Act 2102

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

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Project No	MO-R-2		Dat	e <u>30 J</u>	une 1960	
Project Name:	A Coastal	Survey of the	Oyster Paras	ite <u>Dermo</u>	ocystidium	marinum.
Period Covered	d:	June 1, 19	59 - May 31,	1960.		
Objective: determine cen	To locate	areas in whic	h the oyster	parasite	is present	and to

Procedure: Ray's techniques were used in the culture and examination of oyster tissues. Sections of heart, mantle and anal tissues were cultured in a thioglycollate broth containing a penicillin-streptomycin solution. After incubation for seventy-two hours, or longer, the tissues were placed on slides, stained with Lugol's iodine solution, and examined microscopically for the fungus.

Incidence of infection was classed as light, moderate, or heavy according to Ray's method. Light infections were given a value of one, moderate infections a value of two, and heavy infections a value of three. Oysters in which no parasites were found were assigned a zero value. By dividing the total sample value by the number of oysters per sample, the weighted incidence was obtained. The range in weighted incidence from uninfected to heavily infected would be zero to three.

Findings: Areas surveyed during the project year were Galveston Bay, San Antonio Bay, Aransas Bay and the lower Laguna Madre. Sample stations in each area are indicated in Figures I - V. A summary of the weighted incidence of infection among the oyster reefs sampled appears in Table 1.

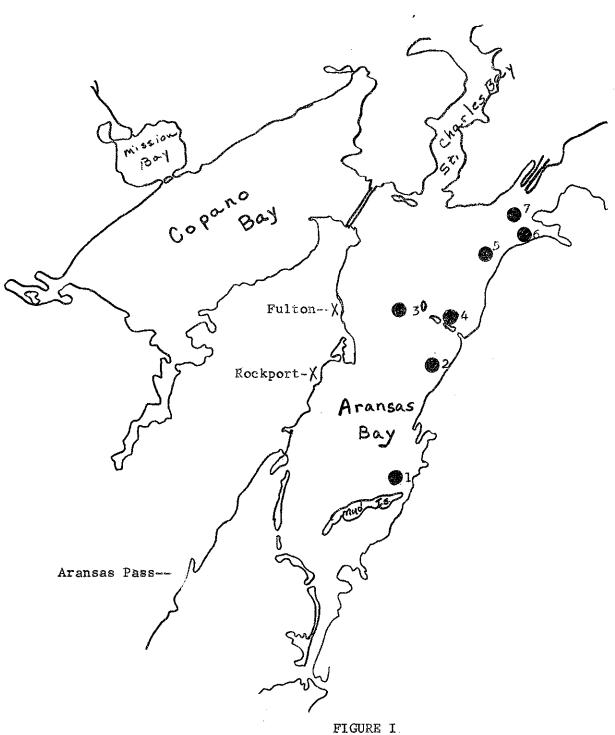
As in the previous project year, infection centers have been located in Galveston Bay and Aransas Bay. Heavy infections of D. marinum have been recorded in Aransas Bay along with heavy oyster mortalities on some reefs. Galveston Bay has had consistent, but light, incidence and there has been no increase in oyster mortality due to the fungus. Very light infections were found on Panther Reef in San Antonio Bay and on State Reef #6 in the lower Laguna Madre. There does not appear to be any imminent danger from the fungus in these regions. Matagorda Bay and Copano Bay found to be fungus free last year, were not sampled this year.

Comments: Aransas Bay has been the only area on the Texas Coast where the fungus parasite has reached epidemic proportions. Galveston Bay has had light incidence during the recent years when the salinity has been low. However, during the spring of 1960 salinities began to rise, creating conditions more favorable for increased infection.

The incidence of infection should be considered before granting a permit for the transplanting of oysters from one area to another. New oyster leases have been established in the relatively fungus-free areas of Matagorda Bay and San Antonio Bay and considerable interest in obtaining seed oysters from other bays has arisen. Seed beds adjoining areas such as Aransas Bay and Galveston Bay should be checked closely for the presence of the parasite before issuing transplanting permits.

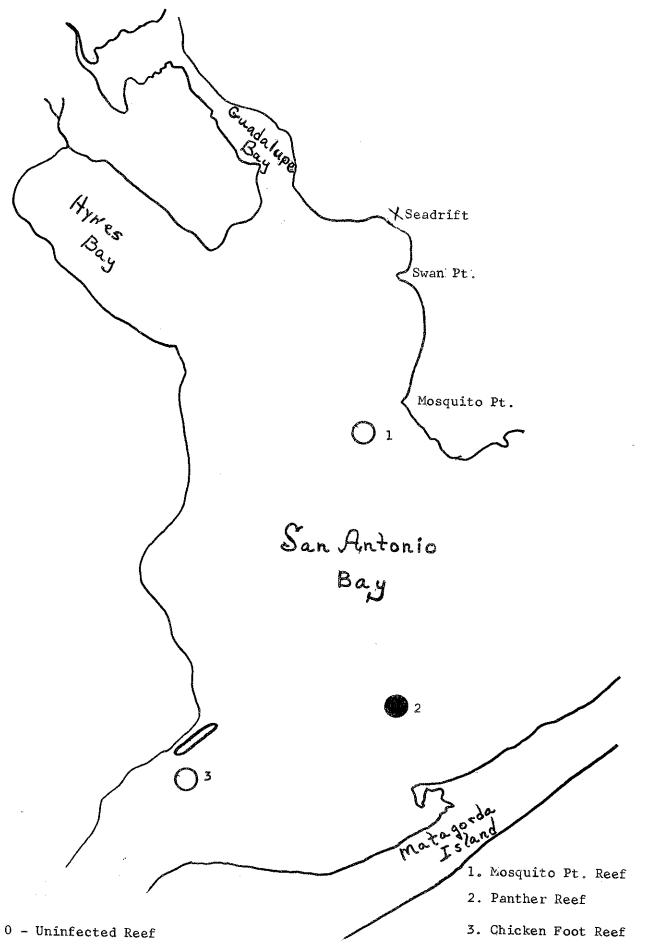
surveys w	vill be continued by area bio	ninated. However, <u>Dermocystidium marinum</u> plogists and the findings will be summar-
-	separate project reports.	A ATTY
Prepard b	T.L. Heffernan R.P. Hofstetter	Accepted by Ward T.Lee
w	Marine Biologists	Date 7//00embe/1960

D. marinum sample stations in Aransas Bay 1959-1960.



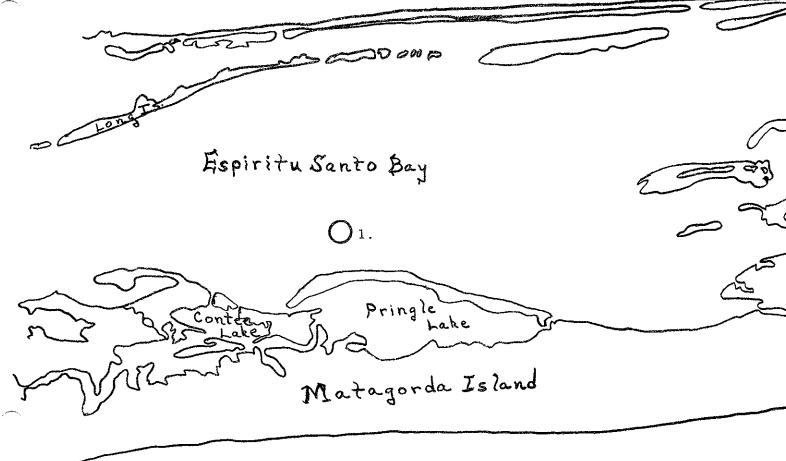
- 1 Ranch House Reef
- 2 Paul's Mott Reef
- 3 Half Moon Reef
- 4 Long Reef

- 5 Jay Bird Reef
- 6 Spaulding Reef 7 Poverty Reef
- - Infected Reef
- 0 Uninfected Reef.



• - Infected Reef.

FIGURE II San Antonio Bay Sample Stations

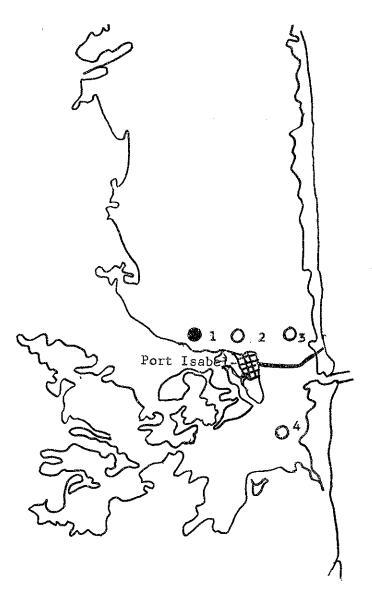


1 - Josephine Reef

FIGURE III

Espiritu Santo Bay Sample Station

- 0 = Uninfected Reef
- = Infected Reef



1 - Artificial reef No. 6

3 - Artificial Reef No. 3

2 - Artificial Reef No. 4

4 - South Bay Reef

FIGURE IV Port Isabel Sample Station

- O Uninfected Reef
- - Infected Reef

- Scott's
- Deep
- Clear Creek
- Humble
- Todd's Dump 6.
- Middle Grounds

- Campbell's
- 10. Hanna's (North)
- 11. Hanna's (South)
- 12. NE of Carancahua
- 13. N of Alligator Pt.
- - Infected Reef
- O Uninfected Reef

Weighted Incidence of D. marinum Infection, 1959 - 1960

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