

# Evaluating Explanations of Land Cover Change Using Approximate Bayesian Computation

Andrew Lane  
King's College London  
Dept. Geography



@alanescience



andrew.lane@kcl.ac.uk



alanecode

# Social impact of land cover

## Sustainability

Food

Timber

Biodiversity



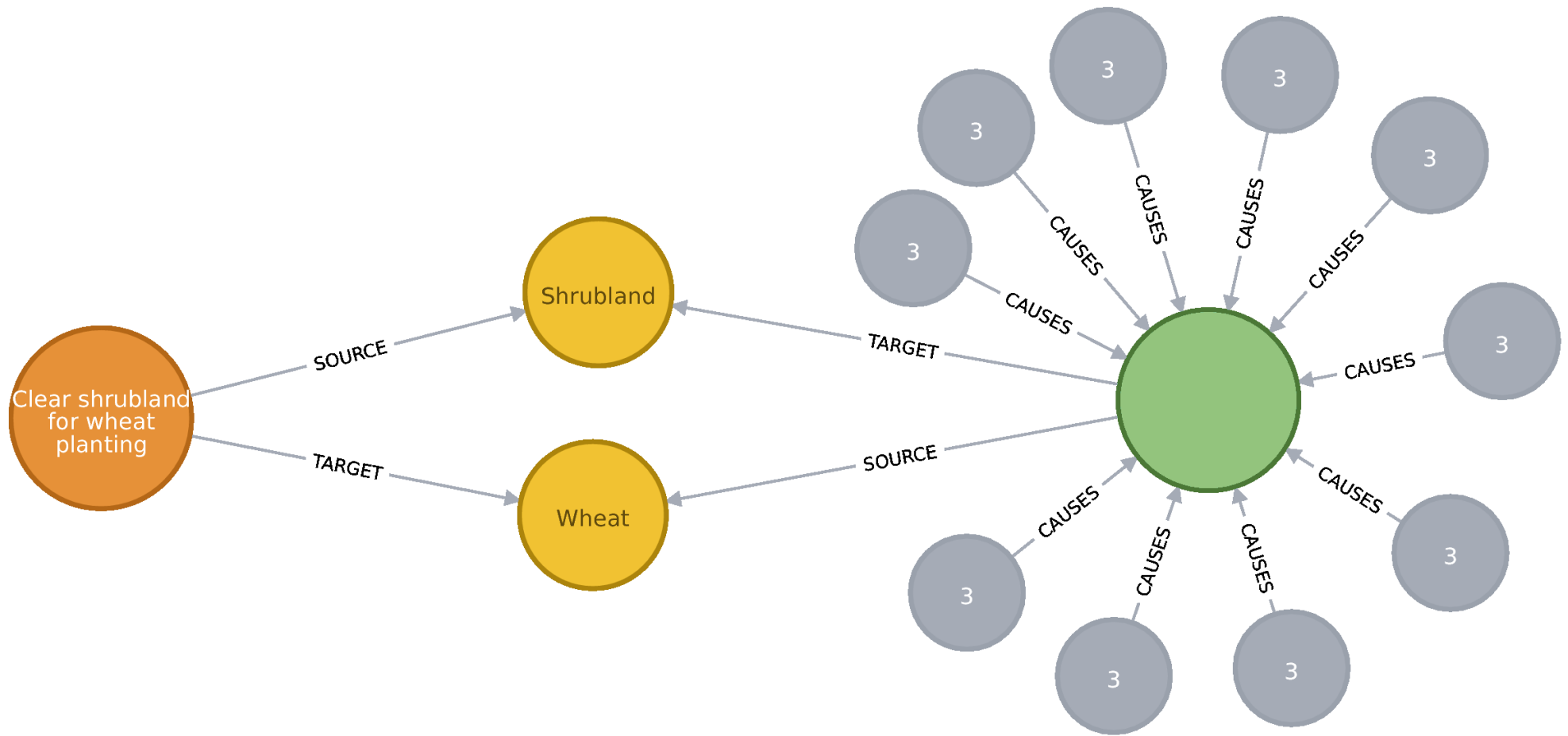
## Systemic Risk

Wildfire susceptibility

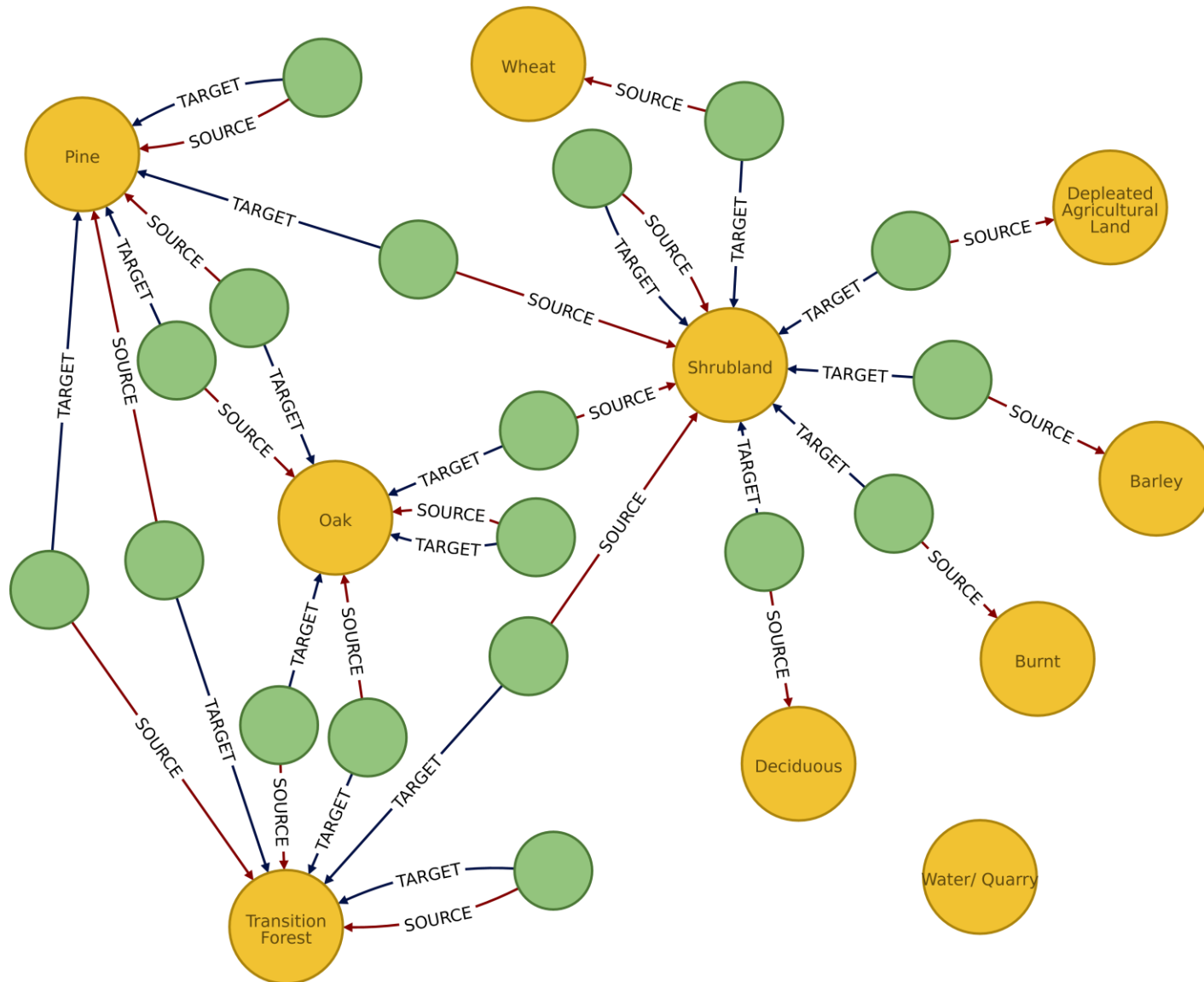
Flood resistance



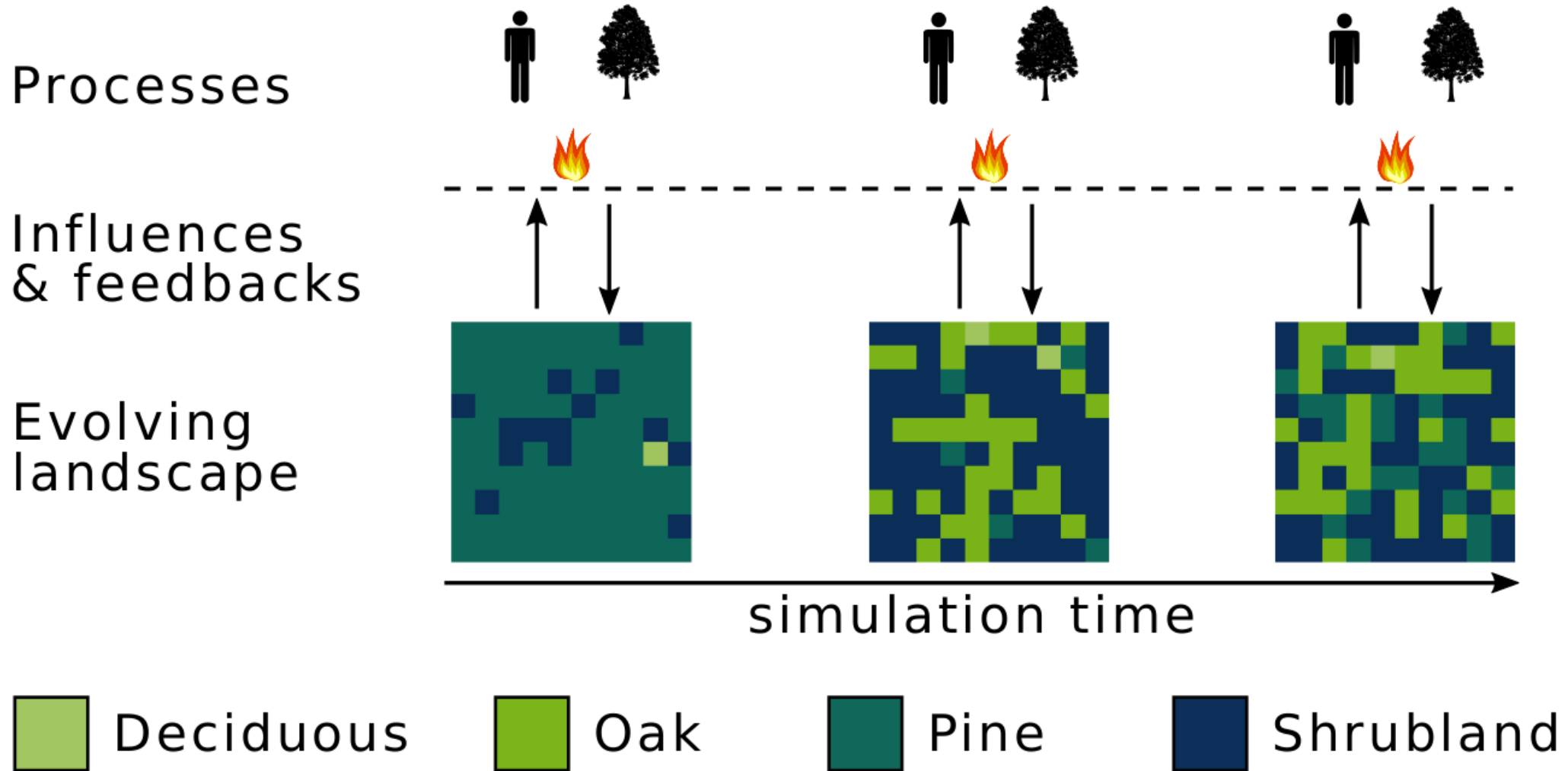
# Land cover change as an ecological perturbation



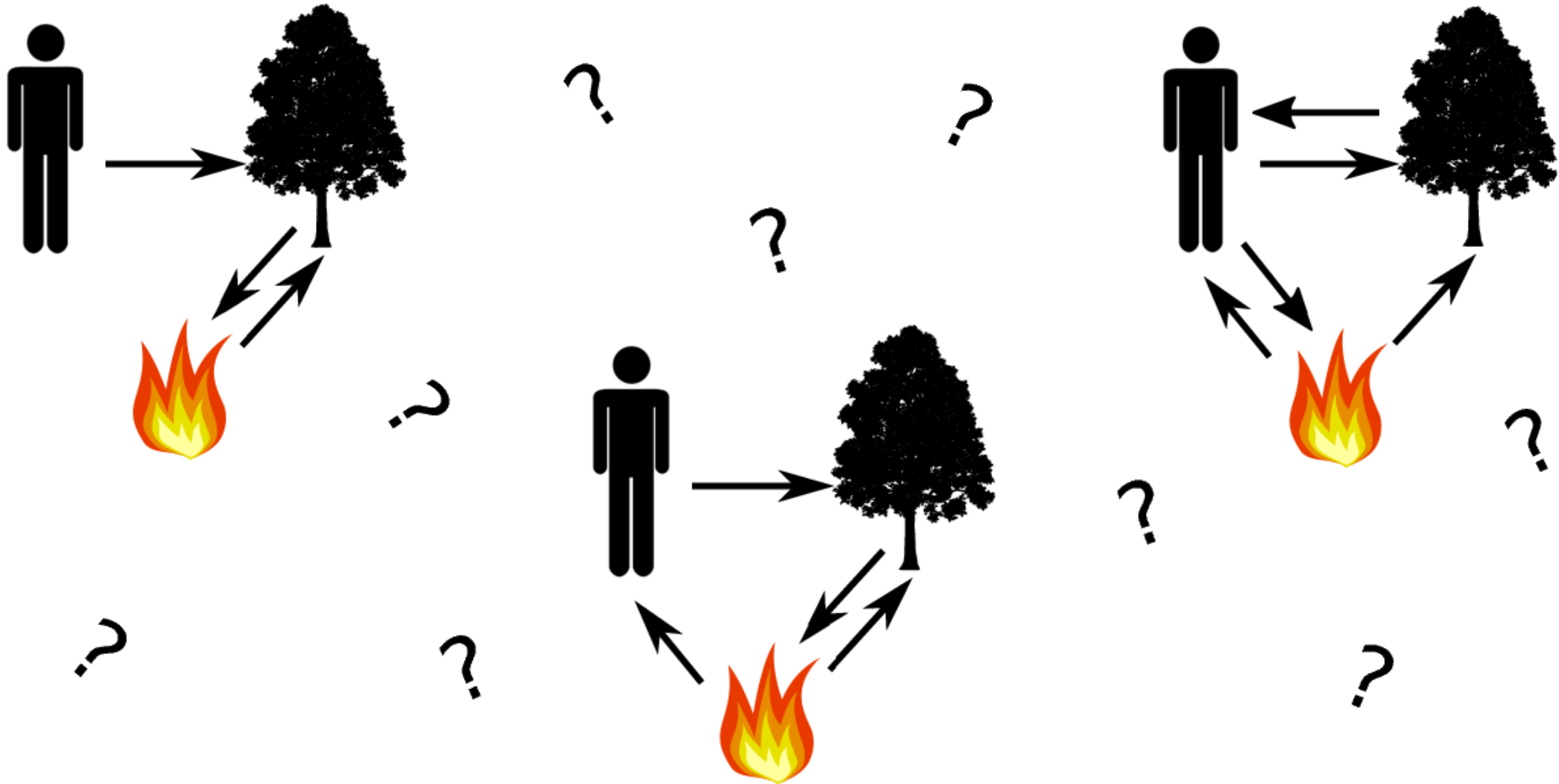
# Complex interrelationships between states



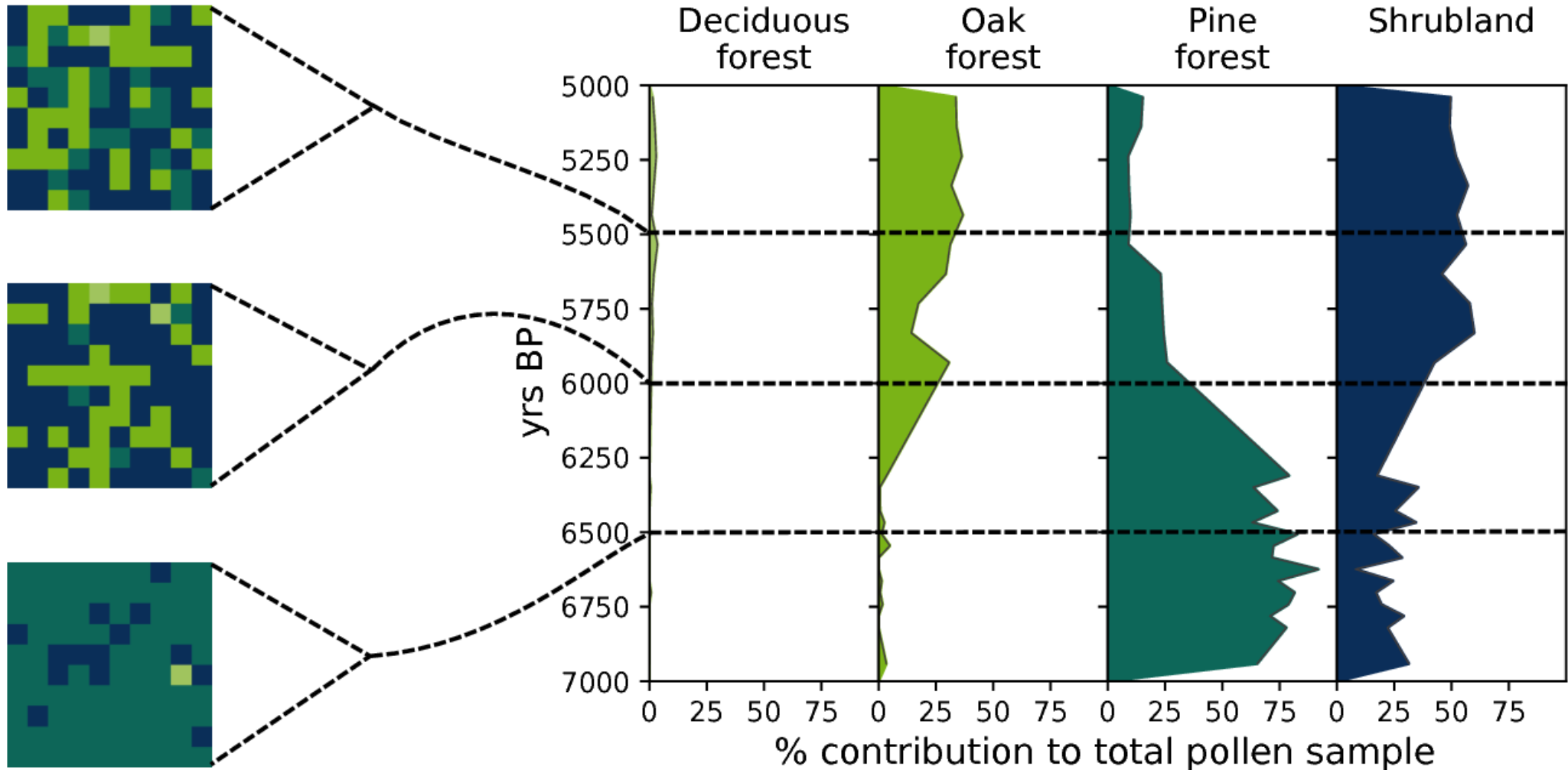
# Observe emergent patterns in simulated landscapes



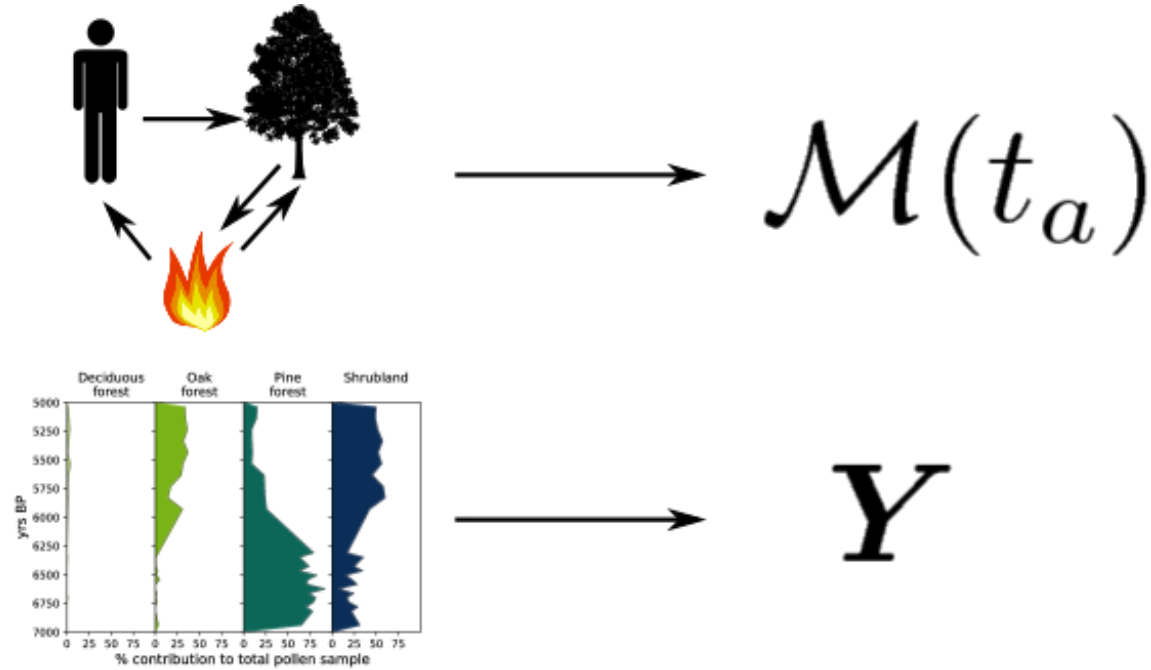
Which is the best model?



# Model generates synthetic empirical data

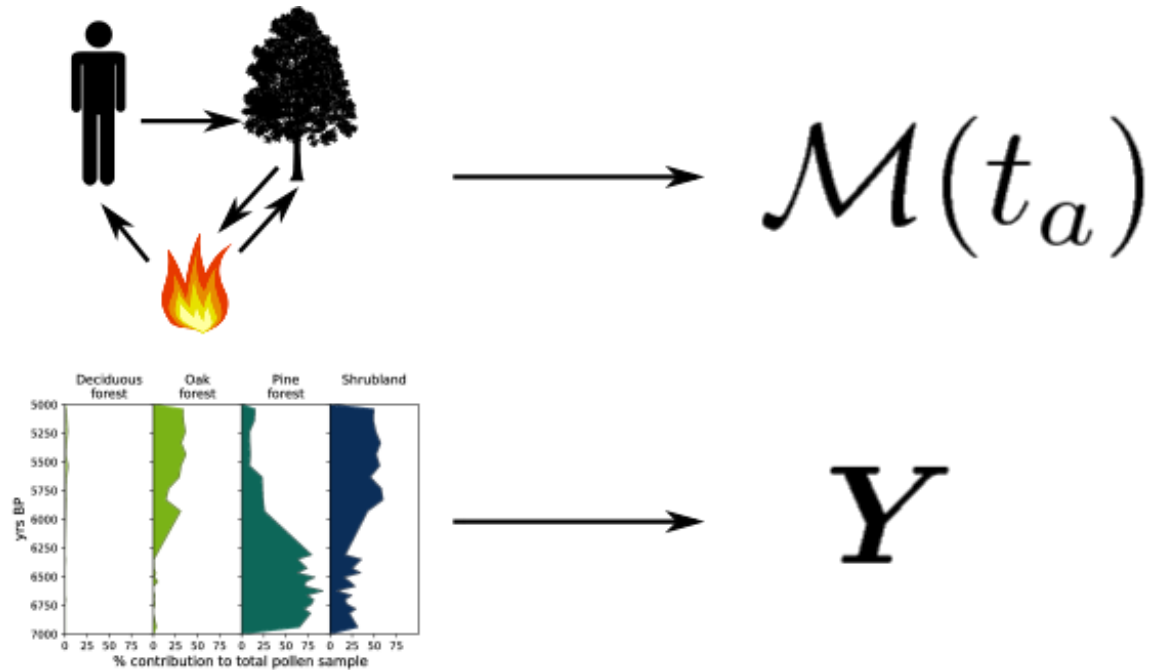


# The Bayesian Framework





# The Bayesian Framework



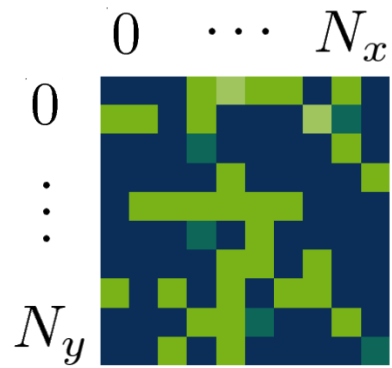
$$p(\mathcal{M}(t_a) | \mathbf{Y}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{Y} | \mathcal{M}(t_a)) \pi(\mathcal{M}(t_a))}{p(\mathbf{Y})}$$

# Approximate Bayesian Computation

```
1: Given data and assumed model  $Y \sim \text{Model}(\theta)$ , tolerance  
   threshold  $\epsilon$ , and prior distribution  $\pi(\theta)$ :  
2: for  $1 \leq i \leq N$  do  
3:   while  $\rho(X, Y) > \epsilon$  do  
4:     Sample  $\theta^*$  from the prior:  $\theta^* \sim \pi(\theta)$   
5:     Generate data  $X$  from  $\theta^*$ :  $X \sim \text{Model}(\theta^*)$   
6:     Calculate discrepancy  $\rho(X, Y)$   
7:   end while  
8:   Store  $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta^*$   
9: end for
```

(Turner & Van Zandt 2012)

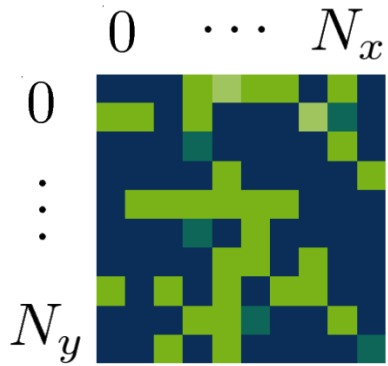
# Summary statistics



→  $l_{ij}(t) \in \{\text{deciduous, oak, pine, shrubland}\}$

$$\rho_{\sigma}(t) = \frac{1}{N_x N_y} \sum_{i,j} \delta_{\sigma, l_{ij}(t)}$$

# Summary statistics



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$$\rho_{\sigma}(t) = \frac{1}{N_x N_y} \sum_{i,j} \delta_{\sigma, l_{ij}(t)}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{\rho_{\sigma_1}(0) \quad \dots}^{\text{land cover proportions}} & \overbrace{\rho'_{\sigma_1}(0) \quad \dots}^{\text{time derivatives}} \\ \rho_{\sigma_1}(1) & \dots & \rho'_{\sigma_1}(1) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \rho_{\sigma_1}(t_f) & \dots & \rho'_{\sigma_1}(t_f) & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \text{time} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

# Quantify 'distance' between model output and pollen data

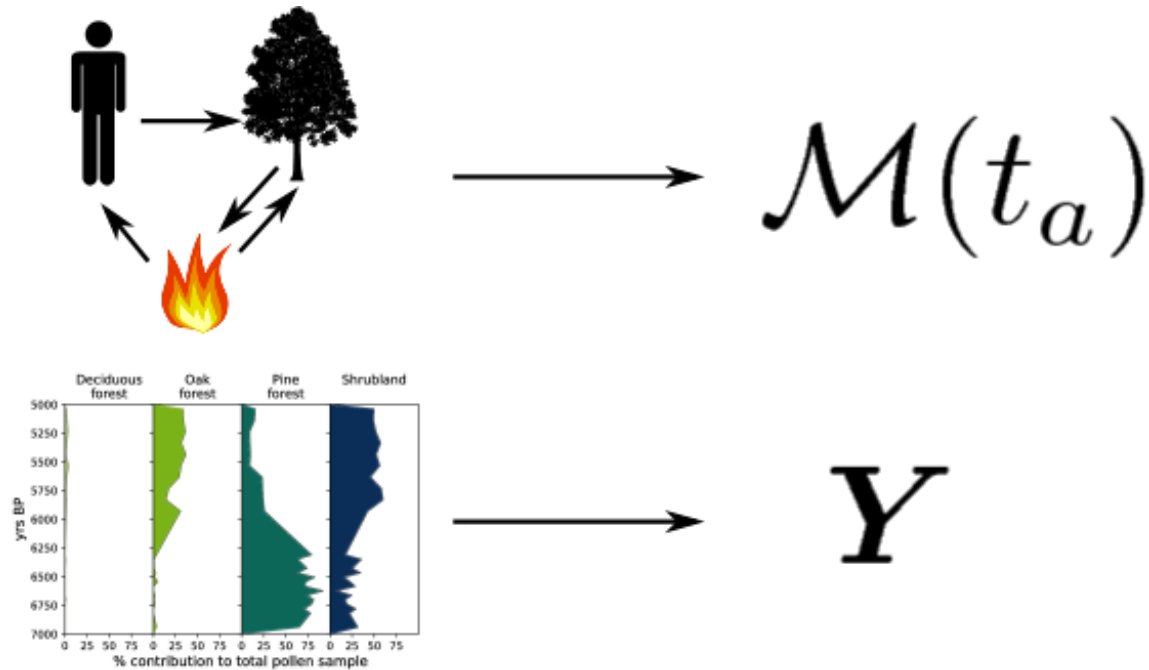
$$\mathbf{X} \rightarrow \{x_c(t)\}, \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \{y_c(t)\}$$

$$d(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) = \frac{1}{\# \text{ columns} \times t_f} \sum_c \sum_{t=1}^{t_f} \frac{|x_c(t) - y_c(t)|}{(|y_c(t)| + |x_c(t)|)/2}$$

Average over  
columns

Symmetric Mean Absolute  
Percentage Error

# The Bayesian Framework



$$p(\mathcal{M}(t_a) | \mathbf{Y}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{Y} | \mathcal{M}(t_a)) \pi(\mathcal{M}(t_a))}{p(\mathbf{Y})}$$

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