Div OF WATER QUALITY Parker

NEUSE RIVER FISH KILL EVENTS

2009

Jason Green Maverick Raber





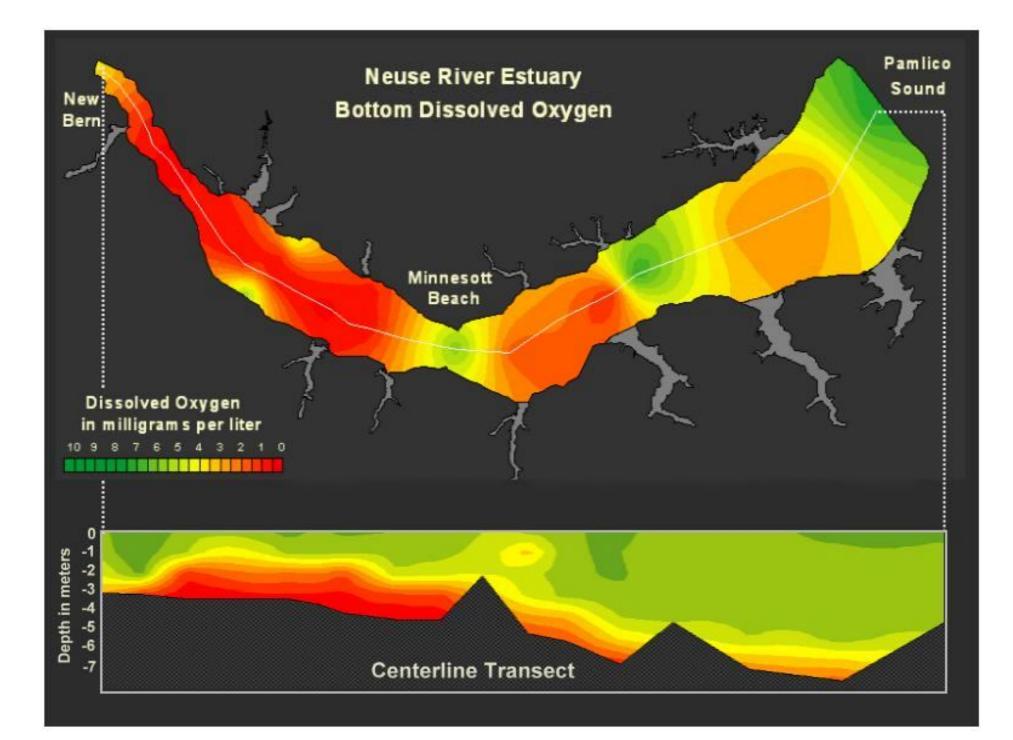
Over 10.2 million dead Atlantic menhaden 35 square mile area, 15 miles long Lasted Sept. through Oct. Concentrated near New Bern

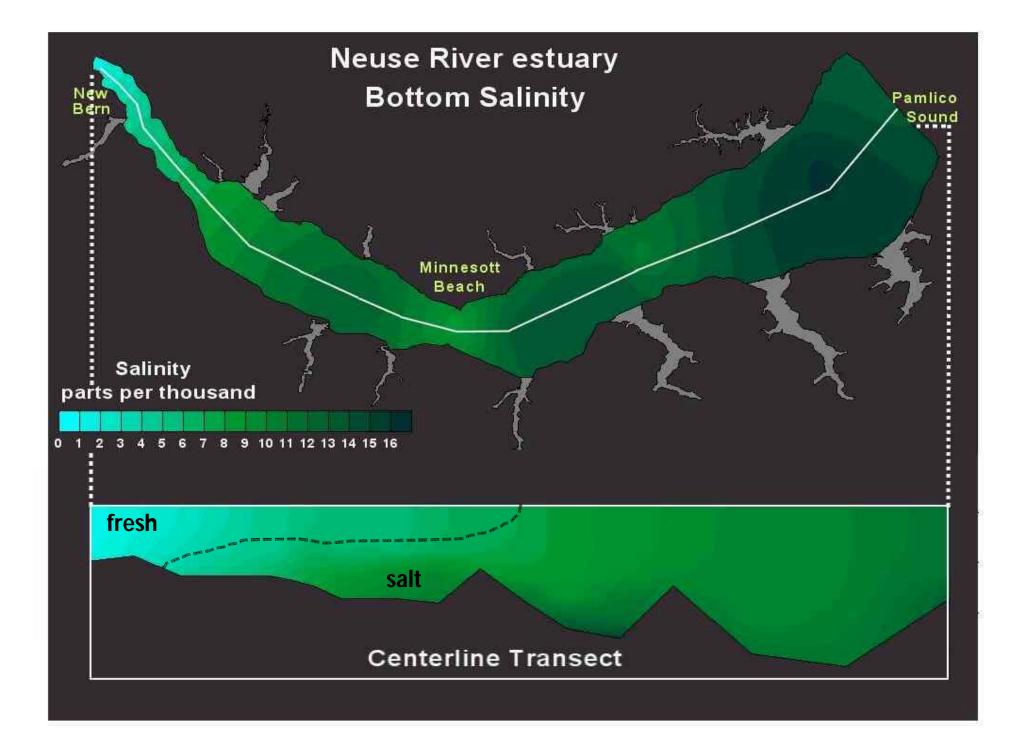


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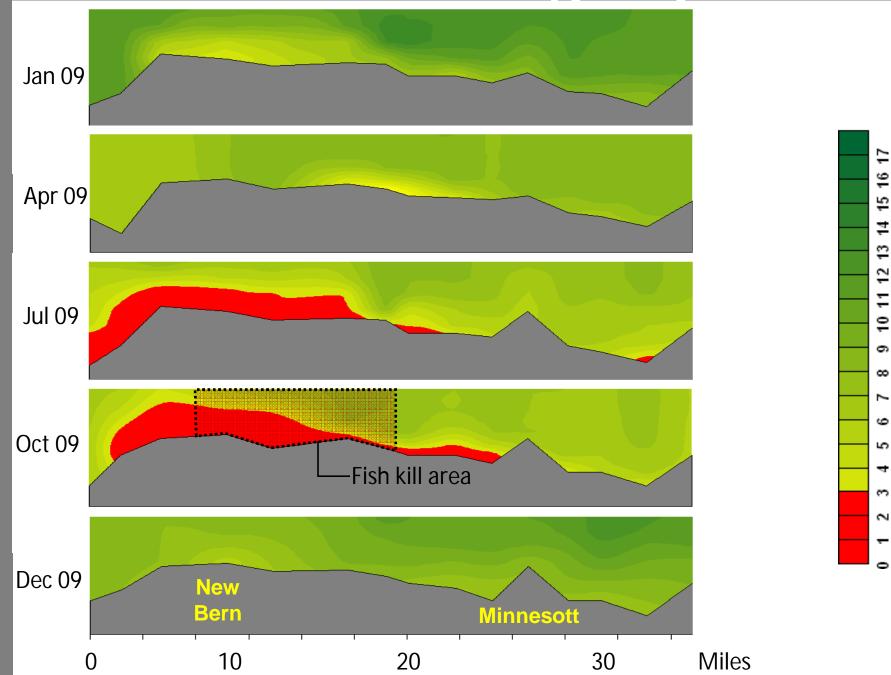
elev 21 ft

Bern





Neuse River Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)



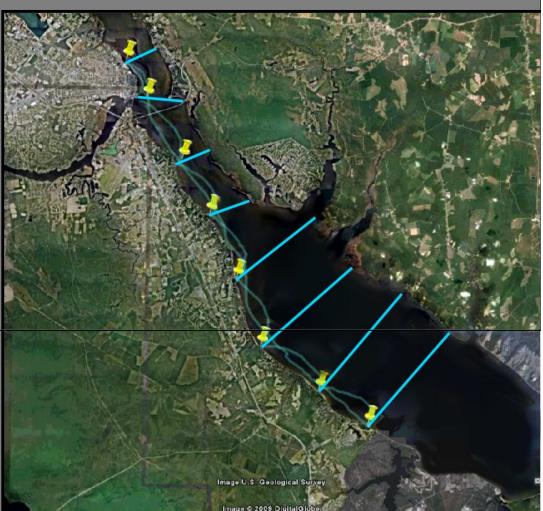
Why Menhaden?

- Small sensitive fish
- Swim in large, dense schools
- Are very susceptible to Low D.O.



Neuse fish kill investigations

- Methods (American Fisheries Society)
- Use calibrated
 equipment
- Collect samples
- Review data



Stressors examined fall 2009

- Low dissolved oxygen
- Overcrowding of fish
- Toxic Algae
- Ulcerative Mycosis (lesions)
- Parasite related stresses
- Toxic compounds

presentpresentruled outruled outruled outno indication

Fall 2009 fish kill sampling results

Nutrients

- Elevated Nitrogen and Phosphorus
- High ammonia
- Suggests nutrient cycling

Algae

- Typical species for Neuse estuary
- No toxic species in bloom stages (no pfiesteria)



Fish Tissue Analysis (NCSU)

- No lesions observed
- No gill damage
- No other anomalies during histopathic analysis

Similar Previous events (Broad Creek 2001)

•Similar observations in 2009.

•Large dense schools of menhaden

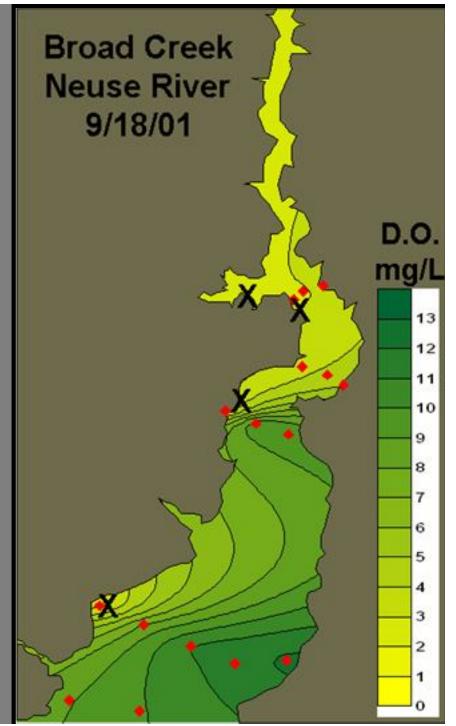
•Fish dying over 1 month

•Singular species involved in event

•Low oxygen levels inside schools

•Normal oxygen levels outside schools

•Low incidence of HAB's , and lesions



Cause of fall 2009 Neuse River fish kill LOW DISOLVED OXYGEN STRESS

Consulted with university researchers to support theory

NCSU Vet School UNC Dr. Mac Law Dr. Hans Pearl, Dr. Ben Pierls, Dr. Nathan Hall

