

Supported by:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety



Federal Agency for  
Nature Conservation



# EOCap4Africa

## 6.3 Application: Wetlands and Remote Sensing

### Introduction



INES Ruhengeri  
Institute of Applied Sciences



# Introduction Wetlands



# Wetlands - Introduction

- A wetland is a distinct semi-aquatic ecosystem whose groundcovers are flooded or saturated in water, either permanently, or seasonally.
- Wetlands form a transitional zone between waterbodies and dry lands, and are different from other terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems
- They are considered among the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as habitats to a wide range of aquatic and semi-aquatic plants and animals, with often improved water quality due to plant removal of excess nutrients such as nitrates and phosphorus

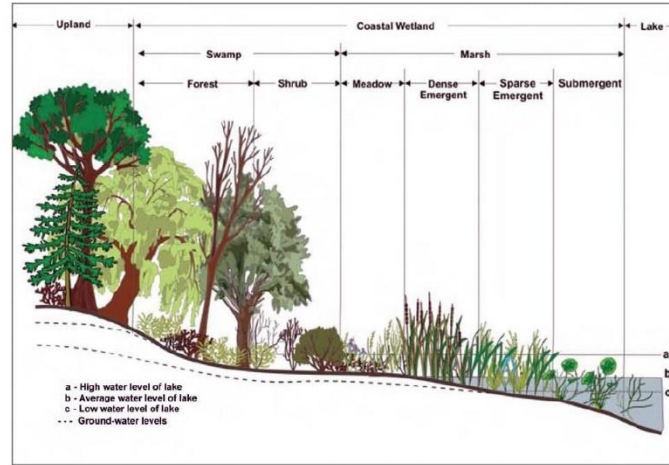


# Wetlands - Introduction

- Wetlands exist on every continent, except Antarctica
- The water in wetlands is either freshwater, brackish or saltwater
- The main types of wetlands are defined based on the dominant plants and the source of the water. E.g., marshes are wetlands dominated by emergent herbaceous vegetation such as trees and shrubs
- Mangrove forests are wetlands with mangroves, halophytic woody plants that have evolved to tolerate salty water



# Wetlands - Introduction



Wetlands come in different sizes and types. Upland vs. wetland vs. lacustrine zones; freshwater swamp forest in Bangladesh; peat bogs are freshwater wetlands that develop in areas with standing water and low soil fertility; a freshwater cattail (*Typha*) marsh that develops with standing water and high soil fertility.



# Wetlands - Introduction

- Wetlands contribute to many ecosystem services, e.g., water purification, stabilization of shorelines, storm protection and flood control
- Wetlands can process and condense carbon (carbon fixation), nutrients and water pollutants
- Wetlands can act as a sink or source of carbon, depending on the specific wetland
- They can be a significant source of methane emissions due to anaerobic decomposition



# Wetlands - Introduction

Anthropogenic thread of wetlands:

- Humans are disturbing and damaging wetlands in many ways, including oil and gas extraction, building infrastructure, overgrazing of livestock, overfishing, alteration of wetlands including dredging and draining, nutrient pollution, and water pollution
- Wetlands are more threatened by environmental degradation than any other ecosystem on Earth □ need for assessing wetland ecological health

# Wetlands – Definitions and terminology

Technical definitions:

- A simplified definition of a wetland is “an area of land that is usually saturated with water”
- More precisely, wetlands are areas where “water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year”
- Wetlands have unique characteristics: they are generally distinguished from other water bodies or landforms based on their water level and on the types of plants
- Specifically, wetlands are characterized by having a water table that stands at or near the land surface for a long enough period each year to support aquatic plants





# Wetlands – Definitions and terminology

A more concise definition:

- Wetlands have also been described as ecotones, providing a transition between dry land and water bodies. Wetlands exist "...at the interface between truly terrestrial ecosystems and aquatic systems, making them inherently different from each other, yet highly dependent on both."



# Wetlands – Definitions and terminology

In environmental decision-making, there are subsets of definitions that are agreed upon to make regulatory and policy decisions:

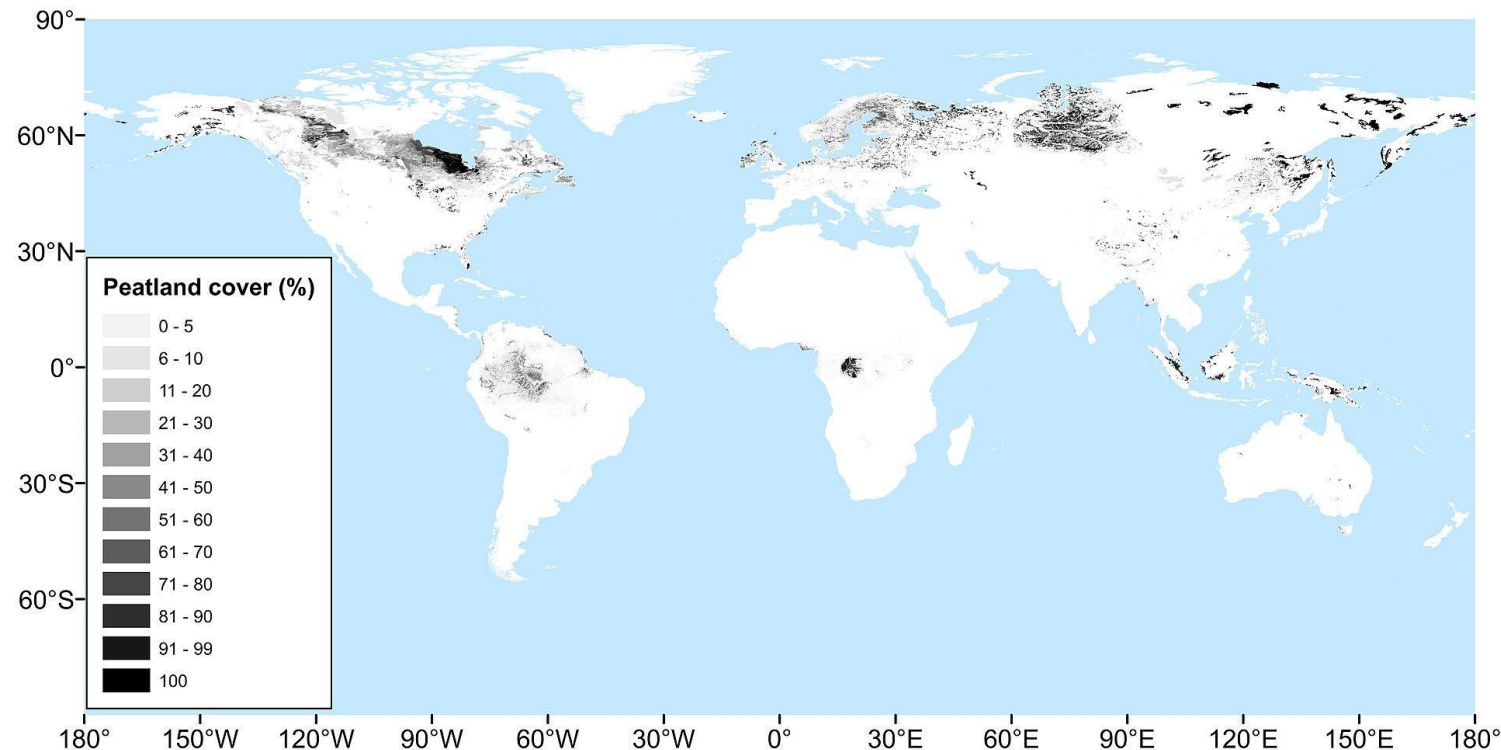
Under the Ramsar international wetland conservation treaty, wetlands are defined as follows:

- Article 1.1: "...wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters."
- Article 2.1: "[Wetlands] may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six meters at low tide lying within the wetlands."
- An ecological definition of a wetland is "an ecosystem that arises when inundation by water produces soils dominated by anaerobic and aerobic processes, which, in turn, forces the biota, particularly rooted plants, to adapt to flooding".



# Peatlands

A peatland is a type of wetland whose soil consists of organic matter from decaying plants, forming layers of peat. Peatlands arise because of incomplete decomposition of organic matter, usually litter from vegetation, due to water-logging and subsequent anoxia. Peatlands are unusual landforms that derive mostly from biological rather than physical processes and can take on characteristic shapes and surface patterning.



**PEATMAP:** Global peatland distribution. (Xu et al. 2018)



# Wetlands

- Wetlands include a variety of habitats, which may be natural or man-made area of water or marsh that can be lotic (standing water) and lentic (running water).
- Many wetlands are transitional zones between upland and aquatic ecosystems, although others are scattered across the landscape in upland depressions that collect water or in zones where groundwater comes to the surface
- Wetlands range from peat bogs to mangrove forests, from freshwater ponds and marshes to flood plain, shallow lakes, brackish water lagoons, estuaries, coastal salt marshes, coral reefs etc.
- Paddy fields and fishponds are man-made and man-managed wetlands

# Types of Wetlands



Marine and coastal



Fresh water and inland



# Types of Wetlands

## Marine and coastal wetlands



Shallow coastal waters



Mangrove swamps



Rocky marine shore



Estuarine waters



Inter-tidal mud and sand



Brackish water lagoon



# Types of Wetlands

## Fresh water wetlands

Rivers

Fresh water lakes

Fresh water Ponds



Spring Oasis



Geothermal wetlands



Marshes



Riverine Flood Plains



Swamps

# Types of Wetlands

## Man made wetlands



Canals



Water reservoirs / Dams



Fishery ponds



Ponds for water treatment



Rice field



Mining pool



# Why are wetlands important?

Wetlands are important because they:

- Improve water quality
- Provide wildlife habitat
- Maintain ecosystem productivity
- Reduce coastal storm damage
- Provide recreational opportunities
- Improve water supply
- Provide opportunities for education



Okavango Delta in Botswana (2025)

# Wetlands and Ecosystem Services

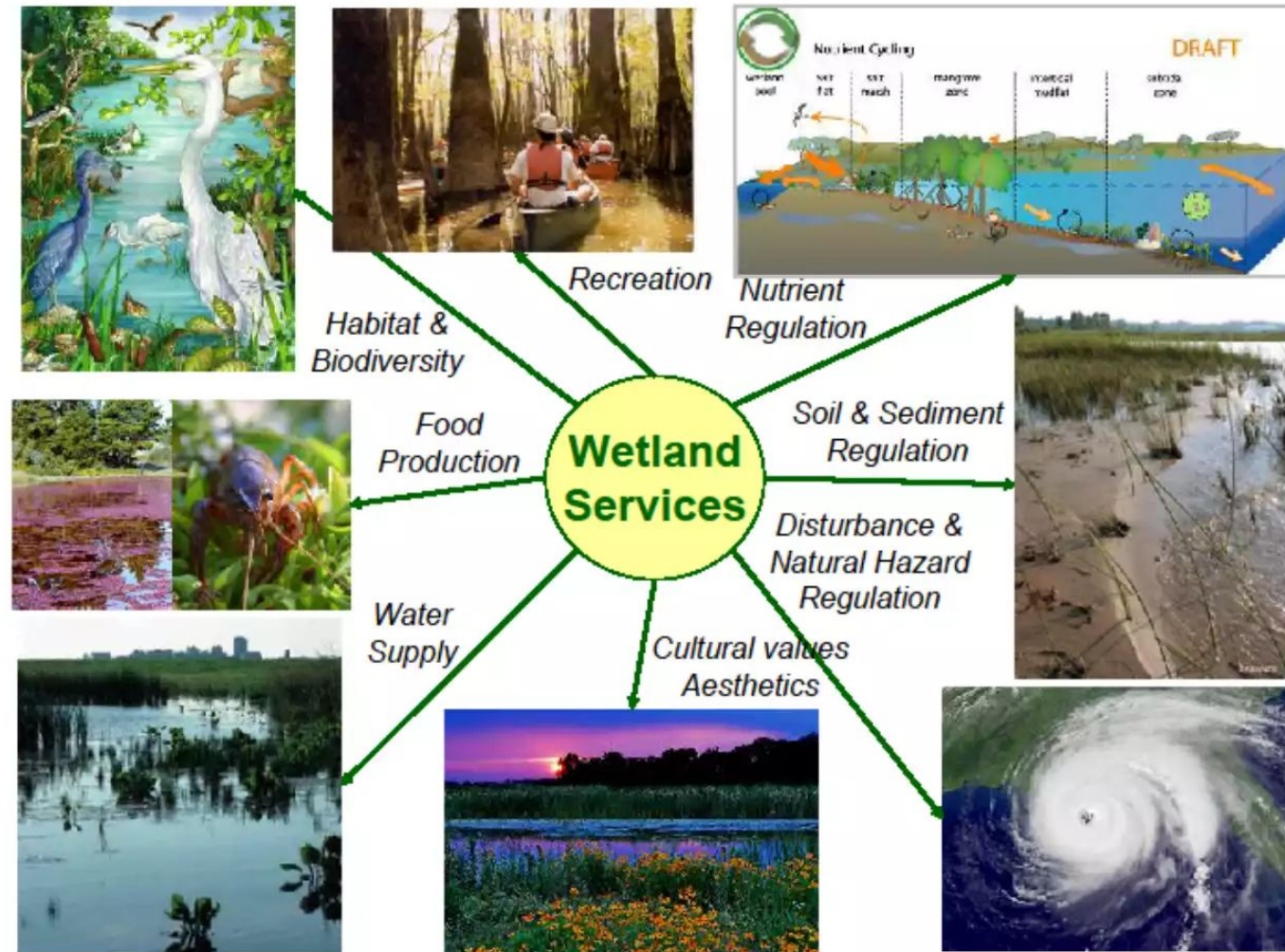
- Wetlands are particularly important providers of all water-related ecosystem services
- Wetlands are productive areas for plant life, animals and agriculture
- Wetlands are the major habitat for most of the world's waterbirds and key habitat for migratory species
- Values of coastal and inland wetland ecosystem services are typically higher than for other ecosystem types
- Wetlands are an important source of food
- Wetlands have high recreational, historical, scientific, and cultural values



Okavango Delta in Botswana (2025)



# Wetlands and Ecosystem Services



<http://www.epa.gov/wetlands/wetlands-education> (2025)



# Wetlands are threatened

Human activities can threaten wetlands. The following anthropogenic activities have directly or indirectly affected wetlands:

- Development of agriculture
- Road and railway construction
- Cutting trees and mangroves for human use
- Use of water for irrigation, industrial and domestic use
- Aquatic pollution due to municipality sewage, agricultural practices
- Water pollution from industrial effluents
- Overfishing and non maintenance of fish stock
- Grazing by domestic animals
- Excessive tourism and water sports





# Wetlands conservation strategies

- Prevention of loss and restoration of wetlands
- Conservation and collaborative management
- Sustainable use
- **Please include your National Wetland Strategy here!!**



Any questions?

Supported by:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety



Federal Agency for  
Nature Conservation



# Thank you for your attention!

**Dr. Insa Otte**

insa.otte@uni-wuerzburg.de



**INES Ruhengeri**  
Institute of Applied Sciences

