

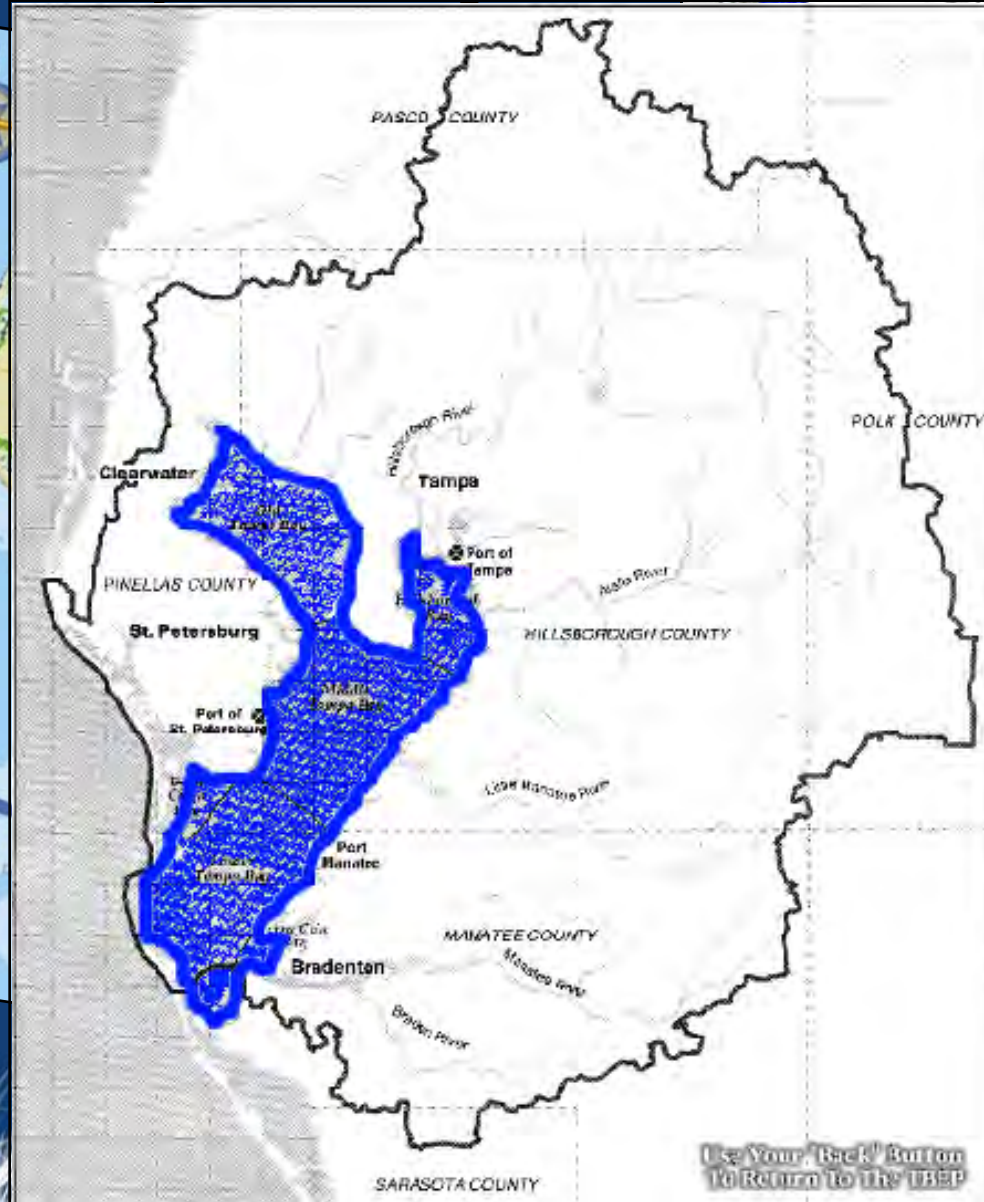


Community Oyster Reef Enhancement in Tampa Bay: A Restoration Technique Evaluation

Peter Clark, President
Serra Herndon and Kevin Misiewicz
Tampa Bay Watch, Inc.

About Tampa Bay

- Largest **open-water estuary** in Florida
- Encompasses nearly **400 square miles**
- Watershed covers a land area of about **2,200 square miles**
- More than **100 tributaries** drain into Tampa Bay



That's Where We Come In.

TAMPA BAY WATCH



Restoring the Bay Every Day





Restoration in Action

- Salt Marsh Plantings
- CORE- Oyster Shell Bar & Domes
- Fishing Line Recycling
- Coastal & Bird Nesting Island Cleanups
- Stormwater Runoff Awareness
- Derelict Crab Trap Removal
- Seagrass Transplanting & Monitoring
- Bay Scallop Monitoring
- Cockroach Bay Oil Boom Program
- Native Plants & Invasive Plant Removal





CORE

Community Oyster Reef Enhancement



Engaging community members in
hands-on habitat restoration





Why Are Oysters So Important?

- Natural filter-feeders that help to improve water quality
- Food source for marine life
- Provide home and habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife

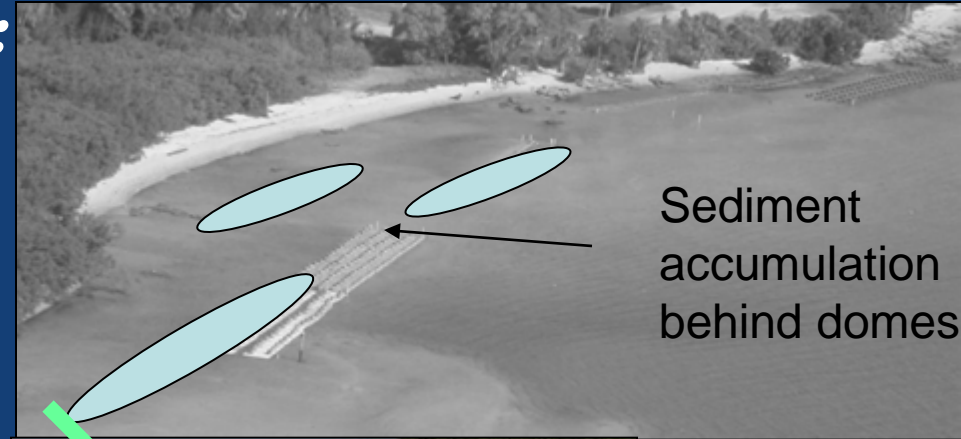




Benefits

1) Shoreline Stabilization:

Reduces wave energy
Traps/holds sediment
Encourages marsh grass



2) Water Quality:

Oysters filter water
Stabilize sediments

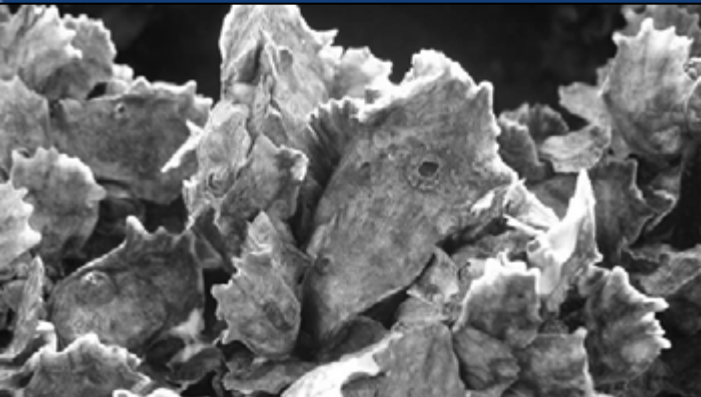


Then
mangroves



3) Habitat Enhancement:

Increased habitat diversity
Diverse food sources
Encourages mangrove recruitment





Restoring Oyster Habitat in Tampa Bay

- Problem(s):
 - Loss of oyster habitat
 - Development, dredging
 - Water quality
- How we Help:
 - OYSTER DOMES
 - OYSTER BARS
 - Community members come together to help restore the bay's oyster population



Oyster domes: urban oyster restoration used primarily in areas like dredged canals and seawalls.

primarily along





Restoration: Oyster Bars

- Marine-friendly bags of fossilized oyster shells that form a natural “reef”
 - Ideal for coastal islands and eroding shorelines





CORE: Oyster Shell Bars







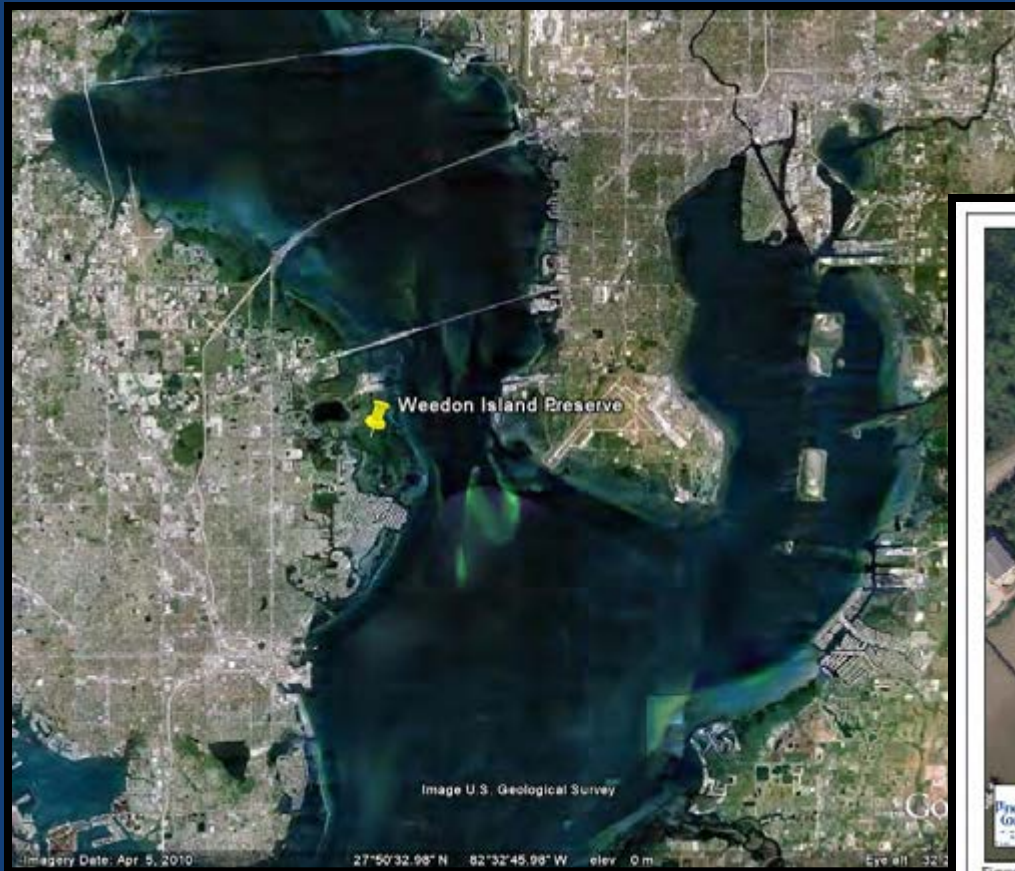
Monitoring



- Sediment Accretion
- Average oyster size
- Percent coverage
- Percent survival
- Species Present



Weedon Island





Weedon Island 2007/8 & 2011/12

- 1,575 linear feet
- 160 tons of shell
- 400 volunteers
- 12 events



Weedon Island 2011/12 Project



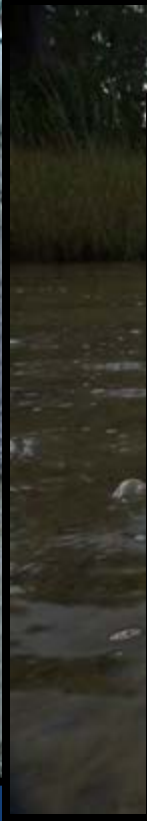


Canterbury High School Senior Day



Whiskey Stump Key





Imagery Date





Whiskey Stump Key 2009

- 700 linear feet
- 70 tons of shell
- 140 volunteers
- 5 events

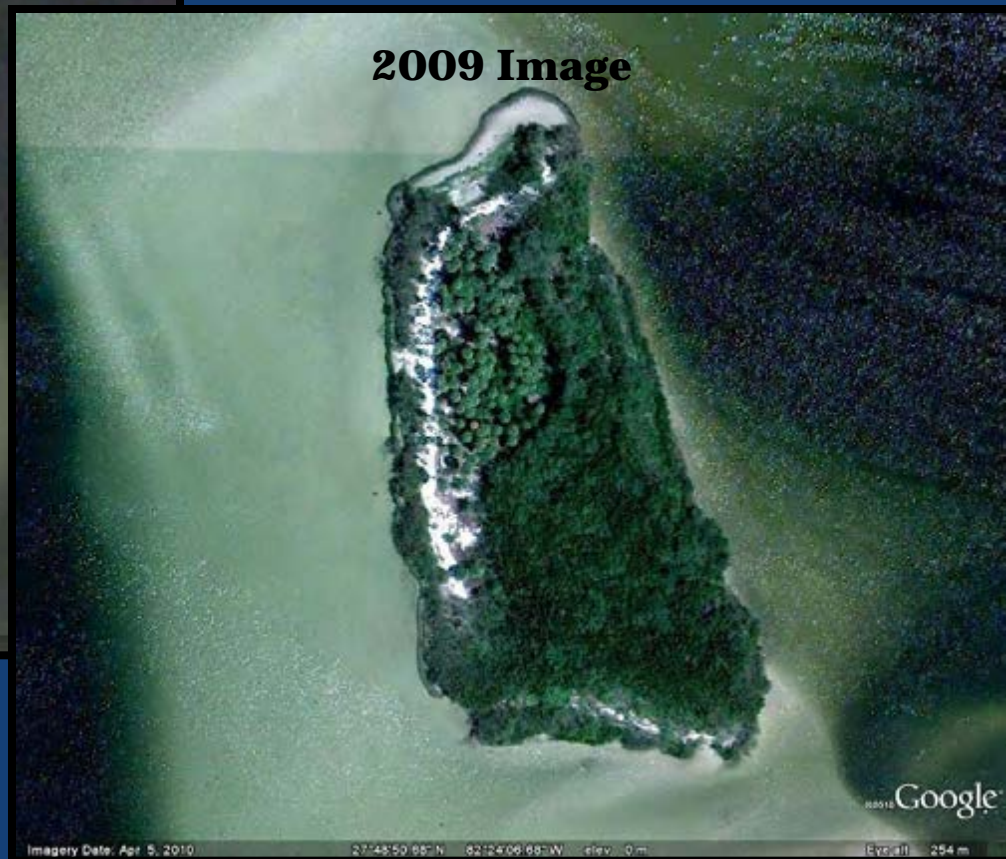




2005 Image



2009 Image



CORE: Oyster Domes

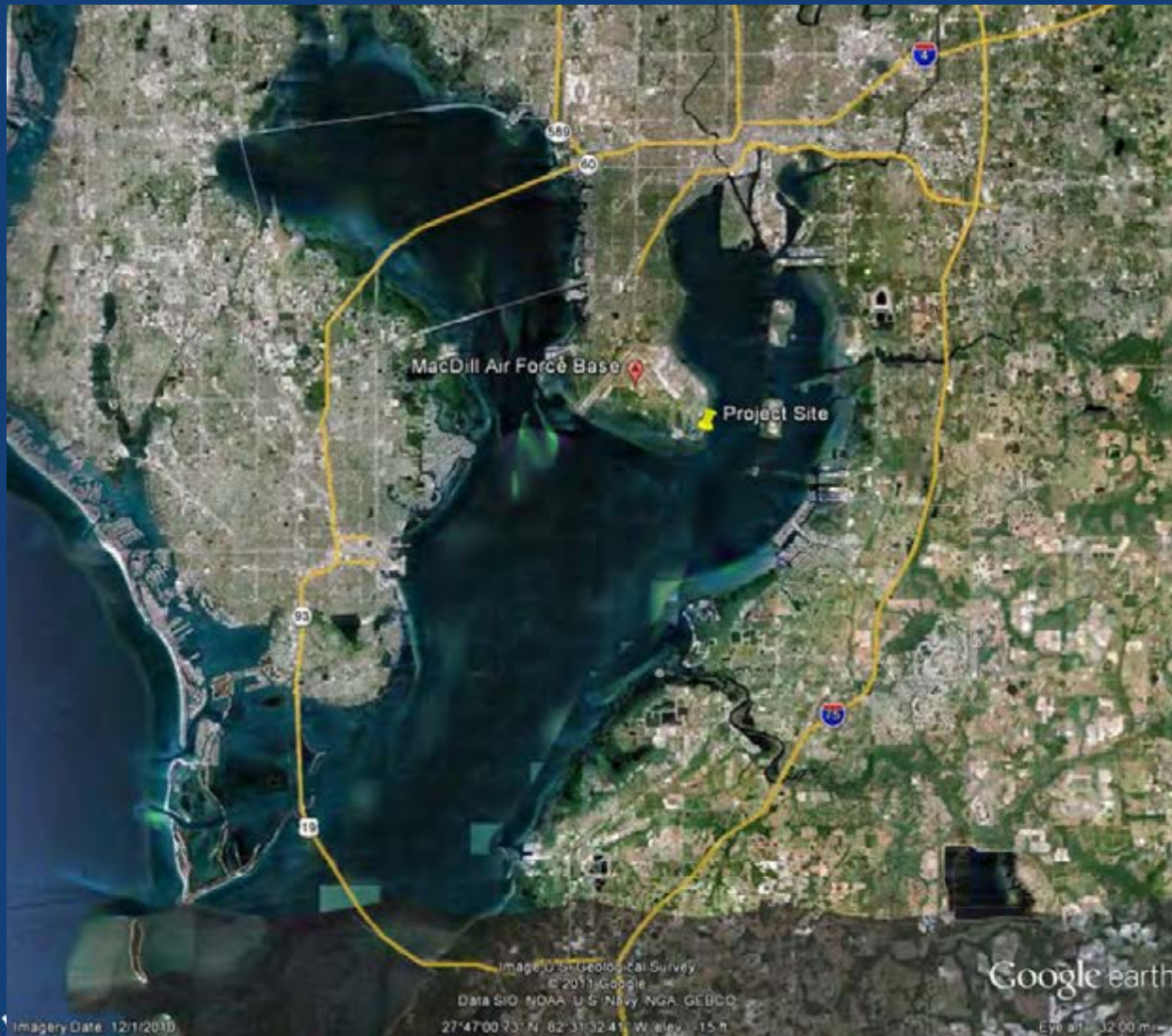
- Marine-friendly concrete domes
- Encourage oyster and spat attachment
- Reduce wave energy and coastal erosion



First oyster installation site.
New dome vs. 10-month-old dome
(domes to those placed earlier!)



MacDill Air Force Base



MacDill Shoreline Stabilization Project





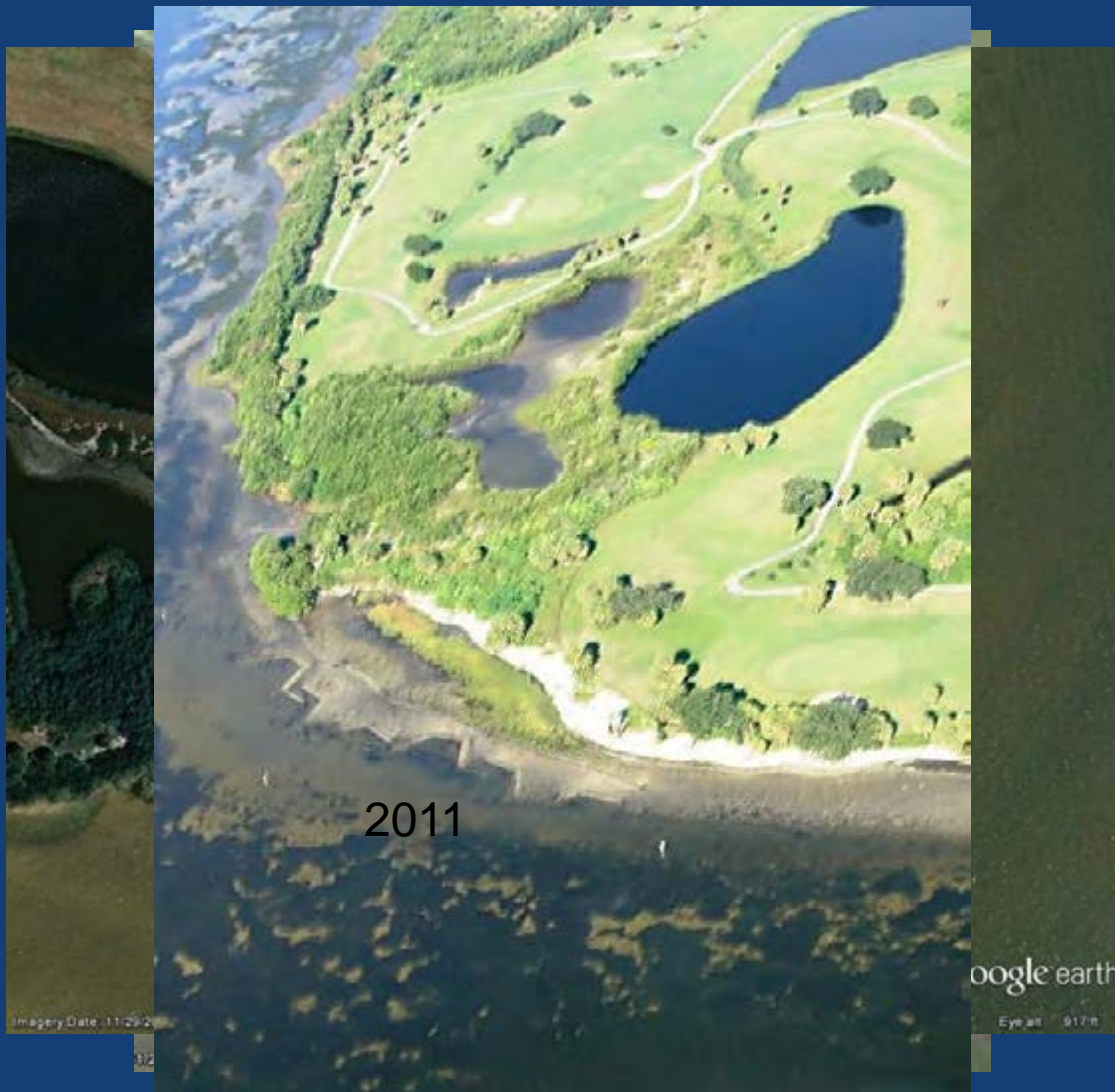
Phase I





Phase I





2011

oogle earth

Eye alt 917 ft

Imagery Date 11/29/2011

912











MacDill	12-month
% coverage	97.9%
Species present	Fiddler crabs, raccoon, juv. night heron





Oyster Technique Comparison

Oyster Shell Bars

- Natural shoreline areas
- Lower profile
- Uses natural shell material
- Appears and functions very similar to a natural shoreline oyster reef when they mature
- Easy project for most community and youth groups
- Still have permitting obstacles

Oyster Domes

- Work best in urbanized areas, especially sea walled areas
- Higher 3D profile in the water column for wave attenuation
- Marine friendly concrete but still concrete reef structure
- Need to consider boating impacts
- Heavy domes, adult project
- Still have permitting obstacles





VOGs: Vertical Oyster Gardens



Hangs from docks below MHW



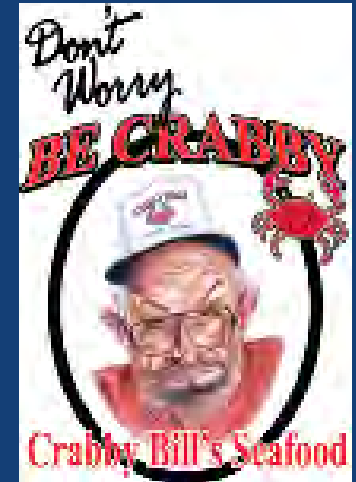
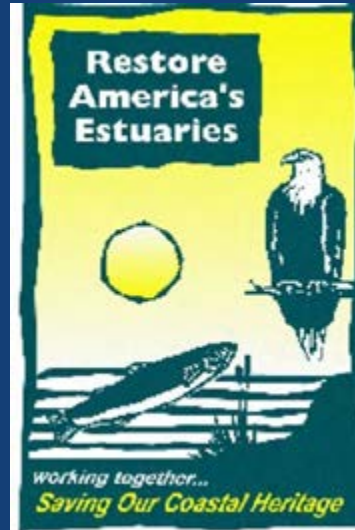
Three months vs. two years of growth



Vertical Oyster Gardens as an Educational tool



Thank You to our sponsors & partners!





Restoring The Bay Everyday!

