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# Integrating Remote Sensing and Machine Learning for Ocean Plastic Litter Detection and Monitoring in South African Coastal Waters

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## TECHNICAL SESSION 1

### SHORT BIO

Tamuka is a Doctor of Engineering candidate at Cape Peninsula University of Technology. His research focuses on integrating satellite remote sensing and machine learning to detect and monitor ocean plastic litter, with the aim to contributing to environmental sustainability, marine policy, and South Africa's national Earth observation capabilities

## Integrating Remote Sensing and Machine Learning for Ocean Plastic Litter Detection and Monitoring in South African Coastal Waters



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# Presentation Outline

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- Why Remote Sensing + Machine Learning?
- Workflow
- Spectral Signature Analysis of Plastics vs Environment
- Examples
- Spectral Indices for Floating Plastic Detection
- Expected Outcomes
- Contribution to National Space Dialogue
- Conclusion
- References



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# Introduction, Problem Statement, & Research Aim



## **Problem:**

- Plastic pollution in the ocean is a growing environmental issue.
- Millions of tonnes of plastic enter oceans yearly [1,2].



## **Challenge:**

- Traditional detection methods lack accuracy and efficiency.



## **Aim:**

- Remote sensing with machine learning for improved detection.



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# Why Remote Sensing + Machine Learning?

- Large-Scale Surveillance
- High-Frequency Monitoring
- High Resolution Data options (Sentinel, PRISMA)
- Automated Detection via ML

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## Comparative Review of Remote Sensing Methods for Ocean Plastic Litter Detection

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# Workflow

## Model Development and Evaluation ④

Train ML models (RF, SVM, CNN) using the selected features. Split Training / Validation data and use metrics

## Feature Extraction & Selection ③

From spectral bands, generating indexes to choosing the most relevant features

## Preprocessing ②

Atmospheric Correction, Pansharpening, Cloud masking, Sunglint correction, Radiometric calibration [4, 5, 6]

## Data Collection ①

Satellite Sources + Ground Truth Data



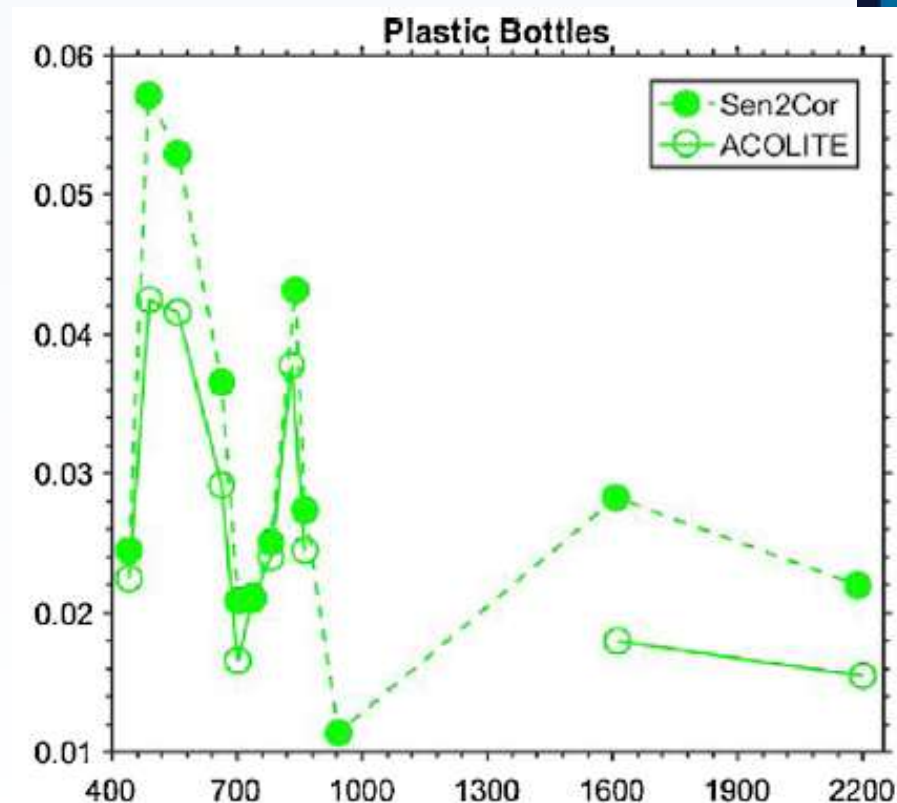
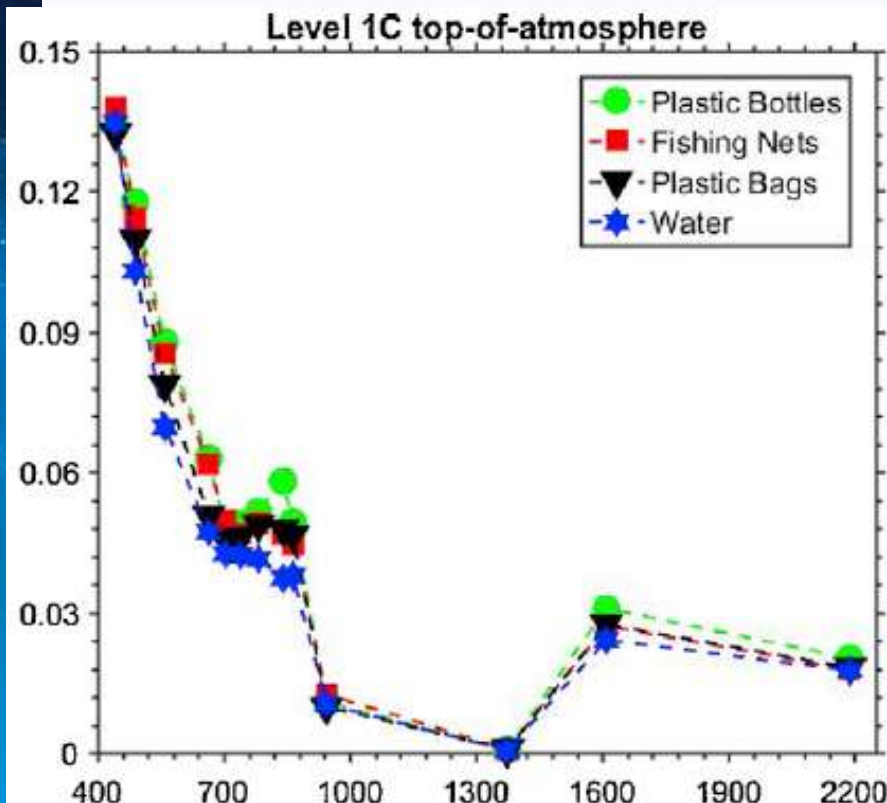
# Spectral Signature Analysis of Plastics vs Environment

- Unique Polymer Signatures
- Water vs Plastic
- Plastic vs Vegetation
- Refs: [3, 4, 5, 7]





## Example: Copernicus Sentinel [3]



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## Example: PRISMA

### Location:

Tsamakia Beach, Lesvos,  
Greece.

### Targets:

12 Artificial floating plastics  
(HDPE, PET, PS, mixture; sizes  
0.6m–5.1m).

### Focus:

Largest targets (5.1m) to  
minimize pixel-mixing effects  
[4].





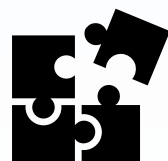
# Spectral Indices for Floating Plastic Detection

- Floating Debris Index (FDI) [8]
- Plastic Index (PI) [5]
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) [8]
- Index Application Workflow: Compute indices on preprocessed images => Apply thresholds
- These indexed images can feed into ML classifiers as additional feature layers, significantly improving classification accuracy



## Expected Outcomes

- Improved detection accuracy of mesoplastics & macroplastics
- Enhanced distinction of plastics from natural debris
- Real-time monitoring potential using satellite revisit times
- GIS maps of plastic hotspots along SA coastlines





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## Contribution to National Space Dialogue



Demonstrates  
earth observation  
for  
environmental  
sustainability



Supports  
marine policy &  
conservation  
strategies



Framework  
scalable to  
other African  
coastlines



Potential for  
real-time  
cleanup  
response



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## Conclusion

- Integration of RS + ML can significantly improve detection & monitoring
- Scalable, automated framework is feasible for South African coastlines
- Bridges science, technology, and policy for ocean health
- Need for data or generate data for South African studies





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