Washington Sea Grant Geoduck Aquaculture Research Program Update:

Effects of cultured geoduck harvest disturbances on infaunal benthic communities of intertidal flats in southern Puget Sound

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Shellfish Aquaculture Regulatory Committee Update on Research, Permitting and Rulemaking

Wednesday, June 2, 2010 • 10:00 a.m. – 3:15 p.m.

WA Department of Ecology, Headquarters 300 Desmond Drive SE, Lacey, WA Auditorium, Rm. 32 & 34



Project objectives and foci:

Measurement of effects of five categories of disturbance, all associated with geoduck aquaculture activities, on the <u>benthic infauna</u> of intertidal sand habitats in the Puget Sound region:

- 1) Predator exclusion structure placement;
- 2) Predator exclusion structure presence;
- 3) Predator exclusion structure removal;
- 4) Enhanced geoduck densities in cultured areas;
- 5) Harvest of geoducks from cultured areas.







General characteristics of the benthic infauna



- 1) Live on or in sediments;
- 2) Mostly invertebrates, but may include vertebrates;
- 3) Highly diverse;
- 4) Dominant groups are usually crustaceans, polychaete worms, and small bivalves;
- 5) Often abundant (commonly > 10,000 individuals per m²);
- 6) Generally quite small (body lengths < 1 cm);
- 7) Our project is focusing on "macroinfauna" (Animals retained on a 0.5 mm sieve).

Study site locations for evaluation of harvest effects



Study Site Layout



NMDS Ordination of Treatment and Reference Plots 3 dimensional solution, tolerance=1e-5, stress=10.5



Results

• Secondary Model

Species composition ~ Harvest State: Treatment

Df SumsOfSqs MeanSqs F.Model R2Pr(>F)STATE2.000000.727310.363652.540900.21380.0005 ***TREAT1.000000.497170.497173.473810.14610.0001 ***STATE:TREAT2.000000.174280.087140.608860.05120.9386Residuals14.000002.003680.143120.5889Total19.000003.402441.0000

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1



NMDS Ordination of Pre-Mid-Post Harvest Groupings 3 dimensional solution, tolerance=1e-5, stress=10.5

Average Abundance of All Organisms



Total Taxa Richness by Month



Polychaete Worms: Glyceridae



Polychaete Worms: Goniadidae





Polychaete Worms: Hesionidae - Ophidromus

Polychaete Worms: Spionidae



Polychaete Worms: Capitellidae



Oligochaete Worms



Amphipod Crustaceans: Corophium group (important prey for juvenile salmonids)



Cumacean Crustaceans: Cumella vulgaris



Sea Cucumber



Sand Dollar



Small Clams: Rochefortia



Conclusions to date:



- Time of year, plot category, and harvest timeline all explain significant portions of variance in infaunal communities proximate to geoduck aquaculture operations;
- Individual species can be found that display patterns relating to single explanatory variables (as listed immediately above), or to combinations of more than one variable;
- For some species, simple presence of adult geoducks at high density may have as much impact on density as disturbances associated with harvest of cultured geoducks;
- A spillover effect from harvested plots into adjacent unharvested grounds is apparent in the data. The spillover is detectable to at least 50 m from edges of plot margins, and persists for ~6 months;
- Our data do not provide any evidence to date of permanent damage or disruption to infaunal communities in the study area as a consequence of geoduck aquaculture activities;
- Additional analyses from samples collected at two other study areas will be helpful in evaluating the generality of our conclusions to date from the Foss study area.

Our research team:

- David Armstrong
- Jeff Cordell
- Brittany Cummings
- Megan Dethier
- Tim Essington
- Aaron Galloway
- Mariko Langness
- Sean McDonald
- Jenny Price
- Paul Stevick
- Jason Toft
- Glenn VanBlaricom





