

11TH U.S. SYMPOSIUM ON HARMFUL ALGAE

MECHANISMS FOR IMPROVED DETECTION OF HABs USING SATELLITES

Rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal waters are valuable natural resources that support a variety of industries, including fisheries, recreation, tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing in the northeastern United States. These industries depend on healthy ecosystems for success and can be negatively impacted by harmful algal blooms (HABs) that produce toxic or harmful effects on people, animals, commodities, and environments.

There are different satellite products and methods used for bloom detection with no “one size fits all” approach. HAB tracking and predicting are interdisciplinary problems requiring observations and models. Chlorophyll biomass can be seen and quantified from satellites, and satellite data can be useful for initiating and validating bloom models. NCCOS has developed models (for other United States regions) describing chlorophyll biomass that are used to identify algal blooms and hotspots. Model accuracy for short-term and seasonal forecasts can be improved by including biological measurements and simulated data.

This workshop will feature talks discussing available satellite products as well as operational examples of their use; hands-on breakout groups to allow participants to become familiar with remote sensing data and products and their applicability to specific HABs and geographic areas; and group discussion about species of concern, research gaps, and stakeholder needs.

This workshop will run 10am-4pm on Sunday, October 23, and include lunch and breaks.

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