



UK Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology



DPLUS206 Climate impacts on FI past, present and future freshwater dynamics

Dr. Nyein Thandar Ko
2nd July 2025

Alastair Baylis, Christopher Evans, Matt Davies

South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI), UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Falkland Islands Government

Who am I?



Content

Why Does Freshwater Matter for the Falklands?

What Is This Project About?

Where Is the Research Happening?

What Do We Monitor and How?

What Have We Found So Far?

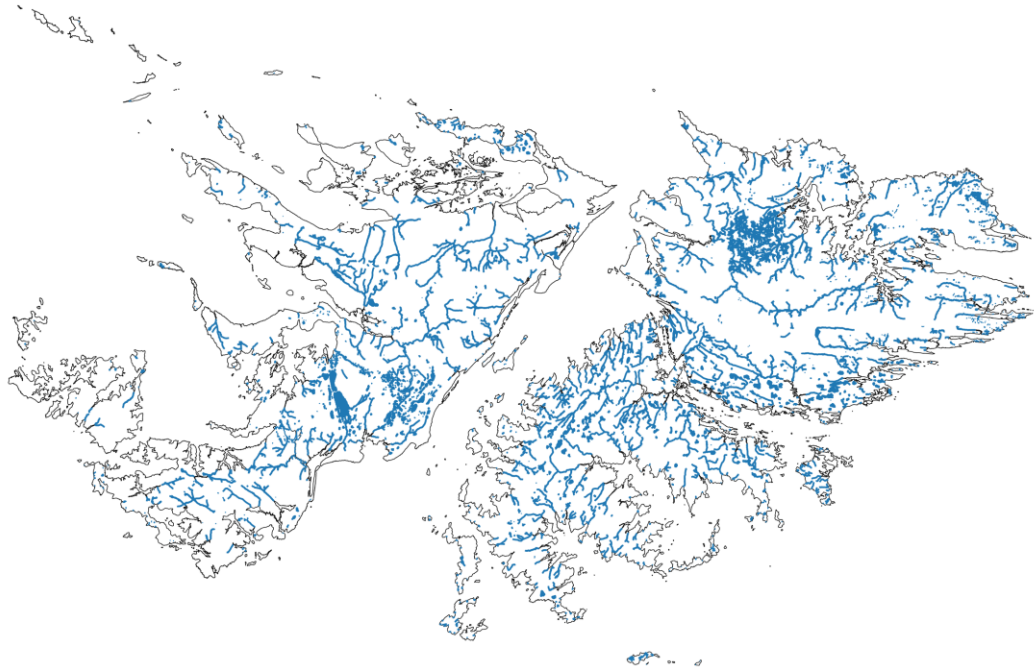
What Challenges Are We Facing?

What's next?



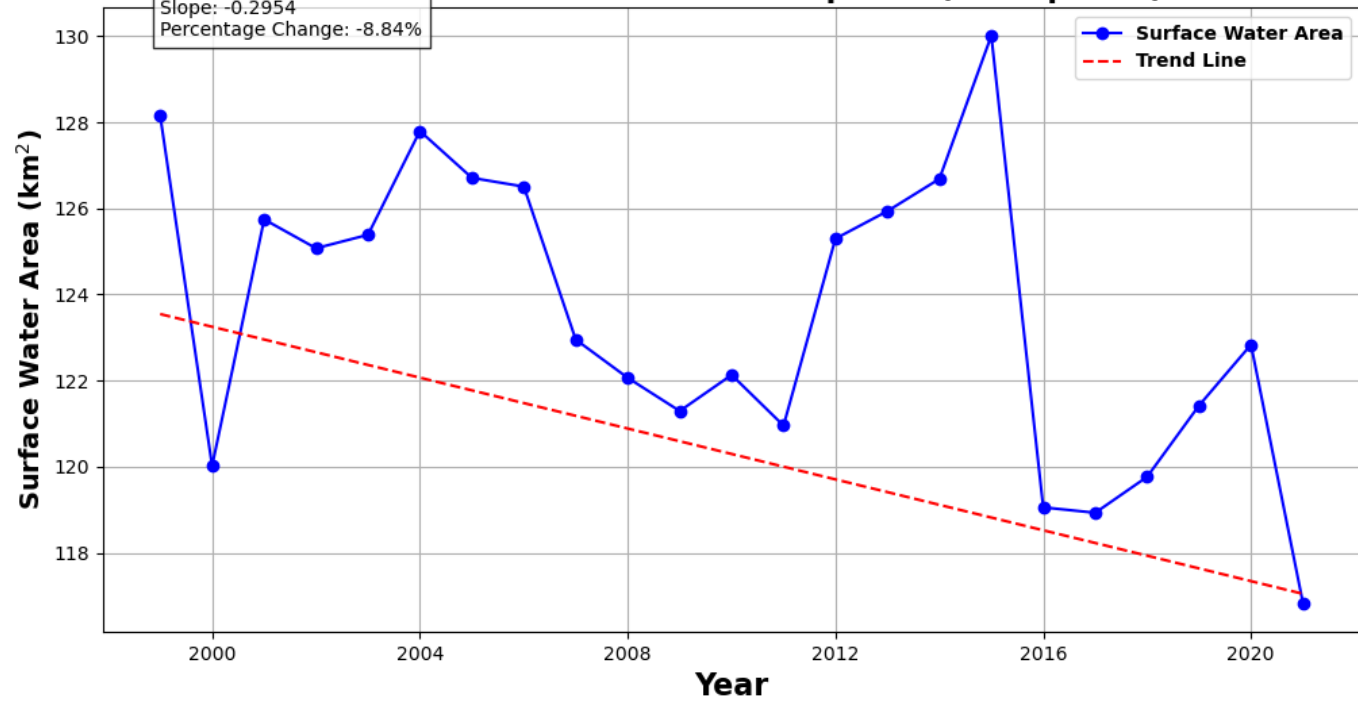


Why Does Freshwater Matter for the Falklands?



Trend: decreasing
P-value: 0.0303
Z-score: -2.1657
Tau: -0.3281
Slope: -0.2954
Percentage Change: -8.84%

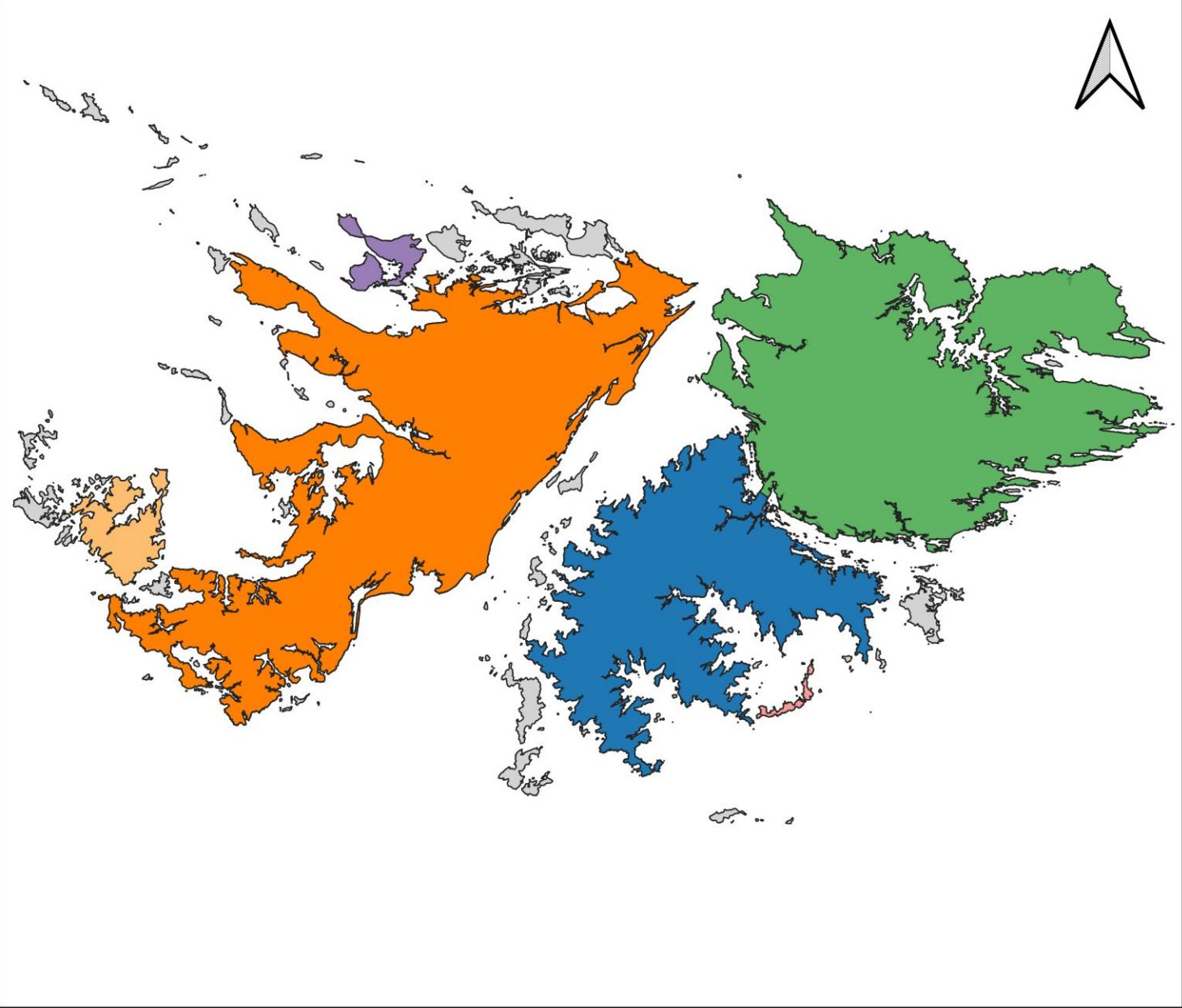
Surface Water Area Trend - All ponds (1385 ponds)



What Is
This
Project
About?

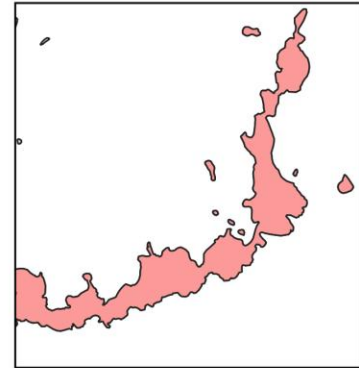
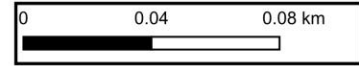
- ✓ Studying how climate change affects **freshwater in the Falklands**
- ✓ Looking at the **past, present, and future**
- ✓ Collecting data on **soil moisture and surface water**
- ✓ Understanding how **climate changes** affects water
- ✓ Creating models to show **future risks**
- ✓ Goal: Help the Falklands manage water **more sustainably**

Where Is the Research Happening?



Map Legend

- East_Falkland
- Saunders_Island
- Bleaker_Island
- West_Falkland
- Weddell_Island
- Lafonia_Boundary
- Falkland_Islands



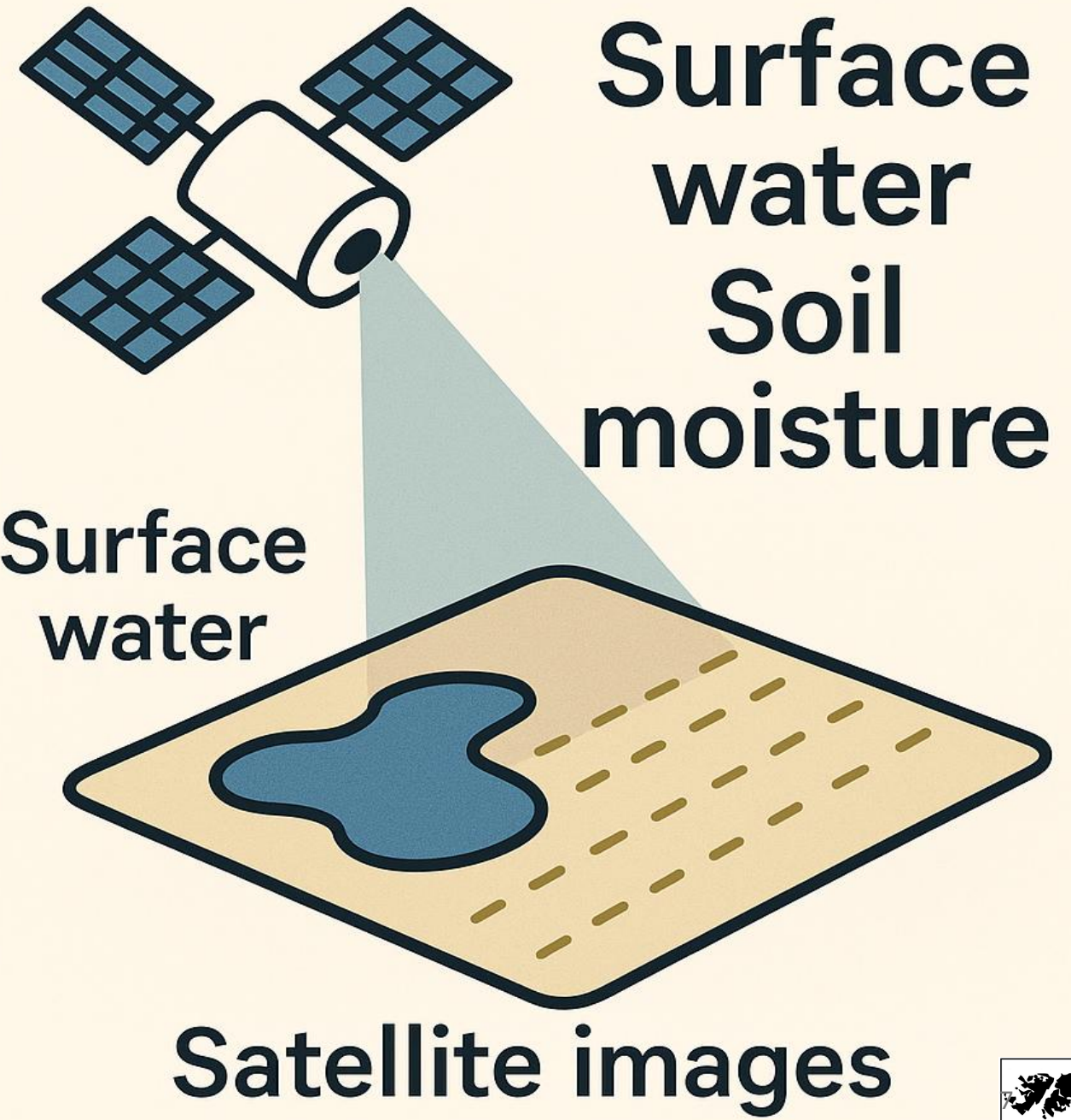
Map CRS: WGS 84 / Pseudo-Mercator EPSG:3857 Scale: 1: @ A4 Drawn by: Nyein Ko @ SAERI (26/06/2025)

Please note! This map is created for Project DPLUS206 Climate Change on Falkland Islands past, present and future Freshwater Dynamics, funded by the UK Government through Darwin Plus Local funding and Falkland Islands Government.






What Do We Monitor and How?

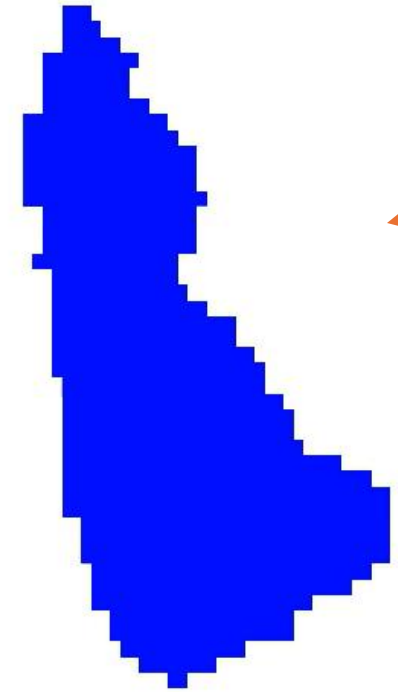


Disappearing lake (Lake Milh-Iraq)
[Global Surface Water Explorer](#)

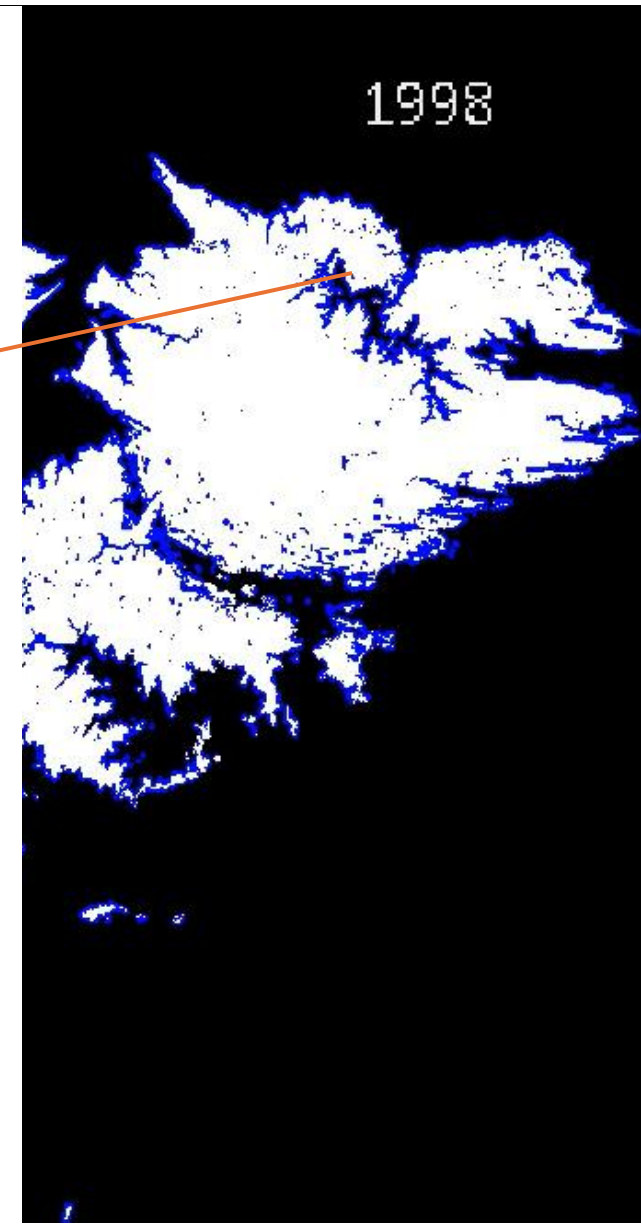
Surface water area
(GSW Global Surface Water dataset via Google Earth Engine)

8 months progress

What Have We Found So Far?



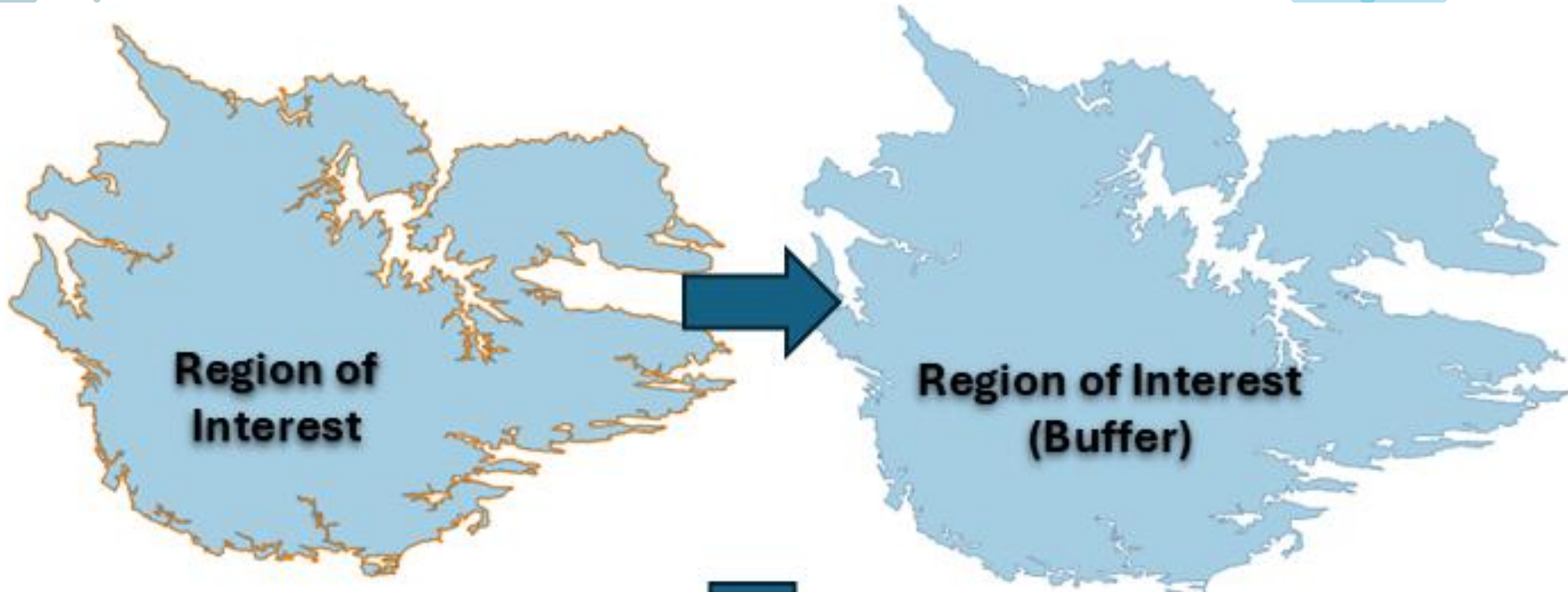
1998



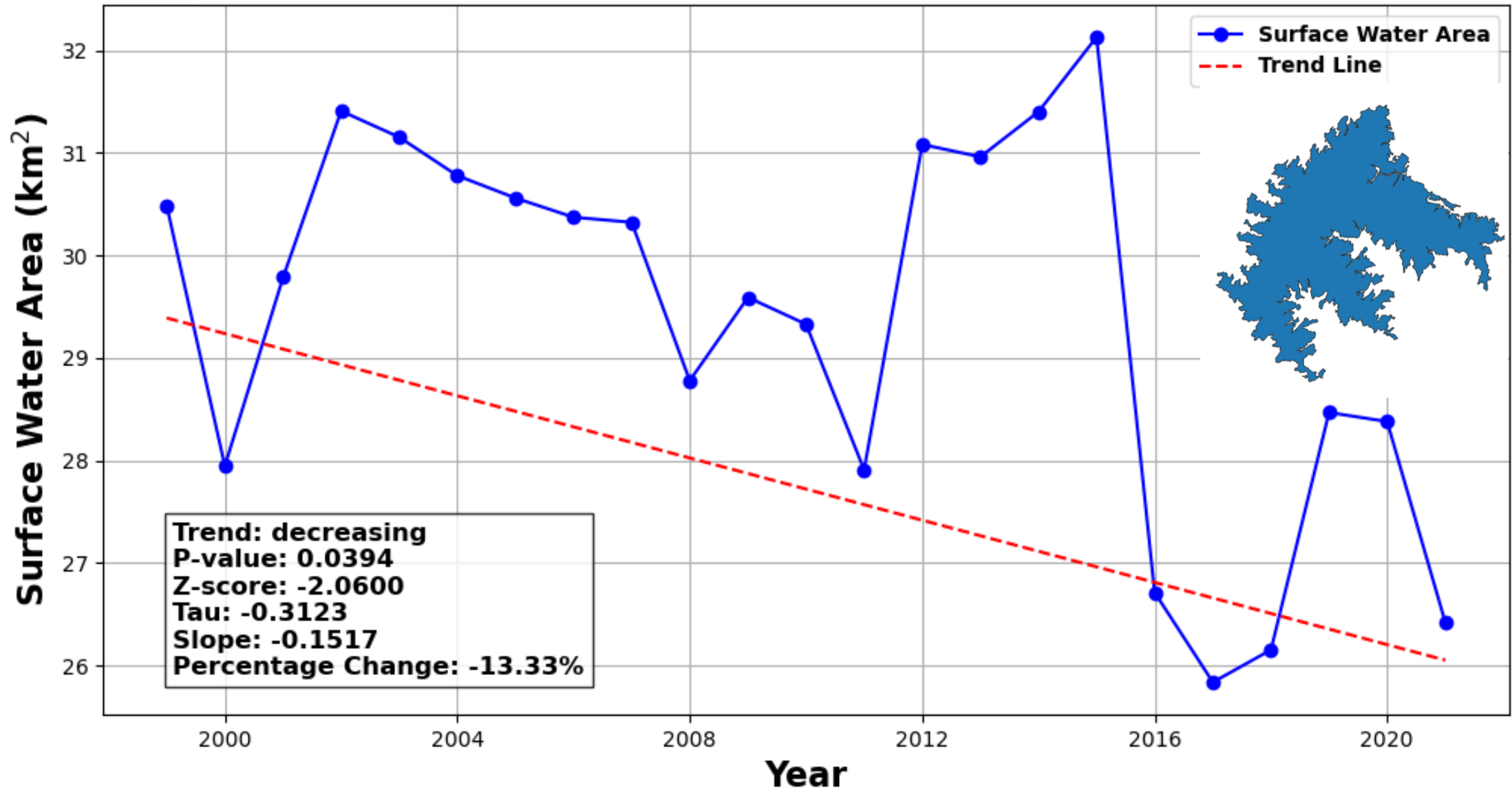
1998



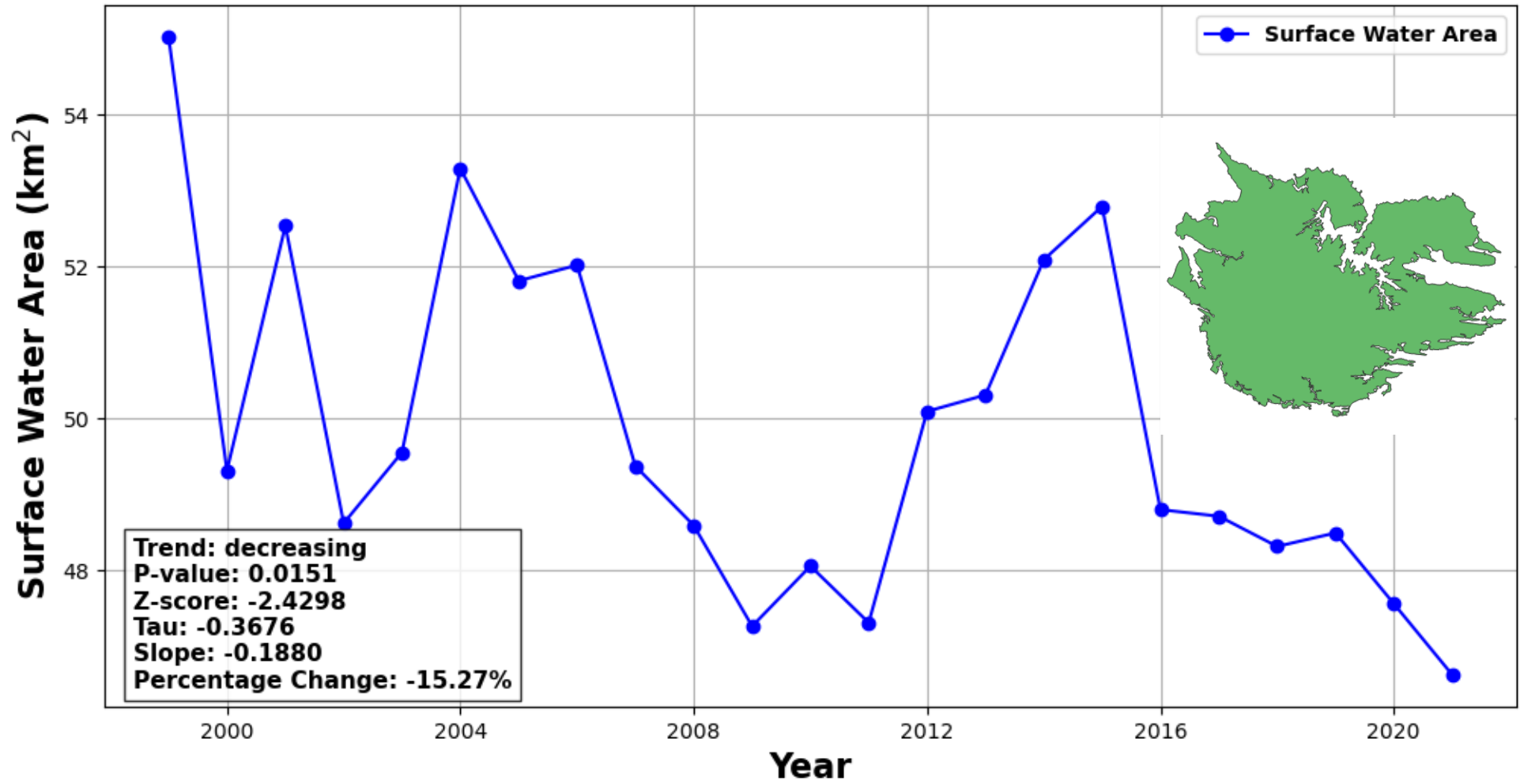
Surface water area (only freshwater)



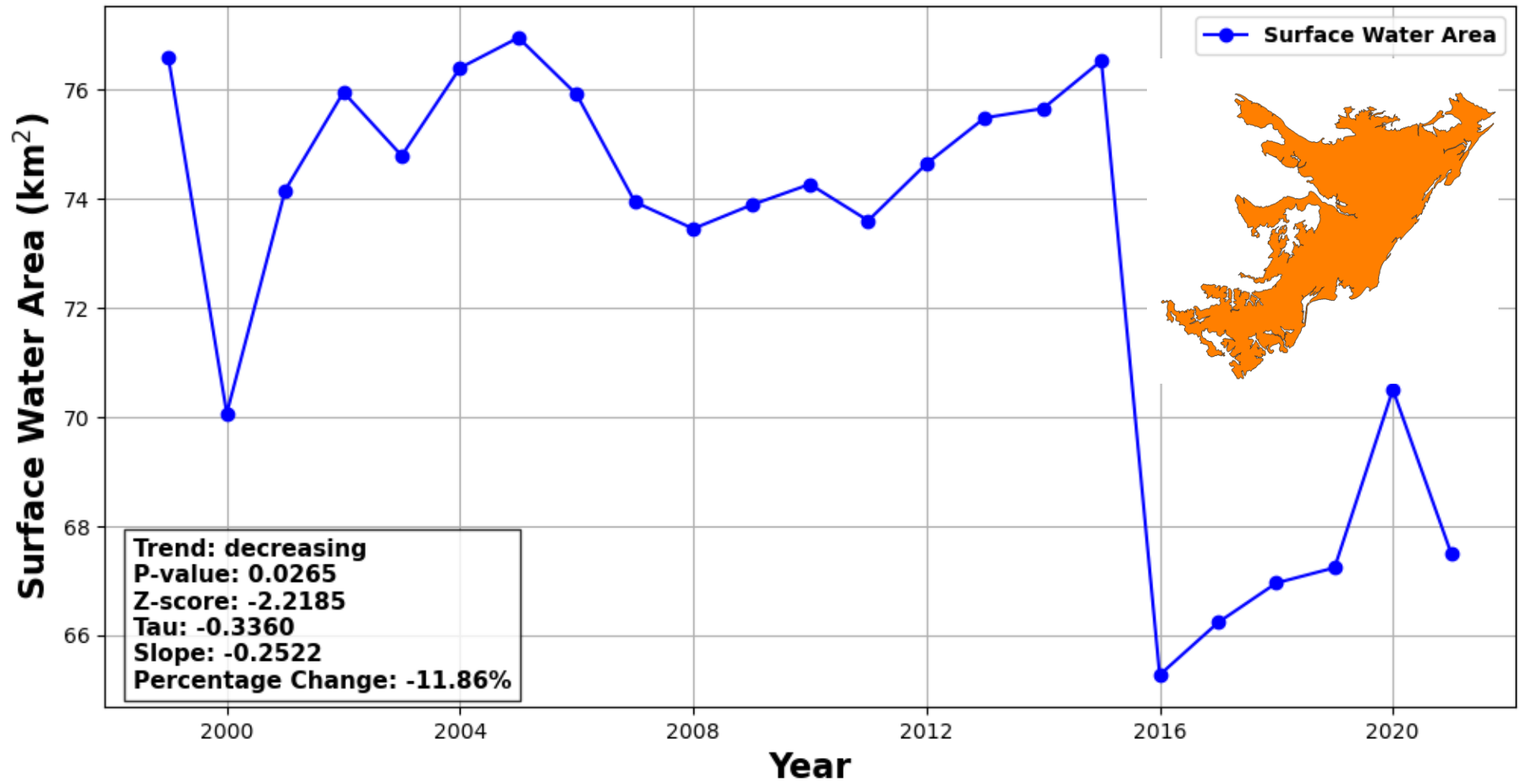
Surface Water Area Trend - Lafonia



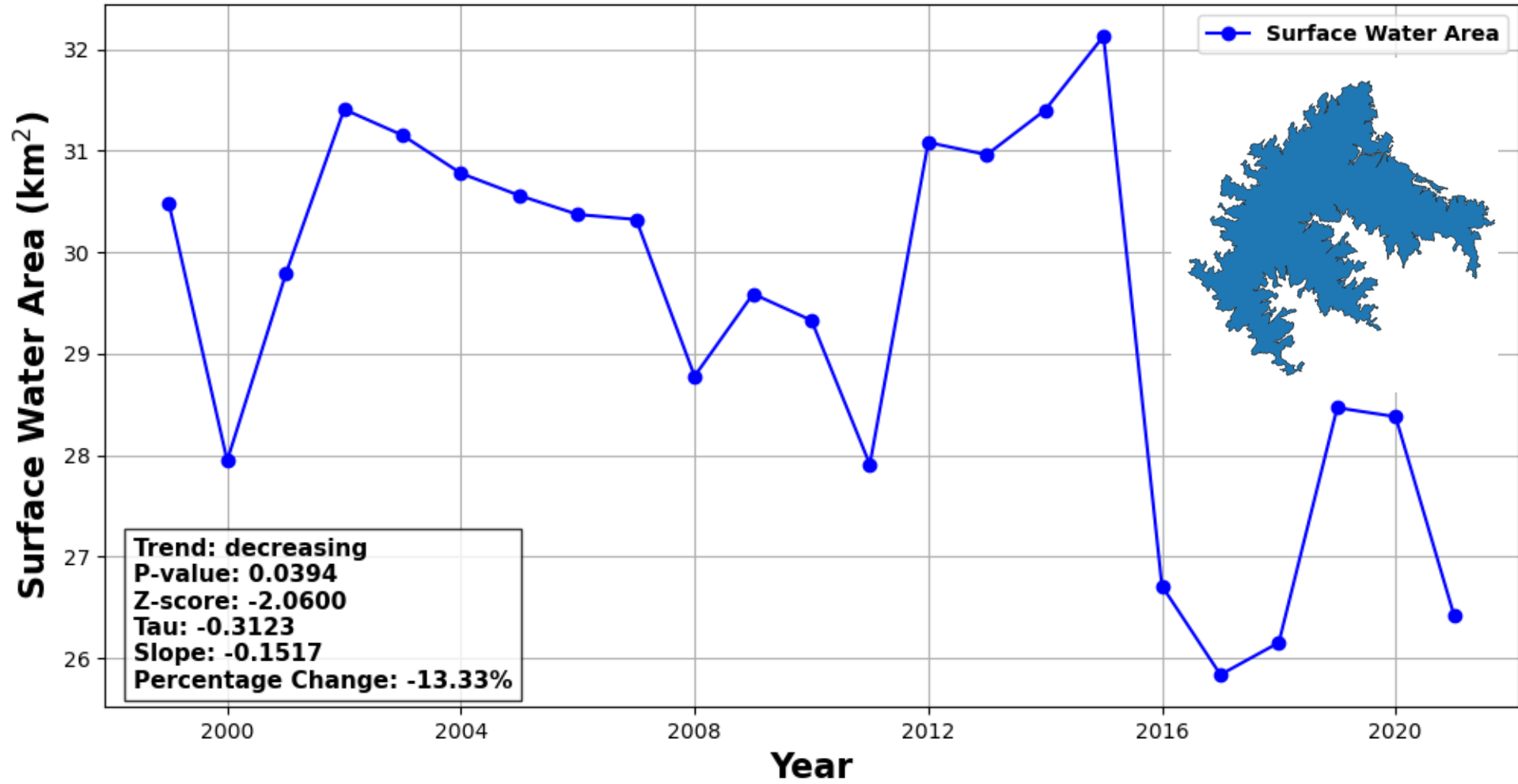
Surface Water Area Trend - East Falkland



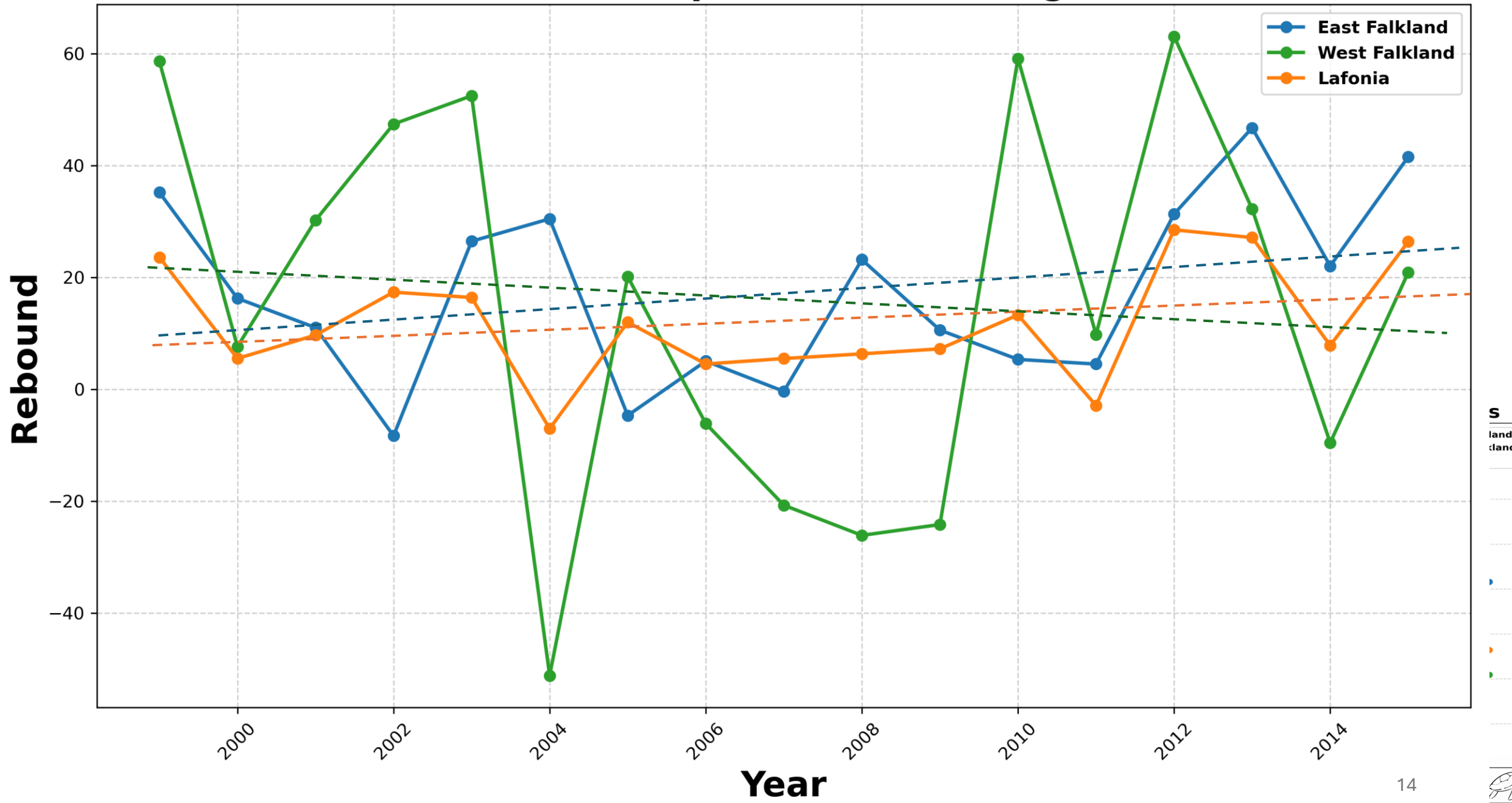
Surface Water Area Trend - West Falkland



Surface Water Area Trend - Lafonia



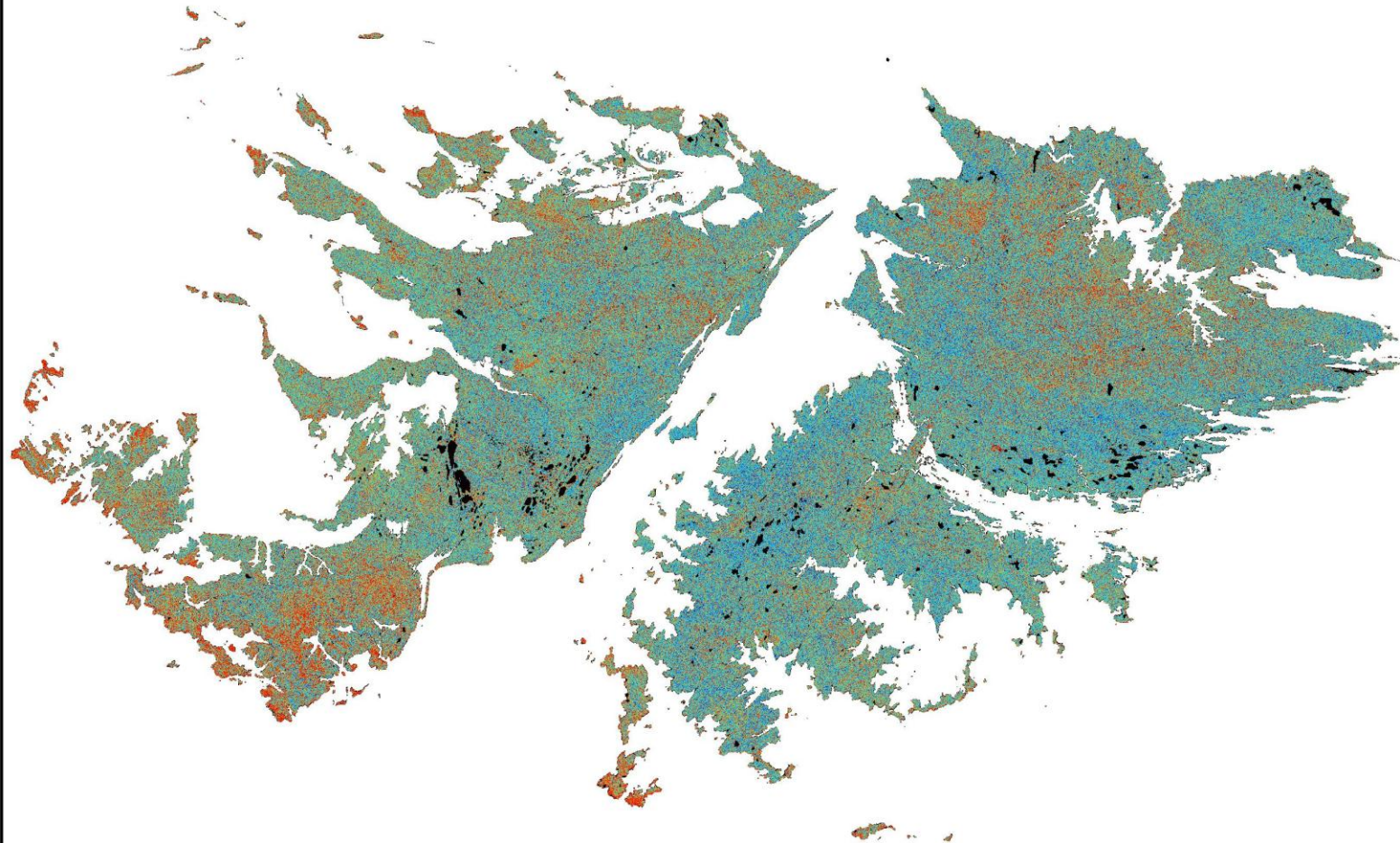
Rebound Comparison Across Regions



Soil Moisture (Sentinel-1)

What Have
We Found
So Far?

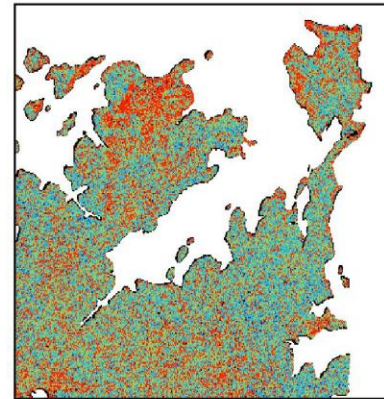
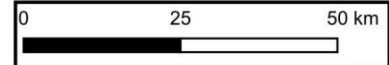
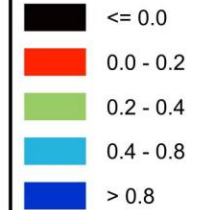
2021



Map Legend

Soil_Moisture_Index_2021

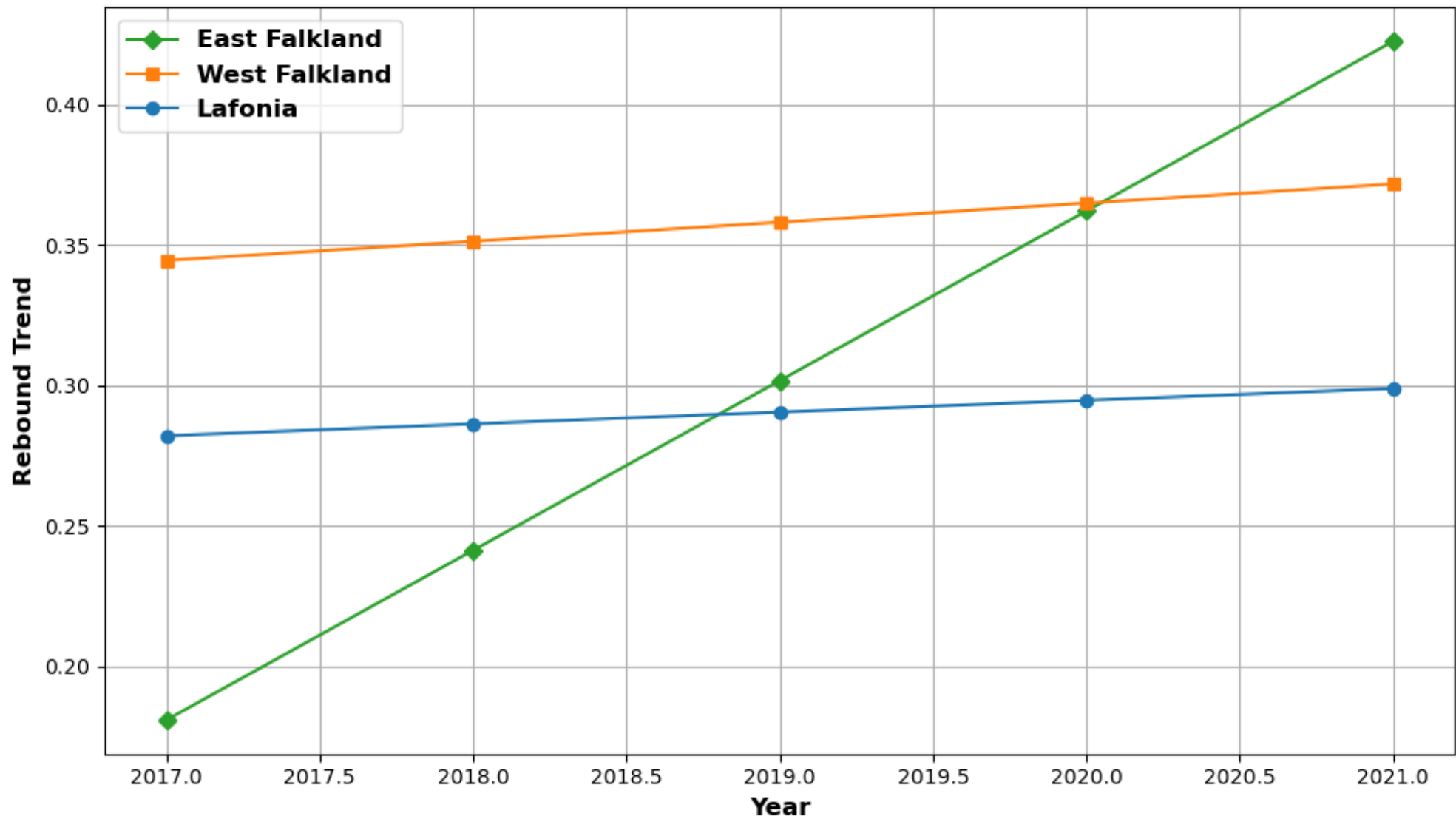
Band 01 (Gray)



Please note! This map is created for Project DPLUS206 Climate Change on Falkland Islands past, present and future Freshwater Dynamics, funded by the UK Government through Darwin Plus Local funding and Falkland Islands Government.

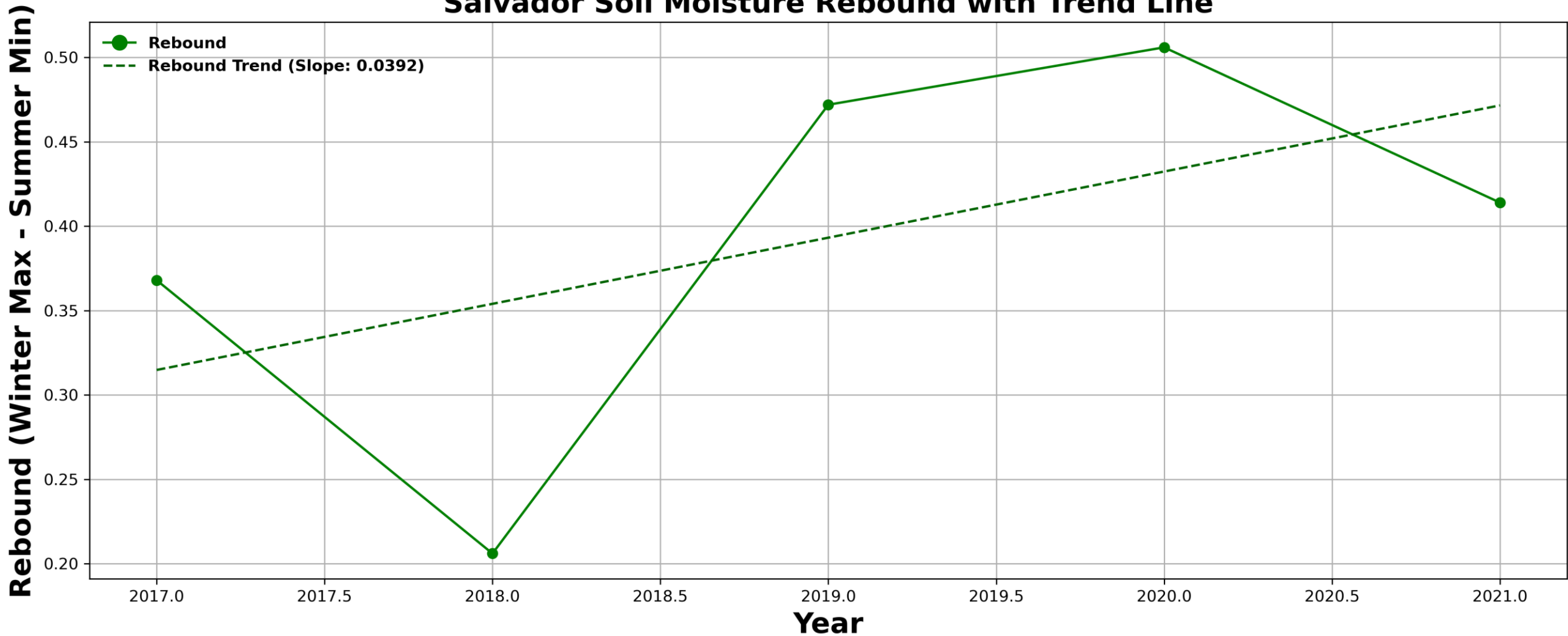


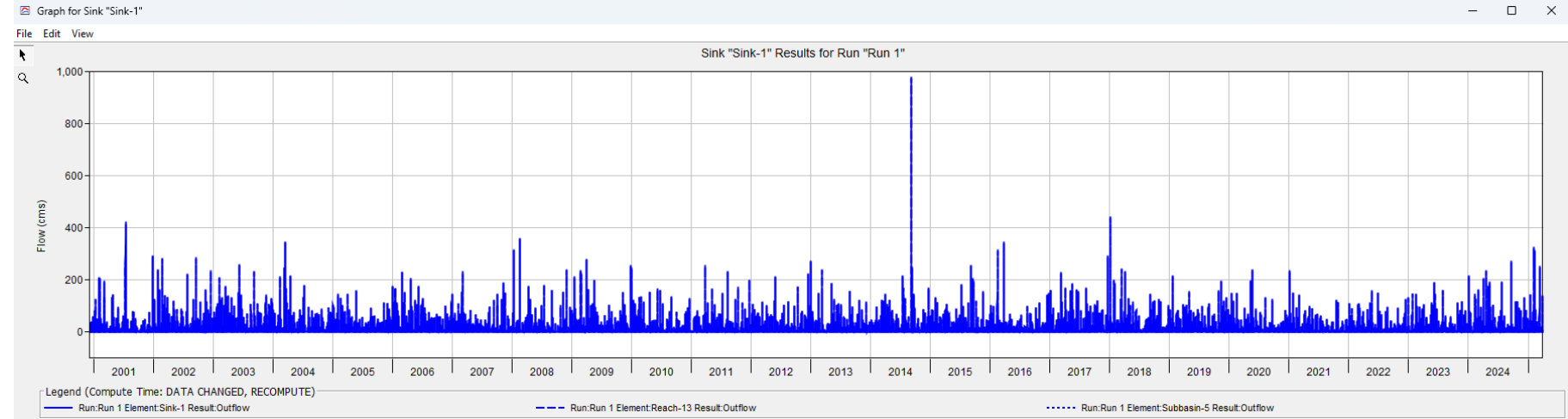
Trend: Moisture Rebound



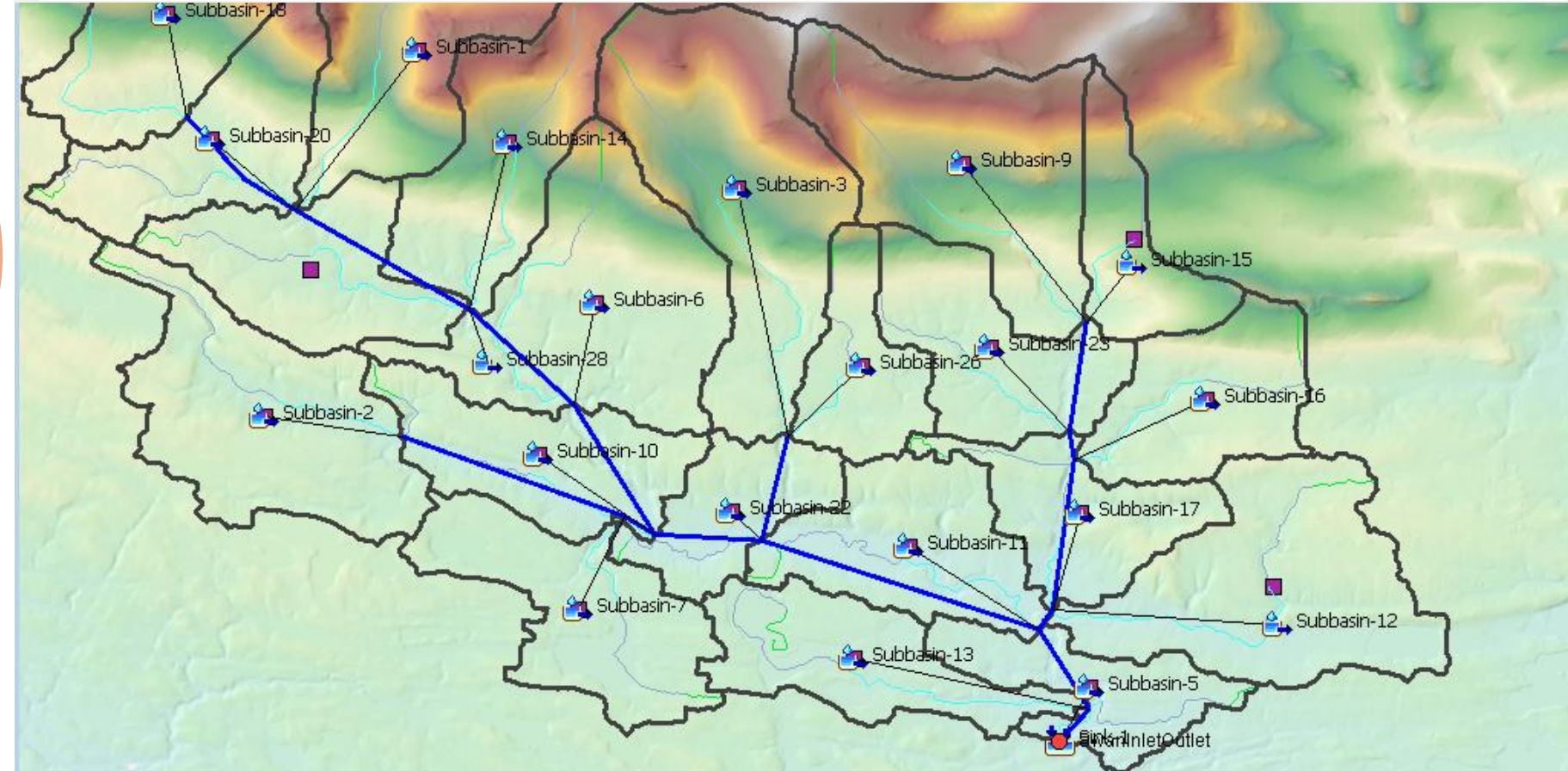


Salvador Soil Moisture Rebound with Trend Line



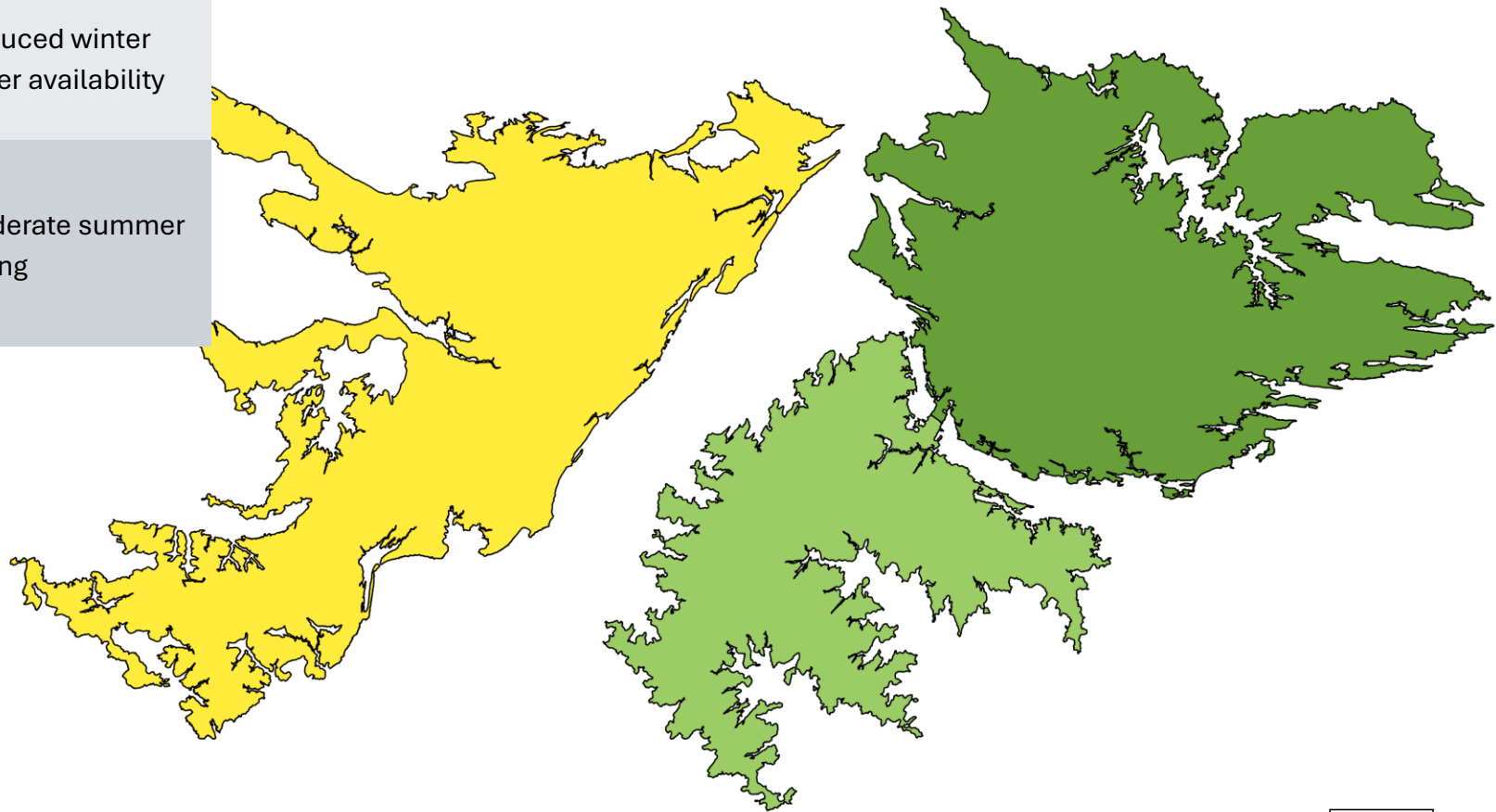


What Challenges Are We Facing?



✓ **Surface water area**
(GSW Global Surface Water dataset via Google Earth Engine)

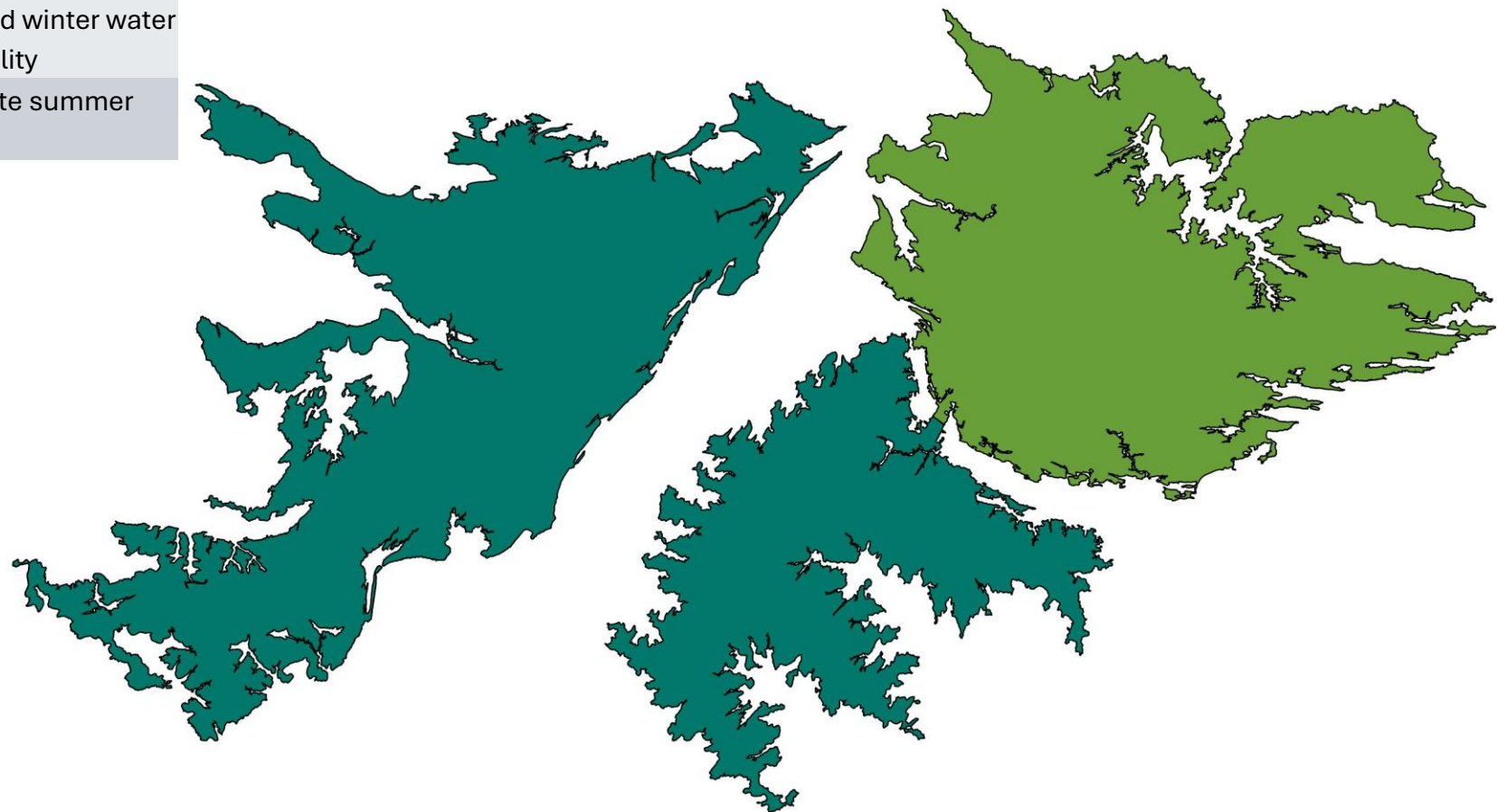
Region	Summer Min Trend	Winter Max Trend	Rebound Trend	Overall Grade	Key Concerns
East Falkland	▼ Declining (-0.79 km ² /yr)	▲ Slight Increase (+0.16 km ² /yr)	▲ Significant Increase (+0.95 km ² /yr)	B+	Summer drying, increased seasonality
West Falkland	— Stable	▼ Declining (-0.69 km ² /yr)	▼ Declining (-0.69 km ² /yr)	C	Reduced winter water availability
Lafonia	▼ Declining (-0.26 km ² /yr)	▲ Slight Increase (+0.17 km ² /yr)	▲ Moderate Increase (+0.43 km ² /yr)	B	Moderate summer drying



Grade	Meaning
A	Excellent condition; resilient
A-	Very good; minor issues
B+	Good with improvements
B	Mostly stable
B-	Moderate; emerging imbalance
C	Vulnerable to stress
D/F	Urgent attention needed

✓ Soil Moisture (Sentinel -1)

Region	Summer Min Trend	Winter Max Trend	Rebound Trend	Overall Grade	Key Concerns
East Falkland	0.29 (Moderate)	0.59 (High)	0.30 (Medium)	B+	Summer drying, increased seasonality
West Falkland	0.28 (Moderate)	0.57 (High)	0.29 (Medium)	A-	Reduced winter water availability
Lafonia	0.23 (Lower)	0.59 (High)	0.36 (High)	A-	Moderate summer drying



Grade	Meaning
A	Excellent condition; resilient
A-	Very good; minor issues
B+	Good with improvements
B	Mostly stable
B-	Moderate; emerging imbalance
C	Vulnerable to stress
D/F	Urgent attention needed

Freshwater Report Card – Falkland Islands

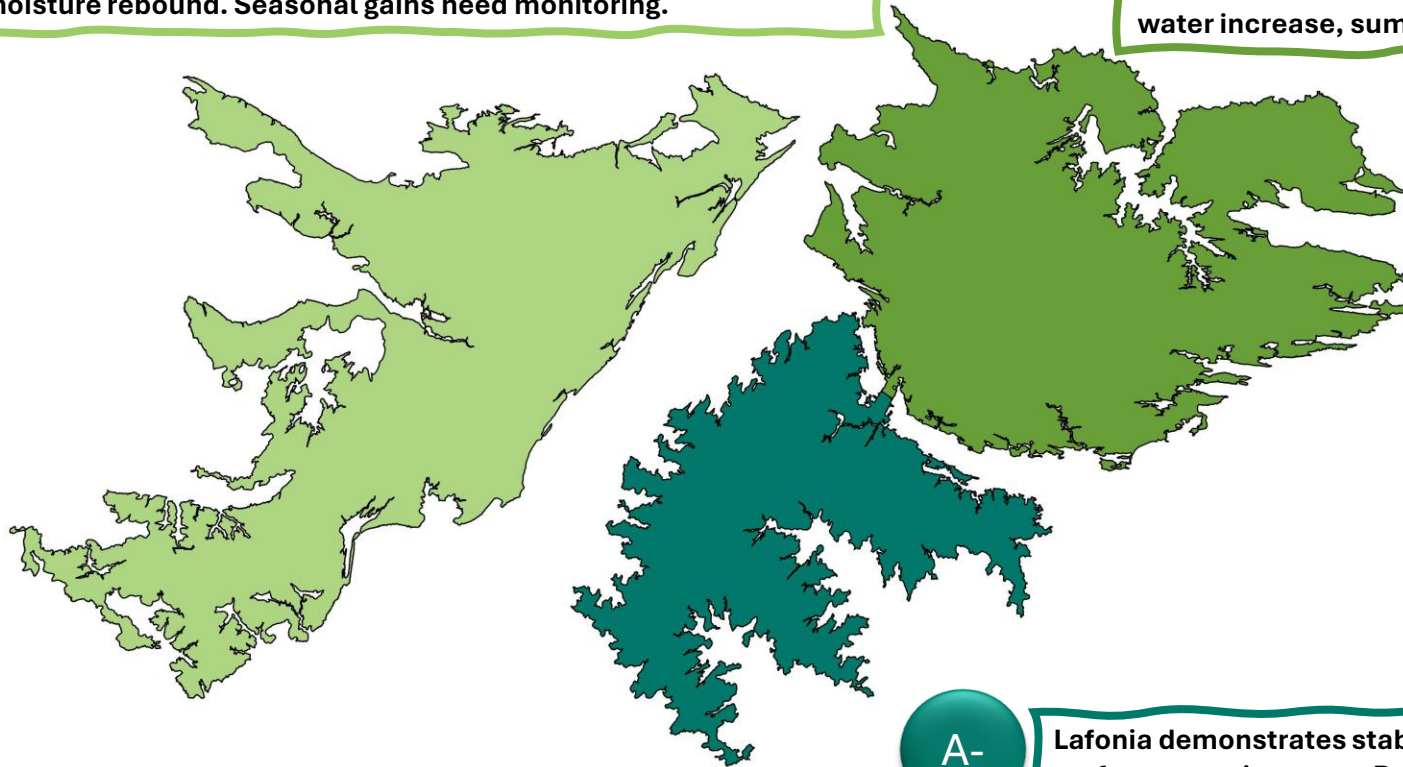
Region	Surface Water	Soil Moisture	Integrated Grade	Notes
East FL	B+	B+	B+	Balanced, improving but not stellar
Lafonia	B	A-	A-	Strong resilience
West FL	C	A-	B-	Good recovery, surface water a concern

B-

West Falkland shows declining surface water offset by strong soil moisture rebound. Seasonal gains need monitoring.

East Falkland shows strong rebound in soil moisture, slight surface water increase, summer drying remains a concern.

B+



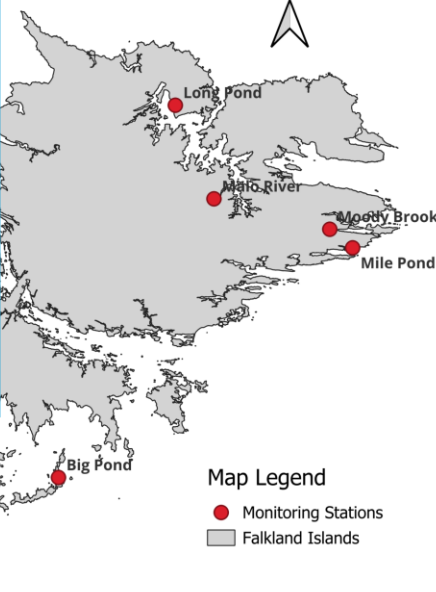
A-

Lafonia demonstrates stable and improving moisture, moderate surface water increase. Resilient zone.

#	Question	Yes =	No =	Explanation
1	Does the pond/wetland hold water during both summer and winter?	✓ +1	✗ 0	Presence of water = good
2	Is the water visibly clear (low cloudiness/turbidity)?	✓ +1	✗ 0	Clarity suggests better quality
3	Is there no bad or unusual smell from the water?	✓ +1	✗ 0	Smell can indicate pollution
4	Are surrounding plants green and healthy?	✓ +1	✗ 0	Vegetation reflects good moisture and nutrients
5	Are upland or waterfowl (or other native birds) present nearby?	✓ +1	✗ 0	Bird presence indicates ecological health
6	Have cattle or sheep been drinking from or standing in the water?	✗ 0	✓ +1	Livestock can cause erosion or contaminate the water with waste.
7	Is the water flowing normally (streams/springs), not reduced or stagnant?	✓ +1	✗ 0	Normal flow supports oxygenation & life
8	Is there visible algae, scum, or surface sheen?	✗ 0	✓ +1	Algal blooms/scum may indicate eutrophication
9	Are there signs of pollution (e.g. trash, oil spots)?	✗ 0	✓ +1	No pollution = better condition
10	Is the water level similar to previous years, not receding faster?	✓ +1	✗ 0	Stable levels suggest good hydrology



We extend our sincere thanks to our project partners and local landowners for supporting this important monitoring work and enabling continued site access.



✓ Creating models to show **future risks**



Field Monitoring-Water Level

What's next?

References

- **Tockner, Klement. "Freshwaters: global distribution, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human pressures." Handbook of water resources management: Discourses, concepts and examples. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021. 489-501.**
- **Qadri, H., & Bhat, R. A. (2020). The concerns for global sustainability of freshwater ecosystems. Fresh water pollution dynamics and remediation, 1-13.**
- **B. Bauer-Marschallinger et al., 'Toward global soil moisture monitoring with Sentinel-1: Harnessing assets and overcoming obstacles', IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, vol. 57, no. 1, pp. 520–539, 2018.**
- **J. Peng et al., 'A roadmap for high-resolution satellite soil moisture applications—confronting product characteristics with user requirements', Remote Sensing of Environment, vol. 252, p. 112162, 2021.**
- **A. Saha, M. Patil, V. C. Goyal, and D. S. Rathore, 'Assessment and impact of soil moisture index in agricultural drought estimation using remote sensing and GIS techniques', in Proceedings, MDPI, 2018, p. 2. Accessed: Apr. 15, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mdpi.com/2504-3900/7/1/2>**



THANK
YOU



Prof Christopher Evans

Dr. Matt Davies

Debbie Barlow

Dr. Alastair Baylis

NKO@saeri.ac.fk



**UK Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology**

