

# Boreal Wetland Mapping: An Overview of DUC's Methods, Results and R&D

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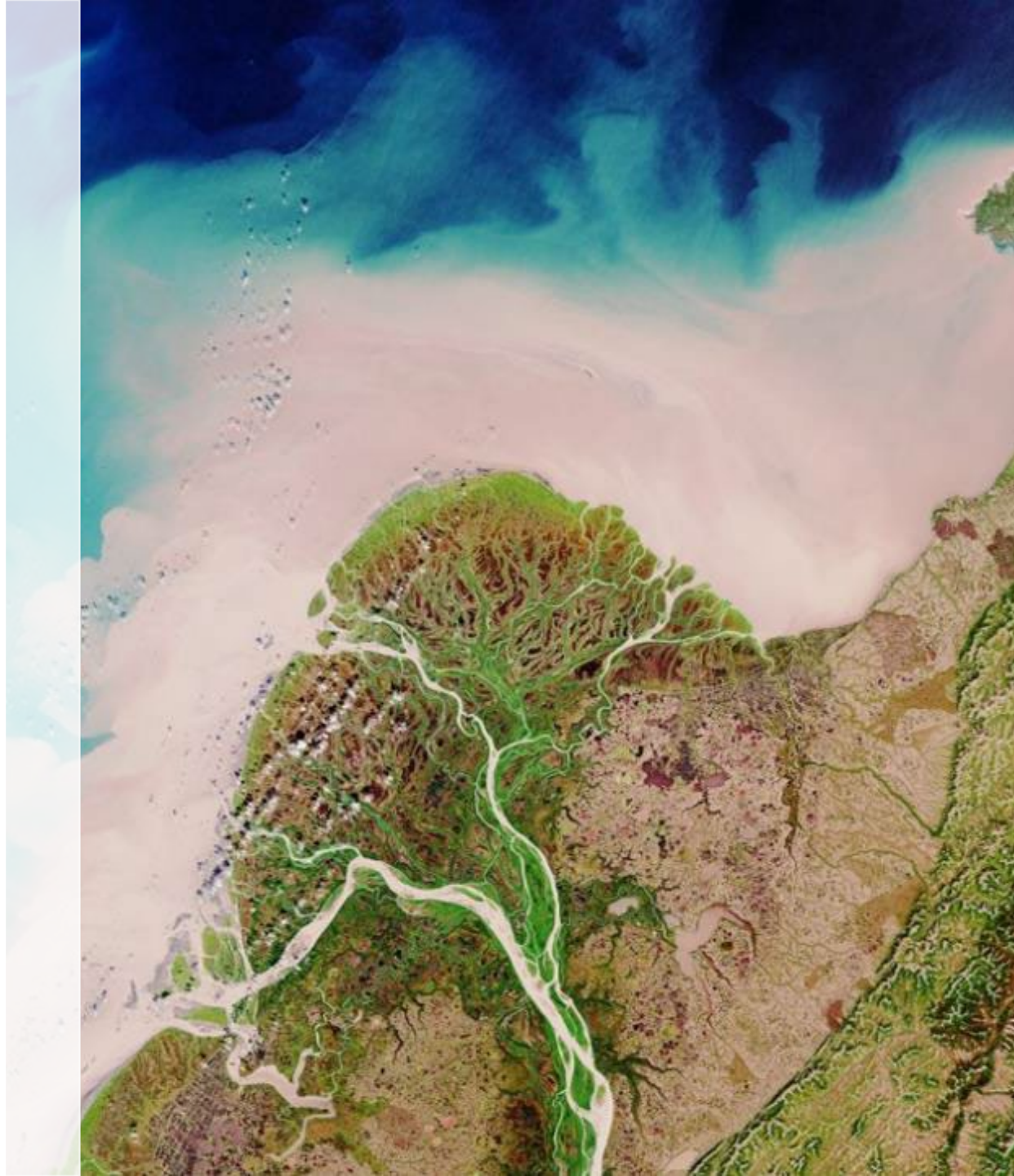
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WMC Webinar | August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023



NATIONAL BOREAL PROGRAM





# Presentation Outline

- PART 1** | DUC National Boreal Program
- PART 2** | Thematic Wetland Data Model
- PART 3** | Reference Data Collection Methods
- PART 4** | Earth Observation Data Inputs
- PART 5** | Wetland Mapping Approach
- PART 6** | On-Going R&D





# About Us

## Field Crew

1 wetland ecologists, 3 remote sensing analyst, a grey jay, and a helicopter. We have conducted over ~30 field campaigns, collected over 10K field sites, and mapped 146 million hectares!



100%  
Boreal Team

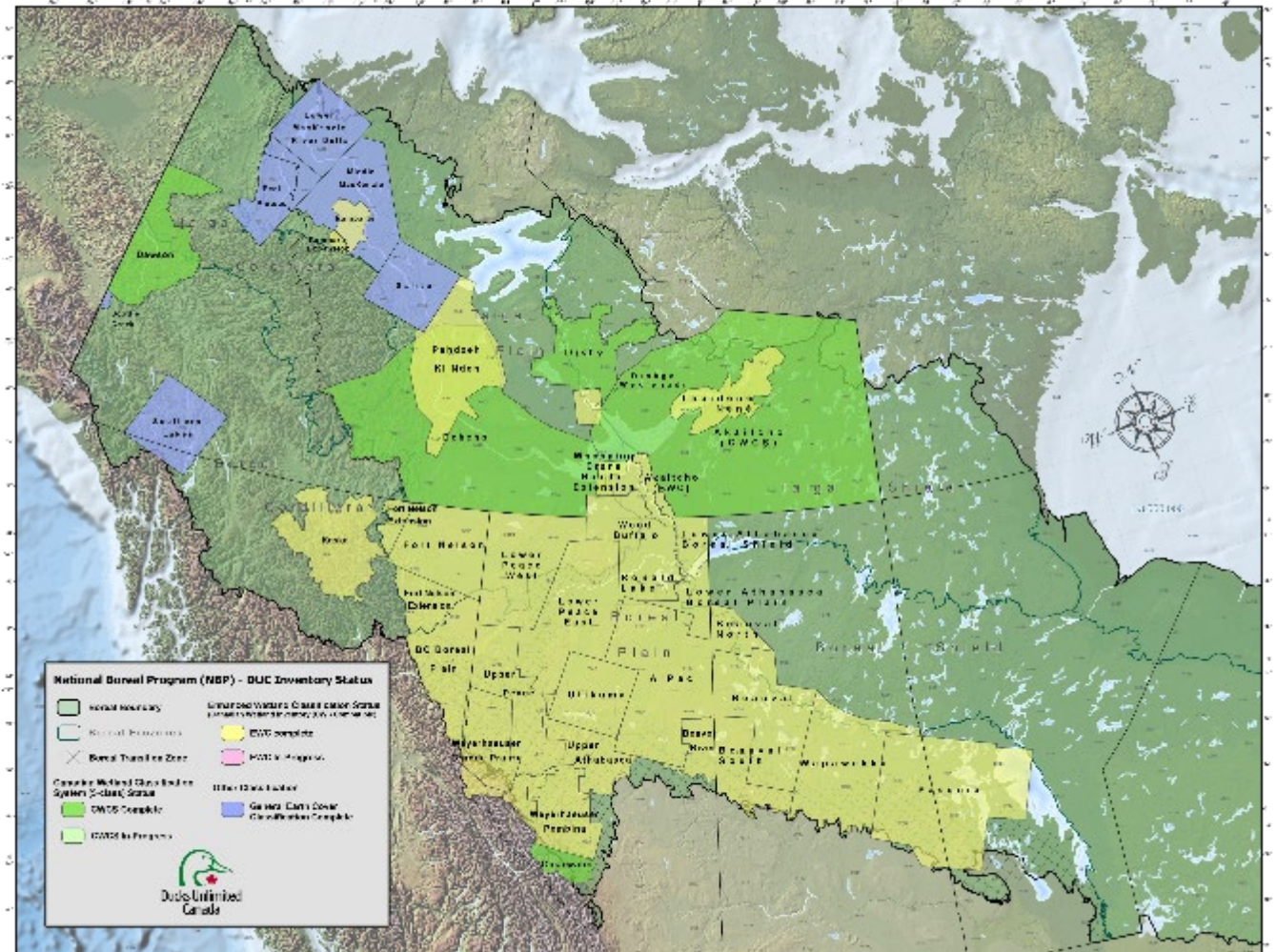
# DUC National Boreal Program

**Why do we need detailed and accurate wetland inventories?**

If we know where wetlands are, we can protect them

Species monitoring, carbon storage, wetland policy, land use planning, IPCA

[Ts'udé Niljné Tueyata](#), [Edézhzhíe](#), [Thaidene Néné](#), Salve Taltson, Dene k'éh kusān



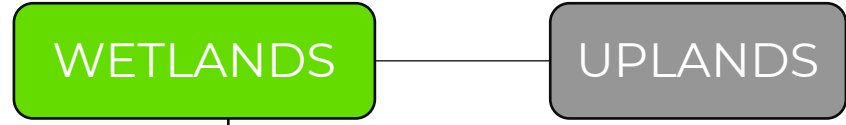
# Thematic Data Model

Target Accuracy: **90%**

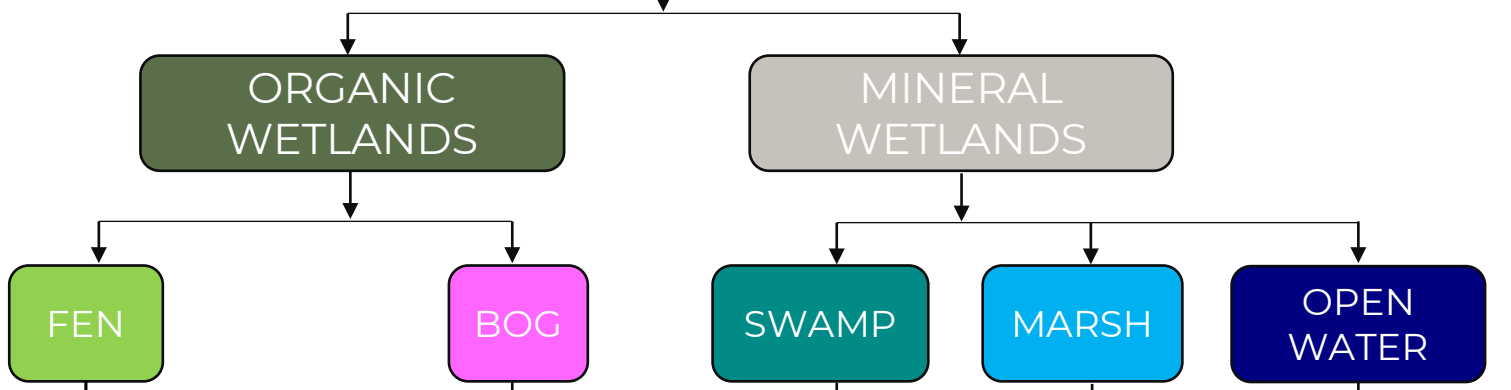
Target Accuracy: **80%**

Target Accuracy: **70%**

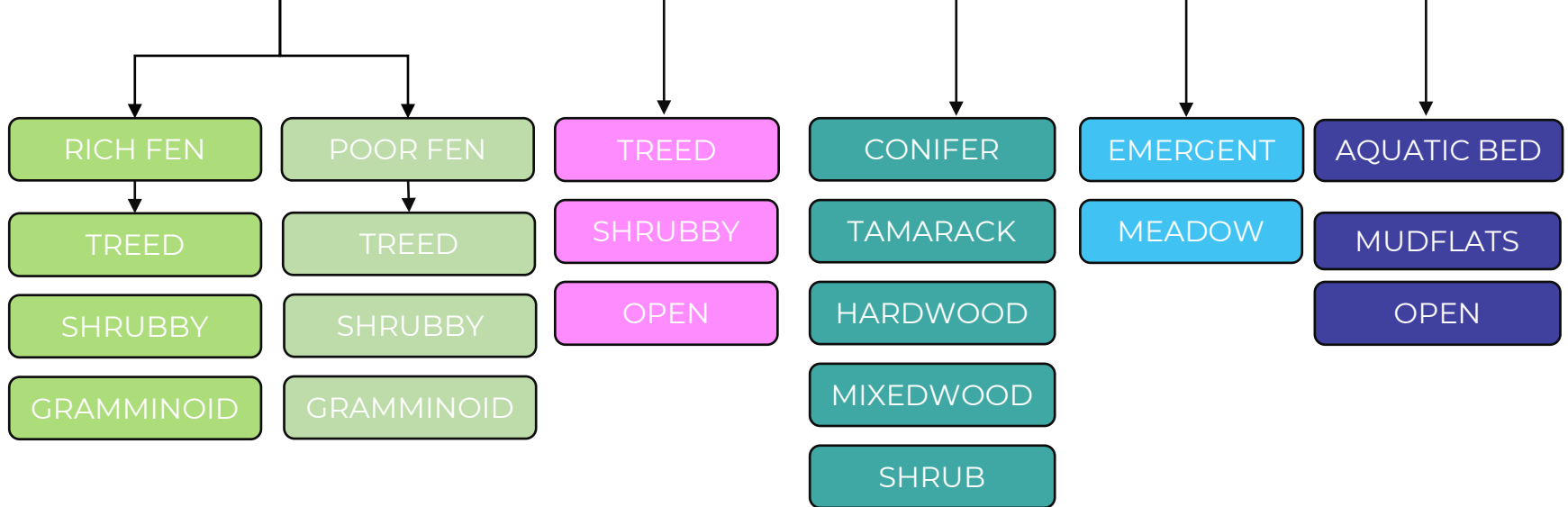
**LEVEL 1**



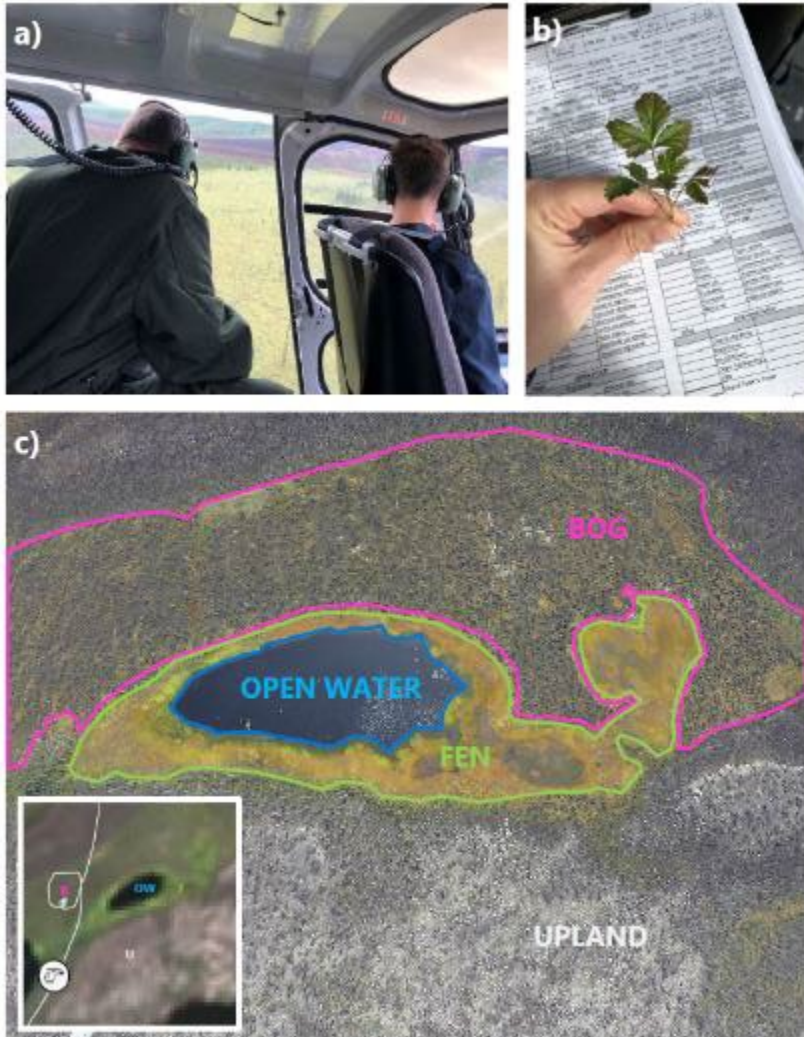
**LEVEL 2**  
*Canadian Wetland Classification System*



**LEVEL 3**  
*Enhanced Wetland Classification*

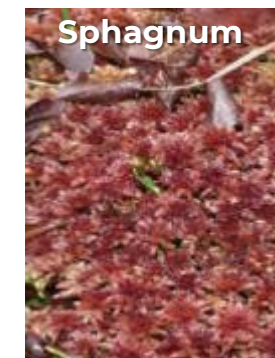


# Reference Data Collection



## Helicopter surveys

- Wetland surveys are collected via helicopter.
- Field crews hover over pre-selected sites / polygons and survey their characteristics.
- Minimum polygon size: 1 ha.
- Information collected:
  - Vegetation species types
  - Vegetation species coverage (%)
  - Vegetation species heights (m)
  - Wetland / Upland class
  - Site photographs





Vegetation Species	Coverage (%)	Height (m)
<b>Species A</b> Sedge	40	<1
<b>Species B</b> Litter	45	<1
<b>Species C</b> Buckbean	5	<1
<b>Species D</b> Peat moss	5	<1
<b>Species E</b> Marsh cinquefoil	5	<1

Vegetation Species	Coverage (%)	Height (m)
<b>Species A</b> Willow	45	2
<b>Species B</b> Brown moss	15	<1
<b>Species C</b> Bearberry	15	<1
<b>Species D</b> Brown moss	15	<1
<b>Species E</b> Other	10	<1

## Field Site Example: Fen



## Field Site Example: Swamp

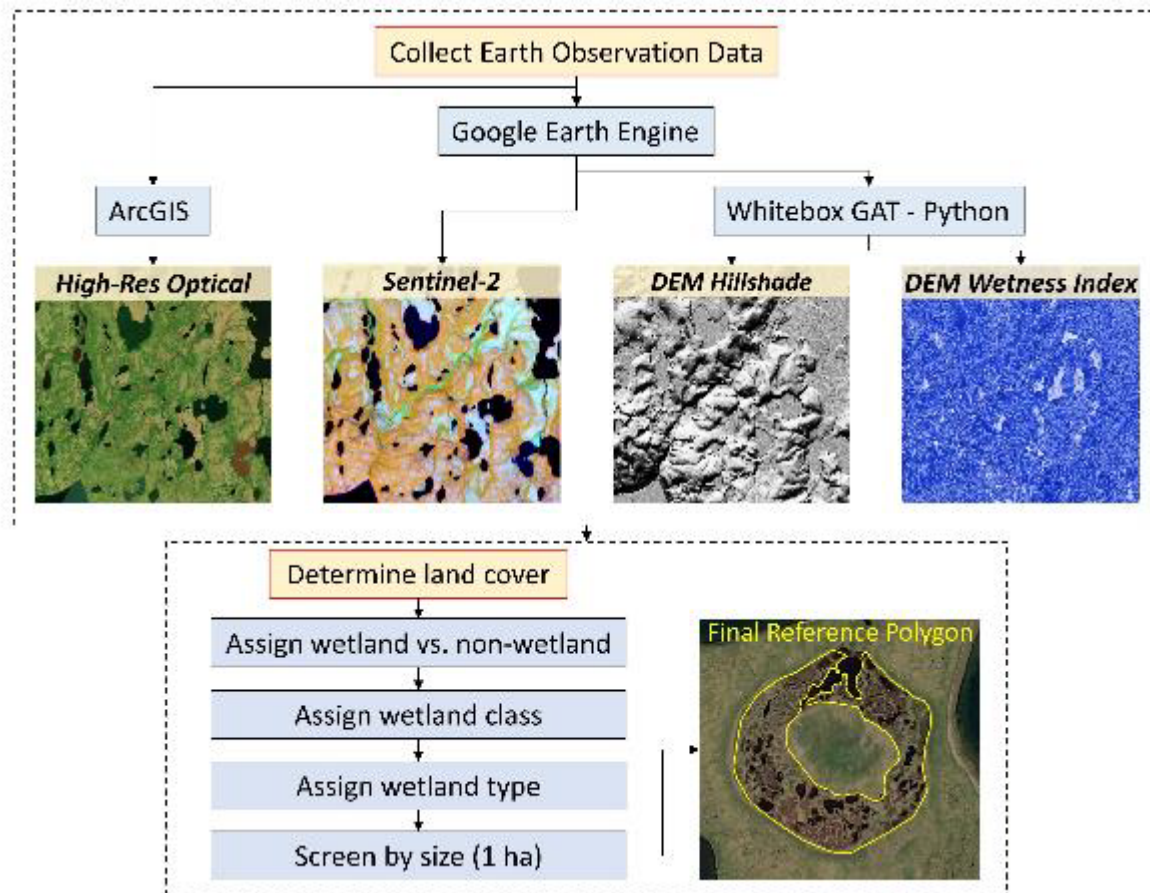




# Reference Data Collection

## Photo-Interpretation

- Cost-effective, desktop-based approach used to supplement field data.
- Methods require various Earth Observation datasets.



Open water



Swamp



Marsh



Bog



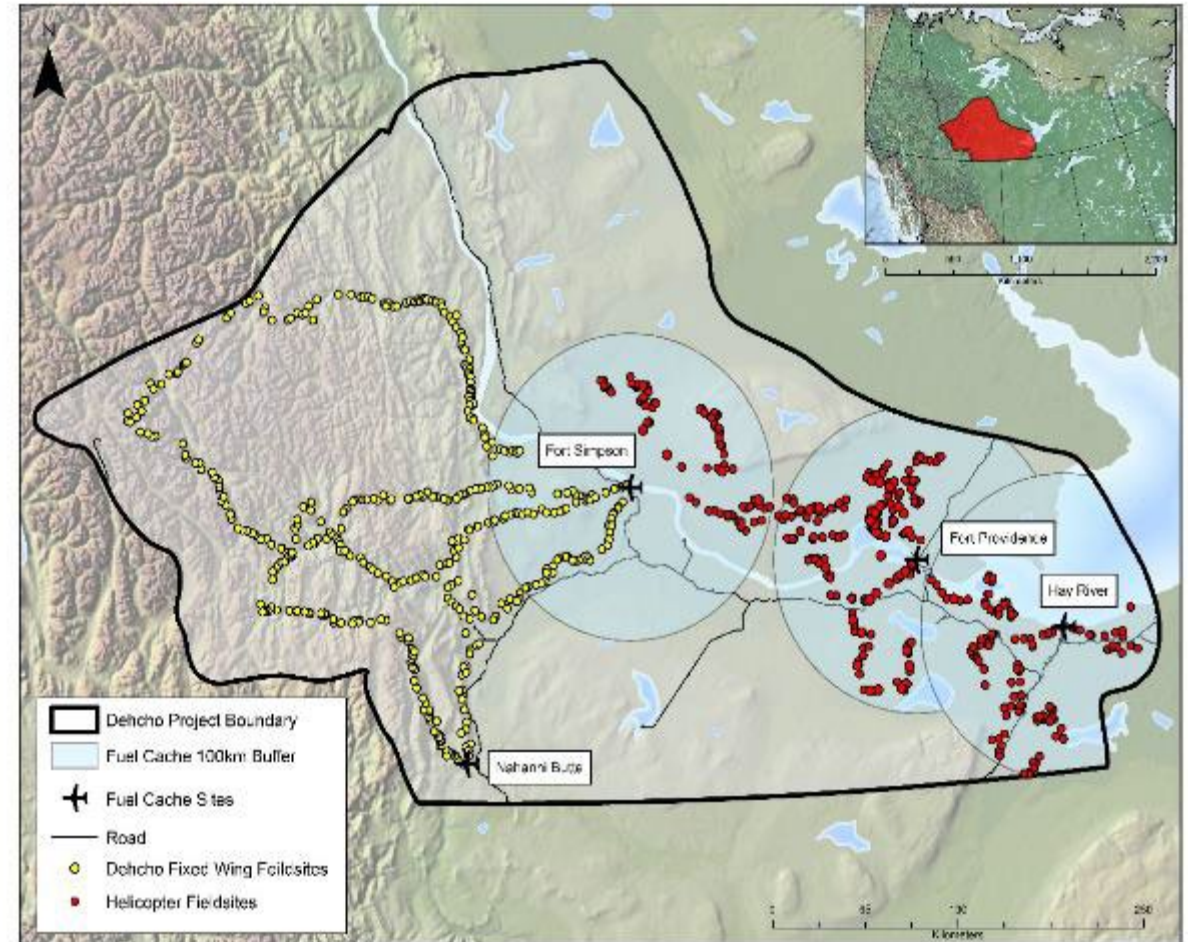
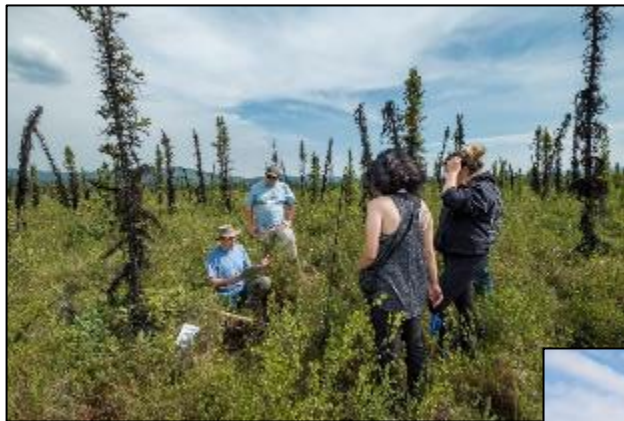
Fen



# Boreal Inventory and Reference Data

## Data Availability

- DUC has mapped over 200 million acres of boreal landscapes to various details.
- Each project contains field and/or photo-interpreted reference sites.

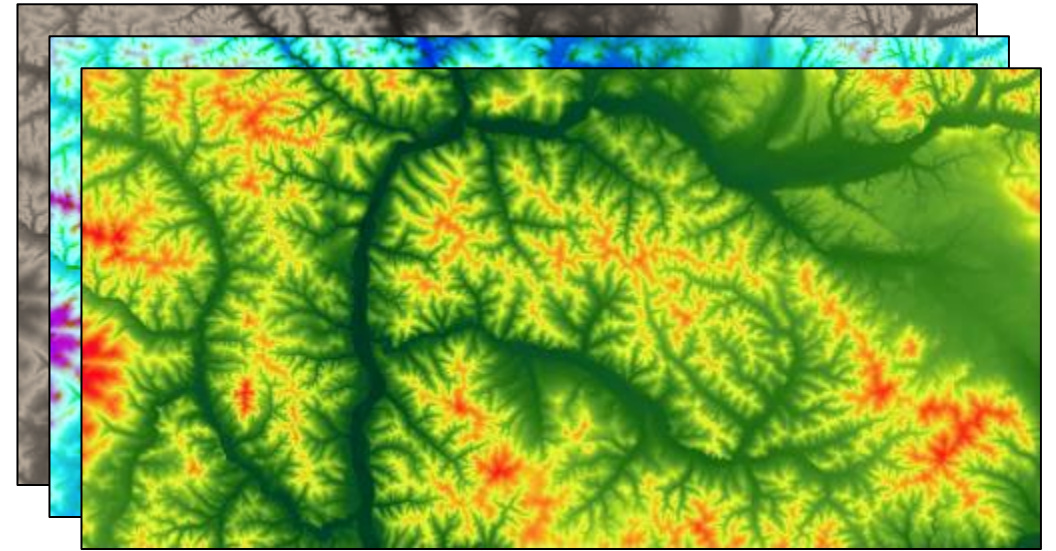


# Earth Observation Data

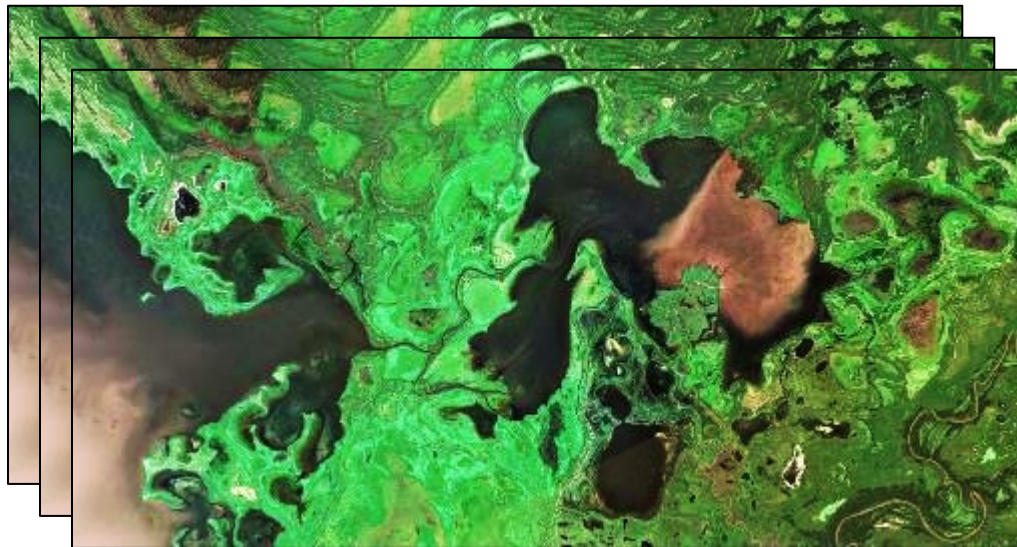
Elevation, Slope, Wetness

## EO Datasets

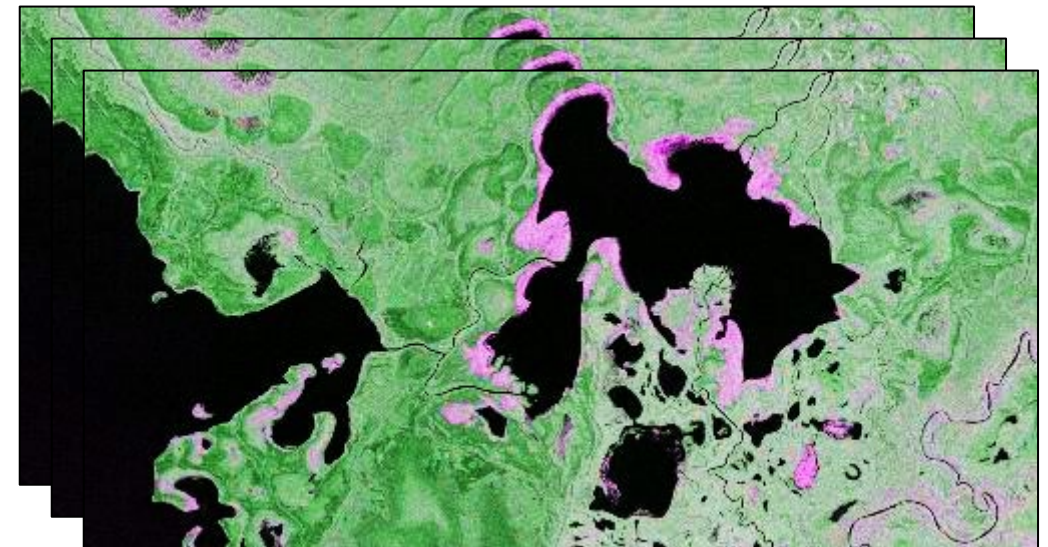
- Through the fusion of **optical**, **SAR**, and **topographic** data, DUC's wetland inventories are produced using best practices and scientific methods.



## Multi-Seasonal Optical Composites



## Multi-Seasonal SAR Composites



# Earth Observation Data

## EO Datasets

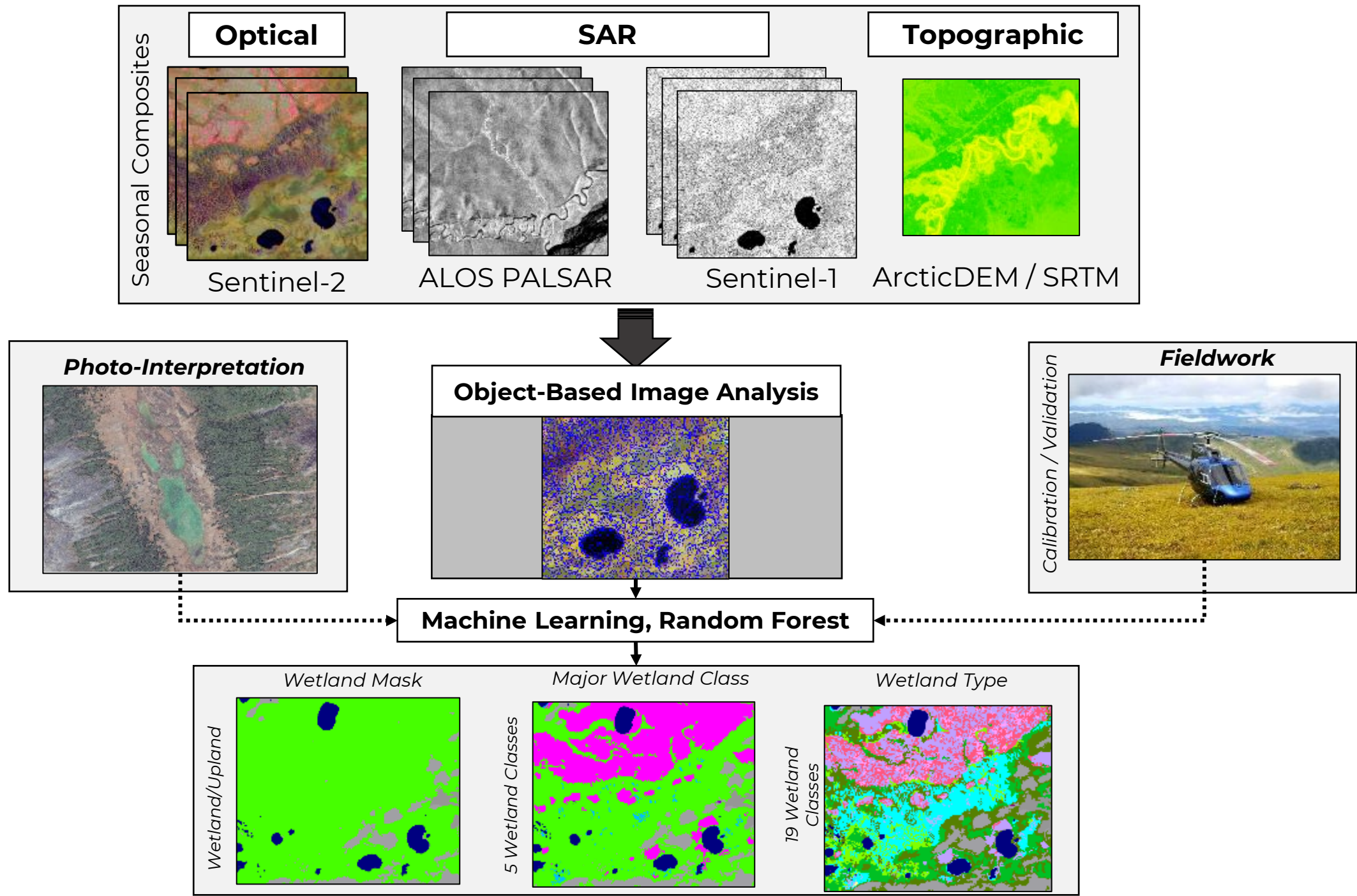
- EO datasets acquired and preprocessed using Google Earth Engine cloud-computing.
- Processing scripts adjusted for each project/area.
- EO datasets: Sentinel-2, Sentinel-1, ALOS PALSAR, SRTM/ArcticDEM

Google Earth Engine  
<https://code.earthengine.google.com/>

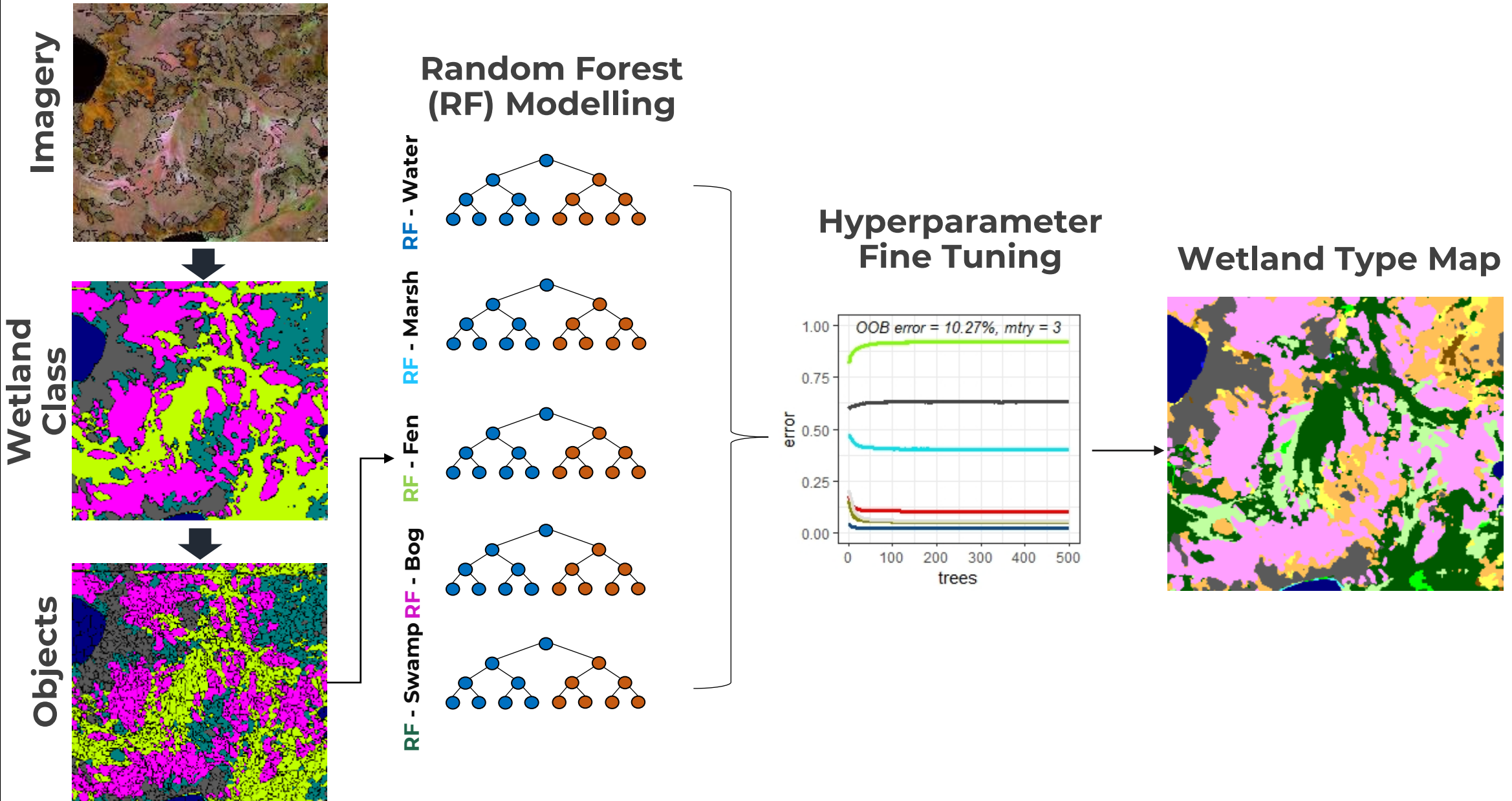
Google Earth Engine



# Operational Mapping Workflow



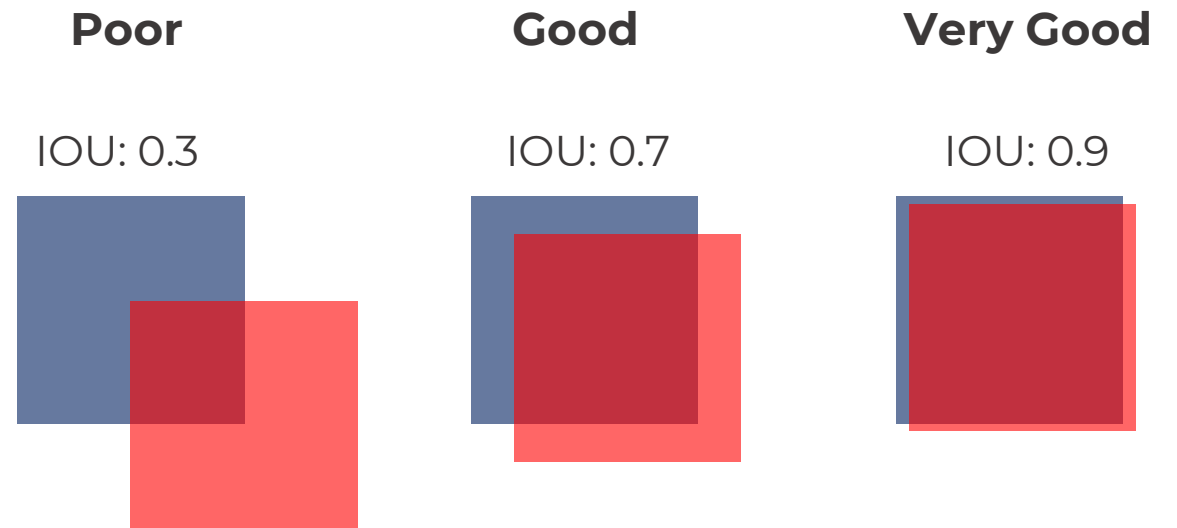
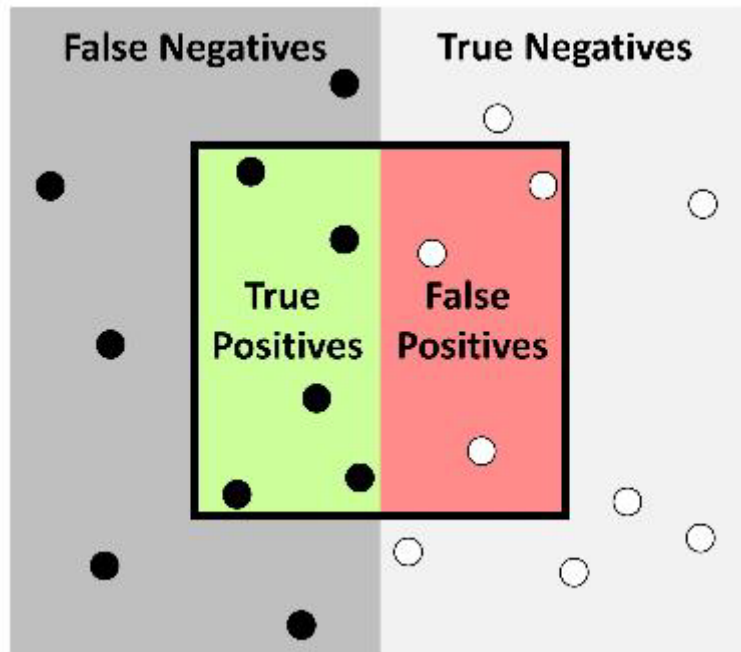
# Classification Approach: Machine Learning



# Accuracy Assessment

## Accuracy Assessment

- Each DUC project is accompanied by an error matrix at each classification level: wet/up, class and type.
- Reported metrics: overall accuracy, user accuracy, and producer accuracy.
- Suggested metrics: F1-Scores and Intersection over Union (IOU)



$$IOU = \frac{\text{area of overlap}}{\text{area of union}}$$

# On-Going Research and Development

## Cloud-Computing

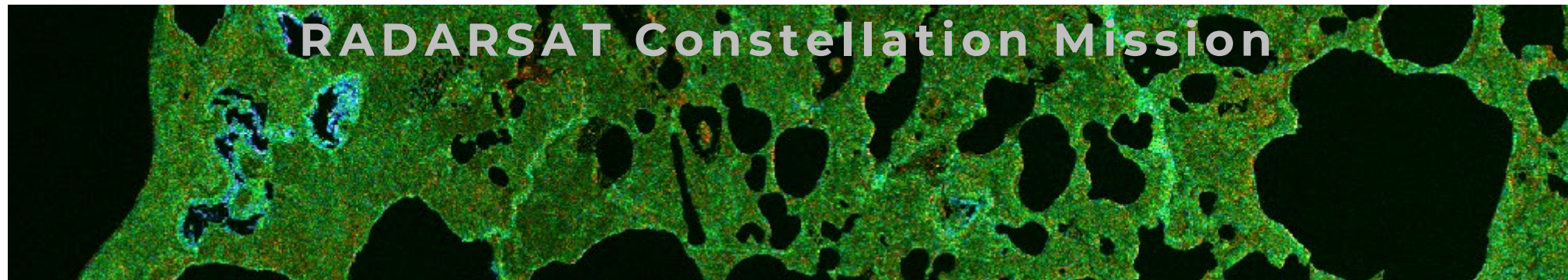
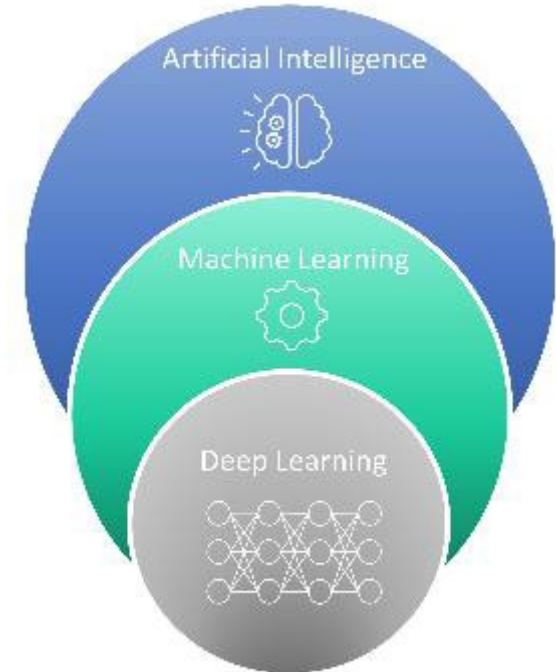
- Use of Google Earth Engine and machine learning to achieve baseline target accuracies all within a cloud-based environment.

## Deep Learning Methods

- Use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for highly-accurate wetland class mapping.
- Development of novel CNN architectures.

## Novel SAR datasets

- Time-series Interferometric SAR (InSAR) coherence as a predictor variable for wetland classification.
- Compact polarimetric C-Band and L-Band SAR for wetland classification: RCM, NiSAR.





# Relevant References

## Merchant, M., et al. (2022)

- Applying Machine Learning and Time-Series Analysis on Sentinel-1A SAR/InSAR for Characterizing Arctic Tundra Hydro-Ecological Conditions. *Remote Sensing*, 14(5), 1123.
- Result: Established the ability of SAR **Coherence** products to map wet/dry conditions at high-latitudes.

## Merchant, M., et al. (2020)

- Classifying Open Water Features Using Optical Satellite Imagery and an Object-Oriented Convolutional Neural Network, *Remote Sensing Letters*, 11(12), 1127-1136.
- Result: First DUC assessment of **CNN modelling** for boreal wetland features.

## Merchant, M., et al. (2020)

- High Latitude Wetland Mapping Using Multi-Date and Multi-Sensor Earth Observation Data: A Case Study in the Northwest Territories, *Journal of Applied Remote Sensing*, 14(3), 034511.
- Result: Demonstrated the use of **multi-temporal EO data** for wetland mapping.

## Merchant, M., et al. (2019)

- An Object-Based Assessment of Multi-Wavelength SAR, Optical Imagery and Topographical Datasets for Operational Wetland Mapping in Boreal Yukon, Canada, *Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing*, 45(3-4),
- Result: Established DUC's **multi-sensor machine learning** approach to wetland mapping.

## Merchant, M., et al. (2017)

- Merchant, M., et al. (2017). Contributions of C-Band SAR Data and Polarimetric Decompositions to Subarctic Boreal Peatland Mapping. *IEEE JSTARS*, 10(4), 1467-1482.
- Result: Early assessment demonstrating **SAR capabilities** for peatland mapping.

# Questions?



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@ducboreal

