# Data Final

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#### Introduction

Oysters are an important member of their ecosystems, but their population has been in major decline. Oyster reefs are sites that provide habitats for many organisms, where important nutrient cycles are managed, and many more beneficial processes occur.

Sadly, a catastrophic decline in New Hampshire oyster population has been recorded, with only 10% of the population being what it was in the 1980's. Decline has been attributed to major diseases, human harvest and anthropogenic impacts, decline in oyster shell substrate for larval settling, and low recruitment.

There have been restorative efforts in the local Great Bay Estuary (GBE) of New Hampshire. Oyster spat has been distributed in restoration sites in the GBE, with different sites having varying degrees of success. Restorative success depends on recruitment in wild populations of oysters, which can depend on many factors. The ocean absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> from the air. When air CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations increase, it causes the pH of the ocean to go down into a more acidic environment called ocean acidification which can affect shell growth in early larval stages.

Salinity stuff, temperature stuff.

By finding where oyster larvae are most abundant throughout the GBE, this study aims to find the best environmental conditions for oyster reproduction. This data will aid future restoration efforts by showing what factors and sites to focus on for optimal results.

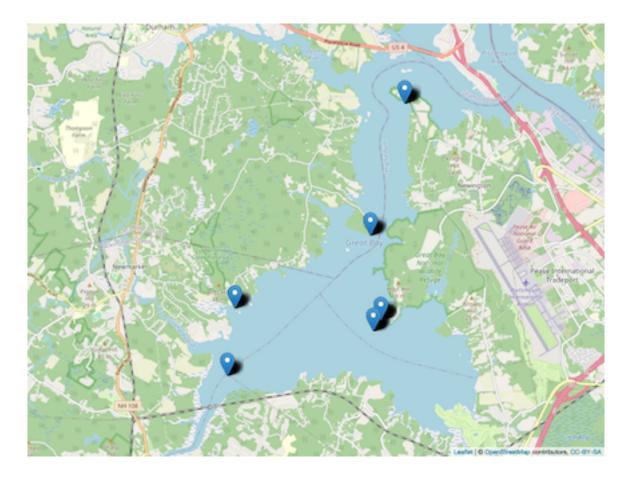


Figure 1: Six sites marked with blue markers in the Great Bay Estuary where oyster data was collected. For a more detailed description of data collection, see *Stasse et al.* 

#### Methods

All data was collected at the Great Bay Estuary in New Hampshire. Six sites in total were used in the study. Woodman's Point (WP), Nannie Island (NI), the Lamprey River (LR), and Squamscott River (SR) were collected in the 2018 and 2019 seasons. In the 2020 season WP and NI were used again, while Adams Point (AP) and an oyster farm (OF) were added. Collection of samples from the GBE and counting of D-hinge and Veliger larvae was completed by *Stasse et al.* (All techniques can be found in *insert here*). Physiochemical data was collected by the Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) data buoy for each sampling day.

An analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was performed to test for differences of D-hinge and veliger counts among years. A Tukey's honnestly significant difference (HSD) was performed *post-hoc* among sampling years for D-hinge annu veliger counts. Regression models were performed for pH, temperature, and salinity

as independent variables, and D-hinge and veliger counts as dependent variables. Stats were all performed using R  $stuff\ here$ .

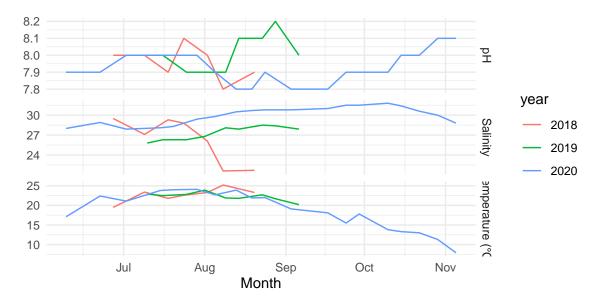


Figure 2: Physiochemical data from 2018, 2019, and 2020. pH (Top), salinity (Middle), and Temperature (Bottom) are included.

### Results

In 2018, mean abundance was 2293 (SE = 945) D-hinge larvae m<sup>-3</sup>, and 0.29 (SE = 0.085) veliger larvae m<sup>-3</sup>. In 2019, mean abundance was 325 (SE = 68) D-hinge larvae m<sup>-3</sup>, and 0.0088 (SE = 0.0057) veliger larvae m<sup>-3</sup>. In 2020, mean abundance was 273 (SE = 58) D-hinge larvae m<sup>-3</sup>, and 0.53 (SE = 0.12, figure stuff) veliger larvae m<sup>-3</sup>. Analysis of variance showed significant differences in the count of both D-hinge and veliger larvae between years (F = 8, p < 0.0001 figure stuff). It was found that temperature was positivly associated with D-hinge larval counts ()

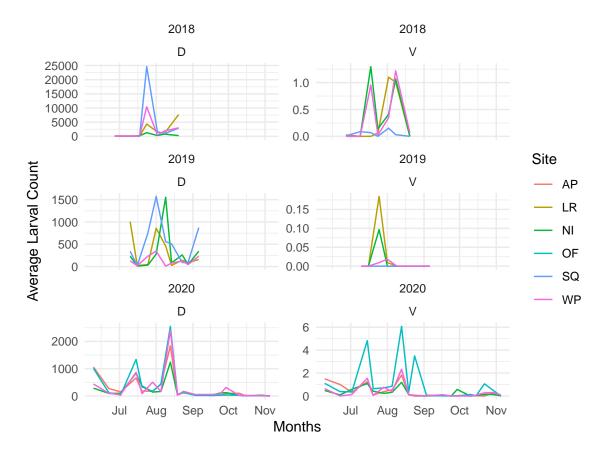


Figure 3: D-hinge and veliger oyster larval counts by site. 2018 (Top), 2019 (Middle), 2020 (Bottom) are included.

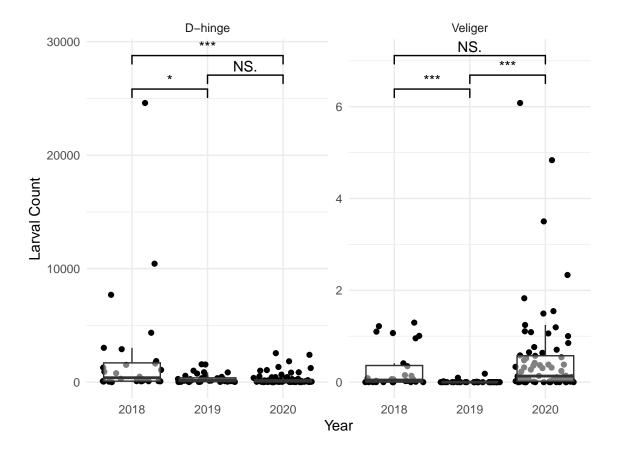


Figure 4: GBE larval counts of D-hinge (Left) and veliger (Right) collected in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Black dots are counts during individual collection days. Midlines within each boxplot represent median values, and the boxes represent the first (Bottom) and third (Top) quartile ranges (25th and 75th percentiles)

larvalType	Site	2018	2019	2020
D-hinge				
D-hinge	LR	2144	313	NA
D-hinge	NI	419	316	200
D-hinge	SQ	4319	535	NA
D-hinge	WP	2291	135	283
D-hinge	AP	NA	NA	277
D-hinge	OF	NA	NA	334
Veliger				
Veliger	LR	0.31	0.022	NA
Veliger	NI	0.42	0.011	0.29
Veliger	SQ	0.05	0	NA
Veliger	WP	0.37	0.0031	0.36
Veliger	AP	NA	NA	0.39
Veliger	OF	NA	NA	1.1

## ANOVA stuff

	Df	Sum S	q	Mean S	Sq	F value	Pr(>F)		_		
year	2	449740	95	224870	48	7.99983	< 0.001	***			
	Df	Sum S	q	Mean S	Sq	F value	Pr(>F)				
year	2	899562	271	449781	36	8.799181	< 0.001	**	*		
term	con	trast	nu	ll.value		estimate	conf.lov	v	conf.high	adj.p.value	
year	201	9-2018		0 -19		968.40415	-3318.26	4 -	618.5439	0.0021030	
year	202	0-2018		0 -20		019.76250	-3204.058	8 -	835.4673	0.0002591	
year	202	0-2019		0		-51.35835	-1135.230	6 1	032.5188	0.9930748	
	Df	Sum S	q	Mean S	q	F value	Pr(>F)				
year	2	6.8060	97	3.40304	8	5.605497	0.005	**	_		
term	con	trast	nu	ll.value		estimate	conf.lov	v	conf.high	adj.p.value	
year	201	9-2018		0	-0	.2792997	-0.7444960	0 0	0.1858966	0.3321324	
year	202	0-2018		0	0	.2435629	-0.1645754	4 (	0.6517012	0.3365168	
year	202	0-2019		0	0	.5228626	0.1493309	9 0	0.8963943	0.0033241	

	Estimate	CI (low	ver)	CI (upp	er)	Std. Em	or	t val	lue	Pr(>	t )	
(Intercept)	-1280.34280	-3261.1284	482	182 700.44		1001.76	11	-1.2780	92 0.203			
Temp	96.84751	1.465	5156 192.22		299	48.2386		3 2.00767		77 0.047		*
	Estimate	CI (lower)	CI	(upper)	S	td. Error	t value		Pr(> t )			
(Intercept)	5168.0288	396.4260	993	9.631605	2	2413.1868	2	2.141578 0.03		034	*	_
Sal	-156.7242	-323.1738	!	9.725422		84.1801		-1.861772		0.065		_
	Estimate	CI (lower)	CI (	(upper)	Sto	td. Error		t value		Pr(> t )		
(Intercept)	-16954.08	-48835.797	149	927.631	16	123.834	23.834 -1.05		0.2	0.295		
рН	2217.47	-1788.896	62	223.836	2	026.177	1.0	)94411	0.2	76		
	Estimate	CI (lower)	CI (upper)		St	td. Error		t value	Pr(> t )			-
(Intercept)	-0.3857221	-1.0519607	0.2805166		0	.3369430	-1.144769		0.254			-
Temp	0.0360793	0.0039973	0.0681612		0	.0162251	2.223671		0.028		*	-
	Estimate	CI (lower)	CI	(upper)	Ste	d. Error		t value	Pr(> t )			
(Intercept)	0.0061674	-1.6229892	1.6	6353241	0.	8239285	0.0	074854	0.994			
Sal	0.0119843	-0.0448462	0.0	0688148	0.	0287414	0.4169704		0.677			
	Estimate	CI (lower)	CI	(upper)	Sto	d. Error	1	t value	Pr	(> t )		
(Intercept)	13.834493	3.271204	24.3	3977816	5	5.342270	2.589628 0.011		11	*		
рН	-1.694823	-3.022242	-0.3	3674039	C	0.671328	-2.524583 0.013		13	*		
20000 pinde larval 200000 200000 2000000	0 15 20	Veliger larval coun	-	0.19, p = 0	·		Veliger larval count <b>O</b>	R = -(		, p = 0.0		92
	25 <b>C)</b>	10 <b>T</b>	15 emperatu	20 ure (			7.8 7	.9	8.0 PH	3.1	8.2	

	year	larvalType	mean	sd	n	se
1	2018	D-hinge	2293	5002	28	945
2	2018	Veliger	0.29	0.45	28	0.085
3	2019	D-hinge	325	405	36	68
4	2019	Veliger	0.0088	0.034	36	0.0057
5	2020	D-hinge	273	505	76	58
6	2020	Veliger	0.53	1	76	0.12

## # A tibble: 6 x 6

## # Groups: year [3]

year larvalType mean sdn se <fct> <fct> <chr> <chr> <int> <chr> ## 1 2018 D-hinge 2293 "5002" 28 "945" 28 "0.085" ## 2 2018 Veliger 0.29 "0.45" ## 3 2019 D-hinge 36 " 68" 325 "405" ## 4 2019 Veliger 0.0088 "0.034" 36 "0.0057" ## 5 2020 D-hinge "505" 76 " 58" 273 76 "0.12" ## 6 2020 Veliger 0.53 " 1"