



“Tankless” Oyster Setting:

A new tool for seeding oyster reefs in the Chesapeake

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Funded By:



Chesapeake Oyster Status

Population:

- One percent of historic levels
- Broodstock limited
- Low natural recruitment in most areas
- Substrate limited



Chesapeake Oyster Status

Current Restoration Standard:

Hatchery- produced spat-on-shell to seed reefs

Works, but has limitations:

- Tank-space limited;
- Materials-handling intensive;
- No economy of scale;
- Shell intensive in a shell-limited environment



Tankless Oyster Setting

Concept:

Set larvae directly onto a reef.

- Surround a small-scale reef with a temporary boom;
- Release larvae into the boom;
- Compare set to controls and typical tank set rates



Tankless Oyster Setting

Project Design:

Reef:

- New shell reef constructed for this experiment
- Approx 3 meters across and .3 meters high
- Scale of experiment approximates the size of a setting tank
- Set larvae as we would in a tank



Tankless Oyster Setting

Project Design:

Boom:

- Based on a commercial 'curtain boom'
- Closed-cell foam floats
- Reinforced plastic curtain
- Weighted bottom
- One water-exchange portal covered with fine mesh



Project Design:

Location:

- MLW 1 meter; tidal difference .5 meters
- Protected: little wave energy; no vessel traffic
- Mesohaline: salinity ranged from ~10.2-12.4
- No natural oyster reefs or spat set in this creek



- Solar bubbler utilized

Experimental Design:

- Mesh bags of shell placed onto the reef
- Control A: mesh bags of shell upstream and downstream of boom
- Control B: mesh bags of shell placed in shore side mesocosm (mesocosm was set with larvae from the same batch)
- Continuous water quality monitors in inside boom and shoreside mesocosm
- 3-day setting period for larvae
- Three replicates
- 21-day grow-out time
- Compare sets between tank and controls



Results

Metric for comparison:

Average number of spat-on shell among treatments

Statistical analysis:

- Kruskal-Wallis (non-parametric test in lieu of a 1-way ANOVA)

- Post-hoc multi-comparison tests for significance



Trial	Inside the Boom	Shoreside Mesocosm	Upstrm Control	Downstm Control	p-value	Significant differences
1	4.9	12.9	0	0	<0.001	M>B> UC =DC
2	5.7	6.3	0	0	<0.001	M=B> UC=DC
3	5.2	4.4	0	0	<0.001	M=B> UC=DC
Pool ed	5.3	7.9	0	0	<0.001	M=B> UC=DC

Data pooled over trials showed that
sets in the boom (*"tankless set"*)
and sets in the mesocosm (*traditional tank set*)
were NOT statistically different.

Results:

**Comparison to
traditional tank-
produced
spat-on-shell:**

	Traditional Tank Set Rates (spat per shell)	"Tankless" Set Rates (spat per shell)
	10.6	4.9
	5.6	5.7
	4.2	5.2
	10.2	
Ave	7.65	5.3

Next Steps/ Discussion:



- Scale up (1-2 acres)
 - Crane for boom deployment
 - Possible 'mother ship' anchored outside boom for 3-day setting period (oxygenate; tend boom)
- Utilize this technique on an alternative-substrate reef, creating a completely "shell-less" reef
- On-bottom aquaculture applications?
- Refine technique/ Compare cost and efficiency (cost; set rates; shell limitations; materials handling; scalability) to traditional tank setting
- May not work well in low-salinity waters; one possible scenario:
 - Oligohaline = hatchery-produced spat-on-shell;
 - Mesohaline = Tankless setting
 - Polyahline w/ low natural spat set = Tankless setting
 - Polyhaline w/ high natural spat set = "Build it and they will come"



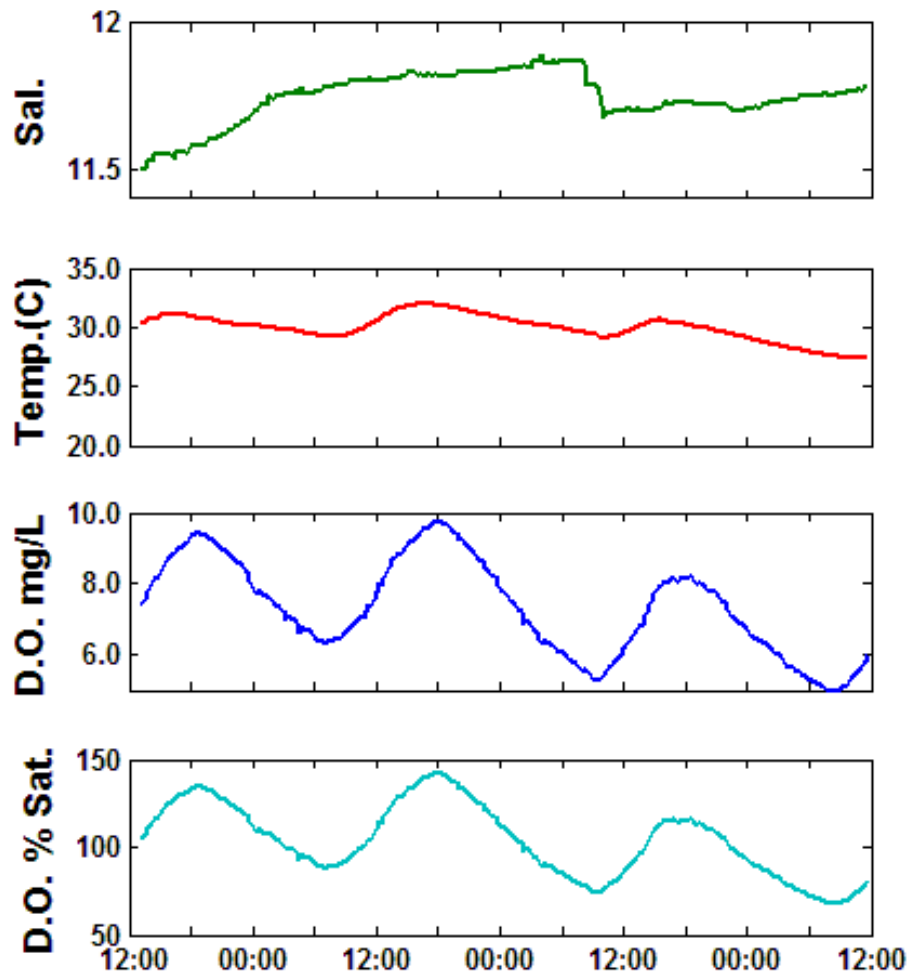
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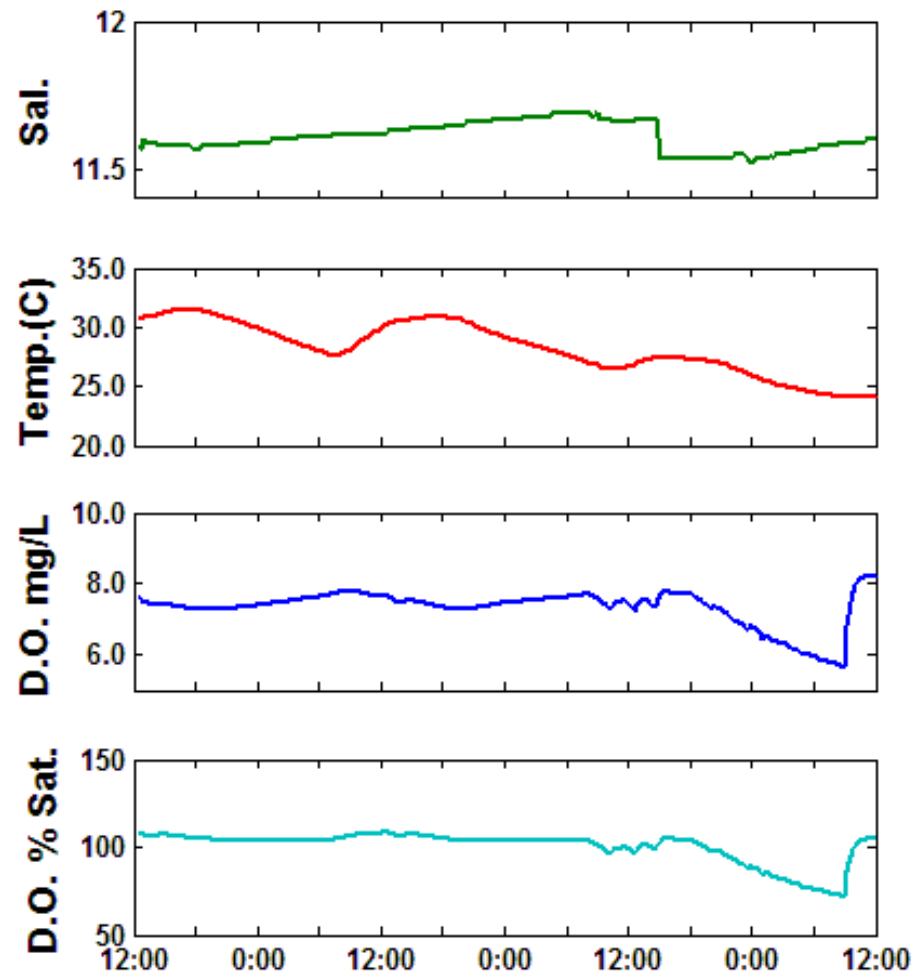
Special thanks to Dr. Jay Leverone

Results- Physical Parameters Trial #1

Boom



Meso



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