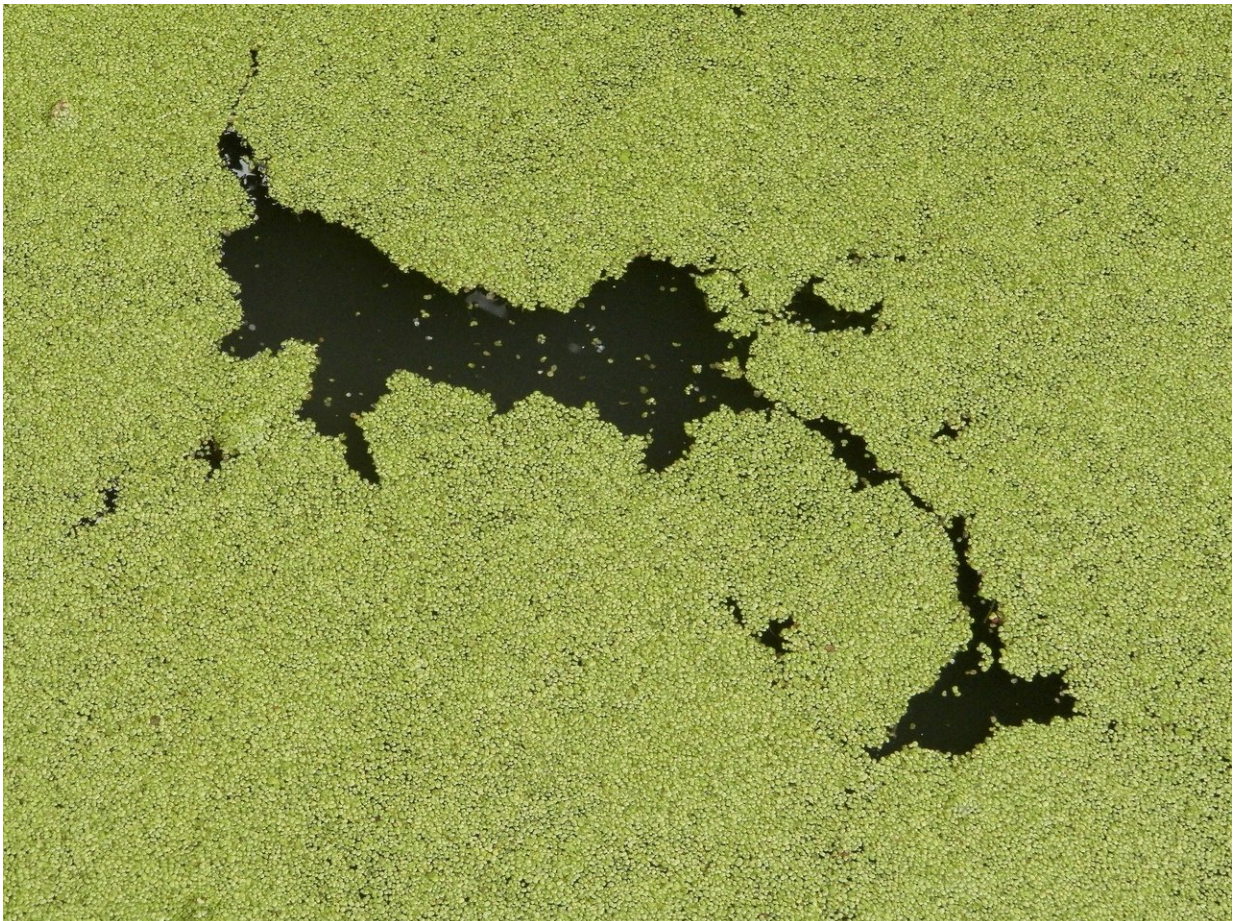


Southern California coast emerges as a toxic algae hot spot

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A new, comprehensive survey led by USC scientists shows the Southern

California coast harbors some of the world's highest concentrations of an algal toxin dangerous to wildlife and people who eat local seafood.

Episodic outbreaks of algae-produced toxins make headlines every few years when stricken marine animals wash ashore between Santa Barbara and San Diego. The USC research is the most thoroughgoing assessment yet and reveals the growing scale of the problem over the last 15 years. The researchers say their findings can help protect human health and environment by improving methods to monitor and manage [harmful algal blooms](#).

The findings are a "smoking gun" linking [domoic acid](#) produced by some types of algae to deaths of marine birds and mammals, according to David Caron, a biologist at the USC Dornsife College of Letters, Arts and Sciences, and postdoctoral researcher Jayme Smith, the study's main authors.

"We are seeing an increase in harmful algal blooms and an increase in severity," Caron said. "The Southern California coast really is a hot spot and our study also shows that the concentrations of particulate domoic acid measured in the region are some of the highest—if not the highest—ever reported."

The findings appear in *Harmful Algae*.

Domoic acid is produced by microscopic Pseudo-nitzschia, needle-like diatoms in the water; half of the species in its genus can produce the neurotoxin. It can stain the ocean, a condition generically called "red tide," although this particular toxin is brown. The substance accumulates in shellfish and moves up the food chain, where it attacks the nervous system of fish, birds, seals and sea lions. It can cause amnesic shellfish poisoning (ASP) in people. ASP symptoms include rapid onset of headaches, abdominal pain, cramping, nausea or vomiting; severe

symptoms include permanent short-term memory loss, seizures, coma or shock in 48 hours. Although human fatalities are rare, the California Department of Public Health monitors coastal waters and shellfish for the toxin.

The research encompasses the years 2003 to 2017 between Santa Barbara and the Mexico border, and includes new samples and tests collected over the past three years to supplement historical data. The study suggests that while natural processes lead to the formation of blooms, they could be exacerbated by nutrients discharged from man-made sources, including runoff and sewage outfalls.

Among the key findings:

- Pseudo-nitzschia is the culprit behind domoic acid. It's been present along the Southern California coast for decades, but its role in wildlife mortality is recent and increasing.
- The world's highest domoic acid measurement in water occurred near San Pedro in March 2011. It was 52.3 micrograms per liter—about five times higher than a level of concern.
- Through the years, researchers found a strong correlation between domoic acid in the water and impaired marine wildlife on shore.
- Domoic acid is ever-present offshore, either in shellfish or the water. Some years it's abundant, while other years it's scarce.
- Conditions are worse in the spring, due to seasonal upwelling of nutrients that spur plankton growth. The toxin is less abundant in the summer and winter.
- Domoic acid in shellfish can occur at high concentrations off the coast of San Diego, Orange and Los Angeles counties, but it tends to be more prevalent in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties due to local environmental conditions.
- Man-made sources of nutrients contribute to algal blooms, but

that doesn't explain disparities in time and location of some of the domoic acid outbreaks. Other environmental factors are likely in play.

- The algae and its toxin diminish on the West Coast when water temperatures exceed 68 degrees Fahrenheit, apparently due to temperature sensitivity of the microorganisms.

Also, a warming Pacific Ocean appears to be helping spread *Pseudo-nitzschia* species farther north. For example, harmful algal blooms have been widespread along the west coast of North America from Central California to Alaska in the past two years, according to the study. Separately, harmful algae blooms have been reported along the Gulf Coast this summer and the governor of Florida declared a state of emergency for affected counties last week.

The USC study brings together diverse data and observations that shed light on the environmental conditions that promote harmful algal blooms. Of note, an extreme drought across the U.S. Southwest between 2014 and 2016 resulted in very low concentrations of domoic [acid](#) off the Southern California coast. The findings imply a link between surface waters flowing to the ocean, or other drought-related conditions, and coastal algal blooms.

Those nuances and uncertainties need further exploration to explain the regional and year-to-year variations favoring toxic algae—key steps before more reliable health forecasts can occur, the USC scientists say.

"Our findings summarize our present level of understanding with respect to this important animal and [human health](#) risk in Southern California waters and identify several avenues of research that might improve understanding, prediction and eventually prevention of these harmful events," Smith said.

More information: Jayme Smith et al, A decade and a half of *Pseudo-nitzschia* spp. and domoic acid along the coast of southern California, *Harmful Algae* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.hal.2018.07.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hal.2018.07.007)

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