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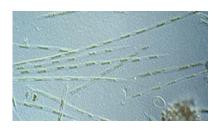
Outline

- What is a "Red Tide"?
- Why are they produced?
- What is the spatial and temporal scale of this phenomenon?
- Where are they generated and How are they detected?
- What are the environmental, public health and socioeconomic problems?
- Case of the Lagos Region 2016
- Can we predict them?
- Challenges for CR²





Alexandrium tamarense Alexandrium catenella SAXITOXINAS



Pseudo-nitzschia
ACIDO DOMOICO



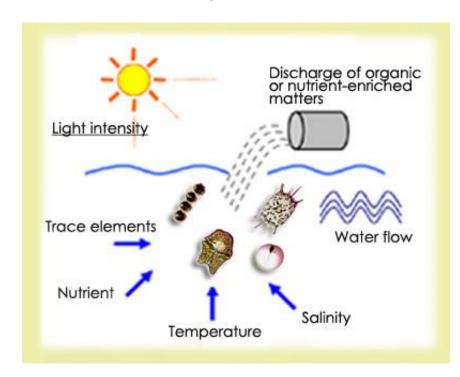


- "Red Tide "is not a good name, neither so tide nor so red "
- -Generally they are not toxic (FANS), but harmful (microalgal blooms)
- The species that are harmful can never reach enough densities to decolorize the water.



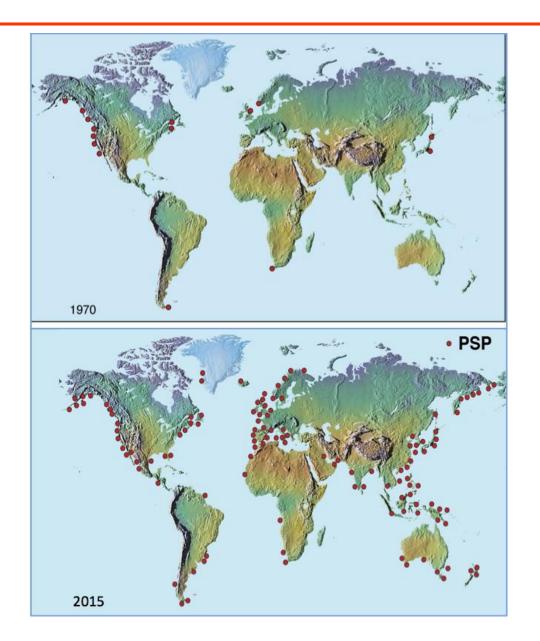
Why does a bloom (FAN) occur?

- Microalgae can develop bloom (FAN) in different regions of the ocean for reasons not yet known. there are factors that could influence, in the development of blooms for example:
- Nutrients, upwelling since it contributes to nutrient inputs)
- Temperature
- Turbulence/stratification
- Salinity
- Solar radiation, transparency.
- Climate change????



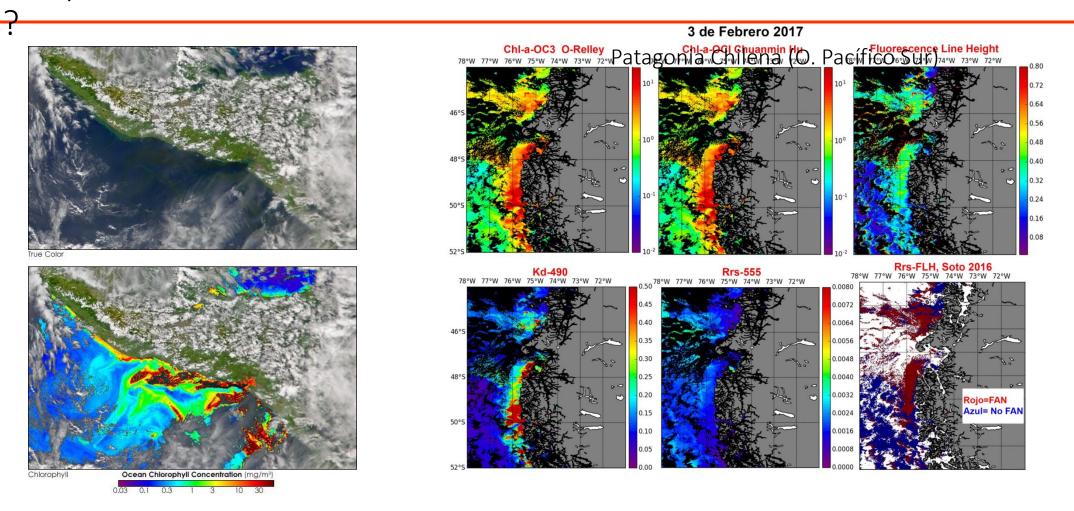


Word wide distribution of red tides



Given the apparent increase in HABs around the world and the potential for greater problems as a result of climate change, substantial research is needed to evaluate the direct and indirect associations between HABs, climate change, ocean acidification, eutrofication and human health

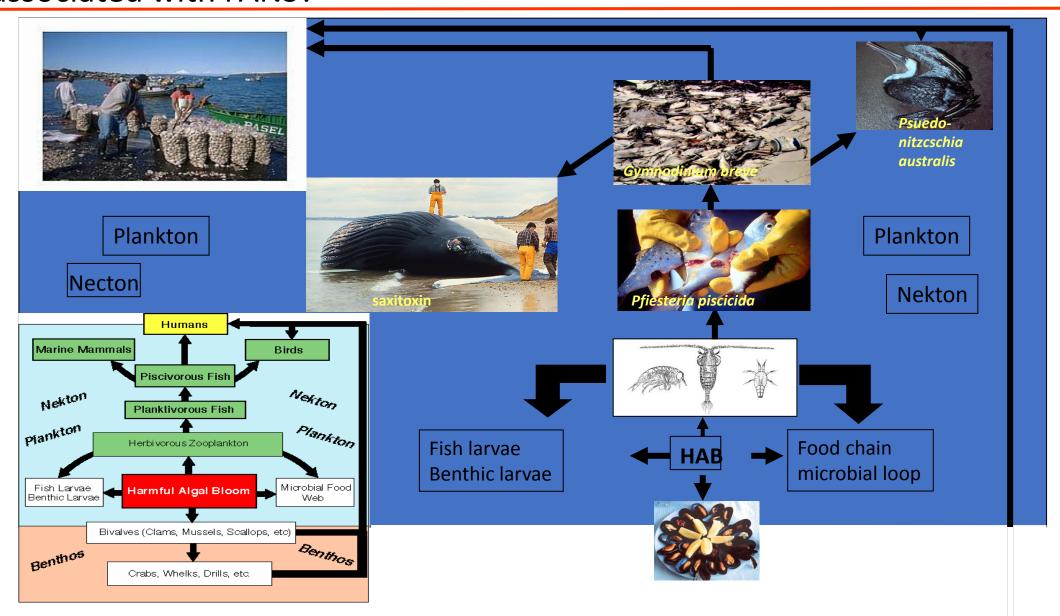
Where do blooms (FANS) occur What is the spatial and temporal scale of this phenomenon?



From tens to hundreds of kilometers, from weeks to months NOAA HAB forecasts alert coastal managers to blooms before they cause serious <u>damage</u>.



¿What are the environmental and socio-economic (public health) problems associated with FANS?





y del Instituto Tecnológico del Salmón.

Acuicultura de Sernapesca, asegura

Alicia Gallardo, subdirectora de

en la embarcación que transportaba los

dos con dos informaciones. "Es impor- partes del mundo, como la costa Este

tante decir a la comunidad y dar tran- de Estados Unidos y Noruega, especial-

Consequences of the red tide in Chile, Chiloe 2016 (Fisheries and Aquaculture Crisis)





Commission Marea Roja, a management of Ministry of Economy



Alejandro Buschmann R., Coastal ecology; algae culture. U de los Lagos



Laura Farías. Oceanography and Biogeochemistry. UdeC



Mónica Vásquez P. Ecología Microbial Ecology and Environmental Toxicity. PUC



Daniel Varela Z. Ecophysiology of photosynthesizers. U de los Lagos



Fabián Tapia. Physicalbiological coupling in coastal systems. Larval Ecology. UdeC



Gobierno de Chile

gob.cl

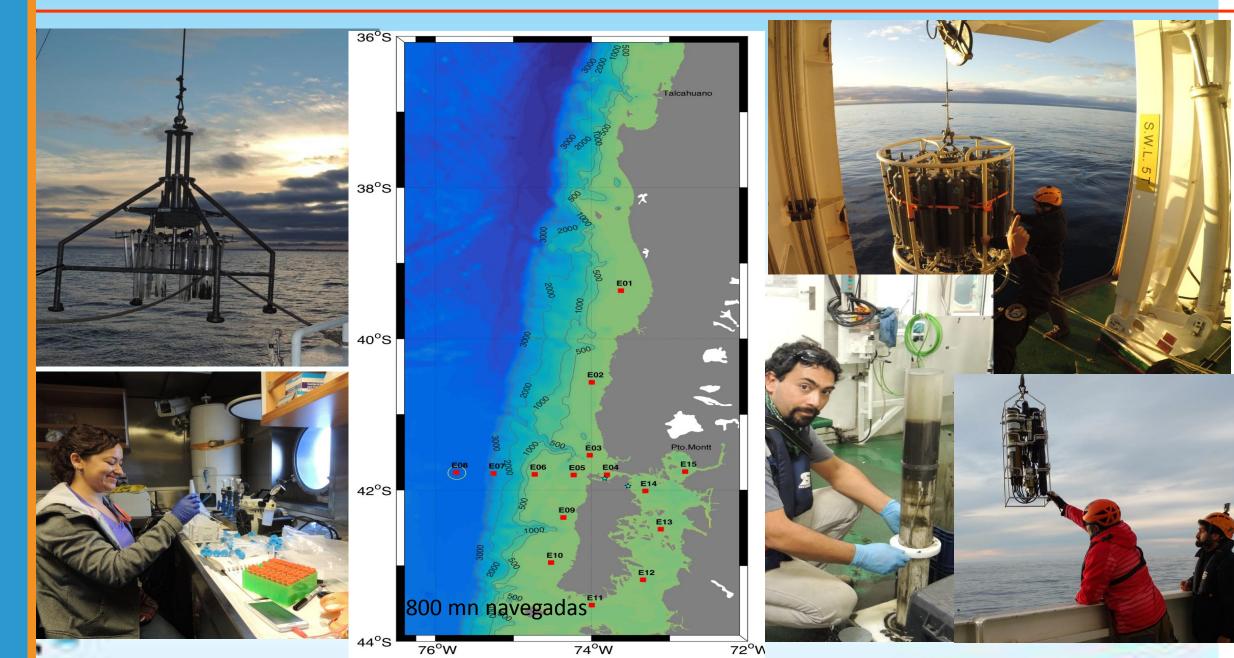


Scientific questions generated within the Marea Roja commission

- 1. Could the offshore dumping of dead salmon affect the development and intensity of the Alexandrium catenella bloom?
- 2. What were the environmental conditions (meteorological, oceanographic, planktonic diversity) that triggered the microalgae bloom registered in February (Pseudochattonella, associated with mortality of salmon) and in April (Alexandrium catenella, associated with the cessation of mollusc extraction)?
- 3. What are the natural (natural variability, ENSO, volcanic eruption) and anthropogenic (eutrophication, climate change) components that explain the occurrence and temporality of these events? Can these factors combine more frequently and trigger more intense events?
- 4. Could harmful algal blooms in the Los Lagos region spread to central Chile and what remedial measures should be taken to reduce socio-economic impact?



MAREA ROJA cruise, AGS-61 Cabo de Hornos May 25th -31th 2016,





The perfect storm: Climatic conditions prevailing in summer-autumn 2016:

What happened in the Chilean Patagonia in the summer of 2016

SST anomaly 1°C

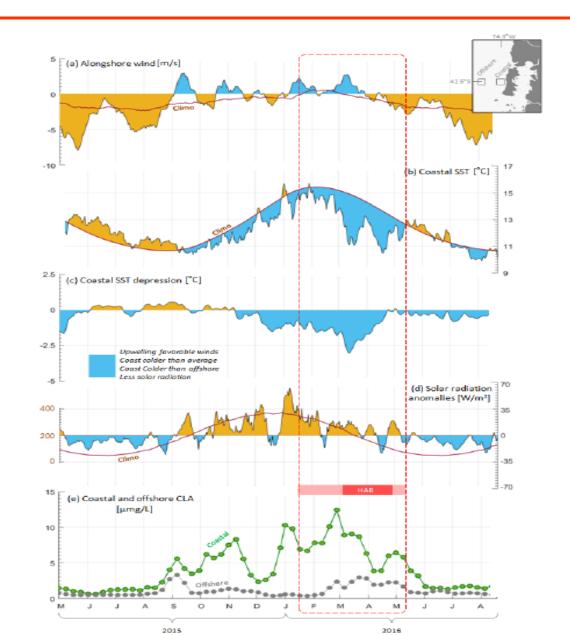
SLP Anomaly ~ 2hPa

Westerly wind (the weakest in 50 years)

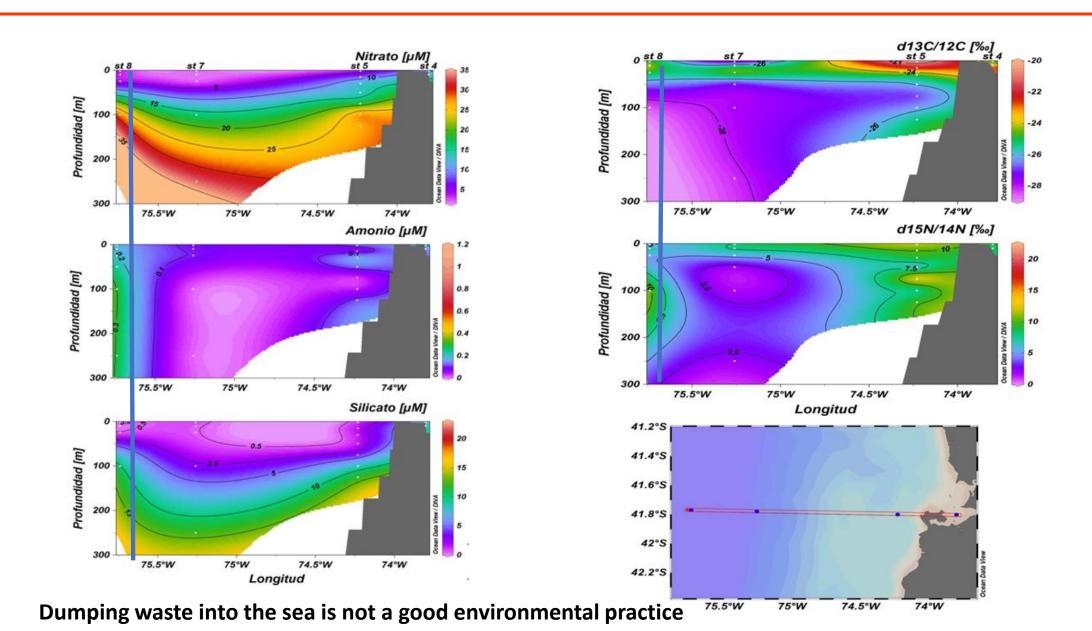
Precipitation deficit > 50%

Solar Radiation Increase ~ 25%

Along coast wind (coastal upwelling) not common to latitudes > 38°S

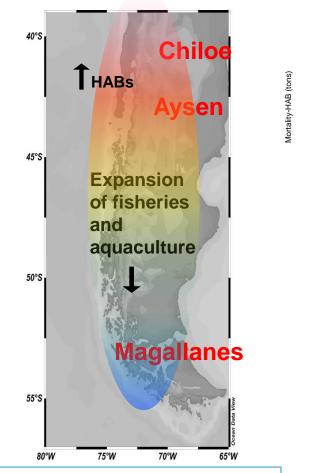


Consequences of offshore dead-salmon dumping: biogeochemical tracking

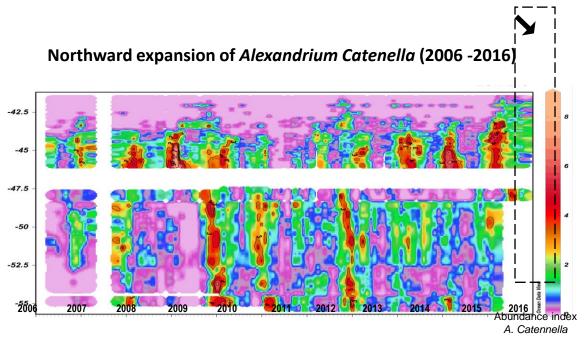




Challenge for CR²: Is there a connection between the FAN occurrence and climate (past reconstruction and mid-term prediction)



We wonder if HABs events will be more frequent in the future in connection with the climate change scenario



Algal blooms (HAB) expansion and frequency in the Central- southern of Chile



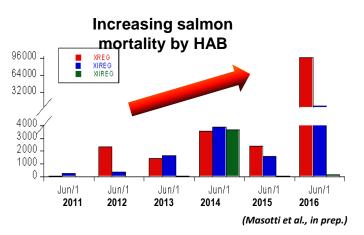
Challenge for CR2: Coastal zone Governance

To predict at a short and midtemporal scale, the intensity frequency and of phytoplankton blooms and understand the main drivers. to encourage a collaborative network including academic and state-owned institutions order to achieve comprehensive understanding of these ecological phenomena, combining modeling, and remote approaches

CR² conducts the <u>development of HAB forecasts</u> in collaboration with academic, state, and local manager partners.







HAB devastated more than 10% of the Chilean salmon production

Gracias!

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Sponsoring institution



Associated Institution





Funding Agency

