

Integrating data across different scales and extents: challenges and opportunities

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Monitoring Design Options

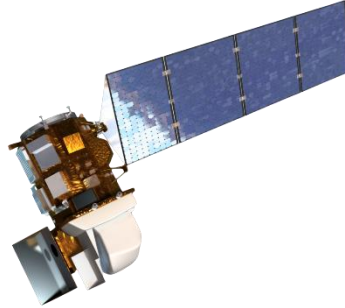
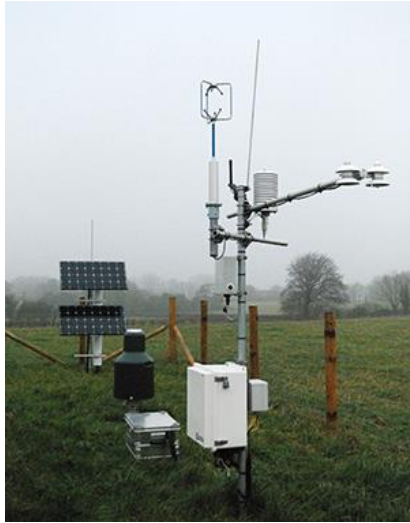
- Random (simple, stratified, cluster, systematic)
- Unbiased

- Targeted (inc. spatial and temporal structure)
- Bias known

- Opportunistic
- Bias unknown

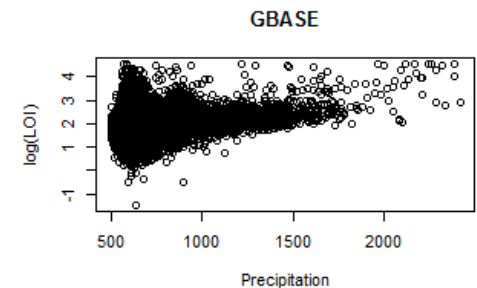
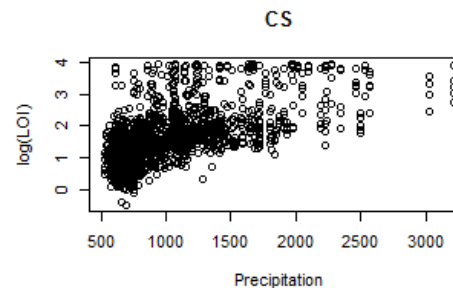
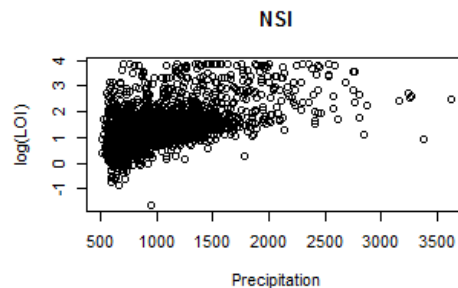
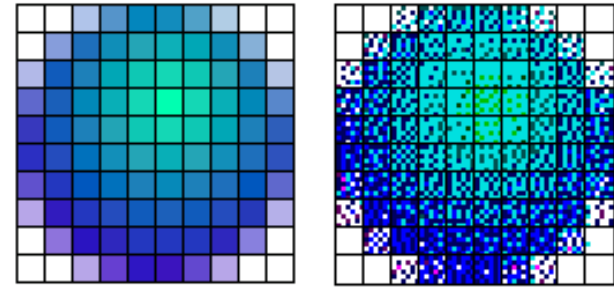


Not just traditional survey



Why Integrate data?

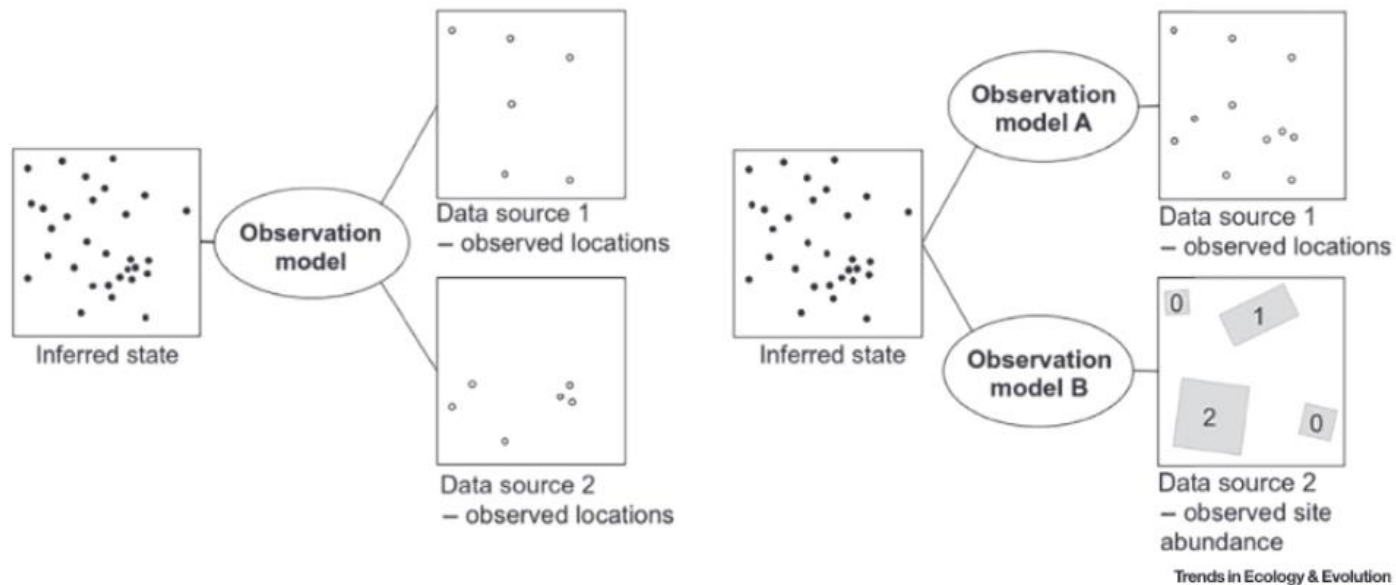
- Consistency
- Increased resolution
- Increased precision
- Increased covariate gradient
 - Increased power to detect effects



Methodologies for combining data

Simplest is to pool data without explicitly accounting for different observation processes

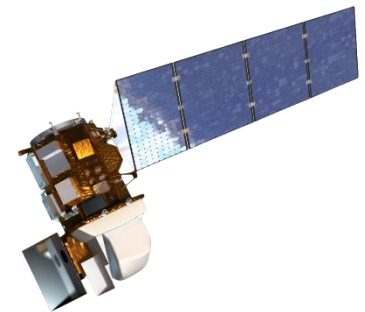
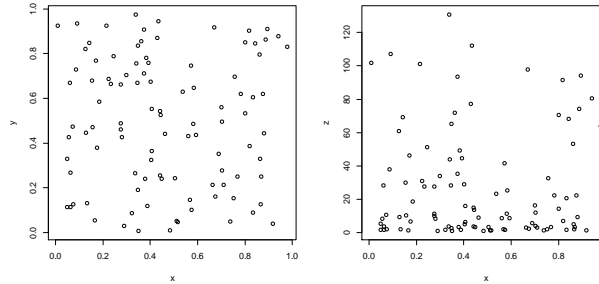
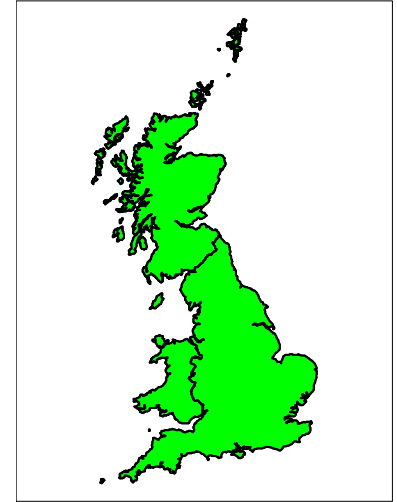
Assume an unobserved true state which is observed by all datasets but with different observation processes



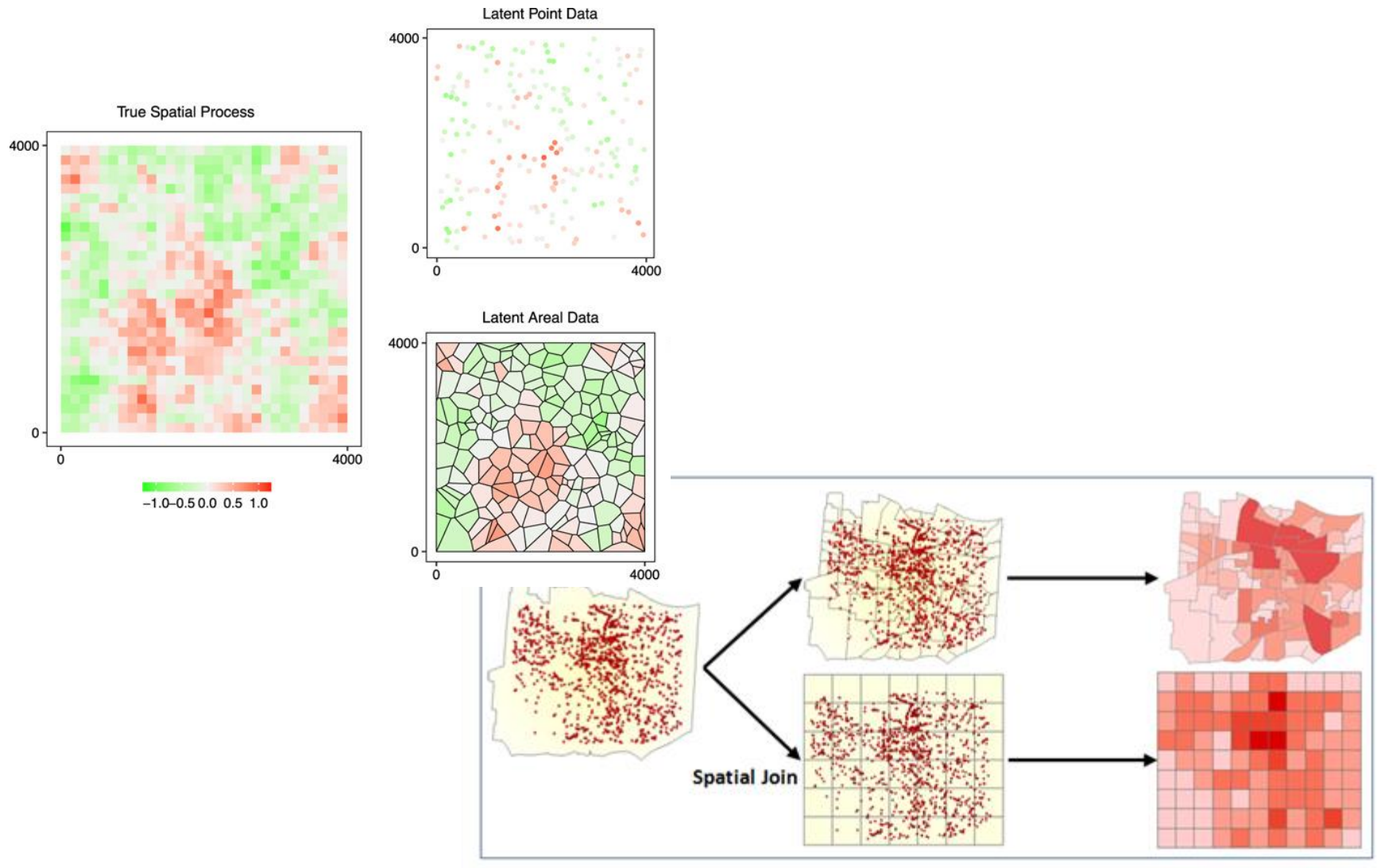
Use joint likelihood, use one dataset as a covariate or use one dataset as prior information

Differences between sources

- Scientific rationale
- Scale
- Representative
- Protocols
- Uncertainty



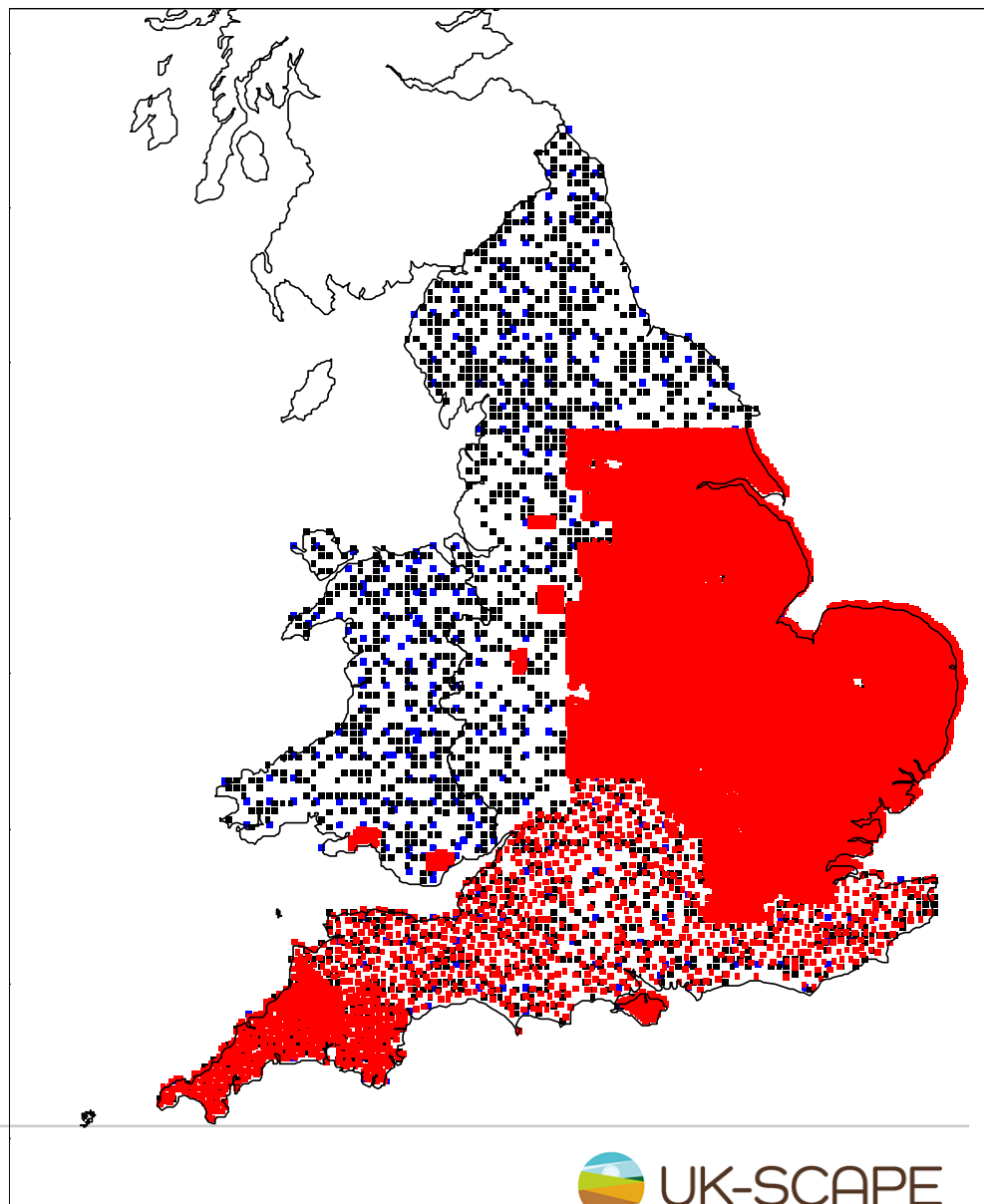
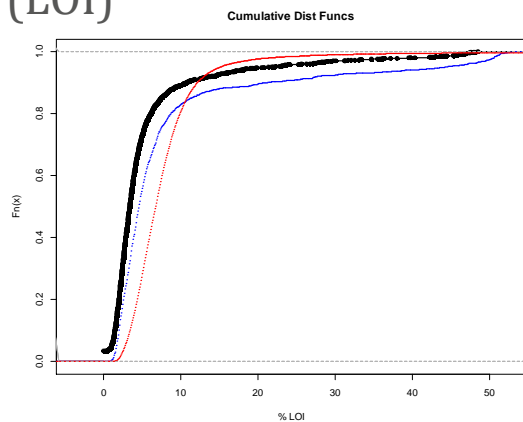
The change of support problem



Example: Soil Carbon

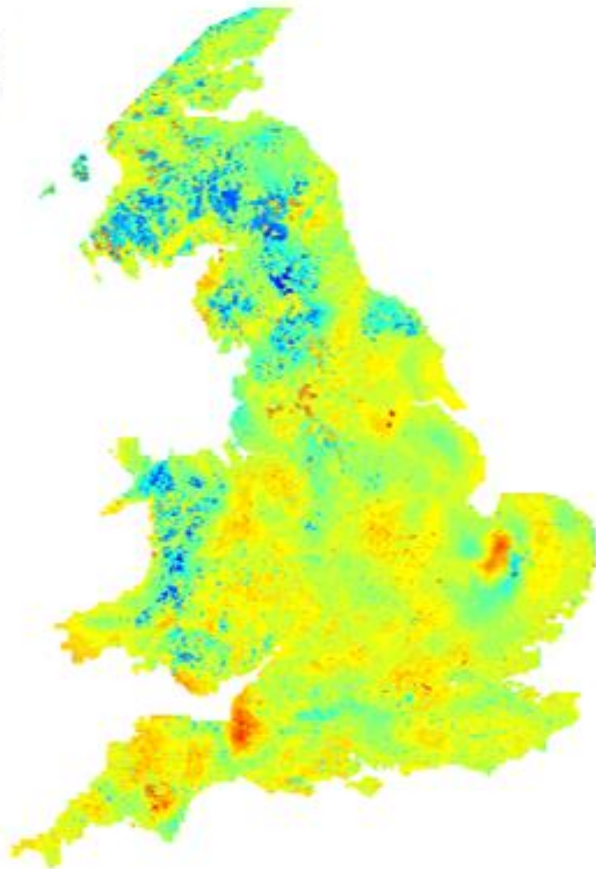
- Countryside Survey 
- GBASE 
- NSI 

Protocols differ slightly but all measuring same endpoint (LOI)

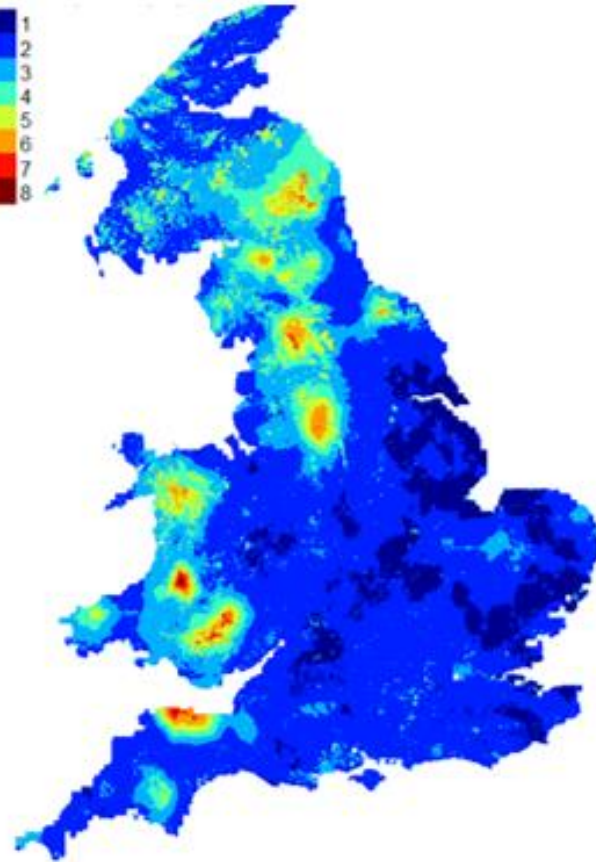
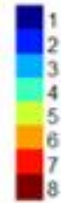


Example: Soil Carbon

Change in C (g/kg)



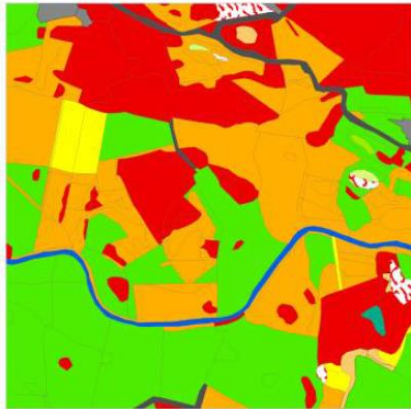
Standard deviation of change in C (g/kg)



Example: Habitat Extent

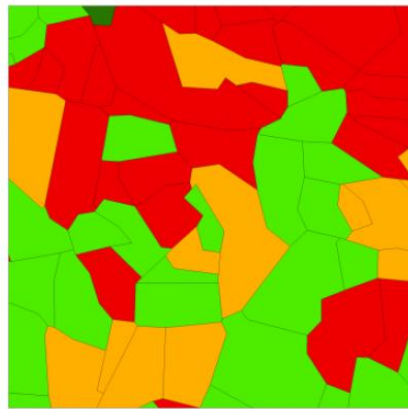
Proportion Broadleaved woodland per 1km

Countryside Survey 2007



Field Survey

Land Cover Map 2007



Remote Sensing

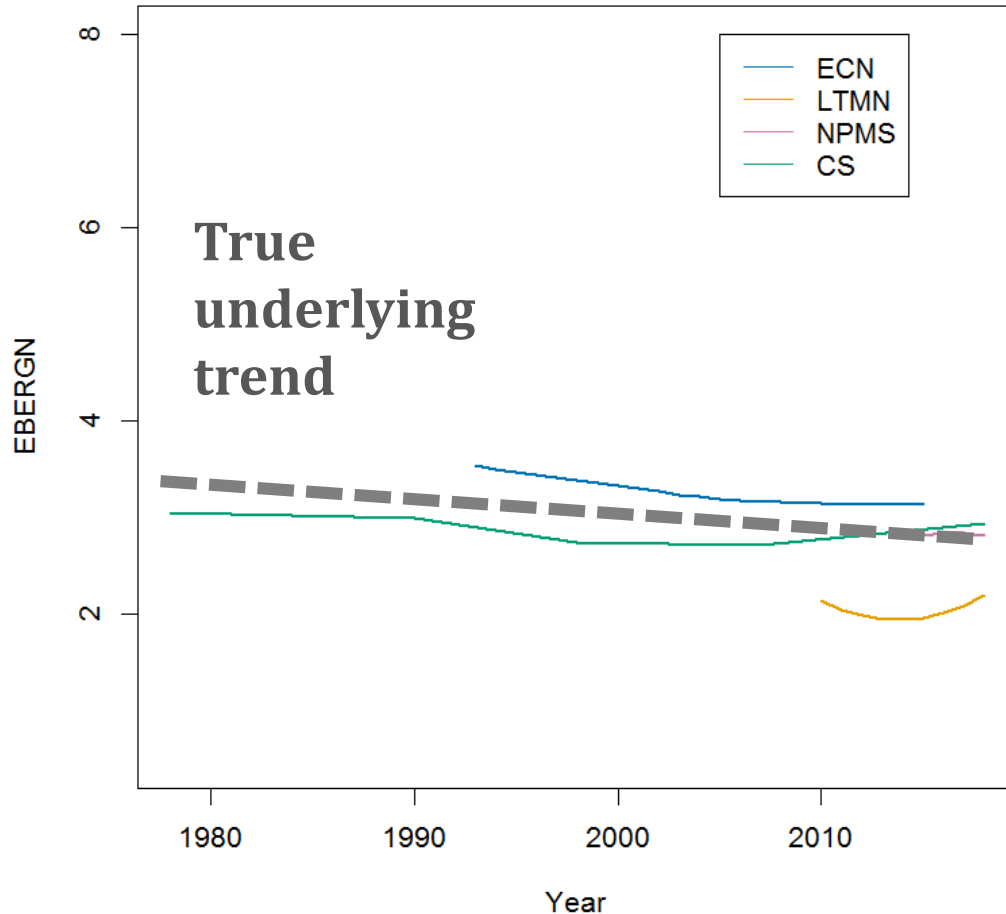
Biased Classification error

Truth 2007



Random Measurement error

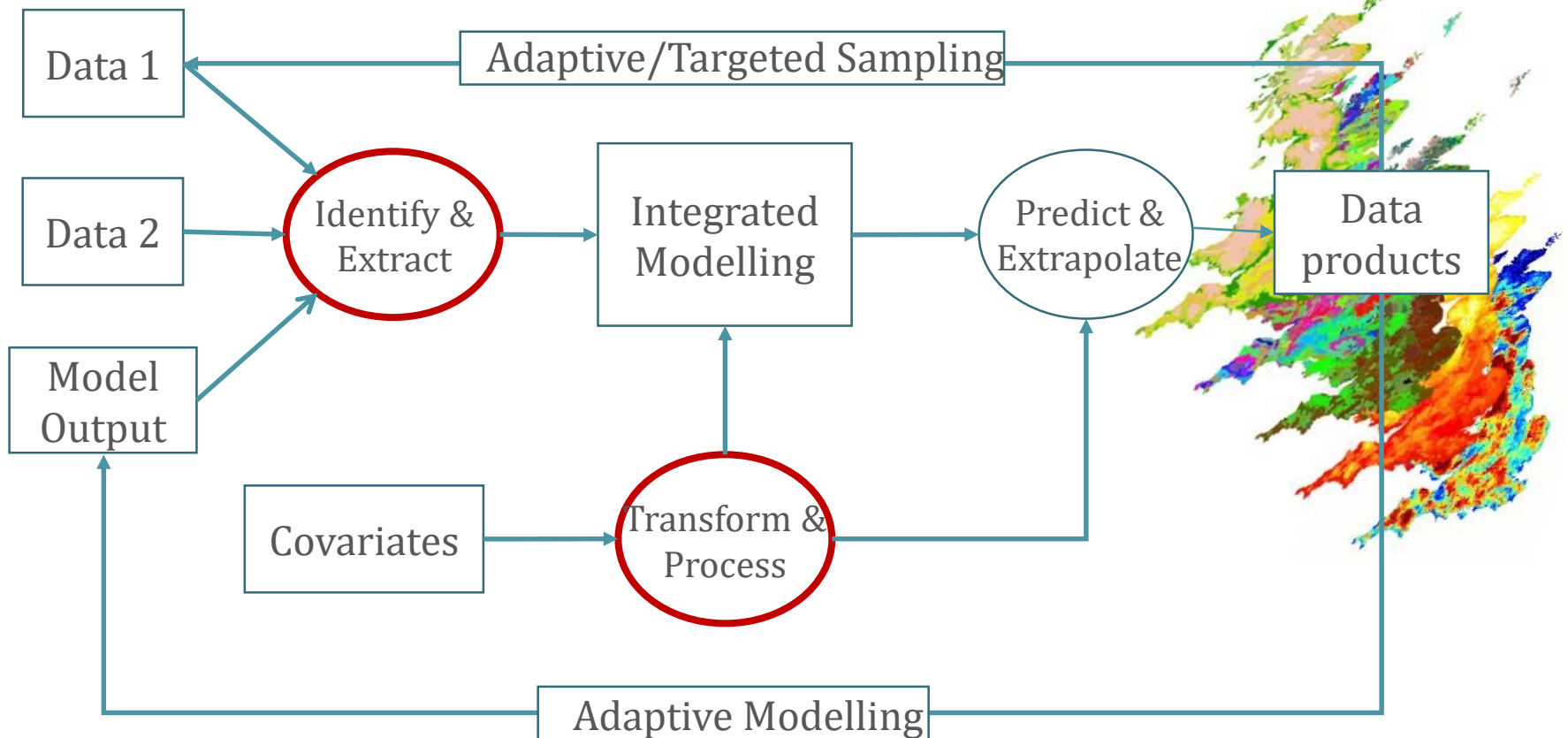
Example: Vegetation Indicators



Estimate the underlying trend while accounting for different:

- Quadrat sizes
- Cover estimation
- Visit frequencies
- Temporal extents
- Etc...

An integrated modelling framework



Summary

- There are numerous methods for combining data from different sources, of different quality and of different resolution
- Need to know about different observation processes to inform the most appropriate model
- Important to consider if it is sensible to combine data
 - Are they measuring the same thing?
 - Are the driver relationships the same?
 - What are the assumptions?