

# Preliminary investigation - the effect of elevated temperature on the American oyster *Crassostrea virginica* (Gmelin); a symposium.

Florida Dept. of Natural Resources, Marine Research Laboratory - Early recruitment and growth of the American oyster *Crassostrea virginica* (Bivalvia: Ostreidae) with respect to tidal zonation and season on JSTOR



Description: -

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Heat -- Physiological effect -- Congresses.

Temperature -- Physiological effect -- Congresses.

American oyster -- Congresses. Preliminary investigation - the effect of elevated temperature on the American oyster *Crassostrea virginica* (Gmelin); a symposium.

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This edition was published in 1971



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**The effect of prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures on the biochemical constituents, gonadal development and shell deposition of the American oyster, *Crassostrea virginica***

Journal of Shellfish Research 30 2 : 488-488. Biological Bulletin 182 2 : 265-269.

## Structure and Functions of Oyster Hemocytes

Further, while some ciliate species also increased, community grazing rates either remained the same or increased after algicide application. Effect of Environmental-Factors and Parasitism on Hemolymph Lysozyme and Protein of American Oysters *Crassostrea-Virginica*.

## Application of Flow Cytometry to Assess Deepwater Horizon Oil Toxicity on the Eastern Oyster *Crassostrea virginica* Spermatozoa

In contrast, low intertidal and subtidal populations persisted through the month long experiments where adult oysters were rare.

## Growth and Mortality Patterns of the Eastern Oyster *Crassostrea virginica* in Impacted Waters in Coastal Waters in New York, USA

Lessons Learned from Efforts to Restore Oyster Populations in Maryland and Virginia, 1990 to 2007. Our results suggest that while Florida green mussel populations exhibit relatively broad temperature and salinity ranges, their spread is limited by the available subtidal habitat, potentially sparing intertidal oyster reefs from habitat and nutrient competition. The parasites which carried the disease are alien to eastern waters, and they were thought to have been brought to the Chesapeake by Asian oysters.



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