

Northeast PSP: Press Releases, Media Briefings

NOAA News Release

[NCCOS Funded-Partner Demonstrate Sustained Offshore HAB Observation Capabilities in Gulf of Maine](#)

[NOAA Awards Emergency Funding to Aid New England Red Tide Response](#)

July 23, 2009

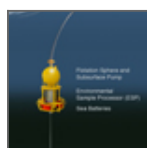
[Prediction, Response, and Status of New England Red Tide 2009](#)

April 22, 2009

[NOAA Establishes New England Red Tide Site to Aid Public and News Media](#)

May 19, 2008

WHOI News Releases



May 7, 2013

[New Robotic Instruments to Provide Real-Time Data on Gulf of Maine Red Tide](#)

A new robotic sensor deployed by Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) in Gulf of Maine coastal waters may transform the way red tides or harmful algal blooms (HABs) are monitored and managed in New England. A second such instrument will be launched later this spring.

Source: Media Relations

April 10, 2013



[Research Enables Fishermen to Harvest Lucrative Shellfish on Georges Bank](#)

New scientific understanding of toxic algal blooms on Georges Bank, along with an at-sea and dockside testing protocol, has allowed fishermen to harvest ocean quahogs and surf clams in these offshore waters for the first time in more than two decades. The Georges Bank surf clam and ocean quahog fishery has an estimated annual value of \$10 – 15 million.

Source: Media Relations

March 25, 2013



[Researchers Issue Forecast for 'Moderate' New England Red Tide in 2013](#)

New England is expected to experience a “moderate” red tide this spring and summer, report NOAA-funded scientists studying the toxic algae that cause blooms in the Gulf of Maine. Red tide is caused by an alga *Alexandrium fundyense*, which produces a toxin that can cause paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP). Red tide occurs annually along some portions of the Gulf of Maine coast. This outlook is similar to the 2012 red tide which was moderate.

Source: Media Relations

April 4, 2012



[Researchers Report Potential for a "Moderate" New England "Red Tide" in 2012](#)

New England is expected to experience a “moderate” regional “red tide” this spring and summer, report NOAA-funded scientists working in the Gulf of Maine to study the toxic algae that causes the bloom. The algae in the water pose no direct threat to human beings, however the toxins they produce can accumulate in filter-feeding organisms such as mussels and clams — which can cause paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) in humans who consume them.

Source: Media Relations

April 8, 2011

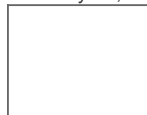


[Researchers Report Potential for a Moderate New England 'Red Tide' in 2011](#)

Scientists from the NOAA-funded Gulf of Maine Toxicity (GOMTOX) project issued an outlook for a moderate regional bloom of a toxic alga that can cause ‘red tides’ in the spring and summer of this year, potentially threatening the New England shellfish industry. However, there are signs this year’s bloom could be suppressed by recent changes in ocean conditions in the Gulf of Maine.

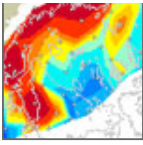
Source: Media Relations

February 24, 2010



[Researchers Issue Outlook for a Significant New England 'Red Tide' in 2010](#)

Today, scientists from the NOAA-funded Gulf of Maine Toxicity (GOMTOX) project issued an outlook for a significant regional bloom of a toxic alga that can cause ‘red tides’ in the spring and summer of this year, potentially threatening



the New England shellfish industry. This year's bloom could be similar to the major red tides of 2005 and 2008, according to WHOI biologist Don Anderson, principal investigator of the GOMTOX study.

Source: Media Relations

April 22, 2009



[Researchers Report Potential for "Moderately Large" Red Tide Outbreak in the Gulf of Maine Region for 2009](#)

The potential for an outbreak of the phenomenon commonly called "red tide" is expected to be "moderately large" this spring and summer, according to researchers with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and North Carolina State University.

Source: Media Relations

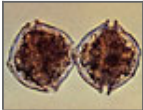
[April 24, 2008](#)

[Researchers See Potential for Significant 2008 "Red Tide" Season](#)

Researchers from WHOI and North Carolina State University are preparing for a potentially big bloom of harmful algae in New England waters this spring. A combination of abundant beds of algal seeds and excess winter precipitation have set the stage for an *Alexandrium* bloom similar to the historic "red tide" of 2005. Weather patterns and ocean conditions over the next few months will determine whether this year's algal growth affects coastal shellfishing.

Source: Media Relations

October 16, 2006

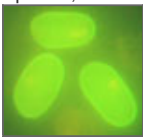


[Harmful Algal Bloom \(Red Tide\) Models and Forecasts to be Expanded in Gulf of Maine](#)

A new observation and modeling program focused on the southern Gulf of Maine and adjacent New England shelf waters could aid policymakers in deciding whether or not to re-open, develop, and manage offshore shellfish beds with potential sustained harvesting value of more than \$50 million per year.

Source: Media Relations

April 13, 2006



[New Maps Provide Clues to the Historic 2005 Red Tide Outbreak in New England And Hints for 2006](#)

WHOI scientists have completed two extensive survey and mapping efforts to better understand why the 2005 New England red tide was so severe and to suggest what might lie ahead.

Source: Media Relations

May 26, 2005



[WHOI Scientists Monitor Largest Red Tide Outbreak in 12 Years in Massachusetts Bay](#)

Faced with a "perfect storm" of red tide, WHOI scientists share data quickly with public health officials

Source: Media Relations

July 12, 2005



[2005 New England Red Tide Media Briefings July 14](#)

Source: Media Relations

Last updated: July 7, 2014

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