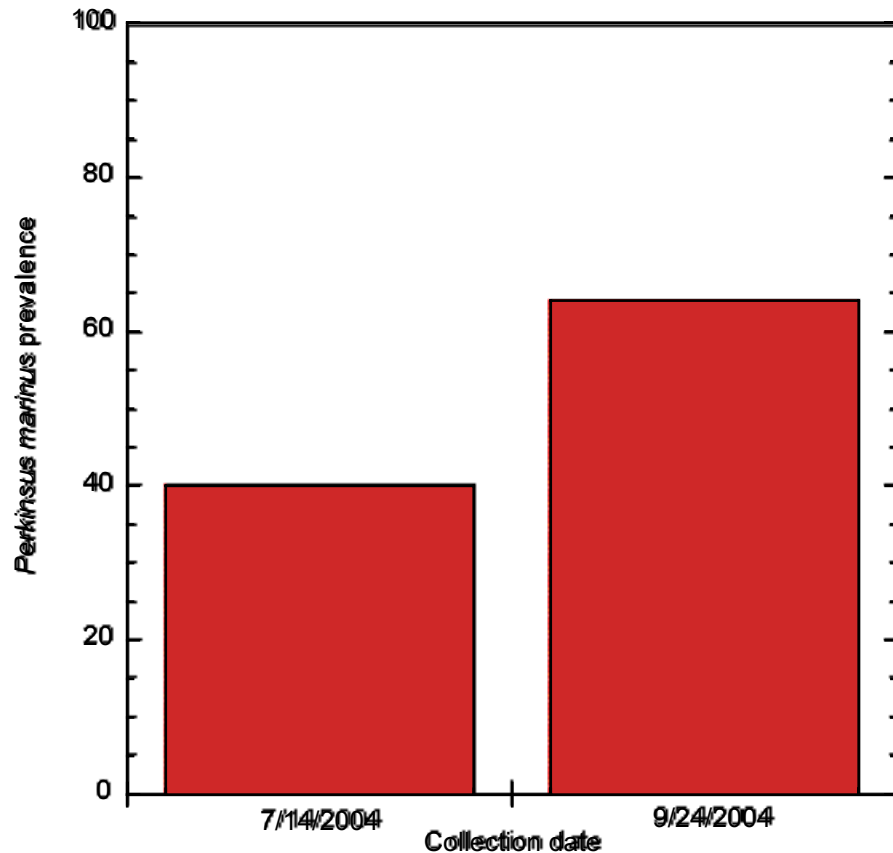
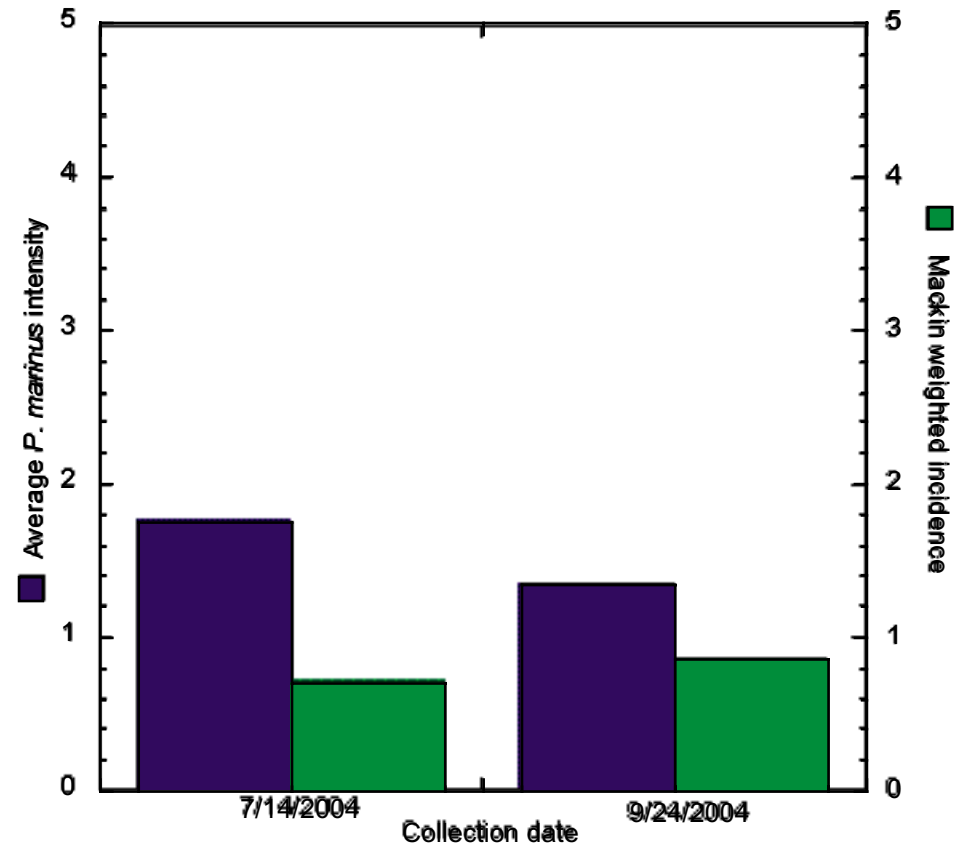


Speaker's Notes: Drumming Ground Reef, Rappahannock River: *P. marinus* (Dermo) prevalence and intensity.
Contact Dr. Ryan Carnegie (carnegie@vims.edu) for additional information or questions regarding these data.

Drumming Ground Reef, Rappahannock River
P. marinus (Dermo) prevalence in *C. virginica*
www.vims.edu/mollusc/NORM



Drumming Ground Reef, Rappahannock River
P. marinus (Dermo) intensity in *C. virginica*
www.vims.edu/mollusc/NORM



Perkinsus marinus prevalence among oysters at Drumming Ground increased from 40% in July 2004 to 64% in September 2004. Mean *P. marinus* infection intensity, however, decreased from 1.75 in July to 1.34 in September (scale 0.5-5, with infection scored as 0.5 = rare, 1 = light, 3 = moderate, or 5 = heavy). Mackin weighted incidence (WI) of *P. marinus* increased only slightly from 0.70 in July to 0.86 in September (infection scoring as above but with 0.5 now representing the level at which mortality begins, 1 the level at which mortality reaches moderate levels, and 2 the level above which serious losses occur). By September, only a relatively small portion of oysters at Drumming Ground had begun to experience disease (the average infection was light in intensity) and the Mackin WI of 0.86 suggests that little mortality was occurring. This contrasts with the more typical *P. marinus* observations in the same river at Parrot's Rock Reef. *P. marinus* activity would normally intensify with warming temperatures through the summer months; that it did not at Drumming Ground suggests that low late-summer salinities there may have suppressed proliferation of *P. marinus* within its oyster hosts.