

An Improved High-Resolution Sea Surface Temperature Climatology to Assess Cold Events in the Florida Keys

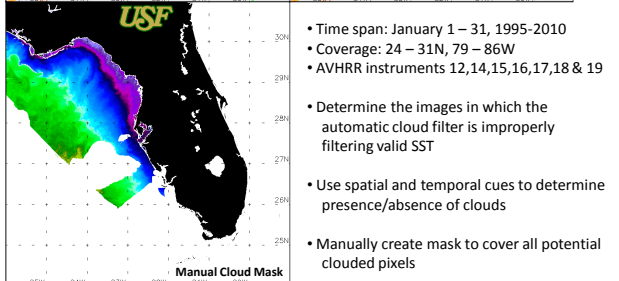
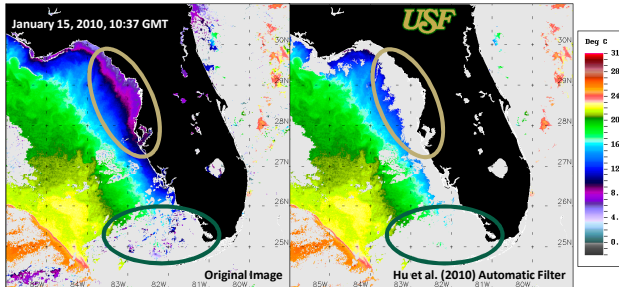
Brian Barnes, Chuanmin Hu, and Frank Muller-Karger

College of Marine Science, University of South Florida, 140 7th Ave South, St. Petersburg, FL, USA

ABSTRACT

A cloud filter developed by Hu et al. (2009) for high-resolution Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) Sea Surface Temperature (SST), based on the short- and long-term SST variability was tested during anomalous temperature events. Raw images were re-processed using autonomous cloud filtering and manual delineation. As such, it was determined that the Hu et al. filter underperformed in nearly 20% of images. Improved SST climatologies indicate anomalies of up to 12° C during the cold event in January, 2010, especially in the Florida Bay region, with high spatial heterogeneity throughout. By enhancing the high-resolution SST climatology, this study highlights the need for improved autonomous cloud-masking techniques.

IMPETUS & METHODS

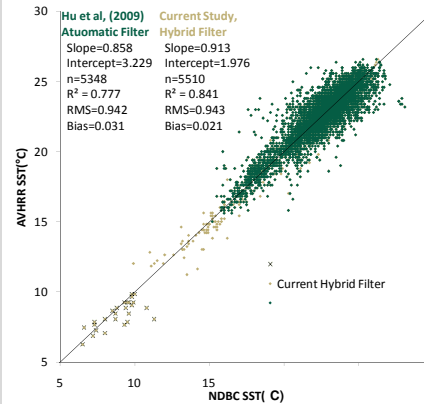


- Time span: January 1 – 31, 1995-2010
- Coverage: 24 – 31N, 79 – 86W
- AVHRR instruments 12,14,15,16,17,18 & 19
- Determine the images in which the automatic cloud filter is improperly filtering valid SST
- Use spatial and temporal cues to determine presence/absence of clouds
- Manually create mask to cover all potential clouded pixels
- Use mask to create hybrid image including:
 - Non-clouded areas of original image
 - Auto-filtered areas where clouds are potentially present
- Combine images to create SST climatologies
- Compare performance of filtering methods to each other and to *in situ* National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) data
- Use hybrid filter and climatology to assess extent and severity of the cold event in January, 2010

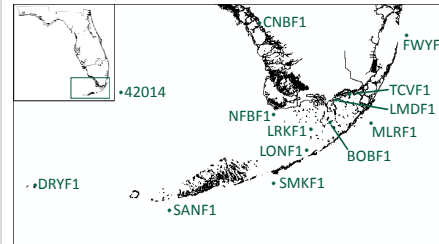
RESULTS

- Of 2,703 images, 489 (18.4%) required reprocessing
- Automatic filter improperly masked warm and cold valid SST data
- Largest differences between climatologies seen in shallow environments, especially Florida Bay/Thousand Islands region
- When regressed with matched *in situ* NDBC data, hybrid filter improves coverage range and error estimates

VALIDATION



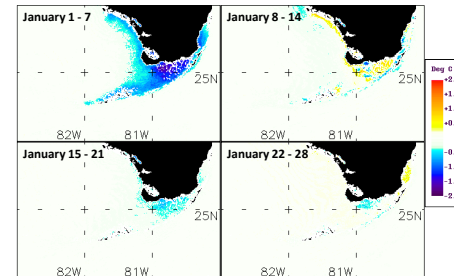
NDBC stations used for AVHRR validation



Station ID	Area	Latitude	Longitude	NDBC Records (yr)	AVHRR Records (#)	# Matched AVHRR/NDBC
42014	SW of Naples, FL	25.254N	82.220W	2004-2008	1465	247
BOBF1	Bob Allen, FL	25.024N	80.682W	2009-2010	818	54
CNBF1	Cannon Bay, FL	25.700N	81.186W	2009-2010	385	14
DRYF1	Dry Tortugas, FL	24.638N	82.862W	1992-2005	1179	599
FWYF1	Fowey Rocks, FL	25.590N	80.097W	1991-2010	947	936
LMDF1	Little Madeira, FL	25.174N	80.632W	2009-2010	565	23
LONF1	Long Key, FL	24.843N	80.862W	1992-2010	1032	862
LRFK1	Little Rabbit Key, FL	24.979N	80.826W	2009-2010	908	52
MLRF1	Molasses Reef, FL	25.010N	80.380W	1987-2010	1006	997
NFBF1	Northwest Florida Bay, FL	25.084N	81.096W	2004	1219	203
SANF1	Sand Key, FL	24.460N	81.880W	2005	1263	692
SMKF1	Sombrero Key, FL	24.627N	81.110W	2005-2009	1168	827
TCVF1	Trout Cove, FL	25.209N	80.533W	2009-2010	1037	439

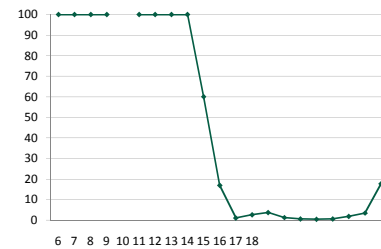
CLIMATOLOGY DIFFERENCE

Difference = current hybrid climatology – Hu et al. (2010) climatology



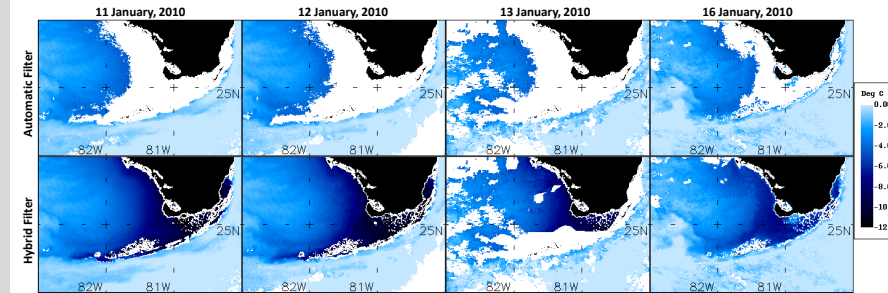
TEMPERATURE COVERAGE

Increase in Data Capture using Hybrid Filter



COLD EVENT PERFORMANCE

Anomaly = daily SST composite – corresponding filtered climatology



DISCUSSION

- Climatology based filter underperformed in nearly 1 of 5 images
- Most improperly filtered data within ~20 m isobath
- Thin clouds especially difficult to detect and appropriately mask
- Hybrid method improves range and performance of cloud filter, but is impractical for widespread implementation
- Improved climatology shows extreme (up to 12 C) SST anomaly during January 2010 cold event
 - Minimum temperatures (~4 C) well below stress & mortality thresholds for corals, sea turtles, manatees, seagrasses, mangroves, fishes and others
 - 11 day duration of improper cloud filtering (Jan 6 - 16)
- High spatial SST heterogeneity throughout study region
- Improved autonomous filter likely requires integration of AVHRR data with expanded network of *in situ* stations reporting in near real-time
- 'Skin' temperature may not be biologically relevant at depth

RELEVANT LITERATURE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

C. Hu, F. Muller-Karger, B. Murch, D. Myhre, J. Taylor, R. Luerssen, C. Moses, C. Zhang, L. Gramer, J. Hendee (2009) Building an automated integrated observing system to detect sea surface temperature anomaly events in the Florida Keys. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, 47 (7): 2071-2084.

A. E. Douglas (2003) Coral Bleaching – how and why? *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 46: 385-392.

T. Schuessel, W. J. Emery, H. Grassl, T. Mammen (1990) On the bulk-skin temperature difference and its impact on satellite remote sensing of sea surface temperature. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 95 (C8): 13,341-13,356

The authors wish to thank the staff of the University of South Florida (USF) Institute for Marine Remote Sensing (IMaRS) for their acquisition and geo-navigation of the AVHRR time series. Thanks also to the many contributors within IMaRS and the USF Optical Oceanography Lab who helped to improve this research. NDBC historical temperature measurements provided by NOAA at www.ndbc.noaa.gov and Florida coastline layer (see station map) obtained from Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI).