

# Jelly

SYSTEMS AND TOOLS FOR LOCATING  
BLOOM OF JELLYFISH AND PREDICTING  
THEIR DISPLACEMENT TOWARDS  
THE COAST



## Identifying potentially harmful jellyfish blooms using SAR Sentinel 1 images

## Identificazione delle 'fioriture' di meduse potenzialmente dannose utilizzando le immagini Sentinel 1 del SAR

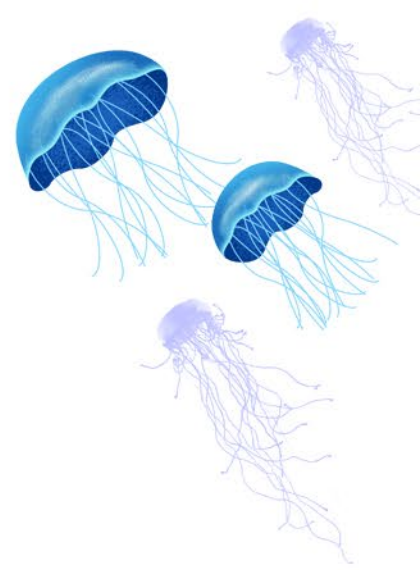
Arianna Orasi\*, Roberta De Angelis, Antonello Bruschi

ISPRA Centro Nazionale per la caratterizzazione ambientale e la protezione della fascia costiera, la climatologia marina e l'oceanografia operativa.

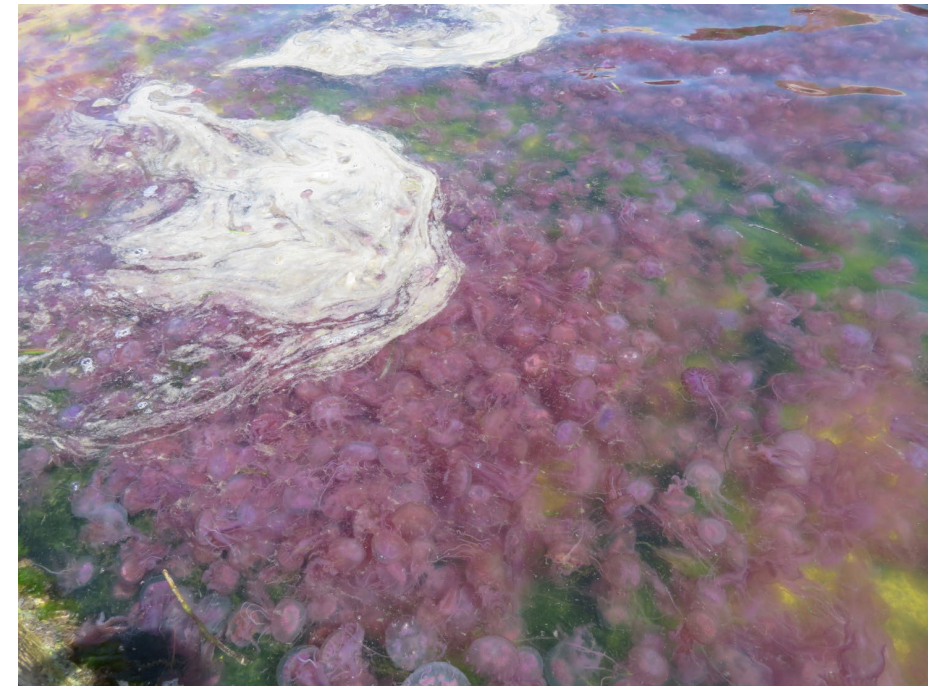




## WHY SEARCHING FOR JELLYFISH ON THE SEA?

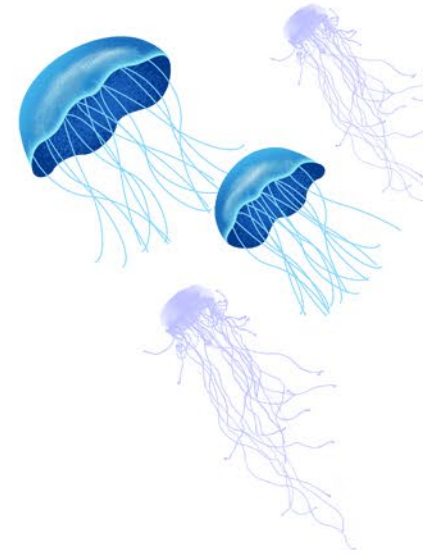


- The oceans are increasingly undergoing a process of “jellyfication” due to human impacts ranging from overfishing to global warming.
- Jellyfish blooms impact on fisheries, aquaculture, power generation and tourism.



Pelagia noctiluca blooms – Photo: Courtesy University of Malta





## USING REMOTE SENSING DATA TO FIND JELLYFISH BLOOMS

**AIM:** explore the potential of Synthetic Aperture Radar SAR to detect jellyfish blooms

**HOW:** damped radar return

**WHAT:** high specular reflection and lower dB values

**THEN:** input for advection/dispersion models coupled with oceanographic models

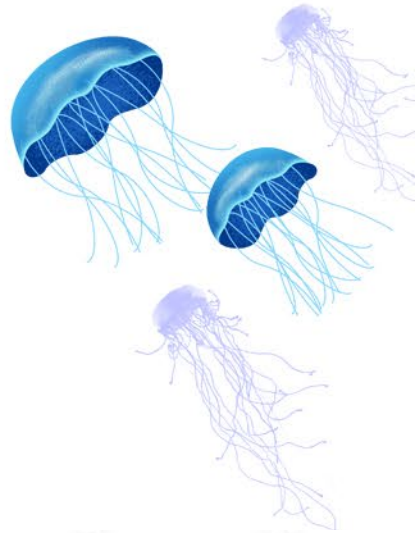


ESA: Sentinel 1-A





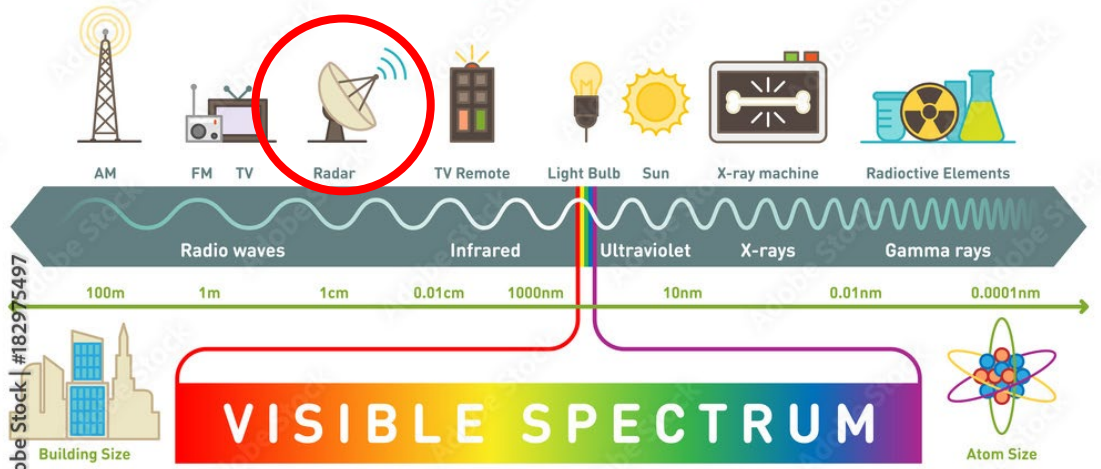
# SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR)



## ACTIVE SYSTEMS

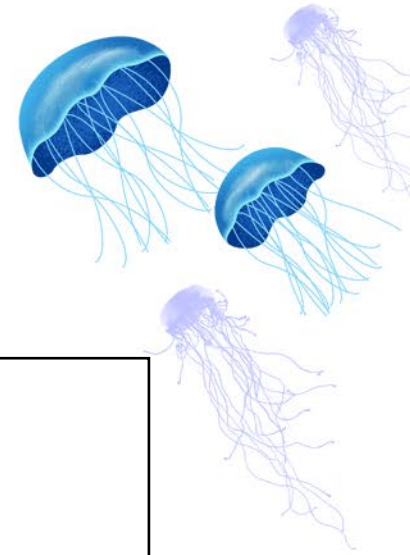


## Electromagnetic Spectrum

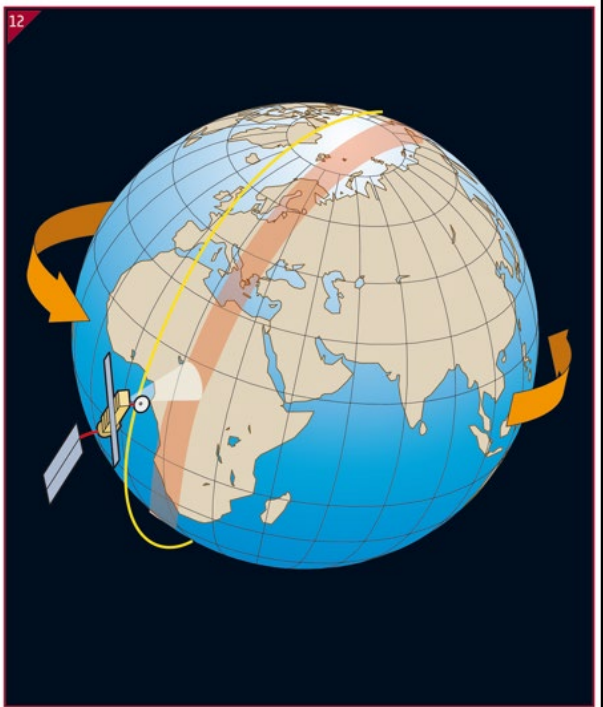
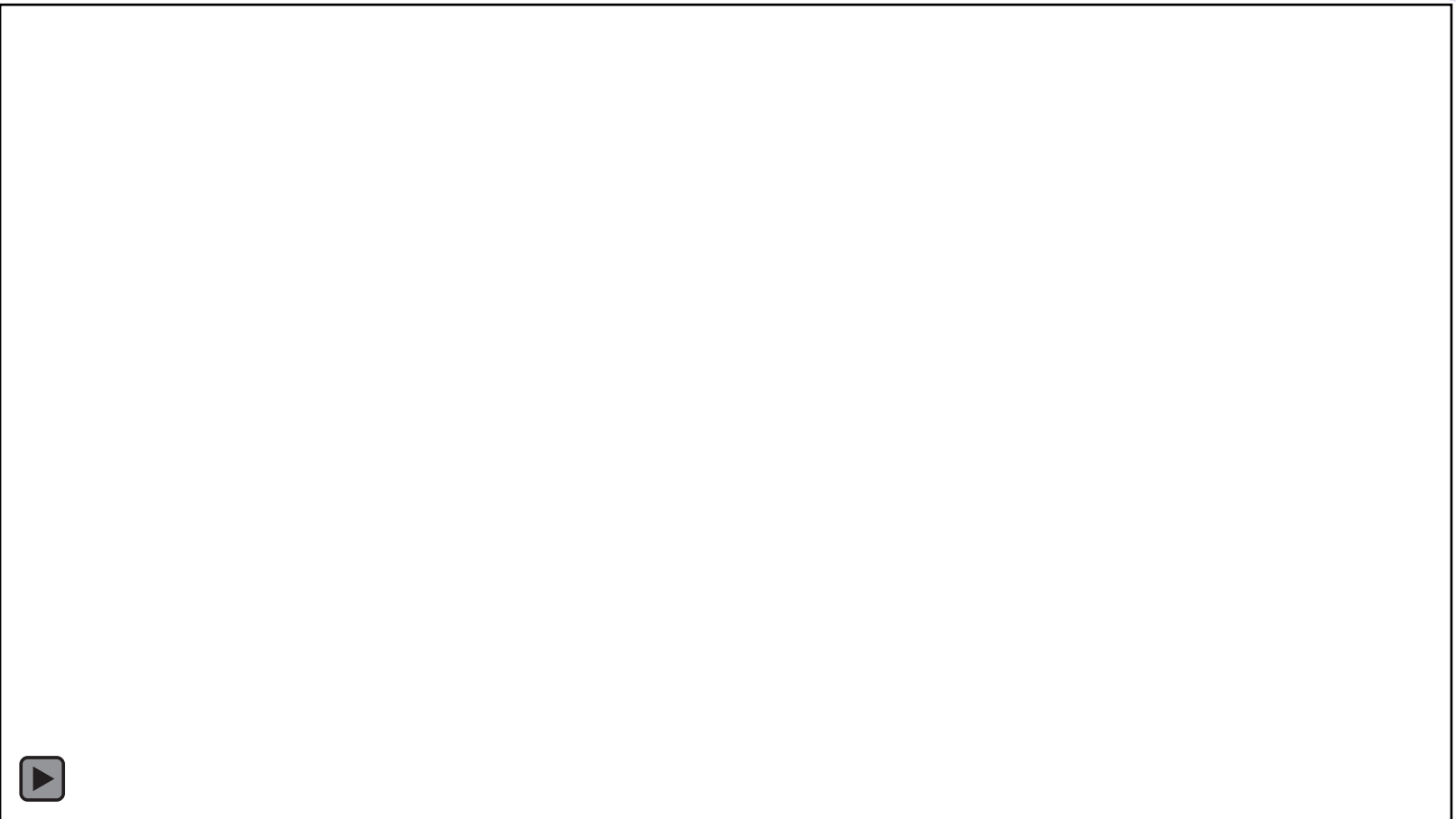


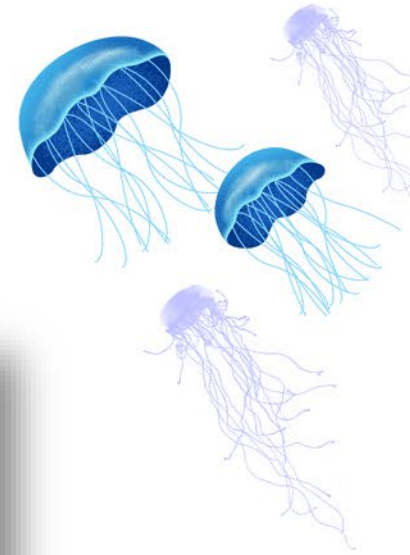
Adobe Stock | #182975497



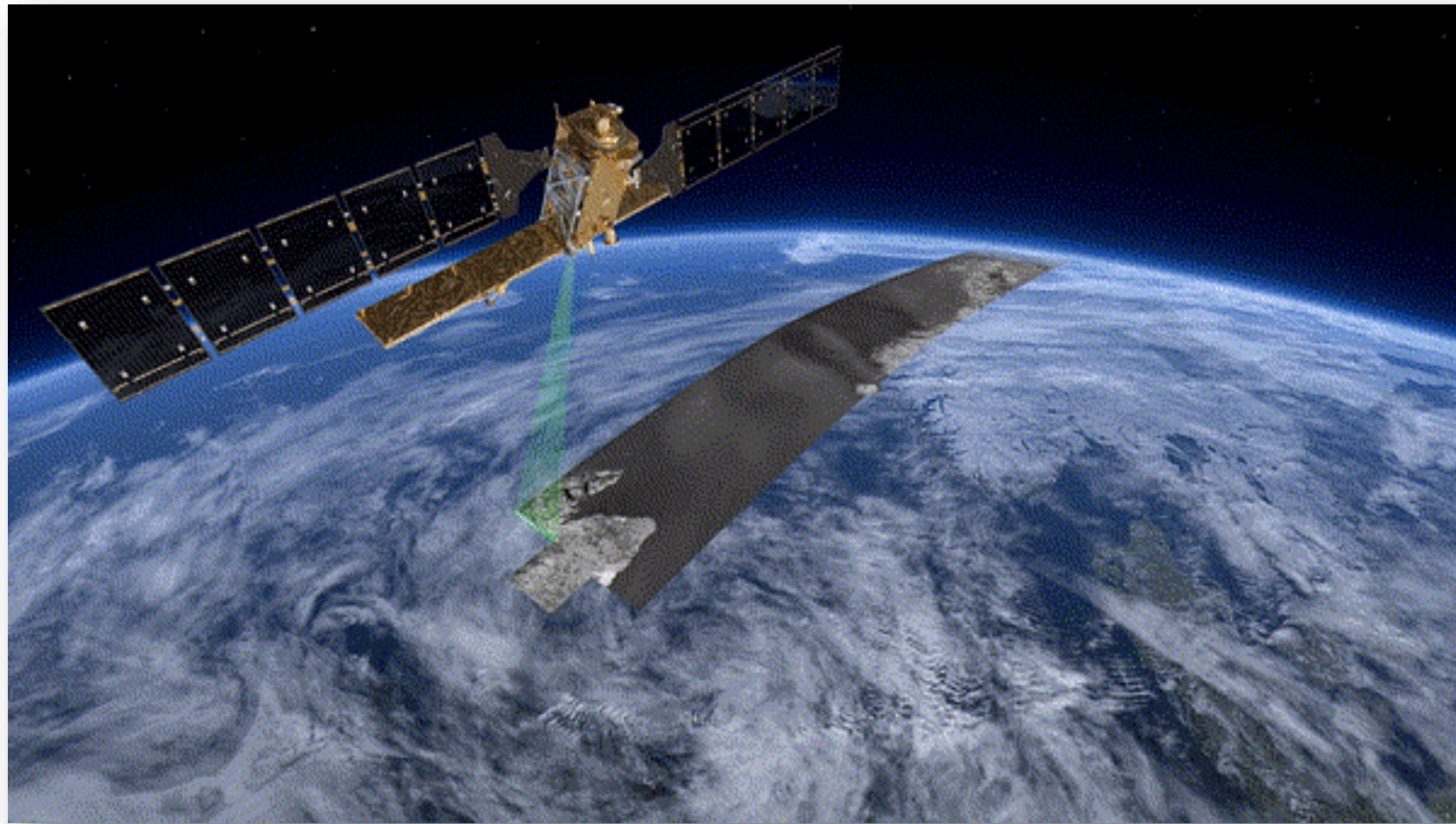


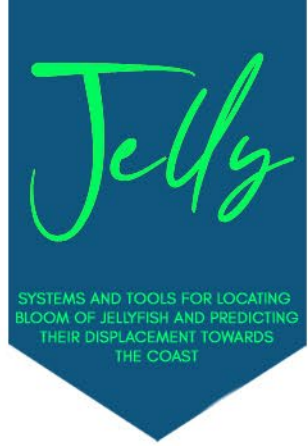
# ESA COPERNICUS SPACE SENTINEL 1-A AND 1-B MISSION



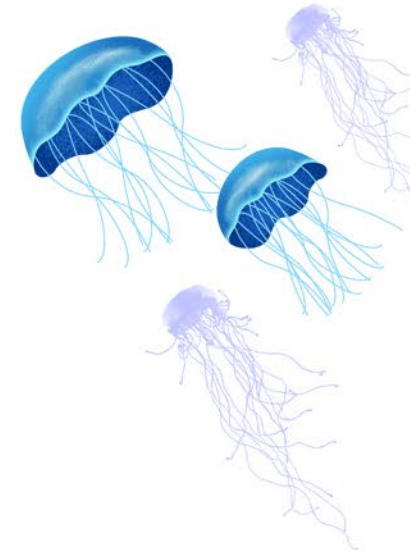
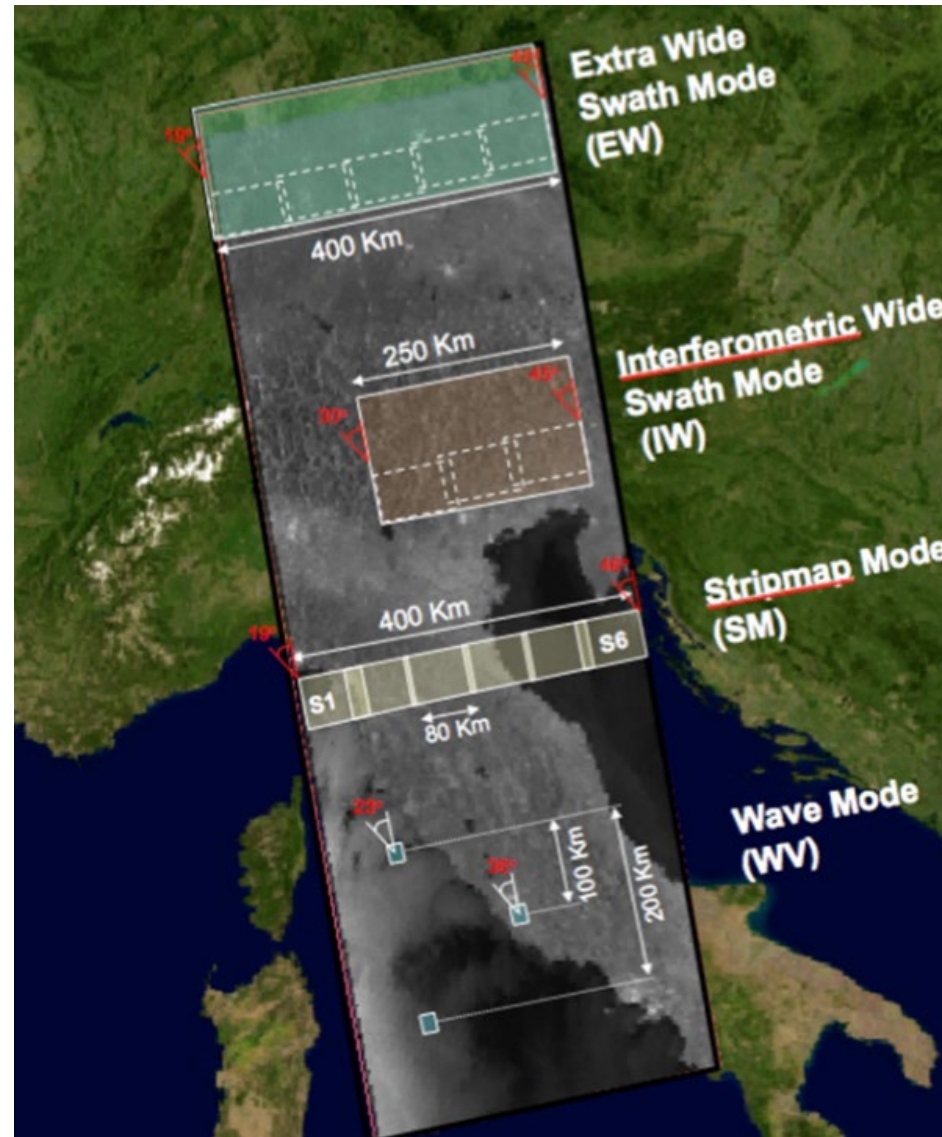


# ESA COPERNICUS SPACE SENTINEL 1-A AND 1-B MISSION



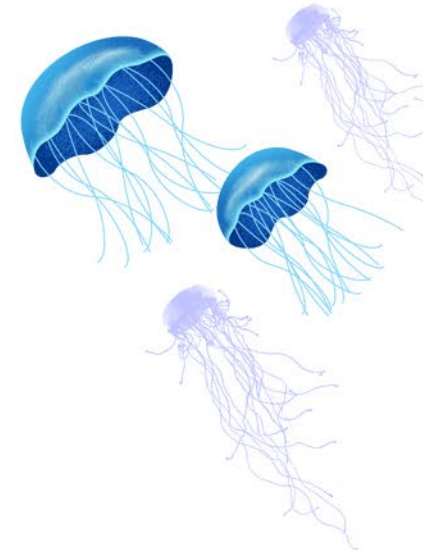


# SENTINEL-1 SWATH COVERAGE





# THE EVENT OF 11th JUNE 2016



During the first two weeks of June 2016 an intense bloom of *Pelagia noctiluca* was identified along all the Maltese coast



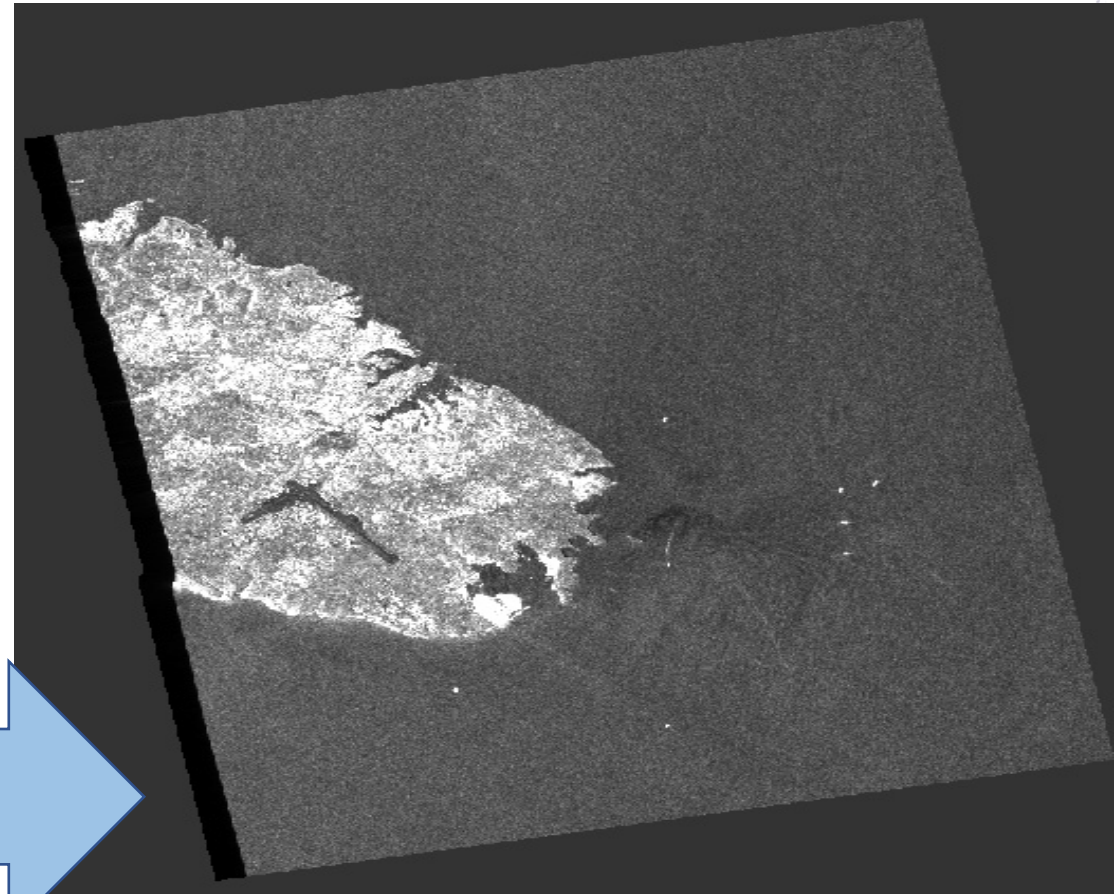
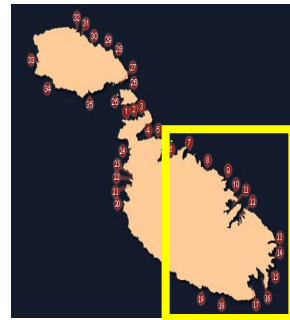
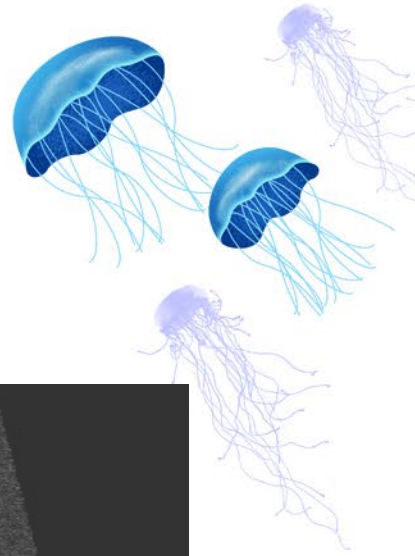
The bloom was identified the 11th June 2016 offshore in the code zone 14 according to the **Spot the Jellyfish** code zone classification







# THE EVENT OF 11th JUNE 2016

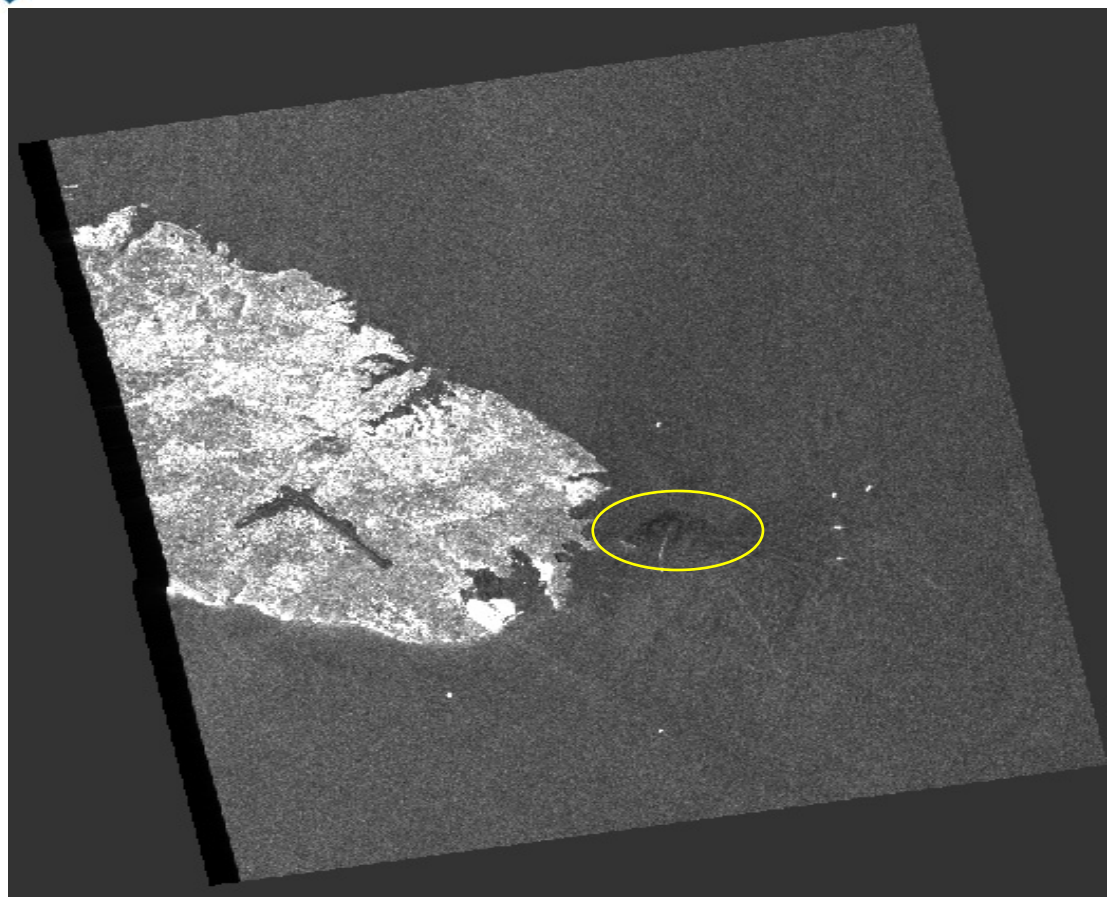
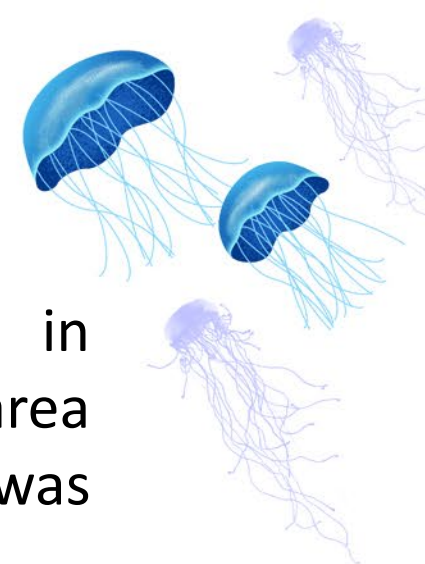


Zoom of Sentinel 1-A image in the bloom area





# THE EVENT OF 11th JUNE 2016



A dark area was found in correspondence of the area where the jellyfish bloom was detected

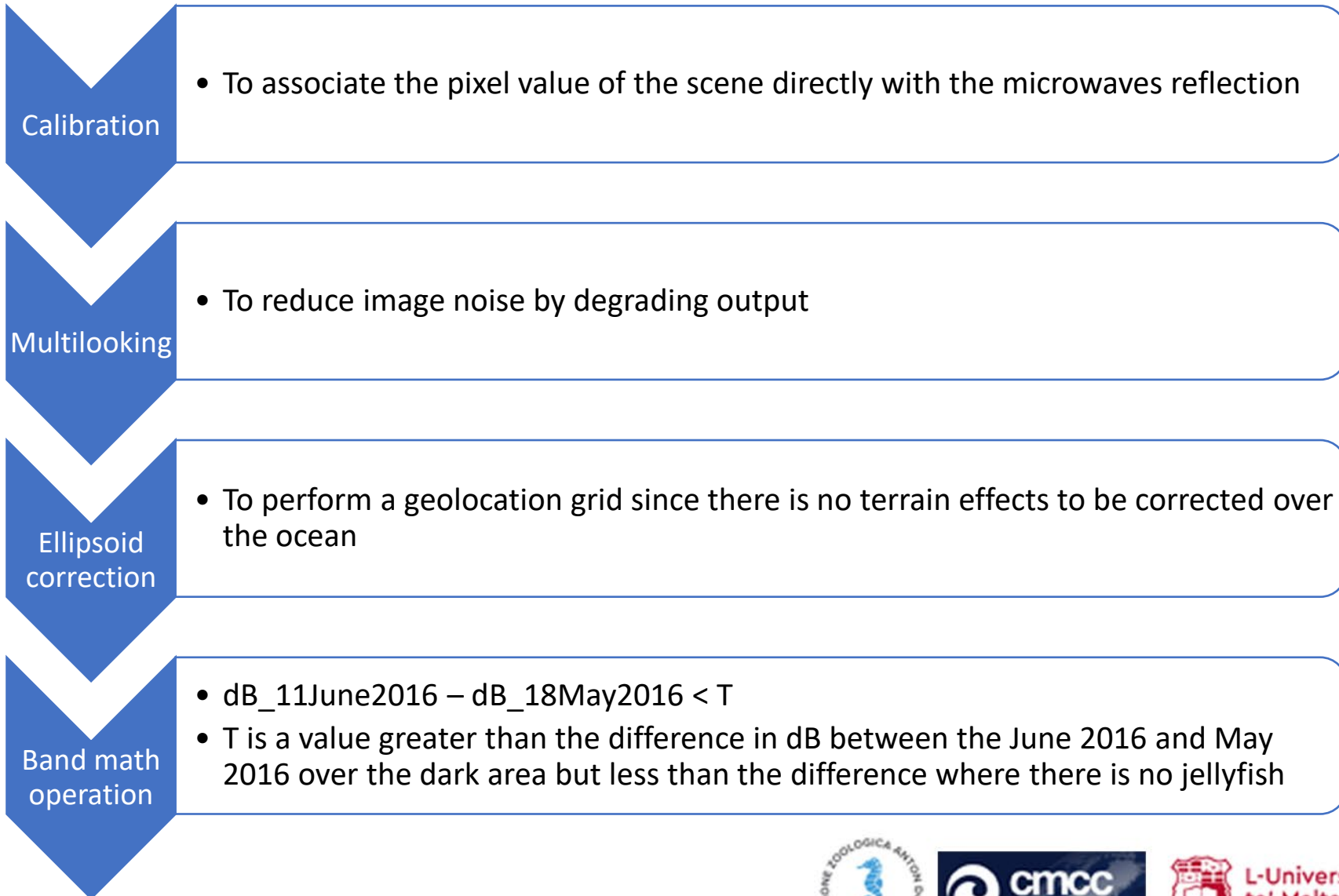
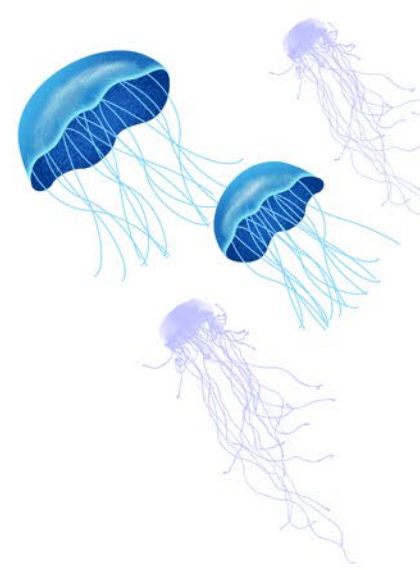
dB values in the Yellow Area range from 16 to 18

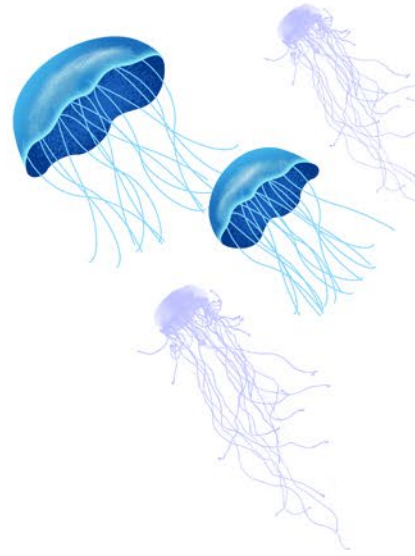
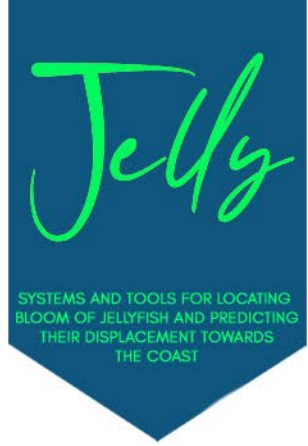
We acquired an archive imagery (with no jellyfish observation) of 18th May 2016 to compare the image of 11th June 2016





# SATELLITE IMAGES PROCESSING

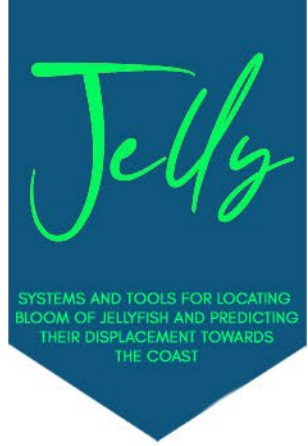




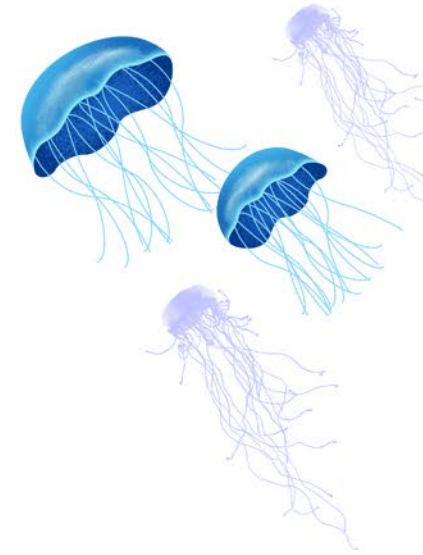
## SATELLITE IMAGE PROCESSING RESULTS

Mask from band math processing



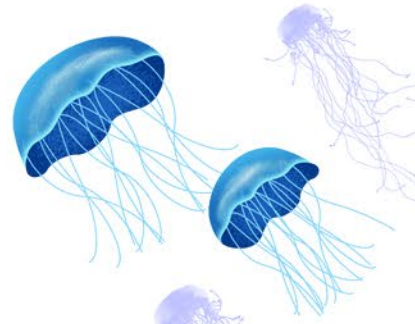


# SNAP OIL SPILL DETECTION TOOL RESULTS

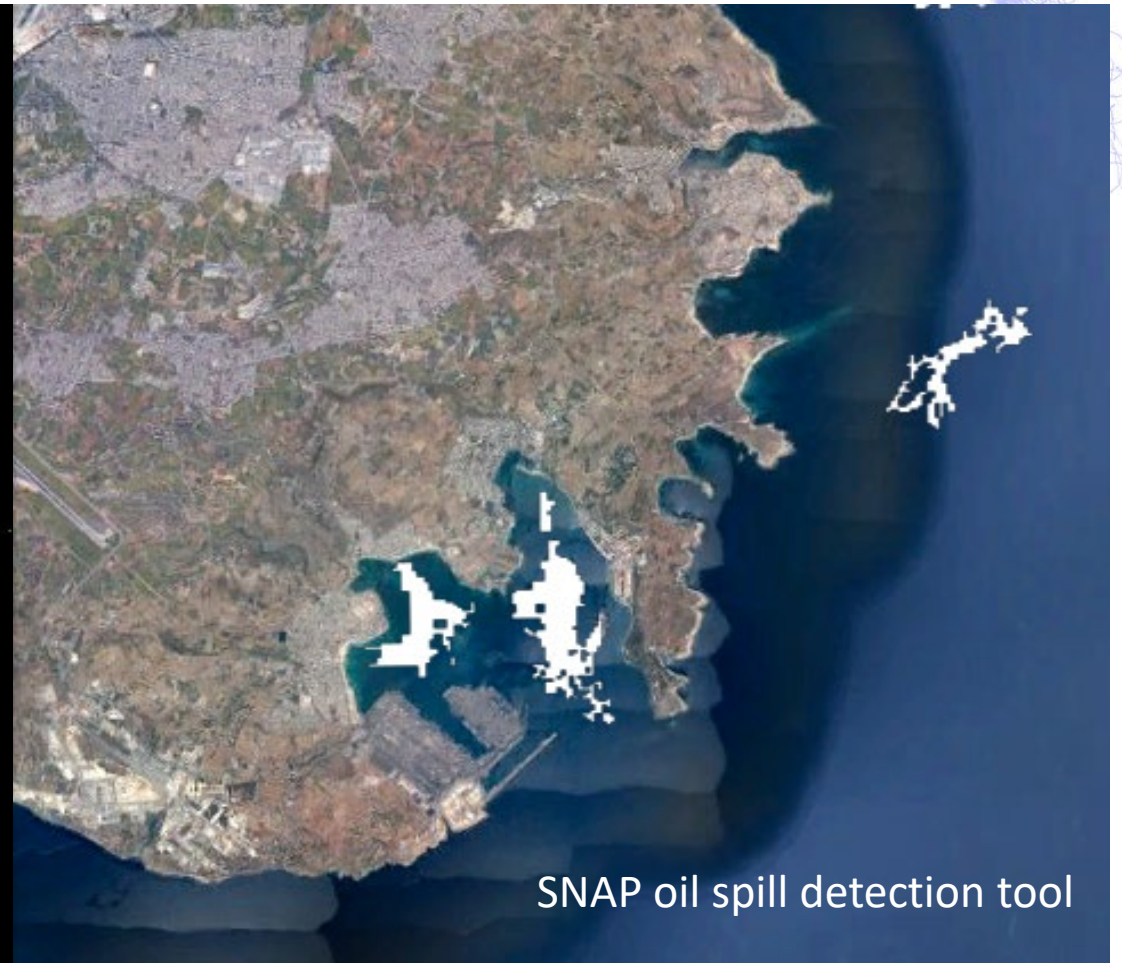


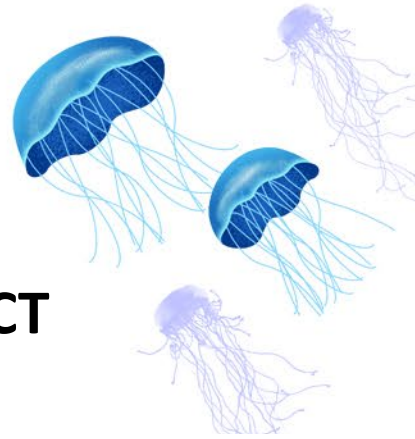
SNAP oil spill detection tool on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2016



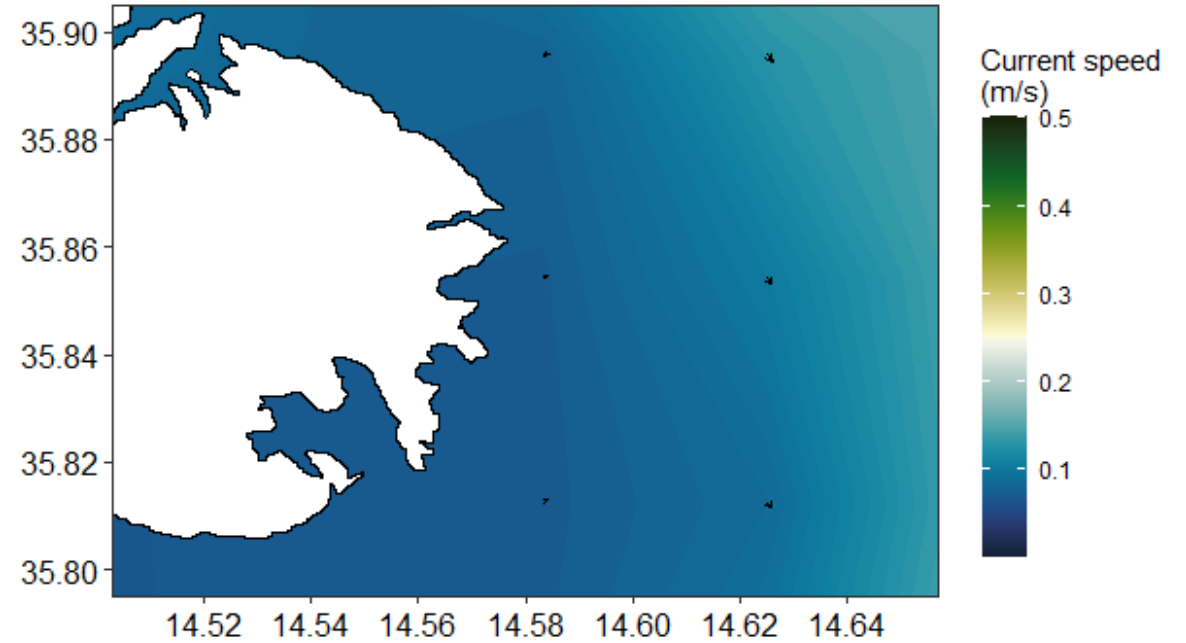
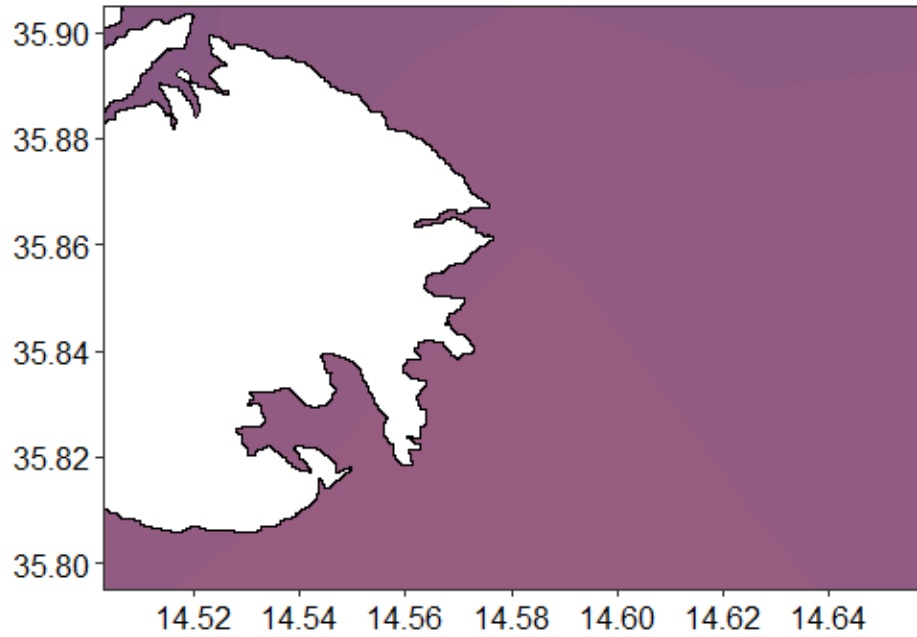


## COMPARISON OF RESULTS



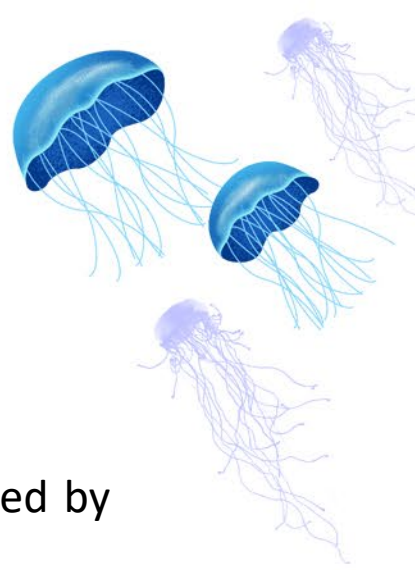


# COULD PHYSICAL PARAMETERS BE USEFUL TO DISCRIMINATE/PREDICT JELLYFISH BLOOMS?



Elaboration of 11th June 2016 daily mean data from the Med MFC physical reanalysis product available at Copernicus Marine Service <https://marine.copernicus.eu/MEMS>





## RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS

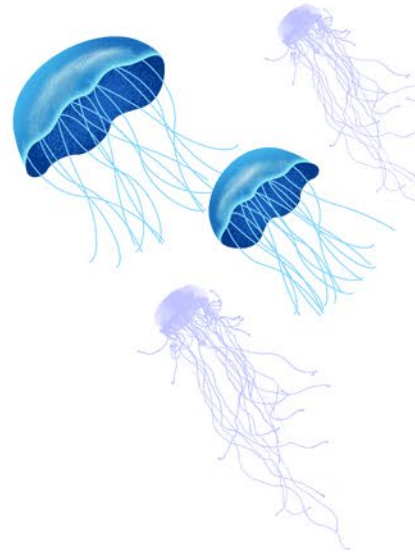
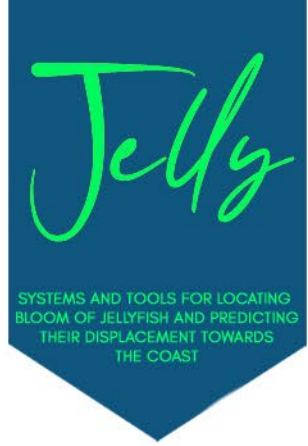
The effect on the water surface produced by gelatinous zooplankton is the same produced by an oil slick but in this case is a phenomenon of *look-alike* produced by the bloom.

An effort still needs to be made to discriminate between jellyfish blooms and oil spills. The contribution of Information about related physical parameters as current and sea temperature in the detection of jellyfish blooms have to be investigated.

The detection of jellyfish blooms in the open sea, connected to availability of operational oceanographic model (e.g. available on Copernicus Marine Core Service) could lead to the possibility to build up an early-warning system to identify the coastal areas that will be hit by the bloom in the following days.







# THANK YOU

