HAB MONITORING REPORT

From: 8/2/2021 To: 8/2/2021

Collected by: Volunteer(s) **Collecting agency:** EBAP

Fish and Wildlife Research Institute

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HAB ID Original ID Sample Date	Location	County	Lat/Lon (DD.dddd		Depth (m)	Temp (C)	Sal (ppt)	DO (mg/L)	pН	Species	cells/lite
HABW210803-057 FDEP EBERS2 8/2/2021	Estero River; upstream	Lee	26.4386 -81.8400	07:30	0.5	30.50	5.56	4.79	7.42		
Comments: Wi	rkley, L. on 8/3/2021 nd W @ 0-1 mph, partly cloudy, air 25.3 C, tide ind cchi = 1.6m, water green brown	coming,								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 0 0
HABW210803-058 FDEP EBV001 8/2/2021	Matanzas Pass (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4577 -81.9532	06:25	0.5	31.60	28.25	5.09	8.04		
Comments: Wi	rkley, L. on 8/3/2021 nd SE @ 2-3 mph, partly cloudy, air 25/8 C, tide in cchi = 2.0 m, water color yellow green	coming,								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 6,000 0
HABW210803-059 FDEP EBV004 8/2/2021	Carl Johnson Park Boat Ramp (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3936 -81.8655	06:54	0.5	32.50	31.39	3.72	8.05		
Comments: Wi	rkley, L. on 8/3/2021 nd SE @ 2-3 mph, partly cloudy air 26.2 C, incomir cchi = 0.8 m, water green brown	ng tide,								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 16,000 0
HABW210803-060 FDEP EBV005 8/2/2021	Pelican Bay Nature Park Pier (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.3584 -81.8375	06:53	0.5	32.40	27.96	3.12	8.17	,	
Comments: Wi	rkley, L. on 8/3/2021 nd E @ 2-3 mph, partly cloudy, air 24.5 C, incomin cchi = 1.0m, water yellow green	g tide,								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 333 0
HABW210803-061 FDEP EBV006 8/2/2021	Coon Key; N of (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4287 -81.8832	08:55	0.5	32.00	30.04	4.09	8.07		
Analyzed by: Sha	ankar, S. on 8/3/2021 nd SE @ 0-1 mph, sunny, air 26.5 C, incoming tide 1.35 m, water dark brown	, secchi								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 0

HAB ID Original ID Sample Date	Location	County	Lat/Lon (DD.dddd	Time i)	Depth (m)	Temp (C)	Sal (ppt)	DO (mg/L)	рH	Species	cells/liter
HABW210803-062 FDEP EBV007 8/2/2021	Mound House Dock (Estero Bay)	Lee	26.4462 -81.9272	06:35	0.5	31.60	28.40	3.91	8.05		
Analyzed by: Shar Comments: Wind	nkar, S. on 8/3/2021 d W @ 4-7 mph, partly cloudy skies, incoming t 8 m, water green brown	ide, secchi								Karenia brevis Pseudo-nitzschia spp. Pyrodinium bahamense	0 0 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/Research/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.

