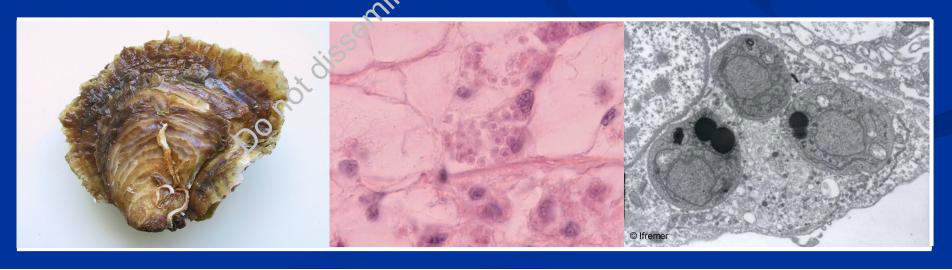
A long term study of bordamiosis in Quiberon bays France

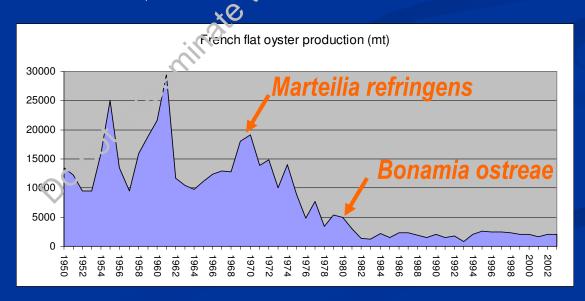
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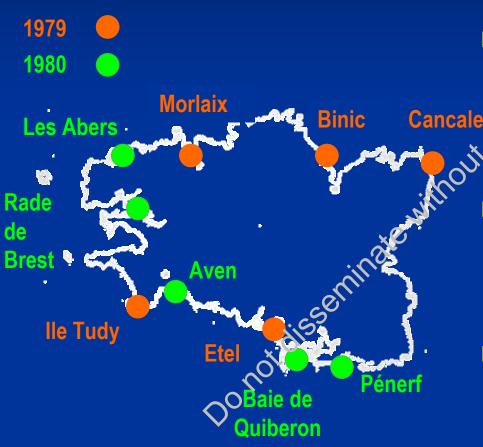


Introduction

- The flat oyster Ostrea edulis was the flagship of the Breton oyster production until two diseases due to the protozoans Bonamia ostrete and Marteilia refringens spread in the 1970's.
- These diseases drastically reduced the flat oyster production from nearly 20,000 t per year in 1970 to less than 2,000 t nowadays.
- Losses were estimated at about 20% of employment, 240 millions US\$ of turn over and 200 millions US\$ of added value between 1980 and 1983.



Introduction



The protozoan Bonamia ostreae was first reported in June 1979, in oyster family of Tudy Island, Brittany, in association with abnormal mass mortalities (80-90%) (Pichot et al., 1979).

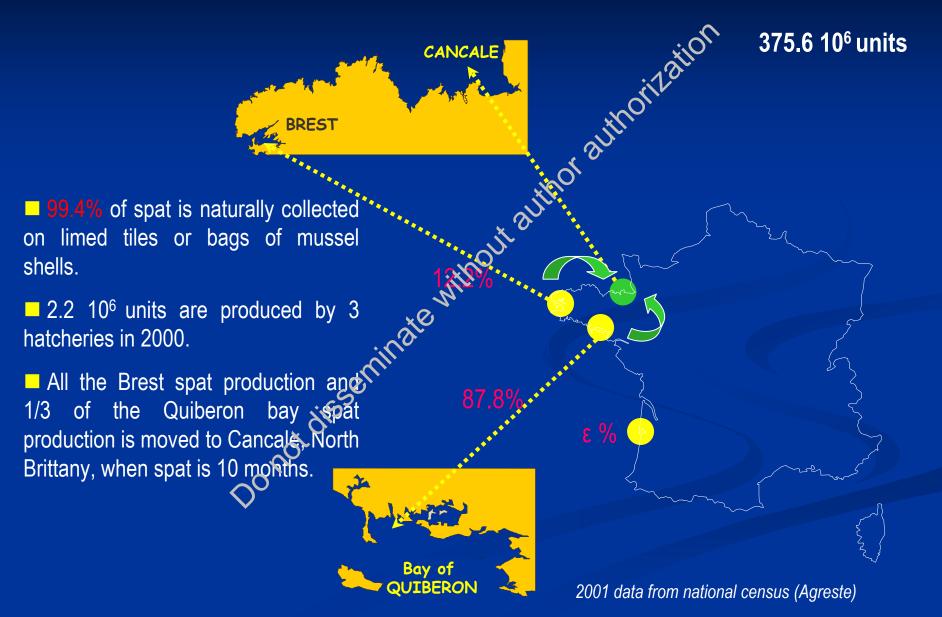
- During the following months, the same parasite was detected in all the Brittany farming centres and then has rapidly spread to most European oyster stocks (both reared and wild).
- The introduction is believed to have occurred with transfers of flat oysters, *Ostrea edulis* moved from California to France and Spain.

Aims of the study

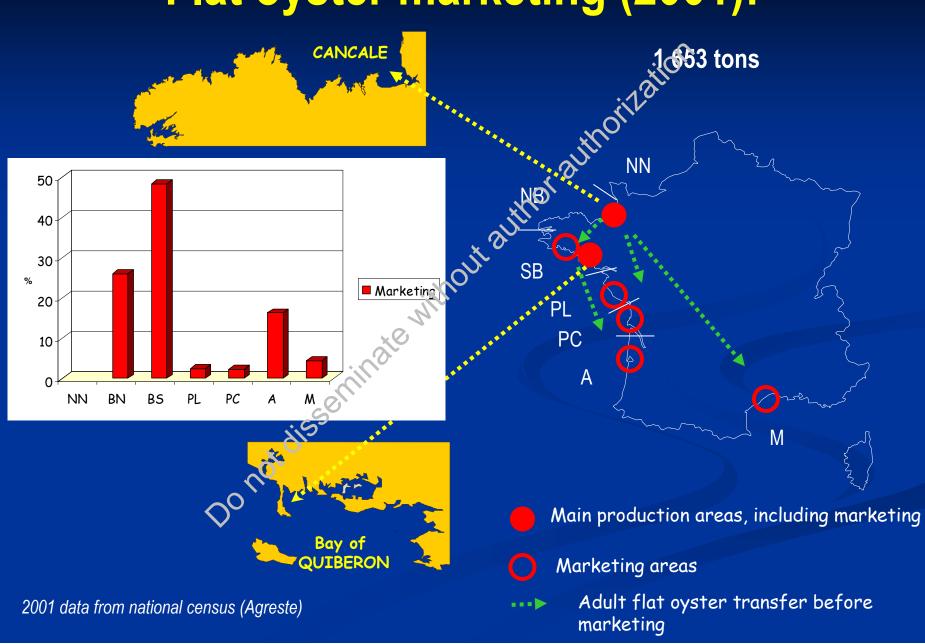
To draw an updated and dynamic picture of the French flat oyster production from data collected during the national shellfish culture census carried out in 2002 in Frances
 To study the evolution of the disease in an endemic area (Quiberon

To study the evolution of the disease in an endemic area (Quiberon Bay, Brittany) from pathological data collected between 1980 and 2004.

Flat oyster spat production (2000):



Flat oyster marketing (2001):



French flat oyster production nowadays

The French flat oyster production is located in few specialised areas:

- 2 spat collection areas: Brest and Quiberon bays
- 2 growth areas: Quiberon and Cancale
- 4 main marketing areas: Carcale, Belon, Golfe du Morbihan and Arcachon

The French flat oyster peduction implies transfers:

- Spat is moved from Brest or Quiberon bays to Cancale for growth
- 83% adults are moved from a farm to another before marketing





Quiberon study: material and methods

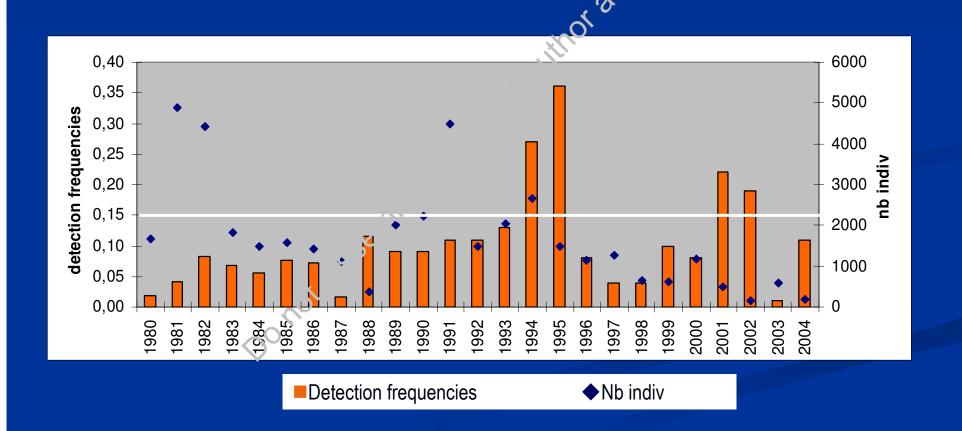
About 41 425 pathological data were collected in Quiberon Bay for different purposes with different sampling strategies on the period 1980-2004.

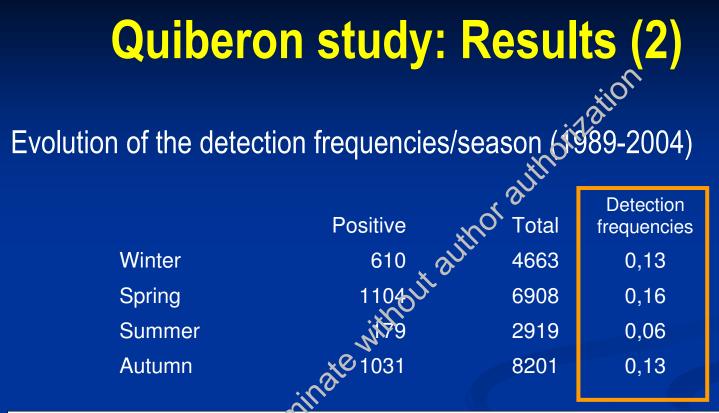
Diagnostic analysis were performed by tissue imprints (heart or gill or less frequently by histology.

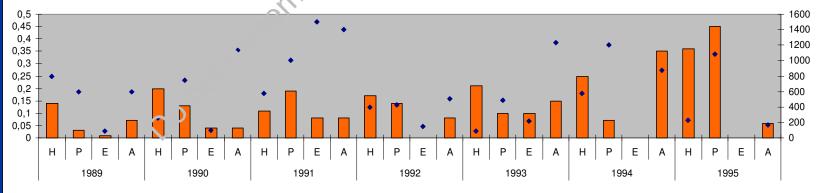
Data were analysed by year, season and age and compared with some from other important production areas.

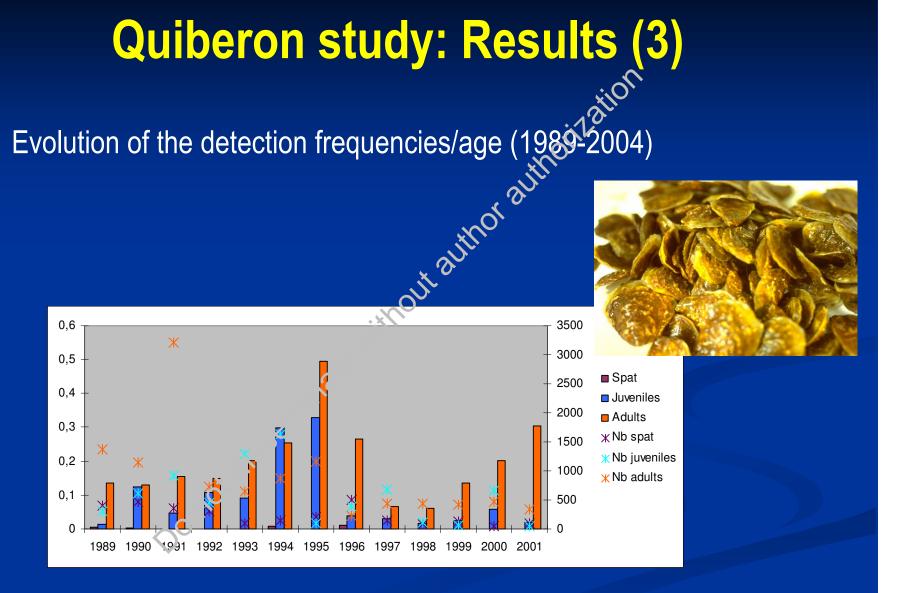


Quiberon study: Results (1) Evolution of the detection frequencies/year (1980-2004)



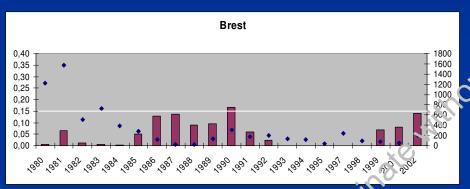


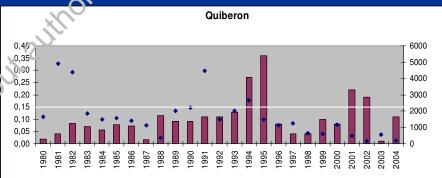


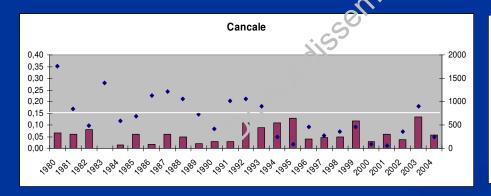


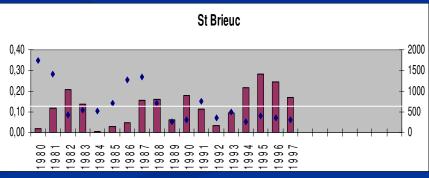
Quiberon study: Discussion (1)

Comparison with other production areas



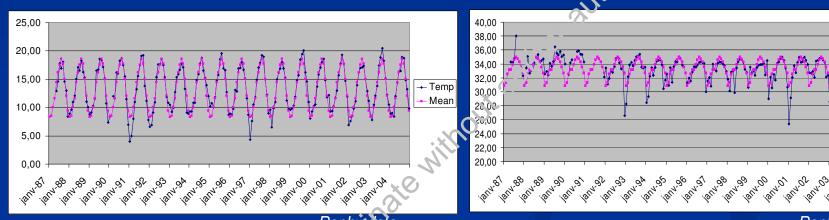






Quiberon study: Discussion (2)

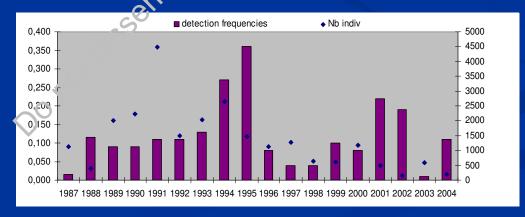
Potential impact of temperature and salinity?



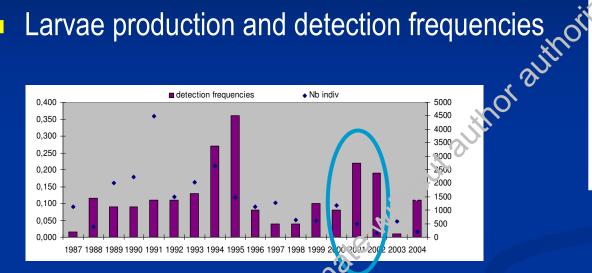
ephy data Rephy data

- Salinity

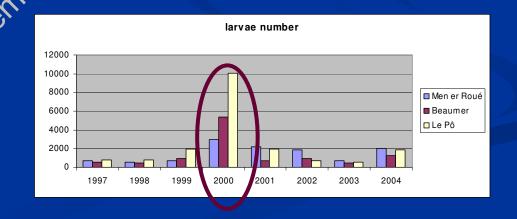
- Mean



Quiberon study: Discussion (3)







Conclusions

- The history of bonamiosis in France highlights the risks related to transfers of live molluscs.
- However the French flat oyster production still relies on many transfers of spat and of adults before marketing.
- Bonamia ostreae is present in Quiberon Bay since 1980 with prevalence usually lower than 0.15. Detection frequencies present fluctuations on the studied period and seasonal fluctuations within a year.
- The host-parasite system appears stable: since 25 years, *Bonamia ostreae* seems to have adapted itself to the flat oyster production, inducing less outbreaks than in the past. The flat oyster in endemic areas seems to have developed a relative natural tolerance to the parasite.
- Data are still needed to understand the evolution and distribution of the disease...



Aknowledgements:

