A New Map of Global Ecological Land Units



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How Were The Global Ecological Land Units (ELUs) Developed?

Bioclimate



Land Cover



3,923 ELUs Mapped 250 m Spatial Resolution

The Anchor Publication



The ELUs were developed in response to the need fut a highresolution, standard bad, and data-dedved map of giplini econystems for use in analysis of climate change impacts, amesiaments of accreation and non-accreation value of acceptant goods and newlose, his diversity to enservation planning, and natural resource management. The work was done in a public/private partnership between USOB and Excl. and was commissioned by OEO as part of an interpretamental protocol called the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (02068). With this Special Publication, AAO recognizes the work as a contribution to understanding the physical and ecological geography of the Earth



A NEW MAP OF GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL LAND UNITS AN ECOPHYSIOGRAPHIC STRATIFICATION APPROACH









The Esri White Paper

Introducing the Global Ecological Land Units ArcGIS^{**} Online Services

An Esri® White Paper March 2015



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GEOSS Task EC-01-C1





EC-01-C1: Global Ecosystem Classification and Mapping

Develop a standardized, robust, and practical global ecosystems classification and map for the planet's terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems.

Why Do We Need A Global Ecosystems Map?

- •Assessments of Economic and Social Value of Ecosystem Goods and Services
- Biodiversity Conservation Planning
- Analysis of Climate Change Impacts to Ecosystems (and other impacts e.g. fire, invasive species, land use, etc.)
- Global Environmental Security
- Resource Management
- Research

Audiences and Architecture



Outreach







WIRED

NEW MAP SHOWS THE WORLD'S ECOSYSTEMS IN UNPRECEDENTED DETAIL

- Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell announces release of ELUs
- Part of the President's Climate Data Initiative for Ecosystem Vulnerability
- Launched at ACES (A Community on Ecosystem Services) conference in December 2015.



My Desktop Ecosystem



Terrestrial Ecosystems



Ecosystem Structure Varies Geographically



Terrestrial Ecosystems Mapping Model



Terrestrial Ecosystems Mapping Model



Input Layers - Bioclimates



Input Layers - Landforms



Input Layers - Lithology



Input Layers – Land Cover



Land Cover

Croplands or aquaculture: Post-flooding or irrigated Rainfed Croplands

Mosaic: 50-70% cropland with 20-50% grassland, shrubland, or forest Mosaic: 50-70% grassland, shrubland, or forest with 20-50% cropland Forest: Over 40% Closed, Broadleaved deciduous taller than 5m Forest: Over 40% Closed, Broadleaved deciduous taller than 5m Forest: 15-40% Open, Broadleaved deciduous taller than 5m Forest: Closed to over 15% Open, Broadleaved evergreen or semi-deciduous forest taller than 5m

- Forest: 15-40% Open , Needleleaved deciduous or evergreen taller than 5m Forest: Closed to over 15% Open, mixed broadleaved and needleleaved forest taller than 5m
- Mosaic: 50-70% forest or shrubland with 20-50% grassland
- Mosaic: 50-70% grassland with 20-50% forest or shrubland
- Shrubland: Closed to over 15% Open, Broadleaved or needleleaved, evergreen or deciduous
- Grassland, Savannas or Lichens/Mosses: Closed to over 15% Open Sparse Vegetation: Under 15% coverage



Global Ecological Land Units (3,932)





ELUs of North and Central America



ELUs of South America and Africa



Ethiopian Highlands



Can We Map Global Ecological Marine Units?



Global Ecological Marine Units (EMUs)



Global Ecological Land Units (3,932)



