

→ MWBS | MAPPING WATER BODIES FROM SPACE 2015 CONFERENCE

MWBS 2015 recommendations *Wetlands Session*

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European Space Agency



Societal challenges

- Wetlands are critical for basic needs of society (ecosystem function and services): water provision and purification, flood supply, biodiversity, climate mitigation (carbon storage/sequestration), climate resilience, disaster risk reduction (floods).
- Cover **1.5 Billion ha** (almost size of Russia)
- Global and local water cycles are strongly depending on wetlands. Policies don't take into account these inter-dependencies => needs for wetland indicators.
- Wetland loss: 64% loss since 1900, 76% population loss of wetland species in last 40y.
- Knowledge gaps. Despite its 40y of existence, Ramsar still does not have a global inventory of wetlands. Wetland degradation (including drivers) need to be better identified and understood.
- Wetlands are important for climate studies (e.g. methane and carbon cycles).
 Wetlands insufficiently taken into account.
- Wetlands Restoration high on the agenda of Ramsar.
 Where to restore wetlands? Can EO help identifying restoration hotspots?



Scientific challenges

- Wetlands is one of the most **difficult land cover to map**.
- Different definition of wetlands (Ramsar definition, transitional zones between land and aquatic ecosystems ... although not always) = problem of mapping.
- Wetlands are highly dynamic in surface water extent (seasonally to ephemerally flooded)=> needs for high temporal resolution to capture seasonality.
- Wetlands can be small Water Bodies (e.g. ephemeral ponds) => needs for high spatial resolution to detect small WBs.
- WQ in shallow waters is a challenge.
- Wetlands are very different in types (peatlands, temporary artic lakes, ephemeral ponds in drylands, forested wetlands, highlands/lowlands etc.) => needs for regional customization.
- Wetlands are complex habitats (forested wetlands & mangroves, water saturated land, seasonally flooded WB, flooded vegetation) => needs for robust multi-sensor approaches.
- Derivation of pertinent **Indicators** for decision makers (e.g. on climate change).



Recommended R&D Activities

- Reliable methods for **wetland delineation/inventory** with a consistent mapping of Wetlands and Water Bodies.
- Synergetic use of SAR/optical data in wetland mapping (multi-sensor approach) High complementarity of optical and radar, also C-, X- and L-band observations.
- Integration of wetland maps in river basin hydrology and water balance studies (e.g. water balance modeling in the sahel region).
- Characterization of **wetland seasonality's** (flooding dynamics, separation seasonal from long-term component).
- WQ in shallow waters (indicative can be enough, turbidity and alga blooms) => needs for good Atmospheric Correction with S2/L8.
- Comparison of multi-scale approaches (careful with the scale of analysis).
- Combined use of Surface Water Extent, Digital Elevation Model and Water Heights (S3, Jason-3, Jason-CS/Sentinel 6 in preparation of SWOT) in hydrological modeling and Water Balance studies, and relation to ground waters.



Satellite Data Requirements

- Access to SAR/Optical data in particular during rainy seasons to capture temporally ponds and seasonally flooded areas
- Sentinel 1: higher repetition of S1 20m IWS (better every cycle, at least every 2 cycles), in dual polarisation (VV/VH enough?), globally.
- Sentinel 2: short ramp-up phase, access to Level 2A (surface reflectances), seamless mosaicking between tiles.
- Access to **Sentinel archive** (not only rolling archive).
- Low-cost access to commercial satellite data to complement freely available datasets such as Landsat/Sentinels.
- Needs for additional data: precipitation (usually not at the right scale), soil moisture, land surface temperature, drainage networks, river networks, soil types.



Approaches and tools to meet scientific/societal challenges

- Large bulk data processing (freely available Sentinels and Landsat 8) => infrastructure to facilitate access and processing of satellite data.
- Provision of pre-processed data to reduce data throughput (Level 3 composite? S2 sub-tiles?)
- Opportunistic approaches (take what is available to add information)
- Development of open-source toolboxes facilitates EO adoption by wetland community.
- Development of **indicators** facilitates EO adoption by decision makers.