Oyster Reefs as Habitat: Understanding the Role of Freshwater Inflow in Shaping Reef Communities

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Oysters: West Coast of Florida (Cedar Key to Key West)

1876

...On every hand I found these immense reefs and beds of oysters in such seemingly inexhaustible supplies that it frequently occurred to me that the great God of nature must have gone ahead of me and, with hands wide open, scattered right and left and out into the depths so far that I failed to find their limits.

1897

... natural oyster-bars are a magnificent inheritance that has cost us nothing, and we are not only using but abusing nature's providence by the most extravagant wastefulness and improvidence, and it is only by the education of the masses along these lines that we may hope for success in the restoration of our depleted oyster bars...

SOURCE: HA Smeltz. 1897. The oyster-bars of the west coast of Florida: their depletion and restoration. *Bull US Fish Comm* 17:305–308

Ecosystem Function

Seston Removal

Improved water quality: removal of bacteria & contaminants (dioxins, furans, dioxin-like PCBs, arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury) from water column

(Valette-Silver et al. 1999; Jones et al. 2001; Cressman et al. 2003; Karouna-Renier et al. 2007)

Limited mitigation of eutrophication effects: removal of chlorophyll *a*, bacteria, total N (burial & denitrification) (Dame et al. 1984; Newell 1988; Gerritsen et al. 1994; Jones et al. 2001; Nelson et al. 2004; Newell 2004; Grizzle et al. 2006; Grant et al. 2007)

Increased light penetration for SAV: reduced turbidity & chlorophyll *a* (Peterson & Heck 2001; Newell 2004; Newell & Koch 2004)



Ecosystem Function

Bentho-pelagic Coupling

Nutrient remineralization Net decrease in particulate nutrients Net increase in dissolved inorganic nutrients Oyster reefs as source for NH₄+ (Dame et al. 1984, 2002; Jones et al. 2001)

Conversion of POM (DOM?) to benthic food source Preferential removal of N over C Biodeposition (faeces & pseudofaeces) (Newell & Jordan 1983; Manahan et al. 1984; Clark & Wikfors 1998)

Ecosystem Function

Habitat Creation: Essential Fish Habitat

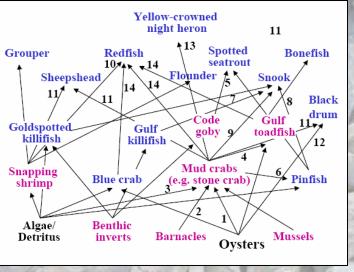
Refuge from predation: alpheid shrimps, mud crabs, porcellanid crabs, juvenile fishes (McDonald 1982; Williams 1984)

Mitigation against desiccation: microhabitat utilization (Grant & McDonald 1979)

Nest/egg laying: blennies, skilletfish, gobies, gastropods (Runyan 1961; Peters 1983; Breitburg 1999)

Forage: mud crabs, stone crabs, commercially/recreationally important fishes, birds

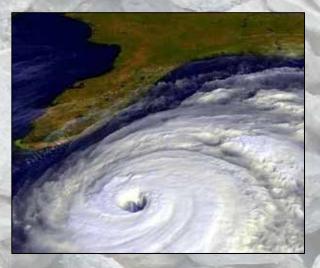
(Ingle and Smith 1956; Menzel & Hopkins 1956; Peters & McMichael 1987; Watts 1988; Meyer & Townshend 2000; Harding & Mann 2001)

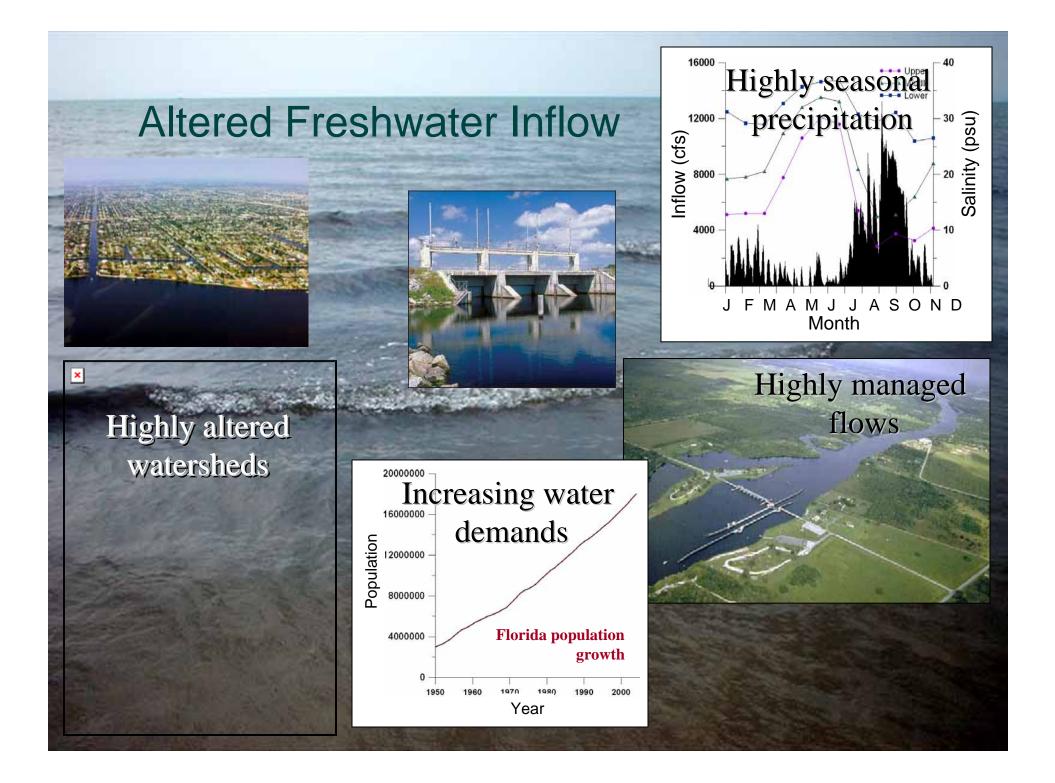


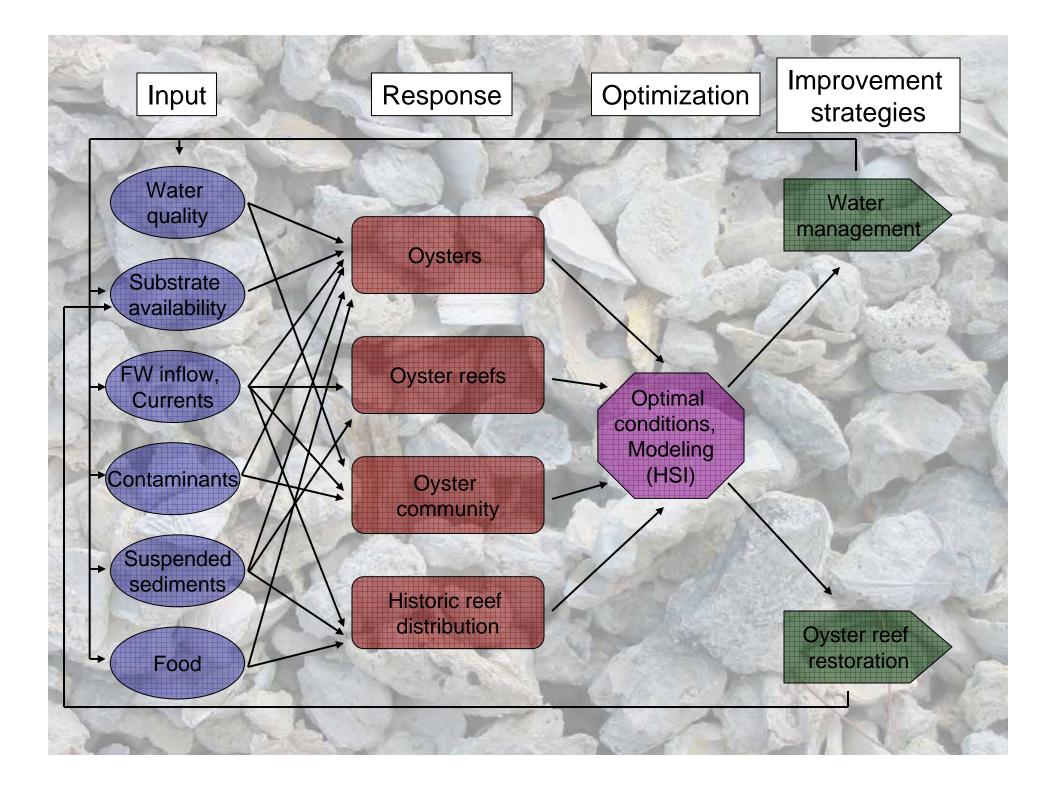
Oysters and Freshwater Inflow

The three great natural conditions that work destruction to the [oyster] beds are the freezes, hurricanes, and freshets that occasionally occur, and the first two take place principally in the northern sections of the coast. The cause of the deterioration of the beds other than from natural sources is almost invariably due to overworking. The demand is too great for the supply...

Franklin Swift, U.S. Navy. 1897. The oyster-grounds of the West Florida coast: their extent, condition, and peculiarities. *Bull US Fish Comm* 17:285–287







Oyster-reef Community Responses

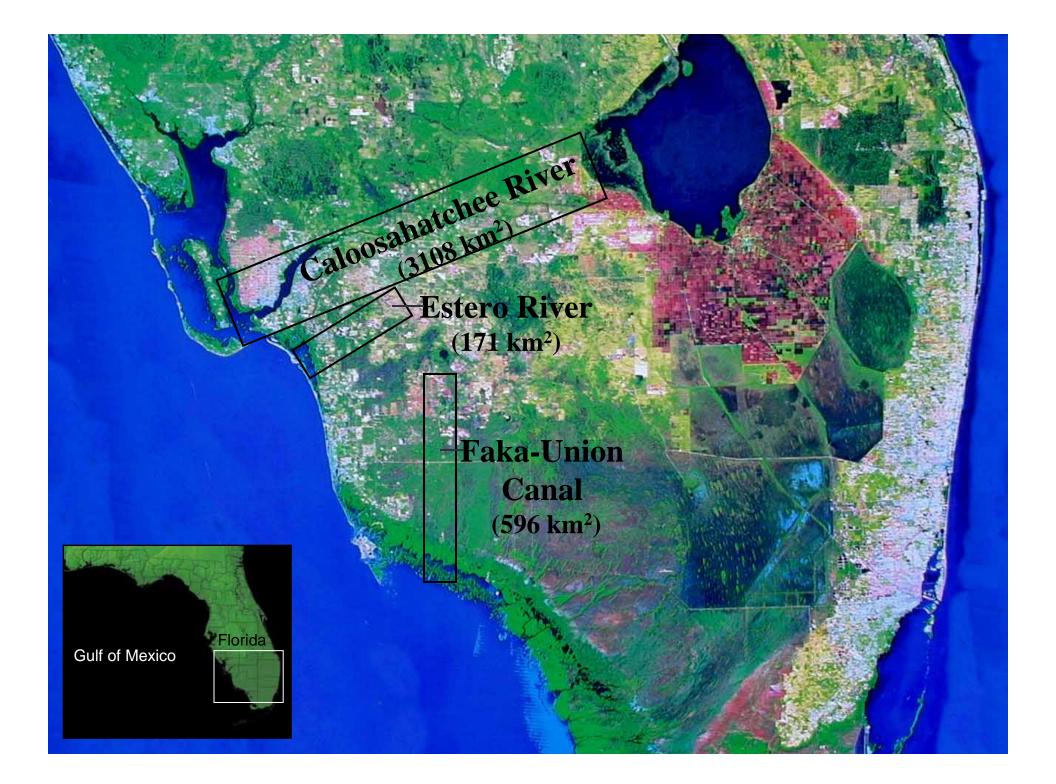
Seasonal (wet/dry) variation reef communities

Spatial (upstream/downstream) variation in reef communities

Influence of freshwater inflow on reef communities and recruitment to reefs

Identify areas suitable for oyster-reef restoration





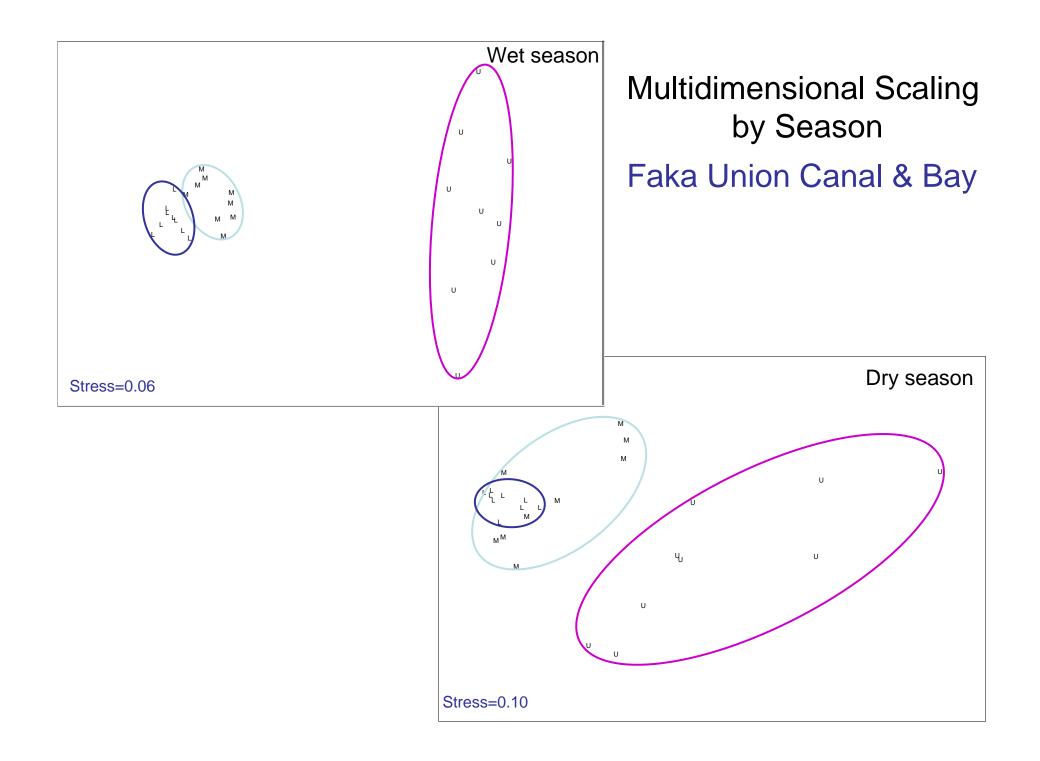




Sampling Methods

Lift nets (Crabtree & Dean 1982) • 1 m⁻²

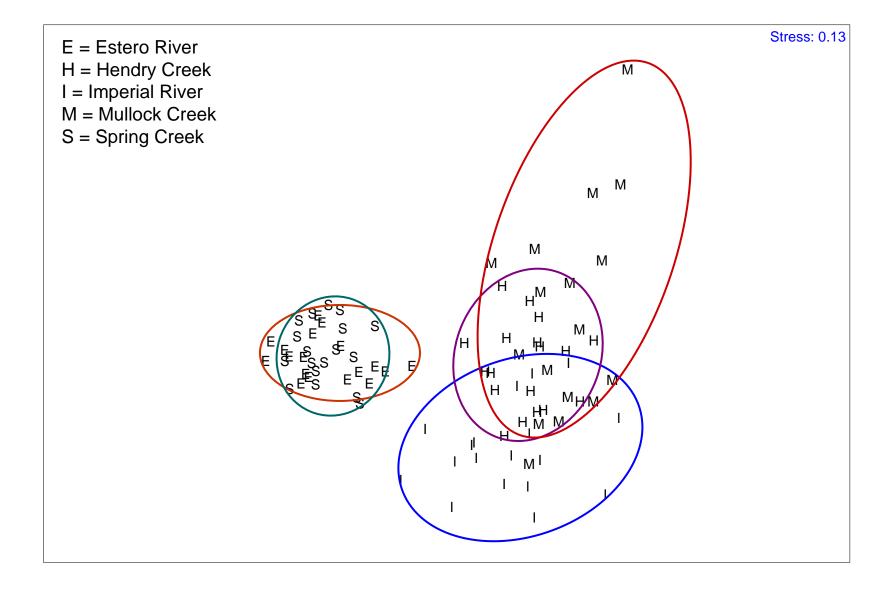
6.4-mm netting (1.6-mm liner)
seeded with 5 liters oyster clusters
deployed intertidally for ~ 30d
3 replicates per reef
3 reefs along salinity axis

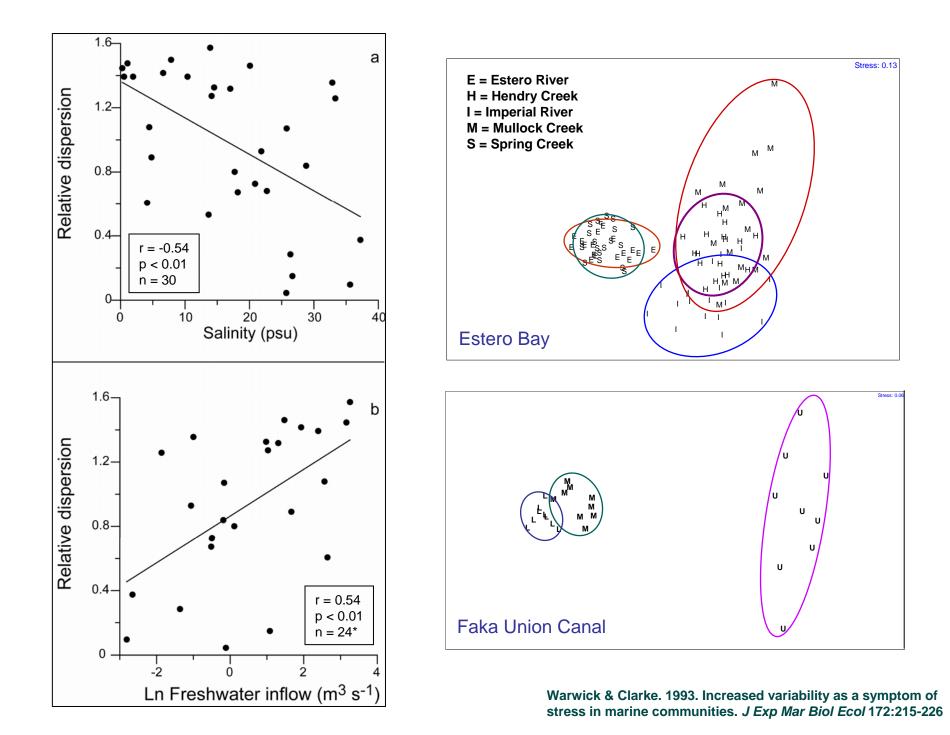


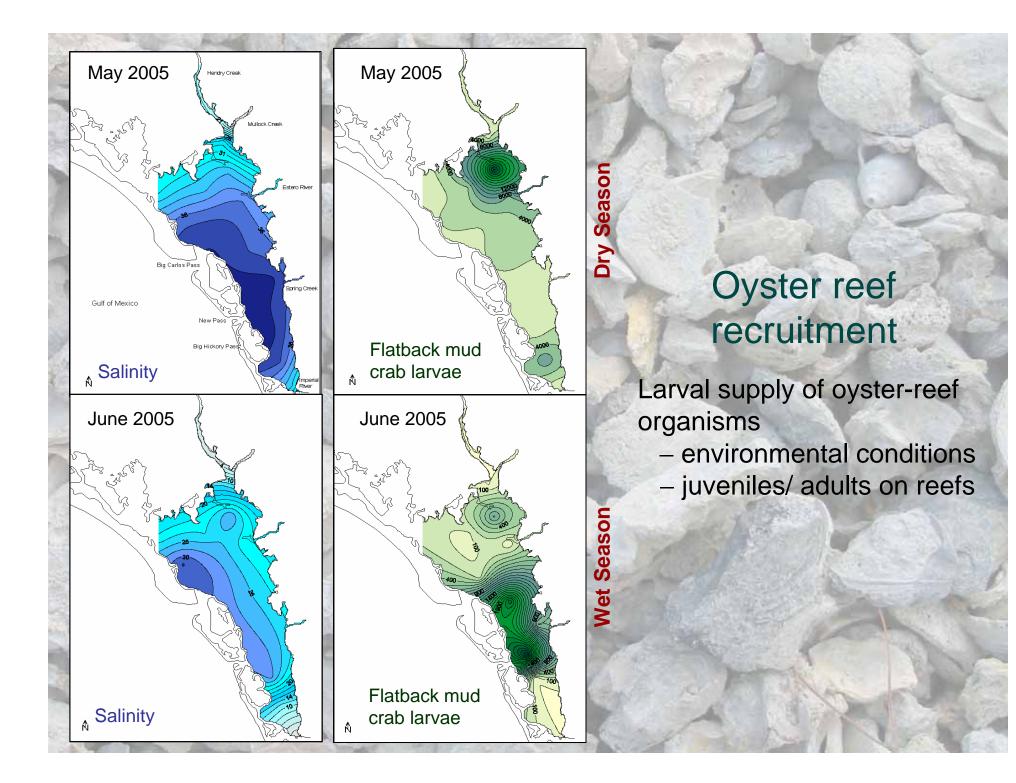
Species contributions to similarity among oyster-reef communities. Only species accounting for 75% of the total are included. These species typify stations represented.

Estuary	Station	Total similarity	Species	Average abundance	Average similarity	Contrib. %	Cum. %
1700	2 13			C des	Carl Carl	N. K	1
Caloosahatchee	Upper	63.98	E. depressus	75.56	40.13	62.73	62.73
	280 61		G. robustum	4.39	15.37	24.02	86.75
	Middle	71.95	E. depressus	83.00	26.47	36.79	36.79
	1 -	Sec. 32	P. armatus	19.76	17.20	23.91	60.70
	And a	N.S. S.	P. obesus	2.94	9.65	13.41	74.11
	10		G. strumosus	1.35	5.12	7.12	81.23
	Lower	64.20	P. armatus	62.61	17.80	27.73	27.73
	Ser Co	Star In	E. depressus	42.44	16.92	26.35	54.08
		1 12	A. heterochaelis	3.94	6.89	10.73	64.81
		A IT	P. obesus	2.56	6.65	10.36	75.17
Estero	Upper	61.72	E. depressus	17.78	30.18	48.90	48.90
and the second second	ERT		L. cyprinoides	6.22	19.29	31.25	80.15
S	Middle	72.50	E. depressus	82.44	30.92	42.64	42.64
	S RE	C. Aller	P. armatus	115.00	29.03	40.04	82.68
	Lower	80.04	P. armatus	107.93	33.16	41.42	41.42
	and a large	- Line Sti	E. depressus	56.87	28.28	35.32	76.75
Faka Union	Upper	43.69	E. depressus	9.72	29.09	66.60	66.60
	1	- North	L. cyprinoides	0.61	3.73	8.54	75.15
	Middle	64.72	E. depressus	91.61	32.09	49.52	49.52
	20 2	and States	P. armatus	62.06	23.56	36.36	85.88
	Lower	79.85	P. armatus	220.33	34.56	43.29	43.29
	to all		E. depressus	67.56	25.90	32.44	75.72

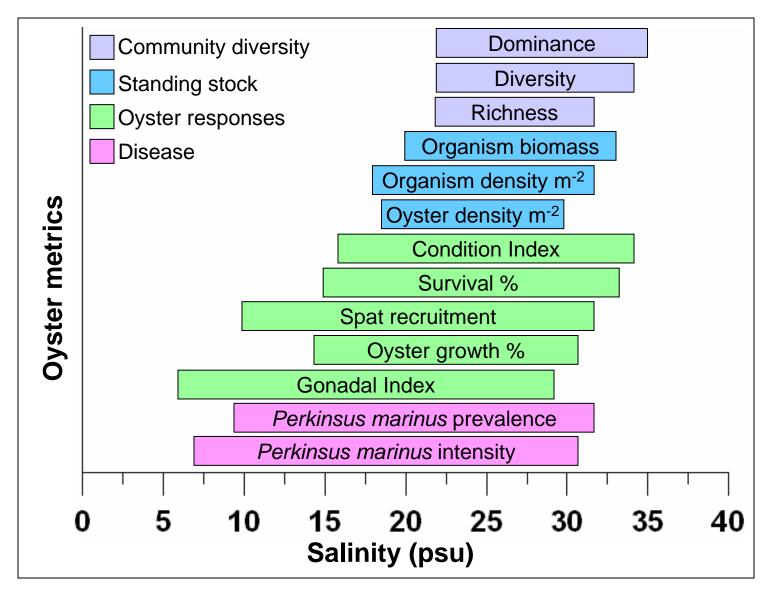
Estero Bay Tributaries







Developing Salinity Envelopes*



* Salinity envelopes calculated using 75th or 25th percentile of metrics







If you build it, they will come...

Probably, if you build it in the right place and at the right time.



Restoration Target

Healthy oysters Increased extent of reefs Mature reef communities Enhanced ecosystem function

Acknowledgements

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U.S. Department of



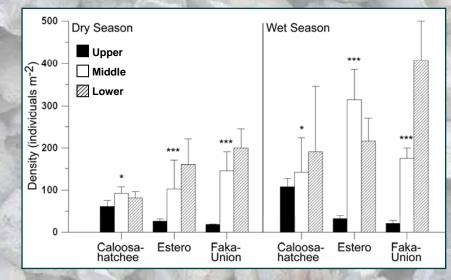
Education

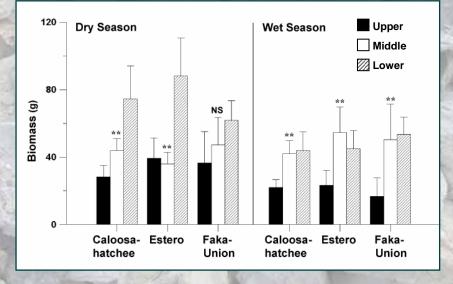
Florida Gulf Coast University

Graduate Students/Interns South Florida Water Marty Berry Brad Kolhoff Tim Schwan William Bluhm Raymond Leary Jennifer Smith Amanda Bridges Christi Linardich Laura Walls Brooke Denkert Laura Markley Abby Walthier Andrew Erickson Stephanie Martin Miranda Westphal Lindsey Garvin Rachel Miner Noel Wingers Anthony Myers Mallory Young Jason Hahner Ashley Inslee Christina Panko **Rheannon Ketover**



Spatial trends: oyster-reef community metrics



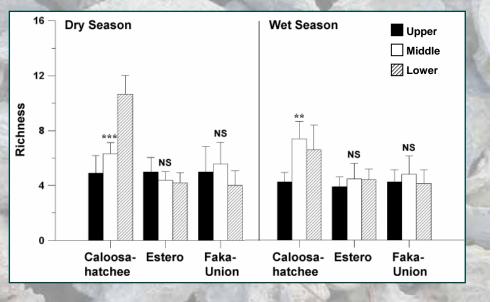


Seasonal Patterns

Density lower in dry season Biomass greater in dry season (Caloosahatchee only)

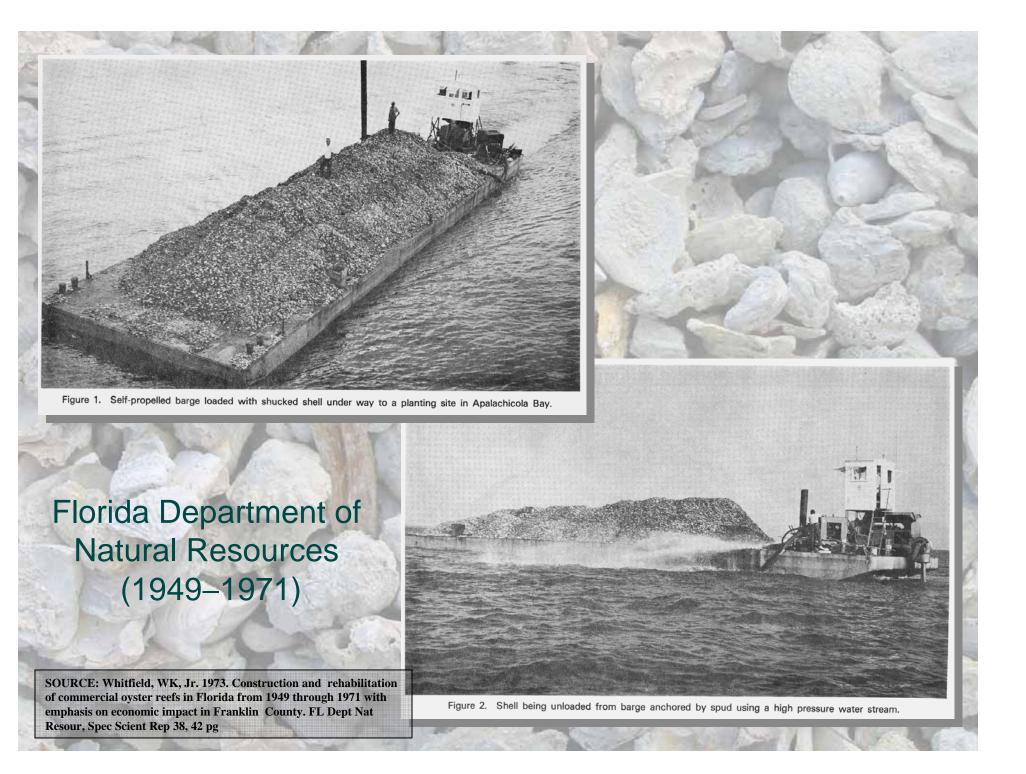
Spatial Patterns

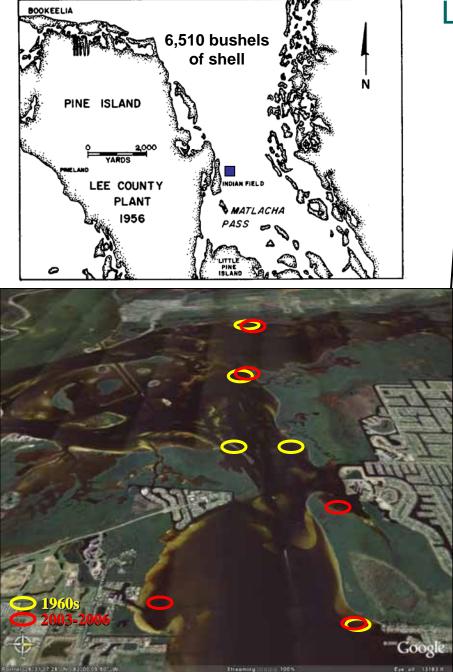
Density increases downstream Biomass increases downstream Richness and evenness increase downstream (Caloosahatchee)



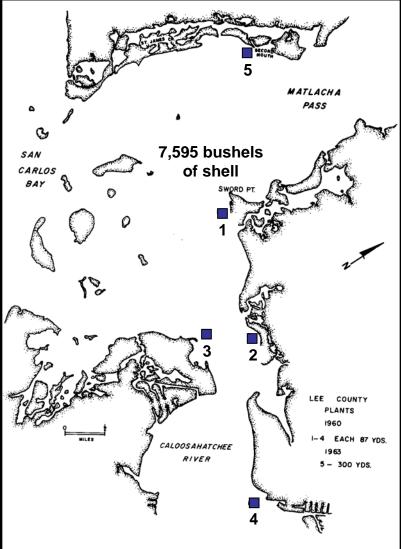
Pearson correlation coefficients for various community metrics and flow parameters. Lag flow of 0 represents mean flow for the 30-d period the lift nets were deployed. Flow data are log+1 transformed. Metrics were calculated for the station at the mouth of the river (n = 40).

Metric	Station	Lag flow (months)												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Density														
	Upper	0.066	-0.025	0.065	0.052	0.184	0.268	0.083	-0.104	-0.036	0.299	0.468**	0.575**	0.604***
	Middle	0.236	0.350*	0.387**	0.398**	0.430**	0.410**	0.460**	0.434**	0.436**	0.421**	0.449**	0.458**	0.391**
	Lower	0.260	0.321*	0.400**	0.387**	0.294*	0.191	0.231	0.280	0.292*	0.314*	0.360*	0.363*	0.340*
Biomass														
	Upper	-0.523**	-0.346*	0.002	0.140	0.283	0.333	0.168	0.196	0.218	0.225	0.252	0.252	-0.041
	Middle	-0.179	-0.061	-0.018	0.056	0.106	0.200	0.265	0.451**	0.466***	0.551***	0.605***	0.466**	0.354*
	Lower	0.034	0.100	0.097	0.146	0.101	0.025	0.127	0.268	0.376**	0.265	0.297*	0.191	-0.041
Richness														
	Upper	-0.315	-0.430**	-0.516**	-0.468**	-0.373*	-0.128	-0.111	0.166	0.311	0.370*	0.310	0.214	-0.017
	Middle	-0.130	-0.307*	-0.313*	-0.438**	-0.669***	-0.449**	-0.326*	-0.405**	-0.287	-0.082	-0.066	0.031	-0.142
	Lower	-0.167	-0.122	-0.251	-0.291*	-0.349*	-0.426**	-0.450**	-0.412**	-0.330*	-0.415**	-0.284	-0.457**	-0.516***
Diversity														
	Upper	-0.220	-0.346*	-0.450**	-0.357*	-0.408*	-0.169	0.329	0.330	0.407*	0.329	0.193	-0.013	-0.180
	Middle	-0.321*	-0.481***	-0.439**	-0.489***	-0.595***	-0.484***	-0.491***	-0.496***	-0.465**	-0.278	-0.260	-0.212	-0.350*
	Lower	-0.175	-0.182	-0.293*	-0.351*	-0.393**	-0.407**	-0.413**	-0.383**	-0.325*	-0.444**	-0.305*	-0.506***	-0.589***
Dominance														
	Upper	0.103	0.283	0.349*	0.274	0.351*	0.159	0.007	-0.318	-0.371*	-0.312	-0.182	-0.051	0.125
	Middle	0.340*	0.489***	0.452**	0.488***	0.563***	0.500***	0.555***	0.532***	0.556***	0.363*	0.361*	0.258	0.336*
	Lower	0.139	0.120	0.275	0.351*	0.400**	.406**	0.348*	0.349*	0.306*	0.435**	0.278	0.432**	0.480***
*p <u><</u> 0.05; [•]	**p<0.01;	***p<0.00	1											



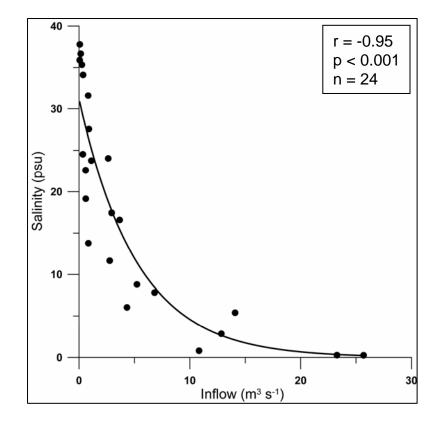


Lee Co. Oyster-reef Restoration (1956–1963)



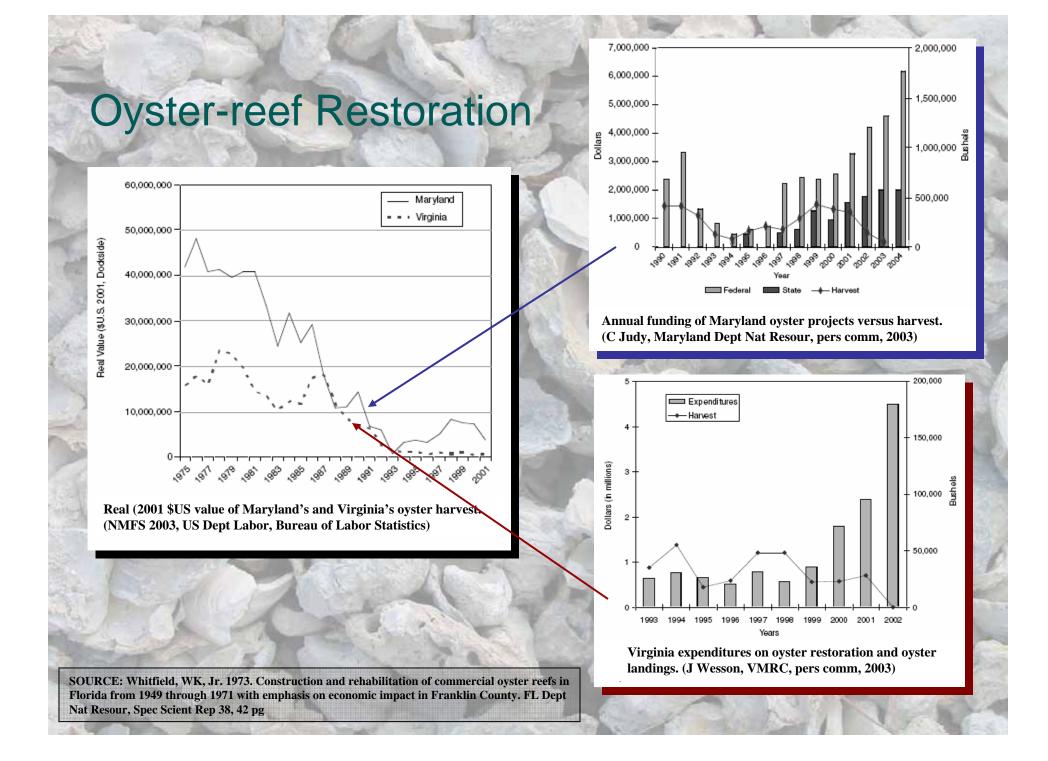
SOURCE: Whitfield, WK, Jr. 1973. Construction and rehabilitation of commercial oyster reefs in Florida from 1949 through 1971 with emphasis on economic impact in Franklin County. FL Dept Nat Resour, Spec Scient Rep 38, 42 pg

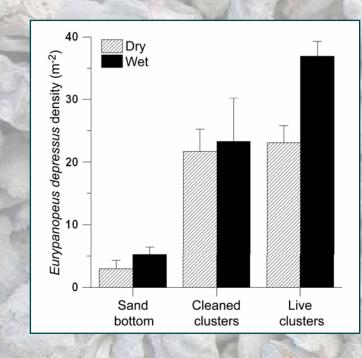
Salinity and freshwater inflow: Estero Bay



Interaction between Hendry and Mullock Creeks



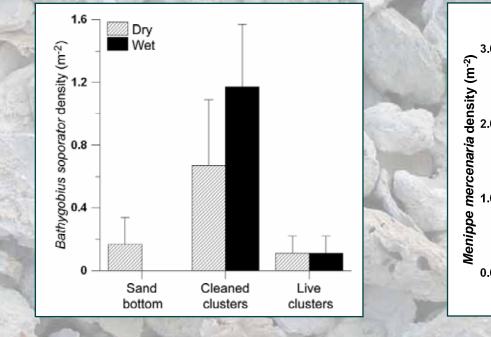


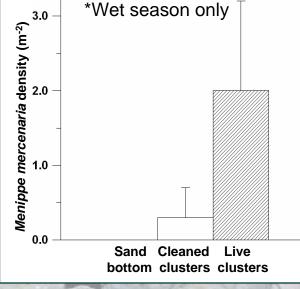


Habitat Use: Individual Species

Live clusters/cleaned shell > sand bottom

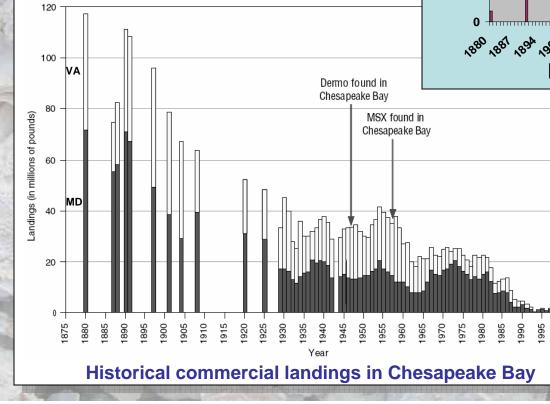
Eurypanopeus depressus(p < 0.001)Petrolisthes armatus(p < 0.001)Alpheus heterochaelis(p < 0.01)Opsanus beta(p < 0.001)Cleaned shell > live clusters/sand bottomBathygobius soporator(p < 0.001)Live clusters > cleaned shell/sand bottomMenippe mercenaria*(p=0.001)

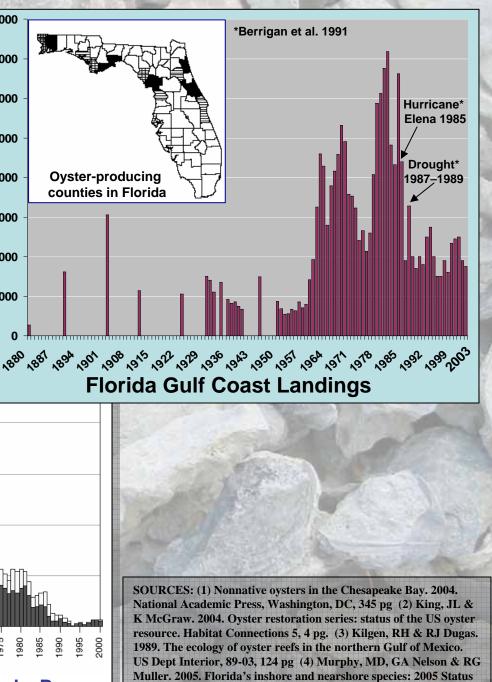




Historic Decline of Oysters

Pounds (x 1000)





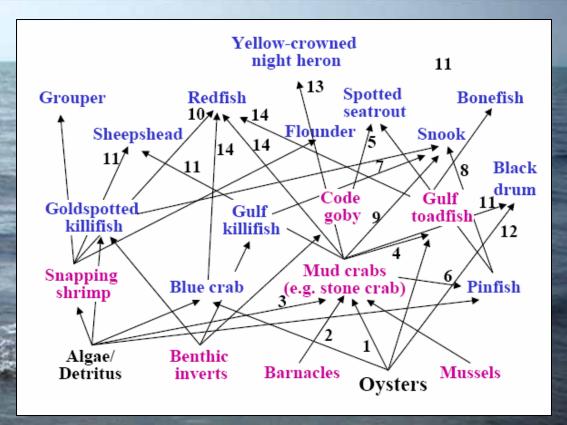
and Trends Report. FL Fish Wildlife Conserv Comm

Oyster-reef food webs



References

- ² Bahr 1974
- ³ Gibbons & Blogoslawski 1989
- ⁴ Bisker et al. 1989
- ⁵ McMichael & Peters 1989
- ⁶ Grant & McDonald 1979
- ⁷ Fore & Schmidt 1973



⁸ Gilmore et al. 1983
⁹ Marshall 1958
¹⁰ Peters & McMichael 1987
¹¹ Overstreet & Heard 1982
¹² Ingle & Smith 1956
¹³ Watts 1988
¹⁴ Adams & Onorato 2005

