

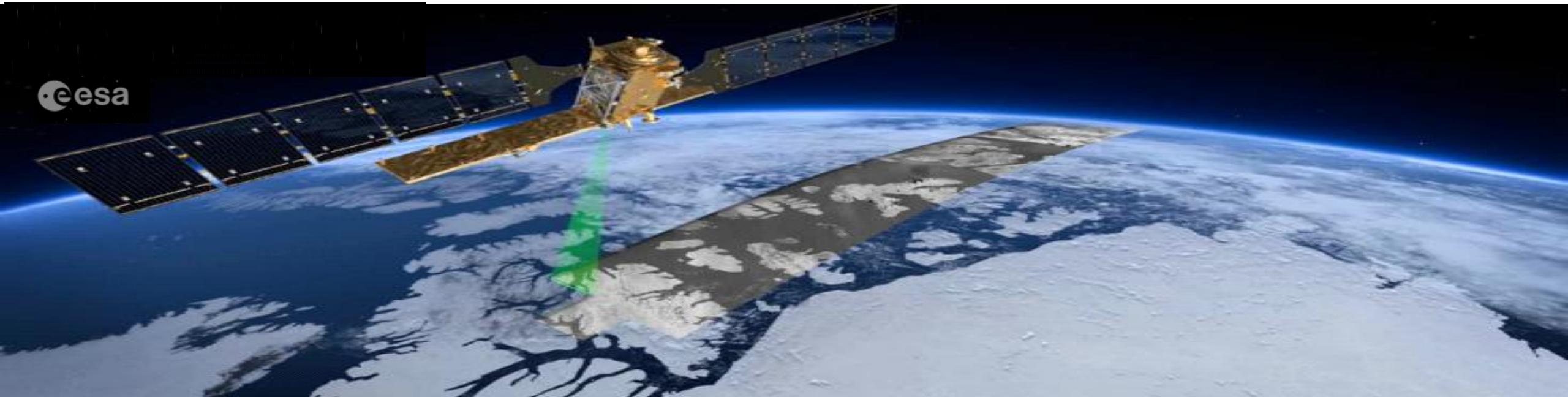
Felicia O. Akinyemi^{1,2} & Chinwe Ifejika Speranza²

¹Geomatics, Karlstad University, Sweden

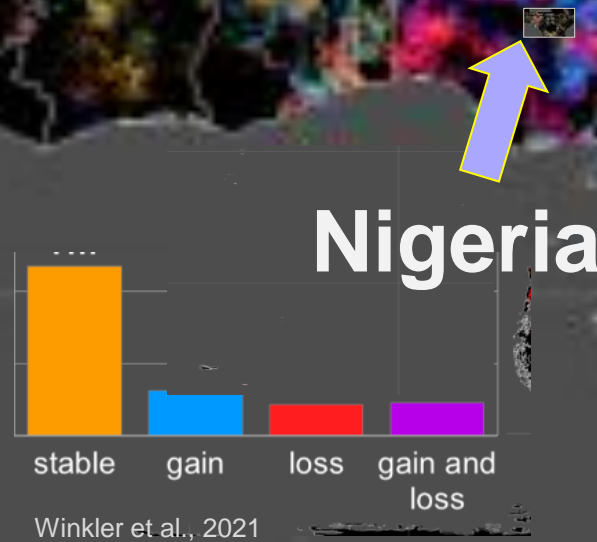
²Land Systems & Sustainable Land Management
Institute of Geography



Human-appropriated Natural Land Cover in Nigeria are related to Urbanization and Cropland Expansion from 1986 to 2022



- Cropland expansion frontiers (Akinyemi & Ifejika Speranza, 2024)
- 29% of global cropland change hotspots in West Africa (2000-2010) (Creutzig, 2019)





single



multiple change events

**Three time
intervals
1986 – 2000,
2000 – 2013,
2013 – 2022**

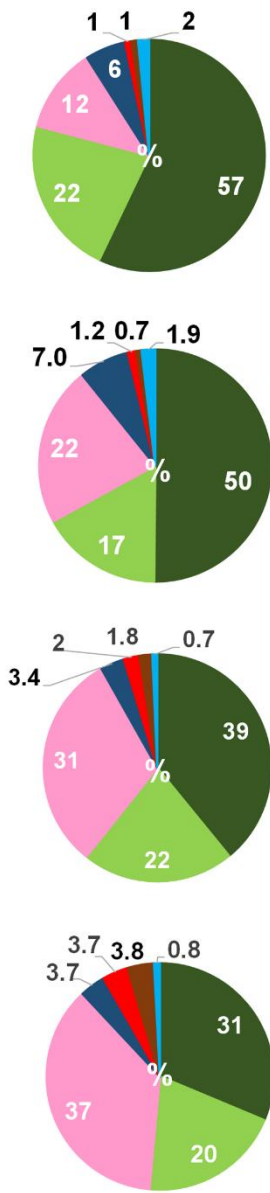


Objectives

1. Identify land cover change patterns that are stationary. Multidecade timescale using three time intervals (1986 – 2000, 2000 2013, 2013 – 2022)
2. Examine the speed of land transformation (Annual change intensities - rates among land cover types)
3. Measure the extent of human appropriation of natural land cover

Obj. 1:
Land
cover
change

a) Land cover

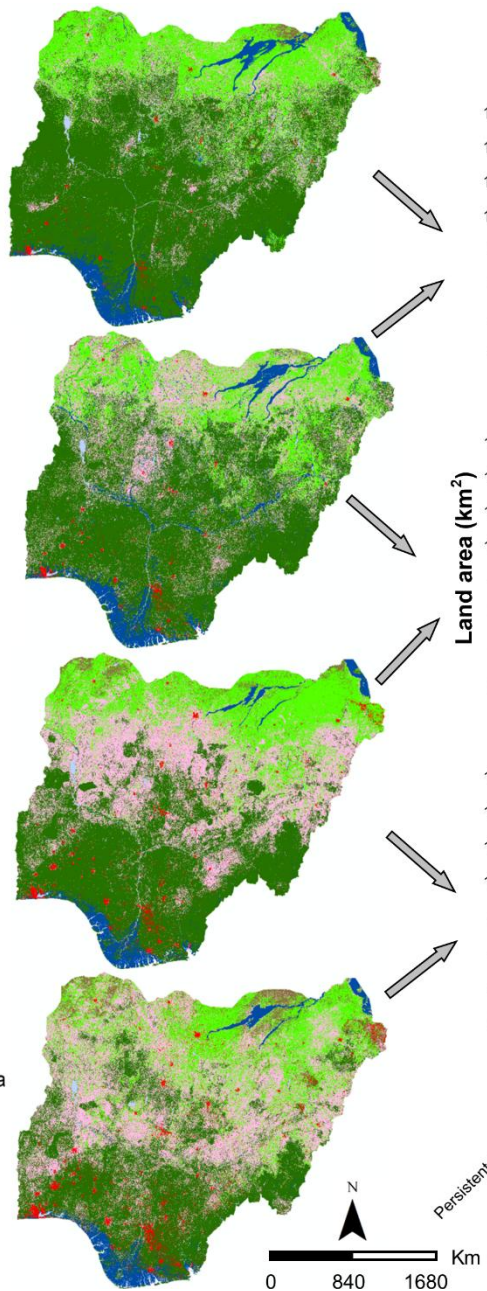


i) 1986

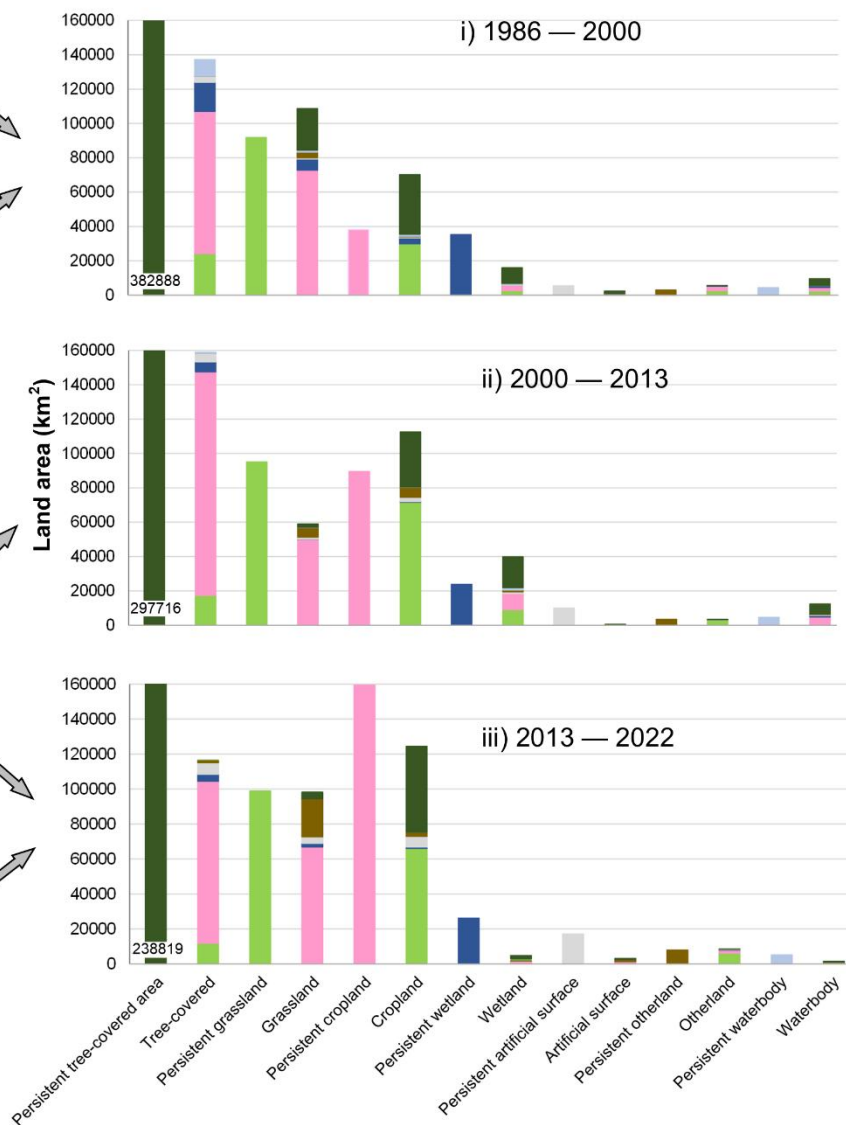
ii) 2000

iii) 2013

iv) 2022



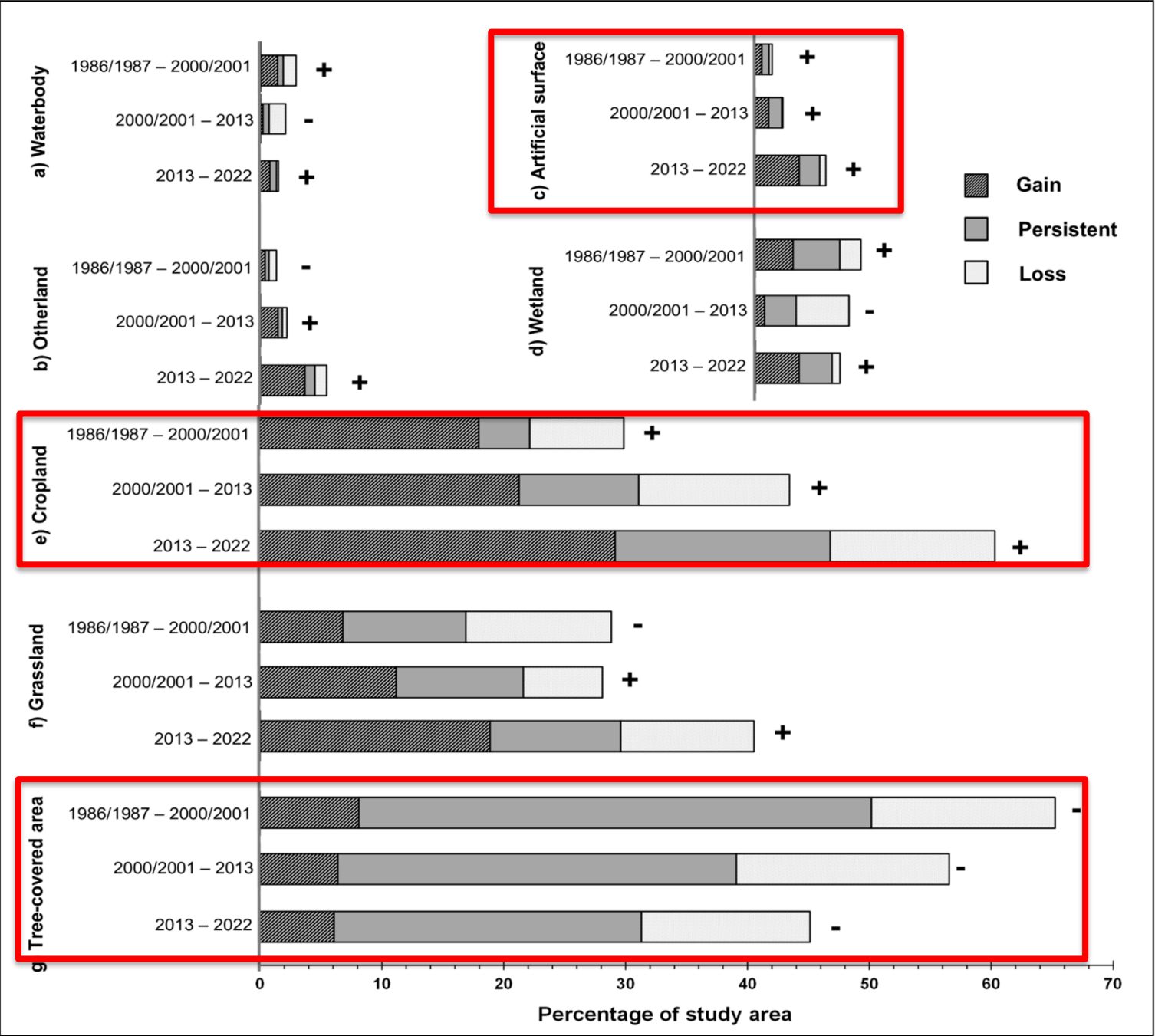
b) Land cover persistence and change



Akinyemi & Ifejika
Speranza, in prep.

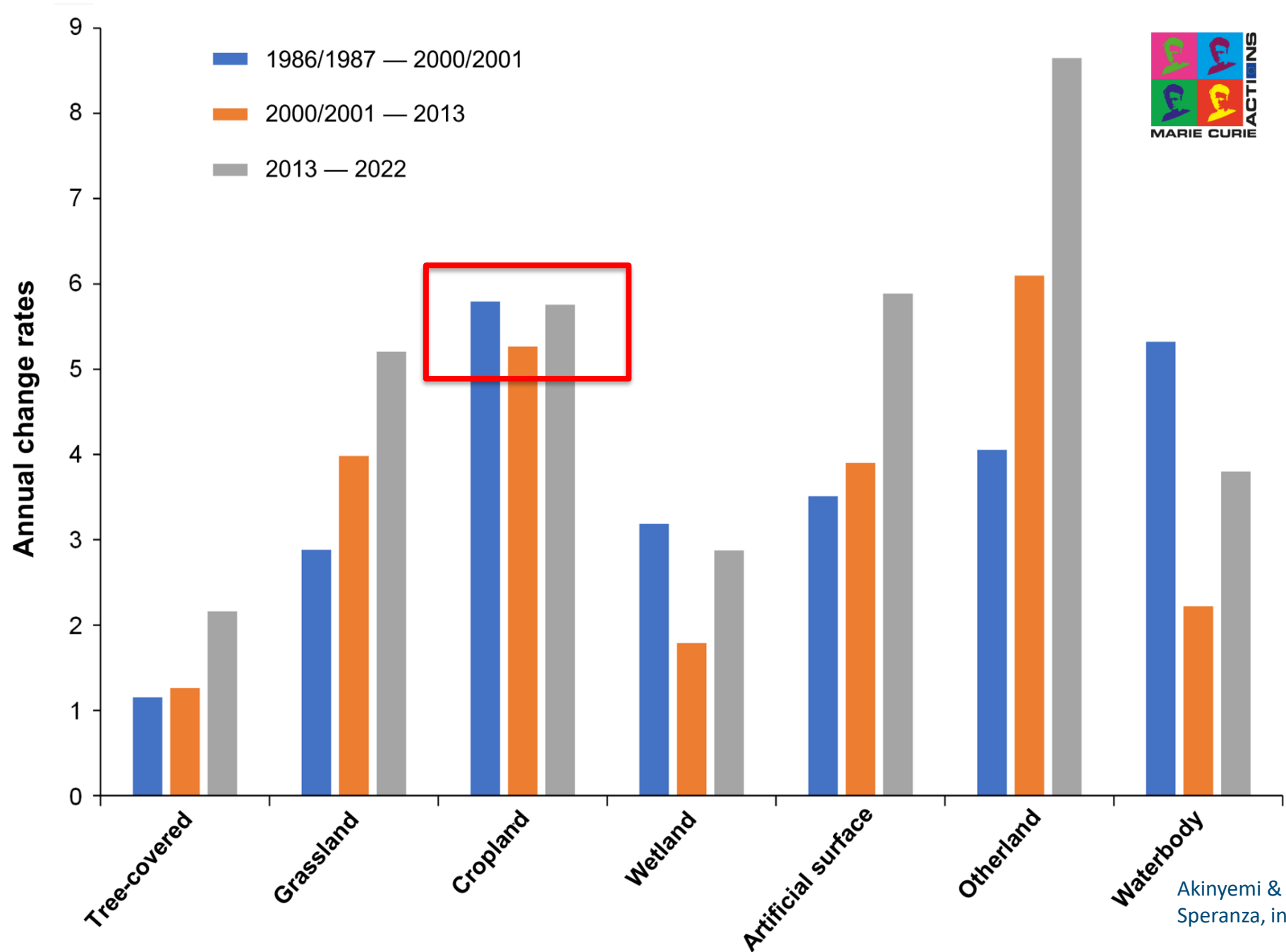
Obj. 1:
Land cover change
accounting
(budget)

Temporal
stationarity of
change patterns
in cropland,
artificial surfaces
(e.g., Settlement)
and tree-covered
areas were
temporal
stationarity
(Aldwaik & Pontius, 2012)



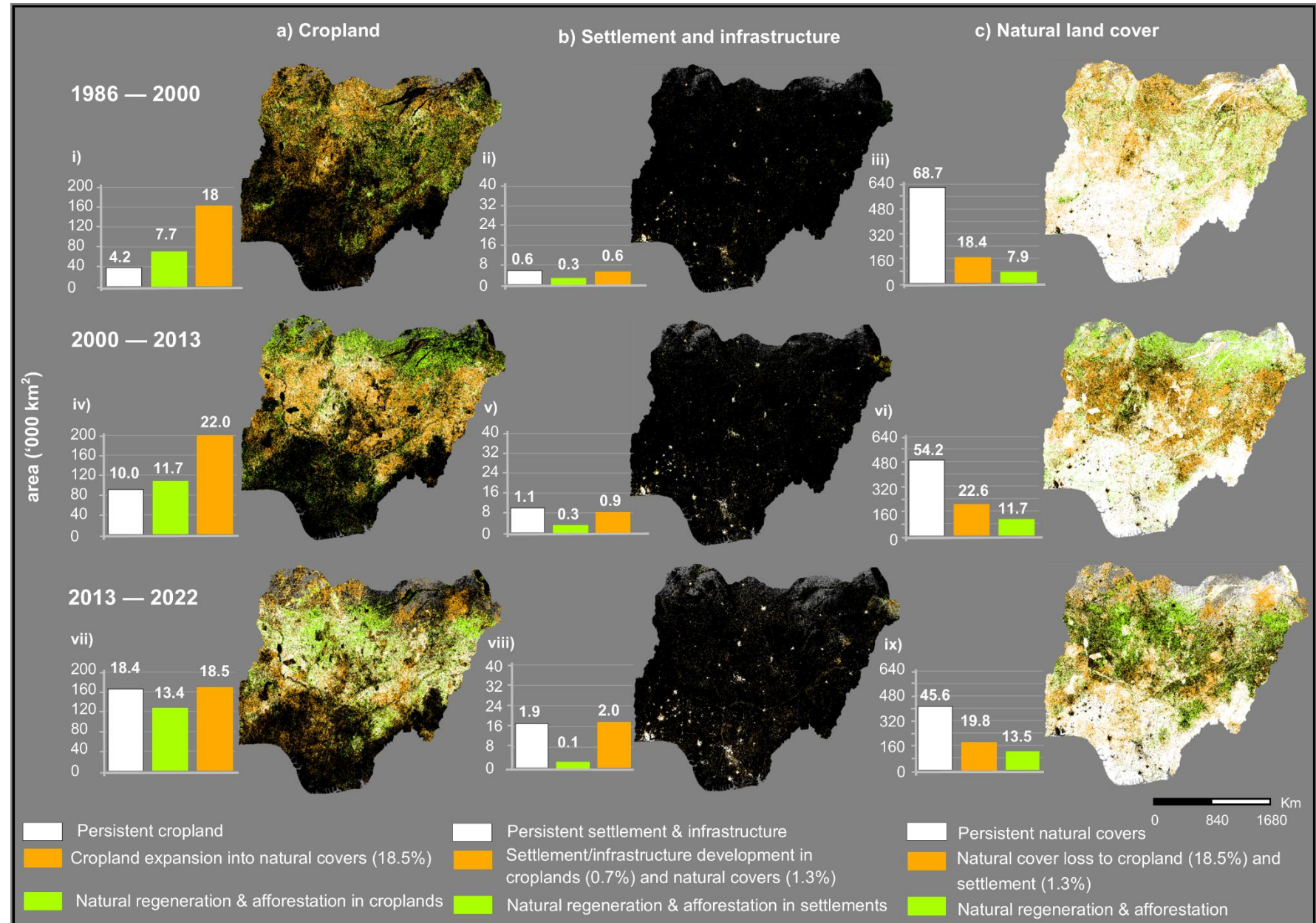
Obj 2: Speed of land transformation

Annual change rates increased over time among most land cover types



Obj. 3: Human appropriated natural land cover (HANLC) in Nigeria

Identified important land cover transitions based on the measurement of the temporal stationarity of land cover changes

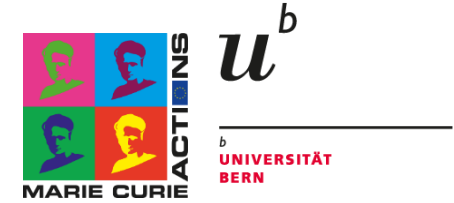


Akinyemi & Ifejiro Speranza, in prep.

Take home

- Multidecade timescale analyses provides more insight about important land cover transitions based on the measurement of the temporal stationarity of land cover changes
- Humans have appropriated more natural land covers (HANLC) in Nigeria than were naturally regenerated and/or afforested. Natural regeneration and afforestation is limited to only areas where natural land cover expanded into human activity-related land covers.

Collaborators in LucFRes



Obafemi Awolowo University



Universitetet i Bergen



HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



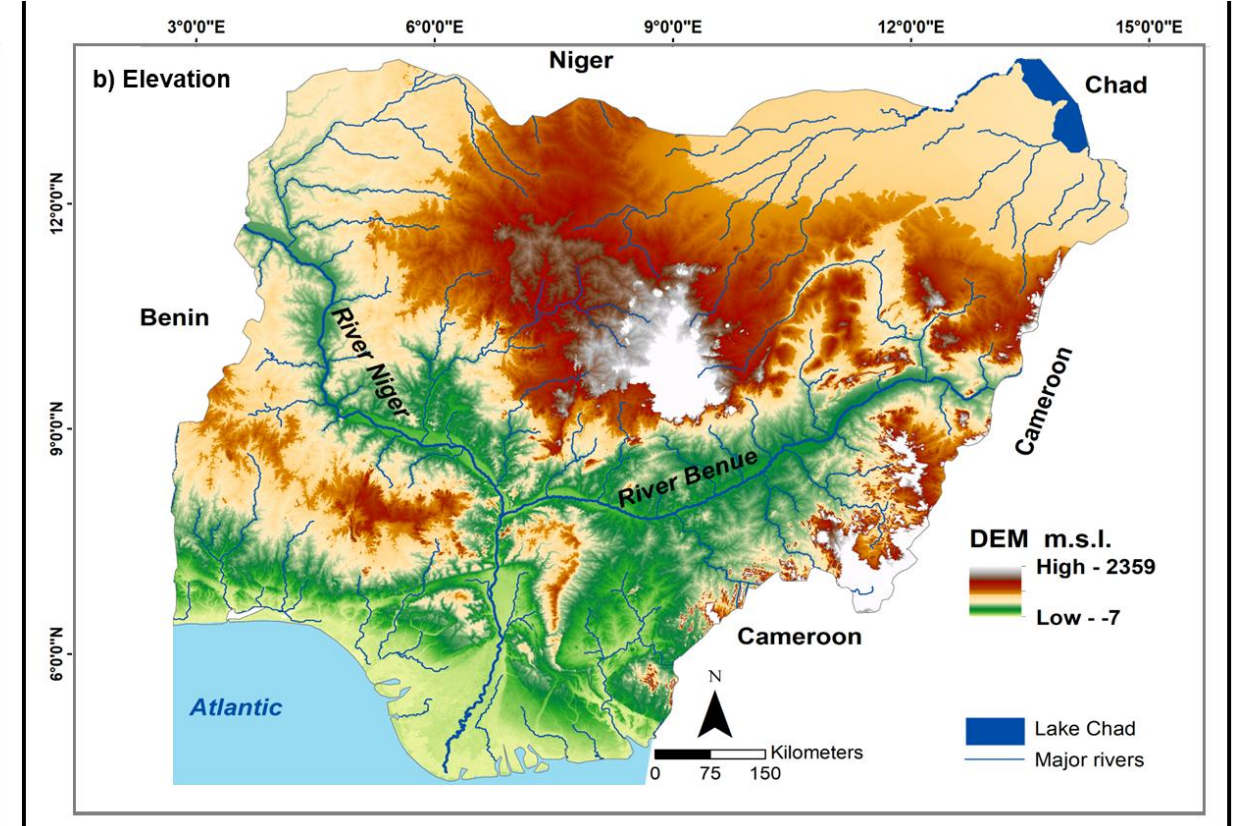
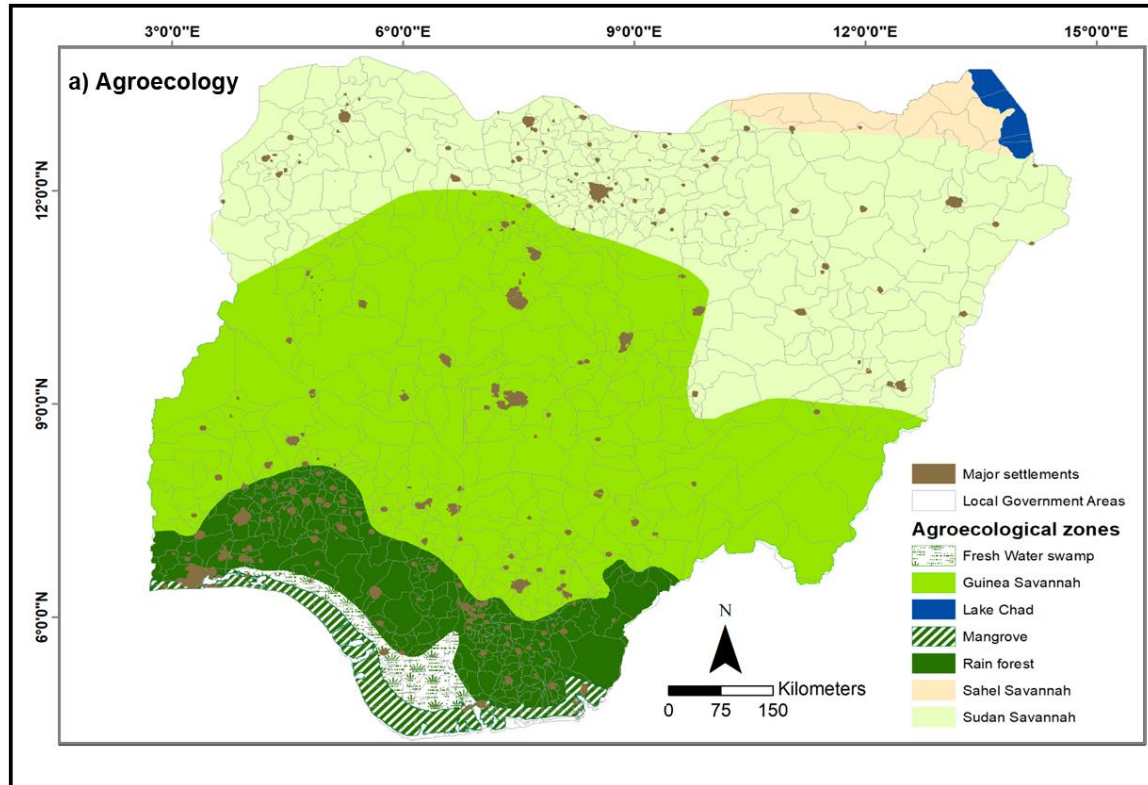


**Thank you for your
attention**

Questions?

felicia.akinyemi@kau.se

Nigeria



Potapov et al., 2022



Local
stakeholder
knowledge
co-production

Interdisciplinary &
Transdisciplinary

Multidecade
timescales

Land use
sampling



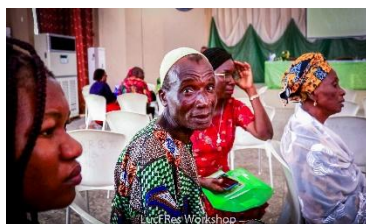
Farm soil
sampling



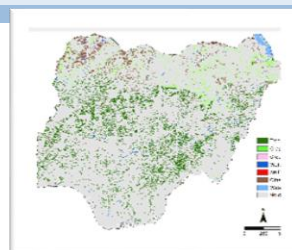
Farmer
household
survey



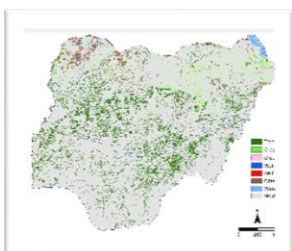
Farm
transect
walks



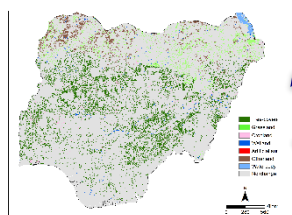
Focus
group
discussion



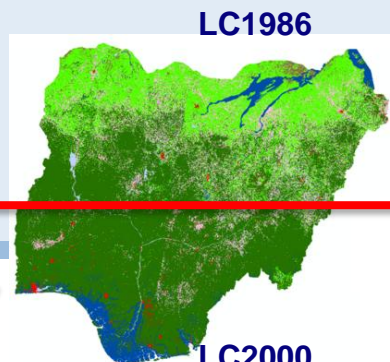
1986 – 2000



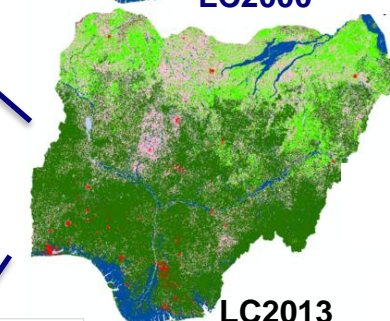
2000 – 2013



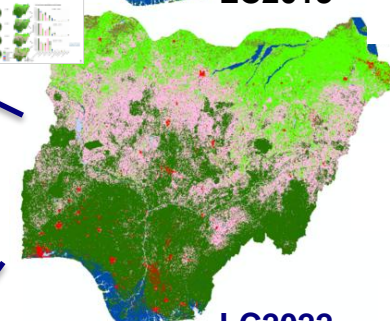
2013 – 2022



LC1986



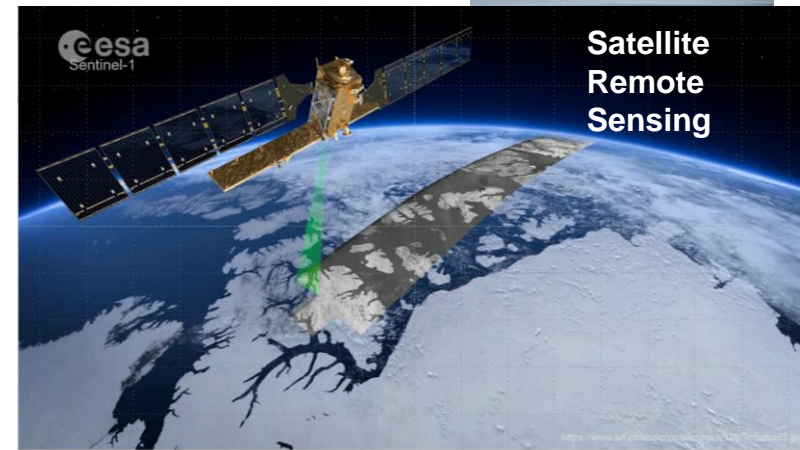
LC2000



LC2013

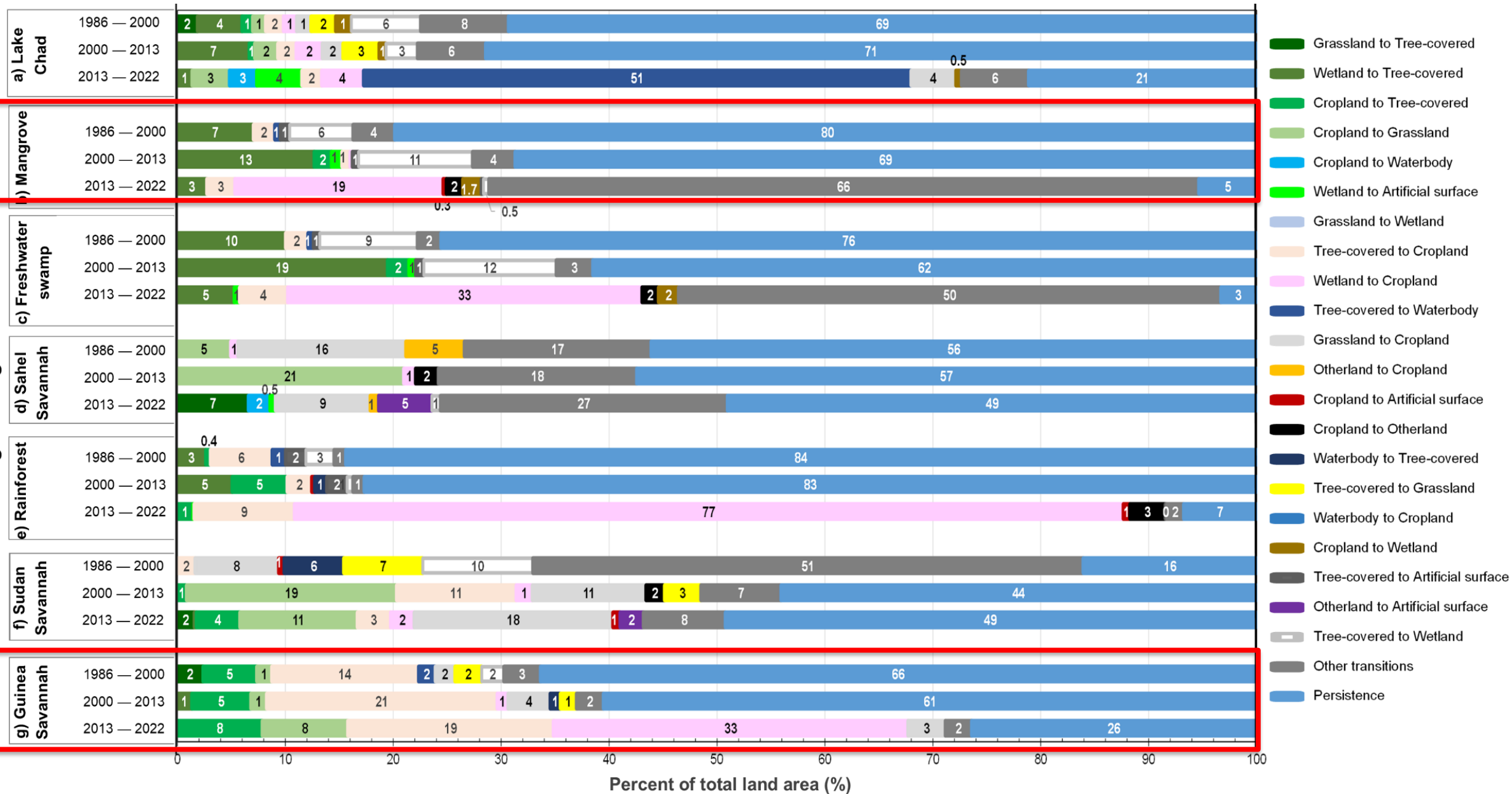


LC2022



Akinyemi &
Ifejika Speranza,
in prep.

Agroecological zones



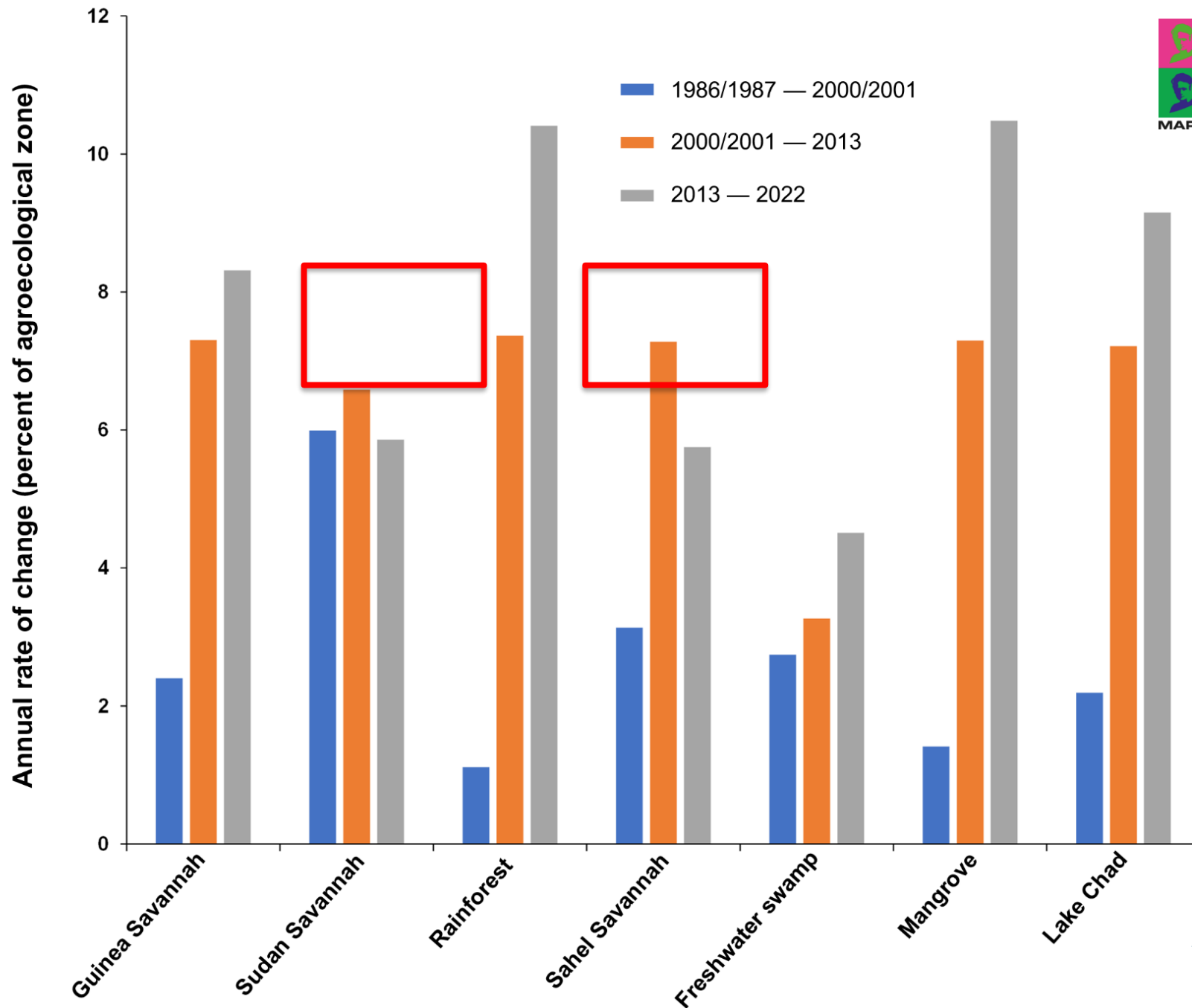
Obj. 3: Human appropriated natural land cover (HANLC) in Nigeria

Identified important land cover transitions based on the measurement of the temporal stationarity of land cover changes

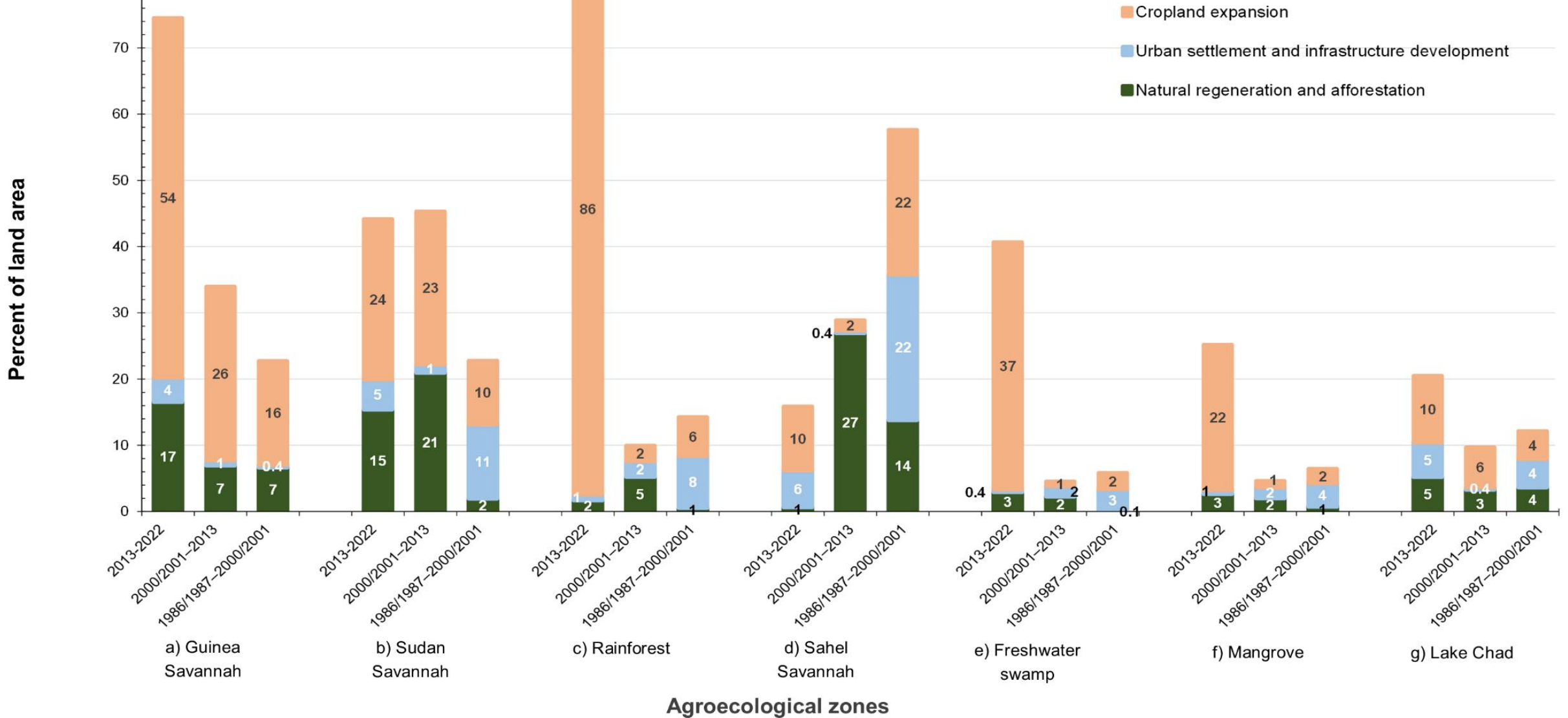
Drivers/Processes	Agroecological zones						
1986-2000 2000-2013 2013-2022	Guinea Savannah	Sudan Savannah	Rainforest	Sahel Savannah	Freshwater swamp	Mangrove	Lake Chad
*Natural regeneration and afforestation	6.64	1.96	0.54	13.80	0.11	0.74	3.66
	6.94	20.97	5.22	26.95	2.25	2.01	3.30
	16.56	15.41	1.70	0.65	2.92	2.66	5.20
Settlement and infrastructure development	0.43	11.19	7.85	21.97	3.26	3.51	4.26
	0.78	1.24	2.37	0.37	1.60	1.65	0.37
	3.65	4.50	0.89	5.56	0.41	0.60	5.20
	0.83	0.67	0.62	0.03	0.28	0.31	0.15
Cropland expansion	15.64	9.62	5.87	21.86	2.44	2.21	4.24
	26.25	23.11	2.35	1.58	0.69	0.97	6.04
	54.30	24.24	86.18	9.64	37.33	21.92	10.10

Obj. 2: Speed of land transformation by agroecology

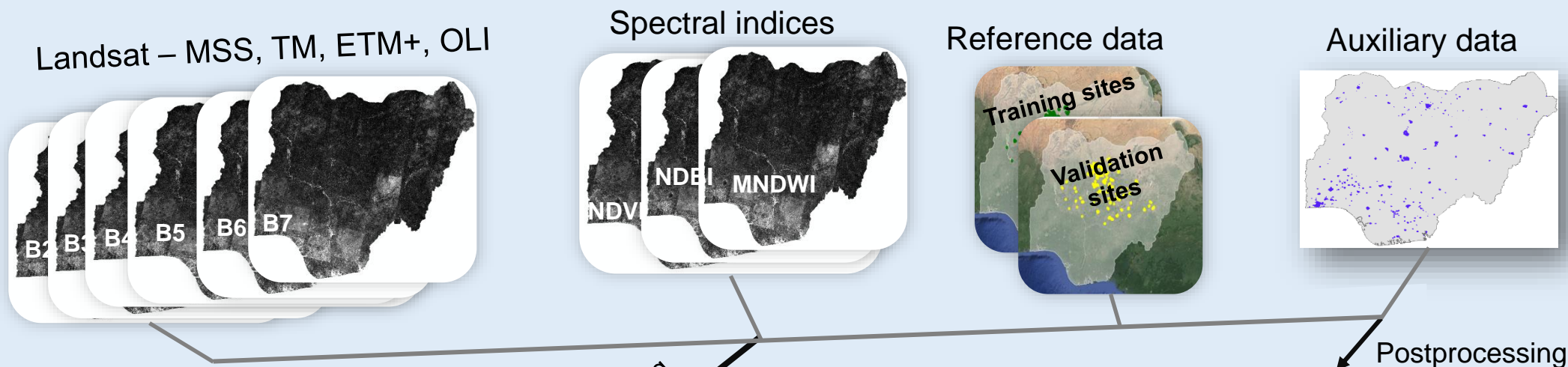
Annual change rates increased over time in most agroecological zones except in the Sudan and Sahel Savannahs



Obj. 3: Extent of human appropriated natural land cover (HANLC) in Nigeria over the last 4 decades



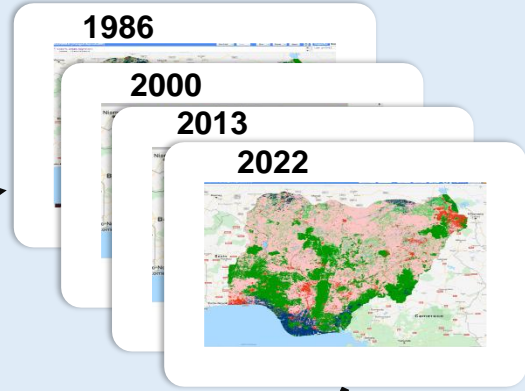
a) Input



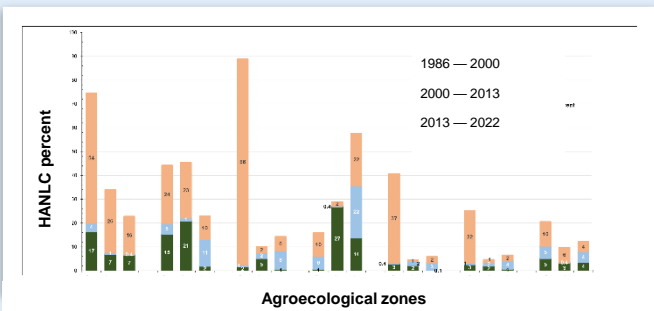
b) Multiyear composites



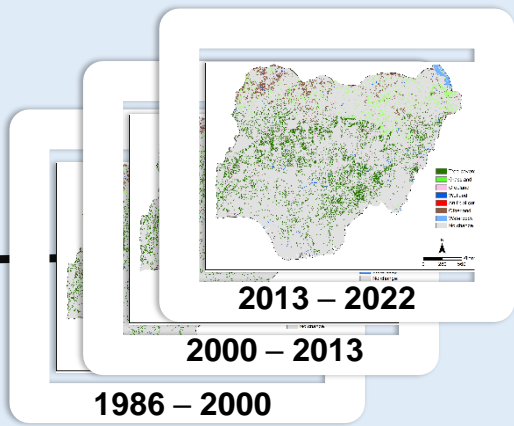
c) Land cover maps



e) Human appropriated natural land cover



d) Land cover change Intensities



Agroecological gradient of land cover change

Post-classification comparison