***Discussion—***

1. **Relative to other studies/for the discussion?** 
   1. **across high and low salinity data combined, we did not see an effect of pH on net shell growth in oysters (even though some treatments had med omega calcite values less than one).**
   2. **We did not see an influence of Ta on mortality.**
   3. **Low salinity and low TA (di or low TA river) trended to have reduced survival, but it was not significant at the salinities we tested (was not the aim of our study).**
   4. **similar: we saw trends of decreased survival in low S and low TA conditions only (but not profound effects like them). Difference: We did not see effects of low S and low TA on energy metabolism (ie gut wt).**
   5. **Our shell area was also not impacted by varying TA (and omega), which correlate with CO2. We did NOT see an effect of low TA on shell mass (ie shells were not thinner). Both our treatments and their span a range of omega values above and below 1. Suggest that just area or length may not be sufficient without understanding of mass.**

* The mechanisms driving the decline in growth rate in the latter half of the experimented were not tested. We suspect that a number of the following may be interacting to lower growth rates in oysters: (1) the seawater was transitioning from upwelling to rainy season (cite), meaning oysters were biologically downregulating activity naturally during this period; (2) oyster growth per shell area declined with size in the latter half, a trend that differed from the slope = 0 in the beginning; (3) oysters found the experimental conditions unsuitable (for whatever reason) and downregulated activity overall. We did not alter their feeding or water change regime and are not necessarily interested in the within treatment shift through time. But rather, whether patterns among treatments remain across time.

Plate 2:



**0 dps**



**18 dps**



**36 dps**