

WHAT WE KNOW: AUSL EFFORTS

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MORTALITY EVENT IN 2016

- Farmers at several locations in Alabama reported unusually high mortalities in summer of 2016
- Several causes suggested
- Sense that triploids were dying at higher rate
 - But some farmers didn't have diploids
 - And others had diploids and triploids at different sizes



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

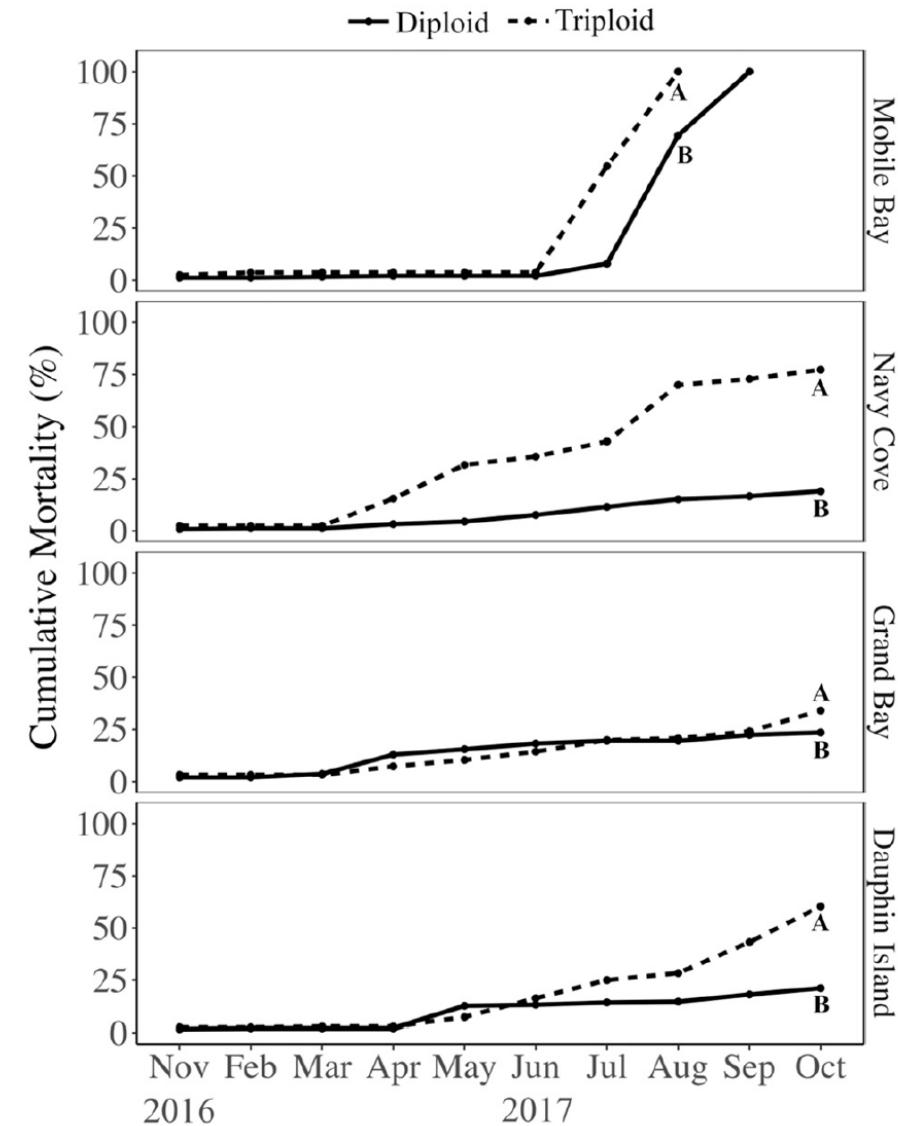
Image Landsat

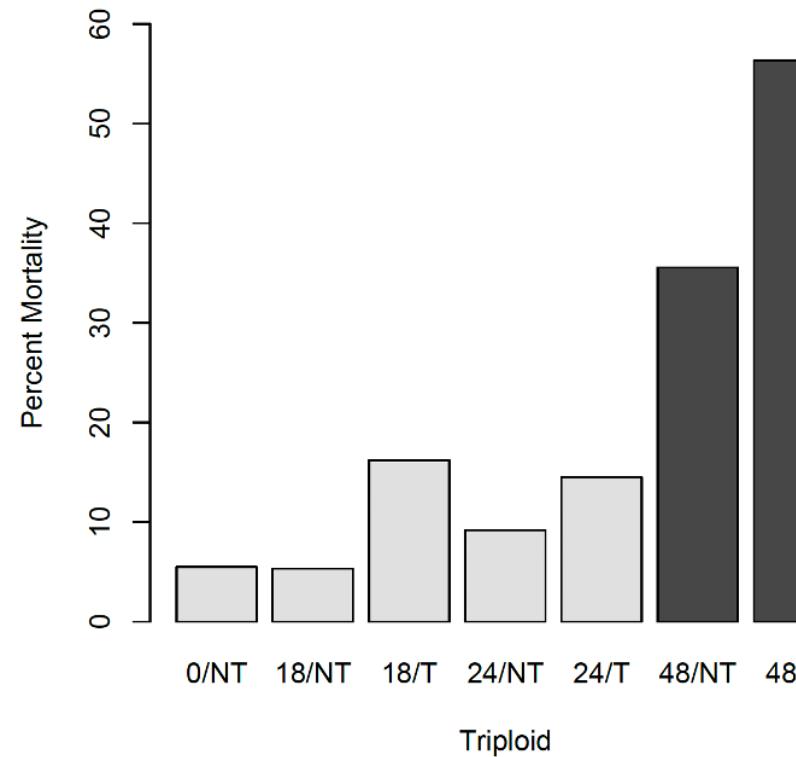
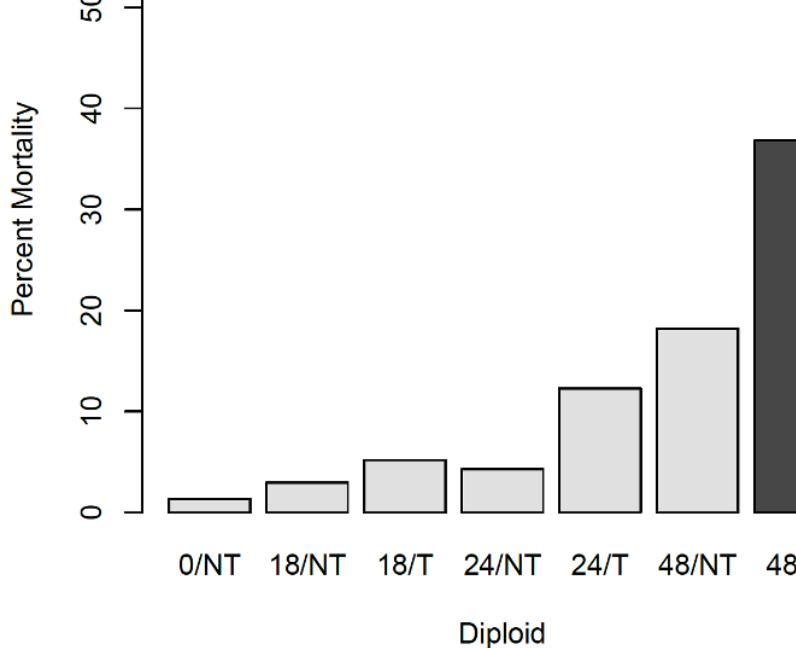
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Image NOAA

ARE TRIPLOIDS MORE VULNERABLE? (WADSWORTH ET AL, 2019)

- Put out paired diploids and triploids at four commercial sites
- At all sites, triploid mortality was higher than diploid mortality by end of study
 - Not a consistent amount higher though
- Mortalities occurred at different times at different sites





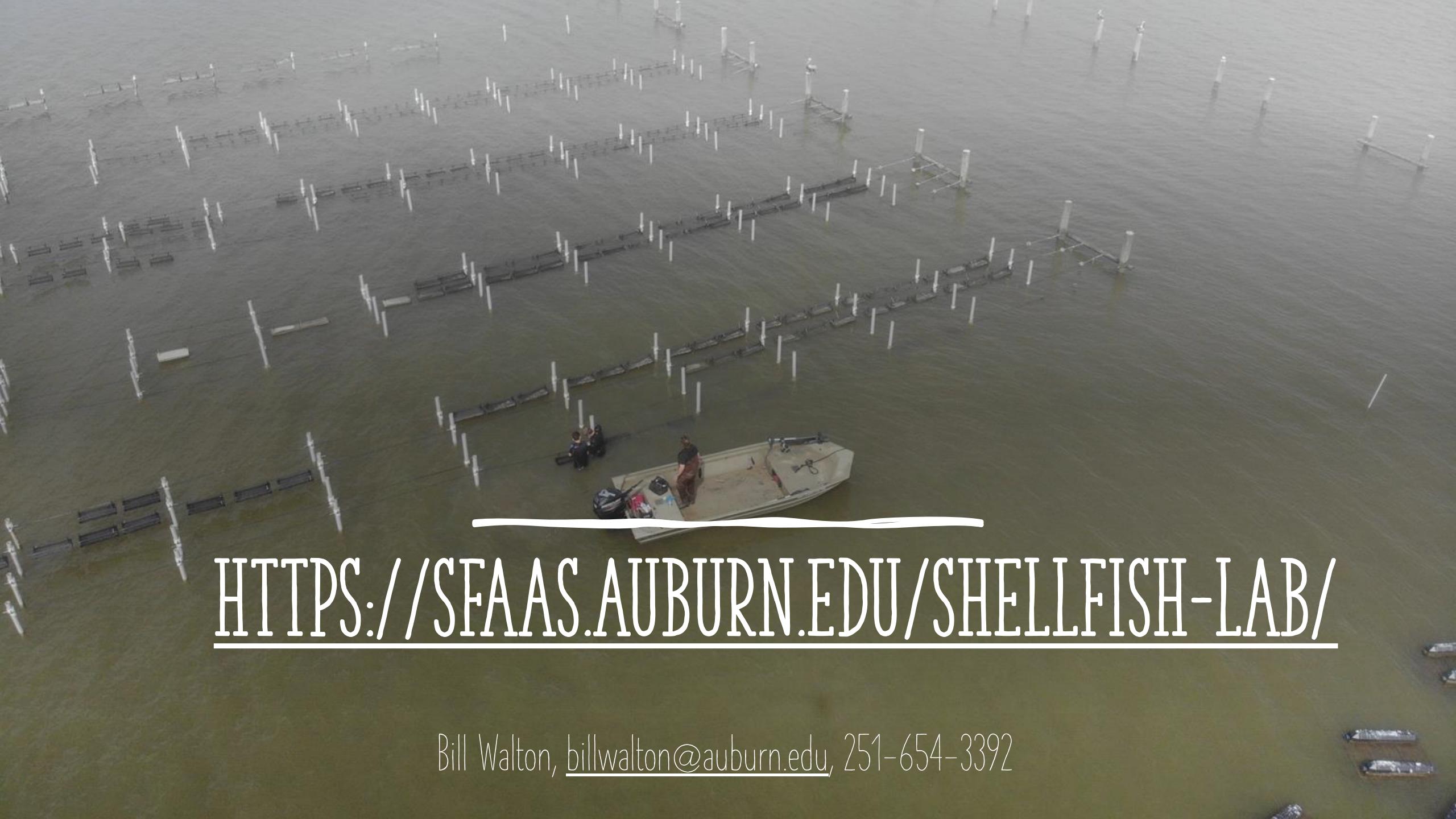
ARE TRIPLOIDS MORE VULNERABLE TO FARM PRACTICES? (BODENSTEIN ET AL., IN REVISION)

- Deployed paired diploids and triploids at one site each in AL, MS and LA
- Subjected oysters to drying (0, 18, 24 or 48 h) and/or grading/tumbling (May and July)
- Assessed later that summer
- Triploids had higher mortality at all sites
- At longest drying period, triploids saw increased mortality whether graded or not. For diploids, saw elevated mortality only when dried and graded

DOES ORIGIN OF BROODSTOCK AFFECT PLOIDY PERFORMANCE? (EASTBURN ET AL, *IN PROGRESS WITH LA PEYRE*)

- This work is led by Jerome La Peyre
- Testing triploids and diploids generated from different diploid broodstock
- Deployed at 3 sites in Alabama currently
- Assessing effect of oyster size as well





[HTTPS://SFAAS.AUBURN.EDU/SHELLFISH-LAB/](https://sfaas.auburn.edu/shellfish-lab/)

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