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Albatrosses From Space: A citizen science approach to monitor remote colonies using satellite imagery

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Counting wildlife from space









African elephant

31 cm resolution



Polar bear 50 cm resolution



Emperor penguin
31 cm resolution



Walrus
31 cm resolution



Duporge et al. 2020; Cubaynes et al. 2019; Stapleton et al. 2014; Green et al. 2023

Wandering albatross - Ideal candidates for satellite monitoring



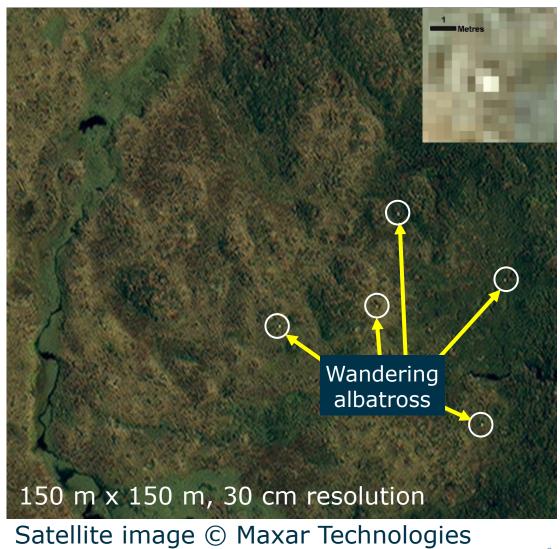






- 1. Largest seabird
- 2. Open breeding habitats
- 3. High contrast against surrounding tussac due to white plumage













Island-wide ground surveys only occur once every 10 years

Annual ground counts limited to 3 of the 24 breeding sites





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Can citizen science reliability estimate wandering albatross populations using VHR satellite imagery?





Albatrosses From Space campaign

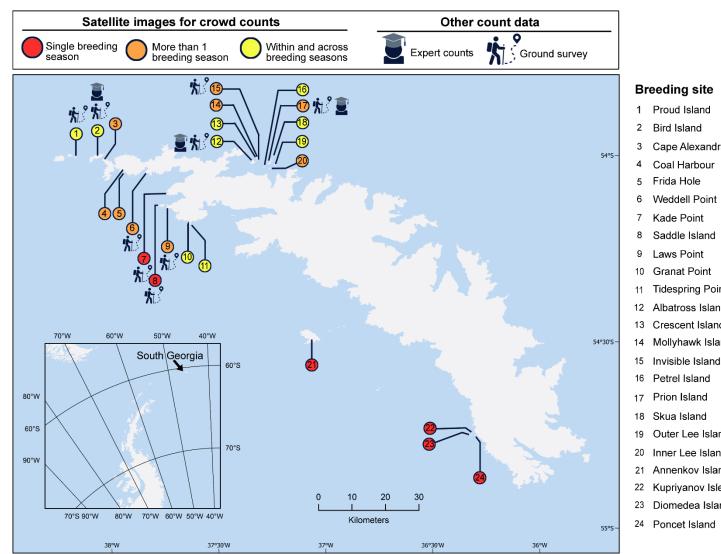








- GeoHive platform
- 47 satellite images from 24 breeding sites (2015- 2022, WorldView-3)
- Validated crowd counts by comparing them to:
 - Ground counts from corresponding years
 - 2. Satellite counts by 7 experts in wildlife remote sensing

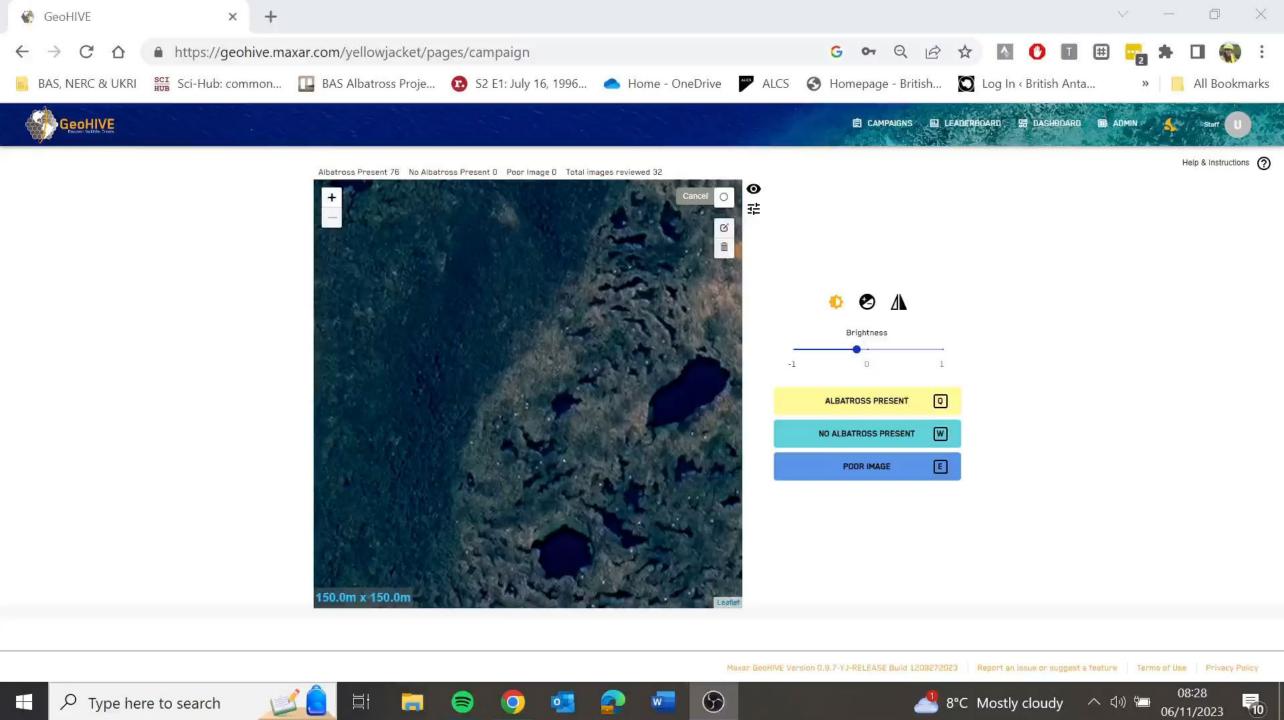


Breeding site

- Proud Island
- 2 Bird Island
- 3 Cape Alexandra
- 4 Coal Harbour
- 5 Frida Hole
- Weddell Point
- 7 Kade Point
- Saddle Island
- 9 Laws Point
- 10 Granat Point
- 11 Tidespring Point
- 12 Albatross Island
- 13 Crescent Island
- 14 Mollyhawk Island
- Petrel Island
- 17 Prion Island
- 18 Skua Island
- Outer Lee Island
- 20 Inner Lee Island
- 21 Annenkov Island
- 22 Kupriyanov Islet
- 23 Diomedea Island
- 24 Poncet Island







Volunteer contributions



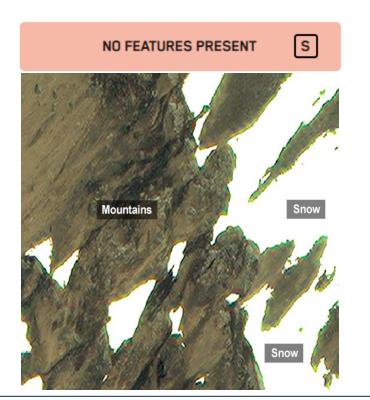


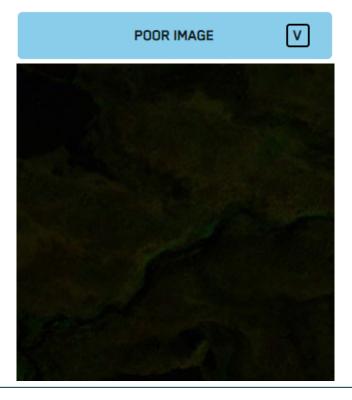




- 639 citizen scientists annotated 11,839 tiles (154 km²) in 107 days
- Each tile annotated by 7 volunteers
- Tags within 2 m from different volunteers considered to be the same bird







Accuracy of crowdsourced bird counts









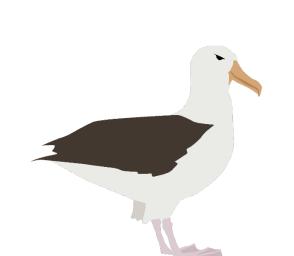
- Crowd counts closely aligned with expert satellite counts and on-theground surveys
- Percent deviation: Difference in bird counts between experts and crowd

Breeding site	Breeding season	Adjusted bird count from ground survey	Crowd I satellite count	Expert satellite counts	Percent deviation (expert vs crowd)
Bird Island	2017	723	803	845	0.1%
Albatross Island	2017	152	143	140	2.1%
Prion Island	2017	39	43	40	7.5%
Prion Island	2021	37	38	36	5.6%

Attard et al. In Prep



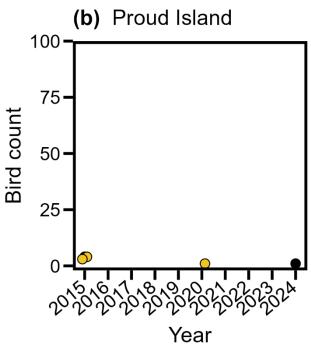
Filling in the gaps

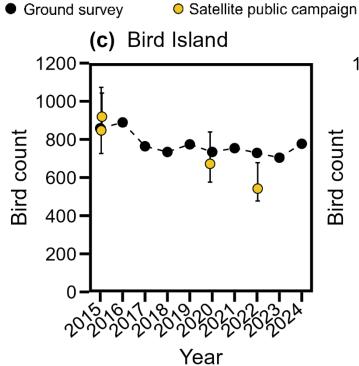


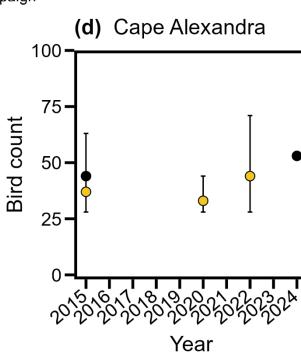












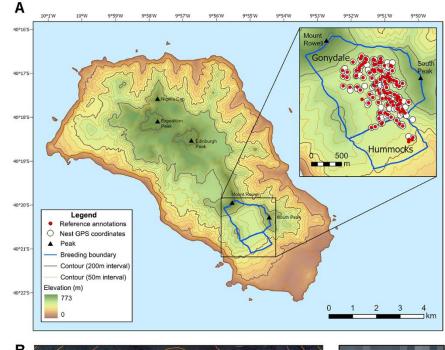
Attard et al. In Prep

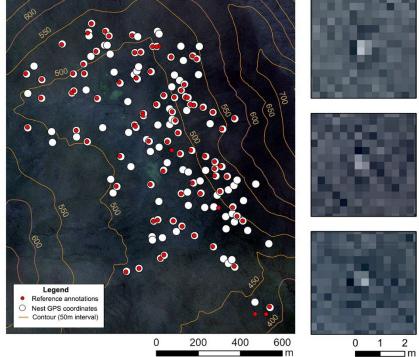
One size does not fit all!

Low detectability of Tristan albatross nests (68%) in 30 cm resolution satellite imagery, possibly due to variations in vegetation and terrain shadows.



Attard et al. (In Press) Feasibility of using very high-resolution satellite imagery to monitor Tristan albatrosses Diomedea dabbenena on Gough Island. Endangered Species Research













- 1. Machine learning and automation for wandering albatross counts
- 2. Expanding satellite-based population counts to a global scale





































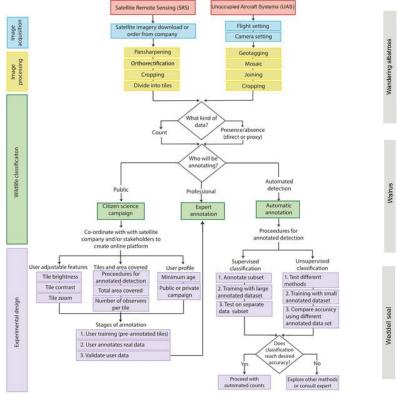
- 1. Machine learning and automation for wandering albatross counts
- 2. Expanding satellite-based population counts to a global scale
- 3. Evaluating detectability of other wildlife from space

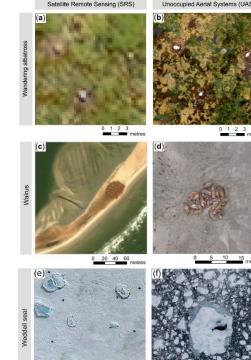




Review of Satellite Remote Sensing and Unoccupied Aircraft Systems for Counting Wildlife on Land

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Thanks to all our wildlife detectives and expert counters for participating in our campaigns, and our fieldworkers for collecting ground survey data!











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- Mark Belchier
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