

Development of Site Specific Methods to Measure Oyster Denitrification Rates

Jeffrey Cornwell
cornwell@umces.edu



What Do Oysters Do For Water Quality

- Filter the water – algae used for nutrition
- Produce lots of “biodeposits” that when decomposed, a portion turns into benign N_2 gas
- When harvested, take nitrogen and phosphorus out of the bay

This Talk

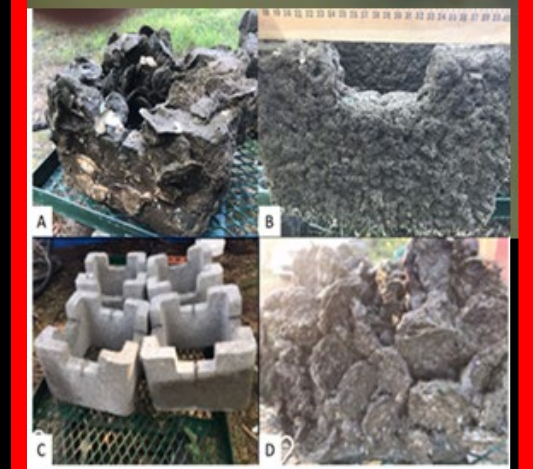
- BMP Progress
- Oysters on Engineered Structures
- Faster, Better, Cheaper Denitrification Measurements

OYSTER BMP

- Panel has a complete draft, comments in 10 days \pm
- Includes default rates for denitrification in restored oyster reefs. Developed from MD and VA data by Kellogg at VIMS.
- Includes N and P biomass increment in accreting reef
- Adds licensed harvest of harvest reefs – N and P in biomass



Oyster Castles – Shoreline Protection



Reef Balls – Fish Habitat

Reef

Harris 50 g dw m⁻² d⁻¹

Harris 110 g dw m⁻² d⁻¹

Reef

Bill Burton < 126 ind

Ball

Tilghman > 438 ind.

Tilghman < 12 ind.

Castle

Cove Castle Oysters

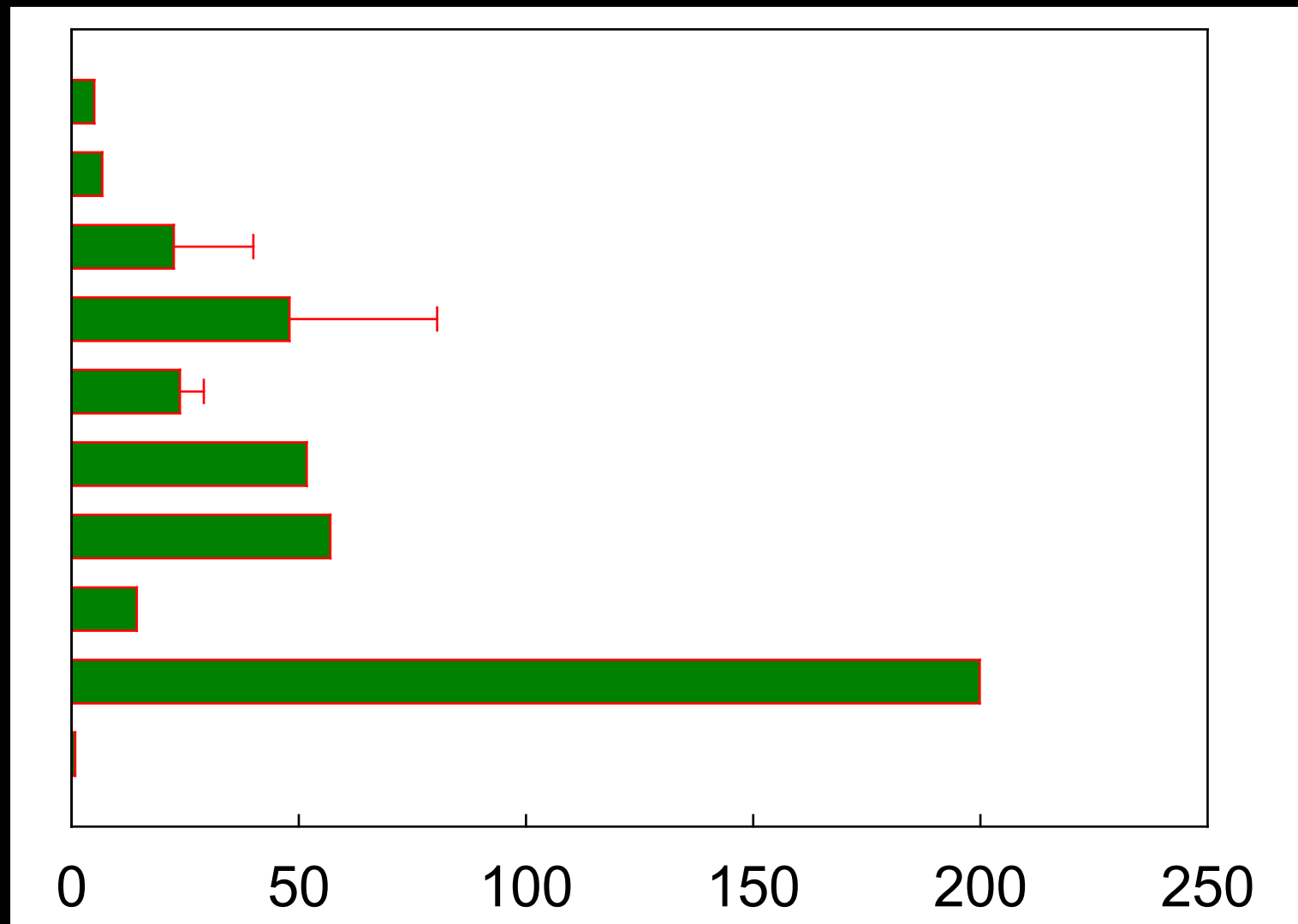
Cove Castle No Oyster

Cove Castle No Oyster

Sediment

Oyster Veneer

Sediment



Daily Denitrification Rate mmol m⁻² d⁻¹

Our past approach (Kellogg et al. 2013)



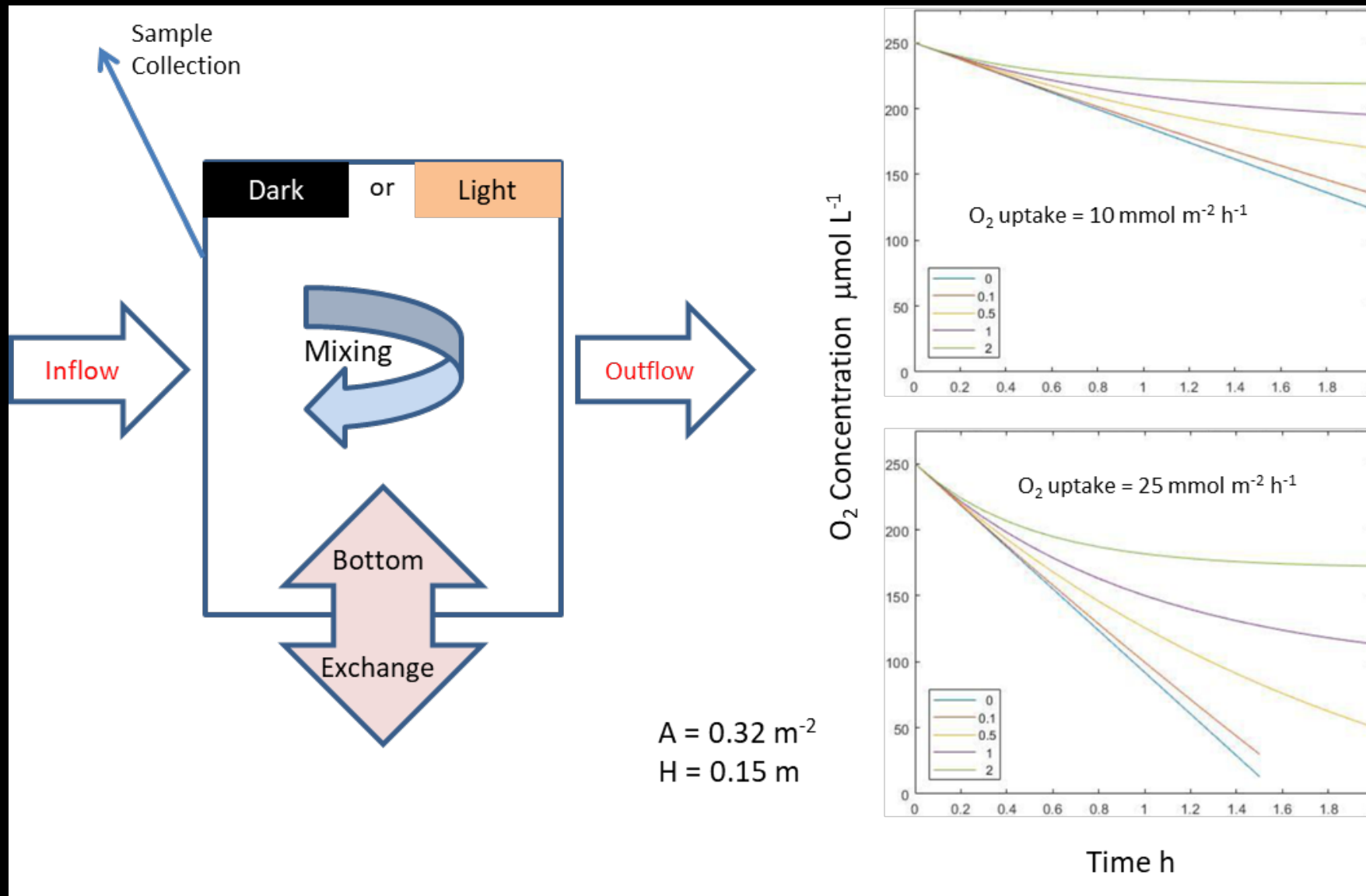
- *Ex-situ* incubations of community put in trays and equilibrated
- Time course incubations in stirred chambers in dark and light
- Uses divers for tray deployment, then later retrieval. ~2-3 days effort with logistics, 4 people. ~2 person days per tray
- 8 incubations at HPL per day, 4 scientists, 16 hour days, 2 many days per incubation
- Before chemical analysis, ~4 person days of effort per number

However, this really is the current state of the art and generates great data!!

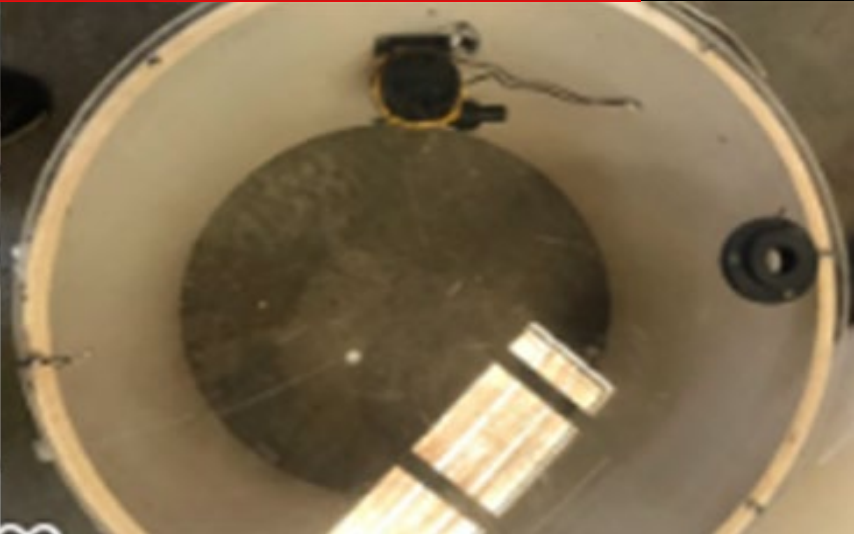
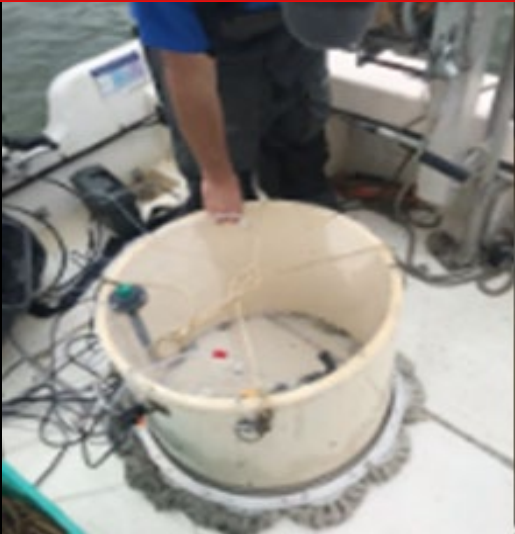
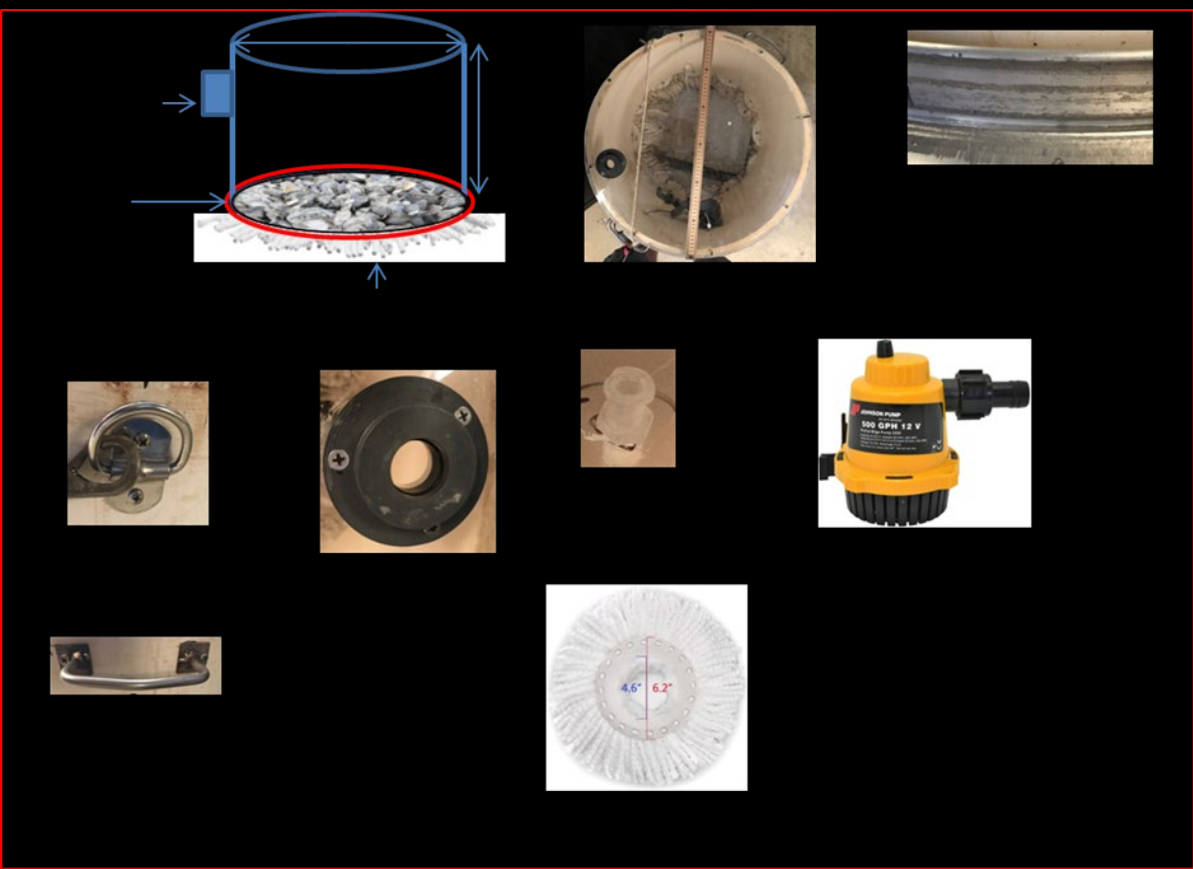
So Why Not Do This In the Field with a Chamber?

Because it will never seal!

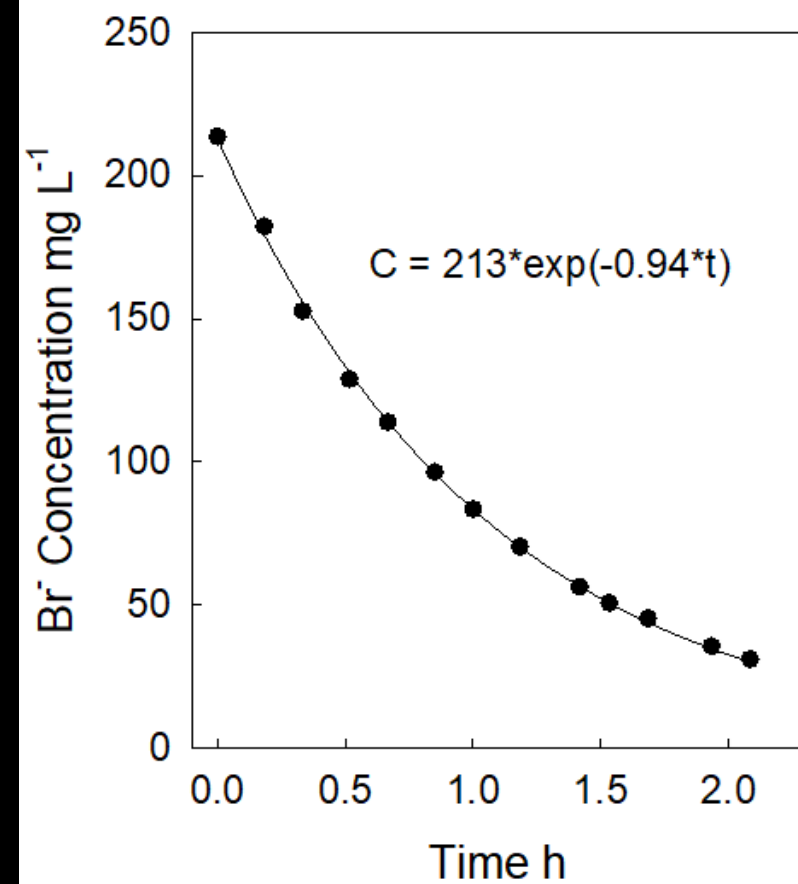
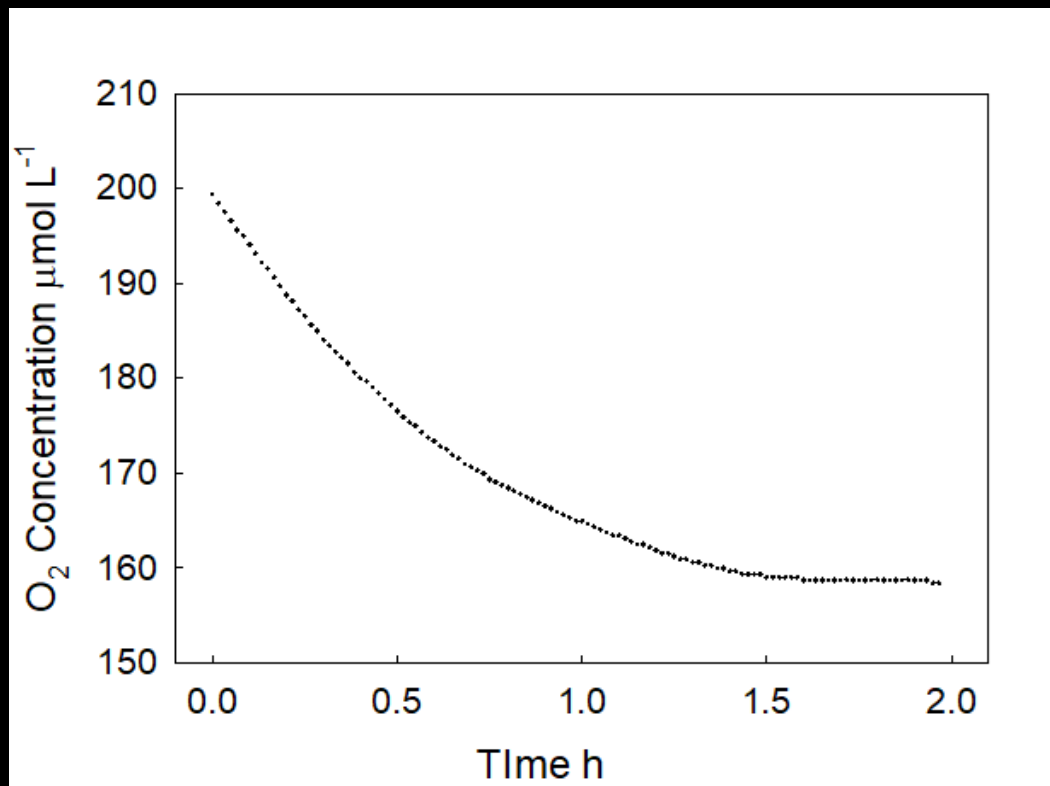
Have you even seen the surface of an oyster
reef?



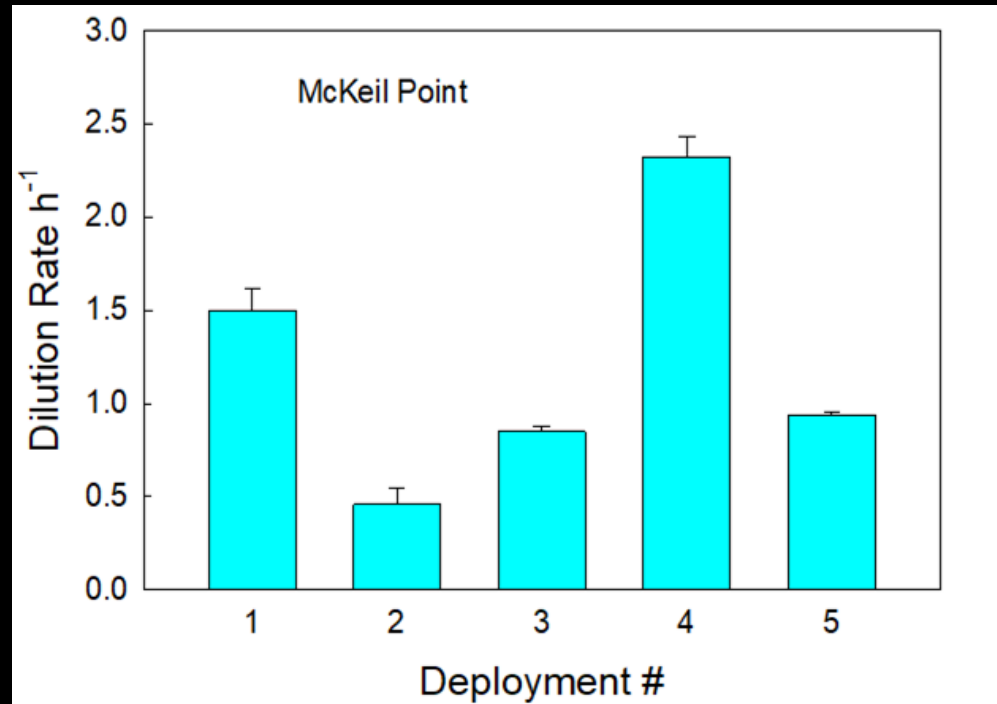
With leakage, non-linear changes in chemistry. However, if you know the leakage rate and can fit a differential equation (Larry Sanford), you could make an estimate



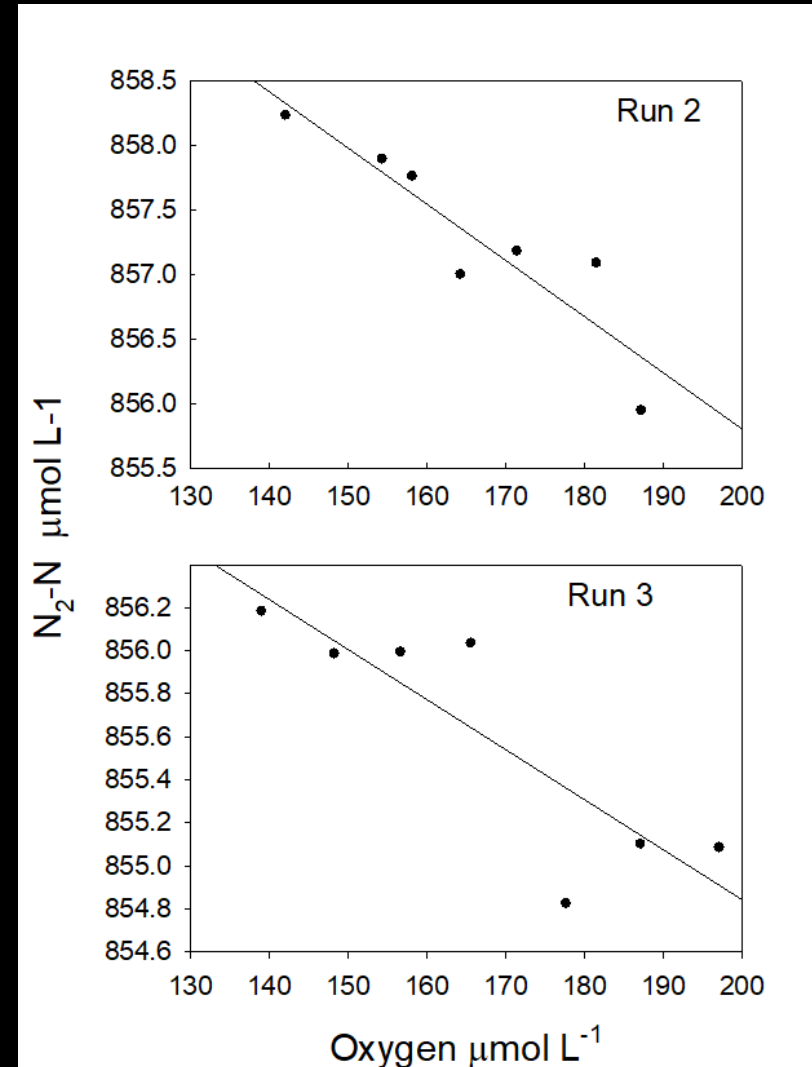
Best Estimate	Oct 2021 - single deployable chamber	Unit cost	Sum	\$7,225.23
CHAMBER CONSTRUCTION				
mop replacement head	Amazon spin micro fiber mop	\$3.17	9	\$28.53
bilge pump for water circulation	Amazon: Johnson pump 500 gph	\$37.64	1	\$37.64
	We bought 14' for \$100 per foot from our hatchery. US plastics current cost is \$205.64 per foot, 20' minimum.			
24" White PVC Schedule 40 pipe		\$100.00	2	\$200.00
Acrylic top				
Aluminum angle for oyster tub		\$12.40	1	\$12.40
battery for bilge pump circulator	Amazon: Dakota lithium 12v 18 ah	\$179.99	1	\$179.99
Luer bulkhead fitting		\$1.00	2	\$2.00
lifting rings, handles, rope		\$100.00	1	\$100.00
battery for circulation pump	Amazon, Dakota lithium	\$179.99	1	\$179.99
	Material was on hand, costo fo 12 mm 24" x 24" US Plastics			
acrylic sheet for top		\$69.91	1	\$69.91
low voltage wire		\$10.00	1	\$10.00
tubing		\$0.27	40	\$10.80
Total chamber Cost				\$820.46
SAMPLING APPARATUS				
peristaltic sampling pump	Dyrabrest 0-140 mL	\$119.00	1	\$119.00
case for pump storage	Amazon: Sheffield 12626 field box	\$14.99	1	\$14.99
ammeter to determine if pump is work	Amazon: Bediffer	\$24.58	1	\$24.58
battery pack for peristaltic sampling p	Amazon: Progeny 350 w	\$199.99	1	\$199.99
Sampling gear cost				\$358.56
Essential Water Quality Gear				
	Xylem, university price. We have used 1, YSI Prosolo meter, ODO probe, case, sl			
	now will use 2 for outside measurements	\$1,995.60	2	\$3,991.20
BOAT GEAR				
davit with block		\$400.00	1	\$400.00
winch		\$65.00	1	\$65.00
anchors	for 3 point anchoring - 3 needed, 1 assumed with boat - 13 lb fluke anchor from Amazon	\$99.99	2	\$199.98
Boat gear total				\$664.98
EXTRA GEAR (optional)				
Go Pro Black 7		\$228.04	1	\$228.04
Underwater light	Amazon, Suptig dive light 84 LED	\$36.99	1	\$36.99
Extras Total				\$265.03
Labor				
	Per hour			
Machine Shop	Per hour, billing in progress, best estimate	\$75.00	15	\$1,125.00



$$\text{N}_2\text{-N Flux} = \text{O}_2\text{Flux}_{(\text{YSI})} * \Delta\text{N}_2/\Delta\text{O}_2(\text{mass spec})$$



As expected, each deployment can have a different seal to the bottom and a different leakage rate



Conclusions

- We can indeed make measurements despite the leakage
- Incubations are usually < 1 hour and after that the concentrations of O_2 and N_2 go asymptotic
- Per site person-power will be ~ 0.5 per incubation $< 1/3$ of current effort
- Less bottom disruption
- Data from Little Choptank same order as Harris Creek
- Approach could be used on on-bottom aquaculture
- Disadvantage – no simultaneous biomass estimation, will use ORP numbers
- Need good 3 point anchoring
- Possible to run 2 chambers at once, opposite sides of boat

