



Initial results from BioSCape leaf-level spectral libraries

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Acknowledgments

BioSCape

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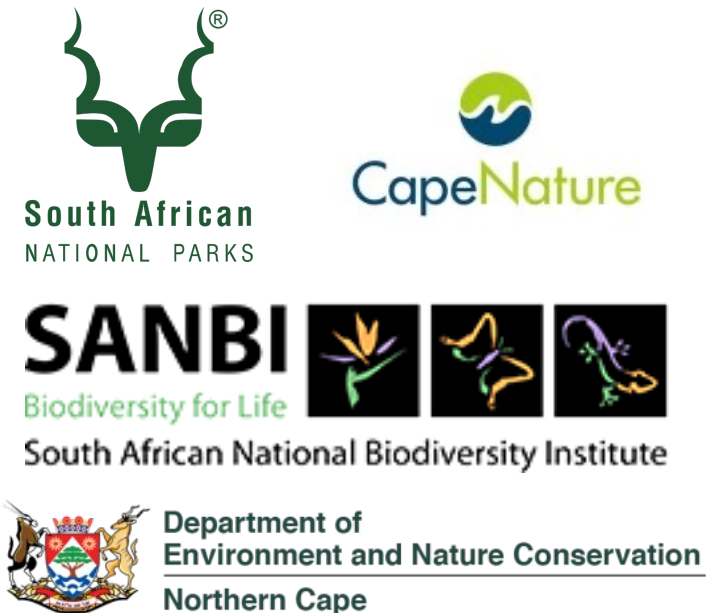
Dimensions of Biodiversity

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Cory Merow
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Helga van der Merwe
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Funding Institutions:



Supporting Institutions:



Using field data to gain insights for future trait modeling

Question 1: How well do spectra collected in the Cape Floristic Region predict traits from existing models?

Question 2: How do spectra vary with plant traits and environment?

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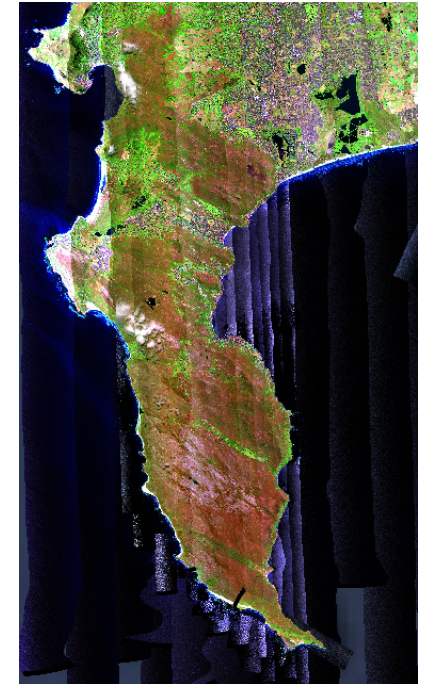
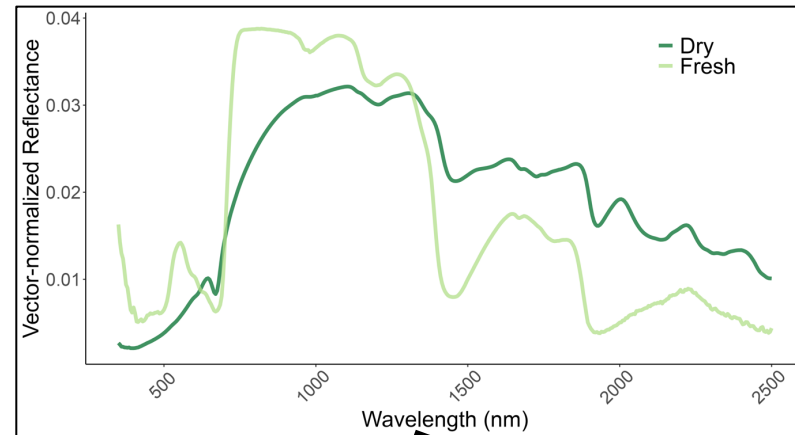
Links to the broader questions

Questions of generality of algorithms within/among biomes

Understand patterns of foliar trait variation in the BioSCape

Why leaf-level spectral libraries

- It's the foundation for we train models to predict traits in AVIRIS imagery
- It gives us insight on how spectra vary without the influence of canopy structure and substrate



Trait maps

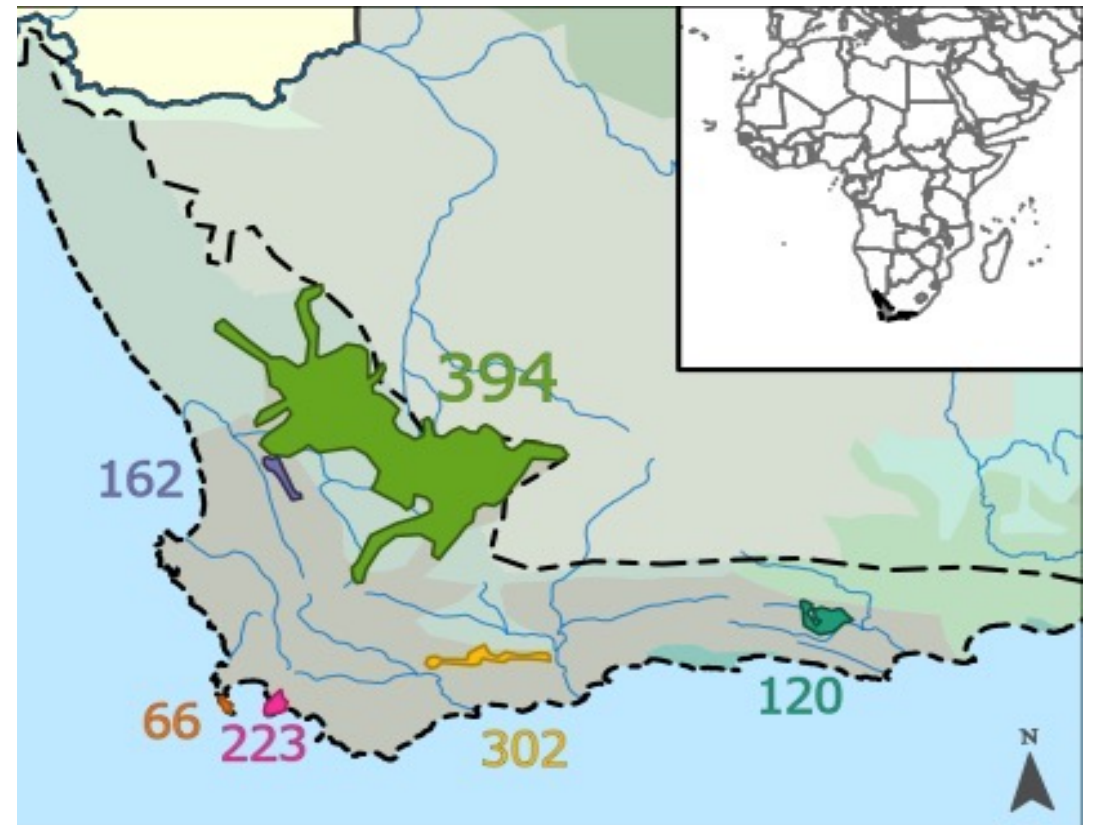
Fresh and dry spectral libraries

- **Fresh spectral** library from BioSCape collected in 2023
 - **7885** measurements
 - **~600** spp. from **60+** plant families
 - Measured with Spectral Evolution PSR+ using leaf clip and custom contact probe
- **Dry spectral** library from Dimensions of Biodiversity (2010-2015)
 - **1915** measurements
 - **676** spp. from **72** plant families
 - Measured with ASD FieldSpec

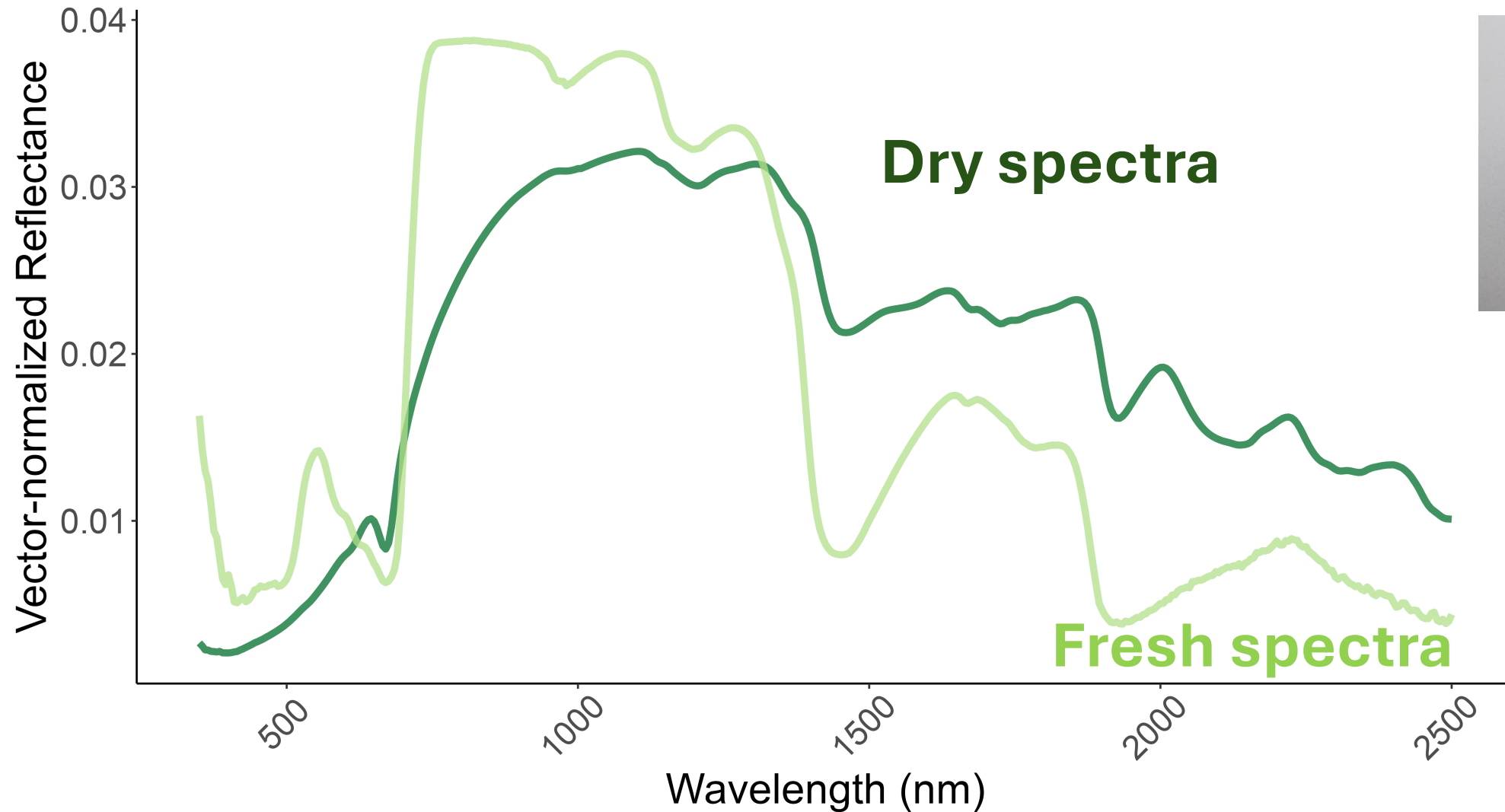


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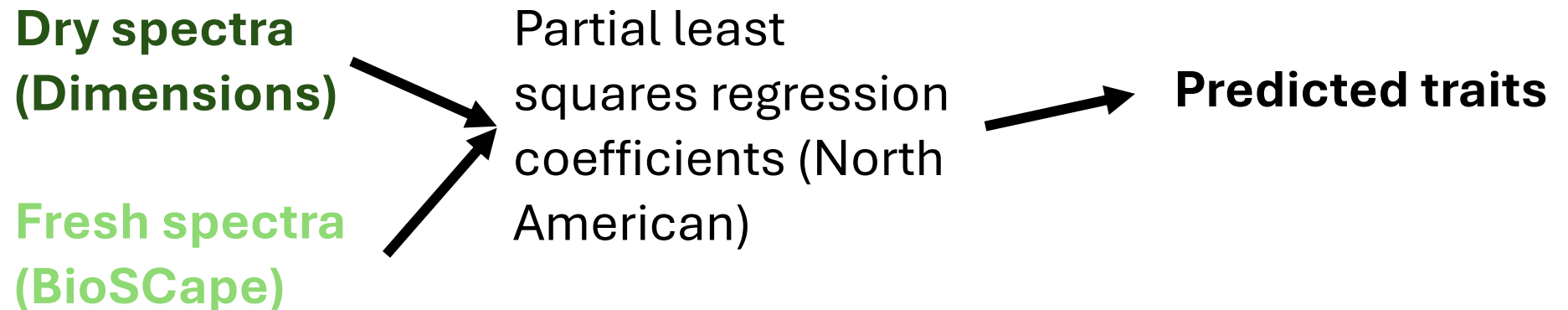
Dry vs. fresh spectra (*Protea repens*)



Using field data to gain insights for future trait modeling

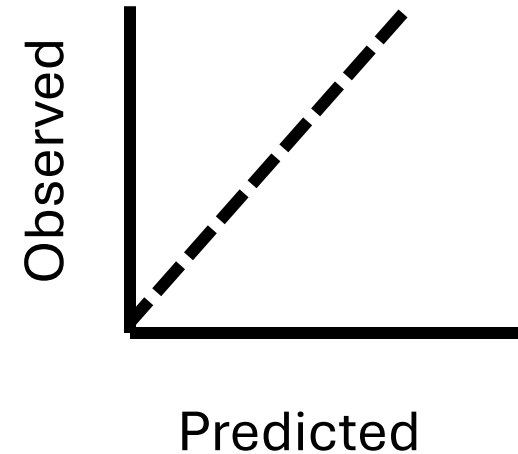
Question 1: How well do spectra collected in the Cape Floristic Region predict traits from existing models?

Approach:

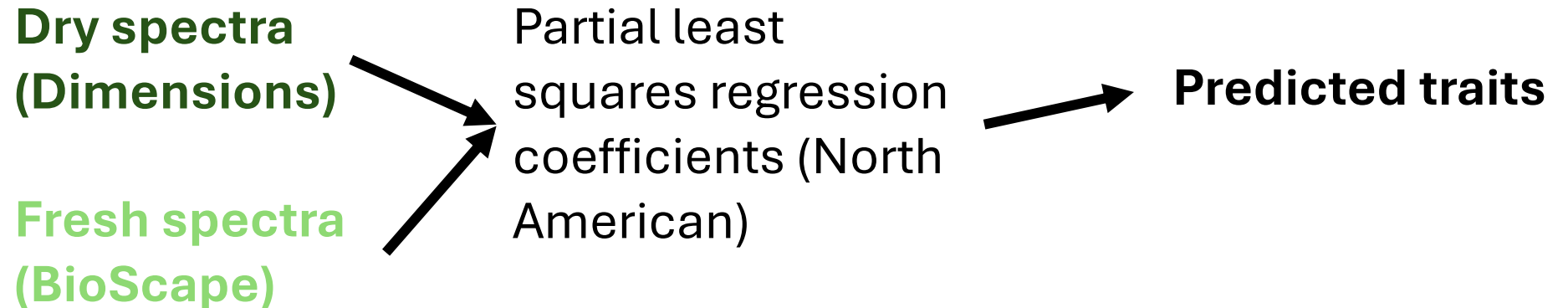


Using field data to gain insights for future trait modeling

Question 1: How well do spectra collected in the Cape Floristic Region predict traits from existing models?



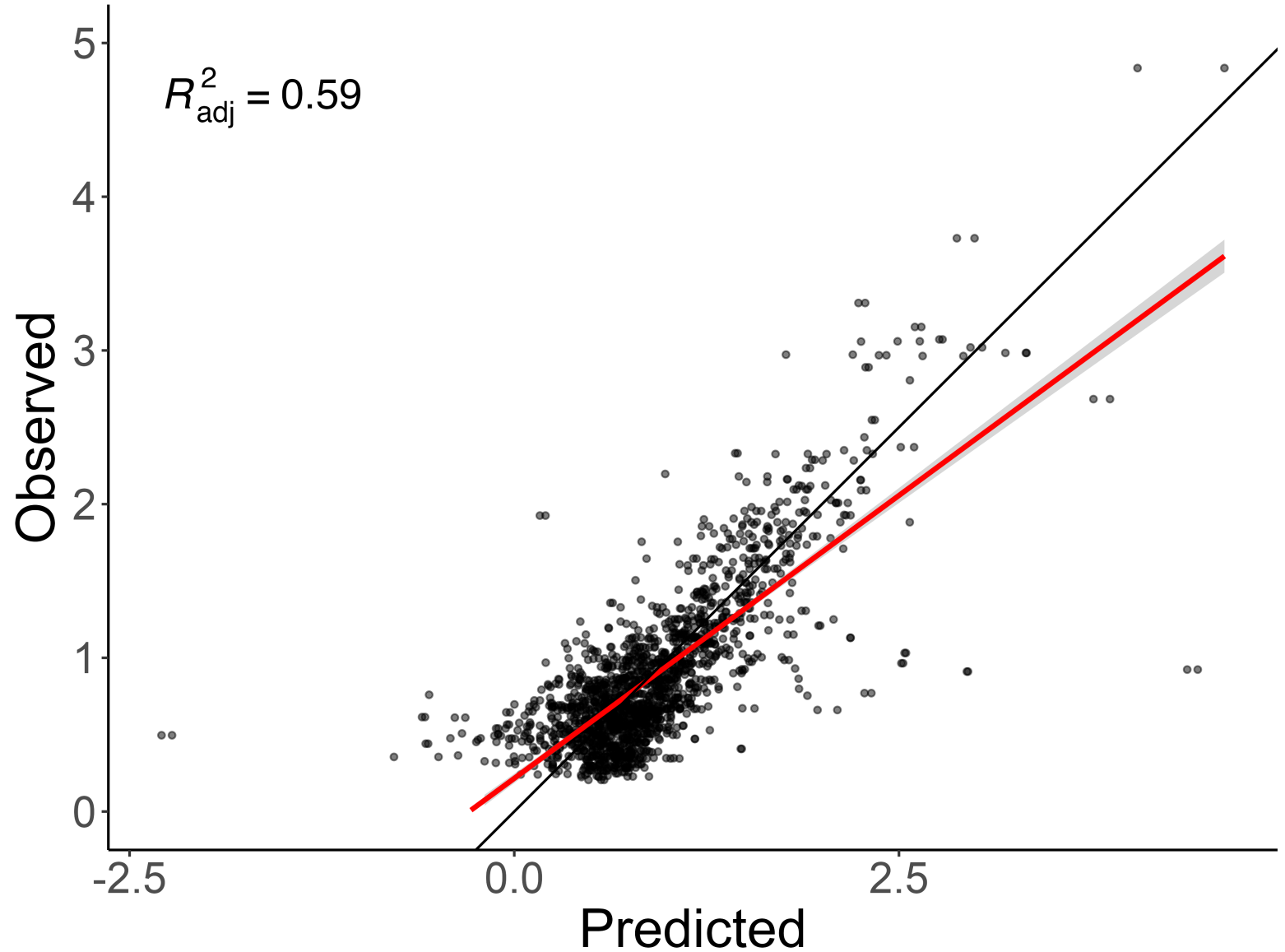
Approach:



Dry model results (Dimensions)

Leaf % Nitrogen

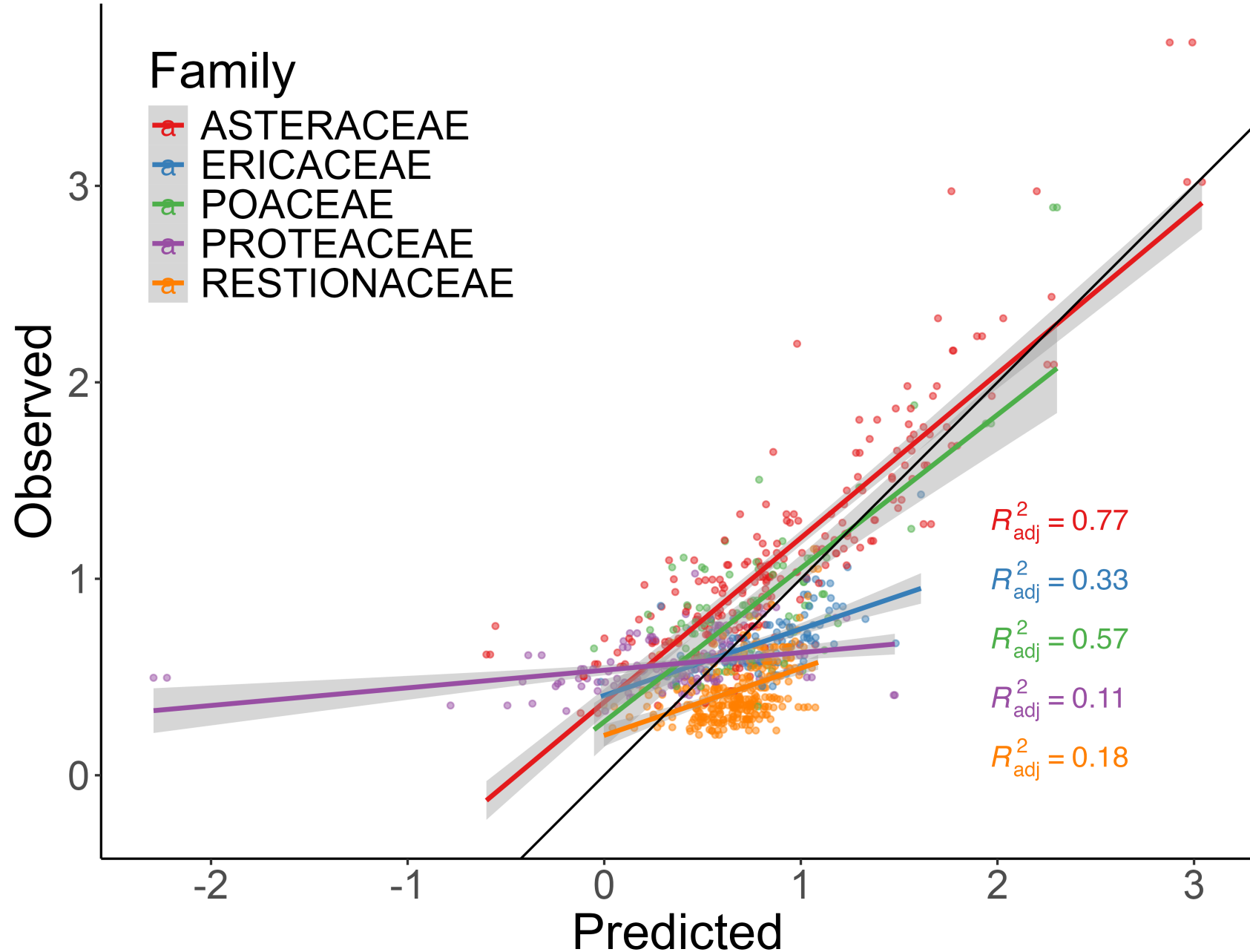
Model performs reasonably well compared for extrapolated data (similar studies tend to find R^2 values in the .8 to .9 range)



Dry model results (Dimensions)

Leaf % Nitrogen

When split by major families, families that comprises major South African radiations perform much worse.

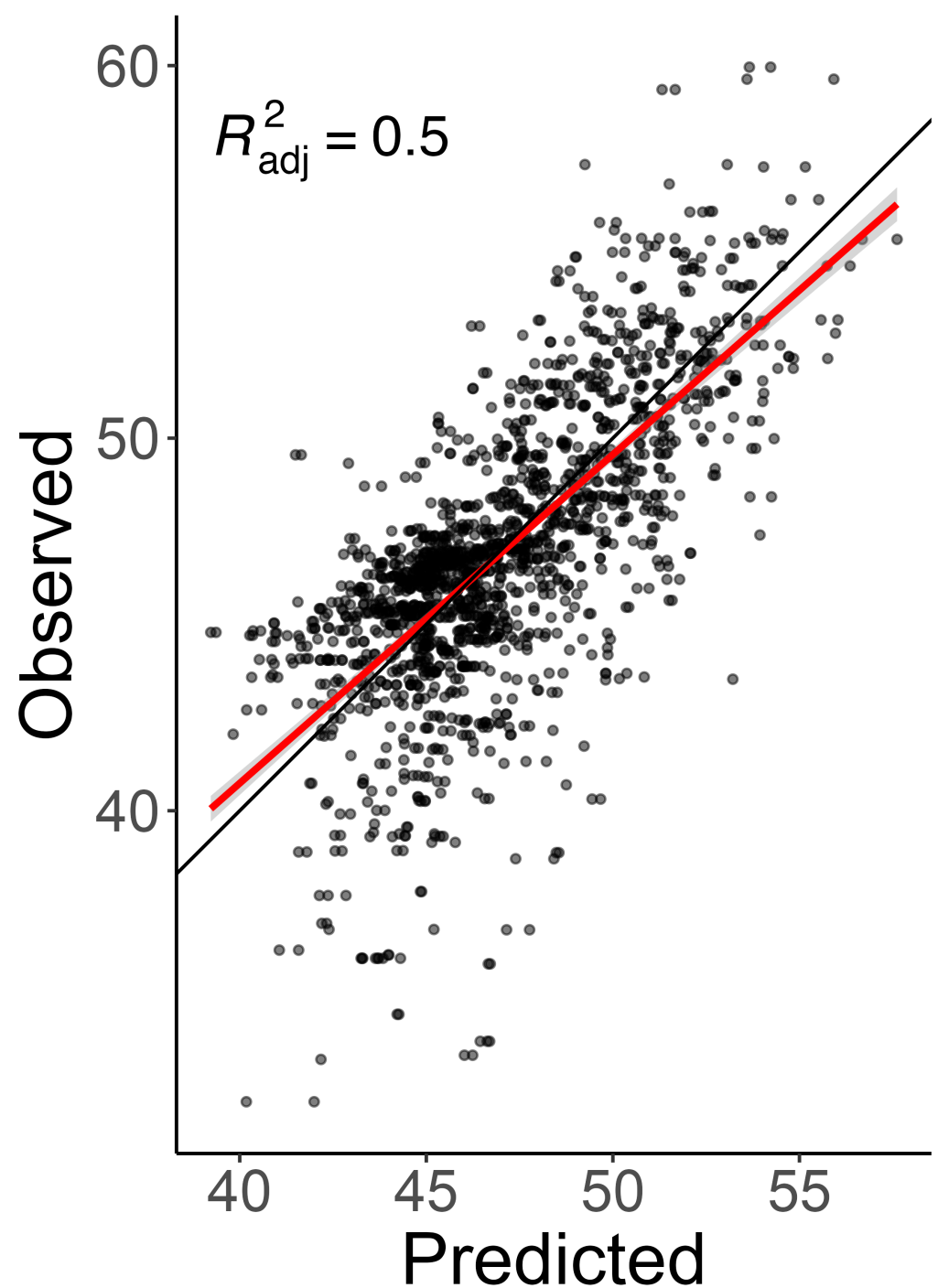


Dry model results (Dimensions)

Leaf % Carbon

Again, reasonable performance for extrapolated data.

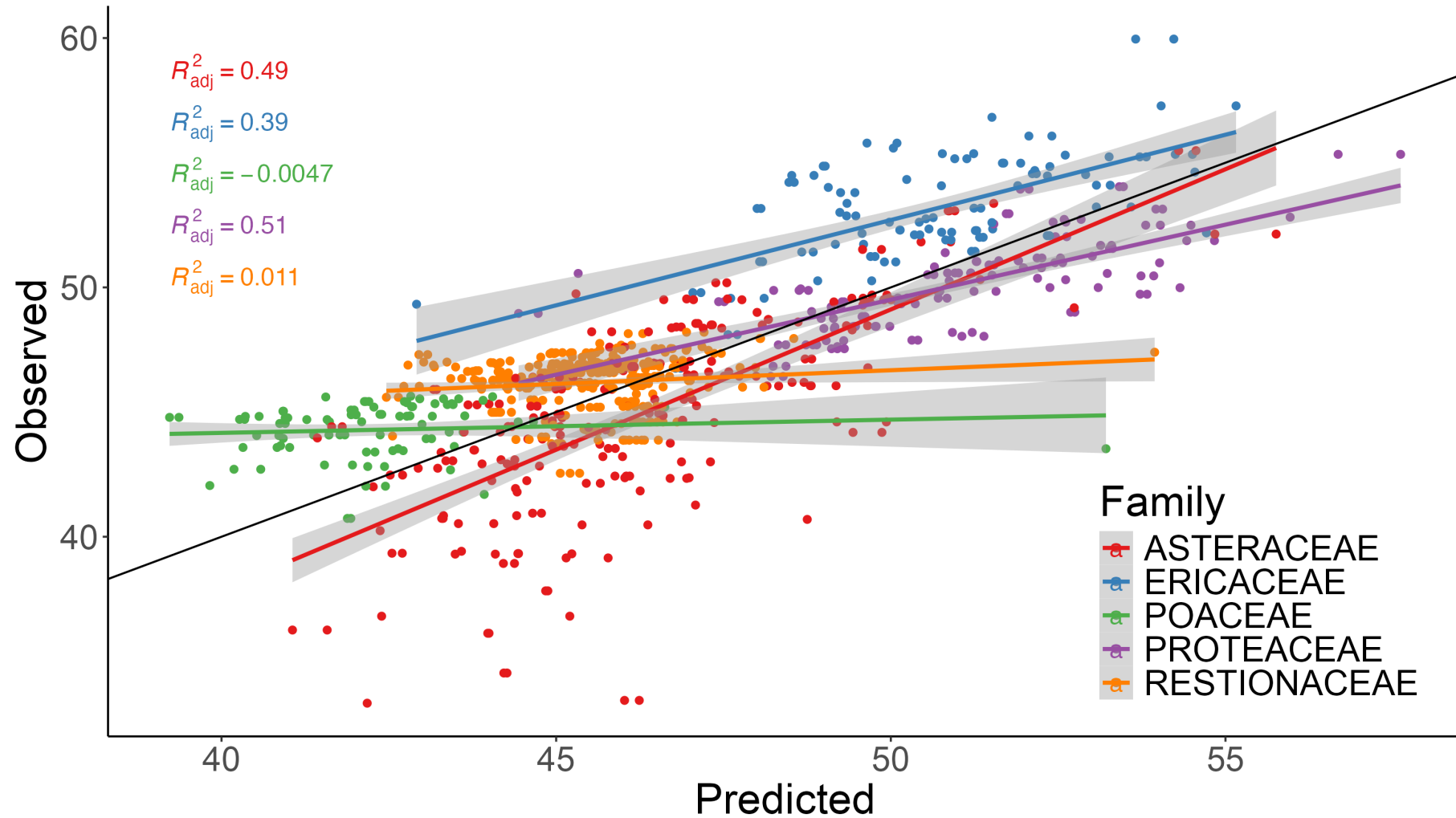
Similar studies tend to find R^2 values in the .7 to .8 range.



Dry model results (Dimensions)

Leaf % Carbon

Lowest performance associated with graminoid families (Restionaceae and Poaceae)



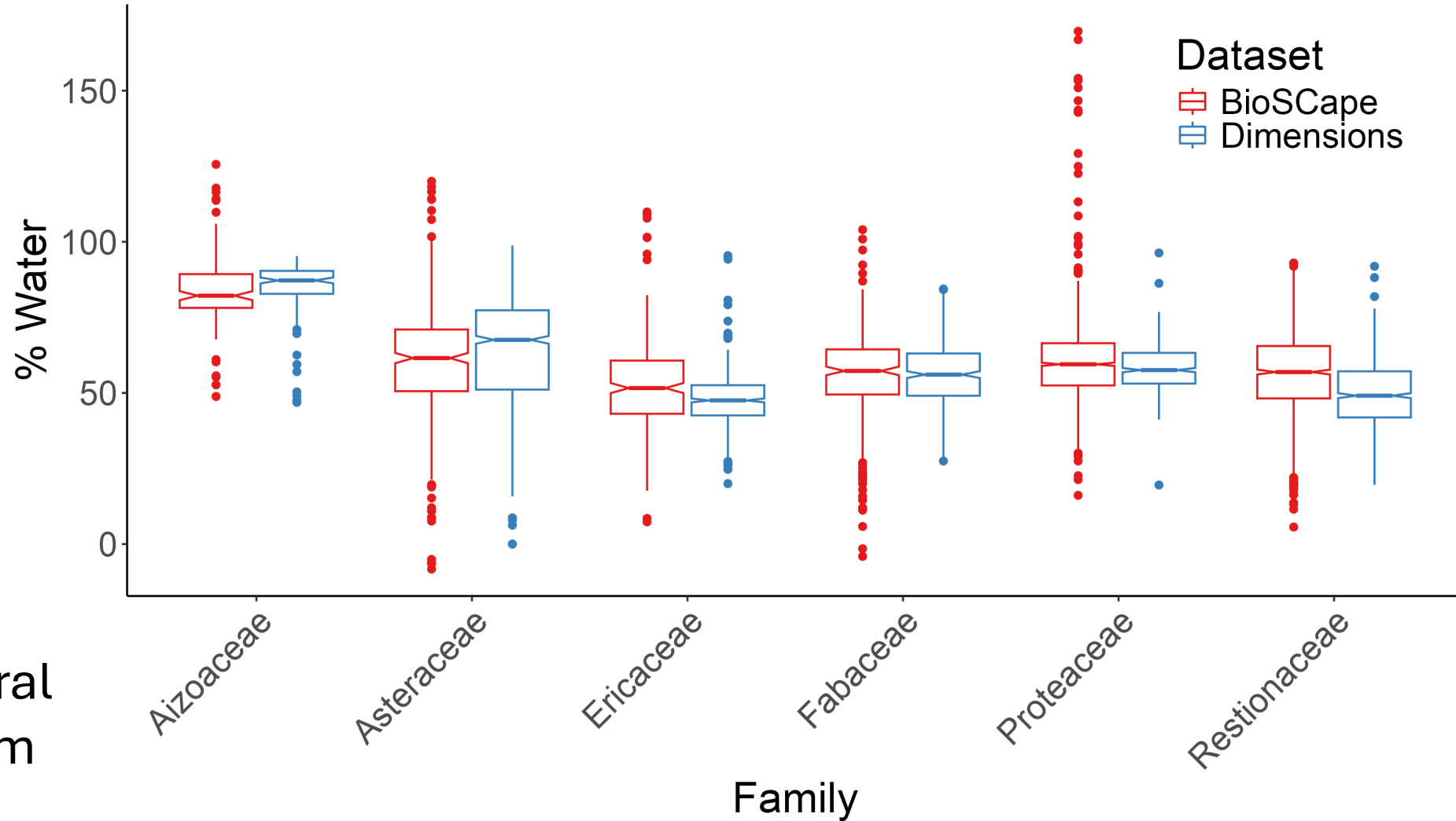
Fresh model

results (BioSCape)

Leaf % water

Still processing trait data for BioSCape

Predicted BioSCape traits do match general trends measured from Dimensions



Leaf-level trait model takeaways

- **Takeaway 1:** Based on dry results, models are influenced by what families and growth forms they are predicting
 - Need to train models on endemic CFR lineages and certain growth forms, e.g. graminoids.
- **Takeaway 2:** Some traits like water content may be more generalizable than others

Using field data to gain insights for future trait modeling

Question 2: How do spectra vary with plant traits and environment?

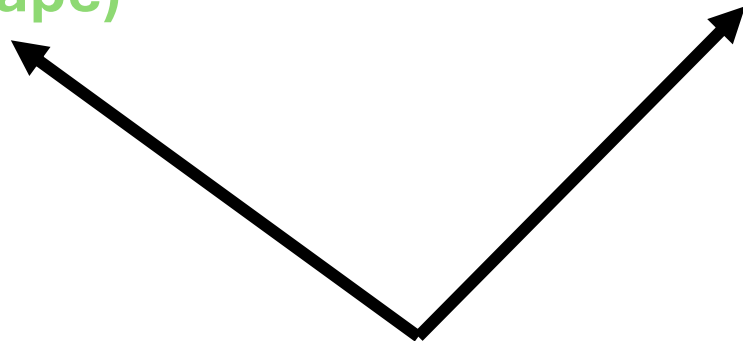
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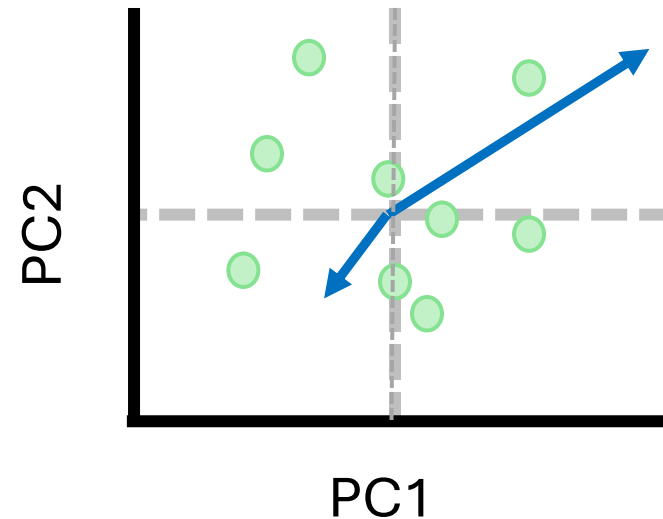
Fresh spectra
(BioSCape)

Predicted traits

Soil and climate data



PCA of spectral library

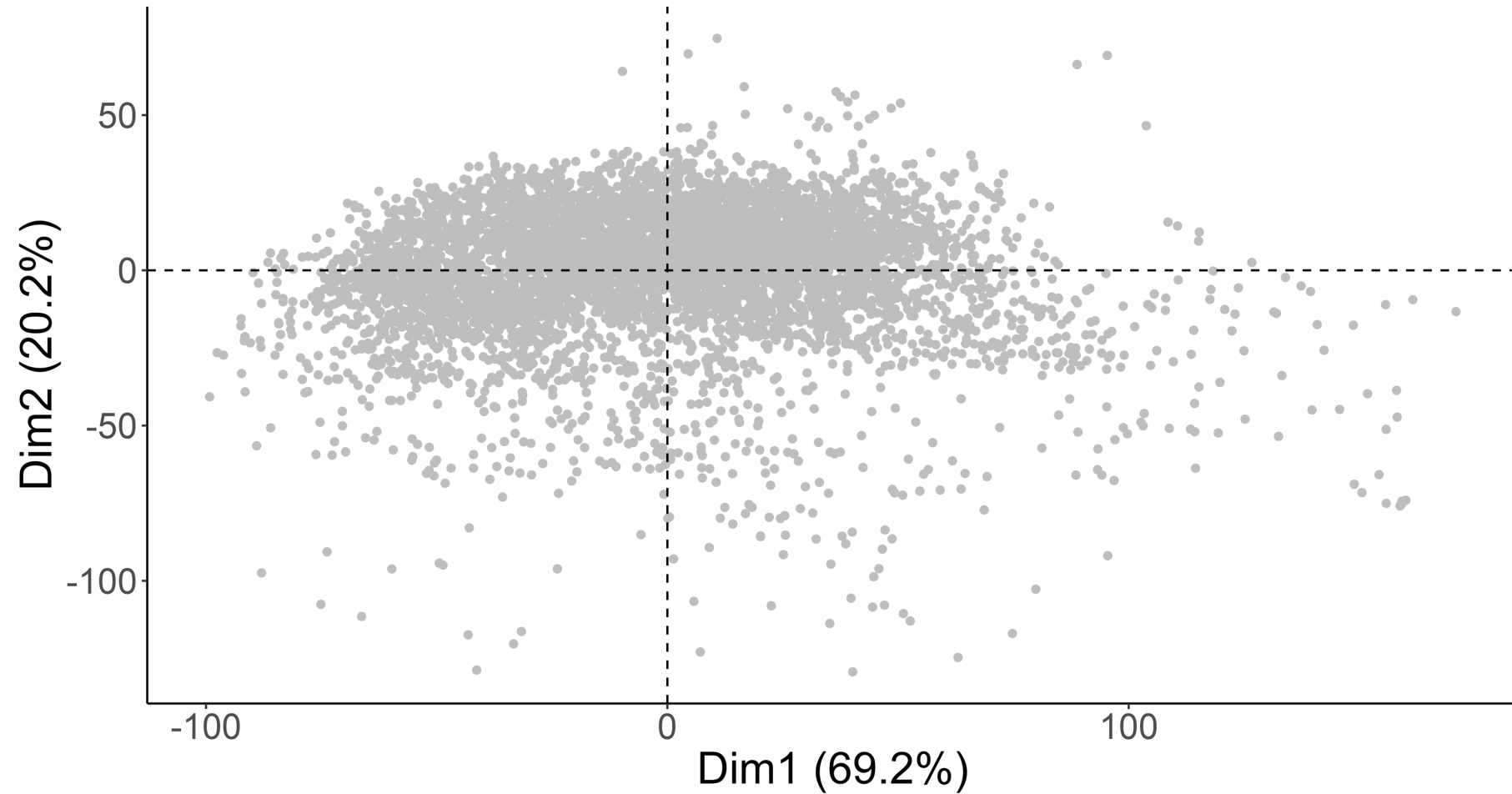


Fresh model

variation (BioSCape)

A large portion of spectral variation explained by two principal component axes

Principal components analysis for fresh spectra

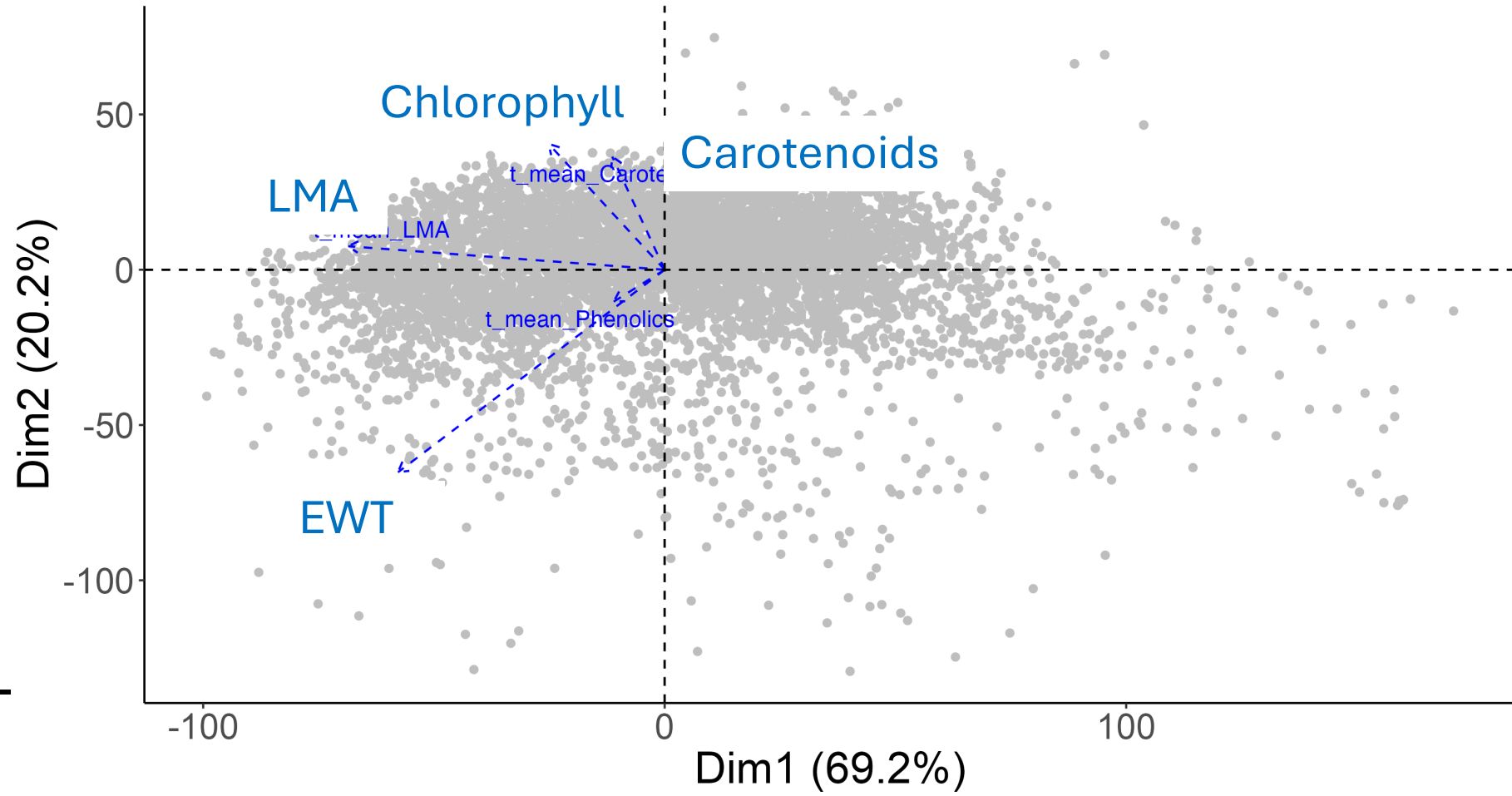


Fresh model variation (BioSCape)

The two large axes
likely explained by:

Water conservation
traits (x-axis)

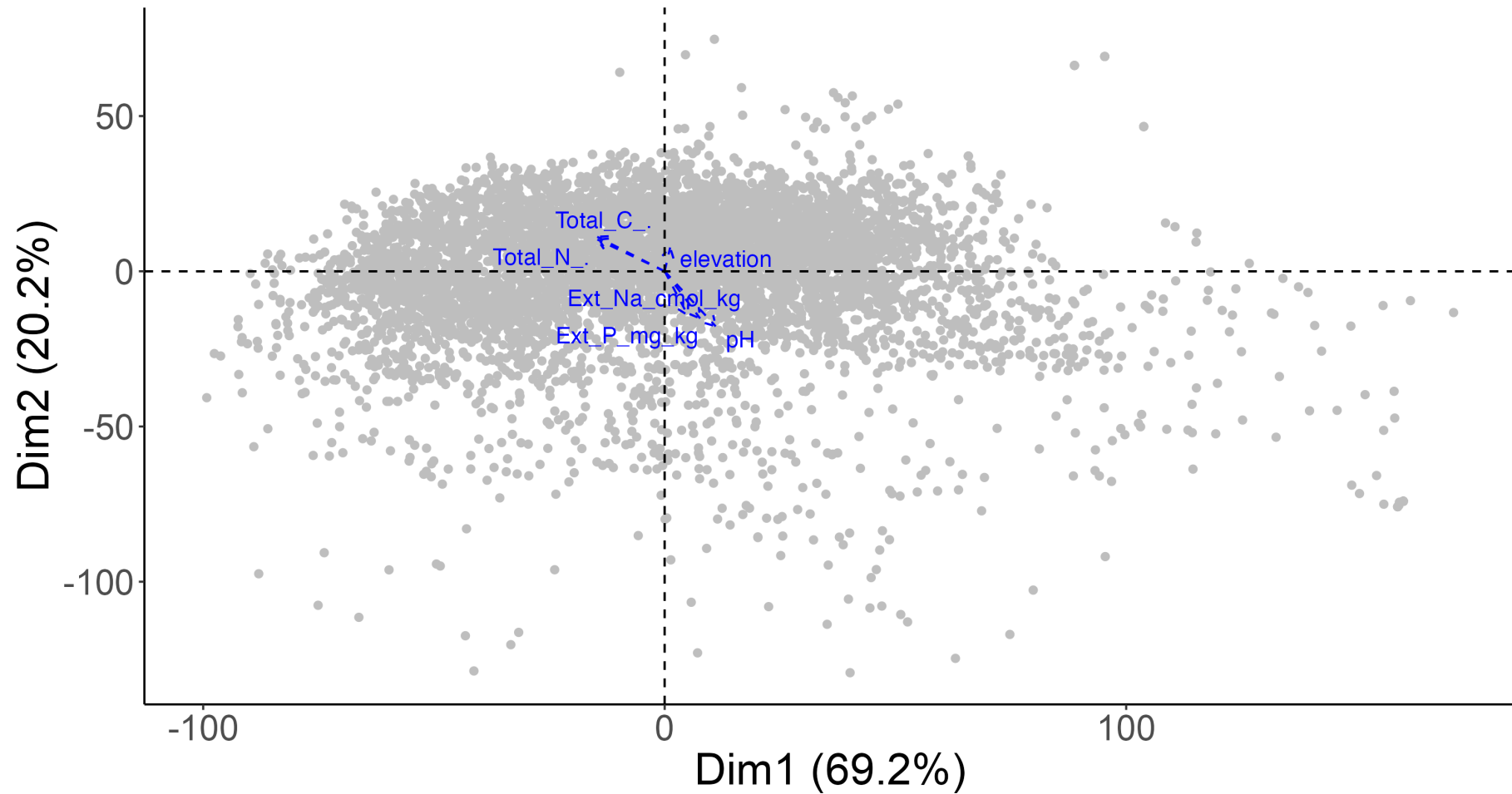
Nutrient availability (y-axis)



Fresh model variation (BioSCape)

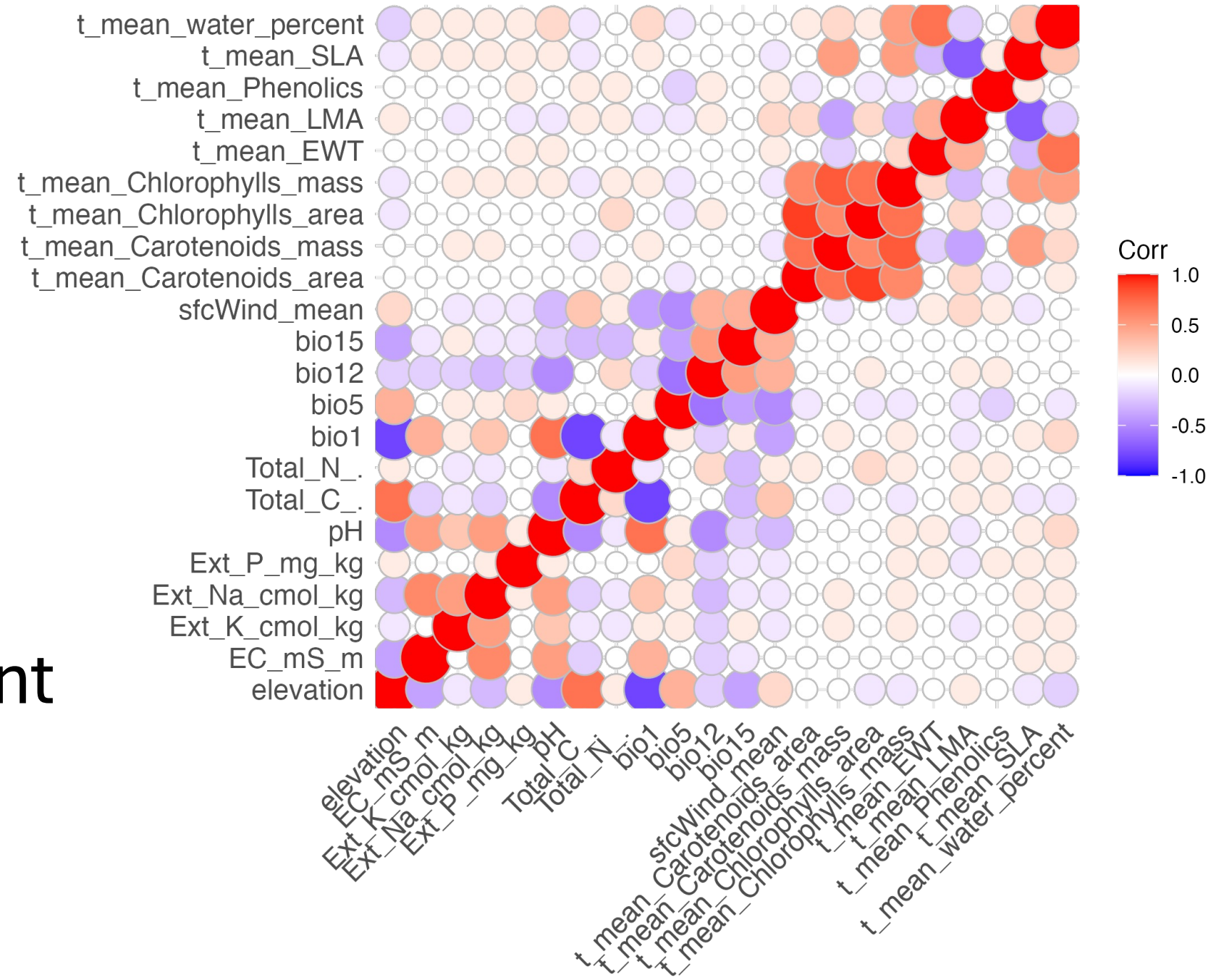
Soil data weakly
associated with
spectral variation in
leaves

Not shown: Climate
variables are even
weaker



Soil data from Cramer et al., 2019 *Diversity and Distributions*

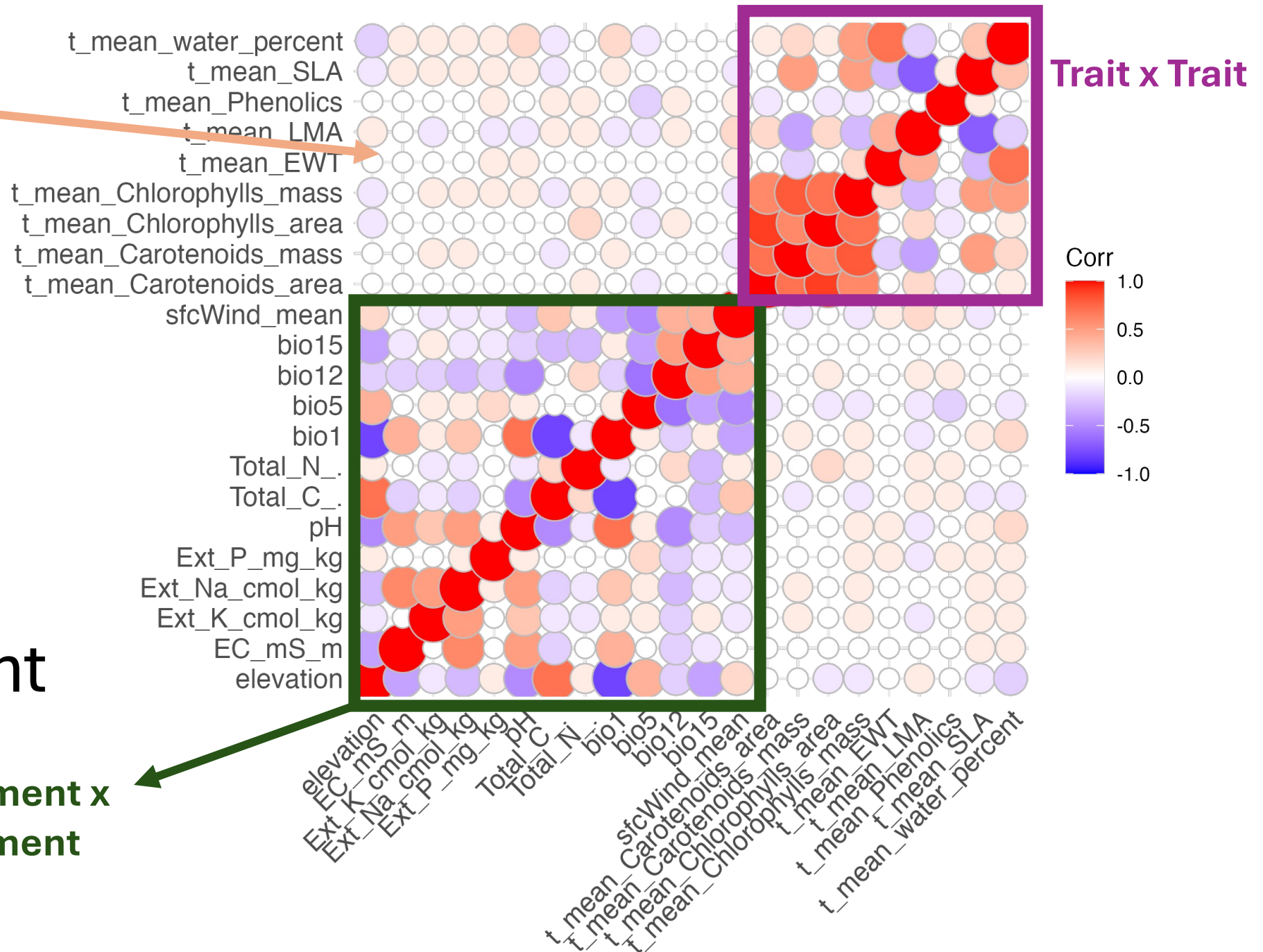
Weak correlations between spectrally predicted traits and environment



Weak correlations between spectrally predicted traits and environment

Trait x Environment

Environment x environment

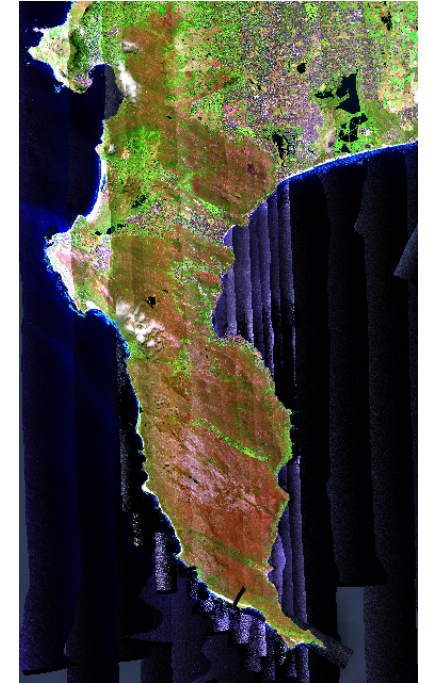
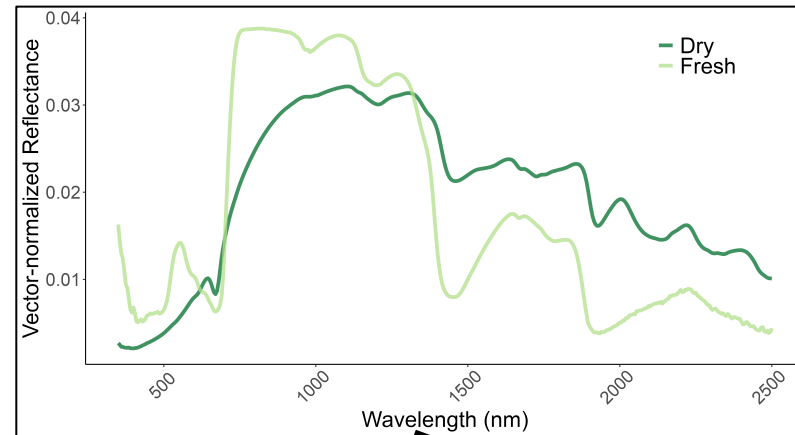


Fresh spectral variation takeaways

- **Takeaway 1:** A large portion of spectral variation is likely due to trade-offs in structural investments and nutrient availability.
 - Note that the lower axes of variation are still important
- **Takeaway 2:** Based on leaf level results, we can make some hypotheses for trends we may observe in trait maps:
 - Weak associations with predicted traits and environment. Variation in soil will likely be stronger than climatic variables

Next directions

- Measuring traits and dry spectroscopy for BioSCape
- Processing AVIRIS-NG imagery
- Trait map production



Trait maps

A scenic landscape featuring a dirt path that winds through a valley. The valley is filled with lush green and yellowish vegetation. In the background, there are rugged mountains with rocky peaks and some snow patches. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is bright and clear.

Questions?

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