

Mapping seagrass meadows and assessing blue carbon stocks using Sentinel-2 satellite imagery: A case study in the Canary Islands, Spain

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Seagrass Ecosystems: An Overview

- They capture carbon up to 35 times faster than tropical rainforests. [1]

In situ monitoring	Remote sensing
Expensive	Potentially free
Time-consuming	Efficient
Limited by extent	Unlimited

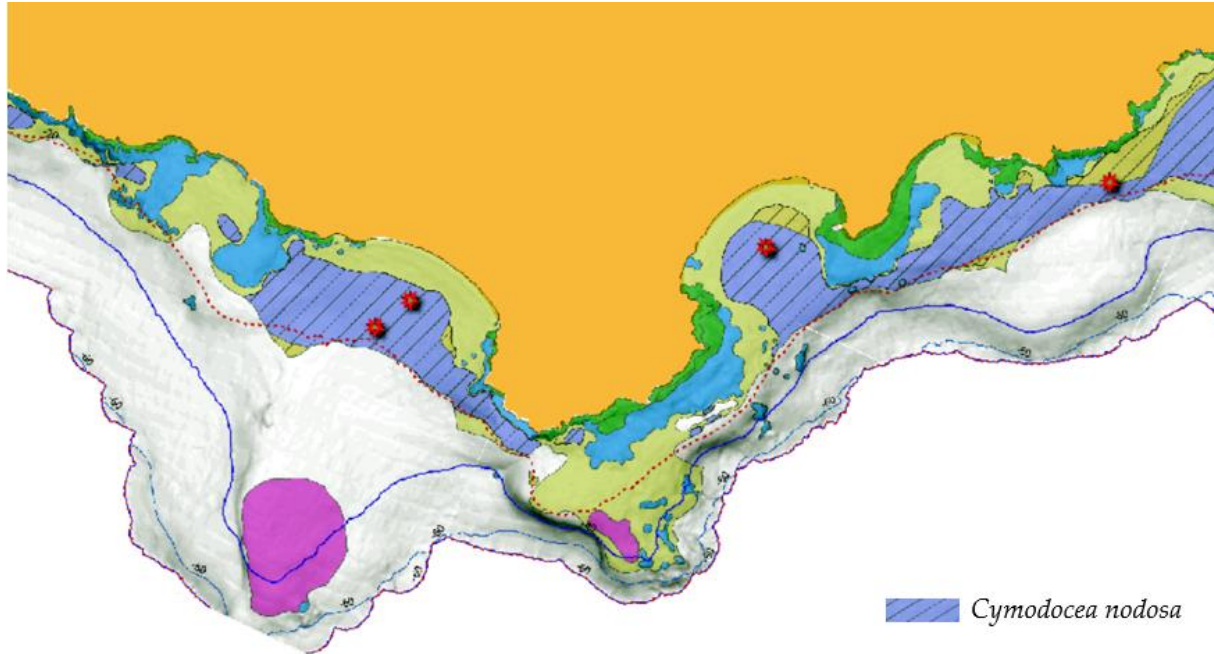


- Objective: evaluate the ability of Sentinel-2 imagery to map seagrass meadows.

[1] Mcleod, E., Chmura, G. L., Bouillon, S., Salm, R., Björk, M., Duarte, C. M., Lovelock, C. E., Schlesinger, W. H., & Silliman, B. R. A blueprint for blue carbon: toward an improved understanding of the role of vegetated coastal habitats in sequestering CO₂. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 2011, 9, 552-560. <https://doi.org/10.1890/110004>

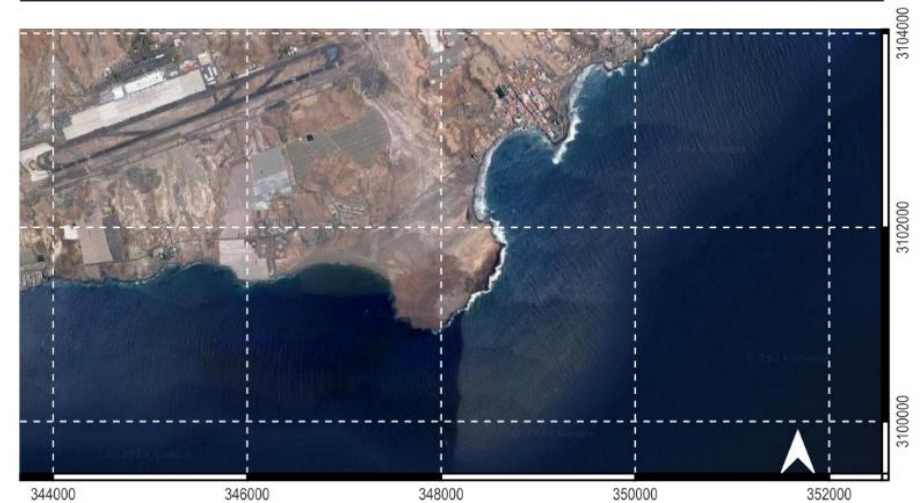
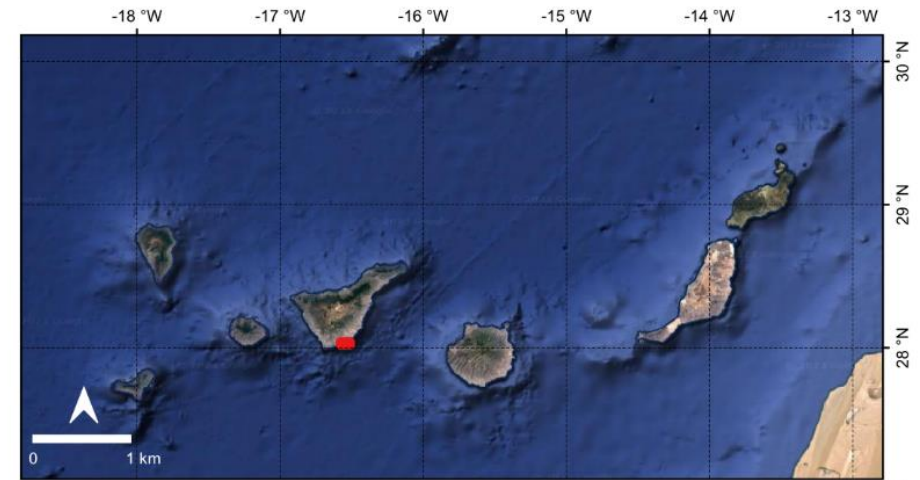
[2] Seba (*Cymodocea nodosa*) – Canal del Área de Tecnología Educativa. (n.d.). https://www3.gobiernodecanarias.org/medusa/mediateca/ecoescuela/?attachment_id=6305

Materials and methods



Field data from 2016. Extracted from [3]

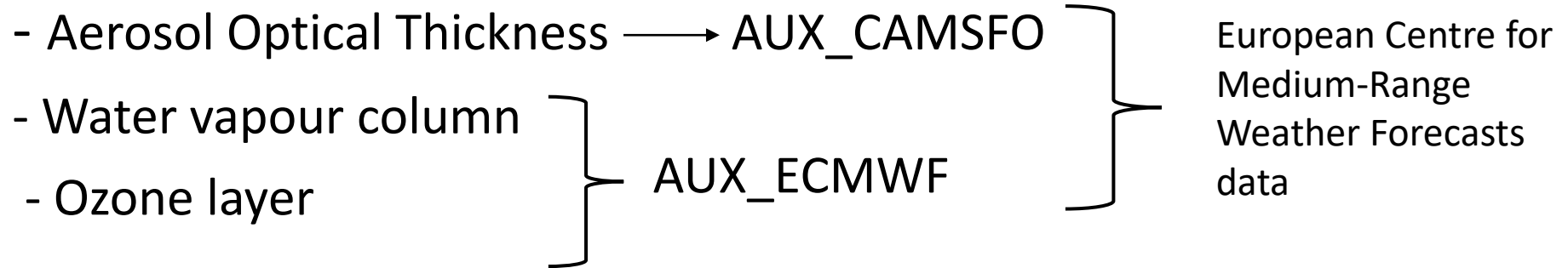
Level-1C image from 27 October 2022.



[3] Monterroso O., Rodríguez M., Pérez O., Ramos E., Álvarez O., Cruces L., Ruiz M., Miguel A., González M. Memoria final del estudio "Cartografía de *Cymodocea nodosa* en Tenerife y La Gomera". Viceconsejería de Medio Ambiente del Gobierno de Canarias. Dirección General de Protección de la Naturaleza. Cima -Informe Técnico 2018, 164 pp

Image pre-processing

- Atmospheric correction: Sen2Cor



- Land mask: Threshold value of 0.1 in the NIR band (Band 8)

- Sunglint correction: Sen2Coral → Hedley's method [4]

- Deep water mask: Bathymetry data [3]

Image pre-processing

- Water column correction: Lyzenga's method [5]

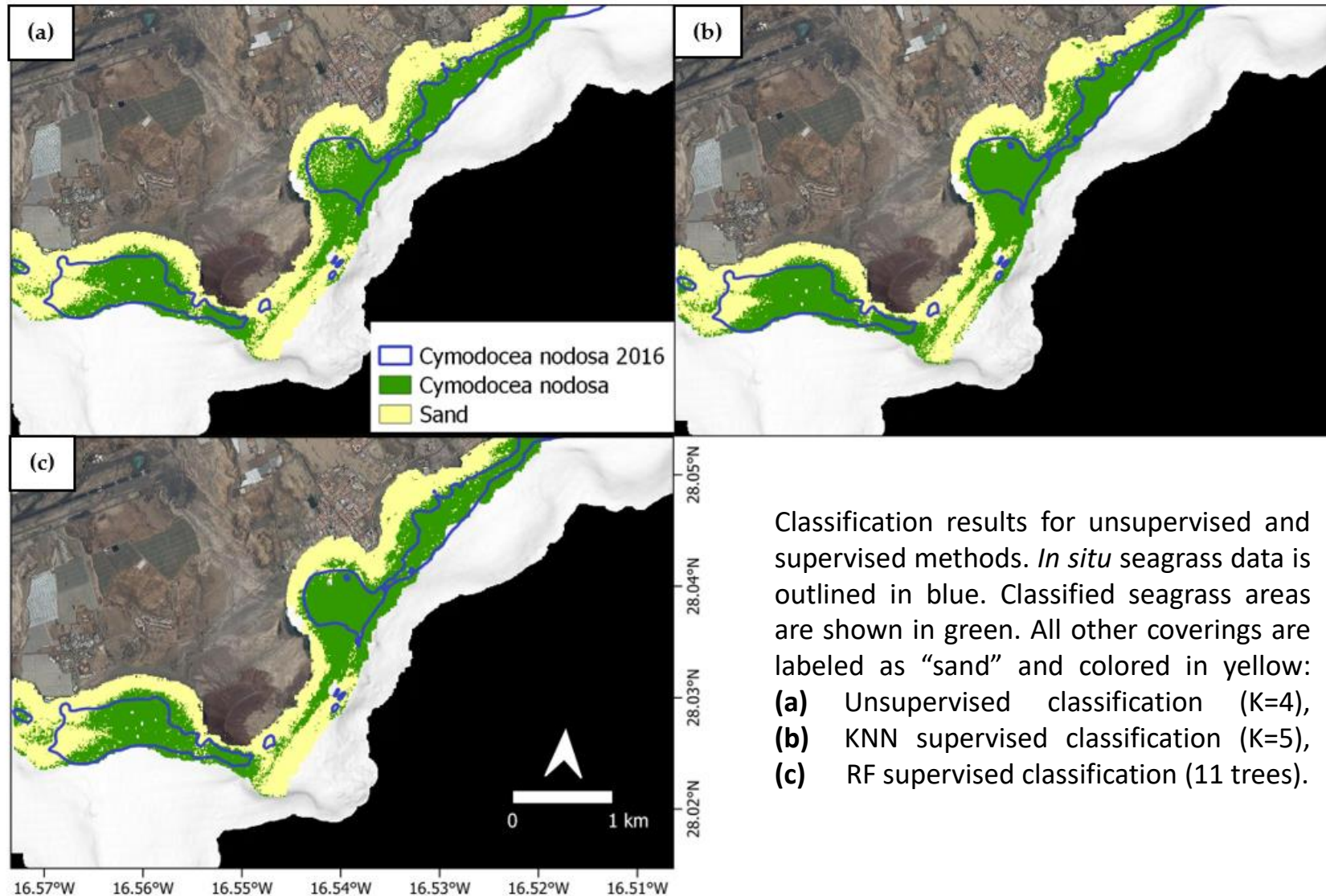
$$DII_{ij} = \ln(L_i) - \left[\left(\frac{k_i}{k_j} \right) \ln(L_j) \right]$$

$$\frac{k_i}{k_j} = a + \sqrt{(a^2 + 1)}$$

$$a = \frac{\sigma_{ii} - \sigma_{jj}}{2\sigma_{ij}}$$

- i refers to a visible band, and j to another visible band (e.g., $i=B2$ and $j=B3$)

Classification results



(b) 245 ha highest seagrass extent

(c) 230 ha least seagrass extent

F1 scores for RF: 0.96 – 0.99

F1 scores for KNN and KDTree-
KNN: 0.84 – 0.96

Classification results for unsupervised and supervised methods. *In situ* seagrass data is outlined in blue. Classified seagrass areas are shown in green. All other coverings are labeled as “sand” and colored in yellow:

- (a)** Unsupervised classification (K=4),
- (b)** KNN supervised classification (K=5),
- (c)** RF supervised classification (11 trees).

Blue carbon assessment

- Average seagrass area extent: 237±5 ha
- InVEST Coastal Blue Carbon model
- Carbon sequestered in our study area: 111,000±2,000 Mg of CO₂

Sector	Mg of CO ₂ emitted in 2019	Mg of CO ₂ emitted in 2020
Energy production and transformation	5,443,050	4,713,440
Industrial combustion plants	76,430	61,690
Not industrial combustion plants	224,020	185,100
Road transport	3,490,960	3,397,980
Other means of transport and machinery	8,140,270	5,494,840

Conclusion

- Valuable pre-processing method for similar studies.
- Highlights seagrasses' key role in regional strategies to achieve net zero carbon emissions.

Thank you for you attention!

Any questions? Contact us at jveiras2001@gmail.com

