2.5 Storm impacts on coastal ecosystem and fisheries

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Approach

- Assess the effect of Sandy and other storms on coastal water quality
- Contrast the seagrass condition monitoring data collected at three permanent transects along a depth gradient in proximity of the breach from 2007-2012 to that of 2013.
- Use digital micrographs to document and quantify the effects of the breach created by Hurricane Sandy at Old Inlet on the plankton community of Great South Bay.
- Assess how changes in crab populations due to storms may impact fisheries and food webs in NY estuaries.

What do blue crabs eat?

 Prey without distinctive hard parts cannot be identified by visual gut content analysis

•DNA extracted from gut contents can potentially be used to identify all prey

•Amplify cytochrome oxidase I genes with 'universal' oligonucleotide primers and polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

•Sequence PCR products on high-throughput 'third generation' platform

Project team: Jackie Collier, Bob Cerrato, Anne McElroy



Photo credit Jackie Collier

Top panel: Clean blue crab COI sequence (amplified from blue crab muscle tissue DNA)

Bottom panel: mixed COI sequence amplified from blue crab gut content DNA





Eelgrass coverage in GSB







Hurricane Irene Signals South Shore Chlorophyll



USGS station 01310740 at Reynolds Channel chlorophyll (µg/L) and elevation (NGVD 1929)





USGS station 01310740 at Orient Harbor turbidity (FNU) and elevation (NGVD 1929)

Hurricane Sandy Signals South Shore Turbidity



Great South Bay Project buoy GSB1

Hurricane Sandy Signals South Shore pH



USGS station 01311143 at Hog Island pH and elevation (NGVD 1929)

Fecal Coliform Signals Nicoll Bay Areas Open to Fishing





NYSDEC sampling region 5