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Assessment on Chl-*a* concentrations & eutrophication dynamics

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D.T1.2.5 Objectives

- The PONTOS platform will acquire data from land and marine databases (e.g. Copernicus, MODnet, Géoservices Sextant and BLACKSEASCENE) and process space-borne images to assess the dynamics of chlorophyll concentration as an indicator of water eutrophication to operatively monitor nutrient pollution within the pilots for the period 2009-2021.
- *In-situ* historical and PONTOS field data (e.g. TN, DON, NO_3^- , NH_4^+ & TP, PO_4^{3-}) will be used for establishing correlations.





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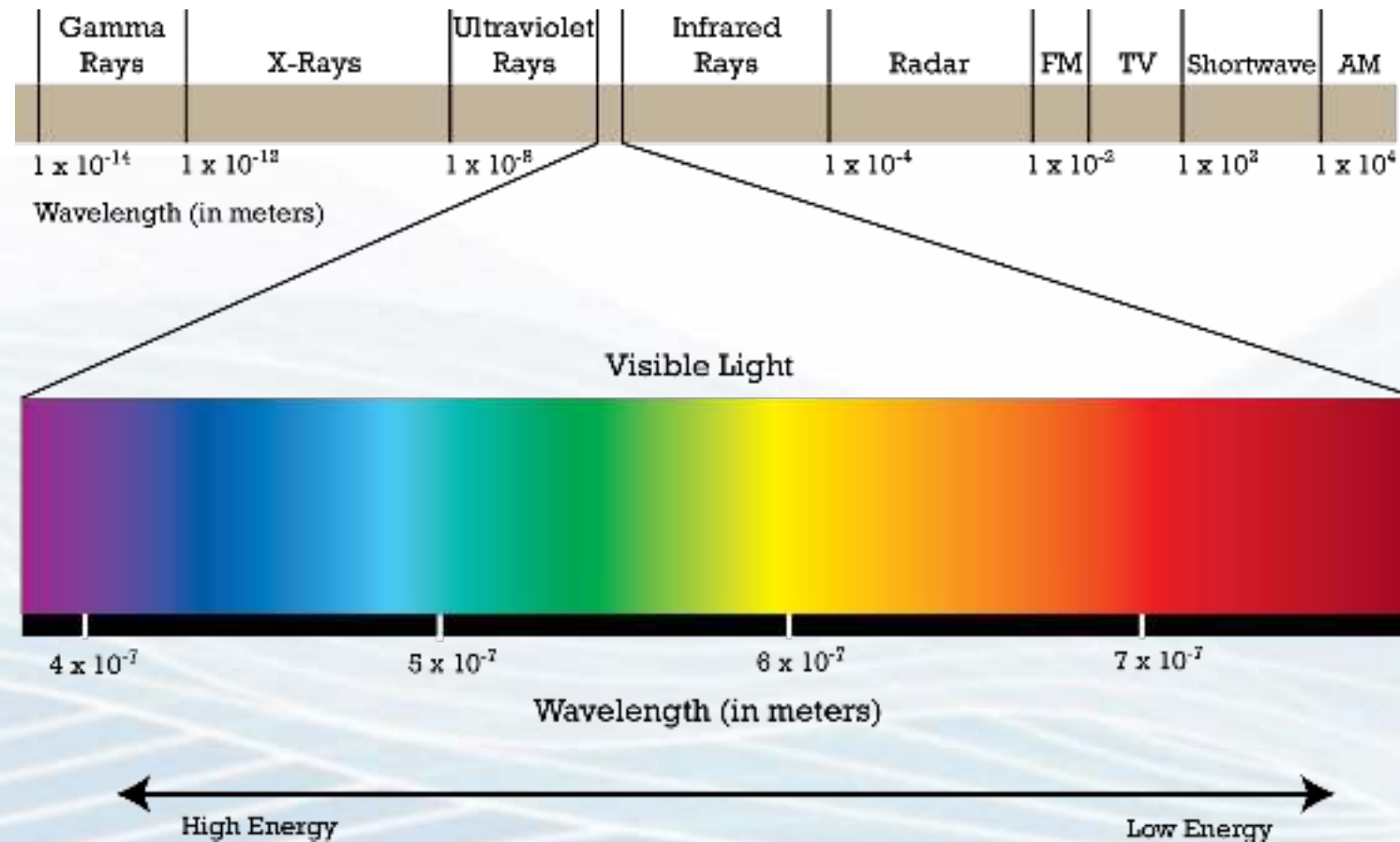
Why study eutrophication?

- Indicator / outcome of anthropogenic impacts and water quality deterioration.
- Reporting of chl-*a* concentrations required measurements of the EU WFD.
- Impacts of eutrophication:
 - Increased BOD
 - Potential anoxia
 - Reduced biodiversity
 - Toxic cyanobacterial blooms
 - Increased undesirable emissions (CH₄, H₂S)
 - Loss of ecosystem services

Chl-*a* remote sensing

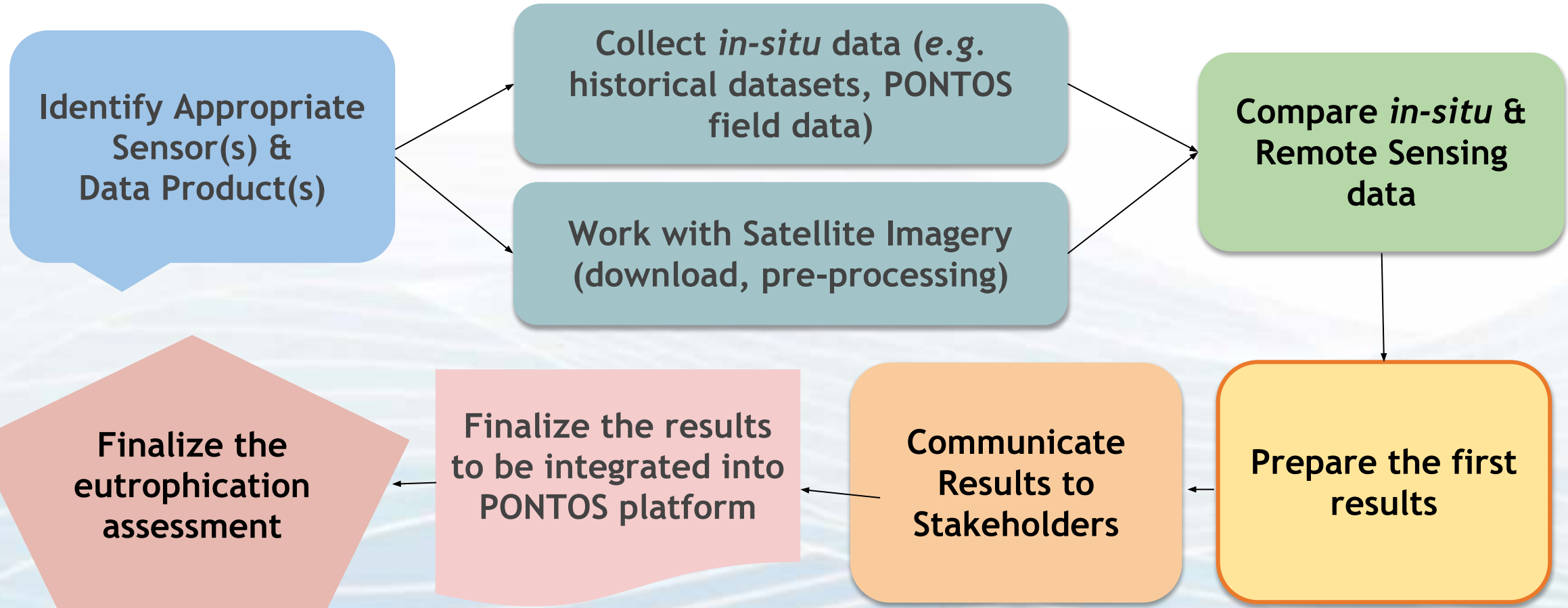
Higher reflectance in lower wavelengths (blue + green regions) at lower [chl-*a*]

=> Challenges in inland waters with higher chl-*a* + humic substances





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Pilot sites



Central Geographics



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Satellites used in remote sensing



Landsat 4-5



Landsat 7 ETM+



Landsat 8



Sentinel 2



2009-2011



2012



2013-2015



2015-2019

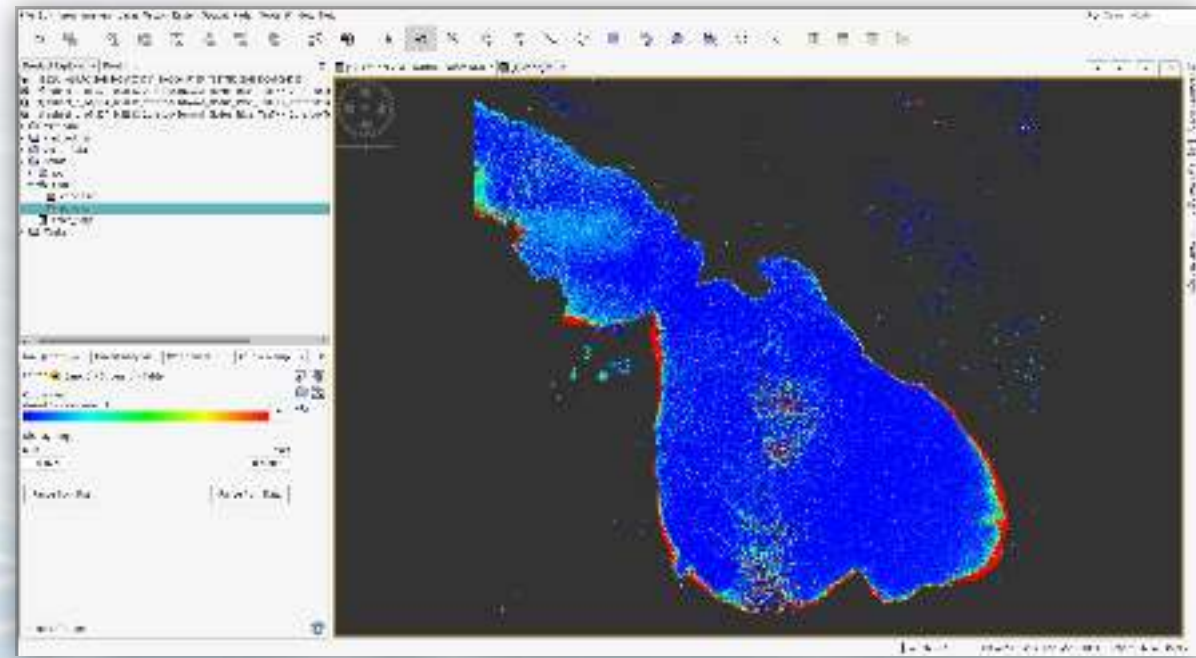




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Method used

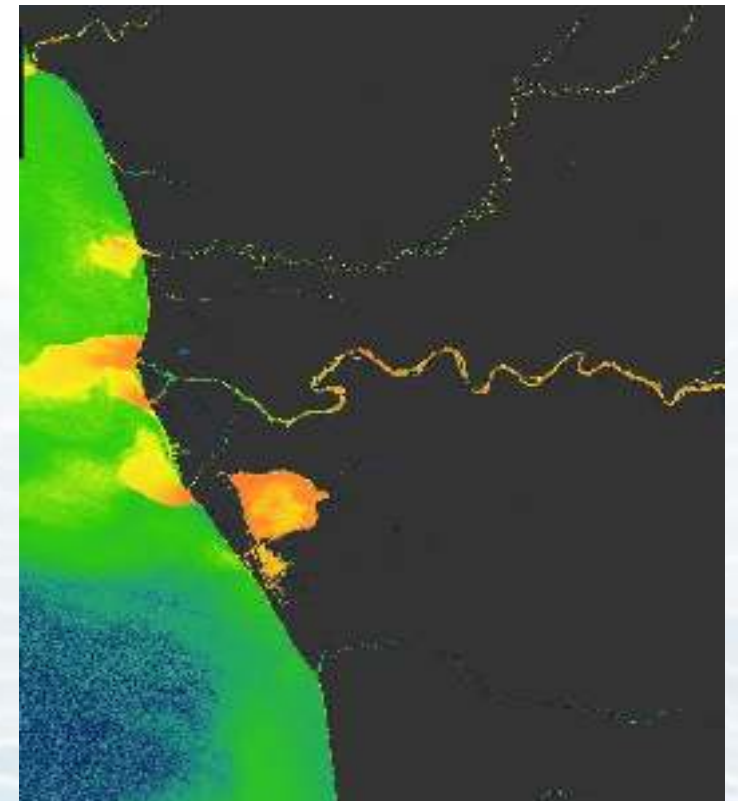
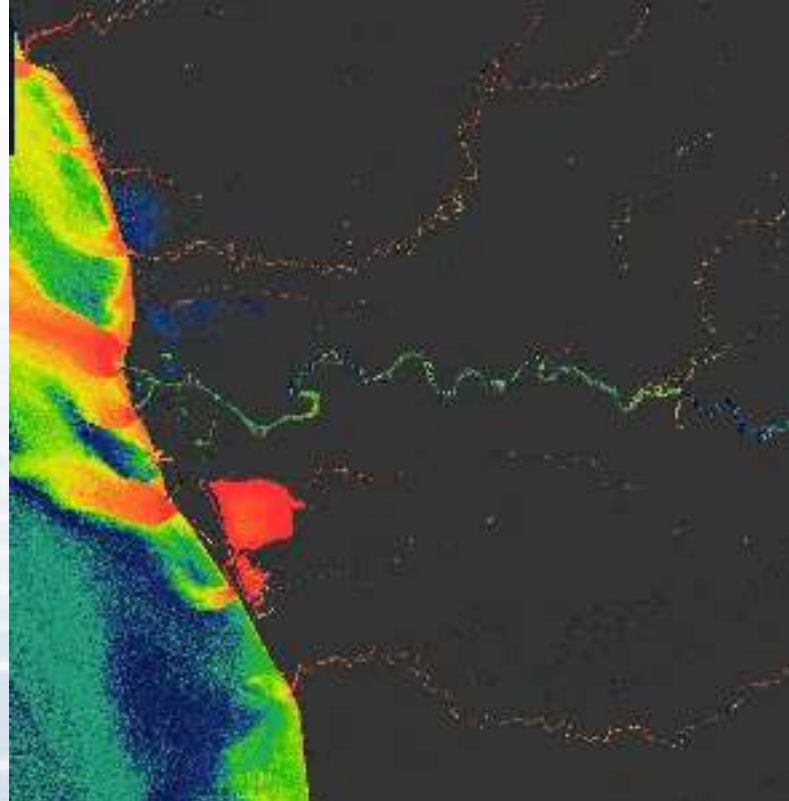
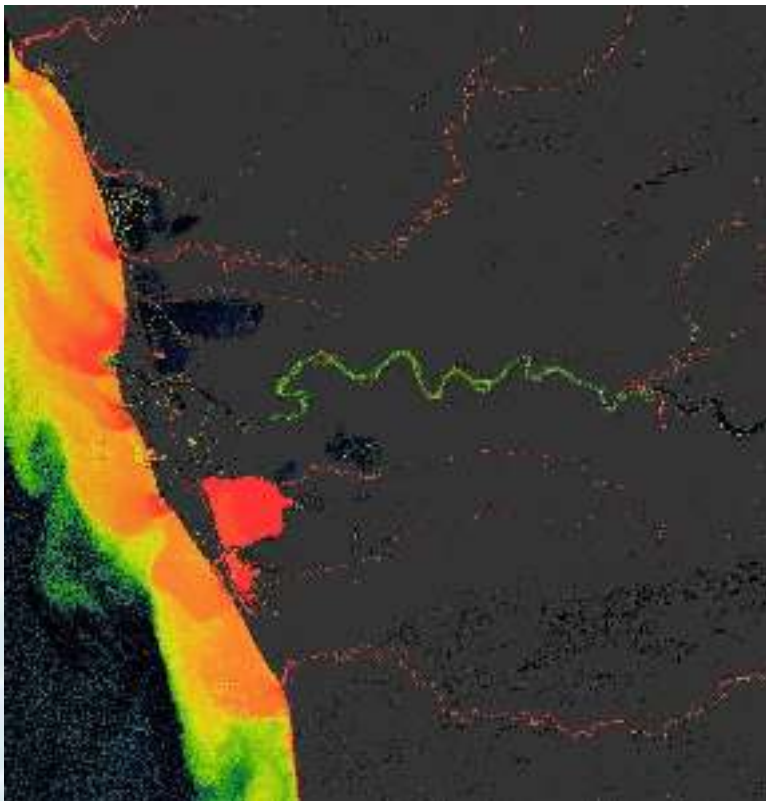
- Images downloaded from Copernicus Open Access Hub & USGS Earth Explorer
- Images then processed in SNAP with C2RCC
- Chl-a and TSM images downloaded
- Validation with *in-situ* measurements





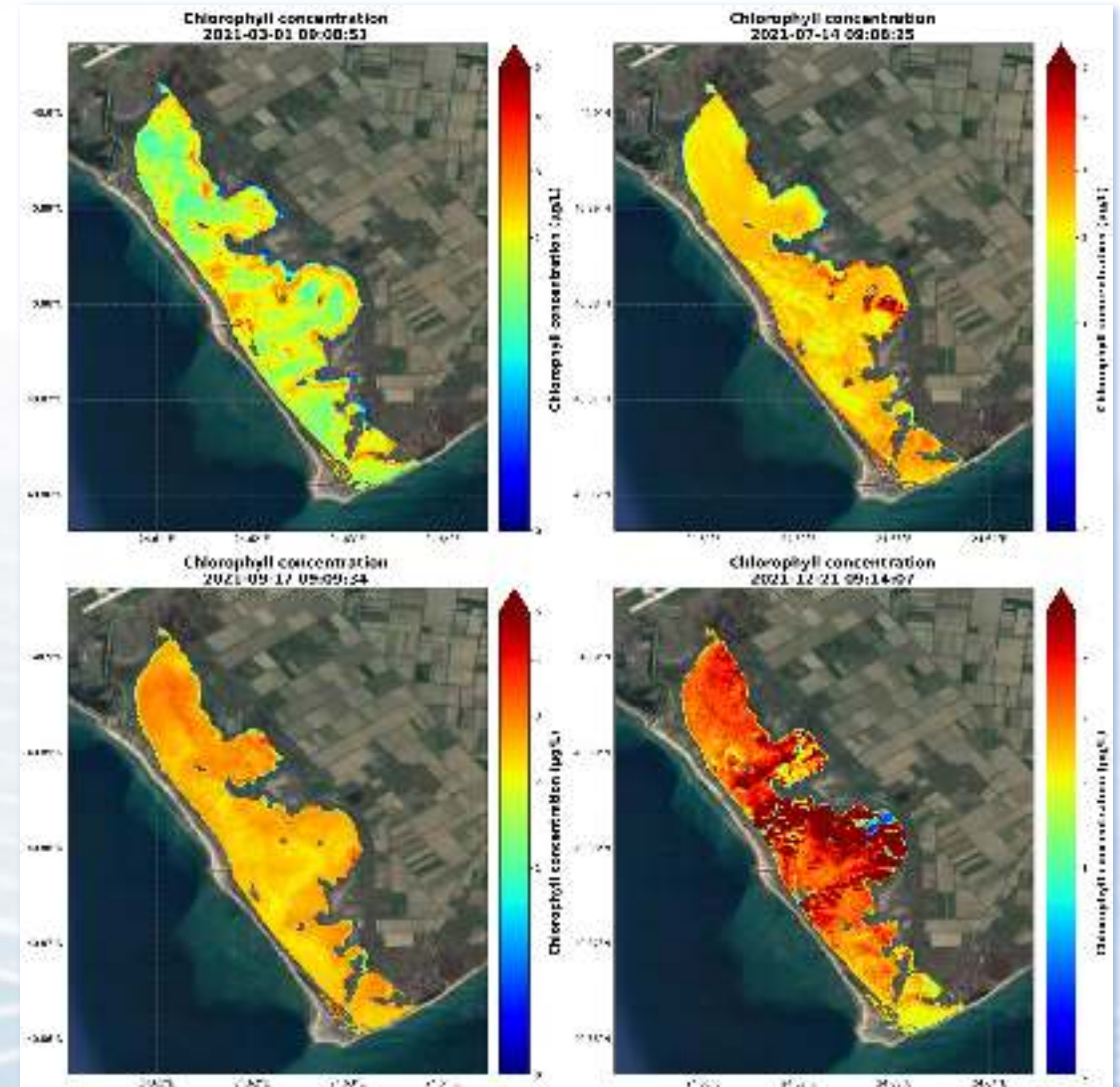
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Eutrophication dynamics (Kolkheti lowland, Georgia, Spring 2020)



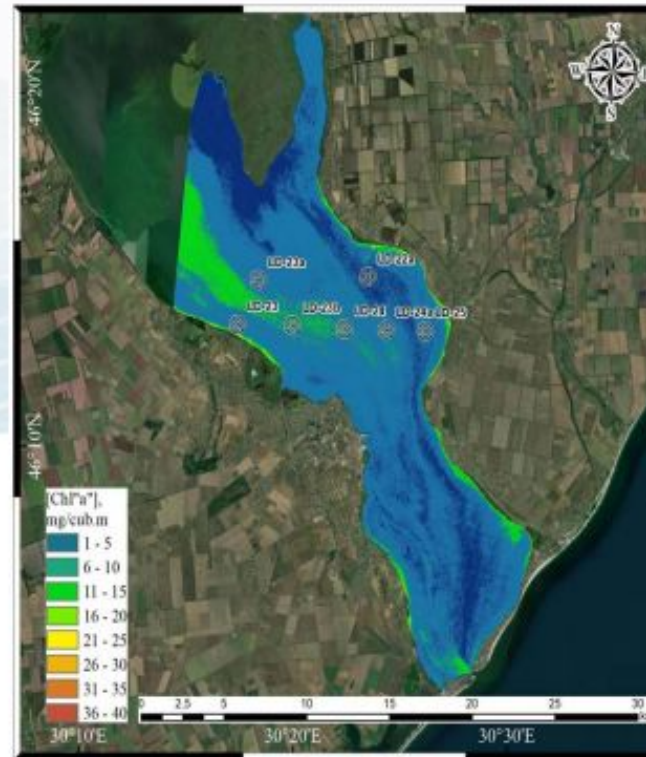
Eutrophication dynamics (Greece)

- 6 lagoons, 3 in the Nestos complex
- Surrounded by cultivated areas and important for fish production
- Used a Takagi-Sugeno neuro-fuzzy model
- 122 *in-situ* measurements (2015 to 2021) for training the model and validation

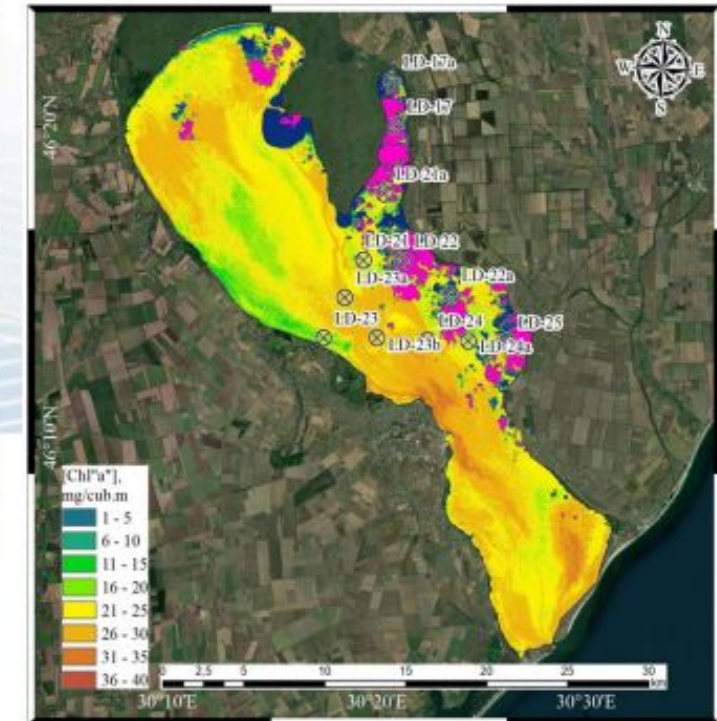


Eutrophication dynamics (Dniester estuary, Ukraine)

- Dniester estuary and Bile Lake
- Satellite image analysis complimented by field trips in 2021
- Tot. number of samples:
 - Chl - 105
 - Hydrology obs - 200
 - Nutrients - 200
 - Oxygen - 200
 - Phytoplankton - 70
 - Bacteria - 70



Chl-a concentration (SNAP calculation) in Dniester estuary for 24 April 2021



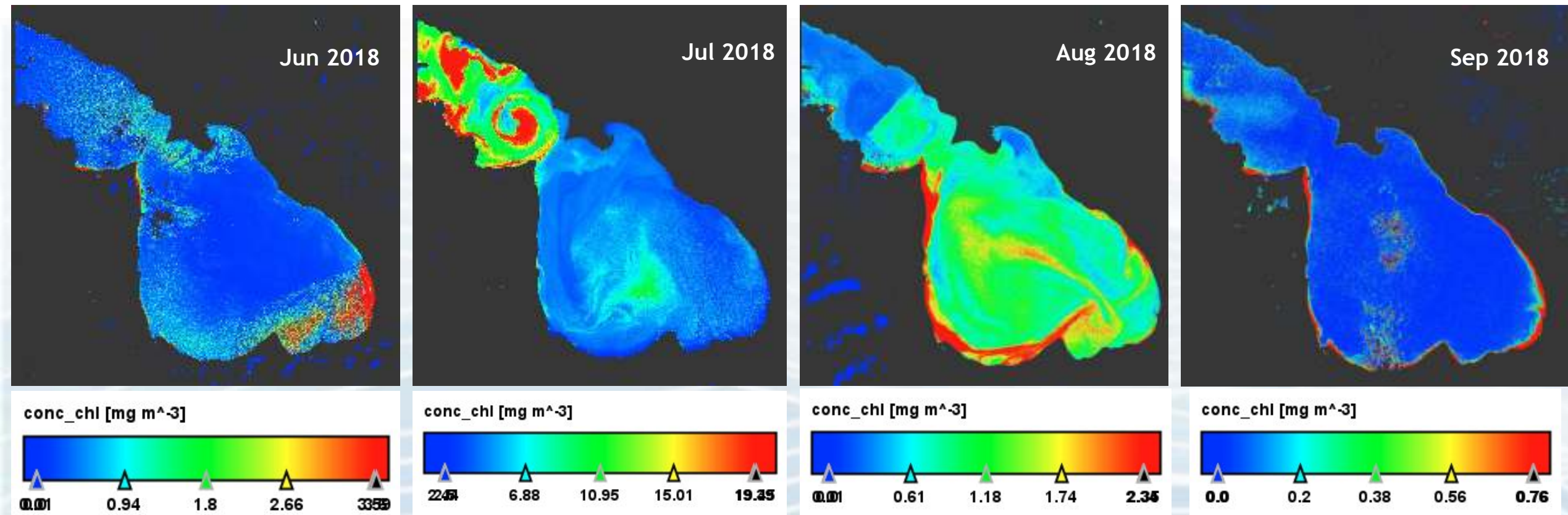
Chl-a concentration (SNAP calculation) in Dniester estuary for 20 August 2021 (purple – clouds area)



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Eutrophication dynamics (Lake Sevan, Armenia)

Distinct dynamics within years (algal blooms generally appearing in July)





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Upcoming steps

- Finish the eutrophication analyses and publish reports for all pilot sites
- Analyze the results from the other analyses (forest cover changes, wetlands, and agricultural water balance) to investigate their impacts on water quality
- 2nd set of trainings to stakeholders
- Prepare an online module for training to be available on the PONTOS platform



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