Seaside Hard Clam Culture & Submerged Aquatic Vegetation: Research to Inform Policy

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Credit: Alyson C. Hall

Introduction

- Historically, the Virginia coastal bays along the seaside of the Eastern Shore supported extensive beds of eelgrass, *Zostera marina.*
- Served as nursery grounds for juvenile fishes, crabs, and bay scallops.
- Declined dramatically in the late 1920s due to disease due to disease and few other factors and went locally extinct in the early 1930s.





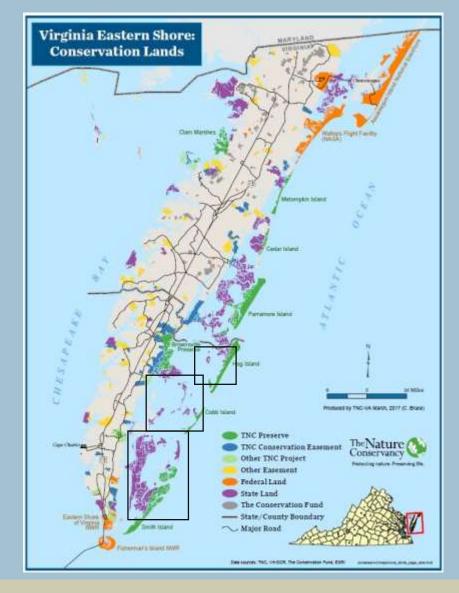
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Eelgrass Restoration

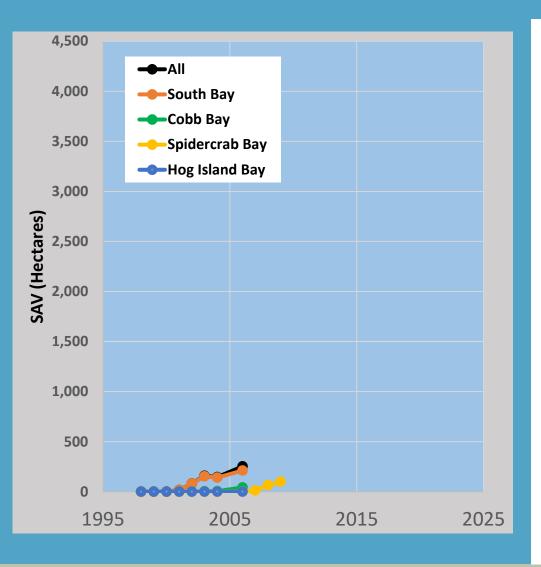
- Initiated restoration efforts in near Wreck Island in 1999.
- Collected Z. marina from beds in Chesapeake Bay with the help of TNC volunteers
- Broadcast into shallow-water a site in South Bay approved by VMRC.
- Later added sites in Hog Island Bay and Spider Crab Bay.

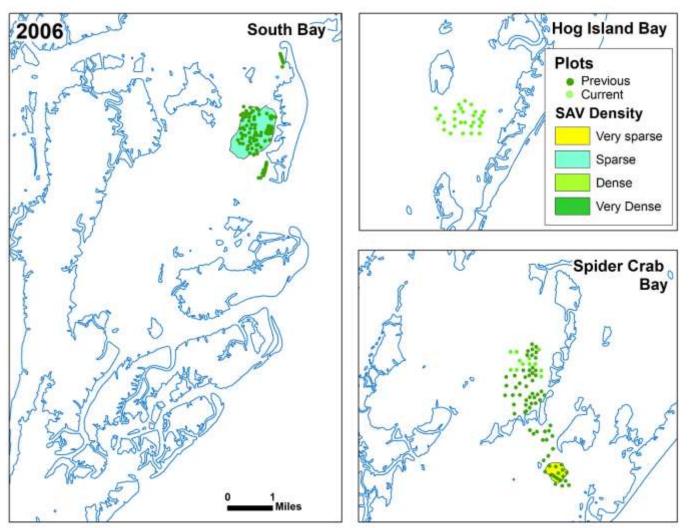




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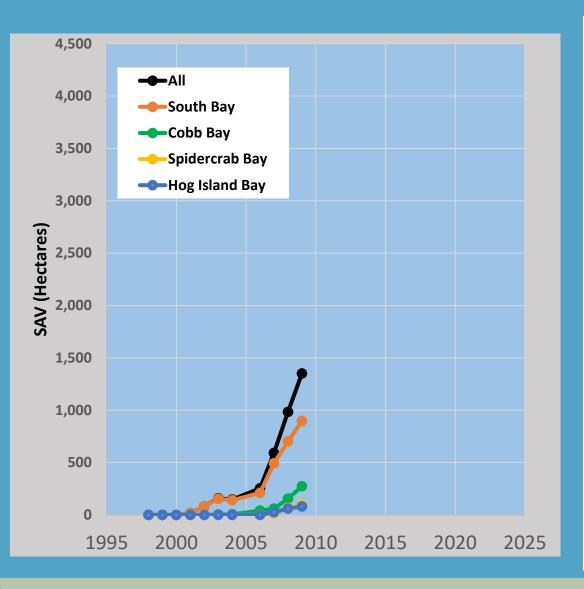


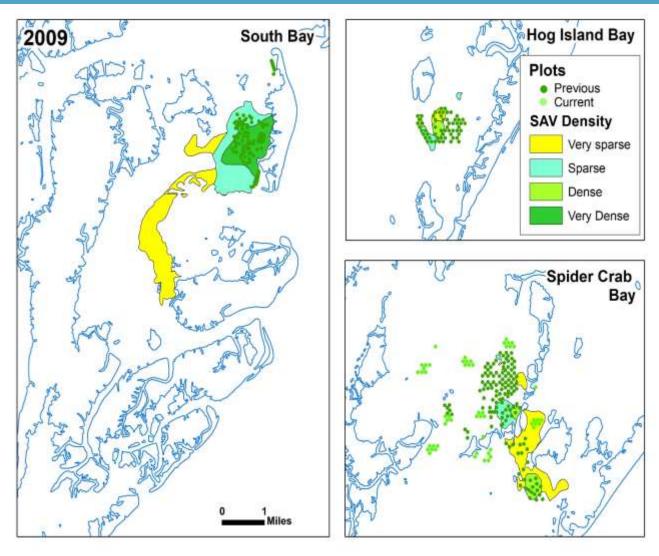








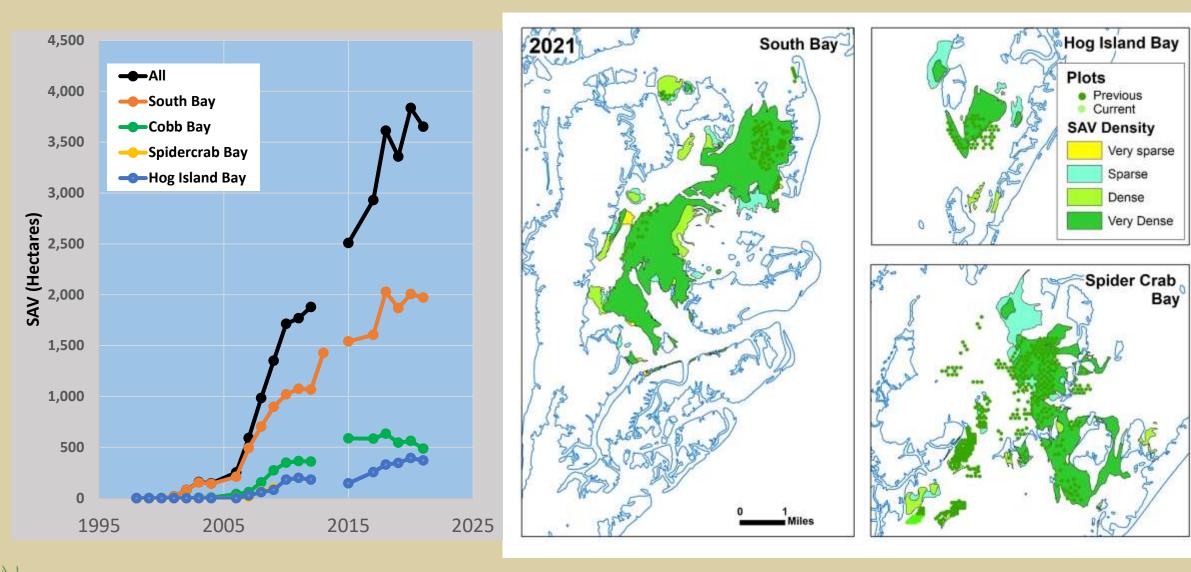








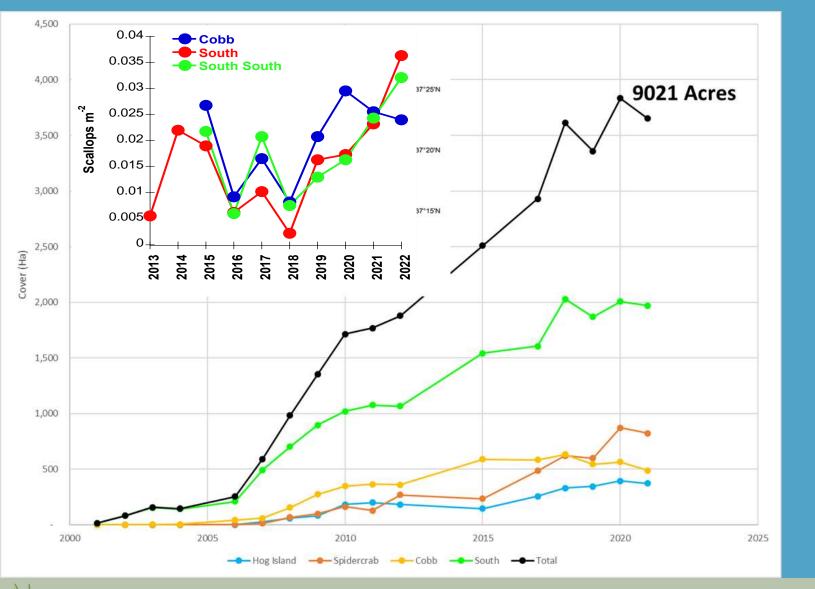


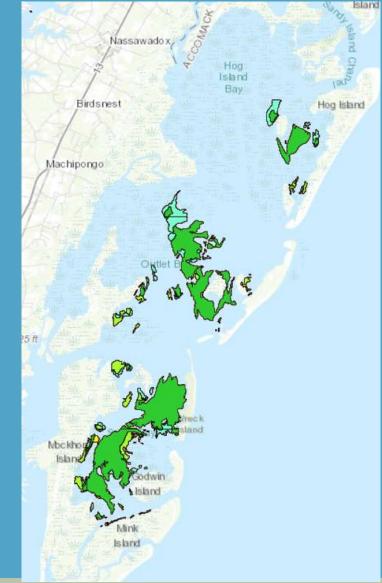




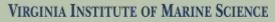




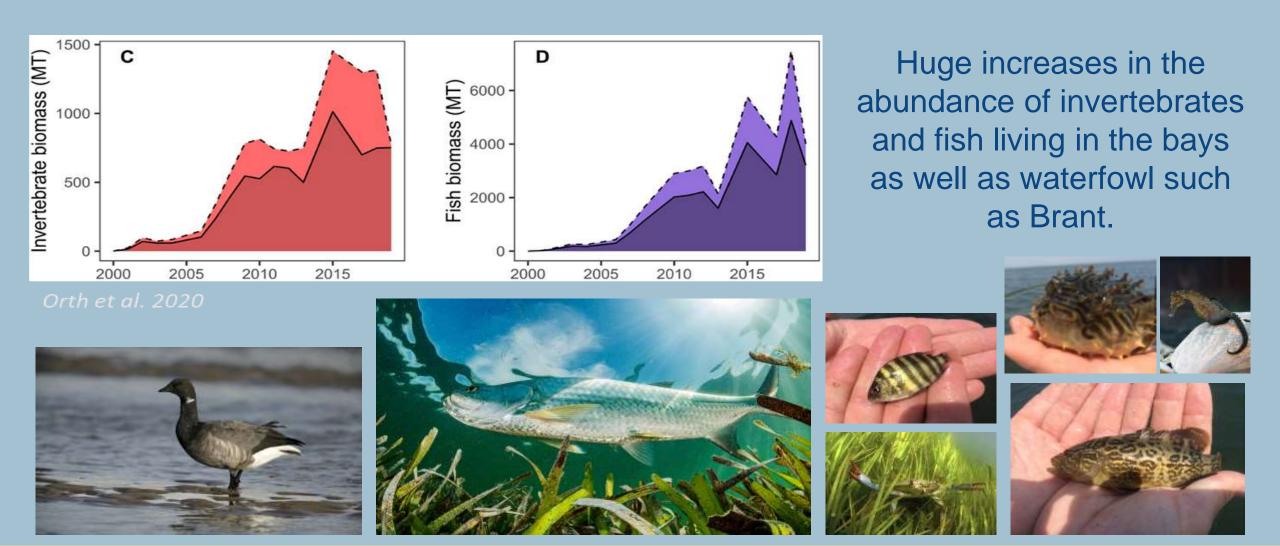










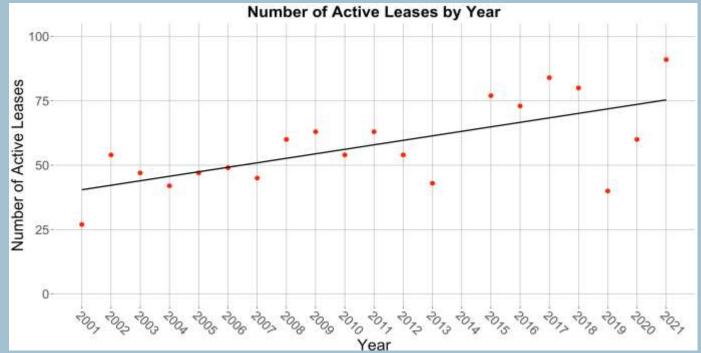






Growth in Clam Aquaculture

- Industry has expressed concern that if grass spreads onto their leases, it will restrict their use.
- Current guidelines allow them keep existing nest in place but not to operate in new areas with grass.
- Previous habitat suitability models Luckenbach & Ross 2011 and Oreska et al., 2021) did not predict large overlap with existing clam leases.



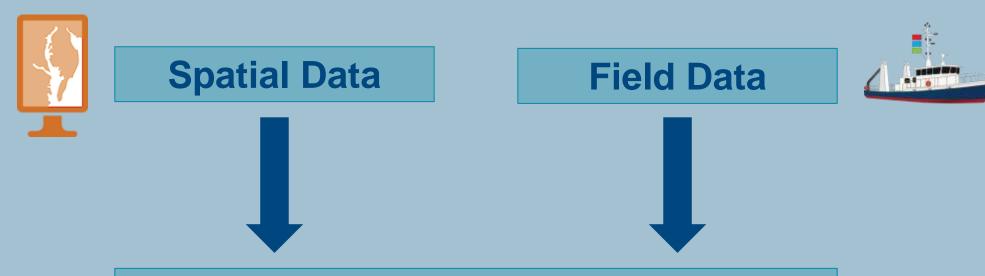


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Goals



Objective: Monitor and study the interaction between seagrass and clam aquaculture in the Virginia Coastal Bays



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Spatial Methods



Objective: Monitor and study the interaction between seagrass and clam aquaculture in the Virginia Coastal Bays



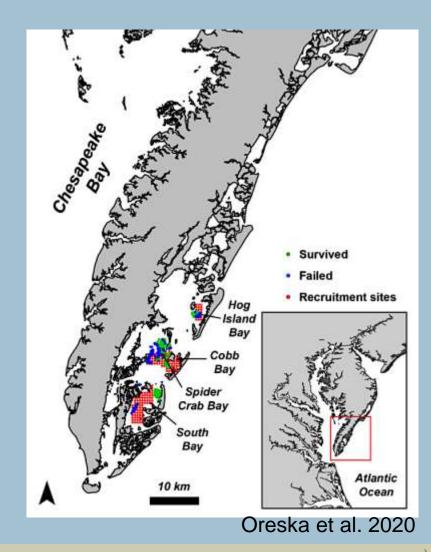
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Questions

- Where are seagrass and clam aquaculture operations distributed now and how have these distributions changed over time?
- What environmental characteristics make an area suitable for seagrass vs clam aquaculture?
- Where are these two bottom uses going to spread in the future?



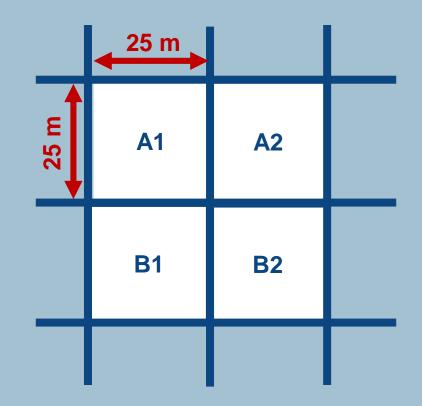


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Data

- Twenty-year time series of aerial imagery (2001 – 2021)
- Raster of environmental data across region
 - Depth
 - Sand Fraction (Grain Size)
 - Sea Surface Temperature
 - RMS Velocity (Mean Current Speed/Direction)
 - Fetch (Length of Unobstructed Wind)



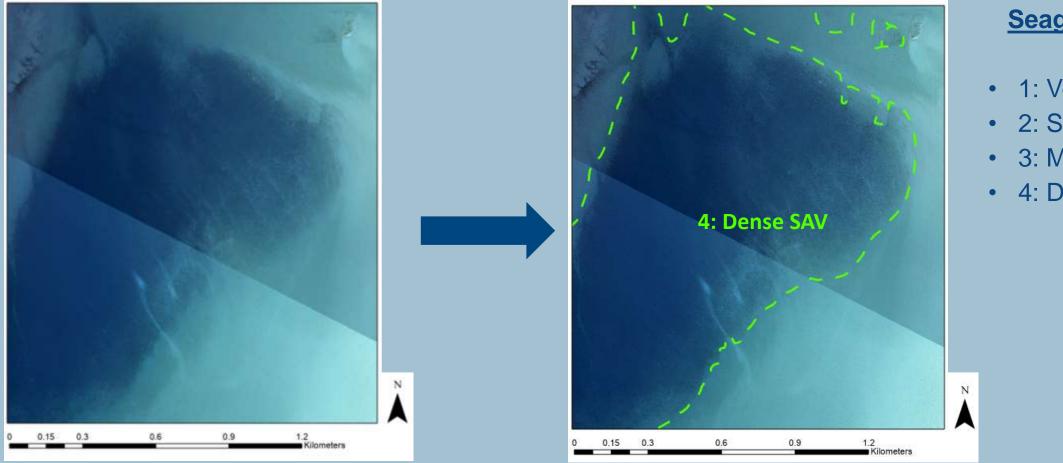


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Mapping SAV: Defining Beds



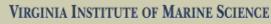
Seagrass Density <u>Scale</u>

- 1: Very Sparse
- 2: Sparse
- 3: Moderate
- 4: Dense



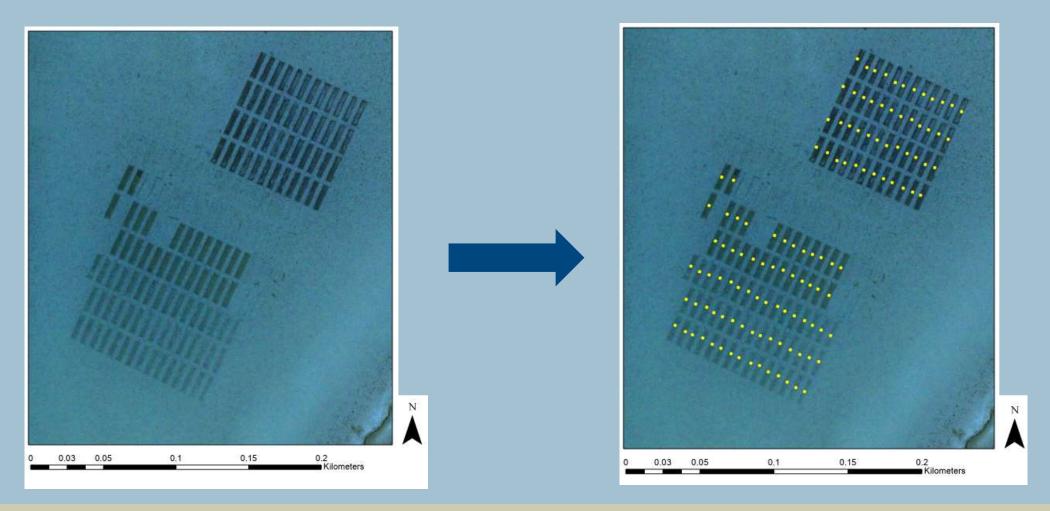
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Mapping SAV: Identifying Nets



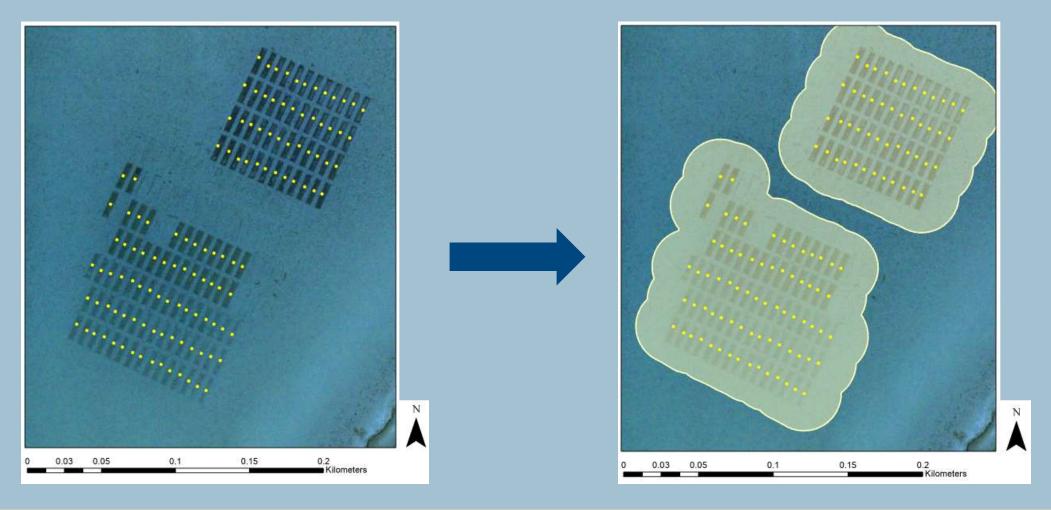
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Mapping SAV: Defining Farm Area

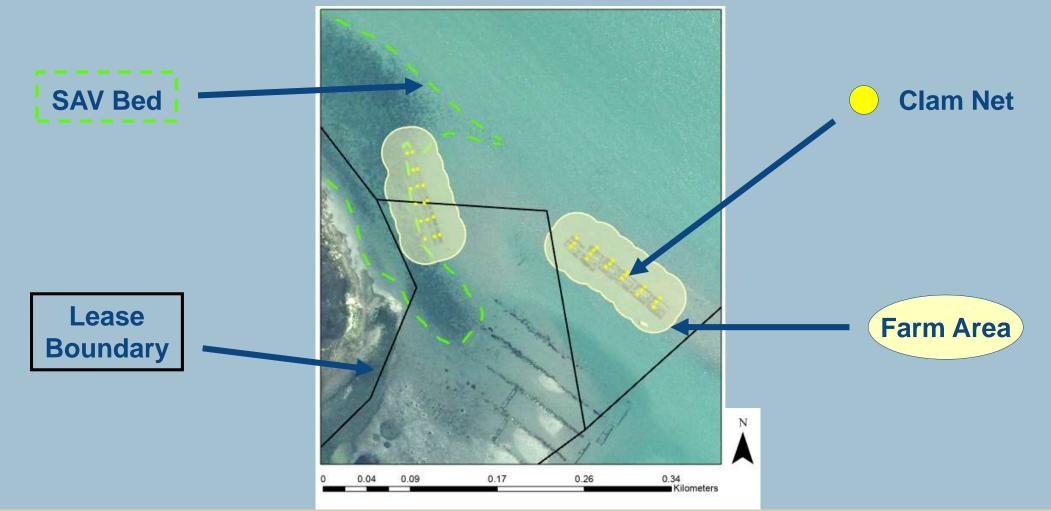


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Putting It All Together



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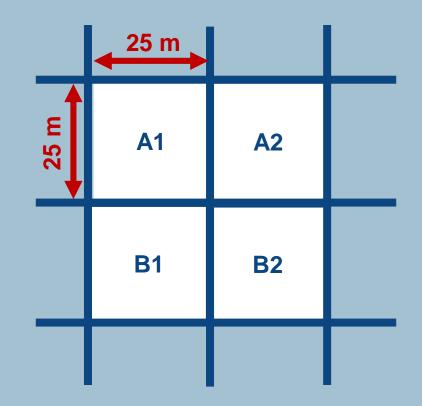






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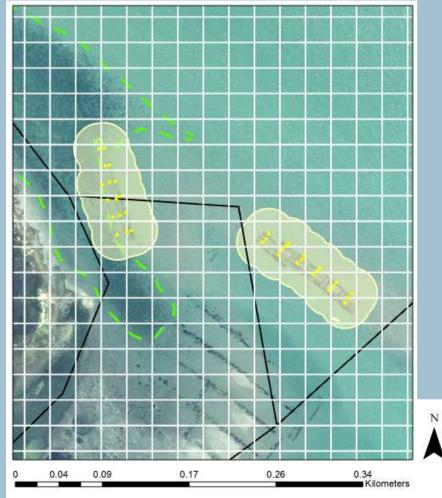


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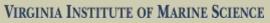
Putting It All Together



	Cell A	Cell B	Cell C	Cell D
Depth	-0.594	-0.601	-0.337	-0.919
Sand Fraction	0.913	0.982	0.205	0.550
Sea Surface Temperature	0.161	0.335	0.128	0.268
RMS Velocity	0.642	0.128	0.052	0.295
Fetch	8901.3	1297.7	2203.0	4068.6
Clam Nets Present?	Yes	Yes	No	No
Seagrass Present?	No	Yes	Yes	No

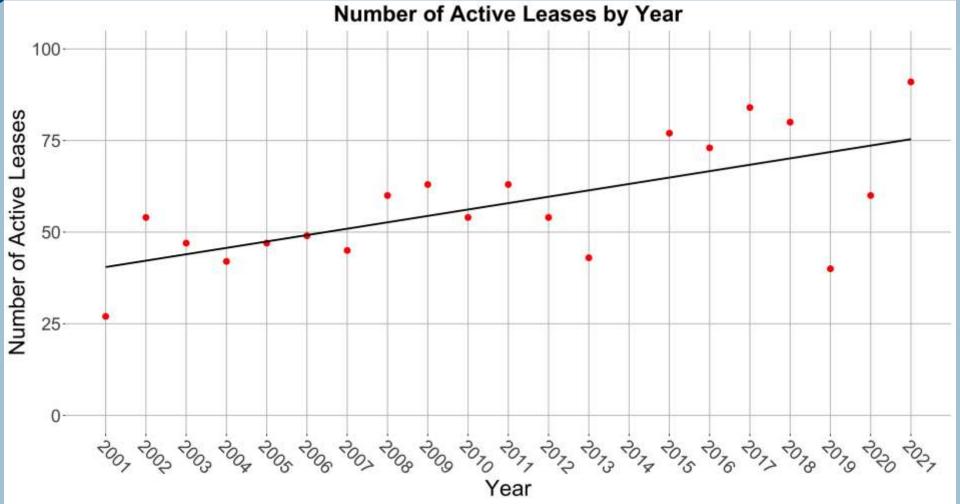
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Trends



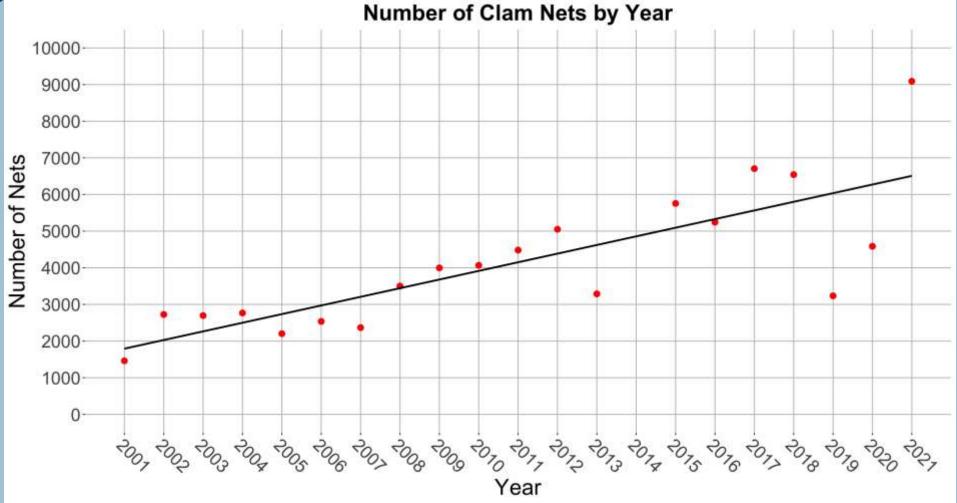
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Trends



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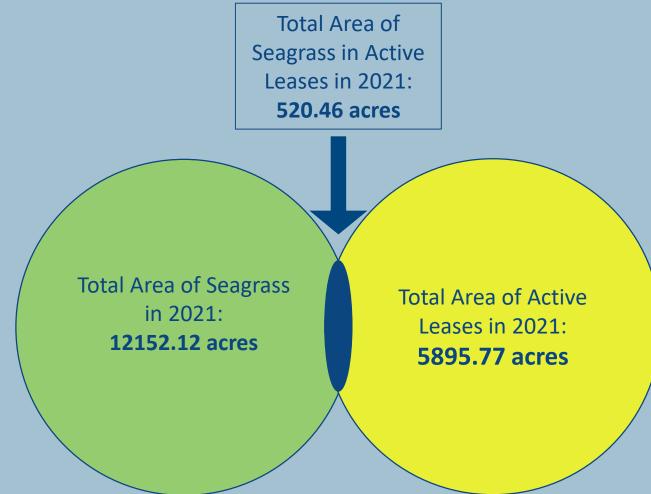
Trends			
		2001	2021
	Number of Active Leases	27	91
	Area of Active Leases (acres)	1357.9	5895.8
	Number of Nets	1461	9090
	Area of Seagrass (acres) (Excluding Chincoteague Bay)	39.2	9040.4
	Area of Seagrass (acres) (All Coastal Bays)	7910.6	12152.1
	Number of Nets within 100m of Seagrass	0	1114







2021 Trends



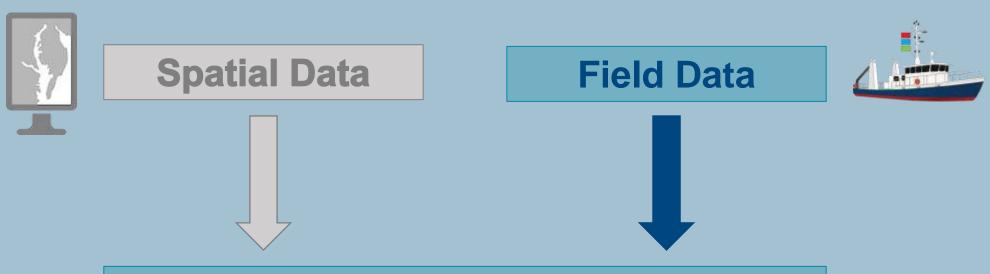
- ~4% total seagrass area in active leases
- <9% active lease area has seagrass
- <0.5% total seagrass area within 100m of a clam net
- <9% total farm area has seagrass

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Field Methods



Objective: Monitor and study the interaction between seagrass and clam aquaculture in the Virginia Coastal Bays



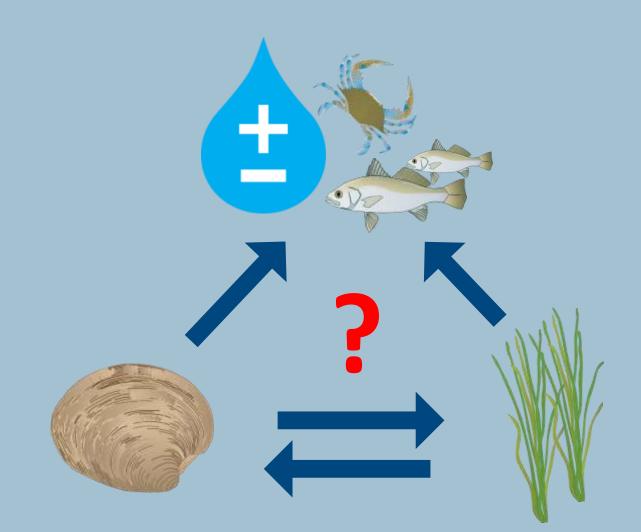
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Questions

- How does clam aquaculture effect seagrass?
- How does seagrass effect clam aquaculture?
- How do clam aquaculture and seagrass effect the surrounding ecosystem?



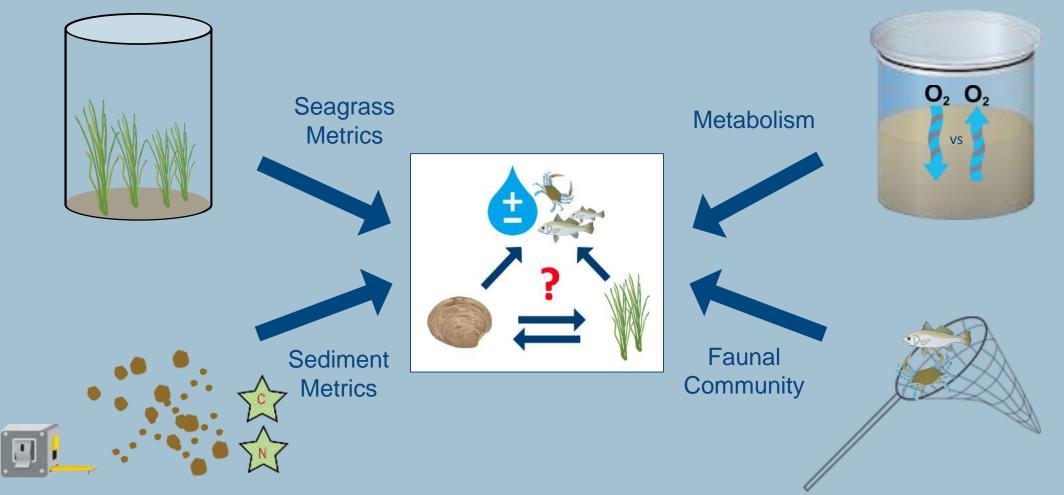


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Observational Data

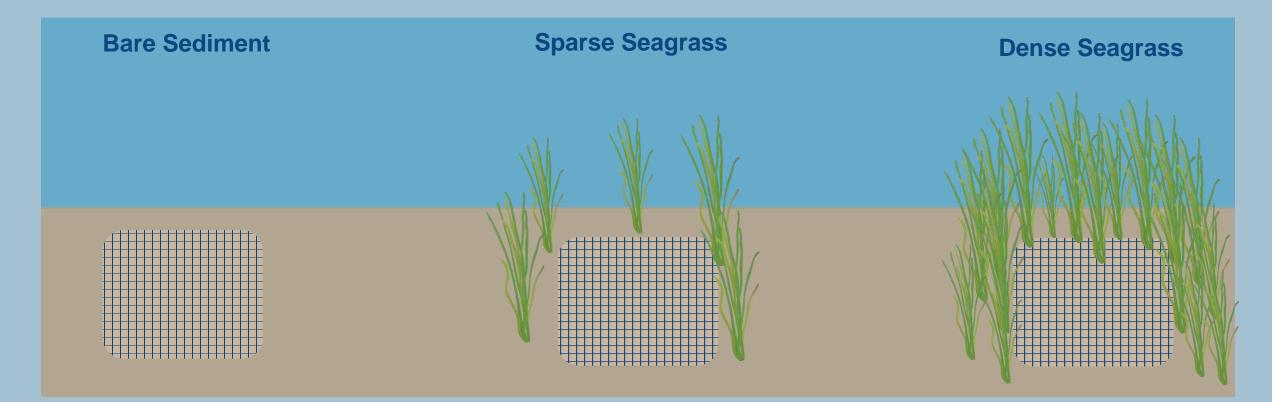


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Experimental Data



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Methods Summary

- We are using both spatial and field data to explore the interaction between seagrass and clam aquaculture
- We are want to understand the effects of:
 - Clam Aquaculture → Seagrass
 - Seagrass → Clam Aquaculture
 - Seagrass & Clam Aquaculture → Environment
 - Environment → Seagrass & Clam Aquaculture
- These data allow us to track trends over space and time
- We use these data to recommend management strategies to the VMRC



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Proposed Pilot

- We recently proposed a 5 yr. pilot management strategy to VMRC
- Permit the 11 active farms in the southern Bays that have SAV on their leased to move clams anywhere on their lease.
- If they plant over grass must space nets a minimum of 8 ft. apart.
- Must grant access to VIMS to monitor condition of SAV in the vicinity of their farms.

	Monitoring Design
1. Detailed	analysis of each site base on aerial imager
Number	of nets, overlap with grass, survivorship of
nets	

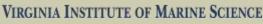
2. On farm sampling Sediment sampling for grain size and nutrients content before planting and after harvesting Assessment of grass health in a subset of plots across leases following net removal in years 4 and 5.

- 3. Grower provided information Anticipated timing of planting on grass Method used to set nets over grass If they are willing, yield of clam grown over grass vs not over grass
- 4. Continue VIMS annual mapping of the entire coast bay system will also include: Identifying and mapping all nets Identifying farm footprints
 - Tracking of changes in coverage of grass, farms, and their overlap



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grass around

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