



Shell Disease in Lobsters from Atlantic Canada




Courtesy - M. Tlusty

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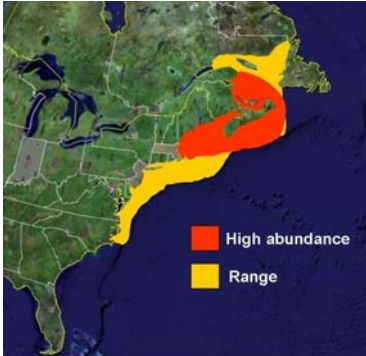


Forms (Types) of Shell Disease


- *Impoundment shell disease* – Bilaterally symmetrical lesions, setal pores, bacteria (*Vibrio* spp.), overcrowding, water quality, diet
- *Burnt (rust) spot shell disease* – Individual lesions, various locations on lobster, fungi and bacteria, offshore canyons, pollution
- *Epidemic (epizootic) shell disease* – Dorsal cephalothorax, dermal gland canals, sensory neuron canals, pore canals, bacteria of Flavobacteriaceae species complex, relatively new disease, global warming



Distribution of American Lobsters




■ High abundance
■ Range



Epidemic (Epizootic) Shell Disease

Host – Pathogen – Environment Focus on Host - Lobsters


- Prevalence depends on season, sex and size of lobsters
- Prevalence highest in May and June, lowest in August
- Occurs in all size classes of lobster
- More common in larger lobsters, especially female
- Molt frequency may reduce severity or onset of shell disease
- Selection for resistance to disease
- *Initial health status important in determining whether or not shell disease develops*



Epidemic (Epizootic) Shell Disease

Host – Pathogen – Environment Focus on Pathogens


- Opportunistic bacteria - Flavobacteriaceae
- Other bacteria
- Community composition of biofilm on surface of lobsters – varies depending on health status of host and environmental conditions
- Secondary organisms (amoebae, diatoms) – contribute to erosion of exoskeleton
- *Initial health status important in determining whether or not shell disease develops*



Epidemic (Epizootic) Shell Disease

Host – Pathogen – Environment Focus on Environment

- Anthropogenic inputs – heavy metals, alkylphenols – Interfere with molting?
- Little correlation between (organic) pollution and shell disease
- Importance of oceanic temperatures – The higher the oceanic temperatures, the higher the prevalence of shell disease.
- Ocean health, global warming
- Epidemic shell disease is moving from south to north.
- *Initial health status important in determining whether or not shell disease develops.*



Recent Cases of Shell Disease in Atlantic Canada -2008

- Fisherman's Harbor, NS. – reported by fisher; not seen at AVC (June)
- Cape John, NS – reported by fisher; not seen at AVC (June)
- Inverness, NS – reported by buyer; not seen at AVC (June)
- Alberton, PEI – reported by buyer; not seen at AVC (June)
- SW Nova Scotia – local purchase; processed at AVC (winter)
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- New London, PEI – reported by fisher; processed at AVC (June)
- Cape Breton, NS – reported by buyer; processed at AVC (June)
- Murray Harbor, PEI – reported by buyer; processed at AVC (June)
- Howard's Cove, PEI – reported by buyer; processed at AVC (Sept)
- Parrsboro, NS – reported by fisher; processed at AVC (July)

