

What caused the most toxic algal bloom ever observed in Monterey Bay?

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During the extremely toxic algal bloom in May 2015, this sea lion hauled out on the beach in Moss Landing with symptoms of domoic acid poisoning. Credit: Melinda Nakagawa © 2015 MBARI

In late spring 2015, the West Coast of North America experienced one of the most toxic algal blooms on record. The bloom affected wildlife, including anchovies, sea birds, and sea lions, and led to the closure of commercial fisheries from California to Washington. Scientists quickly

learned that the bloom consisted of diatoms in the genus *Pseudo-nitzschia*, but they couldn't tell why these algae had become so toxic. A new paper in *Geophysical Research Letters* shows that, at least in Monterey Bay, the diatoms in this bloom became particularly toxic because of an unusually low ratio of silicate to nitrate in the waters of the bay.

Some species of *Pseudo-nitzschia* diatoms produce a potent neurotoxin called domoic acid, which can cause seizures and death in mammals. Previous blooms of these diatoms in 1991 and 1998 sickened and killed numerous seabirds and sea lions in Monterey Bay. However researchers are still trying to figure out why some *Pseudo-nitzschia* blooms are more toxic than others.

The 2015 *Pseudo-nitzschia* [bloom](#) coincided with a large-scale biology experiment in Monterey Bay called Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (ECOHAB). During this experiment, scientists from MBARI, the University of California at Santa Cruz, Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration measured oceanographic conditions as well as concentrations of *Pseudo-nitzschia* and domoic acid throughout Monterey Bay.

During the ECOHAB experiment, the research team sent underwater robots cruising around the bay. Sensors onboard the robotic vehicles revealed extremely high concentrations of toxic *Pseudo-nitzschia* diatoms lurking below the surface. The researchers also anchored two robotic molecular biology instruments (Environmental Sample Processors, or ESPs) near the north and south ends of the bay. The ESPs confirmed that the bloom consisted mostly of one particularly toxic species, *Pseudo-nitzschia australis*, and that these diatoms contained unusually high concentrations of domoic acid. The result was a deadly combination: dense populations of particularly toxic diatoms.

John Ryan, an MBARI oceanographer and lead author of the recent paper, wanted to know what factors affected the growth and toxicity of the 2015 bloom in Monterey Bay. Working with the ECOHAB team, he examined the physical and chemical conditions leading up to the 2015 bloom, and compared these data with conditions measured during previous years.



This dead pelican washed up on a beach in Monterey bay during the toxic algal bloom in May 2015. Researchers do not know exactly why the pelican died, but its stomach contained extremely high concentrations of domoic acid. Credit: Kim Fulton-Bennett © 2015 MBARI

Ryan first considered the possibility that unusually warm ocean waters

might have played a role in the bloom. From 2014 to 2016 the surface water in the Northeastern Pacific was much warmer than usual—a phenomenon nicknamed the "warm blob." But after comparing 2015 conditions with historical data, Ryan found that the waters in Monterey Bay were not unusually warm during the bloom. Warm water did affect the bay before and after the bloom, but during the spring of 2015 the waters were cooled by local upwelling.

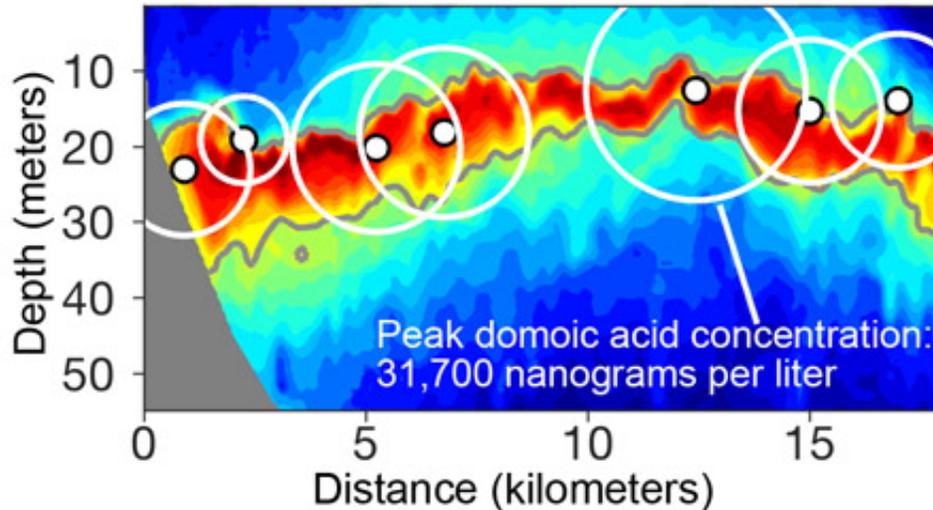
Upwelling occurs when strong northwest winds move surface water away from shore, allowing cold, deep water, rich in [nitrate](#), [silicate](#), and other nutrients, to rise to the sea surface. Because these nutrients act like fertilizer for marine algae, upwelling events often lead to [diatom](#) blooms. Upwelling is common around Monterey Bay during spring.

During the spring of 2015, a very strong upwelling event in late March initiated the *Pseudo-nitzschia* bloom. This was followed by several milder events that rejuvenated diatom populations while allowing the drifting algae to persist and accumulate within the bay. These physical factors helped explain the dense concentrations of algae within the bay, but they didn't explain why these algae contained so much domoic acid.

Next Ryan and his colleagues looked at the chemistry of the bay, focusing on concentrations of two key nutrients—nitrate and silicate. Diatoms need nitrate for a wide variety of biochemical processes, including the production of domoic acid. They need silicate to grow and reproduce.

MBARI researchers have been measuring nitrate and silicate in Monterey Bay almost every month for the past 24 years. Examining this unique data set, Ryan found that, under normal spring conditions in Monterey Bay, silicate is more abundant than nitrate. However, in the months leading up to and during the 2015 spring bloom, there was more nitrate than silicate in bay waters. In fact, at the peak of the *Pseudo-*

nitzschia bloom in May, there was essentially no silicate left in the [water](#) (presumably the diatoms had consumed it all), but some nitrate still remained.



This illustration shows data collected by MBARI's upper-water column AUV as it traveled across the southern part of Monterey Bay on May 28, 2015. The yellow and red contours indicate high levels of chlorophyll (and microscopic algae). The white circles show the locations of water samples containing extremely high concentrations of domoic acid. Credit: John Ryan © 2017 MBARI

Turning to the scientific literature, the researchers found lab and field studies showing that *Pseudo-nitzschia* diatoms can become more toxic if they run out of silicate but still have nitrate available. Under these conditions, the diatoms can't reproduce quickly, but they can still produce domoic acid. Diatoms reproduce by splitting in half, so any domoic acid in a parent cell is divided between the two daughter cells. But when low ratios of silicate to nitrate result in less frequent reproduction, domoic acid can become concentrated within individual

diatoms.

The researchers concluded that the extraordinarily high populations of *Pseudo-nitzschia* in 2015 were related to the strength and timing of upwelling events. But the extremely high concentrations of [domoic acid](#) were probably caused by unusual ocean chemistry—specifically a low ratio of silicate to nitrate in bay waters.

Because the unusual chemistry of the bay waters coincided with the large-scale warming of the Northeast Pacific, the researchers suspect there may be a link between the two phenomena. However they do not have enough data about ocean chemistry outside of Monterey Bay to flesh out this connection.

Reflecting on the recent paper, Ryan said, "One of the takeaways of this research is that we need good chemical as well as physical data to understand and predict harmful algal blooms. In this case, the nutrient silicate appeared to be the key factor. However, other nutrients, such as urea (in wastewater), can also influence the toxicity of these algae. We look forward to applying our new technologies to monitor biological, physical, and chemical conditions in the coastal ocean. This will help us understand and eventually predict when and where [harmful algal blooms](#) are likely to occur."

More information: J. P. Ryan et al, Causality of an extreme harmful algal bloom in Monterey Bay, California, during the 2014-2016 northeast Pacific warm anomaly, *Geophysical Research Letters* (2017). [DOI: 10.1002/2017GL072637](https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL072637)

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