

MMOcean: Multi-Pretext Self-Supervised Learning for Ocean and Coastal Earth Observation

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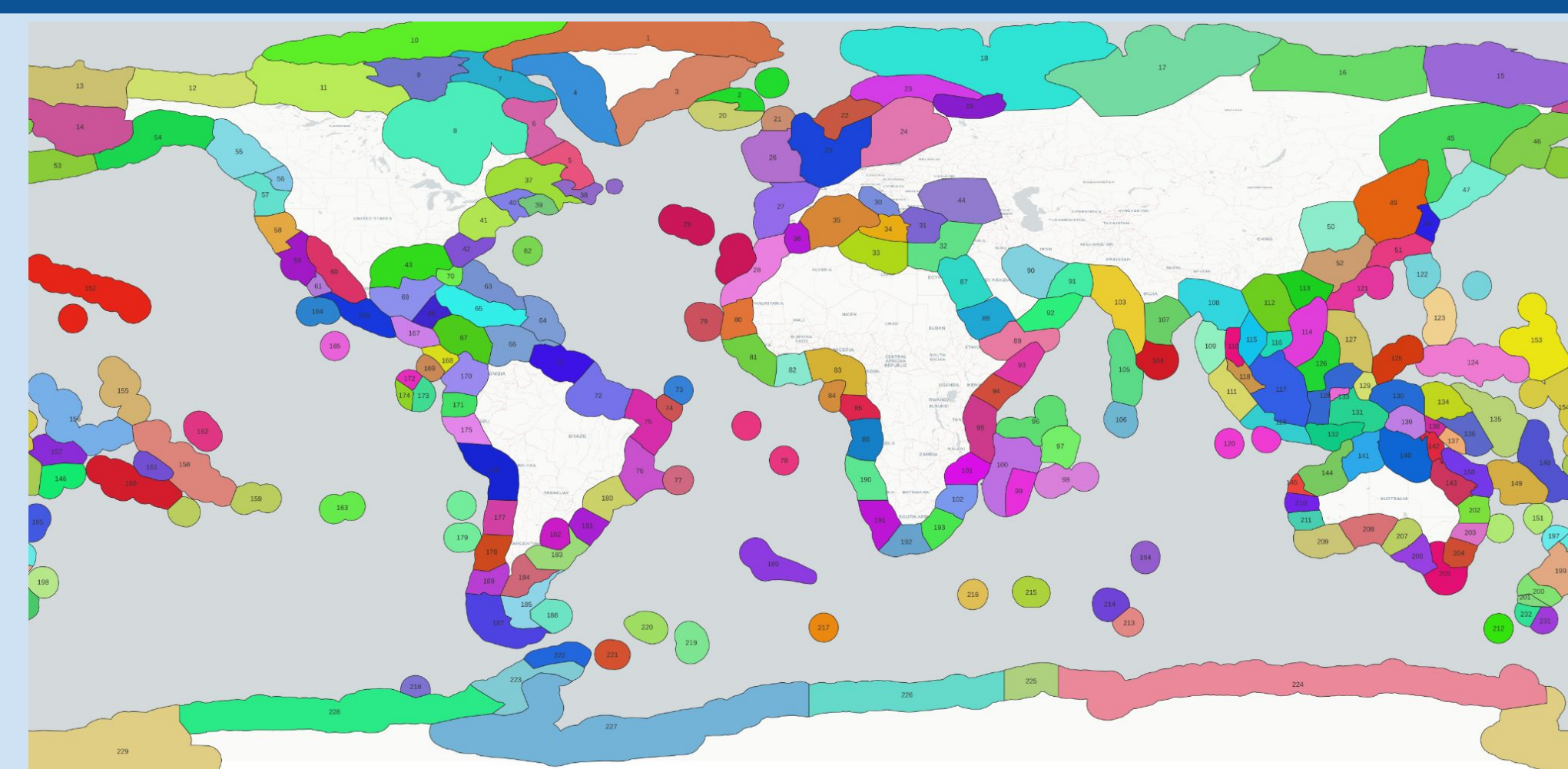
Need for Coastal and Ocean Foundational Models

- EO enables large-scale monitoring of critical ocean and coastal environments
- Marine EO lacks labeled data compared to terrestrial applications
- Self-supervised models tailored to marine data can address this gap
- Existing methods (e.g., MMEarth) rely on pretext tasks ill-suited to marine contexts



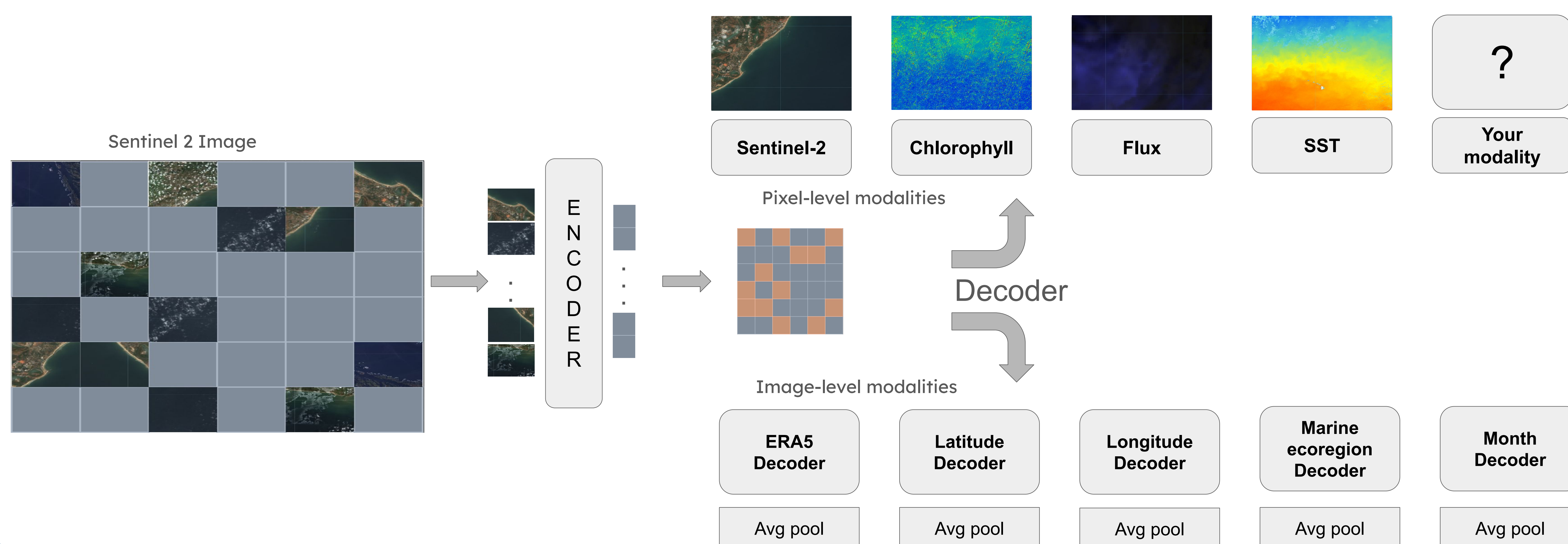
MMOcean Dataset: At Least 1.1M Samples

Input: Sentinel-2 (all bands)
Sampling: WWF Marine Ecoregions
Pretext Tasks: Pixel- and image-level
Resolution: 10–60m
Focus: Marine self-supervised learning



WWF Marine Ecoregions

MMOcean Model: Multi-Pretext Masked Autoencoder



Marine-Specific Pretext Tasks

Surface Reconstruction:

- SST, salinity, chlorophyll-a (pixel-level)
- ERA5 variables, geolocation, time (image-level)

Surface-to-Subsurface:

- Predict subsurface temperature, salinity, and current profiles from surface imagery

Temporal Forecasting:

- Forecast future SST, chlorophyll-a distribution, surface currents

Planned Downstream Applications

Forecasting:

- Marine heatwave prediction (e.g., SST time series forecasting)

Semantic Segmentation:

- Bathymetry mapping (e.g., MagicBathyNet)
- Coastal land-use/change classification

Regression / Classification:

- Water quality assessment (e.g., chlorophyll-a concentration, turbidity classes)

Open Questions

Task Selection:

Which pretext tasks best capture marine-specific phenomena?

Benchmarking:

How to design a marine and coastal SSL benchmark (analogous to SSL4EO-S12)?

Robustness:

How to ensure stable representations across seasons and climate-driven shifts?

References

MMEarth: Exploring multi-modal pretext tasks for geospatial representation learning. Nedungadi, V., Kariryaa, A., Oehmcke, S., Belongie, S., Igel, C., & Lang, N. (2024, September). In *European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)* (pp. 164-182).

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