

# Introduction to Modern Water Resources Management using AI

From Environmental Data to Intelligent Decision Support



SATELLITE DATA



CLOUD COMPUTING



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

## Cloud-native Environmental Data Processing

From Earth Observation Data to Analysis-ready Water Information

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# Why do we need a new way of working with environmental data?

- Environmental data are growing exponentially.



From data collection to intelligent decision support

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From data collection to intelligent decision support

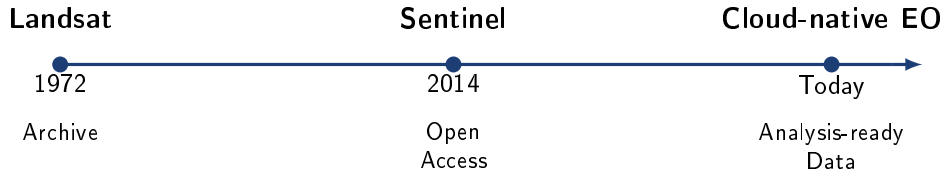
# Why do we need a new way of working with environmental data?

- Environmental data are growing exponentially.
- Earth Observation is becoming cloud-native.
- Artificial Intelligence is changing environmental analysis.
- We need new skills to transform data into decisions.



From data collection to intelligent decision support

# The Environmental Data Revolution

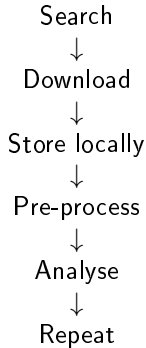


**We are no longer limited by data availability.**

We are limited by our ability to extract knowledge.

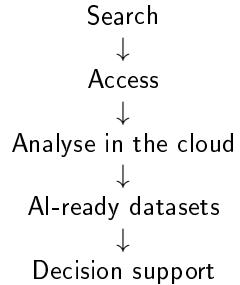
# From Downloading Data to Cloud-native Analysis

## Traditional workflow



⇒  
Evolution

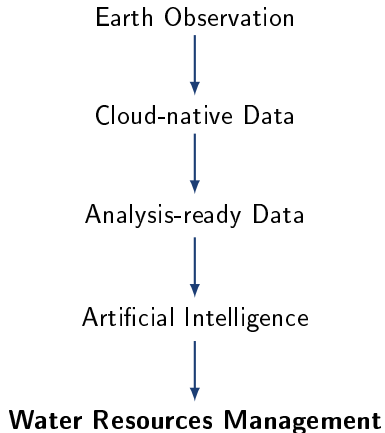
## Cloud-native workflow



**Move computation to the data,  
not data to the computation.**

# What will you learn?

*From environmental observations to intelligent decision support*



**By the end of this session you will be able to:**

- Discover modern Earth Observation data sources
- Access cloud-native datasets without downloading large archives
- Prepare analysis-ready environmental data
- Apply AI methods to a simple water management problem
- Understand the complete workflow from EO to decision support



# Types of Environmental Sensors

Environmental observations come from many different sources.

## Passive

Optical sensors

Example: Sentinel-2

## Remote

Satellite imagery

## Mobile

UAVs, aircraft

## Active

Radar sensors

Example: Sentinel-1

## In situ

Ground measurements

## Fixed

Weather stations

River gauges

Ocean buoys

Different sensors observe different aspects of the Earth system.

# Remote Sensing vs In Situ Measurements

Satellite observations and ground measurements provide complementary environmental information.

## Remote Sensing

- Large spatial coverage
- Regular satellite revisits
- Historical image archives
- Global availability
- Affected by clouds & atmosphere

## In Situ Measurements

- High local accuracy
- Continuous monitoring
- Physical measurements
- Calibration reference
- Local coverage

**No single sensor tells the whole story.**

Modern environmental monitoring combines remote sensing with in situ observations.

Different applications require different sensor characteristics.

## Spatial Resolution

How much detail can be observed?

## Temporal Resolution

How often are observations collected?

## Spectral Resolution

How many wavelengths are measured?

## Radiometric Resolution

How precisely is energy measured?

**There is no "best" sensor.**

The right sensor depends on the scientific question and the application.

# Case Study: Monitoring the Urumea Estuary

How can satellite imagery help monitor water quality?

## Study area

- Urumea estuary (San Sebastián, Spain)
- Sentinel-2 multispectral imagery
- 10 m spatial resolution
- Water quality indicators:
  - chlorophyll-a
  - turbidity
  - suspended sediments

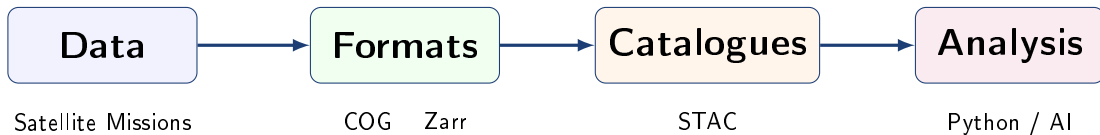


Study area: Urumea estuary (San Sebastián, Spain)

## Goal

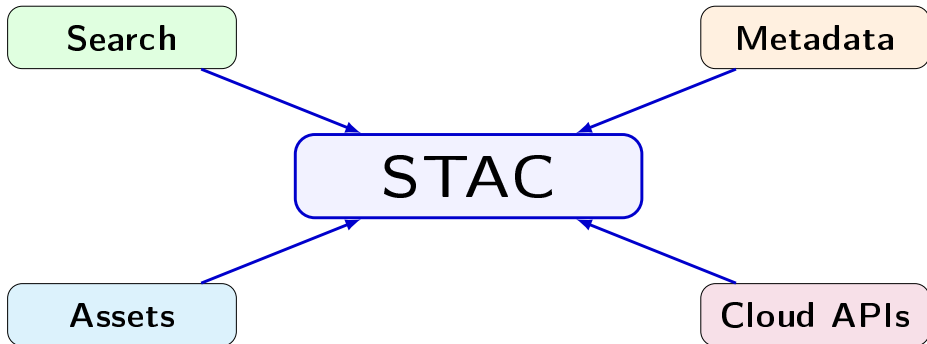
Monitor spatial variability of coastal water quality using freely available satellite data.

**An ecosystem is stronger when everything works together.**



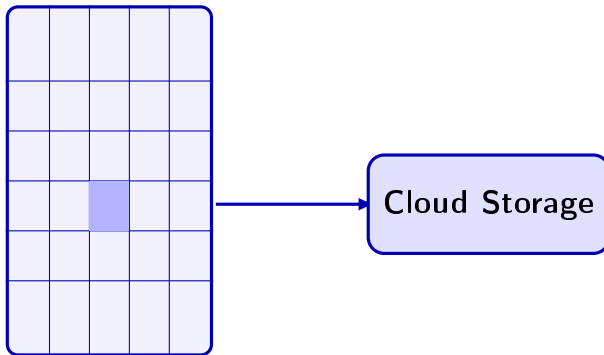
**Open standards make Earth Observation data interoperable, reproducible and ready for modern scientific workflows.**

# SpatioTemporal Asset Catalog (STAC)



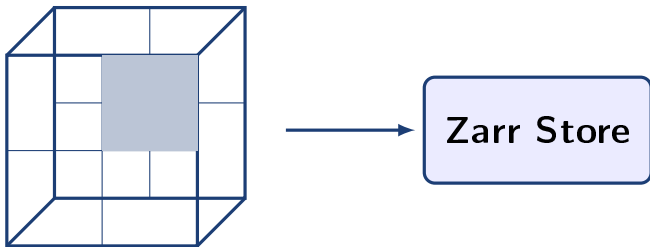
STAC provides a common language for discovering Earth Observation data.

**Read only what you need.**



**Only the requested tiles are transferred, making access to large raster datasets much faster and more efficient.**

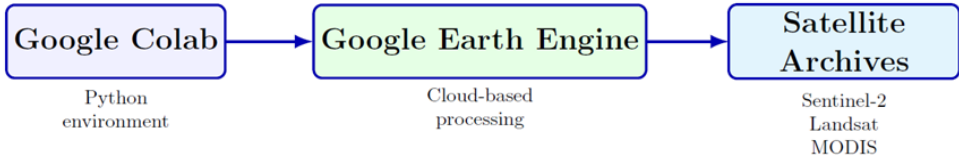
**Built for scalable analysis rather than visualization.**



**Independent chunks enable efficient parallel processing directly in the cloud.**

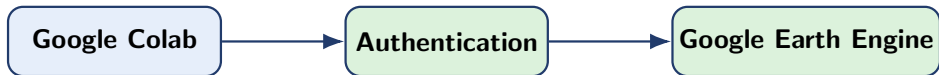


## From theory to practice



Google Earth Engine provides direct access to petabytes of satellite data without downloading complete archives.

The first step is authenticating your Google Earth Engine account.

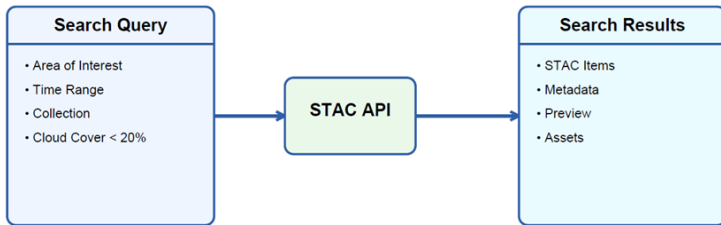


## Notebook 1

Authenticate to Google Earth Engine from Google Colab and verify the connection.

Once authenticated, all Earth Engine datasets become available directly from the cloud.

## Finding the right observations



### Notebook 2

Search Sentinel-2 imagery using an Area of Interest (AOI), temporal and cloud-cover filters.

**Only observations matching the search criteria are retrieved from the cloud.**

## Opening analysis-ready data without downloading complete archives

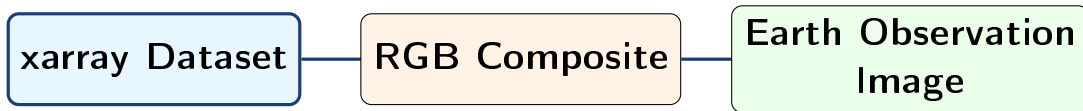


### Notebook 3

Open Sentinel-2 imagery as an xarray Dataset using stackstac.

The data remain in the cloud until computations are requested.

## Visualising analysis-ready satellite data



### Notebook 4

Visualise Sentinel-2 imagery using RGB composites and explore individual spectral bands.

**Cloud-native datasets can be explored interactively without downloading the original imagery.**

## Removing clouds from Sentinel-2 imagery

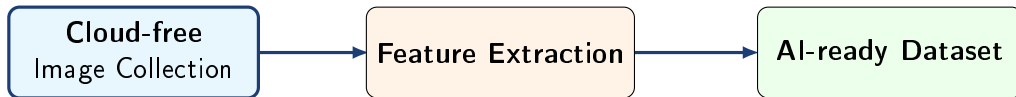


### Notebook 5

Filter Sentinel-2 Image Collections using cloud masks and metadata to create cloud-free analysis-ready datasets.

**Reliable environmental analyses require cloud-free observations.**

## Preparing Earth Observation data for AI models

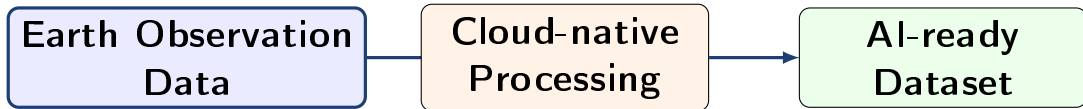


### Notebook 6

Prepare Earth Observation features for AI models applied to water resources.

**Reliable AI models begin with high-quality Earth Observation data.**

## Integrating the complete cloud-native workflow



### Notebook 7

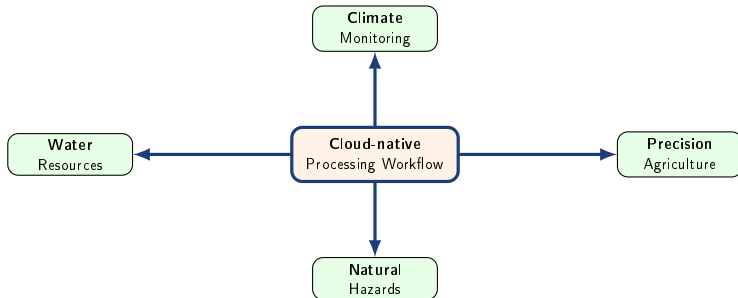
Integrate the complete cloud-native workflow to prepare an AI-ready Earth Observation dataset for environmental analysis.

**Today's challenge integrates all previous notebooks into a single end-to-end cloud-native workflow.**



# From Workflow to Applications

The same cloud-native workflow supports many environmental applications

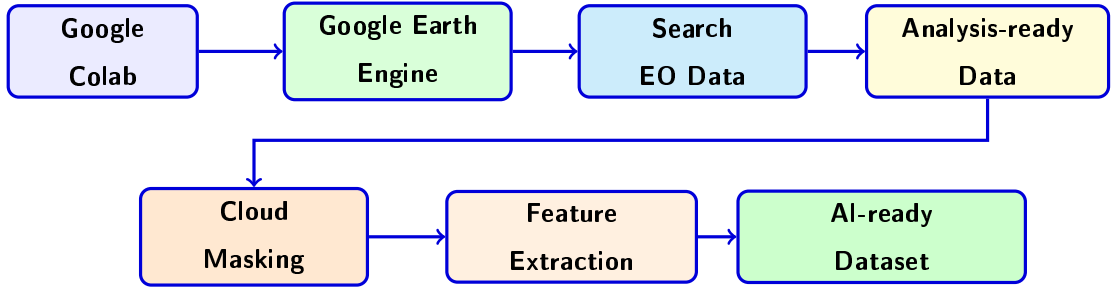


Beyond today's hands-on exercise

The workflow developed in these notebooks can be directly applied to multiple Earth Observation applications.

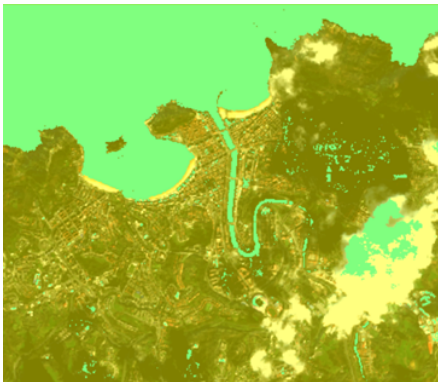
**One workflow. Multiple environmental applications.**

## Building an AI-ready environmental dataset step by step



The complete workflow transforms Earth Observation data into AI-ready environmental datasets.

## Products generated by the complete cloud-native workflow



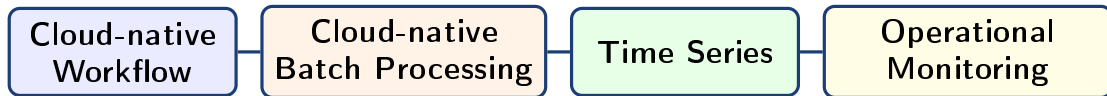
Cloud-free NDWI visualization

### Final Products

- Cloud-free Sentinel-2 composite
- NDWI visualization
- Water statistics
- AI-ready environmental dataset

Cloud-native workflow → Analysis-ready products → AI-ready datasets

# Scaling from a single exercise to operational environmental monitoring

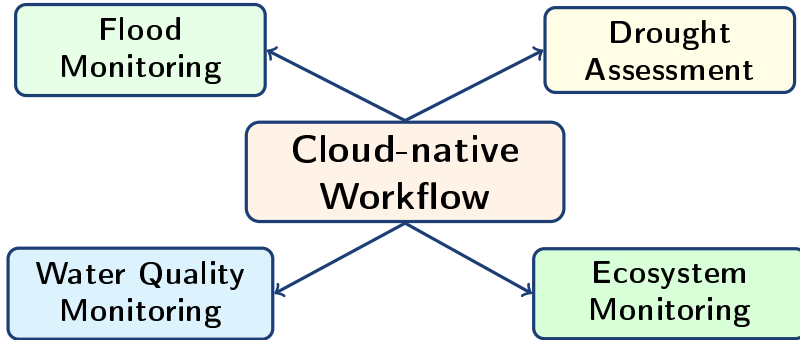


### Looking Ahead

The workflow presented in this workshop is not limited to a single satellite scene. Using cloud-native processing, the same approach can be applied automatically to complete image archives, enabling continuous environmental monitoring at regional and global scales.

**The same workflow scales from one image to continuous environmental monitoring.**

**One cloud-native workflow supports many environmental applications**



**The same cloud-native workflow can be adapted to a wide range of Earth Observation applications.**

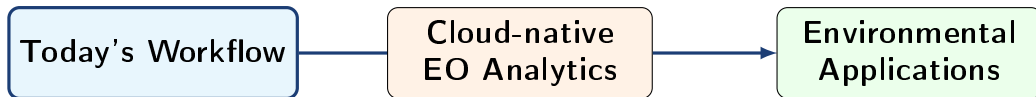
# Five ideas to remember from today's session

### Main messages

- Earth Observation data are becoming increasingly accessible.
- Google Earth Engine provides direct access to global geospatial datasets.
- Cloud-native workflows reduce unnecessary data transfer and improve scalability.
- Open-source Python libraries make cloud-based analysis reproducible and transparent.
- Choosing the right platform depends on the research question and workflow.

# Where Do We Go from Here?

The workflow presented today can be extended to many environmental applications.



## Possible next steps

- Explore longer satellite time series.
- Combine multiple Earth Observation datasets.
- Integrate climate and environmental information.
- Apply Machine Learning techniques.
- Develop operational environmental monitoring workflows.

# Thank You

## Questions & Discussion



Cloud-native Environmental Data Processing