

Use of satellite images for the surveillance of ICAM: case of sea surface temperature (SST) MODIS of Antsiranana Bay (North Madagascar)

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Harmful algal blooms (HAB) affect the marine ecosystem's functioning, human health and the economy.

The present study consists to have a retrospective view of the ICAM incident (which happened in the north of Madagascar on December 2017, and caused more than 80 victims) using satellite data coupled with in situ measurements. -situ recovered during this period. The variable used is the sea surface temperature (TSM) got from the products of MODIS Aqua for a shorter period which about the parameter's daily variableness of the ICAM event in Antsiranana. The results showed that ICAM took place 21 days after the conditions were met in the surrounding area. This helps to warn the local and health authorities to have a decisions and take precautions to avoid risks at ICAM. Nevertheless, research into marine animal consumption intoxication in Antsiranana is far from complete, so further studies should be considered with much greater integration of oceanographic, climatic and imagery parameters at finer spatial resolutions.

Keywords: ICAM, Sea Surface Temperature (TSM), Diego Bay