

# **Characterizing Spatial & Temporal Vegetation Dynamics in Everglades STAs through a Spectrally Focused Remote Sensing Approach**

**Jing Guan**

**South Florida Water Management District**

**GEER Conference Coral Springs, FL  
April 22, 2025**



# The Role of Vegetation in STA Performance

**STAs protect the Everglades by removing excess P from surface runoff**

*C. Armstrong et al., 2023*

Rainfall

**P to be captured and stored in the soil**

Stormwater containing phosphorus

Phosphorus uptake by floating plants

Algae and periphyton P uptake

Plant litter accumulation, chemical precipitation, particle settling

Water with less phosphorus content

Inflow  
+ seepage

Outflow  
+ seepage

Phosphorus uptake by emergent plants

Phosphorus flux from soil

Phosphorus uptake by submerged aquatic vegetation and periphyton

Phosphorus storage in soil

- ✓ **Vegetation is a key driver in phosphorus removal**
  - Nutrient Uptake
  - Water Flow Regulation
  - Sediment Stabilization
- ✓ **Effective STA operation depends on optimal vegetation coverage.**
- ✓ **We need to monitor and track vegetation changes over time.**

*sfwmd.gov*

# Challenges in Current Vegetation Monitoring Methods

## Traditional Field Surveys

✗ Time-consuming, labor-intensive, and limited in spatial coverage



## Helicopter Vegetation Surveys

✗ Subjective visual estimation, lacks quantitative accuracy.



## Aerial Imagery Surveys

✗ Limited frequency, costly, and constrained by weather conditions.



**These limitations make it difficult to capture vegetation changes frequently and accurately.**

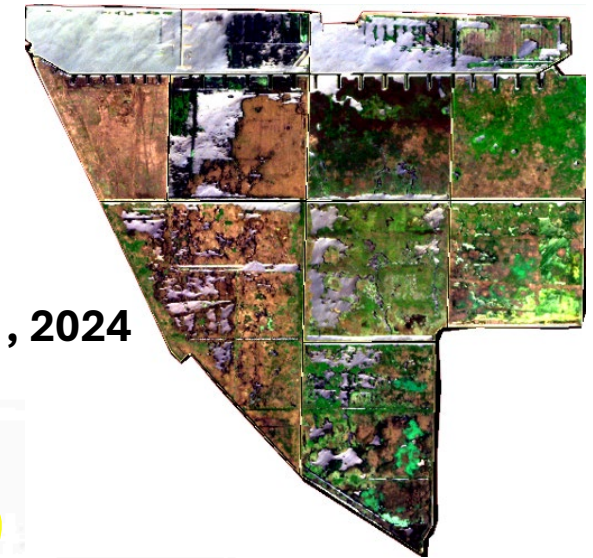


# Advanced Vegetation Monitoring in STAs: Research Objectives

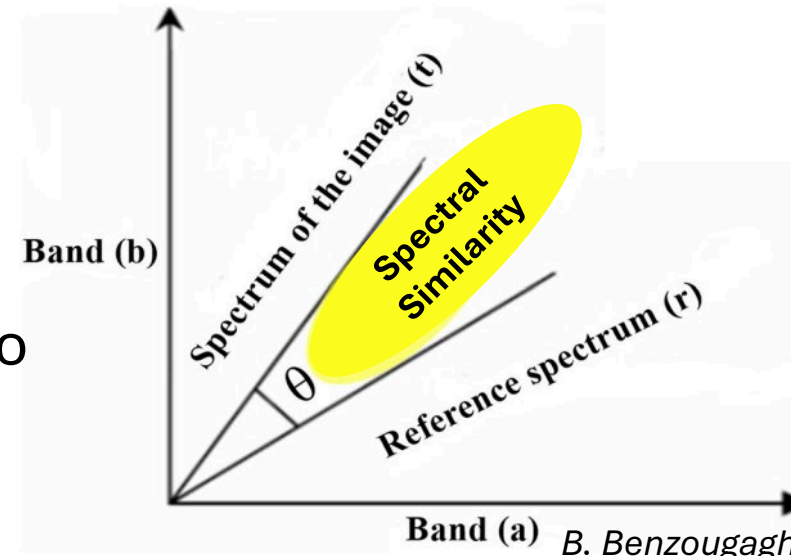
- ✓ **Improve Accuracy & Frequency** – Develop an advanced method for precise and timely vegetation mapping for large scale mapping.
- ✓ **Track Vegetation Dynamics** – Quantify temporal and spatial vegetation changes to analyze seasonal patterns and long-term trends, and how these shifts affect STA treatment performance.
- ✓ **Support STA Management** – Provide data-driven insights to evaluate management practices and operational strategies.

# Data & Methodology Overview

- ✓ **Key Dataset:**  
**PlanetScope** satellite images
  - **3m** spatial resolution
  - Near-daily global imagery
  - 8-band surface reflectance data
- ✓ **Classification Methodology:**  
The Spectral Angle Mapper (**SAM**)
  - **SAM** classifies pixels by measuring spectral **similarity**, assigning them to vegetation categories based on their spectral signature.



STA-1E  
May 31, 2024

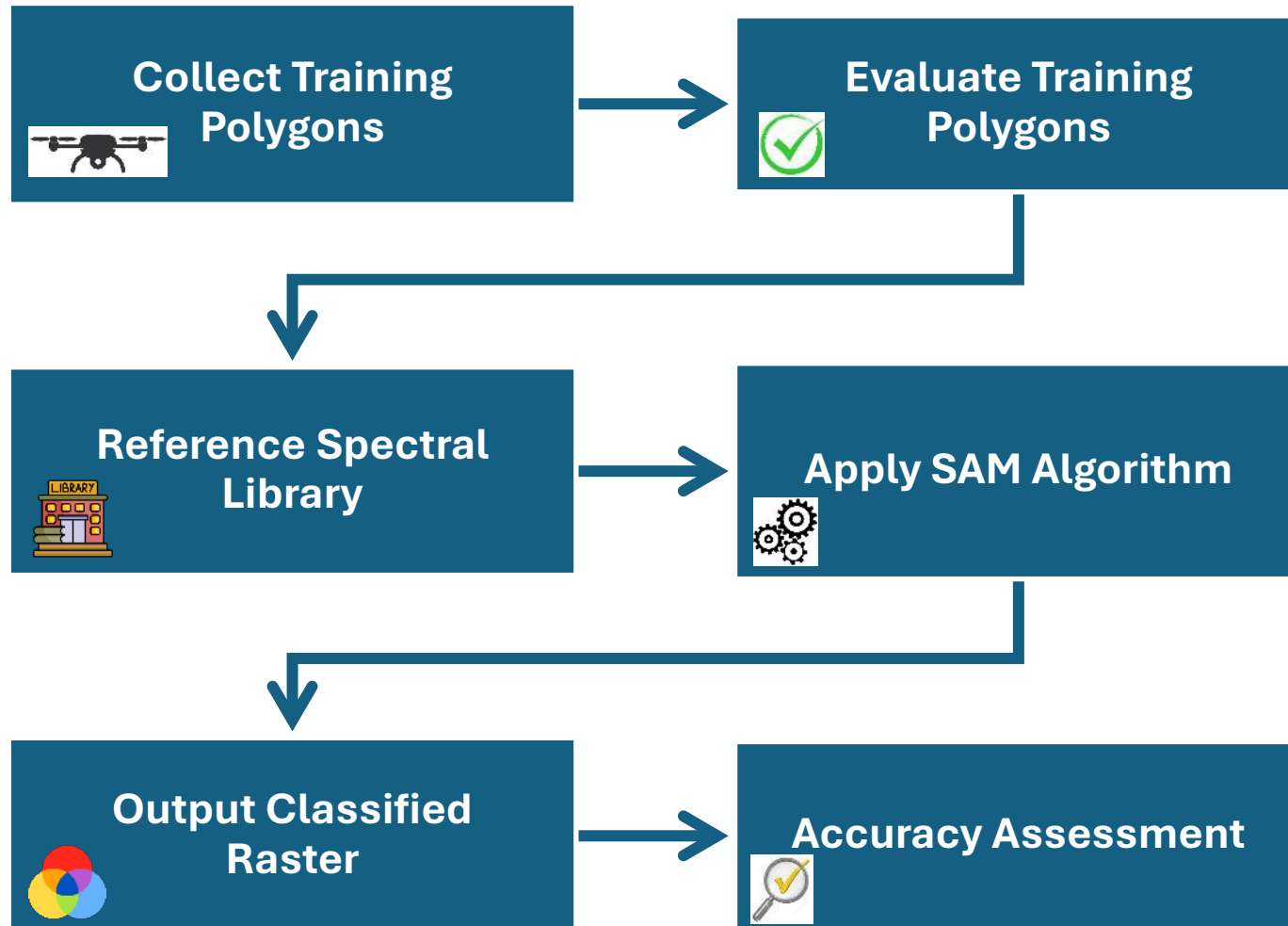


*sfwmd.gov*

*B. Benzougagh et al., 2023*



# Classification Workflow with SAM



## Workflow Highlights

Converting raw satellite data into a classified vegetation map using SAM.

- ✓ **Training Polygons:** 59 training polygons selected
- ✓ **Separability Test:** Index of 1.88 to 2 (strong distinction)
- ✓ **Accuracy Assessment:** 300 ground-truthing sites, with Kappa coefficient. [sfwmd.gov](http://sfwmd.gov)

# Vegetation Classification Categories



- SAV/Algae/Periphyton
- Open Water
- FAV
- Graminoid
- Sparse Veg/Water Mix
- Bare soil/ Dead Veg/Reflection
- Upland Veg
- Unclassified





# Vegetation Classification Overview

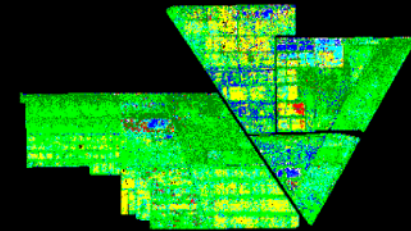
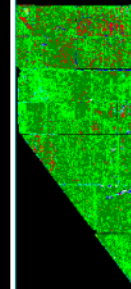
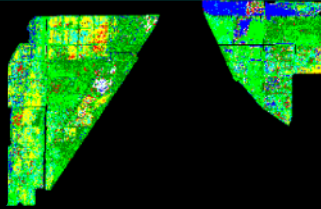
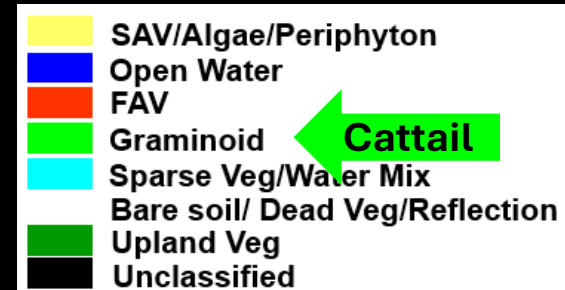
## Comparison Between Raw Satellite Images and Classified Vegetation Map

May 24-Jun.4, 2024  
PlanetScope Image



SAM Algorithm

Jun. 2024  
Veg Classification Map





# Classification Accuracy Assessment

## Quantitative Accuracy Assessment

Confusion Matrix:  
Ground Truth vs. Classified Results

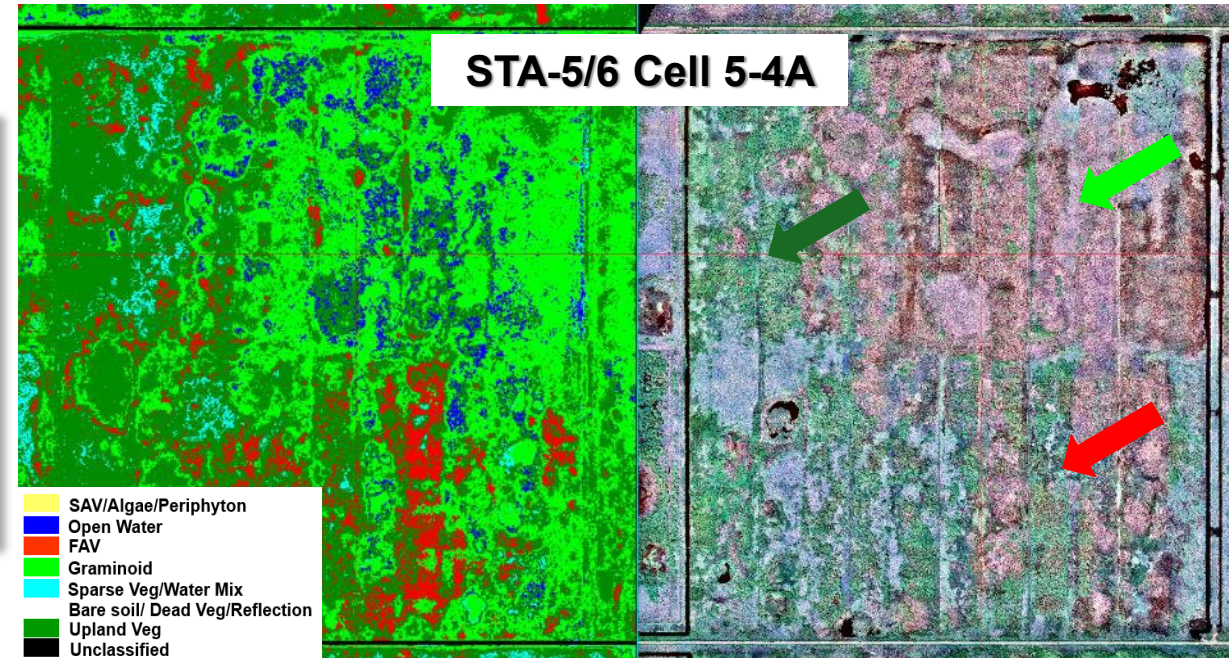
	SAV	Open Water	FAV	Graminoid	Levee/ Bare Soil	Water& Veg Mix	Upland Veg	Total (GroundTruthing)
SAV	51	3						54
Open Water		41			1		1	43
FAV	1		31				1	33
Graminoid		5	1	58			1	65
Levee/Bare Soil	1	1		1	8			11
Water&Veg Mix	1	1	2			34		38
Upland Veg			2	2			52	56
Total (Classified Map)	54	51	36	61	9	34	55	300

**Total correctly classified samples: 275 out of 300**

**Kappa Coefficient: 90%**

**This indicates a strong agreement between the classification and the ground-truth data**

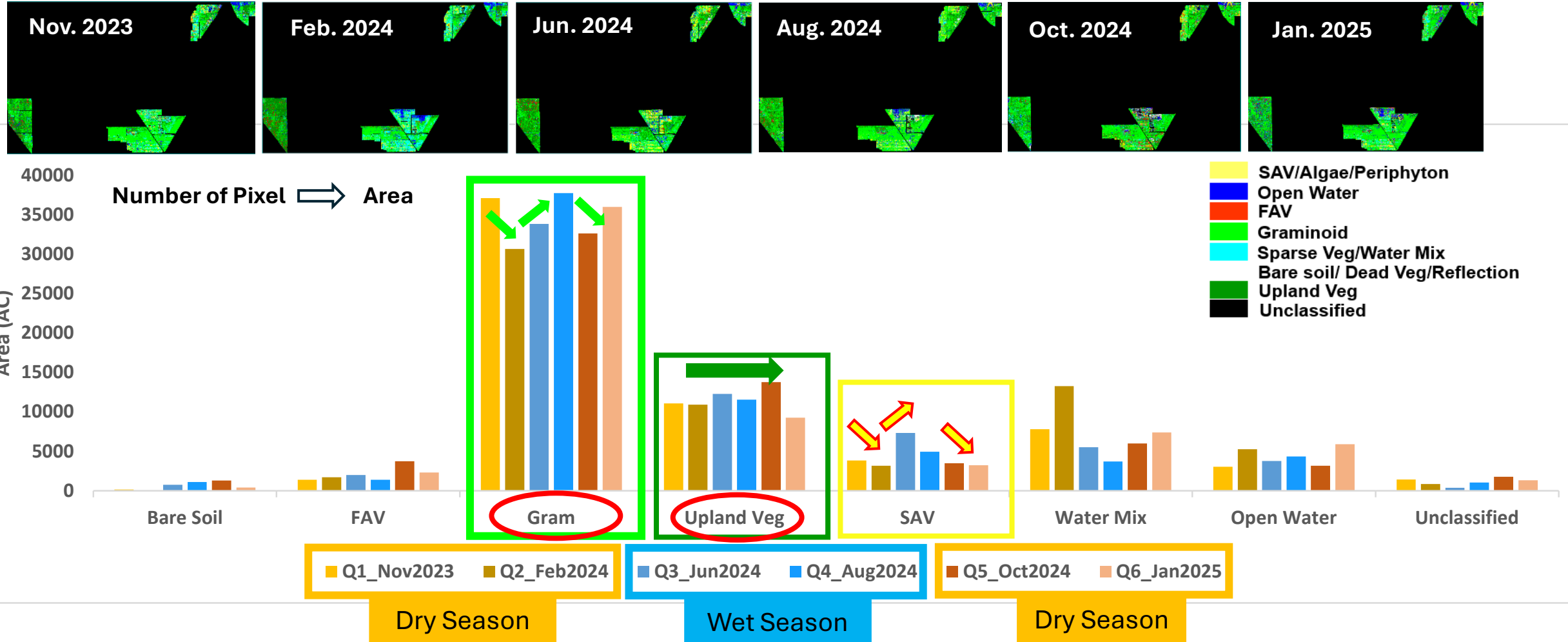
## Qualitative Accuracy Assessment



**Classification Map**  
**Feb. 25, 2024**  
**Resolution 3 m**

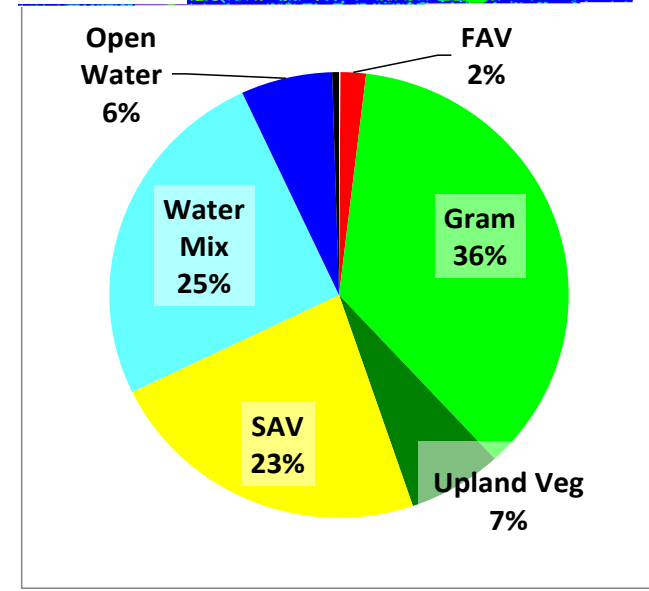
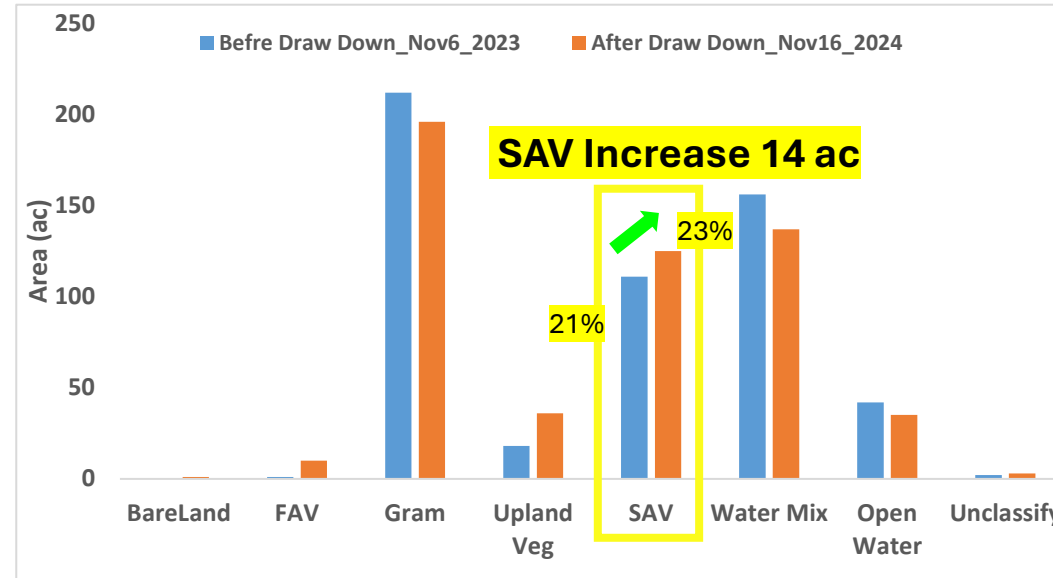
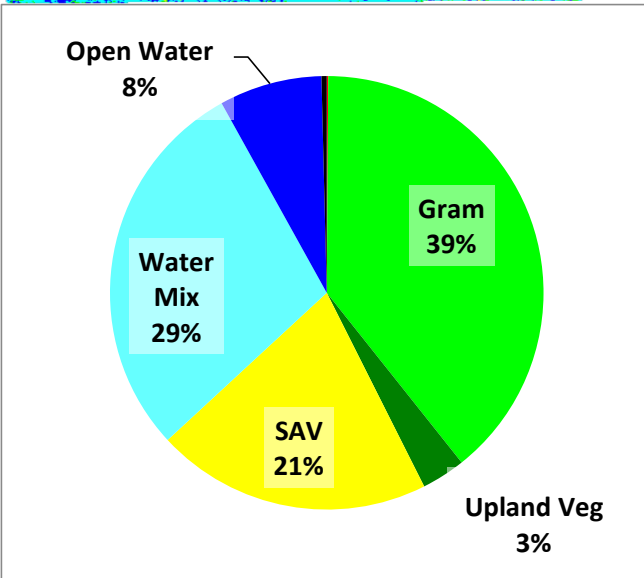
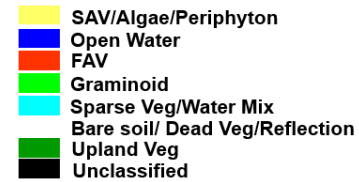
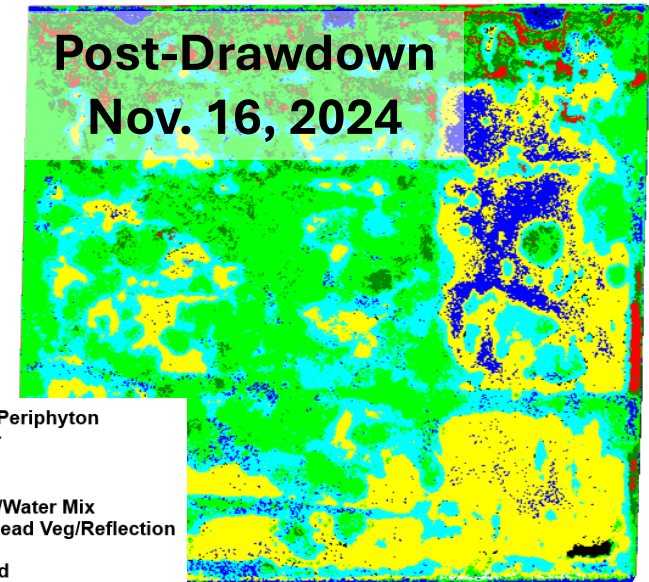
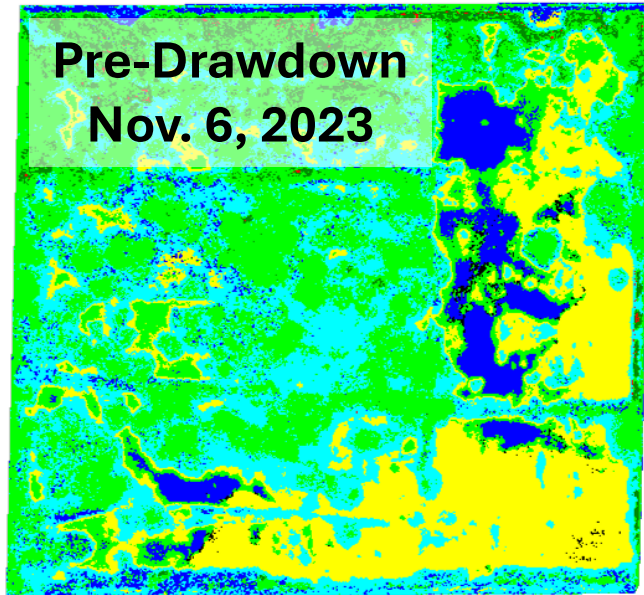
**Drone Imagery**  
**Mar. 1, 2024**  
**Resolution 1 in**

# Seasonal Vegetation Dynamics to Inform STAs Management (Nov 2023 – Jan 2025)





## Drawdown Experiment at STA-1E Cell 2: SAV Response



# Conclusion & Future Directions

## Key Advantages:

- ✓ Fast and easy to apply
- ✓ Robust across seasons
- ✓ Cost-effective
- ✓ Eliminates the need for on-site interpolation

## Future Improvement:

- ✖ Reduce misclassification
- ✖ Automate workflows
- ✖ Expand method to more projects



# Acknowledgments

- **Management and Logistic Support: Sarah Bornhoeft and Jill King**
- **Technique Support: Ken Chen**
- **Field Knowledge and Drone Pilots: Nathan Gavin and Matt Powers**
- **STA Research Support: Tom Richard, Tracey Piccone,  
Susan Mason, Jake Dombrowski**



# Thanks

Jing Guan  
[jguan@sfwmd.gov](mailto:jguan@sfwmd.gov)