Emerging solutions supporting ecosystem research, monitoring, and forecasting



Presenter: Steve Ruberg

Pls: Tom Johengen, Andrea Vanderwoude, Tim Davis, Eric Anderson, Rick Stumpf, George Leshkevich, Mark Rowe, Craig Stow





Partners & Collaborators

Steve Ruberg¹, Tom Johengen²

Eric Anderson ¹

Kyle Beadle¹

Ashley Burtner²

Jim Churnside⁷

Steve Constant¹

Tim Davis¹

George Leshkevich¹

Heather Lucier²

Brandi McCarty⁶

Russ Miller²

Ron Muzzi¹

Dan Obenour³

Danna Palladino²

Heidi Purcell²

Mike Sayers⁴

Joe Smith²

Bob Shuchman⁴

Craig Stow¹

Dack Stuart²

Andrea VanderWoude⁵



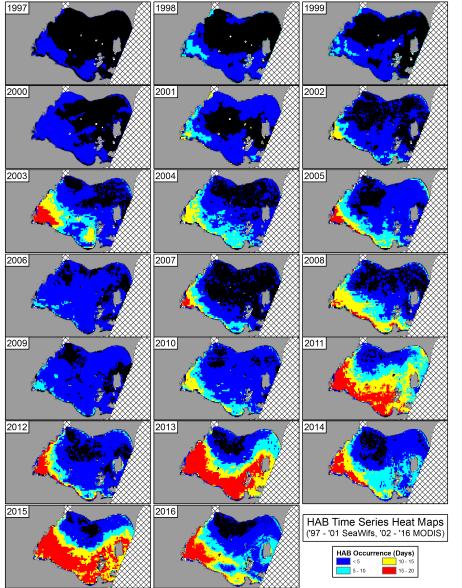






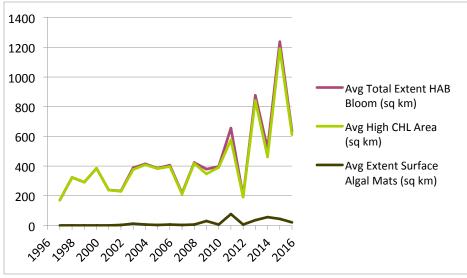






MODIS Satellite Western Lake Erie HAB **Trends**





Sayers, Fahnenstiel, et al

Semi-analytical algorithm transitioning to operations under NOAA CoastWatch in 2018

Lake Erie HAB Bulletin since 2009, move to operations in 2017



Experimental Lake Erie Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin 25 August, 2016, Bulletin 14

With calm winds, the cyanobacterial (Microcystis) bloom has reformed along the coast in the western basin. Moderate to high concentrations continue in Maumee Bay and extend up the Michigan coast and eastward from Maumee Bay along the Ohio coast. Pockets of low concentrations extend further east along the Ohio coast of the western basin. Areas of scum are present in Maumee Bay, Low concentrations continue in the center of the western Basin, north and west of West Sister Island; and also east of Pelee

Some mixing today with only light mixing through the weekend. Southerly winds will favor northward transport toward Ontario well east of the Detroit River. Toxin concentrations may be a risk for recreational exposure in areas shown as orange in the Figure 1 (around Maumee Bay), but especially in scums.

The persistent cyanobacteria bloom continues in Sandusky Bay. No other blooms have been detected in the central basin or the

Keep yourself and your pets out of scums. Please check Ohio EPA's site on harmful algal blooms for safety information.

http://epa.ohio.gov/habalgae.aspx Thunderstorms remain a greater risk. --Stumpf, Dupuy The images below are "GeoPDF". To see the longitude and latitude under your cursor, select "Tools > Analyze > Geospatial Location

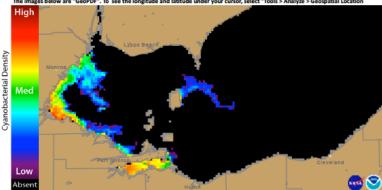


Figure 1. Cyanobacterial Index from NASA's MODIS-Terra data collected 23 August, 2016 at 12:26 EST. Grey indicates clouds or missing data. The estimated threshold for cyanobacteria detection is 20,000 cells/mL.

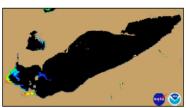


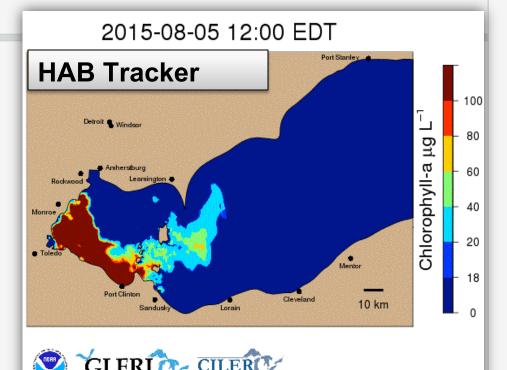
Figure 2. Cyanobacterial Index from NASA's MODIS-Terra data collected 23 August, 2016 at 12:26.

NOAA/NOS/CO-OPS Winds at Marblehead OH OAA/NWS/NDFD Forecast starting Aug 26, 2016 02:00 EDT

Wind speed and direction from Marhlehead, OH. Blooms mix through the water column at wind speeds greater than 15 knots (or

For more information and to subscribe to this bulletin, go to: http://coastalscience.noaa.gov/research/habs/forecasting

Lake Erie HAB Tracker since 2014, scheduled for transition in 2018

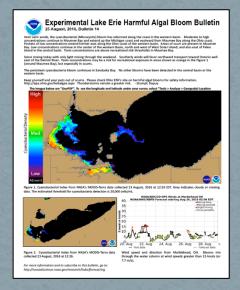


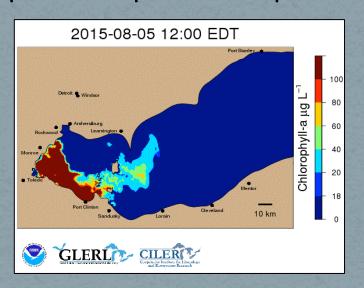


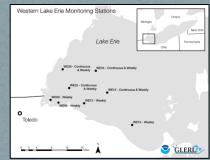




Further development and support for operational products





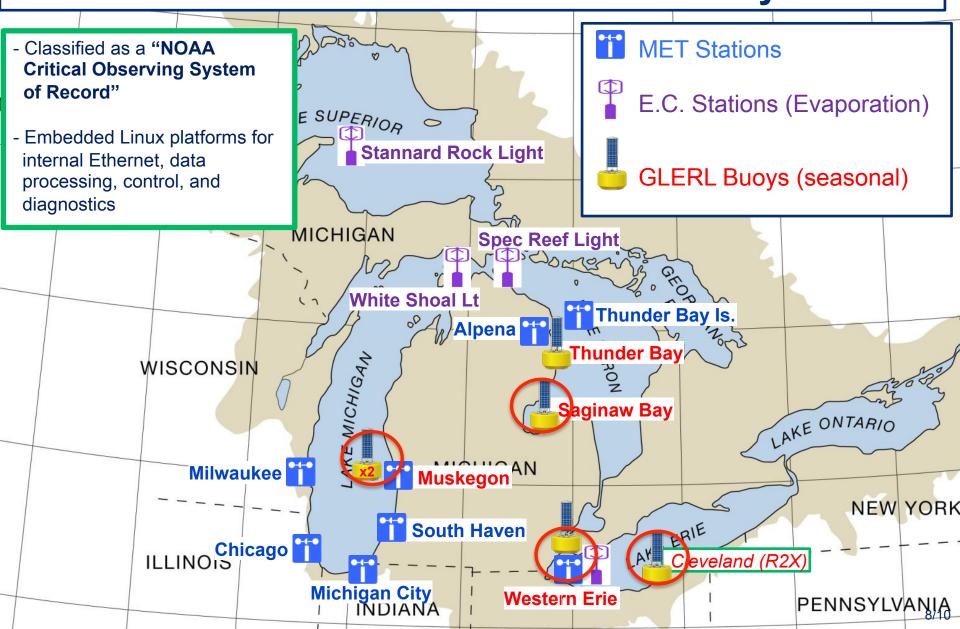


Observations



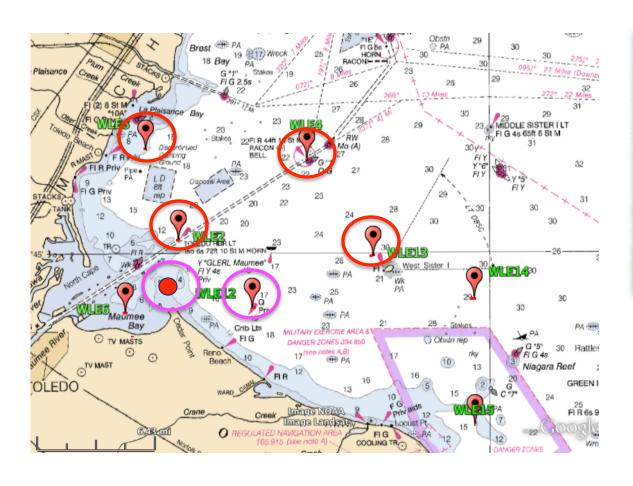


Real-time Coastal Observation Network: **Buoys**





Establishing a Western Lake Erie Monitoring Capacity



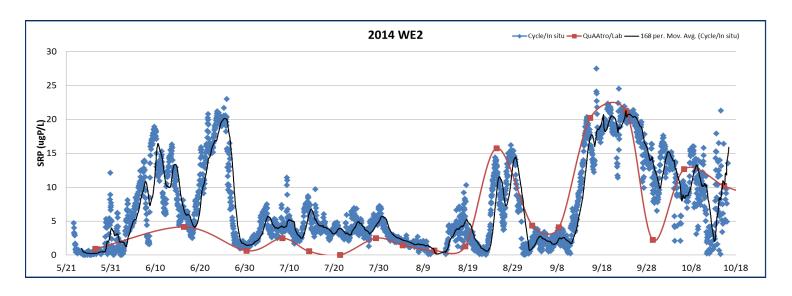


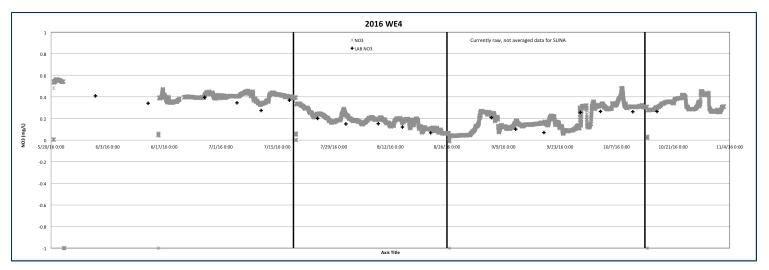






Western Lake Erie Nutrient Monitoring Buoys





Chlorophyll Profiles Near Toledo Water Intake

Improve mixing component of 3D model **Chlorophyll & Significant Wave Height** Depth 0m Depth 1m Depth 2m Depth 3m Depth 4m Depth 5m 2.5 Wave Height 20 Significant Wave Height (feet) Chlorophyll (ug/L) 15 16 19 20 21 22 Day in August

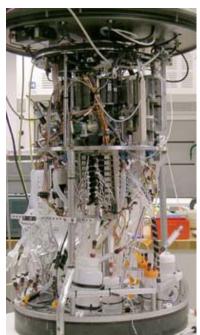
Autonomous near real-time toxin detection for Lake Erie

Lead by Timothy Davis

- Environmental Sample Processor
- Collaboration between NOAA, MBARI, WHOI, OSU
- Successfully deployed in Lake Erie in 2016
- Two deployments scheduled for 2017
- Truly emerging technology
 - Fewer than 20 worldwide
 - ESPniagara is the first to study freshwater CHABs
 - Fine-scale microcystins observations are critical for toxicity models









Airborne Hyperspectral Detection of Cyanobacteria:

Resonon Pika II Sensor

Vander Woude, Ruberg



Typical swath is 640 m

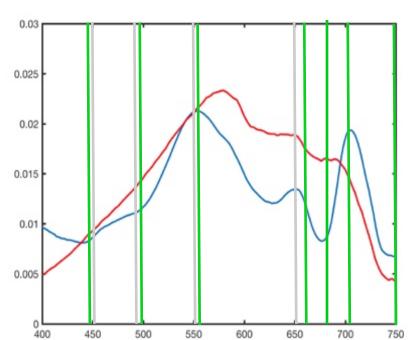
240 spectral bands

1.1 m spatial resolution

400-900 nm

17.6 degree FOV



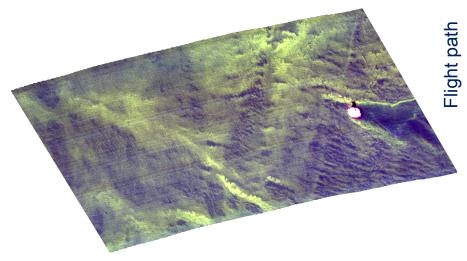


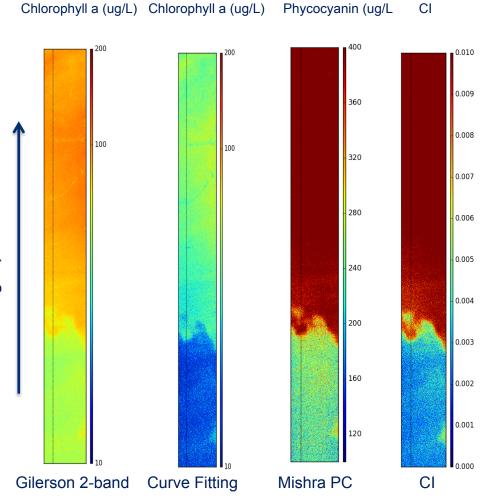
Flyovers of western Lake Erie, Saginaw Bay and Lake St. Clair in US and **CA** waters



Hyperspectral Imagery and Algorithm Development

- Ability to detect and map HABs under clouds and near coastline
- Imaging system transferable to UAS





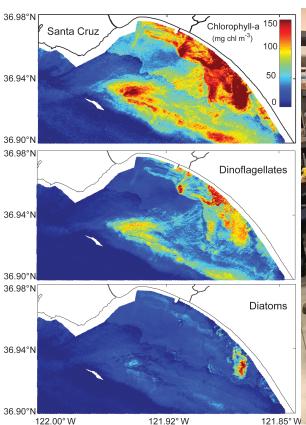


NESDIS funded algorithm development for 2016/17 -

Maps of **Phytoplankton Functional Types** from Rrs signatures from mono-cultures



- Cyanobacteria
- Diatoms
- Dinoflagellates
- Chrysophytes
- Chlorophytes



Monterey Bay, Central California, Sherry Palacios & Raphael Kudela, PHYDOTax

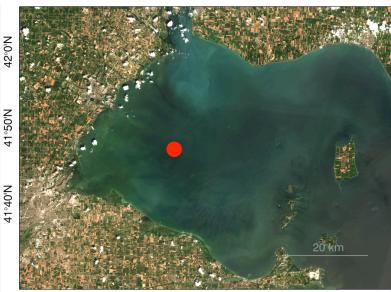


Lake Erie SeaPRISM Installation

Tim Moore, University of New Hampshire Funded by NOAA NESDIS and NASA

- Standard radiometric observation tool for MODIS, VIIRS, Sentinel 2/3, Landsat satellite imagery validation and algorithm development
- Unique freshwater contribution to the international NASA AERONET system
- Combine SeaPRISM and buoy observations to develop algorithms relating turbidity to HABs for band-limited satellite sensors





Conclusion / Future Directions

- Initial work on the hypoxia observations and warning system forecast system development by Stow, Rowe under CHRP
- Developed airborne and satellite remote sensing products
- Developed offshore nutrient monitoring buoys
- Deployed first Great Lakes Environmental Sample Processor for HAB toxicity observations
- Move towards year-round, under-ice ecosystem observations
- Expand nutrient monitoring buoy capacity into Saginaw Bay



