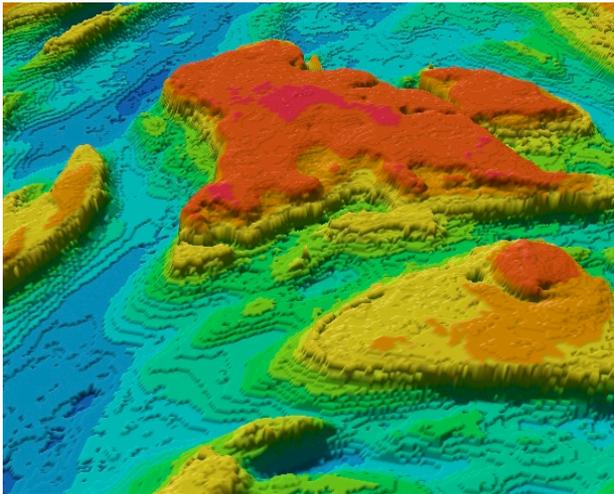


## REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS



**26<sup>th</sup> January 2017**  
**Università degli Studi di Catania**  
**Polo Bio-Scientifico**  
**Via Santa Sofia 100 - Catania**

[www.cutgana.unict.it](http://www.cutgana.unict.it)  
[www.italianhydrographicsociety.it](http://www.italianhydrographicsociety.it)  
[www.ingegneriambientali.it](http://www.ingegneriambientali.it)

### Agenda

**14:30 - 15:00**

Registration

**15:00 - 15:20**

Opening addresses

**Giovanni Signorello (CUTGANA)**

**Adriano Murachelli (AIAT)**

**Luciano Surace (ASITA)**

**15:20 - 15:40**

**Giuseppe Mancini (CUTGANA- AIAT)**

*Potential symbiosis between technologies for the management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems*

**15:40 - 16:20**

**KNUT Hartmann (EOMAP)**

*Satellite derived bathymetry:  
part I: methods and uncertainties  
part II: use cases and applications*

**16:20 - 16:40**

**Marco Filippone (FUGRO OSAE)**

*Smart survey approach: multibeam echo sounder and integrated water column data as an added value for seep hunting*

**16:40 - 17:00**

**Marco Carlini (ELETTRA)**

*Shore end installations: new technologies for reducing the impact on marine ecosystem*

**17:00**

Final debate and closing conference.

**For any queries please contact:**  
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### About the conference

Satellite-derived bathymetry (SDB) is the mapping of water column depth using imagery collected from spaceborne satellite. Since the imagery is typically densely packed with information SDB provides a continuous 3D model of seafloor topography. This technology offers the ability to rapidly and non-intrusively survey remote, extensive, or in-accessible areas at costs significantly lower than traditional methods.

SDB is seeing increasing uptake across a range of uses. These include: environmental monitoring, modeling and baseline derivation, construction and development planning, exploration and navigation applications.

A specific result is the seafloor reflectance (color map) that can be interpreted into ecological information (e.g. maps of coral and sea grass distributions) which has important uses in environmental applications such as establishing baseline information and monitoring change.

The conference aims to propose and discuss the main innovations in the field and to highlight the potential specific applications for the management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems.



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