

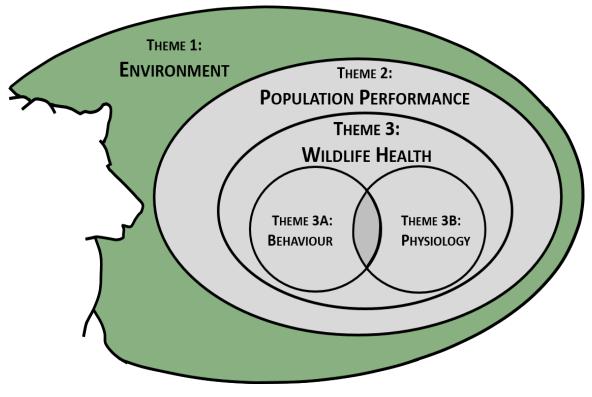
Your University Logo



Grizzly-PAW: Grizzly Population
Assessment in yelloWhead: Integrated
Approaches Toward Conserving Grizzly
Bears On A Human-Dominated Landscape
Of Western Alberta.

Annual General Meeting – 3

Sean Kearney
Calgary, AB | October 18, 2019



RESEARCH QUESTION

Q1.1 What are the temporal and spatial dynamics of fine-scale anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic disturbances over the Yellowhead management area and can they be characterized across the region?

Journal of Environmental Management 234 (2019) 297-310



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Environmental Management

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvman



Research article

EcoAnthromes of Alberta: An example of disturbance-informed ecological regionalization using remote sensing



S.P. Kearney^{a,*}, N.C. Coops^a, G.B. Stenhouse^b, T.A. Nelson^c

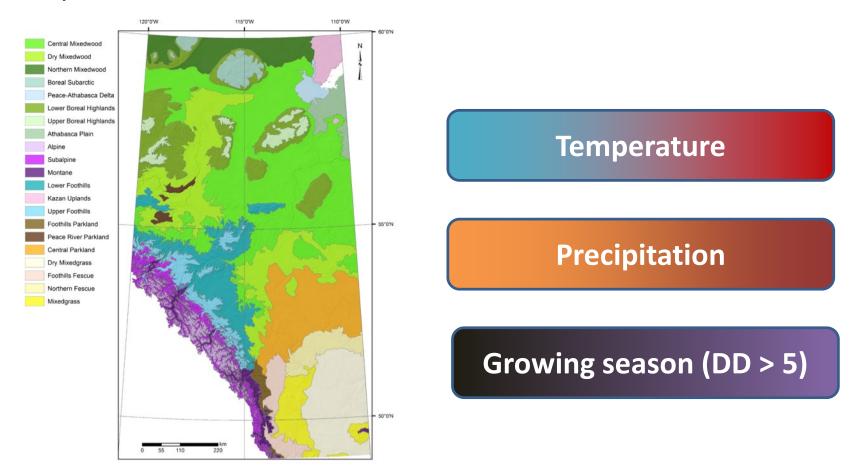
^a Department of Forest Resources Management, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

^b fRI Research, Hinton, AB, Canada

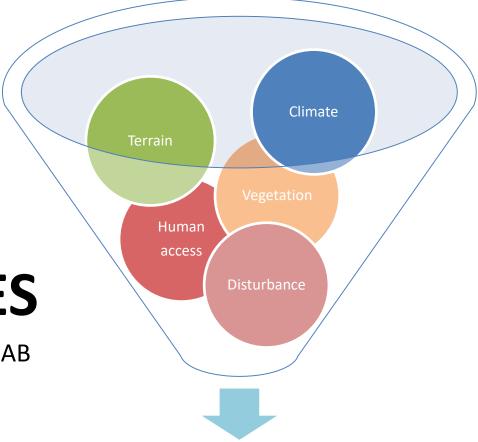
^c School of Geographic Sciences and Urban Planning, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, USA

Ecological regionalization

Goal: To identify unique areas with similar capacities to support ecosystem health and function



MODEL INPUTS (N = 19)

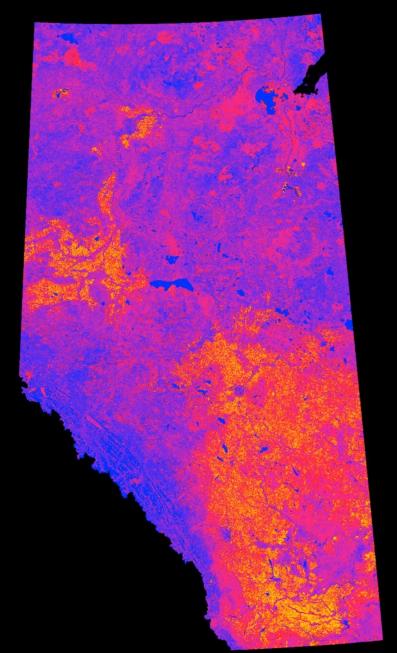


Two-step clustering algorithm

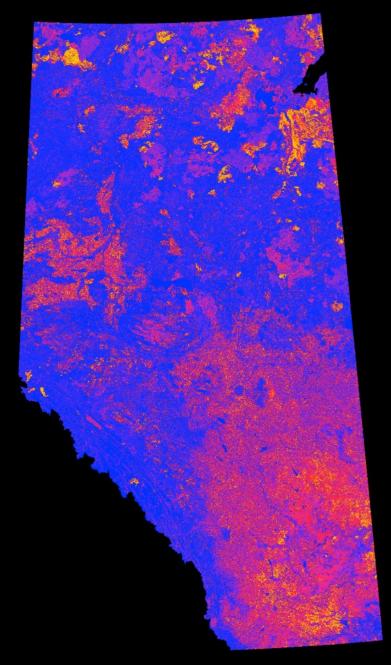
ECO-ANTHROMES

A wall-to-wall regionalization (30 m) for AB for the period 2006 – 2015

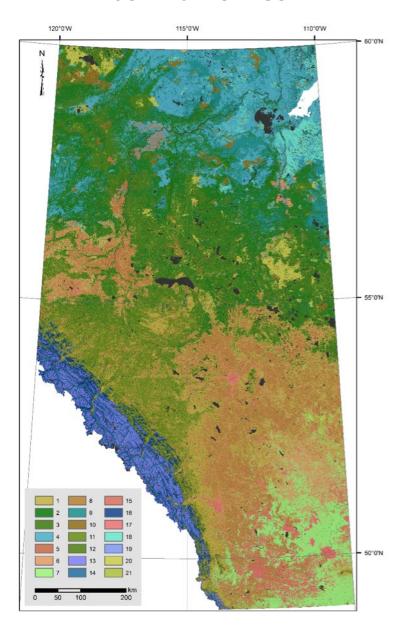
Standard deviation of GRN

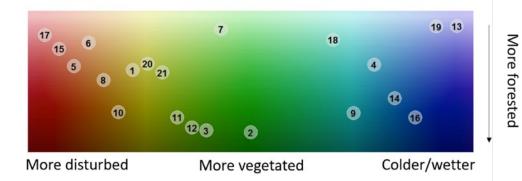


Standard deviation of NBR

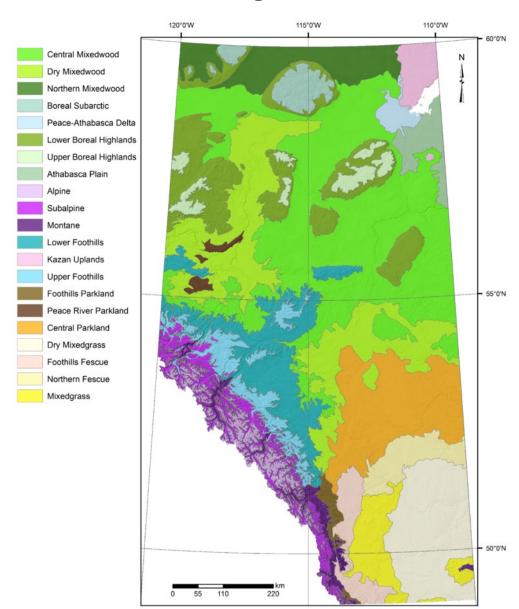


EcoAnthromes





Natural Subregions of Alberta



EcoAnthromes

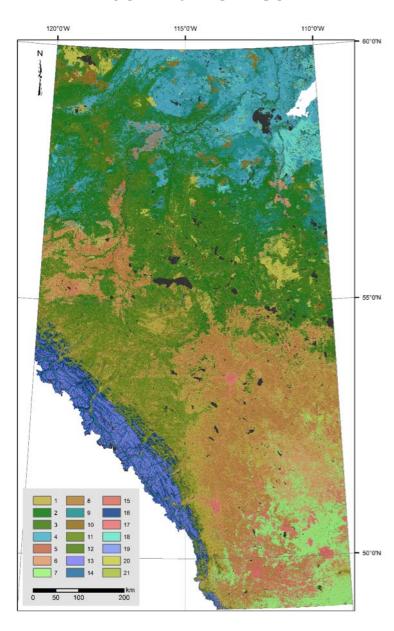


Table 3. Explained variance of environmental and land-cover/disturbance variables by regionalizationResults of regression analysis for each dependent variable, with each regionalization used separately as the independent variable. R² is the coefficient of determination and RSE is the residual standard error of each regression test. Variable descriptions and units are provided in Section 2 and in Table 1.

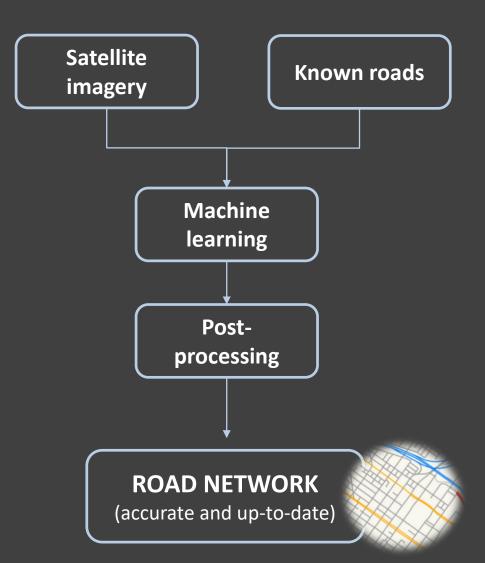
Variable		Natural Subregions		EcoAnthromes	
		R ²	RSE	R²	RSE
ENVIRONMENT	Climate MAP	0.81	55.69	0.66	71.34
	MAT TD	0.84 0.82	0.83 2.09	0.75 0.74	1.01 2.50
	SHM DD > 5	0.83 0.92	6.25 80.96	0.59 0.73	9.47 144.64
	DD < 0	0.80	236.43	0.74	267.01
	Terrain INSOL TWI	0.72 0.54	61,247 0.77	0.63 0.45	68,086 0.83
	TPI SED	0.22 0.13	59.11 46.69	0.61 0.57	39.42 33.78
LAND COVER & DISTURBANCE	Land Cover and Vegetation BRT GRN WET NBR FOR Disturbance GRN-sd NBR-sd	0.48 0.40 0.45 0.45 0.39	541.79 440.28 439.41 0.15 0.31 164.49 0.06	0.69 0.64 0.73 0.72 0.84 0.72 0.71	409.36 334.10 300.39 0.11 0.16 106.39 0.03
LAN	Human activity NTL ACC	0.24 0.49	149.01 120.98	0.30 0.50	100.82 131.24
OTHER	Other metrics Fire (FIRE) Harvest (HRVST) Species Intactness (SPP)	0.13 0.05 0.52	124.25 65.24 14.5	0.40 0.07 0.63	104.03 64.33 12.5

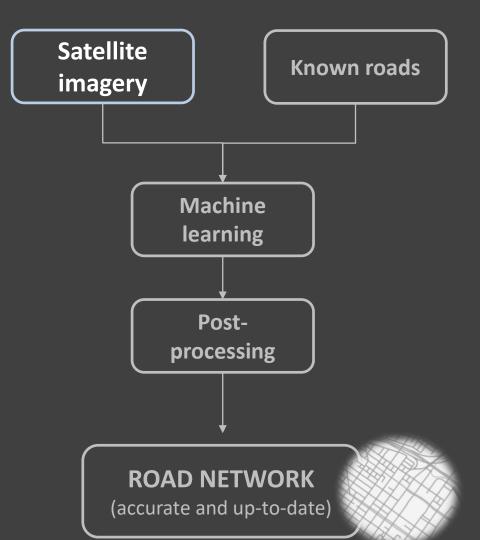


Automated rural road detection and classification

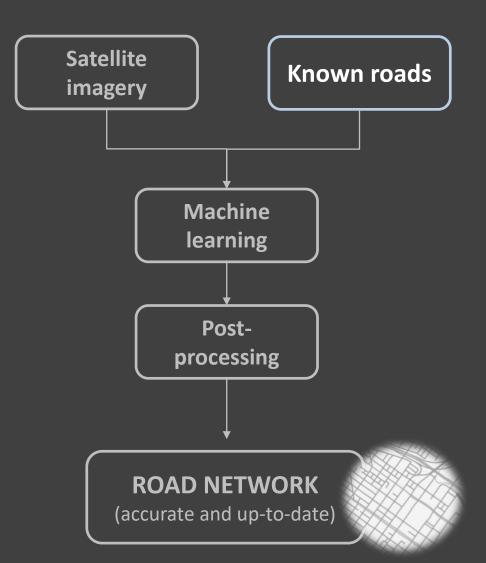
ROAD NETWORK (accurate and up-to-date)

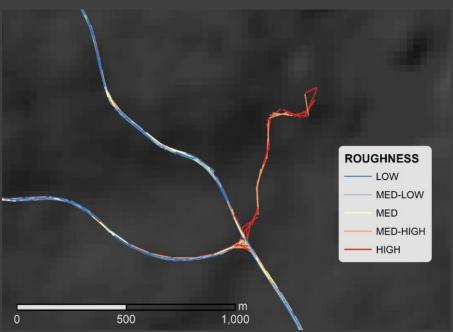








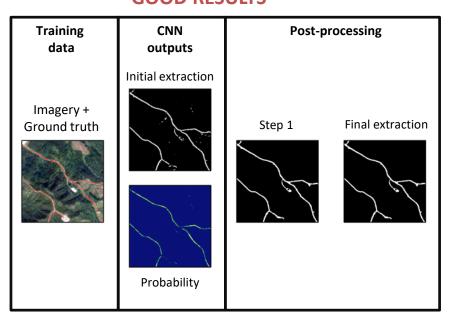


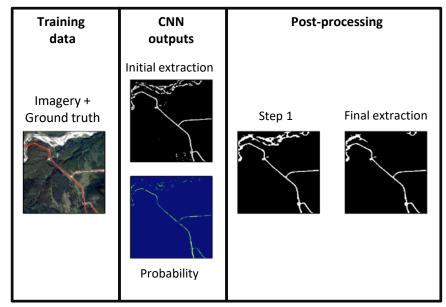




GOOD RESULTS

GOOD RESULTS AFTER POST-PROCESSING

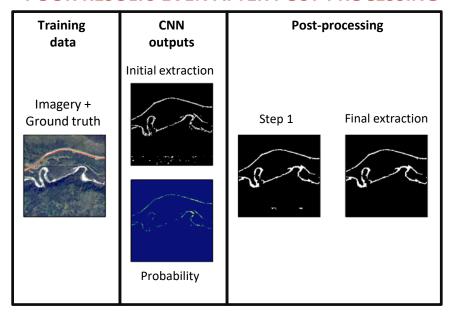




OK RESULTS AFTER POST-PROCESSING

Training data CNN outputs Initial extraction Step 1 Final extraction Probability

POOR RESULTS EVEN AFTER POST-PROCESSING



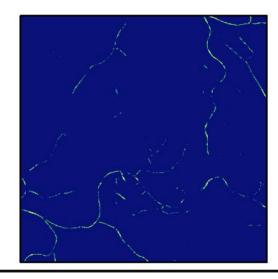
Imagery



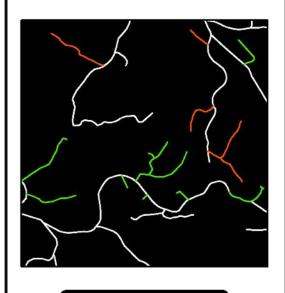
Final prediction



Probability



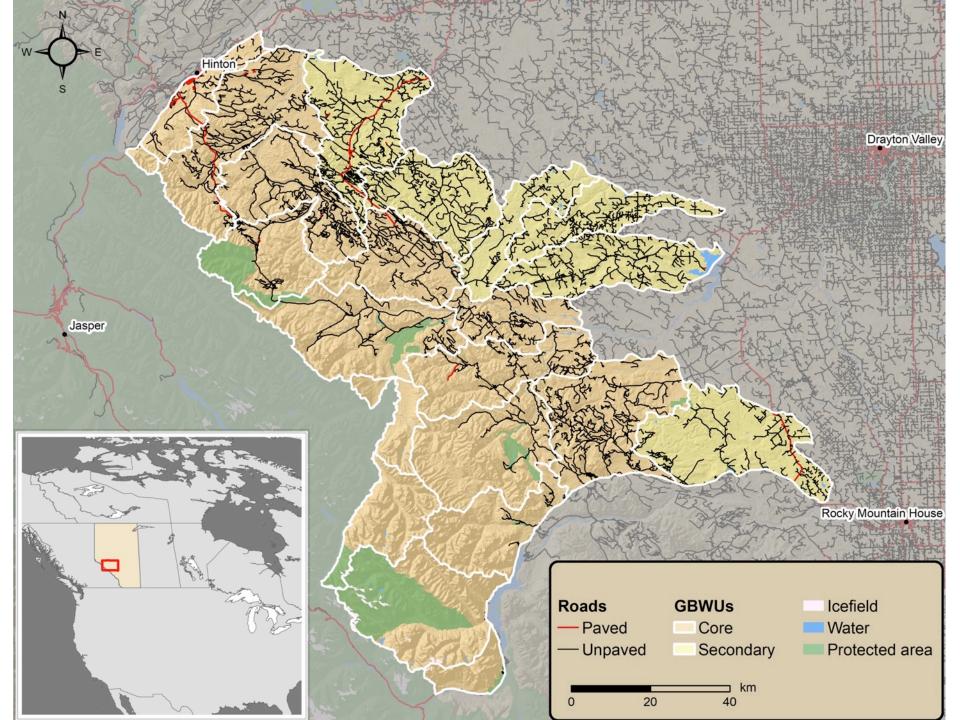
Updated network

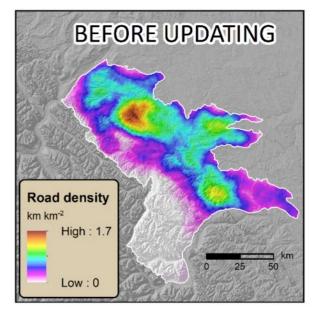


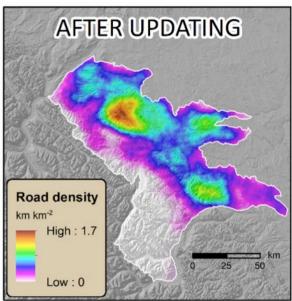
Road network

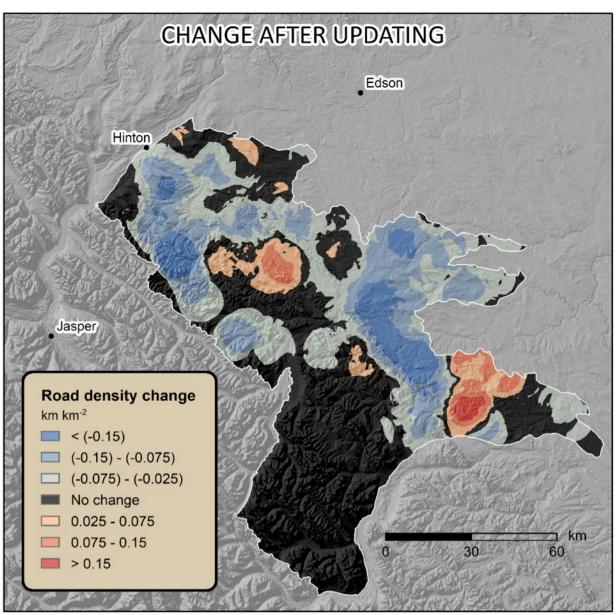
No change
Added

----- Removed









Thank You for Attending















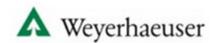




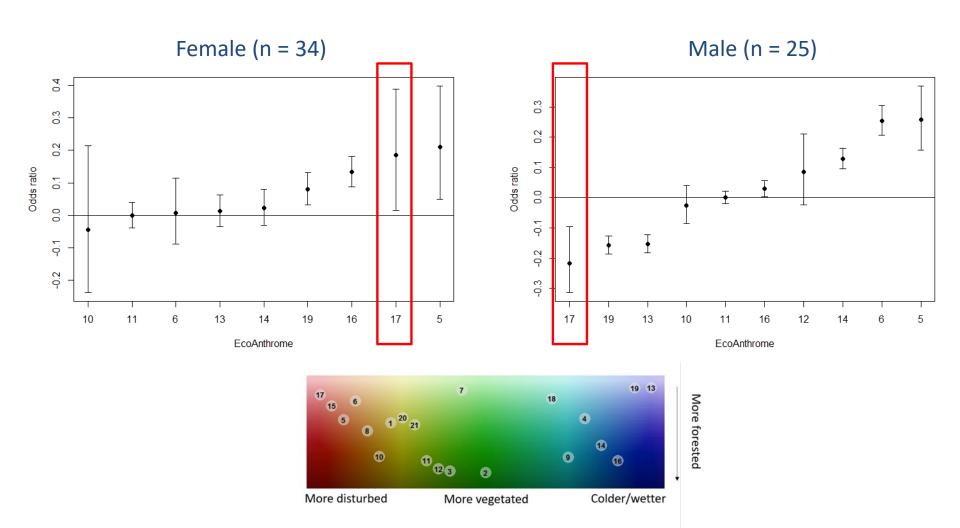


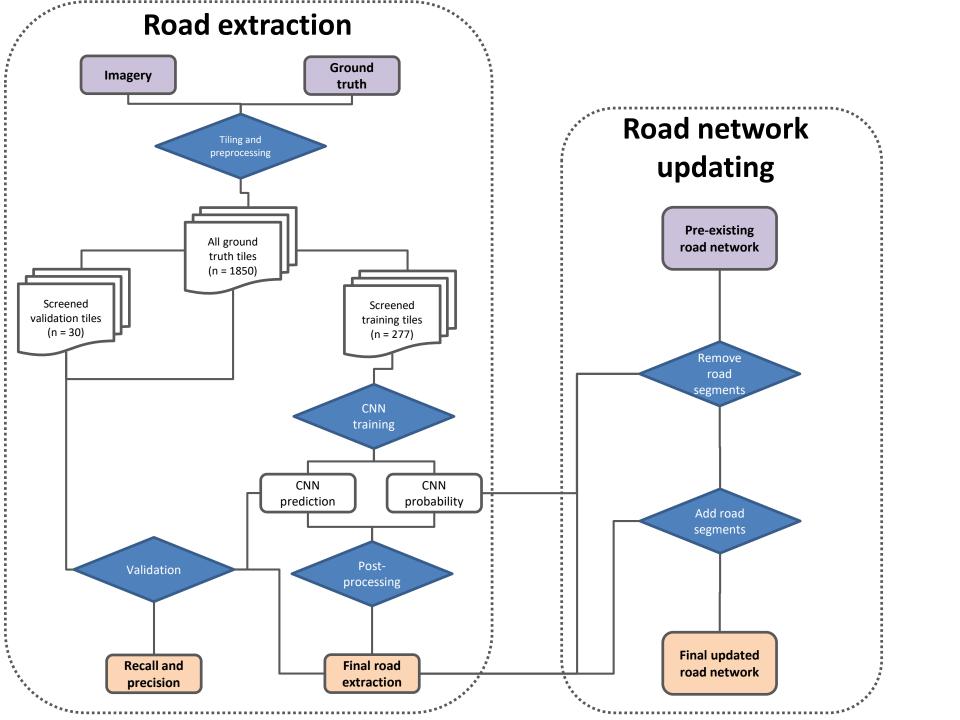


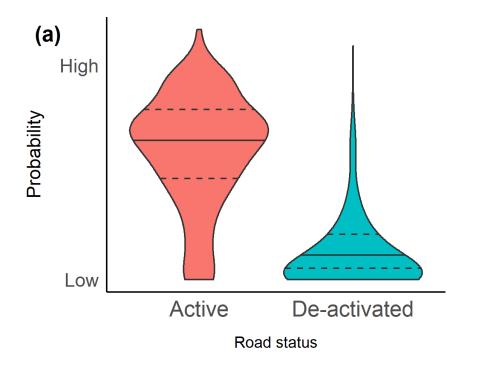


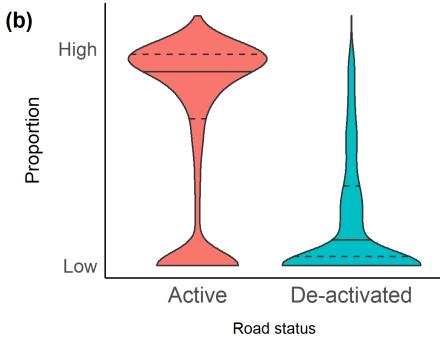


Adult grizzly bear movement in spring (2006 – 2015)









Input data Post-processing CNN outputs **Road network** updating Prediction **Imagery** Final extraction Final network Road network No change Added Removed **Probability**