





Assessment on Chl-a concentrations & eutrophication dynamics

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PONTOS Joint Open Workshop Odessa, Ukraine 20 July 2022



















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, NO₃⁻, NH₄⁺ & TP, PO4₃⁻) will be used for establishing correlations.









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



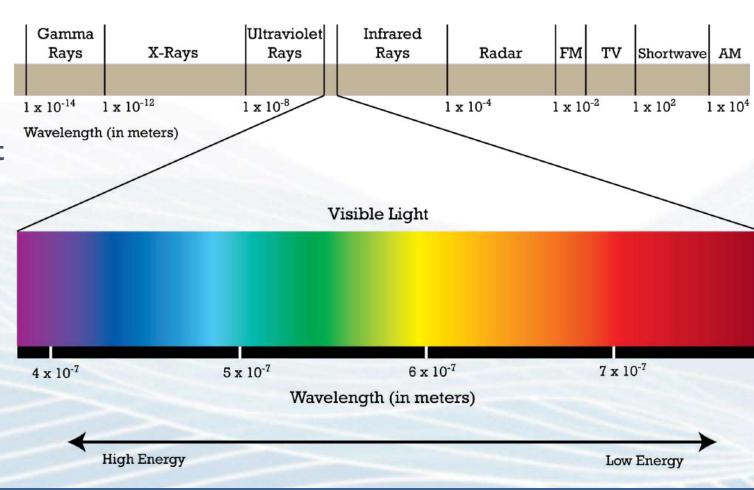




Chl-a remote sensing

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

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









Identify Appropriate
Sensor(s) &
Data Product(s)

Collect *in-situ* data (*e.g.* historical datasets, PONTOS field data)

Work with Satellite Imagery (download, pre-processing)

Finalize the eutrophication assessment & integration into platform

Communicate
Results to
Stakeholders

Compare in-situ & Remote Sensing data

Prepare the first results







Pilot sites

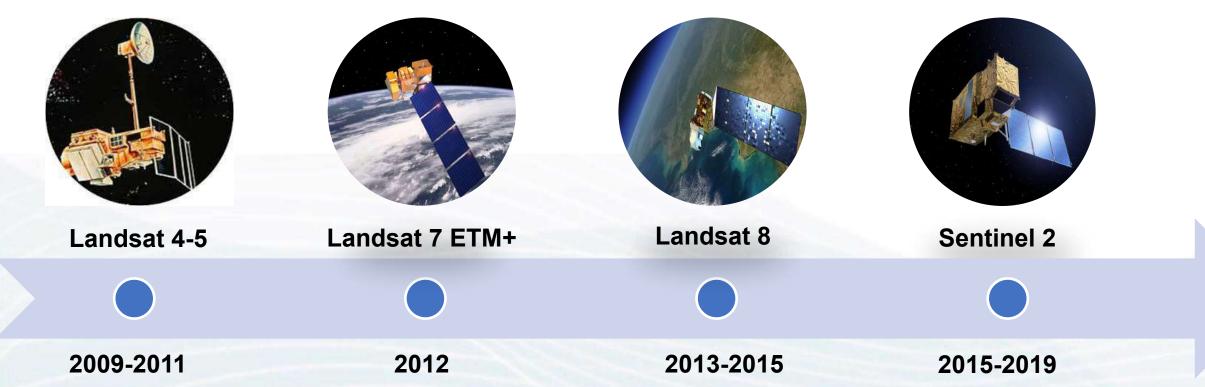








Satellites used in remote sensing





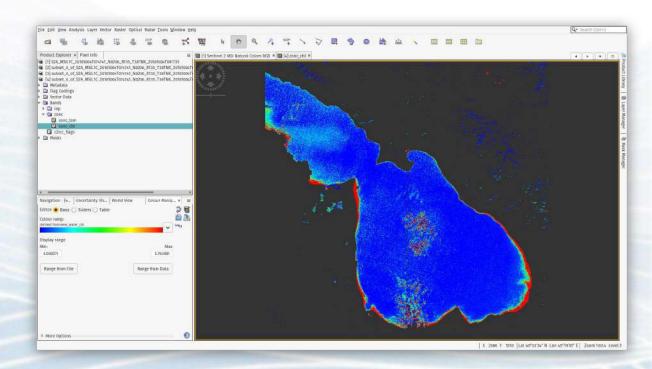




Method used

- 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

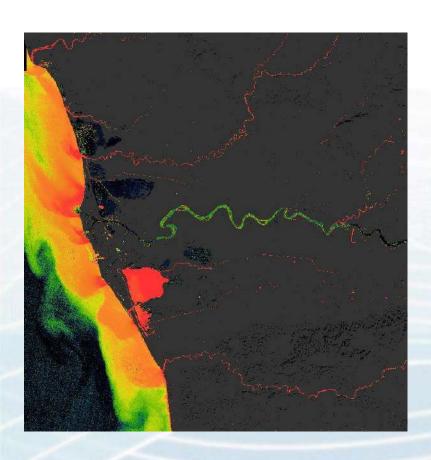


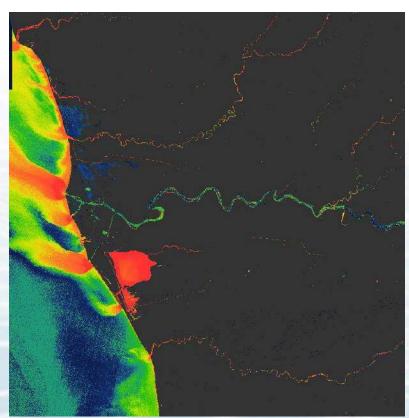


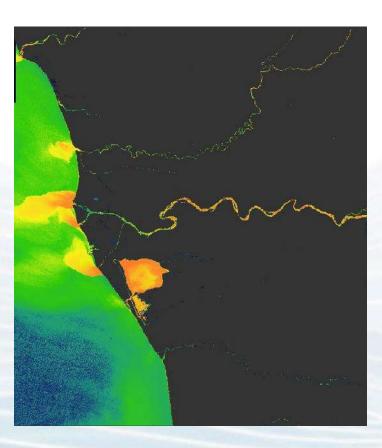




Eutrophication dynamics (Kolkheti lowland, Georgia, Spring 2020)







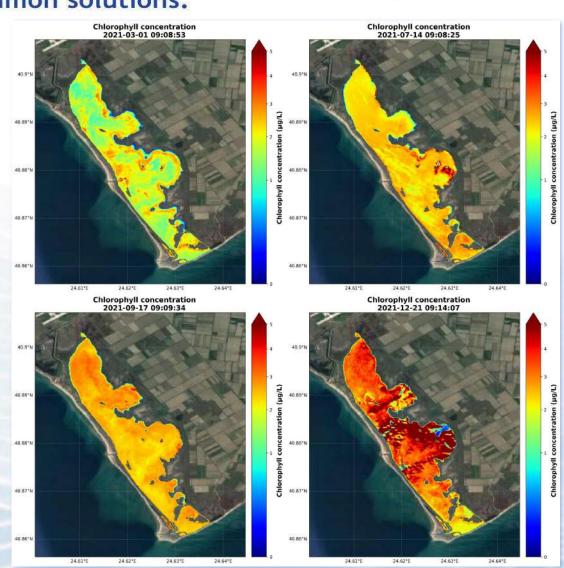






Eutrophication dynamics (Greece)

- 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



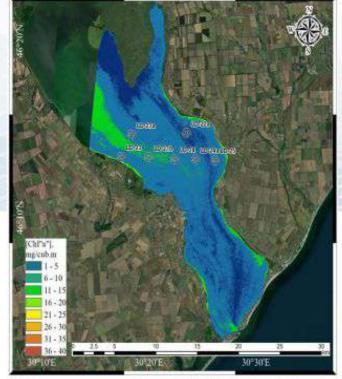




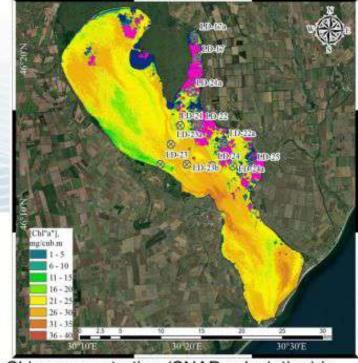


Eutrophication dynamics (Dniester estuary, Ukraine)

- Dniester estuary and Bile Lake
- Satellite image analysis complimented by field trips in 2021
- Tot. number of samples:
 - o 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)

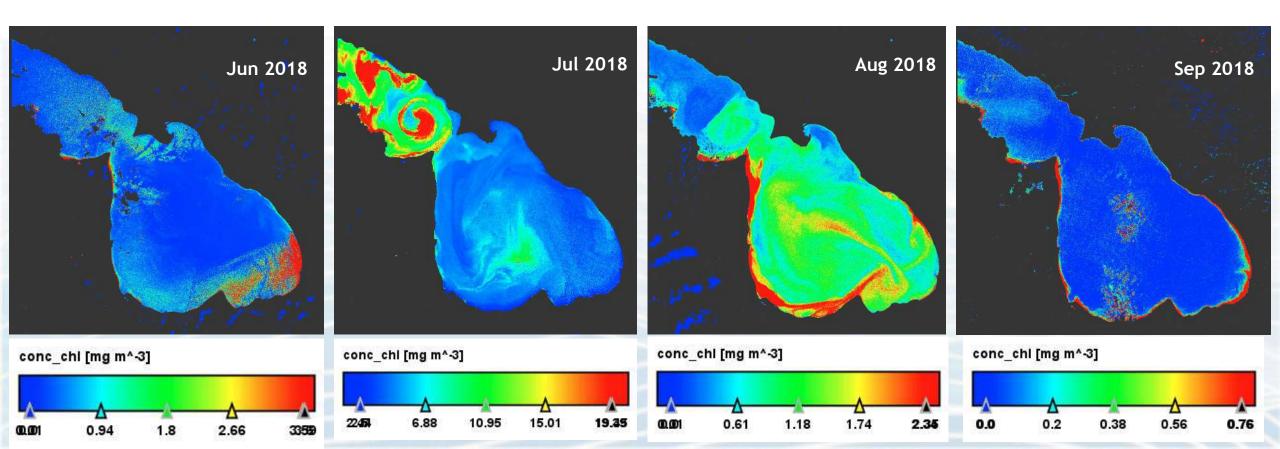






Eutrophication dynamics (Lake Sevan, Armenia)

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









Assessing the method

- (+) Provides high frequency of measurements (temporal and spatial)
- (+) Relatively straightforward processing

- (-) Shallower areas could be problematic with reflectance from sediments interfering
- (-) Difficult in distinguishing between chl-a from phytoplankton and filamentous algae
- (-) Might need to be calibrated per location or at least water body type







Upcoming steps

- Publish reports on the eutrophication analyses
- 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







