# Robomussels: How Organisms Experience Climate

## [Link to the visualization](https://huckley.shinyapps.io/ClimateBiology/)

## [Link to TrEnCh-Ed](https://trench-ed.github.io/#)

Learn more about this research:

* [Robot Shellfish May Tell Us About Climate Change’s Impact on Marine Species](https://www.smithsonianmag.com/innovation/robot-shellfish-may-tell-us-about-climate-changes-impact-on-marine-species-180960977/)
* [Robotic Mussels Track Rising Temperatures for Climate Research](https://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/18/science/robotic-mussels-climate-change.html)
* [Northeastern's Marine Science Center feat. Professor Brian Helmuth](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S_JWmE3ZHMU&ab_channel=Northeastern)
* [To understand climate change, look at it from a mussel's perspective](https://www.pri.org/stories/2017-04-25/understand-climate-change-look-it-mussels-perspective)
* [Understanding Coastal Ecosystems](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ru7JPYXLlng&ab_channel=YvonneStapp)

## Objectives

* Students will be able to analyze data about temperature fluctuations impacting mussel populations along the Pacific Coast of the U.S.
* Understand the temporal and spatial scales that single organisms (here mussels) “feel” temperature variations and extremes
* Students will be able to analyze how these temperature fluctuations could impact mussel populations, biodiversity and food webs.
* Students will be able to research how mussels maintain homeostasis and design an experiment for how to measure homeostasis in mussels.

## Core Concepts -- *BioCore*

* Physiology: Structure and Function
* Ecology and Evolutionary Biology: Structure and Function

## Instructions

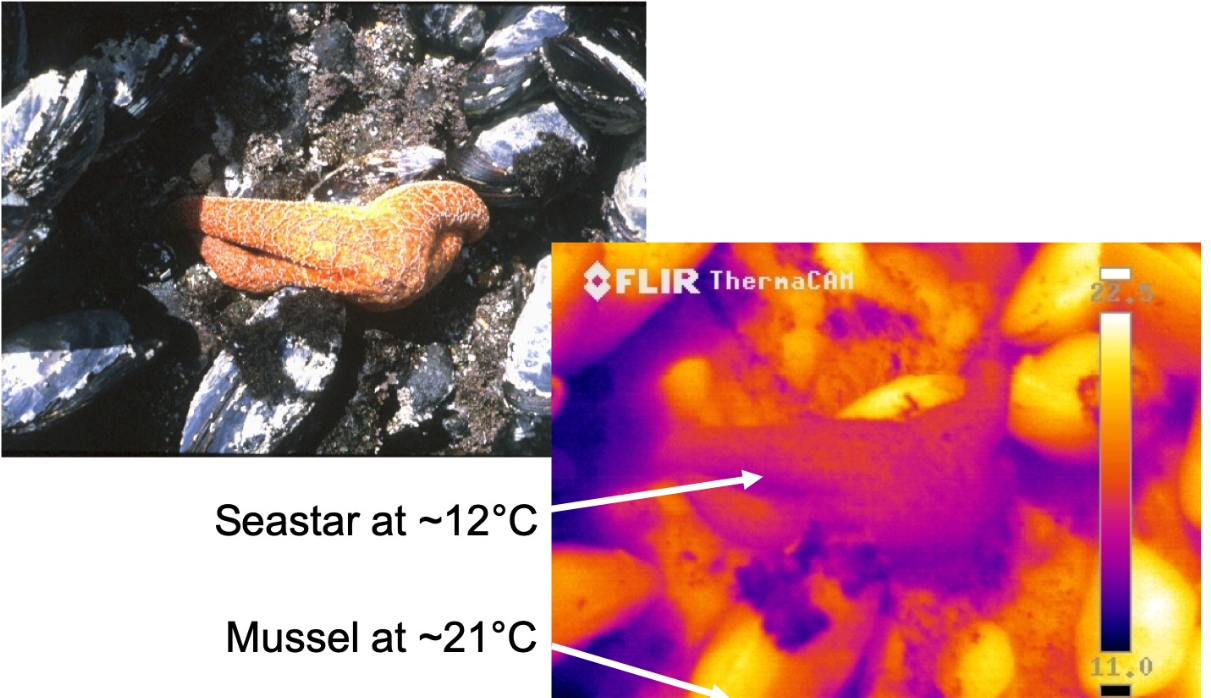
The readings and data visualizations below will allow students to understand how predicting an organism’s response to climate change can be complex. By looking specifically at mussels, students will use data visualizations to infer how temperature fluctuations could impact mussel populations in different locations and what this could mean for mussel populations along the west coast of the U.S.

### Part A. Robomussel Data Visualization

Now, we will explore real data that scientists have been busy collecting about how a shifting climate is impacting mussels off Washington’s coast and in many other places around the world.

Go [here for “How Organisms Experience Climate – A Case Study”](https://huckley.shinyapps.io/ClimateBiology/)

1. After reading “Two Meters is Too Tall”, what is the challenge for biologists in assessing organisms’ environmental conditions?
2. After reading “Robomussels to the Rescue”, what solution did marine ecologist Brian Helmuth devise for getting a more accurate picture of mussels’ actual environmental conditions? **Elaborate on how this solution works in at least three sentences.**



1. Looking at these pictures again, make the case for why a Robomussel is essential in understanding an organism’s lived experience (why would the Seastar’s experience be different from the mussel’s, even though they are literally right beside one another?)

Navigate to the sites selector and corresponding map. Select “Alegria, CA,” “Cattle Point, WA,” and “Strawberry Hill, OR.”

#### Extreme Mussel Environments

1. Why is the measurement of “maximum temperatures”, like we are seeing in these graphs, a useful tool for biologists wanting to predict how mussel populations could be impacted by a warming climate?
2. Is there more variation in maximum daily temperature across sites, within sites, or across time? What kinds of conditions could be different across sites, within sites, or across time that would explain what you see?
3. Look back at the map above and remind yourself how the sites line up along a latitudinal gradient:  
   1. Which sites do you predict will experience the most extreme (highest) daily maxima—northern, southern, or central?
   2. After plotting all the sites, does your prediction hold true? Why or why not? (Hint: Consider [when low tides occur](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/tide_predictions.html) in different places.)

#### Patterns in variation over time

1. At what frequencies do you see peaks in amplitude? Are these patterns the same across sites?
2. What cyclic events could be driving the fact that we tend to see increases in temperature variation every:
   1. Two weeks?
   2. One year?

#### Visualizing Levels of Thermal Stress Across Space and Time

1. At what latitudes do you see the greatest fluctuations in maximum temperatures across the year? Why might this be?
2. At what latitudes do you see the highest extremes of temperature during the summer months? Why might this be?

### Part B. Mussels and bivalves in Puget Sound, WAMachine generated alternative text: ty Chm cf '•t•f/d/ife

Let’s take some time to learn a little bit more about mussels (also known more generally as bivalves) and the role they play in the ecosystem. We will focus on mussels/bivalves in Puget Sound so we understand their role better close to our home.

1. Read the description below and fill in the graphic organizer that follows.

This variety of geoducks, oysters, and clams feed on phytoplankton (microscopic plants) and decomposing material in the waters of Puget Sound. They are important water filterers - cleaning up the water where they are found. This can also sometimes mean that they are dangerous to eat because they can contain high levels of bacteria, and toxins from filtering the water. They are important habitat constructors - their shells form cracks and crevices along the shore and more shallow waters where many species can shelter from predators. They are also "grown" by many different farmers that sell these clams, oysters, and geoducks for money. This is a profitable industry in WA state and good for our economy, especially in rural places where good job opportunities are hard to find.

#### Data

These bivalves were abundant prior to settlers reaching the Puget Sound. As settlers set up factories and paper mills, the bivalves began to decline. Because of pollution and now climate change and ocean acidification, these species are still struggling to re-establish themselves.

Machine generated alternative text:
z 
140000 
120000 
100000 
80000 
60000 
40000 
20000 
1840 1860 1880 
W•ilapa Bay 
O Sound 
1920 1960 1980 
Figure 1. Olympia oyster harvest (1 sack is equal to approximately 4,000 individuals) in Willapa Bay 
(filled circles) and Puget Sound (open circles) from the mid 19th to mid 20th century based on 
Washington Manne Fish and Shellfish Landings (figure from White et al. 2009) (reprinted with permission 
from the Journal of Shellfish Research) 

#### Climate change and bivalves

As temperature increases, this will decrease the bivalves’ ability to reproduce as effectively. It will also increase the amount that they need to eat, but if there is a decreasing amount of food source, they will be hungry.

When the water warms, it holds less oxygen. Bivalves do not do well in low-oxygen environments. Another challenge will be ocean acidification, making it more difficult for bivalve larvae to survive and grow to become an adult. Ocean acidification will also damage the adult shells.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species Name | What did you learn about the species? | What would happen if this species declined? | What does the data show about this species? | What does the data show us about the environment's carrying capacity for this species? | Connection to climate change and ocean acidification |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### Sources ( [1](https://www.watereducation.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/jan_thompson.pdf?1405035289), [2](https://www.eopugetsound.org/science-review/1-bivalves) )

1. Connect what you just filled into the graphic organizer with your graph prediction of how you think maximum temperature variation will change as the climate warms. What do you suspect could happen to the mussel/bivalve populations? Why?

Look at the picture below and answer the questions that follow:

Machine generated alternative text:
cling on 
Seabirds 
Quaternalf 
Consumers 
r size a 
na age. 
Salmon 
Seal 
Large quantities of nutrients are transferred from 
freshwater ecosystems into the ocean by salmon. 
As salmon die, nutrients from their carcasses are 
food for Other animals. While growing in the ocean, 
salmon also eat crustaceans and small fish. 
Orca 
Species at the top of the food chain - 
such as orca whales - can concentrate 
contaminants from their prey into higher 
levels than species lower on the food chain. Machine generated alternative text:
The Marine Food Web 
Rising earbon dioxide levels are not only driving climate change, theyare changing 
the chemistry ofour oceans. Seawater absorbs carbon from the air, causing ocean 
acidification, which is likely to have a profound impact throughout the marine food 
web. ICs another Ivason why clitnateehange action is essential. 
Primary Producer' 
M icroscopic 
Plants 
(Phytoplankton) 
Bull Kelp 
Eelgrass 
Forage fish are small 
schooling fish that are 
a critical link in the 
marine food web, 
bridging groups like 
zooplankton and 
larger fish. 
Tertian 
Consumers 
Energy flows through the 
marine food web starting from 
the sun. Primary producers 
convert the sun's energy 
through photosynthesis into 
chemical energy. 
Secondary 
consulners 
Small Forage Fish 
.JelMish 
Only about 10% Of 
the energy is passed through 
the food web from one feeding 
level to the next. 
Primary Consumer 
Sea Snails 
and SlugQs 
M icroscopic 
Anilnals 
(Zooplankton) 
M [Essels 
Seastar 
Crab 
Sea 
Cucunlber 
Some species — such as Dungeness 
crab - occupy multiple places Or play 
multiple roles in the food web 
depending on their size and age. 

1. What are the mussels predators?
2. What are the mussels prey?
3. Without human interference, what would be keeping the number of mussels in these waters relatively stable over time?

IDEA ONE:

IDEA TWO:

1. What do you think could happen to the amount of mussels because of temperature spikes due to climate change?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CLAIM | I predict that the number of mussels will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of a warming climate. |
| EVIDENCE | Research shows that the mussels are |
| REASONING | The data make sense because |

1. If the amount of mussels decreases over time due to a changing climate, how will this impact the overall biodiversity (amount of different species living in these waters) of these waters?

IDEA ONE:

IDEA TWO:

1. Imagine that humans got our act together, stopped burning fossil fuels, and in 100 years, temperatures and CO2 in the atmosphere were beginning to stabilize. What would you predict would be happening to mussel populations in that scenario? Complete the Claim, Evidence, Reasoning table below to complete your prediction.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CLAIM | I predict that the number of mussels will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of a stabilizing climate. |
| EVIDENCE | Research shows that the mussels are |
| REASONING | The data make sense because |

### Part C. Homeostasis & Planning an Investigation

1. What is homeostasis?
2. How does feedback relate to homeostasis? Does positive or negative feedback allow for homeostasis?

Mussels/bivalves cannot get up and move when they don’t like how the environment is changing. They are sedentary organisms, meaning, they cannot move. They are also cold-blooded invertebrates, meaning their internal temperature is regulated by the environment, not by their own bodies. We are going to spend some time researching how mussels work to maintain homeostasis in their bodies and then come up with an investigation for how to monitor mussels doing homeostasis.

Pick one area of focus to research. This topic will guide your investigation. Fill in the table after you read the research.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TEMPERATURE** ([Source](https://jeb.biologists.org/content/210/17/2999))  Temperature, due to its impact upon all levels of biological organisation, is a crucial determinant of the biogeography and physiological characteristics of poikilotherms. Indeed, temperature alters the velocity of chemical and enzymatic reactions, rates of diffusion, membrane fluidity and protein structure ([Hochachka and Somero, 2002](https://jeb.biologists.org/content/210/17/2999#ref-27)). The thermal sensitivity of membrane processes is due to the strong effect of temperature on the physical properties of membrane lipids, which in turn have a major influence on associated proteins. A decrease in temperature usually reduces membrane fluidity, which can lead to membrane dysfunction. Poikilotherms usually counteract this temperature effect by remodelling membrane lipids, a process known as homeoviscous adaptation (HVA), *via* changes in phospholipid headgroups, fatty acid composition and cholesterol content that compensate for the effect of temperature on membrane structure ([Sinensky, 1974](https://jeb.biologists.org/content/210/17/2999#ref-52); [Hazel, 1995](https://jeb.biologists.org/content/210/17/2999#ref-25)). Many intertidal organisms, which commonly withstand variations in temperature of 20–30°C on a daily basis and encounter even wider thermal ranges on a seasonal basis, are able to regulate membrane fluidity in response to thermal change. For example, the mussel *Mytilus californianus* exhibits strong seasonal variations in membrane fluidity that are consistent with HVA ([Williams and Somero, 1996](https://jeb.biologists.org/content/210/17/2999#ref-62)). Similarly, membrane fluidity in gill phospholipids of the sea scallop *Placopecten magellanicus* is positively correlated with 20:5n-3 and negatively correlated with acclimation temperature, presumably helping to maintain membrane function at low temperatures ([Hall et al., 2002](https://jeb.biologists.org/content/210/17/2999#ref-24)). Finally, a major remodelling of lipids consistent with HVA occurs in hard clams *Mercenaria mercenaria* exposed to a gradual cooling from ∼24°C to 0°C and acclimatisation at <0°C ([Pernet et al., 2006b](https://jeb.biologists.org/content/210/17/2999#ref-46)). | **SUMMARIZE WITH YOUR GROUP** – How do mussels maintain homeostasis when the environment’s temperature changes? |
| **MOISTURE** ([Source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bivalvia))  When buried in the sediment, burrowing bivalves are protected from the pounding of waves, desiccation, and overheating during low tide, and variations in salinity caused by rainwater. They are also out of the reach of many predators.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bivalvia#cite_note-BCO-60) Their general strategy is to extend their siphons to the surface for feeding and respiration during high tide, but to descend to greater depths or keep their shell tightly shut when the tide goes out.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bivalvia#cite_note-BCO-60) They use their muscular foot to dig into the substrate. To do this, the animal relaxes its adductor muscles and opens its shell wide to anchor itself in position while it extends its foot downwards into the substrate. Then it dilates the tip of its foot, retracts the adductor muscles to close the shell, shortens its foot and draws itself downwards. This series of actions is repeated to dig deeper.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bivalvia#cite_note-61) | **SUMMARIZE WITH YOUR GROUP** – How do mussels maintain homeostasis when the tide goes out and they are no longer covered by water? |
| **SALINITY** ([Source](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9))  Valve closure is a common behavioural response of bivalves to sudden changes in salinity which allows them to reduce salt lost from the mantle cavity fluid[4](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR4),[5](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR5),[25](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR25),[61](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR61),[62](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR62) avoiding osmotic shock for short periods of time. During valve closure physiological activity is depressed (bradycardia, reduced respiration, etc.) and anaerobic metabolism activated[4](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR4),[5](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR5),[6](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR6),[7](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR7), therefore longer exposures below their lethal tolerance result in mass mortality events as has been extensively documented for cockles at salinity below 15[8](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR8),[9](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR9),[25](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR25). As the lethal threshold is exceeded, acclimation processes are triggered. Avoidance of osmotic shock and oxidative stress are energetically expensive, and are usually accompanied by reductions of feeding activity and energy acquisition[4](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR4),[5](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR5),[6](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR6),[7](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR7),[5](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR5). Feeding activity was resumed for drifters after 2 days of exposure at salinity 15 and progressively increased with salinity (Fig. [1A](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#Fig1)) indicating the activation of the acclimation processes at day 2. However, sedentary settlers kept CR close to zero at salinity 15 even after 7 days of exposure (Figs [1B](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#Fig1) and [2B](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#Fig2)) sustaining an on/off response instead of acclimation. Reductions in feeding activity during acclimation to hyposmotic environments have been reported for many bivalves species[6](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR6),[29](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR29),[63](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR63),[64](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR64),[65](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR65),[66](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR66),[67](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR67),[68](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR68) and might be ruled by the effect of salinity on the degree of shell gaping and siphon retraction[62](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR62). On/off responses have been also reported in several studies on filter feeding bivalves exposed to stress conditions and described as an energy saving strategy[6](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR6),[69](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR69),[70](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-26706-9#ref-CR70). | **SUMMARIZE WITH YOUR GROUP** – How do mussels maintain homeostasis when the salinity of the water greatly decreases or increases? |

Design an experiment on the topic you just read about in regard to how mussels maintain homeostasis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question**  What is the scientific question? |  |
| **Variables**  (Independent, Dependent, and Controlled) |  |
| **Hypothesis** |  |
| **Materials** |  |
| **Your Design** |  |

1. Get some feedback. What things should be changed or adjusted to make the experiment more complete?
2. How do you imagine this experiment could be tied to the information we learned above with climate change, temperature fluctuations, and food webs?