

From Arboreal to Benthic Communities: The ABCs of land-to-ocean biodiversity observations



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Land to Ocean Biodiversity Observations



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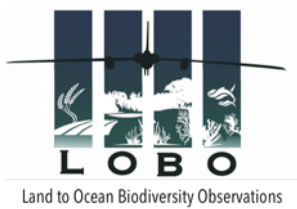
Coastal and freshwater ecosystems support some of the highest biodiversity in the world



Over 75% of aquatic ecosystems are **endangered**

An aerial photograph showing a dense, green mangrove forest on the left, which transitions into a shallow, turquoise-colored body of water on the right. The water's color varies from light green to deep blue, indicating different depths and possibly the presence of coral reefs or sandbars. A small, white boat is visible in the distance on the right side of the image. The sky is a pale, clear blue.

Remote sensing enables us to consider
land and adjacent marine ecosystems as
part of a continuum



The ABCs of land-to-ocean biodiversity observations

Scoping study for land-to-ocean airborne campaign with ER-2

- AVIRIS-NG
- PRISM
- HyTES
- LVIS

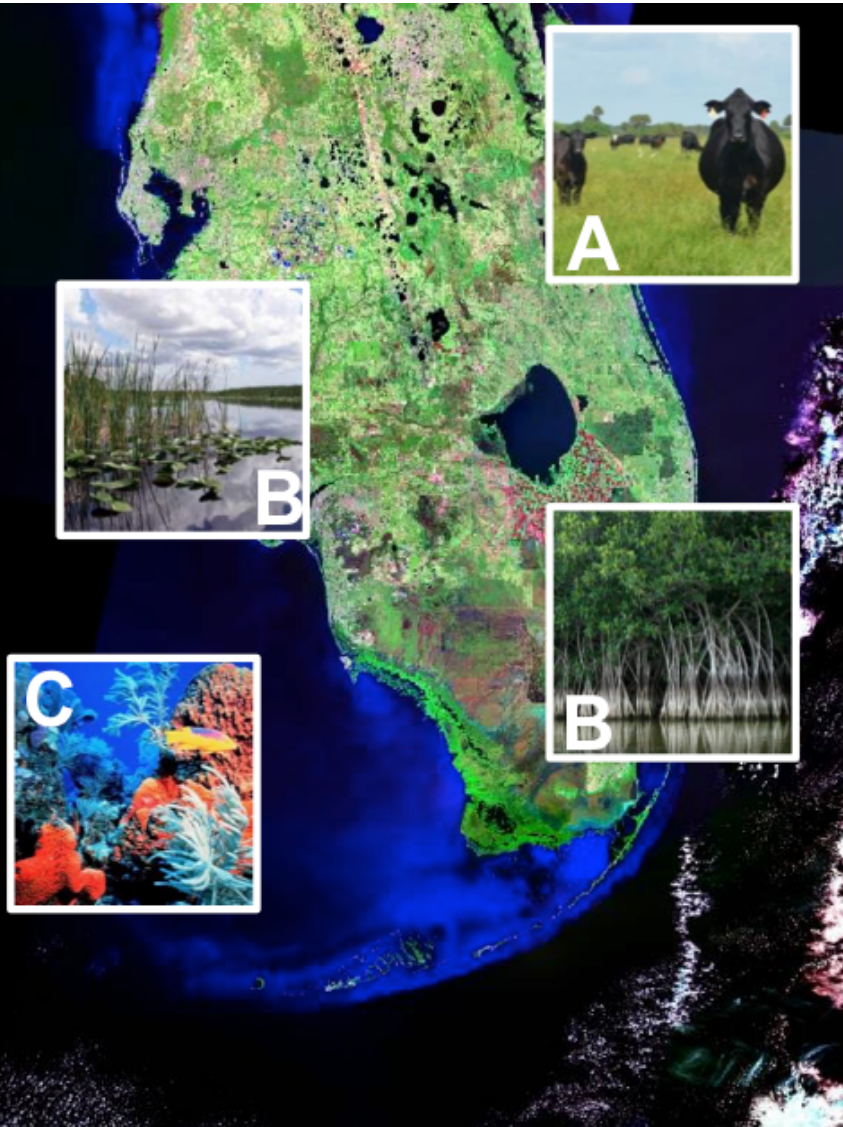
Airborne missions designed to explicitly address the needs of **linked** terrestrial, aquatic, and benthic ecological research

- Observations strategies
- Calibration correction & algorithm requirements
- Complementary field & satellite data, numerical models & simulations

Overarching science questions

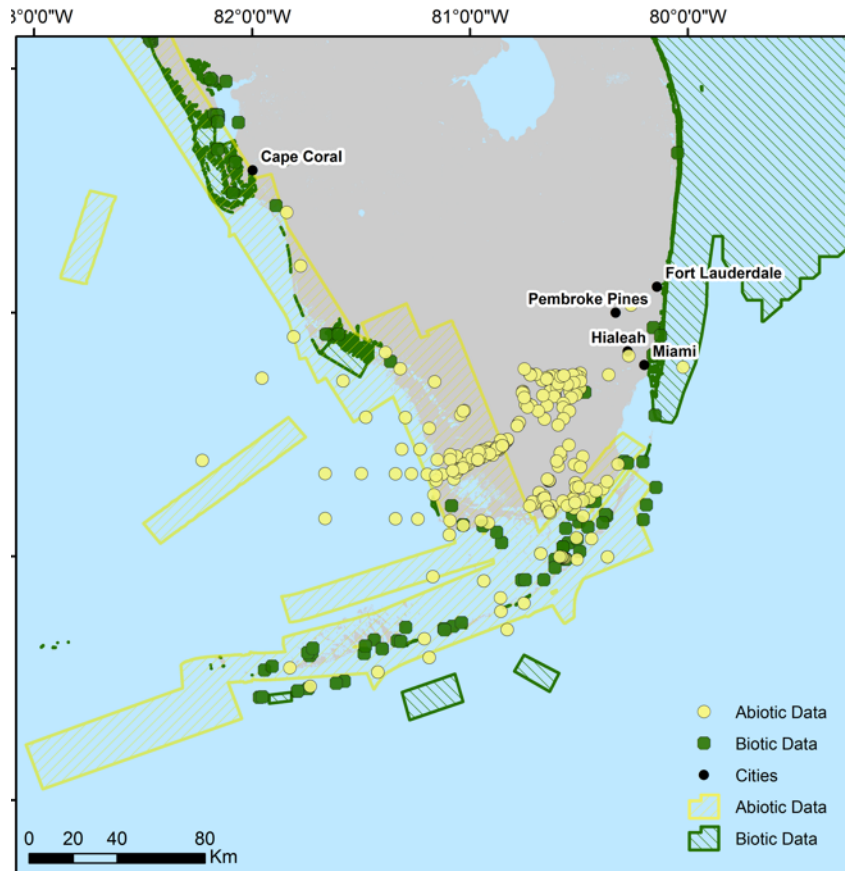
- What is the distribution and spatial configuration of coastal biodiversity at the scales of ecosystem, species, functional & phenological diversity?
- How does coastal biodiversity change due to tidal and event-driven flooding, with the seasons, and inter-annually?
- What specific remote sensing strategies are required to clearly identify these changes and processes?
 - From tree-top to sea-floor

South Florida: A major sub-tropical Land-Ocean domain



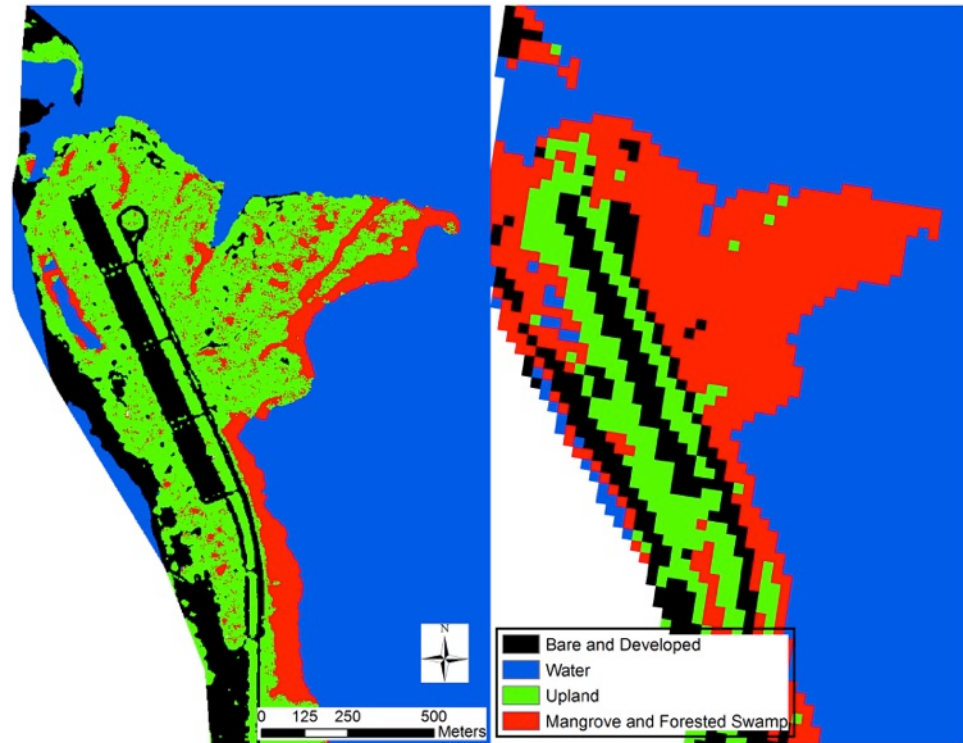
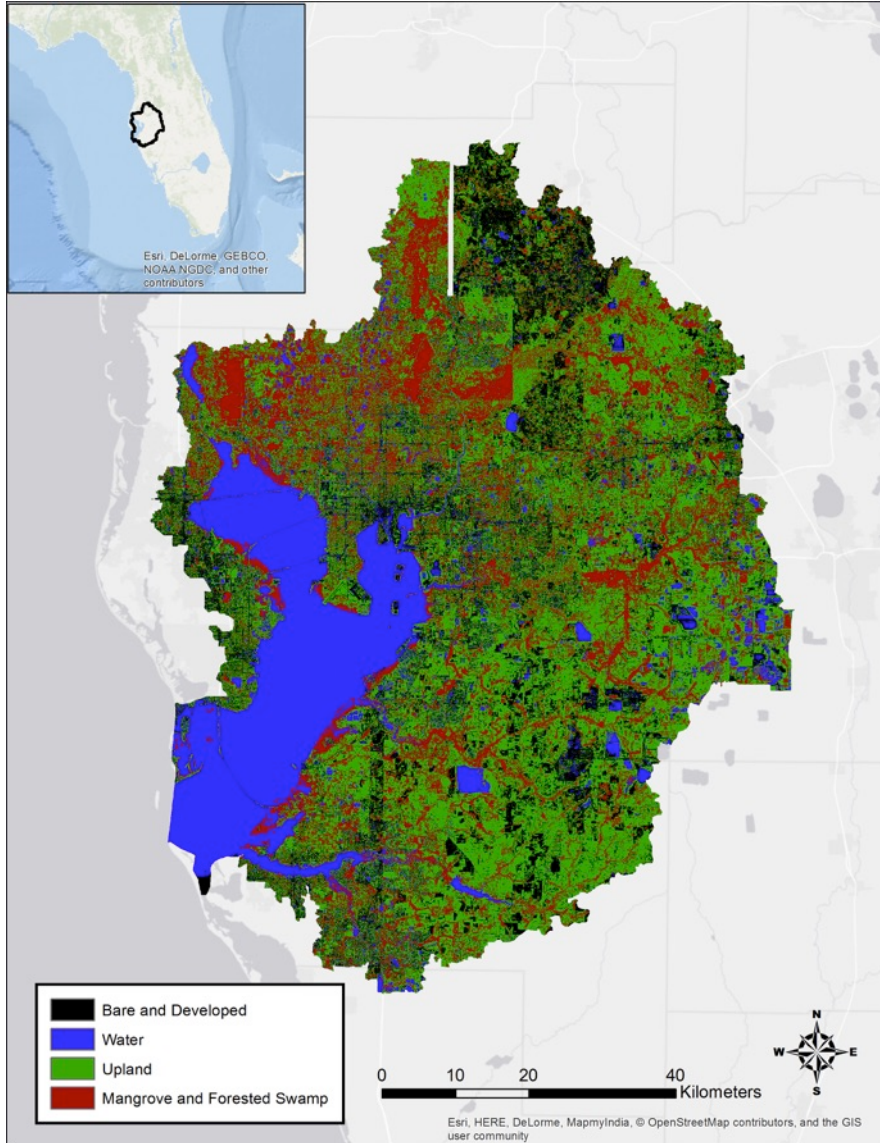
- Substantial ecological, community, taxonomic and genetic diversity
 - 68 federally listed species
 - 422 state listed species
- Everglades National Park
 - 3rd largest wilderness area in US
- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
 - Over 6,000 species
 - Only living barrier reef in N. America
- Complex social-ecological system

Key partners and existing efforts



- FL Coastal Everglades LTER
 - Watershed focus
 - Social-ecological systems
- NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic & Met Lab
- FL Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS)
 - GCOOS & MBON

High spatial resolution wetland mapping



[From Frank Muller-Karger]

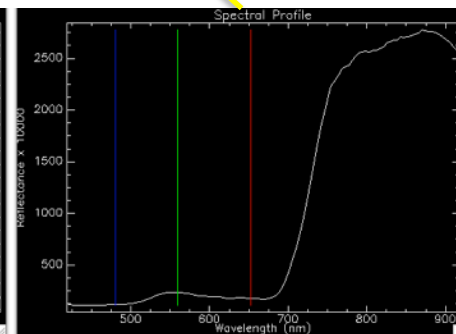
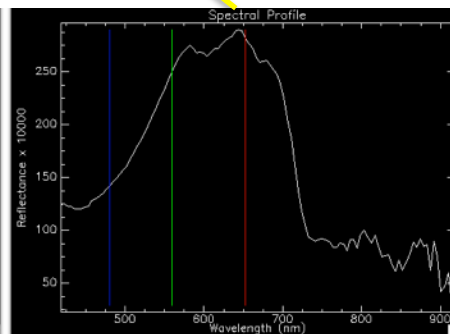
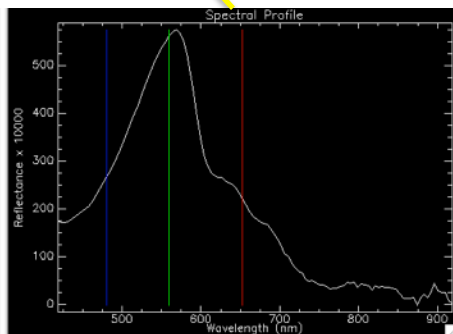
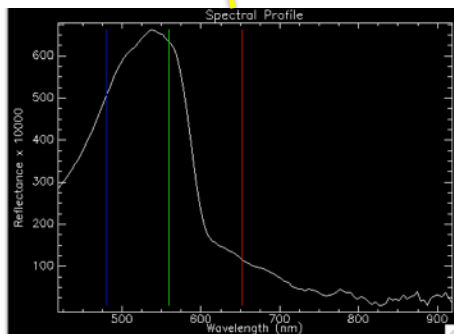
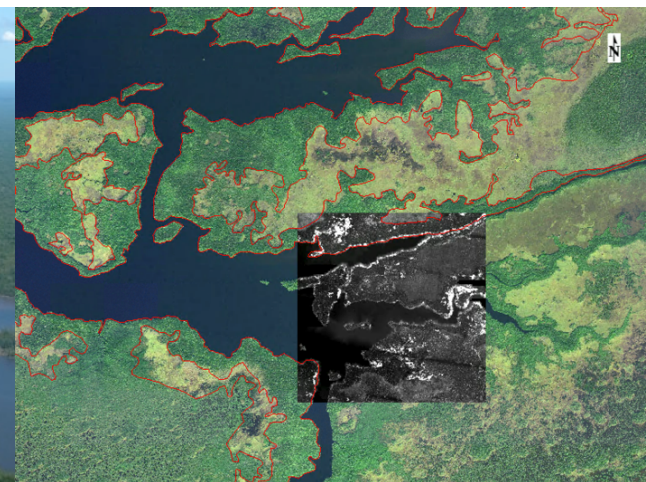
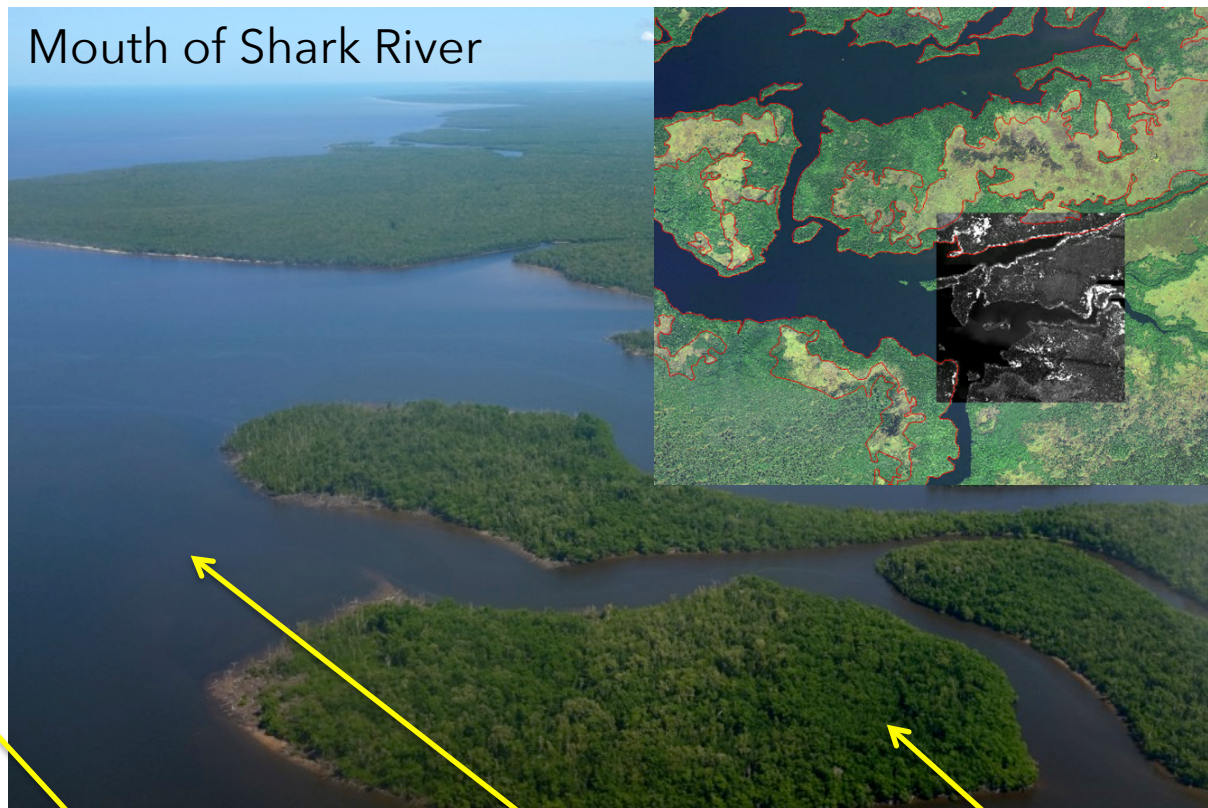


G-LiHT as a proof of concept

Mixing of Shark River
and Gulf waters



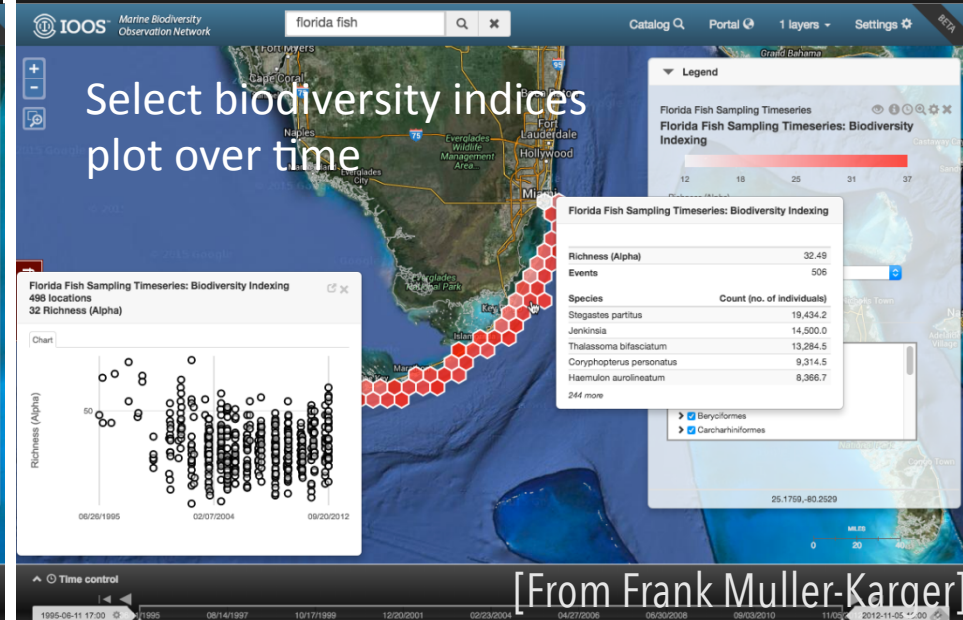
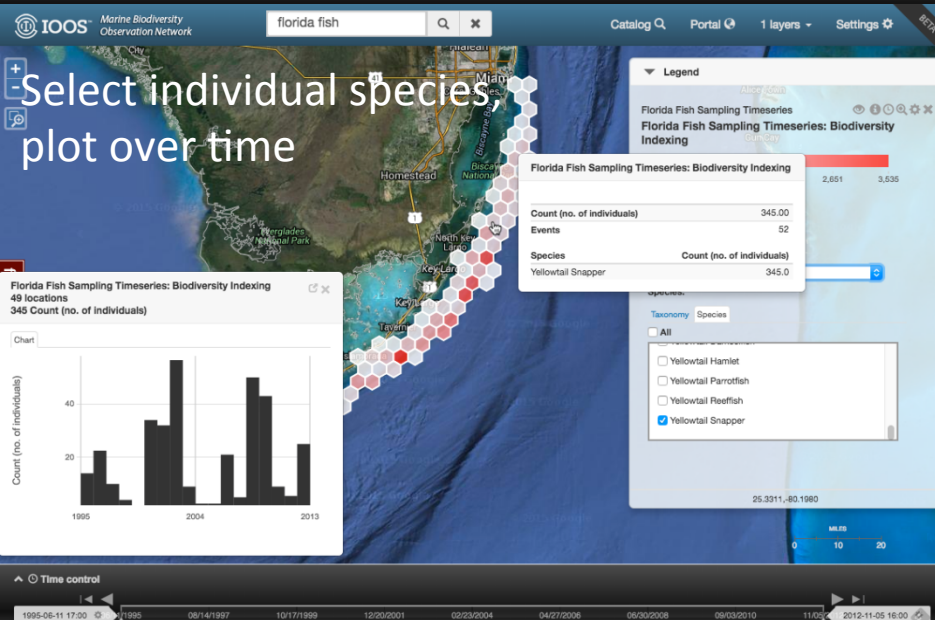
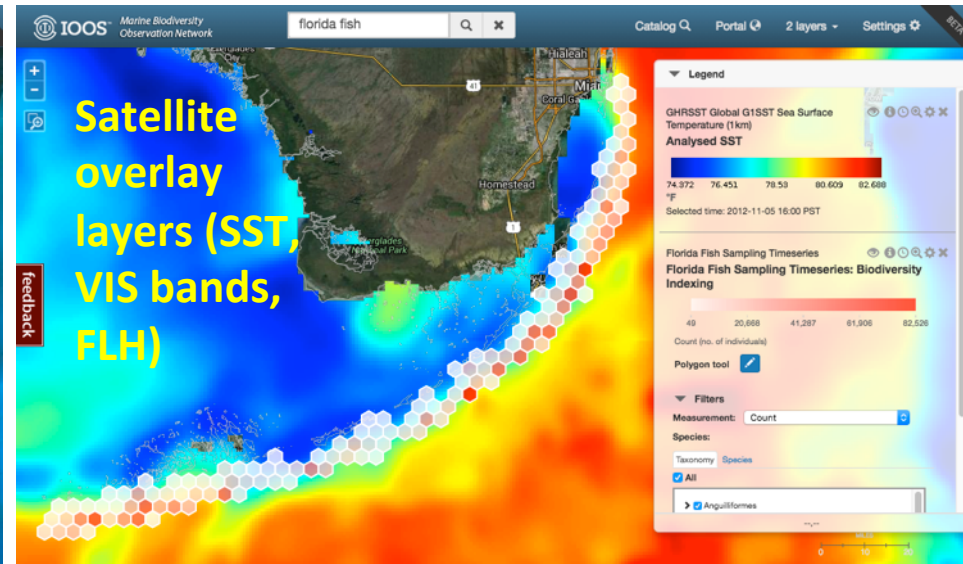
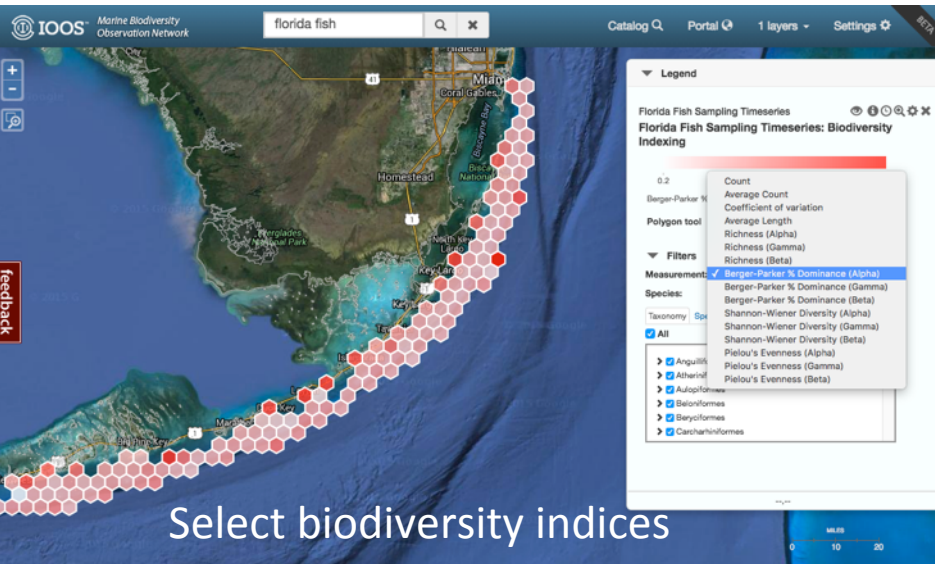
Mouth of Shark River



VNIR At-Sensor Reflectance Spectra

[From David Lagomasino]

DMAC: Development of MBON Visualization

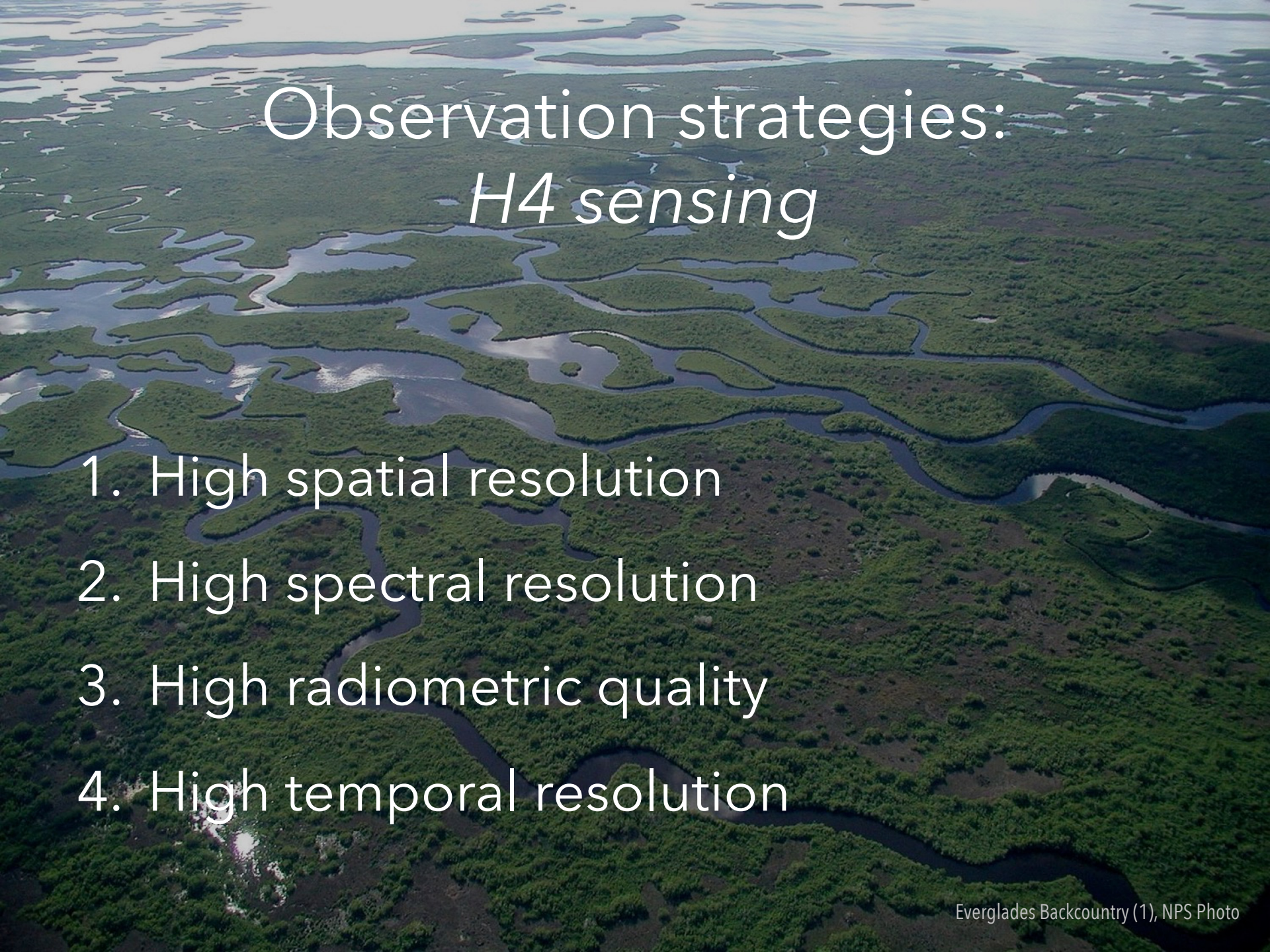


[From Frank Muller-Karier]

Current capabilities and future opportunities

Legend
Unproven
Demonstrated limited cases
In use
Habitat model required

EBV class	EBV	Habitat Type									
		Wetland Vegetation	Benthic Communities			Pelagic Organisms					
		Mangrove/ salt marsh	Seagrass	Macroalgae	Coral	Phytoplankton	HAB		Fish, Zoo-plankton	Apex predator	
Genetic composition	Population genetic										
Species populations	Distribution					IN USE FOR OPEN OCEAN					
	Abundance										
	Size/vertical distribution										
Species traits	Pigments								NA	NA	
	Phenology					IN USE FOR OPEN OCEAN					
Community composition	Taxonomic diversity										
Ecosystem structure	Functional type										
	Fragmentation/heterogeneity					IN USE FOR OPEN OCEAN					
Ecosystem function	Net primary production									NA	NA
	Net ecosystem production						NA		NA	NA	

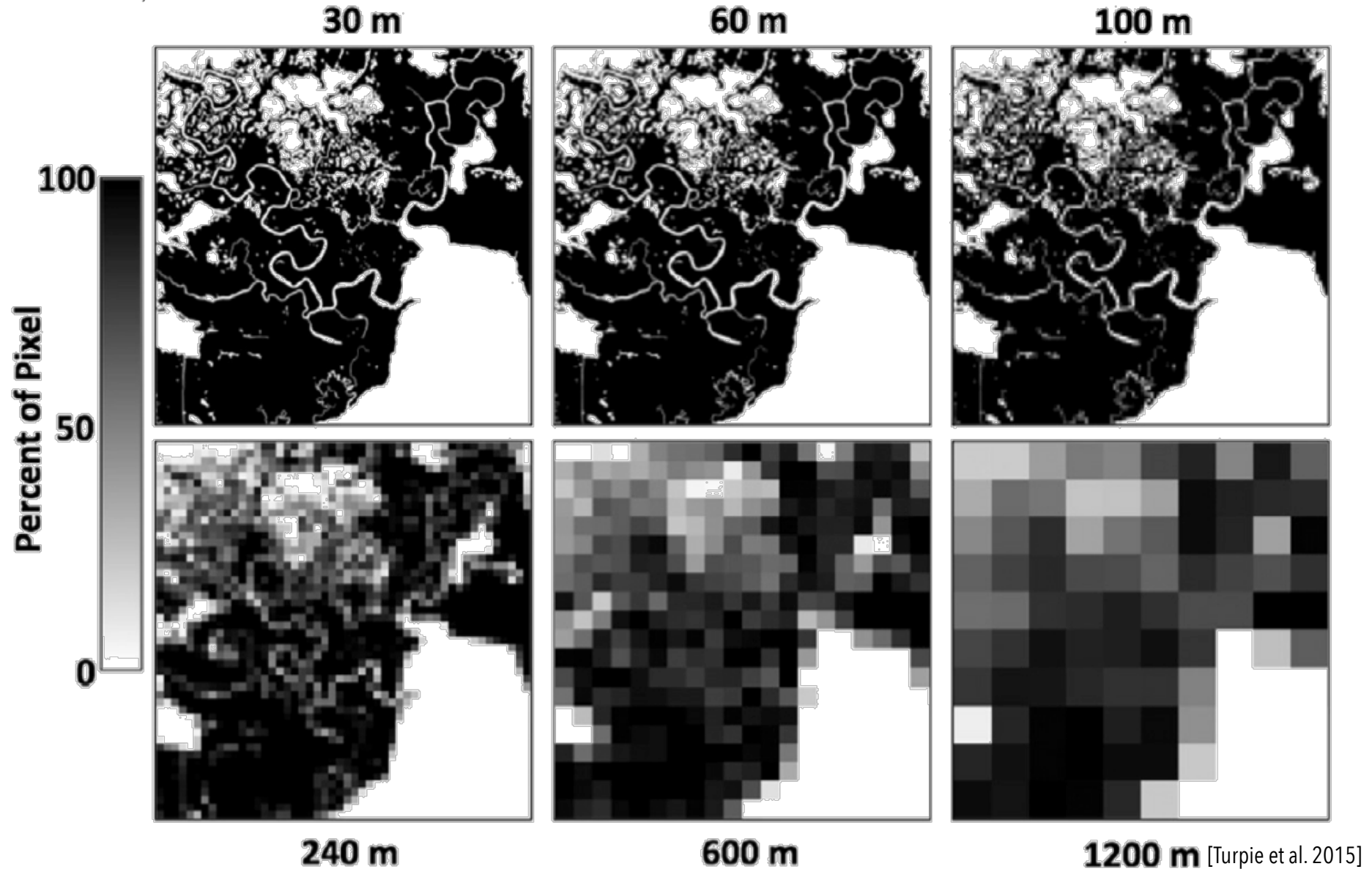


Observation strategies: *H4 sensing*

1. High spatial resolution
2. High spectral resolution
3. High radiometric quality
4. High temporal resolution

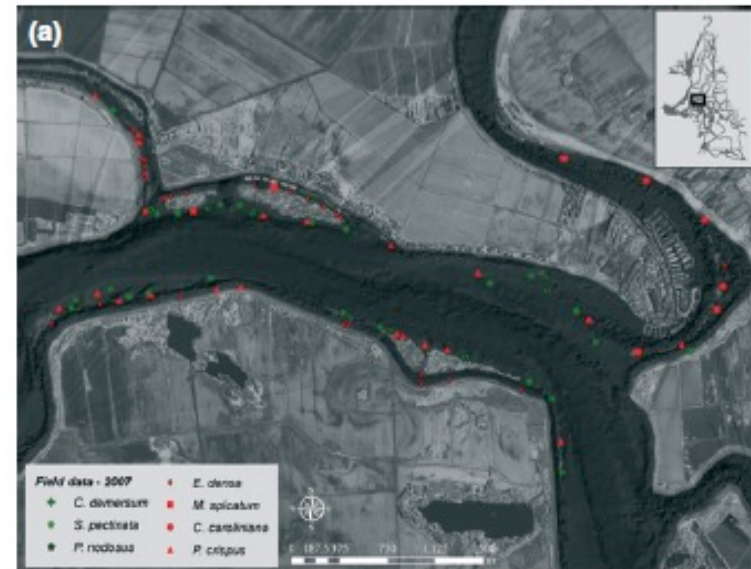
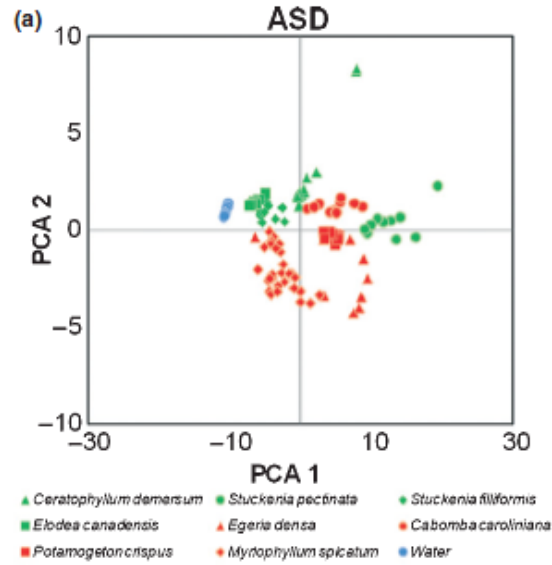
Spatial resolution

FRACTION OF PIXEL CONTAINING MARINE WETLAND CLASS

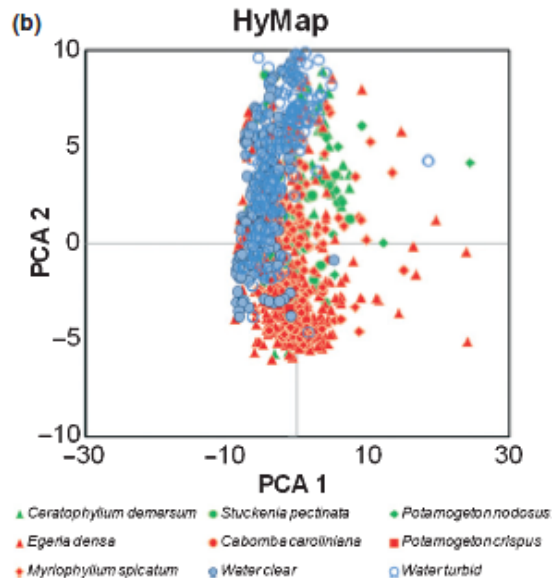


High spectral resolution for species discrimination

Species detectable at leaf scale



Native vs Non-native detectable at canopy (pixel) scale



Wetlands and aquatic targets at different view angles

Higher reflectance when looking straight down because you see water in addition to vegetation

CHRIS/Proba 29 May 2007

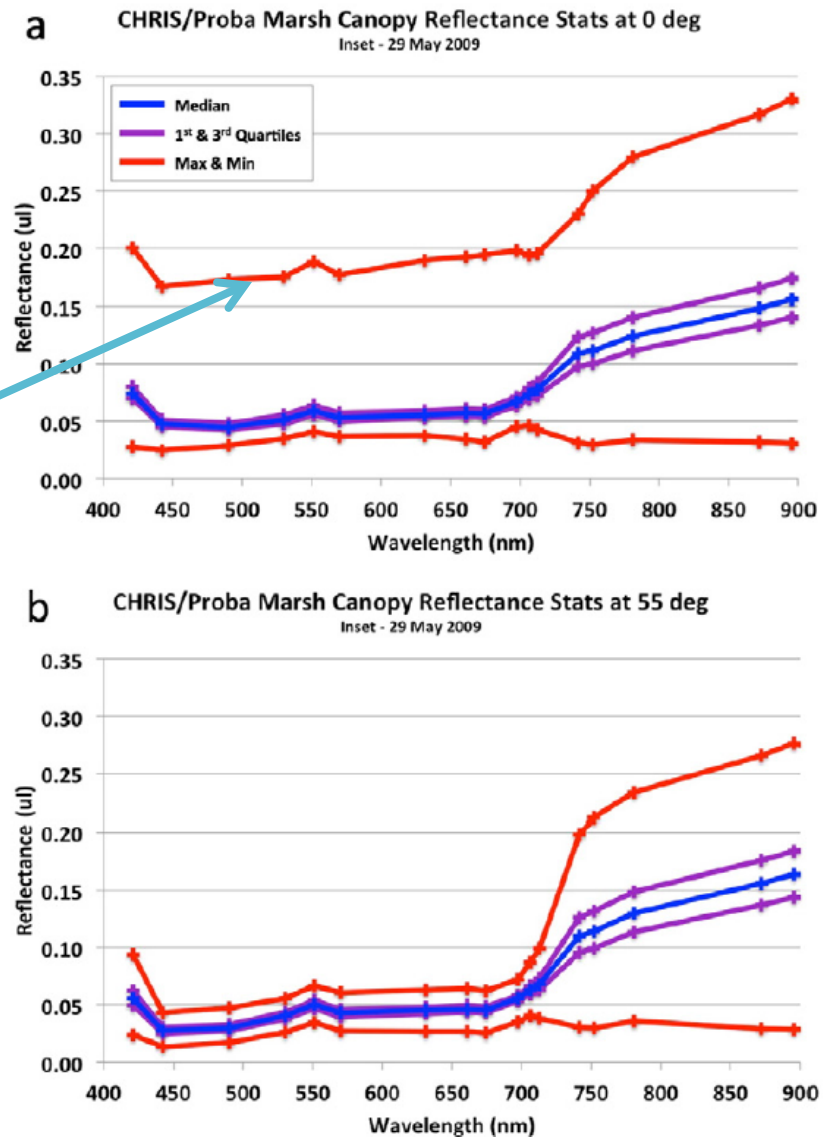
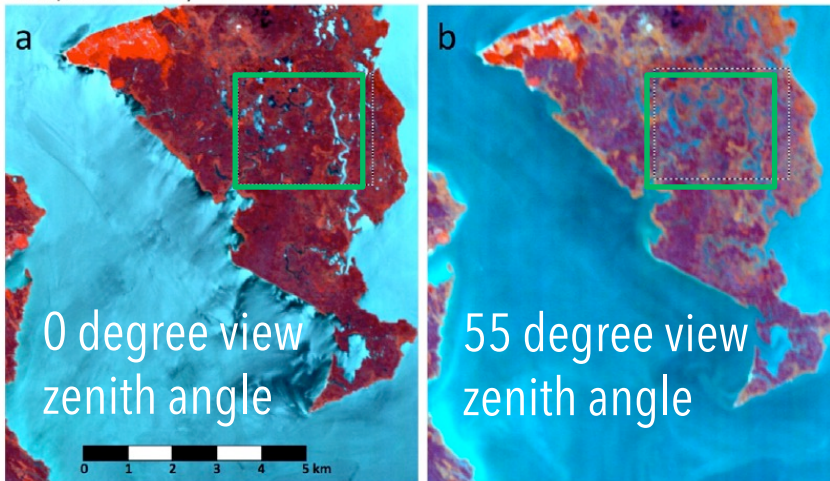


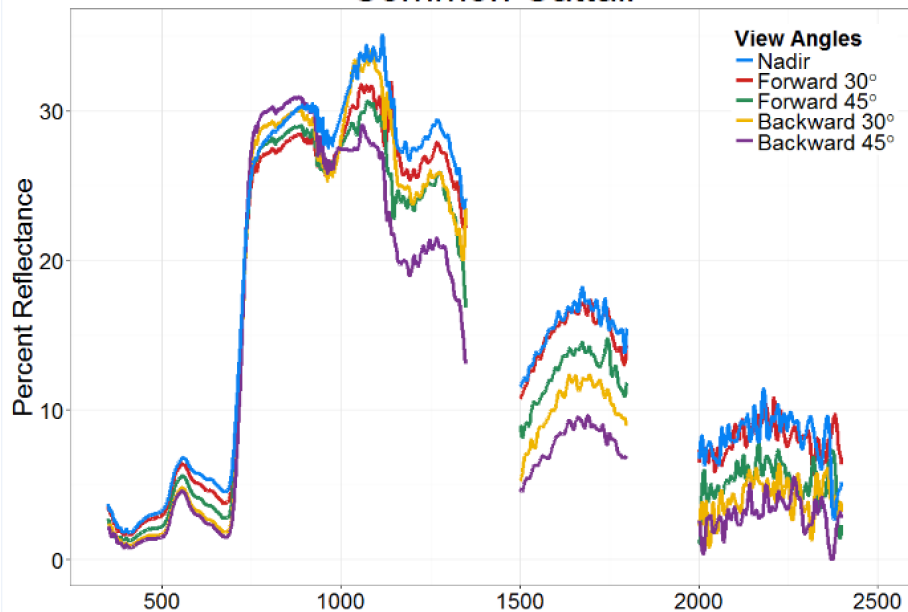
Fig. 6. Spectra extracted from regions highlighted by boxes in Fig. 5. (a) At 0° nominal view zenith angle, glint produces very high values across the spectrum, evidenced by the maximum spectral curve. (b) At 55° nominal view zenith angle, the glint effect is greatly reduced.

[Turpie et al 2015]

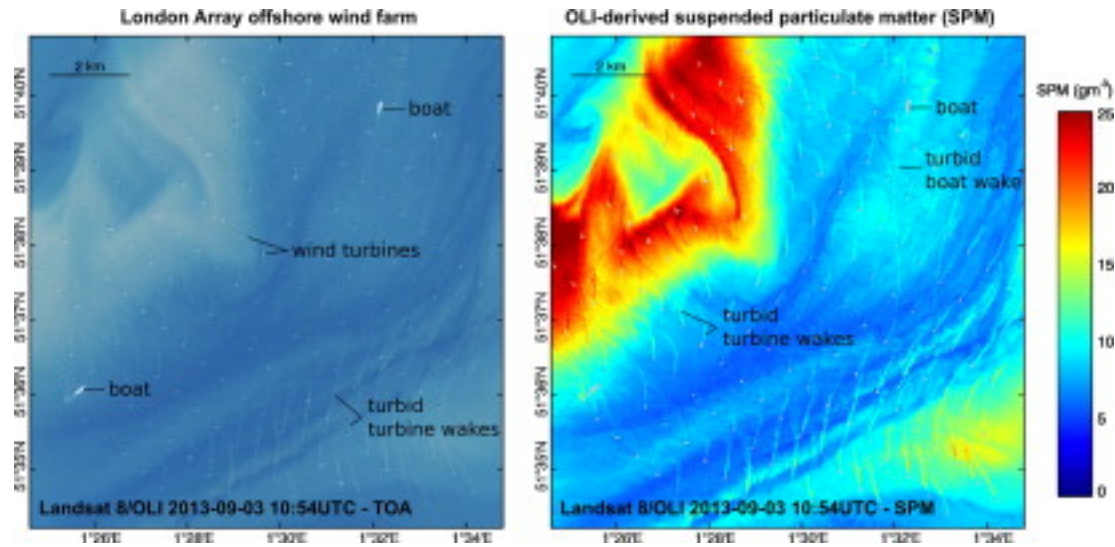
Med-high view angles are optimal for above-ground biomass estimation from spectroscopy



Common Cattail



Radiometric and spatial resolution



[Vanhellemont & Ruddick 2014 RSE]

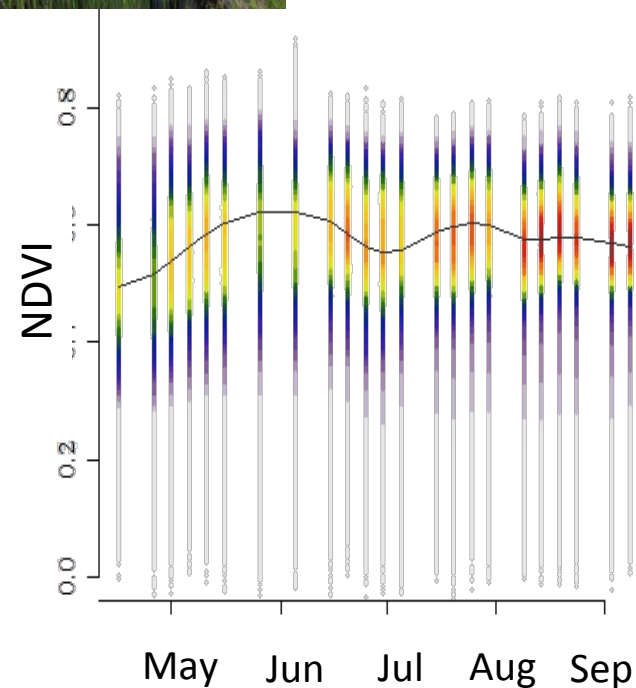
Giardino et al. 2007:	Hyperion	SNR 30 m	➔	150 m
Vanhellemont & Ruddick 2014:	Landsat 7 to 8	SNR 30 m	➔	270 m
Vanhellemont & Ruddick 2014:	Landsat 7 to 8 bits	30 m	➔	330 m



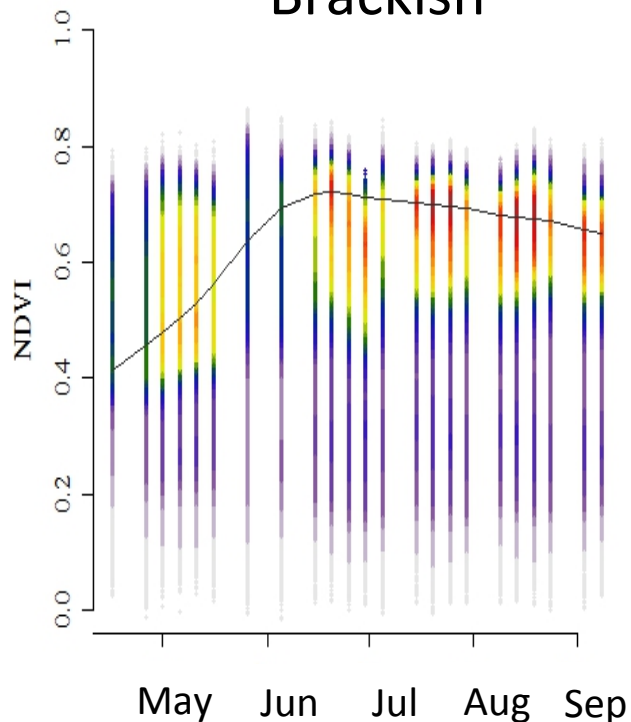
Phenology may vary spatially

[From Christiana Ade]

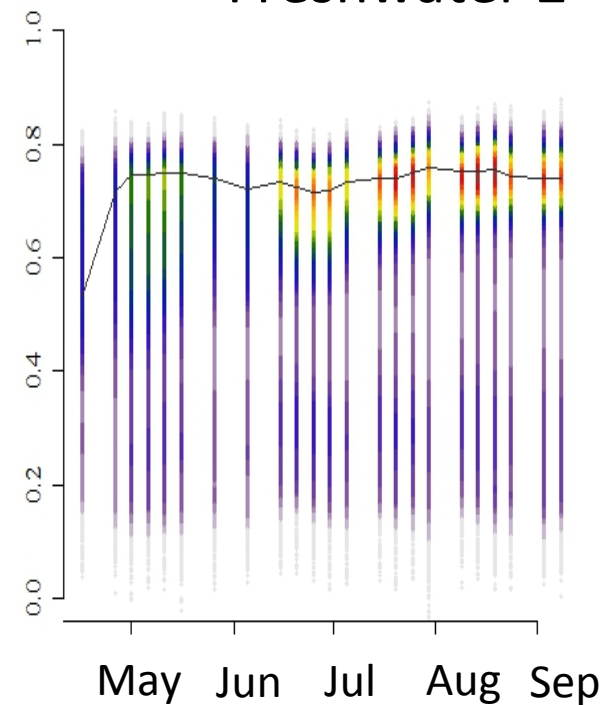
Tidal



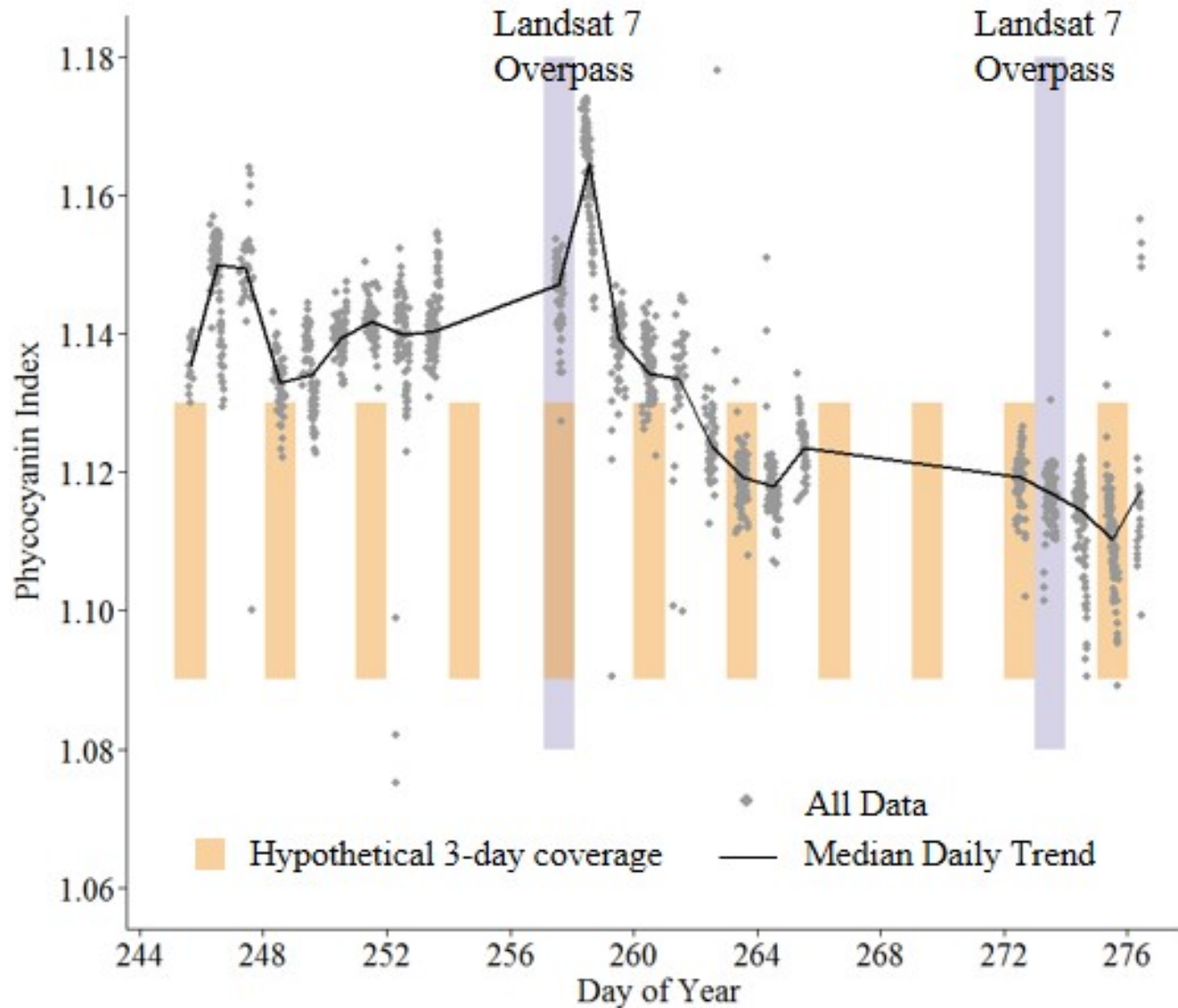
Brackish



Freshwater 2



Temporal resolution



Stakeholder engagement for STM, implementation, sampling strategy and data users



- FL FCE LTER
- NOAA AOML
- FKNMS
- USDA Forest Service
- Everglades NPS
- South FL Water Management District
- Research Organizations
 - Smithsonian TRI
 - Universities

Let's fly Florida!

ER-2 campaigns across the land-ocean continuum will enable innovation in biodiversity observations and applications

The ABC LOBOs campaign will enable valuation of coastal ecosystem services, and help conservation and restoration planning and implementation