

Focus on Ocean's Health as Dolphin Deaths Soar



Dorothy Edwards/The Virginian-Pilot, via Associated Press

FACEBOOK

TWITTER

GOOGLE+

SAVE

EMAIL

SHARE

SINGLE PAGE

REPRINTS

Krystal Rodrique, left, and Liz Schell of the Virginia Aquarium's stranding response team with a dead dolphin last summer in Norfolk.

By LIZETTE ALVAREZ
Published: December 22, 2013

MIAMI — Like a macabre marine mystery, the carcasses — many badly deteriorated and tossing about in the surf — first turned up along the coast of New Jersey in June. Soon, droves of them washed up in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and most recently Florida, their winter home.

Connect With Us on Social Media @nytimesscience on Twitter.

Environment Reporters on Twitter

responded on 1 witter

Like the science desk on Facebook.



Rene Aldrin Capulong for The New York Times
The lower jaws and teeth of dolphins
from the Indian River Lagoon in Florida
are cataloged.

So far this year, nearly 1,000 bottlenose dolphins — eight times the historical average — have washed up dead along the Eastern Seaboard from New York to Florida, a vast majority of them victims of morbillivirus. Many more are expected to die from the disease in the coming months.

The high death toll from the resurgence of the virus, which killed 700 dolphins in an outbreak 25 years ago, has alarmed marine scientists, who say it remains unclear why the dolphins have succumbed to the disease. The deaths, along with a spate of other unrelated dolphin die-offs along Florida's east and west coasts, raise new questions about the health of the ocean in this part of the country and what role environmental factors may be playing, scientists said.

"Marine mammals are very good sentinels for ocean and human health, and they really act like the proverbial canaries in a coal mine," said Dr. Greg Bossart, a veterinary pathologist and senior vice president in charge of animal health at the Georgia Aquarium. "They give us an idea of what's occurring in the environment."

Because bottlenose dolphins are top predators, have long life spans and live near shore, Dr. Bossart said, "whatever happens coastally impacts them and potentially us."





MOST EMAILED

RECOMMENDED FOR YOU



- 1. USEC, Enricher of Uranium for U.S., Seeks Bankruptcy
- 2. EDITORIAL
 An Epidemic of Attention Deficit Disorder



3. A Lifelong Fight Against Trans Fats



4. DOT EARTH
Reflections on the Killing of Chico Mendes
25 Years Ago



5. ECONOMIX
Who Pays the Taxes and Gets the Benefits

The deaths, <u>classified as an unusual mortality event</u>, have puzzled scientists. They show no discernible demographic pattern, affecting dolphins that are young and old, male and female. One possible explanation is that some of those who have died this year were not alive during the first outbreak and may not be immune to the virus.

In Florida, the situation is particularly dire, with dolphins facing a triple threat this year. Nearly 80 dolphins who live permanently in the state's ecologically compromised Indian River Lagoon estuary on the east coast have died. An additional 233 perished in the northern Gulf of Mexico this year. Both of those events have also been labeled unusual mortality events by the federal government.

The causes of death appear to be unrelated; each group of dolphins faces separate challenges that in some cases remain scientifically murky — disease, a polluted environment, infection and possible residue from the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010.

"It is alarming when you see so many different die-offs of marine mammals going on at once," said Erin Fougeres, a marine mammal biologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's fisheries service, which is tracking and investigating the deaths. "We can't say they are linked. But it says there are a lot of challenges that marine mammals are facing."

This time around, scientists who first encountered morbillivirus 25 years ago were able to pinpoint the disease soon after the initial wave of dead dolphins washed ashore along the Eastern Seaboard. By August, the federal government had confirmed through necropsies that the virus was present. More than 90 percent of the 181 dolphins tested had the virus.

During the first outbreak in the late 1980s, it took scientists several years to uncover the reason for the die-offs, Ms. Fougeres said. Scientists found the virus only after testing dolphin tissue retroactively.

There is little scientists can do to stop the airborne virus, which cannot be spread to humans. During the last outbreak, the virus killed off dolphins for 10 months, which means that this time, dolphins may continue to die through May. The dolphins infect one another by expelling air through their blowholes.

In the meantime, other threats remain, chief among them the possibility that the virus could spread to Gulf Coast dolphins and the already vulnerable population in the Indian River Lagoon.



A version of this article appears in print on December 23, 2013, on page A16 of the New York edition with the headline Focus on Ocean's Health as Dolphin Deaths Soar.

SAVE EMAIL

EMAIL SHARE

Try unlimited access to NYTimes.com for just 99¢. SEE OPTIONS »

Get Free Email Alerts on These Topics

Dolphins and Porpoises

Oceans and Seas

Mammals

National Oceanic and Atmospheric

INSIDE NYTIMES.COM

U.S. »

OPINION »

The Stone: The Weight of the Past Who is able to confidently say they

Senate Asks C.I.A. to Share Its Report on Interrogations



7. THE MEDIA EQUATION
When '60 Minutes' Checks Its Journalistic
Skepticism at the Door



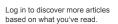
8. DISUNION Florida's Cattle Wars



 $9 \cdot \;\; \text{Food Stamp Fraud, Rare but Troubling}$



 Kerry Calls Typhoon a Warning of Climate Change







Register Now



What's This? | Don't Show



Investors' story left out of Wall St. "Wolf" movie

ALSO IN DEALBOOK »

S.E.C. tension as it examined mortgage cases Insider jury-room demonstration persuaded holdouts in ex-trader's trial

nytimes.com

BOOKS »

DealB%k



HEALTH »

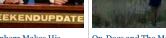
OPINION »



Against Fiscal Restraint

have already lived the best year of their life?









Bloomberg Makes His 'S.N.L.' Debut

Op-Docs and The Magazine: Enough Anxiety to Fill Two Books

ne, interrupted: by a Dog

© 2013 The New York Times Company | Site Map | Privacy | Your Ad Choices | Advertise | Terms of Sale | Terms of Service | Work With Us | RSS | Help | Contact Us | Site Feedback