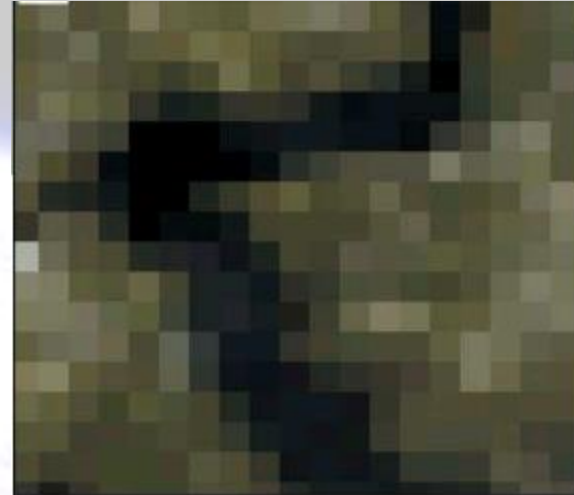


Remote Sensing for Water Resources and Water Quality Modeling Applications

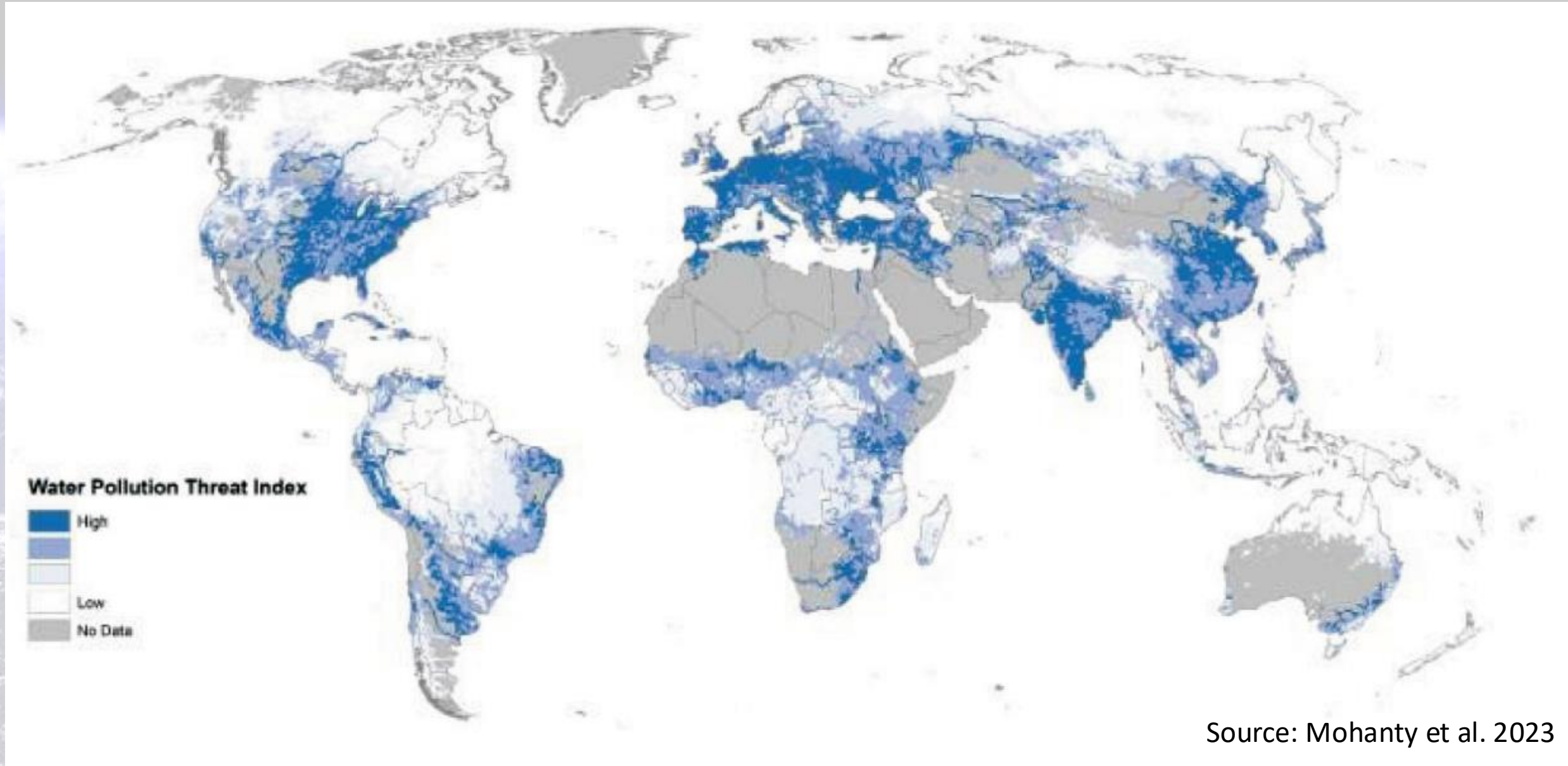


Vamsi Krishna Sridharan

May 18, 2025

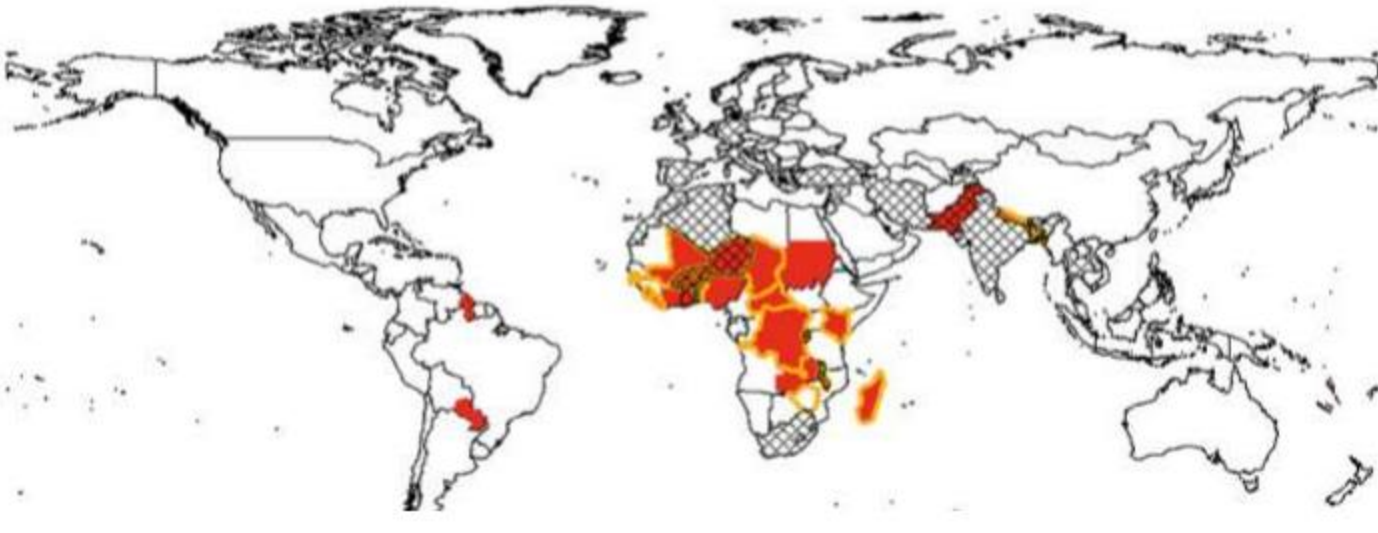
Anchorage, AK

The challenge



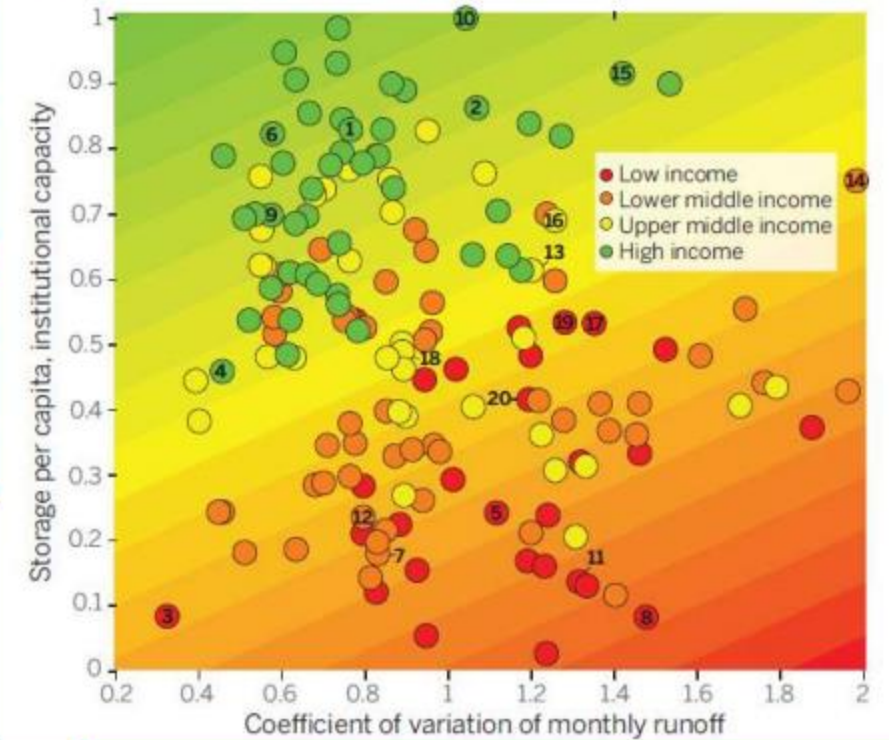
The challenge

- Human Water Stress > 0.8
- Low Income
- Ag GDP > 20%



Increasing investment ↑

Linking economic growth, hydrologic variability, and investment in risk mitigation



Increasing hydrological complexity →

Source: Sadoff 2015

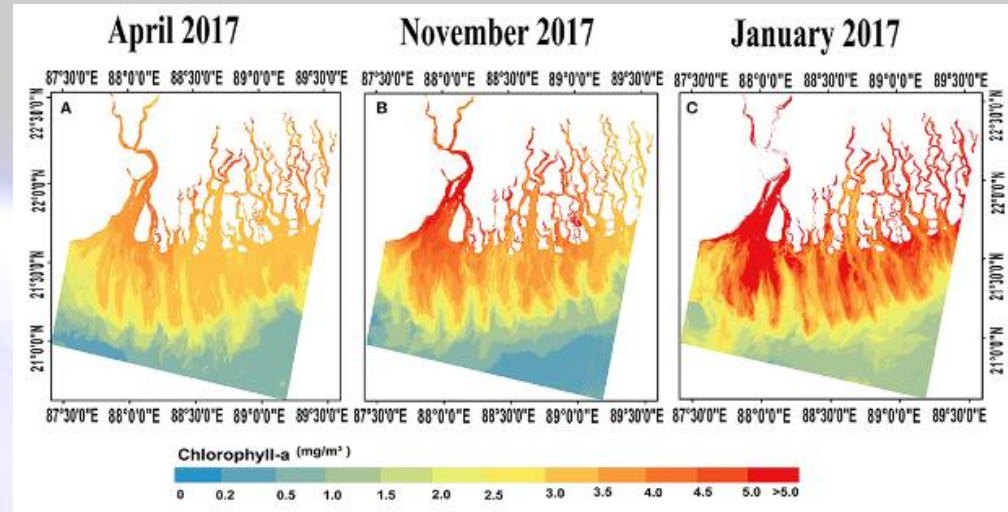
The challenge



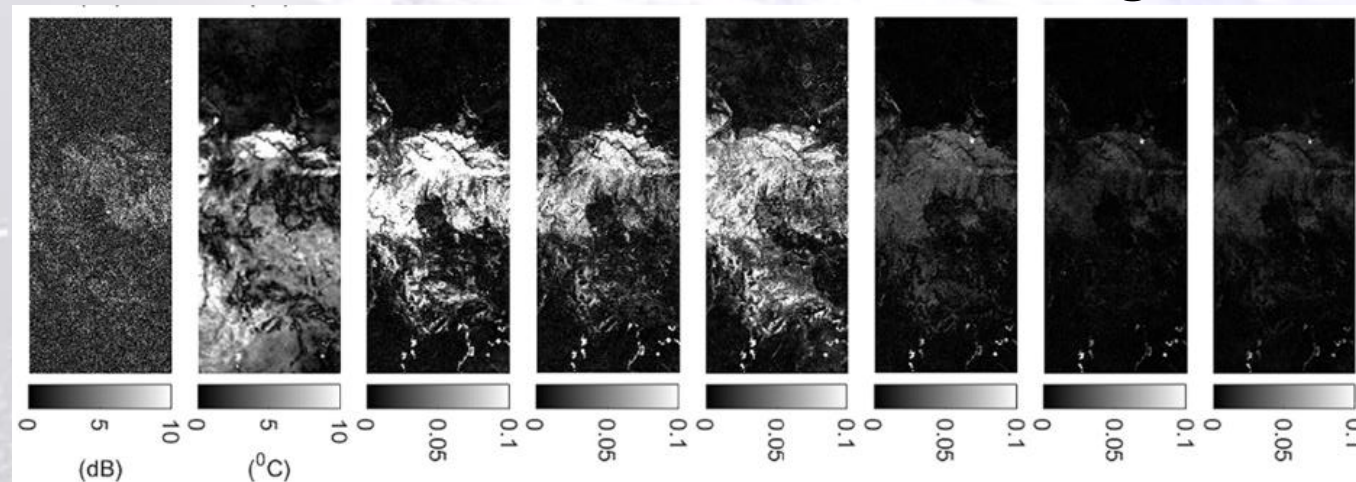
Source: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

Role of remote sensing in identifying impairment

- In water-column impairments

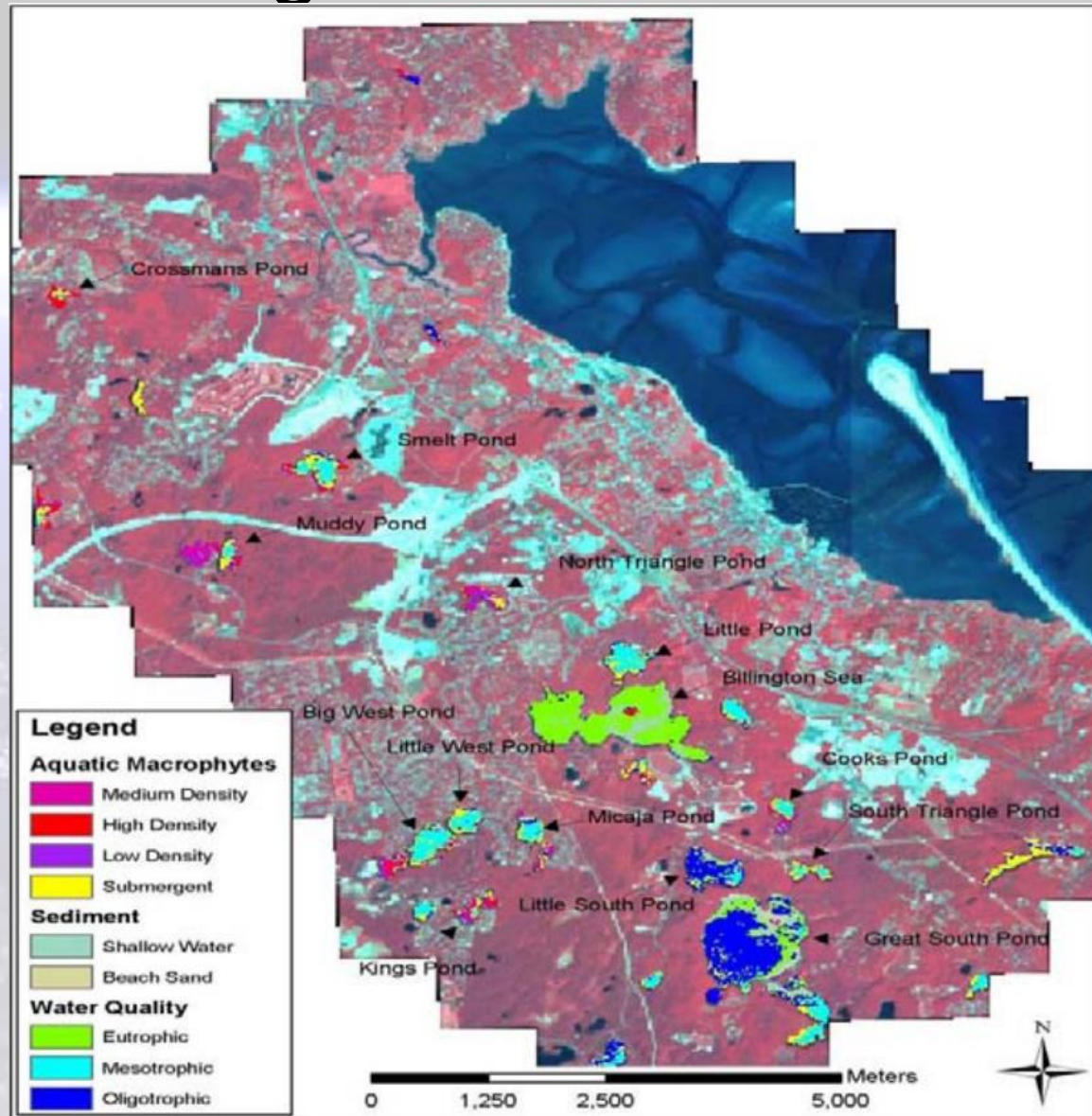


- Predicting impairments from land use land cover change



Source: Zhu et al. 2022

Remote sensing for initial assessment of eutrophication



Source: Rogers and Thompson 2002

Remote sensing for HABs, acid mine drainage, and sediment plumes

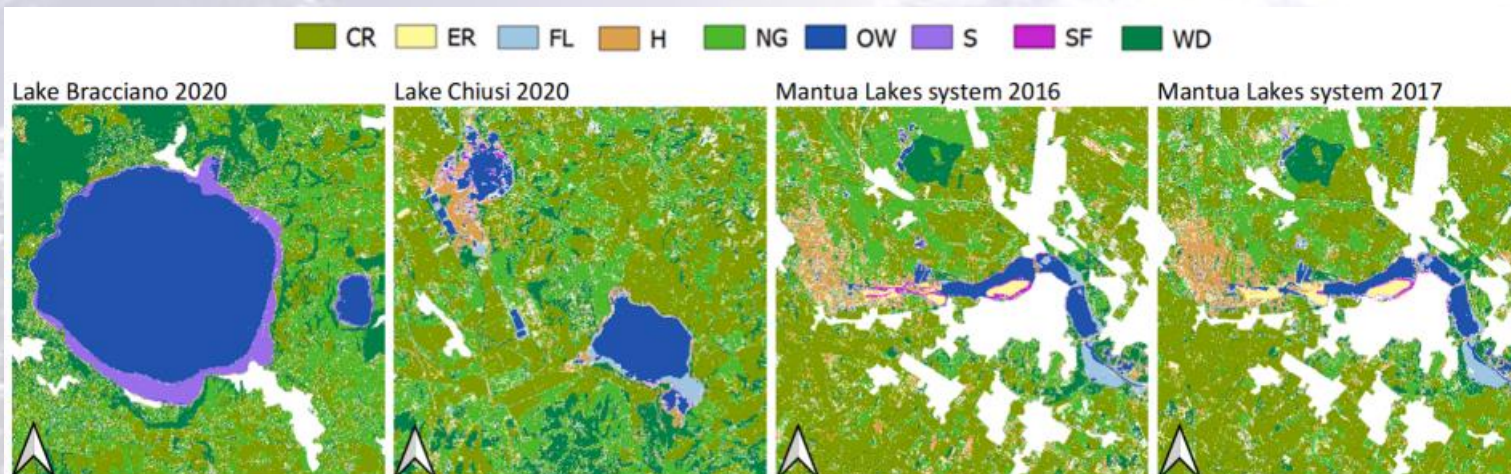
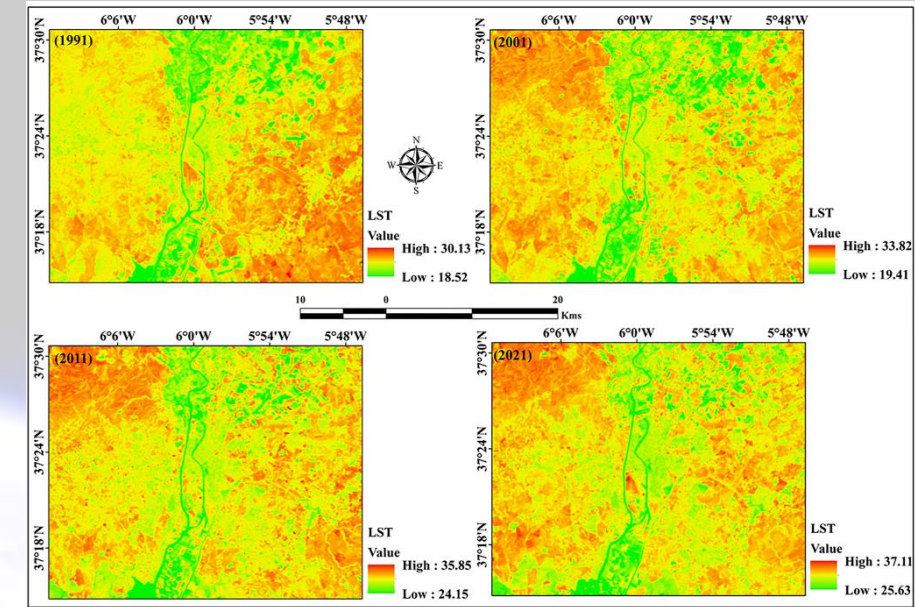
- Quantities that affect the water column color
- Quantities that have a large spatial footprint
- Quantities that persist, or cycle over time



Source: Murray et al. et al. 2022

Remote sensing for watersheds

- Linking sources to impairments
 - Urban heat islands and water temperature
 - Submerged aquatic vegetation and water quality



Sources: Halder et al. 2022;
Piaser and Villa 2023

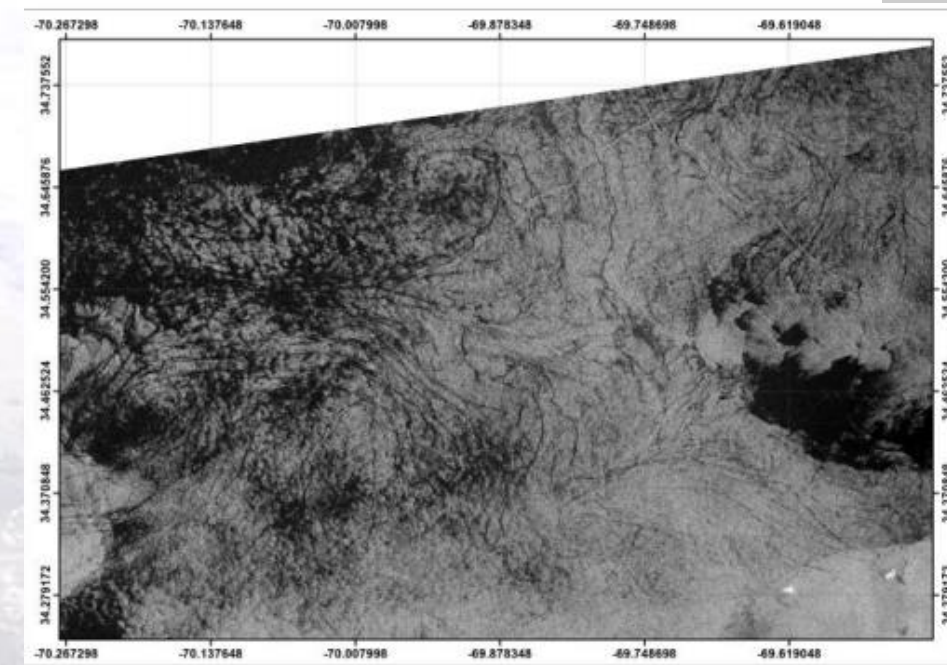
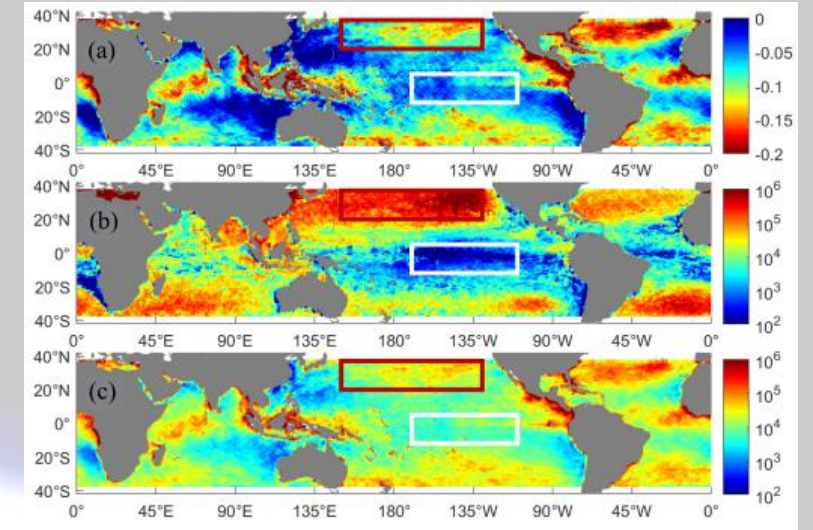
Remote sensing preconditions and limitations

- Impairment indicator being remotely sensed must be
 - Consistent with water quality standards
 - Quantifiable
 - Sensitive to local conditions
 - Reproducible
 - Discriminable at the scale of management
 - Comparable to in-situ measurements
 - Able to be referenced to a baseline
 - Able to indicate a trend
 - Able to be linked to sources and water conditions
 - Affordable to acquire

Adapted from: Rogers and Thompson 2002

Remote sensing for non-traditional impairments

- Microplastics using RADAR wind field and ocean roughness deficit
- Microplastics using SAR coupled with striated ocean smoothness, no corresponding shipping, and bacterial activity
- Heavy metals using hyperspectral reflectance correlated with environmental factors

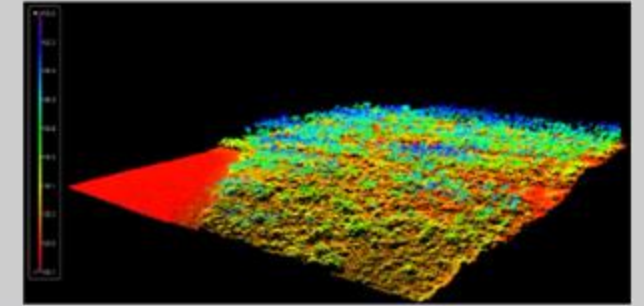
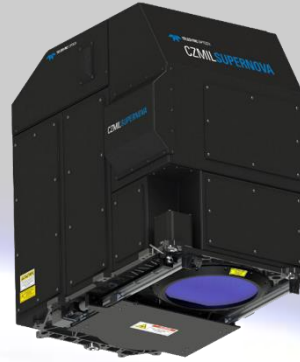


Sources: Davaasuren et al. 2018;
Evans and Ruf 2022

Remote sensing for coupled topobathymetry, and terrestrial ecosystem and benthic substrate mapping



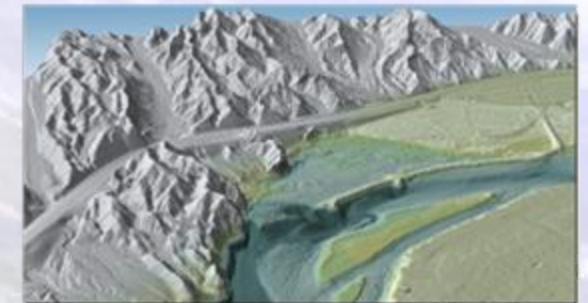
Coastal
Zone
Mapping
Imaging
Lidar
SuperNova



Kiribati

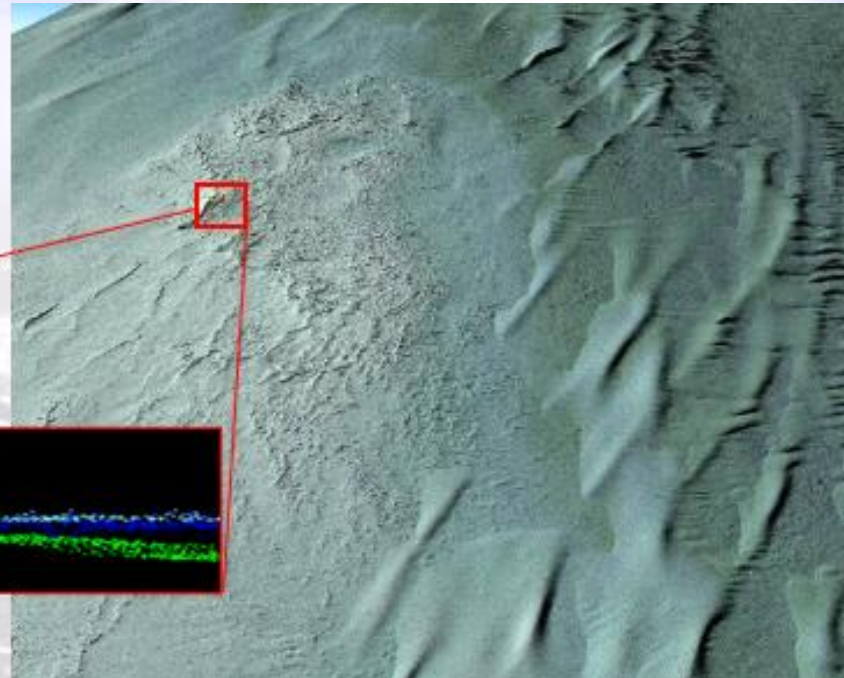


Blue River, CO



Colorado River, NV

- Class 1: Unclassified
- Class 2: Topo Ground
- Class 40: Bathy Bottom
- Class 41: Water Surface
- Class 45: Water Column



Remote Sensing Applications for TMDL Modeling Task Committee

Saurav Kumar, Ph.D., P.E., F.EWRI, M.ASCE
Omar I. Abdul-Aziz, Ph.D., EIT, A.M.ASCE
Huilin Gao, Aff.M.ASCE
Abhinav Gupta, Ph.D.
Christine Lee, Ph.D.
Walter McDonald, Ph.D.
Santosh S. Plamate, Ph.D.
Abhiram S.P. Pamula, Ph.D.
Nigel W.T. Quinn, Ph.D., P.E., B.C.WRE(Ret.), F.EWRI, F.ASCE
John J. Ramirez-Avila, Ph.D., H.G. Ing., P.H., F.EWRI, M.ASCE
Vamsi K. Sridharan, Ph.D., M.ASCE
Rocky Talchabhadel, Ph.D.
Min-Cheng Tu
Erin Urquhart
William J. Weiss, Ph.D., P.E., B.C.WRE, M.ASCE
Qing Qang, Ph.D.

Purpose:

The mission of this Task Committee is to review and disseminate technical information derived from scientific and other published literature regarding the application of remotely sensed data from aerial and satellite platforms in water quality modeling and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) development. The committee compiles and summarizes the findings from these reviews, providing clear recommendations for practitioners on effectively utilizing remotely sensed data products in their water quality modeling efforts. It also seeks to act as a bridge between remote sensing and water system experts and practitioners within and outside EWRI.

<https://www.asce.org/communities/institutes-and-technical-groups/environmental-and-water-resources-institute/committees/environmental-and-water-resources-institute/ewri-governing-board/technical-coordination-executive-committee/watershed-council/watershed-management-technical-committee/remote-sensing-applications-for-tmdl-modeling>

Vamsi Krishna Sridharan, PhD, M.ASCE Innovative
Solutions Lead
Direct **+1 (650) 862-2658**
vamsi.sridharan@tetrattech.com

Tetra Tech | *Leading with Science®*
Water Division
10306 Eaton Place | Fairfax, VA 22030
<https://www.tetrattech.com>