

# Biodiversity: a Remote Sensing Perspective

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# Biodiversity

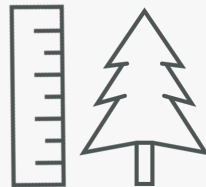
Biodiversity is a broad concept that can be assessed through various variables such as Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs)[1].



Genetic  
composition



Species  
population



Species  
traits



Community  
composition



Ecosystem  
functioning



Ecosystem  
structure

[1] Pereira *et al.* 2013; Navarro *et al.* 2017



# Biodiversity



- Genetic diversity (richness and heterozygosity)
- Genetic differentiation (number of genetic units and genetic distance)
- Effective population size
- Inbreeding



- Community abundance
- Taxonomic/phylogenetic diversity
- Trait diversity
- Interaction diversity



- Species distributions
- Species abundances



- Primary productivity
- Ecosystem phenology
- Ecosystem disturbances



- Morphology
- Physiology
- Phenology
- Movement
- Reproduction



- Land cover fraction
- Ecosystem distribution
- Ecosystem Vertical Profile

# Measuring Biodiversity: Challenges

Wide range of  
variables to be  
measured

Shift from local to  
large scale  
(e.g., national)



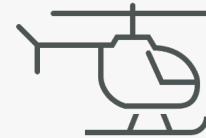
# Remote Sensing

Many of these variables can be measured directly or indirectly with remote sensing (RS) sensors.

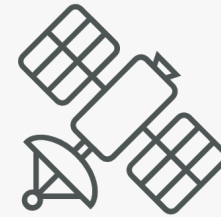
Ground  
based



UAV



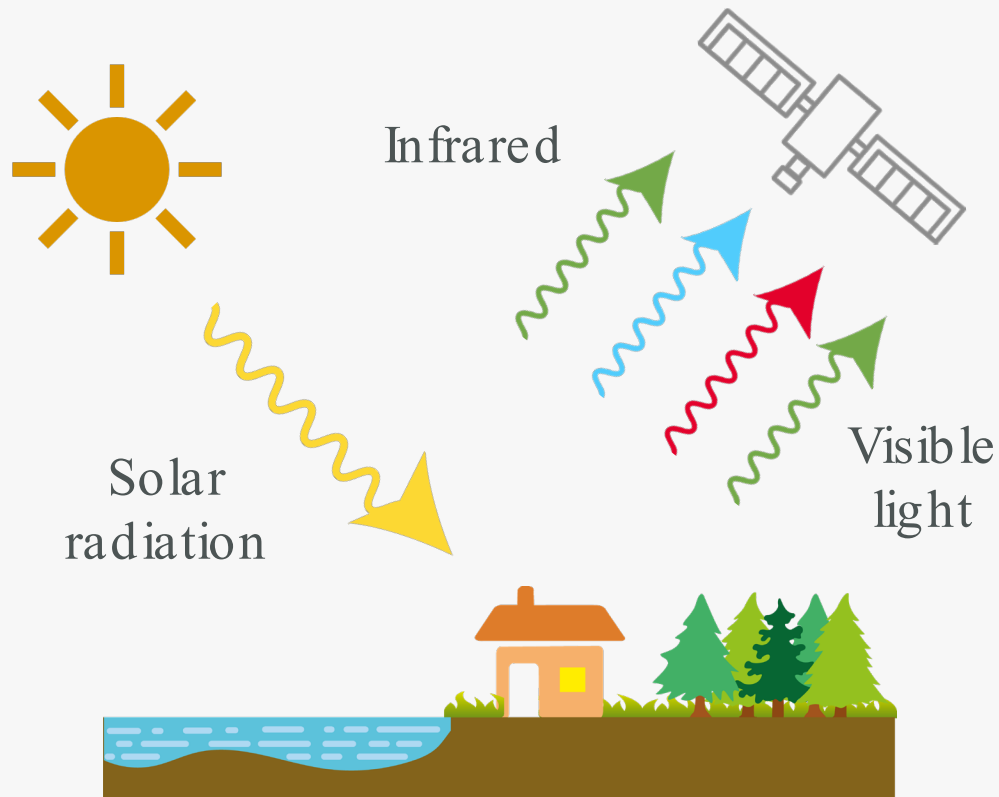
Helicopter/plane



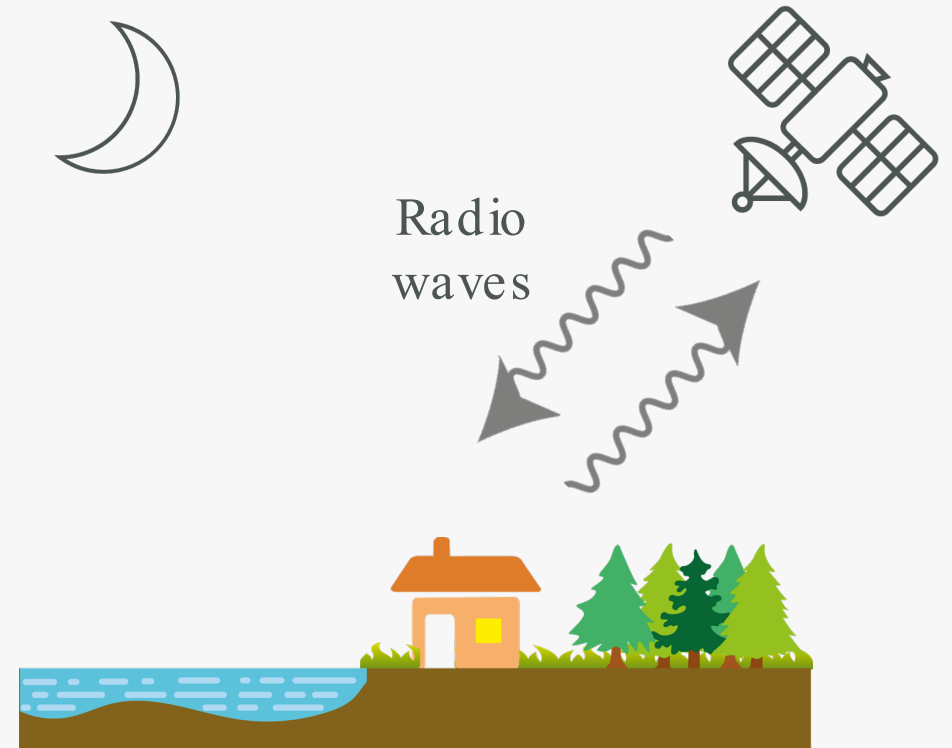
Satellite

# Remote Sensing: Passive and Active

## Passive Remote Sensing



## Active Remote Sensing



# Measuring Biodiversity with RS



- Genetic diversity (richness and heterozygosity)
- Genetic differentiation (number of genetic units and genetic distance)
- Effective population size
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- Species distributions
- Species abundances



- Primary productivity
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- Morphology
- Physiology
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- Reproduction

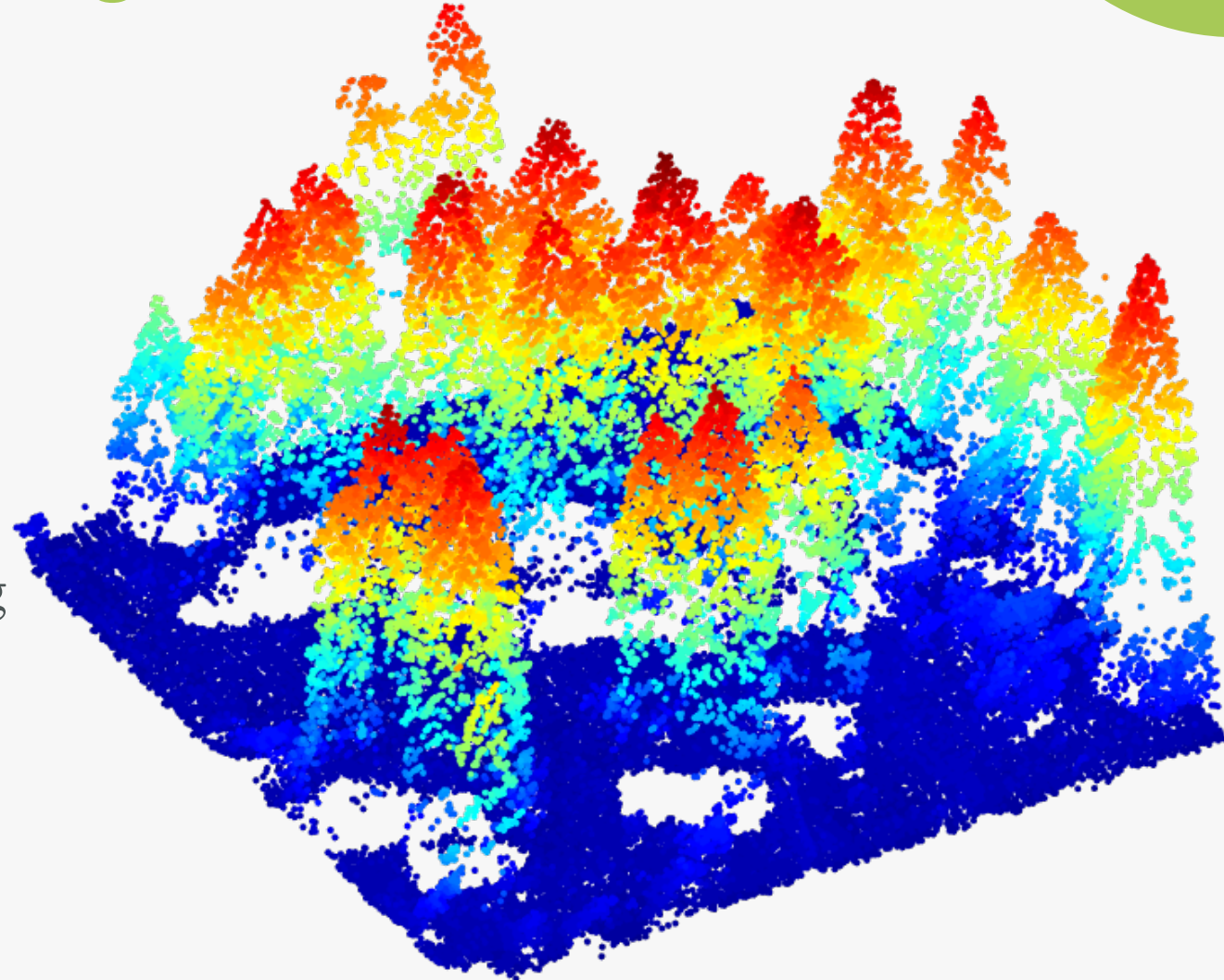


- Land cover fraction
- Ecosystem distribution
- Ecosystem Vertical Profile



# Active Remote Sensing: LiDAR

- Acquired from **airborne** platforms.
- Sensor emits **laser pulses** (up to 150 Khz) to measure the distance from the target.
- Generates a **point cloud** representing the 3D structure of the forest.

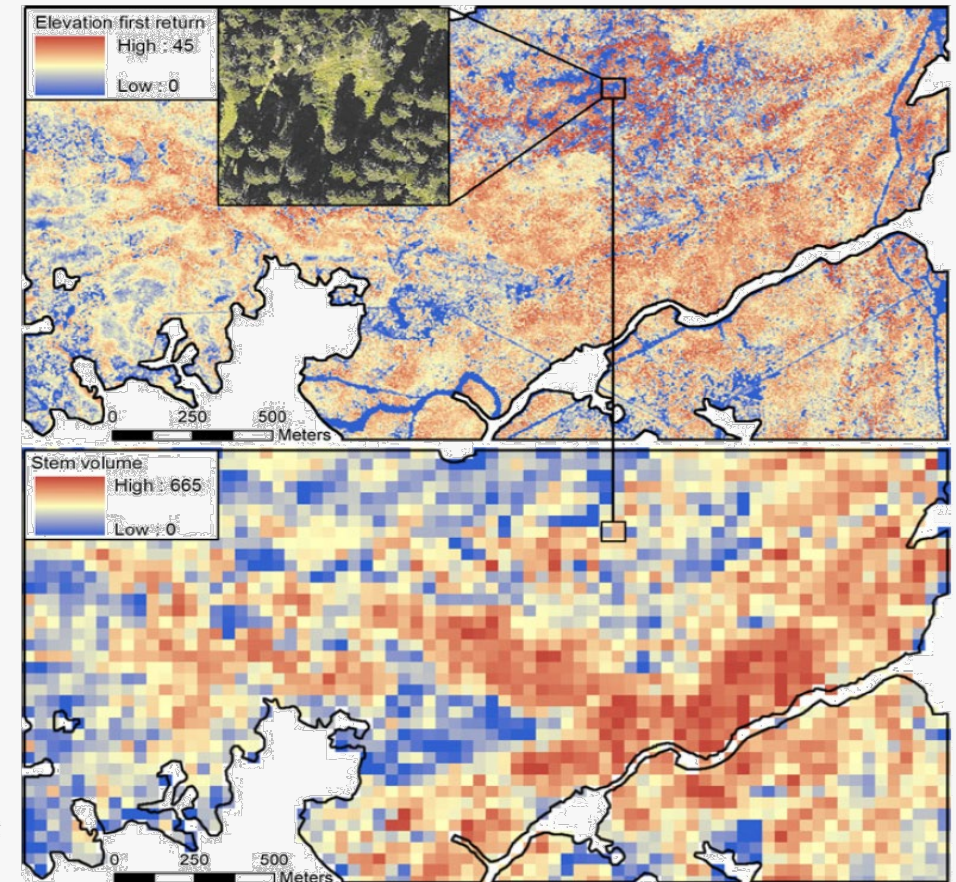
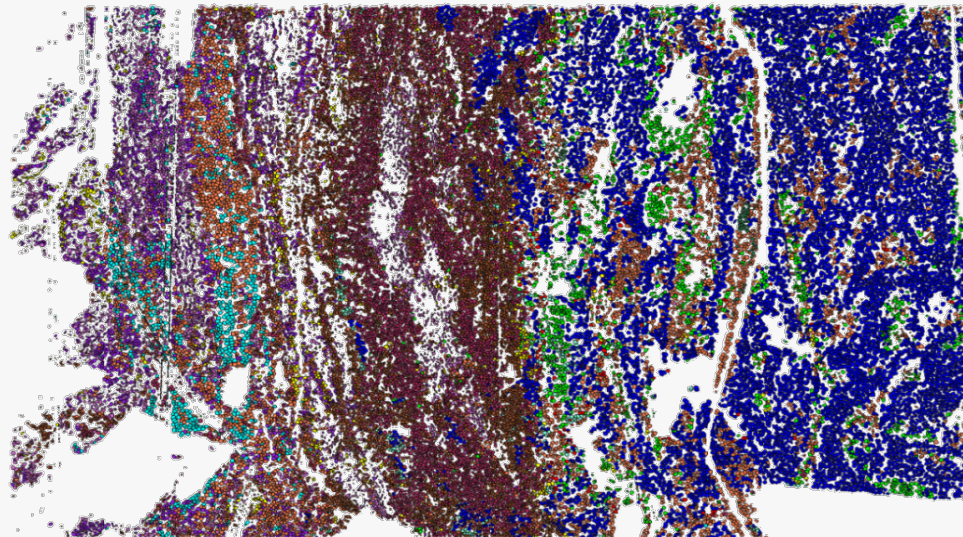




# Tree Species Classification

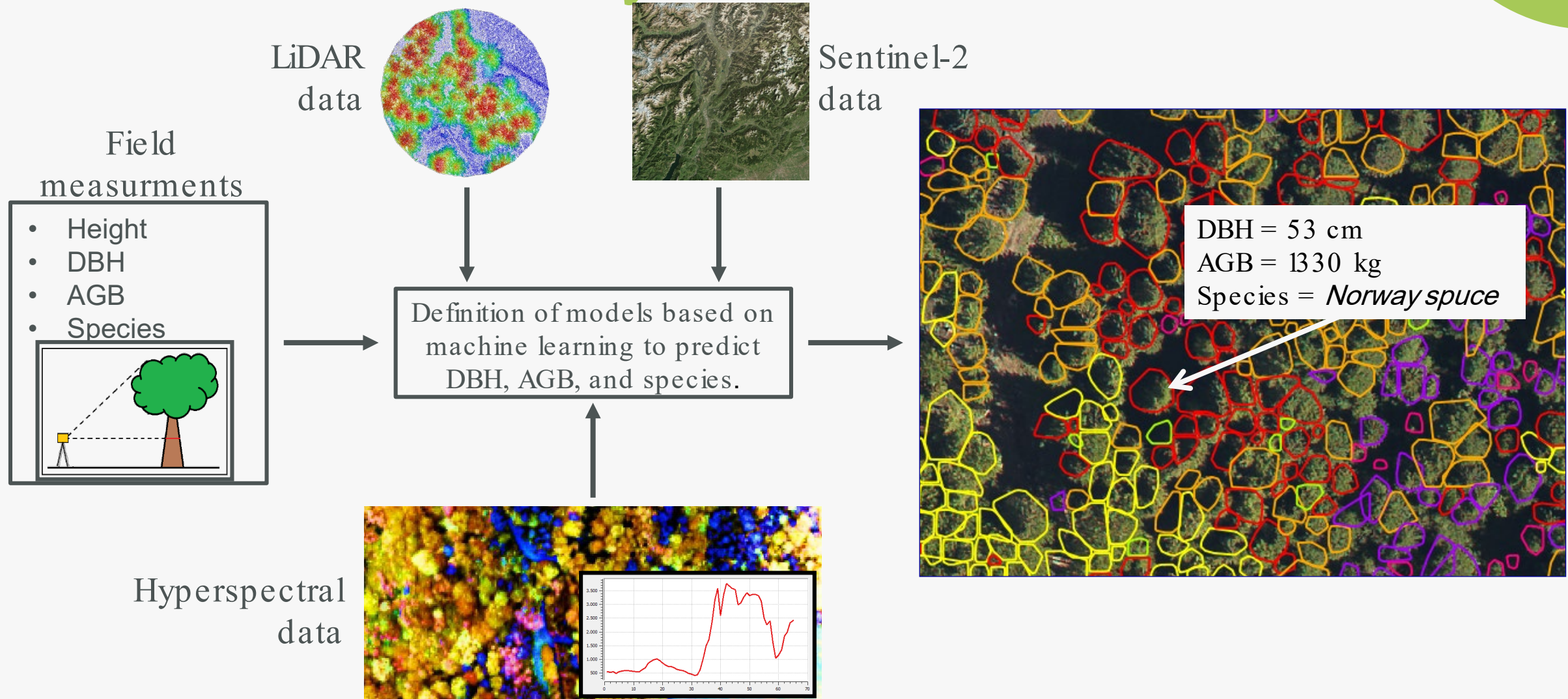
- **Objective** : Prediction of tree species, volume/biomass distribution.
- **Scale**: single tree and plot.
- **Remote sensing data** :
  - airborne hyperspectral
  - LIDAR

- Betula pendula
- Corylus avellana
- Fagus sylvatica
- Fraxinus ornus
- Larix decidua
- Non bosco
- Ostrya carpinifolia
- Picea abies
- Pinus nigra
- Pinus sylvestris
- Populus tremula
- Quercus ilex
- Quercus pubescens

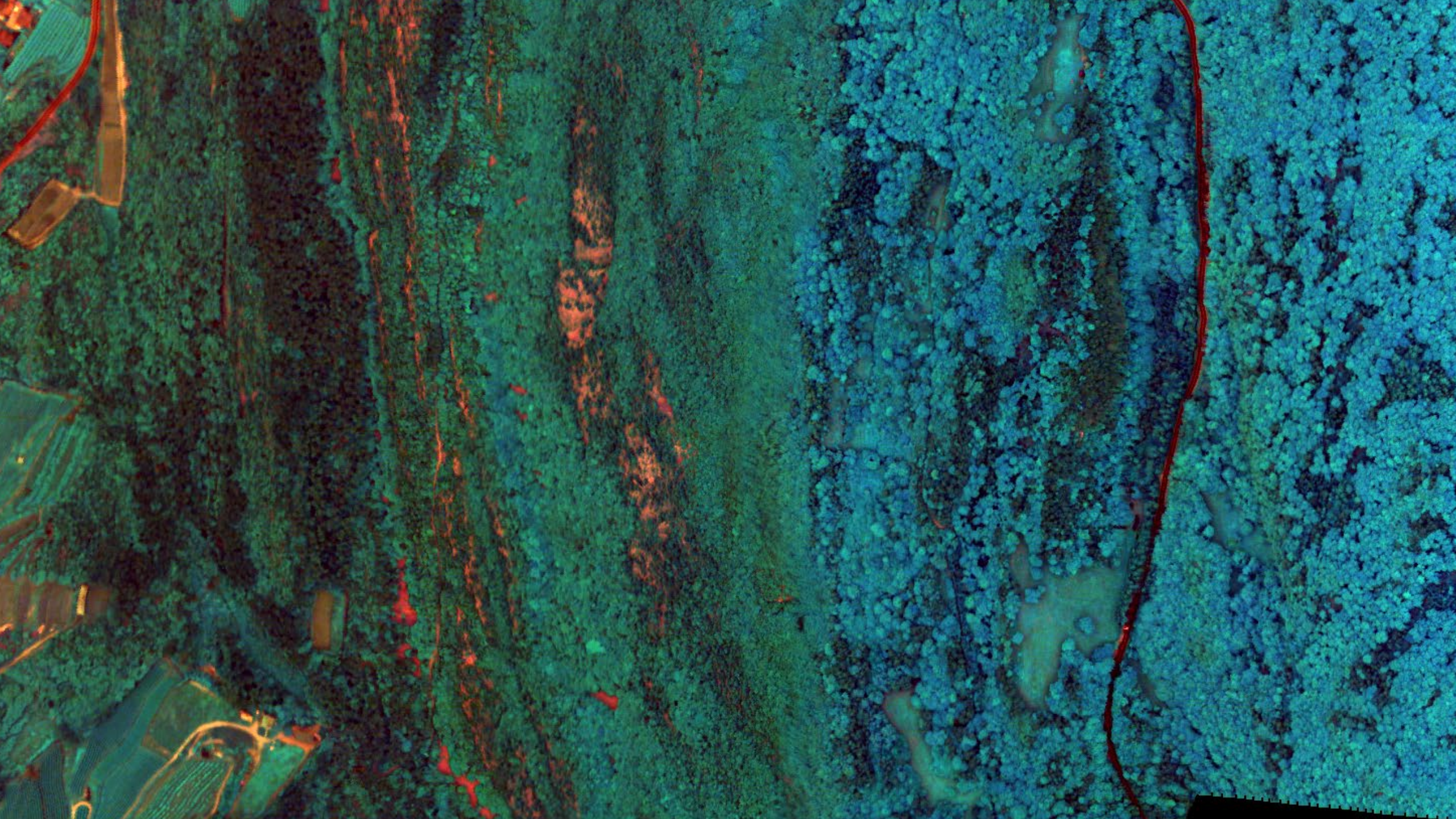




# Forest Biodiversity at Individual Tree Level





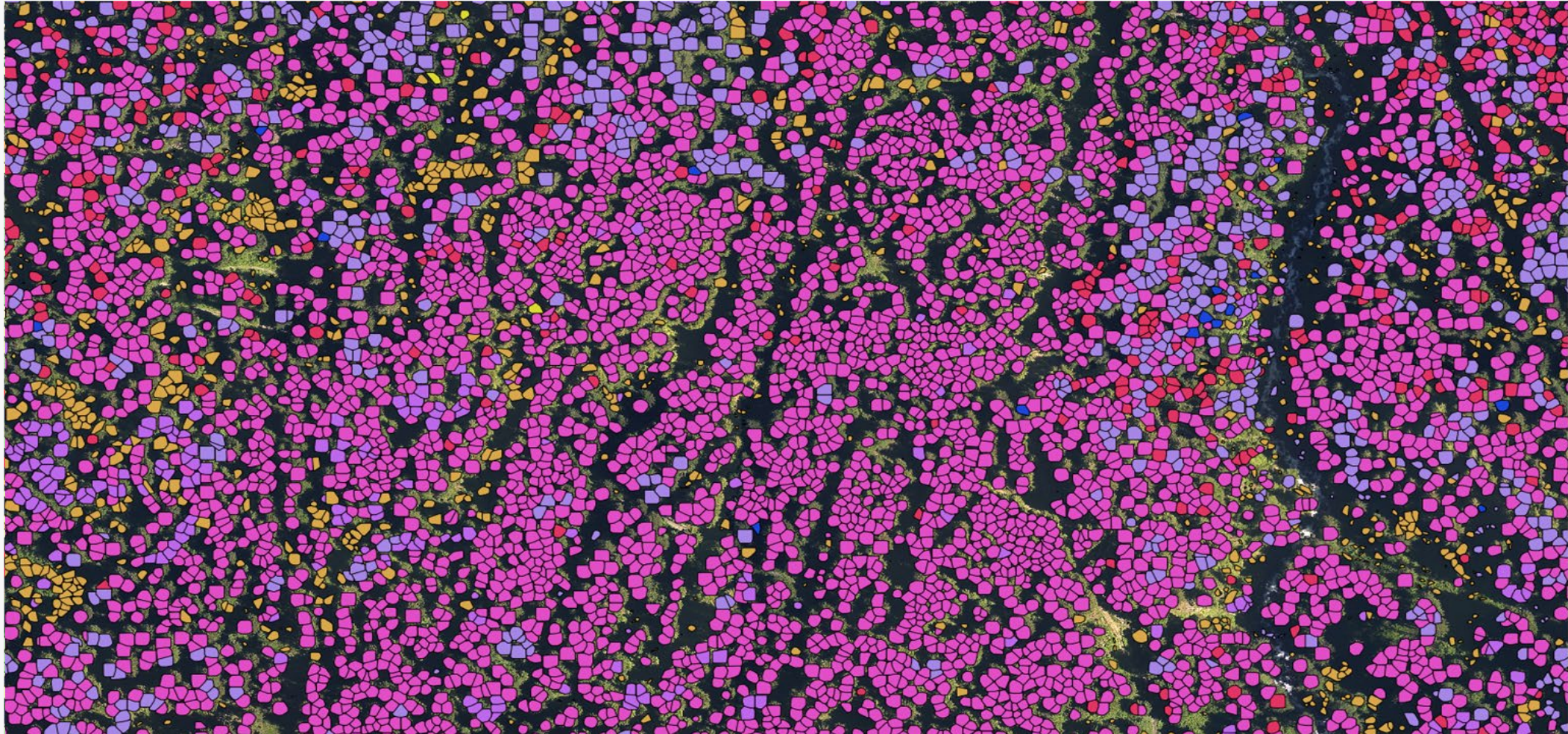




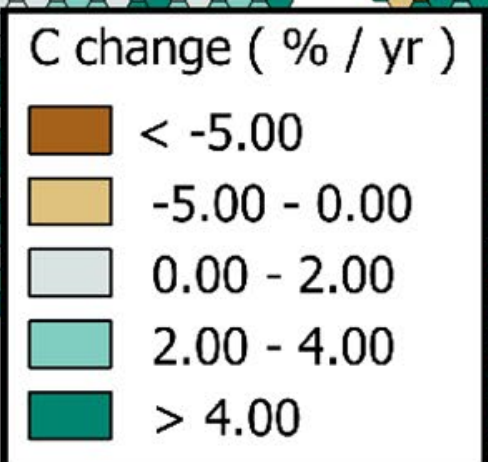
# Tree Crown Level Forest Inventory



Aerial imagery classification







Carbon density change

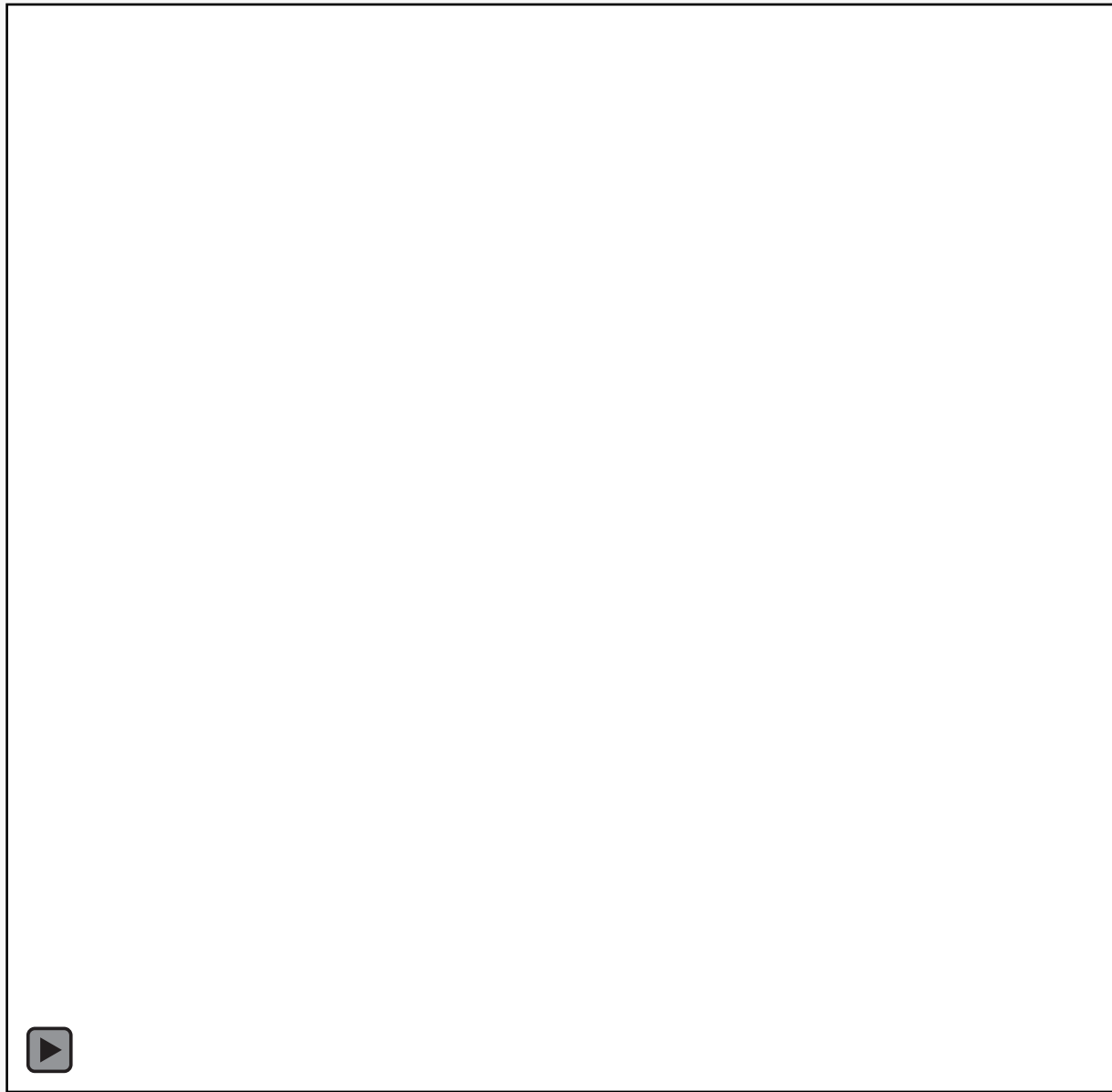




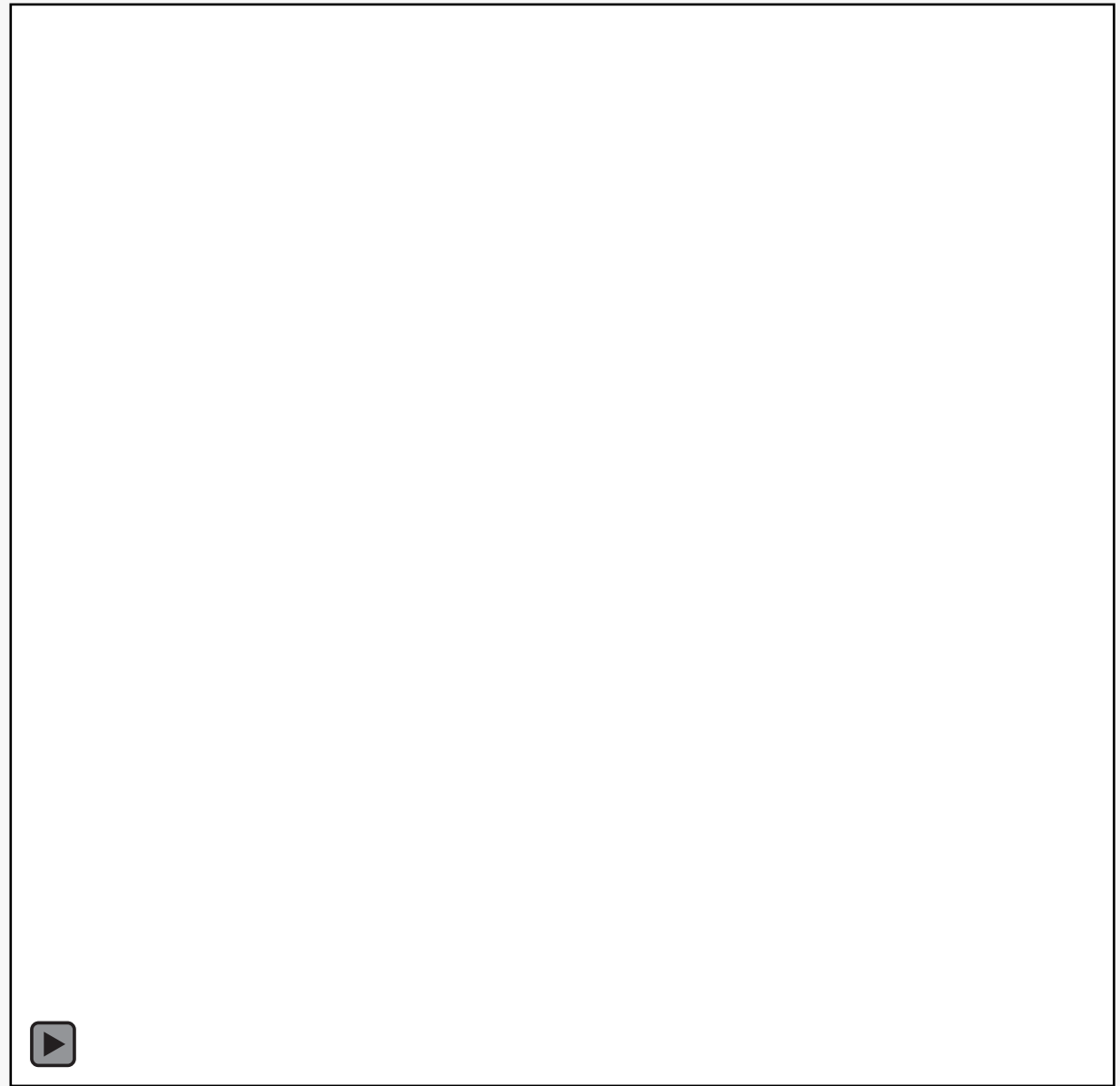








Sentinel-2 RGB  
Predazzo, TN (2020-2022)



Sentinel-2 Moisture Index  
Low  High

Thank you



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