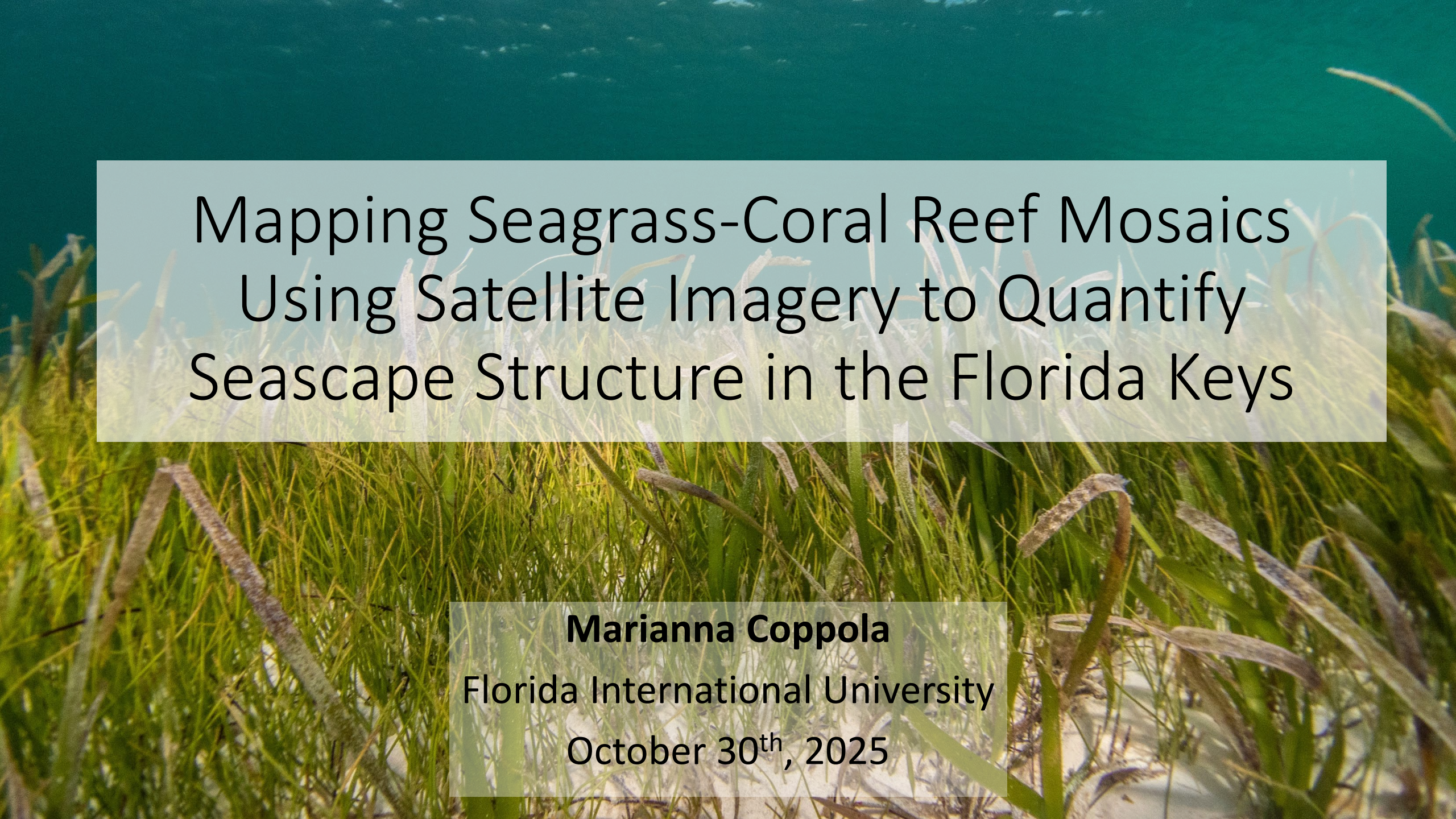


An underwater photograph showing a dense field of green seagrass in the foreground, with a coral reef visible in the background. The water is clear and blue. A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the image, containing the title text.

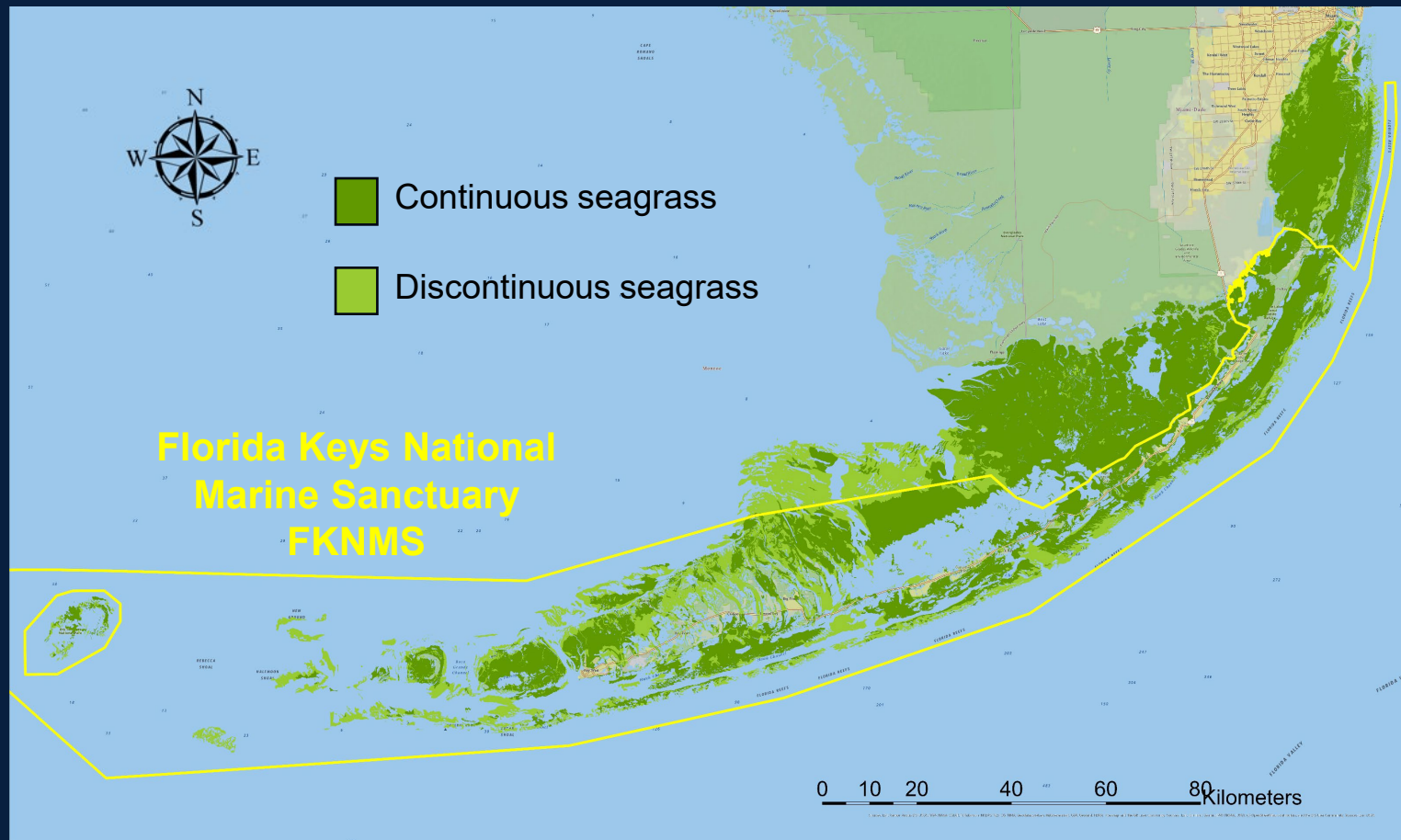
# Mapping Seagrass-Coral Reef Mosaics Using Satellite Imagery to Quantify Seascape Structure in the Florida Keys

**Marianna Coppola**  
Florida International University  
October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2025



# Seagrass Meadows of the Florida Keys Reef Tract

- Biodiversity hotspot
- Nursery habitats
- Foraging grounds
- Carbon sequestration



Seagrass habitat are poorly represented in conservation planning worldwide

**FIU**

FLORIDA  
INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY



# Fish In Seagrass Habitats: Seascape Connectivity Across Protected Ecosystems

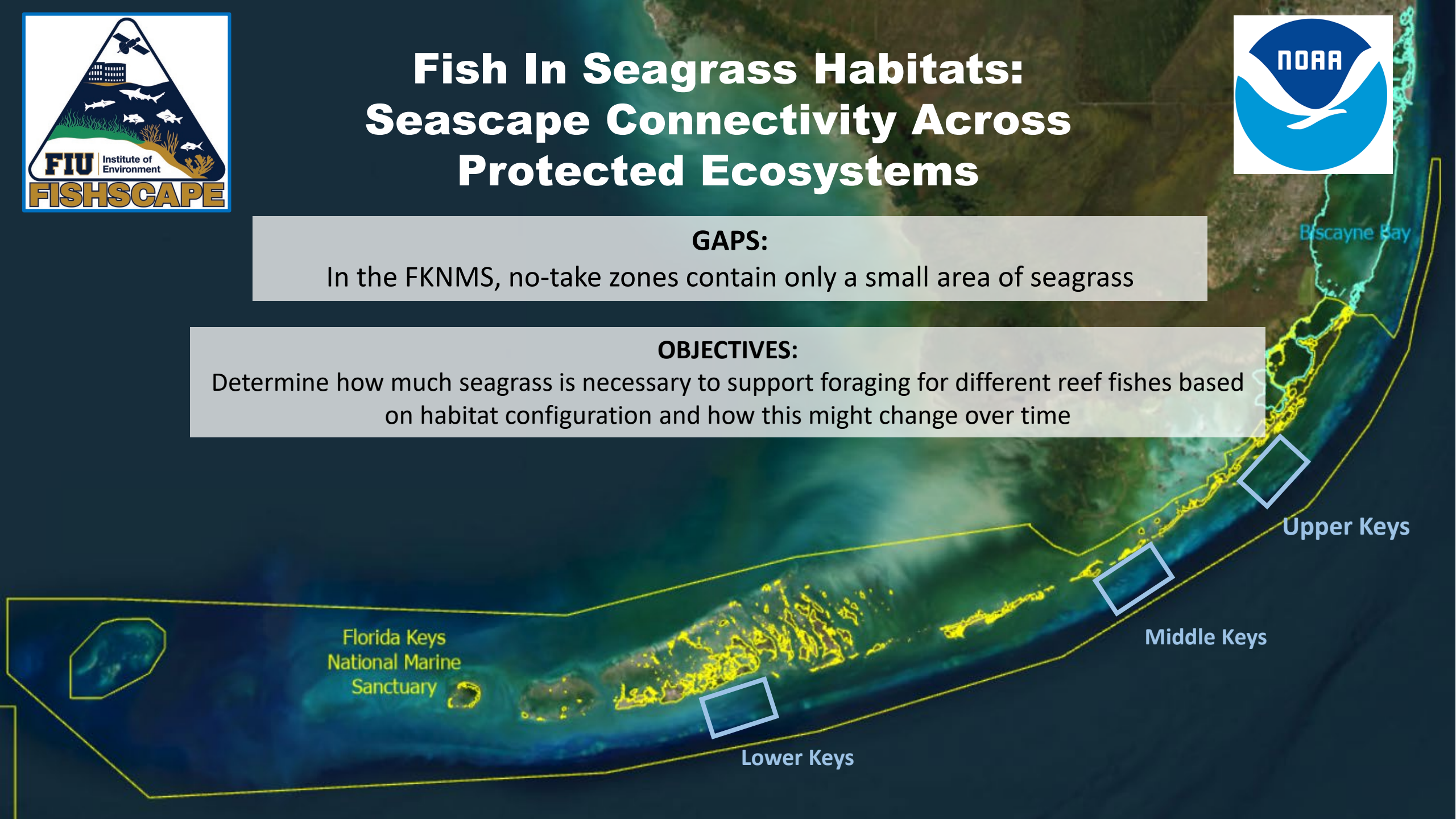


## GAPS:

In the FKNMS, no-take zones contain only a small area of seagrass

## OBJECTIVES:

Determine how much seagrass is necessary to support foraging for different reef fishes based on habitat configuration and how this might change over time



# Inter-disciplinary approach

FISHSCAPE integrates multiple approaches:

Seascape mapping

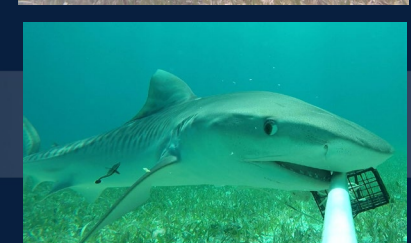
Acoustic telemetry to track fish movements

Laboratory experiments measuring energetic costs

Mesocosm Experiment On Mesopredatory fish Foraging Efficiency

Stable Isotope Analyses and Mesopredators diet

Foraging fishes and Predators/Prey assessment with Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations-BRUVS

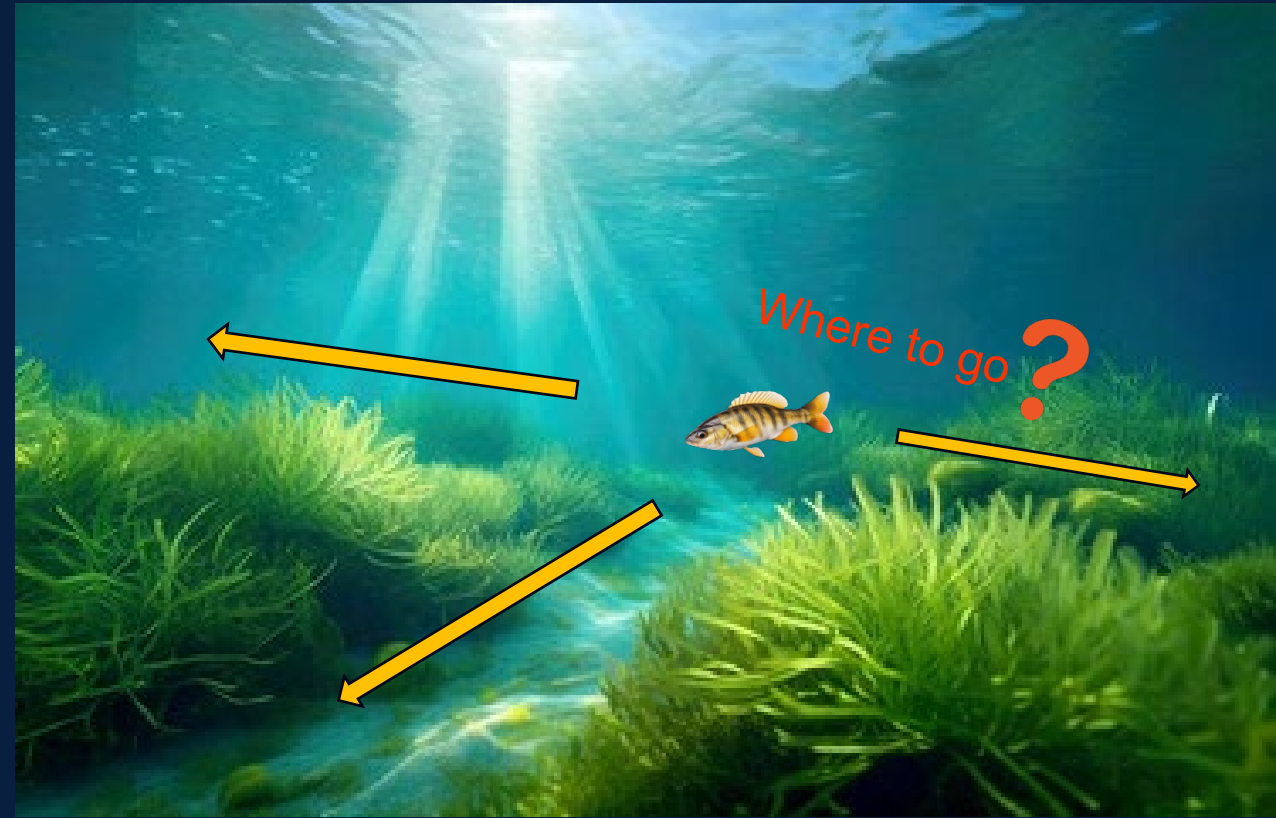


Putting the “scape” in FISHSCAPE project!

# Seascape Characterization

## SEAGRASS SPATIAL STRUCTURE INFLUENCES:

- Predation risk
- Prey Density
- Fish movements
- Patch reef – seagrass connectivity



# How are reef and seagrass habitats spatially arranged across the Florida Keys Reef Tract?



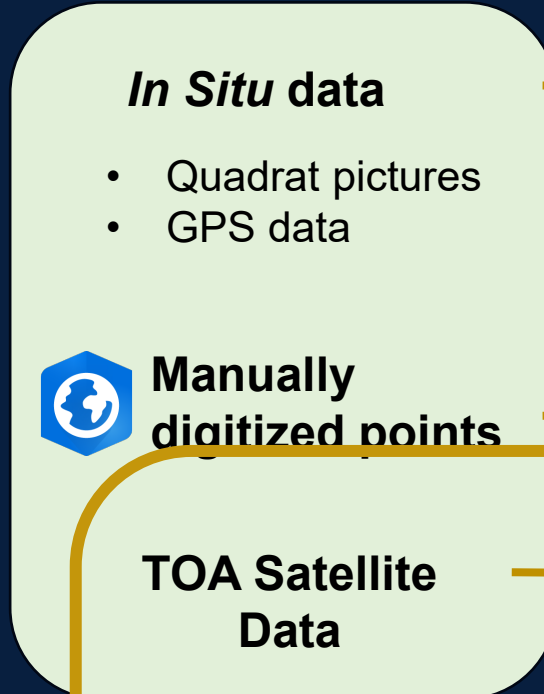
Let's map the seascape!



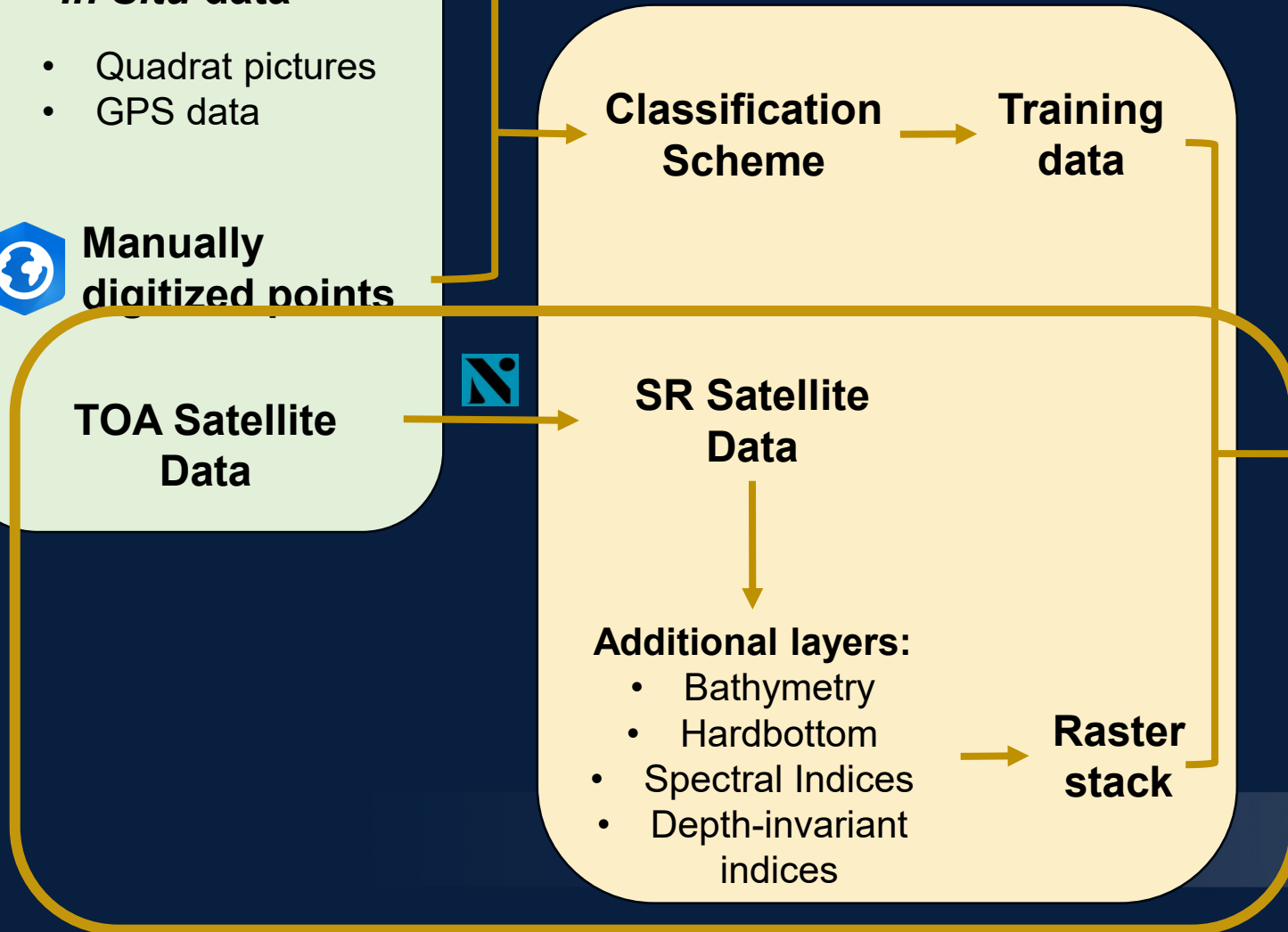
# Mapping Workflow



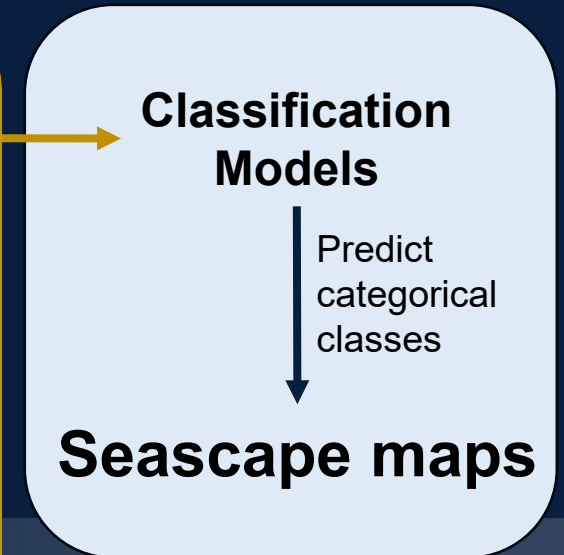
## DATA ACQUISITION



## DATA PROCESSING



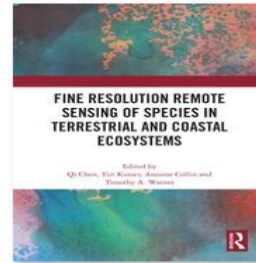
## DATA ACQUISITION



# planet. imagery applications in seagrass mapping

## PlanetScope constellation:

- Launched in 2016
- 3 m pixel resolution
- 8 spectral bands
- 180+ microsattellites in orbit
- Daily revisit



Chapter

Assessment of PlanetScope images for benthic habitat and seagrass species mapping in a complex optically shallow water environment

By *Pramaditya Wicaksono, Wahyu Lazuardi*

Book [Fine Resolution Remote Sensing of Species in Terrestrial and Coastal Ecosystems](#)

Edition 1st Edition

First Published 2021

## Mapping the National Seagrass Extent in Seychelles Using PlanetScope NICFI Data

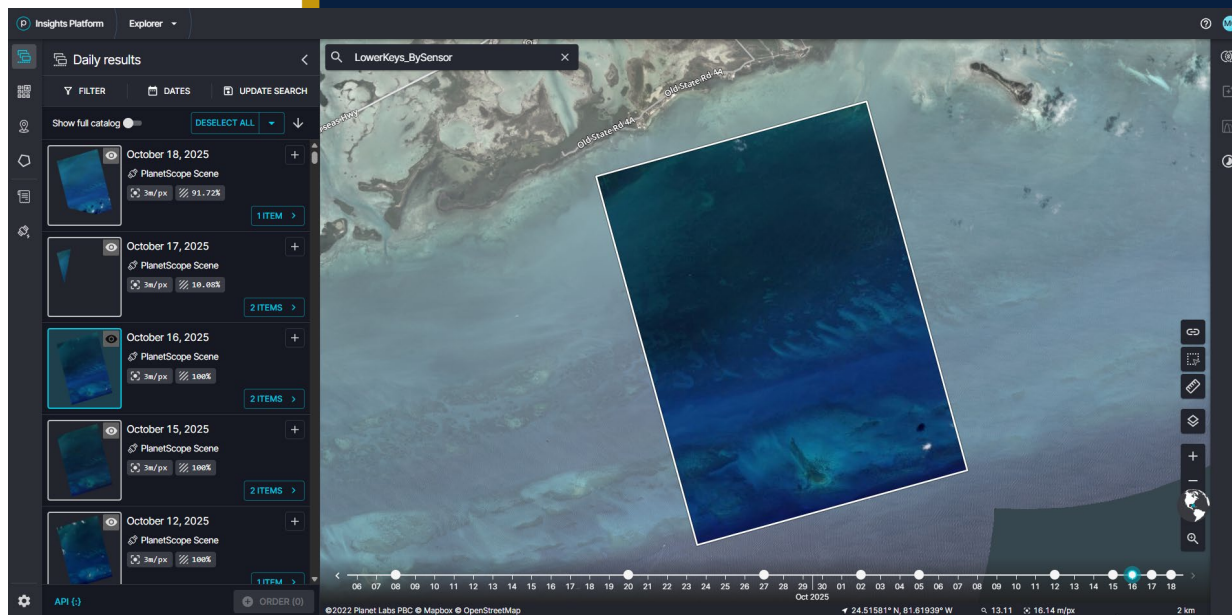
by [C. Benjamin Lee](#) <sup>1,\*</sup> , [Lucy Martin](#) <sup>2,3</sup> , [Dimosthenis Traganos](#) <sup>1</sup> ,  
[Sylvanna Antat](#) <sup>4</sup> , [Stacy K. Baez](#) <sup>5</sup> , [Annabelle Cupidon](#) <sup>6</sup> , [Annikke Faure](#) <sup>7</sup> ,  
[Jérôme Harlay](#) <sup>4</sup> , [Matthew Morgan](#) <sup>6</sup> , [Jeanne A. Mortimer](#) <sup>6,8</sup> , [Peter Reinartz](#) <sup>9</sup> and  
[Gwilym Rowlands](#) <sup>2</sup>

Research Articles

## Consistency assessment of multi-date PlanetScope imagery for seagrass percent cover mapping in different seagrass meadows

[Pramaditya Wicaksono](#) , [Amanda Maishella](#), [Wahyu Lazuardi](#) & [Faaris Hizba Muhammad](#)

Pages 15161-15186 | Received 19 Dec 2021, Accepted 24 Jun 2022, Published online: 06 Jul 2022

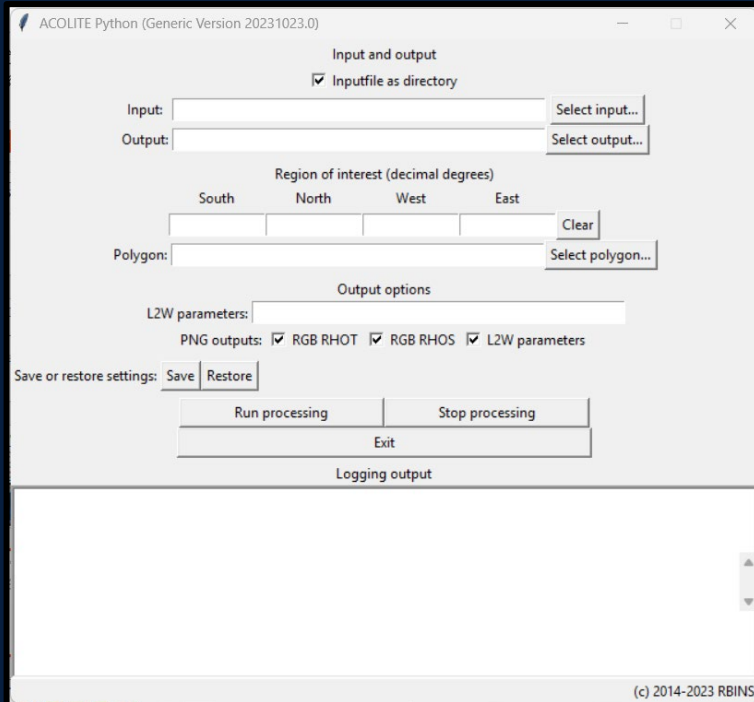


# Atmospheric correction

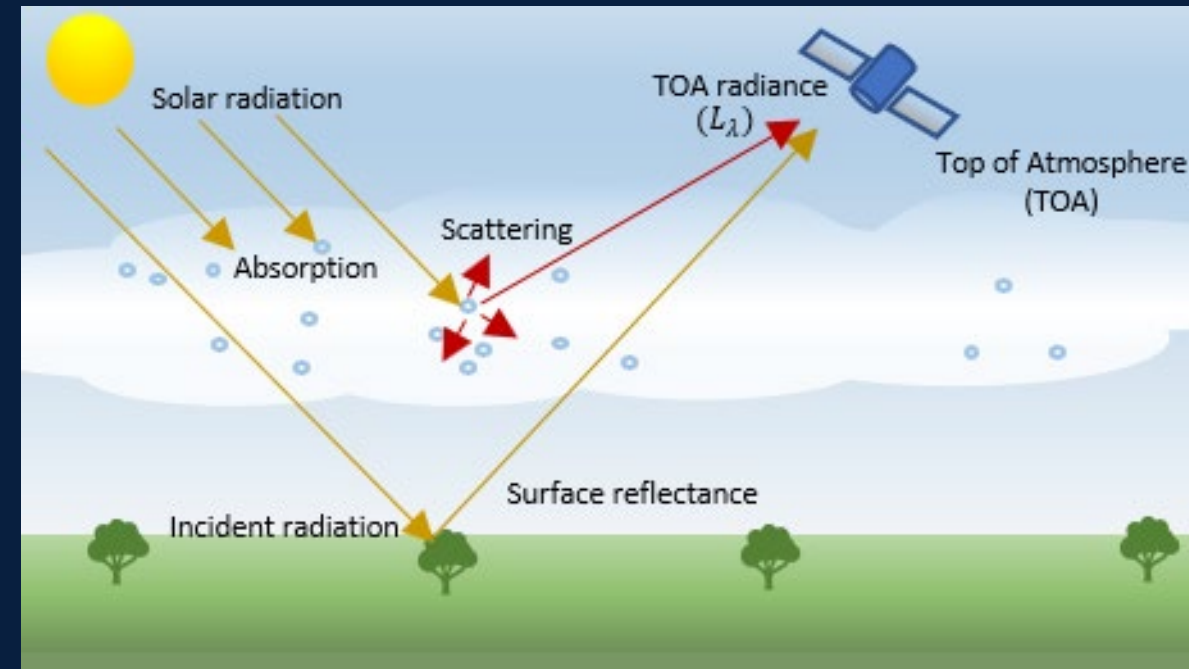


**ACOLITE**

processor developed by the REMSEM\* team for atmospheric correction and processing of satellite imagery for coastal and inland water applications.



ACOLITE GUI

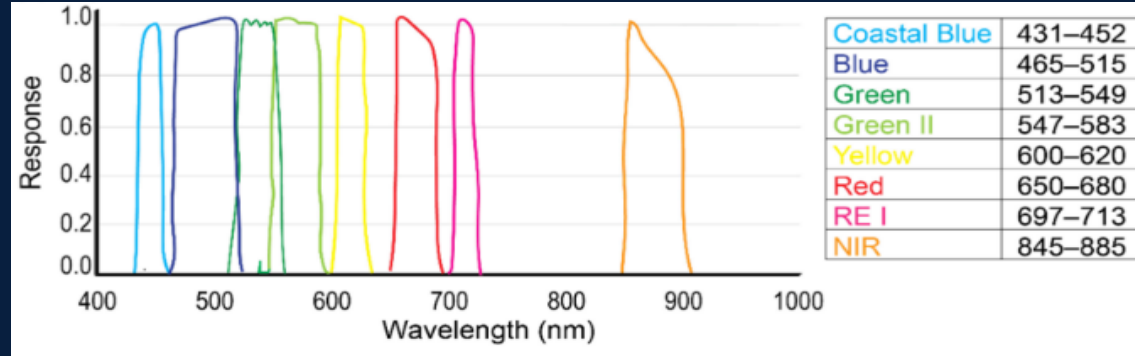


- Acolute atmospheric correction options:
- **Dark spectrum fitting DSF**
  - Adjacency aware processing RadCor
  - Exponential extrapolation EXP

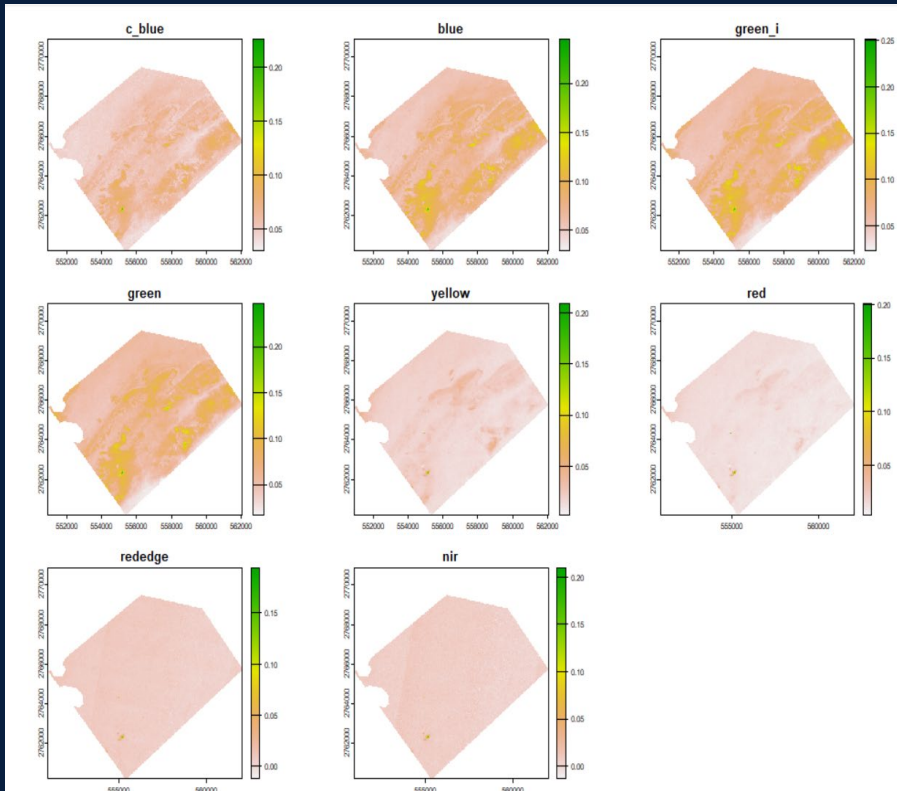
\*The REMSEM team at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences is dedicated to advancing ocean colour remote sensing science and applications



# Image data processing



## PlanetScope spectral bands



### Spectral indices

- Pearson correlation
- Previous seagrass literature

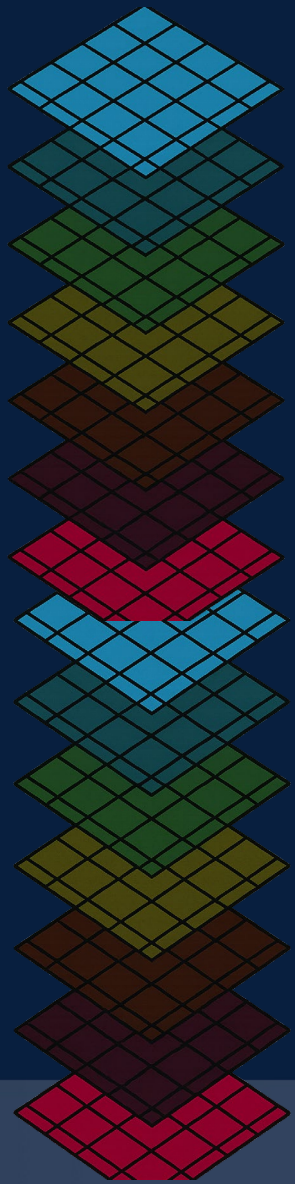
### Depth-invariant indices

- Lyzenga et al. 2006

MeanDecreaseGini

29 layers

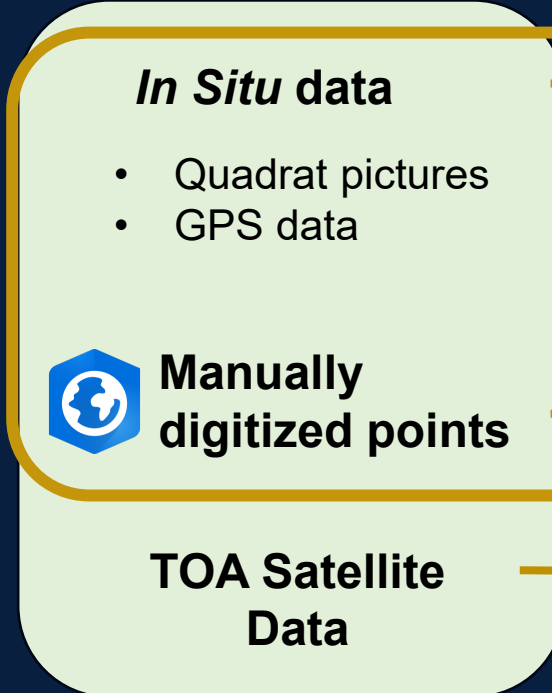
|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| c_blue        | 5.646619 |
| blue          | 7.421766 |
| green_i       | 5.464639 |
| green         | 4.777225 |
| yellow        | 4.86004  |
| red           | 5.11954  |
| rededge       | 4.393521 |
| nir           | 3.86765  |
| depth         | 8.126005 |
| ind24         | 4.641086 |
| NDWI          | 4.144928 |
| WAVI          | 4.590362 |
| depth_c_blue  | 4.467628 |
| depth_blue    | 4.183981 |
| depth_green_i | 4.040031 |
| depth_green   | 4.278456 |
| depth_yellow  | 6.164899 |
| cbg           | 4.484608 |
| cbgi          | 4.065593 |
| cbg2          | 4.791752 |
| cby           | 8.964488 |
| bgi           | 10.10831 |
| bgr           | 13.76476 |
| gig           | 10.50227 |
| giy           | 10.9073  |
| gy            | 9.609247 |
| gr            | 8.127678 |
| yr            | 3.632081 |
| Hardbottom    | 12.08598 |



# Mapping Workflow



## DATA ACQUISITION



## DATA PROCESSING

**Classification Scheme**

**Training data**

**SR Satellite Data**

**Additional layers:**

- Bathymetry
- Hardbottom
- Spectral Indices
- Depth-invariant indices

**Raster stack**

## DATA ACQUISITION

**Classification Models**

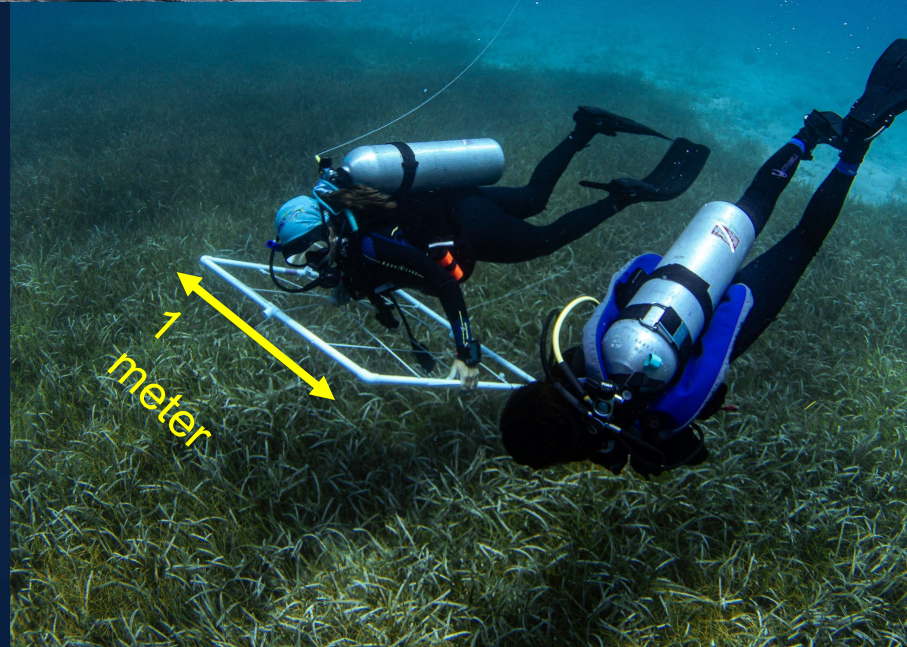
Predict categorical classes

**Seascape maps**

# In situ data acquisition



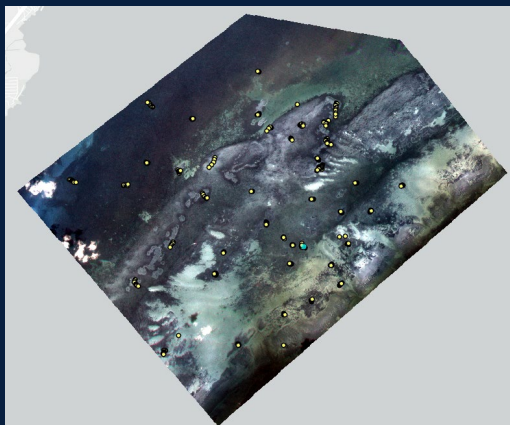
GNSS receiver



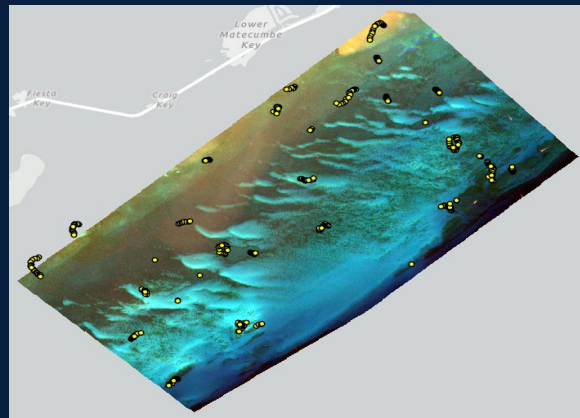


# In situ datasets

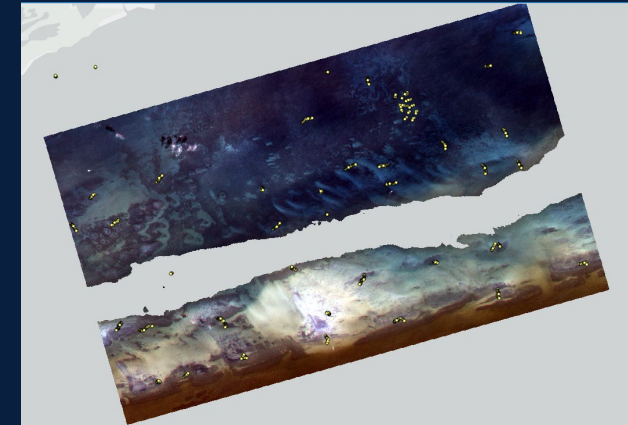
## Upper Keys



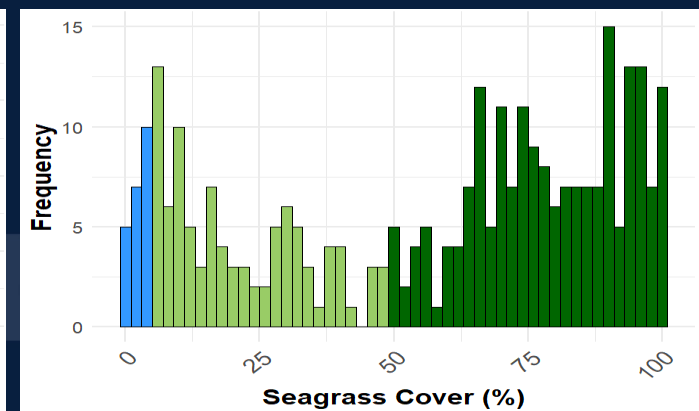
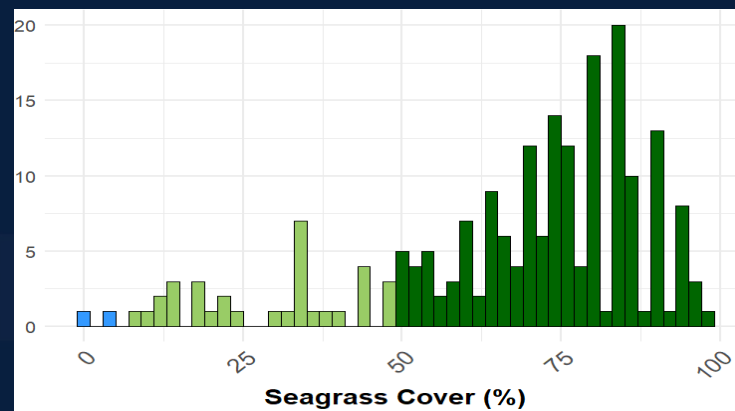
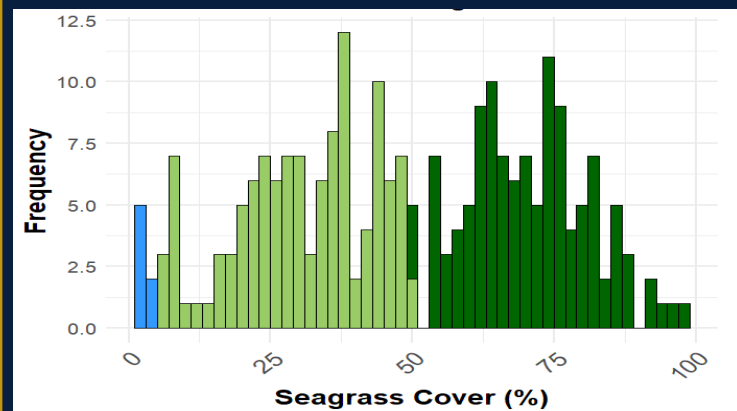
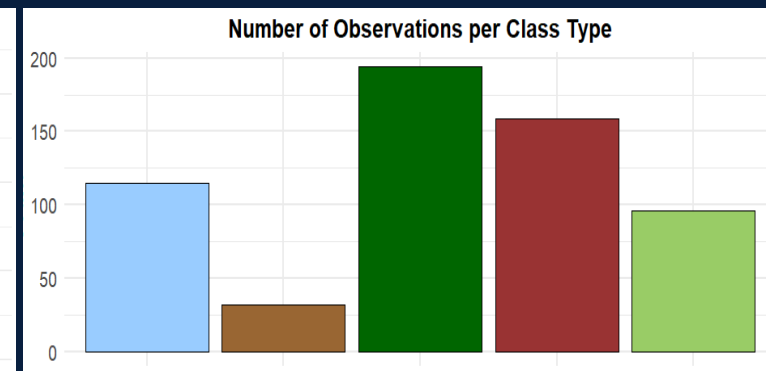
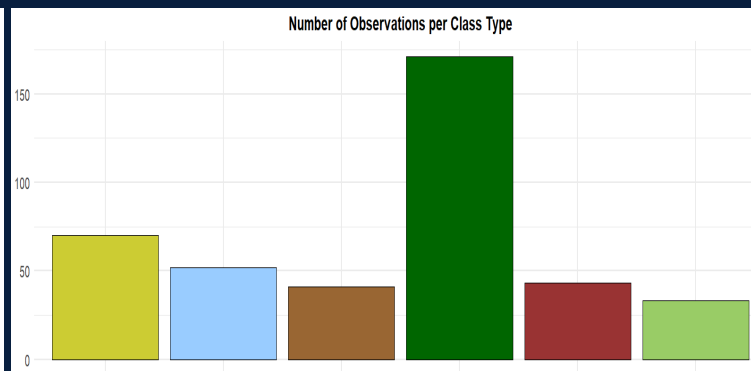
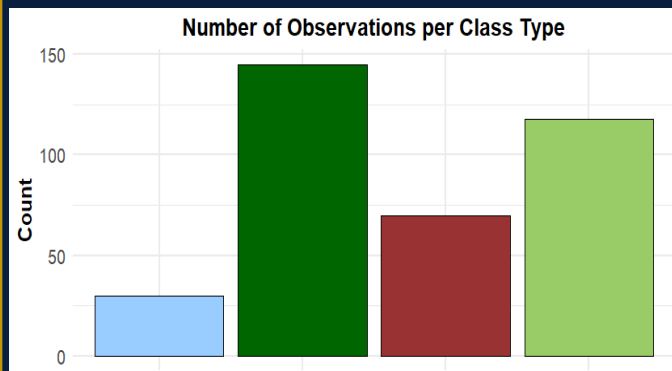
## Middle Keys



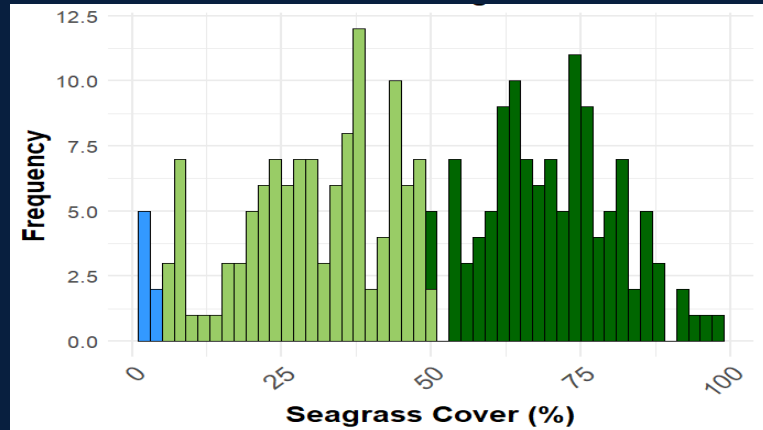
## Lower Keys



- Dense Seagrass
- Sparse Seagrass
- Patch Reef
- Colonized Pavement
- Algal-dominated hardbottom



# Classification Scheme



Medoids – Total seagrass cover

- Cluster1 TOT 35.30
- Cluster2 TOT 0.00
- Cluster3 TOT 72.25

Class thresholds

- Lower threshold =  $(0 + 35.30) / 2 = 17.65$
- Upper threshold =  $(35.30 + 72.25) / 2 = 53.78$

Seagrass classification scheme

$0 < \text{Bare} < 17.65 < \text{Sparse} < 53.78 < \text{Dense}$

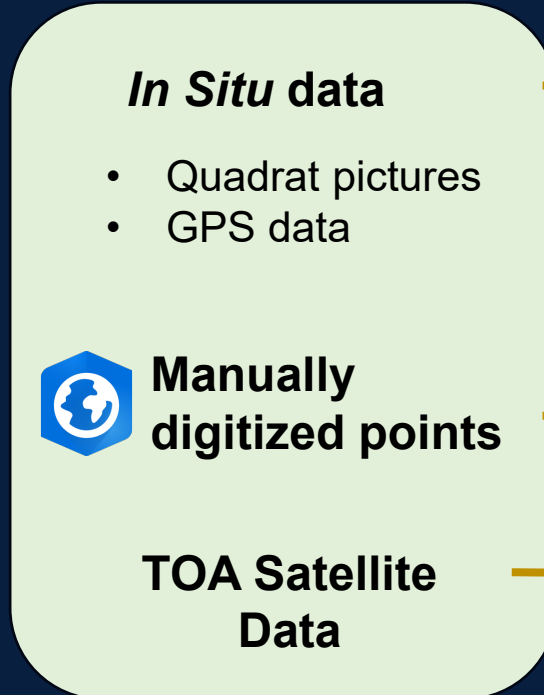
Random Forest Classification  
Model-based Error



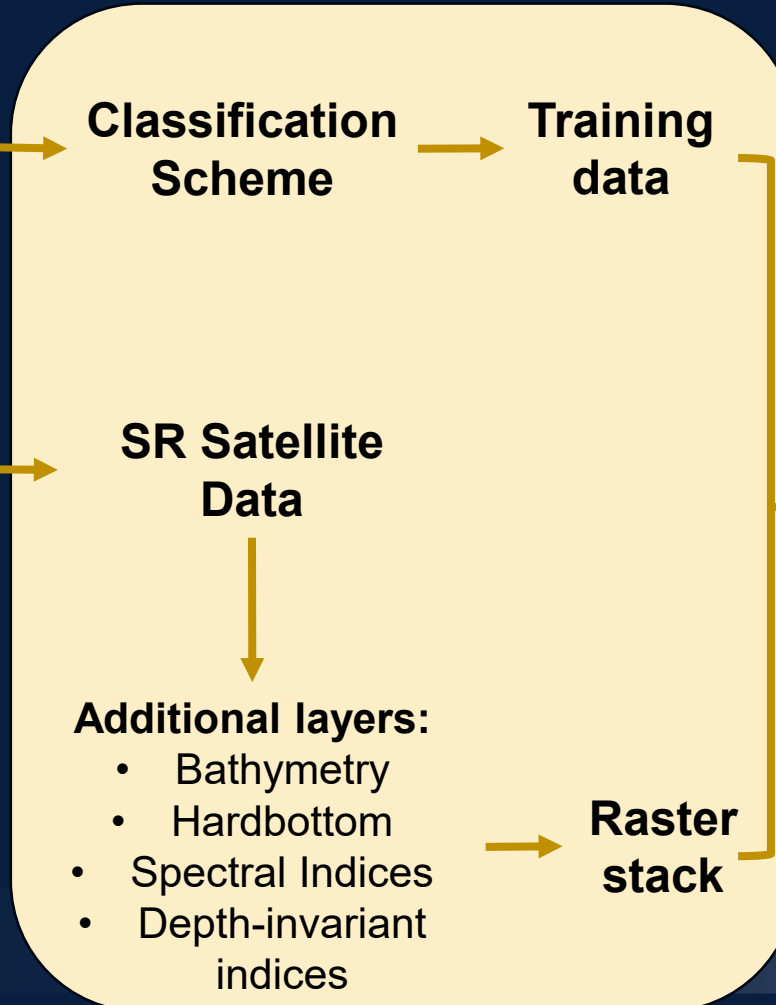
# Mapping Workflow



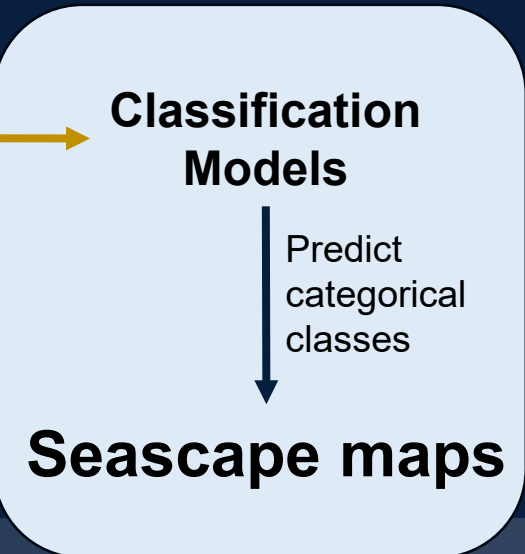
## DATA ACQUISITION



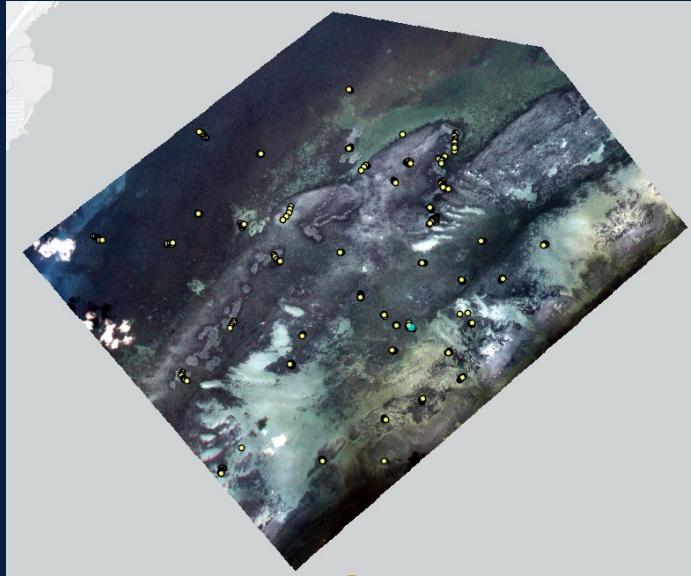
## DATA PROCESSING



## DATA ACQUISITION



Best seagrass classification scheme  
 $0 < \text{Bare} < 5 < \text{Sparse} < 50 < \text{Dense}$



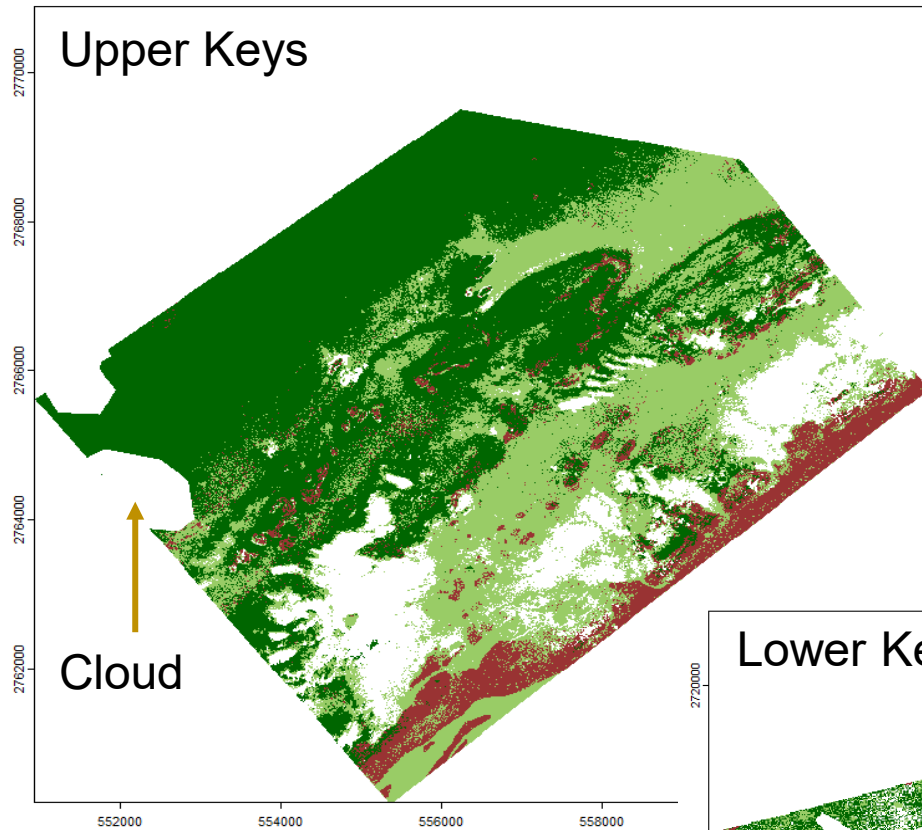
Extract spectral values  
across bands for each class

Machine Learning  
-Random Forest-

Classification models  
70-75% accurate

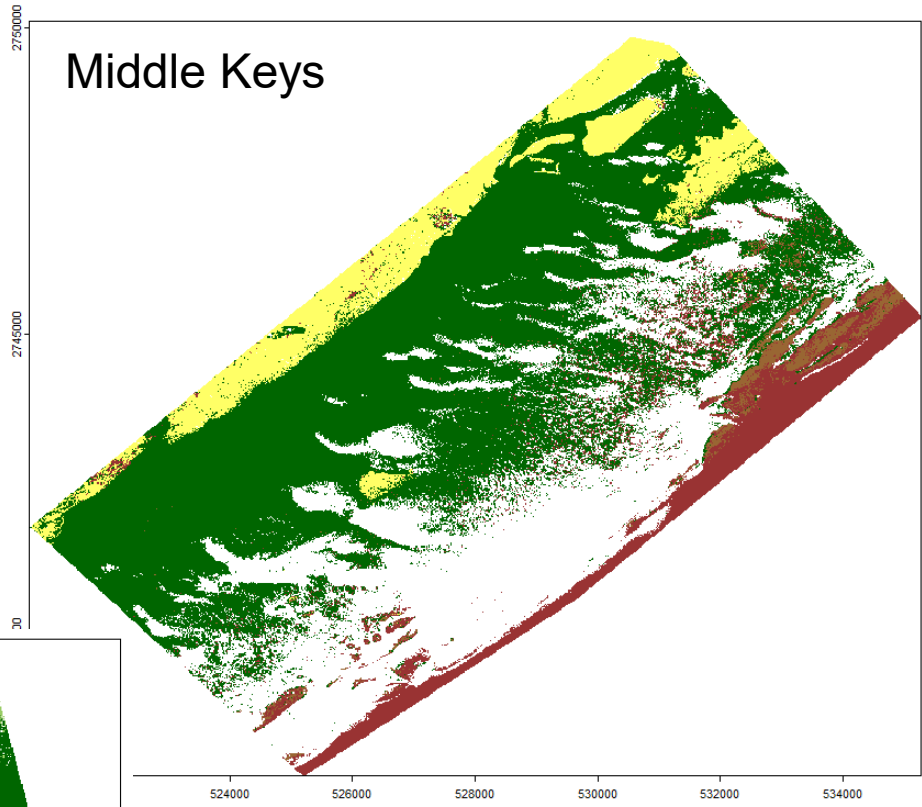
Seascape Maps

## Upper Keys

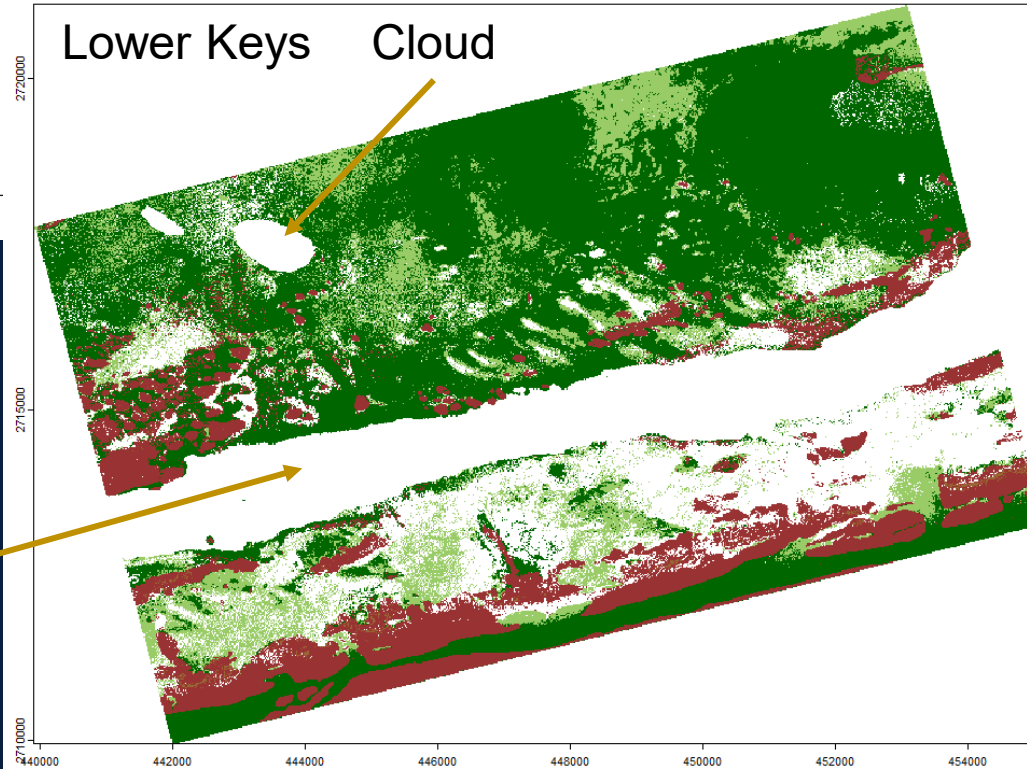


- Dense Seagrass > 50%
- Sparse Seagrass 5 – 50%
- Patch Reef
- Colonized Pavement
- Algal-dominated hardbottom

## Middle Keys



## Lower Keys



Hawk  
Channel



# Fish In Seagrass Habitats: Seascape Connectivity Across Protected Ecosystems

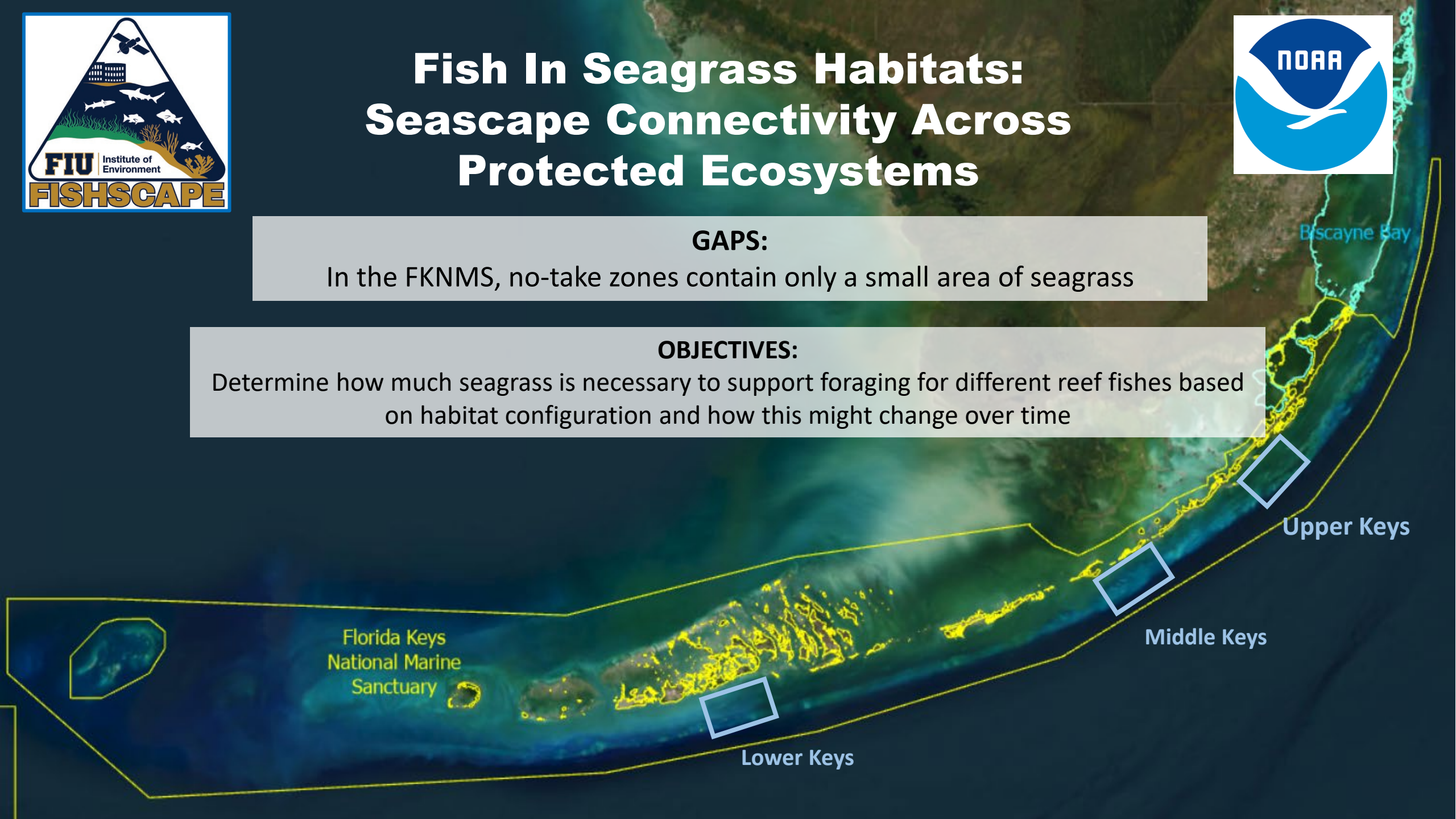


## GAPS:

In the FKNMS, no-take zones contain only a small area of seagrass

## OBJECTIVES:

Determine how much seagrass is necessary to support foraging for different reef fishes based on habitat configuration and how this might change over time



# Seagrass-Patch Reef Arrangement

1. Patch Reef Point Layer
2. Buffer 250 m radius
3. Calculate landscape metrics



- **Percent of Landscape (pland)**

- Amount of habitat per unit area-

- **Edge Density (ed)**

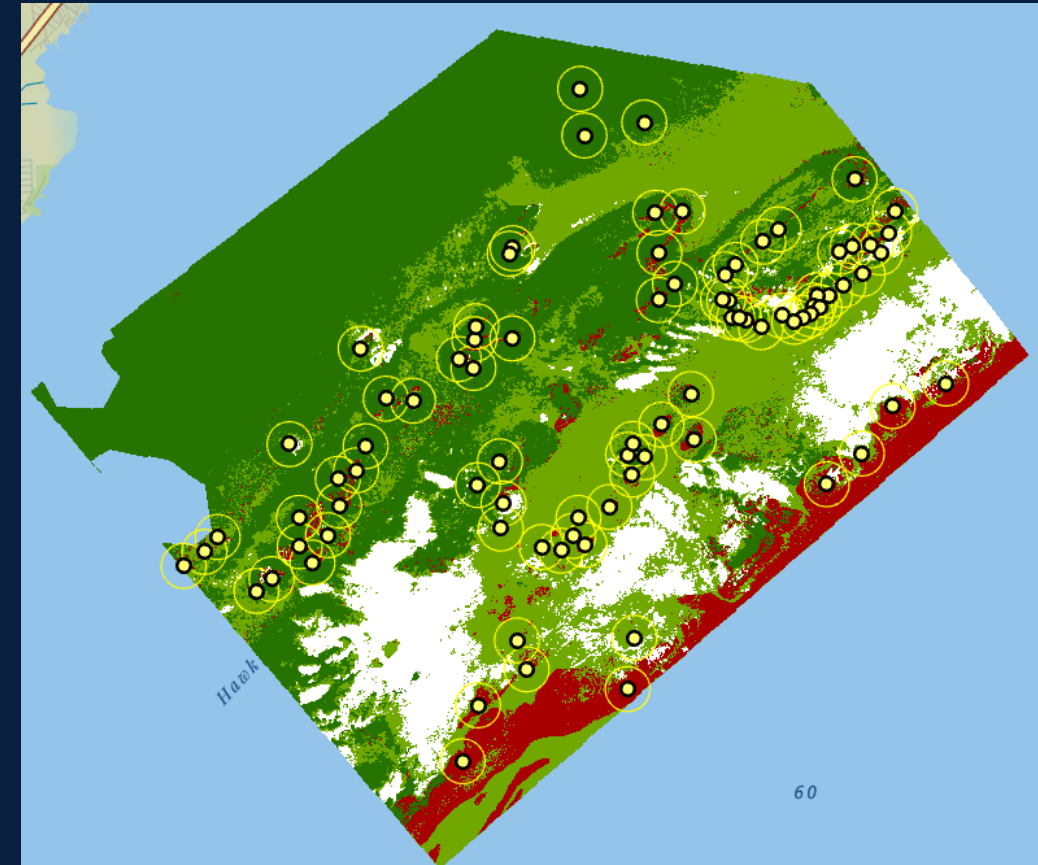
- Proportion of edge habitat, shape complexity-

- **Fragmentation Index (Santos et al. 2011)**

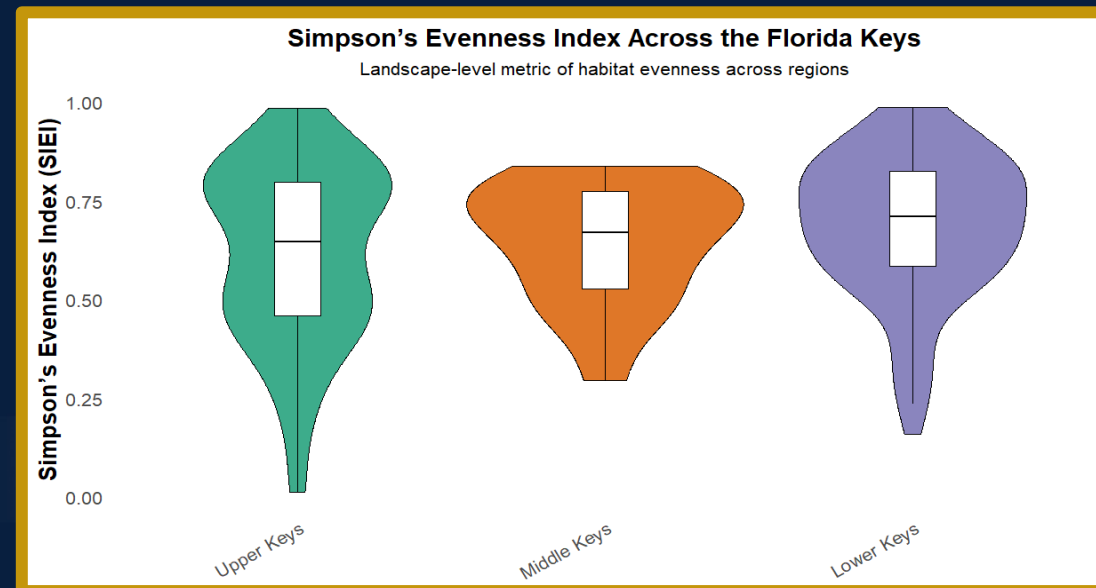
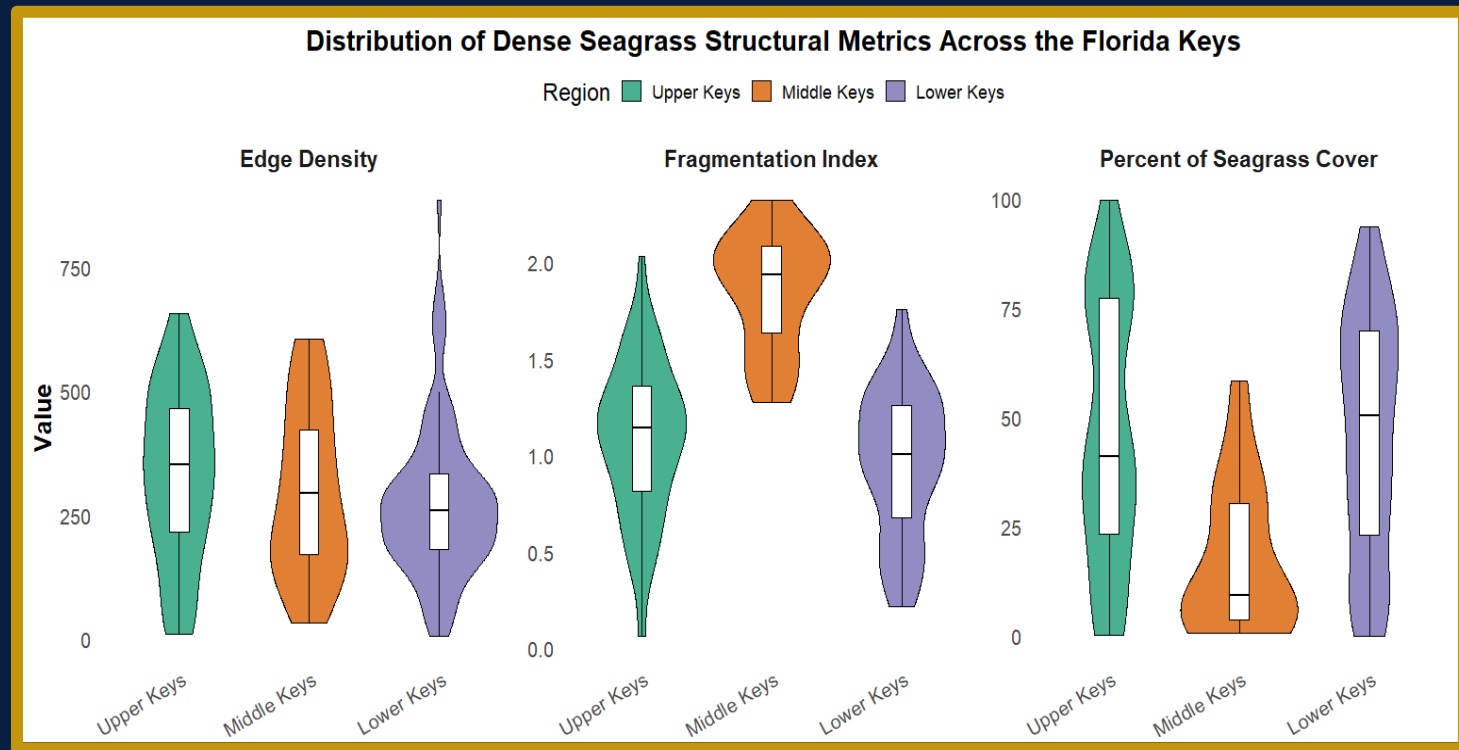
- level of meadow continuity/patchiness-

- **Simpson Evenness Index**

- Habitat Type richness-

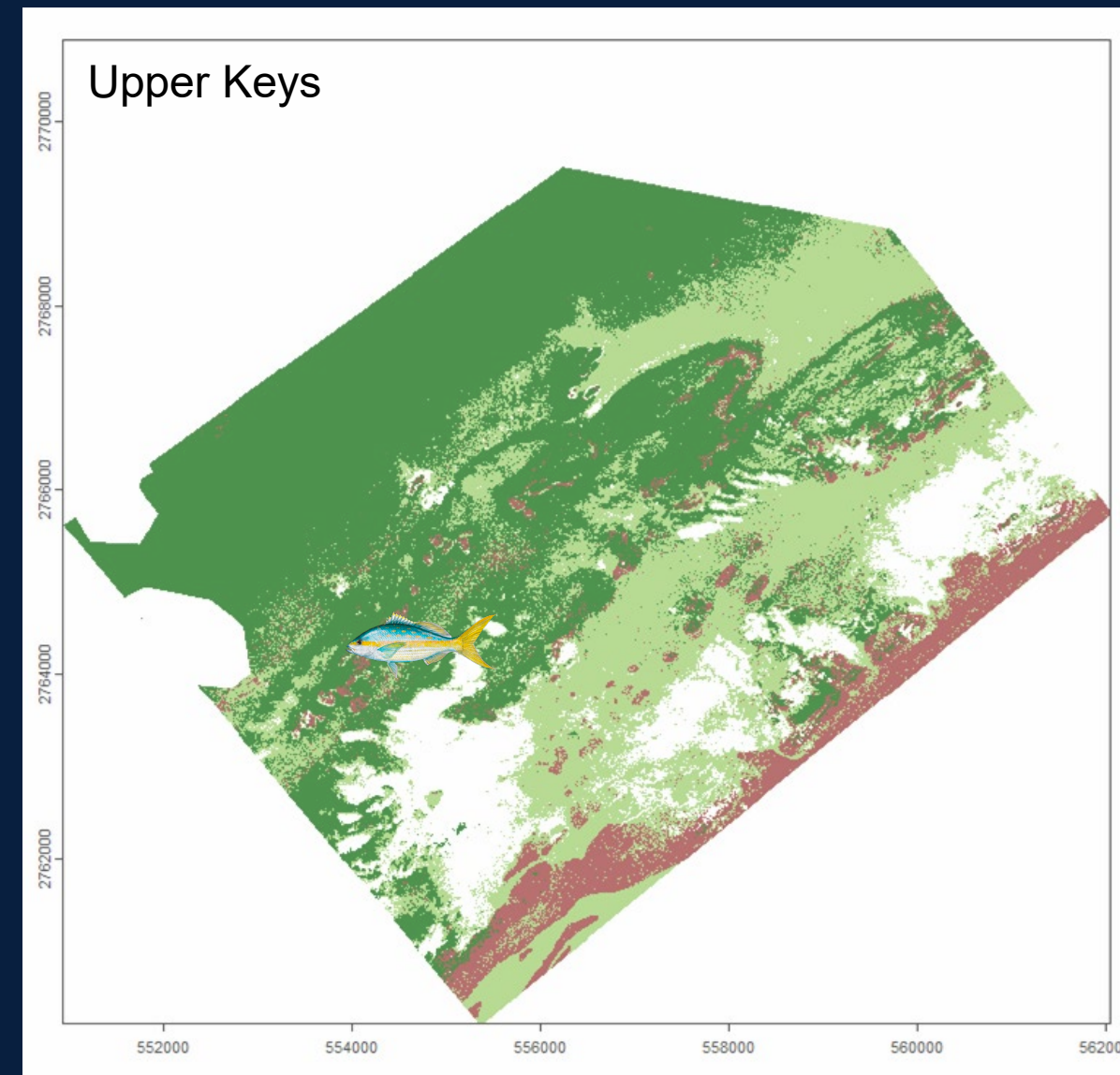


# Results



# Conclusions

- Dense seagrass meadows display high proximity and contiguity to patch reef in the Upper Keys and Lower Keys
- Patch reefs in the Middle Keys are more isolated from dense seagrass beds



Highly connected dense seagrass – patch reef mosaics are priority targets for  
MPA design in the Florida Keys



# Next steps

- Upscale seascape maps to Sentinel2 data across time-series images
- Measure seagrass structural dynamics across the Florida Keys seascape mosaics

# Next steps

FISHSCAPE integrates multiple approaches:

Seascape mapping

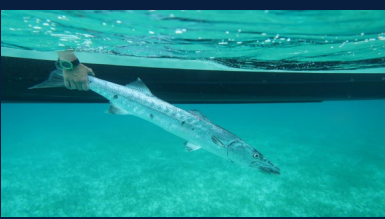
Acoustic telemetry to track fish movements

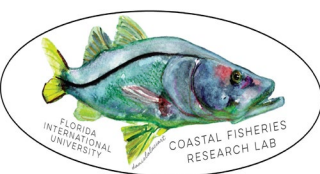
Laboratory experiments measuring energetic costs

Mesocosm Experiment On Mesopredatory fish Foraging Efficiency

Stable Isotope Analyses and Mesopredators diet

Foraging fishes and Predators/Prey assessment with Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations-BRUVS





# Acknowledgements

## Committee

- Rolando Santos-Corujo
- Jennifer S. Rehage
- W. Ryan James
- Daniel Gann
- Simon J. Pittman

## Santos Lab

- Nicolas Rivas
- Valentina Bautista
- Gina Badlowski
- Hannah-Marie Lamle
- Christine Nation
- Sofia Garcia
- Jonathan Rodemann
- Justin Lesser

## Rehage Lab

## The FISHSCAPE Team

## The Seakeepers Foundation

Thanks to all the folks who helped with fieldwork!



# Thank you!

[mcoppola@fiu.edu](mailto:mcoppola@fiu.edu)











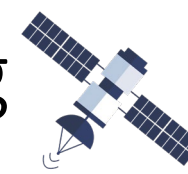
# SEAGRASS MEADOWS



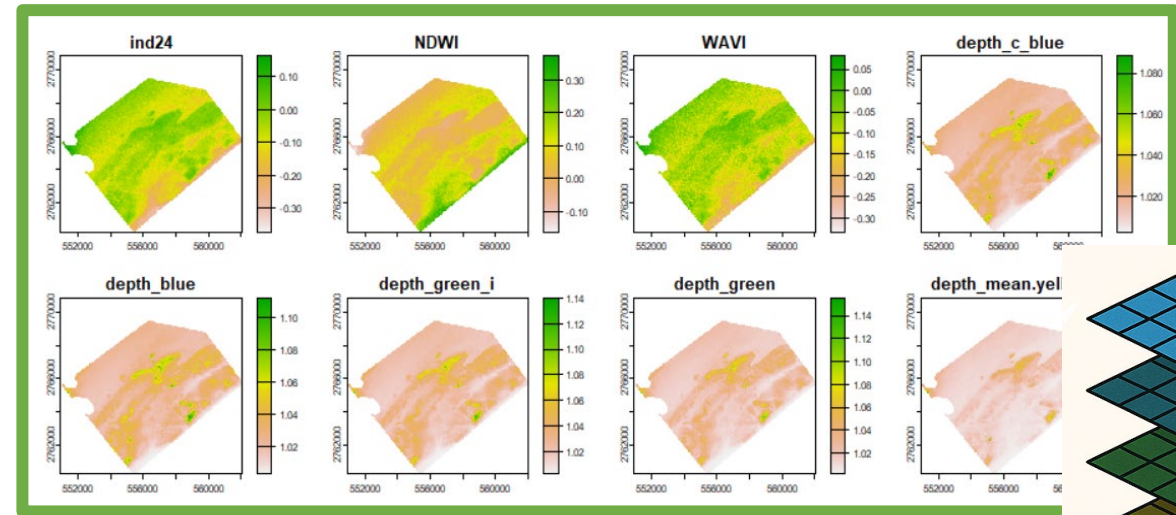
Biodiversity hotspot  
Nursery habitats  
Foraging grounds  
Carbon sequestration  
Poorly represented in conservation planning  
worldwide



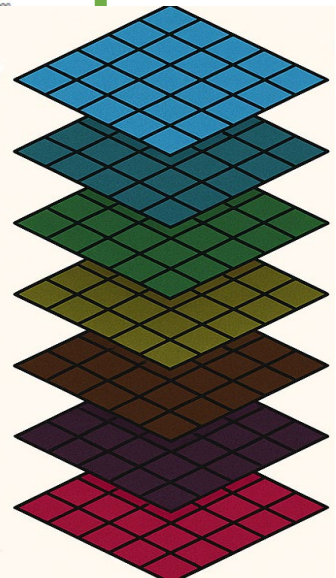
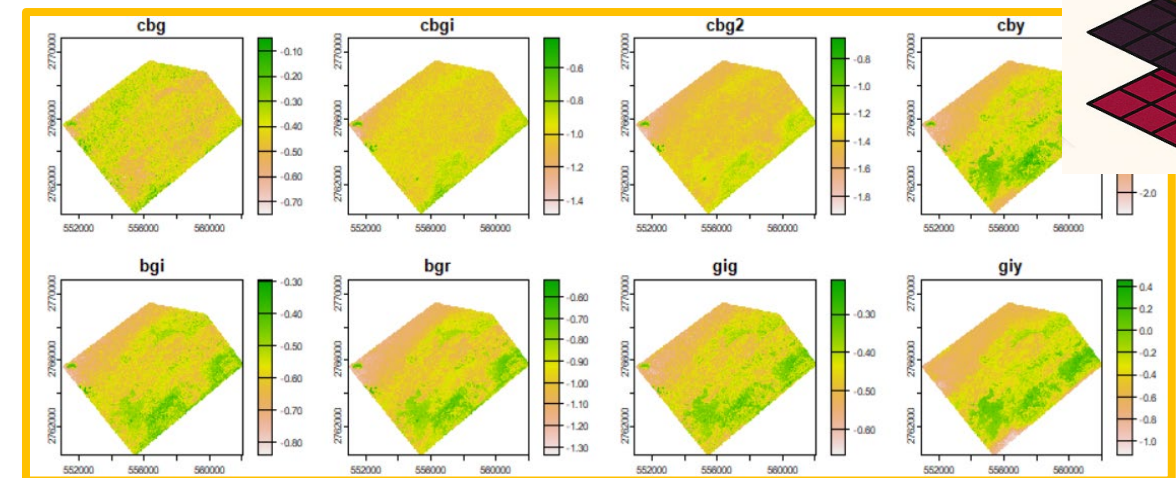
# Image data processing



## Spectral indices - correlation analysis and previous literature

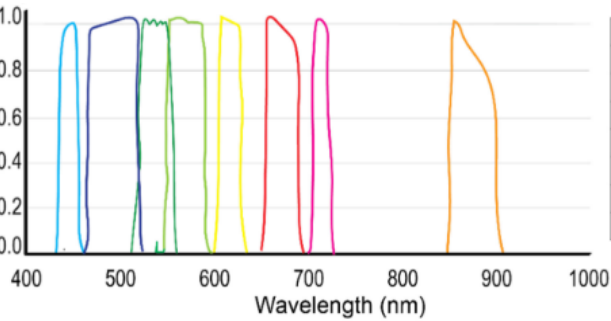


## Depth- invariant indices – Lyzenga et al. 2006



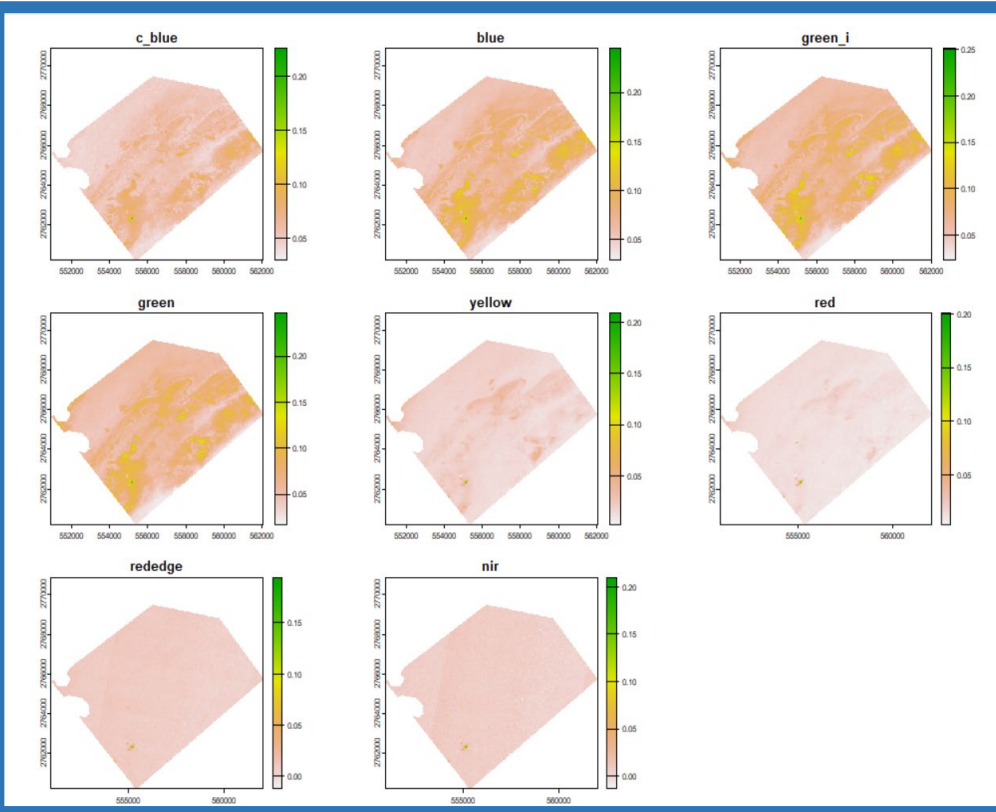
Around 30 layers

Lyzenga et al., 2006; Rowan & Kalaska 2020



|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Coastal Blue | 431–452 |
| Blue         | 465–515 |
| Green        | 513–549 |
| Green II     | 547–583 |
| Yellow       | 600–620 |
| Red          | 650–680 |
| RE I         | 697–713 |
| NIR          | 845–885 |

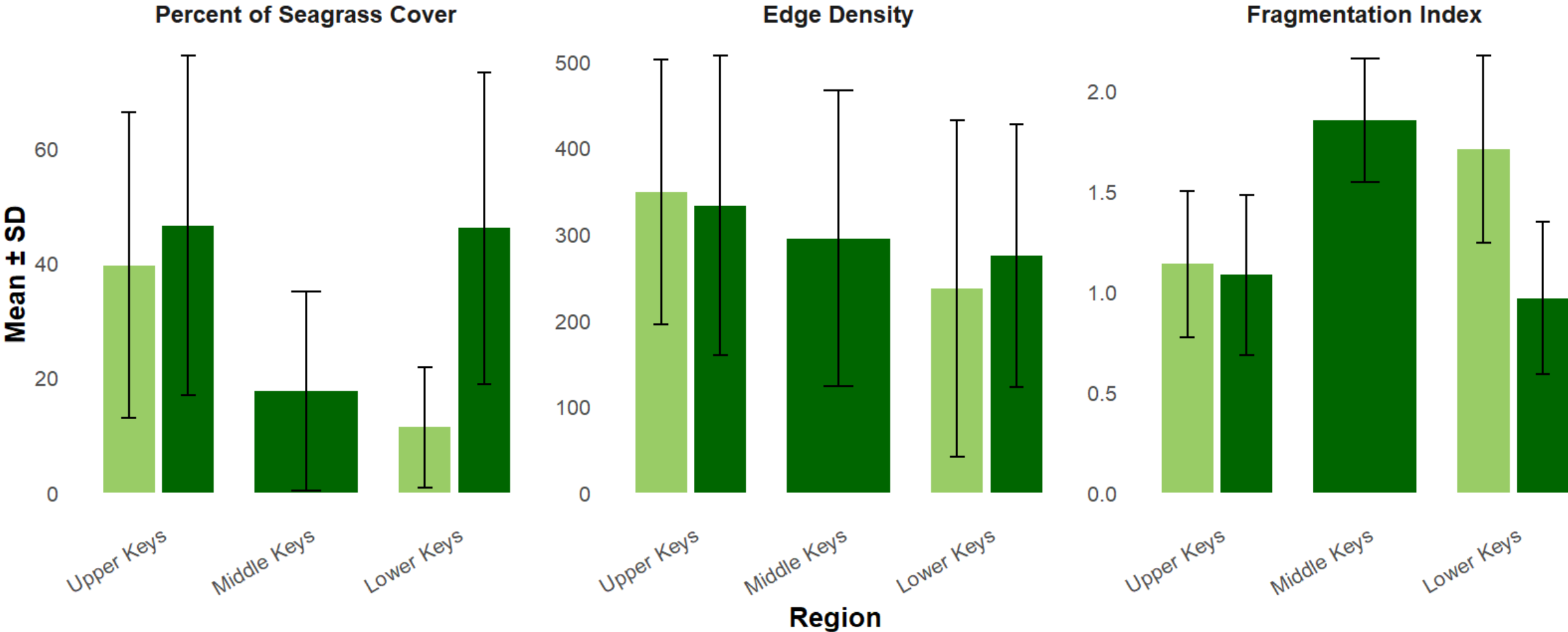
## PlanetScope spectral bands



# Results

## Spatial Patterns of Seagrass Structural Arrangement Around Patch Reefs Across the Florida Keys

Seagrass Class   Sparse seagrass   Dense seagrass



# Results

