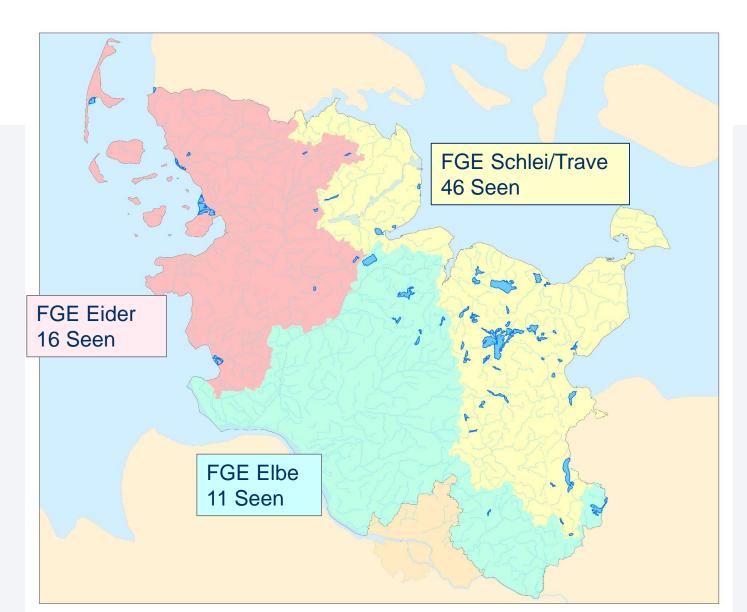
Nutzung von satellitenbasierten Fernerkundungsdaten für Chlorophyll a und Blaualgenvorkommen in den Seen in Schleswig-Holstein

Schleswig-Holstein

BIGFE Nutzerworkshop 11.06.2024







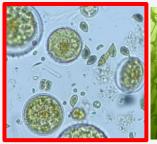
WRRL-Berichtspflicht Seen > 0,5 km²

73 Seen62 natürliche11 künstliche



WRRL-Monitoring

4 Biologische Qualitätskomponenten











Phytoplankton

Makrophyten

Wirbellose

Fische

Metric Biovolumen (Biovolumen und Chlorophyll a-Gehalt)

Metric Algenklassen (Anteil Algenklassen am Gesamtbiovolumen)

Metric PTSI (Indikatorarten)

Monitoring-Intervall: alle 3-6 Jahre

Monitoring-Frequenz: 7x von März bis Oktober

Chlorophyll a-Gehalte aus Fernerkundungsdaten können die Zeiträume ohne Monitoring-Daten überbrücken, innerhalb des Jahres und auch Vergleich ganzer Jahresgänge Anfragen von Bürgern

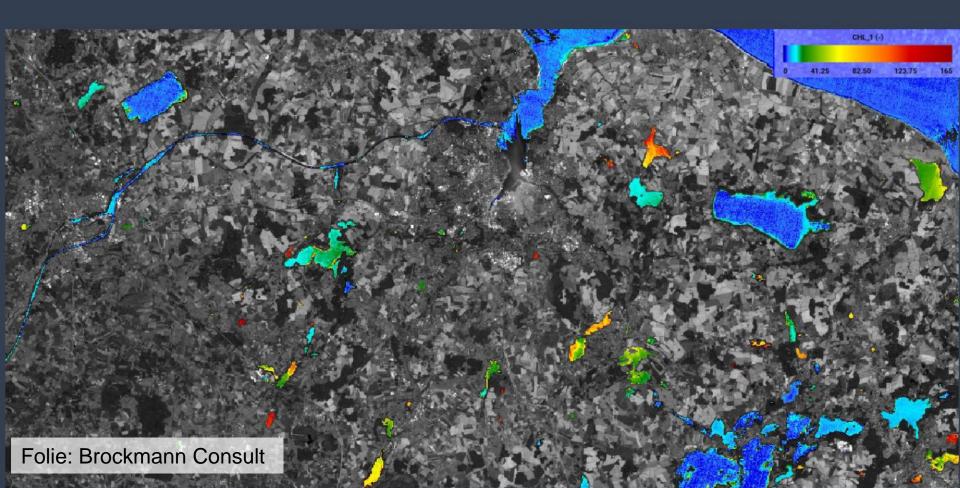








... Chlorophyll Konzentration



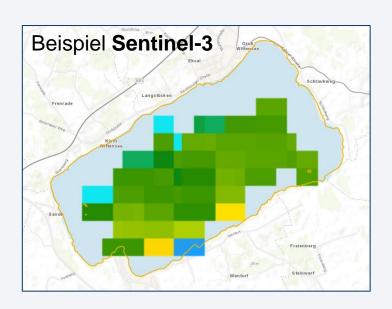


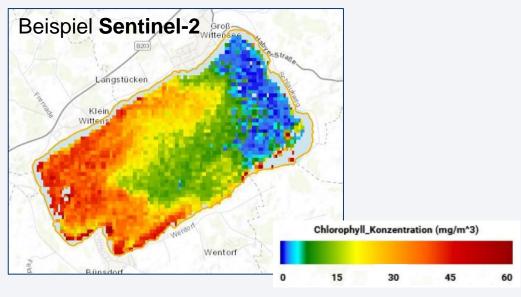
Projekt CyanoAlert

Nutzung von zwei verschiedenen Satelliten:

Sentinel-3 (OLCI) – häufige Überflüge, aber geringe Auflösung (ca. 300x300m)

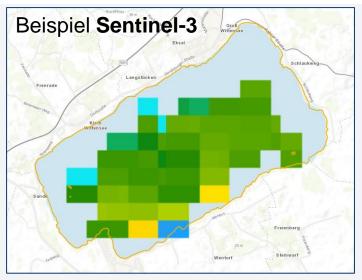
Sentinel-2 (MSI) – Überflüge nur alle paar Tage, aber hohe Auflösung (ca. 30x30m)

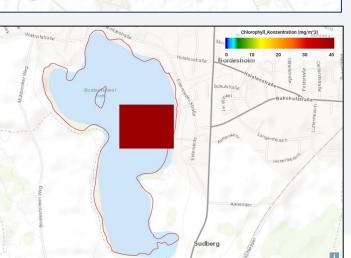


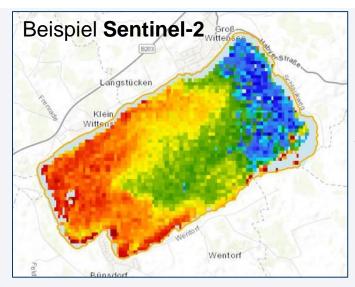


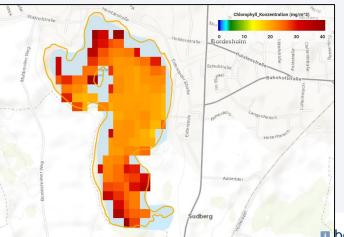


Projekt CyanoAlert







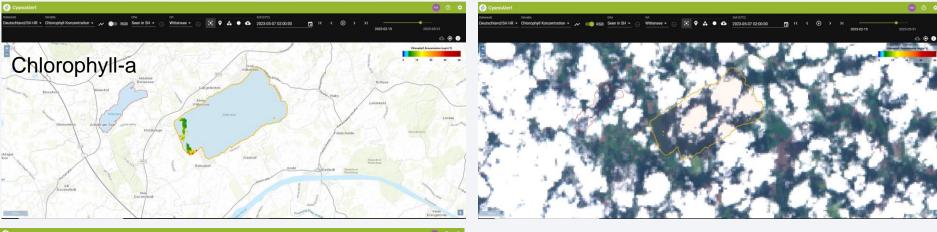


Wittensee Fläche 9,9 km²

Bordesholmer See Fläche 0,7 km²

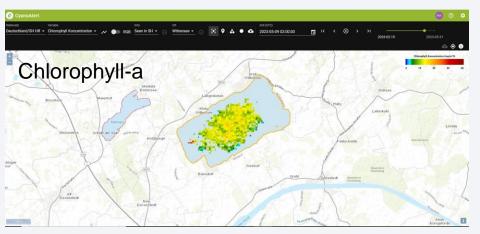
beck, LfU SH

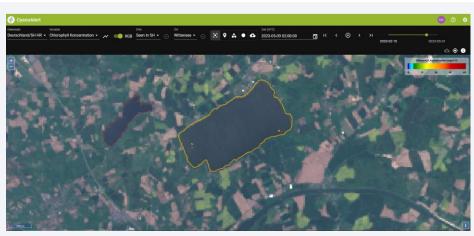


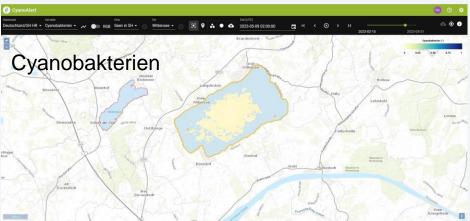




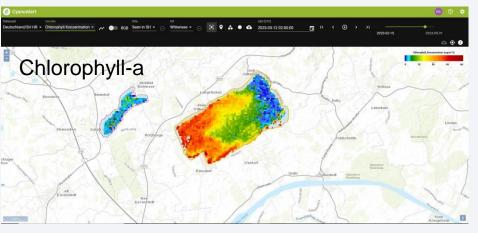


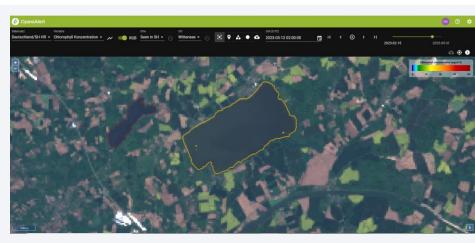


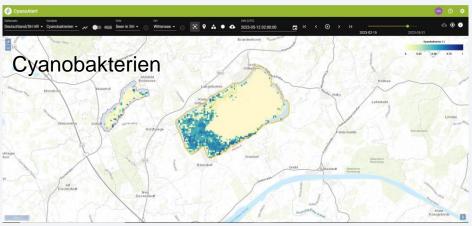




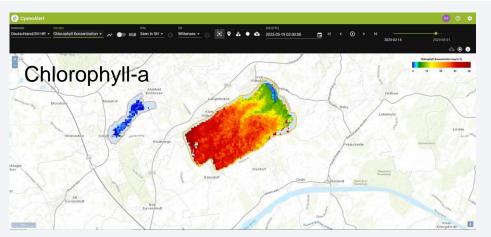


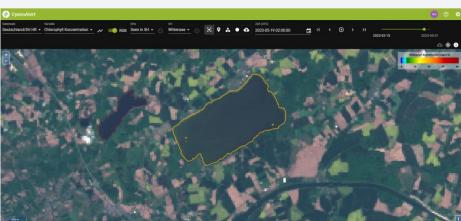


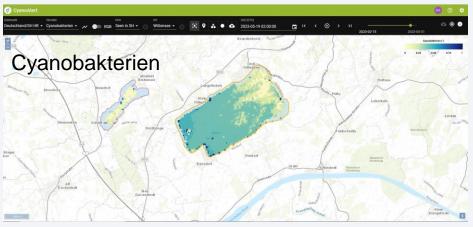




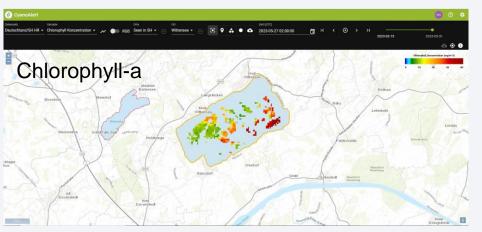


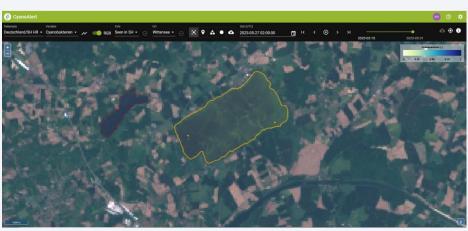


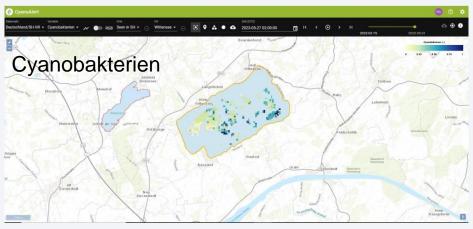




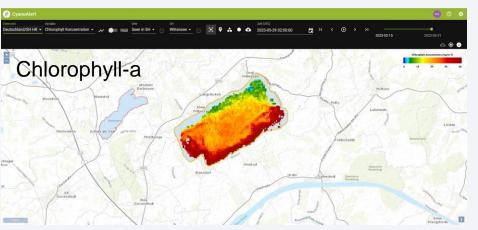


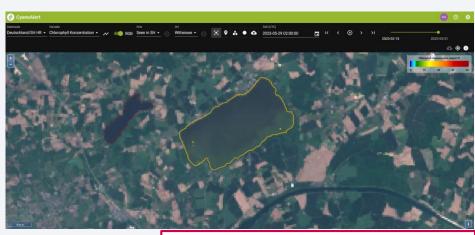


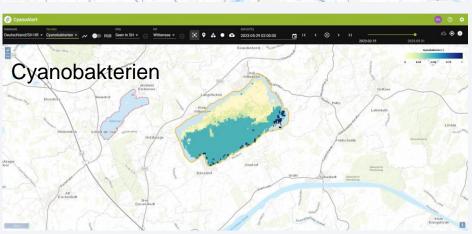












29.05.2023

Einfluss durch:

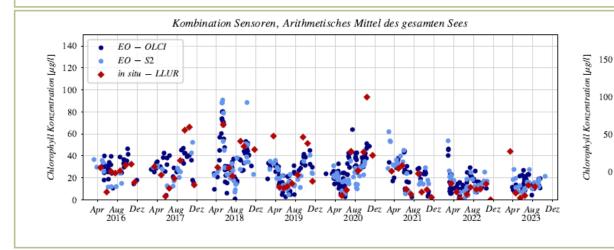
- Wolken (Reduzierte Anzahl valider Überflüge)
- Uferzonen

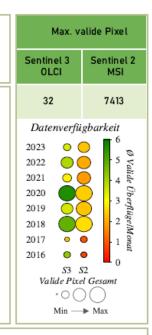
 (Flachwasserbereiche,
 Unterwasserpflanzen,
 Schilfgürtel, Bäume)
- Braunfärbung durch Huminstoffe

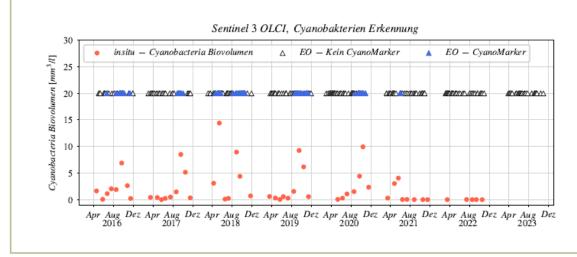
٠.

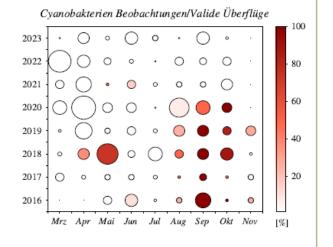
Schleswig-Holstein. Der echte Norden.

Dobersdorfer See









in situ

N = 184

S3

N = 343 N = 172

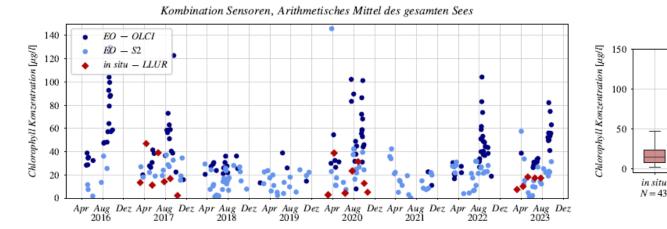
S2

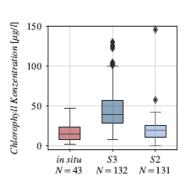


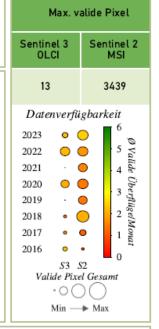


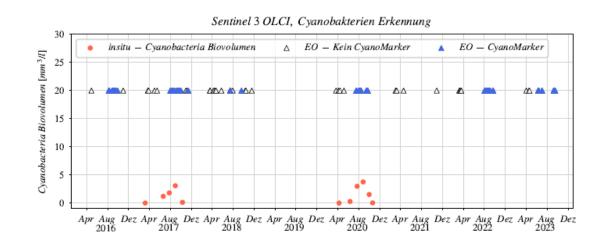


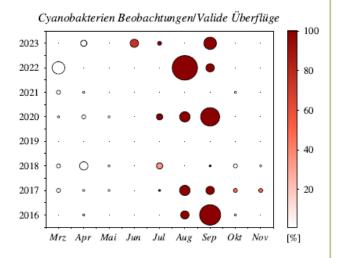
Bistensee









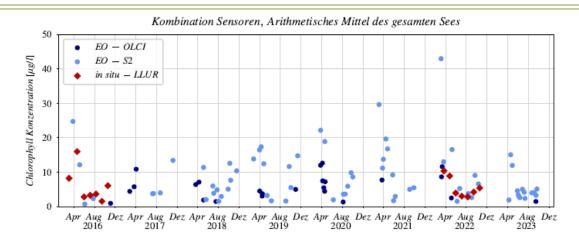


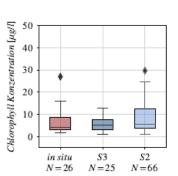


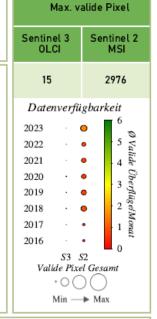


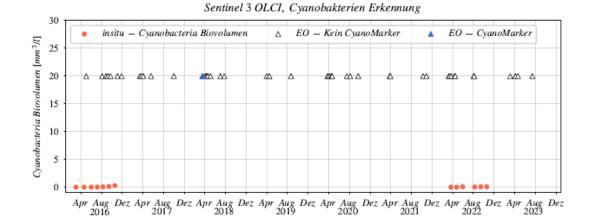


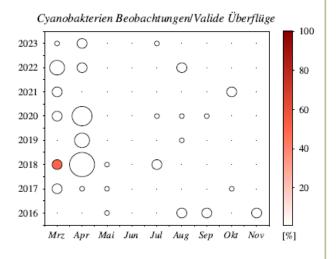
Schluensee









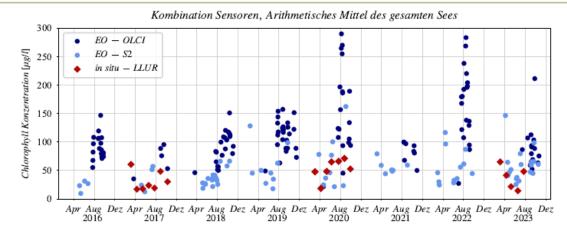


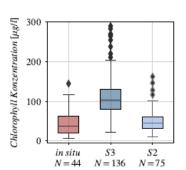


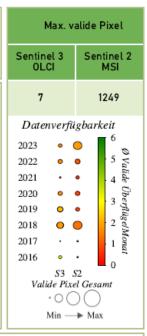


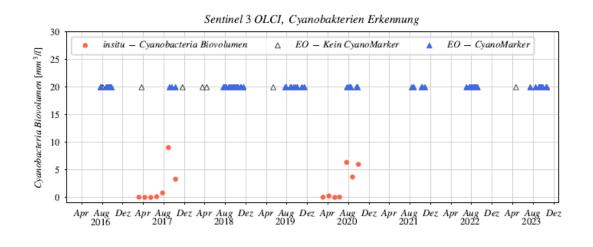


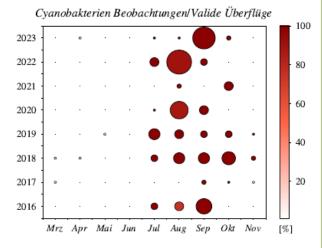
Stendorfer See



















Fazit

- Die Chl a in situ-Daten und FE-Daten passen bei vielen Seen ganz gut zusammen; bei einigen müssen die Algorithmen ggf. noch angepasst werden.
- Fernerkundungsdaten können eine sinnvolle <u>Ergänzung</u> zu den Phytoplankton in situ Daten darstellen.
- Man kann ggf. Trends oder annuelle Schwankungen beim Chlorophyll a erkennen.
- Man bekommt Informationen zur flächenhaften Verteilung des Phytoplanktons.
- Aber man muss natürlich auch die Grenzen der FE-Daten kritisch betrachten.



