

Drone Usage Summary from the NERRs Needs Assessment

Report Generated March 2025

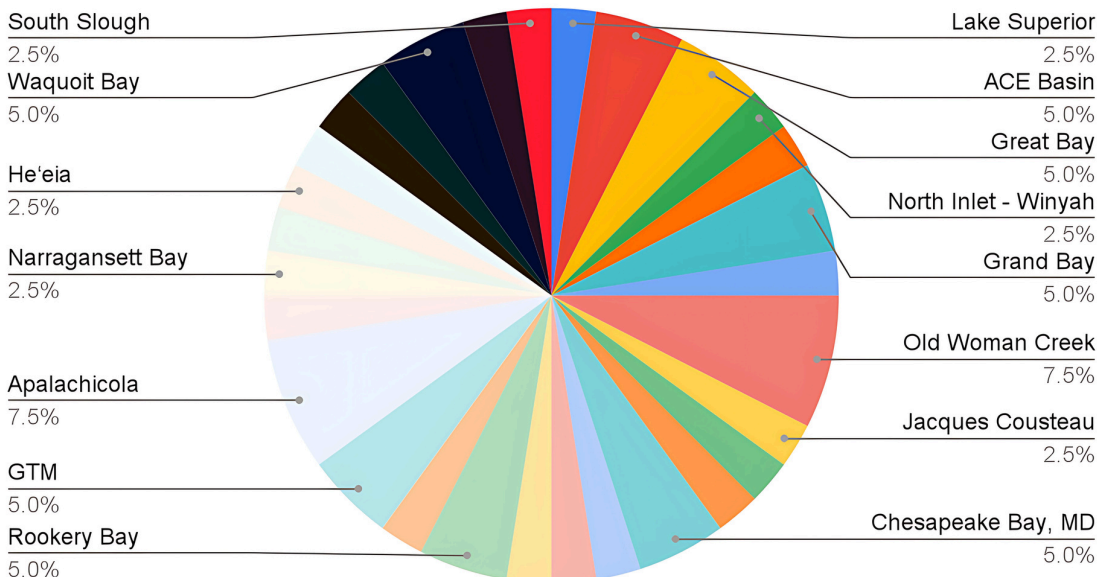
Background:

At the 2022 National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) Annual Meeting, a strong interest in implementing UAS-based monitoring was made evident by attendance at the Getting Creative session, which was a discussion following up on results from the "Drone the SWMP" science collaborative catalyst project. NERR staff were quick to follow up the Getting Creative session with the idea to take the information from the previous science collaborative work and create a proposal to transfer the information from that project to a more geographically diverse set of ecosystems and associated end users, which led to the funding of the "Drone the NERRs" project funded in 2023. One output from this project is to build a Community of Practice for Drone usage in the NERRs and to enable knowledge transfer. A Community of Practice (CoP) is a group of people who share a common interest, concern, or passion and thus come together and regularly interact to fulfill associated goals (Lave & Wenger, 1991). With the growing interest by NERRS staff to utilize UAS-based monitoring, and the vast expanse of NERRS across the United States, a CoP can provide a means to connect and learn in a collaborative fashion.

Who did we reach

In total there were 40 persons who responded to the survey, representing 19 NERRs. Reserve representation:

Count of Reserve:



Who uses drones

Usage

Of the 40 survey respondents, 22 (55%) of them use drones, although only 10 survey respondents indicate that they are licensed drone pilots.

How does your reserve currently use drones?



The major use for drone usage is for habitat mapping and monitoring (n=23), outreach and demos (n=12), footage for marketing/websites (n=12), and wildlife surveys (n=7). Supplemental drone usage is for disaster response mapping and monitoring (n=6), and training or workshops (n=5).

Other uses mentioned include:

- Use of drones to capture images for interpretative exhibits and digital trail maps
- Making connections with schools around careers and technology
- Specifically mapping for change analysis, including pre/post-disturbance restoration intervention.

Below are the reserves that indicated possession or use of the following drone brands. Some of the survey respondents indicated that they have a drone but it is not currently in use.

Brands of Drone Used/Possessed at Reserve	Reserve(s) <i>* indicates possession of drone(s) but not using it yet ** indicates that the drone is not operational</i>
DJI (including Phantom, Mavic & Matrice)	ACE Basin, Chesapeake Bay- MD, Chesapeake Bay- VA, Elkhorn Slough, Grand Bay, Jobos Bay, North Inlet - Winyah Bay, **Old Woman Creek, *Padilla Bay, San Francisco Bay, Sapelo Island
Skydio	Chesapeake Bay- MD, Elkhorn Slough, *Grand Bay, *Padilla Bay
IF800 Tomcat	Apalachicola, GTM affiliate, Rookery Bay
Parrot Anafi	Apalachicola, GTM affiliate, Rookery Bay
eBee X	Chesapeake Bay- VA

Below are the imaging processing software and/or flight app and the reserves who indicated usage of the software.

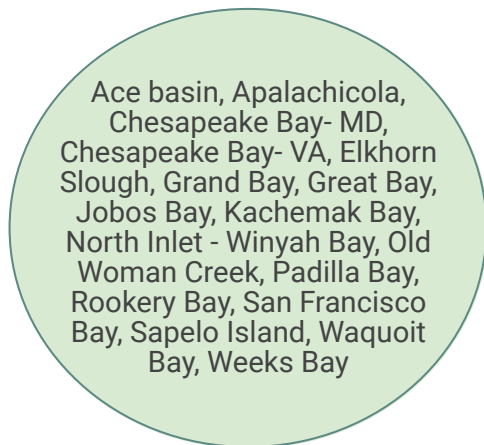
Image Processing Software & Flight App	Reserve(s) * indicates software use is inactive
Pix4Dmapper	ACE Basin, Chesapeake Bay- VA, North Inlet - Winyah Bay, Rookery Bay, San Francisco Bay, Sapelo Island
ESRI Drone2map	Apalachicola, Grand Bay, GTM affiliate, Rookery Bay
DJI Pilot/Fly	Chesapeake Bay- MD, Elkhorn Slough, North Inlet - Winyah Bay, San Francisco Bay, Sapelo Island
TerraScan	ACE Basin, North Inlet - Winyah Bay
Agrisoft Inspired	Elkhorn Slough, *Padilla Bay
Ground Control	GTM affiliate, Rookery Bay
FreeFlight 7	GTM affiliate, Rookery Bay
DroneDeploy	Rookery Bay



Matchmaking Strengths and Challenges:

Below are some potential pairings of the different reserves strengths of using drones and challenges that may be mediated from collaborating with another drone user.

Reserve(s) experiencing challenge with drones

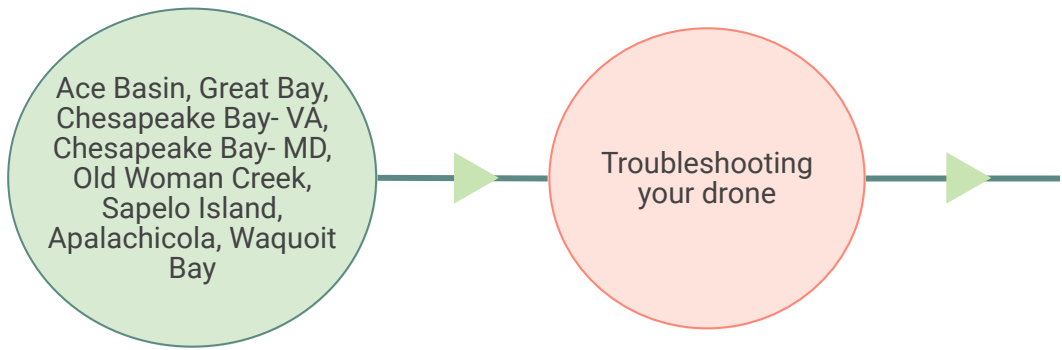
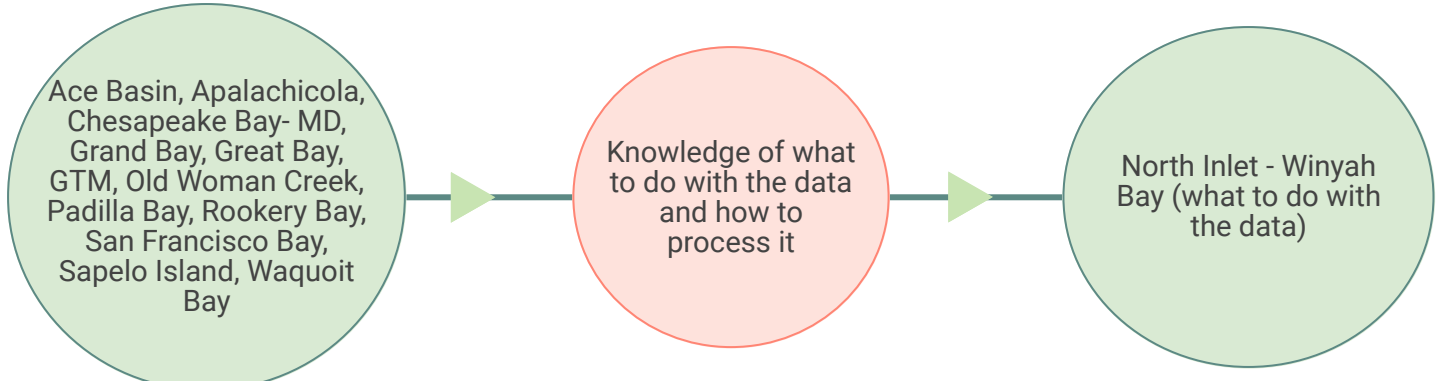
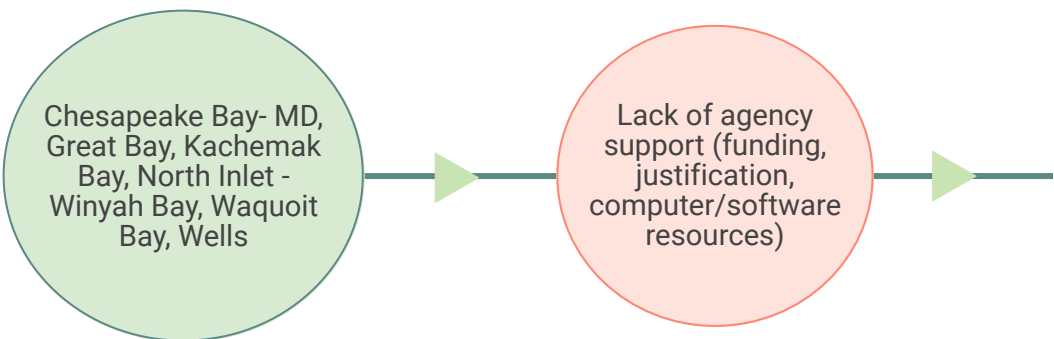
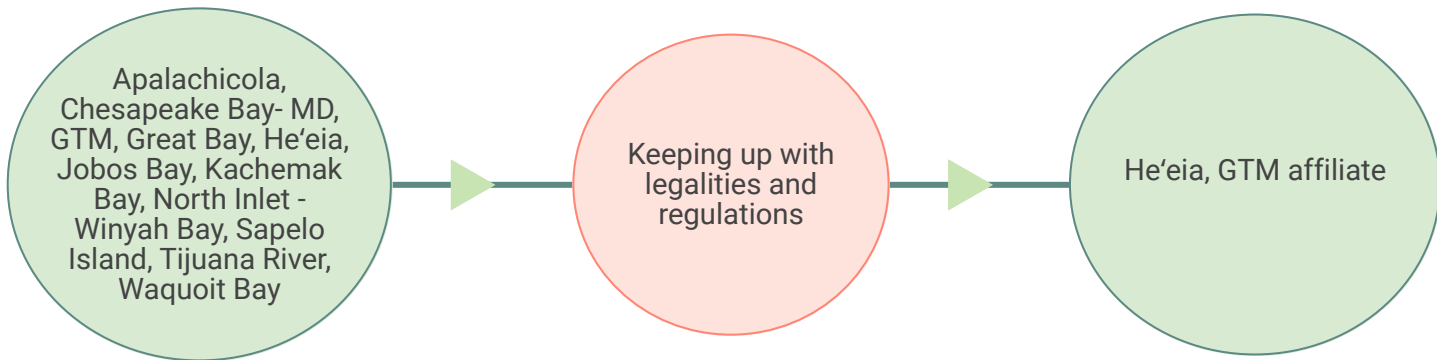
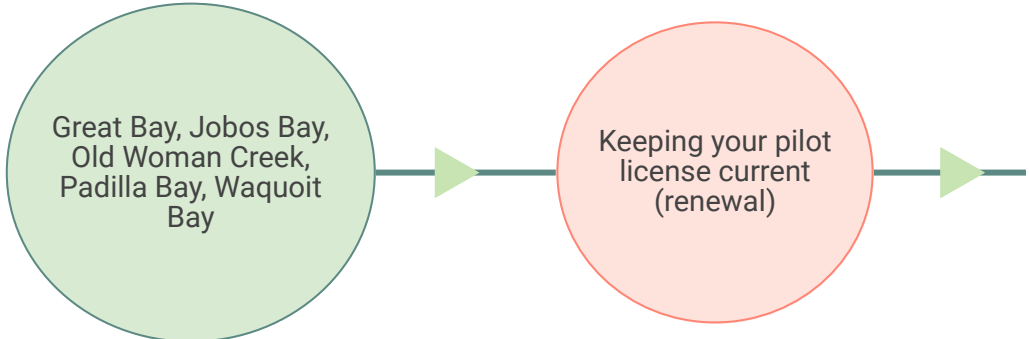


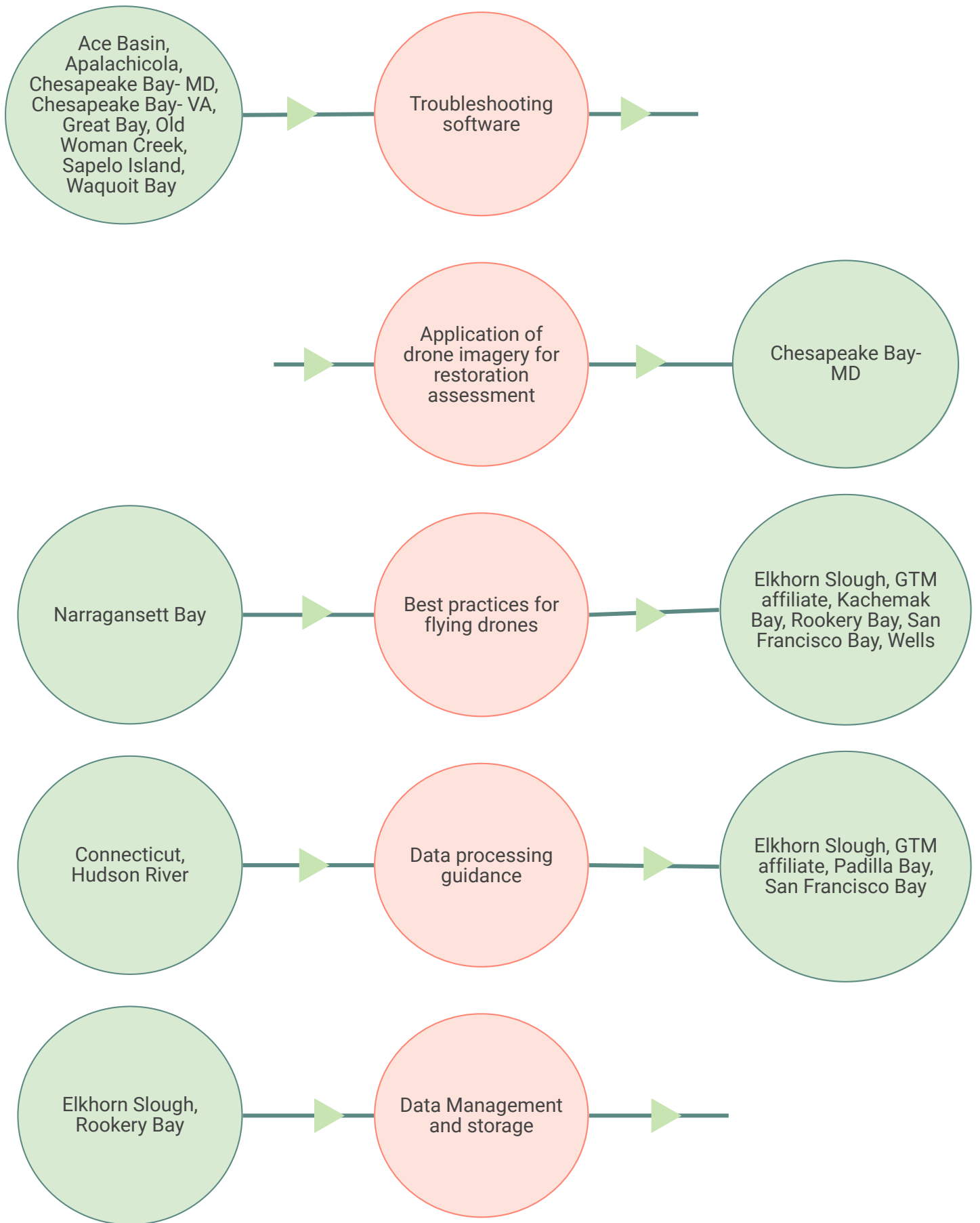
Greatest Challenges Identified

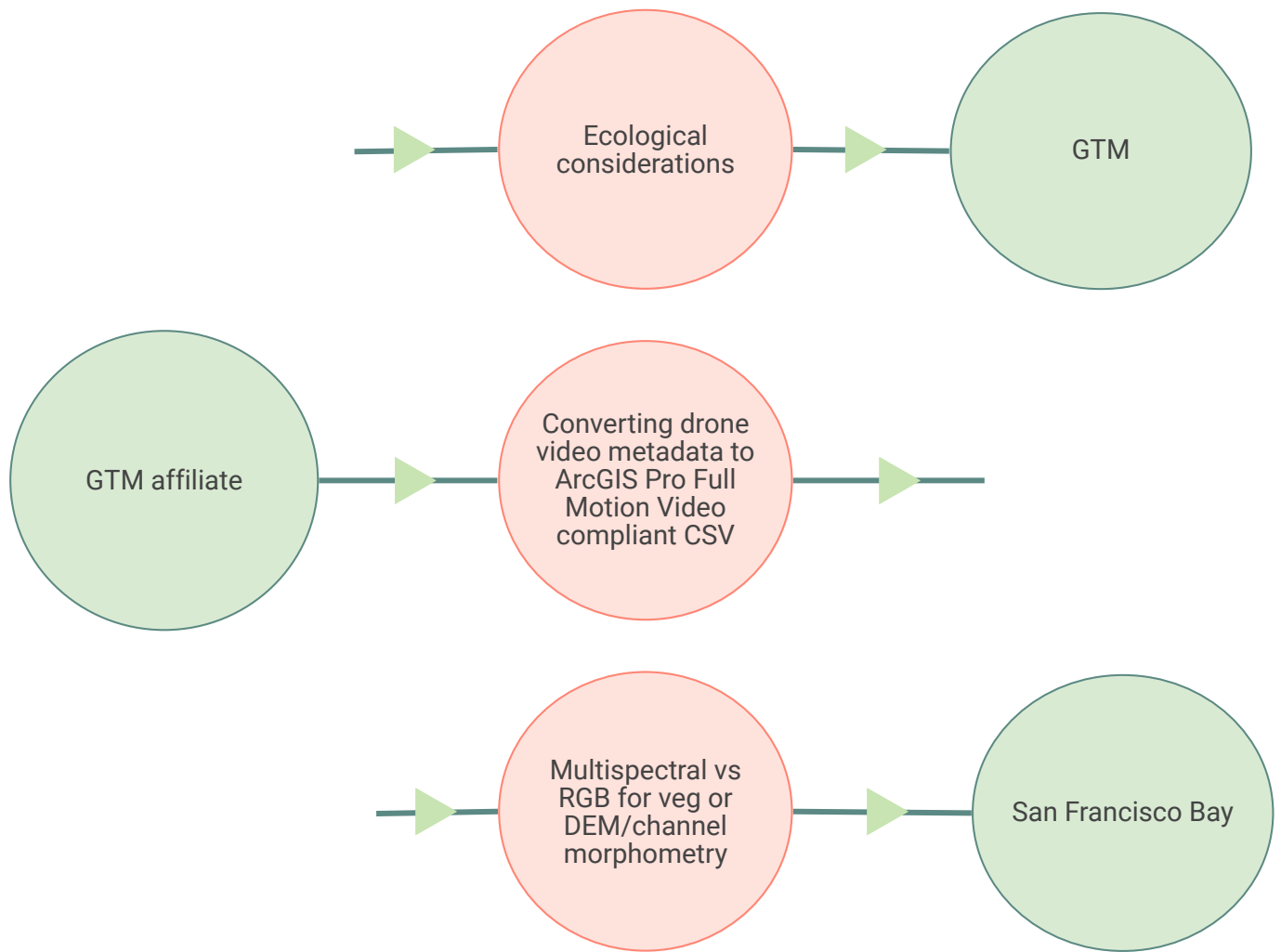


Reserve(s) that may offer corresponding strengths











Non- Drone Users

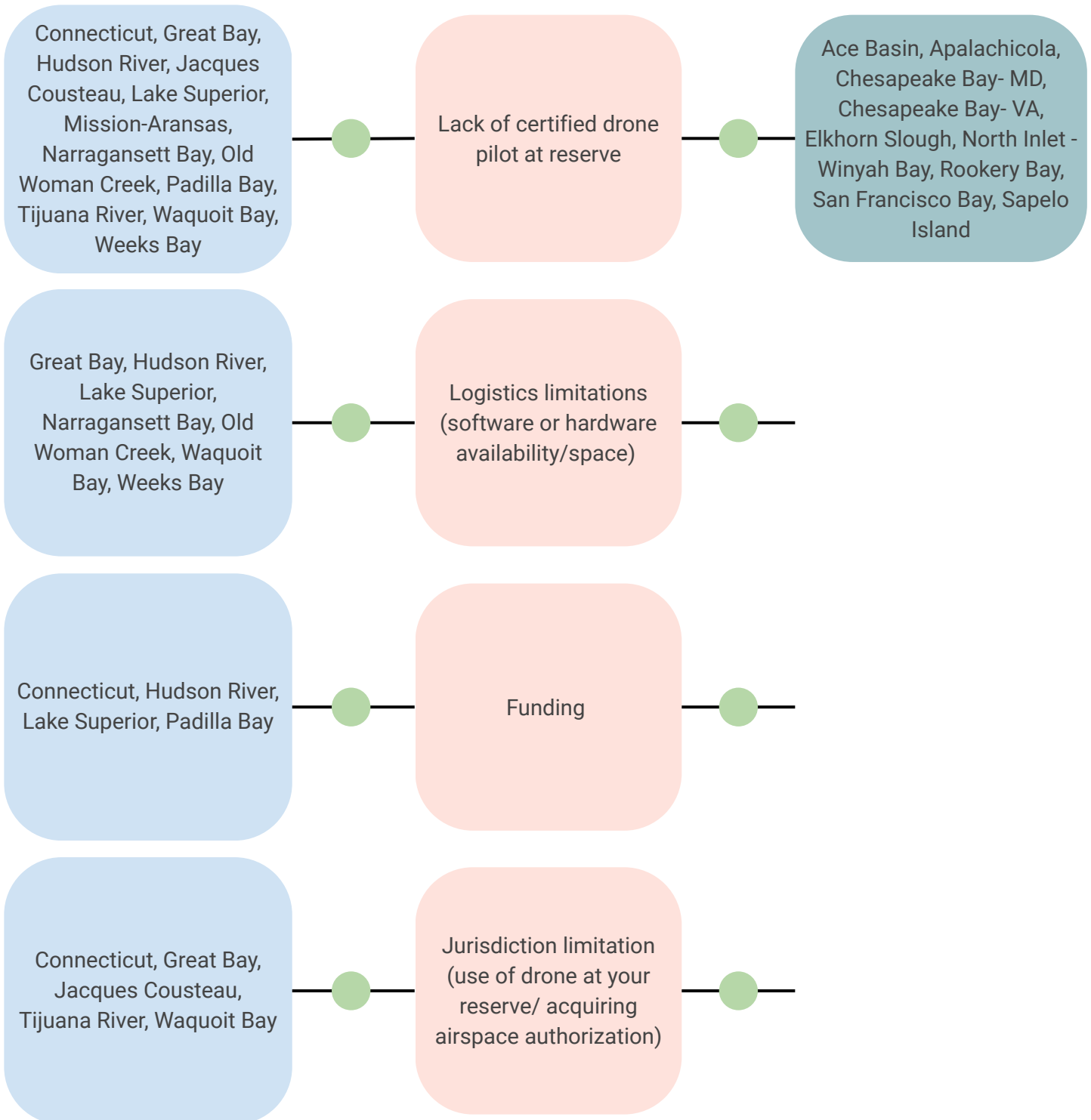
Of the 40 survey respondents, 18 do not use drones. Largest contributors to not using drones was mostly attributed to a lack of certified drone pilots at the reserve or due to logistical limitations.

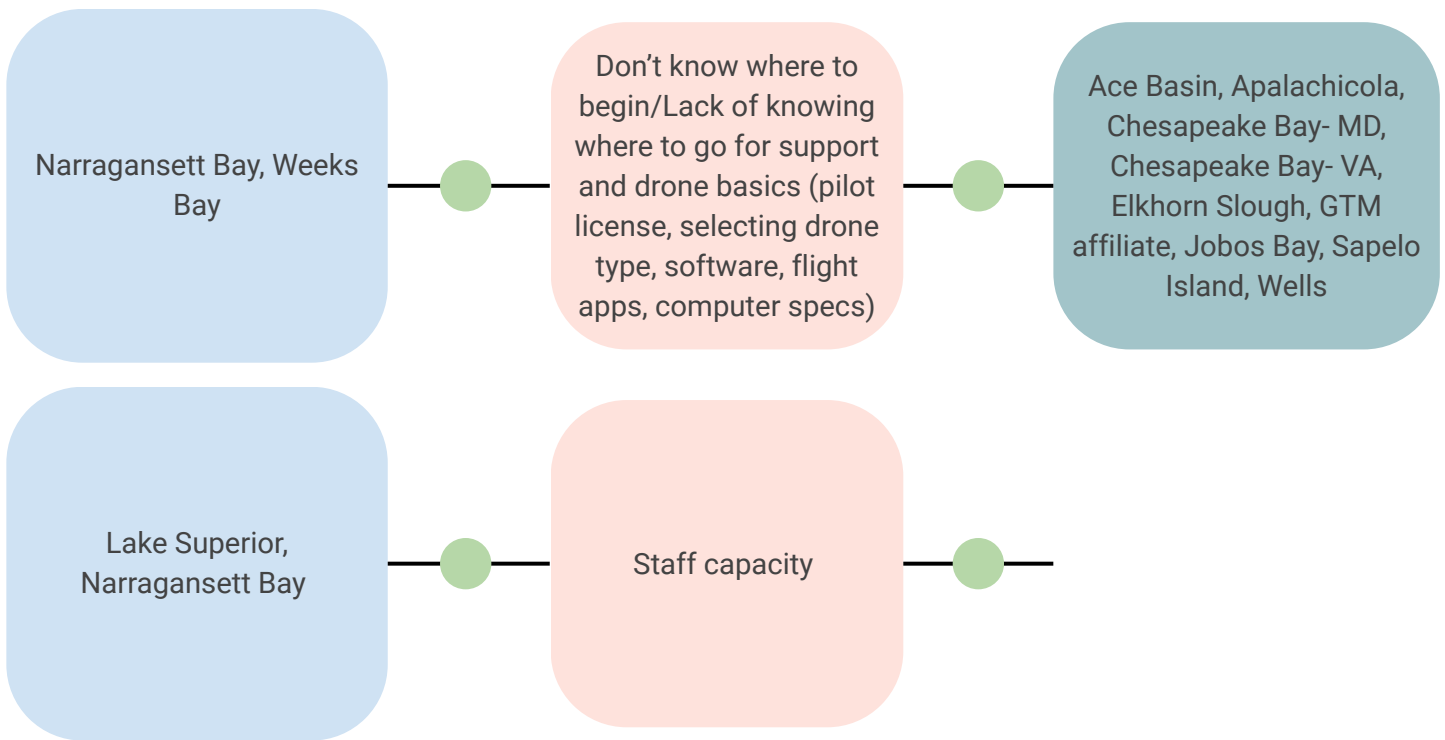
The infographic below shows the reserves on the left that are interested in using drones but are experiencing barriers to starting or maintaining a drone program, the barriers to using the drones in the middle and reserves that possess knowledge or expertise to aid in overcoming the barrier.

Reserve(s) Interested in Using Drones

Barriers to Drone Usage

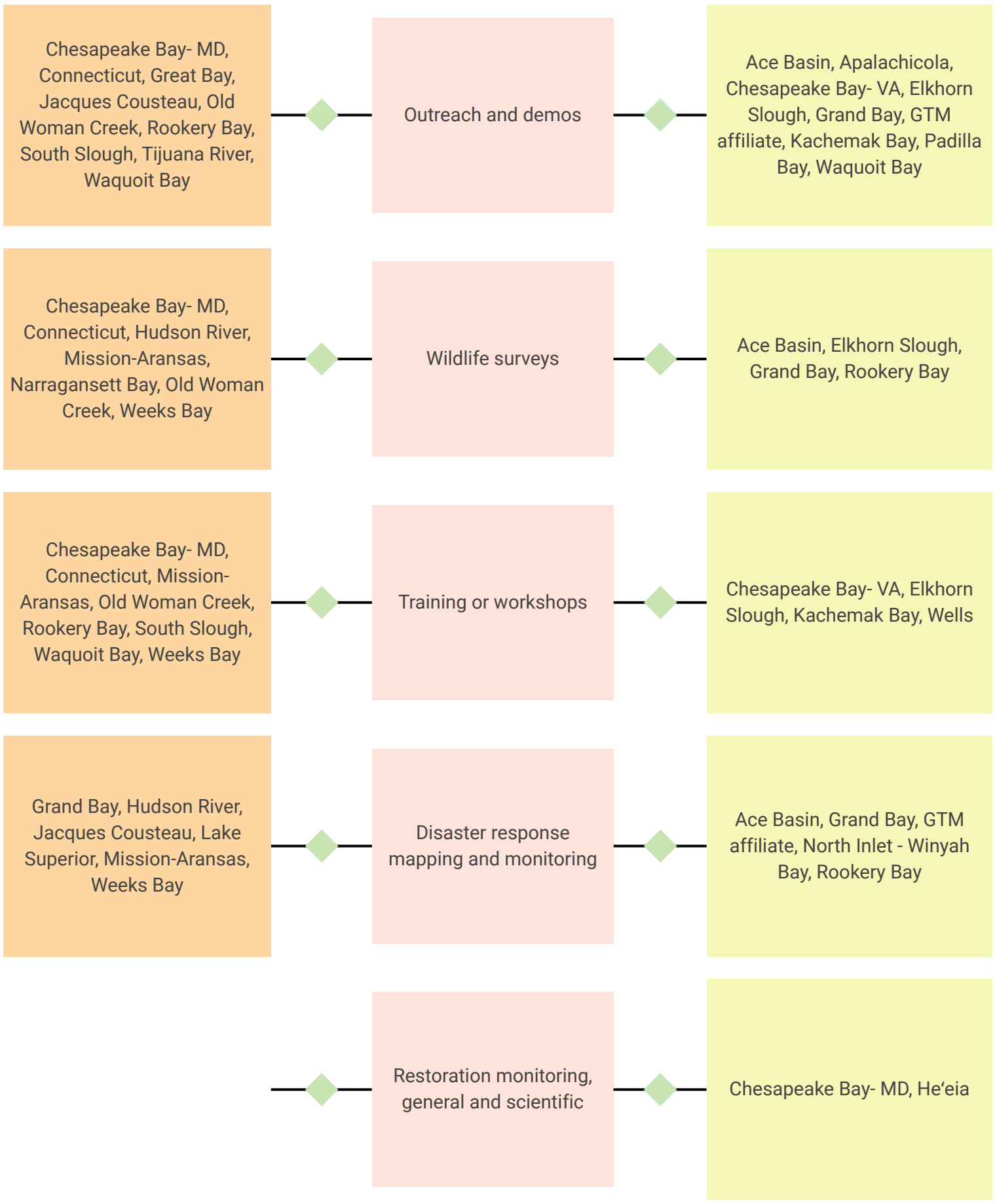
Reserve(s) with Knowledge or Expertise





Reserves that are not using drones, but would like to in the future are paired below with the reserves who are currently using drones for the ideal usage or expertise to facilitate the collaborative efforts of the Community of Practice.

Reserve(s) Interested in Using Drones	Drone Usage Topic of Interest	Reserve(s) with Knowledge or Expertise in Topic of Interest
Chesapeake Bay- MD, Connecticut, Grand Bay, Great Bay, Hudson River, Jacques Cousteau, Lake Superior, Mission-Aransas, Narragansett Bay, Old Woman Creek, Tijuana River, Waquoit Bay, Weeks Bay	Habitat mapping and monitoring	Ace Basin, Apalachicola, Chesapeake Bay-VA, Elkhorn Slough, Grand Bay, GTM, He'eia, Jobos Bay, Kachemak Bay, North Inlet - Winyah Bay, Rookery Bay, San Francisco Bay, Sapelo Island, Waquoit Bay, Wells
Connecticut, Grand Bay, Great Bay, Hudson River, Mission-Aransas, Narragansett Bay, Old Woman Creek, Old Woman Creek, South Slough, Tijuana River, Weeks Bay	Footage for marketing/ websites	Ace Basin, Chesapeake Bay- MD, Elkhorn Slough, Grand Bay, He'eia, Kachemak Bay, Padilla Bay, Rookery Bay, Sapelo Island, Wells





What would you like to learn from a Community of Practice?

Survey results indicates the need for best practices/techniques for flying drones (n=6), request for data processing and share out (n=5), information on software use (especially for habitat mapping) (n=4), and overall troubleshooting (n=1). Additional themes are captured in the circles below (*the larger the circle, the more answers indicated the benefit or need from the Community of Practice).



Other Learning Resources:

Below are compiled responses from the survey identifying other successful known CoPs, recommended experts who may be able to share information or lessons learned, and any other thoughts that would be of benefit to the Community of Practice as it is developed.



Existing Communities of Practice for Drones

- ▶ SECOORA (Drones in the Coastal Zone)
- ▶ Drone the NERRs through the Chesapeake Bay Sentinel Site Cooperative
- ▶ Oceans Unmanned
- ▶ Florida Oyster Recovery Science
- ▶ WAGISA (Washington GIS Association Drone Special Interest Group)
- ▶ Seagrass CoP for the Gulf



Additional Thoughts

- ▶ Elkhorn Slough is developing a workflow for classification of the images through free software with Google Earth Engine that they would love to share with others.
- ▶ People see benefits from collaborating for monitoring efforts and also discovering the partners other Reserves have to help benefit from drone technology.

Find more details on our project page by clicking the link or scanning the QR code below:

<https://nerrssciencecollaborative.org/project/Black23>

