



# Mapping the coastal margins of South Georgia

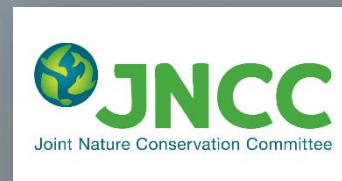
## *Fine scale mapping Stakeholder Prioritisation Workshop*

*DPLUS065 Coastal Mapping Project – Grant aided by the Darwin Initiative through UK Government funding*

*Satellite images courtesy of Digital Globe Foundation*



***#SouthAtlanticCoastalMapping***





# Agenda

- Introductions
- Coastal Habitat Mapping in South Georgia – an update on the project, and how it may be useful
- From broad to fine scale – the issue of scale & resolution
- *Group Exercise*
- Next Steps
- Close



A satellite image of a coastal region, likely the Gulf of Mexico, showing a large body of water and a complex coastline with numerous inlets and peninsulas. The text is overlaid on the image.

This is the only agenda there is!

There are no pre-conceptions...

We want to develop the best coastal habitat maps  
that deliver your “needs”



# Why do we need coastal habitat maps?

- Before we can plan and manage – need knowledge
- These “satellite-derived” broad and fine scale habitat maps will be a first for South Georgia
- Not a one-off: developing a legacy for the future – creating models, methods and systems for subsequent iterations

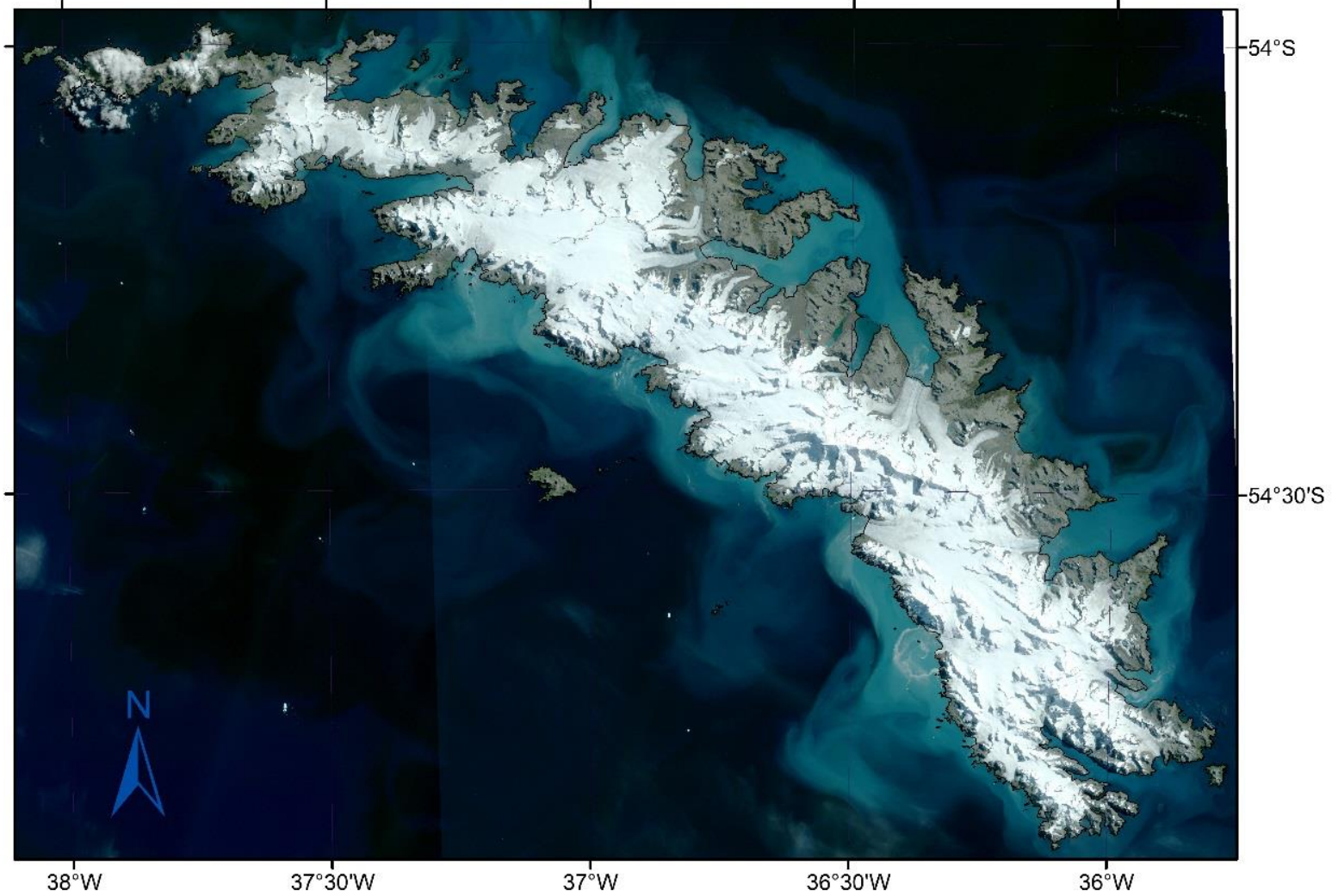


# Project update: Work Package 2

- Broad scale (Stage 1) coastal habitat maps
  - Develop cloud-based modelling system for future use.
- Train software (machine learning) using ground validation data to classify “free to access” satellite data (10m resolution)
- Latest iteration delivered at end July 2018



## South Georgia Sentinel 2 Imagery: February 22nd, 2018



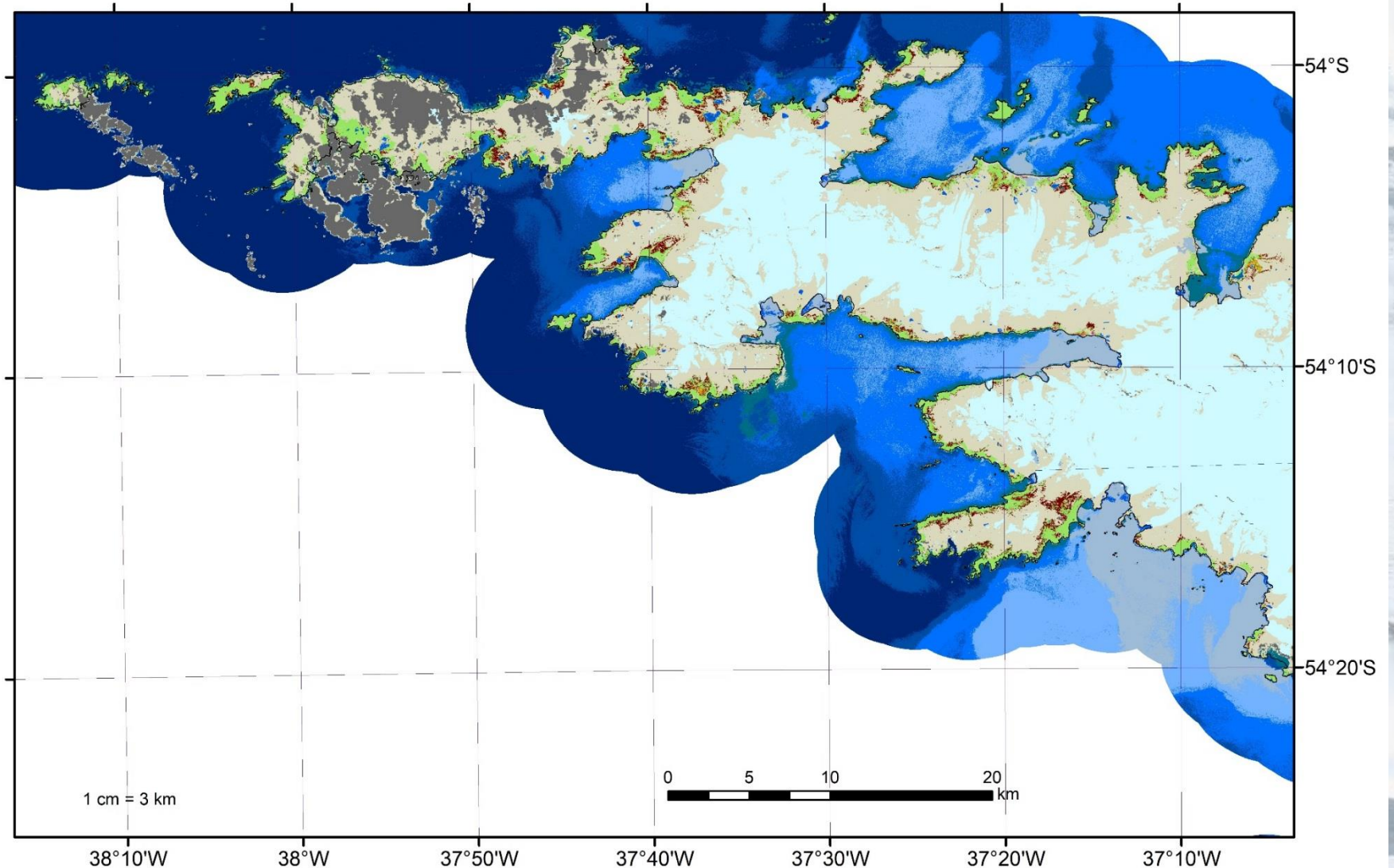
Map Created by B. Black on July 31st, 2018  
Input Sentinel 2 imagery processed by JNCC

1 cm = 7 km

0 12.5 25 50 km  
Groundtruth: Poncet et al., 2007, SGHT Rodent Monitoring 2017, SMSG, B.Black (from imagery)



# South Georgia Landcover Classification: North



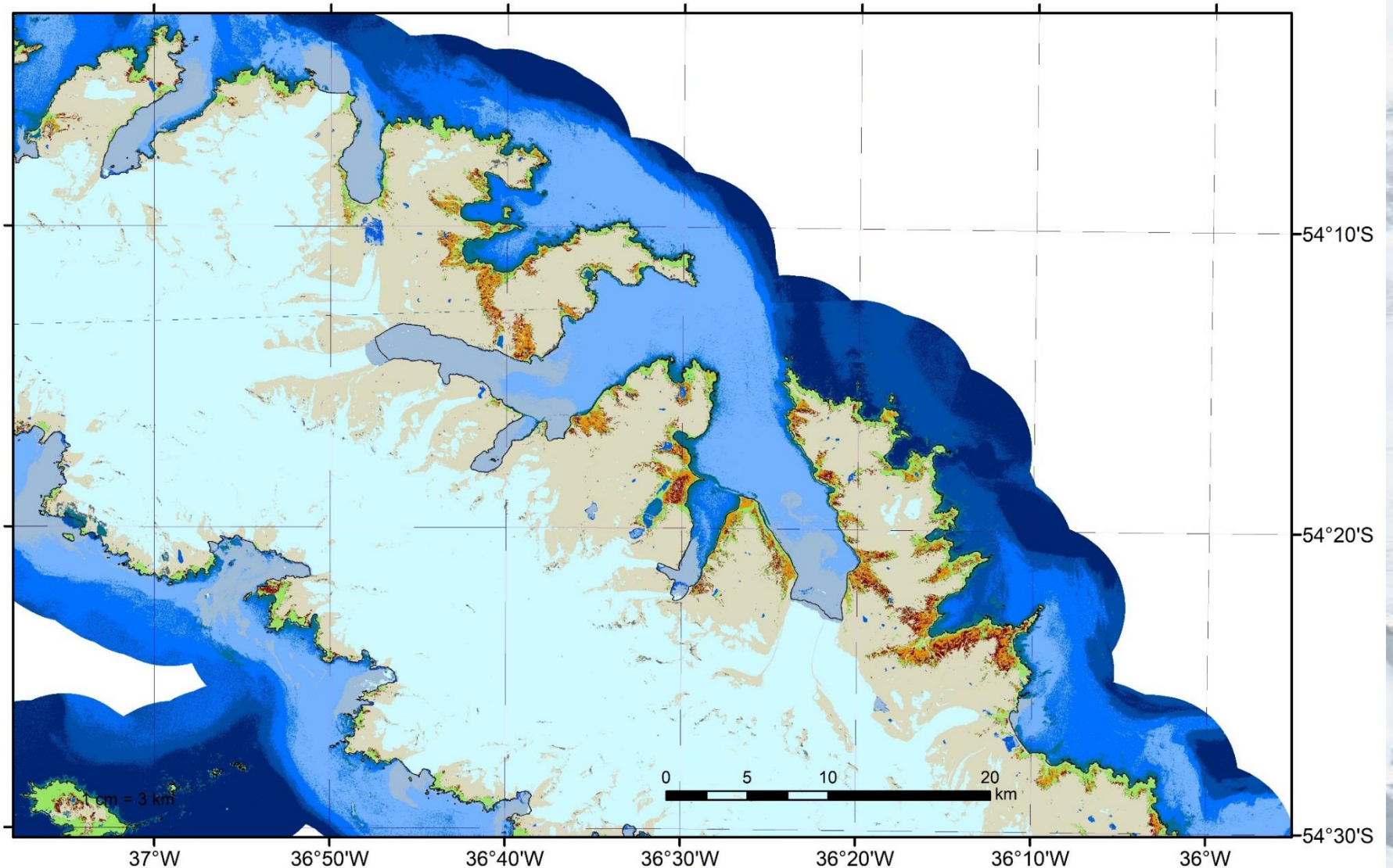
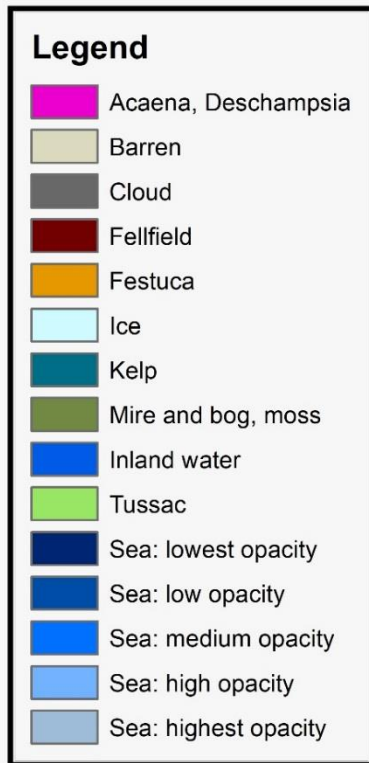
Groundtruth: Poncet et al., 2007, SGHT Rodent Monitoring 2017, SMSG, B.Black (from imagery)

Map Created by B. Black on July 31st, 2018

Input Sentinel 2 imagery processed by JNCC



# South Georgia Landcover Classification: Central



Groundtruth: Poncet et al., 2007, SGHT Rodent Monitoring 2017, SMSG, B.Black (from imagery)

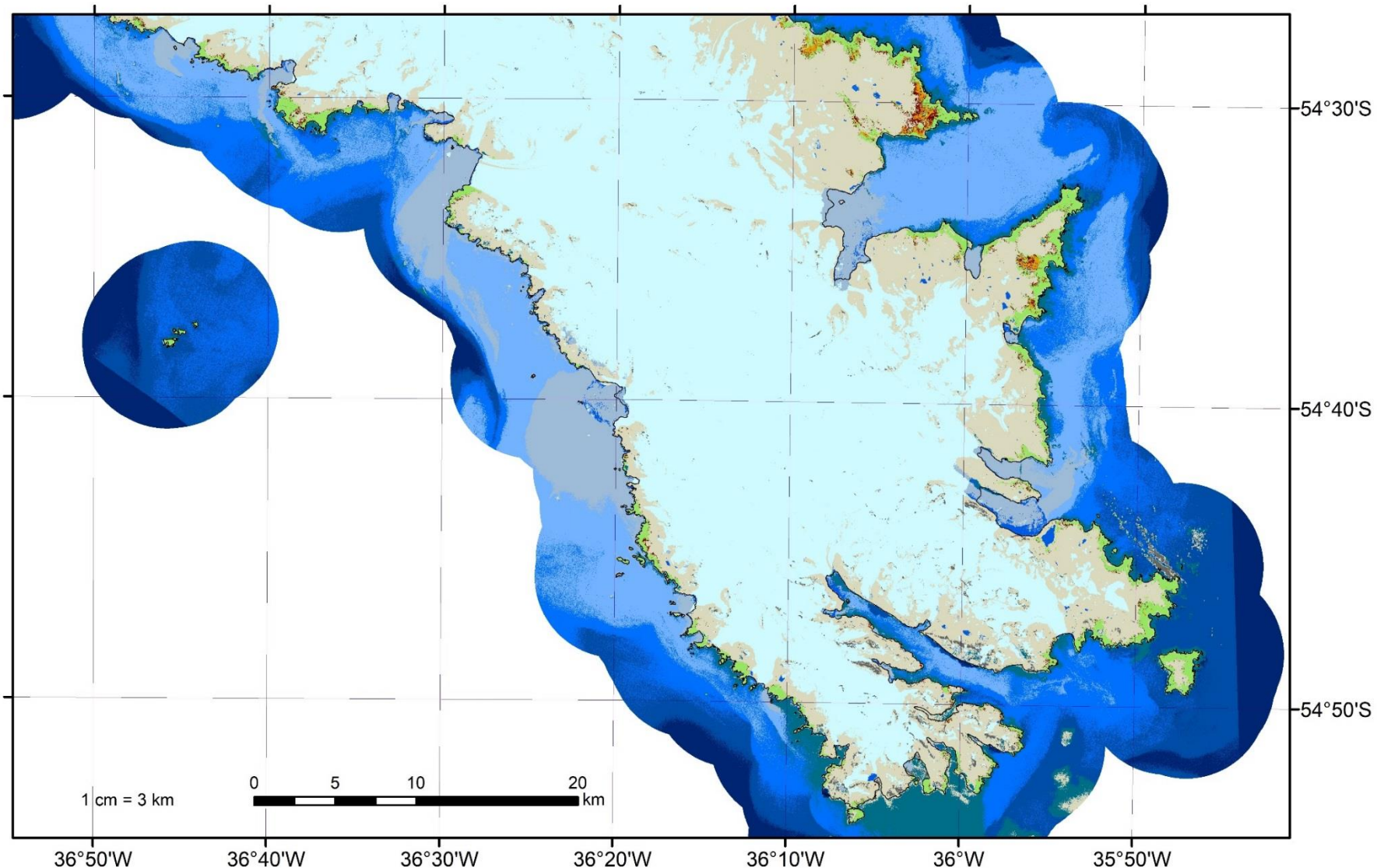
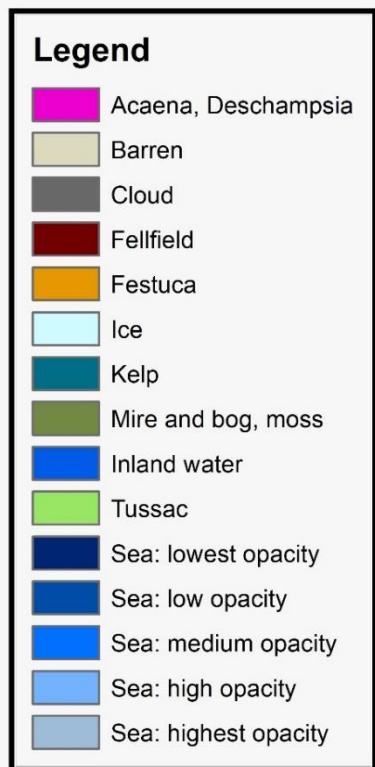
Map Created by B. Black on July 31st, 2018

Input Sentinel 2 imagery processed by JNCC

Satellite images courtesy of Digital Globe Foundation



# South Georgia Landcover Classification: South



Groundtruth: Poncet et al., 2007, SGHT Rodent Monitoring 2017, SMSG, B.Black (from imagery)

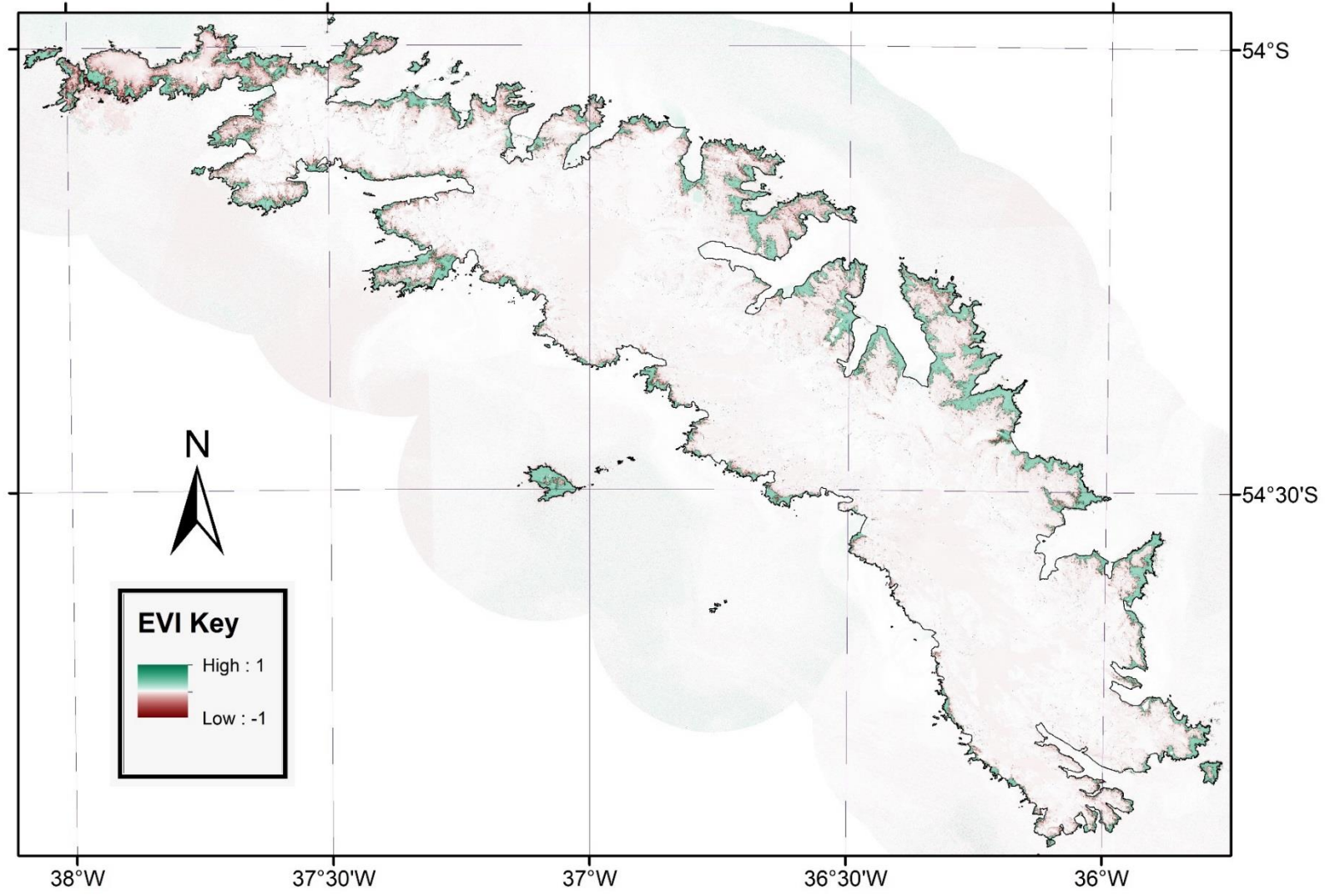
Map Created by B. Black on July 31st, 2018

Input Sentinel 2 imagery processed by JNCC

*Satellite images courtesy of Digital Globe Foundation*



# South Georgia Sentinel 2 Imagery EVI: February 22nd, 2018



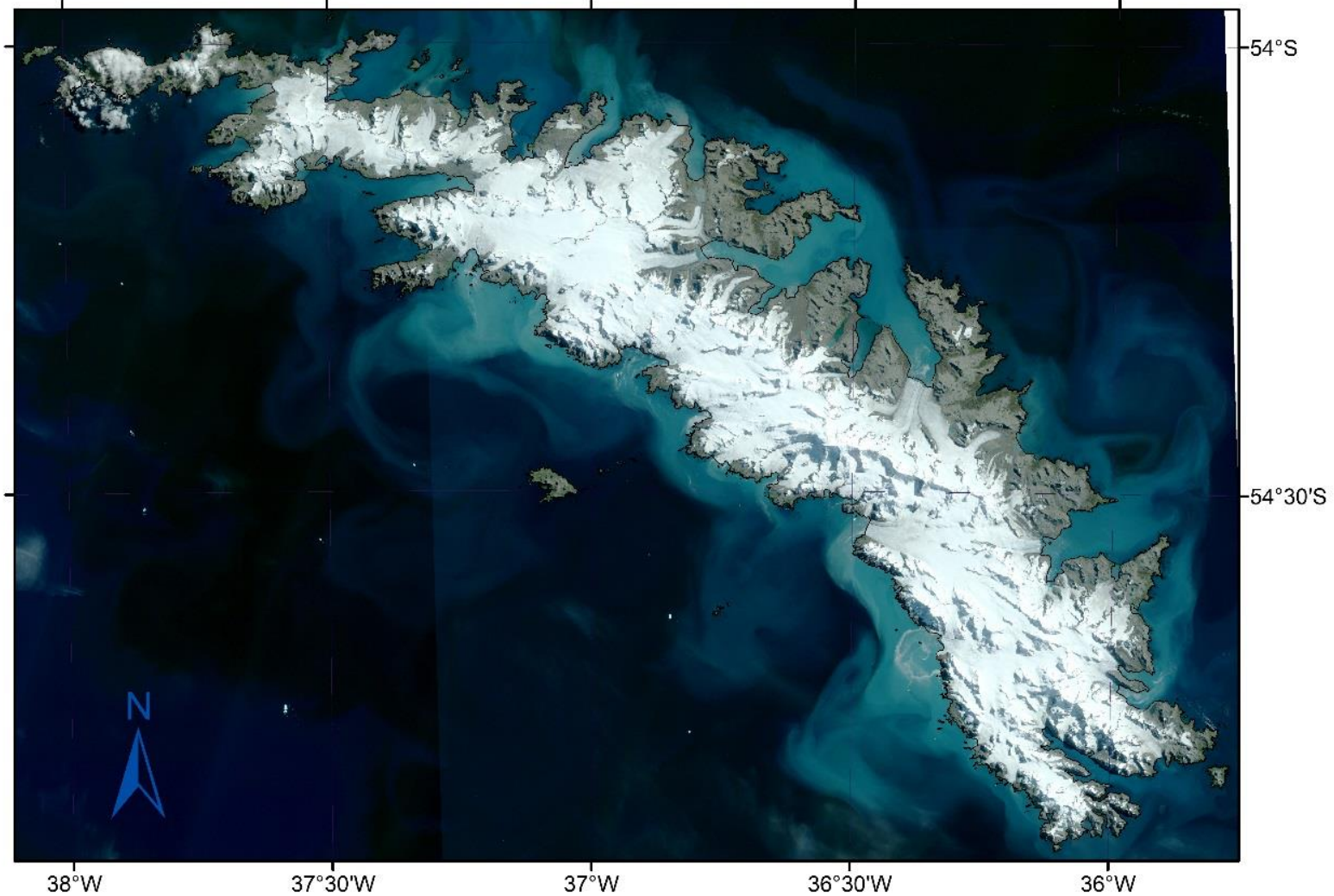
Map Created by B. Black on July 31st, 2018  
Input Sentinel 2 imagery processed by JNCC

1 cm = 7 km

0 12.5 25 50 km  
Groundtruth: Poncet et al., 2007, SGHT Rodent Monitoring 2017, SMSG, B.Black (from imagery)



## South Georgia Sentinel 2 Imagery: February 22nd, 2018



Map Created by B. Black on July 31st, 2018  
Input Sentinel 2 imagery processed by JNCC

1 cm = 7 km

0 12.5 25 50 km

Groundtruth: Poncet et al., 2007, SGHT Rodent Monitoring 2017, SMSG, B.Black (from imagery)



| Classified/Predicted habitat classes     | Ground Validation (Observed/Reference) points |        |       |           |         |     |      |                    |              |        |     |     |     |     |      | Total number of classified/predicted points | User Accuracy (reliability) | Errors of Commission |
|--|---|--------|-------|-----------|---------|-----|------|--------------------|--------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|
|  | Acaena, Deschampsia                           | Barren | Cloud | Fellfield | Festuca | Ice | Kelp | Mire and Bog, Moss | Inland Water | Tussac | Op1 | Op2 | Op3 | Op4 | Op5  |   |                             |                      |
| Acaena, Deschampsia                      | 5   | 1      | 0     | 0         | 2       | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 20     | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 28  | 18%                         | 82%                  |
| Barren                                   | 0   | 153    | 3     | 0         | 0       | 4   | 1    | 0                  | 0            | 7      | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 169   | 91%                         | 9%                   |
| Cloud                                    | 0   | 3      | 39    | 0         | 0       | 1   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0      | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 44  | 89%                         | 11%                  |
| Fellfield                                | 2   | 4      | 0     | 53        | 7       | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 35     | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 101   | 52%                         | 48%                  |
| Festuca                                  | 1   | 1      | 0     | 4         | 51      | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 18     | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 75  | 68%                         | 32%                  |
| Ice                                      | 0   | 1      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 79  | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0      | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 80  | 99%                         | 1%                   |
| Kelp                                     | 0   | 0      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 0   | 152  | 0                  | 0            | 1      | 0   | 1   | 2   | 0   | 0    | 156   | 97%                         | 3%                   |
| Mire and Bog, Moss                       | 1   | 1      | 0     | 4         | 5       | 0   | 0    | 10                 | 0            | 16     | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 37  | 27%                         | 73%                  |
| Inland Water                             | 0   | 3      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 20           | 0      | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 23  | 87%                         | 13%                  |
| Tussac                                   | 0   | 4      | 0     | 5         | 4       | 0   | 1    | 0                  | 0            | 1380   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 1394  | 99%                         | 1%                   |
| Op1                                      | 0   | 1      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 0   | 1    | 0                  | 0            | 0      | 42  | 3   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 47  | 89%                         | 11%                  |
| Op2                                      | 0   | 2      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0      | 3   | 29  | 6   | 0   | 0    | 40  | 73%                         | 28%                  |
| Op3                                      | 0   | 0      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 0   | 1    | 0                  | 0            | 0      | 0   | 4   | 24  | 5   | 0    | 34  | 71%                         | 29%                  |
| Op4                                      | 0   | 0      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0      | 0   | 0   | 6   | 24  | 0    | 30  | 80%                         | 20%                  |
| Op5                                      | 0   | 0      | 0     | 0         | 0       | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0      | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 51   | 51  | 100%                        | 0%                   |
| Total number of ground validation points | 9   | 174    | 42    | 66        | 69      | 84  | 156  | 10                 | 20           | 1477   | 47  | 37  | 38  | 29  | 51   |   |                             |                      |
| Producer's Accuracy                      | 56%   | 88%    | 93%   | 80%       | 74%     | 94% | 97%  | 100%               | 100%         | 93%    | 89% | 78% | 63% | 83% | 100% |   |                             |                      |
| Errors of Omission                       | 44%   | 12%    | 7%    | 20%       | 26%     | 6%  | 3%   | 0%                 | 0%           | 7%     | 11% | 22% | 37% | 17% | 0%   |   |                             |                      |

Overall accuracy: 91%



# Project update: Work Package 3

- Fine scale (Stage 2) coastal habitat mapping
  - To identify/address significant areas of uncertainty in the maps **OR**
  - To address issues/areas highlighted by stakeholders (YOU) as a priority
- Access to very high resolution satellite imagery (up to 50cm resolution) - Digital Globe Foundation grant.
- Acquisition of ultra high resolution (2cm) imagery using Phantom 4 Pro drones.

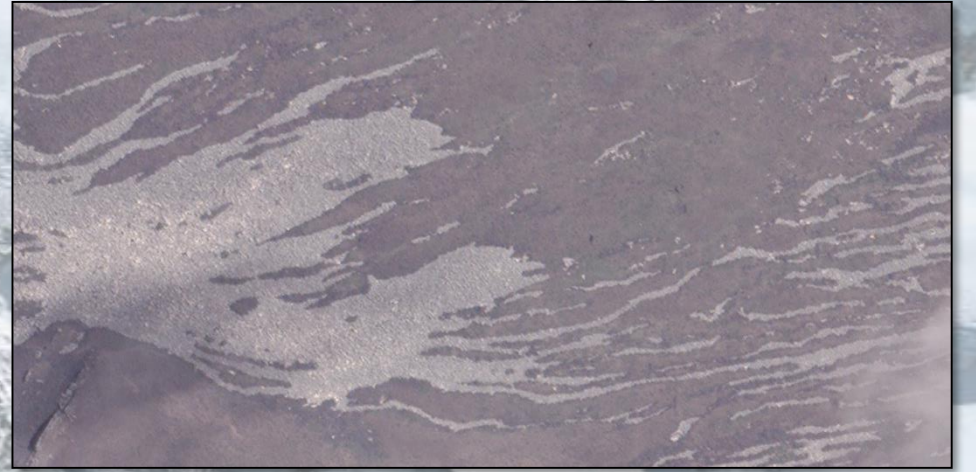








# Impact of Resolution



- Why not just use Google Earth?
- The type of features you can map relies directly upon the resolution of your input imagery.
- To know what you can map, you need to know what features your data is capable of capturing.



# Sentinel 1 and 2

A satellite image showing a coastal region with a large bay and surrounding land. The land is green and brown, indicating vegetation and urban areas. The water is dark blue. The bay is filled with water and has a sandy beach. There are some buildings and roads visible on the land.

- free to the public
  - additional processing
- finest distinct features: large buildings, roads, ponds

- mostly 10 m resolution
- regularly updated



## Sentinel 2 (10 m): Grytviken





# WorldView-2

A satellite image showing the hull of a ship. The hull is dark blue and has several names painted on it in white: 'PROTECTOR', 'ENDURANCE', 'DUMBARTON CASTLE', and 'CLYDE'. There are also some circular structures on the hull, possibly portholes or ventilation ports.

- 0.5 – 2 m resolution
- full coverage of both South Georgia and Falkland Islands
- available for research purposes
- finest distinct features: Rover vs. Mitsubishi

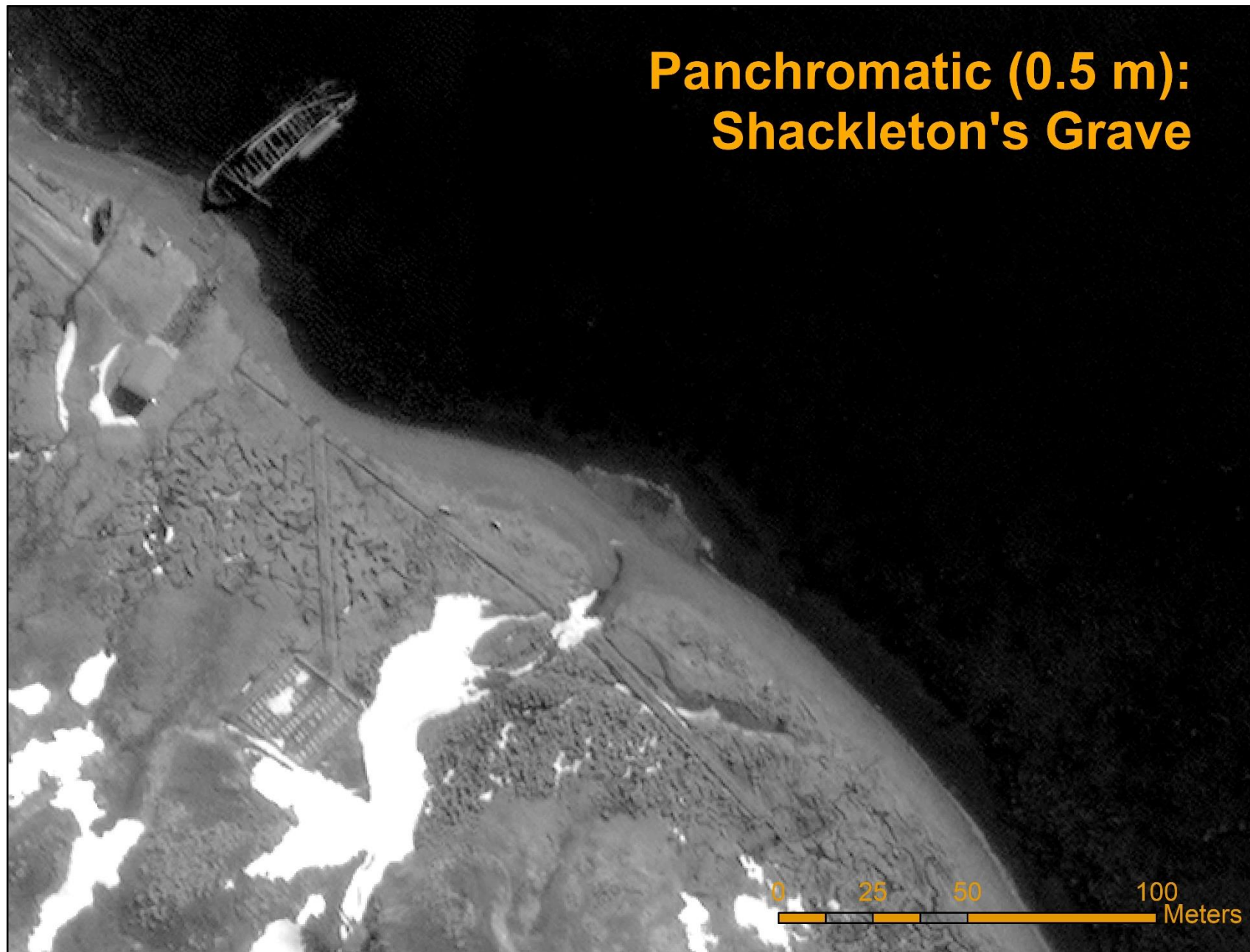


**Pansharpened (0.5 m): Grytviken**





• Gra





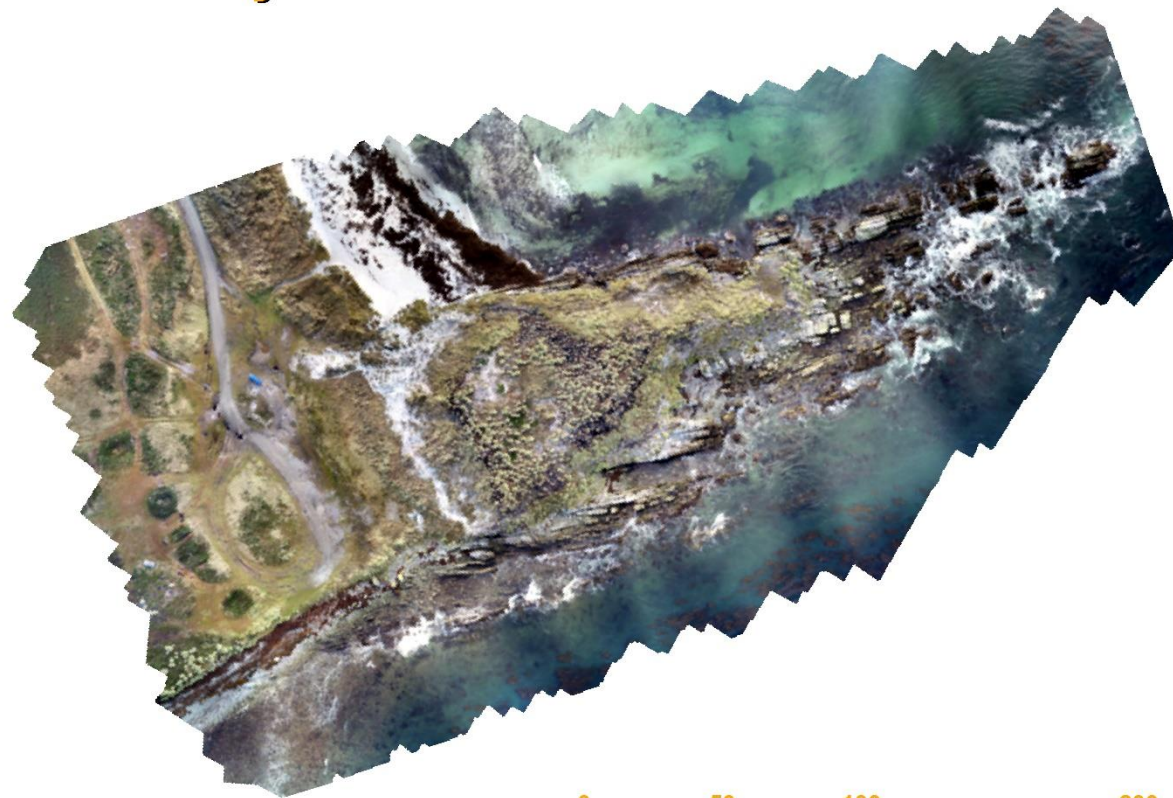
# Drone

An aerial photograph showing a blue truck parked on a dirt road. The road is surrounded by sparse vegetation and patches of bare earth. In the upper right, there are some dark objects, possibly equipment or people. A semi-transparent text box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing a list of bullet points.

- ~ 2 cm resolution (50 m altitude)
- future: multispectral capability
- surveys conducted by SAERI
- finest distinct features: blades of tussac, tire tracks, fences, teaberry patches



## Drone Survey Hooker's Point



0 50 100 200 Meters







# Resolution and **scale** of our imagery:

## “Coarsest” to “finest” resolution:

- **regional** Sentinel 1 and 2 satellite imagery (about 10 m)
- **regional** WorldView-2 satellite imagery (0.5 - 2 m)
- **local** drone surveys (~ 2 cm)







# Next steps ..

- Stakeholder workshop report
  - Draft circulated to attendees
  - Published on project website
- Planned fieldwork in summer 18/19
  - Undertaking aerial surveys with drone
  - Gathering ground validation information
  - Vessels of opportunity to be discussed
- Project deliverables:
  - Fine scale regional/local habitat maps – end June 2019





# Thank you for listening

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