

# Testing very high resolution Earth Observation features as predictors of habitat fragmentation at multiple scales for habitat change detection



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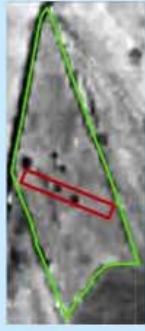
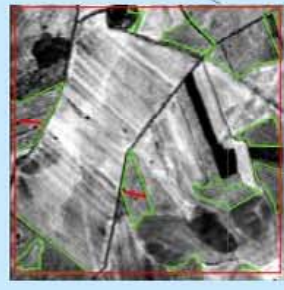
Study area location map.

## Introduction

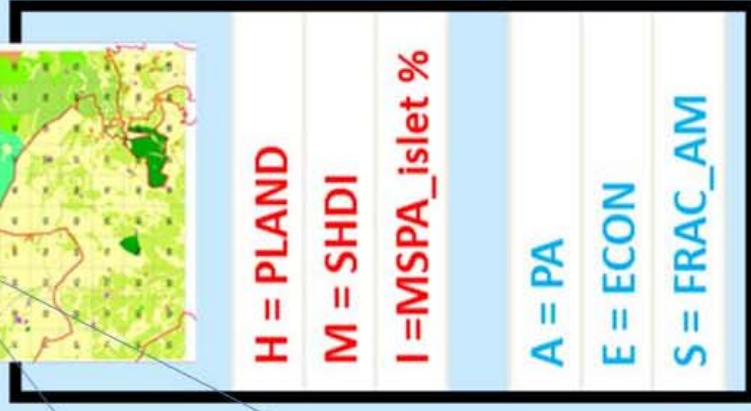
This research fits in the landscape modelling effort of the BIO\_SOS - Biodiversity Multisource Monitoring System: from Space To Species project (FP7-SPA-2010-1-263435). It is aimed at the identification of spatial explicit indicators of habitat fragmentation (i.e., landscape pattern indices computable from EO products) and of the characterization of their relations with biodiversity surrogates (e.g., species assemblages descriptors) through habitat and landscape modelling.



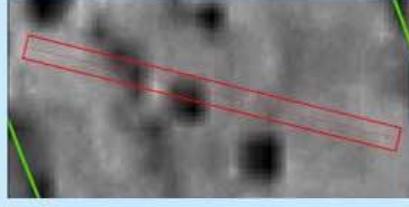
Landscape



Patch



Plot



$$Y_{ij} = \mathbf{X}_{ij} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{Z}_{i,j} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$i = 1, \dots, 20$  and  $j = 1, \dots, 8$   
 $Y_{ij}$  = response variable  
 $\mathbf{X}$  = design matrix of fixed effects (H, M, I, A, E, S)  
 $\mathbf{Z}_{i,j}$  = random effects  
 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  = fixed effects parameter vector  
 $\epsilon_{ij}$  = random measurement error

## Methods

The investigation was based on a hierarchical conceptual model of potential direct and indirect causal relations between landscape and patch level attributes relevant to the process of habitat fragmentation affecting a measured response variable (Didham et al. 2012). EO image features were used as response variables as these represent some aspects of the proximate mechanisms (e.g., resource availability, vegetation structure) through which species community descriptors computed from measured field data might be explained.

A hierarchical nested sampling strategy was adopted at three observation extent levels (landscape, patch, plot) in a Natura 2000 site in southern Italy where semi-natural grasslands are the habitat of main conservation concern. Landscape pattern indices were computed at both landscape (1 km<sup>2</sup>) and patch level, whereas EO image measures were collected at the plot level (111 5x80m transects) from a DigitalGlobe™ Worldview-2, April 2011 closest to the conditions corresponding to high biomass and species richness in the study area. Selected EO data included both spectral and statistical features (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), and three Grey Level Co-occurrence Matrixes (GLCM) metrics). The setting of the values of GLCM algorithms' parameters (window size, quantization, shift and direction) likely to affect the scale even if the image spatial resolution is not altered, was guided by the perception limits of different organisms (herbaceous plants, insects and birds) and three window sizes were tested (3, 15, and 31 pixels).

## Results

The results show that for any given EO variable, and for any given computation scale, the application of the model may involve a subset of the full range of potential interrelations and relations. While confirming the potential of VHR EO for landscape modelling aimed at habitat quality change detection in connection to habitat fragmentation, we verify that great care should be taken with regard to the scaling issues behind the assumptions related to the selection of the extent and the grain of the analysis with regard to any target taxonomic group.

NDVI_mean	~ M + A + S + E + S + E	Value	Std Error	DF	t-value	p-value
(Intercept)		21.008532	0.6815483	87	3.082471	0.0027
M		-0.0624491	0.0193171	18	-4.266187	0.0005
A		-0.0001475	0.0000610	87	-24.16776	0.0177
S		-1.3878870	0.6224216	87	-2.194160	0.0306
NDVI_std	~ M + A + S + E + S + E					
(Intercept)		0	0.00037984	90	9.850919	0
I		0.00024543	17	-2.258884	0.0373	
A		-7.571E-05	3.3514E-05	90	-2.25892	0.0263
IH		0.00003441	1.9345E-06	17	1.776676	0.0932

log(IMC_mean_15) ~ I + A + S + H + H + A + H + I	Value	Std Error	DF	t-value	p-value
(Intercept)	28.451141	0.6863449	88	-3.401060	0.0010
I	-0.101040	0.0034924	17	-2.893129	0.0101
A	-0.0940511	0.0015305	88	-2.640302	0.0096
S	25.030272	0.7629765	88	3.280346	0.0015
IH	0.0006655	0.0002804	17	2.384379	0.0290
AH	0.0000519	0.0000242	88	2.142240	0.0349

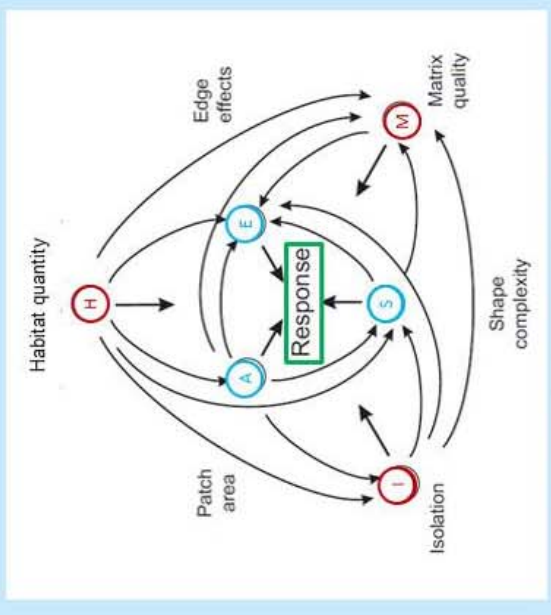
log(CON_mean_15) ~ H + A + S + H + I	Value	Std Error	DF	t-value	p-value
(Intercept)	-0.4195284	0.24317316	50	1.725636	0.0878
H	-0.0059595	0.00540735	16	-1.101584	0.2859
A	-0.103395	0.00553171	90	-1.853328	0.0680
S	-0.0013352	0.00055843	90	-2.068302	0.0396
AH	0.0009300	0.00037487	16	2.480351	0.0246

log(IDM_mean_15) ~ H + H + H + I + A + H + I + A	Value	Std Error	DF	t-value	p-value
(Intercept)	-0.6915951	0.3539875	88	-2.450363	0.0153
H	-0.077469	0.0047235	16	-1.639362	0.1219
I	-0.1154937	0.1665573	15	-2.05320	0.0283
A	-0.0693976	0.00305336	15	-1.872167	0.1800
AH	0.0041380	0.0017405	88	-2.378308	0.0196
HA	0.0006235	0.0005598	15	1.135356	0.2632
SA	0.0000605	0.0000288	88	1.765369	0.0825
SEA	0.0246955	0.0047962	88	5.206491	0.0000

IMC_mean_31 ~ I + A + H + I + A + S + E	Value	Std Error	DF	t-value	p-value
(Intercept)	0.7943144	0.03220655	88	24.651526	0.0000
I	0.0012674	0.00039223	17	3.231372	0.0049
A	0.0000201	0.00006550	88	0.302560	0.7659
IH	-0.0001182	0.00002987	17	-3.957309	0.0010
IA	0.0000236	0.00001257	88	1.874023	0.0642
SE	-0.0017428	0.00065406	88	-2.624482	0.0102

CON_mean_31 ~ MI_SHDI + A	Value	Std Error	DF	t-value	p-value
(Intercept)	0.7326071	0.021975963	90	3.333575	0.0000
M	-0.0458972	0.019160040	18	-2.295441	0.0281
A	0.0001349	0.000059706	90	163.268	0.0000

IDM_mean_31 ~ MI_SHDI + HI + A	Value	Std Error	DF	t-value	p-value
(Intercept)	0.7425752	0.017165124	90	43.25817	0.0000
M	-0.0360749	0.015447530	17	-2.401049	0.0281
HI	-0.0006857	0.000021648	17	-31.6577	0.0000
IA	-0.0000238	0.0000101618	90	-235.645	0.0000



Theoretical conceptual model (Didham et al 2012 modified)



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