



3-9-2005

Testing of Great Bay Oysters for Two Protozoan Pathogens

New Hampshire Fish and Game Department

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholars.unh.edu/prep>



Part of the [Marine Biology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, "Testing of Great Bay Oysters for Two Protozoan Pathogens" (2005). *PREP Reports & Publications*. 205.
<https://scholars.unh.edu/prep/205>

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space (EOS) at University of New Hampshire Scholars' Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in PREP Reports & Publications by an authorized administrator of University of New Hampshire Scholars' Repository. For more information, please contact Scholarly.Communication@unh.edu.

TESTING OF GREAT BAY OYSTERS FOR TWO PROTOZOAN PATHOGENS

A Final Report to

The New Hampshire Estuaries Project

Submitted by

New Hampshire Fish and Game Department

March 9, 2005

This report was funded in part by a grant from the Office of State Planning, New Hampshire Estuaries Project, as authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 320 of the Clean Water Act.



New Hampshire
Estuaries Project

TESTING OF GREAT BAY OYSTERS FOR TWO PROTOZOAN PATHOGENS

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	1
Project Goals and Objectives.....	2
Methods.....	2
Results and Discussion.....	2
Conclusions.....	3
Recommendations.....	4
Acknowledgment.....	4
References.....	5
Tables	
1. MSX Test Results.....	6
2. Dermo Test Results.....	7
Figure	
1. Study Area and Sample Locations.....	8

Executive Summary

Two protozoan pathogens, *Haplosporidium nelsoni* (MSX) and *Perkinsus marinus* (Dermo) are known to be present in Great Bay oysters. With funds provided by the New Hampshire Estuaries Project (NHEP), the Marine Fisheries Division of New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, (NHF&G) has continued assessing the presence and intensity of both disease conditions in oysters from the major beds, some open for harvest, within the Great Bay estuarine system.

Introduction

The American oyster, *Crassostrea virginica*, may be invaded by a variety of parasites. Two particularly damaging protozoan parasites, *Haplosporidium nelsoni* (MSX) and *Perkinsus marinus* (Dermo), have caused widespread high mortalities along the Southern and Middle Atlantic Coast and are now found in New Hampshire waters.

MSX was first recognized as a serious oyster pathogen in Delaware Bay in 1957 (Haskin and Andrews, 1988). It has since spread to the degree that it now is reported from Florida to Maine. The presence of MSX in New England was first noted in 1960 from oysters taken at Milford, Connecticut (Sindermann and Rosenfield, 1967). In 1967, oysters from Wellfleet, Massachusetts were found to contain MSX ((Krantz et al, 1972). The presence of MSX in the Piscataqua River oysters was first established in 1983 although an unspiciated haplosporidian plasmodia was seen by Maine Department of Marine Resource scientists in 1979 (S. Sherburne, Maine Department of Marine Resources, per com.). Following this, MSX is not recorded again until 1994 when a Maine based aquaculture operation, Spinney Creek Shellfish, Inc., found Piscataqua River specimens contained MSX. Oysters from these same beds were examined a year later (1995) and again MSX was found, this time in higher prevalence than the previous year (Ken LaValley, Spinney Creek Shellfish, Inc., per com.).

In response to the Spinney Creek Shellfish, Inc. test results and to anecdotal information from New Hampshire recreational oyster harvesters of many boxed and/or gaping oysters, three major New Hampshire Great Bay beds were sampled and tested in 1995.. This initial histological examination of samples was done by Dr. Bruce Barber, University of Maine. In later years, tests have been done by the Haskins Shellfish Research Laboratory. Results of all MSX tests are covered below.

Dermo has spread from South and Middle Atlantic sources up the coast and into the Gulf of Maine during the past three decades. North of Chesapeake Bay, cold waters are believed to act as a controlling factor that prevents year-round persistence of Dermo, making its virulence to oysters in New England waters probably minor compared to MSX. Dermo was first demonstrated to be present in the Great Bay system in 1996. Oysters from Spinney Creek, a small tidal pond off the Piscataqua River, were seen to harbor Dermo when examined by University of Maryland scientists. Following this, samples were taken from Great Bay and the Piscataqua River, and these showed Dermo-like particles. Dermo tests from Great Bay system specimens will be reviewed in greater detail below.

Project Goals and Objectives

It appears, based on recent oyster abundance monitoring and from the information gleaned by survey of oyster harvesters, that the last decade has been a period of oyster abundance drop and harvest decline. It is highly likely the presence of both MSX and Dermo has contributed significantly to recent declines in the Great Bay oyster stock. It is important to maintain some surveillance of these disease conditions as the presence or absence of such potentially damaging pathogens may help explain future oyster abundance variability. The objective of this study is to monitor the presence of MSX and Dermo in Great Bay oysters.

Methods

In the fall of 2004, oysters were collected from Oyster River, Adams Point, Nannie Island and from an experimental oyster reef at the mouth of Crommet Creek (Fig. 1). Except for the experimental reef oysters, those taken were 65mm shell height or greater. The oysters at the experimental reef are imported from Muscongus Bay, Maine, said to be fast-growing stock. These were smaller, generally being about 40 to 50mm shell height.

The samples each consisted of about 25 individuals per location. Collected oysters were cleaned of attached epifauna and shipped to Rutgers University, Haskins Shellfish Research Laboratory, for testing

MSX determinations were accomplished by tissue section histology. They were processed using standard techniques and examined microscopically for pathological conditions or parasites, particularly MSX.

Dermo testing involved the standard Ray's fluid thioglycollate medium incubation of rectal and mantle tissues.

Results and Discussion

The results of all recent tests for MSX, 1995 to present, are shown in Table 1. Dermo results for the past nine years of testing are shown in Table 2.

The MSX results in general, over the ten years of testing, show a widespread distribution of infection throughout the Great Bay system. Levels of prevalence vary site to site and within sites over time. It appears, based on early test results, that the Piscataqua River area was most severely impacted by the 1995 epizootic (Barber et al 1997). Systemic infections in the upper reaches of the Piscataqua River and Salmon Falls River ranged from 25% to 50% compared to generally lower values in Great Bay proper (Table 1.). An exception to this general pattern is shown in the 1997 Nannie Island data that show relatively high values for both numbers infected and number of systemic infections. The year 2004 tests show low levels of the

more lethal systemic infections except at the experimental bed where the imported muscongus stock show much higher prevalence of infection. Further testing of these imports should be done as quickly as possible to verify the 2004 results. For now, it is clear that MSX still exists in the Great Bay system.

-2-

Early Dermo results show the presence of Perkinsus-like particles at all locations sampled except for Seal Rock, Fox Point and Bellamy River. All except the Sturgeon Bed and Piscataqua River sites are light infections that appear to show low prevalence. The year 2004 Dermo results show the presence of this pathogen at all sampled sites.

With the 2004 test information now available one can conclude that Dermo is still present in the Great Bay system. The levels of infection vary, however, with only minor presence of Dermo at Oyster River but more advanced infections at the other three sites.

The tissue examination of Great Bay oysters produced one very interesting incidental finding. Large ciliate xenomas were observed in the gills of the tissue cross sections. This was especially notable with Nannie Island, where the prevalence was high among sampled oysters and the numbers in infected individuals quite numerous. Ten to twenty xenomas were present in 5 oysters and 3 had 30 to 50 xenomas in the single cross section.

Xenomas in oyster tissue are seen elsewhere (eg. Delaware Bay) but the size of those seen in Great Bay oysters is comparatively larger than those seen elsewhere. Little is known as to the pathogenicity of this condition.

Conclusions

Evidence of a large scale oyster mortality within Great Bay Estuary first gained regional attention in the fall of 1995. This prompted examination of oyster from several New Hampshire oyster beds. Results of these examinations focused on the presence of *Haplosporidium nelsoni* (MSX), an oyster pathogen well known to the middle Atlantic area oyster grounds as a cause of epizootics.

During this same time, the Piscataqua and Salmon Falls River beds in Maine waters were the sites of similar oyster MSX mortality (Ken LaValley, Spinney Creek Shellfish, Inc., per. com.). The 1995 Great Bay Estuary MSX epizootic caused over 80% mortality in the areas most affected (Barber et al 1997). Highest mortalities were found in the Piscataqua and Salmon Falls Rivers. Other areas in the estuary did not appear to be as infected.

It is important to note that no testing specific for Dermo was done immediately following the reported fall 1995 oyster mortality.

In 1996 spring testing at the major New Hampshire recreational oystering beds; Nannie Island and Adams Point, showed no systemic infections of MSX. The 1996 season did not result in oyster mortalities of the type observed in the previous year. In 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 monies from

NHEP were received to support a more expansive testing program for both MSX and Dermo. The 2003 sampling focused on only a single bed, the large recreationally important Nannie Island.

Based on tests performed annually since 1995, we know two protozoan parasites (ie, MSX

-3-

and Dermo) are now widely distributed within the Great Bay oyster stock. Severity of infection and prevalence vary from site to site and over time at a specific site.

The year 2004 oyster tests show continued presence of MSX in Great Bay. Dermo was seen for the third successive year after a near five year absence in oysters. Also present but of unknown pathogenicity are ciliate produced xenomas in gill tissue.

Recommendations

- This testing program should continue with samples from major oyster beds within the Great Bay system.
- Movement of oysters from bed to bed within the Great Bay system should be discouraged as it may lead to distribution of infective stages of Dermo. MSX is not yet known to be transmitted oyster to oyster but lacking clear evidence of the exact means of transmission, it still seems prudent to discourage oyster movement throughout the area.
- The effect of ciliate xenomas should be further studied.

Acknowledgment

Testing of Great Bay system oysters is a team effort. Others involved besides NHF&G, include UNH, Jackson Estuarine laboratory personnel, and Rutgers-Haskin Shellfish Research Laboratory. This report has been prepared by NHF&G and we assume all responsibility for its accuracy. To all others on the team we extend our gratitude for their cooperation.

References

- Barber, B. J., R. Langan and T.C. Howell, 1997 *Haplosporidium nelsoni* (MSX) Epizootic in the *Piscataqua River Estuary*. Jour. Parasitol. Vol 83 No. 1, Feb. 1997.
- Haskin, H.H. and J. D. Andrews, 1988 *Uncertainties and speculations about the life cycle of the eastern oyster pathogen Haplosporidium nelsoni* (MSX) In: W. S. Fisher (ed) *Disease Processes in Marine Bivalve Mollusca*, American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, MD. pp. 5-22.
- Krantz, G. E., L. R. Buchanan, C. A. Farley, and H.A. Carr, 1972 *Minchinia Nelsoni* in *Oysters from Massachusetts Waters*, Proceedings of the National Shell Fisheries Association. Vol. 62, June 1972.
- Sindermann, C.J. and A Rosenfield, 1967. *Principal Diseases of Commercially Important Marine Bivalve Mollusca and Crustacea*, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Fish Bulletin 66:335-385

Table 1. MSX Test Results

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. Tested</u>	<u>No. Infected</u> ¹⁾	<u>No. Systemic Infection</u> ¹⁾
9/05/95 ²⁾	Piscataqua River (Summer Bed)	25	18 (72%)	10 (40%)
10/27/95 ²⁾	Salmon Falls	16	13 (81%)	8 (50%)
10/27/95 ²⁾	Piscataqua River (Summer Bed)	20	14 (70%)	5 (25%)
10/27/95 ²⁾	Sturgeon Bed	20	13 (65%)	8 (40%)
10/27/95 ²⁾	Stacy Bed (Seal Rock)	20	9 (45%)	2 (10%)
11/06/95	Adams Point	20	8 (40%)	3 (15%)
11/06/95	Nannie Island	20	3 (15%)	1 (5%)
12/18/95	Oyster River	20	10 (50%)	6 (30%)
4/12/96	Nannie Island	30	3 (10%)	0
5/27/96	Adams Pt.	10	0	0
5/27/96	Nannie Island	10	0	0
3/17/97	Fox Pt.	30	5 (16.6%)	1 (3.3%)
9/08/97	Bellamy River	25	10 (40%)	2 (8%)
9/08/97	Squamscott River	25	11 (44%)	5 (20%)
11/17/97	Adams Point	25	10 (40%)	5 (20%)
11/17/97	Nannie Island	25	13 (52%)	7 (28%)
11/17/97	Oyster River	25	9 (36%)	2 (8%)
11/17/97	Piscataqua River	25	15 (60%)	5 (20%)
12/9/98	Adams Point	25	7 (28%)	2 (8%)
12/9/98	Nannie Island	25	11 (44%)	2 (8%)
12/9/98	Squamscott River	25	17 (68%)	7 (28%)
12/9/98	Piscataqua River	18	7 (39%)	3 (11%)
10/21/99	Nannie Island	20	7 (35%)	6 (30%)
11/4/00	Piscataqua River	20	6 (30%)	3 (15%)
11/4/00	Adams Point	20	7 (35%)	5 (25%)
11/4/00	Nannie Island	20	6 (30%)	5 (25%)
11/15/00	Oyster River	20	7 (35%)	2 (10%)
10/10/01	Nannie Island	24	5 (21%)	4 (17%)
10/18/01	Salmon Falls - disease resistant	20	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
01/18/01	Salmon Falls - native	21	9 (43%)	6 (29%)
11/4/01	Oyster River	20	5 (25%)	4 (20%)
11/4/01	Adams Point	20	5 (25%)	4 (20%)
10/14/02	Oyster River	20	9 (45%)	1 (5%)
10/14/02	Adams Point	20	9 (45%)	0
10/20/02	Salmon Falls - disease resistant	20	2 (10%)	0
10/20/02	Salmon Falls - natives	18	5 (28%)	0
10/31/02	Nannie Island	24	9 (37%)	4 (17%)
10/28/03	Nannie Island	26	2(7.7%)	0
10/27/04	Oyster River	24	6(25%)	1(4%)
11/18/04	Nannie Island	17	5(29%)	1(6%)
11/19/04	Adams Point	19	2(11%)	1(5%)
11/19/04	Crommet Creek	23	18(78%)	9(39%)

1) Presence of MSX plasmodia when found in palps and gills only are recorded as infections only. When plasmodia are found in tissue other than palps and gills (i.e. digestive gland, haemolymph, gonads) the infection is considered systemic.

2) Data from Barber et al 1997.

Table 2. DERMO Test Results

Date	Location	No. Tested	No. Oysters in each infection category ¹⁾					Prevalence	
			0.5	1	2	3	4		5
12/16/96	Nannie Island	25	1						4%
12/16/96	Seal Rock	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/16/96	Sturgeon Bed	25	2				1		12%
3/17/97	Fox Pt.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8/14/97	Piscataqua River	25	2	2			1		20%
8/17/97	Adams Pt.	25	4						16%
8/14/97	Oyster River	25	1						4%
8/14/97	Nannie Island	25	1						4%
9/08/97	Bellamy River	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9/08/97	Squamscott River	25	1						4%
11/17/97	Adams Pt.	25	1						4%
11/17/97	Nannie Island	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/17/97	Oyster River	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/17/97	Piscataqua River	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/9/98	Adams Pt.	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/9/98	Nannie Island	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/9/98	Squamscott River	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/9/98	Piscataqua River	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10/21/99	Nannie Island	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/4/00	Piscataqua River	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/4/00	Adams Pt.	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/4/00	Nannie Island	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/15/00	Oyster River	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10/10/01	Nannie Island	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10/18/01	Salmon Falls (disease resistant)	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	12%
10/18/01	Salmon Falls (native)	25	6	5	1	1	1	1	60%
11/4/01	Oyster River	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/4/01	Adams Point	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10/14/02	Adams Point	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	15%
10/14/02	Oyster River	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10/31/02	Nannie Island	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	8%
11/20/02	Salmon Falls (native)	18	4	2	1	1	1	2	61%
11/20/02	Salmon Falls (crossbreeds)	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	5%
10/28/03	Nannie Island	25	2	1	0	2	0	0	20%
10/27/04	Oyster River	25	2	0	2	0	0	0	0%
11/18/04	Nannie Island	17	5	2	2	1	0	0	6%
11/19/04	Adams Point	20	3	4	2	4	0	0	20%
11/19/04	Crommet Creek	23	0	1	0	1	0	0	4%

1) Infection categories are based on the severity of infection. Categories 0.5 to 2 are generally thought of as light or minor, whereas categories 3 to 5 are moderate to heavy and may pose an infection threat to Dermo-free oysters.

