

The interaction of aquatic organisms (*Mytilus* Sp.) with harmful algal blooms: Composition, distribution and metabolism of lipophilic marine biotoxins in the Austral Pacific fjords

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© 2017 by Nova Science Publishers, Inc. All rights reserved. For years, marine resources have been an important part of human development due to the high nutritional contribution they possess. Mussels sp. are the most consumed species in the world. As a result of requirements and needs exceeding the natural global production, man developed aquaculture in order to regulate the imbalance between nutritional requirements and natural production. Under natural conditions, there are several and wide ranging varieties of mussels, with multiple sea habitats: sandy, rocky and stratified bottoms in the water column in rocky strata. This allows them to assimilate a varied diet of micronutrients consisting mostly of phytoplankton. Although, depending on their habitat, mussels can filter waste from other species such as feces, pseudofeces, microcellular debris or compounds from anthropogenic input. From the many species of phytoplankton, about 80 of them are known for producing phycotoxins through