



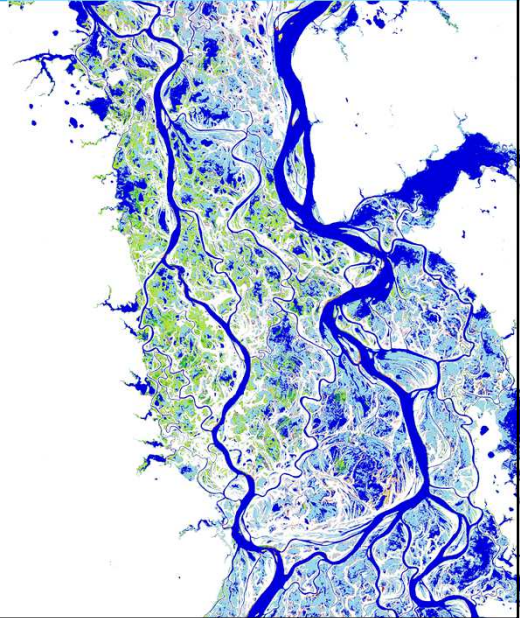
Global scale mapping of the when and where of inland and coastal waters over 32 years at 30m resolution

J.-F. Pekel*, A. Cottam*, N. Gorelick*, A. Belward*

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* European Commission - Joint Research Centre

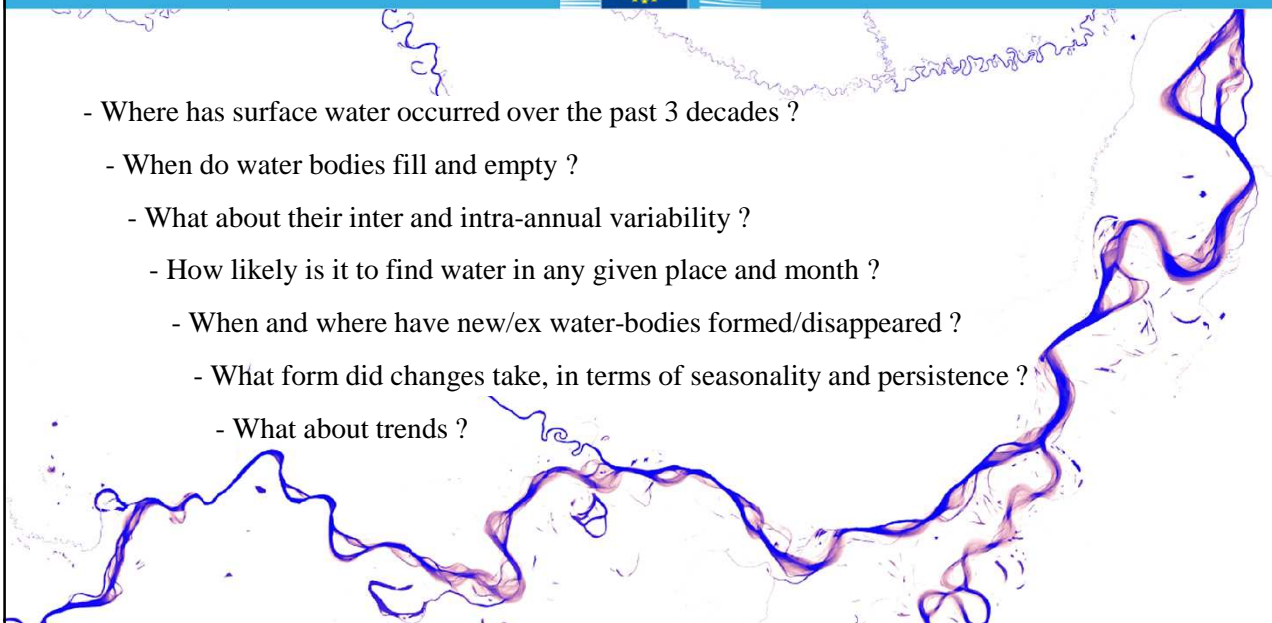
* Google Earth Engine
satelliteimagery

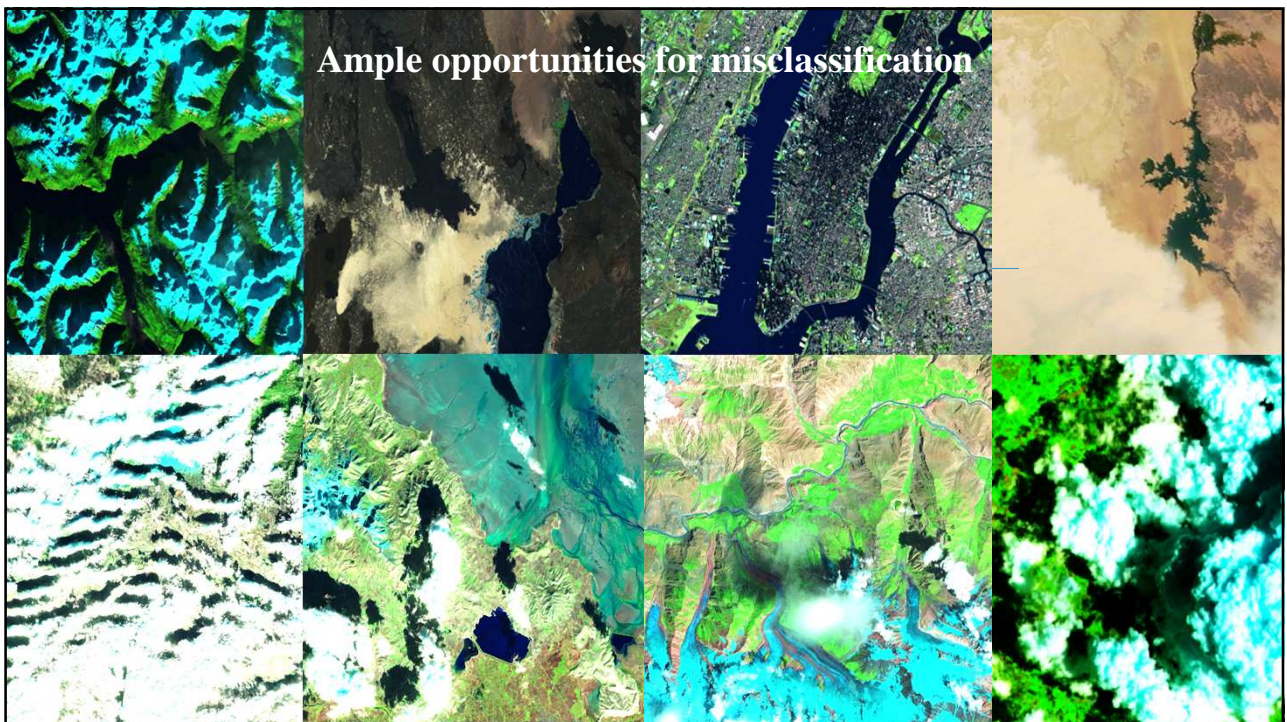
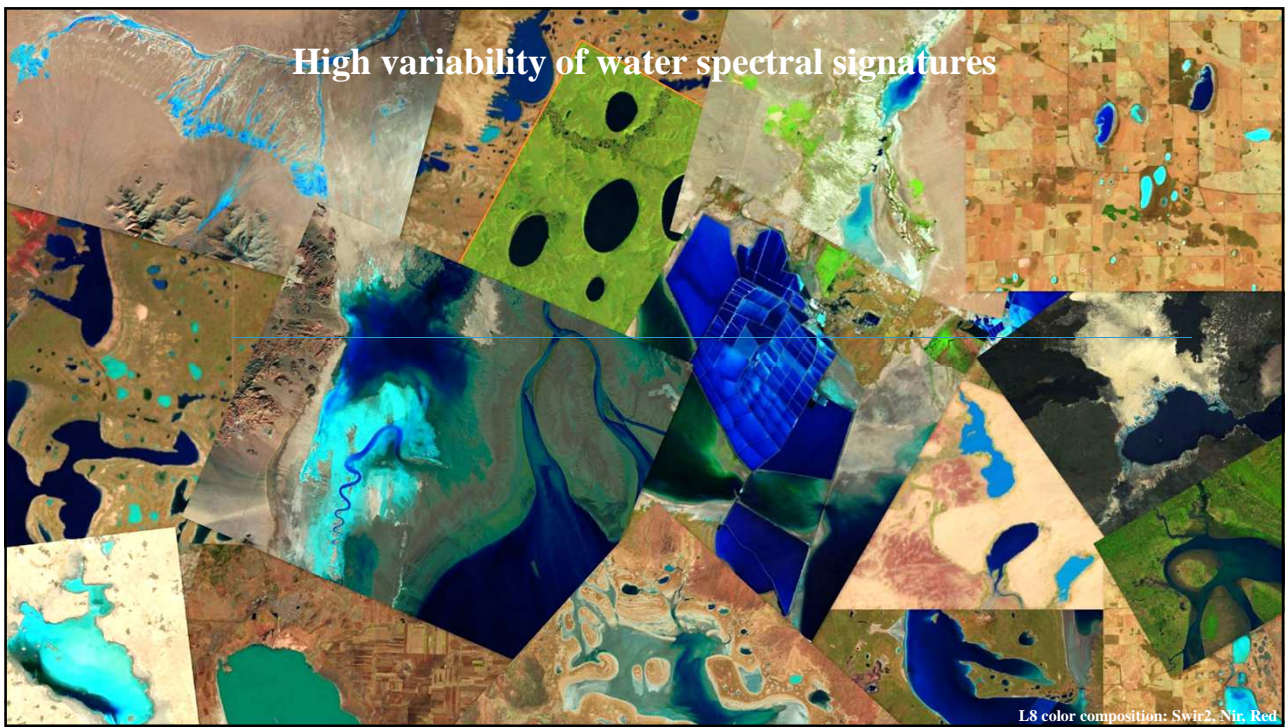


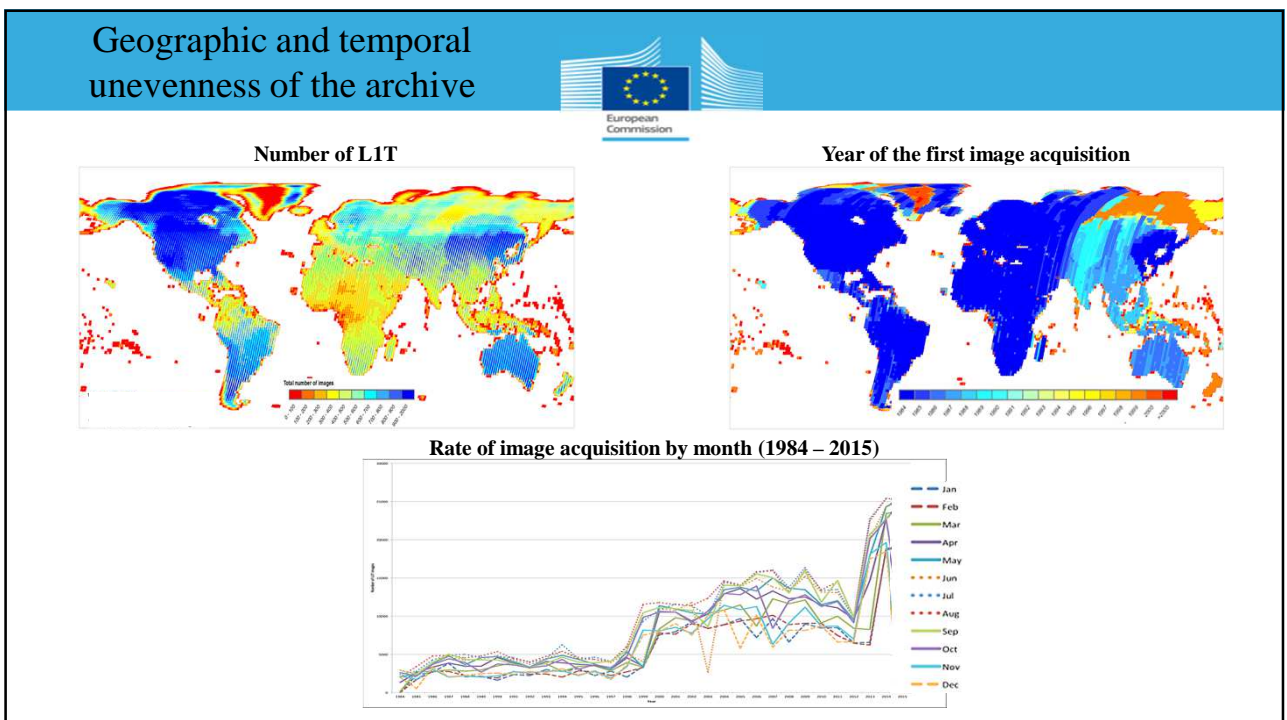
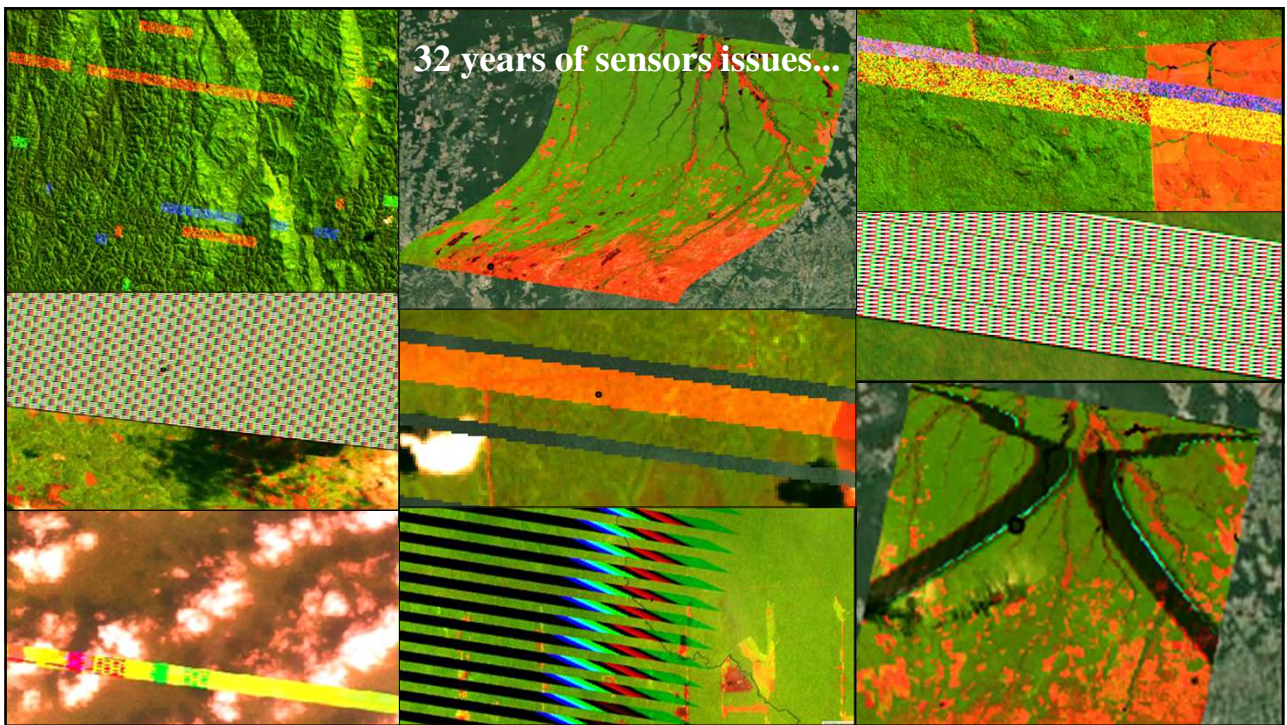
Objectives

Addressing some of the key questions
related to the surface water dynamics

- Where has surface water occurred over the past 3 decades ?
- When do water bodies fill and empty ?
- What about their inter and intra-annual variability ?
- How likely is it to find water in any given place and month ?
- When and where have new/ex water-bodies formed/disappeared ?
- What form did changes take, in terms of seasonality and persistence ?
- What about trends ?







Pixel based classifier



Each pixel of the 3,066,102 Landsat scenes was classified as water, land or non-valid observation

- Expert system classifier
- Evidential reasoning and visual analytics approach
- Uses temporal trajectory of pixels in the multispectral feature space
- Hue/Saturation/Value colour model
- Calibrated based on a large spectral library (64,254 samples)

<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/?v=24.39494,75.44644,9.0713atLag&t=1.52&1=0>

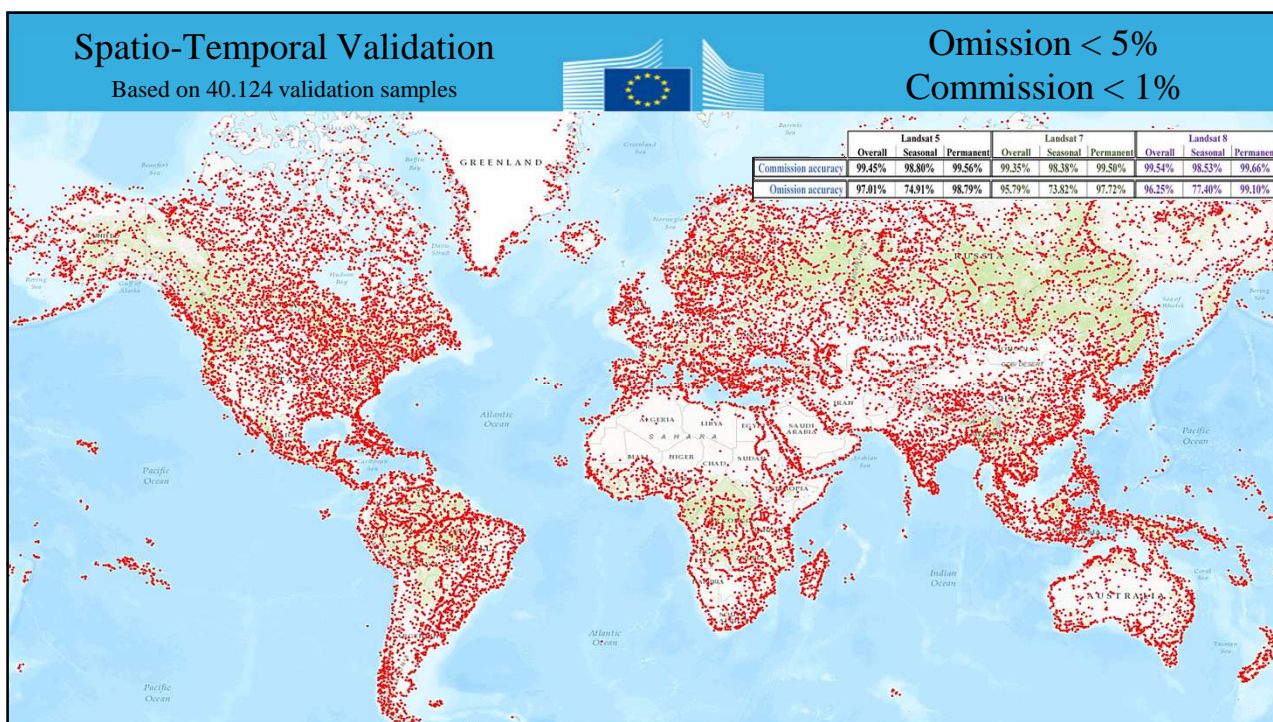
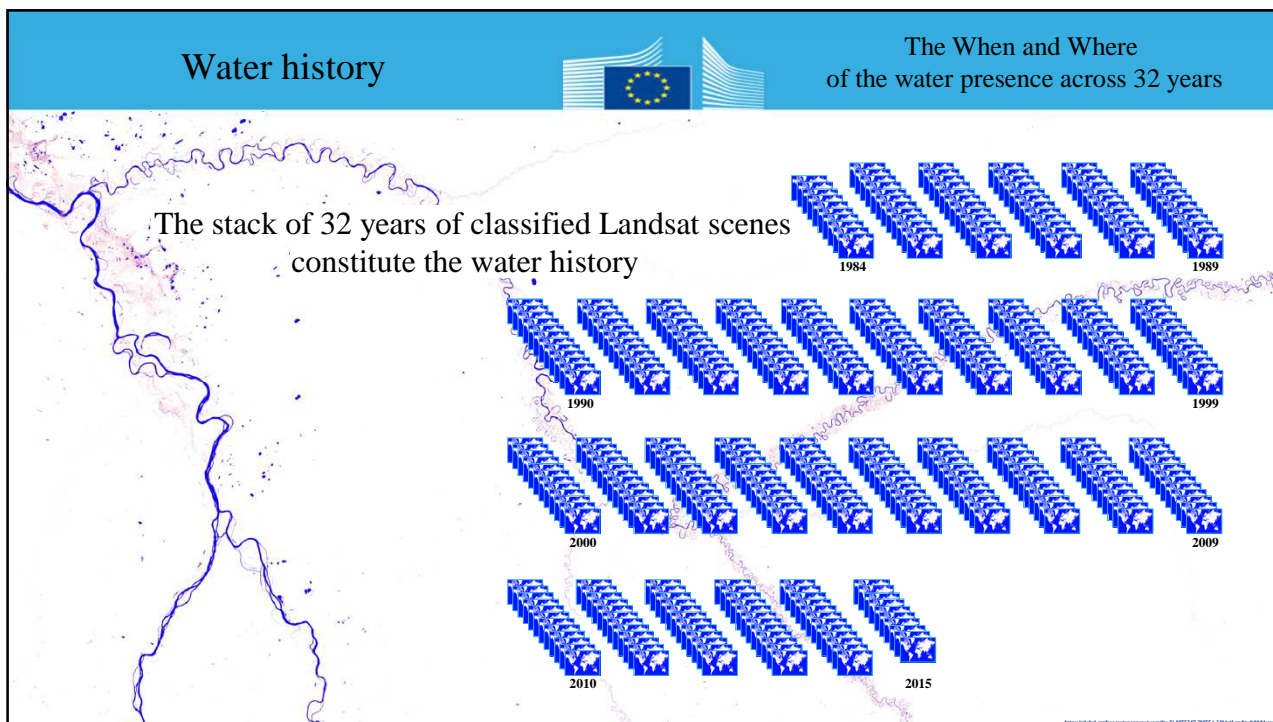
Each pixel

of the 3,066,102 Landsat scenes was classified

- 1.8 PB of data -

Processing using one CPU would have taken **1,212 years**

Processing in Google Earth Engine took **45 days**



Thematic Products



The validated water history was used to produce thematic products that document different facets of the surface water dynamics

Maps & Temporal Profiles

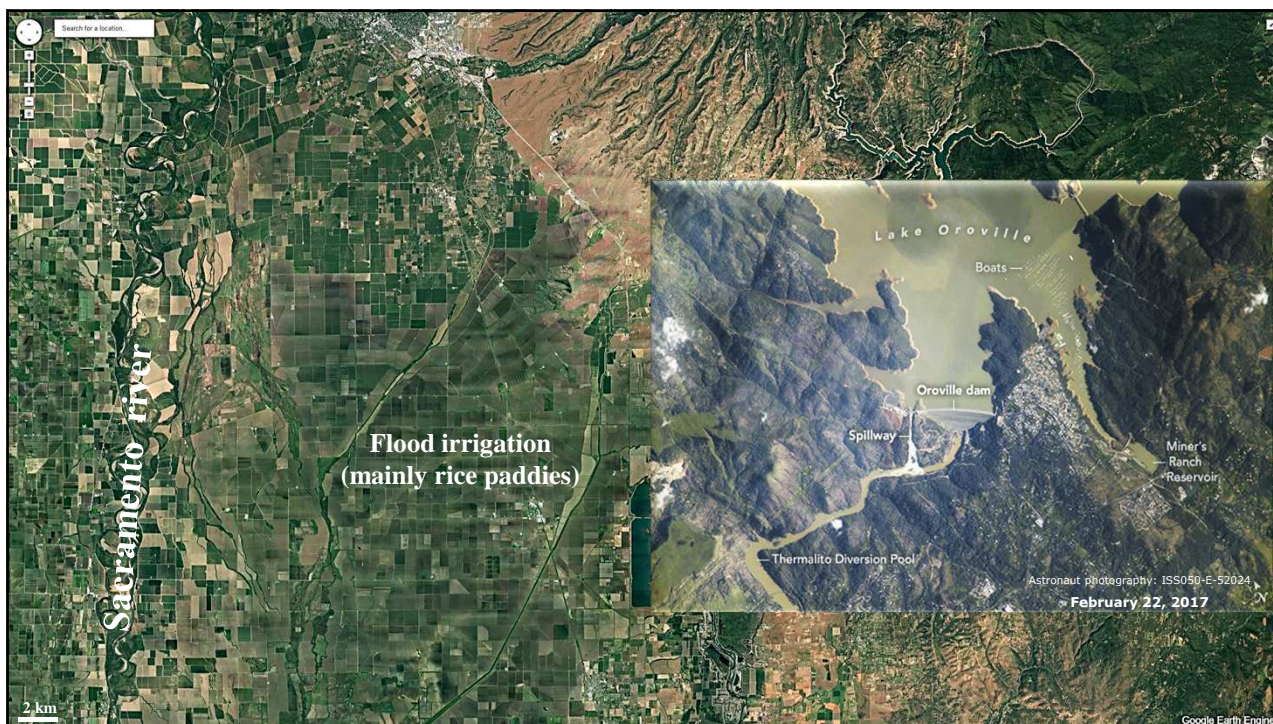
- Occurrence
- Occurrence Change Intensity
- Seasonality
- Recurrence
- Water Transition
- Max Water Extent

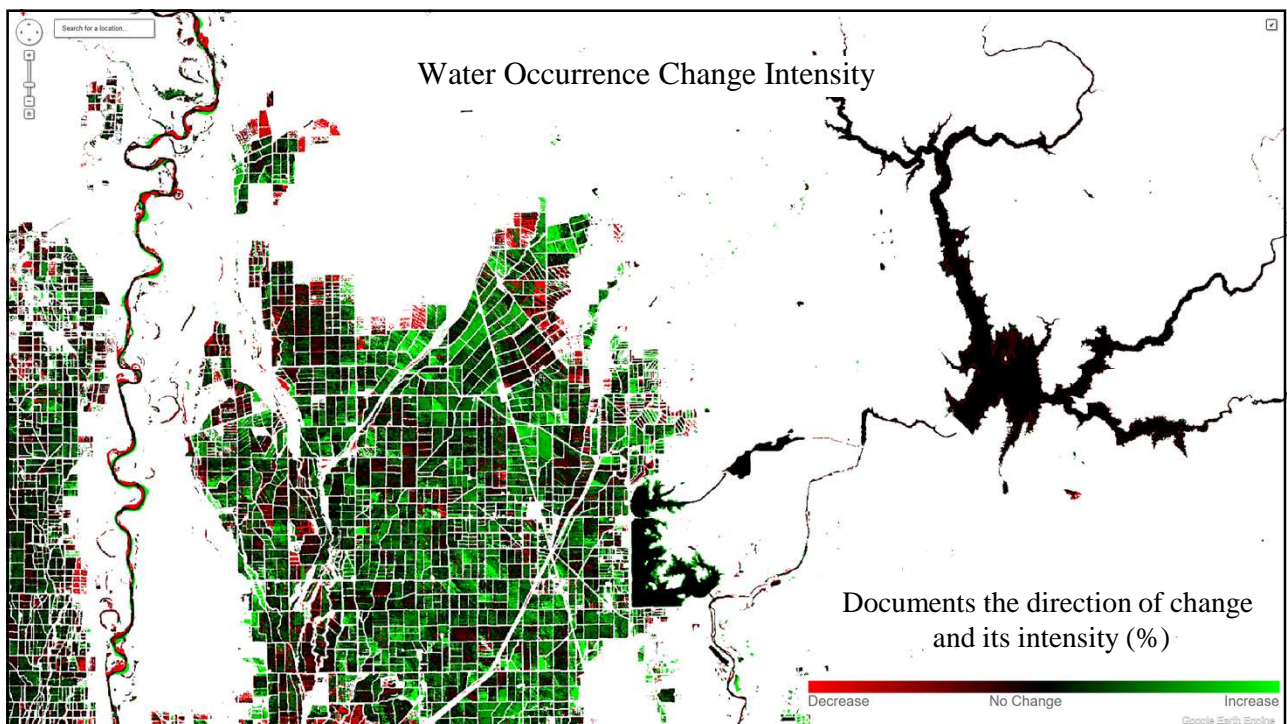
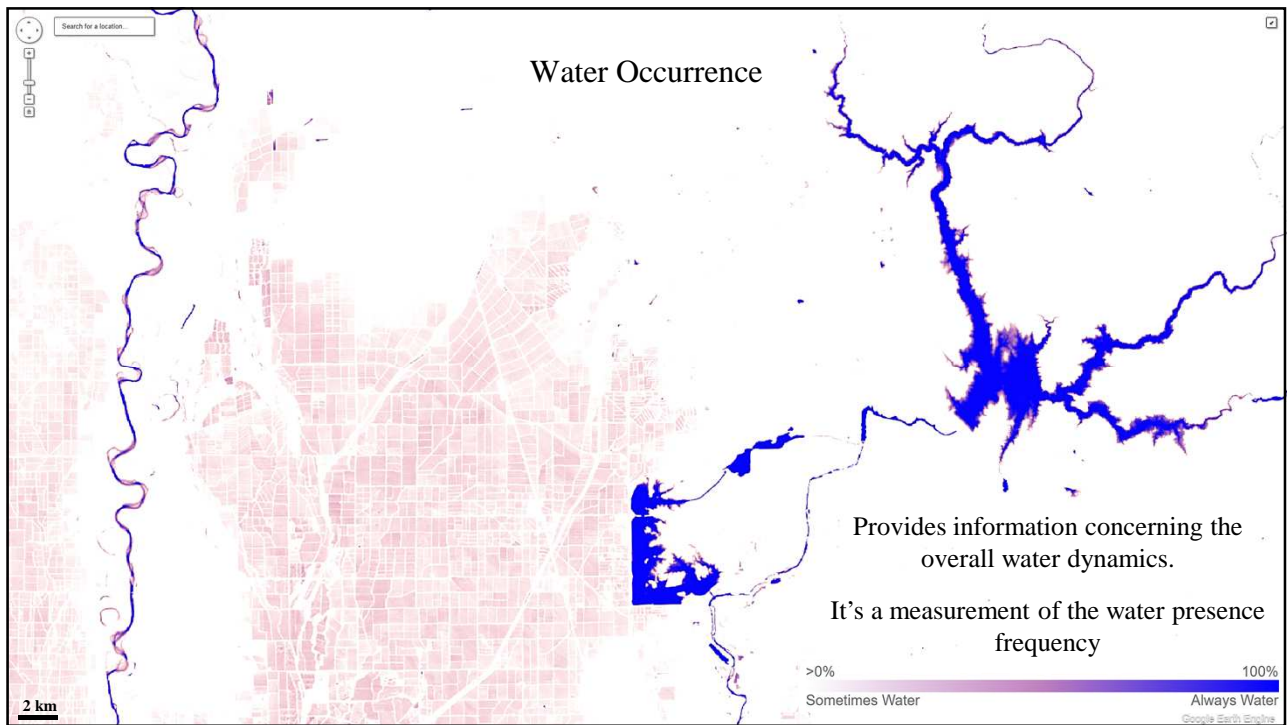
Full monthly water history

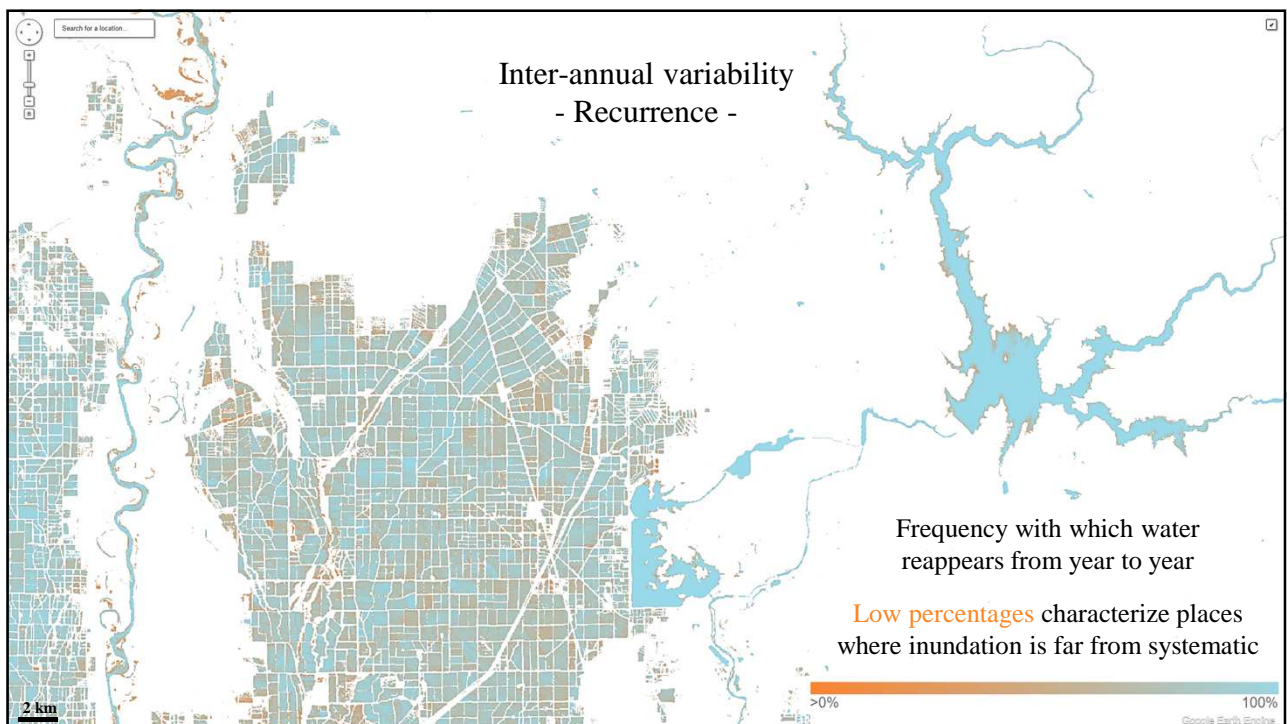
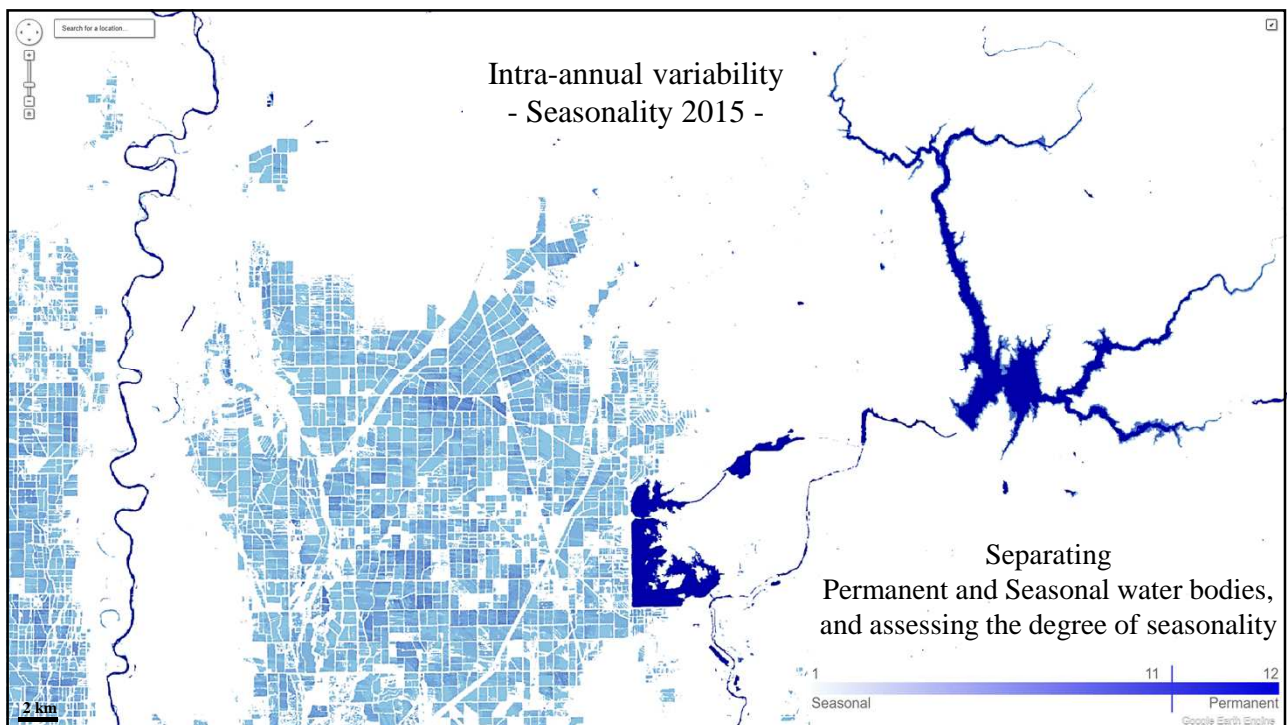
(+Metadata layers)

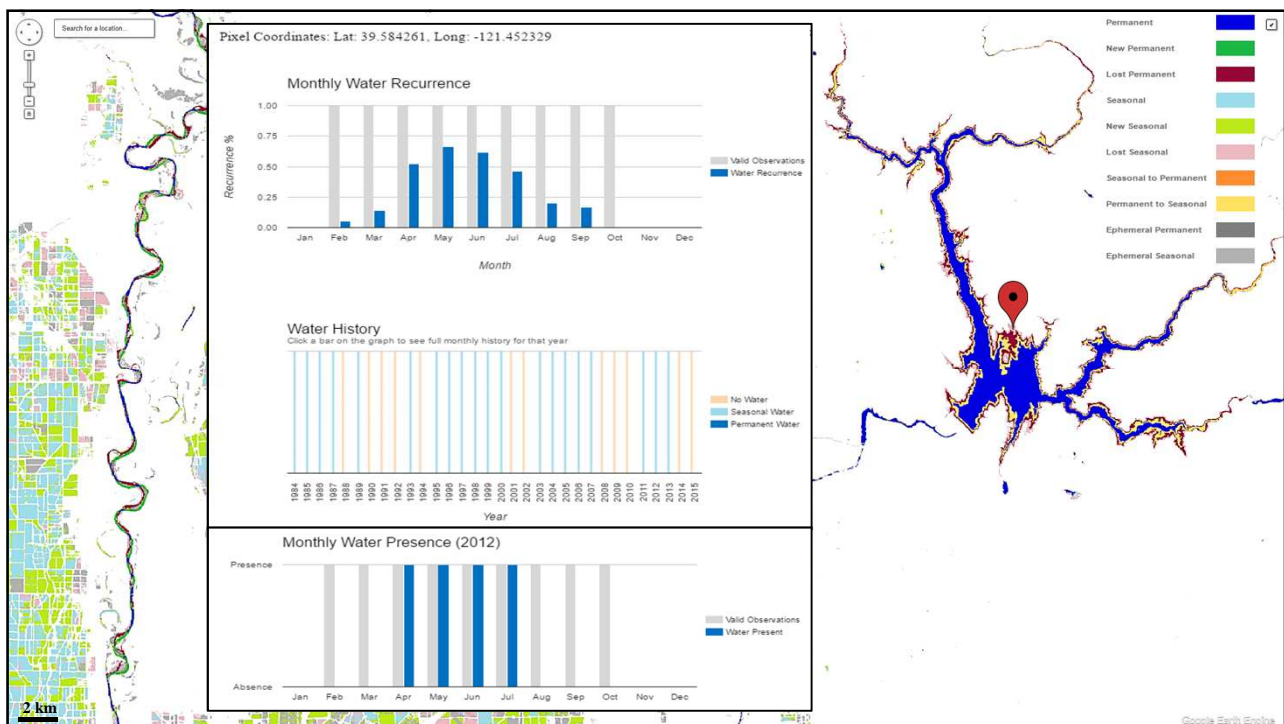
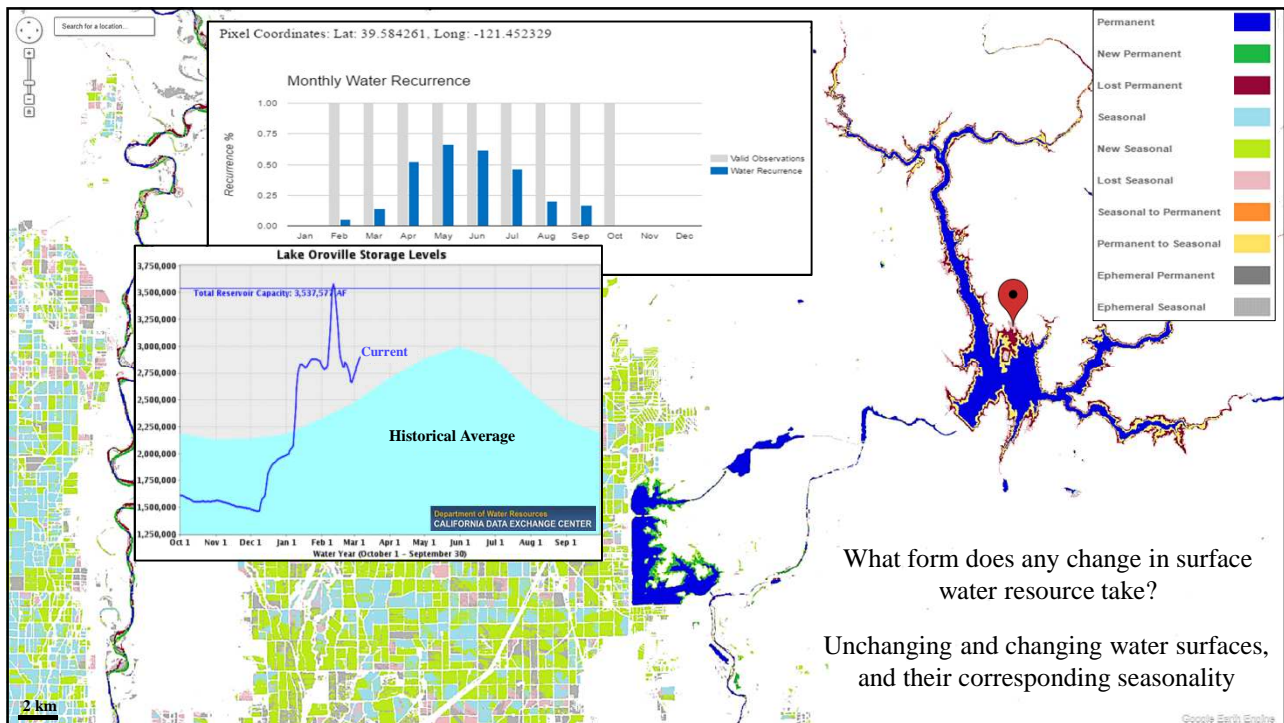


<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/>

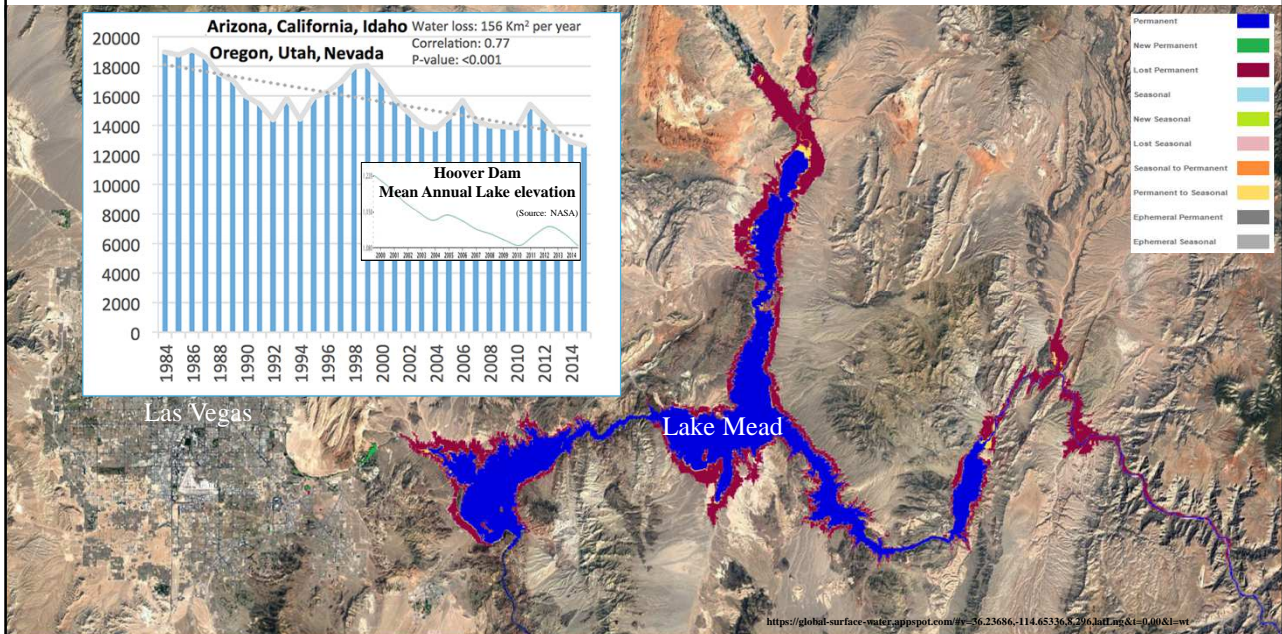




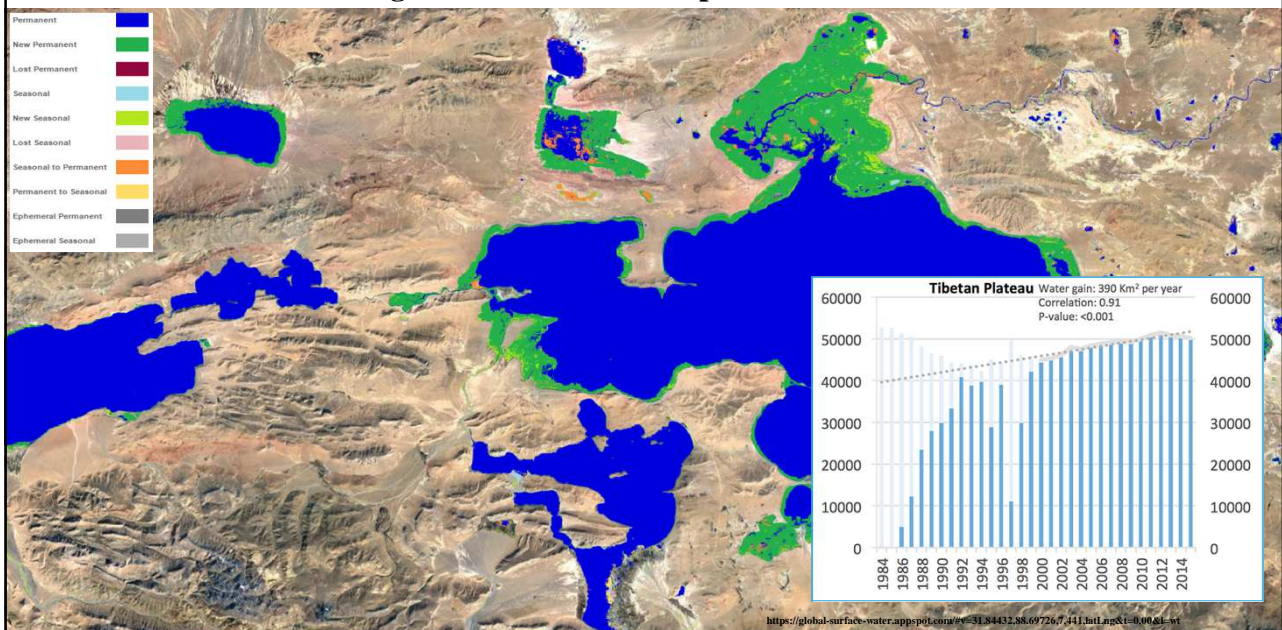




**Drought and sustained demands for water have seen six western states
lose more than 6,000 km² of their permanent surface water (33%)**



**Lakes on the Tibetan Plateau have increased in area by 20% with respect to the 1980s:
Grazing land is lost and transport links threatened**



The Aral Sea has **lost around 1200 km² per year** since 1986

Some recovery is apparent after 2015

The image is a composite. The background is a satellite map of the Aral Sea region. Overlaid on the map is a large, irregularly shaped area representing the sea's extent, color-coded according to a legend on the left. The legend lists 12 categories: Permanent (dark blue), New Permanent (green), Lost Permanent (dark red), Seasonal (light blue), New Seasonal (light green), Lost Seasonal (pink), Seasonal to Permanent (orange), Permanent to Seasonal (yellow), Ephemeral Permanent (grey), and Ephemeral Seasonal (light grey). The sea's area is predominantly dark red (Lost Permanent) and yellow (Permanent to Seasonal). In the bottom right corner, there is a bar chart titled 'Aral Sea' showing water loss in km² per year from 1984 to 2014. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 45,000. The chart shows a general downward trend in water loss, with a notable dip around 2015. Text next to the chart states: 'Water loss: 1278 km² per year', 'Correlation: 0.98', and 'P-value: <0.001'.

Permanent

New Permanent

Lost Permanent

Seasonal

New Seasonal

Lost Seasonal

Seasonal to Permanent

Permanent to Seasonal

Ephemeral Permanent

Ephemeral Seasonal

Aral Sea Water loss: 1278 km² per year
Correlation: 0.98
P-value: <0.001

45000

40000

35000

30000

25000

20000

15000

10000

5000

0

1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014

<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/#v=45.18029,61.0007,5.8691atLag&t=0.00&l=vt>

