

# Impacts of Antifouling Paint on *Hemigrapsus Oregonensis*

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# Background

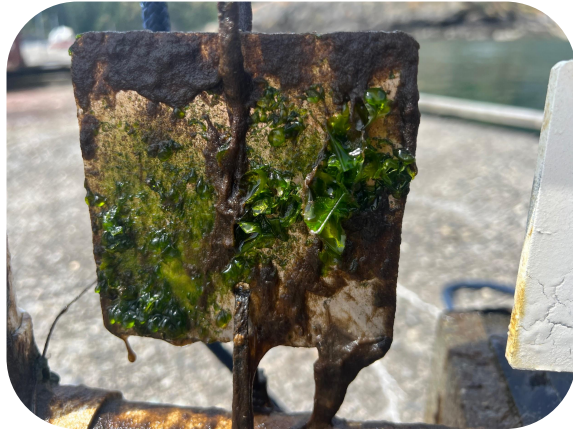
## **What is antifouling paint?**

- Material applied to boats, buoys, mile markers, and other marine infrastructure to prevent biofouling - accumulation of microorganisms, plants, algae, and small animals on unwanted surfaces.

## **Why should we study antifouling paint?**

- Antifouling paints contain noticeable amounts of trace metals, which are known to impair growth and reproduction in marine organisms and disrupt ion regulation.

# How Strong is Our Paint ?



5086  
Aluminum



5086  
Aluminum &  
Trilux<sup>®</sup> 33

April 6th - May 25



Courtesy of Washington Wave RSO

# Previous Research on Antifouling Paint

A simple bioassay with *Artemia* larvae to determine the acute toxicity of antifouling paints

Persoone, G. & Castritsi-Catharios, J.

- Created different surface area-to-volume ratios of antifouling paint to expose larval brine shrimp
- Resulted in an 80-95% mortality rate with high exposure

Effects of waterborne copper delivered under two different exposure and salinity regimes on osmotic and ionic regulation in the mudflat fiddler crab, *Minuca rapax* (Ocypodidae, Brachyura)

Capparelli et al.

- Copper is an osmoregulatory toxicant, especially when above 250  $\mu\text{g Cu/L}$
- The osmotic and ionic processes cease when copper increases

# Research Question

How does antifouling  
paint impact

*Hemigrapsus*  
*oregonensis* crab  
ecophysiology?

# Experiment Hypothesis

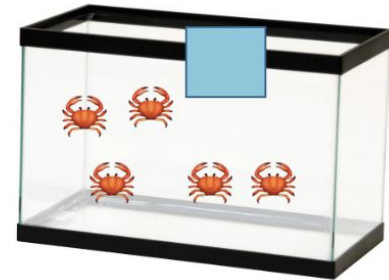
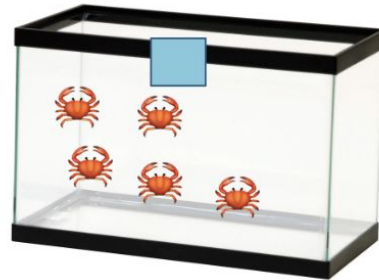
Null: There will be no changes to crab  
ecophysiology in response to antifouling  
paint

Alternative: There will be an increase in the  
righting time and lactate levels with crabs  
exposed to increasing amounts of antifouling  
paint

# Experimental Setup

- 15 °C and 33 ppt salinity
- 5 crabs per 2 liter tank
- One piece of tinfoil sprayed with antifouling paint per tank
  - Ratios: 2cm<sup>2</sup>/L, 8cm<sup>2</sup>/L, 32cm<sup>2</sup>/L

Active ingredient:  
Cuprous Thiocyanate  
biocide  
Chemical Formula:  
CuSCN



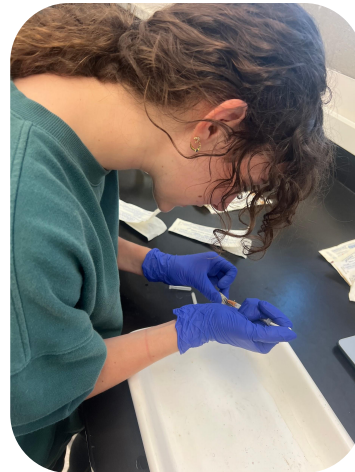
Surface Area of  : 4 cm<sup>2</sup>

16 cm<sup>2</sup>

64 cm<sup>2</sup>

# Stress Response Methods

- **Righting Time** - how long it takes a crab to flip back over after being placed on its back
  - Immediate flips counted as 0.1 seconds to account for human delay in stopping timer
- **Lactate Levels** - hemolymph extracted and assayed using Cayman L-Lactate Assay



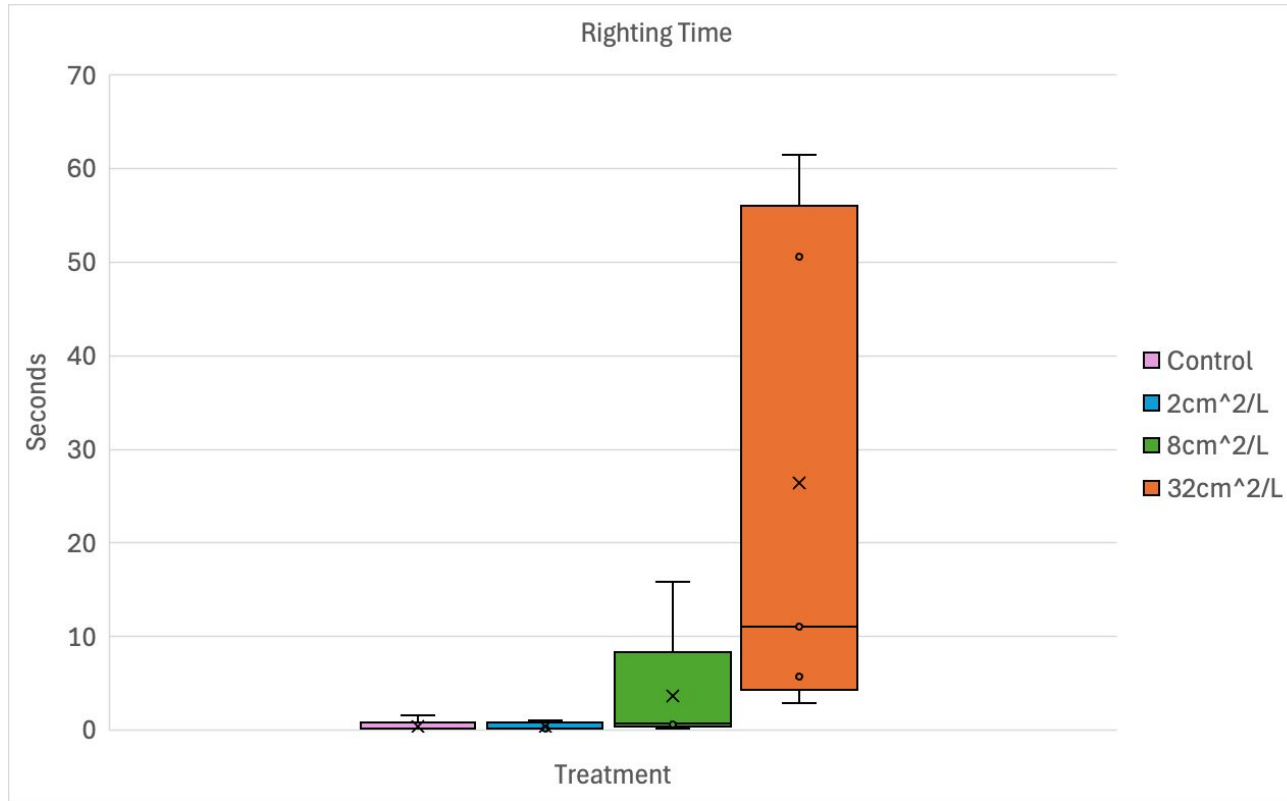


# Circle of Life

- 1 crab died
- 1 crab became gravid -> righting time taken but no hemolymph
- Both in  $2\text{cm}^2/\text{L}$



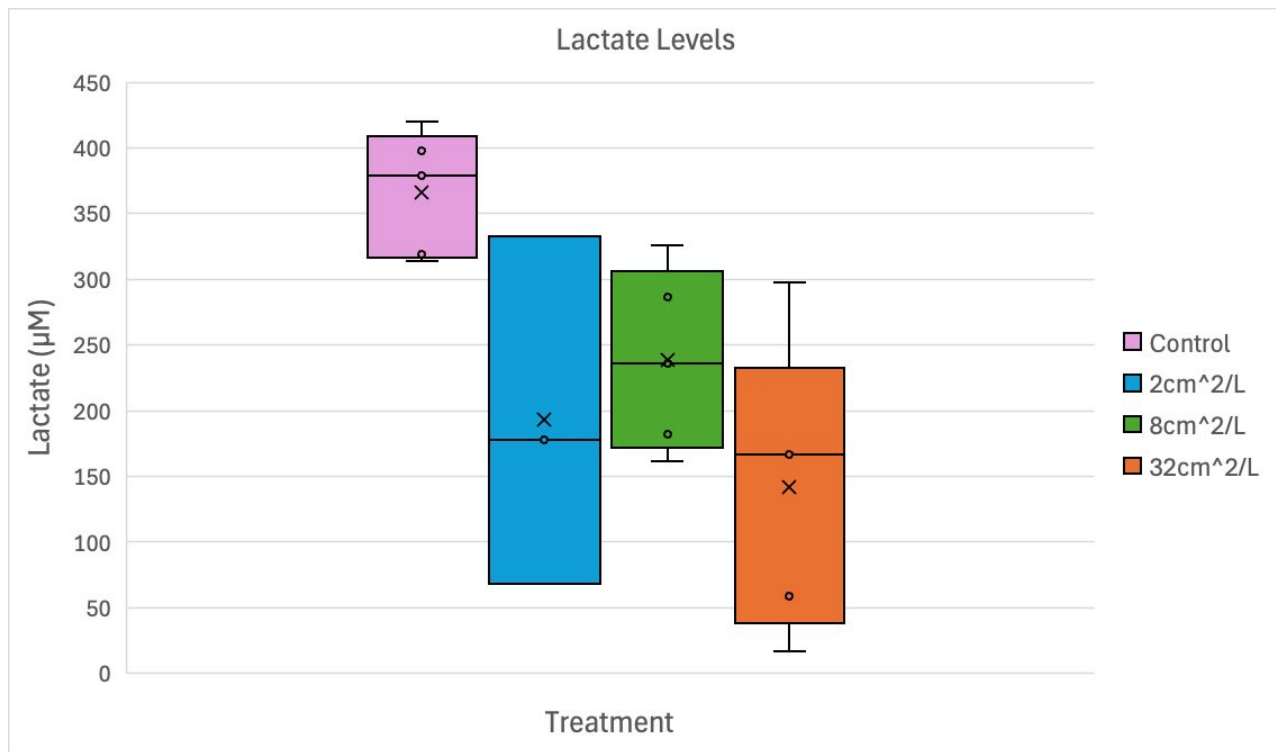




**Figure 1.** Box and whisker plot of the righting time of *H. oregonensis* within each treatment group. Average times are denoted with an X and each data point is denoted with an o as well as the whiskers being points.

t-Test Comparison	Control 2cm <sup>2</sup> /L	Control 8cm <sup>2</sup> /L	Control 32cm <sup>2</sup> /L	2cm <sup>2</sup> /L 32cm <sup>2</sup> /L	2cm <sup>2</sup> /L 8cm <sup>2</sup> /L	8cm <sup>2</sup> /L 32cm <sup>2</sup> /L
p-Value	0.89	0.36	0.10	0.10	0.35	0.15

**Table 1.** Results of two sample t-tests assuming unequal variances for righting time.



**Figure 2.** Box and whisker plot of the lactate levels  $\mu\text{M}$  of *H. oregonensis* within each treatment group. Average times are denoted with an X and each data point is denoted with an o as well as the whiskers being points. The 2cm<sup>2</sup>/L treatment had one crab die and another had eggs underneath her carapace, so hemolymph was not extracted, thus a smaller sample size

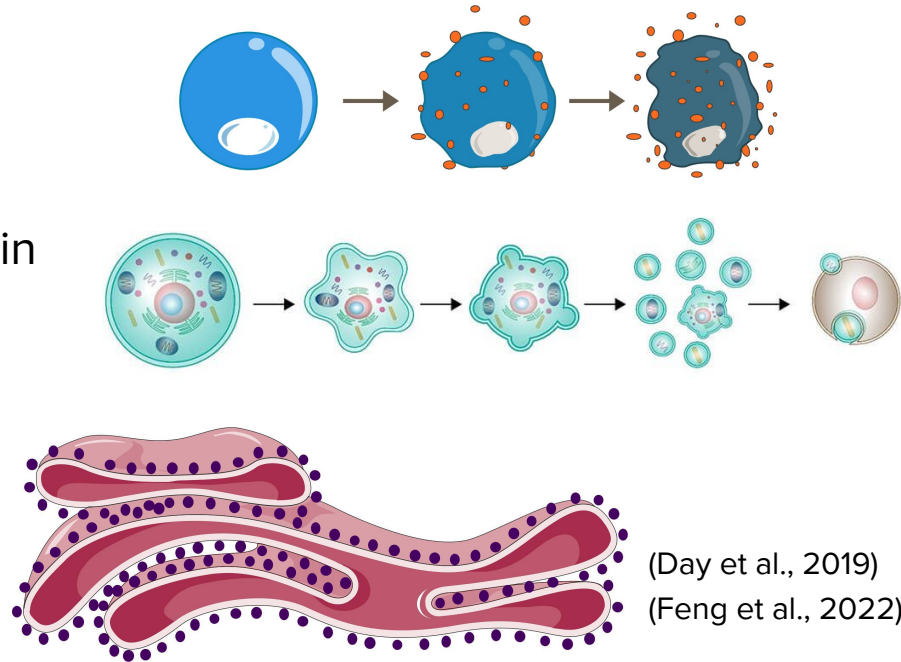
\* one mortality 2cm<sup>2</sup>/L  
 \* one pregnancy 2cm<sup>2</sup>/L

t-Test Comparison	Control 2cm <sup>2</sup> /L	Control 8cm <sup>2</sup> /L	Control 32cm <sup>2</sup> /L	2cm <sup>2</sup> /L 32cm <sup>2</sup> /L	2cm <sup>2</sup> /L 8cm <sup>2</sup> /L	8cm <sup>2</sup> /L 32cm <sup>2</sup> /L
p-Value	0.16	0.01	0.008	0.60	0.62	0.14

**Table 2.** Results of two sample t-tests assuming unequal variances for lactate levels.

# Potential Explanation of Righting time Increases



- **Damage to statocysts** - seen with rock lobsters exposed to intense sound waves
- **Oxidative Stress** - leads to DNA, lipid and protein damage
- **Apoptosis** - Upregulated genes seen within the hepatopancreas, gills, and muscles of Chinese Mitten crab
- **Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress** - disrupts protein folding, assembly, and transport





(Day et al., 2019)  
(Feng et al., 2022)

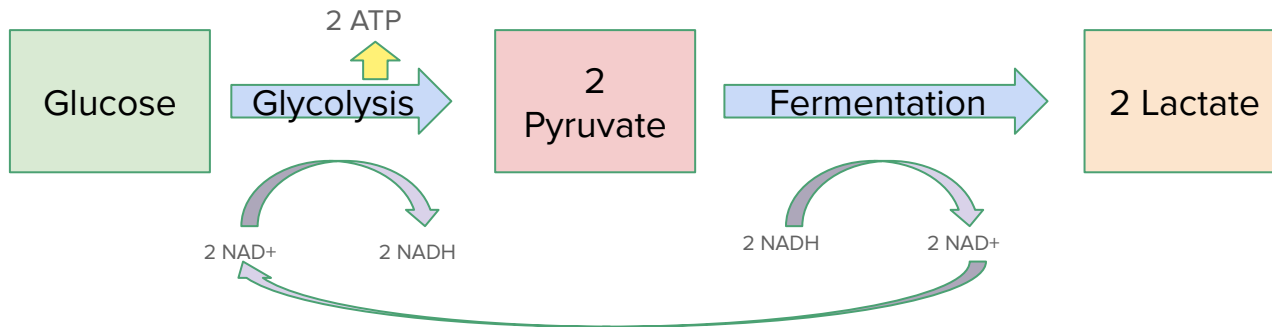
# Potential Explanation of Displayed Lactate Levels

## Other Studies

-  lactate in  concentration -> Indicative of switch to anaerobic respiration
- Copper causes damage to gills

## What We Found

- Opposite Pattern ->  lactate with  concentrations
- Had plenty of oxygen -> no switch to anaerobic respiration



# Implications and Future Experiments

## Implications

- Anti-fouling paint results in decreased alertness in hairy shore crabs.
- Increase stress can reduce the ability to fight infection or diseases, lowering the overall fitness.
- Act as a comorbidity, increase chance of death

## Future Experiments

- Increasing the sample size and creating true replication.
- Specific impacts of cuprous thiocyanate on anaerobic respiration.
- The specific amount of copper being released into the water, based on the surface area-to-volume ratio.

# Sources

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