



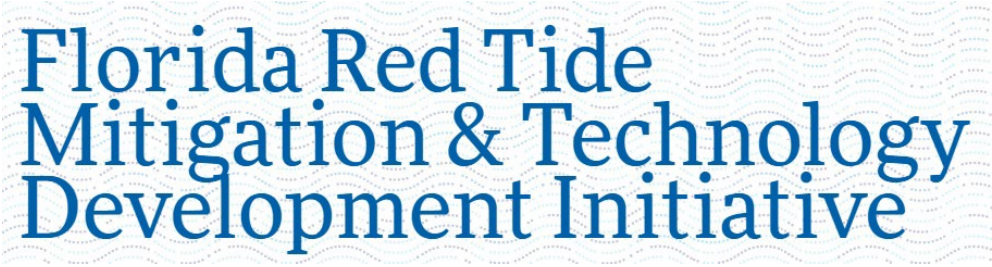
Effect of Decomposing Fish in Prolonging Red Tide Events

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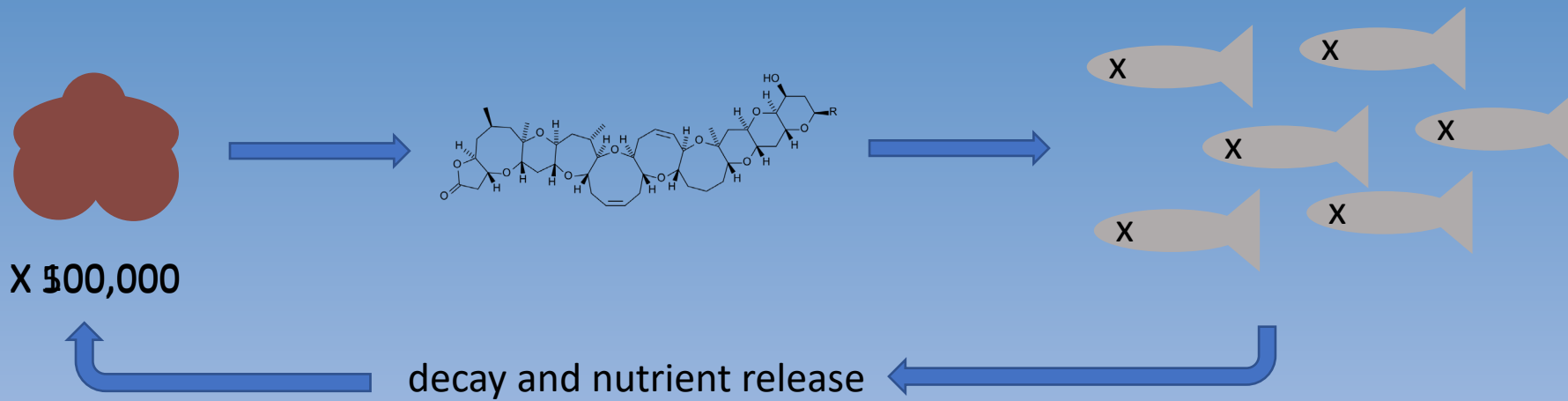
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Florida Red Tide
Mitigation & Technology
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Is fish removal and composting a viable option to mitigate *Karenia brevis* blooms?

The Study:

1

Better quantify the nutrient inputs to red tide from fish kills in southwest Florida;

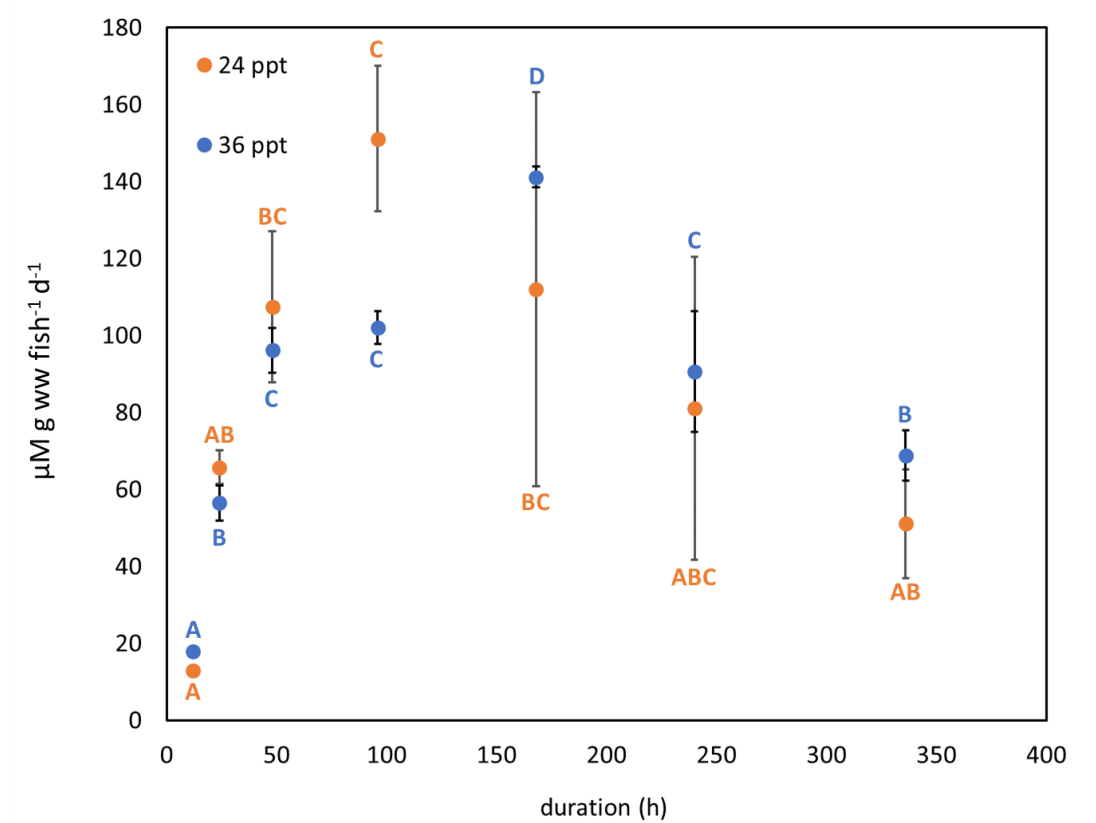
2

Conduct a cost/benefit analysis of fish removal as a mitigation tool;

3

Evaluate composting and use of a compost accelerator compound to repurpose the dead fish as fertilizer for local stakeholder use.



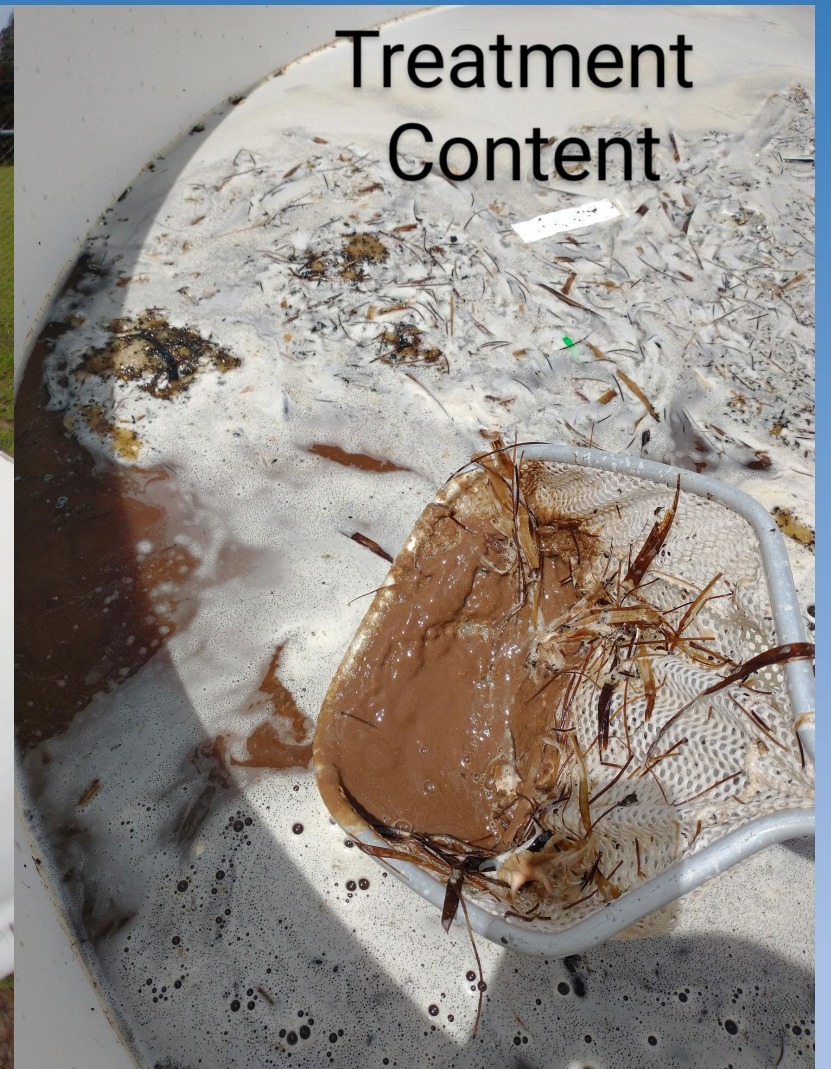


- Ammonium release rates over 14 days (336 hours) for the two salinity treatments (24 and 36) from the fall fish decay experiment.

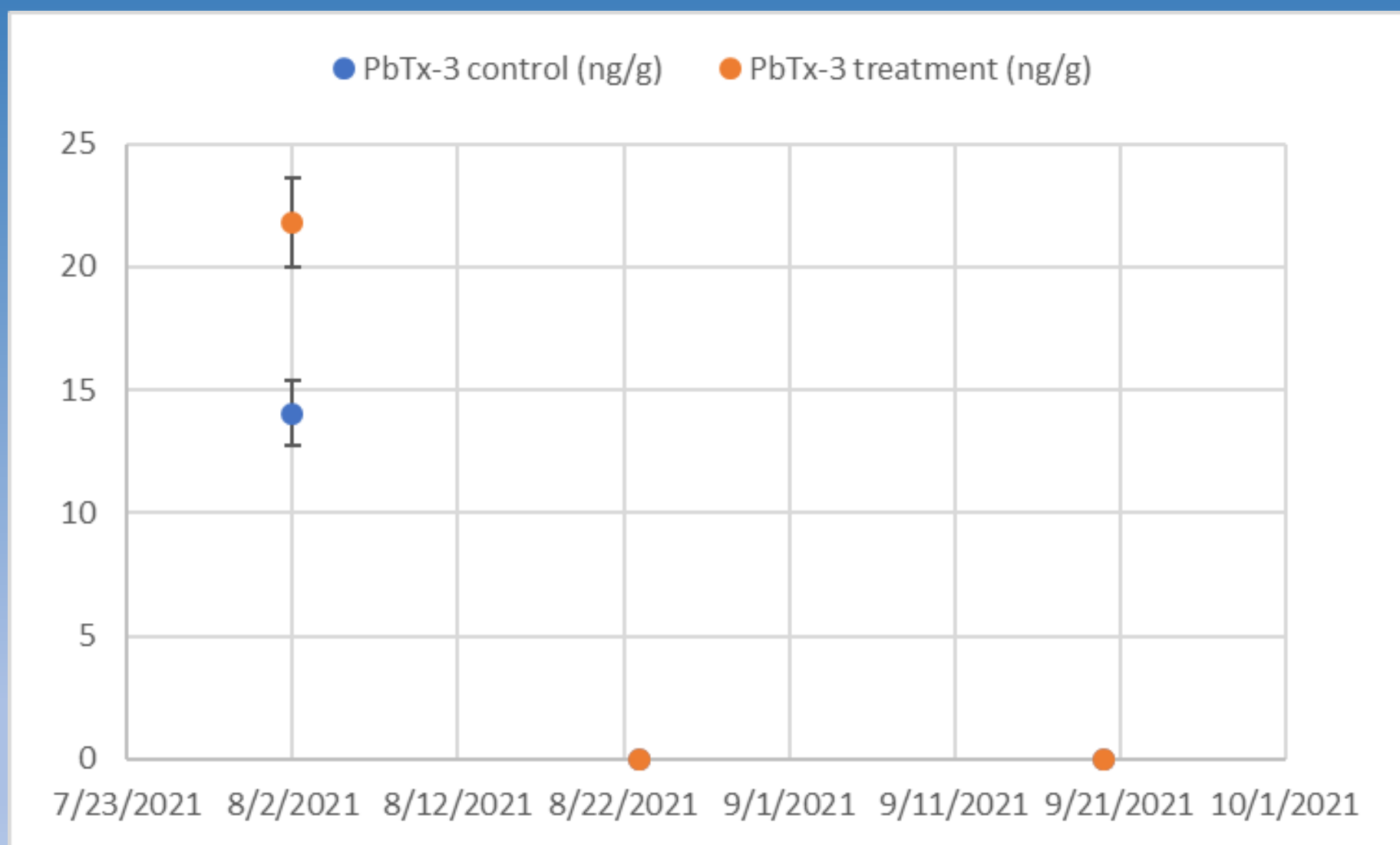
Economic Analysis Summary

- Counties lost ~\$6 million per month when red tide was present ($>100,000$ cells L^{-1})
- Counties spent ~\$1,600 to \$6,000 per ton for fish carcass clean-up
- Appears to be economically feasible to remove fish IF such removal can mitigate (i.e., reduce) red tide intensity

- What can we do with the dead fish?



NPK analysis: Treatment material end product was 74% nitrogen, <10% phosphate and 6% potash (by weight).



Summary and Next Steps

Fish are major source of ammonium;

Removing fish MAY remove a major nutrient source, mitigating red tide;

Fish removal appears to be economically feasible;

Composting creates a nitrogen-rich, toxin-free product

- Organic fertilizer?
- “Nitrogen neutral”

Next steps are to:

- Examine actual nutrient (and red tide) reductions associated with fish removal in the field;
- Examine feasibility of large-scale fish composting and utilization as local fertilizer resource

Contact information

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