

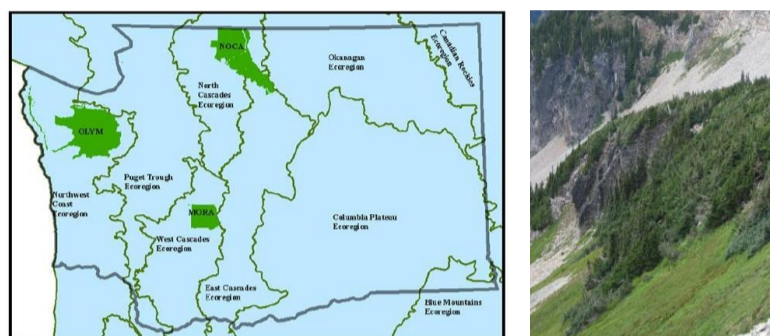
A Data-Driven Method for Assembling Map Classes from Vegetation Associations in WA State National Parks

Rachel Brunner (Portland State University), Eric Nielsen (Portland State University), Catharine Copass (National Park Service)

Background

The large national parks of Washington State are large, rugged, and ecologically complicated; exhaustive field mapping of plant communities would be prohibitively expensive. Therefore, our plant community maps rely on modeling to extend field data across remote areas. We model with predictor layers derived (in-house) from satellite data, air photos, lidar, and climate data.

Figure 1. Location of Mount Rainier (MORA), North Cascades (NOCA), and Olympic (OLYM) National Parks with respect to Washington State ecoregions

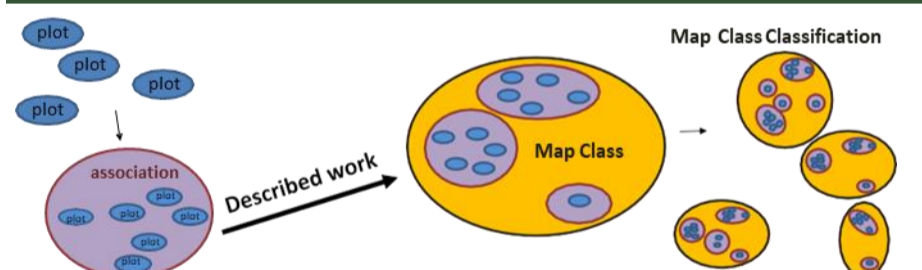


Training data were collected at more than 6000 field plots representing 294 distinct vegetation associations—far too many to map. National Park Service methods suggest mapping at higher levels of the vegetation hierarchy, such as alliances or even groups (Natureserve 2010). Based on this approach, we initially lumped associations into 40 alliance and group level map classes.

Unfortunately, this hierarchical lumping did not produce well distinguished map classes. On average, the map class an association was assigned to received just 0.5% more model votes than its second best fit. Floristics were also not well separated: associations were only 3.6% more similar to their assigned class than to their second best fit.

Accurate modeled maps require map classes to be distinguishable on the ground *and* in predictor data. We worked to group associations in a way that maximized the separability of map classes in mapping while maintain field identification (floristic separation) and structure from the United States National Vegetation Classification (USNVC).

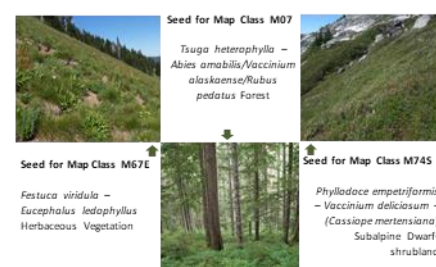
Methods



We used a data-driven approach to refine the map classification. Confusion between map classes is realized on the ground, so we based our analysis of confusion on the characteristics of our 6000+ training plots rather than simple association summaries. We optimized the classification to minimize confusion in the field (floristic similarity between map classes) and confusion in the modeling process (which depresses mapability and thus map accuracy).

We define **modeling confusion** as the percent difference in 'model votes' for random forests models between each pair of associations. We define **floristic similarity** as the Euclidian distance between each plot and the floristic centroid of each association.

For both floristic similarity and modeling confusion, we aimed to maximize the plot-level margin of victory (model votes or distance in the assigned class compared to next best fit). Summarized plot-level margin of victory scores were used to assess the consequences of each assignment on classification-wide floristic similarity and model confusion.

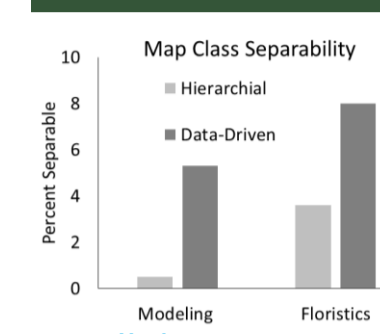


Our classification is based on user-expected plant community concepts (often alliances). We seeded map classes with these distinct associations, then grew each class in a stepwise fashion to create the classification. After each assignment, the geometric mean of plot-level margin of victories was re-calculated across all associations and map classes.

Map Classification

M01 Deciduous Floodplain and Swamp Forest <i>Acer macrophyllum/Oxalis oregana</i> Forest <i>Alnus rubra/Oxalis oregana</i> Forest <i>Acer rubrum/Athyrium filix-femina-Lysichiton americanus</i> Forest <i>Alnus rubra/Tymus glaucus</i> Forest <i>Alnus rubra/Ostrya humboldtiana-Falcois mesasiatica</i> Forest <i>Alnus rubra/Rubus spectabilis/Carex obnupta-Lysichiton americanus</i> Woodland <i>Populus balsamifera/Cornus sericea</i> Forest <i>Populus balsamifera-Alnus rubra/Carex obnupta</i> Forest <i>Populus balsamifera-Alnus rubra/Rubus spectabilis</i> Forest <i>Populus balsamifera-Picea sitchensis-(Acer macrophyllum/Oxalis oregana)</i> Forest	M02 Debris Apron/Deciduous Forest <i>Acer macrophyllum-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Symphoricarpos albus)-(Cornus nuttallii/Peridium aquilinum)</i> Forest <i>Acer macrophyllum/Maianthemum stellatum</i> Forest <i>Acer macrophyllum/Rubus parviflorus-(Cornus sericea/Maianthemum racemosum)</i> Forest	M20C Coastal Bluff/Deciduous Forest <i>Alnus rubra/Polystichum munitum</i> Forest <i>Picea sitchensis-(Alnus rubra/Rubus spectabilis/Polystichum munitum)</i> Forest	M33 Douglas Fir-Subalpine Fir Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Vaccinium membranaceum/Calamagrostis rubescens)</i> Forest <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii/Passiflora myrsinites-Spiraea betulifolia</i> Woodland <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii/Vaccinium membranaceum</i> Forest	M35 Lodgepole Pine-Douglas Fir Forest <i>Pinus contorta/Passiflora myrsinites/Calamagrostis rubescens</i> Forest <i>Pinus contorta/Vaccinium membranaceum</i> Woodland <i>Pinus contorta-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Gaultheria shallon)</i> Forest <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii-(Pinus contorta/Arctostaphylos uva-ursi/Racomitrium canescens)</i> Woodland <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii-(Pinus contorta/Arctostaphylos nevadensis)</i> Woodland	M36 Ponderosa Pine-Douglas Fir Forest <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii-(Pinus ponderosa/Symphoricarpos albus)</i> Forest <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii-(Pinus ponderosa/Arctostaphylos nevadensis)</i> Woodland <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii-Pinus ponderosa/Calamagrostis rubescens</i> Forest	M07 Warm Silver Fir-Western Hemlock Forest <i>Abies amabilis-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Achyrotrix trichophora)</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga heterophylla/Olypax horridus</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga heterophylla/Depoparia</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga heterophylla/Rubus pedatus-Taraxacum trifoliatum</i> Forest <i>Tsuga heterophylla-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Vaccinium alaskanense/Cornus utahschimensis)</i> Forest <i>Tsuga heterophylla-Abies amabilis-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Vaccinium alaskanense)</i> Forest <i>Tsuga heterophylla-Abies amabilis-(Thuja plicata/Vaccinium alaskanense/Blechnum spicatum)</i> Forest <i>Tsuga heterophylla-Abies amabilis/Vaccinium alaskanense/Rubus pedatus</i> Forest <i>Tsuga heterophylla-Abies amabilis/Vaccinium alaskanense/Tiarella trifoliata</i> Forest <i>Tsuga heterophylla-Abies amabilis/Pseudotsuga menziesii/Gaultheria shallon</i> Forest <i>Tsuga heterophylla-Abies amabilis-Pseudotsuga menziesii/Mahonia nervosa</i> Forest	M46A Mountain Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest <i>Abies amabilis-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Abies procera/Vaccinium membranaceum/Xerophyllum tenax)</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga mertensiana/Vaccinium membranaceum-Rubus lasiococcus</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis/Meniziesia ferruginea</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga mertensiana/Vaccinium membranaceum/Valeriana sitchensis</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga mertensiana/Vaccinium membranaceum/Rubus pedatus</i> Forest	M46B Silver Fir-Mountain Hemlock Forest <i>Abies amabilis-(Tsuga heterophylla/Vaccinium membranaceum)</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis/Rhododendron albiflorum</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis/Vaccinium membranaceum/Rubus lasiococcus</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga mertensiana/Vaccinium membranaceum/Rubus lasiococcus</i> Forest <i>Tsuga mertensiana-Abies amabilis/Rhododendron albiflorum</i> Forest	M06 Mesic Subalpine Forest and Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa-Abies amabilis/Vaccinium membranaceum/Valeriana sitchensis</i> Forest <i>Abies lasiocarpa-Abies amabilis/Vaccinium membranaceum/Xerophyllum tenax</i> Forest <i>Abies lasiocarpa-(Picea engelmannii/Rhododendron albiflorum)</i> Forest <i>Abies amabilis-Tsuga mertensiana/Vaccinium membranaceum/Rubus lasiococcus</i> Forest <i>Abies lasiocarpa/Vaccinium membranaceum/Lupinus arcticus</i> Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa/Valeriana sitchensis</i> Forest <i>Abies lasiocarpa/Vernonia villosa</i> Woodland <i>Cypripedium montanum/Valeriana sitchensis</i> Forest	M47 Subalpine Mixed Woodland and Shrubland <i>Abies lasiocarpa/Vaccinium delicticum</i> Woodland <i>Tsuga mertensiana/Phyllocladus empetrifolia-Vaccinium delicticum</i> Woodland <i>Tsuga mertensiana-Abies amabilis/Vaccinium membranaceum/Xerophyllum tenax</i> Forest <i>Tsuga mertensiana-Abies lasiocarpa/Vaccinium delicticum-Phyllocladus empetrifolia</i> Woodland	M17E Whitebark Pine-Subalpine Fir Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa-(Tsuga mertensiana/Festuca viridula)</i> Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa/Vaccinium scoparium/Valeriana sitchensis</i> Woodland <i>Pinus albicarpa-(Abies lasiocarpa/Vaccinium scoparium-Luzula glabrata)</i> Woodland <i>Pinus albicarpa/Calamagrostis rubescens</i> Woodland <i>Pinus albicarpa/Festuca viridula</i> Woodland <i>Pinus albicarpa/Lupinus arcticus</i> Woodland	M17W Dry Subalpine Forest and Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa-(Pinus contorta/Lupinus arcticus)</i> Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa/Polemonium pulcherrimum-Pedicularis racemosa</i> Woodland	M24 Subalpine Larich-Subalpine Fir Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa-(Picea engelmannii/Vaccinium scoparium)</i> Woodland <i>Larix laricina/Vaccinium scoparium/Luzula glabrata</i> Woodland <i>Larix laricina/Vaccinium scoparium</i> Woodland	M15 Krummholz <i>Arctostaphylos (nevadensis, uva-ursi)-Lupinus communis</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Arctostaphylos (nevadensis, uva-ursi)-Lupinus communis</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Pinus albicarpa/Krummholz</i> Shrubland <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> Krummholz Shrubland	M50 Vine Maple Talus Shrubland <i>(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Acer circinatum/Hobadiscus discolor)</i> Woodland <i>Abies lasiocarpa-(Pseudotsuga menziesii/Acer circinatum)</i> Talus Woodland <i>Cypripedium montanum/Vaccinium alaskanense/Vaccinium myrsinites</i> Shrubland <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Shrubland	M21 High Elevation Deciduous and Mixed Tall Shrubland <i>Alnus viridis/Periderm aquilinum-Athyrium filix-femina</i> Shrubland <i>Alnus viridis-Ostrya humboldtiana</i> Shrubland <i>Alnus viridis-Rubus spectabilis/Athyrium filix-femina</i> Shrubland <i>Alnus viridis-Sambucus racemosa/Thalictrum occidentale</i> Shrubland <i>Cypripedium montanum-Alnus viridis-Ostrya humboldtiana/Erythronium montanum</i> Shrubland <i>Rubus spectabilis-Ribes bracteatum-Olypax horridus</i> Shrubland <i>Salix sitchensis-Alnus viridis/Chamaenerion angustifolium-Hemerocallis maximum</i> Shrubland	M61 Mesic Tall Forbs <i>Hemerocallis maximum-(Thalictrum occidentale-Saussurea americana)</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Rubus parviflorus/Periderm aquilinum-Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> Shrubland <i>Symphoricarpos albus-Mollis fusca</i> Shrubland	M52 Mixed Forb and Graminoid Herbaceous Meadow <i>Antennaria linaria</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Danthonia intermedia</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Festuca viridula-Lupinus arcticus</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Juncus parryi-(Polypogon bistrioides)</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Eucephalus paucicostatus</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	M62 Olympic Mountain Aster Herbaceous Meadow <i>Festuca viridula-(Phlox diffusa-Arenaria capillaris)</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Festuca viridula-Eucephalus brachyphyllus</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Passiflora myrsinites-Phlox diffusa</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Phlox diffusa-Lupinus arcticus</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	M67E Green Fescue-Cascade Aster Dry Herbaceous Meadow <i>Dasiphora frutescens-Phlox diffusa</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Festuca roemerii-(Phlox diffusa-Arenaria capillaris)</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Juncus communis-Phlox diffusa</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Juncus communis</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Phlox diffusa-Lupinus arcticus-Carex phaeocephala</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Saxifraga bronchialis</i> Lithomorphous Vegetation	M66 Herbaceous Bald Vegetation <i>Arctostaphylos (nevadensis, uva-ursi)-Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Arctostaphylos (nevadensis, uva-ursi)-Passiflora myrsinites</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i> Shrubland <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi-Fragaria virginiana-(Festuca roemerii)</i> Dwarf-Shrubland <i>Danthonia intermedia-Lupinus arcticus</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Festuca roemerii-Ceanothus arvensis-Koeleria macrantha</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Koeleria macrantha-(Ageratis patens)</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Lewisia columbiana-(Suaeda parryi)</i> Lithomorphous Vegetation <i>Lupinus arcticus</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Polypogon minimum-Racomitrium elongatum</i> Lithomorphous Vegetation <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii-Saxifraga bronchialis</i> Herbaceous Vegetation <i>Racomitrium canescens-(Pentstemon davidsonii)</i> Herbaceous Vegetation	M51 Dry Tall Shrubland <i>Ceanothus velutinus-Spiraea betulifolia/Calamagrostis rubescens</i> Shrubland <i>Pinus emarginata-Abies balsamea</i> Shrubland <i>Pinus emarginata-Abies balsamea-Conothus velutinus</i> Shrubland <i>Pinus emarginata-Abies balsamea-Thalictrum occidentale</i> Shrubland <i>Salix spp.-Acer glabrum-Sorbus saccapalis/Passiflora myrsinites</i> Shrubland	M18 Low Elevation Deciduous Tall Shrubland <i>Acer circinatum-(Abies viridis-Cornus sericea/Periderm aquilinum)</i> Shrubland <i>Acer circinatum/Athyrium filix-femina-Tolmiea menziesii</i> Shrubland <i>Acer spp.-Corylus cornuta/Passiflora myrsinites</i> Shrubland
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	--	--	---	--	--

Results



We ended up with 44 separable, vegetated map classes, listed in the central chart with their component mapping associations. This classification represents a significant increase in the two metrics of mapability that we worked to maximize. The map class an association was assigned to received 5.3% more model votes than its second best fit, a more than 10 fold improvement over modeling based on NVC hierarchy. Floristic separability also improved markedly: floristics were 8.0% more similar to their assigned class than to their second best fit (up from 3.6%).

Our revised classification also highlights and maintains the key ecological communities that local ecologists and NPS staff expect in these maps. To reflect these expert opinions and expectations, our final classification is a compromise between a pure data-driven agglomeration process and previous methods based on manual assignment based on user expectations and local ecology alone.

We retained parts of the hierarchical classification that were important to managers, in some cases despite an alternative that increased both measures of separability. For example, we retained the alpine heather map class (M74S) as distinct from the alpine sparsely vegetated map class (M63) because of requests from NPS staff.

These three large national parks cover four ecoregions (Figure 1) and span steep elevation (0 – 14,411 feet) and climate gradients (66 – 660 cm annual rainfall). Despite these differences, the parks have similar montane and subalpine forests and National Park Service Inventory and Monitoring efforts are organized at the network scale (North Coast and Cascades Network). We created a consistent map class classification, where all map classes are defined similarly at all parks. Two thirds of the map classes are common enough to be mapped at more than two parks, while one third are unique to just one park (e.g. hypermaritime map classes at Olympic National Park). If a map class was not represented by enough plots to effectively map at a particular park, it was lumped with the next most similar type. This lumping is not expected to have a significant effect on the final maps as it affects under 1% of field plots.

Conclusions

We created a classification that maximizes separability without sacrificing user experience. Our data-driven approach maintained well-supported NVC hierarchical groupings, increased achievable map accuracy and increased consistency of map class field identification. Our extensive field dataset allowed us to ask the data which associations were most confused. To meet user needs, we seeded map classes with the robust categories (endmembers) that were important to map users, and manually maintained a consistent crosswalk between parks, except where data were insufficient.

Our work showed the benefit of specifically testing and maximizing separability. We suggest that these techniques can help USNVC Hierarchy-based vegetation mapping efforts using modeling or photo-interpretation meet desired accuracy targets by specifically prioritizing separability in the mapping process. Our compromise was toward map classes which do not adhere strictly to USNVC hierarchy but we believe the gains in accuracy and field utility will be valued by the map users.

Acknowledgments

This work was generously supported by the National Park Service Inventory and Monitoring Program.

Crawford, R. C., C. B. Chappell, C. C. Thompson, and F. J. Rocchio. 2009. Vegetation classification of Mount Rainier, North Cascades, and Olympic National Parks. Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/NCCN/NRTR--2009/211. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

NatureServe. 2010. NCCN alliance descriptions: forested and a subset of non-forested alliances from Mount Rainier, North Cascades, and Olympic National Parks. Interim Report, NatureServe, Arlington, VA.