## **HAB MONITORING REPORT**

From: 7/10/2017 To: 7/10/2017

Collected by: Volunteer(s)
Collecting agency: EBAP
Sample condition: Preserved

## **Fish and Wildlife Research Institute**

THE SHAND MIDDLE & NOISON COMMENTATION COMMENTATION

HAB ID	Location	County	Lat/Lon	Time	Depth	Temp	Sal	DO	рН	Species	cells/lite
Original ID			(DD.dddd)	)	(m)	(C)	(ppt)	(mg/L)			
Sample Date											
HABW170711-022 FDEP EBERS2 7/10/2017	Estero River; upstream	Lee	26.4386 -81.8400	07:00	0.5	28.30	2.97	2.77	7.18		
Analyzed by:	KellerAbbe, S. on 7/11/2017									Karenia brevis	0
Comments:	winds E@0-1mph, partly cloudy, 0.2" precipitation, 23 temp, calm waters, outgoing tide, secchi 1.4m, mediu brown water color									Pseudo-nitzschia sp. Pyrodinium bahamense	333 0
HABW170711-023 FDEP EBV001 7/10/2017	Matanzas Pass (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4577 -81.9532	06:55	0.5	30.90	27.31	4.70	7.28		
	Henschen, K. on 7/12/2017 winds NE@0-1mph, partly cloudy, no precipitation, 24 temp, calm waters, outgoing tide, secchi 1.15m, yellowater color									Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 29,333 0
HABW170711-024 FDEP EBV003 7/10/2017		Lee	26.4294 -81.8580	06:50	0.5	30.30	23.33	2.93	7.96		
Analyzed by:	Henschen, K. on 7/12/2017									Karenia brevis	0
Comments:	winds NE@2-3mph, partly cloudy, no precipitation, 25 temp, calm waters, low slack tide, secchi 0.7m, dark be water color									Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	3,333 0
HABW170711-025 FDEP EBV004 7/10/2017	Carl Johnson Park Boat Ramp (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3936 -81.8655	06:37	0.5	29.00	28.03	3.64	9.58		
	Henschen, K. on 7/12/2017									Karenia brevis	0
Comments:	winds SE@4-7mph, partly cloudy, no precipitation, 25 temp, ripples, outgoing tide, secchi 1.3m, medium browater color									Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	109,000 0
HABW170711-026 FDEP EBV005 7/10/2017		Lee	26.3584 -81.8375	06:45	0.5	31.10	28.87	2.55	8.00		
	Henschen, K. on 7/12/2017									Karenia brevis	0
Comments:	winds NE@2-3mph, partly cloudy, 0.1" precipitation, r outgoing tide, secchi 0.7m, yellow green water color	ipples,								Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	287,333 0

HAB ID Original ID	Location	County	Lat/Lon (DD.dddd	Time I)	Depth (m)	Temp (C)	Sal (ppt)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Species	cells/liter
Sample Date											
HABW170711-027 FDEP EBV006 7/10/2017	Coon Key; N of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4287 -81.8832	06:36	0.5	29.70	24.20	4.69	7.87		
Comments: wir	nschen, K. on 7/12/2017 nds SE@2-3mph, sunny, no precipitation, 25.6C a ples, secchi 0.95m, medium brown water color	air temp,								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 159,667 0
HABW170711-028 FDEP EBV007 7/10/2017	Mound House Dock (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4462 -81.9272	06:23	0.5	30.50	25.79	4.04	7.84		
Comments: wir ten	nschen, K. on 7/12/2017 nds NE@4-7mph, partly cloudy, no precipitation, np, ripples, outgoing tide, secchi 0.2m, yellow br ter color									Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 8,333 0

NOTE: Blank field = not measured

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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
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.

