

MICROPLASTICS ECOLOGICAL RISK • ASSESSMENT: BIOLOGICAL ENDPOINT CONSIDERATIONS

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Criteria

- **1.** Upper trophic level
- 2. Represented in Chesapeake Bay Agreement, directly or indirectly
- 3. Data rich (ecologically)
- 4. Common enough to be recognizable to non-specialists
- 5. Wide distribution



- Upper Trophic Level
 - Potential for bioaccumulation
 - Can automatically include lower trophic level, but important species
 - Likely consumed by humans











2014 Chesapeake Bay Agreement

- **Oysters**
- **Forage Fish**
- **Blue Crabs**









Data Rich

- Chesapeake Bay fisheries resources well-surveyed
- Habitat associations well-known for many species
- Adequate data to detect population fluctuations;



Natural vs Fishing







Common and Recognizable

- Blue crab Iconic bay species
- Oysters Known for water quality benefits as well as habitat and as a direct fishery
- White perch Ubiquitous
- Striped Bass Poster child for aggressive fisheries management; highly sought after game fish

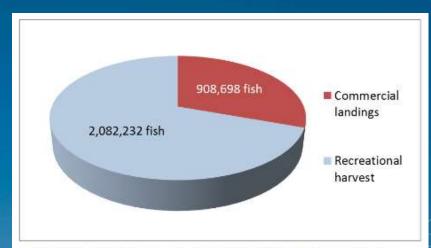


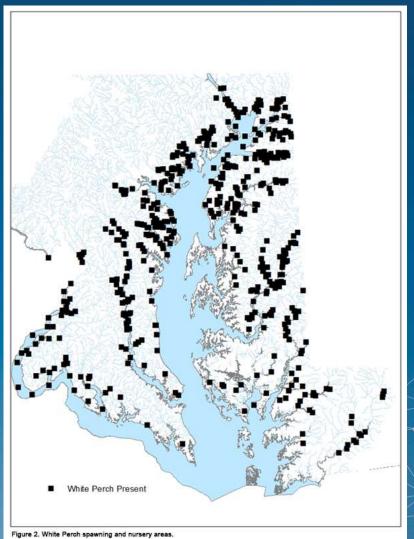
Figure 3. Average annual harvest of striped bass (numbers of fish) across all states and by sector during the last 10 years, 2006-2015. Adapted from ASMFC 2016.

Fabrizio et al 2017



Wide distribution

- White perch
- Striped bass
- Blue crab
- Forage fish

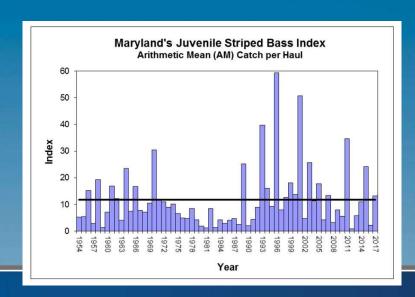


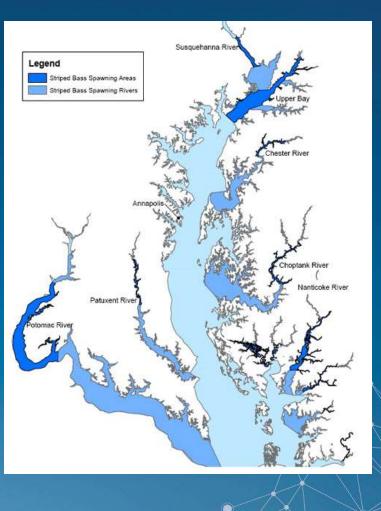
MD DNR

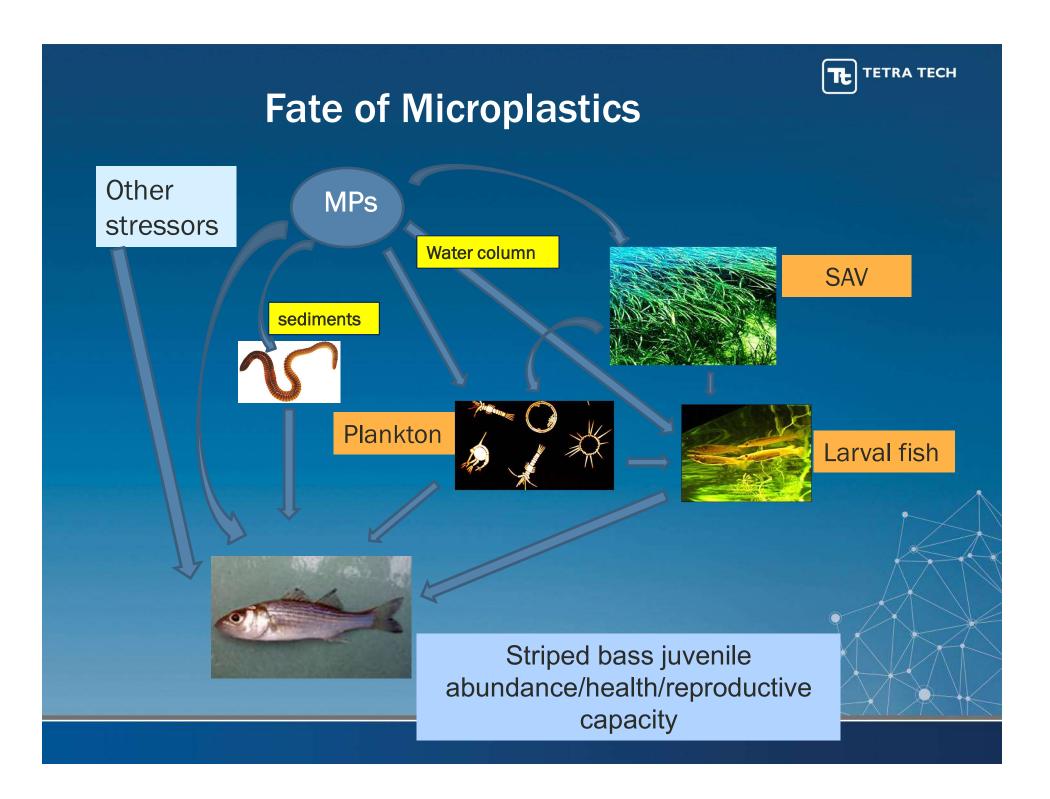


Striped bass (0-2)

- High trophic level
- Common
- Iconic
- Data rich
- ERA with striped bass as endpoint will capture several targets of the 2014 Agreement









Assessment Endpoint	Measurement Endpoint
Healthy striped bass population	Instantaneous growth rates
Abundant striped bass juveniles	CPUE of striped bass juveniles in surveys
Strong recruitment to fishery	Estimation of mortality (component of Z) attributable to microplastics
Strong reproduction	Spawning stock biomass