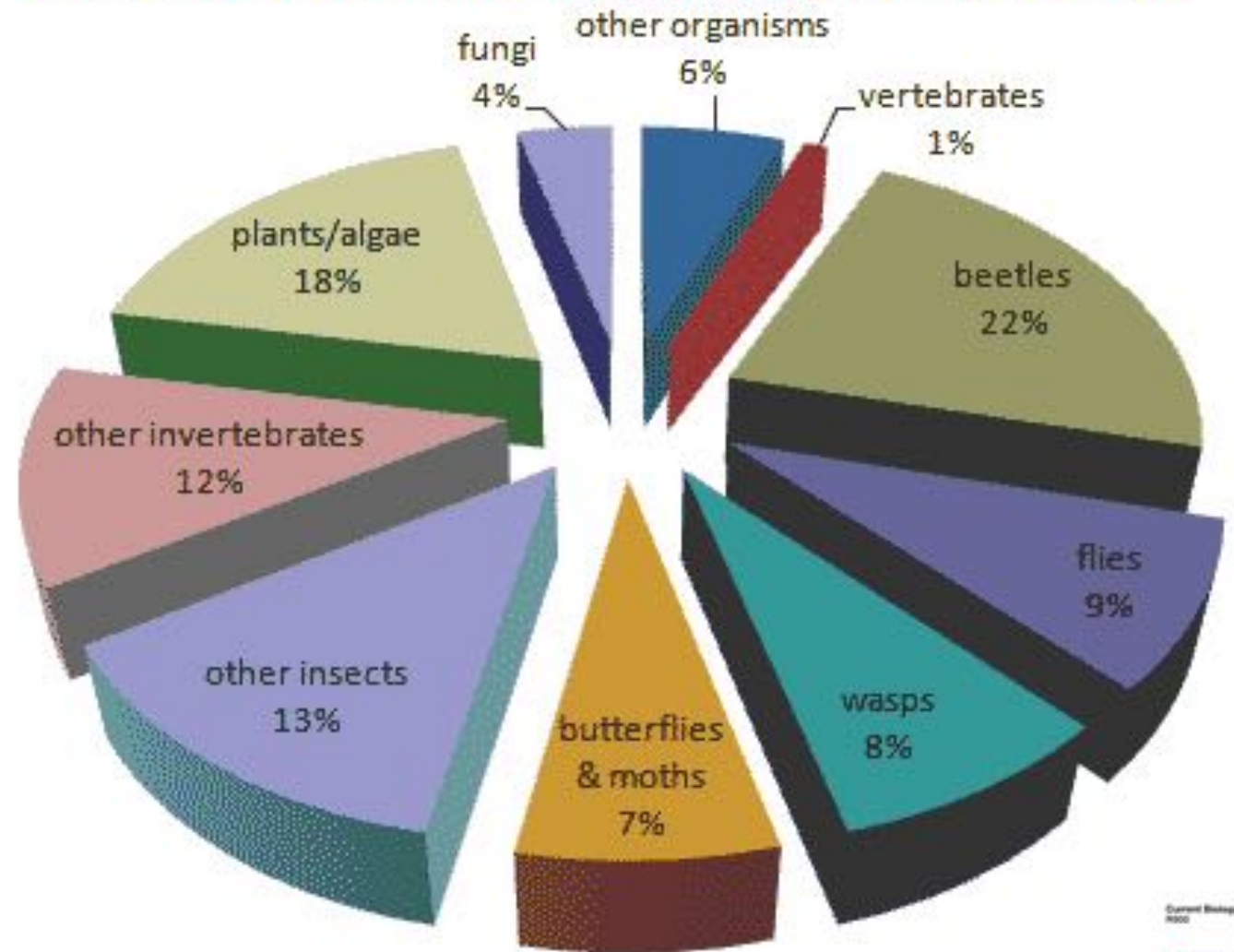


Predicting microbial biodiversity with image spectroscopy and eDNA

- A.K.Skidmore, A. Siegenthaler, D. Adiningrat, Y.Duan, M. Lock, M. Rousseau, A. Torres-Rodriguez, R. Darvish, E. Neinavaz, T.Wang, A. de Groot

RELATIVE NUMBERS OF NAMED SPECIES



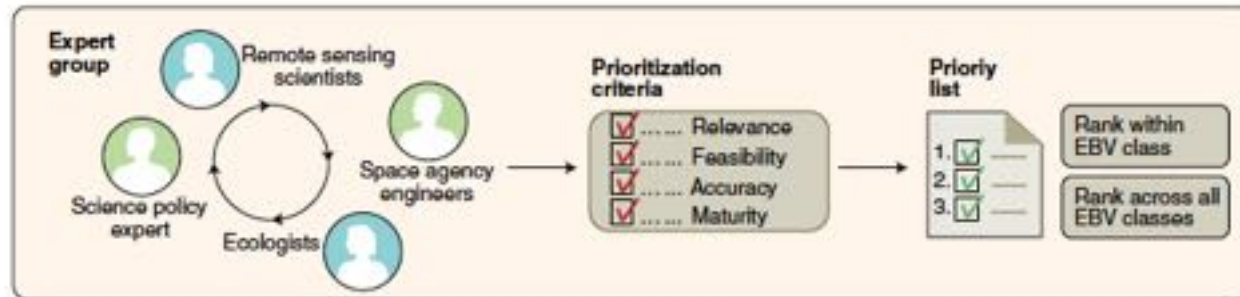
Species are central to our concept of biodiversity



Priority list of biodiversity metrics to observe from space

Andrew K. Skidmore^{1,2,3}, Nicholas C. Coops⁴, Elnaz Meinavaz⁵, Abebe Ali⁶, Michael E. Schaepman⁷, Marc Paganini⁸, W. Daniel Kissling⁹, Petteri Vihervaara¹⁰, Roshanak Darvishzadeh¹¹, Hannes Feilhauer^{12,13}, Miguel Fernandez^{14,15}, Néstor Fernández^{16,17}, Noel Gorelick¹⁸, Ilse Geizendorffer¹⁹, Uta Heiden²⁰, Marco Heurich^{21,22}, Donald Hobern²³, Stefanie Holzwarth²⁴, Frank E. Müller-Karger²⁵, Ruben Van De Kerchove²⁶, Angela Lausch^{27,28}, Pedro J. Leitão^{29,30}, Marcelle C. Lock³¹, Caspar A. Mürcher³², Brian O'Connor³³, Duccio Rocchini^{34,35}, Woody Turner³⁶, Jan Kees Vis³⁷, Tiejun Wang³⁸, Martin Wegmann³⁹ and Vladimir Wingate⁴⁰

- Species abundance ranked 28
- Relative species abundance ranked number 29



Field and laboratory work

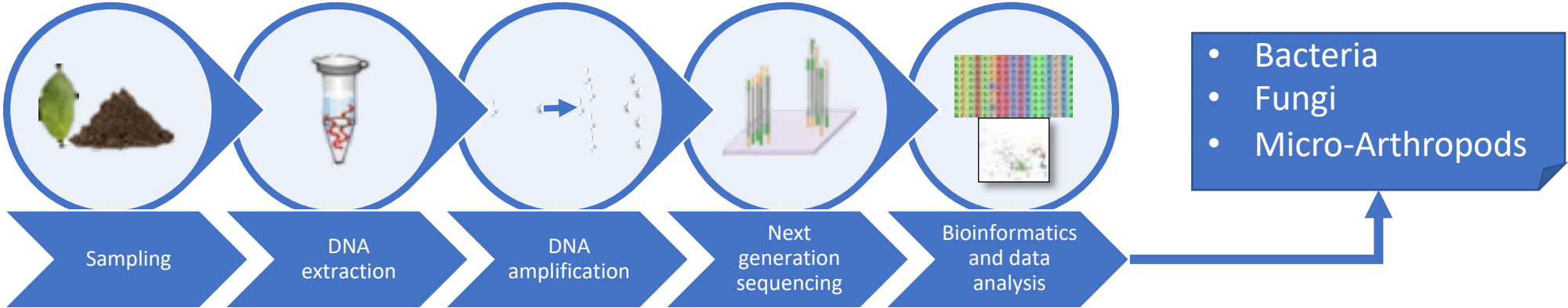


Biophysical data

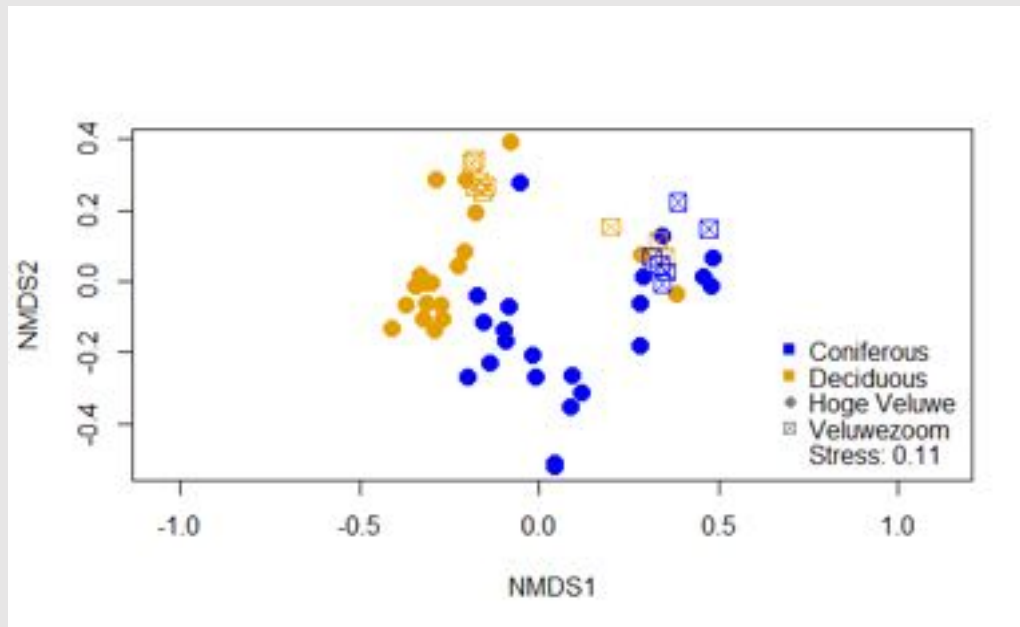
Variable	Abbreviation	Mean	SD	
Leaf Chlorophyll	chl	55.00	11.01	%
Leaf Carotenoids	Car	9.98	2.14	%
Leaf Carbon	C-LF	50.30	0.81	%
Leaf Nitrogen	N-LF	2.13	0.43	%
Leaf water content	H2O-LF	0.53	0.02	%
Specific leaf area	SLA	8.47	3.59	mm ⁻²
Vegetation species richness	GV	1.40	1.14	Per 9 m ⁻²
DBH	DBH	35.65	11.53	cm
Tree height	Height	20.00	4.05	m
Stand Density	Density	418.55	296.33	stand/Ha
LAI	LAI	2.76	1.19	
Soil pH	pH	3.26	0.12	



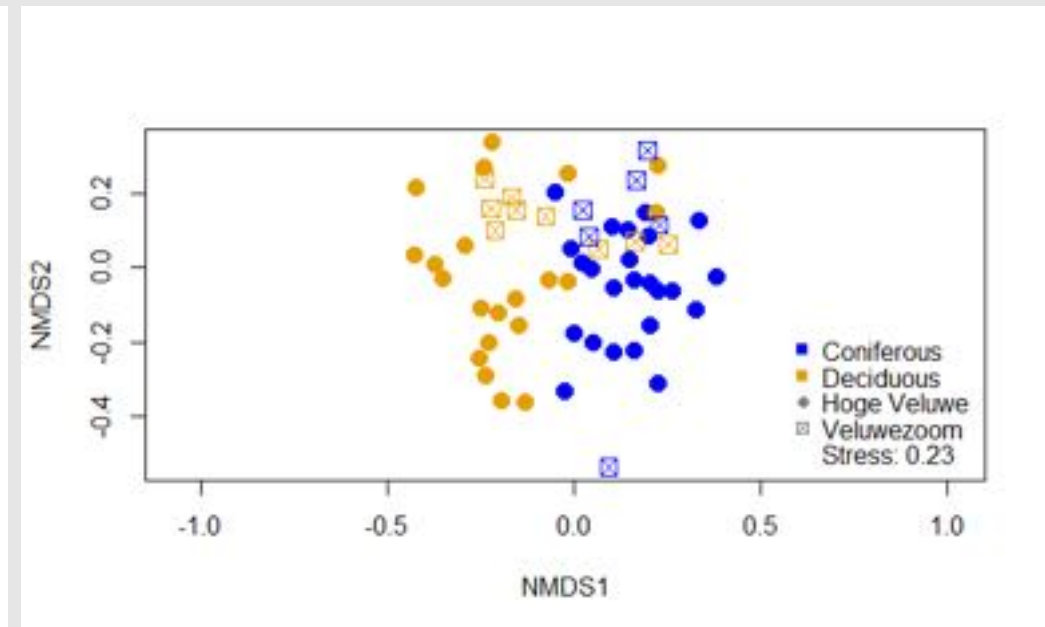
METHODS BIOSPACE ENVIRONMENTAL DNA (eDNA)



EXAMPLE: FUNGAL COMMUNITY STRUCTURE, VELUWE



Phyllosphere samples



Soil samples

Remote Sensing imagery

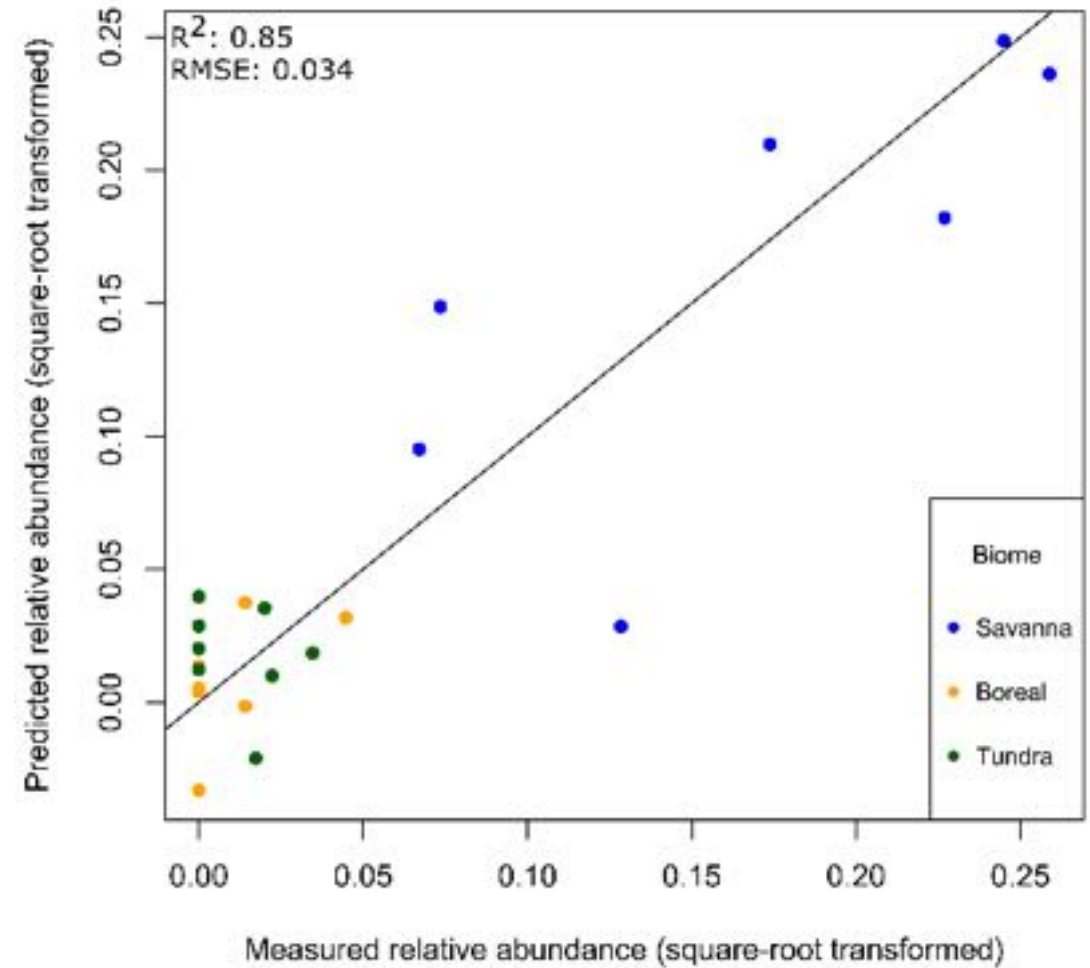
3 proving grounds across EU

1. Handheld spectrometer multitemporal
2. Airborne multitemporal
 - Air photographs
 - Image spectroscopy
 - LiDAR
3. Satellite multitemporal
 - Sentinels and Landsat
 - Image spectroscopy (DESI, PRISMA)
 - High resolution imagery (airborne)



Remote sensing – Develop model

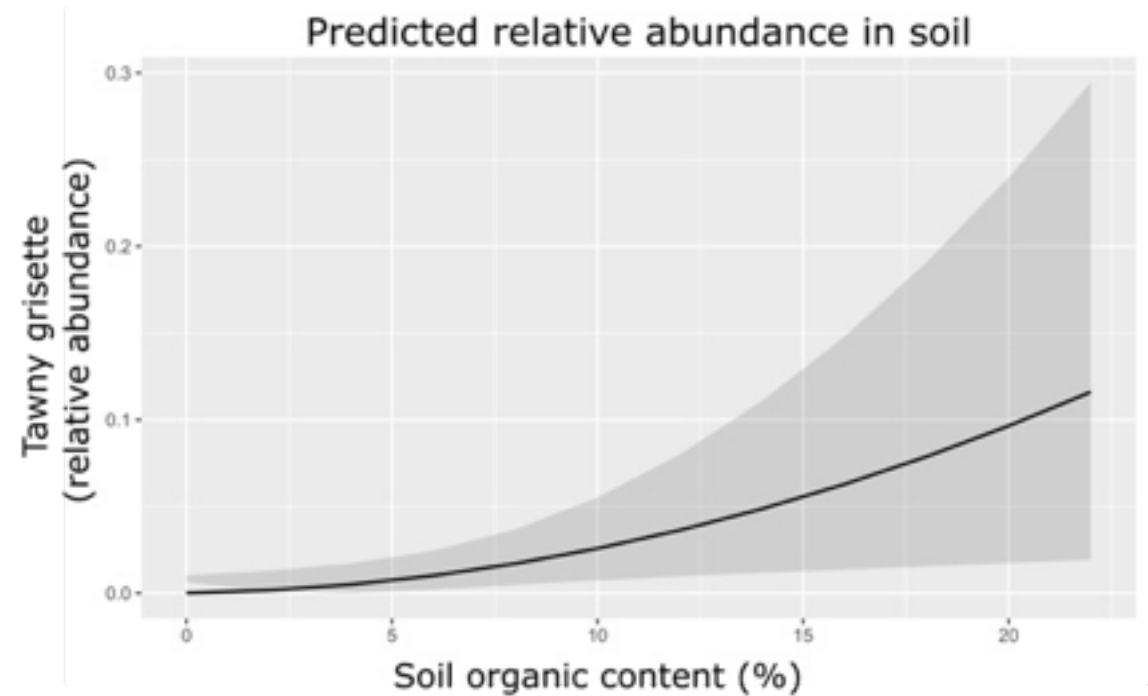
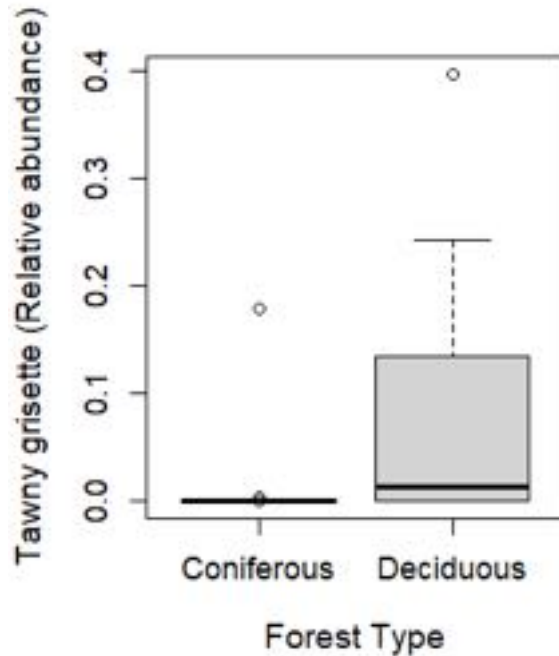
Micromonosporaceae cross-validated prediction plot
(5 components)



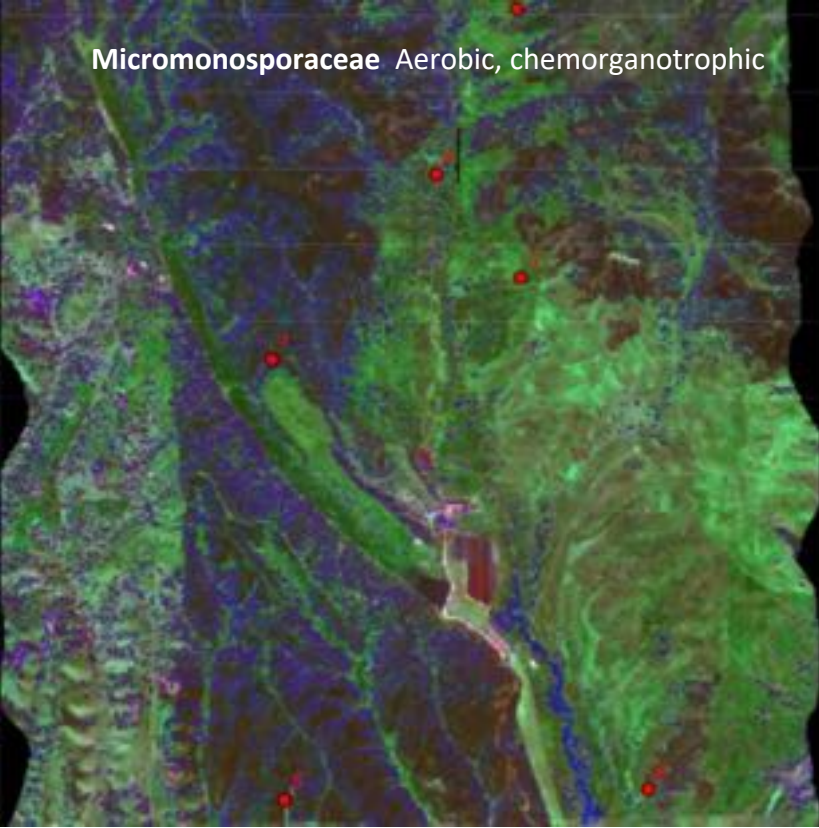
EXAMPLE: TAWNY GRISSETTE (*Amanita fulva*) DISTRIBUTION



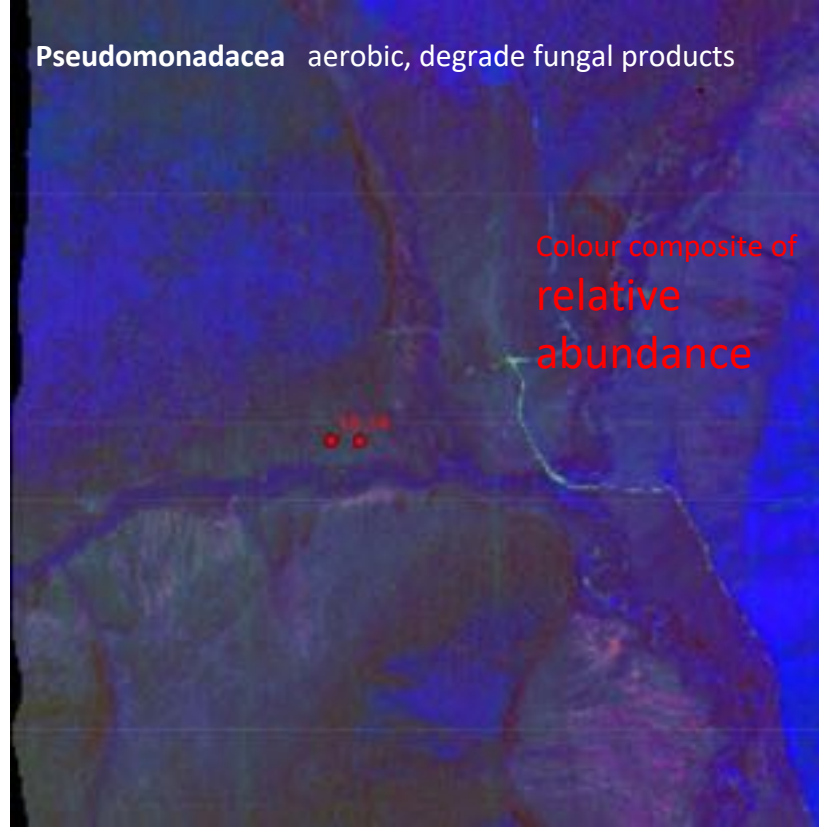
Species: *Amanita fulva*
EN: Tawny grisette
NL: Roodbruine slanke
amaniet



Micromonosporaceae Aerobic, chemorganotrophic

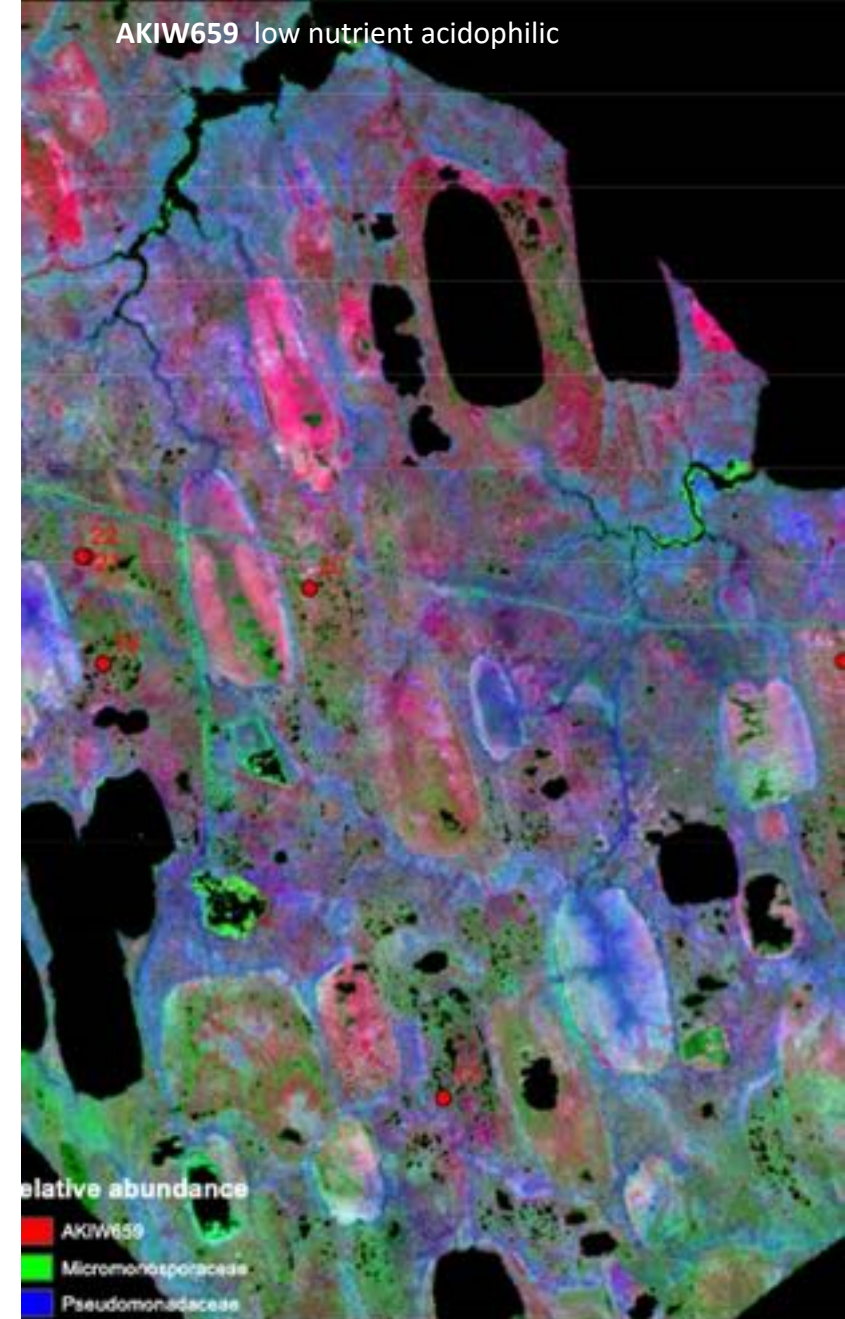


Pseudomonadacea aerobic, degrade fungal products



Colour composite of relative abundance

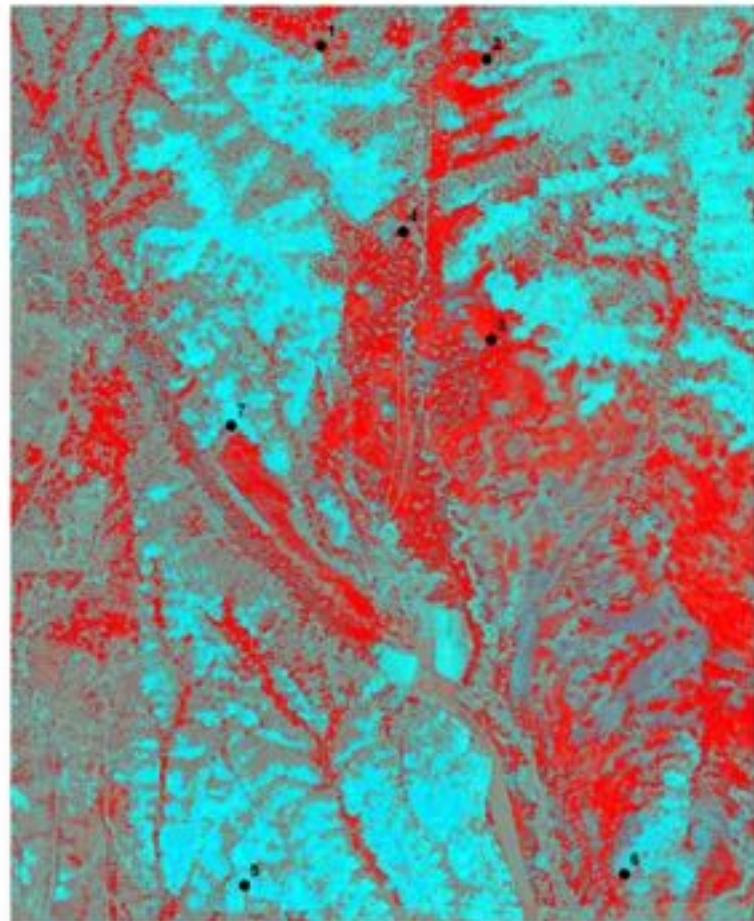
AKIW659 low nutrient acidophilic



Invert model and map in time and space

- Mapping families across N. America

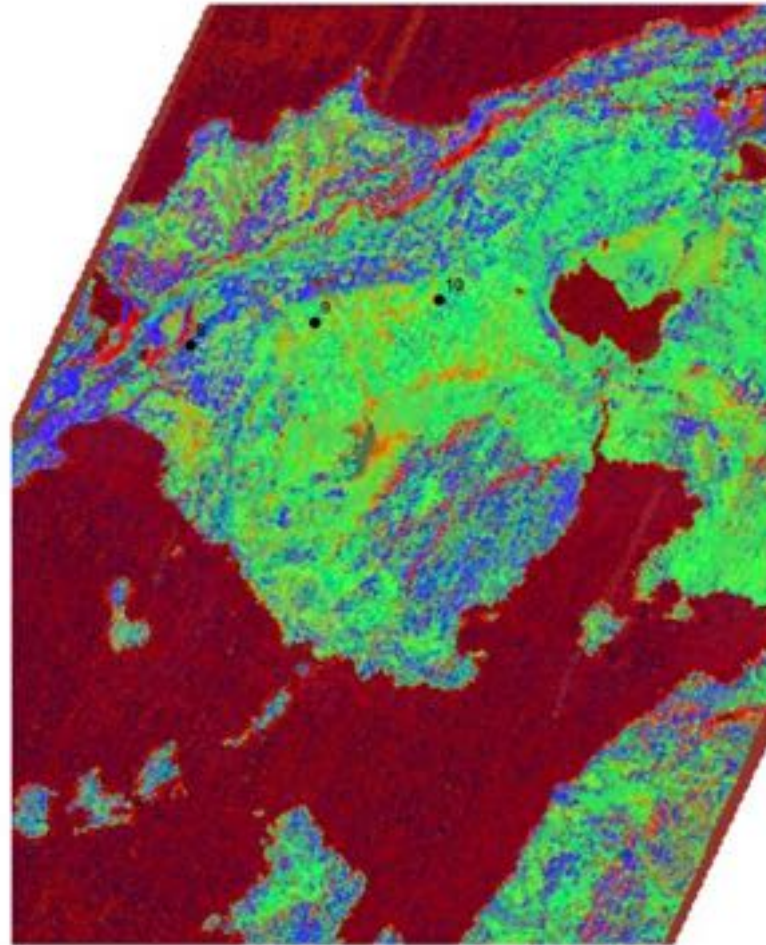
Invert model and map in time and space



0 0.5 1 Kilometers

abundance

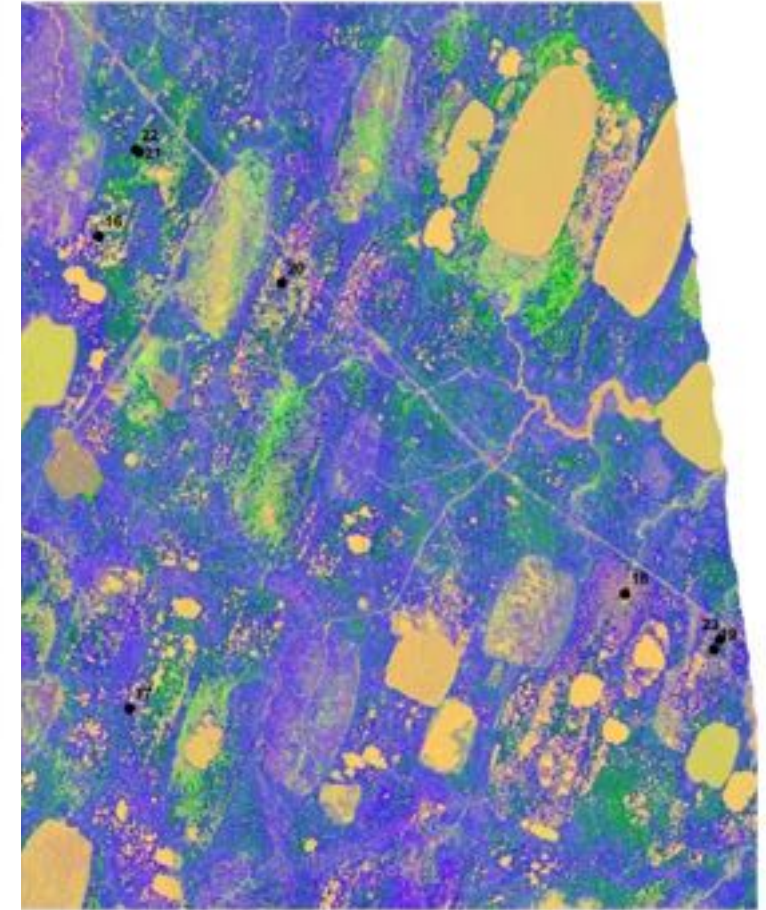
- Alphaproteobacteria+Actinobacteria
- Acidobacteria+Verrucomicrobia
- Betaproteobacteria+Bacteroidetes



0 0.5 1 Kilometers

abundance

- Acidobacteria
- Firmicutes
- Betaproteobacteria+Bacteroidetes



0 1.25 2.5 Kilometers

abundance

- Acidobacteria
- Betaproteobacteria
- Bacteroidetes+Verrucomicrobia

Conclusions

- Filling the taxonomic gap (Linnean gap)
- Filling the spatial gap (Wallacean gap)
- Link to policy