One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

On Wednesday, June 22nd, CDC launched a reporting system for harmful algal blooms, as well as a new website, with important information for both health officials and the public. OHHABS collects data on harmful algal blooms and associated human and animal illness. This voluntary reporting system is accessible to state and territorial public health partners. OHHABS is an example of One Health surveillance. One Health is an approach that recognizes that human, animal, and environmental health are interconnected, and that human health, animal health, and environmental health communities can more effectively address many linked health challenges by working together. The new Harmful Algal Bloom website provides information about harmful algal blooms and associated illnesses for the general public, including ways that people can protect themselves, their families and their pets.

Take Action
- Use CDC’s partner communication toolkit to tell your members and partners about this new surveillance tool and new website.
- Tweet this message about the new tool or create one of your own: NEW! @CDC_NCEZID launches reporting system for harmful algal blooms and associated illnesses www.cdc.gov/habs/ohhabs

Fish Study in Lake Champlain Basin

Although the main focus is mercury, the Lake Champlain Basin Program is funding a project to sample also for blue-green algae on all seven segments of the lake and five species of fish: smallmouth bass, lake trout, walleye, yellow perch and white perch. Lake Champlain International is helping with the fish collection, and sampling occurred during the Father’s Day Fishing Derby.

NOAA is Assessing Emerging Algal Toxin Threat in Washington State Waters

In early June 2016, NOAA and Washington State partners begin a four-month long effort to monitor shellfish and water every week at six locations around Puget Sound and on the Pacific coast. The team plans to measure concentrations of marine algae and their associated lipophilic (fat soluble) toxins, including those associated with the human illnesses known as diarrheic shellfish poisoning (DSP), which can accumulate in shellfish and cause human illnesses when consumed. Several beaches have been closed to recreational shellfish harvesting in puget sound including: beaches in south King County from Three Tree Point to the Pierce County line, in Kitsap County, from King Spit near Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor south to near the Mason County border. In Thurston County, the shellfish closure includes Squaxin Passage from Steamboat Island east along Carlyon Beach to Hunter Point, southeast to Cooper Point, and east to Little Fishtrap, including Boston Harbor and Budd Inlet.

This newsletter was created by Lesley V. D’Anglada, Dr.PH. Office of Science and Technology, Office of Water, U.S.EPA (danglada.lesley@epa.gov)
For more information visit EPA’s CyanoHABs website at www.epa.gov/cyanohabs
**HEALTH ADVISORIES AND POSTINGS**

- **Oregon** – South Umpqua River and Howard Bay, southwest corner of Upper Klamath Lake
- **Ohio** - Harsha Lake, Clermont County; Maumee River, Defiance County; Grand Lake - Grand Lake St. Marys, Main West; Buckeye Lake, Fairfield; East Fork Lake, Main Beach
- **Florida** – West Palm Beach Canal, Bull Creek Canal, Lower St. Johns River
- **Washington** – Rufus Wood Lake, [Marine Biotoxin Closure Zones](#)

**Useful Resources**

- CDC’s NEW Harmful Algal Bloom Website
- North Dakota’s New Harmful Algal Bloom Report form, Health Department Division of Water Quality.

To sign up for the newsletter, send an email to danglada.lesley@epa.gov