

**Red Tide Status - Florida East Coast  
January 07, 2022**

**Present Status:** The red tide organism, *Karenia brevis*, was not observed in samples collected from Volusia, Brevard, or Palm Beach counties.

No samples were analyzed this week from Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Flagler, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Broward, or Miami-Dade counties.

County	Date Collected	Alongshore Inshore	Offshore	Site Location	Collector
<b>Volusia</b>					
-	12/30	not present	-	River Breeze Park Boat Ramp (Mosquito Lagoon)	PC
-	12/30	not present	-	Palm Avenue; N of (Indian River North)	PC
<b>Brevard</b>					
-	01/05	not present	-	Parrish Park Boat Ramp (Indian River)	FWRI-FIM
-	01/05	not present	-	NASA Causeway; SE side of (Indian River)	FWRI-FIM
-	01/05	not present	-	Port St. John Boat Ramp (Indian River)	FWRI-FIM
-	01/05	not present	-	Kelly Park (Banana River)	FWRI-FIM
-	01/05	not present	-	520 Slick Boat Ramp (Banana River)	FWRI-FIM
-	01/04	not present	-	Diamond Bay (Banana River)	MRC
-	01/05	not present	-	Ramp Road Park Boat Ramp (Banana River)	FWRI-FIM
-	01/05	not present	-	Eau Gallie Pier (Indian River)	FWRI-FIM
-	01/05	not present	-	Geiger Point; Melbourne Causeway at (Indian River)	FWRI-FIM
<b>Palm Beach</b>					
-	01/05	not present	-	Juno Beach Fishing Pier	LMC

**Note:** FWRI-FIM = FWRI-Fisheries Independent Monitoring; LMC = Loggerhead Marinelife Center; MRC = Marine Resource Council; PC = Private Citizen - Volunteer Program

## Key for Results

Description	<i>Karenia brevis</i> 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 when cell abundance equals or exceeds 5,000 cells/L
LOW	> 10,000 - 100,000 cells/L	respiratory irritation; shellfish harvesting closures; possible fish kills; probable detection of chlorophyll by satellites at upper range of cell abundance
MEDIUM	> 100,000 - 1,000,000 cells/L	respiratory irritation; shellfish harvesting closures; probable fish kills; detection of surface chlorophyll by satellites
HIGH	> 1,000,000 cells/L	as above, plus water discoloration

## Red Tide-Related Hotlines and Information Sources

### Latest Red Tide Status Report by Phone

Call (866) 300-9399 at anytime from anywhere in Florida toll-free to hear a recording about red tide conditions throughout the state. FWRI updates the recording each Friday by 5 p.m. Callers outside of Florida can dial (727) 502-4952. Standard calling charges apply.

## Fish and Wildlife Hotlines and Reporting Contacts

### [FWRI Fish Kill Hotline](#)

The FWC's Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) maintains this hotline through a federally funded project to survey fish-related diseases and mortalities.

Call (800) 636-0511 (toll-free) to report fish kills, diseased fish, or fish with other abnormalities. Leave a detailed report and contact information on the recorded message. A biologist will contact the caller, usually the following workday, if more information is needed. Please do not call the FWRI Fish Kill Hotline to request dead fish cleanup; local municipalities are responsible for dead fish cleanup, usually only on public beaches.

### [FWC Wildlife Alert Hotline](#): (888) 404-3922 (toll-free)

If you find a dead, sick, or injured manatee or sea turtle, or you would like to report a wildlife law violation, please call FWC's 24-hour Wildlife Alert Number.

## Hotlines and Reporting Sites for Effects on Humans

### **Florida Poison Information Center:**(800) 222-1222 (toll-free)

If you would like to report health issues related to exposure to red tide, please call the Florida Poison Information Center at 800-222-1222. Additional information on the health effects of Florida red tide can be found on the [Florida Department of Health](#) website.

## Information Sources

**Mote Marine Laboratory's [Beach Conditions Reporting System](#)** provides up-to-date information about the effects of red tide on Florida Gulf coast beaches, including reports of dead fish, respiratory irritation among beachgoers, water color, and wind direction. The site also provides information on red drift algae and rip currents.

At the **University of South Florida (USF) College Of Marine Science**, the [Collaboration for the Prediction of Red Tides](#) uses [forecast models](#) to track and predict harmful algal blooms (HABs) in the southeastern United States and reports current conditions. Experimental products include *Karenia* flag maps of bloom locations and 4.5-day HAB trajectory forecasts. The center is a cooperative venture with the FWC.

**The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** uses satellite imagery, field observations, and buoy data to assess harmful algal blooms in the Gulf of Mexico. A report of conditions and additional information appears on the [Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Forecast](#) website.

[Outreach and social media products](#) about Florida red tide are available for viewing and download.

## Shellfish Harvesting Closures

To protect public health, the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute's Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) group closely monitors the status of *K. brevis* on Florida's coasts, providing technical support to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), the agency that regulates approved shellfish harvesting areas. Before harvesting in Florida waters, determine open or closed status by visiting the Department's [Division of Aquaculture](#) Web site or calling a field office.

Report prepared by Mary Harper, FWC/FWRI, St. Petersburg, (727) 896-8626.