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# Mapping wave attenuation induced by salt marsh vegetation using WorldView-3 satellite imagery

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## 1. Introduction

Coastal marshes lie on the worldwide interface between land and sea realms, and are known to affect the local hydrodynamic regime (Koch et al., 2006). The specific vegetation communities increase wave resistance (drag coefficient) and reduce water levels during storm surges (e.g., Costanza et al., 2008; Das and Vincent, 2009; Krauss et al., 2009; Wamsley et al., 2010). Coastal vegetation has also been shown to efficiently dissipate wave energy in low-energy environments. Field studies that documented this dissipation were carried out in intertidal flats in England (Möller, 2006), mangroves in Asia (Horstman et al., 2014), salt marshes in the United States (Jadhav et al., 2013). Salt marshes therefore play an important role in reducing coastal risks, exacerbated by sea-level rise and human densification. Most studies punctually (0D) monitor wave height and compute the attenuation in significant wave height ( $H_s$ ) along 1D cross-shore transect (e.g., Jeanson et al., 2016). Spatially-explicit models (2D) are strongly expected by both scientists and stakeholders tasked with coastal adaptation. However the numerical modelling is restricted to a few specialists in computer programming. We propose here the first 2D modelling of the wave attenuation induced by salt marsh vegetation using in situ pressure measurements combined with very high resolution (VHR) multispectral satellite image (WorldView-3, WV-3). The methodology will describe the wave signal monitoring and processing, satellite imagery processing, and multiple regression modelling, developed to map the attenuation over an entire salt marsh.

## 2. Materials and methods

Lancieux Bay is located on the NW coast of France in the Gulf of Saint Malo (48°59'N, 2°18'W). The region is characterised by a temperate climate submitted to oceanic influences. Mean winds in the area come from the SW in winter and from the NW in summer. The N-S oriented bay (Fig. 1A) is subject to a megatidal range of up to 13 m.

The hydrodynamic attenuation estimates of the salt marsh are derived from two wave measurement periods (February 9-17, April 26-May 2, 2017), allowing various meteorological configurations and incident wave conditions to be examined. Wave data are extracted from the water levels measured by 16 different NKE pressure gauges (Fig. 1B), deployed over four transects, throughout the salt marsh, parallel to the direction of wave propagation in the bay. The significant wave height ( $H_s=H_{m0}$ ), used to calculate the wave attenuation, is obtained from a spectral analysis of the raw sea level data measured by the pressure gauges, after removal of tide- and atmosphere-induced water level variations (Fig. 1C). The wave attenuation is then calculated as a ratio of  $H_s$  between two consecutive gauges along a transect, and standardized to a constant distance (% of attenuation per 100 m).

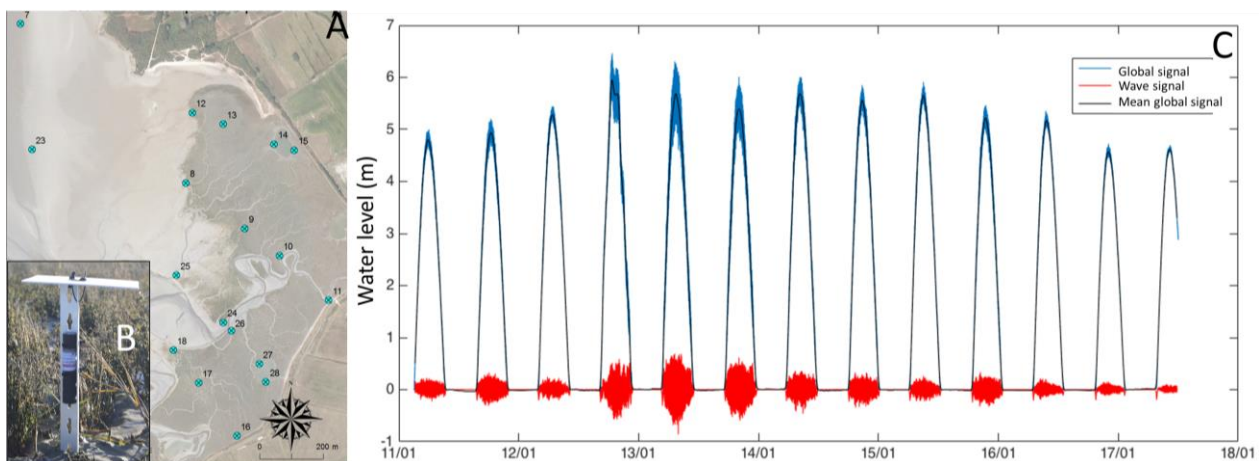


Figure 1. (A) Location map of the 18 (B) pressure gauges, enabling the computation of (C) significant wave height (red line), retrieved from the mean (black line) raw signal (blue line) corrected for tide- and atmosphere-driven water level variations.

The WV-3 satellite imagery consists of the state-of-the-art multispectral sensor, given its five visible (coastal, blue, green, yellow, red) and three near-infrared bands (red-edge, near-infrared1 and near-infrared2) provided with 1.24 m spatial resolution (Fig. 2). The WV-3 panchromatic band at 0.31 m spatial resolution enables previous eight bands to be pancharpened (sensor sensitivity procedure with a cubic convolution resampling) at this latter VHR resolution.

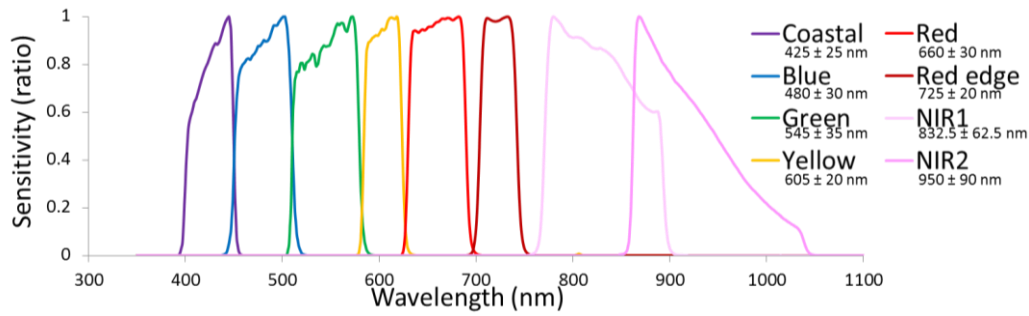


Figure 2. Spectral sensitivity of the satellite WorldView-3 sensor showing its first eight multispectral bands provided with 1.24 m spatial resolution.

Spatially-explicit modelling of wave attenuation by salt marsh is derived from the multiple linear regression between the attenuation response (in %/100 m) and the best fitting WV-3 spectral predictors (average pixel values among eight spectral bands). The model is defined as follows:

$$y_i = \alpha_1 \times x_{i1} + \alpha_2 \times x_{i2} + \alpha_3 \times x_{i3} + \alpha_4 \times x_{i4} + \dots + K$$

where  $y_i$  is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  wave attenuation value,  $x_{ij}$  the  $i^{\text{th}}$  pixel average value on the  $j^{\text{th}}$  independent spectral predictor, and  $K$  the intercept. Models accuracy are quantified by Pearson’s correlation coefficient ( $r$ ), coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), root means square error (RMSE) and  $p$ -value.

### 3. Results and discussion

The 2D model derived from the first measurement period distincts two areas of wave attenuation magnitude: lower and medium where the attenuation is low to mid, upper marsh characterised by a very strong attenuation. This model uses the WV-3 spectral bands green (518-586 nm), red (632-692 nm), red-edge (706-746 nm) and near-infrared2 (866-954 nm), showing goodness-of-fit indicators of:  $r = 0.84$ ,  $R^2 = 0.71$ , RMSE = 10.76% and  $p$ -value = 0.04 (Fig. 3A).

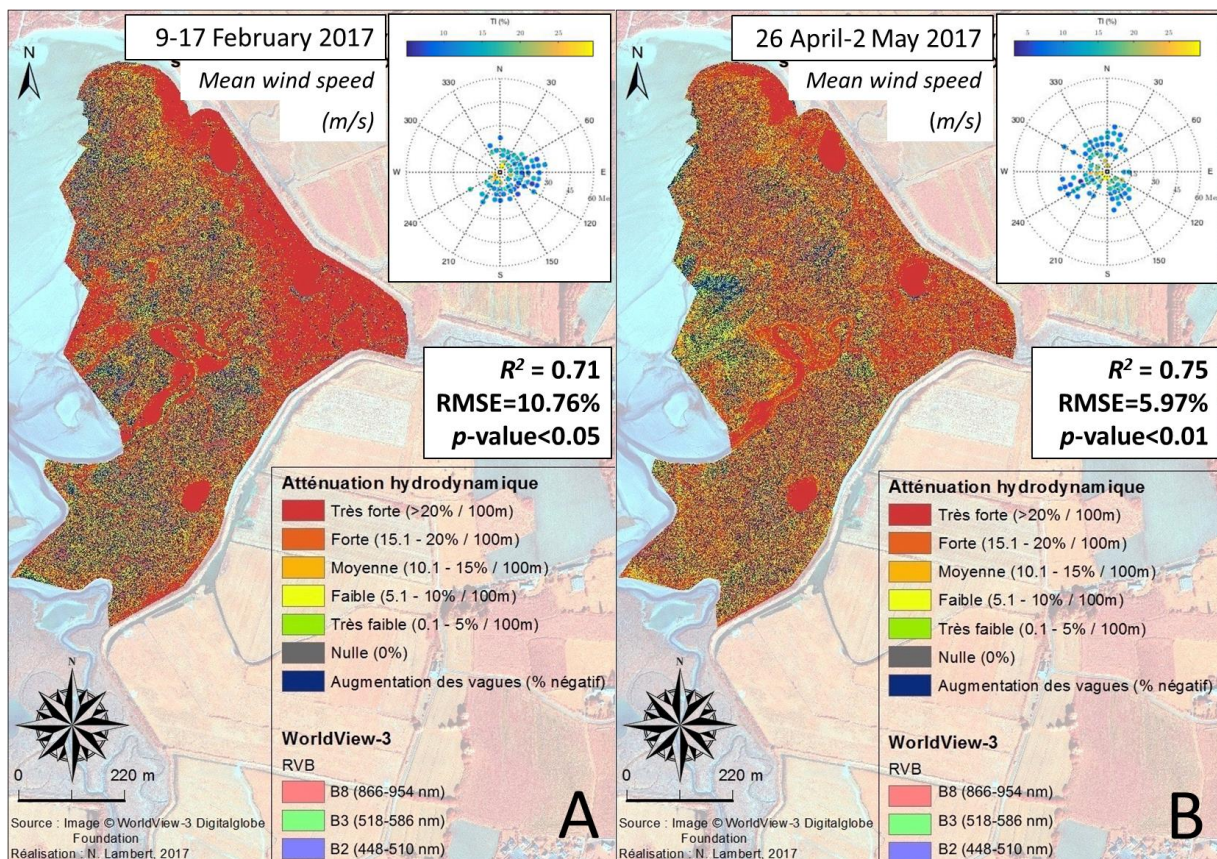


Figure 3. Spatially-explicit models of wave attenuation based on (A) February, and (B) April-May responses with WorldView-3 spectral predictors.

The second measurement periods's 2D model is built on WV-3 red-edge (706-746 nm), near-infrared1 (772-890 nm) and near-infrared2 (866-954 nm):  $r = 0.87$ ,  $R^2 = 0.75$ , RMSE = 5.97% and  $p$ -value = 0.008 (Fig. 3B). Spatial patterns of the attenuation greatly echo those of the previous model.

The WV-3 spectral bands, selected for their explanatory power of attenuation, are green, red, red-edge, near-infrared1 and near-infrared2, what conspicuously coincide with the electromagnetic radiation associated with vegetation provided with chlorophyll. The spectral signature of such vegetation is featured with a high reflectance (low absorbance) in green, red-edge and near-infrareds, as well as a low reflectance (high absorbance) in red (Gross, 1991). Vegetation signatures, remotely-sensed by WV-3, enable a satisfactory prediction of the wave attenuation in salt marsh. Low attenuation (5 to 10%/100 m), located in the lower marsh, could be attributed to inherent vegetation communities, namely *Spartina anglica* (cordgrass) and *Salicornia europaea* (glasswort). Medium attenuation (10 to 20%/100 m), visible between medium and upper marsh, is susceptible to correlate with *Halimione portulacoides* (sea purslane) and *Triglochin maritima* (arrowgrass). High attenuation (> 20%/100m), elucidated in the upper marsh, is likely to match with a synergistic assemblage of *H. portulacoides*, *T. maritima*, *Puccinellia maritima* (saltgrass) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue). The biophysical structure of plant communities may clearly explain their various influence on wave attenuation. *S. anglica* and *S. europaea*, as pioneer species, provide a low hydrodynamic resistance given their flexible and small-sized structure, respectively (Neumeier and Ciavola, 2004). Contrarywise, above-ground biomass associated with *H. portulacoides* and *T. maritima* is stiff and dense enough to exert a significant drag on wave. Augmented by tall-sized *P. maritima* and *F. rubra*, the previous plant binome can accentuate their damping effect on wave.

#### 4. Conclusions

The attenuation of significant wave height has been modelled in a spatially-explicit way at VHR (0.3 m) across an entire salt marsh (0.64 km<sup>2</sup>). The developed methodology relies on the processed significant wave height measurement response; WV-3 green, red, red-edge, near-infrareds predictors; and a multiple linear regression. Two measurement periods have confirmed the consistency of red-edge and near-infrared2 as robust predictors, despite various wave and wind conditions. Spatial patterns of both models reveal an increasing wave attenuation with salt marsh physiography, from lower to upper marsh. Based on salt marsh plant zonation, the structural complexity of the above-ground biomass is proposed to explain the spatial trend in wave attenuation: low attenuation (5-10%/100 m) by flexible cordgrass and small-sized glasswort; medium attenuation (10-20%/100 m) by dense sea purslane and tall-sized arrowgrass; and strong attenuation (> 20%/100 m) by an assemblage of sea purslane, arrowgrass, saltgrass and red fescue.

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