

Wildlife and Toxic Plants at Sea Base

Sharks, Rays, Lionfish, Goliath Grouper and Eels: Sharks, rays, lionfish, goliath grouper and eels pose an **extremely low** risk to humans. Participants should give all marine species a wide berth and avoid touching, harassing or provoking marine animals.

Fire Coral: Sea Base participants should never touch any coral or coral like structure. When touched, Fire Coral shoots a coiled barb which releases a neurotoxin upon entering either prey or predator. In humans, the toxin can cause burning skin conditions or rashes that may last several days. Treatment includes rinsing the affected area with vinegar and keeping the affected area clean and dry. Open wounds or severe scrapes require medical evaluation.



(NOAA Photos)

Moon Jellyfish and Portuguese Man-O-Wars: Jellyfish and man-o-wars pose a limited risk during Sea Base Adventures. Moon jellyfish stings can cause skin irritation and minor pain. Treatment includes rinsing the affected area with vinegar. Man-o-wars can cause skin irritation, swelling and pain. Treatment includes removing the tentacles and rinsing the affected area with vinegar. If swelling worsens or an allergic reaction occurs, medical evaluation and/or treatment may be required.

Sea Urchins: Covered in calcium carbonate spines; Sea Urchins pose a limited risk to divers, snorkelers, and waders who step on or attempt to grab or handle the species. Sea Urchin spines can easily penetrate skin and then break off. To avoid this risk, participants should avoid handling Sea Urchins and wear hard soled shoes or dive booties when wading in areas populated by Sea Urchins.



(Photo Divers Alert Network)