

# KAUA'I BLACK BAND DISEASE



**Chris Runyon**  
Graduate Assistant  
UH Manoa, HIMB

**Katie Nalesere**  
Education Specialist  
Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR)



# Overview

- *Coral Reef Biology*
- *History of the Black Band Disease*
- *Current Research & Findings*
- *Way Forward*



# IMPORTANCE OF CORAL REEFS



**Biodiversity**



**Habitat**

# IMPORTANCE OF CORAL REEFS



Shoreline Protection



Tourism

# IMPORTANCE OF CORAL REEFS

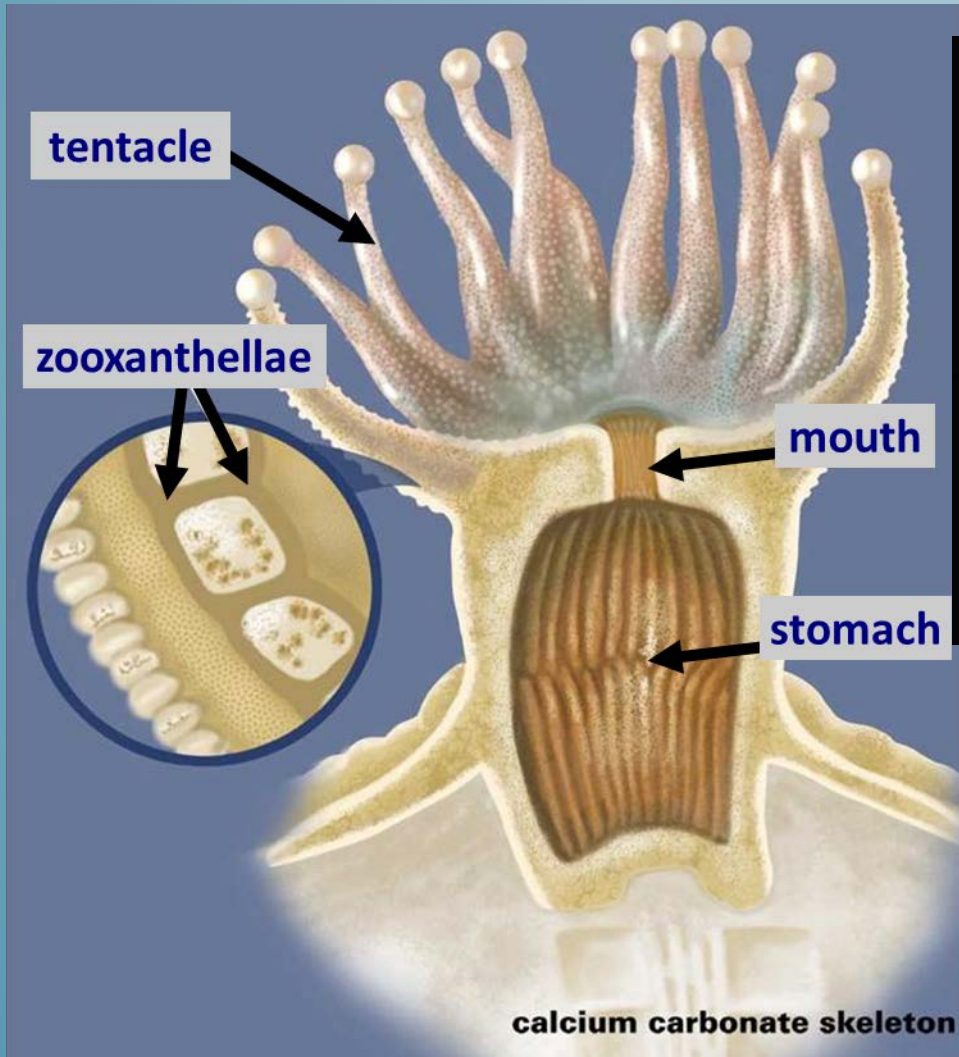


**Cultural Uses**

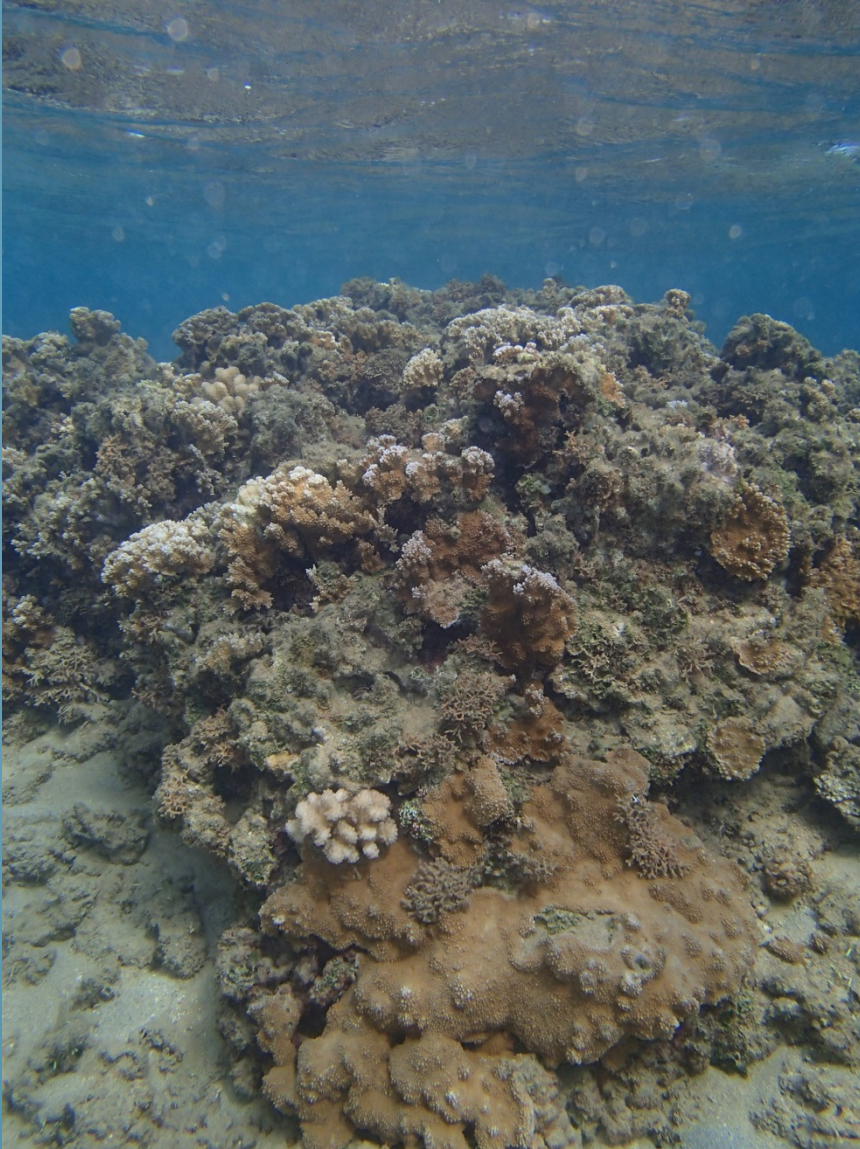


**Resources**

# CORAL BASICS



# CORAL BASICS

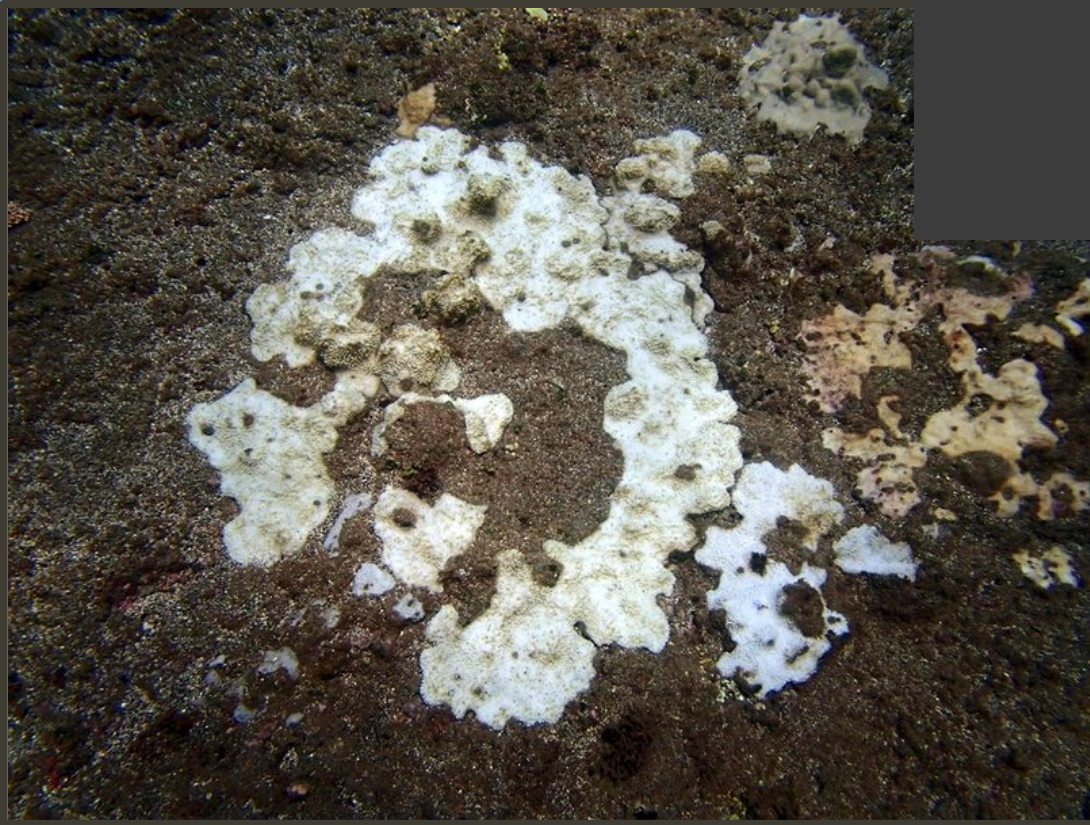


## *Coral Habitat Requirements:*

- *Nutrient poor, clear water*
- *Saline waters*
- *Warm temperatures*
- *Wave action*

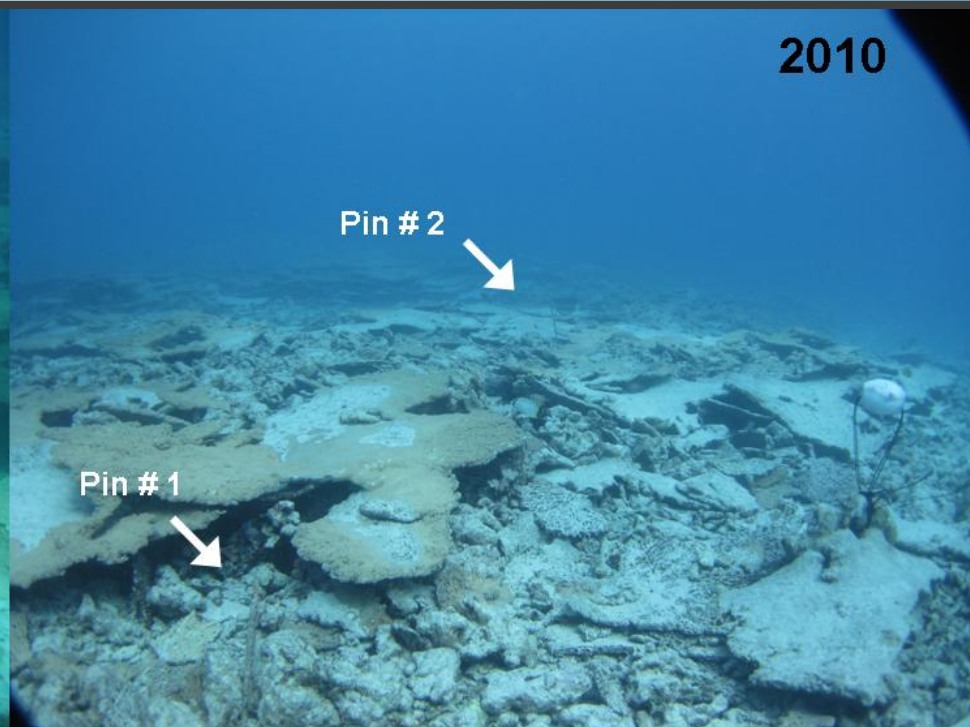
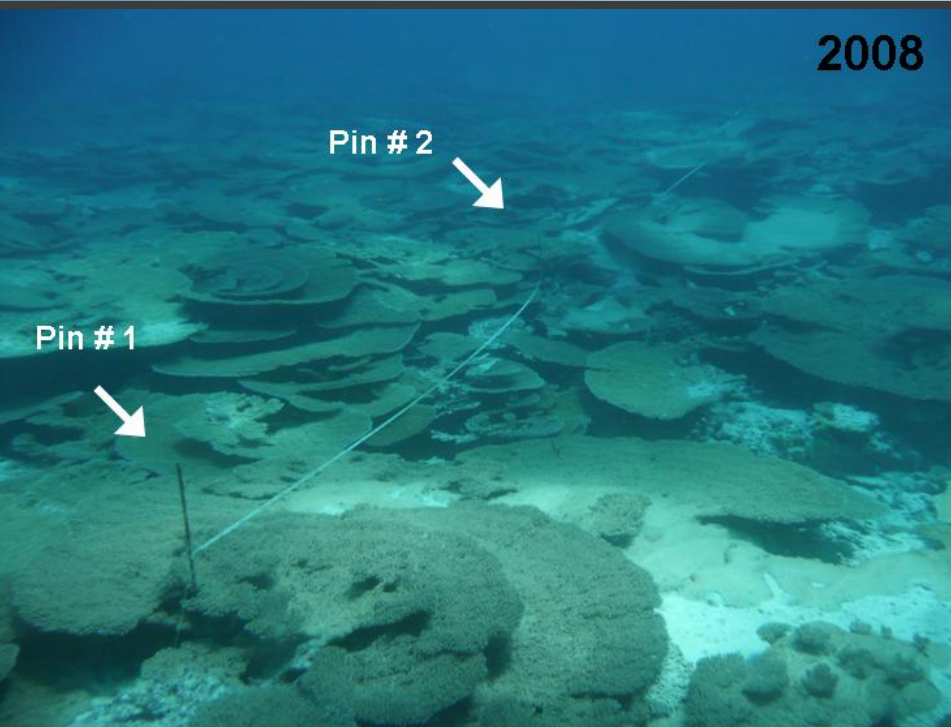
# CORAL STRESSORS

**Sedimentation &  
Freshwater Input**





# CORAL STRESSORS



**Physical Damage**

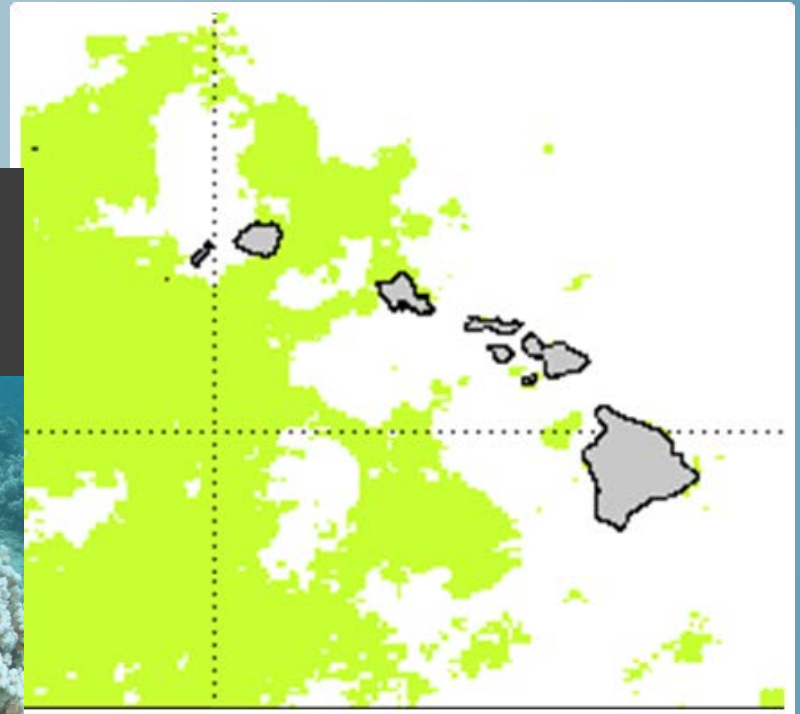
# CORAL STRESSORS



**Resource Extraction**

# CORAL STRESSORS

## Climate Change



# CORAL STRESSORS



K. Lindsey Kramer, NPS



**Land-based Pollution**

# CORAL DEVELOPMENT NORTH SHORE KAUA'I



- *Dynamic & relatively harsh environment*
  - *High wave energy*
  - *Heavy freshwater influx*
  - *High turbidity*
  - *Naturally high sediment load*
- *Low overall coral cover*

*Average 14%*

Source: Friedlander & Brown
- *Self-recruiting*

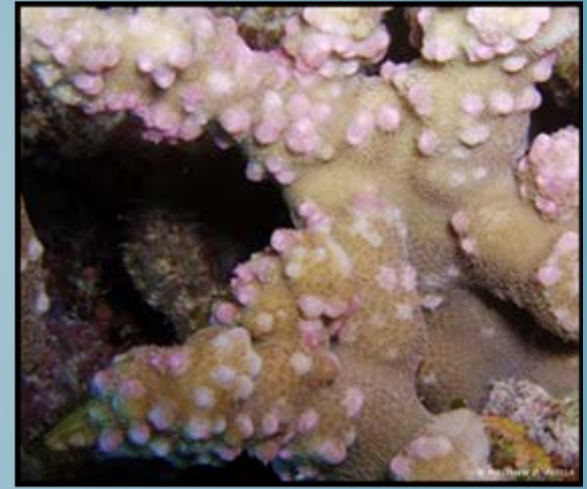
# CORAL DISEASE



**Tissue Loss**



**Growth Anomaly**



**Discoloration**

- *Corals are living animals and as such are susceptible to disease.*
- *Disease is a natural aspect of populations and one mechanism by which population numbers are kept in check.*
- *Disease is defined as “any impairment to health resulting in physiological dysfunction.”*

*Source: Coral Disease Handbook*

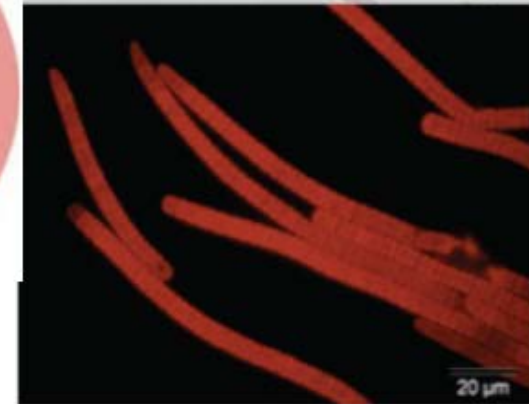
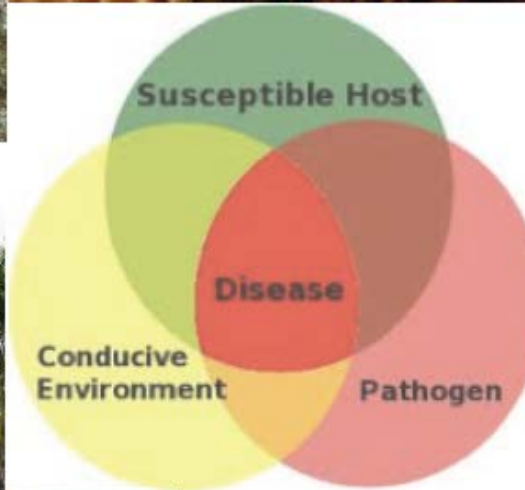
# CORAL DISEASE

What is the difference between **BACKGROUND** coral disease levels, a coral disease **OUTBREAK**, a coral disease **EPIDEMIC**, and a coral disease **PANDEMIC**?

- **Background levels:** *the stable level of disease that can be seen under average conditions*
- **Outbreak:** *occurrence of cases of disease in excess of what would normally be expected*
- **Epidemic:** *disease substantially exceeds what is expected based on recent experience*
- **Pandemic:** *disease that has spread across a large region*

# CORAL DISEASE

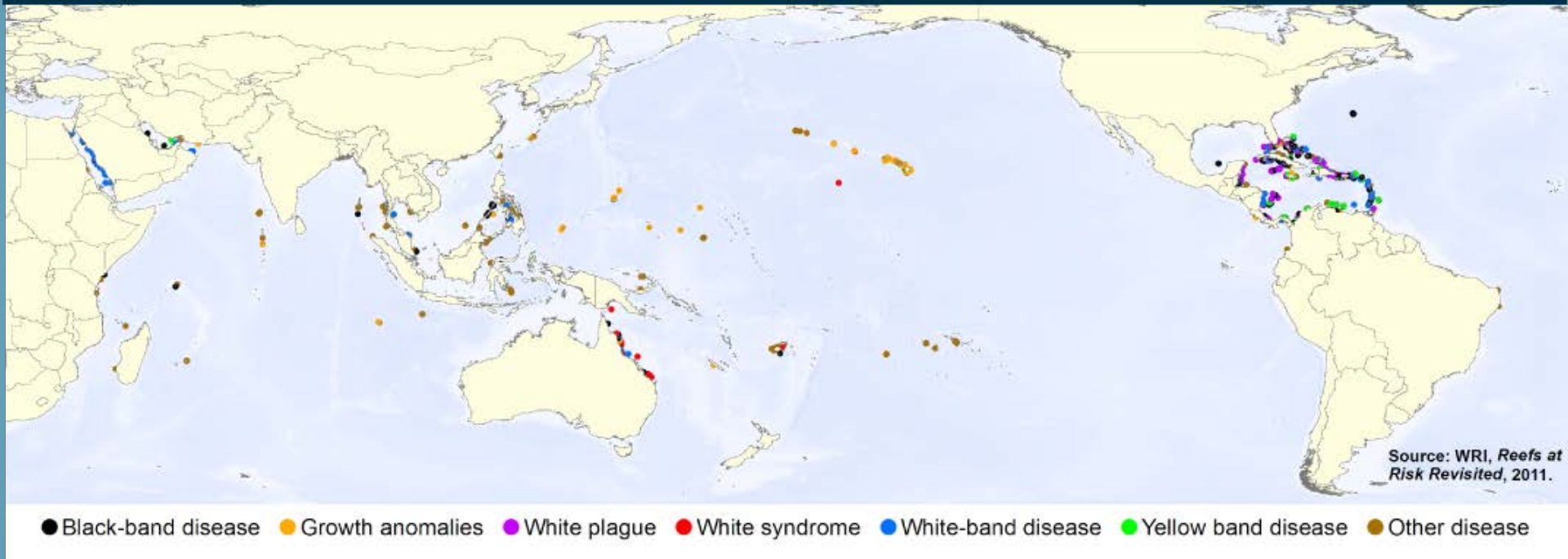
## Disease Triangle





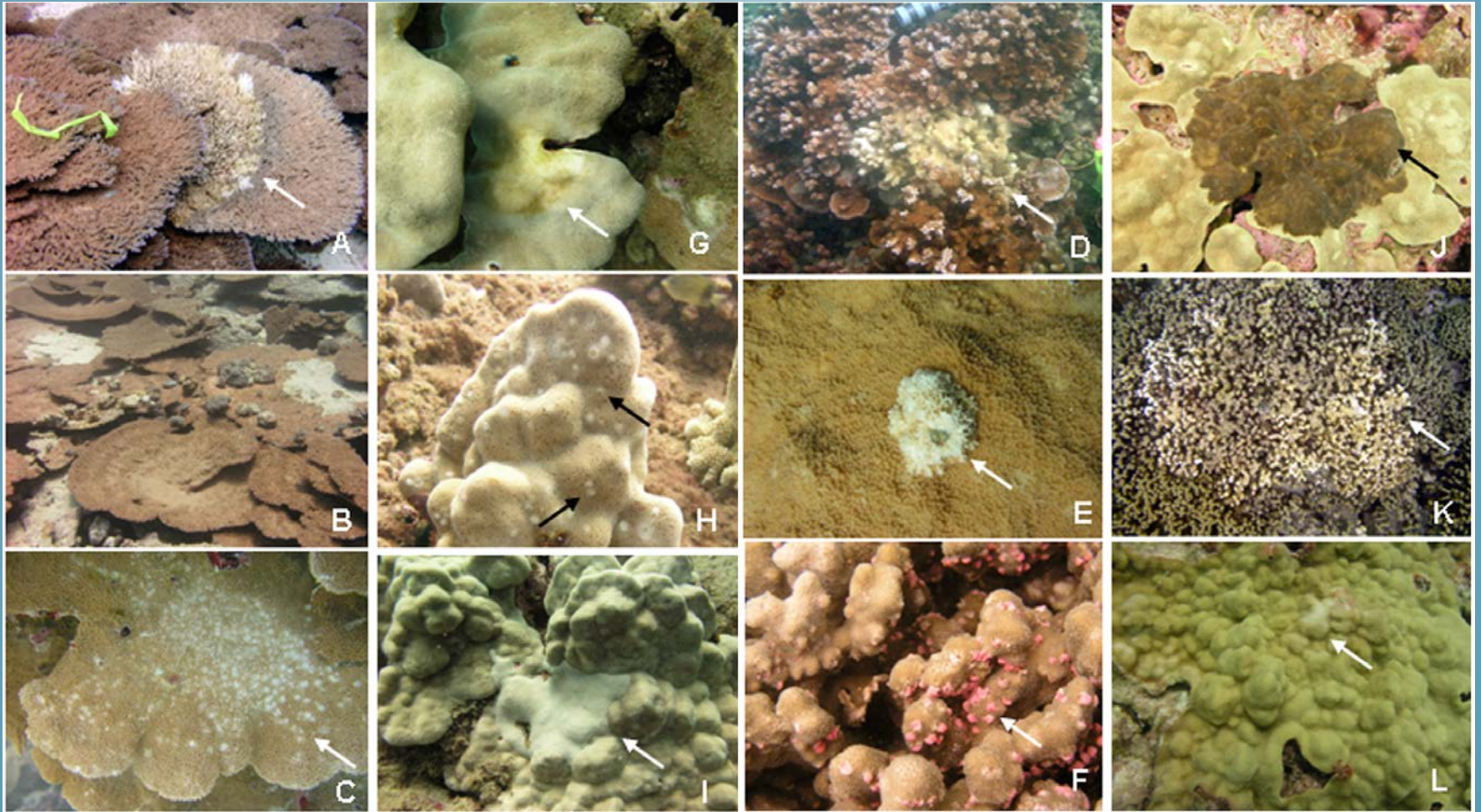
# CORAL DISEASE

## GLOBAL INCIDENCES OF CORAL DISEASE, 1970 – 2010



- *Globally, incidence of coral disease outbreaks are on the rise.*
- *Coral Disease is listed as one of the six priority threats to coral reefs by the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force.*

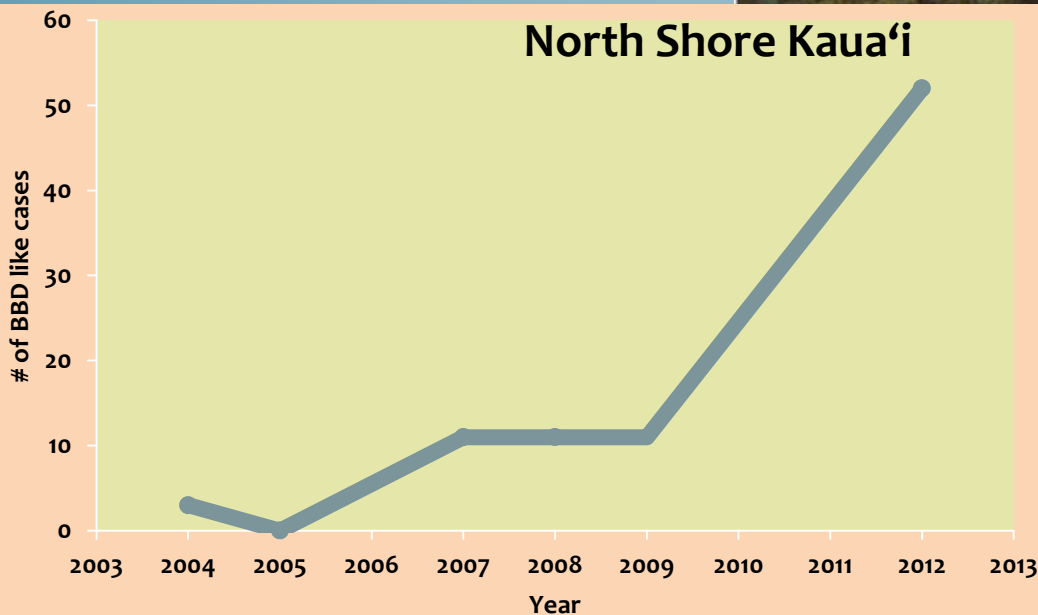
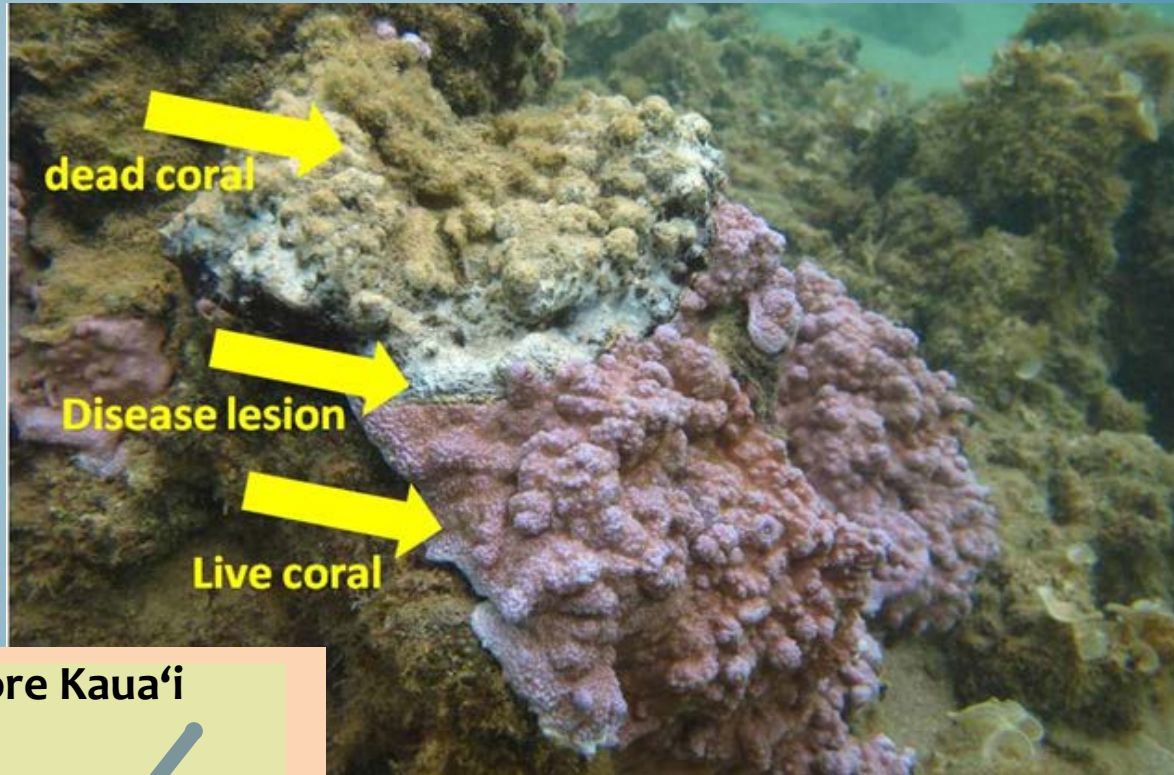
# CORAL DISEASE IN HAWAI'I



- 18 observed coral diseases across the Hawai'i

# BLACK BAND DISEASE ON KAUA'I

A Black Band Like Disease (BBLD) was first observed on Kaua'i in 2004 by Dr. Greta Aeby and Dr. Alan Friedlander.



Aeby unpublished data

# Historical coral disease surveys on Kauai (Aeby)

<b>year</b>	<b># sites surveyed</b>	<b>total reef area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Avg. <i>Montipora</i> cover (%)</b>	<b>tot # cases cyanobacteria infection</b>
<b>2004</b>	6	470	13.3	3
<b>2005</b>	12	3522	0.15	0
<b>2007</b>	4	1200	13	11
<b>2008</b>	4	1200	14.7	11
<b>2009</b>	4	1200	15.8	11

# Historical Disease Surveys: N Shore Kauai 2004-2009

Sites  
Red:  
RAMP  
White:  
CRAMP



## Historical BBLD Surveys: N Shore Kauai 2004-2009

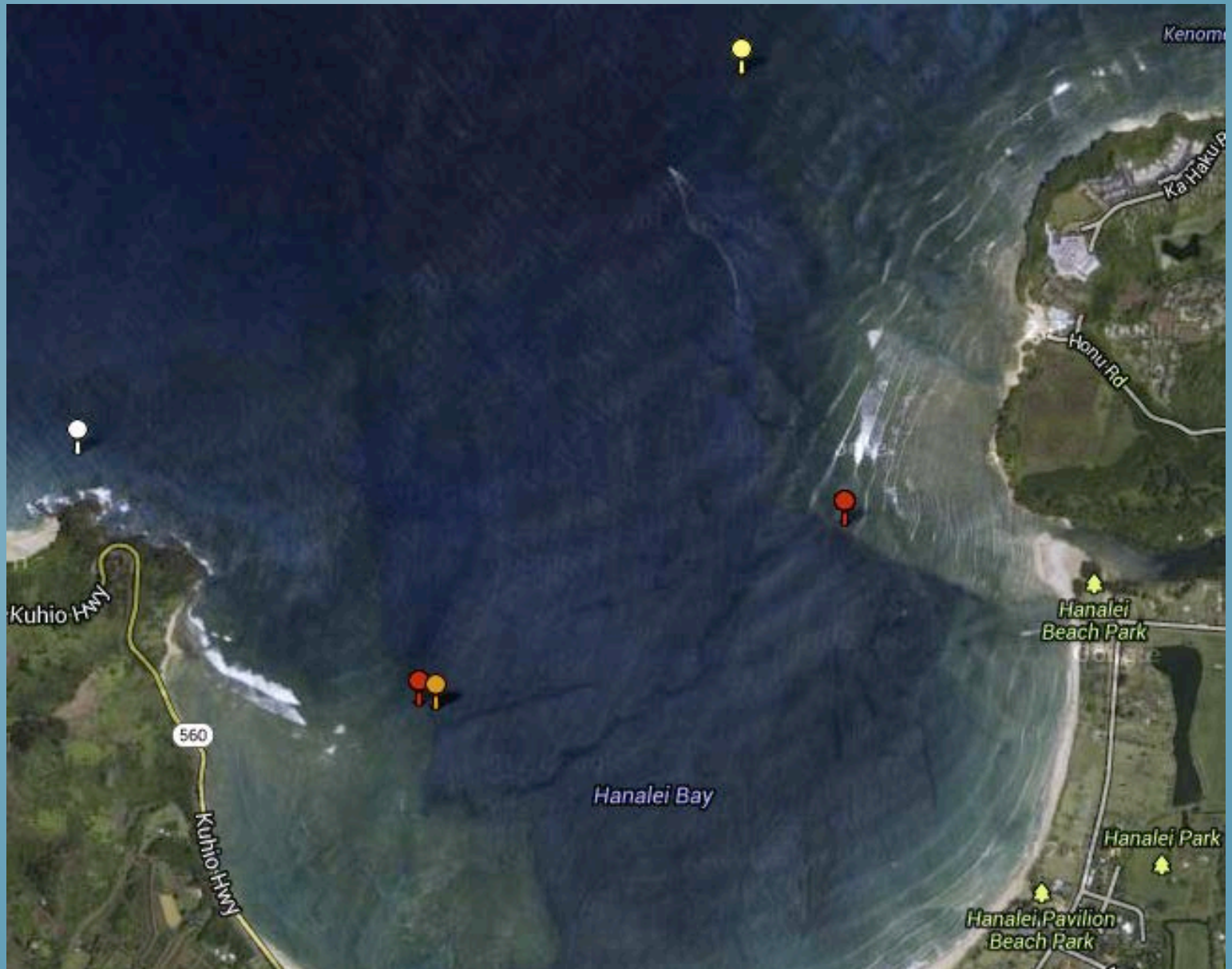
BBLD Sites  
White: No  
MBTL  
Orange: 20  
04  
Yellow:  
2008  
Red: 2004  
& 2007



# Historical BBLD Surveys: N Shore Kauai 2004-2009

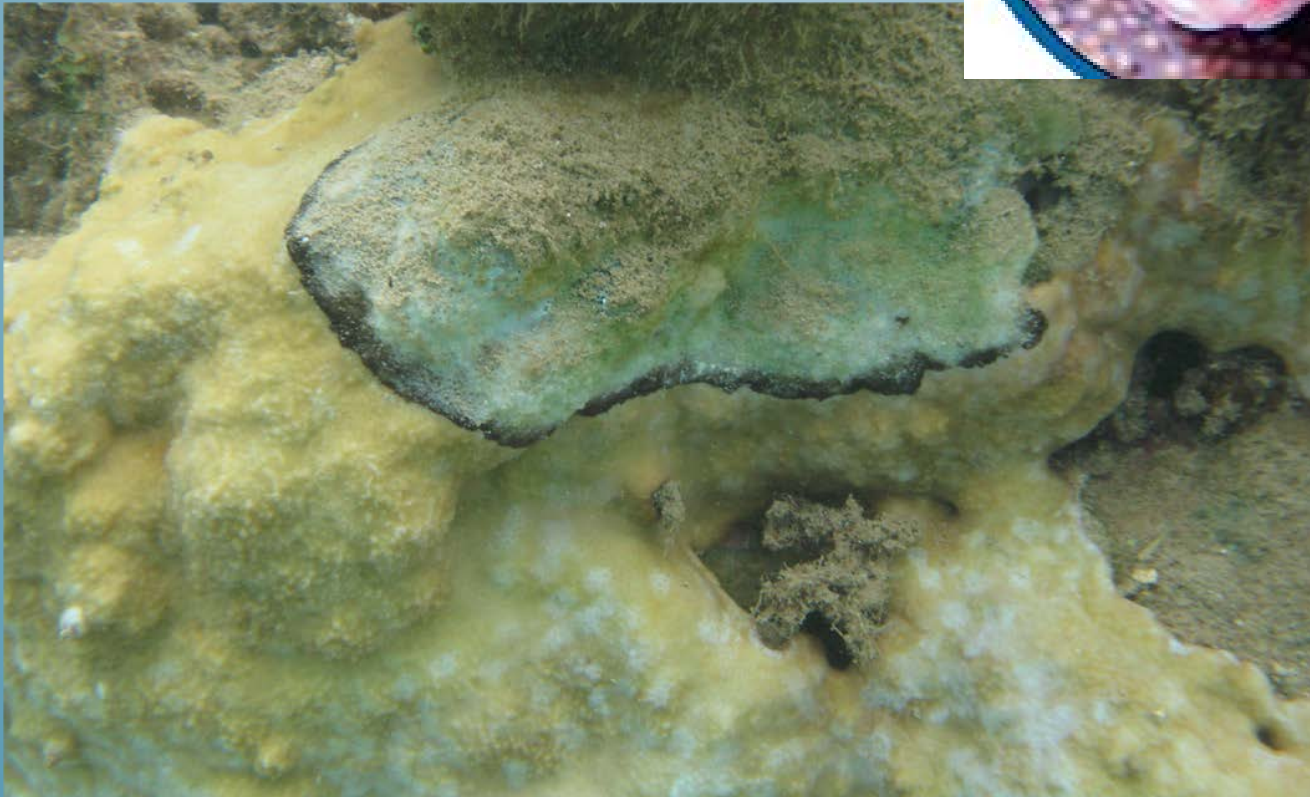
## MBTL Sites

White: No MBTL  
Orange: 2004  
Yellow: 2008  
Red: 2004 & 2007



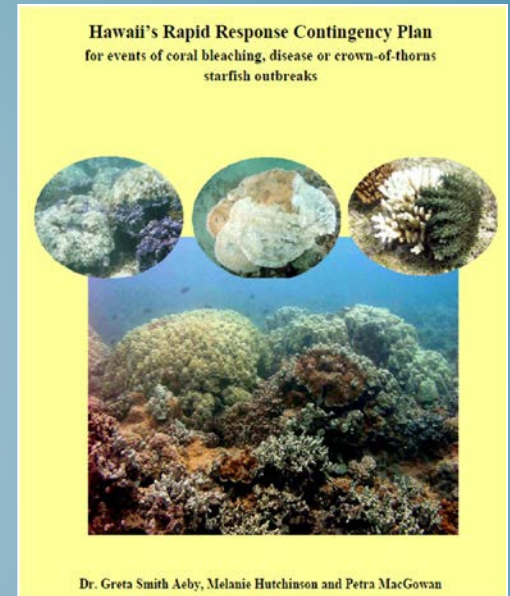
# BLACK BAND DISEASE ON KAUA'I

*In 2012 the BBLD was reported by a trained Eyes of the Reef Network Member at higher than previously observed levels.*



# Rapid Response Contingency Plan

*The Rapid Response Contingency Plan provides the Department of Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) and its partners with a plan to respond to unusual events including coral bleaching, coral disease, Crown-Of-Thorn Starfish (COTS) outbreaks, fish and other marine life mortality, and Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS).*





# REEF RESPONSE PROGRAM

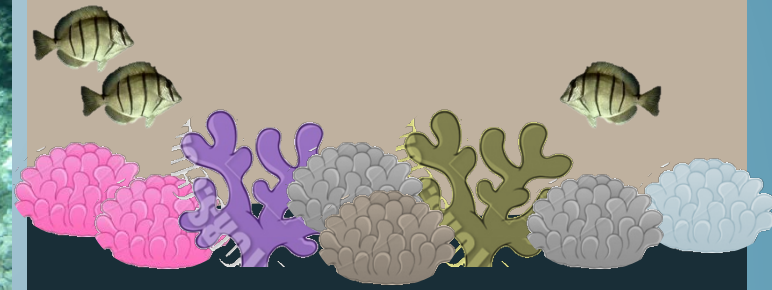
Who is responsible

Eyes of the Reef

- Community is trained
- Online report of event
- Verification photos

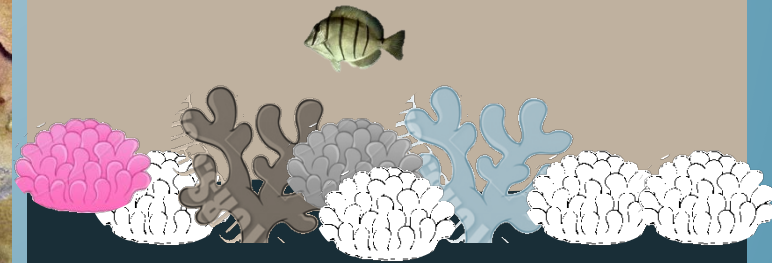
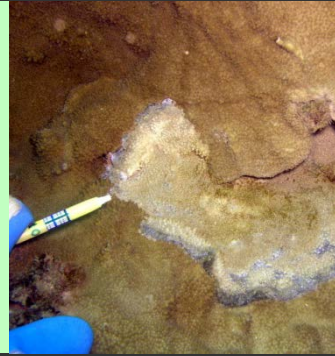


Stage of Event



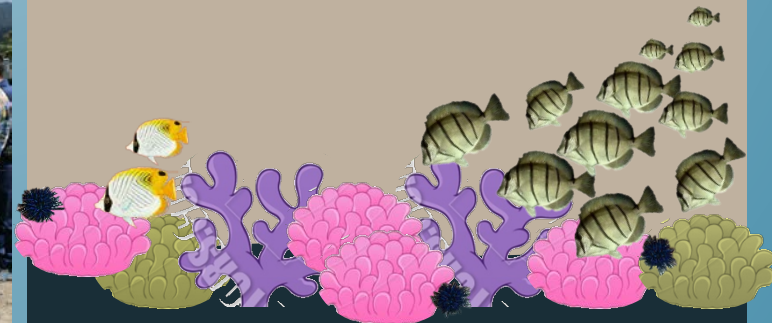
Rapid Response Team

- Initial assessment conducted
- Samples collected
- Monitor impact and recovery



Management Response Team

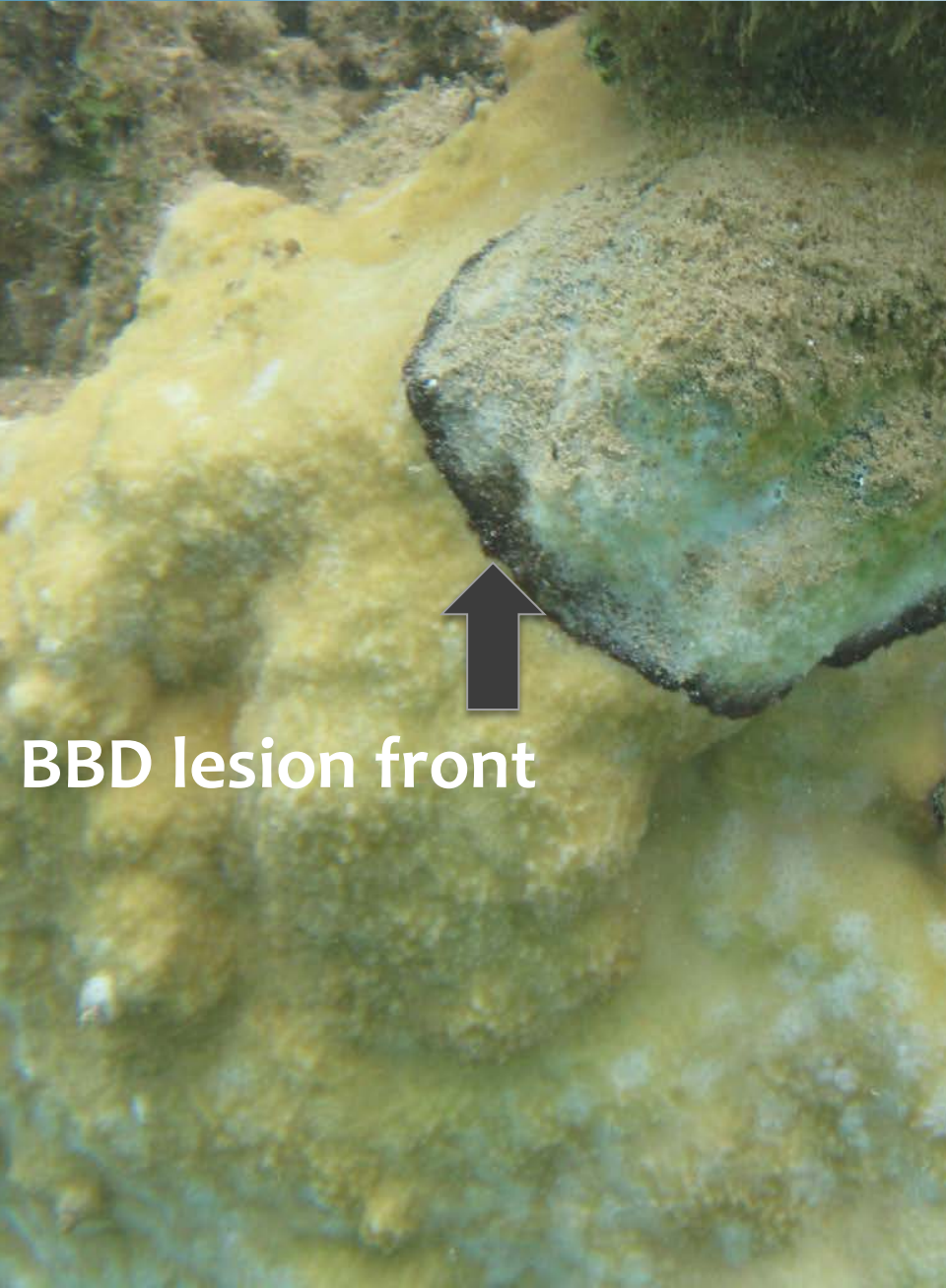
- Data is reviewed
- Information is shared with public
- Management actions are assessed



# BLACK BAND DISEASE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. *Is this really BBD?*
2. *What is the spatial distribution and disease levels of BBD on Kaua'i*
3. *Which species are affected?*
4. *What is the rate of progression of the lesion?*
5. *How virulent is this BBD?*
6. *Who are the pathogens involved?*

# IS THIS REALLY BBD?



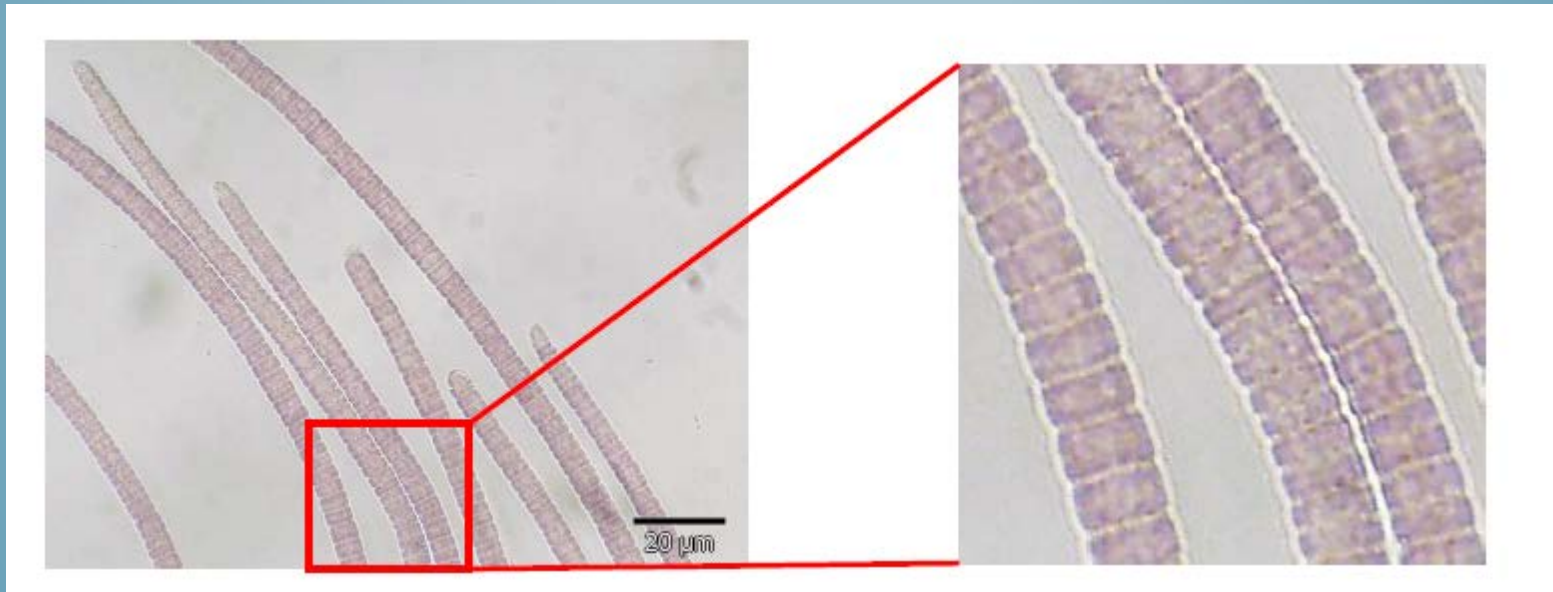
- Observed in the Caribbean Indo-Pacific, and Red Sea;
- Not host specific
- Consists of a microbial consortium
- Creates a sulfate rich microenvironment

(Edmonds 1991; Richardson 1997; Frias-Lopez et al 2004; Sussman et al 2006; Rasoulouniriana et al 2009; Cassamata et al 2012)

BBD lesion front

# IS THIS REALLY BBD?

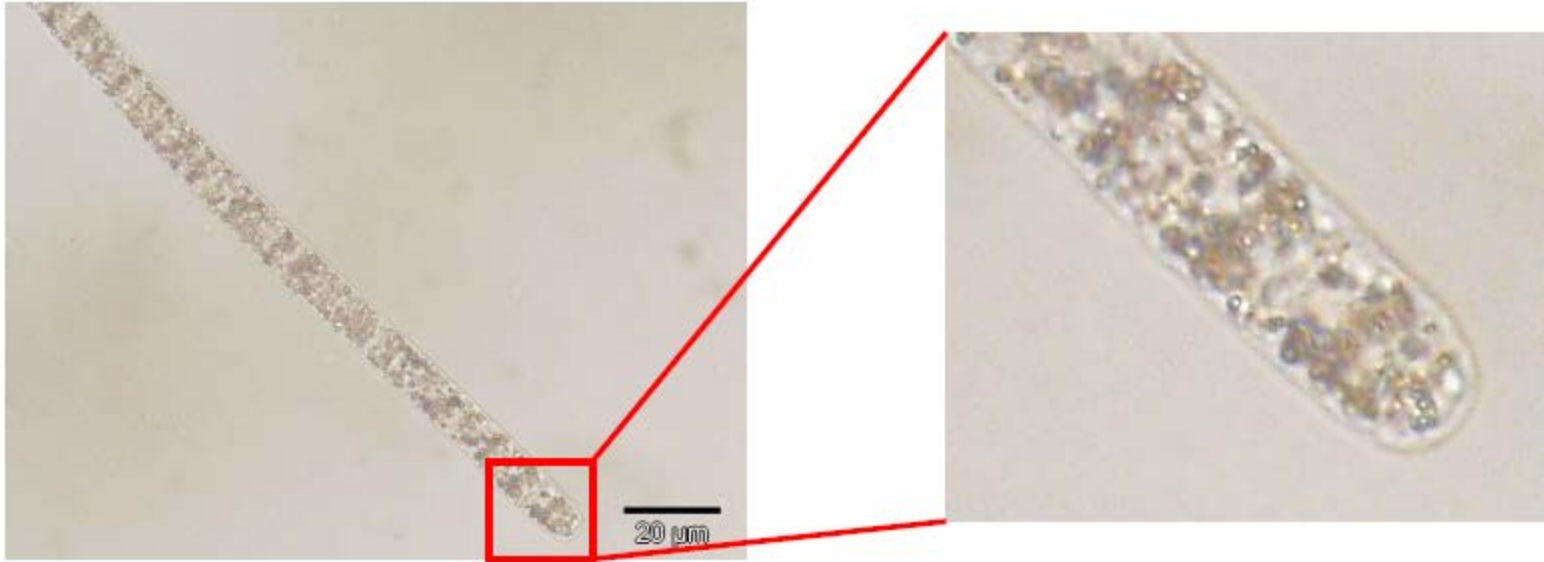
*Histology results (T. Work) confirmed association of Cyanobacteria with lesions.*



- *Identified as Pseudoscillatoria*
- *99% similar to cyanobacteria responsible for BBD in the Red Sea and Palau*

# IS THIS REALLY BBD?

- *Sulfur-oxidizing bacteria (Beggiatoa)*
- *Sulfate reducing bacteria*



- Granules are inclusion bodies of sulfur

Dr. Callahan (UH Micro)

*Bacterial consortium identified. Confirmed as Black Band Disease (BBD).*

*Also gives us the pathogens involved.*

# WHAT IS THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND DISEASE LEVELS OF BBD ON KAUA'I?



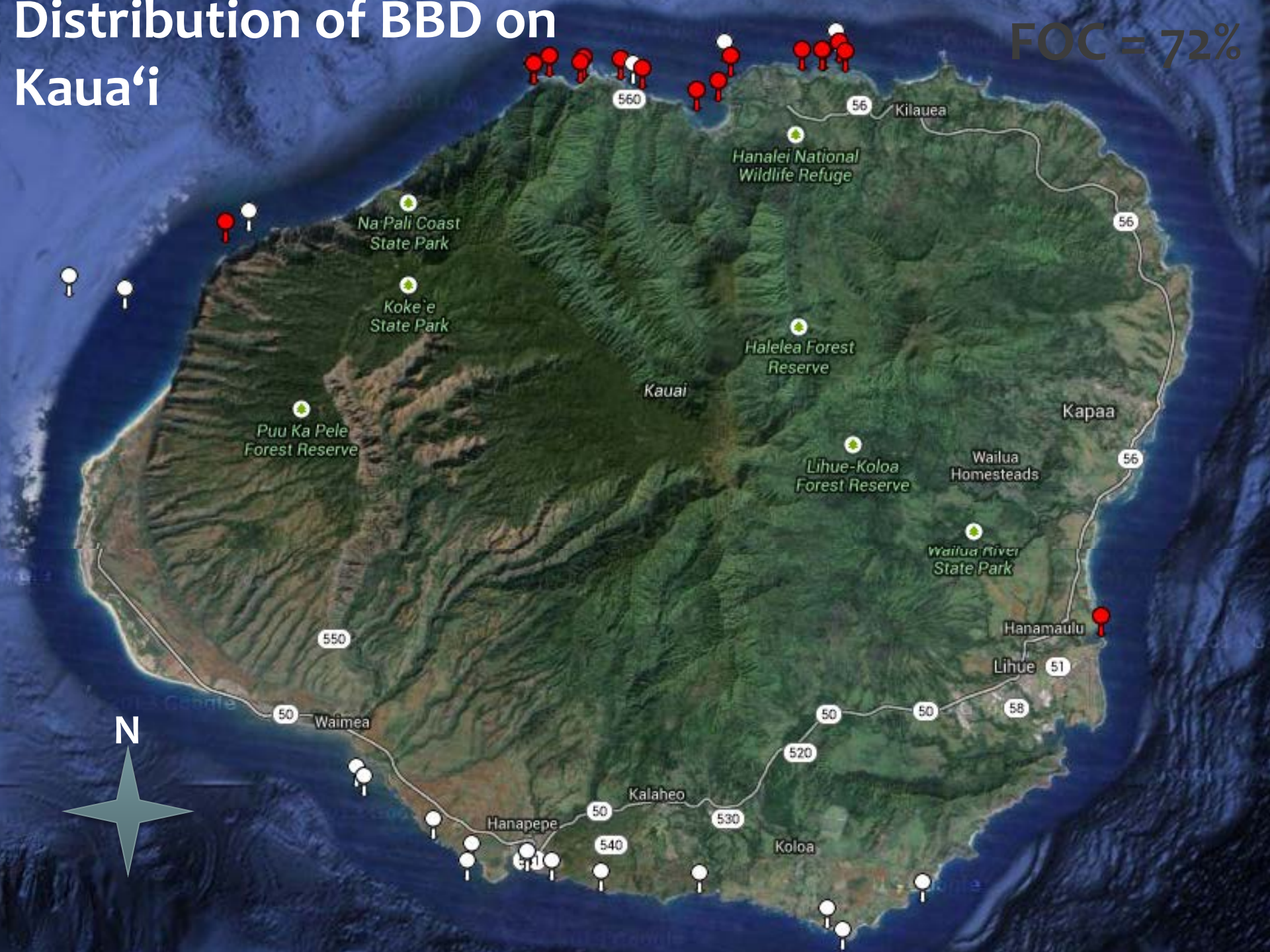


## Distribution of Black Band Like Disease on Kaua'i



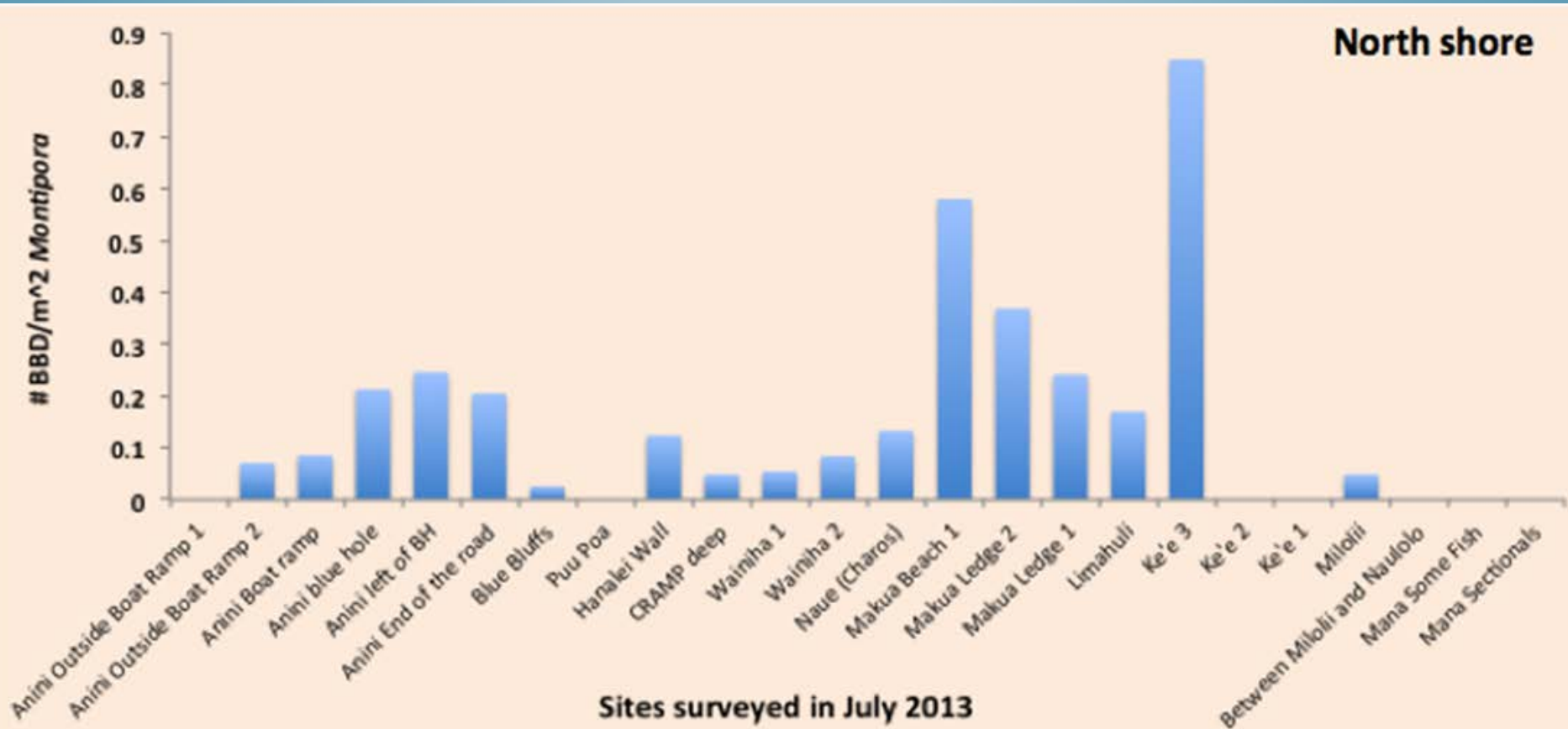
# Distribution of BBD on Kaua'i

FOC = 72%





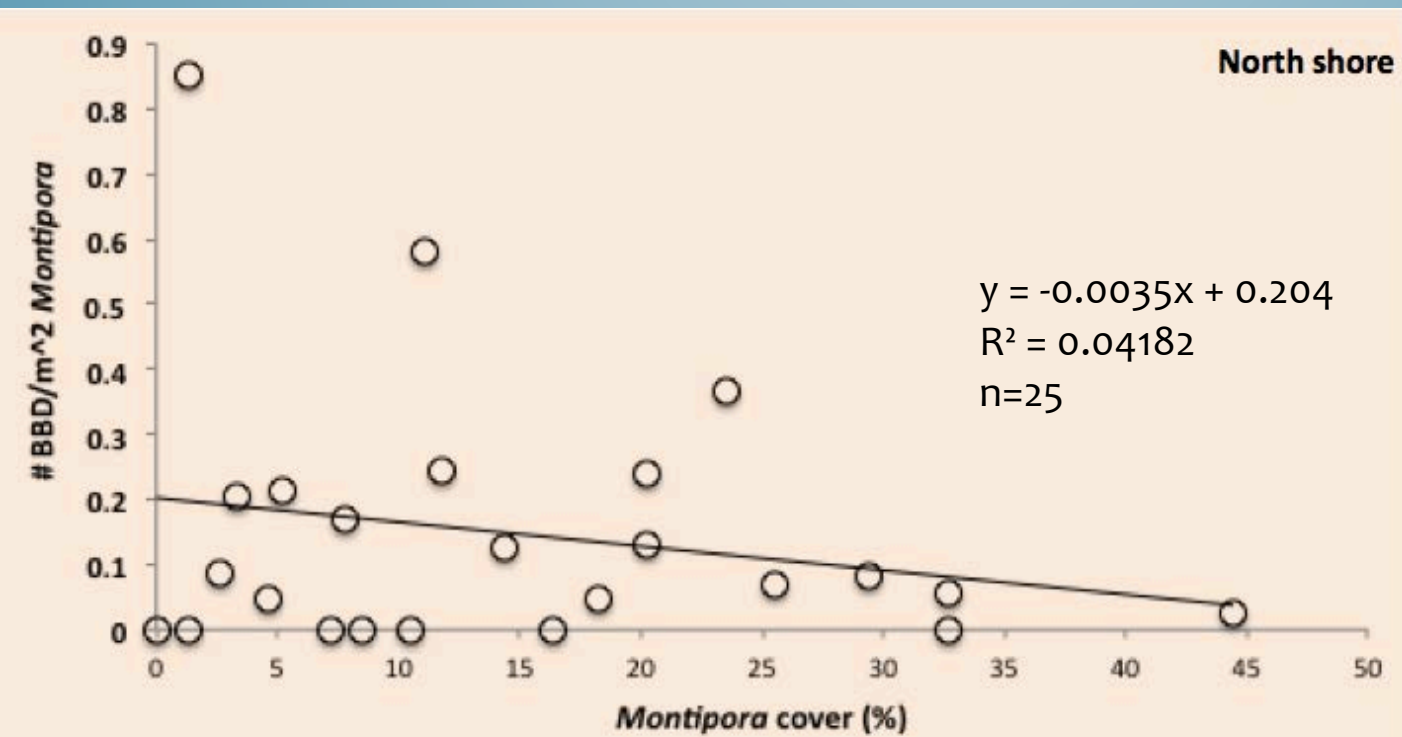
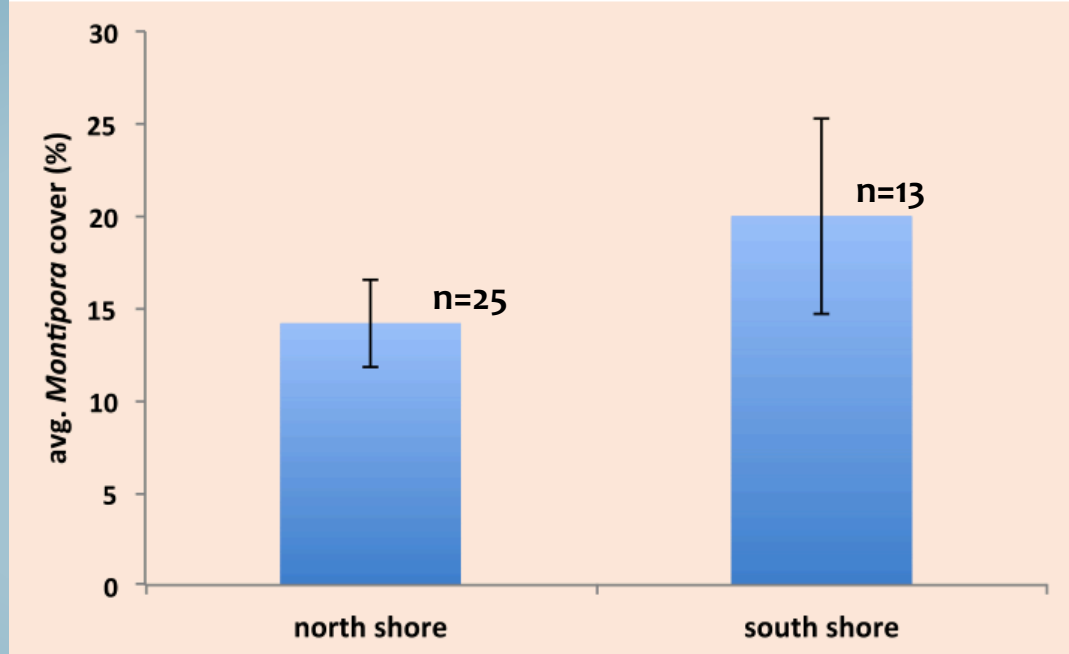
# DISEASE LEVELS ON NORTH SHORE



*Hot spots of occurrence*

Runyon  
unpublished data

No relation of host abundance to disease abundance



Runyon  
unpublished data

# Disease Distribution and Prevalence

## Anini Beach:

**Oct. 2012**

$$8/133 = 6\%$$

**Nov. 2012**

$$2/98 = 2\%$$

**June 2013**

$$1/122 = 0.82\%$$

## Anini Boat Ramp:

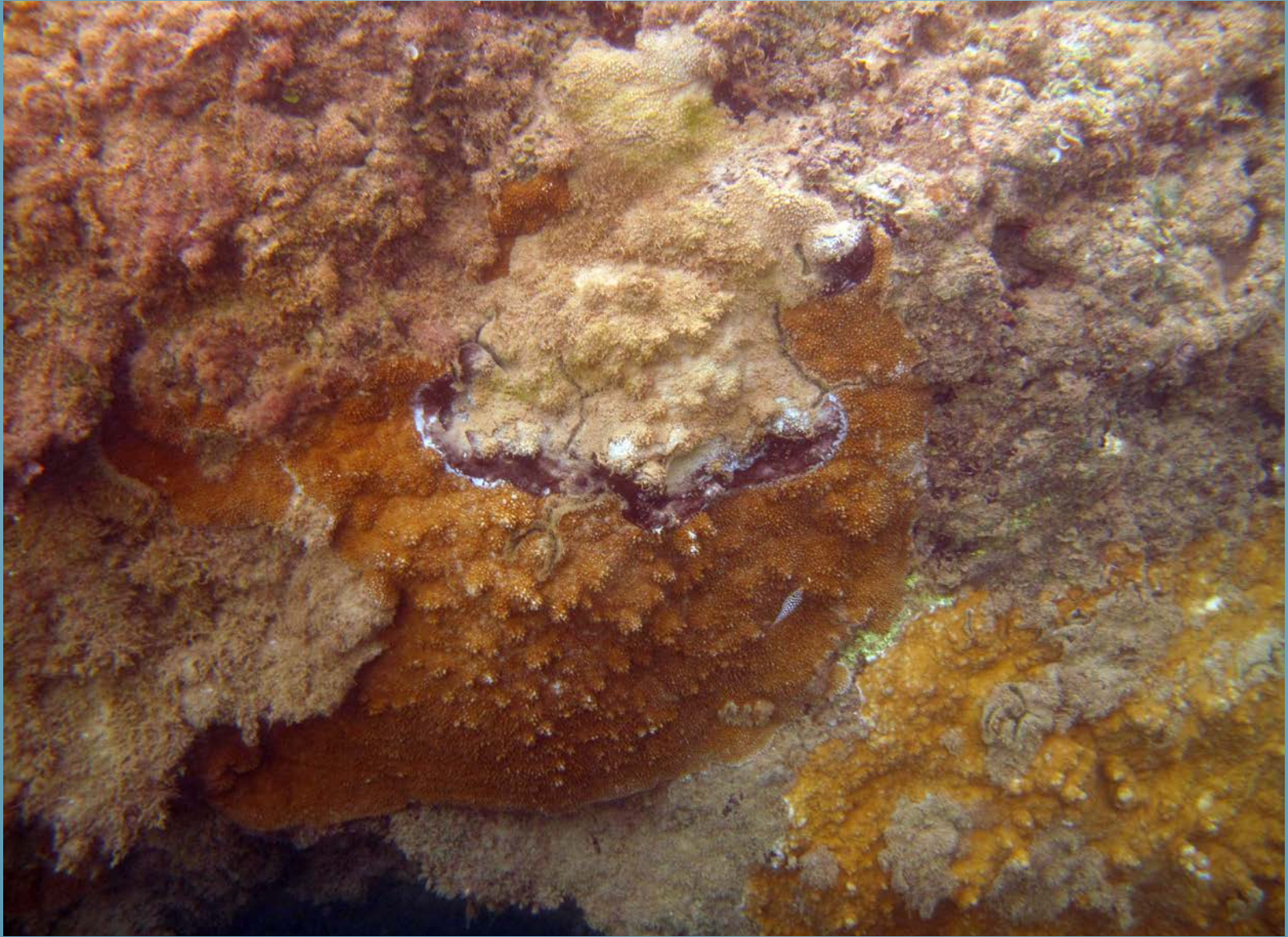
**Nov. 2012**

$$13/170 = 7.6\%$$

**June 2013**

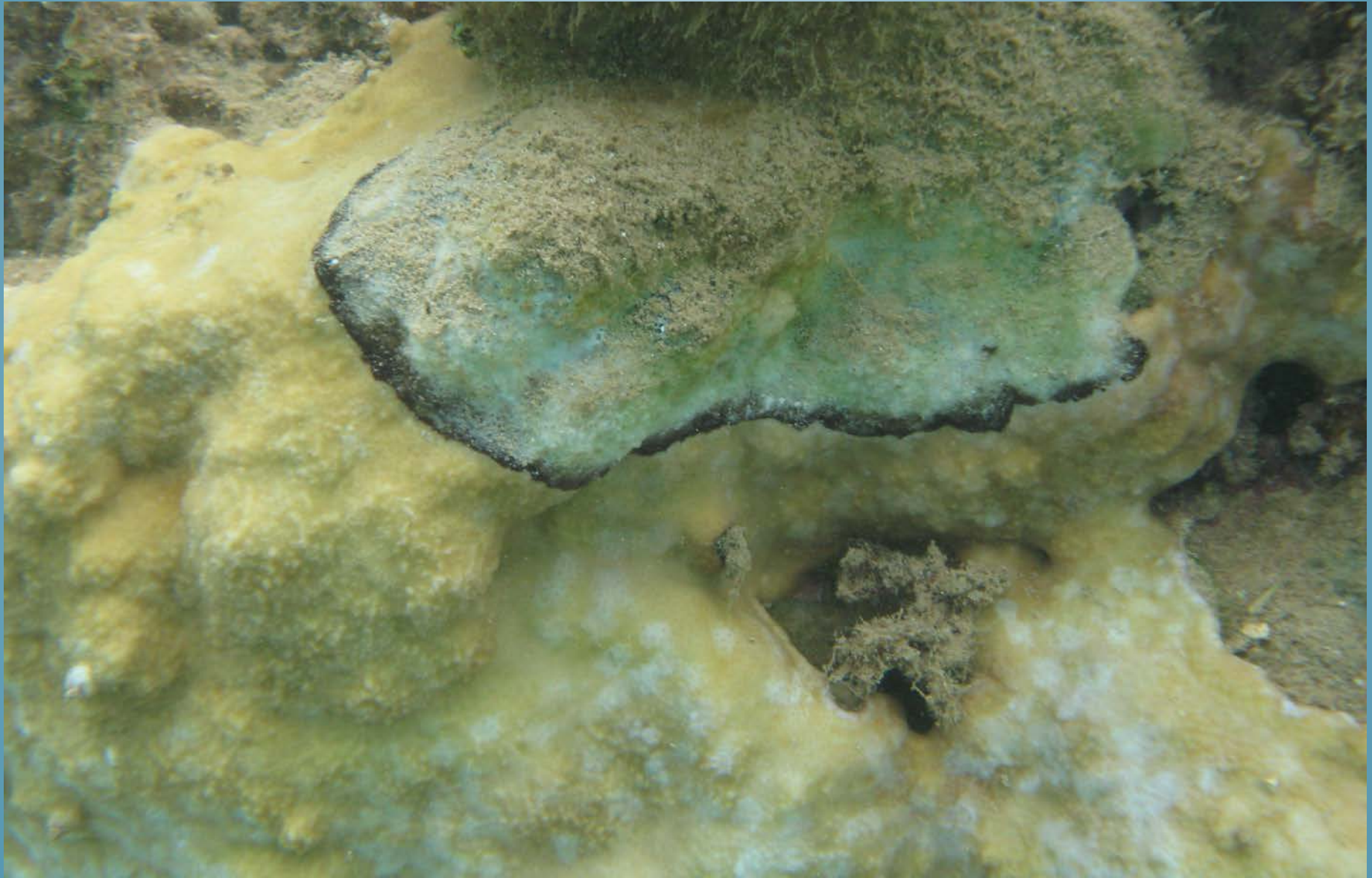
$$1/85 = 1.2\%$$

# WHICH SPECIES ARE AFFECTED?



*Montipora capitata*

# WHICH SPECIES ARE AFFECTED?



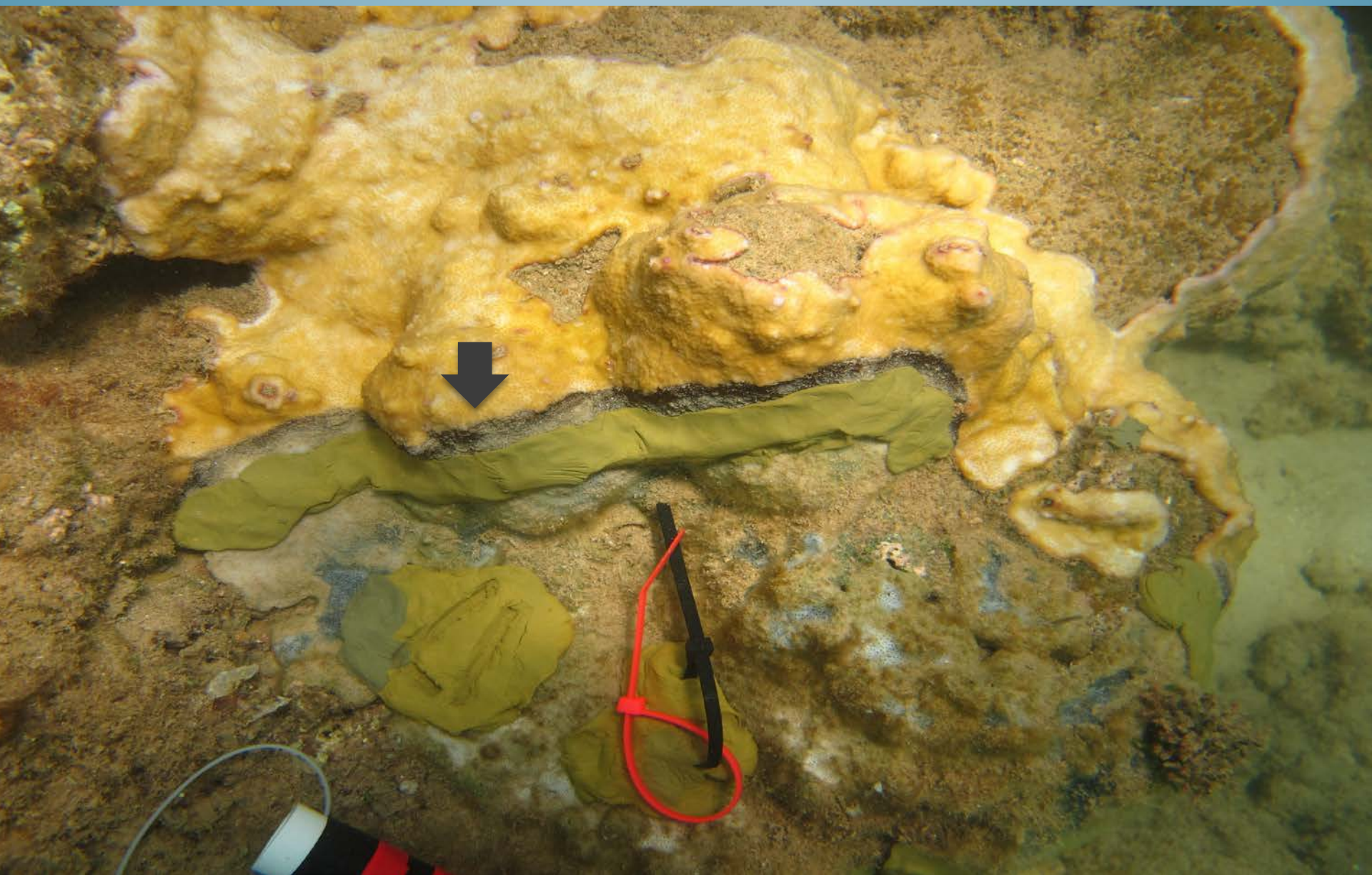
*Montipora patula*

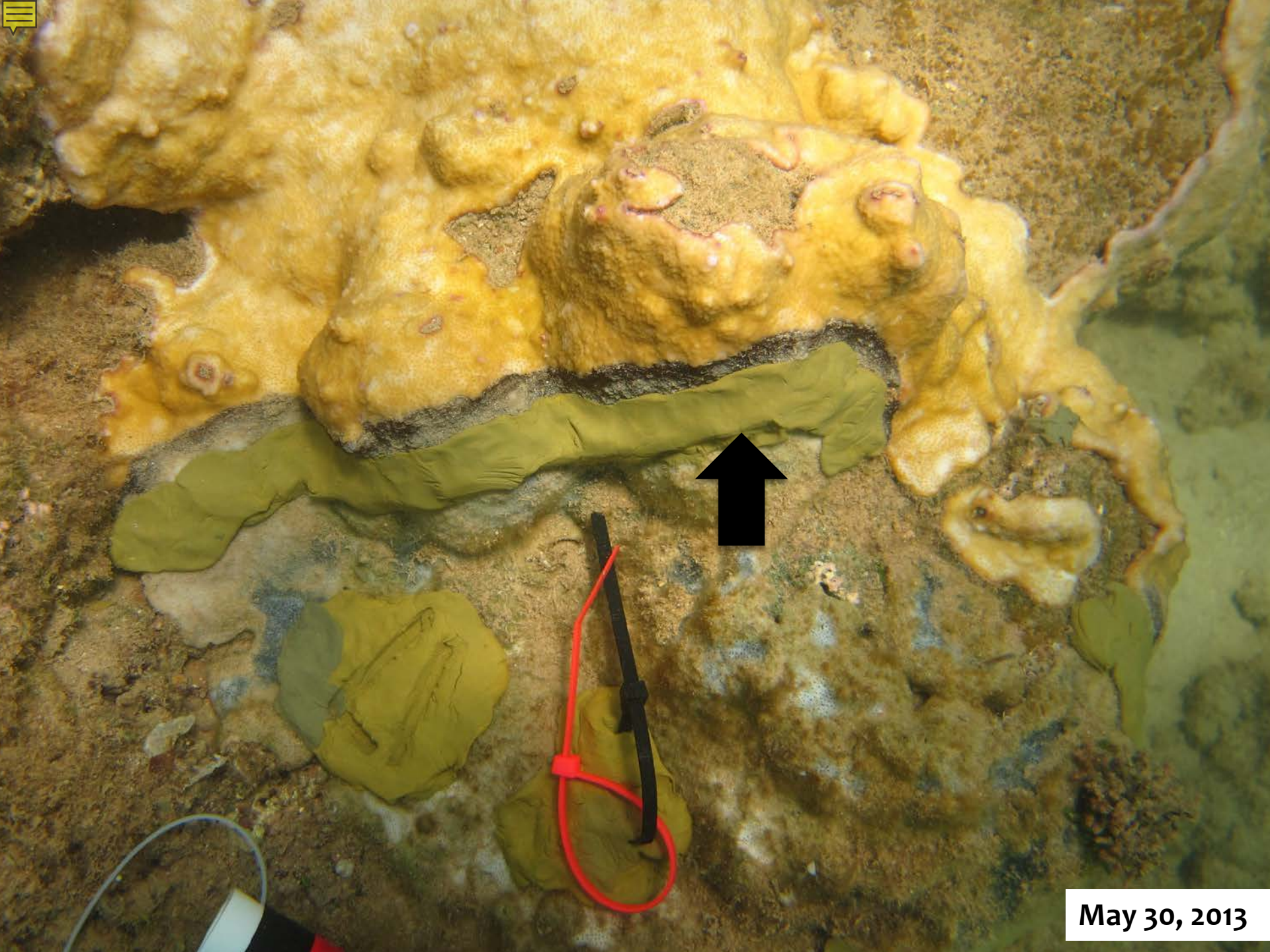
# WHICH SPECIES ARE AFFECTED?



*Montipora flabellata*

# WHAT IS THE RATE OF PROGRESSION OF THE LESION?



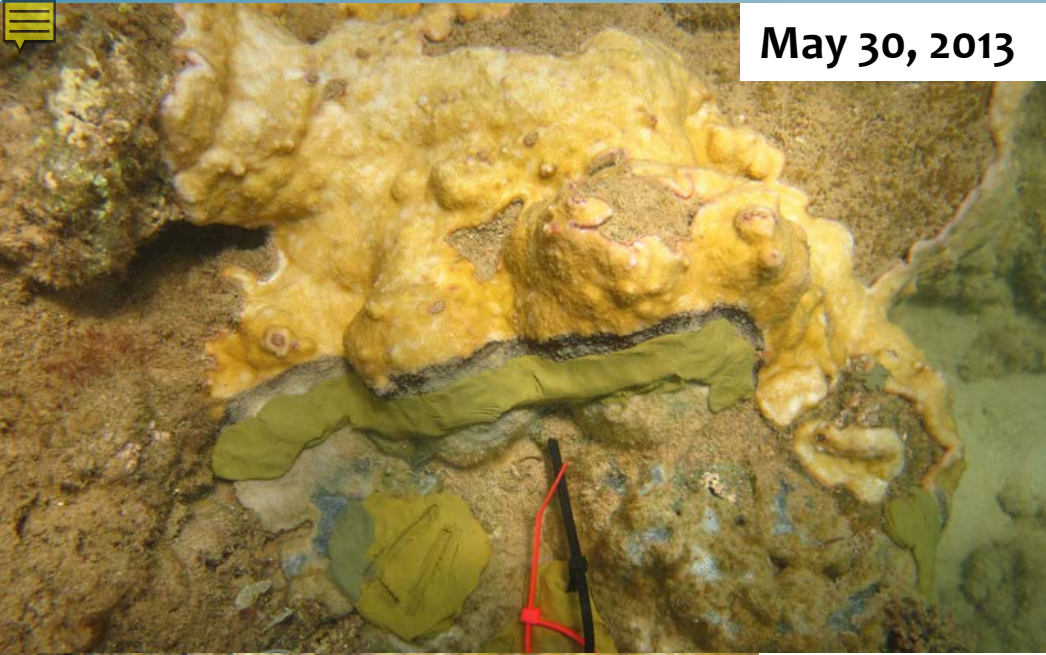


May 30, 2013

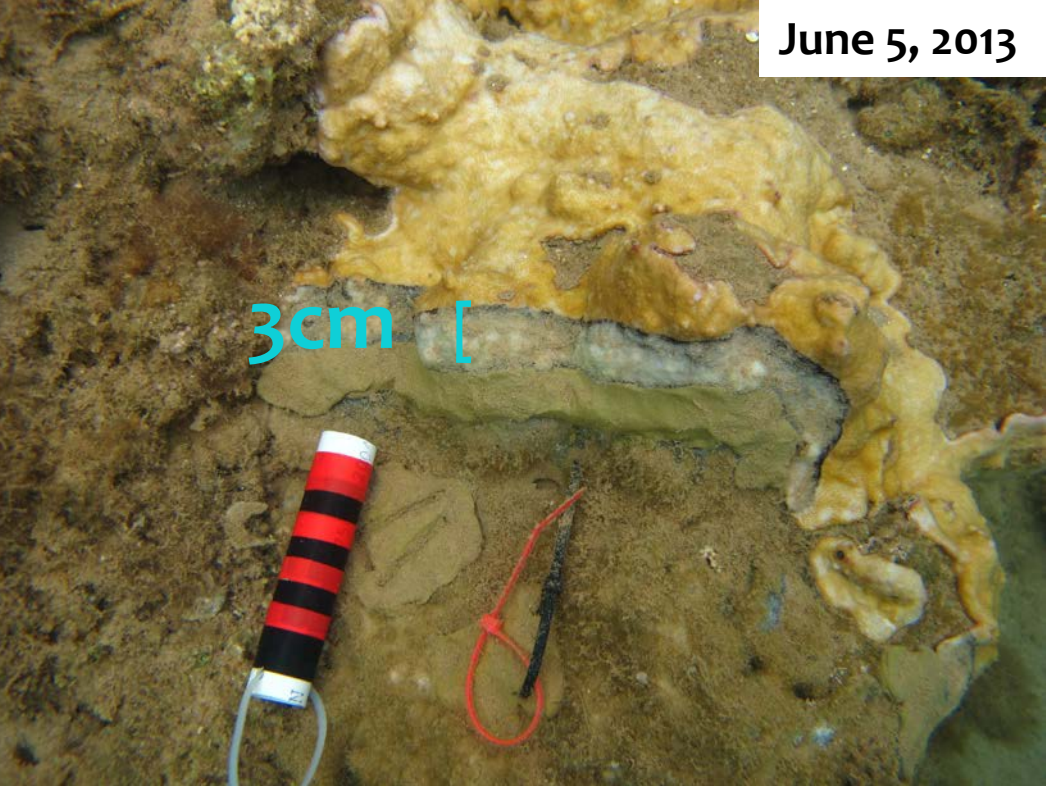




May 30, 2013



June 5, 2013

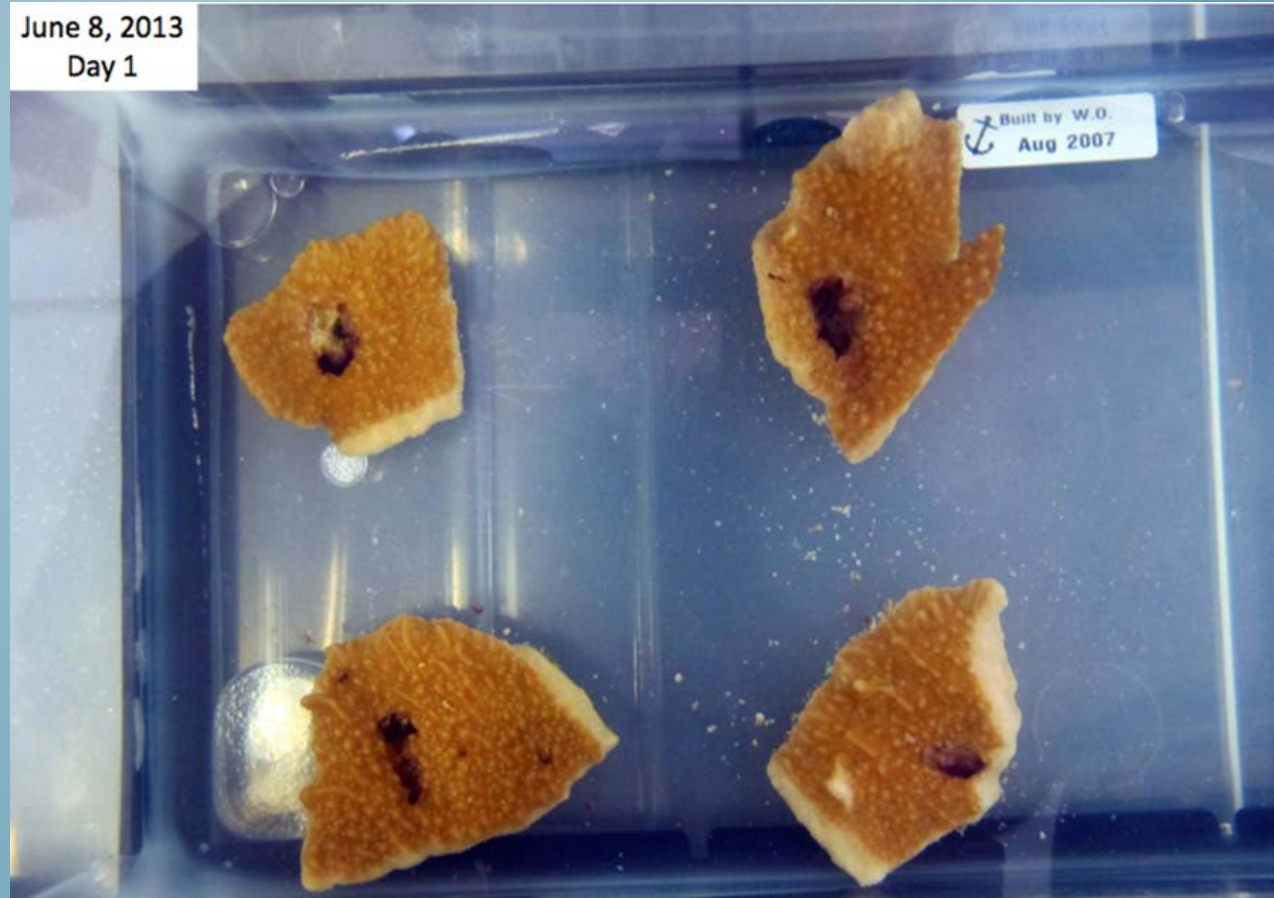


# WHAT IS THE RATE OF PROGRESSION?

Average movement of the lesion across colony  $6.5 \pm SE$   
 $0.33\text{mm/day } n=48$

# HOW VIRULENT IS THE BBD?

- *Infection trials*  
*n=18*
- *Inoculated*  
*with material*  
*from the field*
- *Photographed*  
*over time*



June 7, 2013  
Day 1



*17/18  
treatments  
showed  
signs of  
infection*

June 10, 2013  
Day 3



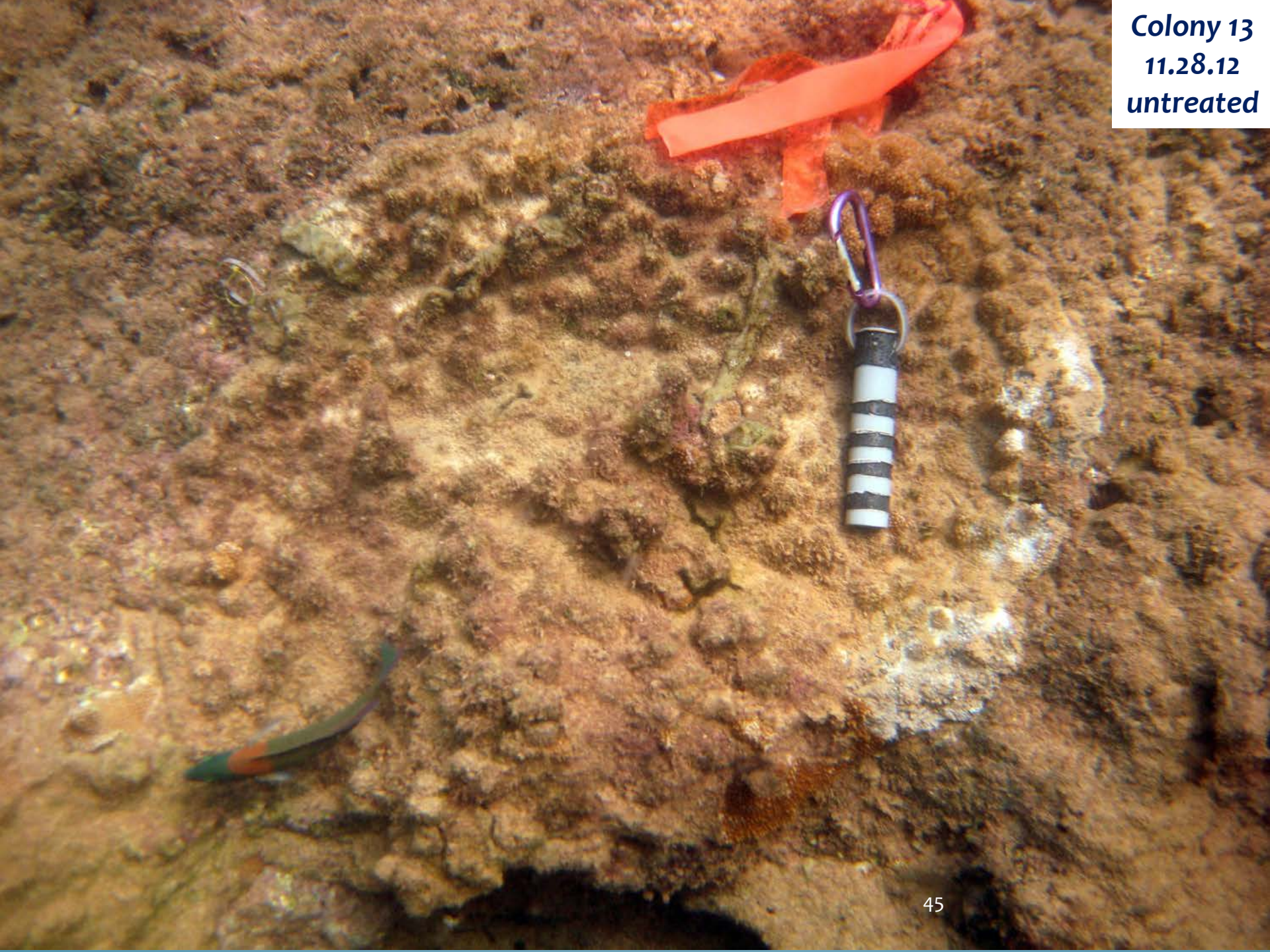
Runyon unpublished data

# Disease virulence in the field

Colony 13  
10.1.12  
untreated



Colony 13  
11.28.12  
untreated

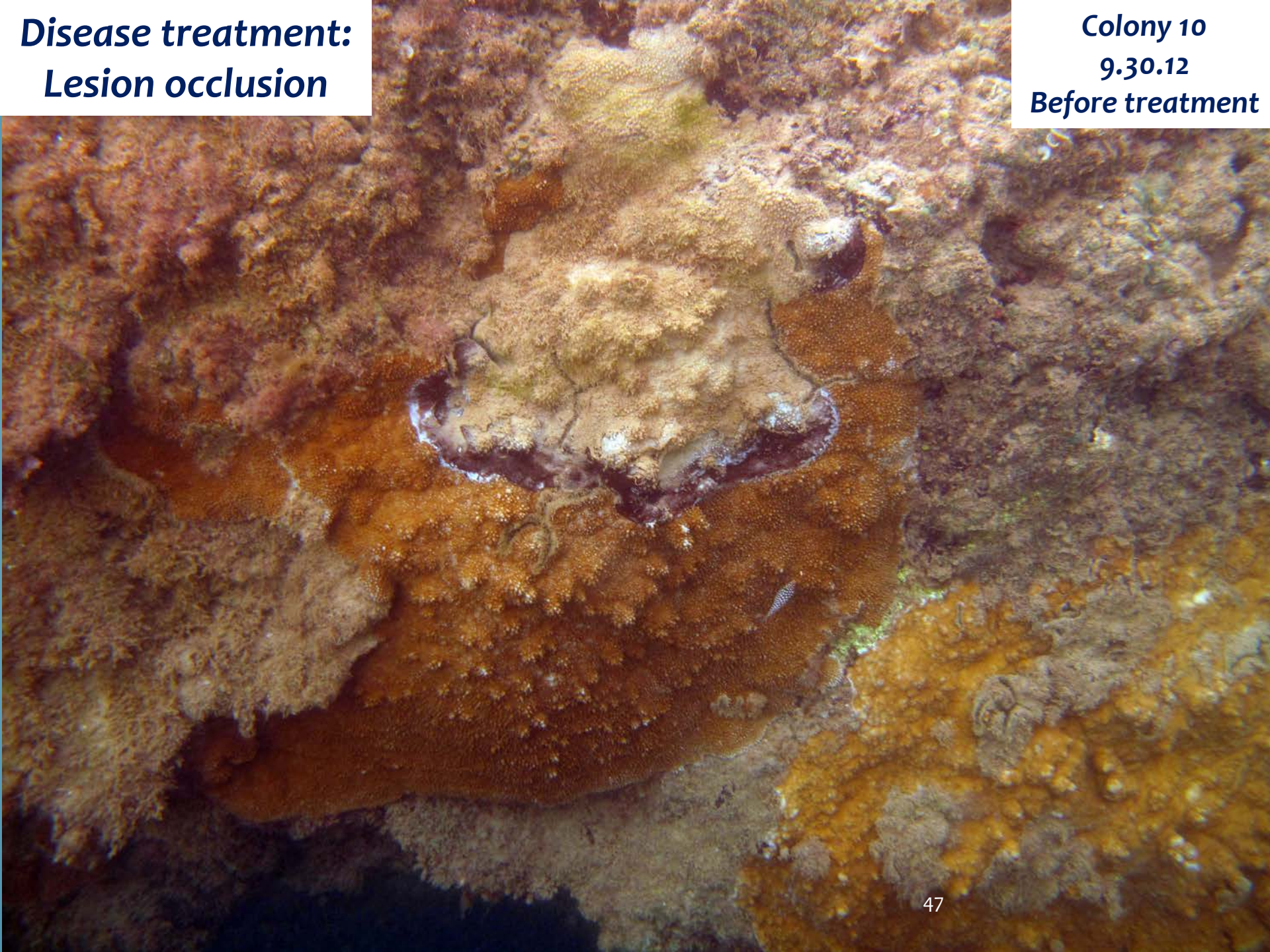


Colony 13  
5.29.13  
untreated



**Disease treatment:  
Lesion occlusion**

**Colony 10  
9.30.12  
Before treatment**



Colony 10  
9.30.12  
After treatment





Colony 10

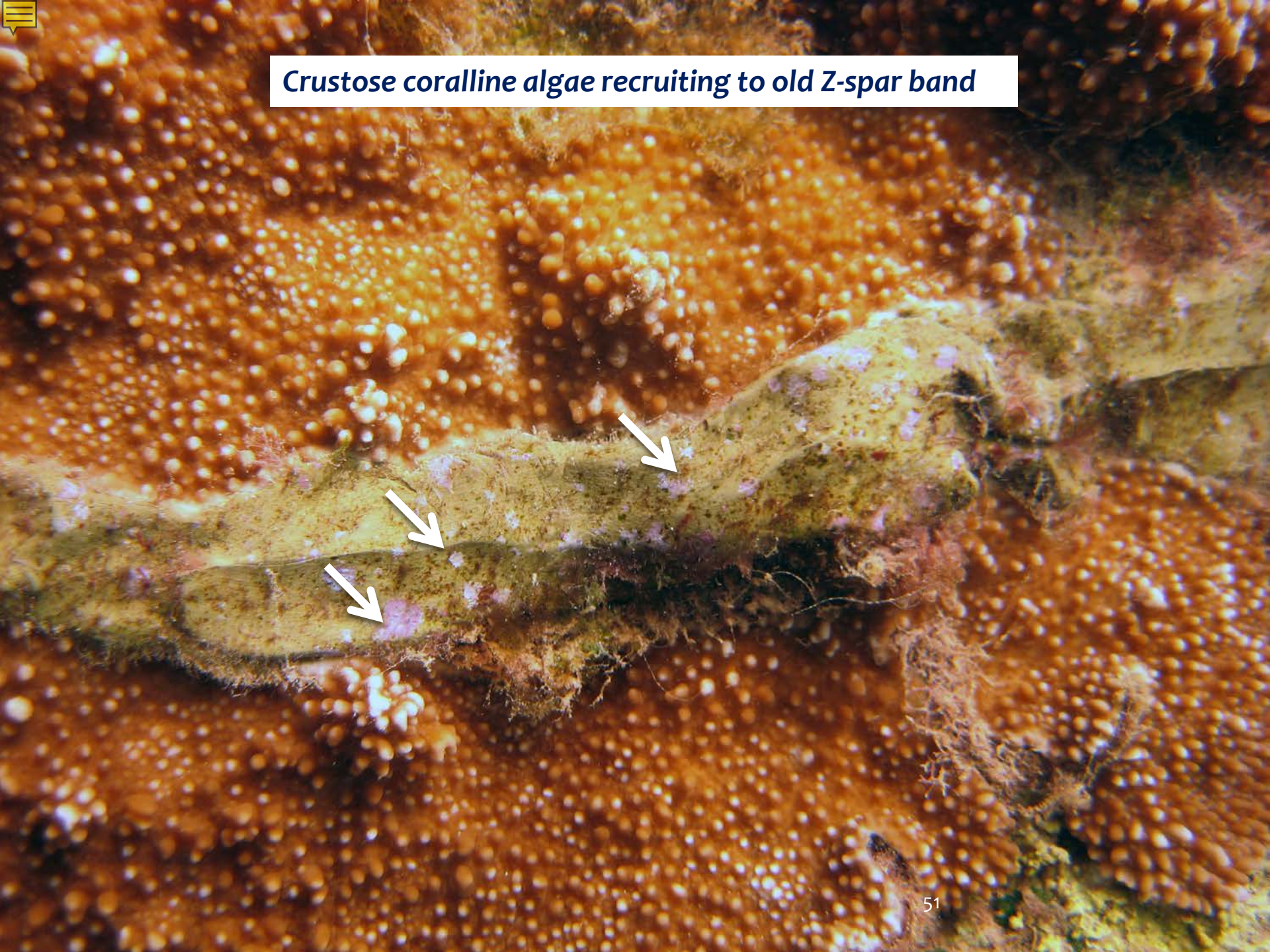
11.28.12



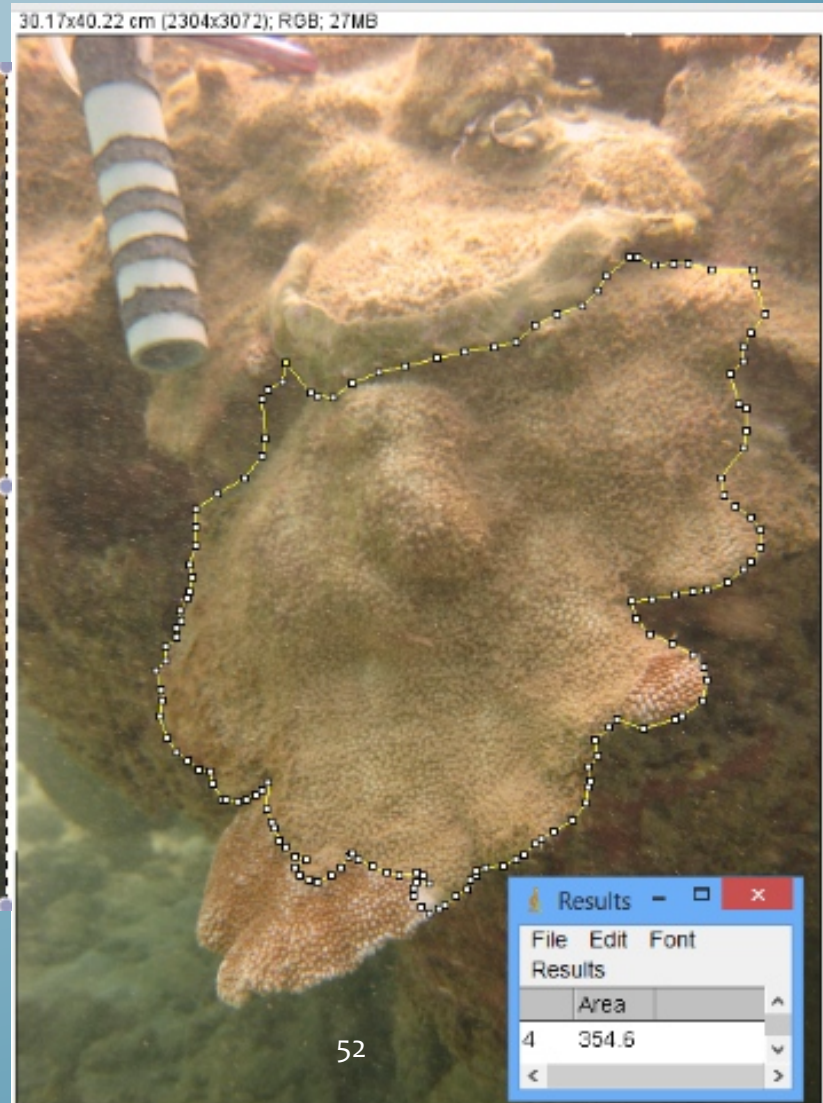
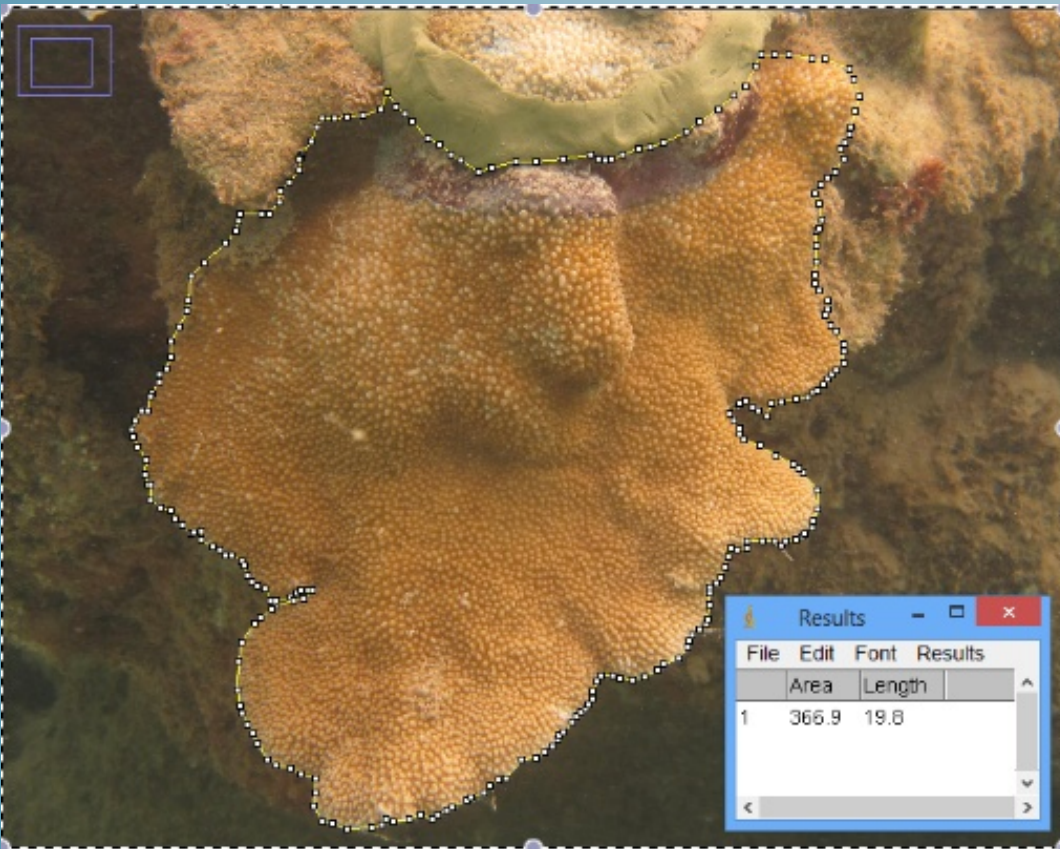
Colony 10  
May 29, 2013



*Crustose coralline algae recruiting to old Z-spar band*



# Ongoing digital analysis to measure amount of tissue loss





# Disease Virulence & Treatment

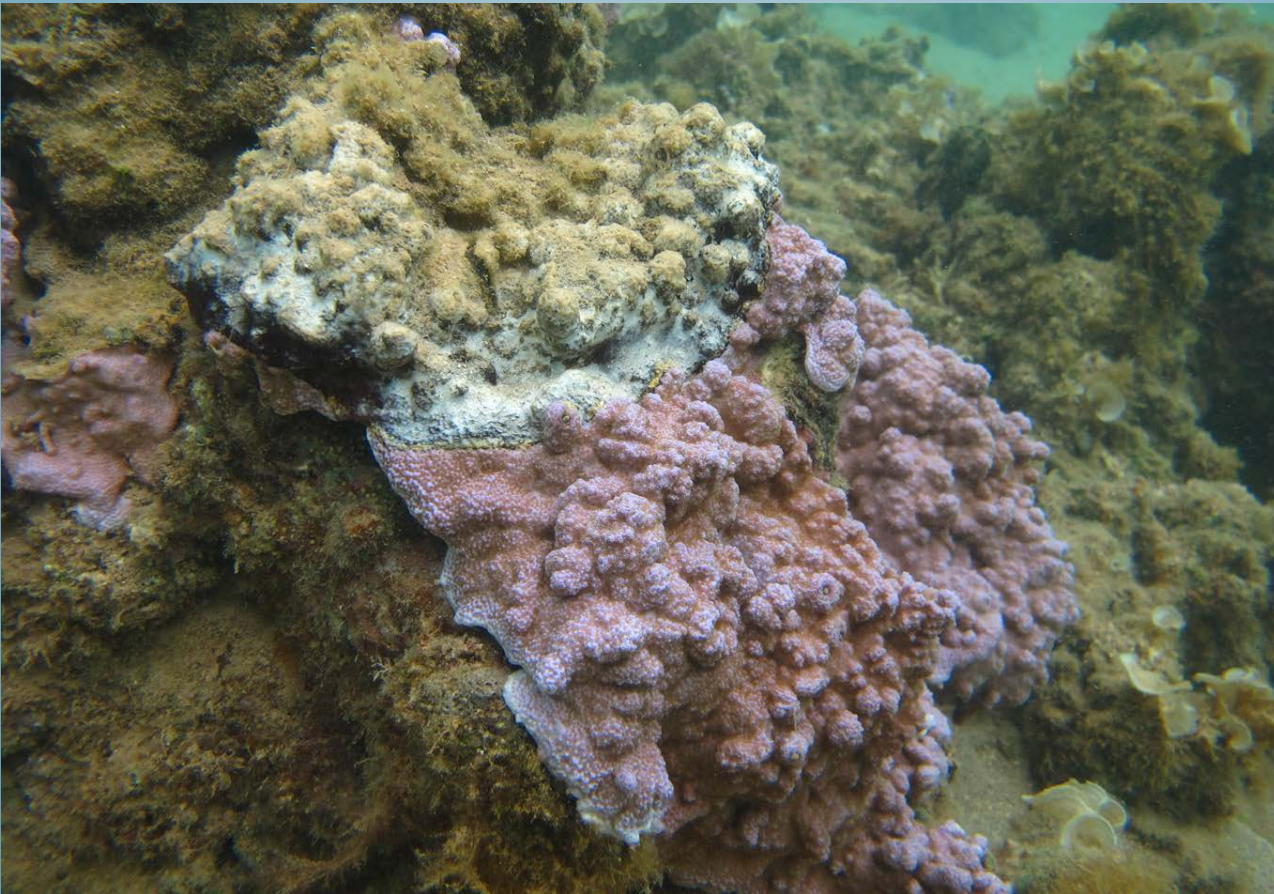
## Untreated colonies (n=8)

- Case fatality rate = 25%
- Morbidity rate of colonies = 100%
- Avg. amount of tissue loss/colony = 65.9%
- Range = 12.8% - 100%

## Treated colonies (n=8)

- Case fatality rate = 0%
- Morbidity rate of colonies = 50%
- Avg. amount of tissue loss/colony = 4.4%
- Range = 0% - 35.4%

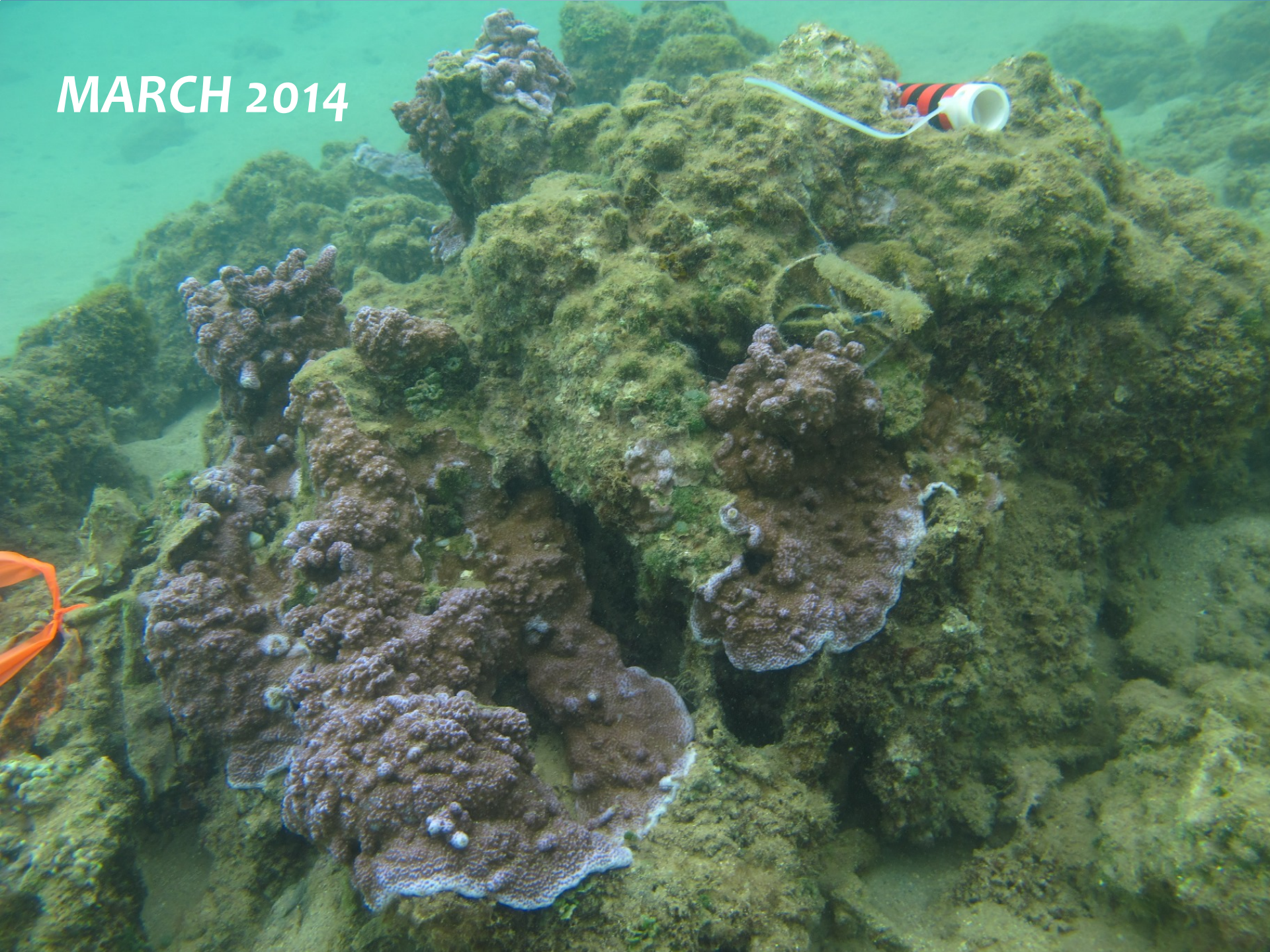
- Ongoing monitoring of colonies to further understand virulence
  - Seasonal difference
  - Difference between species



JULY 2013

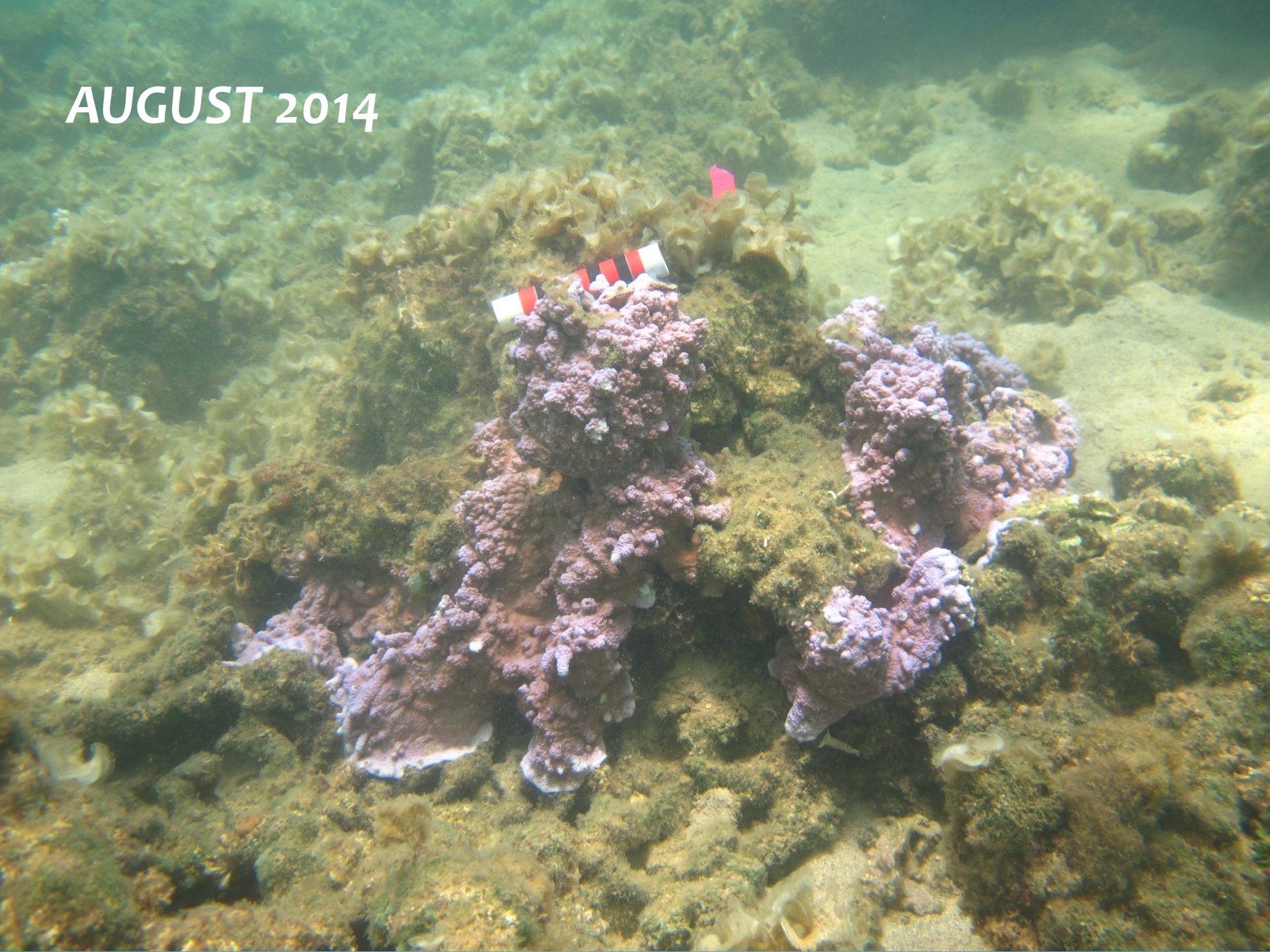


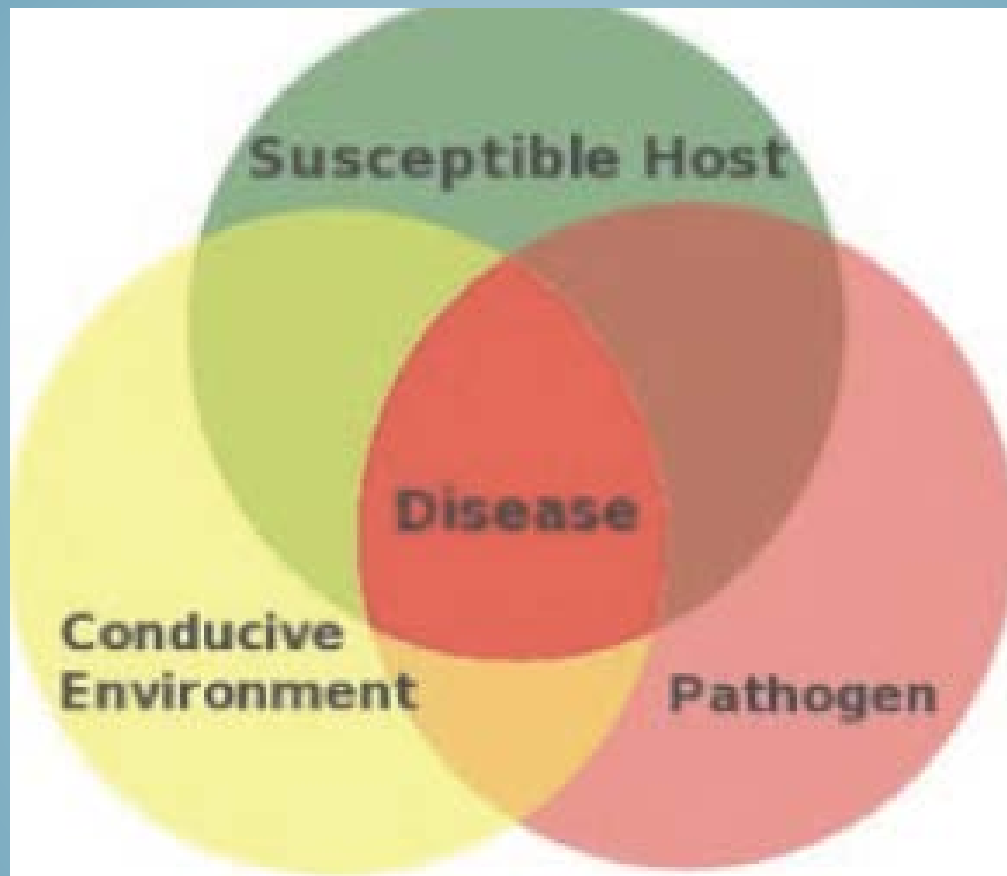
MARCH 2014





AUGUST 2014





# CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT?

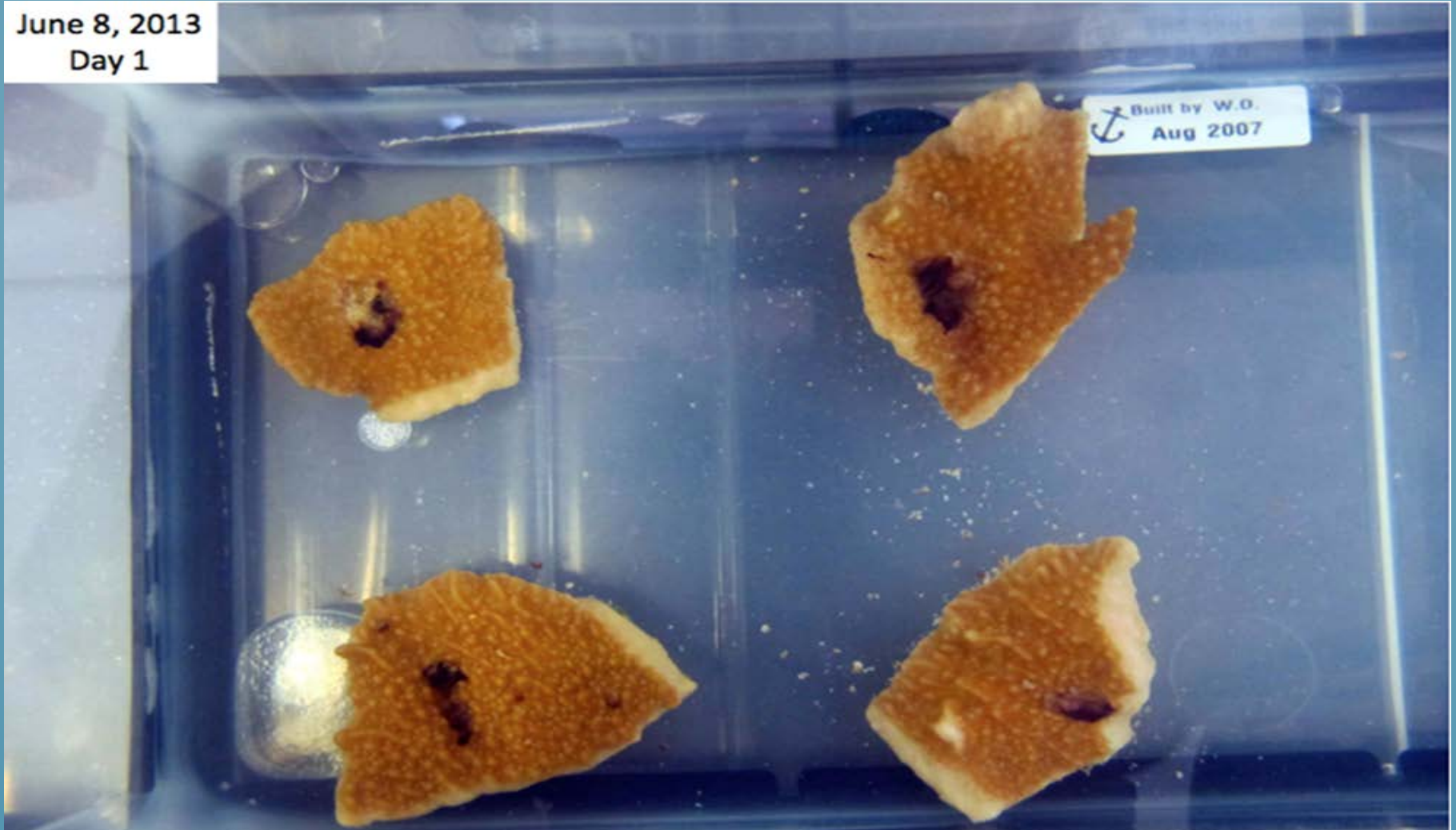
- *Mapping environmental factors*
  - *Total Suspended Solids*
  - *Sediment Sampling*
  - *Water Temperature*
  - *Water Quality Data*
  - *Rainfall*
  - *Hydrology Data*
- *Aquaria Studies to manipulate environmental factors*



# PATHOGEN?

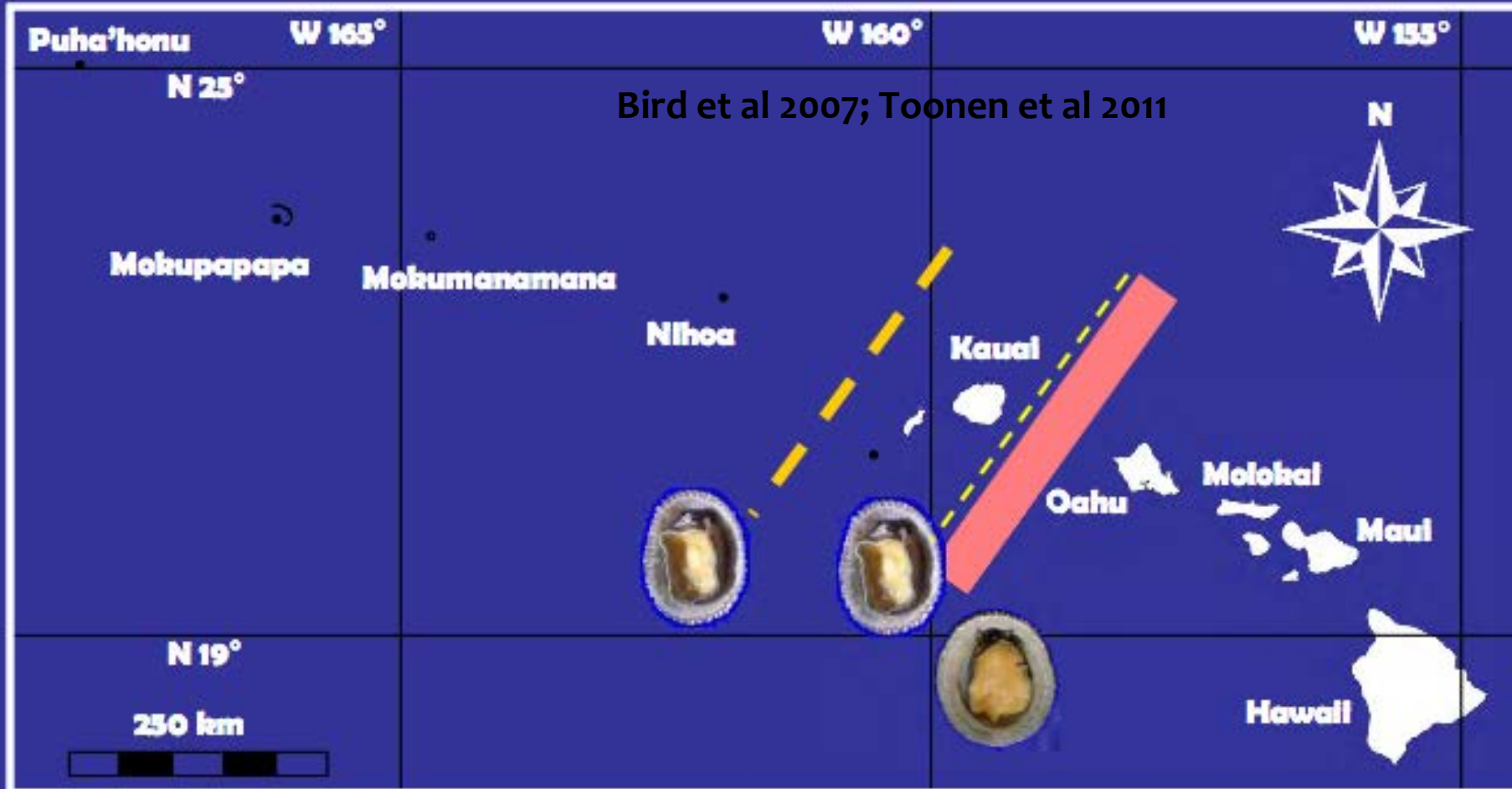
- *Aquaria Studies to study behavior and transmission*

June 8, 2013  
Day 1



# SUSCEPTIBLE HOST?

- *Genetic susceptibility to disease?*



- *Aquaria Studies to better understand environmental factors causing host to be more susceptible*

# KAUA'I MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TEAM

- *Officially convened at the beginning of 2014*
- *Responsibilities include:*
  - *Review incoming data*
  - *Communicate findings to the public*
  - *Assess effective management options to mitigate impact and/or promote recovery*
- *Current Members:*
  - *Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)*
  - *DLNR- Division of Aquatic Resources*
  - *U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS)*
  - *Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology (HIMB)*
  - *University of Hawaii –School of Ocean and Earth Science Technology*
  - *Environmental Protection Agency*
  - *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)*
  - *Eyes of the Reef (EOR)*

# KAUA'I MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TEAM

- **Current Goal**

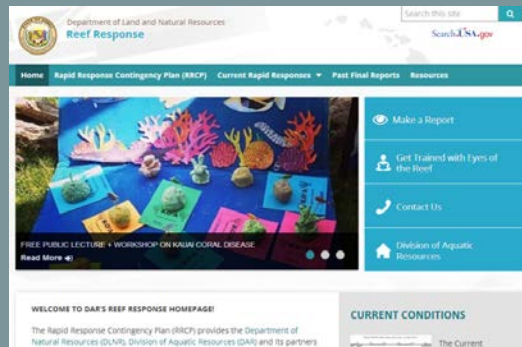
- *Identify narrow set of factors that are driving the coral disease outbreak and effective management actions that can be taken.*

- **Tasks essential to achieving goal:**

1. *Biomarker research to identify key stressors on a molecular level*
2. *Black Band Disease pathogen field study*
3. *Source water and sediment testing*
4. *Community outreach and participation*
5. *Coordination of the Kauai coral disease Response Team*

# KAUA'I MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TEAM OUTREACH EFFORT

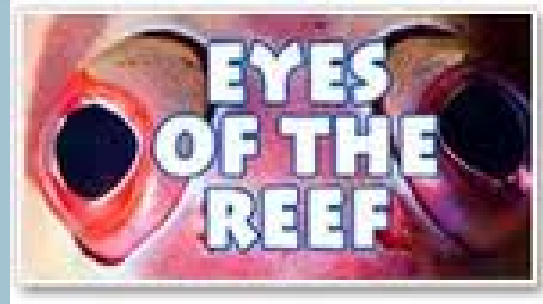
- 2014 outreach launch:
  - Reef Response website
  - Kauai coral disease video
  - Outreach through DAR Education Specialist, EOR coordinator





# WHAT WE ALL CAN DO?

1. *Get wet!*
2. *Use fertilizer wisely.*
3. *Water smart outdoors.*
4. *Be an informed consumer.*
5. *Learn about your wastewater & sewage system.*
6. *Practice good coral reef etiquette.*
7. *Practice pono fishing.*
8. *Support local conservation efforts.*
9. *Lend a hand!*
10. *Keep informed.*



[dlnr.hawaii.gov/reefresponse/](http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/reefresponse/)



MAHALO!

