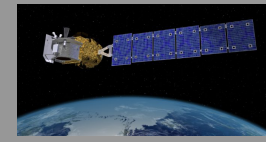


Remote Sensing for Water Resources and Water Quality Modeling Applications



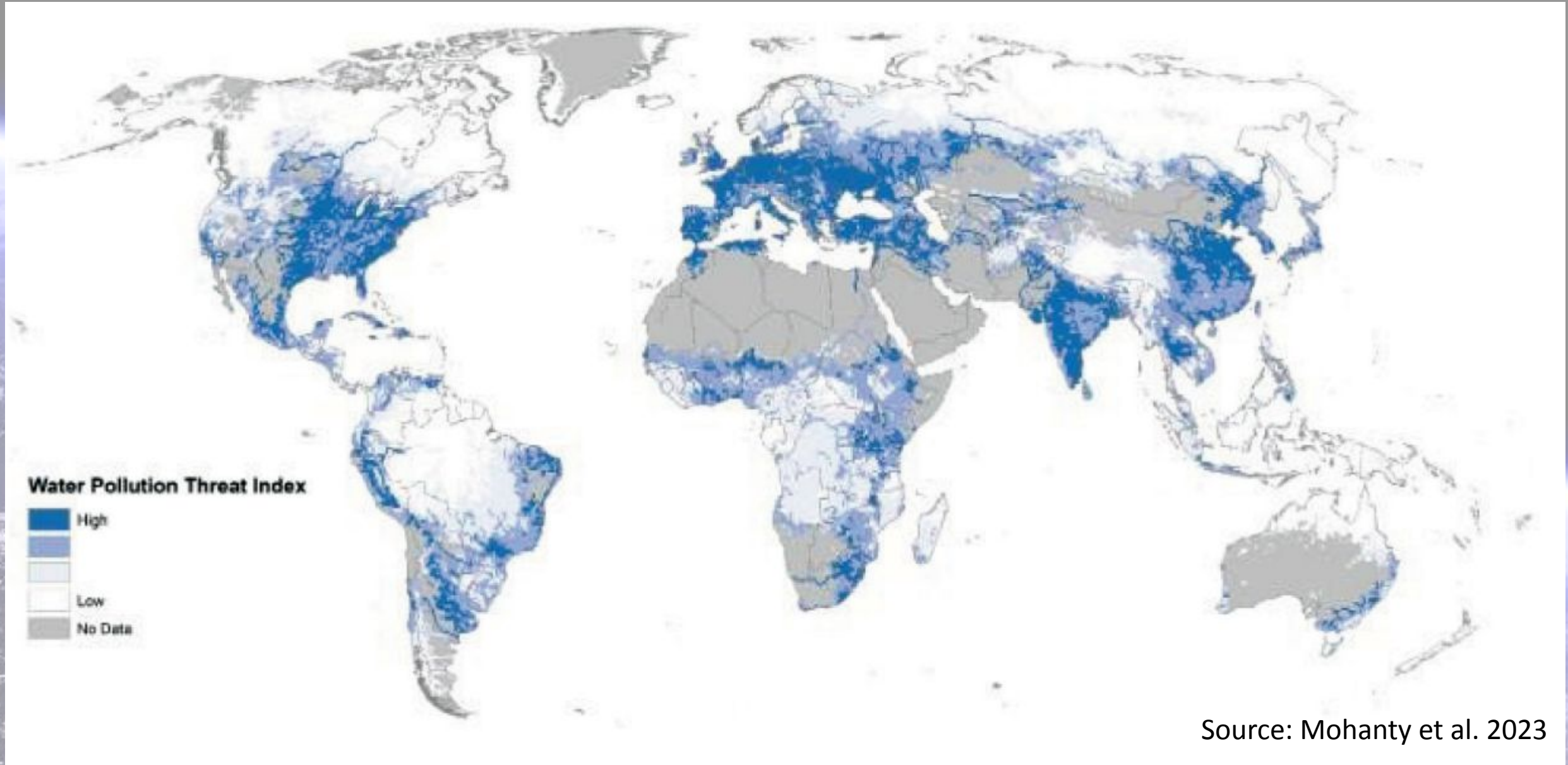
Vamsi Krishna Sridharan

May 18, 2025

Anchorage, AK

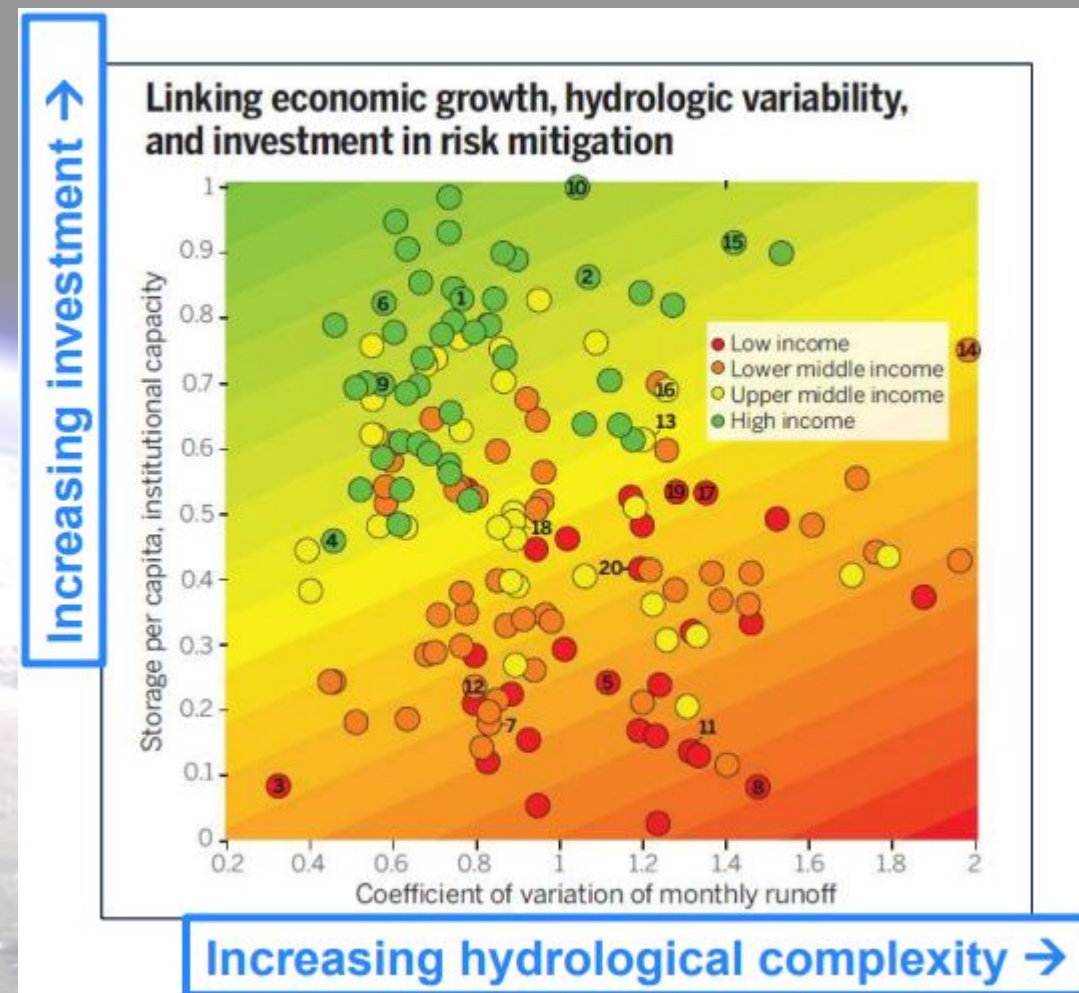
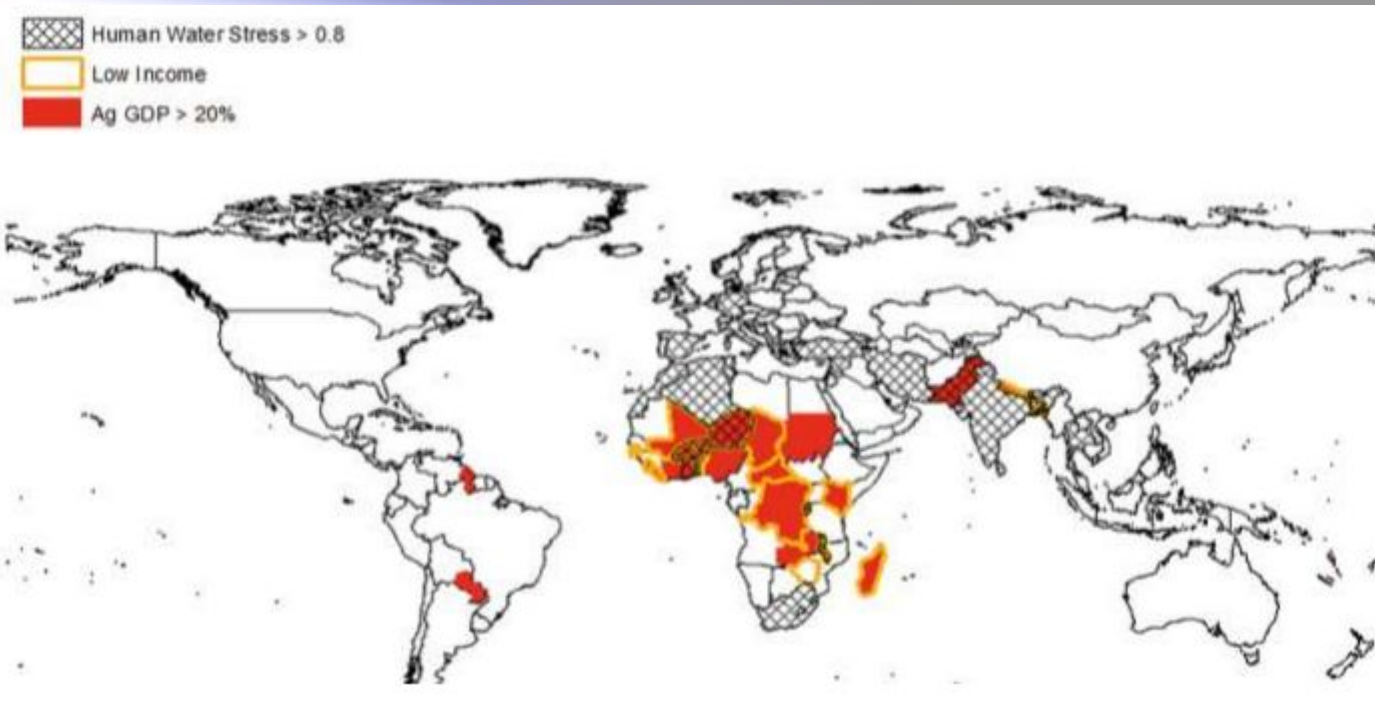


The challenge



Source: Mohanty et al. 2023

The challenge



Source: Sadoff 2015

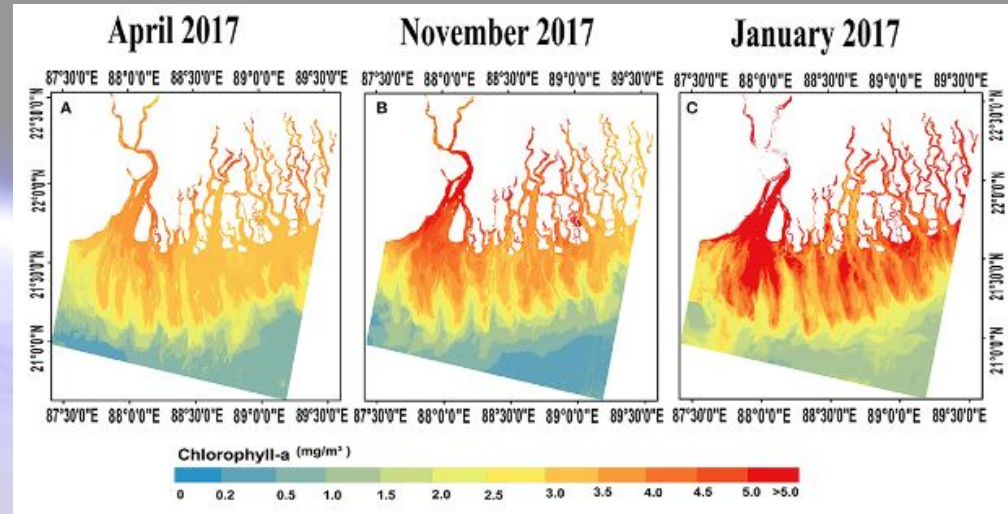
The challenge



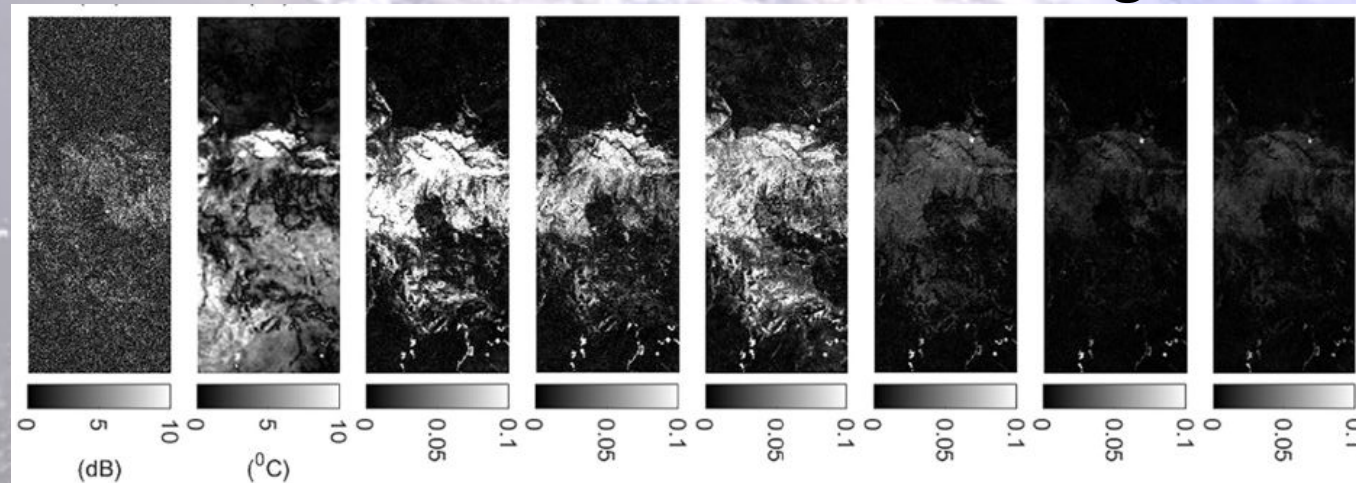
Source: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

Role of remote sensing in identifying impairment

- In water-column impairments

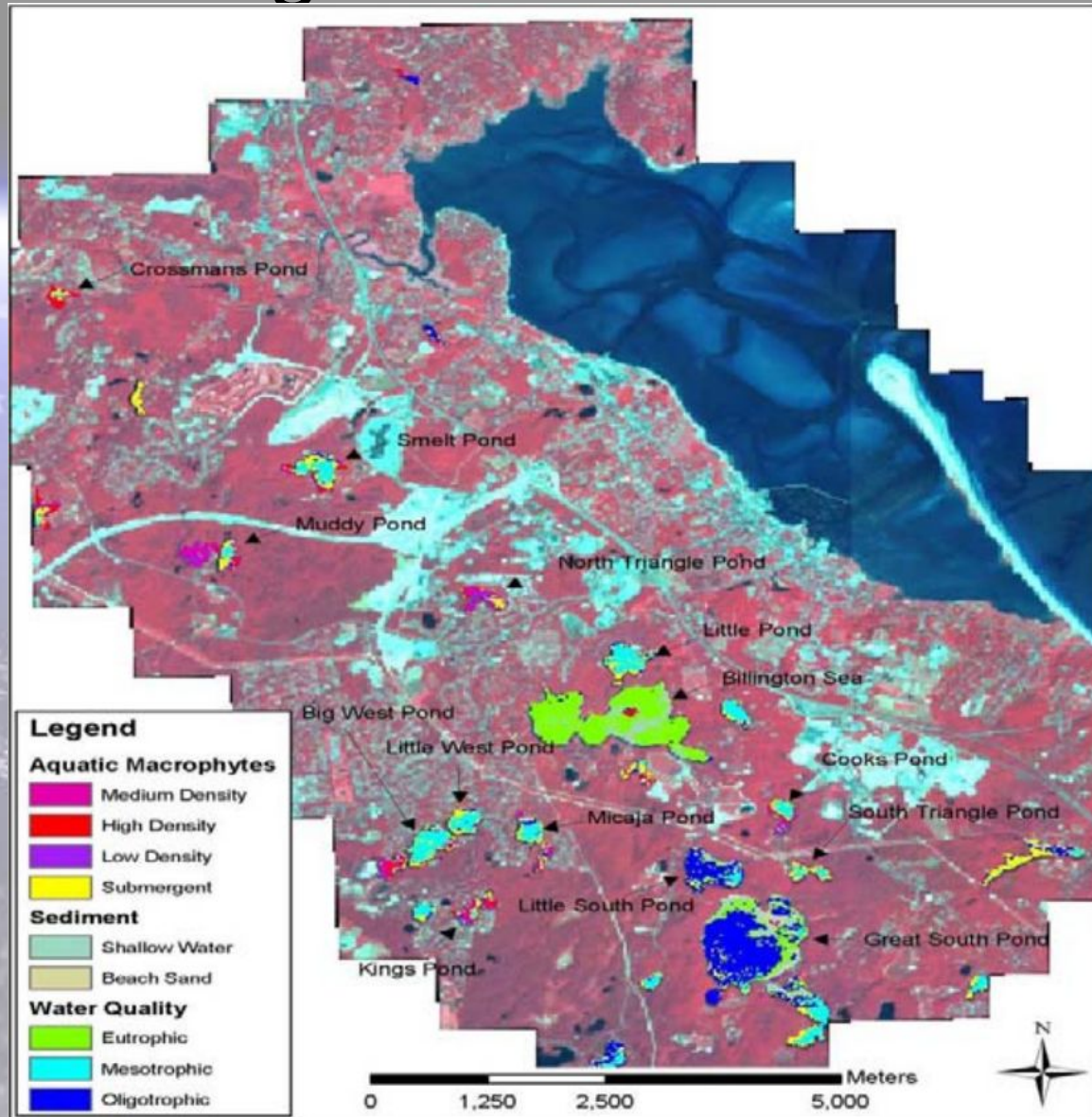


- Predicting impairments from land use land cover change



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

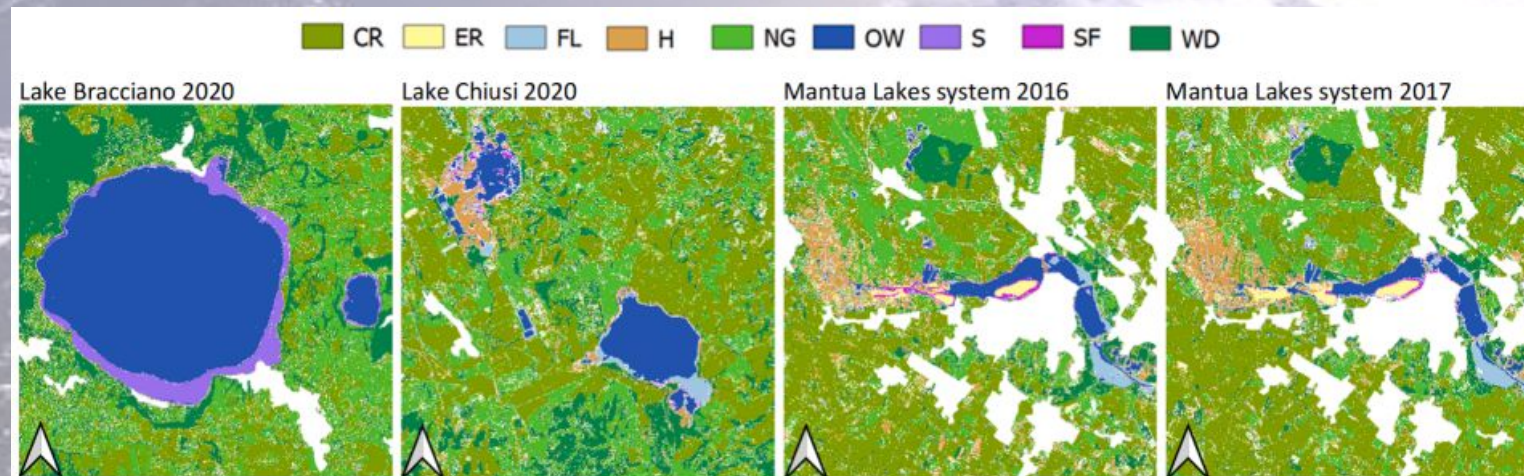
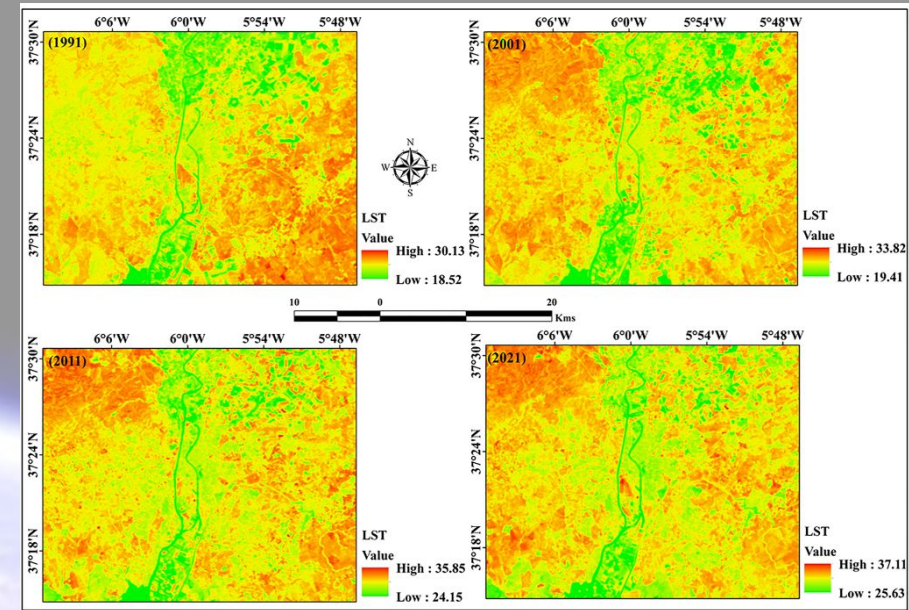
- Quantities that affect the water column color
- Quantities that have a large spatial footprint
- Quantities that persist, or cycle over time



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

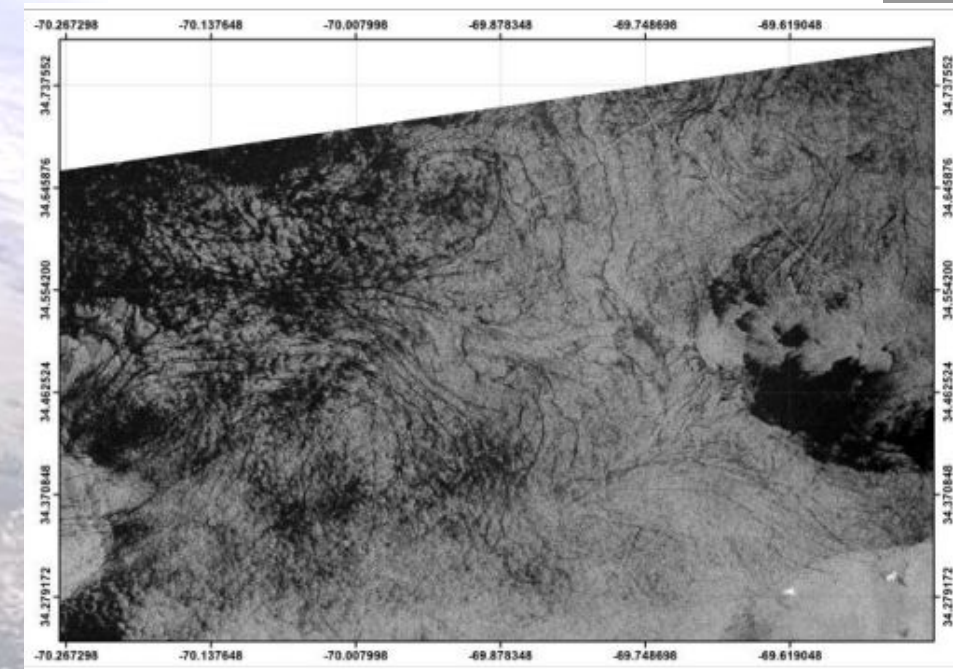
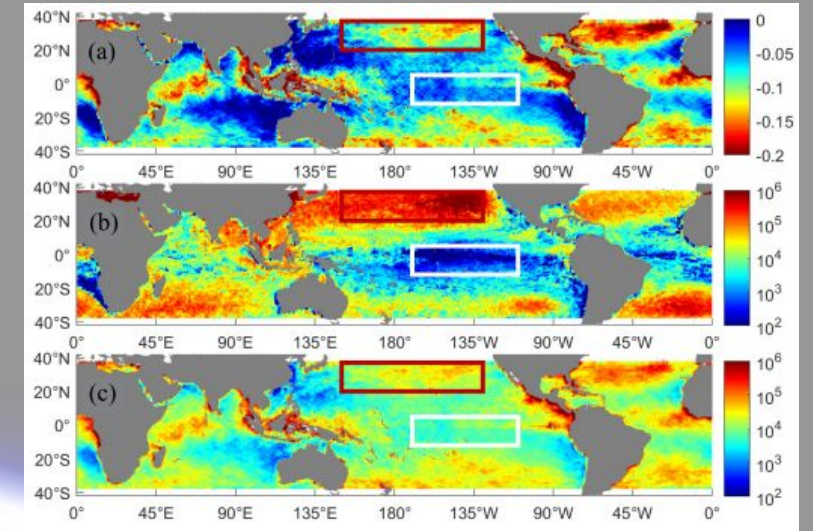
- Impairment indicator being remotely sensed must be

- ☐ 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

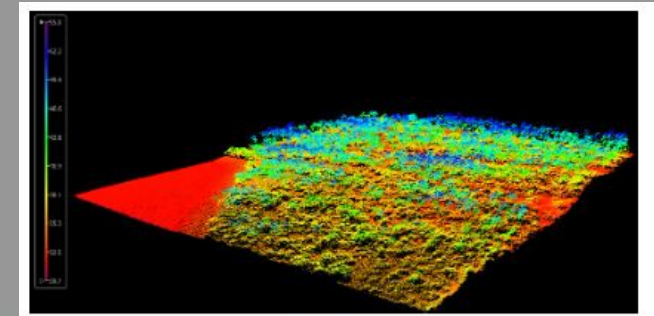
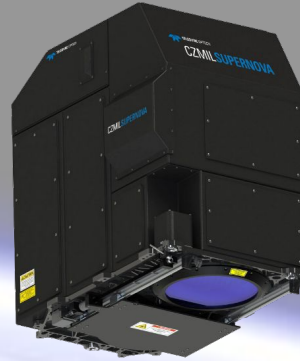


Sources: Davaasuren et al. 2018;
Evans and Ruf 2022

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

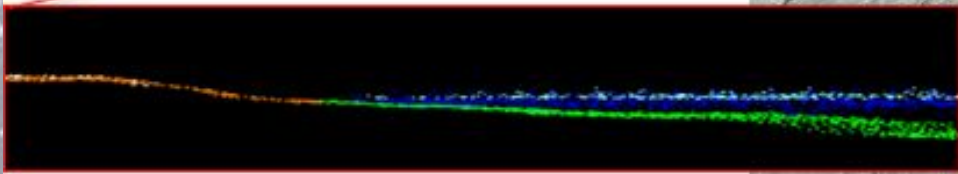
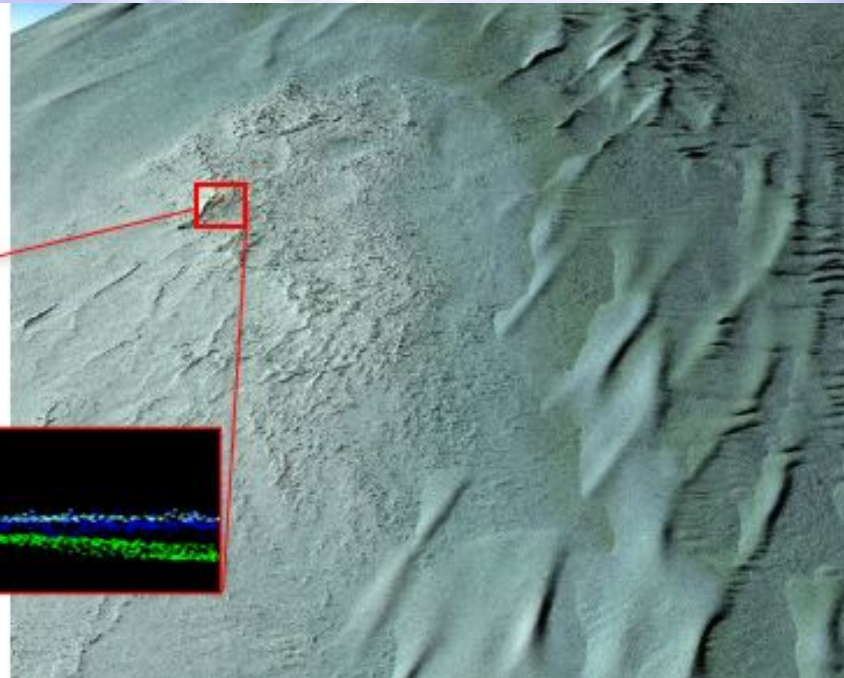


Coastal
Zone
Mapping
Imaging
Lidar
SuperNova

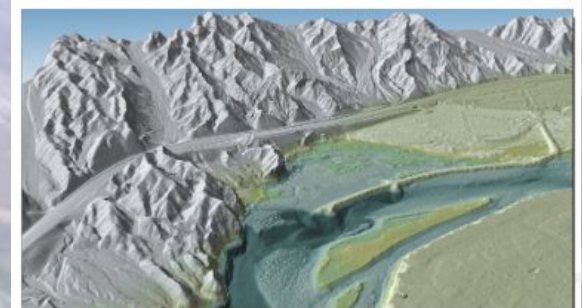


Kiribati

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



Blue River, CO



Colorado River, NV

Thank you

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