Mapping Marshes and Mudflats from Space: 2019 Preliminary Results Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0





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Image courtesy of C Benton

Brian Fulfrost, Lead Geospatial Scientist (co-PI) David Thomson, Lead Biologist (co-PI)



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project - Project Goals

Track evolution of tidal marsh habitats (vegetation and mudflats)

Tidal Marsh

- Salt, Brackish and Freshwater Marsh Habitats
- Habitats mapped as vegetation Alliance/Association
- Map floral colonization of restored ponds

Mudflats

- Map extent and distribution of mudflats
- Map presence of and distribution of biofilm

Other

- Map abiotic and upland habitats (including Pepperweed)
- Use ISP data to distinguish invasive and native Cordgrass
- Map channels (time permitting)



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – Overview and Accomplishments

Habitat Evolution Mapping Project (HEMP) 2.0

- Two Year Project (2019 and 2021)
- Decadal Update to HEMP I.0 (2009-2011)

2019-2021 Accomplishments

- Obtained Worldview-2 satellite image on June 8th, 2019 during MLLW
- **Orthorectified and geocorrection** of Worldview2 imagery (<2 meters)
- Pansharpened to 0.5 meter multispectral
- **Ground Truthing** (~295 surveys)
- 2019 preliminary Habitats and Mudflats completed
- 2019 & 2009-11 *preliminary* Habitat change analysis completed
- 2019 & 2016 preliminary Mudflat change analysis completed





Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 1.0 (2009-2011)

2009-2011

~15,000 acres of tidal salt, brackish, and freshwater marsh vegetation mapped

2016

~18,000 acres of tidal mudflats mapped





Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 (2019-2021)



Methods - Overview

- Based on analysis of **high resolution multispectral satellite imagery**
- Extensive ground truthing of habitat classifications

Step I. Develop Vegetation Classification (Habitat Types)

Step 2. Satellite Imagery acquisition

- time satellite flyover (~12pm) with Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW)
- Worldview-2 (2019 & 2021) 8 band, ~0.5 meter
- Ikonos (2009-2011) 4 band, ~1 meter

Step 3. Habitat Model (w/ ground truthing)

• supervised classification of image into habitat classes

Step 4: Mudflat Model (w/ ground truhing)

• mix of methods designed to optimize tidal variability

Step 5. Final Model Validation



Methods – Habitat Classifications (19)



Habitat T	Mapped Habitats (19) (Alliances and Associations)					
	Salt Marsh – Iow	Cordgrass				
	(MTL-MHW)	Cordgrass /- Pickleweed				
	Salt March _ "mid"	Pickleweed				
Salt Marsh (7)		Saltgrass				
	(IVIHVV-IVIHHVV)	Pickleweed /- Jaumea				
	Salt Marsh – high	Alkali Heath				
	(MHHW)	Pickleweed /- Gumplant				
	Alkali Bulrush					
Brackish Ma	Spearscale					
	Pepperweed*					
Erochwater M	Freshwater Bulrush					
Freshwaler w	Cattails					
Upland	Alkali Grasses					
Opianu	Ruderal					
	Mudflat					
	Mudflat with Biofilm					
Non-Vegeta	Wrack					
Ũ	Bare Earth					
	Water					
*Pepperweed was not included in the 'Brackish Marsh' habitat category when acreages were calculated.						







Methods – Satellite Imagery (Worldview-2)





Spectral:	8 band multispectral, 1 band panchromatic						
Radiometric:	11 bit radiometric						
Spatial:	1.8 meters multispectral (at nadir),	0.46 meters panchromatic (at nadir)					
Temporal:	1.1 days at 1 meter GSD or less 3.7 days	1.1 days at 1 meter GSD or less 3.7 days at 20° off-nadir or less (0.52 meter GSD)					
Swath Width:	16.4 kilometers at nadir, bi-directional						















Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – Preliminary Results (2019)



BRIAN FULFROST & ASSOCIATES



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – Ground Truthing (2019-2021)



BRIAN FULFROST & ASSOCIATES

Preliminary Results (2019) – Accuracy Assesment (Error Matrix)

						Марр	bed (Cl	assified	d) Data								
	Alkali Bulrush	Alkali Grasses	Alkali Heath	Bare Earth/Wrack	Cattail	Cordgrass	Freshwater Bulrush	Mud	Pepperweed	Pickleweed	Pickleweed /- Gumplant	Ruderal	Saltgrass	Spearscale	Water	TOTAL VISITED	PRODUCER' S ACCURACY (%)
Alkali Bulrush	28									2	2					32	88%
Alkali Grasses		1														1	100 %
Alkali Heath																-	NA
Bare Earth/Wrack				4											1	5	80%
Cattail	3				10											13	77%
Cordgrass						14				8						22	64%
Freshwater Bulrush	2				1		5									8	63%
Mud								9								9	100 %
Pepperweed	2								11	1	1			1		16	69%
Pickleweed	1									54	1					56	96%
Pickleweed /- Gumplant										3	6					9	67%
Ruderal										1		1				2	50%
Saltgrass										1			3			4	75%
Spearscale	1															1	0%
Water	1														1	2	50%
TOTAL MAPPED	38	1	-	4	11	14	5	9	11	70	10	1	3	1	2	OVERALL	
USER"S ACCURACY (%)	74%	100%	NA	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77%	60%	100%	100%	0%	50%	82%	

BRIAN FULFROST & ASSOCIATES Results (HEMP 1.0 & 2.0) – Accuracy Assessment

Overall Accuracy (dominant habitat alliance)

2019 (preliminary): 82% (*Kappa 0.78*)

2011:76%

2010: 70%

2009: 70%

Overall Accuracy (sub-dominance habitat association)

2019 (preliminary): 73% (*Kappa 0.68*)

2011:61%

2010: 67 %

2009: 56 %



Preliminary Results (2019) – Mudflats Overview

Mudflats

Overall extent and distribution relatively unchanged (between 2016 and 2019)

Multiple locations of localized accretion and erosion (possible interannual variability)

Mudflats within restored ponds with floral colonization significantly reduced from 2016

Biofilm dominant within restored ponds

Mud Flat Type	Acres of Mudflats (June 8, 2019)	Acres of Mudflats (April 13, 2016)
Bay/ Slough	13,800	14,413
Pond/ Wetland	3,342	4,022
Total	17,142	18,435

Preliminary Results (2019) - Mudflats





2016 Mudflats





Preliminary Results (2019) – Habitats Overview

Habitats

vegetation composition and distribution persistent growth of Brackish marsh in and around Alviso

Restored Ponds

- Significant floral colonization in many ponds
 - A21, A20, E9/E8A, North Creek Marsh
- Mudflats formed with less floral colonization in other ponds
 - A6, A19, Mt Eden Creek Marsh, Inner Bair, Middle Bair

Select Marshes

- **Growth of low /mid marshes in some locations**
 - above A6, Ogilvie Island, Calavares Marsh, Alviso slough

Invasives

- Spearscale appears more dense and distributed in brackish marsh
- **Pepperweed significantly reduced, persists in extent and distribution**

Preliminary Results (2019) – Habitat Acreages (Study Area)





Preliminary Results (2019) - Habitat Acreages (Alviso and Eden Landing)



Eden Landing 3,000 Water 2,500 Bare Earth Alkali Grasses 2,000 Ruderal Wrack **90** 1,500 Pepperweed Freshwater Marsh Brackish Marsh 1,000 Salt Marsh-high Salt Marsh-mid 500 Salt Marsh-low Mudflat 0 2019 2010 2009 2011



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – 2019 Preliminary Results (Bair Island)





Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – 2019 Preliminary Results (A6)



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Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – 2019 Preliminary Results (above A6)



~ 30 meters growth of low marsh

Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 – 2019 Preliminary Results (A21)





Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 – 2019 Preliminary Results (A19)





Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 – 2019 Preliminary Results (Ogilvie Island)



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 – 2019 Preliminary Results (Calavares)



~ 40 meters growth of low marsh



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 – 2019 Preliminary Results (Faber/Laumesiter)

2011 2019 Non Vegetated Salt Marsh Brackish Marsh Non Vegetate alt Marsh Brackish Marsh Cordgrass Cordgras Akali Bulrust Bare Earth Akali Bulrus Bare Earth Speamcale Cordgrass/-Pick Speamcale Cordgrass/-Picklev Mud with Biofilm Mud with Biofilm Mud Mud Saltgras Water Water Wrack Dickleweed L Wrack Dickleward / Jauma ikali Heath Nkali Heath Upland Upland ckleweed /- Gumplan ickleweed /- Gumplant Alkali Grasses Akali Grasses uderal (mustard, radish 2011 Habitats 2019 Habitats (Faber/Laumeister) (Faber/Laumeister) Θ Θ 250 500 Feet 250 500 Feet

Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 – 2019 Preliminary Results (E9/E8A)



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Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 – 2019 Preliminary Results (E9/E8A)



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Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – Next Steps (Year Two & Final Results)

May – December, 2021

- 2021 satellite acquisition *in process*
- Ground Truthing for 2021 (calibration and validation) *in process*
- Map 2021 Habitat and Mudflats
- Clean up "noise" in all datasets to control differences for change analysis
- Distinguish Invasive and Native Cordgrass (if possible) using ISP w/ HEMP

January – August, 2022

- Final 2019 and 2021 Habitat and Mudflat results
- Final Habitat and Mudflat Change Analysis (2021/2019 to 2009-11)
- Final Invasive vs Native Spartina Results
- Pannes and Channels (time and budget permitting)



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2.0 – Deliverables

Year One Deliverables

- (I) 2019 Preliminary Results Report
- (2) 2019 Preliminary Results Presentation and Webinar

Members of the PMT, and SBSPRP partners, can request access to:

- 2019 Pansharpened Orthorectified Imagery (0.5 meter)
- 2019 Preliminary Habitats and Mudflats (graphics and/or tables)

Final Deliverables

(3) HEMP 2.0 Final Report (with change analysis)

- Final GIS habitat and mudflat datasets (2019 & 2021)
- 0.5 meter multispectral imagery of study area (2019 & 2021)
- Ground Truthing (2019-2021) geodatabase
- Interactive Map of GIS datasets (Data Basin & BIOS)
- Native/Invasive Cordgrass & Channels/Pannes (both if possible)

(4) Presentation and Webinar on Final Results



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project





Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 (2019-2021) - Project Synergies

- 1. Invasive Spartina Project
 - overlay HEMP and ISP data to map *native* vs *invasive* Spartina (in process)
- 2. Coordinate Ground Truthing
 - Maximize field time across project (coordinated with Point Blue in 2020 and planned in 2021)



Habitat Evolution Mapping Project 2 (2019-2021) - Project Synergies (possible)

Multi-Scalar & Multi-Temporal Analysis
coordinate w/ UAV veg mapping w/ Point Blue

2. Mine Multispectral Imagery

- map pannes, channels
- habitat composition, form, connectivity

4. Sediment Studies

- correlate sediment studies with mudflat maps
- better understand erosion/accretion

3. Habitat Association(s) & Habitat Change Analyses

- Foraging birds (p/a) correlate with biofilm
- with other Avian population counts / nesting
- overlay with SMHM surveys

