







Presentation of final solution – *LifeWatch showcase*

DA P6 Climate Change Data Challenge Application: Göteborg University, Department of Marine Sciences









Title

Biodiversity Virtual Laboratory – A platform for integrating disparate data and predicting ecological responses to climate change

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Demonstration of the BioVeL Infrastructure

In the following presentation we demonstrate the seamless integration of the CORINE land cover dataset into BioVeL's ecological modelling environment.

The BioVeL virtual laboratory (<u>www.biovel.eu</u>) is a platform for executing Taverna workflows. These workflows orchestrate complex and distributed tasks for data access and analysis.

In our demonstration we use workflow technology to connect the CORINE data set with climatic data and carry out scalable and semi-automated analytical cycles to predict the spread of mosquito-borne diseases under various climate scenarios.

The demonstration features 3 principal steps:

- Step 1: The CORINE dataset was customized to the needs of the scientists
- Step 2: The customized data set was made accessible in the workflow environment
- Step 3: A number of predictive modelling experiments were performed using the CORINE and climatic datasets

Step 1: Customizing the dataset

The CORINE land cover dataset was transformed according to the needs of the scientists. This resulted in 44 individual data layers (see below) with continuous variables for the various land types. All transformation was done using ArcGIS.

Layer			
no.	LABEL1	LABEL2	LABEL3
1	Artificial surfaces	Urban fabric	Continuous urban fabric
2	Artificial surfaces	Urban fabric	Discontinuous urban fabric
3	Artificial surfaces	Industrial, commercial and transport units	Industrial or commercial units
4	Artificial surfaces	Industrial, commercial and transport units	Road and rail networks and associated land
5	Artificial surfaces	Industrial, commercial and transport units	Port areas
6	Artificial surfaces	Industrial, commercial and transport units	Airports
7	Artificial surfaces	Mine, dump and construction sites	Mineral extraction sites
•••			
44	Water bodies	Marine waters	Sea and ocean

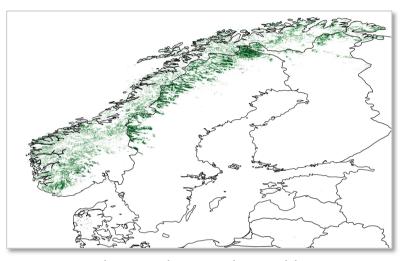
Overview over 44 data layers with information on land use types created from the CORINE land cover data set

Step 1: Customizing the dataset

Mosquitos can be stationary or mobile. Stationary species have an access radius to surrounding habitats of max 300m, while mobile species have an access radius of max 3000 m.

For each grid cell we calculated the proportion of the land type that is accessible in a 300m as well as 3000 m radius. This information was incorporated into the grid cells in each of the 44 data layers.

Although these data layers are now highly customized, they still have generic value. The 44 variables can now be used by other scientists who wish to investigate correlations between land types and abundance of terrestrial species (with similar habitat access range) across the European continent.



Example. Data layer with variable no. 27, as extracted and transformed from the CORINE land use data set. The map shows continuous values describing access to moors and heathland with a mobility range of 300m across the Scandinavian shield.

Step 2: Making the dataset accessible

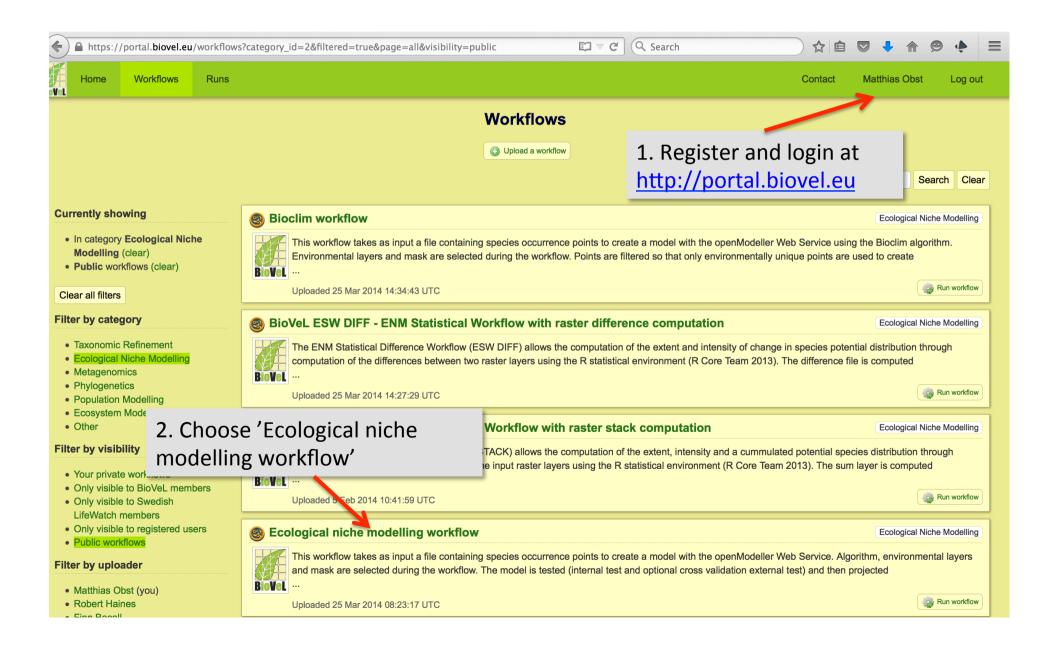
Because of its generic value, we made the data set publicly available in the BioVeL modelling environment.

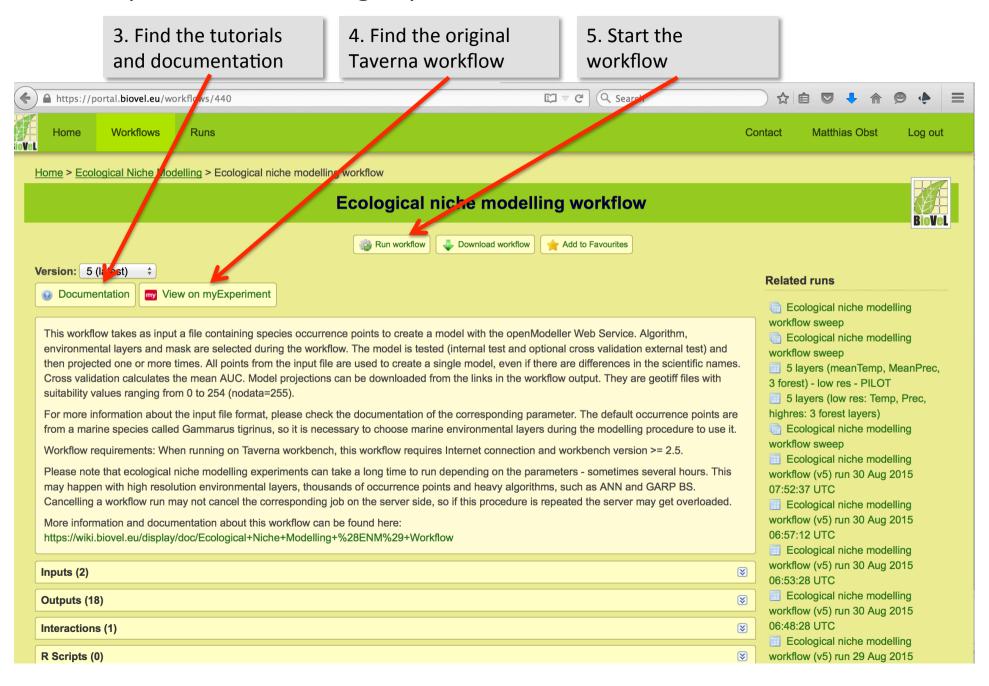
Both sets of layers with 300m and 3000m access range to the 44 different land types were deposited at one of BioVeL's service providers in Brazil. For details please visit https://www.biodiversitycatalogue.org/services/37

Now the layers are seamlessly accessible through the Ecological Niche Modelling workflow (ENM). For details on the workflow, please visit http://purl.ox.ac.uk/workflow/myexp-3355.20

The ENM workflow can now be executed on the BioVeL portal (http://portal.biovel.eu) and has access to the new layers

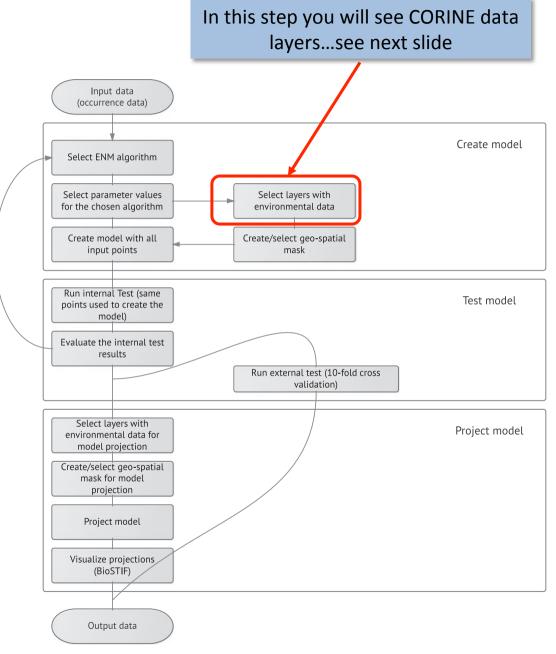
If you want to try yourself, follow the guidelines starting on the next slide...





The ecological niche modelling (ENM) will guide you through a serious of interactions where the algorithm, parameters, environmental layers, and geographical masks are selected. An example input file is provided by default. Your model is tested and projected under the climate scenarios that you select. The model projection outputs are geotiff files with habitat suitability values.

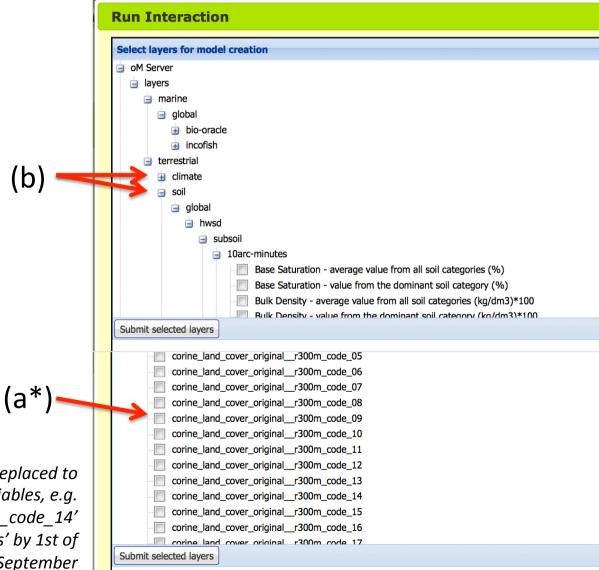
Try yourself following the tutorial at http://tinyurl.com/ng59nv6



Ecological niche modelling workflow as developed for climate studies. For details see http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12395

In step 10 of the tutorial (http://tinyurl.com/ng59nv6) you will be able to select the CORINE data (a) together with climatic and environmental data (b).

Various climate scenarios can be selected by choosing climate layers for 2050, 2100, etc.

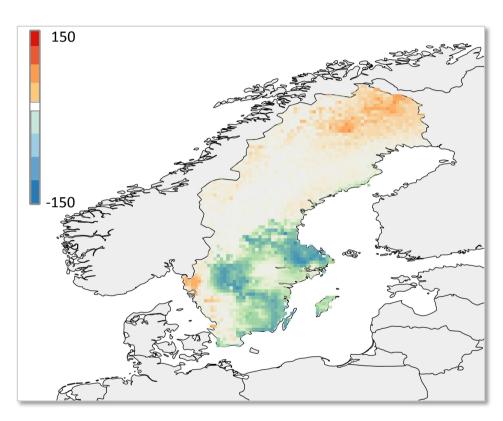


*the layer names are currently replaced to identify the variables, e.g. 'corine_land_cover_original_r300m_code_14' will be named 'Corine14_Rice fields' by 1st of September

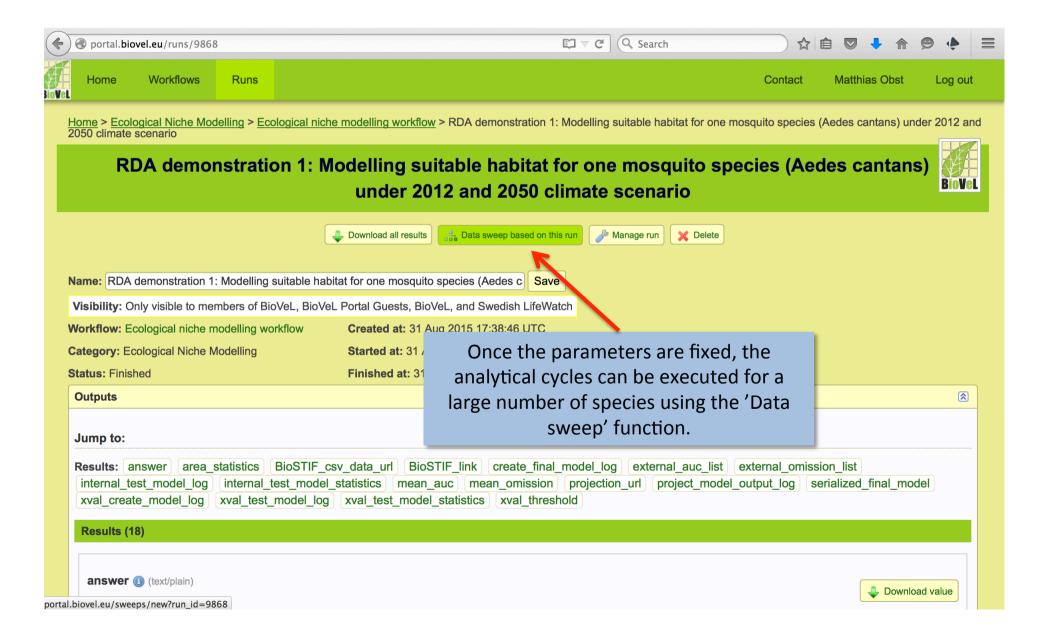
As an example we created and projected a simple model using CORINE and climate data for one mosquito species (*Aedes cantans*). The experiment is documented here:

http://portal.biovel.eu/runs/9868

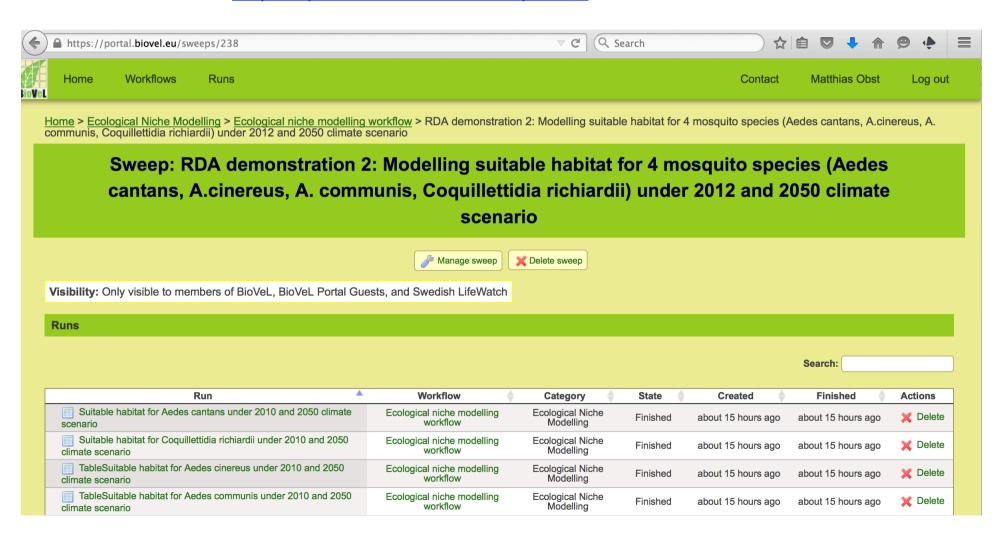
To see the model projections, click on 'BioSTIF_link' and activate the projections on the left hand panel in the upcoming GIS interface.



Predicted changes (present-2050) in habitat suitability for the disease carrying mosquito Aedes cantans as calculated from the ENM workflow using CORINE and climatic data

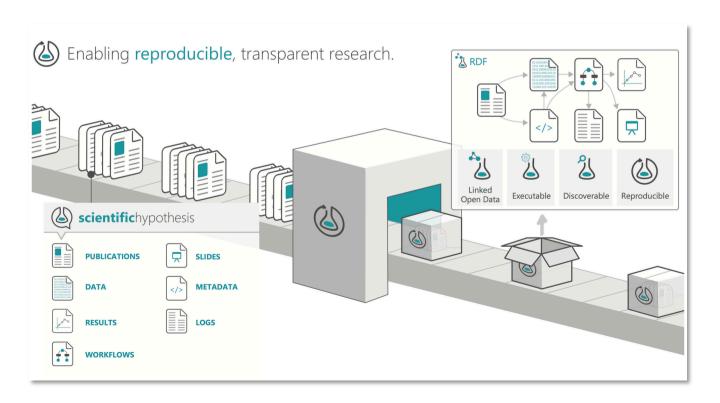


As an example we created a simple Sweep analysis (i.e. batch run execution) for 4 species (*Aedes cantans, A.cinereus, A. communis, and Coquillettidia richiardii*). The experiment is documented here: https://portal.biovel.eu/sweeps/238



Research object

A fully documented analysis will be published as a Research Object (www.researchobject.org) in the Zenodo online repository (https://zenodo.org) once the scientific study is completed. Here is an example of an earlier LifeWatch use case using a marine data set: https://zenodo.org/record/14839#.VeQ4Fc5FGbg



Acknowledgements and financial disclosure

The analysis as well as underlying tool development was supported by the EU's Seventh Framework Program project BioVeL (www.biovel.eu, grant no. 283359) and by the Swedish Research Council through the Swedish LifeWatch project (http://swedishlifewatch.se, grant no. 829-2009- 6278)







