

Western Washington University Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

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Oyster recruitment and climate change: do higher summer temperatures mean earlier and greater settlement in Pacific oysters?

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Oyster recruitment and climate change: do higher summer temperatures mean earlier and greater recruitment in Pacific oysters?

Stephanie Valdez Collin Gross



http://www.racerocks.com/racerock/data/seatemp/seatemppast.htm





Long-term trendsDecadal oscillations

http://jisao.washington.edu/pdo/PDO.latest

Long-term trendsDecadal oscillationsExtreme events



http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/enso/mei/



Long-term trends
Decadal oscillations
Extreme events
Interannual variation

http://www.pfel.noaa.gov/products/PFEL/modeled/indices/upwelling/NA/data_download.html

Biological "fingerprints" of climate change in marine systems



Edwards and Richardson 2004 Science

Test for a biological fingerprint of climate change in Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*), a commercially-valuable non-native species in the Salish Sea







Are temperature trends distinguishable despite other scales of variability in these oyster-setting regions?

Has oyster recruitment changed over time?

Does oyster recruitment vary with temperature?

Context

Results





Three main regions where Pacific Oysters are established
Commercial spatfall has been monitored.

Context

Questions

Methods

Results

Conclusions



Fishery and aquaculture data sets extracted from historic records





Results

Conclusions

Water Temperatures Rising



Year

Increasing or Steady Trend in Recruitment over Time





Average Monthly Temperature for July and August (°C)

1) Are temperature trends distinguishable despite other scales of variability in these oyster-setting regions?

Yes, warming in Hood Canal and Willapa Bay

2) Has oyster recruitment changed over time?

Also Yes, increasing in Hood Canal and Pendrell Sound

3) Does oyster recruitment vary with temperature?

Yes, higher recruitment in warmer years!

Temperature variability \rightarrow easier to detect "responders" but harder to detect trends



Results

Conclusions



Non-native species may be better able to take advantage of warmer aquatic systems than are native species



•Non-native aquatic species respond more positively (or less negatively) than natives

Sorte et al. 2013 Ecology Letters



Special Thanks to Dr. Jennifer Ruesink, University of Washington Data provided by: Washington State Department of Fisheries and British Columbia Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Positive correlation between late-stage larval counts and spatfall counts in Pendrell Sound



Late Stage Larvae/ 100L

In Willapa Bay, native oysters have similar recruitment regardless of water temperature



In Willapa Bay, warmer years have earlier recruitment (lower day of year when "set" occurs)

