

# EO 4 Ecosystem Accounting 2022



## Monitoring multidimensional spatial and temporal dynamics of aquatic ecosystems using Earth Observation data

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- **Field-based monitoring** of aquatic ecosystems **limited** by logistic constraints and costs (more than in most terrestrial biomes).
- Recent **technical developments** and increasing **operational uptake** (e.g. under Copernicus) boosted the **potential of EO** to map aquatic ecosystem features and conditions quantitatively and efficiently.
- EO can provide **frequent and synoptic** data at **multiple scales** (from local to global) that cover aquatic ecosystem variables, dealing with **physical, structural, functional** and **landscape features** (UN SEEA EA, 2021), such as:
  - water quality parameters
  - water extent and level
  - phytoplankton blooms
  - aquatic vegetation composition and diversity
  - functioning of primary producers (habitats of community interest).
- We present **quasi-operational examples** showing monitoring spatial and temporal **dynamics** of **freshwater and wetland ecosystems** based on Sentinel-2 satellite data, developed over selected case studies in Italy.

# Case study 1 – post-hazard ecosystem assessment

Assessing temporal evolution of key ecosystem variables after an upstream landslide in perialpine Lake Mezzola

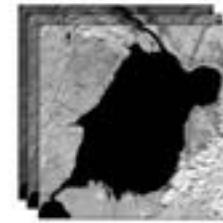
P. Cengalo landslide (23 Aug 2017)



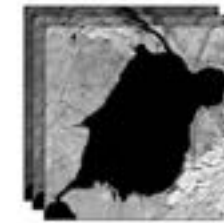
Time series of satellite data (Sentinel-2)



2016 (pre-event)

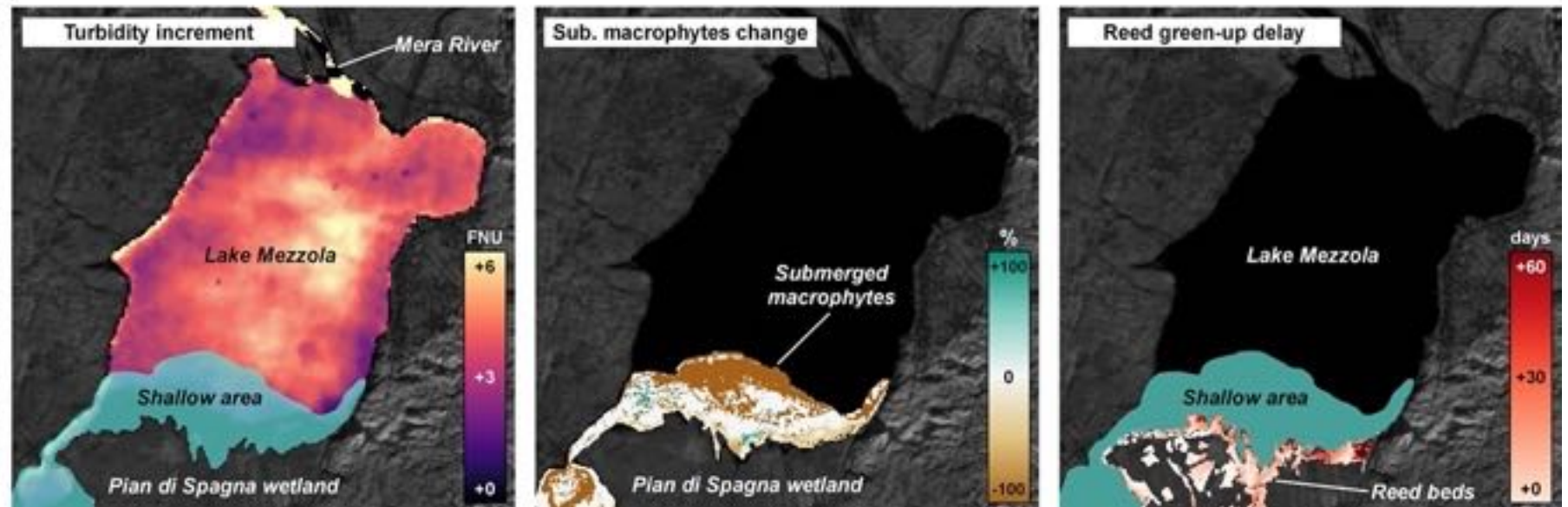


2017



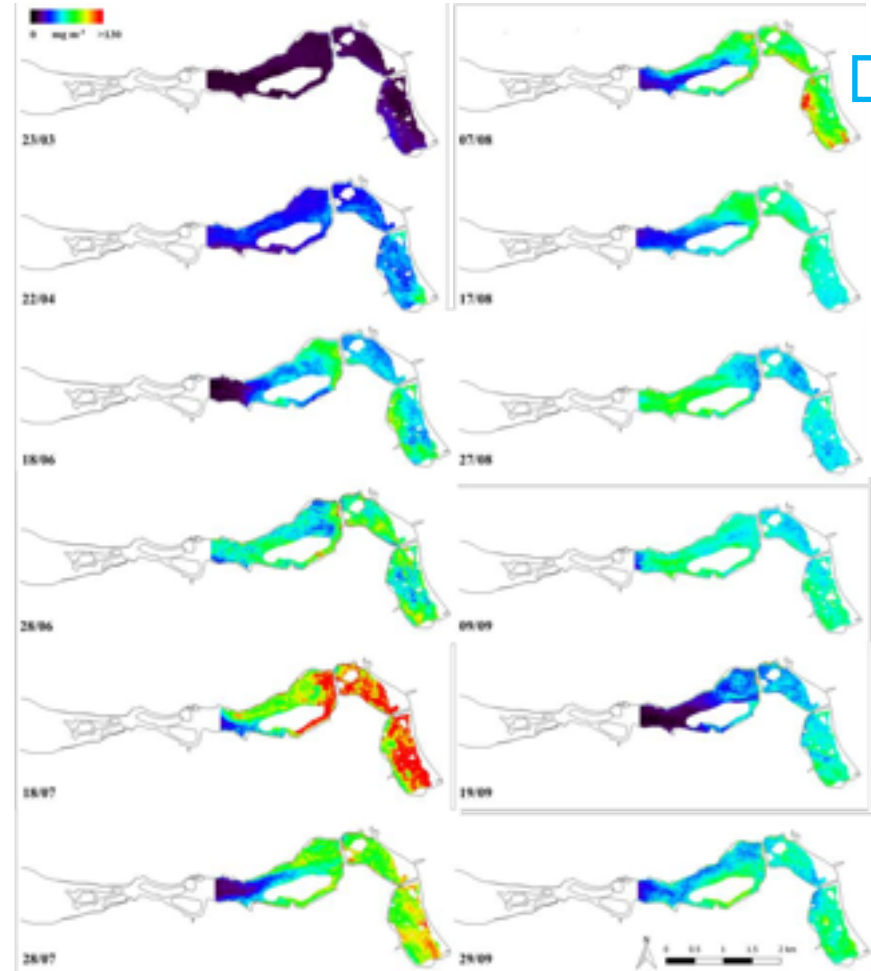
2018 (post-event)

Mapping of landslide aftermath impacts on Lake Mezzola ecosystem

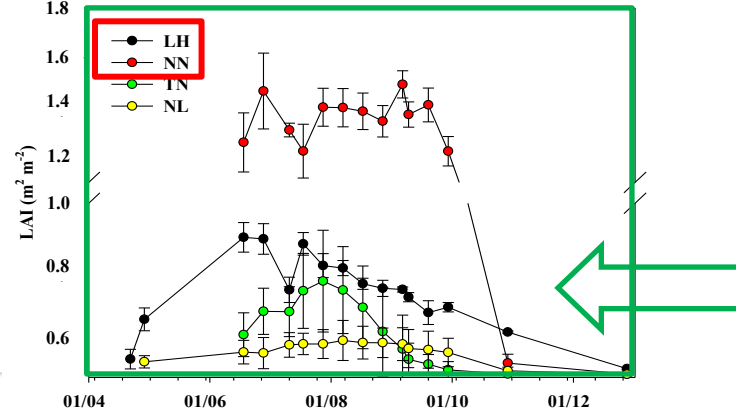
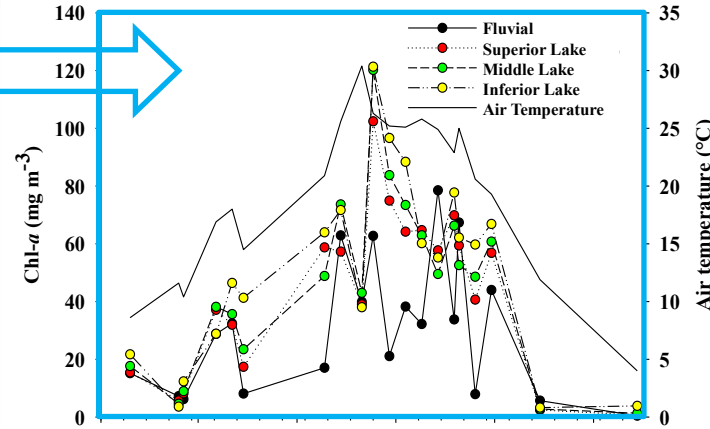


# Case study 2 – mapping PPs dynamics

Mapping intra-annual dynamics of primary producers - phytoplankton and macrophytes - in Mantua lakes system



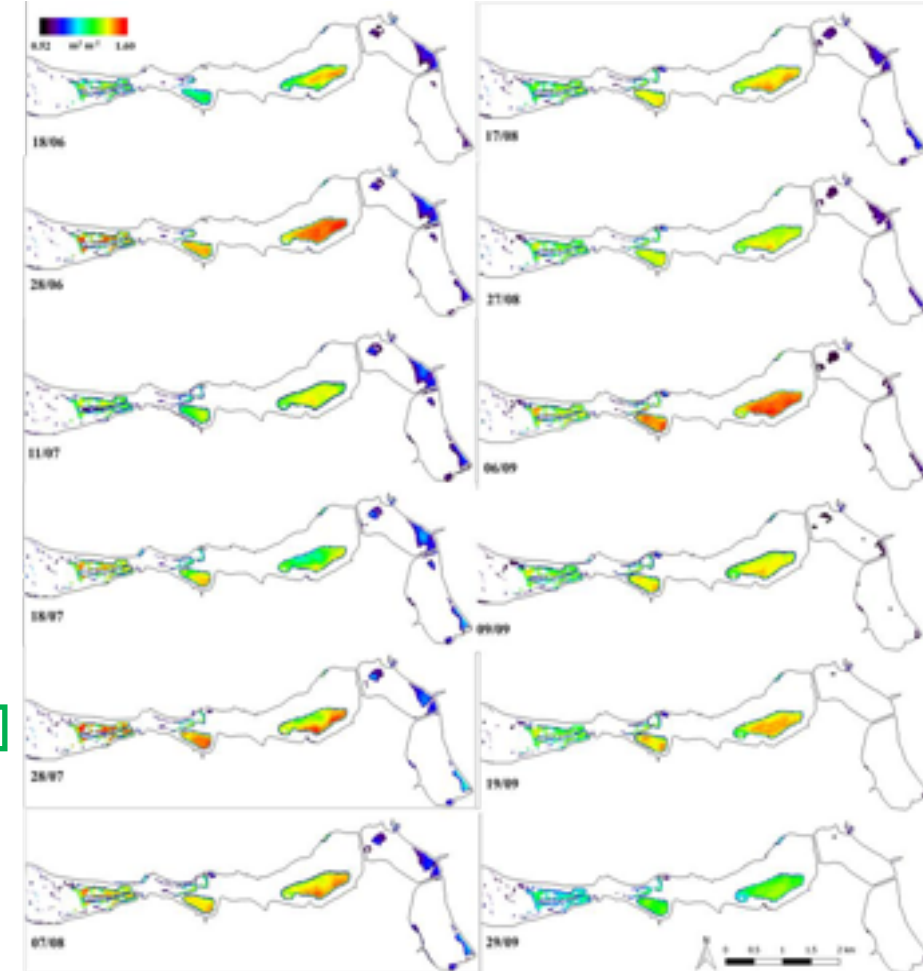
Chl-a concentration (2016)



NN = *N. nucifera*



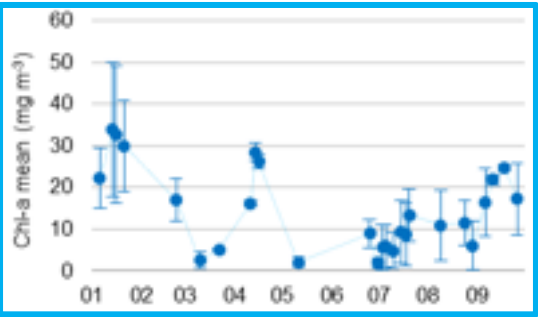
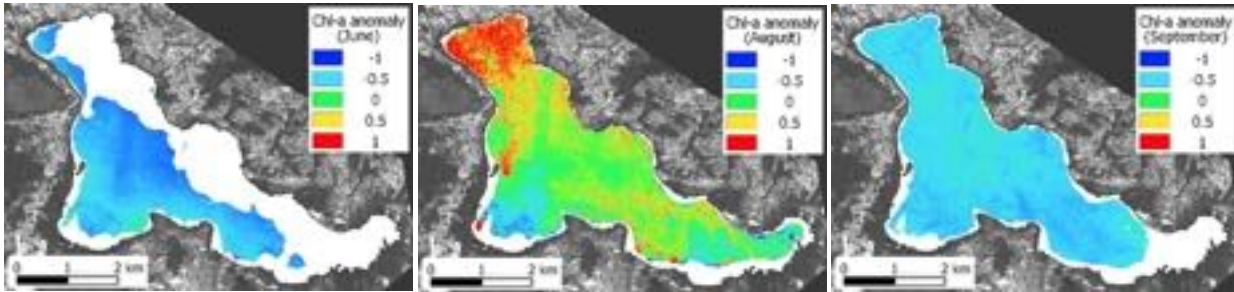
LH = *L. hexapetala*



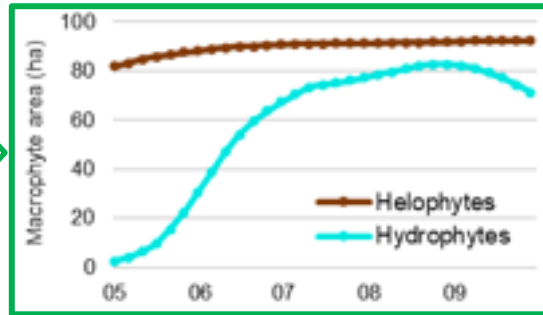
Macrophyte LAI (2016)

# Case study 3 – monitoring seasonal PP anomalies

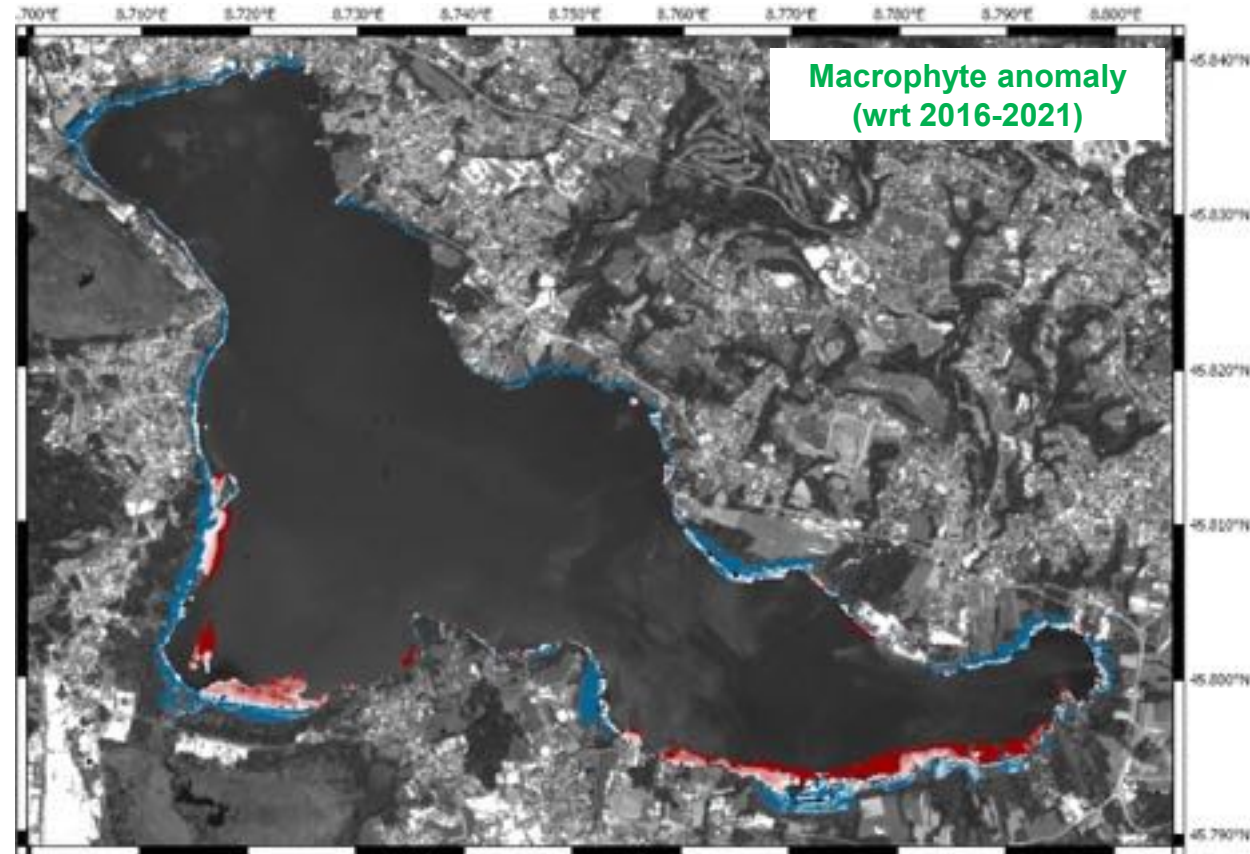
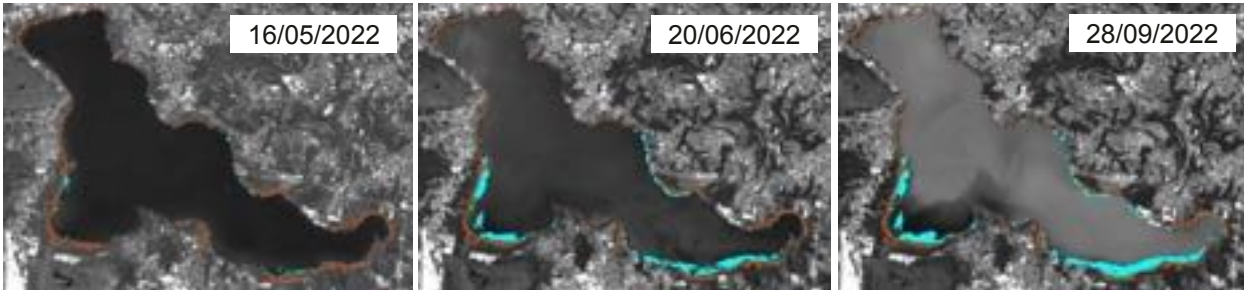
Monitoring water quality (chl-a) and macrophytes anomalies along the growing season in eutrophic Lake Varese



Chl-a anomaly (wrt 2021)



Macrophyte cover



Z-score WAVI  
(25/07/2022)



## Challenges

- **Heterogeneous** analysis techniques
- Spectral - biophysical **features overlapping**
- **Observation scale** and FOV
- Ecologically **relevant features** or spectral **bias**?
- Need for **cross-disciplinary**, unifying approaches.

## Opportunities

- High-throughput, **quantitative** data
- **Efficient**, large coverage (few logistic constr.)
- **Synoptic** picture in space and time (**dynamics**)
- Allows straightforward comparisons **across sites**
- **Multidimensional** integration, big data mining

## Recommendations

- Designing and implementing EO-based products **including external validation** against reference data (existing or to be collected) into **operational workflows**
- Linking EO-based monitoring and retrospective analysis to short and medium term **predictions** through physical and ecological **modelling**