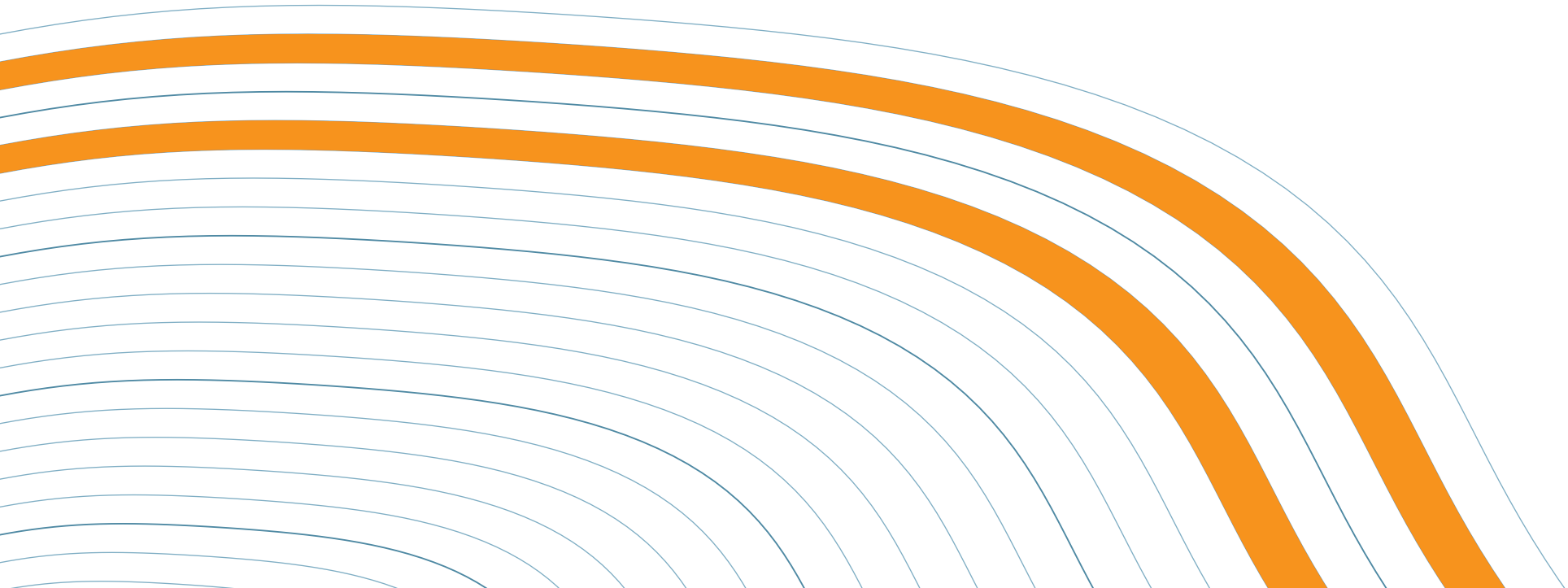
TerrArgos

GEOSPATIAL DECISION

SUITABILITY ■ TRANSFERS ■ ANALYSES ■ TRACEABILITY

Predictive analytics software for land and the environment.

COMPANY AND PRODUCT BROCHURE



OCTOBER 2026

Predictive analytics and decision-support software for land and the environment, through large-scale data processing and artificial intelligence.



TerrArgos is a product of the agency naturellement vôtre

SARL (French limited company) · share capital €1,000

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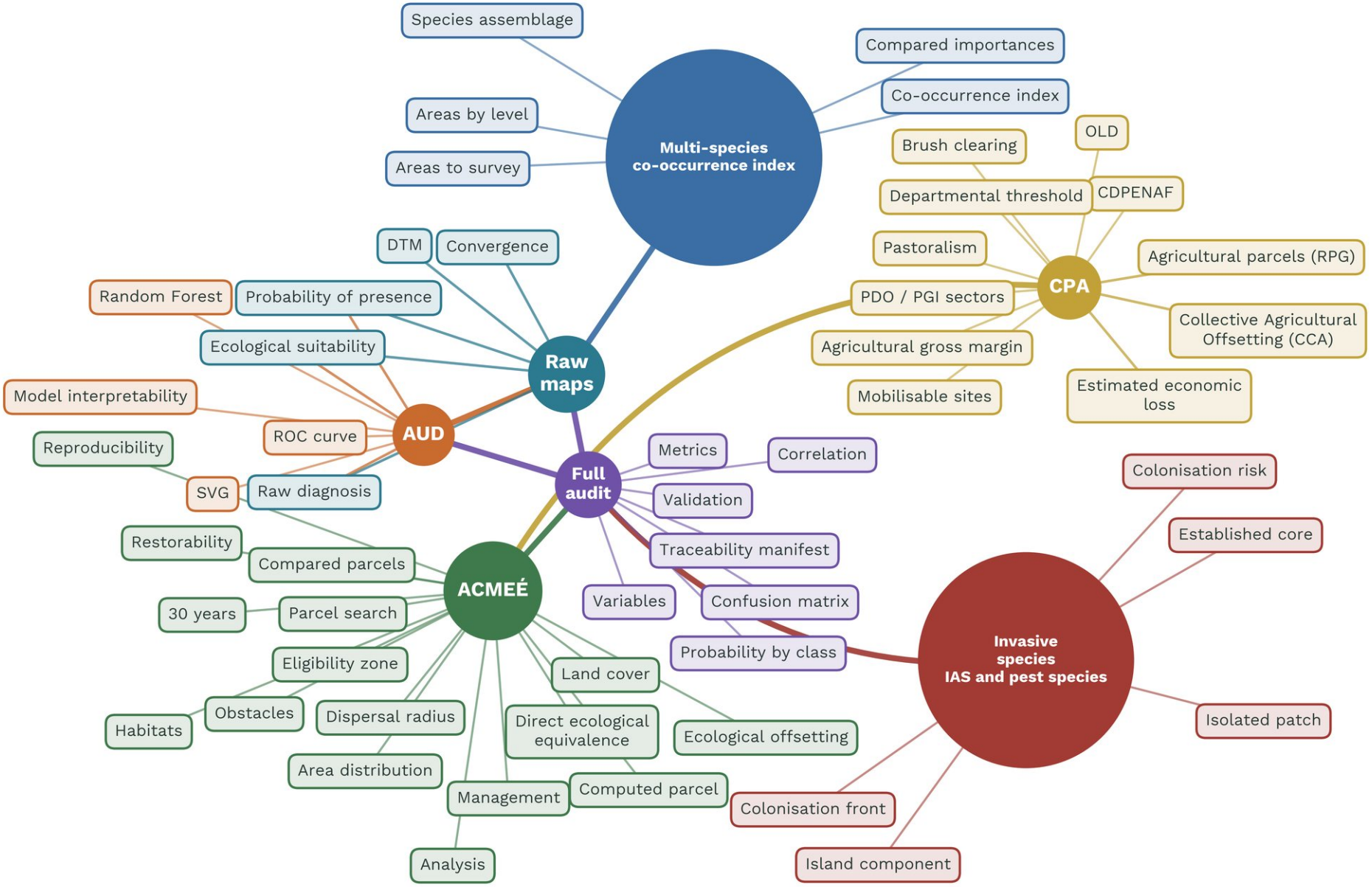
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Solutions & proximity

THE TERRARGOS CONSTELLATION — SEVEN CONTENT HUBS



Spatial analysis in the service of decision-making.

APPLICATIONS

TerrArgos supports environmental consultancies, project owners and local authorities in anticipating the ecological issues raised by their development projects. Our approach combines proven statistical modelling with multi-criteria field expertise (topography, solar exposure, land cover) to rank sensitive areas before the first site visit. From a raw cartographic diagnosis through to a complete methodological audit, every deliverable is calibrated to the level of proof you need — feasibility study, regulatory dossier, or legally defensible supporting evidence.

For bodies subject to algorithmic transparency requirements, TerrArgos offers a full audit level: complete traceability of processing, scientific reproducibility guaranteed by fixing the computation seed, and independent statistical evidence of the reliability of every layer delivered. In the spirit of Article L. 300-2 of the French Code on relations between the public and the administration, this service level allows the entire processing chain to be checked and audited in house, from source data to final map.

We also offer a solution for comparing and searching for sites for ecological offsetting (under the avoid–reduce–offset mitigation hierarchy) and for collective agricultural offsetting. Results are grounded in suitability indices, habitat equivalence, and a documented dispersal radius for the target species.

TerrArgos does not replace environmental consultancies — quite the opposite: it supports field ecologists by giving them valuable information with which to plan optimal field surveys.

TerrArgos for:

- The French single environmental permit (AEU)
- The Environmental Impact Assessment
- Protected Species Derogation (DDEP)
- Natura 2000 Impact Assessment
- French Water Act (IOTA permitting)
- Building or development consent
- Environmental Assessment of Planning Documents (PLU, PLUi, SCOT)
- Land clearing consent
- Collective Agricultural Impact Study (EICA)
- CDPENAF
- Real environmental obligations attached to land (ORE)
- Offset Site Management Plan

THE TERRARGOS EDGE, SOLUTION BY SOLUTION

A

Ready-to-use maps, sourced and laid out — without having to build your own GIS chain.

B

Two cross-checked models (Random Forest + MaxEnt) validated on a genuine test set, combined with an ecological reading independent of the observations — the convergence map, not a single isolated model raster.

C

Full reproducibility (a third party replaying the computation obtains the same pixels) and independent statistical validation of every layer delivered, not just the underlying model — designed to be legally defensible.

D

A reproducible method for comparing several candidate parcels against a reference site on two complementary criteria (ecological equivalence, durability of protection), rather than choosing by judgement alone.

E

The same ACMEÉ rigour extended to Collective Agricultural Offsetting (CCA): RPG parcel mapping and estimation of agricultural economic loss.

A Presence-only model (MaxEnt)

FORMAT

This deliverable provides a first, unprocessed view of the ecological potential of the study area through several core layers. It contains no commentary, no interpretation and no survey recommendations.

THE TERRARGOS EDGE Ready-to-use maps, sourced and laid out — without having to build your own GIS chain.

Initial Topographic Diagnosis map (DTM)

An unprocessed view of the original relief, to confirm the integrity of the geospatial source (DTM GeoTIFF) and to understand the macro-topography of the site. Rendered in a high-definition terrain palette.

Modelling of the Probability of Presence

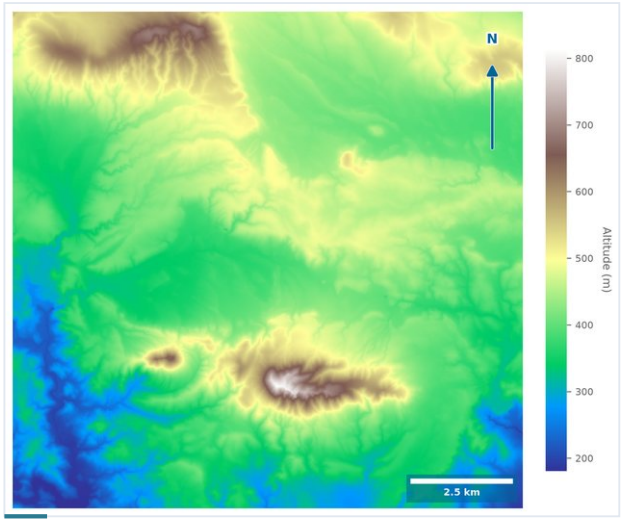
This map shows the species' probability of presence as inferred from the statistical model. A deeper shade indicates greater similarity with the recorded presence points — it prioritises the areas to survey first; it is not a certainty of presence.

Ecological Suitability Index

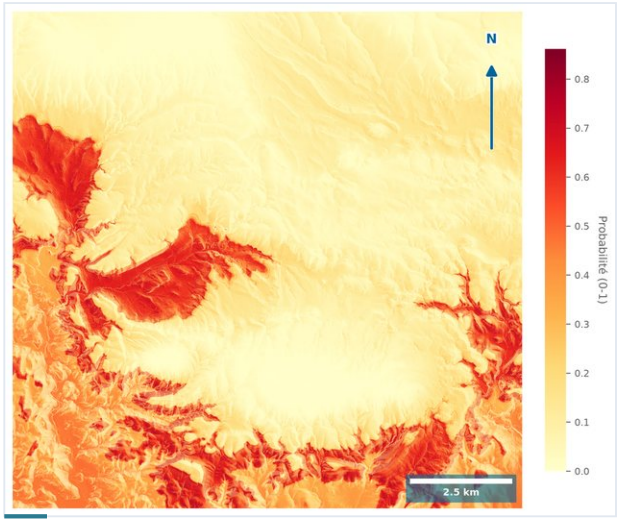
Multi-criteria approach: draws on available ecological knowledge of biophysical conditions (slope, solar exposure, land cover) to produce a spatial ranking of preferred habitats, independently of field observations alone.

Multi-source Convergence Analysis

It combines the mathematical rigour of historical observations (statistical model) with the ecological reality of the ground (multi-criteria approach).

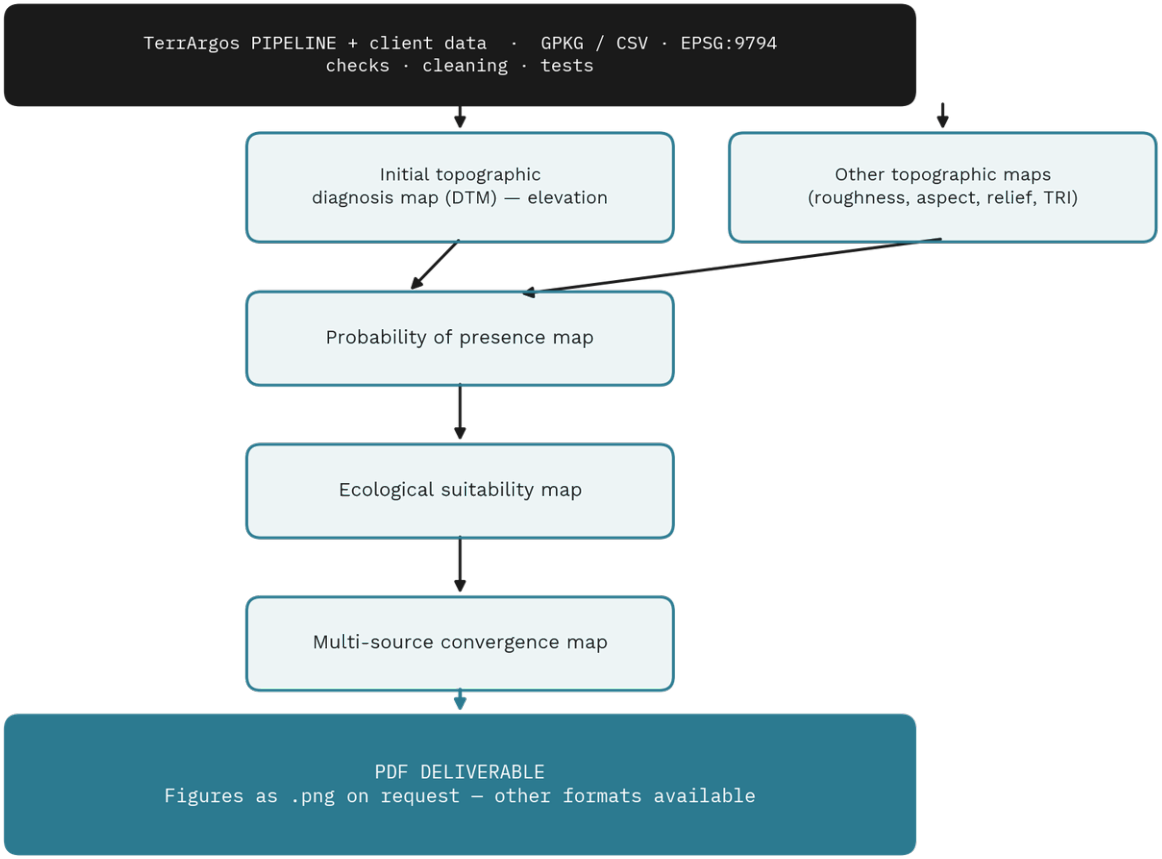


Initial Topographic Diagnosis map (DTM)



Modelling of the Probability of Presence

SOLUTION A — DELIVERY FRAMEWORK



B Presence–absence model + Random Forest + MaxEnt

F O R M A T A P L U S :

This report combines three complementary approaches to the first habitat-modelling deliverable: a macro-scale statistical analysis (probability of presence), a multi-criteria analysis of ecological suitability, and an independent statistical validation (ROC curve). Each map comes with an interpretive commentary intended to guide field surveys. Where no direct observations exist for your site, our protocol applies ecological transferability: the model is initialised at the scale of the regional biogeographical district, then projected at high resolution (RGE Alti 1 m) onto your study area, so that potential refuge areas can be identified before any fieldwork.

THE TERRARGOS EDGE Two cross-checked models (Random Forest + MaxEnt) validated on a genuine test set, combined with an ecological reading independent of the observations — the convergence map, not a single isolated model raster.

Variable Importance (Random Forest)

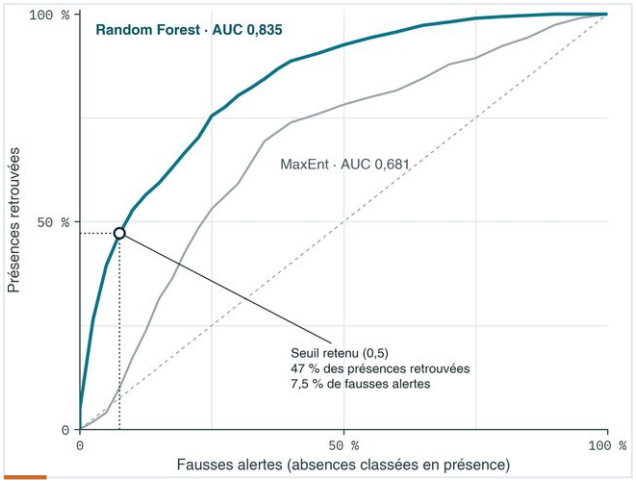
This chart ranks the environmental variables by their actual weight in the model's predictions. It is not a hypothesis but a measurement taken directly from the trained model, so that field surveys can be directed towards the criteria that carry the most weight in the result.

Partial Dependence by Variable

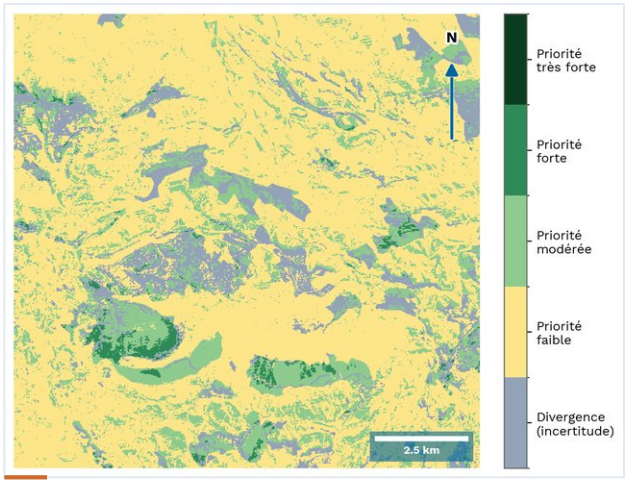
This curve isolates the effect of a single variable on the predicted probability, with all others held at their mean value — a level of detail the overall map cannot separate out.

Statistical Validation (ROC Curve)

The closer the curve comes to the upper-left corner, the more discriminating the model. The dotted diagonal represents pure chance and serves as the reading baseline.

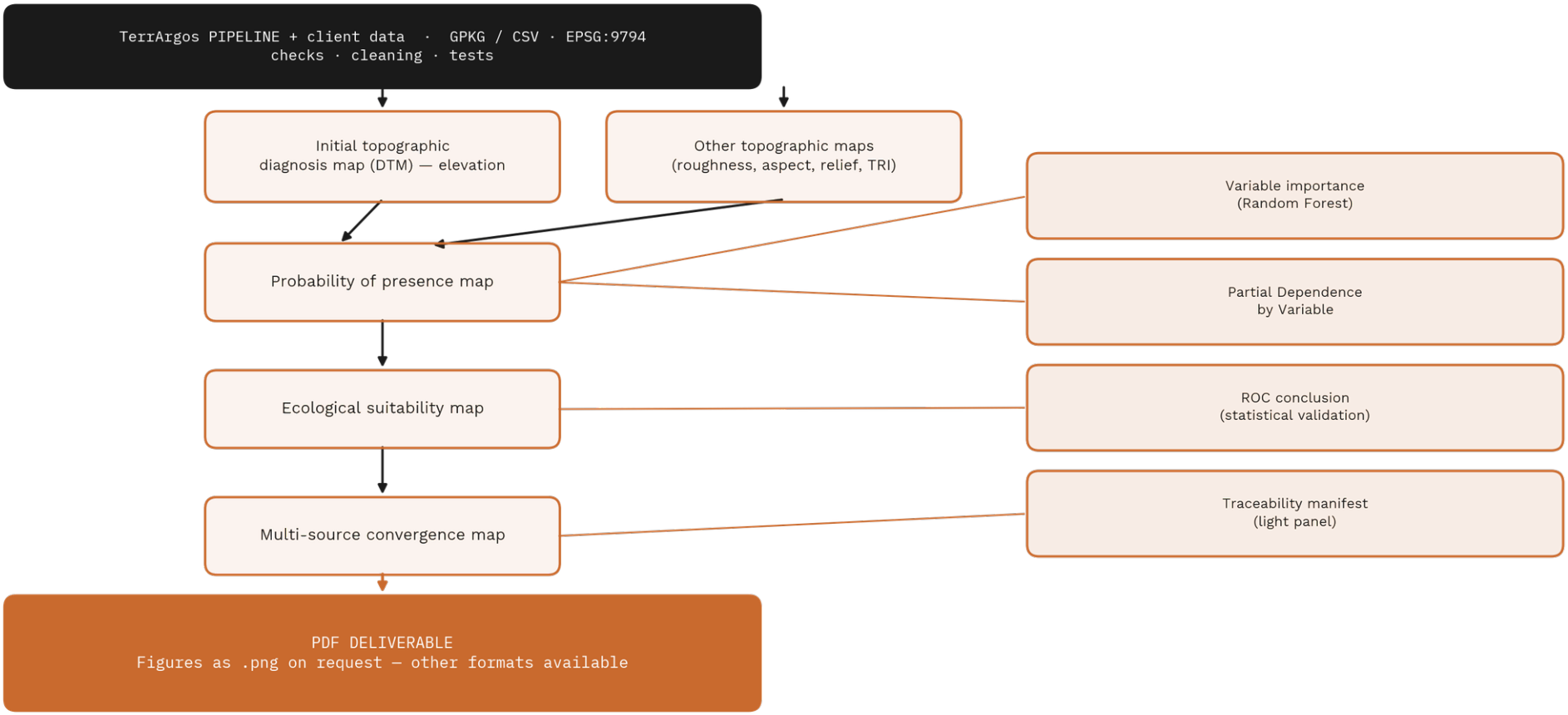


Statistical validation — ROC curve (Random Forest vs MaxEnt)



Five-class convergence map — the two models combined

SOLUTION B — DELIVERY FRAMEWORK



C Advanced presence–absence model + full traceability + Algorithmic Compliance Audit

F O R M A T B P L U S :

The highest level of assurance, designed for complete, sovereign and legally defensible regulatory environmental audits. This solution offers absolute scientific traceability and extends the analysis to forward modelling: full computational reproducibility — the random seed is strictly fixed, guaranteeing that an independent third party replaying the pipeline will obtain exactly the same pixels. The D&SPT Audit condenses the predictive, topographic and ecological analyses into a single operational indicator resting on three pillars: a dynamic multi-criteria synthesis, arbitrated operational thresholds, and a guarantee of legal traceability. The tool also generates an SVG gauge to illustrate criticality scores within the reports.

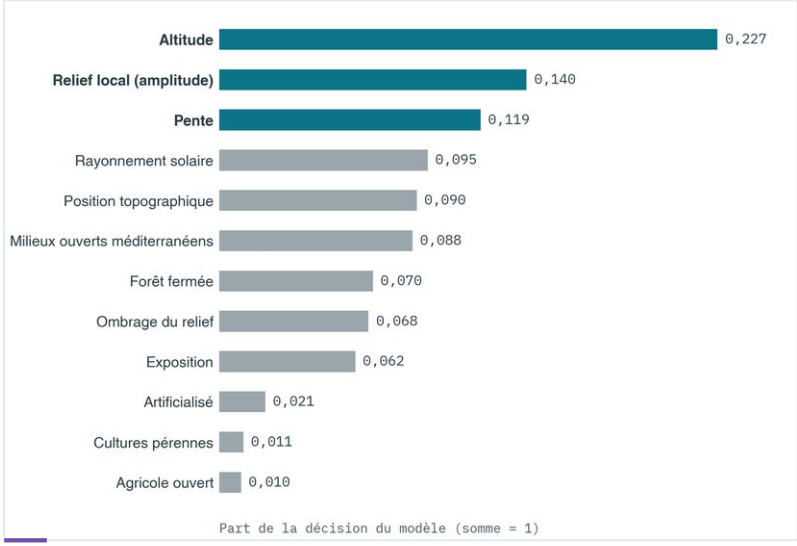
THE TERRARGOS EDGE Full reproducibility (a third party replaying the computation obtains the same pixels) and independent statistical validation of every layer delivered, not just the underlying model — designed to be legally defensible.

Advanced validation

Alongside the traceability register and computational reproducibility, this section provides independent statistical evidence that every output layer delivered — not merely the underlying statistical model — does in fact discriminate presence areas from absence areas observed in the field.

Full traceability manifest

A complete audit register of the processing chain (pipeline steps, checksums, dedicated legal framing) enabling an independent third party to verify the reproducibility of the result, from source data to final map.

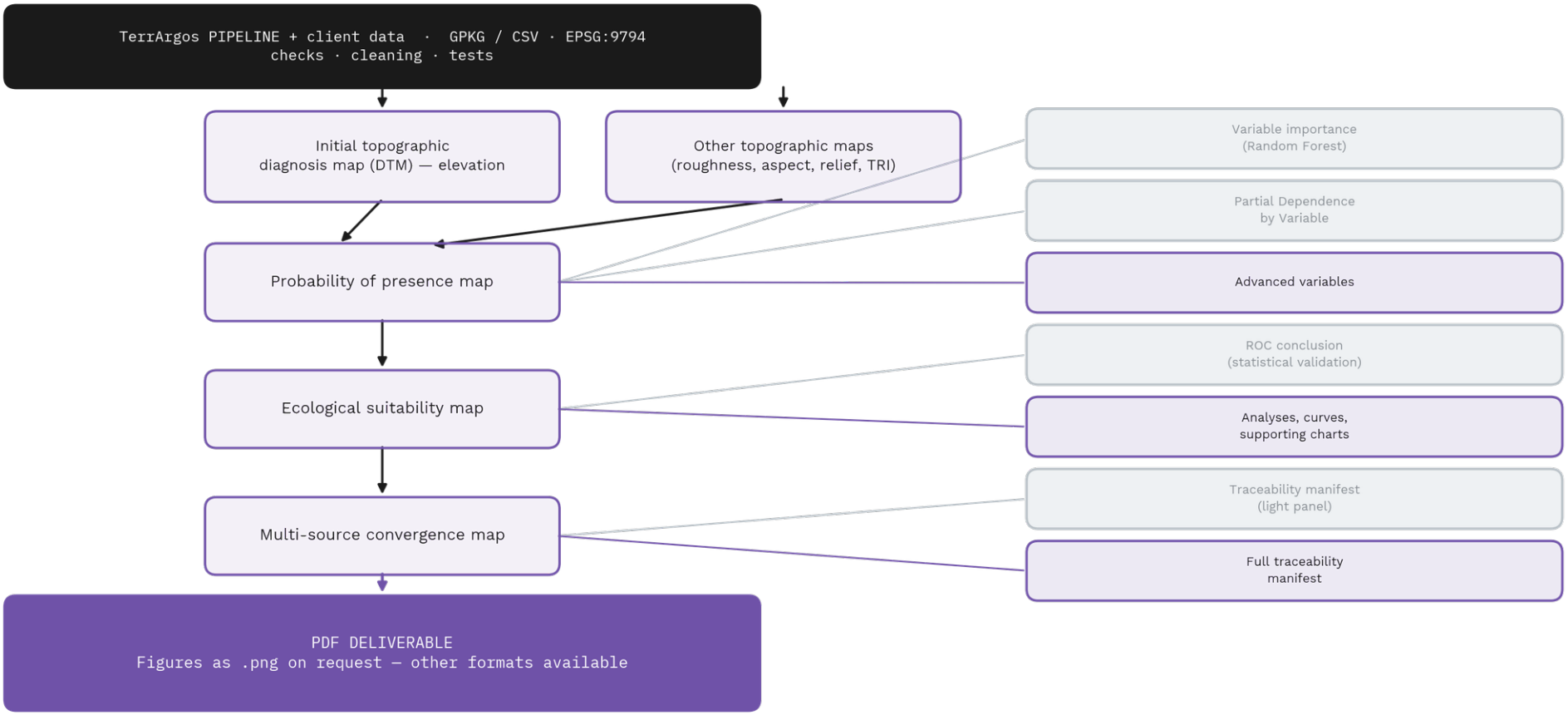


Model variable importance — what carries weight in the prediction



Robustness to the chosen threshold — what the model finds, and what it misses

SOLUTION C — DELIVERY FRAMEWORK



OFFSETTING

Making offsetting verifiable

Two solutions answer the same requirement: that an offset measure can be justified item by item before a consenting authority. One compares and searches for ecological offset sites; the other extends the same rigour to collective agricultural offsetting. In both cases, what is computed is kept distinct from what rests on expert judgement, and every value used is tied to its source or declared as a study convention.

- D Comparative Analysis of Habitats and Ecological Issues (ACMEÉ)
- E Collective Agricultural Offsetting (CCA)

D Comparative Analysis of Habitats and Ecological Issues (ACMEÉ)

F O R M A T D :

Purpose: to compare a reference site (the site to be offset) with other parcels in order to identify, on the one hand, the parcel with the greatest ecological similarity to the study area, and on the other, the one offering the strongest long-term protection potential (resilience to change). Multivariate analysis, connectivity potential, habitats, human pressure. Offsetting, as a last-resort solution, is an opportunity: a tool that can contribute over the long term to the preservation of natural habitats. ACMEÉ addresses the limitations identified by the French State, with a methodology that allows the level of offsetting required to be estimated rigorously.

THE TERRARGOS EDGE A reproducible method for comparing several candidate parcels against a reference site on two complementary criteria (ecological equivalence, durability of protection), rather than choosing by judgement alone.

Comparative habitat analysis

Greatest ecological similarity to the reference site (Mahalanobis distance over barriers / natural areas / weather, plus Jaccard index on habitat composition from the OCS GE land-cover dataset), together with long-term protection potential (lowest built-up area according to Corine Land Cover).

Estimation of the offset area required

The estimate applies the formula Offset Area = Impacted Area × Habitat Factor to the reference site, using the habitat/ratio correspondence scale supplied — over that part of the area actually matched to a recognised EUNIS habitat code.

Parcel search and direct ecological equivalence

Parcels are no longer merely compared: they are **searched for**. The engine sweeps the cadastre within the species' eligibility zone — documented dispersal radius, recorded barriers — and retains only what can be restored. The selection is logged step by step; each parcel is returned by its cadastral section and number.

30-year trend (optional)

How habitats evolve over a 30-year horizon will depend on the regional climate trajectory, the local geological setting and surrounding development pressures. An optional addition to this baseline assessment, charged separately.



ACMEÉ map — orthophoto comparison of 4 candidate sites

CRITERION	WEIGHT	SOURCE
Area eligible for offsetting	3 / 4	● computed
Ecological equivalence / conservation status / functionality	4 / 4	● computed
Connectivity between the impacted site and the offset site	4 / 4	● computed
Ecological gain	2 / 4	● computed
Land control (ownership, lease, agreement) / management of liabilities	3 / 4	○ to be assessed
Technical / regulatory constraints	3 / 4	● computed
Full cost (CAPEX and OPEX)	2 / 4	○ to be assessed
Ability of the measure to withstand legal challenge	3 / 4	○ to be assessed

Multi-criteria grid — what the engine computes, and what remains to be assessed

D Traceability manifest entry

PIPELINE ARCHITECTURE

Step	Function
Import & validation	Loading and cleaning of field observations.
Preparation	Extraction of environmental variables and generation of the sampling design.
Modelling	Training of the predictive models (Random Forest and a MaxEnt-type approach) and statistical validation (AUC).
Raw cartographic export	Production of the suitability and convergence maps.
Transfer analysis	Identification of high-stake fallback sites (suitability × convergence overlay).
Offset analysis	Multi-criteria score per species for the offset parcels.
Site comparison (ACMEÉ)	Comparison of candidate sites with an opportunity assessment.

PDF DELIVERABLE
Figures as .png on request — other formats available

E Collective Agricultural Offsetting (CCA)

F O R M A T D P L U S :

Where a project permanently takes a significant area of farmland, the French Rural Code requires a specific study of the project's effects on the local agricultural economy. This level extends ACMEÉ to the Collective Agricultural Offsetting (CCA) component: identification of the agricultural parcels actually affected, estimation of the resulting economic loss by farming sector, and clarification of the scheme's scope — so as to inform discussion with the farming profession and with the departmental commission for the protection of natural, agricultural and forest land (CDPENAF) ahead of submission.

THE TERRARGOS EDGE The same ACMEÉ rigour extended to Collective Agricultural Offsetting (CCA): RPG parcel mapping and estimation of agricultural economic loss.

The Collective Agricultural Offsetting mechanism

A reminder of the framework introduced by the French agricultural act of 13 October 2014 and its implementing decree of 31 August 2016: three cumulative conditions (mandatory impact assessment, agricultural status of the land taken, and exceedance of the area threshold set by departmental prefectoral order) trigger a preliminary study submitted for the reasoned opinion of the CDPENAF commission.

Mapping of affected agricultural parcels

Location, within the project footprint, of the parcels listed in the French Land Parcel Identification System (RPG, most recent campaign), classified by crop category — a direct visual basis for the preliminary agricultural study.

Estimation of agricultural economic loss

A per-sector scale combining standard gross margin, capitalisation period and an economic impact multiplier — a TerrArgos in-house order of magnitude, built from public sector benchmarks, intended to inform discussion rather than to serve as a legally defensible valuation.

Scope and cases not covered

Areas whose RPG land-use code matches no category in the scale are identified separately rather than ignored; conversely, the complete absence of any RPG agricultural parcel within the footprint is stated explicitly where the agricultural offsetting component does not apply to the site.



Map: Affected Agricultural Parcels (RPG land parcel register)

CRITERION	WEIGHT	SOURCE
Area eligible for offsetting	3 / 4	● computed
Suitability for return to production	4 / 4	● computed
Mobilisable areas (OLD brush-clearing)	2 / 4	● computed
Maintenance or restoration of agricultural economic potential	4 / 4	○ to be assessed
Consistency with the legal brush-clearing obligation (OLD)	3 / 4	○ to be assessed
Land control (ownership, lease, agreement) / management of liabilities	3 / 4	○ to be assessed
Full cost (CAPEX and OPEX)	2 / 4	○ to be assessed
Stakeholder buy-in (farmers, municipalities, local residents, associations)	2 / 4	○ to be assessed

Multi-criteria grid — what the engine computes, and what remains to be assessed

E Traceability manifest entry

PIPELINE ARCHITECTURE

Step	Function
Import & validation	Loading and cleaning of field observations.
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Offset analysis	Multi-criteria score per species for the offset parcels.
Site comparison (ACMEÉ)	Comparison of candidate sites with an opportunity assessment.
Collective Agricultural Offsetting (CCA)	Mapping of affected agricultural parcels (RPG land parcel register) and estimation of the economic loss by farming sector.

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Figures as .png on request — other formats available

ON QUOTATION

Special cases

Two services are not priced in the catalogue, because they are not commissioned in the same way. One addresses species that must be contained rather than welcomed; the other models nothing new and combines studies already delivered. Both are quoted individually, on the basis of the footprint and the number of species involved.

- **F** Invasive species, mainland and island
- **G** Multi-species report — co-occurrence index

F Invasive species, mainland and island

TARGET BEFORE ACTING:

How should land decisions and field surveys be targeted? Which species should be tackled first, and where? Clearance carried out in the wrong place costs as much as in the right one and achieves nothing. This module answers a question a presence map never asks: not where the species is, but where there is still time to act. The study is built on public reference datasets, which give extent and historical depth; your own records, fed into the model, tighten the grid and bring the date up to date.

THE TERRARGOS EDGE Overlays that serve lasting biodiversity: risk on one side, conservation stakes on the other, and at their intersection the list of sites where action produces a durable effect rather than endless maintenance.

The method

Comparison of records from two periods, at the reporting grid size of the regional databases. Three states emerge: the established core, the active front, and the recent isolated patch.

The rule that follows

Eradicate the isolated patch, contain the front, do not exhaust yourself on the core. Eradication is realistic only at the outset; beyond a certain point, the same budget merely slows the spread.

The correction that changes everything

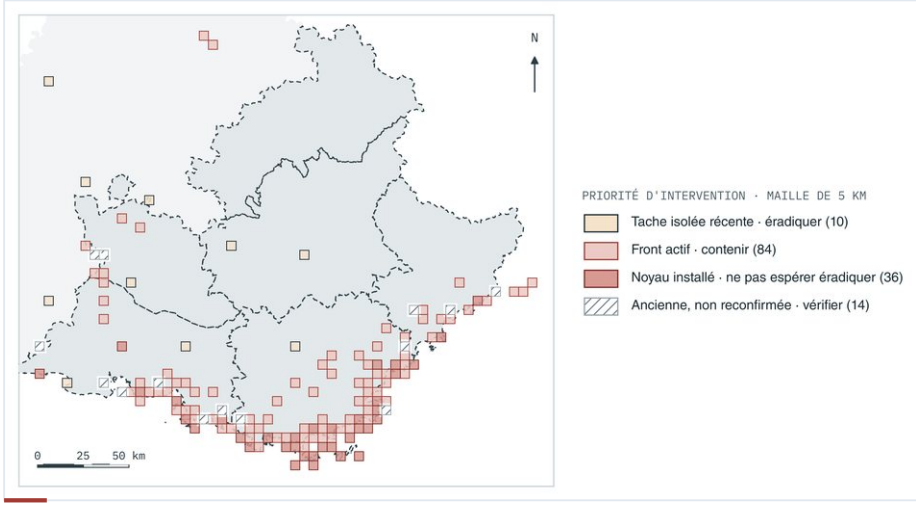
A raw count does not measure the species, it measures the database. In our example: a factor of 2.9 read raw, 9.1 once survey effort is corrected for.

The island component

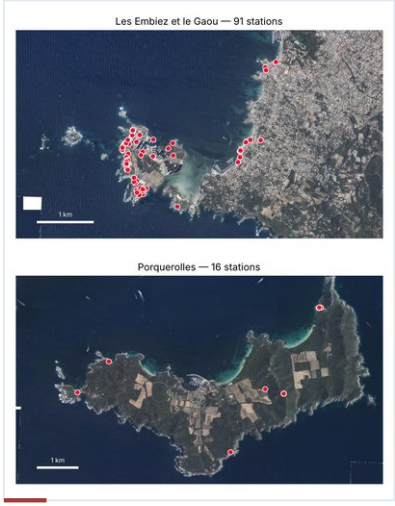
On an island, eradication is one of the few conservation actions that genuinely succeeds. The question is which island to begin with.

Rodents: an estimated risk

A rat is not recorded like a plant. The engine models a colonisation risk based on accessibility, overlaid on the areas of conservation concern — seabird colonies first among them.



Intervention priority by 5 km grid cell — core, front, isolated patches



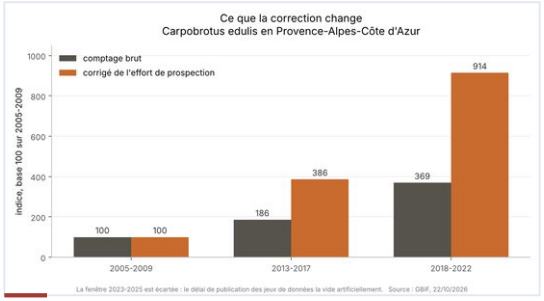
Stations located to the metre on two Provençal islands

F Traceability manifest entry

PIPELINE ARCHITECTURE

Step	Function
Import & validation	Loading of occurrence records, checking of locational precision, and exclusion of records too imprecise for the chosen grid size.
Survey-effort control layer	Construction of a survey-effort map across the footprint. The control layer refuses to be written if it is partial or too concentrated: a wrong correction is worse than no correction at all, because it cannot be seen.
Comparison of time windows	Two periods read at the same grid size, corrected for survey effort, with multi-year windows and incomplete publication years excluded.
Classification of grid cells	Established core, active front, recent isolated patch, historic and unconfirmed — every grid cell carries the reason for its classification.
Ecological plausibility filter	Isolated patches are cross-checked against habitat suitability for the invader: an ecologically implausible record is flagged as such rather than treated as an outbreak.
Overlay with conservation stakes	Risk overlaid on the areas to be protected, so that interventions can be prioritised.

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The same species, the same records, two readings. No intervention decision should ever be taken on an uncorrected curve.

G Multi-species report — co-occurrence index

COMBINE THE SPECIES:

A single-species study answers for that species. What none of them settles is this: in which areas do several species find what they need AT THE SAME TIME? This report re-models nothing. It re-reads the studies already produced and counts, pixel by pixel, how many species have both their models converging there. It is a fieldwork-effort map: it shows where a day of surveying yields the most.

THE TERRARGOS EDGE This report builds on studies already delivered: it requires no new data collection, only that the species were modelled over the same footprint and at the same thresholds.

The co-occurrence index

For each pixel, the number of species classified as high or very high priority by both models at once. A count, not an average: adding classes together would make no ecological sense.

The condition that makes it lawful

The co-occurrence layer is produced only if every species has been classified on the same absolute thresholds. Otherwise the engine refuses and says so: comparing quintiles specific to each species would amount to counting the same fifth five times over.

What a high index does not tell you

That an area is “better”. It says that several assemblages are found there. An index of 1 at a rare-species site may matter far more, in conservation terms, than a 4 in a commonplace habitat.

The causes, side by side

The variable importances of the species are set side by side. Two species may share an area for opposite reasons — one driven by slope, the other by land cover. It is this divergence that fieldwork must verify.

Ranking of the parcels

Each parcel is ranked by the highest co-occurrence level it reaches, then by the area reaching that level. Parcels smaller than one pixel are flagged as such.

G Traceability manifest entry

PIPELINE ARCHITECTURE

Step	Function
Collection of outputs	Review of the convergence maps for every species in the assignment, and of the class breaks actually used. A species whose output is missing is NAMED as absent; the index is then reported against the actual number of species and never against the expected number.
Comparability check	A check that every species has been classified in absolute mode and on the same class breaks. If not, the chapter is not produced: adding up classes that do not mean the same thing would be a false figure presented as a result.
Pixel-by-pixel count	For each pixel, the number of species in the high or very high priority class. The grids must align exactly: a species whose grid differs is excluded rather than resampled, since nearest-neighbour resampling shifts boundaries by half a pixel.
Coverage	A second raster counts the species ACTUALLY ASSESSED on each pixel. Without it, a pixel evaluated for only two species would read “2 out of 5” as though it had been examined five times.
Areas and ranking	Distribution of areas by co-occurrence level, measured against the declared footprint rather than the map frame, followed by a ranking of the client’s parcels.

PDF DELIVERABLE
Figures as .png on request — other formats available

What TerrArgos delivers

L I V R A B L E S

A	**Presence-only model (MaxEnt)**	Cartographic PDF: 4 maps and 2 supporting figures, without commentary.
B	**Presence–absence model + Random Forest + MaxEnt**	Annotated PDF report: 4 maps, model interpretation figures, statistical validation, light traceability.
C	**Advanced presence–absence model + full traceability + Algorithmic Compliance Audit**	Full audit report (PDF) and 4 maps; GIS layers as GeoPackage, QGIS styling included; five-class convergence map (GeoTIFF).
D	**Comparative Analysis of Habitats and Ecological Issues (ACMEÉ)**	2 maps and a ranking of candidate and searched parcels; traceability manifest (PDF); compared parcels (reference site, parcels A and B, indicators) and searched parcels, as GeoPackage.
E	**Collective Agricultural Offsetting (CCA)**	2 maps, parcel ranking and the agricultural offsetting (CCA) component; GIS layers as GeoPackage: OLD brush-clearing parcels and compared parcels.
F	**Invasive species, mainland and island**	Intervention priority by grid cell, the island component, and a traceability manifest entry. The exact list of deliverables is settled at quotation stage, the footprint and the number of species governing most of it.
G	**Multi-species report — co-occurrence index**	Co-occurrence index map, comparative variable importances, areas by co-occurrence level, and a ranking of the parcels to survey.

R E P O R T

A single PDF, laid out to the TerrArgos house style.

I M A G E S

Every map and chart as a high-resolution .png, usable outside the PDF.

D A T A

All data delivered is in Lambert-93 (EPSG:2154) and drops straight into a GIS.

Optional extras, on quotation

Additional exports on request — SVG, GeoPackage, editable Word version, intermediate data. And the report laid out in your own colours, to your own template.

Glossary of indicators

GLOSSARY

The indicators below are those that appear in TerrArgos reports. Acronyms are spelled out, because several come from other disciplines and their names do not say what they do. For each one, the third column states what it does NOT allow you to conclude: that is the column which prevents a high figure from being over-read.

INDICATOR	WHAT IT MEASURES	WHAT IT DOES NOT TELL YOU
AUC **Area Under the Curve** **the area beneath the ROC curve**	The probability that a known presence site receives a higher score than a point drawn at random within the study area. 0.5 is equivalent to chance, 1 to perfect separation. It depends on no decision threshold, which makes it the reference indicator in species distribution modelling.	Whether the model is useful in the field: AUC measures an ability to RANK, not to locate. It is insensitive to the rarity of the species, and a high value may reflect nothing more than a geographical contrast between the surveyed area and the rest of the study area.
ROC curve **Receiver Operating Characteristic**	The rate of presences recovered plotted against the rate of false alarms, across every possible threshold. Each point on the curve corresponds to one threshold; the area beneath the curve is the AUC. The name comes from radar detection, where the curve was used to tune a receiver between signal and noise: it says nothing about ecology, it is an engineering term that passed into common use.	Which threshold to adopt: the curve shows them all. Choosing a threshold is a study decision, not a model result.
Confusion matrix	The four counts obtained AT A GIVEN THRESHOLD: correctly predicted presences, missed presences, false alarms, and correctly predicted absences. Every indicator that follows derives from them.	Nothing, if the threshold is not stated: the same matrix changes completely from one threshold to another.
Precision	Among the sites the model declares suitable, the proportion that genuinely corresponds to a known presence. It answers: “if I survey where the model sends me, how often am I right?”	How many stations the model let slip. High precision obtained by declaring only a handful of very safe pixels suitable is of little use for directing a survey.
Recall (or sensitivity)	Among the known presences, the proportion the model recovers. It answers: “is the model missing stations that are already documented?”	The cost of false alarms. A recall of 1.00 can be obtained by declaring the whole study area suitable: it is never read on its own, always together with precision.
F1 **F-measure, or F-score**	The harmonic mean of precision and recall: a single figure that only becomes good if both are. The “1” means the two carry equal weight — one can in theory be favoured over the other, which is not done here.	Which of the two is weak. And since it derives from the confusion matrix, it depends on the chosen threshold and on the imbalance between presences and background.
Accuracy	The proportion of correct predictions, presences and background taken together.	Very little here, and it is the most misleading indicator of the set. These models set a few hundred or thousand presences against a far more numerous background: a model predicting “unsuitable everywhere” would show excellent accuracy. Never to be read on its own.
TSS **True Skill Statistic** **true skill index**	Sensitivity + specificity – 1. It is 0 for a model that does no better than chance and 1 for a perfect model. Unlike accuracy, it is not distorted by the ratio between presences and background.	It does, however, depend on the chosen threshold, which must be stated alongside it.
Boyce index **named after Mark Boyce, who proposed it in 2002**	Checks that the suitability classes behave monotonically: presences should become more frequent as suitability rises. Designed for presence-only models, where no true absences exist. Close to 1, the ranking is coherent.	The quality of a prediction at any given point: it is a coherence check on the overall ranking, not a local measurement.

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