



ESA-MOST Dragon Cooperation

中国科技部-欧洲空间局“龙计划”合作

EOWAQYWET

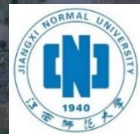
ID 32442

**New Earth Observations tools for Water resource and quality monitoring
in Yangtze wetlands and lakes**



Pr. CHEN Xiaoling, Dr. H. YESOU

Dr. Claudia KUENZER, Pr. WANG Yeqiao, Pr. S. LOISELLE, Pr. DUAN Hongtao



26-30 June 2017 | Copenhagen, Denmark

2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根



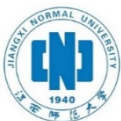


DRAGON 4 EOWAQYWET



**New Earth Observations tools for Water resource
and quality monitoring
in Yangtze wetlands and lakes**

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1 - WaRYWeBio

**Water resource behaviors in Yangtze intermediate
basin and wetlands' biodiversity**



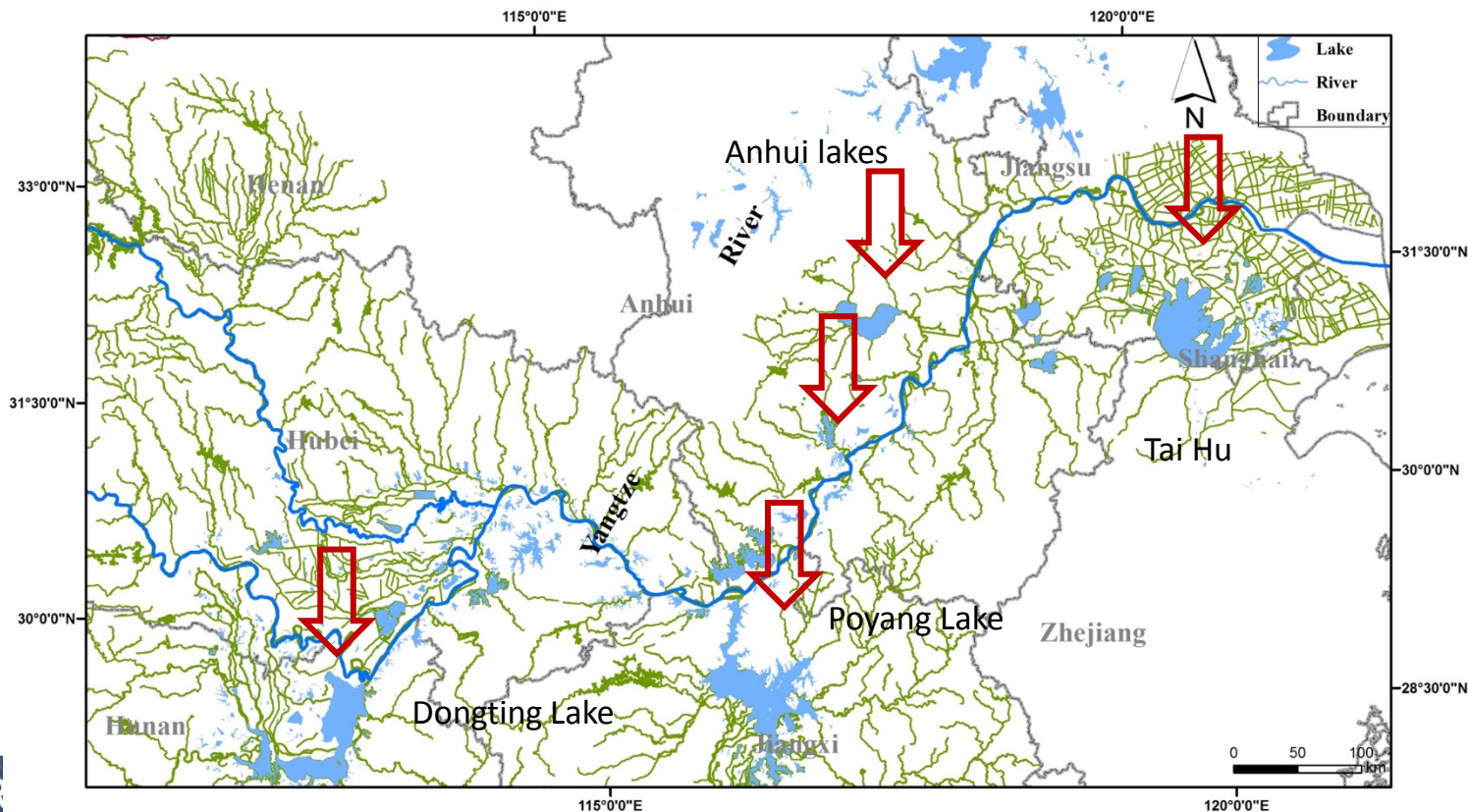
2 - BioGeoLakes



**New Earth Observation tools for biogeochemical studies
of Yangtze Valley lakes**



EOWAQYWET – Study areas



Data Access (EO & in situ)
Publications activities
Key events
Young scientists contribution
Academic exchange

EO data access

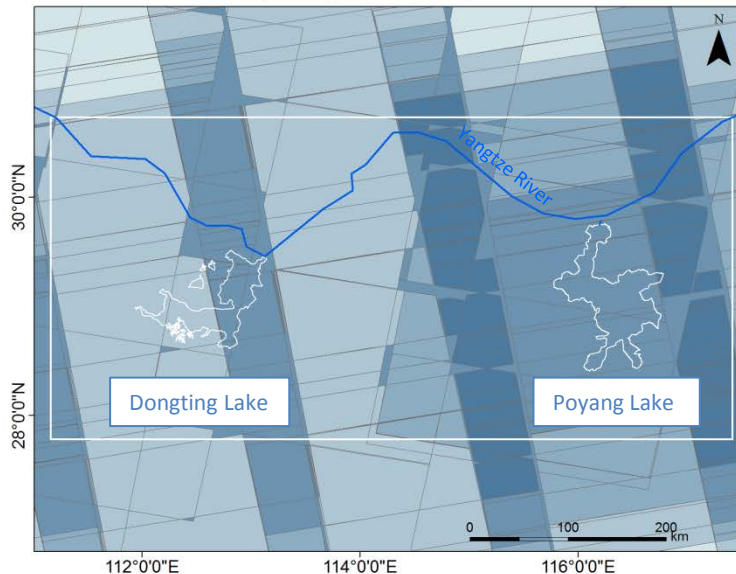
ESA & ESA TPM DATA	Nos. scenes or inform if by FTP
ERS SAR	
ASAR	
MERIS	
AATSR	
SMOS	
etc.Radarsat	12
TOTAL	

SENTINELS 1, 2 & 3 DATA	Nos. scenes
Sentinel 1-A/B SAR	300
Sentinel 2-A/B MSI	
Sentinel 3-A OLCI	
Sentinel 3-A SLSTR	
Sentinel 3-A SLAR	No yet available
Etc.	
TOTAL	

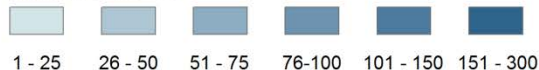
CHINESE EO DATA	Nos. scenes
HJ-A/B	
GF-1	126
GF-2	
HY-A	
FY-1	
Etc. ZY3	
TOTAL	

Sentinel 1/2 data availability (acquisitions from beginning until 14.06.2017)

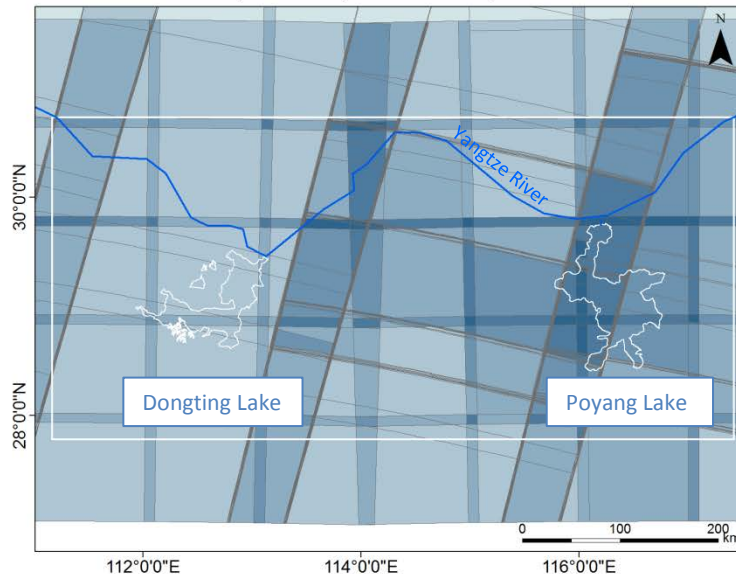
Sentinel-1A/B SAR-C, GRD, 818 Scenes, 1.2 TB data volume

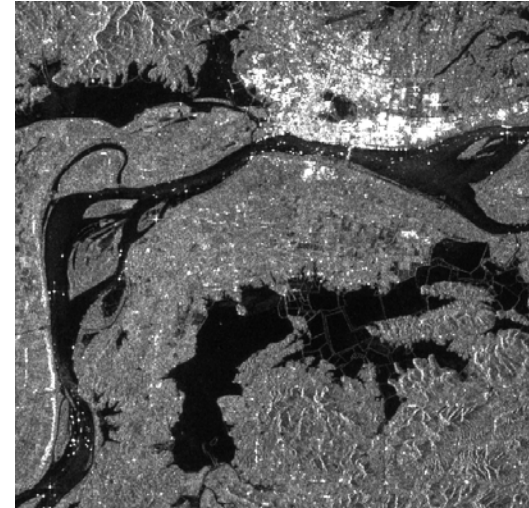
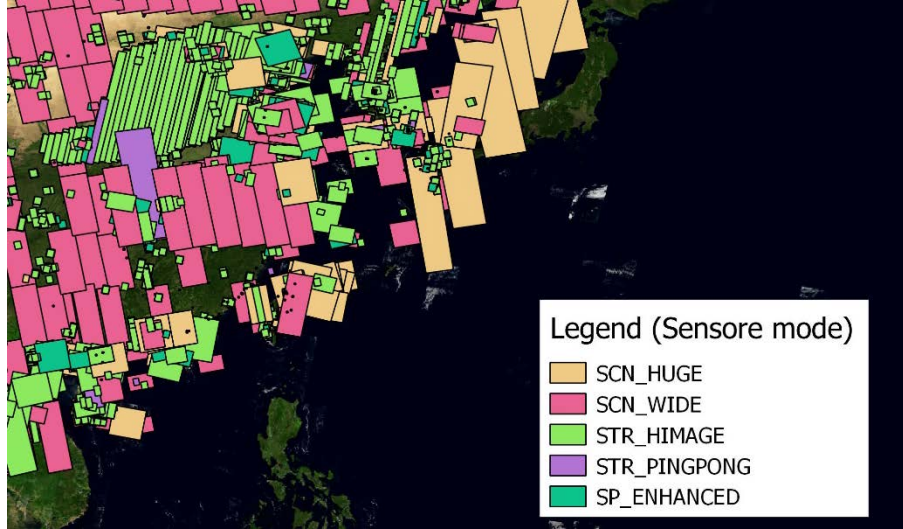


Number of scenes



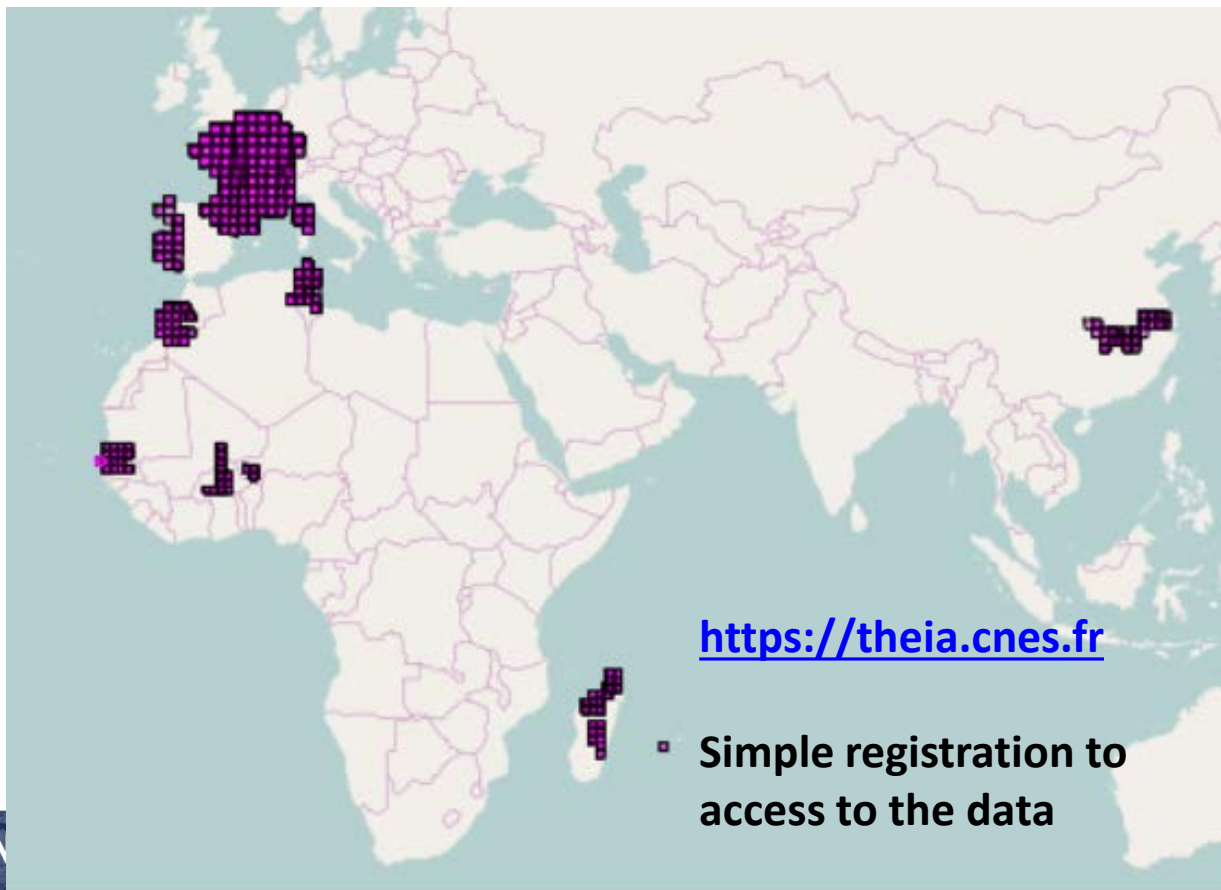
Sentinel-2A/B MSI, Level 1C, 1318 Scenes, 1.3 TB data volume





Two areas targeted: historical+ new acquisitions

- Dongting
- Anhui lakes



10 jours

20-30 jours

							50SNA	50SPA	50SQA	51STR
49RDQ	49REQ						50RNV	50RPV	50RQV	51RTQ
	49REP	49RFP	49RGP	50RKU	50RLU	50RMU	50RNU			
		49RFN	49RGN		50RLT	50RMT				
		49RFM			50RLS	50RMS				

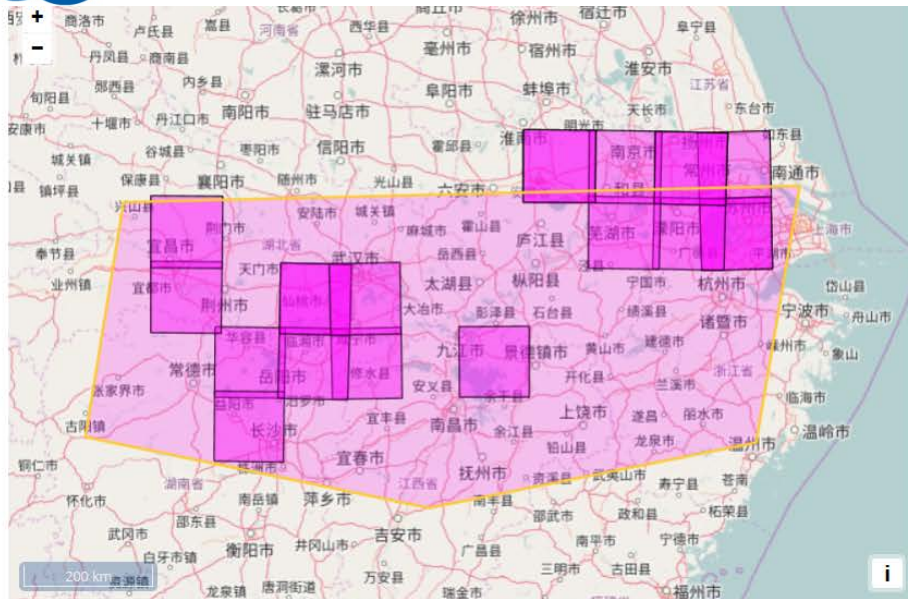


S2 systematic atmospheric correction based on MUSCATE processing chain (CNES CESBIO)

Accessible through THEIA Web site

<https://theia.cnes.fr>





DATE MIN

date...

DATE MAX

date...

SATELLITE

SENTINEL2A

INSTRUMENT

NIVEAU DE TRAITEMENT

LEVEL2A

TYPE DE PRODUIT

CAPTEUR

ORGANISME

Organisme

TUILE (EX: "T31TCJ")

Tuile (ex: "T31TCJ")

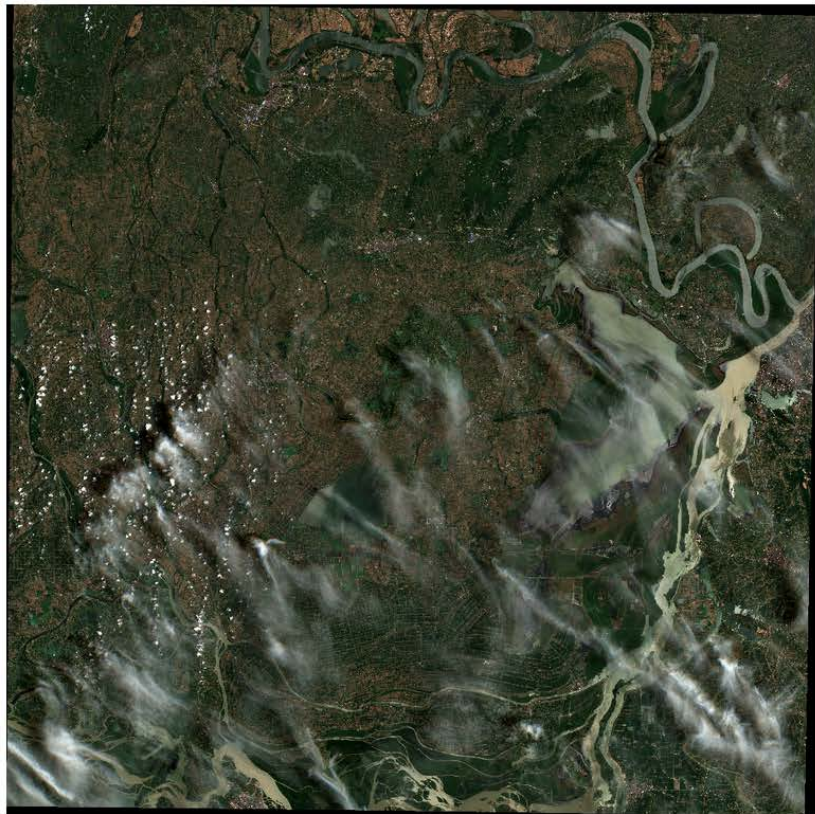
mots-clefs

Dessiner une zone d'intérêt

Réinitialiser les filtres

Lancer la recherche

<https://theia.cnes.fr>



<https://theia.cnes.fr>

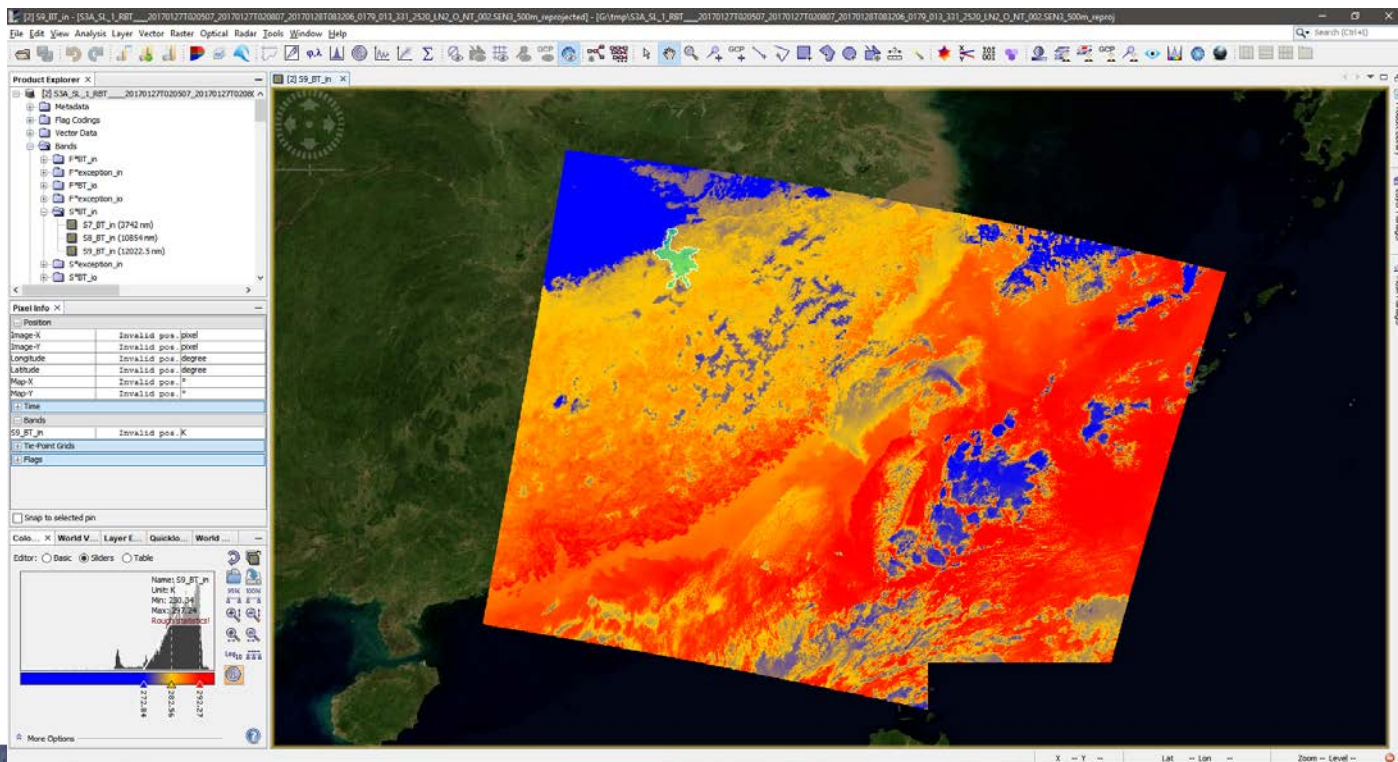
processingLevel	LEVEL2A
platform	SENTINEL2A
instrument	
resolution	10
sensorMode	
orbitNumber	10225
updated	2017-06-11T06:09:35Z
published	2017-06-11T06:09:35Z
waterCover	0
snowCover	0
cloudCover	21
version	1-4
location	T49RFN
productionDate	2017-06-11T03:55:20Z
bands	B2;B3;B4;B5;B6;B7;B8;B8A;B11;B12
thermBands	



<https://theia.cnes.fr>

processingLevel	LEVEL2A
platform	SENTINEL2A
instrument	
resolution	10
sensorMode	
orbitNumber	10239
updated	2017-06-11T15:15:08Z
published	2017-06-11T15:15:08Z
waterCover	0
snowCover	0
cloudCover	43
version	1-4
location	T51RTQ
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bands	B2;B3;B4;B5;B6;B7;B8;B8A;B11;B12

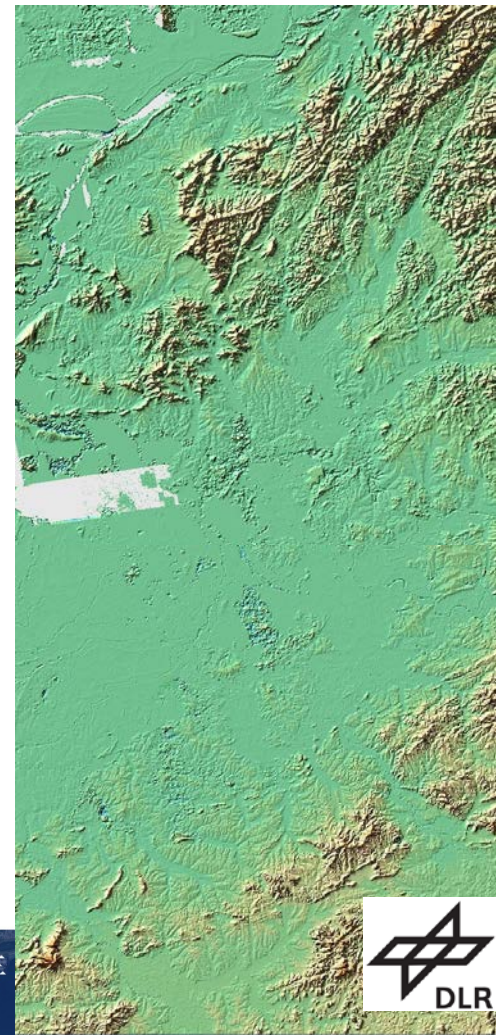
Validation of water surface Temperature



- 30 m: credit 11 tiles, ordered : 4 tiles
- 12 m: credit de 16: 4 tiles



DEM_HYDR083 project
(many thanks Thomas Busche –DLR- to his strong support)

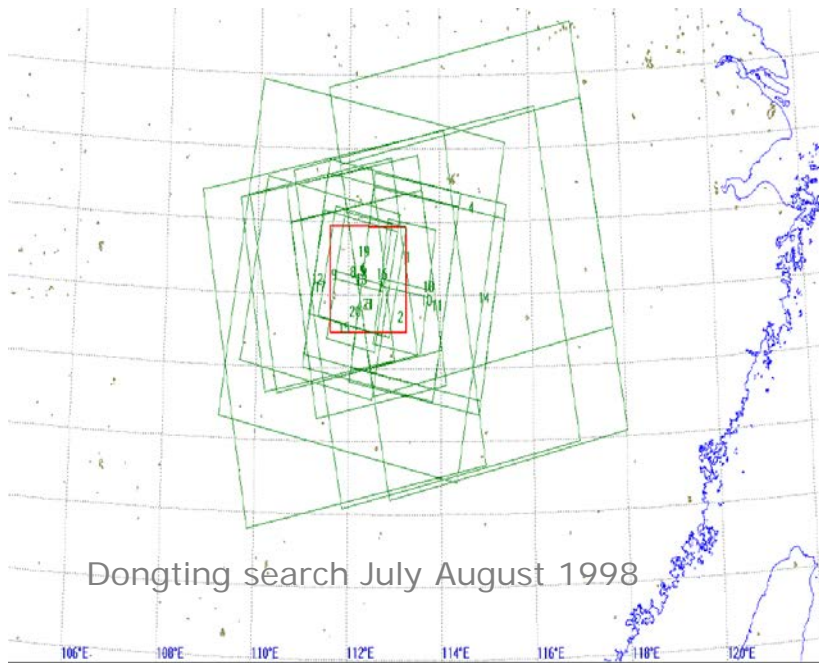




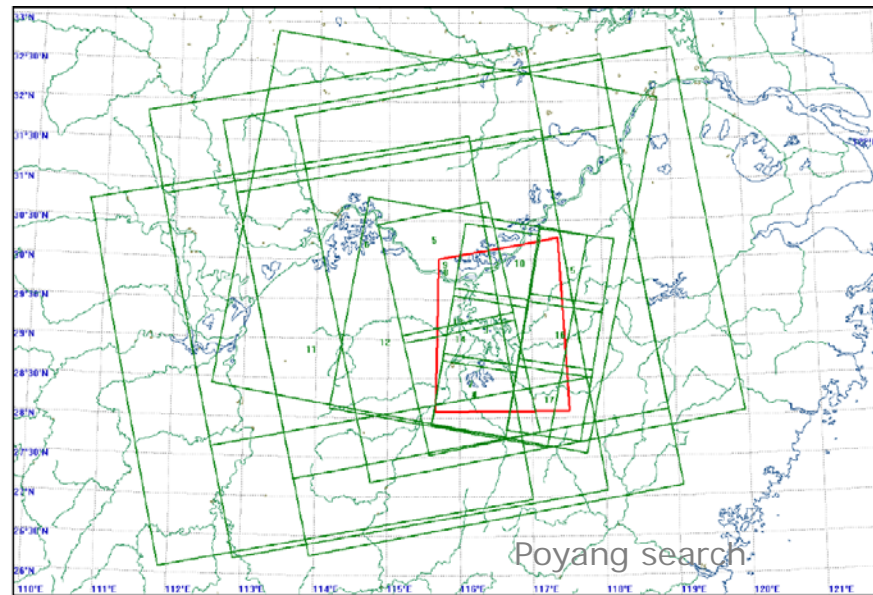
Launch July 2017:
30 months mission
10 m
12 spectral bands (VIS PIR eq
S2)
Every two days
Level 1 and Level 2A Level 3



UM-SB Project Proposal id37253 (many thanks to Rafaele Rigoli to his strong su

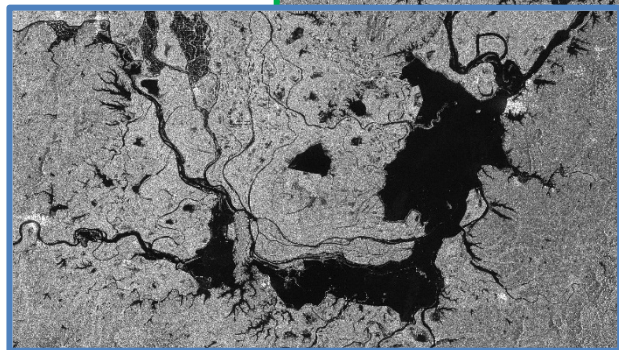
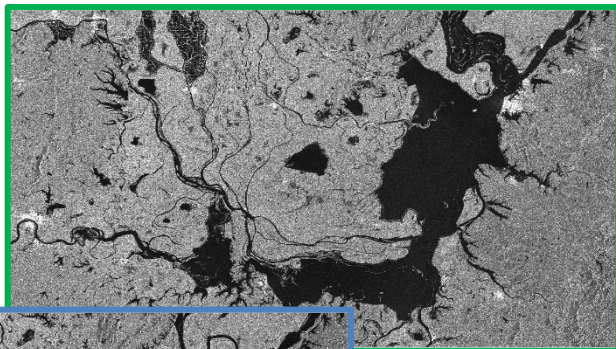


Dongting search July August 1998



Poyang search

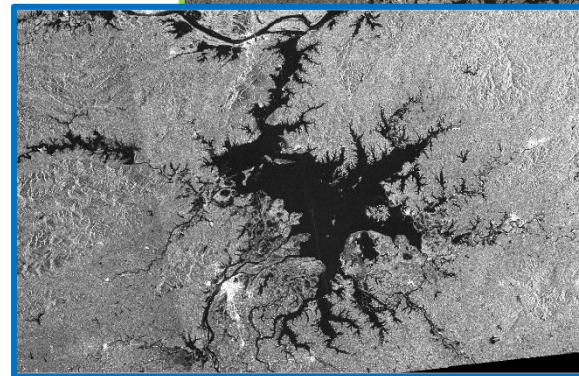
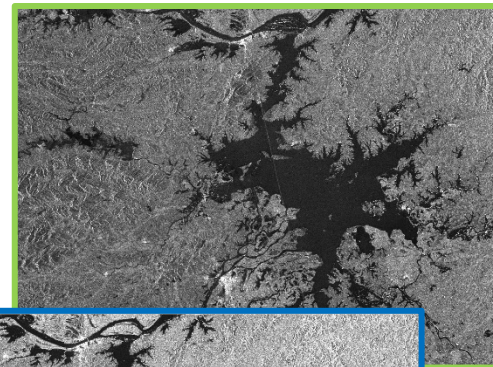
UM-SB Project Proposal id37253 (many thanks to Rafaele Rigoli to his strong su



07-10
07-31
08-04
08-28
08-31



Dongting 1998: SCN, SCW, SGF



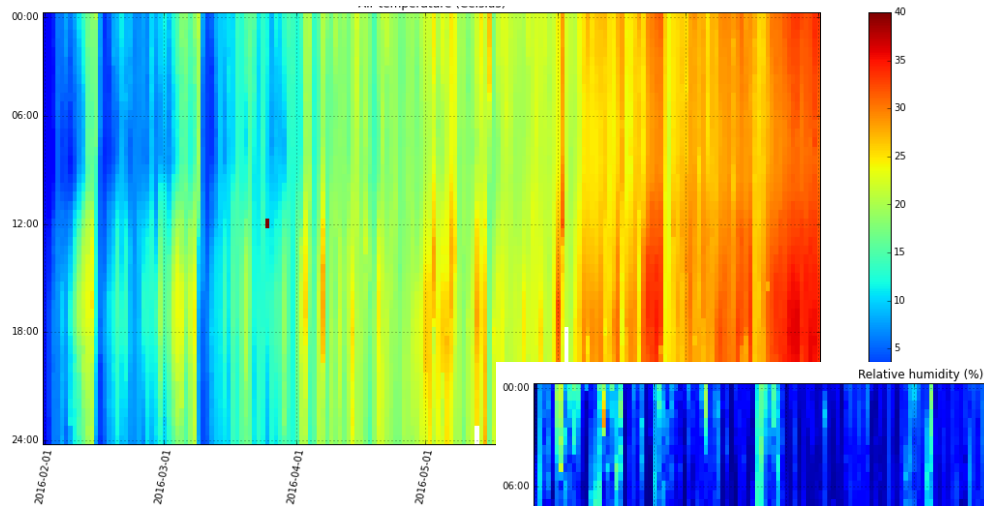
07-22
07-25
07-31
08-04
08-07
08-14
08-17
08-31

Poyang 1998: SGF, SCW,

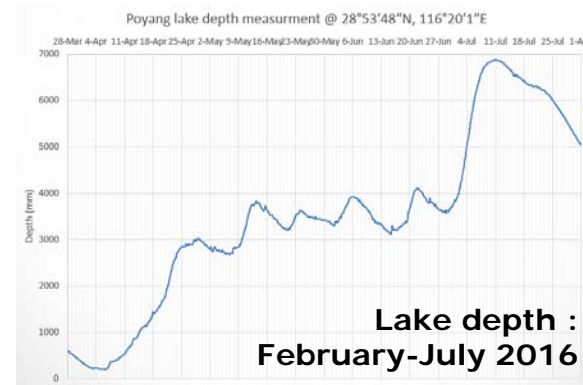
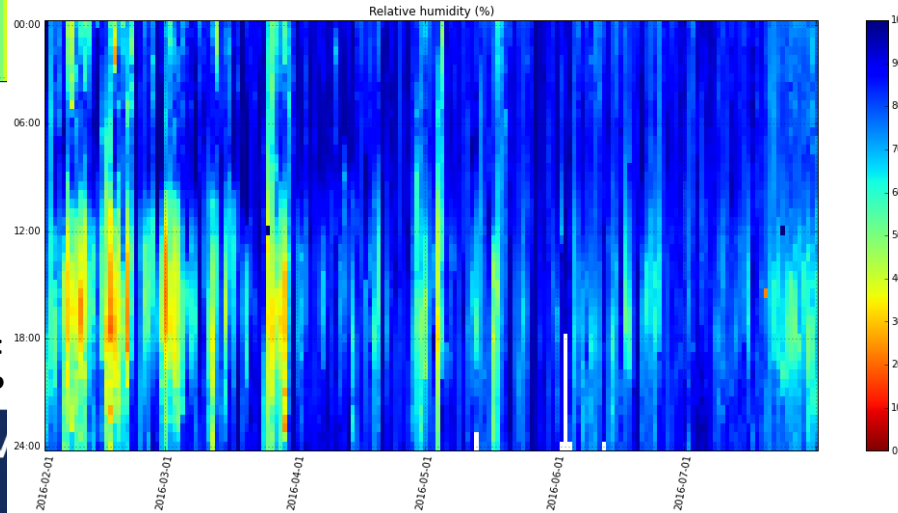


- Base altitude : 13 m .a.m.s.l.
- Eddy cor. sensors height : 17.5m

Air temperature February-July 2016



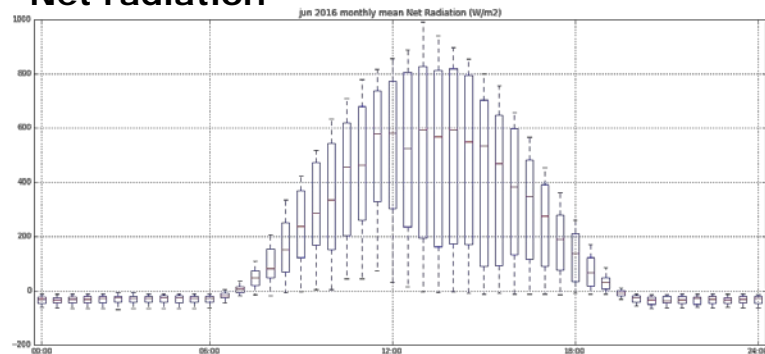
**Relative humidity:
February-July 2016**



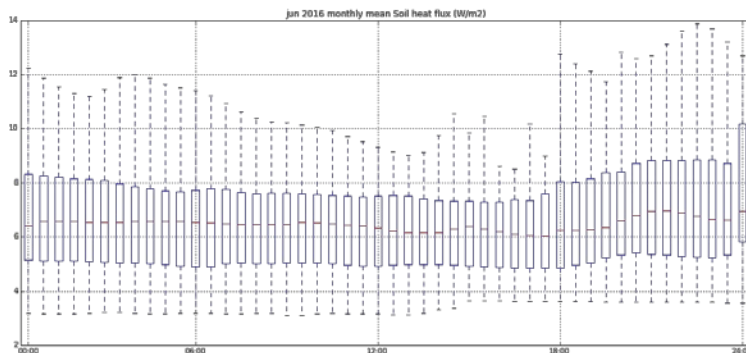
2017 DRAGON 4 SYMPOSIUM

26-30 June 2017 | Copenhagen, Denmark

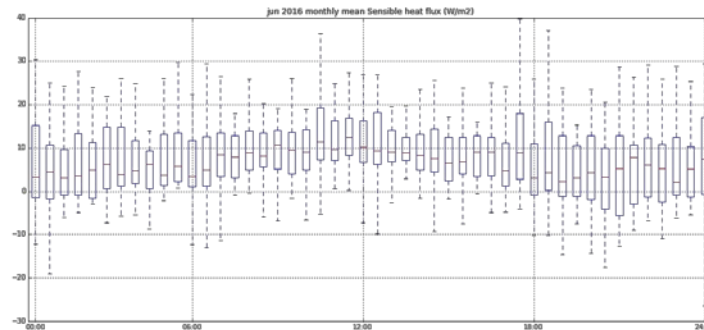
Net radiation



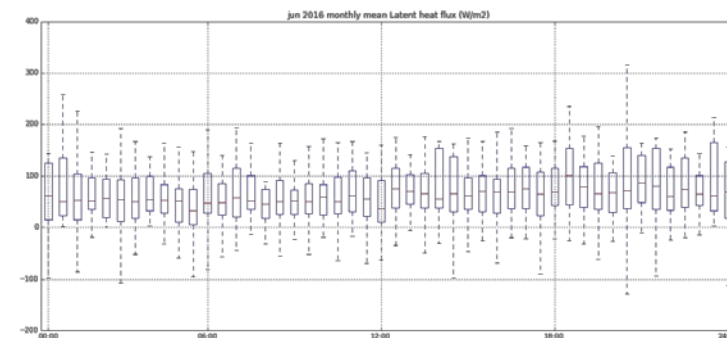
Soil heat flux



Sensitive heat flux



Latent heat flux

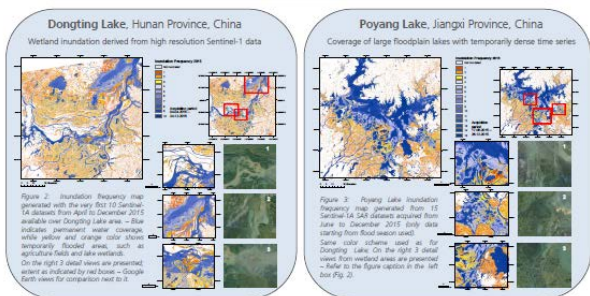
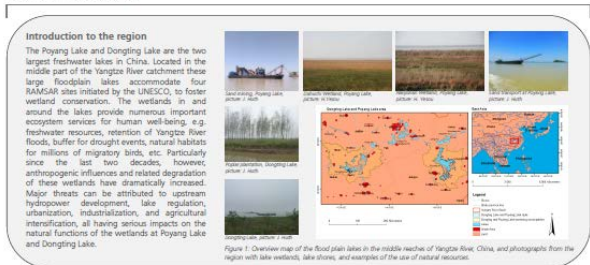


- Huth, Juliane, Wang Yeqiao, Cheng, Yachang, Clauss, Kersten, Yesou, Herve, Kuenzer, Claudia (2017) *The Potential of Sentinel-Data for the Observation of Wetland Dynamics in Poyang and Dongting Lake, China*. 37th International Symposium on the Remote Sensing of the Environment (ISRSE 37), May 8-12, 2017, Tzwane, South Africa. – contribution as poster, see on the right
- Huth, Juliane and Kuenzer, Claudia (2016) *The Potential of Innovative Earth Observation Approaches to Assess Ecologic Dynamics in Wetlands and their Water Sheds*. Advanced International Forum on Ecological Security of Poyang Lake, Aug 27-30, 2016, Nanchang, China.
- Hervé Yésou, Claire Huber, Carlos Uribe, Sylviane Daillet, Henri Giraud, Mathias Studer, Sadri Haouet, Robin Faivre (2016) Sixteen years of over Poyang Lake monitoring exploiting satellite images applications to water resources analysis and biodiversity maintain. Advanced International Forum on Ecological Security of Poyang Lake, Aug 27-30, 2016, Nanchang, China.

The Potential of Sentinel-Data for the Observation of Wetland Dynamics in Poyang and Dongting Lake, China

J. Huth ¹, Y. Wang ², Y. Cheng ³, K. Clauss ⁴, H. Yesou ⁵, C. Kuenzer ¹

¹ German Aerospace Center (DLR), Earth Observation Center, German Remote Sensing Data Center (DFD), Land Surface Department, Oberpfaffenhof, 82234 Weßling, Germany – ² Juliane.Huth@dlr.de; ³ Jiajia Normal University, Nanchang, China; ⁴ Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Radolfzell, Germany; ⁵ Department of Remote Sensing, Institute of Geography and Geology, University of Würzburg; ⁶ ICube, University of Strasbourg, France.



Method
Sentinel-1 data were pre-processed using SNAP graph processing (incl. terrain correction). Detection of surface water coverage was conducted on single image basis using WaterMask (Water Mask Processor) – a watermark generation approach for earth observation-based surface water detection from radar remote sensing data developed at DLR-DFD. A combination of all derived watermasks resulted in maps which delineate water coverage depending on the frequency of water occurrence in the data.

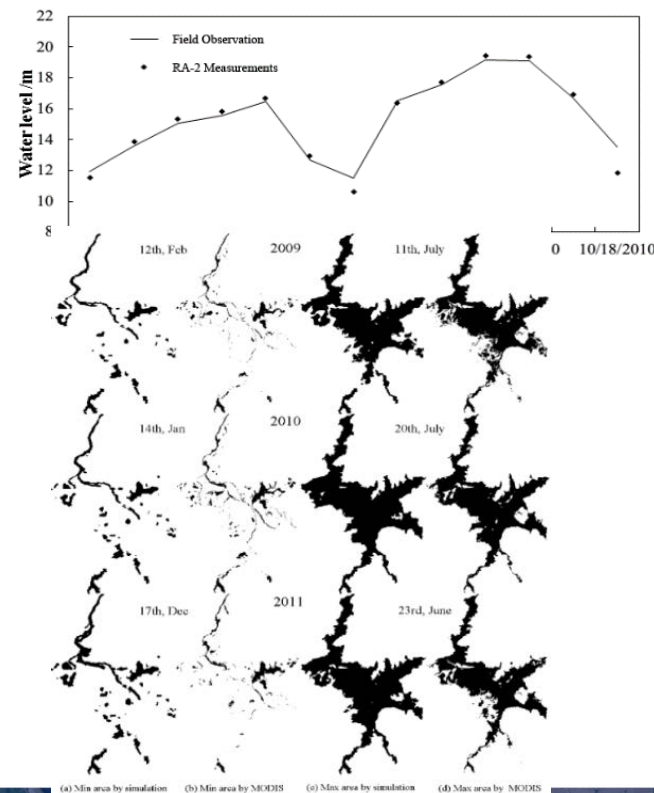
Conclusion and Outlook
Sentinel-1 SAR data proved to be highly suitable for detection of surface water dynamics, especially in cloud prone areas like Yangtze River flood plain. Future analyses of all available Sentinel-1 data will include the exploitation of the full potential for the identification of inter-annual (e.g. drought) and intra-annual phenomena – e.g. by comparing with meteorological and runoff data, the identification of specific land use patterns – e.g. irrigation, and towards monitoring of wetlands.

 Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt

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www.dlr.de

1. Hengda Qi, Jianzhong Lu, Xiaoling Chen, Sabine Sauvage, José -Miguel Sánchez-Pérez, Water age prediction and its potential impacts on water quality using hydrodynamic model for Poyang Lake, China. *Environment Science and Pollution Research*, 2016, 23(13), 13327-13341
2. Jianzhong Lu, Xiaolin Cui, Xiaoling Chen, Sabine Sauvage, José -Miguel Sánchez-Pérez, Evaluation of hydrological response to climate variability using SWAT model: application to the Fuhe Basin of Poyang Lake watershed, China. *Hydrology Research*, Dec. 2016, nh2016115; DOI: 10.2166/nh.2016.115



Duan, HT, Tao, M., Loiselle S.A., Zhao W., Cao Z., Ma R., Tang X., MODIS observations of cyanobacterial risks in a eutrophic lake: implications for long-term safety evaluation in drinking-water source. *Water Research* doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2017.06.022 (in print)

Liang, Q., Zhang, Y., Ma, R., Loiselle, S., Li, J. and Hu, M., **2017**. A MODIS-Based Novel Method to Distinguish Surface Cyanobacterial Scums and Aquatic Macrophytes in Lake Taihu. *Remote Sensing*, 9(2), p.133

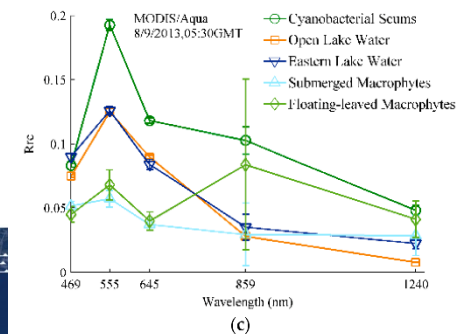
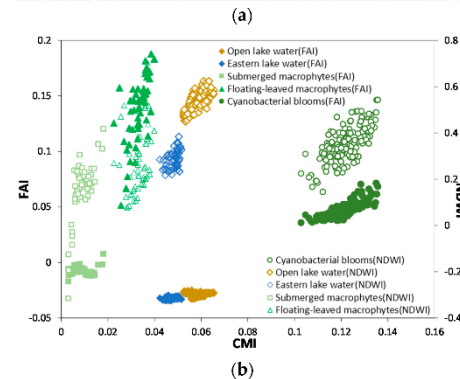
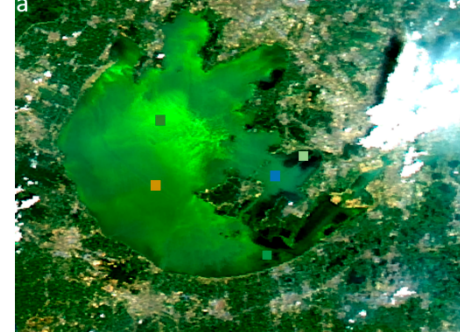
Zhang, Y., Ma, R., Duan, H., Loiselle, S., Zhang, M. and Xu, J., **2016**. A novel MODIS algorithm to estimate chlorophyll a concentration in eutrophic turbid lakes. *Ecological Indicators*, 69, pp.138-151.

Duan, H., Loiselle, S.A., Li, Z., Shen, Q., Du, Y. and Ma, R., **2016**. A new insight into black blooms: Synergies between optical and chemical factors. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 175, pp.118-125.

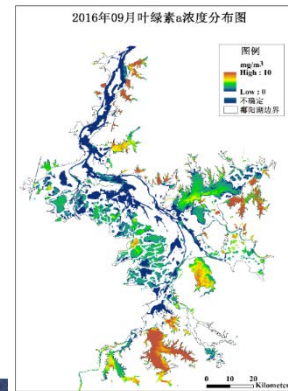
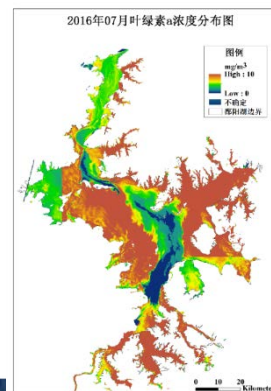
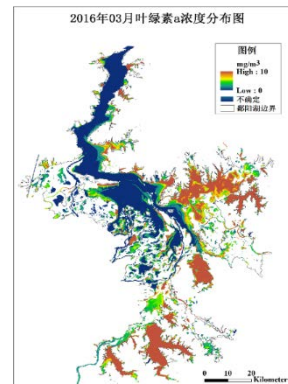
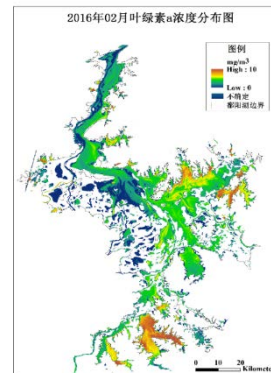
Zhang, Y., Ma, R., Duan, H., Loiselle, S. and Xu, J., **2016**. Satellite analysis to identify changes and drivers of CyanoHABs dynamics in Lake Taihu. *Water Science and Technology: Water Supply*, p.ws2016074.

Li, J., Zhang, Y., Ma, R., Duan, H., Loiselle, S., Xue, K. and Liang, Q., **2016**. Satellite-Based Estimation of Column-Integrated Algal Biomass in Nonalgae Bloom Conditions: A Case Study of Lake Chaohu, China. *IEEE Journal of Sel Topics Applied Earth Observations and RemSen*.

Young scientists contributed to all of the above publications



1. Xingxing Han, Lian Feng, Xiaoling Chen and Herve Yesou. MERIS observations of chlorophyll-a dynamics in Erhai Lake between 2003 and 2009. International Journal of Remote Sensing. 2014, 35(24):8309-8322
2. Huang Jue, Chen Liqiong, Chen Xiaoling, Tian Liqiao, Feng Lian, Yesou Herve, Li Fangfang, Modification and validation of a quasi-analytical algorithm for inherent optical properties in the turbid waters of Poyang Lake, China. Journal of Applied Remote Sensing. 2014, 8(1):083643





Key events: WaRYWeBio



2017年“龙计划”四期学术研讨会

2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根



江西师范大学
JIANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY

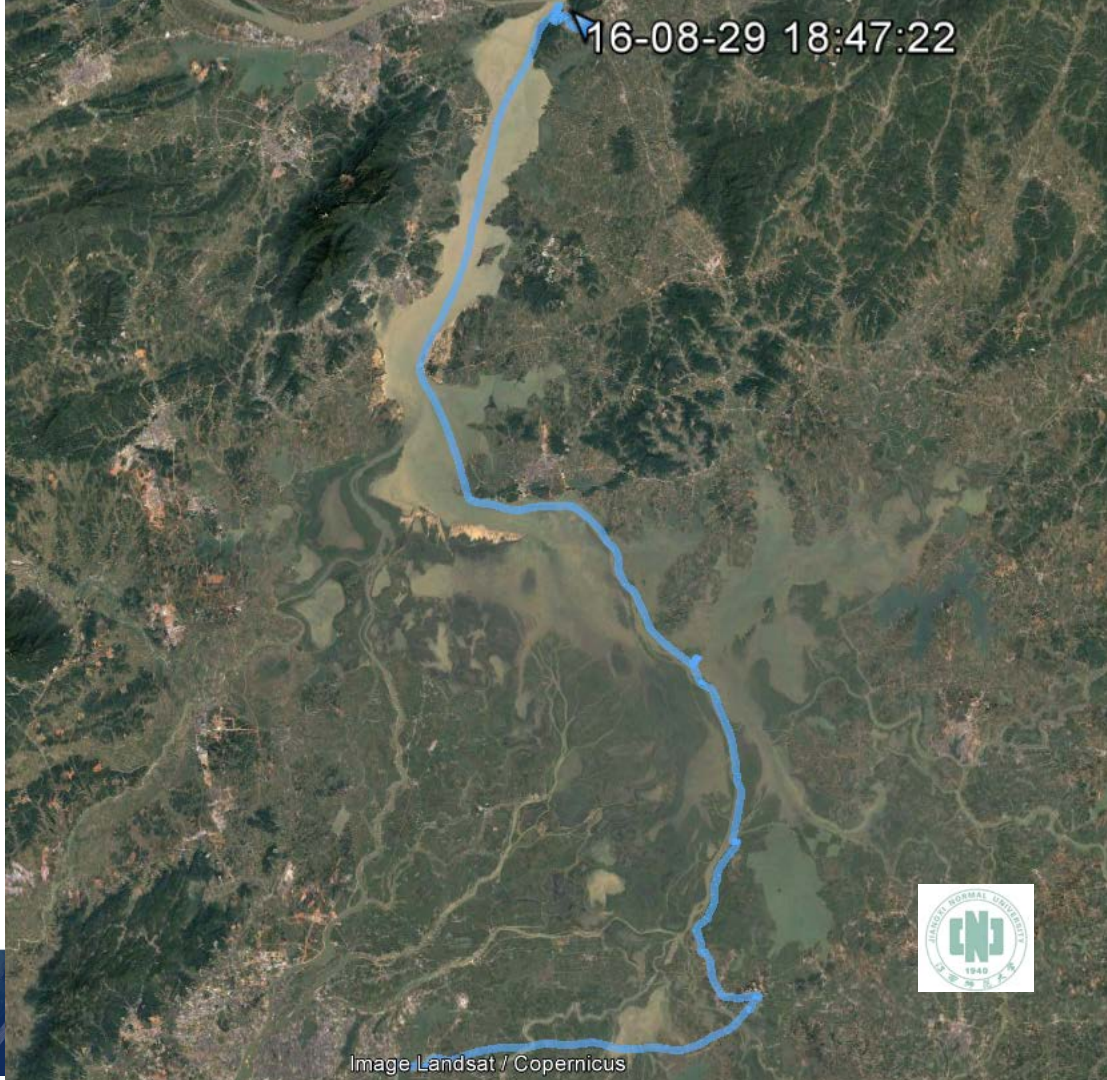


Advanced International Forum on Ecological
Security of Poyang Lake
(AIFESPYL2016)



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16-08-29 18:47:22



Image Landsat / Copernicus



Young scientists contribution linked to Dragon 4 – MSc and PhD involved in WaRYWeBio

- Cheng Yachang – MPI Ornithology, Radolfzell Germany
 - Finished Master thesis with the title: "Home Range and Habitat Selection of Wintering White-naped Crane Grus vipio Through GPS Telemetry in Poyang Lake, China."
 - Preliminary PhD topic – currently working on at MPIO and supervised by Prof. M. Wikelski – is related to „Movement Ecology of Waterbirds“.



Zhang Li ESA-ESRIN: international research fellow, 09/2015-09/2016

- Map wetland changes over the Poyang lake region by using time-series ASAR and Sentinel data.



5 Master students

4 PhD candidates

+ 4 Vice-professors /Post Doctors



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2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根

Young scientists contribution linked to Dragon 4 – MSc and PhD involved within **BioGeoLakes**



- Zhigang Cao, Min Shen, Tianchi Qi
- Chen Liqiong ESA-ESRIN: international research fellow, 03/2017-03/2018



- ✓ Analysis the relationship between algal bloom and water temperatures in inland lakes by using Sentinel 2 and 3 data.

Academic exchange linked to Dragon 4

- Chinese Visiting Scientists at DLR since summer 2016



- Dr. DU Xiaoping – topic: focus on wetlands in coastal China – CSC stipend from Sep. 2016 – Feb 2018 – home institution RADI, Beijing
- Dr. XU Di – topic: wetland monitoring in Asia – University stipend from Oct. 2016–May2017 – home institution Shanghai University

- BioGeoLakes Exchanges:

number of studies initiated last year including a citizen science project in the Huangpu area, and studies on lakes Taihu and Chaohu.

**PROJECT ID 32442 – EOWAQYWET – SUB PROJECT:
EO DYNAMICS AND BIODIVERSITY OF
WETLANDS AND LAKES ON YANGTZE RIVER
WATERSHED**

**“THE POTENTIAL OF EARTH OBSERVATION TIME
SERIES FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF
WETLAND AND WATER SHED DYNAMICS”**

Juliane HUTH, Yachang CHENG, Yeqiao WANG, Hervé YESOU,
Claudia KUENZER



DRAGON 4 WaRYWeBio : Water resource behaviors in Yangtze intermediate basin and wetlands' biodiversity



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2017年“龙计划”四期学术研讨会

2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根

Project researchers (in collaboration with BioGEOlakes)

- DLR – **Dr. Claudia KUENZER**, Juliane HUTH
- Jiangxi Normal University – **Pr Dr. WANG Yeqiao**, ZHANG Li, Pr Dr. FANG Chaoyang ..
- NIGLAS – Pr Dr. LAI Xijun
- CAS, State Key Laboratory of Urban and Regional Ecology – Pr Dr. CAO Lei
- Max Plant Institute – Pr Dr. Martin WIKELSKI, CHENG Yachang
- Wuhan University – Pr Dr. CHEN Xiaoling
- Beijing Normal University – Pr Dr. LI Jing
- RADI – Pr NIU Zhenguo, CHEN Yanfen
- ICube-SERTIT – Dr. Hervé YESOU, Claire HUBER, Mathias STUDER, Sadri HAOUET
- ICube-TRIO – Dr Jerome COLIN
- LEGOS – Dr Jean François CRETAUX, Laurence FRUTEAU
- ICF – Dr Dorn MOORE, Dr LI Fengshan

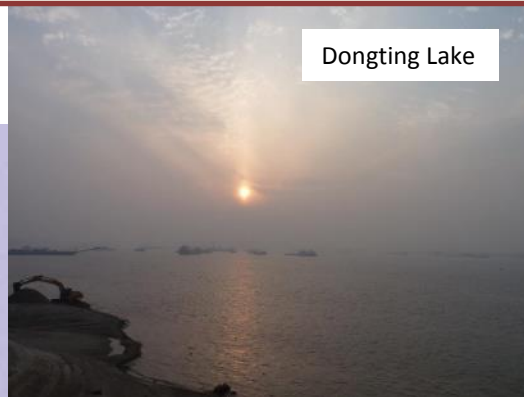
12 Institutes or research labs

WaRYWeBio – Workpackages

WP1: Water extent monitoring



Dongting Lake



WP2: Water height monitoring from space



Poyang Lake



Shengjin Lake



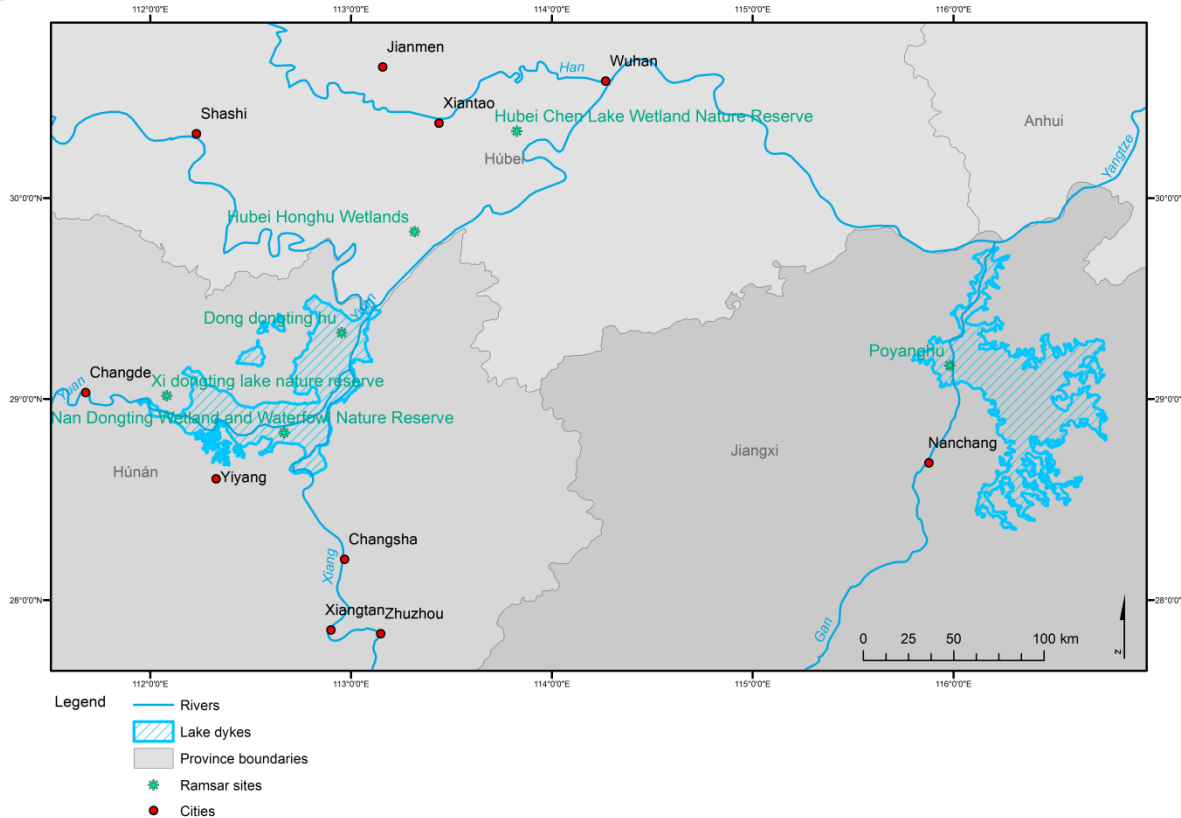
WP3: Wetland mapping and biodiversity values analysis



WP4 :Regional and global interactions



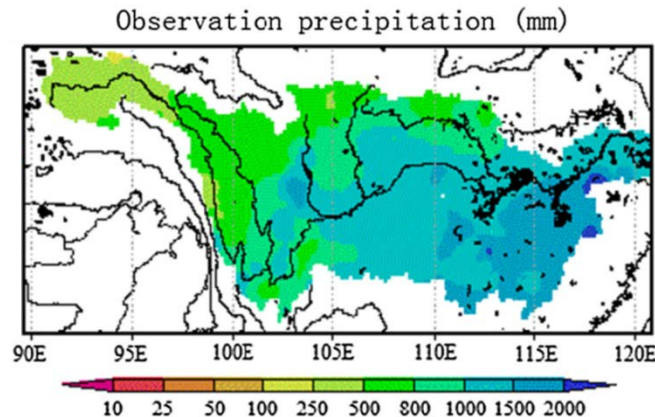
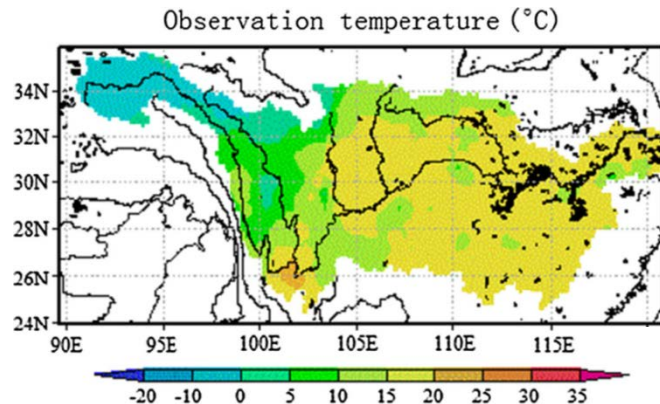
Overview of project region



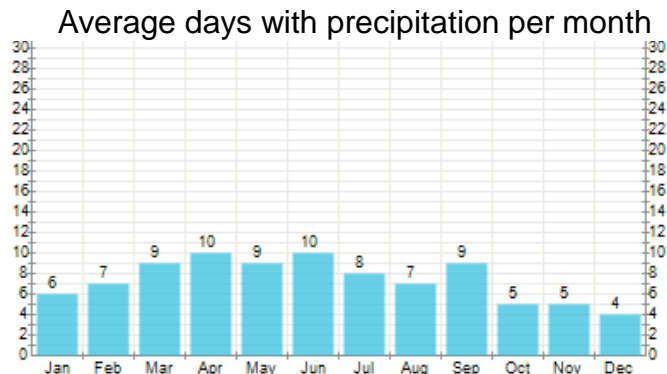
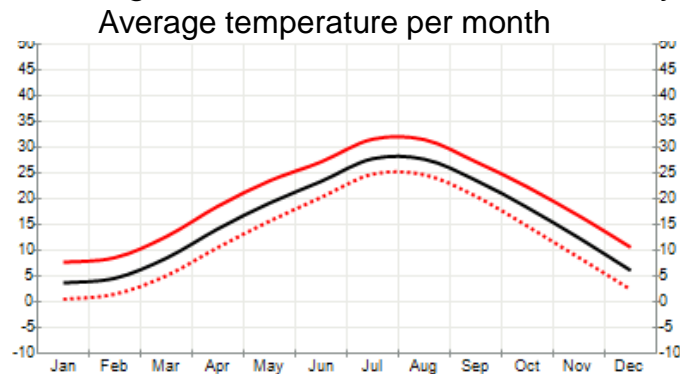
- Middle reaches of Yangtze river including floodplain lakes Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake
- China's 2 largest fresh water lakes
- 4 Ramsar sites – wetlands of international importance
- Project region with strong anthropogenic influence through urbanization, land use intensification, natural resource exploitation, etc.

Climate Information for the study region

1971-2000 average temperature and precipitation [1]



Average temperature and precipitation measured during 1961-1990
at Shanghai weather station: 74 km away from Yangtze River [2]



[1]
Huanghe
Gu et al.,
2014
[2] YR
website

Challenges at Dongting and Poyang Lake

Economic
Use of
Wetland
Areas



Hydropower
plants

Floods and
Droughts



Habitat for
migratory
birds and
endangered
species

Cash
Crops



Water
Quality



Urban
Growth



Sand
dredging

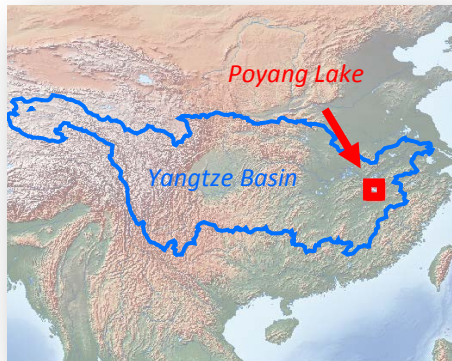
Poyang Lake Inundation Frequency Map 2014 from Sentinel-1 SAR



winter season

3.10.14 – 26.12.14

Poyang Lake Inundation Frequency Map 2015 from Sentinel-1 SAR



summer-winter season

17.6.15 – 26.12.15



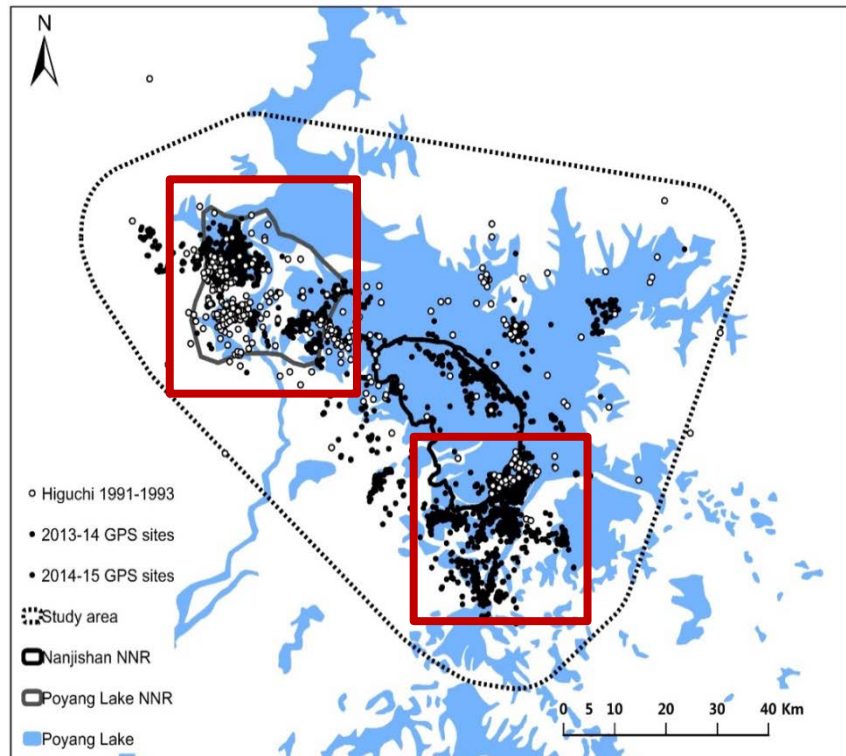
Poyang Lake Inundation Frequency Map 2016 from Sentinel-1 SAR



winter-spring season

7.1.16 – 11.6.16

Winter home range and habitat of White-naped Crane



Year	No.	Number of sites in total	Percentage of sites within the Nature Reserves
2013-2014	X01	234	44.44%
	X03	202	99.50%
	X06	2733	98.83%
2014-2015	X06	2493	41.32%
	T2	4628	8.51%
	T3	5973	7.47%
	T4	2590	47.68%
	T5	322	32.92%
	T6	319	8.15%

The GPS sites of tracked White-naped Crane in winter of 2013-14 and 2014-15

Cheng Y. et al., publication in preparation



Table 1. Arrival and departure time of GPS tracked White-naped Crane at Poyang Lake

Winter	ID	Age	Type of tracker	Arriving time (y/m/d)	Departure time (y/m/d)
2013-2014	X01	Juvenile	GPS-PTT	2013/11/12	2014/3/10
	X03	Juvenile	GPS-PTT	2013/11/18	2014/3/10
	X06	Adult	GPS-GSM	2013/11/5	2014/3/10
2014-2015	X06	Adult	GPS-GSM	2014/11/2	2015/3/11
	T2	Juvenile	GPS-GSM	2014/11/3	2015/3/7
	T3*	Juvenile	GPS-GSM	2014/11/2	2015/3/13
	T4*	Adult	GPS-GSM	2014/12/5	2015/3/13
	T5	Adult	GPS-PTT	2014/11/2	2015/3/12
	T6*	Adult	GPS-PTT	2014/11/2	2015/3/13

* (1) T3 was family with T6, (2) T4 was poisoned during autumn migration and rehabilitated on November 11, 2014 in Shandong Province, China

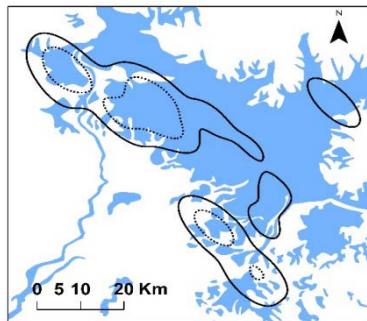


Winter Home Range Variation

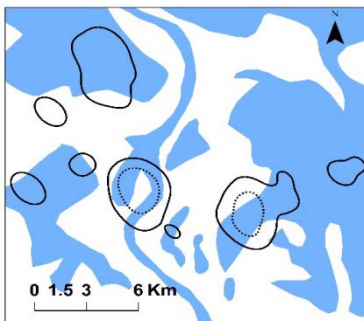
95% FKE Home range size: 30.52-996.42 km², mean: 483.30±399.32km²

60% FKE Home range size: 5.85-236.31 km², mean: 120.42±108.18km²

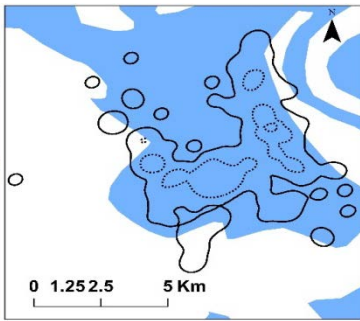
1. X01(2013-14)



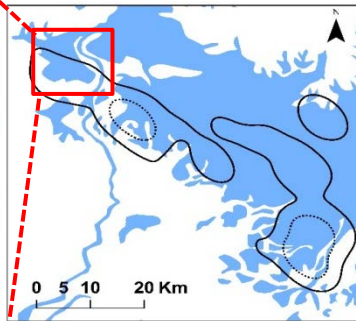
2. X03(2013-14)



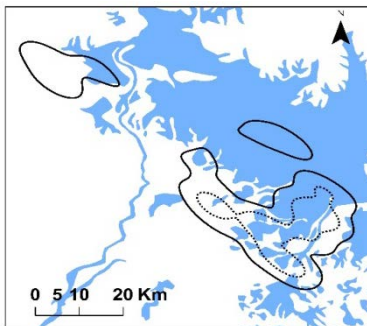
3. X06(2013-14)



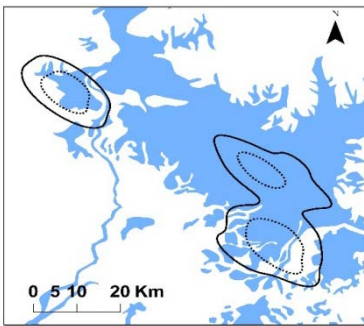
4. X06(2014-15)



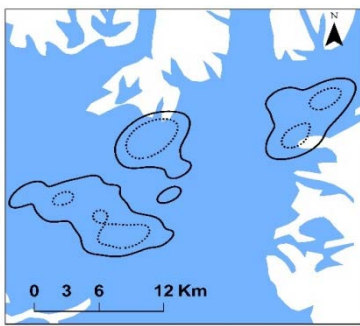
5. T2(2014-15)



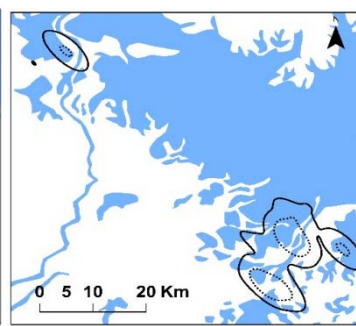
6. T4(2014-15)



7. T5(2014-15)



8. T6(2014-15)



Cheng Y. et al.,
publication in
preparation

———— 95%FKE - - - - - 60%FKE * The offspring of T6, the T3, was removed from analysis

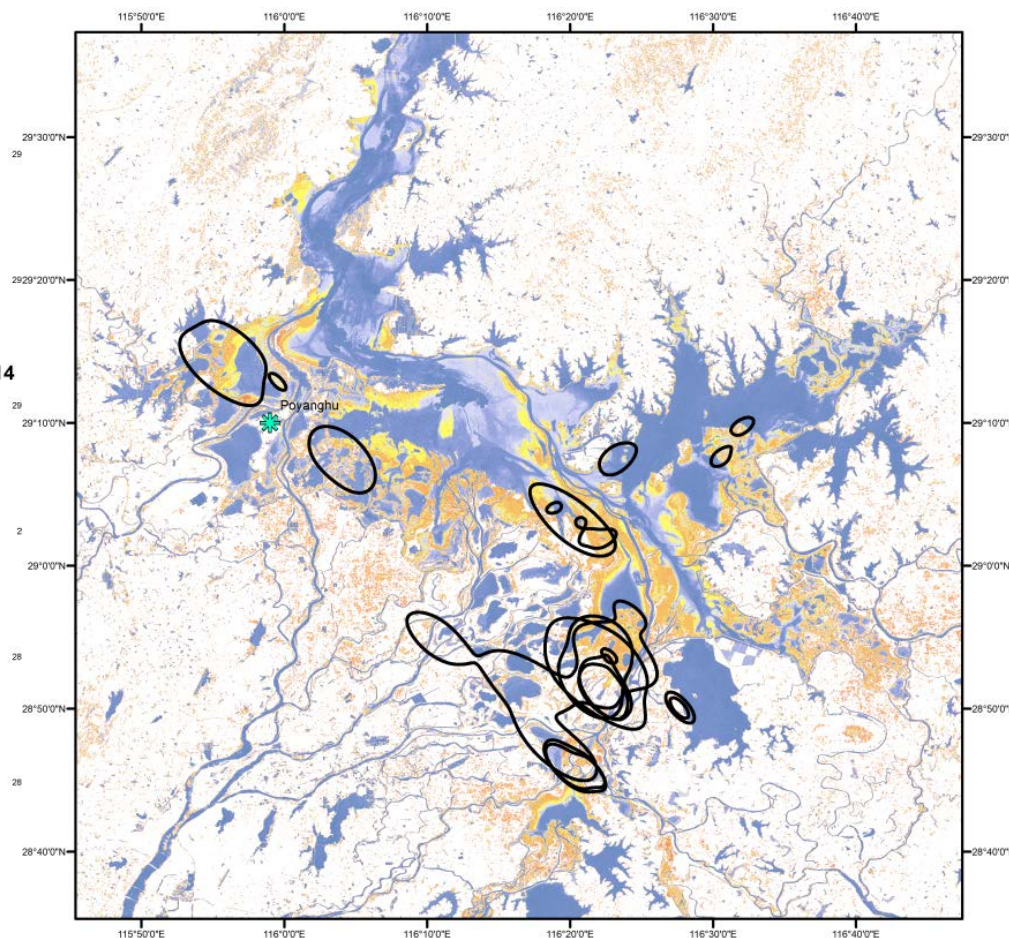
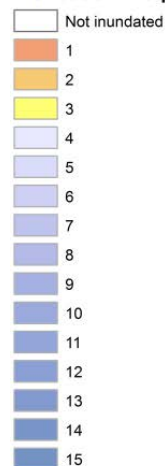
2014			2015			2016		
nr.	Scene date	Scene code	nr.	Scene date	Scene code	nr.	Scene date	Scene code
1	03.10.2014	0F3E	1	17.06.2015	E23C	1	07.01.2016	0B8E
2	08.10.2014	BE52	2	29.06.2015	F6FC	2	19.01.2016	BDB7
3	15.10.2014	57C7	3	11.07.2015	C8A1	3	31.01.2016	580C
4	20.10.2014	37B4	4	23.07.2015	0FE5	4	12.02.2016	4082
5	27.10.2014	6255	5	16.08.2015	C32E	5	24.02.2016	4C3D
6	01.11.2014	F9F3	6	28.08.2015	B9A2	6	07.03.2016	792B
7	08.11.2014	5947	7	09.09.2015	DDDA	7	19.03.2016	0AEF
8	13.11.2014	016A	8	21.09.2015	A3D4	8	31.03.2016	C2AF
9	20.11.2014	2FA3	9	03.10.2015	AF34	9	12.04.2016	14D1
10	25.11.2014	FD1B	10	15.10.2015	3B0A	10	24.04.2016	DF07
11	02.12.2014	342B	11	27.10.2015	C736	11	06.05.2016	A090
12	07.12.2014	11D6	12	20.11.2015	89B6	12	30.05.2016	A928
13	14.12.2014	BD81	13	02.12.2015	DA25	13	11.06.2016	DC87
14	19.12.2014	8C9E	14	14.12.2015	4560			
15	26.12.2014	F178	15	26.12.2015	5273			

3.10.14 – 26.12.14

17.6.15 – 26.12.15

7.1.16 – 11.6.16

Inundation Frequency 2014



Inundation
frequency map
2014 –
combined with
wintering bird
home range
data (2014.11-
2015.03)

3.10.14 – 26.12.14

2017 DRAGON 4 SYMPOSIUM

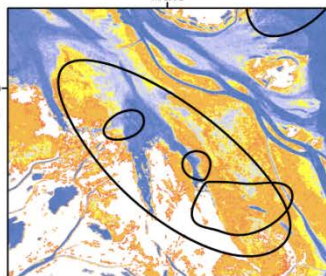
26–30 June 2017 | Copenhagen, Denmark

2017年“龙计划”四期学术研讨会

2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根

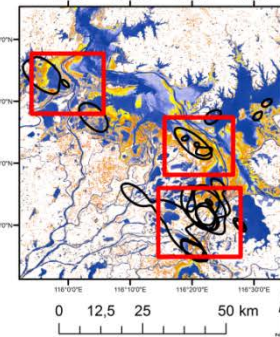
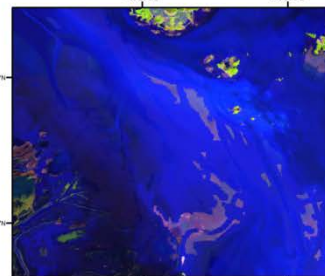
2014
Inundation
Frequency
from S1
for winter season

5.5
km



2016
Landsat 8
Timeseries
Data

5.5
km



Detail views
from map
overlay of
wintering
season 2014 -
compared with
Landsat time
series 2016

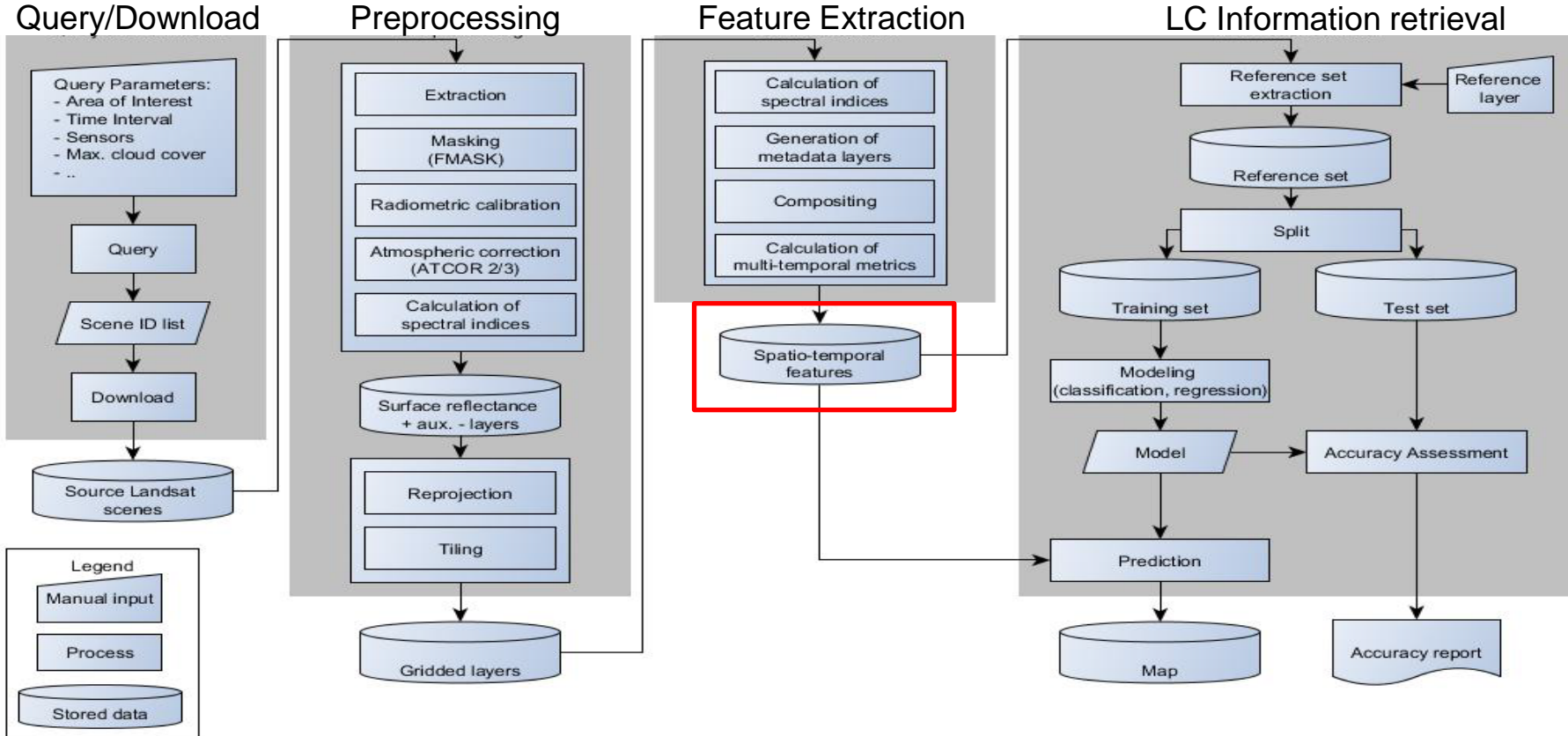
Idea behind combination of EO with ornithological data

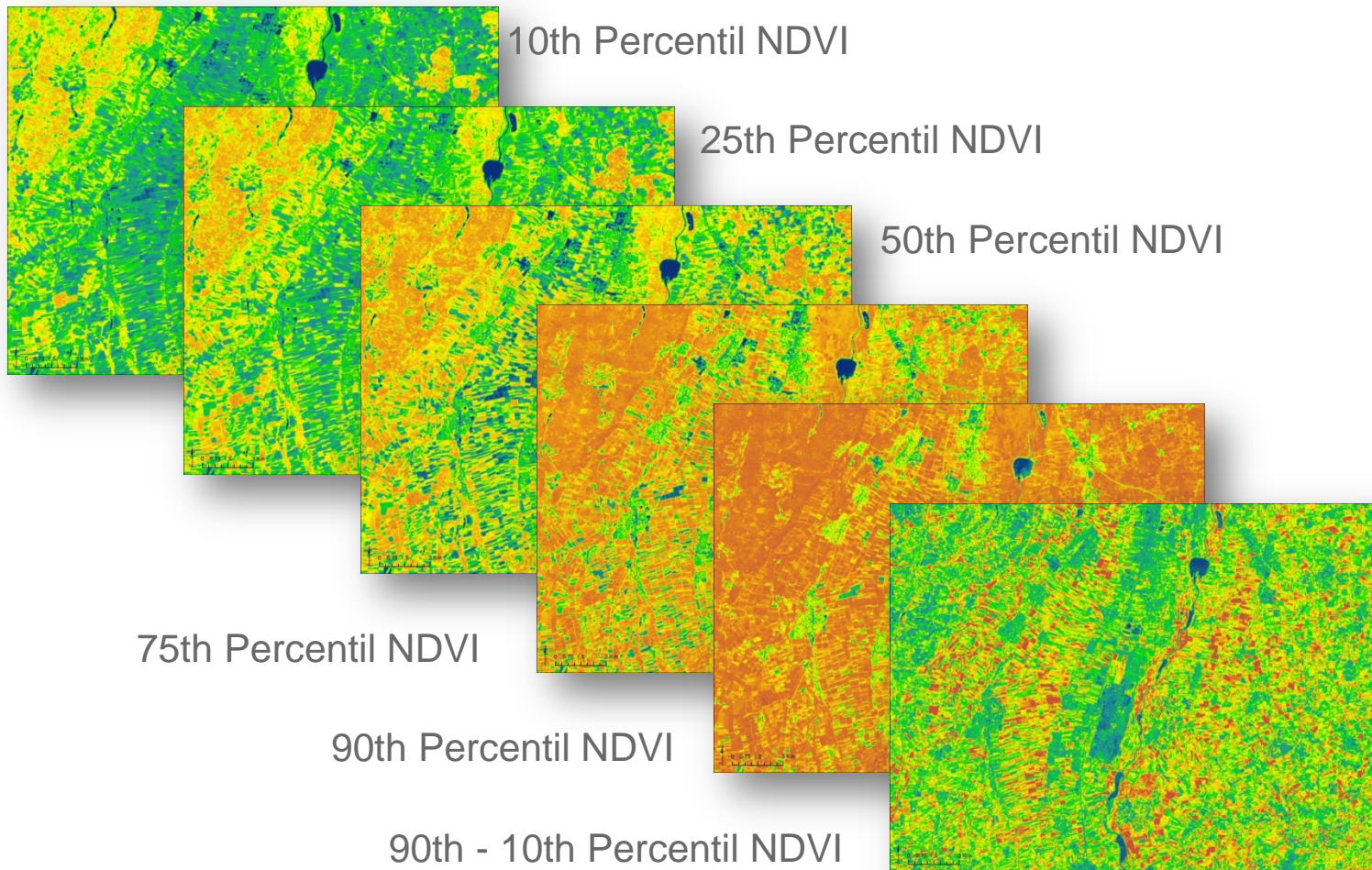
- Goals of EO scientists: wetland mapping and change estimation
- Goals of biologists: habitat mapping

What can be probably done with remote sensing?

- Wetland localization in an extremely dynamic environment
- Support habitat localization and further description with inundation and land cover type maps

Time series processing workflow for Landsat / Sentinel-2

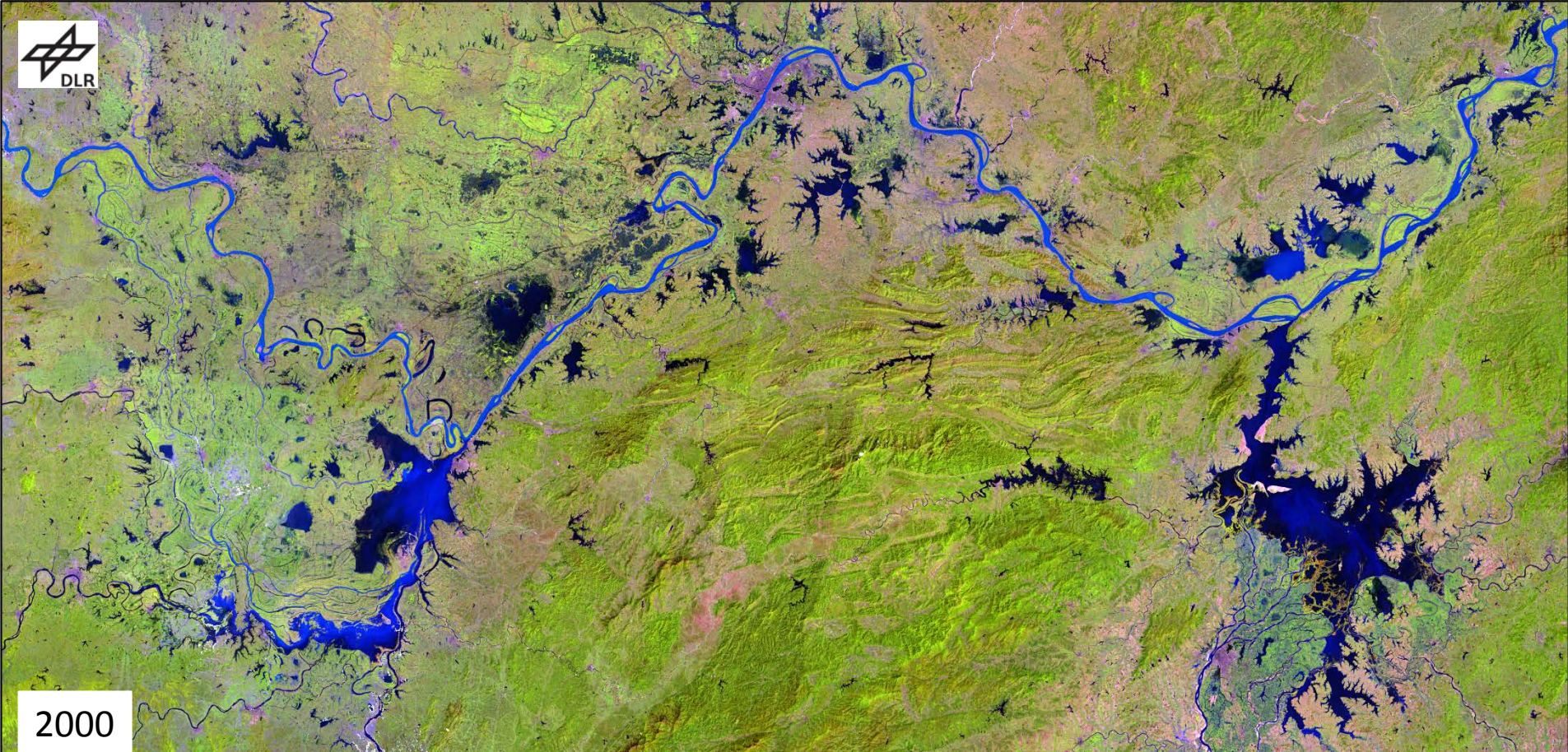






2016

Landsat Time Series Data – generated with 41 Landsat 8 scenes = data with <30% CC, out of all available datasets for 1 year.
DLR method development : B Mack, P Leinenkugel, C Kuenzer, S Dech, „A semi-automated approach for the generation of a new land use and land cover product for Germany based on Landsat time-series and Lucas in-situ data – Remote Sensing Letters, 2017



2000

Landsat Time Series Data – generated with 62 Landsat TM and ETM scenes = data with <30% CC,
out of all available datasets for 1 year.



2016

2014 Time Series Data – NDVI minimum (p100)

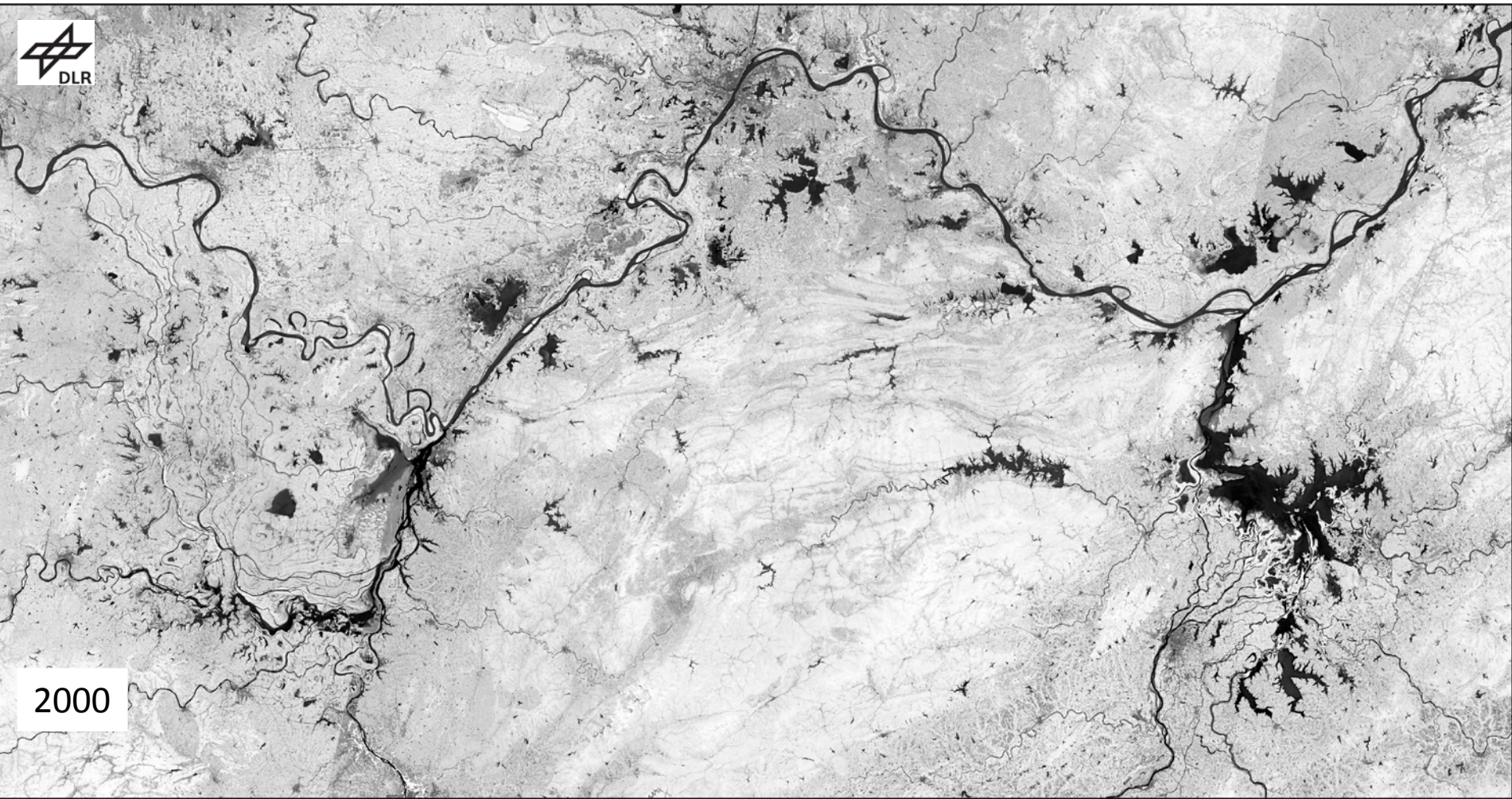


2016

2014 Time Series Data – NDVI minimum (p100)



2000



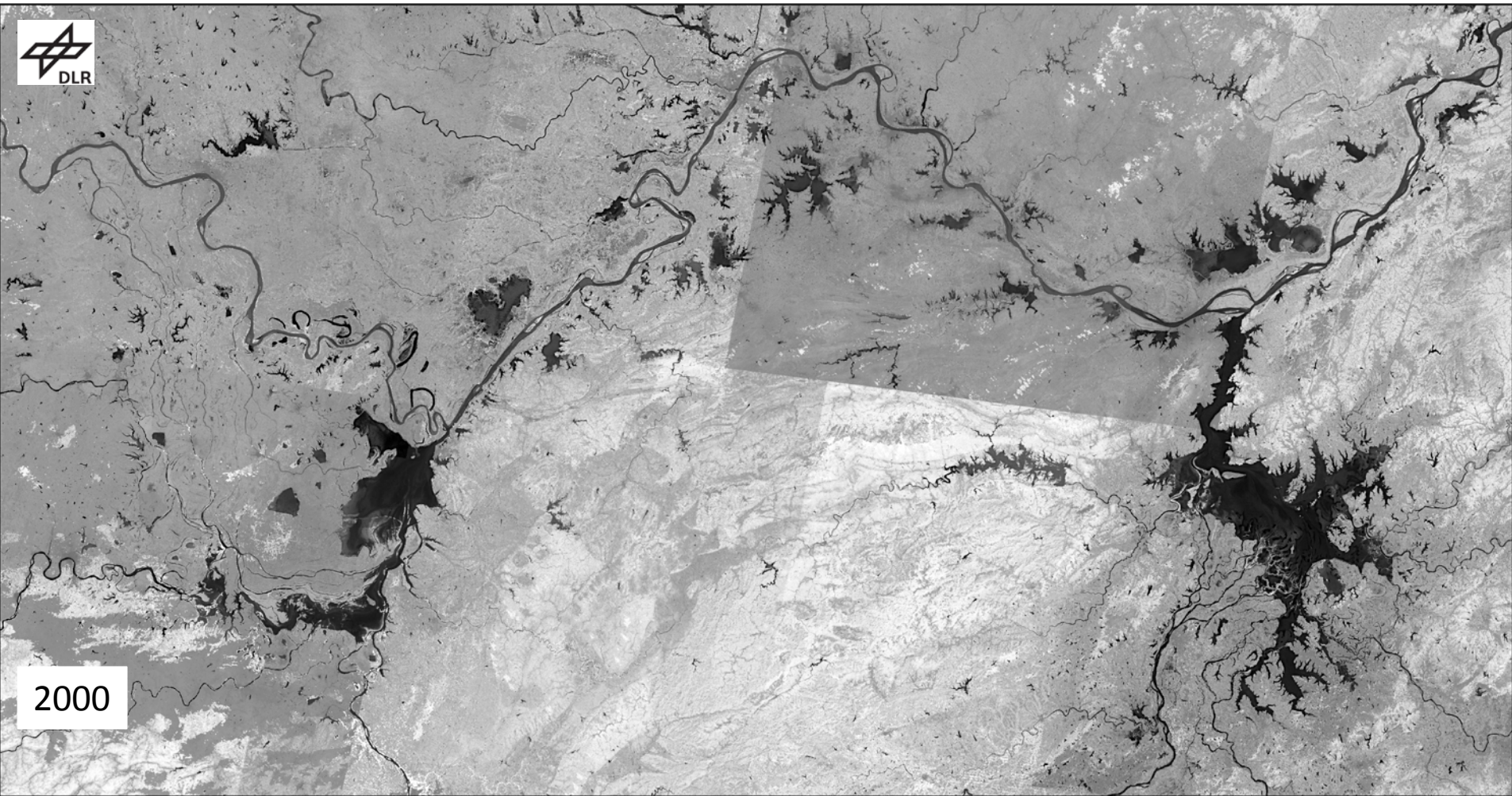


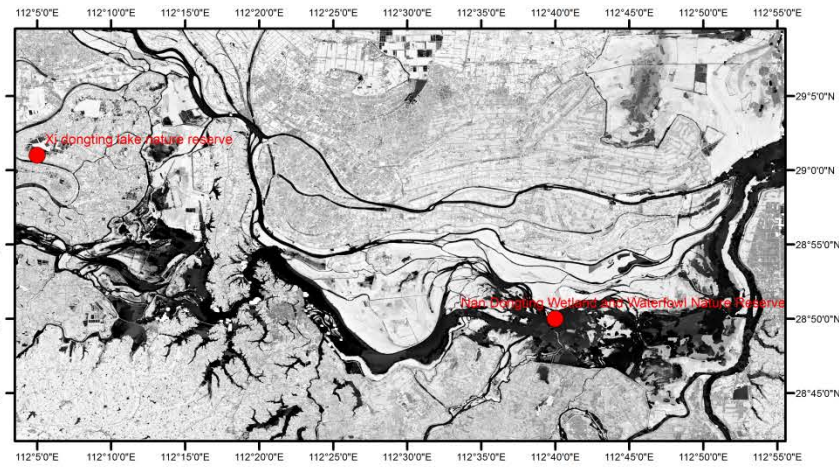
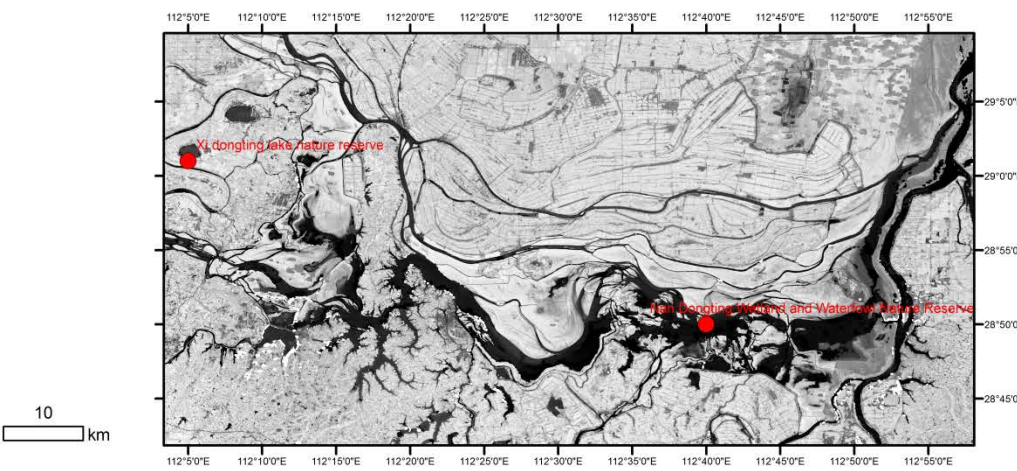
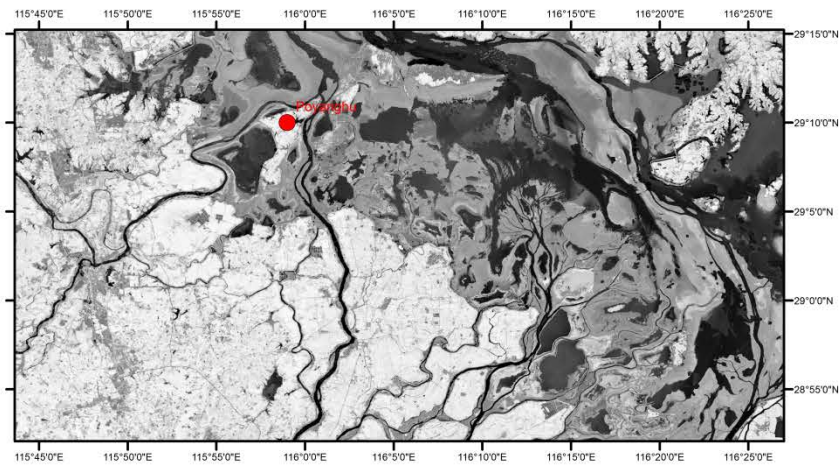
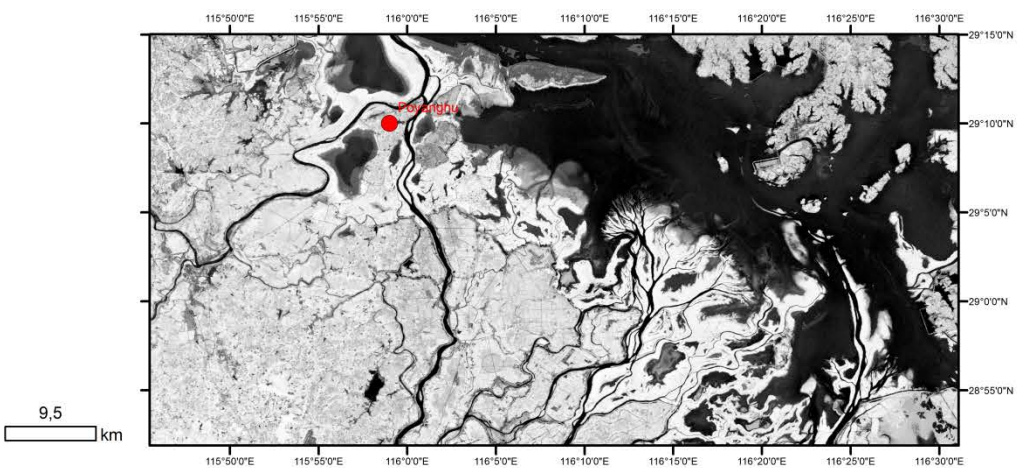
2016

2014 Time Series Data – NDVI maximum (p0)

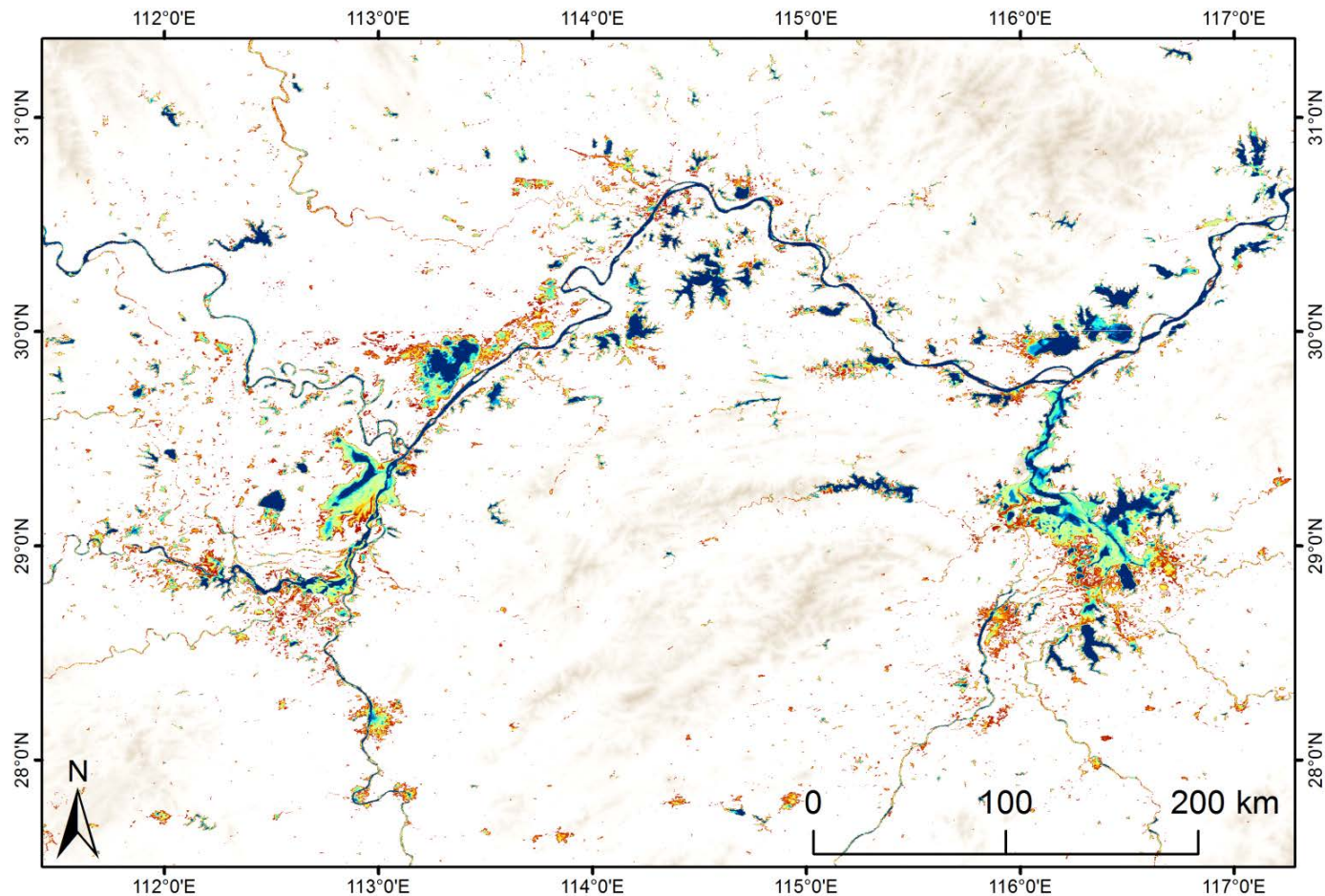


2000

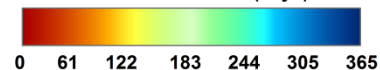




DLR's Global WaterPack – Poyang and Dongting Lake



Inundation duration (days)



Klein, Igor , Dietz, Andreas, Gessner, Ursula, Dech, Stefan und Künzer, Claudia (2015) Results of the Global WaterPack: a novel product to assess inland water body dynamics on a daily basis. Remote Sensing Letters, 6 (1)

Plan for the next 1 – 2 years

1. **Data** Processing and **Analyses** – according to proposal tasks
 - DLR:
 - Water surface monitoring for Dongting and Poyang Lake (Sentinel data)
 - Land cover (e.g. 2000 and 2016) and wetland extraction – assessment of change
 - DLR/MPI for Ornithology – Assessment of EO potential to support habitat monitoring of birds (migratory or/and domestic)
 - [...]
2. Publication activity
3. Young Scientist Exchange (in case of available funding)



Thank you
for your attention!

juliane.huth@dlr.de



CHANGES MONITORING IN POYANG LAKE WITH MULTI-SOURCES REMOTE SENSING IMAGES

Shuhua Qi Yeqiao Wang Dan Wang Zhang Li

Key Laboratory of Poyang Lake Wetland and Watershed
Research, Ministry of Education, Jiangxi Normal University

Report Outline



Poyang Lake



Multi-Source Remote Sensing Images



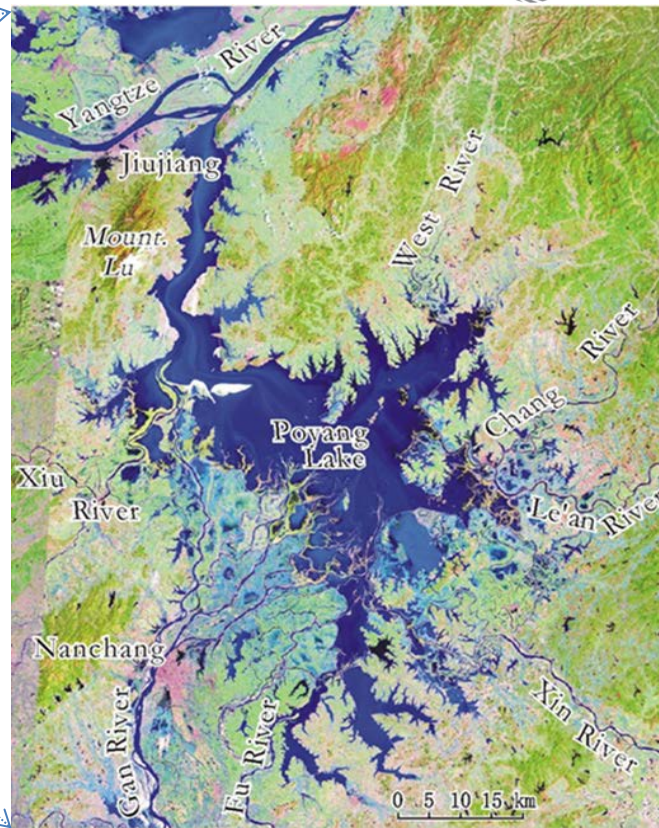
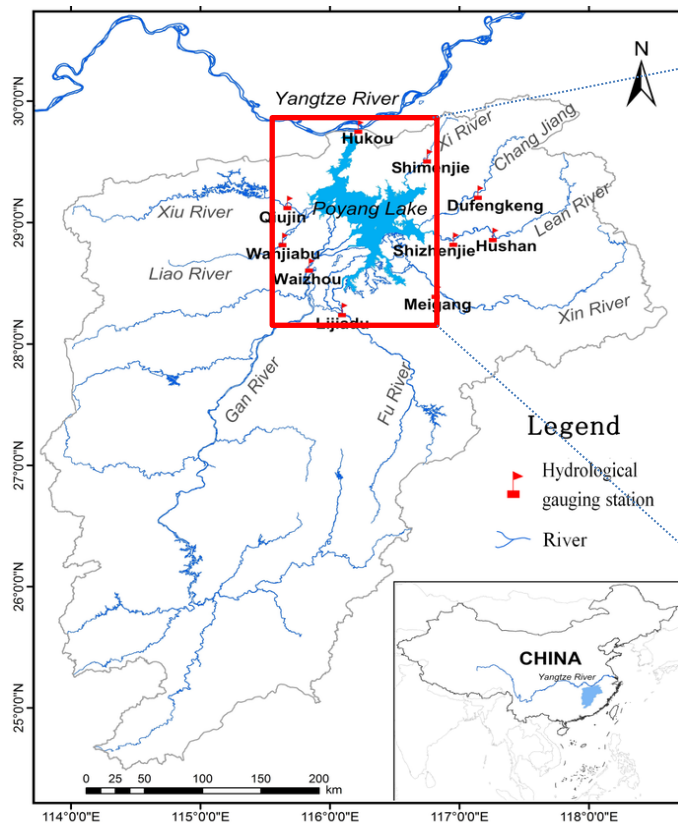
Water Extent Change



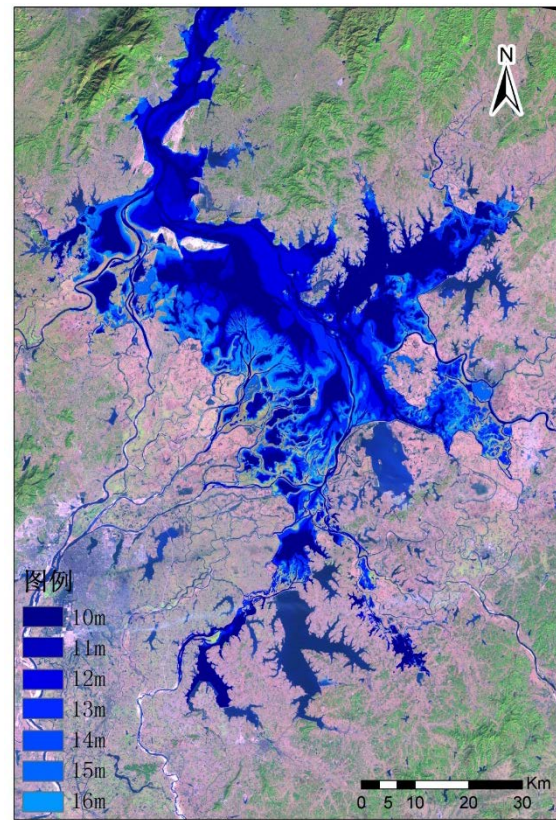
Suspended Sediment Change

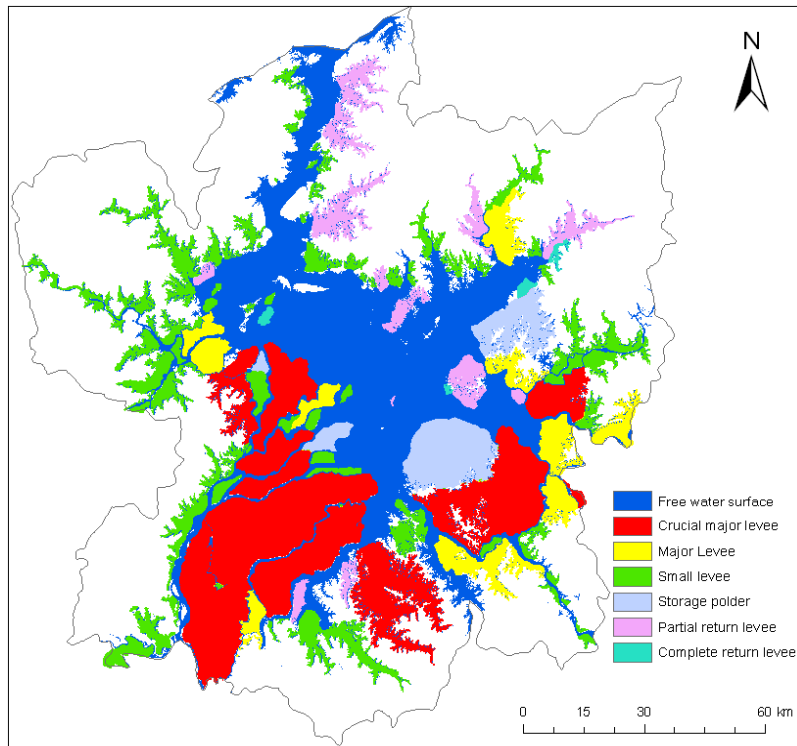


Landscape Change



Affected by subtropical monsoon climate, rainfall is abundant in PYLW with a mean annual precipitation of 1,680 mm. And most precipitation happened in April-June, account for about 45%. Water level in Poyang Lake shows great fluctuation seasonally and water extent also fluctuations from $<1,000 \text{ km}^2$ to $>4,000 \text{ km}^2$





The water body in Poyang Lake was shaped by the water poured from the five rivers and the levees around Poyang Lake.

It was estimated that there were more than 6000km levees around Poyang Lake.

And these levees were responsible for protecting farmland about 24×10^4 ha and 3.5 million population

Report Outline



Poyang Lake



Multi-Source Remote Sensing Images



Water Extent Change




Suspended Sediment Change



Landscape Change

Images parameters from GF-1 Satellite



	Band NO.	Spectrum Range (μm)	Spatial Resolution (m)	Images width (km)	Revisiting days (day)
Pan and multi-spectral camera PMS	1	0.45~0.90	2	60	4
	2	0.45~0.52	8		
	3	0.52~0.59			
	4	0.63~0.69			
	5	0.77~0.89			
multi-spectral camera WFOV	6	0.45~0.52	16	800	2
	7	0.52~0.59			
	8	0.63~0.69			
	9	0.77~0.89			

- ◆ 126 cloud free images received by GF-1/WFV in 41 days covering Poyang Lake were collected during 2013–2016. These images were used to mapping the water extent and suspended sediment content
- ◆ 8-days composite MODIS-NDVI product were also collected for mapping the water extent of Poyang Lake and annual inundating frequency during 2000–2016
- ◆ Sentinel 1A and Sentinel 2A images were used to mapping the wetland landscape
- ◆ Landsat TM/ETM/OLS images were used to monitoring the water extent changes with water level. And they were also used to monitoring the vessels involved in sand dredging



Poyang Lake



Multi-Source Remote Sensing Images



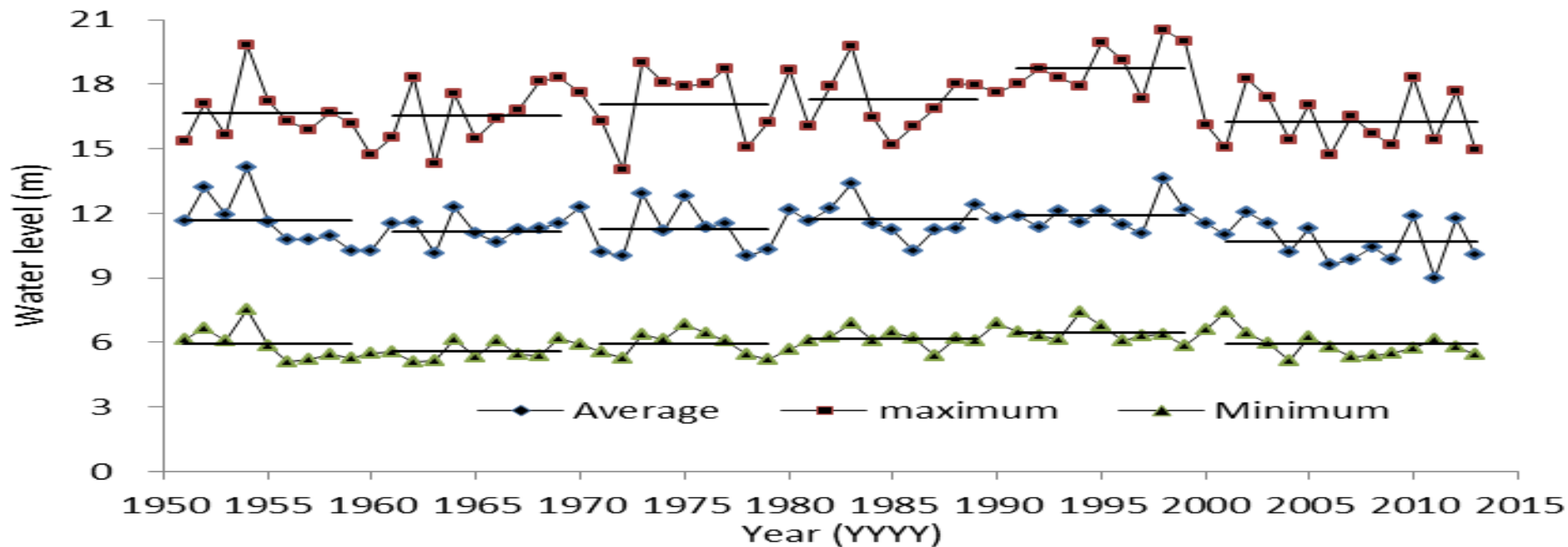
Water Extent Change



Suspended Sediment Change

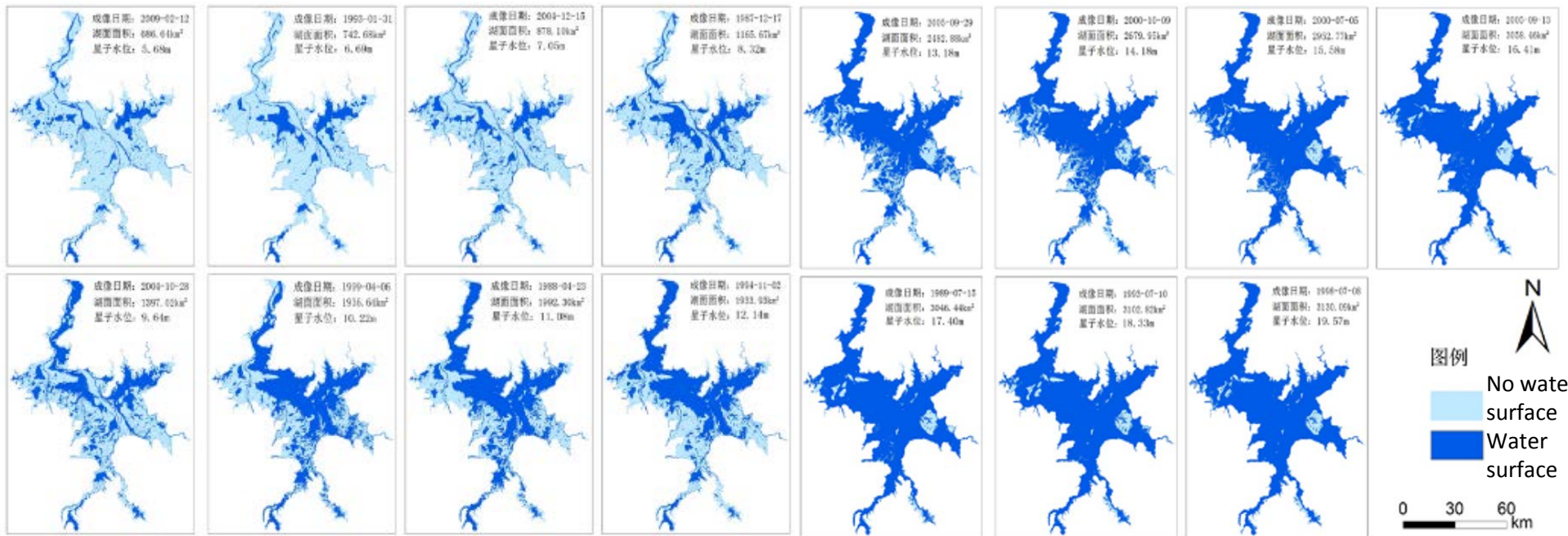


Landscape Change

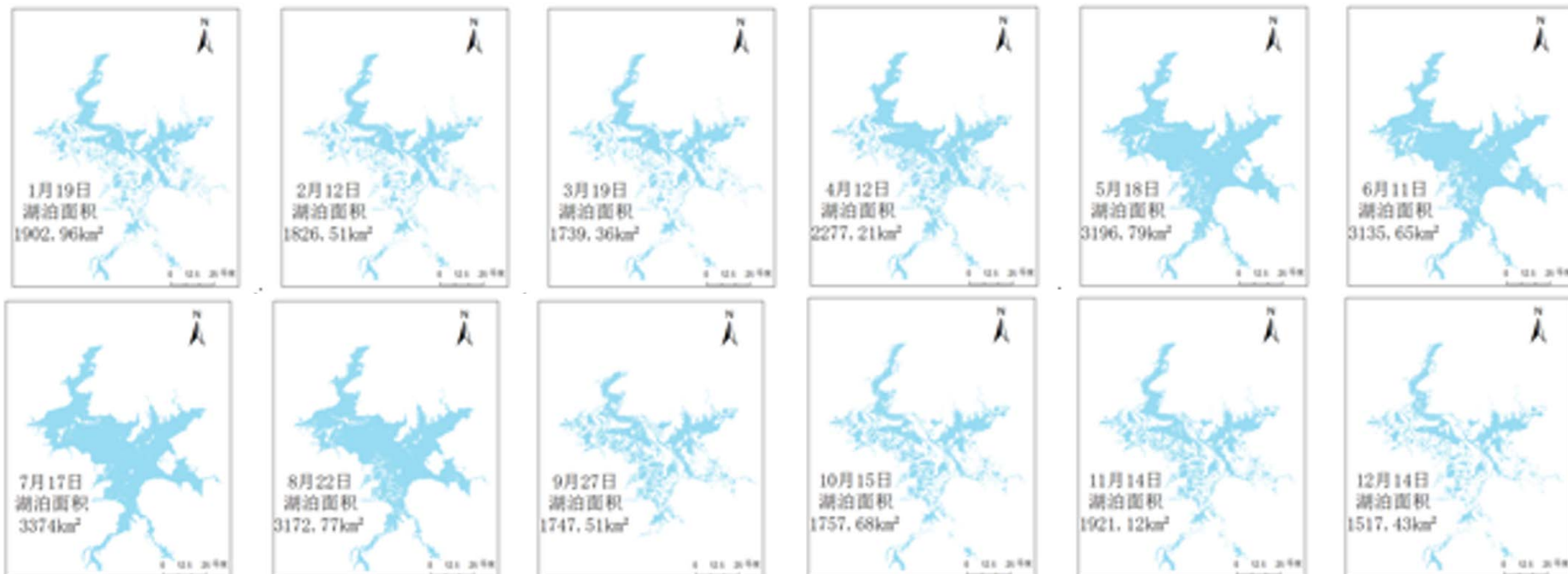


The drought duration in recent years according to water level records from Xingzi station since 2003

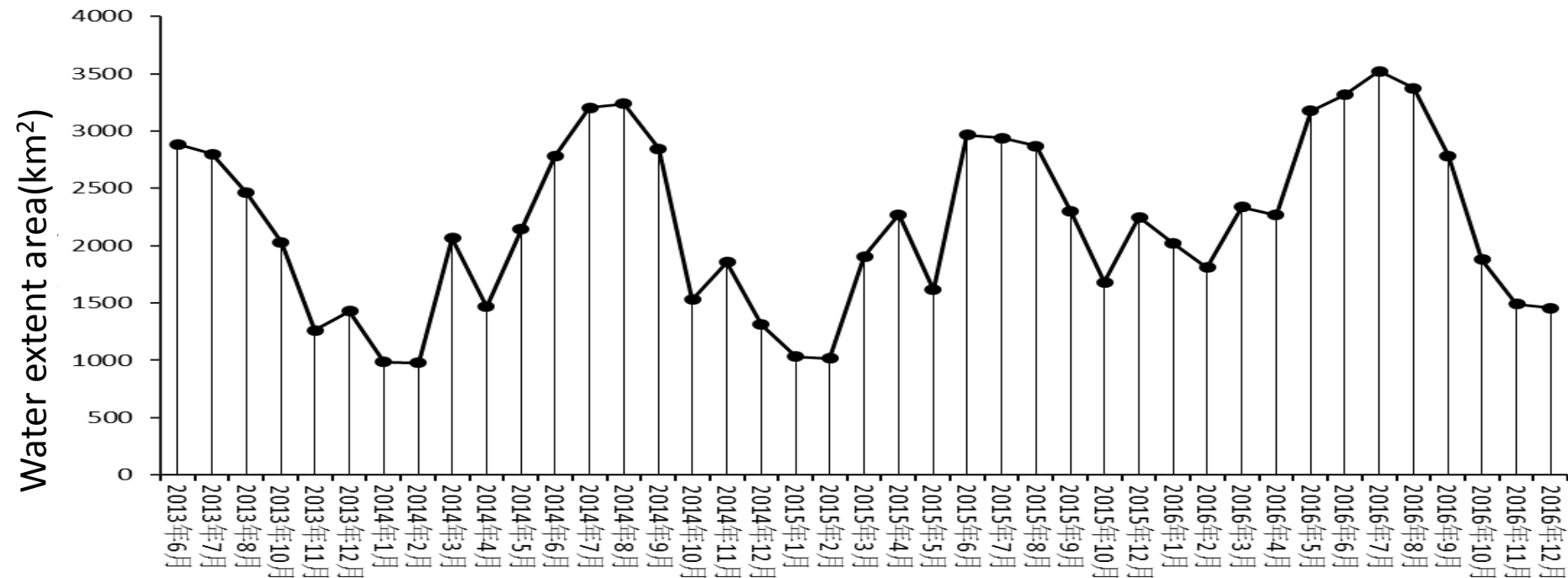
Days	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	1951-1999	2000-2013
<5.5 m	0	31	0	0	20	9	0	0	0	0	3	3.4	4.5
<=6m	1	61	0	6	61	42	55	13	0	9	16	12.7	18.9
<=7m	31	83	34	83	100	86	123	57	70	19	69	42.7	56.6
<=8m	54	118	71	139	145	109	141	88	181	59	122	73.5	97.8
<=9m	83	175	95	184	195	127	167	122	239	104	148	100.0	136.0
<=10 m	118	190	152	229	222	159	188	142	264	134	188	126.4	169.5



The water extent in Poyang Lake with different Xingzi water level monitoring with Landsat images

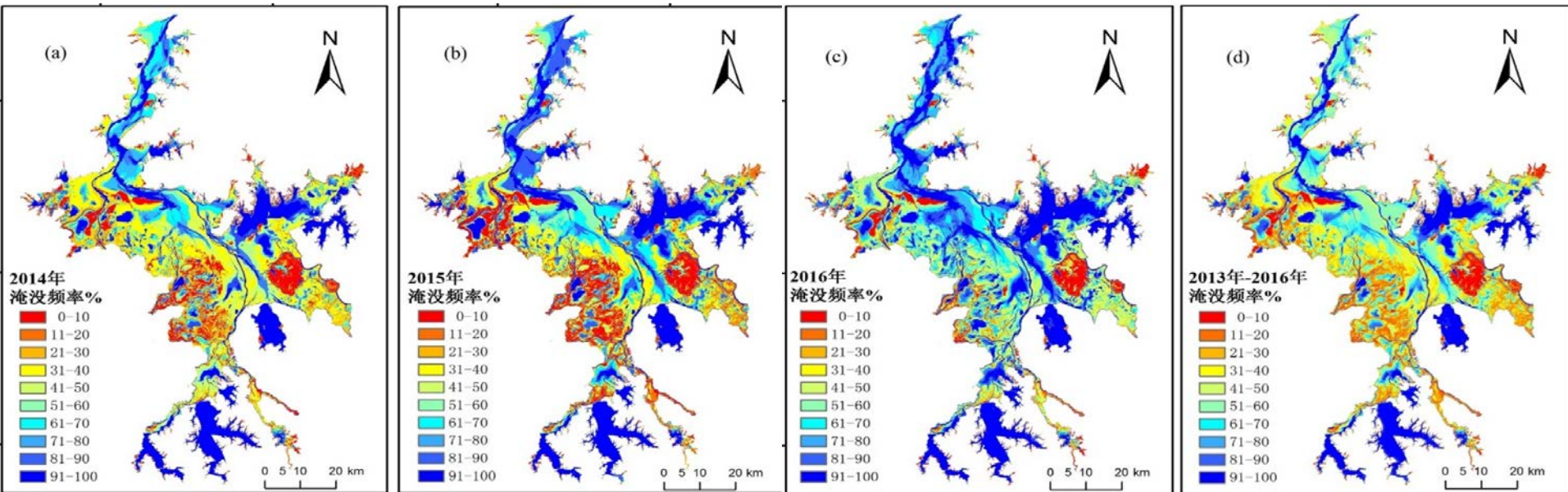


The monthly water extent in Poyang Lake mapped with Sentinel 1A VH data in 2016



The water extent area in Poyang Lake during 2013-2016 monitoring with GF-1

Water Extent Change



The water annual inundating frequency in Poyang Lake during 2014-2016 with GF-1 images

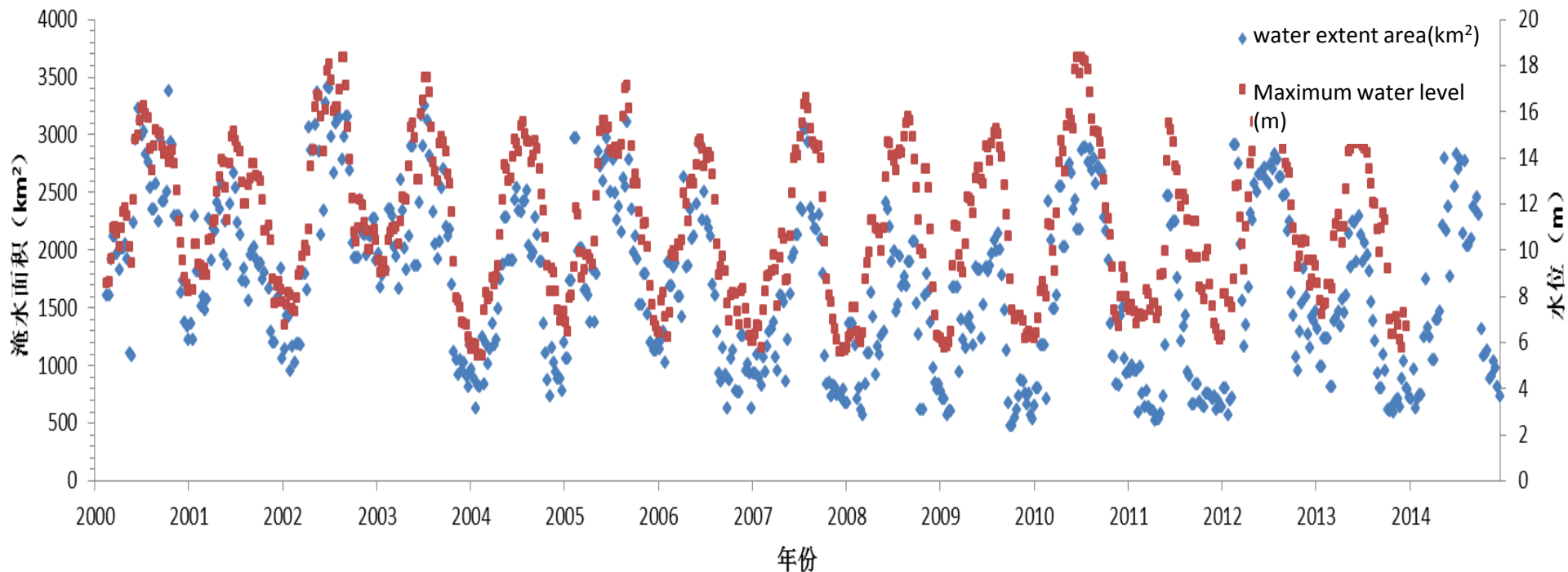


26–30 June 2017 | Copenhagen, Denmark

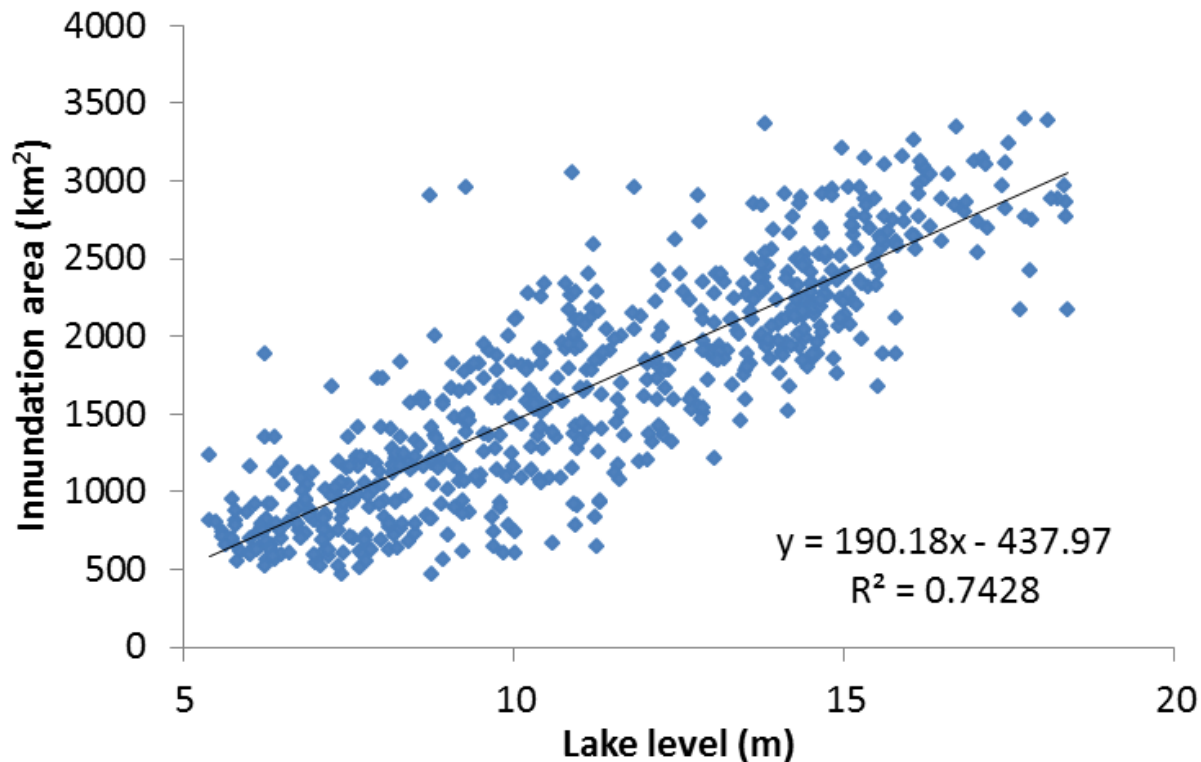
2017年“龙计划”四期学术研讨会

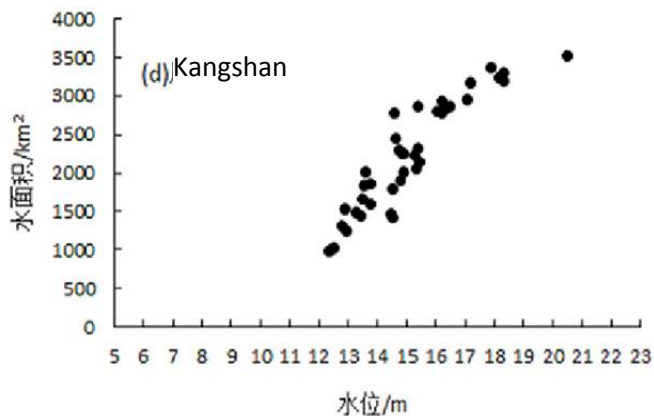
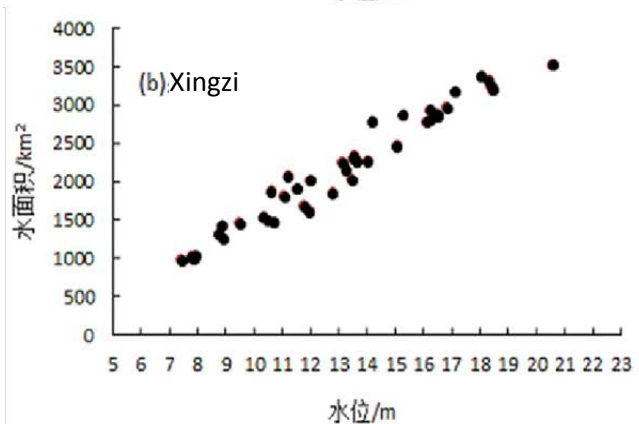
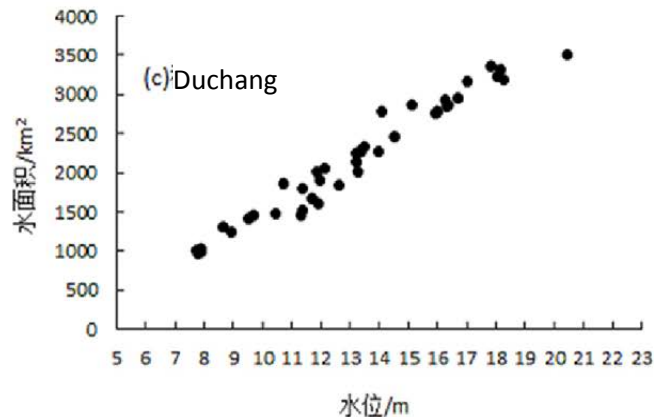
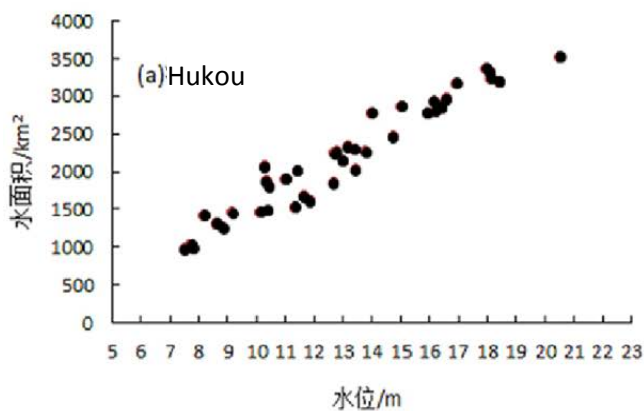
2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根

Water Extent Change

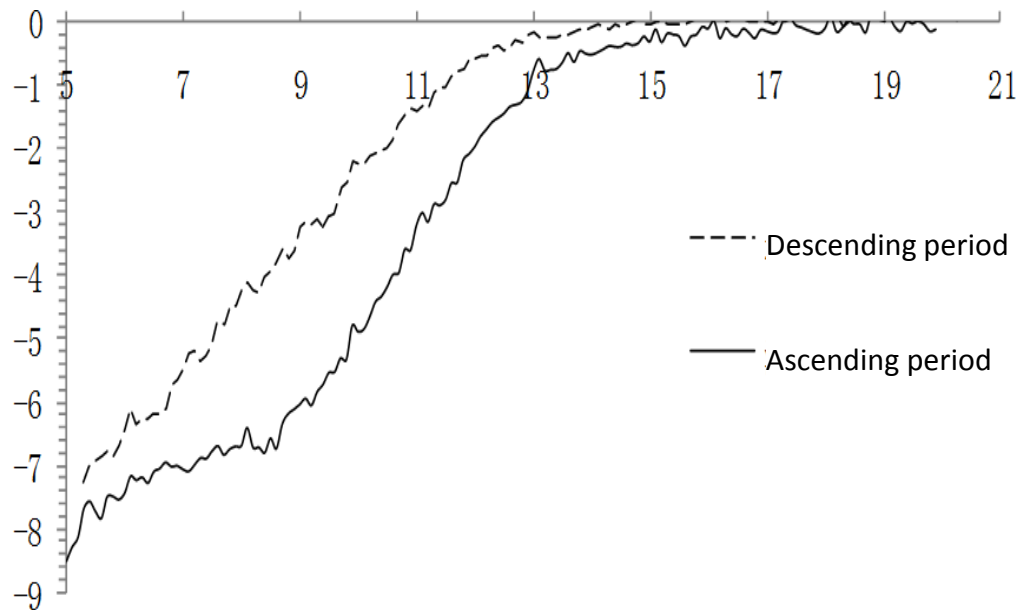
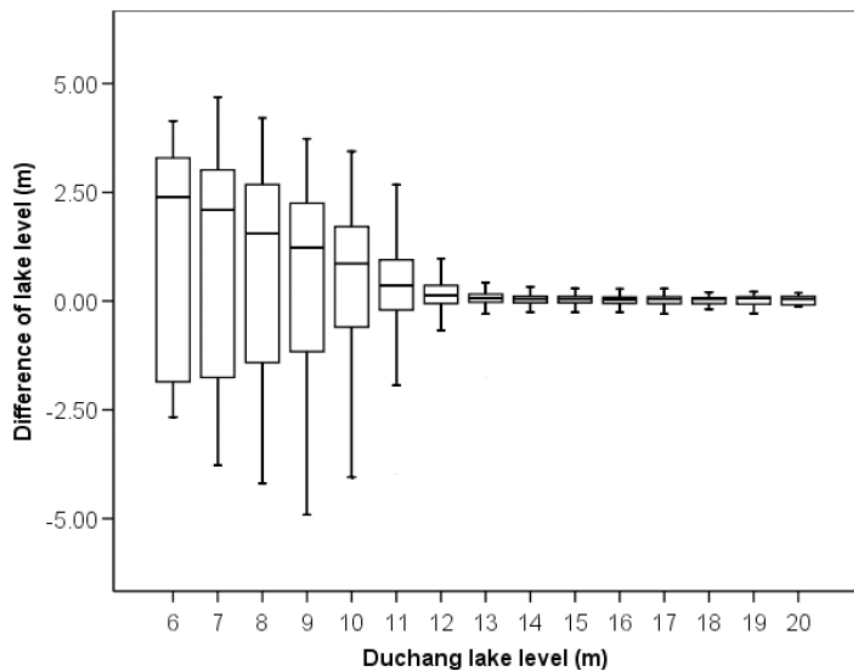


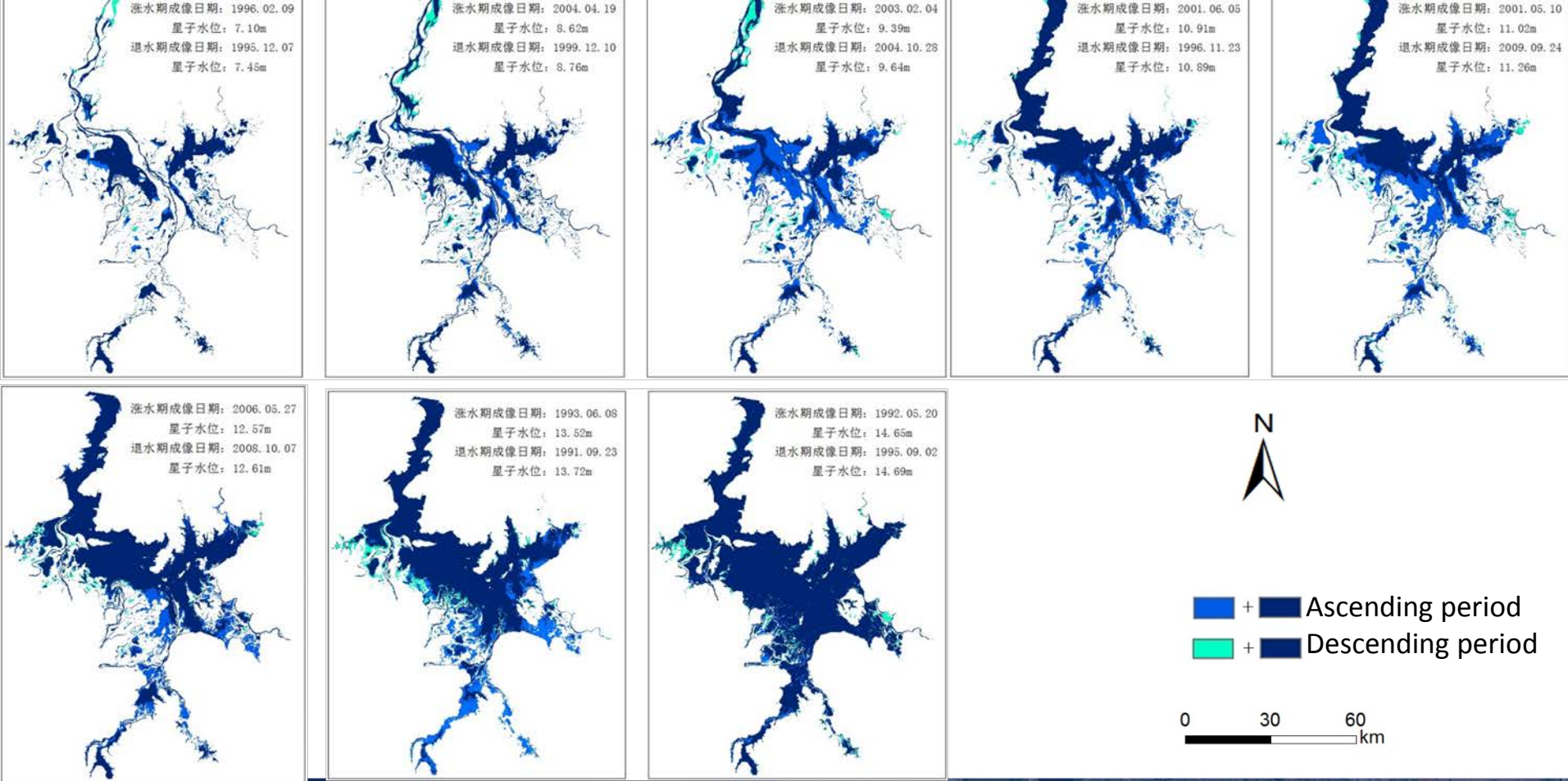
Water Extent Change





Water Extent Change





2017 DRAGON 4 SYMPOSIUM

26-30 June 2017 | Copenhagen, Denmark

2017年“龙计划”四期学术研讨会

2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根

Water Extent Change

- (1) Though a significant linear relationship was found for the water level and inundation area for the Poyang Lake, the water surface area shows uncertainty;
- (2) Water level in Poyang Lake is higher in the south and lower in the north when lake water level is low, and the spatial heterogeneity of water level was decreasing with lake level increasing;
- (3) Water level slope in Poyang Lake in the time period of water withdrawal was greater than that in flood period;
- (4) Affected by fishery practice by levees of dish-shaped sublakes, the water surface area of the sublakes in water withdrawal period is greater than that in flood period. Sand mining also changed the water extent around the sandpits when in low lake level. Therefore the inundation extent for Poyang Lake was affected by topography of lake basin, water discharge from the tributaries in Poyang Lake watershed, and the backwater effect of the Yangtze River, as well as with human activities such as sand mining and fishing practice with levees.



Poyang Lake



Multi-Source Remote Sensing Images



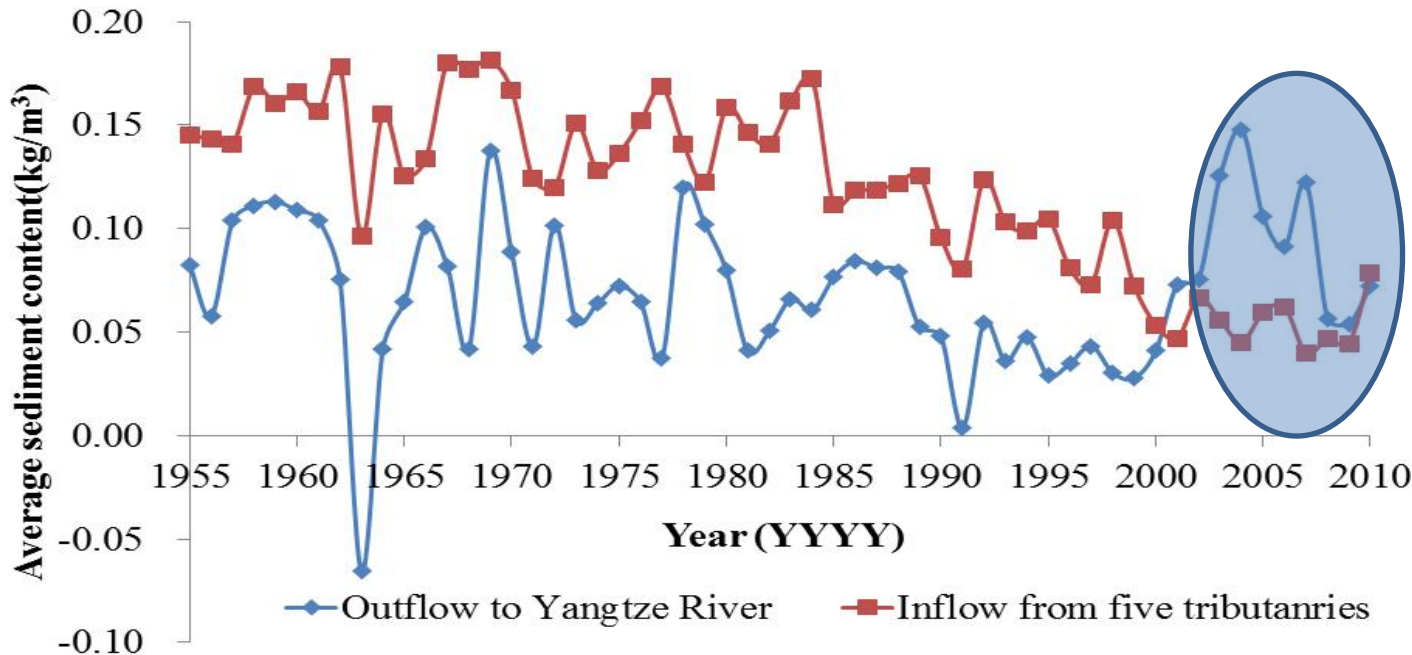
Water Extent Change



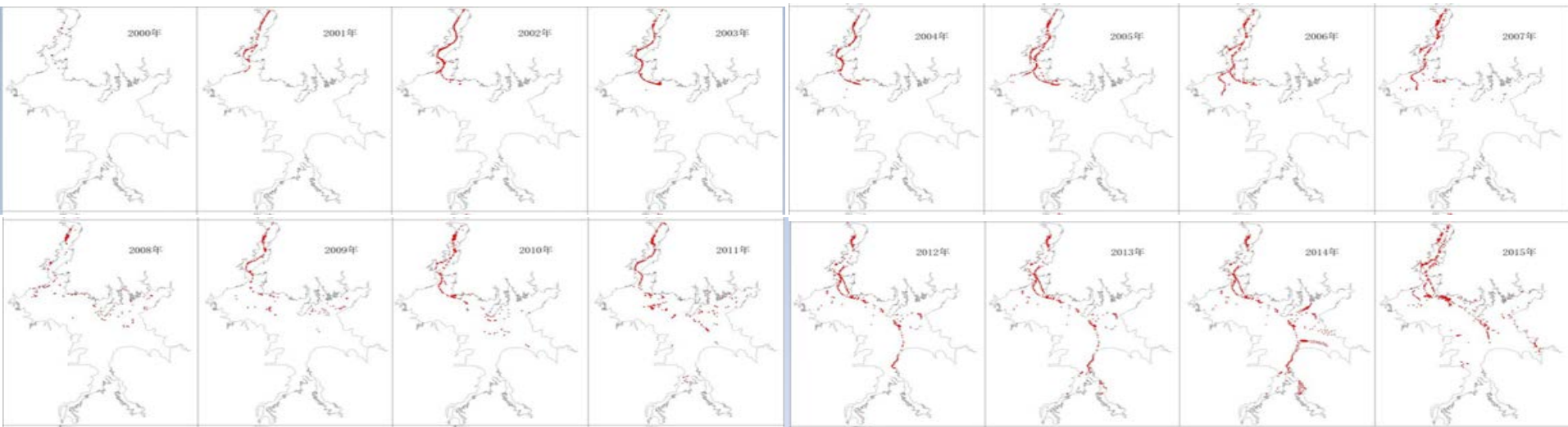
Suspended Sediment Change



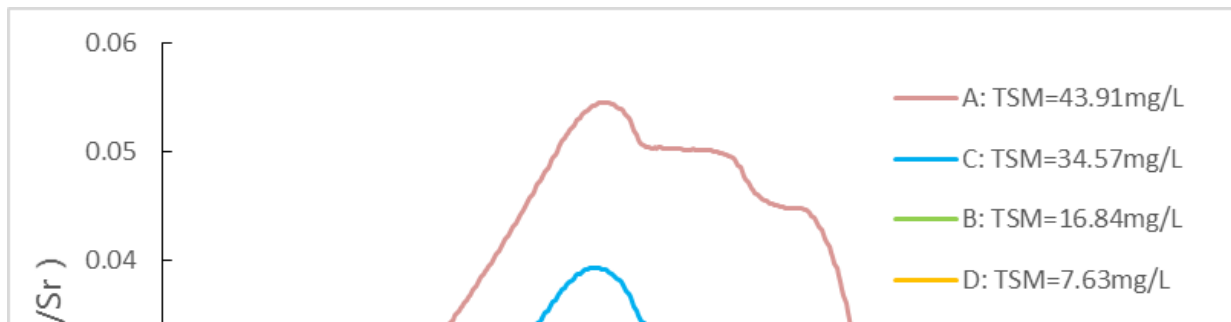
Landscape Change



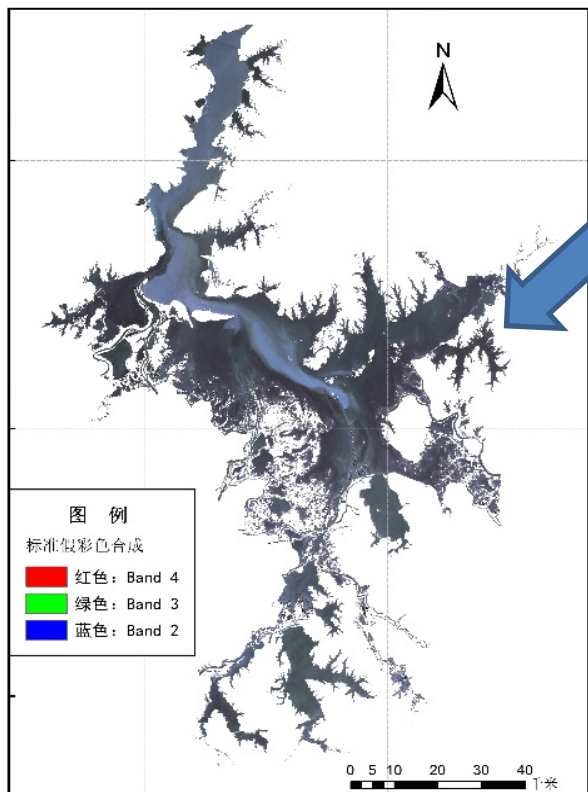
The yearly average sediment content for the water inflow to Poyang Lake
and outflow to Yangtze River from Hukou gauging station



The vessels involved in sand dredging in Poyang Lake during 2000-2014 with Landsat images

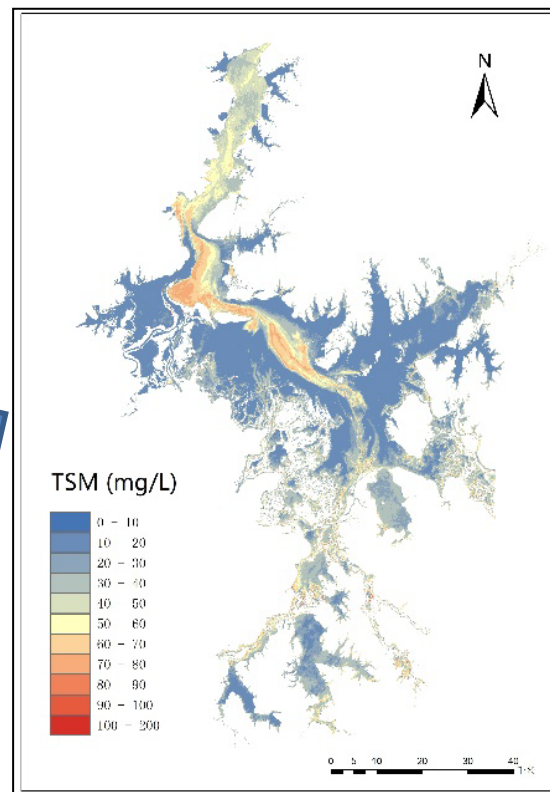


Regress Method	Parameter	Eqation	R ²
单波段	$R(707)$	$y = 234016x^3 - 1587.9x^2 + 772.22x + 2.5205$	0.9917
一阶微分	$\frac{R(777) - R(775)}{777 - 775}$	$y = 2E+13x^3 - 2E+09x^2 + 565942x + 4.188$	0.9681
波段比值	$\frac{R(717)}{R(401)}$	$y = 8.6166x^3 - 47.114x^2 + 127.39x - 88.009$	0.9593



The GF-1 image
composed with
R4G3B2

The suspended
sediment content from
GF-1 image with a
linear regress
equation scheme.





Poyang Lake



Multi-Source Remote Sensing Images



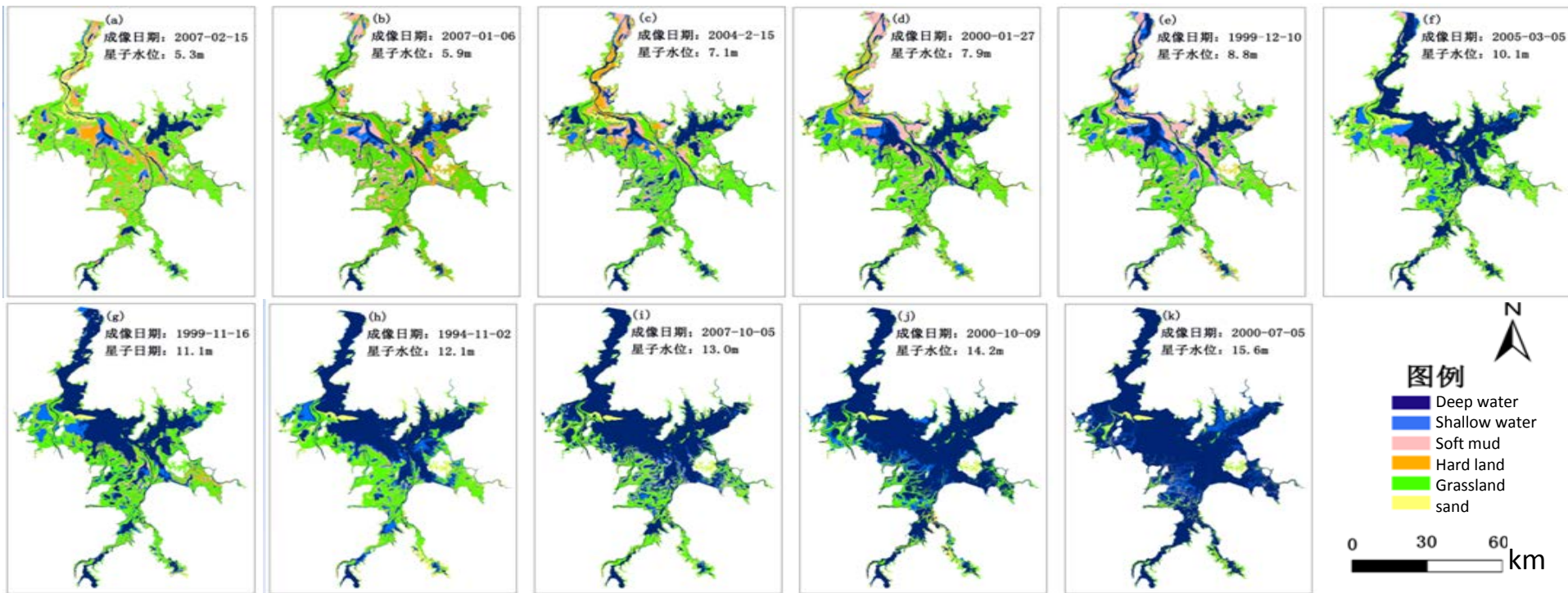
Water Extent Change

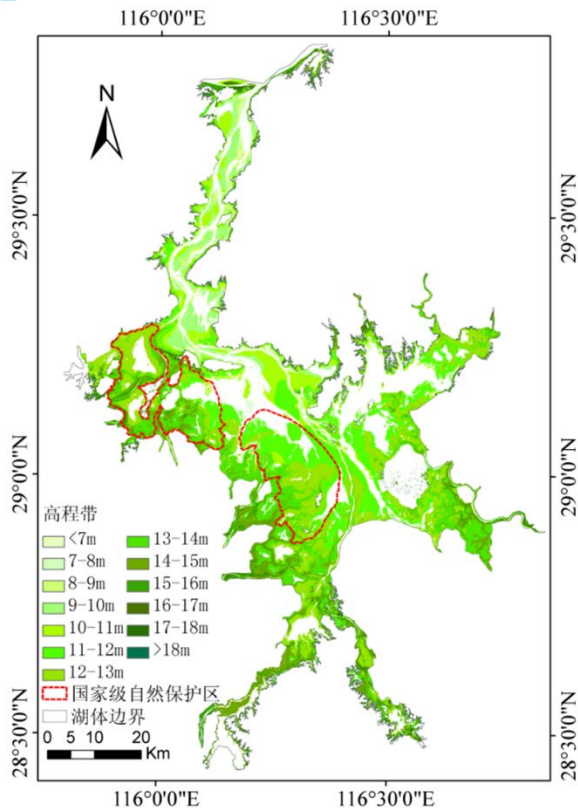


Suspended Sediment Change



Landscape Change





Elevation Range	Area (km ²)	Area of potential grassland (km ²)	Proportion
<7m	55.16	21.21	38.5%
7-8m	34.84	16.75	48.1%
8-9m	88.45	45.68	51.6%
9-10m	260.89	143.48	55.0%
10-11m	375.85	176.8	47.0%
11-12m	629.15	432.73	68.8%
12-13m	713.15	569.31	79.8%
13-14m	560.68	493.83	88.1%
14-15m	373.93	297.68	79.6%
15-16m	144.16	126.8	88.0%
16-17m	57.39	50.35	87.7%
17-18m	42.33	36.2	85.5%
>18m	178.51	30.25	16.9%
Sum	3514.49	2441.07	69.5%

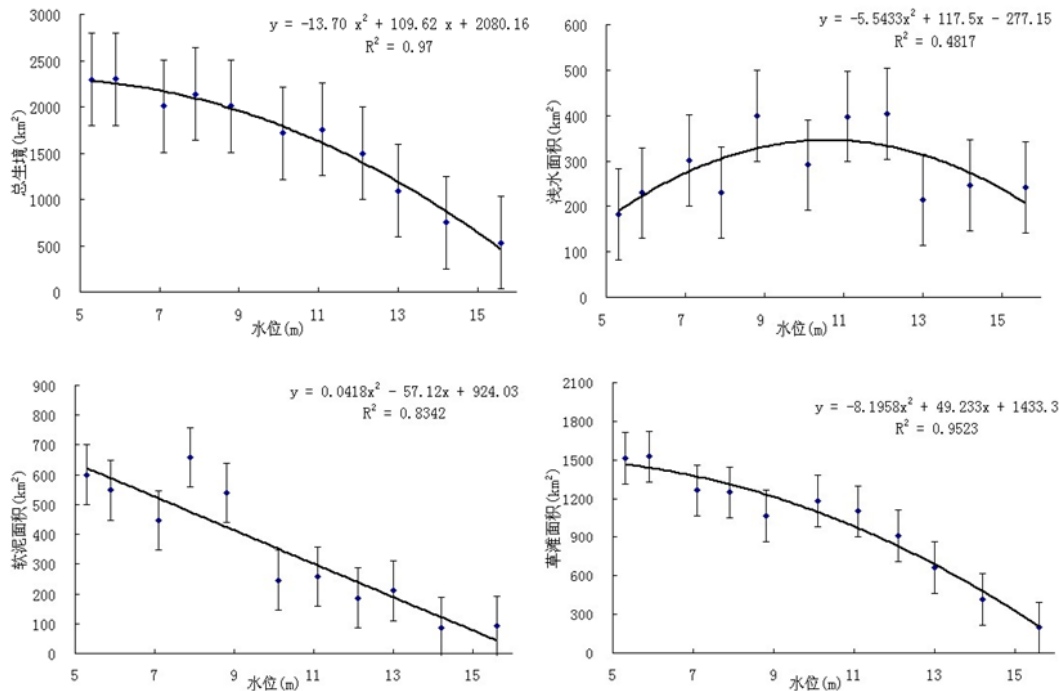


图 4 水位与越冬候鸟不同类型生境面积的关系

Fig 4 Relationship between water level and winter migrant birds' different habitat types



ESA-MOST Dragon Cooperation

中国科技部-欧洲空间局“龙计划”合作

2017 DRAGON 4 SYMPOSIUM

2017年“龙计划”四期学术研讨会

**Thanks For
Attention**

26-30 June 2017 | Copenhagen, Denmark

2017年6月26-30日, 丹麦 哥本哈根