Characterization of Oyster Reefs in Southeastern NC UNCW M. Posey et al.



Study Area











Reef Complexes

Multi-habitat Assemblages



Isolated Habitats

Research focus

Evaluate oyster function

- Habitat
- Filteration
- Eco-system engineers
- Evaluate oyster populations
 - Survivorship
 - Long-term health
 - Restoration
- Relation of oyster reef function and health to watershed properties



Approach

- Recruitment survivorship and genetic population structure
- Utilization by larval fish and crustaceans; adjacent benthic community patterns
- Isolated, contiguous with other habitats, multiple patch sizes, varied reef morphologies, sampled multiple estuarine systems
- Timing of utilization and persistence
- Form and function interrelation ship.
 - Reef shape, size, and position influence function.
 - Reef edge and vertical relief influence the degree of use and function.



Breder traps



Excavations



Settlement tiles



Student Power



 Develop accurate and cost effective broad scale oyster reef survey methodology

- Live vs. dead
- High vs. low complexity
- Degree of fragmentation
- Relate oyster reef morphology to watershed properties and meso-scale function
 - Is nekton assemblage related to dominant morphology
 - Does form indicate filtration efficiency





Live vs. dead

 Higher order properties











 Interaction between edge complexity, vertical complexity and general reef morphology directly impact the value of the various functional aspects of oyster reefs

The ability to generally categorize or specifically identify key characteristics of oyster habitat within the tidal creek systems will allow us to better evaluate directional changes potentially caused by shifts in watershed characteristics that vary on a multi-year scale

