

# Satellite observations for monitoring and status assessment of coastal and lakes waters

Nordic WFD conference Working group 4 meeting 26.9.2024

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Status assessment of marine and lakes water quality in Finland

Water Surface Temperature Celsius

EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)

Summer chl-a (coastal and lakes)

Secchi depth, total phosphorus coming up

Coastal MSFD\*

Spring bloom indicator (coastal water bodies)

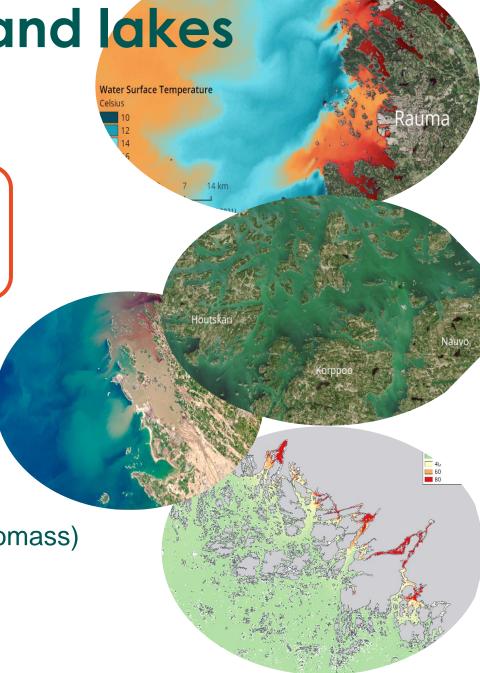
Summer chl-a coming up

Open sea assessment: HELCOM HOLAS III & MSFD\*

Chl-a indicator

Cyanobacteria bloom indicator

Map of productive areas (high spring chl-a, annual biomass)



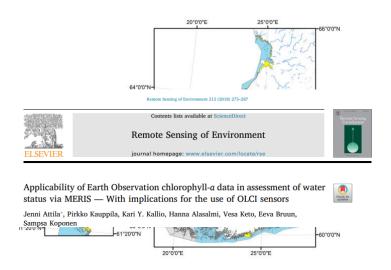
### **EO** for Water Framework Directive

1. WFD 2000-2007

2. WFD 2006-2012

3. WFD 2012-2017

4. WFD 2017-2023



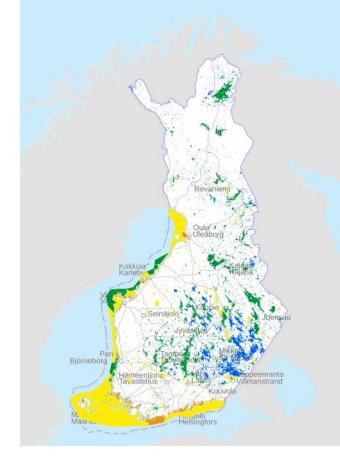


## Preparations for coastal WB

- chl-a,
- total phosphorus
- Secchi depth

### lakes WB

- Reround for chl-a
- Increase N of lakes
- Phosphorus relevant lakes





# Open EO interface: Tarkka.syke.fi

- Water quality products over Finnish lakes and the Baltic Sea
- Authorities, media and citizens



What's up

Map viewer

**Analysis** 

Gallery

More info





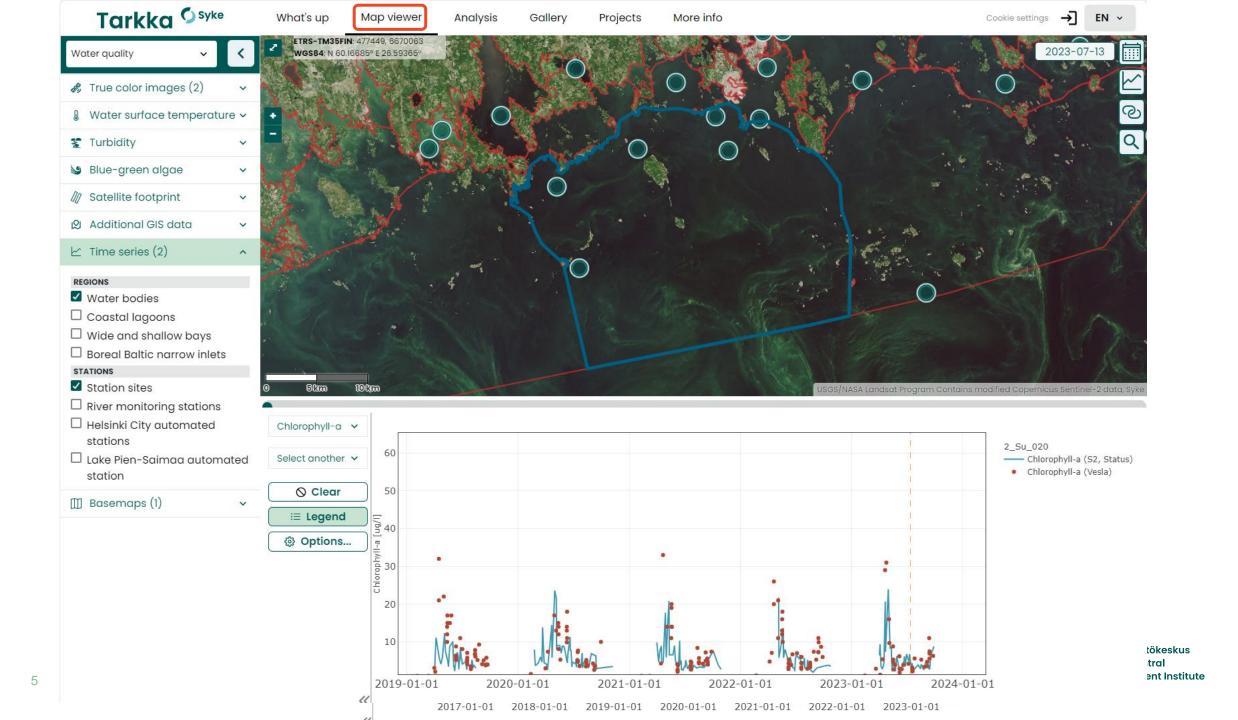
### Highlights

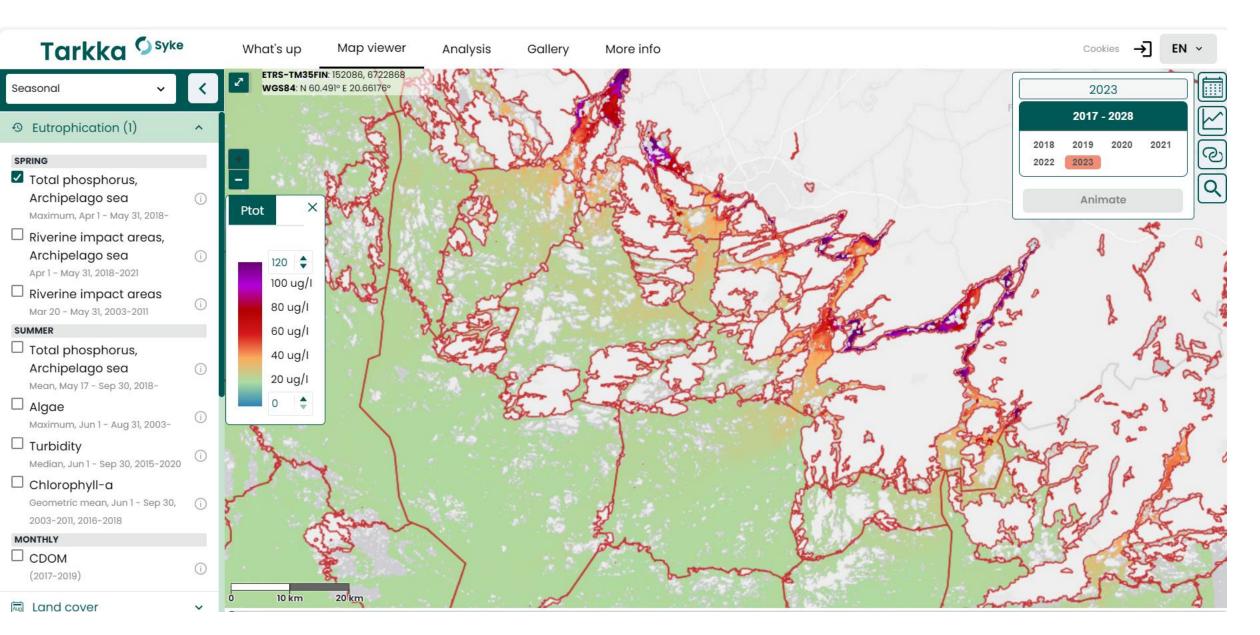
6.9.2024	Blue-green algae on Säkylä's Pyhäjärvi
6.9.2024	Blue-green algae on Lake Pyhäjärvi, Tampere
5.9.2024	Blue-green algae swirls on Lake Lohja
5.9.2024	September blue-green algae on Lake Hiidenvesi
5.9.2024	Blue-green algae at lake Vanajavesi
4.9.2024	Humic water off the coast of the Kokemäki River
3.9.2024	Reddish river estuaries of the west coast
29.8.2024	Blue-green algae summary of summer 2024
26.8.2024	Resuspension on the west coast
14.8.2024	Algae in the bays of lake Pyhäjärvi (Tampere)
14.8.2024	Algae in lake Ylisjärvi (Salo)
14.8.2024	Lakes of Vihti in various shades of green from blue- green algae

Blue-green algae on Lake Sääksjärvi. 19 Sep 2024.



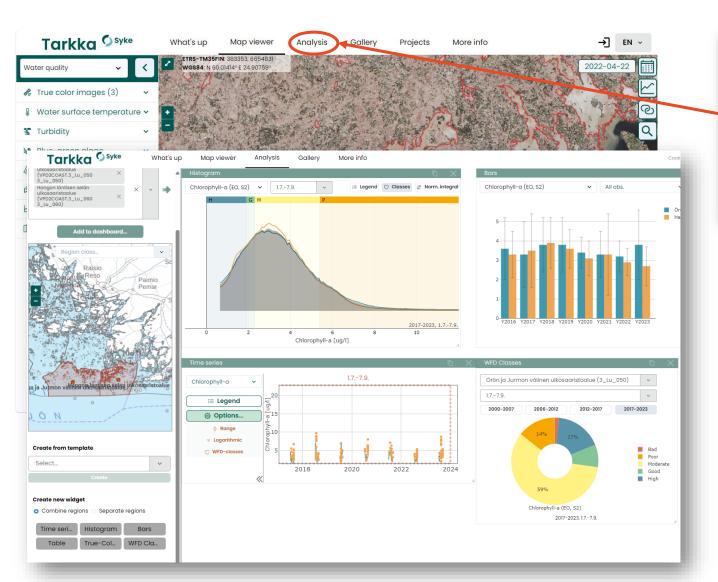


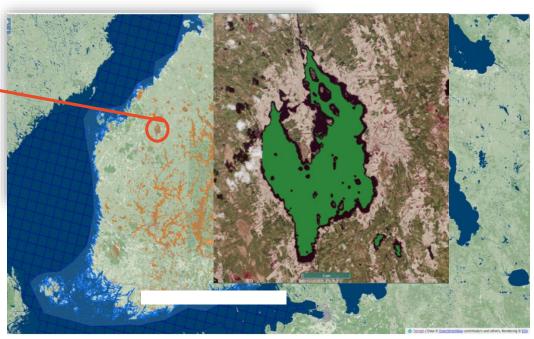






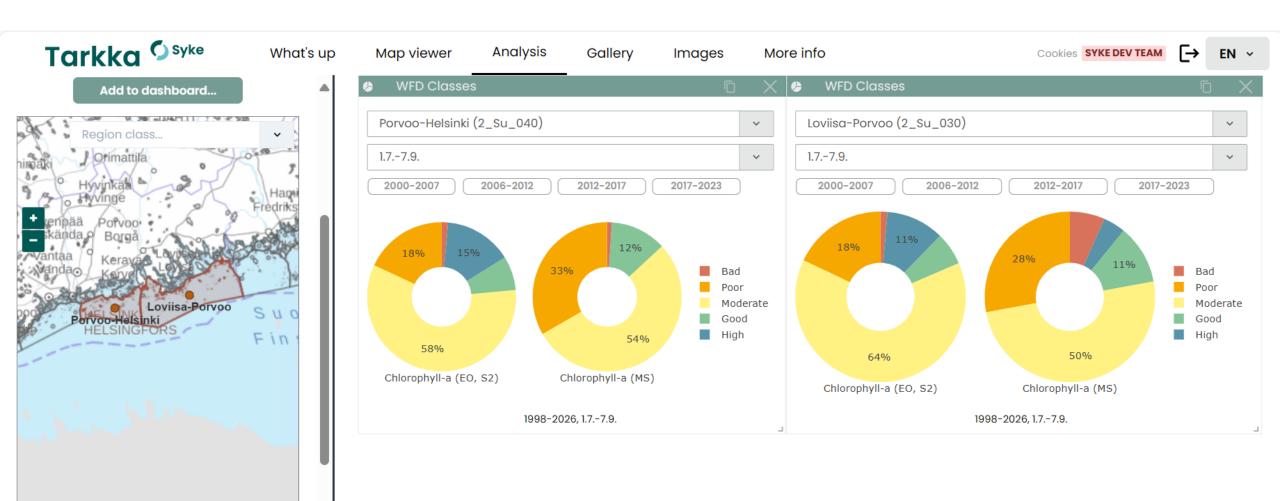
# Open interface and EO database Status





### **STATUS Database**

 Numerical and aggregated EO water quality data & database for water bodies



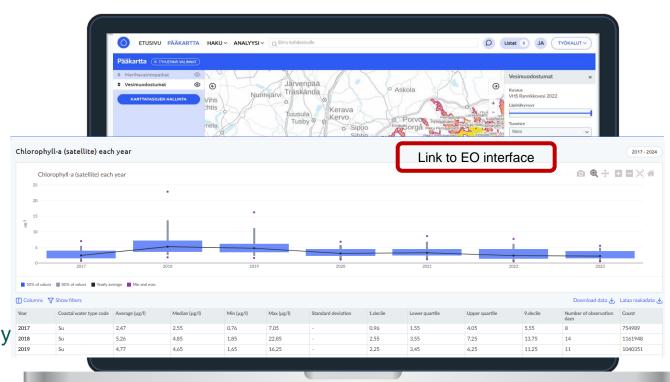


# Pisara (Drop) – information system for marine and water management



### Presentation by Sari Mitikka later today

- Supports the planning process of water and marine management, e.g
  - status assessments
  - monitoring
  - planning the measures
  - impact assessment
- EO summary data integrated in the water management system
- Also link to EO interface Tarkka's analysis part by each water body



## Preparations for the 4th WFD

- Interfaces for assessment:
  - PISARA for water management and Tarkka EO interface
  - EO material provided for authorities responsible for status assessment via PISARA and Tarkka
- Expert judgement rule
- Underway:
  - update of the lake and coastal water bodies EO material (chl-a).
  - Shallow lakes, lakes in Lappland
  - Secchi depth material (one of the classification criteria for coastal water bodies).
  - Experimental: Total phosphorus estimates using EO
    - Focus on areas that are highly affected by agriculture:
      - Archipelago sea (one of HELCOM hot spot areas for agricultural loading in the Baltic Sea)
      - Selected lake water bodies



# Thank you!

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# EU-wide Survey on the use of Earth observations on WFD

Jenni Attila, Finnish Environment Institute (Syke) Ioanna Varkitzi, JRC Krista Alikas, Tartu observatory



## **Background information**

- During summer 2024, a survey on the use of Satellite observations, i.e. Earth Observations as a work initiated by JRC, Finland and Estonia.
- The survey was sent to
  - EO experts in EU Member States (MS)
  - Also to countries not EU MS, such as Switzerland, U.K.
  - National delegates of the EU Copernicus programme User Forum





### 7. In which part of WFD classification would you associate these EO variables to be used in the future?

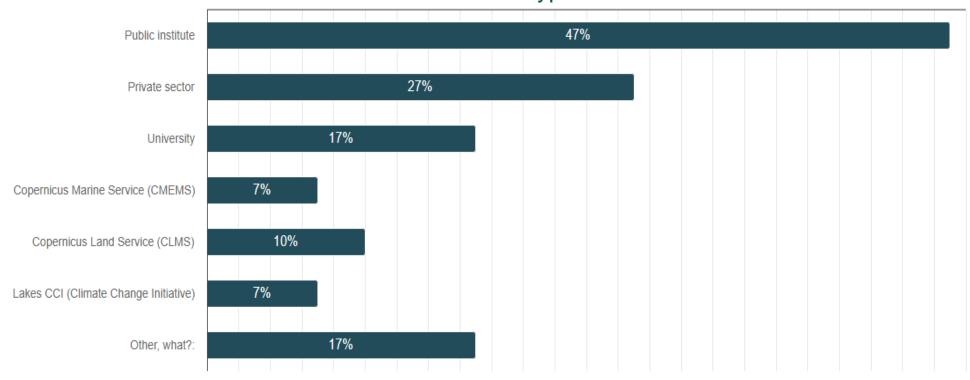
	Lakes	Rivers	Coastal	Transitional
Chlorophyll-a				
Harmful algae blooms			<b>√</b>	
Phytoplankton biomass			/ 🗀 🗉	
Macrophytes				
Secchi depth				
Kd (light attenuation coefficient)				
Turbidity				
Total suspended matter (TSM)				
Suspended particulate matter (SPM)				
Coloured dissolved organic matter (CDOM)				
Water color				
Surface temperature				
Total Phosphorus (TP predicted)				
Total Nitrogen (TN predicted)				
Mapping of hydromorphological modifications (e.g. % shoreline modification etc)				
Water level				
Ice coverage				
Other, what?				



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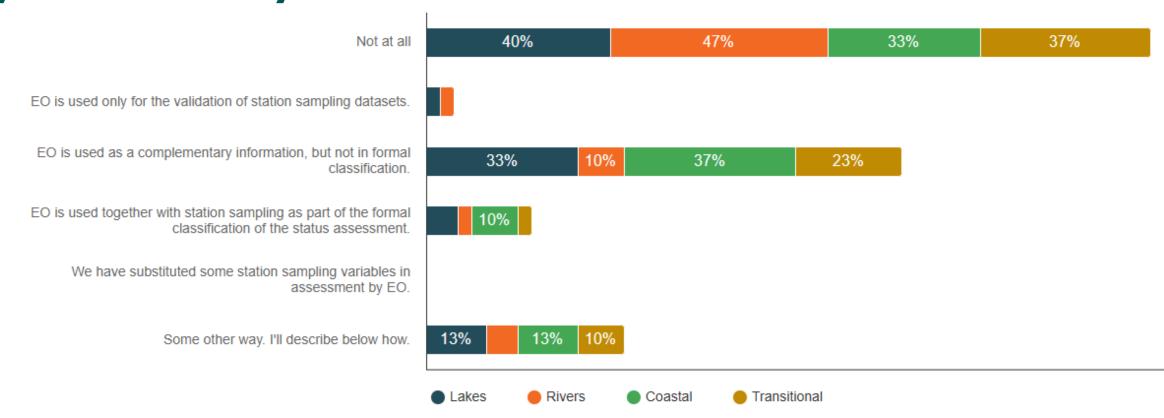
## Overview of the respondents

- 22 countries replied, altogether 40 answers
- 74% EO experts
- Public institutes: 47%
- Focus on coastal and lakes water types

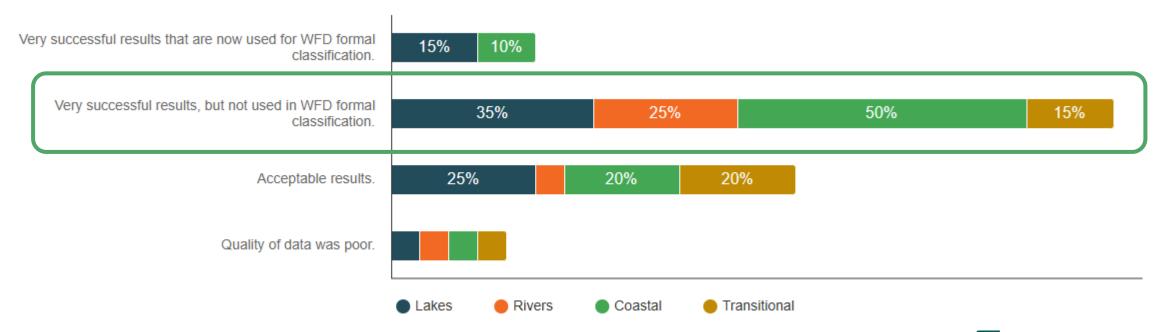


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# How EO data is presently used in WFD status assessment for various water types in your country?



# If you have funded research in EO for WFD purposes, how successful was it?





In the future, what are the current WFD monitoring gaps that could be filled by using EO more?

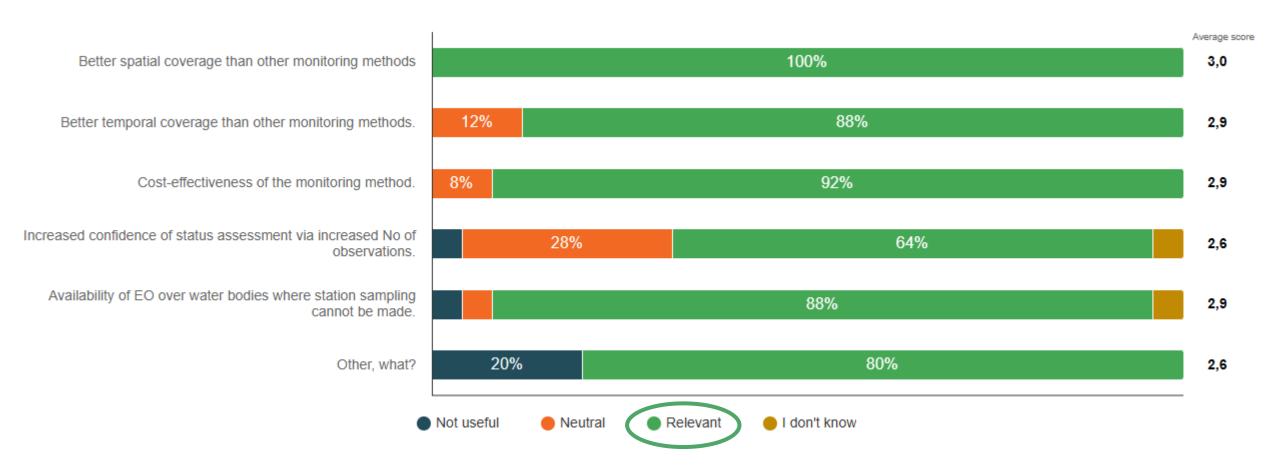


# What are the main benefits of using EO data in WFD monitoring?

Better spatial and temporal coverage Cost-efficiency and availability of observations over areas with no other sampling:

Increased confidence in status

assessment: 64%



What are the major obstacles for taking EO as one monitoring method to account in WFD? 13 alternatives for obstacles, most of which were considered either as 'Major obstacle'

**No1:** We don't have **common guidelines** on how to utilize EO Major obstacle score: 48%



No2: Legal issues in WFD

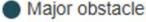
(e.g. it is against current monitoring guidelines).

Major obstacle score: 44%

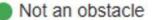
No3: Authorities are not well informed about EO datasets and tools.

Major obstacle score: 38%



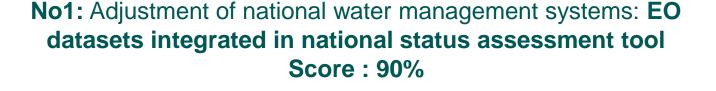






# What could be done to advance the use of EO in WFD status assessment?







No2: Training courses at national level

**Score: 70%** 



No3: User-friendly guidance Score 63%



No4: Collaboration and discussion among MS

**Score: 60%** 

# Thank you!

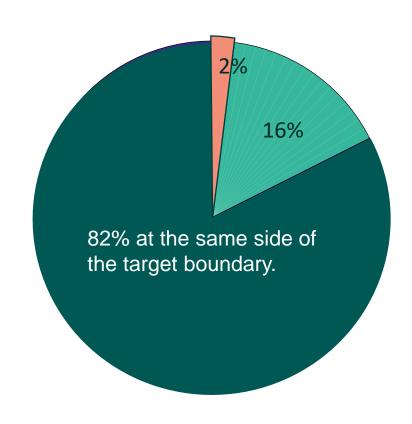
Jenni.attila@syke.fi





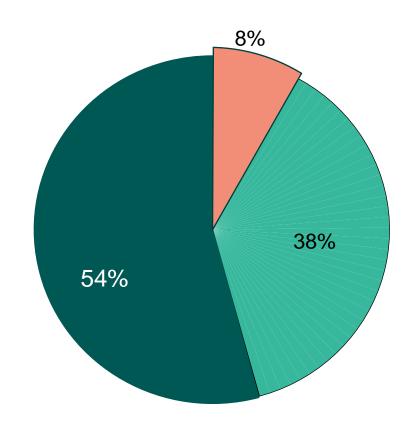
# EO and station sampling at the threshold between chl-a status 'good' and 'moderate' status?

The relevant boundary with regard to the target of the WFD: if a water body does not meet this target -> WFD requires that the Member State initiates water-protection measures to improve its condition.



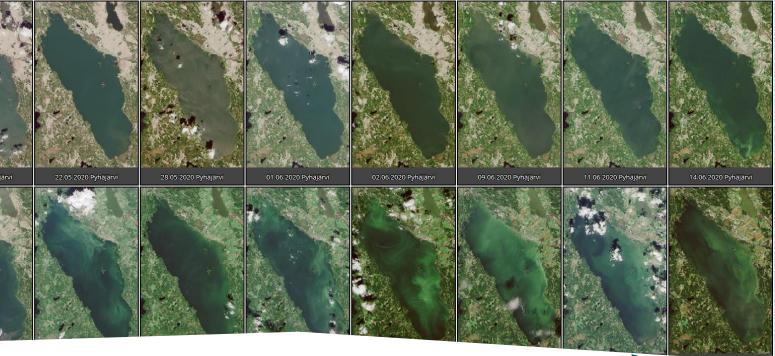
3<sup>rd</sup> WFD 2019 1513 lakes

### EO & station sampling-based status assessment in Finnish lakes



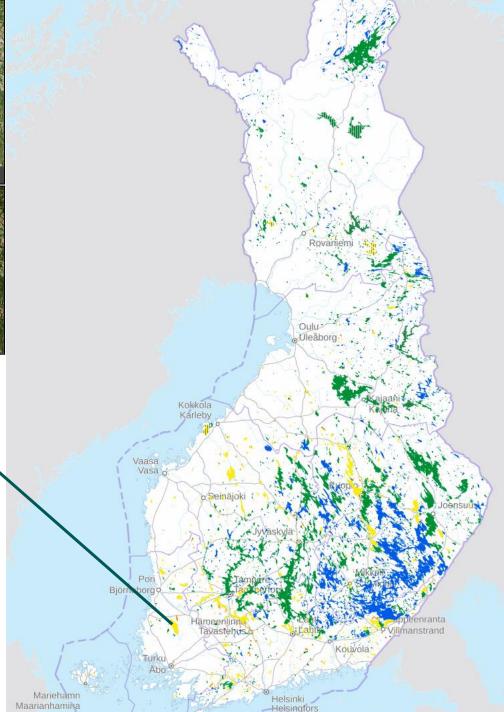
3<sup>rd</sup> WFD 2019 1513 lakes

- WFD chl-a status by EO and station sampling is the same on 54% of the analysed 1513 lakes water bodies
- WFD status defined by EO ends up in better status than by station sampling on 38% of the analysed 1513 lakes water bodies



EO interface has same functionalities as coastal water bodies

- 4639 lake water bodies under reporting oblications
- More than 87% of the surface area of Finnish lakes is in **good or excellent ecological** condition.
- EO and Status DB covers information from ~ 2200
   WFD\* water bodies in Finland (87% of the total area under WFD obligations)



### Sentinel benefits for the society- earsc.org/sebs

### https://earsc.org/sebs/water-quality-in-finland/













### WATER QUALITY IN FINLAND

### What it is about

Sentinel-2 and Sentinel-3 data are being used to monitor Using satellite data is especially helpful in a country sampling and testing.

water bodies in Finland. These measurements allow like Finland where the large amount of water bodies the environmental institute of Finland and regional would imply enormous associated costs for authorities environmental agencies, known as ELY Centres, to monitor should they have to use traditional monitoring methods the quality of water in lakes throughout their region to a across the whole country. Sentinel data therefore helps degree that is not possible using traditional in-situ water authorities to improve water quality at a lower cost, which in turn improves the quality of life for citizens. aids in the protection of biodiversity and helps to ensure environmental sustainability.





- Sentinel data helps regional authorities and the Finnish environmental institute to monitor the lakes more effectively, more frequently and more comprehensively.
- Thanks to the use of Sentinel data offered through a publicly available platform, economic and leisure activities are better informed and lake ecosystems are better protected. The associated benefits are important and will grow significantly in the next five to ten years.
- This exemplary use of Sentinel satellite data in Finland not only generates positive impact in the country but also illuminates the associated value for regulatory aspects of water monitoring across Europe.

### White paper

**Recommends:** actions should be taken to utilise the EO derived metrics in the WFD.



doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3463051





### Pisara interface for lake and river WBs

(underway during spring and summer)

EO will be added as annual statistics – and the link to EO interface analysis tool



# Pisara interface for assessment: station sampling chl-a ...and EO chl-a

