

Integrating Oyster Recruitment Dynamics with Alternative Materials for Shellfish-Based Living Shorelines in the Delaware Bay Jessica Klinkam

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Partnership for the Delaware Estuary

- Clean Waters
 - Nutrient Pollutants
 - Other Pollutants
 - Sustain Flow
- Strong Communities
 - Resilience and Access
 - Engagement
- Healthy Habitats
 - Wetlands
 - Forests
 - Fish & Shellfish





One Project, Two Studies

Shell bag Plastic Alternative Research (SPAR)

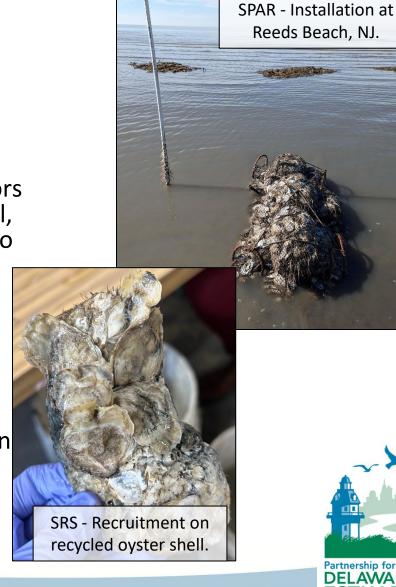
PDE, Rutgers University, American Littoral Society, US Fish & Wildlife

<u>Project Goal</u>: Explore how environmental factors influence the structural integrity of three novel, non-plastic shell bag materials in comparison to traditional plastic material.

Shellfish Recruitment Study (SRS)

PDE, University of Delaware

Project Goal: Assess wild recruitment of Eastern oyster (*Crassostrea* virginica) along geospatial and temporal gradients.





Shell bag Plastic Alternative Research (SPAR)





SPAR Materials Tested

- 1. Polyethylene (Plastic) Mesh
- 2. Biodegradable Beechwood Cellulose Mesh
- 3. Biodegradable Biopolymer Mesh
- 4. Biodegradable Co-polyester Mesh



SPAR Methods and Metrics

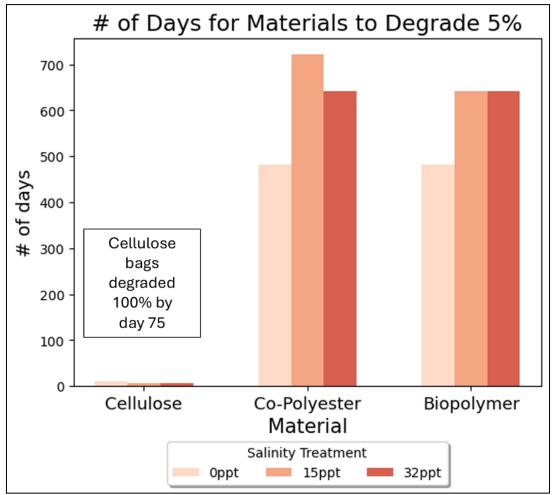
- Recirculating Raceway (Rutgers University)
 - 0 ppt, 15 ppt, 32 ppt
 - Weight test (quantitative), visible degradation (qualitative)
- Long-term Outdoor Storage (PDE)
 - Outdoor vs. indoor conditions
 - Strength test (quantitative), visible degradation (qualitative)
- Field Installations (PDE, Rutgers, USFWS, ALS)
 - Freshwater and Estuarine installations
 - Visible degradation (qualitative), shellfish recruitment (quantitative)

SPAR Results

Recirculating Raceway Experiment

Note:

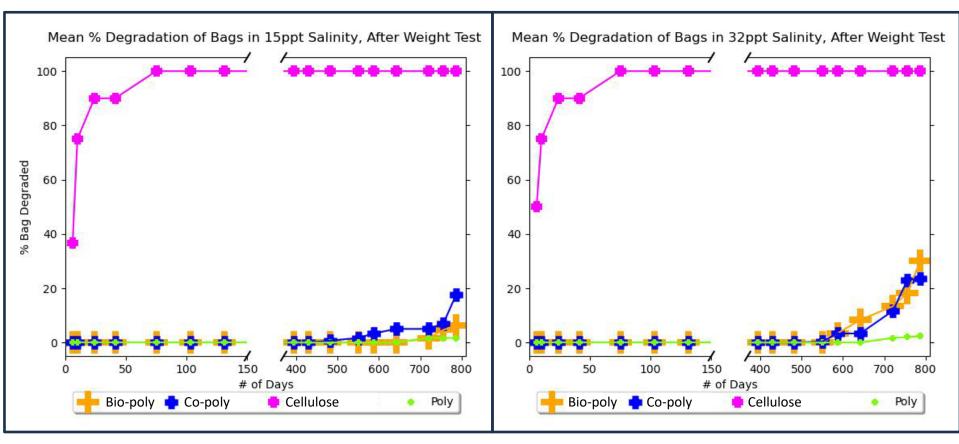
0 ppt raceway
had highest
exposure to
sunlight and
experienced high
amounts of
fouling



Data courtesy of Maya Lopez, Vassar University and Jenny Shinn, Rutgers University



SPAR Results Recirculating Raceway Experiment



Data courtesy of Maya Lopez, Vassar University and Jenny Shinn, Rutgers University

SPAR Results Outdoor Long-term Storage

Monitoring Period: 756 days August 2022 – September 2025

Cellulose: Failure at day 169

Co-poly.: Good condition

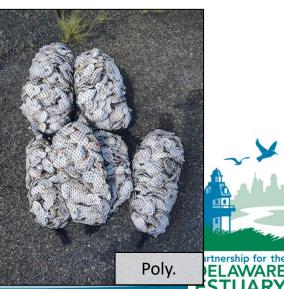
Biopoly.: Good condition

Poly.: Good condition







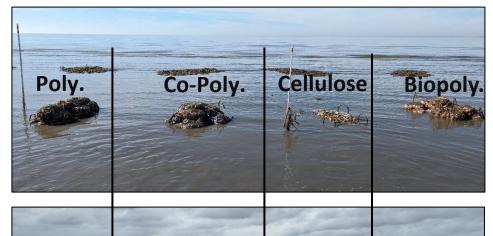


Photos courtesy of Toni Rose Tablante, JCNERR and Shane Godshall, ALS

SPAR Results

Estuarine Observations





Fall 2024







Spring 2025





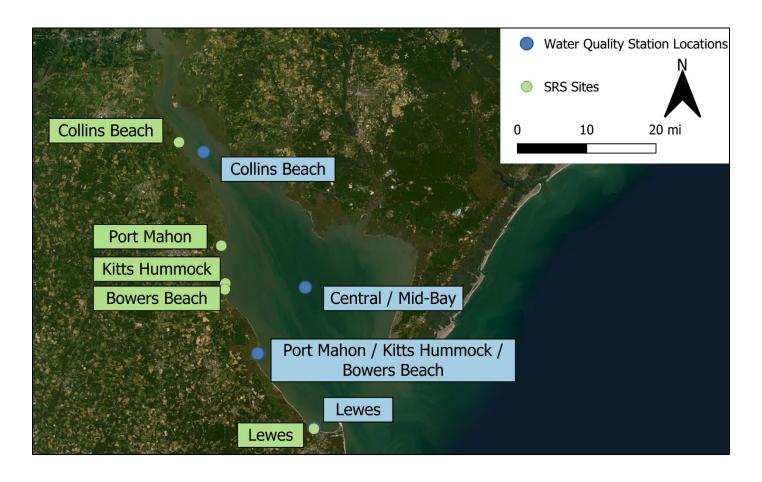


Shellfish Recruitment Study (SRS)





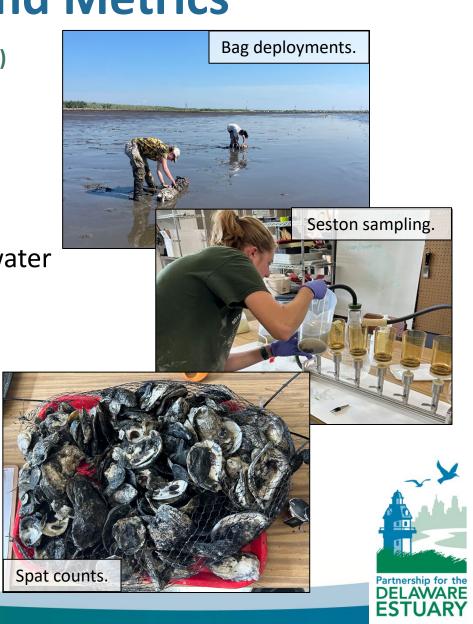
SRS Site Locations



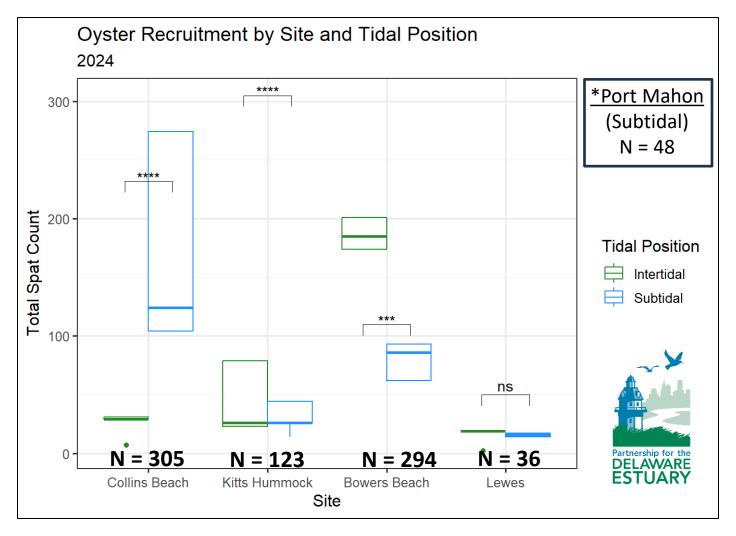


SRS – Year 1 Methods and Metrics

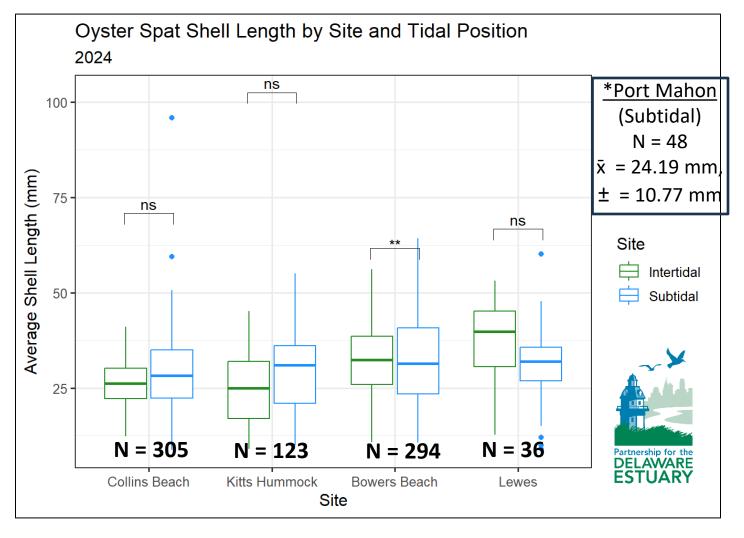
- Oyster Recruitment (n = 6 bags/site)
 - Total spat count
 - Qualitative mortality
- Water Quality
 - Data mining from open-access water quality portals
 - Temperature
 - Salinity
 - Chlorophyll α
 - In-situ seasonal TSS analysis
 - 3 replicates per site



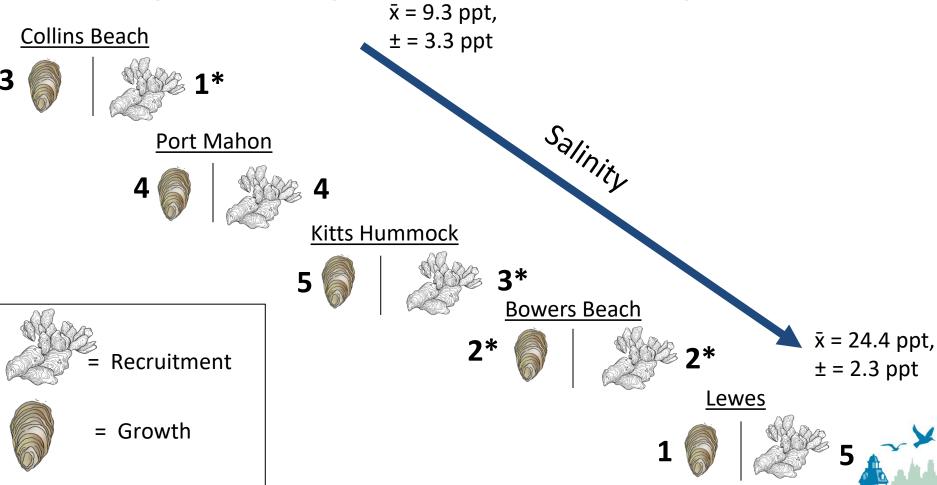
SRS – Year 1 Spat Counts by Tidal Position



SRS – Year 1 Spat Size by Tidal Position



Ranked Site Characterization for Oyster Population Development



* = Statistically significant

Implications to Living Shoreline Planning in the Delaware Bay

Plastic Alternatives

- Commercially available alternatives are promising
- Constantly improving technologies
- Observed increased degradation in association with fouling/UV radiation

Shellfish Recruitment

- Consider substrate availability, predation pressure, sediment load, etc.
- Recruitment rarely significantly varies by installation elevation
- Low salinity as a disease refuge



SRS deployment of biopoly. material.

Next Steps and Future Considerations

- Quantify recruitment mortality
- Continued annual recruitment sampling, including multi-year recruitment trend assessment
- Track recruitment to alternative vs. plastic material
- Trial newly available non-plastic materials
- Continue field installation observations and recirculating raceway experiment





Let's Collaborate

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