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**CONTROL ID:** 1189763**TITLE:** Close range, aircraft and satellite monitoring trophic status of inland, estuarine and coastal waters**PRESENTATION TYPE:** Assigned by Committee (Oral or Poster)**CURRENT SECTION/FOCUS GROUP:** Global Environmental Change (GC)**CURRENT SESSION:** GC16. Regional Climate Impacts 7. Environmental, Socio-economic and Climatic Changes in Northern Eurasia and their Feedbacks to the Global Earth System: The Role of Remote Sensing and Integrative Studies**AUTHORS (FIRST NAME, LAST NAME):** Anatoly A Gitelson¹, Daniela Gurlin¹, Wesley J Moses^{1, 2}, Sergey V Berdnikov³, Vladislav Saprygin³**INSTITUTIONS (ALL):** 1. School Natural Resources, Univ Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, United States.
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ABSTRACT BODY: The objective of this work was to test the performance of models used red and near infra-red (NIR) spectral regions (NIR-red models) for the remote estimation of the chlorophyll-a (chl-a) concentration in turbid productive case 2 waters. We focused on determining the ability of the models to estimate chl-a concentrations below 20 mg m⁻³, which are typical for estuarine and coastal waters, and assessing the potential of MODIS and MERIS to estimate chl-a concentrations, using NIR-red models. Reflectance data were collected in inland, estuarine, and coastal waters by hyperspectral radiometers just beneath the water surface, hyperspectral imaging sensor AISA on board an aircraft, and satellite sensors MODIS and MERIS. Algorithms established using proximal sensing were applied to aircraft and satellite data. The algorithms yielded high accuracy in estimating chl-a concentrations from AISA and MERIS data. The results illustrated the potential of the NIR-Red models to estimate chl-a concentration in turbid productive waters with a high accuracy. Nevertheless, challenges still remain in calibrating the models for their universal application to satellite data. The in situ data collection technique needs to be adapted to maximize the number of stations that can be assessed with a single satellite image. The spatial heterogeneity of the water within a satellite pixel area around each station needs to be accounted for. So are any changes in the bio-physical and bio-optical characteristics of the water at each station during the time elapsed between the satellite overpass and the in situ data collection. Accurate and reliable atmospheric correction of the satellite data is still a major challenge for turbid productive waters. Provided these factors can be effectively accounted for, robustly calibrated algorithms can be developed for real-time estimation of chl-a concentration, which will greatly benefit scientists and natural resource managers in making informed decisions on managing the inland, estuarine, and coastal ecosystems.

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