

A Hybrid Wetland Map for China: A Synergistic Approach Using Census and Spatially Explicit Datasets

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Abstract

Wetlands play important ecological, economic, and cultural roles in societies around the world. However, wetland degradation has become a serious ecological issue, raising the global sustainability concern. An accurate wetland map is essential for wetland management. Here we used a fuzzy method to create a hybrid wetland map for China through the combination of five existing wetlands datasets, including four spatially explicit wetland distribution data and one wetland census. Our results show the total wetland area is 384,864 km², 4.08% of China's national surface area. The hybrid wetland map also shows spatial distribution of wetlands with a spatial resolution of 1 km. The reliability of the map is demonstrated by comparing it with spatially explicit datasets on lakes and reservoirs. The hybrid wetland map is by far the first wetland mapping that is consistent with the statistical data at the national and provincial levels in China. It provides a benchmark map for research on wetland protection and management. The method presented here is applicable for not only wetland mapping but also for other thematic mapping in China and beyond.

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Introduction

Wetlands are the “kidney of the earth”: they play important ecological, economic, and cultural roles by providing such diverse ecosystem services as water supply, pollution control, nutrient recycling, groundwater recharge, soil formation, climate and flood regulation, and coastal protection [1,2,3]. Wetlands also provide recreation and tourism opportunities, and supporting vast biodiversity [4,5]. Costanza *et al.* [6] estimated the total value of global wetland ecosystems (including coastal systems and terrestrial wetlands) to be around \$15.5 trillion/yr, which is approximately 47% of the total global value of ecosystem services. However, wetlands are also a vulnerable ecosystem, and have been more seriously degraded than any other ecosystem [7,8,9]. During the last century, approximately 50% of the global wetlands area has been lost [10].

In China, socioeconomic development and dietary change towards meat consumption lead to increasing demand on water resources [11,12], imposing pressures on wetland ecosystems. The main driving forces for wetland degradation include agriculture expansion, overuse of water resources and water quality deterioration, among others [13]. The Sanjiang Plain is one typical example with agriculture expansion as one major driving force as a result of the “food first” agricultural policy [14]. The Sanjiang Plain is the biggest marsh wetland in China. It is also one of the five Chinese biodiversity key areas of wetlands and fresh waters as a center of waterfowl reproduction in Northeast Asia [15]. Its

marsh area decreased by 77% from 35,270 km² to 8,100 km² between 1954 and 2005 mainly as a result of agricultural expansion [14]. Due to the degradation of wetland, the species relying on wetland have been reducing significantly, and many rare waterfowls have been extinct [16]. The overuse of water resources within the river basin was largely responsible for the running dry downstream the Yellow river in the late 1990s [17]. Water quality deterioration is another reason for wetland degradation, for example in the Taihu lake in South China [18]. Wetland degradation is a serious ecological issue that has raised the sustainability concern. From 1990 to 2000, China's wetlands had a net loss of 50,360 km², accounting for nearly 30% of China's natural wetland area [19,20].

Accurate spatial information about wetlands is particularly important for national wetland protection and management. The rapid development and applications of Remote Sensing (RS), Geographical Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) have made wetland mapping feasible [21,22,23,24]. Lehner and Döll [25] created a Global Lakes and Wetlands Database (GLWD-3) by combining a variety of existing maps, data and information. Johnston and Barson [26] mapped the location and extent of wetlands and their vegetation types using Landsat TM imagery of inland wetland sites in Victoria and New South Wales, Australia. The Canadian Wildlife Service in Quebec region tested a multi-scale object-based classification method on two sites using satellite images to map wetlands in the context of the Canadian Wetland Inventory [27]. Bowen *et al.* [28] utilized

several geospatial data sources, including high-resolution aerial imagery, digital raster graphics, and soils data to identify and map Playa wetlands on the High Plains, Kansas, USA. In China, between 1995 and 2003, the State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China (SFA) conducted the first comprehensive census survey of the country's wetlands covered all of China except for Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao. There are other recent efforts to map China's wetlands using Landsat enhanced thematic mapper plus (ETM+) data (e.g. Niu et al. 2009, Chen & Jessel 2011) [29,30]. However, considerable disagreements on wetlands distribution exist among these maps and there are large discrepancies between the maps and national and province wetland census data [29,31]. Despite the progress made in mapping wetland in different regions, a gridded wetland map consistent with census statistics is not yet available. This paper adopted a fuzzy agreement scoring approach [32] to create a new synergy map of China's wetlands using five independent wetland datasets. We also presented the validation of the final synergy map.

Methods

2.1 Data Sources

The following five wetlands datasets were used to create a new hybrid wetland map in this paper: Wetland-CAS, Wetland-BFU, Wetland-LU, the Global Lakes and Wetlands Database (GLWD-3), and the first wetland census in China. The formal four datasets are spatially explicit wetland distribution, while the census reports wetland areas by provinces (Table 1). We describe these datasets briefly below.

- (1) Wetland-CAS was produced by the Institute of Remote Sensing Applications of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the Beijing Normal University in China and was based mainly on Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) imagery. The dataset uses manual image interpretation of satellite images, aided by elevation data, soil data, land cover/land use data, and Google Earth maps. The minimum mapping unit is equivalent to 9 ha. The Wetland-CAS map was targeted at the boundary delineation of any type of wetland except those that are under agricultural use. The total area of wetland in 2000 is 359,478 km², contains three broadly classification, namely inland, coastal, and artificial wetlands. [29].
- (2) Wetland-BFU, created by Beijing Forestry University [33], provides the location of major wetlands listed in the first wetland census survey by SFA. Obviously, the total wetlands area from this product is much larger than the statistics from the census, but Wetland-BFU provides a good reference for the location and extent of major wetlands. The map is in a shape file format, then, we converted into a raster dataset with a spatial resolution of 1 km. The total area of wetland is 427,952 km².
- (3) The Wetland-LU was created by the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) by extracting different wetland types from the land-use data with spatial resolution of 1 km [30]. This dataset includes two categories of wetland: rivers and lakes, and peatland and marshes. And the total area of wetland is 227,796 km².
- (4) The GLWD-3 was developed by Lehner and Döll [25] in a partnership between the Center for Environmental Systems Research (CESR), the University of Kassel, and the World Wildlife Fund US (WWF-US). The database was generated through the use and incorporation of data derived from proprietary products of the Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEPWCMC), and others. GLWD-3 is a global raster map of wetlands at a spatial resolution of 30 arc seconds, equivalent to 1 km.
- (5) The National Bureau of Statistics of China reports wetland census data for each province are reported by NBS [34]. The data are from the SFA's first ever wetland census. From 1995 to 2003, the SFA did an extensive national survey of wetlands with area greater than 100 ha, including lakes, marshes, coastal wetlands, reservoirs, and rivers with their average river bed (dry channels) width greater than 10 m. The field survey investigates wetland types, area and distribution. The total area of wetland is 354,855 km². This census attempted to provide more reliable data for wetland planning and management. SFA was responsible for the coordination and integration of wetland census. It allocated the census tasks to the Forestry Bureaus in each province, and also provided trainings for the provincial professionals and technicians to keep the census approach consistent. After receiving the census data from all the provinces, SFA also invited experts and scholars to evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the data. Hence, such a wetland census data is so far the most authoritative official data in China.

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Synergy wetland map creation. All four wetland maps were first standardized into the same spatial resolution of 1 km. The basic idea behind the synergy approach is to give each pixel a score based on the agreement among different wetlands databases used in this analysis [35]. The approach allows the producer of the hybrid wetland map to rank the wetlands dataset, rather than giving all data the same weight, before they are combined. The more agreement among the maps, the higher the likelihood or probability that wetlands exist at the pixel [32]. Figure 1 illustrated the methodology in a series of steps.

The first step is to give priority order to the four wetland maps. This priority is based on three factors: authority, geographical specificity, and spatial resolution. The Wetland-CAS map, which was created based on remote sensing data, is a specific map focusing on China's wetlands. Hence, due to its high ranking on all three priority factors, Wetland-CAS was given the highest priority. Because the Wetland-BFU map was created based on the survey wetlands data, the most authoritative set of statistics in China, we gave it the second priority. Not a specific wetland map, the Wetland-LU is based on China's land use data with a high spatial resolution of 1 km. We therefore treated it as the third priority. The GLWD is a global map of both wetlands and lakes, which was produced based on various data sources, most published in the 1990s and 2000s. It is difficult to confirm which period this dataset exactly stands for, and so we gave it the last priority.

The second step is to create a priority rank table and give rank to each pixel. Since four different wetlands datasets were used in order of rank of confidence, there are 15 different possible combinations or confidence from 1 to 15 (Table 2). When all four wetland maps indicate a pixel as wetlands, then we give the highest rank of 1. If three maps show it is wetlands (3Y combinations), then we created the rank based on the priority orders of these three maps. In this case, for example, when GLWD (the map with the least priority) is the only map indicating no wetlands, or all other three maps with priority from 1 to 3 indicate a pixel with wetlands, we gave the highest rank for the 3Y combination (or 2, see in Table 2). But when Wetland-CAS (the map with the highest

Table 1. Comparison of Wetlands Datasets.

| Item | Wetland-CAS | Wetland-BFU | Wetland-LU | GLWD-3 | National Wetland Census |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Year | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 1990s–2000s [#] | 1995–2003 |
| Producer | CAS* | BFU [†] | CCICED [‡] | WWF [§] | NBS [*] |
| Resolution | 1 km | Shape file | 2 km | 30-second | For each province |
| Reference | Niu and Gong [2009] | BFU [2011] | CCICED [2011] | Lehner and Döll [2004] | China Statistical Yearbook [2006] |
| Wetlands area (km ²) | 359478 | 427,952 | 227796 | 311000 | 384,855 |
| Wetland classification | (1)River and flood plain (2)Lake (3)Marsh/swamp (4)Reservoir/pond and other man-made water bodies excluding rice field | (1)River and flood plain (2)Lake (3)Marsh, swamp, bog, fen, mire, and forest wetland (4)Coastal wetland (5)Reservoir and pond | (1)River and lake (2) Peatland and Marsh | (1)River and flood plain (2)Lake (3)Marsh, swamp, bog, fen, mire, forest/flooded forest (4)Coastal wetland (5)Reservoir | (1)River and flood plain (2)Lake (3)Marsh, swamp, bog, fen, mire, forest wetland (4)Coastal wetland (5)Reservoir and pond |

Producer list:

*CAS: Chinese Academy of Science.

[†]BFU: Beijing Forestry University.

[‡]CCICED: China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development.

[§]WWF: World Wildlife Foundation/.

^{*}NBS: National Bureau of Statistics of China.

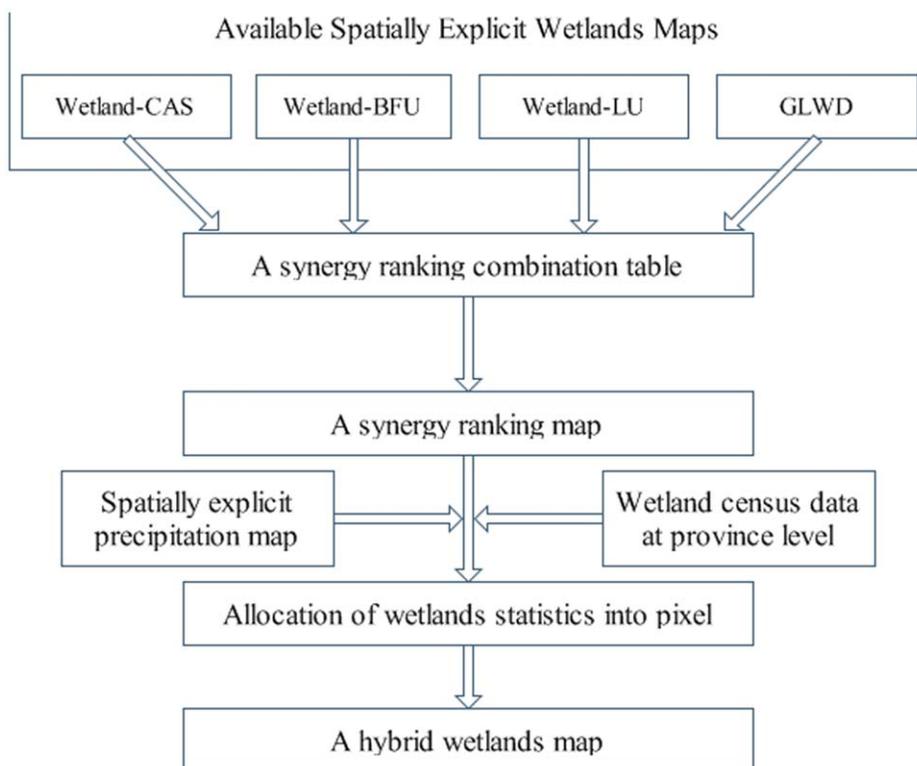
[#]1990s–2000s: GLWD-3 was produced based on various data sources, most published in the 1990s and 2000s. It is difficult to confirm which period this dataset exactly stands for.

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priority) is the only map indicating wetlands, we give the lowest rank for 3Y combinations (or 5, see in Table 2). A similar approach was applied for 2Y and 1Y combination. Rank 1 implies that a pixel has the highest confident of wetland existence, while

rank 15 means the lowest confidence. A synergy map was then created after implementing the ranking (Fig. S1).

The third step is to allocate statistical wetlands area to pixels. To create a raster wetland map consistent with statistics, the statistics of the wetlands area for each province must be allocated into

**Figure 1. Overview of the methodology for creation of a wetland map.**

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Table 2. Synergy map ranking combinations when combining four wetlands datasets.

| Rank | Wetland-CAS | Wetland-BFU | Wetland-LU | GLWD |
|------|-------------|-------------|------------|------|
| 1 | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 2 | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 3 | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 4 | Y | N | Y | Y |
| 5 | N | Y | Y | Y |
| 6 | Y | Y | N | N |
| 7 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 8 | N | Y | Y | N |
| 9 | Y | N | N | Y |
| 10 | N | Y | N | Y |
| 11 | N | N | Y | Y |
| 12 | Y | N | N | N |
| 13 | N | Y | N | N |
| 14 | N | N | Y | N |
| 15 | N | N | N | Y |

Here Y means the presence of wetland and N means no wetland.
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different pixels of the synergy map. There are two situations in the allocation process. In the first situation, the total area of pixels with a rank from 1 to 15 is higher than the total wetlands area. In this case, wetlands area was first allocated to the pixels with higher rank then to the pixels with lower rank. We then added the area of pixels in a province with a rank of 1. If this area were smaller than the total wetlands area in this province, we assume all these pixels with rank 1 are wetlands. Then we add the area of pixels in this province with rank of 1 and 2. This process will repeat until the total area of pixels with a rank of 1 to certain (e.g. i) is larger than the statistical wetlands area. At this stage, we need to decide how to allocate wetlands in pixels with the rank of i . Since all of these pixels have the same rank, we used the 1960–2000 average annual precipitation data as an auxiliary criterion to reorder these pixels, and assumed the pixels with higher precipitation have a higher probability of wetlands. For example, suppose the statistical area of wetland for a province is 100 km^2 , the sum of rank from 1 to 5 is 90 km^2 , and the rank from 1 to 6 is 120 km^2 . In this case, we need to reorder the pixels of rank 6 with precipitation information and allocate the remaining 10 km^2 of wetlands according to the criterion of precipitation.

The second situation is that the total area of pixels with a rank from 1 to 15 in a province is lower than the province's statistical wetlands area. In this case, we assume all these pixels with ranks 1 to 15 are wetlands. We again use precipitation as an auxiliary criterion to rank the pixels and allocate the remaining wetlands area (the difference between the statistical wetlands area and the area of all pixels with ranks from 1 to 15).

2.2.2 Confidence index calculation. After the hybrid wetland map being created, we calculated its confidence index. Based on the synergy map ranking in Table 2, we assign the maximum confidence, C_{\max} , for the highest rank (1) and the minimum confidence, C_{\min} , for the lowest rank (15). Knowing that there still exists some inaccuracy even for the highest rank (where all four sources agree), we assume that C_{\max} is 95% and C_{\min} is 5%. The confidence index between the maximum and minimum is simple linear interpolation:

$$C_i = C_{\max} - (n-1)/(N-1) * (C_{\max} - C_{\min}) \quad (1)$$

Where C_i is the confidence index of pixel i , n represents the rank for that pixel and N is the lowest rank used for that province. N varies from province to province.

To get a general picture, we calculated overall confidence index for each province. This is a wetlands area-weighted confidence index:

$$C_i = \sum C_{ij} A_{ij} / \sum A_{ij} \quad (2)$$

Where C_j is the confidence for province j . C_{ij} is the confidence for pixel i in province j . A_{ij} is the hybrid wetlands area of pixel i in province j .

2.2.3 Agreement degree calculation. In order to further estimate the accuracy of the hybrid wetland, an agreement degree (AD) is used here to show the percentage of two independent datasets, the China's Lake Dataset and the Global Reservoir and Dam Database (GRanD), captured by the different wetland maps. The AD is calculated by

$$AD = \text{Overlay area} / \text{Total area} \quad (3)$$

Here, the *Overlay area* is the overlay area between each wetland map and the China's Lake Database or the GRanD within a province. The *Total area* is the total lake (or reservoir) area presented by the China's Lake Database (or the GRanD) in the province.

Results

3.1 Hybrid Wetland Map

A hybrid wetland map of China was created by applying the synergy wetland map creation methodology in each province (Fig. 2). This map shows that the total wetlands area is $384,864 \text{ km}^2$, 4.08% of the total national land surface area (excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao). The calculation compares very well with the statistical wetlands area of $384,855.26 \text{ km}^2$. And the final results are very close to the wetlands area statistics in each province with a relative error range from -0.20% to 0.06% (Table S1). Tibet has the highest wetlands share, and accounts for 13.6% of the total national wetlands area. The top four provinces with the highest shares of wetland, namely Tibet, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, and Qinghai, cover 46.6% of China's total wetlands area.

The CCICED divided China into 8 ecological regions based on the scheme of ecological regionalization in China. Most wetlands in China are in the country's Northwest and Northeast and in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. These three regions possess 62.1% of the wetlands in China (Fig. S2).

3.2 Confidence Index

The hybrid wetland map is created from multiple wetland maps and wetland census data. They all have inherent uncertainty which would affect the accuracy of the final hybrid wetlands distribution. Figure 3 shows the confidence index of the hybrid wetland map. About 19% of wetlands (in red) show the high confidence level with confidence index over 80%. The low confidence level (i.e. less than 20%, in blue) is widespread,

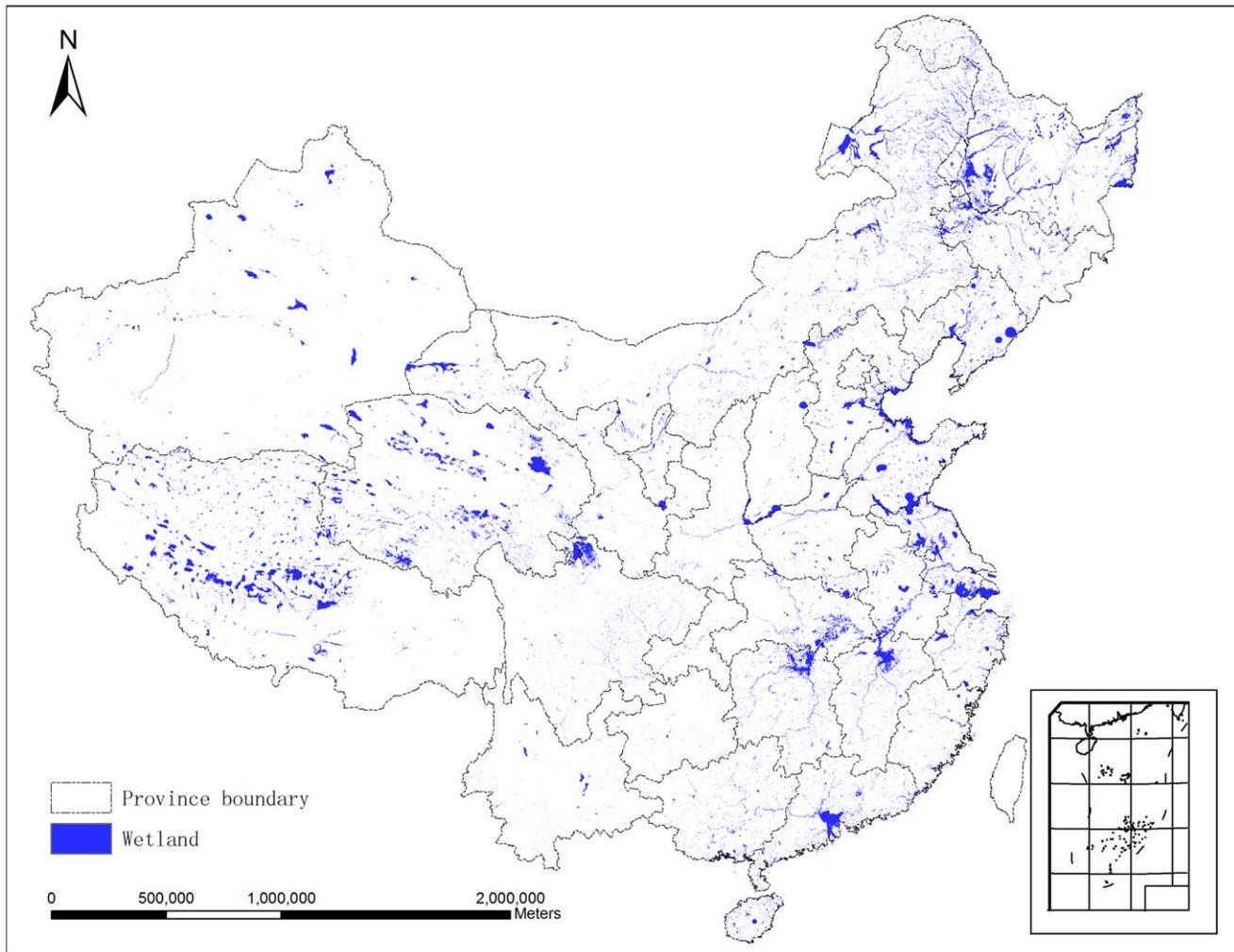


Figure 2. Hybrid wetland map of China. Wetland in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao are not included due to the lack of data.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047814.g002

covering almost 40% of wetlands area; it is in particular dominant in North China. The national average confidence index is 40.9%. There are 11 provinces with higher confidence index than the national average. Anhui is the highest province with the confidence index 68.9% (Fig. 3). While the confidence index of Guizhou province is barely over 12%, the lowest among all the 31 provinces. The provinces with low confidence index need more careful investigation in future wetlands surveys.

3.3 Comparison with Independent Datasets

In order to further estimate the accuracy of the hybrid wetland map, we compared the wetlands area with two independent data sets: (1) China's Lake Database, a shape file map created by the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2002 that shows the location and area of lakes in China; (2) The Global Reservoir and Dam Database (GRanD), which compiles reservoirs worldwide with a storage capacity of more than 0.1 km³.

At the national level, for reservoirs, the AD value of the hybrid wetland map is 71.2%, which is higher than all other wetland maps. For lakes, the AD value of the hybrid wetland map is 90.5%, higher than other wetland maps except for the GLWD (Fig. 4). This is because the GLWD provides a representation of

the maximum global wetlands extent [27]. At the province level, a similar pattern appears (Table S2, S3). This shows that our hybrid wetland map captures the location of most of the lakes and reservoirs in China. It is a reliable product for China's wetland maps.

Discussion

We synergistically combined four existing wetland maps and census data to generate a hybrid wetland map in China. This product has been published online at the Geo-wiki website (ftp://ftp.iiasa.ac.at/pub/for/Steffen/wetland_geo_wiki/), and it is available for the public for free downloading. The comparison of the hybrid wetland map with independent lake and reservoir databases shows that our hybrid map is a reliable product. This geo-referenced wetlands data provides a benchmark of wetlands in China. This hybrid wetland map is valuable for wetlands research as well as wetlands conservation and management.

When comparing the total wetland area with these four wetland maps, the synergy map is consistent with the national and provincial wetlands statistics on wetlands area, and demonstrates spatial distribution of wetlands. Considerable differences exist when comparing our map with other available spatially explicit

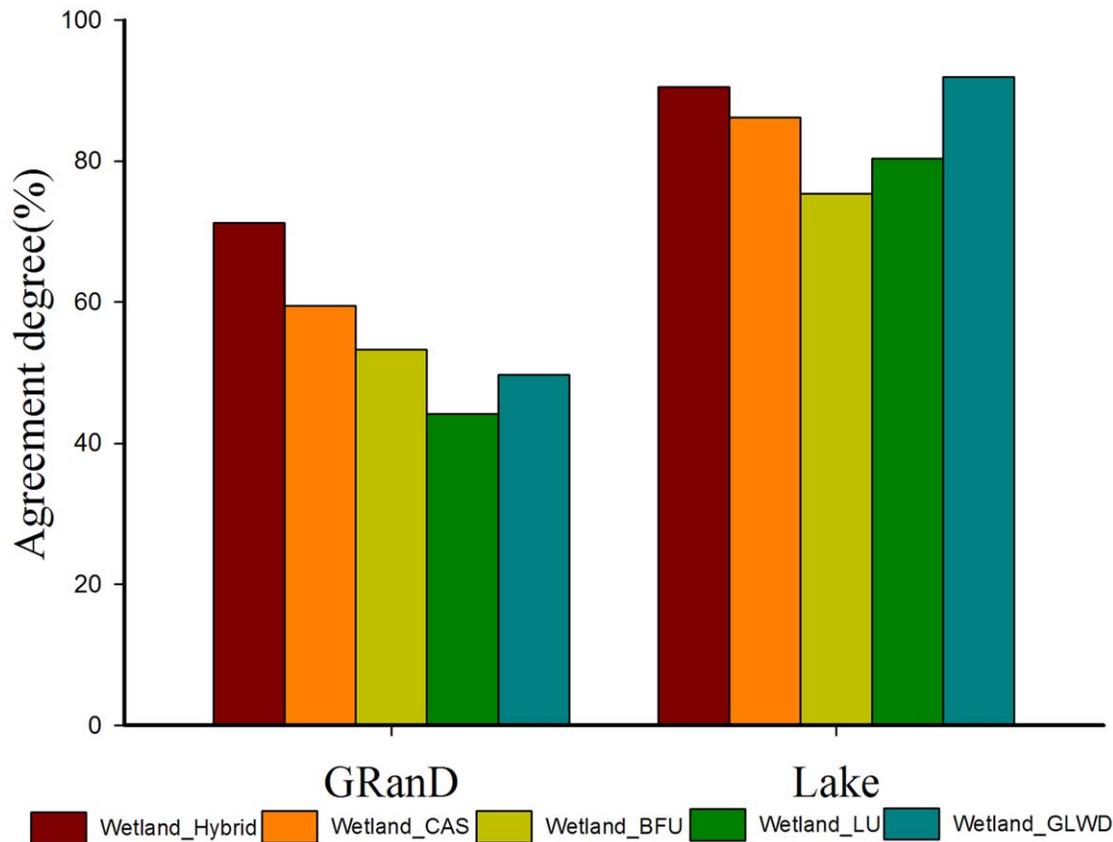


Figure 4. The comparison of wetlands area between the hybrid map and the existing four wetlands datasets with independent two datasets at national level. GRanD (Global Reservoir and Dam Database) and Lake (China's Lake Database). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047814.g004

(see Table 1), although the sub-categories among these five main categories are to some extent different. Nevertheless, mapping different wetland types is also valuable, and we will work on this in the next step. Third, paddy crop field is an important type of wetland, or artificial wetland. Due to the lack of data in the previously available wetland maps, we did not include the paddy rice field in the current wetland product. In addition, the mapping of paddy rice field is more precise in farmland resource inventory programs than wetland census in China [29]. Last but not least, the first wetland census just surveyed the wetland with area larger than 100 hm². Therefore, our current wetland area is a conservative estimate of wetland in China.

The product presented in this study is by far the first wetland mapping that is consistent with the statistical data at the national and provincial levels in China. The hybrid wetland map is valuable for wetland planning and management. The confidence level of wetland mapping can also provide insights for further wetland survey and research, e.g. more focuses should be on the regions with low values of confident indices. Applying the synergistic approach to wetland statistics in different periods can identify where and to what extent wetland is changed. Such a study is expected to be conducted when the second wetland census is available in China. The approach used in this article is applicable not only for wetland mapping but also for other thematic mapping in China and even in the rest of the world.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Priority rank map for China's wetland. A rank with a small number (e.g. 1) indicates the confidence of wetlands existence is high, while a rank with a large number (e.g. 15) indicates the confidence of wetlands existence is low. (TIF)

Figure S2 Share of wetlands area (in bracket) in different ecological regions in China. (TIF)

Table S1 Comparison of wetlands area between the provincial statistics and aggregated provincial wetlands area from the hybrid wetland map. (DOCX)

Table S2 Agreement degree of five geo-referenced wetland maps (including the hybrid wetland map Hybrid from this study) with China's Lake Database for each province. (DOCX)

Table S3 Agreement degree of five geo-referenced wetland maps (including the hybrid wetland map Hybrid from this study) with Global Reservoir and Dam Database for each province. (DOCX)

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: LY JL. Performed the experiments: KM LY JL. Analyzed the data: KM LY JL. Contributed

reagents/materials/analysis tools: KM LY JL MZ. Wrote the paper: KM LY JL.

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