



VRIJE
UNIVERSITEIT
BRUSSEL



LUXEMBOURG
INSTITUTE
OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY



UNESCO-IHE
Institute for Water Education



High-resolution modelling and monitoring of water and energy transfers in wetland ecosystems (HiWET)

Boud Verbeiren & HiWET Team
BEOday 2016, Saintes - Belgium



OUTLINE

HiWET project

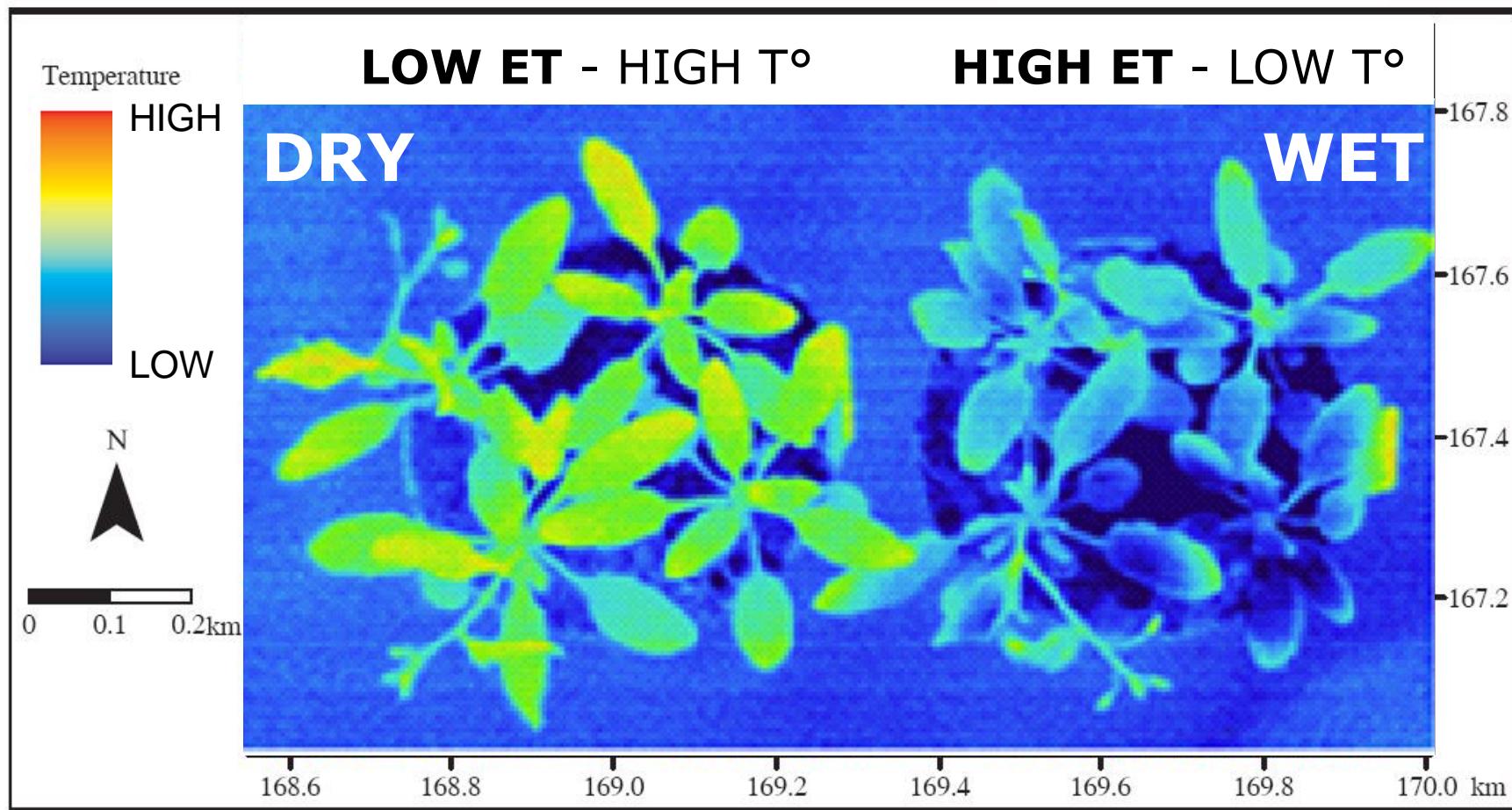
Hypothesis

Goals

Methodology

Preliminary results

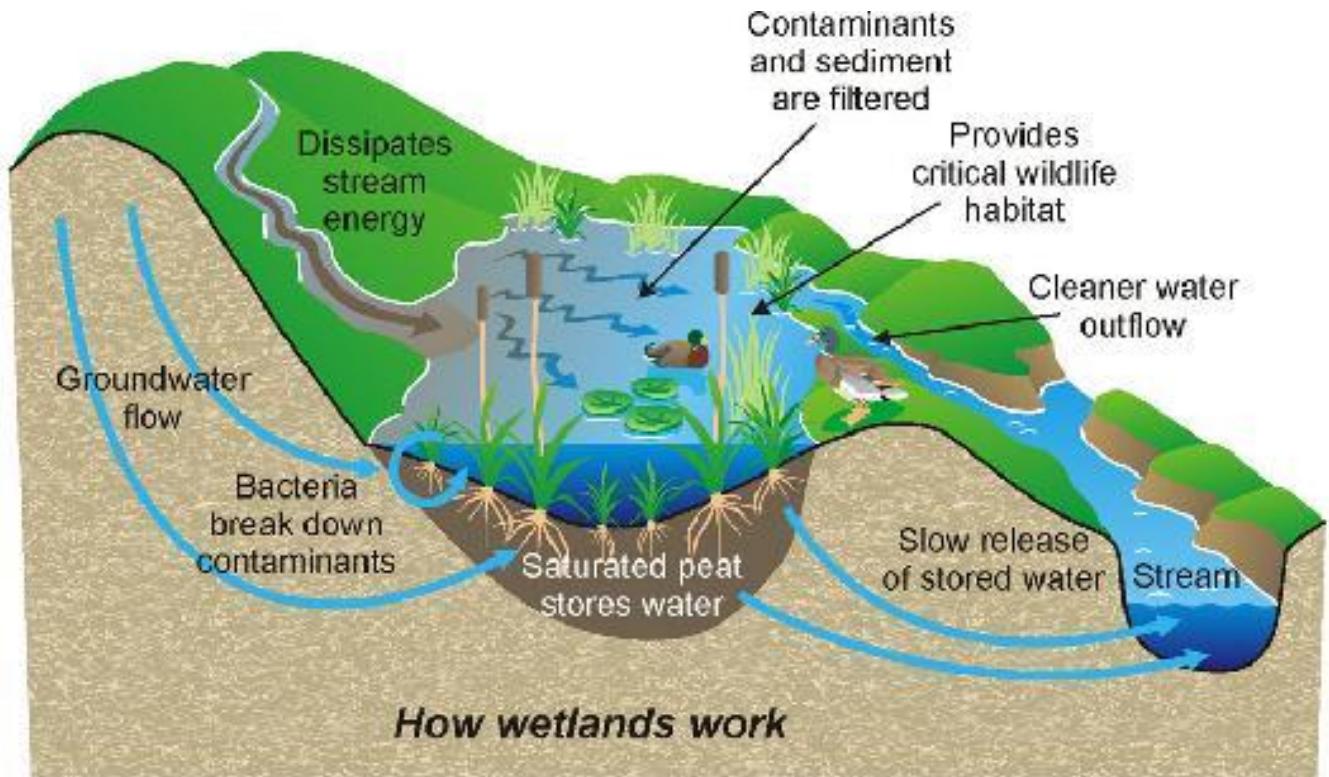
Wetlands show high thermal variability



Doode Bemde Wetland - Land Surface Temperature

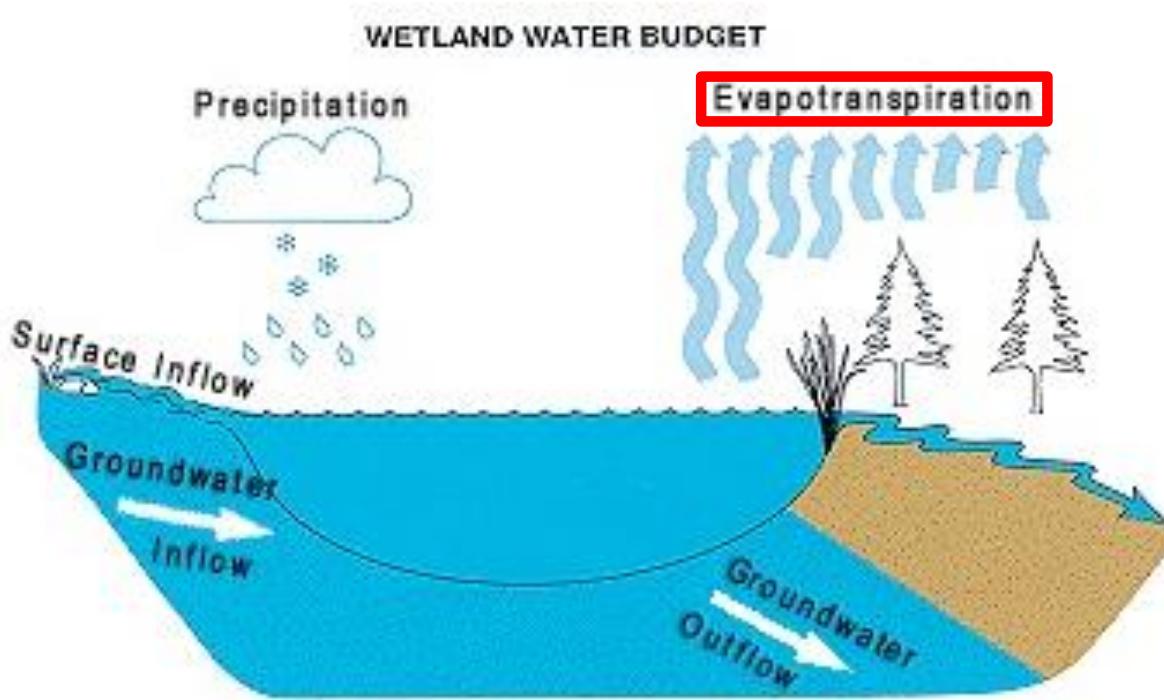
Need for wetland ecosystem monitoring

Wetlands are beneficial for society, but suffer from degradation → monitoring



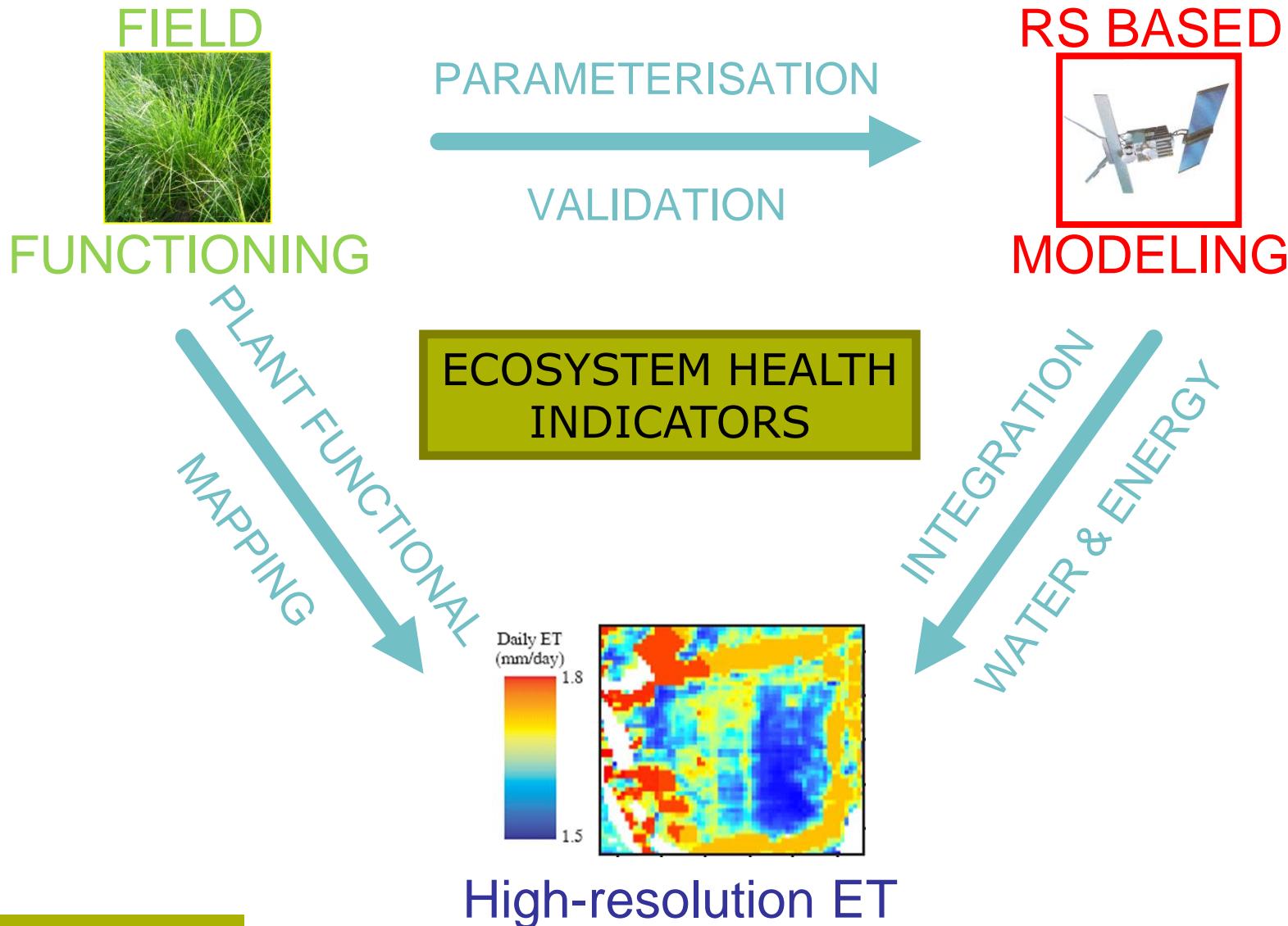
Evapotranspiration good indicator?

- ET dominant hydrological process in wetlands



- Hypothesis: ET variation is good indicator for ecosystem health status

Combination RS, MODELING and FIELD



Study sites: Temperate freshwater wetlands



Upper
Biebrza



Hautes
Fagnes



Upper
Alzette



Doode
Bemde

SIZE

140.0 km²

45.0 km²

10.5 km²

2.5 km²

TYPE

PEAT
SEDGE

PEAT BOGS
MOORLANDS

HUMID
MEADOWS

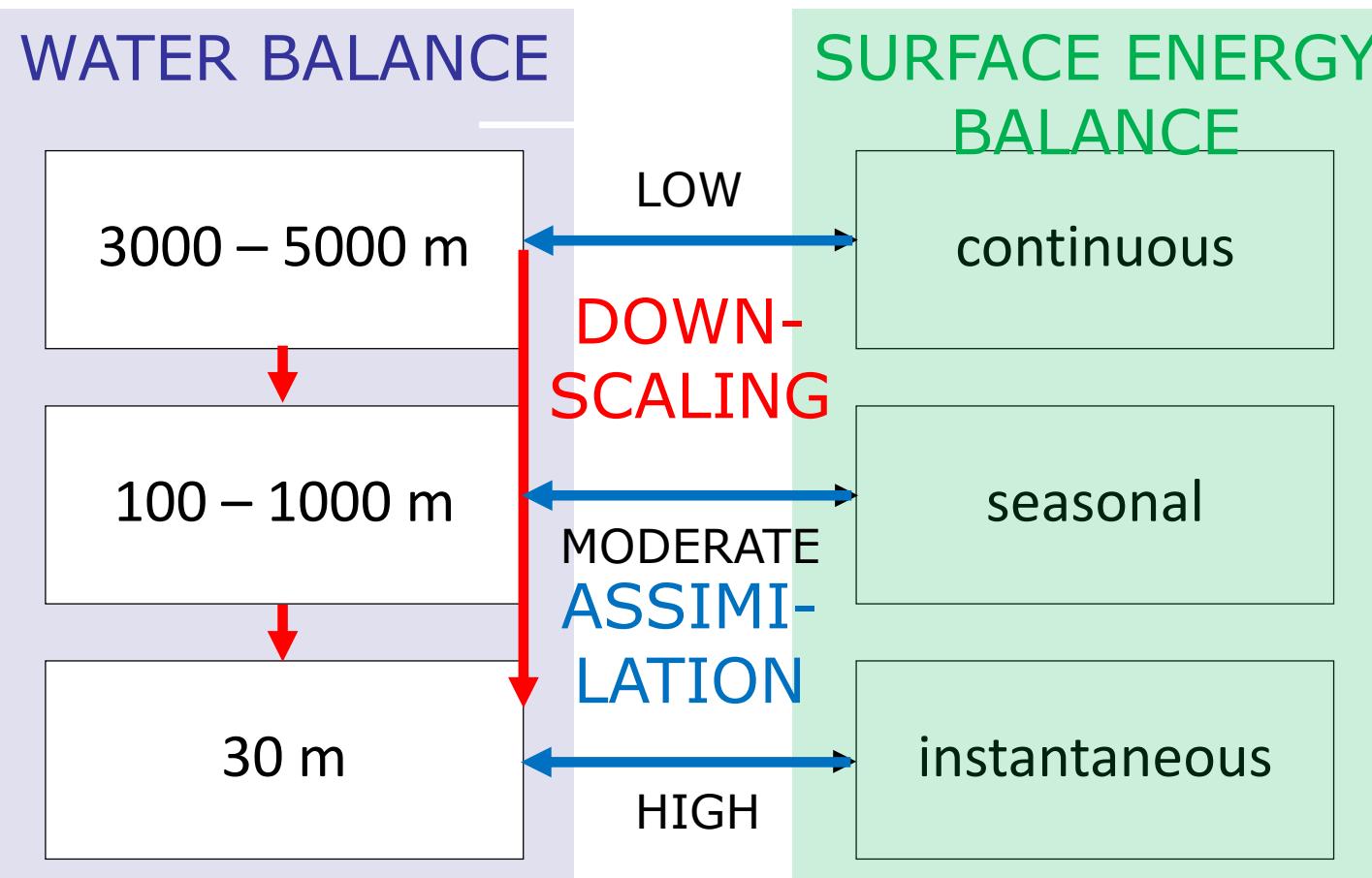
HUMID
MEADOWS

DATA AVAILABILITY

FAMILIARITY

A multi-resolution approach

Consistent ET estimates across spatial and temporal scales



Preliminary Results (1)

Airborne acquisitions

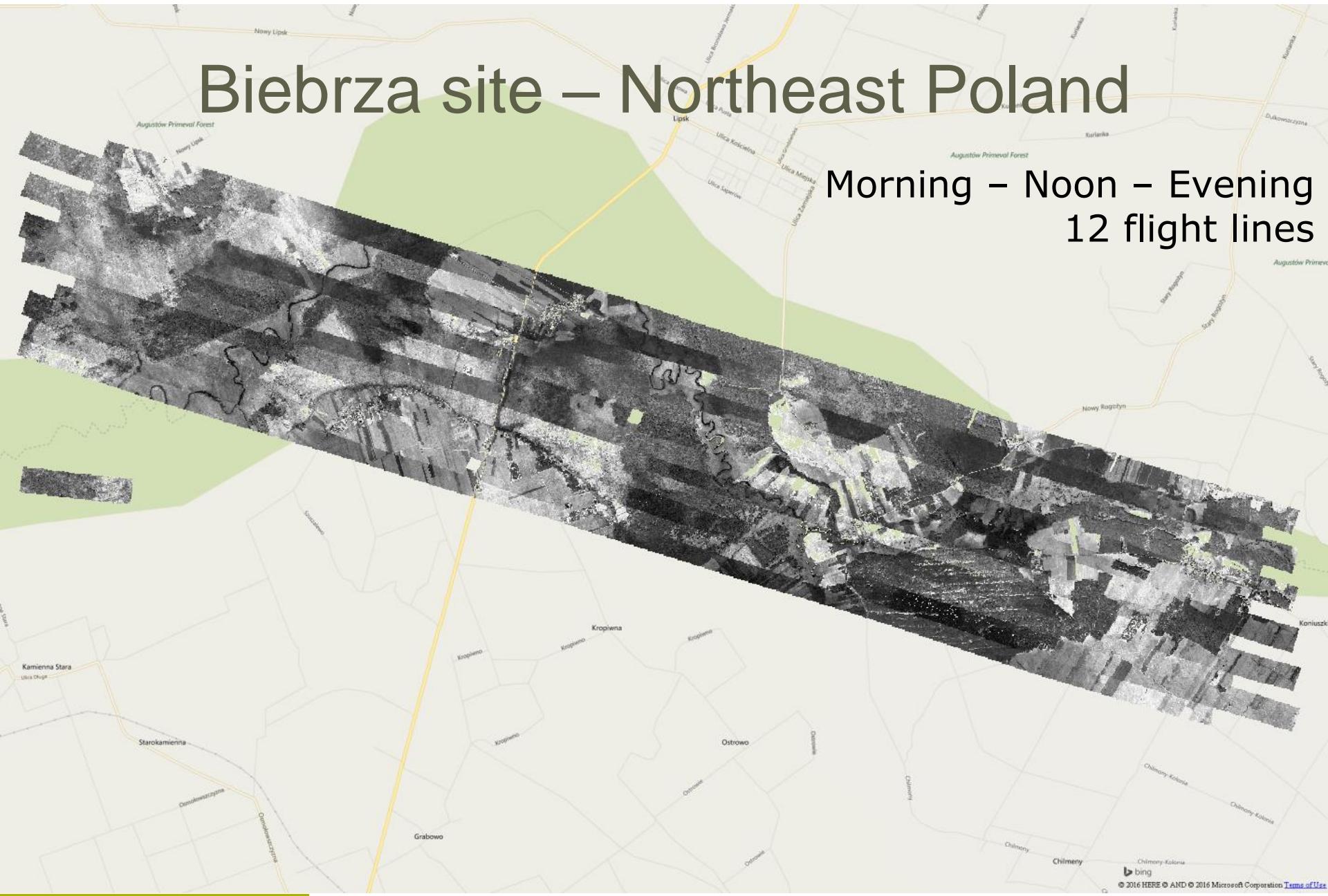
- *TELOPS Hyper-Cam (Thermal) – July 2016*
- *APEX (Hyperspectral) – July 2015*

Hyper-Cam installation to Cessna

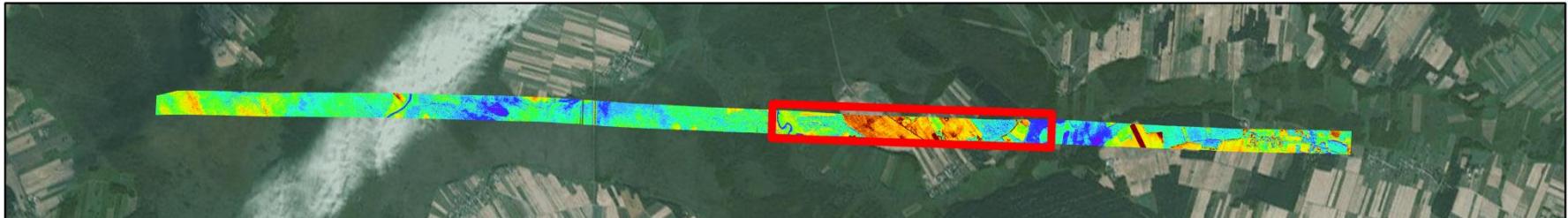


Biebrza site – Northeast Poland

Morning – Noon – Evening
12 flight lines

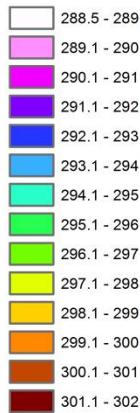


Radiometric Surface Temperature [°K]



WETLAND BARE

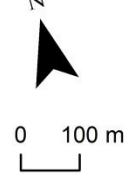
9:00 local time



13:30 local time

COOL HOT

18:00 local time



Preliminary Results (2)

Airborne acquisitions > thermal, hyperspectral

Field mapping > Plant Functional Traits (PFT)

e.g. LAI



Plant Functional Traits

Whole plant related traits

- E.g. earliest flowering month, max plant height, water loss on drying, plant N/P ratio

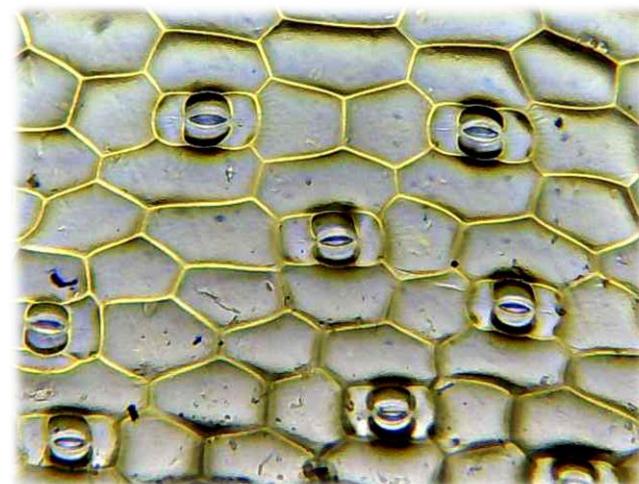
Leaf traits

- E.g. stomata, Leaf Dry Matter Content, leaf surface



Stem & root traits

- E.g. stem hollowness, aerenchyma presence



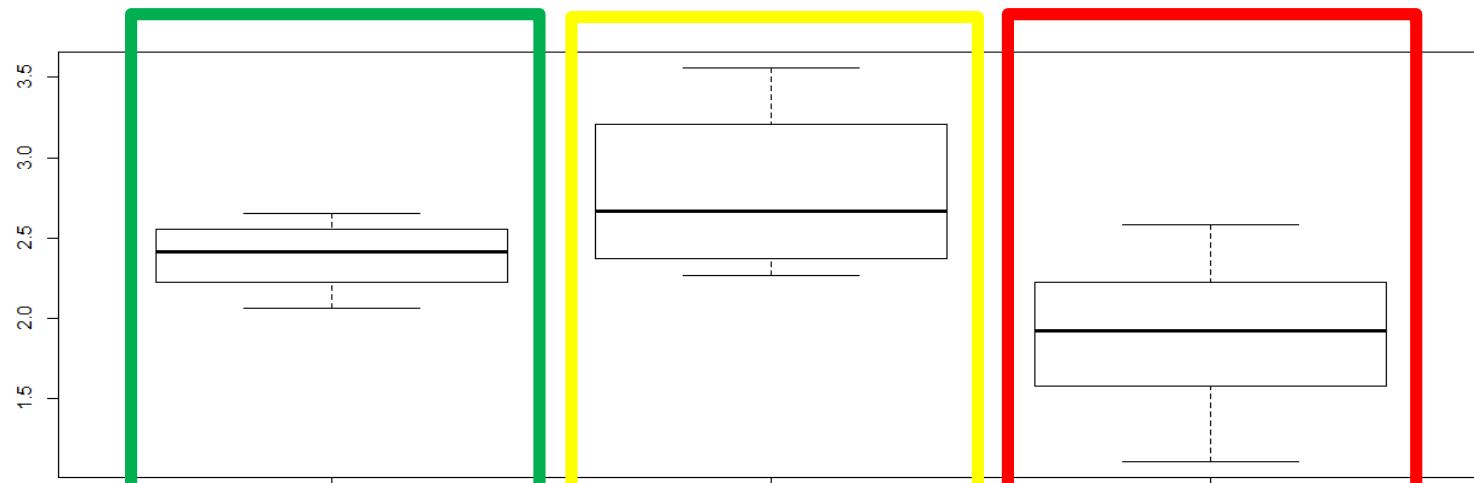
→ 32 traits in total

Significant relation PFT - degradation

Stem

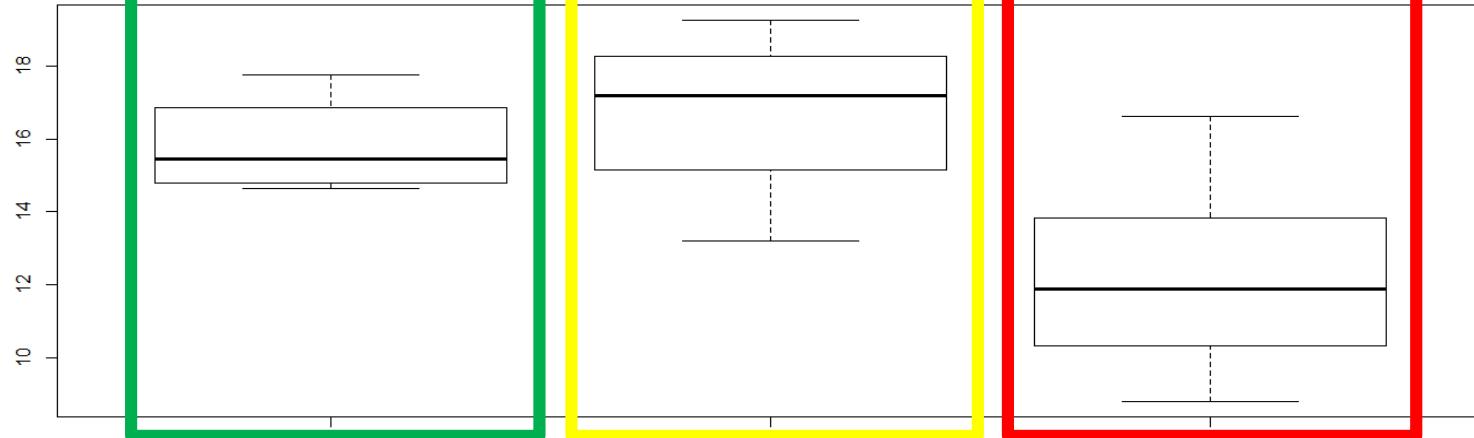
Hollowness
(categorical)

1= <25% hollow
2= 25-50%
hollow
3= 50-75%
hollow
4 = >75% hollow



Leaf N/P
ratio

(mg N/ng P)



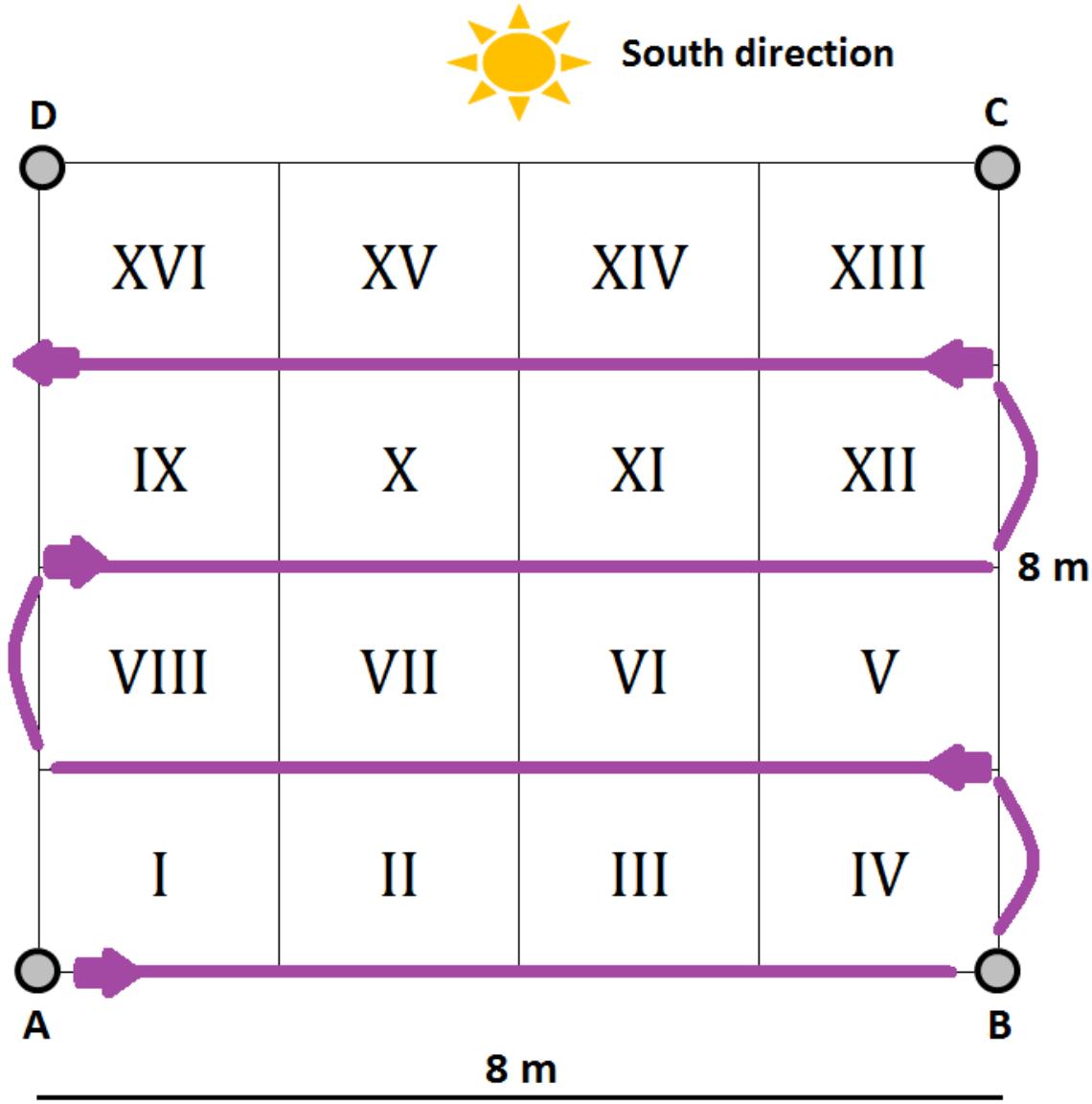
Reference fen

Molinion

Calthion

Increasing drainage

LAI mapping in field



South direction

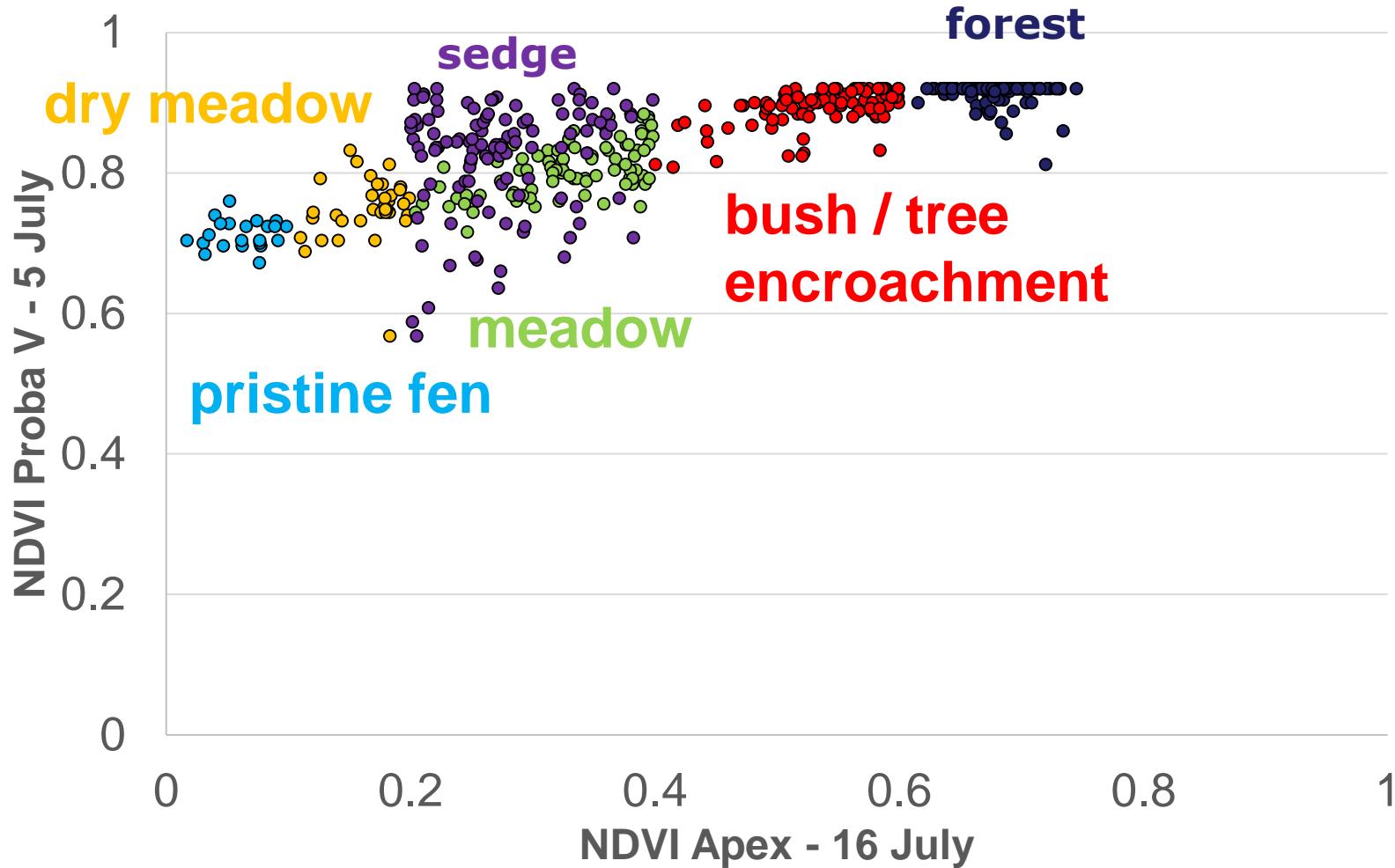


Spectra
ASD FieldSpec



Matching airborne & satelite RS data

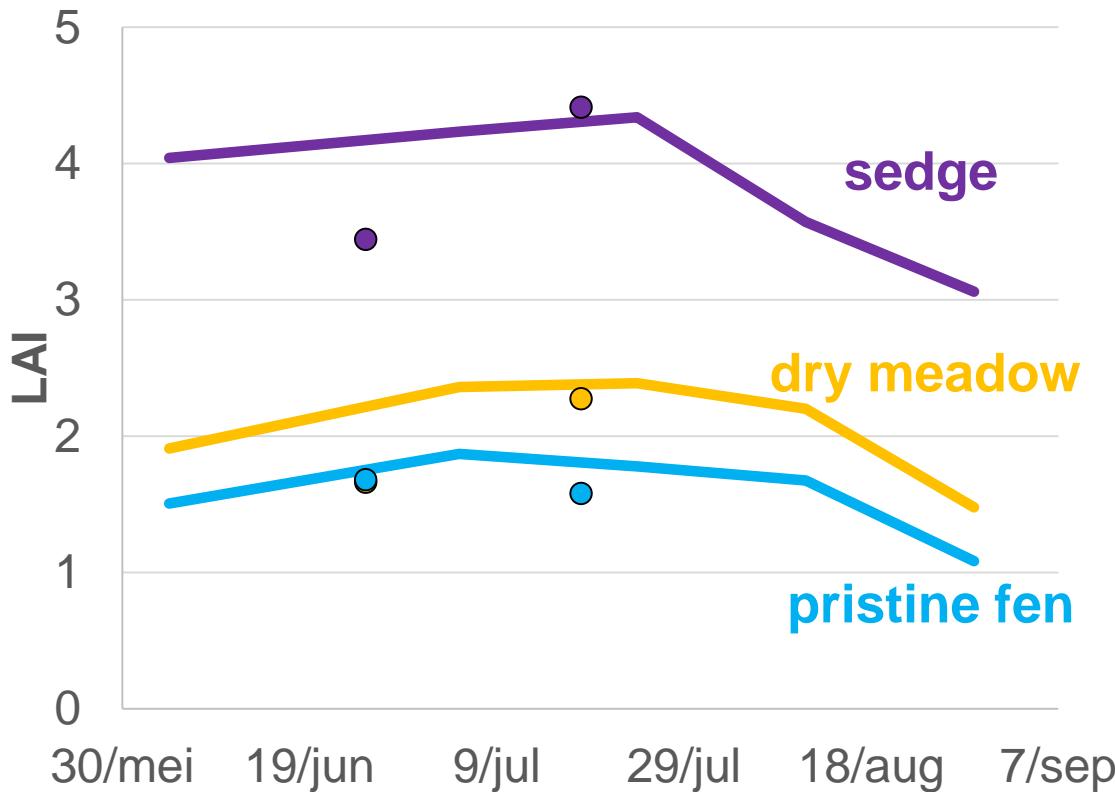
Vegetation dynamics



Capturing natural dynamics

Biebrza WETLAND site

Field measurements (●) of Leaf Area Index (LAI)
give similar values like Proba-V (—)



Sedge
community
 $H > 0.8 \text{ m}$

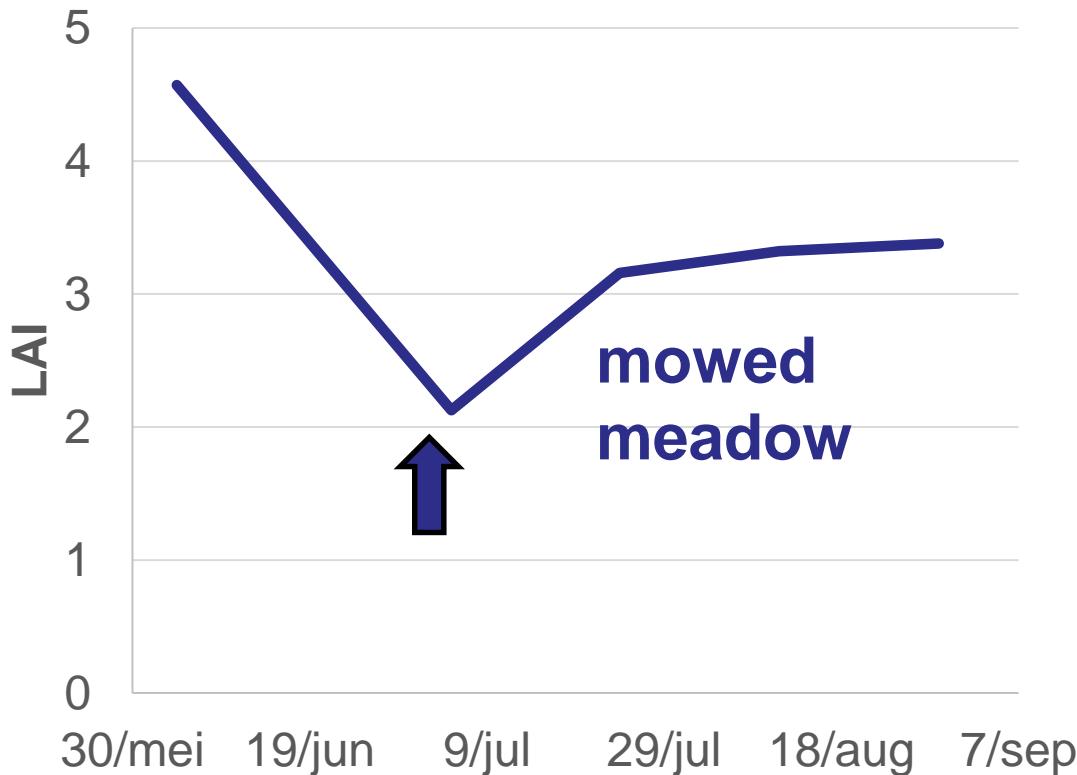
Dry
meadow
 $H > 0.4 \text{ m}$

Pristine fen
 $H > 0.3 \text{ m}$

Capturing management practices

WETLANDS Biebrza site

Proba V allowed to capture a moment of mowing



Meadow
 $H > 0.5 \text{ m}$

Preliminary Results (3)

Airborne acquisitions > thermal, hyperspectral

Field mapping > Plant Functional Traits (PFT)

e.g. LAI

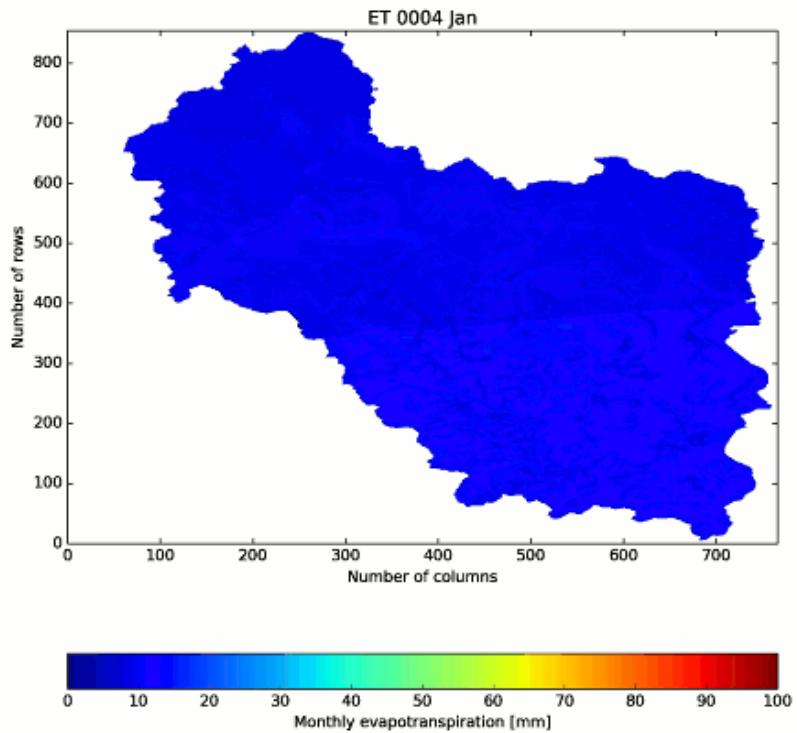
ET estimation through modeling

Hydrological (water balance)

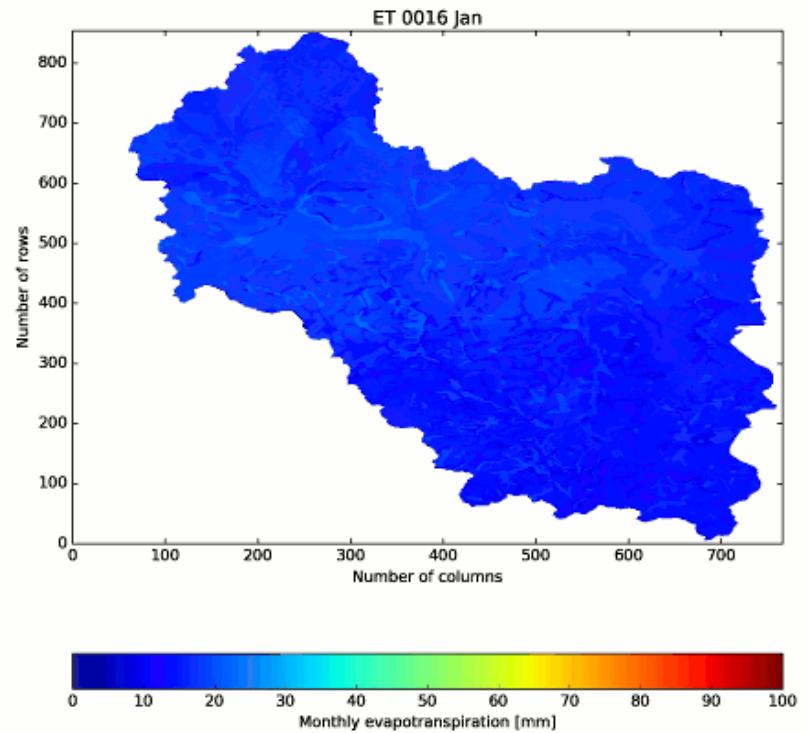
Surface Energy Balance

Period-specific high-resolution ET maps

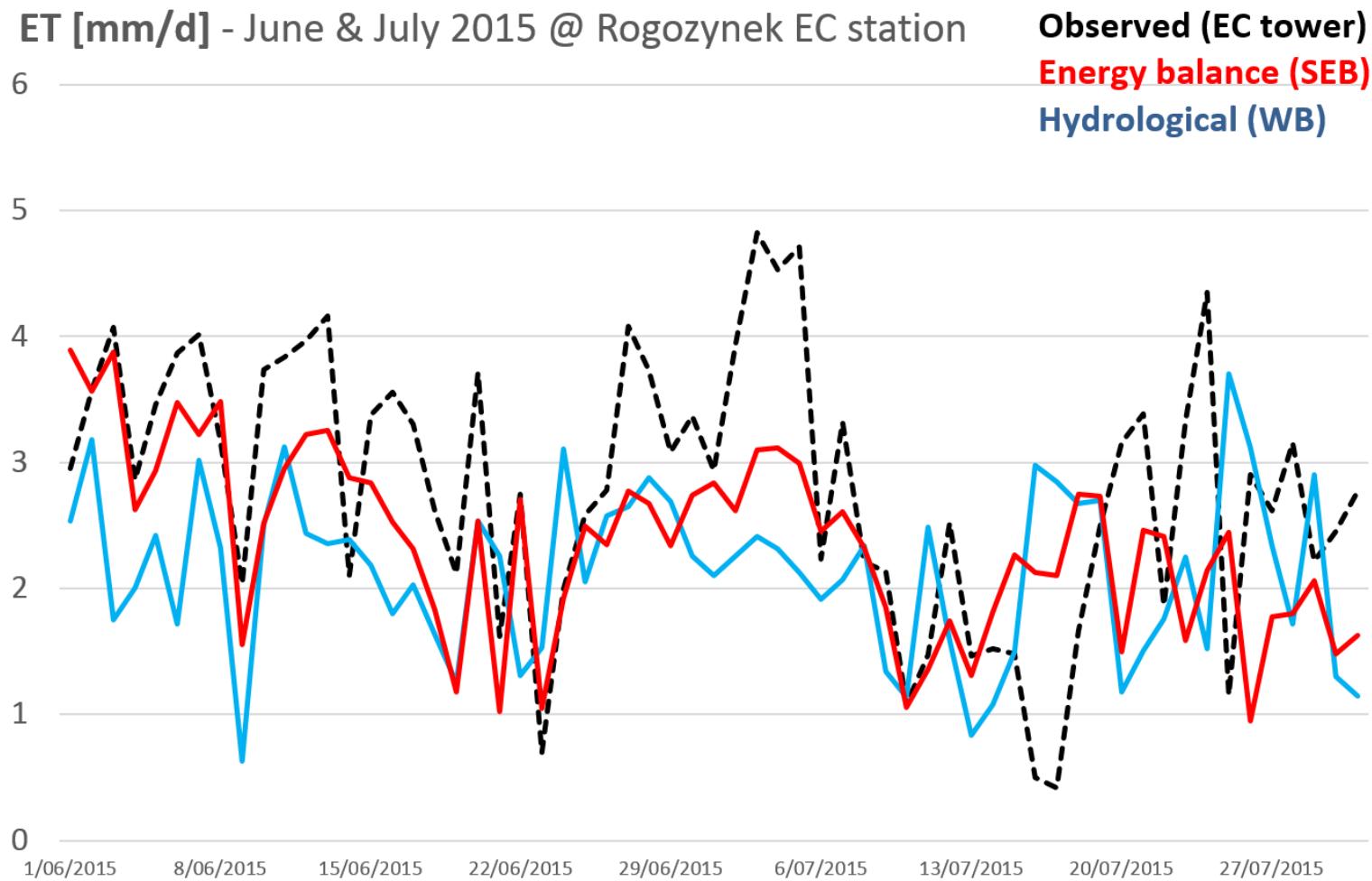
2012



2013



ET timeseries from different models show similar ranges but considerable variation



<http://www.hydr.vub.ac.be/projecthiwet>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Introduction — HYDR". The address bar contains the URL "hydr.squarespace.com/projecthiwet". The main content area features a large image of a wetland landscape with tall green grasses and water. Overlaid on the image is the text "THE HIWET PROJECT" in large white capital letters. Below this, a subtitle in smaller white text reads: "High-resolution modelling and monitoring of water and energy transfers in wetland ecosystems". In the top left corner of the image area, there is a logo for "Belgian Science Policy Office" with the acronym "belspo" below it, featuring a stylized bar chart design.

HiWET project

INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH SITES

PARTNERS

INTRODUCTION

Wetlands are linking terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, therefore they are of great value and play a significant role in the natural environment. Wetlands are the source of sweet water and act as filters between upstream and rivers estuaries. They are also characterized by high biodiversity and for being an important part of animal migration routes. Often, due to very high biomass production, wetlands are also responsible for recycling and storing large amount of methane, nitrogen, phosphorus, biogenic silica and carbon. Wetland ecosystems are

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