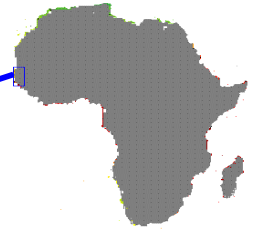


Aquaculture Development and Potentially Harmful Microalgae in Senegal.

During the last three decades three massive fish kills has happened in Senegal, however none of them have been associated with the presence of harmful algae. Also, there are no official records of DSP, PSP, NSP or ASP.



Team Alert (CSE/SnNODC)

- Ocean colour
- Phytoplankton bloom
- Red tides

PRODUCTION & RESEARCH

Shellfish (bivalves) production is mainly estuarine; the mean yield is 2,000 t.y-1 locally consumed. New oyster and shrimp farm productions are settled in Saloum estuary during the last two years. Freshwater fish Production steels weak, less than 100t.y-1. Particular care to Cyanobacteria blooms was done in intensive Tilapia production research (high phytoplankton concentration and their use by *Brachionus plicatilis*), but no negative impact or fish mortalities due to cyanotoxins has been observed.

NEW PERSPECTIVES

New political options are ongoing for an industrial production thru intensive system with a goal of 100,000.y-1 at 2010. For that, an amount of 32,727,000 \$US will be injected in the sector.

SURVEY & MONITORING

The growing focus on exploitation of marine and freshwater shellfish, fish and shrimp makes it relevant to monitor more detailed for the occurrence of potentially harmful microalgae. In the project (ESIT/CSE), receiving satellite images from (MERIS) and (MODIS) at 250 and 1,000m resolution, the NODC team and CSE join their effort (as team alert on HAB) and follow ocean colour, phytoplankton bloom and eventually red tides. However, small scale monitoring in e.g. exiting or planned aquaculture sites is also needed.

-  Historical massive fish kills
-  Fish culture areas
-  Oyster culture areas
-  Shrimp culture areas

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