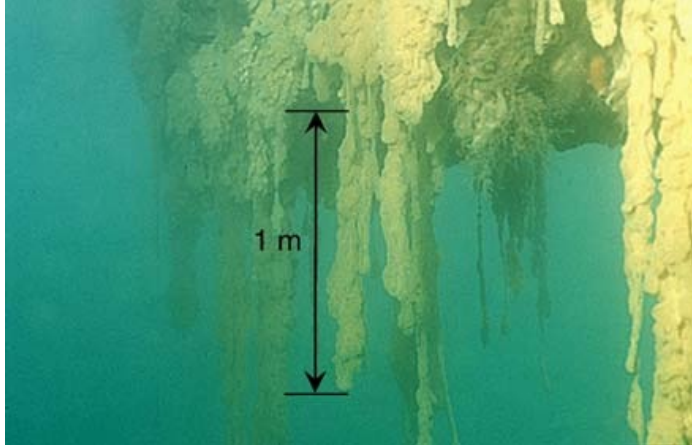


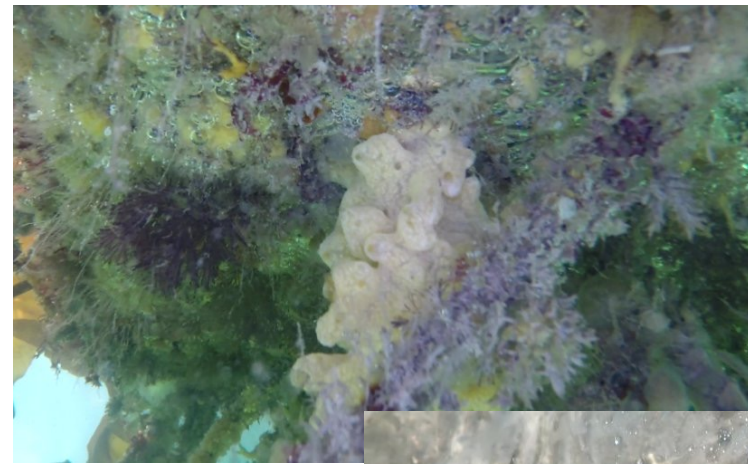
# The non-native invasive sea squirt *Didemnum vexillum* – Guernsey surveillance and detection

Luke Rigby and Francis Russell



# Introduction

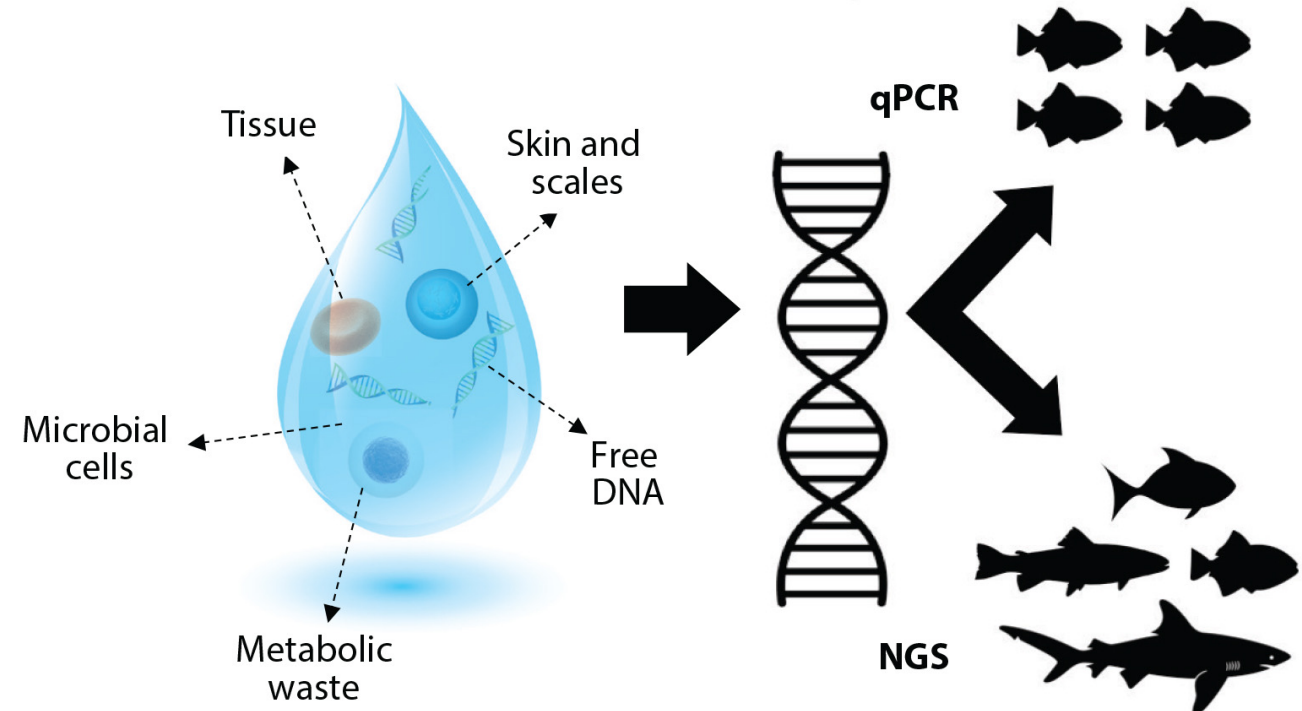
- What is *Didemnum vexillum*?
  - A high-impact, globally-invasive, colonial tunicate, native to Japan.
- Why is *D.vex* important?
  - A successful fouling organism, grows on many natural and artificial structures. Coastal and offshore environments, from 1-65m
  - Reproduces rapidly, outcompetes native species, causes environmental degradation & significant economic harm
  - Management – some success at control/management, biosecurity protocols – long term containment
- Surveillance
  - Forms encrusting mats or lobate masses
  - Traditional surveys of marinas, wrecks, shoreline
  - Fragmentation/larval dispersal when + how far?
  - Novel techniques – eDNA seawater?
- Channel island status/Guernsey context
  - ‘near miss’ – hull fouled vessel GSY harbours March 2022
  - *D.vex* undetected in CI prior to 2023.





# Environmental DNA (eDNA)

- What is Environmental DNA (eDNA)?
- Average eDNA half-life is ~48 hours but has been known to last for weeks
- Why is eDNA useful?
- Main analysis routes: qPCR and sequencing
- Mention examples of application e.g. Great crested newt populations UK ponds



# Implementing a *D.vex* surveillance programme on Guernsey

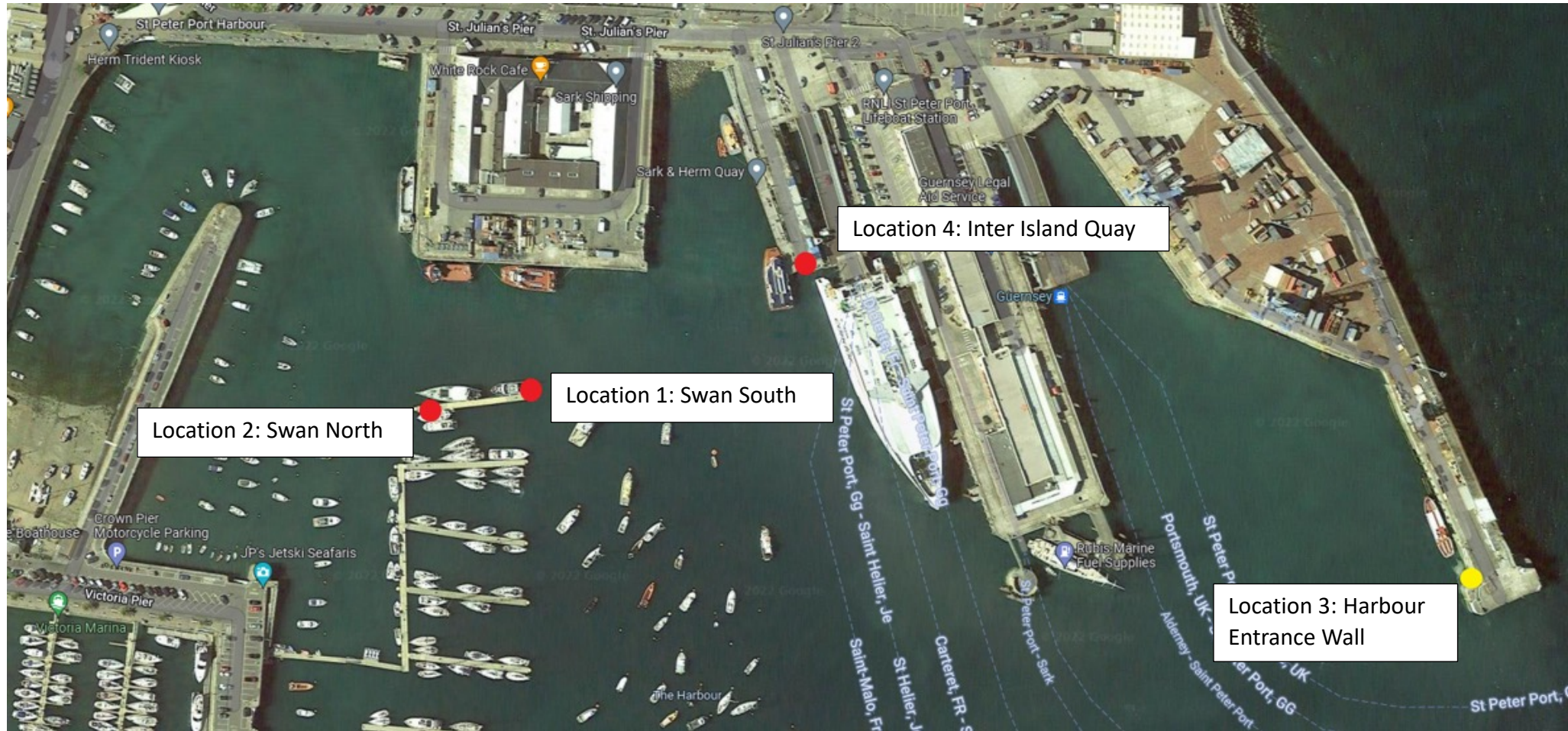
- Phase 1 Settlement tiles – St Peter Port harbour (Aug-Sept. 2022)
- Phase 2 Scrape + seawater samples (CEFAS\* & SAL) – St Peter Port harbour (Sept. 2022)
- Phase 3 Seawater samples (SAL) - St Peter Port harbour, St Sampsons Marina and Beaucette Marina (May + Aug, 2023)

\*Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science - Weymouth



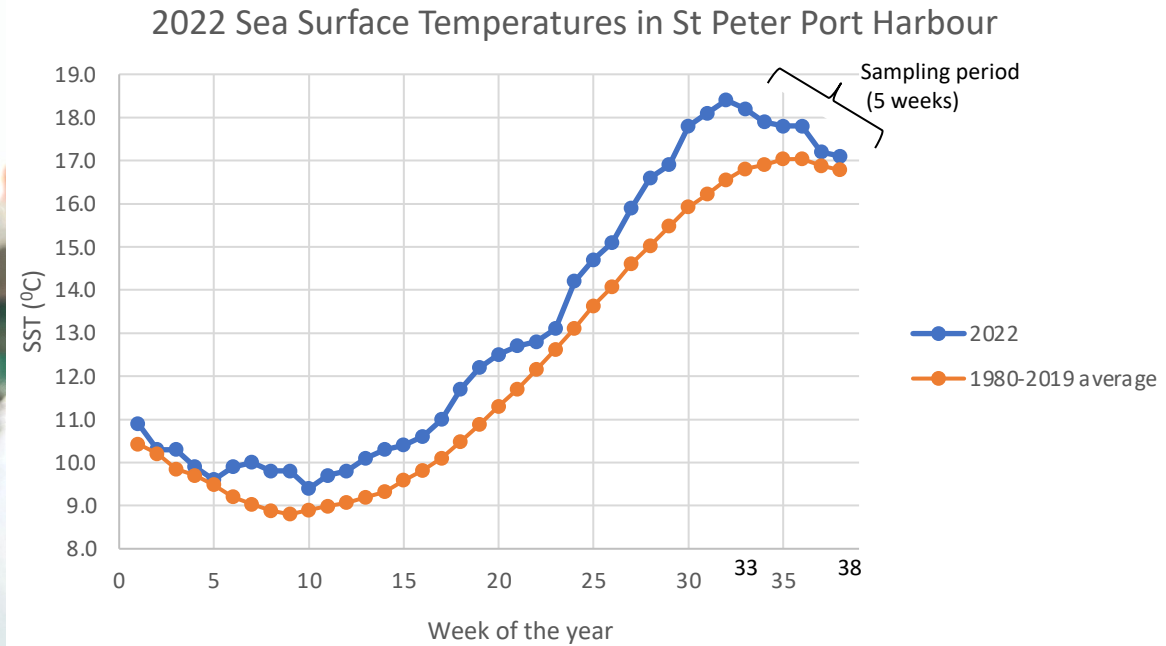


# Settlement tile placement - sample collection points, 2022





# Settlement tiles – after 2 month colonisation period





# 2023. Seawater sample collection points – St Peter Port





# Seawater sample collection points – St Sampsons





# Seawater sample collection point– Beaucette marina



# SAL Molecular Facilities

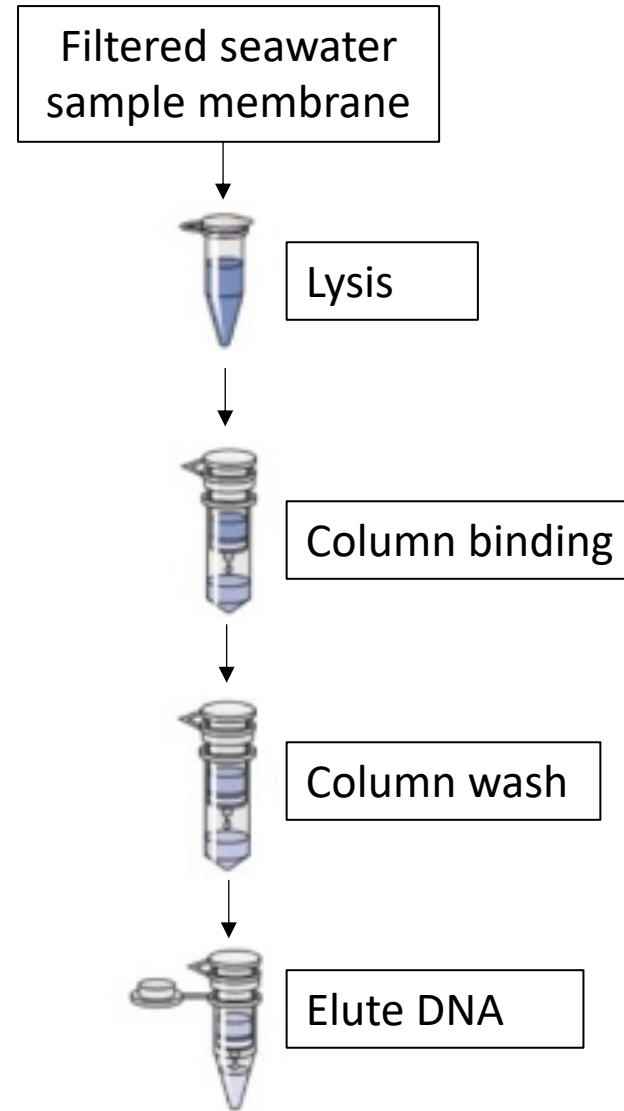
- The States Analytical Lab (SAL) initially built a molecular biology facility for SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern detection in August 2021
- Molecular facilities included three labs; DNA extraction, PCR and sequencing
- SARS-CoV-2 qPCR equipment kindly donated to SAL by PEH Pathology department





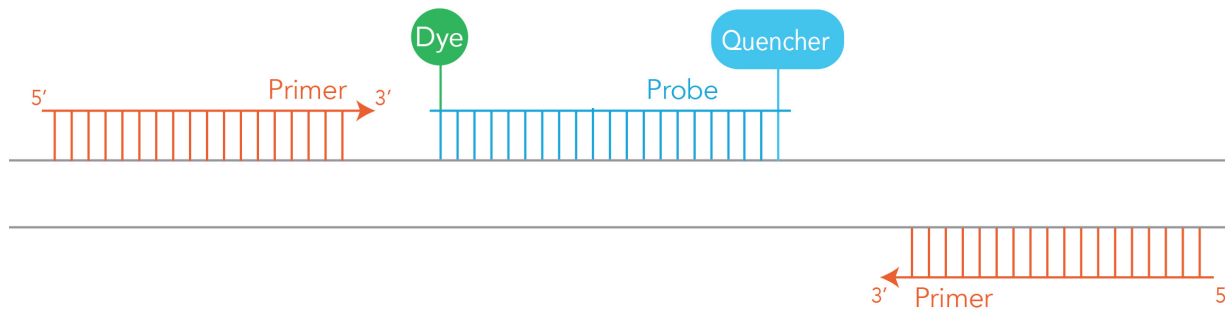
# DNA Extraction

- Environmental samples can be dirty and contain high levels of PCR inhibitors
- DNA purified from sample matrices and PCR inhibitors removed using DNA extraction methods
- Various DNA extraction methods
- Spin-column DNA extraction used for SAL eDNA analysis



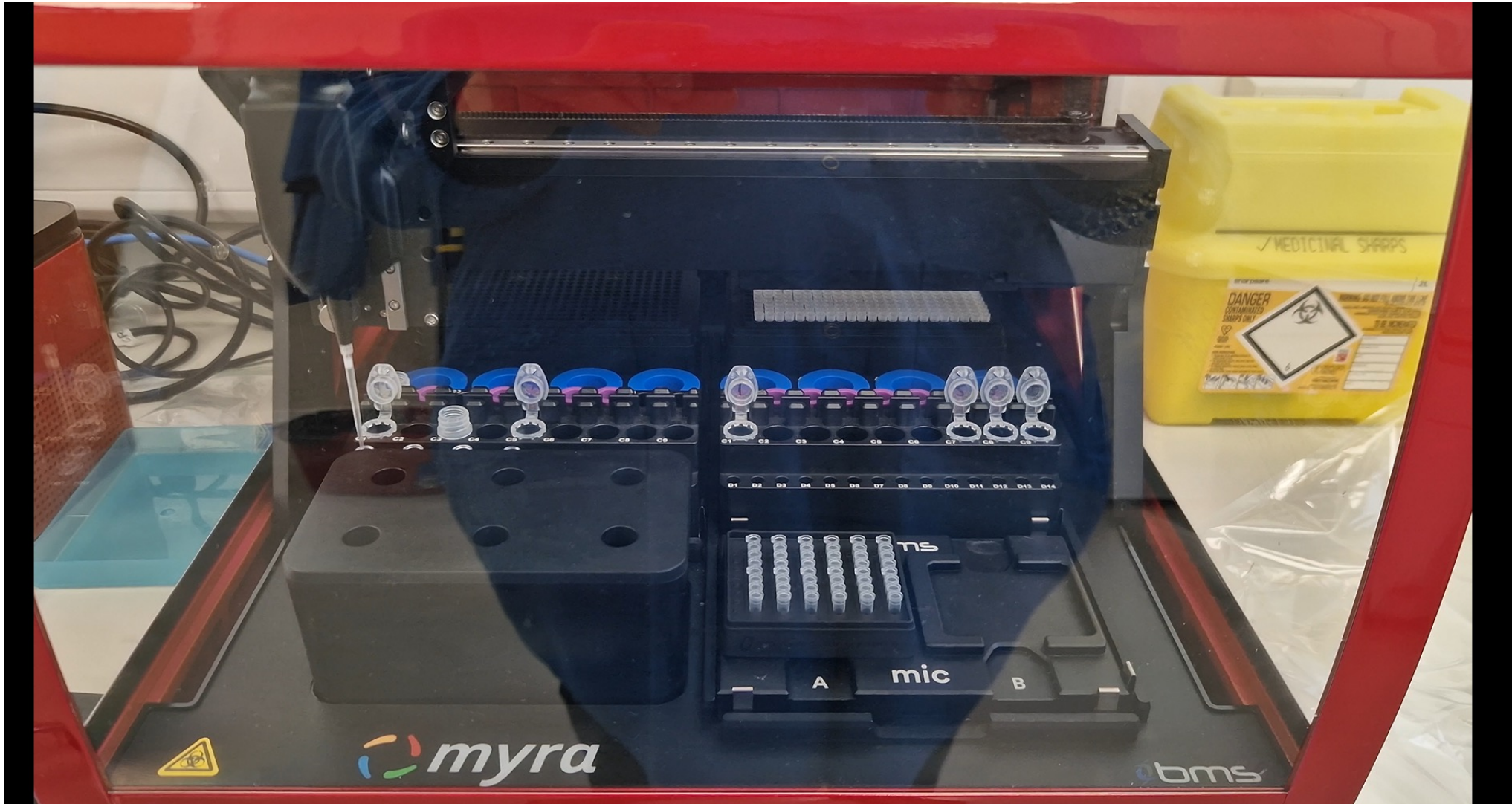
# D.vex qPCR Analysis

- Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR)
- D.vex specific forward and reverse primers
- D.vex specific fluorescent probe



Target	Primer/probe	Sequence	Product size (bp)
D. vexillum COI	D. vex Forward primer	5'- CGACTAATCATAAAGATATTAGAACA -3'	111
	D. vex Reverse primer	5'- TTCTTGTAGAACTTAATTCTATTTCG -3'	
	D.vex LNA probe	FAM 5'-ATAGT{T}{A}GAGCT{A}G{A}TTTAGT{A}TA{A} -3' IBFQ	











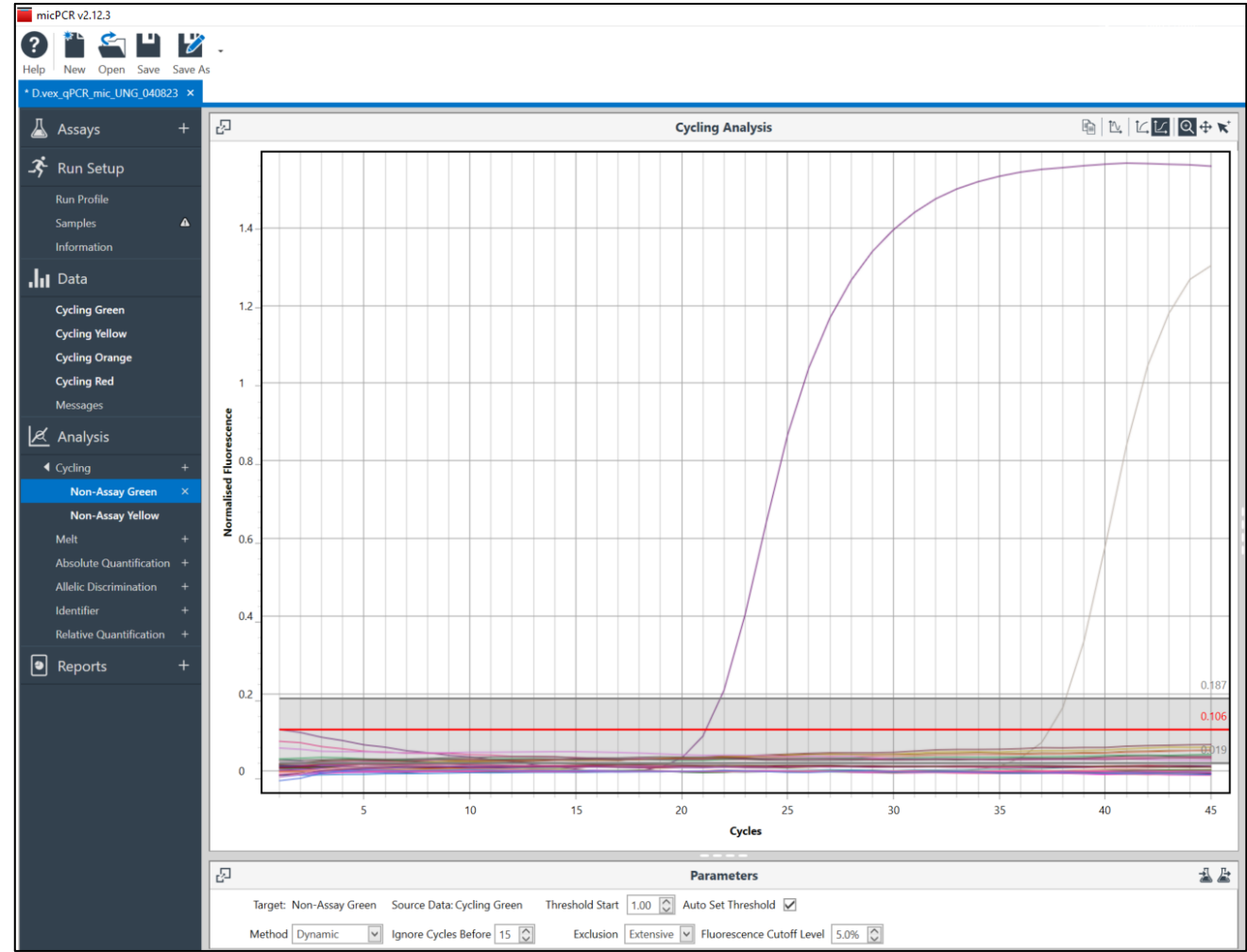
# 2022 Settlement tile & seawater qPCR results

- All settlement tiles qPCR results negative
- Portion of settlement tile samples also sent to CEFAS with all settlement tiles negative
- All St Peter Port harbour seawaters qPCR results negative



# 2023 Seawater eDNA qPCR Results

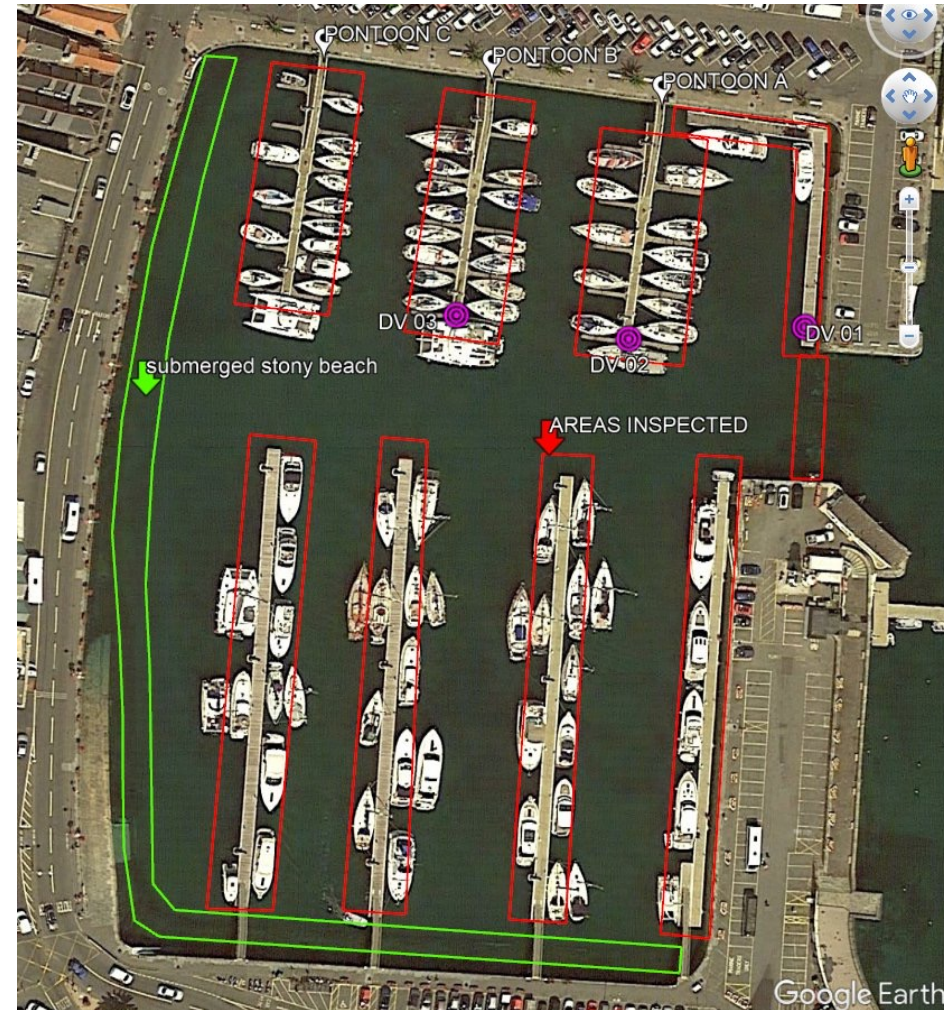
- 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2023 Expanded Surveillance – St Peter Port Harbour, St Sampsons Marina and Beaucette Marina seawater samples. St Peter Port Harbour - Victoria Marina seawater sample suspected positive
- 30<sup>th</sup> May 2023 St Peter Port Harbour - Victoria Marina seawater resampled and confirmed as positive result with Marine Scotland PCR product sequencing
- No settlement tiles deployed





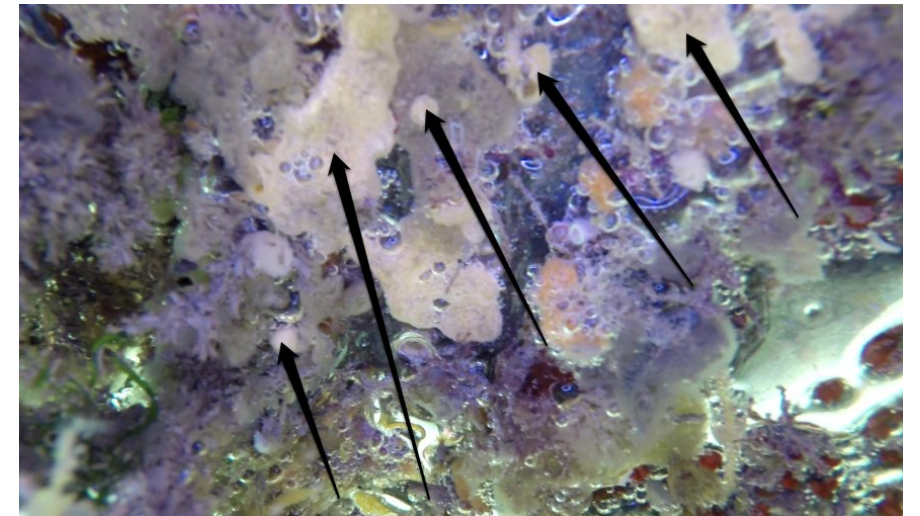
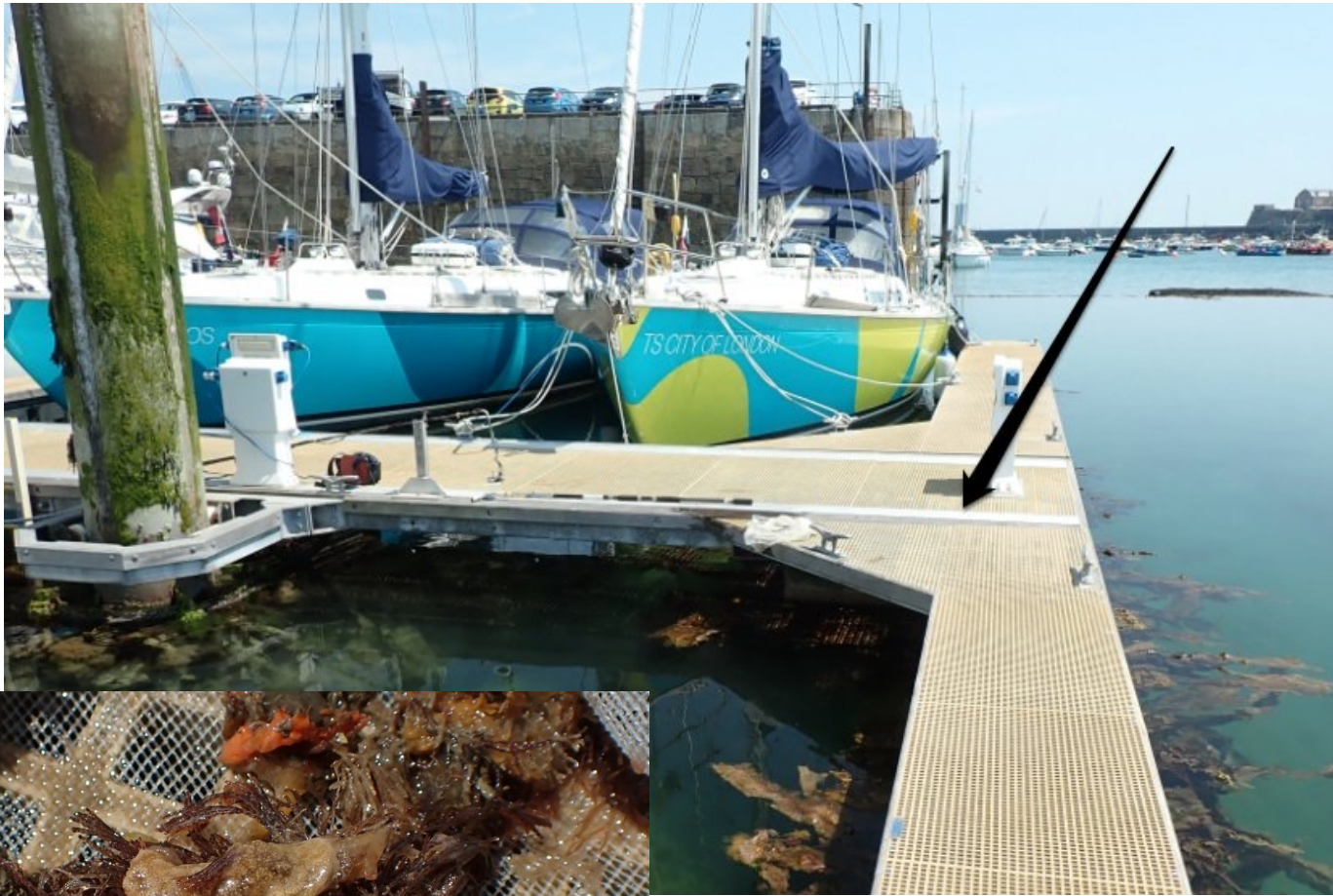
# Victoria Marina - physical survey undertaken June 15/16th, 2023

- In response to the positive test confirming the presence of *D.vex* in the marina, ACLMS commissioned a physical survey.
- Chris Isaacs – marine INNS expert from Jersey, completed his survey over two days in June 2023.
- A combination of visual inspection, scrape samples and underwater video camera was used to locate larger colonies.
- Chris' survey identified the presence of *D.vex* on 3 pontoons on the north side of the Victoria Marina.





# Victoria Marina - physical survey undertaken June 15/16th, 2023





# qPCR August 2023 Results

- August 2023 (sea temp. 17°C - optimal for larval dispersal) - St Peter Port harbour, St Sampsons marinas and Beaucette marina seawater samples analysed again
- *D.vex* seawater eDNA still present Victoria Marina seawater but no sign of spreading into the harbour outside of the marina, or evidence it may be present at any of the other sample locations
- Victoria Marina physical survey tunicate tissue sample collected in June confirmed as *D.vex* through qPCR





# Future *D.vex* surveillance monitoring

- Annual testing of seawater for *D.vex* is to be included as part of the wider annual monitoring programme of marine INNS in Guernsey's waters
- This should include better education and information to increase public awareness on the importance of biosecurity measures to limit the further introduction and spread of *D.vex* and other INNS

## HAVE YOU SEEN THIS?



**CARPET SEA-SQUIRT, *Didemnum vexillum***, is an invasive non-native marine animal thought to be originally from Japan. It is now known to be in the UK. It can compete with native species for space and can smother shellfish and other immobile species. Fouling of man-made hard structures such as vessel hulls, aquaculture equipment, docks, moorings and support structures is common. It can prove costly to marine industries and users.

### WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

Carpet Sea Squirt can reproduce quickly and overwinter in a reduced form. It may look like some native species, but can be identified by the following features:

- It can grow as thin flexible sheets or hang down in long rope like growths
- It has a uniform pale orange, cream or off-white colour
- The surface is leathery (not slimy) and has a veined or marbled appearance
- Has numerous pores on the surface but these close up out of water to produce white spots

### WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I FIND IT?

1. **Note the location** to the nearest 100m or provide GPS coordinates
2. **Take a photograph** or detailed description
3. **CALL** Scotland's Environmental and Rural Services (SEARS)  
**Helpline on 0845 230 2050**
4. **Assume that it is *D. vexillum*** and do not move any material, stock or boats from the site.

marine scotland



Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot



States of Guernsey  
Agriculture, Countryside and  
Land Management Services

States Analytical  
LABORATORY

# Other current eDNA qPCR Projects - ATM

## Asian Tiger Mosquito (ATM) eDNA pilot study 2023

- Trap water eDNA qPCR detection
- Mosquito adult qPCR detection
- Mosquito egg/larvae qPCR detection





# Potential future projects

- Guernsey quarry water sequencing surveillance for non-native species e.g. fish & reptiles
- Signal crayfish sequencing, island distribution from water samples (douits)
- Bat roost faeces sequencing for species and prey identification
- Oak and Pine Processionary Moth (OPM/PPM) trap surveillance
- Asian Hornet air eDNA surveillance?



# Acknowledgements

- Princess Elizabeth Hospital Pathology Microbiology Department
- Marine Scotland - Iveta Matejusova
- CEFAS
- Chris Isaacs
- Director of Public Health - Nicola Brink
- SAL Laboratory Manager - Michael Hughes





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- <https://www.google.com/maps>
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