



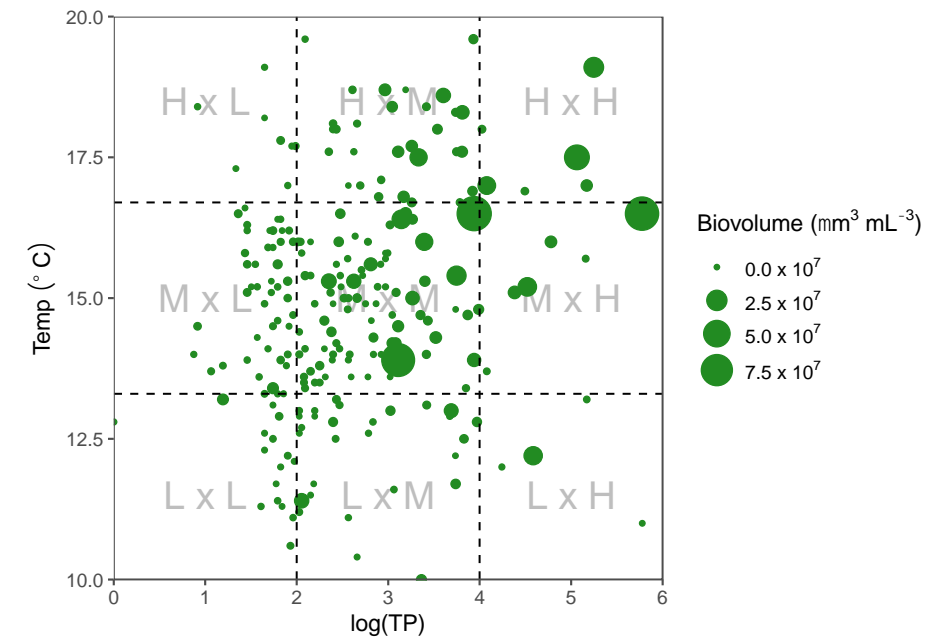
Integrating satellite observations, sensor networks, and models to improve monitoring of algal blooms in UK lakes and reservoirs

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Blooms, nutrients & climate

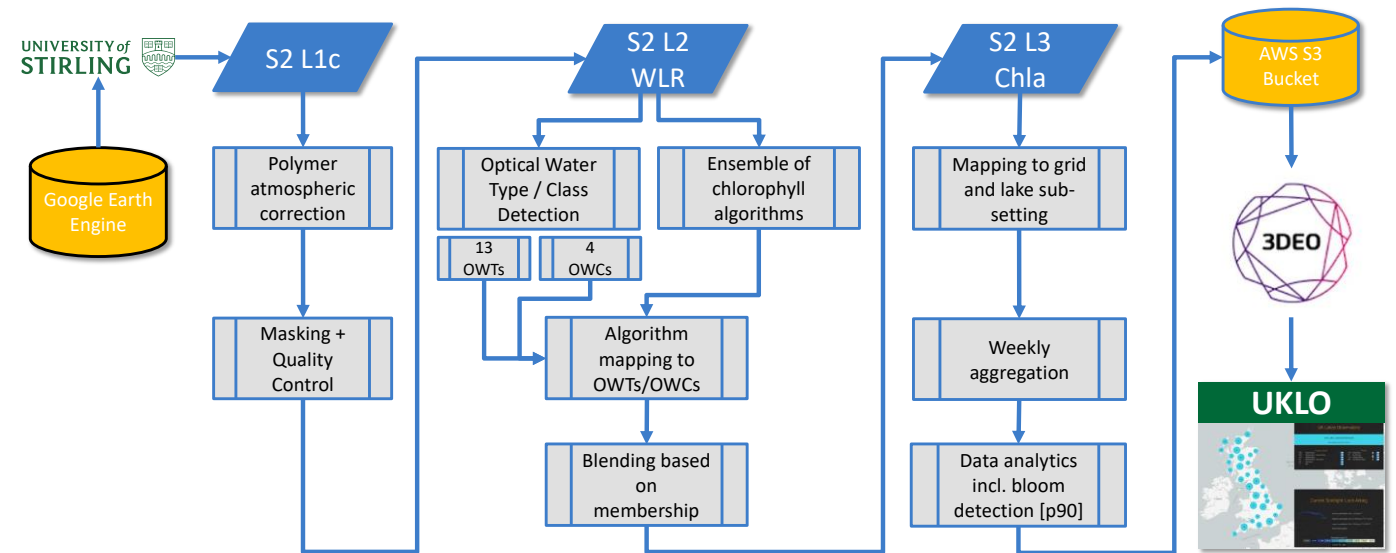
- Harmful algal blooms occur annually throughout the UK
- Main drivers are nutrients and climate
- Blooms pose risks to water security and health
- Can we use remote sensing to improve detection and monitoring of blooms?



Effect of TP and temperature on cyanobacteria biovolume (data courtesy of SEPA)

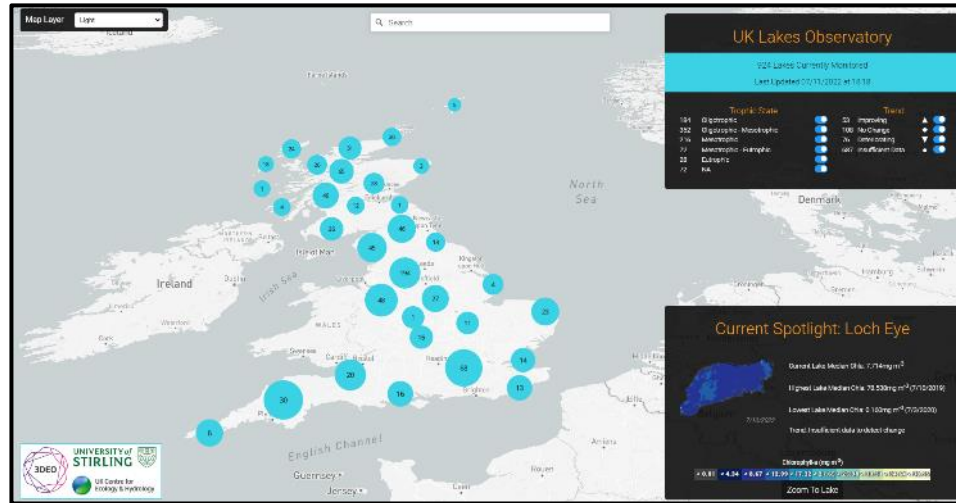
UK Lakes Observatory (UKLO)

- Pilot operational service providing satellite chlorophyll estimates for UK (England & Scotland)
- Weekly aggregated chlorophyll product derived from Sentinel-2a/b MSI
- Data visualised on dedicated web platform

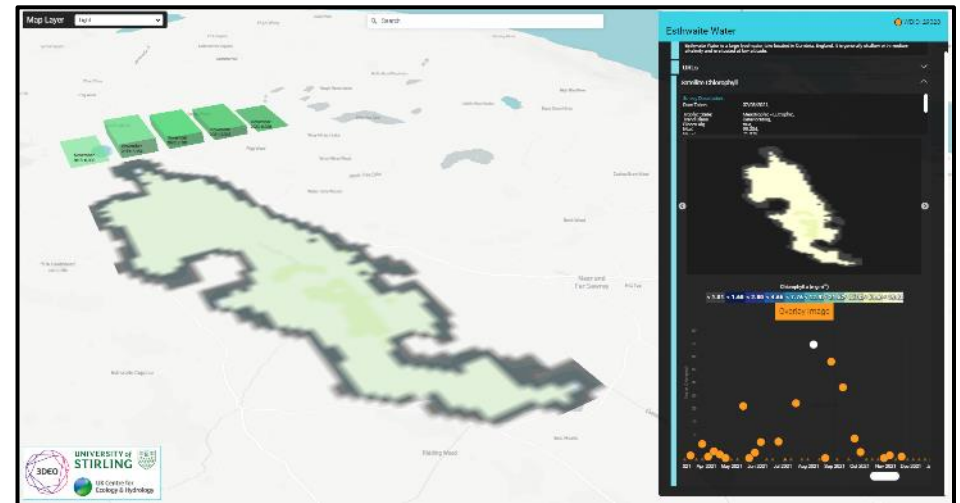


UK Lakes Observatory (UKLO) processing chain [v.1.0]

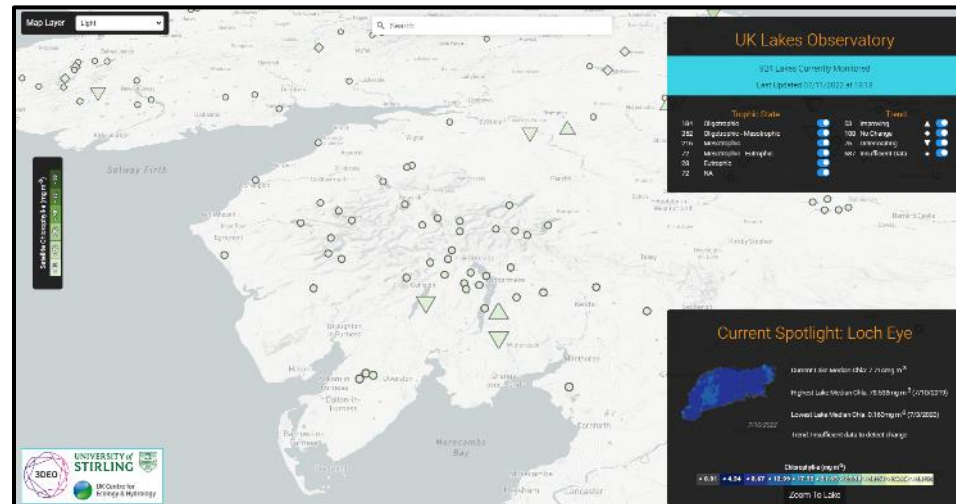
UKLO Web Platform



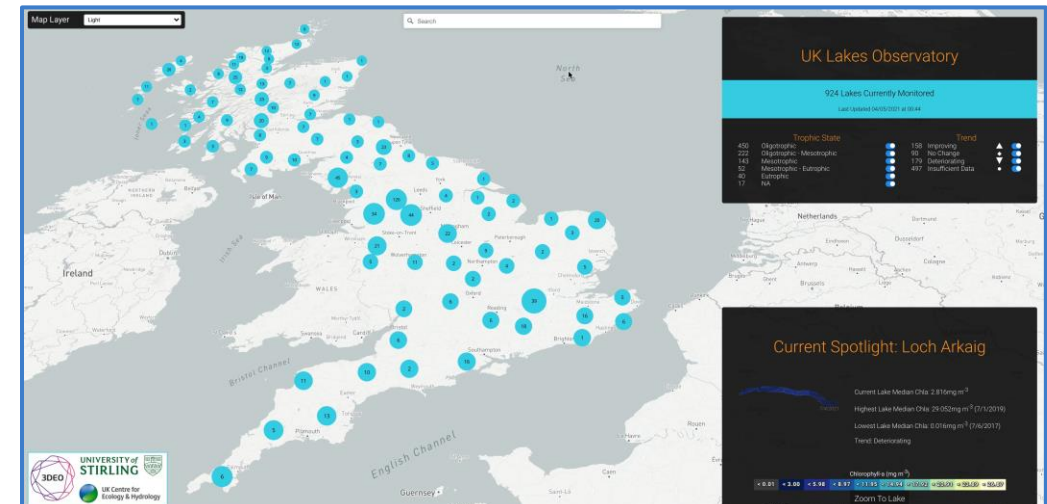
Lakes with available data



Time-series data for an individual lake (Esthwaite)

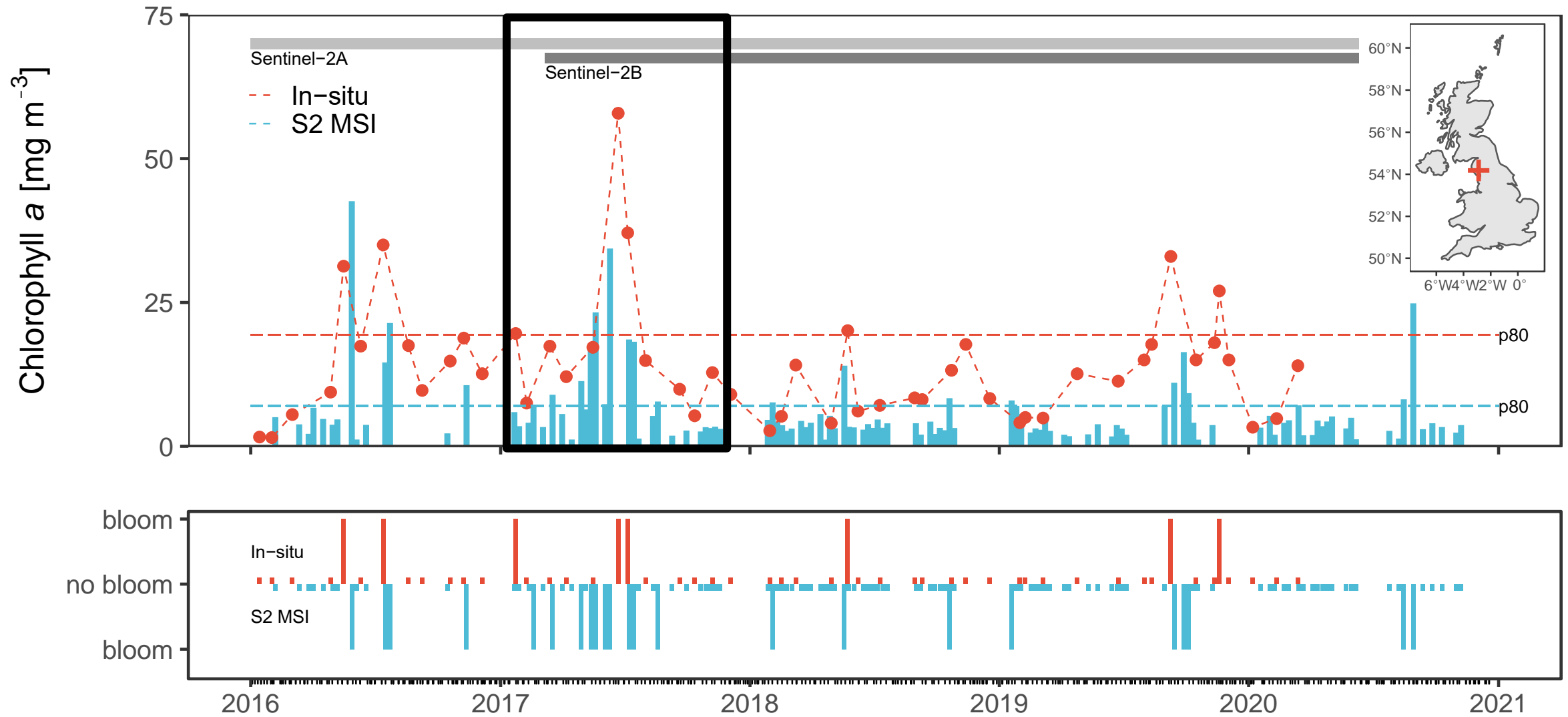


Current status and trend (last week's Chl)

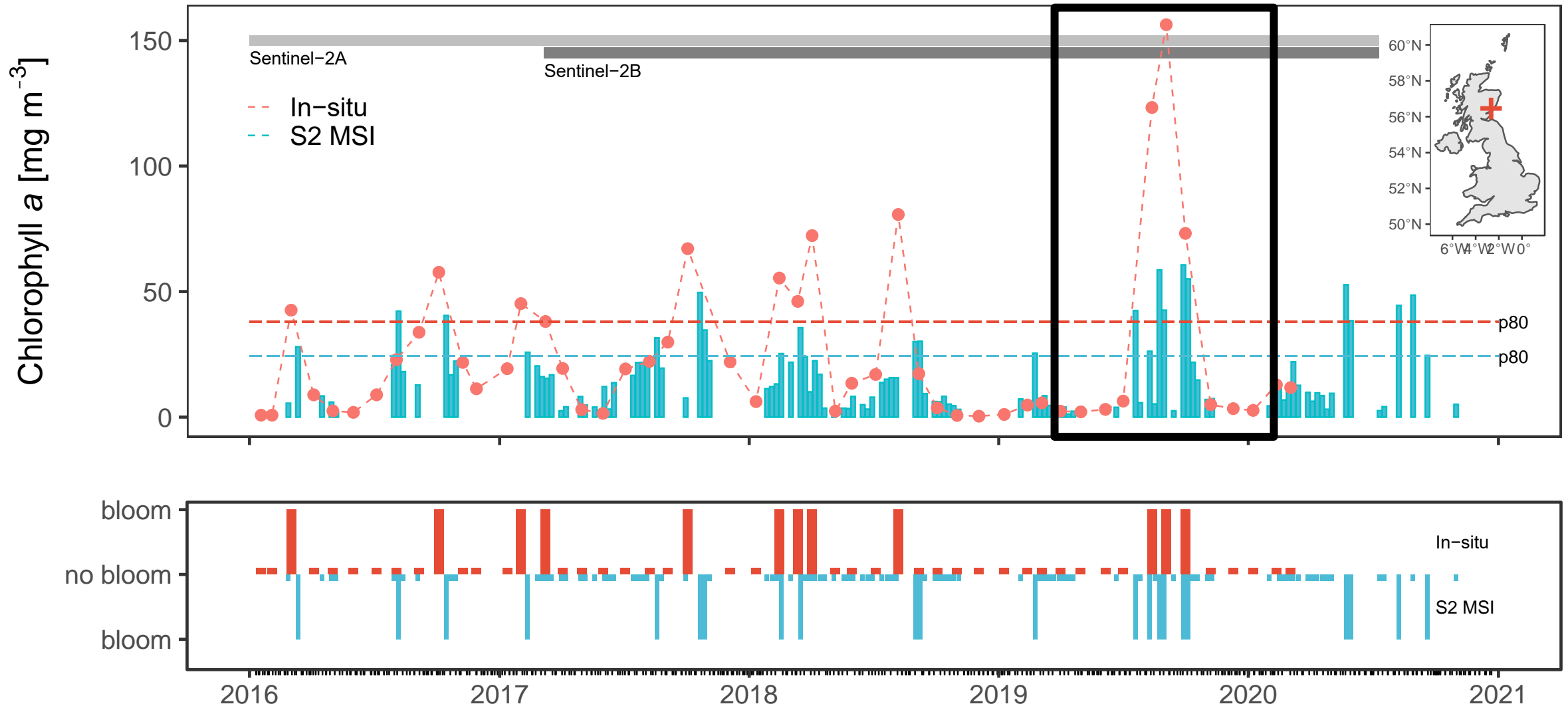


Video walk-through

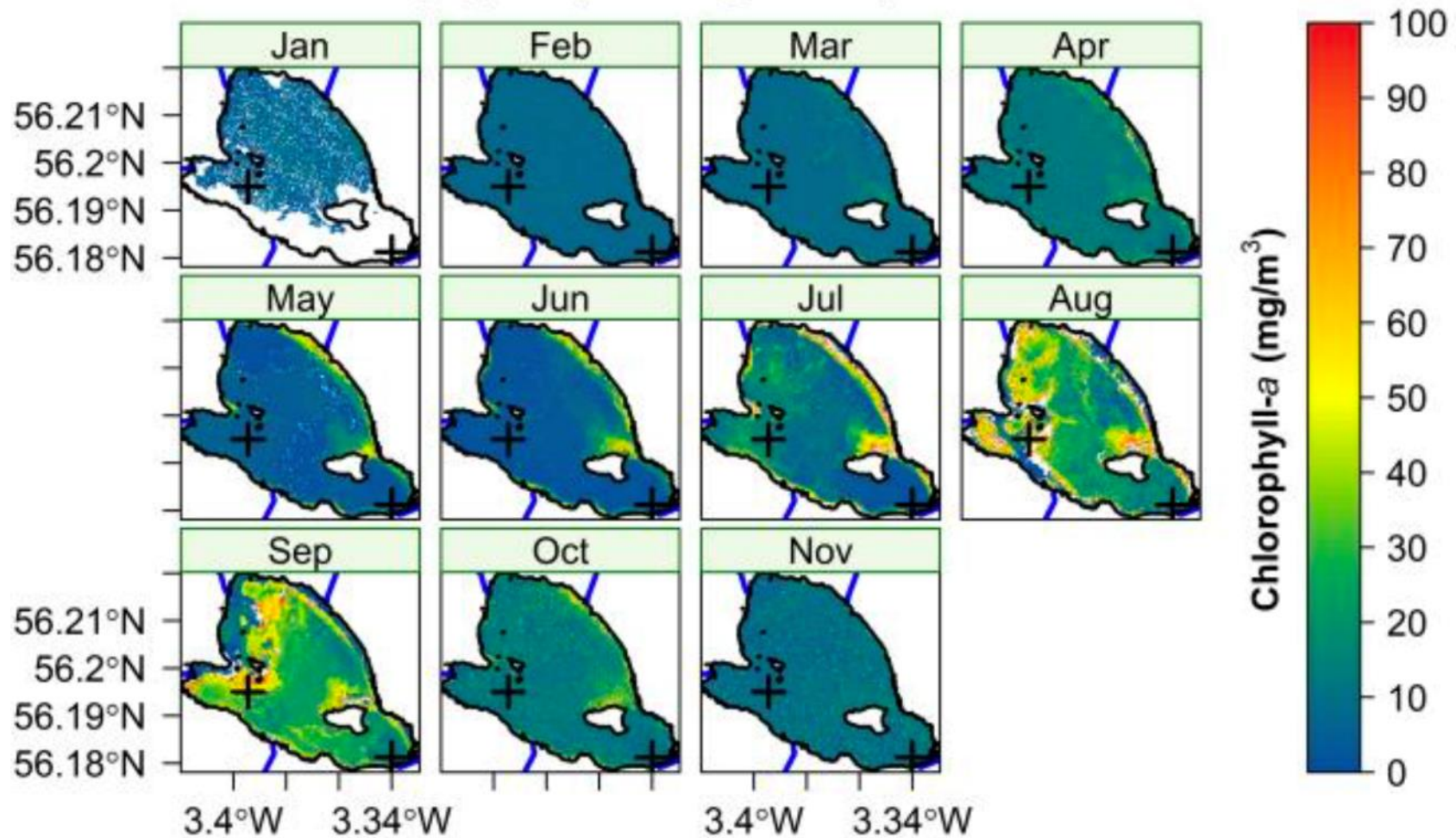
Esthwaite Water validation



Loch Leven validation

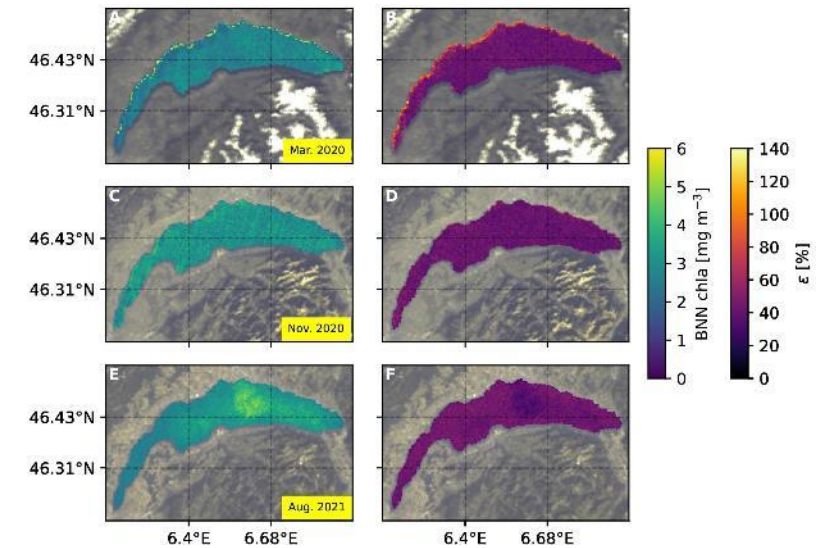
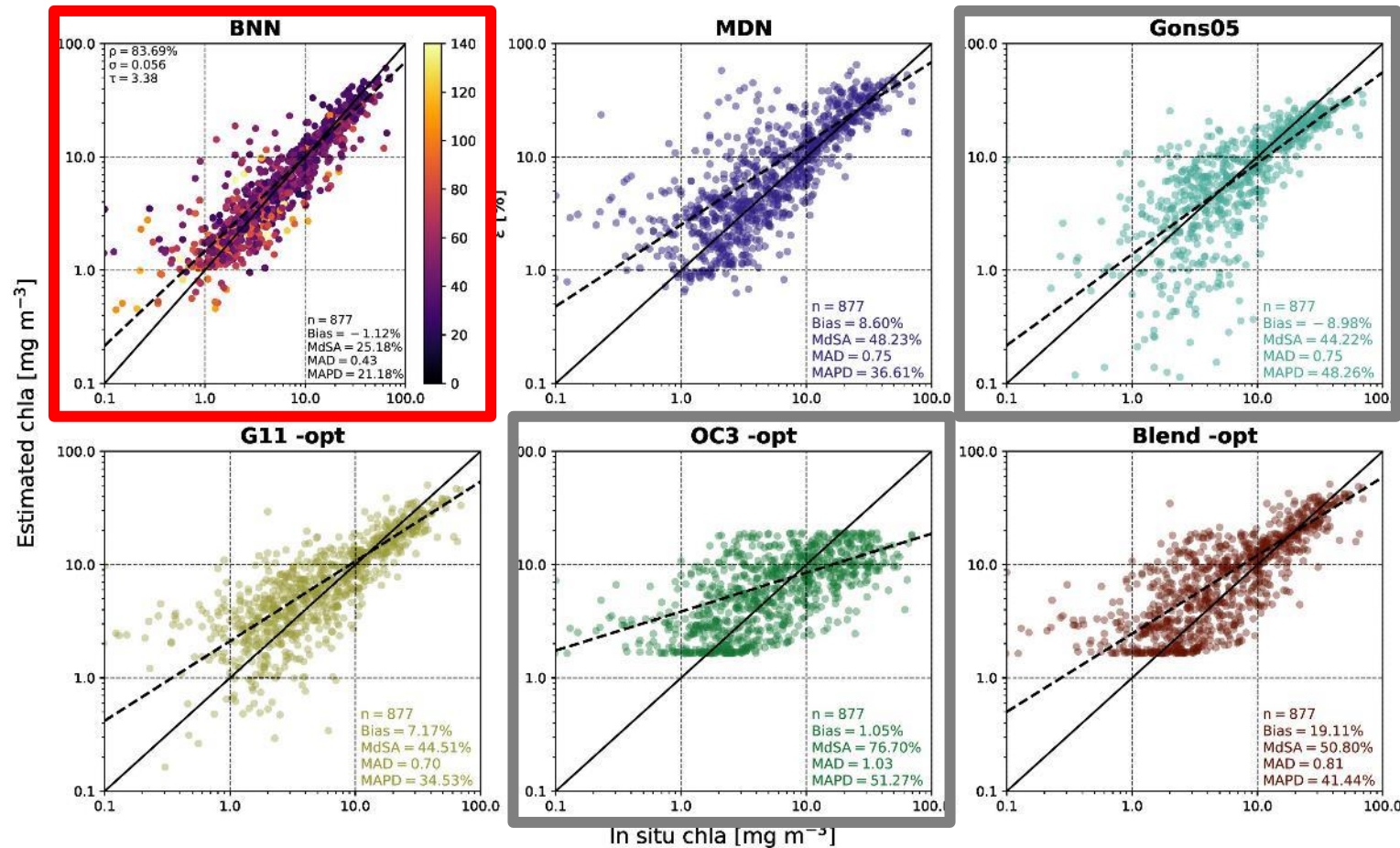


Loch Leven validation



Monthly mean chlorophyll in Loch Leven
during 2021 (Credit: Kieran O'Reilly)

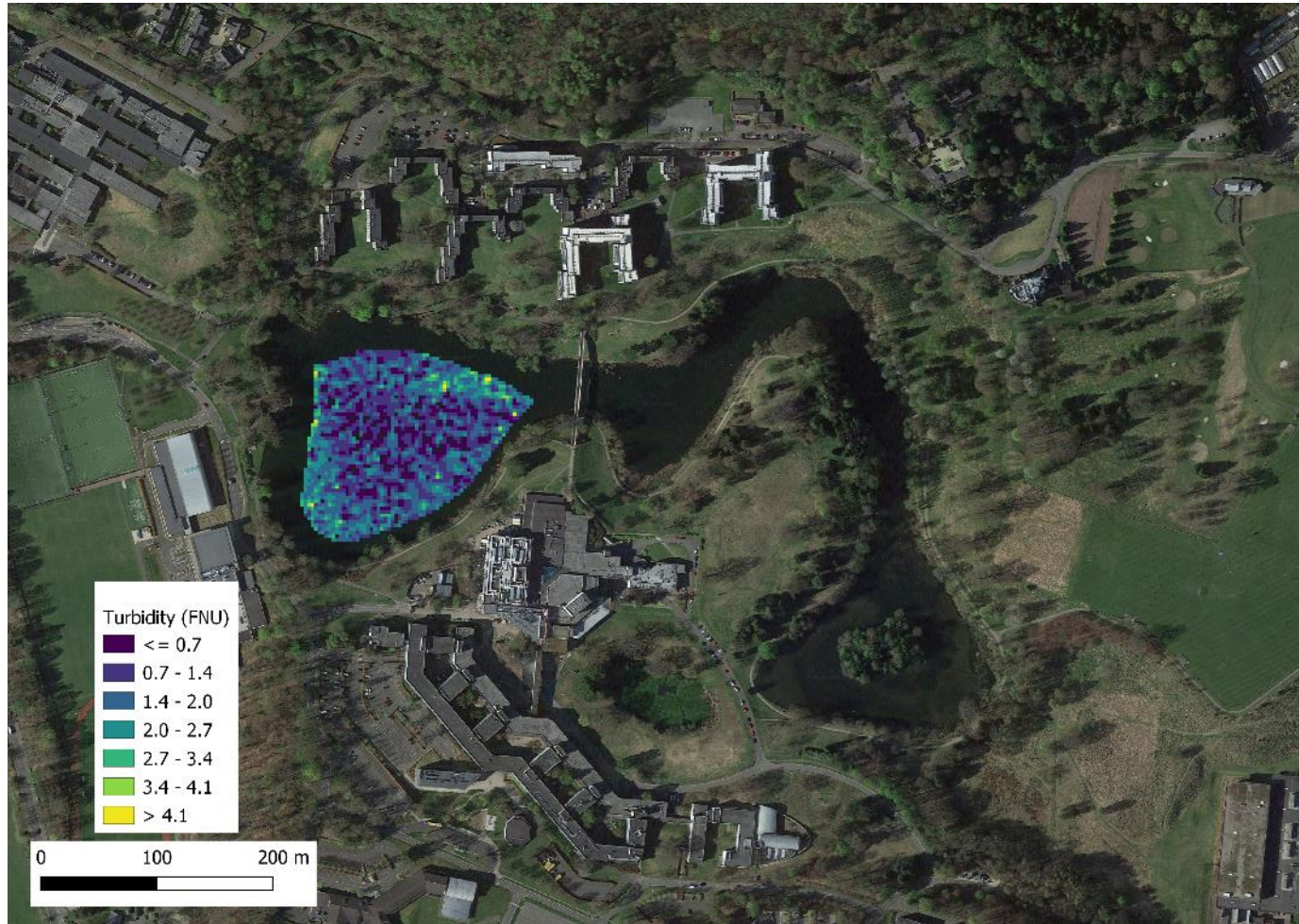
UKLO improvements: Bayesian neural networks



Werther et al. (2022) Remote Sensing of Environment, 283, Art. No.: 113295.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2022.113295>

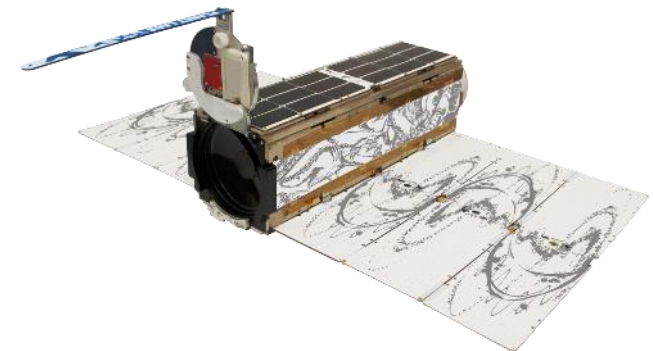
Estimation of chlorophyll in lakes worldwide using Bayesian neural networks (BNNs; red box) versus existing (UKLO) methods (grey boxes)

UKLO improvements: PlanetLabs SuperDoves



Example turbidity product derived from SuperDove data acquired over Airthrey Loch (University of Stirling campus). Credit: Daniel Beckmann.

- Planet SuperDove cubesats
- 8 spectral bands with 3.7 m spatial resolution
- 44 SuperDoves (plus ~200 Dove-C/-R) provide daily data globally



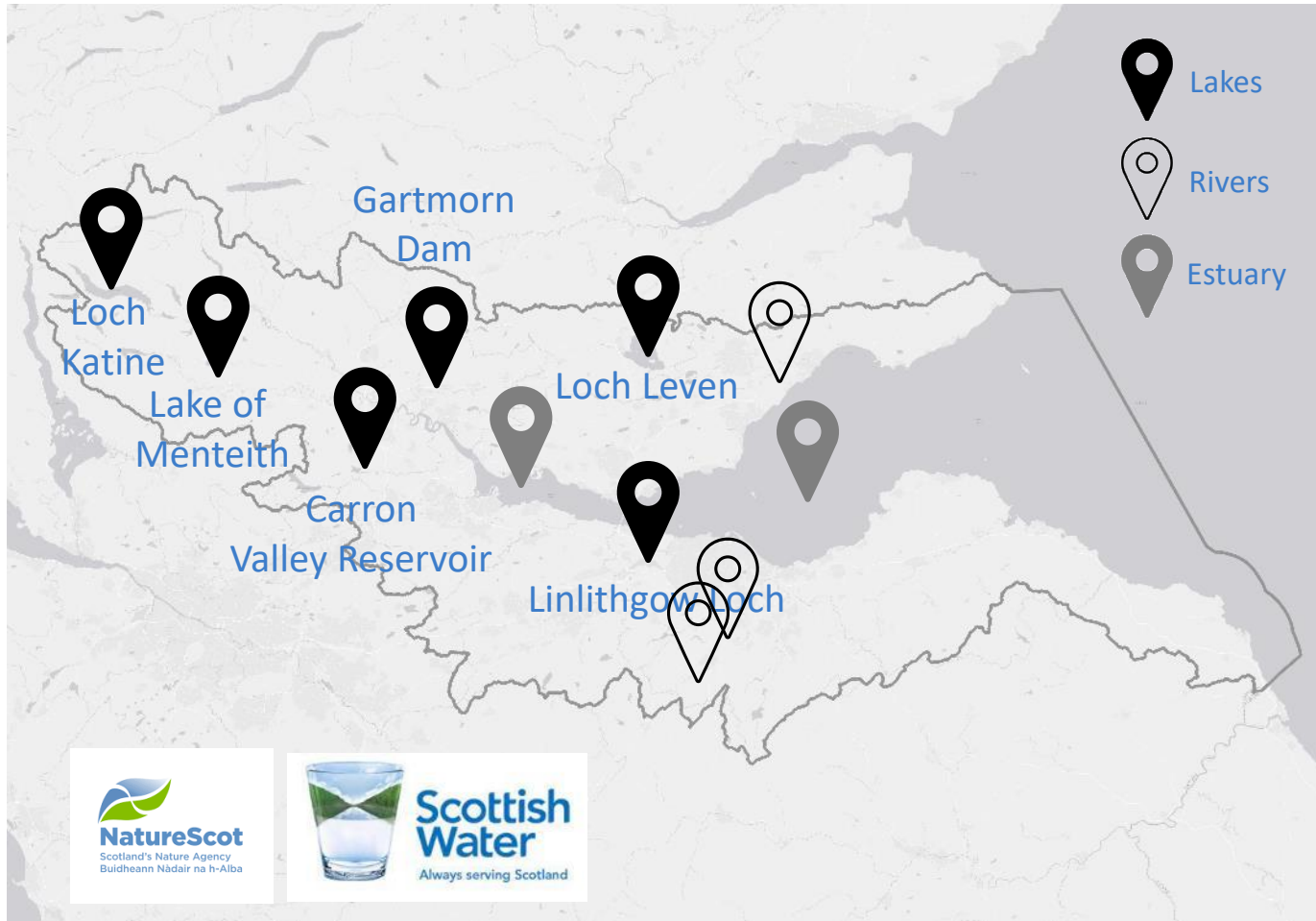
UKLO improvements: water temperature

- Satellite Vu constellation of 7 satellites (launching 2023 on SpaceX)
- Mid-infrared imager (3.4 - 5.0 μm) with 3.5 m spatial resolution
- < 2K sensitivity (improved with ground calibration)
- Up to 20 images per day globally (day/night)



Water temperature on the River Almond (Scotland) near the East Calder WWTW. Data: Satellite Vu

Forth-ERA digital observatory



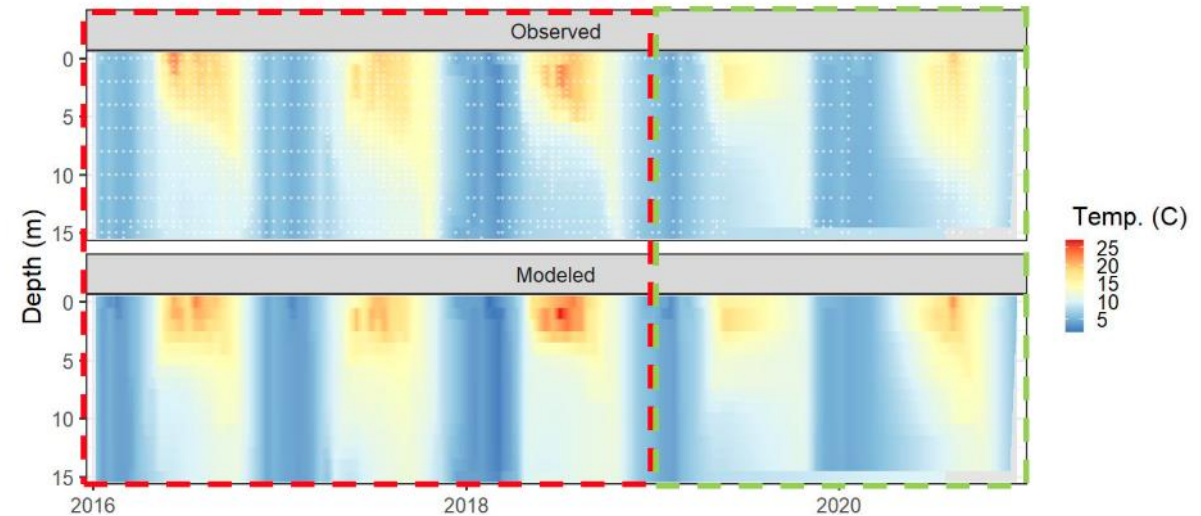
- Network of water quality buoys and sensors on lakes, rivers and Forth estuary
- Real-time data telemetry and web visualisation

<https://bit.ly/ScotlandsInternationalEnvironmentCentre>

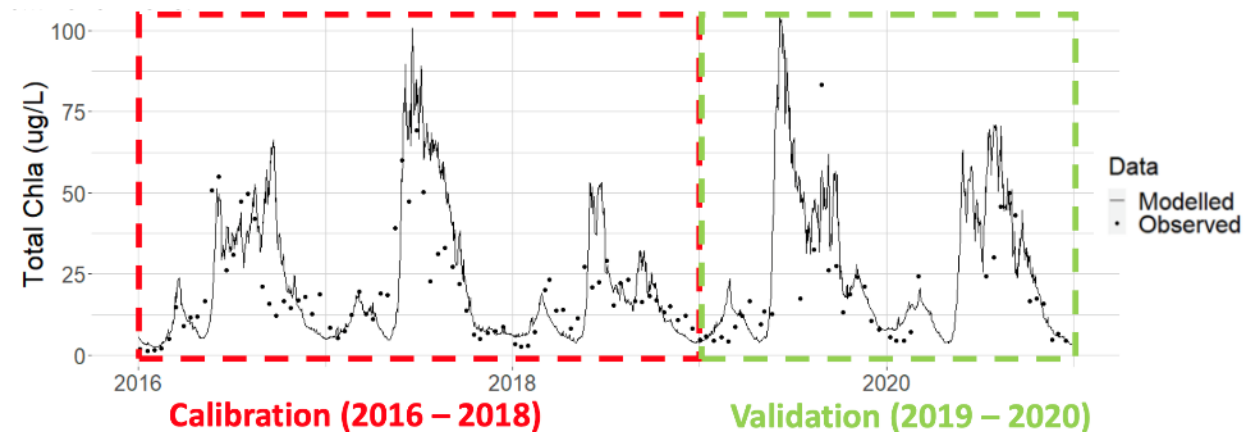
Forecasting with models

- Developing models for forecasting blooms and testing climate scenarios
- 1-dimensional General Lake Model and Aquatic Ecosystem Dynamics (GLM-AED)
- Model calibrated and validated for Esthwaite Water (2016-2020)
- Model improvement via assimilation of sensor/satellite data

Input data courtesy of UKCEH and EA



Temperature (credit: Maud Siebers)



Calibration (2016 – 2018)

Validation (2019 – 2020)

Chlorophyll (credit: Maud Siebers)

Summary

- Operational monitoring of algal blooms from space now achievable
- Upcoming missions will further extend capabilities
- Complements long-term monitoring programmes, sensor networks, and citizen science
- Potential to combine with models to produce forecasts



Algal bloom on Gartmorn Dam,
Clackmannanshire



Thank you

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