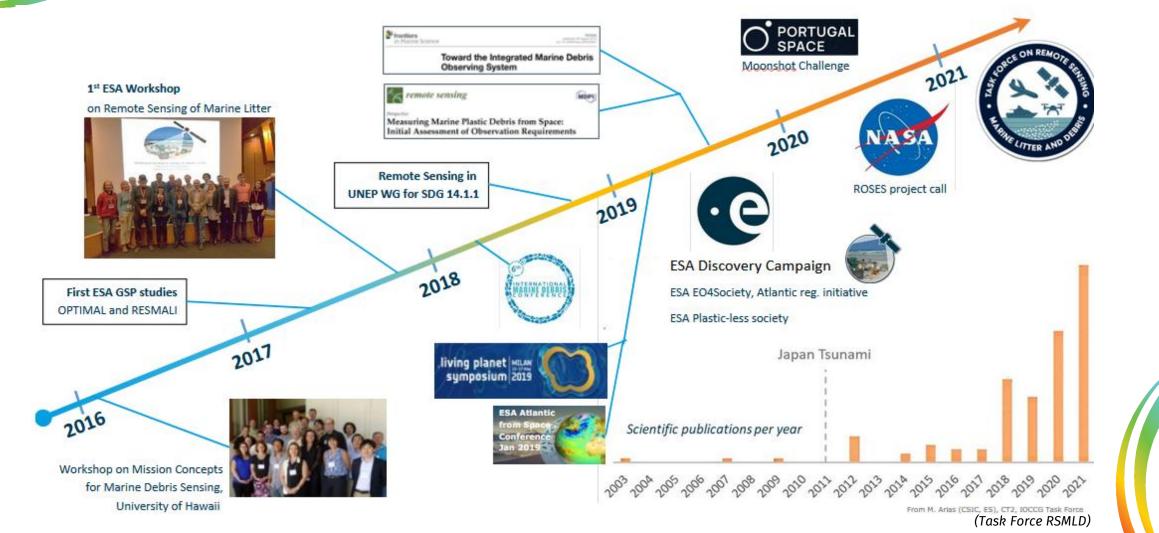
Challenges on Optical Satellite Remote Sensing for Marine Litter and other Floating Matter

Chairs: Shungu Garaba and Victor Martinez Vicente

IOCS-2025 Darmstadt, Germany 1 - 4 December 2025

History



Resources

Study from 2023: "Advances in Remote Sensing of Plastic Waste"



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www.ioccg.org/group/marinelitter-debris/

Agenda

- 5 'Introduction to the session Victor & Shungu
- · 15 'Minutes overall talk –Laura (+Heidi, Chuanmin, Maddie)
- 5' x 3 flash talks from the posters
- Breakout in two groups discussions
- Coffee Break
- 5' x 2 recap from pre-break
- 45' discussion into breakout groups
- 30' summary of recommendations



Team Work Input

Thank you all the in-person, online participants and Laura Lorenzoni for taking the minutes of the session.



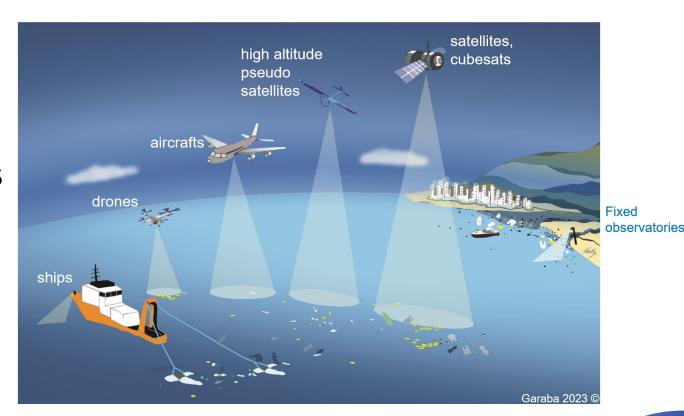
TECHNOLOGY KNOWN LOCATION - DRONE UNKNOWN WCATTON-RS SPECTRAL YLIXING MODELS WHY? DETECTION OF CHANGE -LONG-TERM TRACKING - PREVENTION (OF DEBUS NOWERN)
- SENSITIVITY / UNCERPAINTY - BAND REDUIRENT HOSEL - CONTRACT (TEHROLAL) < CONSTRUCTION WHAT TECH CAN WE VEHELAGE BEYONT VISINIR? PADAL? LIDAL? POLHUMETE MEBORNE DETWILES WOL MERSUREMENTS (1000EUNG) - OPPORTUNISTIC? ATH CORR. BESOLUTION? NEEDS WORK -TAPPEGETED REGUIRE SHIP/DRONE/ KNOW CEDER A PRIOR MRBORNE - WHAT VAUDATION Ursus Stoufen IS MOMISING IS NEEDED IN SITU?

Opportunity

- So far, floating matter detection has proof-of-concept activities using current missions (e.g., Sentinel-2, MODIS, PRISMA, EnMAP, EMIT)
- Upcoming ESA CHIME hyperspectral mission with relevant bands (VIS-SWIR) has potential to further advance the field... but!
- Is the spatial resolution good enough?
- Are we prepared to deal with these big datasets?
- → Need more in situ observations to address these questions

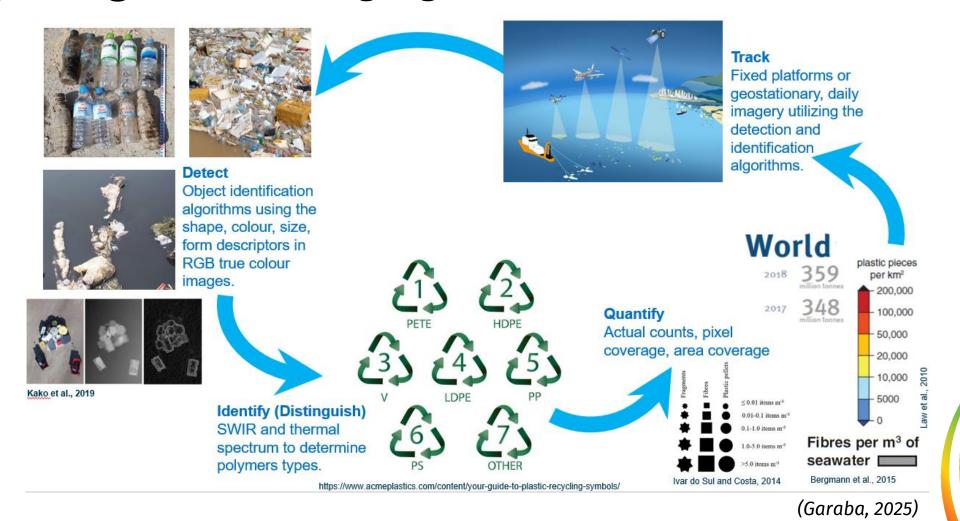
Challenge 1

- What datasets are needed to take us to next TRL:
- Do we need dedicated field surveys (e.g., hotspots, extreme events)?
 - Completeness of the data (including optical measurements)
 - Which metrics to litter (item number concentration?, % coverage)
- Do we need citizen science approaches
- Do we need both? Or other?



Challenge 2

Speaking the same language has been difficult



Challenge 2(b)

 Speaking the same language, have common well-defined methodologies, data curation and open science because of

The many types of floating matters

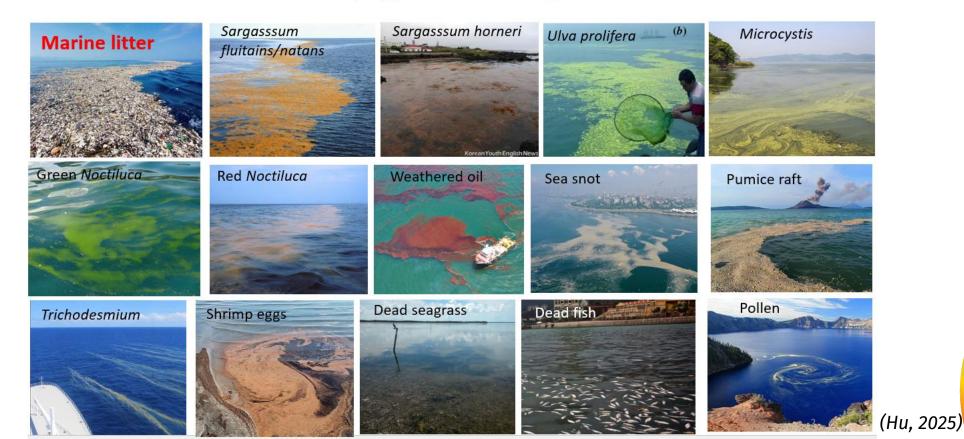


 Table 1. Terminology adopted in this review.

Term	Description
Flotsam	Floating material of natural or anthropogenic origin.
Marine litter or marine debris	Any persistent, manufactured, or processed solid material that is directly or indirectly discarded, disposed of, or abandoned into the open ocean, coastal, or inland aquatic environment (UNEP [1]).
Marine plastic litter or marine plastic debris	A subset of marine litter formed by a wide range of synthetic polymers and associated additives, covering a wide range of composition and properties, as defined by community standards (GESAMP [7]).
Detection	Discrimination of marine plastic litter from the environmental background, including other marine litter, based on the measurement of a physical quality that can be directly ascribed to the presence of plastics.
Characterisation	Classification of the composition (e.g., polymer type) and sizes of marine plastic litter.
Quantification	Estimation of the concentration, abundance, and/or area coverage of marine plastic litter.
Monitoring	Repeated measuring of marine plastic litter to detect a trend in space or time.
Tracking	Assessment of the spatial, temporal and concentration dynamics of marine plastic litter.
Anomaly	A signal that is different from the background (or expected value) that can be an indicator of the presence of marine plastic litter.
Proxy	One or a combination of indirect variables that correlate with the presence of marine plastic litter.
Floating	Operationally defined as marine plastic litter collected within 1 m of the sea surface.
Emergent	Any part of the marine plastic litter that is above the sea surface.

Recommendations

Short term: ~1-2 y

Medium term: ~5 y

Long term: ~>10 y

- **Rec 1:** The agencies need a long-term strategy to sustainably support development, including:
 - Workshop short term- to mid-term :
 - harmonise concepts, define limitations: e.g. focus on techniques that separate floating plastics from the rest of floating matter
 - refine policy needs and requirements
 - science requirements for in situ dataset collection to advance to the next TRL level (citizen science and/or dedicated campaign)- what are the needed datasets
 - produce a roadmap
 - Attention! Only a workshop is not enough need also time to develop the roadmap

Recommendations

Short term: ~1-2 y

Medium term: ~5 y

Long term: ~>10 y

- Rec 2: The Marine litter Remote Sensing community (e.g., through the IOCCG Task Force on RSML) needs to connect with communities in the short-medium term to refine requirements:
 - Within ocean colour experts to explore application of proxies
 - Outside ocean colour remote sensing (e.g., modelling transport of floating litter, in situ marine litter scientists, citizen science scientists, biology, oceanography).

Recommendations

Short term: ~1-2 y

Medium term: ~5 y

Long term: ~>10 y

 Rec 3: The Agencies need to support evaluation of multimodal approaches (e.g., SAR, LIDAR -for vertical structure, polarimeter) and multiscale platforms (e.g., drone, aircrafts, cubesats, satellite) in the mid to long term to improve the distinction of unique floating matters.

 Rec 4: For the ocean colour community to engage actively with the Task Force – Need more active members in the short term.

History in the making!

