You are a FWRI-HAB scientist and have received a call from a concerned citizen who saw discolored water early this morning while on a fishing trip approximately 5 miles offshore of Clearwater Pier.

Your team needs to investigate this report to find out if the water discoloration is caused by the red tide organism, *Karenia brevis*.













What should you do first?

A

Drive to the site where the discolored water was observed.

B

Take the research boat out to the site where the discolored water was observed.

To help you navigate to the right spot, you need to...

A

Use a navigation device such as GPS.

B

Call your neighbor and ask for directions.

Once you reach the sampling site, you need to...

A

Use the Van Dorn bottle to collect a water sample.

B

Relax and go for a swim.

With the water collected back onboard, what is your next step?

A

Fill up bottles that will be used for different analyses.

B

Use the water to fill up balloons for a water fight.

Once you are back on land, what can you do immediately to find out if *Karenia brevis* is present in the sample?

A

Use a HABscope to detect cells by the way they swim. B

Hold the bottle up to the light and take a good look at it.

What does it mean if you cannot find any Karenia brevis cells using the HABscope?

A

Your work is done here!
Go make a dance video
with your friends.

B

Counting under a more powerful microscope is needed because the HABscope cannot detect *Karenia brevis* if cell numbers are below 50,000 cells per Liter.

If cells are swimming around, what must you do to be able to count them?

A

Yell really loudly to make them stop.

B

Add a chemical that will make them stop.

After the cells have been counted, what should you do next with the sample?

A

Bring it to the toxins lab to see if there are any toxins present.

B

Throw a fun going away party for it.

To remove any existing toxins from the water sample, you need to...

A

Add some slime to the sample so the toxins will stick to it.

B

Concentrate the cells onto a filter, then use chemicals to pull out any toxins.

It's time for the ELISA antibody test. If there are NO toxins present in the sample, what will happen?

A

The sample will turn from blue to yellow.

B

The sample will get really, really stinky.

How will you inform the public that a sample was collected and analyzed?

A

Text your friends and hope they tweet about it.

B

Add the info to our database so that a dot will show on the daily sampling map.

How can anyone access the red tide daily sampling map?

A

They can find it on our website at myFWC.com/redtide.

B

Find a pirate - they have maps!







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