HAB MONITORING REPORT

From: 10/2/2017 To: 10/2/2017





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	•											
HABW171003 FDEP EBV003 10/2/2017	-037	Estero River; mouth of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4294 -81.8580	07:25	0.5	29.30	20.01	3.30	7.91		
		: Franklin, N. of EBAP; Preserved									Karenia brevis	0
		: Henschen, K. on 10/4/2017									Pseudo-nitzschia spp.	4,333
	Comments	: Wind E @ 4 - 7 mph; partly cloudy; air ter brown	np 26.3 C; tide	incoming; sec	chi 0.65	m; water	color dar	k			Pyrodinium bahamense	0
HABW171003- FDEP EBV004 10/2/2017	-038	Carl Johnson Park Boat Ramp (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3936 -81.8655	08:00	0.5	28.10	20.99	4.42	7.25		
	Analyzed by	: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved : : Wind NE @ 19 - 24 mph; partly cloudy; air dark brown	temp 27 C; se	ecchi 0.65 m; t	ide incoi	ning; wat	er color				Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 17,667 0
HABW171003- FDEP EBV005 10/2/2017	-039	Pelican Bay Nature Park Pier (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3584 -81.8375	07:20	0.5	28.60	12.83	2.87	8.20		
	Collected by: Sims, C. of EBAP; Preserved Analyzed by: Henschen, K. on 10/4/2017 Comments: Wind NE @ 4 - 7 mph; partly cloudy; air temp 26.4 C; secchi 7.25; tide incoming; water color redbrown										Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 7,333 0
		brown								7.00		
FDEP EBV006	-040	Coon Key; N of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4287 -81.8832	07:27	0.5	28.80	20.31	4.95	7.82		
FDEP EBV006	Collected by	Coon Key; N of (Estero Bay) : Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved	Lee		07:27	0.5	28.80	20.31	4.95	7.82	Karenia brevis	0
HABW171003- FDEP EBV006 10/2/2017	Collected by Analyzed by	Coon Key; N of (Estero Bay)		-81.8832				20.31	4.95	7.82	Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp.	0 9,333

HAB ID Original ID	Location	County	Lat/Lon (DD.dddd	Time)	Depth (m)	Temp (C)	Sal (ppt)	DO (mg/L)	рН	Species	cells/liter
Sample Date											
HABW171003-041 FDEP EBV007 10/2/2017	Mound House Dock (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4462 -81.9272	07:17	0.5	29.20	21.35	3.30	7.77		
Anal	cted by: Volunteer(s) of EBAP; Preserved yzed by: Henschen, K. on 10/4/2017 nments: Wind NE @ 13 - 18 mph; partly cloudy; yellow-brown	air temp. 24.8	C; tide incomin	g; secchi	0.7 m; wa	ater color				Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 0 0
HABW171003-042 FDEP EBERS2 10/2/2017	Estero River; upstream	Lee	26.4386 -81.8400	07:40	0.5	28.20	0.18	2.58	7.66		
Anal	cted by: Fretwell of EBAP; Preserved yzed by: Henschen, K. on 10/4/2017 nments: Wind NE @ 8 - 12 mph; partly cloudy; a dark brown	air temp. 25.5 C	; tide outgoing	secchi 1	.4 m; wat	er color				Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 5,667 0

NOTE: Blank field = not measured

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.

