# Wetland Extent Tool (WET)

# **NASA DEVELOP Spring 2019**

The Wetland Extent Tool (WET) was developed by the Great Lakes Water Resources Team to increase the efficiency of wetland mapping in Minnesota. WET is an automated tool hosted on Google Earth Engine (GEE) that maps wetland change and extent using Sentinel-1 C-SAR backscatter ratios, Landsat 8 (OLI) indices, and a LiDAR derived Topographic Wetness Index (TWI).

## **Getting Started**

This document provides instructions on how to acess the GEE API and deploy our tool. Our code editor can be accessed here.

### **Prerequisites**

WET was created for use within Google Earth Engine, an open source cloud computing platform, and was scripted in JavaScript. The GEE API can be accessed on the homepage, where users can sign up and request approval. Resources for getting started and navigating the platform can be found in the GEE user guide

### **Inputs**

Dataset	Source	Parameter	Resolution
Landsat 8 (OLI)	GEE	TCWGD, MNDWI	30m
Sentinel-1 C-SAR	GEE	VV, VH	10m
DEM (LiDAR)	Steve Kloiber	TWI	3m
Field Data	Steve Kloiber		

## **Deployment**

#### **Classification Scheme**

Classified maps can be inspected using GEE†s inspector tool on the right panel. The †Classified Clustersâ€ layer will return an indexed number indiciating which landcover class the pixel belongs to.

<b>Level-1 Classification</b>	<b>Code Key</b>	Description
Upland	1	Dry land
Open Water	2	Includes rivers, lakes, ponds
Wetland	3	Inundated Area

## **Outputs**

By default, the variable †Classified Clusers†will contain the classified map for the date range that is specified, which by default is the growing season of 2017. Users can alter the date range in lines 11 and 12 of the code to create other classification outputs. We recommend only selecting dates within Northern Minnesota†s growing season of 05/21 to 09/26, to avoid using imagery with snow.

## **Computation**

If the region of interest is too large, the computation may time out on Google Earth Engine. To avoid this issue, users may instead export the output to their Google Drive. A function for doing this can be found in lines 981 to 988.

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