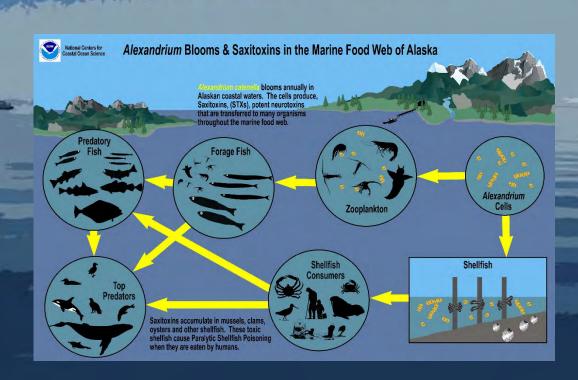
Prevalence of Paralytic Shellfish Toxins in the Marine Food Webs of Coastal Alaska

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Bruce Wright Knik Tribe of Alaska



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Mat-Su Salmon Symposium, Nov 2019

Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) in Alaska



Alexandrium catenella

PSP Toxins (PSTs)

Saxitoxins (STXs) Mussels, clams, oysters, crabs

Symptoms

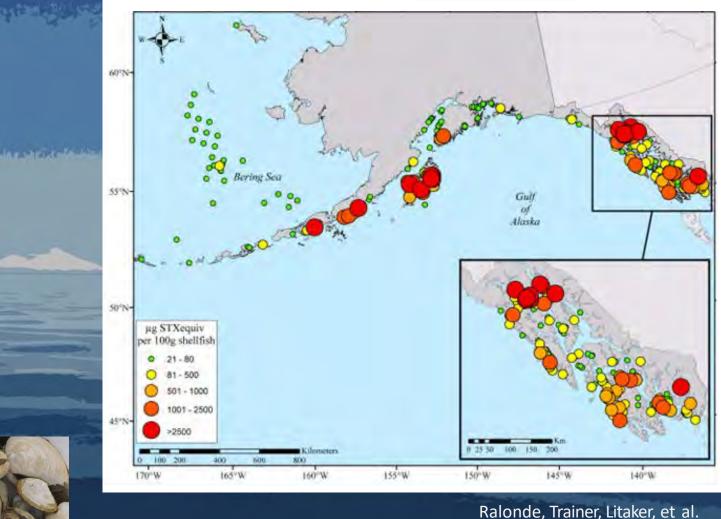
Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea Headaches, tingling, numbness Paralysis, death

FDA Advisory Limit

80 µg STX 100 g⁻¹ (800 ng STX g⁻¹)

Effects

Human illness Shellfishing closures Barrier to shellfish farming Seafood marketing impacts Effect on marine biota



PSTs in Marine Food Webs

Phytoplankton grazers

Small and large copepods Ciliates, rotifers, heterotrophic dinoflagellates Fish and invertebrate larvae







Trophic transfer of PSTs

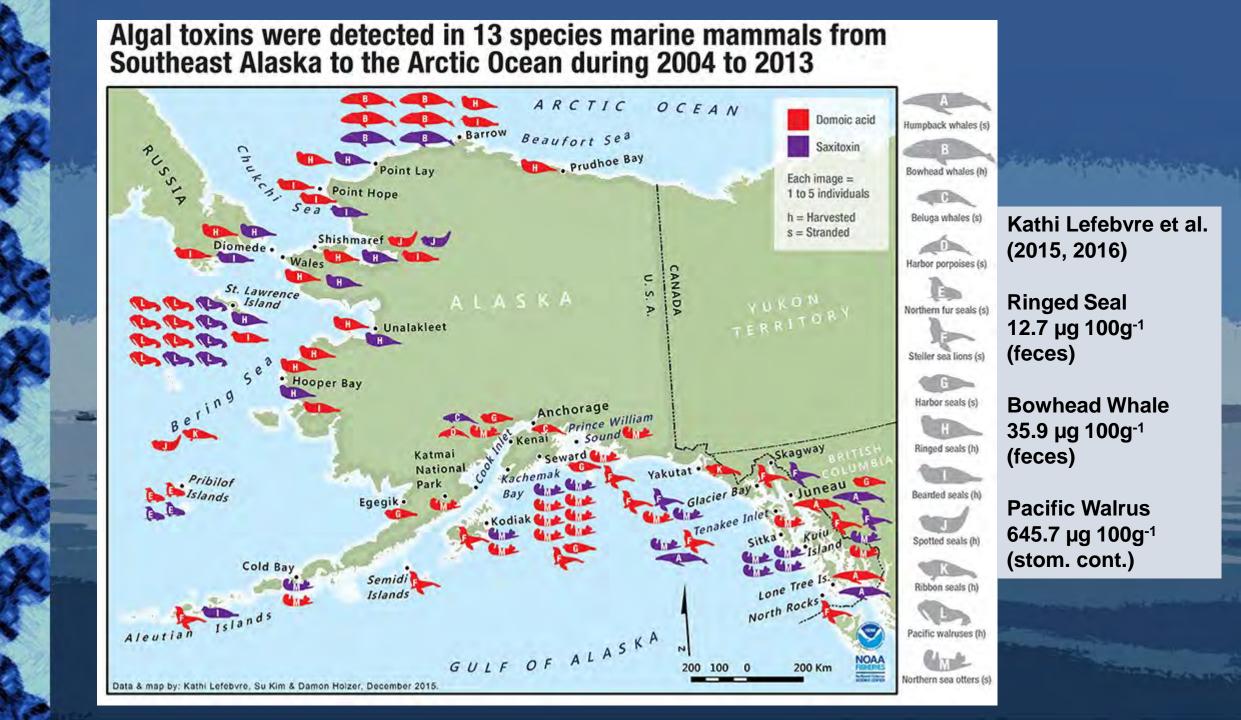
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Crabs & sea Stars Predacious zooplankton Zooplanktivorous fish Shrimp & other invertebrates Seabirds Marine mammals



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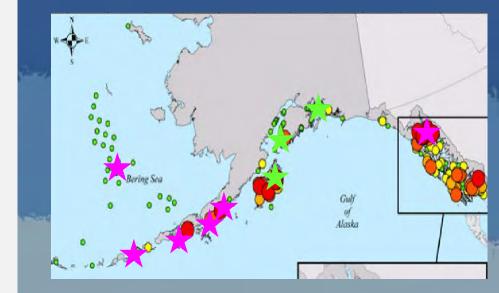




<u>NPRB 1801</u>:PSTs in the Marine Food Webs of Southcentral and Southwest Alaska.

Objectives

- Develop STX screening and analysis capacity
- Characterize Alexandrium blooms & phytoplankton community
- Assess trophic transfer of STXs to zooplankton community
- PSTs in forage fish
- PSTs in commercially important predatory fish species Digestive organs, liver, kidney, muscle, roe
- Assess potential risks to Higher level consumers, human health, seafood industry



Knik Tribe: PSTs in Lower Cook Inlet, the AK Peninsula, Aleutian & Pribilof Islands.

Objectives

- PSTs in forage fish
- PSTs in Salmon Digestive organs, liver, kidney, muscle, roe
- Invertebrates Urchins, Sea Stars, Chitons, Limpets
- Risks to human health, higher level consumers



Collection & Analysis

Collection Phytoplankton Bivalves Zooplankton Forage fishes Predatory Fishes Other Invertebrates

Analysis

ELISA Screening HPLC Follow-up Surface samples, Net tows Intertidal collection, docks, pilings, cages Net tows Beach seine, cast net, trawls, (stomachs) Sport catch, set net, fish processers

Subsistence harvest

Threshold of 10 μg STX Eq. 100g⁻¹ >10 μg STX Eq. 100g⁻¹













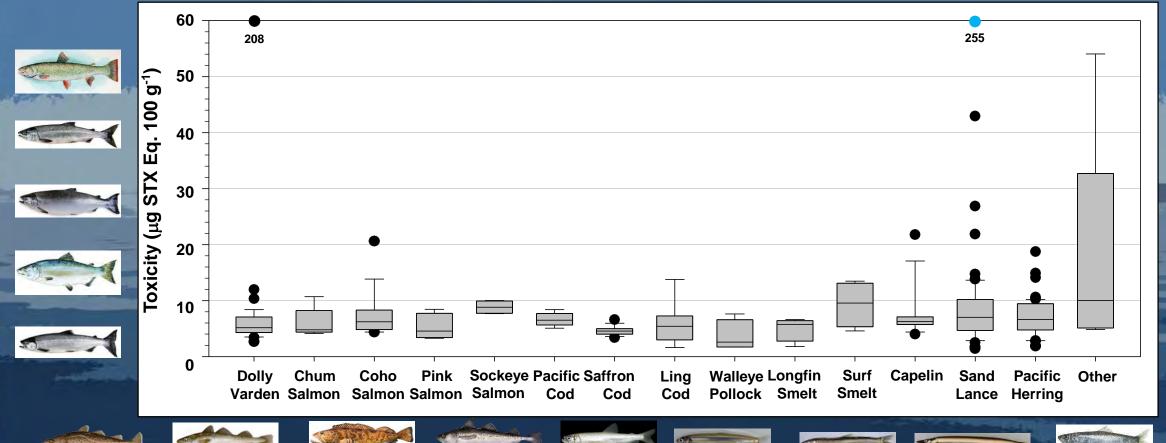
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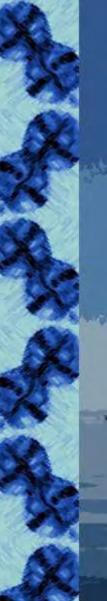
249 Analyzed

<10 μg STX Eq. 100 g⁻¹ **10-20** μg STX Eq. 100 g⁻¹ >20 μg STX Eq. 100 g⁻¹

84.3% 12.9% 2.8%





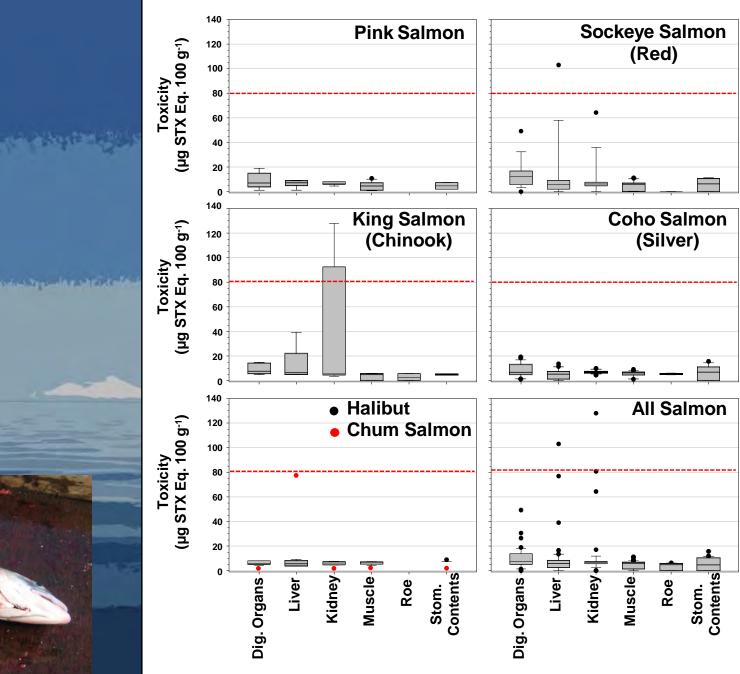


Predatory Fish



73 Analyzed Digestive Organs Liver Kidney Muscle Roe Stomach contents





Summary

Overall

Toxins in plankton, juvenile and forage fishes, predatory fish Highly variable in time & space Widespread low level toxicity in fish Commensurate with *Alexandrium* bloom intensity

Salmon & Halibut

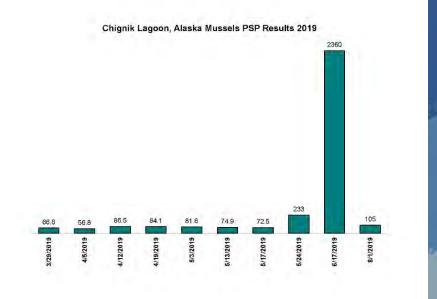
PSTs in digestive tract, excretory organs Very low in muscle meat & gonads

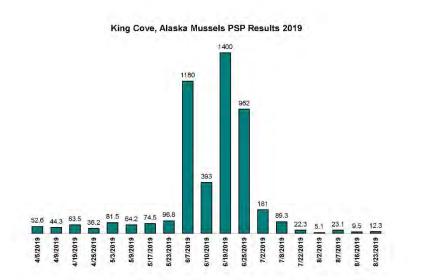
- Very low human health risk
- Little economic threat to seafood industry
- Higher risks to predators

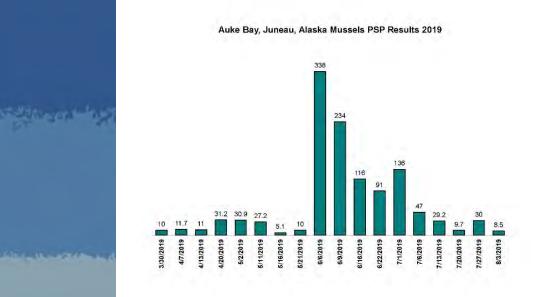
Samples during intense *Alexandrium* blooms? What's worse? Higher toxin levels vs. higher incidence in fish? Upper limit to body burden?

Effect on fish?









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