

Analysing water quality variability at the Algerri-Balaguer irrigation district (Ebro River basin, Spain)

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session HS6.8 – *'Innovative technologies using remote sensing data
for water management applications'*

The Irrigation and Drainage monitoring by remote sensing for Ecosystems and Water resources management project



IDEWA



PRIMA
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA



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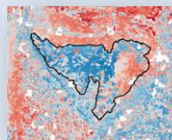


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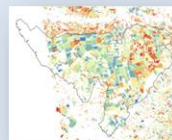
Vegetation index



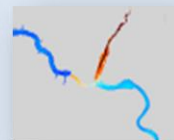
Evapotranspiration



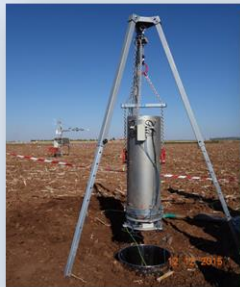
Soil moisture



Water quality index



Drainage

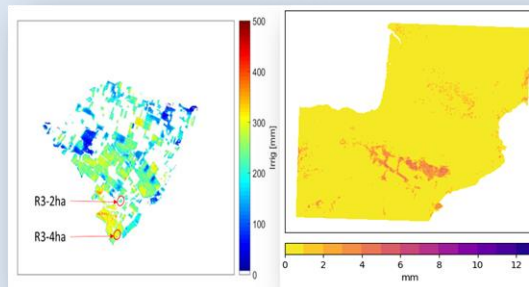
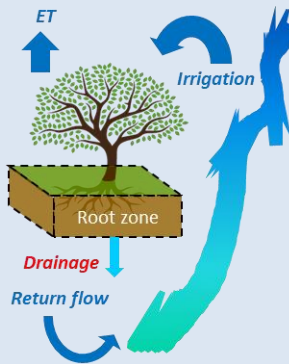


Evapotranspiration



Field measurements

Multi-spectral EO data



Multi-scale modeling

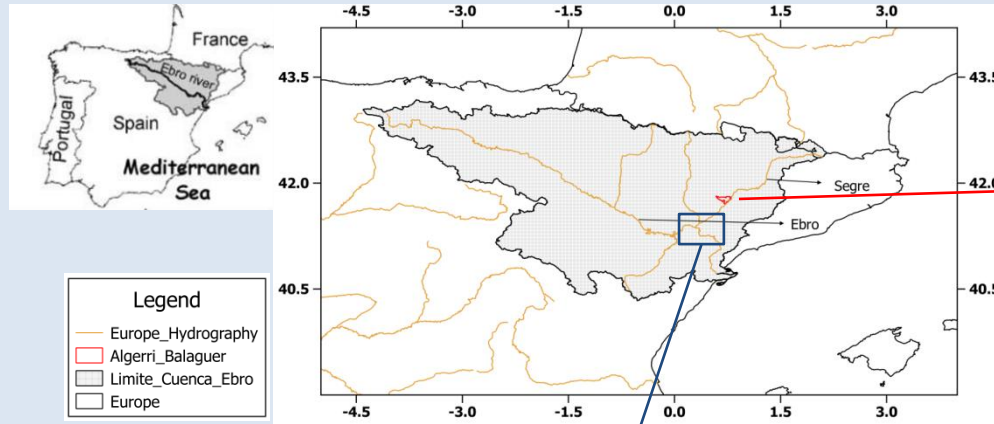
Objectives

❖ Develop a multi-source methodological approach (i.e., in situ data collection, modeling, and satellite-data processing) to assess the chlorophyll-a (Chl-a) and total suspended matter (TSM) multi-temporal variability in the Ebro river basin

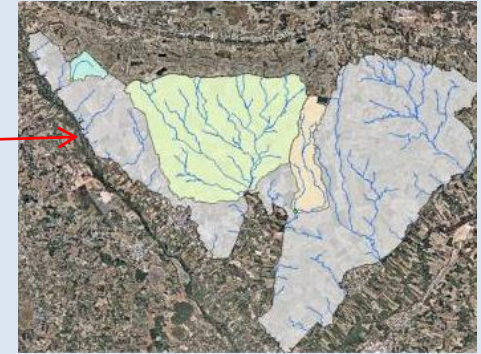
- ① → **Generate** a locally-tuned version of **Sentinel 2A/B-MSI Chl-a/TSM model** by using a dataset of radiometric and in situ Chl-a/TSM measurements;
- ② → **Export** such customized Chl-a/TSM models to **Landsat8-OLI** (Landsat9-OLI2) data through an intercalibration procedure;
- ③ → **Generate long-term Chl-a/TSM maps** based on a multi-year (2014-2022) MSI-OLI combined dataset to **assess the variability over the study area**.

Study Area: Ebro-Segre confluence (Ebro basin, Northeastern Spain)

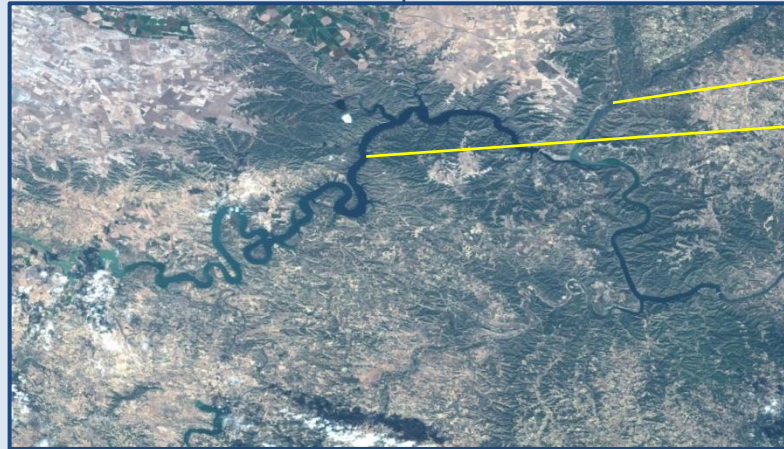
Ebro basin



Algerri-Balaguer district



**Study area:
Ebro-Segre
rivers
confluence**



Segre river

Ebro river

S2-MSI Preliminary results: 3-year (2018-2020) Chl-a climatology

Chl-a based on Normalized Difference Chlorophyll-a Index (NDCI)

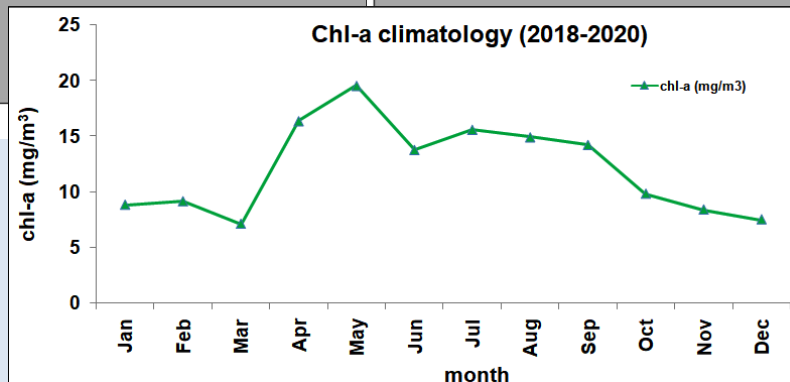
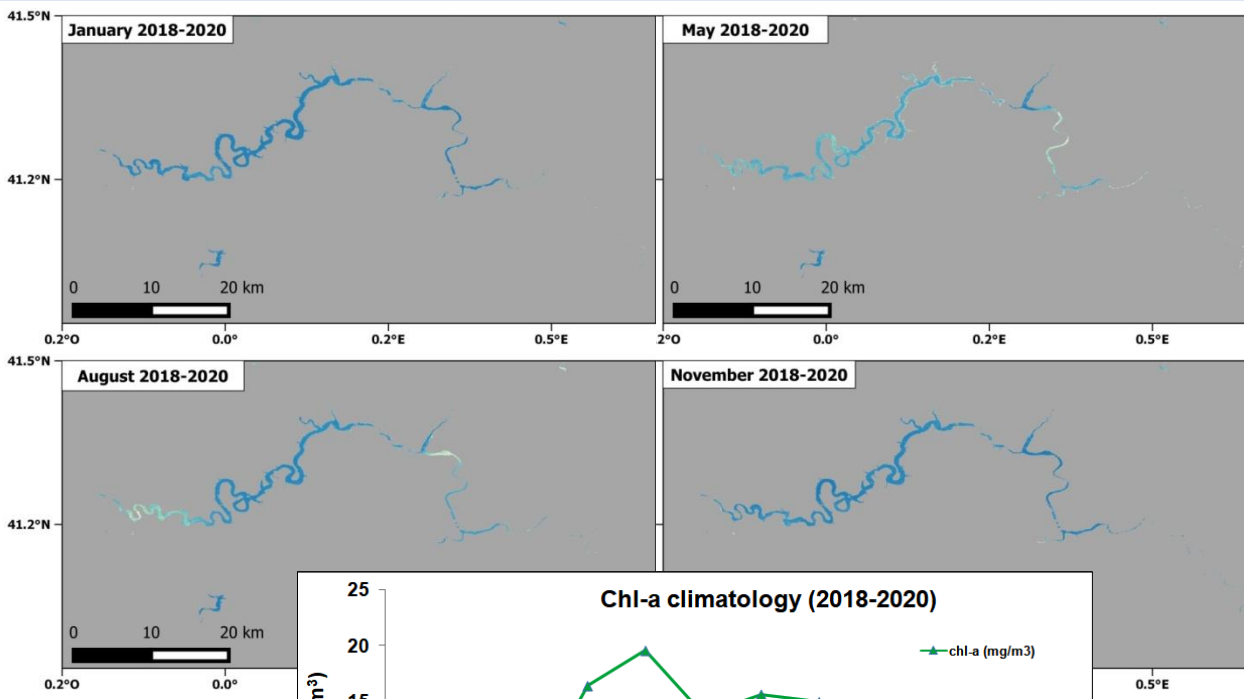
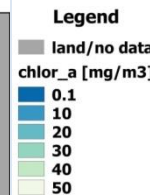
$$Chl - a \propto \frac{[\rho NIR(704) - \rho VIS(665)]}{[\rho NIR(704) + \rho VIS(665)]}$$

Mishra et al. 2012

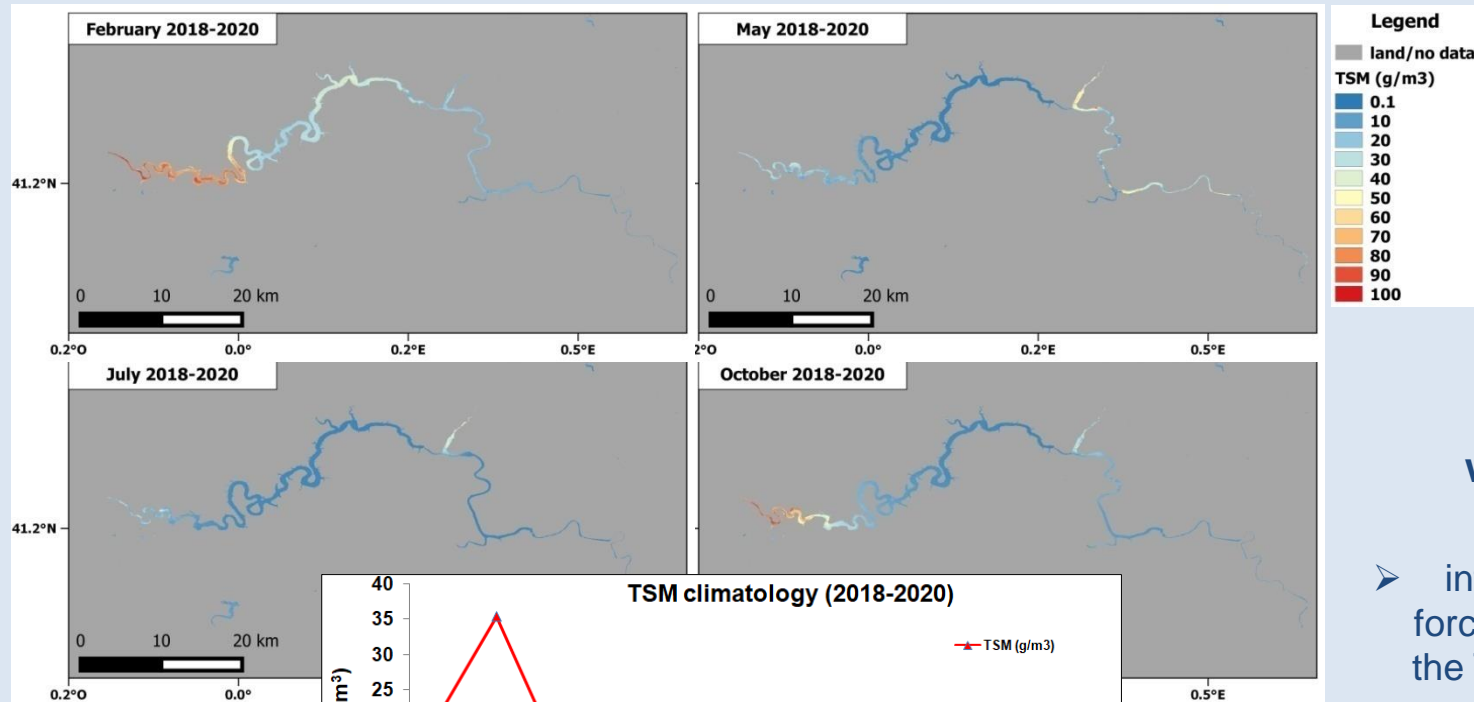
Chl-a increase in spring-summer

- low flow and high water residence time;
- meandering zone;

- high nitrates due to agricultural inputs



S2-MSI Preliminary results: 3-year (2018-2020) TSM climatology



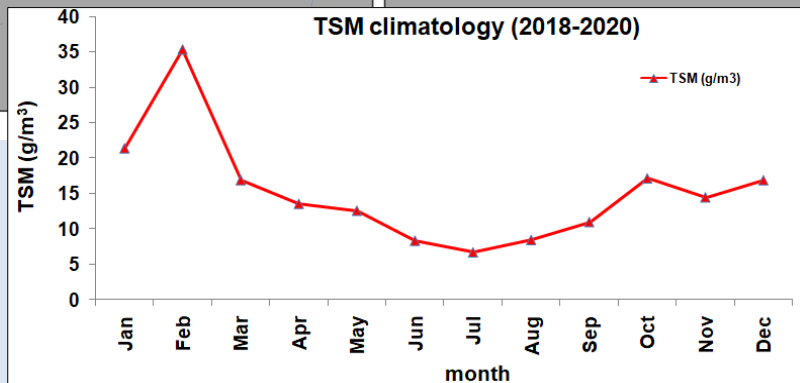
TSM based on RED (665 nm) band via the Nechad algorithm

$$\text{TSM} = \frac{A_p(\lambda) \times \rho_w(\lambda)}{1 - \frac{\rho_w(\lambda)}{C_p(\lambda)}}$$

Nechad et al. 2016

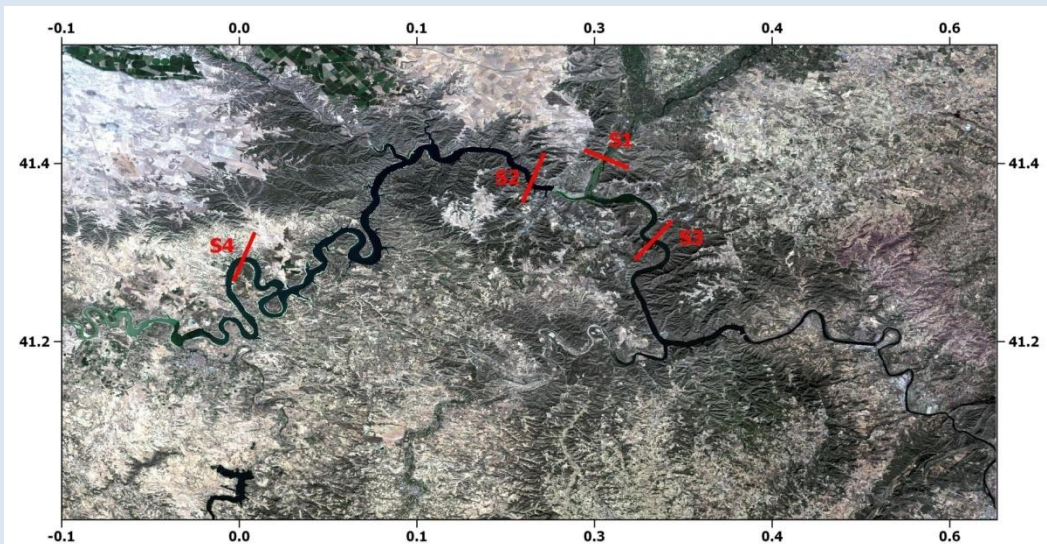
TSM peak in winter (February)

- influence of hydrological forcing (river discharges) on the TSM seasonal variability



On-going activities: in-situ measurement campaigns

Plan of in situ data collection



- sub-surface (0–1 m depth) water samples for lab analysis;
- above-water radiometric measurements by a portable spectroradiometer;
- seasonal campaigns are planned within the 2022-2023 year



Cal/Val activities for a locale scale tuning of the standard Chl-a/TSM algorithms

On-going activities: MSI-OLI inter-calibration procedures

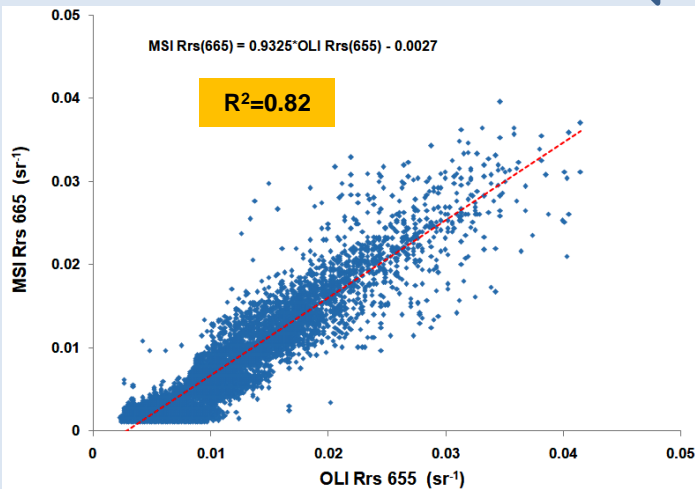
ρ_s RGB S2B/MSI 2019-05-01 (10:59 UTC)



- ❖ suitable spectral configuration (i.e. RED bands – MSI Rrs 665 vs OLI Rrs 655 nm);
- ❖ near simultaneous MSI-OLI overpasses (~ 17 min) with similar atmospheric and water conditions;



L8/OLI 2019-05-01 10:42:14
 ρ_s RGB



➤ exportability of MSI-based Chl-a/TSM models to OLI data



➤ MSI-OLI combined dataset for Chl-a/TSM seasonal and interannual analyses

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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