

Freshwater HABs News



Delavan Lake, Wisconsin June, 2016

One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

On Wednesday, June 22rd, CDC launched a reporting system for harmful algal blooms, as well as a new <u>website</u> with important information for both health officials and the public. OHHABS collects data on harmful algal blooms and associated human and animal illness. This voluntary reporting system is accessible to state and territorial public health partners. OHHABS is an example of One Health surveillance. One Health is an approach that recognizes that human, animal, and environmental health are interconnected, and that human health, animal health, and environmental health communities can more effectively address many linked health challenges by working together. The new <u>Harmful Algal Bloom website</u> provides information about harmful algal blooms and associated illnesses for the general public, including ways that people can protect themselves, their families and their pets.

Take Action

- · Use CDC's <u>partner communication toolkit</u> to tell your members and partners about this new surveillance tool and new website.
- Tweet this message about the new tool or create one of your own: NEW! <u>@CDC NCEZID</u> launches reporting system for harmful algal blooms and associated illnesses <u>www.cdc.gov/habs/ohhabs</u>

Fish Study in Lake Champlain Basin

Although the main focus is mercury, the Lake Champlain Basin Program is funding a project to sample also for blue-green algae on all seven segments of the lake and five species of fish: smallmouth bass, lake trout, walleye, yellow perch and white perch. Lake Champlain International is helping with the fish collection, and sampling occurred during the Father's Day Fishing Derby.

NOAA is Assessing Emerging Algal Toxin Threat in Washington State Waters

In early June 2016, NOAA and Washington State partners begin a four-month long effort to monitor shellfish and water every week at six locations around Puget Sound and on the Pacific coast. The team plans to measure concentrations of marine algae and their associated lipophilic (fat soluble) toxins, including those associated with the human illnesses known as diarrheic shellfish poisoning (DSP), which can accumulate in shellfish and cause human illnesses when consumed. Several beaches have been closed to recreational shellfish harvesting in puget sound including: beaches in south King County from Three Tree Point to the Pierce County line, in Kitsap County, from King Spit near Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor south to near the Mason County border. In Thurston County, the shellfish closure includes Squaxin Passage from Steamboat Island east along Carlyon Beach to Hunter Point, southeast to Cooper Point, and east to Little Fishtrap, including Boston Harbor and Budd Inlet.

Upcoming Events

Summer 2016 Field Courses on Algae

May – July, 2015 Iowa Lakeside Laboratory

AWRC Conference July 26-27, 2016

Fayetteville, AR

IAFP 2016

July 31-Aug 3, 2016 St. Louis, Missouri

17th ICHA

October 9-14, 2016 Florianapolis, Brazil

16th GLBAC

October 4-7, 2016 Marquette, Michigan

10th ICTC

October 23-28, 2016 Wuhan, China

SETAC 2016

November 6-10, 2016 Orlando, FL

HABs Webinar Series

Great Lakes HABs
Collaboratory

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For more information visit EPA's CyanoHABs website at www.epa.gov/cyanohabs

Toxins Topical Collection "Freshwater HABs and Health in a Changing World"

To submit a manuscript please visit www.mdpi.com by registering and logging in to this website.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED ARTICLES

<u>Biodegradable quick test reveals blue-green algae toxins in swimming water (news release)</u>

Emerging Tools for Continuous Nutrient Monitoring Networks: Sensors Advancing Science and Water Resources Protection

Pellerin, Brian A., Beth A. Stauffer, Dwane A. Young, Daniel J. Sullivan, Suzanne B. Bricker, Mark R. Walbridge, Gerard A. Clyde, Jr., and Denice M. Shaw, 2016. Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA), 1-16.

<u>Cyanotoxins in inland lakes of the United States: Occurrence and potential recreational health risks in the EPA National Lakes Assessment 2007</u>

Keith A. Loftin, Jennifer L. Graham, Elizabeth D. Hilborn, Sarah C. Lehmann, Michael T. Meyer, Julie E. Dietze, Christopher B. Griffith, , Harmful Algae, Volume 56, June 2016, 77-90.

<u>Performance of the Phytoplankton Index for Lakes (IPLAC): A multimetric phytoplankton index to assess the ecological status of water bodies in France</u>

Christophe Laplace-Treyture, Thibaut Feret, Ecological Indicators, Volume 69, October 2016, 686-698.

<u>Discerning biodegradation and adsorption of microcystin-LR in a shallow semi-enclosed bay and bacterial community shifts in response to associated process</u>

Jieming Li, Ji Li, Ge Shi, Zulin Mei, Ruiping Wang, Dianyue Li, Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, Volume 132, October 2016, 123-131.

HEALTH ADVISORIES AND POSTINGS

Oregon – South Umpqua River and Howard Bay, southwest corner of Upper Klamath Lake

Ohio - Harsha Lake, Clermont County; Maumee River, Defiance County; Grand Lake - Grand Lake St. Marys, Main West; Buckeye Lake, Fairfield; East Fork Lake, Main Beach

Florida – West Palm Beach Canal, Bull Creek Canal, Lower St. Johns River,

Washington – Rufus Wood Lake, Marine Biotoxin Closure Zones

New York - Agawam Lake, Andover Pond, Avon Marsh Dam Pond, Beaver Dam Lake, Bowne Pond, Conesus Lake, Craine Lake, Deans Pond, Indian Lake, Lake Ronkonkoma, Marratooka Lake, Mill Pond, Montgomery Lake, Moon Lake, Old Town Pond, Prospect Park Lake, The Lake in Central Park, Turtle Pond, Warners Lake

Useful Resources

- ✓ CDC's NEW <u>Harmful Algal Bloom Website</u>
- ✓ North Dakota's New **Harmful Algal Bloom Report form**, Health Department Division of Water Quality.



To sign up for the newsletter, send an email to <u>danglada.lesley@epa.gov</u>