

Using Positive Interactions Between Bivalves and Seagrass as a Community Based Approach for Habitat Management

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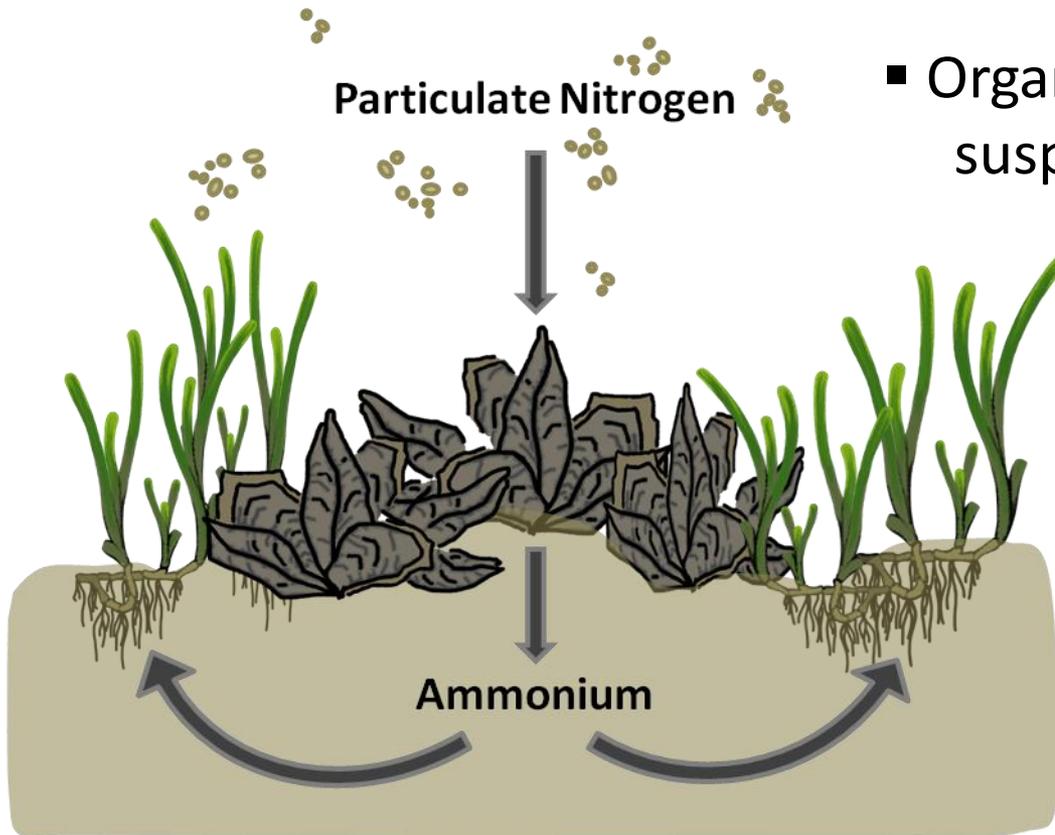
Positive Interactions

“Any direct or indirect interaction among two or more organisms that positively affects the growth or reproduction of one or more organisms without negatively affecting the other(s).”

- Bertness and Leonard, 1997



Positive Interactions Between Bivalves and Seagrass



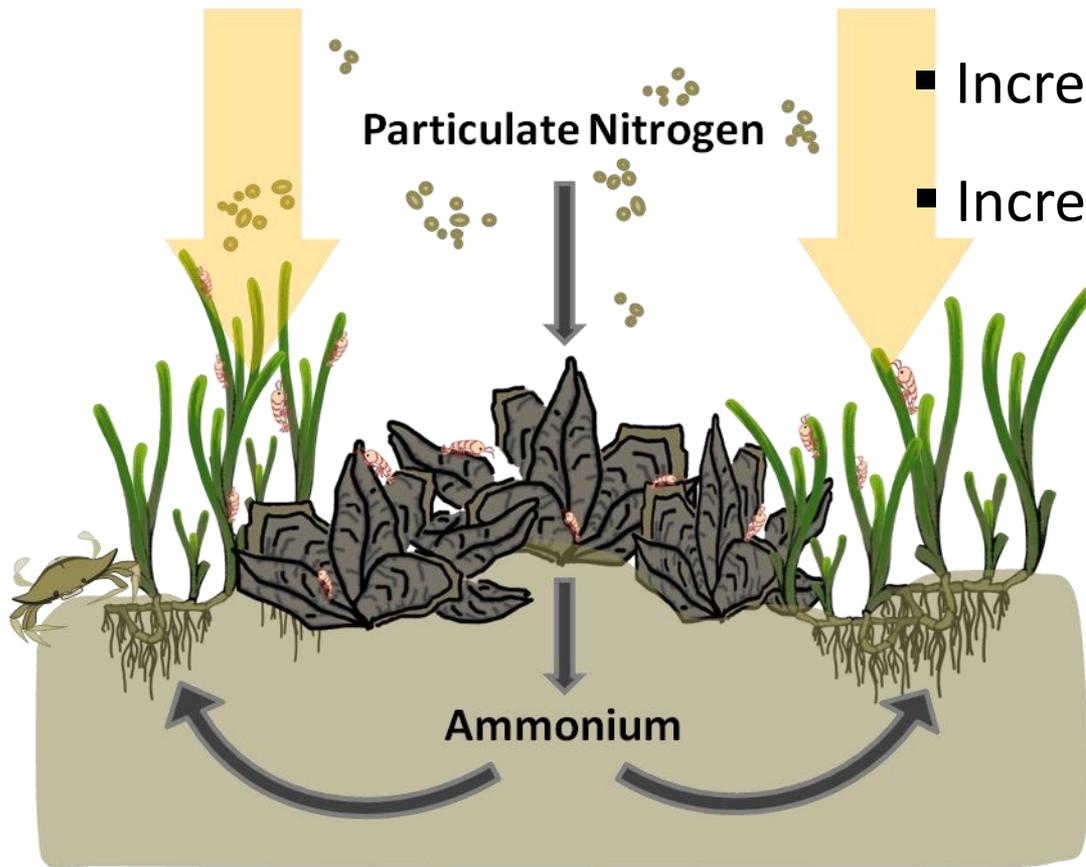
- Organic matter consumed by suspension feeding bivalves

- Re-mineralized and available for plant growth

Positive Feedback Loop

-Dame et al. 1985

Positive Interactions Between Bivalves and Seagrass

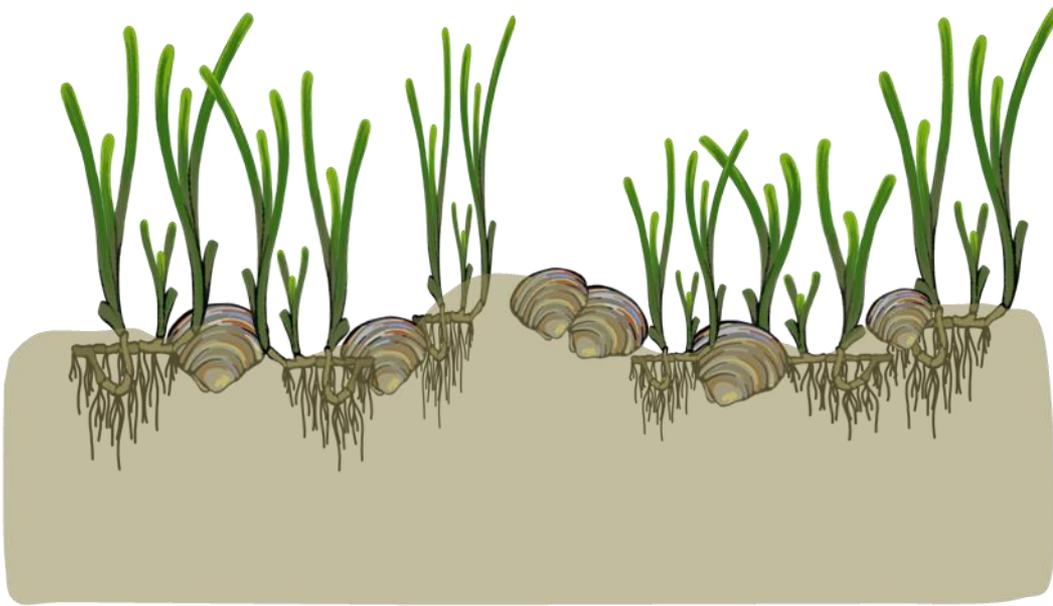
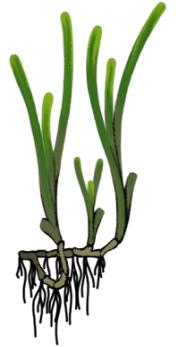


- Increase in nutrient availability
- Increase light penetration
- Increase grazers
- Reduced epiphytic biomass
- Reduce bivalve mortality

Experimental Hypothesis



- Can *Mercenaria mercenaria* be utilized to enhance the condition of *Zostera marina*?



- As a potential tool for future restoration efforts in North Carolina.

Mercenaria mercenaria

- 1978 - 2001
 - 24-83% Decline in Spawning Stocks
 - 65-72% Decline in Recruitment

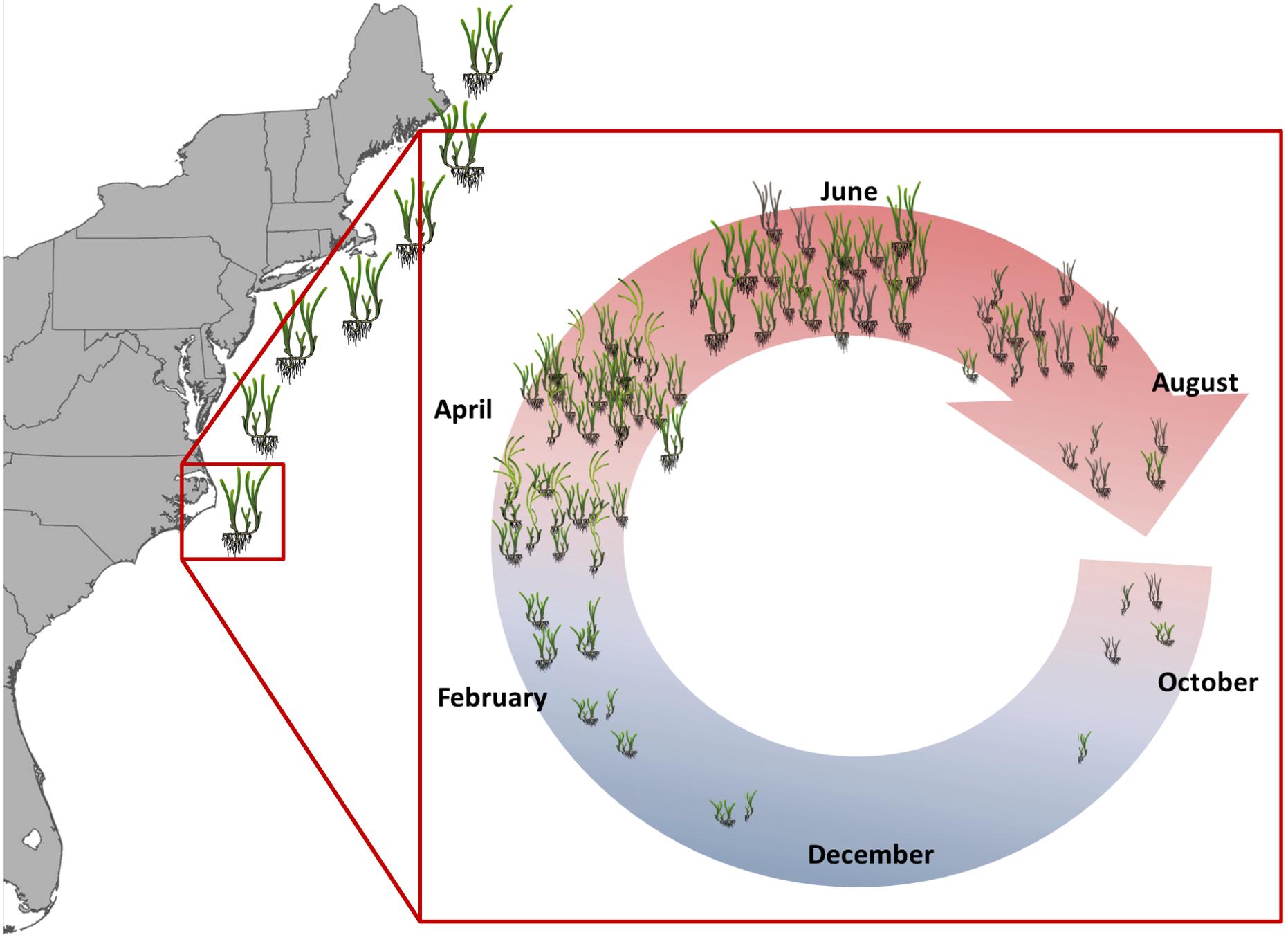
- Peterson 2002



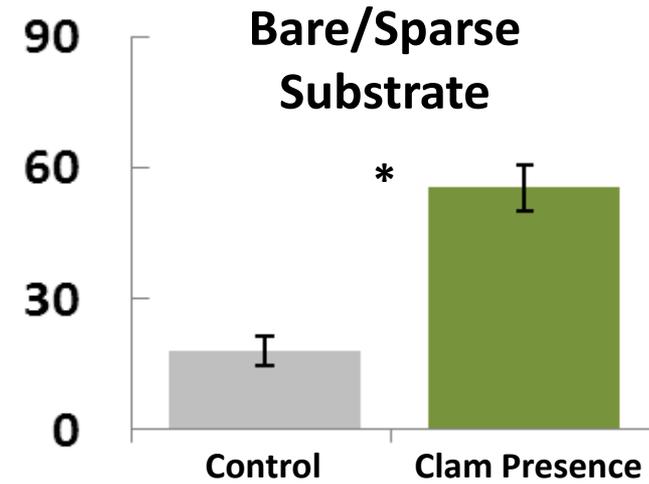
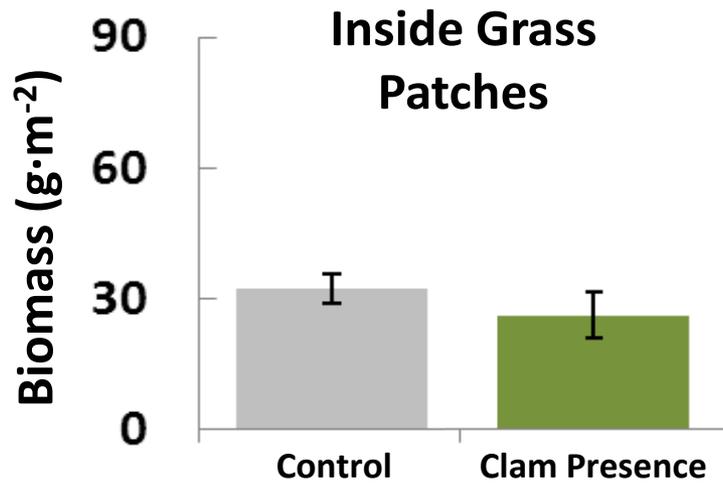
Zostera marina

- Increasing temperature constraints
 - 1985 - 2004 declines in biomass and shoot density

- Micheli et al 2008

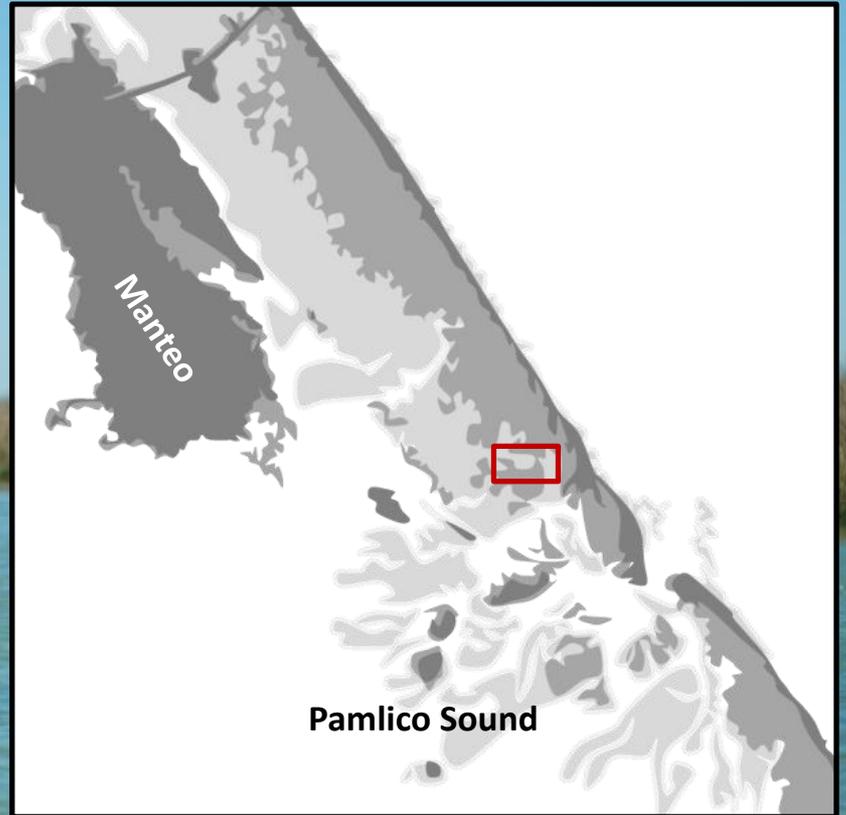
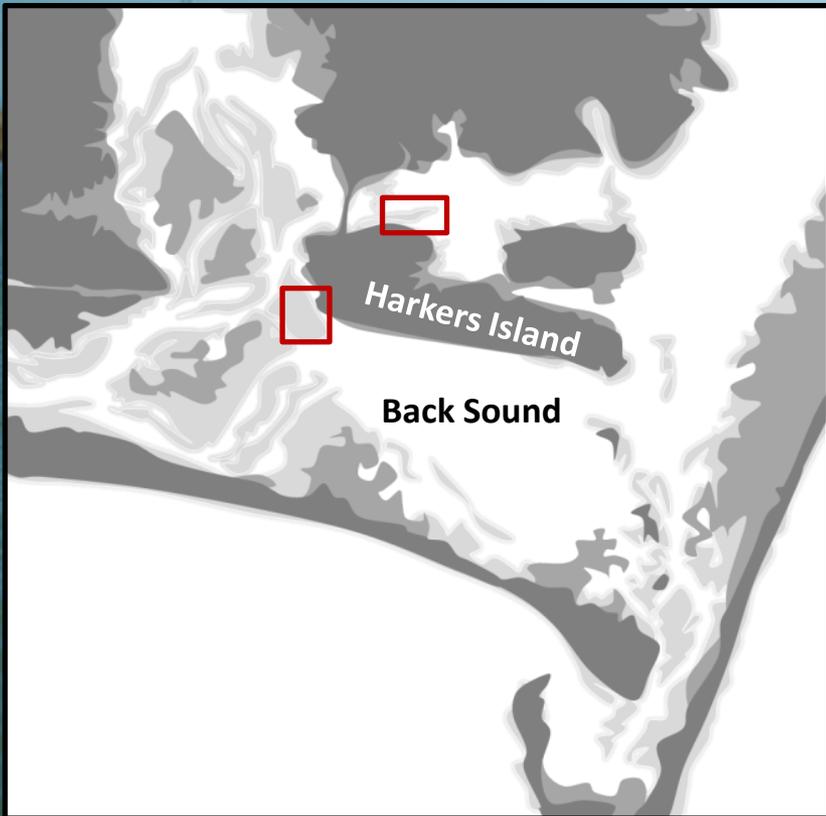


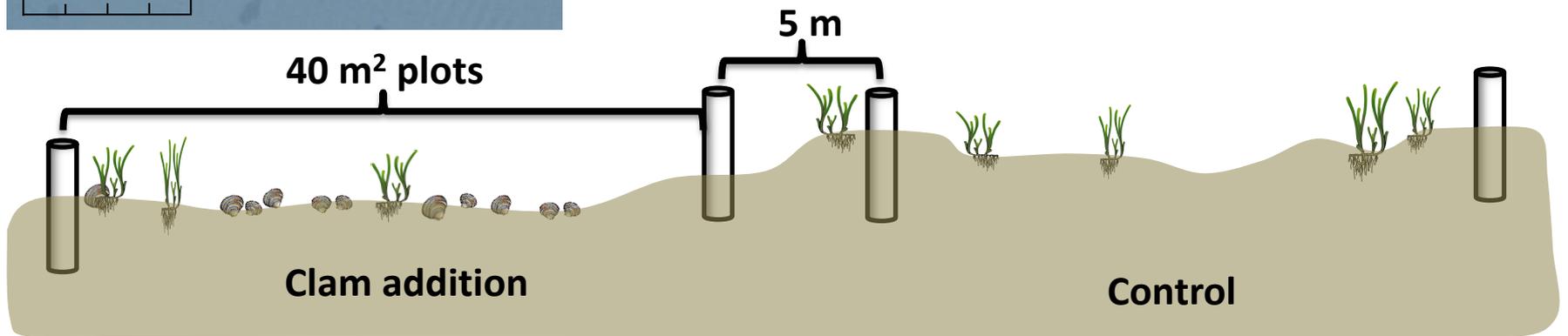
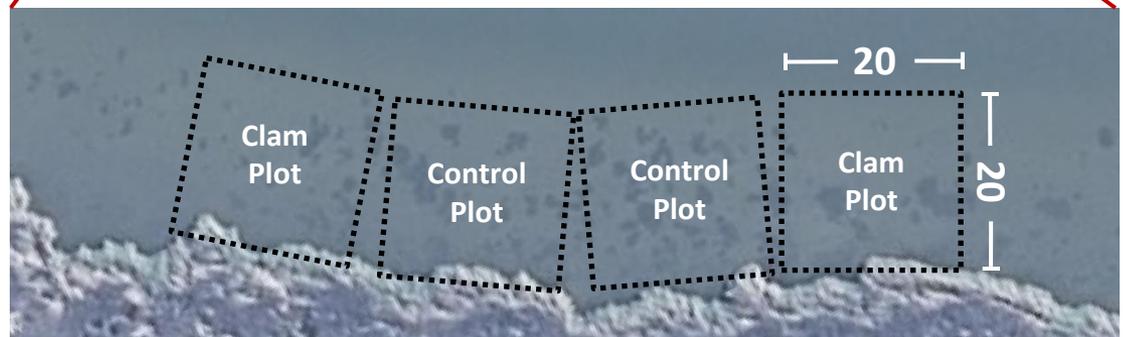
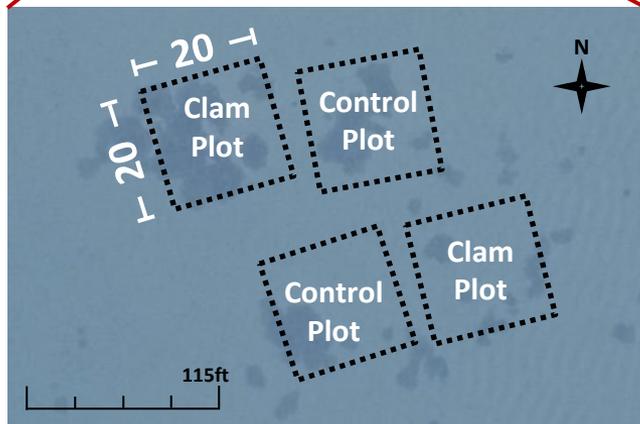
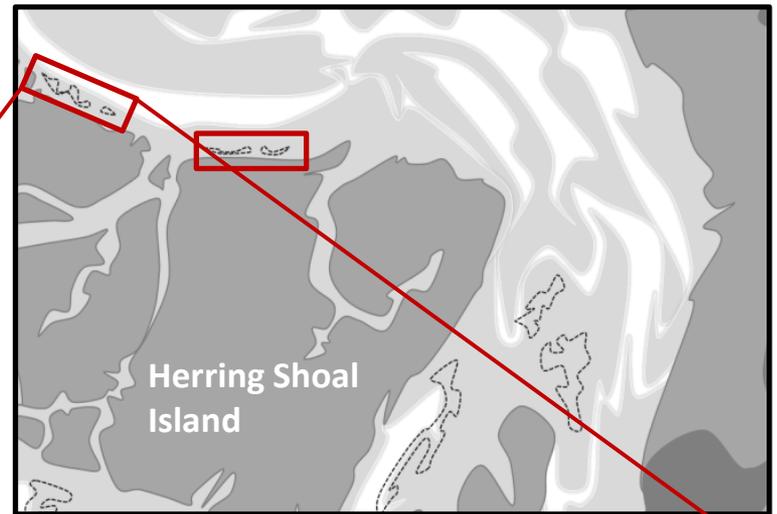
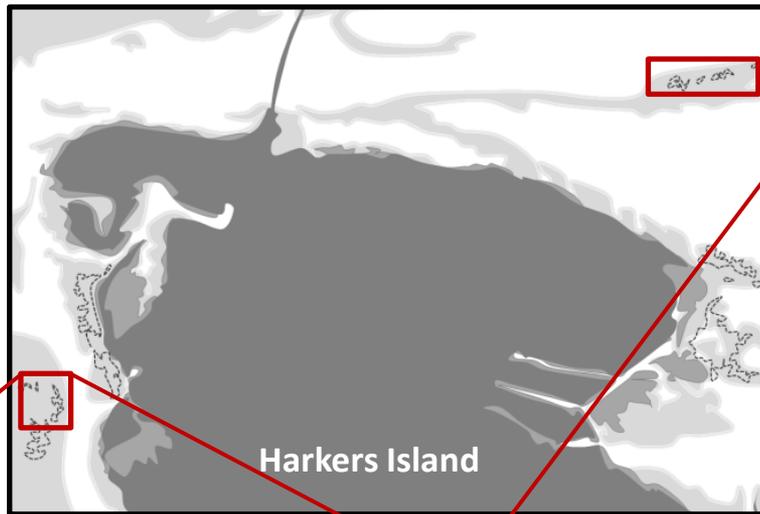
Previous Study, May 2011



- Significant increase in above ground biomass as a result of clam treatments in bare/sparse plots

Study Sites







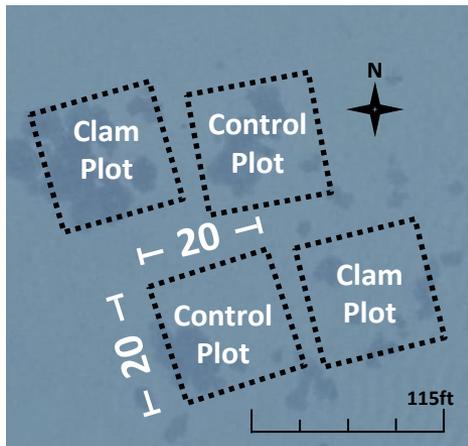
Clam Deployment

- 15-20 mm seed clams



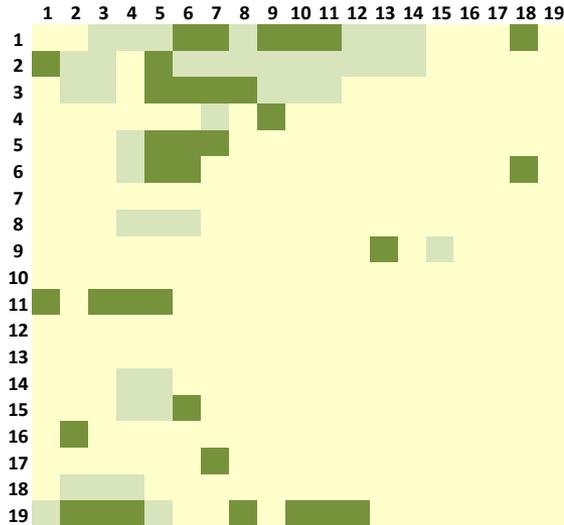
- $\sim 160 \text{ clams} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
 - Deployed in May 2013
 - Water temps $> 60^\circ \text{ F}$
- $> 500,000$ clams seeded a total of 0.7 acres

Monitoring

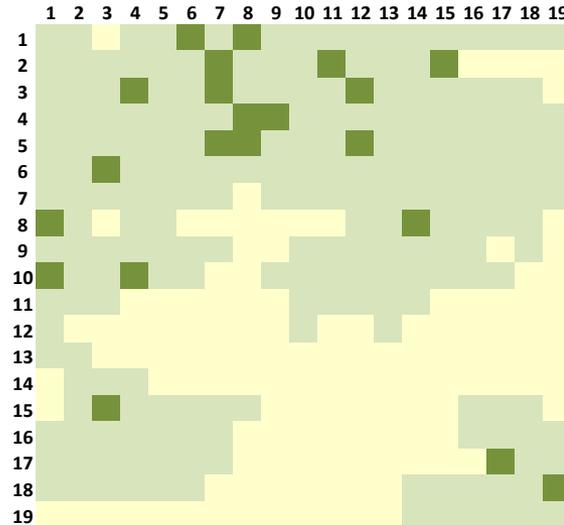


- Seagrass Mapping
 - Percent Cover
 - Line Point Intercept transects

May, 2013



July, 2013



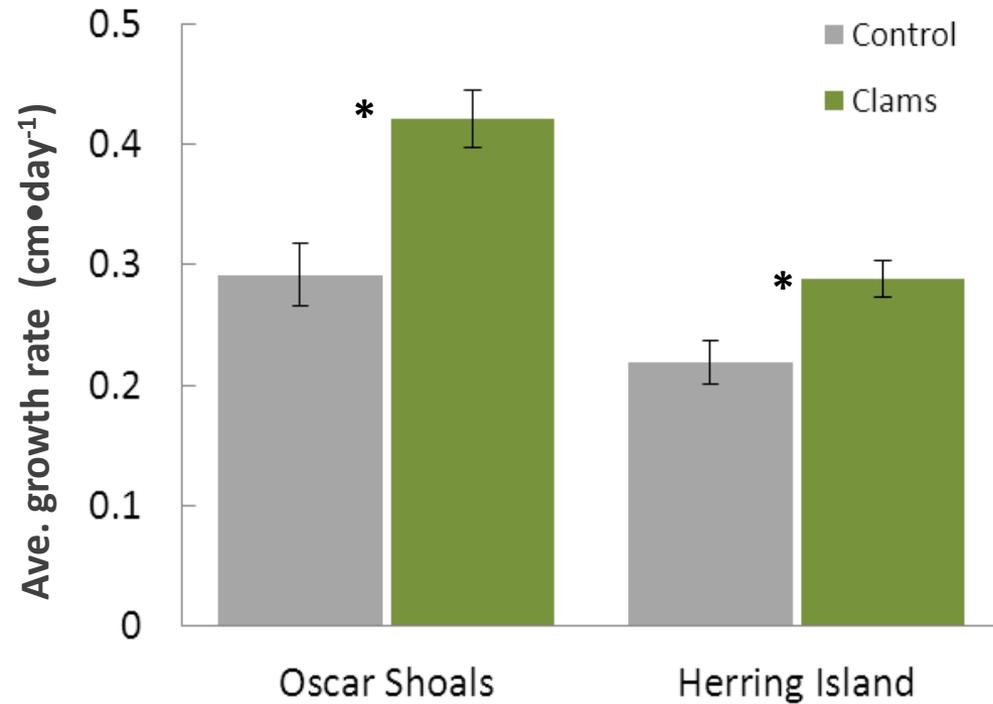
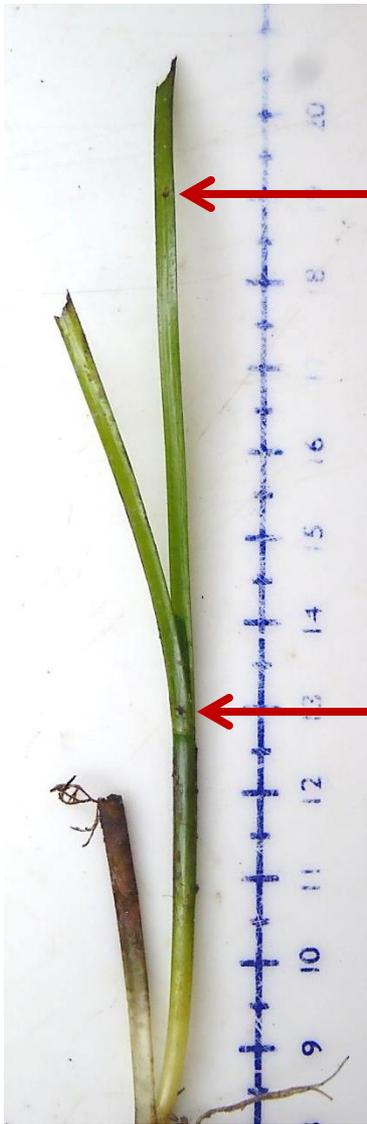


Monitoring

- Sediment Nutrients
 - Inside grass patches and bare substrate
- Seagrass Nutrients
- Seagrass Growth Rates
 - Used a needle to make a scar in the seagrass shoot
 - Collected 14 days after marking and measured the distance between leaf scars
- Seagrass Reproductive potential
 - Flowering shoots and Reproductive structures



Growth Rates



- Significant increase in growth rates in the presence of clams

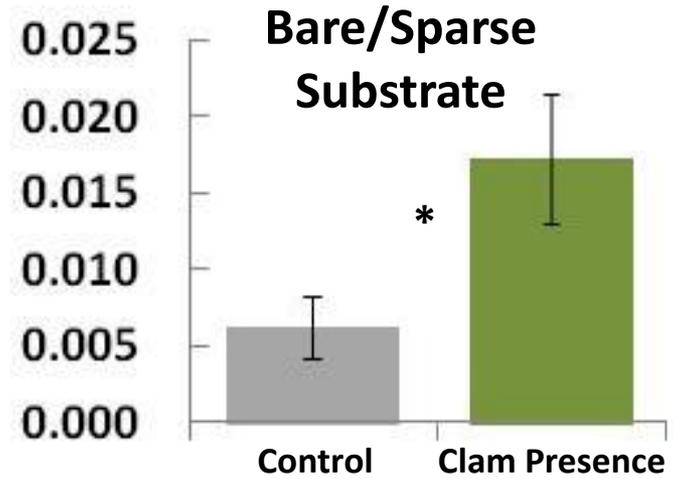
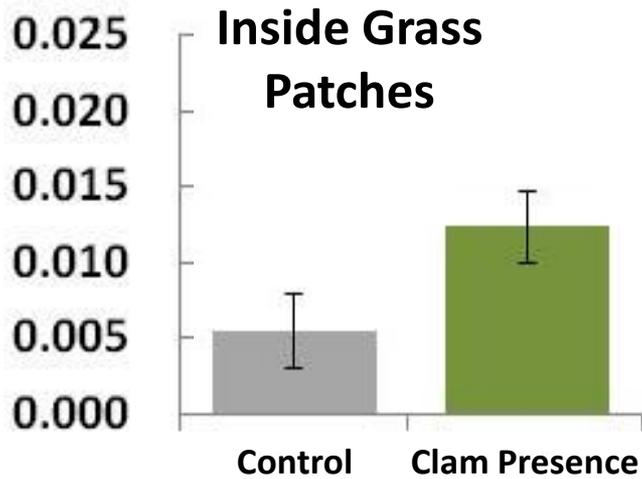
Reproductive Potential, May 2011



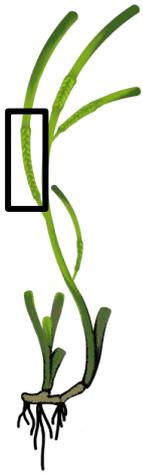
Flowering
Shoot
→



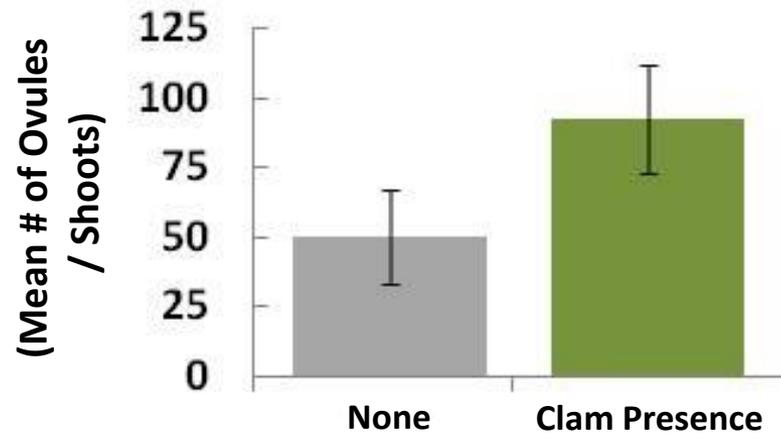
Flowering Effort
(Reproductive shoots/total shoots)



- Flowering effort is highest in the presence of clams

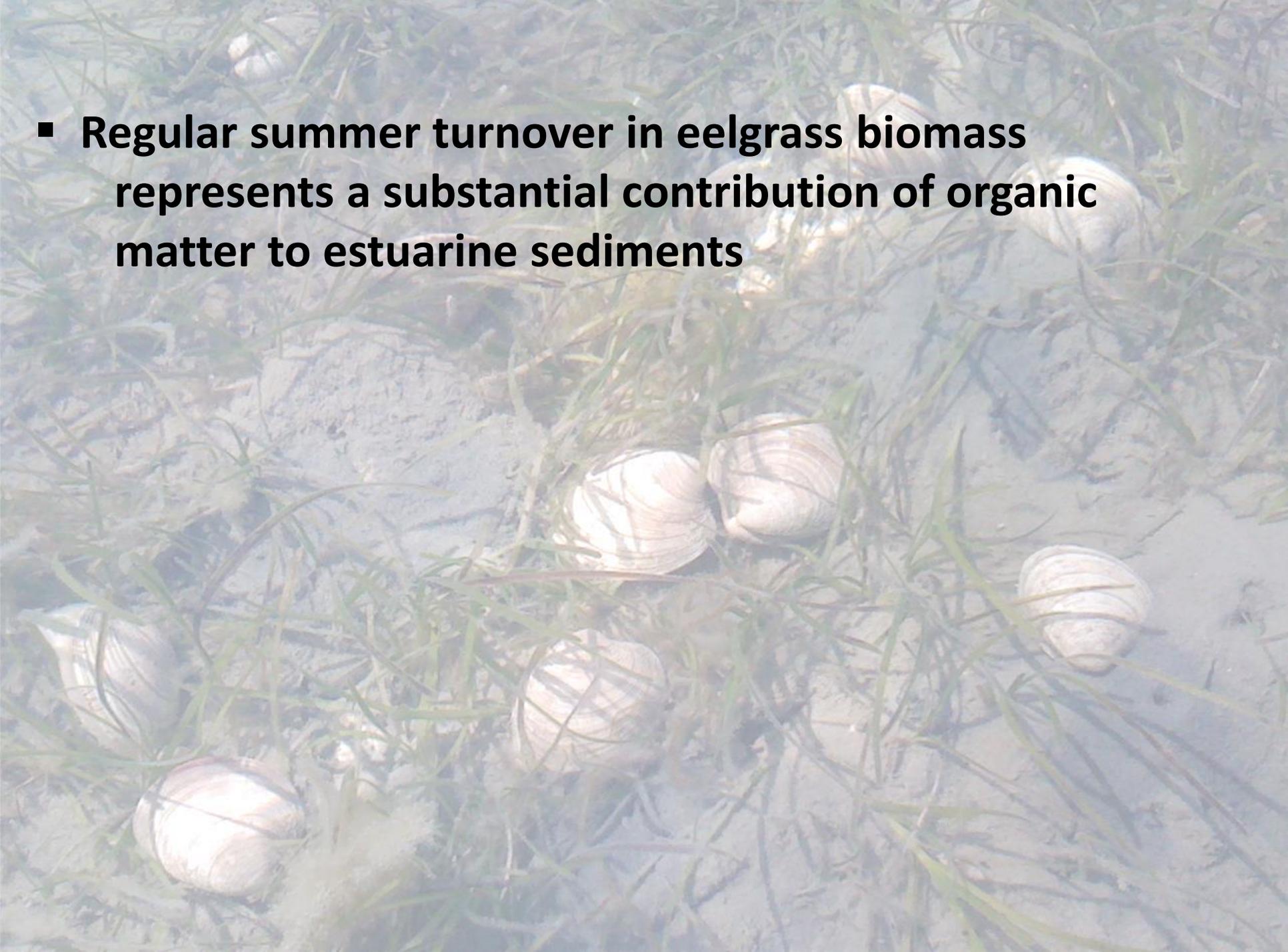


Reproductive Potential, May 2011



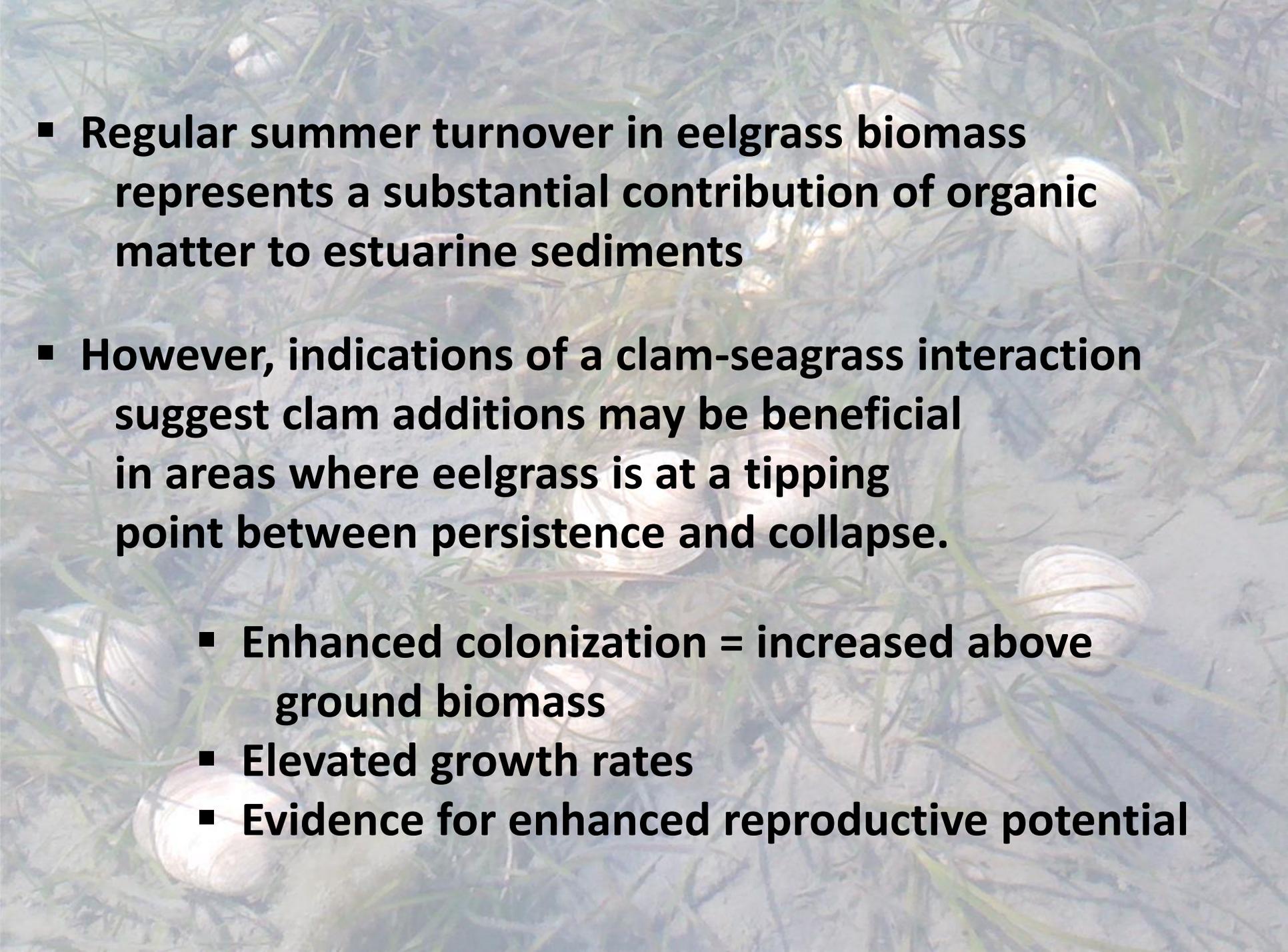
- Suggestive trends indicating a greater reproductive effort with the clams

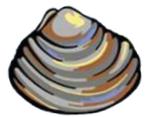
- **Regular summer turnover in eelgrass biomass represents a substantial contribution of organic matter to estuarine sediments**

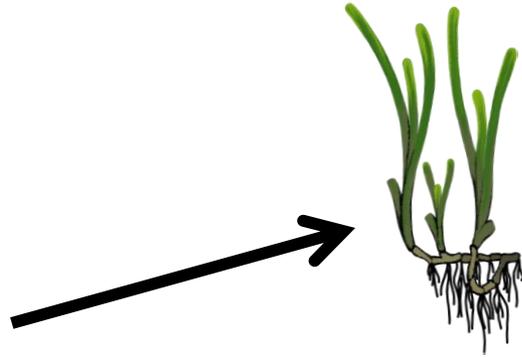


- **Regular summer turnover in eelgrass biomass represents a substantial contribution of organic matter to estuarine sediments**
- **However, indications of a clam-seagrass interaction suggest clam additions may be beneficial in areas where eelgrass is at a tipping point between persistence and collapse.**

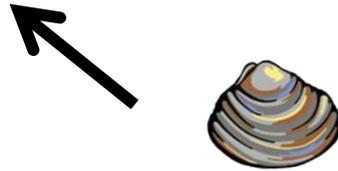
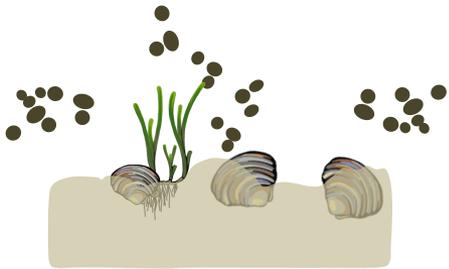


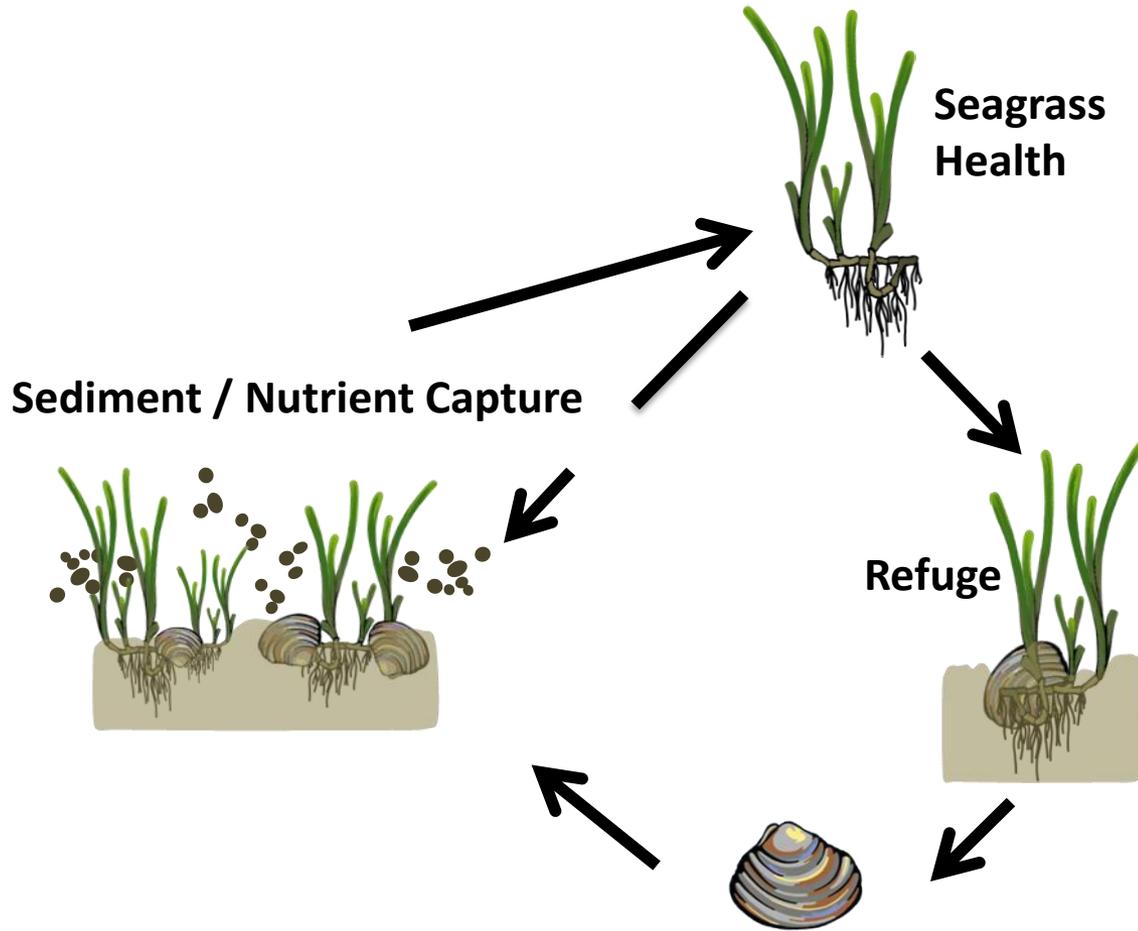
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- The background of the slide is a photograph of an estuarine environment. It shows a dense bed of green eelgrass (Zostera marina) growing in shallow water. Several large, light-colored clams are scattered throughout the scene, some resting on the eelgrass and others on the sandy sediment. The water is clear, and the overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.
- **Regular summer turnover in eelgrass biomass represents a substantial contribution of organic matter to estuarine sediments**
 - **However, indications of a clam-seagrass interaction suggest clam additions may be beneficial in areas where eelgrass is at a tipping point between persistence and collapse.**
 - **Enhanced colonization = increased above ground biomass**
 - **Elevated growth rates**
 - **Evidence for enhanced reproductive potential**

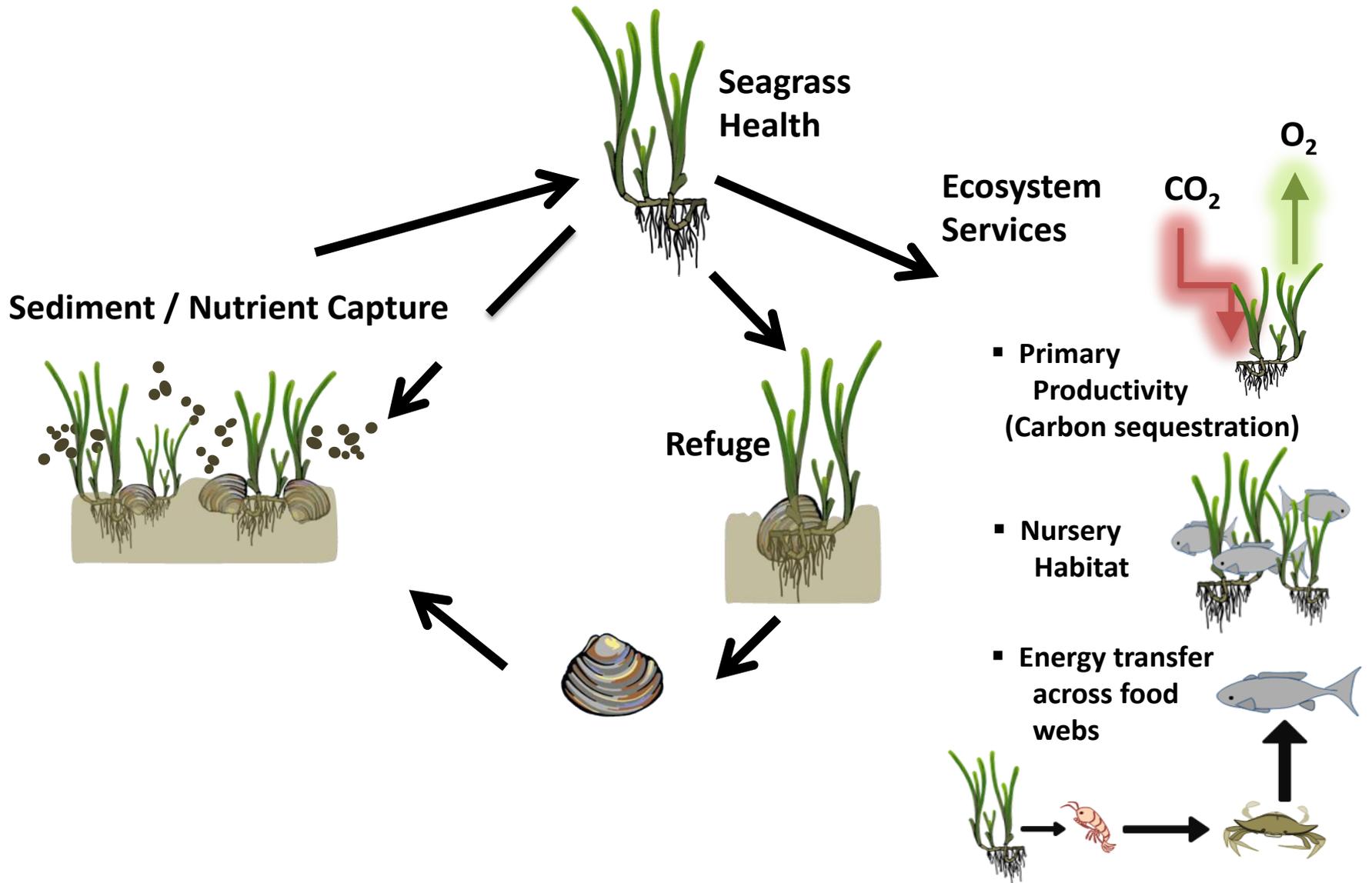


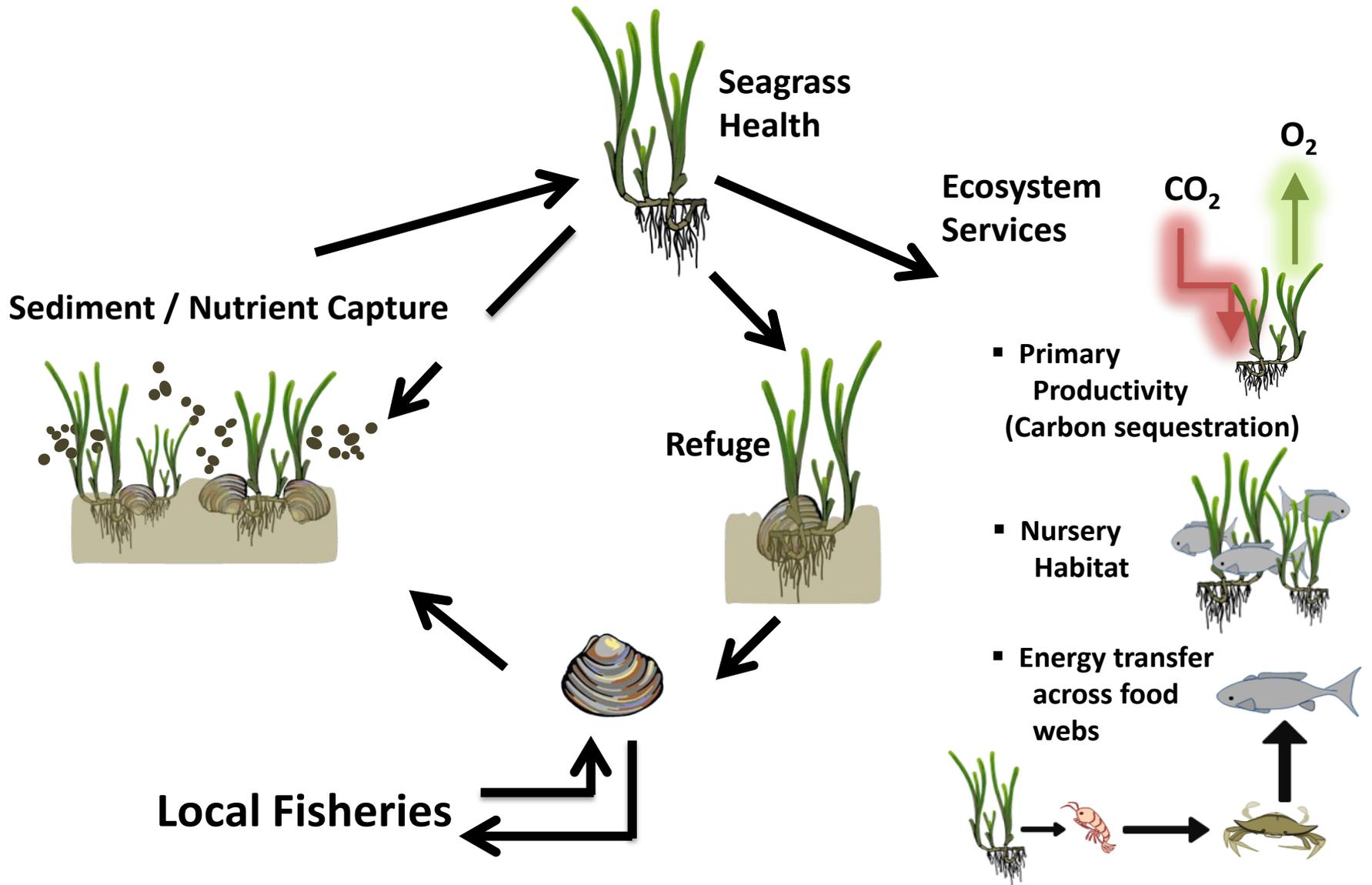


Sediment / Nutrient Capture











Funding and Support

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THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL

•
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Coastal Studies Institute



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