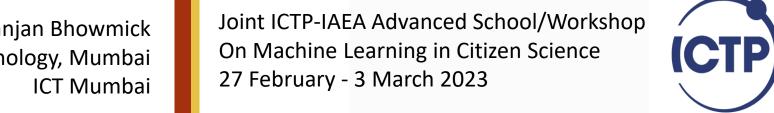




Role of Data Science and Machine Learning in Managing Plant Invasion Under Climate Change: A Case Study with ILORA Database in India

Amiya Ranjan Bhowmick Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai





Agenda



About the Aliens

Who they are Why they are of concern



Indian scenario

Current status
Research and policy needs



Looking inside ILORA

Inspirations
Species and variables



Analytics

Data Analytical perspectives
Case studies



Closing

Summary
Questions and Answers





A being that came from a different place













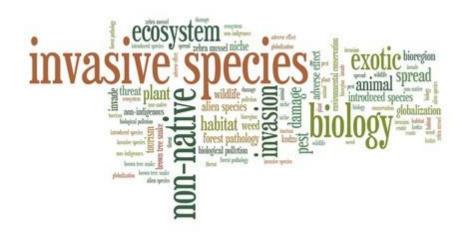








What's in a name?...



- Alien
- Non-native
- Exotic
- Non-indigenous
- Introduced
- Naturalized
- Invasive
- Weed
- Noxious









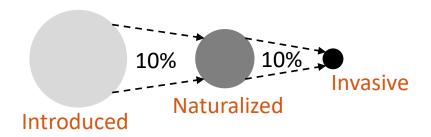






What's in a name?...

- Alien Species just enters a geographic space, i.e., crosses the transport barrier, and is
- Non-native being cultivated or in captivity
- Exotic
- Non-indigenous
- Introduced —— Species is in the wild, outside human control, i.e., crosses cultivation/captivity barrier
- Naturalized Species is surviving in the wild, without human assistance, i.e., crosses survival barrier
- Invasive —— Species is reproducing on its own and starts dispersing to new environment, i.e., crosses reproduction, dispersal and environmental barriers
- Weed
- Noxious

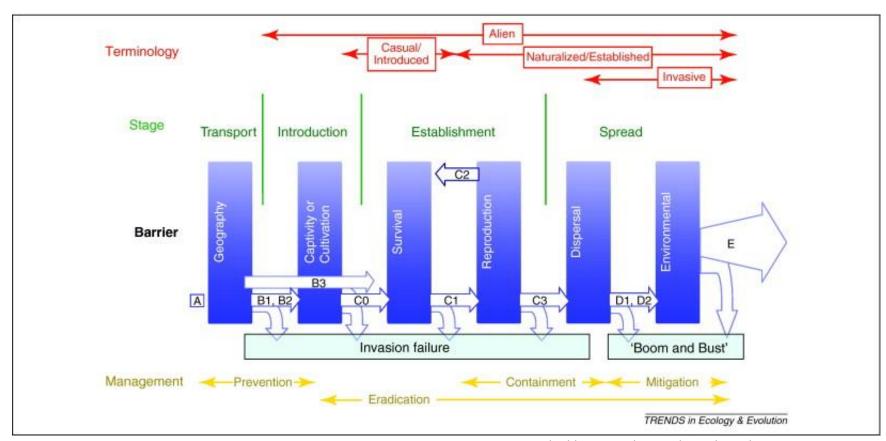






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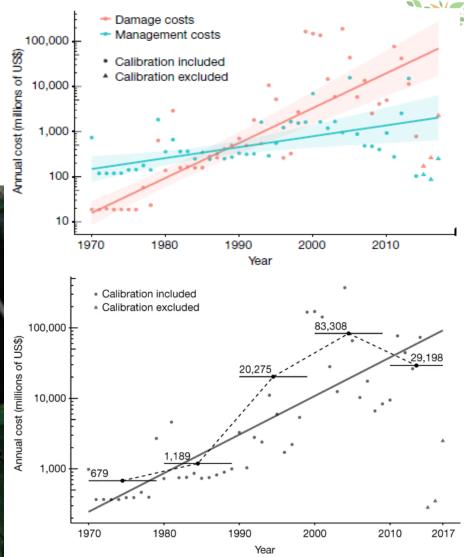


Blackburn et al. Trends Ecol. Evol. 2011; 26: 333-339



Why we should care





Diagne et al. *Nature* 2021; 592: 571–576





Global perspective

Economic issue?...

- Alien
- Non-native
- Exotic
- Non-indigenous
- Introduced
- Naturalized
- Invasive
- Weed
- Noxious

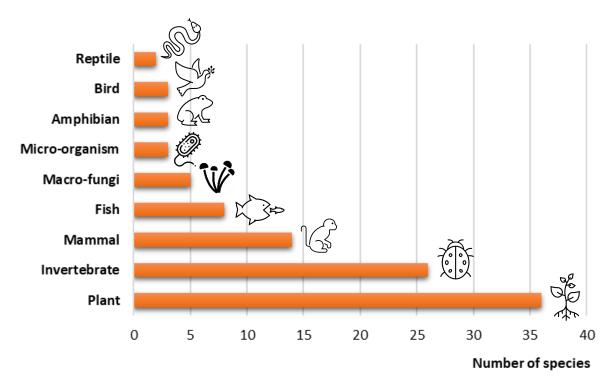
- In the 2001–02 financial year, the combined estimated cost (economic losses and control) of invasive species was \$9.8 billion, rising to \$13.6 billion in the 11–12 financial year (Hoffmann and Broadhurst, 2016, NeoBiota).
- Approximately \$726 million of grants funded through the Commonwealth of Australia
 was spent on invasive species management and research between 1996 to 2013.
- In 01–02, total national expenditure on invasive species was \$2.31 billion, rising to \$3.77 billion in 11–12.
- Of the approximately 2700 exotic plants species now established within Australia, 429 species have been declared noxious or are under some form of legislative control (NRMMC 2006) with considerably more subject to eradication and control measures such as plant species listed on the National Environmental Alert List.

Source: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/weeds/lists/alert.html

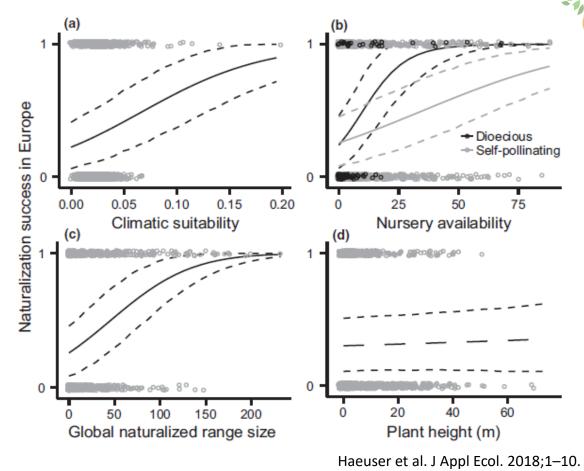


Other countries started

Invasive plants are the major shareholder



Lowe et al. 2000, 100 OF THE WORLD'S WORST INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES, The Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) a specialist group of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)



- Identified species with **high future naturalization risk** and species with high projected increases in naturalization potential in Europe under **climate change**.
- This species list allows for prioritization of monitoring and regulation of ornamental plants to mitigate the invasion debt.





Alien plants in India

Some popular ones: Its everywhere!







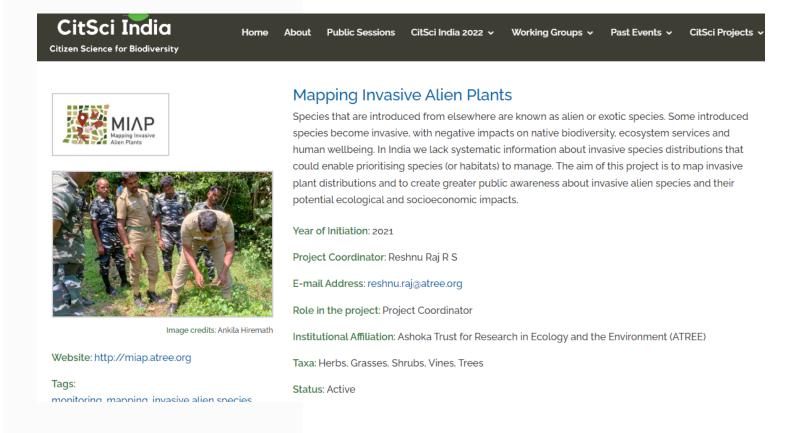


Citizen Science (Indian Context)

Google Search: Citizen Science in India

- Citizen Science for Biodiversity
- https://citsci-india.org/
- Total number of projects: 31

- Project on Invasive plants: 1
- Machine Learning: Only for experts







Citizen Science (Indian Context)

Google Search: Citizen Science in India

- Center for Citizen Science
- http://citizenscience.in/
- SATARK Landslide Prediction System
- Microbial analysis of river Ganga
- Microbial analysis of 'Dust Storm' event
- Asteroid occultation observation
- Projects: Meghdoot, Shayadri
- Project on Invasive plants: 0
- Machine Learning: Only for experts







Indian perspective

Economic issue?...



Prosopis juliflora



Lantana camara

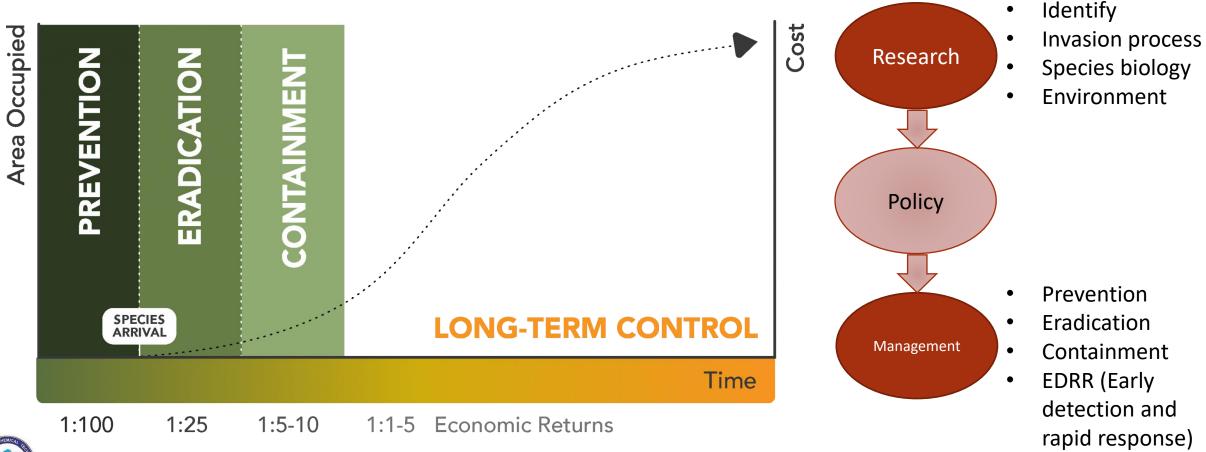
- In the Western Ghats, for example, lantana (Lantana camara), a Central and South America shrub that was introduced to India in 1809 as a garden ornamental, has spread extensively.
- In Karnataka's Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve, Soliga farmers have suffered from reduced abundances of (Non-timber forest products) NTFPs, such as amla, which they harvested for supplementary income. Lantana affects regeneration of other forest plants that wild herbivores depended upon.
- Prosopis (*Prosopis juliflora*), variously known as vilayati keekar, gando bawar and seemai karuvel in different parts of the country. Also from South America, this thorny tree was introduced to India around 1870 for its extreme drought tolerance and as a source of fuelwood.
- Rapid spread in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In parts of Tamil Nadu, the invasion has entirely transformed agricultural lands and grazing commons, forcing people to seek new livelihood opportunities.

Source: The Wire: https://thewire.in/environment/invasive-species-prosopis-lantana



Data-driven action plan

When and how we should care

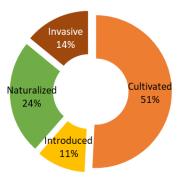




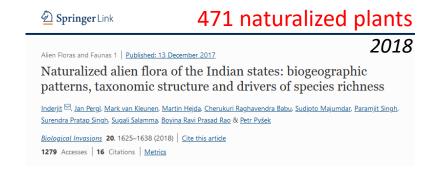
Alien plants in India

Multiple checklists, little coordination

- Alien
- Non-native
- Exotic
- Non-indigenous
- Introduced
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- Noxious



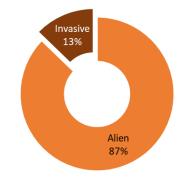
1599 alien species
Alien Flora of India
Khuroo et al. 2012





54 terrestrial, 8 aquatic National Biodiversity Authority, 2018

Invasive plant species:



2082 alien species Global Register of Introduced and Invasive species, 2020

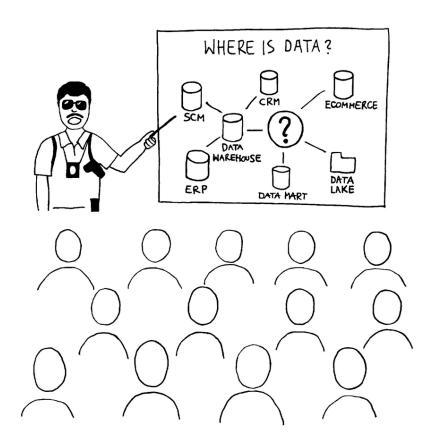




Alien plants in India

Where is the data?

- Scattered across multiple databases
- Intensive and informed query-directed search
- Tedious access to data
- Low resolution at national and regional scales
- Lack of comprehensive database



YOU'LL WORK IN TEAMS OF TWO, EACH LOOKING INTO 540 TABLES AND FILES.



Inspirations

 A database having information of variables responsible for invasion process for INDIAN alien plant species









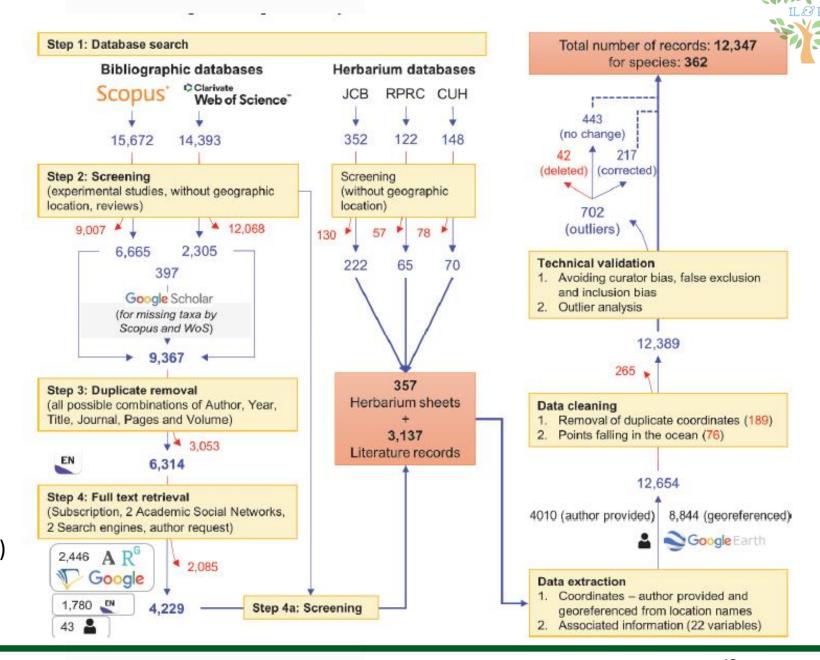


Looking inside

ILORA

The process

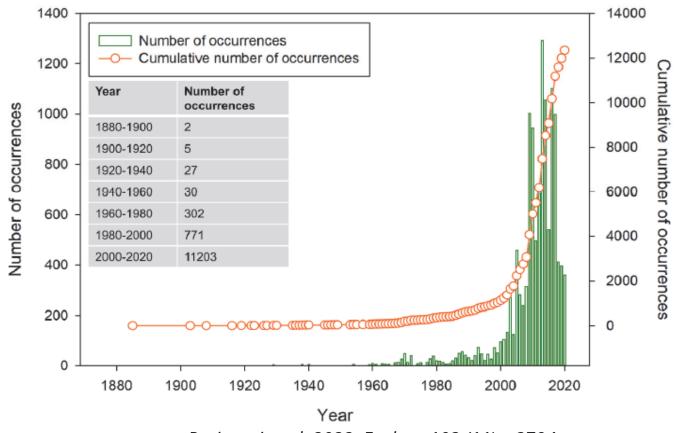
- Automated data extraction process using codes written in Python (Thanks to Interns and PhD students)
- Manual verification of each record





Overview

- Number of species: 1747
- Number of variables: 14
 - Species categorization
 - General information
 - Introduction history
 - Biogeography
 - Uses
 - Occurrence and distribution
 - Climate
- Number of sources: 22
- Standardized following international stand



Prajapati et al. 2022, Ecology 103 (11): e3794.



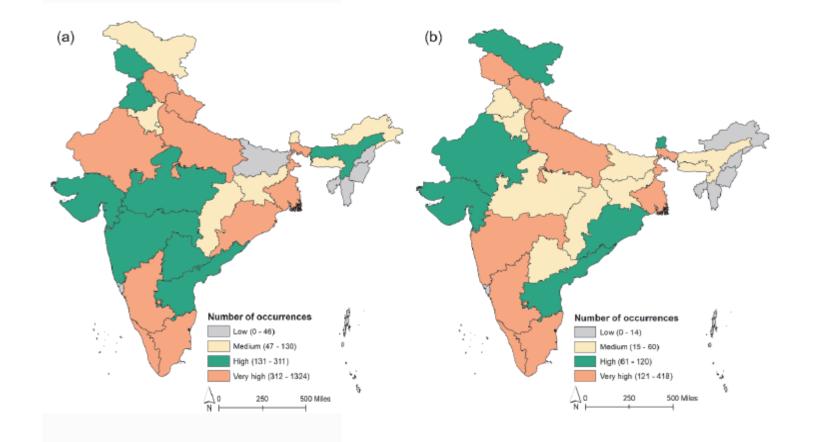
Looking inside

ILØ RA

ILORA

Overview

• State-wise distribution of occurrence data of (a) invasive and b) naturalized alien species in India.





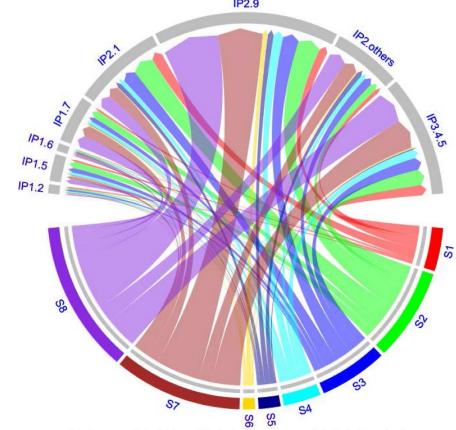


How and When - Introduction history

- Introduction pathways (how the species came) categorical
- First record date (year when the species was first recorded) - numeric
- Earlier and more pathways of entry often facilitate successful naturalization and invasion

IP: Introduction Pathways -

1.2: Erosion control; 1.5: Landscape improvement; 1.6: Conservation; 1.7: Release in nature for use; 2.1: Agriculture; 2.9: Ornamental; 2.others: Botanical garden + Aquarium species + Forestry + Horticulture + Food + Other escape; 3.4.5: Contaminant (Nursery, Food, Plant, Seed, Habitat materials), Stowaway (Packing, Ballast water), Interconnected waterways



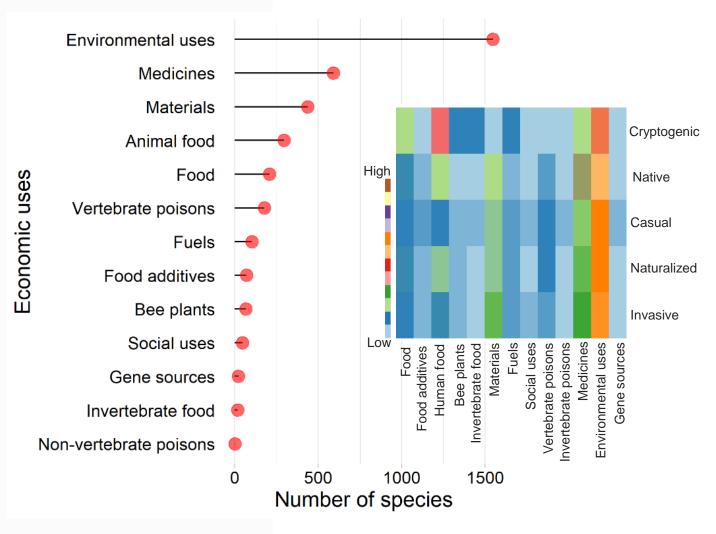
S1: Europe; S2: Africa; S3: Asia-Temperate; S4: Asia-Tropical; S5: Australasia; S6: Pacific; S7: Northern America; S8: Southern America





Uses

- Categories (13) and subcategories (50) of uses - categorical
- More number of uses facilitate alien species naturalization and invasion





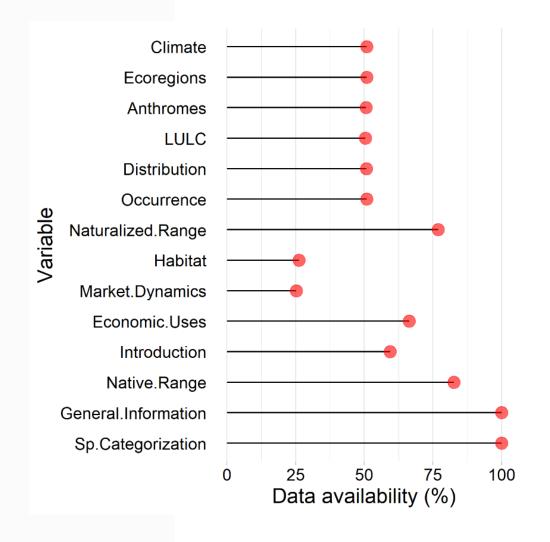


Summary

Number of species: 1747

Number of variables: 14

- Species categorization
- General information
- Introduction history
- Biogeography
- Uses
- Occurrence and distribution
- Climate
- Number of sources: 22
- Standardized following international standard







How we use ILORA

The database itself

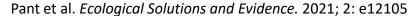
- Robust data validation
- Variables arranged in CSV files
- Published as open access
- Dedicated website

https://ilora2020.wixsite.com/ilora2020



ILORA





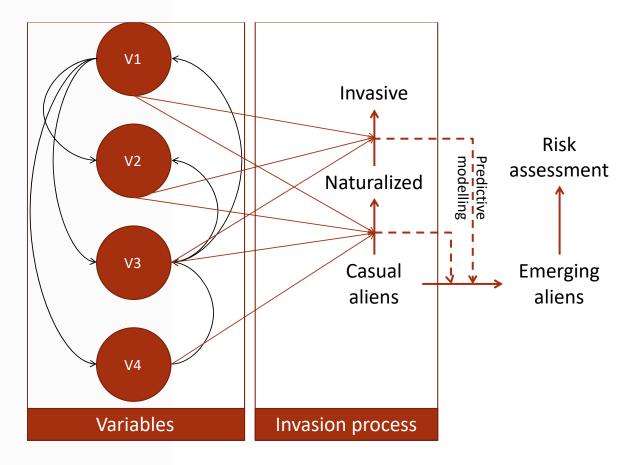




How we use ILORA

Identifying emerging invaders

- Considered the invasive, naturalized and casual aliens
- Based on the relationship between variables and invasion process
- Identify the aliens which can become invasives
- Risk assessment
- Proactive management









Policy framework

An action plan specific to India

 Policy interventions proposed for regulating trade and managing invasive alien plant species in India (a) international and (b) domestic Species being traded and Decisions Decision making to be introduced Recognized · Black-list invasives Import ban High risk Grey-list · Import ban Other aliens Uncertain assessment Promoting research White-list Low risk Import allowed Decisions Decision makina Decision makina Introduced species Decisions Black-list Recognized invasives Compulsory trade ban Eradication program Cost>Benefit Distribution Use Risk Other aliens assessment assessment assessment Containment program Cost<Benefit Compulsory trade ban Localized Red risk-labelling High risk Voluntary trade ban Widespread Red risk-labelling Voluntary trade ban Uncertain Brown risk-labelling Promoting research Surveillance program Low risk Trading allowed Green risk-labelling

https://ilora2020.wixsite.com/ilora2020



Banerjee et al. Environmental Science and Policy. 124, 64-72, 2021



Multidisciplinary approach

An action plan specific to India

 A decentralized system tasked with coordination between different agencies involved in the trading of invasive alien plant species in India

Capacity building Biosecurity infrastructure Training Voluntary support Identify research gaps Industry Research Ensuring compliance Promote research activities b Invasive species database Risk assessment **Policy formulations** Management strategy Legal proceedings Citizen Building public awareness Legal Audit compliance science Encouraging participation Network Information sharing Local scale operation

https://ilora2020.wixsite.com/ilora2020



Banerjee et al. Environmental Science and Policy. 124, 64-72, 2021

Emerging invaders

Data processing and statistical modelling

Deliming Species selection **Data Cleaning** geographic range Removing Extract **ILORA** missing temperature coordinates (Bio1) Extract **Duplicates** precipitation **220 IAPS** removal (Bio 12) Occurrence 95% ellipsoid in Removing points (www.gbif.org) falling in ocean Bio1 and Bio12 Occurrence Occurrence Removing within Records geographic bias confidence 6355150 ellipsoid

Köppen-Geiger climate Class

www.gloh2o.org/koppen

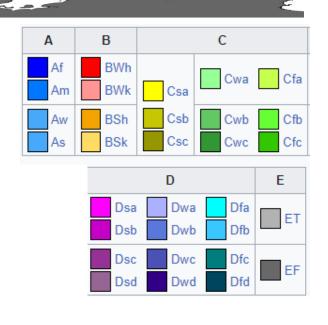
Climate data extraction

www.worldclim.org

Future climate data (RCP 4.5

and RCP 6.0)

Union of K-G classes for occurrence records







Basic Introduction: https://sites.google.com/site/amiyaiitb/research/ecological-niche-modelling

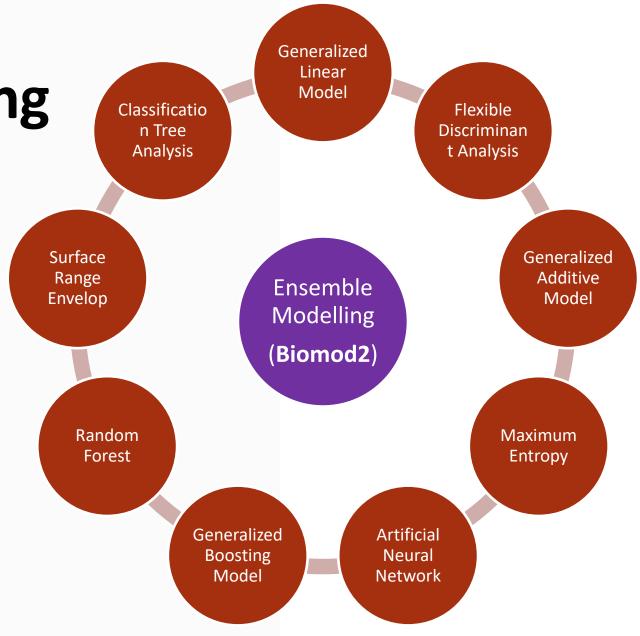


Ensemble modelling

biomod2: Ensemble Platform for Species Distribution Modeling

- Generalized Linear Model (<u>Searle and McCulloch</u>, 2001)
- Flexible Discriminant Analysis (<u>Hastie et al., 2009</u>)
- Generalized Additive Model (<u>Guisan et al., 2002</u>)
- Maximum Entropy (<u>Favretti, 2017</u>)
- Artificial Neural Network (<u>Zhang, 2010</u>)
- Generalized Boosting Model (<u>Einziger et</u> al., 2019)
- Random Forest (<u>Nordhausen, 2014</u>)
- Surface Range Envelop (<u>Hannah</u>, 2012)
- Classification Tree Analysis (<u>Breiman et</u>

al., 2017)





Selection of predictors

Identifying invasion hotspots

- First four bioclimatic variables from the first two principal components with highest loadings in PC1 & PC2 using PCA package in R. (Guisan et al., 2017)
- Variables with a correlation value less than 0.7 using stats package (Braunisch et al., 2013)
- Principal components developed globally using bioclimatic variables using the kuenm package in R and used first 5 principal components as predictors (<u>Cobos et al., 2019</u>)
- Variation Inflation Factor with a threshold as 5 using regclass package in R (Mpakairi et al., 2017; Rodríguez-Rey et al., 2019)
- Based on a pilot run on 10 randomly selected species, the performance of the ensemble model approach has been evaluated using all the above four variable selection strategies.
- No significant difference was obtained for different variable selection predictors.





Ensemble predictions

Input to the models

Native Occurrences

> Climatic Variables

Model Background Modelling (218 species)

9 Model algorithm

3 Pseudoabsence sampling

4 crossvalidation runs Native range prediction

Intrinsic Model validation

invasive range

Predicted

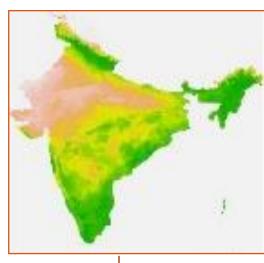
Projection on

distribution under current climate

Distribution under future climate RCP 4.5 2050 True Skill Statistics (TSS > 0.55)

Allouche et al. Journal of Applied Ecology: Volume43 (6) 2006, 1223-1232





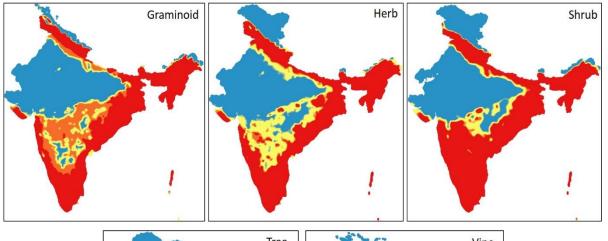


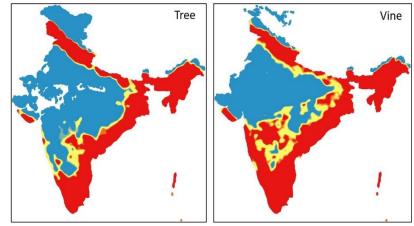


How we use ILORA

Identifying invasion hotspots

- Considered the invasive aliens (218)
- Ensemble species distribution modelling framework
- Identify climatically suitable areas
- Both under current and future climates
- Management implications
- The analysis has been carried out using QGIS plugin









FAQs - ILORA

Time to wrap up

From where can I read ILORA publications?

While ILORA is open access, some of our papers are not. Check the abstracts in <u>ResearchGate</u> and send us request for full texts. We will respond as soon as (humanly) possible.

Received: 3 July 2021 | Accepted: 20 September 2021

DOI: 10.1002/2688-8319.12105

DATA ARTICLE



ILORA: A database of alien vascular flora of India





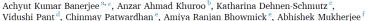
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Science and Policy





An integrated policy framework and plan of action to prevent and control plant invasions in India



Journal of Environmental Management 294 (2021) 113054



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Environmental Management

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



Different factors influence naturalization and invasion processes – A case study of Indian alien flora provides management insights



Achyut Kumar Banerjee^{a,*}, Jyoti Prajapati ^b, Amiya Ranjan Bhowmick ^b, Yelin Huang ^a, Abhishek Mukherjee ^c

Received: 21 February 2022 Revised: 20 May 2022 Accepted: 24 May 2022

DOI: 10.1002/ecv.3794

DATA PAPER



An occurrence data set for invasive and naturalized alien plants in India

```
Jyoti Prajapati<sup>1,2</sup> | Abhijit Singh<sup>2</sup> | Kshitij Patil<sup>1</sup> |
Amiya Ranjan Bhowmick<sup>1</sup> | Abhishek Mukherjee<sup>2</sup> | Yelin Huang<sup>3</sup> |
Achyut Kumar Banerjee<sup>3</sup> |
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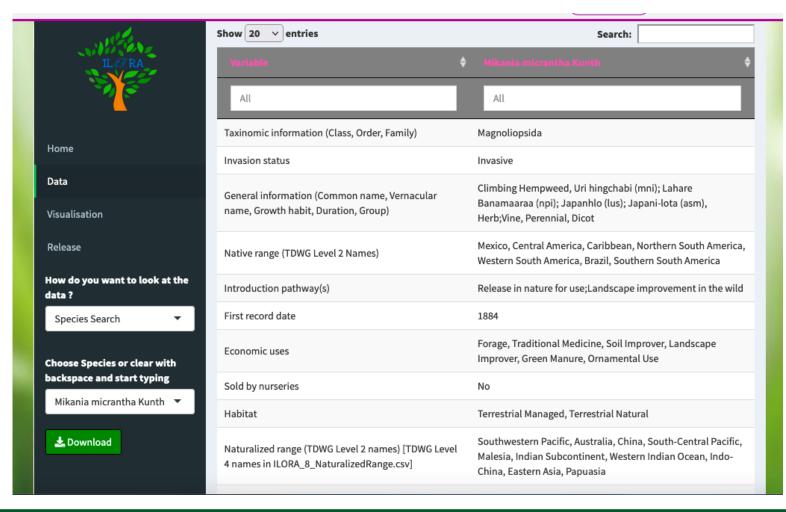




How you can use ILORA

Become a user and contributor

- Easy and open access to all data
- Query-based data retrieval system
- Multidisciplinary applications
- Provision for data submission
- Data validation
- Associated with source information



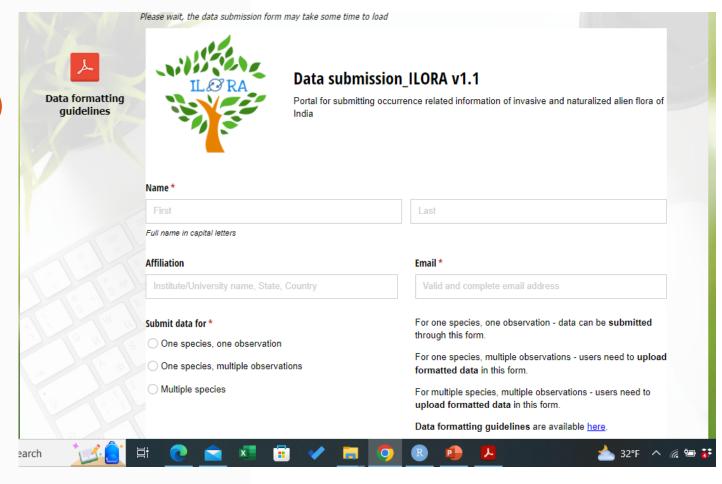




How you can use ILORA

Become a user and contributor

- Standard for data submission (Version 1.1)
- <u>Data submission guidelines</u>



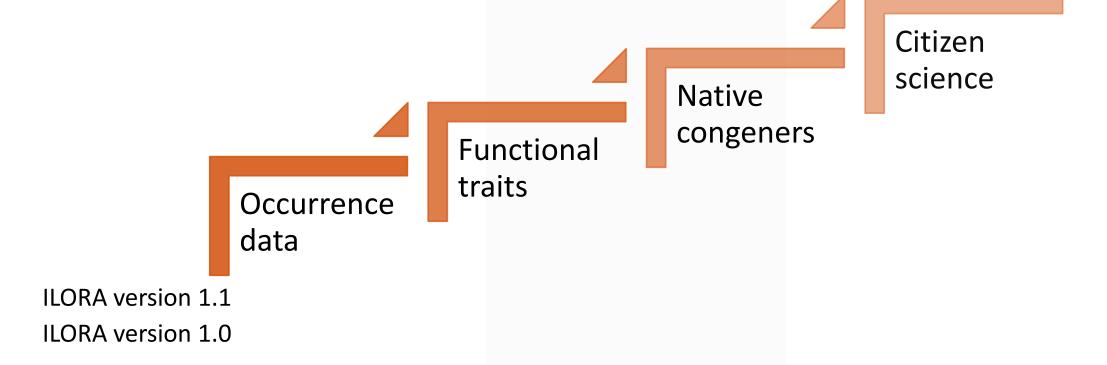


38



A long term vision

Be a part of this...





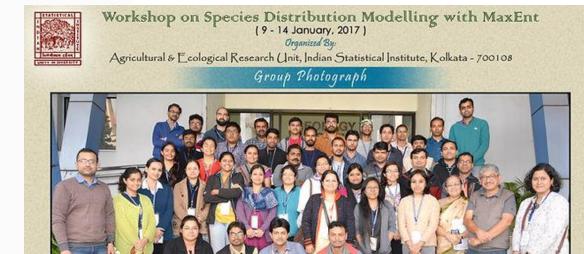


Reaching ML Applications to Citizen Scientists

Involve Citizens?...

- Statistical Methods
- Programming
- Research Methodology
- Biological Research
- **Ecological Data Science**
- **Environmental research**
- NGOs
- **Students**
- Ph.D.
- **Postdocs**

- Workshop on Species Distribution Modelling (2017, 2018)
- Workshop on Statistical Methods for Interdisciplinary Researchers (Target group: Citizen Scientists, NGO) (10 workshops across India)

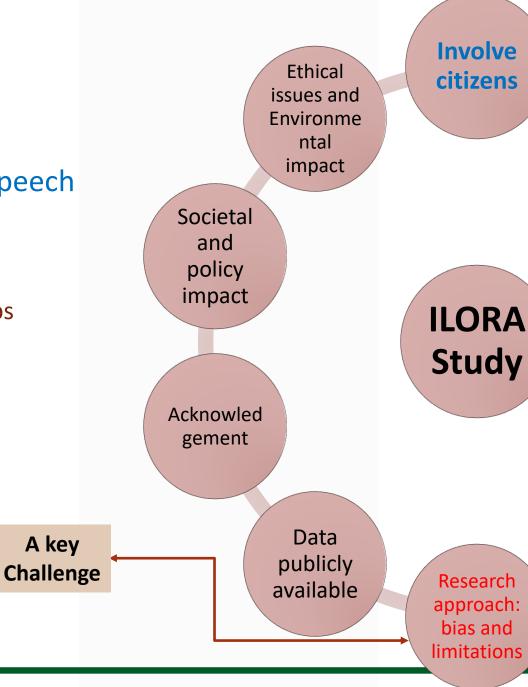




10 Principles

Thanks to Simona Carreto's speech

- Infusing machine learning and data science among applied researchers through workshops and conferences
- An action plan to convert the scientific findings into policy formulations.
- Not only data collection, infusing an objective way of doing science.





Science outcome

Benefit of scientists (profession al and citizen)

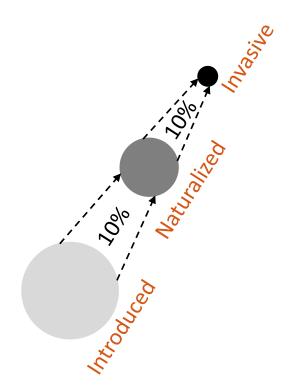
Involvement in multiple stages of scientific process

Feedback from the project

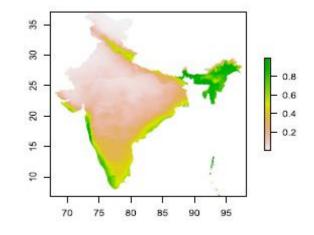


A collaborative framework

A long way to go...



- Estimate the risk associated with each naturalized species to be a successful invader
- Identify their projected distributions under climate change
- Develop an Application which compute the probability score for each species and may be installed in the borders



- It is not only a prediction problem, but also an inference problem.
- We would like to identify the important predictors so that best practices can be undertaken to minimize the risk.
- Secure funding to develop the technology that include our research and integrate the policy/regulatory framework.



Acknowledgement

- Vidushi Pant, Sustainable India Finance Facility, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
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- Kshitij Anand Patil, Simon Fraser University, Canada
- Abhijit Singh, Indian Statistical Institute, Giridih



Achyut Kumar Banerjee Sun Yat-sen University, China



Abhishek Mukherjee Indian Statistical Institute, Giridih



Blessed to have wonderful and hardworking Ph.D. students Research: https://sites.google.com/site/amiyaiitb/research

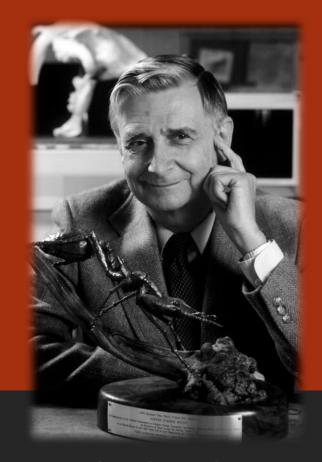


We are drowning in information, while starving for wisdom. The world henceforth will be run by synthesizers, people able to put together the right information at the right time, think critically about it, and make important choices wisely.

Thank you

QUESTIONS?

ar.bhowmick@ictmumbai.edu.in
amiyaiitb@gmail.com
https://sites.google.com/site/amiyaiitb/



Edward O. Wilson 'Darwin's natural heir' Jun 10, 1929 - Dec 26, 2021