

Bight '18 Harmful Algal Blooms

Presentation to Commission

December 10, 2021

Impacts from Harmful Algal Blooms

- **Toxins:** wildlife health, drinking water, recreation, agriculture
- Impaired ecosystem function (e.g. fish kills)
- Aesthetics
- Taste and odor compounds









Causes of Harmful Algal Blooms?

- Blooms are caused by environmental changes that favor growth
- Sometimes related to natural processes (e.g. upwelling)
- Evidence that eutrophication and climate change can increase the extent and magnitude of blooms

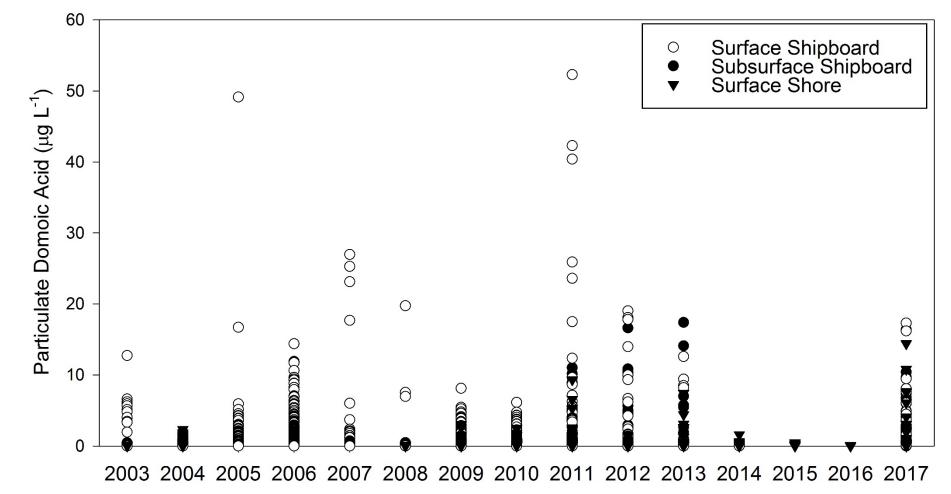


HABs in the Bight

- Domoic acid (DA) is a potent neurotoxin produced by *Pseudonitzschia*
- Causes Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning in exposed humans and wildlife
- Effects mainly linked to food web transfer and exposure via consumption



History of Domoic Acid in the Water Column in the Bight



Evidence that DA persists in benthic environments & causes problems

ÓR 7/22/15 Trinidad 42 N · 4859 ng/L CA 40 N 38 N · 7/1/15 Monterey Bay 3981 ng/L 36 N 6/24/15 19978 ng/L 34 N · Santa Barba Channel 32 N 128 W 124 W 120 W 116 W

Summer 2015 – Domoic Acid

~12 Months Later in May 2016

Federal Government Declares 2016 Crab Season A 'Disaster'

A new law could provide crab fishermen with \$138 million in relief. By Neal McNamara (Patch Staff) - January 20, 2017 9:58 am ET

- Long term closure of key benthic fisheries
 - CA economic losses estimated at <u>\$49 million</u>

Study designed to assess the following questions:

1) What is the extent and magnitude of DA in the continental shelf sediments of the Bight?

2) Is DA persistent in sediments within the Bight?

3) Does DA bioaccumulate in benthic infauna?

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DA detected in infauna tissues and was persistent over time

Bight-wide Sampling Efforts

Areal Extent in sediment:

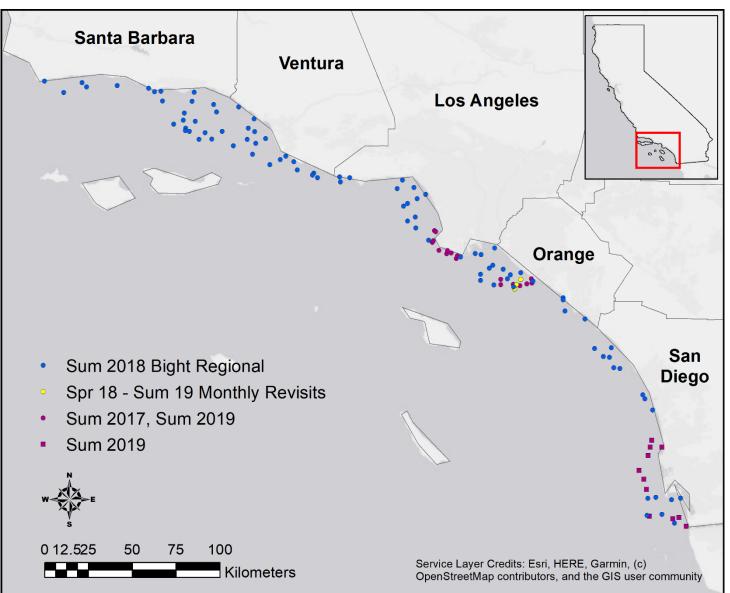
Summer 2018 (leveraged sed quality)

Temporal Trends in sediment:

- Summer 2017 & 2019
- Spring 2018 Summer 2019

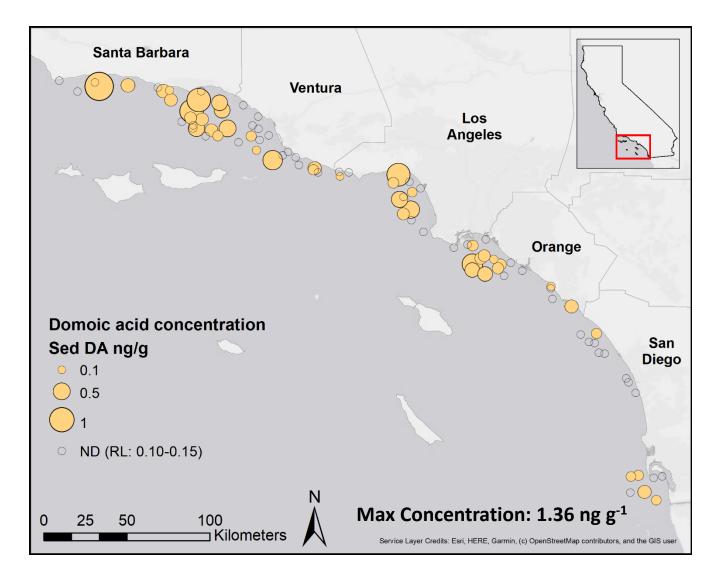
Bioaccumulation

Spring 2018 – Summer 2019

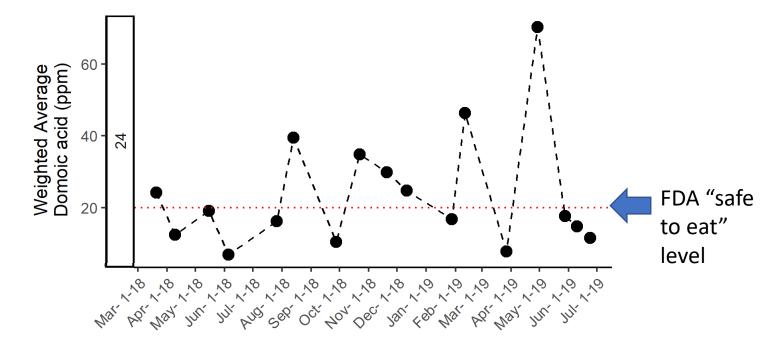


Spatially Widespread DA in Sediments in 2018

- Detectable DA in summer 2018, ~1 year after last large water column bloom in spring 2017
- DA widespread on shelf sediments (54% of area), most prevalent in mid-shelf strata



Temporally persistent DA bioaccumulation in benthic infauna...risks to higher trophic levels



- Persistent DA
 bioaccumulation infauna
 tissue even without
 detectable DA in co-located
 sediments
- Concentrations in some samples above FDA "safe to eat" levels

Future Directions for Bight 2023

- DA Risk Assessment: Characterize DA bioaccumulation in key species
 - Key benthic infauna species
 - Higher trophic levels
 - Key benthic and/or pelagic fish and inverts
 - Marine mammals and birds
- Examine 'emerging' HAB issues within the Bight
 - Regional emerging algal toxin/cyanotoxin survey using shellfish and/or passive samplers

Questions?

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