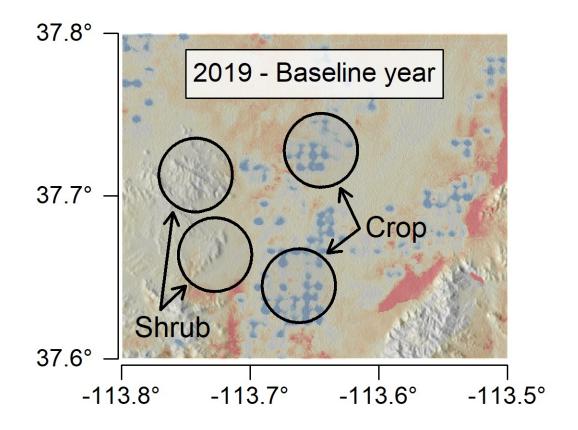


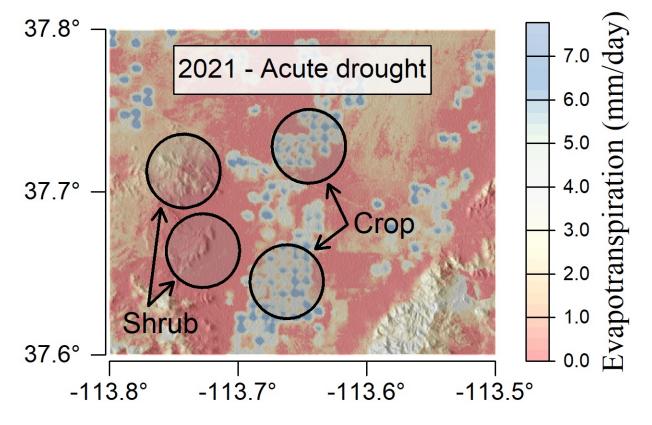


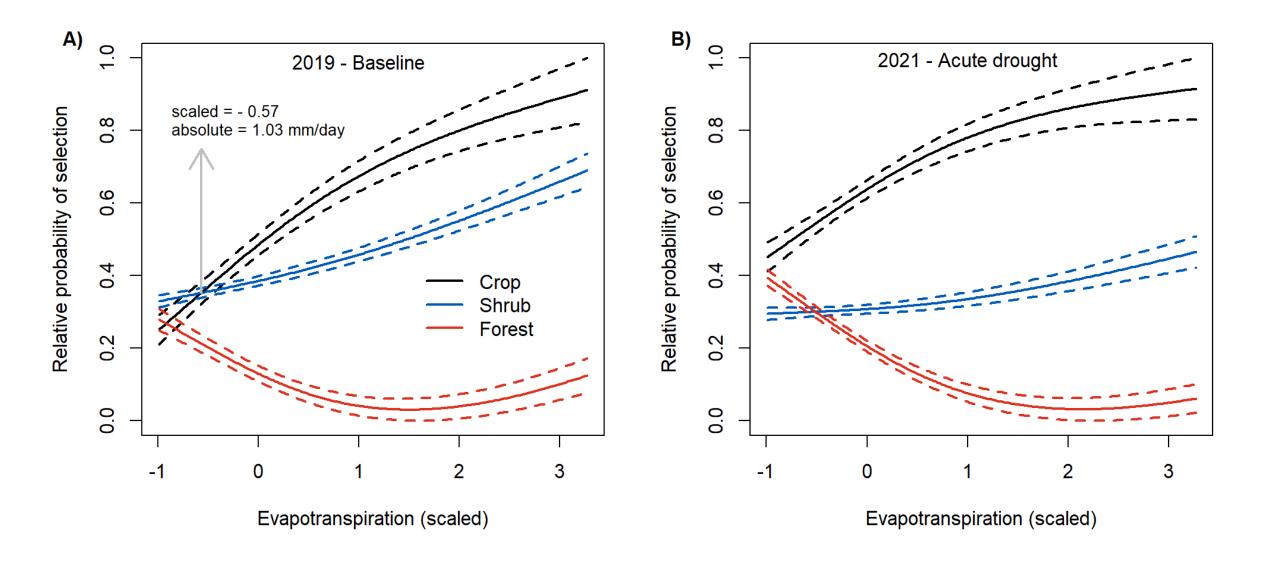
Drought intensity → 2019 = baseline year

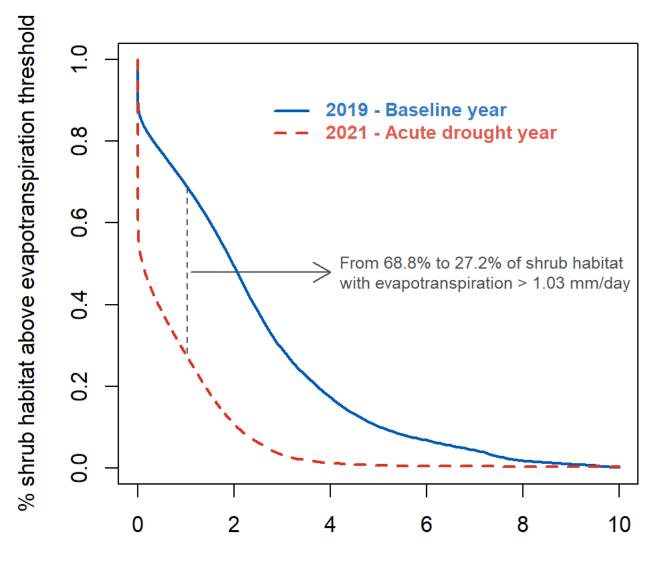


Drought intensity → 2021 = acute drought



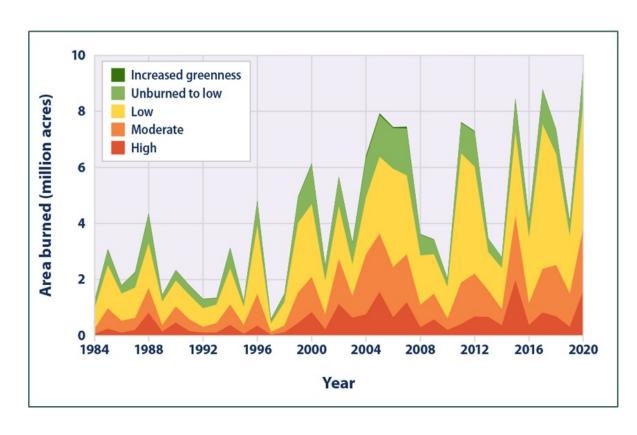


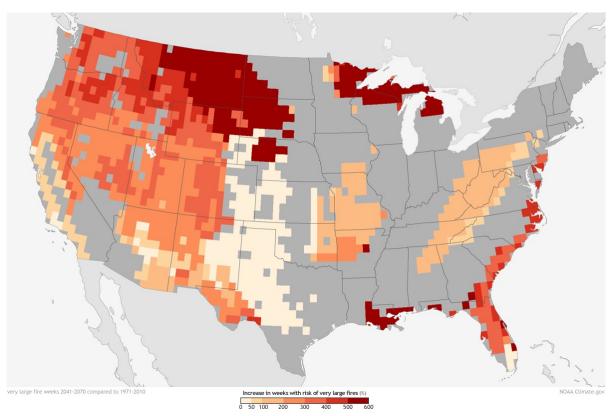


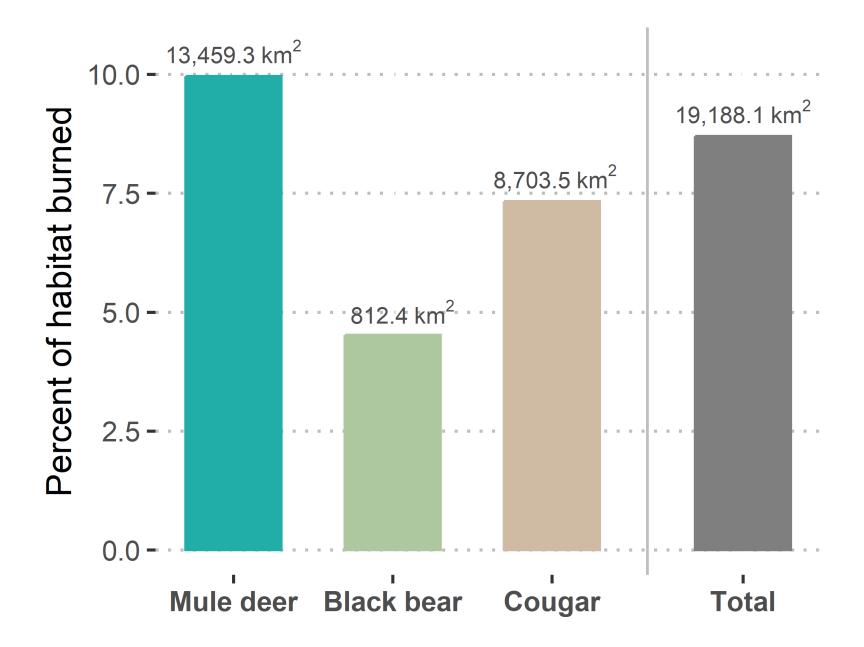


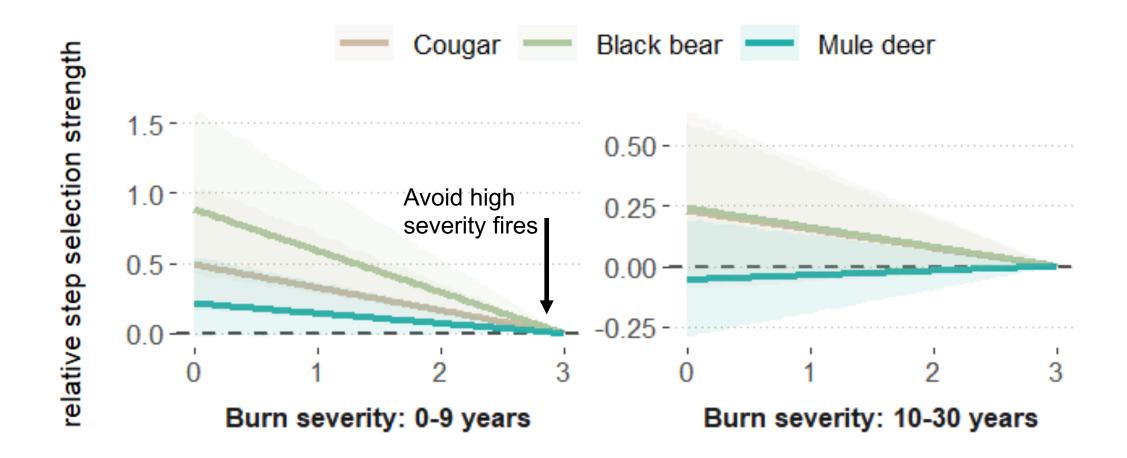
Evapotranspiration (mm/day) threshold

# Increasing impacts from fire





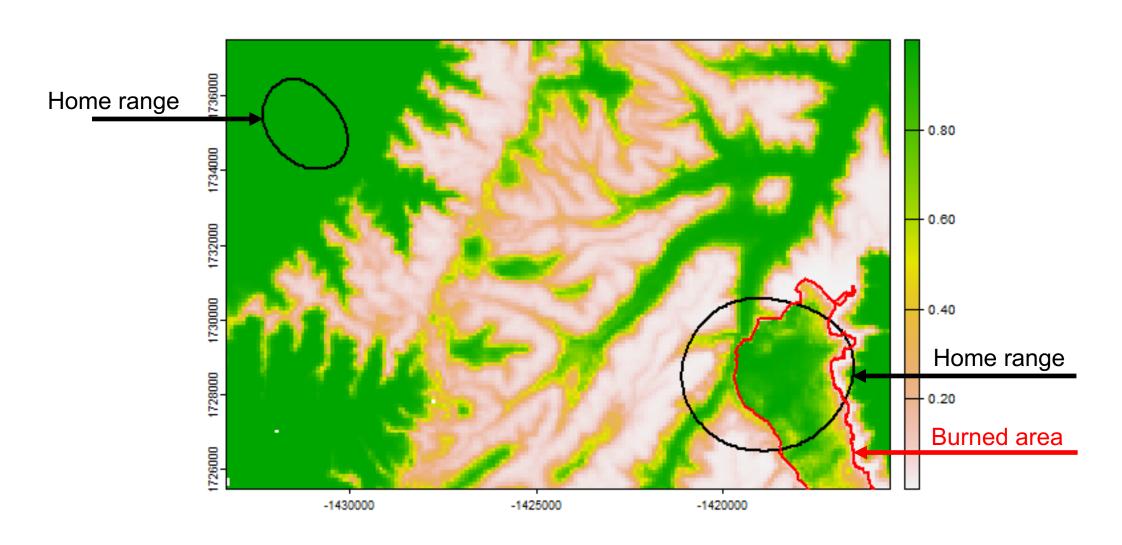




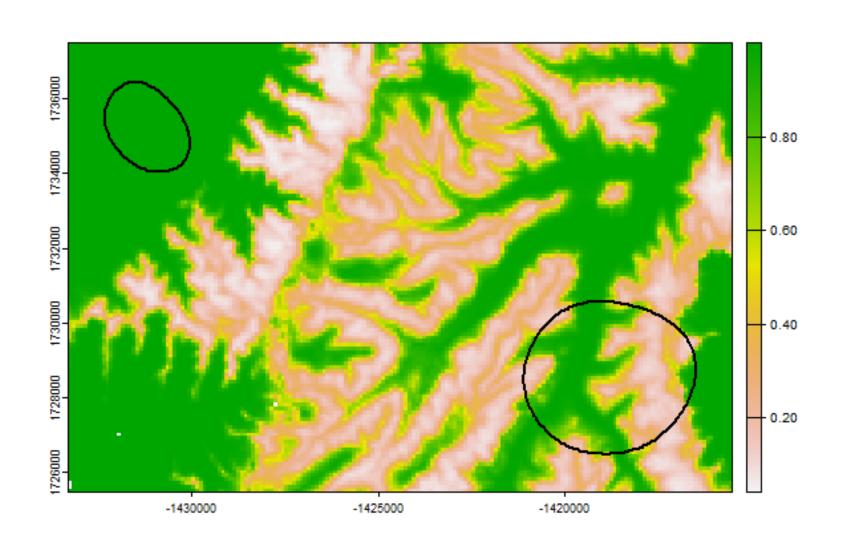


Deer prefer to be inside burned area

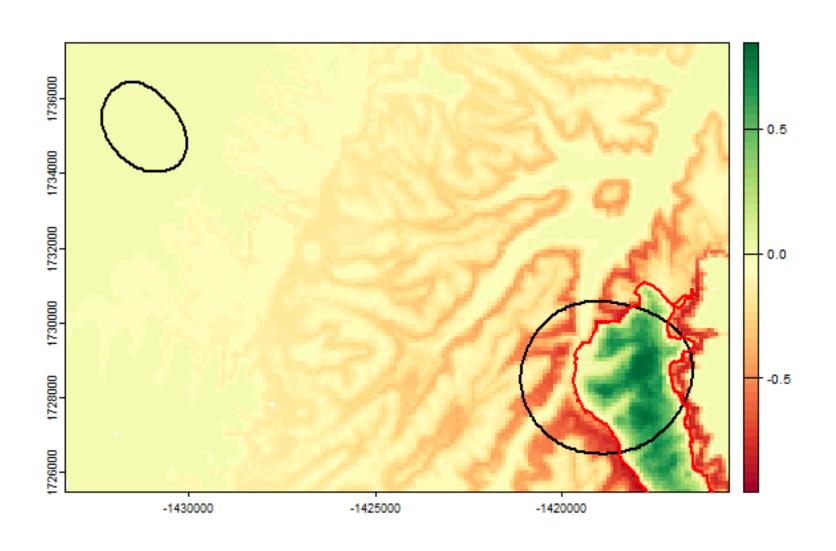
## Deer habitat with fire (prescribed)



## Deer habitat without fire (simulated)



## Difference in deer habitat



## Conclusions

- GEDI and ECOSTRESS providing added value
  - GEDI-derived biomass improving habitat models
  - ECOSTRESS -> water availability influences animal foraging
- Drought
  - Habitat suitability
  - Driving deer use of irrigated croplands
- Fire
  - Responses vary by burn severity and time since burn

