



SatBałtyk system as a tool supporting assessment of the marine environment

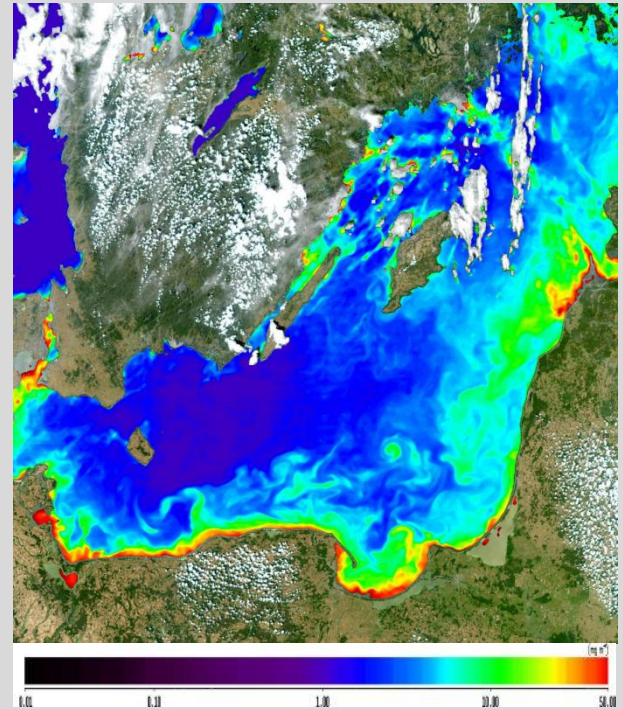
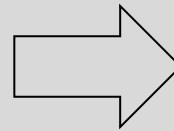
Mirosław Darecki

**Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences
Sopot, Poland**

Observing \Rightarrow measuring ocean from space

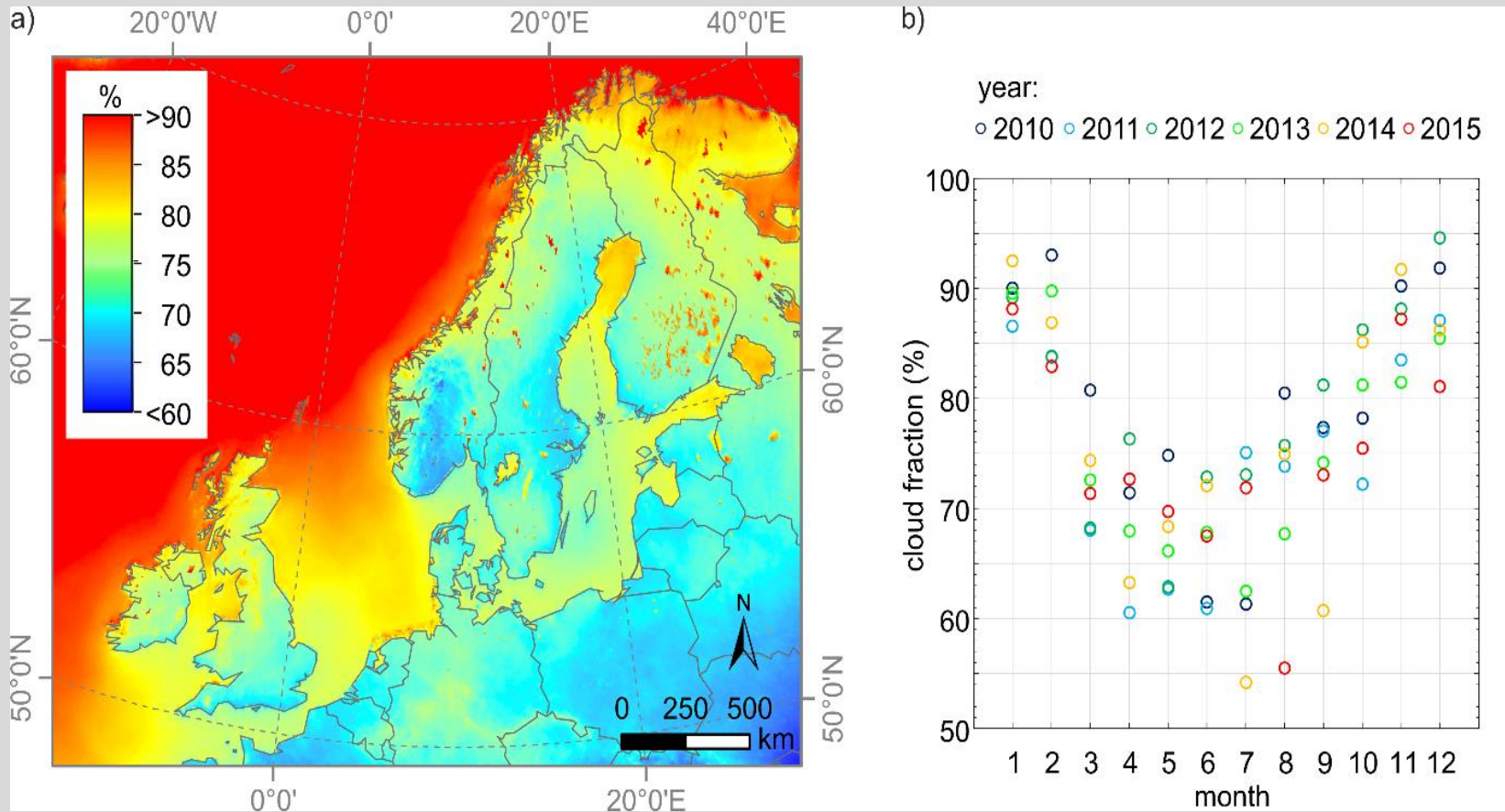


Satellite true color image



Chlorophyll a spatial variability

Variability of the cloud fraction in the Baltic Sea region

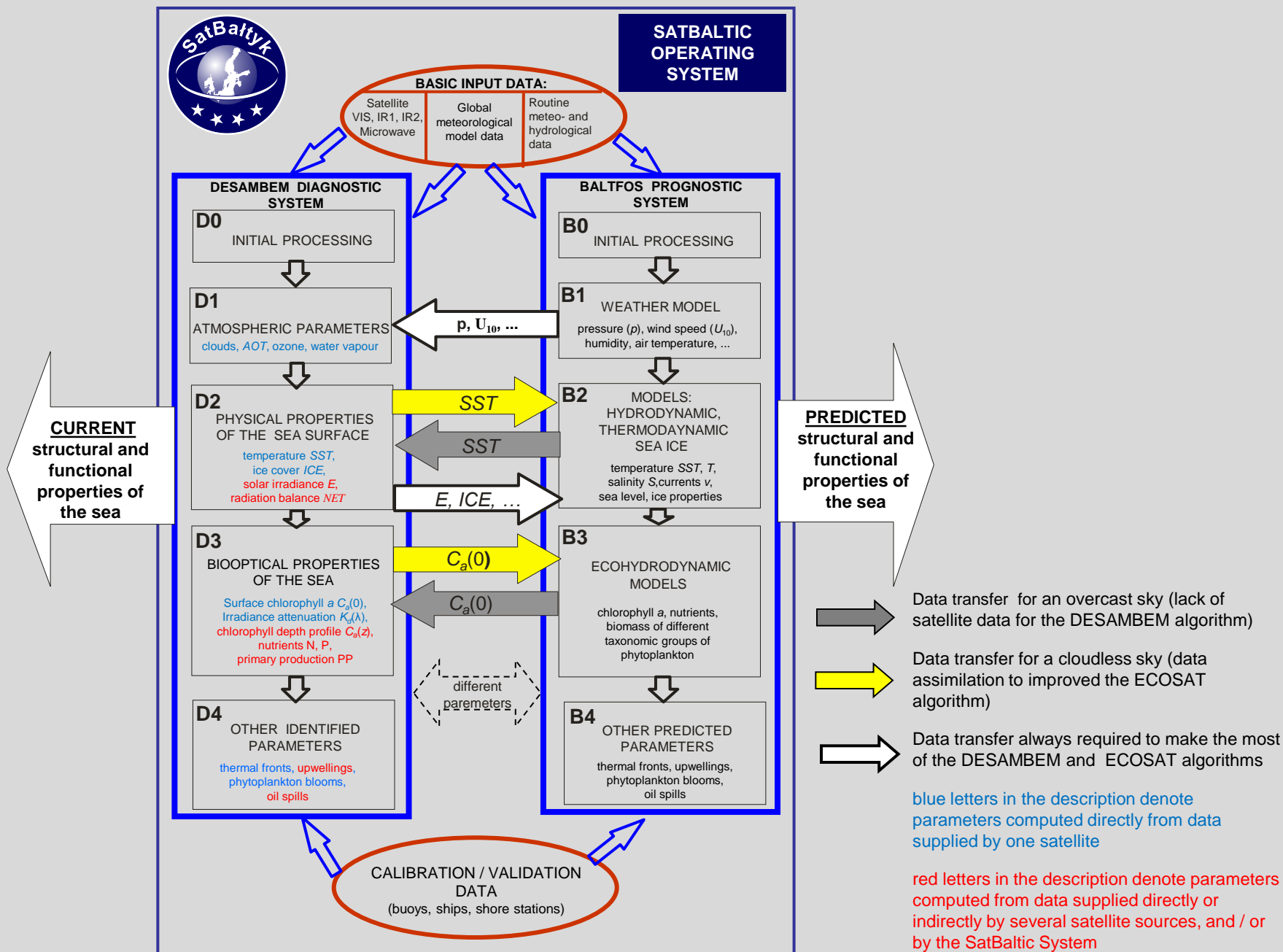


(a) spatial distribution of the annual mean (averaged for the years 2010-2015)

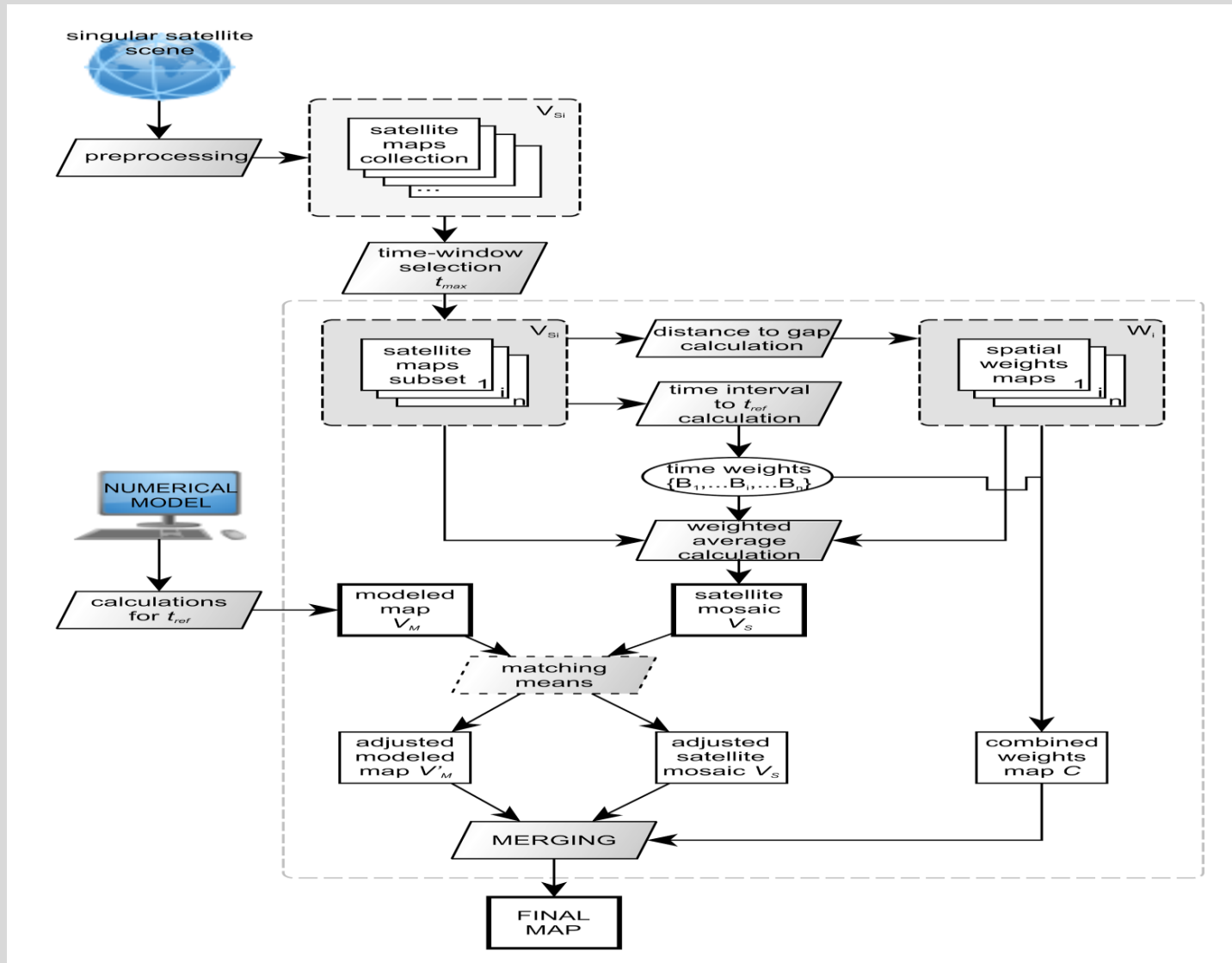
(b) monthly means averaged for different years

(Finkensieper et al., 2016)

Block diagram of the SatBaltic Operating System



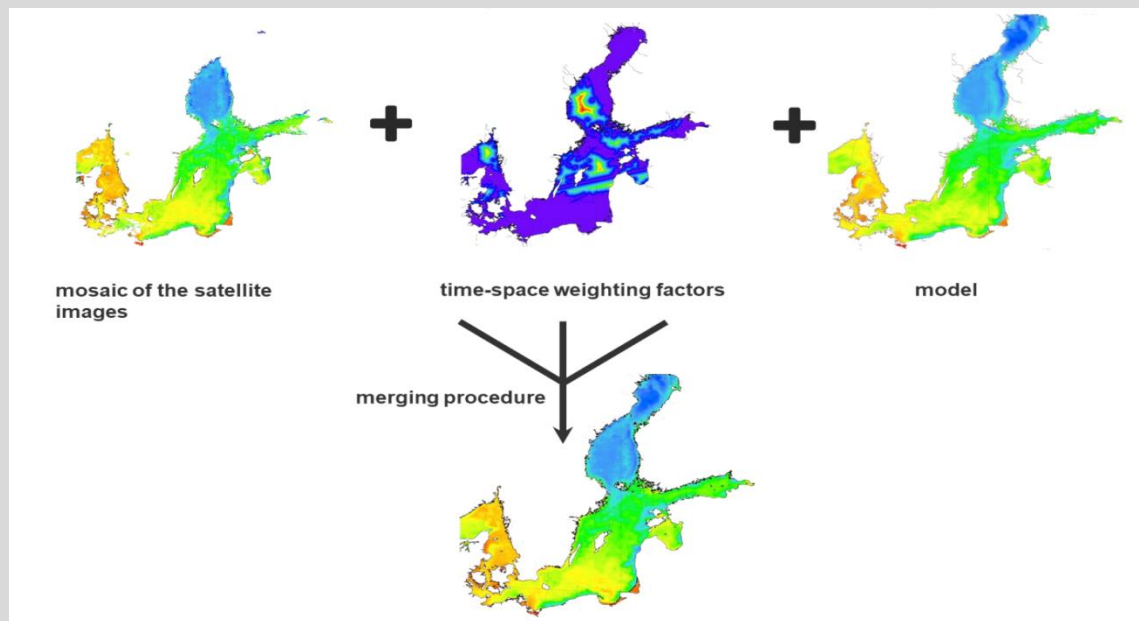
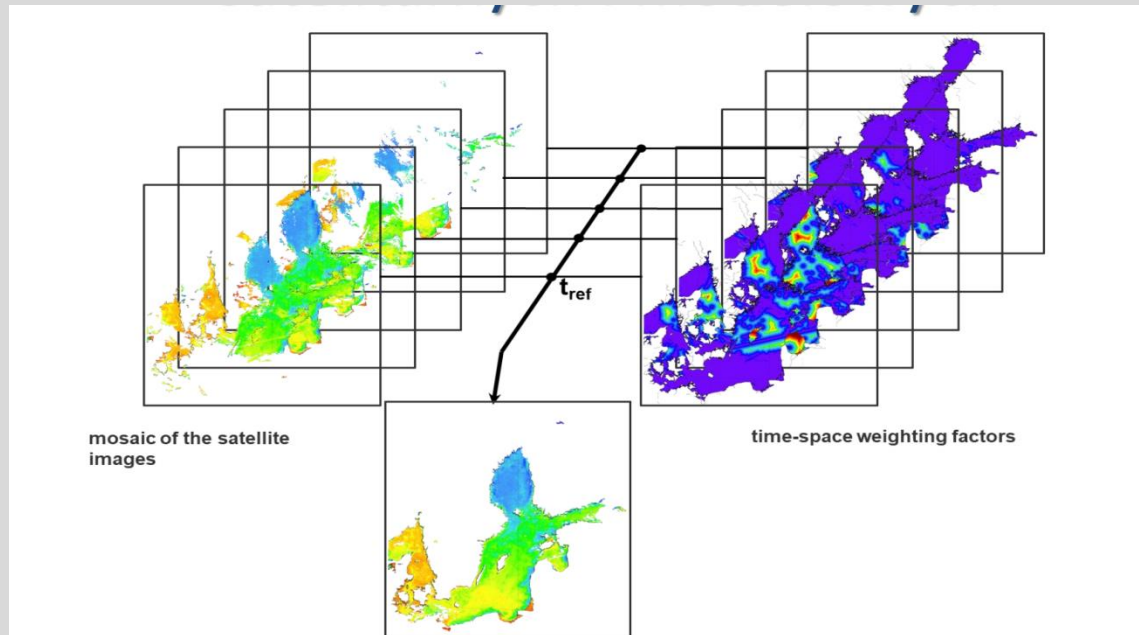
Merging data - processing chain



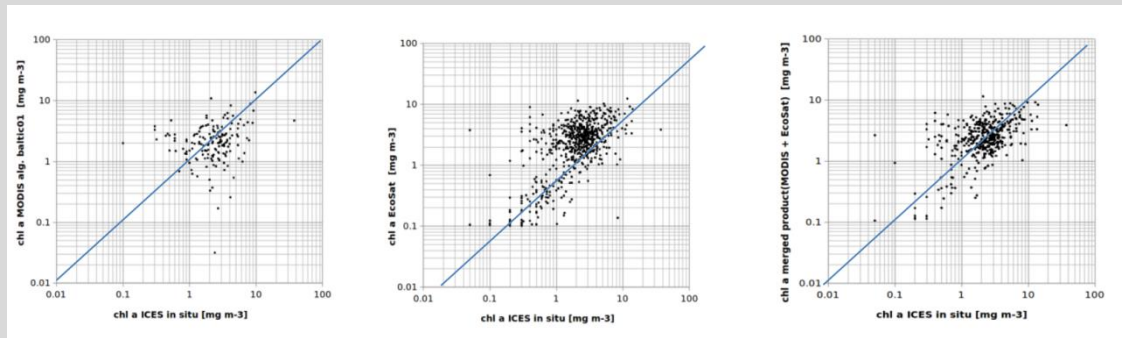
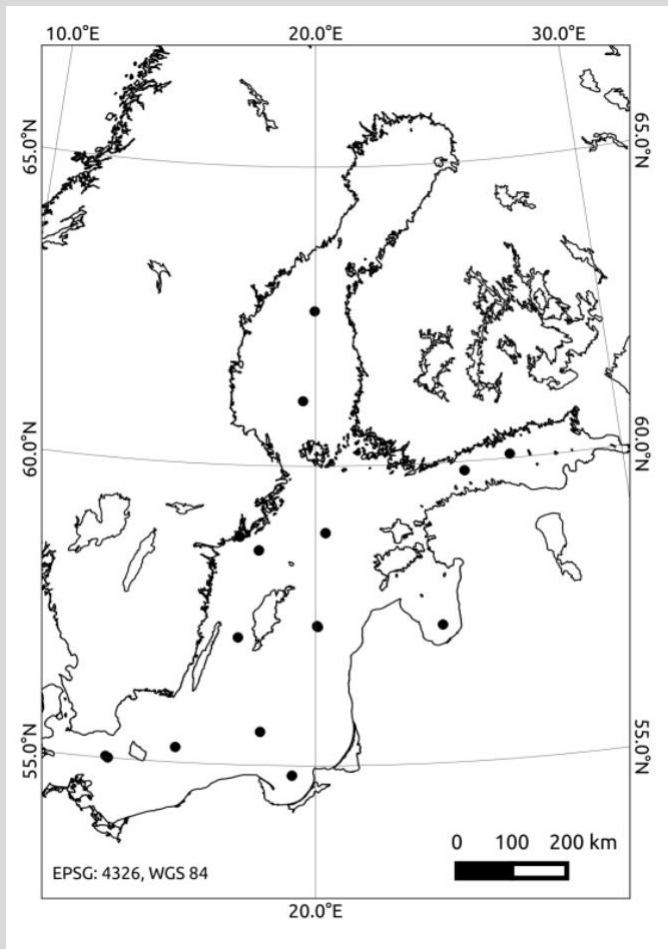
More details in : M. Konik, M. Kowalewski, K. Bradtke, M. Darecki

The operational method of filling information gaps in satellite imagery using numerical models
International Journal of Applied Earth Observations and Geoinformation, 2019, 75, 68-82.

Merging data - processing chain

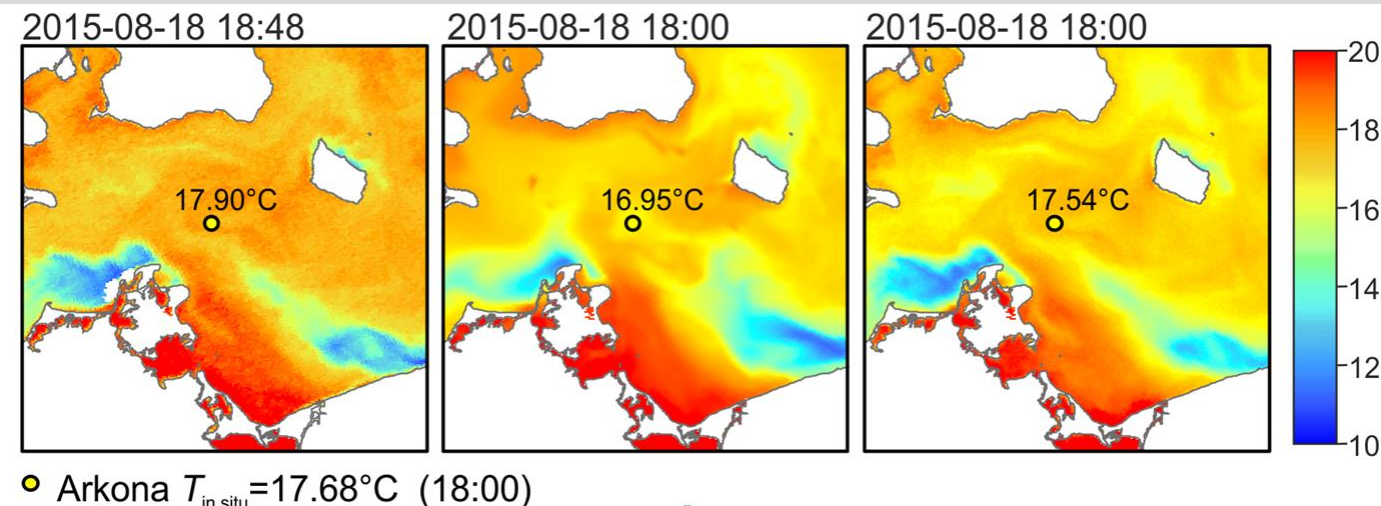
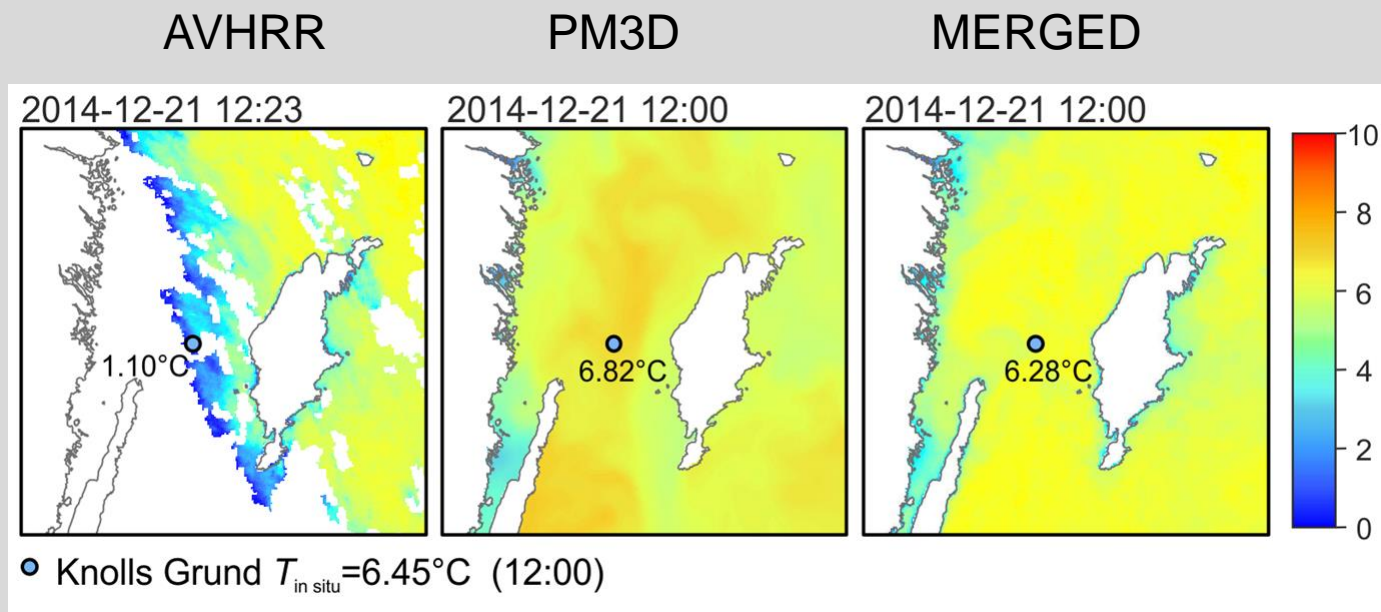


Assessment of the method performance - on chlorophyll a concentration example

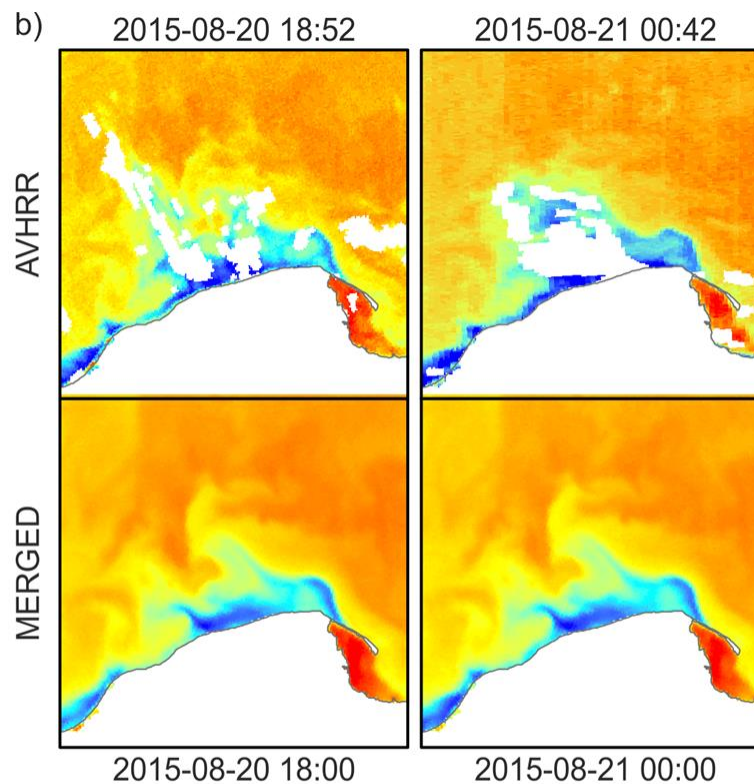
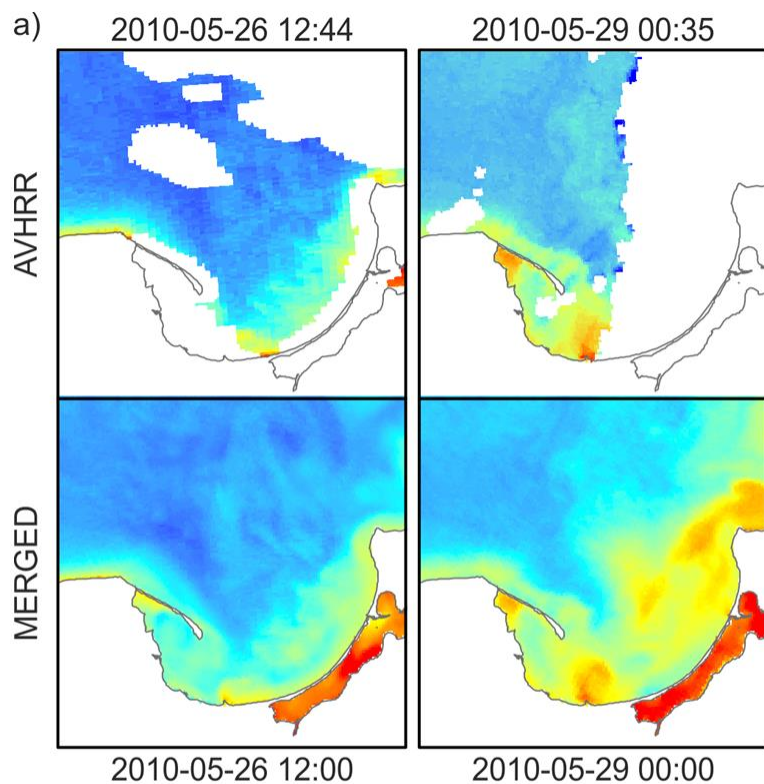


	Arithmetic statistics			Logarithmic statistics				
	Systematic error	RMSE	Correlation coefficient	Lower bound	Error factor	Upper bound	Mean systematic error	Count
	$\langle \epsilon \rangle$ [mg/m ³]	σ [mg/m ³]	r	σ_- [%]	x [mg/m ³]	σ_+ [%]	$\langle \epsilon \rangle_g$ [%]	
Satellite data(MODIS)	-0.42	3.26	0.29	-7.6%	2.55	154.5%	-60.7%	161
EcoSat model	0.15	2.46	0.42	1.4%	2.28	128.3%	-56.2%	637
Merged product	-0.46	1.8	0.75	-6.0%	2.10	109.9%	-52.4%	424

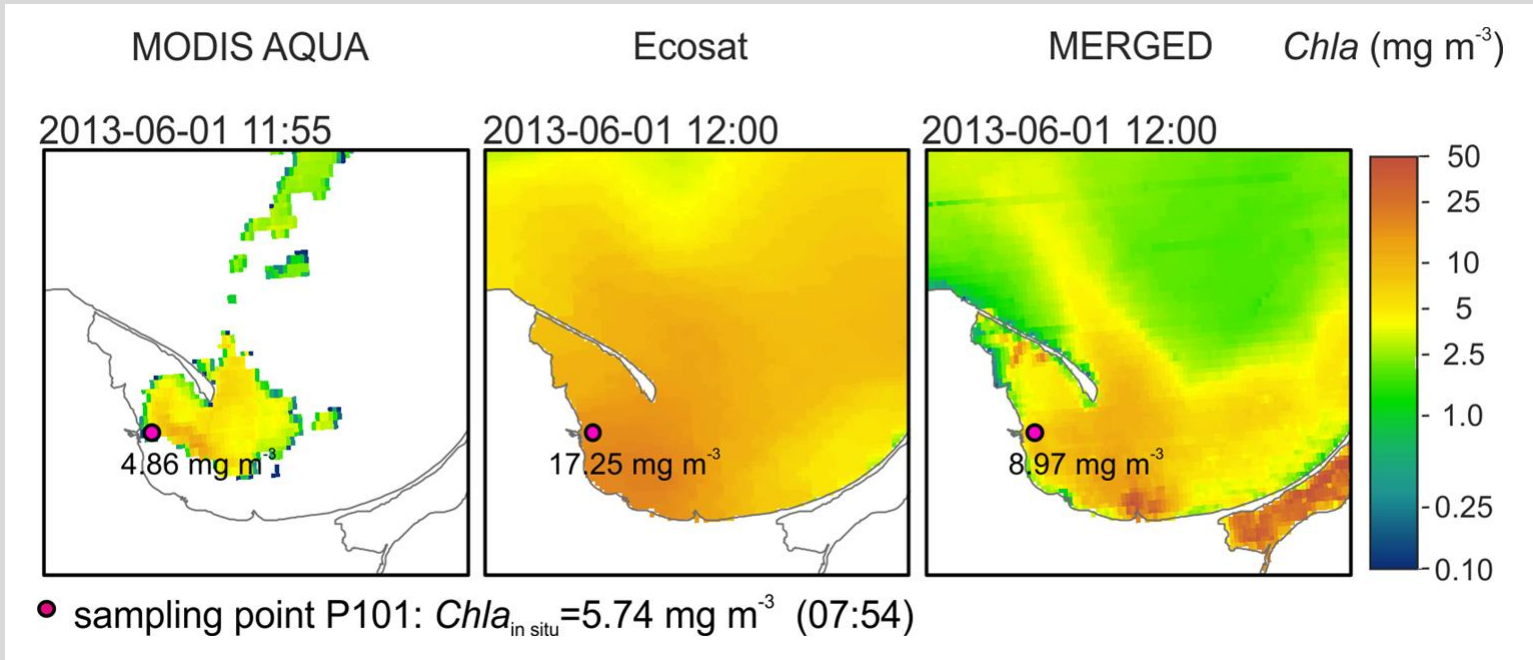
Examples of merged SST maps, in relation to SST derived from AVHRR data



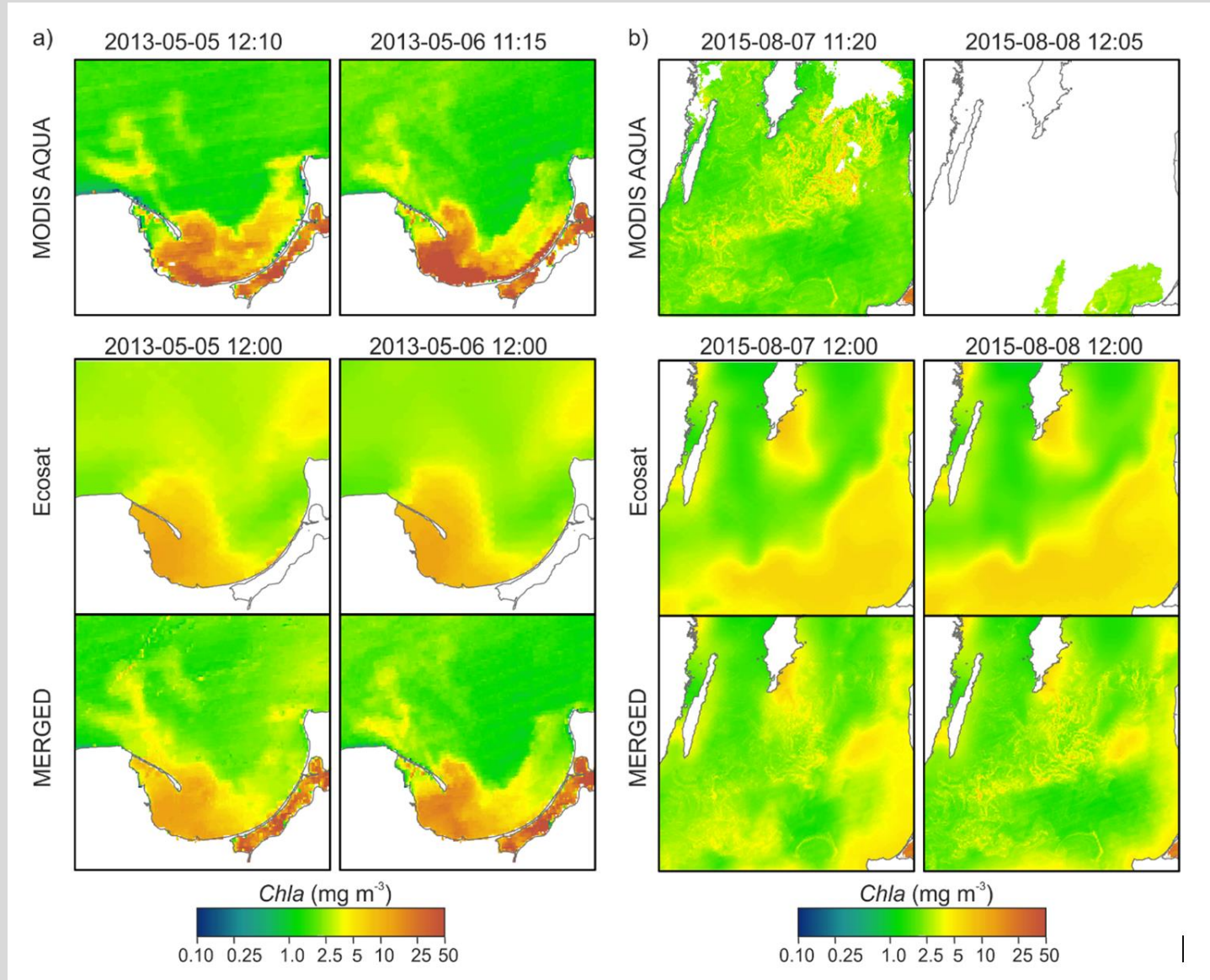
Examples of merged SST maps in comparison to ones derived from AVHRR data



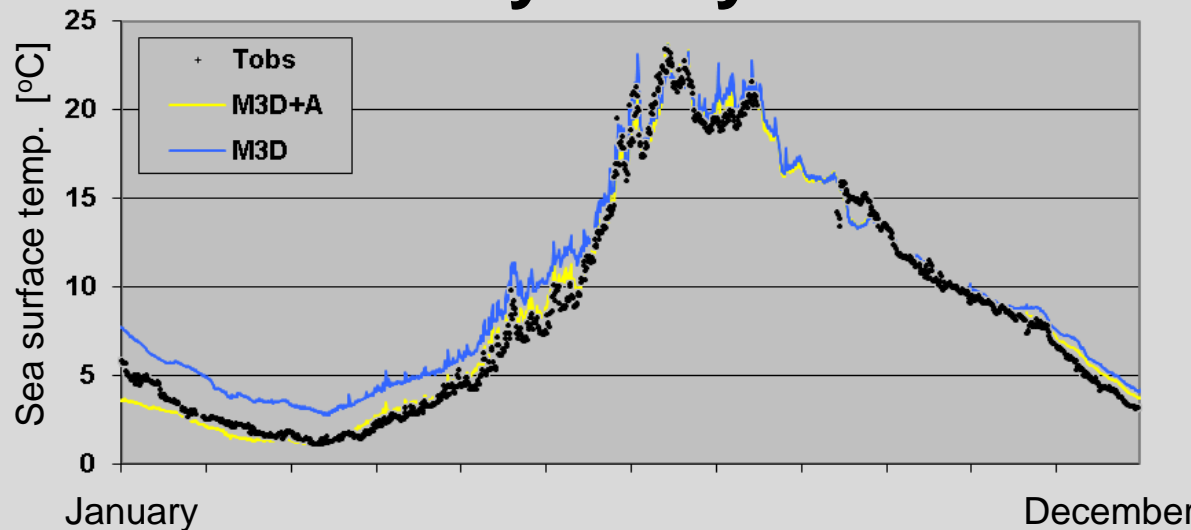
Examples of merged chlorophyll a concentration maps



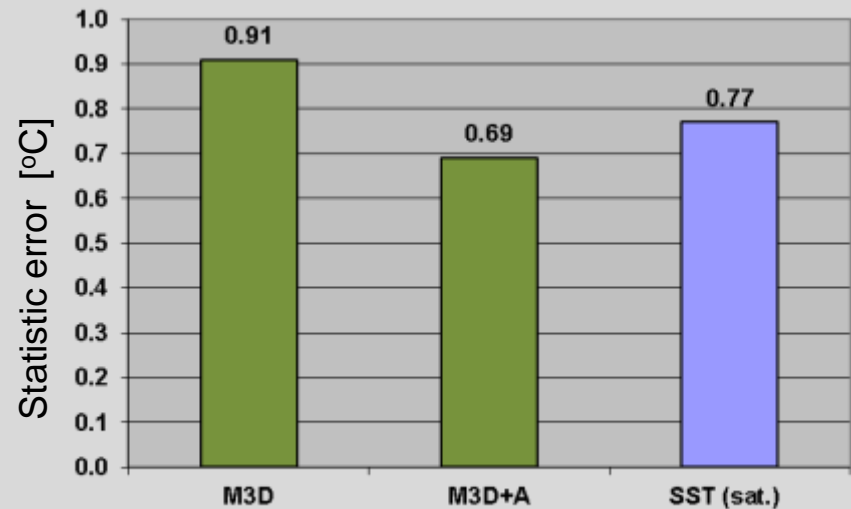
Examples of merged chlorophyll a concentration maps



Assimilation of the satellite data in the hydrodynamic model

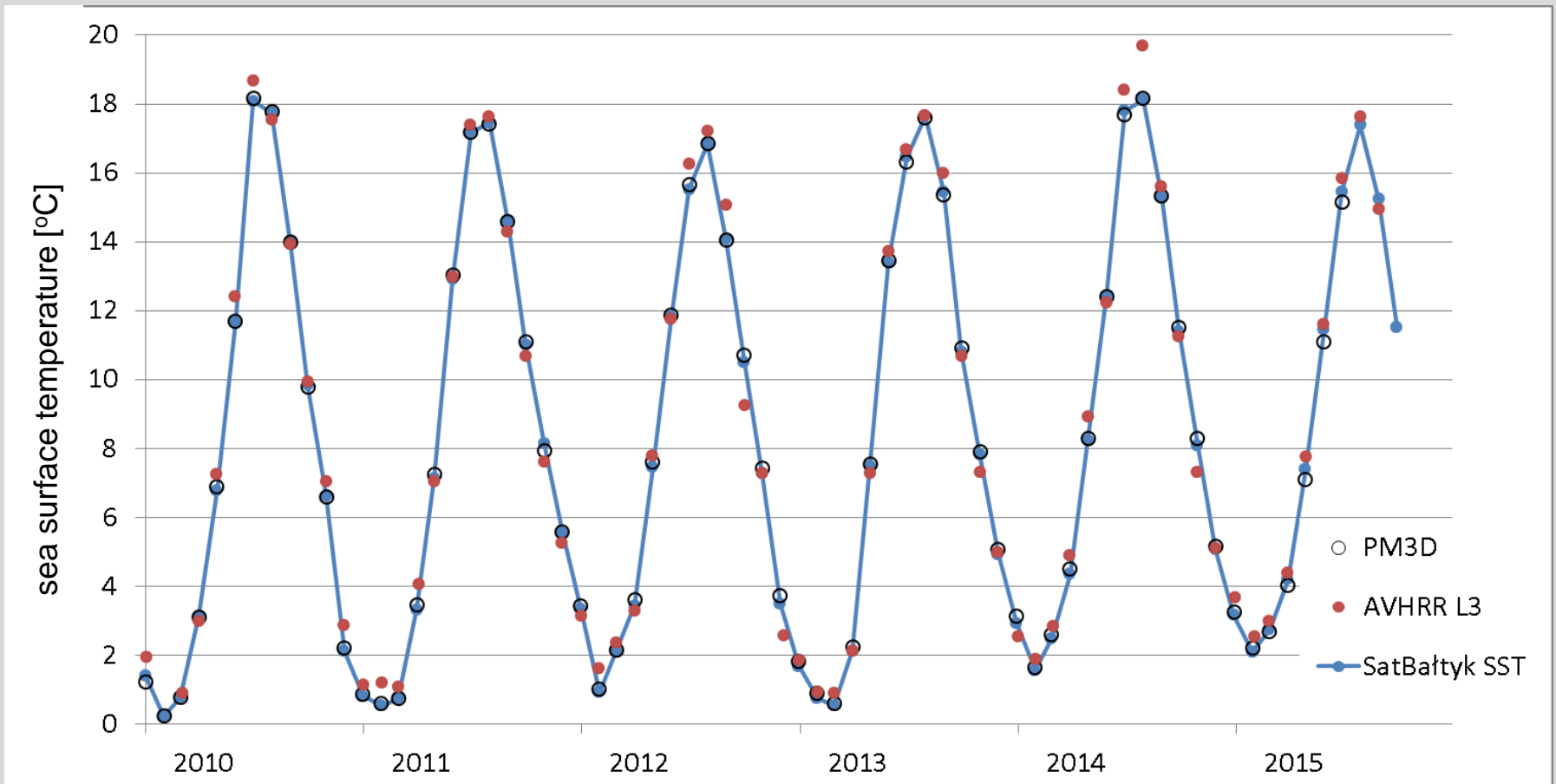


Comparison of sea surface temperatures observed in the southern part of the Baltic Sea and modeled with assimilation of satellite SST maps (M3D + A) and without assimilation (M3D)

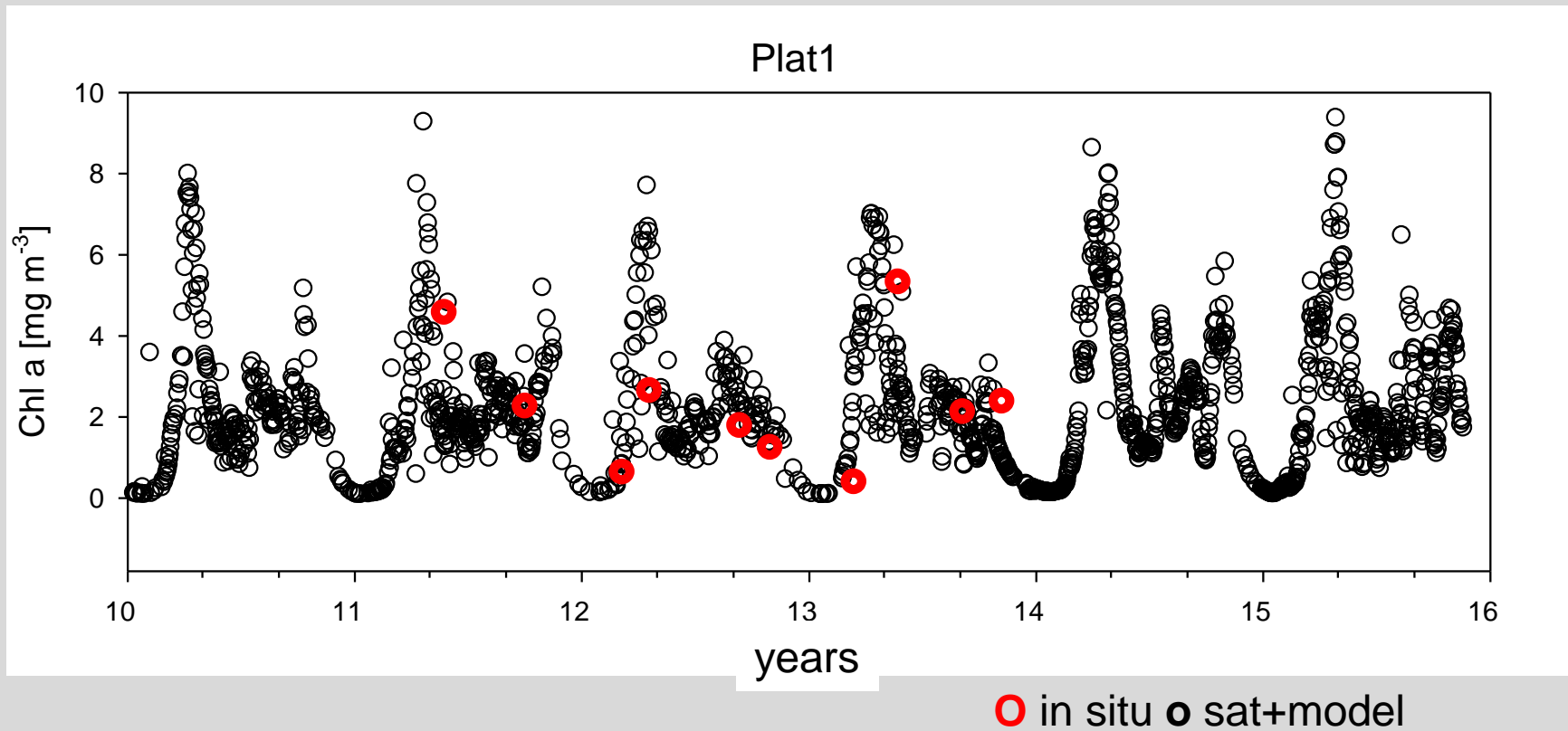


Variability of the sea surface temperature in the Baltic

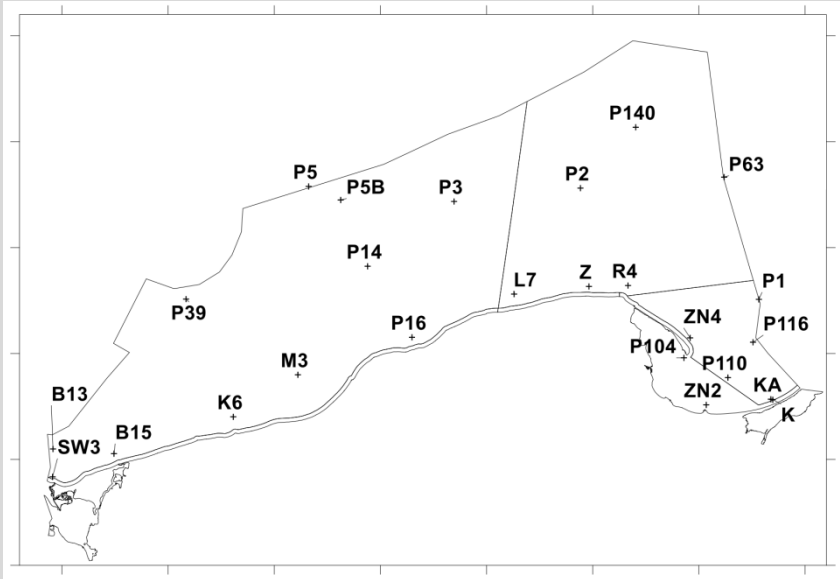
Monthly averages of the sea surface temperature based on PM3D model, satellite AVHRR and merged SatBałtyk product



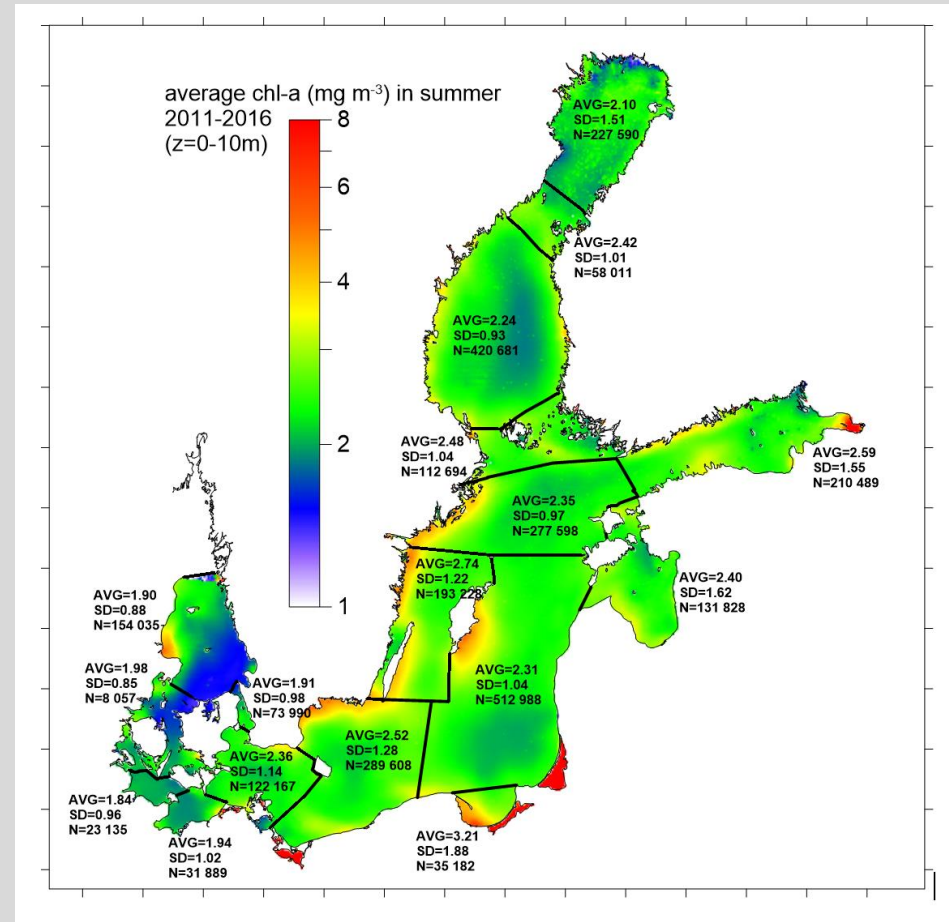
Multi year variability of chl-a on the Plat1 station



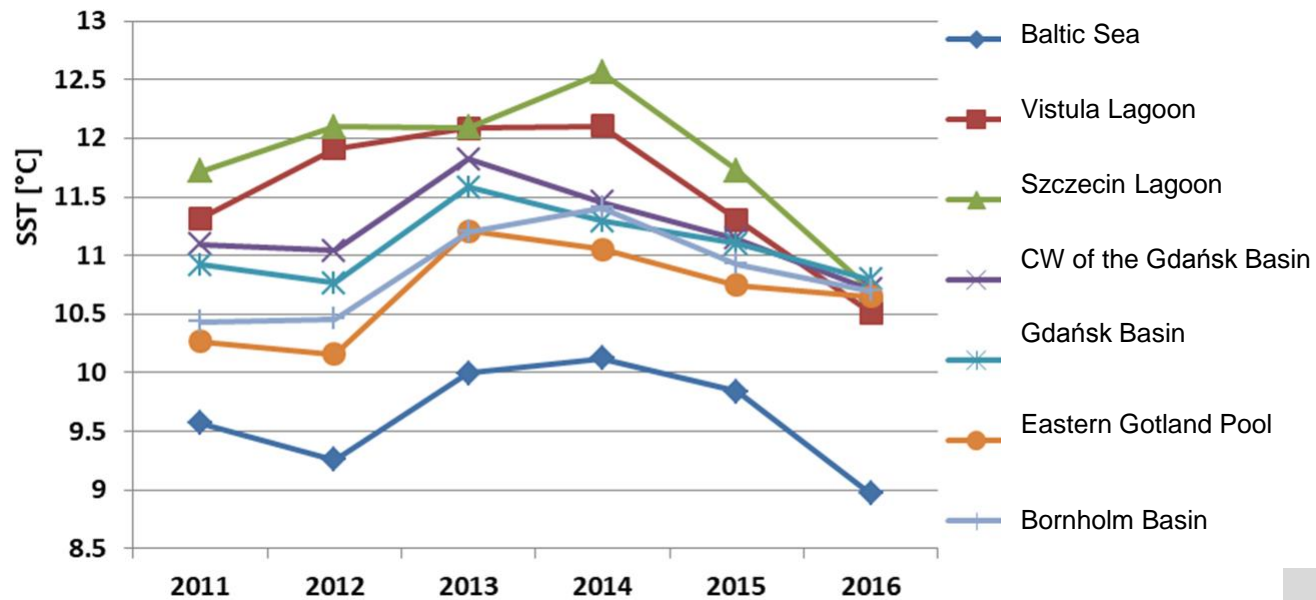
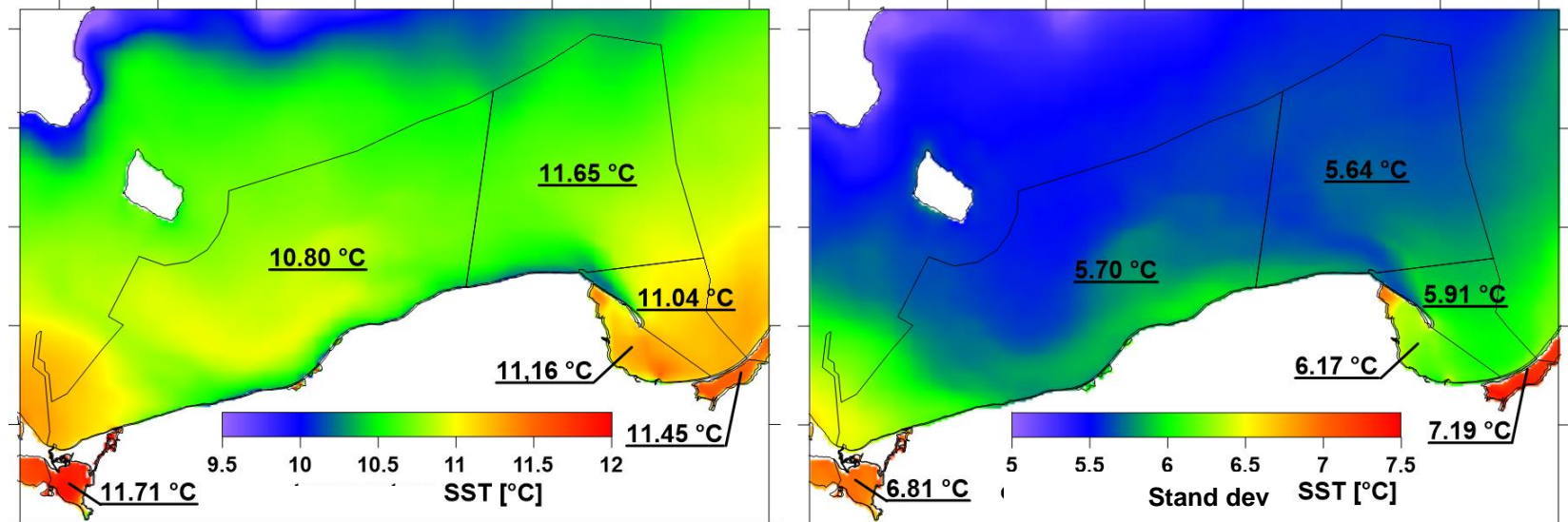
Monitoring of the marine environment - two methods



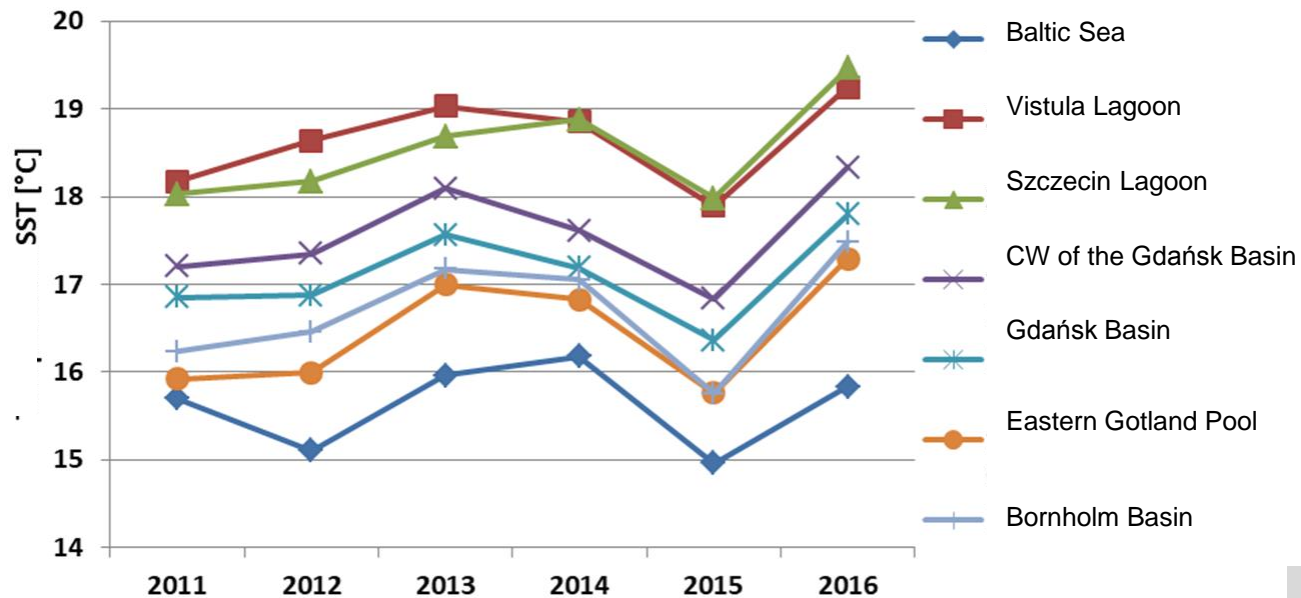
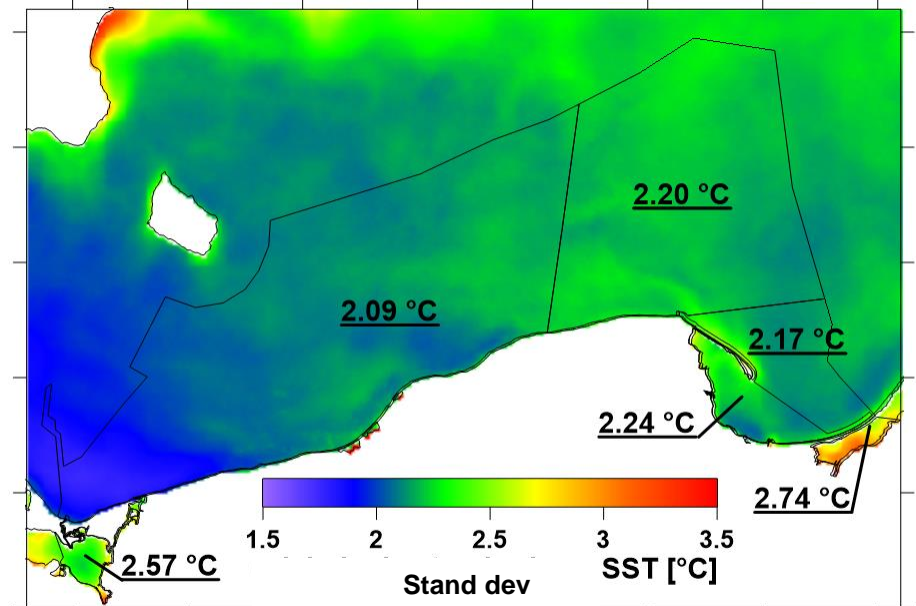
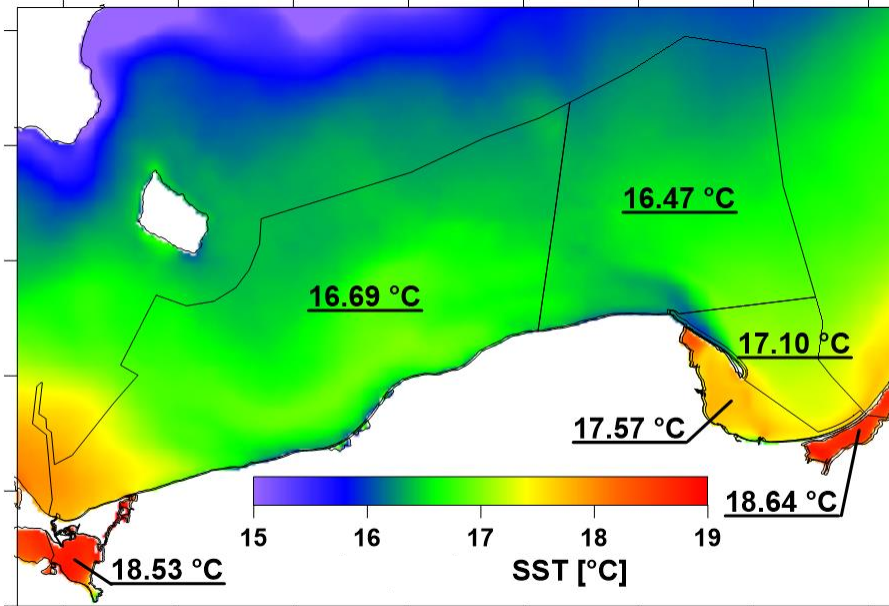
Very limited number of measurements per year on some locations



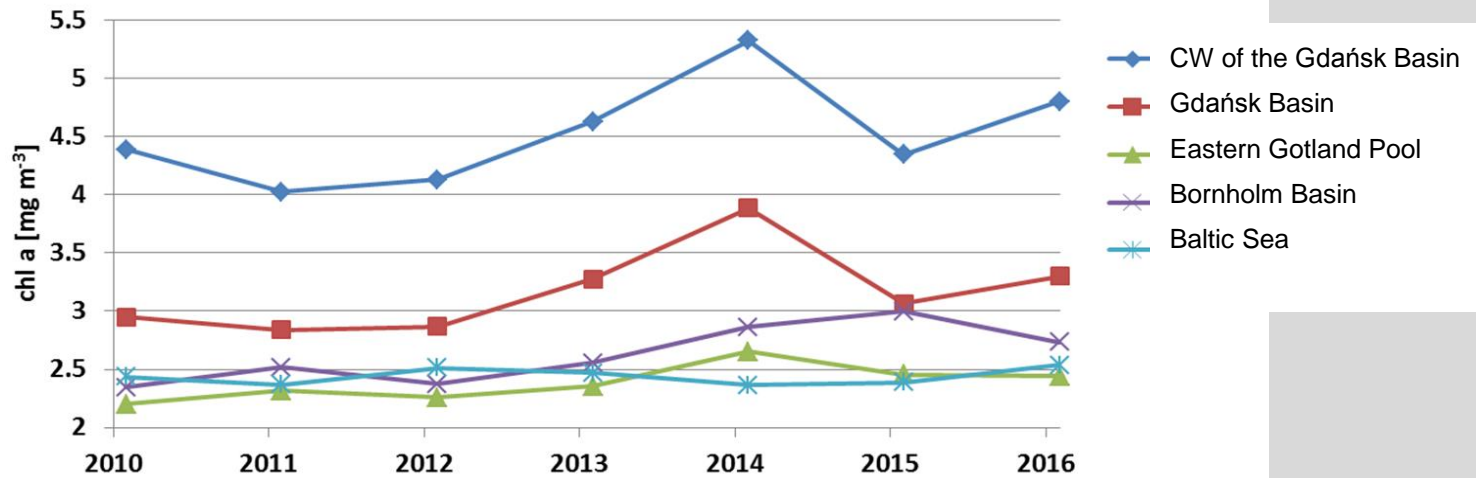
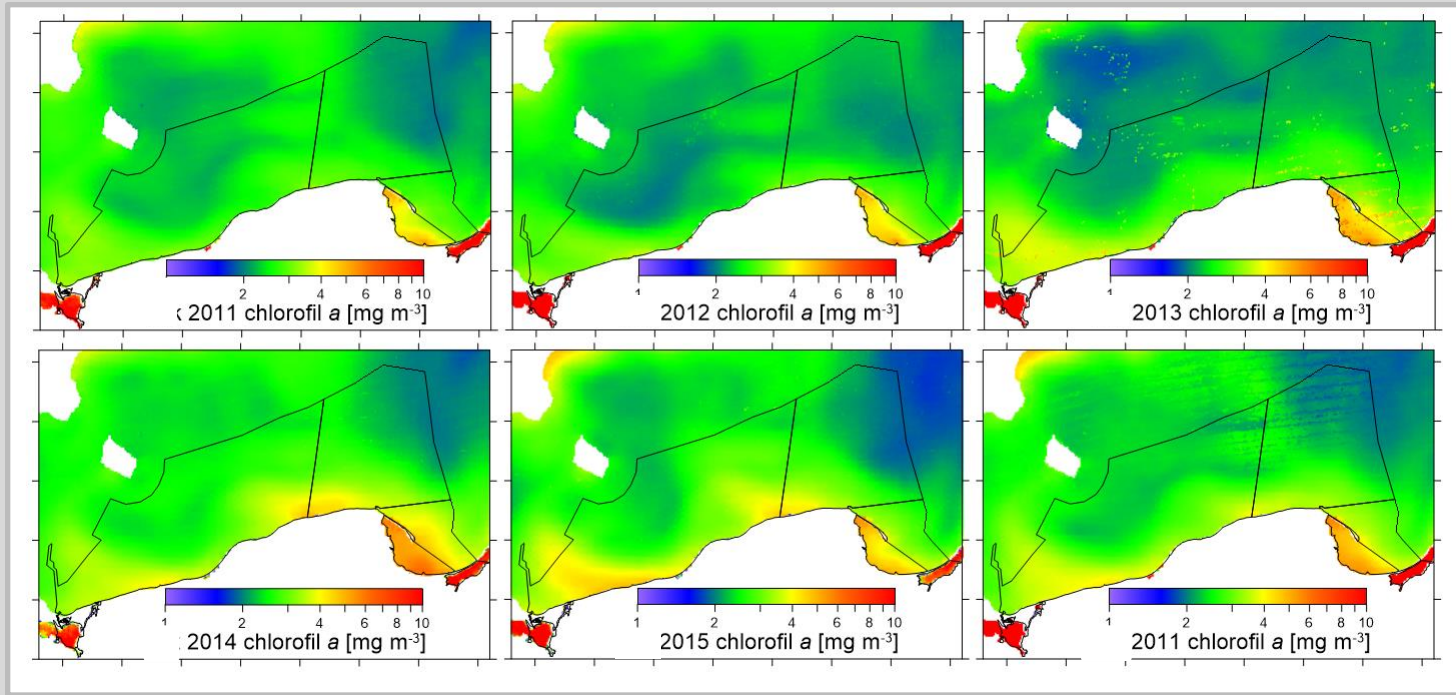
Average SST for years 2011-2016



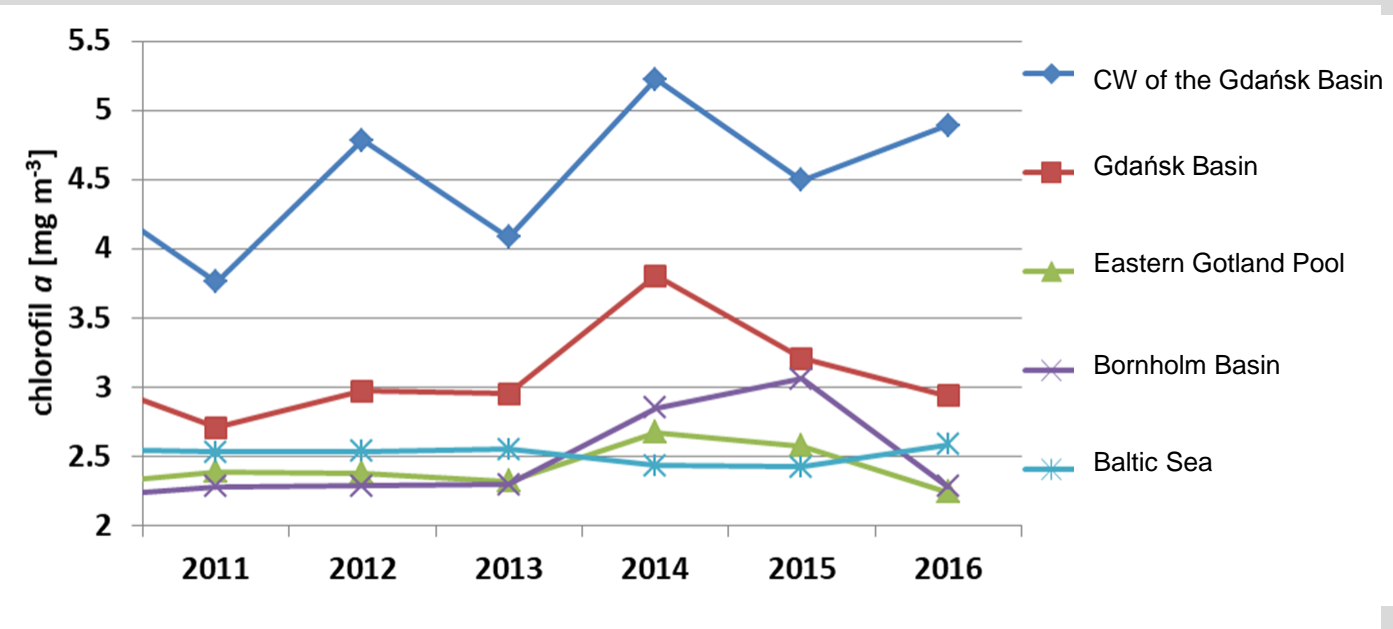
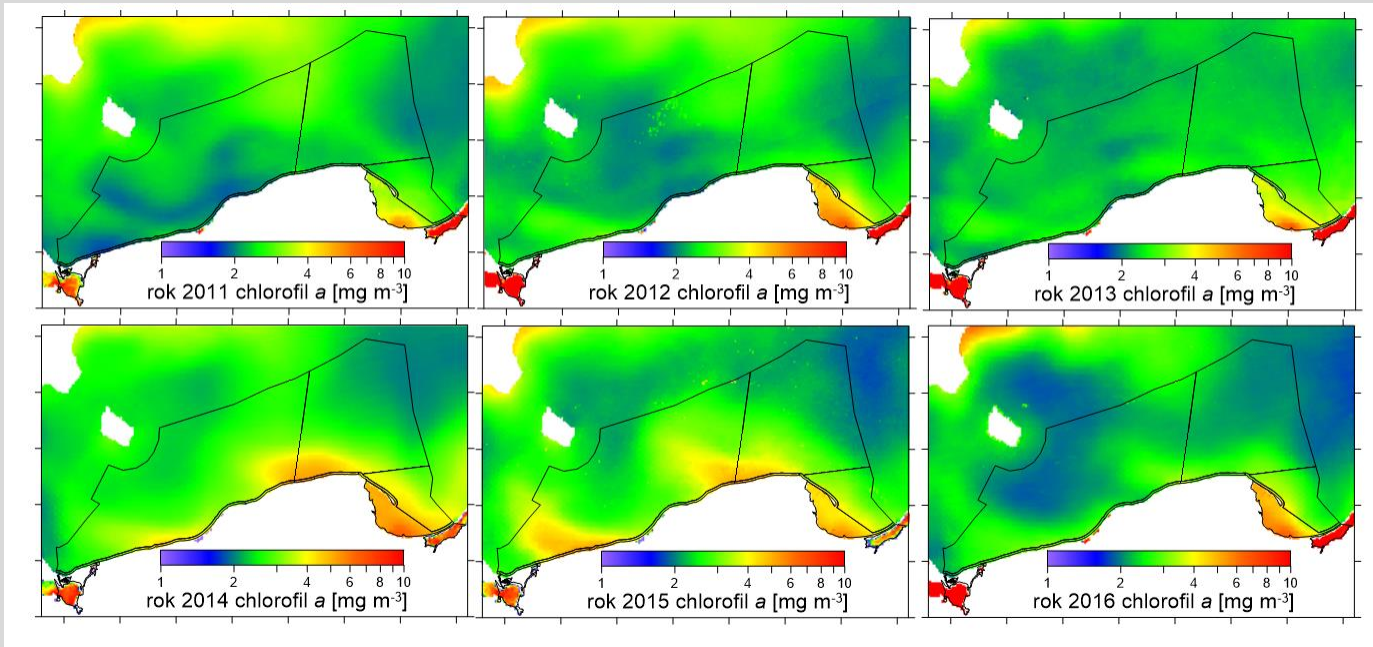
Average SST for the summer in years 2011-2016



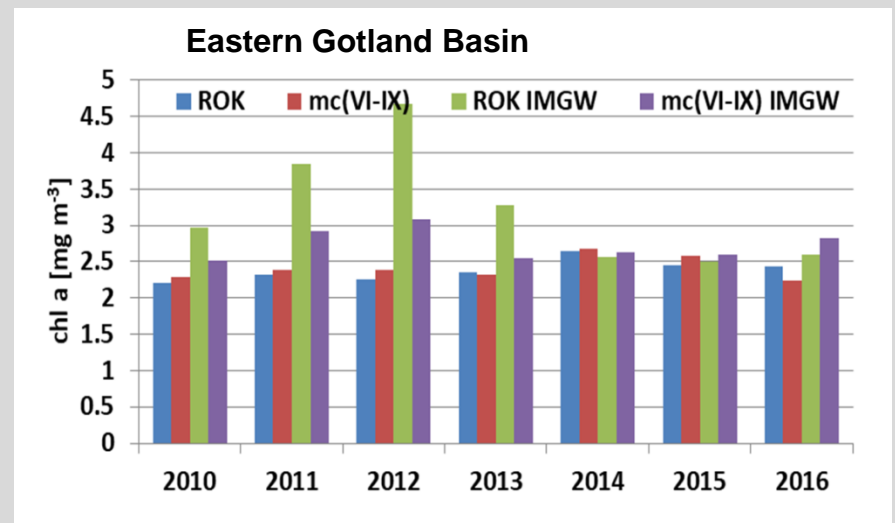
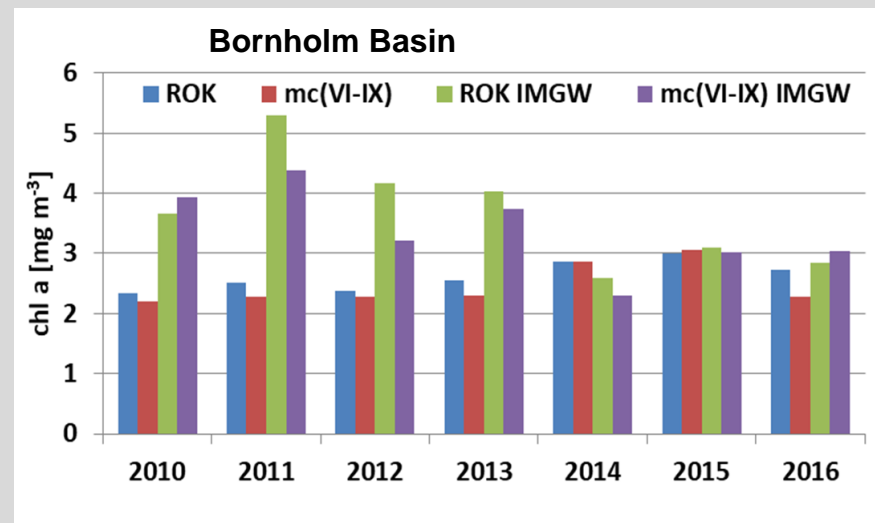
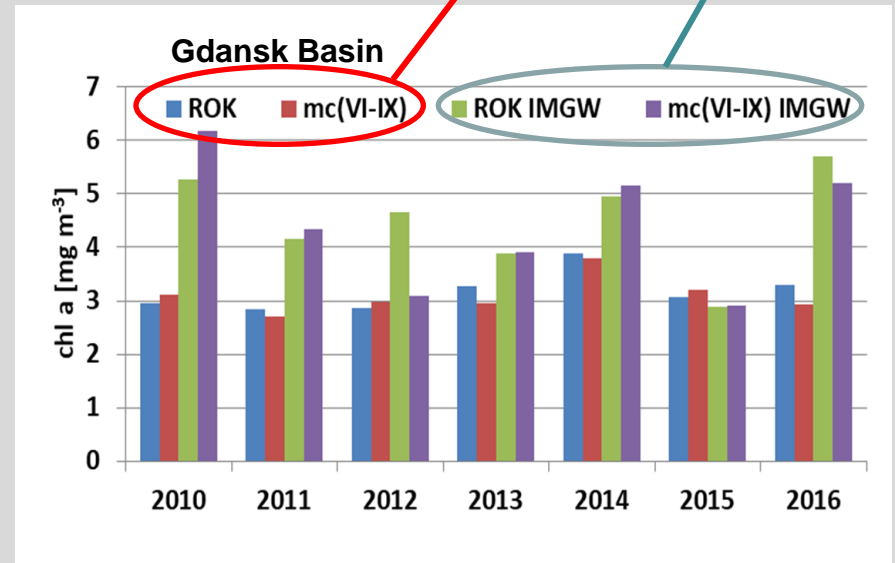
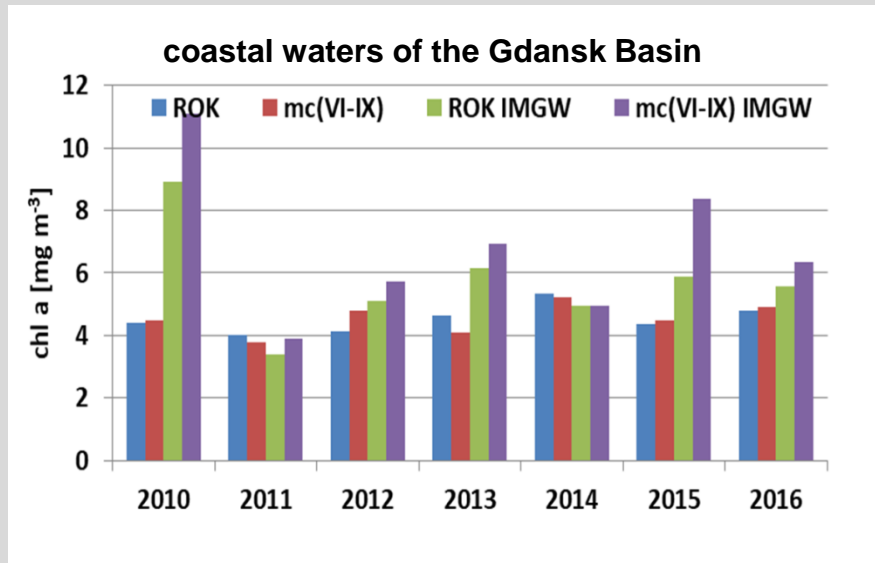
Average chlorophyll a concentration for years 2011-2016



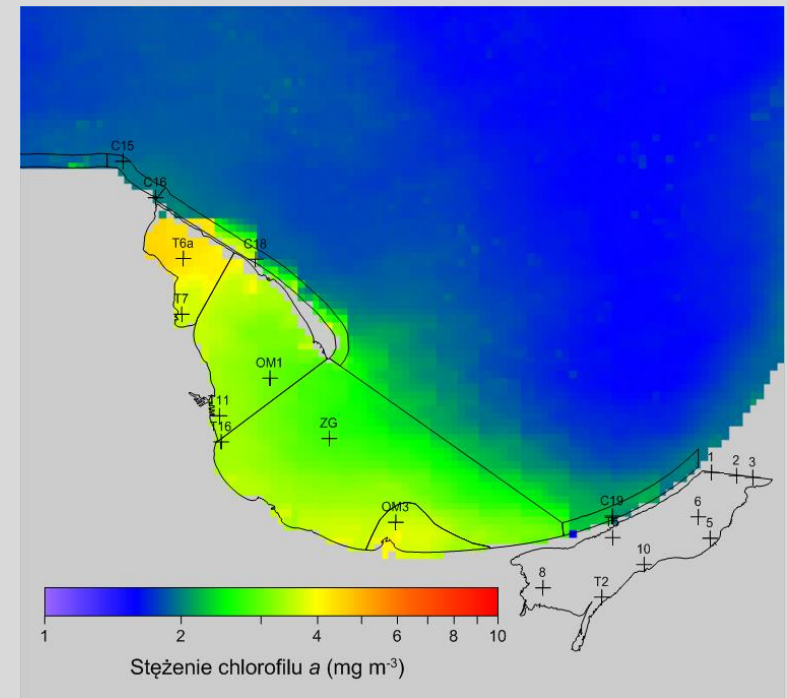
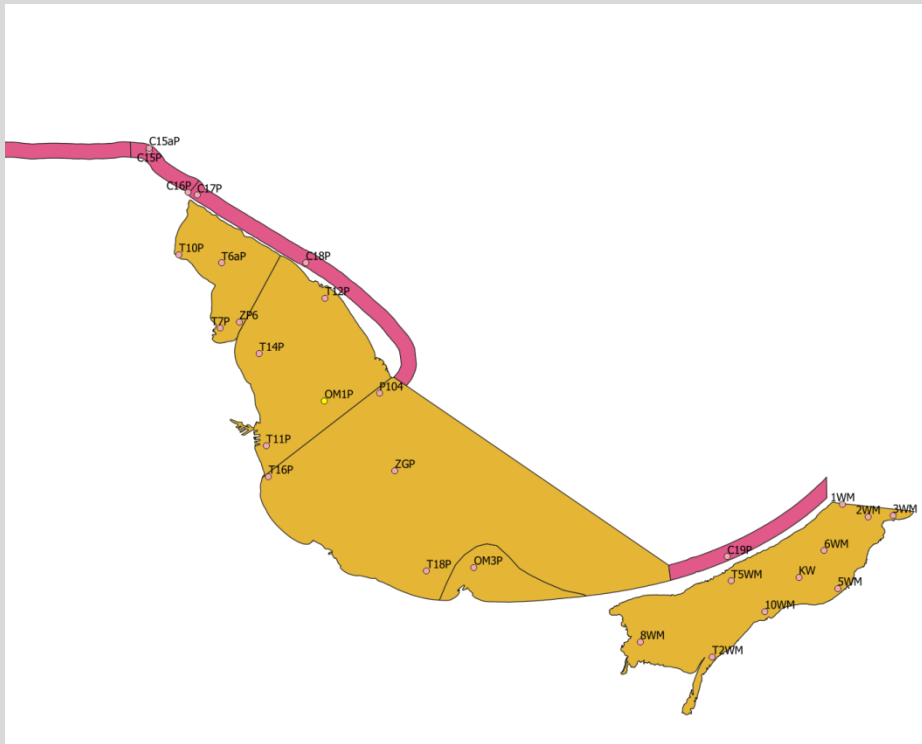
Average summer chlorophyll a concentration for years 2011-2016



Comparison with traditional monitoring



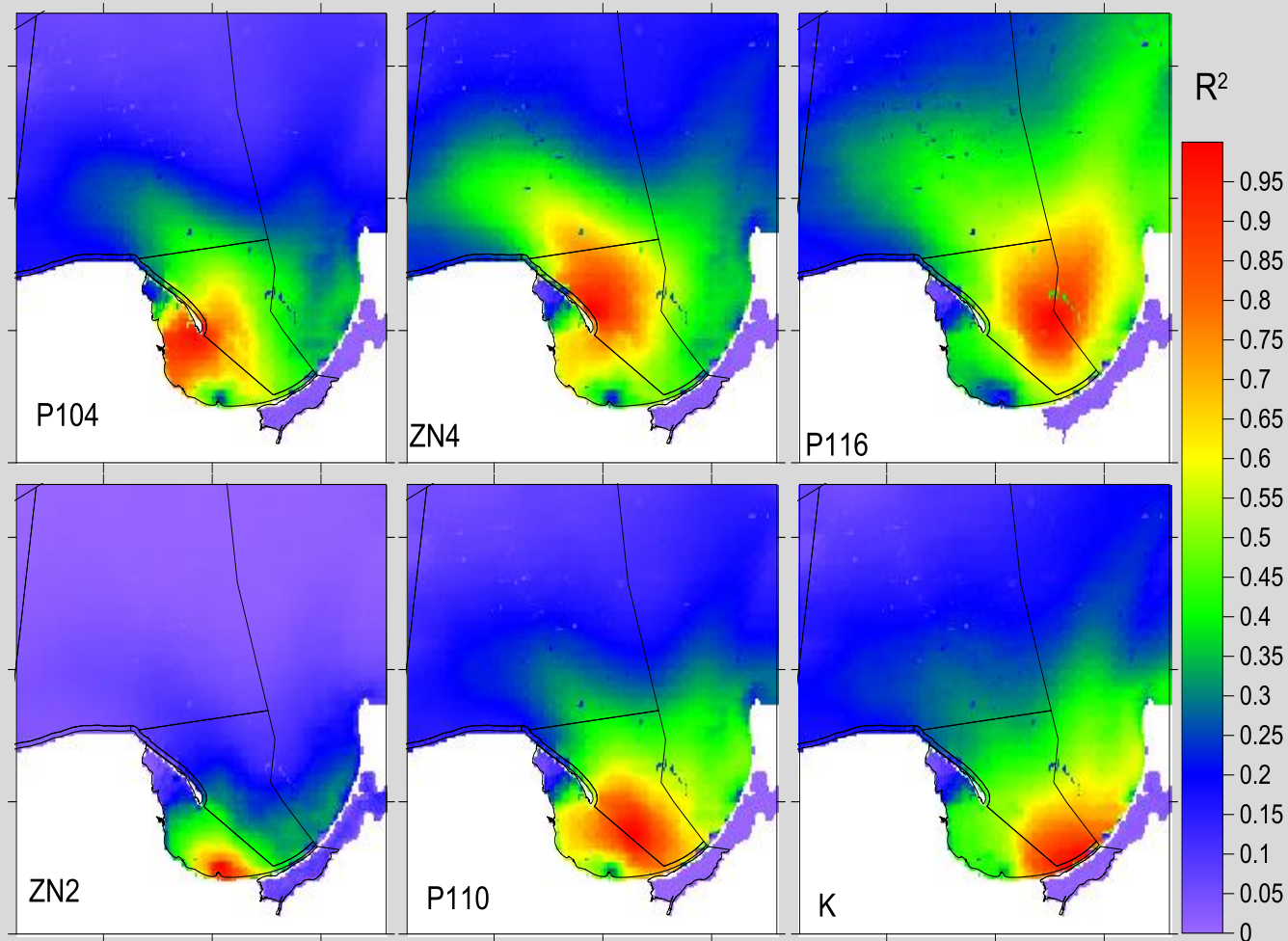
An assessment of representativeness of monitoring stations in transitional and coastal waters (granted by Inspectorate for Environmental Protection)



Average monthly concentration of chlorophyll a in August 2016 calculated on data from the SatBałtyk System

Analysis of spatial distributions of the coefficient of determination

Spatial distribution of coefficients of determination (R^2) of chlorophyll a concentrations, calculated for selected monitoring stations



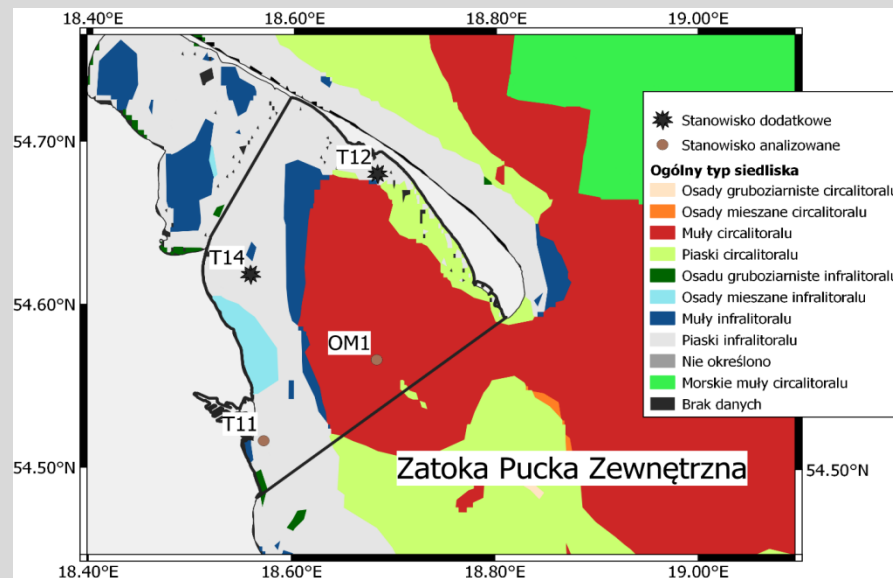
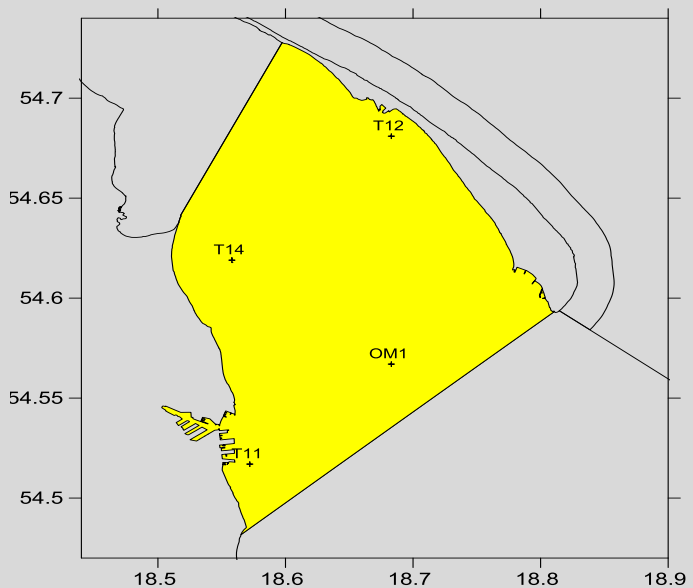
Results of evaluation of the monitoring stations

- Puck Bay External

Phytoplankton, existing stations OM1, T11, T12, T14
- remove T12 and T14

Nutrients, existing stations OM1, T11, T12, T14
- remove T11

Makrozoobentos, existing stations - T11 and OM1
- no change



Summary

- proposed system/algorithm utilizes the advantages of both satellite and numerical simulation data, while at the same time reducing their errors
- methods can be used in the assessment of the ecosystem health of the Baltic Sea, providing more statistically confirmed results
- data from the system can be also used for validation how in situ monitoring locations are representative for the area



Thank you !

<http://www.satbaltyk.pl>