

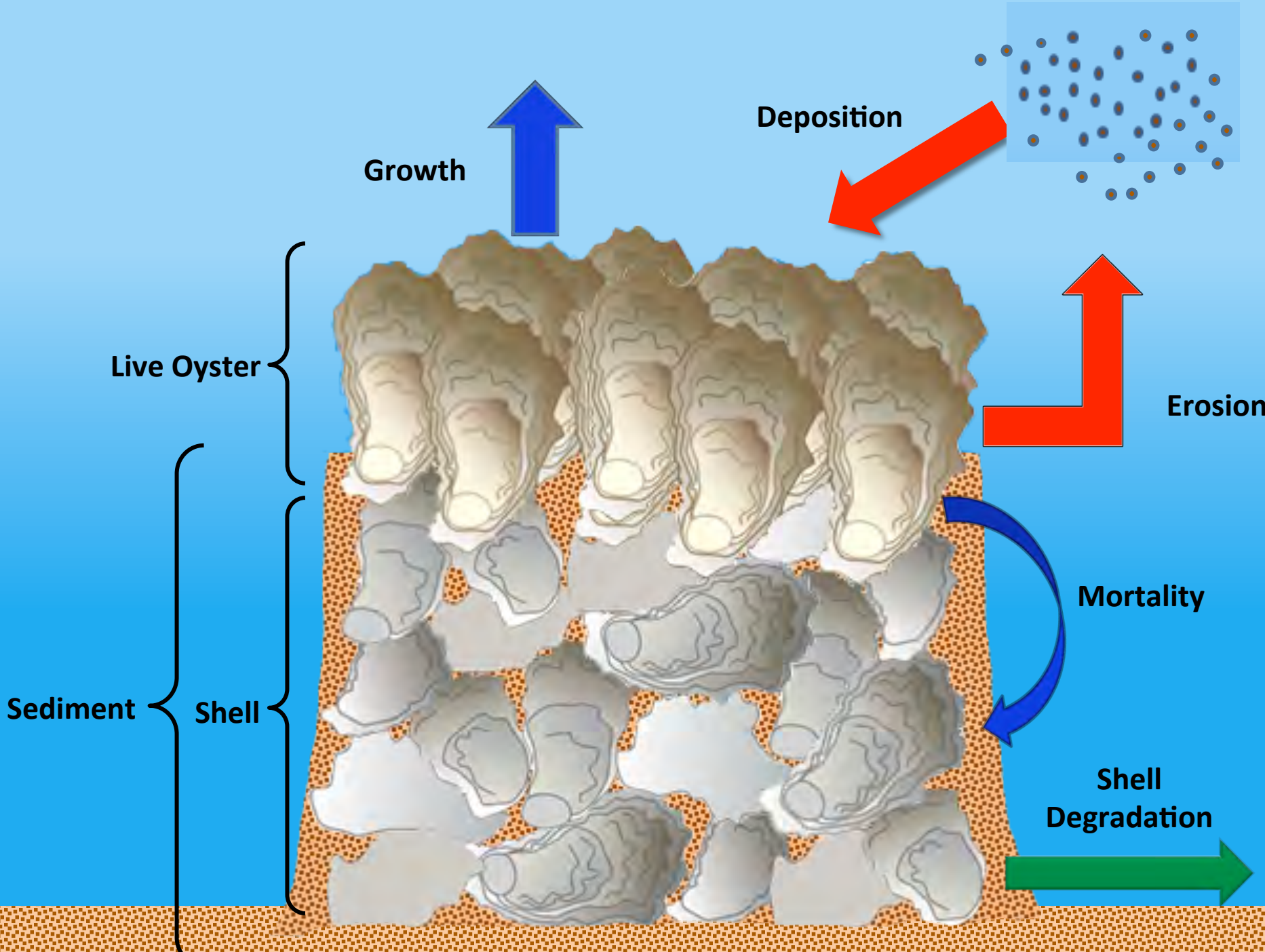
Mathematical modeling of biophysical processes affecting oyster reef development



Introduction

- Oysters perform important ecosystem services but populations have declined substantially over the past century.
- Currently there is a push for oyster reef restoration.
- Smothering of oysters by sediment limits the success of some of these reefs.
- Aim of the model is to predict the success of oyster reef restoration projects in environments with different physical conditions.





Growth

Deposition

Erosion

Mortality

Shell Degradation

Live Oyster

Sediment

Shell

Jordan-Cooley Model

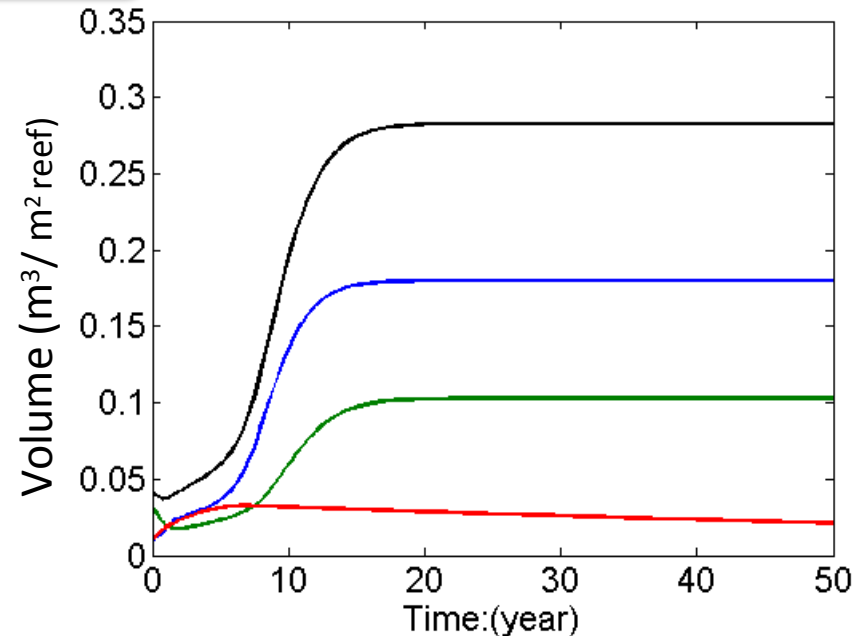
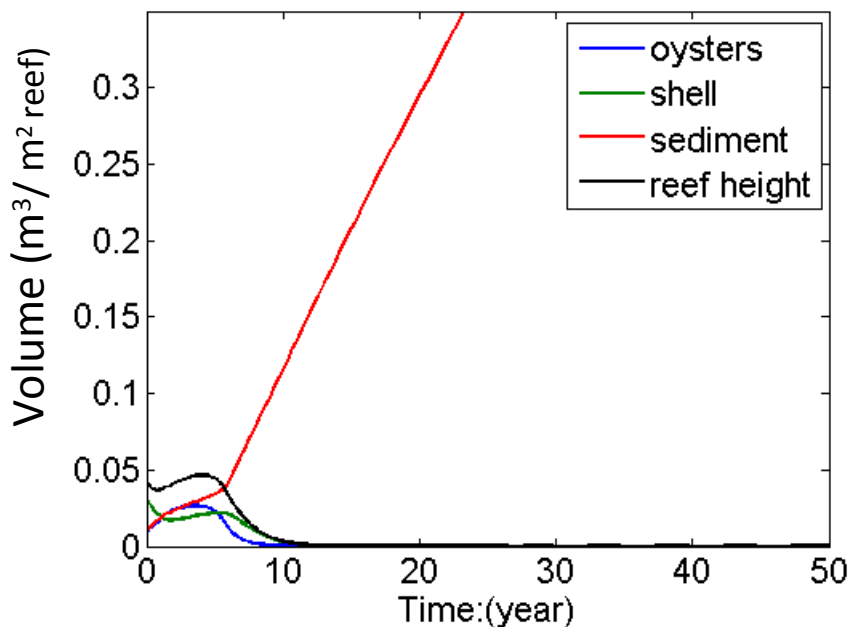
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Oyster Volume (O)} \quad \frac{dO}{dt} &= \overbrace{rOf(d)(1 - O/k)}^{\text{Growth}} - \overbrace{\mu f(d)O - \varepsilon(1 - f(d))O}^{\text{Mortality}} \\
 \text{Shell Volume (B)} \quad \frac{dB}{dt} &= \overbrace{\mu f(d)O + \varepsilon(1 - f(d))O}^{\text{Mortality}} - \overbrace{\gamma B}^{\text{Shell Degradation}} \\
 \text{Sediment Volume (S)} \quad \frac{dS}{dt} &= \underbrace{-\beta S}_{\text{Erosion}} + \underbrace{Cge^{-FO/C_g}}_{\text{Deposition}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bifurcation Point

- Bifurcation Point-the point of transition between alternative stable states
- Initial oyster and sediment volumes kept constant at 0.01 m and the initial shell volume was varied.

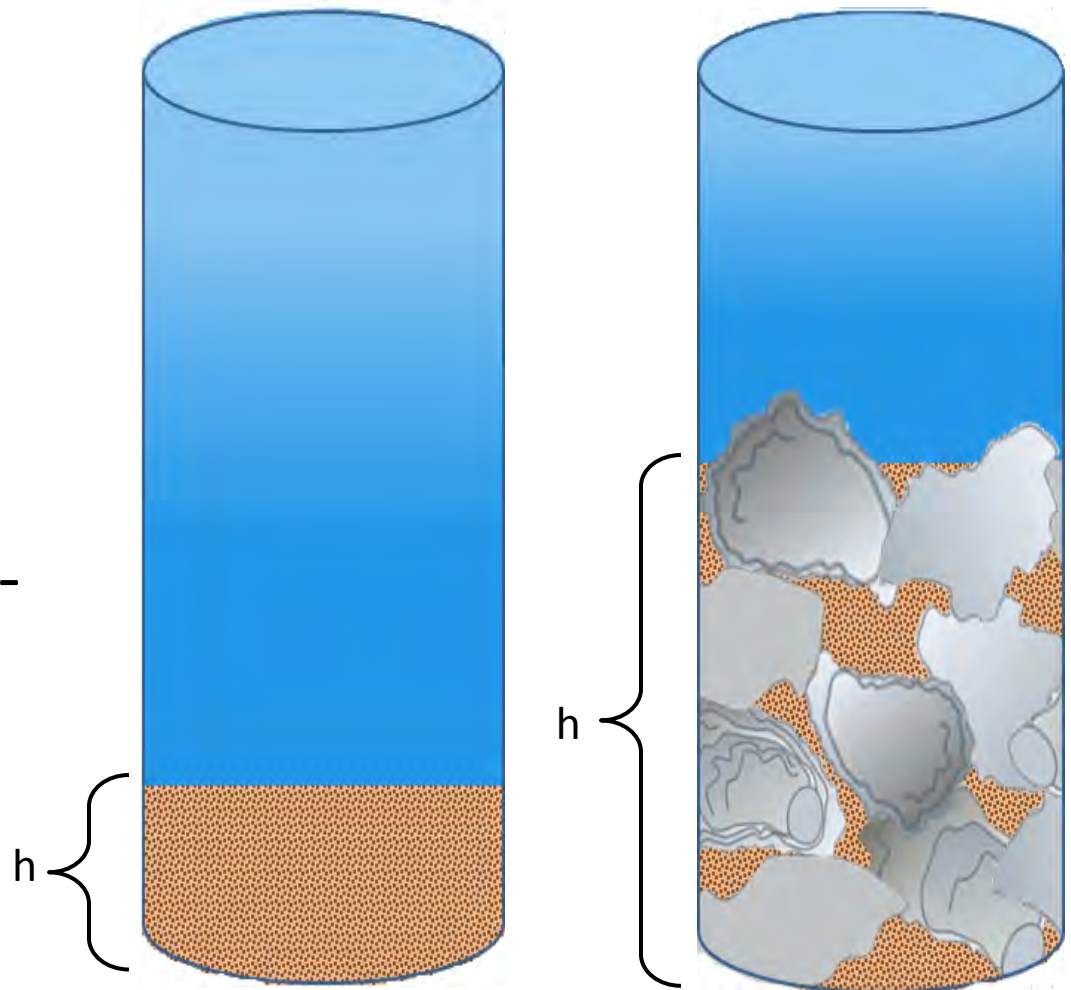
Bifurcation Point:

0.032 m



Revision of the model

- Volume fraction-failed to account for the shell:sediment ratio
- Growth term- negative growth does not make physical sense
- Deposition and erosion-constants were used to model physically variable processes



Volume Fraction

$$h(O) = \frac{O}{\gamma_{O+B}}$$

$$h(B) = \frac{B}{\gamma_{O+B}}$$

$$h(S) = \frac{S}{\gamma_s}$$

h = height of layer (m)

γ_{O+B} = volume fraction of shell and oyster

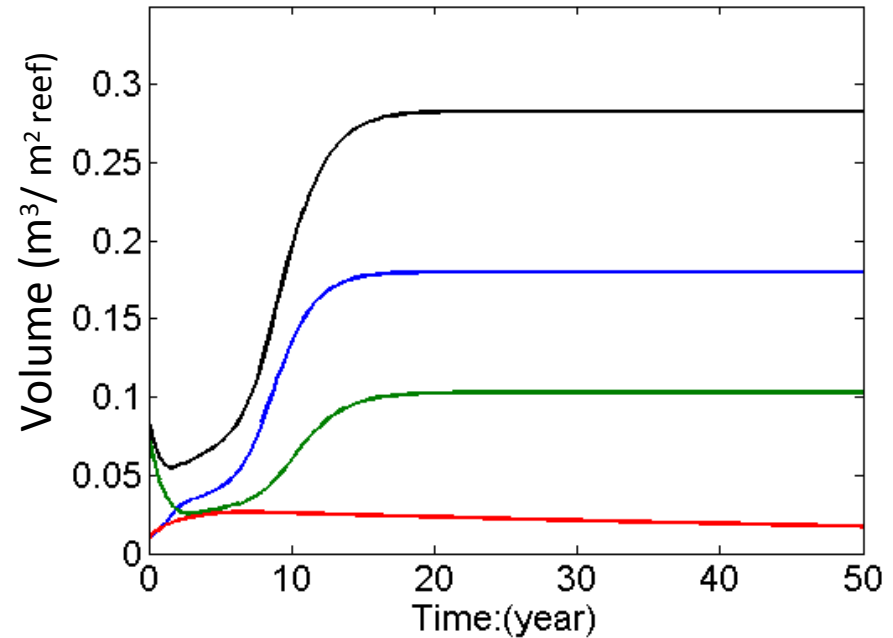
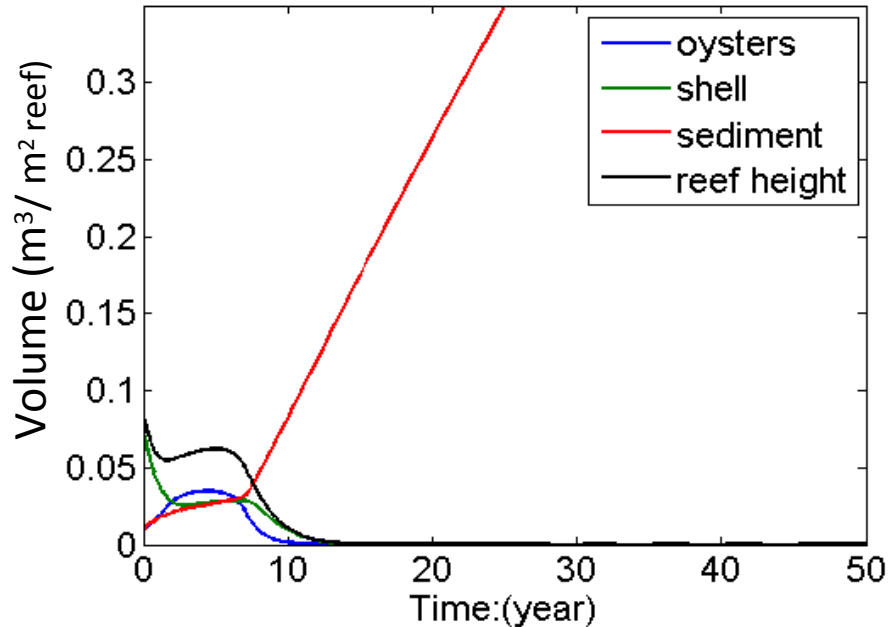
γ_s = volume fraction of sediment

Bifurcation Point:

0.032 m



0.074 m



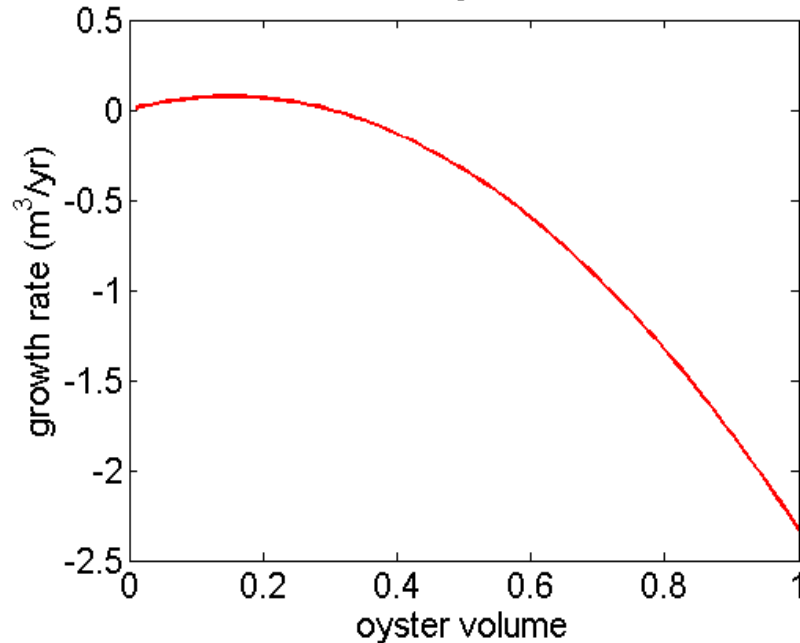
Growth Term

Jordan-Cooley Model

$$\text{Growth} = rOf(d)(1 - O/k)$$

Instantaneous Growth Rate Carrying Capacity

Jordan-Cooley Growth Rate

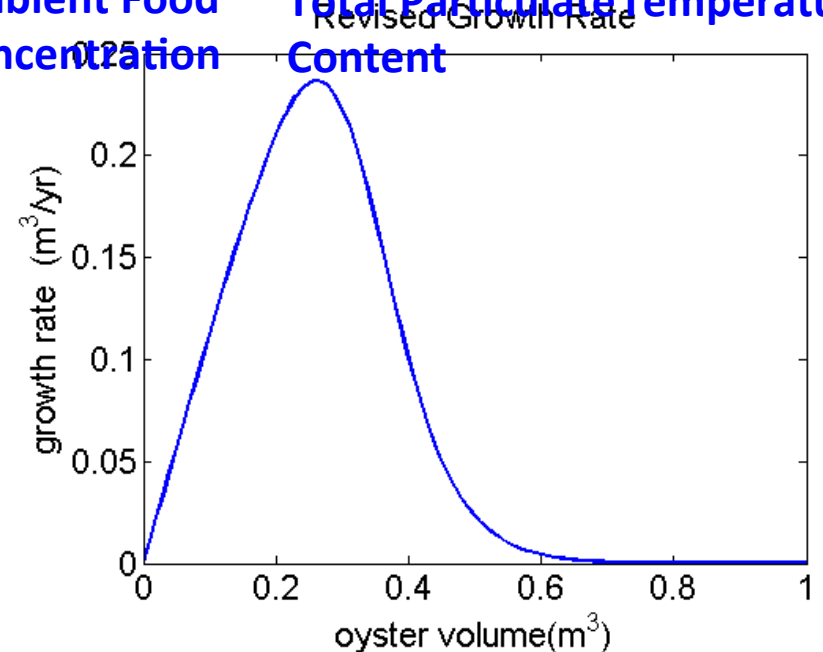


Revised Model

$$A = \text{Assimilation} \quad R = \text{Respiration}$$

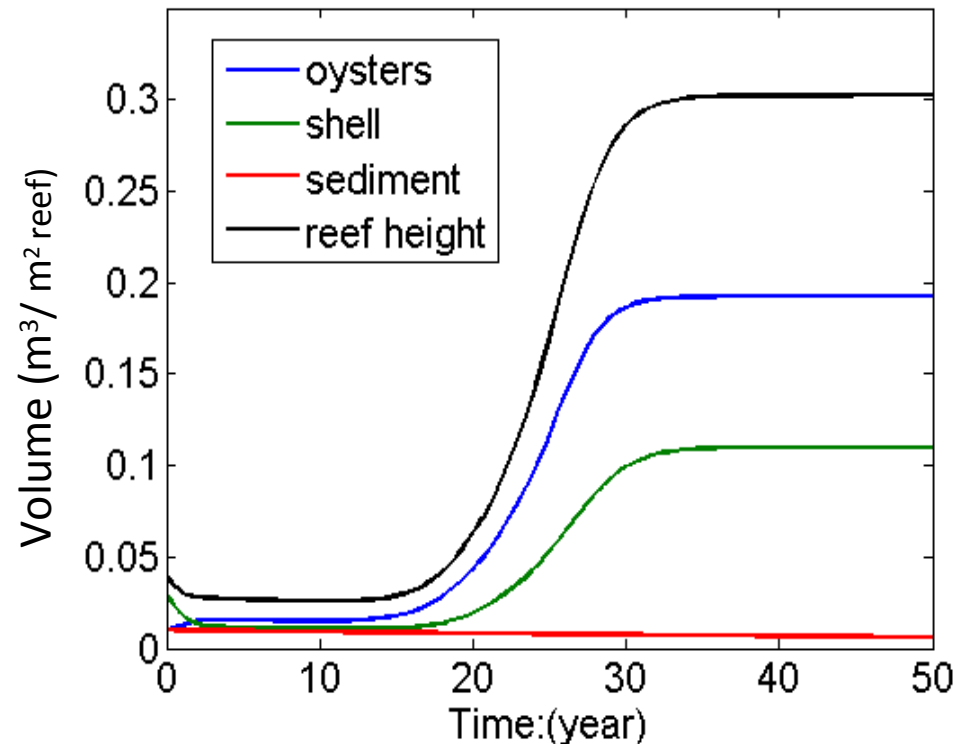
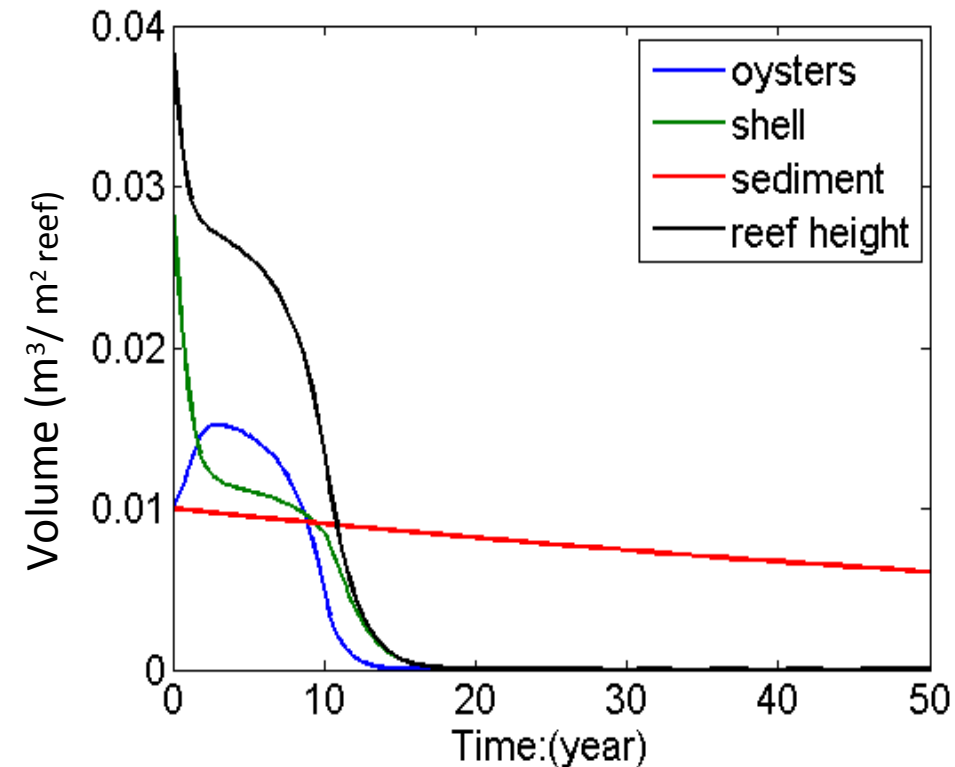
$$\text{Growth} = A - R$$

Density Dependent Growth Reduction
 Filtration Rate Constant Based On Flow Speed
 Constant Assimilation Dependent on Flow Speed
 Ambient Food Concentration
 Total Particulate Content
 Temperature



Revised Growth Term Model Runs

Bifurcation Point



Deposition

Jordan-Cooley Model

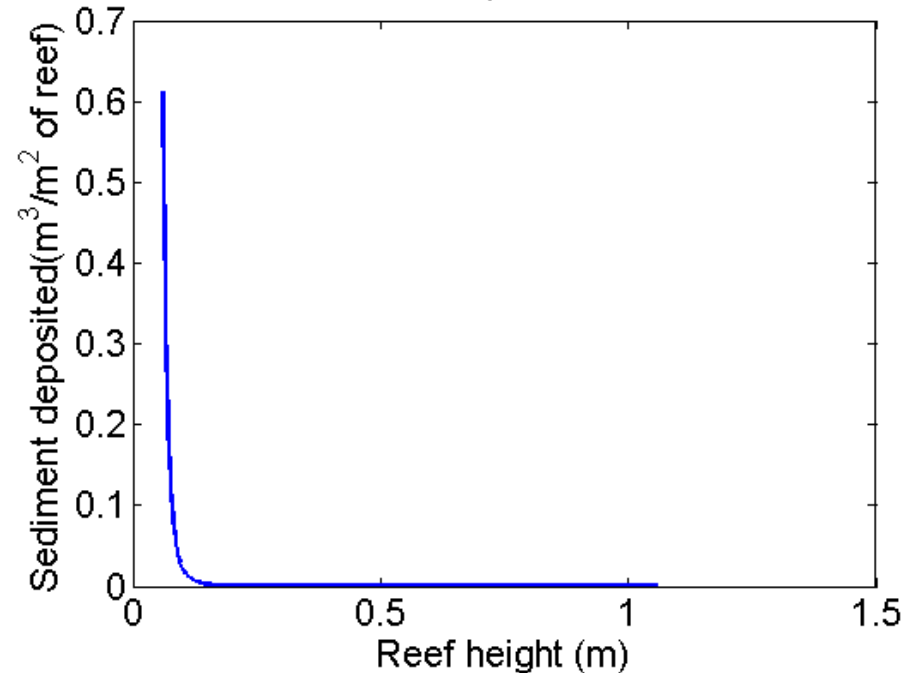
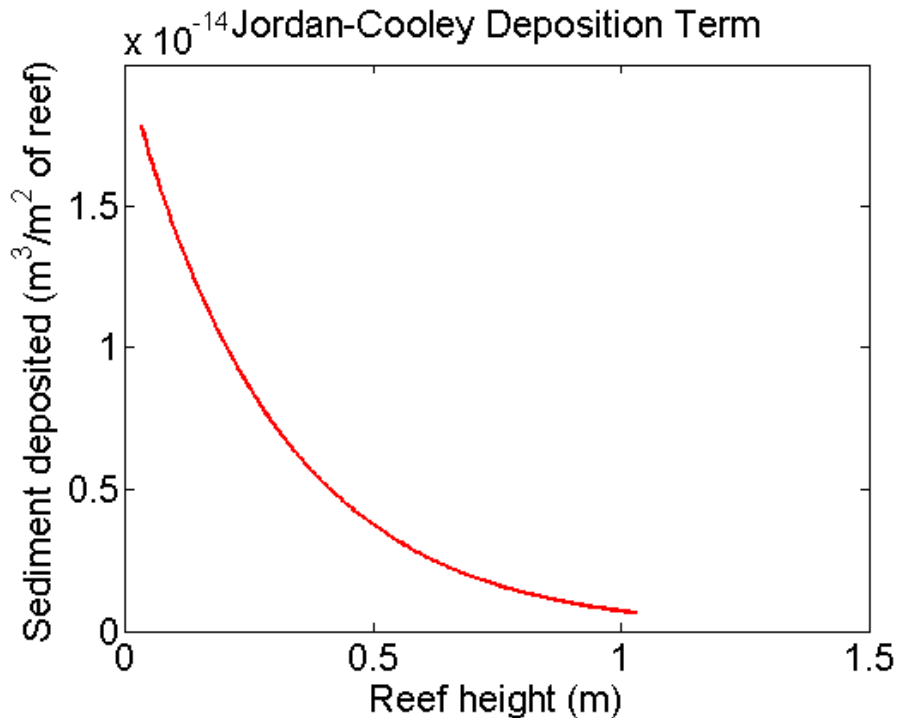
Maximum Deposition Rate
Maximum Sediment Filtration Rate

$$D = C g e^{-F_0/g}$$
Reduction in Deposition with Reef Height

Revised Model

Rouse Sediment Concentration
Settling Velocity

$$D = C \cdot W_s$$
Grain Size
Depth of Water
Frictional Velocity of Water
Viscosity of Water
Settling Velocity of Sediment
Water Density



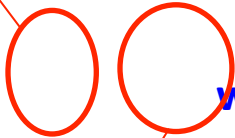
Erosion

Jordan-Cooley Model

Sediment Erosion Rate

$$E = -\beta \cdot S$$

Sediment Volume



Decay of Shear Stress with Reef Height **Frictional Velocity**

Shear Stress
Sediment Height

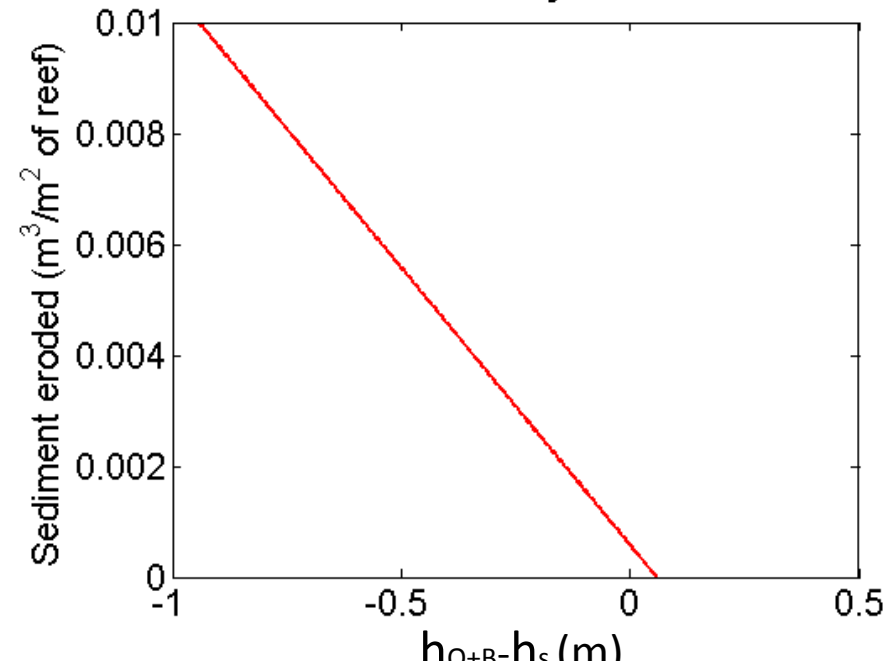
Revised Model

$$E = \theta \cdot \Gamma$$

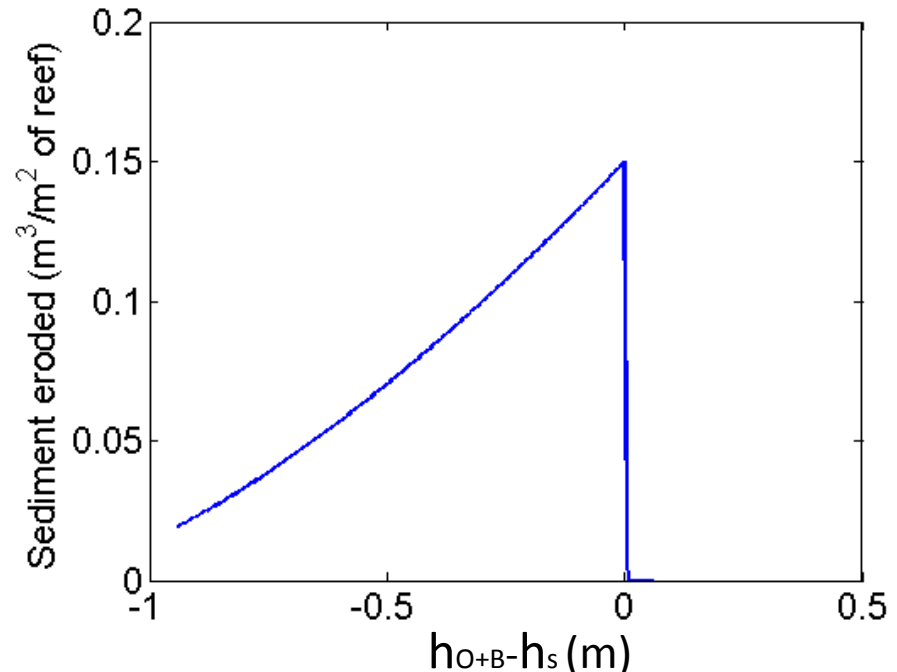
Destabilizing Term **Stabilizing Term**

Shields Parameter **Sediment Density** **Water Density** **Grain Size**
Critical Shields Parameter **Water Density** **Grain Size**

Jordan-Cooley Erosion

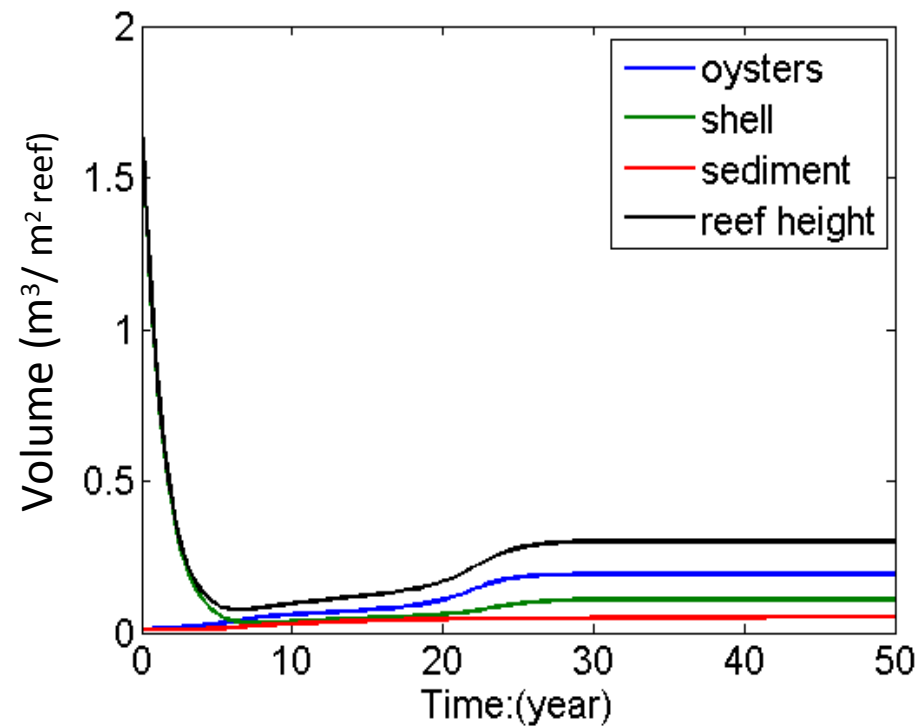
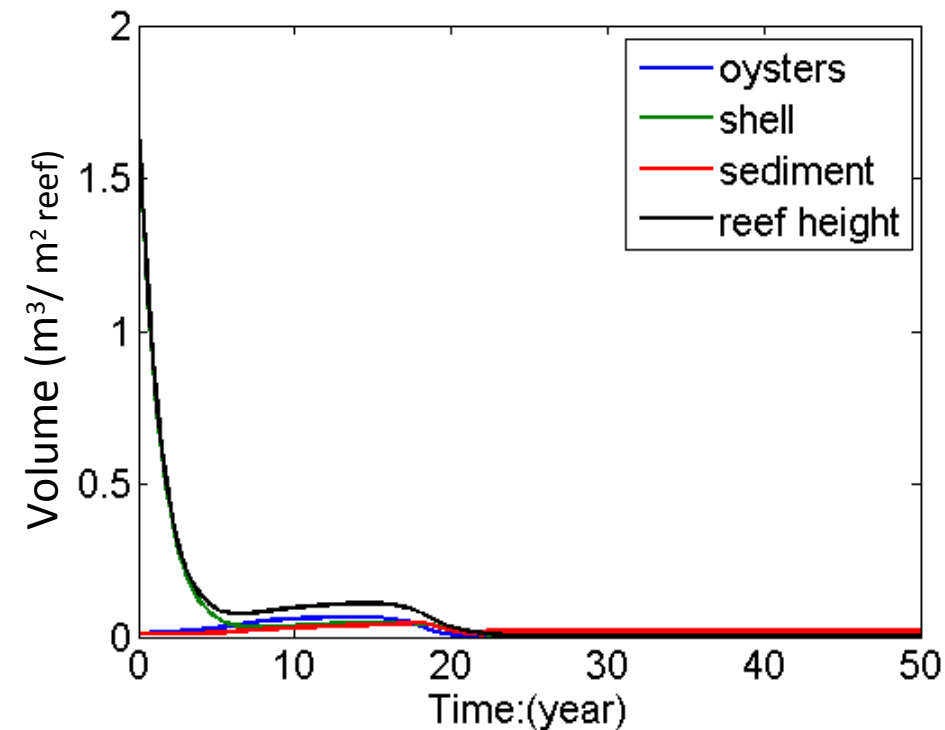


Revised Erosion Term



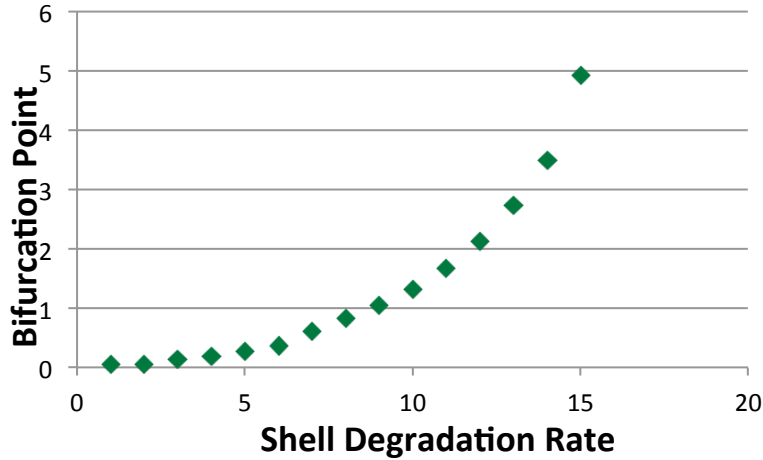
Revised Sedimentation Term Model Runs

Bifurcation Point

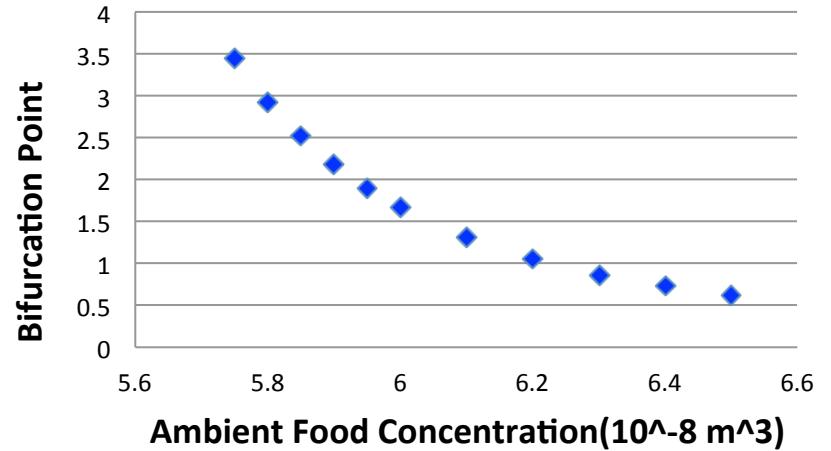


Sensitivity Analysis

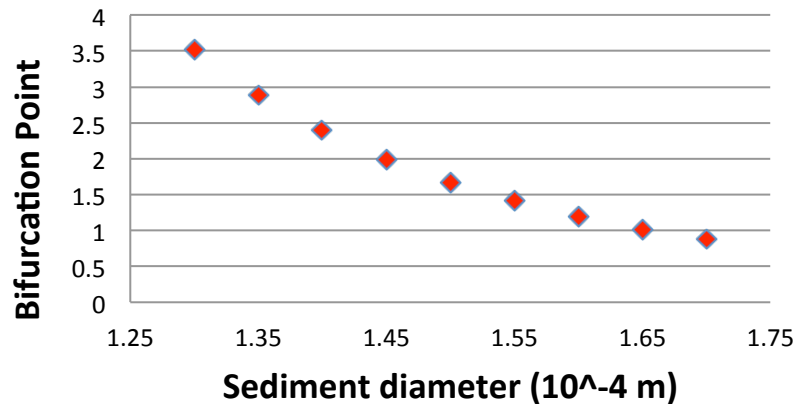
Bifurcation Point vs. Shell Degradation Rate



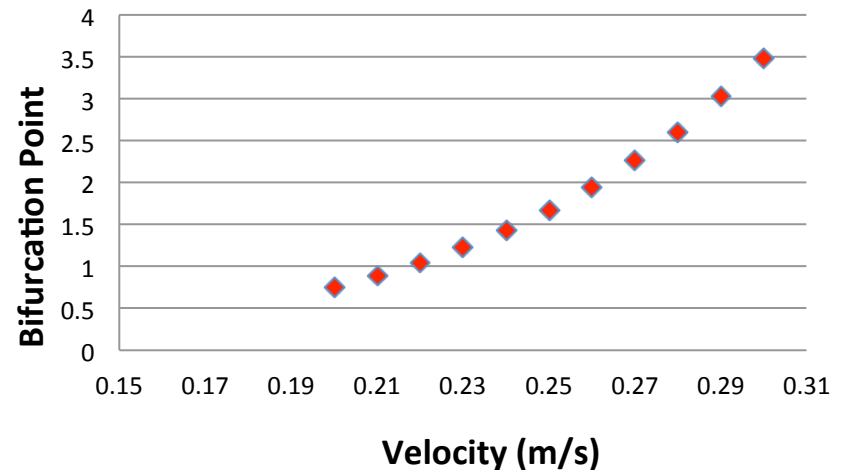
Bifurcation Point vs. Ambient Food Concentration



Bifurcation Point vs. Sediment Diameter



Bifurcation Point vs. Velocity of Water



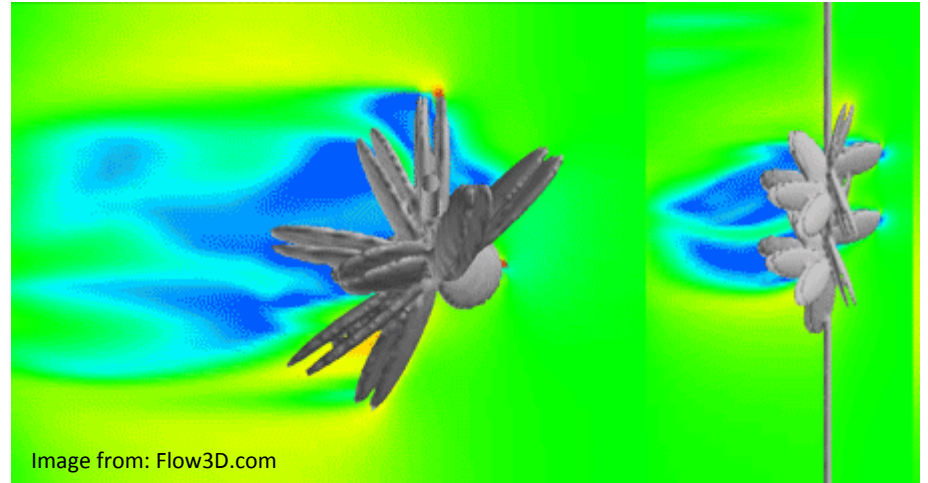
Applicability of the Model

- Final bifurcation point of 1.67 m on a similar scale to successful restored reefs constructed by Peterson et al.
- Identifying the sensitivity of the model to different parameters facilitates understanding of how the model results might deviate from the physical environment.
- Contributes to understanding about how physical processes impact reef restoration success.
- Can be used to identify the relative success of restored reefs under different environmental conditions.



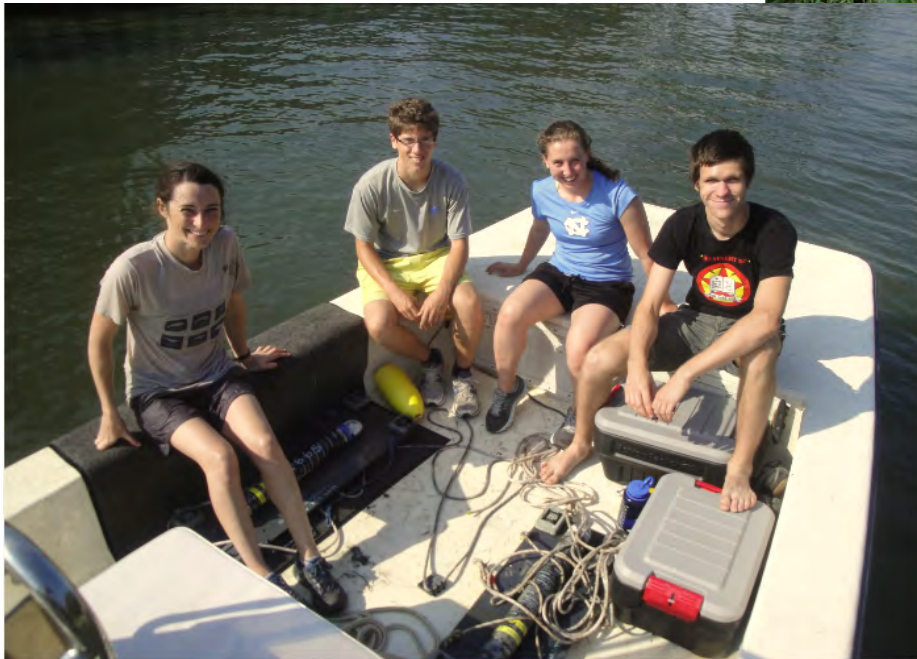
Future Work

- Identifying the cause of the difference in magnitude between the deposition and erosion terms
- Introducing a term that adds the eroded sediment back into the Rouse profile
- Adding a horizontal component to the model



Acknowledgements

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Questions?

