



The Seabee project and mapping of the coast and aquatic environments with

13th November 2023 **TEKNA** vehicles

MEDYAN GHAREEB (NIVA)



www.seabee.no



Project owner:

Host institutions:

Industry partners





Content

1. Drones and mapping of benthic habitats
2. The SeaBee Research Infrastructure

Project owner:

Host institutions:

Industry partners

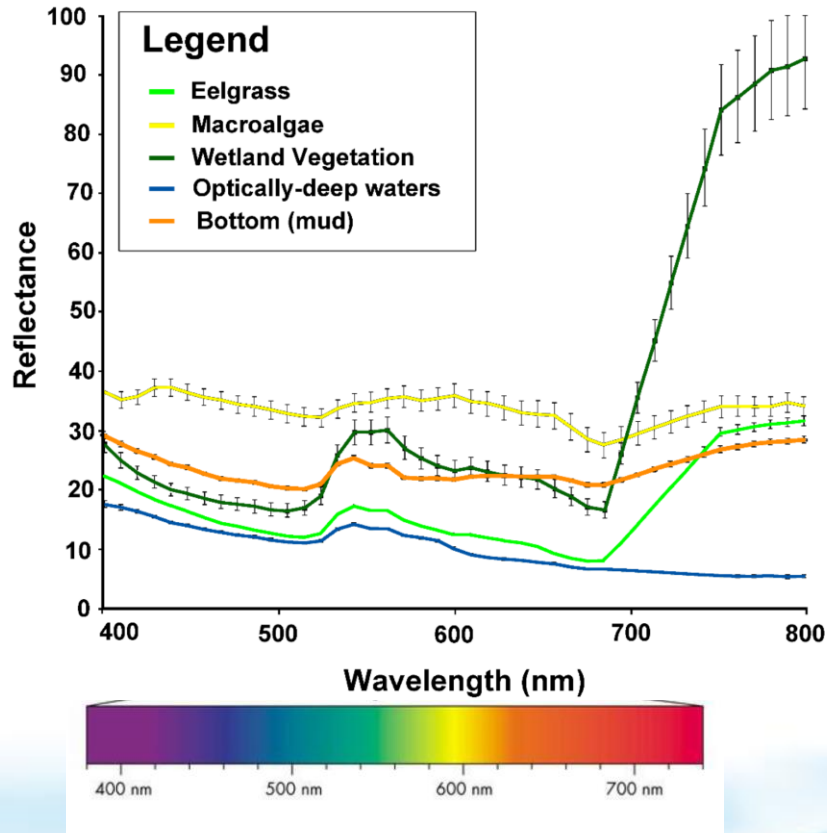


Common benthic habitats (in Scandinavia)



Photo: Trine Bekkby, Hege Gundersen, Kasper Hancke (SeaBee/NIVA)

Spectral reflectance of benthic habitats



I.e. Optical signature

Shachak et al., 2016

The observational pyramid



Traditional Remote Sensing Satellites

Optical remote sensing
Area: Globally (< 300 km)
Resolution: 1-100 m

LEO Small CGI Satellites

Optical remote sensing
Area: Globally (< 100 km)
Resolution: ~100 m

Unoccupied Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

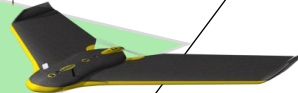
Optical remote sensing
Area: <5 km²
Resolution: 1-10 cm

Autonomous Surface Vehicle (ASV)

Optical + Acoustic sensing
Area: <1 km²
Resolution: ~meters

Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV)

Optical + Acoustic sensing
Area: <1 km²
Resolution: ~meters



Short about the rapid development of benthic remote sensing



FEATURE ARTICLE

ACCESS

2010

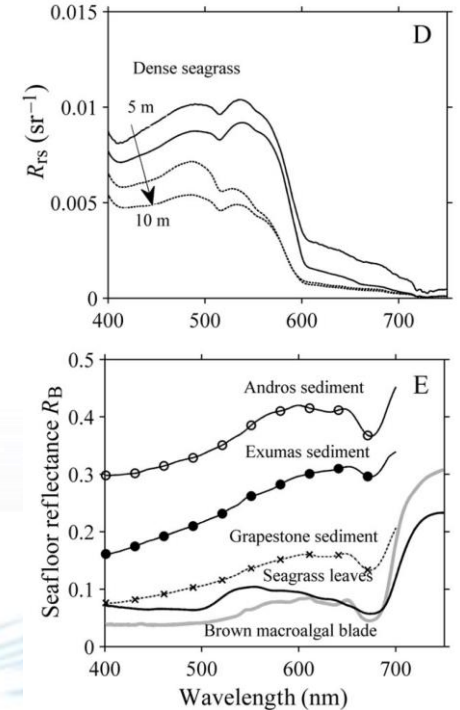
Benthic ecology from space: optics and net primary production in seagrass and benthic algae across the Great Bahama Bank

Heidi M. Dierssen^{1,*}, Richard C. Zimmerman², Lisa A. Drake^{2,3}, David Burdige²

¹Department of Marine Sciences/Geography, University of Connecticut, Groton, Connecticut 06340, USA

²Department of Ocean, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Old Dominion University, 4600 Elkhorn Avenue, Norfolk

- **Satellite** remote sensing
- **250 meter** pixel resolution
- **Multispectral** data, index based



Short about the rapid development of benthic remote sensing

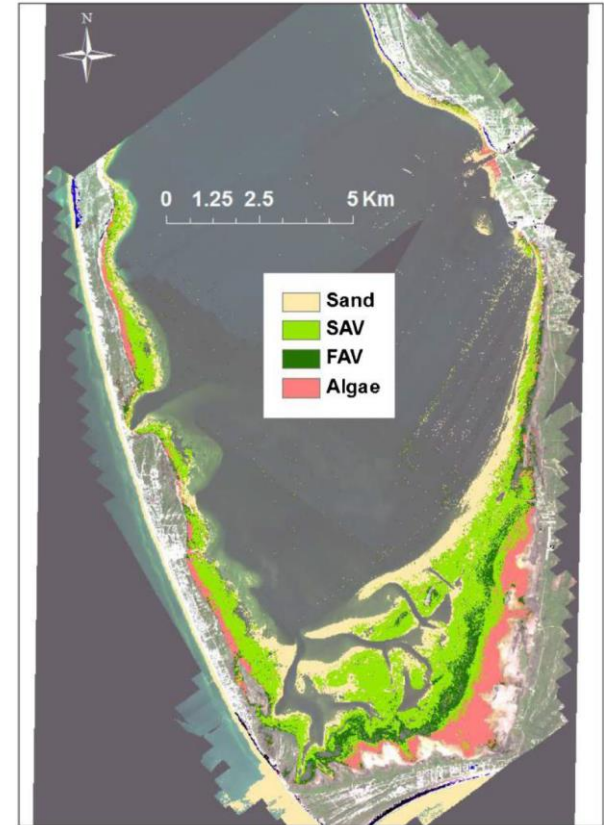
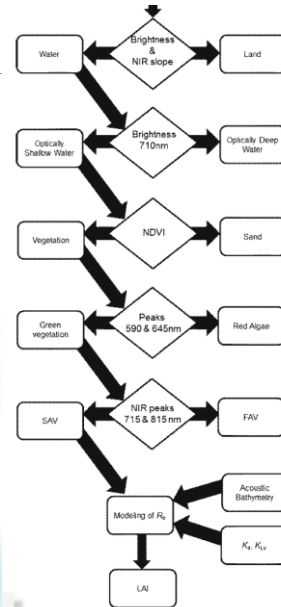


Evaluating Light Availability, Seagrass Biomass, and Productivity Using Hyperspectral Airborne Remote Sensing in Saint Joseph's Bay, Florida

2014

Victoria J. Hill · Richard C. Zimmerman ·
W. Paul Bissett · Heidi Dierssen · David D. R. Kohler

- Airplane remote sensing
- 1 meter pixel resolution
- Hyperspectral data, index based



Short about the rapid development of benthic remote sensing

Spatial assessment of intertidal seagrass meadows using optical imaging systems and a lightweight drone



2018

James P. Duffy^{a,*}, Laura Pratt^{b,c}, Karen Anderson^a, Peter E. Land^d, Jamie D. Shutler^e

^a DroneLab Research Group, Environment and Sustainability Institute, University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, Penryn, Cornwall

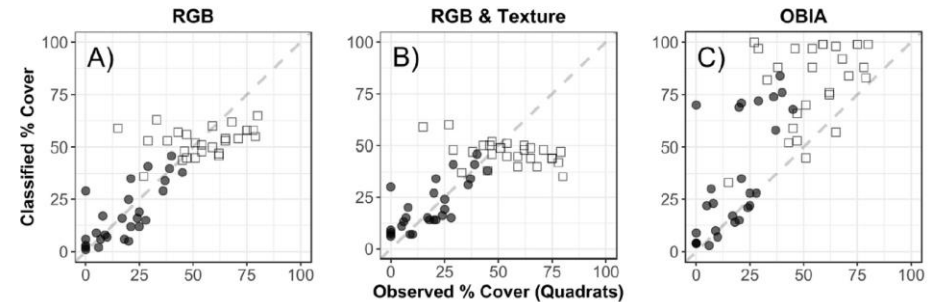
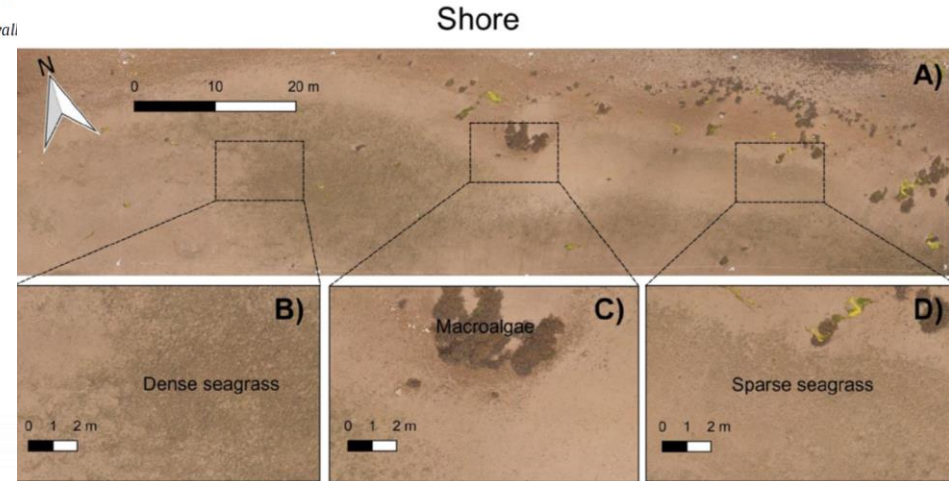
^b Project Seagrass, Sustainable Places Research Institute, Cardiff University, Cardiff, CF10 3BA, UK

^c School of Biosciences, Cardiff University, The Sir Martin Evans Building, Museum Avenue, Cardiff, CF10 3AX, UK

^d Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Prospect Place, The Hoe, Plymouth, PL1 3DH, UK

^e Centre for Geography, Environment and Society, University of Exeter, Penryn Campus, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9FE, UK

- Drone remote sensing
- <1 cm pixel resolution
- RGB data, Object detection and clustering algorithm



Selected benthic habitats – looking from a drone

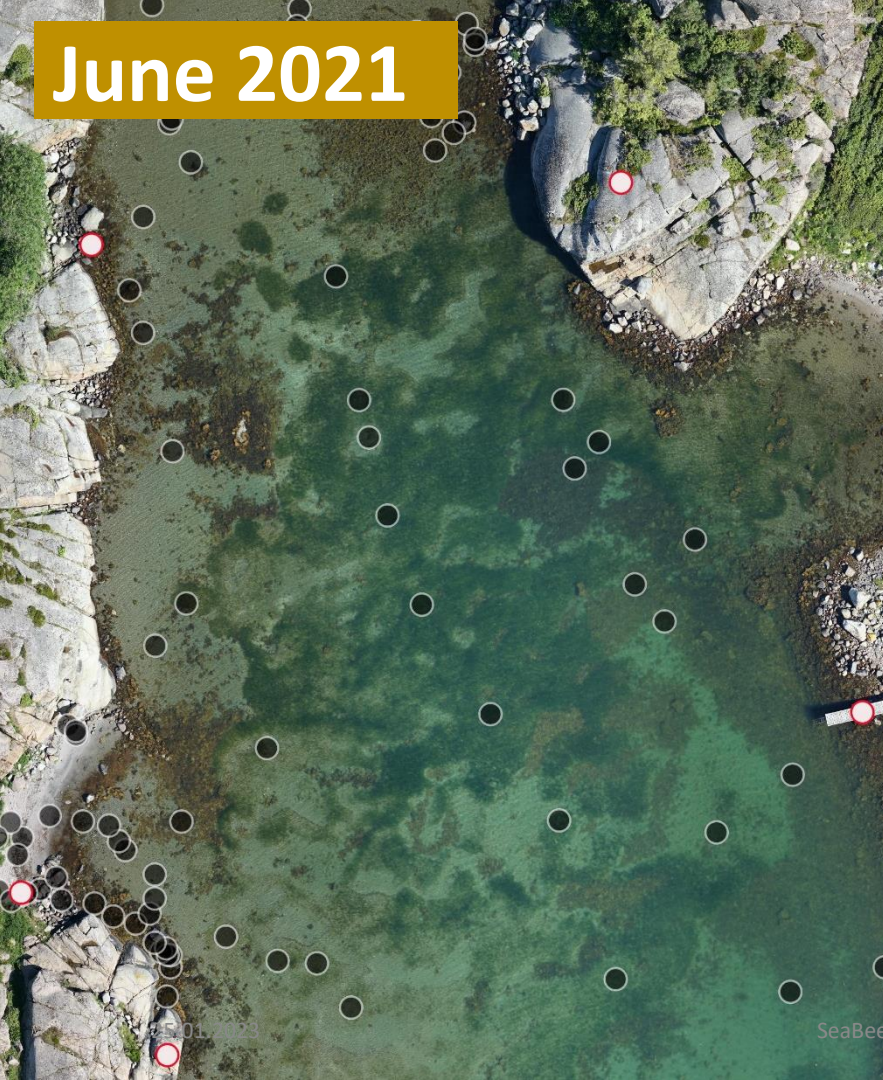


- **Drone-based** remote sensing
- **<2 cm** pixel resolution
- **Multispectral (MSI)** og **hyper (HIS)** spectral data (this is a RGB overview)
- **AI/Machine learning (ML)** analysis

Selected benthic habitats – looking from a drone



June 2021

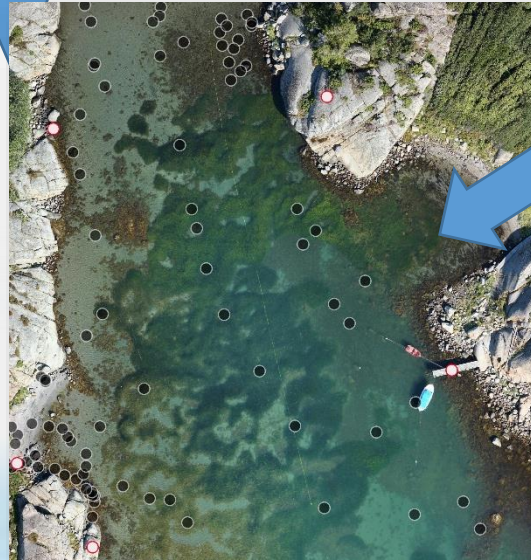
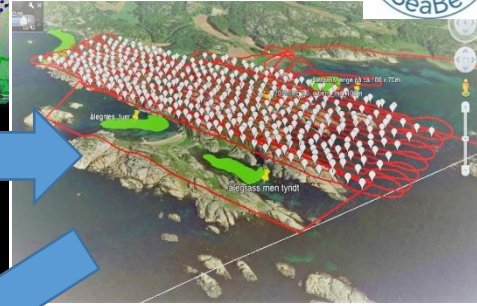
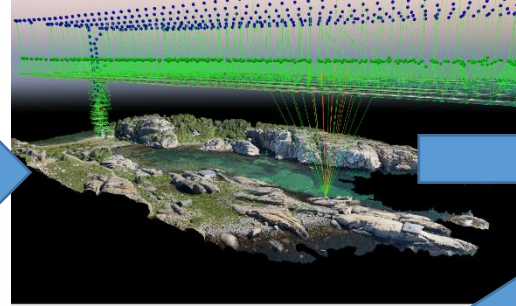
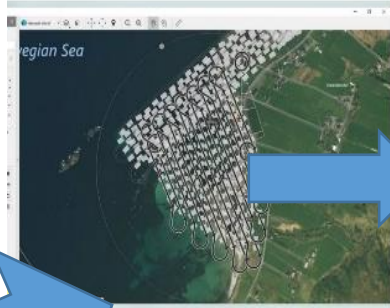


Aug 2021



Hancke et al. in prep

How does it work? - Drones and sensors



DRY FACTS

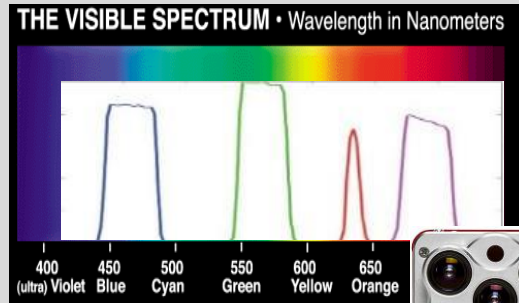
- **Drones:** Fixed-wing and rotor-drone
- **Fly height:** 10 to 120 meters
- **Areal coverage:** 0.1 to 5 km² per day
- **Images:** ~3000 RGB/spectral per km²
(video only for demonstration and visual overview)
- **Spectral coverage:** VIS + NIR
(490, 550, 670, 700, 720, & 840 nm)
- **Spatial image resolution:**
0.5 to 12 cm pixel⁻¹
(depends on fly height)
- **Fly time:** 0.2 to 4 hours

How does it work? - Image analysis

'Ordinary' RGB analysis



Multi- and hyperspectral cameras



Machine Learning

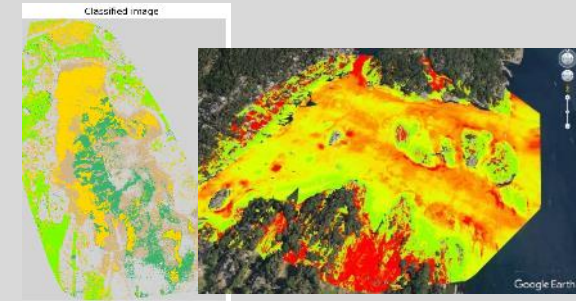


Image analysis Multispectral Imagery (MSI) data

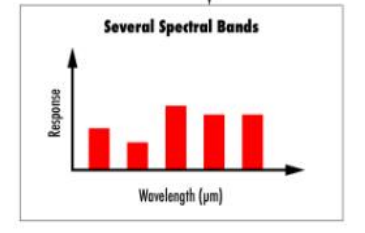
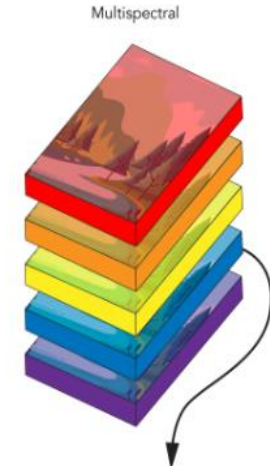
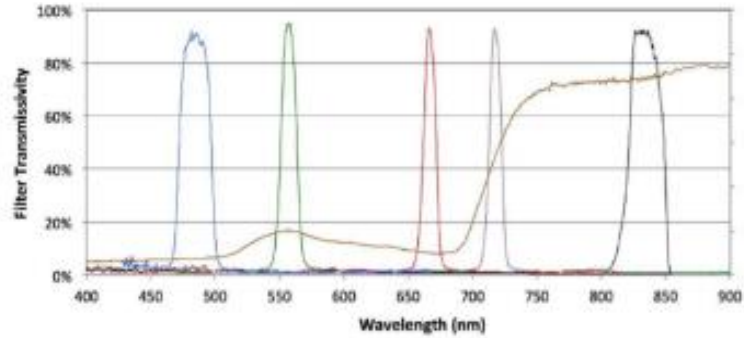
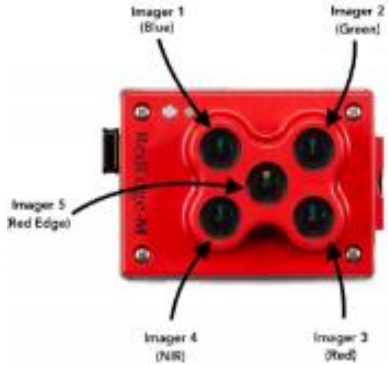
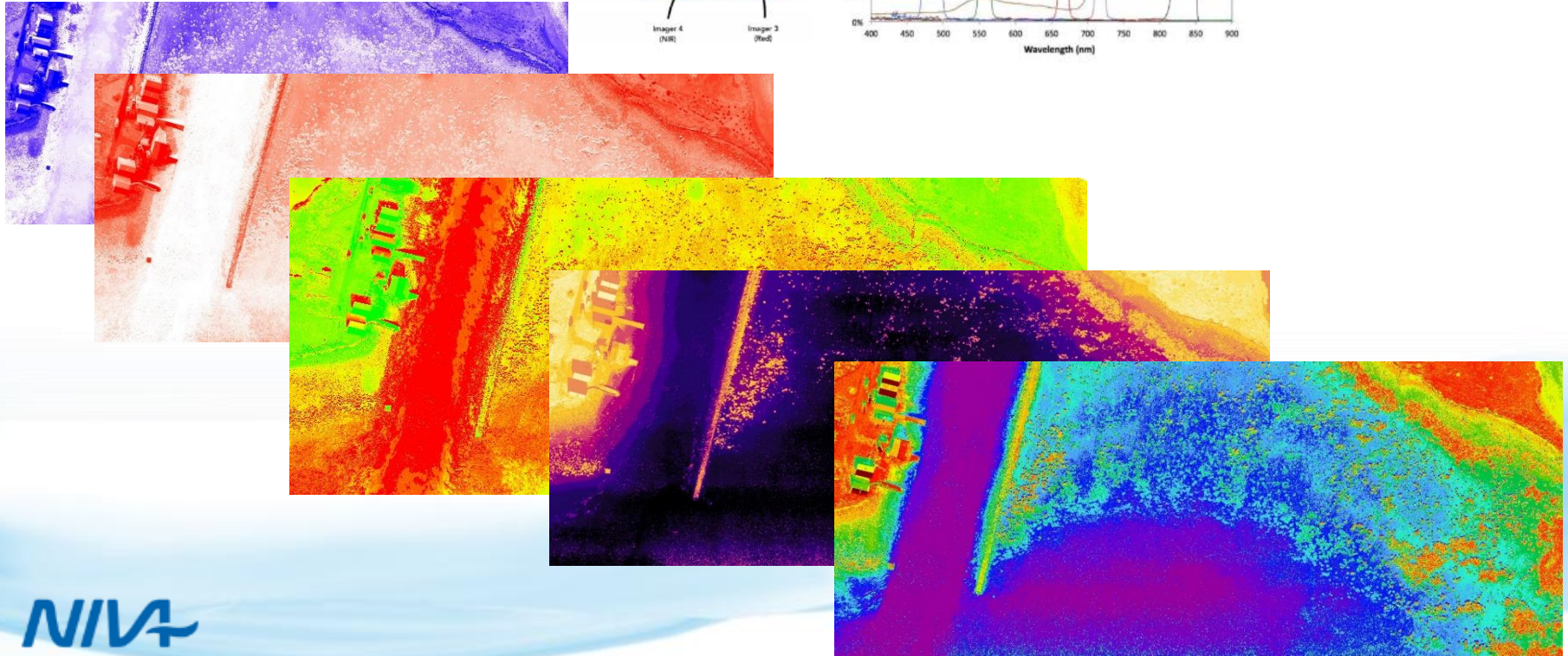
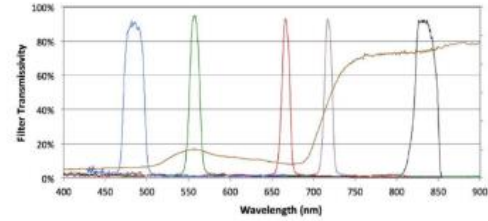
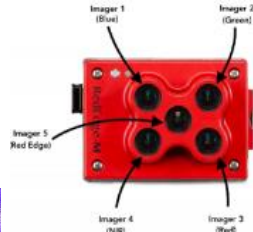


Image analysis Multispectral Imagery (MSI) data



3D habitat modelling

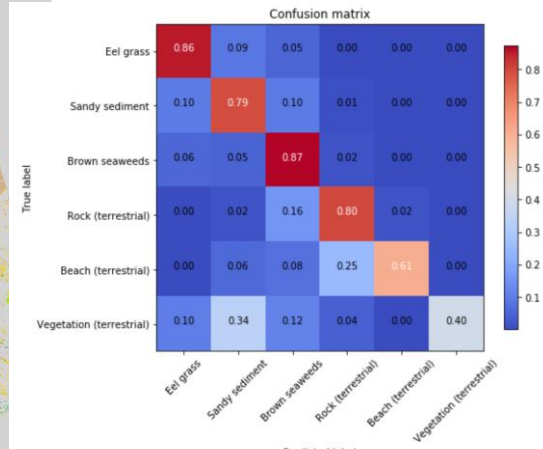
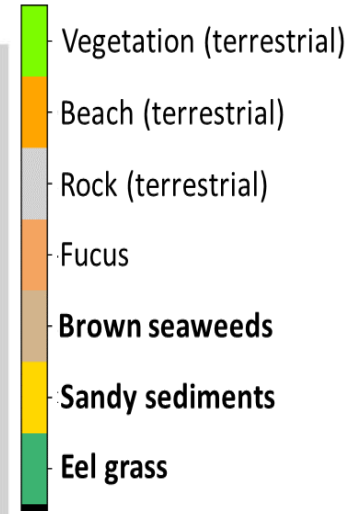
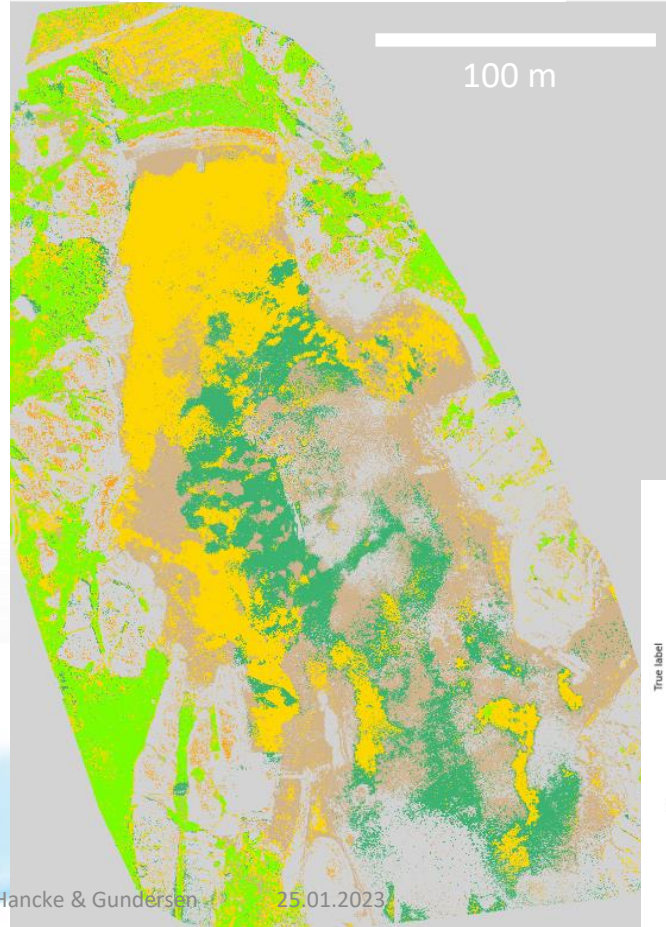


Analysis: Eelgrass and seaweed coverage mapping

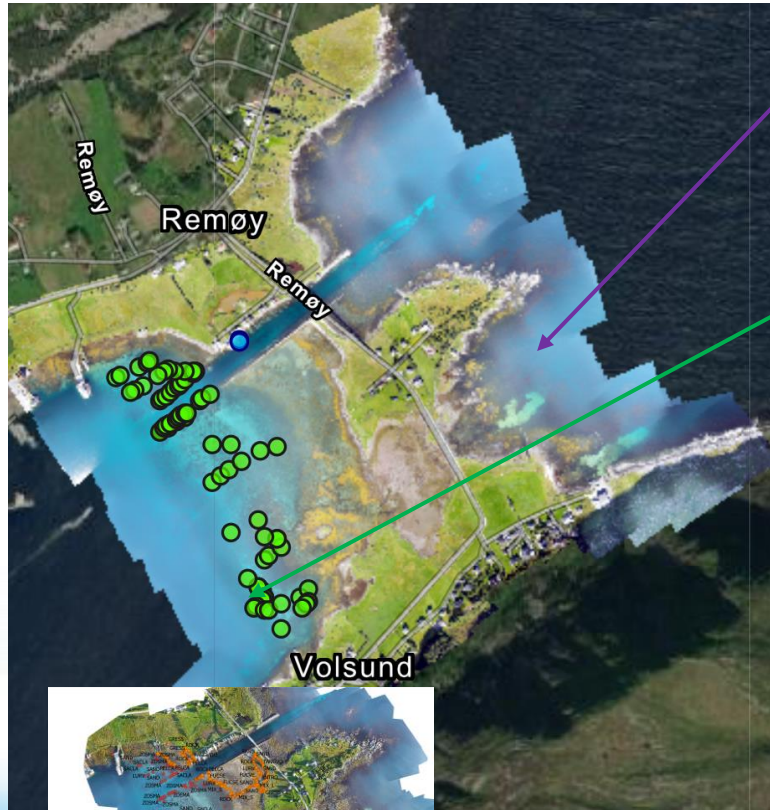
Orthomosaic image (~500 single images)



Categorized mosaic image



Extent of operations



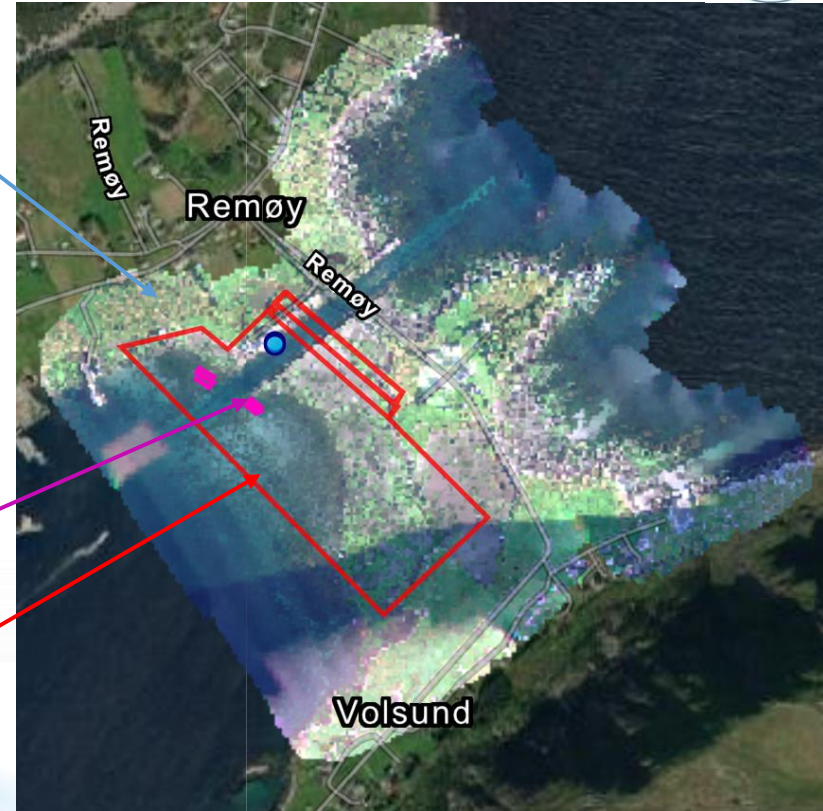
RGB 120 m

MS

Ground truth
Cm precision

Otter
(HSI, plan)

HIS area



+ Ground truth Leica
SeaBee/Hancke & Gundersen

+ Otter (NIVA)
25.01.2023

Distribution in "habitat classes"

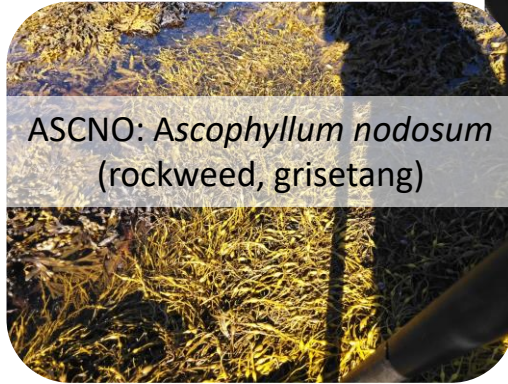
ZOSMA: *Zostera marina*
(eelgrass, ålegras)



FUCVE: *Fucus vesiculosus*
(bladder wrack, blæretang)



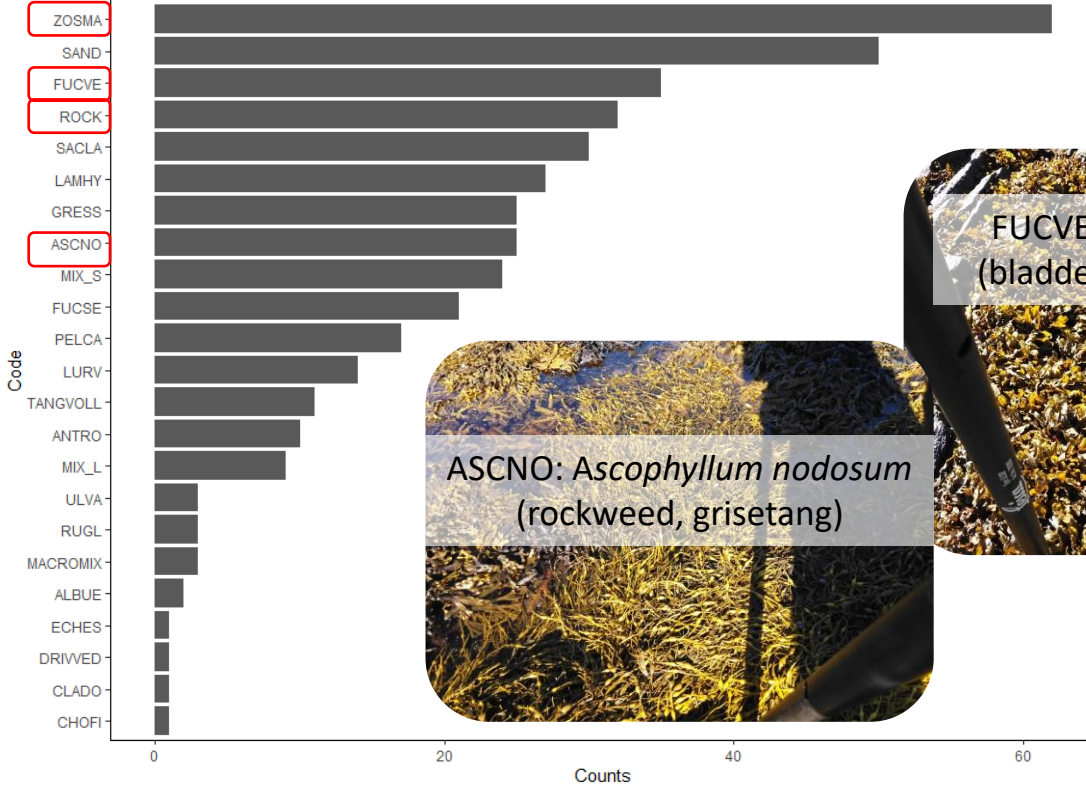
ASCNO: *Ascophyllum nodosum*
(rockweed, grisetang)



ROCK



Remoy



Autonomous Surface Vehicle (ASV) for benthic habitat mapping

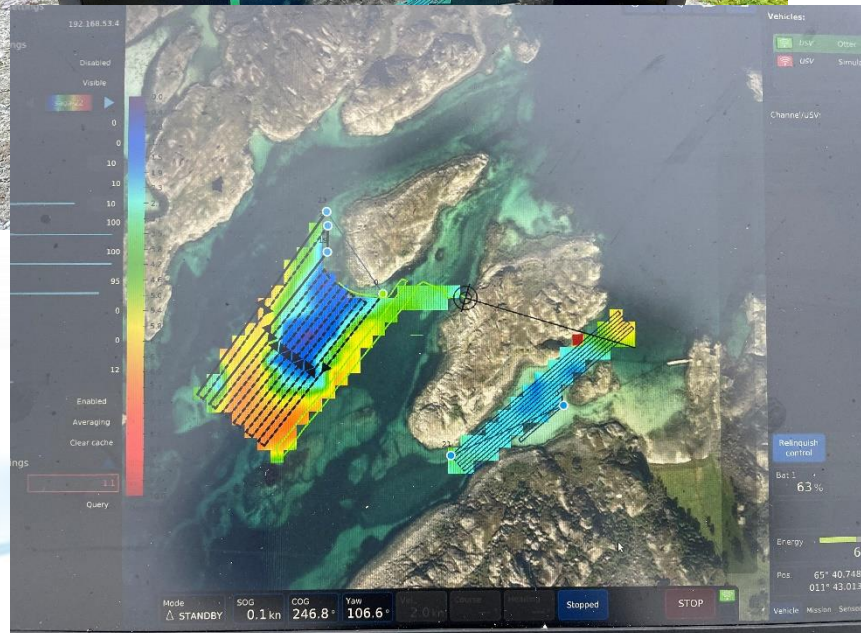


Sensors

- **Acoustics** for bathymetry and habitat classification
- **Optics** for water column properties
- **Temp + sal.**
- **RTK – GPS** for high resolution positioning



Autonomous Surface Vehicle (ASV)





SeaBee - Norwegian Infrastructure for Drone-based Research, Mapping and Monitoring in the Coastal Zone

SeaBee hard facts

Duration: 2020-2025 + 2025-2030 (5+5 years)

Budget: 6 MEURO, funded by RCN Research Infrastructure

Contact: Kasper Hancke (NIVA, kasper.hancke@niva.no)



www.seabee.no



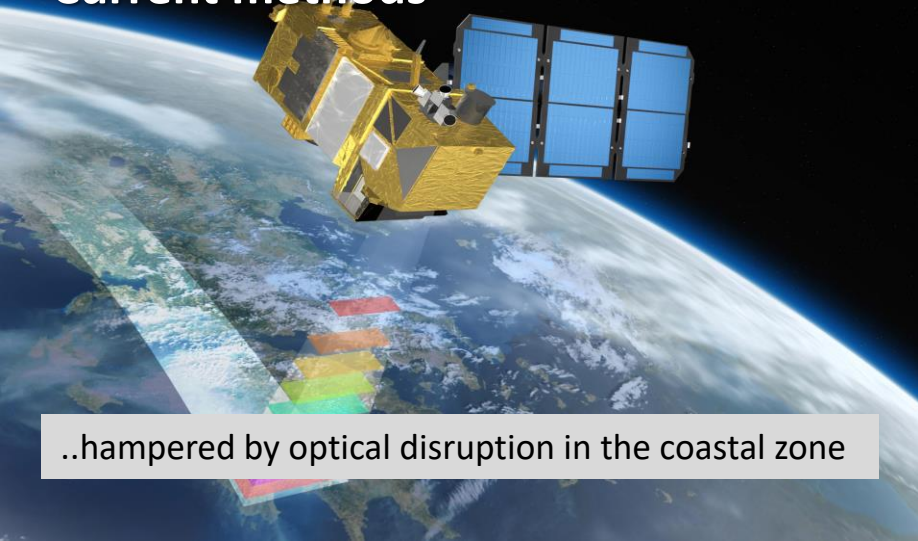
Project owner:

Host institutions:

Industry partners



Current methods



..hampered by optical disruption in the coastal zone



.. don't go shallow (<10m)



.. labor intensive and cumbersome



.. limited spatial coverage

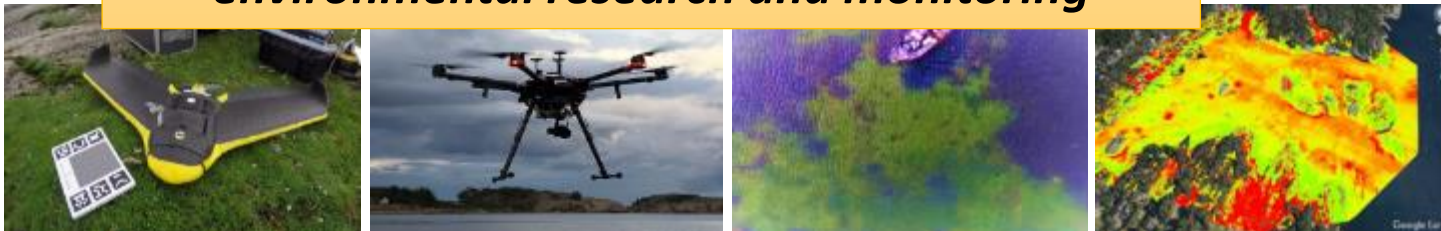
Aim of infrastructure project

SeaBee will establish a national center for drone-based services for use in coastal and aquatic research, mapping and monitoring

Primary objective:

Deliver a beyond state-of-the-art infrastructure to facilitate research on present and future environmental challenges in coastal ecosystems, using portable flying drones, machine learning and cloud-based data sharing technology

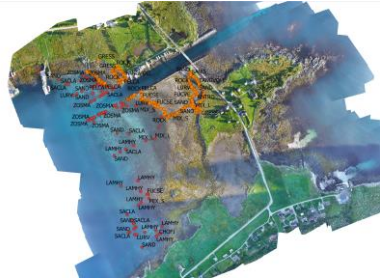
***In other words:
We will develop a cost-efficient toolbox for
environmental research and monitoring***



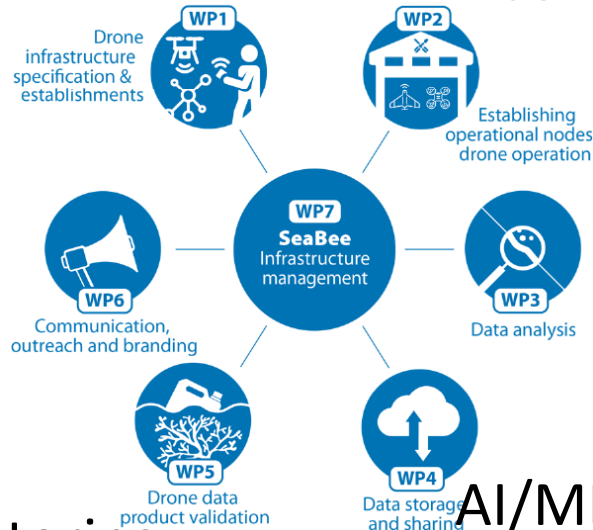


Infrastructure components

Visualization

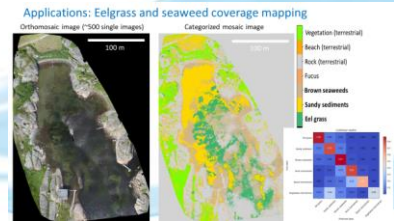
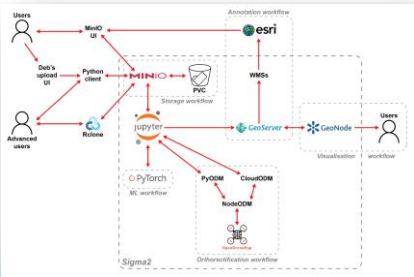


Drones and sensors



Data storing

AI/ML data analysis





Applications using drones



Detecting invasive species



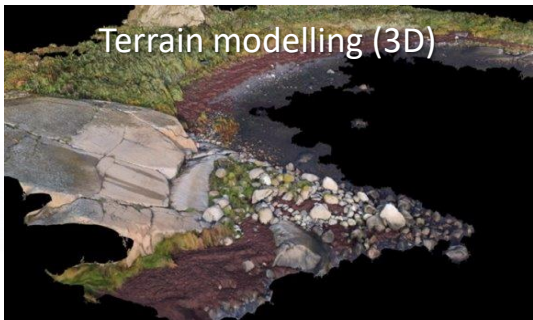
Water quality and ocean color



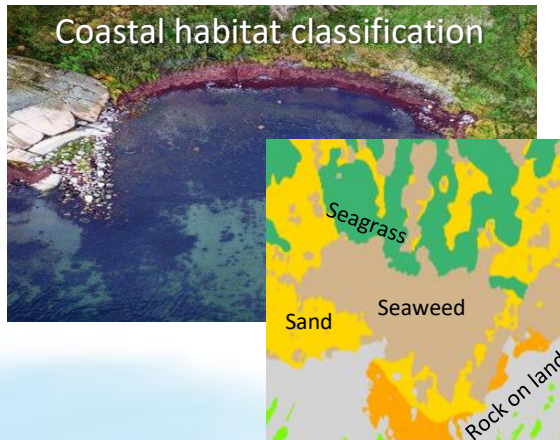
Plastic identification



Terrain modelling (3D)



Coastal habitat classification



Mammal and bird identification



SeaBee data visualization platform – work in progress

Dashboard

Company Profile

Alcoa

Global Tailings Portal Dashboard

Tailings storage facility height and year of construction:

Current storage volume (m³) related to hazard category based on consequence of failure

Storage volume: current (2019) and planned (2024)

Category	Value
Active Tailings	48
Construction volume	992,479,457 m³
Total planned volume	1,001,825,171 m³
Maximum height TDF	72 m
Construction projects	55
Total active projects	5
Under review projects	104
Approved projects	98

Search for tailings storage facility information:

ID	Custom	Operator	Min	Start/End	DDP	CSA	Notes
101	USA	Alcoa	Alcoa	Summer	Significant	Minor	US-Covers Technology and Environmental Services Agreement with US EPA. US EPA is reviewing the Agreement and will issue a decision on the Agreement by the end of 2024. The Agreement is being reviewed on an annual basis and is expected to be renewed for another 5-year period in 2025. The Agreement is being reviewed on an annual basis and is expected to be renewed for another 5-year period in 2025.

2012 YES NO

2013 YES NO

2014 YES NO

2015 YES NO

2016 YES NO

2017 YES NO

2018 YES NO

2019 YES NO

2020 YES NO

2021 YES NO

2022 YES NO

2023 YES NO

2024 YES NO

2025 YES NO

2026 YES NO

2027 YES NO

2028 YES NO

2029 YES NO

2030 YES NO

Work Package Lead



Core Partners



Financed By





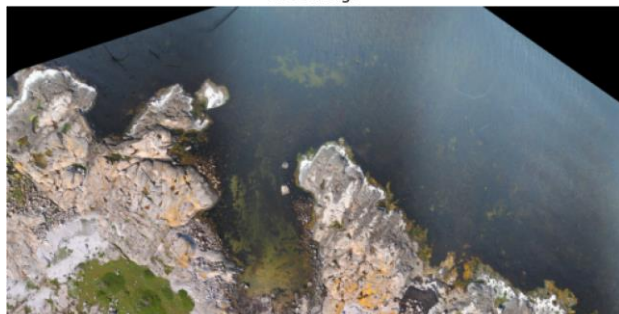
REPORT SNO. 7553-2020

Detection of macroplastic on beaches using drones and object-based image analysis

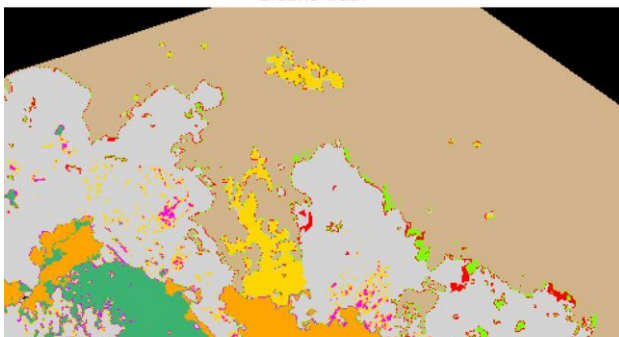


Quantifying marine litter
(Torsvik et al 2020)

RGB Image



Ground Truth



DeepLabv3+ (NIR)



Coastal habitat mapping with UAV multi-sensor data
(Lui et al., 2022)



Quantifying beach casts carbon deposits
(Li et al., 2023)



Summing up – SeaBee and drones for habitat mapping Aims for the real world....

- **Flying and surface drones** offers a novel tool to aquatic research, mapping and monitoring
- Combined with **sensor technology, machine learning** and **data visualization** it provides cost-efficient solutions
- **SeaBee** – a new Norwegian research infrastructure – will deliver novel solutions for research and managing of **coastal habitats, animal populations, climate** and **environmental impacts** and **pollution clean-ups**





Thank you for your attention

Please visit www.SeaBee.no for more information

Acknowledgement to (at least):

Anders Gjørwad Hagen, Kristoffer Kalbekken, Kristina Kile, Tor Arne Johansen, Arnt-Børre Salberg, Lorna Little, Geir Helge Systad, Martin Biuw, Robert Nøddebo Poulsen, Toms Buls, Mats Mikalsen Kristensen, Michel Jemblie, Øyvind Torp, Medyan Ghareeb, Sabine Marty, Øyvind Tangen Ødegaard, Guri Sogn Andersen, Trine Bekkby, James Edward Sample, Kim Leirvik, Debhashish Bhakta, Jemmima Knight, Geir Johnsen, Pål Kvaløy, Joseph Garrett, Håvard Sneffjellå Løvås, Sindre Molværsmyr, Jarle Reksten, Are Jenssen, Izzie Liu, Alexander Mitrofanenko, Guendalina De Luigi, Liv Lang-Ree, Karoline Slettebø Arvidsson

