Health Assessment of Clams Collected During the Summer at Lease Areas

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To determine how the environment at two Cedar Key aquaculture use zones impacts clam health



1. Document the presence of pathogens

(i.e. bacteria)

OBJECTIVE



- 2. Document condition
 - (external & internal)



Correlate with changes in water quality



Correlate with location

Methods



Monthly collections (Jun, Jul, Aug, Oct)

2 sites (Dog Island, Gulf Jackson), 3 leases • N=20 clams/lease (120/month)

Gross examination

 Measurements, external (shell, gaping), internal (mantle, meat, lesions)

Bacterial swabs of mantle

 Total counts (Marine agar), Vibrio counts (TCBS agar)

Histological examination

 Digestive tract condition, feeding, pathogens (parasites, bacteria) & tissue response

Results: Measurements (Growth)

Size decreased from July to August at both locations

Growth resumed by October

Location		July			August		October			
	Length	Width	*Weight	*Length	*Width	Weight	*Length	Width	*Weight	
Gulf Jackson	48.9+2.0	26.5+1.2	32.4+5.3	37.3+8.8	26.4+3.1	35.2+11.3	52.7+4.2	27.9+1.9	41.5+10.6	
Dog Island	50.3+2.6	26.4+0.9	38.0+4.7	46.1+10.3	33.8+9.6	38.9+12.2	48.6+5.1	25.6+2.7	*34.1+9.8	

*Indicates that there was an environmental or disease issue that occurred between July and August

Results: Gross Clinical Signs - External

Shell abnormalities - slight

- Chipping, deformed lips, brittle hinge
- *Gaping best <u>external</u> indicator of health
- Typically associated with environmental stress



Location	Jur	าย	Jul	у	Aug	ust	October	
	% affected		% affe	cted	% affe	cted	% affected	
	Siphon out	Gaping						
Gulf Jackson	1.7+2.8	0	7.5+10	45+7	15+0	10+0	0	0
Dog Island	0	0	1.7+2.8	22+20	2+3	18+20	0	0_
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Results: Gross Clinical Signs - Internal

Mantle condition (MC) – no change

- Retraction common, usually slight
- Swelling uncommon

*Physiological condition (PC) – best internal indicator of clam health

• Watery to <u>fat</u> meat (1-<u>3</u>)



Lesions – none seen

		June		July			August*			October*		*	
Location	%	% affected			% affected			% affected			% affected		
	MC-R	MC-S	PC-3	MC-R	MC-S	PC-3	MC-R	MC-S*	PC-3*	MC-R	MC-S	PC-3*	
Gulf Jackson	15 + 13	5 + 5	42 + 20	33 + 25	0	23 + 3.5	35 + 0	15 + 0	0	35 + 0	0	20+0	
Dog Island	33 + 10	5 + 5	28 + 3	33 + 21	7 + 7	23 + 8	28+6	3 + 3	8 + 3	33 + 24	12 + 12	40 + 13	

Results: Total Mantle Bacterial Numbers

* Numbers indicate exposure levels and are not necessarily a reflection of the bacteria within the clam tissue (not quantitative).

Location	June		Ju	ıly	*Au	gust	October		
	Total (MA)		Total (MA)		Total	(MA)	Total (MA)		
	#	% White	#	% White	# % White		#	% White	
Gulf Jackson	140 + 16	88 +13	45 + 13	94.5 + 3	316 + 71	60 + 0	468 + 61	97.5+0	
Dog Island	187 + 45*	92 + 8	*97 + 19	96.5 + 2	82 + 5	97 + 2	200 + 52	99.5 + 0.2	

Location	June		Ju	ly	*Auş	gust	*October		
	Col types	C T <u>></u> 4	Col types	C T <u>></u> 4	Col types	C T <u>></u> 4	Col types	C T <u>></u> 4	
Gulf Jackson	5.3 + 0.6	8 + 1.7	3.5 + 0.7	1+1.4	5+0	4+0	6+0 1	10+0	
Dog Island	4.3 + 0.6	*4.3 + 2.9	3.3 + 06	0.3 + 0.6	4 + 2	2+1.3	3+0	0+0	

Decreased bacterial diversity in July

Location difference in Aug & Oct

Results: Vibrio Mantle Numbers

Location	June	July	*August	*October
	Vibrio	Vibrio	Vibrio	Vibrio
Gulf Jackson	26 + 11	9 + 5.3	1.2 + 0.7	53.5 + 29.5
Dog Island	17 + 7	6.7 + 1.8	12.4 + 5	25 + 6.7



Location	Ju	ne	*Jı	ıly	*Au	gust	October		
	Vib	rio	Vib	rio	Vib	rio	Vibrio		
	% Yellow	%Green	% Yellow	%Green	% Yellow %Green		% Yellow	%Green	
Gulf Jackson	82 + 14.5	18 + 14.5	82 + 13	18 + 14	61+0	39 + 0	86 + 0	14 + 0	
Dog Island	72 + 12	28 + 12	43 + 14	57 + 14	76+8	24 + 8	82+2	18 + 1	

Vibrio counts are lower in July and August, but the percentage of <u>pathogenic</u> Vibrio's increased

Histology Results: Physiological Condition

Location		June			July			August			October		
	% affected Scale 0-		Scale 0-4	% affected		Scale 0-4	% affected		Scale 0-4	% affected		Scale 0-4	
	Feeding	Tiss Deg	DT Atrophy	Feeding	Tiss Deg	DT Atrophy	Feeding	Tiss Deg	DT Atrophy	Feeding	Tiss Deg	DT Atrophy	
Gulf Jackson	67 + 12	12+16	0.4+0.1	42 + 0 %	48+18	2.1+0.1	60 + 0	40 + 0	1.4+0	90+0	10+0	0.24+0	
Dog Island	56 + 11	*18 + 32	*0.7 + 0.5	*58 + 29	*43 + 38	*1.7+1.4	82 + 13	20 + 15	0.5+0.2	98+3	7+6	0.04 + 0.04	
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*One site at DI had significantly less issues than the other two sites in June & July

Digestive tubule atrophy (0=good, 4=poor) is generally associated with environmental change (WQ, food source) Tissue degradation can be associated with either environmental change or pathogens

Histology Results: Pathogens

Location	June Jut				July	July August			October			
		% affected % affected				% affected				% affected		
	Parasites	Bacteria	Heme Inf	Parasites	Bacteria*	Heme Inf	Parasites	Bacteria	Heme Inf	Parasites*	Bacteria	Heme Inf
Gulf Jackson	47 + 18	2+3	17 + 17*	30 + 0	40 + 7	*62 + 39	30 + 0	20+0	65 + 0	50+0	0 + 0	20+0
Dog Island	*25 + 13	5+5	27 + 15	*33 + 18	*14+13	*42 + 33	32 + 10	12+3	32 + 8	23+10	3.3 + 3	13+10
					1	1						

- Although ¼ to ½ of clams had parasites in their tissues, numbers were low (1-5, avg 2) = no real problem!
- Bacteria populations in tissues increased in July
 - Hemocyte infiltration followed a similar pattern

Although bacterial numbers were low in July & August, diversity decreased & the percent of pathogenic Vibrios increased. This was especially evident at GJ and indicates a change in the environment



Gaping is a typical response to environmental stress

Environmental Conditions

Clam Health Summary

- Decreased drastically in July
 - Decreased survival Aug & Oct

No smoking gun

- Bacterial diversity dropped
- Bacterial pathogens increased
- Temperature played a role
- Unknown environmental factors
 - Plankton diversity change?
 - Nutrient change?

	Ju	ne	Ju	ıly	Aug	ust	October		
	GJ	DI	GJ	DI	GJ	DI	GJ	DI	
Growth									
Gaping									
Phys Con									
Bac count									
Bac Div									
Bac Path									
Tiss Deg									
Dig Atrop									
Survival	43	57	60	64	25	53	5	35	
Temp									
DO									
Sal									