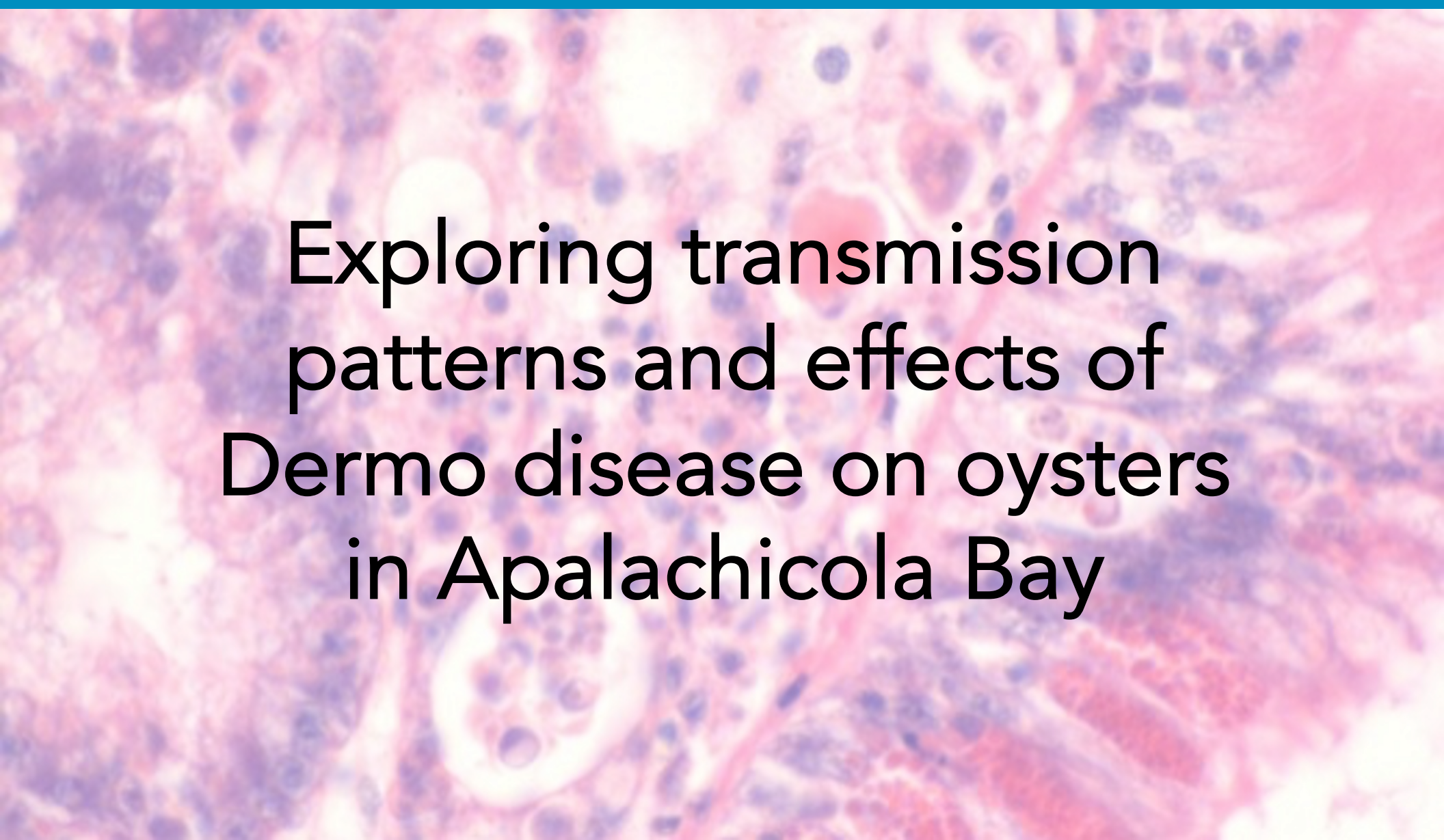


ABSI Science Advisory Board Meeting
December 14, 2022



Exploring transmission
patterns and effects of
Dermo disease on oysters
in Apalachicola Bay

Dermo disease in Apalachicola Bay

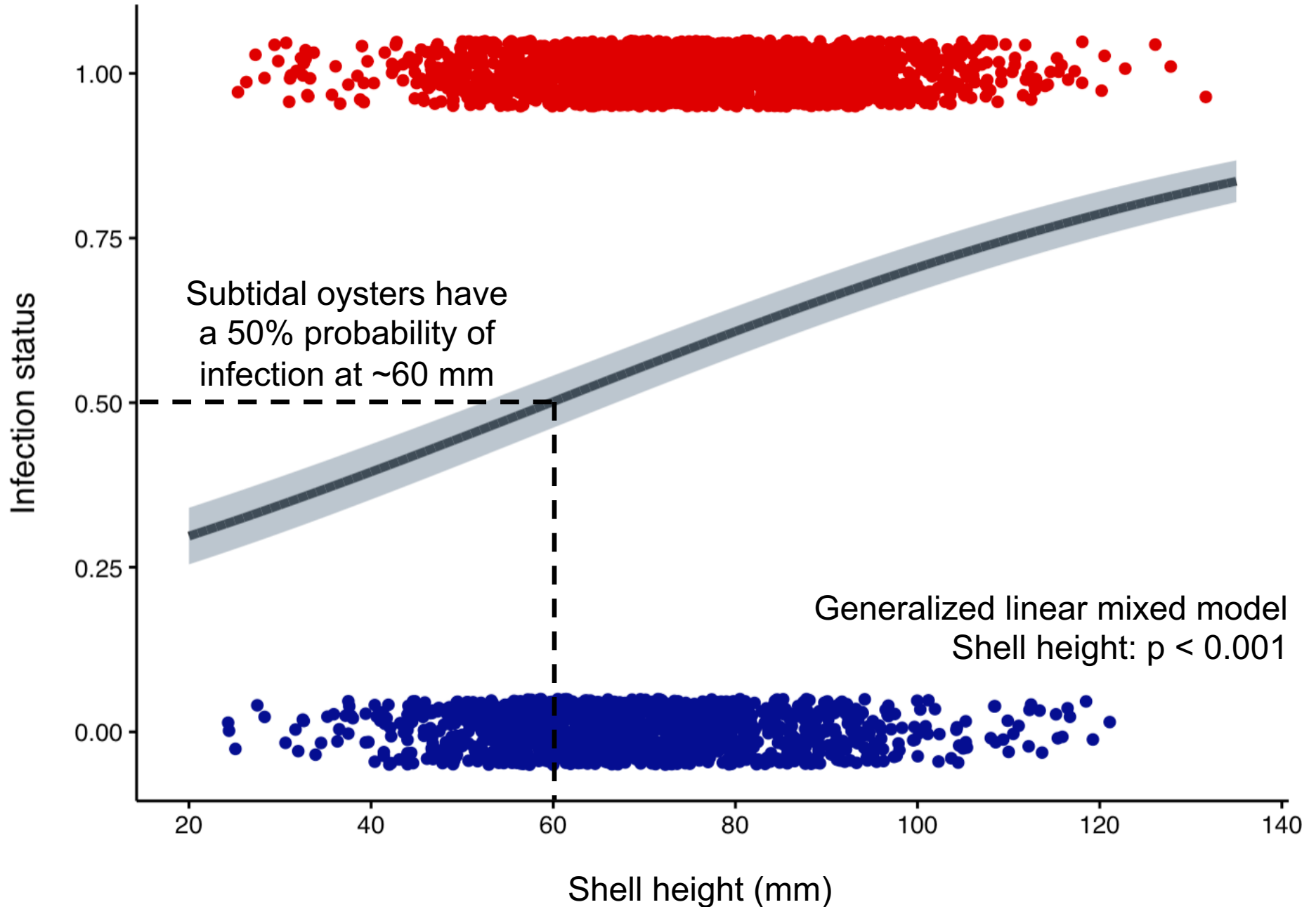


FWC Dermo Dataset

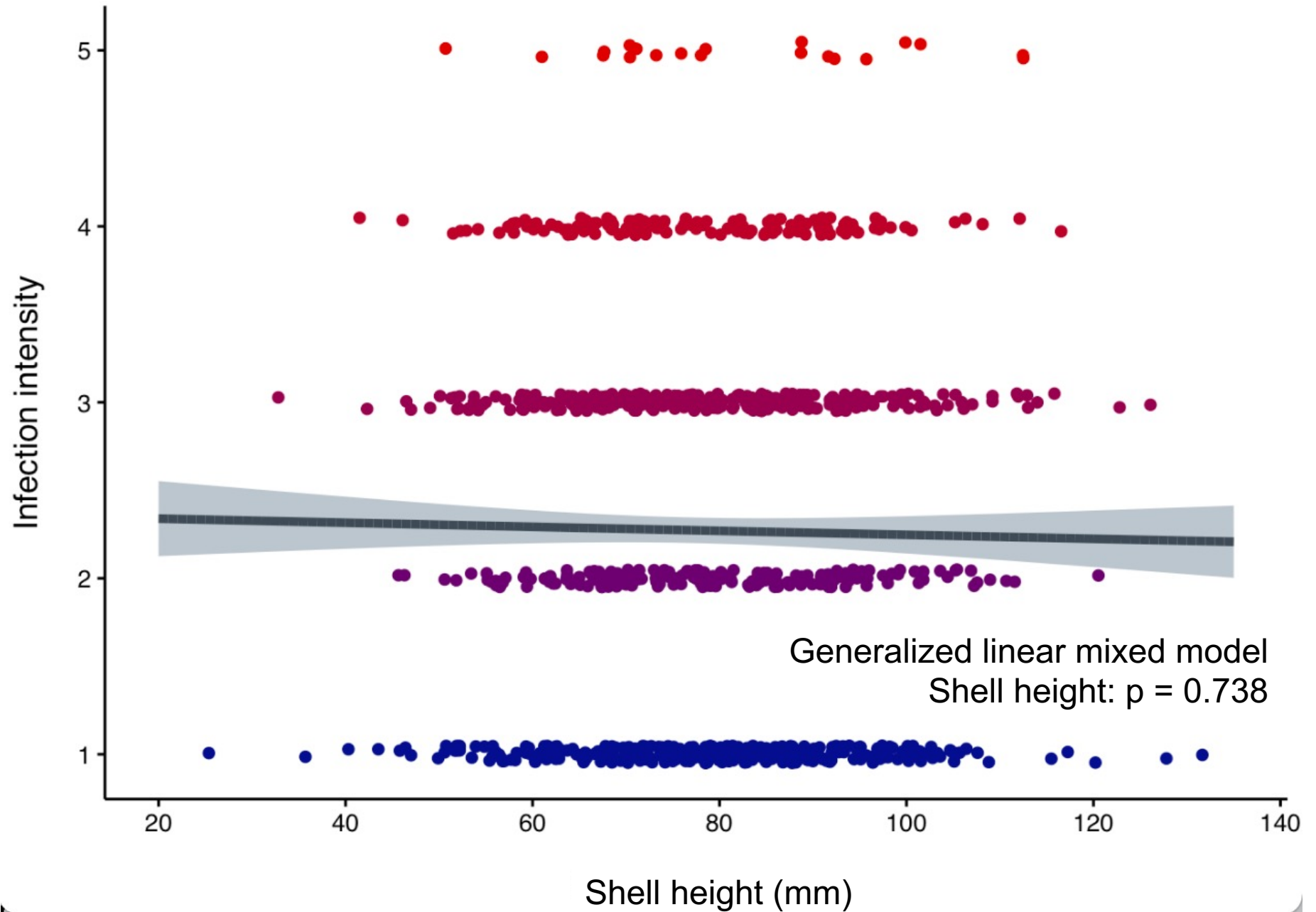
- 4 years (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)
- 13 sites (some better sampled than others)
- Monthly sampling targets 25 oysters per collection (~11 assessed per collection on average)

→ 3165 oysters collected and processed for Dermo

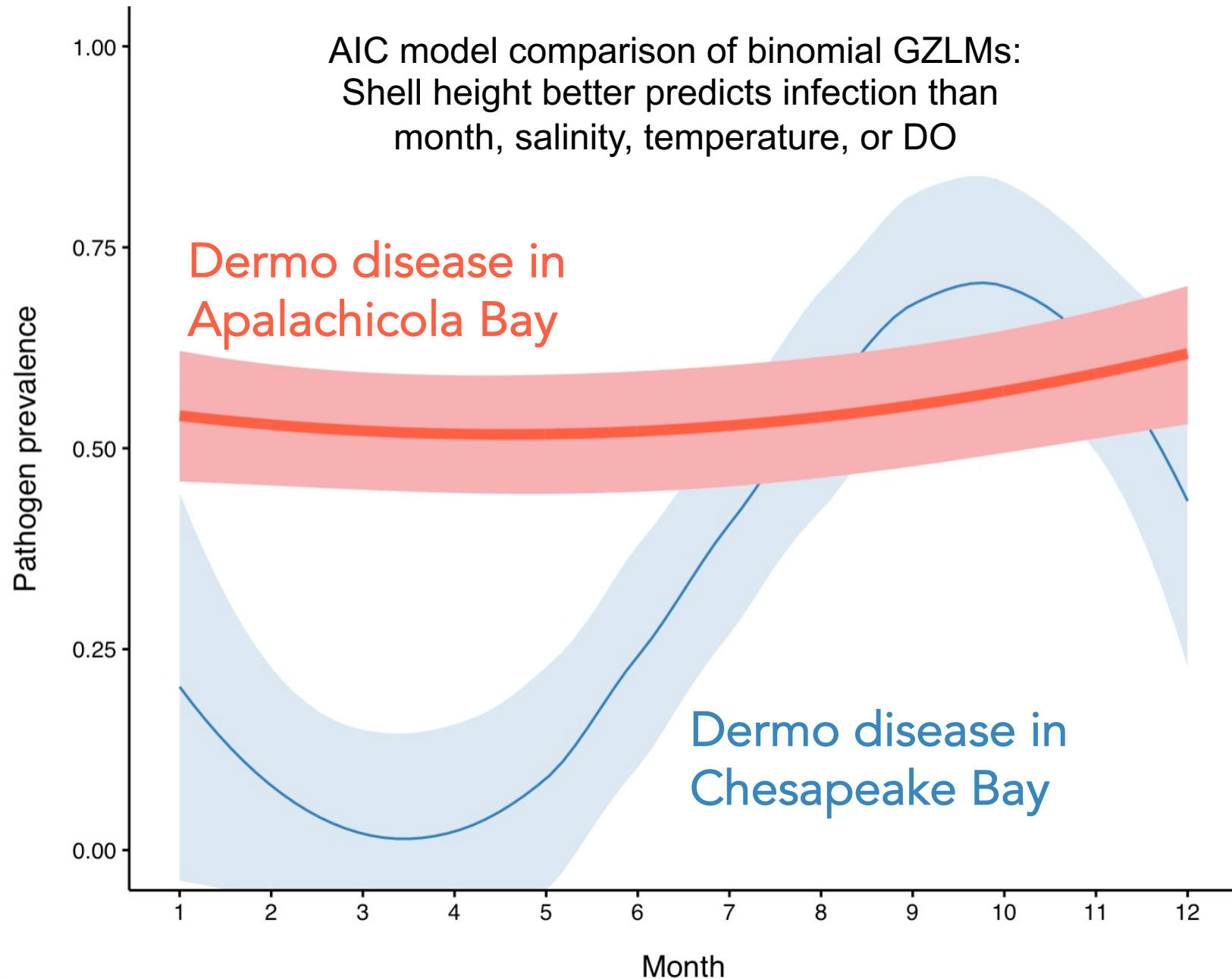
Classic pattern of size-dependent infection



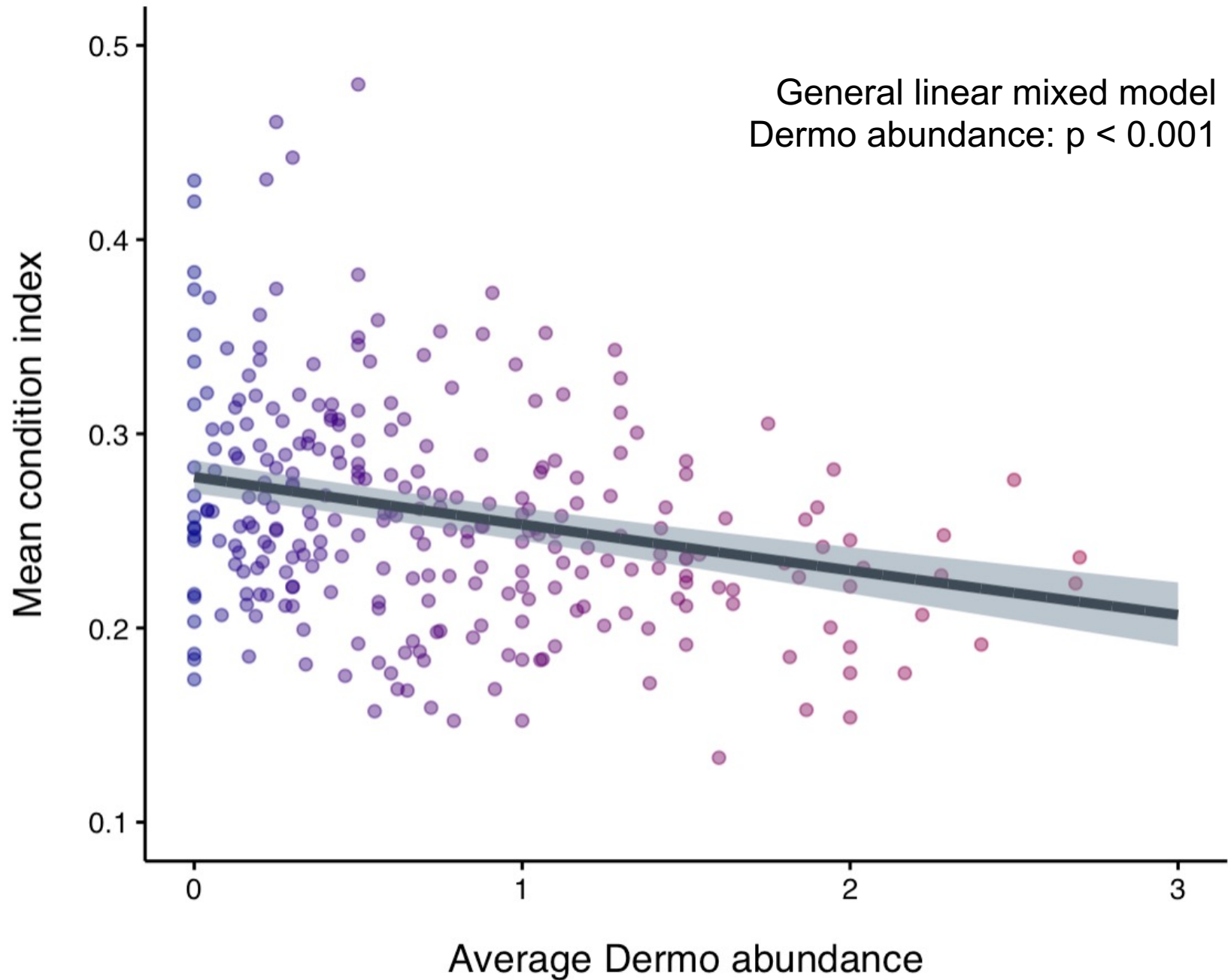
...but not infection intensity



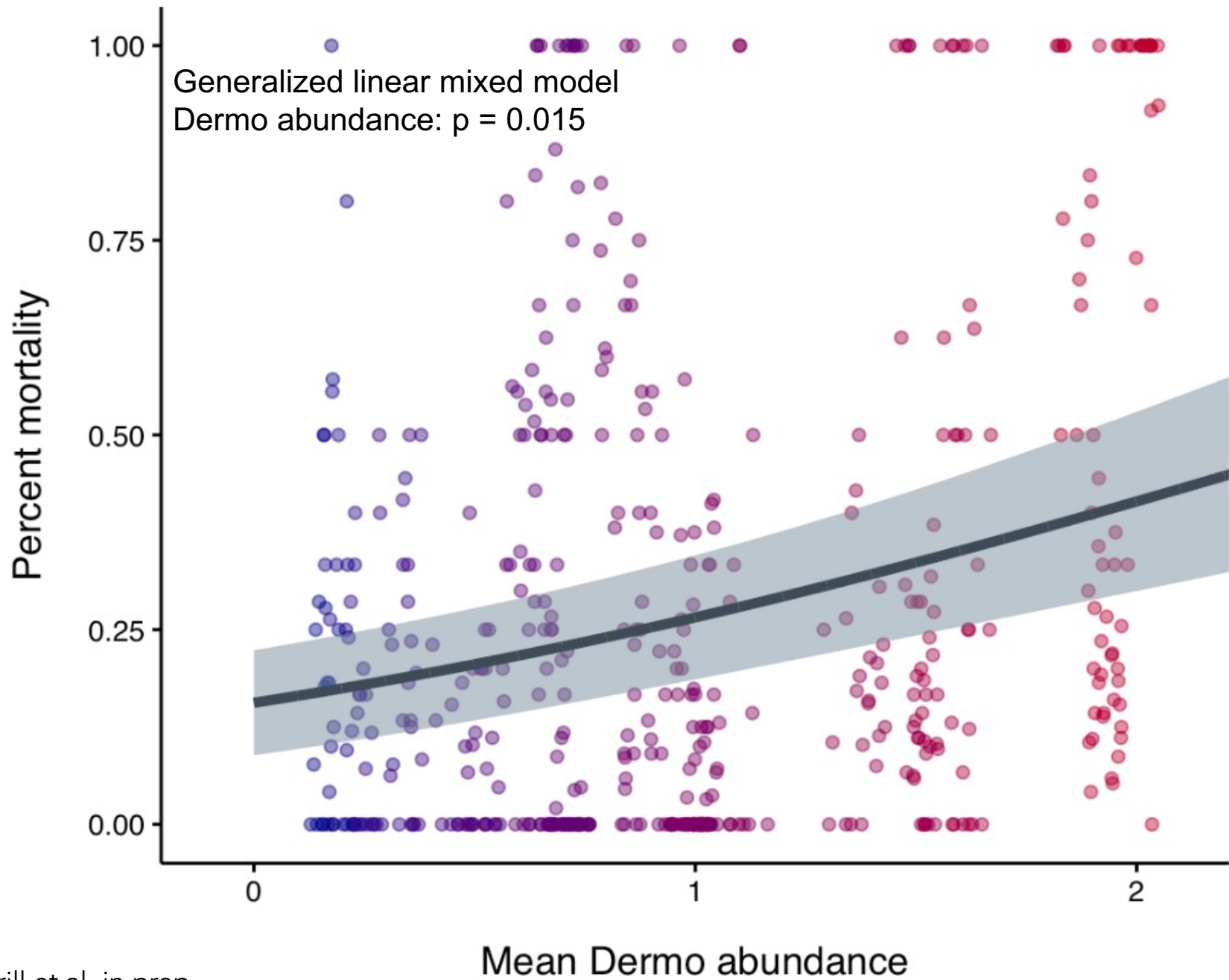
Transmission appears to be continuous



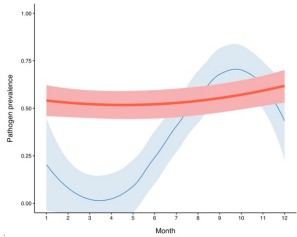
Associations with average condition



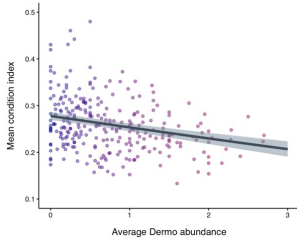
Associations with mortality



Results recap



Transmission appears to be operating continuously, which makes it challenging to observe impacts on survival

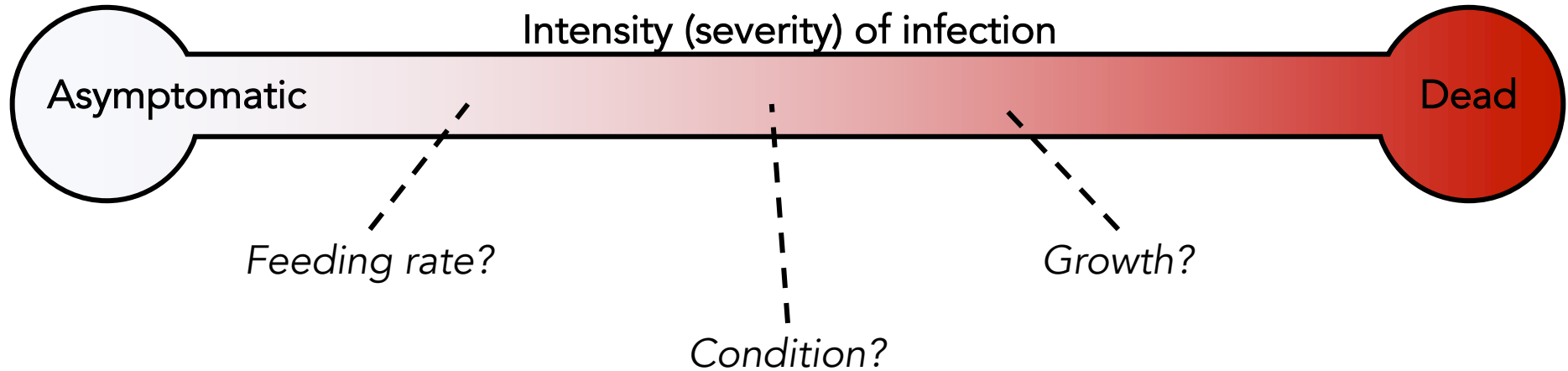


Disease is associated with reduced condition and elevated mortality – but is this just correlational?



We need careful, mechanistic experiments that identify lethal and sublethal effects of disease

Spectrum of severity experiment



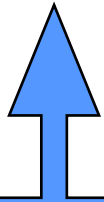
As intensity of infection increases,
which biological processes are impacted first?

Are functions lost or reduced linearly with infection severity?

Or are there thresholds at which losses of function occur?

Spectrum of severity experiment

t_0



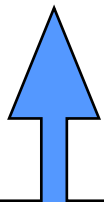
Oysters with naturally
varying infection
presence and intensity
collected and evaluated
in feeding rate trial

Sacrificed & dissected
to quantify Dermo

Spectrum of severity experiment

Additional oysters maintained at elevated temperatures for six weeks to encourage Dermo within-host replication

$t_0 \longrightarrow t_1 \longrightarrow t_2 \longrightarrow t_3 \longrightarrow t_4 \longrightarrow t_5 \longrightarrow t_6$



Oysters with naturally varying infection presence and intensity collected and evaluated in feeding rate trial

Sacrificed & dissected to quantify Dermo

Natural mortality

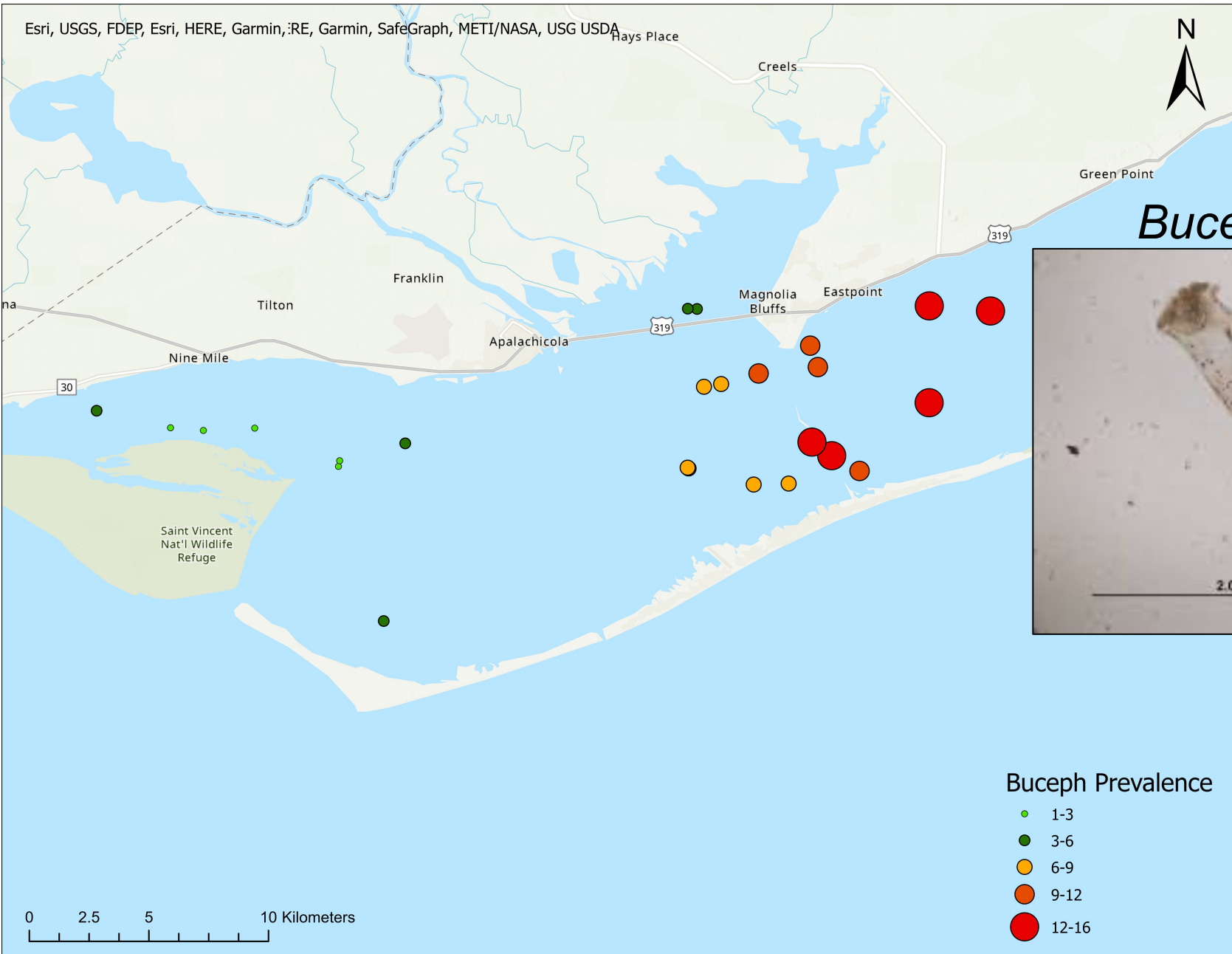
Oysters dying of natural mortality assessed for growth (if any), condition, and Dermo

Sacrificial oysters

Every week, subset of oysters sacrificed and assessed for growth (if any), condition, Dermo

Build curves linking severity of infection to feeding rate, growth, condition, and survival

Castrators causing trouble

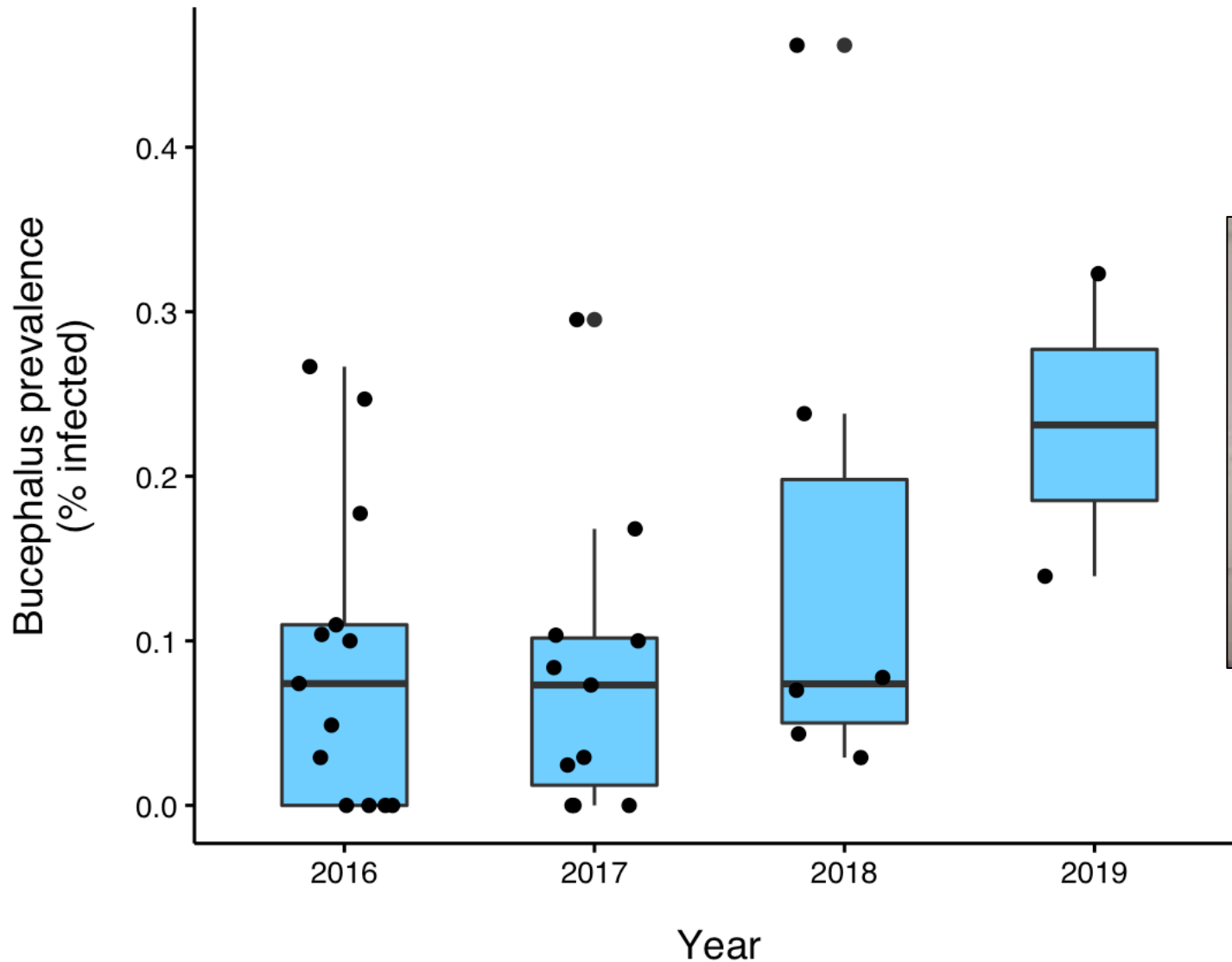


Bucephalus sp.



Lives in the oyster gonad and castrates the oyster – a spawning problem

Castrators causing trouble



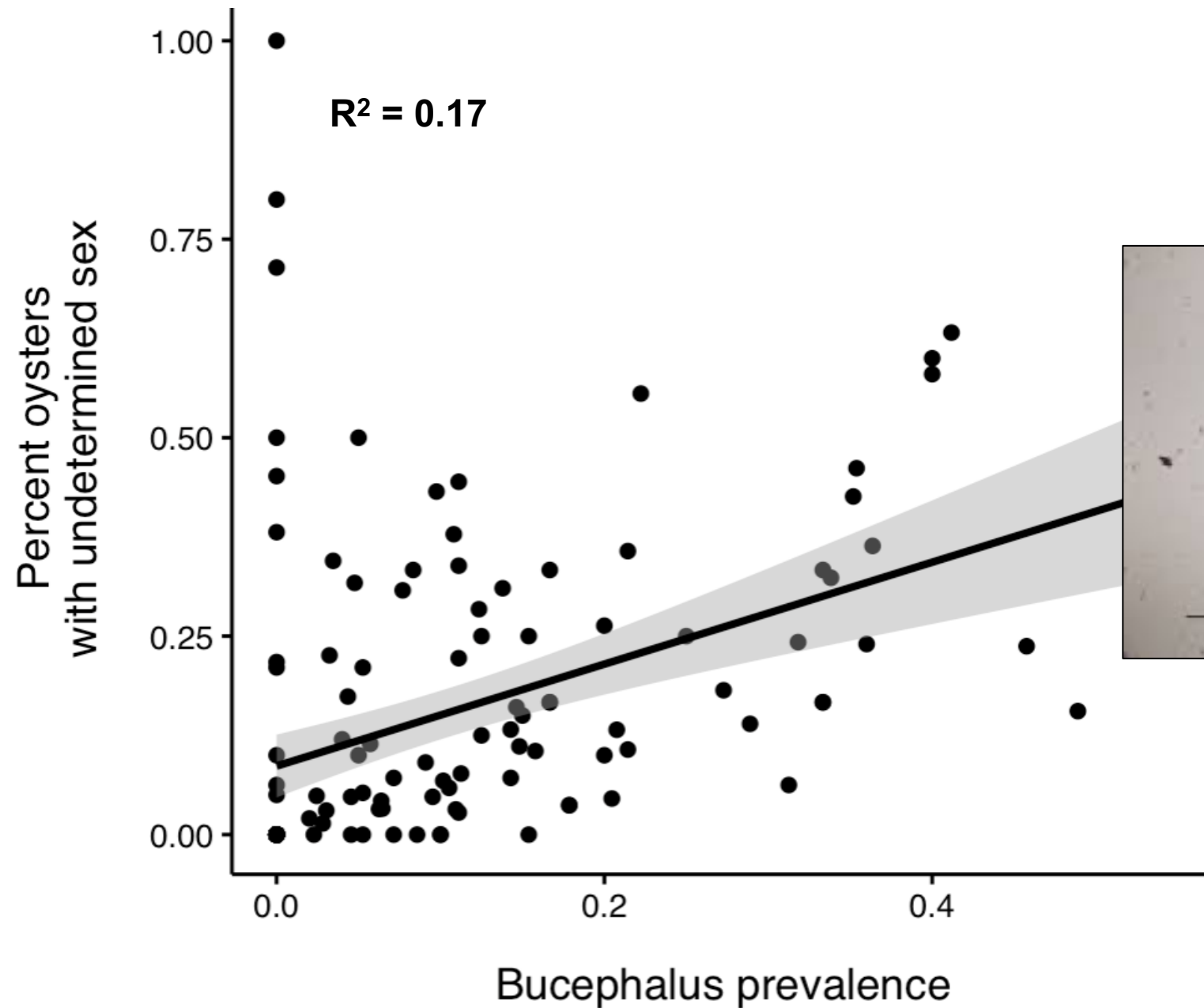
Bucephalus sp.



Lives in the oyster gonad and castrates the oyster – a spawning problem

Approximately 10% of collected oysters, on average, are infected

Castrators causing trouble

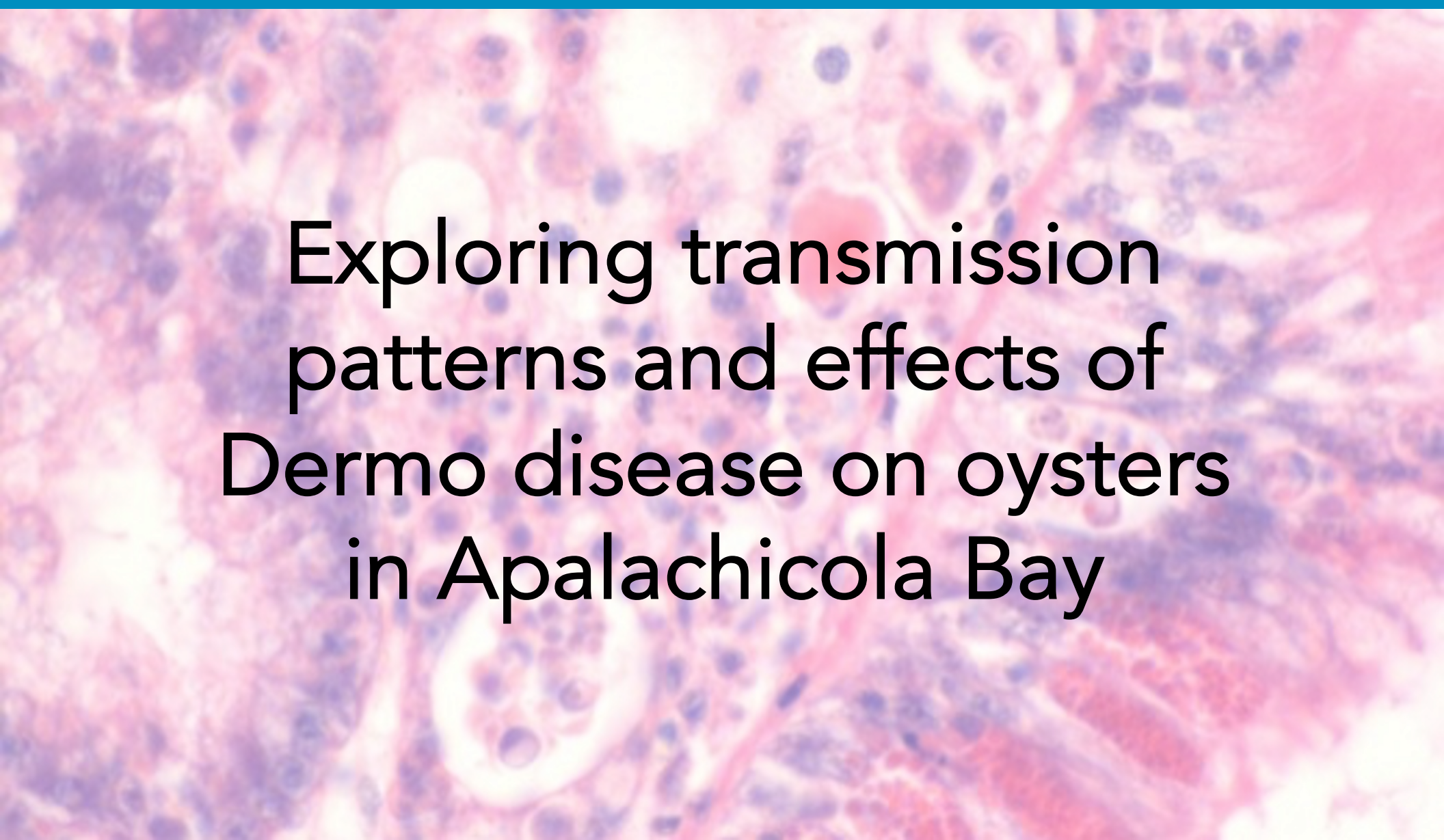


Bucephalus sp.



Lives in the oyster gonad and castrates the oyster – a spawning problem

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