

# 浅水湖泊水生植被遥感监测研究进展

罗菊花, 杨井志成, 段洪涛, 陆莉蓉, 孙喆, 辛逸豪

中国科学院南京地理与湖泊所 中国科学院流域地理学重点实验室, 南京 210008

**摘要:** 在浅水湖泊中, 水生植物具有净化水质、抑制藻类、提供鱼类食物和栖息环境等生态功能, 同时, 其过度扩张也会加速湖泊淤浅和沼泽化、引起湖泊二次污染等环境负效应。实时动态地掌握湖泊水生植被类群和种群的空间分布及其面积、生物量等指标信息, 对湖泊生态修复和评估、水生植被恢复和管理等具有重要现实意义。遥感技术的大面积、实时、动态等特点, 为水生植被的现状监测、历史追溯、变化规律揭示等提供了有效手段。本文围绕“水生植被遥感”研究主题, 开展了国内外文献调研, 梳理了水生植被遥感监测的主要研究内容, 并重点阐述了各内容的研究进展和方法等。最后, 探讨了水生植被遥感存在的主要问题, 并结合当前的遥感大数据发展, 对未来水生植被遥感研究重点和发展趋势进行了展望。

**关键词:** 水生植被, 沉水植被, 遥感分类, 生物量, 浅水湖泊, 湖泊修复

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## 1 引言

根据水生植物的形态结构和生长特征, 可将其分为3大主要类群: 挺水植物、浮叶植物和沉水植物。一方面, 水生植被, 尤其是沉水植被, 在维持湖泊生态系统平衡、促进物质循环和净化水质等方面发挥着积极作用 (Murphy 等, 2018; Zhang 等, 2016; 杨清心, 1998; 崔心红 等, 1999; 庞翠超 等, 2014)。水生植被在生长过程中, (1) 通过吸收同化外源流入湖中和埋藏在底泥中的氮、磷等矿质营养物质, 使水体无机氮、磷浓度大幅下降, 从而促使叶绿素 a 浓度下降, 起到抑制藻类, 吸附净化等作用; (2) 可增加湖泊水体运动所受的阻力, 降低流速和波浪强度, 通过根系固定减少底泥的扰动, 抑制沉积物再悬浮, 加速水体悬浮物与藻体沉降, 起到阻滞水流、固持底泥、促进沉降等作用; (3) 产生的大量有机物质可为水生动物提供直接或间接的饲料, 同时可为底栖动物提供栖息场所 (Massicotte 等, 2015)。另一方面, 若

水生植被过度生长, 且不能被及时收割或利用, 尤其是浮叶和挺水植被, 死亡后其大量的植物残体留在湖泊中, 自然腐烂分解, 向水体释放大量的 N、P、BOD、COD 等营养物质以及有色、有味和有毒物质, 会造成湖泊二次污染; 同时, 不易分解的植物残体积聚在湖底, 会加剧湖泊淤积和沼泽化 (杨清心, 1998; 崔心红 等, 1999)。因此, 在草型湖泊, 开展水生植被的类型、盖度和生物量等参量的长时序、快速监测, 可为湖泊生态管理、健康评估、水质修复和水生植被修复/收割等提供理论基础和科学支撑。

传统水生植被监测方法 (实地样点/线调查法), 点位结果相对精准, 但费时费力, 难以获取水生植被连续的空间分布信息。遥感技术具有宏观、低成本、快速、动态等优势, 同时具有实时性和历史追溯性的特点, 已成为浅水湖泊水生植被类群时空监测研究的有效手段。在全球气候变化和人类活动加剧的大环境下, 全球湖泊水生植被, 正在发生剧烈变化。Zhang 等 (2017) 基于湖

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第一作者简介: 罗菊花, 1981年生, 女, 副研究员, 研究方向为水生/湿生植被遥感。E-mail: jhluo@niglas.ac.cn

泊水生植被相关的关键词搜索了SCI论文共4000多篇,对全球155个湖泊的水生植被进行了全面评估,发现全球共101个湖泊的水生植被呈减少趋势。在此背景下,基于卫星遥感技术,开展大区域尤其是全球大型湖泊水生植被的动态变化信息提取,有利于解析气候变化和人类活动的影响机制,服务于联合国可持续发展目标SDG6.6.1 (Sustainable Development Goals)。

本文通过文献检索和分析,了解国内外湖泊水生植被遥感的研究现状和主要研究方向,并重点围绕水生植被的几个主要研究方向,进一步开展研究进展调研;最后,围绕水生植被遥感研究的挑战,展望未来水生植被遥感研究重点和发展趋势。

## 2 水生植被遥感监测现状

### 2.1 水生植被遥感研究重点湖泊和主要方向

基于1990年—2020年的文献库,对全球大于

500 km<sup>2</sup>共348个湖库的水生植被和水生植被遥感研究进行检索,筛选了水生植被研究的SCI发文量前10名的全球大型湖库(图1),分别为:伍兹湖(Woods lake)、鄱阳湖(Poyang lake)、密歇根湖(Michigan lake)、太湖(Taihu)、安大略湖(Lake Ontario)、雪松湖(Cedar Lake)、马尼托巴湖(Manitoba Lake)、维多利亚湖(Victoria Nyanza)、苏必利尔湖(Lake Superior)和贝加尔湖(Lake Baikal)。此外,对全球湖泊水生植被遥感研究论文的关键词进行统计分析,排名前20的关键词为“Remote sensing, wetlands, Aquatic vegetation, Macrophytes, Landsat, Eutrophication, Water quality, GIS, NDVI, Biomass, Mapping, Change, Hyperspectral, Lakes, Classification, Submerged aquatic vegetation, MODIS, UAV, Aquatic plants”。因此,湖泊水生植被遥感主要围绕“高光谱分析、分类制图、参数反演、时空变化监测”等内容开展。

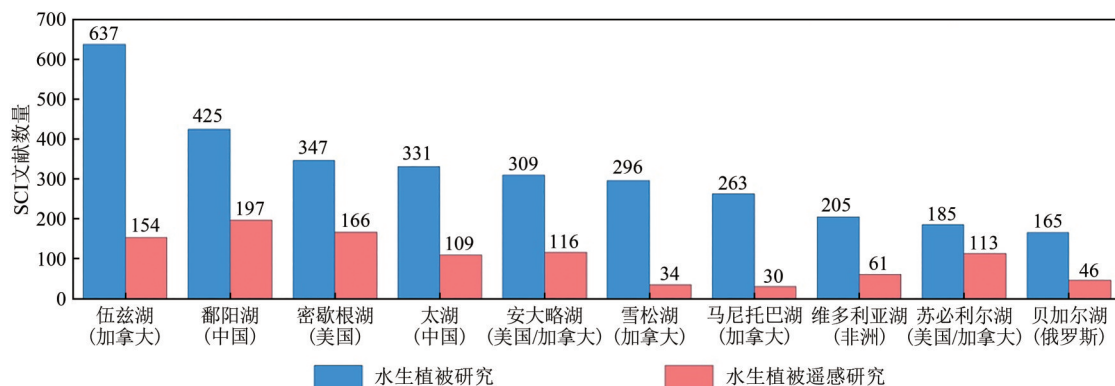


图1 关于水生植被和水生植被遥感研究的SCI发文量前10位的全球大型湖库

Fig. 1 The top 10 lakes and reservoirs in SCI publications on aquatic vegetation and aquatic vegetation remote sensing

### 2.2 水生植被类群/种群光谱研究

据生物学定义,水生植被类群是指具有共同形态结构和生长特征的水生植被的集合,如挺水植被、浮叶植被和沉水植被;种群指栖息在同一地域的同种水生物植物个体的集合,不同类群的水生植被又可以细分为不同的种群。水生植物不同类群和种群的光谱特征及其对水环境的响应研究是水生植物遥感监测和识别研究的理论基础。相比陆生植被,水生植物由于其生长在复杂度较高的水体中,因此其光谱特性更具复杂性(Hestir等,2008; Underwood等,2006; Oyama等,2015; Zhou等,2020)。挺水(如喜旱莲子草、芦苇、茭白等)与浮叶植物(如野菱、荇菜和水葫芦等)的大部分叶片位于水面之上,光谱信号不需要经过水体辐射

传输过程,受水环境影响较小,其光谱具有典型的植被光谱特征(Underwood等,2006; Hestir等,2008; Oyama等,2015),冠层光谱主要受盖度和植被本身的冠层结构和生化参数的影响(Zhou等,2020; Tian等,2010);而沉水植物完全沉入水中,其冠层反射的光谱必须穿过大气—水界面,由于水的强吸收作用,在可见光和近红外波段的光谱值明显低于挺水和浮叶植物,在1350 nm之后几乎趋近于0,其光谱除了受盖度和植被本身的冠层结构和生化参数的影响外,还受水体透明度、水深、叶绿素a浓度、悬浮物浓度、底质和植被冠层离水面的深度等水环境因子影响(Hestir等,2008; Zhou等,2018; Tian等,2010; Giardino等,2015; Liang等,2017; Yadav等,2017; Visser等,2013),但各因

子对反射率的影响覆盖多波段,且对各波段范围的影响大小有差异,其中盖度对光谱的影响最大(Tian等,2010;Visser等,2013)。同时,学者们也通过植被、水体等辐射传输方法模拟,充分考虑太阳观测角、水体属性、水生植被冠层属性、叶片光谱、底质光谱等,构建了水生植被的通用的冠层几何光学模型(Zhou等,2015,2020;Pande-Chhetri等,2014),可模拟不同情景下植被类群的光谱曲线。总之,在相同盖度下,不同类群(挺水、浮叶和沉水植被)之间由于植被冠层结构和生物理化参数差异较大,其光谱差异较明显,易于区分;而类内种群间光谱差异小,且受盖度和水环境的影响,基于多光谱数据较难区分。但在理论上和技术上,高光谱或超光谱影像可捕捉到种群间的差异,开展种群的分类具有可行性(Yuan和Zhang,2006)。

### 2.3 水生植被类群遥感分类制图

利用卫星遥感数据对湖泊/水库水生植被类群进行分类和变化监测,是水生植被遥感监测的主要方向之一。近年来,国内外学者分别针对不同的湖泊,基于不同的卫星遥感数据,构建和应用了多个水生植被提取指数(表1),利用多种遥感分类方法,探讨和研究不同水生植被类群(挺水植被、浮叶植被和沉水植被)的卫星遥感分类方法和

长时序变化监测。主要研究和进展如下:(1)在遥感数据源的选择方面,根据研究湖库大小、监测时间尺度、数据成本等考虑,用于水生植被监测的卫星数据源涉及不同传感器、不同时空分辨率,如MODIS(250 m)(Liu等,2015;Liang等,2017)、Landsat TM/ETM+/OLI(30 m)(Luo等,2014;Zhao等,2012;Villa等,2015;Qing等,2020)、Sentinel-2 MSI(10 m)(Singh等,2020;汪政辉等,2019)、Quickbird(2.4 m)(Dogan等,2009;Wolter等,2007)、WorldView-2(2 m)(Whiteside和Bartolo,2015)、IKONOS(1 m)(Sawaya等,2003),但大多是多光谱卫星数据。其中,由于Landsat具有时间序列长、空间分辨率高等优势,成为水生植被类群分类监测和长时序变化监测的主流数据源(Zhao等,2013;Han等,2015;Luo等,2016a,2020;张寿选等,2008)。(2)在水生植被遥感分类特征研究方面,基于不同植被类群在卫星影像上的光谱响应,构建了一系列提取和区分不同类群的植被指数,如表1。其中,由于浮叶和挺水植被具有典型的植被光谱特征,NDVI成为最为主流的分类植被指数;而沉水植被由于其光谱受到水环境因子的影响,基于不同的湖泊和数据源,构建的提取指数往往不同(表1),但主要用到的传感器波段仍是近红外波段和可见光波段。

表1 常用的水生植被类群遥感提取指数

Table 1 Common spectral index for extracting different aquatic vegetation

植被指数	计算公式	参数描述	提取类群	文献
F	$(\rho_{NIR} - \rho_R)/0.114 - (\rho_R - \rho_B)/0.12$		沉水植被	Chen等(2008)
RVI	$\rho_{NIR}/\rho_R$		浮叶植被	Ma等(2008)
FAI	$\rho_{NIR} - \rho_R - (\rho_{SWIR} - \rho_R) \cdot (\rho_{NIR} - \rho_R)/(\rho_{NIR} + \rho_R)$		藻华	Liang等(2017)
NDVI	$(\rho_{NIR} - \rho_R)/(\rho_{NIR} + \rho_R)$		挺水植被	Han等(2017)
NDWI	$(\rho_G - \rho_{NIR})/(\rho_G + \rho_{NIR})$		浮叶植被	Oyama等(2015)
FVSI	PC2	$\rho_R, \rho_C, \rho_B, \rho_{NIR}, \rho_{R\_edge}$ 和 $\rho_{SWIR}$	浮叶植被	Luo等(2017)
SVSI	TC1-TC2	分别为红波段、绿波段、近红外波段、红边波段和短波	沉水植被	Luo等(2017)
WAVI	$(\rho_{NIR} - \rho_B)/(\rho_{NIR} + \rho_B + 0.5)$	红外波段;	沉水植被	Villa等(2015)
NDAVI	$(\rho_{NIR} - \rho_B)/(\rho_{NIR} + \rho_B)$	PC2为主成分变化的第二主成分;TC1和TC2分别是纓	挺水和浮叶植被	Villa等(2015)
SR	$\rho_R/\rho_{NIR}$	帽变换的亮度指数和	沉水植被	侍昊等(2016)
EVI	$(\rho_{NIR} - \rho_R)/(\rho_{NIR} + C1 \cdot \rho_R - C2 \cdot \rho_B + L)$	绿度指数	浮叶和挺水植被	史林鹭等(2018)
CIVE	$0.44 \cdot \rho_R - 0.88 \cdot \rho_C + 0.39 \rho_B + 18.97$		沉水植被	井然等(2016)
SAVI	$(\rho_{R\_edge} - \rho_C)/(\rho_{R\_edge} + \rho_C)$		沉水植被	汪政辉等(2019)
FAVI	$\rho_{R\_edge}$		浮叶植被	汪政辉等(2019)
MNDWI	$(\rho_C - \rho_{SWIR})/(\rho_C + \rho_{SWIR})$		浮叶和挺水植被	侍昊等(2016)
MAI	$\rho_C + \rho_R - (\rho_{SWIR} + (\rho_B - \rho_{SWIR}) \times (\lambda_{NIR} - \lambda_R))/(\lambda_{NIR} + \lambda_R)$		黄藻	Qing等(2020)



(3) 在水生植被遥感分类方法方面, 除了一些传统的遥感分类方法, 如监督分类法 (Pu 等, 2012; Pande-Chhetri 等, 2014; Han 等, 2015; Villa 等, 2015)、非监督分类法、决策树分类法 (Jiang 等, 2012; Zhao 等, 2012; Luo 等, 2014; Liang 等, 2017; Hou 等, 2018)、面向对象的分类方法 (Whiteside 和 Bartolo, 2015; Visser 等, 2013, 2018) 等, 还利用支持向量机 (Pande-Chhetri 等, 2014)、随机森林 (Husson 等, 2016; Singh 等, 2020; 侍昊 等, 2016; Held 等, 2019) 等机器学习 and 深度学习的智能方法开展水生植被类群的分类。其中, 决策树分类方法由于其简单、快速和易于表达等优点, 一直是水生植被类群最为主流的分类方法; 同时, 近年来机器学习因高精度、易于使用、不易受噪声的影响而越来越多地被用于水生植被类群的分类 (图2)。

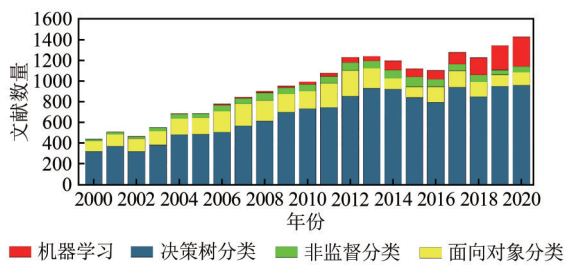


图2 水生植被分类方法文献统计图

Fig. 2 Literature statistical diagram of classification methods for mapping aquatic vegetation

(4) 在分类精度方面, 不同分辨率的卫星遥感对水生植被的类群分类总体精度均可达80%以上 (Luo 等, 2014), 沉水植被相比挺水植被和浮叶植被具有更低的分类精度, 除了混合像元的干扰外, 水体的表现和固有光学属性都很大地影响沉水植被的探测精度 (Mobley, 2001)。研究表明, 即使一个像元中沉水植被的盖度为100%, 它的反射率仍然受水的吸收影响较大, 尤其在近红外波段 (Yadav 等, 2017; Hestir 等, 2008)。当沉水植被覆盖度低于20%时, 其光谱特征与水体相似, 很难识别 (Luo 等, 2014)。

#### 2.4 水生植被种群卫星遥感监测

水生植被种群的数量和盖度能直接反映湖泊生态系统的多样性和生态服务功能的健康程度, 种群识别和空间分布监测对湖泊稳态和生态健康评估非常重要 (Spears 等, 2016; Ye 等, 2011)。

由于不同种群的冠层结构、生物理化参数等不同, 种群间光谱有差异, 可通过高光谱/超高光谱和高空间分辨率遥感数据捕捉到其差异, 从而实现水生植被种群的分类识别, 且已有相关探索研究和应用实践 (Underwood 等, 2006; Tian 等, 2010; Pu 等, 2012; Husson 等, 2016; Visser 等, 2013); 但其差异远远小于类群间的光谱差异, 尤其是沉水植被, 其差异往往会受不同的水环境因子的光学属性影响而被掩盖, 很难用多光谱传感器捕捉到。因此, 仅仅通过多光谱影像的光谱数据很难对水生植被种群, 尤其是沉水植被种群, 进行精细分类。然而不同的沉水植被种群, 往往具有不同的生活史 (物候), 其萌芽期、生长期、旺盛期、衰亡期往往不同 (Wiegleb 和 Brux, 1991; Poerschmann 等, 2015), 如菹草属于冬春生长型植物, 3—4月生长速度较快, 4月下旬至5月生物量最大, 5月下旬至6月下旬死亡, 7月份生物量达到最小值, 8—10月进入休眠期, 11月开始进入萌发期, 12—2月生长速度缓慢 (Rogers 和 Breen, 1983; 陈书琴 等, 2008), 而微齿眼子菜在春夏进入生长旺盛期, 3月份生物量最少, 4—5月份开始萌生, 7月份其生物量达到最大值, 随后生长减缓并逐渐向越冬期过渡 (靳宝锋和郭友好, 2001)。因此, 可通过高时间分辨率的多时相特征获取每个月份的沉水植被空间分布数据, 然后结合不同种群的生活史 (物候) 特征, 开展不同沉水植被种群的时空分布监测, 该方法已应用在太湖等浅水湖泊。结果表明, 该方法对太湖沉水植被优势种群监测的总体精度可达到65%左右 (Han 等, 2018; Hou 等, 2018; 王琪 等, 2015; 杨井志成 等, 2021), 但该方法对生活史相同或者相近的种群监测效果差, 精度低 (Luo 等, 2017; 王琪 等, 2015)。

#### 2.5 水生植被理化参数遥感监测

水生植被由于部分或全部植株生长在水面以下, 相比陆上植被, 生物量等生物理化参数的遥感监测有很大难度。目前, 基于多源遥感数据, 围绕水生植被生物量、叶面积指数 (LAI)、高度、氮浓度, 初级生产力等参数开展一些研究。相比沉水植被, 挺水植被的理化参数测量方便, 且光谱受水体影响小, 其遥感估算研究相对较多, 且精度较高 (Byrd 等, 2014; Mutanga 等, 2012;

Luo 等, 2016b; Luo 等, 2017)。在遥感数据源的应用和监测方法方面, 大多研究选用光学多光谱或高光谱卫星数据, 结合理化参数的实测数据, 新建或应用敏感植被指数, 构建经验或半经验遥感反演模型对生物量、LAI、氮浓度等理化参数进行估算, 如 Pu 等 (2012) 利用 Landsat TM 多光谱和 EO-1 ALI 高光谱数据绘制了佛罗里达西海岸的沉水植被盖度分布图, 并构建了多元回归模型反演了沉水植被的叶面积指数 (LAI) 分布图; Villa 等 (2018) 利用 Landsat、Sentinel-2 和 Spots 等数据, 基于多个植被指数, 构建了挺水与浮叶植被的 LAI 半经验遥感反演模型, 对其进行估算 (Villa 等, 2018); Gao 等 (2017) 基于 HJ 多光谱数据提出了归一化水体调整植被指数 (NWAVI), 认为该指数在反演沉水生物量方面优于常见的植被指数 (如 NDVI、EVI、NDAVI、WAVI、DVI 等), 并对太湖不同季节的水生植被生物量进行了定量反演。在沉水植被的生物量估算方面, 也有研究考虑沉水植被与透明度的关系, 结合植被指数估算其生物量 (Yadav 等, 2017; Ma, 2008)。此外, 考虑到雷达可以透过植被冠层的间隙, 能够精准的探测到植被 (尤其是高大植被, 如芦苇) 的三维几何结构, 如高度等, 在植被冠层结构参数的监测中独具优势 (Kellndorfer 等, 2004)。一些研究尝试基于 LiDAR 数据和 Radarsat 影像开展水生植被的高度和生物量等的监测, 并认为将光学遥感和雷达相结合开展生物量监测能提高其估算精度。如 Corti 等 (2017) 利用机载 LiDAR, 绘制了湖滨带芦苇的分布范围、密度和高度; Costa (2005) 和 Costa 等 (2002) 评估了雷达影像数据提取水生植被和估算生物量的潜力, 并基于 Radarsat 和 JERS-1, 反演了亚马逊平原的水生植被生物量, 进而估算了该区域的水生植被的净初级生产力空间分布; Luo 等 (2017) 利用机载 LiDAR 和高光谱数据, 构建了单一特征和多特征的芦苇生物量反演模型, 精度评价结果显示, 将 LiDAR 的特征量和高光谱数据结合后构建的芦苇生物量反演模型的估算精度最高。

### 3 结 语

(1) 综合多要素发展沉水植被种群高精度遥感提取方法。相比浮叶和挺水植被, 沉水植被是浅水湖泊的关键类群, 在一定营养水平条件下,

沉水植物种群的多样性和盖度决定着湖泊的稳态类型 (Janssen 等, 2014; Soana 等, 2012), 因此, 对湖泊沉水植被种群丰度和盖度的时空分布和变化监测对湖泊生态系统和水质管理及修复尤为重要。但目前受遥感光谱时空分辨率的限制, 利用遥感结合生活史的方法对沉水植被种群的监测精度也仅能达到 65% 左右, 尤其是生活史差异较小的种群, 目前方法很难精细识别。然而, 沉水植被种群除了生活史有差异外, 不同的种群对生境因子 (如耐污力、光环境、水深、抗波浪、水质、浊度、水体流速度、PH、底质特征等) 的生态幅也各有不同 (陈中义 等, 2000; Xiao 等, 2010)。未来研究中, 在数据方面, 随着高时空分辨率遥感传感器的不断涌现, 发展高时空分辨率数据的沉水植被种群提取方法以提高识别精度; 在方法方面, 以种群间的生境和生活史差异作为辅助知识, 结合遥感监测结果, 尝试通过考虑生境和生活史的沉水植物种群监测方法, 实现湖泊沉水植被种群的时空分布高精度监测。

(2) 拓展水生植被参数监测方法和模型的时空应用尺度。近几十年来, 在全球气候变暖和人类活动加剧的大背景下, 对全国或者全球湖泊的水生植被面积或生物理化参数开展长时序遥感监测, 掌握其时空变化规律, 研究其驱动机制 (气候变化、人类活动等), 可为全球湖泊生态保护、湖泊资源可持续发展等提供基础理论。目前的水生植被定量监测研究仅限于某个湖泊, 缺乏一套普适性的湖泊水生植被分类监测和植被参数反演方法。随着遥感大数据的发展, 未来可充分考虑水生植被各参数监测算法的影响因素等, 发展适合多湖泊水生植被参数的遥感定量监测算法; 在遥感大数据云平台 (如 Google Earth Engine 等) 支撑下, 构建区域或全球湖泊的水生植被空间分布、生物量、LAI 等生物理化参数的遥感产品, 服务于区域或全球湖泊生态评估、湿地可持续发展评估等。

(3) 小区域发展无人机多传感器的水生植被遥感应用。相比大型浅水湖库, 小型湖库的水生植被更易受周围环境的影响而扩张或消失, 其水生植被类群、种群及其生物理化参数的现状掌握和时空分布变化信息对区域生态发展、水源地保护和湖库管理等更为重要。而目前受限于光学卫星时空分辨率和天气影响, 小型湖库的水生植被

监测体系很难满足业务化应用; 而人工现场调查只能获取点上的信息, 无法全面掌握小型湖库中植被信息的分布情况。无人机具有机动灵活、高效快速、精细准确、作业成本低、适用范围广、生产周期短, 且不受天气影响等优点, 已成为小区域地表信息监测的重要手段。未来, 随着无人机和高光谱技术的不断发展, 结合机器/深度学习算法, 利用无人机搭载高光谱和激光雷达传感器, 开展小型湖库水生植被类群、种群及其生物理化参数的精细化监测和业务化应用具有很大前景和可行性。

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## Research progress of aquatic vegetation remote sensing in shallow lakes

LUO Juhua, YANG Jingzhicheng, DUAN Hongtao, LU Lirong, SUN Zhe, XIN Yihao

*Key Laboratory of Watershed Geographic Sciences, Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing 210008, China*

**Abstract:** In shallow lakes or reservoir, aquatic vegetation plays an important role in purifying water, maintaining the balance of lake ecosystems, supporting socioeconomic functions and protecting lake ecological environment. However, an excessive amount of macrophytes, especially floating-leaved vegetation, can have some negative effects on lake ecology. For example, the addition of large amounts of plant material to the lake bottom can cause lake silting and accelerate lake swamping; the release of pollutants into the lake water when the plants die and decay can result in water pollution. Therefore, it is very important to map spatiotemporal distribution and their changes of aquatic vegetation and then to retrieve biochemical parameters such as coverage and biomass for ecological restoration and management of lakes. Remote sensing techniques have become powerful and effective tools for mapping aquatic vegetation types and their changes over a large area and a long period. In this paper, with the theme of aquatic vegetation remote sensing, we reviewed and summarized the major progresses and methods of remote sensing application in aquatic vegetation in shallow lakes by literature review. We found the research topics in aquatic vegetation remote sensing mainly included hyperspectral analyses, classification and mapping, parameter inversion, change detection, and so on. We also offered a literature statistical diagram of classification methods for mapping aquatic vegetation, and found decision tree was the most popular and machine learning was becoming more and more popular in all mapping methods. Finally, we discussed existing major challenges, potential solutions and future prospects in aquatic vegetation remote sensing, including developing a multi-parameter method for mapping different species of submerged vegetation, expanding the spatial-temporal scale of inversion models in parameters in application and making full use of the advantages of UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) coupled with hyperspectral and multispectral sensors for mapping and parameter inversion in aquatic vegetation.

**Key words:** aquatic vegetation, submerged aquatic vegetation, biomass, remote sensing, classification, change detection, shallow lakes, lake restoration

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