

위성영상을 이용한 연안지역 염생식물 중심 블루카본 피복 분류 및 탄소호흡량 산정 연구 - 전남 무안군 광석길 일대를 대상으로 -

A Study on Classification of Halophytes-based Blue Carbon Cover and Estimation of Carbon Respiration Using Satellite Imagery - Targeting the Gwangseok-gil Area in Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do -

Park, Jae-Chan

Nam, Jinvo

Kim, Jae-Uk

Abstract

This study aims to estimate the cover classification and carbon respiration of halophytes based on the issues of utilising blue carbon in recent context of climate change. To address the aims, the study classified halophytes(*Triglochin maritimum L* and *Phragmites australis*), Intertidal(non-vegetated tidal flats) and Supratidal(sandy tidal flats) to measure carbon respiration and classify cover. The results are revealed that first, the carbon respiration in vegetated areas was less than that in non-vegetated areas. Second, the cover classification could be divided into halophyte communities(*Triglochin maritimum L*, *Phragmites australis*), Intertidal and Supratidal by NDWI(Moisture Index, Normalized Difference Water Index) Third, the total carbon respiration of blue carbon was calculated to be $-0.0121 \text{ Ton km}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ with halophyte communities at $-0.0011 \text{ Ton km}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$, Intertidal respiration at $-0.0113 \text{ Ton km}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ and Supratidal respiration at $0.0003 \text{ Ton km}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$. As this challenge is a fundamental study that calculates the quantitative net carbon storage based on the blue carbon-based marine ecosystem, contributing to firstly, measuring the carbon respiration of cordgrass communities, reed communities, and non-vegetated tidal flats, which are potential blue carbon candidates in the study area, to establish representative values for carbon respiration, secondly, verifying the reliability of cover classification of native halophytes extracted through image classification technology, and thirdly, challenging to create a thematic map of carbon respiration, calculating the area and carbon respiration for each classification category.

Keywords : Climate Change, Blue Carbon, Carbon Respiration, Land Cover Classification, Thematic Map, Image Processing, Remote Sensing

1. 5
1.1 2030 NDC 2050 “ 1 가
()”, 2021 “
가 가 , ”()
(United Nations Framework Convention
on Climate Change,
UNFCCC, FCCC) 1992 UN 154 1). ,
1994 3 . 2016 COP23 ,
195 가 (NDC) 5 가

*
** (Corresponding author : School of Urban Planning and Landscape
Architecture, Mokpo National University, jinvo.nam@gmail.com)

*** 2023
(RS-2023-00256330,
)

(IUCN) 2009 50 (,
2023)²). IPCC 2013 IPCC
1) 6 , (*Trachycapus fortunei*)
, 35(4), 2023, pp.283-299.

37가 (Sea grass)³⁾
 가 (zoning)
 가 (2020)¹²⁾
 가 (, 2021⁴⁾; Chi et al., 2021⁵⁾;
 , 2023; , 2023; , 2023; , 2023).

(, 2023)⁶⁾.
 가 7).

8).
 (, 2022)⁹⁾.

(Intertidal Zoning) . Kristensen
 Rabenhorst(2015)¹⁰⁾ (Tidal Zone)

(Supratidal) (Marine Nearshore)
 , (Marine Nearshore) (Intertidal),
 (shallow subtidal), (deep subtidal)
 , (Intertidal) (high tide)
 (low tide) . Zanella et al.(2018)¹¹⁾
 (Intertidal systems)

(zoning)
 가
 (2020)¹²⁾

(zoning)
 가

LUCC(Land Use & Cover Classification)
 가
 (, (intertidal), (supratidal) 3
 가 (zoning)

(Intertidal-low), (intertidal-high)
 (Image Analysis
 for Remote Sensing)
 (grid) (Carbon
 Respiration Thematic Map)

Tier-3
 , IPCC GL(Guide
 Lines)

(Intertidal), (Supratidal), 37가

2) , 2023.
 3) 3 , 2050 ,
 , 2021.
 4) 3 , 2021 (,)
 , 2021.
 5) Chi, C · D Liu · Z Xie, Zonal simulations for soil organic carbon mapping
 in coastal wetlands, Ecological Indicators, 132(2021), 108291.
 6) 4 ,
 39(6-1), 2023, pp.1505-1515.
 7) , 2003,
 8) 3 ,
 , 22(1), 2019, pp.34-46.
 9) ,
 :
 34(4), 2022, pp.277-292.
 10) Kristensen, E, · M. C. Rabenhorst, Do marine rooted plants grow in
 sediment or soil? A critical appraisal on definitions, methodology and
 communication, Earth-Science Reviews, 145(2015), 2015, pp.1-8.
 11) Zanella, A. C. et al., Aqueous humipeds-Tidal and subtidal humus systems
 and froms, Applied Soil Ecology, 122(2), 2018, pp.170-180.

2.
 (Halophytes), (Supratidal)
 12) 4 ,
 , 29(7), 2020, pp.703-713.

2.1

(Supratidal) 3가 (Intertidal),

IPCC

(Intertidal-high), (Intertidal-low)

<Fig. 1>

Zanella et al.(2018)¹³⁾

(Intertidal systems)

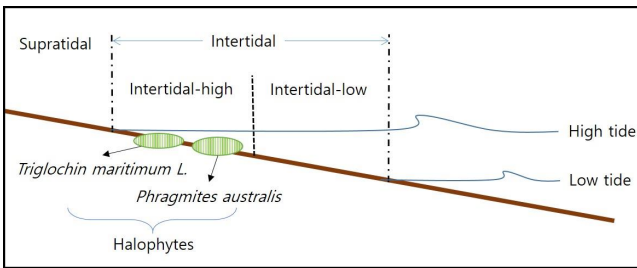


Fig. 1. Intertidal systems: Reorganized schematic representation of intertidal systems

(Sentinel-2) NDVI, NDWI(Moisture Index, Normalized Difference Water Index)

<Fig. 2>

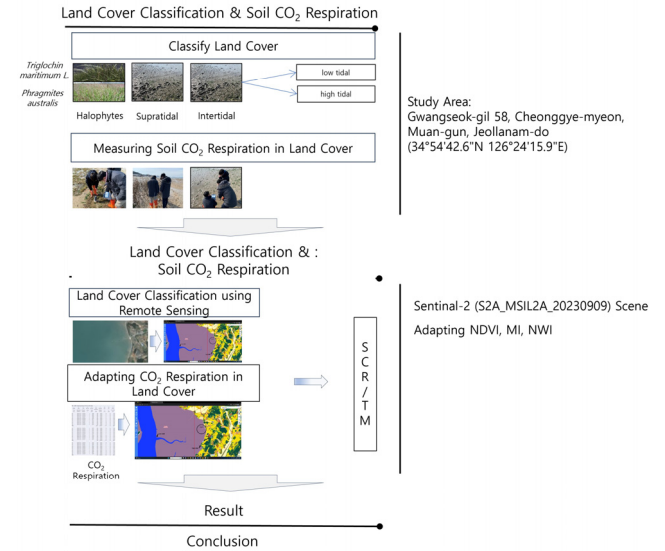


Fig. 2. Research process

(1)

14) , 15) (34°54'42.6"N 126°24'15.9"E) 2023 12 3 1 Sentinel-2A QGIS 3.28.15 NDVI (Thematic Map)

(), 5 (, 2016)¹⁶⁾ 83.8% 2,079.9km²가 (, 2024)¹⁷⁾. 80% 147.6km² 14.1% , 347.4km² 33.3% (, 2016)¹⁸⁾.

2.2

(Intertidal Zoning) , IPCC 가

2~10 (, 2022)¹⁹⁾. 가 가 가

13) Zanella, A. C. et al., Aqueous humipedons-Tidal and subtidal humus systems and froms, Applied Soil Ecology, 122(2), 2018, pp.170-180.
14) , 20(1), 2002, pp.25-34.
15) , 20(1), 2006, pp.52-69.

16) 가 - , 2016
17) , http://www.meis.go.kr/mes/unescoinfo.do
18) 가 - , 2016
19) 4 , 31(9), 2022, pp.767-779.

58, 34°54'42.6"N 126°24'15.9"E) <Fig. 3>.



Fig. 3. Site Map: Gwangseok-gil 58, Cheonggye-myeon, Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do (earth.google.com)

Sentinel-2 가 290 km² 1.2926 km²

(2) (Triglochin maritimum L.) 가 (Phragmites australis) 가 18,000Mg C km² (, 2018)²²⁾, IPCC 가

20) , <http://species.nibr.go.kr/species/speciesDetail.do?ktsn=120000064226>
 21) Kochiieru, M. 3 , Trend for Soil Efflux in Grassland and Forest Land in Relation with Meteorological Conditions and Root Parameters, Sustainability, 15(9), 2023, 7193
 22) 4 , , 2019.


(, 2021)²³⁾. 2,079.9km², 402.1km² 2,482km² (, 2024)²⁴⁾ 가 (, 2023)²⁵⁾. IPCC 가 (GL, Guide Lines) Tier-3 (Zarella et al.(2018) Intertidal systems (Intertidal zoning) , (3)

EGM-5 CO₂ 가 , SRC-2 (Table 1), (Stevens Hydra Probe II- (Table 2). CO₂ 가 SRC-2 (chamber) (collar) 60 1 CO₂ . 2023 12 2024 1 3 , CO₂ (EGM 5 Version 1.09, 2021)²⁶⁾.

$$F_{CO_2}(gm^2hr^{-1}) = dC/dT \mu mols/mols \times P/1013 \times 273/273+T_{air} \times 44.009g/22.414L \times Vm^3/Am^2 \times mol/umol \times 3600s/hr \times 10^3L/m^3$$


dC/dT : 2 HOBO
 $P/1013$: EGM-5 mbar P
 $273/273+T_{air}$: 가 Tair
 $44.009/22.414L$: STP
 Vm^3/Am^2 :

Table 1. Specification of EGM-5(Portable CO₂ Gas Analyzer), SRC-2

Instrument	Specification
	■ High precision, compact, non-dispersive infrared gas analyzer
	■ Accuracy:<1% over calibrated Co ² range
	■ Co ² ranges up to 100000ppm(10%)
	■ SRC-2 Soil Respiration Chamber
	:150 mm(Height) * 100 mm(Diameter), 1147ml, 78Cm ²

23) 3 , 2050 , 2021.
 24) , <https://www.meis.go.kr/portal/main.do>
 25) , , 31 3 , 2023.
 26) EGM-5 Version 1.09, 2021

Table 2. Specification of Stevens Hydra Probe II

Instrument	Specification
	■ Soil Moisture Range
	: 0~100%(dry to fully saturated)Accuracy:<1% over calibrated
	CO ₂ range
	■ Soil Temperature Range
	: -10~+55

(4)

LiDAR 가 , 가 , 가


, 2011)²⁷⁾.

10m Sentinel-2

<Table 3>, 13 Band-2, 3, 4, 8, 11

<Table 4>.

Table 3. Key Characteristics, Sentinel-2

Instrument	Specification
	■ Multi-spectral data with 13 bands in the visible, near infrared, and short wave infrared part of the spectrum
	■ Systematic global coverage of land surfaces from 56° S to 84° N, coastal waters, and all of the Mediterranean Sea
	■ Revisiting every 10 days under the same viewing angles. At high latitudes, Sentinel-2 swath overlap and some regions will be observed twice or more every 10 days, but with different viewing angles.
	■ Spatial resolution of 10 m, 20 m and 60 m
	■ 290 km field of view

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentinel-2#Overview>

Table 4. Specification of Sentinel-2

Bands	Sentinel-2A*		Spatial resolution**
	Central wavelength	Bandwidth	
Band 2	492.4	66	10
Band 3	559.8	36	10
Band 4	664.6	31	10
Band 8	832.8	106	10
Band 11	1,613.7	91	20

Note: units *: mm, **: m / Band 2 - Blue, Band 3 - Green, Band 4 Red, Band 8 - NIR, Band 11 - SWIR

Sentinel-2 10m

27) 4 , REDD+

, 100(3), 2011, pp.315-326.

, NDVI(Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) 가 ,

(Wu , 2021)²⁸⁾.

NDVI, MI(Moisture Index), NDWI(Normalized Difference

Water Index)

<Fig. 4>

(Pre-Processing)

NDVI, MI, NDWI

. NDVI

가 29). MI

, NDWI

Sentinel-2

30) 31).

$$NDVI = \frac{Band8 - Band4}{Band8 + Band4}$$

$$MI = \frac{Band11}{Band8}$$

$$NDWI = \frac{Band3 - Band8}{Band3 + Band8}$$

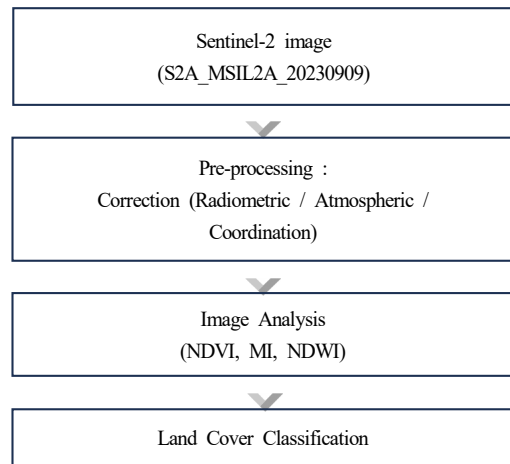


Fig. 4. Classification Methods

(5)

(CO₂, , ,

<Fig. 5>

28) Wu et al., A Classification of Tidal FlatWetland Vegetation Combining Phenological Features with Google Earth Engine, Remote sensing, 13(3), 2021, pp.443.

29) <https://custom-scripts.sentinel-hub.com/custom-scripts/sentinel-2/ndvi>

30) <https://custom-scripts.sentinel-hub.com/custom-scripts/sentinel-2/msi>

31) <https://custom-scripts.sentinel-hub.com/custom-scripts/sentinel-2/ndwi/>

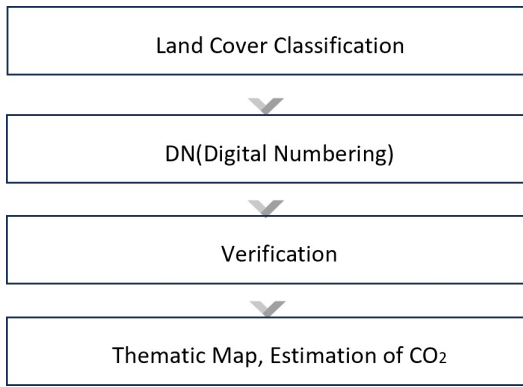


Fig. 5. The Process of Thematic Map of Carbon Respiration

3.

3.1

(1) /

(*Triglochin maritimum L.*) (*Phragmites australis*)
 $-0.044 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ <Table

5, 6>.

Table 5. M5(SRC mode process 20,25 or 60,65)
 Triglochin maritimum L. - carbon respiration

Mtypee	Plot No.	SRL Rate	Pressure	Tsoil	Tair	Msoil
Tag	value	(g m ² hr ⁻¹)	milibars	C	C	% of Vol
M5	4	-0.044	1029.5	1.7	2.3	68.6
M5	4	-0.034	1029.6	1.8	2.3	68.4
Mean		-0.039	1029.5	1.8	2.3	68.5

Table 6. M5(SRC mode process 20,25 or 60,65)
 Phragmites australis - carbon respiration

Mtypee	Plot No.	SRL Rate	Pressure	Tsoil	Tair	Msoil
Tag	value	(g m ² hr ⁻¹)	milibars	C	C	% of Vol
M5	6	-0.046	1029.6	1.8	2.3	68.4
M5	6	-0.051	1029.6	1.8	2.3	68.4
Mean		-0.048	1029.6	1.8	2.3	68.4

$-0.048 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$,
 (Tsoil) 1.8, Tair 2.3, (Msoil) 68.4~5
 (Tsoil) (Msoil) (Tair)
 (,)
 $-0.044 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$

(2)

$-0.048 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ <Table 7>, (Intertidal - low)
 $-0.040 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ <Table 8>, (Intertidal - high)
 $0.023 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ <Table 9>, (Supratidal)

Table 7. M5(SRC mode process 20,25 or 60,65)
 Intertidal-low - carbon respiration

Mtypee	Plot No.	SRL Rate	Pressure	Tsoil	Tair	Msoil
Tag	value	(g m ² hr ⁻¹)	milibars	C	C	% of Vol
M5	1	-0.007	1029.1	2.1	2.3	81.4
M5	1	-0.089	1029.3	2.1	2.4	81.5
Mean		-0.048	1029.2	2.1	2.4	81.5

Table 8. M5(SRC mode process 20,25 or 60,65)
 Inter tidal - high - carbon respiration

Mtypee	Plot No.	SRL Rate	Pressure	Tsoil	Tair	Msoil
Tag	value	(g m ² hr ⁻¹)	milibars	C	C	% of Vol
M5	3	-0.035	1029.8	1.8	2.3	68.4
M5	3	-0.044	1029.8	1.8	2.3	68.4
Mean		-0.040	1029.8	1.8	2.3	68.4

Table 9. M5(SRC mode process 20,25 or 60,65)
 Supratidal - carbon respiration

Mtypee	Plot No.	SRL Rate	Pressure	Tsoil	Tair	Msoil
Tag	value	(g m ² hr ⁻¹)*	milibars	C	C	% of Vol
M5	5	0.0232	1029.6	1.7	2.3	59.5
M5	5	0.0234	1029.6	1.8	2.3	59.3
M5	5	0.0227	1029.5	1.7	2.3	59.2
Mean		0.023	1029.6	1.7	2.3	59.3

*0.0232, 0.0234, 0.0227

(Intertidal) (Supratidal)
 , (+) 가
 <Table 9>. 가 (Msoil)가
 (Tsoil) 가
 (, 2014)³²⁾
 (Pressure) (Tair)
 (Intertidal) (Supratidal) $-0.029 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$,
 $0.023 \text{ g m}^2 \text{ hr}^{-1}$

32)

4 ,

, 32(4), 2014, pp.363-370.

3.2

(1) (True color image)



Fig. 6. True color image

Sentinel-2 Band-2, 3, 4 RGB

True Color
10m 가 <Fig. 6>
가

(2)

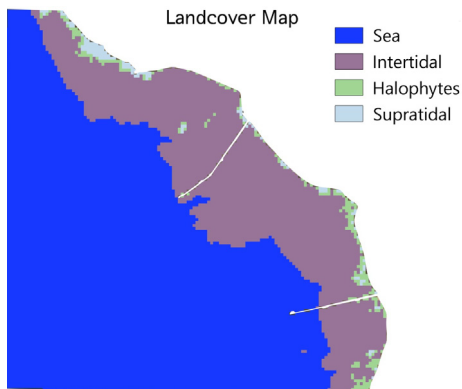


Fig. 7. Landcover Map: Landcover Classification

(Supratidal), (Intertidal), <Fig. 7>

NDWI (Moisture Index, Normalized Difference Water Index)

(Unsupervised Classification)

가

NDWI

NDVI

(Spatial Resolution) (Spectral Resolution)

4

(Temporal Resolution)

0.0132km²

0.3856km²

0.0251km²

가

가 가

3.3

(1) (,) , ,

Table 10. Adapted Value in Carbon Respiration

Classification	SRL Rate (g m ² hr ⁻¹)
Intertidal	-0.029
Halophytes	-0.044
Supratidal	0.023

(,), -0.029 g m² hr⁻¹, -0.044 g m² hr⁻¹, 0.023 g m² hr⁻¹ <Table 10>.

(Digital Numbering)

<Table 11>.

Table 11. Calculating carbon respiration in Intertidal, Halophytes and Supratidal

	Site area (km ²)	Area (km ²)	Carbon respiration (Ton km ² hr ⁻¹)
Intertidal		0.3856	-0.0113
Halophytes		0.0251	-0.0011
Supratidal		0.0132	0.0003
Sum	1.2926	0.4239	-0.0121

Tier-3
 (Intertidal) 0.3856km², 0.0251km², 가
 (Supratidal) 0.0132km² . EMG-5 가 . 가
 g m² hr⁻¹ .
 (km²) (Hr) (Ton) , AFPLU (Land Use)
 , (,),
 -0.0113 Ton km² hr⁻¹, -0.0011 Ton km² hr⁻¹, (Land
 0.0003 Ton km² hr⁻¹ (Table 11). Cover Classification)
 가 . ,
 -0.0121 Ton km² hr⁻¹ (-) . ,
 가 ,
 , 12~1 ,
 (+) (2) ,
 가 , , 12 , 1
 , ,
 , ,
 GPS , ,
 , ,
 , ,
 4. , 가
 (Msoi) , ,
 Sentinel-2 Band-2, 3, 4 RGB , ,
 (Supratidal),
 (,), (Intertidal), 가
 (,),
 -0.0121 Ton km² (3)
 hr⁻¹, -0.0113 Ton km² hr⁻¹,
 -0.0011 Ton km² hr⁻¹, 0.0003 Ton km²
 hr⁻¹ (carbon credit) (carbon off-set)가
 (1) ,
 가 . ,
 ,
 IPCC

1. 4 , , , 29(7), 2020.
2. 3 , 2050 , , : 2024. 01. 31
 , 2021. : 2024. 02. 15
3. , , (1) : 2024. 06. 24
 : (2) : 2024. 07. 30
 , 34(4), 2022. : 2024. 07. 30
4. 4 , , , 31(9), 2022.
5. 6 , (Trachycapus fortunei) , , 35(4), 2023.
6. 4 , REDD+ , , 100(3), 2011.
7. , , , , 20(1), 2006.
8. , , , , , 20(1), 2002.
9. , , , , 9, 2003.
10. 4 , , , , 2019.
11. , , , 31(3), 2023.
12. 3 , , , 22(1), 2019.
13. 4 , , , 32(4), 2014.
14. 4 , , , 39(6-1), 2023.
15. , 7† -2016 , , 2016.
16. , , 2023.
17. , <http://www.meis.go.kr/mes/unescoinfo.do>
18. 3 , (,) , 2021.
19. Chi, Y., Liu, D., & Xie, Z., Zonal simulations for soil organic carbon mapping in coastal wetlands, *Ecological Indicators*, 132, 2021.
20. EGM-5 Version 1.09, 2021.
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22. Mykola, K., et al., Trend for Soil Efflux in Grassland and Forest Land in Relation with Meteorological Conditions and Root Parameters, *Sustainability*, 15(9), 2023.
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25. <http://species.nibr.go.kr/species/speciesDetail.do?ktsn=120000064226#>; (2013), .

26. <https://custom-scripts.sentinel-hub.com/custom-scripts/sentinel-2/msi>
27. <https://custom-scripts.sentinel-hub.com/custom-scripts/sentinel-2/ndvi>
28. <https://custom-scripts.sentinel-hub.com/custom-scripts/sentinel-2/ndwi>