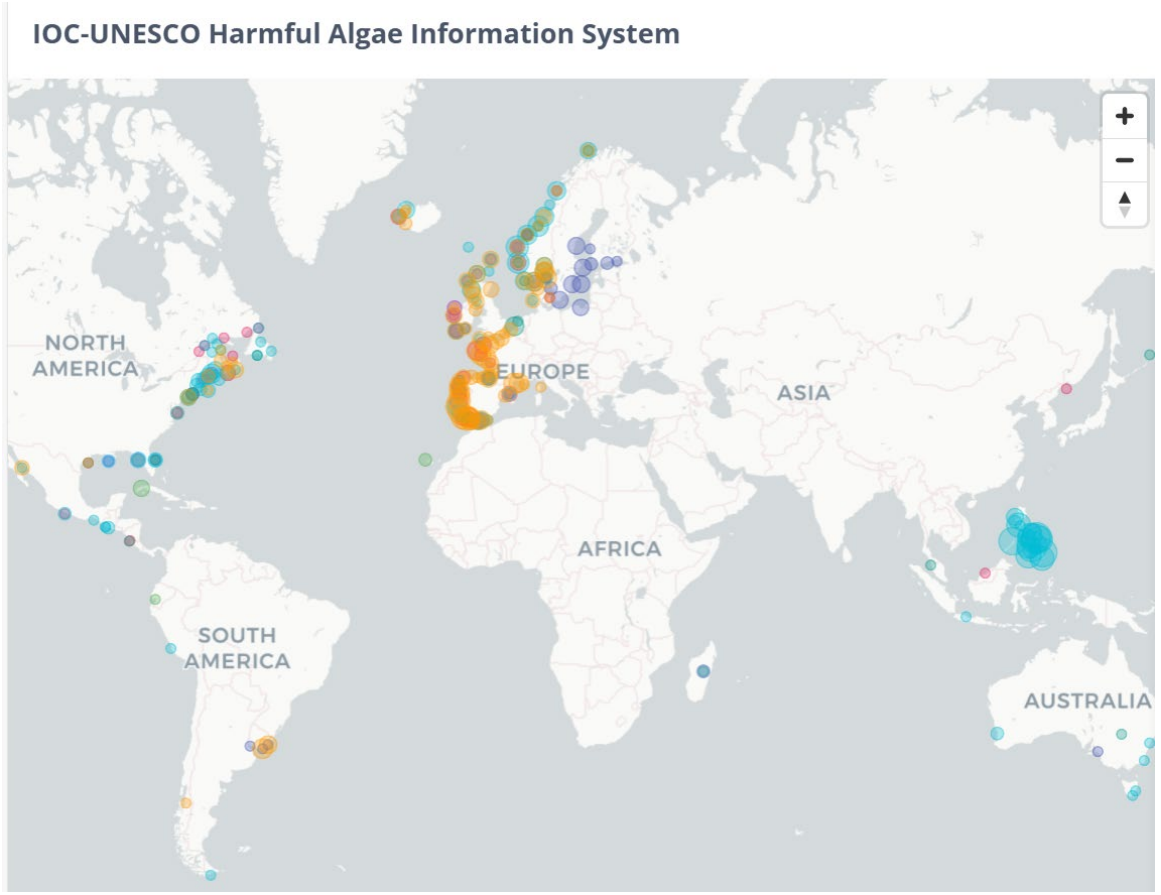
Task Team for HAIS & GHSR



Progress since the last meeting

Task Team for HAIS & GHSR

Since the last session:

- Changing work priorities resulted in chair stepping down
- Attempts to find a successor were unsuccessful
- Progress has stalled → Discussion at end

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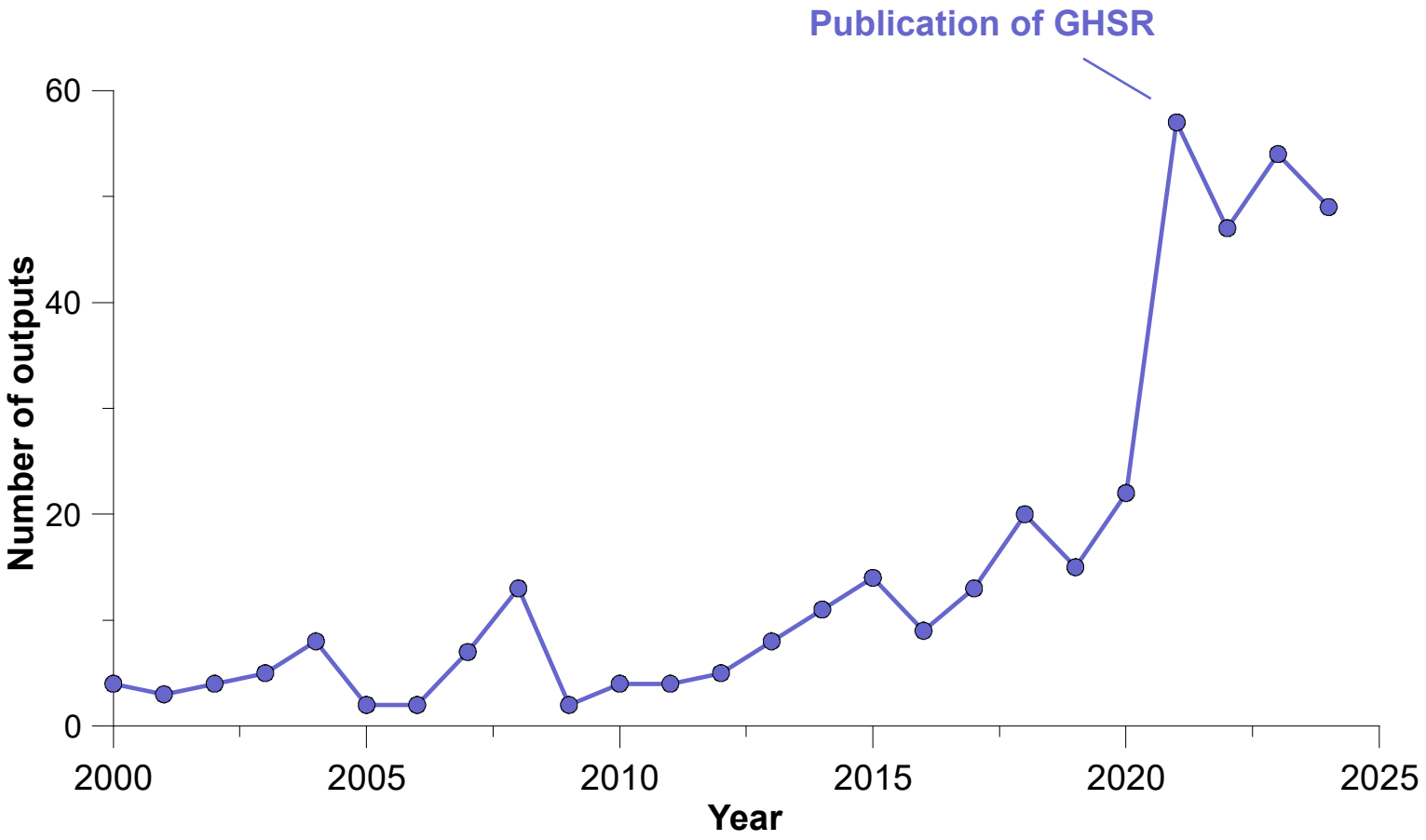

Outputs include;

- peer reviewed papers
- Reports
- conference presentations& proceedings

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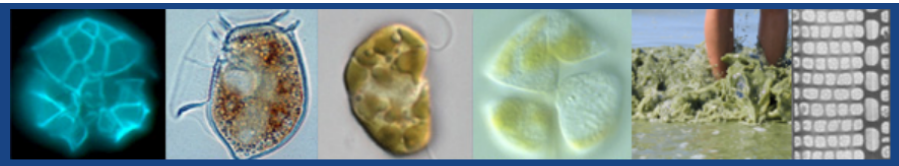

Taxonomic Reference List of Harmful Micro Algae

Home Literature Log in

Diatoms | Haptophytes | Dinoflagellates | Raphidophyceans | Dictyochophyceans | Pelagophyceans | Cyanobacteria | Greylist | Harmful non-toxic

List of non-toxigenic marine microalgal species associated with animal kills or health impairment

Version: 1.1, November 2024

- View the list
- Download the list (Excel format)

This list includes species **not known to produce toxins** that have been associated **with mortality or damage to marine organisms**. The list is meant to complement the IOC list of harmful species that produce toxic substances, with no overlap between the two lists. Therefore known **toxigenic species are not included in this list**, even in case the damage they caused was not due to their known toxins (e.g., they caused anoxia).

Non-toxigenic species causing harm other than to marine organisms' health, e.g., to recreational use of the sea, tourism, or other economic activities related to the sea (e.g. seawead cultivation) **are not included** and will be part of another list (in preparation).

The list only includes species responsible for **traceable cases**, i.e., harmful events reported in the literature (based on a non-exhaustive search) or in the IOC-ICES-PICES Harmful Event Database (HAEDAT).

The species reported to produce fish kills were the most abundant but not the only species found at the time of the event. Therefore, there is no certainty that those species were actually responsible for the animal kill. Exceptions are the repeated cases of mortalities associated with physical damage caused by spines, barbs, mucus or other specific mechanisms.

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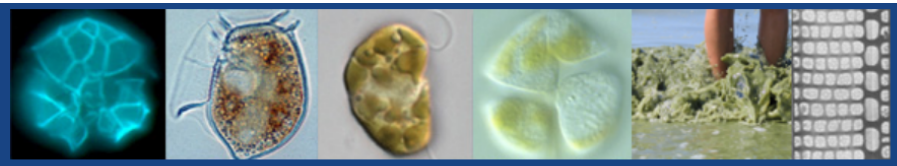

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Task Team for HAIS & GHSR

The "harmful algae and algal toxins in coastal waters of China: investigation and database" project

Review | Published: 04 November 2022
Volume 40, pages 2081–2093, (2022) Cite this article

Article

Coastal phytoplankton blooms expand and intensify in the 21st century

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-05760-y
Received: 17 May 2022
Accepted: 25 January 2023
Published online: 1 March 2023
Open access
Check for updates

Yanhui Dai[1,9], Shangbo Yang[1,9], Dan Zhao[1], Chuanmin Hu[2], Wang Xu[3], Donald M. Anderson[4], Yun Li[5], Xiao-Peng Song[6], Daniel G. Boyce[7], Luke Gibson[1], Chunmiao Zheng[1,8] & Lian Feng[1]✉

Phytoplankton blooms in coastal oceans can be beneficial to coastal fisheries production and ecosystem function, but can also cause maj
problems[1,2]—yet detailed characterizations of bloom incide
not available worldwide. Here we map daily marine coastal
2003 and 2020 using global satellite observations at 1-km s
that algal blooms occurred in 126 out of the 153 coastal cou
the spatial extent (+13.2%) and frequency (+59.2%) of bloom
($P < 0.05$) over the study period, whereas blooms weakened
subtropical areas of the Northern Hemisphere. We docume
between the bloom trends and ocean circulation, and ident
effects of recent increases in sea surface temperature. Our
mapped coastal phytoplankton blooms provides the basis
of bloom risks and benefits, and for the formulation or eval
or policy actions.

iScience

CellPress
OPEN ACCESS

Review

Revisiting harmful algal blooms in India through a global lens: An integrated framework for enhanced research and monitoring

Aditya R. Nayak,[1,2,6,*] Srinivas Kolluru,[3,6] Aloke Kumar,[4,*] and Punyasloke Bhadury[5]
[1]Department of Ocean and Mechanical Engineering, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431, USA
[2]Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Florida Atlantic University, Fort Pierce, FL 34946, USA
[3]Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, University of Georgia, Savannah, GA 31411, USA
[4]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560012, India
[5]Department of Biological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, West Bengal 741246, India
[6]These authors contributed equally
*Correspondence: anayak@fau.edu (A.R.N.), alokekumar@iisc.ac.in (A.K.)
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2025.111916

SUMMARY

Harmful algal bloom (HAB) events substantially impact human and aquatic ecosystem health and the global blue economy; hence, a concerted effort is required to advance our understanding of HAB ecology to better inform monitoring and mitigation measures. Here, we highlight the current state of HAB research and monitoring in India, where ~17% of the human population resides in the vicinity of its long coastline and is dependent on the sustainable blue economy. Through the lens of established programs from countries

Task Team for HAIS & GHSR

20th International Conference on Harmful Algae
Hiroshima, Japan Nov 2023

W04	SETOUCHI 3
IOC harmful algal information system (HAIS) workshop: The power of big data for HAB seafood risk assessment and predicting HAB futures	
Thursday 9 November lunchtime (12:45 – 13:45)	
Chairs: Gustaaf Hallegraeff (Australia), Dave Clarke (Ireland) and Eileen Bresnan (United Kingdom) **IPHAB Task Team for HAIS and GHSR**	
DETAILED PROGRAM: This workshop will: • Introduce the HAEDAT (IOC-ICES-PICES Harmful Algal Event Database) and OBIS (HAB species diversity and distribution) databases, • Guidance on consistent collation of data for entry and interpretation, • Review the status of available global data, and their applications in the 1st IOC Global HAB Status report, • Open discussion. We specifically encourage input from Japanese and Chinese colleagues.	

ICES Annual Science Conference
Lithuania, Sept 2025

ICES ANNUAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE 2025

- Home
- Call for Abstracts
- Theme sessions
- Network sessions
- Keynote speakers
- ASC format
- Key dates and deadlines
- Early career scientists
- Exhibitors and partners
- Practical information
- About
- Past ASCs

ASC 2025

Welcome to the 2025 Annual Science Conference – a flagship event of ICES, bringing together marine scientists from around the world to share innovative research, share ideas, and build lasting collaborations.

We are excited to host the Annual Science Conference (ASC) at **Klaipeda University** in Lithuania on **15-18 September 2025**.

The ASC will feature a dynamic programme, covering key areas of ICES Science, including ecosystem science, human impacts, emerging technologies, and conservation.

Join us for an exciting and inspiring event, shaping the future of marine science and supporting the global community of marine researchers.

Call for abstracts - deadline extended!
The deadline for abstracts submission has been extended until 24 March.

Print it Send to Share it

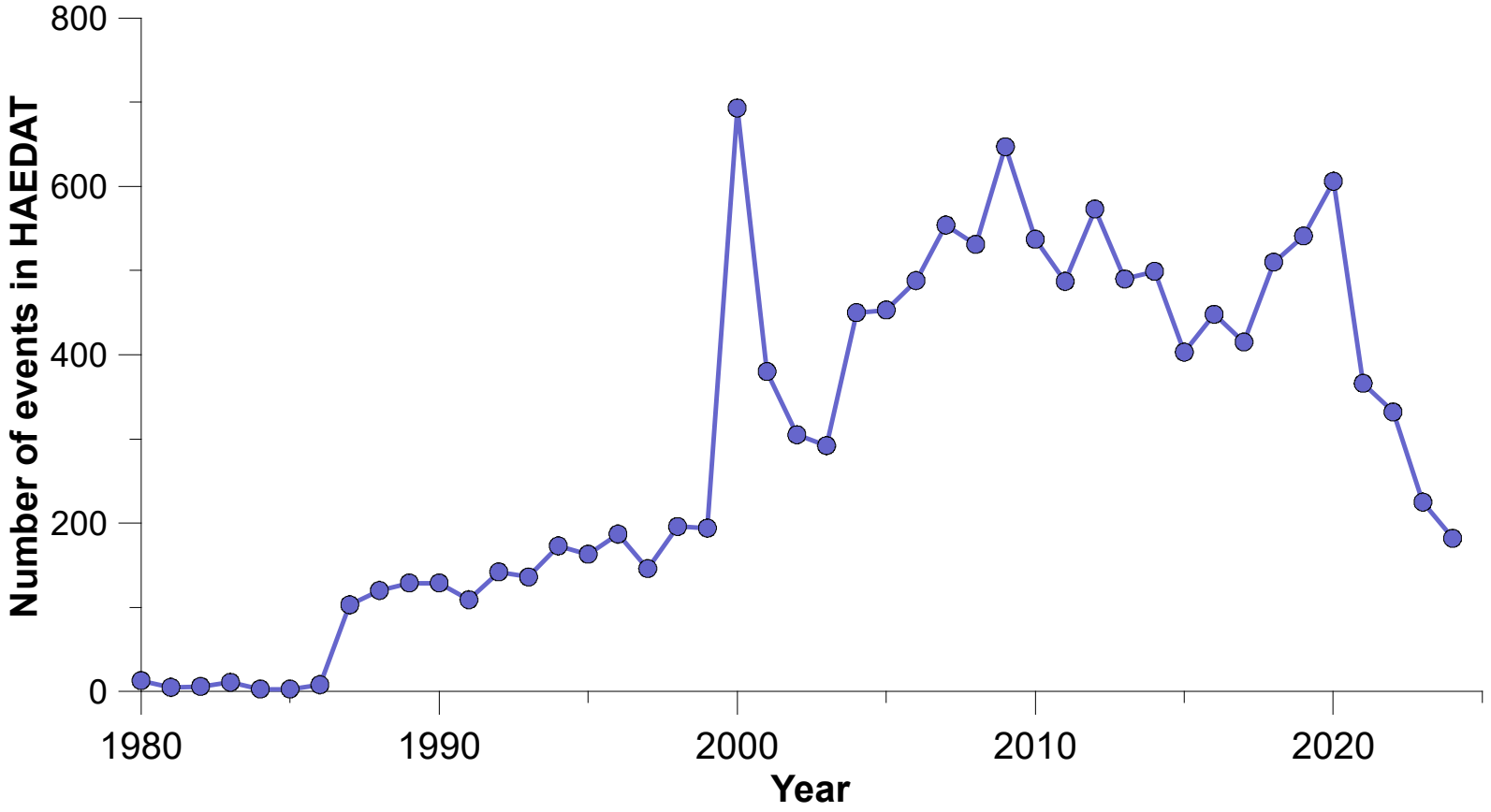
Klaipeda University

THE CALL FOR ABSTRACTS IS OPEN!

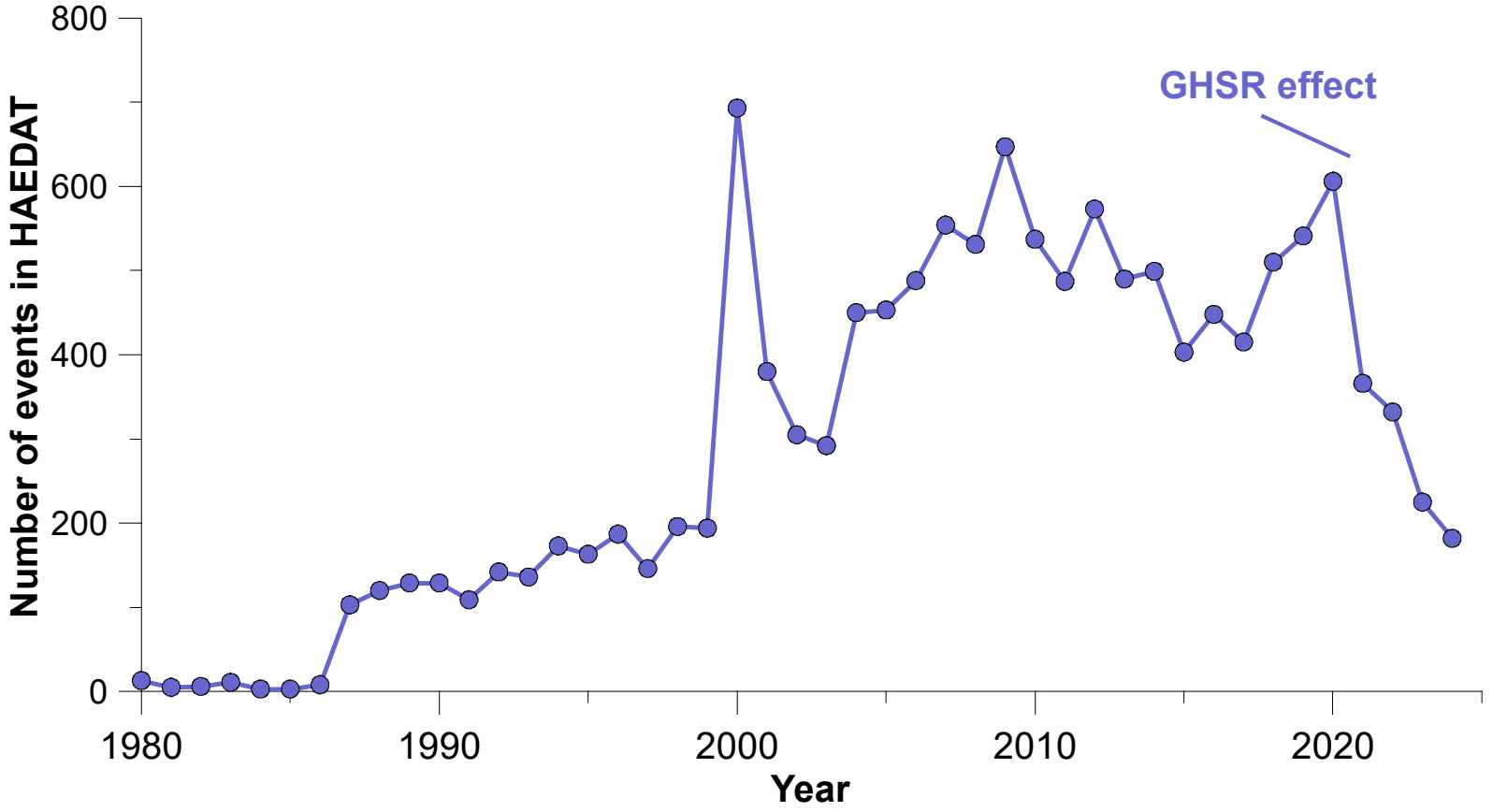
2nd UN Ocean Decade Regional Conference & 11th WESTPAC International Marine Science Conference, April 2024

Session C5: Mitigation and management of harmful algal blooms		
C5-01	The IOC Harmful Algal Information System	Eileen Bresnan, *Marine Directorate of the Scottish Government, United Kingdom*

Status of HAEDAT



Status of HAEDAT



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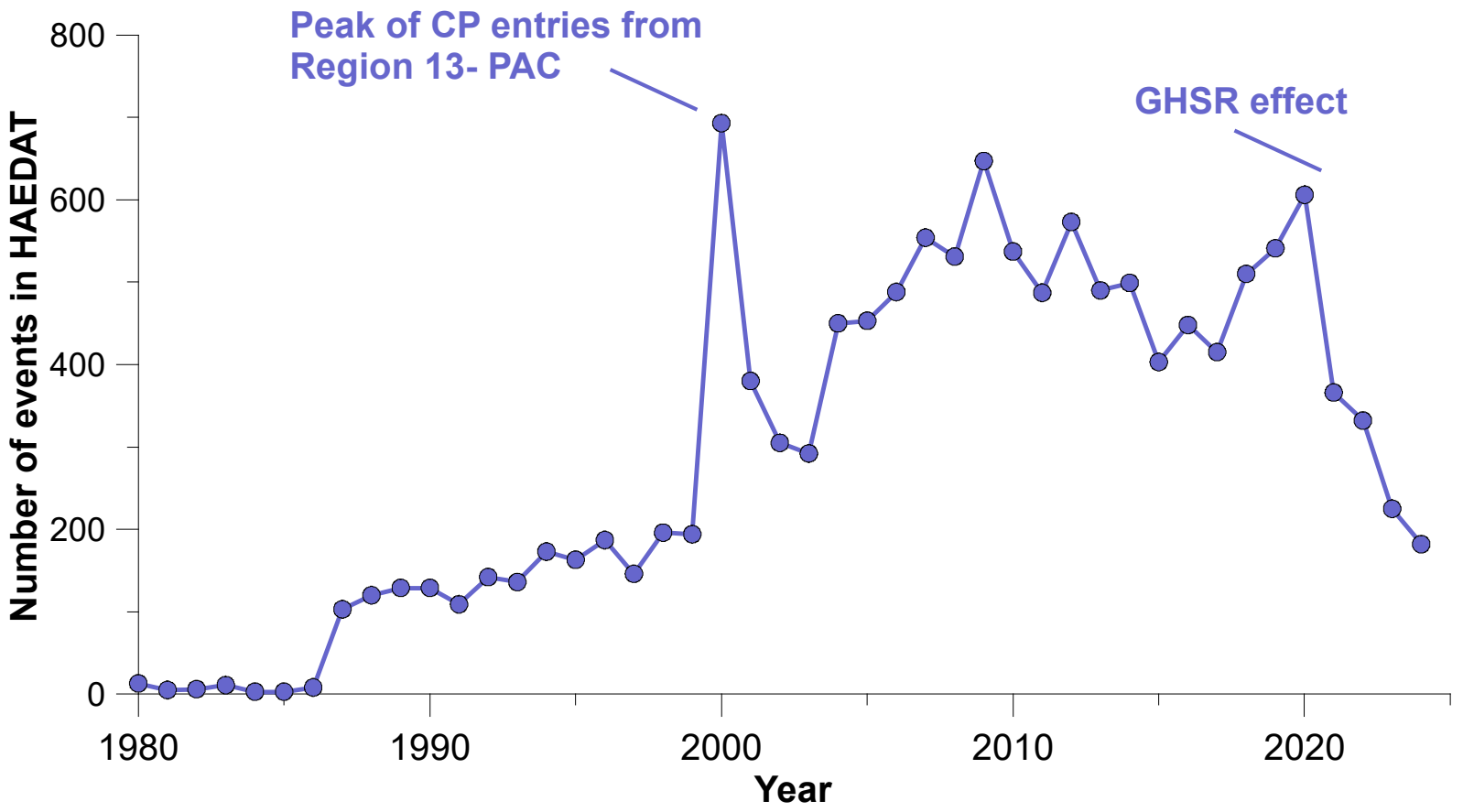

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Draft document detailing improvements to HAEDAT to get an estimate of costs to fix

- Accessing HAEDAT
- Data QC
- Data extraction
- Recording no monitoring/no events/no data entered
- Entering Data

Improving event definitions

- High Biomass events
- Cyanobacterial events
- CP events

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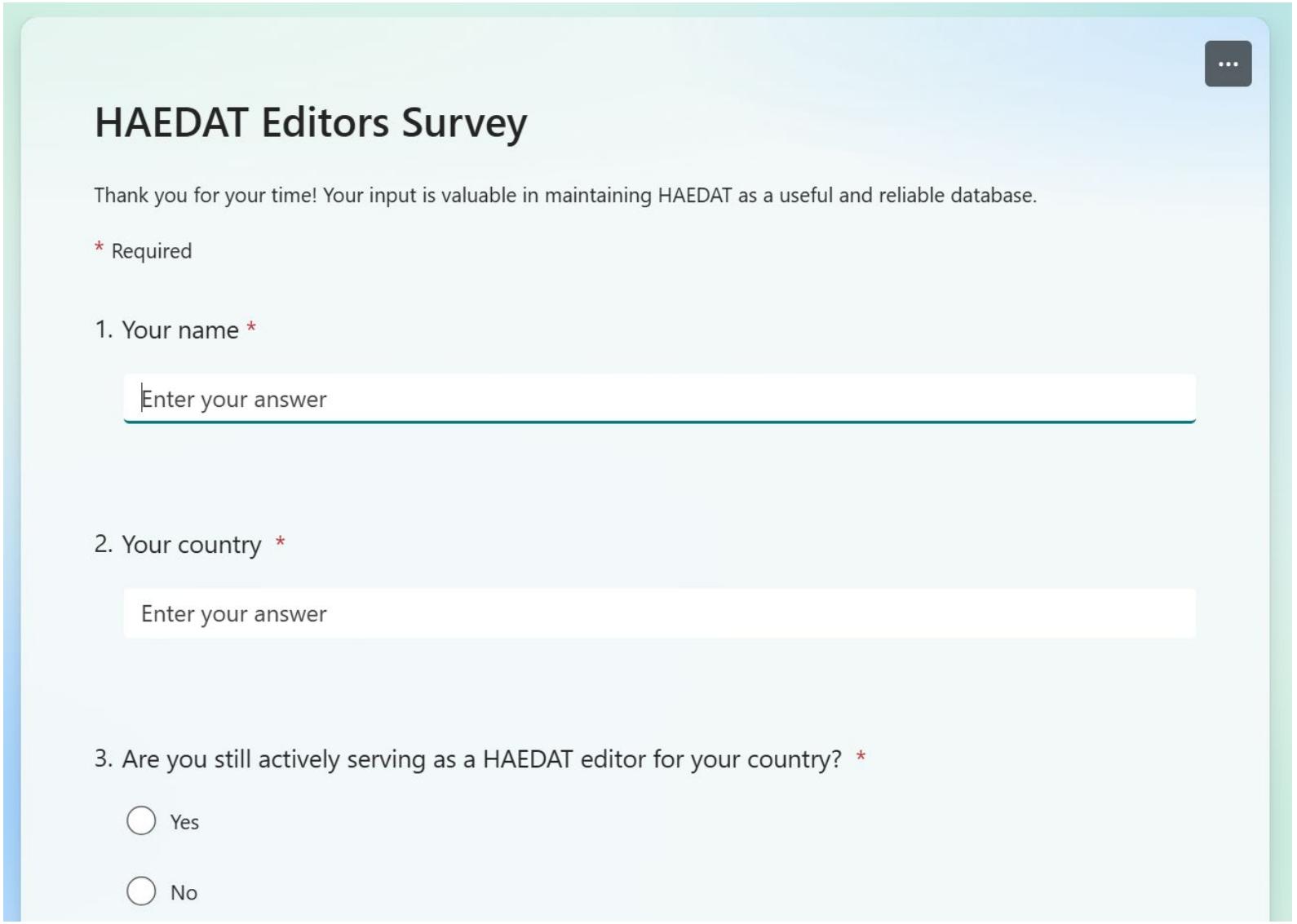


HAEDAT Editors Survey

Thank you for your time! Your input is valuable in maintaining HAEDAT as a useful and reliable database.

* Required

1. Your name *

Enter your answer

2. Your country *

Enter your answer

3. Are you still actively serving as a HAEDAT editor for your country? *

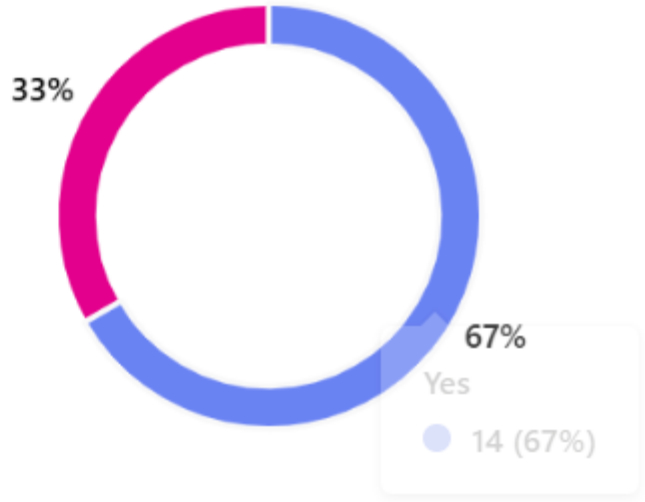
- Yes
- No

https://forms.office.com/e/kXEnjPRTQB

Task Team for HAIS & GHSR

5. Have you entered any new HAB events in the last two years?

Yes	14
No	7



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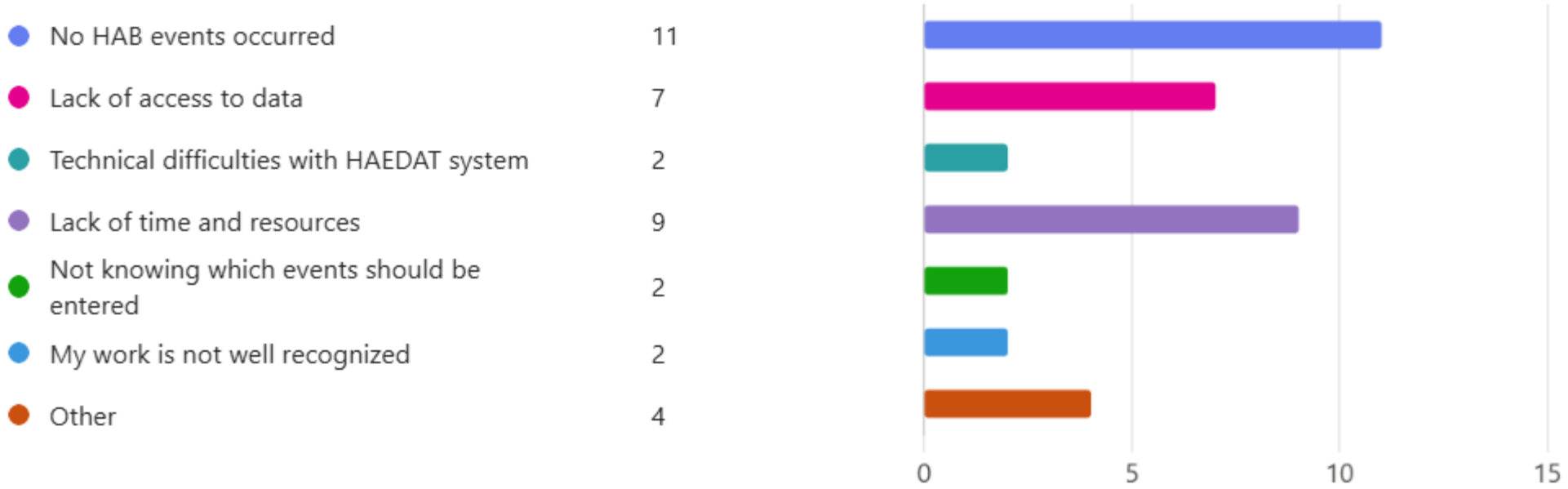
6. What factor can prevent you from entering the data? (Check all that apply)



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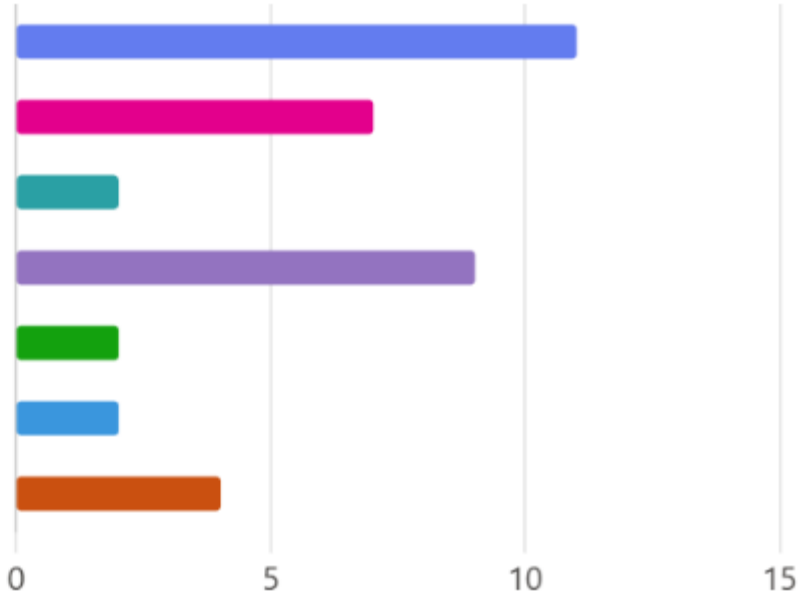
6. What factor can prevent you from entering the data? (Check all that apply)

No HAB events occurred	11
Lack of access to data	7
Technical difficulties with HAEDAT system	2
Lack of time and resources	9
Not knowing which events should be entered	2
My work is not well recognized	2
Other	4



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Comments from survey

- Difficulty accessing data:

  -Not all country regions agree to supply data to HAEDAT

  -Need to ask permission from local government or researchers

  -Database input is aligned with National Reporting cycles so could be a delay

- Some mention confusion around what to enter

- Technical issues

- Lack of recognition for HAEDAT

Task Team for HAIS & GHSR

Focus for the next session

- TT needs a new leader and a global team to ensure HAIS is kept up to date and issues dealt with appropriately
- HAEDAT needs financial support to modernise and improve data entry, extraction and quality control
- Initial results from the survey suggests need for more recognition for HAEDAT as well as refresher training
- Improve publicity for HAEDAT to make data access easier
- Requirement for metadata

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Focus for the next session

- TT needs a new leader and a global team to ensure HAIS is kept up to date and issues dealt with appropriately
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- Requirement for metadata

- Harmonisation of HAIS with initiatives from TT Taxonomy and TT Biotoxins
- Identify focus and complimentary datasets for next GHSR
- UN Decade Action Submission (Eutrophication: Nutrient Pollution- Global Action Network)

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