

Monitoring Coastal Saline Lake Environments using CHRIS Data



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The Saline Lake Environment

- **Ecological:** habitat for unique plants and animals.
- **Social:** recreational activities (boating, fishing, and swimming).
- **Economic:** tourism, fisheries, and aquaculture.

The Saline Lake Environment

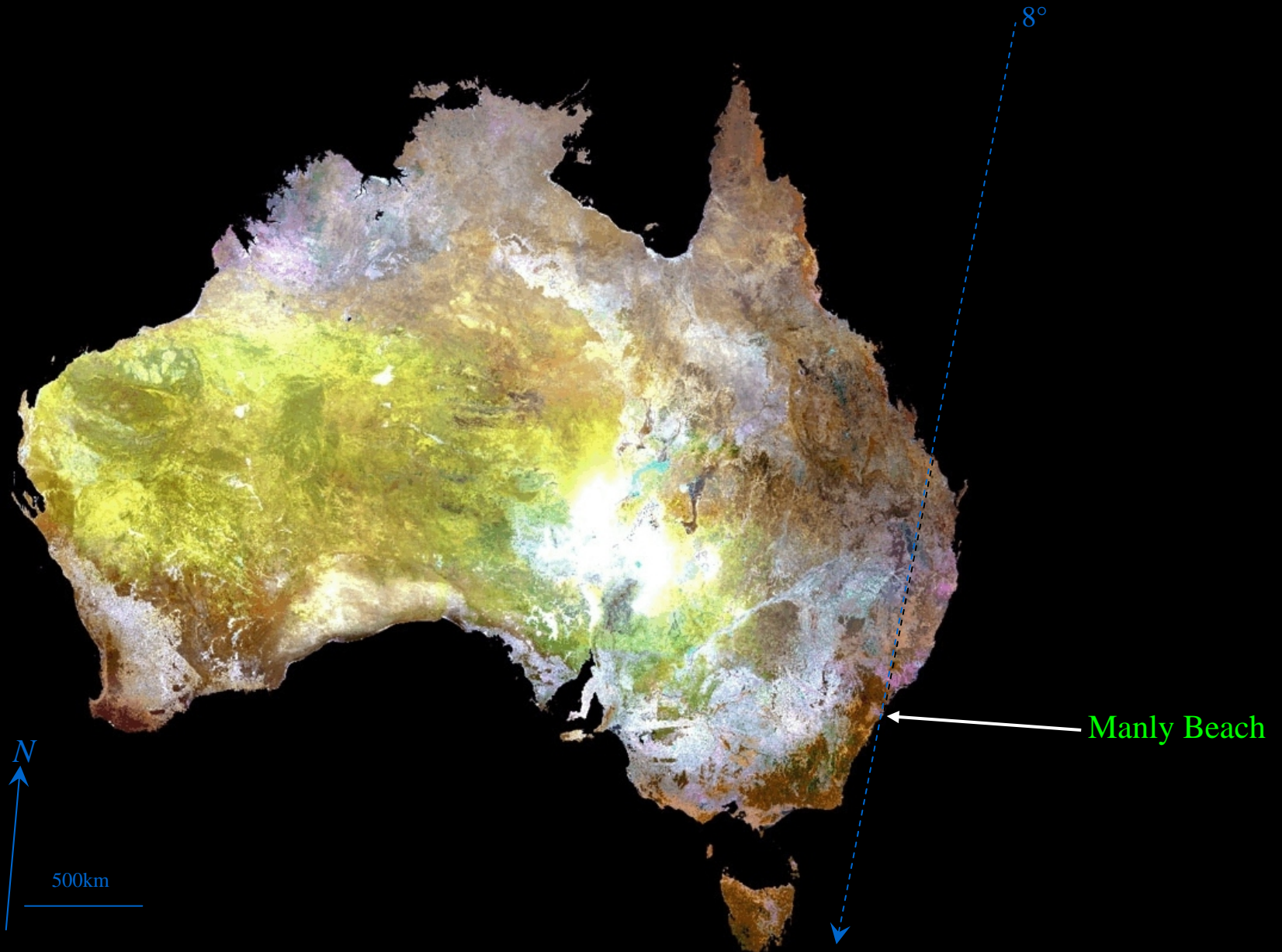
- Among the world's most **productive ecosystems**.
- Highly variable in **physical, chemical, and biological** properties.
- **Productivity** depends on temperature, light, and nutrient levels.
- Human activities such as agriculture, forestry, and urban development can all affect **water quality**.
- Increased **sediment and nutrient** levels can have detrimental effects.

The Saline Lake Environment

- An excess of nutrients can lead to **eutrophication**.
- **Phytoplankton** blooms continuously, congesting the estuaries with unconsumed and decaying plant material.
- The abundance of phytoplankton can be estimated by measuring the concentration of **chlorophyll** suspended in water.

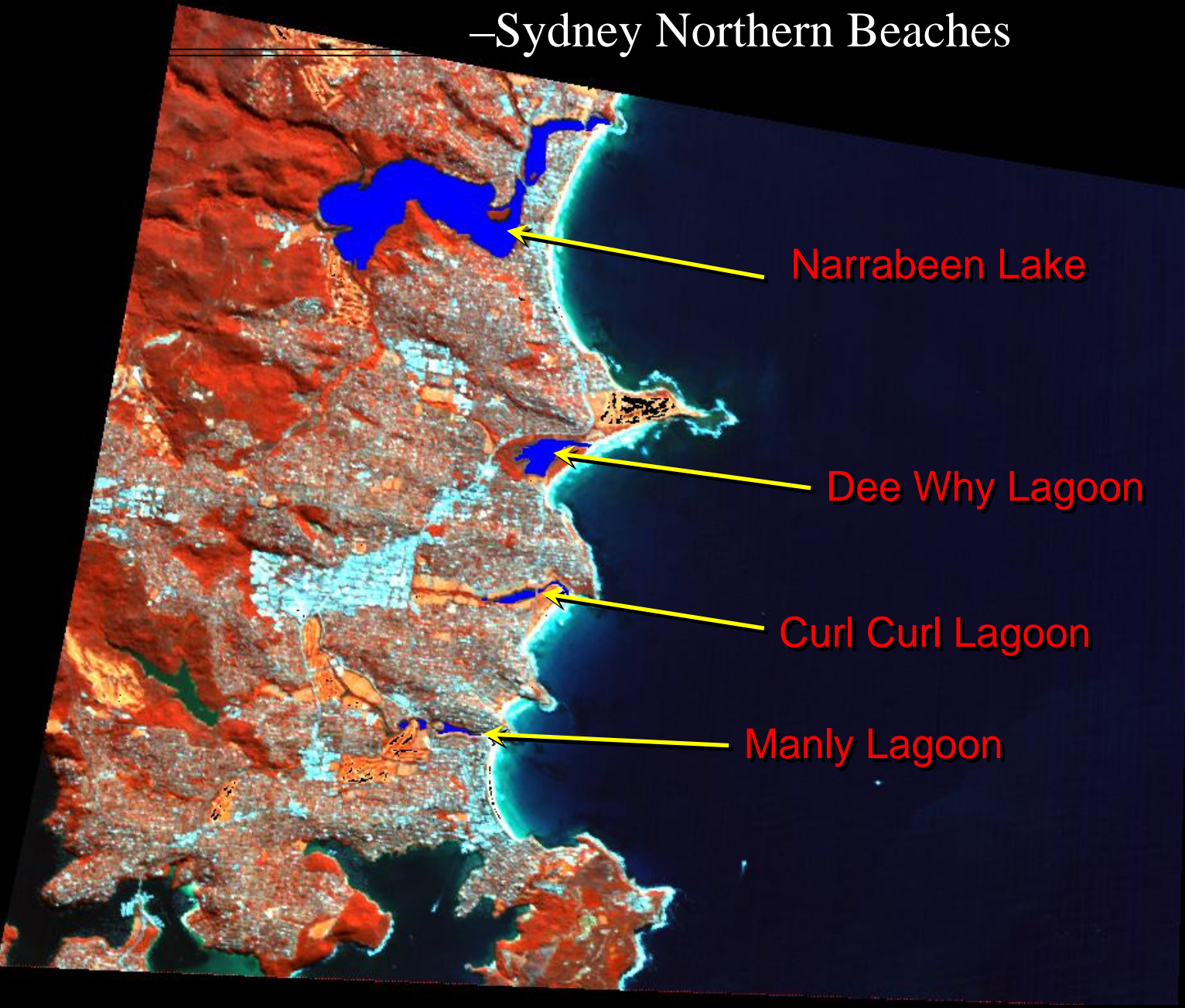


Australian CHRIS Study Site



Saline Lakes

—Sydney Northern Beaches



Narrabeen Lake

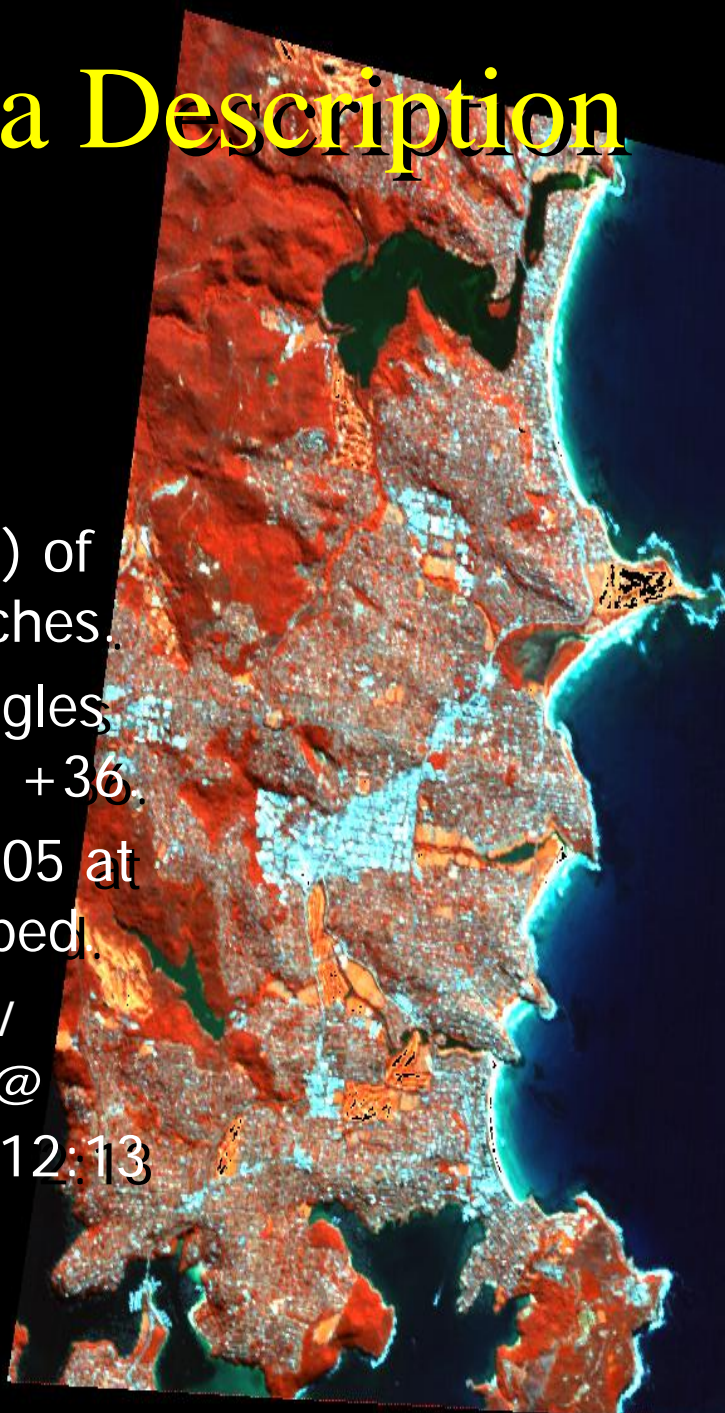
Dee Why Lagoon

Curl Curl Lagoon

Manly Lagoon

Data Description

- CHRIS dataset (Mode 2) of Sydney's Northern Beaches.
- For this study, three angles were examined: -36, 0, +36.
- Collected on 28 May 2005 at 10:20 a.m. SIRA destriped.
- Tidal information (*partial influence only*): low tide @ 6:11 a.m., high tide @ 12:13 p.m.

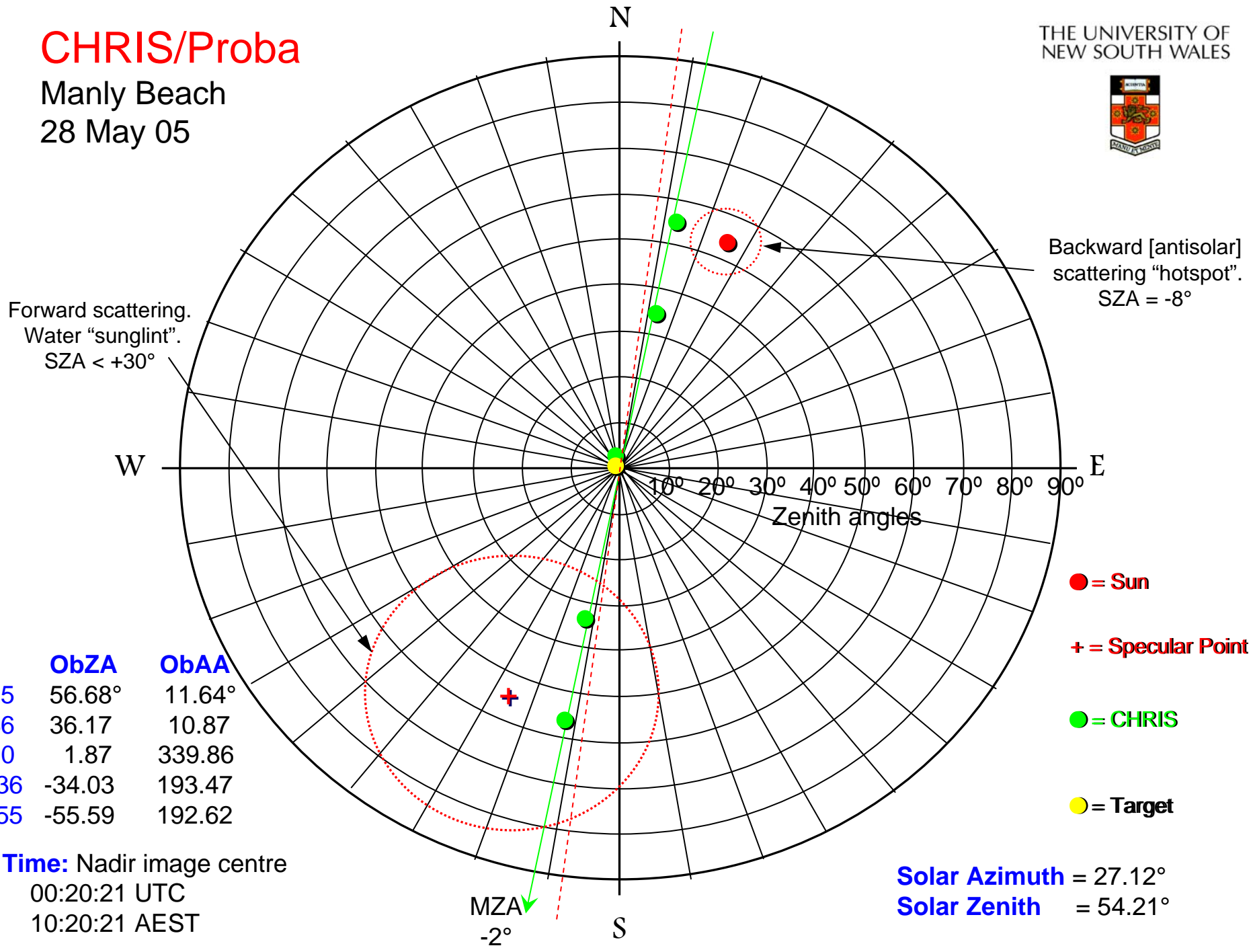


CHRIS/Proba

Manly Beach

28 May 05

THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW SOUTH WALES



Methods

Geo-referencing

MNF Transformation

n -Dimensional Visualization and
Endmember Identification

Formation of Spectral
Library

OCRES program

Results...

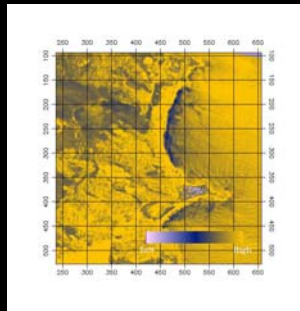
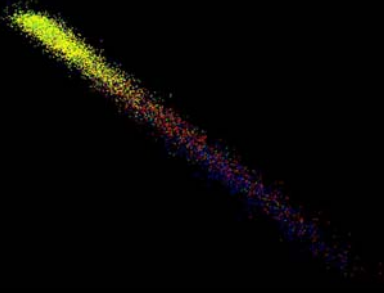
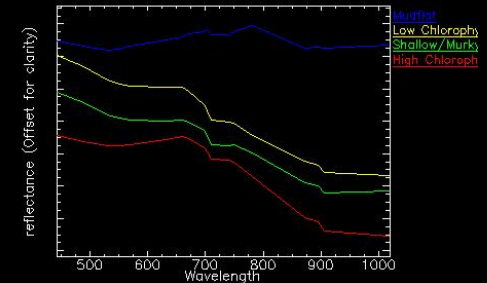
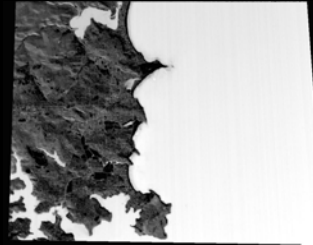
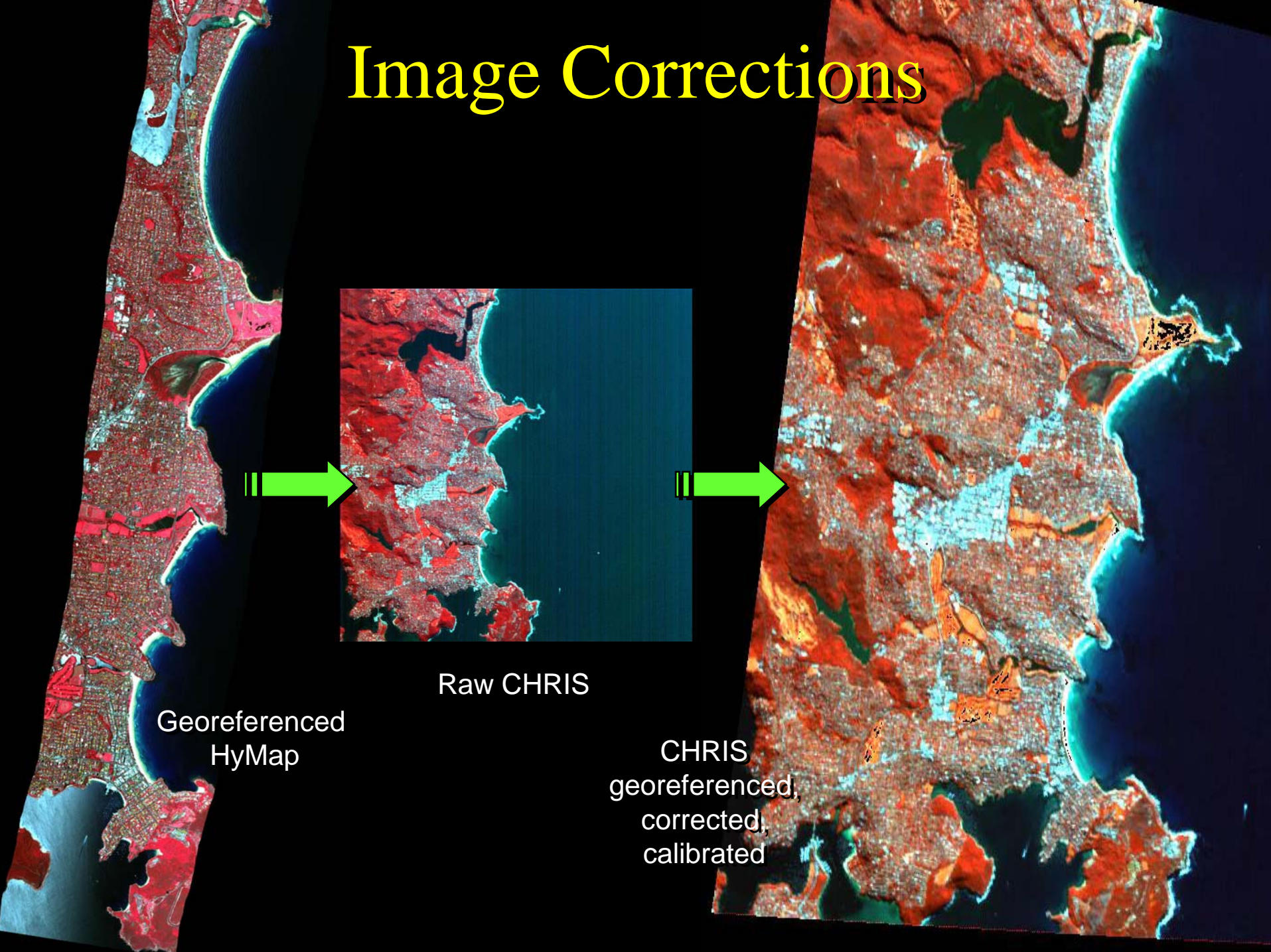


Image Corrections

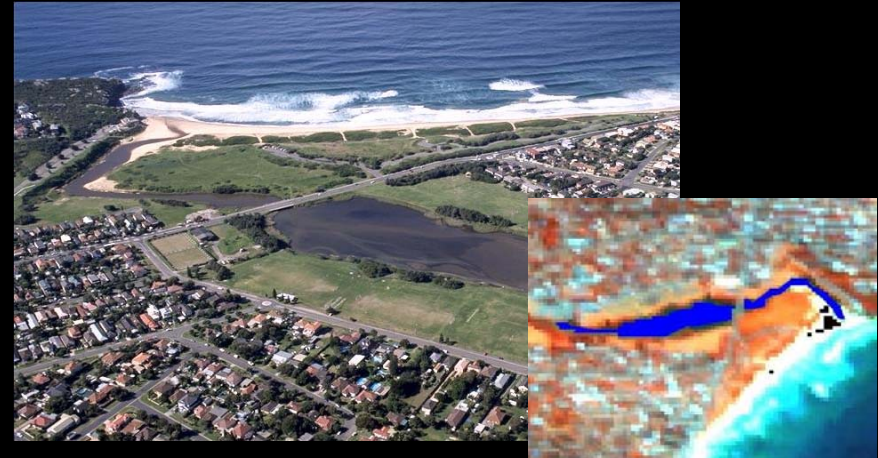


Study Site

Regions of Interest



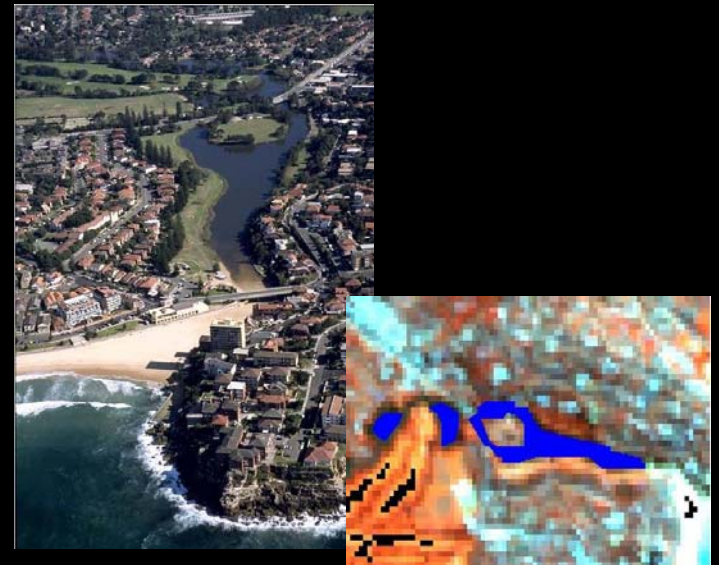
Narrabeen Lake



Curl Curl Lagoon

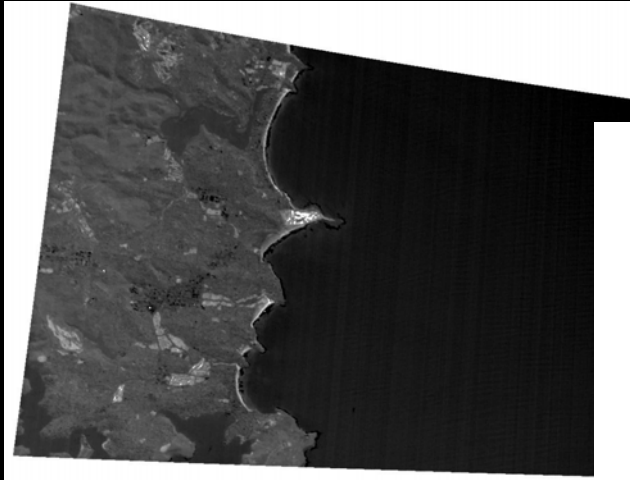


Dee Why Lagoon

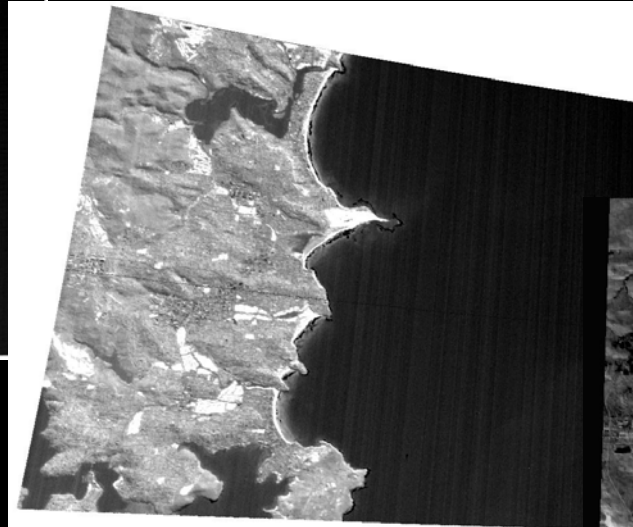


Manly Lagoon

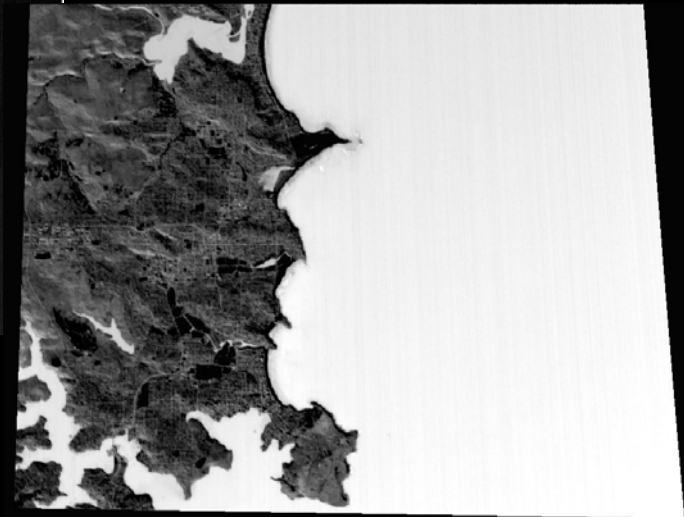
MNF Transformation



-36 Band 1



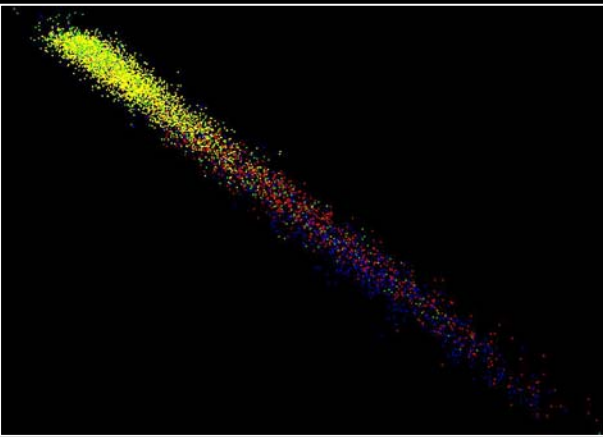
Nadir Band 1



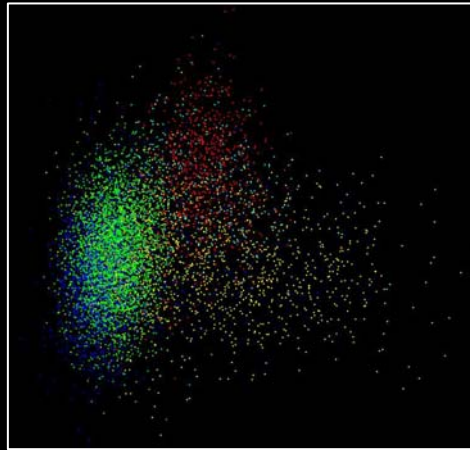
+36 Band 1

- Use animation tool to identify useful bands.
MNF Bands 1-5

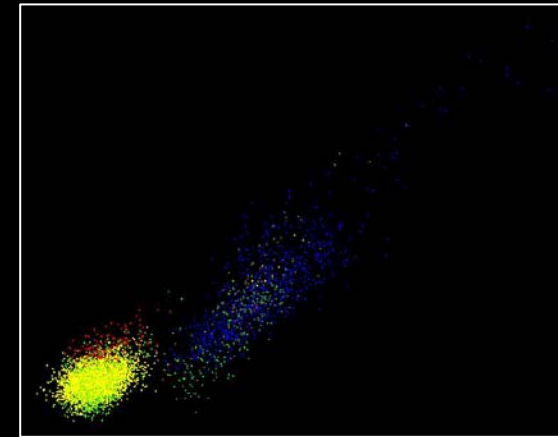
n -Dimensional Visualization



-36



0



+36

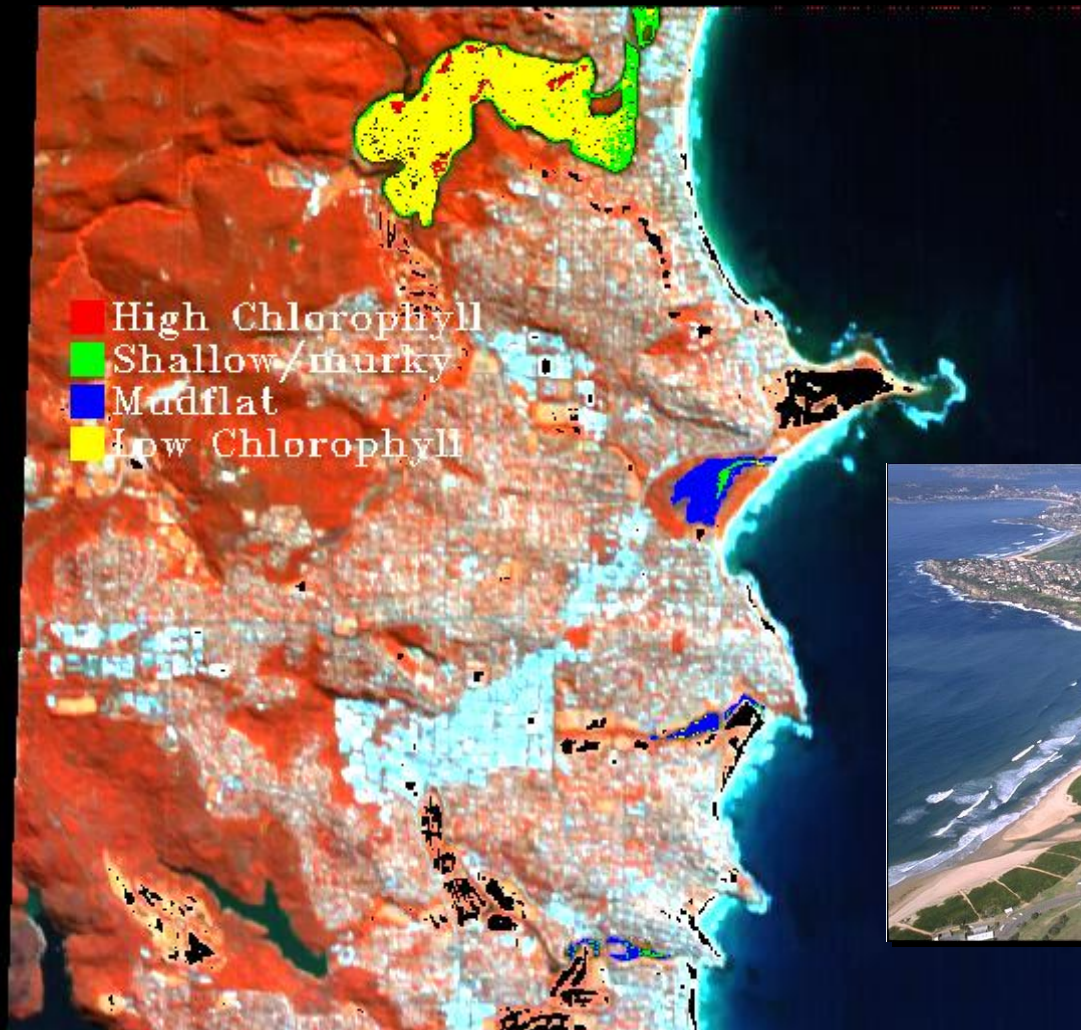
- Bands 1-5 were used for each visualization
- Process of trial and error used to separate identify endmembers

n -Dimensional Visualization



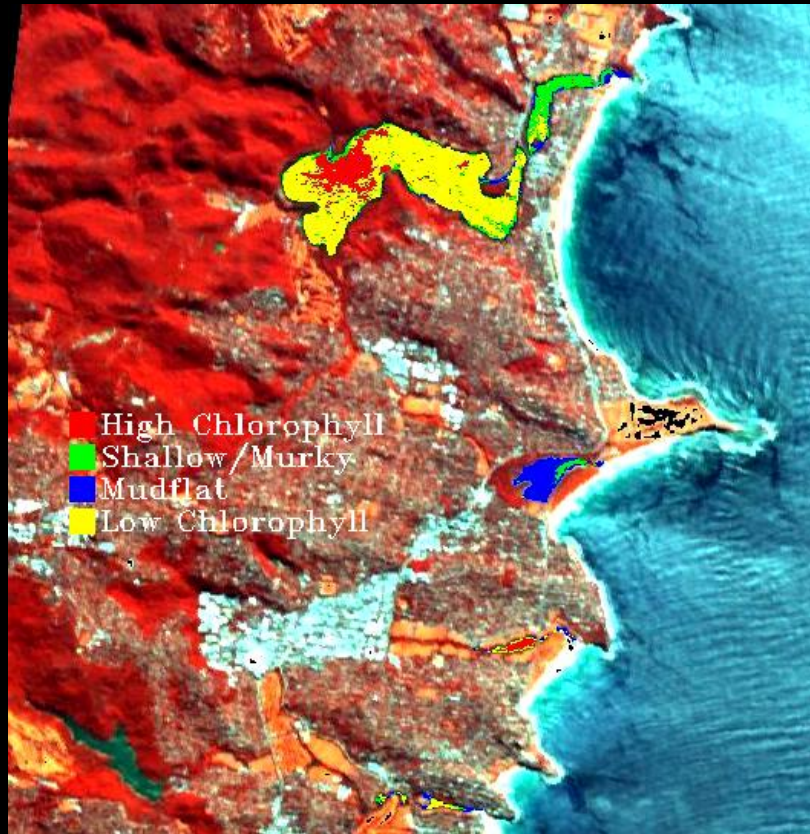
Nadir map of endmembers

n -Dimensional Visualization

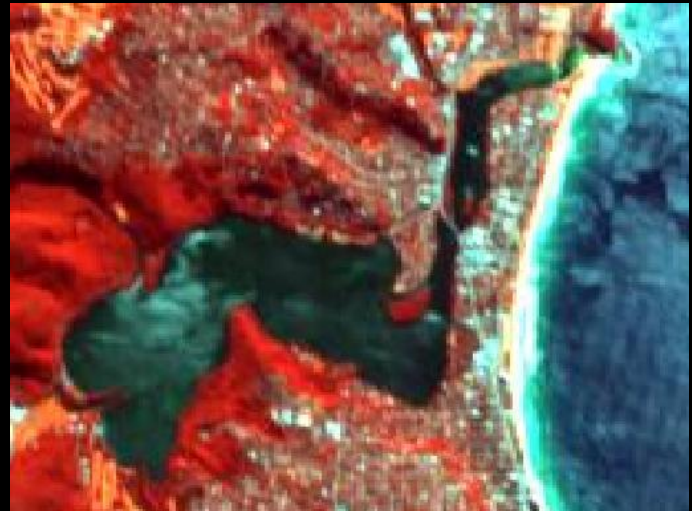


+36 map of endmembers

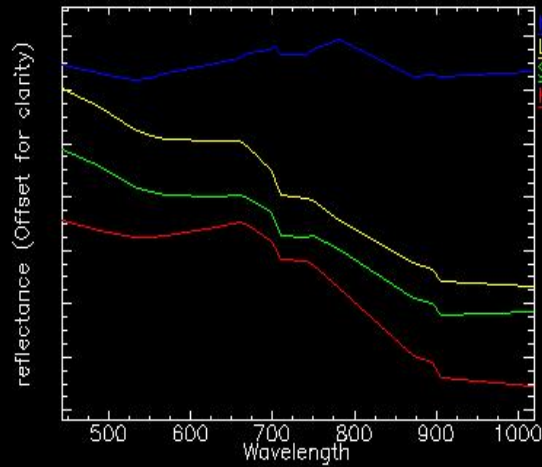
n -Dimensional Visualization



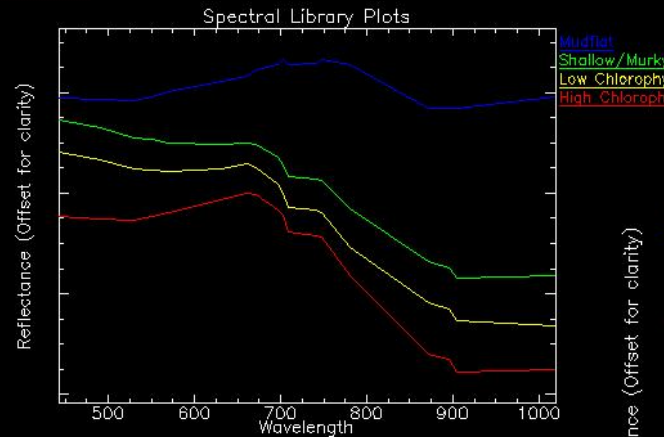
-36 map of endmembers



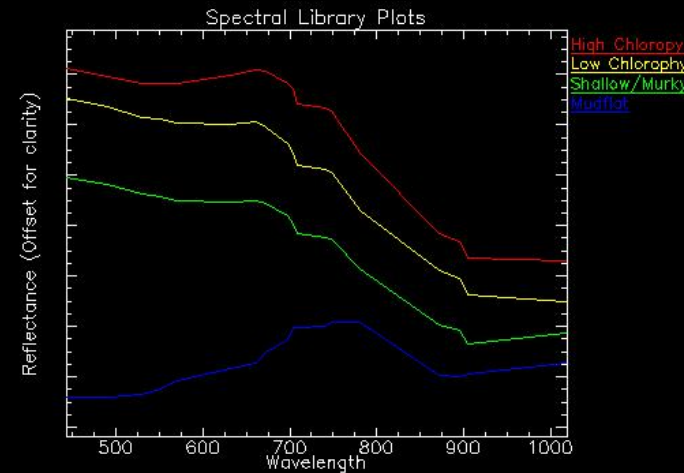
Spectral Libraries



-36



0



+36

- Differences in libraries due to bidirectional reflectance: sunglint reflectance from rough water surfaces

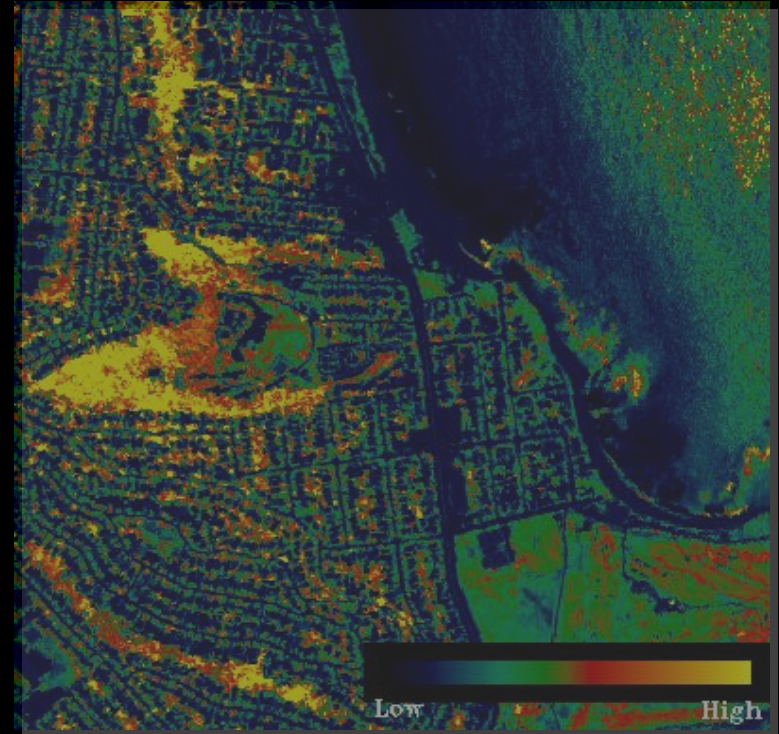
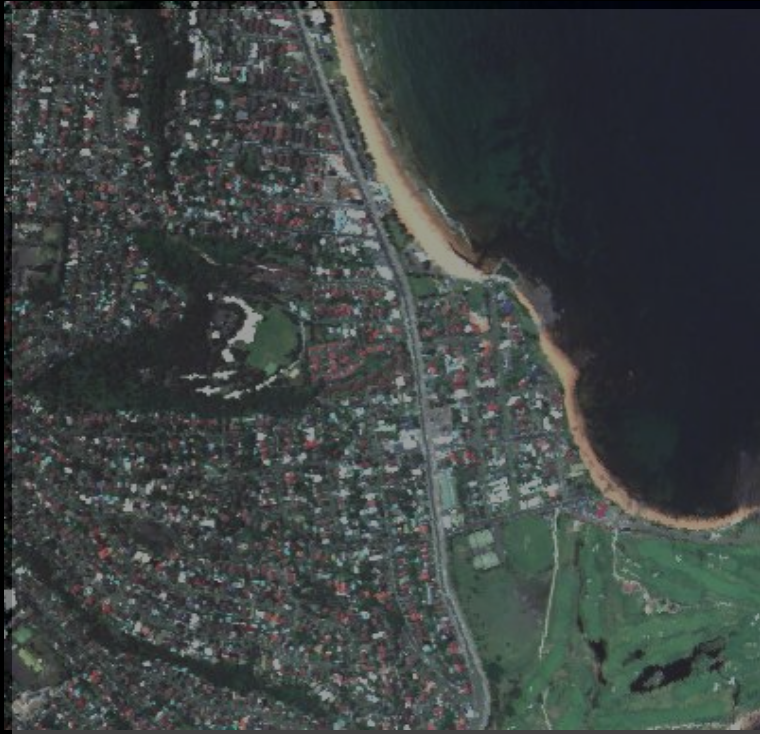
OCRES Software

- ENVI Add-ON. Developed in IDL/ENVI Environment.
- Computes Important Ocean parameters:
 - Chlorophyll-a
 - Coloured Dissolved Organic Material (CDOM)
 - Sea Surface Temperature (SST)
- Sensor Specific Algorithms.
- Trial with CHRIS data to examine potential for application/modification to off-nadir observations.

Algorithms

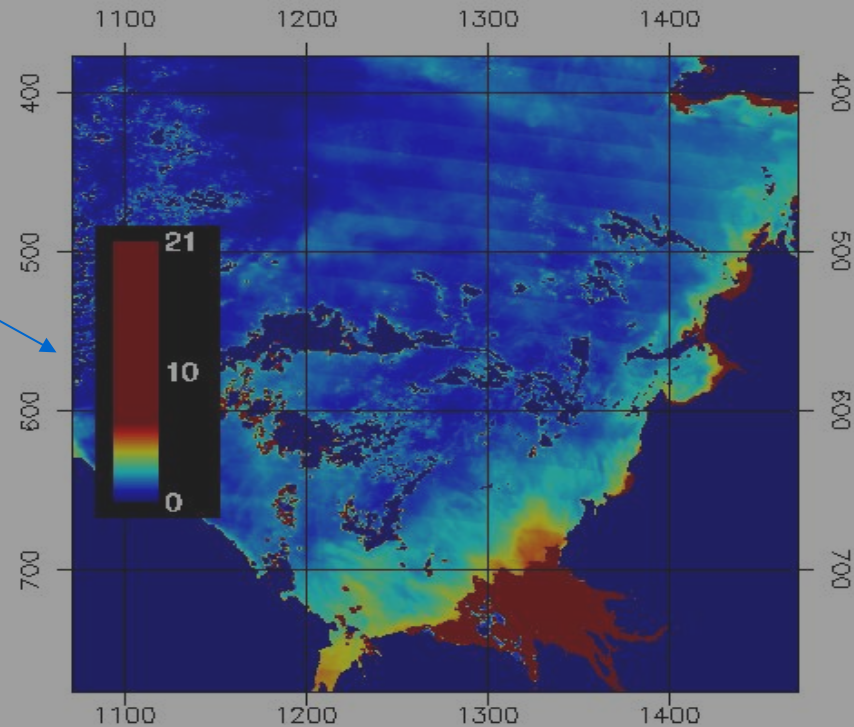
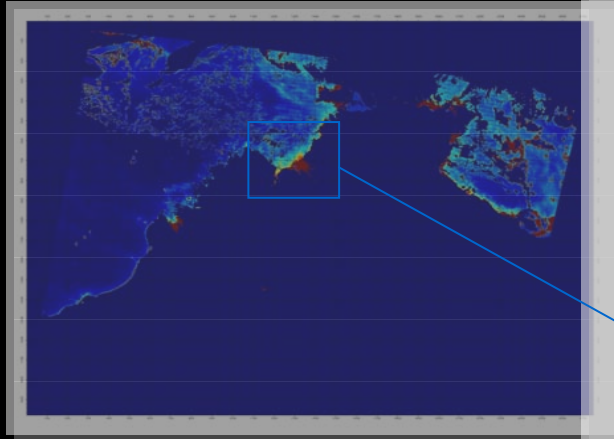
<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>ALGORITHM</u>
CHLOROPHYLL	OC2, OC3M, OC4 GONS
SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE	MODIS AQUA NLSST MODIS TERRA NLSST
COLOURED DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATERIAL	CARDER CDM

Applications -Chlorophyll



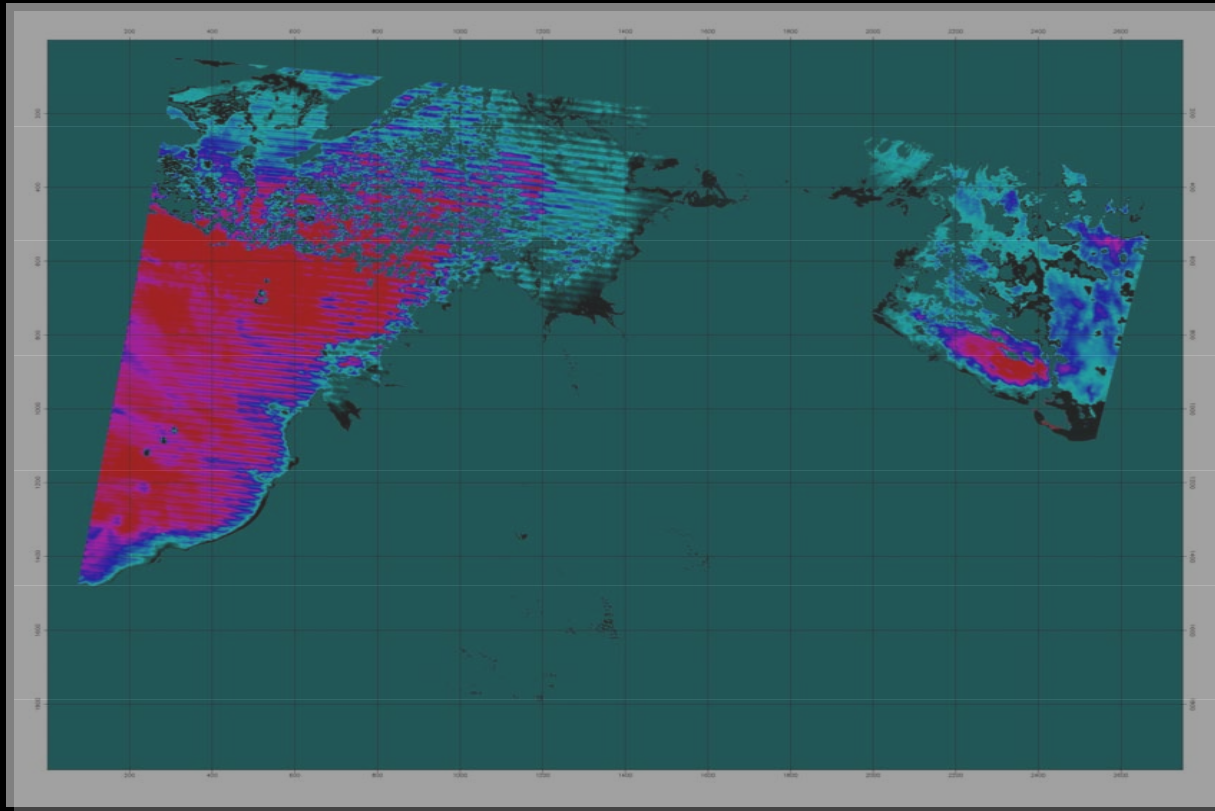
OCRES RESULT OF CHLOROPHYLL ALGORITHM

Applications -Chlorophyll



OCRES OC3M ALGORITHM RESULT

Applications -CDOM

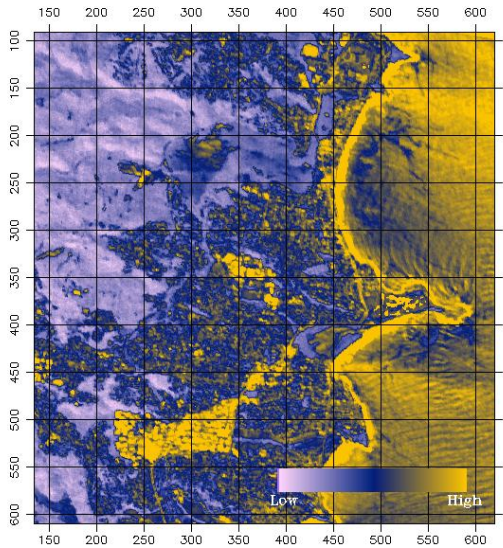


OCRES CARDER CDM ALGORITHM RESULT

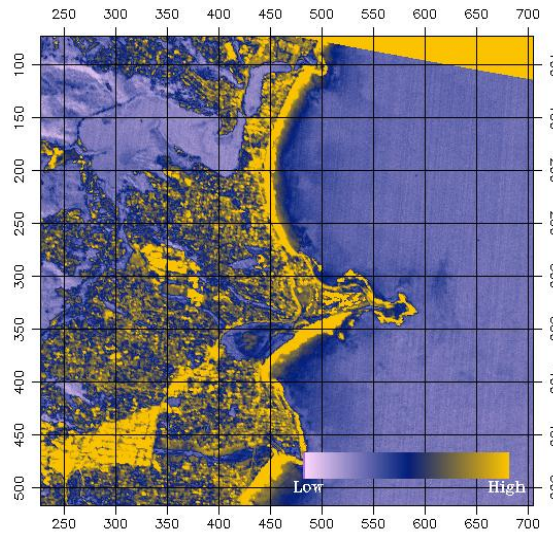
OCRES Software

CDOM/Turbidity

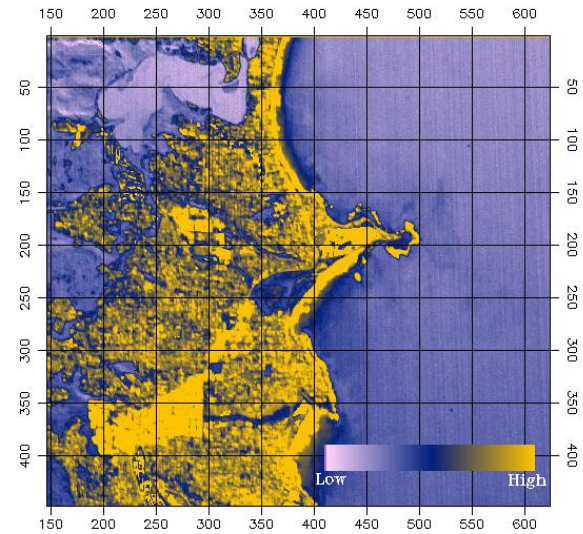
...early off-nadir trials



-36



0



+36

Conclusions

- Results vary using different angles as would be expected.
- Comparing results from the 'hourglass' processing to the OCRES results provides an excellent quality check.
- For meaningful results, the site should be analysed at different points in time (e.g. seasonally) and if possible at different tidal levels.
- Prior knowledge of the area is necessary to get the most out of the analysis.
- Tidal information is necessary to accurately classify the endmembers.

Monitoring Tweed River Water Quality with CHRIS Data

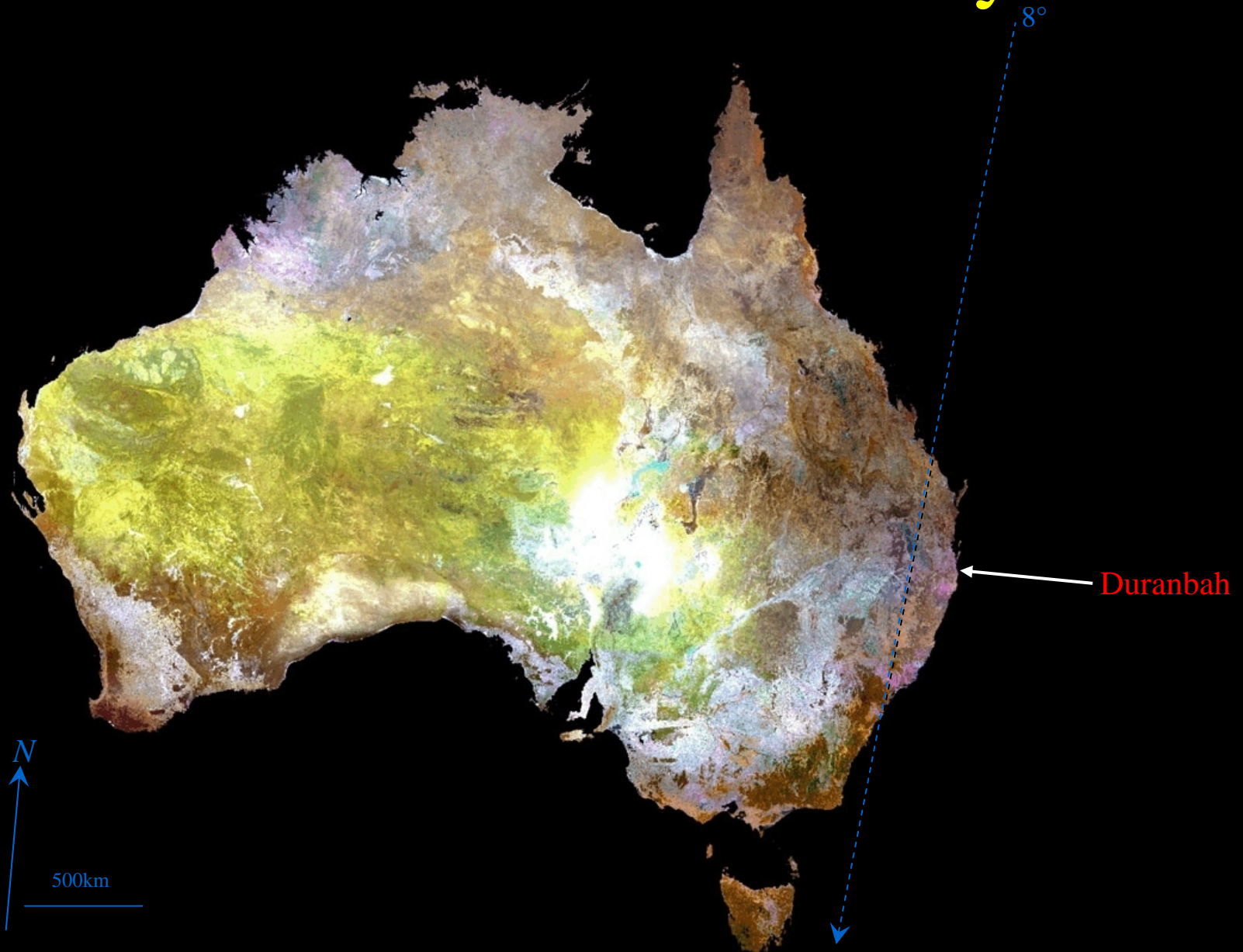


Zhuochun Gao
&
Ray Merton

Introduction

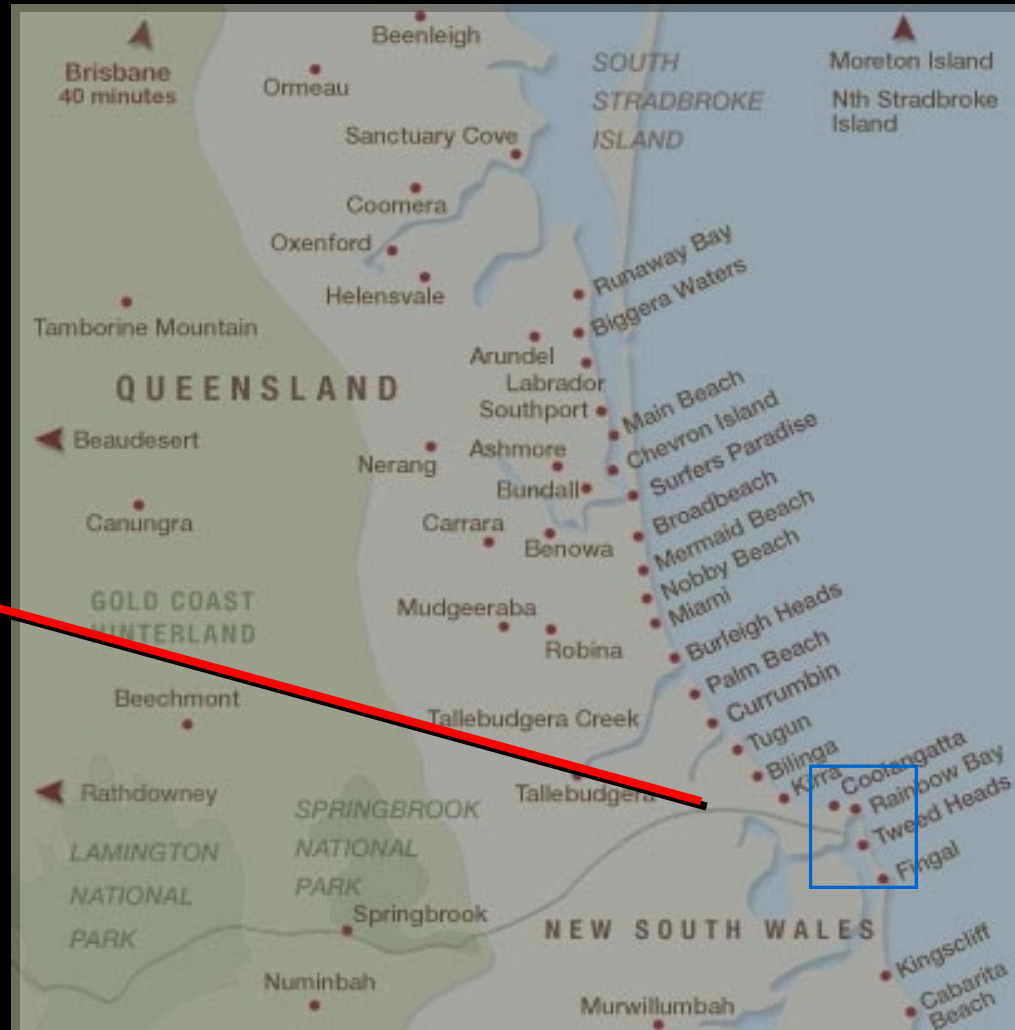
- Estuarine environments are sensitive environments and important ecologically and economically.
- CHRIS Mode 2 data is suitable to estuarine monitoring.
- The objective of this project is to produce water quality maps via OCRES ENVI software.

Australian CHRIS Study Site

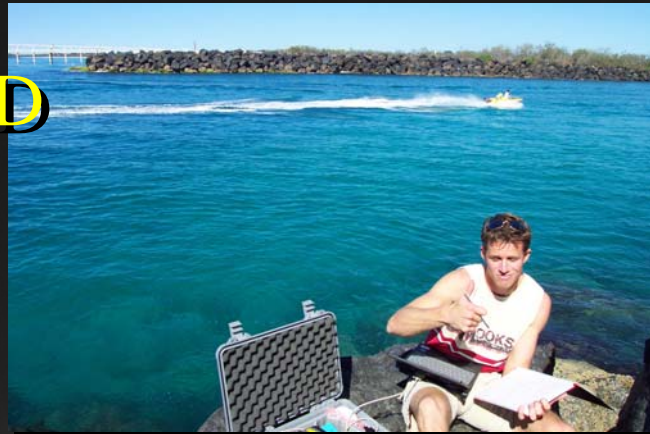


Research Area

- Duranbah on south coast of Queensland (Coolangatta).
- Two datasets dates:
25 July 2005 & 20 Aug 2005



Duranbah QLD



Greenmount
Beach

Duranbah Beach

Bed-form
Movement

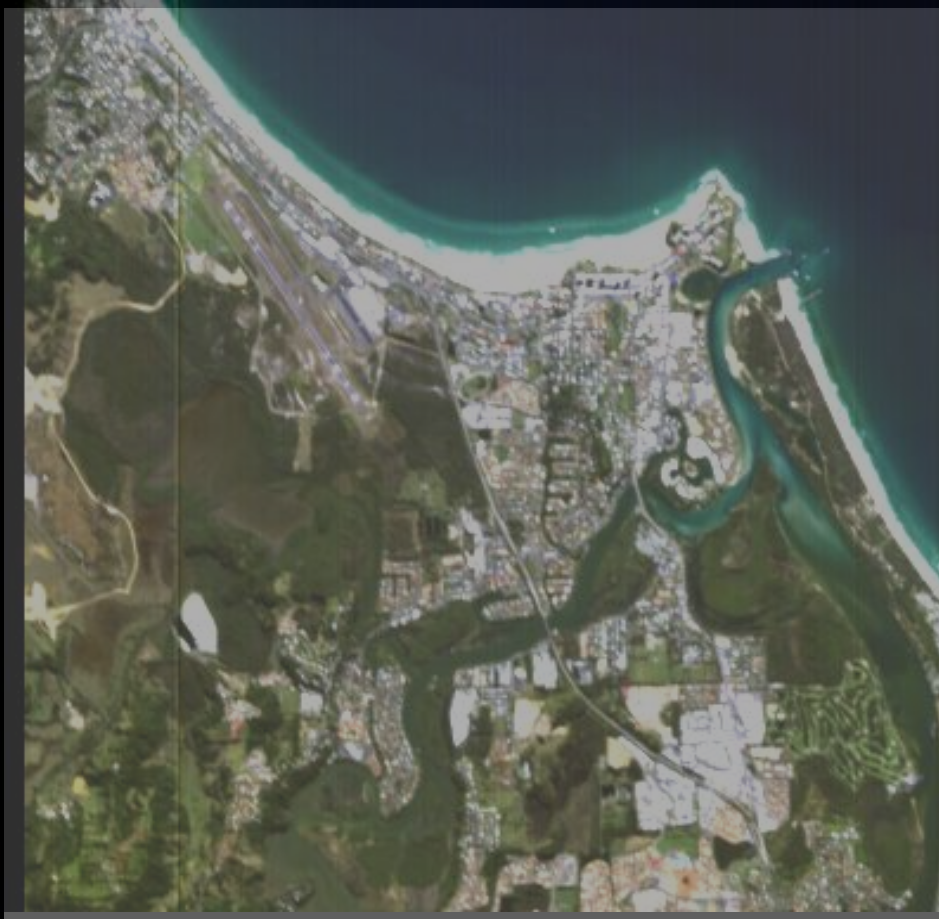
QLD
NSW

Tweed River

Proba -High Resolution Camera (HRC)
8m GSD

15 Sept 2005

CHRIS Acquisitions (2)



25 July 2005 CHRIS image



20 August 2005 Chris image

CHRIS/Proba

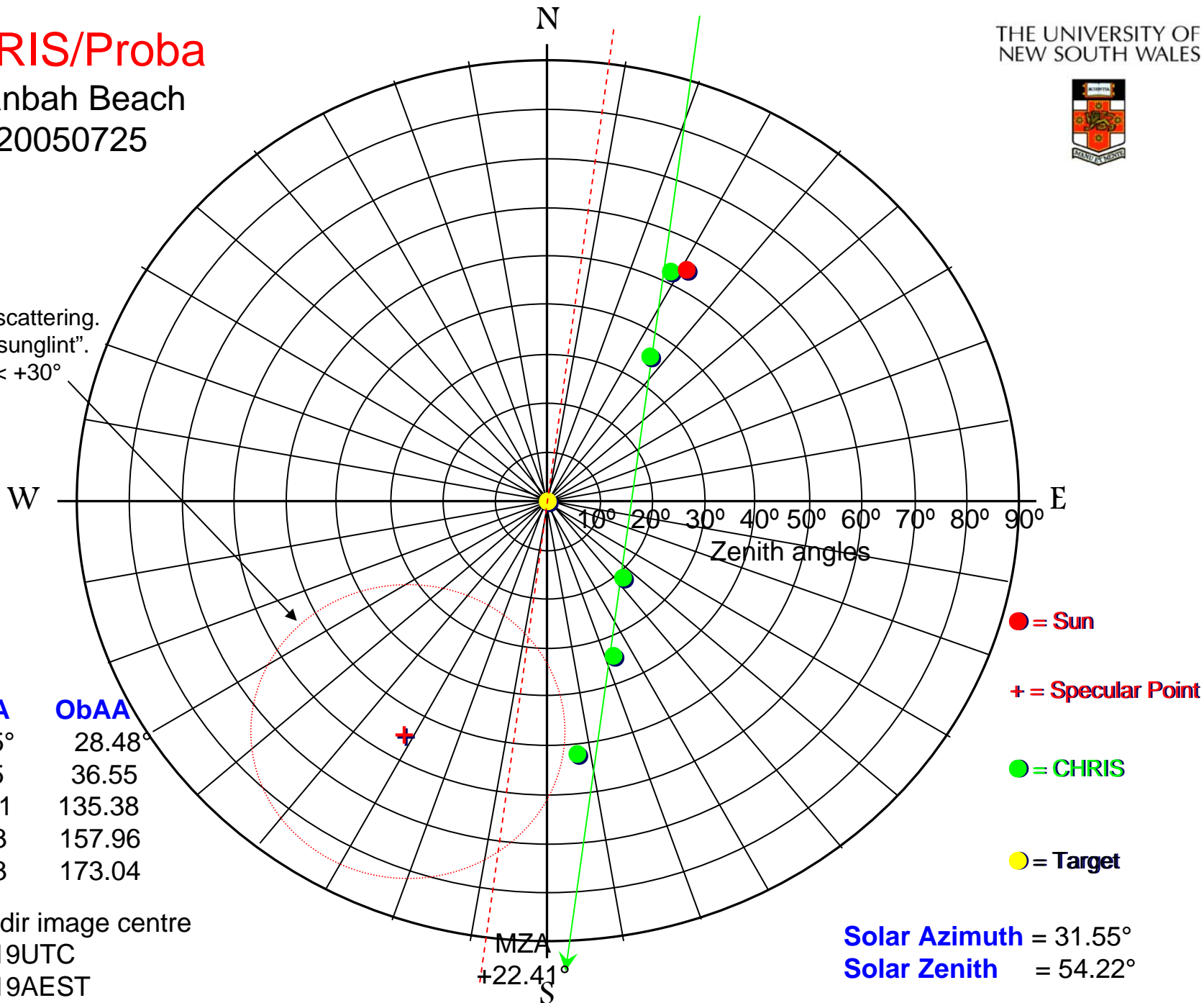
Duranbah Beach

DB_20050725

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Forward scattering.
Water "sunglint".
SZA < +30°



CHRIS/Proba

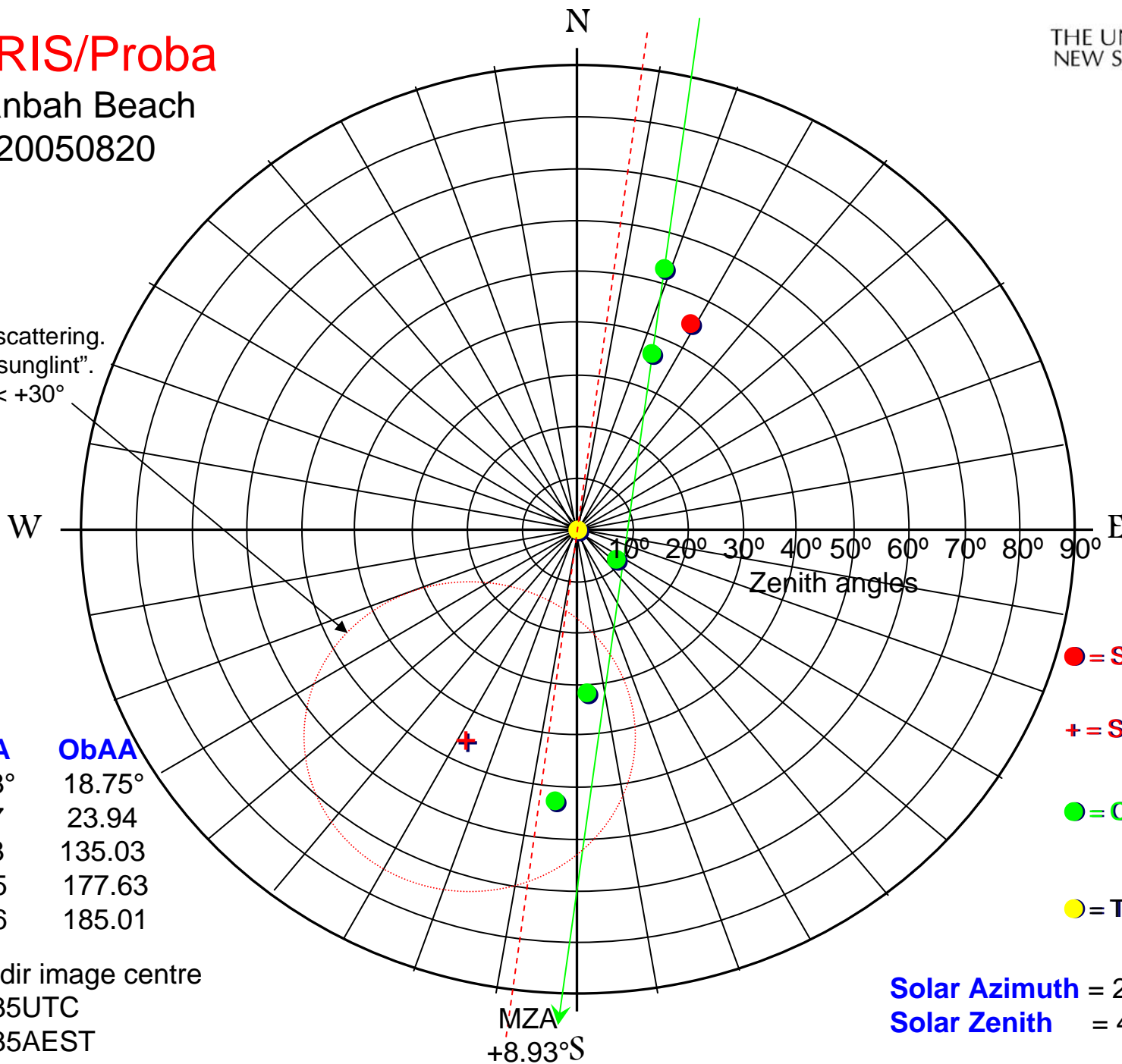
Duranbah Beach

DB_20050820

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Forward scattering.
Water "sunglint".
SZA < +30°



- = Sun
- + = Specular Point
- = CHRIS
- = Target

	ObZA	ObAA
55	53.13°	18.75°
36	35.57	23.94
0	8.93	135.03
-36	-31.25	177.63
-55	-52.26	185.01

Time: Nadir image centre
00:10:35UTC
10:10:35AEST

Solar Azimuth = 29.37°
Solar Zenith = 45.56°

MZA
+8.93°S

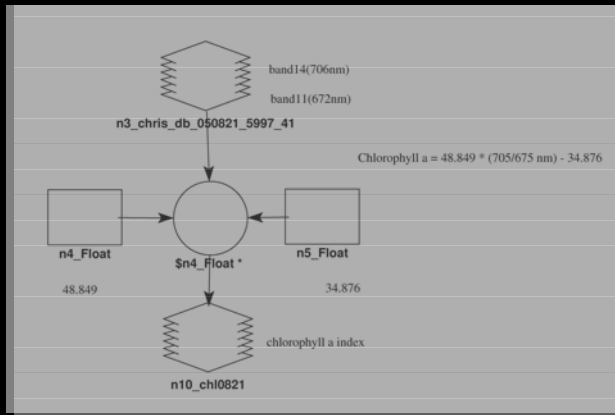
Water Quality Indicators

- Chlorophyll-a concentration
- Turbidity
- Total phosphorus concentration (link to algae productivity)



...via OCRES ENVI program

Chlorophyll-a



25 July

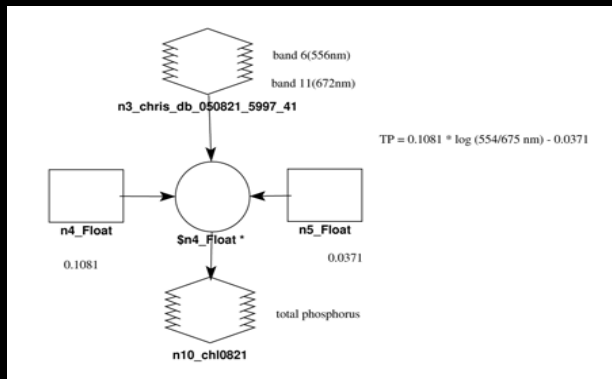


- Chlorophyll $a = 48.849 * (705/675 \text{ nm}) - 34.876$

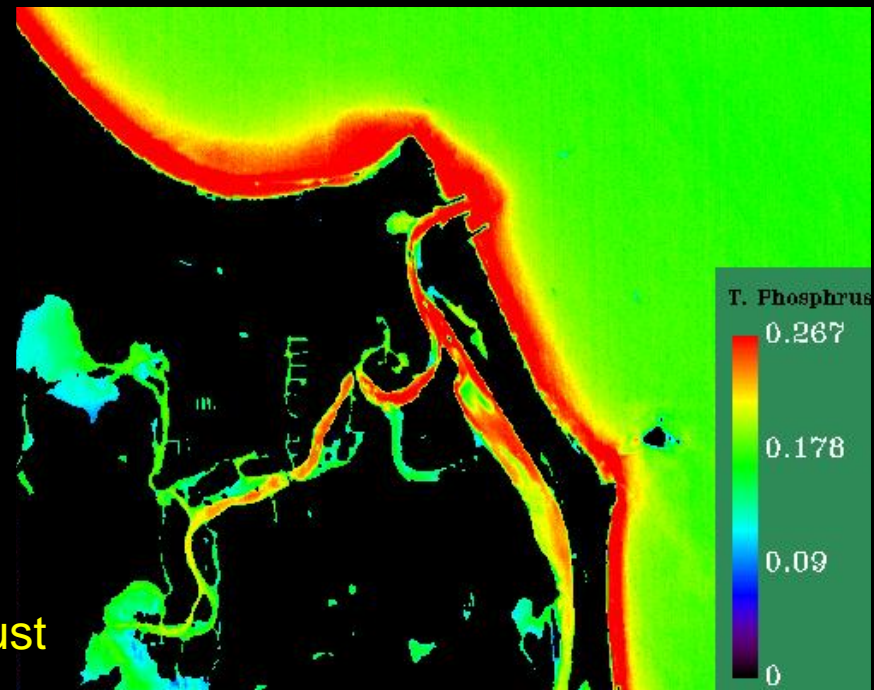
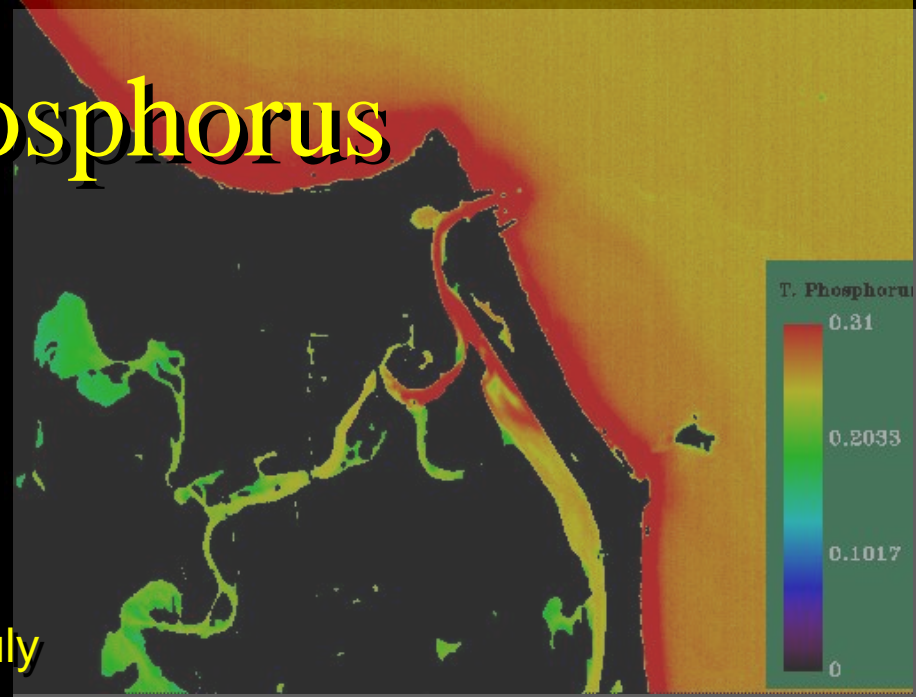
20 August



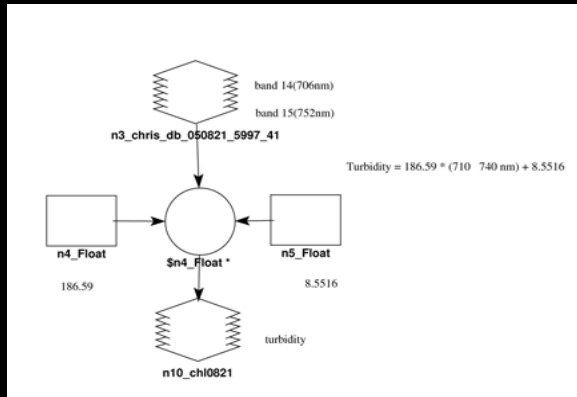
Total Phosphorus



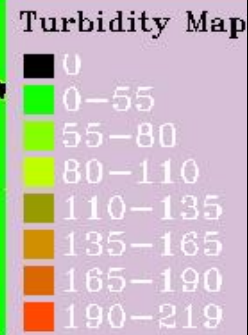
- $$TP = 0.1081 * \log (554/675 \text{ nm}) - 0.0371$$



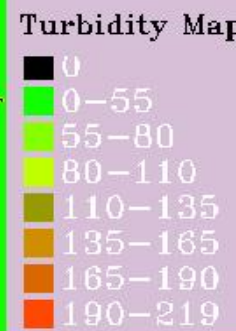
Turbidity



25 July



20 August



- $\text{Turbidity} = 186.59 * (710 - 740 \text{ nm}) + 8.5516$