

An aerial photograph of the Indian River Lagoon in Florida. The water is a dark green color, with large, distinct patches of bright orange and red, characteristic of a red tide bloom. A small white boat is visible on the left side of the image, providing a sense of scale to the vast area affected by the bloom.

# **Red Tides, Green Tides, & Brown Tides in the Indian River Lagoon, Florida**

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## **BASIC SCOPE: 1997 - Present**

**Sampling – 8-12 sites, monthly or twice per month**

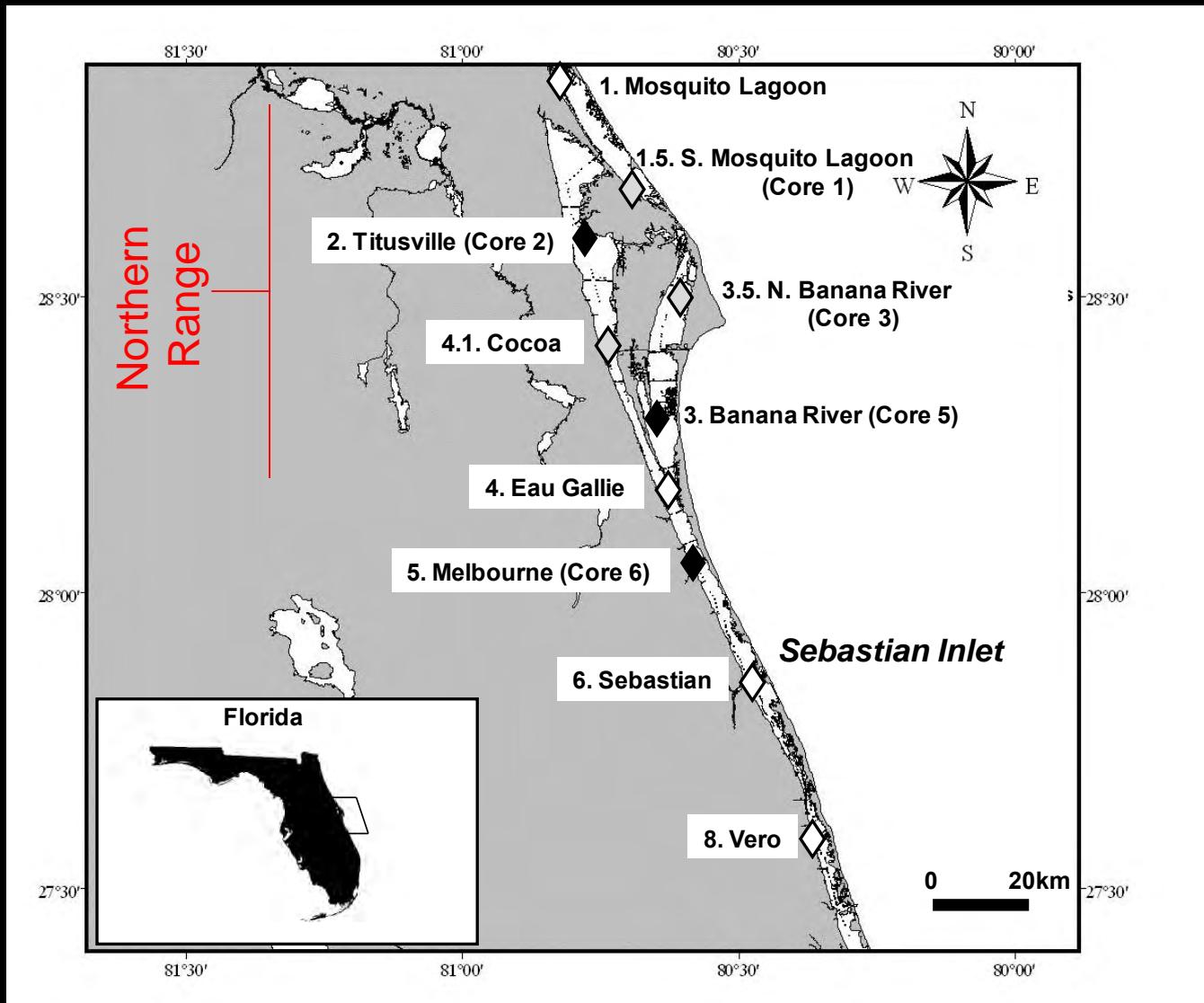
**Field parameters – Temperature, oxygen, salinity, light attenuation**

**Analytical Parameters - Total nitrogen, total phosphorus (some SRP, DIN, Si)**

**Other – Color, turbidity (some TSS, POC), chlorophyll *a***

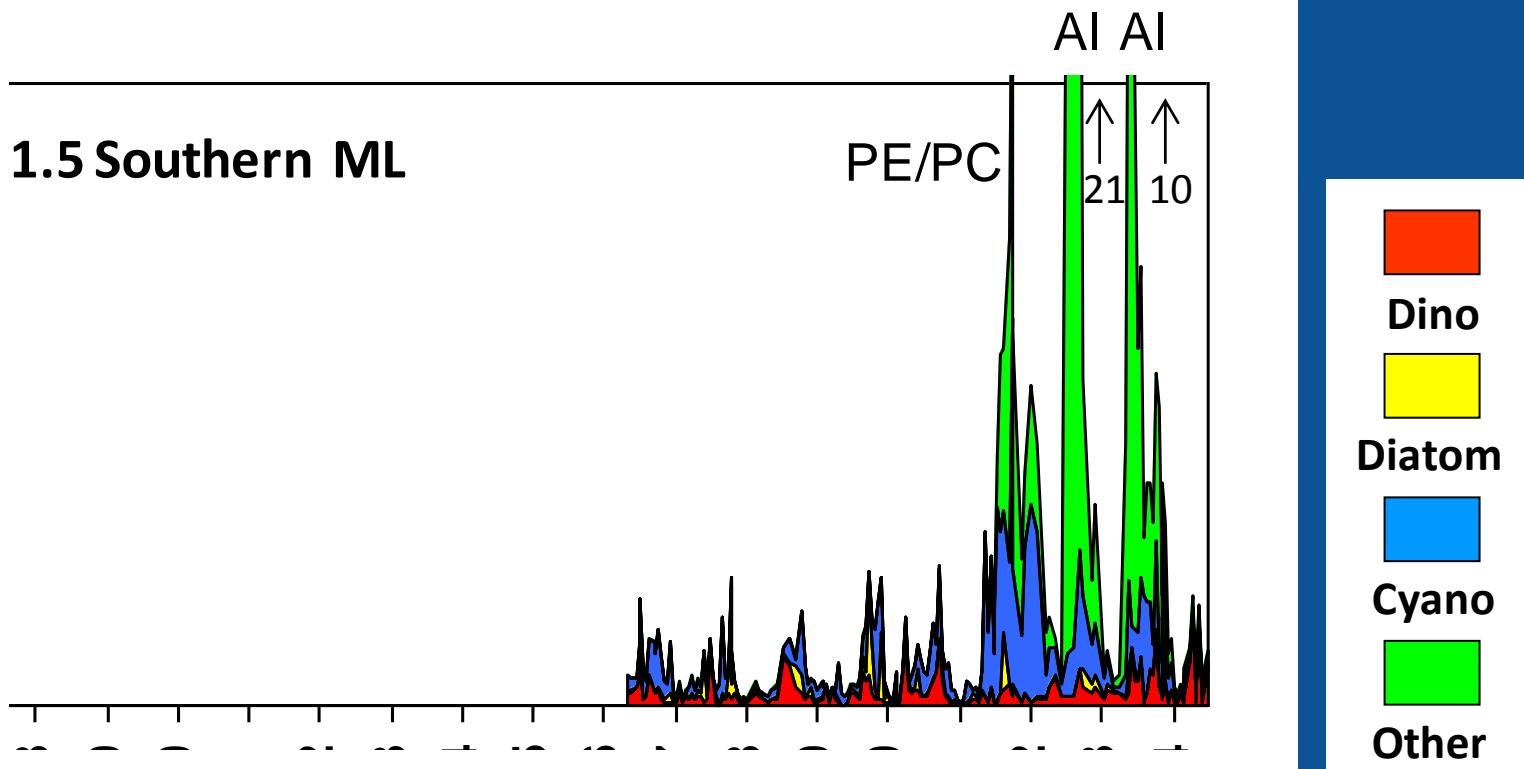
**Plankton – Phytoplankton composition, biovolume, carbon  
Some zooplankton and bacterioplankton**

# Sampling Regime – 10 Sites



# Phytoplankton Biomass – Southern Mosquito Lagoon

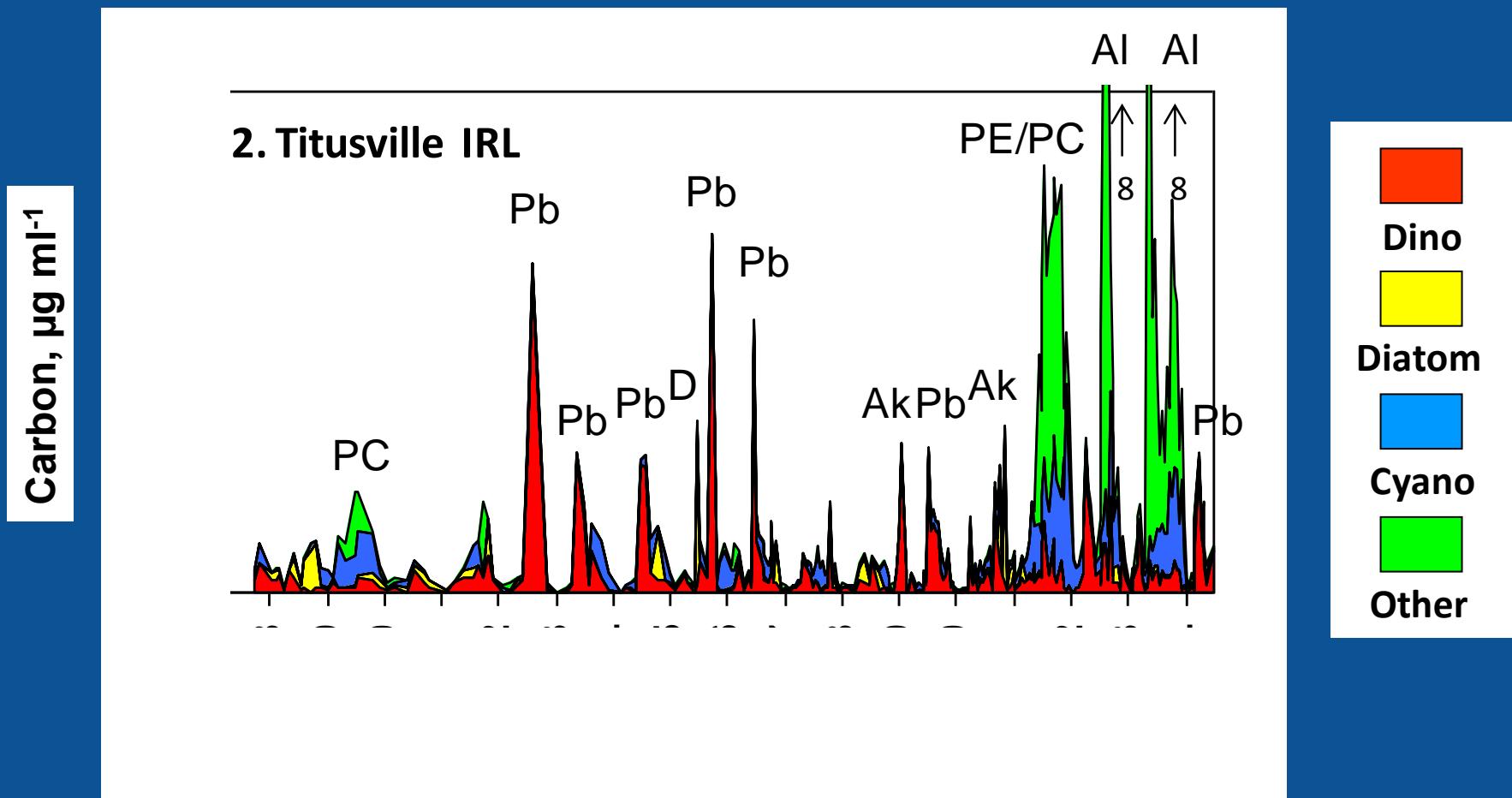
Carbon,  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$



Note:  $1 \mu\text{g C ml}^{-1} \approx 15-25 \mu\text{g Chl a L}^{-1}$

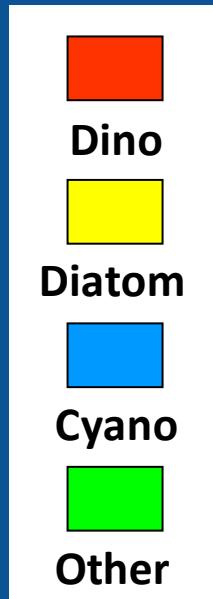
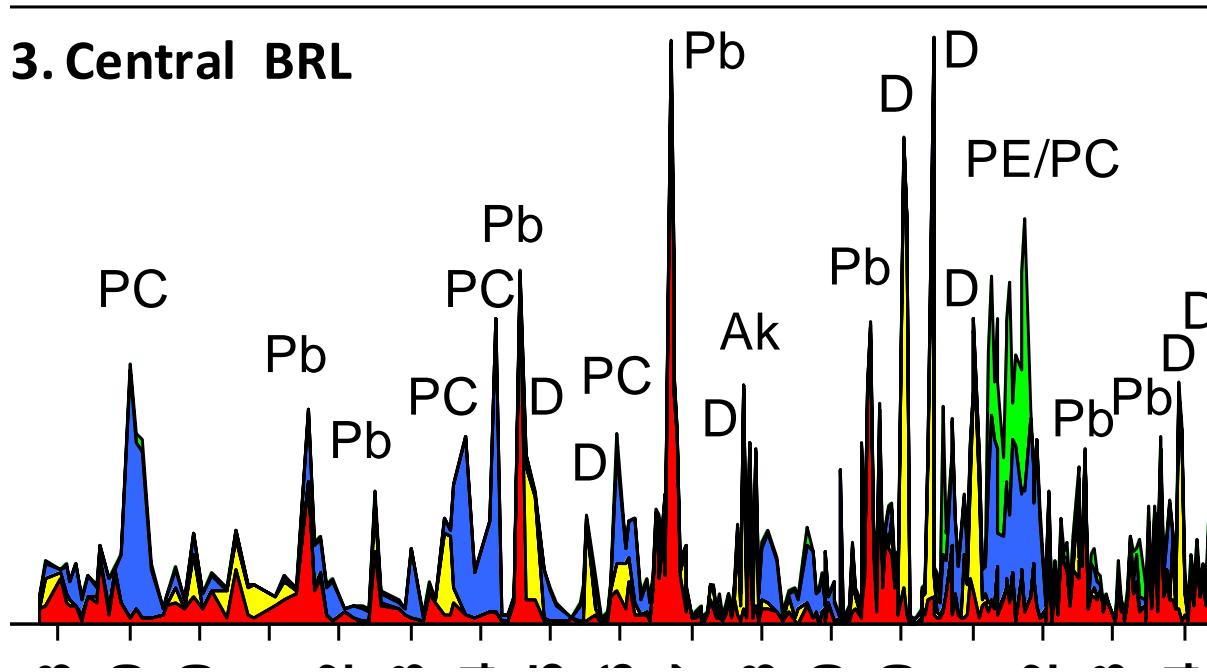
Philips et al.

# Phytoplankton Biomass – Northern Indian River Lagoon



# Phytoplankton Biomass – Central Banana River

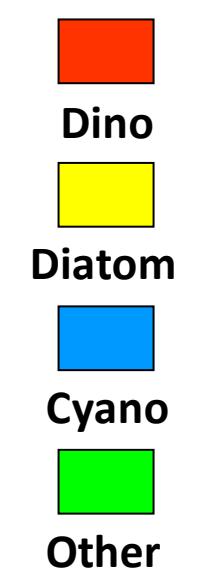
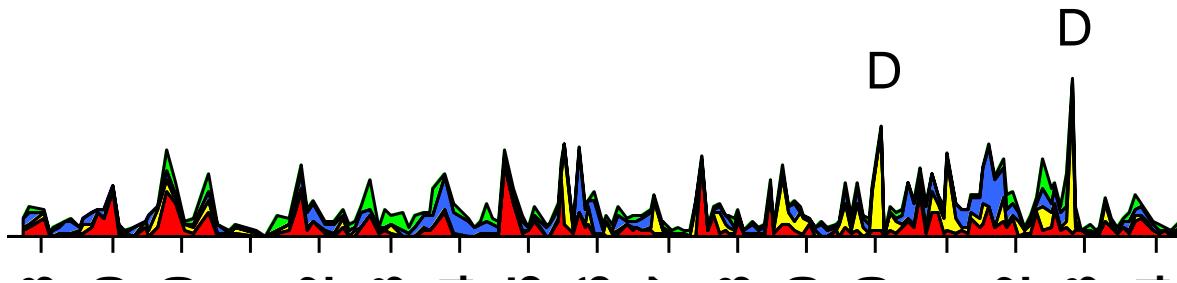
Carbon,  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$



# Phytoplankton Biomass – Central IRL Sebastian

## 6. Sebastian IRL

Carbon,  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$



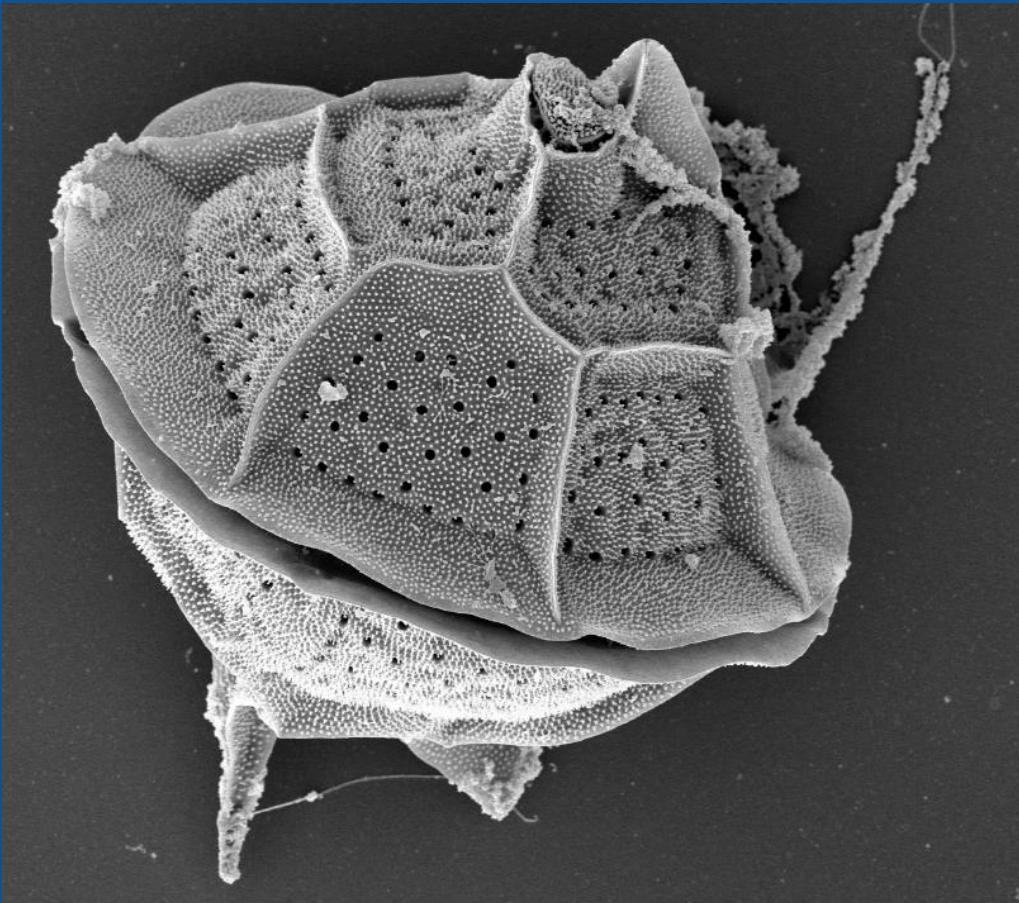
# Some Major HAB Species

	Max Biomass*	#Obs. >0.2*	Total Obs.	
→ <i>Pyrodinium bahamense</i>	6.0	116	535	Dinoflagellates
<i>Akashiwo sanguinea</i>	7.3	44	615	
<i>Peridinium quinquecorne</i>	1.7	13	120	
<i>Karlodinium veneficum</i>	0.8	8	817	
<i>Prorocentrum minimum</i>	0.4	5	295	
<i>Cochlodinium polykrikoides</i>	0.4	4	224	
<i>Takayama tasmanica</i>	1.4	3	78	
<i>Kryptoperidinium foliaceum</i>	3.6	3	80	
→ <i>Pedinophyceae</i> sp.	4.4	76	295	— Chlorophyte
→ <i>Aureoumbra lagunensis</i>	23.0	12	36	— Pelagophyte
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia calliantha</i>	1.5	16	384	— Diatom

\* $\mu\text{g C ml}^{-1}$

Phlips et al.

# *Pyrodinium bahamense* var. *bahamense*



Badylak et al. 2004

**Most prolific bloom-former  
in the IRL**

**Saxitoxin producer**

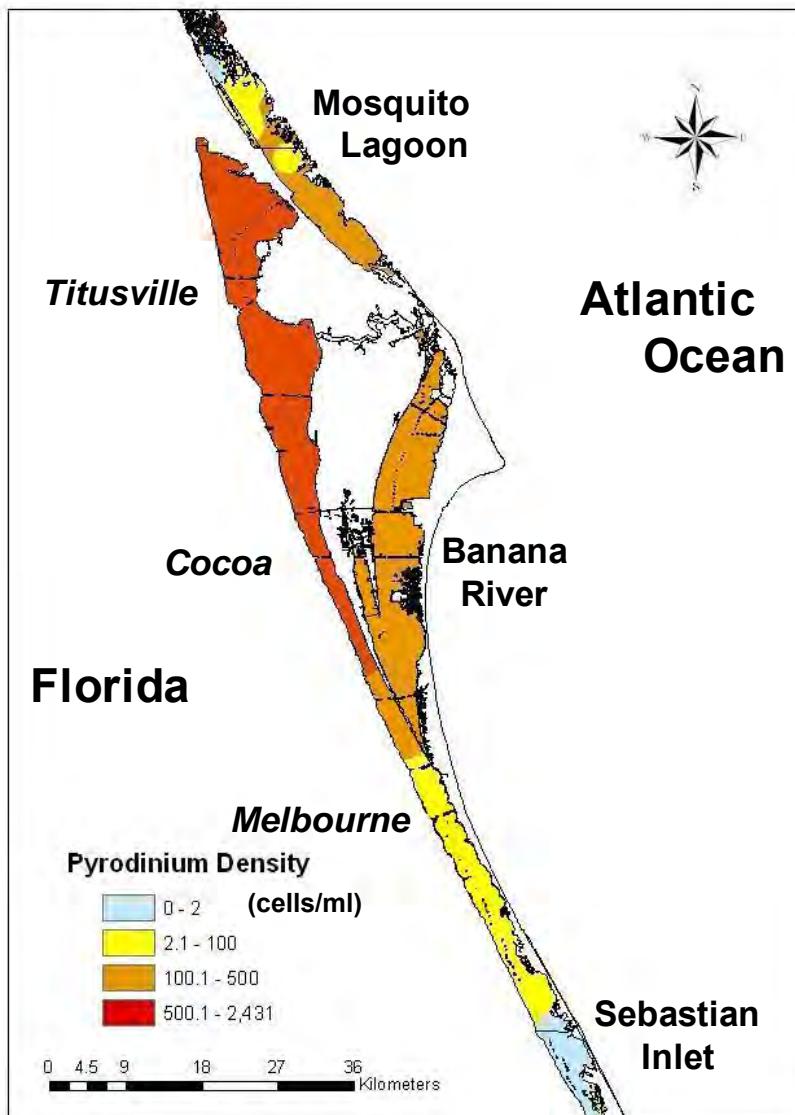
**Source of toxin in some fish  
and invertebrates species  
in the IRL**

**May be associated with  
alterations in food webs**

**Increased light attenuation,  
Secchi depths 0.9-1.5 m**

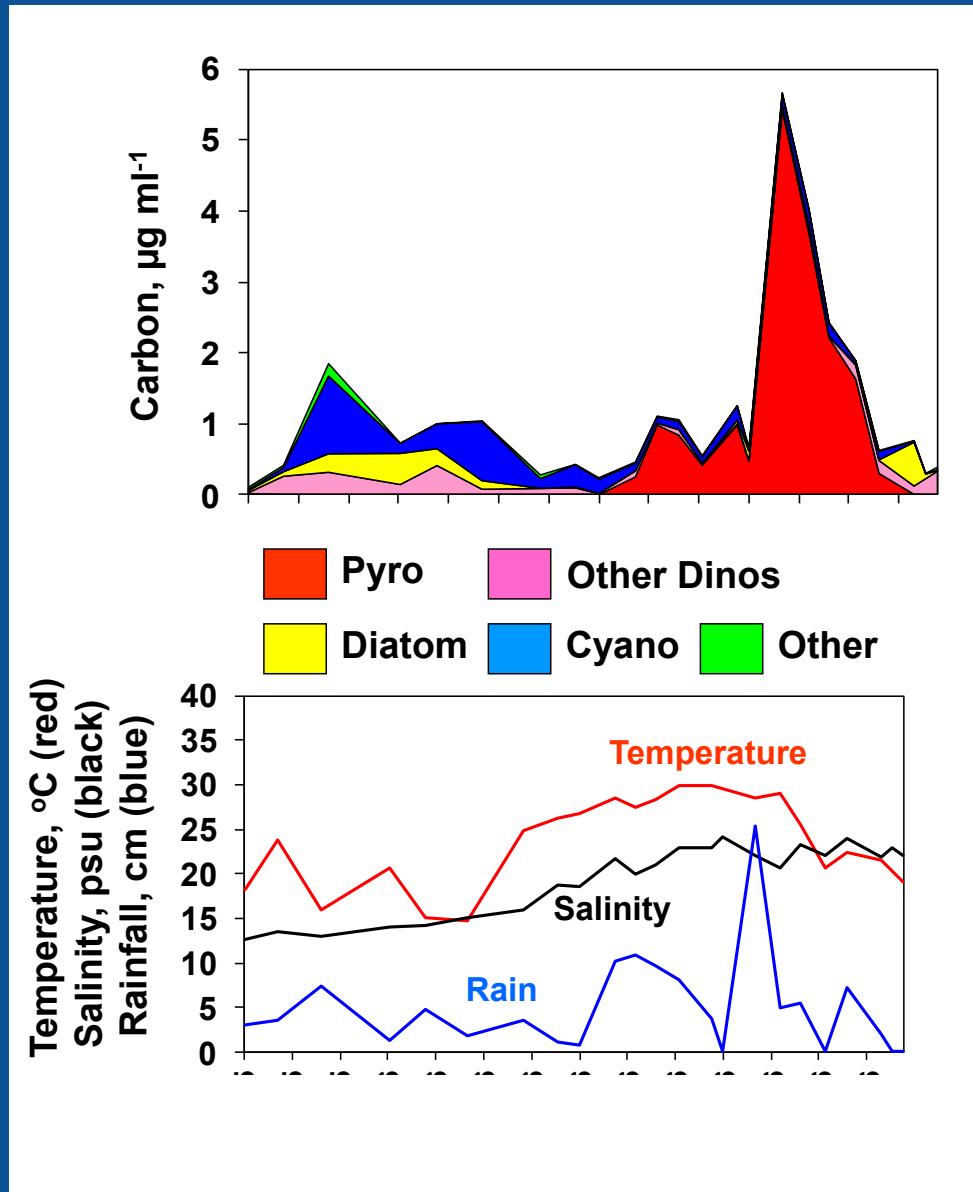
(Phlips et al. 2006, 2010, 2011, 2014;  
Badylak et al. 2004, 2007, 2008;  
Landsberg et al. 2006)

# *Pyrodinium bahamense* Spatial Distribution – Summer 2009



Phlips et al. 2011

# 2006 *Pyrodinium* Bloom – Central Banana River

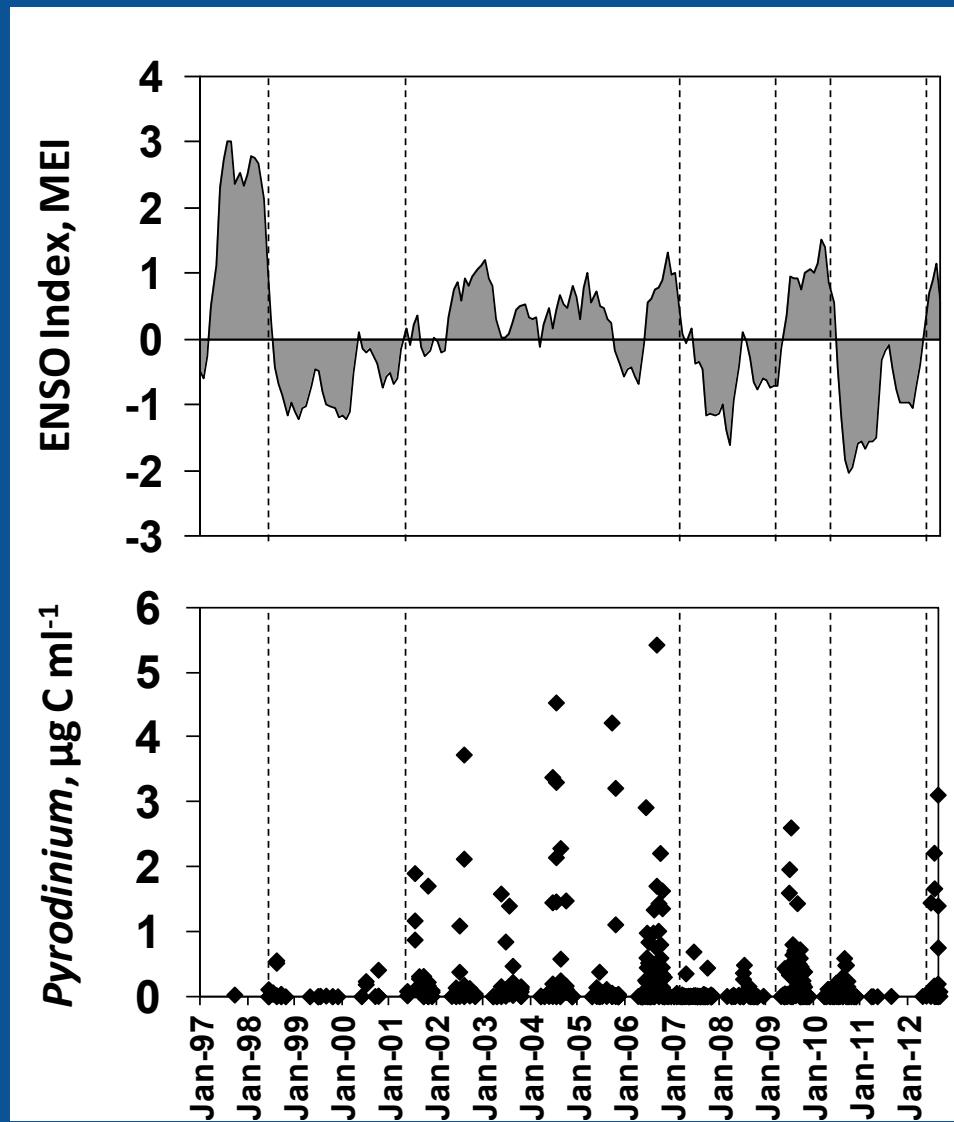


Longevity

High temp  
Low salinity  
Rain link

Philips et al. 2014

# El Niño Southern Oscillation Index and *Pyrodinium* Biovolume

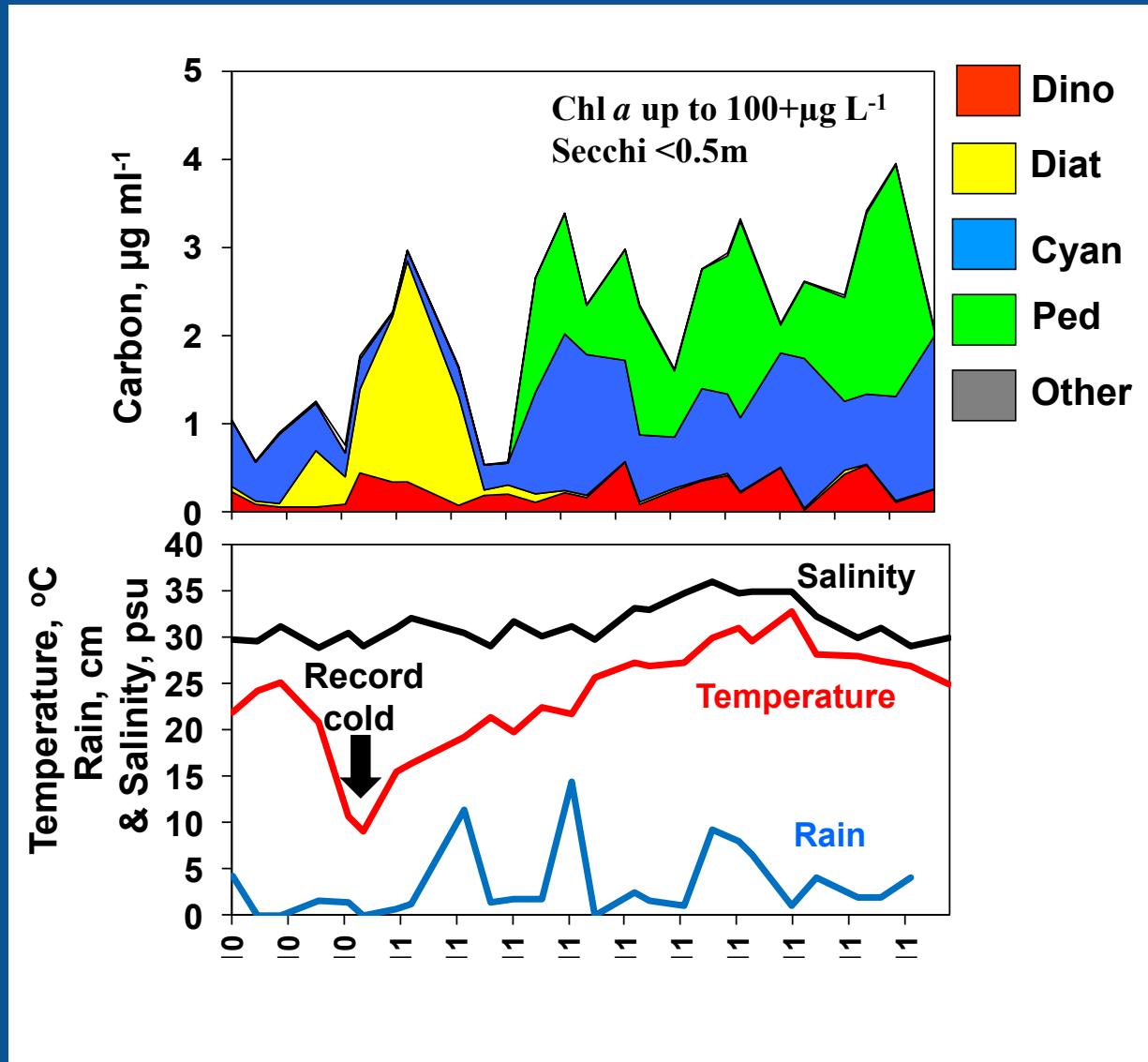


# 2011 Green Tide - “Super” bloom Pedinophyceae sp./Picocyanobacteria



Badylak, Philips and Kelley

# 2010/2011- Diatom/Pedinophyceae sp. & Picocyanobacteria Blooms Central Banana River

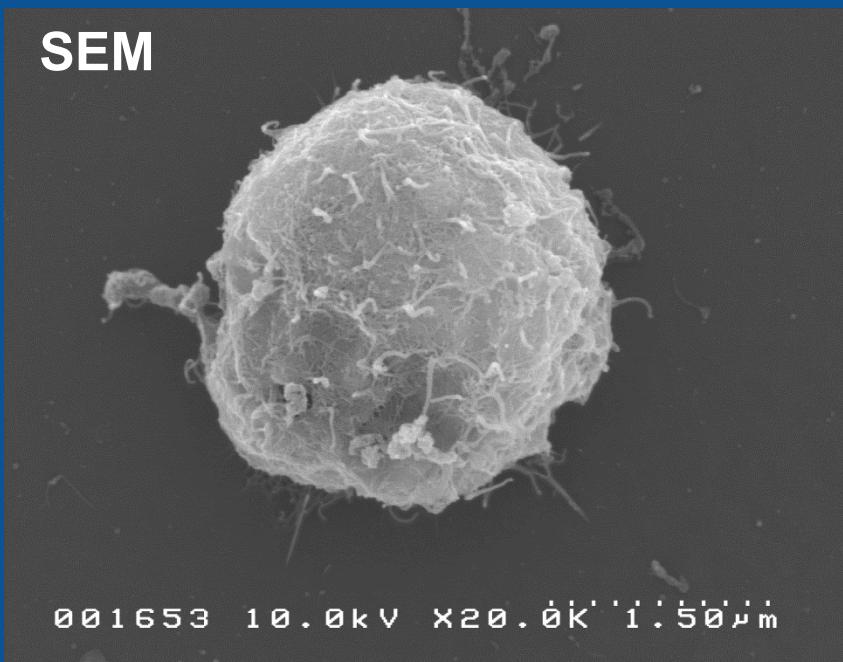


# 2012 Brown Tide – Mosquito Lagoon Just When You Thought Things Were Getting Better



Kelly Young

## 2012 Bloom: Pelagophyte sp. (*Aureoumbra lagunensis*)

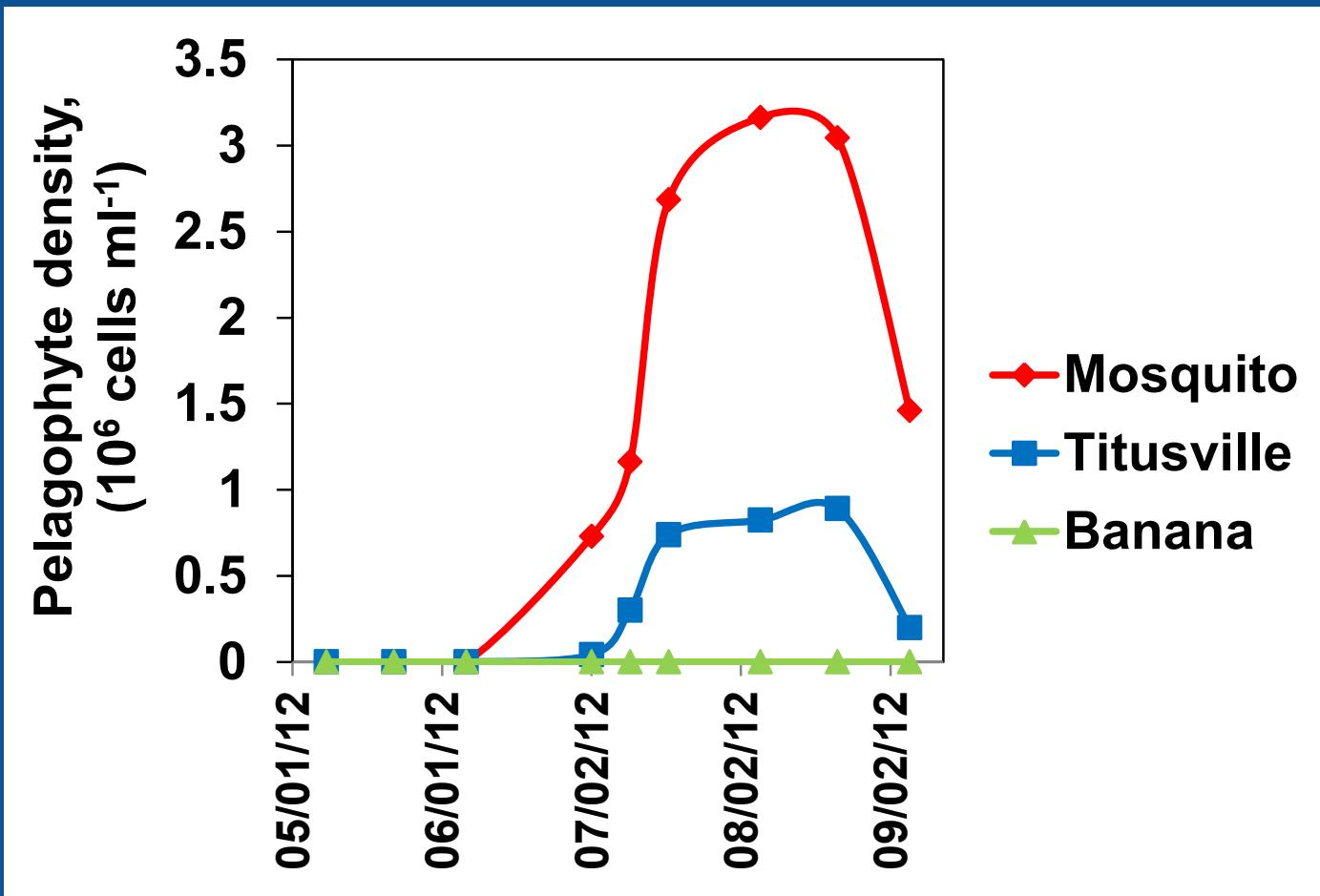


Badylak, Kelley & Phlips



Badylak, Kelley & Phlips

## Summer 2012 Pelagophyte Cell Densities in Mosquito Lagoon, N. IRL and Banana River



## Phlips Lab Current Research

**Continued phytoplankton monitoring program**

**Addition of bacterioplankton and zooplankton analyses at selected sites in the northern IRL, Banana River and Mosquito Lagoon**

**Nutrient uptake experiments with cultures of pico- and nano-plankton**

**Microzooplankton grazing experiments at selected sites in the northern IRL, Banana River and Mosquito Lagoon**