## HAB MONITORING REPORT

From: 12/7/2015 To: 12/7/2015

## Fish and Wildlife Research Institute



HAB ID	Location	County	Lat/Lon	Time	Depth	Temp	Sal	DO	pН	Species	cells/liter
Original ID			(DD.dddd)		(m)	(C)	(ppt)	(mg/L)			
Sample Date											
HABW151208-( FDEP EBV001 12/7/2015	Matanzas Pass (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4577 -81.9532	07:28	0.5	22.80	31.62	5.34	7.82		
	Collected by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/8/2015 Comments: Winds NE 4-7 mph, overcast, 19.5 °C air brown	temp, incoming	tide, 1 m Secc	hi depth	, water co	olor yellov	v			Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 1,667 0
HABW151208-( FDEP EBERS2 12/7/2015	35 Estero River; upstream	Lee	26.4386 -81.8400	07:28	0.5	23.90	16.68	3.89	7.52		
	Collected by: Fretwell of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: Markley, L. on 12/8/2015 Comments: winds NE 4-7 mph, overcast, 0.2" rain, 19 green/brown water color	9.5°C air temp,	Outgoing tide,	1.4 m S	ecchi dept	:h,				Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia sp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 1,333 0
HABW151208-0 FDEP EBV003 12/7/2015	Estero River; mouth of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4294 -81.8580	07:08	0.5	22.30					
	Collected by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: KellerAbbe, S. on 12/8/2015 Comments: Winds NE 8-12 mph, overcast, 21.6°C air	temp, outgoing	tide, water ye	llow bro	wn color					Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 2,667 0
HABW151208-0 FDEP EBV004 12/7/2015	Carl Johnson Park Boat Ramp (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3936 -81.8655	07:15	0.5	22.20	32.71	4.90	7.75		
	Collected by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: KellerAbbe, S. on 12/8/2015 Comments: Winds east 4-7 mph, overcast, 0 precip, 2 water color	22 °C air, high s	lack tide, 1.05	m Secch	ni depth, g	Ireen				Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	333 36,000 0

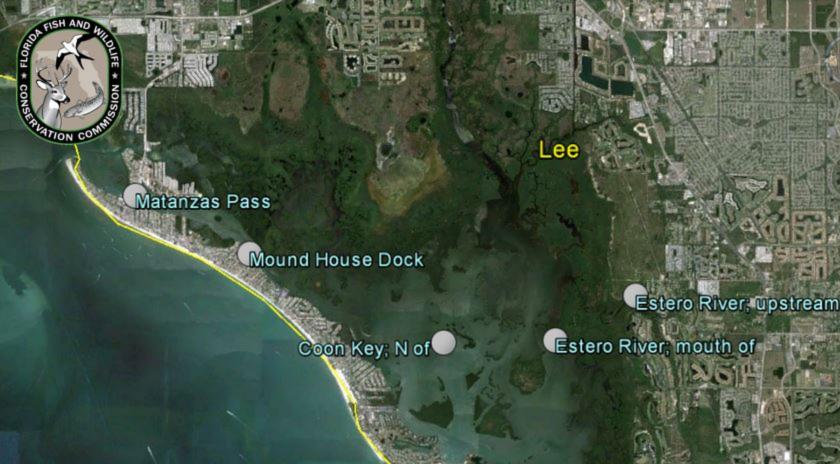
HAB ID Original ID	Location	County	Lat/Lon (DD.dddd)	Time )	Depth (m)	Temp (C)	Sal (ppt)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Species	cells/liter
Sample Date											
HABW151208-038 FDEP EBV005 12/7/2015	Pelican Bay Nature Park Pier (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3584 -81.8375	07:02	0.5	22.90	29.57	4.54	8.20		
Anal	cted by: Sims, C. of EBAP; Preserved yzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/8/2015 ments: Winds NE 8-12 mph, overcast, 0.14 " pro green water	ecip, 20.8°C air,	incoming tide,	3.87 m	Secchi dep	oth, yellov	N			Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 40,667 0
HABW151208-039 FDEP EBV006 12/7/2015	Coon Key; N of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4287 -81.8832	07:10	0.5	22.80	31.10	6.00	7.83		
Anal	cted by: Franklin, N. of EBAP; Preserved yzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/8/2015 ments: Winds N 8-12 mph, overcast, 0 precip, 2 green brown	1.7 °C air, inco	ming tide, 0.85	m Secch	ni depth, w	vater colo	r			Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 22,333 0
HABW151208-040 FDEP EBV007 12/7/2015	Mound House Dock (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4462 -81.9272	07:30	0.5	22.90	29.88	5.34	7.64		
Anal	cted by: Cain, T. of EBAP; Preserved yzed by: Markley, L. on 12/8/2015 ments: winds W 4-7 mph, overcast, 0 precip, 19 water	.5 °C air, incom	ning tide, 0.95 r	n Secchi	depth, gr	een brow	n			Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 13,000 0

Description	Karenia brevis abundance	Possible effects ( <i>Karenia brevis</i> only)							
NOT PRESENT - BACKGROUND	0 - 1,000 cells/L	no effects anticipated							
VERY LOW	> 1,000 - 10,000 cells/L	possible respiratory irritation; shellfish harvesting closures ≥ 5,000 cells/L							
LOW	> 10,000 - 100,000 cells/L	respiratory irritation; possible fish kills; probable detection of surface chlorophyll by satellites at upper range of cell abundance							
MEDIUM	> 100,000 - 1,000,000 cells/L	respiratory irritation; probable fish kills; detection of surface chlorophyll by satellites							
нідн	> 1,000,000 cells/L	as above, plus water discoloration							

The above report is distributed by the Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Group at the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The report is intended to (1) provide timely information on HABs in Florida waters to partner agencies and (2) facilitate communication among individuals who direct response activities to address public health concerns. We report on the abundance of *Karenia brevis*, *Pyrodinium bahamense* and *Pseudonitzschia* species. *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide organism, produces neurotoxins called brevetoxins that can kill fish and other marine life. Brevetoxins may cause respiratory irritation in beachgoers and Neurotoxic Shellfish Poisoning in humans that consume contaminated shellfish. *Pyrodinium bahamense* produces saxitoxins that can cause Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning or Saxitoxin Puffer Fish Poisoning in humans if contaminated shellfish or puffer fish are consumed. Some, but not all, species of *Pseudo-nitzschia* produce domoic acid, which can cause Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning in humans if contaminated shellfish are consumed. Blooms of *Pseudo-nitzschia* spp. (≥ 1,000,000 cells/L) frequently occur in Florida's marine and estuarine waters. For information on red tide related human health issues, please refer to the <u>Department of Health Aquatic Toxins Program</u>.

State-wide status reports of Karenia brevis abundance including interactive Google Maps are provided weekly by our group. Shellfish harvesting area status maps are provided by the Division of Aquaculture. Gulf Coast beach conditions can be found at Mote Marine Laboratory's Beach Conditions Report. A full list of red tide related hotlines and information sources can be found here. Data for other species can be requested at any time by sending an inquiry to HABData@MyFWC.com. To learn more about HAB monitoring and research in Florida, please visit MyFWC.com/RedTide and Facebook.com/FLHABs.

DISCLAIMER: While every practical step has been taken to provide accurate information in these reports, the need for rapid distribution precludes extensive review. Further, reports are generated with limited interpretation and do not necessarily reflect all scientific observations.



## Carl Johnson Park Boat Ramp

Pelican Bay Nature Park Pier

Google earth

Karenia brevis (cells/liter)

not present/background (0-1,000)
very low (>1,000-10,000)
low (>10,000-100,000)
medium (>100,000-1,000,000)
high (>1,000,000)

4.10 km

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