Introduction to "Red Tides" in the Northern Gulf of Mexico:

Harmful Algae Blooms

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"Red" Tides: Misnomers and Misinformation

- □ Blooms of harmful algae do not always appear red in color; they can be brown, green, yellow, or colorless
- □ Not all algal blooms are harmful
- □ Not all harmful blooms result from high levels of nutrients (pollution)

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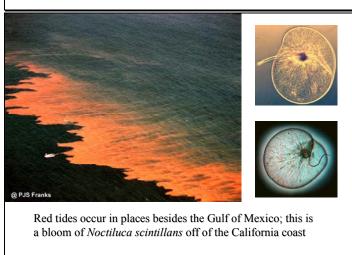
Known Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Species Northern Gulf of Mexico

Genus and species	Problem(s)
Alexandrium monilatum	toxic to fish and invertebrates
Anabaena spp.	toxicity (mammalian neurotoxins); low D.O.
Ceratium furca	possible cause of DSP
Ceratium hircus	low D.O.
Dinophysis caudata	DSP; tumor promoter
Gonyaulax polygramma	low D.O. (fish and shellfish)
Gymnodinium breve	NSP (brevetoxin producer)
Gymnodinium sanguineum	associated with fish kills
Heterocapsa sp.	low D.O.
Heterosigma akashiwo	toxic to fish
Lingulodinium polyedrum	toxic (PSP?); limited food value for fish
Oscillatoria erythraea	toxicity (neurotoxins); toxic to copepods
Prorocentrum spp.	DSP (okadaic acid producer)
Pseudo-nitzschia spp.	ASP (domoic acid producer)



The 34-foot research vessel Bill Demoran sits at the edge of a harmful algal bloom; "normal" water is off the bow of the boat

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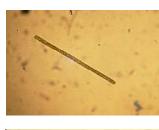


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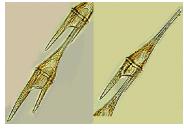


Oscilliatoria erythraea, a bluegreen alga, and a mixed phytoplankton sample containing cells of *Karenia brevis*, a dinoflagellate; these two species of algae were present in a 1996 algal bloom event in Mississippi Sound

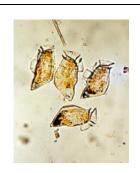
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Alexandrium monilatum and Ceratium furca, two harmful dinoflagellate species found in northern Gulf of Mexico waters



Illustrated checklist of Skagerrak plankton



Dinophysis caudata and Prorocentrum micans, two other harmful dinoflagellate species from northern Gulf of Mexico waters that have been linked with diarrhetic shellfish poisoning (DSP), one of the "harms" associated with HAB events



Illustrated checklist of Skagerrak plankton

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A microscopic view of a mixed dinoflagellate bloom from Mississippi Sound

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