

## Landscape genomics Physalia courses, November 26-30, 2018, Berlin

### **Environmental data**

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Studies of environmental influence on evolutionary processes often require large scale environmental data.

GIS environmental maps are from two sources:

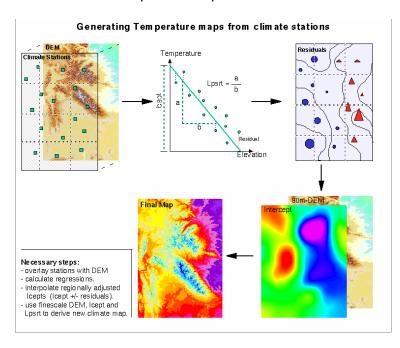
- remote sensing
- spatial interpolation

#### remote sensing



http://geoinformatik.lehrewelt.de/wp-content/uploads/eos\_constellation.jpg

#### spatial interpolation

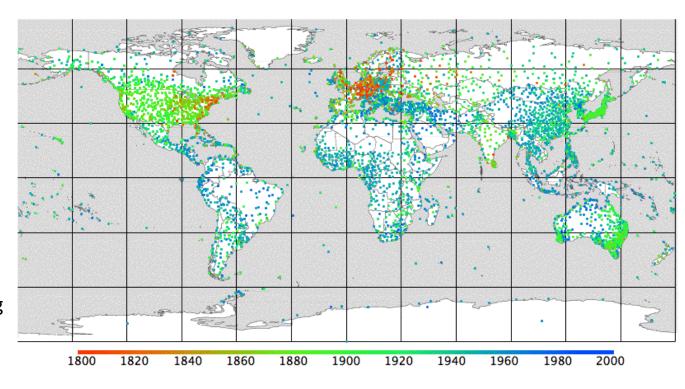


http://www.wsl.ch/staff/niklaus.zimmermann/gifs/fig4.gif

#### **Climatic variables** CRU

Aim to improve scientific understanding in three areas:

- past climate history and its impact on humanity
- course and causes of climate change during the present century
- prospects for the future



Locations of All Stations in Global Historical Climatology Network (GCHN, NOAA) Database, as used by CRU and NCDC. The stations are color-coded to indicate the first year in which they provided twelve months of data. Red stations are the oldest and blue stations are the newest. There are 7280 distinct station locations in all.

http://www.hashemifamily.com/Kevan/Climate/

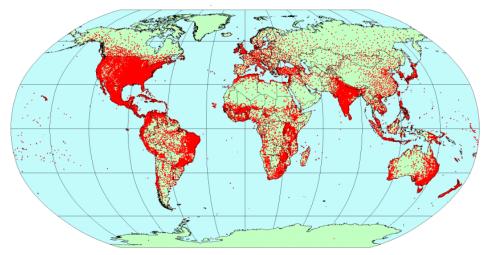
#### Climatic variables

Worldclim

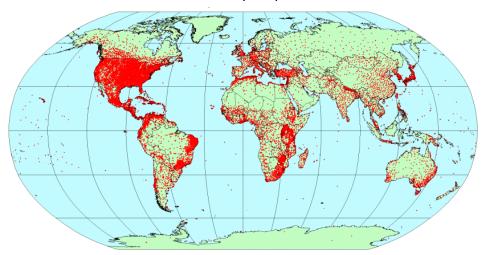
Interpolation of average monthly climate data from weather stations on a 30 arc-second resolution grid (≈1 km²)

Interpolations using latitude, longitude and elevation.

- monthly total precipitation
- monthly mean T°
- minimum
- maximum T°
- 19 derived bioclimatic variables



Locations of climate stations with precipitation data.



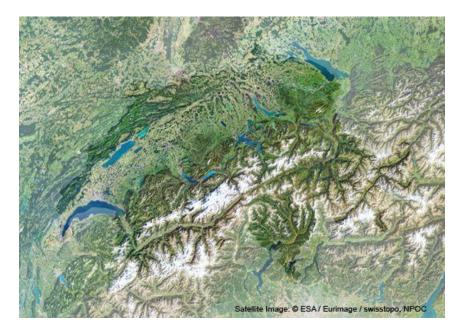
Locations of climate stations with mean temperature data.

Satellite imagery, ground cover and soil maps

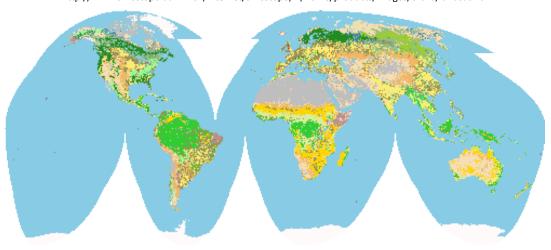
To date, the most complete database can be found on <a href="http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/">http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/</a> with free access to

- LANDSAT images
- OrbView-3 (USGS) 1m b&w, 4m multispectal
- Global Land Cover Characterization (GLCC)
- Corona declassified images from 1960-70 (US military satellites)
- eMODIS (EROS Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer)





Landsat Image http://www.swisstopo.admin.ch/internet/swisstopo/fr/home/products/images/ortho/landsat.html



Global Land Cover Characterization

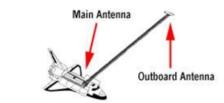
# Sources of environmental data – existing sources DEM derived variables

In mountainous areas, patterns of environmental conditions are driven by relief.

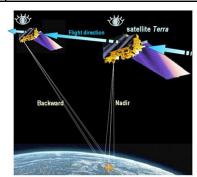
Exploiting correlation between difficult-to-observe causal variables and easily observed non-causal variables.

Soon: Tandem-X (10m resolution)

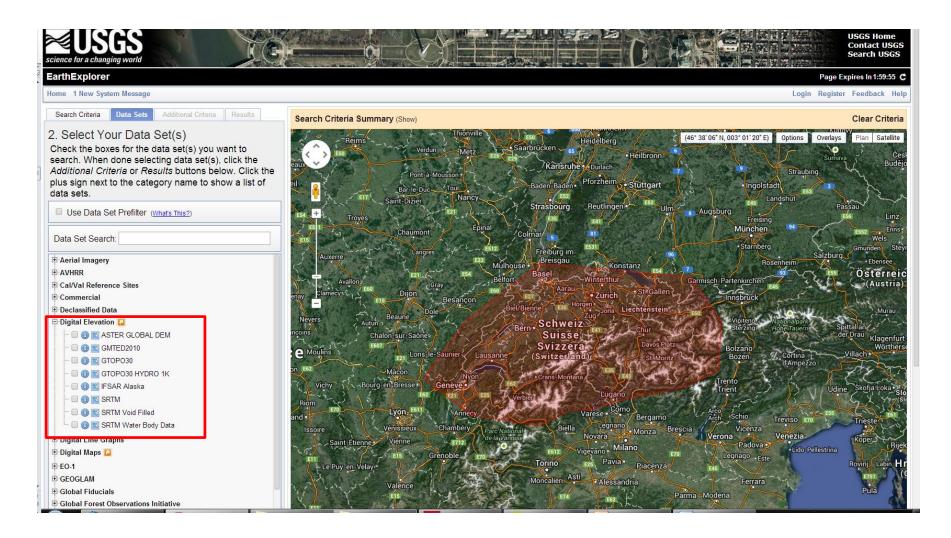
Models for the earth	SRTM3	ASTER GDEM
Acquisition date	11 days in 2000	2000-2011
Spatial resolution	3 arcsec (≈90m)	1 arcsec (≈30m)
DEM accuracy (stdev.)	±16m	±12.6m (v.2)
Coverage	60°N – 56°S	83°N – 83°S
Aquisition method	Radar interferometry	Extraction of corresponding points between images by pattern matching
Comment	Topographically steep areas causing radar shadow	Available for steep mountainous regions  Missing data for regions under constant cloud cover



Reflected radar signals collected at two antennas, providing two sets of radar signals separated by a distance.



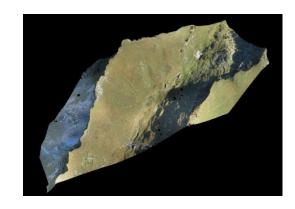
#### How to get SRTM and ASTER datasets?

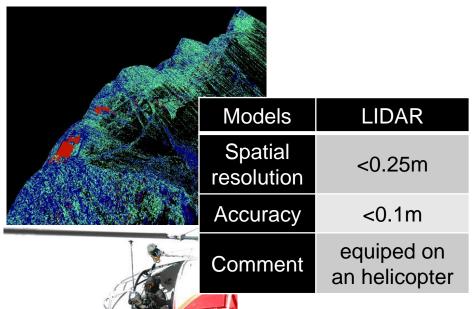


# **Sources of environmental** data – fieldwork sources DEMs

LIDAR and stereophotogrammetry sources









### Exercise

Import environmental variables

