

A topographic map of North America, showing elevation and terrain. The map uses a color scale from light yellow (low elevation) to dark green (high elevation). The Great Plains and western US are shown in lighter colors, while the Appalachian region and the Rocky Mountains are shown in darker greens. The Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico are visible in the center and south respectively.

Using Paleobiodiversity Databases for Landcover Reconstruction

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Digital Data in Paleontology
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Paleobiodiversity Databases

Community efforts to collect, structure, store, and share occurrence data

...*what* was it?

...*when* was it?

...*where* was it?

Paleobiology Database



Neotoma



Paleobiodiversity Databases

Community efforts to collect, structure, store, and share occurrence data

...*what* was it?

```
{  
  "TaxonName": "Smilodon",  
  "VariableElement": "bone/tooth",  
  "Value": 1.0,  
  "SampleAgeYounger": 22945.0,  
  "SampleAgeOlder": 23570.0,  
  "SampleAge": 23257.0,  
  "SiteLongitudeWest": -117.029166666667,  
  "SiteLatitudeSouth": 33.5138888888889,  
  "SiteLatitudeNorth": 33.5138888888889,  
  "SiteLongitudeEast": -117.029166666667,  
}
```

...*when* was it?

...*where* was it?

Example: Smilodon Record from Neotoma

Paleobiodiversity Databases

Not just the data...

- Software ecosystems:
 - data services (JSON, CSV)
 - language bindings (python libraries, R packages)
- Community Support

Paleobiodiversity Databases

Not just the data...

Makes modeling easy

Reconstructing paleo-landcover

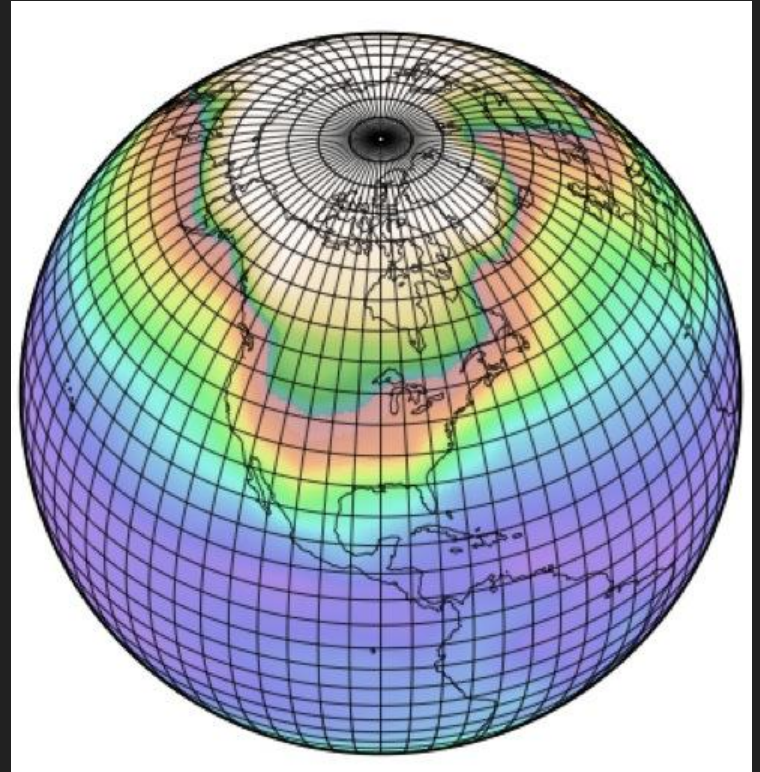
Spatially continuous patterns of past terrestrial vegetation

Reconstructing paleo-landcover

Spatially continuous patterns of past terrestrial vegetation

Why?

- Ecological niche models
- Global climate model vegetation modules
- Land-atmosphere feedbacks
- Early human land use



Reconstructing paleo-landcover

Spatially continuous patterns of past terrestrial vegetation

18/11/2

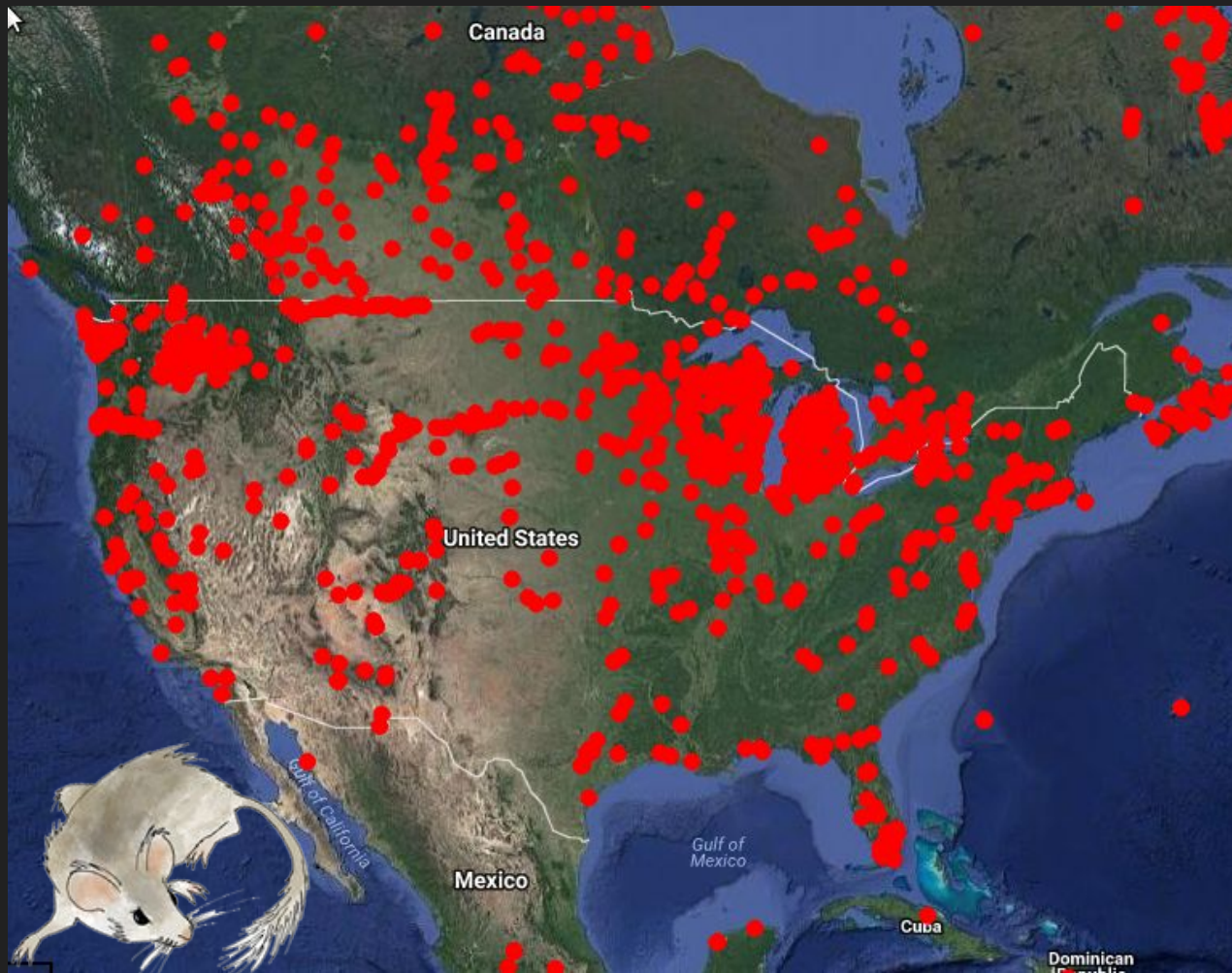
Since last glacial maximum (22kya)

What we want

Spatially continuous patterns of terrestrial vegetation



Figure: Neotoma Database



What we have

*Spatiotemporally discrete records
of local landcover signal*

Potential Approaches

- Expert Interpretation / Assumptions

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- Spatial Interpolation

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- Expert Interpretation / Assumptions
- Spatial Interpolation
- Statistical Modeling / Machine Learning

In the past...

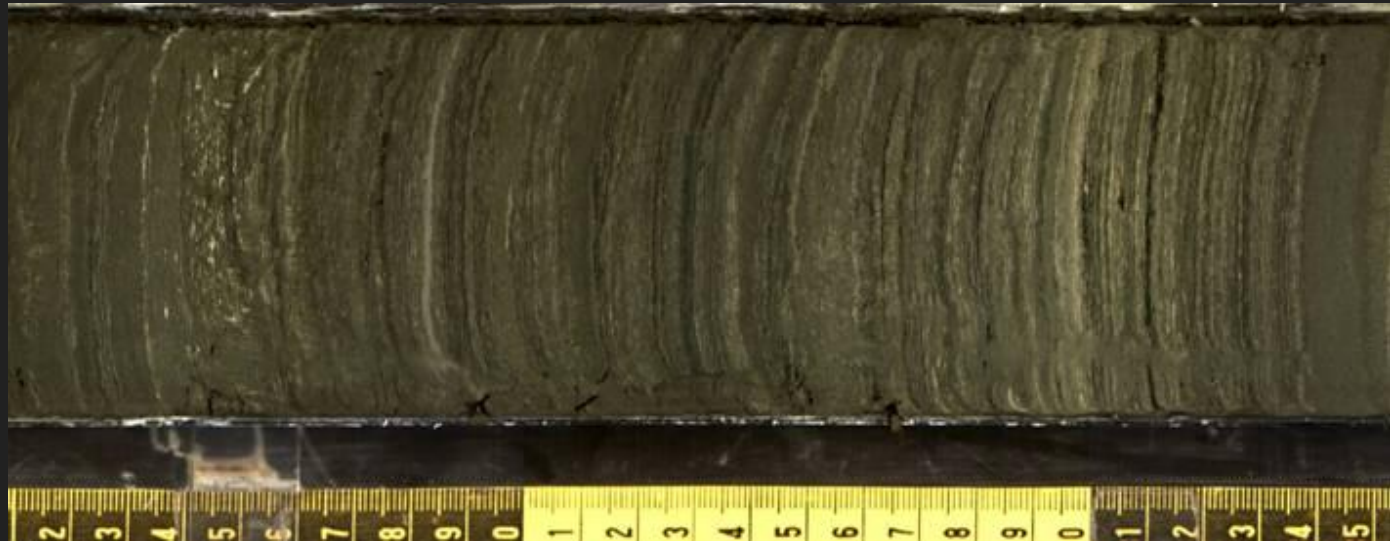
... vegetation cover is not observable (latent)

In the past...

... vegetation cover is not observable (latent)

but,

... pollen is.



Today...

We can observe both **cover**

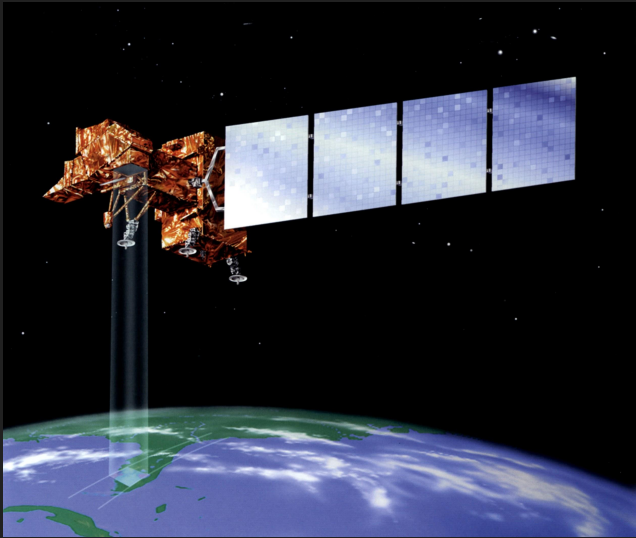


Photo: NASA

MODIS/Landsat/AVHRR

Today...

We can observe both **cover** and **pollen**.

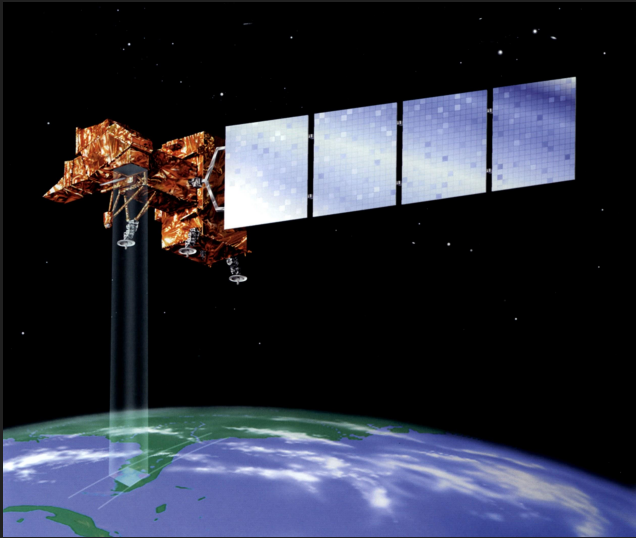


Photo: NASA

MODIS/Landsat/AVHRR

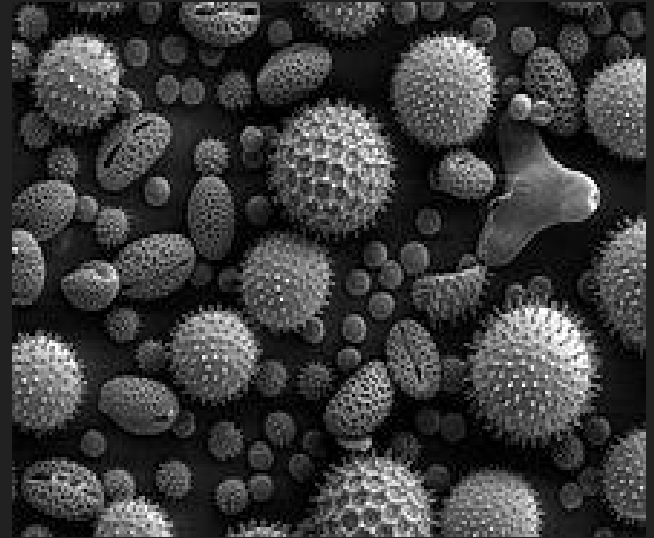
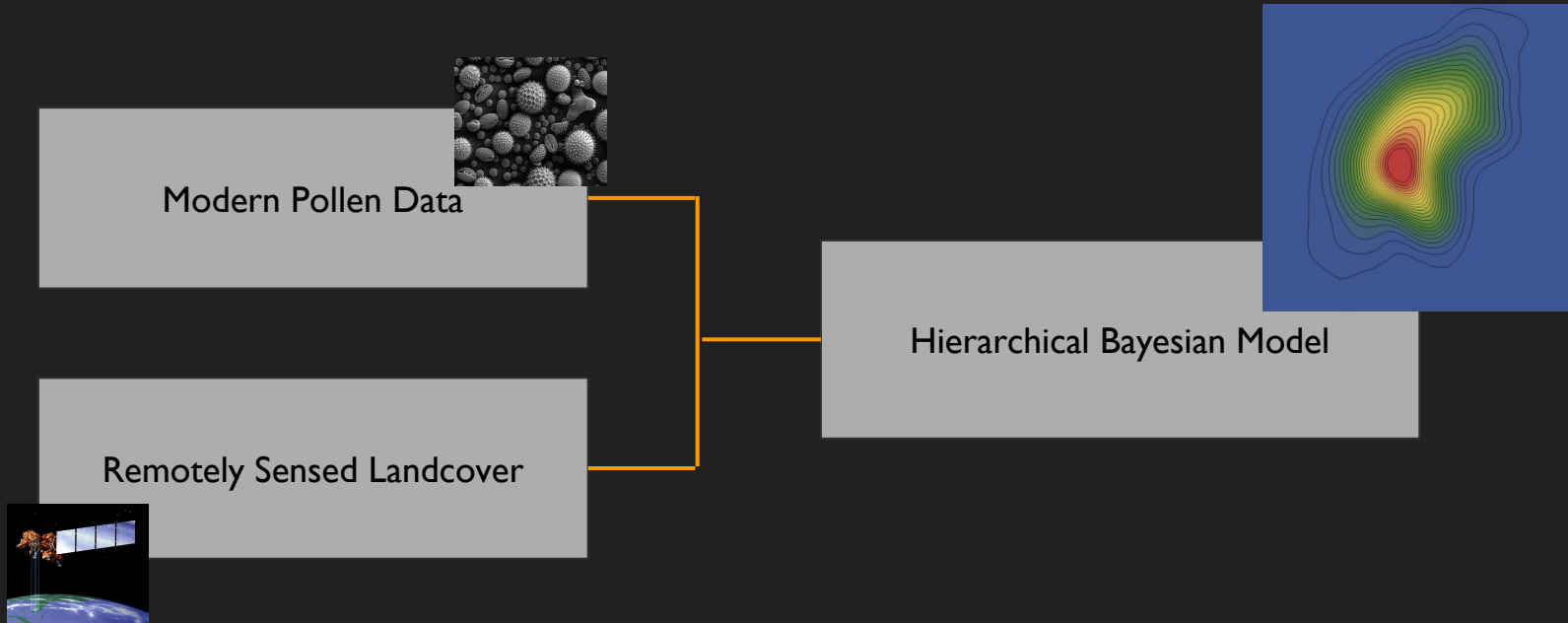


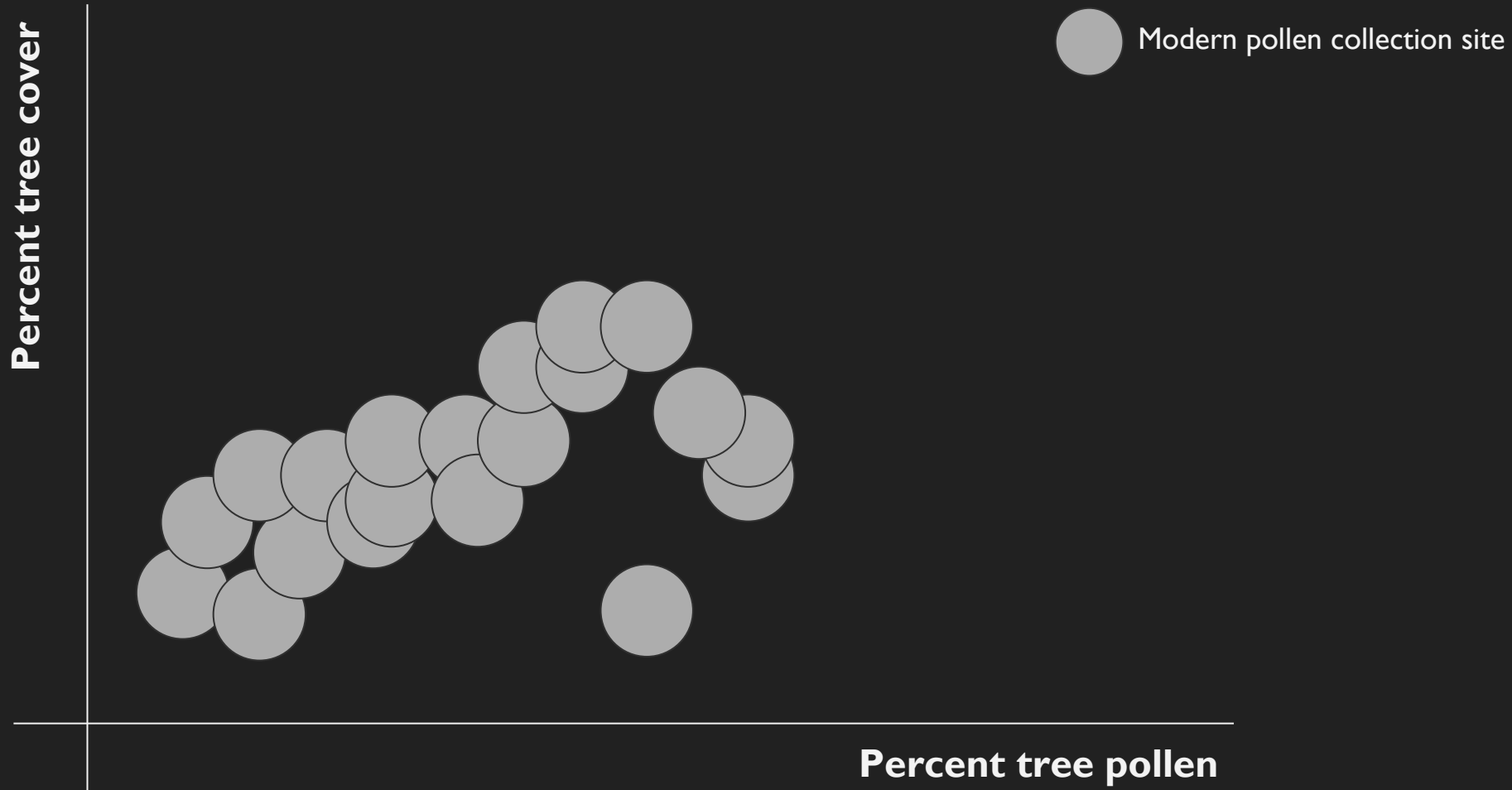
Photo: Wikimedia Commons

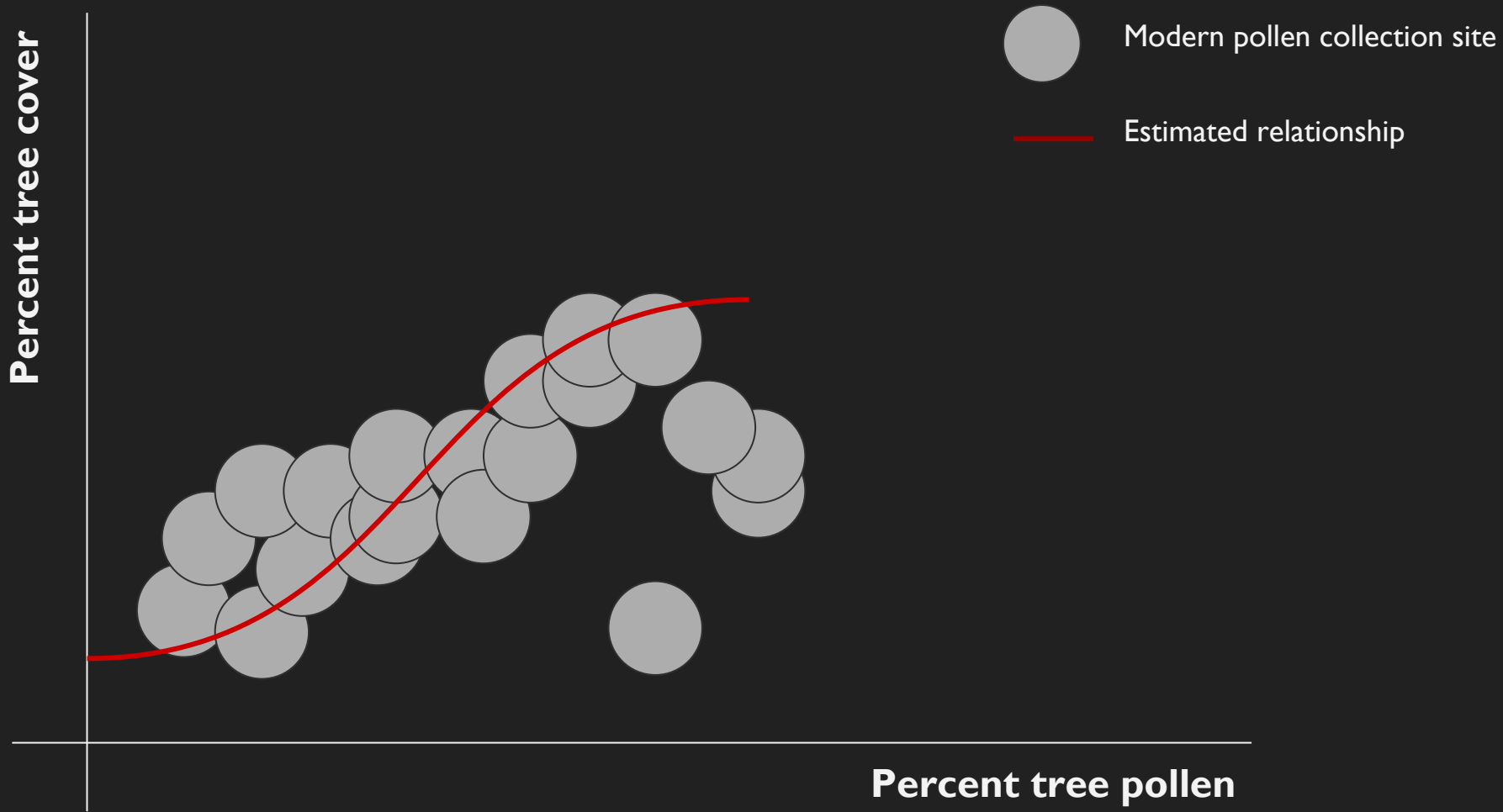
Modern Pollen Surface Samples

Calibration with modern data

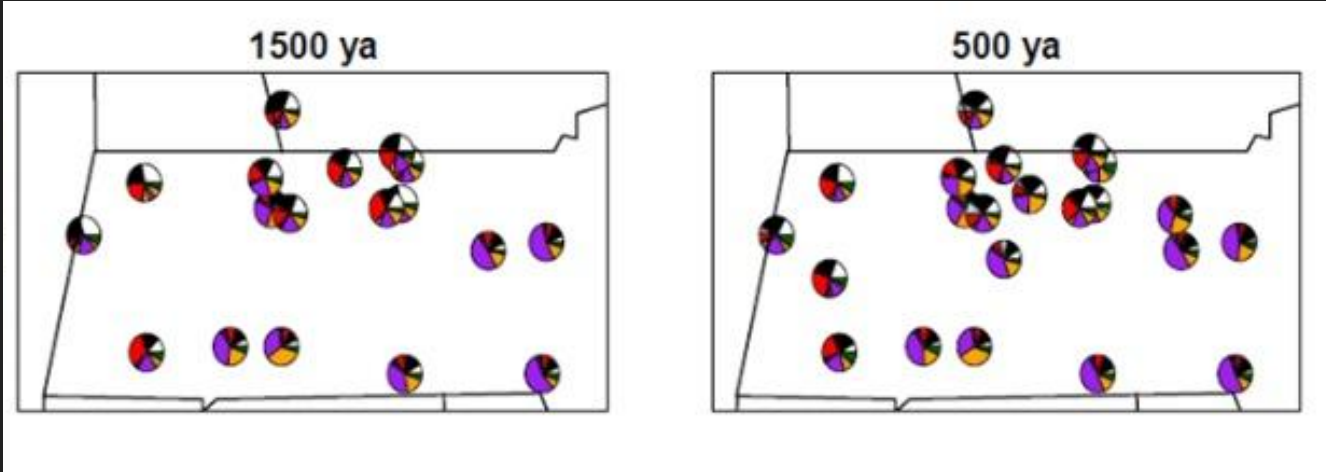
Approximate the functional relationship between modern pollen spectra and modern land cover





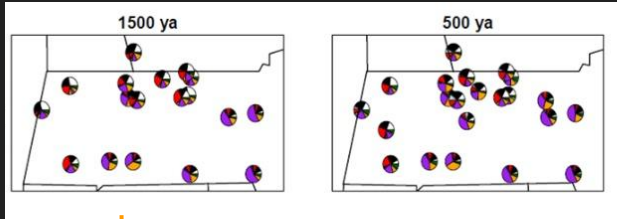


Apply relationship to fossil pollen records



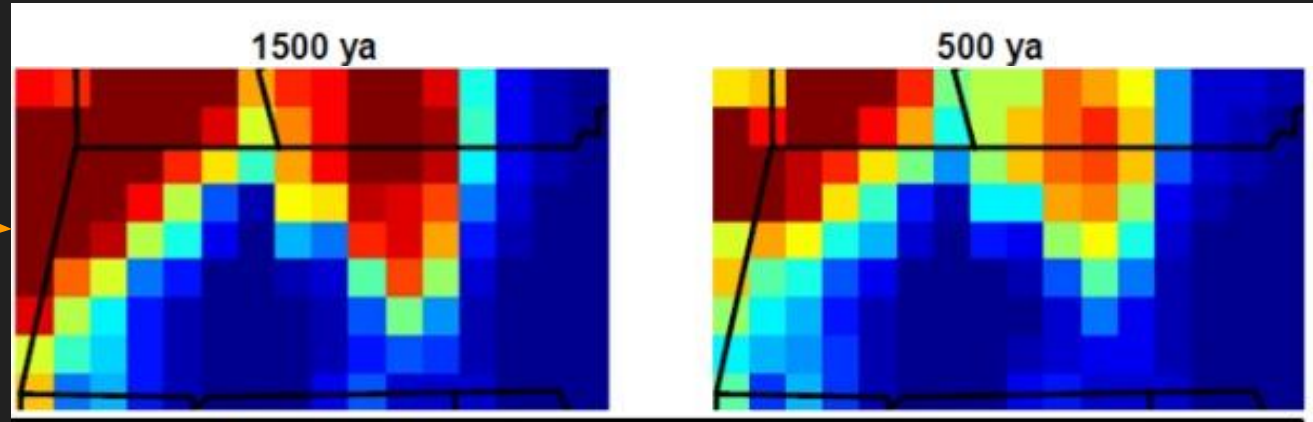
Paleo-occurrence records

Apply relationship to fossil pollen records



Calibrated model

Continuous estimates of paleo-landcover



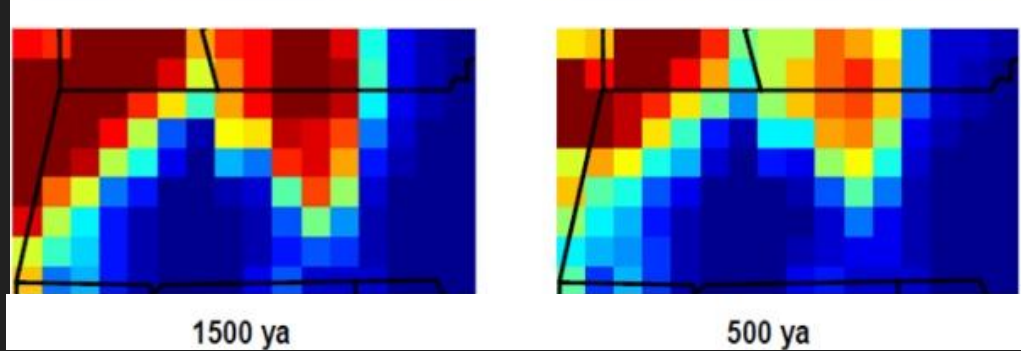
Project Deliverables

Estimate:

% Tree Cover

% Broadleaf

% Needleleaf



Project Deliverables

Estimate:

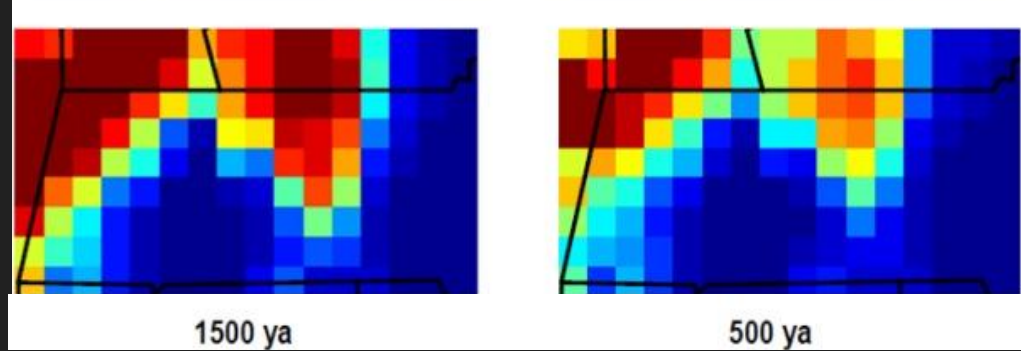
% Tree Cover

% Broadleaf

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Spatial Extent: North America

Spatial Resolution: 800m



Temporal Extent: 22,000 years (LGM)

Temporal Resolution: 500 years

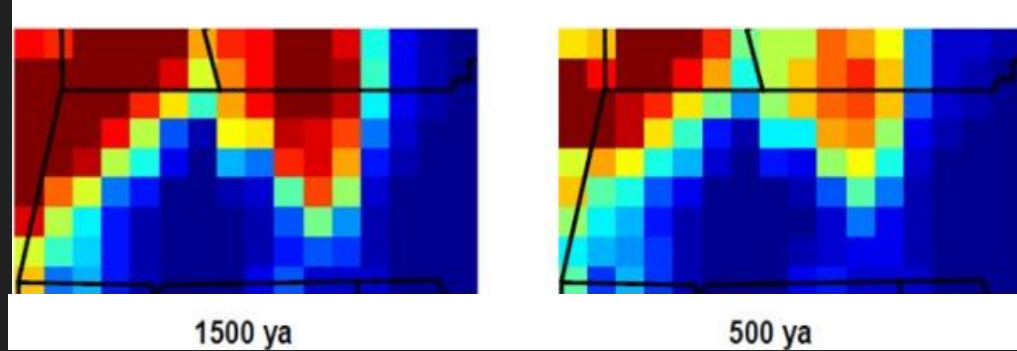
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Share gridded **data-based reconstructions** via GitHub for downstream consumption.

Thank you!

