

DIAS Italy ISPRA Habitat Mapping: Seguimiento de hábitats con Copernicus

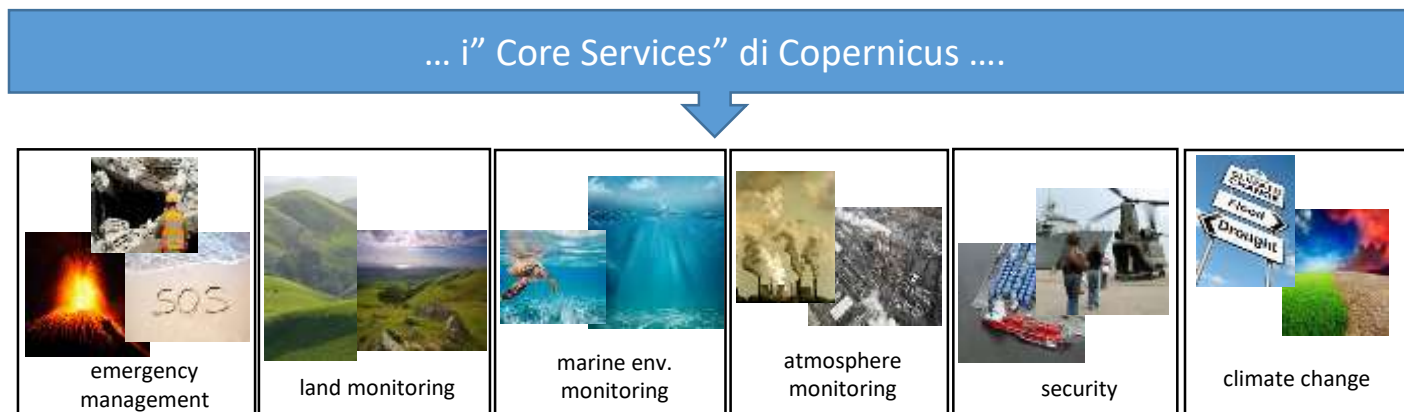
Prof. Andrea Taramelli

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I Servizi di Copernicus

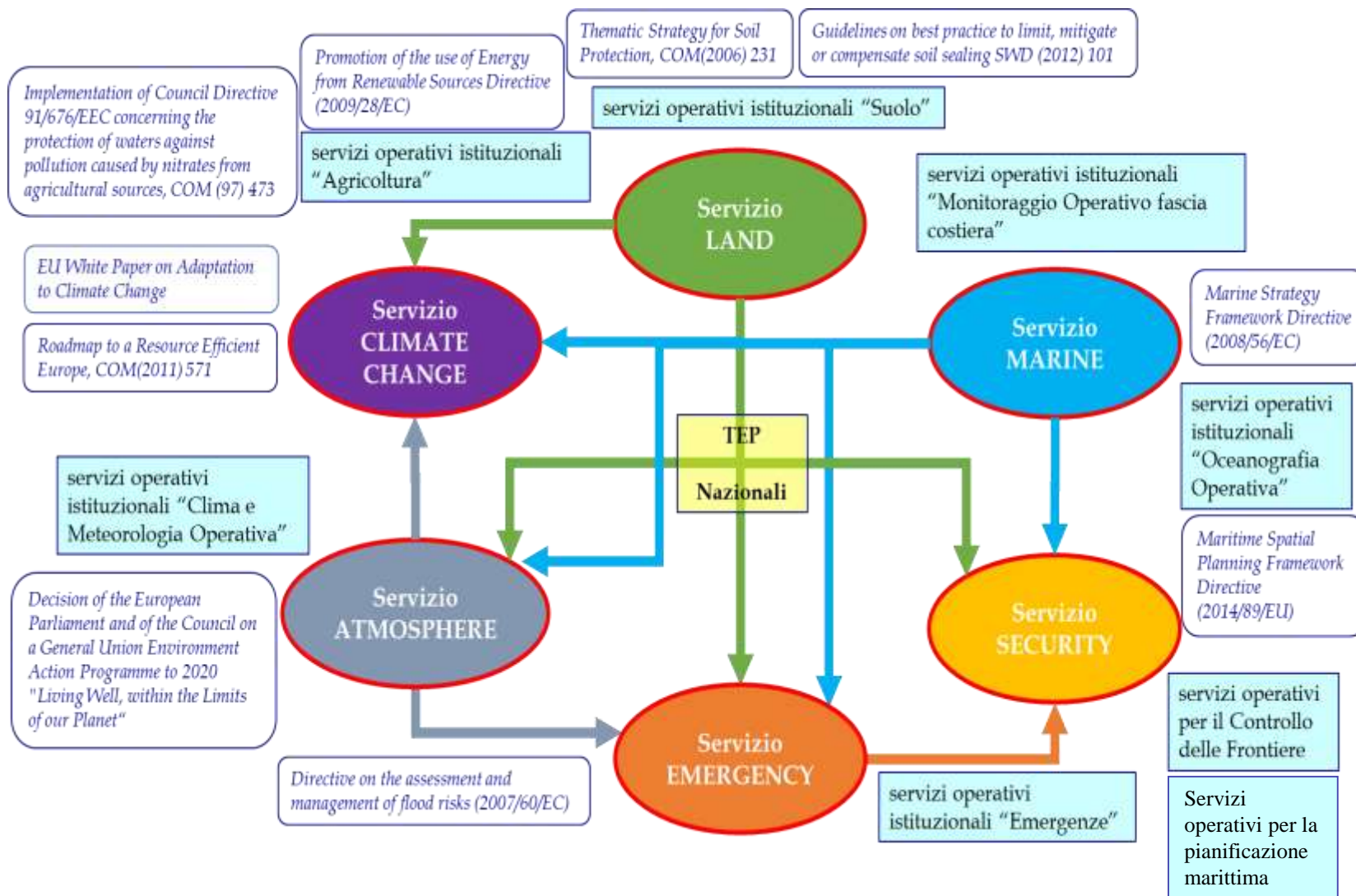
“Copernicus dovrebbe fornire informazioni sullo stato dell’atmosfera, anche a livello locale, nazionale, europeo e mondiale; informazioni sullo stato degli oceani, anche mediante l’istituzione di un raggruppamento europeo specifico per il monitoraggio marino; informazioni per il monitoraggio del territorio a sostegno dell’attuazione di politiche locali, nazionali ed europee; informazioni a sostegno delle politiche di adattamento e mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici; informazioni geospaziali a sostegno della gestione delle emergenze, anche attraverso attività di prevenzione, e della sicurezza civile compreso il sostegno all’azione esterna dell’Unione.”

(REGOLAMENTO (UE) N.377/2014).



La domanda a cui dobbiamo rispondere è a che servono tali Servizi e quelli a valle , cioè i “Downstreams”, sviluppati soprattutto da Soggetti pubblici e privati presenti nello Stato Membro, in questo caso l’Italia, per le necessità, il sostegno, la promozione delle diverse Comunità di utenti.

I Servizi Copernicus a supporto del quadro normativo europeo e delle attività istituzionali nazionali





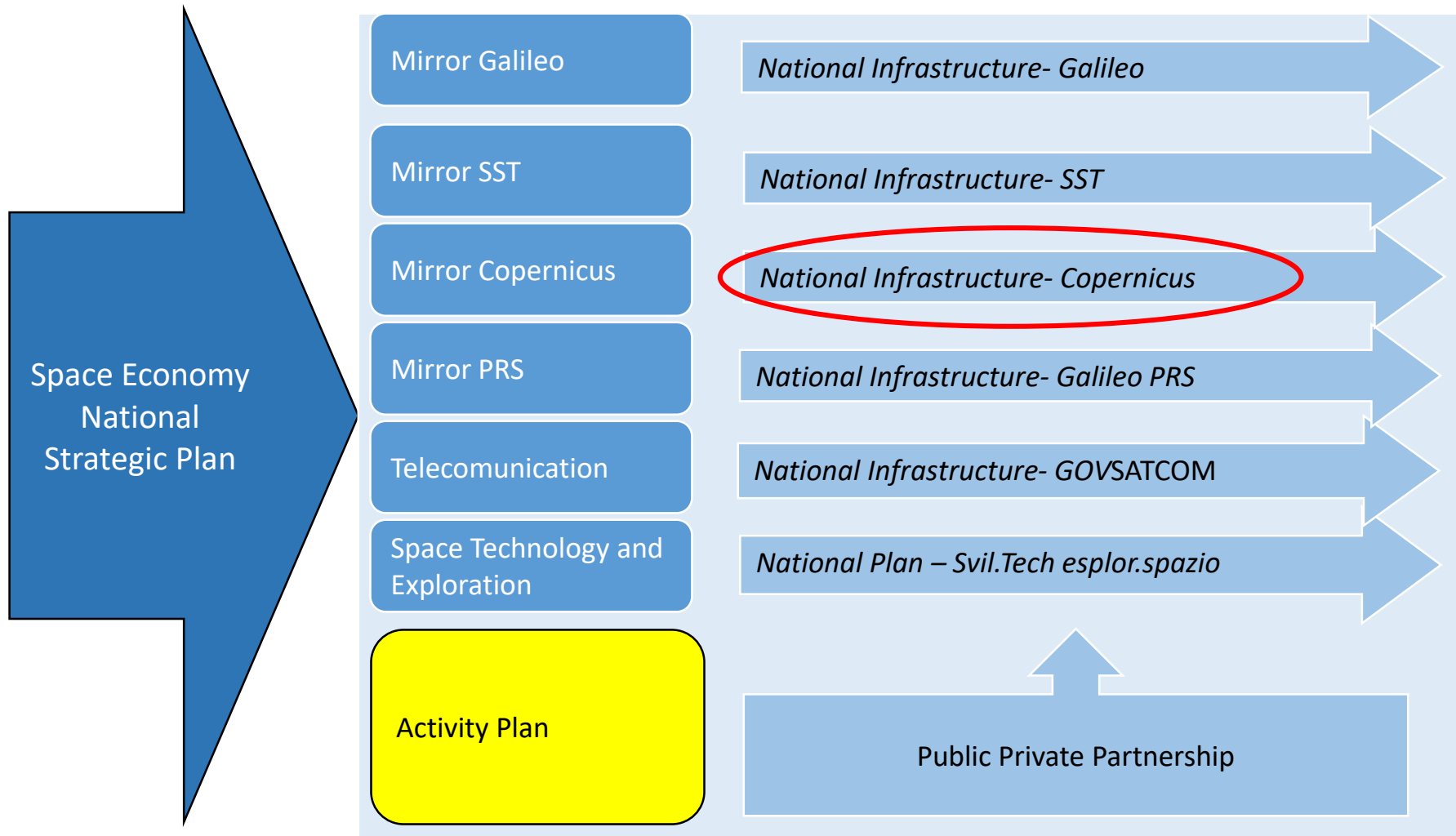
The Italian Space Economy Strategic Plan(1/2)

- In line with the *Space Strategy for Europe*, at National level, a *Space Economy Strategic Plan* has been defined with the aim to broaden the scope of exploitation of space activities and develop the adaptation, adoption and use of space systems, products, services and applications also in **non-space markets**.
- The Strategic Plan, has elaborated **a multi-regional cooperation programme** where **Regions** have identified the technological areas where complementarities can be found among the research and industrial excellences on their territories and **integrated support initiatives** can be launched, based on the use of **Regional Structural Funds**



The Italian Space Economy Strategic Plan(2/2)

- **National Government** supports a first *Pre-current implementation Phase of the plan*, by providing it with a co-funding of **360 M€**, from the National Fund for the Cohesion policy, through a CIPE Resolution (n.25/2016 of 10 August 2016), **corresponding to a total foreseen investment of about 1 B€**.
- The plan combines **different intervention instruments**, allowing a better **modulation and tuning** of **Public Private Partnership** with respect to the risk level of the proposed realisation, and an effective **focusing of the different public funding sources** with respect to the specific project.
- In particular the plan also acts on the **public demand side**, especially through **Pre-commercial Public Procurement & Innovation Partnership** for the realization of **innovative infrastructure**, both tangible and intangible, **enabling** the new markets of the *Space Economy*.



The Mirror Copernicus program is the main investment within the National Strategic Plan, **500 Meuro**, building a set of **National Operational Infrastructures** based on a public user requirements and needs :

National Collaborative Ground Segment Extended and Distributed

- National Operational Infrastructure for Environmental Monitoring (Sistema Nazionale per la Protezione e l' Ambiente SNPA, LEGGE 132 IN VIGORE DAL 14/01/2017);
- National Operational Infrastructure for Emergency and Risk Assesment (National Civil Protection Department);
- National Operational Infrastructure Meteo-Climatic Office (ex art. 3 bis, comma 4, L. n.225/92);
- National Operational Infrastructure for security and defence;
- National Operational Infrastructure for Coastal Monitoring (Centro nazionale ISPRA);
- National Infrastructure Collaborative Ground Segment Extended and Distributed .

Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (CLMS)

L'obiettivo del CLMS è quello di fornire agli utenti del settore dell'ambiente e applicazioni terrestri con informazioni basate sull'integrazione di dati spaziali con quelli provenienti da altre sorgenti. Il servizio Land indirizza una vasta gamma di politiche ambientali, tra cui l'agricoltura, lo sviluppo regionale, i trasporti e l'energia .

Coordinato dal Centro Comune di Ricerca europeo (JRC):

COMPONENTE GLOBALE

Coordinati dall'Agenzia Europea per l'Ambiente (EEA):

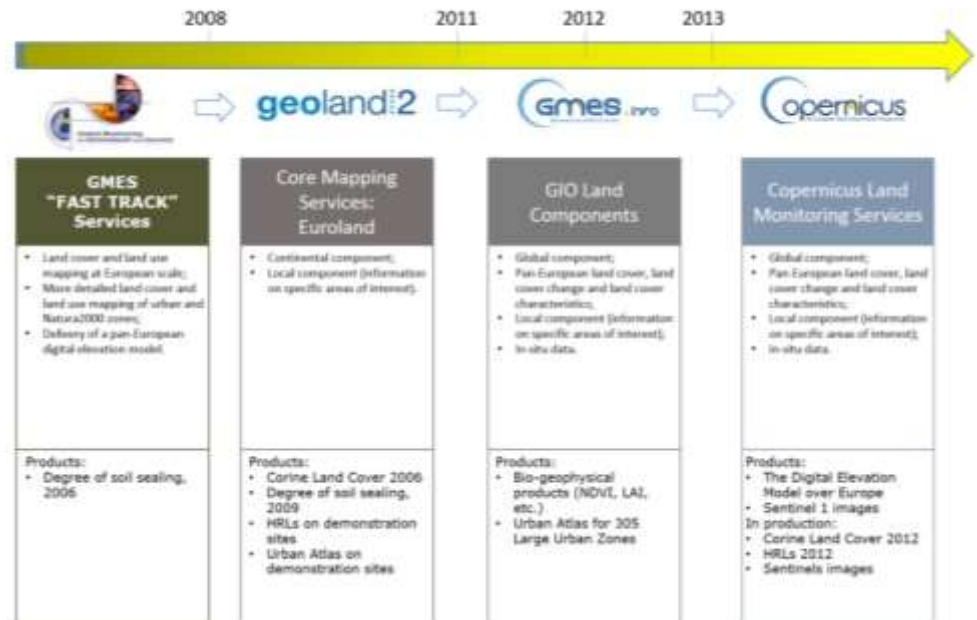
COMPONENTE PAN-EUROPEA

COMPONENTE LOCALE

COMPONENTE IN-SITU

- Corine Land Cover Upgrade (CLC)
- 5 High Resolution Layer: imperviousness, forest areas, agricultural areas/grasslands, wetlands, small water bodies

Evoluzione del GMES/Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (LMS)



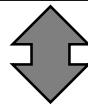
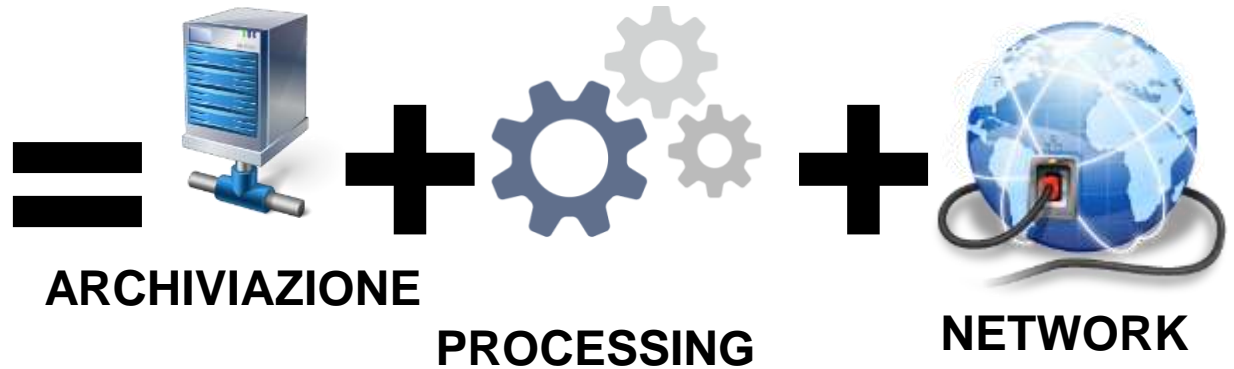
Italian Collaborative Ground Segment



DATI   PRODOTTI

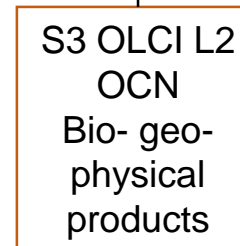
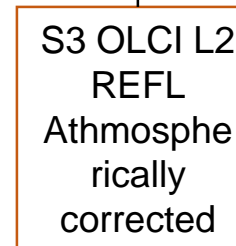
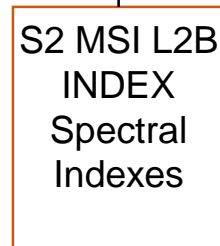
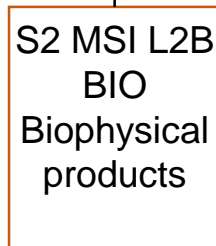
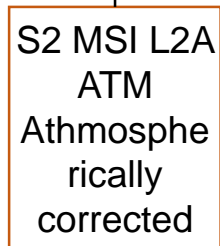
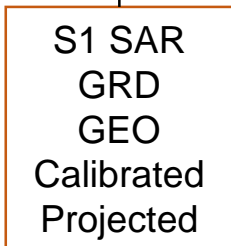


SERVER





Collaborative Data Hub

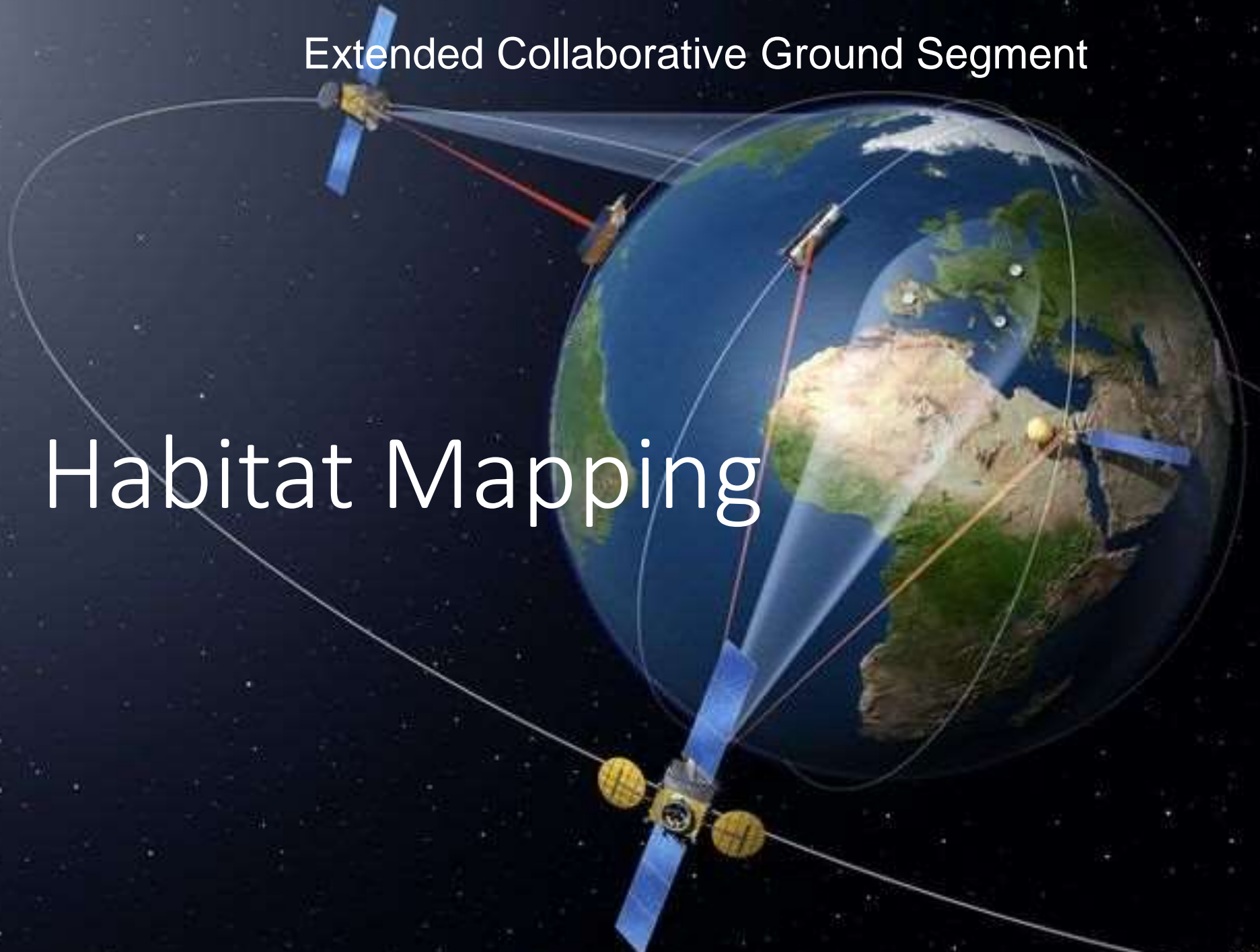


ISPRA Common Sentinel Data baseline

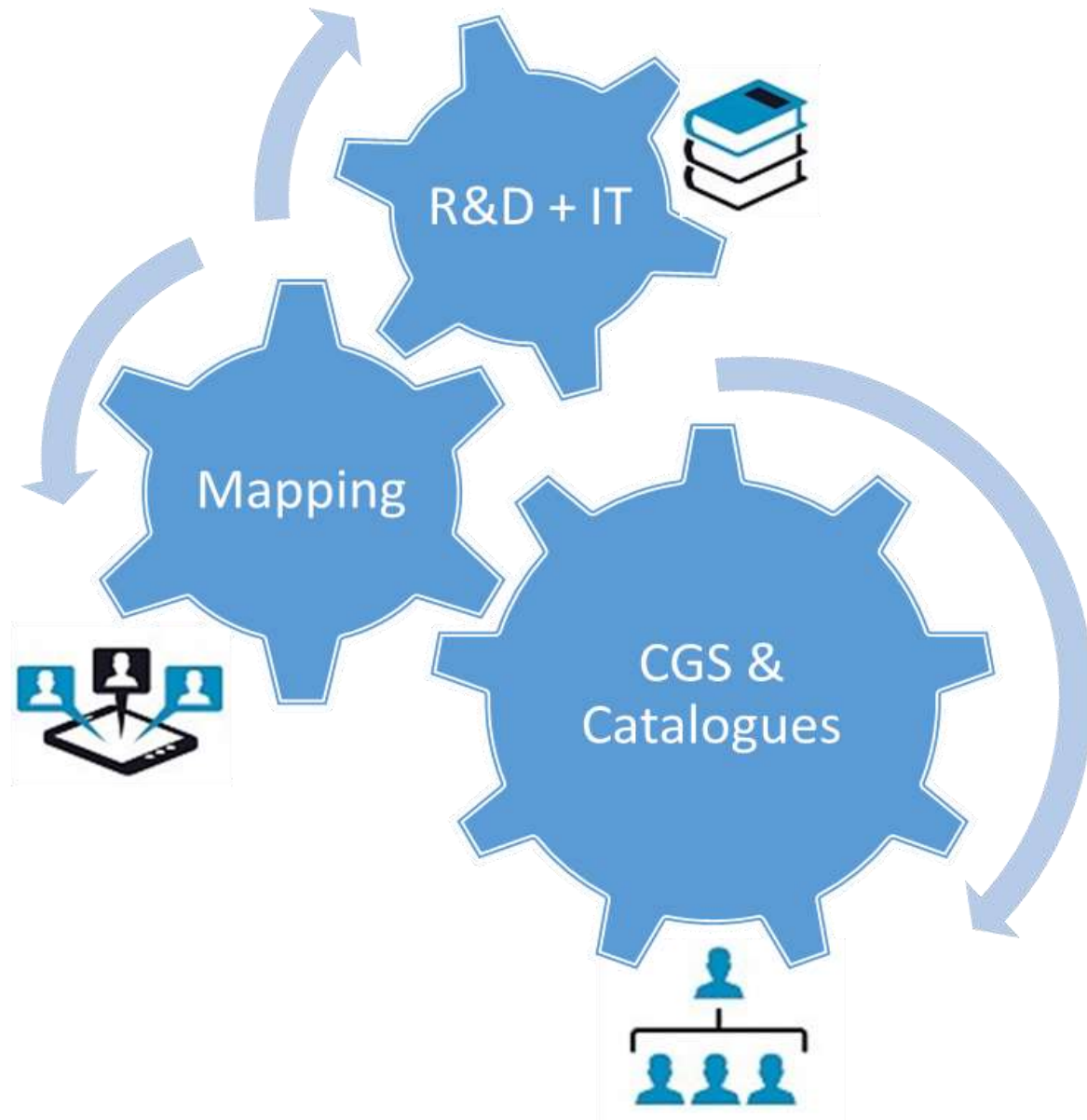


Extended Collaborative Ground Segment

Habitat Mapping



Piattaforme Tematiche del Sentinel Collaborative GS



ISPRA Common Sentinel Data baseline

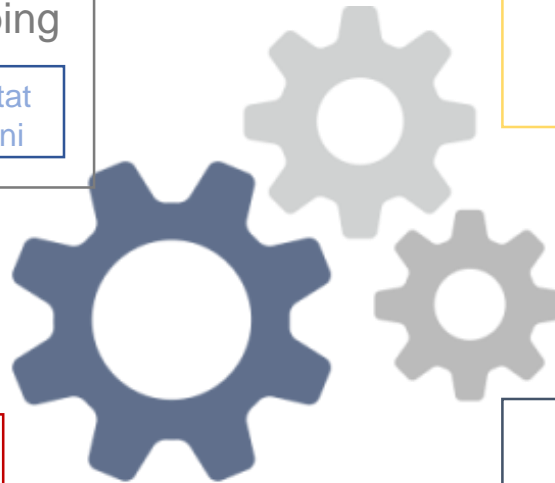
Data catalogue + pre-processing



Processori
Habitat Mapping

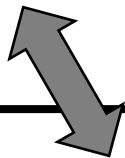
Habitat Terrestri	Habitat Marini
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Processori
Consumo di
suolo



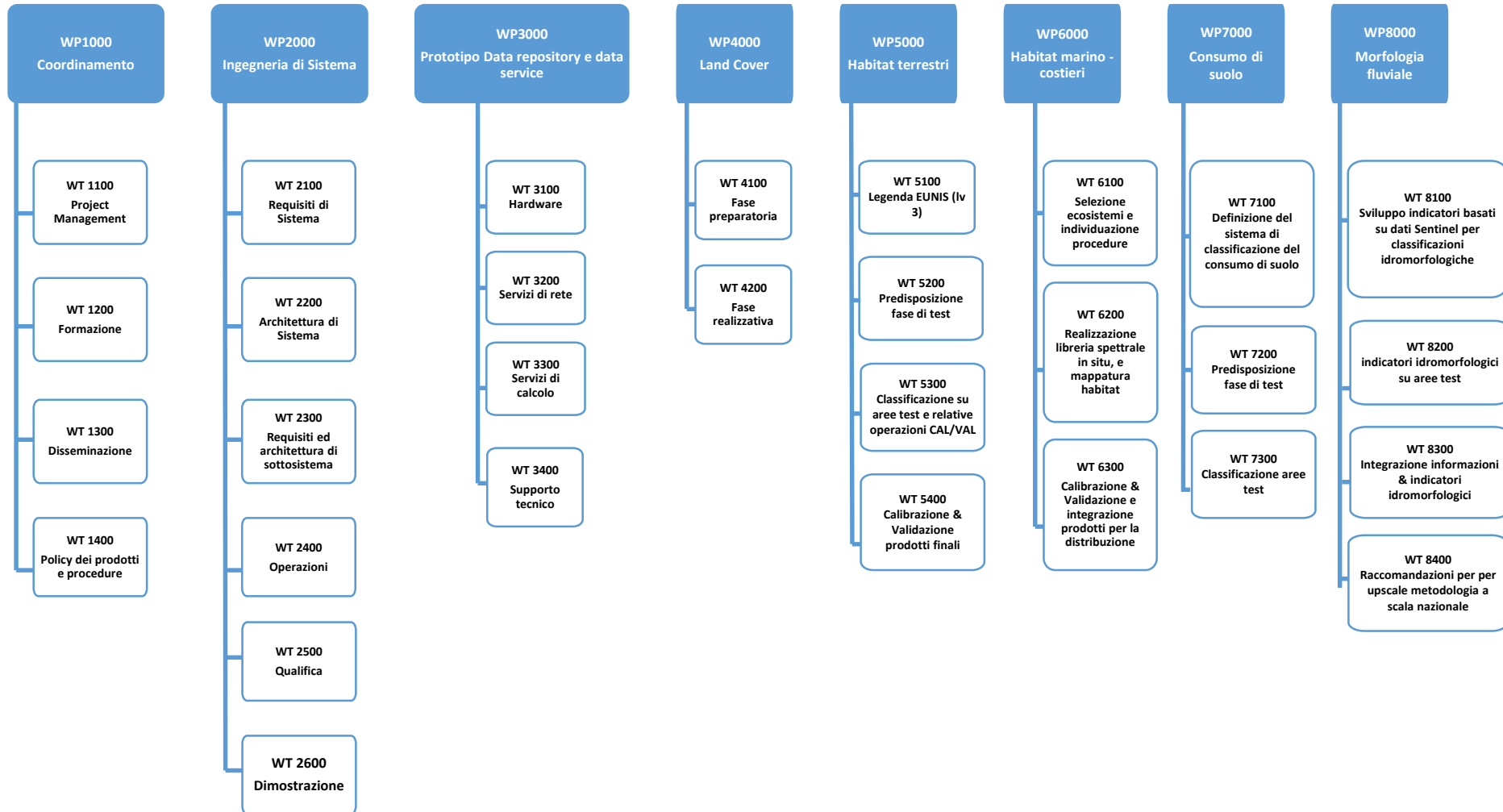
Processori
Land Cover

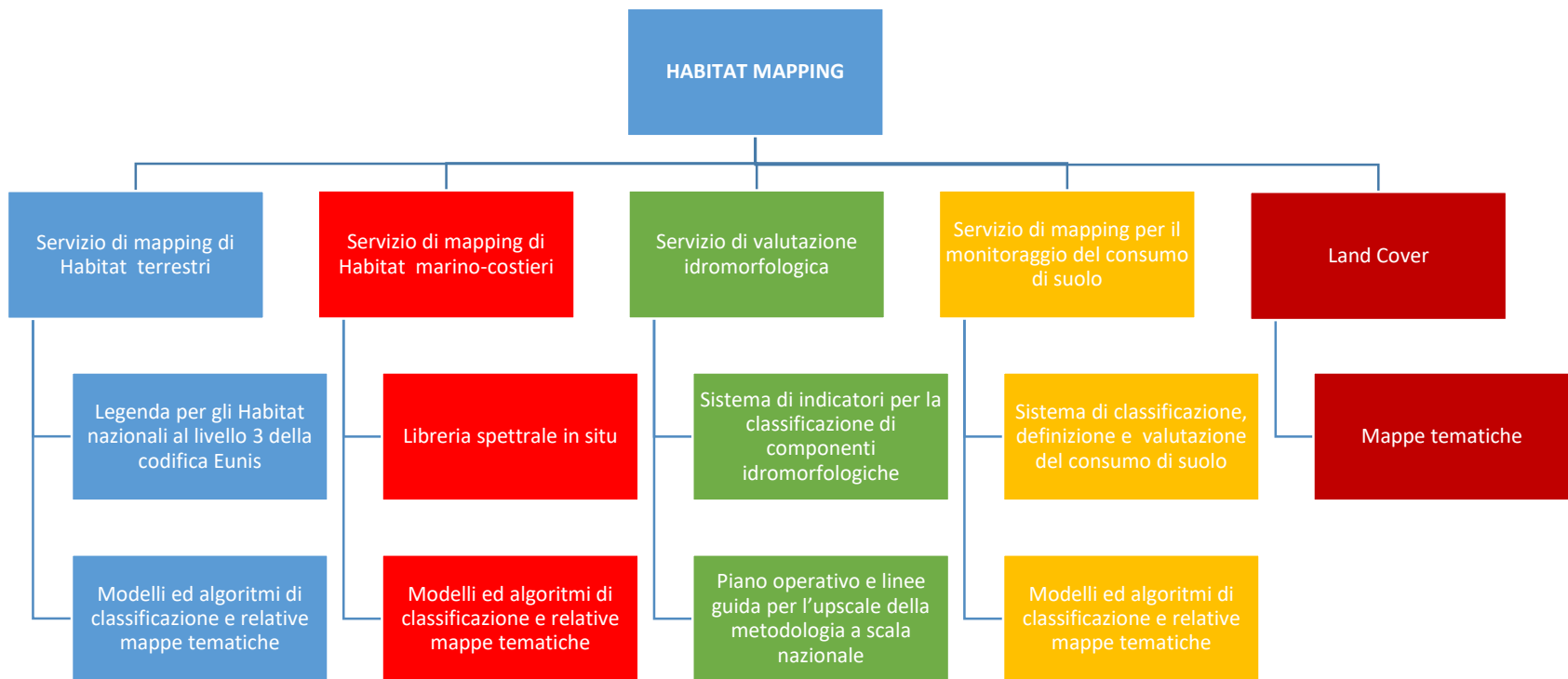
Processori
Morfologia
fluviale



Remote user access

WBS – ASI-Habitat Mapping

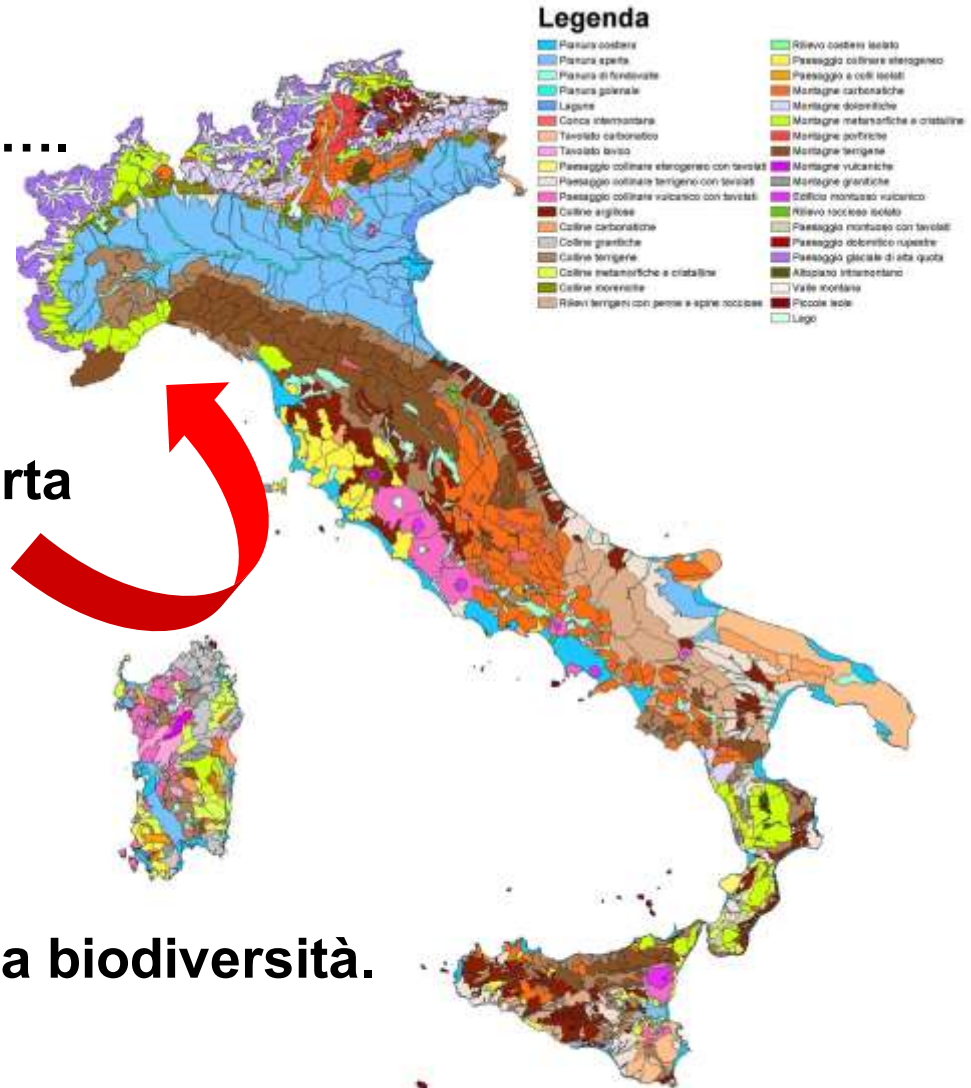




Dalla geo-morfologia

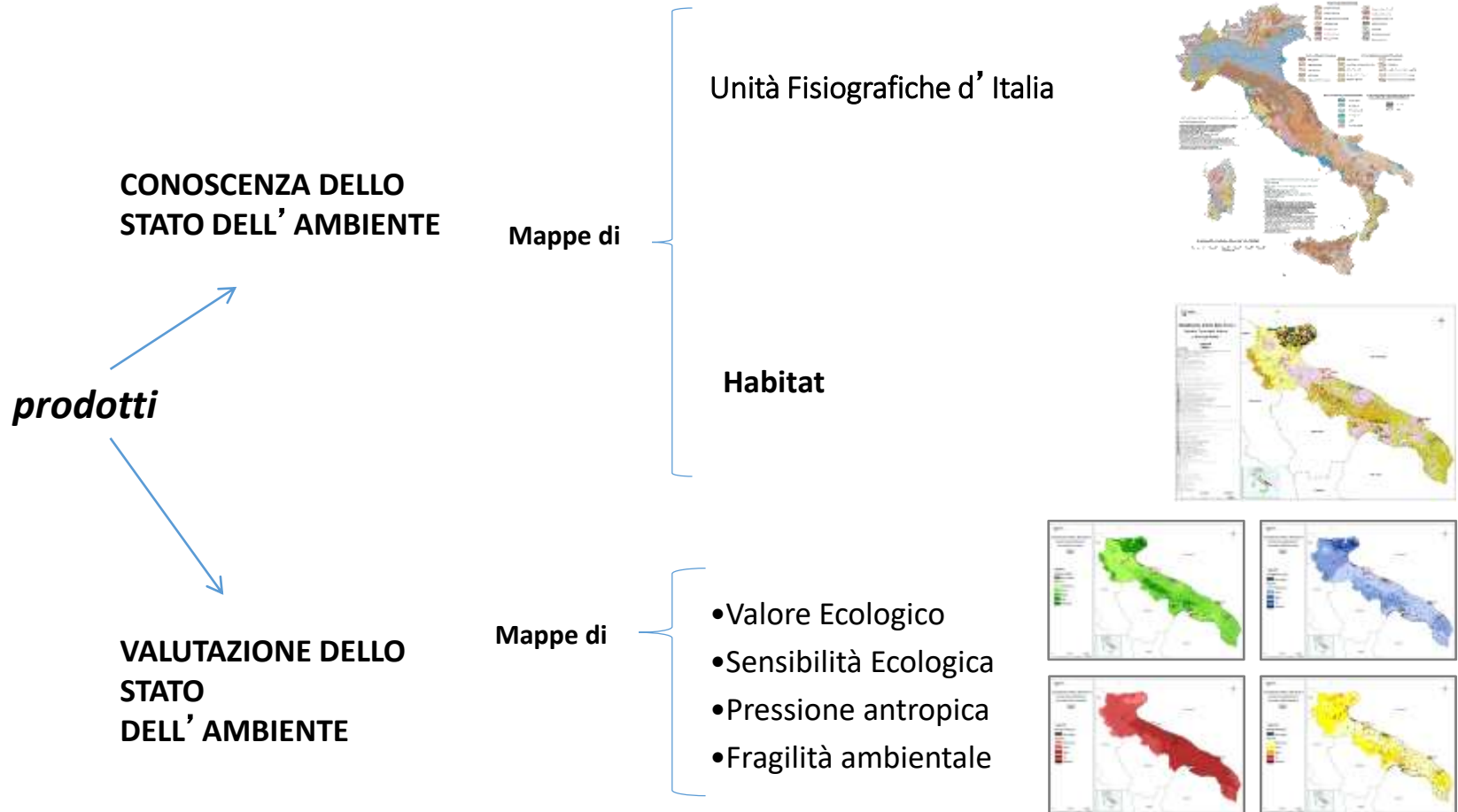
... attraverso la Carta
della Natura
(L.394/91) ...

... agli habitat ed alla biodiversità.



La Carta della Natura

La realizzazione di Carta della Natura è un compito istituzionale di ISPRA ai sensi della L. 394/1991 Legge quadro sulle aree protette: *“La Carta della Natura è predisposta dai servizi tecnici nazionali* (...) individua lo stato dell'ambiente naturale in Italia, evidenziando i valori naturali ed i profili di vulnerabilità territoriale”* Art. 3 comma 3





Sistema Nazionale OFILE
per la Protezione
dell'Ambiente

- 15.0
- 15.83
- 16.1
- 16.21
- 16.22
- 16.27
- 16.28
- 16.22

ACQUE NON MARINE

- 21
- 22.1
- 22.4
- 23
- 24.1
- 24.225
- 24.52

CESPUGLIETI E PRATERIE

- 31.43
- 31.81
- 31.844
- 31.863
- 31.88
- 31.8A
- 32.1B
- 32.211
- 32.215
- 32.217
- 32.22
- 32.23
- 32.24
- 32.26
- 32.3
- 32.4
- 34.323
- 34.326
- 34.332
- 34.5
- 34.8
- 34.74
- 34.81
- 35.72
- 36.436
- 37.31
- 37.4
- 37.62
- 38.1

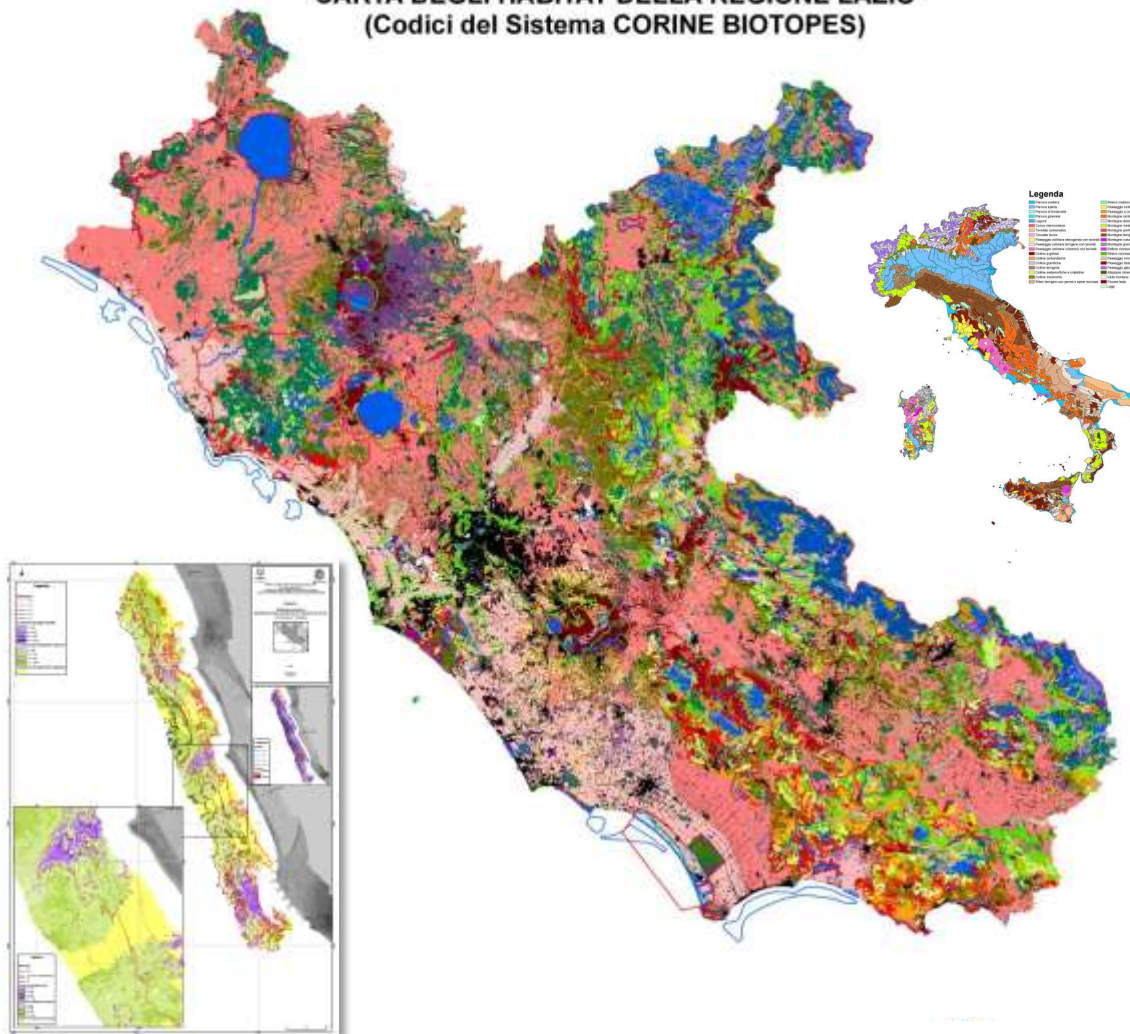
AREE PROTETTE

- ZPS
- SIC
- PARCHI E RISERVE

0 25 50 100 Kilometri

La Carta della Natura a scala regionale

- PROGETTO CARTA DELLA NATURA - CARTA DEGLI HABITAT DELLA REGIONE LAZIO (Codici del Sistema CORINE BIOTOPES)



Legenda

FORESTE

- 41.171
- 41.18
- 41.281
- 41.282
- 41.41
- 41.732
- 41.7511
- 41.7512
- 41.7513
- 41.81
- 41.9
- 42.83
- 42.84
- 44.12
- 44.13
- 44.44
- 44.61
- 44.63
- 44.91
- 45.21
- 45.318
- 45.324

TORBIERE E PALUDI

- 53.1
- 53.5

RUPI, GHIAIONI E SABBIE

- 61.3B
- 62.11
- 62.14
- 66.6

COLTIVI E AREE COSTRUITE

- 81
- 82.1
- 82.3
- 83.11
- 83.15
- 83.21
- 83.31
- 83.321
- 83.322
- 83.324
- 83.325
- 85.1
- 86.1
- 86.3
- 86.41
- 86.6

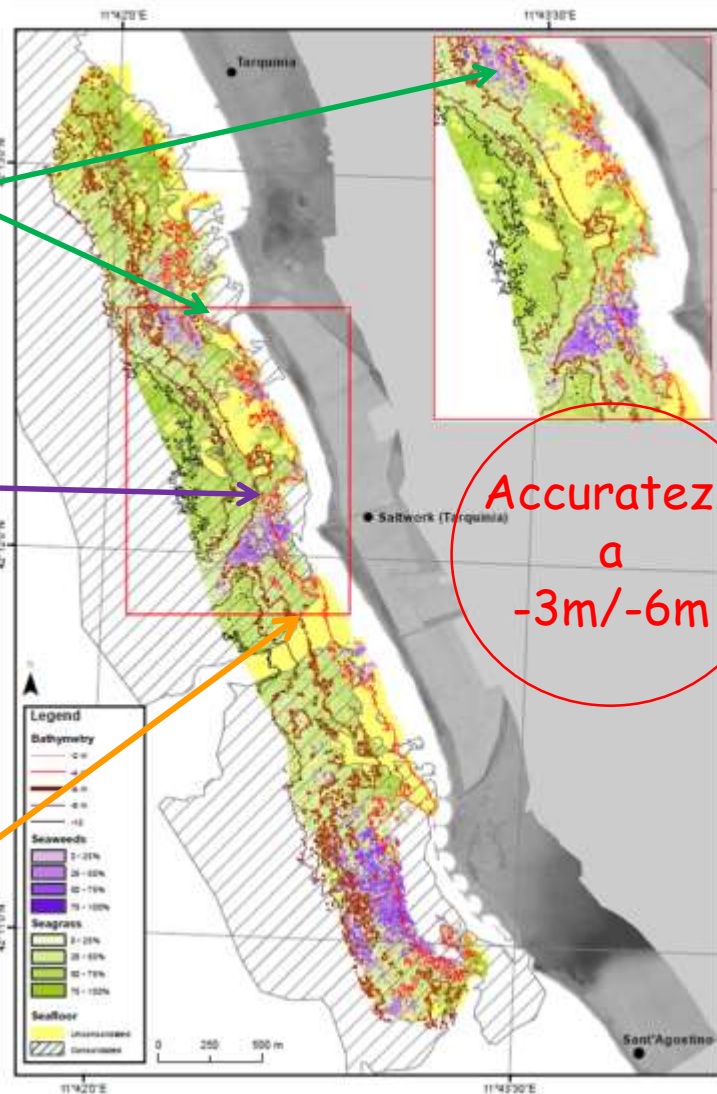


Caratteristiche ambientali delle Aree marino costiere

Posidonia
Oceanica

Algae

Sabbia

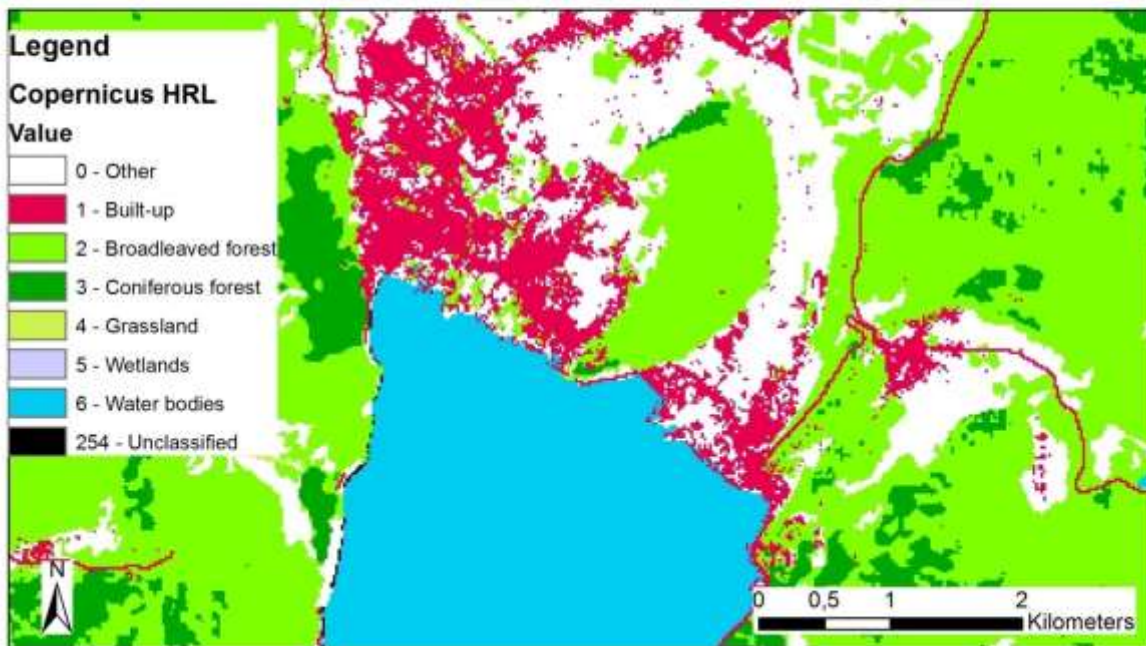


ICZM, maritime spatial planning a MSFD diventano il punto di contatto di un sistema unico ricollegabile attraverso lo sviluppo di strategie innovative di monitoraggio scientifico per l'ambiente acquatico e quello terrestre attraverso le aree di transizione.

La possibilità di ISPRA di accesso a dati in-Situ ad alta risoluzione sia spaziale che temporale permette una migliore definizione dei prodotti quali le mappe della copertura del fondo in ambiti di acqua bassa. Tramite l'uso di dati Iperspettrali, Lidar e di radiometria di campo un approccio integrato ha sperimentato le potenzialità per la quantificazione ed il monitoraggio delle caratteristiche fisiche e ambientali delle aree marino costiere a carattere sedimentario per la pianificazione e gestione dei bilanci sedimentari

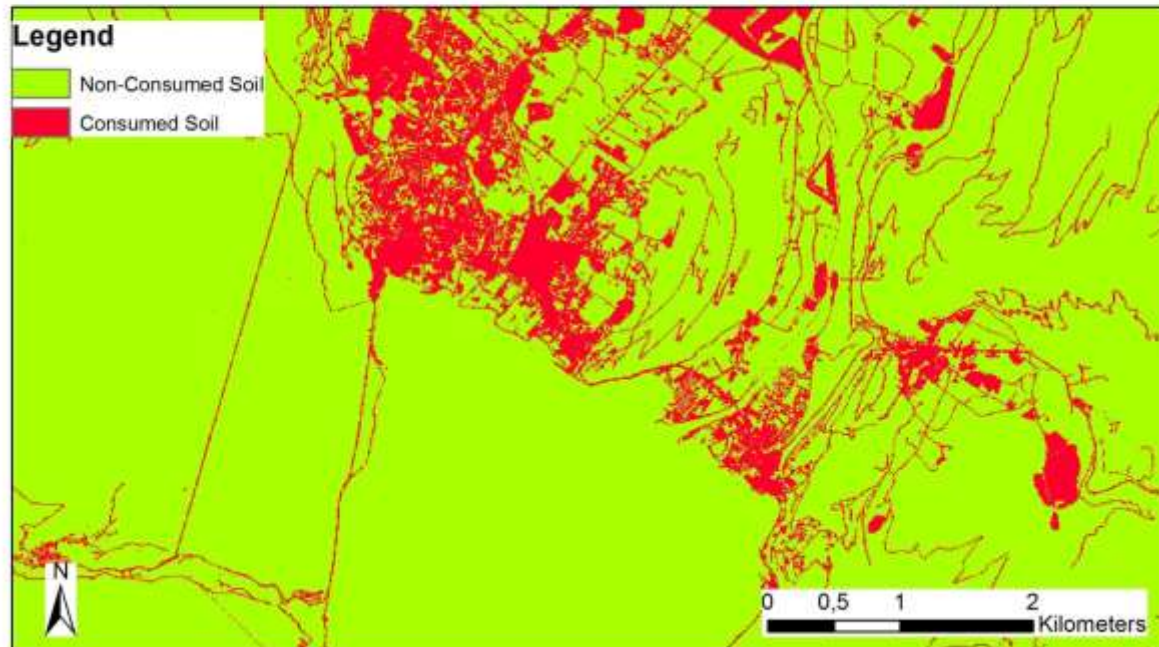
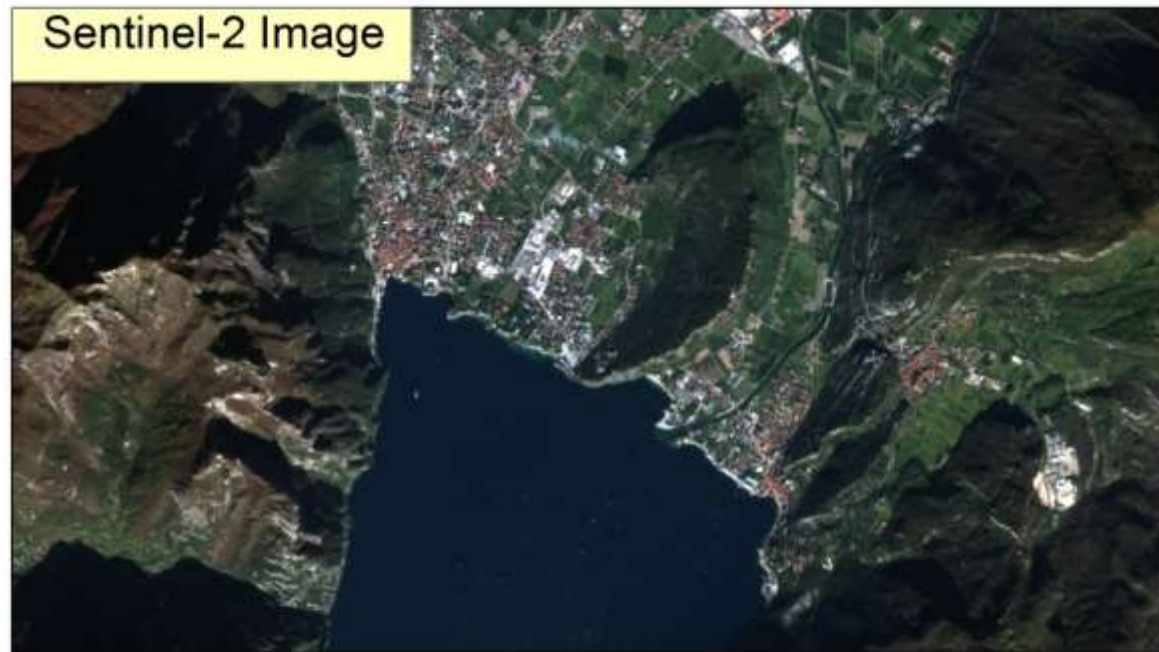
Land Cover

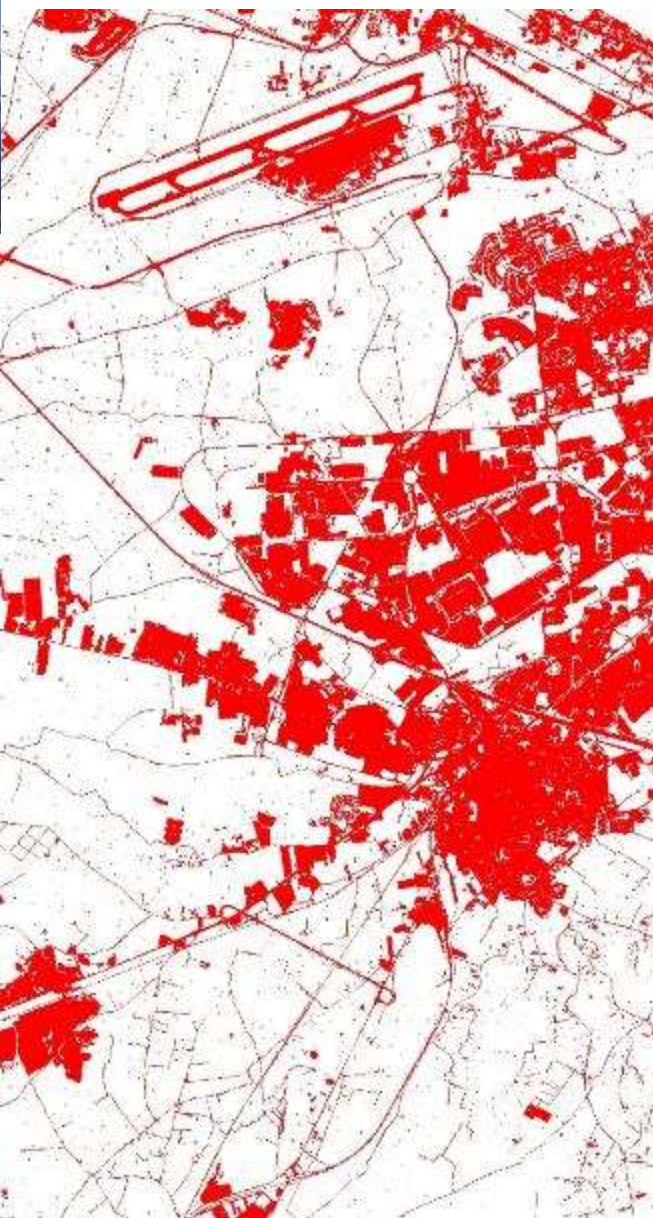
Realizzazione dello strato
“land cover” che
costituisce il dataset
cartografico di base
utilizzato in tutti i
tematismi e come tale
garantisce all’interno del
progetto la multiscalarità e
l’interconnessione tra i
diversi prodotti applicativi



WP Consumo di suolo

Mappatura del consumo di suolo ed elaborazione di metriche e indicatori





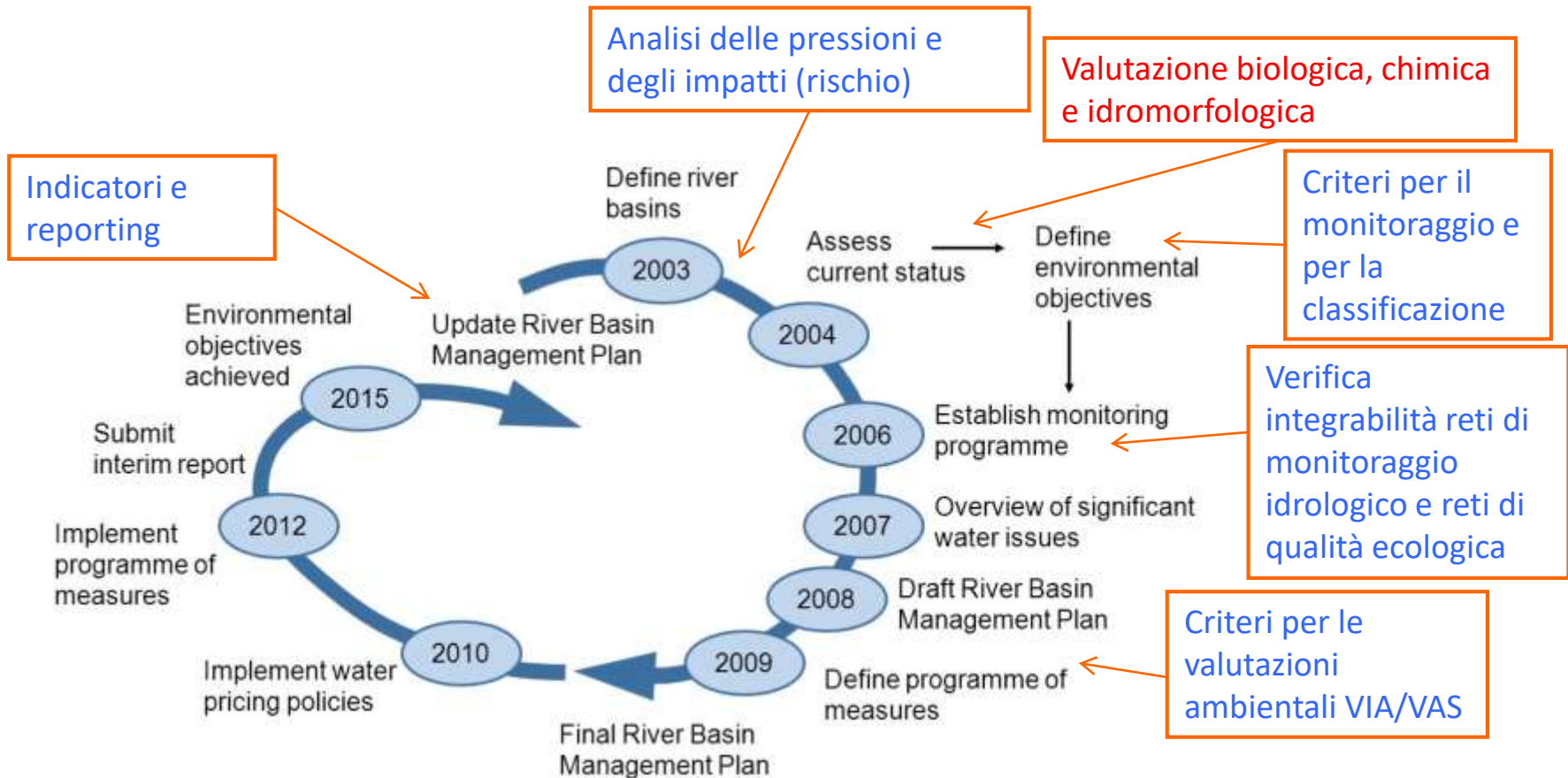
Copernicus EU map

National map (SNPA)

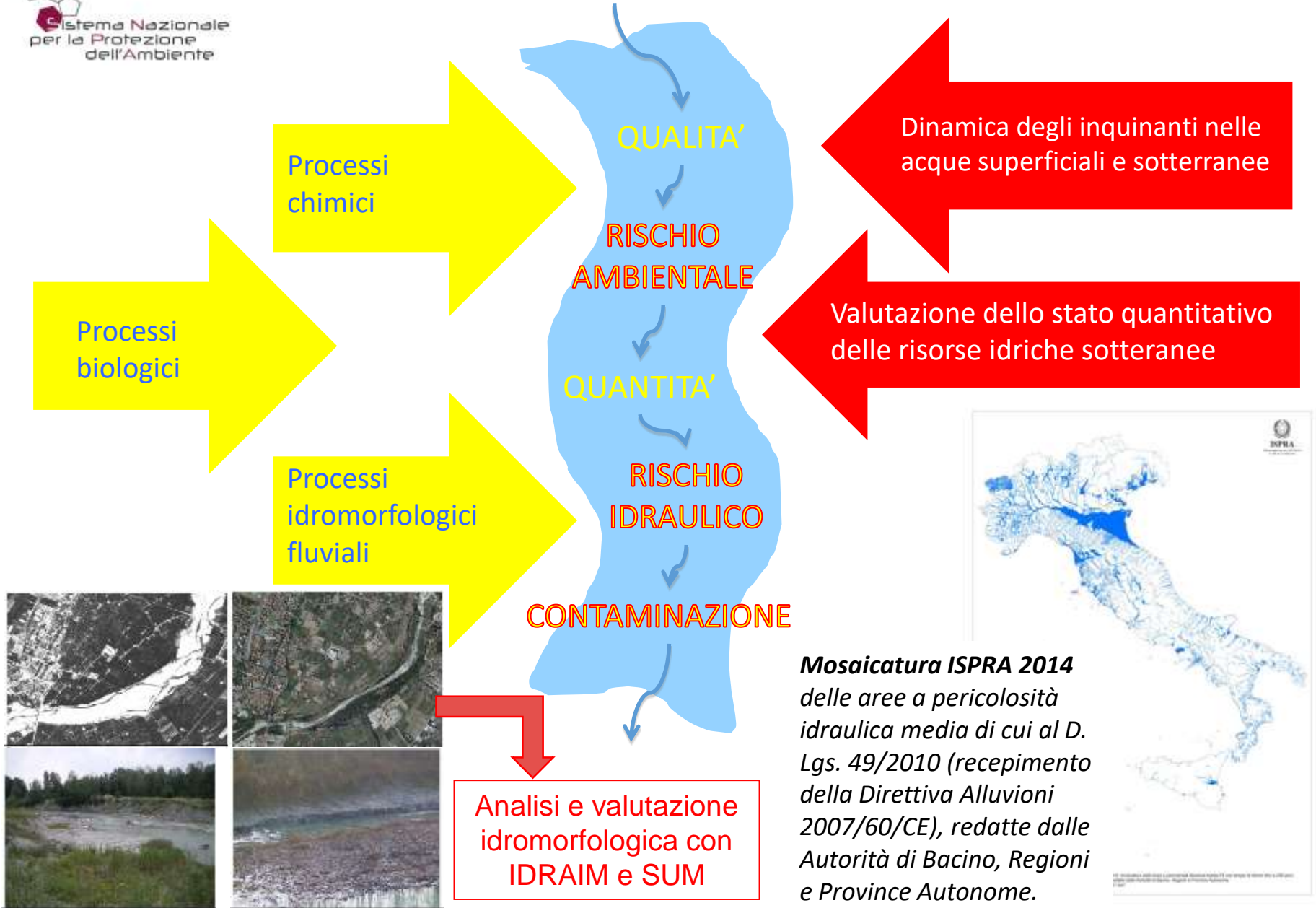



... SNPA E LA PIANIFICAZIONE DI BACINO ...

Attività SNPA fondamentali nella formazione e attuazione di tutte le fasi del processo di pianificazione e gestione sostenibile delle risorse idriche ma anche dei processi idromorfologici che concorrono al rischio idraulico.



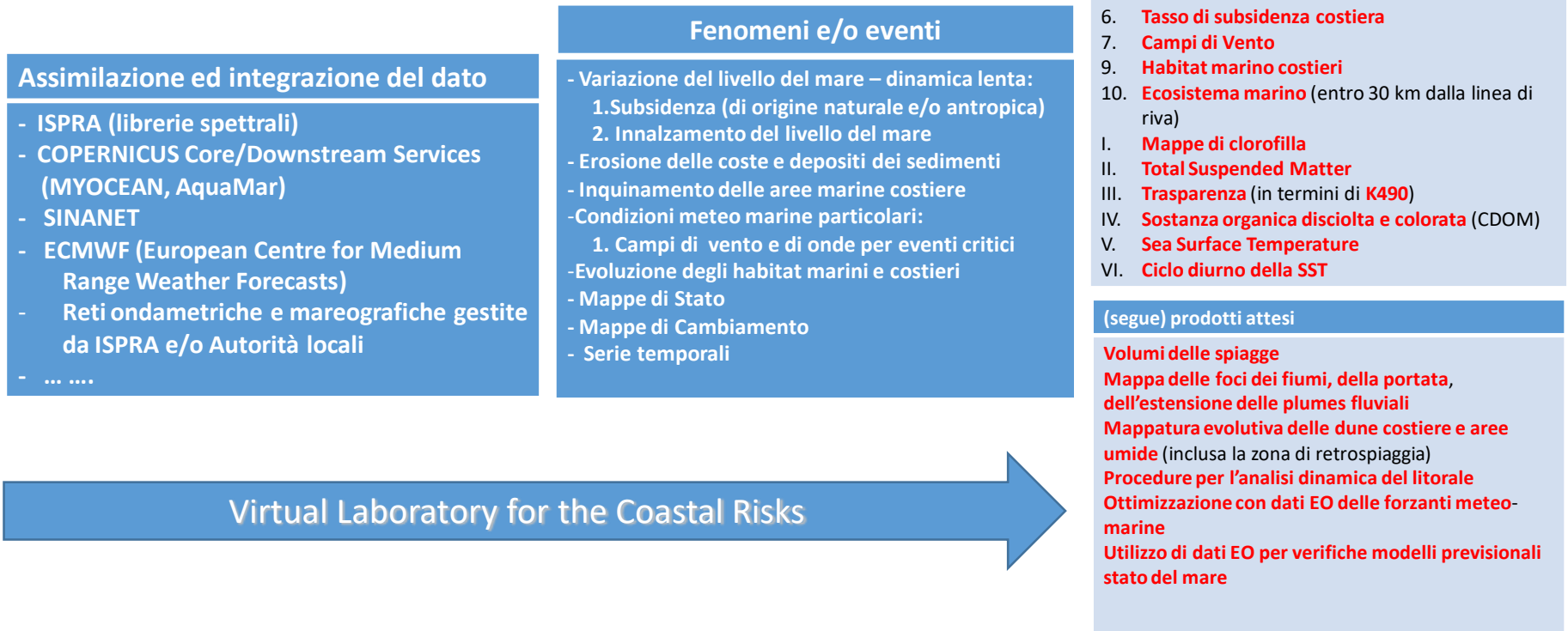
... IMPLEMENTAZIONE DI METODI E CRITERI ...



A satellite with blue solar panels and yellow instruments is shown in orbit around the Earth. The satellite is emitting a red laser beam and a blue cone of light towards the planet. The Earth is shown in a perspective view, with the continents of Africa and Europe visible. The background is a dark space with stars.

Coastal TEP:
laboratorio virtuale
nazionale sul rischio
costiero

A partire dai prodotti di processamento, assimilazione e integrazione del dato il “Virtual Laboratory” dovrà fornire prodotti/servizi per la gestione del rischio e/o il monitoraggio ambientale nel contesto dei seguenti fenomeni/eventi.



Assimilazione ed integrazione del dato

- ISPRA (librerie spettrali)
- COPERNICUS Core/Downstream Services (MYOCEAN, AquaMar)
- SINANET
- ECMWF (European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts)
- Reti ondometriche e mareografiche gestite da ISPRA e/o Autorità locali
-

Fenomeni e/o eventi

- Variazione del livello del mare – dinamica lenta:
 1. Subsidenza (di origine naturale e/o antropica)
 2. Innalzamento del livello del mare
- Erosione delle coste e depositi dei sedimenti
- Inquinamento delle aree marine costiere
- Condizioni meteo marine particolari:
 1. Campi di vento e di onde per eventi critici
- Evoluzione degli habitat marini e costieri
- Mappe di Stato
- Mappe di Cambiamento
- Serie temporali

Prodotti attesi

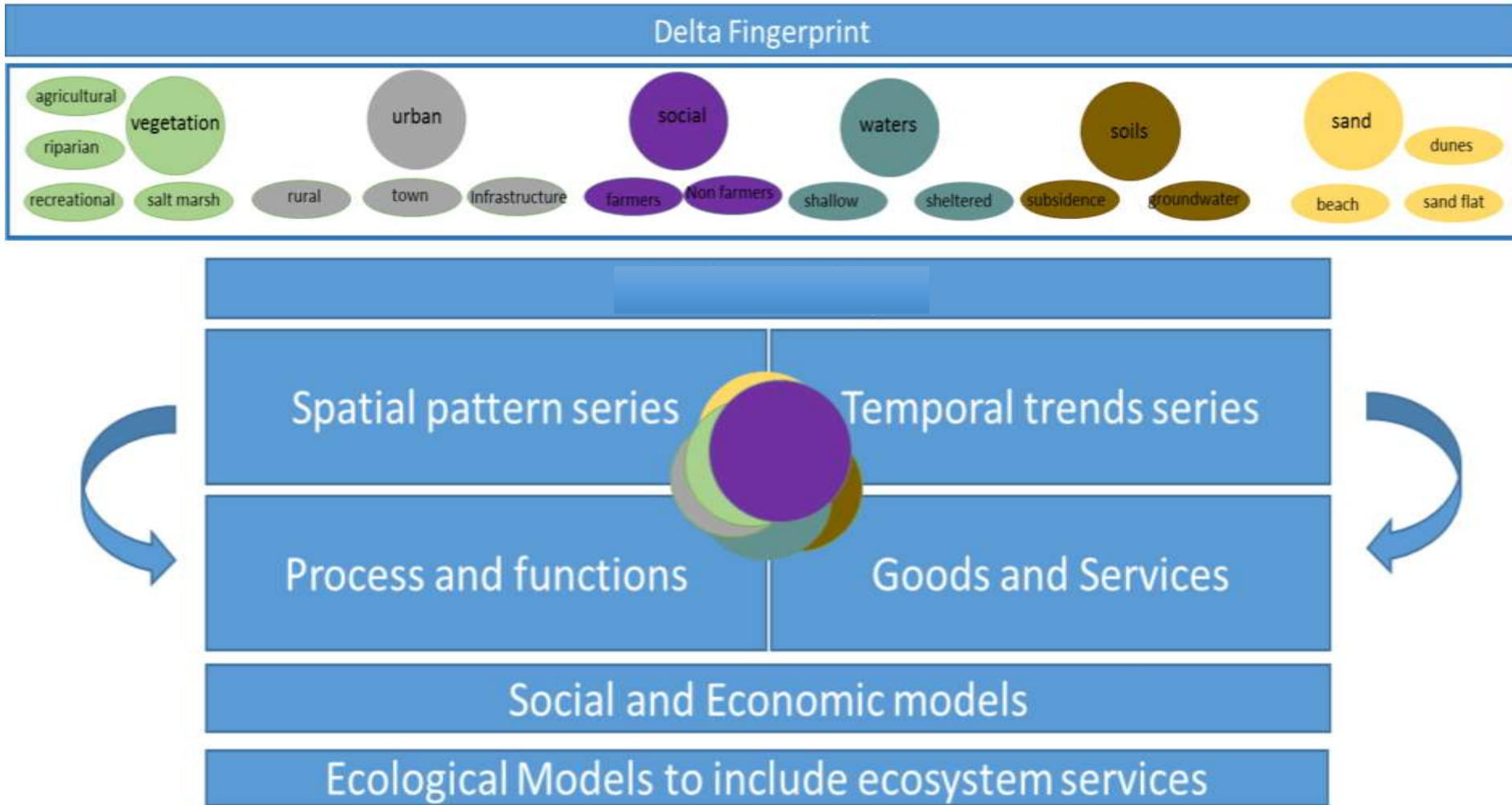
1. **Linee di Costa**
2. **Livello del mare**
5. **Movimento Ondoso**
6. **Tasso di subsidenza costiera**
7. **Campi di Vento**
9. **Habitat marino costieri**
10. **Ecosistema marino** (entro 30 km dalla linea di riva)
 - I. **Mappe di clorofilla**
 - II. **Total Suspended Matter**
 - III. **Trasparenza** (in termini di **K490**)
 - IV. **Sostanza organica disciolta e colorata** (CDOM)
 - V. **Sea Surface Temperature**
 - VI. **Ciclo diurno della SST**

(segue) prodotti attesi

- Volumi delle spiagge**
- Mappa delle foci dei fiumi, della portata, dell'estensione delle plumes fluviali**
- Mappatura evolutiva delle dune costiere e aree umide** (inclusa la zona di retrospiaggia)
- Procedure per l'analisi dinamica del litorale**
- Ottimizzazione con dati EO delle forzanti meteo-marine**
- Utilizzo di dati EO per verifiche modelli previsionali stato del mare**

Virtual Laboratory for the Coastal Risks

Coastal areas as macrosystems



How future climate changes will influence coast considering natural and anthropogenic gradients?

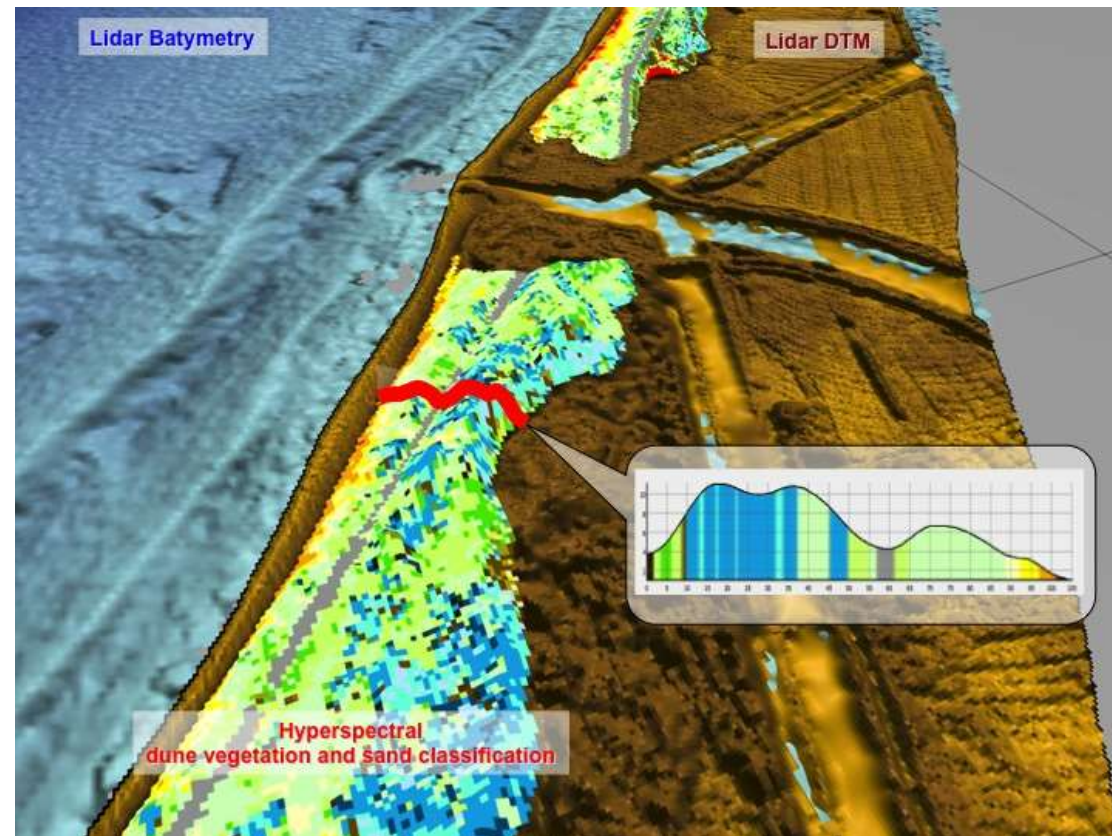
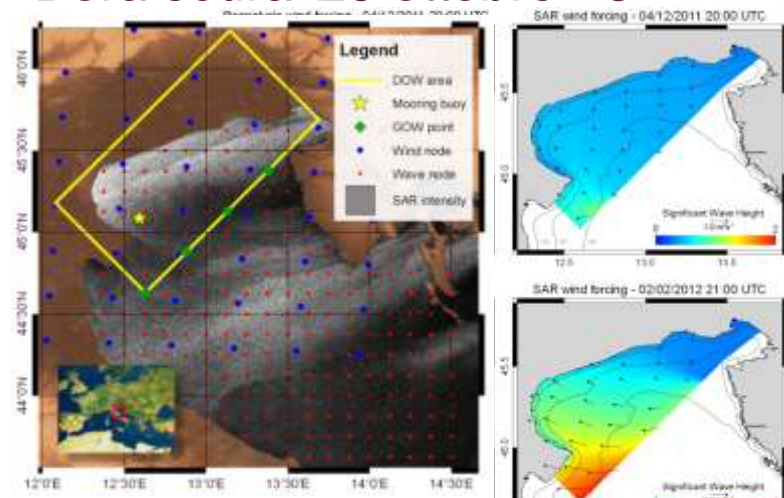
Earth Observation data to map coastal fingerprints

- data covering great extent, with a high revisiting time and a ground resolution that can be chosen according to objects or properties we are looking for
- methods and techniques to detect/monitoring/assess properties and phenomena
- **Perspective and predictive analytics**

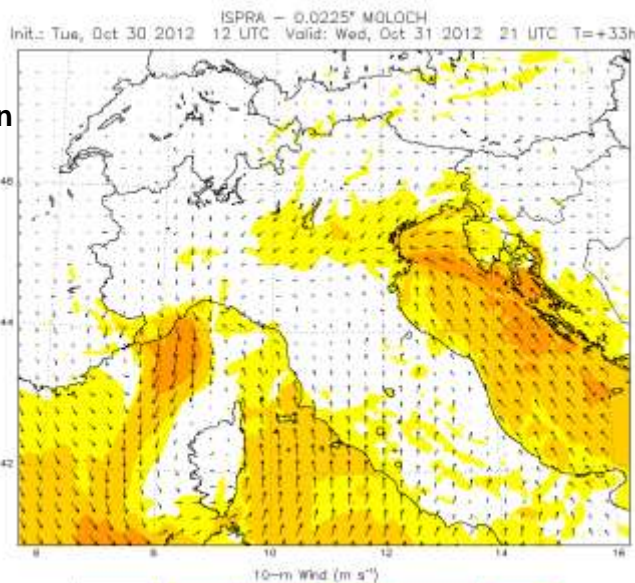
In situ a/o expert knowledge a/o modeling usually are required as ancillary data!

Coastal TEP COSTUME (ASI-ISPRA-DPC): COpernicus coaSTal monitoring: evolUtion of Marine and land sErVICES

Monitoring extreme event:
 'Bora scura' 29 ottobre - 3

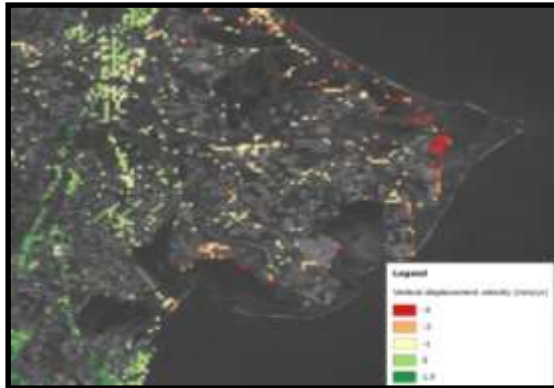


Wave
Downscaling
of
northern
Adriatic
Sea using
Sentinel 1

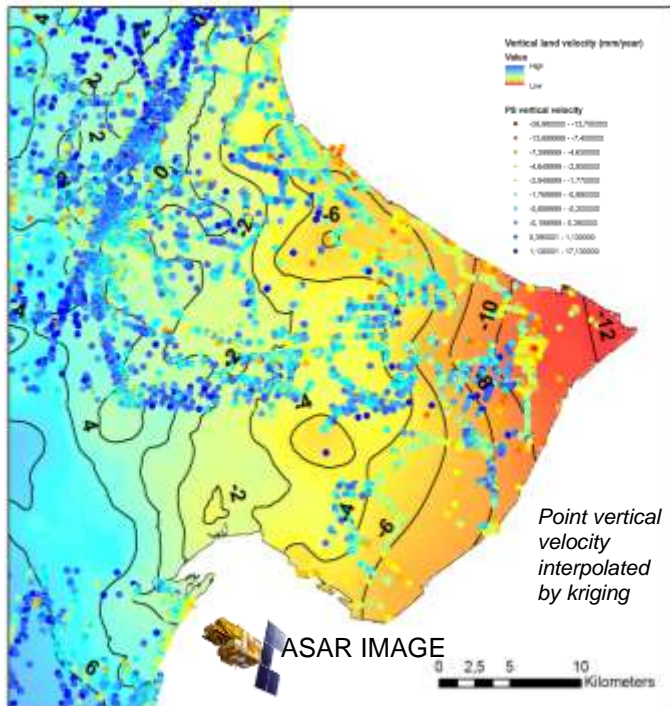


ICZM, Habitat Mapping, Soil Sealing, maritime spatial planning a MSFD become the focal point of a unique system linked through the development of innovative strategies for monitoring the aquatic environment and the land through the transitional areas.

Phenomena through EO data: Subsidence



- **Forcing source:** anthropic activities a/o natural process (e.g. soil compaction)
- **Data input:** SAR EO data
- **Other data:** Geodetic points, measurements on groundwater withdrawal and gas extraction
- **Technique:** SBAS approach (Hooper, 2008)
- **Product output:** subsidence rate as annual vertical velocity (neglecting any horizontal movement)



Piezometric measurement in wells

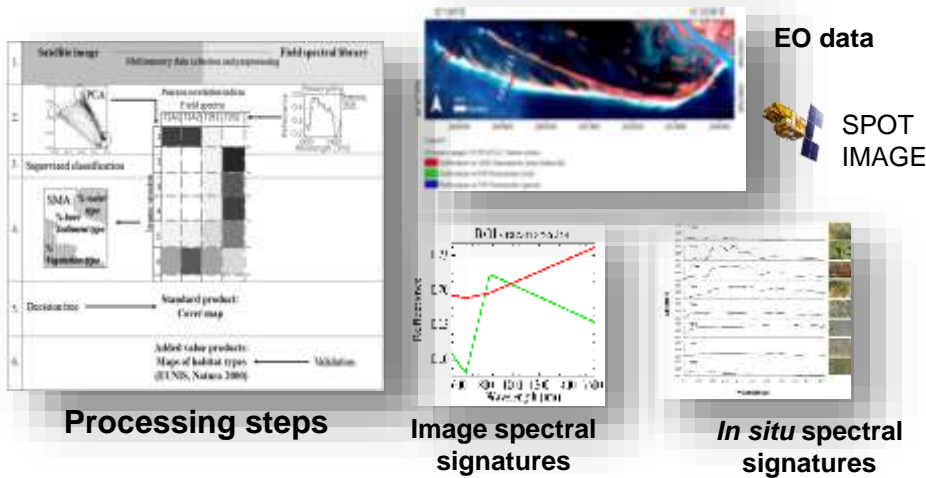


Map of mineral rights



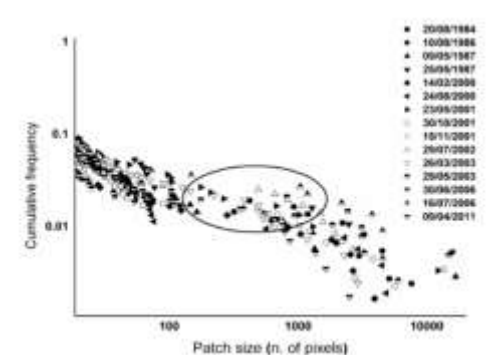
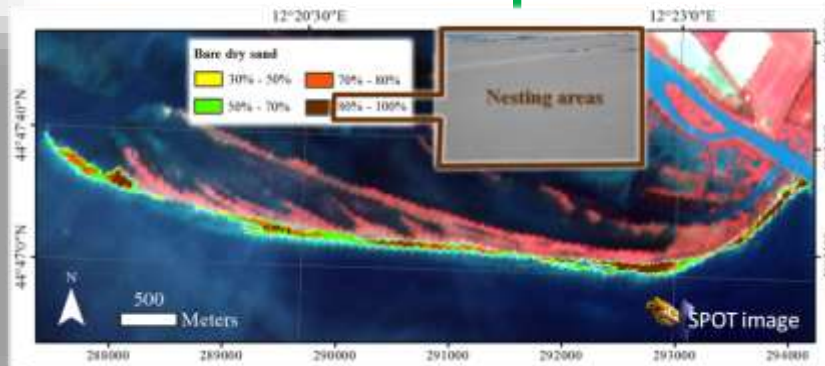
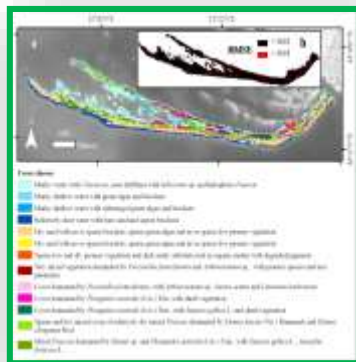
Subsidence due only to natural causes is typically a few millimeters per year, while the man-induced subsidence reaches values of several millimeters per years. Marshlands reclamation, groundwater pumping for agricultural and industrial purposes and methane extraction from gas fields near the coastline in the past were its principal anthropogenic causes

Phenomena through EO data: Habitat cover and patch size distribution



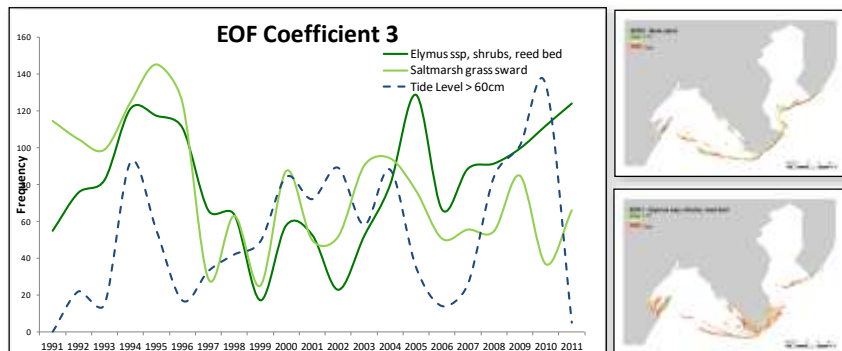
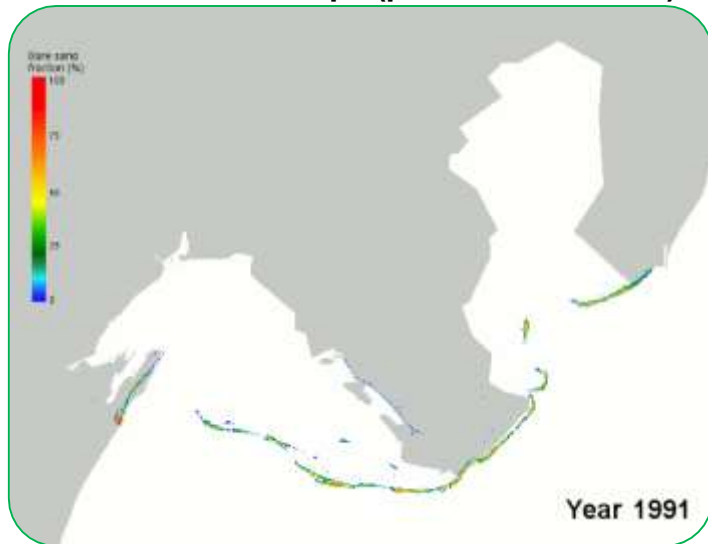
- **Forcing source:** tidal (water level), marine (sea level, salinity) and climatic (rainfall) processes
- **Data input:** optical EO data
- **Other data:** field radiometry, cartography
- **Technique:** Principal component analysis, Linear Spectral Mixing Analysis, power law analysis, spatial-temporal analysis
- **Product output:** Habitat cover map, vegetation patch size distribution

Source: Valentini, E., Taramelli, A., Filippini, F., & Giulio, S. (2015). An effective procedure for EUNIS and Natura 2000 habitat type mapping in estuarine ecosystems integrating ecological knowledge and remote sensing analysis. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 108, 52-64.



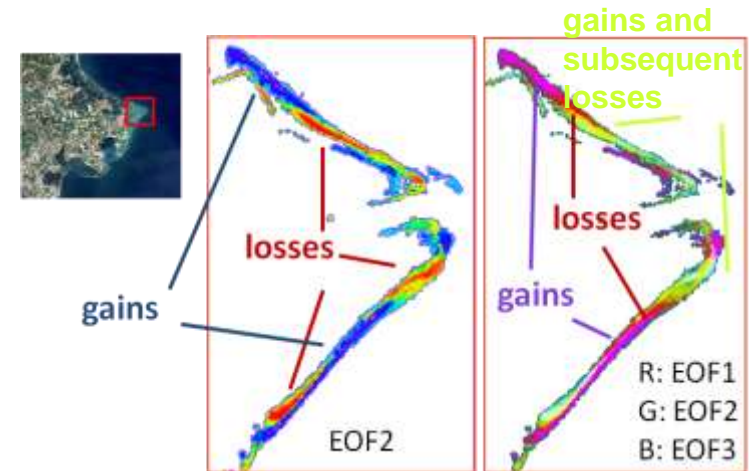
Phenomena through EO data: Habitat cover change map (LU/LC)

Multitemporal analysis of habitat fraction abundance maps (patterns and trend)



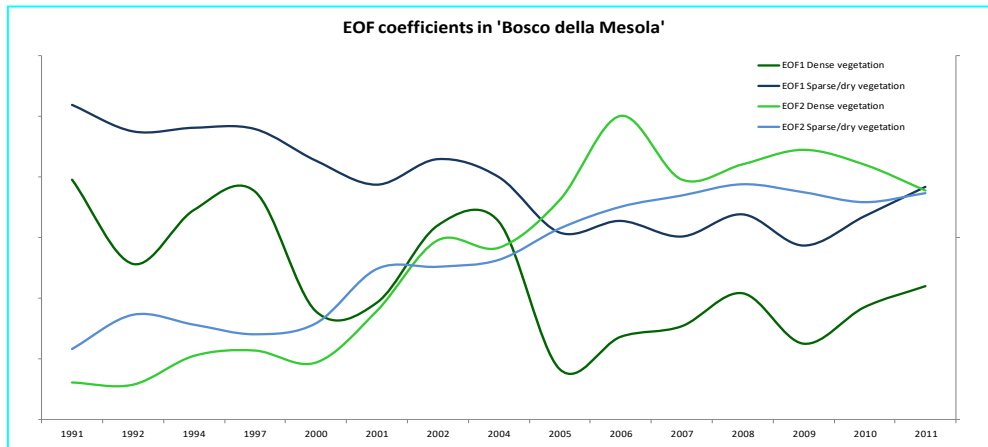
EOF3 coefficient (temporal and spatial component)

- **Forcing source:** tidal (water level), marine (sea level, salinity, waves) and climatic (rainfall) processes
- **Data input:** optical EO data
- **Other data:** field radiometry, cartography, tide level
- **Technique:** Principal component analysis, Linear Spectral Mixing Analysis Empirical Orthogonal Function
- **Product output:** Map of change (as gain and loss) of vegetation fraction abundances



EOFs value (sediment fractions maps 1991-2011)

Phenomena through EO data: Habitat cover change map (LU/LC)



- **Forcing source:** marine (sea level, salinity) and climatic conditions
- **Data input:** optical EO data
- **Other data:** in situ data, tide level
- **Technique:** Principal component analysis, Linear Spectral Mixing Analysis Empirical Orthogonal Function
- **Product output:** Map of change (as gain and loss) of vegetation fraction abundances

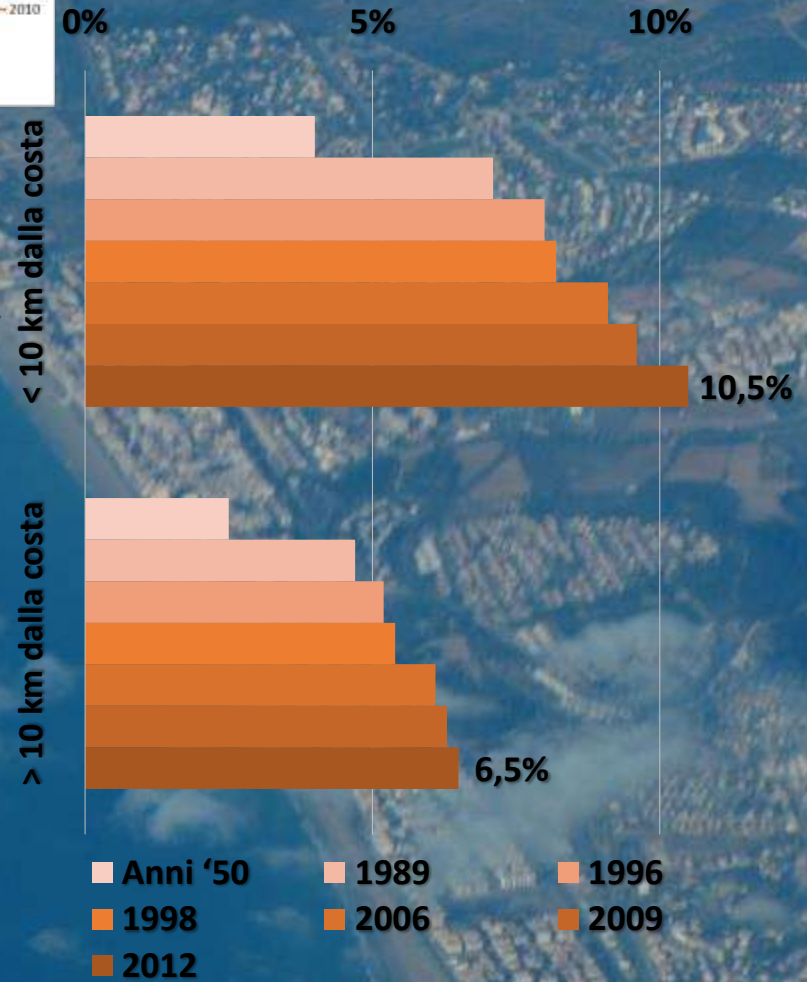
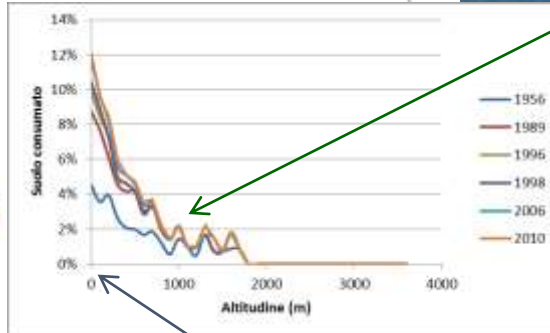
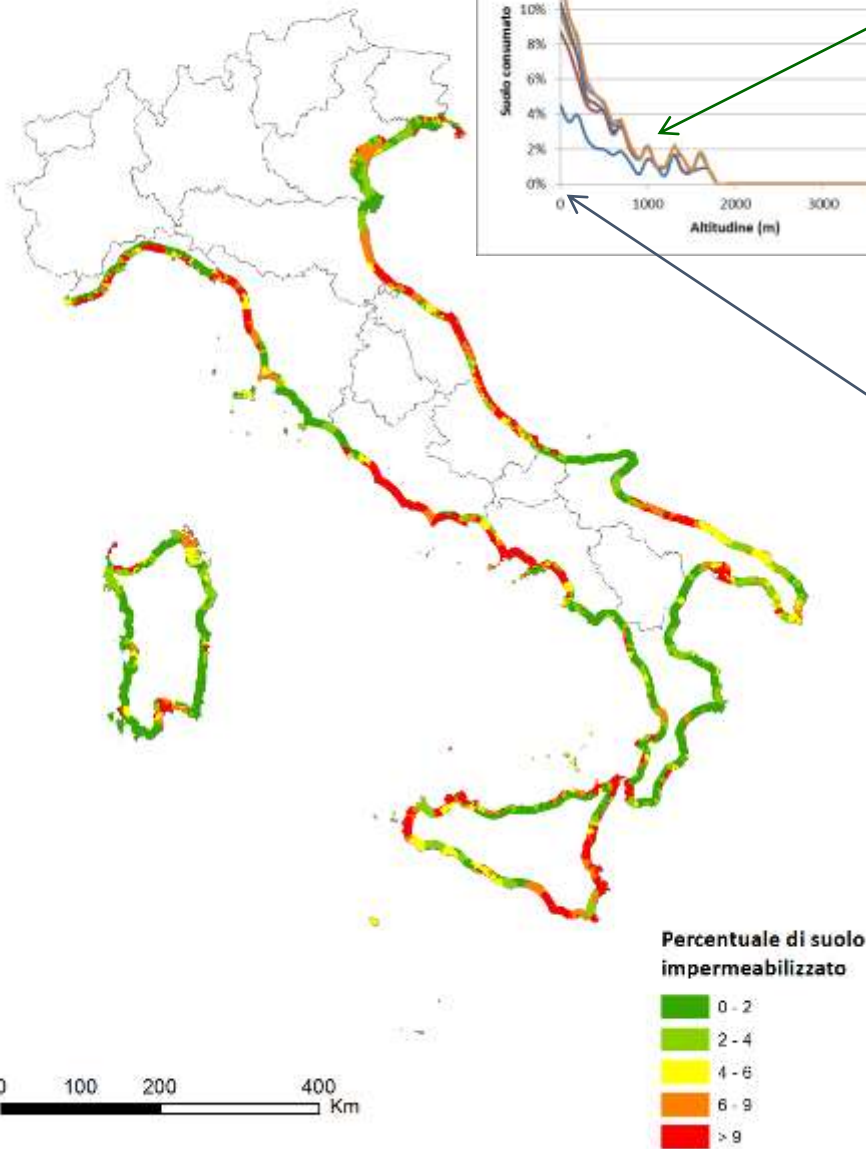


EOF analysis of vegetation abundances in "Bosco della Mesola" forest results with a clear trend due to temporal variation of vegetation vigor.

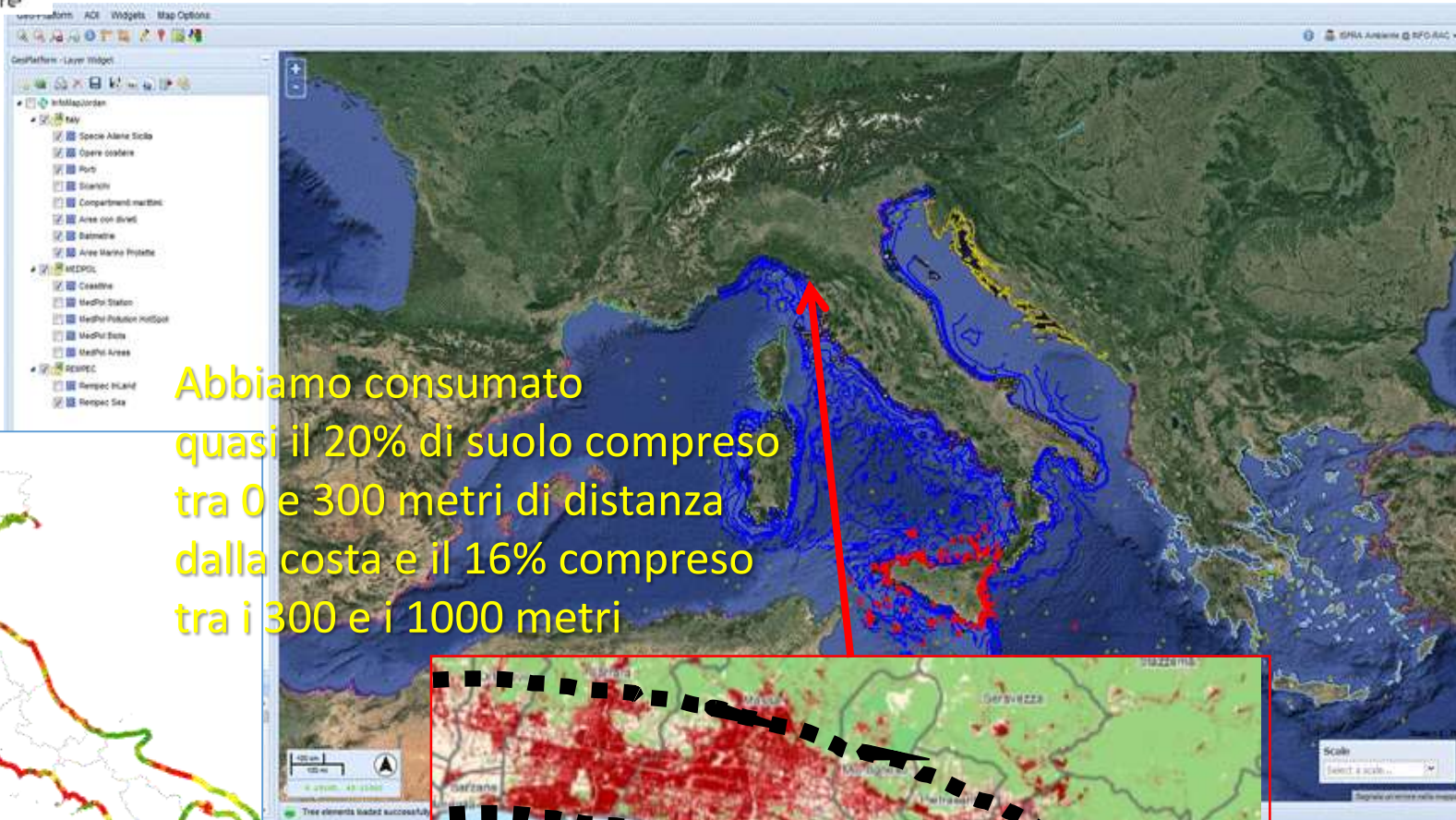
Both Dense vegetation and Sparse/dry vegetation show the same temporal trend of EOF1 and EOF2, indicating a variation of the entire forest area not related to a single vegetation types.

Such temporal variation can be due to saltwater intrusion, climatic conditions, sea level or a combination of these drivers.

Impermeabilizzazione del suolo lungo la fascia costiera



Crescita del territorio e consumo di suolo nella zona costiera



Abbiamo consumato quasi il 20% di suolo compreso tra 0 e 300 metri di distanza dalla costa e il 16% compreso tra i 300 e i 1000 metri



COPERNICUS CORE and DOWNSTREAMING SERVICES



A better understanding of potential climate change impacts (scenarios) at both regional and local levels,
the development of improved methods to quantify the uncertainty of climate change projections,
the construction of usable climate change indicators,
and an improvement of the interface between science and policy formulation in terms of assessment to formulate and inform better adaptive strategies

Copernicus Cores and Downstreaming services are an effective tool for generating time series of environmental indicators to support stakeholders and decision makers in the Maritime Spatial Planning.
Future challenges would be the development of scenarios by means of EO modeling assimilation and multisensory measurements integration.

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- **Coastal Mapping** – DG Mare EU service contract number EASME/EMFF/2014/1.3.1.4/SI2.708188 <http://www.emodnet.eu/coastal-mapping>
- **ECOSTRESS:** “ Ecological COastal Strategies and Tools for Resilient European Societies”, Contract 671461, www.ecostress.eu;
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As well as the provision of data and products from:

- USGS (Landsat images)
- Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)

