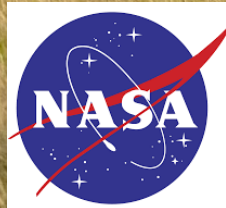


Savannas from space:

Informing landscape conservation with remote sensing

Jody Vogeler ¹,

David Bunn ², Steve Filippelli ¹, Derek Fedak ¹,





**SSNM 2025 -
Species-Habitat
Relationships &
Biodiversity Patterns**



SSNM 2025 – Vegetation Structure & Landscape Configurations

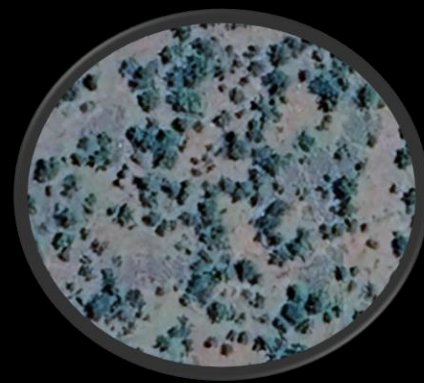
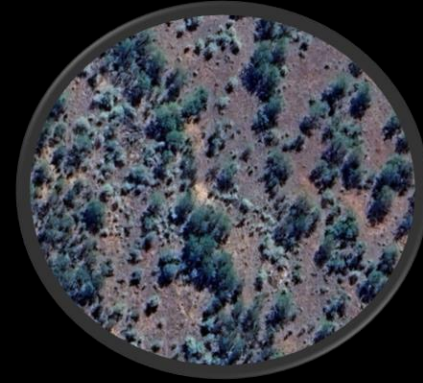
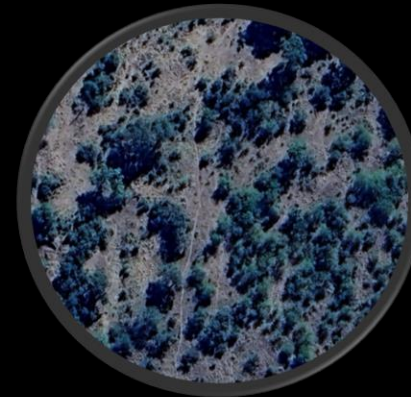
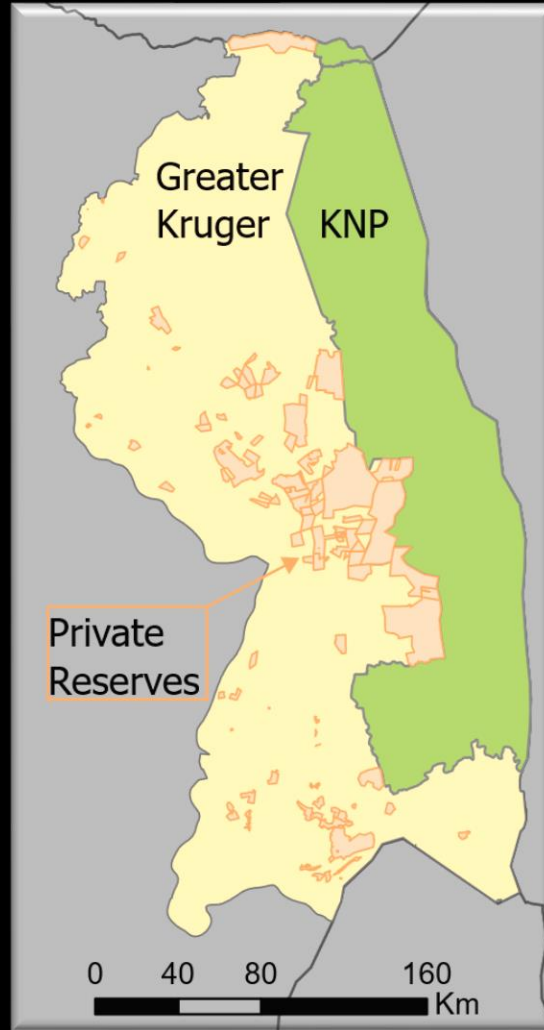




**SSNM 2025 –
Ecosystem Dynamics &
Resilience**



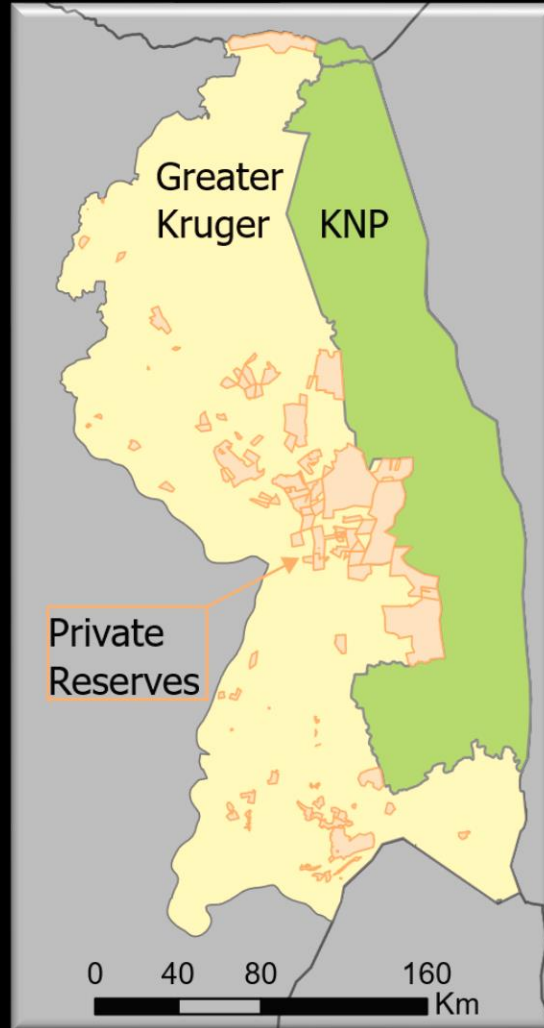
How do we Translate Research into Conservation Tools?



How do we Translate Research into Conservation Tools?



Rewilding & Adaptive Management Strategies



Patterns & drivers of tree mortality



Increasing urbanization pressures along protected area borders



An aerial photograph of a dense, dark green forest. A winding river or stream flows through the center of the forest, creating a light-colored path. The forest appears to be a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees. The overall scene is a natural, undisturbed landscape.

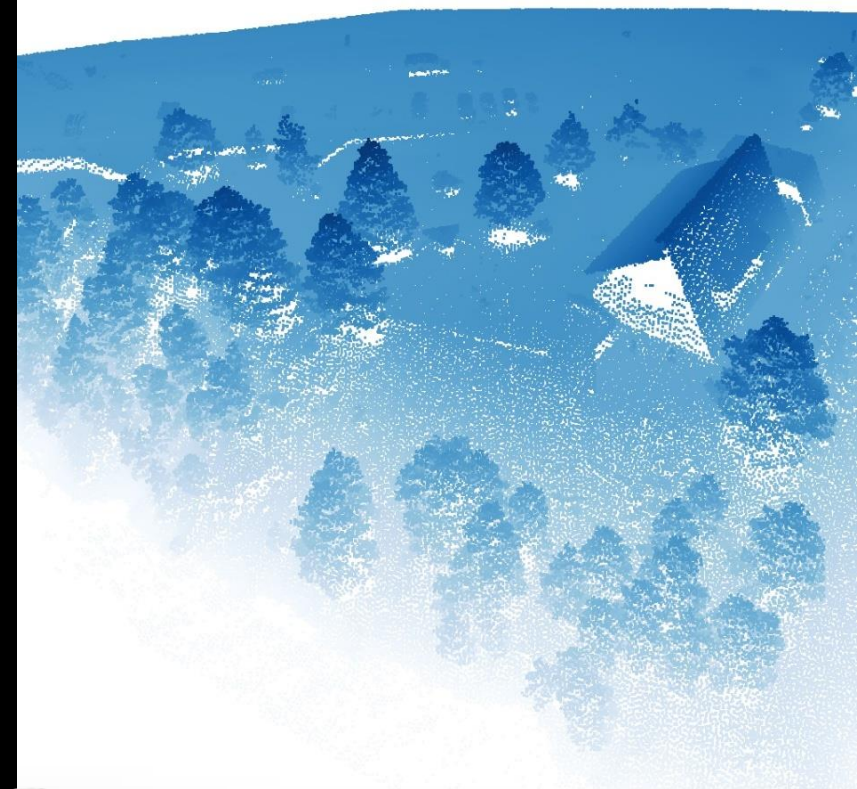
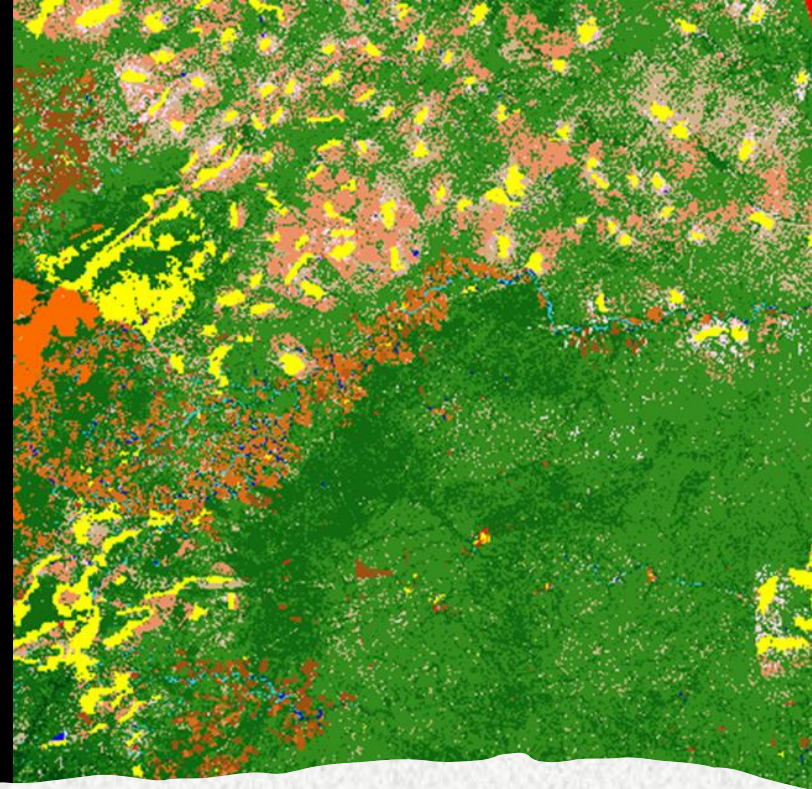
**How do we create
management & conservation
relevant tools?**



How do we create management & conservation relevant tools?

**Remote Sensing + Field Data & Local Knowledge
= Spatial Planning Tools**

(Also useful for advancing research across multiple scales)



What is the right “tool”
for the job?

- Spatial resolution and extent
- Temporal resolution and extent
- Sensitivity to focal features or change
- Data accessibility (open-source)

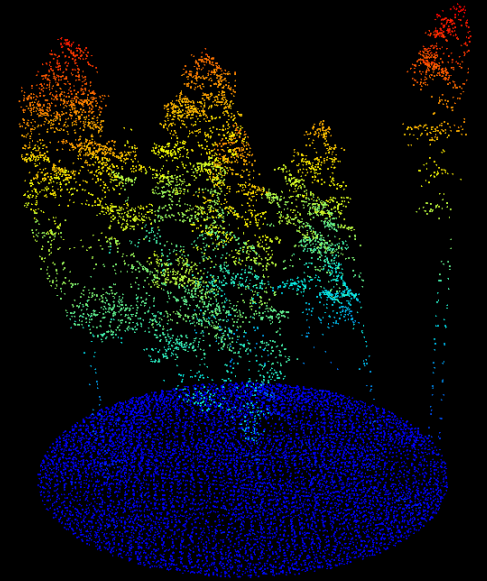
What is the right “tool” for the job?

- Tradeoffs -



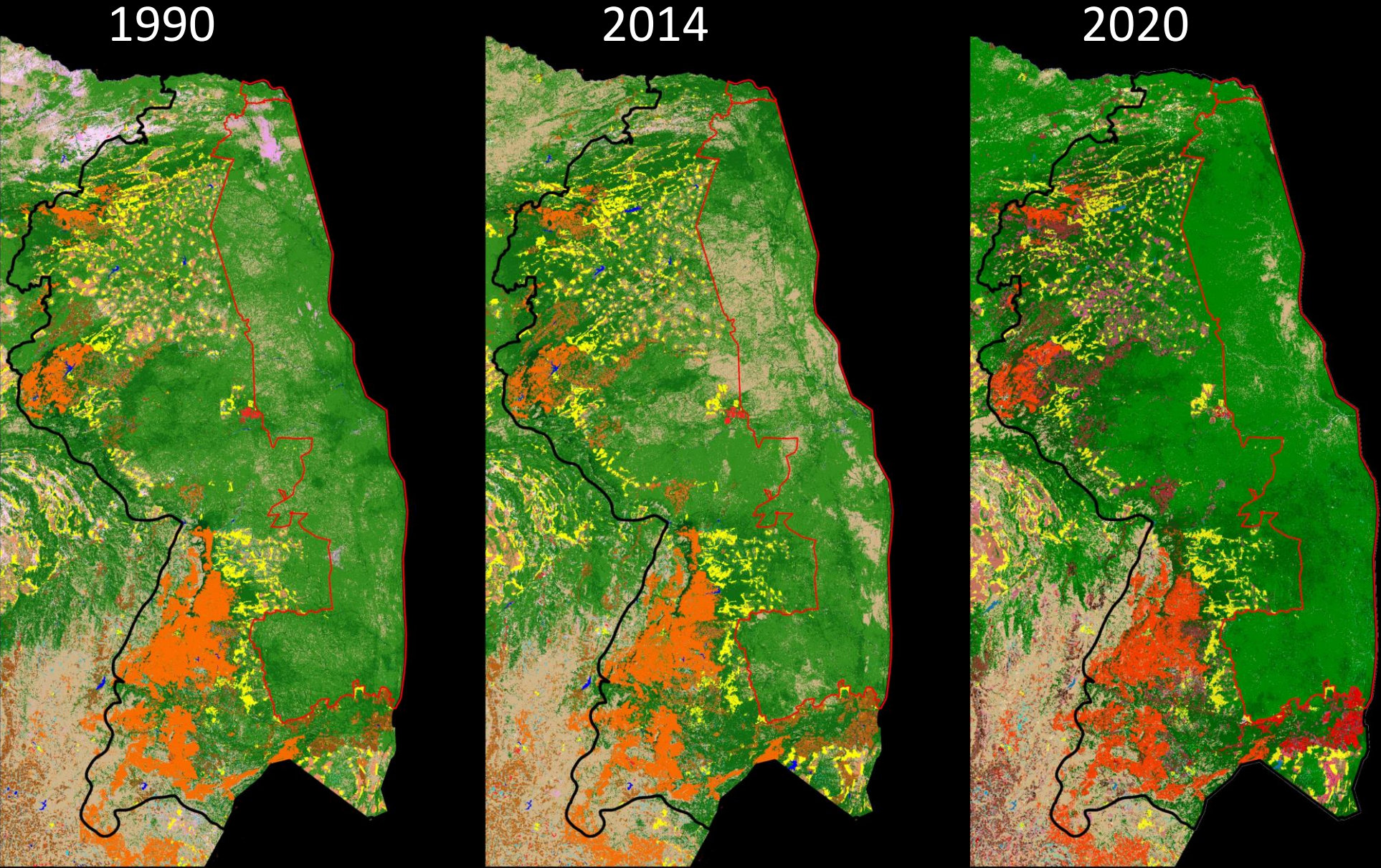
Consistency across space & time

Spatial resolution and mapping detail vs. open-source data with ease of repeatability through time



Small spatial coverage & limited accessibility

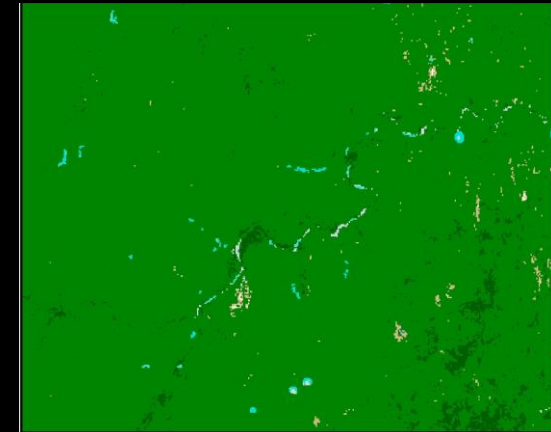
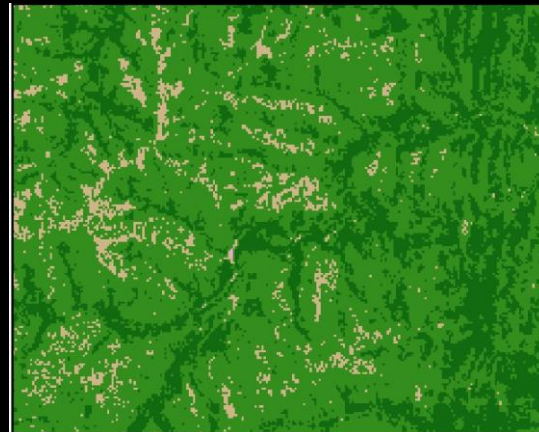
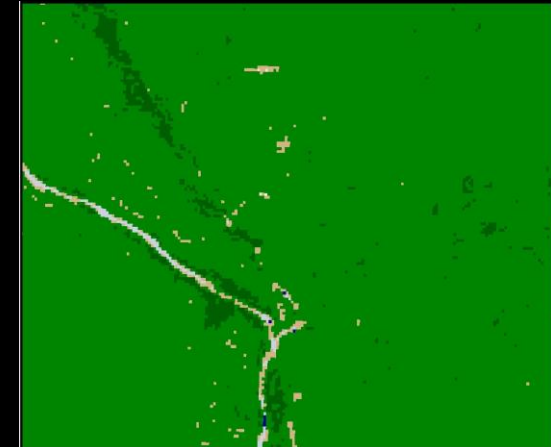
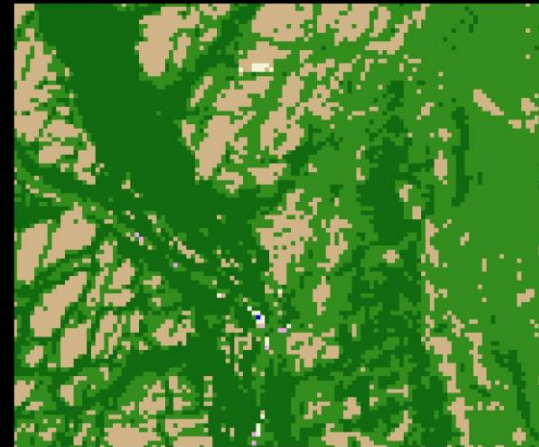
South Africa Land Cover Land Use Mapping Program



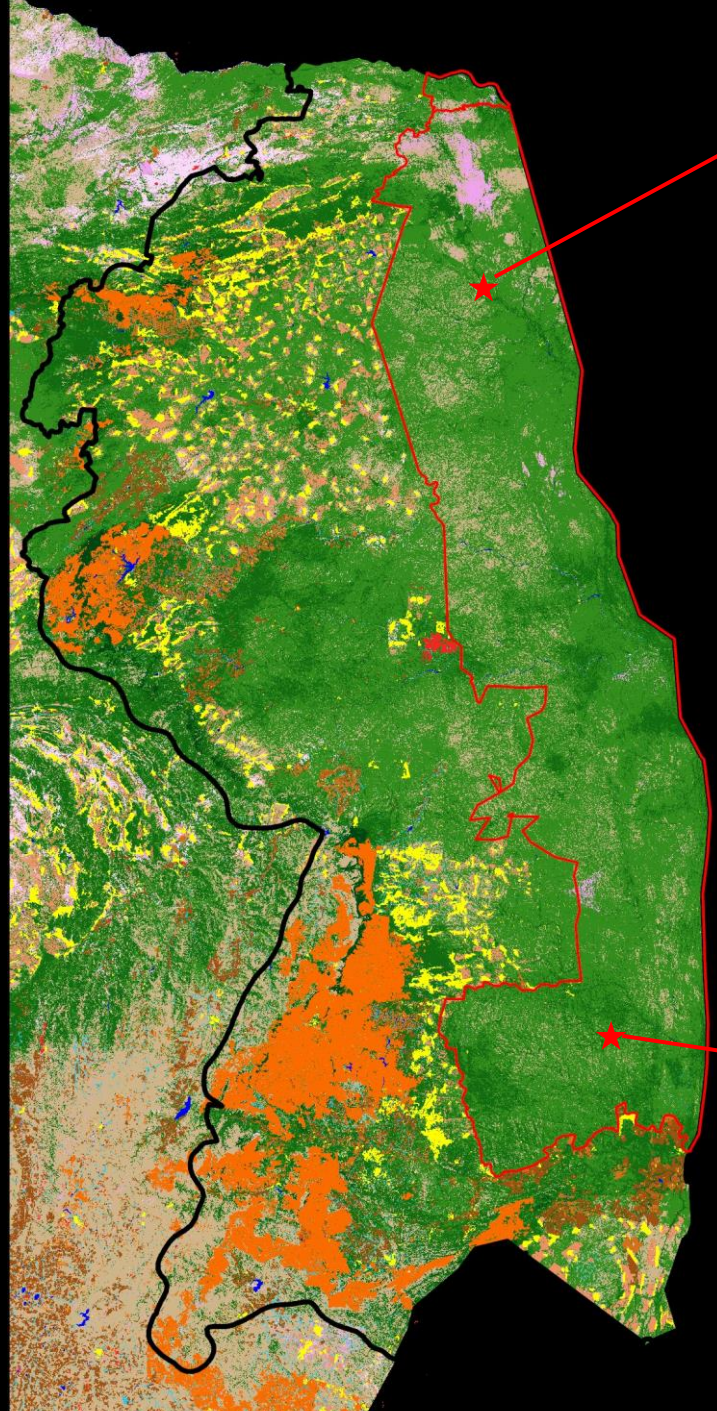
1990

2014

2020



Trading vegetation detail
for spatial and temporal extents



Remote Sensing of GKNP Savannas



Applied Vegetation Science 17 (2014) 172–184

Savanna woody vegetation classification – now in 3-D

Jolene T. Fisher, Barend F.N. Erasmus, Ed T.F. Witkowski, Jan van Aardt, Konrad J. Wessels & Gregory P. Asner

Spatial patterning among savanna trees in high-resolution, spatially extensive data

A. Carla Staver^{a,1}, Gregory P. Asner^b, Ignacio Rodriguez-Iturbe^{c,1}, Simon A. Levin^d, and Izak P.J. Smit^{e,f}

Ecological Indicators 170 (2025) 113061

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



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Ecological Indicators

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

Original Articles

Consistent patterns of LiDAR-derived measures of savanna vegetation complexity between wet and dry seasons

Zhengyang Wang^{a,b,*}, Jenia Singh^a, Andrew B. Davies^{a,*}

KOEDOE - African Protected Area Conservation and Science

ISSN: (Online) 2071-0771, (Print) 0075-6458



Page 1 of 6 Short Communication

Woody cover mapping in the savanna ecosystem of the Kruger National Park using Sentinel-1 C-Band time series data

Marcel Urban^I; Kai Heckel^I; Christian Berger^I; Patrick Schratz^{II, III}; Izak P.J. Smit^{IV, V}; Tercia Strydom^{IV}; Jussi Baade^{VI}; Christiane Schmillius^I



Remote Sensing of Environment 284 (2023) 113369

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



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Remote Sensing of Environment

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



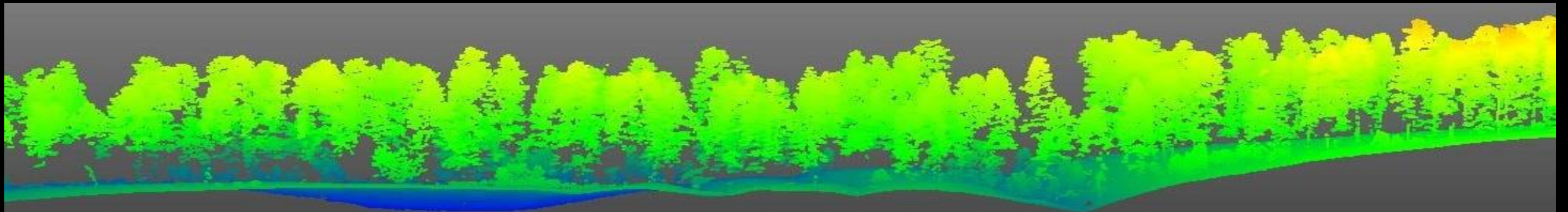
Quantifying the sensitivity of L-Band SAR to a decade of vegetation structure changes in savannas

Konrad Wessels^{a,*}, Xiaoxuan Li^a, Alexandre Bouvet^b, Renaud Mathieu^c, Russell Main^d, Laven Naidoo^e, Barend Erasmus^f, Gregory P. Asner^g



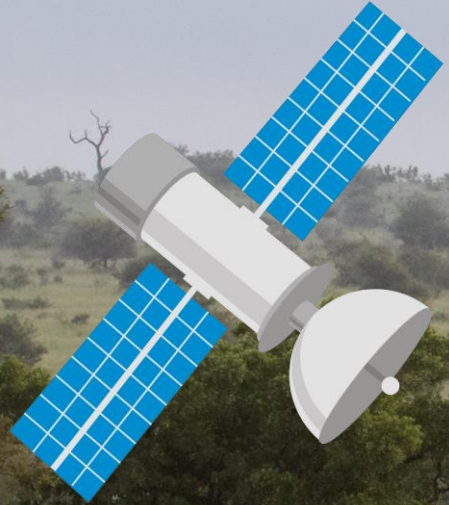
SAR-TO-LIDAR MAPPING FOR TREE VOLUME PREDICTION IN THE KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

[†]H.C. Myburgh, [†]J.C. Olivier, *R. Mathieu, [‡]K. Wessels, *[†]B. Leblon, **G. Asner, *[‡]J. Buckley



A wide-angle photograph of a savanna landscape. The foreground is dominated by a field of tall, golden-brown grasses. In the middle ground, there are several large, leafy green trees and smaller bushes. The background shows a rolling hillside covered in dense, low-lying vegetation and scattered trees under a clear, light blue sky.

How can we continue to advance
spatial tools for conservation
planning in GKNP?



Applying NASA Earth Observation Data to Conservation Management in the Greater Kruger National Park Region



Remote Sensing for Informing Conservation

End-User Engagement



Identify Critical Data Gaps
for Planning/Monitoring
Programs

Consider Available Remote
Sensing Data to Meet
Needs

Remote Sensing for Informing Conservation

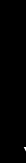
End-User Engagement



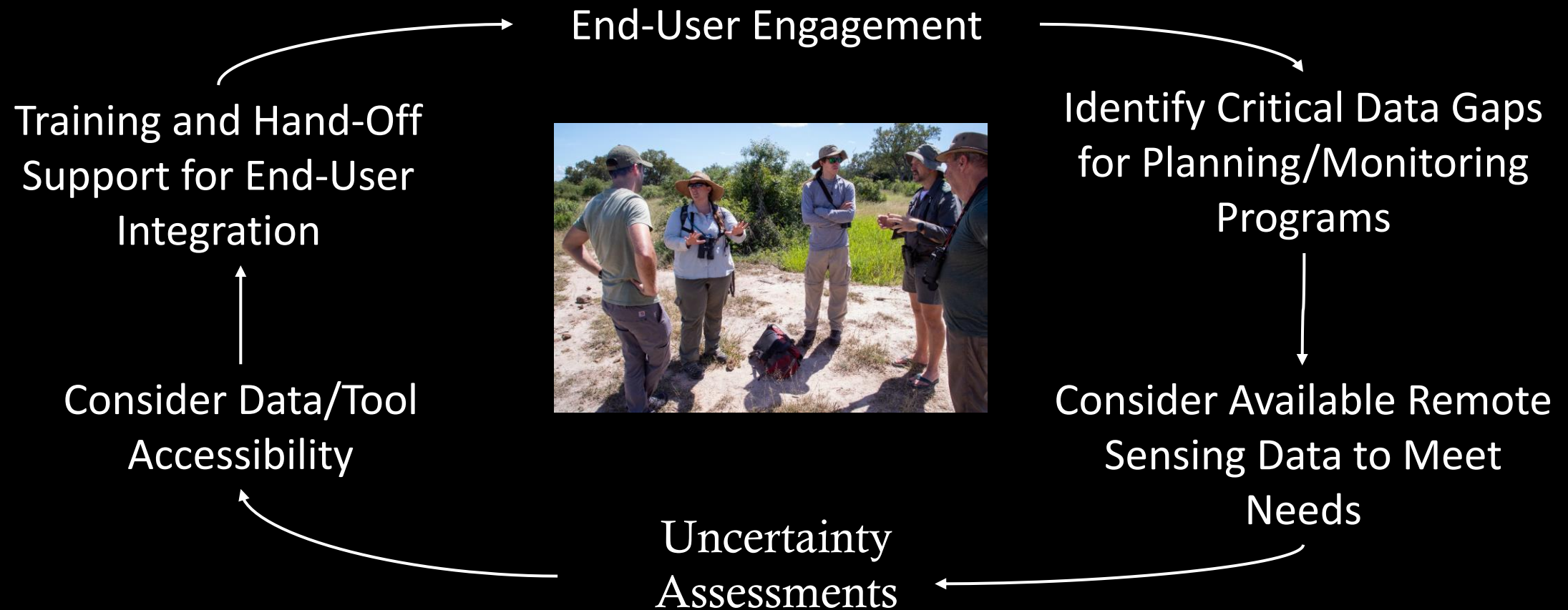
Identify Critical Data Gaps
for Planning/Monitoring
Programs

Consider Available Remote
Sensing Data to Meet
Needs

Uncertainty
Assessments



Remote Sensing for Informing Conservation



Project Goals and Outputs

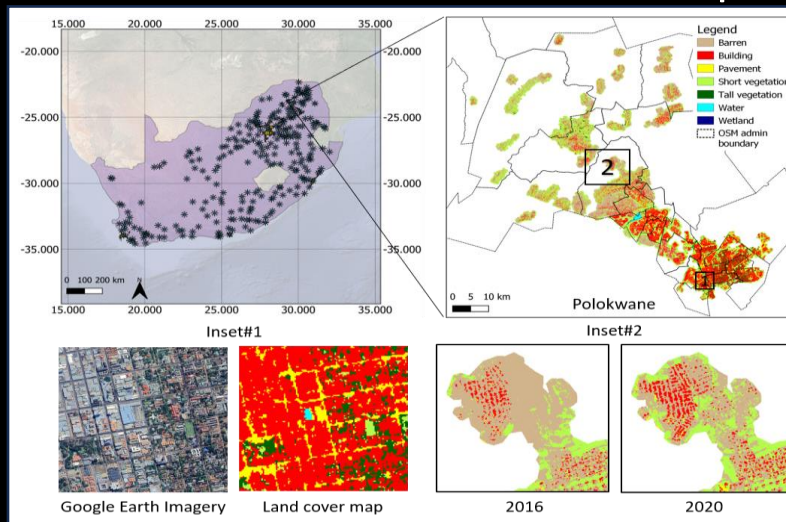
Characterize Woody Vegetation Structure



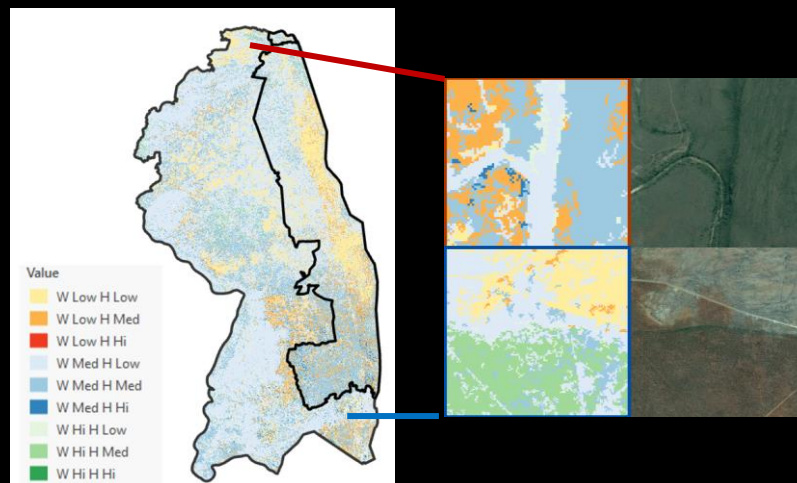
Monitoring & Conservation Planning Tools



Urbanization Patterns & Landscapes



Herbaceous Biomass & Patch Classes



Wildlife Habitat & Connectivity

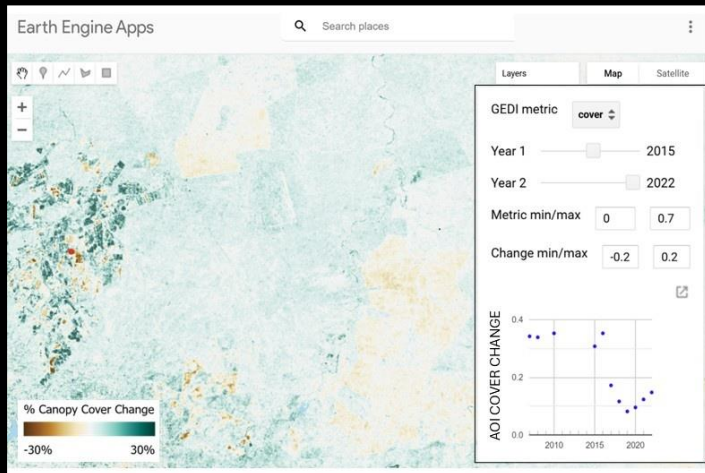


Project Goals and Outputs

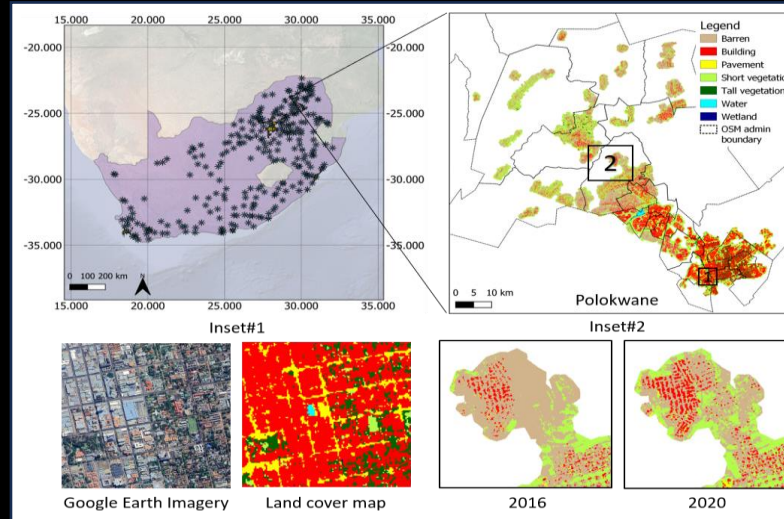
Woody Vegetation Structure & Change



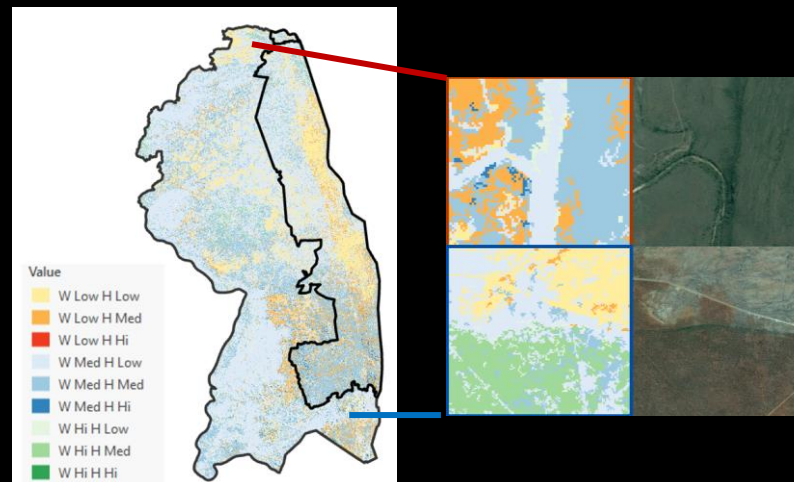
Monitoring & Conservation Planning Tools



Urbanization Patterns & Landscapes



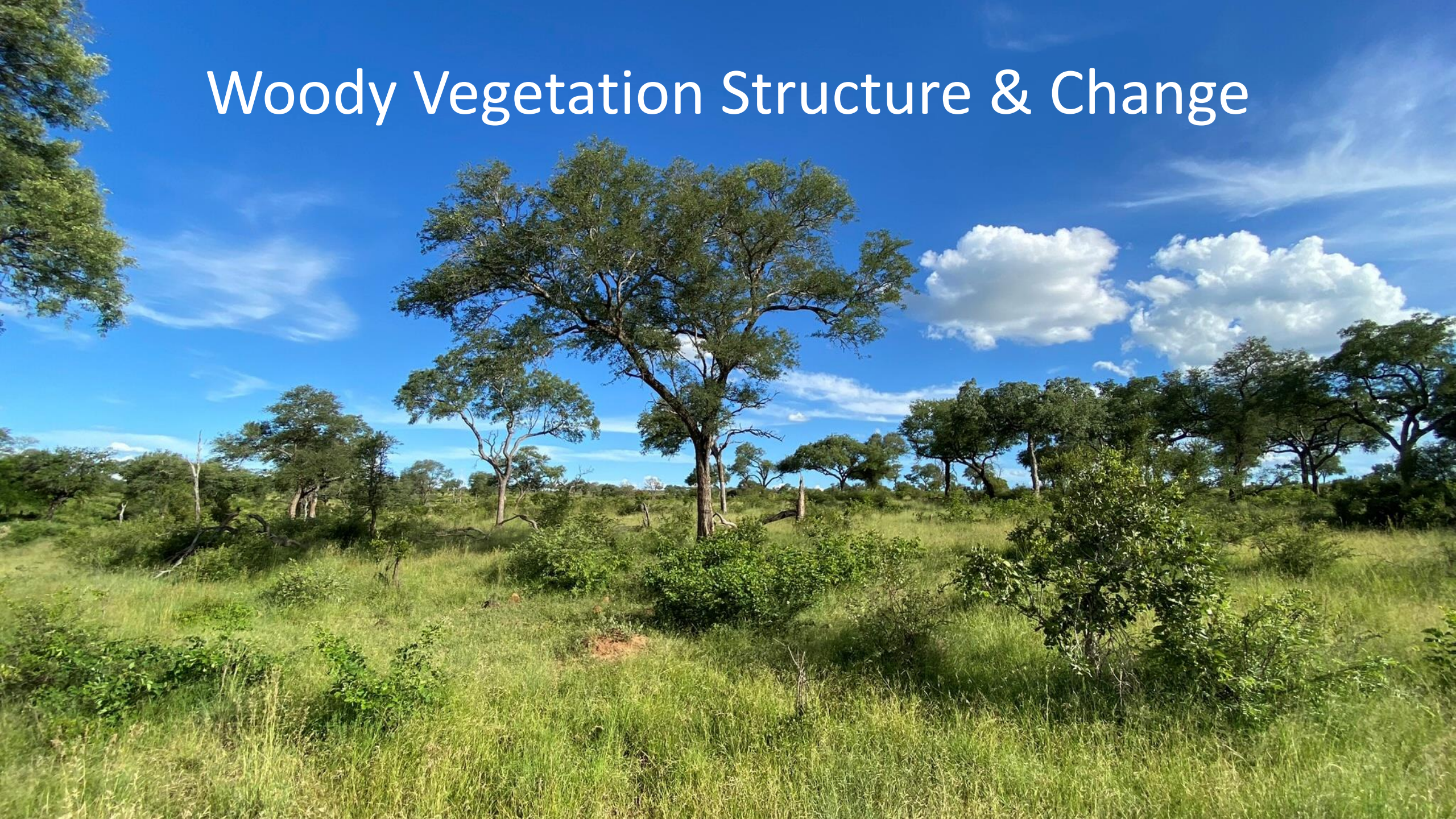
Herbaceous Biomass & Patch Classes



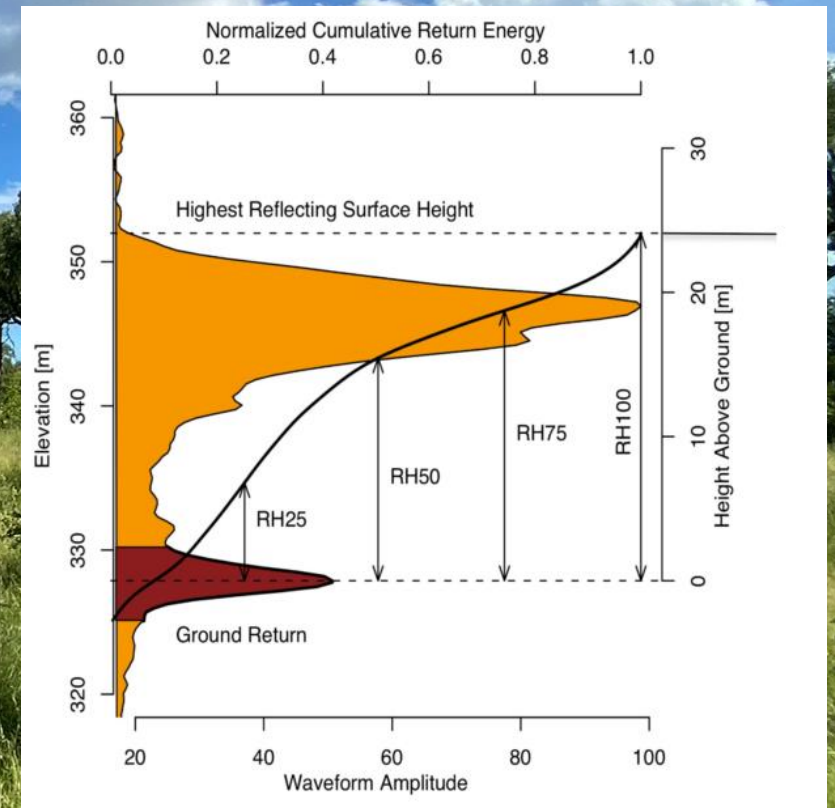
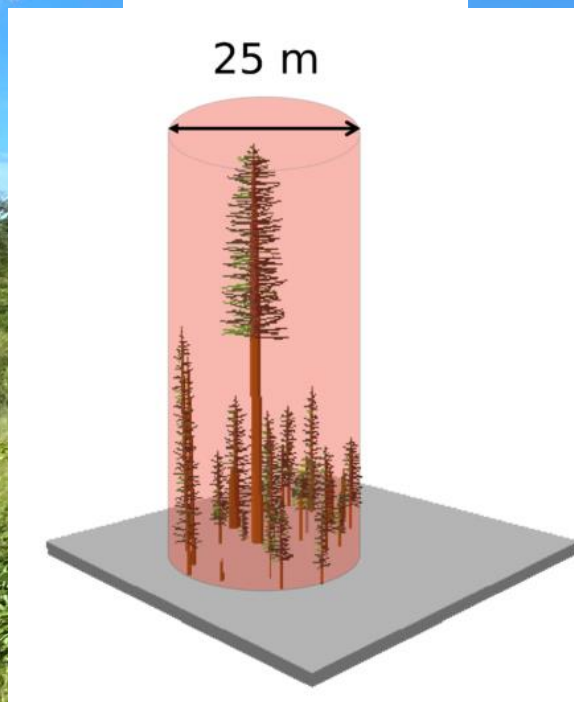
Wildlife Habitat & Connectivity



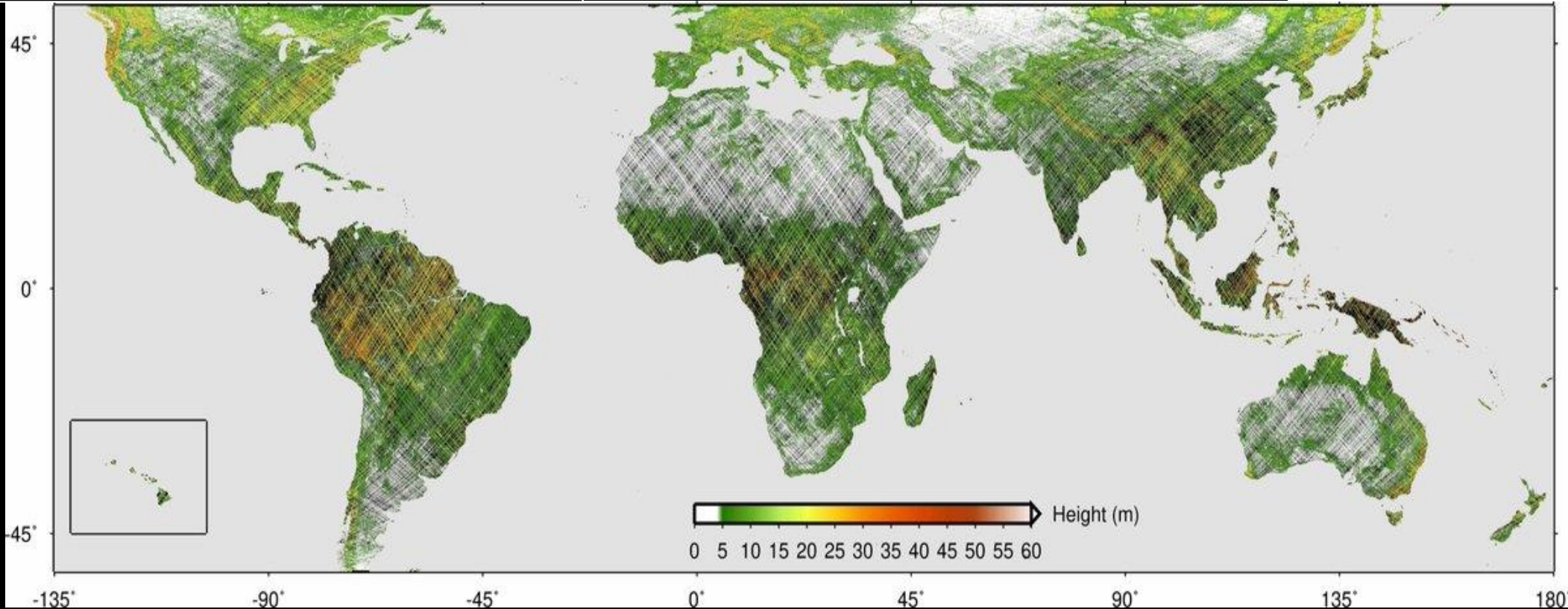
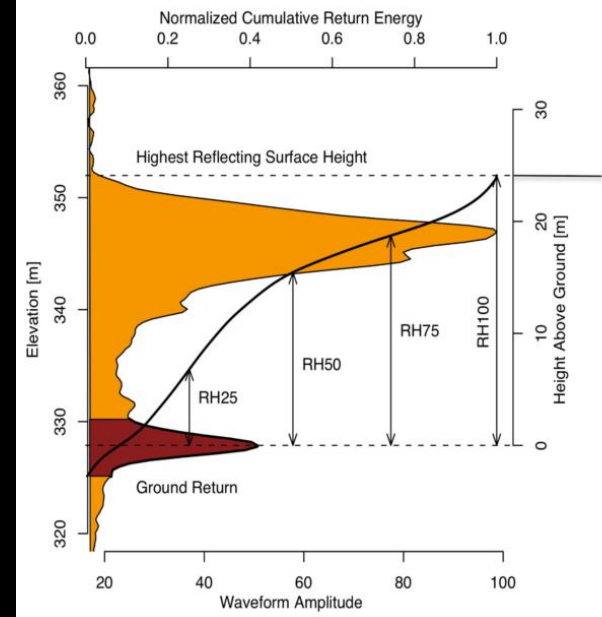
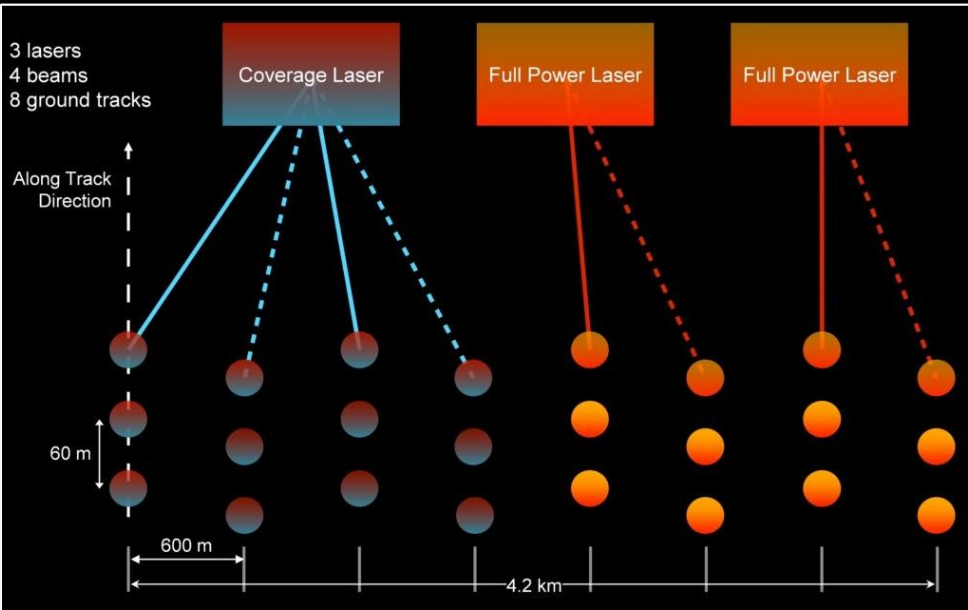
Woody Vegetation Structure & Change



Woody Vegetation Structure & Change



GEDI: Structure Sampling Tool





ELSEVIER

First validation of GEDI canopy heights in African savannas

Xiaoxuan Li^a, Konrad Wessels^{a,*}, John Armston^b, Steven Hancock^c, Renaud Mathieu^d, Russell Main^e, Laven Naidoo^f, Barend Erasmus^g, Robert Scholes^h

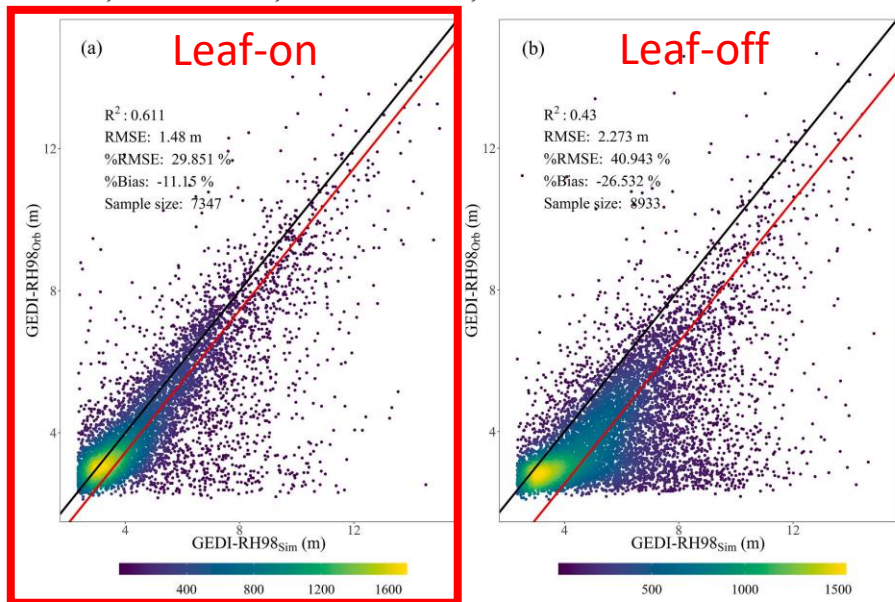
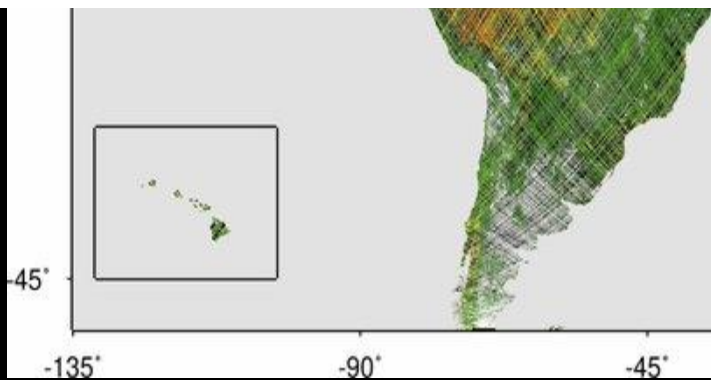
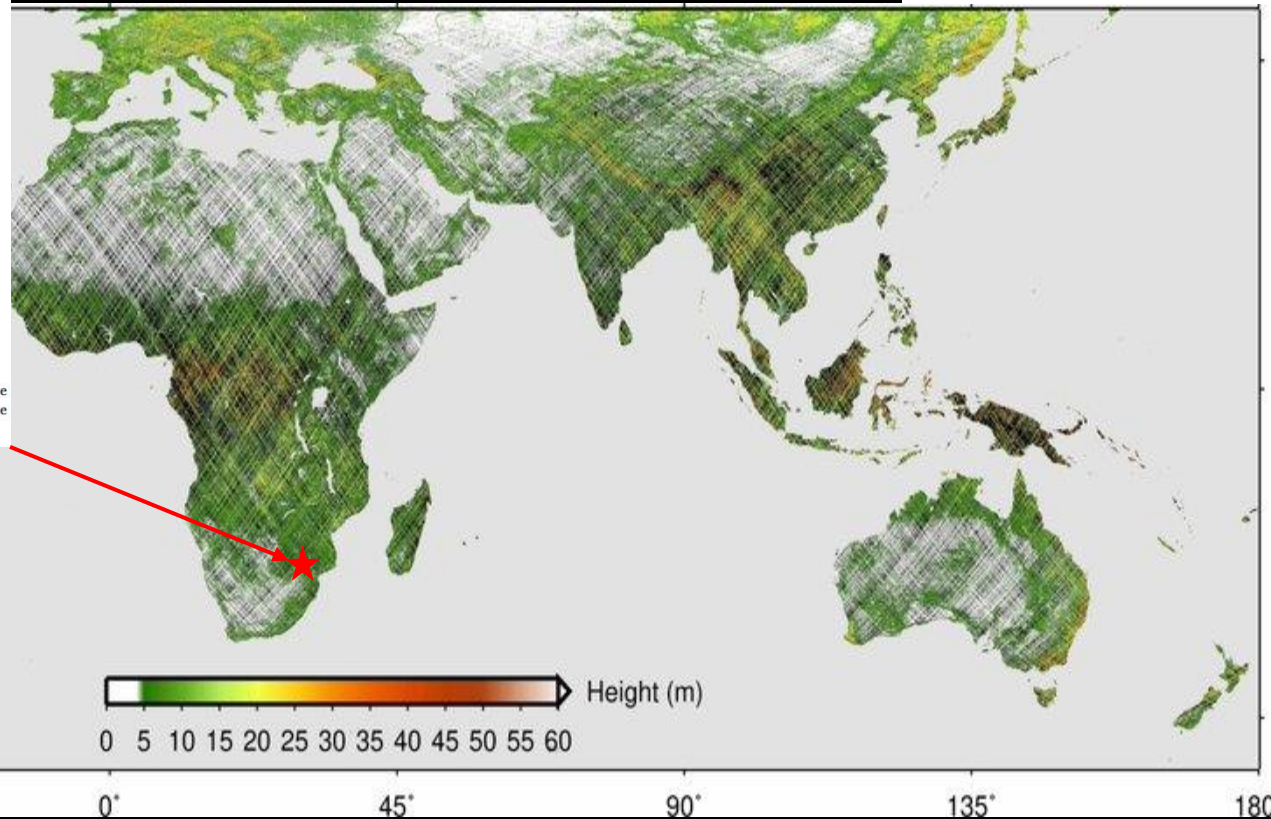
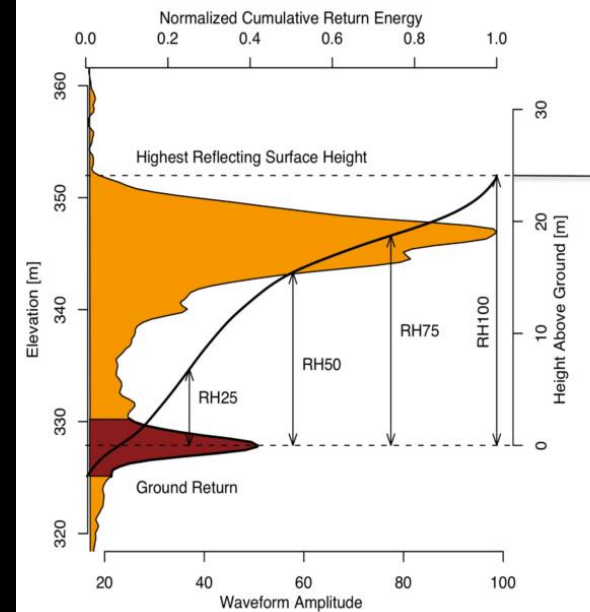
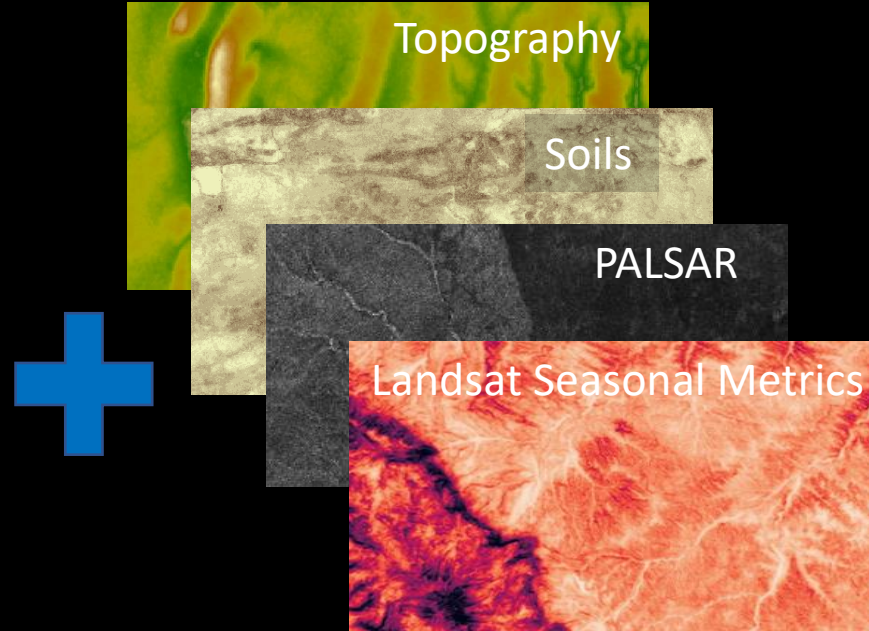
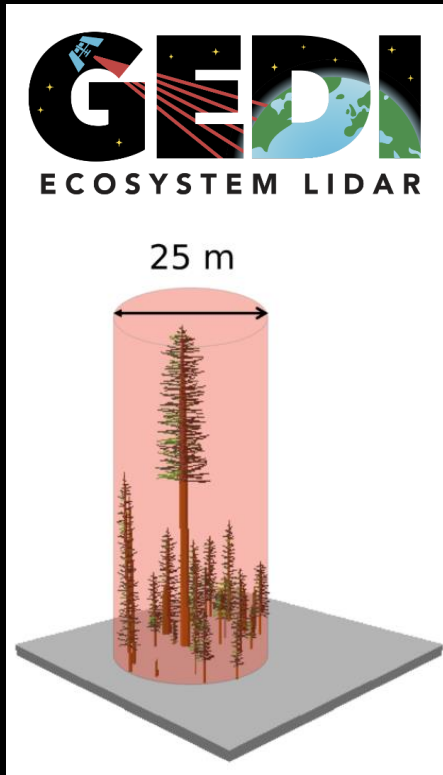


Fig. 9. Density plots of RH98_{sim} vs. RH98_{obs} below 15 m for all test cases with leaf-on (a) and leaf-off (b) conditions. The black line is the diagonal reference line (slope = 1, intercept = 0) and the red line represents the mean bias. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

GEDI: Structure Sampling Tool



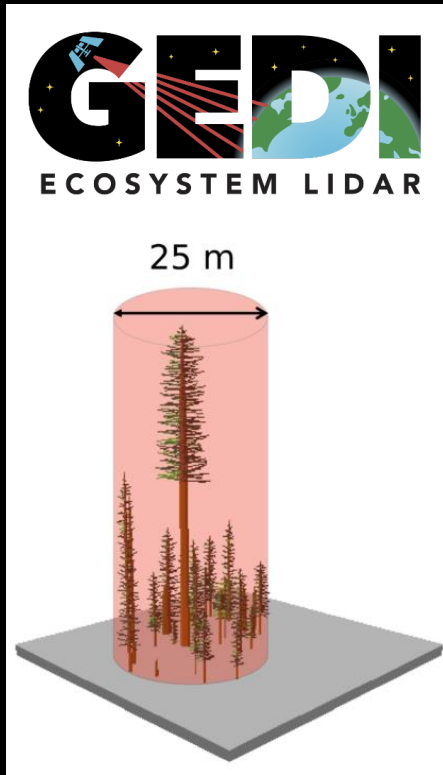
Random Forest Modeling Framework



High Quality Leaf-on Footprints Only

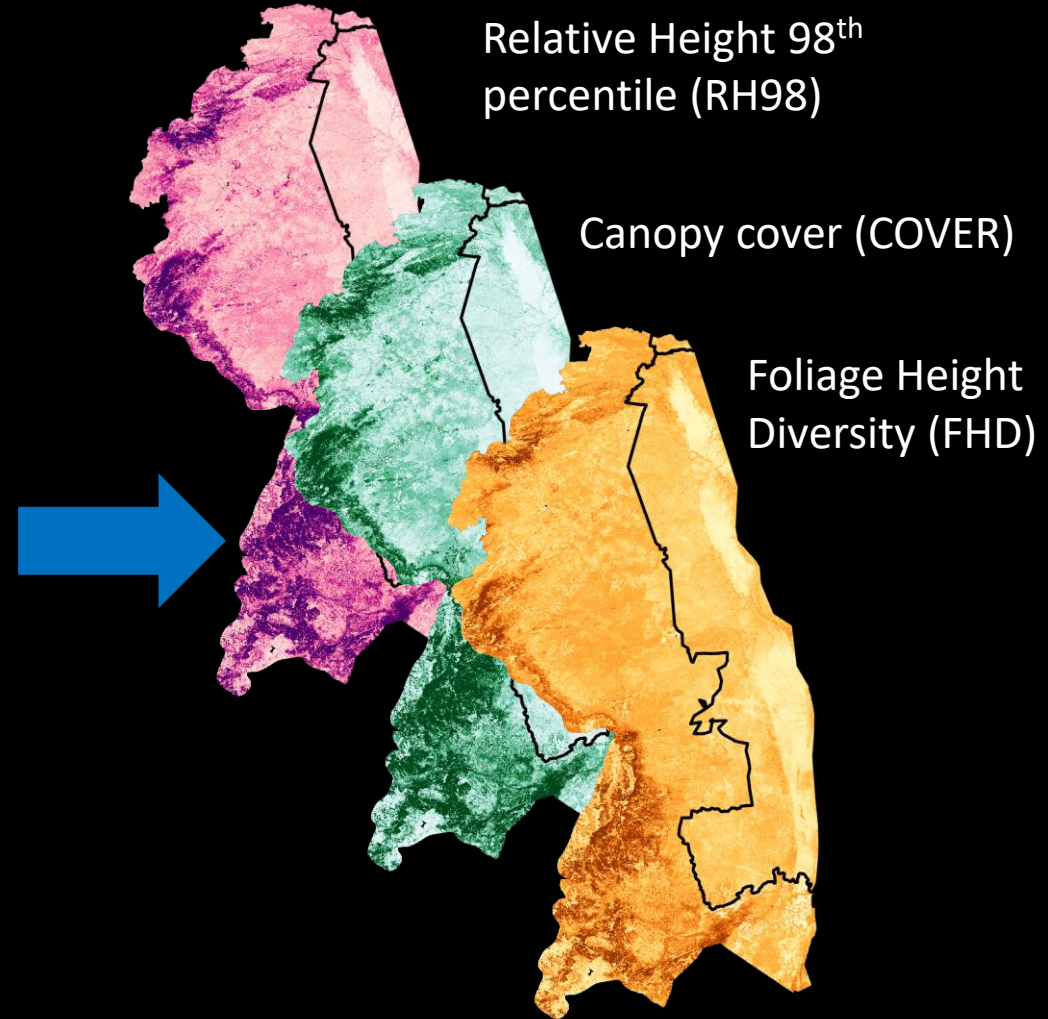
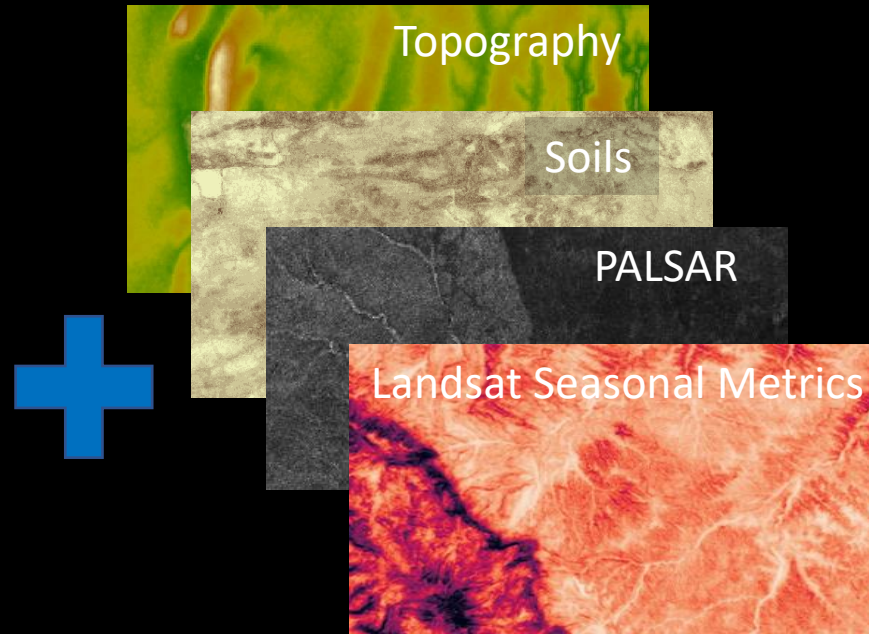
Sample sampling of footprints

Random Forest Modeling Framework



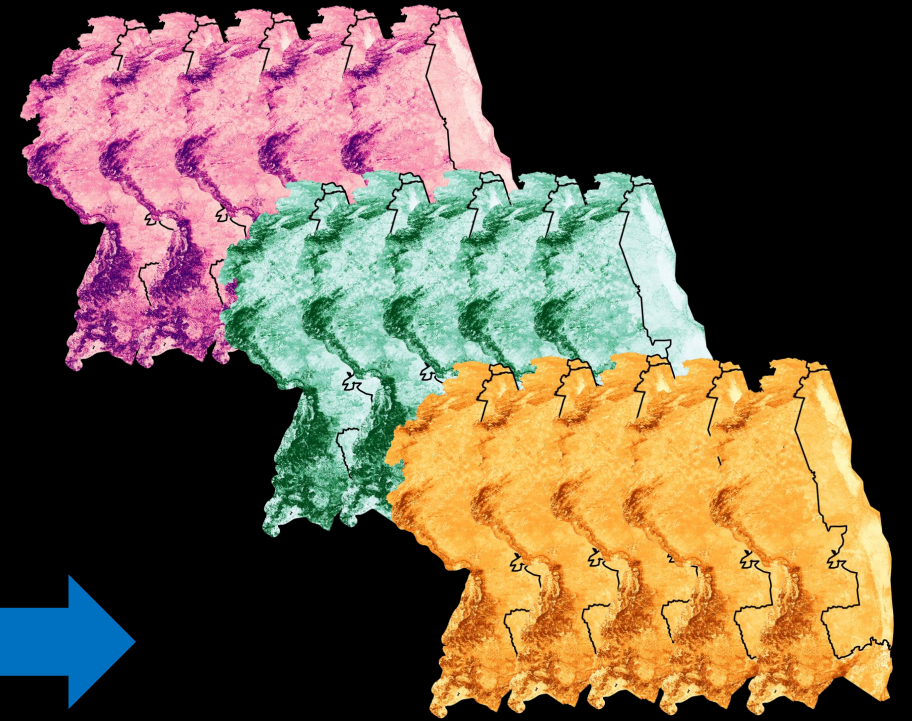
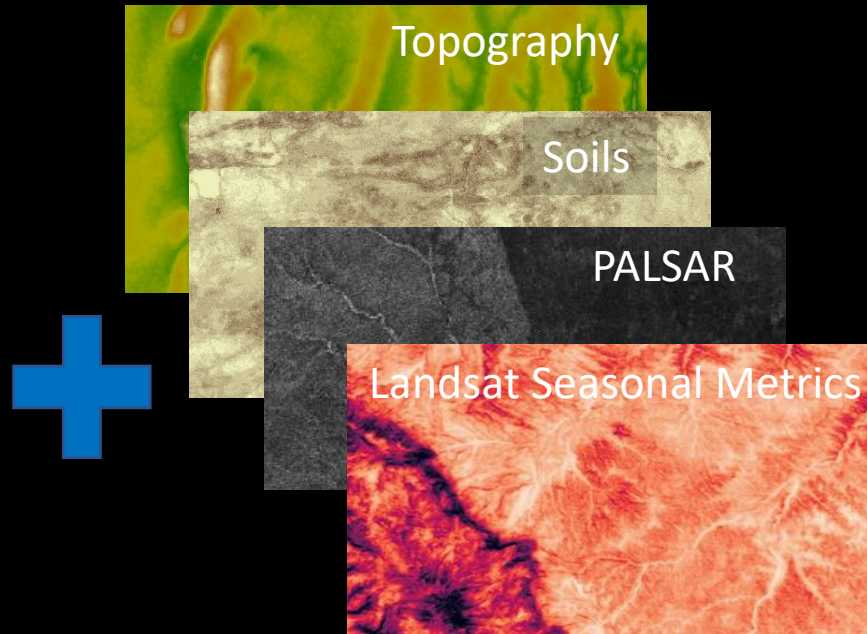
High Quality Leaf-on Footprints Only

Sample sampling of footprints

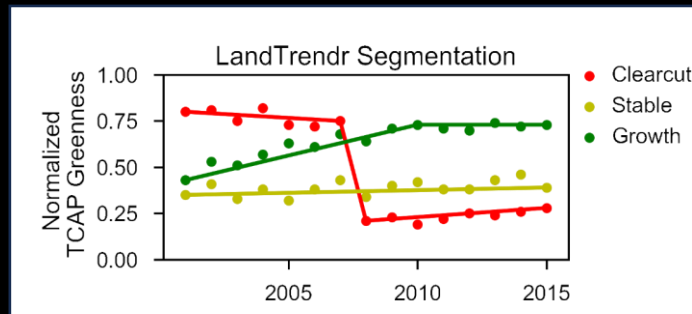
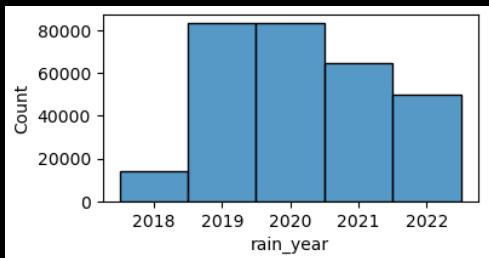


30 m resolutions

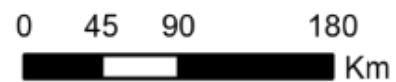
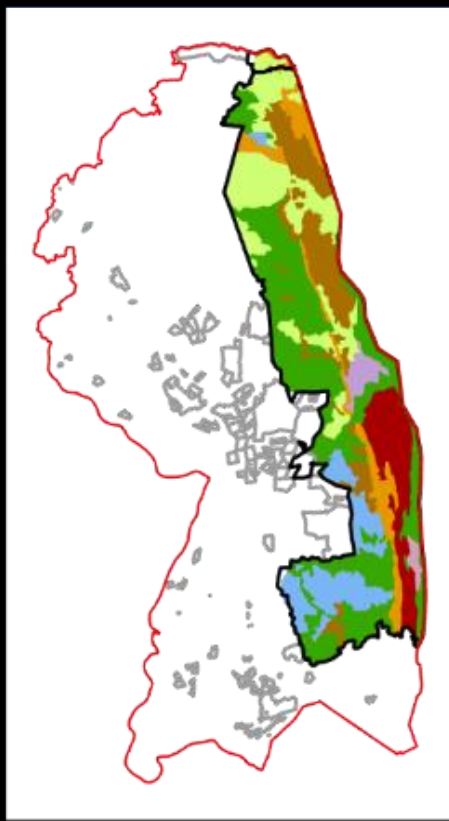
Random Forest Modeling Framework



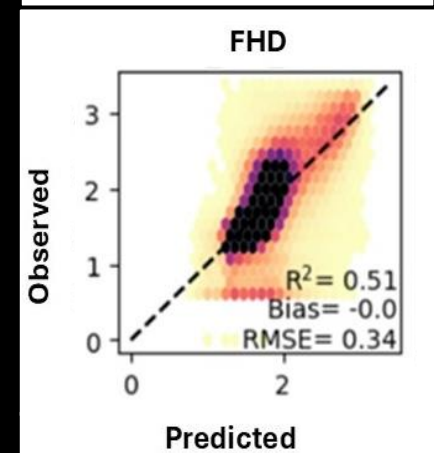
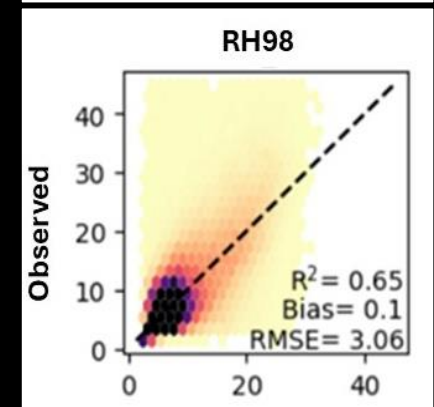
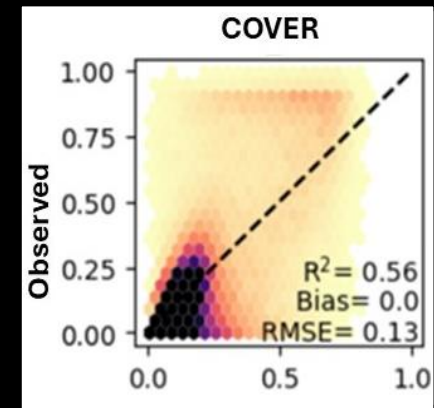
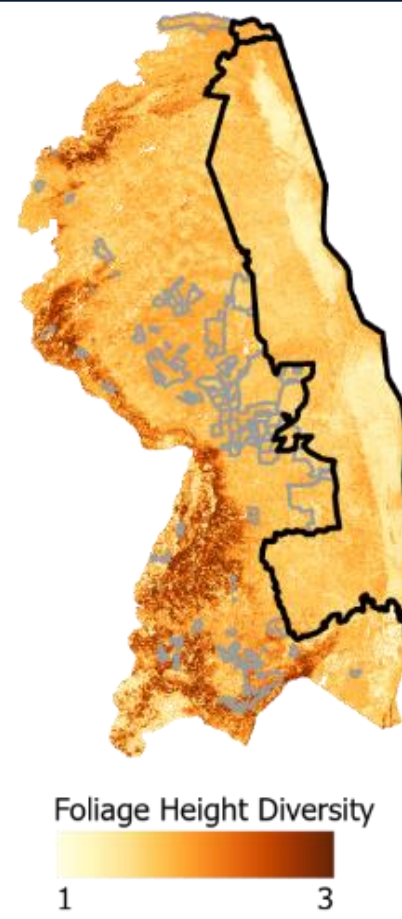
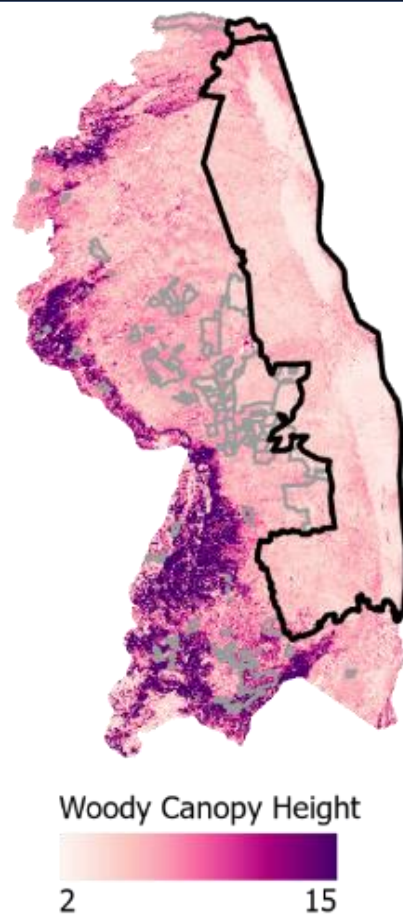
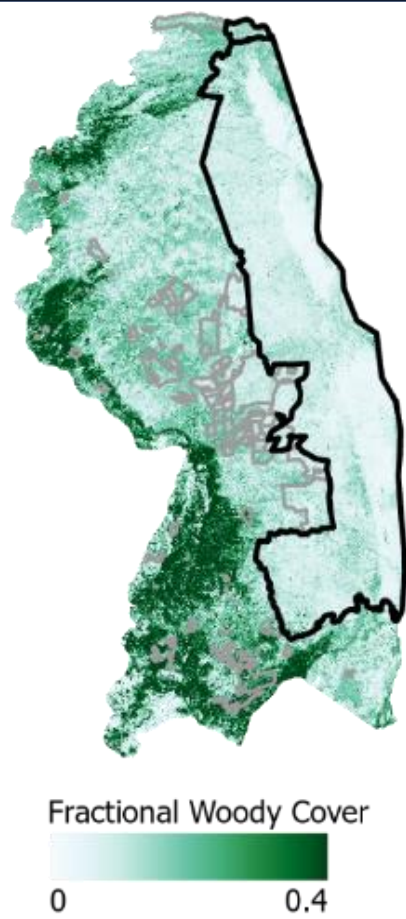
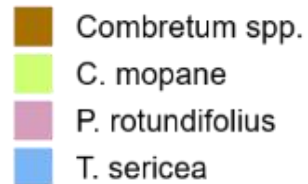
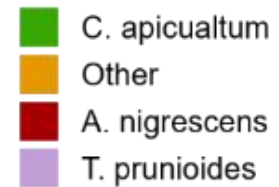
2007-2010, 2015-present



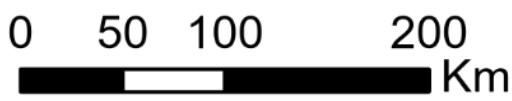
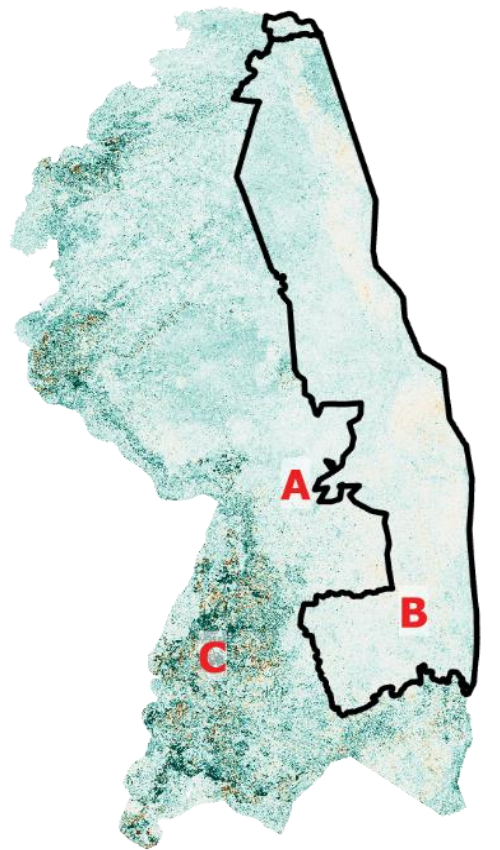
Annual structure map products to support monitoring change & better match timing of field-data collections through time



Dominant woody

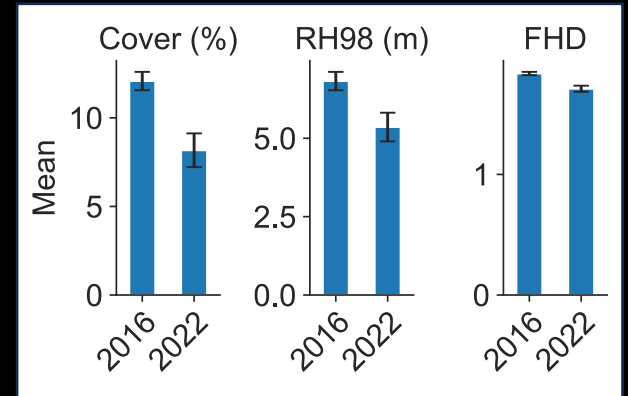


Greater Kruger National Park
Canopy Cover 2007 to 2022

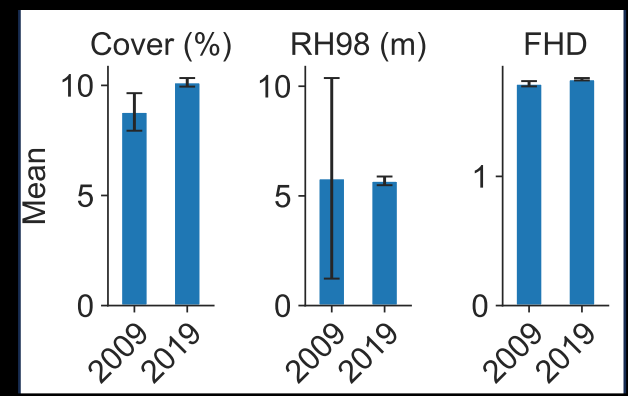
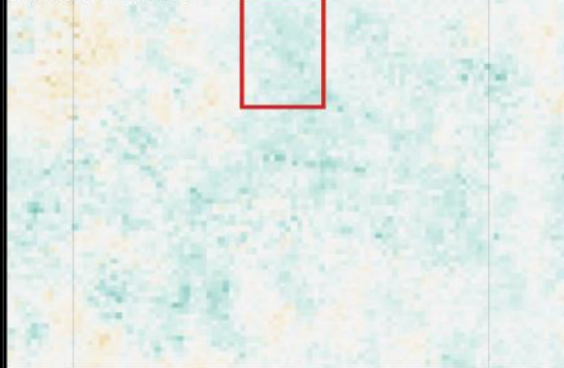


A-C - Insets

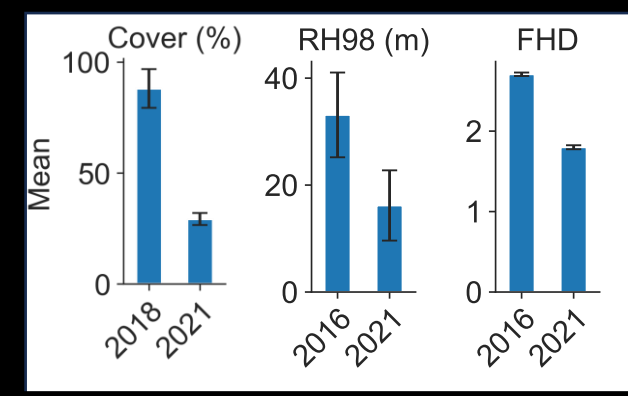
(A) Thornybush - elephant impacts
2017 to 2022



(B) Skukuza - woody encroachment
2009 to 2019



(C) Tree Plantations
2016 to 2021



Wildlife Occupancy & Habitat Connectivity





Layers | **Map** | Satellite

GEDI metric

cover

Year 1



2015

Year 2



2022

Metric min/max

0

0.7

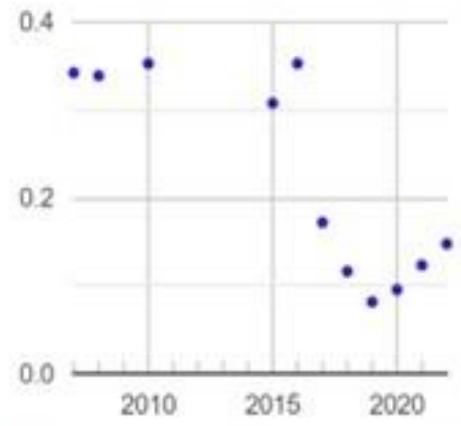
Change min/max

-0.2

0.2



AOI COVER CHANGE



% Canopy Cover Change



-30%

30%

Will also provide tutorials and an update package to keep spatial products up to date.

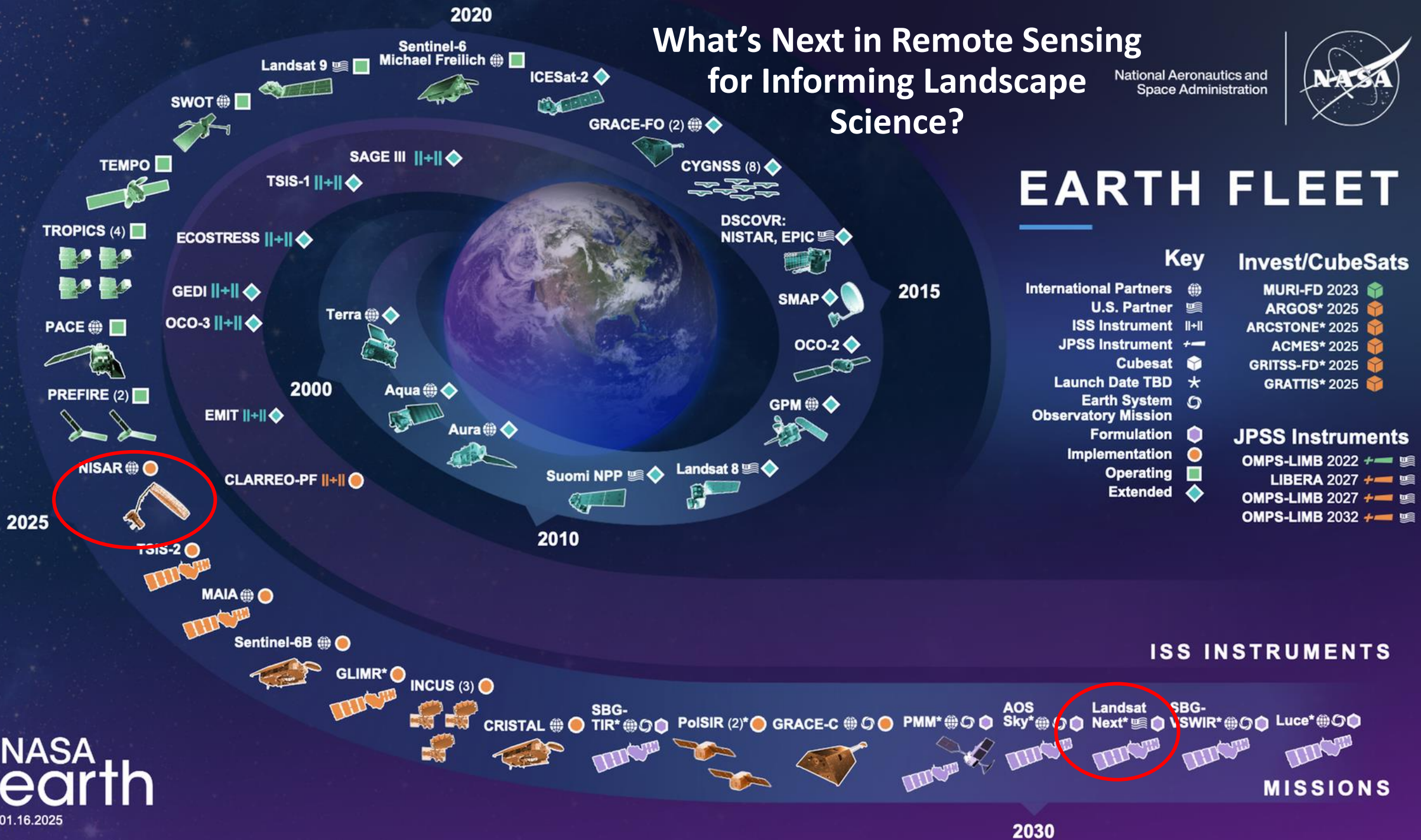
What's Next in Remote Sensing for Informing Conservation Science?

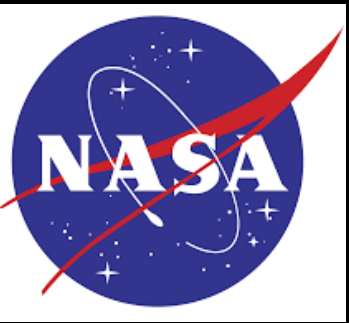
What's Next in Remote Sensing for Informing Landscape Science?

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



EARTH FLEET





BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY &
ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

Thank You:
Project Team
Local Partners
Local Field Guides
NASA Funding

