# Med HAB Net The Mediterranean network of harmful algae experts

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#### The Mediterranean sea

- Semi-enclosed basin bordered by 23 countries across north Africa, Europe and the Middle-East.
- It hosts 46 toxin-producing microalgal species harmful to humans and 29 ichthyotoxic species,
- Non-toxic algal blooms are also responsible for mucilage formation or water discoloration,
- In the context of climate change, the emergence of some harmful species and associated toxins in the Mediterranean is particularly alarming e.g. *Gambierdiscus* and *Ostreopsis*
- Tackling these issues demands strong and effective international collaboration among researchers studying HABs within this shared basin.
- Existing networks: HANA North Africa, ICES-IOC WGHABD, CIESM, RAMOGE... None address HABs and biotoxins at the Med scale







- Initiated by **Plan Bleu** and **UniCA**
- In alignment with the **Barcelona Convention**
- Launched in June 2024 with the support of IOC-UNESCO and FAO
- contacted HANA, Plan bleu focal points, IAEA TC participants, researchers etc
- currently 46 members (started with 25) –
- 28 Institutions
- 17 countries (started with 13)

#### Shared needs and priorities were identified by the Network





**Objective**: provide a dynamic platform for

- fostering scientific exchanges
- facilitating data sharing and exchange of procedures
- promoting collaboration on joint projects and publications
- Assessing existing capacity and set up monitoring network

To improve the understanding of HAB occurrences and their impacts, establish early warning systems, and promote food safety, food security, and sustainable economies in Med countries.

#### The operational framework

- Communication through **mailing list**
- Bi-monthly meetings
- Formation sub-groups -thematic or geographic (recognizing the differences in challenges between northern and southern Mediterranean regions).
- Rotating leadership
- Development of a **website**



### Activities initiated and planned

Information sharing / Joint publications



- List of existing regulatory monitoring to be completed
- Consolidation of biotoxin data in mediterranean seafood (literature review and existing databases such as REPHYTOX, HAEDAT, RASSF) –*Metaanalysis* publication ready for submission (Plan Bleu, France, Slovenia, USA)
  - Maps, statistics and associated metadata will be shared and accessible on the Plan Bleu's Mediterranean Observatory on Environment and Sustainable Development –through MapX cartographic component of UNEP World Environment Situation Room (WESR).
  - Relevant event data will be uploaded on HAEDAT
- Link algal blooms and biotoxin occurrence in the Mediterranean –next analysis
- Journalistic review of HAB events in the Mediterranean Sea –led by P. Katikou (Greece)

#### Activities initiated and planned

• Article in HANn°78

Med HAB Net: A new network addressing Harmful Algal Blooms in the Mediterranean

The Mediterranean Sea is a semi-en closed basin bordered by 23 countries across north Africa, Europe and the Middle-East. It hosts 46 toxin-producing microalgal species harmful to humans and 29 ichthyotoxic species [1], posing significant challenges to the region's aquaculture sector. Non-toxic algal blooms are also responsible for mucilage for mation or water discoloration, leading to considerable impacts on tourism, the largest sector of the marine economy along the Mediterranean Sea [1]. As de-mand for marine resources-driven by seafood production and tourism-co tinues to rise, the impact of harmful al-gal blooms (HABs) on human activities is expected to intensify. In the context of climate change, the emergence of somharmful species in the Mediterranean is particularly alarming. These include benthic species of the genera Gambier-discus and Ostreopsis [2]. Tackling these issues demands

Tackling these issues demands strong and effective interactional collaboration among researchers studying HABs within this Shared basis. In alignment with the Barcelona Convention, Plan Hies – Regimal Activity Center of the United Nation Environmental Program (UNEP), Mediterramenta Action Plan (MAP), in partnership with the University of Ode AZura, and with the Support of the Intergovernmental Occamagnaphic Commission (HO-UNE-SCO) and the Fiood and Agriculture Orginization (FAO), Initiated a project to

establish a network of experts across the Mediterranean region: Med HAB Net. By bringing together scientists from

Med HAB Net (Fig. 1) was kausched across the Mediterranean region, Med in Jone 2024 and currently comprised. HAB Net serves the Mediterranean region, Med Jone 2024, and the servers and here the understanding of HAB eccurrences and their barbar bare been meeting remotely food security, and statianable economics. This network insets in Mediterranean countries. This network insets of Mediterranean countries, the server is the second provided in the second





led HAB Net, 38 members from 17 countries as of January 2025.

Letter and publications
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mail corresponding author: barnouin-ext@planbleu.org **HAEDAT:** request from Med HAB Net for

- online training on data entry
- list of focal points and possibility to designate new ones
- Options to avoid duplicated effort (communication between national database and HAEDAT)

#### Mediterranean One-health workshop (Plan Bleu).

Nice, fall 2025 in the framework of the 2025 UN Ocean Conference

**Interact with other groups and networks** (IOC TT, HANA, ICES-IOC WGHABD, IAEA, CIESM, RAMOGE )

# Sustainability of the Network

Opportunities to become an IOC regional group ?



## **Med HAB Net**

The Mediterranean network of harmful algae experts