

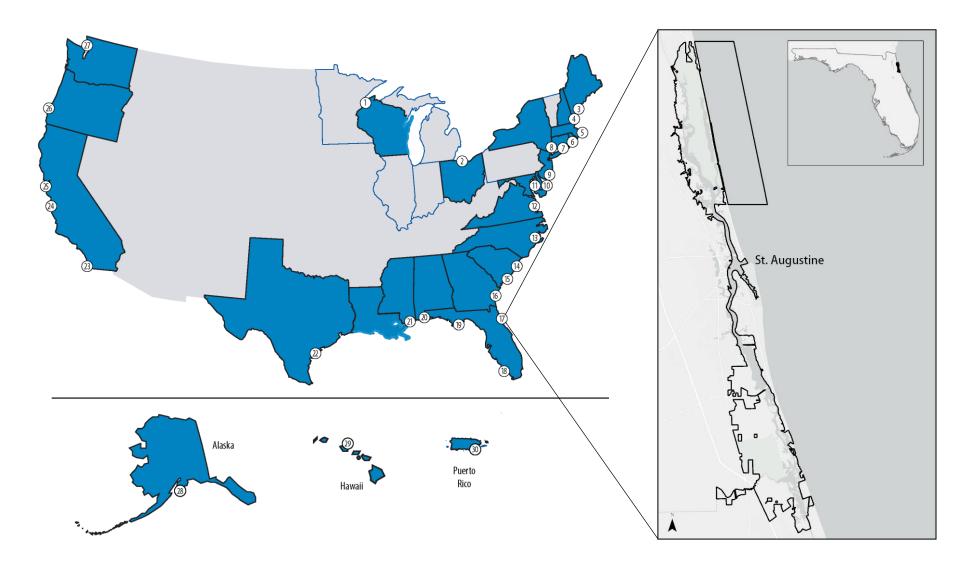
Intertidal Oyster Monitoring at GTM Research Reserve

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GTM Research Reserve







Guiding Questions:

- How many oysters (areal coverage * density) are in the GTM/St. Augustine region?
- How do oyster abundances and size class frequencies change over space and time?
- What are the relative influences of temperature, food availability, salinity, disease, predation and harvesting on spatial and temporal patterns in oyster abundance and size?
- How do estimates of oyster abundance and size compare to past estimates and to oysters in other systems regionally and globally?
- Where are restoration efforts most needed and most likely to succeed?





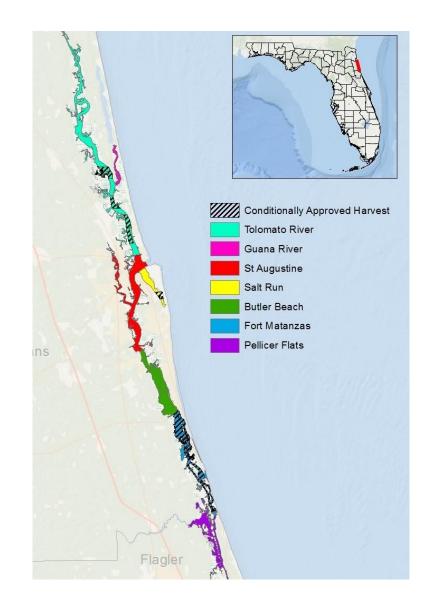
- Evaluate status of oyster populations
- Collect baseline data
- Evaluate monitoring metrics
- Evaluate sub-estuary differences
- Evaluate seasonal differences





Strategy:

- 2014 2016
- Seasonal sampling
 - Summer: June Aug.
 - Winter: Dec. Feb.
- Sub-estuary sampling
 - Major waterways
 - Harvest areas
 - GTM boundaries
- Variety of metrics
- 210 reefs



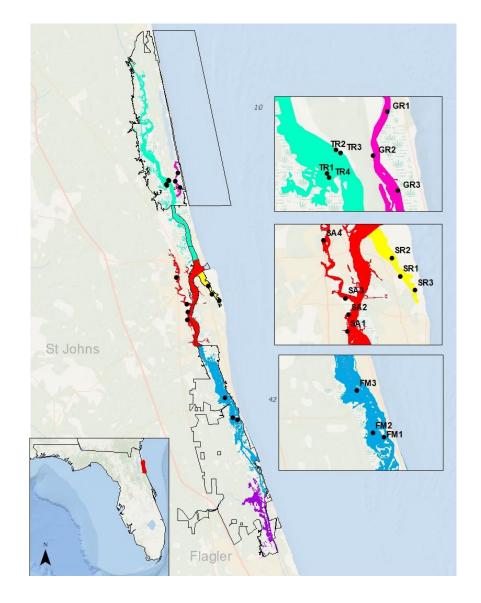






Strategy:

- Oyster settlement (spat monitoring)
- Monthly 2015 2020
- 3 "trees" of shell strings in each sub-estuary









Conclusions:

- Seasonal differences in total oyster density, oysters <25mm, live cover, associated fauna
- Sub-estuary differences in most metrics
- Many reef condition metrics correlated with oyster density

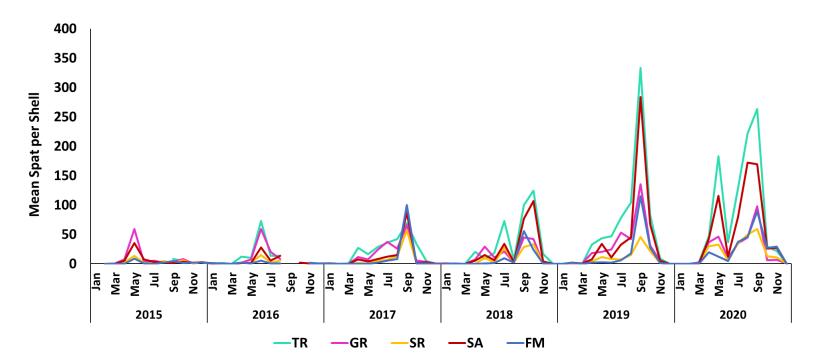






Conclusions:

- Settlement patterns varied by year
- Low settlement in Dec Mar consistently







From Pilot to Long-term Monitoring

Guiding Future Monitoring:

- Oyster density may be an appropriate indicator of habitat function
 - Data used in oyster filtration model (Gray et al. 2021. Beyond Residence Time: Quantifying factor that drive the spatially explicit filtration services of an abundant native oyster population. *Estuaries and Coasts*)
- Omit oysters <25mm for large-scale population structure estimates
- Sub-estuary differences suggest stratified sampling
- Non-destructive cover metrics may be suitable indicators of relative oyster abundance and reef condition
 - Also useful for created reef comparisons (Safak et al. 2020. Coupling breakwalls with oyster restoration structures enhances living shoreline performance along energetic shorelines. *Ecological Engineering*, 15)





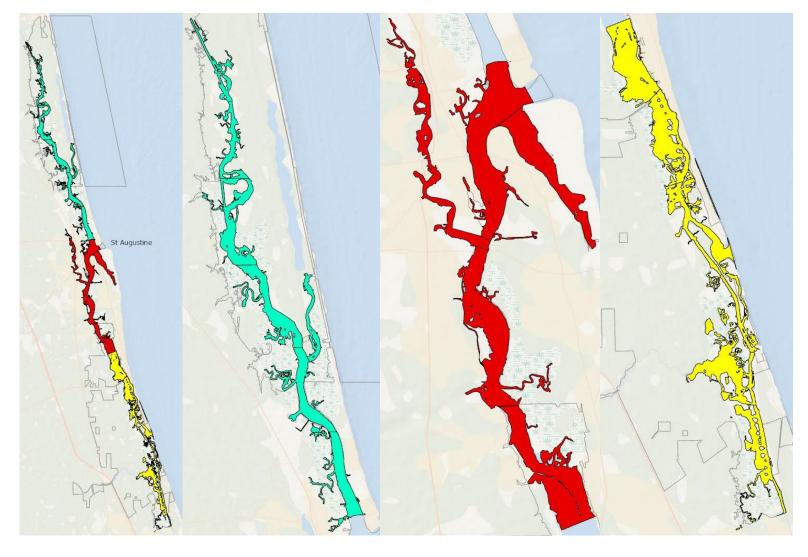
- Evaluate reef condition
- Evaluate status and trends of oyster populations
- Estimate ecosystem services





Strategy:

- Winter (Dec. March)
- 3-year rotation
- Estuary scale
- Change over time

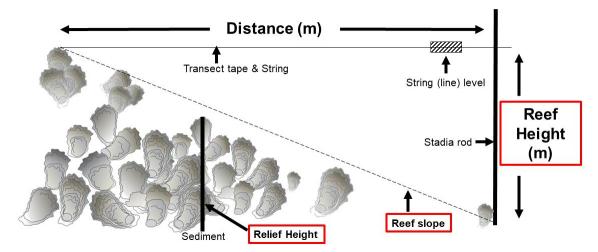






Metrics: Reef Condition

- Reef height and slope
- # predatory snails
- # rooted mangroves
- # shell clusters
- Percent cover (live, shell, box, substrate, other)
- Relief height
- Mapping and elevation









Metrics:

Oyster Population (≥25 mm)

- Abundance of live oysters
- Shell height









Metrics: Associated fauna

- Abundance of mussels, clams and barnacles
- Shell heights of mussels and clams
- Presence of other gastropods
- Presence of live *Cliona* or evidence of past presence











Winter 2022

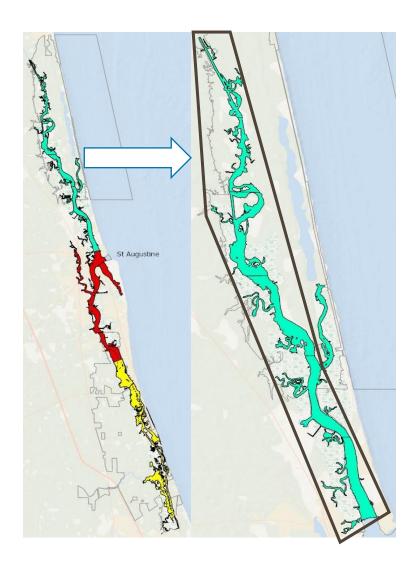
- Start of GTM long-term intertidal oyster monitoring
- Sampling occurred January through March
- 2022 focused on the Northern sub-estuary





Winter 2022:

- Tolomato River
 - o Goal: 42 reefs







Winter 2022:

• Tolomato River

Goal: 42 reefs

Total sampled: 42 reefs

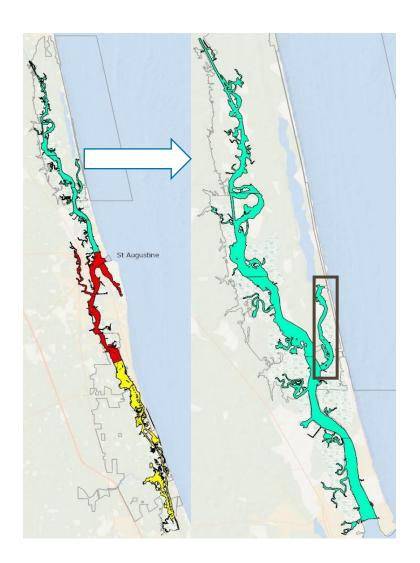






Winter 2022:

- Guana River
 - o Goal: 16 reefs







Winter 2022:

Guana River

Goal: 16 reefs

Total sampled: 18 reefs







Winter 2022:

Tolomato River

o Goal: 42 reefs

Total sampled: 42 reefs

Guana River

Goal: 16 reefs

Total sampled: 18 reefs

• TOTAL: 60 reefs

