🗡 10 - 14 FEBRUARY 2025 🛛 오 ESA-ESRIN, FRASCATI - ITALY

BIOSPACE25 - BIODIVERSITY INSIGHT FROM SPACE

Absorption diversity of bloom-forming phytoplankton species: Toward hyperspectral remote sensing identification of red tide events?

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Red tides & Harmful algal blooms (HABs)

- Accumulation of phytoplankton at very high concentration
- Harmful due to toxins and/or subsequent hypoxia
- Frequent occurrences due to eutrophication
- Major source of concern worldwide
- Undersampled by field monitoring
- Satellite remote sensing proved useful to detect blooms, but

identification of the dominant species is challenging

Potential of hyperspectral RS to detect red tide species?

269 known harmful marine microalgae

214 Toxic species

- 3 Dictyochophytes
- 5 Raphidophytes
- 8 Haptophytes
- 32 Diatoms
- 43 Cyanobacteria
- 123 Dinoflagellates

55 Non-toxigenic species

- 1 Chlorophyte
- 1 Ciliate
- 1 Cryptophyte
- 2 Pelagophytes
- 2 Dictyochophytes
- 23 Diatoms

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25 Dinoflagellates







Reference List of Harminul Micro Alga

List accessed 9 Feb. 2025

Current challenges for bloom identification

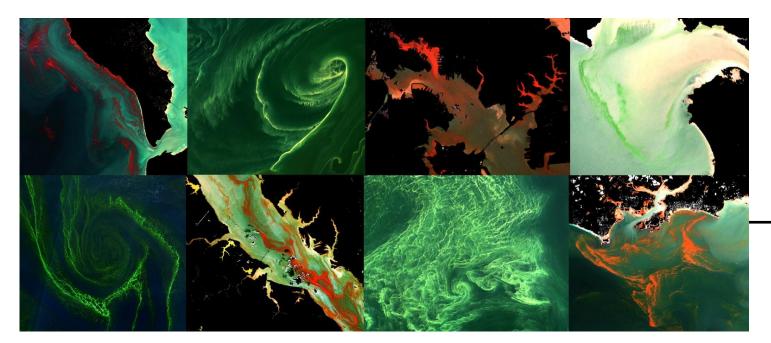
Four optical bloom types can be distinguished by multispectral RS

- Blooms of cyanobacteria
- Surface accumulation of red Noctiluca scintillans
- Red tides of cryptophytes and/or ciliate Mesodinium rubrum
- Green waters dominated by dinoflagellate Lepidodinium chlorophorum

Other classes challenging to separate due to similarities in pigment

composition : diatoms can be confused with haptophytes, raphidophytes,

pelagophytes, and fucoxanthin-bearing dinoflagellates such as Karenia brevis.





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The many shades of red tides: Sentinel-2 optical types of highly-concentrated harmful algal blooms

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Assessing potential of hyperspectral RS

Is it possible to distinguish a bloom caused by a peridinin-bearing dinoflagellate from a bloom caused by a fuco-bearing dinoflagellate?

Is it possible to distinguish a bloom of diatom from a bloom cau sed by other fucoxanthin-bearing species such as haptophytes, raphidophytes, and/or some dinoflagellates ?





Material & Methods



Particulate absorption coefficient $a_{p}(\lambda)$ measured on monospecific algal

cultures using filter pads (inside sphere) or cells suspension (inside PSICAM).

Spectral library of 60 bloom-forming phytoplankton species

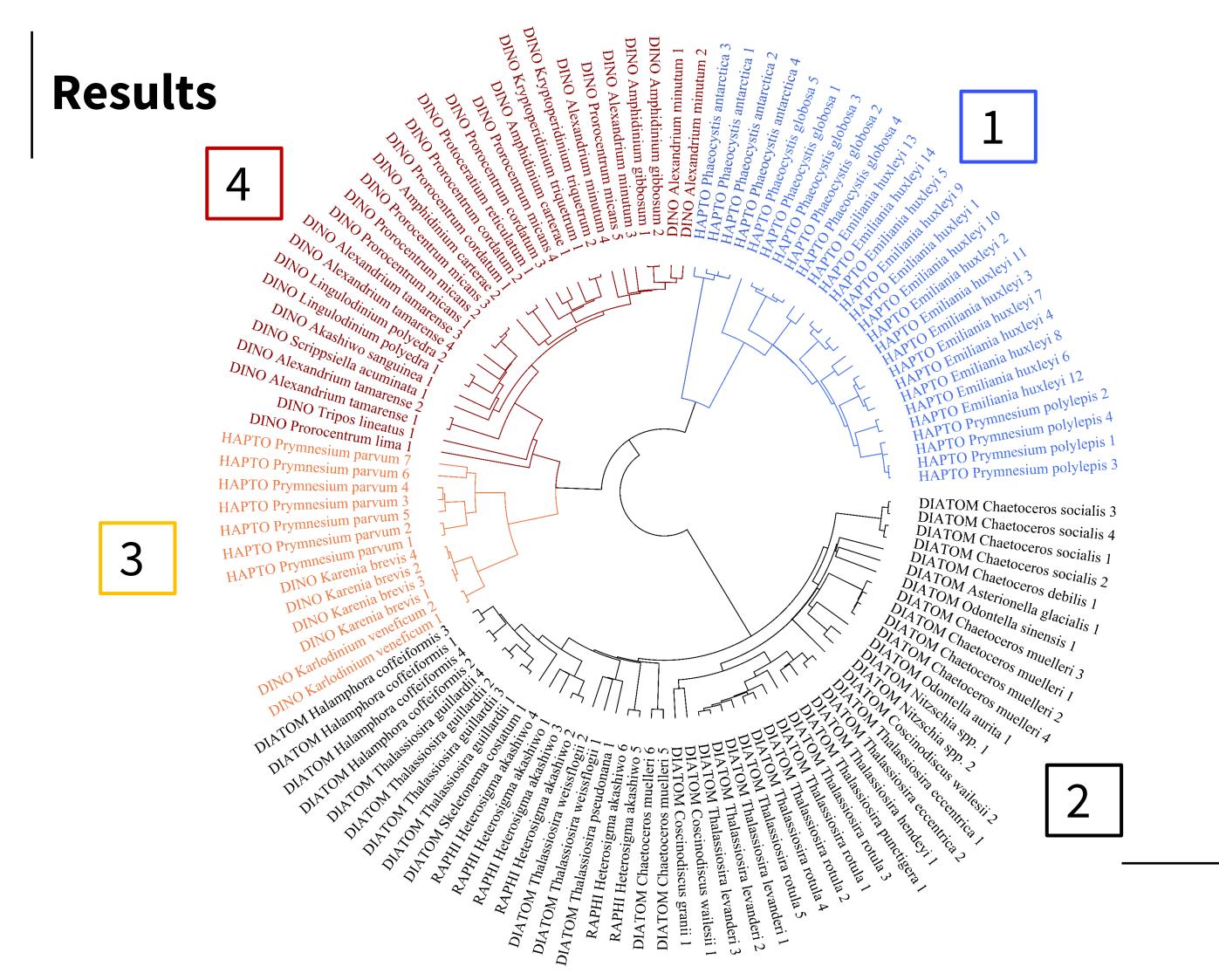
164 hyperspectral spectra covering 8 taxonomic classes compiled from Xi et al. (2015), Lomas et al. (2024), and a new IOP library of bloom-forming species.

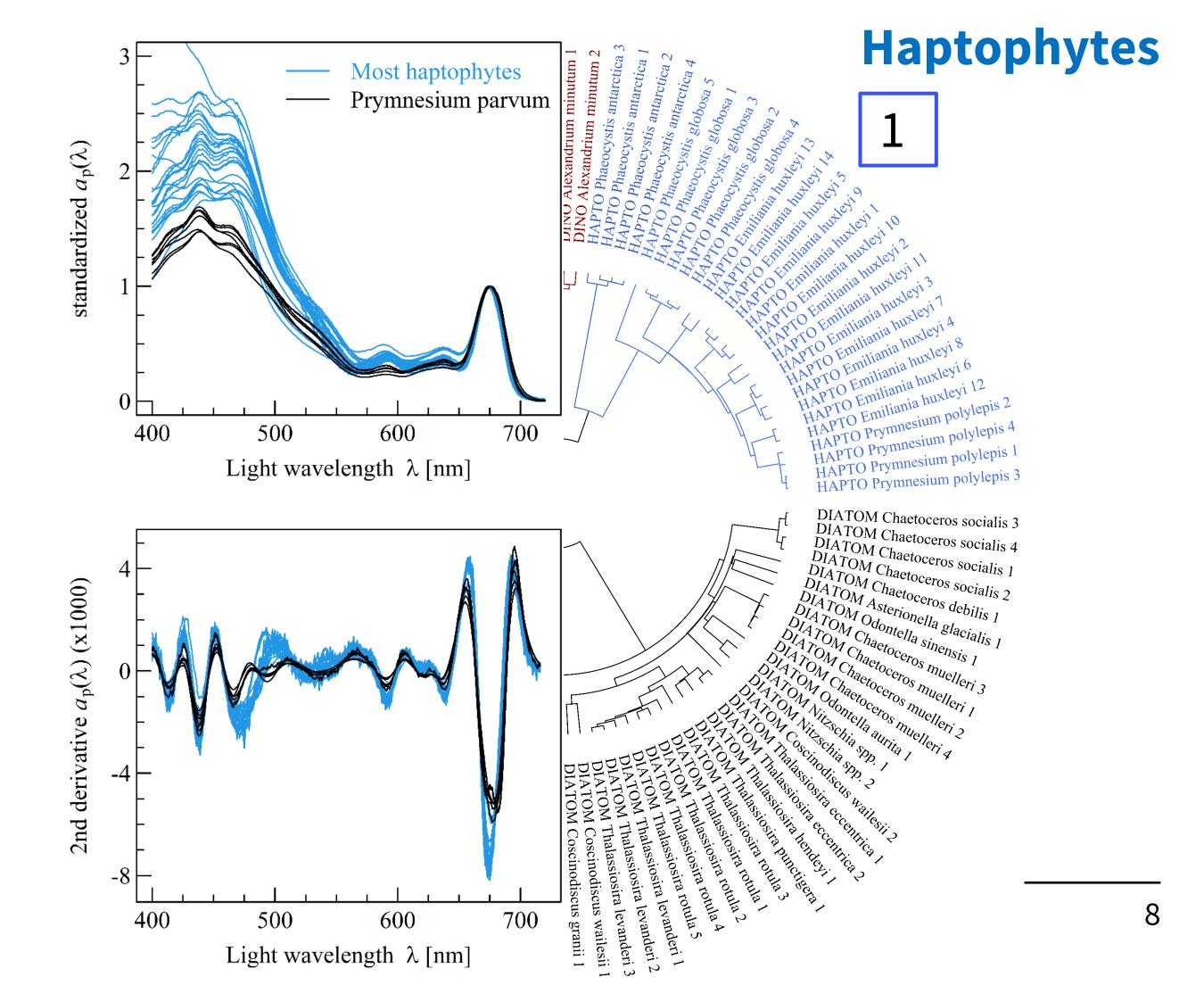
Simple classification method of $a_p(\lambda)$ spectra

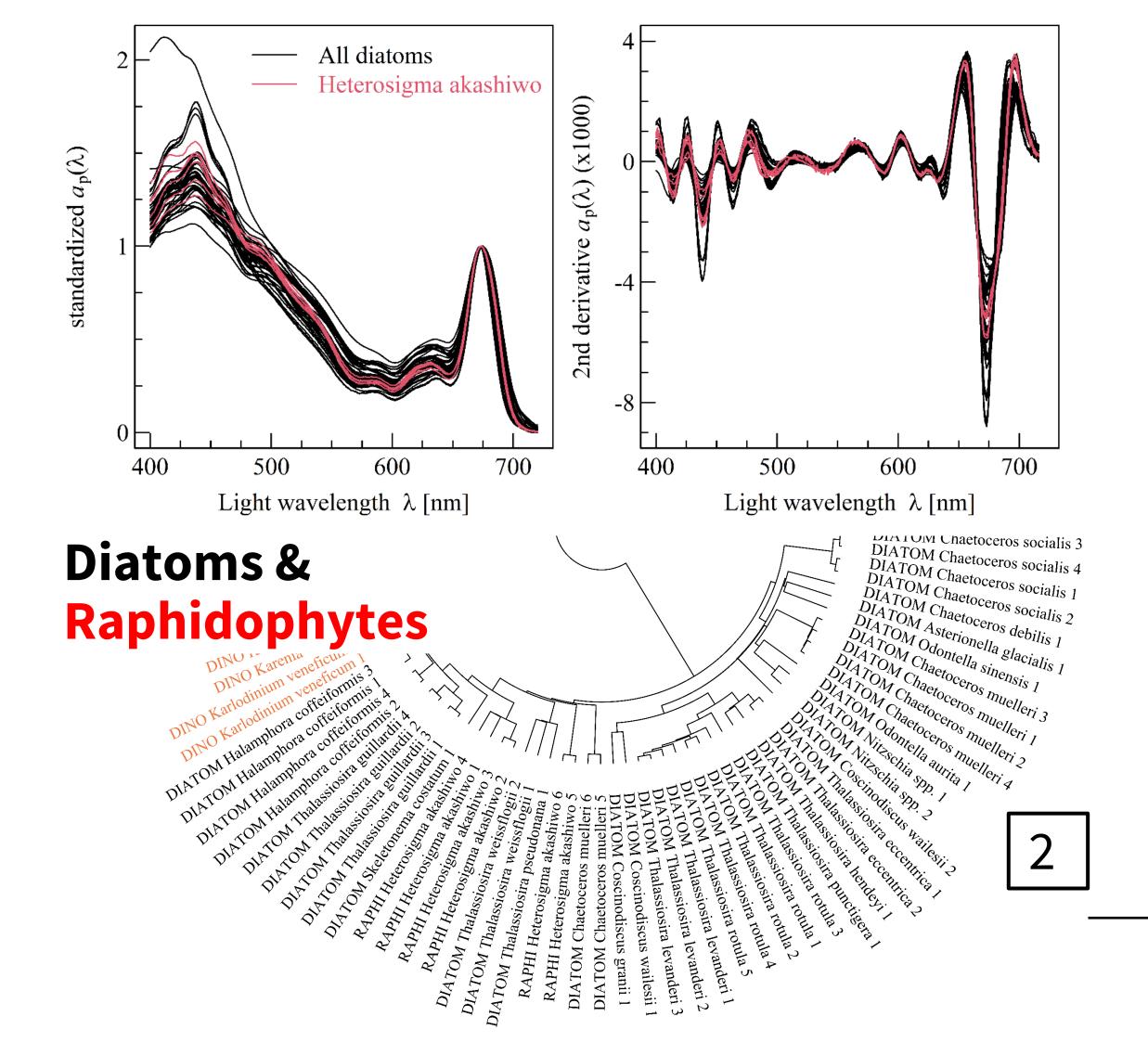
Spectra were smoothed (9nm moving average), and 2nd derivative computed. Hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) was performed using a similarity index distance.

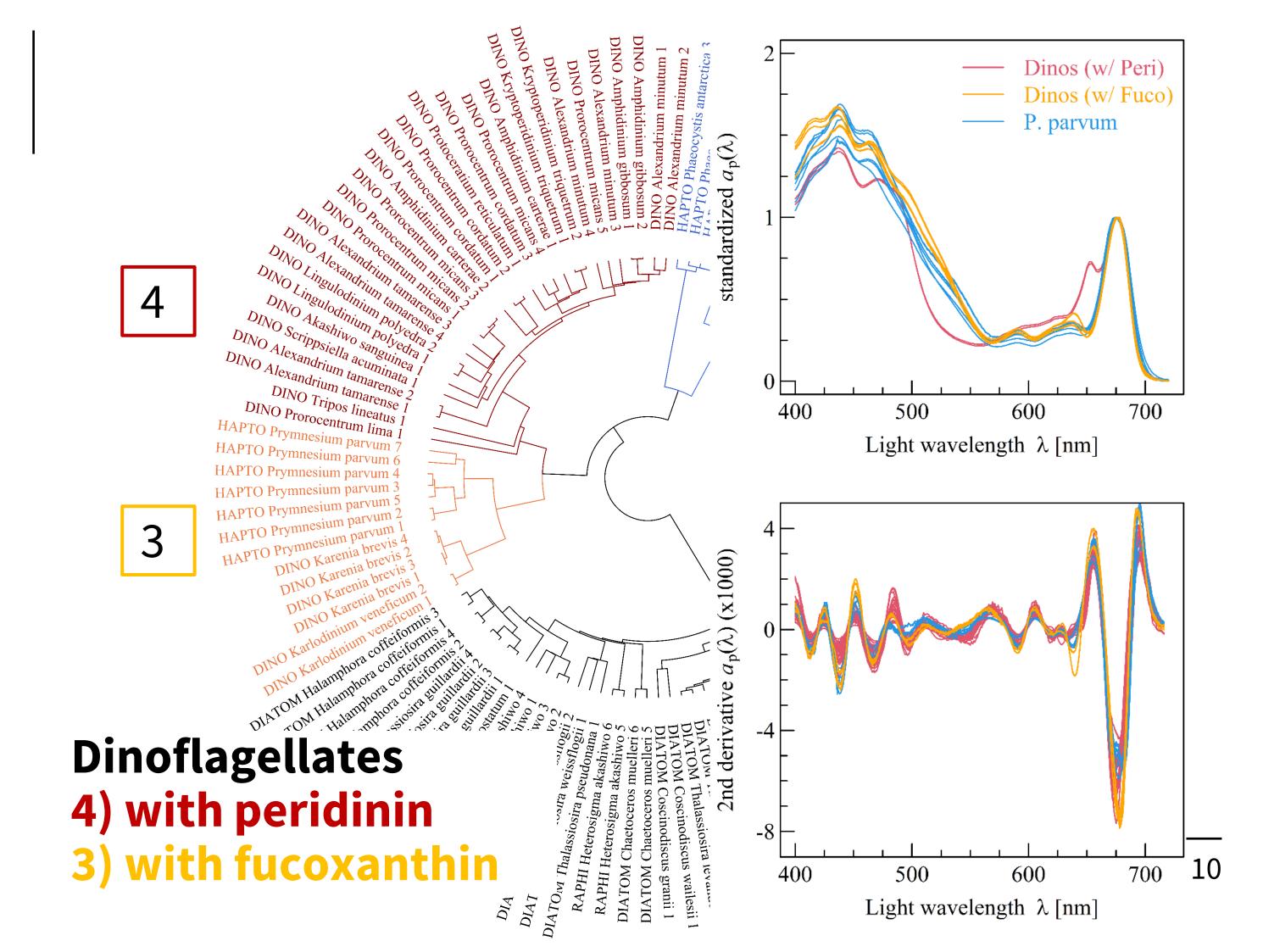












Conclusion

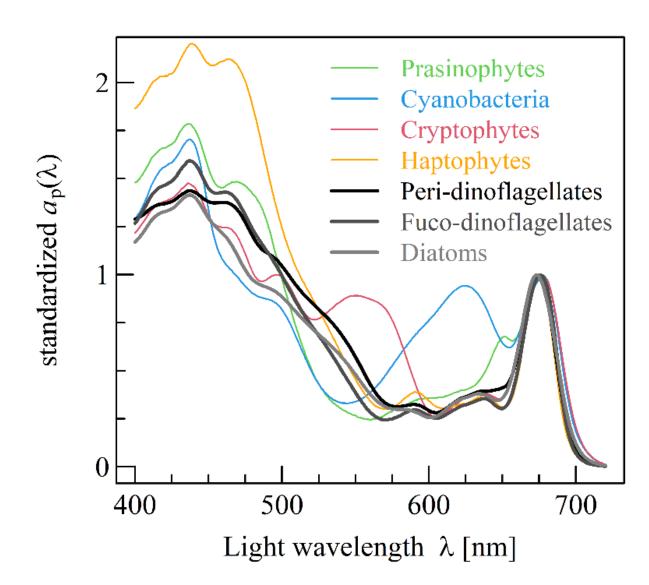
Previous studies shown that cyanobacteria, cryptophytes, and prasinophytes could be distinguished due to their unique pigments and absorption signature.

Here, we confirmed it and further demonstrated that 4 additional types of blooms could be distinguished at taxonomic class level using hyperspectral absorption measurements:

Haptophytes 1)

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- Peridinin-bearing dinoflagellates 2)
- 3 **Fucoxanthin-bearing dinoflagellates**
- Diatoms and/or raphidophytes 4)





Next steps

Analyze library of hyperspectral Remote-sensing reflectance $R_{rs}(\lambda)$. Such library could be obtained from:

- 1) In situ $R_{rs}(\lambda)$ acquired during highly concentrated "monospecific" blooms
- 2) Satellite $R_{rs}(\lambda)$ extracted from bloom images

CNR





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Poster on Thursday:

«Exploring the potential of hyperspectral data from space supporting harmful algal bloom studies»





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- 2) Satellite $R_{rs}(\lambda)$ extracted from bloom images
- 3) Synthetic $R_{rs}(\lambda)$ obtained from IOPs using radiative-transfer simulations







THANK YOU!



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