#### **Biotoxin report:**

PSP toxins: No samples were analysed this week.

DSP toxins: Nine samples were analysed this week. Toxins were detected in low concentrations in Wadbister Voe.

**ASP toxins:** No samples were analysed this week.

**YTX toxins:** Nine samples were analysed this week. Toxins were not detected.

**AZA toxins:** Nine samples were analysed this week. Toxins were not detected.

#### Harmful algae report:

Alexandrium: Thirteen samples were analysed this week. Alexandrium was detected above trigger level in Stream Sound and at warning levels in Braewick Voe.

Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima: Thirteen samples were analysed this week. P. delicatissima was detected at warning levels in Seggi Bight and in low numbers in all other sites.

Pseudo-nitzschia seriata: Thirteen samples were analysed this week. P. seriata was detected in low numbers in Scarvar Ayre, Braewick Voe, East of Linga, Slyde and Busta Voe Lee.

**Dinophysis:** Thirteen samples were analysed this week. Dinophysis was not detected.

Prorocentrum lima: Thirteen samples were analysed this week. P. lima was not detected.

Karenia mikimotoi: Thirteen samples were analysed this week. Karenia was not detected.

SAMS	

Toxin concentrations provided cour-tesy of the Centre for Environment, **Fisheries and Aquaculture Science** 



Funding for these bulletins is kindly provided by EMFF

Primary data for biotoxins and biotoxin producing phytoplankton available at: http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/monitoring/shellfish/algaltoxin/#.UY0TkcqTQ6O

### Shetland: trends and forecast

Alexandrium/PSP: Alexandrium was detected above trigger in one site and at warning level in one other this week. No samples were analysed for toxins. Care should be taken in Stream Sound.

Dinophysis/DSP: Dinophysis was not detected this week. Toxins were detected in low concentrations in one site. It is very unlikely that there will be a toxic bloom this week.

Pseudo-nitzschia/ASP: P. delicatissima was detected at warning levels in one site and in low numbers in all others this week, P. seriata was detected in low numbers in five sites. Toxins were not detected. It is unlikely that there will be a toxic bloom this week.

AZA and YTX: It is extremely unlikely that there will be a toxic bloom this week.

Risk for PSP: Low/Moderate Risk for **DSP: Low** Risk for ASP: Low Risk for YTX: Low Risk for AZA: Low

While this bulletin is based on our expert opinion, SAMS cannot accept responsibility for harvesting or husbandry decisions. Those remain the responsibility of the industry

	Warning/Threshold Levels	r			
			The maximum permitted levels of biotoxins in shellfish are:		
<i>Alexandrium</i> (PSP causative)	Warning 20 cells/l Threshold 40 cells/l		<b>РЅР</b> : 800 µg/kg		
Pseudo nitzschia	ia Warning: 40,000 cells/l	1	ASP: 20 mg/kg		
(ASP causative)	P causative) Threshold: 50,000 cells/l		Lipophilic toxins (tested by LC-MS):		
Dinophysis	Warning : 80 cells/l	1	OA/DTXs/PTXs: 160 ug/kg of Okadaic acid equivalents		
(DSP causative) Threshold:100 cells/l		YTXs: 3.75 milligram of yessotoxin equivalent/kilogram			
<i>Prorocentrum lim</i> (DSP causative)	wa Warning: 80 cells/l Threshold: 100 cells/l		AZAs: 160 micrograms of azaspiracids equivalents/kilogram		

### Status of biotoxins & harmful algae present in Shetland



Segments - no of individual sites, Colours: Green, red, amber and yellow as per key. Blue - not analysed. Coloured segment indicates approximate position of site in Shetland

Biotoxin & Species					
PSP	<rl< th=""><th>RL - 399 µg/kg</th><th>400 - 800 µg/kg</th><th>&gt;800 µg/kg</th><th>Not analysed</th></rl<>	RL - 399 µg/kg	400 - 800 µg/kg	>800 µg/kg	Not analysed
OA/DTX/PTX	<rl< th=""><th>1 - 79 µg/kg</th><th>80 - 160 µg/kg</th><th>&gt;160 µg/kg</th><th>Not analysed</th></rl<>	1 - 79 µg/kg	80 - 160 µg/kg	>160 µg/kg	Not analysed
ASP	<loq< th=""><th>LOQ - 9.9 mg/kg</th><th>10 - 20 mg/kg</th><th>&gt;20 mg/kg</th><th>Not analysed</th></loq<>	LOQ - 9.9 mg/kg	10 - 20 mg/kg	>20 mg/kg	Not analysed
YTX	<rl< th=""><th>1 - 1.7 mg/kg</th><th>1.8 - 3.75 mg/kg</th><th>&gt;3.75 mg/kg</th><th>Not analysed</th></rl<>	1 - 1.7 mg/kg	1.8 - 3.75 mg/kg	>3.75 mg/kg	Not analysed
AZA	<rl< th=""><th>1 - 79 µg/kg</th><th>80 -160 µg/kg</th><th>&gt;160 µg/kg</th><th>Not analysed</th></rl<>	1 - 79 µg/kg	80 -160 µg/kg	>160 µg/kg	Not analysed
Alexandrium	<20 cells/l	n/a	20 cells/l	≥ 40 cells/l	Not sampled
Dinophysis	<20 cells/l	20 - 79 cells/l	80 - 99 cells/l	≥100 cells/l	Not sampled
Pseudo nitzschia	<20 cells/l	20 - 39,999 cells/l	40,000 - 49,999 cells/l	≥50,000 cells/l	Not sampled
Prorocentrum lima	<20 cells/l	20 - 79 cells/l	80 - 99 cells/l	≥100 cells/l	Not sampled

#### NOTE:

This page is intended as a quick overview of the situation in the Shetland Islands. If the status for a particular species or biotoxin is amber or red please check the relevant pages in the bulletin for more details and specific locations.

RL- reporting limit; LOQ – Limit of quantification

Paralytic shellfish poisoning toxins & causative phytoplankton



Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning toxins & causative phytoplankton

















Azaspiracid & Yessotoxin shellfish poisoning toxins













### Karenia mikimotoi

#### **Chain forming Phytoplankton**

High densities of chain forming diatoms including, but not limited to the genus, *Chaetoceros, Skeletonema, Leptocylindrus , Rhizosolenia, Thalassiosira, Corethron* and *Pseudo-nitzschia,* the centric species *Coscinodiscus wailesii,* and species with long spines such as *Ceratium (Tripos)* can cause debilitating damage to fish gills.

#### **Status**

Thirteen sites were analysed this week. *Karenia* was not detected. The IFCB's at Scalloway and Cole Deep are detecting large numbers of *Thalassiosira* and *Chaetoceros*.

https://www.habreports.org/ifcb-nafc.php





- A Thalassiosira sp.
- B Pseudo-nitzschia sp.
- C Skeletonema sp.
- D Leptocylindrus sp.
- E Chaetoceros sp.
- F—*Ceratium* sp.

Mean wind direction observed in Shetland for current and three preceding weeks





#### Status:

Over the past week the average wind direction has been from the south.

Mean wind direction and speed observed in Shetland over the past four weeks. Higher wind speeds are shown in lighter shades. The percentage of time the wind blew from any particular direction is shown by the length of the triangle. The resultant vector, represented by the red or blue line, shows the average wind direction for the week. It is based on wind direction only and includes periods of calm which are not indicated on the diagram. The data used is taken from the weather station at Sumburgh.

For information the mean wind direction for the month of April is also shown.

#### **Predictions:**

The risk of wind blown *Dinophysis* blooms in Shetland is **low** this week.

#### Why do we think this?

During the summer *Dinophysis* can bloom out at sea and at shelf fronts found off the West of Shetland. Westerly winds can then blow these blooms into shore. Westerly winds may also retain *Dinophysis* cells in Westerly facing voes and inlets where their numbers may increase. Wind for the past week has been predominantly from the south. It is very unlikely that there will be an advected bloom of *Dinophysis* in the coming week.

These diagrams show the predicted current directions around Shetland for the next couple of days. Greens to reds indicate stronger currents. In general strong currents run parallel to the deep water channel between the Faroes and Shetland. Problems can arise when these currents turn Eastwards potentially carrying *Dinophysis* and *Karenia mikimotoi* blooms, from the shelf edge, into shore.



Forecasted Sea Surface currents

Forecast provided by the model-NEATL-PHY-1/36°-AF-D-PGS (IBI36QV4R1-PGS) courtesy of Mercator.



### Sea Surface temperature (°C) in preceding 6 days in the Shetland Islands



