European Commission

Global scale mapping of the when and where of inland and coastal waters over 32 years at 30m resolution

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Google Earth Engine
earthengine.google.org

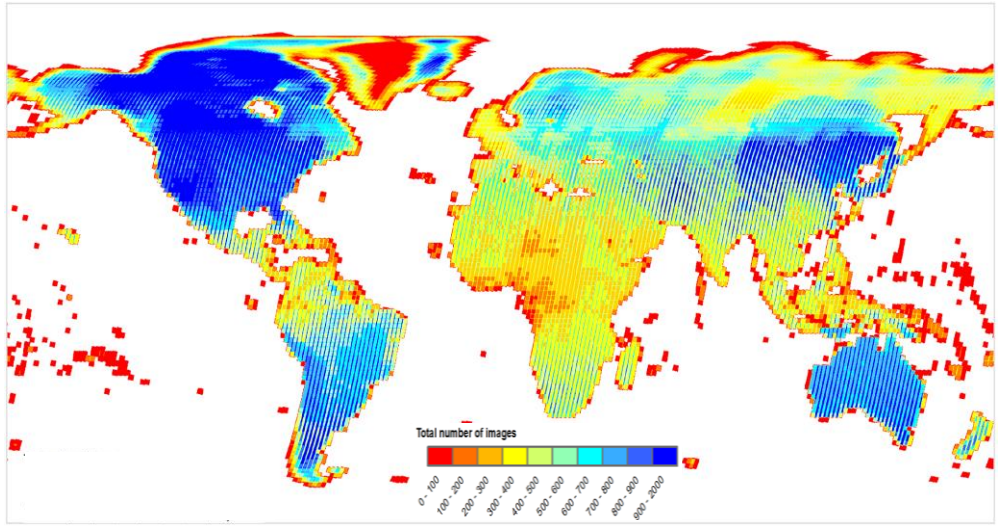
Objectives

Addressing some of the key questions related to the surface water dynamics

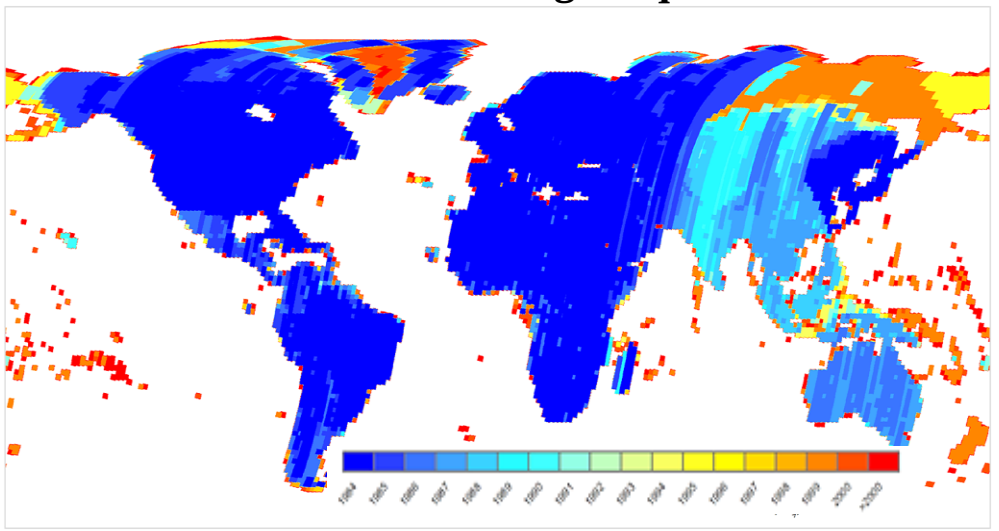
- Where has surface water occurred over the past 3 decades ?
- When do water bodies fill and empty ?
- What about their inter and intra-annual variability ?
- How likely is it to find water in any given place and month ?
- When and where have new/ex water-bodies formed/disappeared ?
- What form did changes take, in terms of seasonality and persistence ?
- What about trends ?

Geographic and temporal unevenness of the archive

Number of L1T



Year of the first image acquisition



Each pixel of the 3,066,102 Landsat scenes was classified as water, land or non-valid observation

The stack of 32 years of classified Landsat scenes constitutes the water history

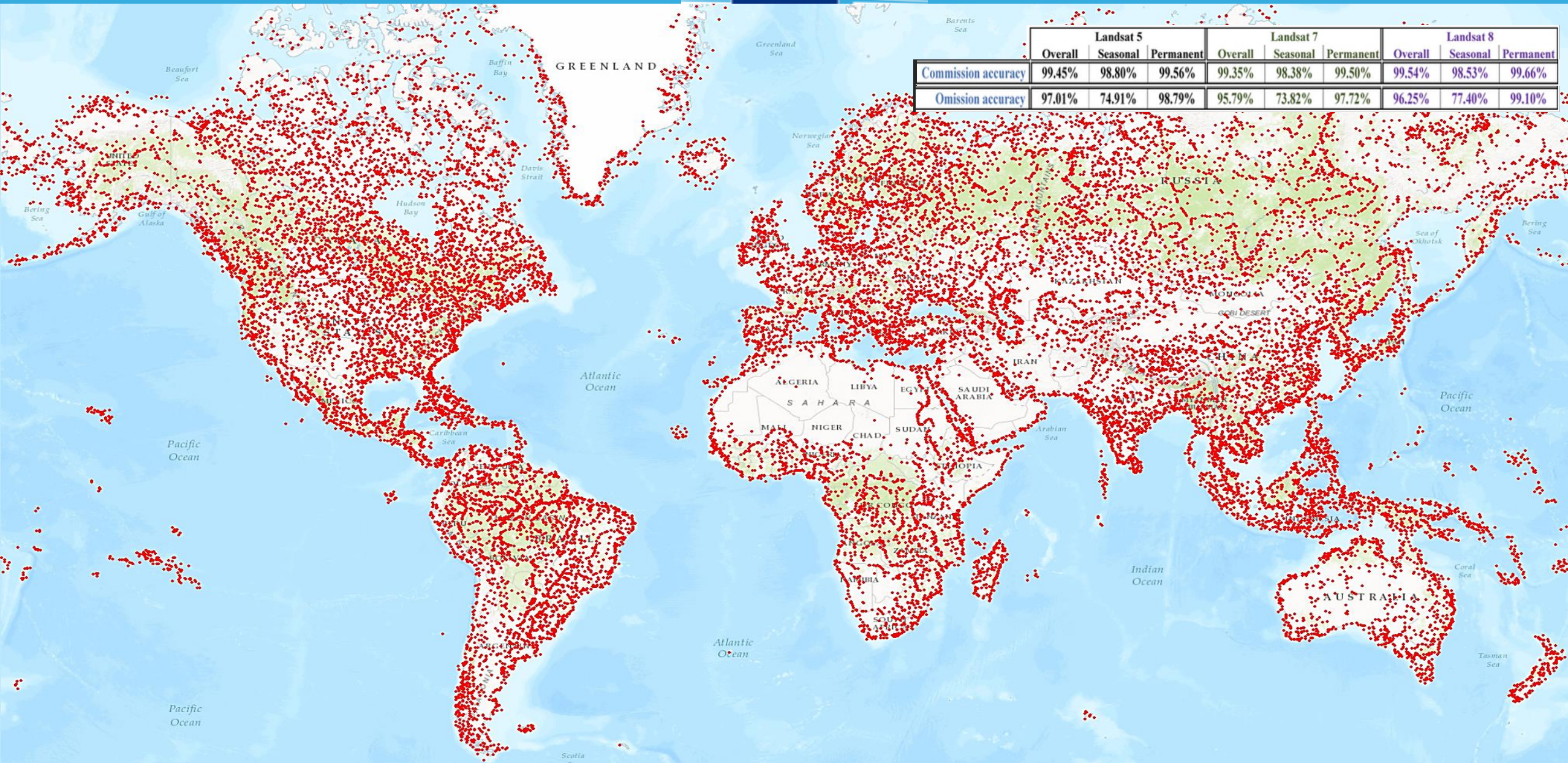
Spatio-Temporal Validation

Based on 40.124 validation samples

Omission < 5%

Commission < 1%

	Landsat 5			Landsat 7			Landsat 8		
	Overall	Seasonal	Permanent	Overall	Seasonal	Permanent	Overall	Seasonal	Permanent
Commission accuracy	99.45%	98.80%	99.56%	99.35%	98.38%	99.50%	99.54%	98.53%	99.66%
Omission accuracy	97.01%	74.91%	98.79%	95.79%	73.82%	97.72%	96.25%	77.40%	99.10%



Thematic Products

The validated water history was used to produce thematic products that document different facets of the surface water dynamics

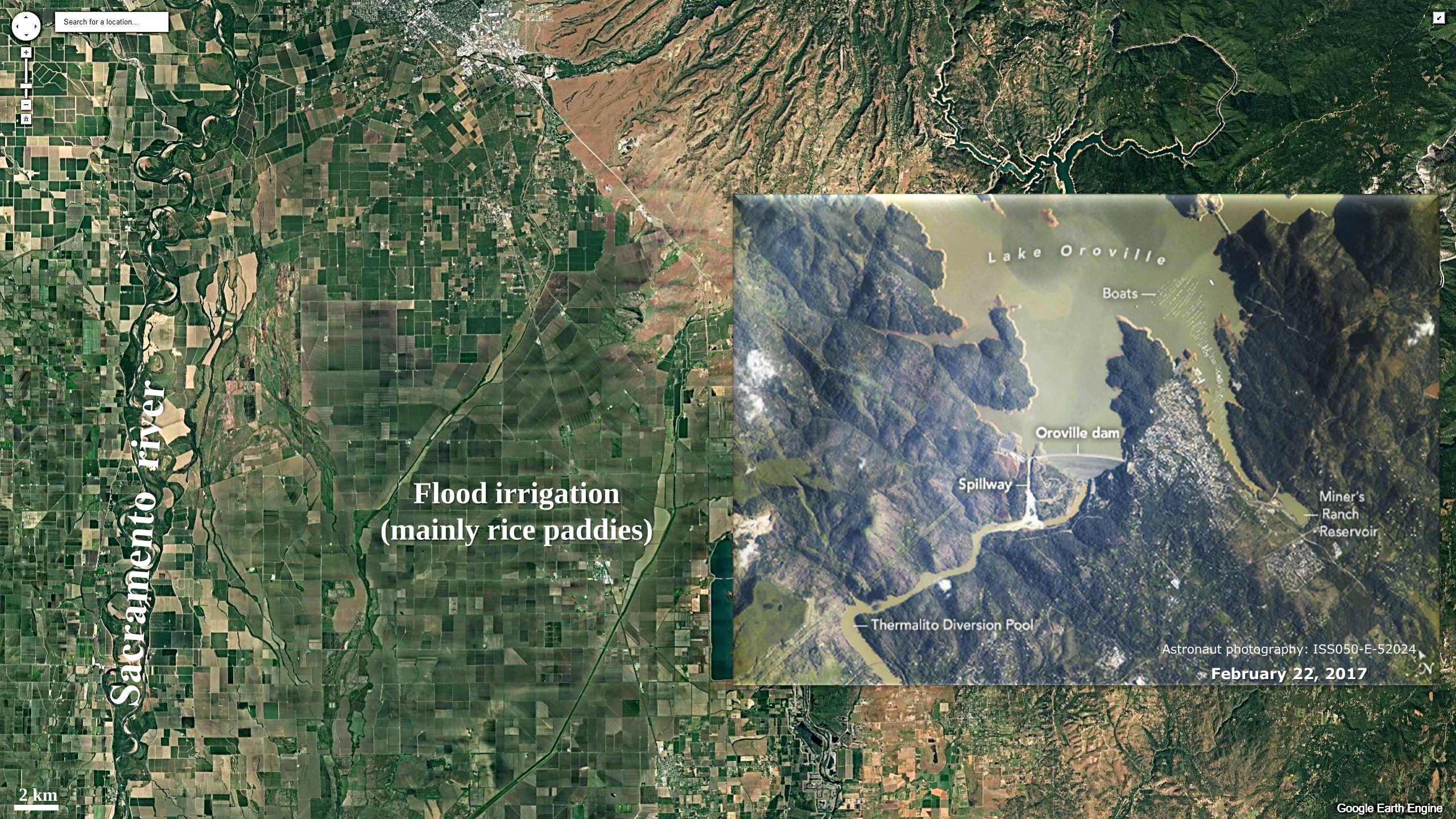
Maps & Temporal Profiles

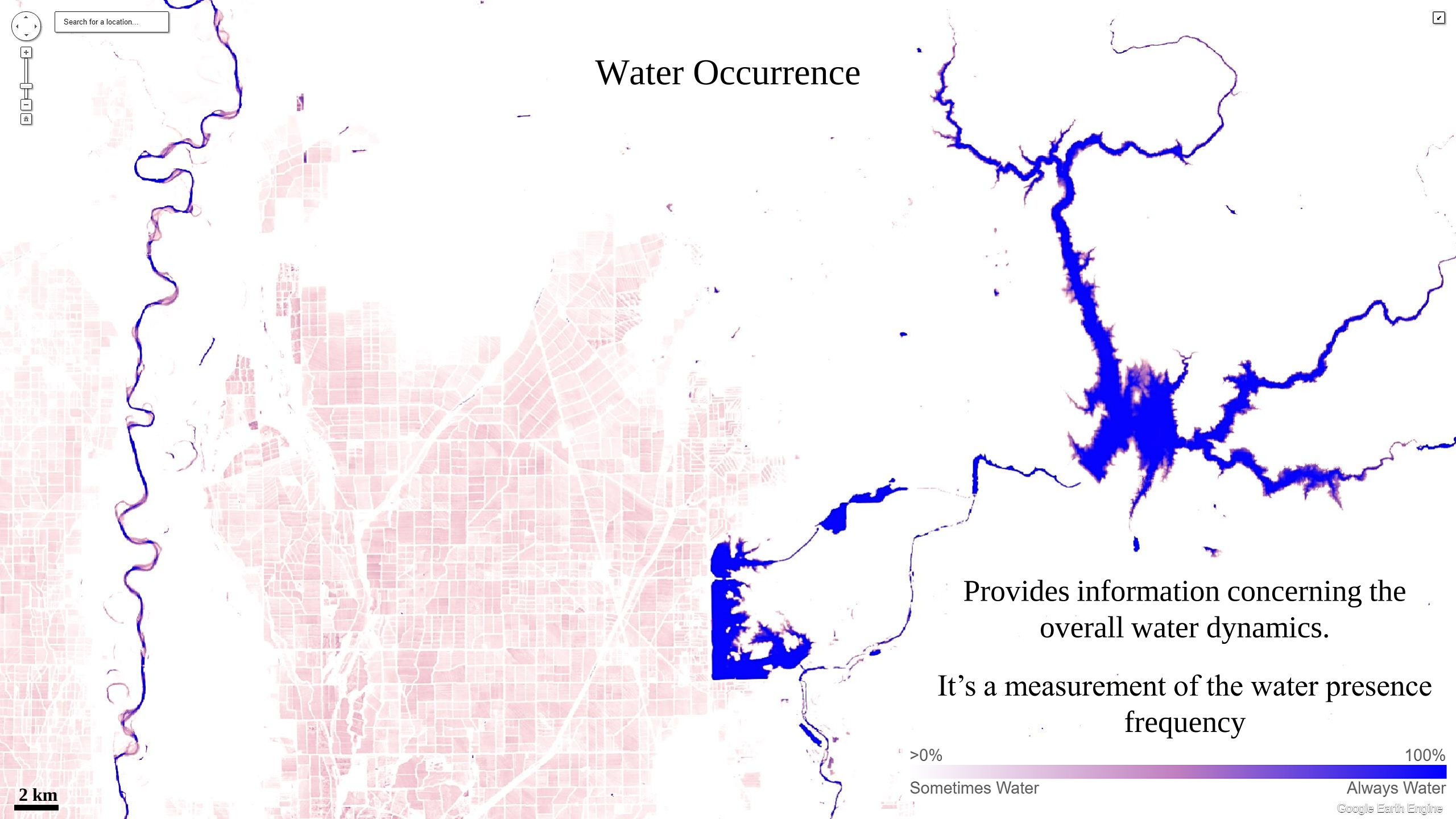
- Occurrence
- Occurrence Change Intensity
- Seasonality
- Recurrence
- Water Transition
- Max Water Extent

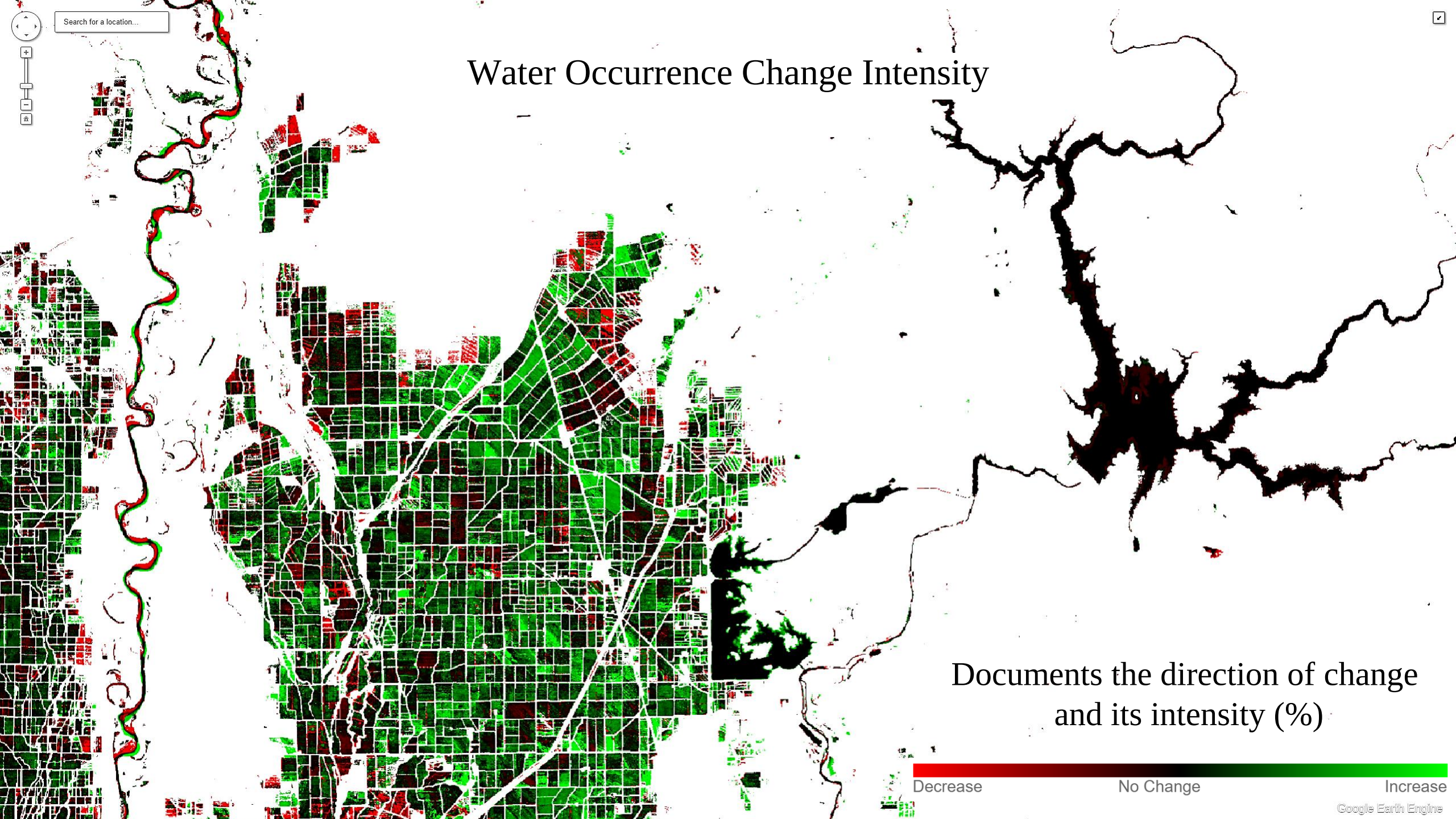
Full monthly water history

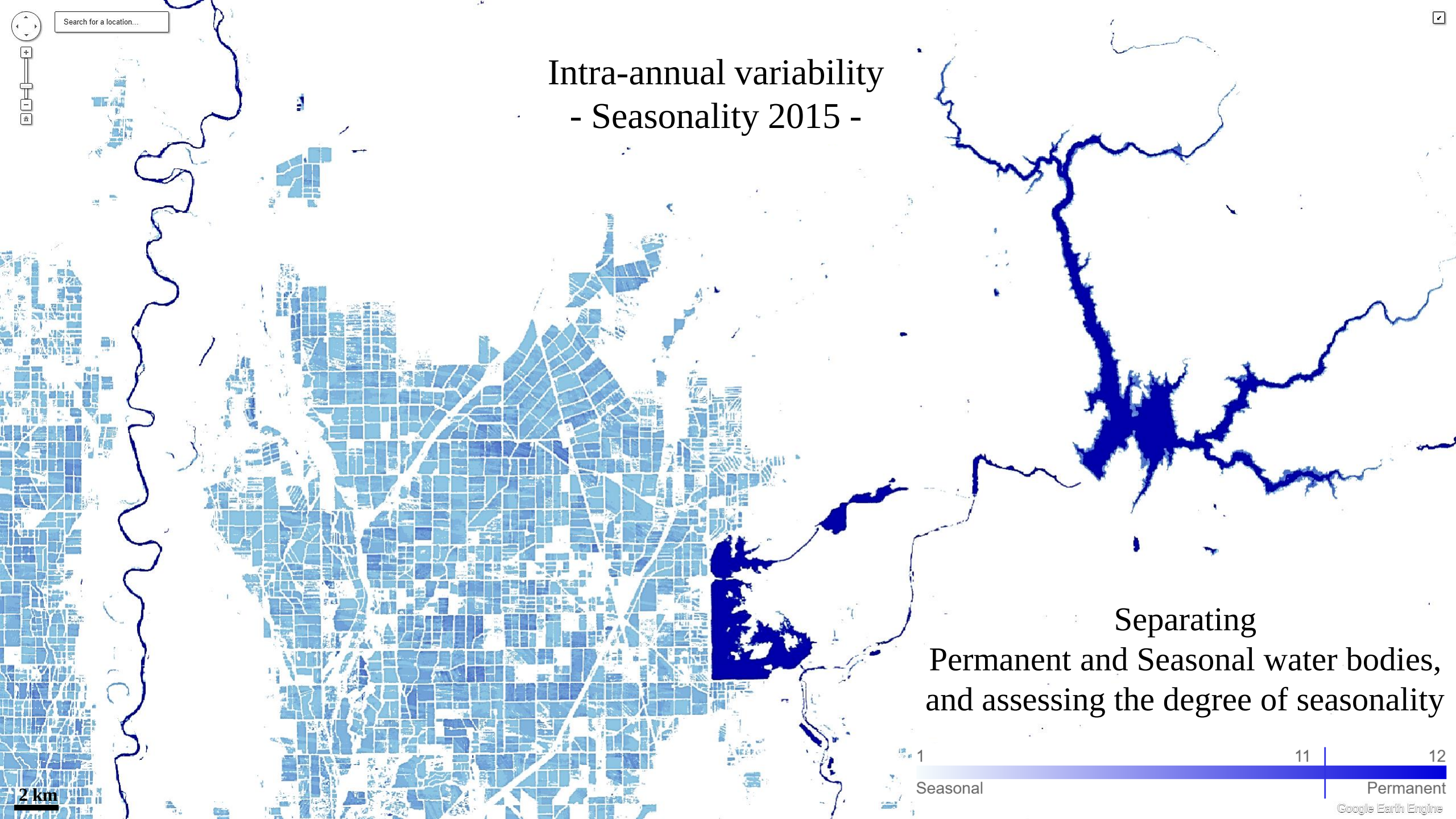
(+Metadata layers)

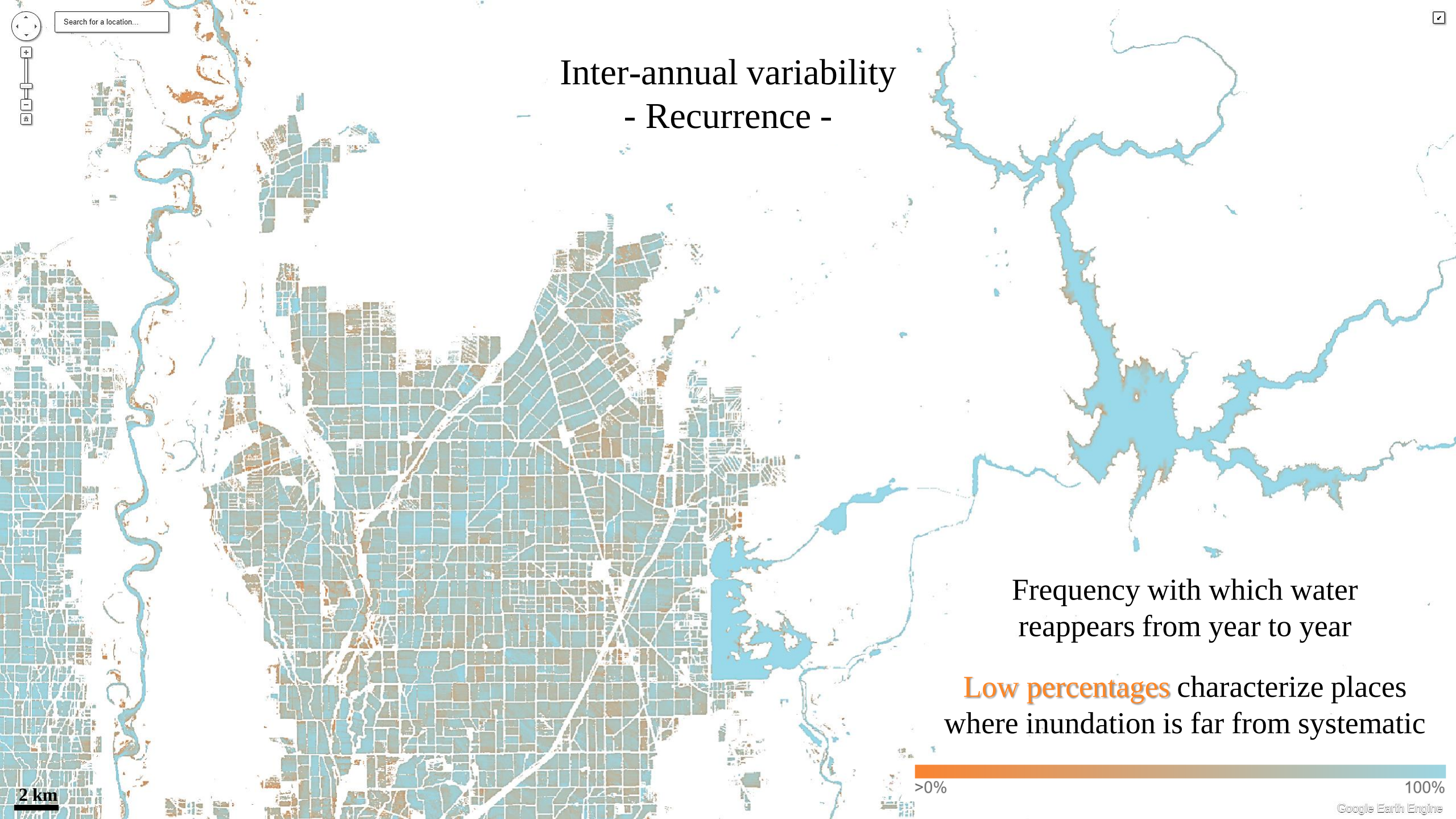
https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/

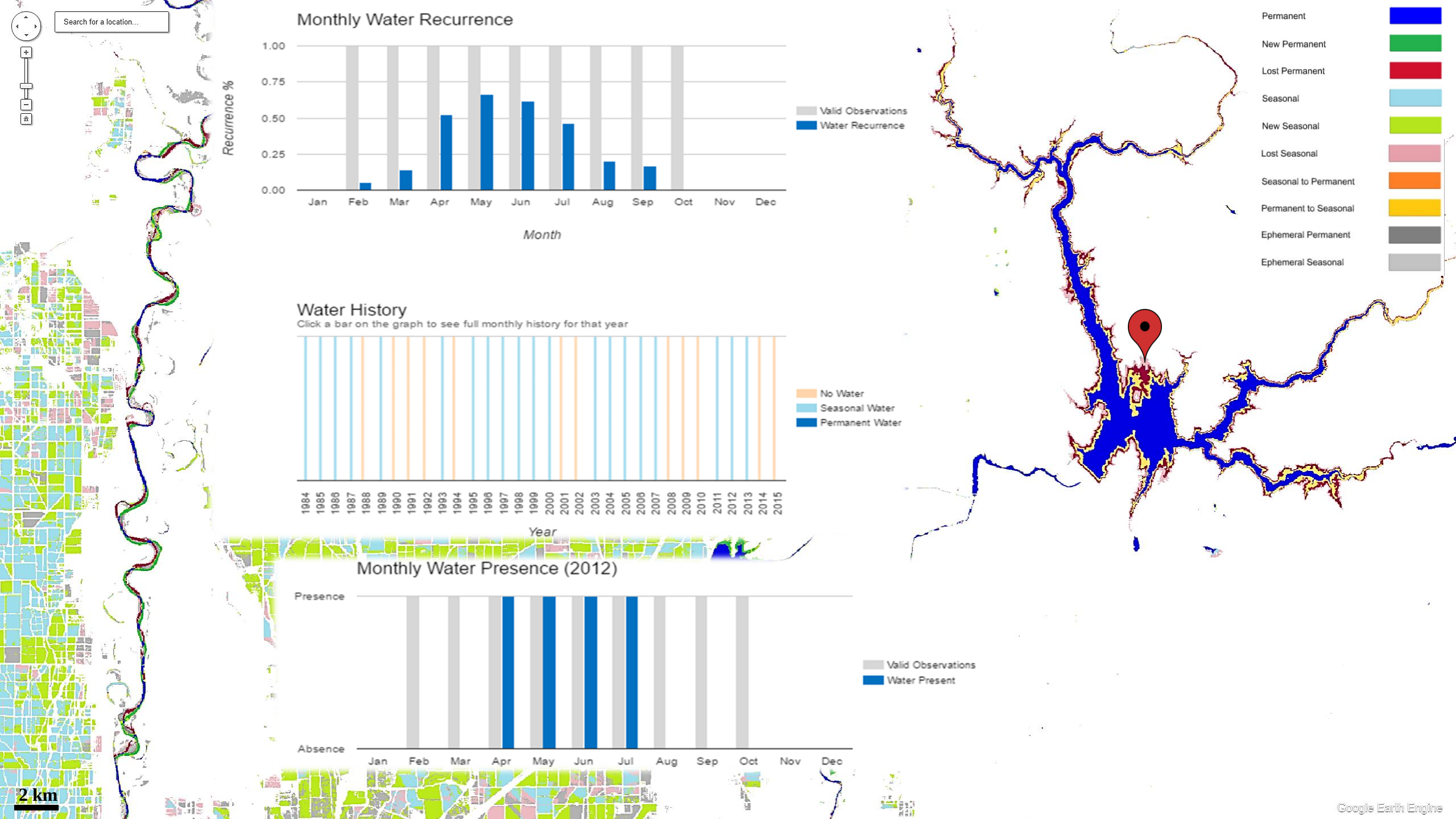

Search for a location...
Sacramento river
Flood irrigation
(mainly rice paddies)
Lake Oroville
Boats
Oroville dam
Spillway
Miner's
Ranch
Reservoir
Thermalito Diversion Pool
Astronaut photography: ISS050-E-52024
February 22, 2017
2 km
Google Earth Engine


Search for a location...
Water Occurrence
Provides information concerning the overall water dynamics.
It’s a measurement of the water presence frequency
>0%
100%
Sometimes Water
Always Water
2 km
Google Earth Engine


Search for a location...
Water Occurrence Change Intensity
Documents the direction of change and its intensity (%)
Decrease
No Change
Increase
Google Earth Engine


Search for a location...
Intra-annual variability
- Seasonality 2015 -
Separating
Permanent and Seasonal water bodies,
and assessing the degree of seasonality
1
11
12
Seasonal
Permanent
2 km
Google Earth Engine


Search for a location...
Inter-annual variability
- Recurrence -
Frequency with which water reappears from year to year
Low percentages characterize places where inundation is far from systematic
>0%
100%
2 km
Google Earth Engine


Search for a location...
Monthly Water Recurrence
Recurrence %
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Month
Valid Observations
Water Recurrence
Water History
Click a bar on the graph to see full monthly history for that year
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Year
No Water
Seasonal Water
Permanent Water
Monthly Water Presence (2012)
Presence
Absence
Valid Observations
Water Present
Permanent
New Permanent
Lost Permanent
Seasonal
New Seasonal
Lost Seasonal
Seasonal to Permanent
Permanent to Seasonal
Ephemeral Permanent
Ephemeral Seasonal
2 km
Google Earth Engine

World's Largest Wetlands

Water Transitions

The map documents changes in water seasonality between the first and the last year of observation.

Permanent		Lost Seasonal	
New Permanent		Seasonal to Permanent	
Lost Permanent		Permanent to Seasonal	
Seasonal		Ephemeral Permanent	
New Seasonal		Ephemeral Seasonal	

Ganges

Brahmaputra

Meghna river

Meghna river

Sunderbans

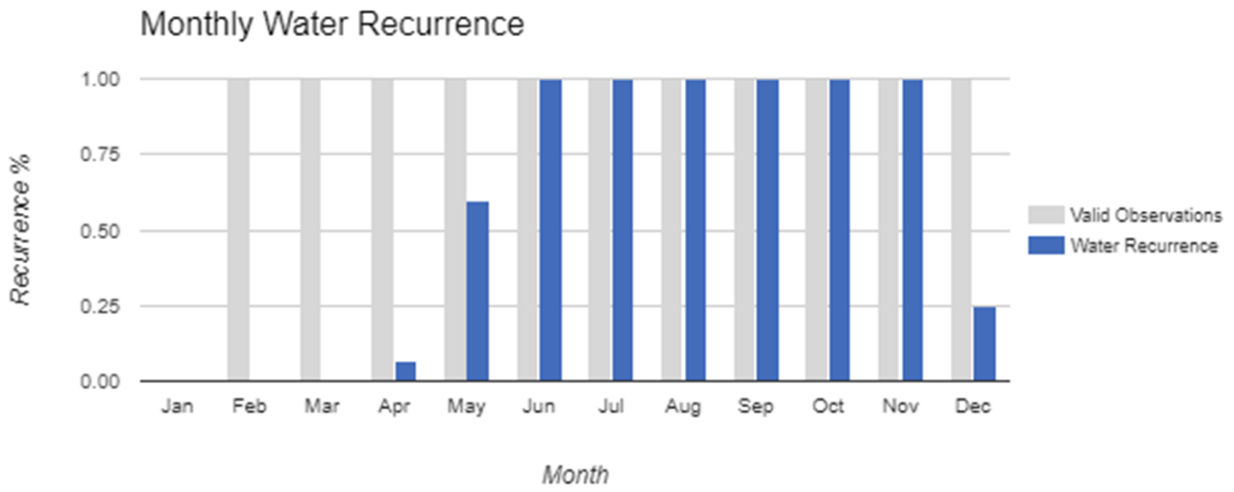
World's Largest Wetlands

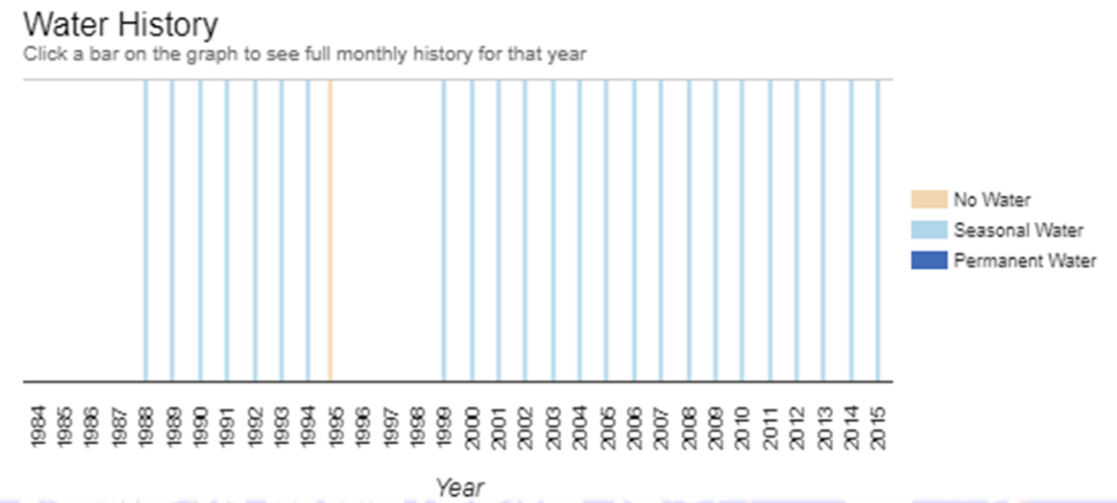
Water Transitions

The map documents changes in water seasonality between the first and the last year of observation.

Permanent		Lost Seasonal	
New Permanent		Seasonal to Permanent	
Lost Permanent		Permanent to Seasonal	
Seasonal		Ephemeral Permanent	
New Seasonal		Ephemeral Seasonal	

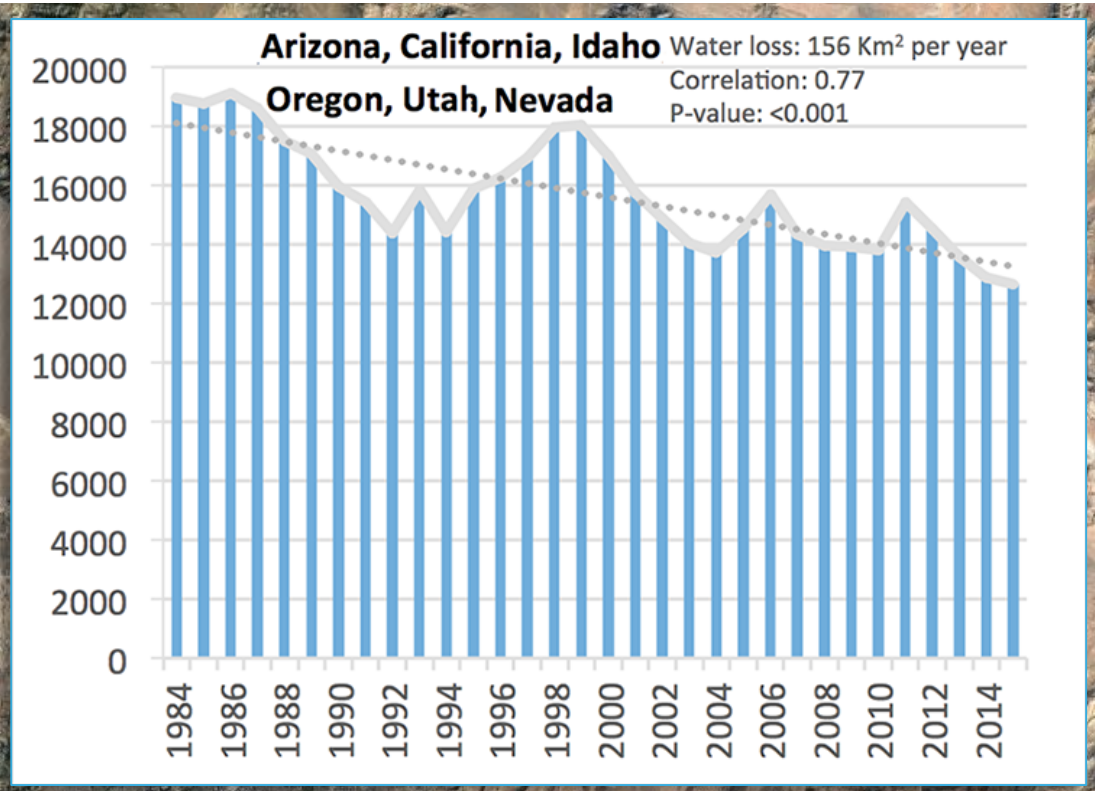
Pixel Coordinates: Lat: 24.718315, Long: 91.135657

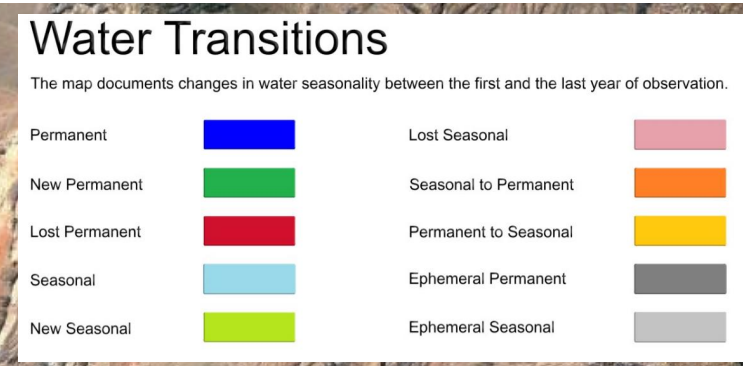




hna river

Drought and sustained demands for water have seen six western states lose more than 6,000 km^2 of their permanent surface water (33%)



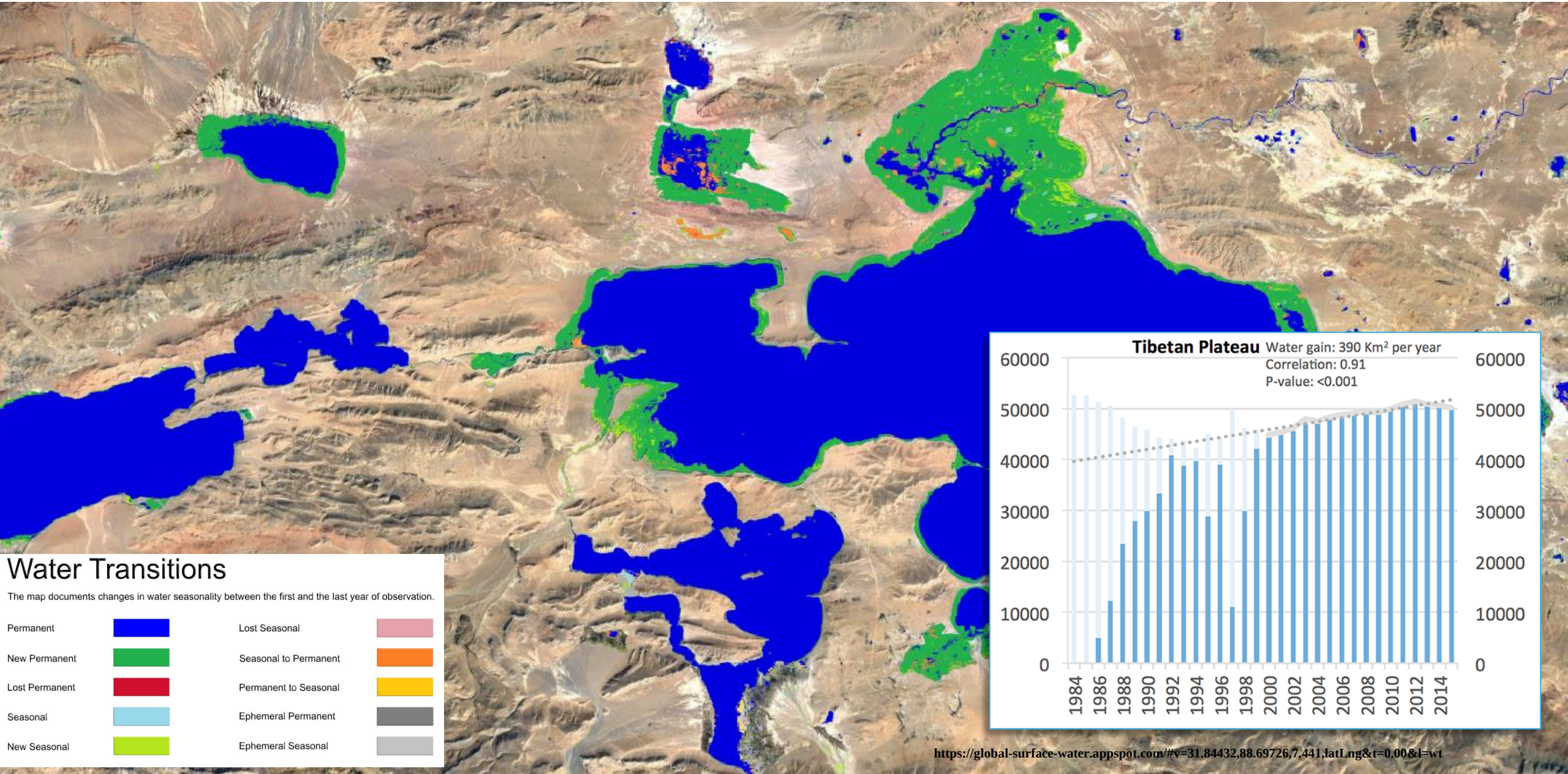


Las Vegas

Lake Mead

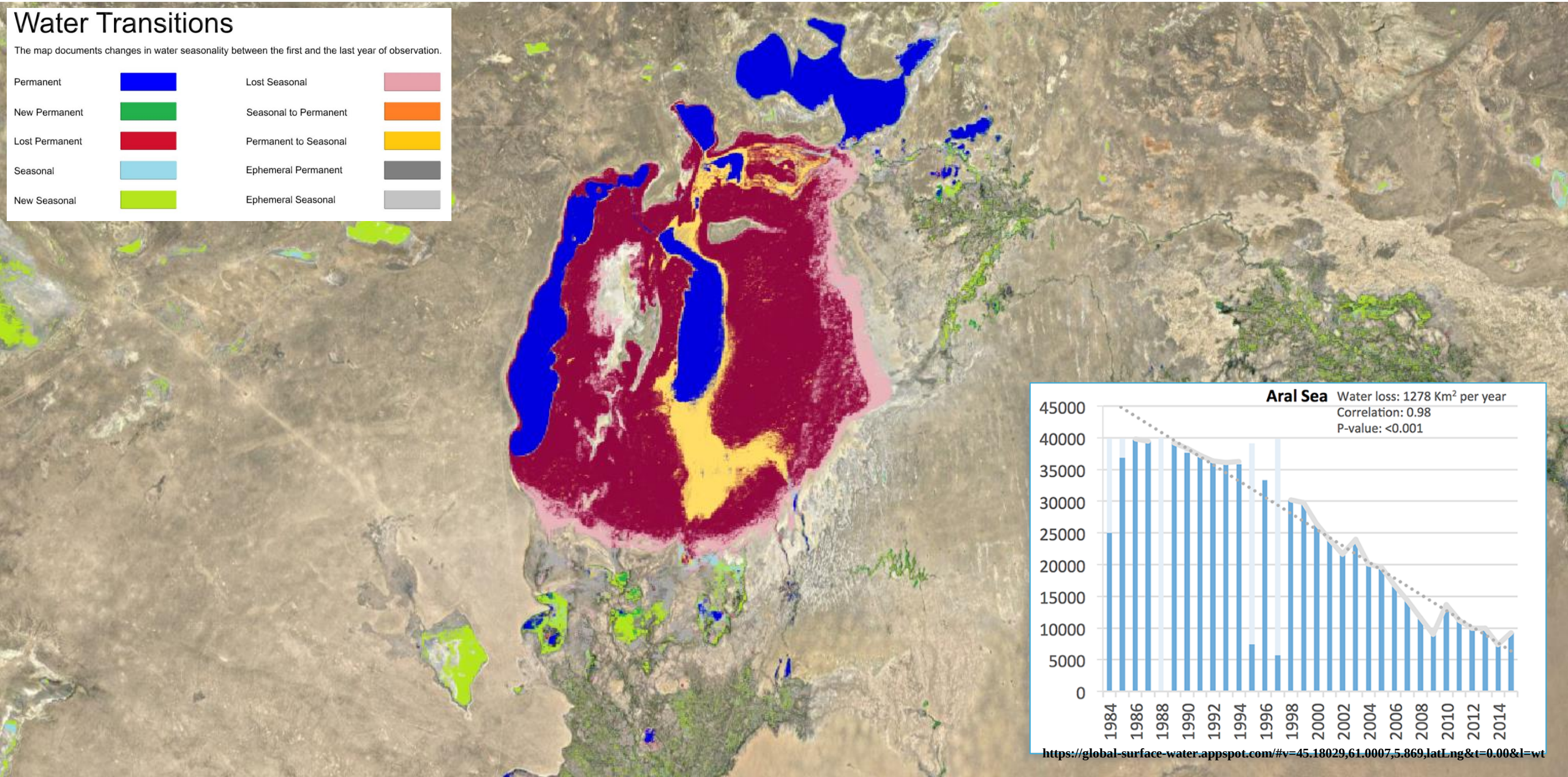
https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/#v=36.23686,-114.65336,8.296,latLng&t=0.00&l=wt

Lakes on the Tibetan Plateau have increased in area by 20% with respect to the 1980s: Grazing land is lost and transport links threatened



https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/#v=31.84432,88.69726,7.441,latLng&t=0.00&l=wt

The Aral Sea has lost around 1200 km^2 per year since 1986
Some recovery is apparent after 2015



https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/#v=45.18029,61.0007,5.869,latLng&t=0.00&l=wt

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LETTER

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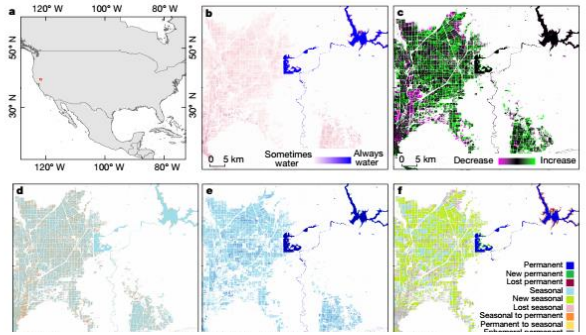
High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes

Jean-François Pekel[1], Andrew Cottam[1], Noel Gorelick[2] & Alan S. Belward[1]

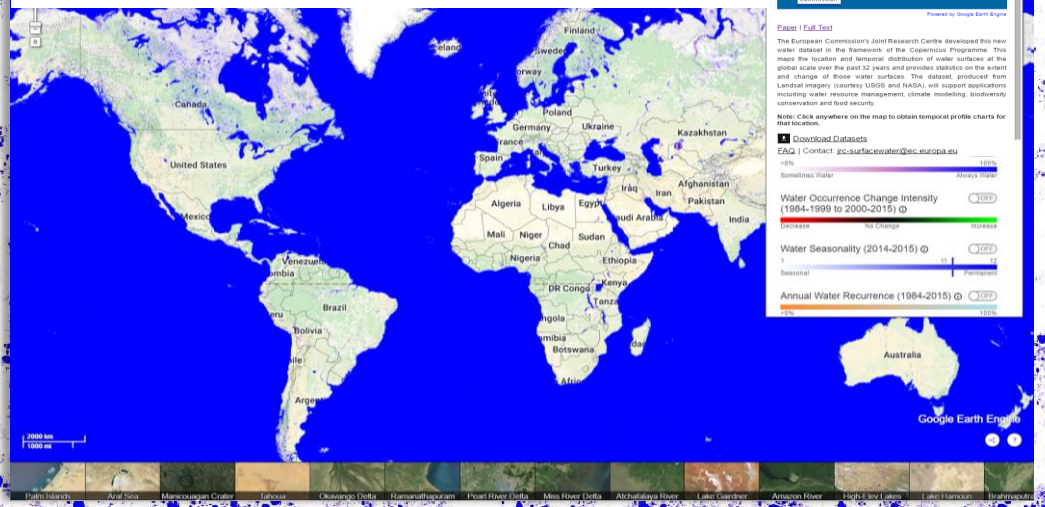
The location and persistence of surface water (inland and coastal) is both affected by climate and human activity[1] and affects climate[2,3], biological diversity[4] and human wellbeing[5,6]. Global data sets documenting surface water location and seasonality have been produced from inventories and national descriptions[7], statistical extrapolation of regional data[8] and satellite imagery[9–12], but measuring long-term changes at high resolution remains a challenge. Here, using three million Landsat satellite images[13], we quantify changes in global surface water over the past 32 years at 30-metre resolution. We record the months and years when water was present, where occurrence changed and what form changes took in terms of seasonality and persistence. Between 1984 and 2015 permanent surface water has disappeared from an area of almost 90,000 square kilometres, roughly equivalent to that of Lake Superior, though new permanent bodies of surface water covering 184,000 square kilometres have formed elsewhere. All continental regions show a net increase in permanent water, except Oceania, which has a fractional (one per cent) net loss. Much of the increase is from reservoir filling, although climate change[14] is also implicated. Loss is more geographically concentrated than gain. Over 70 per cent of global net permanent water loss occurred in the Middle East and Central Asia, linked to drought and human actions including river diversion or damming and unregulated withdrawal[15,16]. Losses in Australia[17] and the USA[18] linked to long-term droughts are also evident. This globally consistent, validated data set shows that impacts of climate change and climate oscillations on surface water occurrence can be measured and that evidence can be gathered to show how surface water is altered by human activities. We anticipate that this freely available data will improve the modelling of surface forcing, provide evidence of state and change in wetland ecotones (the transition areas between biomes), and inform water-management decision-making.

Between any two points in time, part of the Earth's surface is constantly underwater and part is never underwater, with the remainder fluctuating between these extremes. Coastlines and lake and river boundaries advance and retreat, rivers meander, new permanent lakes form and



DOI: 10.1038/nature20584

https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/



Joint Research Centre

European Commission

Global Surface Water

Data Access

License

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Publications, models and data products that make use of these datasets must include proper acknowledgement, including citing datasets and the journal article as in the following citat

Citation

Jean-Francois Pekel, Andrew Cottam, Noel Gorelick, Alan S. Belward, High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. Nature 540, 418-422 (2016). (doi:10.103

If you are using the data as a layer in a published map, please include the following attribution text: 'Source: EC JRC/Google'

Data Users Guide

For a description of all of the datasets and details on how to use the data please see the Data Users Guide.

Delivery Mechanisms

All of the datasets that comprise the Global Surface Water 1984-2015 are being made freely available using the following delivery mechanisms: Global Surface Water Explorer, Data Do

https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/#v=62.06733,72.3967,6,045,latLng&t=0.00&l=wo