

# Cedar Key Aquaculture Workshop

## CLAMMRS Project

Shirley Baker<sup>1</sup>, Ed Philips<sup>1</sup>, Clay  
Montague<sup>2</sup>, Sherman Wilhelm<sup>3</sup>, Kal  
Knickerbocker<sup>3</sup>, Derk Bergquist<sup>4</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>University of Florida, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic  
Sciences*

*<sup>2</sup>University of Florida, Environmental Engineering Sciences*

*<sup>3</sup>Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,  
Division of Aquaculture*

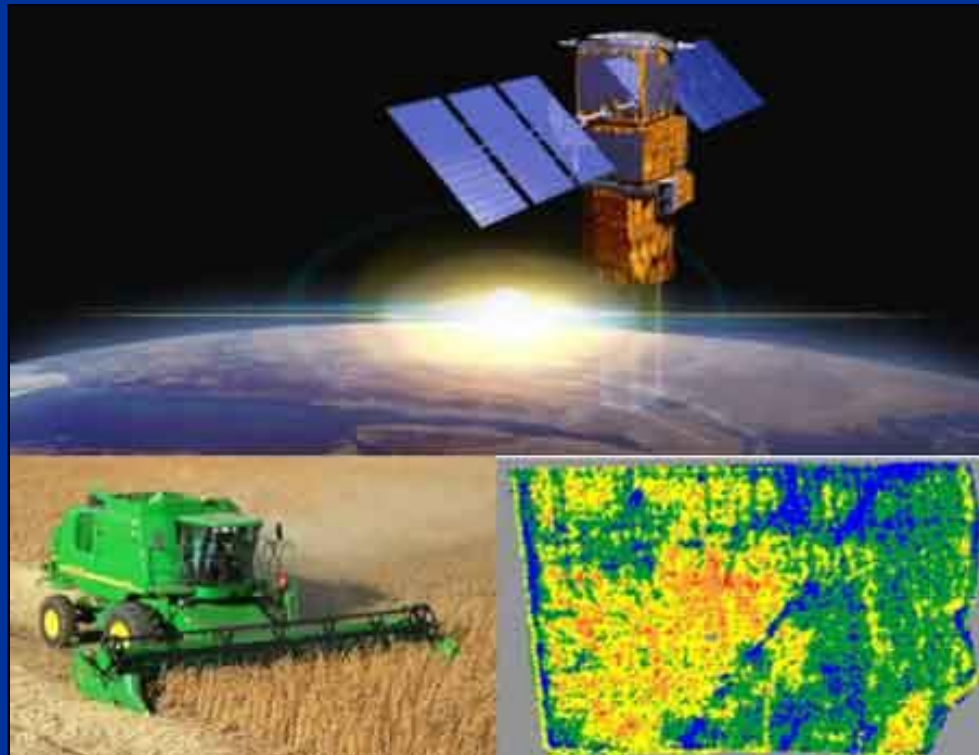
*<sup>4</sup>South Carolina Department of Natural Resources*



Initiative for  
Future Agriculture  
and Food  
Systems

# Long-term goal

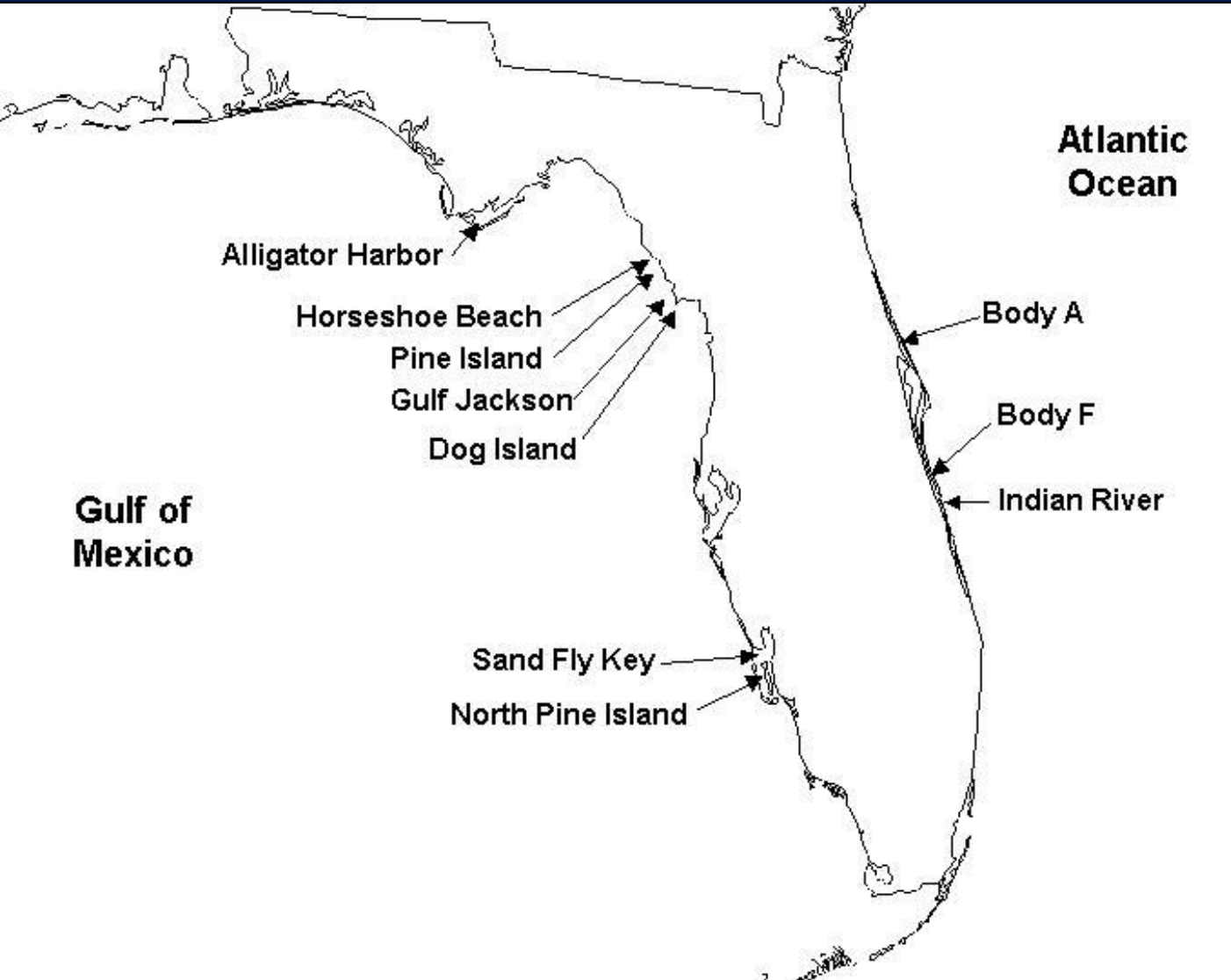
- Enhance sustainable development of open-water clam farming through adoption of remote sensing technologies

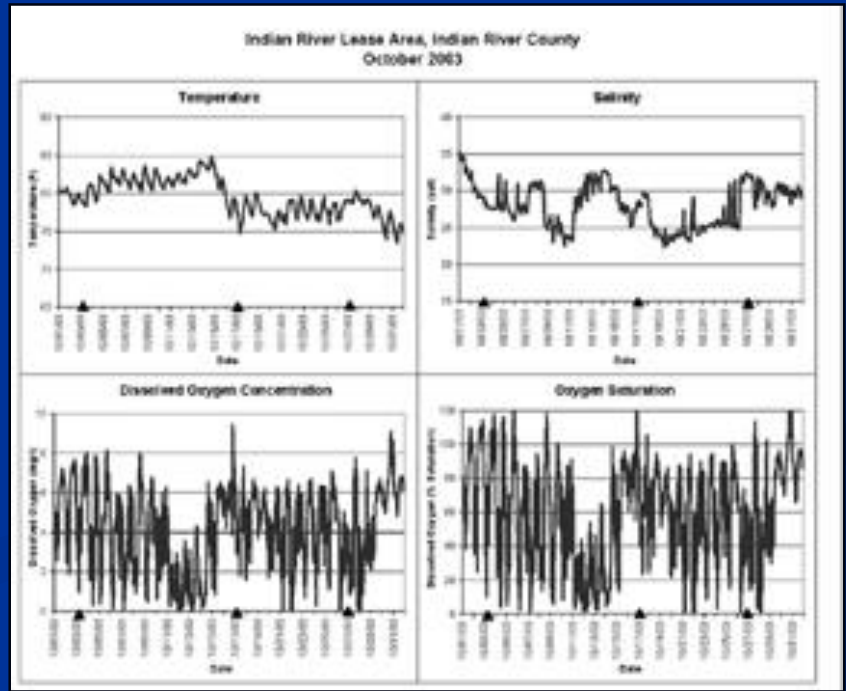
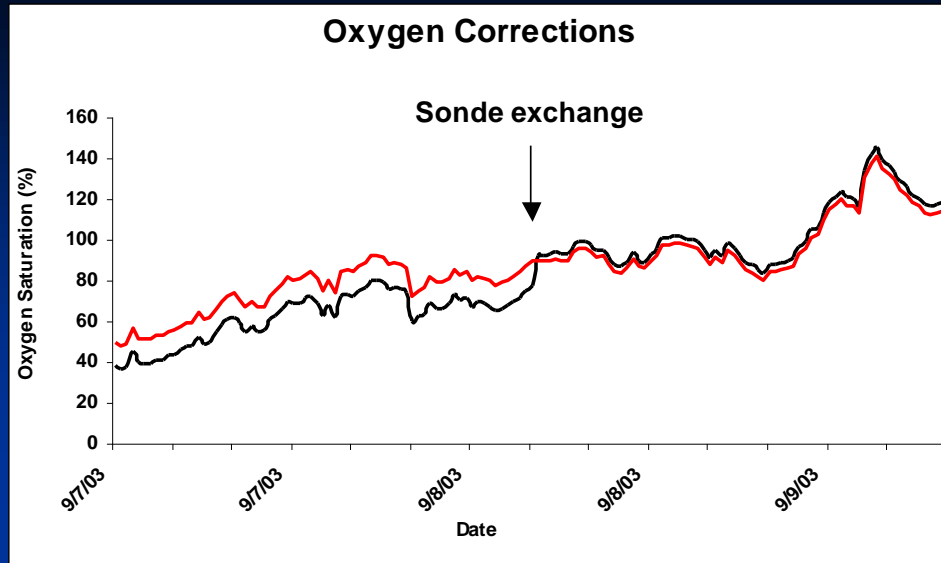
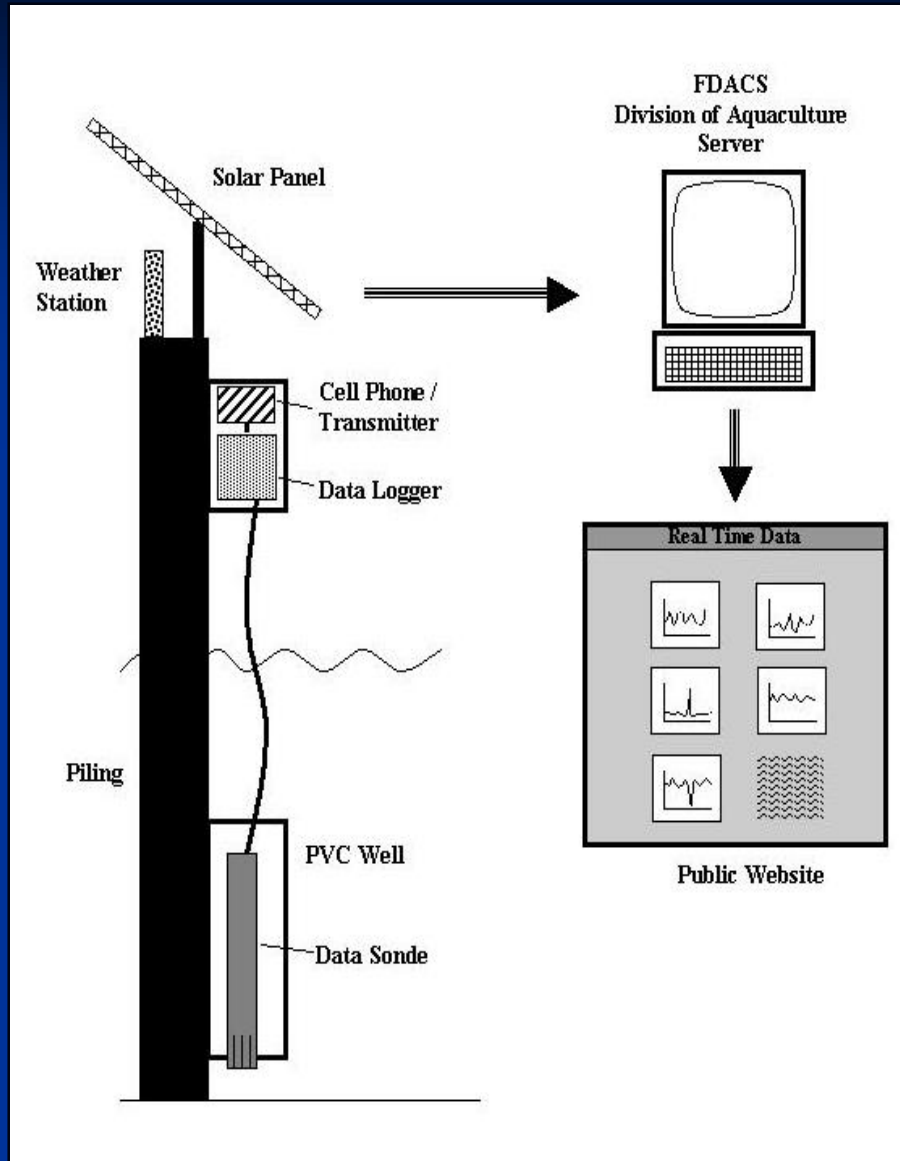


# Objectives

- Provide near real-time water-quality data
- Create database of water-quality conditions
- Determine impact of food resources on clam growth/survival
- Fill gaps in knowledge of Florida clam physiology and response to stressors
- Simulate farmed clam growth and survival

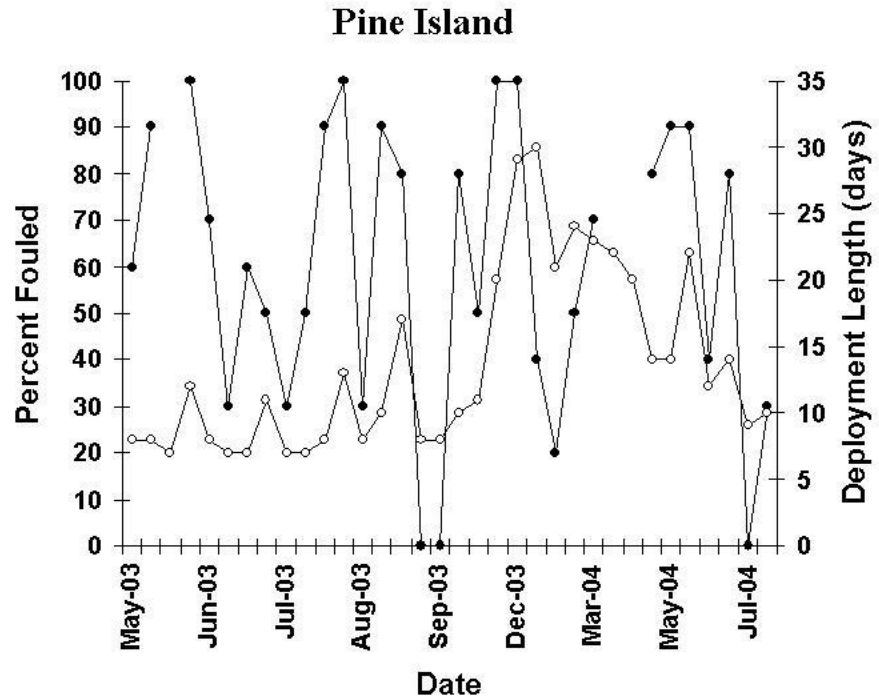
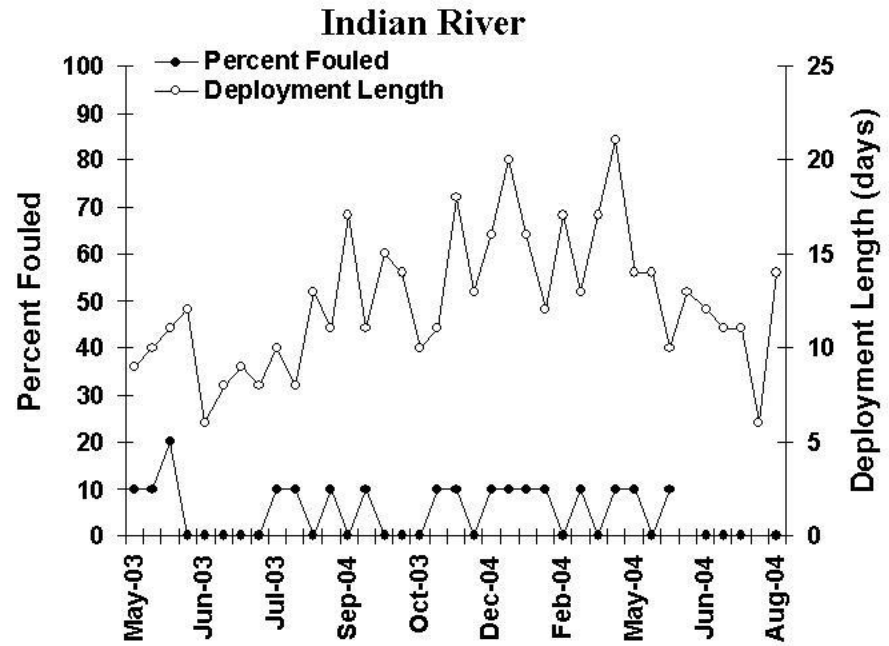
# Water quality monitoring





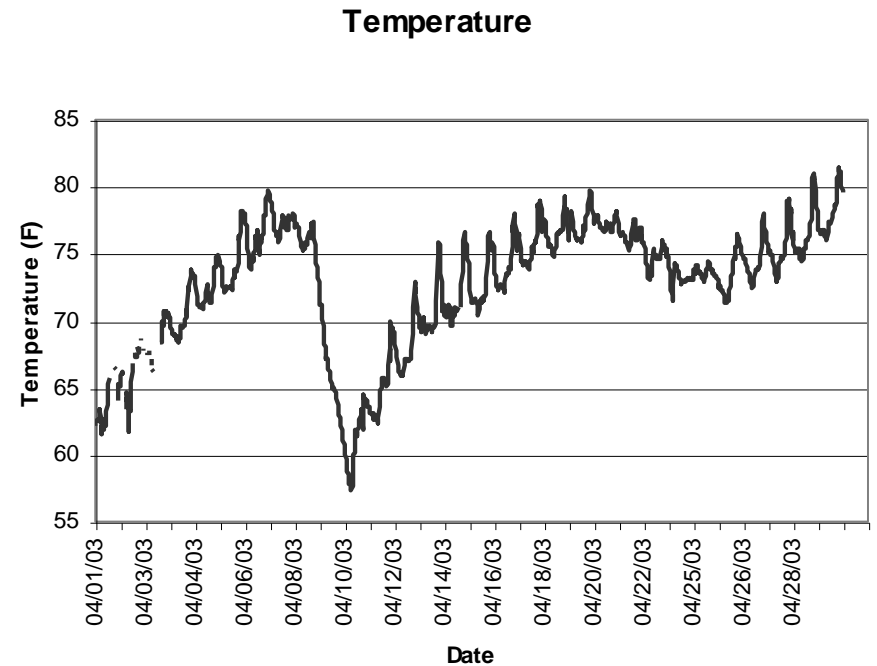
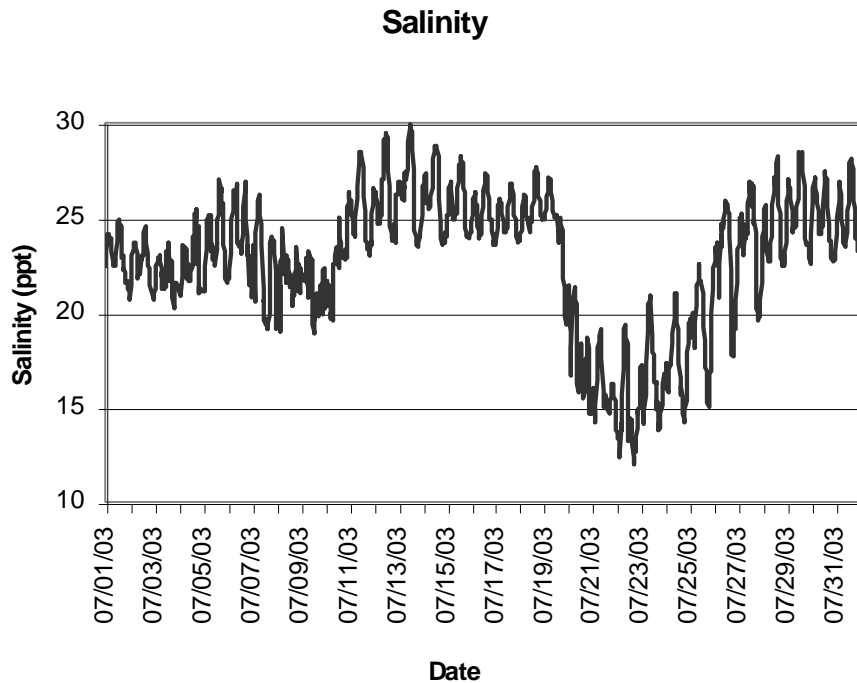
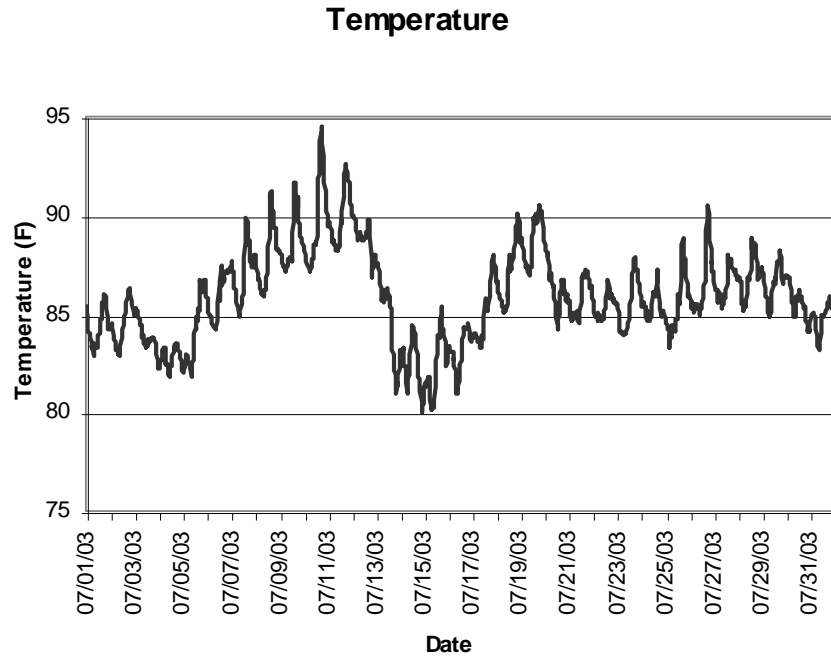
# Monitoring challenges

- Maintenance
- QA/QC process



# Database

- > 1.2 M data points
- Details of variability



# Database

- 2003-2005
- Cause of Loss: Oxygen depletion and salinity
  - \$2.0 M of \$3.2 M total indemnity





# Food Resources

Suwannee  
River



Spring

Summer

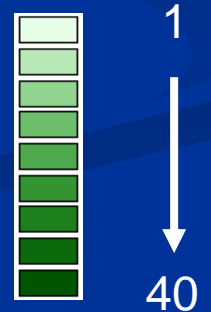
Fall

Winter

Cedar Key area

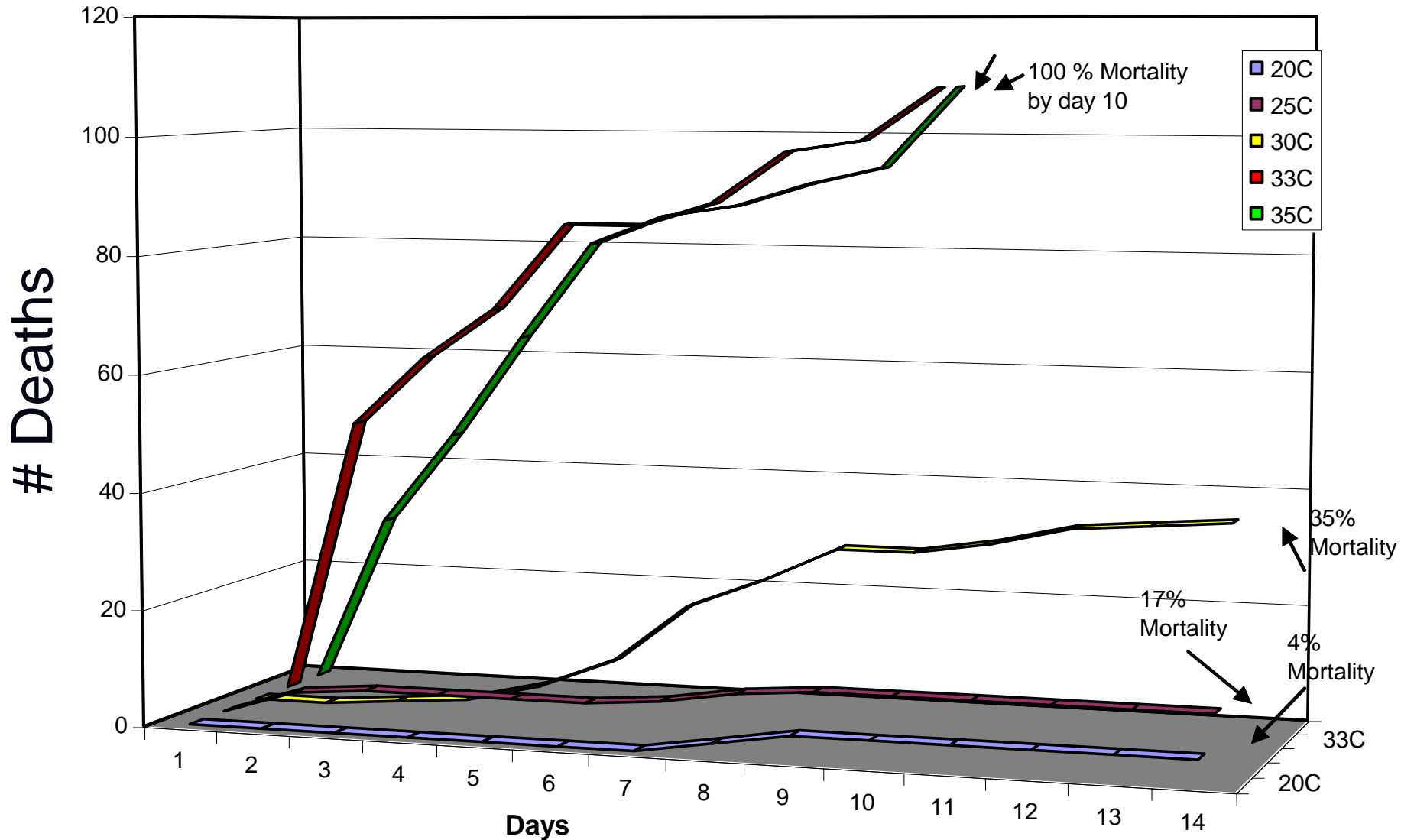
● Monthly  
sampling  
stations

Chlorophyll  
Concentration  
 $\mu\text{g chl L}^{-1}$



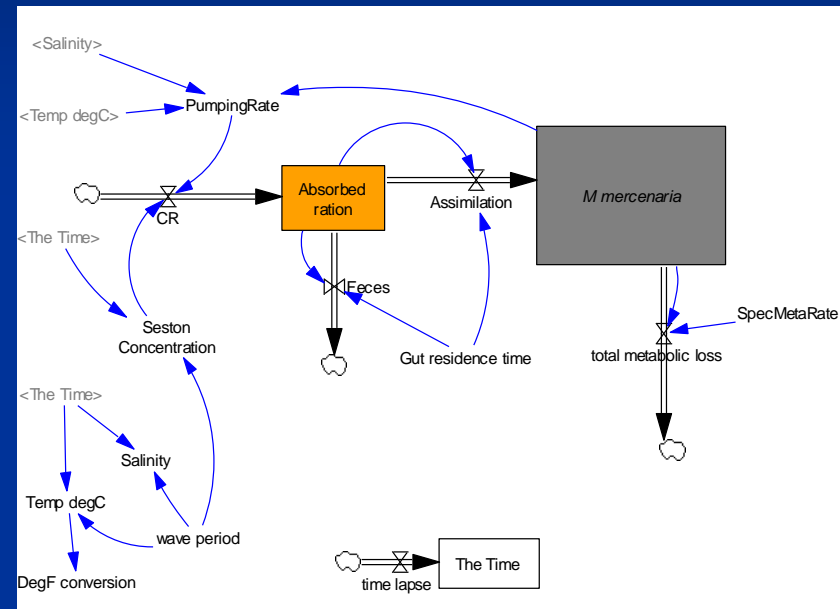
# Physiological response to stress

Temperature Tolerance of *Mercenaria mercenaria* 13-18mm



# Simulation of Farmed Clam Growth and Survival

- Model inadequate
  - Knowledge of clams under farmed conditions inadequate
- Info needed:
  - Response of clams to crowding
  - Effects of clams on microenvironment
  - Long-term simultaneous records of harvest and environmental data



# Simulation: Experiments

- Field experiments of farming methods on actual leases
- Tank experiments simulating lease conditions
  - Better control, more precise monitoring, faster results than field
- Laboratory experiments
  - Best control, soonest results, may require field verification
- Model useful for field verification of lab results



# Simulation: Harvest monitoring

- Experimental planting on leases
  - Plant on leases set aside for this purpose rather than by scrutinizing activities on randomly chosen leases
- Voluntary cooperation and interviews may give misleading results
- Total harvest record may be useful if complete

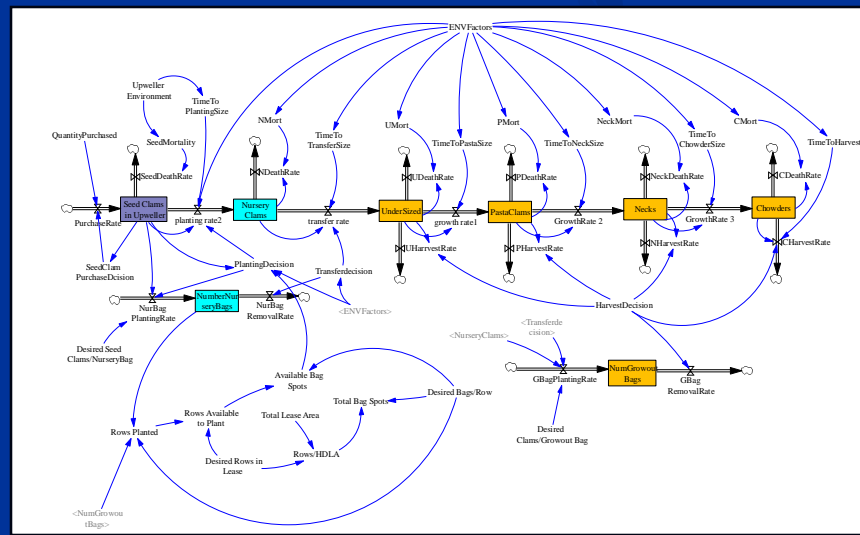


# Model process converges over the long term

- Model illustrates capability of current knowledge to successfully predict
- Most common outcome is failure to predict what is already known to be true
- Process always identifies specific information gaps that must be filled
- Model-directed experiments and field data are required
- Model is then modified to incorporate the new information
- Validation: model harvest must ultimately be compared to real harvest
- Eventually the process converges – more reliable predictions are produced

# Simulation: Summary

- Results of model-directed experiments will benefit the entire clam farming community as the process converges
- The benefit of the modeling process may exceed the benefits achieved from the model itself as long as the process continues



# Work in Progress

- “Crunch” > 1.2 M numbers
- Complete analyses of phytoplankton biomass/composition and clam growth/survival
- Continue model-building process
- Continue to fill gaps in clam physiology/ecology
- Continued monitoring...

