



Domoic acid (DA) in the waters of Haida Gwaii, British Columbia:

A summary of occurrences and details on anthropogenic and environmental considerations

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In this talk

- A bit about Haida Gwaii: the land and the people
- Marine biotoxin monitoring program in BC
- Results: the recent history of domoic acid in Haida Gwaii (2012 & 2015)
- Environmental and anthropogenic influences in 2012 and 2015



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A bit about Haida Gwaii

Russell, DA in Haida Gwaii, PICES 2016



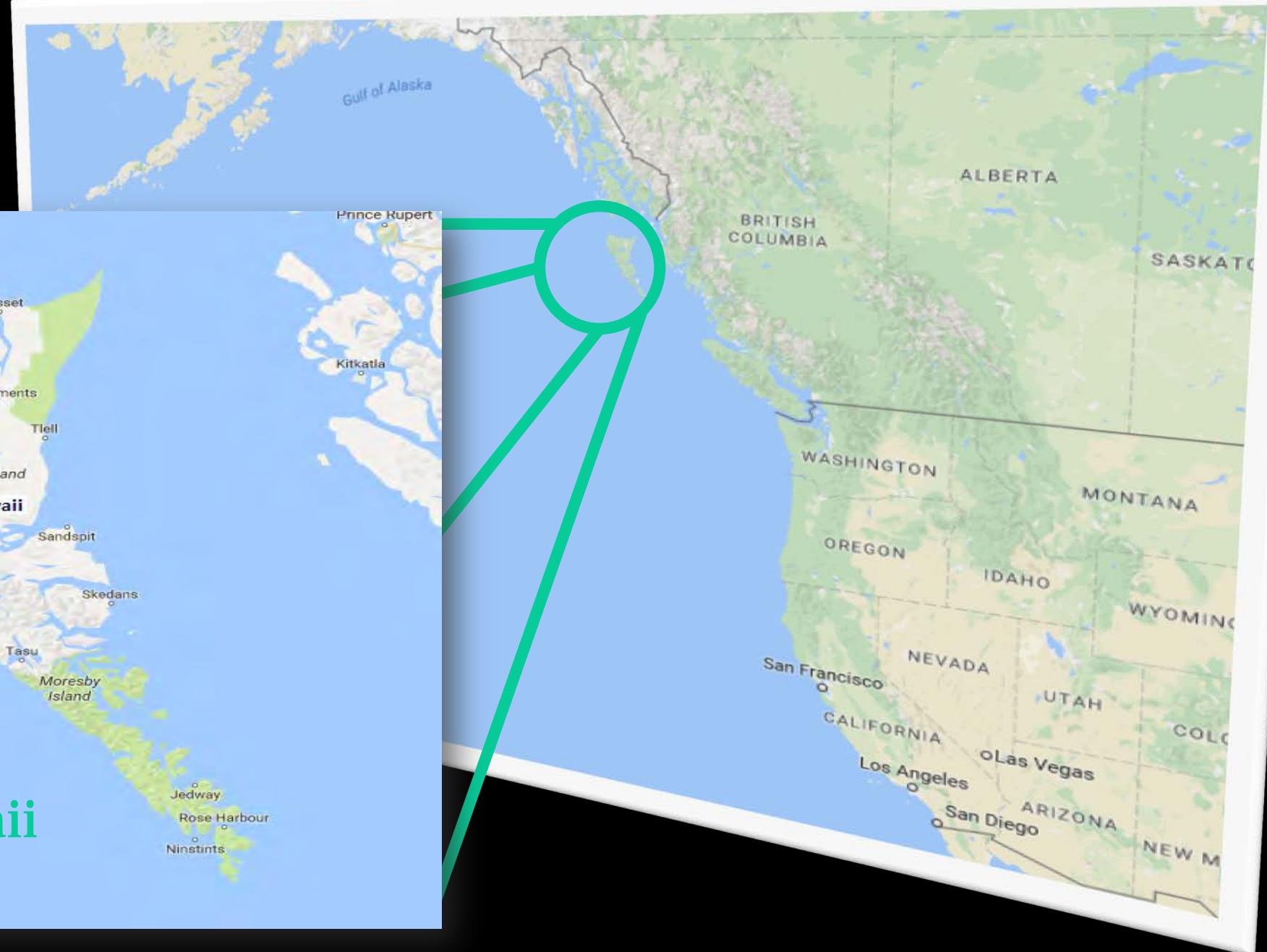
Map data ©2015 Google

Russell, DA in Haida Gwaii, PICES 2016

North Haida Gwaii

South Haida Gwaii

Map data ©2015 Google





South Haida Gwaii

Rugged coastline Fjords



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Russell, DA in Haida Gwaii, PICES 2016



North Haida Gwaii

150 km long sandy beach

Russell, DA in Haida Gwaii, PICES 2016





The Haida People

- 45% of the population of Haida Gwaii is native Haida people
- Strong dependence on wild caught seafood
- Clam creation story



WILD PACIFIC RAZOR CLAMS

Wild Pacific Razor Clams are considered some of the best eating clams in the Pacific Northwest. They are prized for their size, as well as their sweet and tender meat.

Category: Seasonal



\$19.95 / lb

1

ADD TO CART



WILD DUNGENESS CRAB

Well known for its distinctive, mildly sweet flavour and abundance of meat, Dungeness crab are a native west coast species. The tender, briny, succulent meat is low in fat and calories and is a great source of protein. They are also a rich supply of zinc, calcium, magnesium and iron. A delicious addition to salads, pastas, chowders and eggs benedict.

Category: Seasonal



\$30.00 / lb

Out of stock

Image: Haida Wild Seafood

The Haida and Shellfish

- Crab (meat & viscera), geoduck, abalone (illegally), sea cucumber, urchin, razor clam, oyster, and scallops.
- Crab and razor clams are the most important (both as a food source and as a source of income)



Razor clams

- The northern Haida have a stronger dependence on razor clams than southern Haida
- Razor clams are eaten fresh and stored (frozen and canned) for year-long consumption
- Razor clams depurate DA slowly
- Northern Haida may be more at risk of DA exposure



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DA Exposure

- No reported incidents of ASP to date
- There may be unreported cases
- There may be a risk of chronic low dose exposure to DA



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada

DANGER

**SHELLFISH
AREA
CLOSED**



**SECTEUR
FERMÉ À LA
RÉCOLTE DES
MOLLUSQUES**

CLAMS, MUSSELS, OYSTERS &
OTHER BIVALVE MOLLUSCS
IN THIS AREA ARE UNSAFE
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
BECAUSE OF
CONTAMINATION OR
PARALYTIC SHELLFISH
POISON.

**HARVESTING
PROHIBITED**

REPORT VIOLATIONS
1-800-465-4336

LES CLAMS, LES MOULES,
LES HUITRES ET LES AUTRES
MOLLUSQUES BIVALVES DE CE
SECTEUR SONT IMPROPRES À LA
CONSOMMATION À CAUSE DE
LA CONTAMINATION
OU DE LA PRÉSENCE
DE TOXINE PARALYSANTE.

**RÉCOLTE
INTERDITE**

Canada

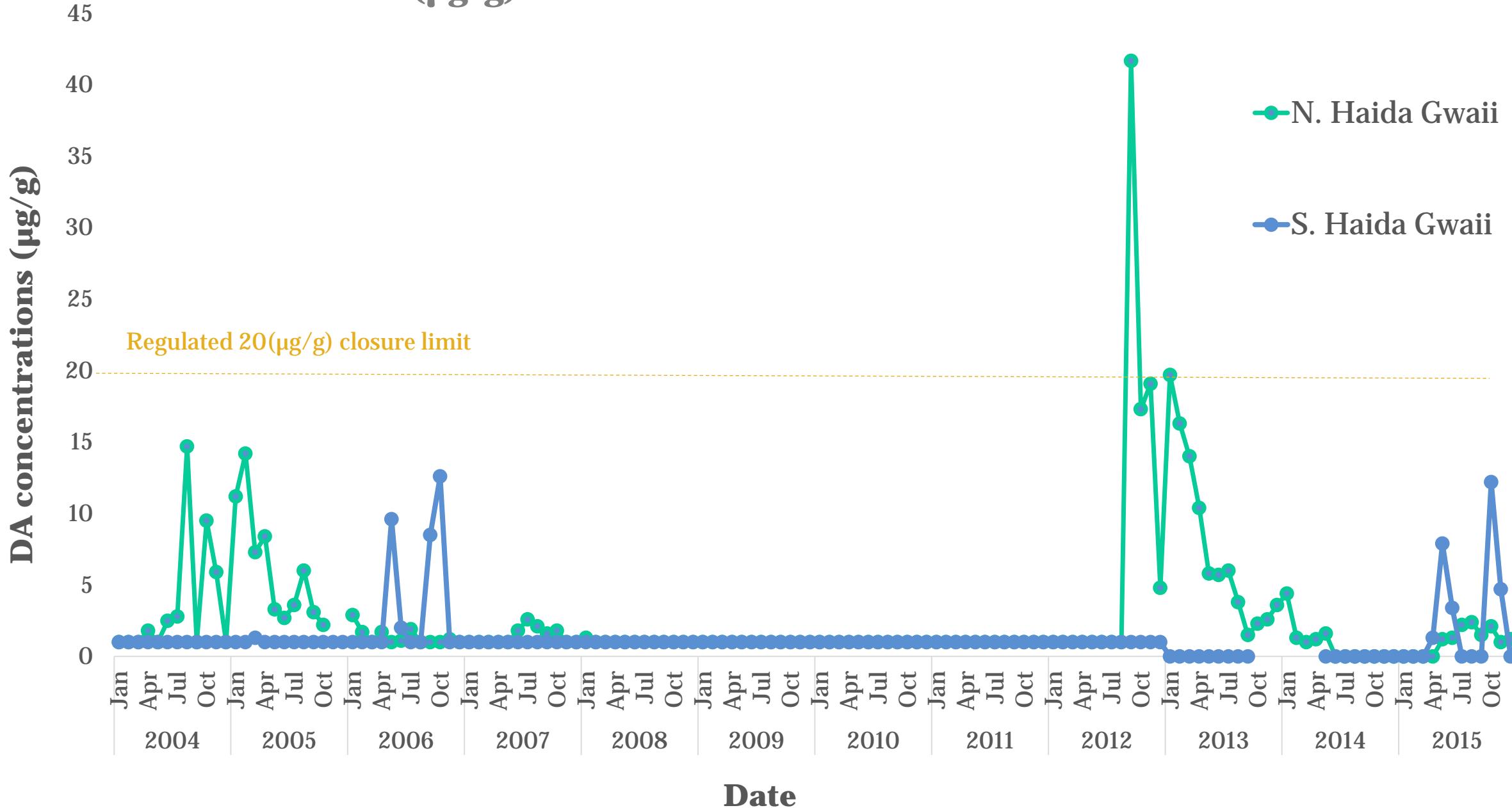
The Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP)

- Federal food safety program jointly administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Environment Canada (EC) and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
- Mandate for routine testing of shellfish for marine biotoxins
- Publicly available data presented here

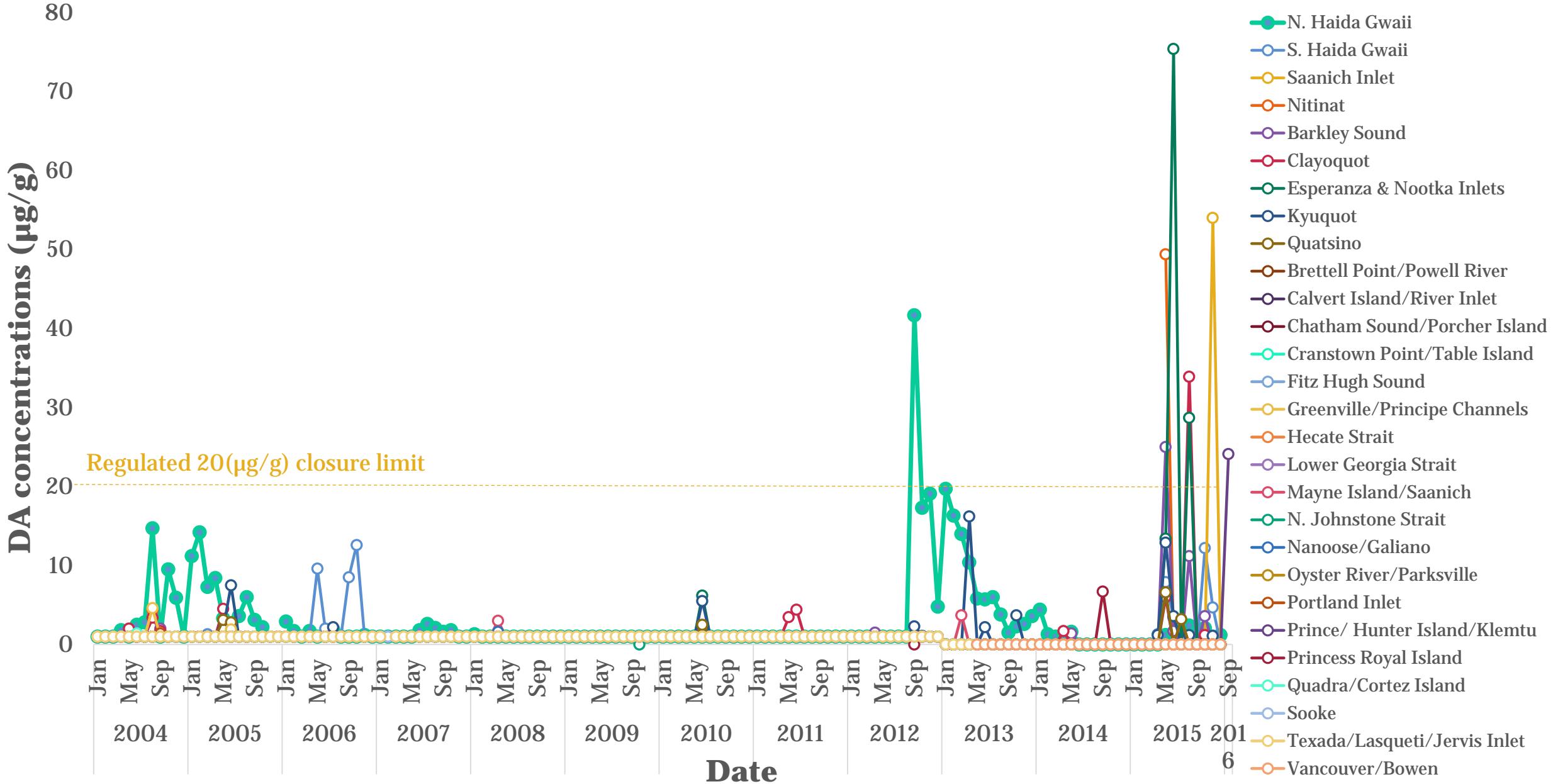
Results



Canadian Food Inspection Agency's reported domoic acid (DA) concentrations ($\mu\text{g/g}$) in north and south Haida Gwaii from 2004-2015



Canadian Food Inspection Agency's reported domoic acid (DA) concentrations ($\mu\text{g/g}$) in all BC monitored sites 2004-2015



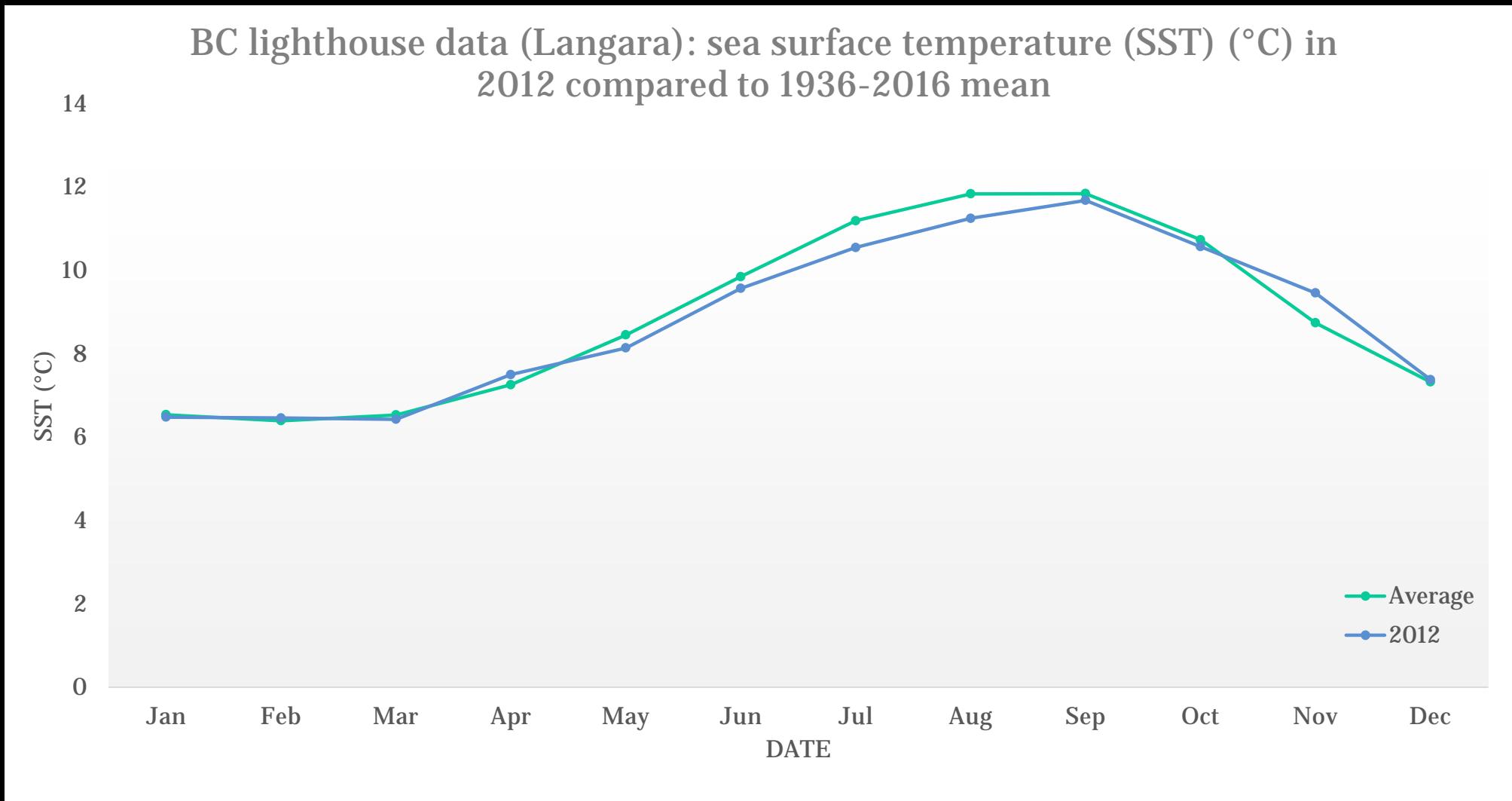


Environment and Anthropogenic Influences in 2012 & 2015



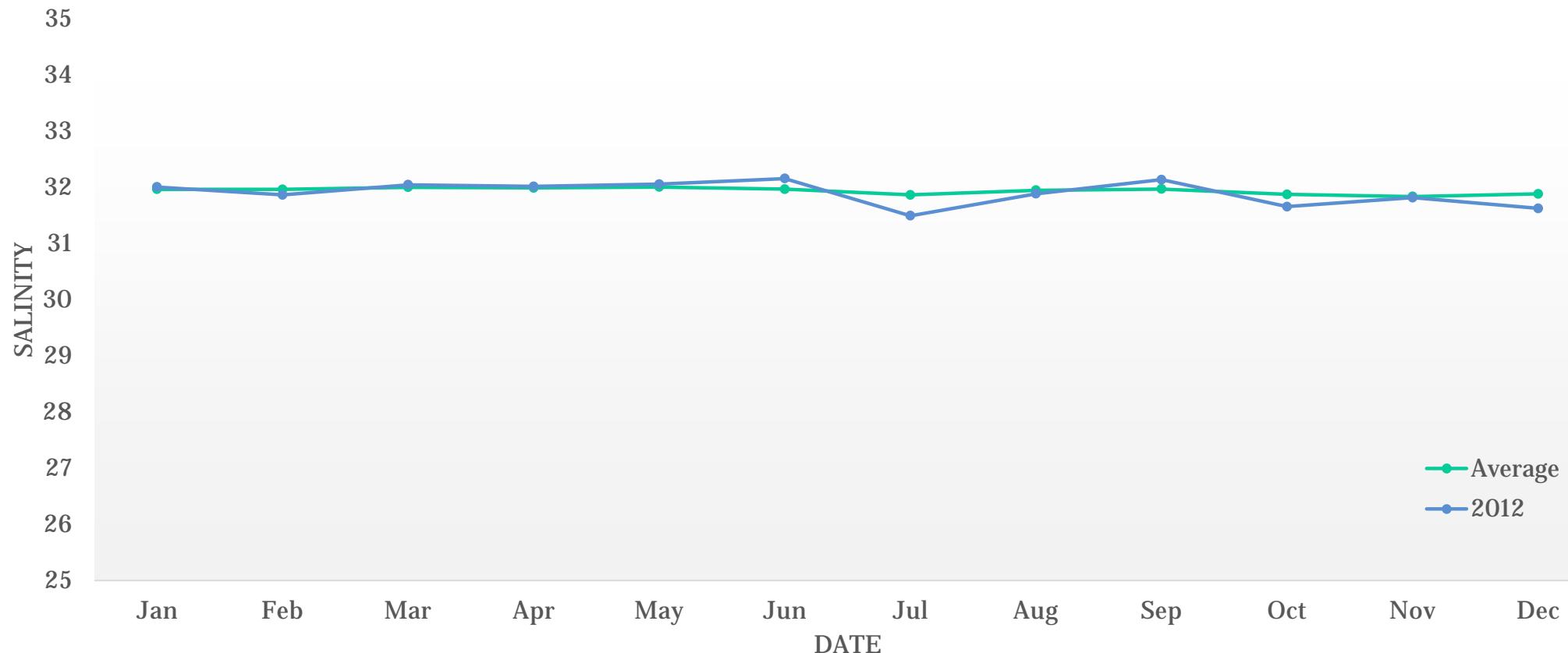
2012

2012: Sea surface temperature Haida Gwaii



2012: Salinity Haida Gwaii

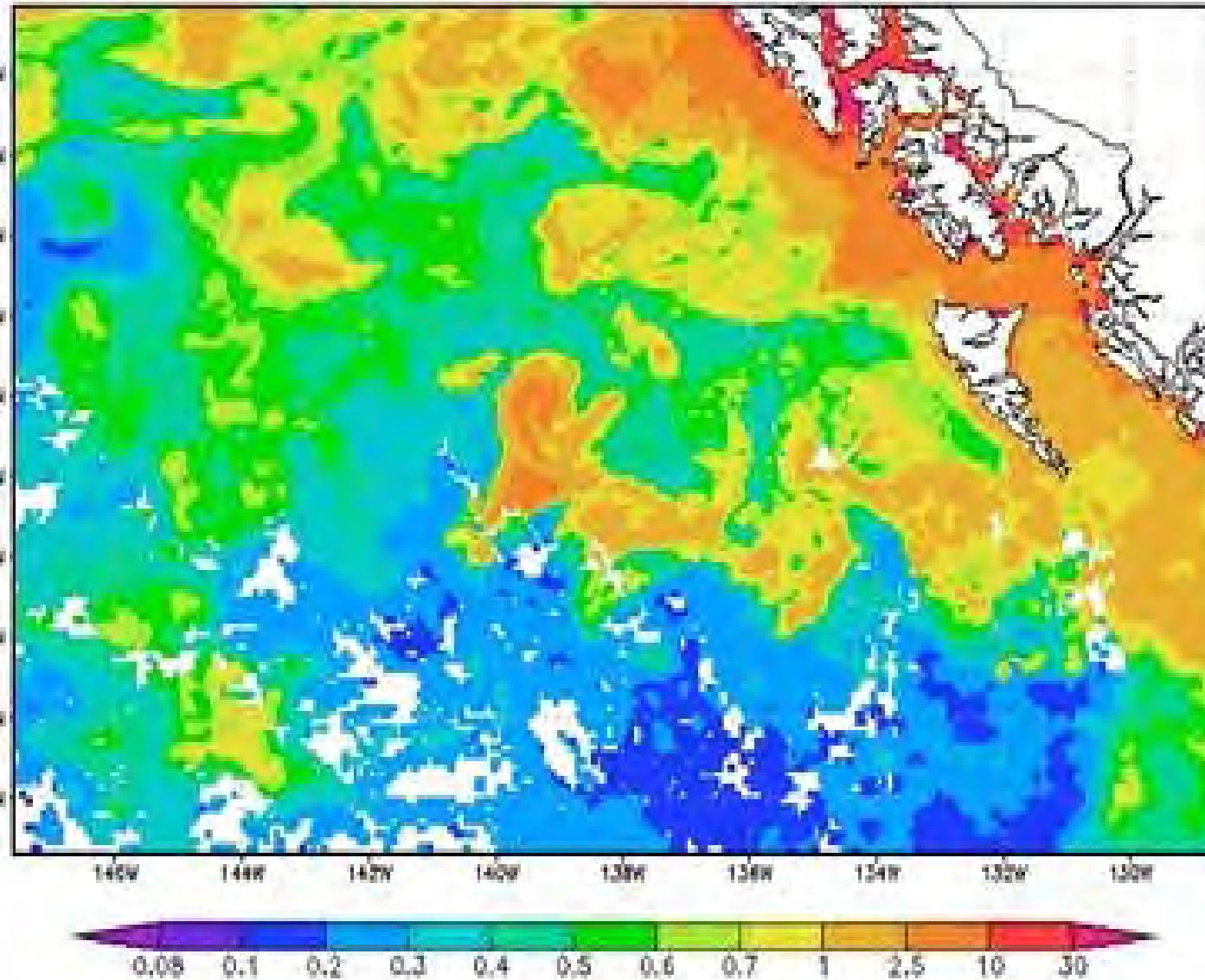
BC lighthouse data (Langara): Salinity in 2012 compared to 1936-2016 mean



2012: Ocean fertilization in Haida Gwaii

- July, 2012: 120 tons of iron sulphate were dumped off west Haida Gwaii over a period of 30 days.
- Hypothesis: increase salmon stocks and capture carbon



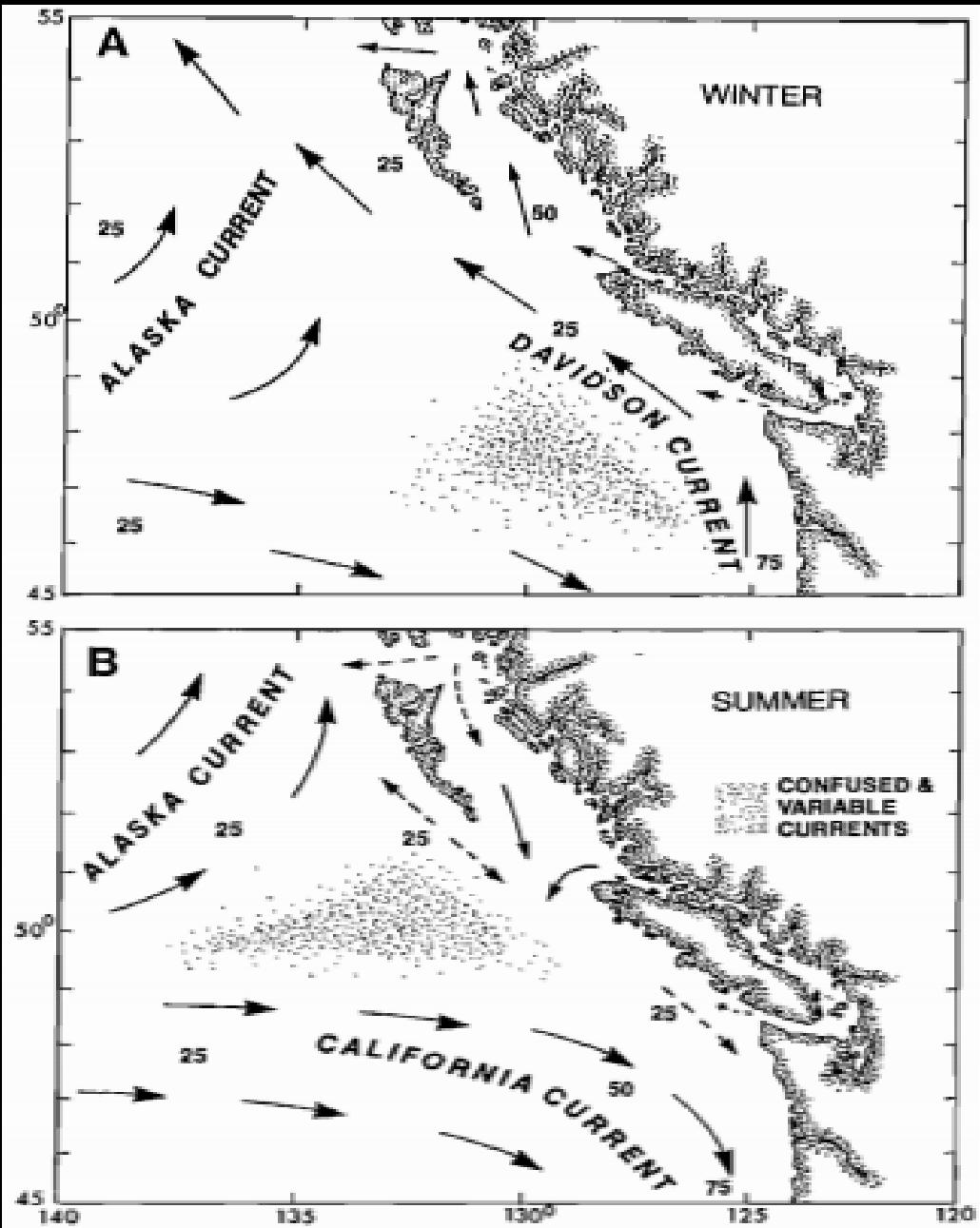


2012: Ocean fertilization in Haida Gwaii

- Following the fertilization experiment, there was a $35,000 \text{ km}^2$ plankton bloom that lasted for several months

Image: Yellow and brown colours show relatively high concentrations of chlorophyll in August 2012, after iron sulphate was dumped into the Pacific Ocean as part of a controversial geoengineering scheme. Photograph: Giovanni/Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center/NASA

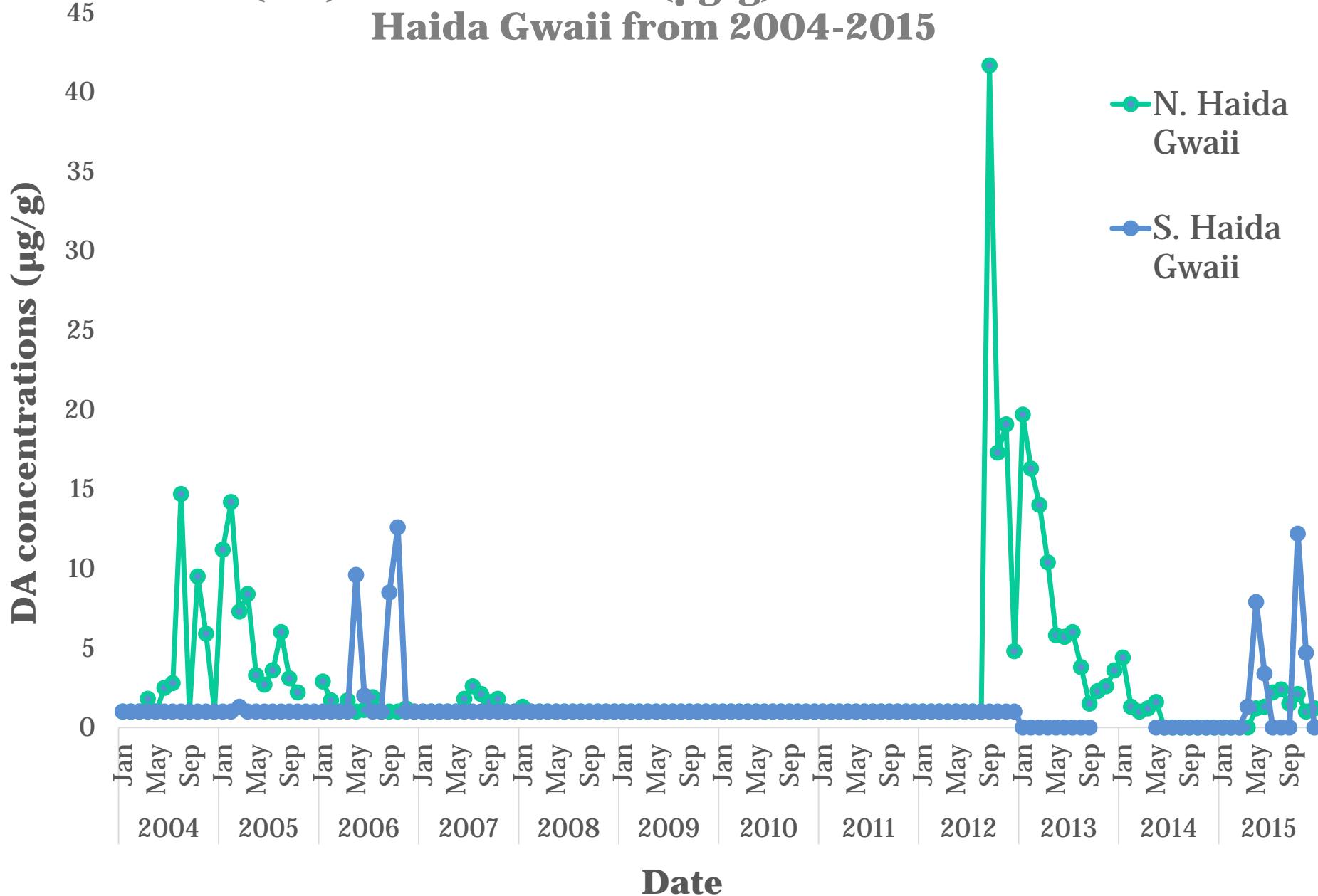
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Haida Gwaii Currents

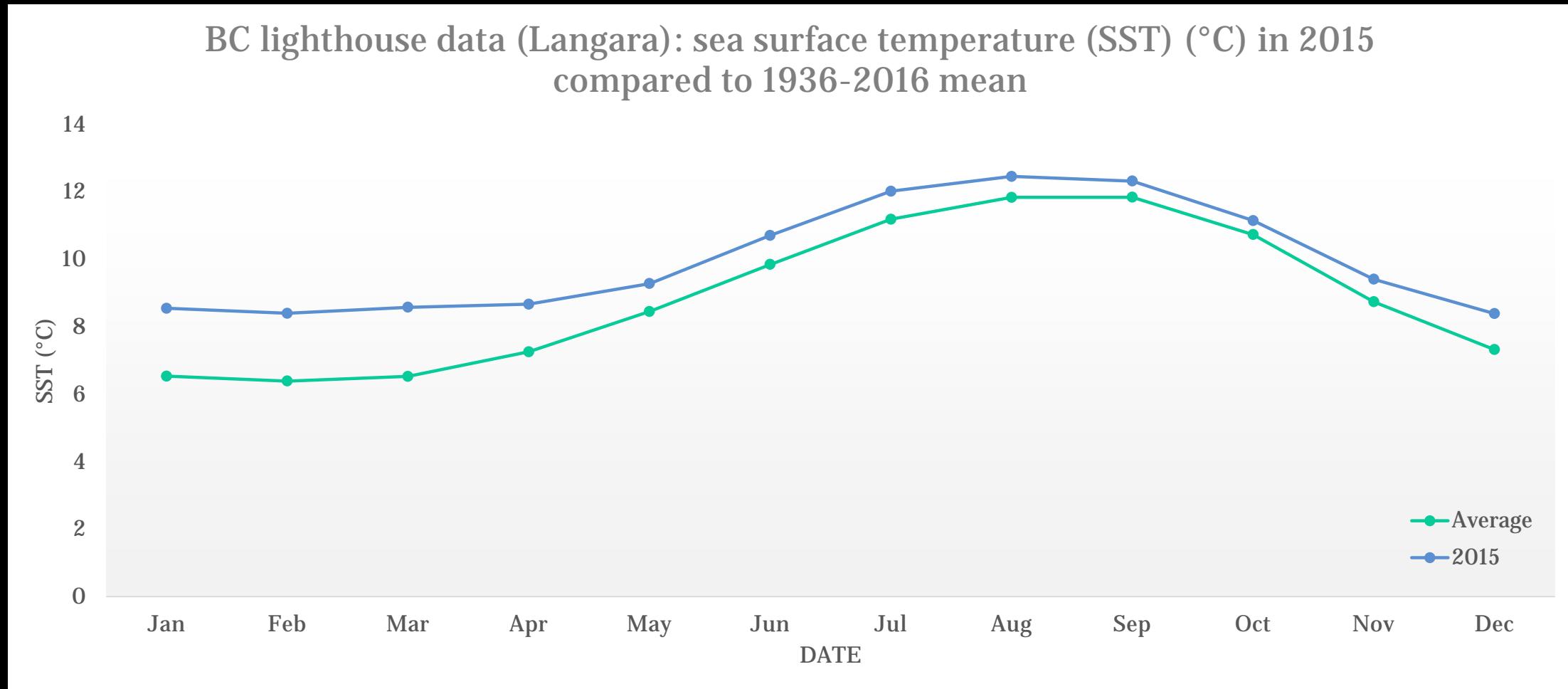
- Generally the Alaskan current pushes water towards Haida Gwaii

Canadian Food Inspection Agency's reported domoic acid (DA) concentrations ($\mu\text{g/g}$) in north and south Haida Gwaii from 2004-2015

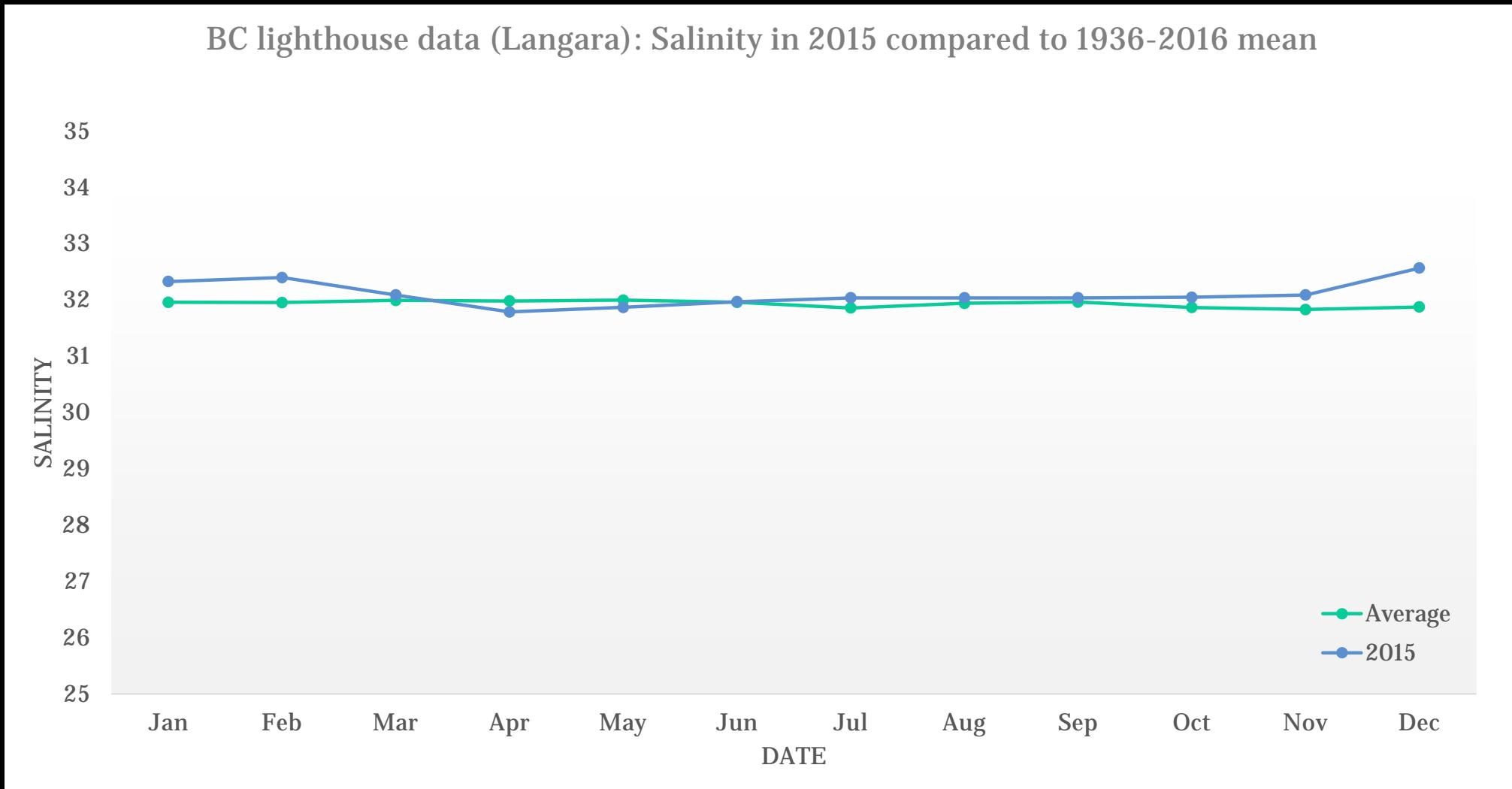


2015

2015: Sea surface temperature Haida Gwaii



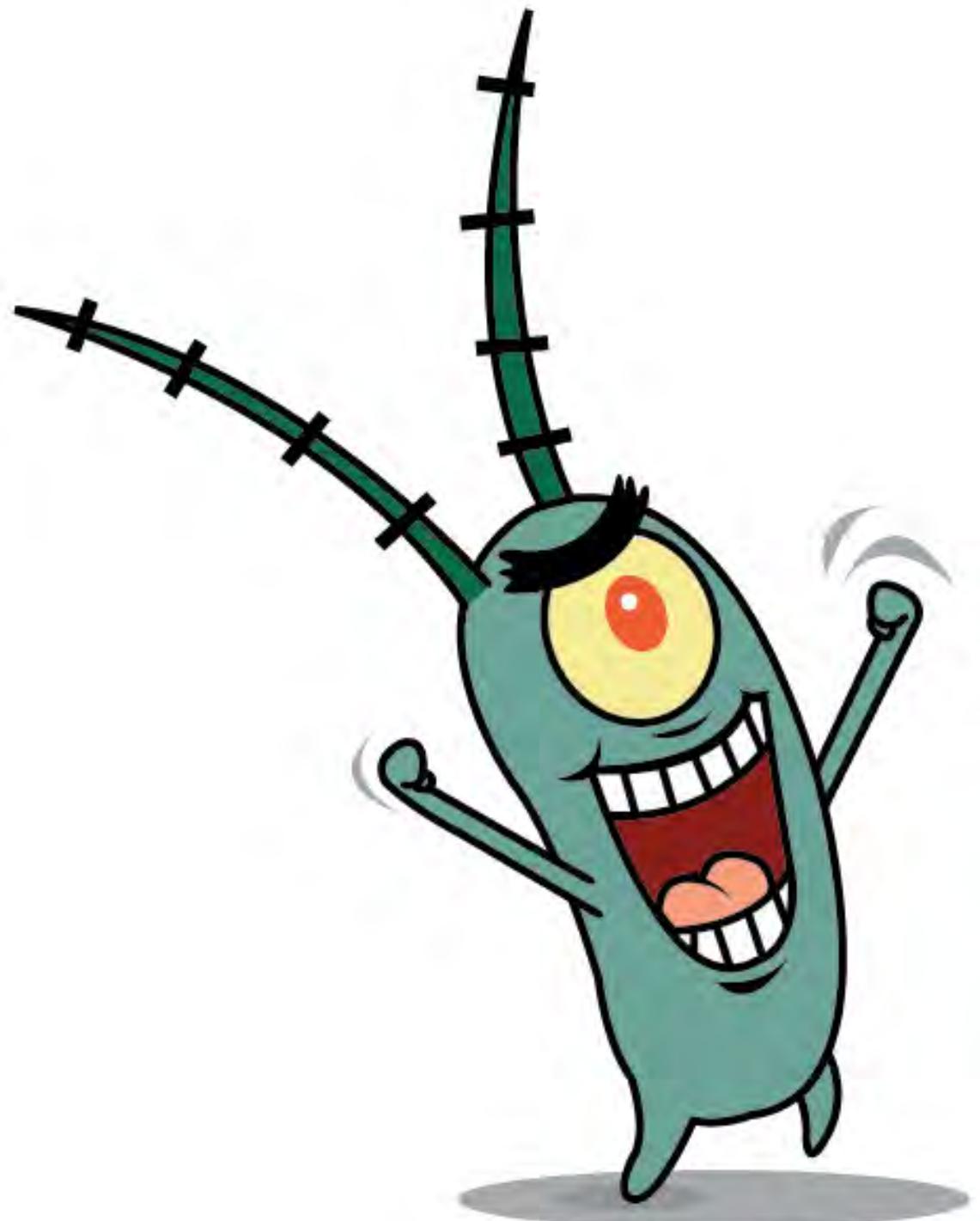
2015: Salinity Haida Gwaii





2015: DA and Pn

- Haida Gwaii experienced similar elevated DA levels to other areas.
- No known phytoplankton samples, so no species ID.



Summary:

- 2012: dramatic increase in DA levels in N. Haida Gwaii (Sept)
- July 2012 ocean fertilization
- 2015: Similar elevated DA as other regions and increased SST
- Haida people may be especially at risk from DA exposure due to geography and a heavy reliance on wild caught seafood (inc. razor clams).

Acknowledgements:

- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- BC Centre for Disease Control
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans
- Environment Canada
- PICES 2016
- Nicky Haigh and Devan Johnson at HAMP (The HAMPsters!)



Thanks for listening!

Any questions?



The HAMPsters