

# SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL MODELLING OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Solen Le Clec'h, T. Decaëns, S. Dufour, M. Grimaldi, N. Jégou and J. Oszwald

# Introduction: issues in ES mapping

Ecosystem service (ES) as a key concept in environmental governance

Crucial component for justification & implementation of environmental policies

Most of the work dedicated to ethical or economical issues

Yet, accuracy and usefulness of maps depend on the spatial and temporal scales

→ How to take different spatial and temporal scales into account in ES maps?



Local scale



Regional scale

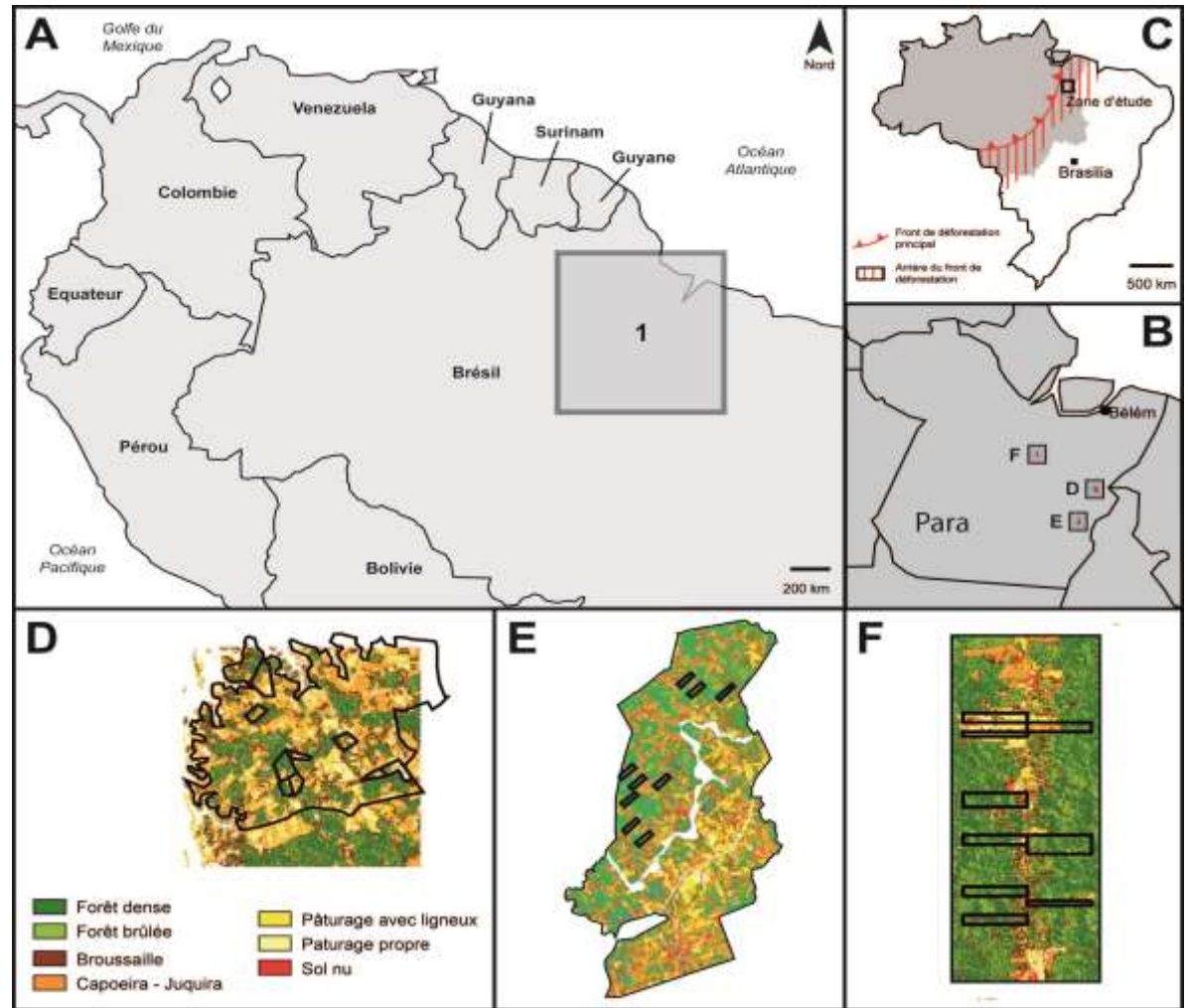


Temporal dynamics

# Spatial scales and study sites

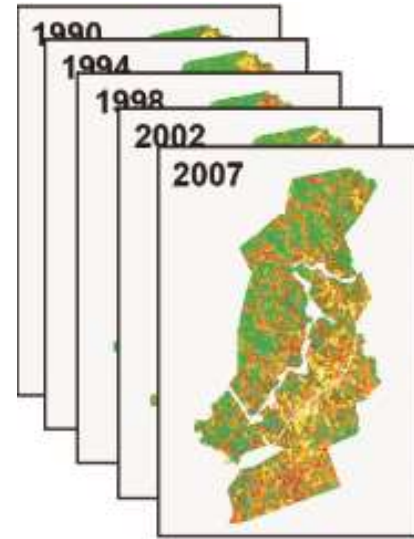
Deforestation  
dynamics

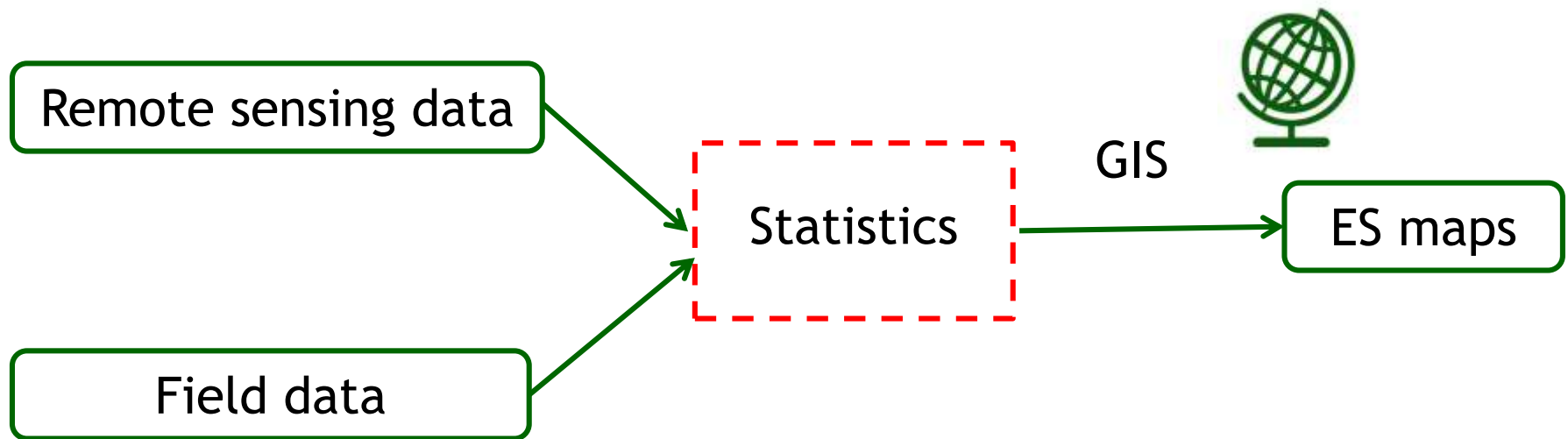
Regional and local  
scales



Current situation (2007)

Evolution over one decade (1990-2007)





## Five steps methodology:

1. Local-scale ES maps, from statistical methods (2007)
2. Validation of the current ES map from sampling data
3. Temporal ES mapping (1990-2007)
4. Regional-scale ES maps, from a statistical method
5. Validation of ES regional maps from sampling data and local ES maps.





## Indicators of ES: field measurements



### Vegetation carbon stocks

#### 1. Climate regulation



### Soil biophysical processes

#### 2. Primary production support 3. Control of soil erosion



### Biodiversity

#### 4. Food web support



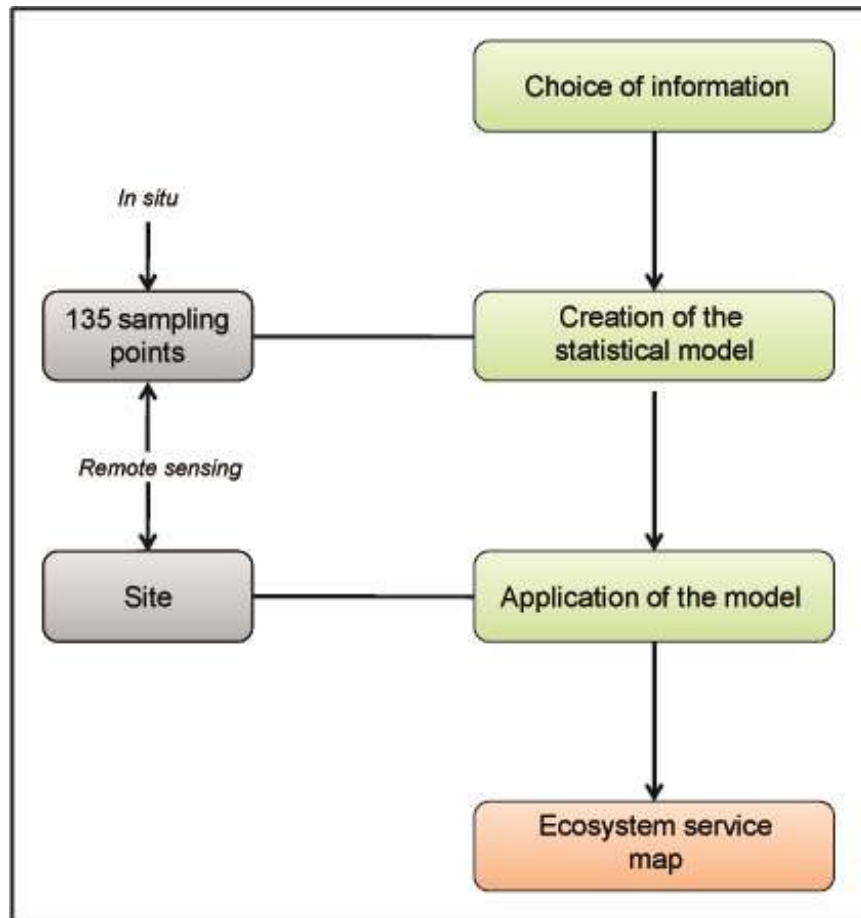
## Current state

-

## Local scale

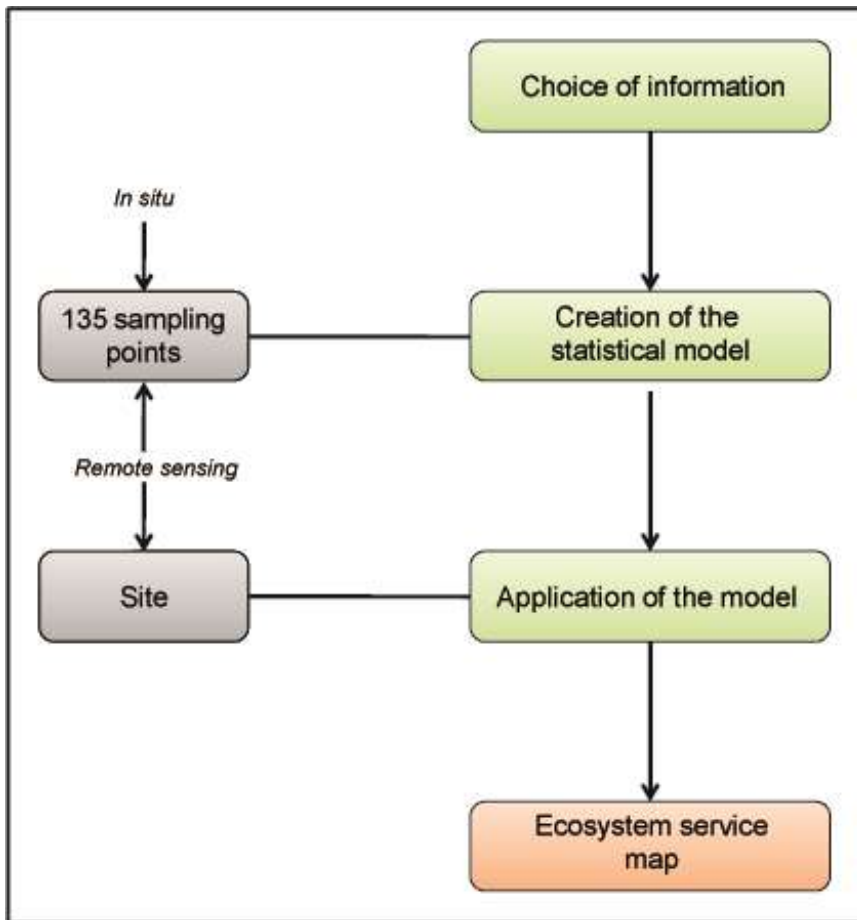


## At the local scale, how to map ES ?





## At the local scale, how to map ES ?



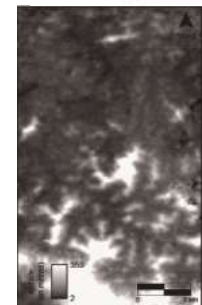
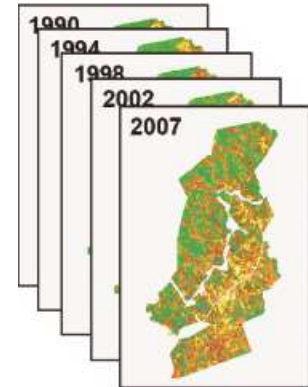
### Field data:

- ES indicators



### Remote sensing data:

- Landsat TM (current and temporal landcover, NDVI and NDWI)
- DEM ASTER (elevation, slope, topography and distance to water)



Respond variable	R <sup>2</sup>	Main predictive variables
Vegetation carbon stocks	0.71	<b>Current land</b> cover, site
Rates of water infiltration into the soil	0.57	<b>Historical land cover trajectory</b> , land cover
Soil chemical quality index	0.67	<b>NDWI</b> , land cover, site
Biodiversity index	0.65	<b>NDVI</b> , Site, distance to rivers

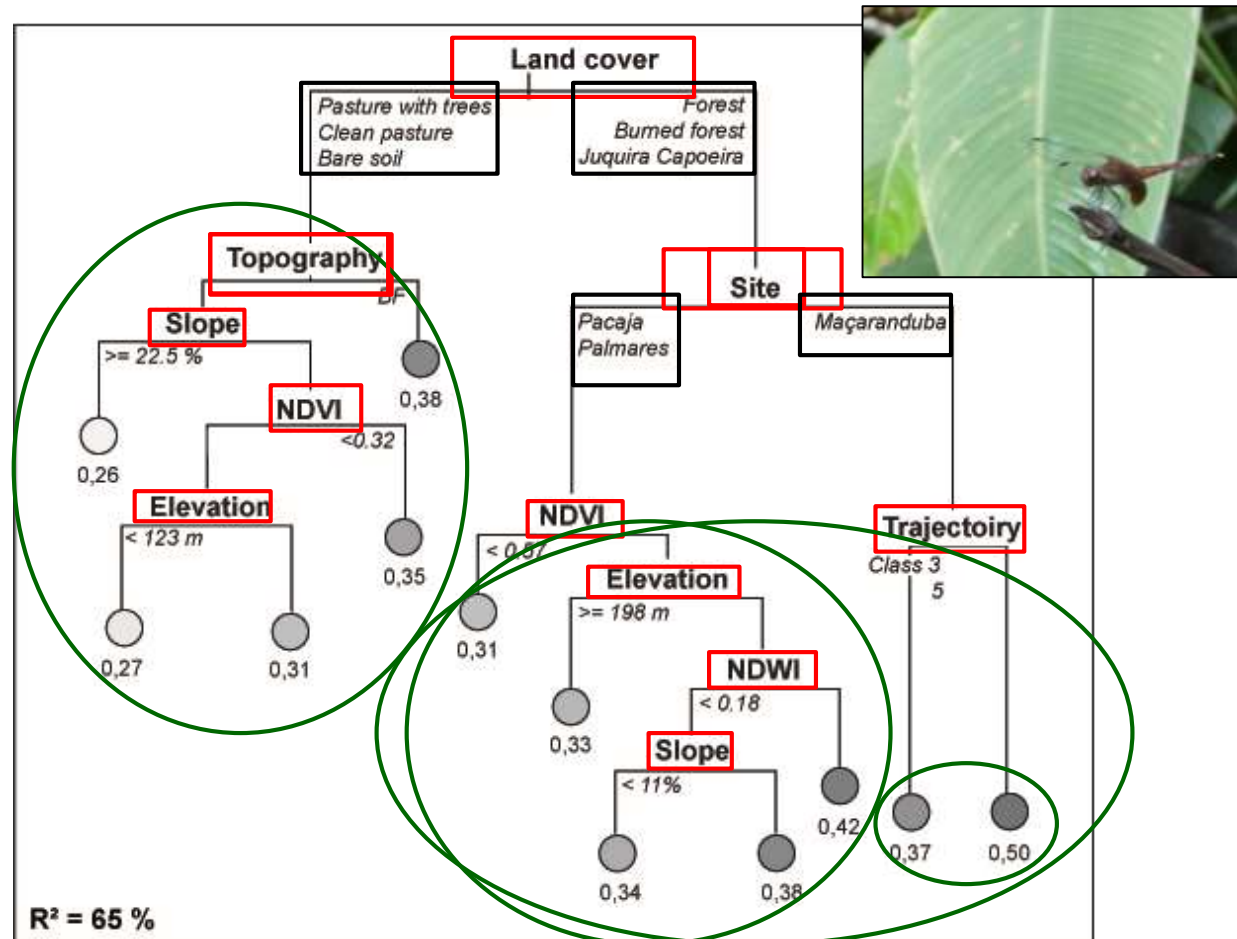
Respond variable	R <sup>2</sup>	Main predictive variables
Vegetation carbon stocks	0.71	<b>Current land</b> cover, site
Rates of water infiltration into the soil	0.57	<b>Historical land cover trajectory</b> , land cover
Soil chemical quality index	0.67	<b>NDWI</b> , land cover, site
Biodiversity index	0.65	<b>NDVI</b> , Site, distance to rivers

## Biodiversity index

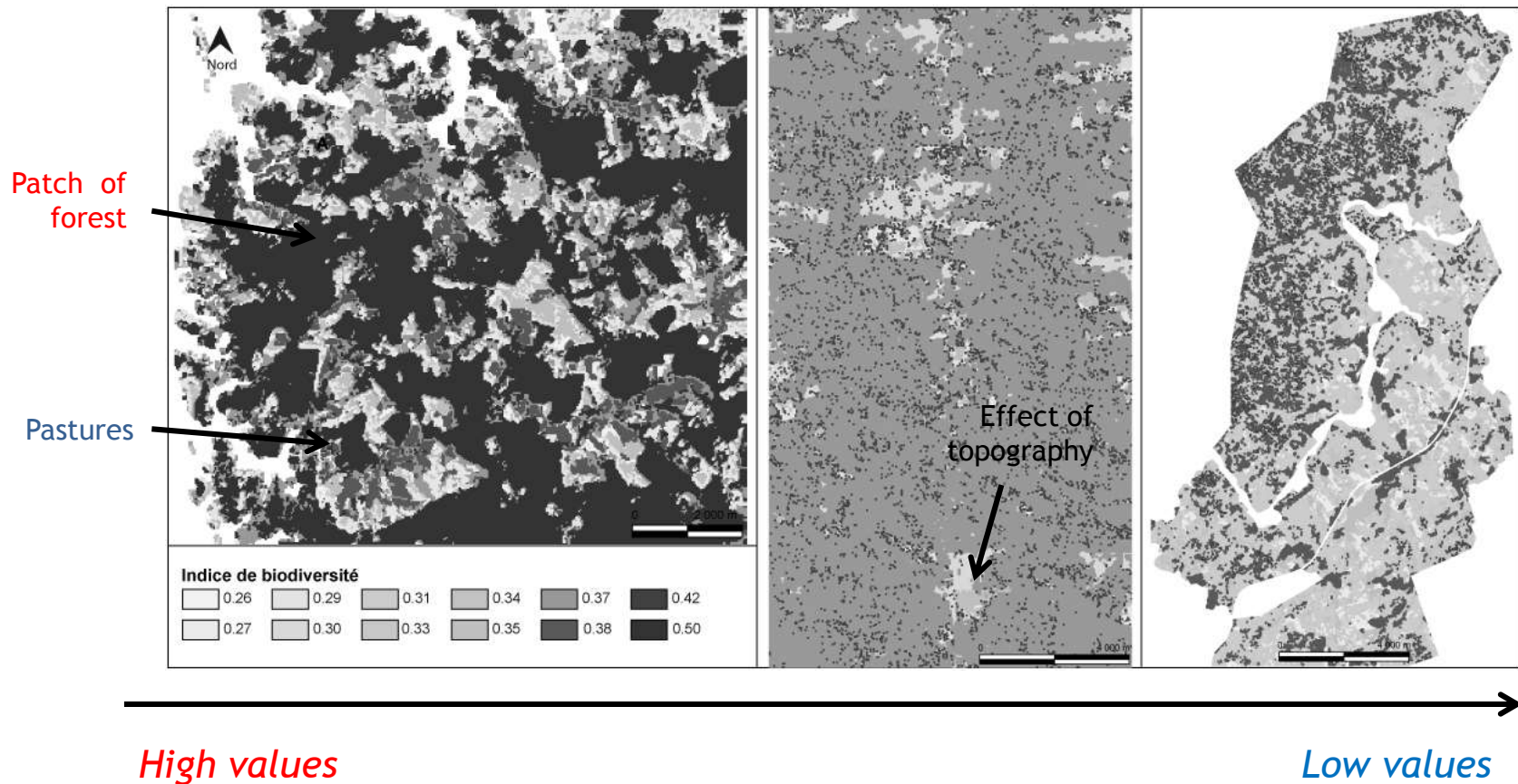
Complexity of the phenomenon

Importance of land cover changes

Effects of other factors



## Biodiversity index



# Current state - Regional scale







**At the regional scale, how to map ES ?**

## At the regional scale, how to map ES ?

Field & High spatial  
resolution  
remote sensing data

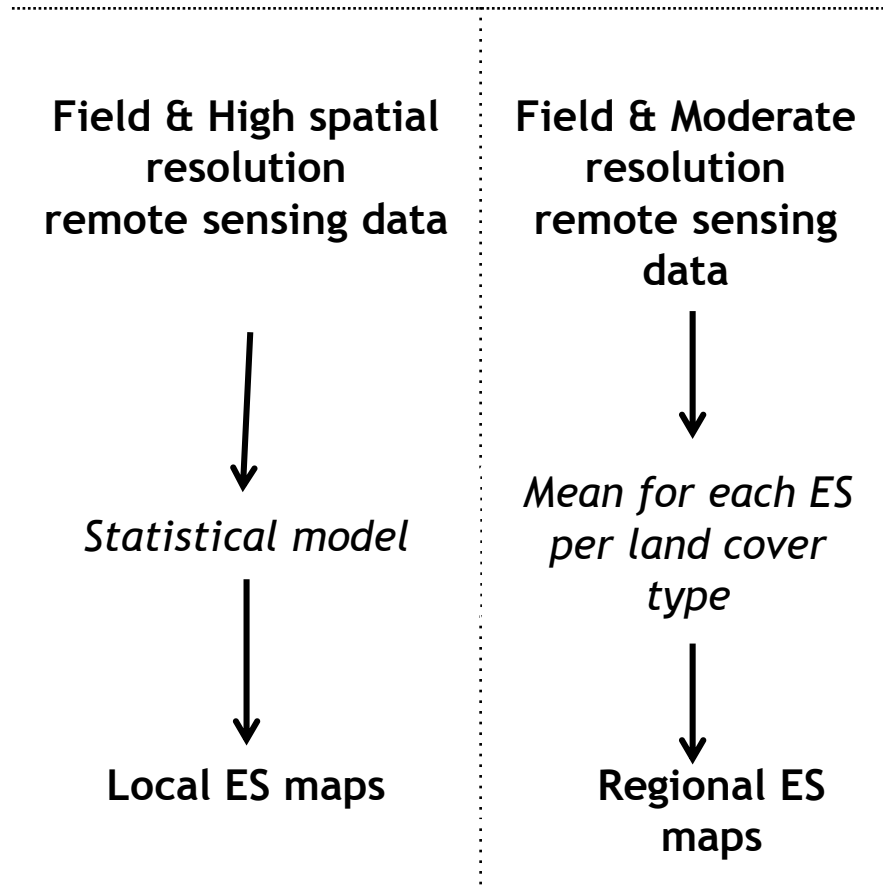


*Statistical model*

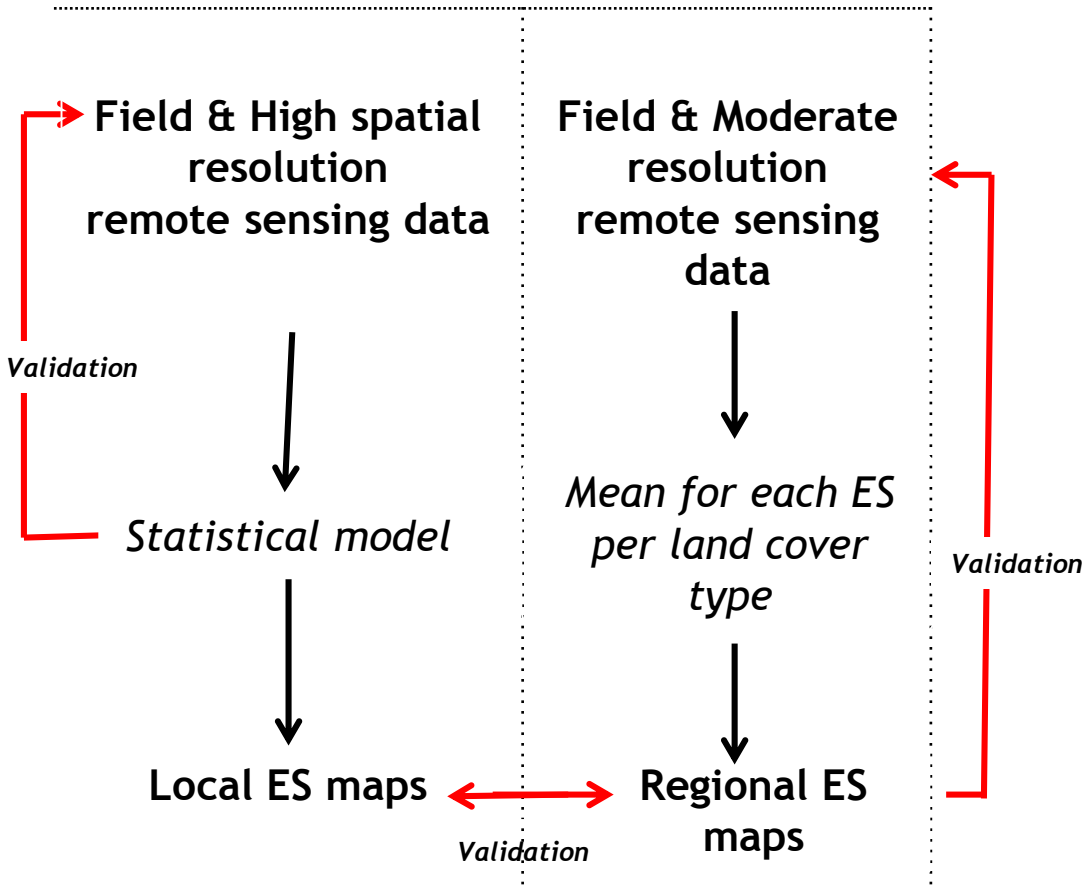


Local ES maps

## At the regional scale, how to map ES ?



## At the regional scale, how to map ES ?



## At the regional scale, how to map ES ?

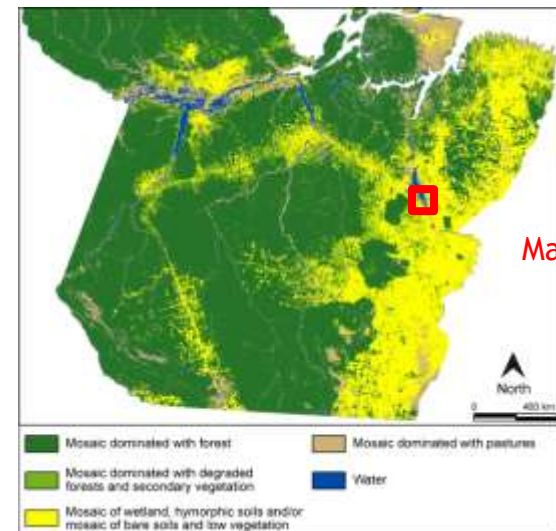


### Field data:

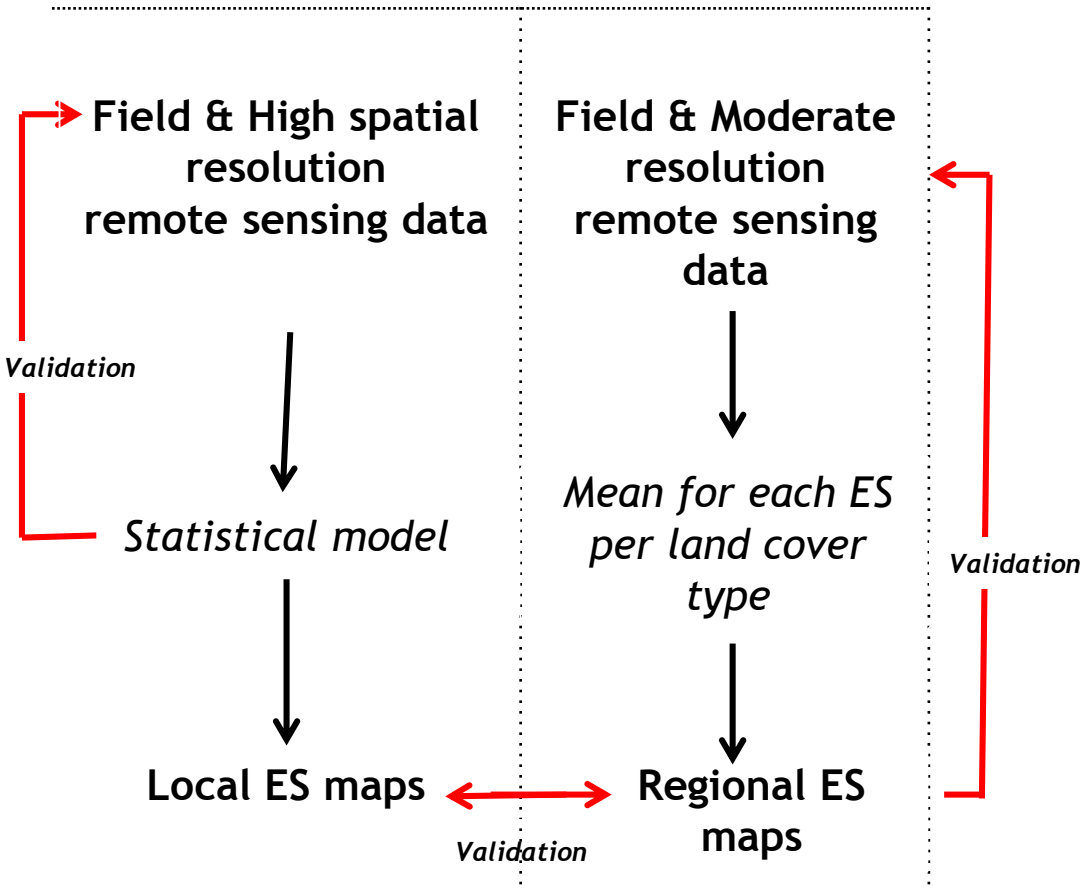
- ES indicators

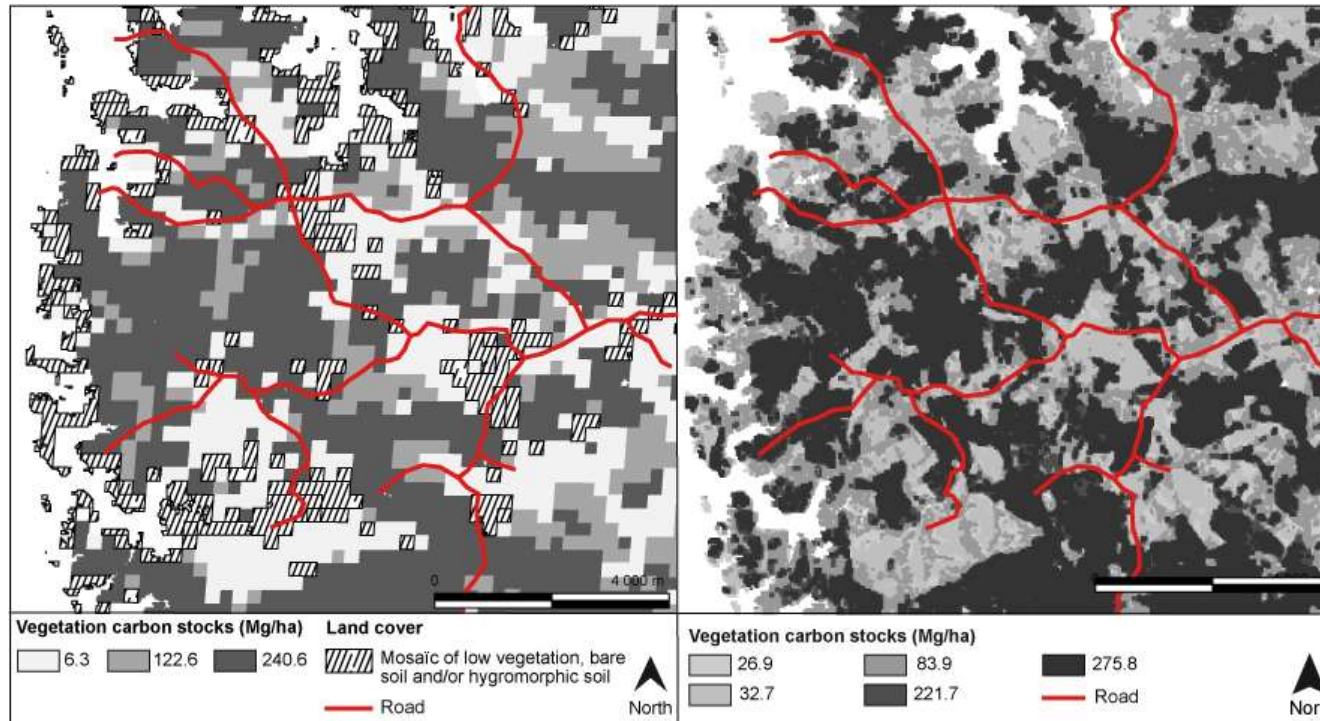
### Remote sensing data:

- MODIS time-serie (250 x 250m)



Maçaranduba

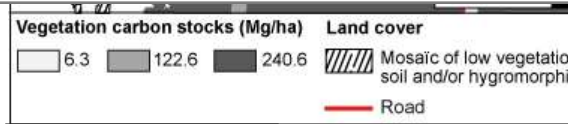
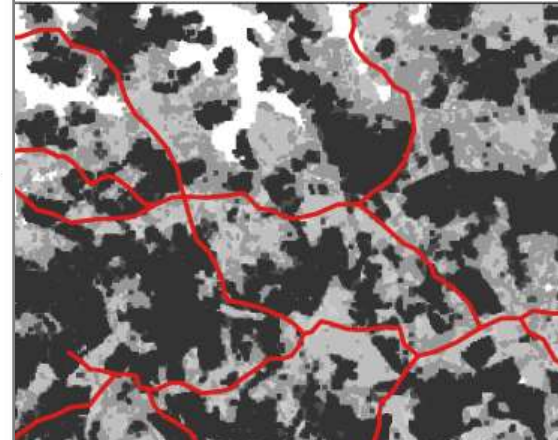
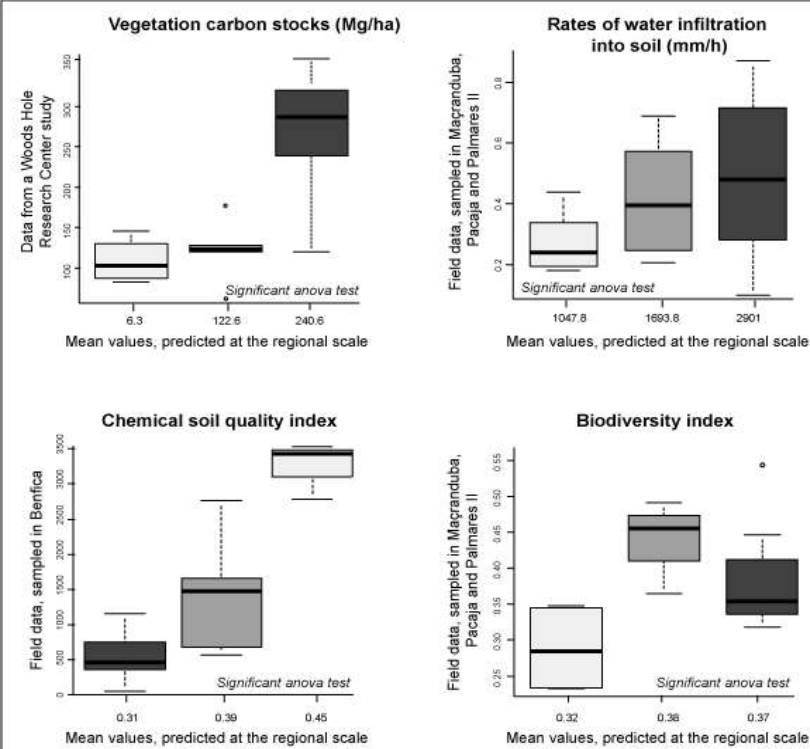




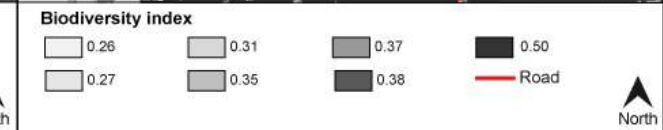
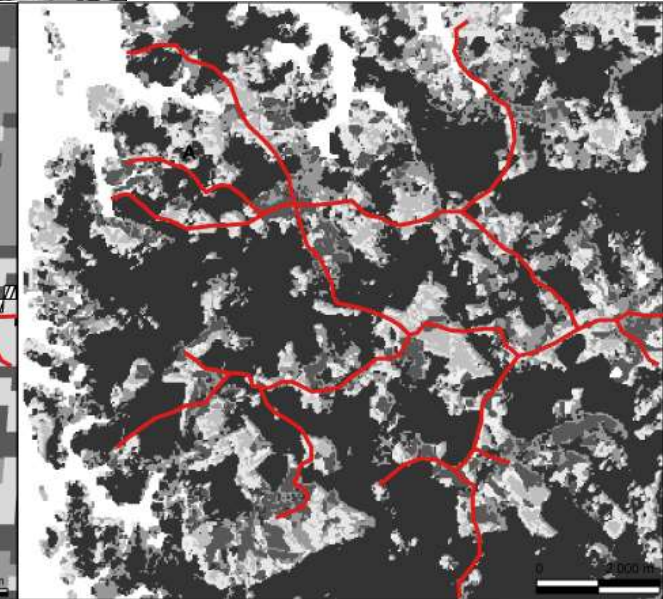
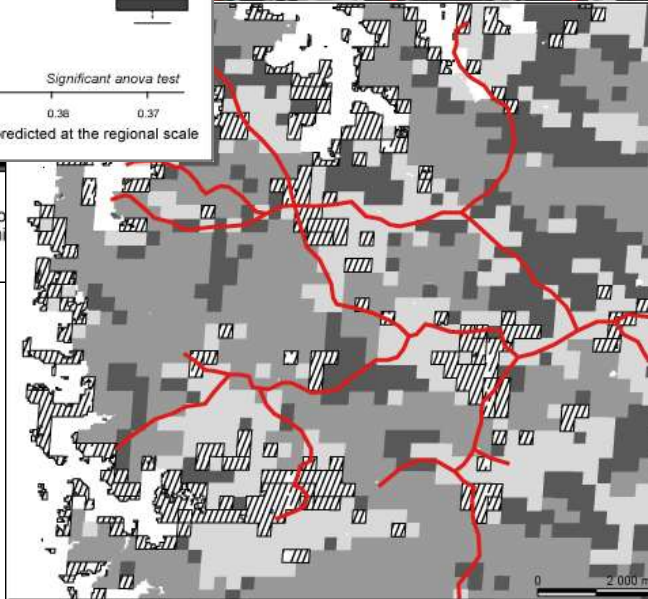
## Carbon



# Results



Carbon



Biodiversity

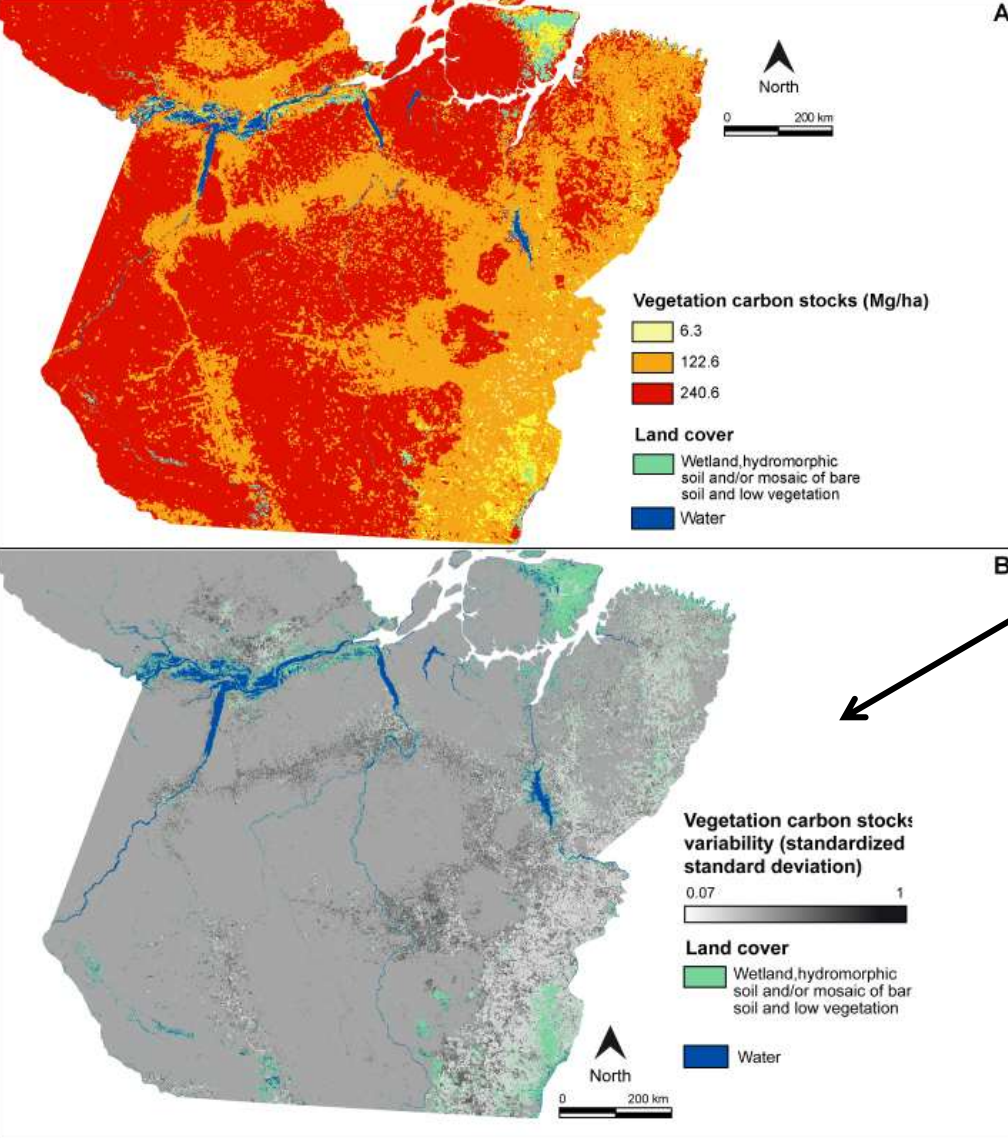
Introduction

Local scale

Regional scale

Temporal dynamics

Discussion



*Prediction variability*

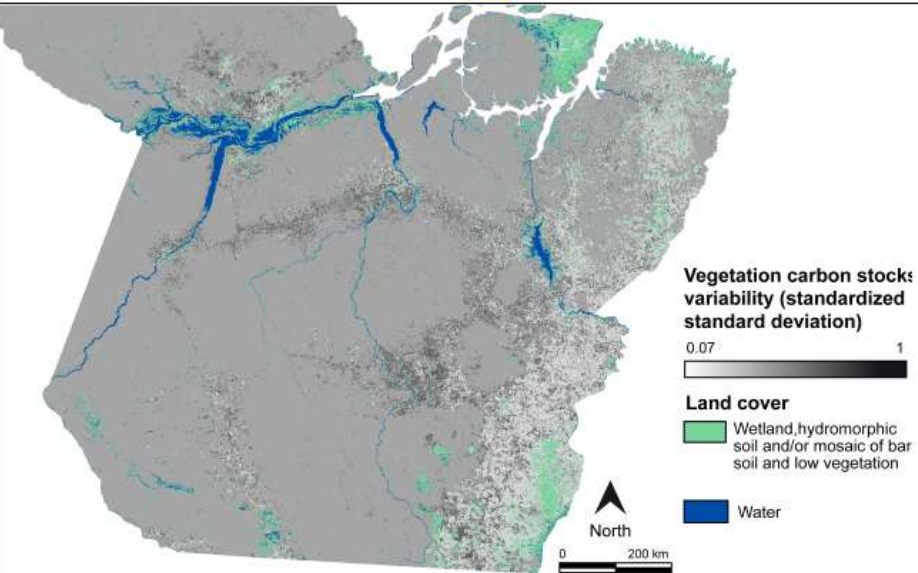
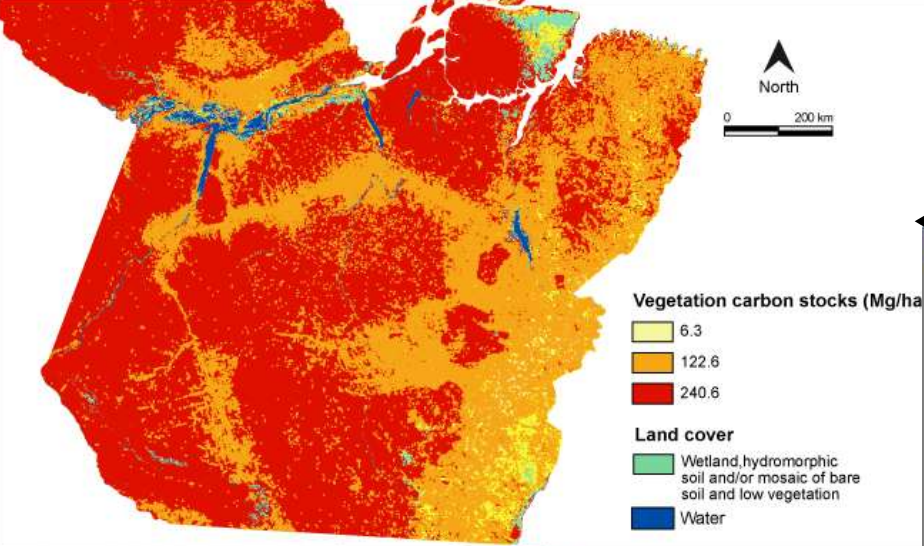
**Carbon**



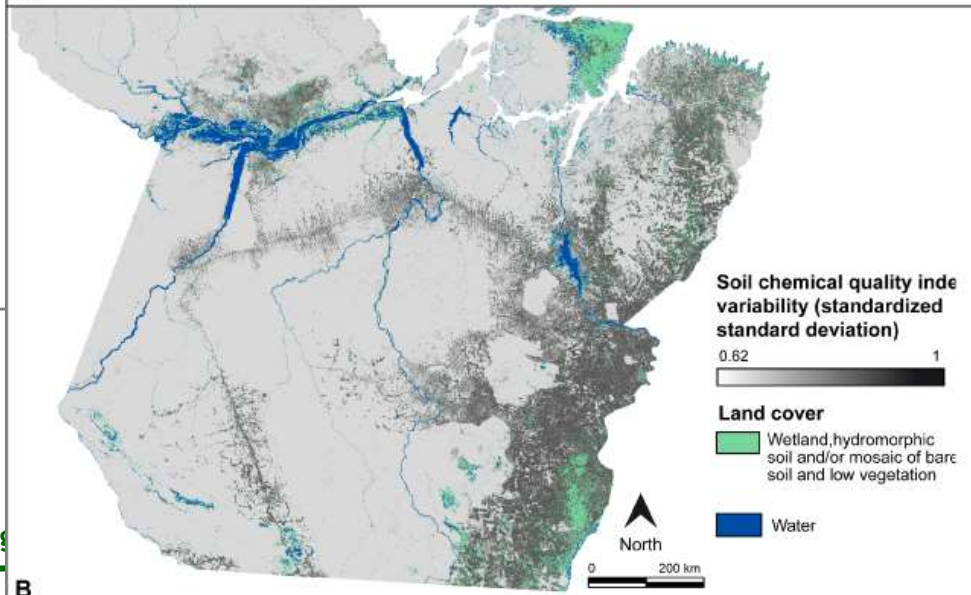
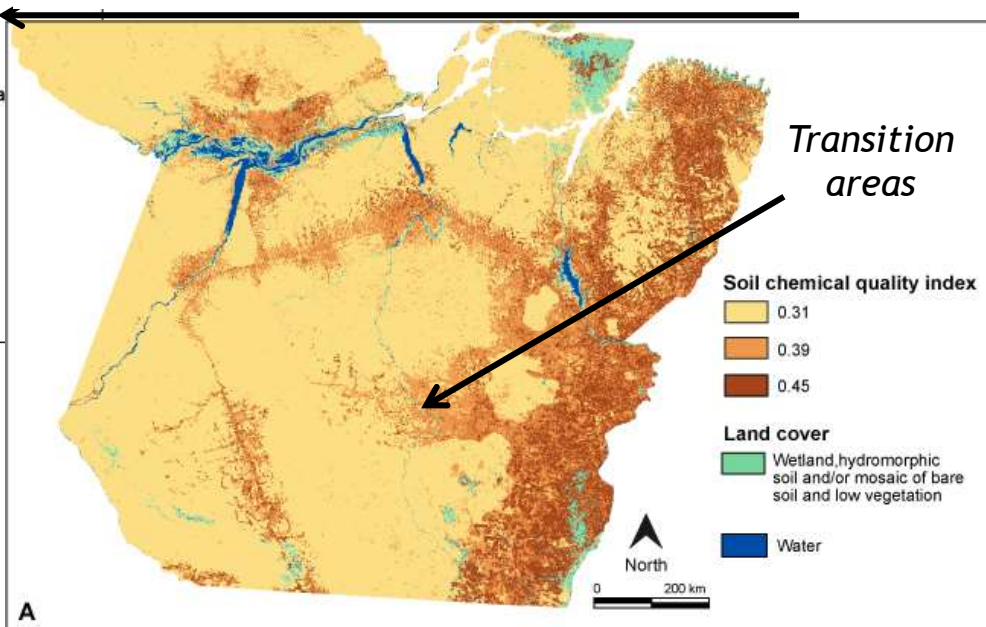
# Results

Gradient in the landscape

Transition areas



Carbon



Introduction

Local scale

Soil

# Temporal dynamics

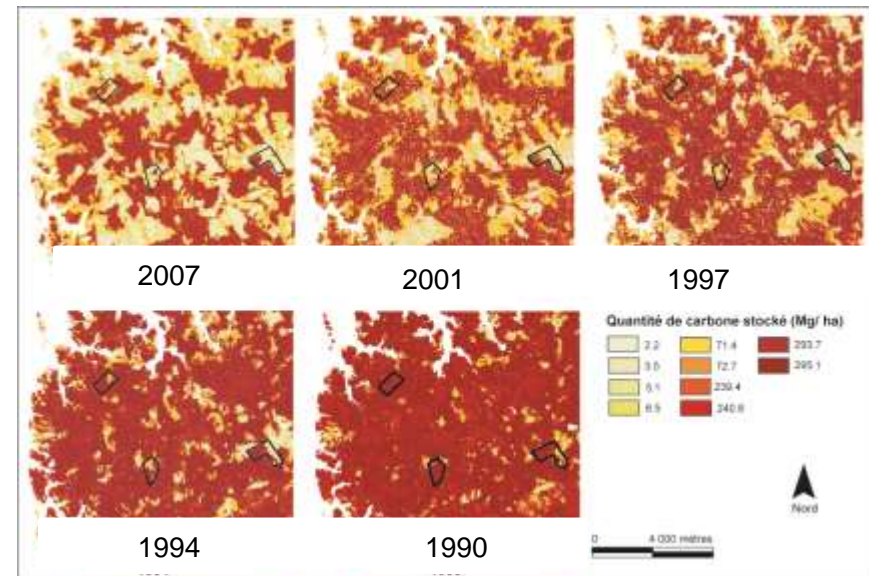
-

## local scale



## *Stock or storage ?*

Example of the vegetation carbon stocks



Maçaranduba study site

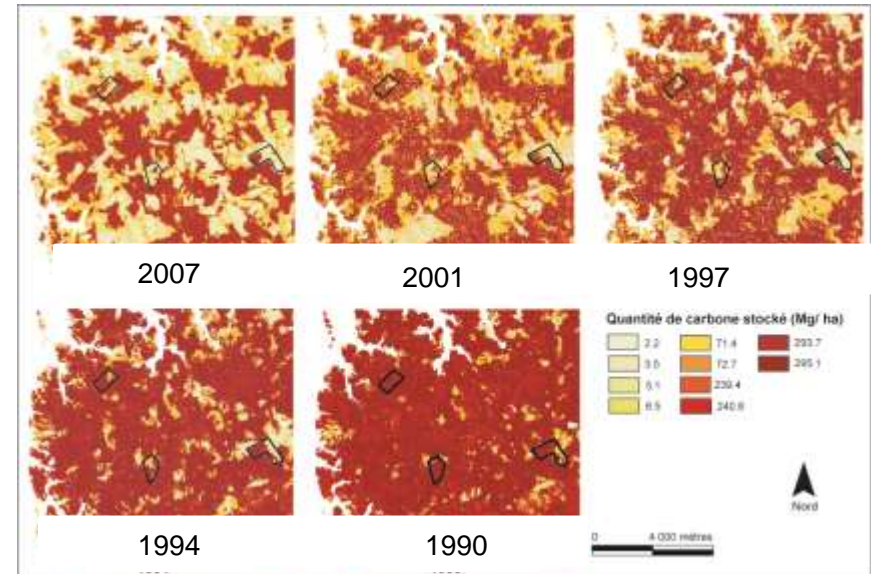
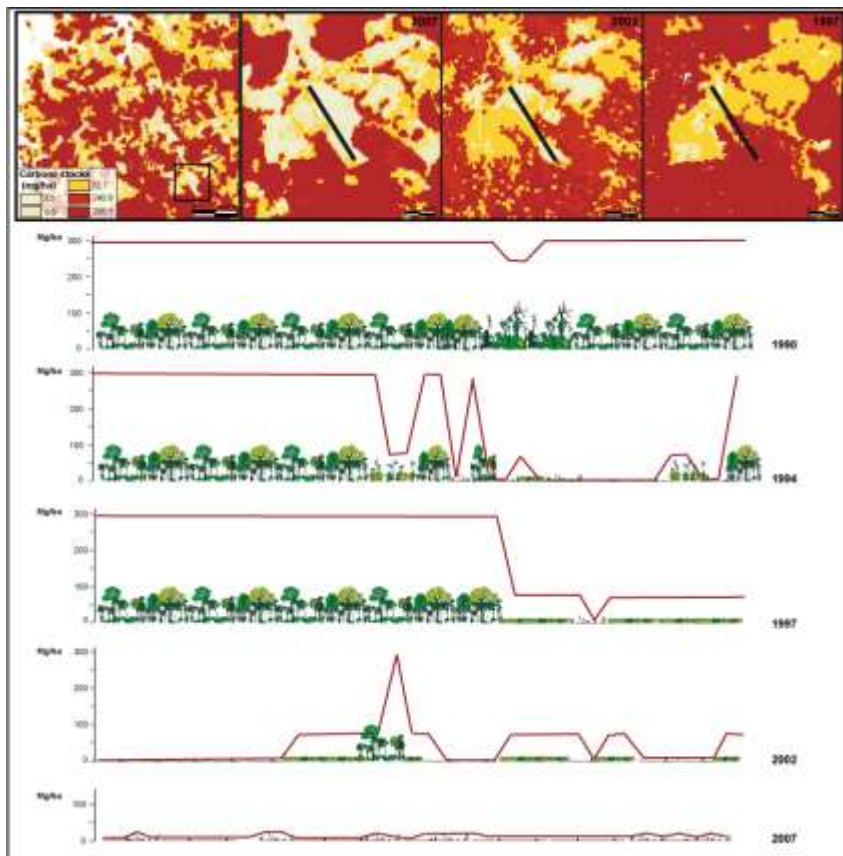
**Stock:** static state, applicable at a specific time

**Storage/destorage:** dynamic process



## *Stock or storage ?*

Example of the vegetation carbon stocks



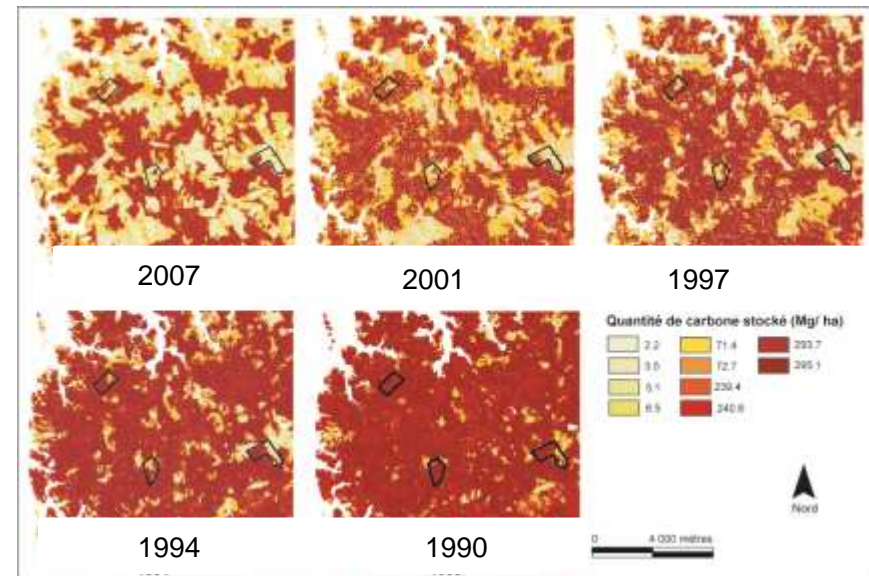
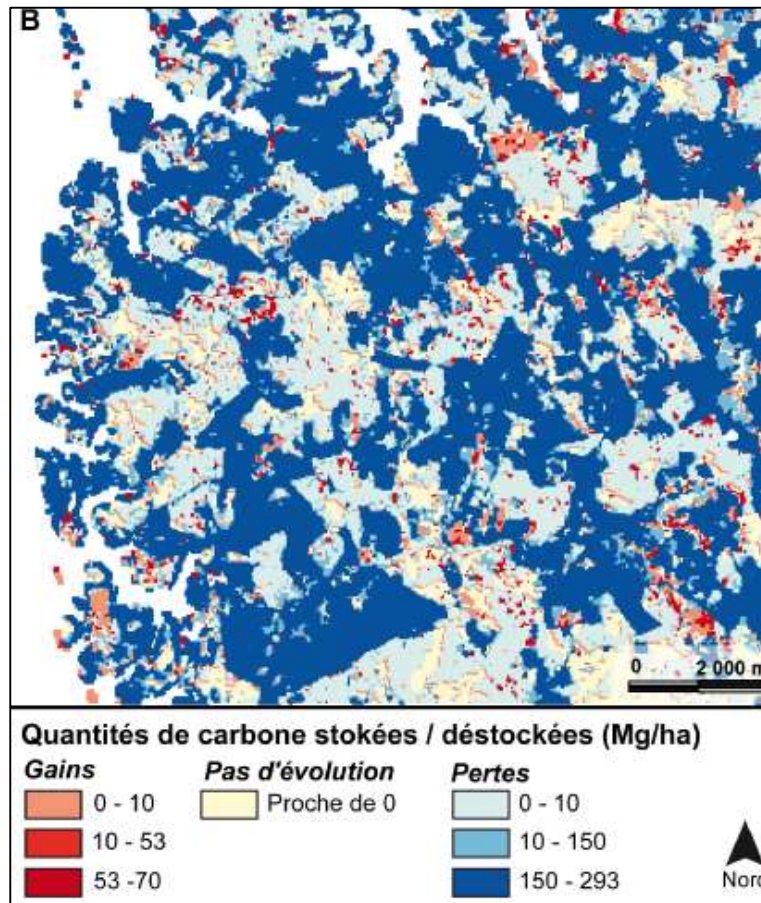
Maçaranduba study site

Transect with an agricultural opening



## Stock or storage ?

Example of the vegetation carbon stocks



Maçaranduba study site

## 1990 - 2007 dynamics

## Discussion, conclusions



Unequal capacity to map ES, whatever the spatial scale they are represented at

Simplification due to the lack of available data

However, spatialized information at two decision levels + uncertainty estimation

Low cost and highly reproducible methodology



Regional information to get a general overview

Accurate local information to complete it

ES temporal evolution to facilitate the implementation of environmental mitigation policies

## Educational

*Understanding the social  
dependance to ecosystems*

Regional scale

## Heuristic

*Reflexion on the exercice of mapping  
and on the notion itself*

All maps

*Ecosystem services  
and their mapping*

## Political /policies

*Quantitativist approach : tool to evaluate policies*

*Qualitative approach : tool to bring and lead public debate*

*Local scale and temporal analyses*

## Operational



**Spatial and temporal modelling of ecosystem services**

**Thanks for your attention!**

[solen.leclech@uhb.fr](mailto:solen.leclech@uhb.fr)