HAB MONITORING REPORT

From: 12/5/2016 To: 12/5/2016





HAB ID	Location	County	Lat/Lon	Time	Depth	Temp	Sal	DO	рН	Species	cells/liter
Original ID			(DD.dddd))	(m)	(C)	(ppt)	(mg/L)			
Sample Date											
HABW161206-03 FDEP EBV005 12/5/2016	Pelican Bay Nature Park Pier (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3584 -81.8375	07:01	0.5	23.00	33.25	5.28	8.05		
	Collected by: Sims, C. of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: Markley, L. on 12/6/2016 Comments: Partly cloudy; Wind SE @ 4-7 mph; Yellow	green water								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	667 9,000 0
HABW161206-04 FDEP EBV001 12/5/2016	Matanzas Pass (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4577 -81.9532	07:17	0.5	22.50	32.81	5.72	7.84		
	Collected by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: KellerAbbe, S. on 12/7/2016 Comments: Wind E @ 4-7 mph; Overcast; Yellow gree	n water								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 16,000 0
HABW161206-04 FDEP EBV003 12/5/2016	Estero River; mouth of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4294 -81.8580	07:05	0.5	22.80	33.13	4.27	7.65		
	Collected by: Franklin, N. of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/7/2016 Comments: Wind E @ 5.2 mph; Partly cloudy; Medium	brown water								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 34,667 0
HABW161206-04 FDEP EBV004 12/5/2016	Carl Johnson Park Boat Ramp (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3936 -81.8655	08:32	0.5	22.60	34.25	3.27	7.39		
Collected by: Winter, T. of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/7/2016 Comments: Wind SE @ 4-7 mph; Partly cloudy; Dark brown water										Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	2,333 2,000 0

HAB ID	Location	County	Lat/Lon	Time	Depth	Temp	Sal	DO	рН	Species	cells/liter
Original ID			(DD.dddd		(m)	(C)	(ppt)	(mg/L)			
Sample Date											
HABW161206-045 FDEP EBV007 12/5/2016	Mound House Dock (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4462 -81.9272	07:21	0.5						
Colle	ected by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved									Karenia brevis	0
Analyzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/7/2016										Pseudo-nitzschia spp.	0
										Pyrodinium bahamense	0
HABW161206-046 FDEP EBERS2 12/5/2016	Estero River; upstream	Lee	26.4386 -81.8400	07:15	0.5						
Colle	ected by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved									Karenia brevis	0
Ana	alyzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/7/2016									Pseudo-nitzschia spp.	0
										Pyrodinium bahamense	0
HABW161206-047 FDEP EBV006 12/5/2016	Coon Key; N of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4287 -81.8832	07:07	0.5	22.50	32.61	5.83	7.77		
	ected by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved									Karenia brevis	0
Analyzed by: Henschen, K. on 12/7/2016 Comments: Wind SE @ 4-7 mph; Partly cloudy; Green water										Pseudo-nitzschia spp.	249,000
										Pyrodinium bahamense	0

NOTE: Blank field = not measured

Description Karenia brevis abundance		Possible effects (Karenia brevis 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						
HIGH	> 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 Department of Health Aquatic Toxins Program.

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.

