Examining Spatial & Temporal Changes to the Littoral Zone of Lake Okeechobee using Otsu's method

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Lake Okeechobee

- Large (1,730 km²), shallow (2.7m) eutrophic lake
- >3 regions of the lake
 - Littoral Zone
 - Nearshore Zone
 - Pelagic Zone



Littoral Zone

- ≻~400 km², covering ~25% of total surface area
- Supports biodiversity of several plants and animals
 - Spawning and nursery habitat for fish
 - Habitat to migratory water birds
 - Emergent, submergent, & floating vegetation
- Highly influenced by changes in water level (hydroperiod & water depth)

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Emergent Vegetation

- Distribution of native and exotic plants determined by hydroperiod & water depth
- Prolonged flooding conditions reduce biomass & alter diversity
 - Giant Bulrush barrier in western marsh
 - Sawgrass die off, Cattail (nuisance) expansion
- >Low water levels promote expansion
 - Torpedograss (invasive)





Cattai

Otsu's Method

Method named after Nobuyuki Otsu, 1970s

Commonly used method for binary classification

Separating background & foreground pixels based on an image's grayscale histogram

Minimizes variance between 2 sets of pixels (background & foreground) to establish optimal threshold

➢Used in ArcGIS Pro 3.1.2/3.3.2





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Graphs generated from ArcGIS Pro 3.3.2

Imagery

PlanetScope, satellite
4-5m Resolution
True Color, 9 Bands

6 - red, 4 - green, 1 - blue

Sept 2022 - August 2023

Feb 20 - March 6, 2023

Image collection every 3-5 days

 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), aerial
 0.2-0.3m Resolution
 Color Infrared (CIR),3 Bands

 1 - NIR, 2 - red, 3 - green

 Jan -Feb 2023
 Image collection every 2-3 years

Verify consistency of Otsu's method



Areas of Interest (AOI)

Fisheating Bay

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King's Bar & Eagle Bay

South Bay

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PlanetScope Feb 20 – Mar 6, 2023 Avg. Lake Stage: 15.55 ft NGVD NAIP Jan – Feb 2023 Avg. Lake Stage: 15.83 ft NGVD

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PlanetScope Feb 20 – Mar 6, 2023 Avg. Lake Stage: 15.55 ft NGVD





Accuracy Assessments

>Used to determine accuracy of classification results (Otsu's)

>Compares reference data (ground truth) to classified result in the same schema

Results compiled into a Confusion matrix



Accuracy Results



Hurricane Ian

September 23 – 30, 2022

Lake Okeechobee Turbidity

Lake Okeechobee Seiche



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Lake Okeechobee Harney Pond post Hurricane Irma



Lake Okeechobee AOI





Raster Calculation

Pre Hurricane Ian Sept. 05 – 19, 2022 Avg. Lake Stage: 12.61 ft NGVD Post Hurricane Ian May 29 – June 12, 2023 Avg. Lake Stage: 13.97 ft NGVD

Vegetation Lost: 10,911 Acres



Accuracy Results

- > 212 total points
- Overall Accuracy = 52%
- Errors of Omission
- > False Negatives
 - Pixels classified as a loss in vegetation were inaccurately marked
 - Points ground truthed as 'No Change' in water pixels

Vegetation Lost: 10,911 Acres





Limitations

Sept. 05 – 19, 2022

May 29 – June 12, 2023



Otsu's method output: Green – vegetation; Red - water

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Conclusions & Next Steps

➢ Raster calculation tool in ArcGIS Pro led to an overestimation of vegetation lost.

> Errors likely attributed to quality of imagery.

- Glint/glare
- Turbidity, water mixing

Assessing accuracy of individual sets of imagery (pre & post Hurricane Ian) to better pinpoint the potential cause of errors.

Utilize Otsu's method on imagery of moderate resolution (Landsat or Sentinel) and possibly cleaner quality.

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