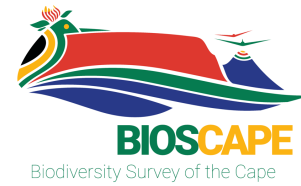


# Biodiversity across Scales:

*Mapping taxonomic, phylogenetic, and functional diversity with eDNA, field surveys, and remote sensing*



PIs: Matthew Rossi (CU Boulder), Rachel Meyer (UC Santa Cruz), Natasha Stavros (BAE Systems)  
Students: Meghan Hayden (CU Boulder), Madeline Slimp (UC Santa Cruz), Jacob Nesslage (UC Merced)



# Motivation

How do eDNA, field, and remote sensing observations of biodiversity **relate across space and time**?

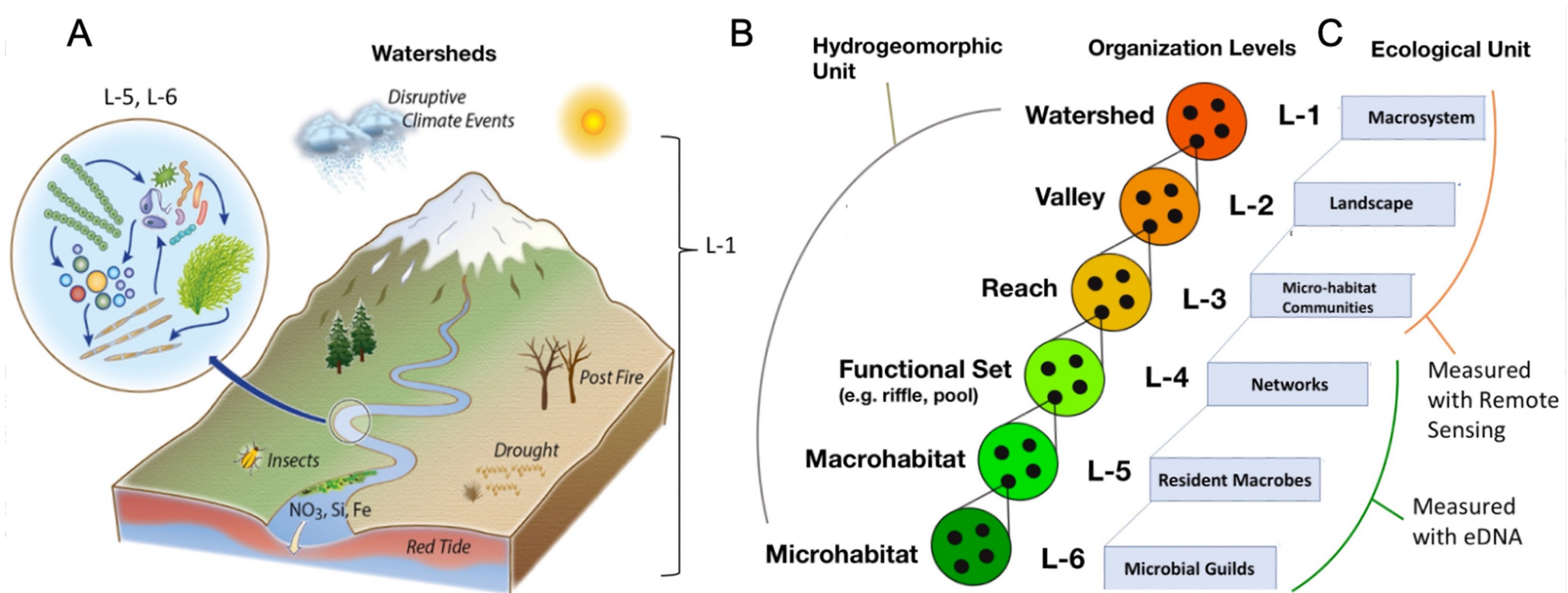


Image credit to M. Newcomer and D. Swantek (LBNL) as part of collaborations for similar work in the Russian River (CA) watershed.

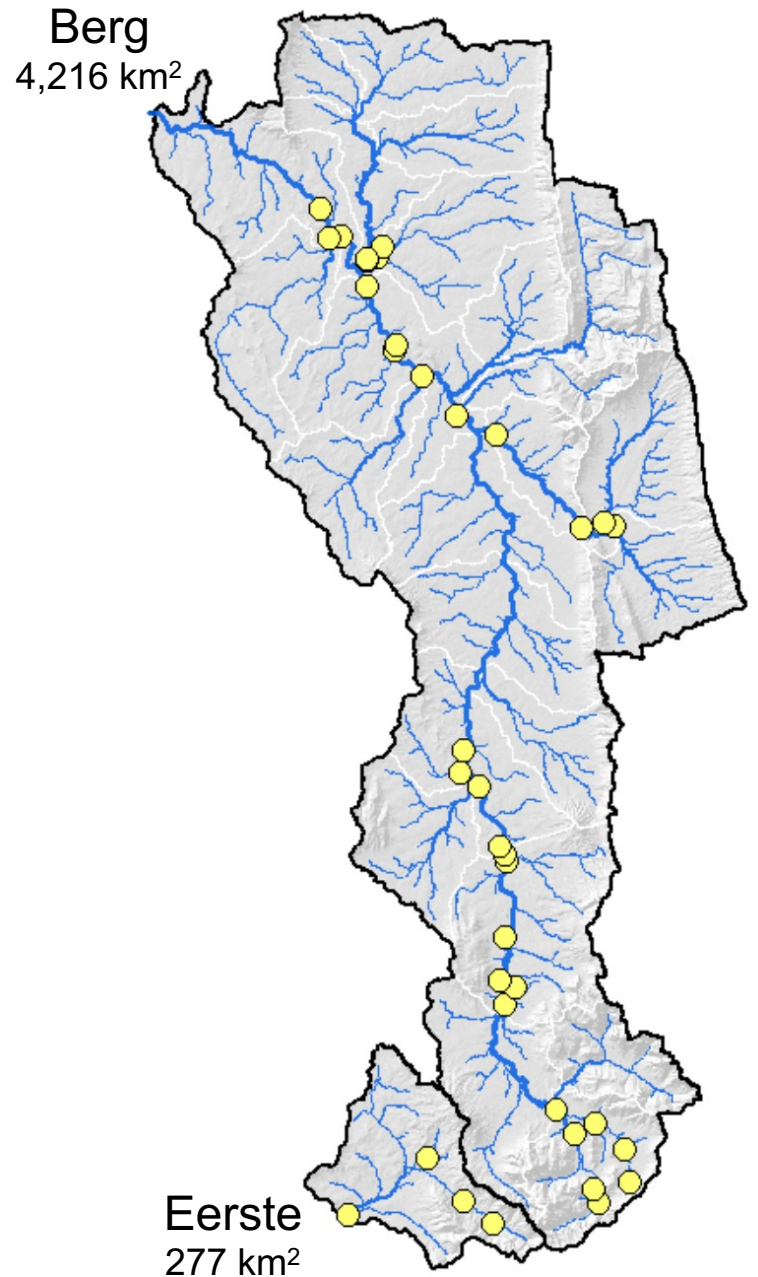
# Project Objectives

Question	Hypothesis	Significance
<b>RELATION:</b> How are phylogenetic, taxonomic, and functional diversity related to each other?	(H1): Phylogenetic, taxonomic, and functional diversity <b>are directly related</b> to each other along the Berg and Eerste River systems.	Map biodiversity consistently, globally, and at regular intervals using remote sensing
<b>SPACE:</b> How does the hydrologic structure of watersheds organize phylogenetic, taxonomic, and functional diversity spatially?	(H2) Spatial dynamics, flow pathways, and functional process zones <b>organize</b> phylogenetic, taxonomic, and functional diversity spatially such that measures of biodiversity are <b>scale dependent</b>	As watersheds change and/or are modified, spatial patterns in biodiversity are also expected to change.
<b>TIME:</b> How do hydroclimatic processes influence the temporal signal of phylogenetic, taxonomic, and functional diversity ?	(H3) Stochastic hydrology (seasonality, floods) influence the <b>temporal signal</b> of phylogenetic, taxonomic, and functional diversity.	Constrain when and how frequently we need measurements of biodiversity using eDNA and remote sensing

# Approach

**Nested watershed** approach towards sampling.

- Unmix tributary contributions
- Sample across environmental gradients
- Repeat sampling (two field seasons)

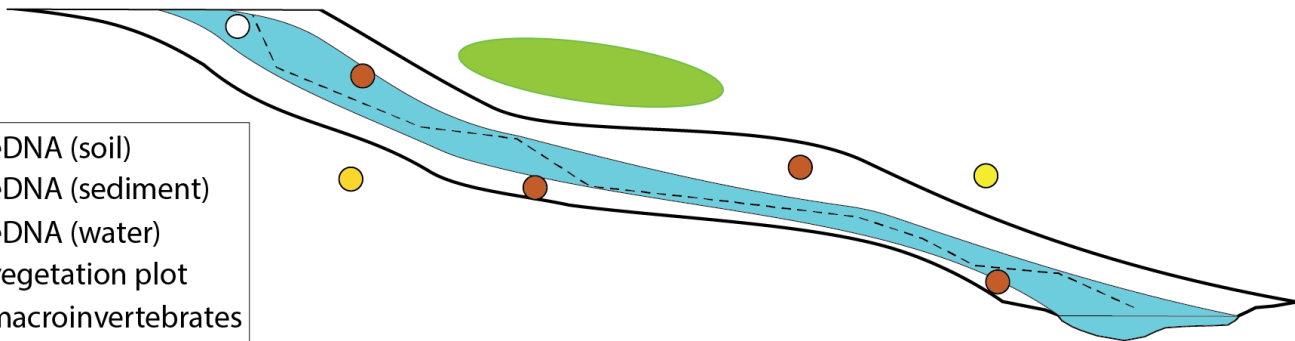
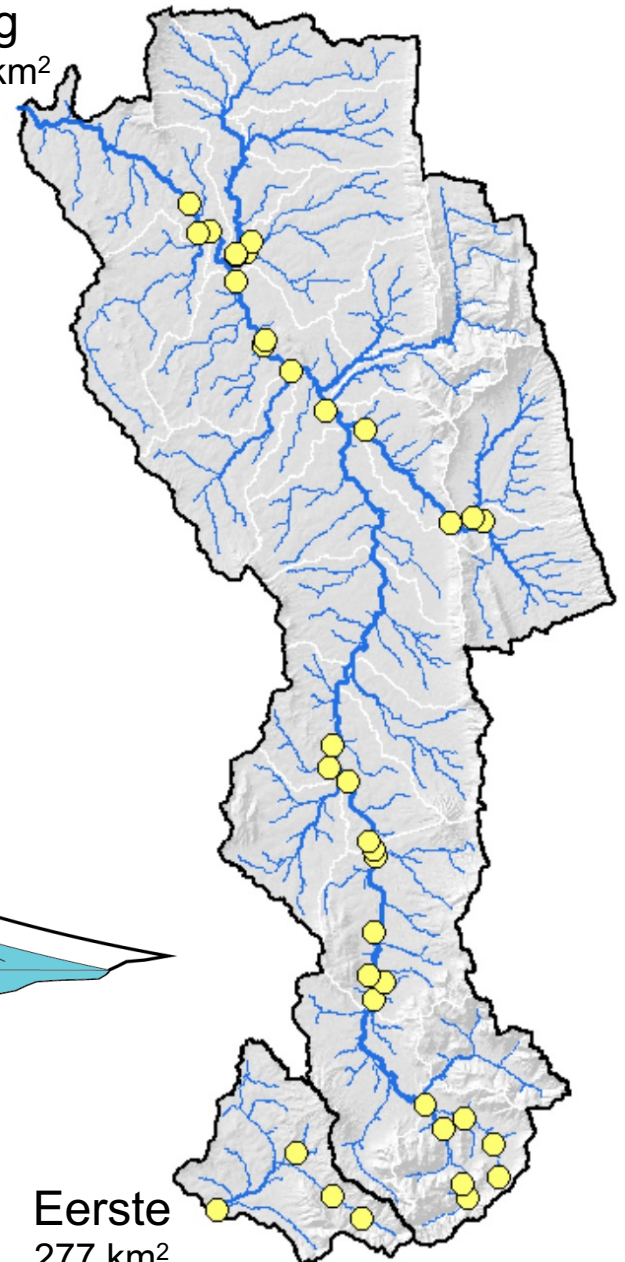


# Approach

Nested watershed approach towards sampling.

- Unmix tributary contributions
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- Repeat sampling (two field seasons)

Berg  
4,216 km<sup>2</sup>



- eDNA (soil)
- eDNA (sediment)
- eDNA (water)
- vegetation plot
- - - macroinvertebrates

Eerste  
277 km<sup>2</sup>

# Field Work (2023)

Water samples (eDNA)



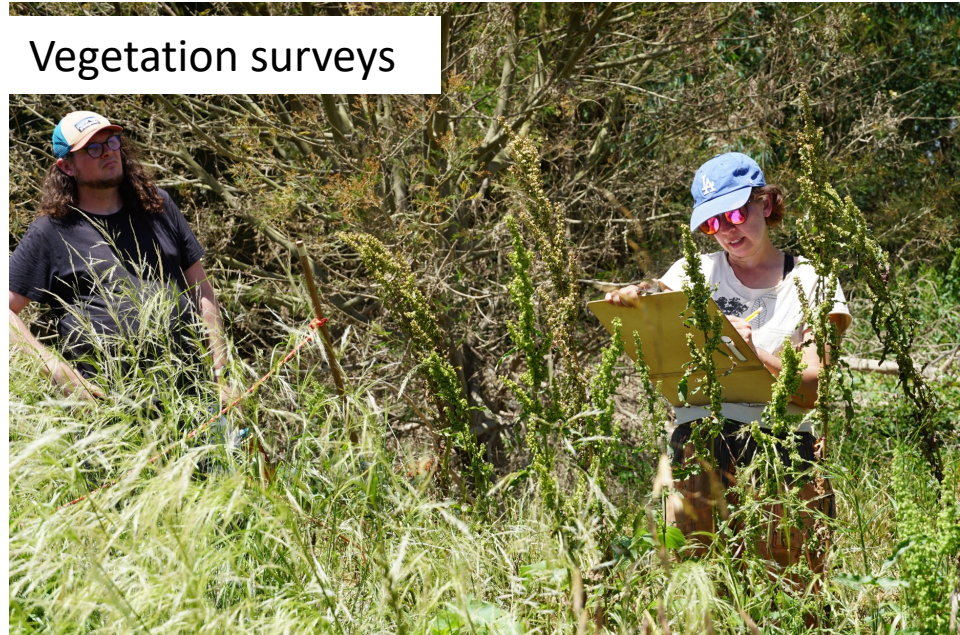
Macroinvertebrates



Soil & Sediment samples (eDNA)



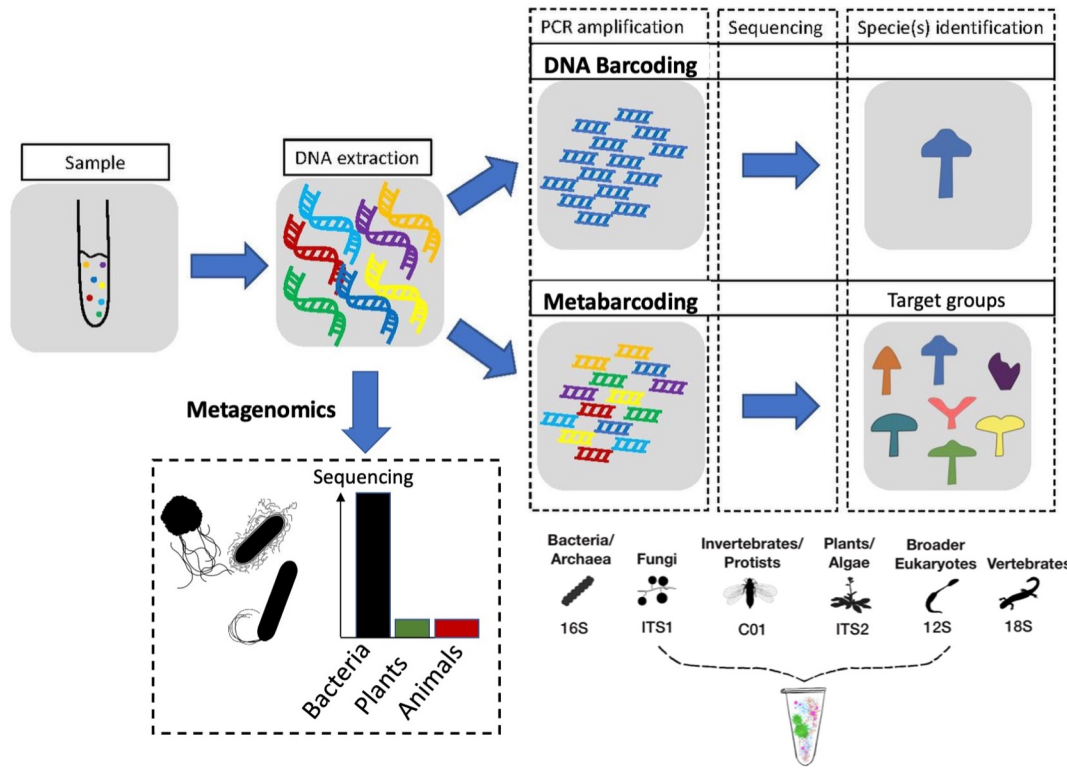
Vegetation surveys



# eDNA processing

## Each sampling site:

- Sediment @ 4 locations (triplicate)
- Soil @ 1 location (triplicate)
- Water @ some locations
- X2 field seasons



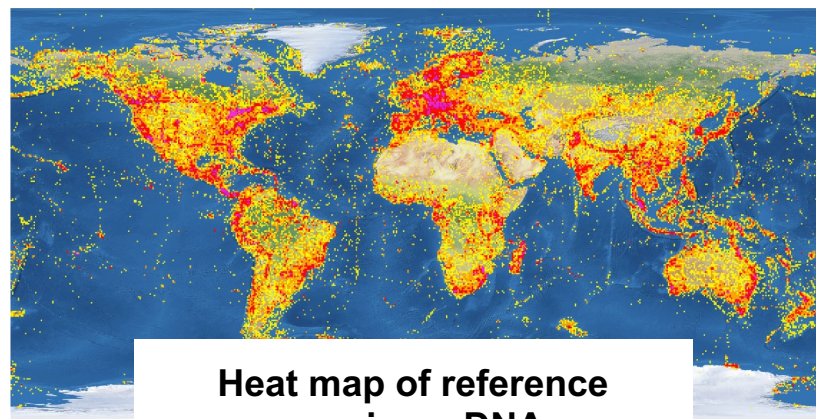
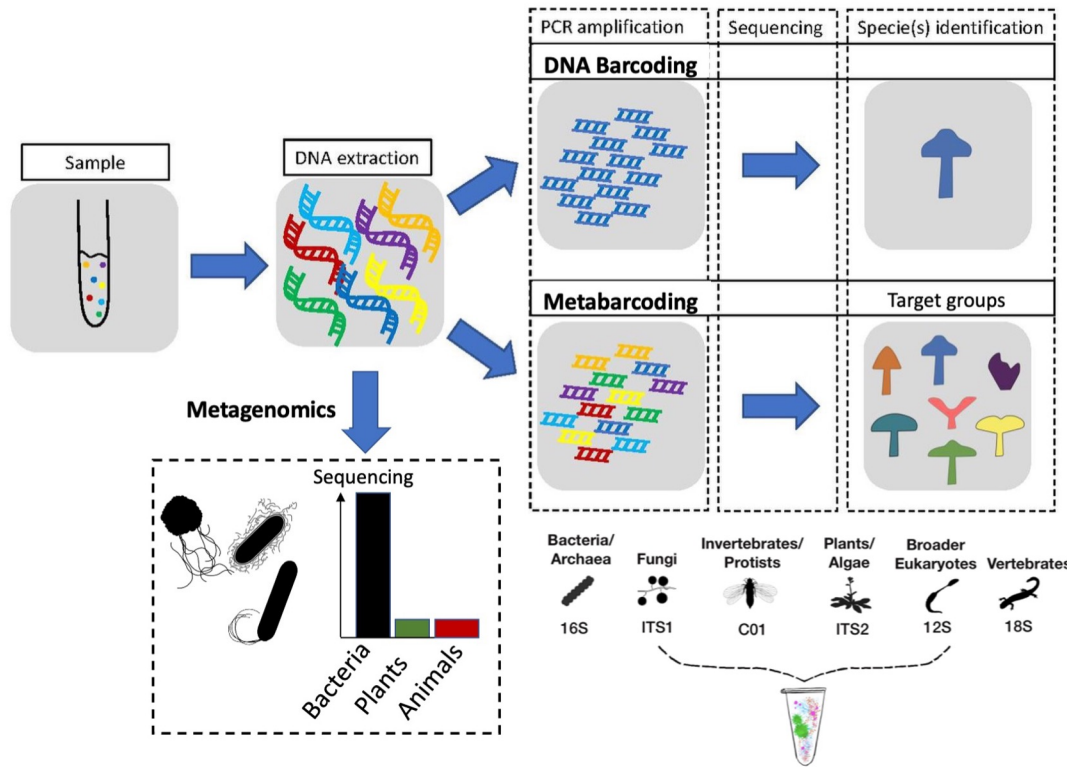
# eDNA processing

## Each sampling site:

- Sediment @ 4 locations (triplicate)
- Soil @ 1 location (triplicate)
- Water @ some locations
- X2 field seasons

## Year 2 focus:

- Processing samples from both field seasons
- First results from metabarcoding **coming this summer!**
- Metabarcoding and metagenomics records 100s-1000s of species per sample
- While libraries are vast, challenge remains that large inventories are needed





# Remote sensing analysis

	Wavelengths	Spectral resolution	Spatial resolution	Temporal resolution
<b>AVIRIS-NG</b>	380 - 2510 nm	5 nm	0.3-4 m approx.	Single pass
<b>NEON AOP</b>	380 - 2500 nm	10 nm	1-3 m approx.	Single pass

Using NEON to build workflow:

- Quantify how **functional richness** and **functional divergence** vary as a function of scale

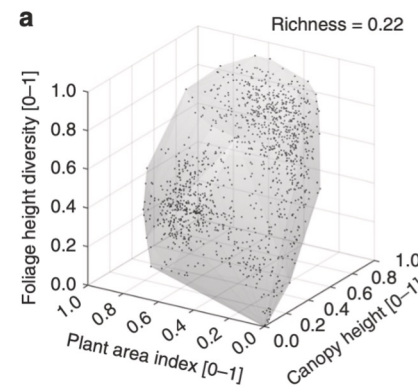
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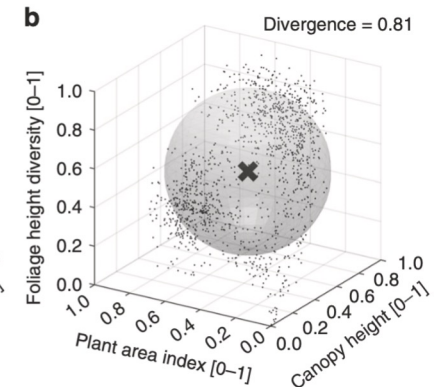
Using NEON to build workflow:

- Quantify how **functional richness** and **functional divergence** vary as a function of scale

Richness = volume



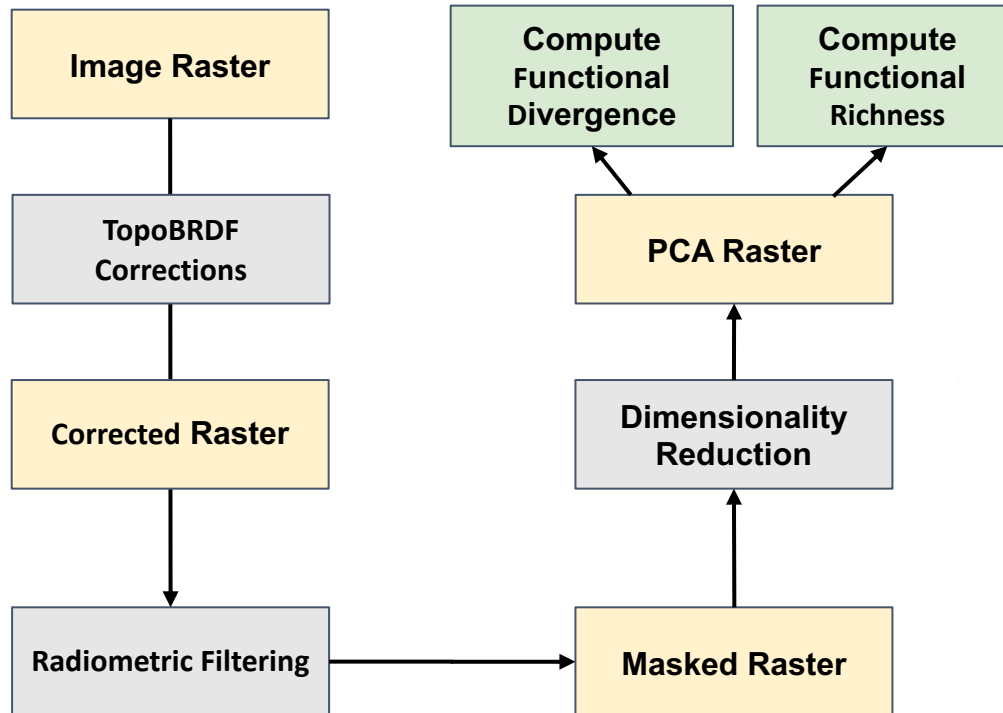
Divergence = spread



*Schneider et al. (2017) Nature*

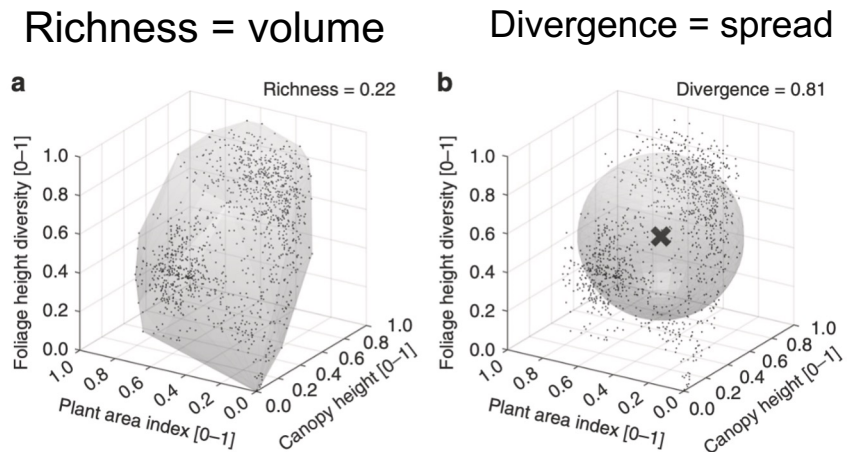
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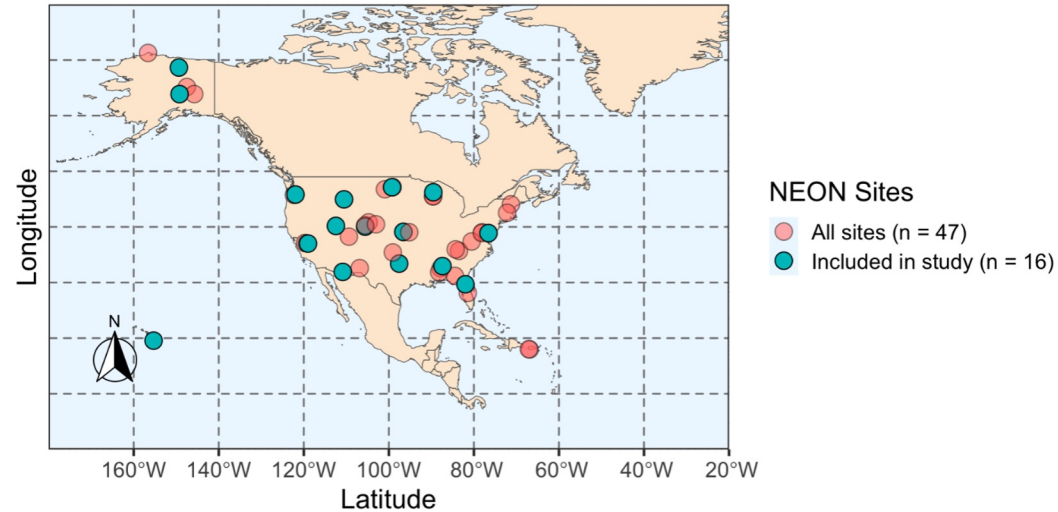
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Schneider et al. (2017) Nature

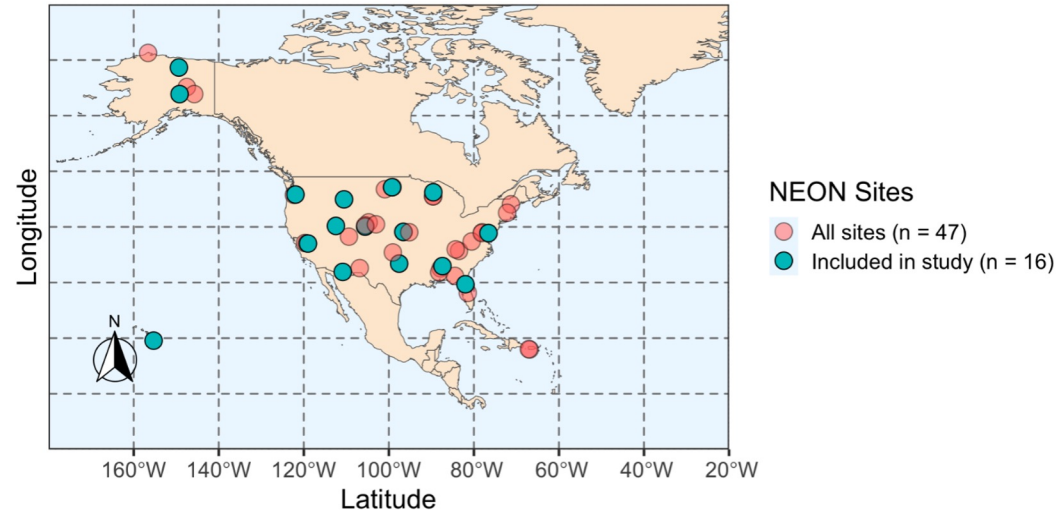
# Functional richness



## Site selection:

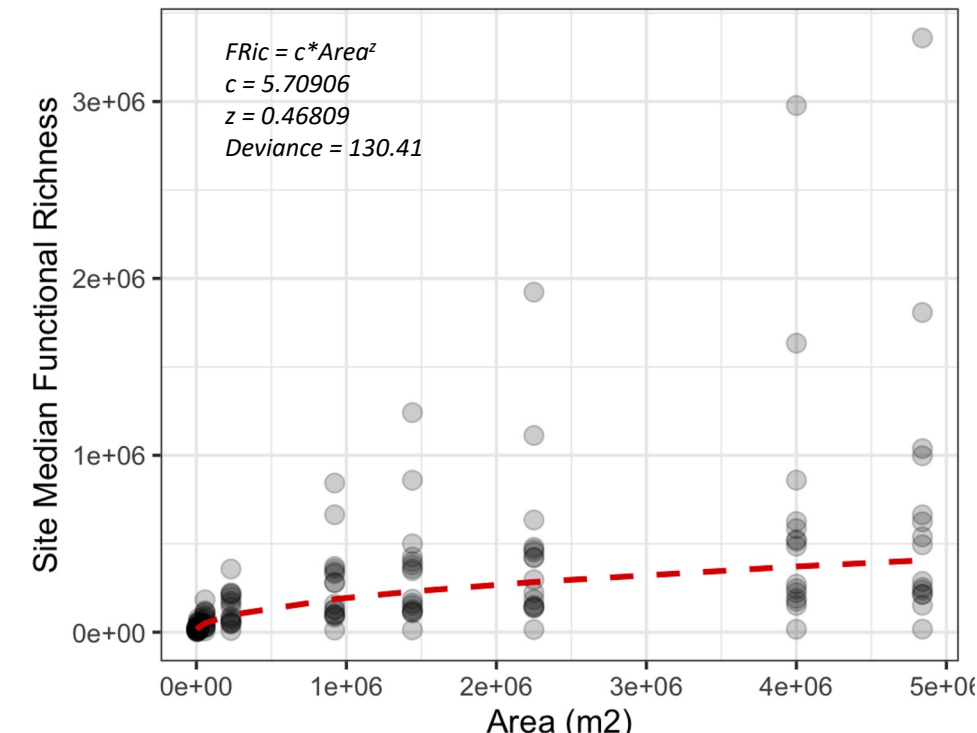
- 16 sites with order 6-12 plots per site
- Inter-plot variations in functional richness are high
- Need for **way to compare** across plots and sites

# Functional richness



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## Scaling relationships:

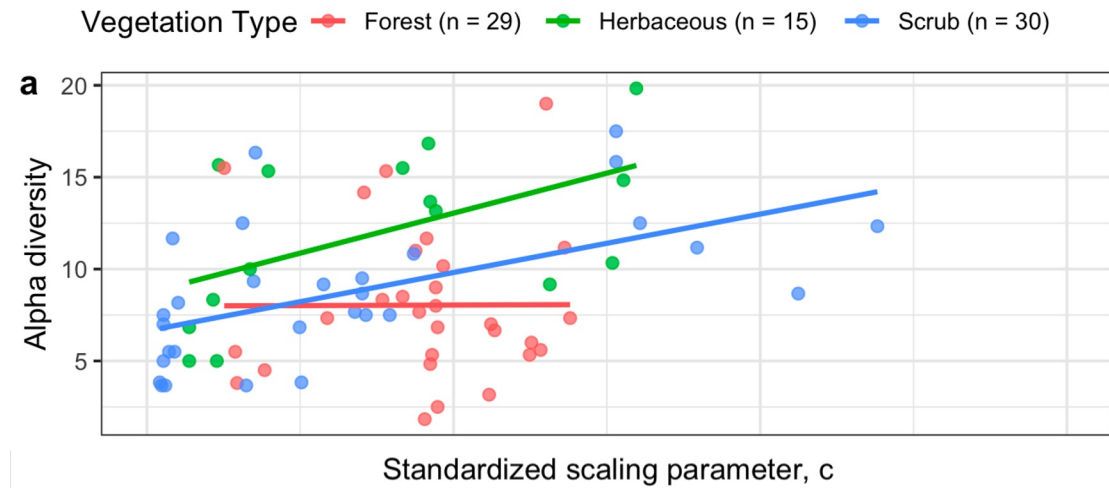
- Sublinear scaling is robust even though it varies a lot
- Median value of  $z$  across all plots and sites is  $\sim 0.5$

$$FuncRich = c_n Area^{z_{ref}}$$

Normalized Coefficient

# Functional richness

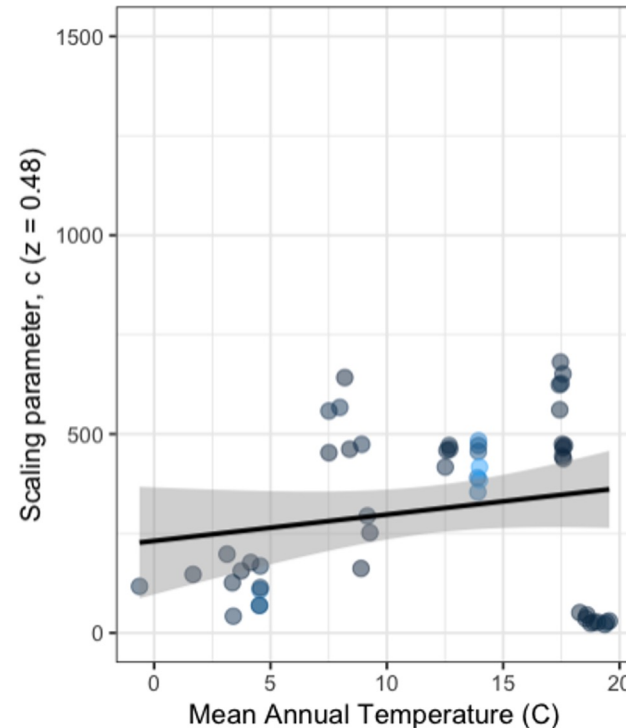
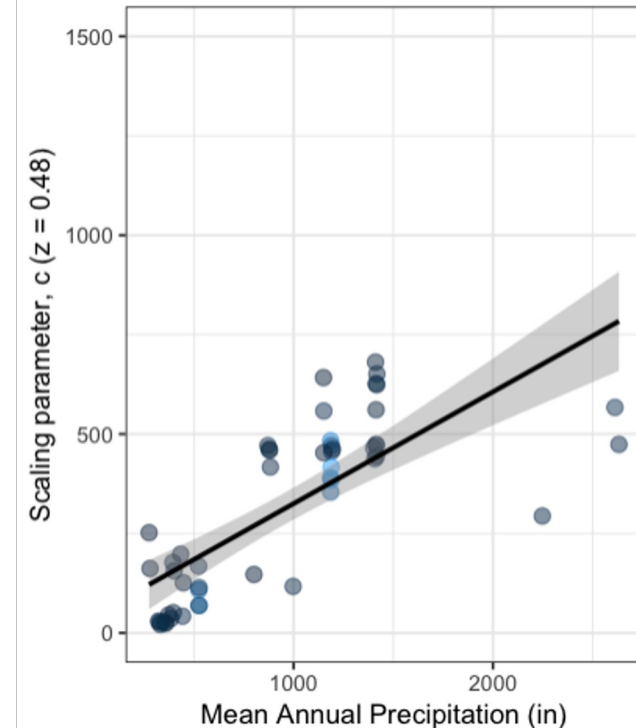
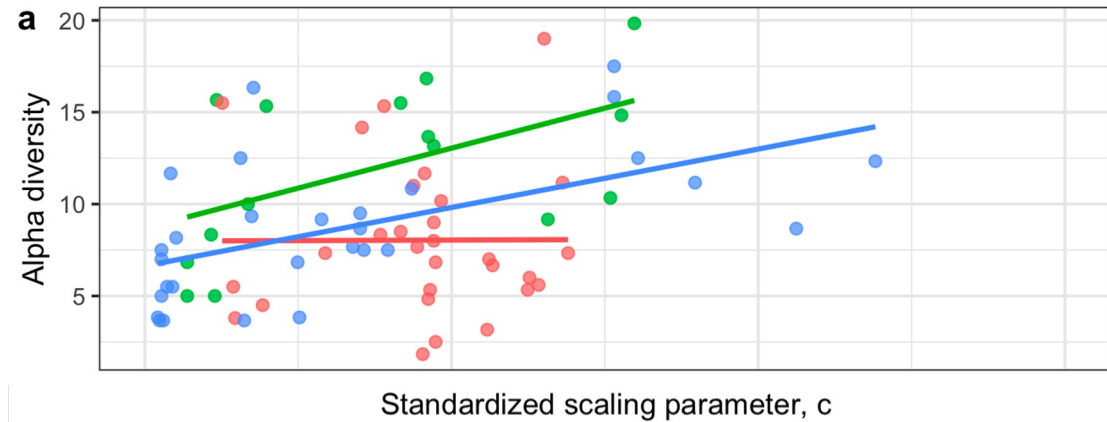
Functional richness  
decently correlated with  
**alpha diversity** for  
herbaceous and scrub  
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# Functional richness

Functional richness decently correlated with **alpha diversity** for herbaceous and scrub classes (not so much for forest sites)

Vegetation Type — Forest (n = 29) — Herbaceous (n = 15) — Scrub (n = 30)

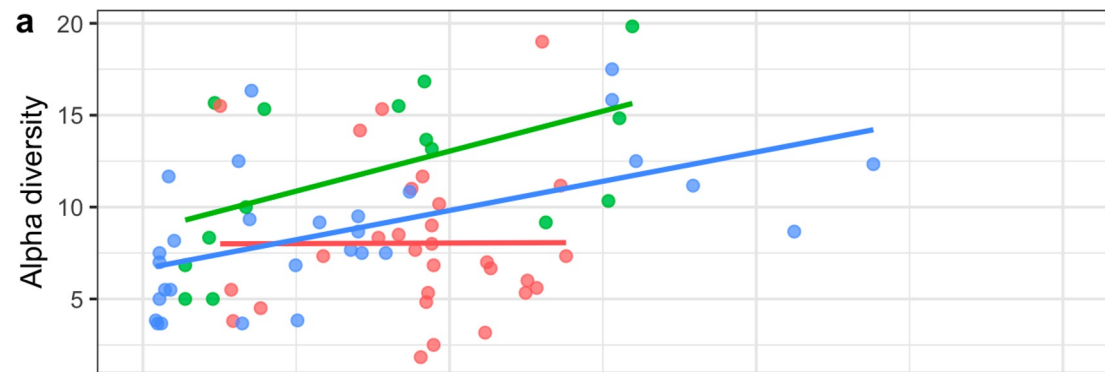


Normalized scaling facilitates **testing** of correlations with driving variables (e.g., climate, land-cover, topography)

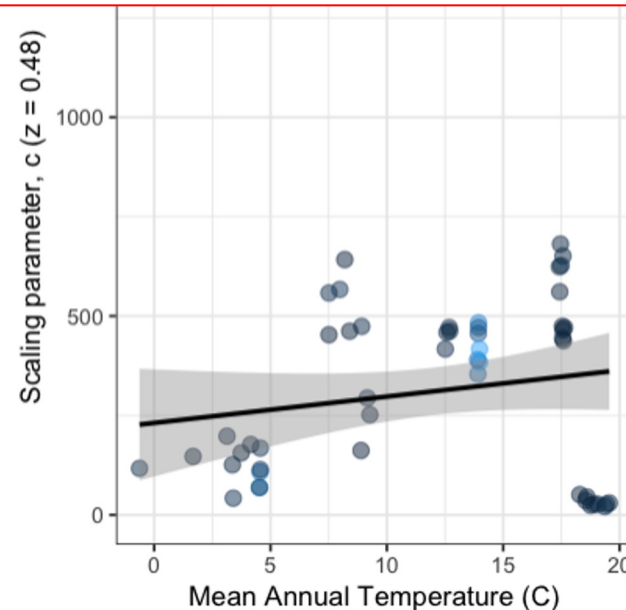
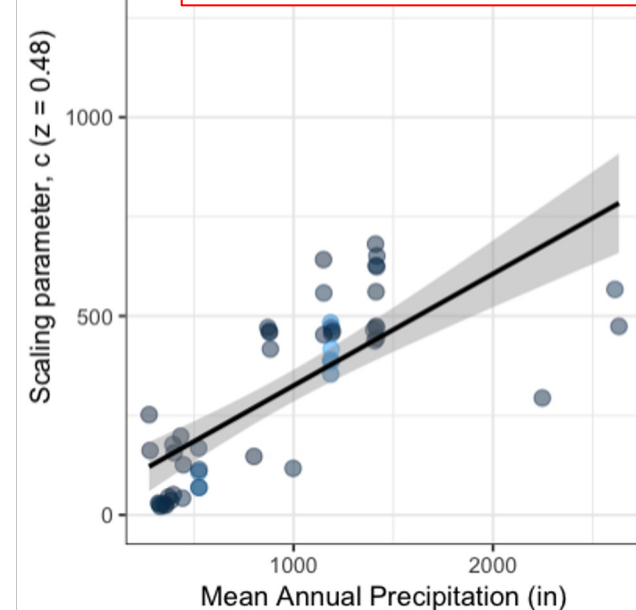
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Vegetation Type — Forest (n = 29) — Herbaceous (n = 15) — Scrub (n = 30)



Now we are ready to do this for the **Berg** and **Eerste watersheds** using the AVIRIS-NG data



Normalized scaling facilitates **testing** of correlations with driving variables (e.g., climate, land-cover, topography)



# Project Status

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<p>Field surveys/collections #1</p> <p>Make new contacts with South African partners</p> <p>Build inventory of expected genera at sampling sites and revise field protocols</p> <p>Begin to develop remote sensing pipeline in Python</p> <p>Manuscript #1: eDNA analysis of relate work in the Santa Monica Mountains (in revision now)</p>	<p>Field surveys/collections #2</p> <p>Maintain and make new contacts with South African partners</p> <p>eDNA processing (DNA extraction and metabar coding)</p> <p>Remote sensing workflow finalized (begin building package)</p> <p>Manuscript #2: Functional richness across NEON sites (in prep now)</p> <p>Collaborator Update / Meet-up at end of month</p>	<p>Manuscript #3: Berge / Eerste River eDNA</p> <p>Work with South African partners to co-produce useful artifacts</p> <p>Remote sensing package release</p> <p>Develop new ideas for using these data when interrogating disturbance dynamics</p> <p>Manuscript #4: Berg / Eerste spatio-temporal analysis of functional traits</p>

# Much thanks to our sponsors and collaborators

