

OCEAN OPTICS XXIV

Valamar Lacroma Dubrovnik Hotel | Dubrovnik, Croatia | October 7–12, 2018

<https://oceanopticsconference.org>

Wednesday, October 10

Oral Session 6

08:30–09:50

09:30–09:50

HIGH-RESOLUTION SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING OF COASTAL RED TIDES USING LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS OF MESODINIUM RUBRUM OPTICAL PROPERTIES

Mesodinium rubrum is a globally-distributed photosynthetic marine ciliate known to form ephemeral and massive red tides in coastal areas, such as estuaries, fjords, and upwelling zones. Though *M. rubrum* does not produce toxins, it has been identified as prey for *Dinophysis* spp., a dinoflagellate responsible for the diarrhetic shellfish poisoning toxin. *M. rubrum* blooms are generally classified as Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) due to their impact on water quality (i.e., oxygen depletion, modification of food-web dynamics). Detection, sampling, and quantification of such HABs is notoriously challenging due to the speed at which this ciliate can grow, swim, aggregate, disaggregate, and/or be consumed. Here, we present a novel detection and quantification method based on ocean colour satellite remote sensing. The inherent optical properties (absorption and backscattering coefficients) of *M. rubrum* were first characterized using laboratory measurements. Second, a simplified radiative transfer model was used to simulate the specific signature of *M. rubrum*, in terms of remote sensing reflectance (Rrs). Third, a detection and quantification algorithm was developed based on the specific shape of the simulated Rrs spectra: a 705 nm peak associated with high Chlorophyll-a biomass and a green trough associated with Phycoerythrin absorption. Fourth, the algorithm was applied to the 2016–2018 archive of Sentinel-2 satellite data. Several red tides were successfully detected, allowing us to study the spatio-temporal dynamics of *M. rubrum* blooms at high resolution (20 m, 5 days revisit) over a wide coastal area. Massive blooms of other species (e.g., *Lepidodinium chlorophorum*) were also observed and successfully discriminated.

Pierre Gernez, University Nantes, pierre.gernez@univ-nantes.fr

Thomas Lacour, Ifremer, Thomas.Lacour@ifremer.fr

Victor Martinez-Vicente, PML, vmv@pml.ac.uk

Virginie Raimbault, Ifremer, Virginie.Raimbault@ifremer.fr

Véronique Séchet, Ifremer, veronique.sechet@ifremer.fr

Tristan Harmel, Solvo, tristan.harmel@ntymail.com