

Article

On the Synergistic Use of Optical and SAR Time-Series Satellite Data for Small Mammal Disease Host Mapping

Christopher Marston ^{1,2,*} and Patrick Giraudoux ³

¹ Department of Geography, Edge Hill University, St. Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancashire L39 4QP, United Kingdom

² Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Library Avenue, Lancaster Environment Centre, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4AP, United Kingdom.

³ Department of Chrono-environment, University of Bourgogne Franche-Comte/CNRS, La Bouloie 25030 Besançon Cedex, France.; patrick.giraudoux@univ-fcomte.fr

* Correspondence: marstnc@edgehill.ac.uk; Tel.: +44-1695-654-396

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Abstract: (1) Background: *Echinococcus multilocularis* (Em), a highly pathogenic parasitic tapeworm, is responsible for a significant burden of human disease. In this study, optical and time-series Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data is used synergistically to model key land cover characteristics driving the spatial distributions of two small mammal intermediate host species, *Ellobius tancrei* and *Microtus gregalis*, which facilitate Em transmission in a highly endemic area of Kyrgyzstan. (2) Methods: A series of land cover maps are derived from (a) single-date Landsat Operational Land Imager (OLI) imagery, (b) time-series Sentinel-1 SAR data, and (c) Landsat OLI and time-series Sentinel-1 SAR data in combination. Small mammal distributions are analyzed in relation to the surrounding land cover class coverage using random forests, before being applied predictively over broader areas. A comparison of models derived from the three land cover maps are made, assessing their potential for use in cloud-prone areas. (3) Results: Classification accuracies demonstrated the combined OLI-SAR classification to be of highest accuracy, with the single-date OLI and time-series SAR derived classifications of equivalent quality. Random forest analysis identified statistically significant positive relationships between *E. tancrei* density and agricultural land, and between *M. gregalis* density and water and bushes. Predictive application of random forest models identified hotspots of high relative density of *E. tancrei* and *M. gregalis* across the broader study area. (4) Conclusions: This offers valuable information to improve the targeting of limited-resource disease control activities to disrupt disease transmission in this area. Time-series SAR derived land cover maps are shown to be of equivalent quality to those generated from single-date optical imagery, which enables application of these methods in cloud-affected areas where, previously, this was not possible due to the sparsity of cloud-free optical imagery.

Keywords: *Echinococcus multilocularis*; *Ellobius tancrei*; land cover; *Microtus gregalis*; random forests; SAR; Sentinel; spatial epidemiology; time-series

Steppe	100	-0.259	0.011	*	0.043	0.681
Steppe	150	-0.231	0.024	*	0.110	0.287
Steppe	200	-0.254	0.013	*	0.049	0.637
Steppe	250	-0.255	0.013	*	0.065	0.533
Steppe	300	-0.233	0.023	*	0.101	0.332
Steppe	350	-0.233	0.023	*	0.088	0.395
Steppe	400	-0.222	0.030	*	0.064	0.536
Steppe	450	-0.231	0.024	*	0.067	0.516
Steppe	500	-0.232	0.024	*	0.067	0.519
Water	50	-0.082	0.431		0.043	0.679
Water	100	-0.113	0.274		0.153	0.140
Water	150	-0.166	0.108		0.208	0.043 *
Water	200	-0.112	0.280		0.442	<0.001 **
Water	250	-0.088	0.399		0.257	0.012 *
Water	300	-0.105	0.309		0.303	0.003 **
Water	350	-0.113	0.274		0.393	<0.001 **
Water	400	-0.125	0.227		0.349	0.001 **
Water	450	-0.111	0.285		0.238	0.020 *
Water	500	-0.101	0.332		0.207	0.044 *

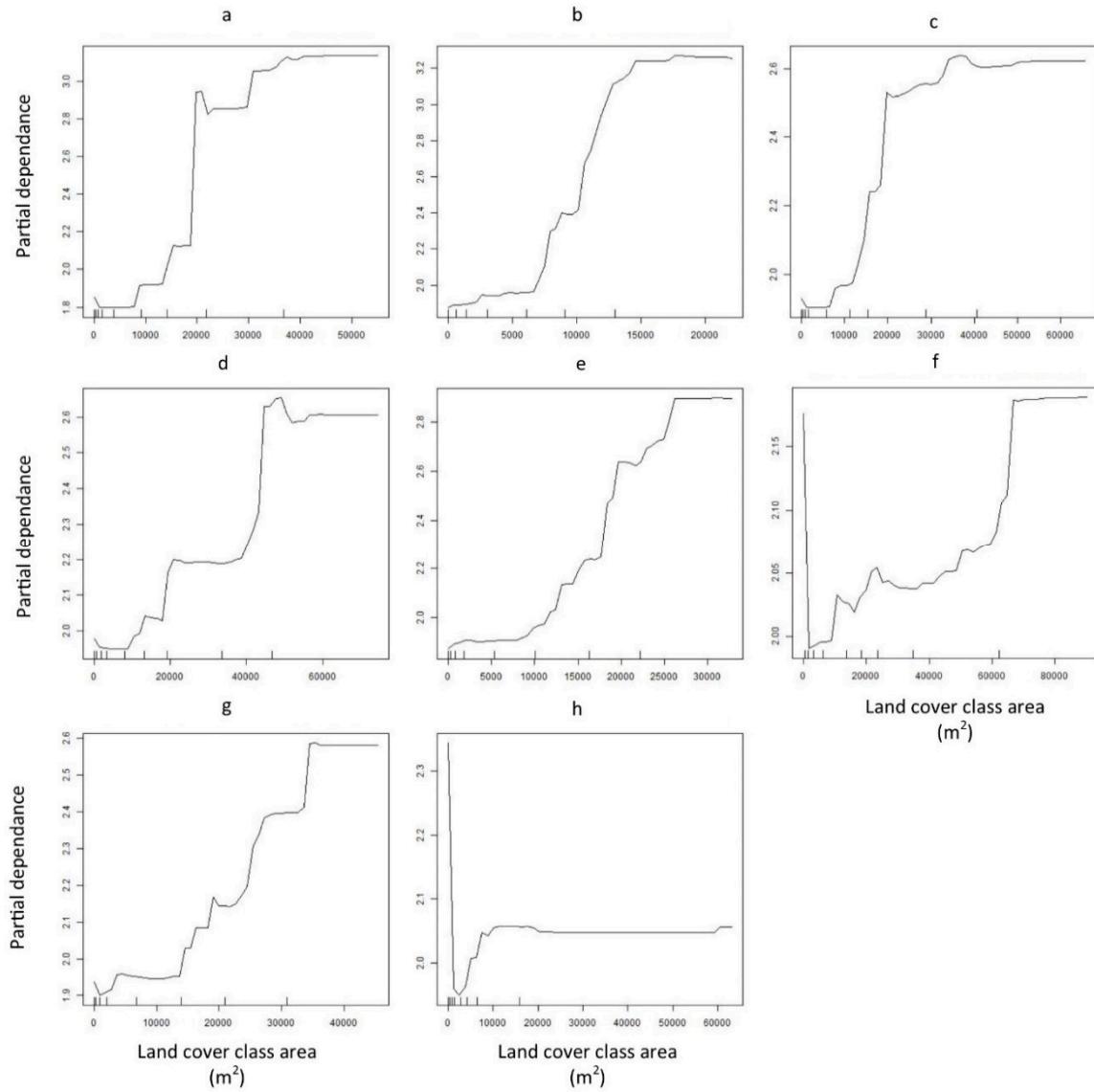


Figure S1. Random forest partial dependence plots for the statistically significant (as shown by random forest permutation analysis) nested land cover variables derived from the SAR only land cover classification, and *E. tancrei* relative density. Presented in order of variable importance, (a) = agriculture 250 m, (b) = agriculture 100 m, (c) = agriculture 300 m, (d) = agriculture 350 m, (e) = agriculture 150 m, (f) = agriculture 450 m, (g) = agriculture 200 m, (h) = built-up 500 m.

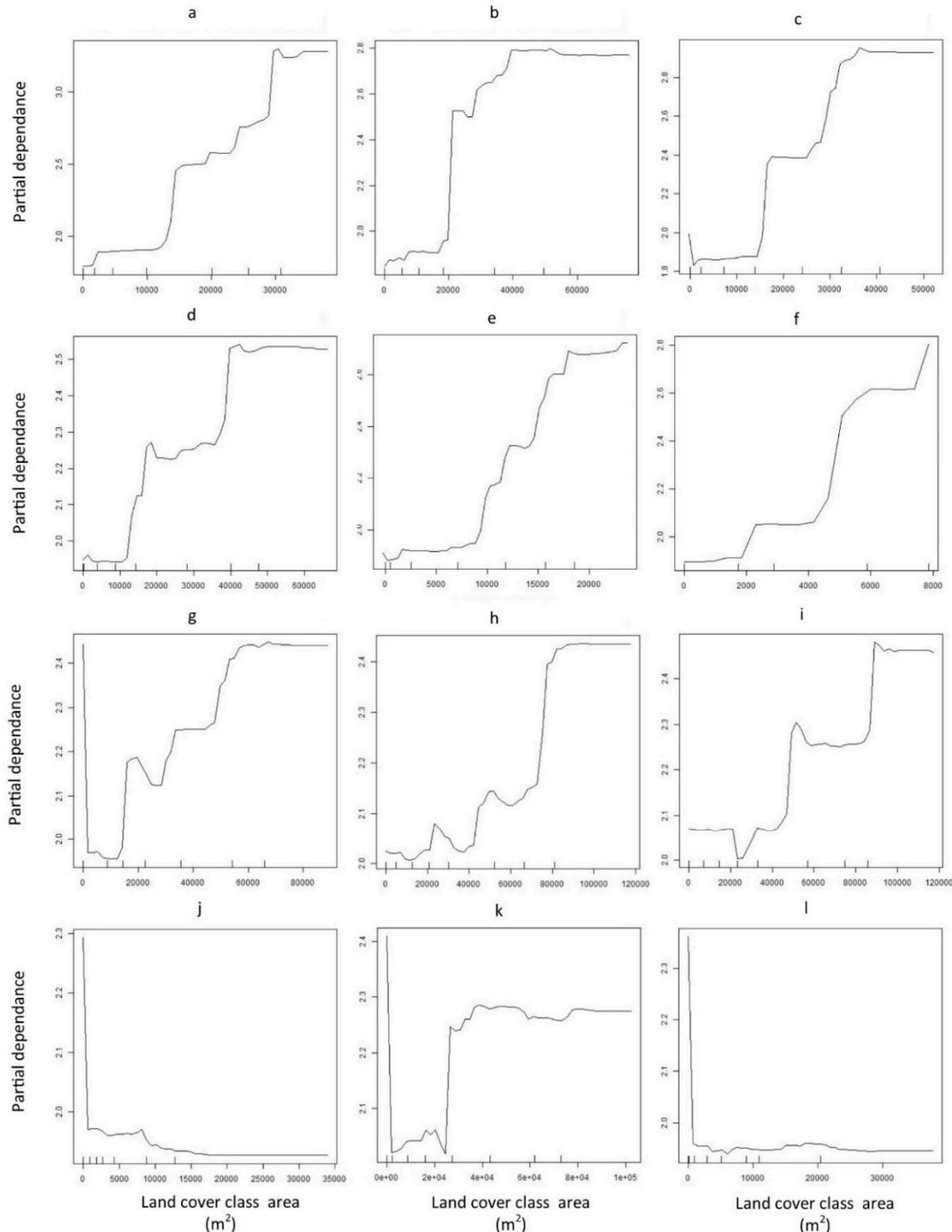


Figure S2. Random forest partial dependence plots for the statistically significant (as shown by random forest permutation analysis) nested land cover variables derived from the OLI only land cover classification, and *E. tancrei* relative density. Presented in order of variable importance, (a) = agriculture 150 m, (b) = agriculture 300 m, (c) = agriculture 200 m, (d) = agriculture 250 m, (e) = agriculture 100 m, (f) = agriculture 50 m, (g) = agriculture 350 m, (h) = agriculture 450 m, (i) = agriculture 500 m, (j) = built-up 400 m, (k) = agriculture 400 m, (l) = built-up 500 m.

