

Toxic cyanobacterial blooms and food web contamination in the Chowan River and western Albemarle Sound

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Albemarle Algal Bloom Summit 2023

Emily

HAB and fish kills reported to the DEQ, 2020 - 2022





Issues:

https://www.epa.gov/cyanohabs

- Anoxia and fish kills
- Light reduction and loss of benthic communities
- Water quality (property values, tourism)
- Socioeconomic impacts (fisheries, drinking water,...)
- Animal deaths and human health risks

Role of toxins?

NC Department of Environmental Quality

Pathways of toxin exposure













Major Questions

- Cyanotoxins present?
- How toxic are blooms?
- ≻ Fate of toxins?



Plankton Ecology Lab







Kaitlin



Maddy



Marco



Emily



Dan



Baily

Lucy



Angelina



Barrett



Aidan



Clara



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Will



Nolynn



Dr. Ben-Horin team



Some General Findings

Multiple cyanotoxins are detectible year-round in low concentrations – Microcystin > Anatoxin > Cylindrospermopsin > BMAA > Saxitoxin

> Toxins occur simultaneously \rightarrow chronic exposure to mixtures?

> Cyanotoxins and marine toxins merge in coastal zones

Challenges in HAB research

- Ephemeral events
- ✤ Patchy
- ✤ Not all species toxic
- ✤ Not all toxic species continually toxic
- \clubsuit More than one toxin per species
- Presence of multiple toxins?
- Exposure risks and guidelines?
- ✤ Fate of toxins?



2019 bloom season









Public urged to avoid algal blooms in Albemarle Sound area

Raleigh, NC

Jun 11, 2019

State officials with the N.C. Division of Water Resources are urging the public to avoid contact with green or blue water in the Albemarle Sound adjoining waterbodies due to an algal bloom that has lineared in the area since Mar 14, 2019.

Blooms have been observed along the eastern and western banks of the Perquimans River, in the Pasquotank River near Elizabeth City, and on the western shore of the Chowan River. Counties currently affected include Bertie, Chowan, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Algal blooms tend to move around due to wind and wave action. Contact Information

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Record Levels of Microcystin during 2019 bloom season







Different Types of Microcystins

Chlorophyll and toxin do not correlate





Degradation Experiments





particulate toxin took on average 50 days to fall below recreational guidance levels with 10 µg L⁻¹ (range = 14 to 96 days)

dissolved toxins still detected after 100 days above recommended threshold for drinking (1 µg L⁻¹)



Food Web Study in Western Albemarle

Fate of toxins?



Community Collaborative Research Grant Program





Inland Silverside









Sample Type	n
Muscle	96
Liver	42
Viscera	23
Gut	25
Whole Fish	45
Eggs	3

Images: Jacobs, R. P., & O'Donnell, E. B. (2009 A Pictorial Guide to Freshwater Fishes of Connecticut. Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

Species	n
Alosa	10
American Shad	3
Anchovy	6
Blue Catfish	26
Blue Crab	17
Bunker	4
Channel Catfish	2
Eastern Silvery Minnow	3
Gizzard Shad	17
Inland Silverside	10
Spot-tailed Shiner	3
White Catfish	43
White Perch	45
Yellow Perch	1
Rangia	44
Total # of samples	234





Microcystin

Acute health effects in humans

Abdominal pain, headache, sore throat, vomiting and nausea, dry cough, diarrhea **Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI) – Adult Lifetime** 0.04 μg per kg body weight⁻¹ day⁻¹

No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) -Adult - 40 μg per kg body weight⁻¹ day⁻¹





Charlton Godwin





Research Grant Program

Thank you!