Evaluating invasive plant prediction accuracy across large geographic extents using airborne imaging spectroscopy





Project objectives



Examine the intra- and interspecific spectral variation of native and invasive plants across ecoregions in Southern California

Generate a species distribution map of native and invasive plants

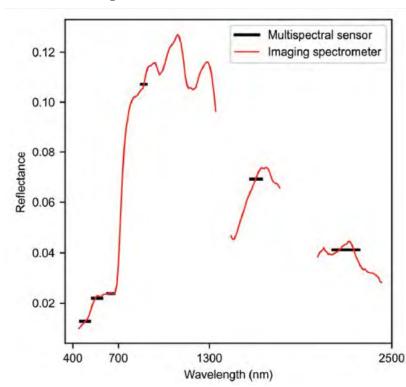
Examine the environmental factors that influence prediction performance



Background: Remote sensing

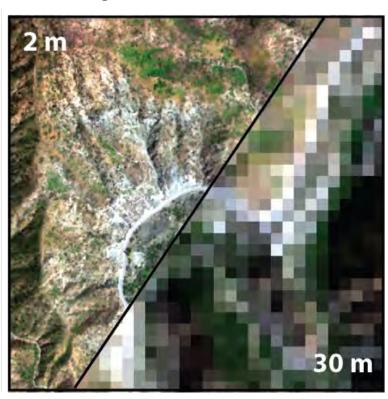


Spectral resolution



How finely a sensor divides the electromagnetic spectrum

Spatial resolution



Total area a single pixel represents

Temporal resolution



Frequency of data acquisition over the same region



Data

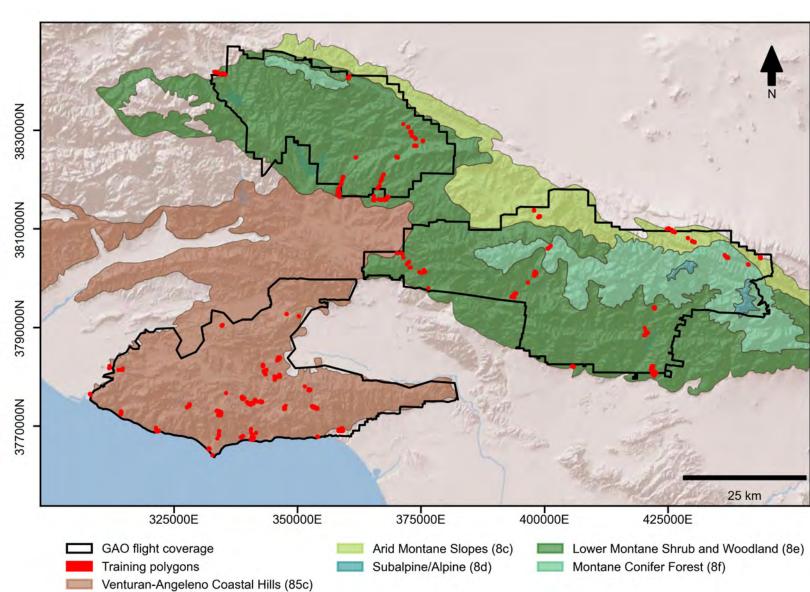


Global airborne observatory

- Spectral range: 400-2500 nm
- Channel width: 10 nm
- Spatial resolution: 2 m
- LiDAR: 4 points/meter

Flights took place in April 2021

Santa Monica
 Mountains & Angeles
 National Forest





Field data collection







Field data collection



Collected spectral data for ~90 species-level and ~10 genus-level classes

Data reduction:

- <20 crowns set to "others"</p>
- Aggregated some classes to genus-level
- Removed native classes with low performance

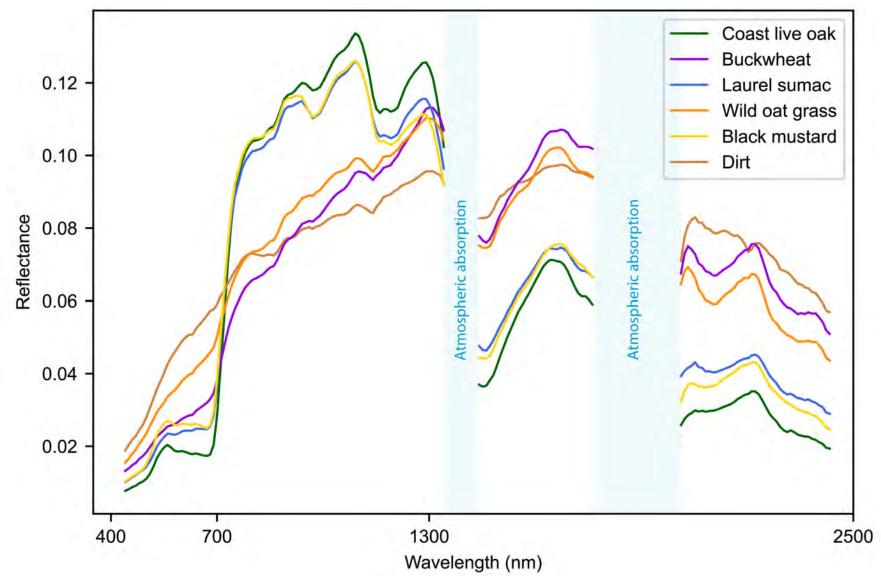
In total: 13 native, 13 invasive, 1 "others" class

Class Name	Class Code	Group	Polygons	Pixels	Pixel/Crown Ratio
Brassica nigra	BRANIG	Invasive Forb	560	3436	6.14
Hirschfeldia incana	HIRINC	Invasive Forb	289	1836	6.35
Sisymbrium altissimum	SISALT	Invasive Forb	237	1136	4.79
Centaurea solstitialis	CENSOL	Invasive Forb	112	552	4.93
Annual grass	ANNGRA	Invasive Grass	982	6089	6.2
Arundo donax	ARUDON	Invasive Grass	41	1012	24.68
Cynodon dactylon	CYNDAC	Invasive Grass	40	1138	28.45
Spartium junceum	SPAJUN	Invasive Shrub	60	693	11.55
Tamarix ramosissima	TAMRAM	Invasive Shrub	24	293	12.21
Nicotiana glauca	NICGLA	Invasive Shrub	22	144	6.55
Eucalyptus spp.	EUCSPP	Invasive Tree	39	1353	34.69
Robinia pseudoacacia	ROBPSE	Invasive Tree	25	249	9.96
Ailanthus altissima	AILALT	Invasive Tree	24	509	21.21
Juglans californica	JUGCAL	Native Shrub	101	2678	26.51
Malosma laurina	MALLAU	Native Shrub	99	1206	12.18
Quercus spp.	QUESPP	Native Shrub	92	1198	13.02
Adenostoma fasciculatum	ADEFAS	Native Shrub	73	4958	67.92
Heteromeles arbutifolia	HETARB	Native Shrub	72	668	9.28
Eriogonum fasciculatum	ERIFAS	Native Shrub	43	4530	105.35
Eriodictyon crassifolium	ERICRA	Native Shrub	20	156	7.8
Pinus spp.	PINSPP	Native Tree	105	2385	22.71
Quercus agrifolia	QUEAGR	Native Tree	73	3710	50.82
Platanus racemosa	PLARAC	Native Tree	59	1523	25.81
Populus spp.	POPSPP	Native Tree	37	663	17.92
Quercus chrysolepis	QUECHR	Native Tree	30	2089	69.63
Quercus lobata	QUELOB	Native Tree	20	484	24.2
Others	OTHERS		396	8535	21.55



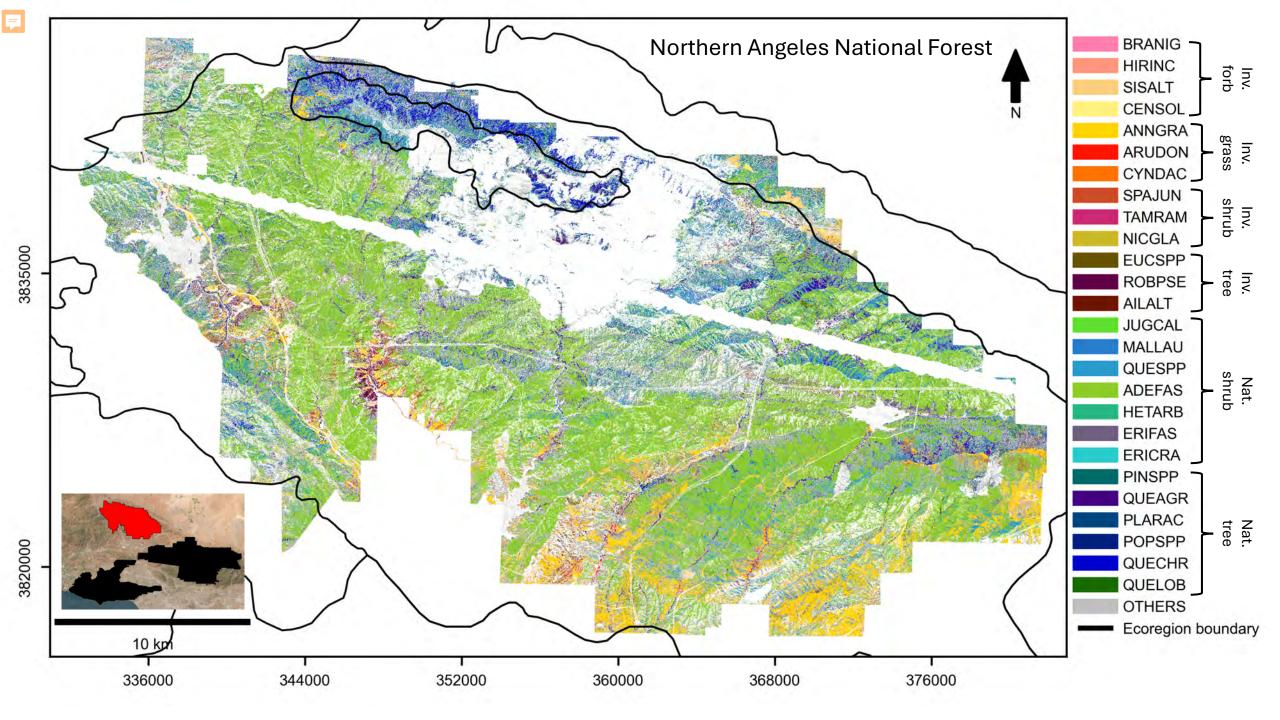
Background: Imaging spectroscopy

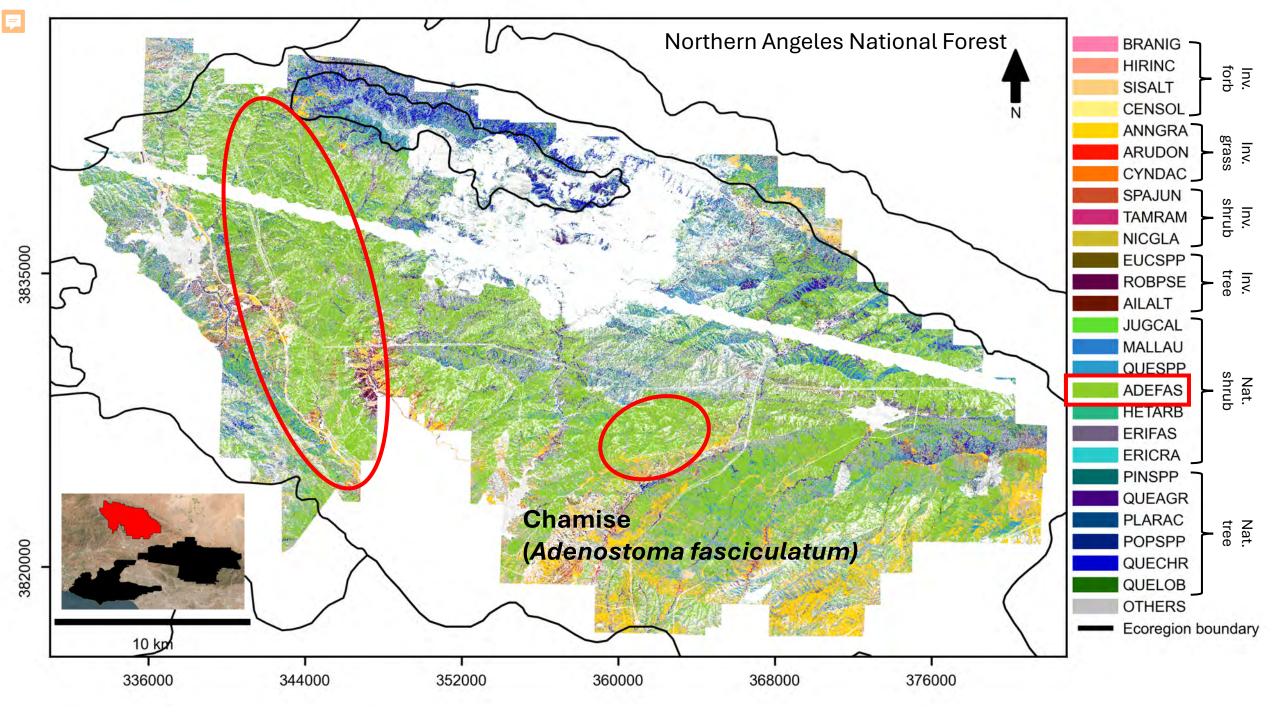


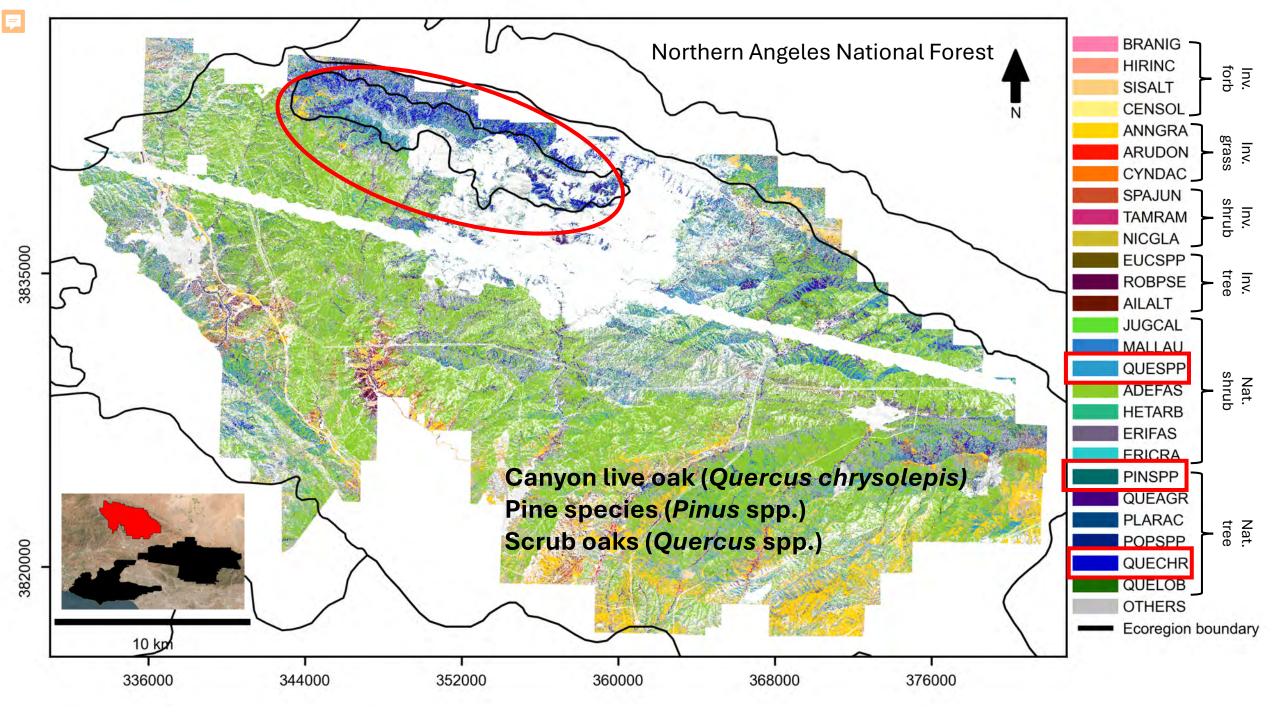


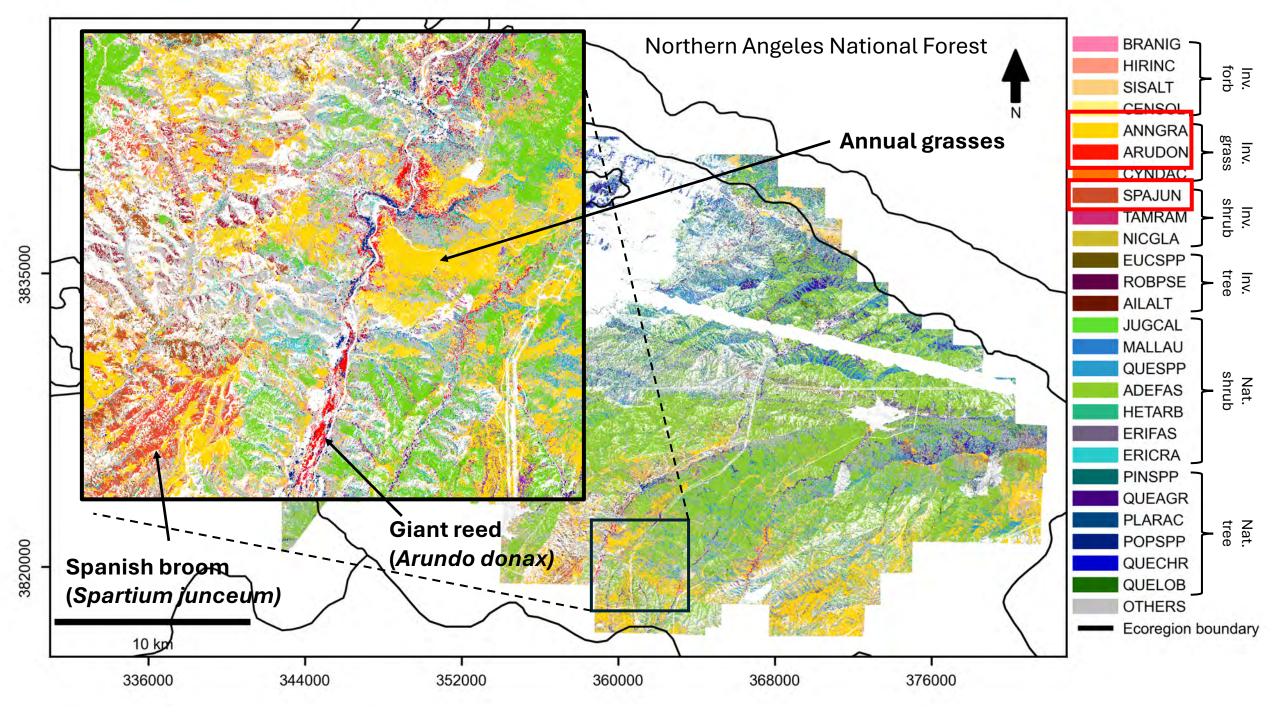
Imaging spectroscopy

- Species level detection
- Biogeochemical concentrations
- Canopy architecture



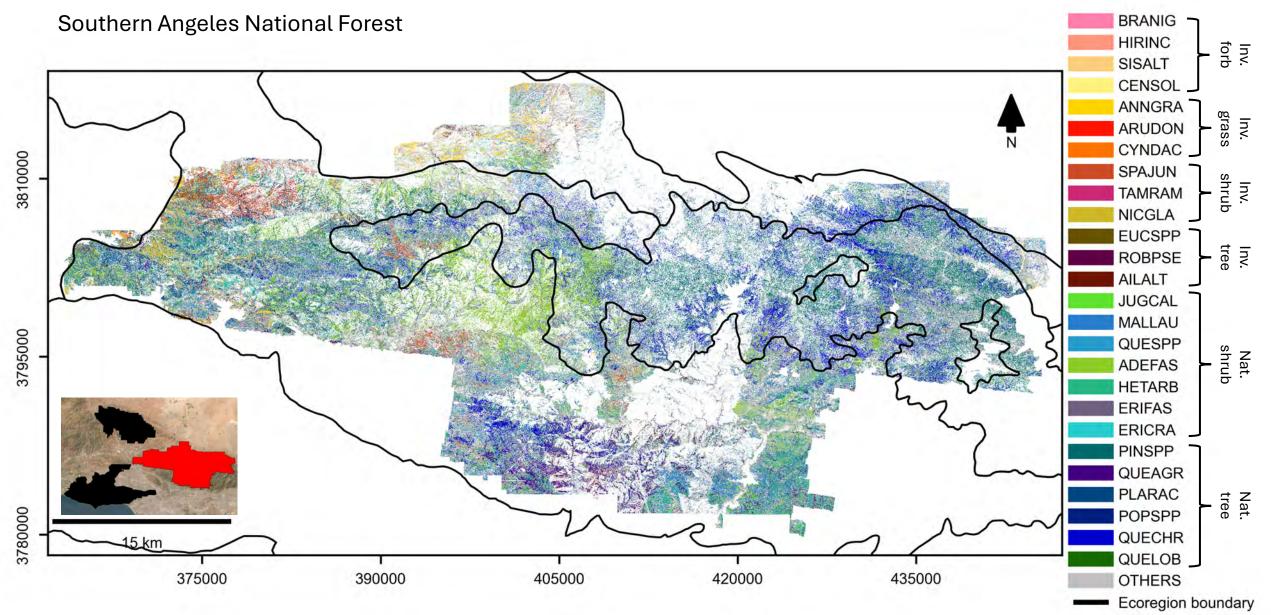






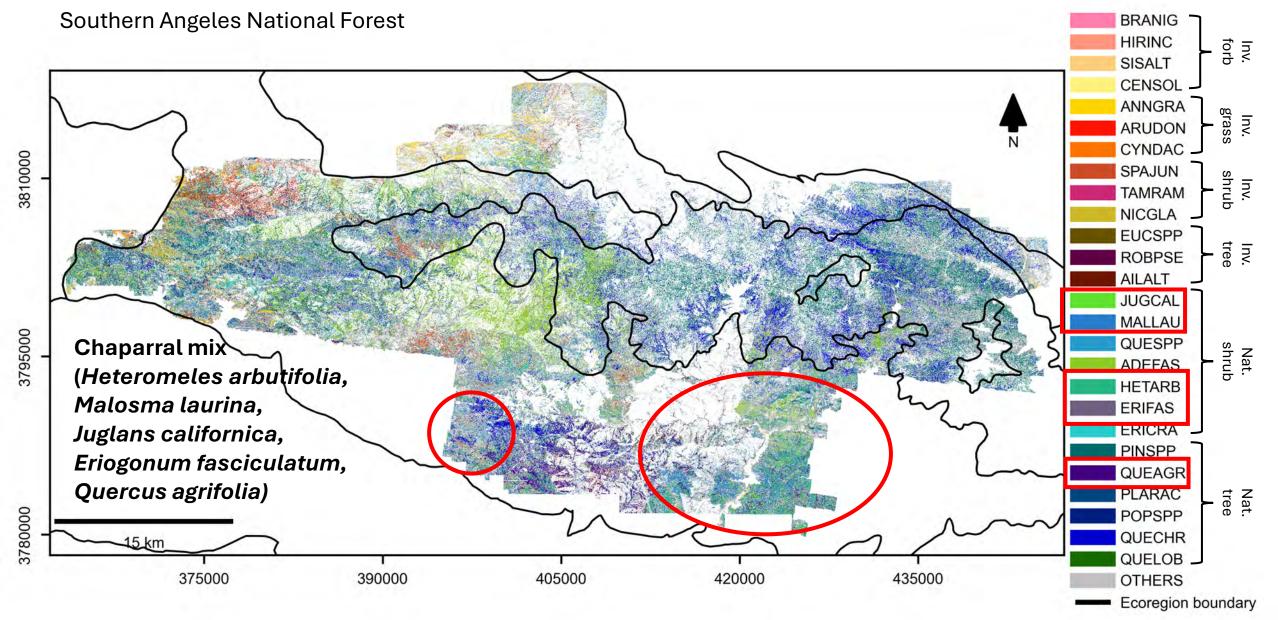






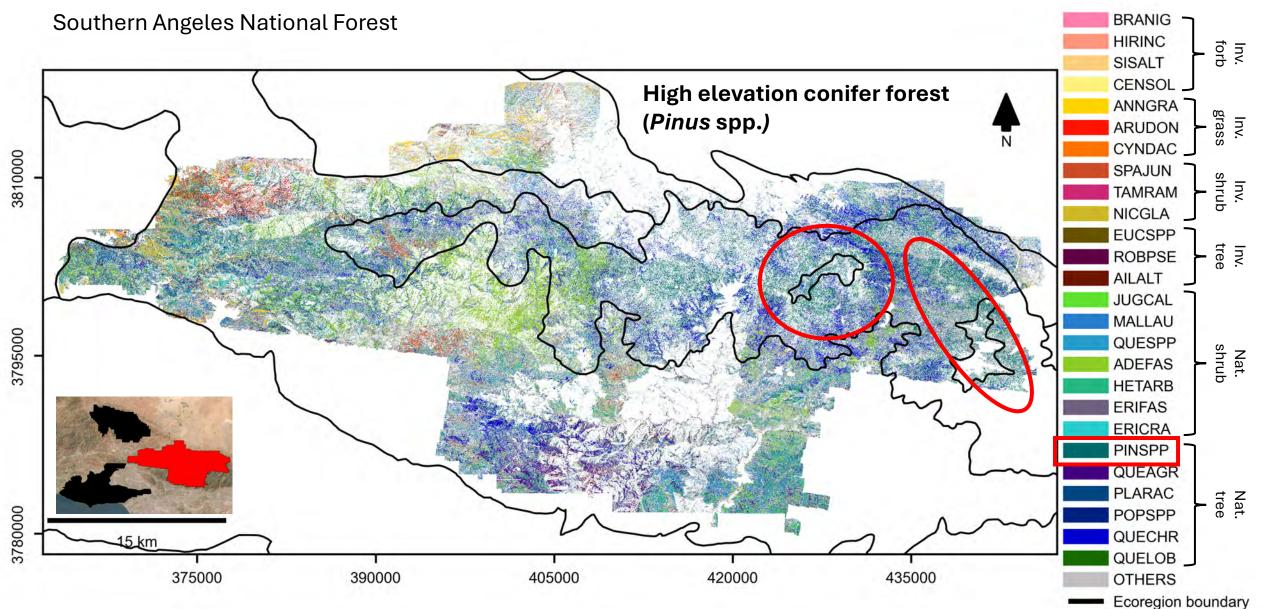






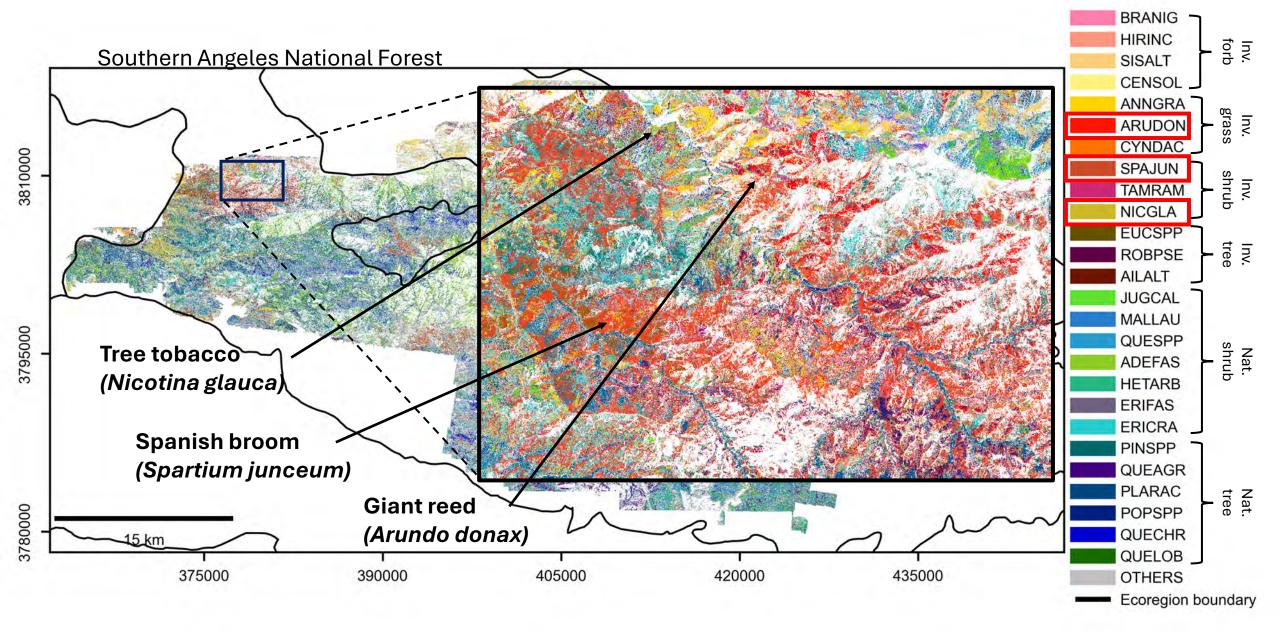


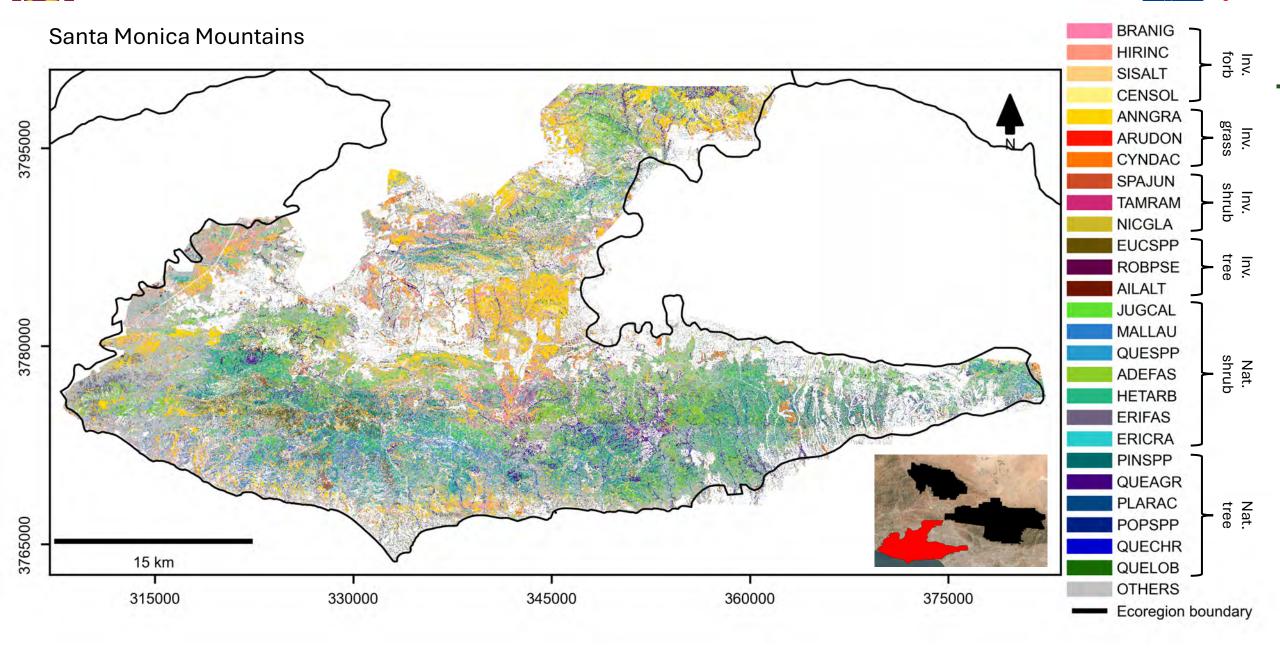


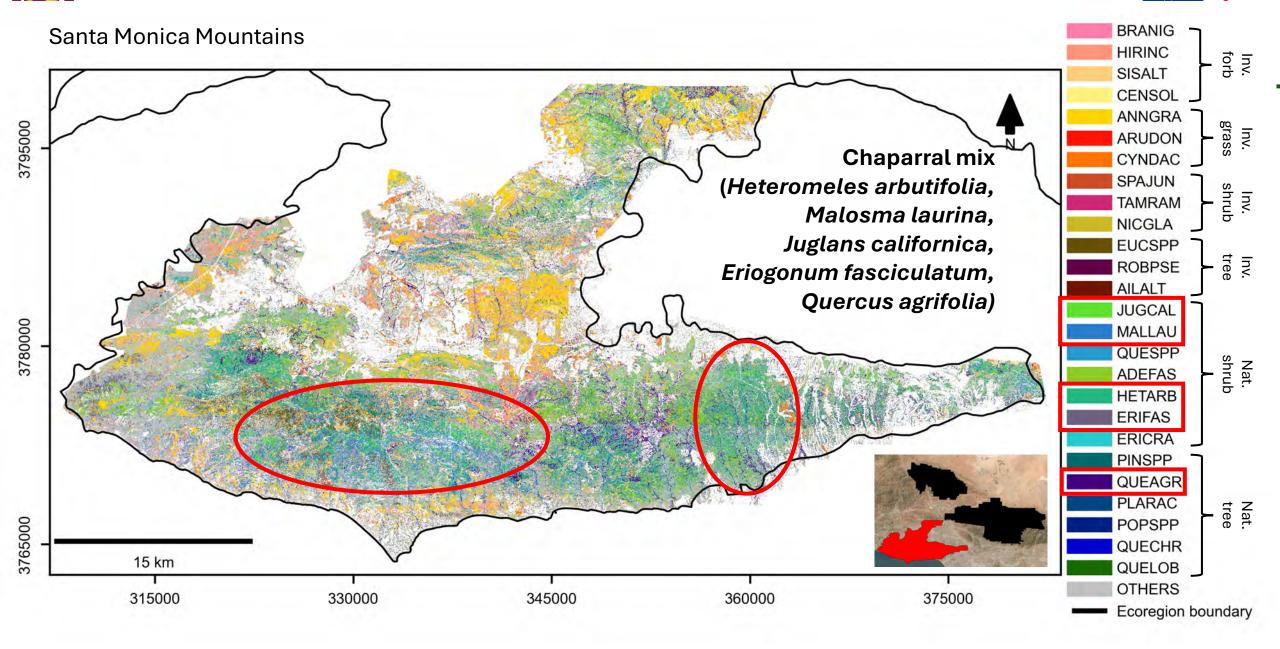




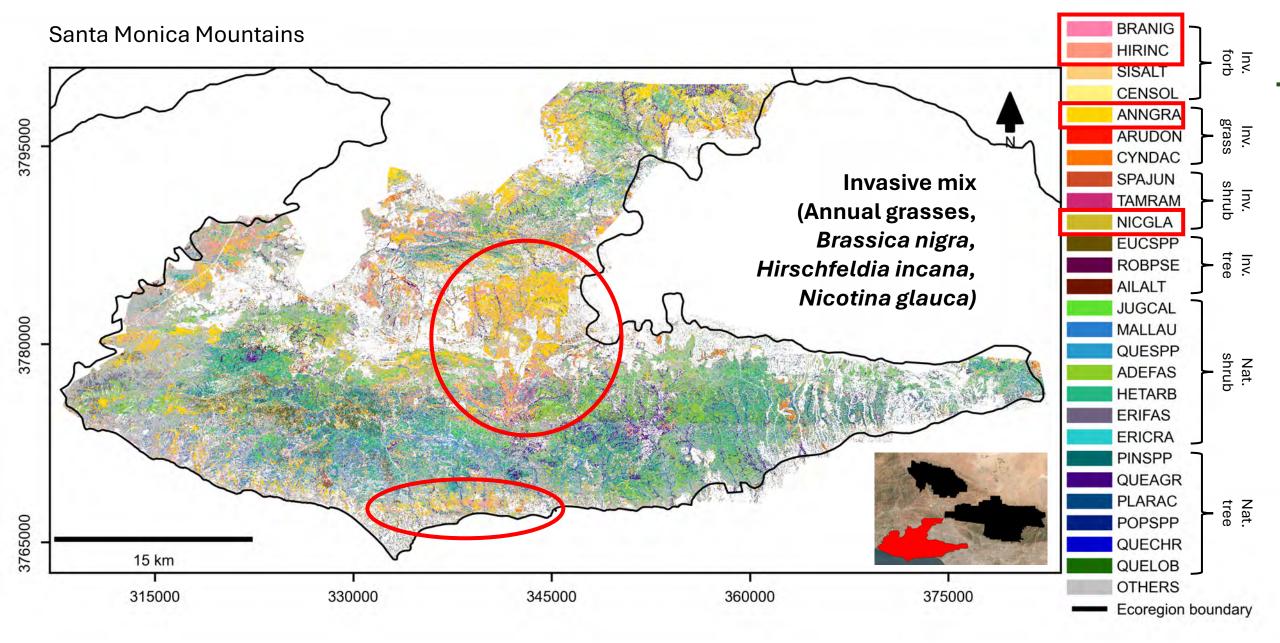






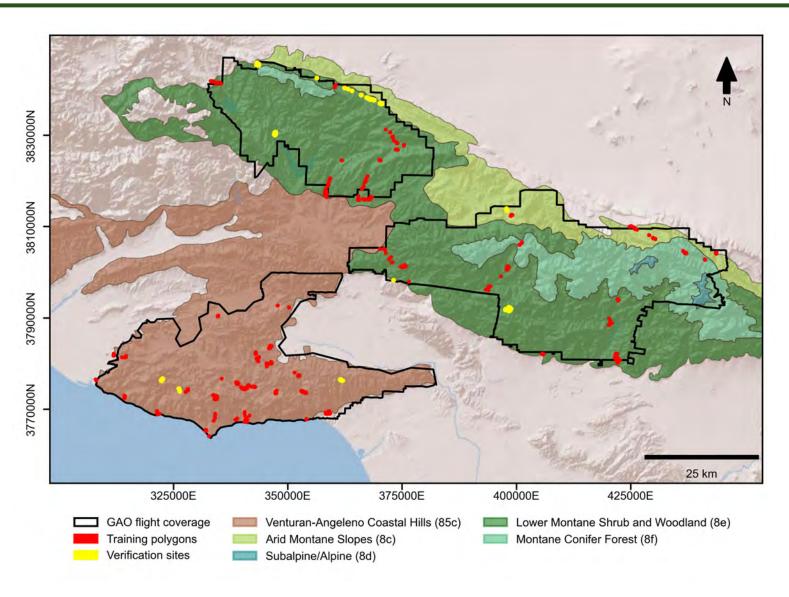








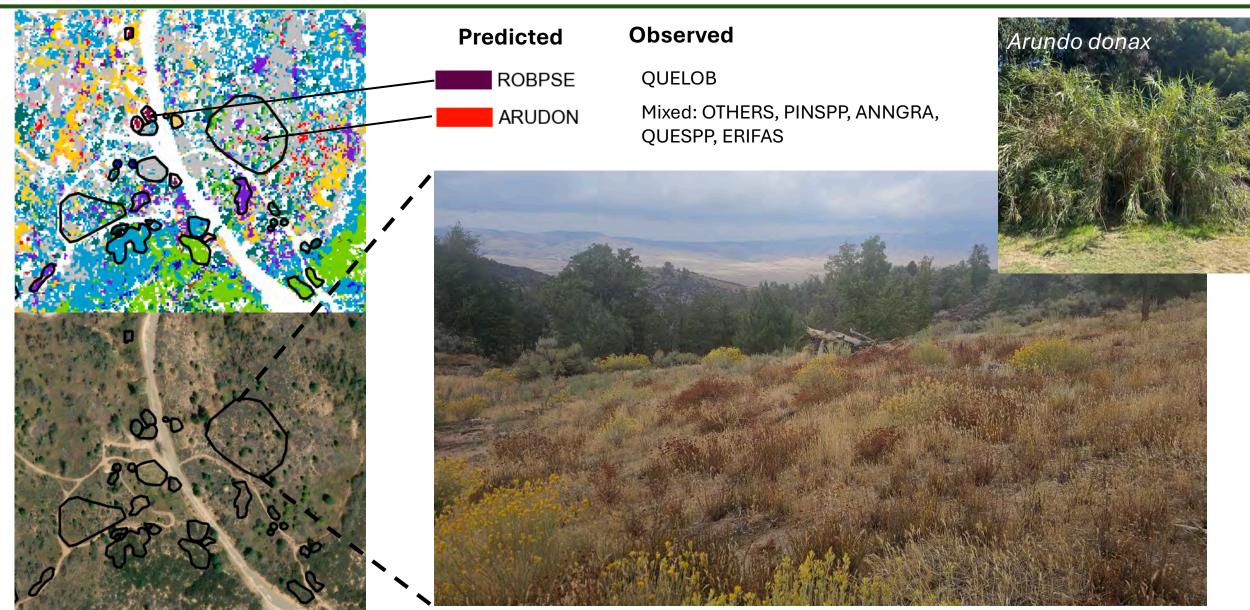
















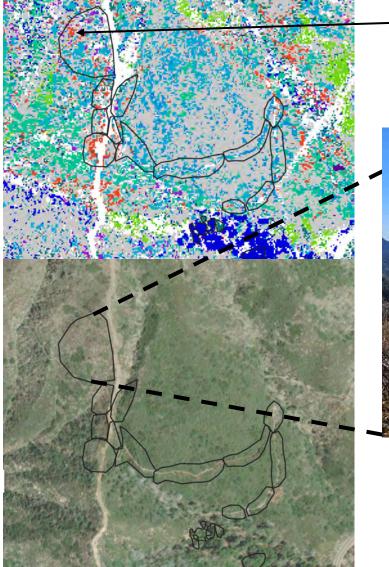
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Observed

SPAJUN

Mixed: OTHERS, QUESPP, ERIFAS





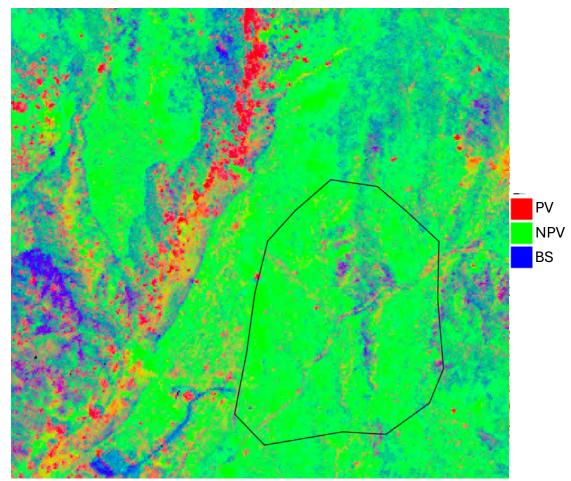




Automated Monte Carlo Unmixing (AutoMCU)

- Calculates the fractional cover of
 - photosynthetic vegetation (PV)
 - non-photosynthetic vegetation (NPV)
 - bare soil (BS)

Fractional cover of PV, NPV, and BS





Environmental influence on classification performance



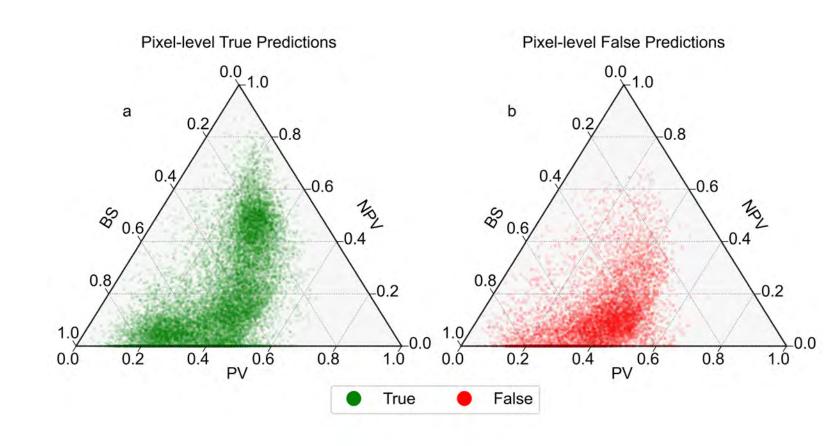
True and False predictions plotted across PV, NPV, and BS cover fractions

Pixel-level predictions

- All pixels were plotted
 True predictions
- Distributed around areas with high PV or high NPV

False predictions

Cluster around ~50%NPV, ~50% BS, and<20% PV







True and False predictions plotted across PV, NPV, and BS cover fractions

Crown-level predictions

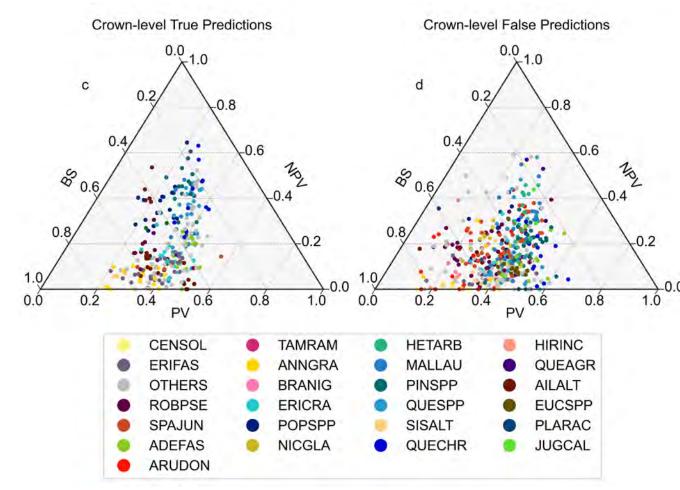
 For each species class within a single crown, PV, NPV, and BS was averaged

True predictions

 Species cluster in areas with similar cover proportions

False predictions

 Less clustering at the species level





Future work



Immediate future

- Examine the species level clustering of true and false predictions across PV, NPV, and BS
- Create uncertainty maps to help identify areas where predictions are most confident

Future project

- The maps I produce now will be the foundation for my next project
 - determine the fractional proportion invasive species can be detected at satellite resolution



Acknowledgements





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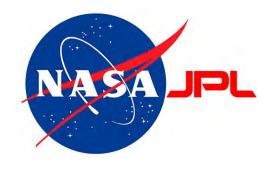
Amy Mainzer



Mark Mendelsohn Stacey Ostermann Martha Witter



Jamie Uyehara Matthew Bokach



Kerry Cawse-Nicholson
Dana Chadwick