



POTENTIALLY TOXIC DINOFLAGELLATES ASSOCIATED TO SEAGRASS ON ISLA DE BARÚ, COLOMBIAN CARIBBEAN, DURING EL NIÑO 2015

Dinoflagelados potencialmente tóxicos asociados a pastos marinos en Isla de Barú, Caribe Colombiano, durante El Niño 2015

Anderson RUIZ GÓMEZ¹, José Ernesto MANCERA PINEDA^{1*}

¹ Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Carrera 30 n°. 45-03, Bogotá, Colombia.

*For correspondence: jemancerap@unal.edu.co

Received: 30th December 2016, Returned for revision: 29th May 2018, Accepted: 27th November 2018.

Associate Editor: Sergi Sabater.

Citation/Citar este artículo como: RUIZ GÓMEZ Anderson, MANCERA PINEDA José Ernesto. Potentially Toxic Dinoflagellates Associated to Seagrass on Isla de Barú, Colombian Caribbean, During El Niño 2015. Acta biol. Colomb. 2019;24(1):109-117. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15446/abc.v24n1.61799>

ABSTRACT

In the last decades, harmful algal blooms (HAB) and toxic events such as ciguatera seem to have increased in frequency and intensity, negatively impacting human health, economy, and marine ecosystems. In Colombia, these events have caused a series of consequences ranging from the death of fish and birds to toxic effects on humans. Although some toxin-producing dinoflagellate species are common in the Caribbean, their dynamics are poorly understood, making the adoption of any regulations difficult. To determine the composition and abundance of dinoflagellates associated with seagrasses we collected 18 samples on Isla de Barú, during 2015. We found ten diatom genera and three dinoflagellate genera, *Prorocentrum*, *Ostreopsis*, and *Gambierdiscus*, that include toxigenic species related to ciguatera and diarrhetic shellfish poisoning. *Prorocentrum lima* was the most abundant dinoflagellate, with average cell densities of 52±48 cells/g substrate wet weight. The temperature hypothesis gains strength as one of the main modulators of dinoflagellate abundance observed in the Caribbean, especially regarding *Prorocentrum* species and some diatoms such as *Mastogloia corsicana* and *Actinocyclus normanii*. This assumption is supported by the high positive correlation between El Niño Southern Oscillation and the sea surface temperature in the Caribbean during 2015.

Keywords: Climate change, food poisoning, marine phytoplankton, microalgae phytoplankton abundance.

RESUMEN

En las últimas décadas, las floraciones de algas nocivas (FAN) y los eventos tóxicos, como la ciguatera, parecen haber aumentado en frecuencia e intensidad, afectando negativamente la salud humana, la economía y los ecosistemas marinos. En Colombia, estos eventos han causado una serie de consecuencias que van desde la muerte de peces y aves hasta efectos tóxicos en los seres humanos. Aunque algunas especies de dinoflagelados que producen toxinas son comunes en el Caribe, su dinámica es poco conocida, lo que dificulta la adopción de cualquier regulación. Para determinar la composición y abundancia de dinoflagelados asociados con los pastos marinos, recolectamos 18 muestras en Isla de Barú durante 2015. Encontramos diez géneros de diatomeas y tres géneros de dinoflagelados, *Prorocentrum*, *Ostreopsis* y *Gambierdiscus*, que incluyen especies toxigénicas relacionadas con la ciguatera y la intoxicación diarreica por mariscos. *Prorocentrum lima* fue el dinoflagelado más abundante, con densidades celulares promedio de 52 ± 48 células / g de peso húmedo de sustrato. La hipótesis de la temperatura gana fuerza como uno de los principales moduladores de la abundancia de dinoflagelados observados en el Caribe, especialmente con respecto a las especies de *Prorocentrum* y algunas diatomeas como *Mastogloia corsicana* y *Actinocyclus normanii*. Este supuesto está respaldado por la alta correlación positiva entre la Oscilación Sur de El Niño y la temperatura de la superficie del mar en el Caribe durante 2015.

Palabras clave: Abundancia fitoplanctónica, cambio climático, fitoplancton marino, intoxicación alimentaria, microalgas.

INTRODUCTION

Human health, economy, and marine ecosystems have been affected in the last decades by toxic events and harmful algal blooms (HABs) caused by microalgae. In Colombia, these events have generated consequences ranging from the death of fish and birds to human poisonings (Mancera-Pineda *et al.*, 2009). These events are not yet recognized as a serious problem, and there are no regulations, monitoring programs, or extensive studies about these organisms (Lozano *et al.*, 2011; Mancera-Pineda *et al.*, 2014).

Studies carried out on San Andrés Island have found dinoflagellates in seagrass beds belonging to the genera *Prorocentrum* and *Ostreopsis*, which have been associated with the production of toxins causing diarrhea and ciguatera on the island (Rodríguez *et al.*, 2010). These and other toxins generated by microalgae have become a serious problem, because they can accumulate as trophic levels increase, creating a hazard for humans and other organisms.

The incidence of ciguatera in the South Pacific has increased by 60 % over the last 30 years (Skinner *et al.*, 2011) and could increase further due to changes in global weather patterns, degradation of the coastal marine environment and overexploitation of marine resources (Tester *et al.*, 2010; Gingold *et al.*, 2014; Celis and Mancera-Pineda, 2015). A study carried out in the Caribbean indicates that between 1980 and 2010 there have been 10710 registered cases of ciguatera, with an average annual incidence of 42/100 000 inhabitants. This study also shows an increase in the incidence of ciguatera in the Caribbean during the last 31 years, mainly in the Eastern Caribbean (Celis and Mancera-Pineda, 2015).

The increase in ciguatera is worrisome considering that more than 116 million people live on the Caribbean coast and that more than 25 million tourists visit this region every year. Tourism income amounts to \$ 25 billion per year for the region (Burke and Maidens, 2005; Celis and Mancera-Pineda, 2015).

The city of Cartagena de Indias declared as “Heritage of Humanity” by UNESCO in 1984, along with its neighbor Islas del Rosario National Natural Park represent the most important tourist and historic district of Colombia. Recent blooms of dinoflagellates have made evident the need to increase the local understanding of the dynamics of algal blooms in the region to improve the ability to cope with its impacts, which could be highly negative for the population and industry (Salon-Barros *et al.*, 2016). The objectives of this research were to determine the composition, abundance, and seasonality of potentially toxic dinoflagellates associated to seagrass on Isla de Barú, aimed to the understanding of distribution patterns and ecological dynamics of toxic microalgae.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The Barú Island or “Isla de Barú” is located 18 km from the city of Cartagena in the Department of Bolívar (Colombia)

(10° 18' 03" - 10° 08' 02", N and 75° 42' 28"-75° 31' 07", W.) and is approximately 35 km long ranges from 1.5 km to 10 km wide. It has a warm climate with temperatures ranging from 27 °C to 30 °C, which presents a bimonthly unimodal regime, with a dry period that covers the months of December to April and a rainy period from May to November (Berdugo *et al.*, 2004). However, the El Niño event of 2015 decreased the extension and frequency of historical rainfall patterns of Isla de Barú.

Isla de Barú belongs to the Islas del Rosario National Park, where activities such as fishing, conventional tourism, cultivation of small plots and the extraction of mangrove resources among others are carried out.

Sampling sites

The samples were collected during April 11 and September 25 of 2015 at three sites on the Isla de Barú: Isla Arena (IA) (10° 8' 40" N, 75° 43' 37" W), Playa del Muerto (PM) (10° 8' 22" N, 75° 40' 42" W) and Ciénaga Cholón (CC) (10° 9' 53" N, 75° 40' 10" W) (Fig. 1). The type of sediment is highly variable between Isla Arena and Playa del Muerto, the former mainly consists of medium and coarse sands, while the second is made up of fine sands and silts (Table 1).

Isla Arena is located offshore 5.2 km to the west of the coast of the peninsula. It is a small private island located in the open ocean, so human intrusion into this place is limited compared to other islands of the archipelago.

Playa del Muerto is located on the eastern side at 0.8 km from the town center of Barú bordering Barbacoas Bay. It is a place with a variety of seagrasses; it brings the waters of the Magdalena River that flow into the Barbacoas Bay through the Caño Lequerica.

Ciénaga Cholón is located 3.1 km north of the town of Barú. It is a tourist place that is affected by garbage problems caused by a large number of people who visit it and by the trade generated in the area. Similarly, both seagrasses and macroalgae are also affected by the motorboat rotors.

Sampling

Representative samples of seagrasses were collected by snorkeling. The sites selected for sampling had seagrass beds consisting mainly of *Thalassia testudinum*. Three quadrants of 25 cm x 25 cm were marked between 10 to 15 m from the coast at a water depth of approximately 1.5 m. All material within each quadrant was collected using labeled plastic bags (date, collection site, station). The sample bags contained previously filtered seawater according to the methodology described by Rodríguez *et al.*, (2010).

At each sampling site, seawater samples (500 mL) were collected at a depth of 1 m. The water was filtered the same day of the collection, using Sartorius™ glass fiber filters with pore size of 0.7 µm. Ammonium (NH_3-N), nitrates (NO_3^-) and phosphorus (PO_4^{3-}) concentrations of each sample were measured using the HACH DR/200 spectrophotometer and polyvinyl alcohol reagents, mineral stabilizer, Nessler reagent (for ammonium), NitriVer 3 and NitriVer 6 (for nitrates), and



Figure 1. Sampling sites on Isla de Barú: Ciénaga Cholón, Isla Arena and Playa del Muerto.

PhosVer 3 (for phosphorus), according to the manufacturer's protocols and recommendations (HACH®).

Sample processing

Each substratum (seagrass or macroalgae) was sorted by species and stored in plastic bags with a known volume of a fixative/preservative solution composed by 50 % filtered seawater and 50 % Transeau (six parts of water, three parts of alcohol, one part of formalin). Subsequently, agitation of each sample was carried out for five continuous minutes to guarantee a greater detachment of the epiphytic dinoflagellates. The contents of each subsample were filtered through a filter of 6 µm pore size; then the filtrate was re-suspended in a 15 mL volume of fixative solution. The microalgae-free substrata were weighed and dried at a temperature of 60 °C to determine the number of cells / g dry weight.

Identification and quantification

The dinoflagellates obtained from each sample were identified by light microscopy SCIENTIFIC MODEL 85-230V50 using the objective of (40X) and scanning electron microscopy (when possible). Electron microscopy was carried out using a FEI QUANTA 200-r equipment; the samples were dehydrated using a series of ascending concentrations of absolute ethanol. Ethanol concentrations of 30 %, 50 %, 70 %, 90 %, 95 % (10 minutes each) and 100 % (15 minutes) were used. Subsequently, a metallic gold

coating was carried out using a Quorum Q150R ES sputter coater before observation.

The preliminary characterization of dinoflagellates was carried out based on dichotomous keys (Balech, 1988; Faust, 1990; Hernández and Almazán, 2004; Parra *et al.*, 2011; Vidal and Lozano, 2011; Hoppenrath *et al.*, 2014).

Epiphytic dinoflagellates were quantified by triplicate using a Sedgewick-Rafter chamber. The densities of epiphytic dinoflagellates are expressed regarding cells/g substrate wet weight, establishing the number of individuals present in the volume of the sample and dividing by the weight of the substrate.

$$D = N * (1000 / Cc) * (Vm / Pm)$$

Where:

D = Cellular density in cells/g wet weight or cells/g dry weight of substrate

N = Number of counted cells of a given species

Cc = Number of frames scanned in the chamber

Vm = Sample volume (ml)

Pm: Wet or dry weight of the substrate (g)

Statistical analyses

Given the nature of the biological data collected on Isla de Barú, determined by a Shapiro-Wilk test, we proceeded as follows. The differences in the number of microalgae present at different sampling sites of Isla de Barú (Playa del

Table 1. Characteristics of the sampling sites in 2014 and 2015.

Year	Month	Site	Geographical Coordinates	Depth (m)	pH	Salinity (g/L)	Temperature (°C)	TDS (g/L)	Plant Cover (%)	Organic matter content in the sediment (%)	Sediment type
2014	March	Isla Arena	10 ° 8 '32.5 "N. 75 ° 41 '27.3 "W.	0.63 ± 0.13	8.5 ± 0.1	33 ± 0.36	30 ± 1.0	-	77 ± 15	2.5 ± 0.6	Silt 3% Fine sand 52% Mid sand 23% Gross sand 22%
	April	Ciénaga Cholón	10 ° 11 '4.1 "N. 75 ° 40 '9.7 "W.	1.02 ± 0.4	8.4 ± 0.14	34 ± 0.14	29 ± 0.2	-	71 ± 14	3.5 ± 1.0	Silt 20% Fine sand 66% Mid sand 6% Gross sand 9%
	September	Isla Arena	-	-	8.49 ± 0.10	33.3 ± 0.36	29.8 ± 0.98	-	-	4.15	Silt 3% Fine sand 52% Mid sand 23% Gross sand 22%
	October	Ciénaga Cholón	-	0.76 ± 0.15	8.24 ± 0.07	30 ± 0.09	31.6 ± 0.02	30.2 ± 0.08	-	4.31 ± 2.6	Silt 20% Fine sand 66% Mid sand 6% Gross sand 9%
2015	February	Isla Arena	10 ° 8 '43 "N. 75 ° 43 '40.2 "O.	0.9 ± 0.86	8.2 ± 0.09	31.8 ± 0.18	26.3 ± 1.3	30.4 ± 4,6	27.3 ± 12	2.6 ± 1.0	Silt 3% Fine sand 52% Mid sand 23% Gross sand 22%
		Ciénaga Cholón	10 ° 9 '52.8 "N. 75 ° 40 '9.8 "O.	0.86 ± 0.42	8.1 ± 0.04	31.6 ± 0.18	30.4 ± 4.6	31.8 ± 0.4	63 ± 25	3.0 ± 1.3	
	September	Ciénaga Cholón	10 ° 10 '3.1 "N. 75 ° 40 '22.3 "W.	0.6	8.15	31.2	32 ± 0.04	-	-	6.2 ± 2.2	Silt 20% Fine sand 66% Mid sand 6% Gross sand 9%
	September	Playa del Muerto	10 ° 8 '32.5 "N. 75 ° 40 '54.1 "W.	-	7.67	34.5	25	34.23	-	-	
October	Isla Arena	10 ° 8 '55.8 "N. 75 ° 43 '51.3 "W.	0.62	7.9 ± 0.16	31.7 ± 0.09	28 ± 2.5	-	-	5.7 ± 1.9	Silt 3% Fine sand 52% Mid sand 23% Gross sand 22%	

(-) No Data. TDS: Total dissolved solids.

Muerto, Isla Arena and Ciénaga Cholón) were determined by a one-way ANOVA test. The difference in the number of microalgae between months/seasons (April and September) for each of the sampling sites was determined by a T-test for related samples. All analyses were carried out using SPSS Statistics®.

ONI (Oceanic Niño Index)

The ONI calculated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is based on sea surface temperature anomalies that exceed a threshold of +/- 0.5 °C in the three-month moving average in the Niño 3.4 region (5°N - 5°S, 12°O - 170°W) (Coronado, 2015; NOAA, 2015).

RESULTS

Three species of seagrasses, *Thalassia testudinum*, *Syringodium filiforme* and *Halodule wrightii*, were found on Isla de Barú, and *T. testudinum* was the most abundant and dominant. Although the cell densities of epiphytic dinoflagellates found on Isla de Barú in April and September of 2015 did not show statistically significant differences between sites or months of sampling ($p > 0.05$), some trends were detected. The mean number of cells/g substrate dry weight (\pm standard deviation) was lower in April (142 ± 109.67 , 164 ± 27.30 and 132 ± 32) compared to September (342 ± 231.3 , 127 ± 29.8 , 1032 ± 1023.5) for Ciénaga Cholón, Isla Arena and Playa del Muerto, respectively (Table 2).

Four epiphyte dinoflagellate species were found: *Prorocentrum lima*, *Prorocentrum hoffmannianum* (Fig. 2), *Ostreopsis* sp., and *Gambierdiscus* sp.

The number of epiphytic diatoms found in Ciénaga Cholón were statistically significantly higher in September than in April ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 3). Diatom cell densities were higher on Isla Arena in April and Ciénaga Cholón in September compared with dinoflagellates.

Eleven diatom species were found. *Entomoneis* sp., *Cocconeis* sp., *Actinocyclus normanii*, *Nitzschia longissima*, *Diploneis crabro*, *Licmophora ehrenbergii*, *L. remulus*, *Plagiotropis lepidoptera*, *Mastogloia corsicana*, *Rhabdonema adriaticum*, and *Thalassionema nitzschioides*.

This is one of the few records of *Mastogloia corsicana* in the Colombian Caribbean (Fig. 4), it is important to highlight that this species has been reported for the Caribbean by Navarro (1983); Navarro and Hernández-Becerril (1997); as a new record for Puerto Rico and the Caribbean (Navarro *et al.*, 1989); and, in the East Caribbean by Loir and Novarino (2014). To date, none of these diatom species have been reported as toxic.

Prorocentrum lima (52 ± 48 cells/g substrate wet weight) was the epiphyte dinoflagellate with greater presence, followed by *Ostreopsis* sp. (19 ± 18 cells/g) and *Prorocentrum hoffmannianum* (27 ± 24 cells/g).

The N:P ratios were considerably low for all sampling sites, ranging between 0.08 to 1.71, indicating that nitrogen was limiting biological production. Likewise, phosphorus was more abundant, followed by ammonium. According to the

Table 2. Averages and standard deviation of the density of dinoflagellate species in different months, sampling sites and substrates, on Isla de Barú during 2015.

Month	Sampling Site	Substrates	<i>P. lima</i>		<i>P. hoffmannianum</i>		<i>Ostreopsis</i> sp.		<i>Gambierdiscus</i> sp.	
			DW	WW	DW	WW	DW	WW	DW	WW
April	Playa del Muerto	<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>								
		<i>Syringodium filiforme</i>	40.6 \pm 12	3.3 \pm 1.5	-	-	92.6 \pm 20.5	7.6 \pm 1.5	-	-
		<i>Halodule wrightii</i>								
September	Ciénaga cholón	<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	93 \pm 52.8	13.3 \pm 7.1	-	-	66.3 \pm 49.5	9.3 \pm 7	-	-
		<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	95 \pm 17.6	10	14 \pm 1	1.3 \pm 0.6	50 \pm 19	5 \pm 1	5 \pm 8.6	0.66 \pm 1.1
	Playa del Muerto	<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>								
		<i>Syringodium filiforme</i>	730 \pm 921.2	52 \pm 48.4	147 \pm 254.6	8 \pm 13.9	155 \pm 162.4	19 \pm 18.5	-	-
Ciénaga cholón	<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	260 \pm 126.5	39.6 \pm 23.1	55 \pm 95.2	9 \pm 15.5	27.3 \pm 47.3	4.6 \pm 8.1	-	-	
	<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	127.3 \pm 29.1	17.6 \pm 4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(DW) cells / g dry weight, (WW) cells / g wet weight and (-) absence.

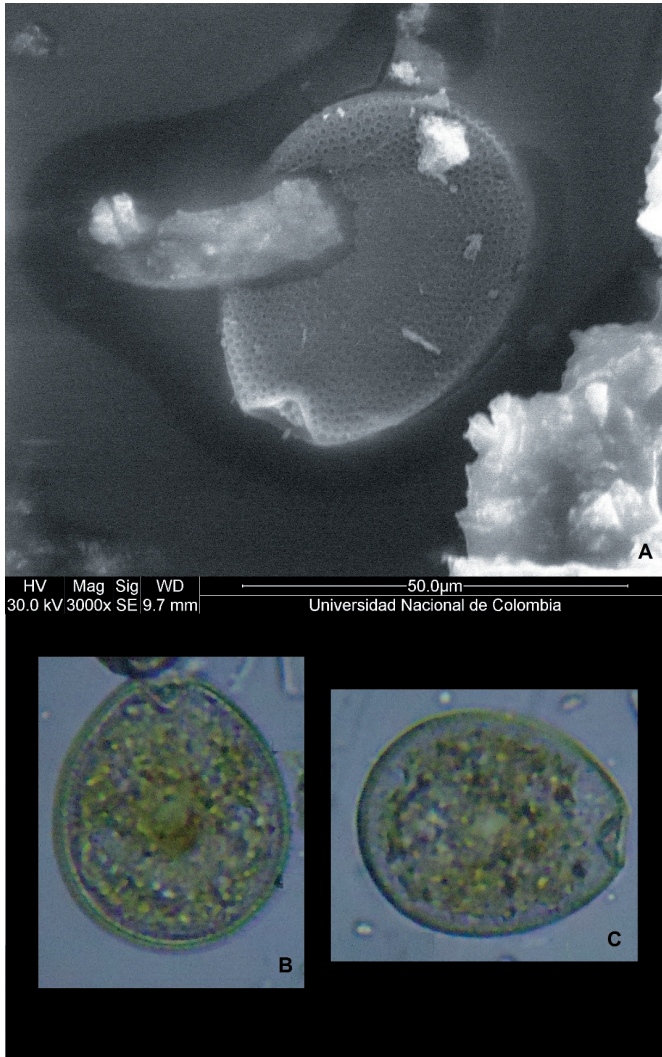


Figure 2. *Prorocentrum hoffmannianum*. (A) SEM, (B and C) Optical microscopy (40X).

typical levels of nutrients in seagrass habitats described by Burkholder *et al.* (2007), the nitrate values at the three sampling sites are within the expected range of 2 to 10 $\mu\text{M/L}$ (PM: $0.48 \pm 0 \mu\text{M/L}$, IA: $0.16 \pm 0.16 \mu\text{M/L}$, CC: $2.58 \pm 0.96 \mu\text{M/L}$). Ammonium concentrations are below the expected range of 1 to 180 $\mu\text{M/L}$ (PM: $26.05 \pm 16.07 \mu\text{M/L}$, IA: $221.17 \pm 19.95 \mu\text{M/L}$, CC: $27.76 \pm 4.98 \mu\text{M/L}$) and phosphorus within the range between 0.3 to 20 $\mu\text{M/L}$ (PM: $9.79 \pm 8.32 \mu\text{M/L}$, IA: $46.15 \pm 4.32 \mu\text{M/L}$, CC: $10.64 \pm 11.59 \mu\text{M/L}$). Sampling site values were obtained in the present study.

The ONI data show that in 2014 there was a weak El Niño, which increased to very intense ONI category in the second half of 2015 up to the first quarter of 2016. This was the second strongest El Niño in the last 65 years. El Niño usually causes a decrease in precipitation on Isla de Barú; the 2015 event decreased rainfall 31 % compared to the historical average.

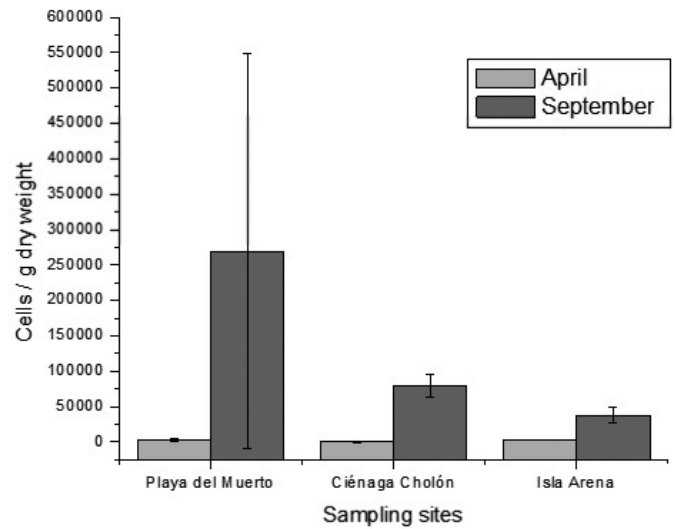


Figure 3. Total cell densities of epiphytic diatoms in Playa del Muerto, Ciénaga Cholón and Isla Arena (cells / g dry weight) in both months. The error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

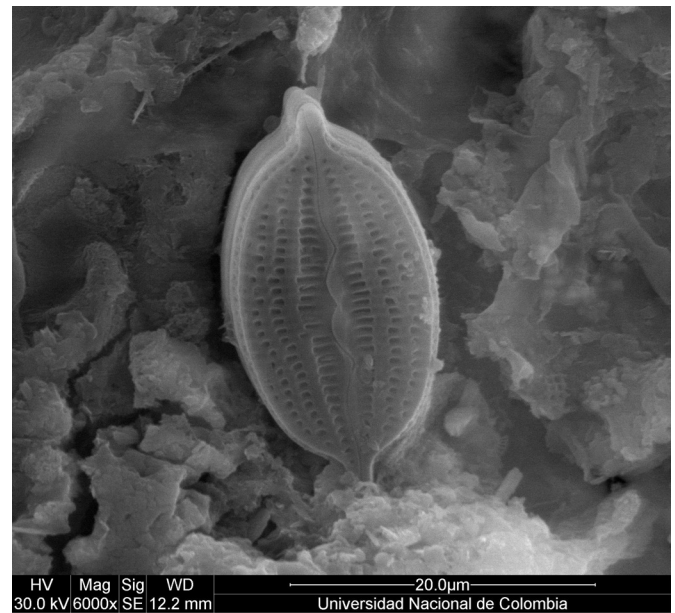


Figure 4. Scanning electron microscopy picture of *Mastogloia corsicana*.

The epiphytic dinoflagellate species found on Isla de Barú showed a tendency to increase with the ONI category increase between April (ONI: 0.7 El Niño) and September (ONI: 1.8 El Niño) 2015. The largest increase (cell abundance) occurred in species belonging to the genus *Prorocentrum* (Fig. 5).

DISCUSSION

Three genera of epiphytes dinoflagellates occurred on Isla de Barú, *Gambierdiscus*, *Ostreopsis* and *Prorocentrum*. These

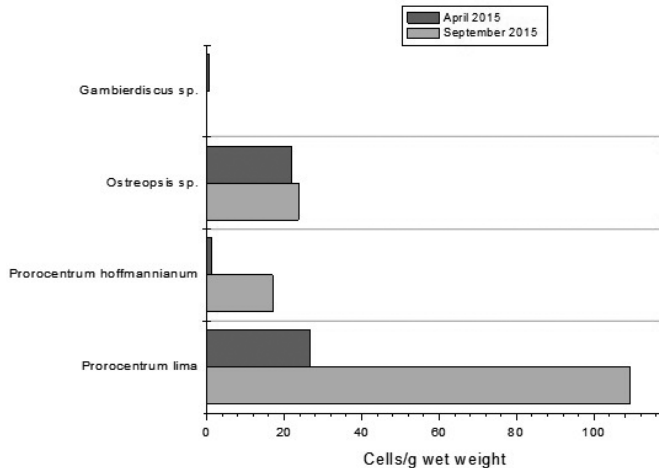


Figure 5. Relationship between the abundance of dinoflagellate species on Isla de Barú and the ONI index.

genera contain toxin-producing species, some of which are related to toxic events as ciguatera.

Prorocentrum lima was the only dinoflagellate present at all sampling sites during both seasons followed by *Ostreopsis* sp. that only was absent on Isla Arena in September. *P. lima* was also found in each examined substrate (*T. testudinum*, *S. filiforme* and *H. wrightii*).

Other studies have found much higher quantities than those found on Isla de Barú. For example, a study conducted in Cuba by Delgado (2005) on different yielded of 37778 ± 2399 cells/g substrate wet weight, for *P. lima*, 6716 ± 1124 cells/g for *Gambierdiscus* sp. (reported as *G. toxicus*), and 471 ± 42 cells/g for *O. lenticularis*. The author also mentions that *P. lima* was always found in higher densities than *Gambierdiscus* sp., without observing any preference for the substrate. Ballantine *et al.* (1985) recorded highly variable abundances of *Ostreopsis* species with peaks up to 43000 cells/g substrate wet weight in the coastal waters of southwestern Puerto Rico. Other studies conducted at the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula have shown values of 1600 (approx.) and 9988 for *P. lima* and *Gambierdiscus* sp., respectively (Okolodkov *et al.*, 2014). However, some authors argue that toxic events generated by *Prorocentrum* and *Gambierdiscus* species can be generated even if the concentrations of the organism that cause them are very low (Masó and Garcés, 2006).

Mancera-Pineda and colleagues (2014) have reported values of 6622 ± 8864 cells/g substrate dry weight for *P. lima*, 3608 ± 2789 cells / g dry weight for *P. hoffmannianum* and 1190 ± 1650 cells/g substrate dry weight for *Gambierdiscus* sp. (reported as *G. toxicus*), in floating organic material on San Andrés Isla. In addition, abundances of 59 ± 39 cells/g substrate dry weight for *P. lima*, 157 ± 110 cells/g substrate dry weight for *P. hoffmannianum* and 110 ± 177 cells/g substrate dry weight for *Ostreopsis* sp. on *T. testudinum* have been found on San Andrés Isla (Rodríguez *et al.*, 2010).

Morton and Faust (1997) have mentioned that the low quantities of toxic dinoflagellates have been associated with the dominant seagrass *T. testudinum*. These authors mention that the low incidence of ciguatera in the barrier reef ecosystem of southern Belize could be triggered by this seagrass. This low incidence of ciguatera is because *Thalassia testudinum* is produced tannins under wound conditions (Arnold *et al.*, 2008), and these tannins act as algacides against dinoflagellates (Nagayama *et al.*, 2003).

Working in Chengue Bay (Colombian Caribbean) during 2014, Arbeláez-Merizalde and Mancera-Pineda (2016) found that *P. lima* was the most abundant and frequent epiphytic dinoflagellates species. Cell densities ranged from 232 to 15867 cells/g substrate wet weight, with an average of 3081 and maximum values during the rainy season (August and September). They report that a slight decrease in salinity (from 37 to 36), together with an increase of the temperature (>29.60 °C) and low concentration of N (1.3 to 2.4 µg N/L), favor the growth of *P. lima*.

EL NIÑO EVENT

Dinoflagellate dynamics in the Caribbean is poorly understood. Therefore, the identification of climatic and oceanographic signals might serve as early warning of proliferations and useful to development predictive simulations. El Niño and La Niña events affect a variety of factors. During El Niño, environmental changes are generated such as sea level rise, changes in circulation patterns, weaker winds, decrease in primary production (phytoplankton), subsidence of the thermocline, decrease in water enrichment (Gajardo *et al.*, 2013; Calvo *et al.*, 2014). La Niña, conversely, causes an increase in precipitation, generates the outcropping of subsurface waters with lower temperatures than normal in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. This outcropping causes nutrient-rich, cold Humboldt Current flows along the South American coast increasing primary (phytoplankton) production.

The outbreaks of certain species of dinoflagellates and diatoms (e. g., *Gymnodinium breve*, *Nitzschia pungens*, *Pseudonitzschia pseudodelicatissima*) have coincided with El Niño events. These outbreaks suggest that the warming trends generated by global climate change in conjunction with eutrophication of anthropogenic origin can stimulate the growth of these species and broaden or change their range. However, El Niño is not the only factor contributing to rising sea temperatures; global warming has probably contributed to variations in sea surface temperature (Burkholder, 1998).

A study carried out by Coronado (2015) using satellite images, found that La Niña events could favor the presence of algal blooms in the Colombian Caribbean (the Gulf of Urabá, the mouth of the Magdalena River and the Guajira Peninsula) in greater proportion than the El Niño. The author mentions that during the rainy season a greater influx of nutrients can occur. Another study in the Colombian Pacific between

1995 and 1997 found that the decrease in the abundance of diatoms and the increase of dinoflagellates, due to an increase in water temperature, is related to the development of a warm event such as El Niño (Medina, 1997).

Calvo and colleagues (2014) evaluated the abundance of dinoflagellate and diatom species during two La Niña events (2008 and 2010) and one El Niño event (2009) in the Gulf of Nicoya (Costa Rica). The study showed, in general, an increase in the abundance of dinoflagellates and diatoms during La Niña events and a decrease of these groups during El Niño event, however, some species of dinoflagellates like *Prorocentrum micans* and *Tripes furca* showed an opposite behavior, reaching its maximum peaks during the El Niño event.

A similar study on the abundance of marine phytoplankton in the Colombian Pacific during El Niño and La Niña events was led by Rojas and Ortiz (2007). The study found that the abundance of dinoflagellates has a different behavior compared to diatoms because it tends to be higher under El Niño conditions than under La Niña conditions in both coastal and oceanic regions. Another research conducted by Gingold and colleagues (2014) showed that both the increase in the frequency of tropical storms and in sea surface temperature generated by climate change are positively related to the poisonings caused by ciguatera, which is generated by an increase in the abundance of toxic dinoflagellates, mainly those belonging to the genus *Gambierdiscus*. Likewise, Lavaniegos *et al.* (2003) and Tapia (2007) observed increases in diatom concentrations during El Niño events in 1997-1998 and 1999-2000, respectively.

The results found on Isla de Barú suggest that large-scale atmospheric and oceanographic processes such as El Niño, may modulate dinoflagellate populations, increasing abundance compared to neutral periods, especially in *Prorocentrum* species.

CONCLUSIONS

Three genera of epiphytic dinoflagellates and ten genera of epiphytic diatoms were found on Isla de Barú. *Prorocentrum*, *Ostreopsis*, and *Gambierdiscus* contain species that are related to toxic events as ciguatera and diarrhetic shellfish poisoning. *Prorocentrum lima* was the most abundant dinoflagellate found in this study.

The results found on Isla de Barú suggest that El Niño may modulate dinoflagellate populations, increasing its abundance compared to neutral periods, especially in species of the genus *Prorocentrum*. However, further study is necessary to understand better how events such as El Niño affect these populations

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank professors Luis Alfonso Vidal and Luis Carlos Montenegro for their help. This study was possible due to financial and logistic support of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Bogotá, and the Department

of Biology. Project “Evaluación del Impacto de Algunos Fenómenos Globales en Ecosistemas Marinos colombianos: Acidificación Oceánica, ENSO, Florecimientos Algales Nocivos, Alteración de Dinámicas, Código HERMES: 28292”. The present research has been a project of the research group “Modelación de Ecosistemas Costeros / Línea Microalgas Tóxicas”.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- Arbeláez-Merizalde N, Mancera-Pineda JE. Annual variability of *Prorocentrum lima* population abundance, influenced by abiotic factors in Chengue Bay, Tayrona National Natural Park. HAN. 2016;54: 8-9
- Arnold, T.; Tanner, C.; Rothen, M.; Bullington, J. Wound-induced accumulations of condensed tannins in turtlegrass, *Thalassia testudinum*. Aquat Bot. 2008; 89(1): 27-33. DOI: 10.1016/j.aquabot.2008.02.001
- Balech E. Los Dinoflagelados del Atlántico Sudoccidental. Madrid, España: Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación; 1988. 199 p.
- Ballantine D, Bardales A, Tosteson T, Dupon-Durst H. Seasonal abundance of *Gambierdiscus toxicus* and *Ostreopsis* sp. in coastal waters of Southwest Puerto Rico. En Delasalle B, Galzin R, Salvat B, editors. Proceedings of the Fifth International Coral Reef Congress, Tahiti, Antenne Museum-EPHE, Moorea (French Polynesia). Tahiti: EPHE; 1985, 417-422 p.
- Berdugo M, Betancourt A, Maldonado A, Garzón, J. Evaluación y dinámica de uso del recurso hídrico en el corregimiento de Barú (Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia). Acta Biolo Colomb. 2004;9(1): 23-36. DOI: 10.15446/abc
- Burke L, Maidens J. Reefs at risk in the Caribbean. Washington: World Resources Institute; 2005. 80 p.
- Burkholder J. Implications of harmful microalgae and heterotrophic dinoflagellates in management of sustainable marine fisheries. Ecol Appl. 1998;8(1): 37-62. DOI: 10.1890/1051-0761(1998)8[S37:IOHMAH]2.0.CO;2
- Burkholder J, Tomasko D, Touchette B. Seagrasses and eutrophication. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol. 2007;350: 46-72. DOI: 10.1016/j.jembe.2007.06.024
- Calvo E, Boza J, Berrocal K. Efectos de El Niño y La Niña sobre el comportamiento del microfitoplancton marino y las variables fisicoquímicas durante el 2008 a 2010 en el Golfo de Nicoya, Costa Rica. Rev Mar Cost. I. 2014;6: 115-133. DOI: 10.15359/revmar.6.8
- Celis JS, Mancera-Pineda JE. Análisis Histórico de la Incidencia de Ciguatera en las Islas del Caribe durante 31 años: 1980 - 2010. Bol. Invest. Mar. Cost. 2015;44(1): 7-32
- Coronado K. Detección de florecimientos algales en el Caribe Colombiano usando datos modis de fluorescencia (tesis

- de maestría). Palmira, Colombia: Universidad Nacional de Colombia; 2015. p.57-69.
- Delgado G. Dinoflagelados bentónicos tóxicos asociados a la ciguatera: abundancia, toxicidad y relación con los factores ambientales en un área del litoral noroccidental de Cuba (tesis doctoral). La Paz, Cuba: Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noreste; 2005. 88p.
- Faust M. Morphologic details of six benthic species of *Prorocentrum* (Pyrrophyta) from a mangrove island, Twin Cays Belize, including two new species. *J Phycol.* 1990;26: 548-558. DOI: 10.1111/j.0022-3646.1990.00548.x
- Gajardo N, González H, Marchant M. Characterization of El Niño, La Niña, and normal conditions through planktonic foraminifera (2006-2007) in the southeastern Pacific. *Ciencias Marinas.* 2013;39(3): 253-264. DOI: 10.7773/cm.v39i3.2177
- Gingold D, Strickland M, Hess J. Ciguatera Fish Poisoning and Climate Change: Analysis of National Poison Center Data in the United States, 2001–2011. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2014;122(6): 580-586. DOI: 10.1289/ehp.1307196
- Hernández D, Almazán A. Especies de dinoflagelados del género *Gambierdiscus* (Dinophyceae) del Mar Caribe Mexicano. *Rev Biol Trop.* 2004;52(1): 77-87
- Hoppenrath M, Murray S, Chomérat N, Horiguchi T. Marine benthic dinoflagellates - unveiling their worldwide biodiversity. *Schweizerbart, Stuttgart, Germany, Kleine Senckenberg-Reihe;* 2014. 276 p.
- Lavaníegos B, Gaxiola G, Jiménez L, González M, Baumgartner T, García J. 1997-98 El Niño effects on the pelagic ecosystem of the California Current off Baja California, Mexico. *Geofísica Internacional.* 2003;42(3): 483-494
- Loir M, Novarino G. Marine *Mastogloia Thwaites* ex W. Sm. and *Stigmaphora Wallich* species from the French Lesser Antilles. In Andrzej Witkowski, editor. *Diatom monographs.* Koeltz Scientific Books, Königstein, Germany 2014, 133 p.
- Lozano Y, Velásquez L, Navas S. Lista de especies de dinoflagelados (Dinophyta) registrados en el mar Caribe Colombiano. *Bol. investig. mar. Costeras.* 2011;40(2): 10-30
- Mancera-Pineda JE, Gavio B, Arencibia G. Floraciones algales nocivas, intoxicación por microalgas e impactos en el desarrollo regional: El caso de San Andrés isla, Caribe Colombiano. *Cuadernos del Caribe.* 2009;13: 46-62
- Mancera-Pineda JE, Montalvo M, Gavio B. Dinoflagelados potencialmente tóxicos asociados a material orgánico flotante (drift) en San Andrés isla, reserva internacional de la biosfera – Seaflower. *Caldasia.* 2014;36(1): 139-156. DOI: 10.15446/caldasia.v36n1.43896
- Masó M, Garcés E. Harmful microalgae blooms (HAB); problematic and conditions that induce them. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 2006;53: 620–630. DOI: 10.1016/j.marpolbul.2006.08.006
- Medina L. Composición y Comportamiento del fitoplancton en el área del Pacífico Colombiano, años 1995-1997. *Boletín Científico.* 1997, 95-108
- Morton S, Faust M. Survey of toxic epiphytic dinoflagellates from the Belizean barrier reef ecosystem. *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 1997; 61(3): 899-906
- Nagayama K, Shibata T, Fujimoto K, Honjo T, Nakamura T. Algicidal effect of phlorotannins from the brown alga *Ecklonia kurome* on red tide microalgae. *Aquaculture.* 2003;218(1-4): 601-611. DOI: 10.1016/S0044-8486(02)00255-7
- Navarro, J.A survey of the marine diatoms of Puerto Rico. VI. Suborder aphidineae: Family Naviculaceae (genera Haslea, Mastogloia and Navicula). *Botanica Marina.* 1983;26: 119–136
- Navarro J, Hernández-Becerril D. Check-list of marine diatoms from the Caribbean Sea. In Chiang F, editor. *Listados florísticos de México XV.* Mexico D.F.: Universidad Autónoma de México; 1997, p- 1–48
- Navarro J, Pérez C, Arce N, Arroyo B. Benthic marine diatoms of Caja de Muertos Island, Puerto Rico. *Nova Hedwigia.* 1989;49: 333–367
- NOAA. Center for Weather and Climate Prediction, University Research Court. 2015. Disponible en: <https://www.noaa.gov/>
- Okolodkov Y, Merino F, Ake J, Aguilar A, Espinosa S, Herrera J. Seasonal changes in epiphytic dinoflagellate assemblages near the northern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, Gulf of Mexico. *Acta Bot Mex* 2014; 107: 121-151
- Parra D, Ramírez M, Hernández D. Dinoflagelados (Dinophyta) de los órdenes Prorocentrales y Dinophysiales del Sistema Arrecifal Veracruzano, México. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 2011;59(1): 501-514
- Rodríguez E, Mancera-Pineda JE, Gavio B. Survey of benthic dinoflagellates associated to beds of *Thalassia testudinum* in San Andrés Island, Sea flower biosphere reserve, Caribbean Colombia. *Acta Biolo Colomb.* 2010; 15(2): 231-248
- Rojas P, Ortiz J. Comportamiento del fitoplancton durante el evento Enos en el Océano Pacífico Colombiano. *Ingeniería de Recursos Naturales y del Ambiente.* 2007;6: 5-15
- Salon-Barros J, Arregoces L, Mancera-Pineda JE. *Prorocentrum lima* and *Prorocentrum balticum* blooms in Cartagena de Indias, Colombian Caribbean. *HAN,* 2016;53: 9
- Skinner M, Brewer T, Johnstone R, Fleming L, Lewis R. Ciguatera fish poisoning in the Pacific Islands (1998 to 2008). *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2011;5(12): 1-7. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0001416
- Tapia M. Variabilidad temporal del fitoplancton en áreas costeras del mar ecuatoriano y su interrelación con el evento La Niña 1999-2000, Ecuador. *Acta Oceanográfica del Pacífico.* 2007;14(1): 37-48
- Tester P, Feldman R, Nau A, Kibler S, Litaker R. Ciguatera fish poisoning and sea surface temperatures in the Caribbean Sea and the West Indies. *Toxicon.* 2010;56: 698-710. DOI: 10.1016/j.toxicon.2010.02.026
- Vidal LA, Lozano Y. Revisión de los taxones del género *Neoceratum* F. Gómez, D. Moreira ET P. López-García (Dinophyceae) y primer registro de *N. dens* en el mar Caribe colombiano. *Boletín de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras.* 2011;40(1): 143-183