

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ISOTOPIC SIGNATURES IN MOSES FROM EUROPE: A GIS solution to get information and make statistical correlation analysis

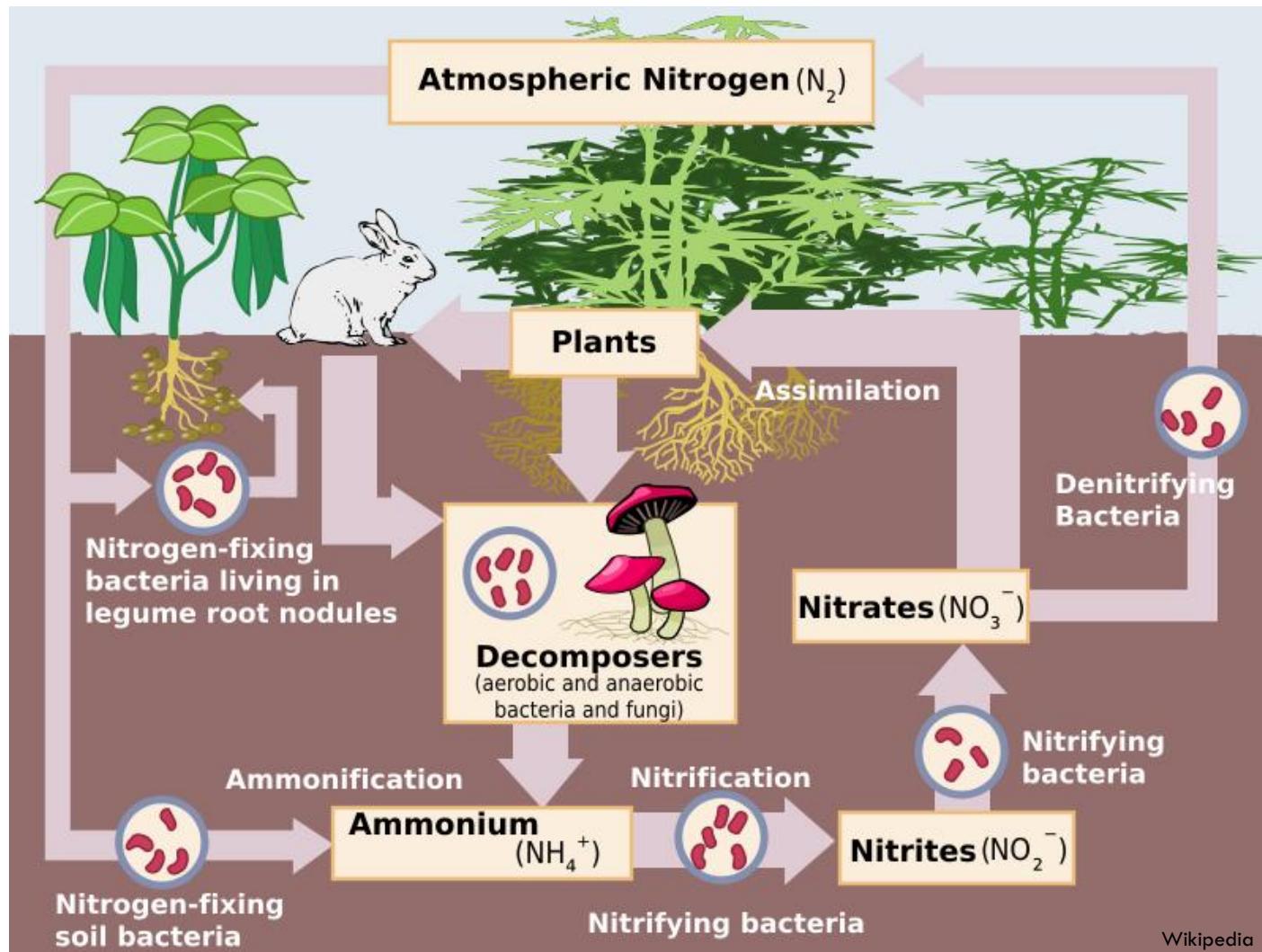
CESIG 2014

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INDEX

1. Why nitrogen? Why mosses? Why $\delta^{15}\text{N}$?
2. General aim
3. Available data
 1. Correct data
 2. Create 'Europe_Sites' FC
4. GIS project aim
5. Procedure
6. Conclusions

1. Why Nitrogen?

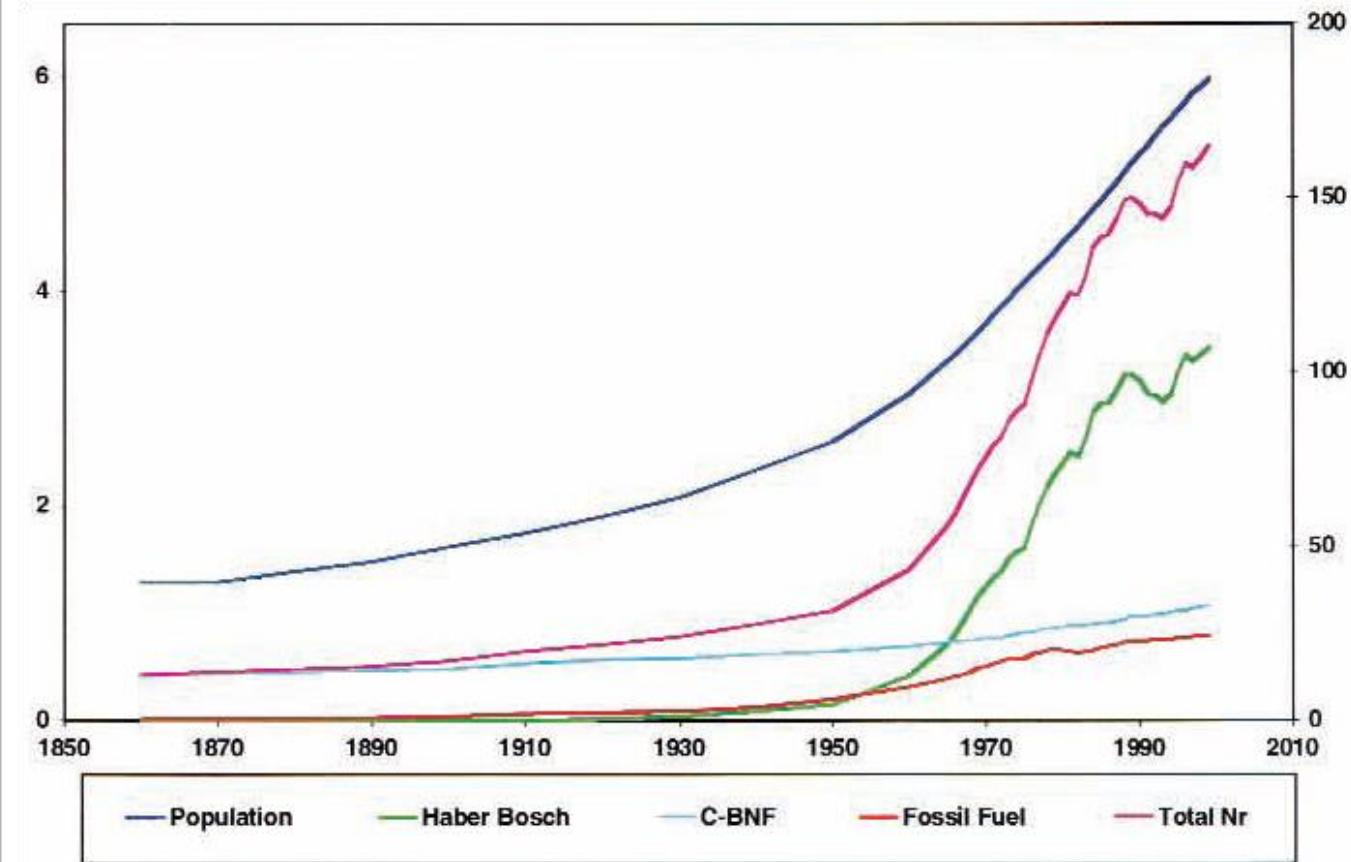


1. Why Nitrogen?

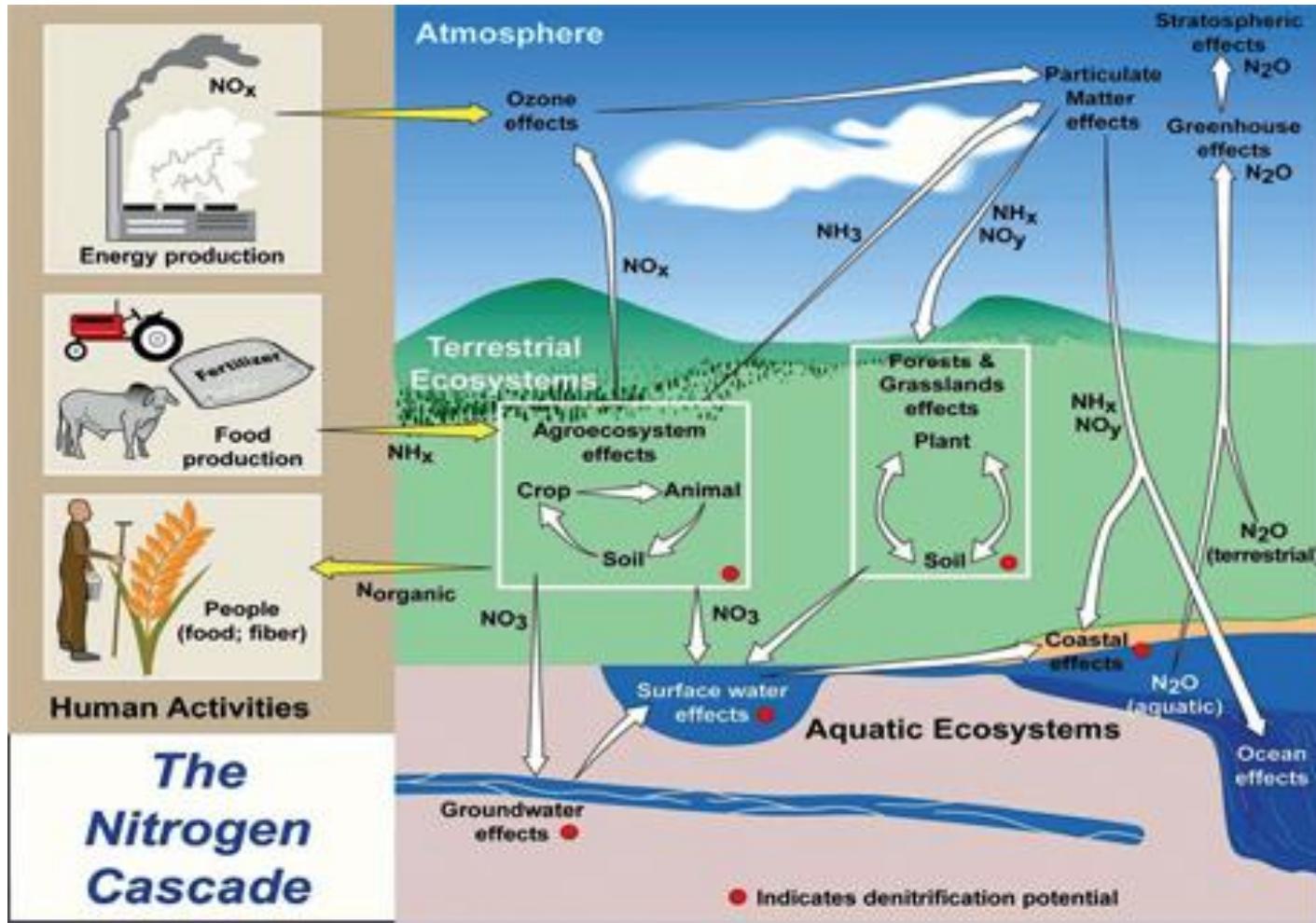
► 1860 to 2005:
Nitrogen
production has
been increased
from 15TgN to
187TgN

► From 1970:
world population
has been
increased in 70%
and nitrogen
production in
120%

(Galloway 2008)



1. Why Nitrogen?



1. Why mosses?

- Lack of a well developed root system or water-conducting tissue
- High cationic exchange capacity
- Large surface to weight ratio
- Wide distribution



1. Why $\delta^{15}\text{N}$?

$$R = \frac{{}^{15}\text{N}}{{}^{14}\text{N}} \rightarrow \text{The more } {}^{15}\text{N-enriched a sample, the more positive its } \delta^{15}\text{N}$$

NHy: depleted in ${}^{15}\text{N}$ (livestock)



NOx: enriched in ${}^{15}\text{N}$ (combustion)



2. General aim

- To prove that stable isotopes can detect emissions from anthropogenic sources.
- Biomonitoring surveys using mosses might be a simple approach to determine not only the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen but also its origin.
 - ▶ Land Uses → emission factor
 - ▶ NH_y Total Deposition → inmission factor
 - ▶ NO_x Total Deposition → inmission factor
 - ▶ Precipitation → inmission factor
 - ▶ Height → Long-Range Transboundary air pollution factor

3. Available data

Country	Provided data	Moss Samples
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Austria• Belgium• Croatia• Finland• France• Germany• Italy• Macedonia• Slovenia• Spain• Sweden• Switzerland• Turkey• Uk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Country code• Sampling date• Latitude• Longitude• DATUM• Moss species• Species Code• Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % Nitrogen• $\delta^{15}\text{N}$

3. Available data

Dear Sheila

It is good to hear that you are finalising the analyses of the nitrogen isotope data, thank you!

I assume with 'DATUM' you mean the date of sampling. You should have received this data from the UK (please let me know if not). You might specifically like to e-mail the countries from which you have not received the date of sampling yet, so the others will know who should respond to you as soon as possible.

It would be great to see a paper on this work drafted soon.

Dear Sheila,

The geographic coordinates are GPS coordinates.

I added the height above sea level for the different sampling spots. There are also 2 changes in the coordinates that I sent to Jesus (in blue).

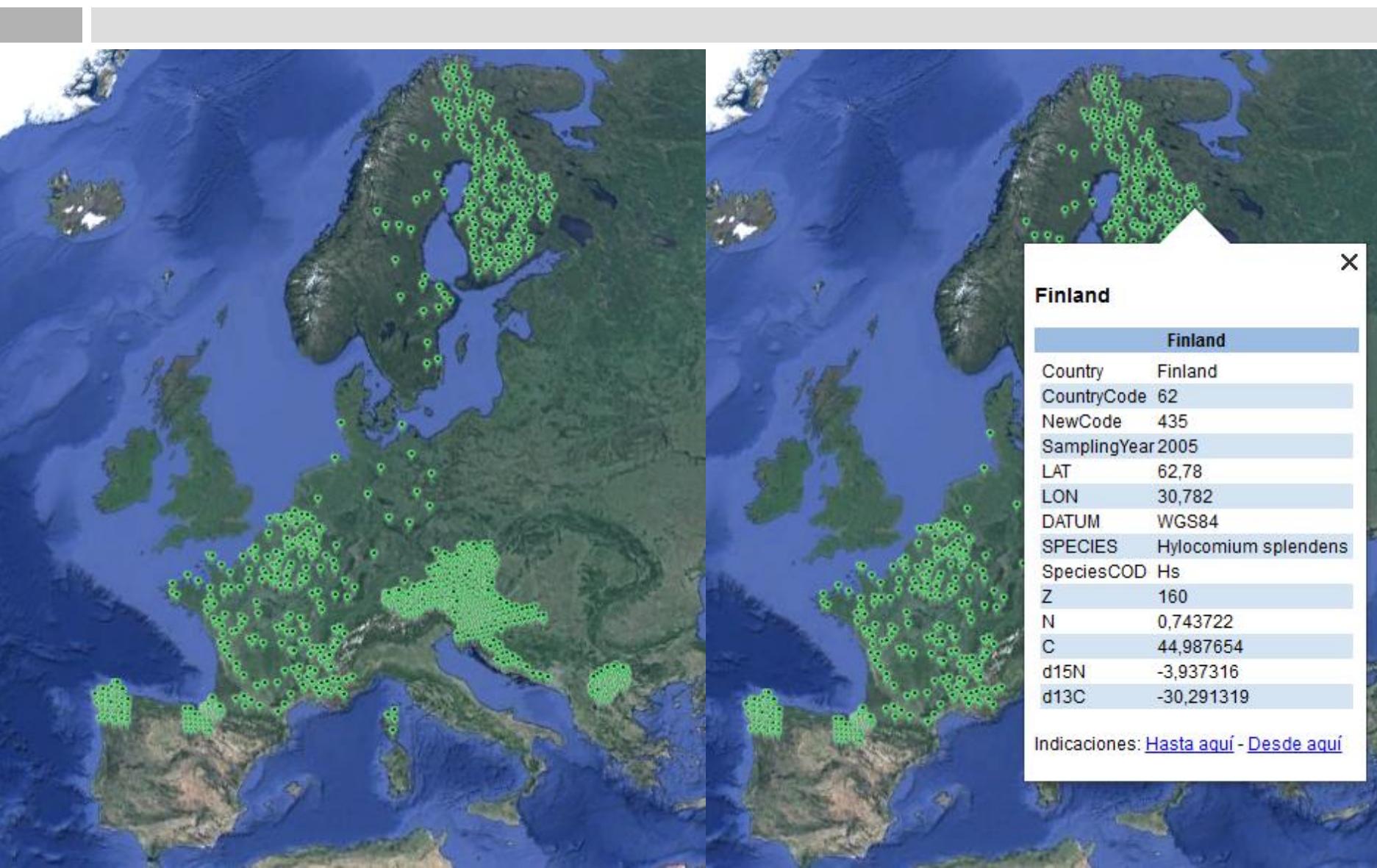
....

Dear Sheila,

There are in the excel sheet: Coordinate_N = Longitude, Coordinate E = Latitude. For me, these are the official coordinates for the world.

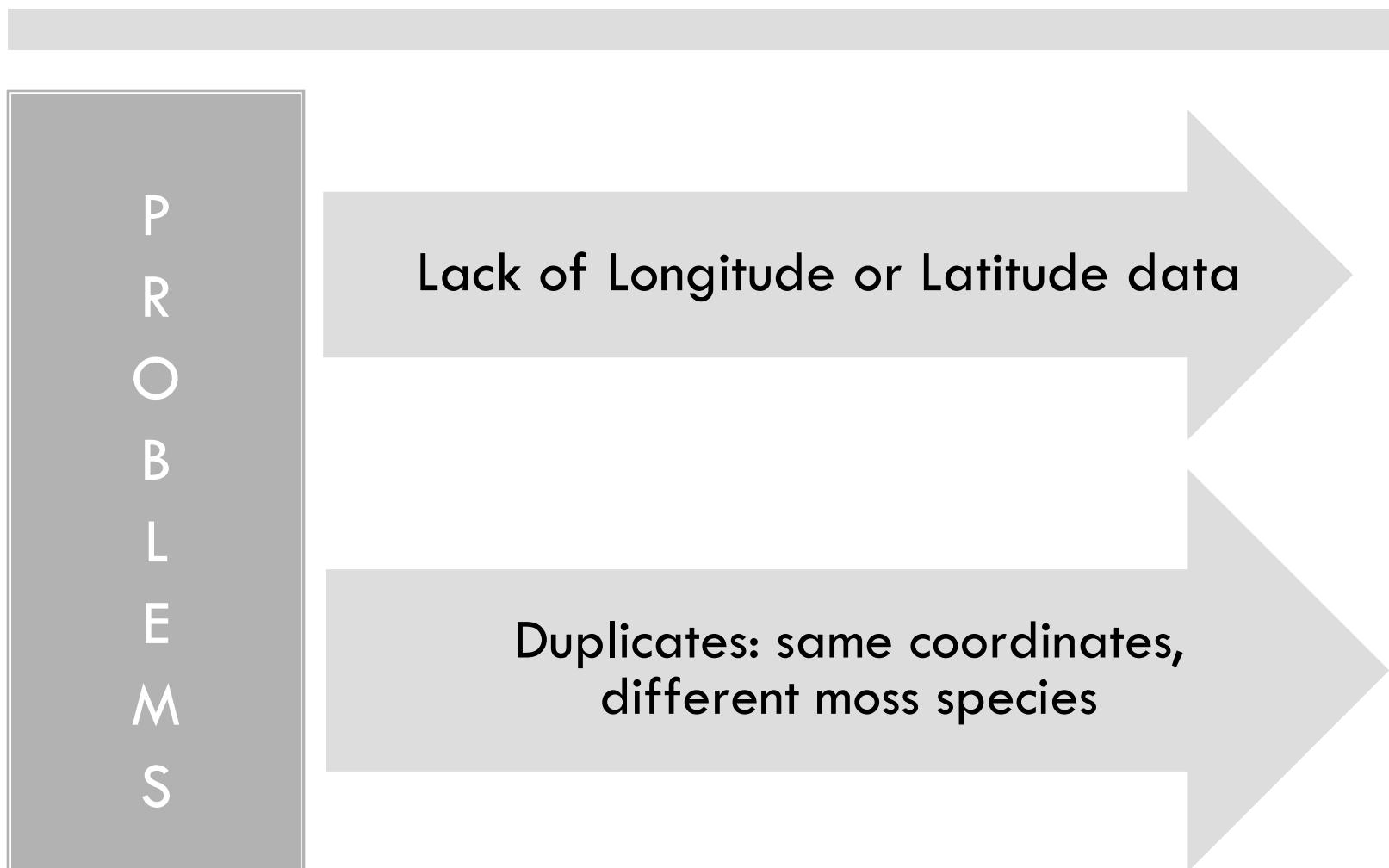
Is this clear now?

3. Available data



3. Available data

P
R
O
B
L
E
M
S



Lack of Longitude or Latitude data

Duplicates: same coordinates,
different moss species

3.1. Correct data

Name: **CountryTableReview**
Type: **Toolbox Tool**



- `import arcpy, os`
- `arcpy.env.overwriteOutput = 'True'`
- `arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(0)`
- `arcpy.env.workspace = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(1)`
- `out_GDB = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(2)`
- `ListaPaises = arcpy.ListFiles({'*.xlsx'})`
- `arcpy.AddMessage(ListaPaises)`

3.1. Correct data

- for País in ListaPaises:
 - FCpais= País.replace('.xlsx','')
 - paisS = FCpais+'_statistics'
 - arcpy.TableToTable_conversion(Pais+r'\Hoja1\$',out_GDB,FCpais)
 - ListaCampos = arcpy.ListFields(Pais+r'\Hoja1\$')
 - for campo in ListaCampos:
 - print campo.name
 - arcpy.MakeTableView_management (out_GDB+os.sep+FCpais,Pais.replace('.xlsx','_Tview'),
'LAT IS NULL OR LON IS NULL')
 - arcpy.DeleteRows_management(Pais.replace('.xlsx','_Tview'))
 - arcpy.Statistics_analysis(out_GDB+os.sep+FCpais,arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace+os.sep+paisS,
[['LAT','COUNT'],['LON','COUNT']],[['LAT','LON']])
 - rowTable = out_GDB+os.sep+FCpais
 - stsTable = arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace+os.sep+paisS

3.1. Correct data

```
□ with arcpy.da.SearchCursor(rowTable,['speciesCOD'],sql_clause=(None,'DISTINCT')) as BuscaEspecie:  
□     for fila in BuscaEspecie:  
□         arcpy.AddField_management(stsTable,fila[0],'LONG')  
□         stsTableFields= arcpy.ListFields(stsTable)  
□         for field in stsTableFields:  
□             print field.name  
□             field_names= field.name  
□             arcpy.AddField_management(rowTable,'LAT2','TEXT')  
□             expressionLAT2 = 'str(!LAT!)[0:6]'  
□             arcpy.CalculateField_management(rowTable,'LAT2',expressionLAT2,'PYTHON')  
□             arcpy.AddField_management(rowTable,'LON2','TEXT')  
□             expressionLON2 = 'str(!LON!)[0:6]'  
□             arcpy.CalculateField_management(rowTable,'LON2',expressionLON2,'PYTHON')  
□             arcpy.AddField_management(stsTable,'LAT2','TEXT')  
□             arcpy.CalculateField_management(stsTable,'LAT2',expressionLAT2,'PYTHON')  
□             arcpy.AddField_management(stsTable,'LON2','TEXT')  
□             arcpy.CalculateField_management(stsTable,'LON2',expressionLON2,'PYTHON')
```

3.1. Correct data

```
□ with arcpy.da.SearchCursor(rowTable,['LAT2','LON2','speciesCOD']) as CoincidenciaSPS:  
□     for coincidencia in CoincidenciaSPS:  
□         condicion = "LAT2 ="+coincidencia[0] +" AND LON2 ="+coincidencia[1] + """  
□         print condicion  
□         print coincidencia  
□         print stsTable  
□         with arcpy.da.UpdateCursor(stsTable,['LAT2','LON2',coincidencia[2]],condicion) as Actualiza:  
□             for filaActualiza in Actualiza:  
□                 print filaActualiza  
□                 filaActualiza[2]=1  
□                 Actualiza.updateRow((filaActualiza[0],filaActualiza[1],filaActualiza[2]))  
□                 print filaActualiza
```


3.1. Correct data

Sin título - ArcMap

Select by Attributes

Enter a WHERE clause to select records in the table window.

Method : Create a new selection

OBJECTID
Country
CountryCode
NewCode
SamplingYear

= <> Like
> >= And
< <= Or
% () Not
Is Get Unique Values Go To:

SELECT * FROM Belgium WHERE:
LAT = 49.85750000000002 AND LON = 5.279166666666668
AND (SpeciesCOD = 'Hs' OR SpeciesCOD = 'Rs')

Clear Verify Help Load... Save... Apply Close

WGS84 | Hylocomium splendens | Hs | 43 | 1,348007 | 47,18853 | -5,533555 | -31,597065 | 49,857 |
WGS84 | Rhytidadelphus squarrosus | Rs | 43 | 1,158097 | 48,277698 | -4,353858 | -32,765533 | 49,857 |
WGS84 | Pseudoscleropodium purum | Pp | 33 | 2,275489 | 45,897746 | -5,333721 | -31,23844 | 49,640 |
WGS84 | Pseudoscleropodium purum | Pp | 39 | 1,775166 | 44,067935 | -4,309099 | -32,062592 | 49,680 |
WGS84 | Pleurozium schreberi | Ps | 90 | 1,241951 | 41,213881 | 6,384064 | -32,118273 | 50,979 |
WGS84 | Pseudoscleropodium purum | Pp | 90 | 1,259035 | 41,188985 | 10,903842 | -33,009061 | 50,979 |
WGS84 | Pseudoscleropodium purum | Pp | 25 | 0,946535 | 43,861179 | 11,821234 | -32,527337 | 51,026 |
WGS84 | Pleurozium schreberi | Ps | 7 | 0,917933 | 29,381467 | 6,603848 | -31,070979 | 51,116 |
WGS84 | Pleurozium schreberi | De | 22 | 1,8013 | 43,079342 | 8,047200 | -31,28014 | 50,857 |

1 ▶ | (2 out of 31 Selected)

Belgium

Sin título - ArcMap

Select by Attributes

Enter a WHERE clause to select records in the table window.

Method : Create a new selection

LON
DATUM
SPECIES
SpeciesCOD
Z

= <> Like
> >= And
< <= Or
% () Not
Is Get Unique Values Go To:

NULL
'Hc'
'Hs'
'Pp'
'Ps'
'Rs'

SELECT * FROM Belgium WHERE:
LAT = 50.22416666666669 AND LON = 4.7075000000000005
AND SpeciesCOD = Pp'

Clear Verify Help Load... Save... Apply Close

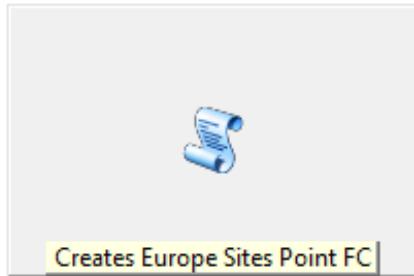
24 | Belgium | M31 | 244 |
25 | Belgium | M32a | 245 |
26 | Belgium | M33a | 246 |
27 | Belgium | M33b | 247 |
28 | Belgium | M34a | 248 |
29 | Belgium | M35 | 249 |
30 | Belgium | M43 | 250 |
31 | Belgium | M44 | 251 |
? | Belgium | M5b | 252 |

13 ▶ | (1 out of 64 Selected)

Belgium

3.2. Create 'Europe_sites' FC

Name: Creates Europe Sites Point FC
Type: Toolbox Tool



- `import arcpy, os`
- `arcpy.env.overwriteOutput = 'True'`
- `arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(0)`
- `arcpy.env.workspace = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(1)`
- `out_GDB = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(2)`
- `out_scratch = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(3)`
- `ListaPaises = arcpy.ListTables()`
- `arcpy.AddMessage(ListaPaises)`
- `ListnPais_Sites = []`

3.2. Create 'Europe_sites' FC

- for Pais in ListaPaises:
- FCpais= Pais
- rowTable = out_GDB+os.sep+FCpais
- CoorX = 'LON'
- CoorY = 'LAT'
- out_layer = rowTable+'_layer'
- spRef_WGS84 = arcpy.SpatialReference(4326)
- spRef_ED50 = arcpy.SpatialReference(4230)
- spRef_D48 = arcpy.SpatialReference(104131)
- FC_name = FCpais+'_Sites'
- FC_nameED50 = FCpais+'_ED50'
- FC_nameD48 = FCpais+'_D48'
- FC_ED50 = arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace+os.sep+FC_nameED50
- out_project = arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace+os.sep+FC_name
- FC_D48 = arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace+os.sep+FC_nameD48
- TransED50 = 'ED_1950_To_WGS_1984_NTv2_Peninsula'
- TransD48 = 'D48_To_WGS_1984_2007'

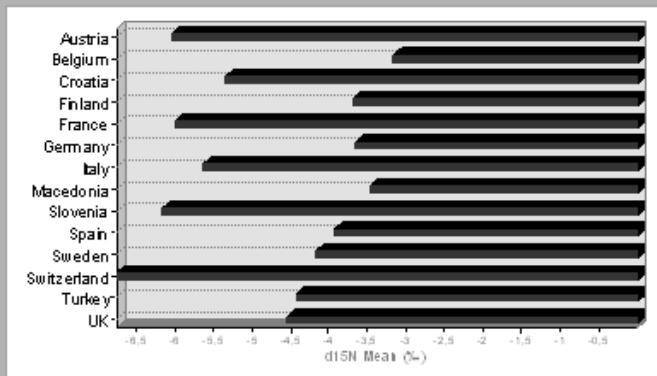
3.2. Create 'Europe_sites' FC

```
□ with arcpy.da.SearchCursor(rowTable,['LAT','LON','DATUM'],sql_clause=(None,'DISTINCT')) as BuscaDatum:  
□     for datum in BuscaDatum:  
□         if datum[2] == 'WGS84':  
□             arcpy.MakeXYEventLayer_management(rowTable,CoorX,CoorY,out_layer,spRef_WGS84)  
□             arcpy.FeatureClassToFeatureClass_conversion(out_layer,arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace,FC_name)  
□         if datum[2] == 'ED50':  
□             arcpy.MakeXYEventLayer_management(rowTable,CoorX,CoorY,out_layer,spRef_ED50)  
□             arcpy.FeatureClassToFeatureClass_conversion(out_layer,arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace,FC_nameED50)  
□             arcpy.Project_management(FC_ED50,out_project,spRef_WGS84,TransED50,spRef_ED50)  
□         if datum[2] == 'D48':  
□             arcpy.MakeXYEventLayer_management(rowTable,CoorX,CoorY,out_layer,spRef_D48)  
□             arcpy.FeatureClassToFeatureClass_conversion(out_layer,arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace,FC_nameD48)  
□             arcpy.Project_management(FC_D48,out_project,spRef_WGS84,TransD48,spRef_D48)  
□         ListaPais_Sites.append(arcpy.env.scratchWorkspace+os.sep+FC_name)  
□         print ListaPais_Sites  
□     out_merge = out_GDB+os.sep+'Europe_Sites'  
□     arcpy.Merge_management(ListaPais_Sites,out_merge)
```

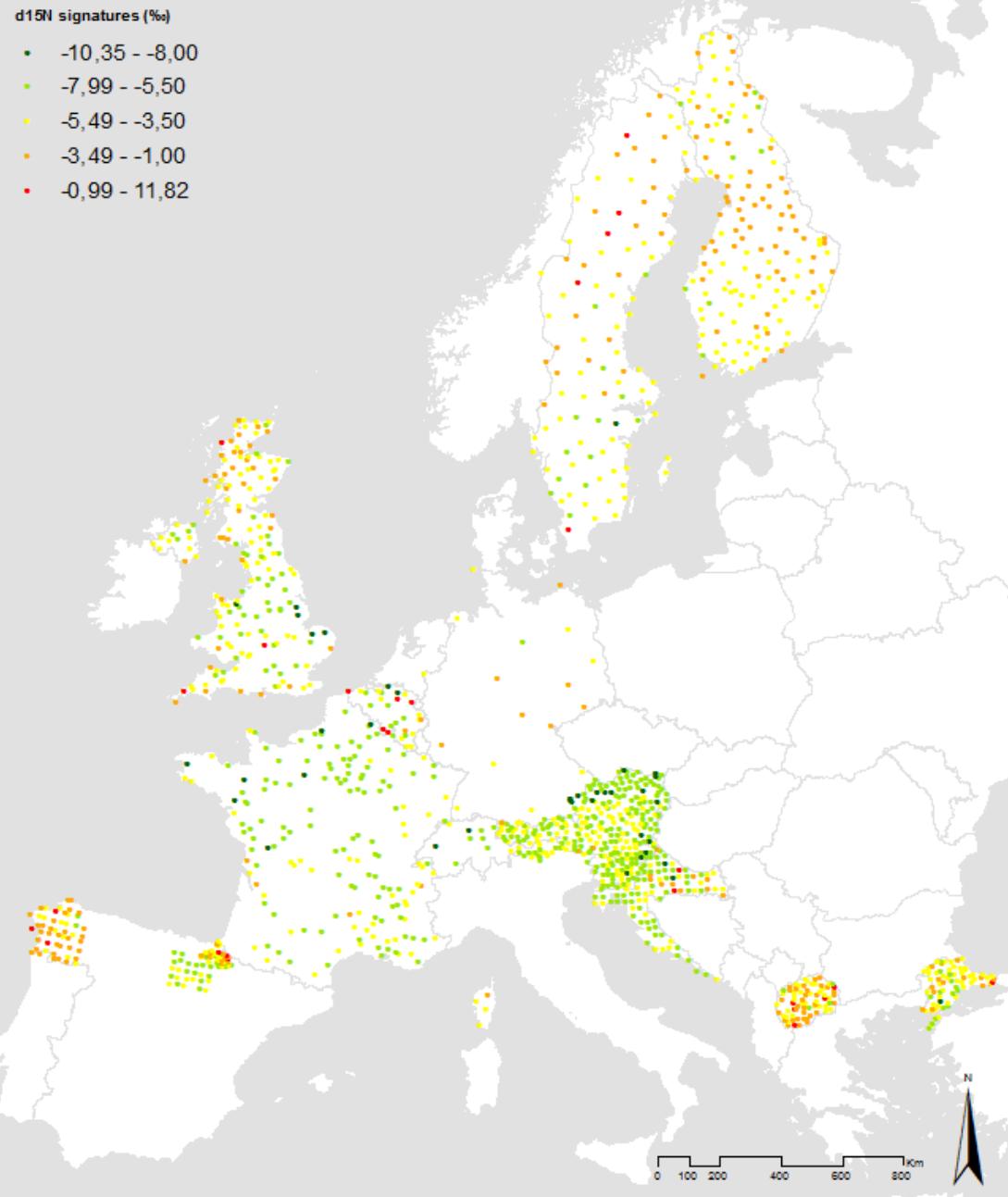
Nitrogen Isotopic Signatures in mosses from Europe

This map shows the geographical distribution of d15N isotopic signatures in Europe. A total of 1282 moss samples from the 2005 ICP-Vegetation campaign were analysed.

A summary of the main statistics per country can be found on the below graph and table.



	d15N				
	n	Mean	Max.	Min.	STD
Austria	219	-6.04	-2.45	-10.01	1.28
Belgium	27	-3.16	11.82	-8.72	5.54
Croatia	90	-5.34	1.63	-9.18	1.70
Finland	150	-3.69	-1.17	-6.69	1.04
France	166	-6.00	-2.10	-9.05	1.33
Germany	17	-3.65	-1.57	-6.17	1.13
Italy	20	-5.62	-3.96	-7.36	0.83
Macedonia	72	-3.47	-0.38	-6.03	1.36
Slovenia	55	-6.15	-3.70	-9.75	1.20
Spain	115	-3.92	1.85	-7.25	1.87
Sweden	100	-4.17	0.17	-8.09	1.50
Switzerland	10	-6.75	-4.80	-10.35	1.90
Turkey	72	-4.43	0.81	-8.32	1.64
UK	169	-4.54	3.64	-8.89	1.76



4. Project Aim

- The objective of the present work is to extract information from Corine Land Cover (2006) and from The European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) to correlate it with the nitrogen isotopic signatures obtained in mosses from Europe.

5. Procedure

European Environment Agency



Topics

Data and maps

Indicators

Publications

You are here: Home / Publications / CORINE Land Cover

CORINE Land Cover

Topics: Biodiversity



In 1985 the Corine programme was initiated in the European Union. Corine means 'coordination of information on the environment' and it was a prototype project working on many different environmental issues. The Corine databases and several of its programmes have been taken over by the EEA. One of these is an inventory of land cover in 44 classes, and presented as a cartographic product, at a scale of 1:100 000. This database is operationally available for most areas of Europe.

5. Procedure

Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

emep

Co-operative programme for monitoring
and evaluation of the long-range
transmissions of air pollutants in Europe

EMEP

emep.int pages:

[EMEP Home](#)

[EMEP Overview](#)

[EMEP Publications](#)

[EMEP Meetings](#)

[EMEP Grid](#)

The European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) is a scientifically based and policy driven programme under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) for international co-operation to solve transboundary air pollution problems.

Five EMEP Centers and four Task Forces undertake efforts in support of the EMEP work plan. We refer to the respective websites for in-depth information:

Sampling Sites



d15N



Corine Land Cover

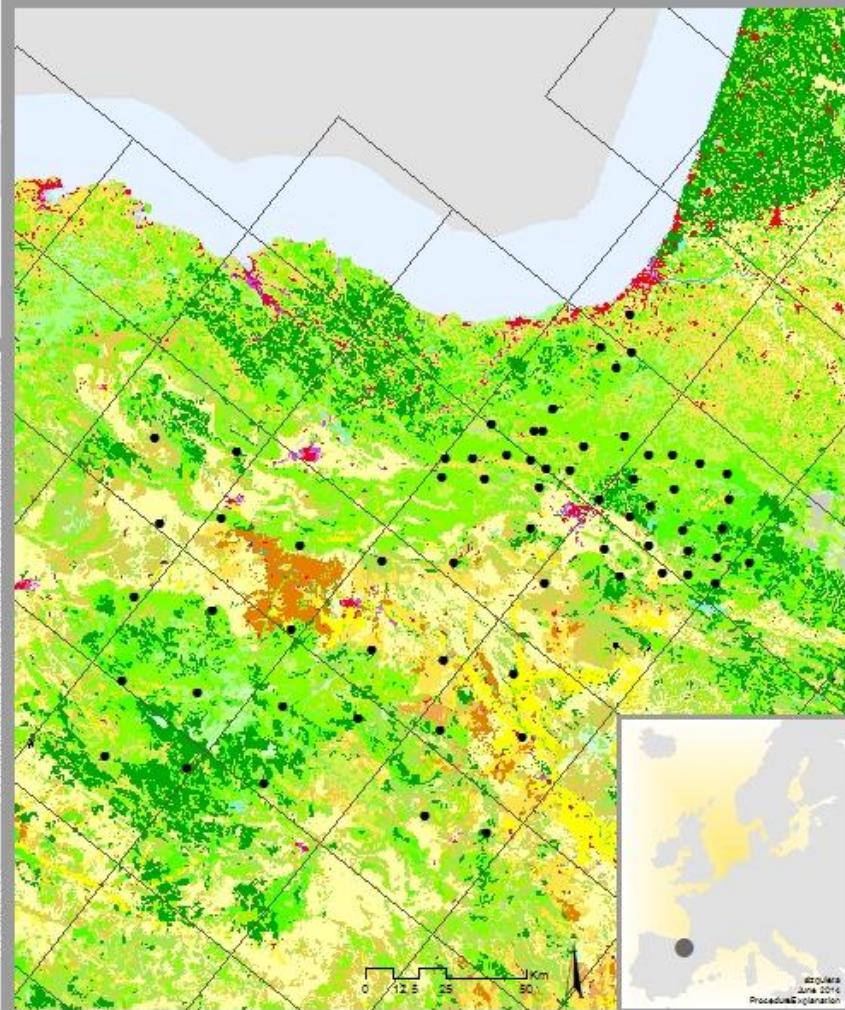


EMEP_Grid



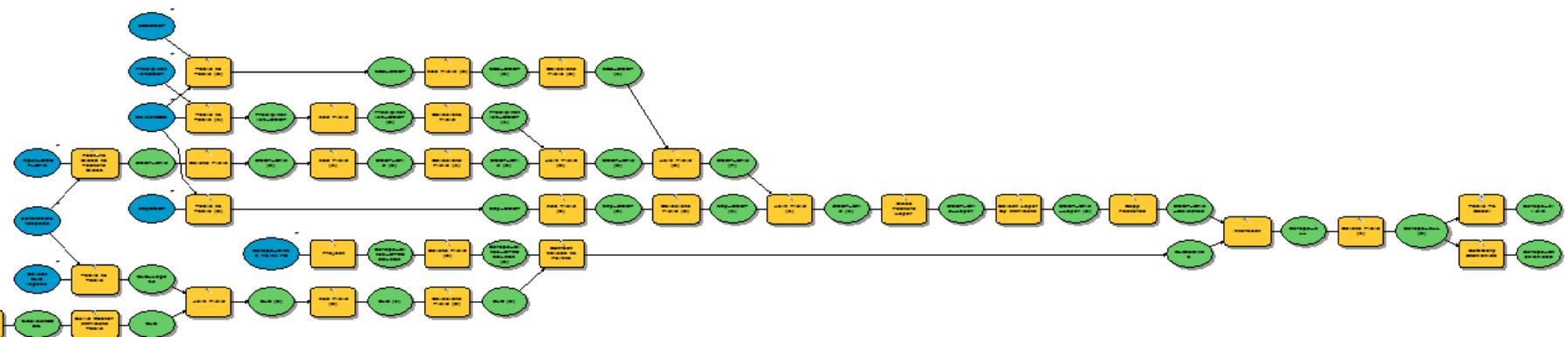
Project Aim

To extract information from Corine Land Cover (CLC)
and The European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP)
to correlate it with the nitrogen isotopic signatures obtained in
mosses from Europe

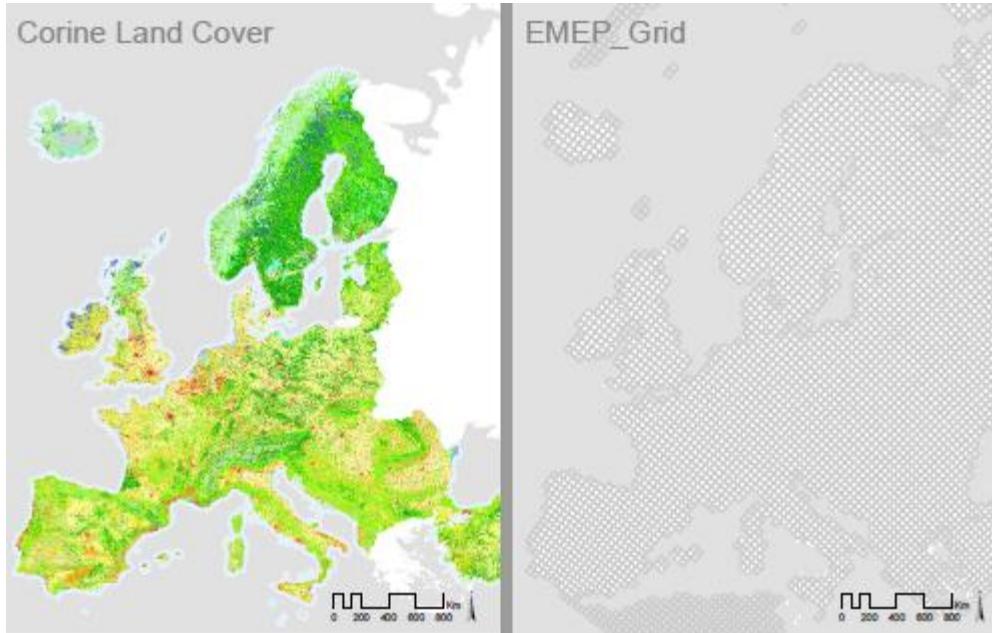


5. Procedure

Name: EuropeanNitrogenIsotopesAnalysis
Type: Toolbox Tool



5. Procedure

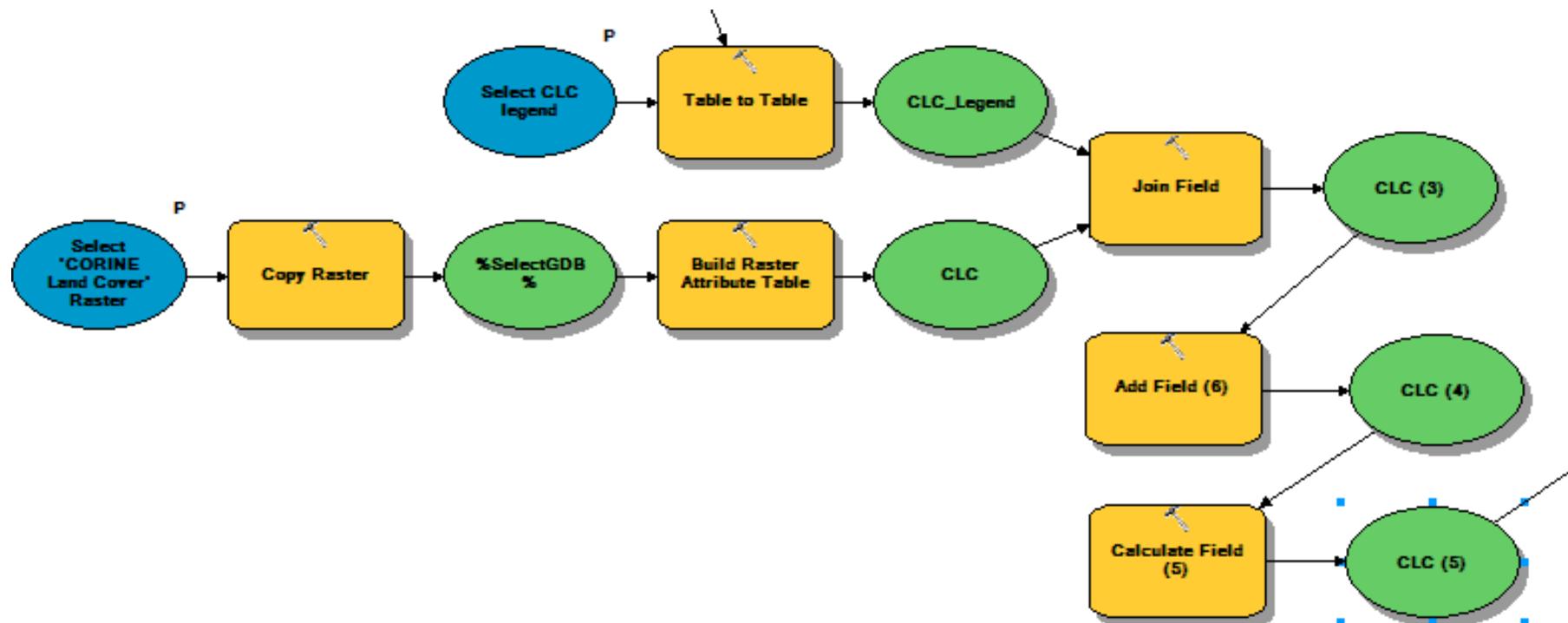


ETRS89_LAEA



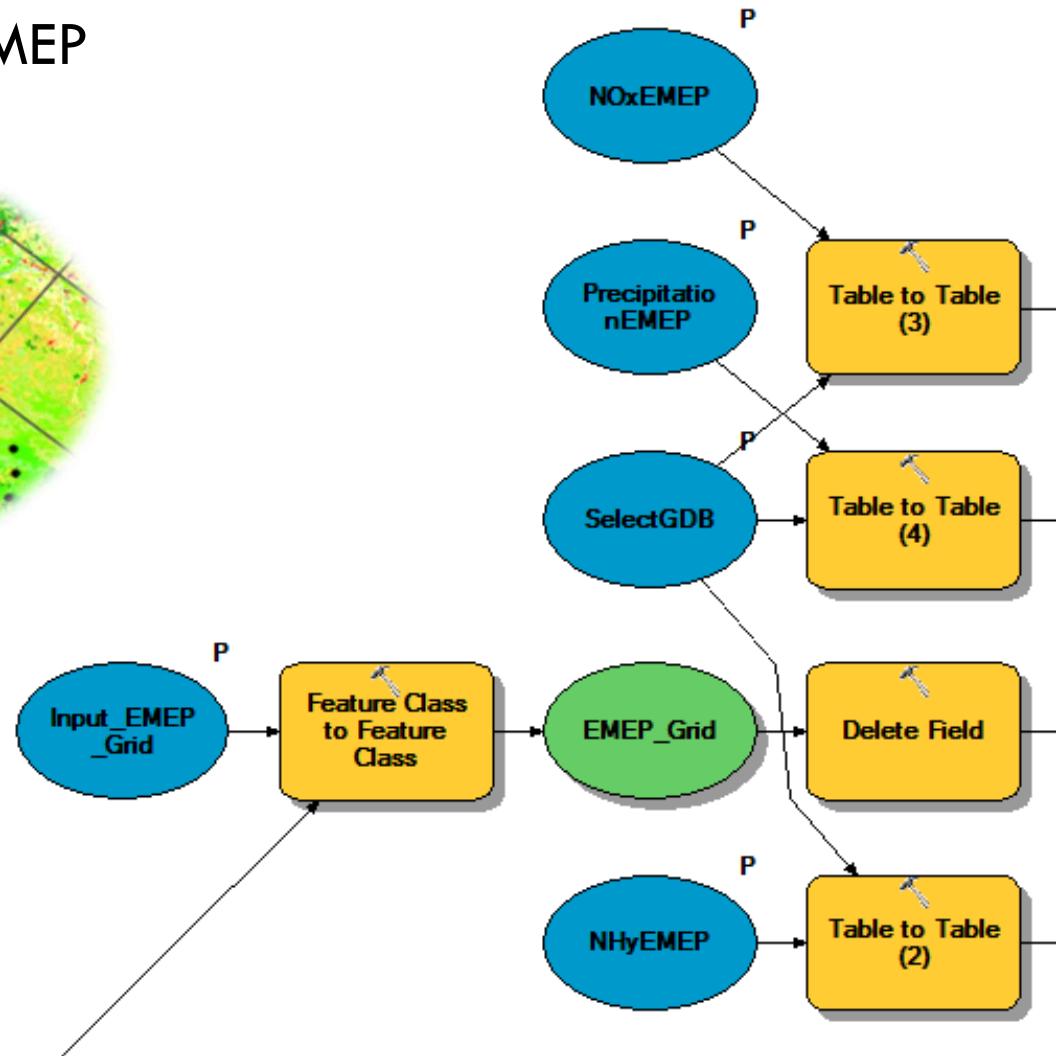
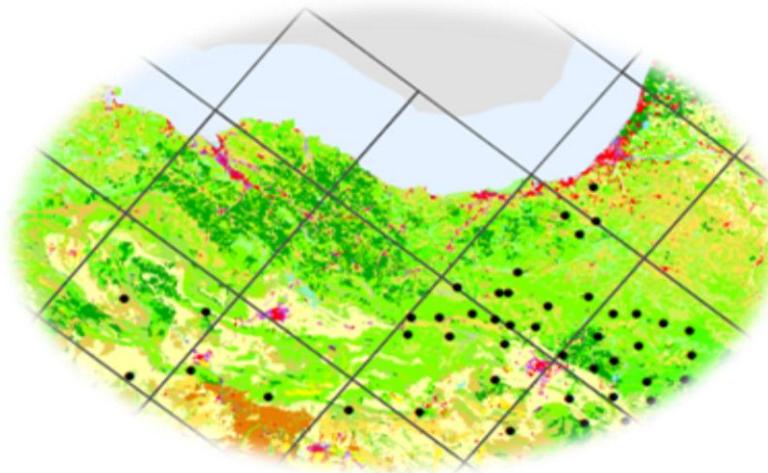
5. Procedure

□ EXTRACT DATA FROM CLC



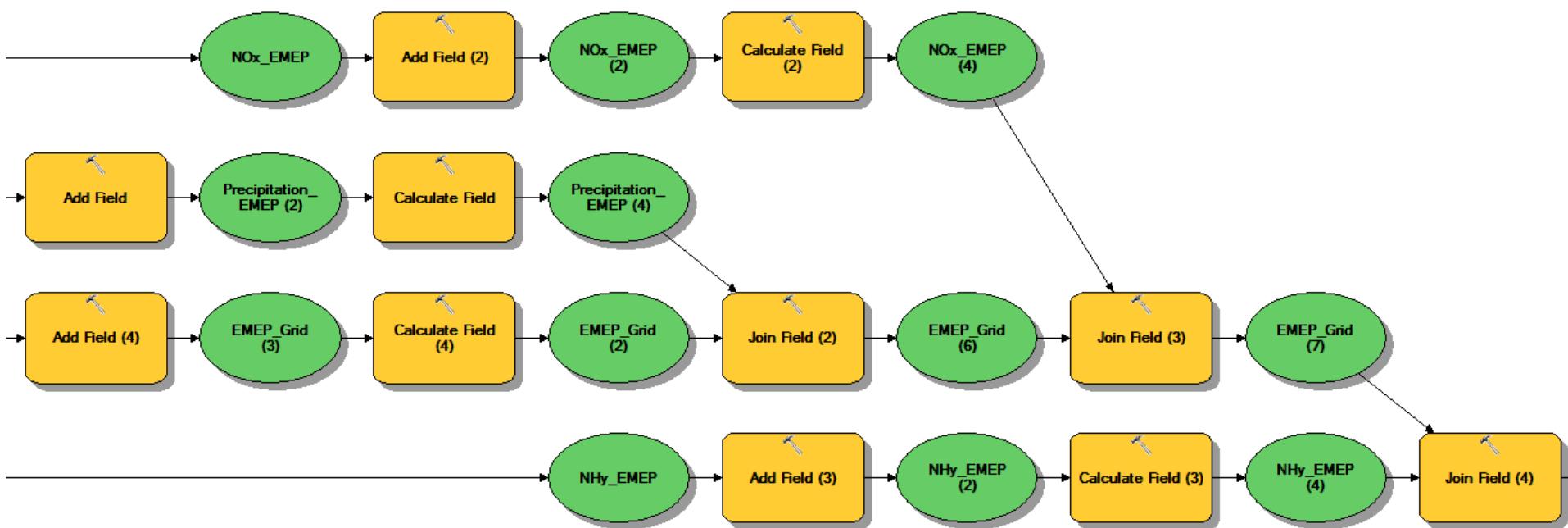
5. Procedure

□ EXTRACT DATA FROM EMEP



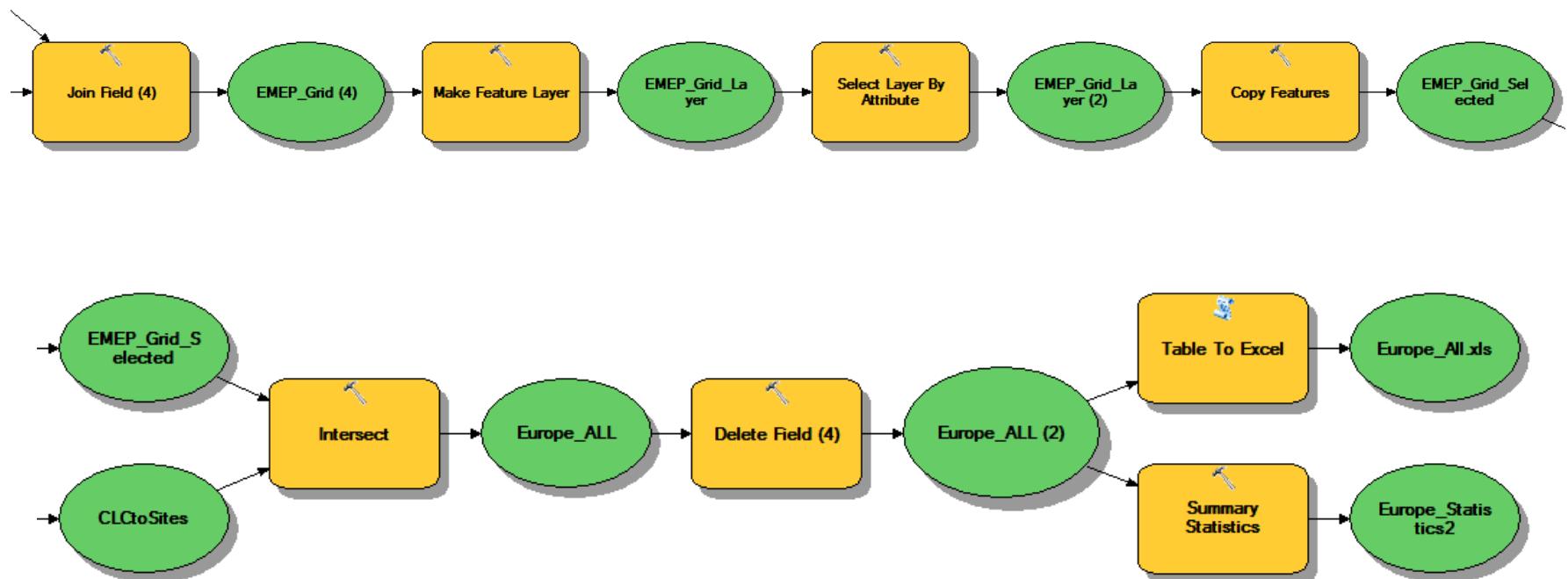
5. Procedure

□ EXTRACT DATA FROM EMEP



5. Procedure

□ EXTRACT DATA FROM EMEP



5. Procedure

□ FINAL TABLE



6. Conclusions

- The tools showed in the present project allow to:
 - Make a review of the initial data sheets, correct the lack of coordinates and identify duplicates.
 - Create a point FC in WGS84 with all sampling sites from Europe (regardless of the original DATUM of each country).
 - Extract data from CLC and EMEP to those sampling sites.
 - Obtain a complete table ready to be used in further statistical analysis.



Thank you for your attention!!!!