

Probabilistic models for harmful algae: Application to the Norwegian coast



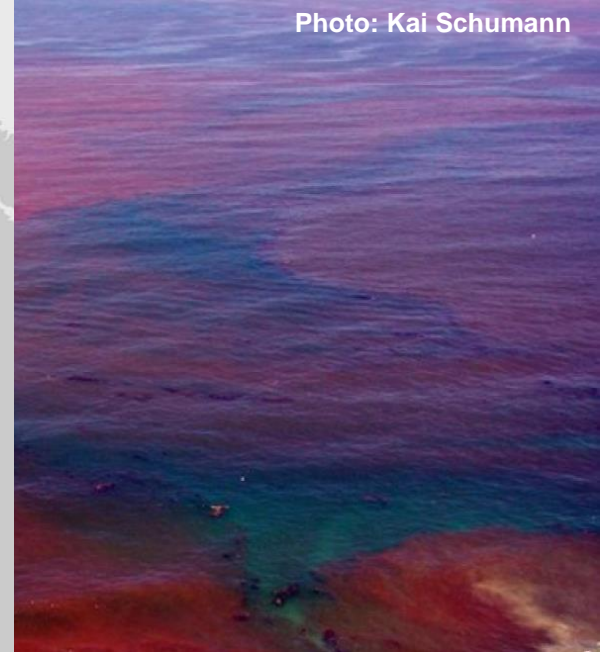
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Karlson et al., 2021

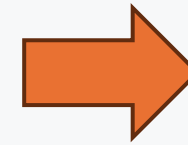
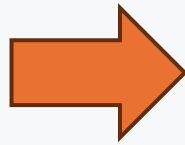
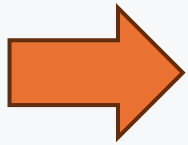
Photo: VCG

Risks of Toxic Algae

Ecological risk

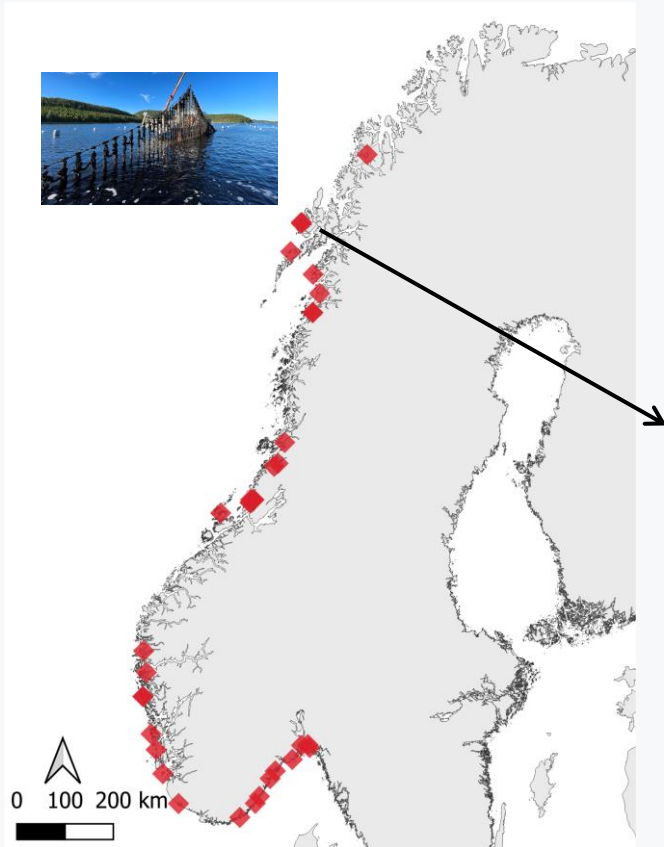
Risk to business

Public health risk

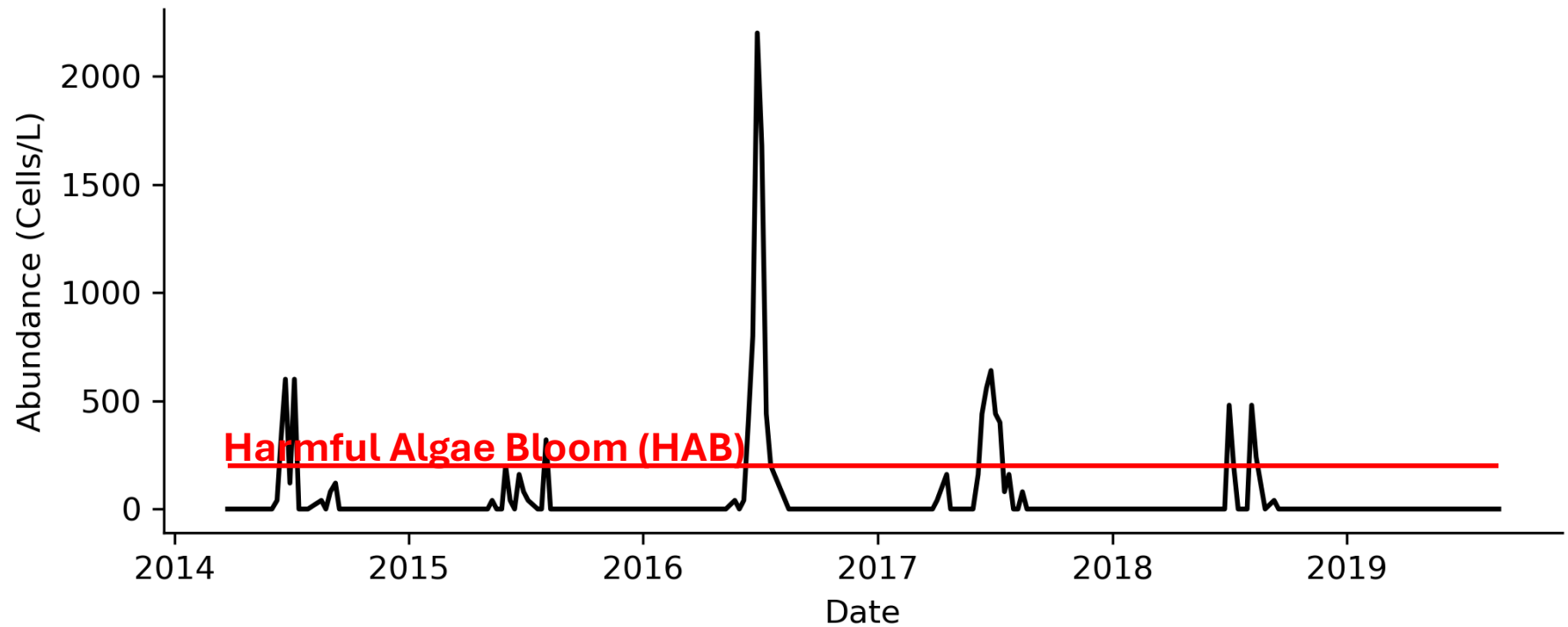




Monitoring of Toxic Algae



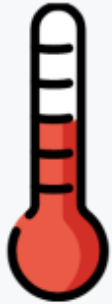
A. tamarense - PST



How to improve early warning?

Factors that influence algae growth and blooms

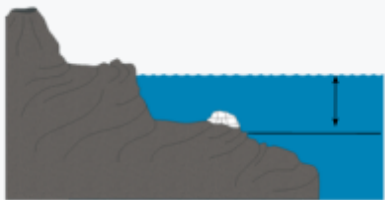
Sea Surface Temperature (SST)



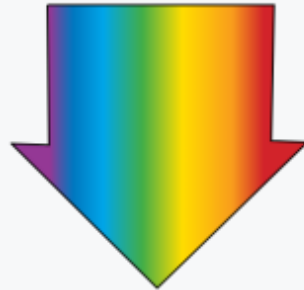
Sea Surface Salinity (SSS)



Mixed layer depth (MLD)



Sunlight (PAR)



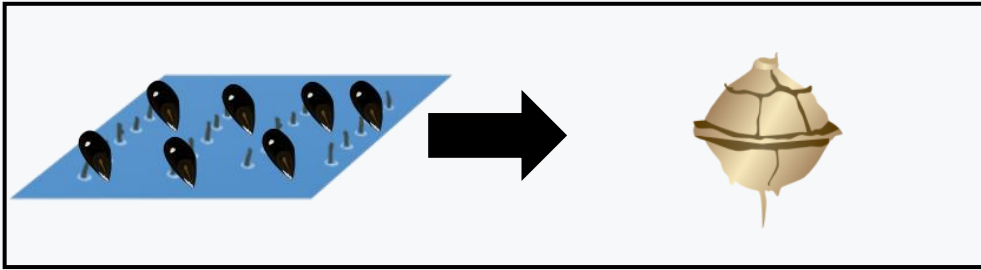
Spatial availability: satellites and model reanalysis cover vast areas.

Forecasts availability:

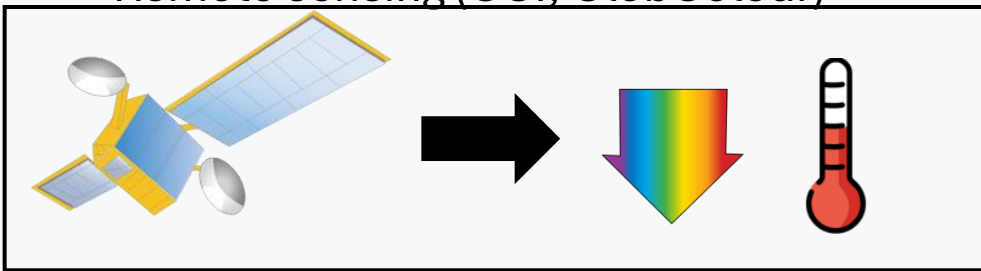
- Sub-seasonal to seasonal.
- Decadal.
- Climate projections.

Development of probabilistic model

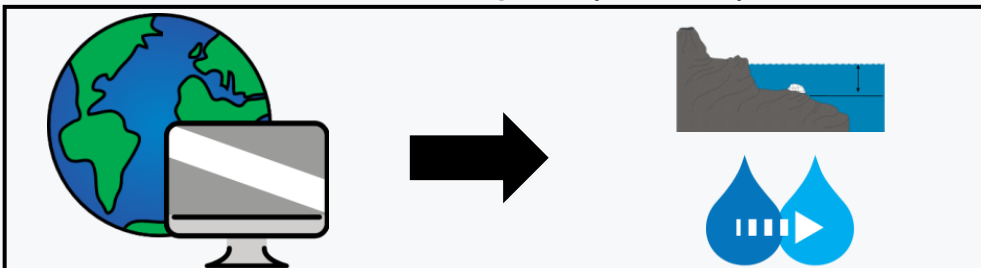
Shellfish farms



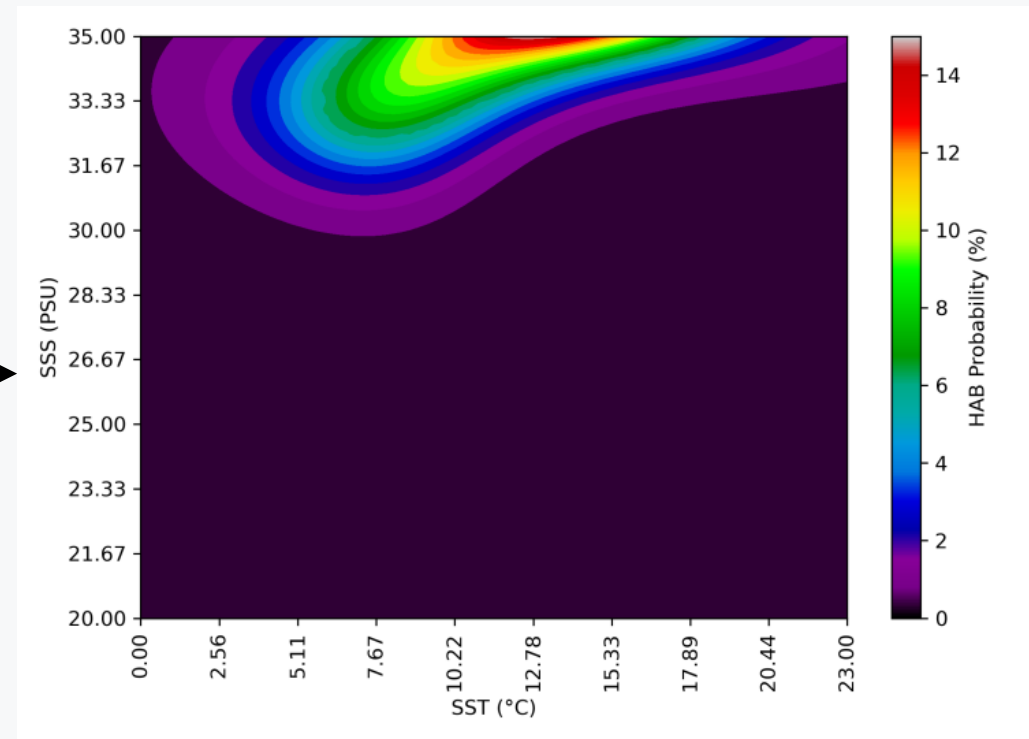
Remote sensing (CCI, GlobColour)



Model reanalysis (TOPAZ)



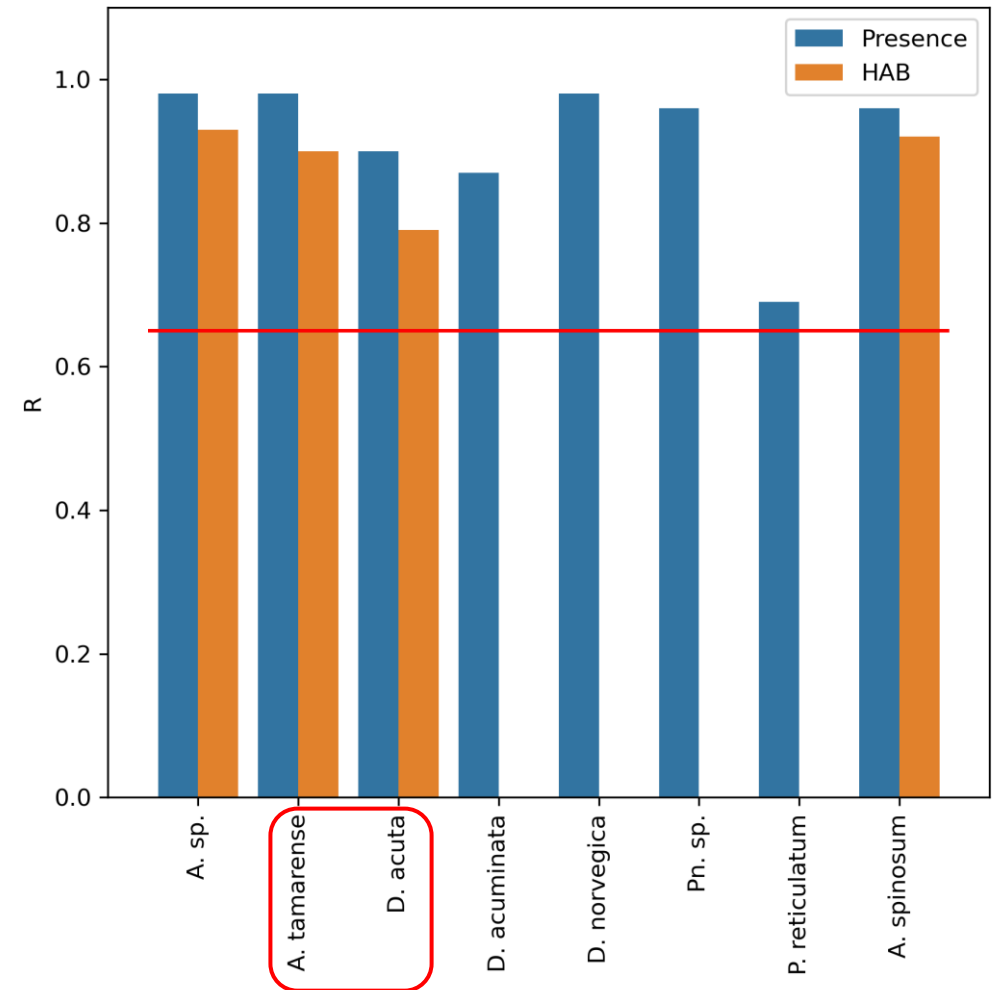
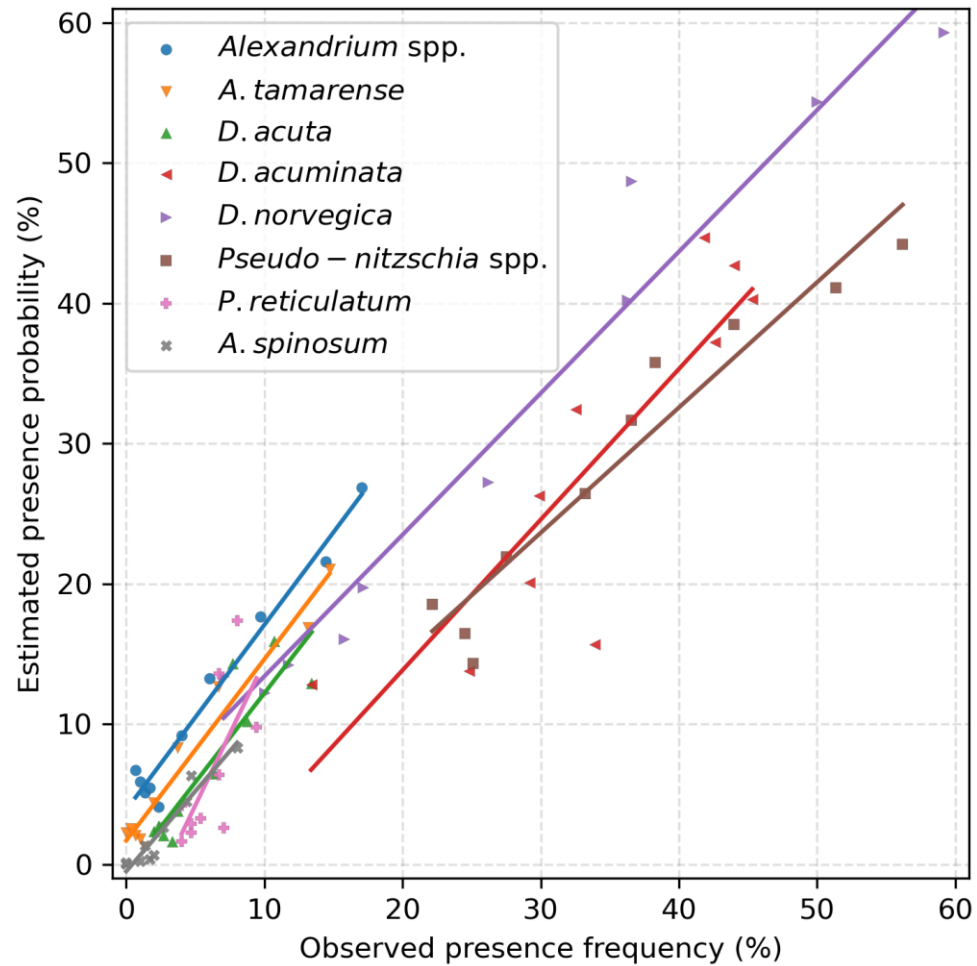
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Model Performance

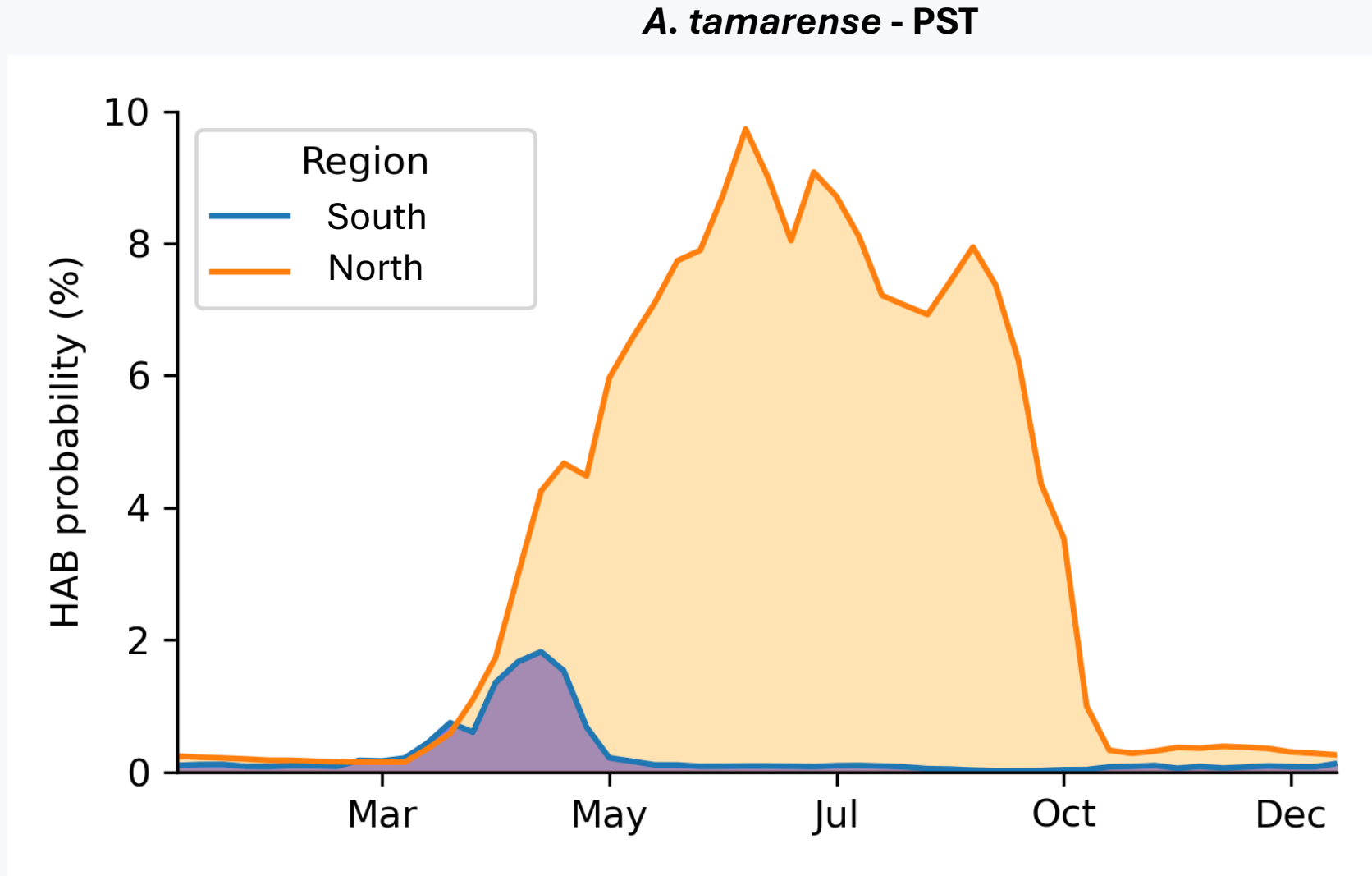
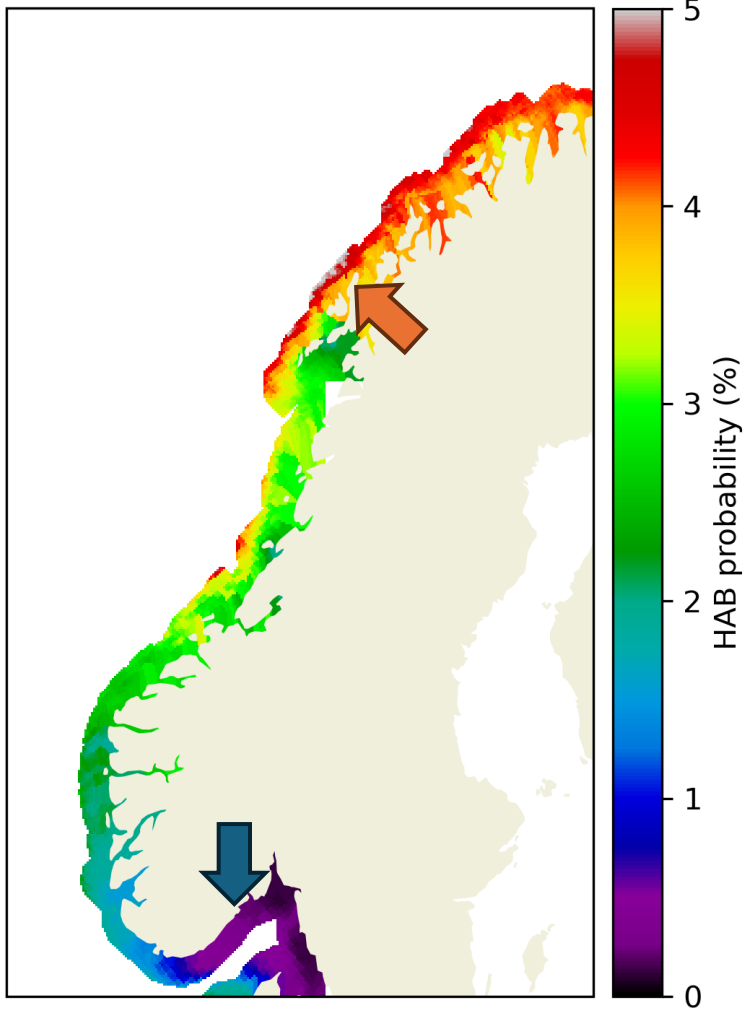


Presence: Cells/L > 0



Practical Applications

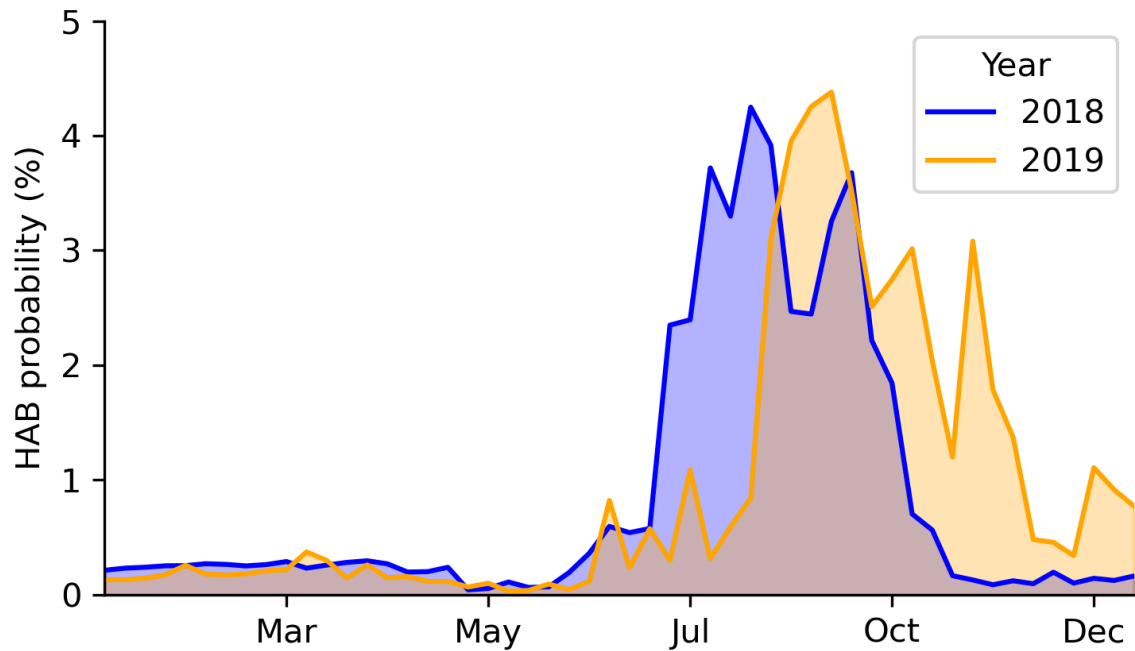
Assessing areas with increased risk



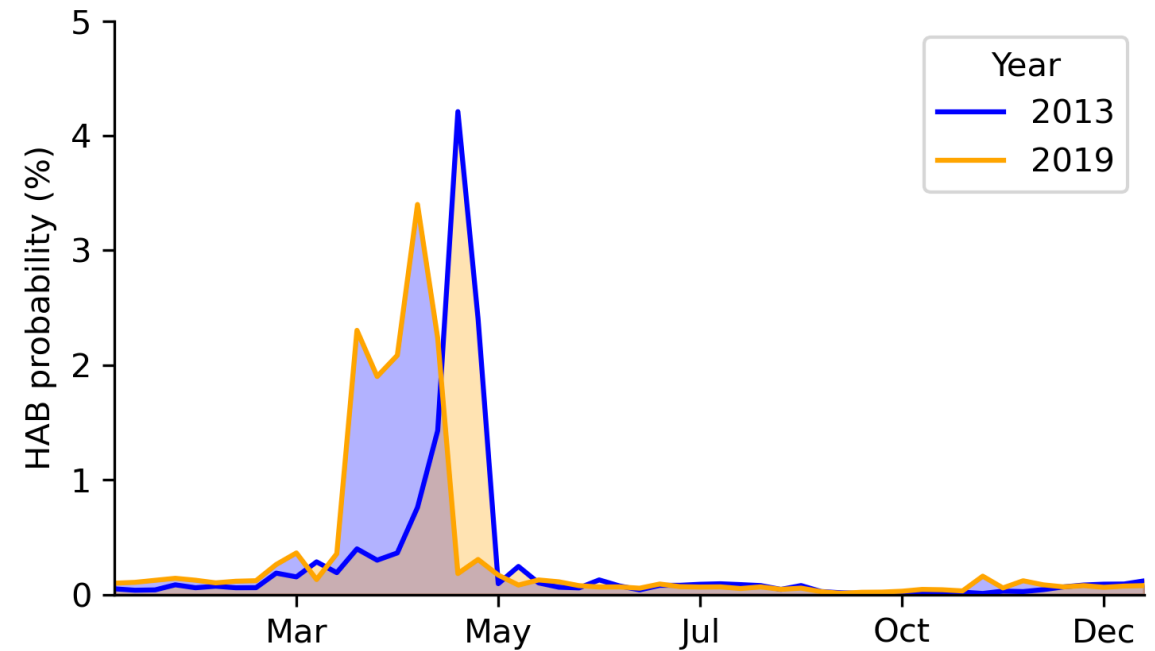


Assessing the “timing” of the HAB season

D. Acuta - DST



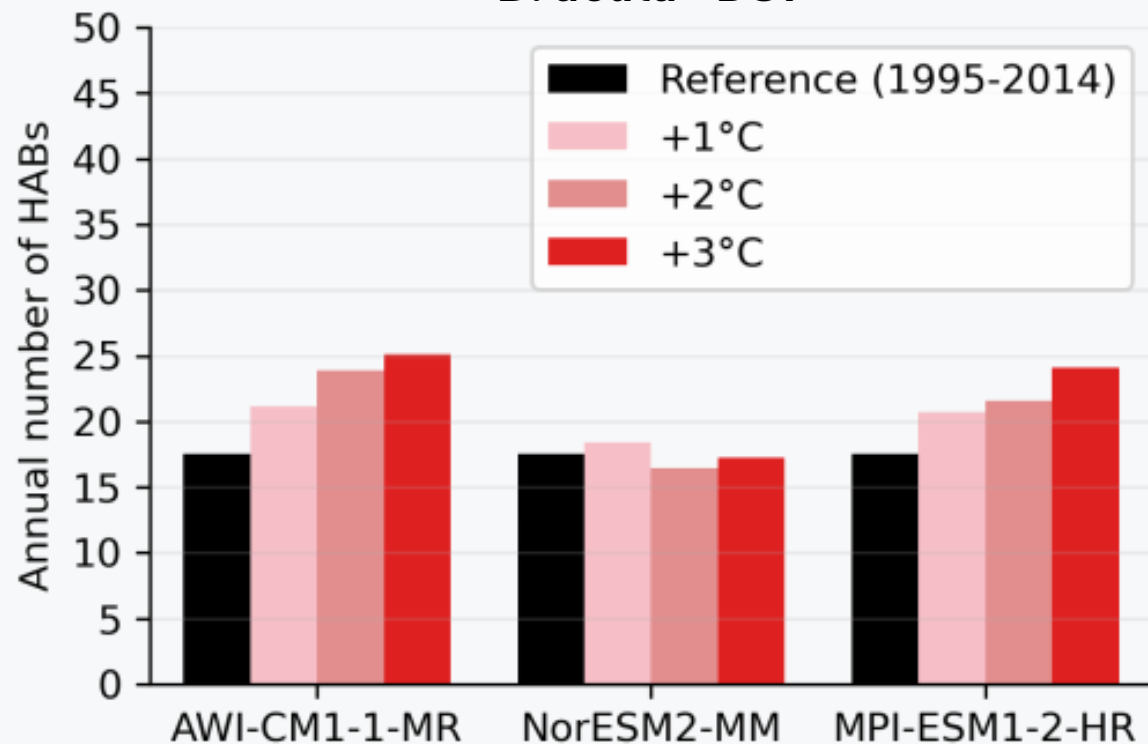
A. tamarense - PST



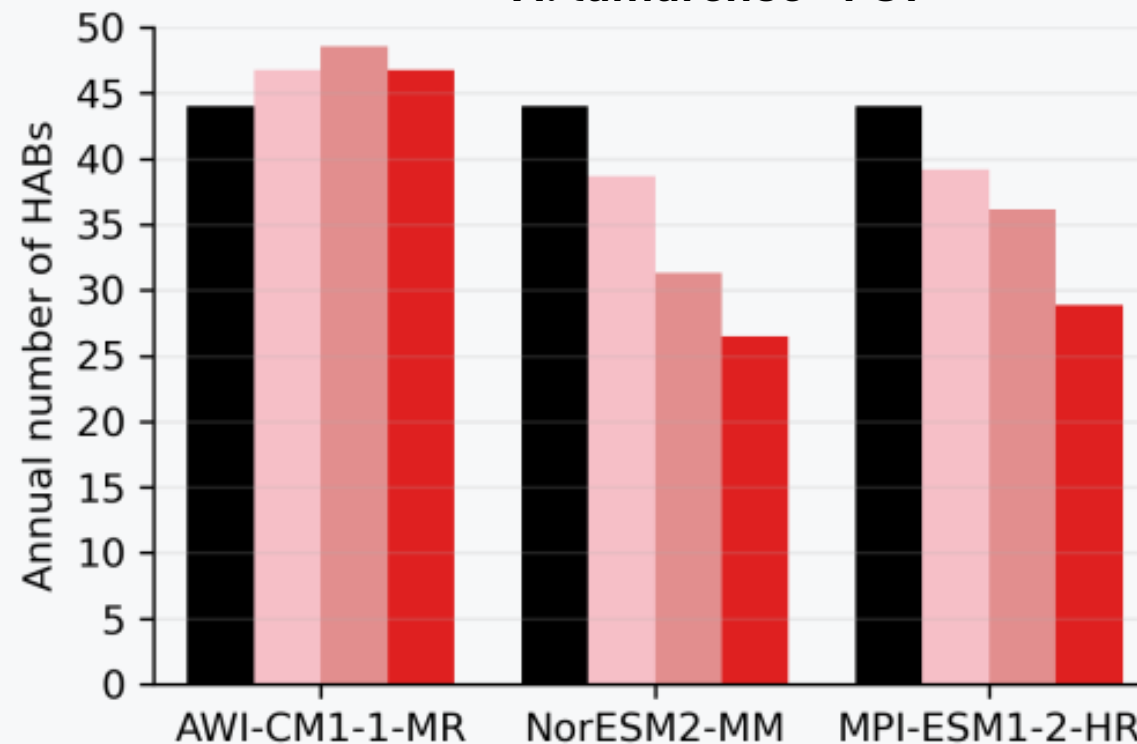
Assessing the evolution of HABs in future climate



D. acuta - DST



A. tamarensis - PST





Conclusion

Summary

We can use satellites and models to assess the risk of HAB

The assessment can cover areas without monitoring

The risk of HABs can be predicted using ocean models

Future Work

Evaluate how farmers can use HAB probability in the real world

Consider more input variables (e.g., nutrients)

Use high-resolution models (800 m) for allowing estimations in the inner fjords

Thanks!

