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Exploitation of SENTINEL-2 time series for monitoring ecological quality parameters of french lakes and reservoirs (TELQUEL project)

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► To cite this version:

Thierry Tormos, Pierre-Alain Danis, Tristan Harmel, Malik Chami. Exploitation of SENTINEL-2 time series for monitoring ecological quality parameters of french lakes and reservoirs (TELQUEL project). Living Planet Symposium, May 2016, Pragues, Czech Republic. hal-02991680

HAL Id: hal-02991680

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02991680>

Submitted on 6 Nov 2020

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TELQUEL project (2015 – 2017) : SENTINEL-2 time series for monitoring ecological quality parameters of French lakes and reservoirs

Presentation of objectives and first results



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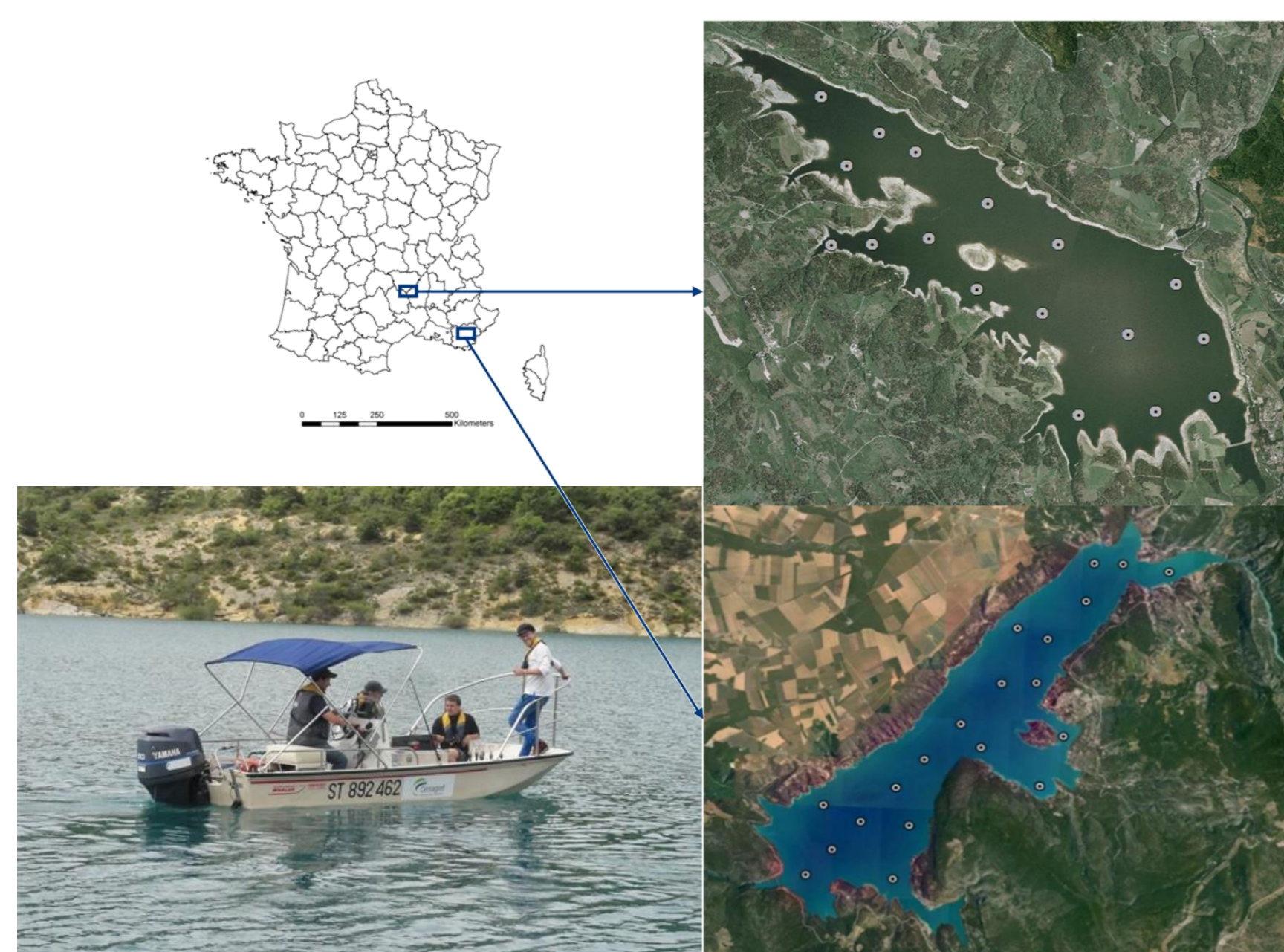
OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the TELQUEL project is to provide quantitative observations to monitor the ecological state of the French lakes.

In this direction, MSI/Sentinel-2 and OLI/Landsat 8 data are exploited to

- identify/develop a specific atmospheric correction algorithm over lake areas;
- establish bio-optical relationships between the water-leaving radiance and the concentration of the biogeochemical parameters;
- provide bio-optical algorithms to retrieve water transparency and water constituent concentrations (Chl-a, CDOM and TSM).
- use the retrieved bio-optical properties and matter concentrations for enhancing the lake water quality evaluation and biogeochemical models.

STUDY SITES & FIELD DATA



Naussac (1050 ha)

Ste-Croix (2200 ha)
(only for winter campaigns)

- 8 field campaigns have been planned for collecting apparent and inherent optical properties (AOP, IOP), transparency and biogeochemical concentrations (see table below for details).

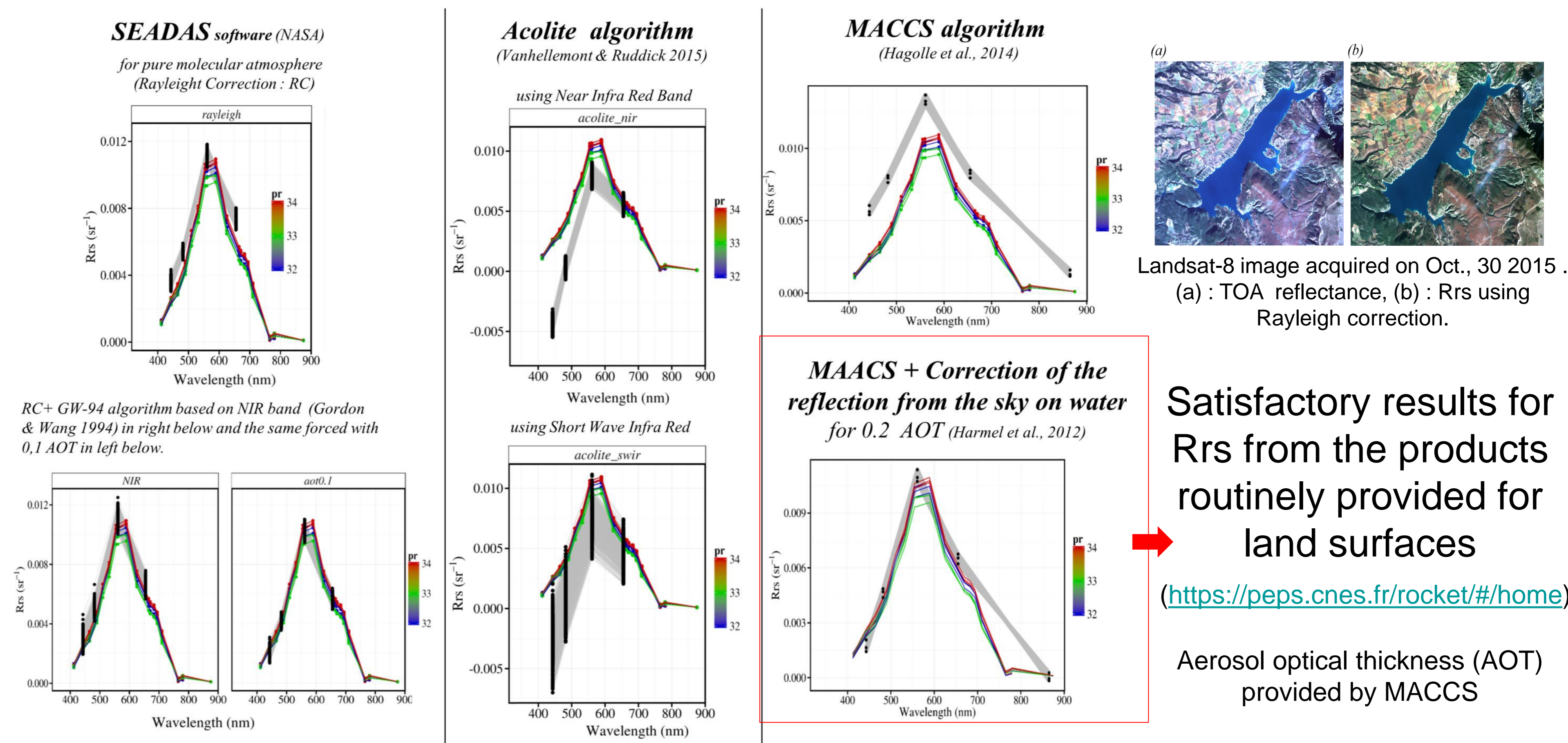
- 1 campaign per season over 2 years.
- 4 campaigns have already been done.
- a comprehensive database has been generated for an easy access to the collected data.

Data Type	Measures	Materials
AOPs	L_u : upwelling radiance E_d : downwelling irradiance E_0 : solar irradiance	C-OPS (Wetlabs Ins.)
IOPs	c : attenuation coefficient a : absorption coefficient $acdom$: cdom absorption coefficient bbp : back-scattering coefficient $aphyto$: phytoplankton absorption coefficient	AC-S & ECO BB3 (Wetlabs Ins.) Spectrometer with integrating sphere (in the laboratory)
Biochemical concentrations	TSS : Total Suspended Solids SOM : Suspended Organic Matter Chl-A : Chlorophyll-a concentrations	Filtration ramps Concentrations measurements in the laboratory.

FIRST RESULTS

Atmospheric correction algorithm

Remote sensing reflectance (Rrs) of Landsat-8 image recorded on October, 30 2015 over lake Ste-Croix retrieved from different atmospheric correction algorithms (black points) versus Rrs derived from C-OPS in situ data (in color) at different stations.



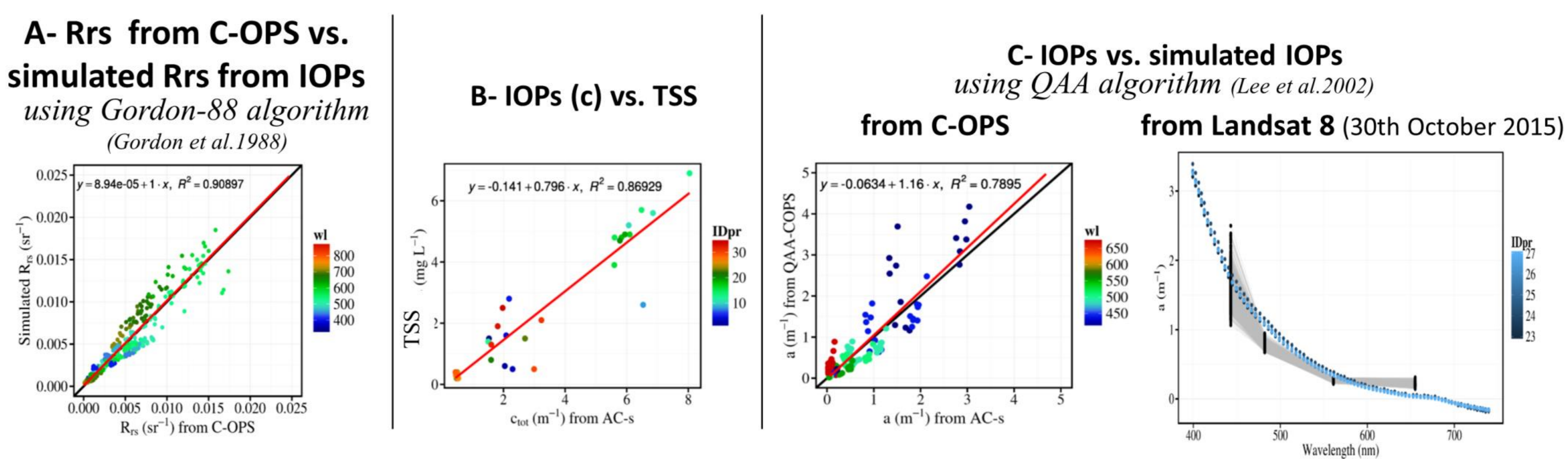
Satisfactory results for Rrs from the products routinely provided for land surfaces

(<https://peps.cnes.fr/rocket/#/home>)

Aerosol optical thickness (AOT) provided by MACCS

Bio-optical relationships

Several bio-optical relationships were explored using traditional ocean optics algorithms. **Promising correlations are observed** between (i) Rrs derived from C-OPS and simulated from IOPs (see A); (ii) IOPs and total suspended matter (TSS) concentrations (see B); (iii) measured IOPs and IOPs retrieved from C-OPS and Landsat-8 data (see C).



IN THE FUTURE

- 1- Exploitation of MACCS algorithm coupled with corrections for both sky (already developed) and sun (ongoing) reflections on water surface.
- 2- Building specific bio-optical algorithms for OLI and MSI sensors based on Lee et al. 2002 algorithm calibrated from our field data.
- 3- Testing the biogeochemical products retrieved from Landsat 8 and Sentinel-2 for evaluation and modeling of lake ecological state.

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Acknowledgements:

We would like to thank the TOSCA CNES program and the French National Agency for water and aquatic environment (ONEMA) for funding TELQUEL Project.

