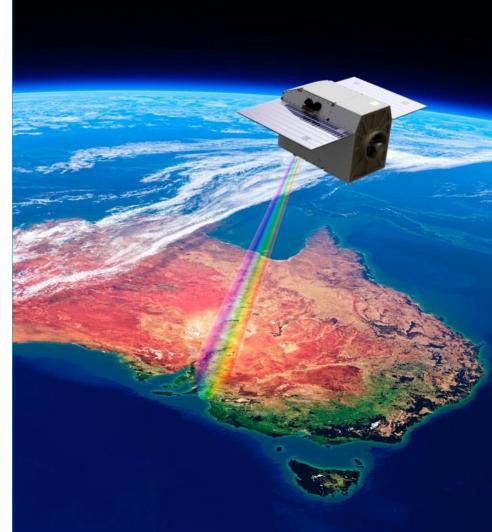


AquaWatch Australia

A 'weather service' for water quality

Biospace25 | 11 February 2025



Water Quality: a global challenge

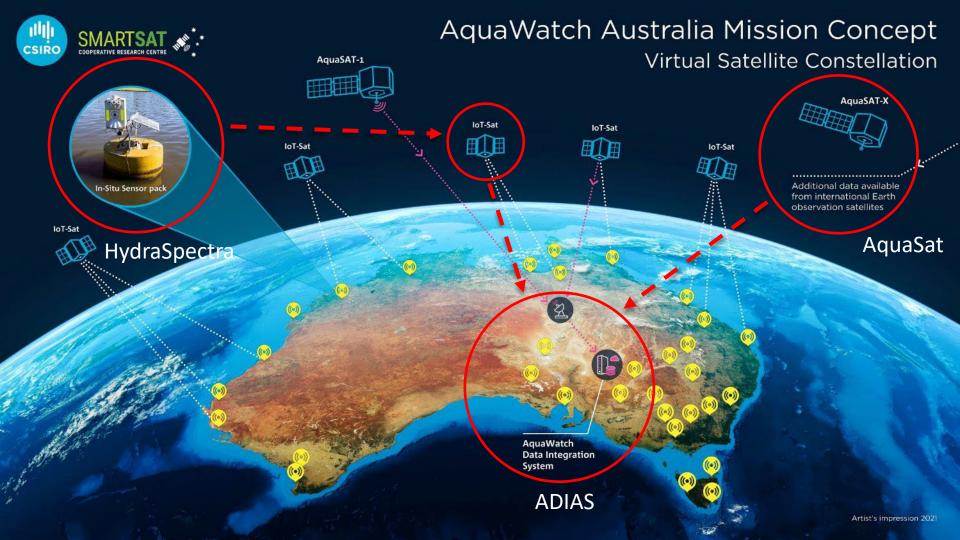
- Over three billion people are at risk of illness from poor water quality due partly to a lack of monitoring (UN, 2023).
- Aquatic ecosystems rapidly degrading: 35% of wetlands and 15% of coral has been lost since 1970 (Convention on Wetlands, 2021; Souter et al., 2021).
- Comprehensive monitoring of inland and coastal waters needed for effective management and conservation.











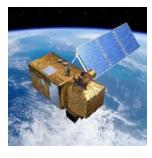
CSIRO AquaWatch Australia



Water quality sensors: In-situ sensors provide highly accurate measurements used to validate satellite data. Establish regional sensor networks.



Data systems:
Data is processed using our advanced analytics platform.
Al inversion modelling is applied to suit the end users.



Earth observation (EO):
Data from satellites is used to extrapolate across entire continents.



Water quality modelling:
Data is integrated to make
predictions about water quality.
Al can help scale-up local
forecasting models to regional &
continental coverage.



Co-Design demonstration sites:Building partnerships with national and international organisations.



Science and Applications
Traceability Matrix:
Ensuring AquaWatch is driven by end user requirements informed by science.

Pilot Site Instrumentation Stations for In-situ Water Quality Measurement and Satellite Data Validation

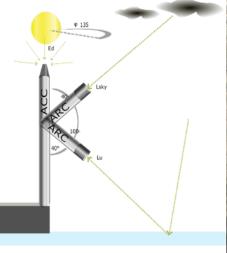
Instruments include:

- CSIRO HydraSpectra
- Optical Radiometers
- Pan/tilt unit
- Thermal Radiometers
- Weather station
- Cameras horizontal and forward-looking
- Water temperature profile

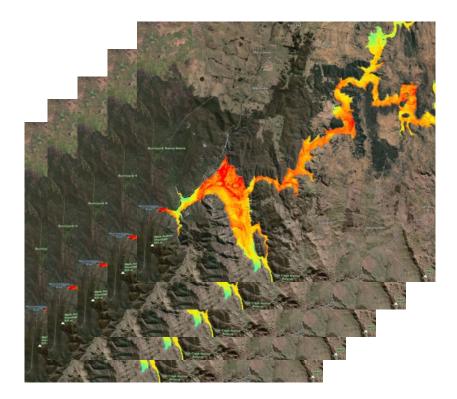


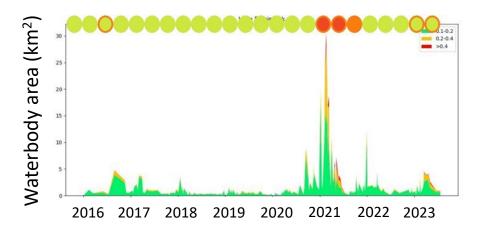
HydraSpectra Mk IV

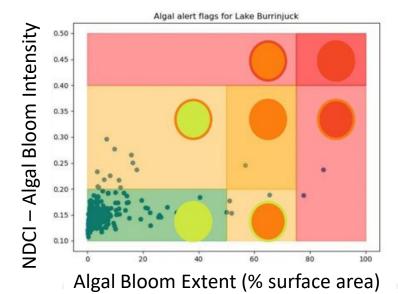




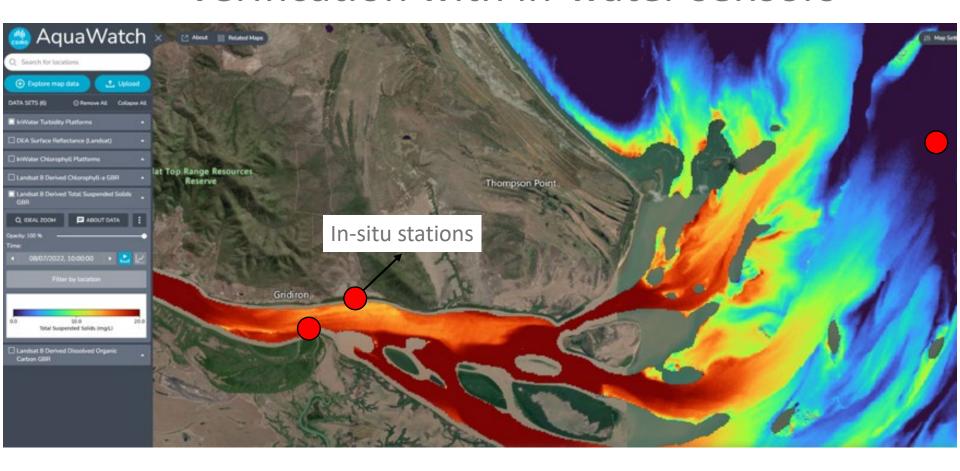
Extent and severity of Algal blooms







CSIRO Verification with in-water sensors



Co-Design:

Building new partnerships to test and validate system





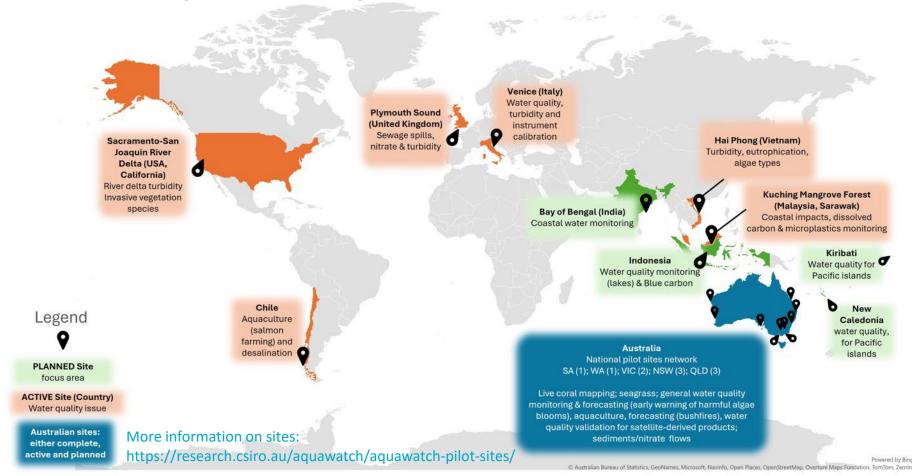


Working with local experts and communities

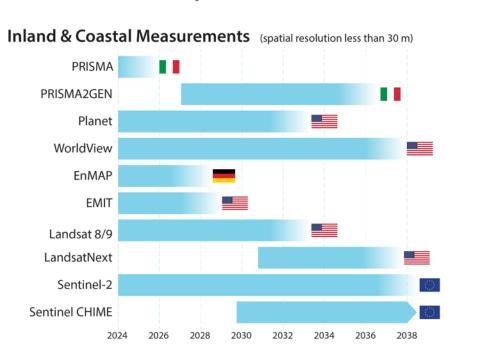
- Need to connect satellite technologies with local knowledges, needs, and groundbased measurements:
 - Co-design with technical partners and local communities.
 - Grounding data collection in local/stakeholder needs.
 - Ensuring data is accessible by the non-expert in a useable platform.
 - Protecting privacy and Indigenous data governance.

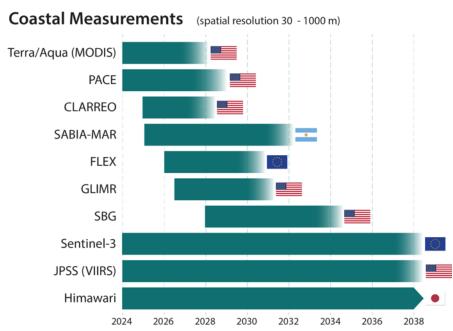


CSIRO AquaWatch pilot sites across the world



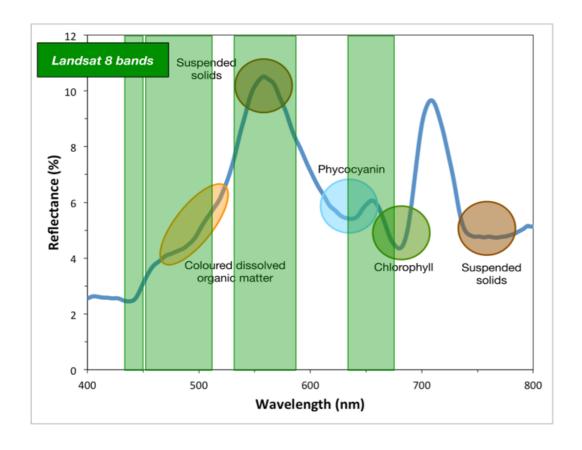
Virtual Satellite Constellation of EO data for AquaWatch

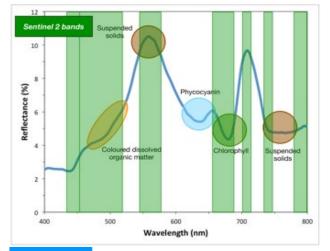


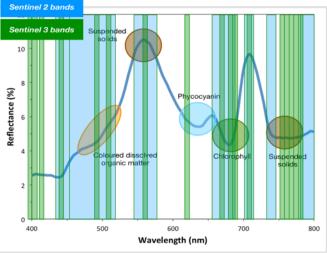


Extra EO Data for Water Quality Modelling: SWOT, Trishna, ..

CSIRO Current Satellite spectral Characteristics









AquaSAT-1 Feasibility study, with NASA JPL



- Orbit: sun-synchronous, ~noon crossing time,
 ~400 km altitude (trade study: 600 km altitude)
- **GSD:** 18 m
- Imaging coverage: target sites (key lakes, rivers, estuaries, coral reefs in Australia and the US West)
- Revisit: 5 days with +/- 30 deg cross-track slew (not accounting for cloud cover, sunglint, target site conflicts, etc.)
- Dyson imaging spectrometer (350 to 1050 nm, 9.6 nm FWHM)

CSIRO's CyanoSense hyperspectral imager Custom hyperspectral imaging payload

- Custom hyperspectral imaging payload developed by CSIRO for the detection of potentially harmful algal blooms in inland waterbodies.
- It integrates a custom optical system with a compute module for on-board data processing
- Features a low power supervisor with multiple electrical interfaces for communication with different spacecraft buses.





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