

Monitoring change for managing uncertainty within coastal systems...from space

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Mapping and monitoring aquatic environments worldwide

Satellite remote sensing – Earth Observation

Two main product suites:

- bathymetry and seafloor mapping
- water quality monitoring

Innovative, proprietary algorithms

Operational processing systems

Software: enabling capabilities

First and leading commercial provider of SDB

Spin-off German Aerospace Center, 20+ years R&D



Partnerships



Aquatic Earth Observation

Why it should be in your coastal management toolkit:

- non-intrusive
- remote/inaccessible locations
- extensive coverage
- · spatial and temporal continuity
- time travel
- · quantitative, inter-comparable
- multiple information layers
- · low cost
- rapid





Mapping aquatic environments with sunlight



Physics-based Modular Inversion



SDB @2m grid resolution



Heron and Sykes Reef, Great Barrier Reef



Seafloor reflectance draped over SDB



Heron and Sykes Reef, Great Barrier Reef



Entire Great Barrier Reef at 10m resolution

All 3,000+ reefs in 3D Positioned within 20m

~ 16,000 sq km of shallow (0-20m) area

10m grid resolution

Norfolk and Phillip Islands: Baseline Mapping (2021)



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Norfolk and Phillip Islands: Baseline Mapping (2021)







- Mosaic of WorldView-2 (2m) images from 2018
- Object-based image analysis segmentation in Trimble eCognition software (sub-surface reflectance and SDB)
- Segments classified based on spectral thresholds and texture





Species level classification of Florida's lakes

VHR satellite image



Vegetation classification species level





Man-made Objects
Open Water

Upland

Willow

Vanuatu Archipelago: Climate Change Resilience (2021)

Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu

- Vanuatu extremely vulnerable to climate change
- Standardise science-based climate information
- Underpins awareness and longterm policy planning around climate change
- Hydrodynamic, wave, and biogeochemical models amongst others



Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu



Climate Information and Services (CIS) provides people and organisations with timely, tailored climate-related information and tools that they can use to reduce the impacts of climate change including on lives; livelihoods and property, CIS supports better policy, planning, and decision making across sectors, at national and community scales for both long and short-term timeframes.

The Climate Information Services for Besilient Development in Vanuata (DSRDP) Project responds to priorities identifies in the Vanual Tenework for Climats Services and the Vanual Meteorology and GED-Hazards Department (VMGD) Strategic Development Plan, developed through a national consolitation and design process. Without timely and tailored information about the impacts of climate change development teators, governments and communities lake risk massive bases and development due to drought havares: colones Bioding.







Vanuatu Archipelago: Climate Change Resilience (2021)

- SDB using Sentinel-2 (10m) for feasible shallow waters over entire area (~710km²)
 - I Multi-temporal approach
 - Water depth to -23m (MSL)
- Multi-source bathymetry grid for entire area (~209,000km²)
 - SDB + ENC data interpolation (ANUDEM)
 - $\ensuremath{\,^{||}}$ 50 and 250m grids for entire area
 - \hfill 10 and 20m grids for 0-200m depth
 - ^I Water depth to -7732m (MSL)









Vanuatu Archipelago: Climate Change Resilience (2021)











Example SDB – Satellite-Derived Bathymetry





DIMENSIONS

Length over all
Breadth over all
Length between perpendiculars
Breadth moulded
Depth moulded
Draught - Light ship weight
Draught - International freeboard

: 135.80 m : 27.82 m (without fendering) : 108.00 m : 27.80 m : 9.00 m : 5.62 m : 6.60 m Self-propelled cutter suction dredger Athena:



Monitoring and managing the Gold Coast Waterways



GCWA responsibilities include:

manage ongoing dredging program for maintaining design depth spec's
 monitor changes in submerged vegetation (seagrass) distributions

Challenge: spatial complexity of waterways, timely data, limited resources





Earth Observation monitoring of Gold Coast Waterways

Satellite Derived Bathymetry

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.08.30

Data Source

Satellite sensor data:	WorldView-2
Spectral bands:	8
Spatial Resolution:	2
Period of recordings:	2020-06-26 - 2020

Processing method

Data provides bathymetric information based on satellite imagery. It was processed by EOMAP's Modular and Inversion System (MIP), MIP is designed for the physically based assessment of hydro-biological parameters from remote sensing data, such as water quality, shallow water bathymetry and seafoor properties.

Correction modules applied for

Satellite sensor noise: Yes Annosphore (effect: Yes Effect of adjacent land reflectance: Yes Effects of turbitity: Yes Water refraction effect: Yes Gorund-confort joints used for calibration and validation purposes. Yes Description of n-situ data used: hydrographic Survey Echo Sounder data provided by GCMA calibrate to LAT. Corrected tatal influence: Yes

Bathymetry [m]

Note: Si

necess

>0
-0.5 - 0.0
-1.00.5
-2.01.0
-4.02.0
-6.04.0
-8.06.0
-10.08.0
-12.510.0
-15.012.5
-20.015.0
-30.020.0
<-30.0





Image data capture:

- · June-July 2020 and 2021
- · 2m grid resolution

Geospatial products:

- · SDB
- · Z90
- SFC (submerged vegetation distribution)

Formats

- · Geotiff
- · Vector
- · KMZ
- etc....





2m resolution SDB of Gold Coast Waterways





Augmenting SDB coverage with z90



Significant proportion of optically deep channels (water visibility combined with geometric depth)

z90 = theoretical depth of 90% of light extinction

z90 = seafloor not visible - theoretical minimum depth



SDB coverage



z90 coverage



Augmenting SDB coverage with z90



Monitoring SDB vs Design Depth: first pass dredging guidance





Design Depth – SDB (positive value means shallower than design depth)





Seafloor Classification (SFC) of Gold Coast Waterways







unconsolidated sediment

submerged vegetation

SDB of Gold Coast Waterways



SFC of Gold Coast Waterways

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EO-based monitoring of the Gold Coast Waterways

Initial conclusions

Complete, synoptic coverage of entire waterways and channel network at <u>one</u> point in time

Objective, quantitative data for monitoring change

Raster data sets with no interpolation: further analysis and value adding opportunities

Fit-for-purpose (e.g. z90)

Rapid turn around (weeks) = up-to-date dredging decisions, capture and adapt to events (e.g. storms)

Cost effective: ~~ 5×10 less than in situ survey methods

Water Quality from Earth Observation

World Water Quality Information Capacity Buidling Portal for UNESCO

www.worldwaterquality.org

Water Quality monitoring, Australia

Turbidity Monitoring:

- Adaptive management for dredging program
- Hay Point and Port Weipa
- · Benthic turbidity loggers
- · Surface near-real time measurements
- Synoptic satellite-derived turbidity maps

Figure 4. Hourly rolling average benthic and surface turbidity at Victor Island from 12th March to 5th May 2019. The data labelled Benthic Turbidity is the VE measured benthic turbidity data.

Water Quality monitoring, Weipa

Port of Weipa

2018/19 wet season:

> 2M m³ sediment deposited in South Channel

~ 3X previous highest annual sedimentation volume

- SOLUTIONS

Water Quality monitoring

Water Quality monitoring

Port of Weipa

Water Quality monitoring

In summary

Weipa: Plumes visible, but limited transport. Remained close to where they were generated (South Channel or material placement site)

Satellite data offered

- ongoing spatial context for entire study area
- further insight into sedimentation mechanisms
- · low cost alternative to monitoring entire area with in situ technology

⑦ xylem Xylem eoPortal WELCOME THOMAS ht. \equiv 0 Visualize Gridded EO Products \wedge LAT: 40.6639, LON: -74.0502 Temporal Resolution All Turbidity, Layer ۲ 6.80 FTU Turbidity 2019-10-24 15:40:16 Datetime Harbor Water Quality, Top Turbidity 4 2019-10-24 15:40:16 Name: N6 а. Ø: 6.14 NTU, Entries: 29 1909-03-23 to 2019-12-16 Add RGB Background Layer SET STATION In-Situ and Model Data \wedge Layer Harbor Water Quality -00 Category All Parameter Top Turbidity T Start Date End Date 2019-12-16 1909-03-23 Ct 🕑 mapbox © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map © Maxar

Virtual Stations

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EOMAP Shoreline Stability Assessment

Satellite based mapping of shoreline change over time and quantification of shoreline erosion rate and stability.

59°3'30"W

59°4'0"W

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Coastal WebApp : EO portal

© EOMAP, 2021

detect more.

Thematic land cover map

Cloud based workflows for continous mapping of land cover (below: Dubai)

"Standard" thematic land cover map (below: Belize)

Vegetation mapping, California

VHR satellite image

Vegetation classification species

Finally here: SDB software for different needs

	software installation	calibration data	features
WATCOR-X	local	independent	transparent, accuracy assessment, sophisticated
LiteCOR-X	local	required	fast, easy
eoLytics-SDB	online*	required	fast, easy
SDB-Online	online**	independent	transparent, accuracy assessment, sophisticated

eoLytics-SWIFT, -WQ, -ICESAT	online*	-	Image finder, water quality analysis, ICESAT toolkit

Concluding remarks on monitoring coastal system change using Earth Observation

Time travel with quantitative, inter-comparable data

Baseline and/or changes in depth, seafloor, water column, shoreline and land cover Image archives going back 10+ years

Survey and monitor large, remote or in-accessible areas

Consider fit-for-purposeness

(e.g. typically less accurate than proper field campaign)

Cost savings and efficient use of resources

Synoptic coverage at 4-10x less cost

Optimise hardware deployment

Concluding remarks on monitoring coastal system change using Earth Observation

Rapid, area-wide mapping

Capture events such as storms or construction at short notice

Health & Safety

Map previously uncharted or rapidly changing shallow water zone COVID-proof: un-interrupted access to data from area of interest

Multiple, inter-related information layers from same image data Bathymetry, seafloor cover, turbidity, land cover, shoreline change, etc. Holistic view, e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment

Latest development: software for in-house capabilities

Stand alone or cloud based SDB and WQ sofwtare Application-specific data portals with fit-for-purpose analytics

Thank you

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