### Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 50, 8th - 14th Dec 2025

#### **Biotoxin report:**

PSP toxins: Five samples were analysed this week. Toxins were detected in low concentrations in Slyde and Busta Voe Lee.

**DSP toxins:** Six samples were analysed this week. Toxins were detected in low concentrations in East of Linga, Slyde and Busta Voe Lee.

**ASP toxins:** Five samples were analysed this week. Toxins were not detected.

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

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

#### Harmful algae report:

Alexandrium: One sample was analysed this week. Alexandrium was not detected.

Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima: One sample was analysed this week. P-n delicatissima was detected in low numbers in East of Linga.

Pseudo-nitzschia seriata: One sample was analysed this week. P-n seriata was not detected

**Dinophysis:** One sample was analysed this week. *Dinophysis* was not detected.

Prorocentrum lima: One sample was analysed this week. P. lima was not detected.

Karenia mikimotoi: One sample was analysed this week. Karenia was not detected.

#### Shetland: trends and forecast

Alexandrium/PSP: Toxins were detected in low concentrations in two sites this week. However, it is extremely unlikely there will be a toxic bloom this week.

**Dinophysis/DSP:** Toxins were detected in low concentrations in three sites this week. However, it is unlikely there will be a toxic bloom this week.

**Pseudo-nitzschia/ASP:** No toxins were detected this week. It is extremely 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

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.

# Toxin concentrations provided cour-

- Cefas tesy of the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science

### **Seafood**Shetland

Funding for these bulletins is kindly provided by Seafood Shetland

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Alexandrium	Warning 20 cells/l			
(PSP causative)	Threshold 40 cells/l			
Pseudo nitzschia	Warning: 40,000 cells/l			
(ASP causative)	Threshold: 50,000 cells/l			
Dinophysis	Warning : 80 cells/l			
(DSP causative)	Threshold:100 cells/l			
Prorocentrum lima	Warning: 80 cells/l			
(DSP causative)	Threshold: 100 cells/l			

Warning/Threshold Levels

The maximum permitted levels of biotoxins in shellfish are:

PSP: 800 µg/kg

ASP: 20 mg/kg

Lipophilic toxins (tested by LC-MS):

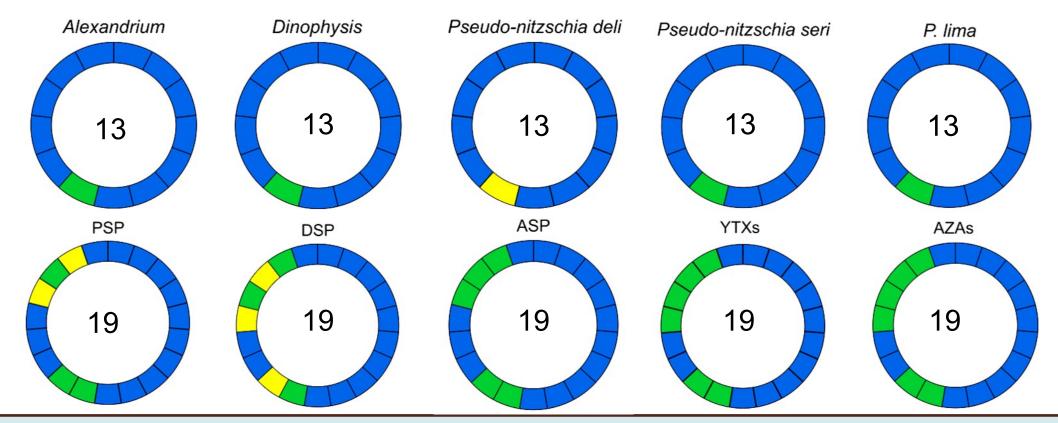
OA/DTXs/PTXs: 160 ug/kg of Okadaic acid equivalents YTXs: 3.75 milligram of yessotoxin equivalent/kilogram

AZAs: 160 micrograms of azaspiracids equivalents/kilogram

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

### Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 50, 8th - 14th Dec 2025

### 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

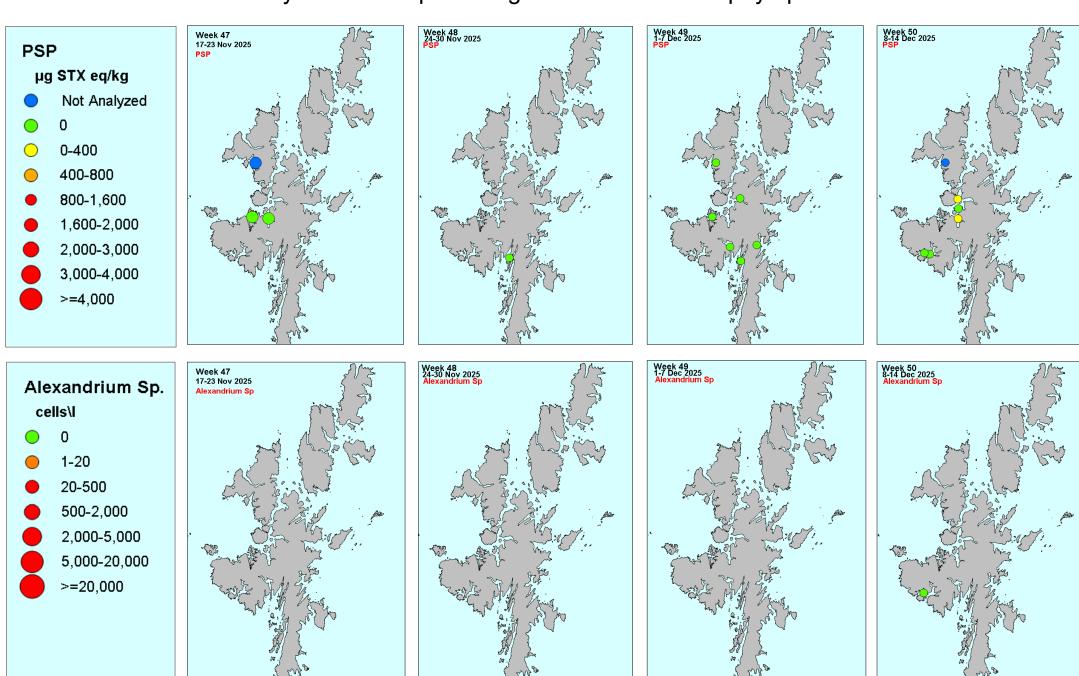
Biotoxin & Species					
PSP	<rl< th=""><th>RL - 399 µg/kg</th><th>400 - 800 μg/kg</th><th>&gt;800 µg/kg</th><th>Not analysed</th></rl<>	RL - 399 µg/kg	400 - 800 μg/kg	>800 µg/kg	Not analysed
OA/DTX/PTX	<rl< th=""><th>1 - 79 μg/kg</th><th>80 - 160 μg/kg</th><th>&gt;160 µg/kg</th><th>Not analysed</th></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.

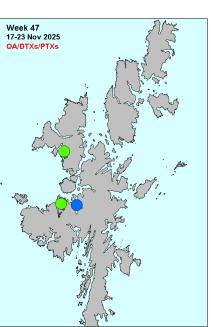
RL- reporting limit; LOQ – Limit of quantification

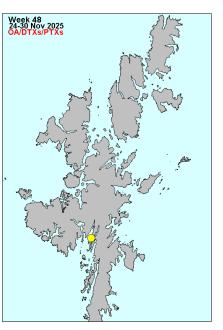
### Paralytic shellfish poisoning toxins & causative phytoplankton

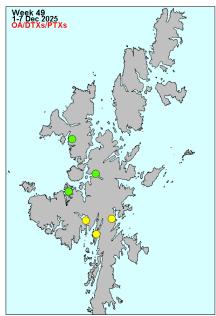


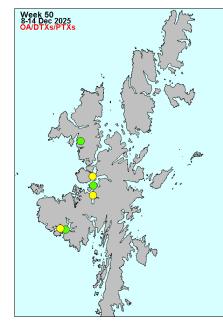
### Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning toxins & causative phytoplankton





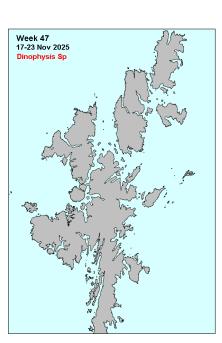


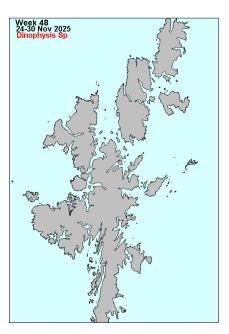


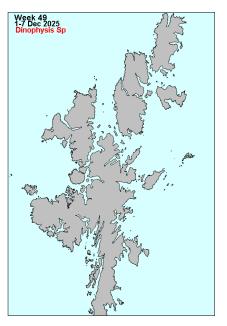


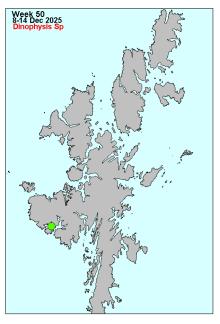
### Dinophysis Sp. cells\l

- O-80
- 80-100
- 100-400
- **400-1,000**
- 1,000-2,000
- 2,000-5,000
- >=5,000

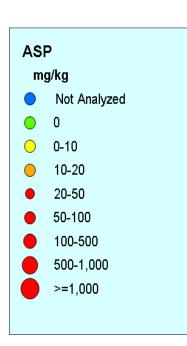


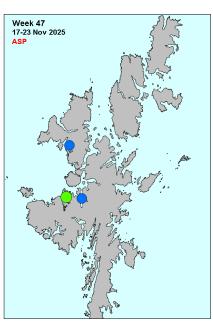


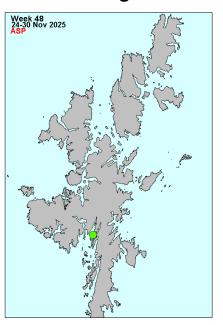


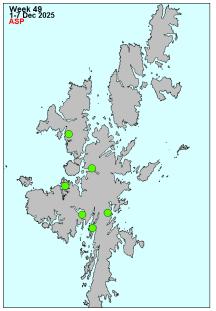


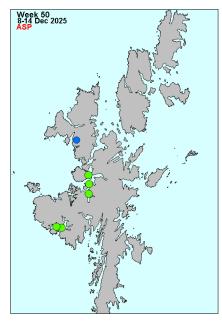
### Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning & causative phytoplankton





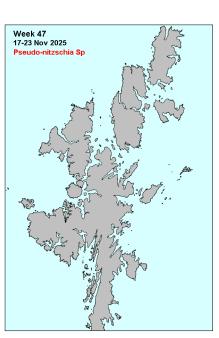


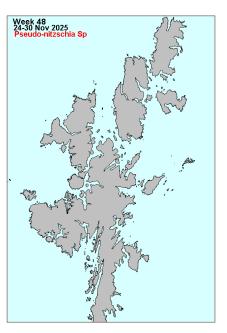


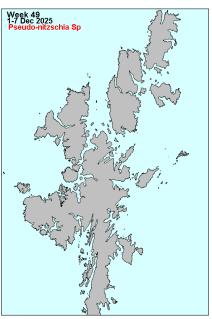


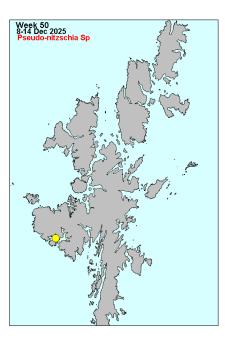
## Pseudo-nitzschia Sp. cells\l

- 0-39,999
- 0 40,000-49,999
- 50,000-100,000
- 100,000-200,000
- 200,000-500,000
- 500,000-1,000,000
- >=1,000,000







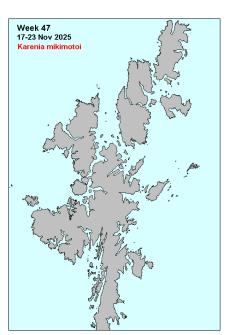


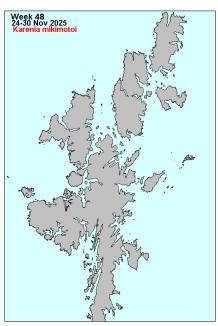
### Azaspiracid & Yessotoxin shellfish poisoning toxins

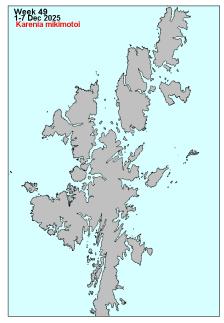


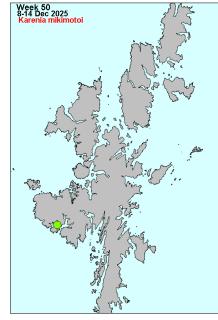
### Karenia mikimotoi











#### **Chain forming Phytoplankton**

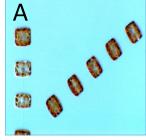
High densities of chain forming diatoms including, but not limited to the genus, *Chaetoceros*, *Skeletonema*, *Leptocylindrus*, *Rhizosolenia*, *Thalassiosira*, *Corethron* and *Pseudo-nitzschia*, the centric species *Coscinodiscus wailesii*, and species with long spines such as *Ceratium (Tripos)*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

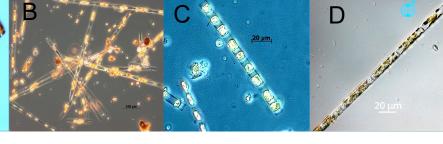
#### **Status**

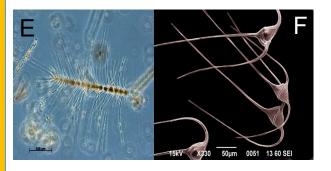
One sample was analysed this week. *Karenia* was not detected.

The IFCB's at Cole Deep and Scalloway are mainly detecting small flagellates.

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



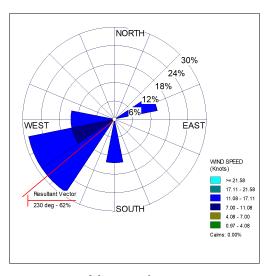




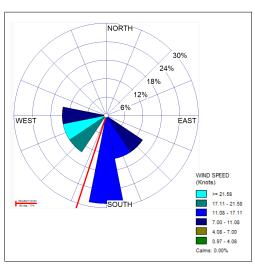
- A Thalassiosira sp.
- B Pseudo-nitzschia sp.
- C Skeletonema sp.
- D Leptocylindrus sp.
- E Chaetoceros sp.
- F—Ceratium/Tripos sp.

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

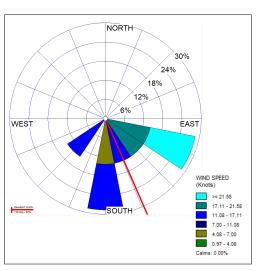
Week 47



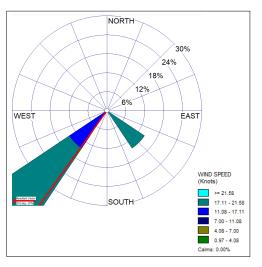
Week 48



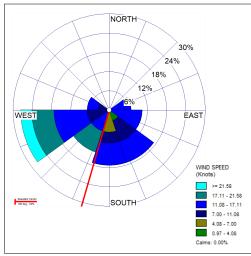
Week 49



Week 50



#### November



Status:

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

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.

#### **Predictions:**

The risk of wind blown *Dinophysis* blooms in Shetland is **low** this week due to the winds blowing in from a southerly direction.

#### 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 west. It is unlikely that there will be an advected bloom of *Dinophysis* in the coming week.

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

