



Scottish HAB Early Warning System (EWS)

Paola Acre, Dimitry Aleynik, Keith Davidson,
Steve Gontarek, Sharon McNeill, Euan
Patterson, Rachel Saxon, Callum Whyte

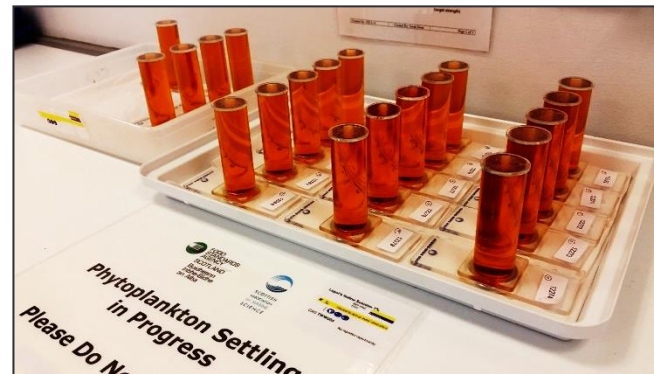
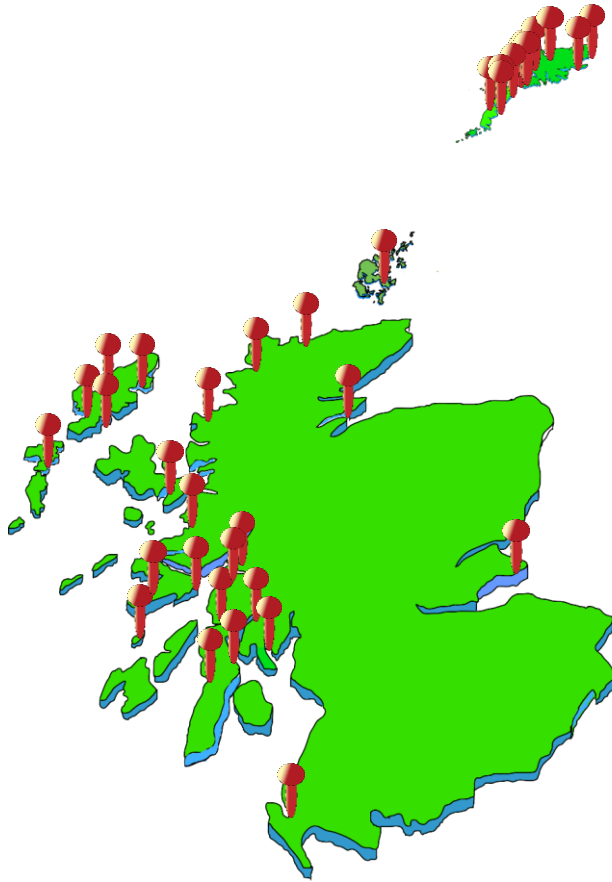
Callum.whyte@sams.ac.uk



A partner of



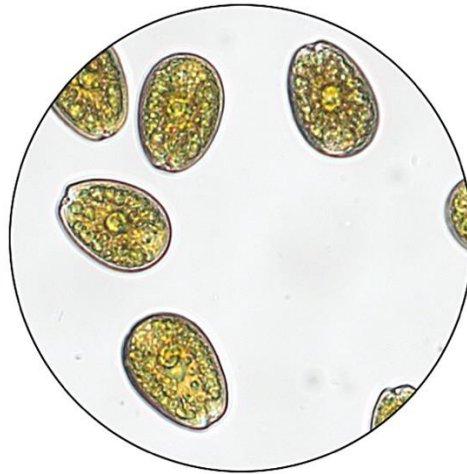
Monitoring for Toxin Producing Microplankton in Scottish Waters



In 2025, SAMS will monitor **40 active** shellfish growing sites **weekly** - analysing approximately **1250 samples** during the year

Analysis of samples is carried out by **inverted microscope** at **200x** magnification undertaking:

- Full chamber counts or
- Selected **Field of Views** 10-40 depending on **concentration** of target cells.



Shellfish Monitoring and Classification Dashboard Classifications Results Register Sign in

Sign in

Email

callum.whyte@sams.ac.uk

Password

Sign in Forgot password?

Area Closures

8

View Area Closures

Classifications for:

Common mussel (Mytilus spp.)

Microhygiene Levels

Area: Basta Voe Cove

Species: Common mussel (Mytilus spp.)

SAMS uploads a **daily report** to the FSS by 4pm

A colour coded weekly report highlighting numbers of **cells above set trigger levels** is also sent to FSS

Shellfish Monitoring and Classification Dashboard Classifications Results Register Sign in

Sample Results Download as CSV

Type: Microhygiene

Advanced search (No filters applied) Items per page: 10 Search:

Collected	Received	Sin	Local Authority	Area	Site	Pod	Species	Result Category	Valid	Ecoli/100g	
28/09/2025	01/10/2025	SA-778-1997-16	South Ayrshire	Girvan South Razors	Girvan South Razors	140	Razor clam	Rejected	-		More details
28/09/2025	01/10/2025	AB-151-039-13	Argyll and Bute	Loch Fyne: Otter Ferry	Balliemore	14	Pacific oyster	Rejected	-		More details
28/09/2025	01/10/2025	SA-909-2490-16	South Ayrshire	Ballantrae	Ballantrae Razors	140	Razor clam	Rejected	-		More details
24/09/2025	25/09/2025	AB-130-022-13	Argyll and Bute	Loch Creran: Rubha Mor	Rubha Mor	9	Pacific oyster	B	Valid	330	More details
24/09/2025	26/09/2025	SA-872-2381-16	South Ayrshire	Croy Bay South	Girvan Mains	140	Razor clam	A	Valid	45	More details

<https://smc.cefas.co.uk/results>

Shetland suspends mussel harvesting after food poisoning

70 people report symptoms consistent with having consumed shellfish toxins, some in restaurants owned by Belgo chain

James Meikle

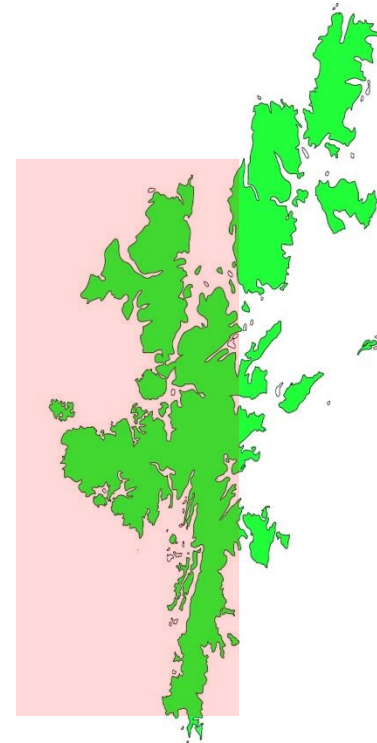
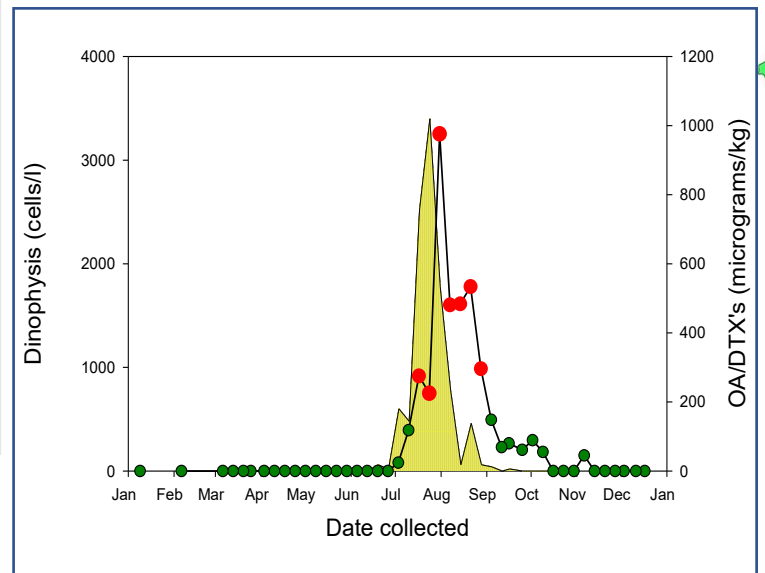
The Guardian, Thursday 25 July 2013 18.42 BST



Shetland Mussels says all the mussels from the affected batch have either been eaten or disposed off. Photograph: Jerry Lampen/EPA

The mussels industry in Shetland has suspended all commercial harvesting after food poisoning incidents linked to restaurants belonging to the Belgo chain and others in south-east England.

About 70 people have reported symptoms consistent with having consumed shellfish toxins, most between 10 and 12 days ago, the UK Food Standards Agency) said. The company that supplied the shellfish, Shetland Mussels, says all the mussels from the affected batch have either been eaten or disposed off. Other farmers have voluntarily





SO
MUCH
TO SEA...



Paper based weekly report for Seafood Shetland

Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 24, 8th - 14th Jun 2020

Biotoxin report:

PSP toxins: Ten sites were tested this week. Toxins were not detected.

DSP toxins: Fourteen sites were tested this week. Toxins were detected in low concentrations in Braewick Voe and Scarvar Ayre.

ASP toxins: Three sites were tested this week. No toxins were detected.

YTX toxins: Fourteen sites were tested this week. Toxins were detected in low concentrations in Inner Site 1—Thomason.

AZA toxins: Fourteen sites were tested this week. No toxins were detected.

Harmful algae report:

Alexandrium: Twelve samples were analysed this week. *Alexandrium* was detected at/above trigger in Stream Sound, Scarvar Ayre, Sandsound Voe, East of Linga and Braewick Voe and at warning level in Seggi Bight.

Dinophysis: Twelve samples were analysed this week. *Dinophysis* was detected at/above trigger level in Scarvar Ayre. It was found in low numbers in Stream Sound, Braewick Voe and Sandsound Voe.

Pseudo-nitzschia: Twelve samples were analysed this week. *Pseudo-nitzschia* was found above trigger level in Seggi Bight and Slyde. It was found in low numbers in all other sites.

Prorocentrum lima: Twelve samples were analysed this week. *P. lima* was detected above trigger level in Inner Site 1—Thomason and in low numbers in Parkgate.

Karenia mikimotoi: Twelve samples were analysed this week. *Karenia* was detected in low numbers in East of Linga.

Shetland: trends and forecast

Alexandrium/PSP: *Alexandrium* is at/above trigger levels in many sites and while toxins have not been detected, care should be taken in those sites.

Dinophysis/DSP: We are coming into the season for *Dinophysis* and they are beginning to appear in our samples. Low levels of toxins are also being detected and we would advise caution.

Pseudo-nitzschia/ASP: While *Pseudo-nitzschia* numbers are high in two sites, it is unlikely that there will be a toxic bloom of *Pseudo-nitzschia* this week.

AZA and YTX: It is highly unlikely that these toxins will exceed threshold levels this week. However, *Protoceratium reticulatum* have resulted of Yessotoxins in one site.

Risk for PSP: Moderate

Risk for YTX: Low

Risk for AZA: Low

While this bulletin is based on our expert opinion, it is not a guarantee of safety for harvesting or husbandry decisions. Those in the industry.

Warning/Threshold Levels

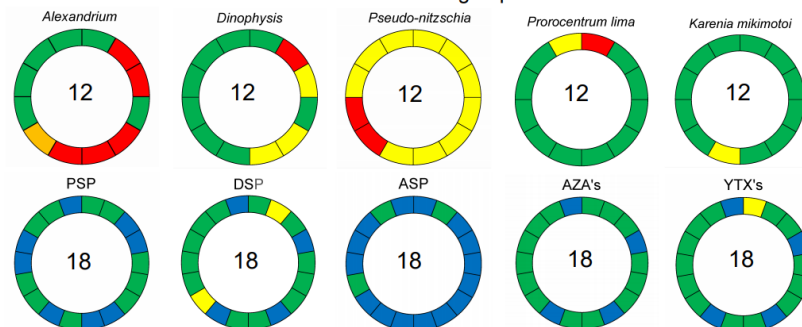
Alexandrium (PSP causative)	Warning: 20 cells/l Threshold: 40 cells/l
Pseudo nitzschia (ASP causative)	Warning: 40,000 cells/l Threshold: 50,000 cells/l
Dinophysis (DSP causative)	Warning: 80 cells/l Threshold: 100 cells/l
Prorocentrum lima (DSP causative)	Warning: 80 cells/l Threshold: 100 cells/l

The maximum permitted levels are:
PSP: 800 µg/kg
ASP: 20 mg/kg
Lipophilic toxins (total OA/DTXs/PTXs): 160 µg/kg
YTXs: 3.75 milligram/kg
AZAs: 150 microgram/kg

Blended approach:
Same information but presented as an infographic

Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 24, 8th - 14th Jun 2020

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	<RL	RL - 399 µg/kg	400 - 600 µg/kg	>600 µg/kg
PSP	<RL	1 - 79 µg/kg	80 - 160 µg/kg	>160 µg/kg
OA/DTX/PTX	<RL	1 - 79 µg/kg	80 - 160 µg/kg	>160 µg/kg
ASP	<LOQ	LOQ - 9.9 mg/kg	10 - 20 mg/kg	>20 mg/kg
YTX	<RL	1 - 1.7 mg/kg	1.8 - 3.75 mg/kg	>3.75 mg/kg
AZA	<RL	1 - 79 µg/kg	80 - 160 µg/kg	>160 µg/kg
Alexandrium	<20 cells/l	n/a	20 cells/l	≥ 40 cells/l
Dinophysis	<20 cells/l	20 - 79 cells/l	80 - 99 cells/l	≥ 100 cells/l
Pseudo nitzschia	<20 cells/l	20 - 39,999 cells/l	40,000 - 49,999 cells/l	≥ 50,000 cells/l
Prorocentrum lima	<20 cells/l	20 - 79 cells/l	80 - 99 cells/l	≥ 100 cells/l

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

Summary Page: Toxins, Phytoplankton Trends, Risk assessment



Toxin concentrations provided courtesy of the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science



European Union and European Funds



The Scottish Government



Interreg Atlantic Area

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/#UY0TkqzTQ6O>

Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 25, 15th - 21st Jun 2020

Paralytic shellfish poisoning toxins & causative phytoplankton



← PSP

Maps of Sites with toxin and phytoplankton concentrations in this example the toxin is Saxitoxin and the causative species is *Alexandrium*.

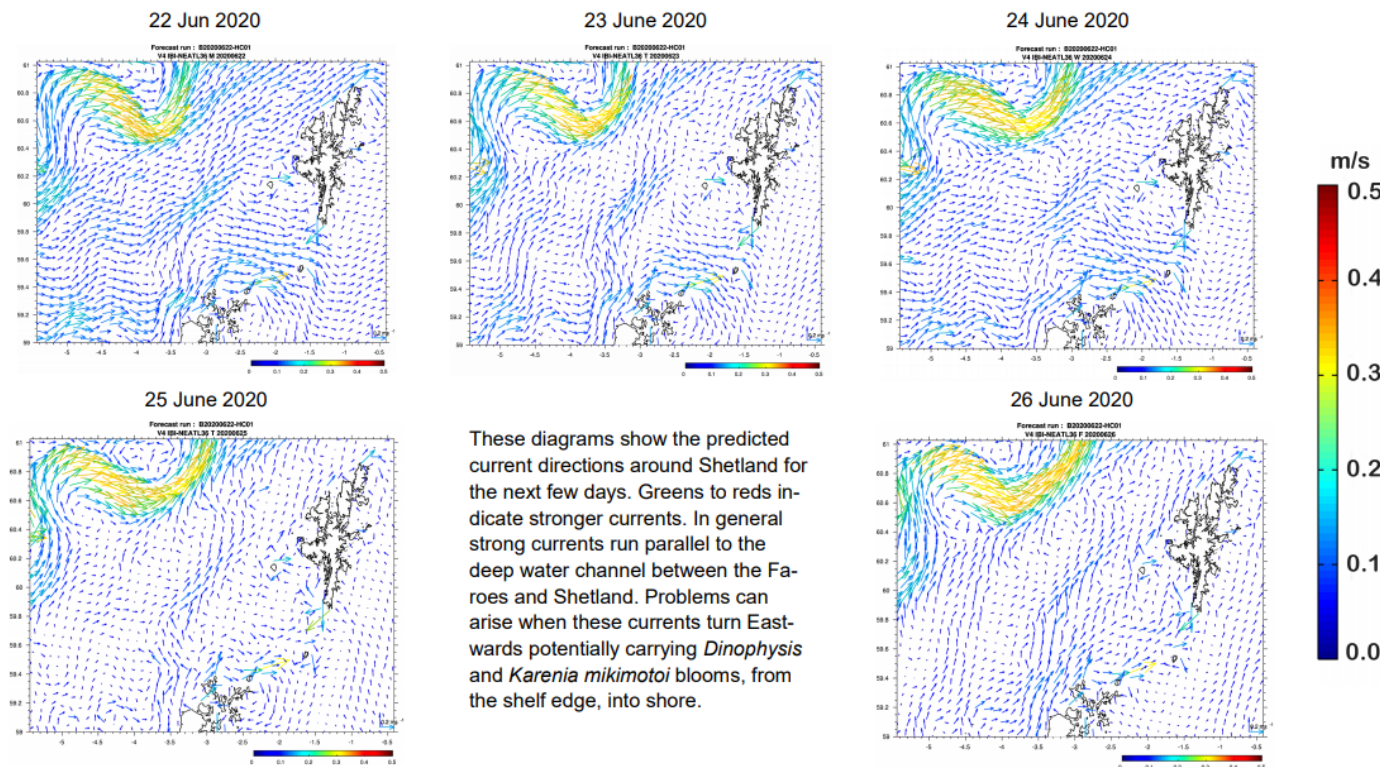
← *Alexandrium*

Preceding three weeks
week

Current

Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 25, 15th - 21st Jun 2020

Forecasted Sea Surface currents for the next few days



Forecasted Sea
Surface Currents
3 - 4 days

Forecast
provided
courtesy of



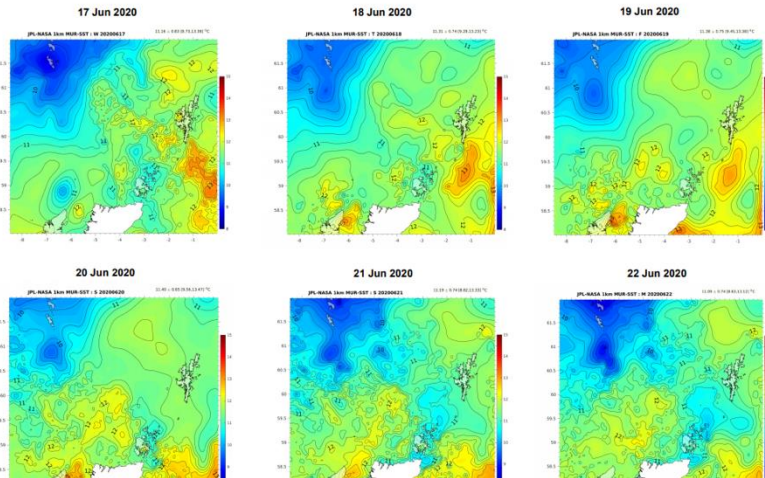
Forecast provided by the model-NEATL-PHY-1/36°-AF-D-PGS (IBI36QV4R1-PGS) courtesy of Mercator.



Sea Surface Temperatures

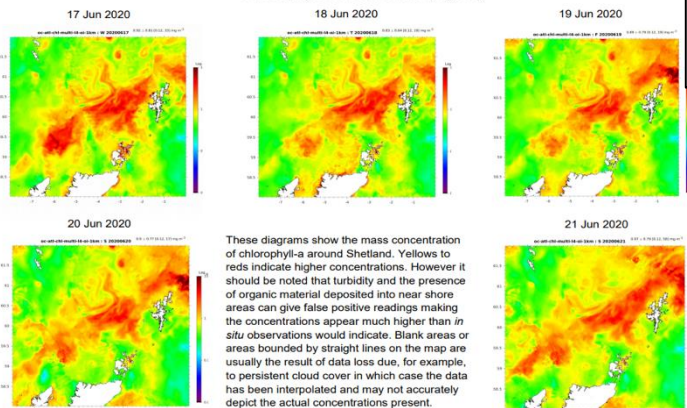
Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 25, 15th - 21st Jun 2020

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



Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 25, 15th - 21st Jun 20

Chlorophyll concentrations (mg/m³)



These diagrams show the mass concentration of chlorophyll-a around Shetland. Yellows to reds indicate higher concentrations. However it should be noted that turbidity and the presence of organic material deposited into near shore areas can give false positive readings making the concentrations appear much higher than *in situ* observations would indicate. Blank areas or areas bounded by straight lines on the map are usually the result of data loss due, for example, to persistent cloud cover in which case the data has been interpolated and may not accurately depict the actual concentrations present.

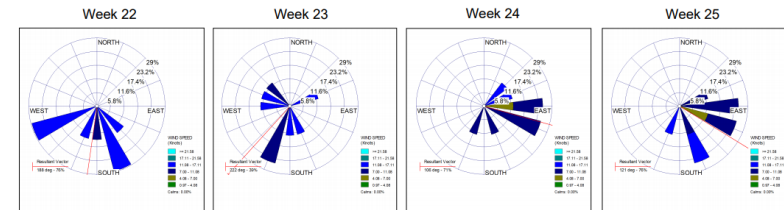
Images provided by the Ocean Colour atl-chl-L-L4 NRT-Observations-009-037dataset, courtesy of Copernicus.

Chlorophyll concentrations

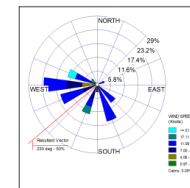
Wind direction and speed

Shetland Bulletin on the status of harmful & toxic algae Week 25, 15th - 21st Jun 2020

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



May



Status:

Over the past week the average wind direction has been from the South East

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 a combination of wind direction and speed taken from the weather stations at Sumburgh and Scatsa.

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

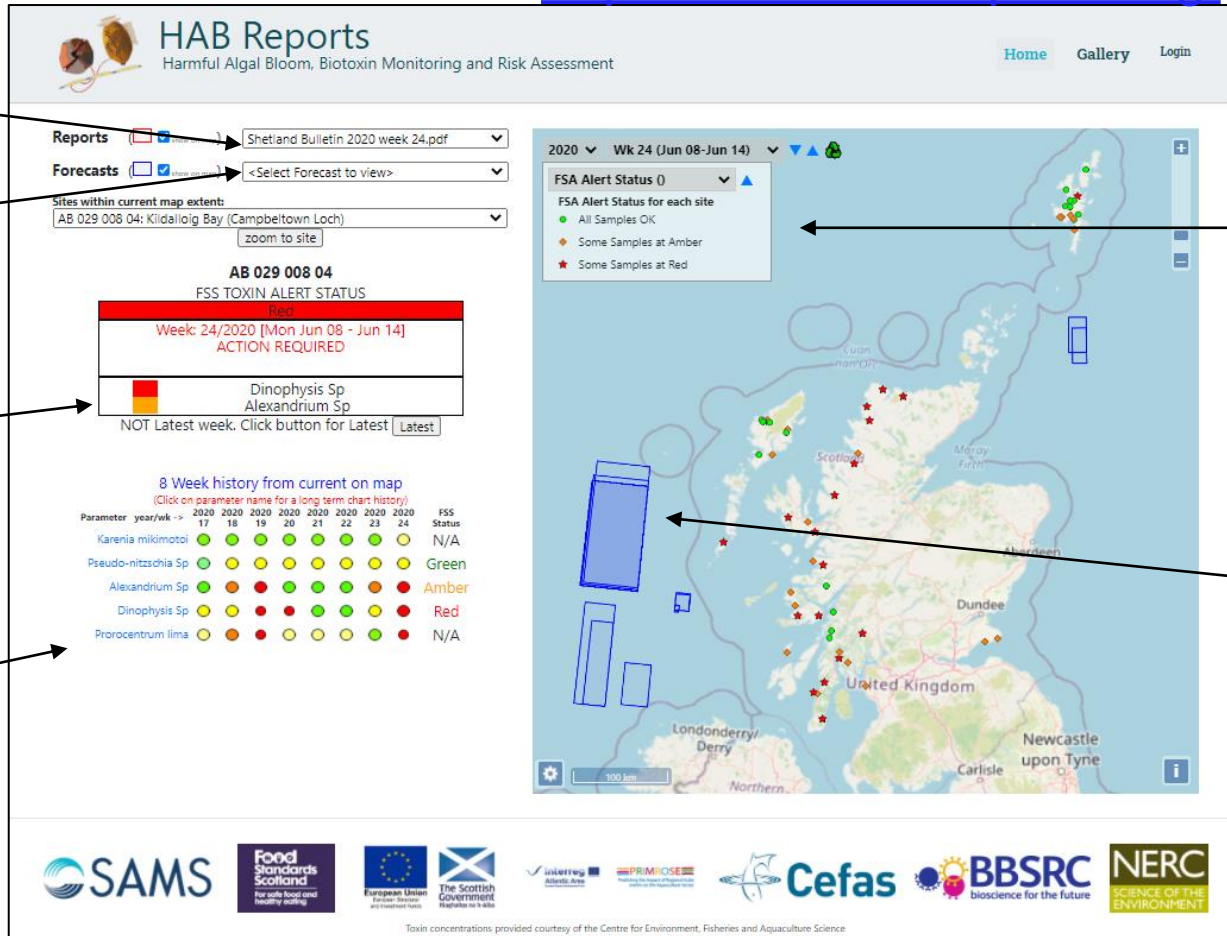
Predictions:

The risk of wind blown *Dinophysis* blooms in Shetland is **moderate** 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 Western facing voes and inlets where their numbers may increase. Wind for the past week has been predominantly from the South East. It is very unlikely that there will be a wind blown bloom of *Dinophysis* this week. However *Dinophysis* numbers are on the increase and these winds can hold them in the eastern Voes allowing them to grow *in situ*.

Available online at: <https://www.habreports.org/>



Select Reports

Select Models

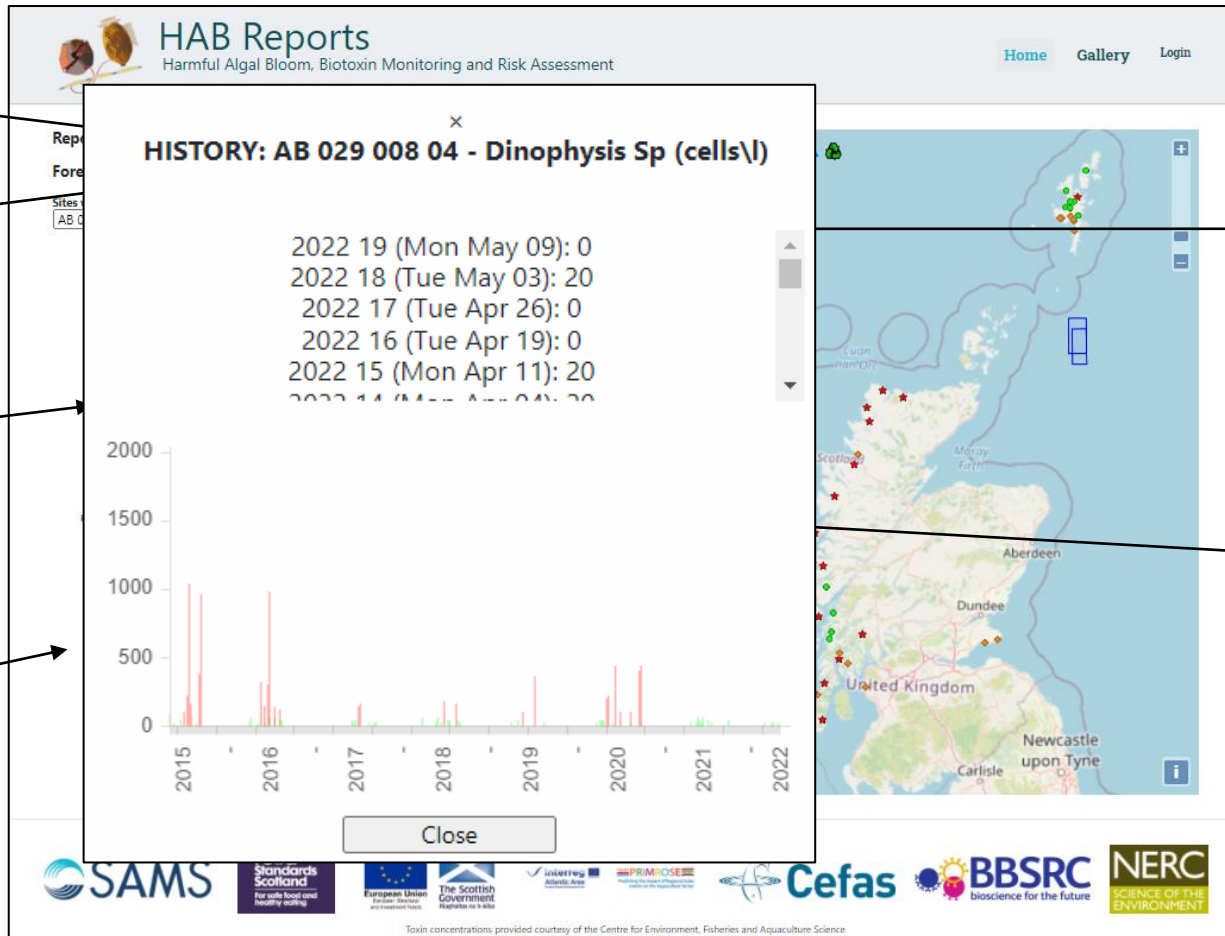
Alert level For site

Select phytoplankton Or toxin For plot of historic events

Interactive map with several layers selected from drop down menus

Available Model boundaries

Available online at: <https://www.habreports.org/>



Select Reports

Select Models

Alert level For site

Select phytoplankton Or toxin For plot of historic events

Interactive map with several layers selected from drop down menus

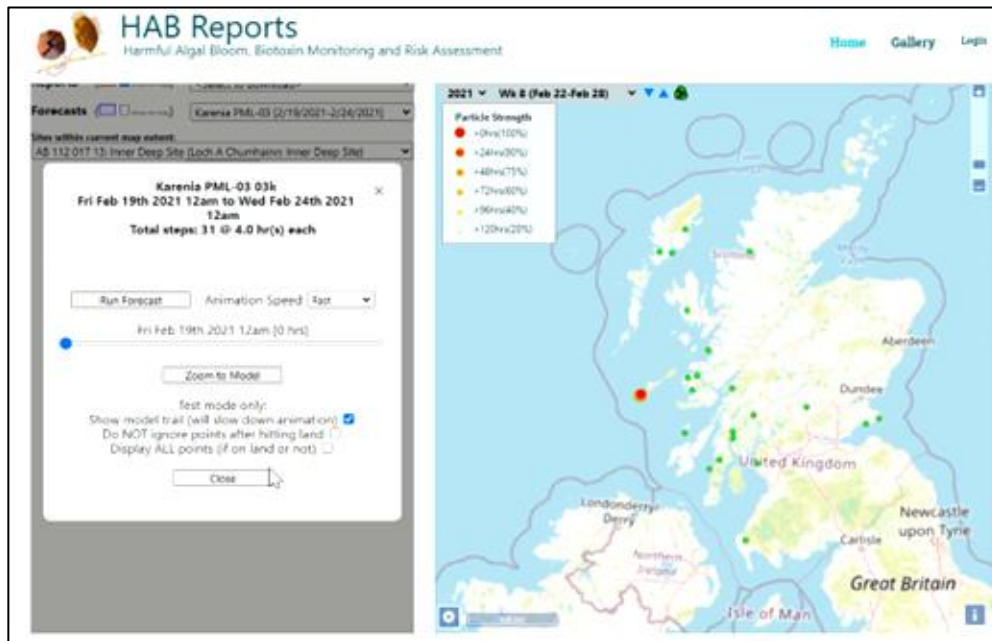
Available Model boundaries



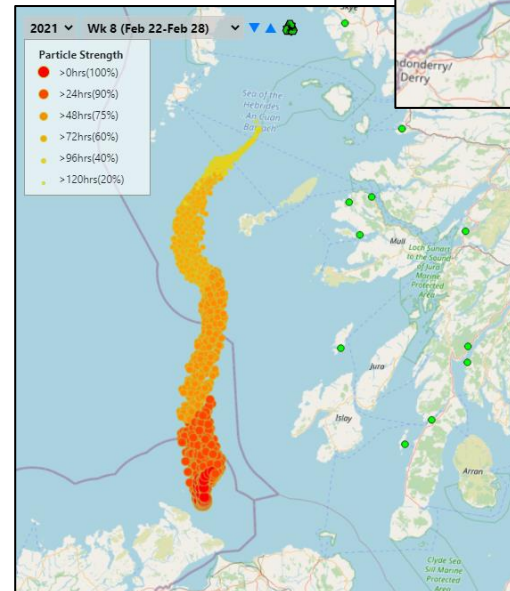
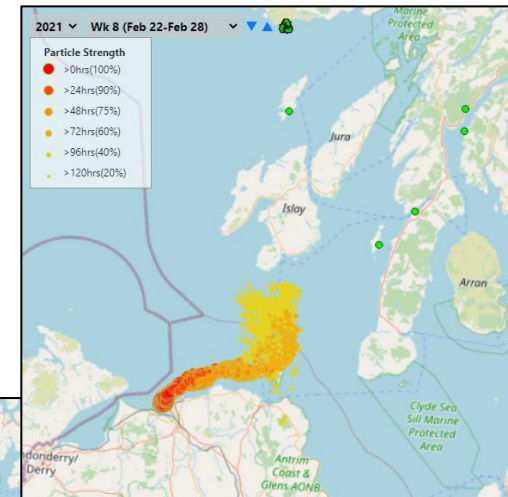
Dr Dmitry Aleynik

Aleynik, D. Davidson, K., Dale A. C., Porter, M. (2016) A high resolution hydrodynamic model system suitable for novel harmful algal bloom modelling in areas of complex coastline and topography. *Harmful Algae*, 53(3):102–117, [10.1016/j.hal.2015.11.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hal.2015.11.012)

West Scotland Coastal Ocean Modelling System (WeStCOMS)

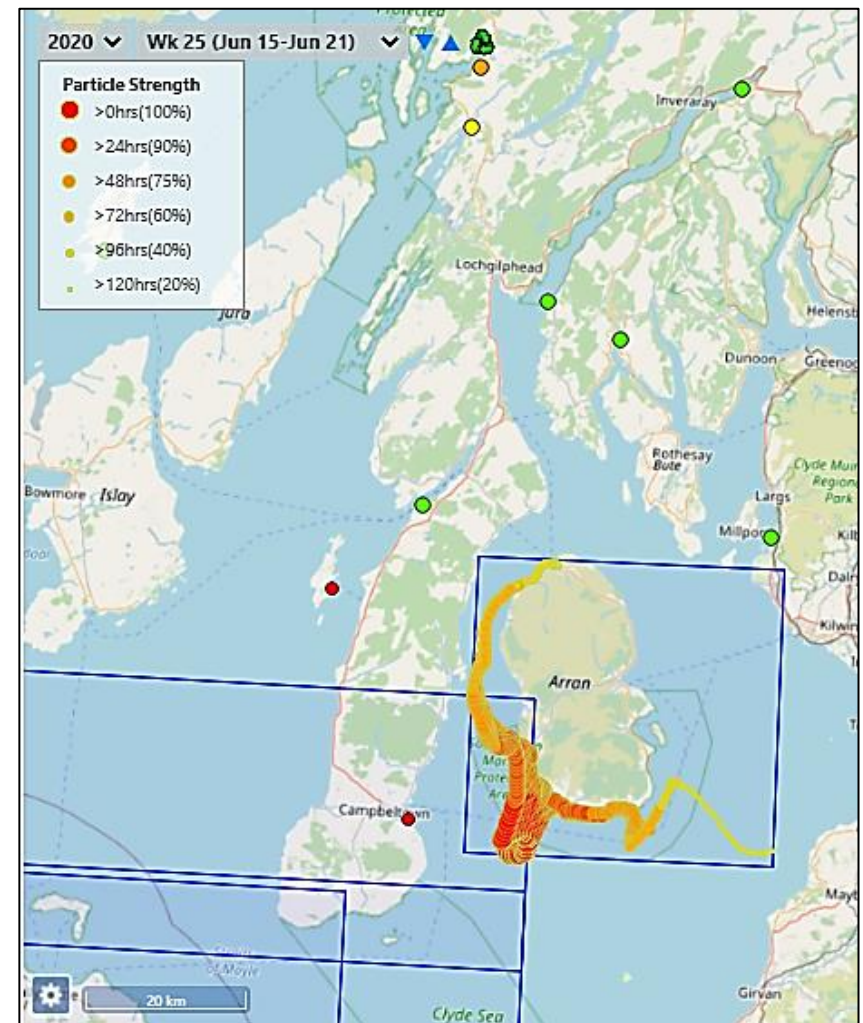
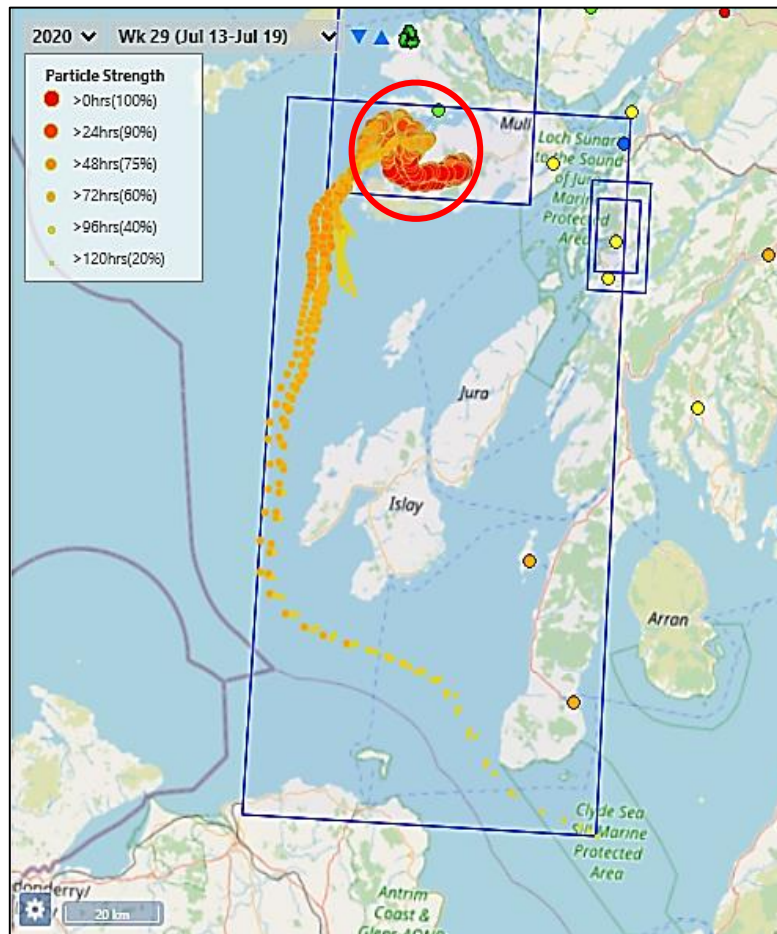


Particle trail left after model run



Colours change and size of points diminish with time

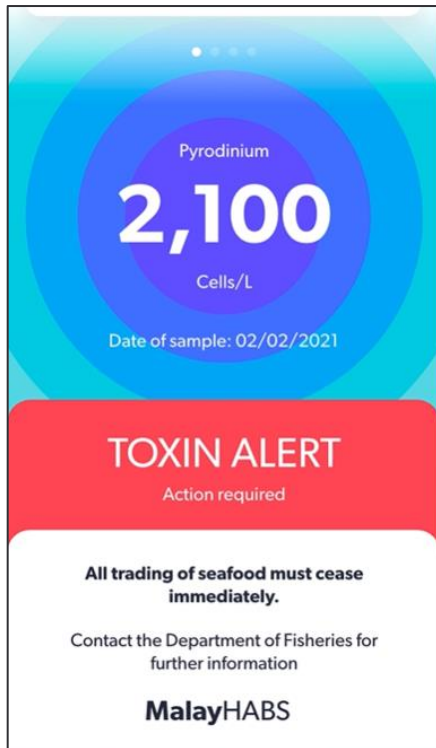
Model run triggered by high numbers of phytoplankton detected during official control monitoring





Prof. Po
Teen
Lim

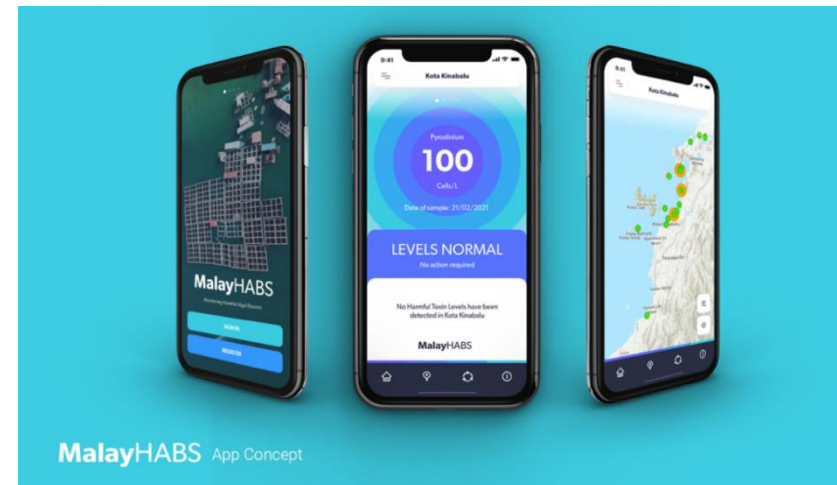
Mobile Phone App

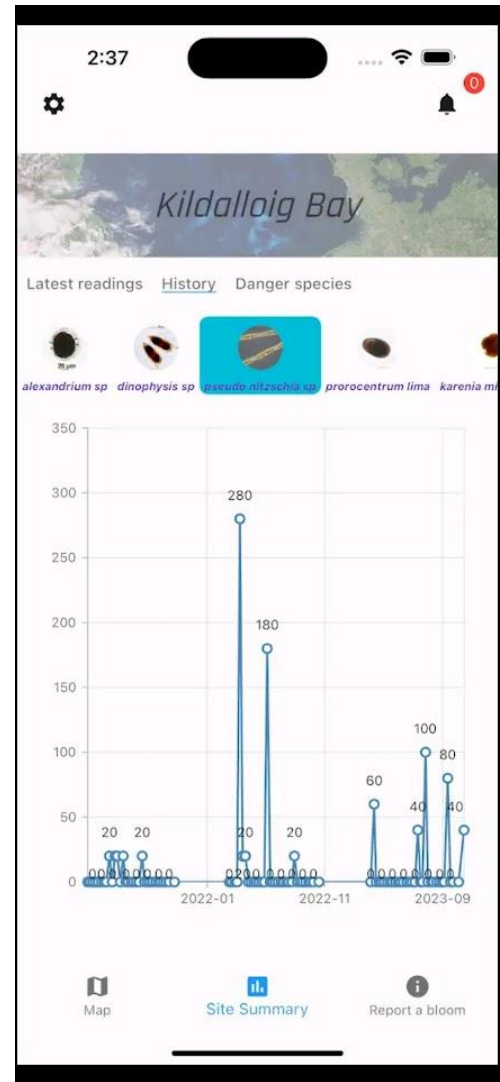
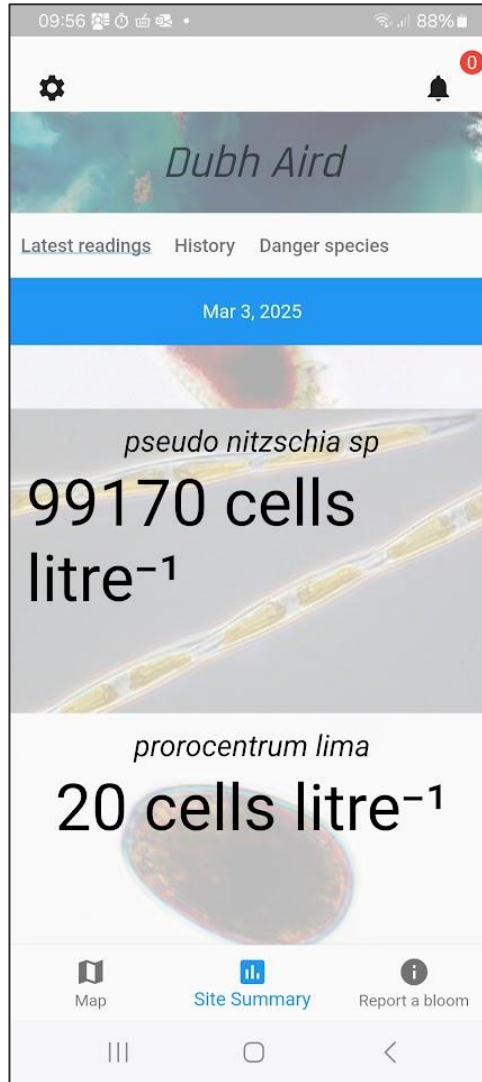


Alan MacDonald

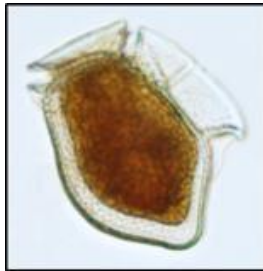
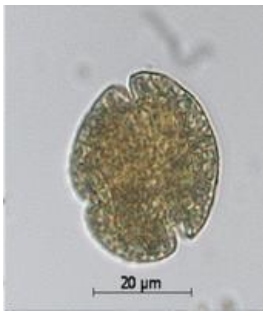


Will Harvey

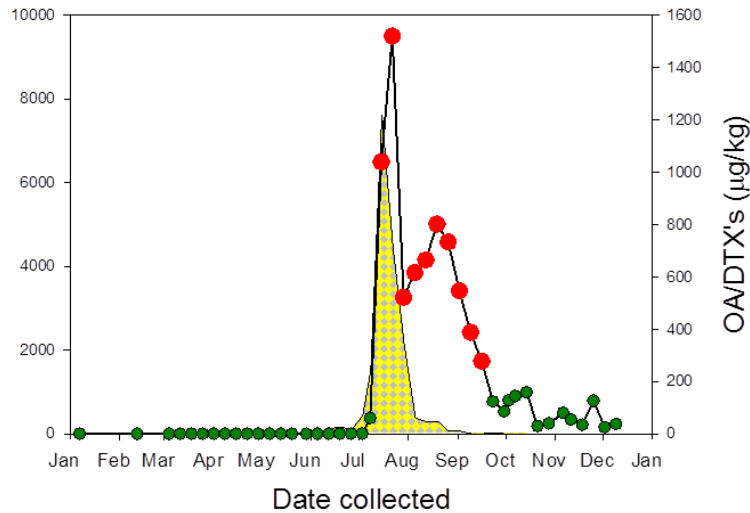




Integrating model alerts into HABreports.org



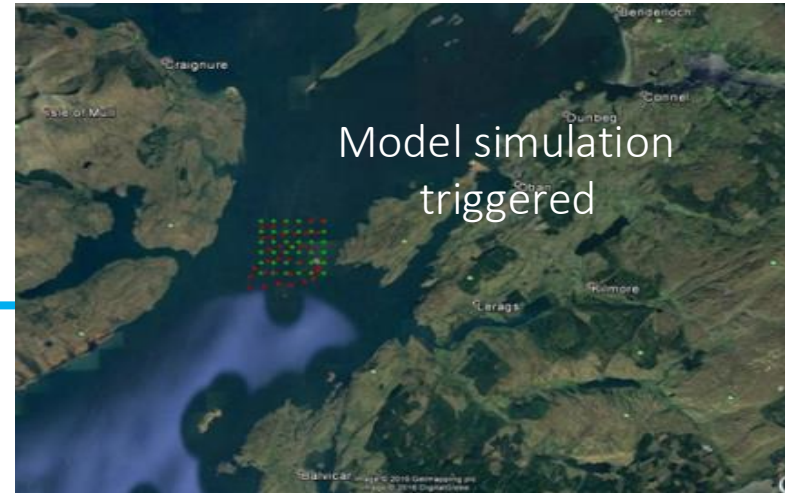
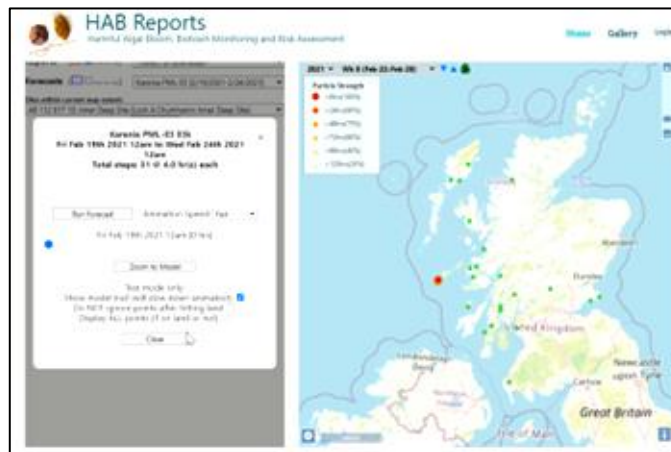
Dinophysis (cells/l)

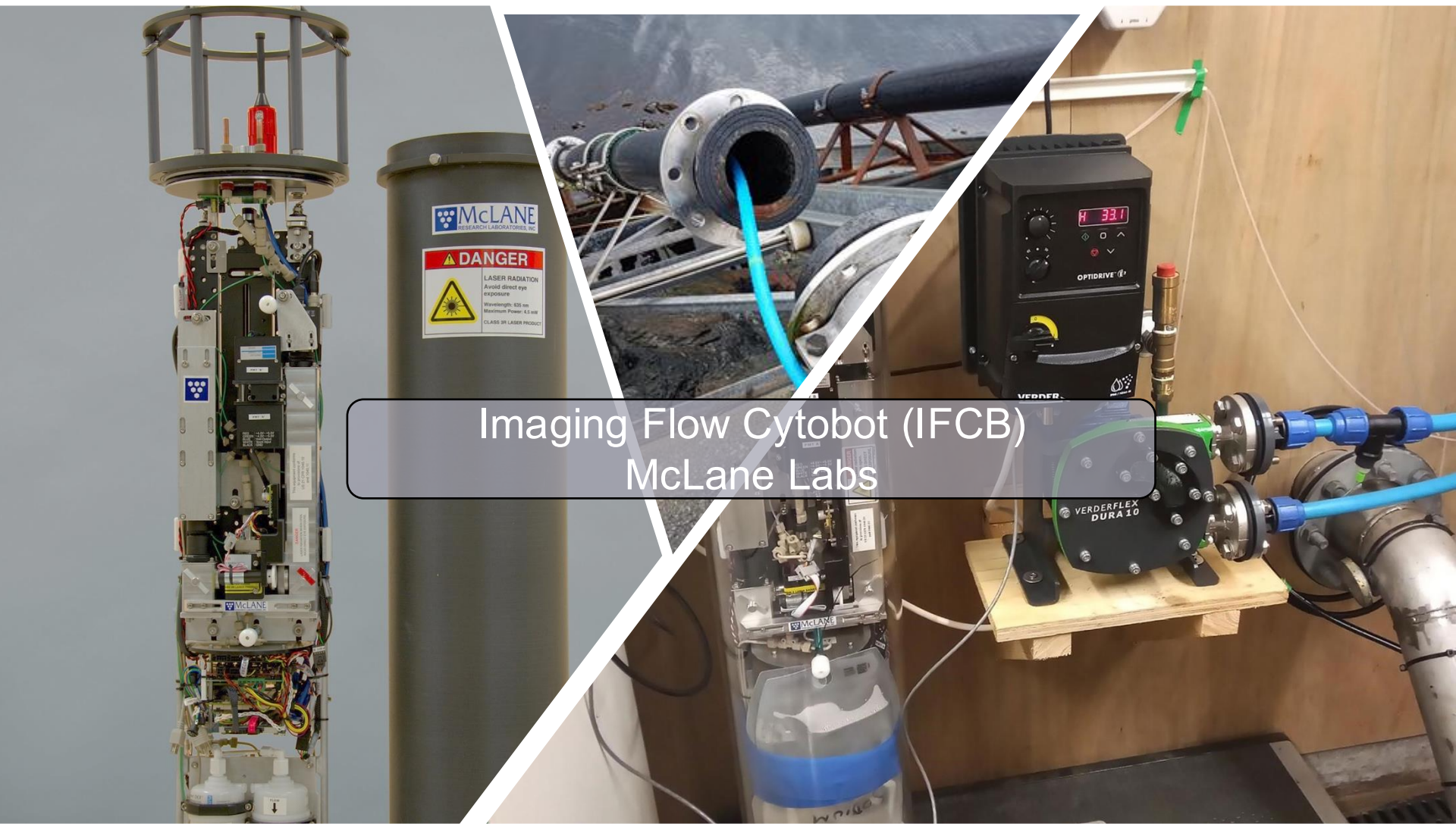


HAB alert

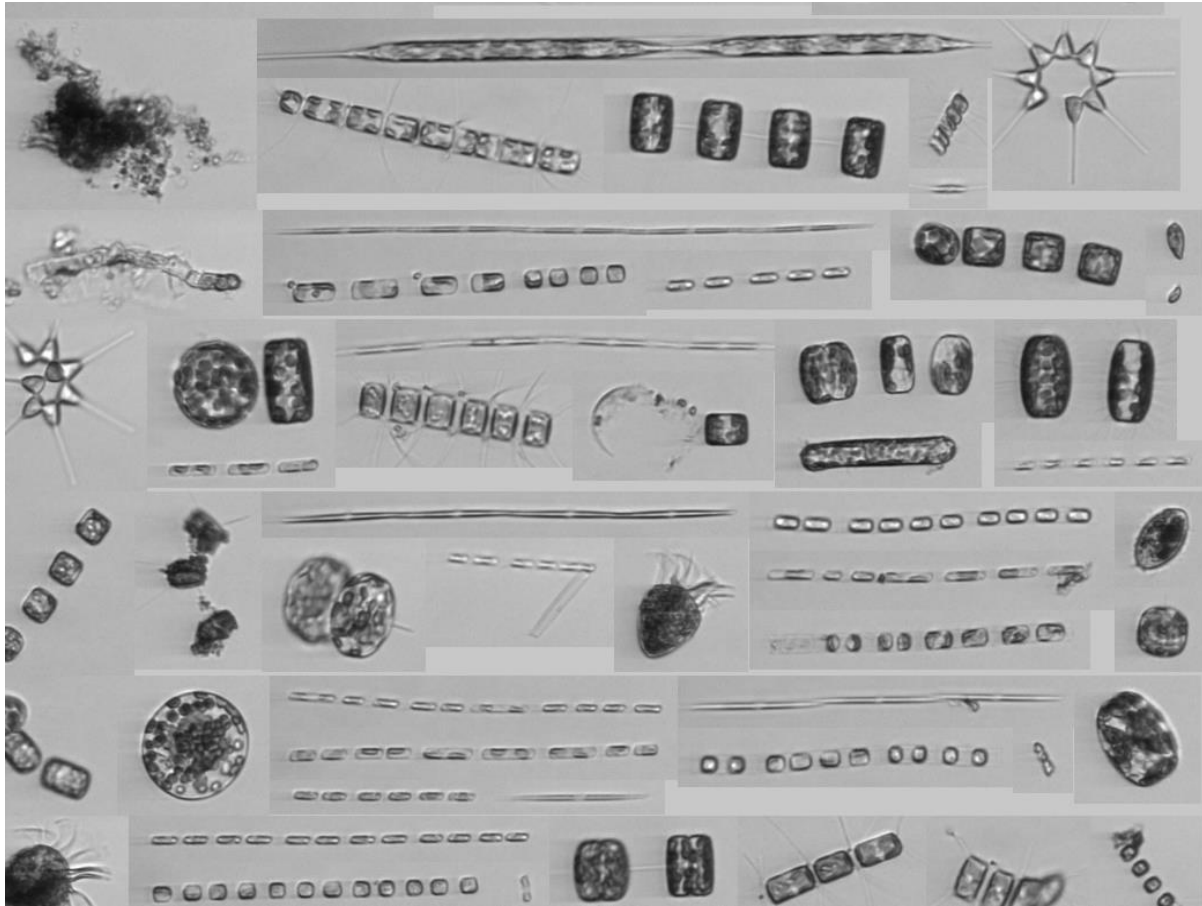
Location, date, species, density

Model simulation triggered



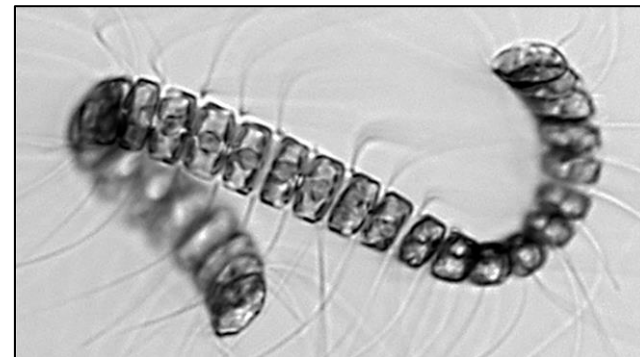


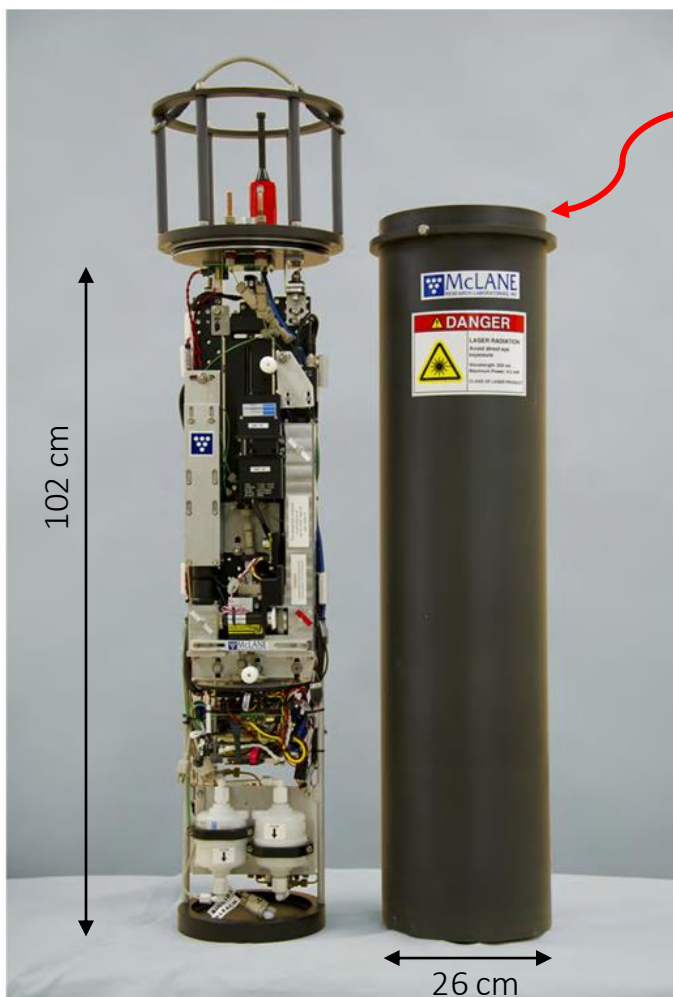
Imaging Flow Cytobot (IFCB)
McLane Labs



Effectively an IFCB is an underwater microscope and camera, capable of photographing phytoplankton in situ.

Processes a 5ml sample every 25-30 minutes





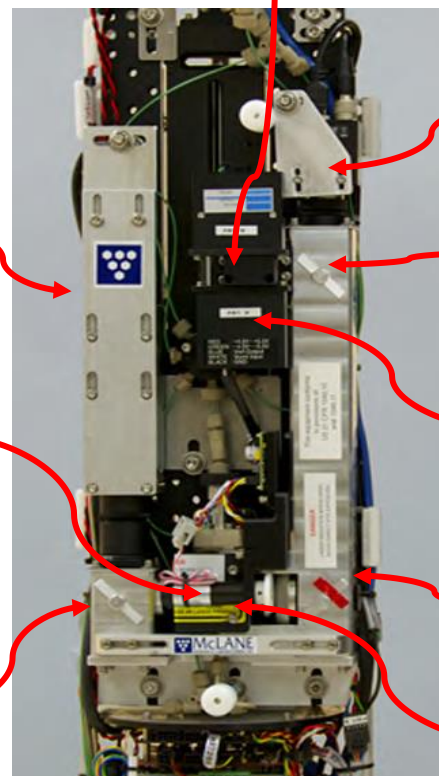
Housing
(40m)

Lamp

Flow
cell

Mirror

Syringe



Camera

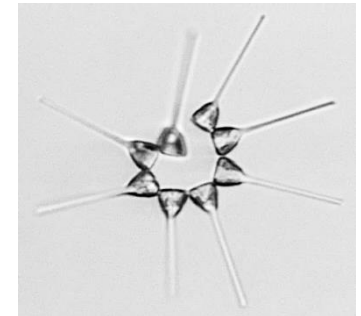
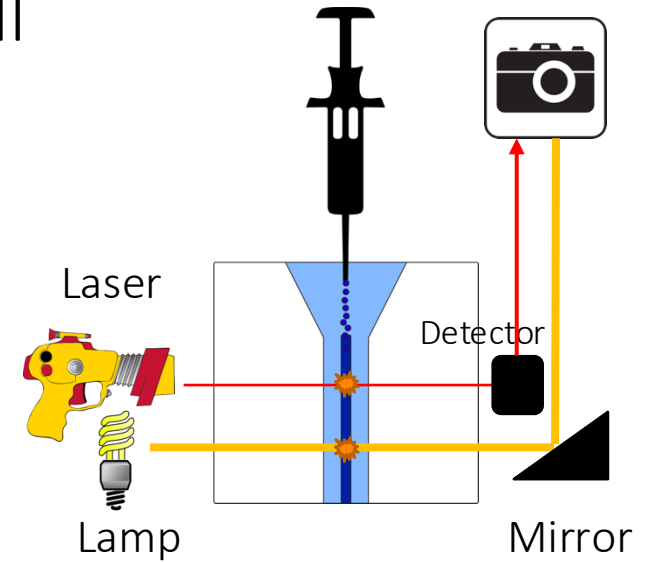
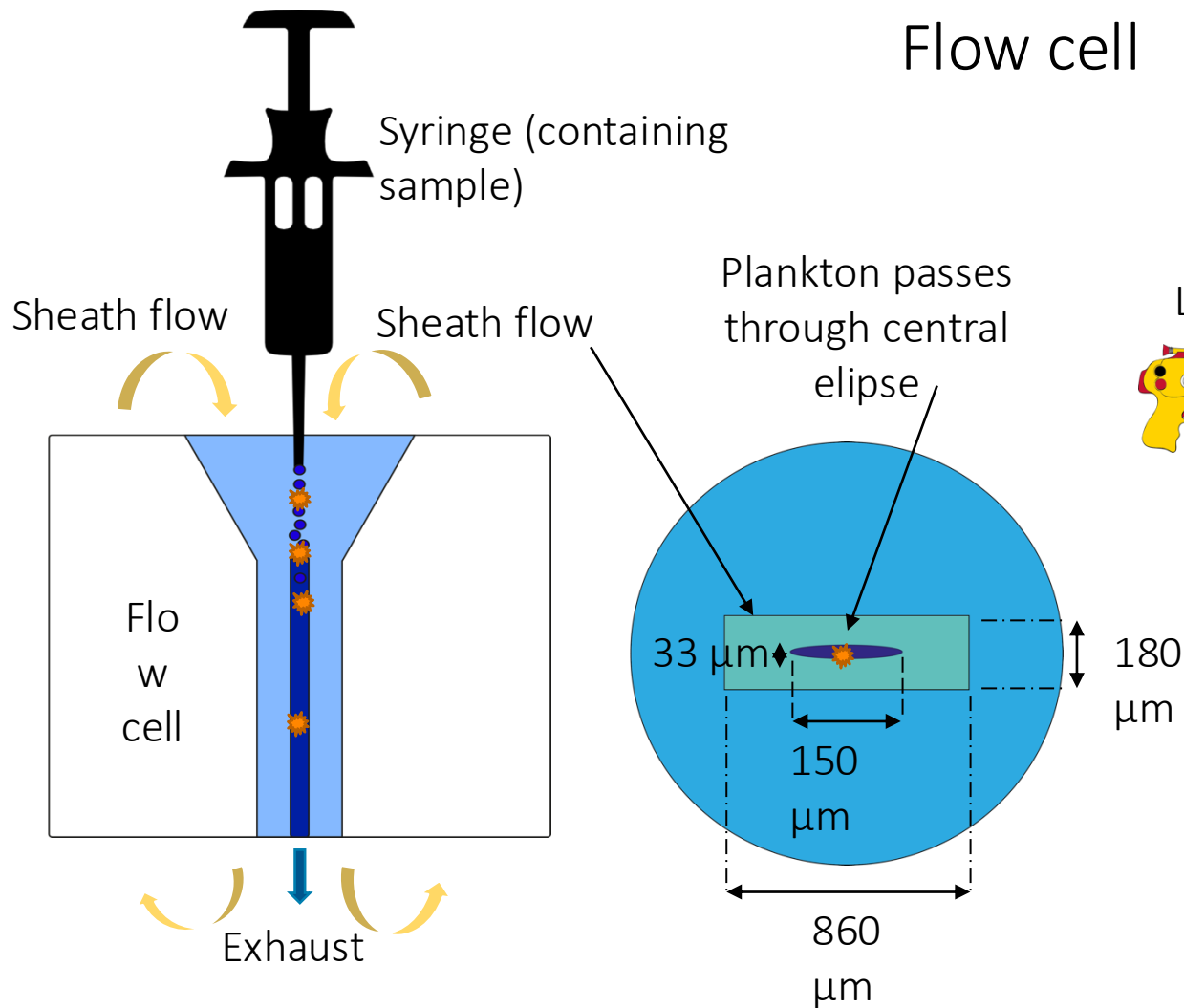
Mirror

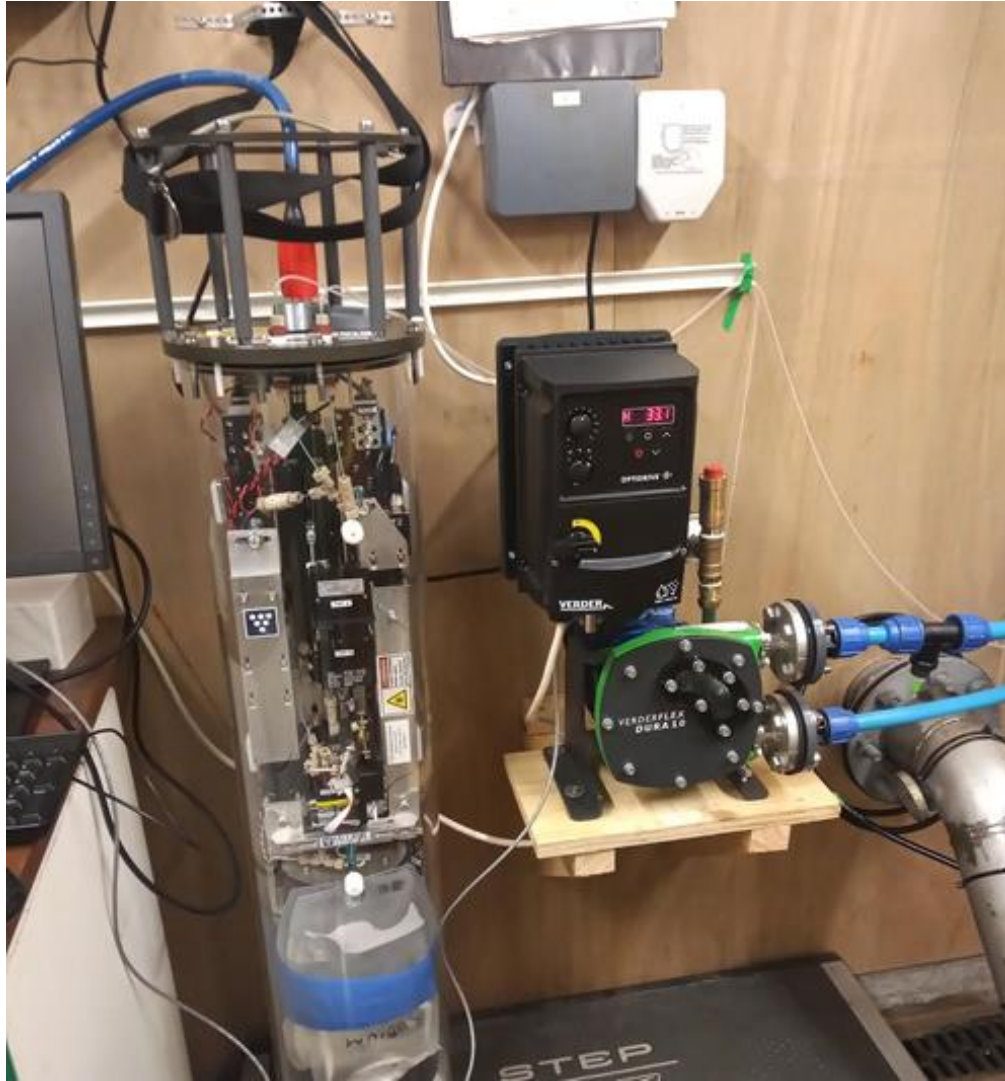
Sensors

Mirror

laser

Flow cell





IFCB

Situated in former hatchery pump house

Water pumped from the sea using industrial impeller pump rated for constant use

Cost £150,000

Would you leave this dangling on the end of a buoy?

Where we are going?
Artificial intelligence – more specifically:

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

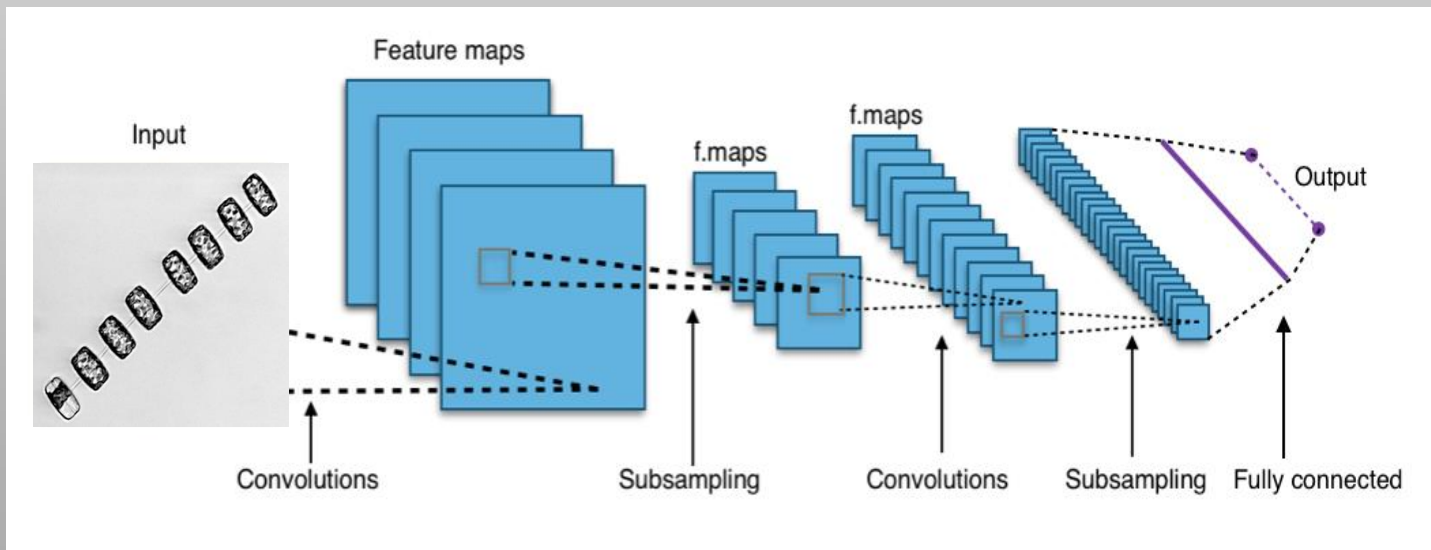
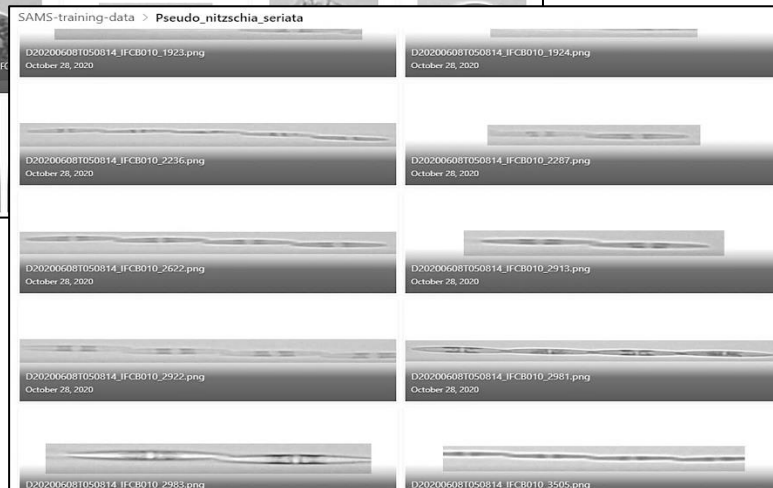
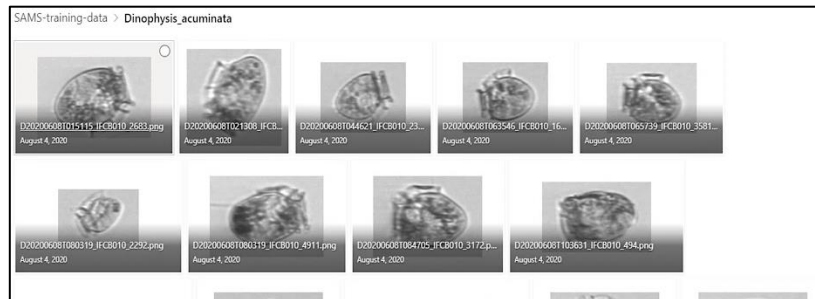
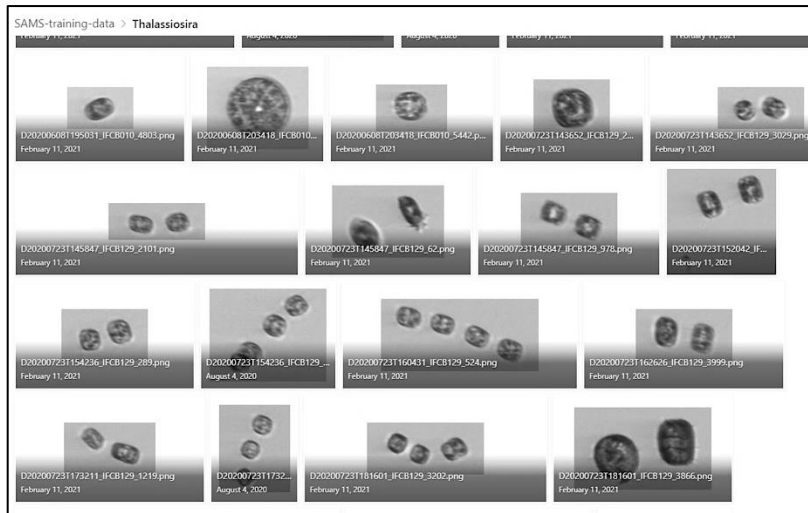


Image courtesy Aphex34 @ Wikimedia commons CC BY-SA 4.0

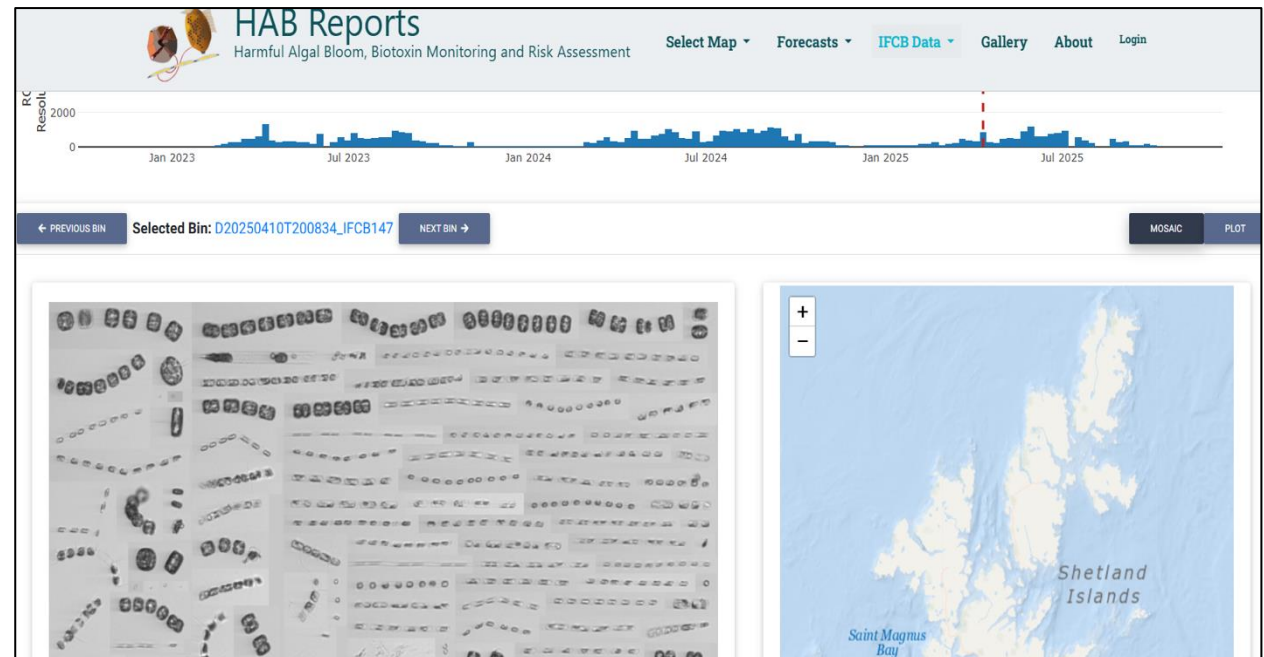
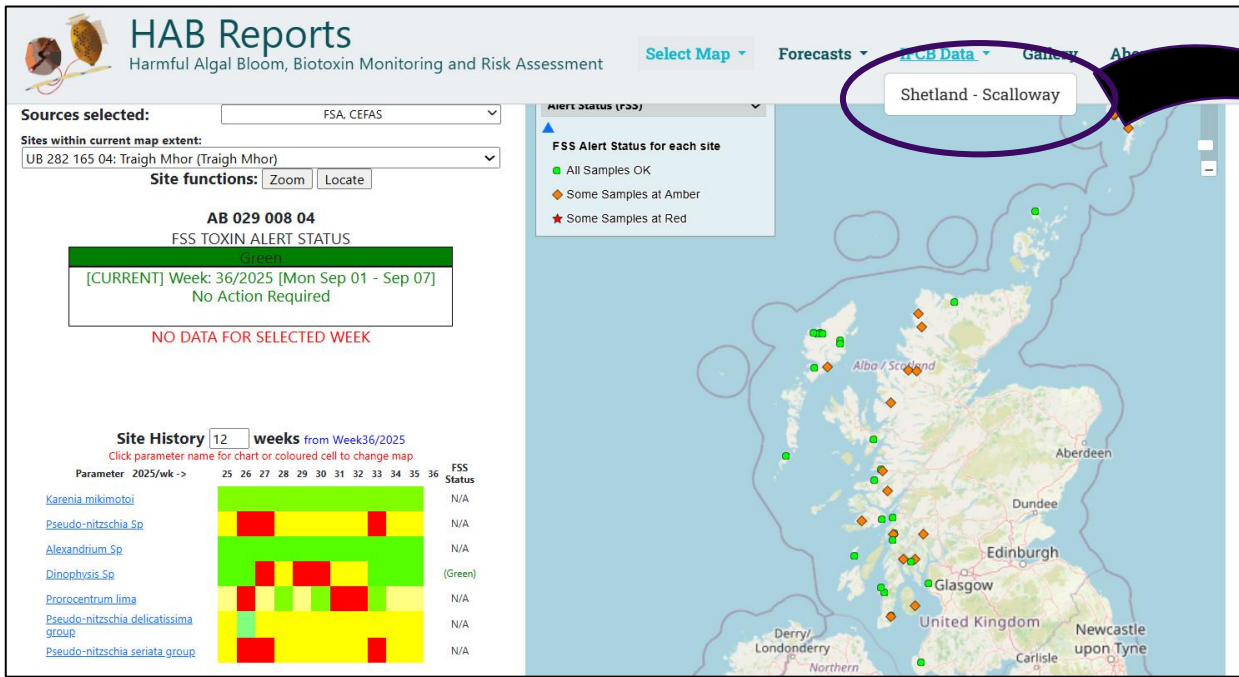


Training the CNN to recognise different *species/genera* requires large datasets of images, approx. 1000 images per class.

Each image has to be properly identified by a trained taxonomist

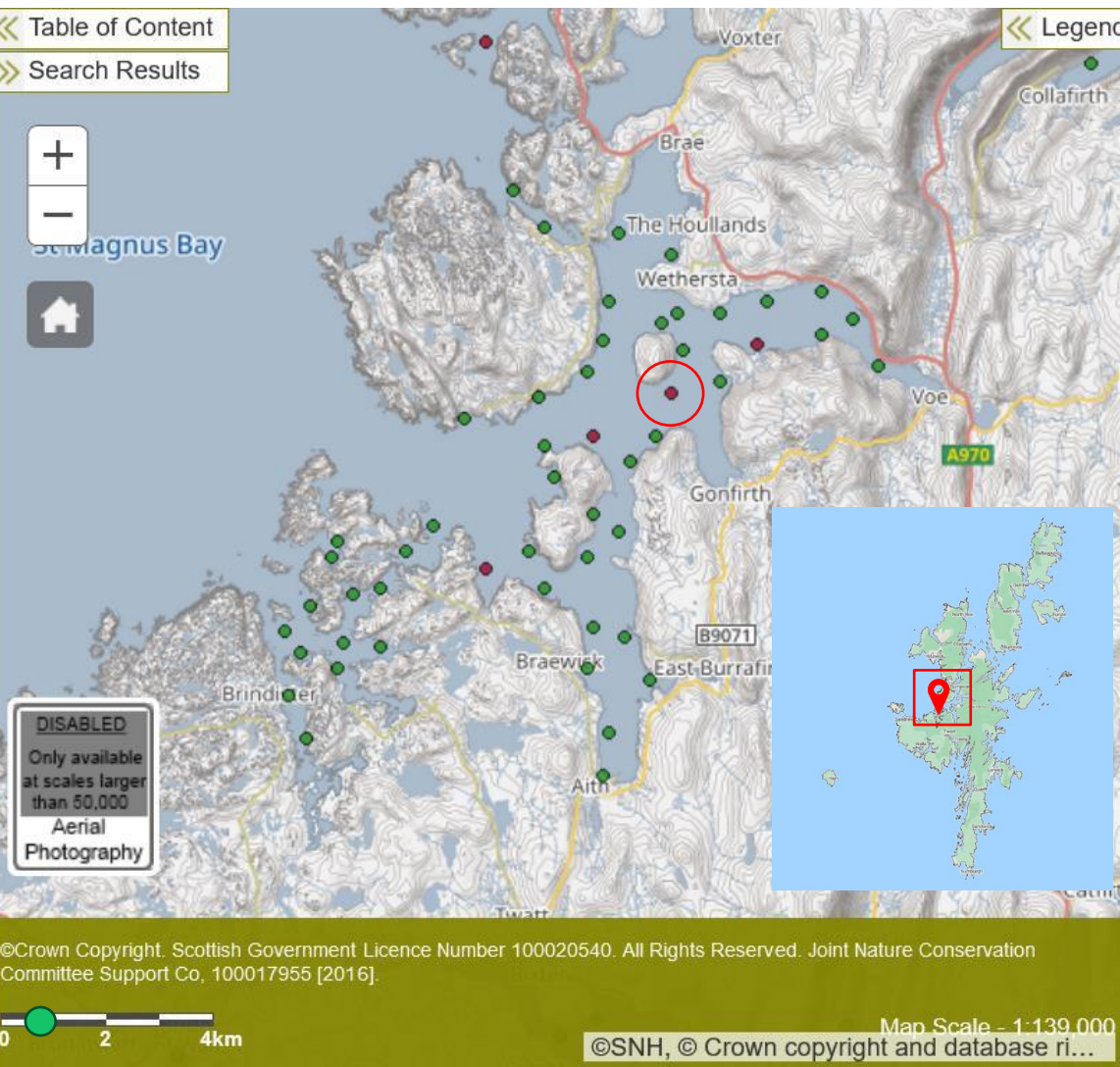
To date SAMS has classified over 60,000 images





Warning

Some viewers may find the
following slides distressing



IFCB 147 (Ostrea) –
Currently deployed at
Cole Deep - **Scottish
Sea Farms**

Feb 2023 – Current

76.1 million images

<http://aquaculture.scotland.gov.uk/map/map.aspx>



AML 6XC CTD

1. Conductivity
2. Temperature
3. Pressure
4. UV Anti Biofouling
5. Oxygen
6. Chlorophyll



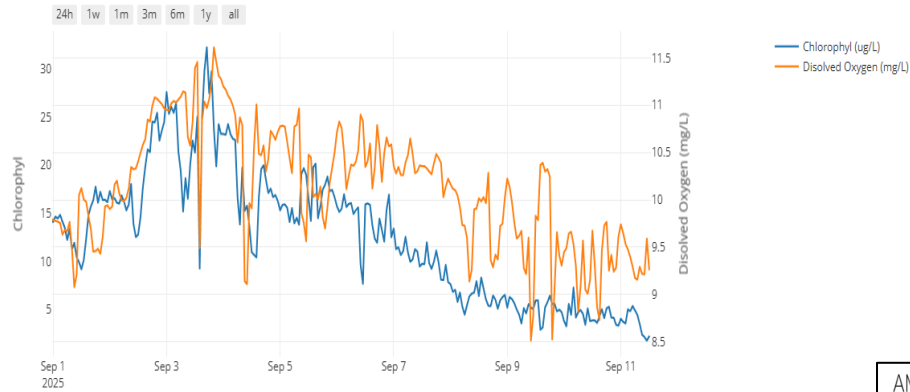
Integration kit
available from
McLane Res. Labs.

**Connected to IFCB for power and data via
bulkhead port**

Live data now integrated to dashboard –
<https://ifcb-portal.sams.ac.uk/AMLData/7>

AML Data

Chlorophyll/Oxygen Depth/Density Temperature/Salinity Battery Voltage



Chlorophyll
Dissolved oxygen

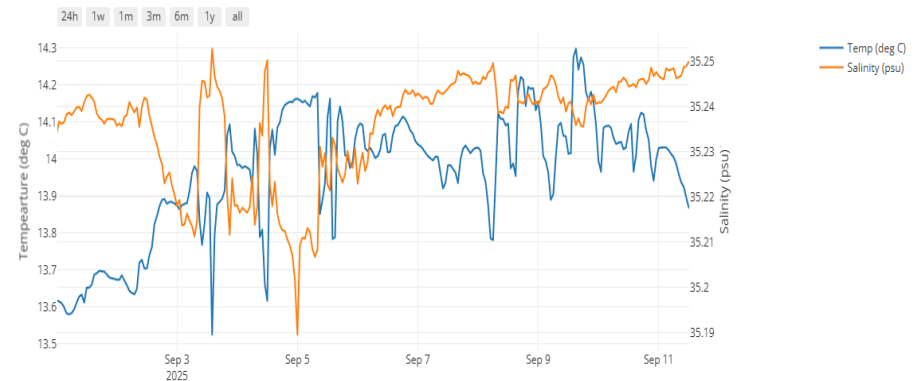


Temperature
Salinity



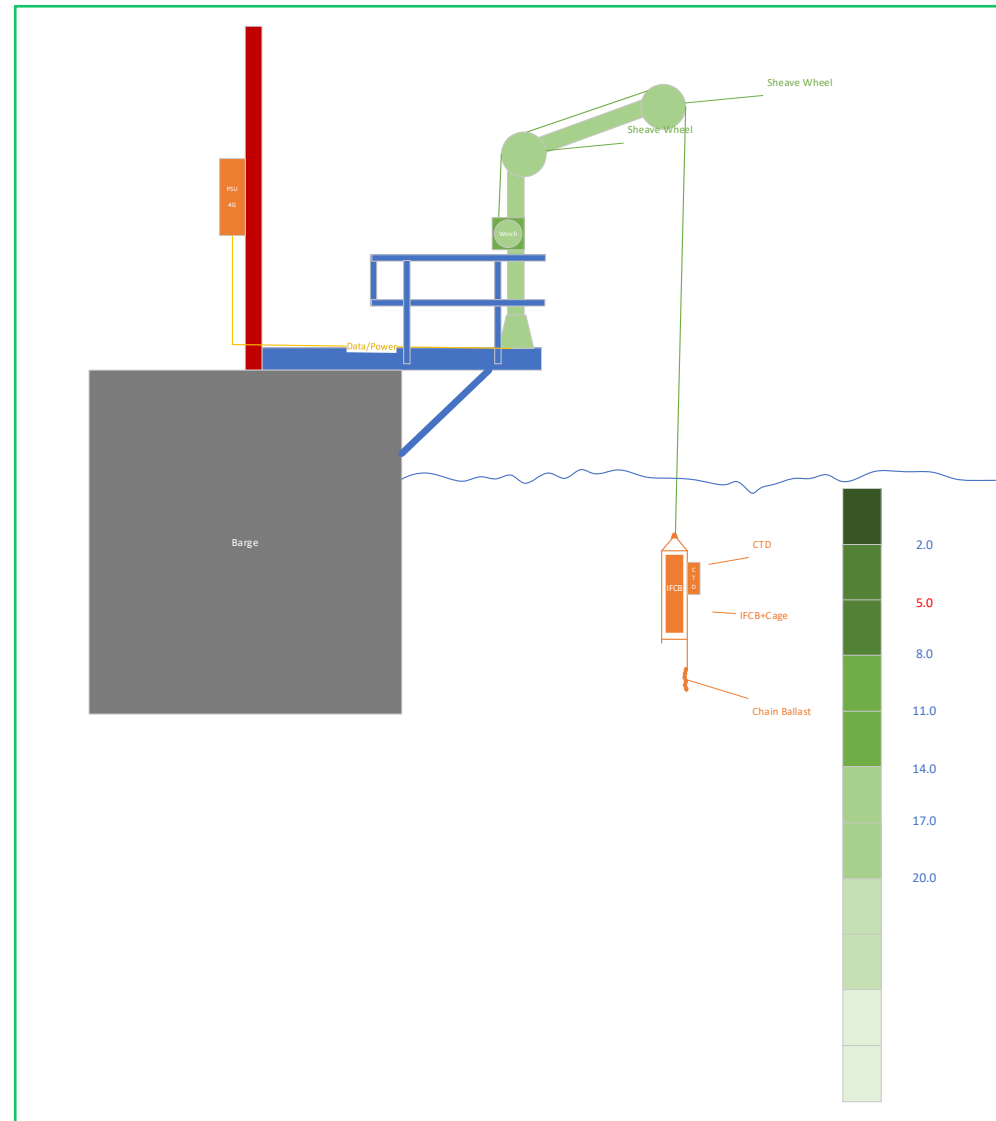
AML Data

Chlorophyll/Oxygen Depth/Density Temperature/Salinity Battery Voltage



Depth profiling

- Barge power usually available 'daytime'
- **8 stations** (~2h at each)
 - 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23 m
- **3 CTD 'full column transects' per day** (07:30, 16:00 and 00:00)
- **Repeating 4-day sequence** designed to avoid depth samples being taken at same time of day
- **Automated via Python script** run on connected RaspberryPi



Shetland suspends mussel harvesting after food poisoning

70 people report symptoms consistent with having consumed shellfish toxins, some in restaurants owned by Belgo chain

James Meikle

The Guardian, Thursday 25 July 2013 18.42 BST



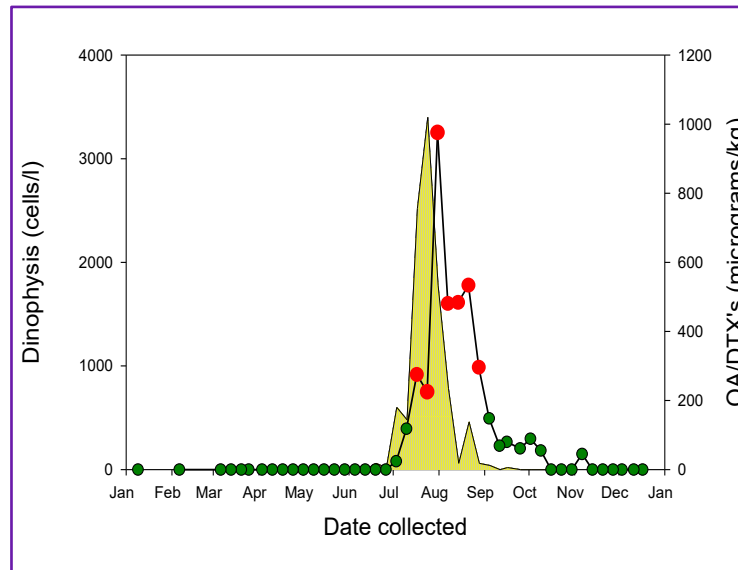
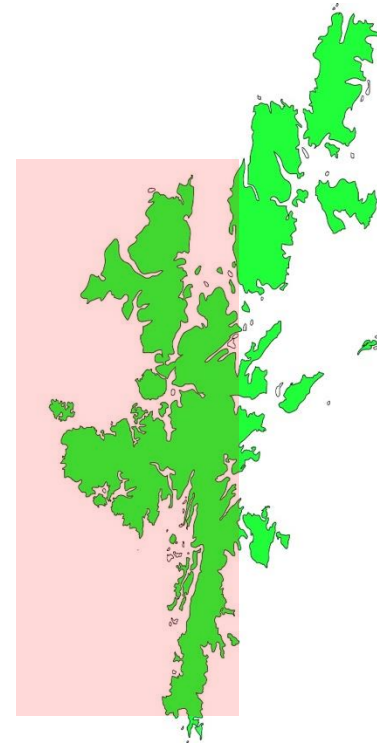
Shetland Mussels says all the mussels from the affected batch have either been eaten or disposed off. Photograph: Jerry Lampen/EPA

The mussels industry in [Shetland](#) has suspended all commercial harvesting after food poisoning incidents linked to restaurants belonging to the [Belgo](#) chain and others in south-east England.

About 70 people have reported symptoms consistent with having consumed shellfish toxins, most between 10 and 12 days ago, the UK [Food Standards Agency](#) said. The company that supplied the shellfish, Shetland Mussels, says all the mussels from the affected batch have either been eaten or disposed off. Other farmers have voluntarily



UK has a reputation for food safety, however in 2013 symptoms of D. Poisoning after eating a chain of restaurants in South East England





(Ocean Scientific International Ltd.)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS davit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collapsible arm • Slewing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmable • Compact: 45 kg, 430 x 465 x 452 mm • Holding capacity: 50-100 kg • Automatic internal brake • 240V (24v DC is an option) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhang mounting position <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearance from barge • Skeleton cage |
|--|--|---|



Holocam integration

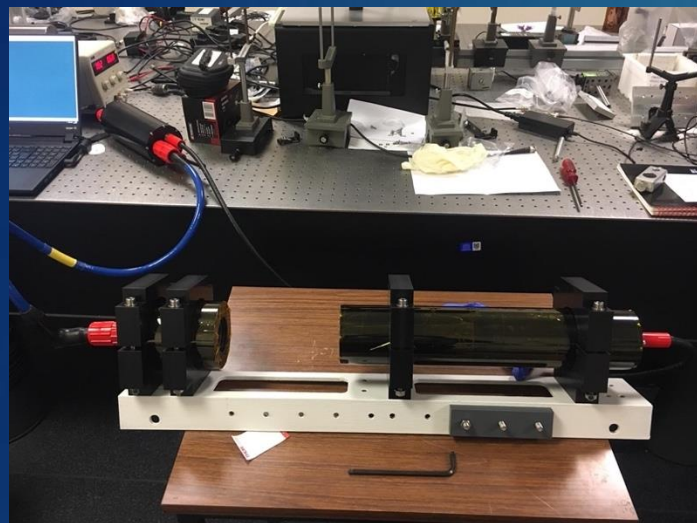
weeHoloCam

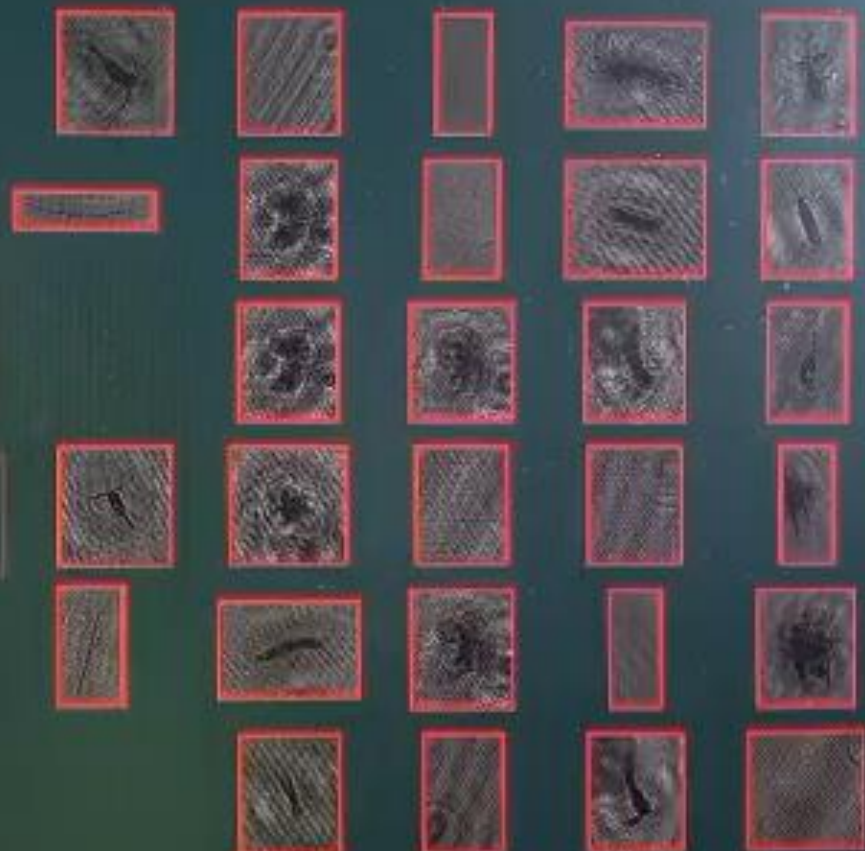
Since 2021 - most compact and light weight subsea digital holographic camera of its kind:

Dimensions	9 cm dia. 60 cm long
Weight	< 5 kg
Depth rating	2000 m
Sensor	7mm x 8mm
Particle size range imaged	25 μm to 5 mm
Internal memory	1 TB – up to 200,000 holograms in a single dive
Sampling rate	240 ml/s

- ▶ FastScan hologram processor integrated with image classifier (1 hologram/s)

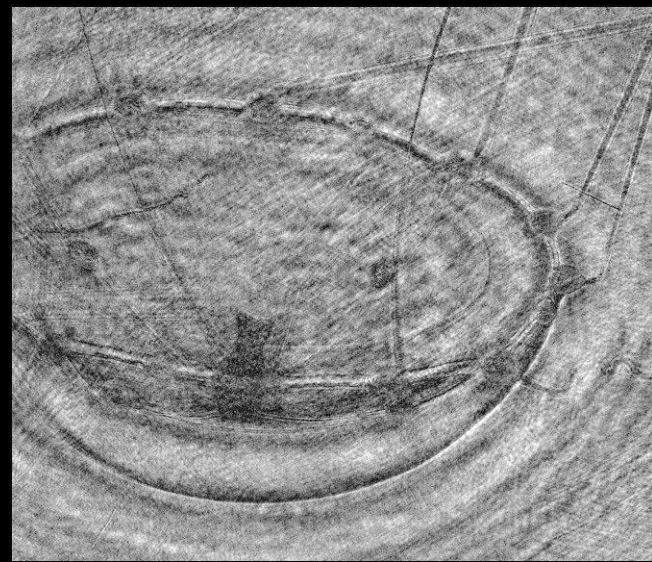




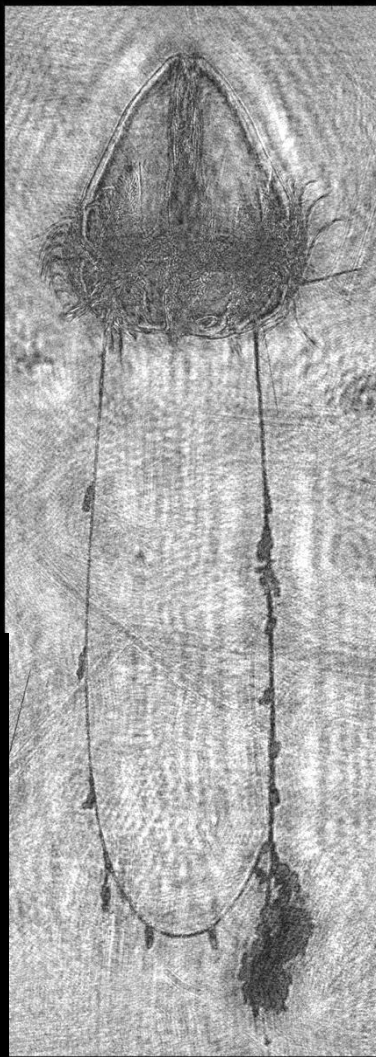


Average Particles / Second: 4.53

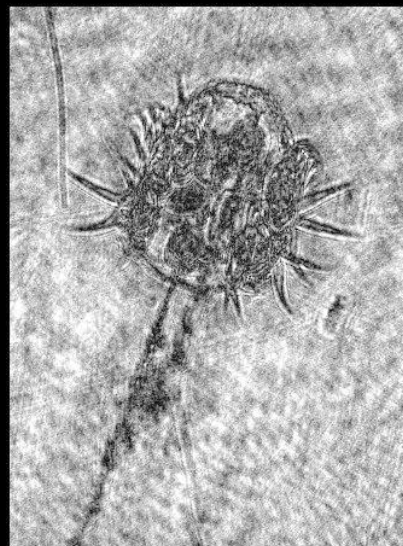
Average Particles / Volume: 0.06 P/mL



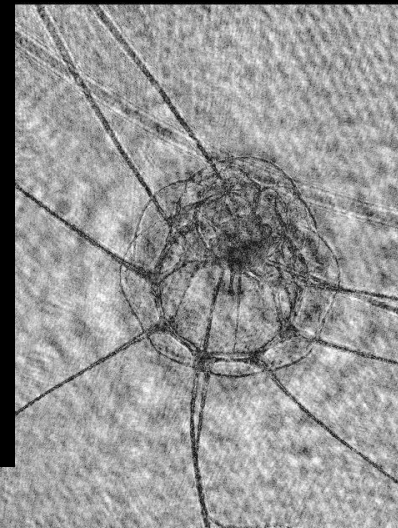
2 mm



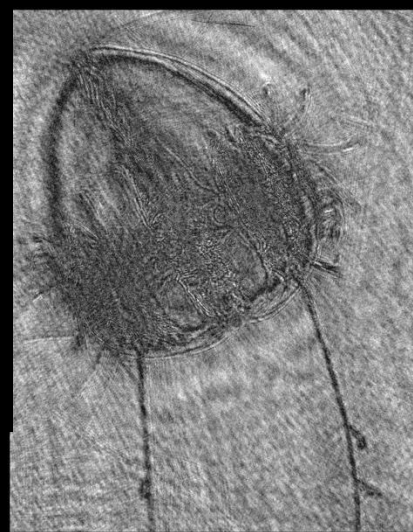
2 mm



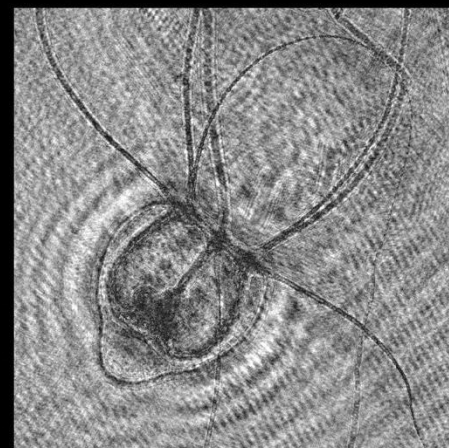
1 mm



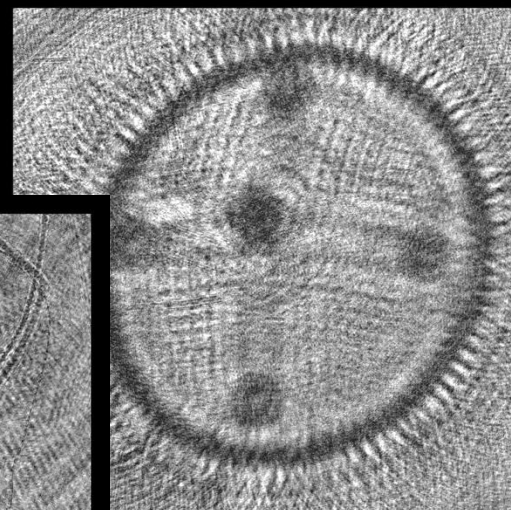
1 mm



2 mm



2 mm



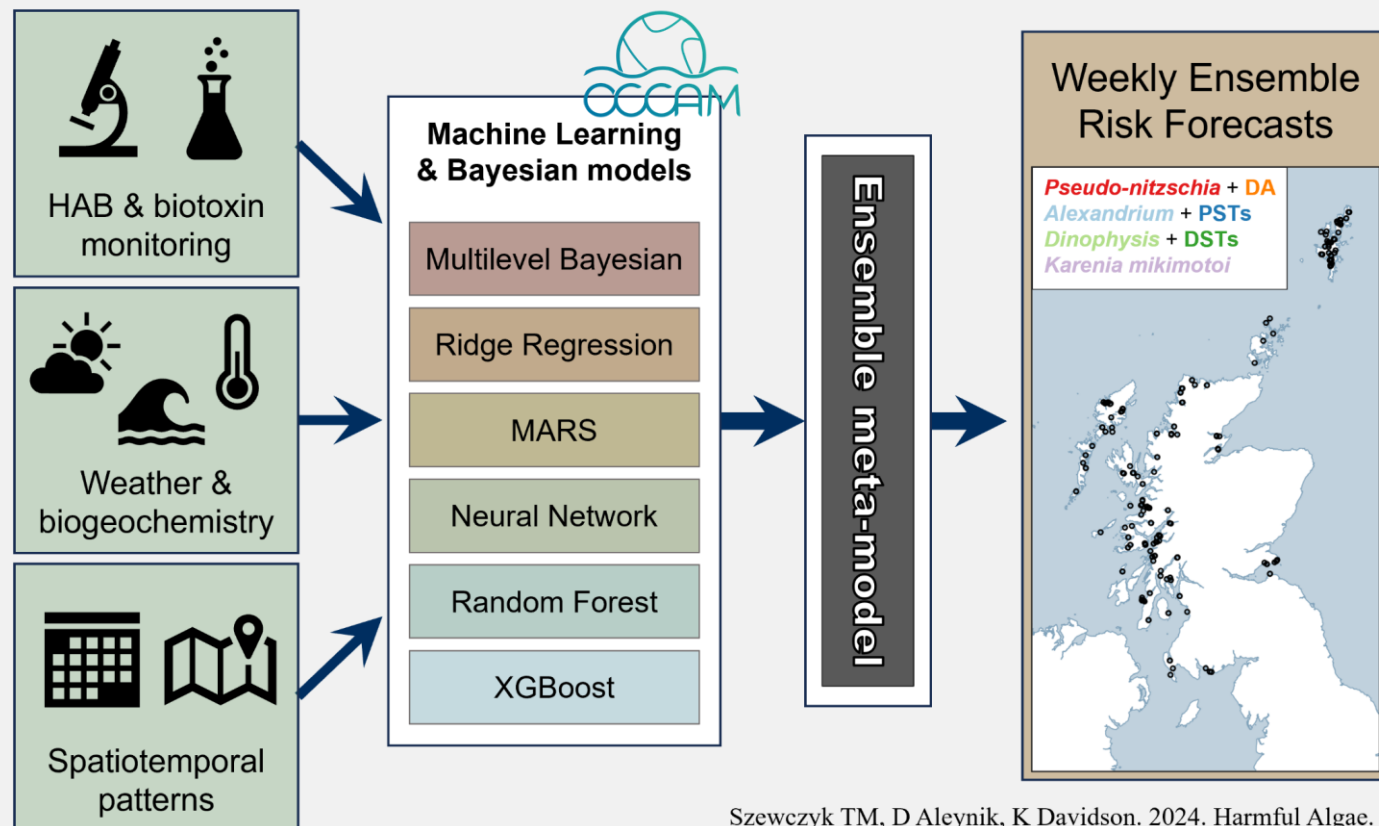
2 mm

Dr Tim Szewczyk



Dr Tim
Szewczyk

Ensemble models improve near-term forecasts of HAB and biotoxin risk

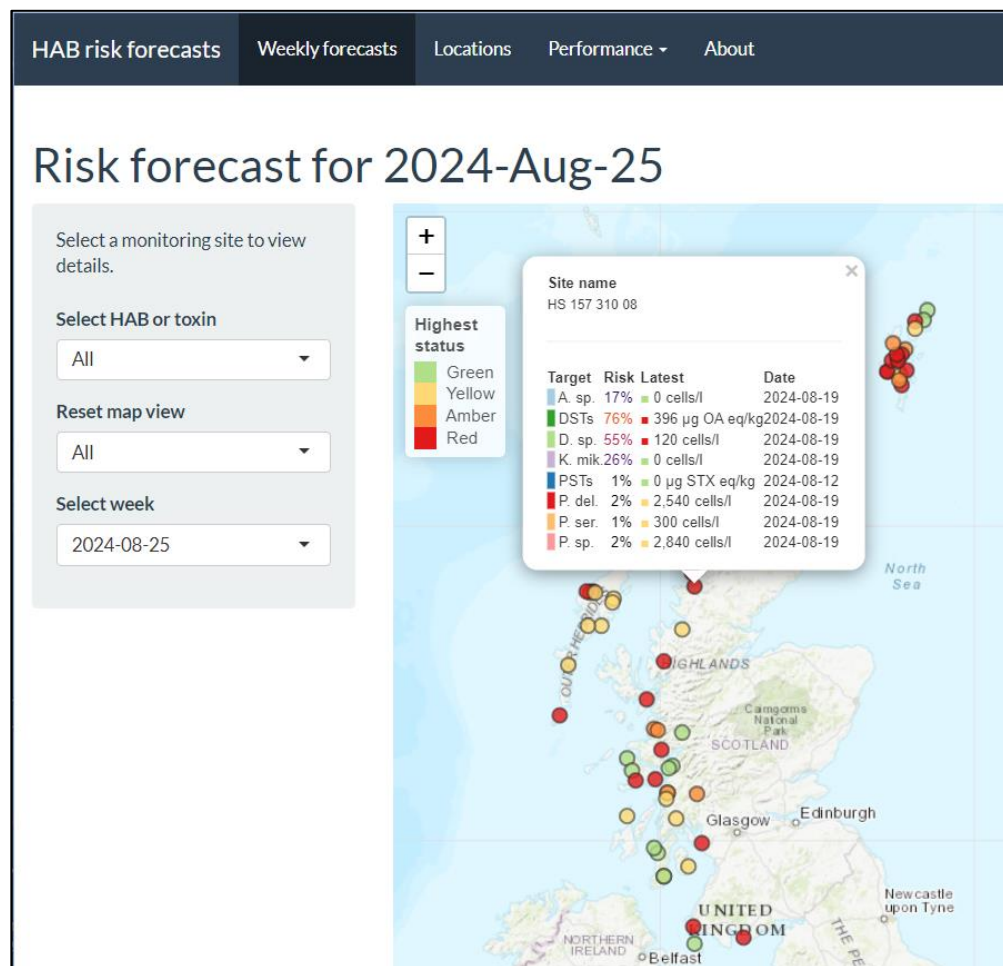


Szewczyk TM, D Aleynik, K Davidson. 2024. Harmful Algae.

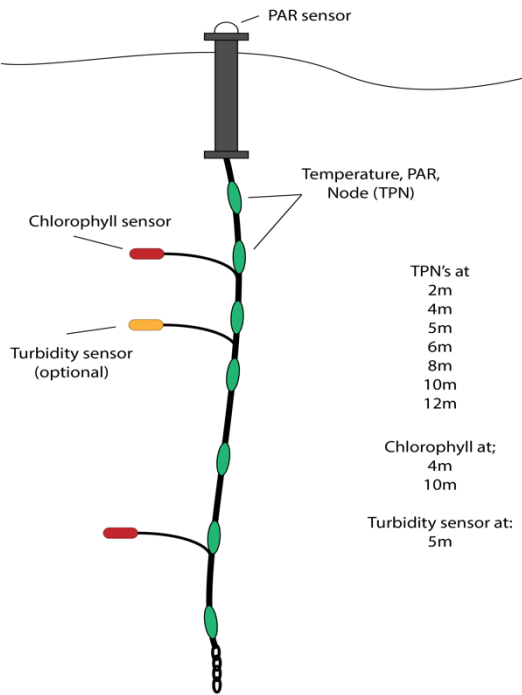
Ensemble Risk Forecasts

- Weekly probabilistic forecast of HAB risk at each monitoring site
- Predictions from six independent models (ML, statistical) are used as predictors in an ensemble meta-model
- Ensemble increases performance across a range of metrics

Monitoring target	Threshold (cells/L; µg/kg)
<i>Alexandrium sp.</i>	1
PST (Paralytic Shellfish Toxins)	400
<i>Dinophysis sp.</i>	80
DST (Diarrhetic Shellfish Toxins)	80
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia sp.</i> - <i>seriata</i> group - <i>delicatissima</i> group	40,000
AST (Amnesic Shellfish Toxins)	0.001
<i>Karenia mikimotoi</i>	0.001

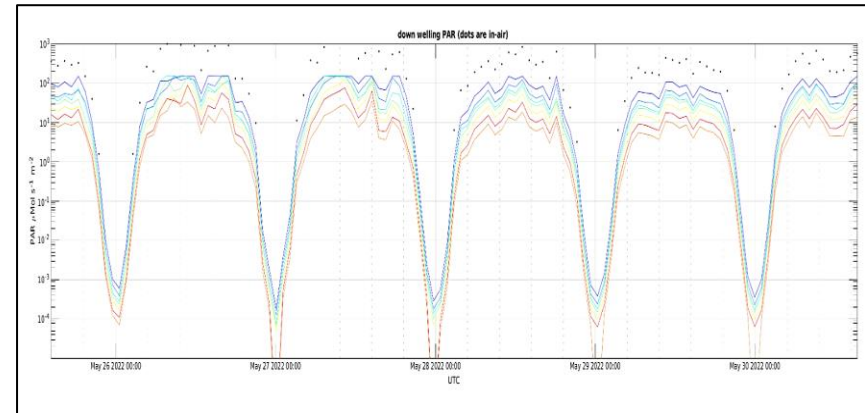


OptiCAL sensor Chain

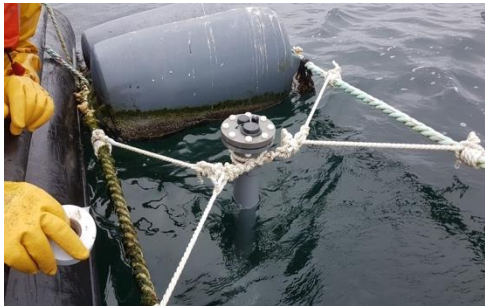
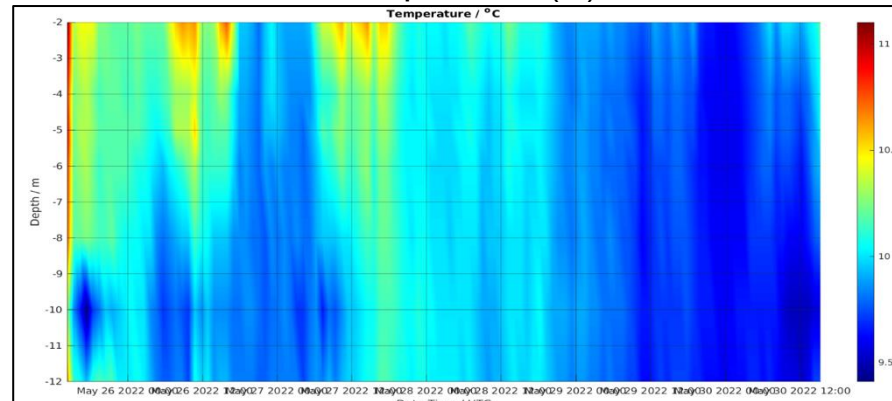


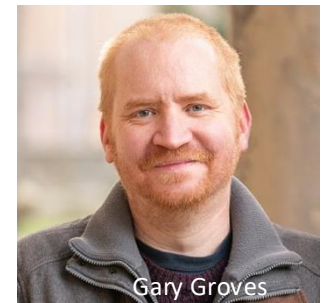
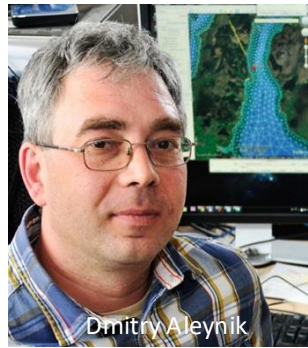
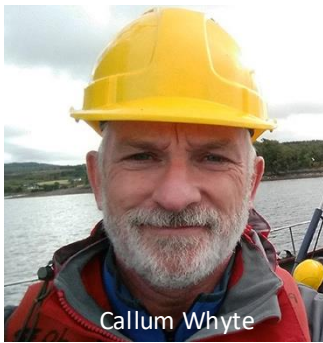
Sensor chain with surface PAR, 7 temperature and PAR nodes at 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 m, 2 Chlorophyll sensors at 4 and 10m and a turbidity sensor at 5m

Down welling PAR



Temperature (C)







Scottish HAB Early Warning System (EWS))

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Steve Gontarek, Sharon McNeill, Euan
Patterson, Rachel Saxon, Callum Whyte

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A partner of

