

Translating land cover/land use classifications to habitat taxonomies for landscape monitoring: a Mediterranean assessment

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Abstract Periodic monitoring of biodiversity changes at a landscape scale constitutes a key issue for conservation managers. Earth observation (EO) data offer a potential solution, through direct or indirect mapping of species or habitats. Most national and international programs rely on the use of land cover (LC) and/or land use (LU) classification systems. Yet, these are not as clearly relatable to biodiversity in comparison to habitat classifications, and provide less scope for monitoring. While a conversion from LC/LU classification to habitat classification can be of great utility, differences in definitions and criteria have so far limited the establishment of a unified approach for such translation between these two classification systems.

Focusing on five Mediterranean NATURA 2000 sites, this paper considers the scope for three of the most commonly used global LC/LU taxonomies—CORINE Land Cover, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) land cover classification system (LCCS) and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme to be translated to habitat taxonomies. Through both quantitative and expert knowledge based qualitative analysis of selected taxonomies, FAO-LCCS turns out to be the best candidate to cope with the complexity of habitat description and provides a framework for EO and in situ data integration for habitat mapping, reducing uncertainties and class overlaps and bridging the gap between LC/LU and habitats domains for

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landscape monitoring—a major issue for conservation. This study also highlights the need to modify the FAO-LCCS hierarchical class description process to permit the addition of attributes based on class-specific expert knowledge to select multi-temporal (seasonal) EO data and improve classification. An application of LC/LU to habitat mapping is provided for a coastal Natura 2000 site with high classification accuracy as a result.

Keywords Mapping · Land cover · Land use · Habitat · Earth observation · Taxonomies · Natura 2000 · Classification schemes

Introduction

Effective and timely multi-annual biodiversity monitoring of protected sites and other endangered and biologically important landscapes is critical for detecting changes which might impact on a site's conservation status, quality and resources (Townsend et al. 2009). Such monitoring is essential to evaluate the effectiveness of conservation policies in protecting biodiversity and ecosystems from human activities (Vačkář et al. 2012). Earth observation (EO) data offer significant opportunities for assessing and monitoring habitats and their contained biodiversity, not least because of the availability of data from past and current spaceborne missions with continuity provided by planned future missions (Vanden Borre et al. 2011). Over the past two to three decades, data from High Resolution (HR) sensors (i.e., spatial resolution: 3–30 m) on board platforms such as the Landsat TM/ETM+ and SPOT have routinely provided synoptic spatial views of expansive landscapes and regions, allowing maps of land covers (LC) and land use (LU) to be generated and intra-annual and inter-annual changes quantified. In recent years, the advent of very high resolution (VHR) satellites (i.e., spatial resolution: <3 m) has also provided opportunities for more detailed mapping and studies of changes in habitat coverage, landscape fragmentation, and human pressure, albeit over smaller areas through comparison with pre-existing validated fine-grain (1:5,000 or better) maps obtained by ortho-photo visual interpretation and in-field campaigns.

However, the focus on LC/LU mapping in many countries and regions has distracted from the need to provide detailed information on habitats. Habitats offer greater scope for linking EO data to biodiversity

(Nagendra 2001). Hence, there is often a need to translate LC/LU maps to those representing habitats with this undertaken through re-labelling and, where appropriate, merging of similar land cover classes (Lengyel et al. 2008) and, where needed, through integrating in situ data for habitat discrimination. Difficulties nevertheless arise because of different levels of definition and criteria used by specific classification systems. Morphological-structural and physio-ecological criteria are considered both in LC/LU and habitat classifications, while phyto-sociological criteria tend to be emphasized in some habitat taxonomies. Commonly used classification systems dealing with LC/LU or habitats also tend to be limited in their ability to map all aspects of the landscape and often do not contain the full diversity of LC/LU or habitat types. Furthermore, most were not designed to be compatible and hence lack interoperability between different LC/LU systems (Neumann et al. 2007; Herold et al. 2008) as well as between LC/LU and habitat taxonomies. A good LC/LU system should be able to describe with the same level of detail all relevant aspects of the earth surface and should well discriminate the concept of LC (biophysical attributes of the earth surface) from LU (the human intent applied to those attributes) (Turner et al. 2001).

As habitat mapping is increasingly required, partly in response to legal obligations, the majority of nations and regions have generated, as a minimum, maps of LC/LU using a range of classification schemes. The challenge, therefore, is to select the most useful LC/LU taxonomy for habitat mapping. Such taxonomy should also provide the best translation to a habitat taxonomy that is directly relevant to national and international reporting obligations. Thus, protocols are required to harmonize the different systems and standardize new and pre-existing products for long-term monitoring purposes (Boteva et al. 2004; Dimopoulos et al. 2005; Múcher et al. 2009; Bunce et al. 2010). Among the LC/LU taxonomies, the FAO land cover classification system (LCCS) (Di Gregorio and Jansen 1998, 2005) taxonomy was identified (Herold et al. 2008) as the most appropriate for providing a common language for translating and harmonizing different LC/LU legends, as recognized by the panel of the Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) (GOFC-GOLD report n.20 2004). The main objective of this work is to investigate the potential of the FAO-LCCS

for LC/LU translation and mapping to a habitat classification system, in comparison to other commonly used LC/LU taxonomies, with the aim of facilitating biodiversity monitoring.

Based on five Natura 2000 sites in the Mediterranean countries of Italy and Greece, a qualitative analysis is carried out to identify the taxonomy able to provide the most effective framework to embed expert knowledge for LC/LU to habitat translation and provide useful insights for EO data selection. In addition, a quantitative analysis, based on similarity and congruency measures, is carried out to complement (support) the qualitative findings. Finally, an application of the LC/LU to habitat mapping is provided for a Natura 2000 coastal site.

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Selection of LC/LU and habitat classification systems

An overview of the most commonly used taxonomies for LC/LU and habitat mapping in European Countries is provided in this section (Table 1). The classification schemes for both habitats and land covers vary in the number and types of classes defined, in their implementation (hierarchical or otherwise), and in the features used for class definition. For mapping purposes, those taxonomies that can best describe the vegetation composition/structure should be preferred. These would also enable the monitoring of habitat qualitative features from the perspective of vegetation dynamics induced by global warming coupled with anthropogenic disturbances, which respectively determine species distribution shifts (Williams and Jackson 2007) and, either indirectly or directly the onset of successional processes, whose effects on physiognomy can be represented by this type of classification taxonomies. These effects might affect vegetation/animal community relations at the local scale and influence food webs and connectivity at the landscape level. A series of maps based on this kind of taxonomies might provide signals to managers to select among the range of possible options which are being proposed to adapt conservation to global changes (Heller and Zavaleta 2009).

Following the approach developed by Salafsky et al. (2003) for classifying threats, we assessed if classification systems were: (a) *Hierarchical*—Creates a logical way of grouping classes; (b) *Comprehensive*—Covers all possible objects on the scene by a class label; (c) *Consistent*—All entries at a given level of the taxonomy are of the same type; (d) *Expandable*—New classes can be added without changing the full hierarchy; (e) *Exclusive*—Any given “object” can only be placed in one position within the hierarchy; (f) *Geographically invariant*—The labeling of a same object is invariant across different locations (see Table 1). For mapping purpose, systems meeting all these criteria are relevant to ensure a full coverage of the landscape and avoid uncertainty in describing objects. Criteria (b) and (d) are particularly useful in ecological studies for site management purposes. As an example, some habitat taxonomies do not include anthropic habitats or threatened vegetation types of ecological importance for species conservation in some geographical areas (e.g. Mediterranean).

The FAO-LCCS satisfies all criteria listed above. In LCCS, a land cover class is defined by the combination of a set of independent diagnostic criteria, termed “*classifiers*”, hierarchically arranged. Since the set of criteria can be indefinitely enlarged, LCCS is an open (expandable) classification system with a virtually infinite amount of mutually exclusive classes. The classification in LCCS has two main phases: (1) *the Dichotomous phase*, where a dichotomous key, based on three classifiers (i.e., presence of vegetation, edaphic conditions and artificiality of cover), is used to define eight major land cover types; (2) *the Modular-Hierarchical phase*, where a combination of a predefined set of classifiers allows the definition of more detailed land cover classes. In each set, the classifiers are divided into three groups: (a) “pure land cover” classifiers; (b) “environmental” attributes; (c) “specific technical” attributes (Di Gregorio and Jansen 1998, 2005).

A software program (http://www.africover.org/software_down.htm) has been developed to provide a step-by-step guide to defining classes within LCCS. Each land cover class is described by three elements: (a) a Boolean formula, consisting of a string of classifiers used for class definition (e.g. A12/A2.A5.A11.B4-A12.B1, that is “natural terrestrial vegetated/open((70–60)–40 %) tall herbaceous forbs”); (b) the name of the land cover class (e.g. “Open annual short

Table 1 Classification schemes for A) habitats and B) LC

A) Habitat classification scheme	Brief description	Fulfilled criteria (Salafsky et al. 2003)	Reference
CORINE Biotopes	First uniform classification system for European Union (EU) habitats, based on the phytosociological approach. Provides the basis for the description of the Annex I habitat types and for the development of Palaeartic and EUNIS habitat classifications	Hierarchical, comprehensive, consistent, exclusive, geographically invariant	Moss and Wyatt (1994)
Natura 2000 Annex I of the 92/43/EEC Directive	Defines a hierarchical classification scheme for the natural habitat types of EU to be preserved in the Natura 2000 Network. This system is the main European Union legal instrument concerning biodiversity and conservation of natural habitats. Many habitats of ecological importance are not mentioned. Habitat types and their definitions may be subject to different interpretations at a national level	Hierarchical, consistent, exclusive	Council of the European Union (2007), Petermann and Szymank (2007), Feola et al. (2011), Vanden Borre et al. (2011)
European Nature Information System (EUNIS)	Pan-European habitat classification system (natural to artificial habitats), directly linked to the Natura 2000 classification scheme. It provides a more detailed and complete coverage of habitat types and seems particularly well suited for habitat monitoring programs	Hierarchical, comprehensive, consistent, exclusive, geographically invariant	Davies and Moss (2002), Lengyel et al. (2008)
General Habitat Categories (GHCs)	Habitat classification system developed for consistent habitat surveillance and monitoring and for detection of habitat changes. Based on 16 plant life forms (Raunkiaer 1934) and 18 non-plant life forms	Hierarchical, comprehensive, consistent, expandable, exclusive, geographically invariant	Bunce et al. (2008, 2011)
B) LC classification scheme	Brief description		Reference
CORINE Land Cover (CLC)	Classification system largely used in EU. Not consistent (some classes are a mix between land cover and land use categories). It is only virtually expandable	Hierarchical, comprehensive	Bossard et al. (2000)
International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) DISCover Land Cover classification system	Classification system developed to cover the entire Earth's surface. It is not comprehensive since the marine environments are not considered and the scheme is neither hierarchical, nor expandable	Consistent, exclusive	Belward (1996)
The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Land Cover Classification System (LCCS)	Classification system based on a set of independent diagnostic criteria and a tool for harmonizing different LC/LU legends	Hierarchical, comprehensive, consistent, expandable, exclusive, geographically invariant	Di Gregorio and Jansen (1998, 2005)

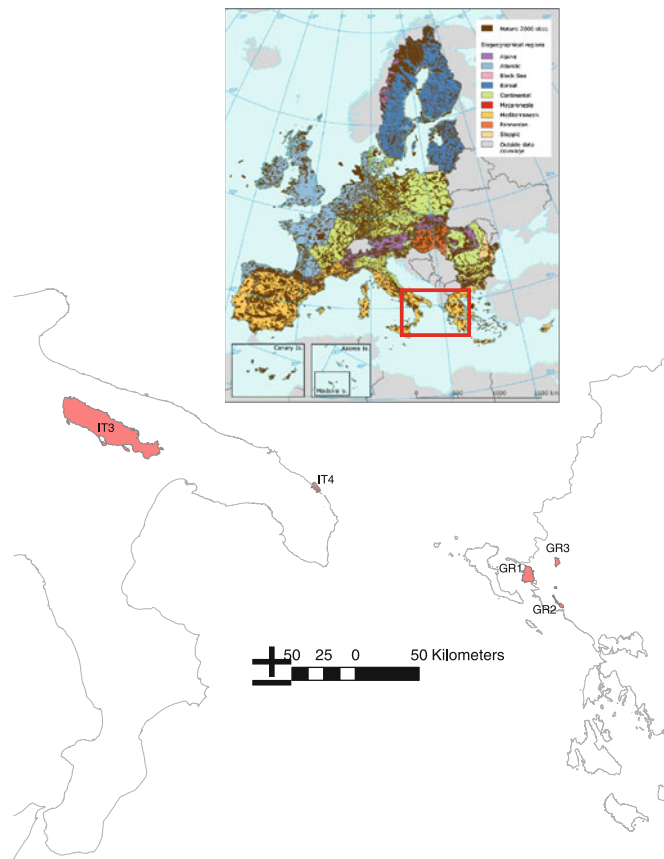
herbaceous vegetation on temporarily flooded land”); and (c) a numerical (GIS-friendly) code (http://www.africover.org/LCCS_hierarchical.htm).

Materials and methods for qualitative and quantitative analysis

Five sites belonging to the Natura 2000 Network were used in this study, with two being in Italy and three in

Greece (see Fig. 1). Pre-existing LC/LU, habitat and vegetation maps realized at a scale of 1:5,000 through visual interpretation of digital panchromatic orthophotos and validated by field surveys were used. During in-field campaigns, ancillary data on vegetation composition and structure, crop cover and type, stratification, land use and management, soil and site (e.g. aspect and slope) and water salinity, were collected, geocoded by a GPS and integrated into a GIS geodatabase using ArcGIS 9.2.

Fig. 1 Study sites location map within the context of EU 27 Natura 2000 Network and Biogeographical regions. For each site BIO_SOS code, Natura 2000 codes and SCI area are reported



Site name	BIO_SOS code	SCI code	SPA code	SCI area (ha)	Brief description
Murgia Alta	IT3	IT9120007	IT9120007	125880	Calcareous plateau with Mediterranean steppe grasslands
Le Cesine	IT4	IT9150032	IT9150014	2148	Coastal wetlands
Ekvoles Kalama	GR1	GR2120001	GR2120005	8481	Coastal wetlands
Elos Kalodiki	GR2	GR2120002	GR2120006	845	Inland, freshwater wetland
Stena Kalama	GR3	GR2120004		1867	River gorges

Based on expert knowledge from practitioner botanists, ecologists and EO data processing experts, the relationships between LC/LU (LCCS; CLC; IGBP) and habitat domains (Annex I, EUNIS, CORINE Biotopes) were determined. Expert knowledge was used to identify and fill the gaps (Perera et al. 2012) between the two domains and to integrate, where needed, in-field data for converting LC/LU into habitat classes.

In each site, a pre-existing vegetation map was used as reference map to define the labels of natural and semi-natural class types and find appropriate relationships between different taxonomies, whilst the LC/LU map, derived from photo interpretation, was used as reference map for labelling of artificial/agricultural types. Ancillary data were integrated where needed. To each patch of the appropriate reference map was assigned a set of labels, each corresponding to a specific category within a taxonomy. The rules defined in the user's manual of the taxonomies listed in Table 1 were strictly applied. LC/LU classes were assigned considering CLC at Level III and LCCS at Level II and Level III of the Modular-Hierarchical phase for terrestrial and aquatic/flooded classes, respectively. Habitat types were assigned according to EUNIS, Annex I, CORINE Biotopes at Level III, and GHC at Level III (no qualifiers). GHC categories were identified by using the key to Annex I (Bunce et al. 2010) and the EBONE handbook (Bunce et al. 2011). This information was arranged in a look up table, to enable a qualitative review and quantitative analyses aiming at analysing the relationships between LC/LU to identify the LC/LU taxonomy most suitable for habitat mapping.

Regarding the quantitative comparison of taxonomies, several studies have recently contributed to define a frame where the interoperability between taxonomies is assessed by introducing some semantic similarity measures of the different classification schemes (Ahlqvist 2004, 2005, 2008; Feng and Flewelling 2004; Fritz and See 2008). In those studies, the comparison was performed class by class by building a suitable semantic representation out of the definition of each class, in each of the taxonomies to be compared. In contrast to these approaches, the quantitative analysis proposed in this paper does not focus on class definitions but aims at somehow measuring the congruency of the results of different taxonomies being applied at the given selection of sample sites.

The approach is conceptual and is not related to either spatial or semantic properties.

To start with, the Jaccard's Similarity Index for each pair of sites was calculated (for the five sites studied, there are ten possible pairwise comparisons). The index reflects the overlap in the landscape composition between the two sites. More specifically, when comparing two sites, the number of LC/LU classes they have in common was recorded in both sites. This number was then divided by the total number of classes observed. Jaccard's value ranges from 0 when the two sites have no common LC/LU classes to 1 when both sites have exactly the same landscape composition. This index evidences only the presence of classes and not their coverage. For any given pair of sites, this was repeated for each taxonomy.

Once all the pairwise comparisons were performed, for each taxonomy the resulting ten values of similarity, one for each pair of sites, allowed the ranking of all site pairs according to their similarity, from more similar to less similar. If the taxonomies produced congruent comparisons then these rankings should coincide. In order to test for this congruence among taxonomies a numerical estimator of the "distance" among taxonomies was introduced. The "distance" metric adopted compares two taxonomies by contrasting the two rankings produced. Specifically, the index is calculated as the number of pair exchanges needed to make the two rankings identical. Given the length N of the rankings ($N = 10$ in our case) the distance ranges from 0, when the rankings are identical, to the maximum value $N!/(2^{*}(N-2)!)$, which corresponds to the distance between a sequence of 10 numbers ordered increasingly, and the same sequence in the reversal order. As the number of exchanges increases this means that the taxonomies are less similar. By simulations it was verified that this "distance" index satisfies the properties of a metric.

Finally, a LC/LU to habitat mapping application to a Natura 2000 coastal study site, Le Cesine, in Italy (IT4) was carried out based on the findings of the qualitative analysis and the pre-existing thematic layers (Tomaselli et al. 2012) available for the site (i.e., LC/LU and in situ data on lithology, soil surface and subsurface, water quality), as described further in the next section. The algorithm for LC/LU to habitat mapping was realized within eCognition 8.7 (www.ecognition.com) environment and Decision Tables (DTs) were used to describe the complex relationships

involved in the mapping. DTs correspond to a formalism widely used in software engineering to describe complex relations among predicates and actions (Fisher 1966). DTs have proven to be easier to understand and review than code, and have been successfully used to produce specifications of complex systems and their decision trees (Pooch 1974). It is important to note that auxiliary software tools can also be used to create, validate and process DTs (e.g. LogicGem by Catalyst Corp.). A decision table summarizes the action to be taken depending on the values of conditions that exist at the time the decision table is consulted. DTs override system flow charts in more complex circumstances, particularly those where several criteria determine an action demanding more specialized models. A typical decision table is divided into 4 parts: (1) a condition stub—which shows the conditions that determine which actions will result; (2) condition entries are the combination of conditions expressed as rules; (3) an action stub which contains the possible actions which can occur as a result of the different condition combinations; (4) action entries containing the action to be taken.

In DTs, conditions are expressed as questions that may be answered by Yes/No responses. The condition entries are then specified as combinations of these responses. The relevant action for each combination of conditions is recorded by an X in the action stub (see next section).

Results and discussion

Table 2 links the different LC and habitat taxonomies at the maximum level of detail, allowing both qualitative comparison and quantitative analysis between the schemes.

A qualitative review of habitat and LC/LU taxonomies

Habitat taxonomies: Annex I and EUNIS

The comparison of the different habitat legends highlighted several omissions in the Annex I scheme with respect to EUNIS, for the sites considered (Table 2), namely: (a) different shrub vegetation types of high conservation value; (b) nitrophilous and sub-nitrophilous (subject to grazing) grasslands that are

often functionally linked to Annex I habitat types (e.g., habitat type 6220*); (c) reeds and sedges communities, as already highlighted by Petermann and Ssymank (2007). In other cases, Annex I habitat types are not well defined, such as habitat 6220*—“Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea”, which contains either annual or perennial communities.

Habitat taxonomies: Annex I and GHCs

The correspondence between Annex I habitat types and GHCs was not always unique, with the same habitat assigned, in some cases, to several GHCs depending upon local conditions and conservation status. As an example, habitat 6220* in GHC can refer either to Caespitose hemicryptophytes (CHE) or to Leafy hemicryptophytes/Caespitose hemicryptophytes (LHE/CHE) if located in natural environments, or to the category Urban (herbaceous) (URB(GRA)) if falling within managed areas. However, to identify a specific habitat type, GHC methodology provides additional environmental, site, management and other qualifiers (Bunce et al. 2011) to be selected on the basis of expert knowledge.

LCCS and CLC taxonomies with respect to Annex I

A certain level of disagreement between the LCCS and CLC is well documented in the literature (Jansen and Di Gregorio 2002; Neumann et al. 2007; Herold et al. 2008), especially when considering those CLC classes that represent land cover complexes, or that are defined by using a mix of LC and LU criteria, and particularly for those that are regarded as artificial or managed (e.g., agriculture) categories or where there is uncertainty as to whether these are “natural” or “managed”, as evidenced in Table 3 (Bossard et al. 2000; Di Gregorio and Jansen 2005). A further limitation of CLC in describing natural and semi-natural vegetated environments is that class descriptions have a very broad meaning. Within each coarse vegetated class, a number of habitats occur. As an example from Table 2, CLC class 4.2.1 “salt marshes” (second column) can be associated to six habitats including 1310, 1410, 1420, 7210 (Annex I, third column) and A2.53C and A2.53D (Eunis, fifth column). This means that one-to-many LC/LU to habitats relations occur and hence the CLC system

Table 2 Habitats characterizing the five Mediterranean study sites according to different LC and Habitat classification schemes

Presence/ Absence	CLC3	AX 1 Lev.3	CORINE Biotopes Levs. 3–4–5	EUNIS Levs. 3–4–5	IGBP	LCCS DPH	LCCS DPH and MHPH Lev. III	GHCs Lev. II/III
10111	1.1.1 Continuous urban fabric	/	86.1 Towns	J1.1 Residential buildings of city and town centres	13 Urban and built-up	B15	A1A4A13A14 High Density Urban Areas	URB-ART/ NON
10111		/	86.1 Towns	J1.2 Residential buildings of villages and urban peripheries			A1A4A13A16 Low Density Urban Areas	URB-ART
11111	1.1.2 Discontinuous urban fabric	/	86.2 Villages	J2.1 Scattered residential buildings			A1A4A13A17 Scattered urban areas	URB-ART
10000	1.2.1 Industrial or commercial units	/	86.3 Active industrial sites	J2.3 Rural industrial and commercial sites still in active use			A1A4A12A16 Low density industrial and/or other areas	URB-ART
10000		/		J2.4 Agricultural constructions			A1A4A12A17 Scattered industrial and/or other areas	URB-ART
11000	1.2.2 Road and rail networks	/	/	J4.2 Road networks			A1A3A7A8 Paved roads	URB-ART/ ROA
10000	1.3.1 Mineral extraction sites	/	86.41 Quarries	J3 Extractive industrial sites			A2A6 Extraction sites	URB-NON
00111	2.1.1 Non-irrigated arable land	/	82.11 Field crops	I1.1 Intensive unmixed crops	12 Croplands	A11	A3A4B1XXC2D3-B4C3C7C19D5 Sprinkler Irrigated Graminoid Crop(s) (One Additional Crop) (Herbaceous Terrestrial Crop Sequentially)	CUL-CRO
11000		/	82.11 Field crops	I1.3 Arable land with unmixed crops grown by low-intensity agricultural methods			A3A4B2XXCID1 Monoculture of small size field of rainfed graminoid crops (single crop)	CUL-CRO
00111	2.1.2 Permanently irrigated land	/	82.12 Market gardens and horticulture	I1.1 Intensive unmixed crops			A3A4B1XXC2D3-B4C3C7C19D6 Drip Sprinkler Irrigated Graminoid Crop(s) (One Additional Crop) (Herbaceous Terrestrial Crop Sequentially)	CUL-CRO
01000		/		I1.3 Arable land with unmixed crops grown by low-intensity agricultural methods			A3A5B2XXC2D3 Small size field of irrigated no-graminoid crops	CUL-CRO
10000	2.2.1 Vineyards	/	83.21 Vineyards	FB.4 Vineyards			A2B2XXCID1W8-A7A10 Monoculture of small size fields of Rainfed broadleaved deciduous shrub crops-Orchards	CUL-WOC
10000	2.2.2 Fruit trees and berry plantations	/	83.15 Fruit orchards	G1.D4 Fruit orchards			A1B2XXC2D3W8-A7A10 Small size fields of irrigated broadleaved deciduous tree crops-Orchards	CUL-WOC
11000	2.2.3 Olive groves	/	83.11 Olive groves	G2.91 Olea europaea groves	2 Evergreen Forests		A1B1XXCID1W8-A7A9B4 Monoculture of medium size field of broadleaved evergreen of rainfed tree crops-Orchards	CUL-WOC

Table 2 continued

Presence/ Absence	CLC3	AX 1 Lev.3	CORINE Biotopes Levs. 3–4–5	EUNIS Levs. 3–4–5	IGBP	LCCS DPH	LCCS DPH and MHPH Lev. I/II	GHCs Lev. II/III
11000	2.3.1 Pastures	/	34.81 Medit. subnitrophilous grass communities 87.1 Fallow fields	E1.6 Subnitrophilous annual grassland E1.61 Subnitrophilous annual grassland Medit. subnitrophilous grass communities	10 Grasslands	A12	A2A5A10B4XXE5-B12E7 Closed annual medium/tall forbs A2A5A10B4XXE5-B12E7 Closed annual medium/tall forbs	HER-THE HER-THE
10000	2.4.1 Annual crops associated with permanent crops	/	8 Agricultural land and artificial landscapes	I Regularly or recently cultivated agricultural, horticultural and domestic habitats	12 Croplands	A11	A3A5B2XC2D3-C3C5C17 Small size fields of irrigated non-graminoid crops (one additional crop-tree crop with simultaneous period)-Orchards	CUL-CRO/ WOC
00001	2.4.3 Land principally occupied by agricult	/	82.3 Extensive cultivation	I1.3 Arable land with unmixed crops grown by low-intensity agricultural methods		A11	A1B1XXC1D1-B4W8 Rainfed Tree Crop(s) Crop Cover: Orchard(s)	CUL-WOC
10000	3.1.1 Broad-leaved forest	91AA	41.73 Eastern white oak woods	G1.73 Eastern Quercus pubescens woods		A12	A1A3A10B2XXDIE2-B6 Broadleaved deciduous closed medium high trees	TRS-FPH/ DEC
10001		9250	41.78 Quercus trojana woods	G1.78 Trojan oak woods			A1A3A10B2XXDIE2-B6E4 Semi-deciduous closed medium high trees	TRS-FPH/ DEC
00100		9350	41.79 Mediterranean valonia oak woodland	G1.7P-41.79 Mediterranean [Quercus macrolepis] woodland			A1A3A10B2XXDIE2F1-B7 Broadleaved Deciduous Low Trees, Single Layer	TRS-FPH/ DEC
00111		92A0	44.1 Riparian willow formations	G1.1 Riparian [Salix], [Alnus] and [Betula] woodland			A1A3A10B2XXDIE1F1-B7 Broadleaved Evergreen Low Trees, Single Layer	TRS-FPH/ DEC
00001		92C0	44.71 Oriental plane woods	G1.3/P-44.71 [Platanus orientalis] woods			A1A3A10B2XXDIE2F1-B5 Broadleaved Deciduous High Trees, Single Layer	TRS-FPH/ DEC
00110		92D0	44.81 Oleander, chaste tree and tamarisk galleries	F9.3/P-44.81 [Nerium oleander], [Vitex agnus-castus] and [Tamarix] galleries	7 Open Shrublands		A1A4A11B3-A12B14 Open (70–60–40 %) Medium To High Shrubs (Shrubland)	TRS-TPH/ EVR +TRS-FPH/ EVR
10000	3.1.2 Coniferous forest	/	83.31 Conifer plantations	G3.F Highly artificial coniferous plantations	2 Evergreen Forests	A11	A1B1XXC1DIW7-A8A9B3 Monoculture of large size fields of needleleaved evergreen rainfed tree crops-Plantations	CUL-WOC
01000		/	83.31 Conifer plantations	G3.F1 Native conifer plantations			A1B1XXC1DIW7-A8A9B3 Monoculture of large size fields of needleleaved evergreen rainfed tree crops-Plantations	CUL-WOC

Table 2 continued

Presence/ Absence	CLC3	AX 1 Lev.3	CORINE Biotopes Levs. 3–4–5	EUNIS Levs. 3–4–5	IGBP	LCCS DPH	LCCS DPH and MHPH Lev. I/II	GHCs Lev. II/III
10000	3.1.3 Mixed forest	/	43 Mixed woodland	G1.732 Italo-Sicilian Quercus pubescens woods	5 Mixed Forests	A12	A1A3A10B2XXD1E2-B6 Broadleaved Deciduous medium-high trees	TRS-FPH/DEC
10000	3.1.4 Grasslands with trees	/	/	E7 Sparsely wooded grasslands	10 Grasslands		A2A6A10B4XXE5F2F5F10G2-B12E6G7 Medium-tall grasslands with low trees	HER + TRS-MPH
10000	3.2.1 Natural grasslands	6210	34.3 Dense perennial grasslands and middle European steppes (Festuco-Brometea)	E1.2 Perennial calcareous grassland and basic steppes			A2A6A10B4XXE5-B12E6 Closed perennial medium-tall grasslands	HER-LHE/CHE
11000	3.2.1 Natural grasslands	6220*	34.5 Mediterranean xeric grasslands	E1.313 Medit. xeric grassland Medit. annual communities of shallow soils			A2A5A11B4XXE5-A13B13E7 Open (40–(20–10) %) annual short herbaceous veg.	HER-CHE/THE
10000		6220*	34.5 Mediterranean xeric grasslands	E1.4 Mediterranean tall-grass and Artemisia steppes			A2A6A10B4XXE5-B12E6 Closed perennial medium-tall grasslands	HER-CHE/THE
10000		6220*	34.5 Mediterranean xeric grasslands	E1.C1 Dry mediterranean lands with unpalatable non-vernal herbaceous veg. Asphodelus fields			A2A6A10B4XXE5-B12E6 Closed perennial medium-tall grasslands	HER-CHE/THE
10000		/	34.5 Mediterranean xeric grasslands	E1.C2 Dry medit. lands with unpalatable non-vernal herbaceous veg. Thistle fields			A2A6A10B4XXE5-B12E6 Closed perennial medium-tall grasslands	HER-CHE/THE
10000		62A0	34.53 East Mediterranean xeric grasslands	E1.55 Eastern sub Mediterranean dry grassland			A2A6A10B4XXE5-B12E6 Closed perennial medium-tall grasslands	HER-LHE/CHE
00110		6420	37.4 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands	E3.1 Mediterranean tall humid grassland			A2A6A11B4C2E5-A12B11E6 Interrupted open ((70–60)–40 %) perennial tall grassland	HER-LHE/CHE
00001	3.2.2 Moors and heathland	/	31.86 Braeken fields	E5.3 [Pteridium aquilinum] fields			A2A5A11B4-A12B11 Open ((70–60)–40 %) Tall Forbs	HER-HCH/EVR
01000	3.2.3 Sclerophyllous veg.	2250*	16271 Juniperus oxycedrus ssp. macrocarpa thickets	B1.631 Dune Juniperus thickets (Dune prickly juniper thickets)	6 Closed shrublands		A1A4A10B3XXD2E1-B9 Needleleaved evergreen medium/high closed shrubland (thickets)	TRS-MPH/CON/EVR
00011		/	45.41 Greek kermes oak forests	G2.1/P-45.41 Greek [Quercus coccifera] forests			A1A4A10B3XXD1E1F1-B8 Broadleaved Evergreen High Thicket, Single Layer	TRS-MPH/EVR
01000		/	32214 Lentisc brush	F5.514 Thermo-Medit. bushes, thickets and heath-garrigues (Lentisc brush)			A1A4A10B3XXD1E1-B9 Broadleaves evergreen medium/high thicket	TRS-MPH/EVR
00001		/	32.5 Eastern garrigues	F6.2 Eastern garrigues	4 Deciduous Broadleaf Forests		A1A4A11B3XXD1E2F1-A12B9 Broadleaved Deciduous ((70–60)–40 %) Medium High Shrubland, Single Layer	TRS-SCH/DEC

Table 2 continued

Presence/ Absence	CLC3	AX 1 Lev.3	CORINE Biotopes Levs. 3–4–5	EUNIS Levs. 3–4–5	IGBP	LCCS DPH	LCCS DPH and MHPH Lev. I/II	GHCs Lev. II/III
01000		/	32.5 Eastern garrigues	F6.2C Eastern Erica garrigues	7 Open Shrublands		A1A4A11B3XXDIE1-B10 Broadleaved evergreen open dwarf shrubland	TRS-DCH/EVR
00100		5330	32.22–32.26 Tree-spruce formations-Thermo-medit. broom fields (treitarnares)	F5.5/P-32.22-P-32.26 [Euphorbia dendroides] formations-Thermo- Mediterranean broom fields (retarnares)	6 Closed shrublands		A1A4A10B3XXDIE1F1-B9 Broadleaved Evergreen Medium High Thicket, Single Layer	TRS-LPH/EVR
00110		5420	33.3 Aegean phryganas	F7.3/P-33.3 Aegean phrygana	7 Open Shrublands		A1A4A11B3C1XXXFI-A12B9 (70–60–40 %) Medium High Shrubland, Single Layer	TRS-SCH/EVR
11000	3.2.4 Transitional woodland shrub	/	31.8A2 Italo-Sicilian sub- Mediterranean decid. thickets	F5.51 Thermo-Mediterranean brushes, thickets and heath-garrigues	6 Closed shrublands		A1A4A10B3XXDIE2-B9 Broadleaved deciduous closed medium/high shrubland	TRS-MPH/DEC
10000		/	31.8A2 Italo-Sicilian sub- Mediterranean decid. thickets	F5.32 Italo-French pseudomaquis			A1A4A10B3XXDIE2-B9 Broadleaved deciduous closed medium/high shrubland	TRS-MPH/DEC
01100	3.3.1 Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	1210	16.12 Sand beach annual communities (Cakiletea maritimi)	B1.1 Sand beach driftlines	10 Grasslands		A2A5A11B4XXE5-A13B13E7 Open (40–(20–10) %) annual short forbs	HER-LHE/CHE
01100		2110	16.211 Embryonic dunes (Agropyron juncei)	B1.31 Embryonic shifting dunes			A2A6A11B4XXE5-A12B12E6 Open (70–60–40 %) perennial medium- tall grasslands	TER + THE + CHE + THE/CHE + LHE/CHE
01000		2120	16.212 White dunes (Ammophilon arenariae)	B1.32 White dunes			A2A6A10B4XXE5-B11E6 Closed perennial tall grasslands	TER + THE + CHE + THE/CHE + LHE/CHE
01000		2230	16.228 Mediterranean-Atlantic dune Malcolmia communities	B1.48 Tethyan dune deep sand therophyte communities			A2A5A11B4XXE5-A13B13E7 Open (40–(20–10) %) annual short herbaceous veg.	HER-LHE/THE
10001	3.3.3 Sparsely vegetated areas	8210	62.1 Calcareous cliffs with chasmophytic veg.	H3.2 Basic and ultra basic inland cliffs	16 Barren or Sparsely Veg.		A2A5A14B4XXE5-B13E6 Sparse perennial short forbs	LHE + CHE + LHE/ CHE + SCH/ EVR + TER + HCH
01000	4.1.1 Inland marshes	3170*	22341 Short Mediterranean amphibious swards (Isoetion)	C3.421 Mediterranean-Atlantic amphibious communities (Short Medit.amphibious communities)	11 Permanent Wetlands	A24	A2A5A13B4C2E5-B13E7 Open annual short herbaceous veg. on temporarily flooded land	THE + GEO + THE/ GEO
00101		3280	24.53 Mediterranean river mud communities	C2.5 Temporary running waters (wet phase)			A2A5A13B4C3XXE5F2F5F10G2F1- A8A15B11E6G7 Perennial open (40–(20–10) %) Tall Rooted Forbs With Low Emergents On Waterlogged Soil Single Layer	HER-HEL + TRS-TPH

Table 2 continued

Presence/ Absence	CLC3	AX 1 Lev.3	CORINE Biotopes Levs. 3–4–5	EUNIS Levs. 3–4–5	IGBP	LCCS DPH	LCCS DPH and MHPH Lev. I/II	GHCs Lev. II/III
01100	4.2.1 Salt marshes	1310	15.1 Salt pioneer swards (Thero-Salicornietea, Frankenion pulverulentae, Saginon marit.)	A2.55 Pioneer saltmarshes			A2A5A13B4C2E5-B13E7 Open annual short herbaceous veg. on temporarily flooded land	THE + SPV/TER
01100		1410	15.5 Mediterranean salt meadow (Juncetalia maritimi)	A2.522 Upper saltmarshes (Mediterranean Juncus maritimus and Juncus acutus saltm.)			A2A6A12B4C2E5-B11E6 Perennial closed tall grasslands on temporarily flooded land	SHY/HEY + EHY/ HEL
01100		1420	15.6 Saltmarsh scrubs (Arthrocnemetea fruticosi)	A2.526 Upper saltmarshes (Mediterranean saltmarsh scrubs)			A1A4A12B3C2D3-B10 Aphylofous Closed Dwarf Shrubs On Temporarily Flooded Land	TRS-SCH/EVR
01010		7210	53.31 Fen Cladium beds	D5.24 Fen Cladium mariscus beds			A2A6A12B4C2E5-B11E6 Perennial closed tall grasslands on temporarily flooded land	SHY/HEY + EHY/ HEL
01000		/	53.11 Common reed beds (Phragmiton, Phragmitetum)	A2.53C Mid-upper saltmarshes and saline and brackish reed, rush and sedge beds Saline beds of Phragmites australis			A2A6A12B4C2E5-B11E6 Perennial closed tall grasslands on temporarily flooded land	SHY/HEY + EHY/ HEL
01000		/	53.17 Halophile clubrush beds (Scirpon maritimi)	A2.53D Mid-upper saltmarshes and saline and brackish reed, rush and sedge beds Geolittoral wetlands and meadows: saline and brackish reed, rush and sedge stands			A2A6A12B4C2E5-B11E6 Perennial closed tall grasslands on temporarily flooded land	SHY/HEY + EHY/ HEL
00110	4.2.3 Intertidal flats	/	53.11/53.11 common reed beds (Phragmiton, Phragmitetum)	A2.53C Mid-upper saltmarshes and saline and brackish reed, rush and sedge beds/Saline beds of Phragmites australis	10 Grasslands		A2A6A12B4C3-B11 Closed Tall Grassland On Waterlogged Soil	SHY/HEY + EHY/ HEL
01000	5.1.1 Water courses	/	53.4 Small reed beds of fast flooding waters (Glycerio- Sparganion)	C2 Surface running waters	17 Water bodies		A2A6A12B4C2E5-B12E6 Perennial closed medium-tall grasslands on temporarily flooded land	SHY/HEY + EHY/ HEL
00010	5.1.2 Water bodies	3150	22.13 X (22.41 & 22.42), 22.431 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type veg.	C1.3 Eutrophic waterbodies	11 Permanent Wetlands		A2A5A16B4C3-A8A17B13 Sparse ((20–10)–4 %) Short Rooted Forbs On Waterlogged Soil	HER-SHY
01100	5.2.1 Coastal lagoons	1150	23.2 Vegetated brackish and salt waters	X03 Brackish coastal lagoons	17 Natural Waterbodies		A2A5A13B4C1E5-A15B12E6 Perennial open (40–(20–10) %) medium-tall herbaceous veg. on permanently flooded land	AQU + TER + SHY + EHY + CHE + LHE/ CHE
00100	5.2.2 Estuaries	1130	13.2 Estuaries	A4.3/B-IMU EstMu Variable or reduced salinity sublittoral muds			A1B1C2D2-A4 Turbid Shallow Perennial Natural Waterbodies (Flowing)	SEA + TER + SHY + EHY + CHE + LHE/ CHE

Codes for BIO_SOS sites as in Fig. 1. A binary code 1/0 is used to indicate presence/absence of a specific class in the set of study sites ordered as follows: IT3, IT4, GR1, GR2, GR3 (e.g., 10111 means presence in all sites except at IT4)

AX1 Annex 1 taxonomy, DPH dichotomous phase, MHPH modular hierarchical phase, Lev. level

* is used for priority habitats

Table 3 Ambiguities between different LC and habitat taxonomies

Taxonomy 1 LCCS	Closest class in other taxonomy CLC	Challenges in translation
Within A11 “cultivated and managed terrestrial areas”, as “Needleleaved evergreen tree crops” with the indication of “Plantation”	3.1.2 “Coniferous forests”, which includes both natural forests and plantations	Difficulty in separating natural forest from plantation in CLC
Within A12 “natural and semi-natural terrestrial vegetation”	2.3.1 “pastures”, implying the presence of some level of (managed) human activity in this area	Although grasslands refer to sub-nitrophilous vegetation, they cannot be included in LCCS class A11 “cultivated and managed terrestrial areas”, because this implies the presence of one or more crops
Defined as “broadleaved evergreen tree crops” in LCCS third level, with the use of LCCS <i>technical</i> attributes providing the possibility of adding additional specific labels (e.g. olive grove)	2.2.3 “olive groves”, which involves land use information	LCCS does not enable the provision of land use information, although secular olive groves have been recently included in Annex I of the European Directive. Perhaps additional <i>attributes</i> such as some agricultural practices (e.g. tree-distance, shape of the crown) might be included in the LCCS scheme to discriminate this class from other crop types
IGBP	CLC	
Class 10—“Grasslands”	2.3.1—“Pastures”, 3.2.1—“Natural grasslands”; 3.3.1— “Beaches, dunes, and sand plains”, part of 4.2.1—“Salt marshes”, 4.2.3— “Intertidal flats” and part of 3.2.2— “Moors and heathlands”	Definition of IGBP classes is much too broad, encompassing multiple CLC categories
LCCS	GHC	
“needleleaved evergreen—medium high thicket”; height between 0.5 and 3.0 m).	MPH/CON (mid phanerophytes/conifers); height between 0.6 and 2.0 m	The GHC category falls within the corresponding LCCS
“needleleaved evergreen - medium high thicket”; height between 3.0 and 5.0 m	TPH/CON (tall phanerophytes/conifers); height between 2.0 and 5.0 m	Imperfect correspondence due to the shifting in height ranges
“Artificial”—referring to a primarily non-vegetated class	“Artificial” nested within the super category “Urban”, also including vegetated areas functionally related to buildings	In GHCs, a vegetated area can correspond to Vegetated herbaceous (HER) or URB, according to the land use; pointing out the difference between LCCS approaches which focus primarily on land cover, and GHCs, which focus on land cover as well as land use

does not provide a useful framework for fine-grain habitat mapping. Consequently, any monitoring activity based on such a taxonomic scheme is unlikely to differentiate changes in habitat composition, connectivity and disturbances over short periods of time. Compared to the CLC, LCCS provides a higher level of detail as many different “pure” land cover classifiers can be used for class discrimination (Tomaselli et al. 2011). In Table 2 (eighth column), two different LCCS class codes are associated to two different habitats (i.e., 1310, 1420) in one-to-one relations. The remaining four (i.e., 1420, 7210, A2.53C and A2.53D) of six habitats associated to CLC 4.2.1 are still linked to the same LCCS class code (i.e., A24/A2.A6.A12. B4.C2.E5-B11.E6 “aquatic perennial closed tall grassland on temporarily flooded land”). Nevertheless such ambiguity can be solved by combining environmental attributes, such as lithology, soils, landform and water quality, with the “pure” classifiers of the modular hierarchical phase, as evidenced in Table 4, where habitats 1410 and A2.53D have been distinguished from the pair 7210 and A2.53C, with these still not separable. For Le Cesine (IT4) site, Table 4 evidences how the use of LCCS environmental attributes can solve the ambiguity of most LC/LU classes to habitat transitions up to the level of habitats and one-to-one class relationships can be found. Figure 2 offers a visual description of LCCS potentialities in terms of both its finer habitat discrimination with respect to CLC (Fig. 2a) and detection of “within” class changes related to a specific class modification (Fig. 2b). Within LCCS, specific floristic attributes can also be added to complete habitat class description. However this attribute cannot be considered for habitat mapping since it cannot be easily detected from EO data, mainly when EO hyper-spectral data are not available (Nagendra 2001).

Concerning LC/LU and subsequent habitat mapping from VHR EO data, multi-temporal (seasonal) and/or context-sensitive information is generally required for improving classification (Bruzzone et al. 2004; Amoruso et al. 2009). If only one date is analysed, due to the limited number of available spectral bands (e.g., 4 in IKONOS and QuickBird) different objects of the scene can have similar spectral signatures in the image even if fine spatial details of the landscape can be detected in a VHR image. Consequently, an appropriate selection of multi-seasonal images should be carried out before any classification. To do this, expert knowledge elicitation

of the most useful features for class discrimination (e.g. the different periods of maximum biomass and plant development for terrestrial vegetated classes (A12); the different months of flooding period for the aquatic or regularly flooded vegetated classes (A24) or specific agricultural practices to differentiate crops within cultivated classes (A11)) is recommended. Such information should be embedded within the LCCS framework for the improvement of LC/LU classification and subsequent habitat mapping. In this paper, Table 4, in the column labelled “additional expert prior information”, reports the information useful for the selection of an appropriate minimum (for cost optimization) set of a multi-temporal EO image set for class discrimination in the IT4 site.

IGBP and CLC with respect to Annex I habitats

With regards to IGBP and CLC, as already evidenced in Herold et al. (2008), general weaknesses and inconsistencies of the IGBP class set are provided mainly by thresholds in height and cover, when considering forest definition, and the poor and coarse definition of class 11 (wetlands). In this specific case, 17 LC classes are too few and coarse to achieve the discrimination of detailed and fine classes such as habitat types (see Table 4 for further details). This is a logical consequence of the fact that IGBP has been designed for the detection of LC types at a global level and large scale (Herold et al. 2008; Tchuente et al. 2011) and is not best suited for habitat classification and monitoring at the scale of individual protected areas.

LCCS and GHG habitats

Habitats, as defined in (Bunce et al. 2011), can be considered “as an ecological refinement of the land cover categorisation as developed by FAO in the LCCS”. GHCs contain information about life form, height, leaf type and cycle. Therefore, LCCS classes as defined by means of pure classifiers (including life form, height, leaf type and cycle) can provide a good match with GHCs. However, some discrepancies between the two systems can be highlighted. This is the case of ranges and thresholds in height defined by GHC for chamaephytes and phanerophytes which do not correspond exactly to those defined by LCCS for trees and shrubs. In addition, LCCS defines different

Table 4 Environmental attributes useful for discriminating habitat types corresponding to the same LCCS classes at the Modular-hierarchical level in Le Cesine site (IT4)

EUNIS	Annex I	LCCS dichotomous (iii level) and modular hierarchical classifiers with code									
		Life form	Cover	Height (m)	Water seasonality (only for A24)	Leaf type	Leaf phenology	Cycle annual/Perennial			
C3.421	3170	Herbaceous	A24/A2.A5	40–15 %	0.3–0.03	Temporary flooded	/	/	Annual	(E7)	
A2.55	1310			A13	B13	C2			Perennial		
A2.526	1420	Woody shrubs		>65 %	<0.5	Temporary flooded	Aphyllous	/			
		A24/		A12	B10	C2	D3				
		A1.A4									
A2.522	1410	Herbaceous graminoids		>65 %	0.8–0.3	Temporary flooded	/	/	Perennial	(E6)	
A2.53D	X	A24/		A12	B12	C2					
A2.A6					3–0.8						
D5.24	7210				B11						
A2.53C	X										
C2	X				0.8–0.3						
X03	1150	Herbaceous		40–15 %	/	Permanent flooded	/	/	Perennial	(E6)	
		A24/		A13		C1					
		A2.A5									
E1.6	X	Herbaceous forbs		>65 %	0.8–3	/	/	/	Annual	(E7)	
		A12/		A10	B12						
B1.1	1210	A2.A5		40–15 %	0.3–0.03						
E1.313	6220			A11	B15						
F5.51	X	Woody shrubs		>65 %	0.5–3	/	Broad-leaved	Deciduous	Perennial		
		A12/		A10	B3		(D1)	(E2)			
		A1.A4									
B1.631	2250	Woody shrubs		>65 %	0.5–3	/	Needle-leaved	Evergreen	Perennial		
		A12/		A10	B3		(D2)	(E1)			
		A1.A4									
F5.55	5330	Woody shrubs		>65 %	0.5–3	/	Broad-leaved	Evergreen	Perennial		
F5.514	X	A12/		A10	B3		(D1)	(E1)			
F6.2C	X	A1.A4		65–40 %	<0.5						
				A11	B10						
B1.31	2110	Herbaceous graminoids		65–40 %	0.8–0.3	/	/	/	Perennial	(E6)	
		A12/		A11	B12						
		A2.A6									

Table 4 continued

Input Selected LCCS code	Additional expert prior information		LCCS environmental attributes			Full code for habitat discrimination	
	Period of maximum biomass for perennial or of development for annual classes	Flooding period (months)	Lithology-parent material	Soil-surface aspect	Soil- subsurface aspect	Water quality	
A24/ A2.A5	March–May (June)	Nov–feb	Calcareous rock— Calcarenite(M233)	Soil surface (N2)	Leptosols (N12-LP)	Fresh water (R1)	A24/A2.A5.E7 +R1.M233.N2.N12- LP
	June–October	(nov) dec– apr (may)	Unconsolid-Clastic sedimentary rock— Sand (M213)	/	Solonchaks (N12-SC)	Saline water (R3)	A24/A2A5.E7 +R3.M213.N2.N12- SC
A24/A1.A4.D3	June–September (Oct)	(depending on veg.type)	Unconsolid-Clastic sedimentary rock— Sand (M213)	/	Solonchaks (N12-SC)	Saline water (R3)	A24/A1.A4.D3 +R3.M213.N12-SC
A24/A2.A6.E6	June–September	(nov) dec– mar (apr)	Unconsolid-Clastic sedimentary rock— Sand (M213)	/	Solonchaks (N12-SC)	Brakish/ Saline water (R2/R3)	A24/A2.A6.E6 +R2/R3.M213.N12- SC
			Calcareous rock— Calcarenite (M233)				A24/A2.A6.E6 +R2/R3.M233.N12- SC
A24/A2.A5.E6	June–September	Full year	/	/	/	Fresh/Brakish water (R1/R2)	A24/A2.A6.E6 +R1/R2.M233.N12- HS
A12/A2.A5.E7	March–June	/	Calcareous rock— Calcarenite (M233)	/	Acricsoil (N12-AC)	/	A12/A2.A5.E7 +M233.N12-AC
	April–September			Loose and shifting sands (N3)	Arenosols (N12-AR)		A12/A2.A5.E7 +M233.N3.N12-AR
	March–May (June)			Soil surface, very stony (40–80 %) (N6)	Leptosols (N12-LP)		A12/A2.A5.E7 +M233.N6.N12-LP
A12/ A1.A4.D1.E2	March–October	/	Calcareous rock— Calcarenite (M233)	/	Leptosols (N12-LP)	/	A12/A1.A4.E2 +M233.N12-LP

Table 4 continued

Input Selected LCCS code	Additional expert prior information		LCCS environmental attributes			Full code for habitat discrimination	
	Period of maximum biomass for perennial or of development for annual classes	Flooding period (months)	Lithology-parent material	Soil-surface aspect	Soil- subsurface aspect	Water quality	
A12/ A1.A4.D2.E1	Full year	/	Unconsolid-Clastic sedimen. rock—Sand (M213)	/	Arenosols (N12-AR)	/	A12/A1.A4.E1 +M213.N12-AR
A12/ A1.A4.D1.E1	Full year	/	Unconsolid-sedimentary rock—Sand (M213) Calcareous rock— Calcarenite (M233)	/	Leptosols (N12-LP)	/	A12/A1.A4.D1.E1 +M213.N12-LP A12/A1.A4.D1.E1 +M233.N12-LP A12/A1.A4.D1.E1 +M233.N5.N12-AR
A12/A2.A6.E6	April–August	/	Unconsolid-sedimentary rock—Sand (M213)	Soil surface, stony (5–40 %) (N5) Loose and shifting sands, with dunes (N7)	Arenosols (N12-AR)	/	A12/A2.A6E6 +M213.N7.N12-AR

Two habitats (i.e., D5.24 and A2.53C) remain undistinguishable. Additional expert prior information useful for discriminating classes from EO data are reported in columns 11 and 12

ranges of height for herbaceous types, whereas these ranges are not provided in GHC (Kosmidou et al. 2012). Table 3 provides further details. A critical difference between LCCS and GHCs lies in the definition of the “Artificial” categories. In LCCS “Artificial” is a primarily non vegetated class. In GHC, “Artificial” falls within the super category “Urban”, applying to buildings or land functionally related to buildings, which includes vegetated areas. Hence a vegetated area can fall in vegetated Herbaceous (HER) or in Urban (URB), according to the land use, and have a different ecological value.

Quantitative analysis: similarity measure and distance matrix

With respect to the sites, the overall greatest similarity measured by the Jaccard’s index is observed between sites GR1 and GR2 (Table 5) (i.e., two similar environments belonging to the same country, Greece). The same result holds in all the classification systems, except in Annex I; that is probably due to the exclusion of all the artificial and certain semi-natural habitat types in the Annex I classification. Similarity in artificial and semi-natural class types implies similarity in human practices, usually more homogeneous in the same country than in different ones. Contrarily, the most similar sites, according to Annex I, are GR1 and IT4, which contain the higher percentage of natural (Annex I) classes, 70 and 48 %, respectively. Focusing on the classification systems, the highest values, ranging from 0.454 to 0.875 are the ones obtained by IGBP, due to the few and coarse classes that result in an artificial high number of overlaps. EUNIS, CORINE Biotopes and LCCS show low values on average, and also quite similar ranges (EUNIS from 0.057 to 0.409; CORINE Biotopes from 0.081 to 0.409; LCCS from 0.031 to 0.500). EUNIS and CORINE Biotopes are closely related classification systems and that justifies the results. As stated, LCCS provides a very flexible tool, permitting class definitions to be enriched by adding further attributes. The detailed level of class description yields a better discrimination and a reduced number of co-occurrences in the site composition. Annex I also arises from CORINE Biotopes, but the results are quite different due to the emphasis of Annex I on natural habitat types, leading to results that emphasize the similarity in composition of natural habitats of high

biological value. Thus, the Jaccard’s index values applied to Annex I are in strongest disagreement with those for other systems. Moreover, when considering the Annex I data set, the best score is obtained by IT4 with GR1, both coastal wetlands, and by GR3 with IT3 (probably due to the presence and dominance of woody habitat types in both these sites). On the other hand, the high similarity values of the pairs GR1–GR2 and GR2–GR3, within the majority of the taxonomies may be due to common practices of management of semi-natural and artificial areas.

The results of the similarity measure on the given dataset are then used to build up a distance matrix for a selection of taxonomies, the ones allowing for a satisfactorily detailed description of classes (thus excluding IGBP), as shown in Table 5b. The selected taxonomies are hierarchical in structure: for three of them (LCCS, EUNIS, GHCs) the classes are defined through a pre-selected set of classifiers/criteria/attributes; moreover all but Annex I include “human” classes. The comparison of habitat taxonomies always generates small distance values and suggests a similar behaviour. Annex I turns out to be the “least similar” taxonomy with respect to all the remaining habitat taxonomies, possibly due to the lack of “artificial” classes in this classification scheme. On the other hand, the comparison of LCCS and CLC3 exhibit the highest distance, confirming that a conversion from one LC taxonomy to the other should be handled with care due to the many-to-many relationships between the two classification schemes. A reason for such differences in behaviour might rely on the discrimination of primarily vegetated from non-vegetated areas, which is done at the top of the hierarchy in LCCS, thus determining a mismatch from the very beginning of the descent along the branches of the taxonomic trees. However, the congruency of the two systems is improved if environmental attributes are added to the LCCS classification. This trend is reproduced for the comparison of LCCS with all other taxonomies. About the comparison of Land Cover and Habitat taxonomies, a good match would be expected for taxonomies used in related projects such as CLC and Corine Biotopes and the measured distance confirms it. However the best results in the comparison are the ones obtained by LCCS with the addition of the environmental attributes, which turns out to have the overall lowest distances to almost all habitat taxonomies but Annex I. The highest similarity is obtained

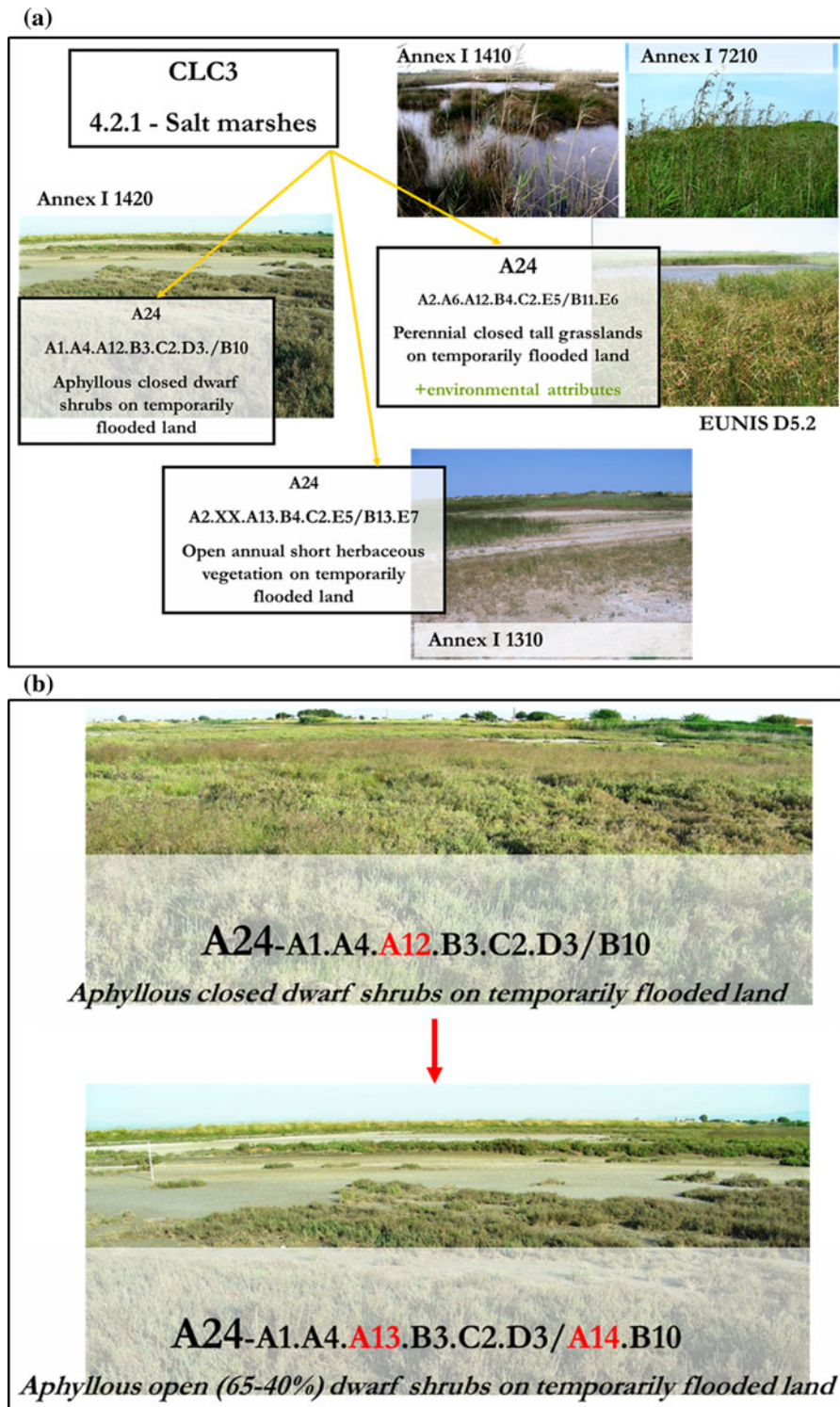


Fig. 2 a The translation of LC class *salt marshes* from CLC taxonomy into LCCS taxonomy can identify 5 different habitats on the basis of land cover classifiers and additional

environmental attributes, **b** LCCS legend can describe within class changes due to specific class modification as in the example reported in this figure

for the coupling EUNIS—LCCS when the environmental attributes are taken into account. Regarding GHCs, the rule based system in (Bunce et al. 2010) has been used to assign Level II/III classes, starting from the Annex I classification, which actually represents the best match. However, since the classification has been stopped at the first level, it can be expected that a further refinement of the classification would give more detailed results, and thus greater similarity especially when compared to LCCS, which shares with GHCs similar building rules. As a conclusion, this numerical test based on a small data set confirms what was expected from the qualitative reasoning about the main characteristics of the systems.

LC to habitat mapping in Le Cesine Natura 2000 site (IT4)

The effort to translate between LC/LU and habitat mapping was based on (a) the pre-existing LC/LU map (Fig. 3a) and the additional thematic maps (i.e., lithology, soil surface aspect and soil subsurface aspect, water quality obtained by in-field campaigns)

which, layered into a GIS (Fig. 3b), were used as inputs of the mapping process and (b) the expert-knowledge elicited in Table 4 and coded as decision rules in the Decision Table shown in Table 6.

The input LC/LU classes are: nine (semi) natural LCCS classes represented by the subset LCCS code elements reported in Table 4, column labeled as “input”; three additional cultivated (A11) classes (i.e., no-graminoid crops, coniferous plantation and olive groves) and two artificial (B15) categories (i.e., paved roads and scattered urban areas). The full LCCS class dichotomous and hierarchical codes are provided in Fig. 3a in the LC/LU map legend. The code components corresponding to cover density and height classifiers were not considered in the mapping process, as already discussed in the previous section and evidenced in Table 4. Eighteen output habitats are expected for this site (see columns “Annex I” and/or “Eunis” in Table 4). The habitats were reported in the “action entries” section of Table 6, which includes also the corresponding plant species explicated in the LCCS technical attribute. Nevertheless, this attribute was not used in the mapping process which is mainly

Table 5 Jaccard’s Similarity Index values calculated for the pairwise comparison of all the studied sites

Pair of sites	IGBP	CLC3	LCCS-MHP Lev. II/III	LCCS + environmental attributes	CORINE biotopes Levs. 3–4–5	ANNEX 1 Level 3	EUNIS Levs. 3–4–5	GHCs Lev. II/III
IT3-IT4	0.4545	0.3200	0.1351	0.1795	0.2105	0.1111	0.1556	0.3077
IT3-GR1	0.4545	0.1923	0.0286	0.0750	0.0811	0.0476	0.0682	0.2083
IT3-GR2	0.5000	0.2174	0.0270	0.0909	0.1000	0.0769	0.0811	0.2500
IT3-GR3	0.6667	0.2174	0.1556	0.1563	0.1724	0.3000	0.1714	0.3333
IT4-GR1	0.7778	0.4737	0.1389	0.1944	0.2571	0.3333	0.2286	0.3462
IT4-GR2	0.6667	0.3158	0.0233	0.0588	0.1212	0.1111	0.0909	0.2917
ITA-GR3	0.5000	0.2500	0.0263	0.0278	0.1176	0.0556	0.0571	0.1538
GR1-GR2	0.8750	0.6429	0.4000	0.4348	0.4091	0.2941	0.4091	0.4444
GR1-GR3	0.6667	0.4375	0.1923	0.2593	0.2308	0.1667	0.2308	0.2500
GR2-GR3	0.7500	0.4286	0.2500	0.3500	0.3158	0.1818	0.3158	0.3125
		Corine Biotopes	Annex I	EUNIS	GHC II/III	LCCS	LCCS + ENV. ATTR	
CLC3		5	10	9	11	14	10	
Corine Biotopes			7	4	8	9	5	
Annex I				7	5	12	10	
EUNIS					6	5	3	
GHC II/III						11	9	
LCCS							4	

Abbreviations of BIO-SOS codes as in Fig. 1, b distances of taxonomies measured as pair wise exchanges separating the corresponding Jaccard’s index rankings on the given sites dataset

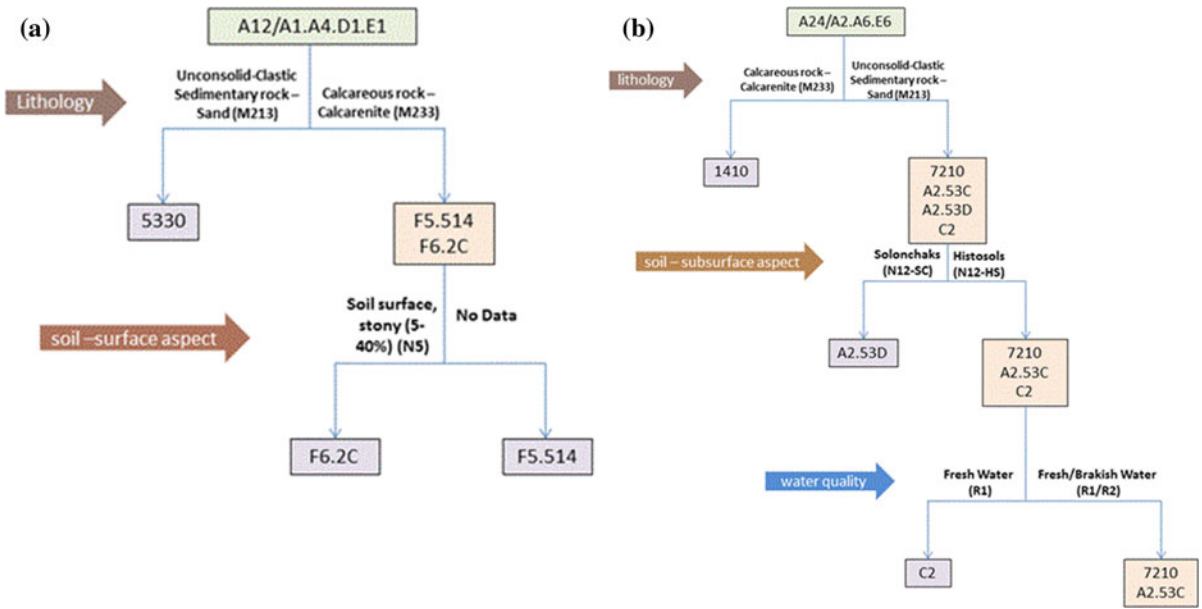
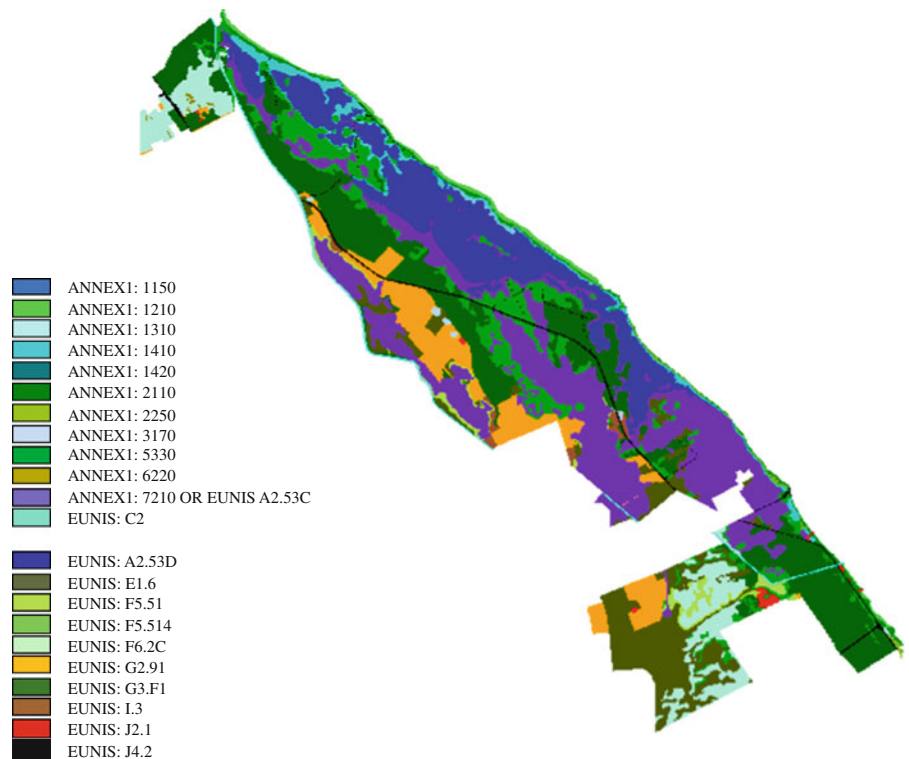


Fig. 4 Graphical representation of the decision actions and condition combination for discriminating: **a** The habitats associated to LCCS class A12/A1.A4.D1.E1 (i.e. terrestrial vegetated natural and semi-natural woody shrubs broadleaved

deciduous). **b** The habitats associated to LCCS class A24/A2.A6.E6 (i.e., natural and semi.natural aquatic vegetated herbaceous graminoids perennial)

Fig. 5 Output habitat map including both Annex I and EUNIS habitats with the latter used only when no Annex I codes exist to label the remaining habitat types of the study site



Conclusions

Land cover maps are at the basis of habitat maps and biodiversity indicator extraction. The selection of an appropriate LC/LU classification system for habitat mapping applications is a crucial issue for long term monitoring. It is particularly important when working with remote sensing imagery at very high spatial resolution due to the complexity of class description and the limited spectral resolution (few spectral bands) that requires multi-temporal imagery and the integration of ancillary data in order to minimize uncertainty in mapping (Lechner et al. 2012).

The qualitative review of CLC, IGBP and LCCS for habitat mapping oriented applications in Mediterranean sites indicates that LCCS allows the finest discrimination of natural and semi-natural types with respect to CLC and IGBP by using the simple pure land cover classifiers of the Modular-Hierarchical phase. This facilitates the subsequent translation of LC/LU into habitat maps based on the additional use of LCCS environmental and technical attributes. The selection of these attributes depends on expert knowledge which, in this study, appeared mandatory for achieving an appropriate class description very close to specific habitat types. As a result, the FAO-LCCS scheme can be considered as an appropriate and user-friendly framework for long-term monitoring of the conservation status of habitats as expert knowledge can be easily embedded in such a framework.

The introduction of new fields for a more detailed description of specific LCCS classifiers and to capture important expert knowledge information is recommended for facilitating the exploitation of the opportunity offered by VHR EO satellite imagery to regularly update LC/LU and habitat maps for fine-grain change detection. More specifically, a new field should be added to the LCCS classifier “Life Cycle” (Leaf type/phenology) to indicate the maximum biomass and flowering periods of perennial and annual vegetated classes, respectively. A new field should also be added to the LCCS classifier “Water Seasonality”, to indicate the start–end months of the flooding period. The proposed additional information can be used for appropriate multi-temporal EO image selection and classification improvement. Such information can be very useful for the automatic discrimination of LC/LU classes which might have similar spectral signatures when only a single date EO image is used in the classification process.

Food and Agricultural Organisation has recently developed a so called LCML (Land Cover Meta Language) aiming at classifying LC features with simple groups of elements arranged in different ways in order to describe the more complex semantic in any separate application ontology. Classes derived by LCML can be customized to user requirements, even though maintaining common identities between users. LCML is at the basis of a new version of LCCS (v.3, not yet published) that will be much more flexible and efficient than the previous version.

This research demonstrates that LCCS shows the overall lowest distances (greatest similarity) to almost all habitat taxonomies but Annex I as the latter does not include artificial and agricultural classes. EUNIS and GHCs show the greatest similarity to LCCS, with the last two sharing similar building rules and categories.

The work was carried out in the framework of the BIO_SOS project (www.biosos.eu) aiming to long term biodiversity monitoring from space, not only within and in the neighbouring of Natura 2000 sites but also in other endangered landscapes of conservation significance.

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