Remote sensing for mapping Natura 2000 habitats in the Brière marshes (France, Loire-Atlantique): setting up a long-term monitoring strategy to

understand changes

PhD student : Thomas LAFITTE LETG, UMR 6554, Nantes University



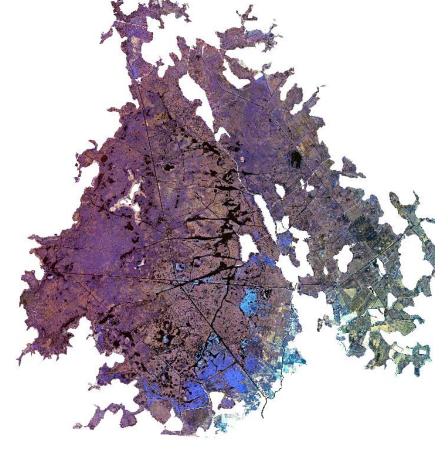




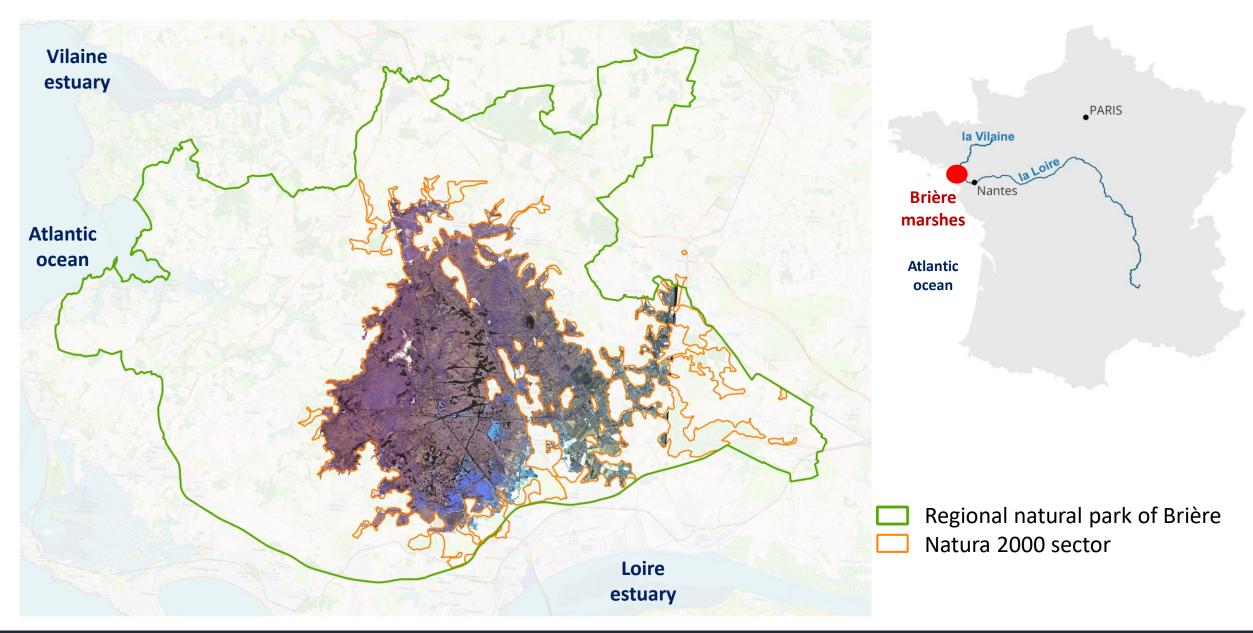








Study area



Initial available data

First plant communities map

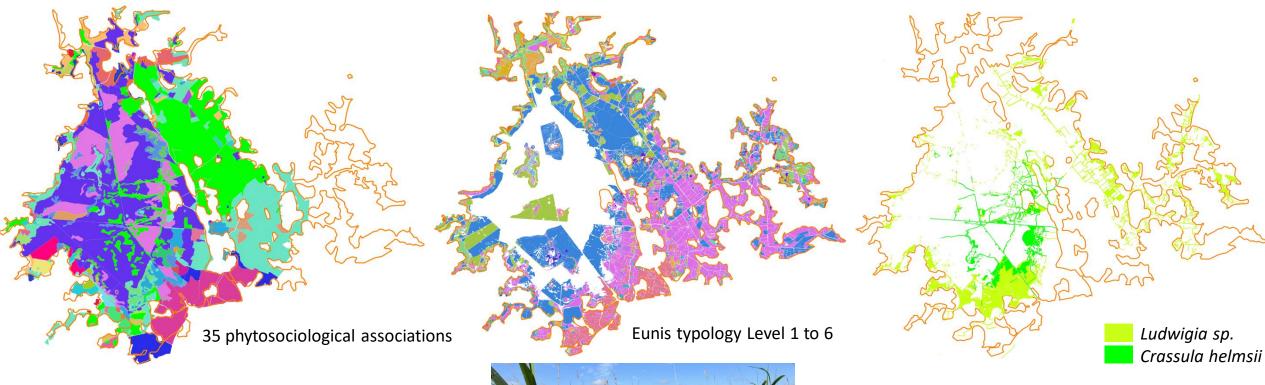
(made in 1980)

Natura 2000 map

(made between 2018 and 2020)

Invasive alien species map

(updated each year by field surveys)



Hard access to the extensive areas



Method: mapping the distribution of plant communities



Hyperspectral image (aerial survey)
Superspectral image (satellite World view 3)



95 floristic fields → Region Of Interest





Aerial survey: Hyperspectral and LiDAR

58 variables:

VNIR and SWIR spectral indices + LiDAR waveform strain + DSM + DHM



Supervised classification on R[®] (Random Forest)



Results

13 habitats (EUNIS typology)
Confusion matrix + **OOB 0,56** %

←

Comparison of approach

Satellite scene : World View 3

19 variables:

8 bands WV3 + 10 VNIR indices + **DHM** (from the aerial survey)



Supervised classification on R[®] (Random Forest)

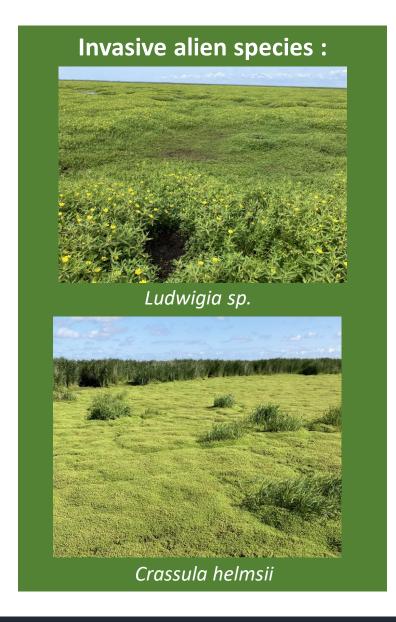


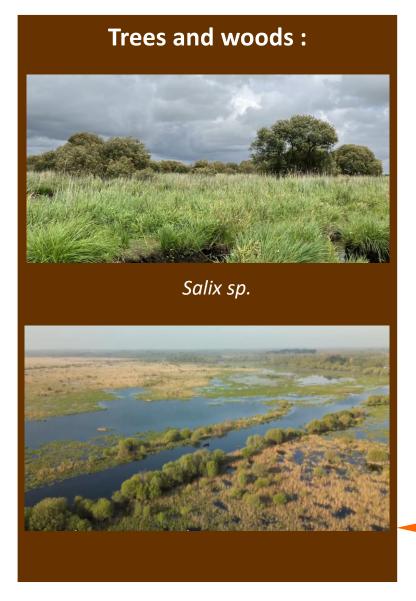
Results

13 habitats (EUNIS typology)

Confusion matrix + OOB 4,01 %

Method: mapping trees and invasive alien species





Satellite scene: World View 3

19 variables:

8 bands WV3 + 10 indices + DHM (from the airborn LiDAR)



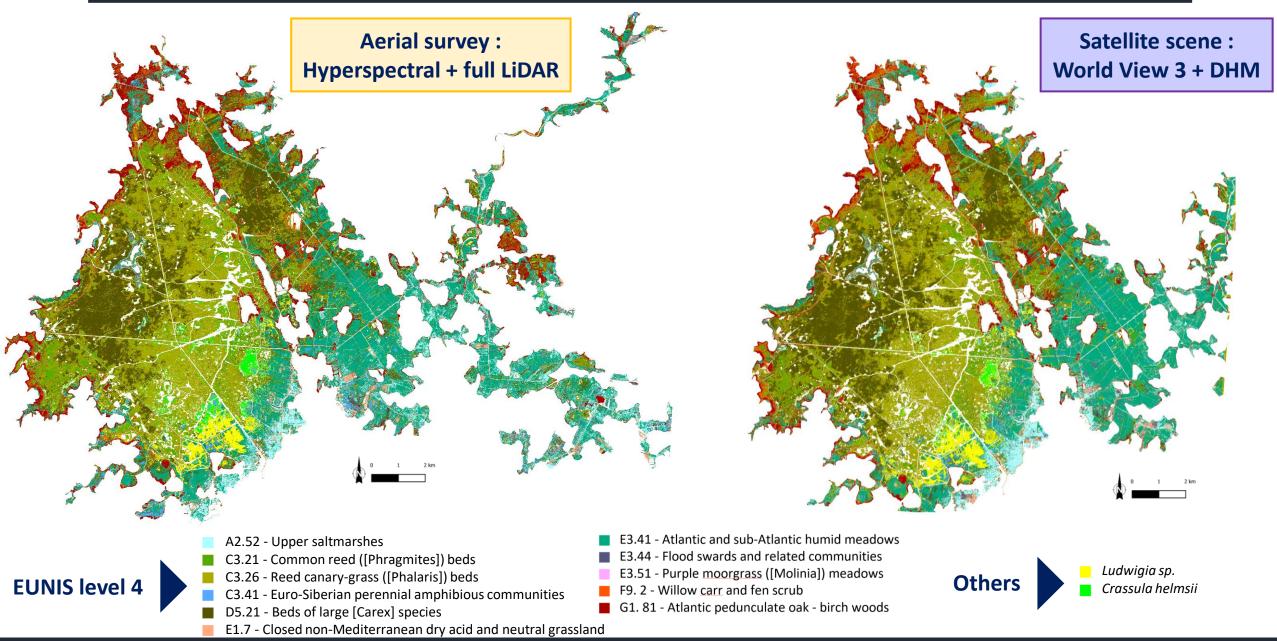
Supervised classification on R® (Random Forest)



Results

■ **13 habitats** (EUNIS typology)
Confusion matrix + OOB 4,01 %

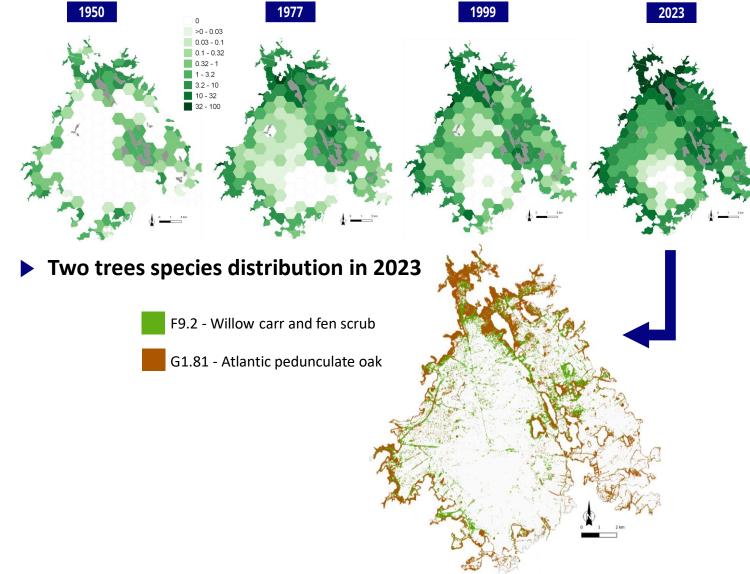
Results: complete mapping according to EUNIS typology



Results: mapping trees and invasive alien species

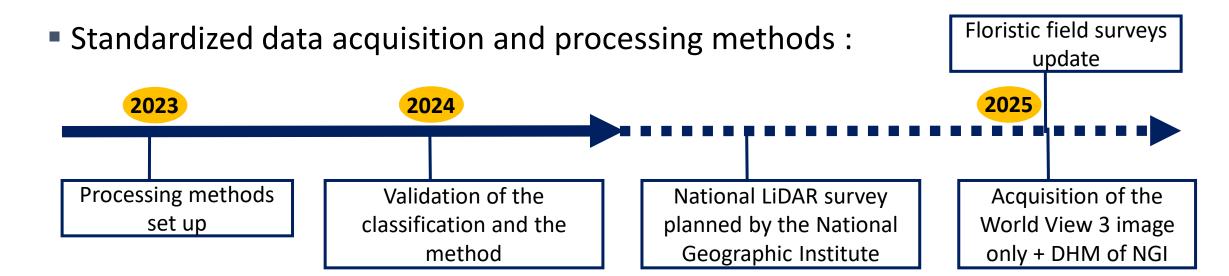
▶ Detection of 2 invasive alien species in 2023 Ludwigia sp. Crassula helmsii

► Percentage of trees occupation evolution from 1950 to 2023



Conclusions and perspectives

- Complete mapping, according to the Eunis typology
- Including classic communities + exotic species



- Long-term changes monitoring
- Assess the quality of the biodiversity and the resilience of plant formations



thomas.lafitte@univ-nantes.fr