Sea Star Wasting Disease Updates

Monica Moritsch, PhD Sanctuary Advisory Council Meeting December 2018

Is Sea Star Wasting Disease (SSWD) Still Around?

- Symptoms
 - Twisted arms, deflated appearance
 - Tissue decay, lesions
 - Arm loss, often death

- Worst in 2013 2014
- Still present at low levels (< 20%)
- Most severely impacted:
 - Pisaster ochraceus
 - Pycnopodia helianthoides



Where did SSWD come from?

- Probably the North American Pacific coast
- Happened before on regional scales
 - Often coincided with El Niño or warm water
- Was present at very low levels for decades



Do we know what causes it? Pathogen search

- Unknown cause and mechanism of spread
 - Virus(es) involved?
 - Environmentally driven?
 - Stress-driven?
- Lab trials of sea star microbiome
 - No consistent pathogen found to cause lesions



Do we know what causes it? Environmental factors



Environmental factors relevant for whole coast

↑ Proximity to nearest infected site



↑ Afternoon low tide exposure

No clear relationship with warm water

- No warm water pattern
 - Different from prior outbreaks
- Low tide duration
 - $-\uparrow$ virulence?
 - \uparrow susceptibility?
- Correlation, NOT causation



Are the surviving stars immune?

- Not sure if immune or just recovered
- Possible resistance genes in *Pisaster* under investigation (UC Merced)





Recovery in progress for *Pisaster*, but not normal yet

- Relatively high recruitment in Sanctuary
- Shifted size structure to small individuals
- Biomass still low \rightarrow low predation pressure





Comparison to long-term

- Most regions below long-term average abundance
- Further below longterm average biomass (predation pressure)



Moritsch and Raimondi 2018. Ecology and Evolution.

Pisaster ochraceus sizes, Long Marine Lab, Santa Cruz



Sampling year + season

PISC

Number of individuals

Pisaster ochraceus sizes, Long Marine Lab, Santa Cruz



PISC

Sampling year + season

Pisaster ochraceus sizes, Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove



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Pisaster ochraceus sizes, Point Sierra Nevada, San Luis Obispo County



Pycnopodia not recovering

Sunflower stars \rightarrow urchins (mostly purple) \rightarrow kelp





Intertidal community effects of low Pisaster





PISCO

Stillwater Cove Spring 2014

Stillwater Cove Spring 2015

Asilomar, April 2014

Asilomar, April 2015



John Pearse

Asilomar, April 2014

Asilomar, March 2018

John Pearse



Perspective on mussel bed change



Questions? seastarwasting.org mmoritsc@ucsc.edu

Davenport Landing, April 2014

Davenport Landing, May 2017

6.4

Kelp loss and urchin barrens





CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

Results: Whole coast patterns – neighbor sites and low tide duration

• \downarrow Distance from nearest infected site



distance to nearest infected site anomaly (z-score) Closer Farther



Results: Whole coast patterns – neighbor sites and low tide duration



• \uparrow Afternoon low tide exposure



low tide exposure anomaly (z-score) Less time More time

Skewed size structures



Terrace Point, CA