

*Life*  
**28/29 Oct 2020  
COLLOQUE  
Baie de l'Aiguillon**

**Restauration des fonctionnalités environnementales  
du littoral en contexte conchylicole**

*Restoration of coastal environmental  
functions in a shellfish farming area*

Forum des Pertuis, La Rochelle

Nature Hommes Vasières Oiseaux Eau douce Eau salée Littoral Bottes Habitats Dunes Huîtres Conchyliculture Bouchots Zone huîtrière Terre Mer Crustacés Sédiment Estuaire...



AGIR pour la  
BIODIVERSITÉ



# Large-scale Pacific oyster removal experiment in the Oosterschelde (The Netherlands)

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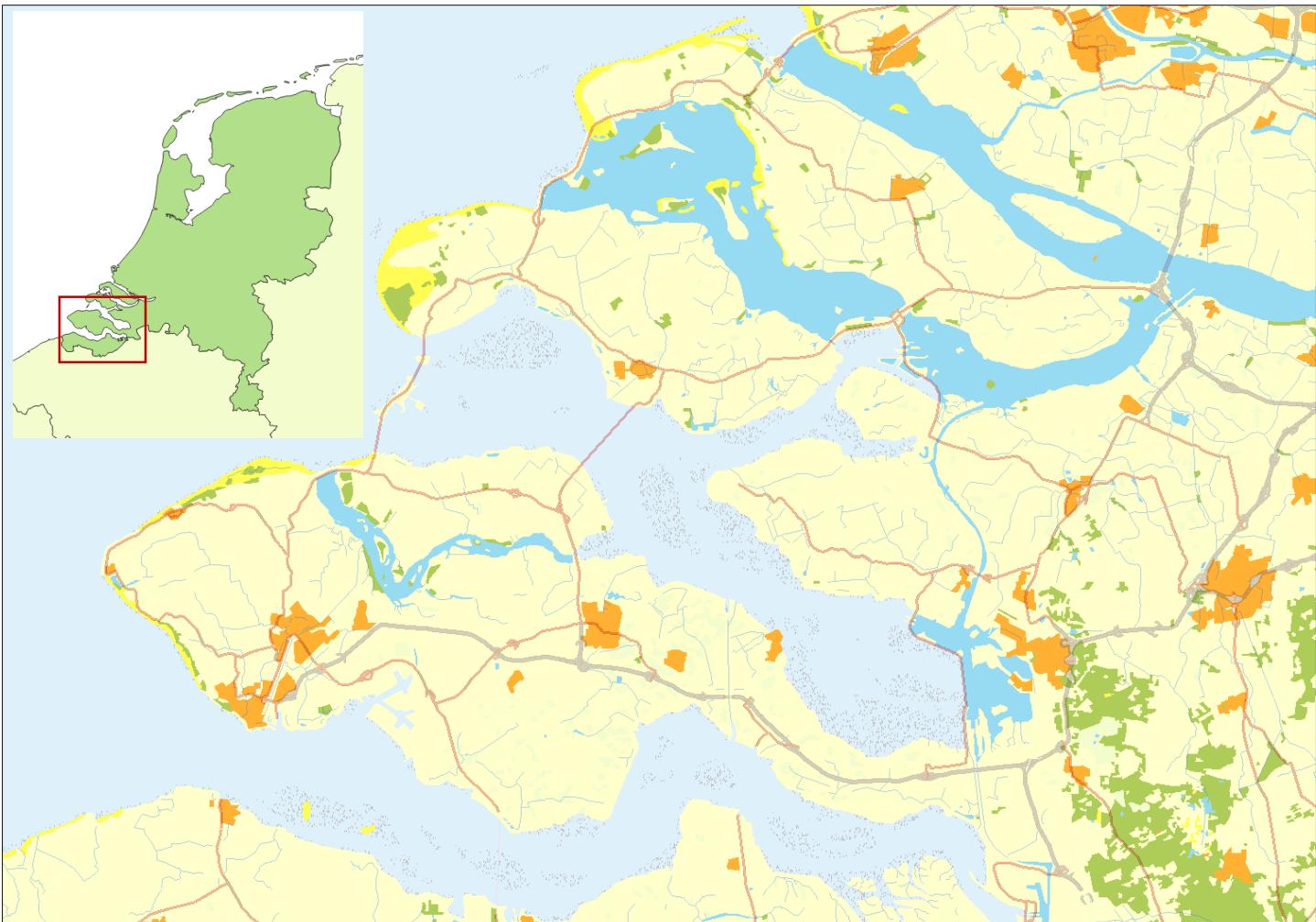
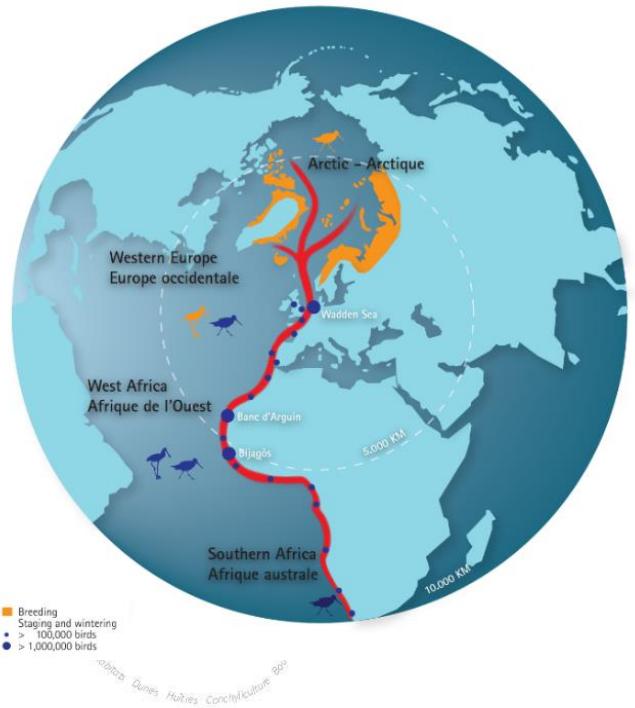


Nature Hommes Vosières Oiseaux Eau douce Eau saumâtre Littoral Rêches Herbiers Dunes Huîtres Conchyliculture Biorobots...  
...Biorobots... Génierie Biologique... Air... Cétoénergies... Génierie... Biorobots... Zoothérapie...  
...Zoothérapie... Biorobots... Génierie... Air... Cétoénergies... Génierie... Biorobots... Zoothérapie...

COLLOQUE - Restauration des fonctionnalités environnementales du littoral **28/29 Oct 2020**

# Oosterschelde

- 341 km<sup>2</sup>
- 104 km<sup>2</sup> intertidal area
- Nature conservation area
- Shellfish culture



# Shellfish culture, mainly bottom culture

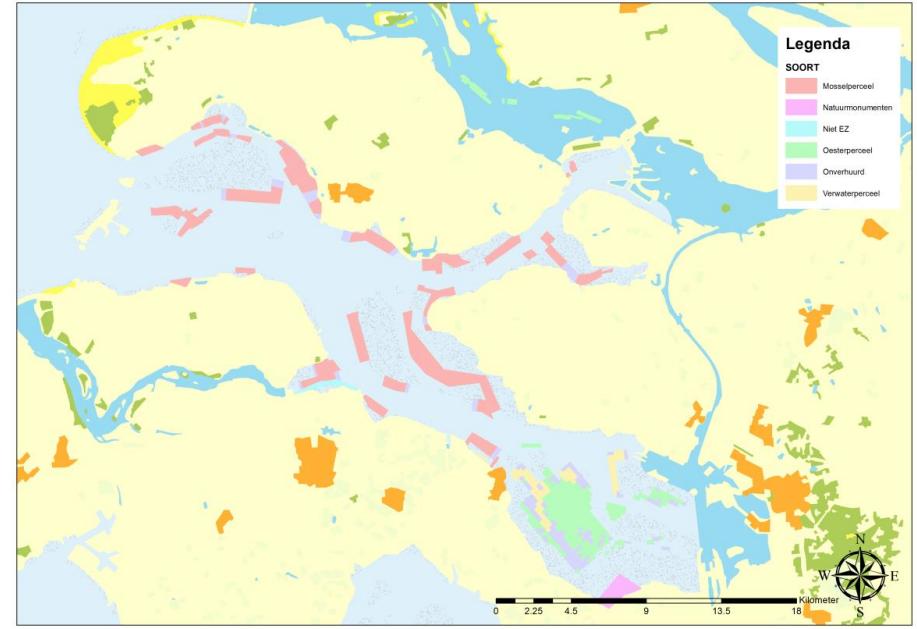
- Mussels ( $25 \text{ Mkg yr}^{-1}$ )
- Pacific oysters ( $3 \text{ Mkg yr}^{-1}$ )
- Flat oysters ( $0.25 \text{ Mkg yr}^{-1}$ )



Flat oyster  
(*Ostrea edulis*)

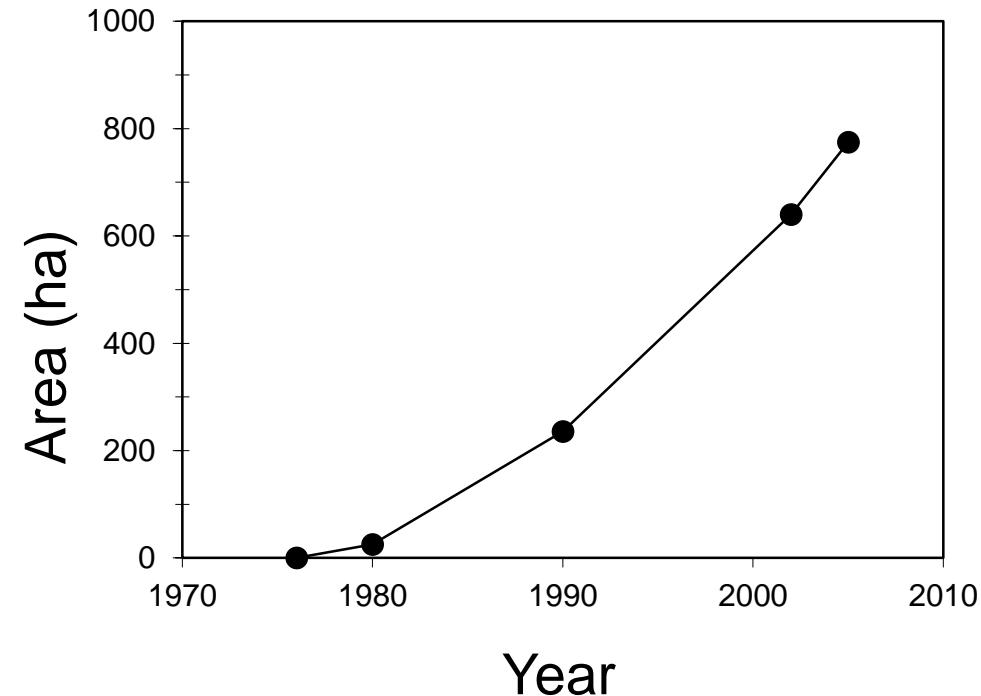


Pacific oyster  
(*Crassostrea gigas*)

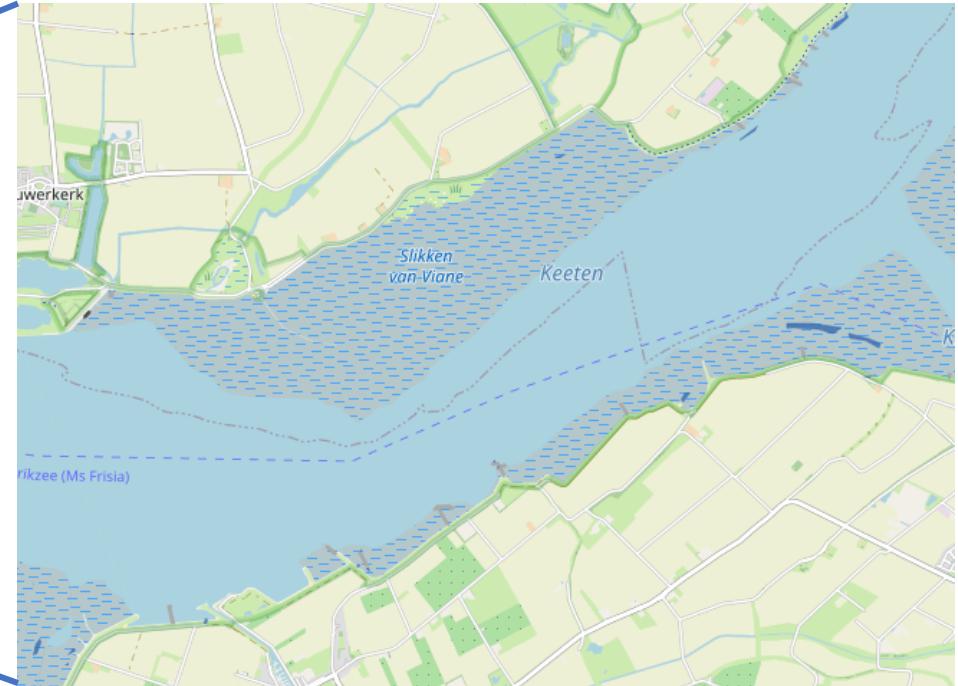


# Pacific oysters

- Traditional culture since 1870 flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*)
  - Susceptible to *Bonamia ostrea*
  - Mass mortality after severe winter 1962/1963
- Pacific oysters introduced in 1964
  - Plans to make Oosterschelde freshwater lake
  - Oosterschelde too cold for reproduction
- 1971 first observed in the wild



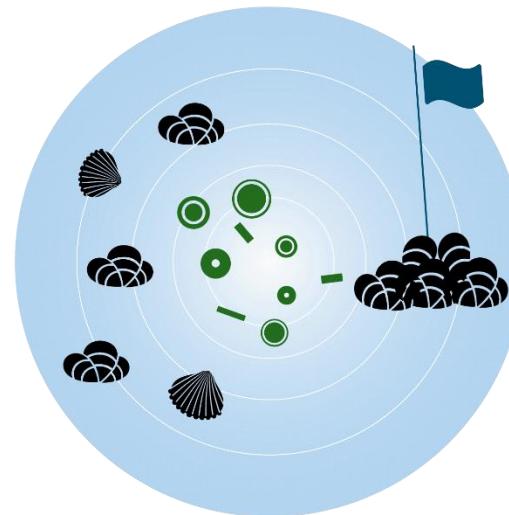
# Development oyster reefs



2000: 150ha

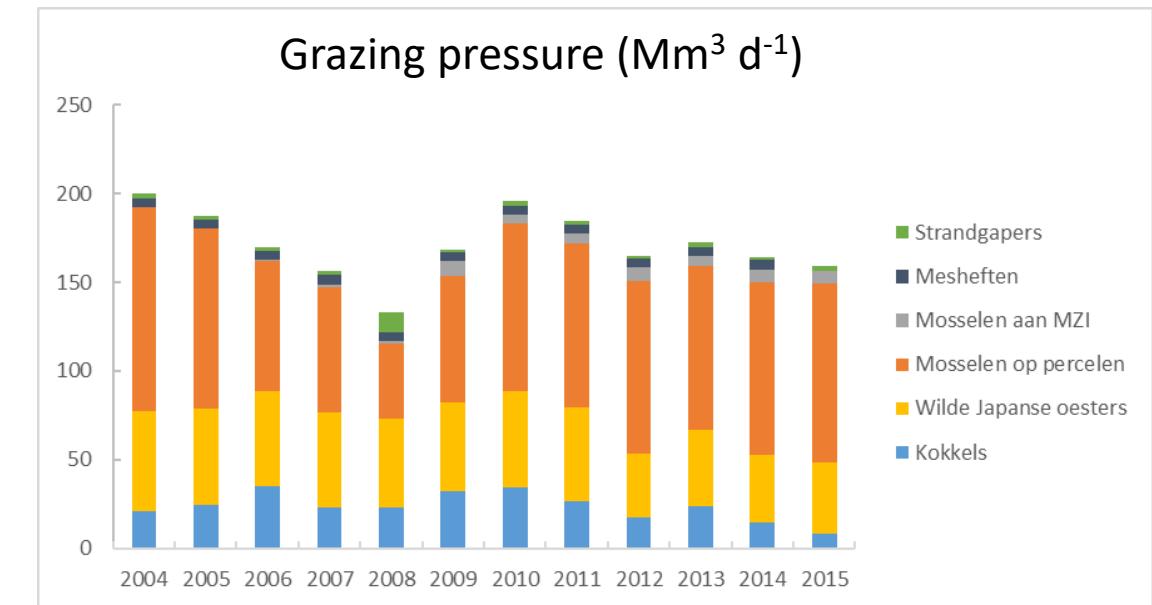
# Impact pacific oysters

- Competition with mussels and cockles for food and space
- Not a good food source for birds
- Growth on sluices and dykes
- Recreation



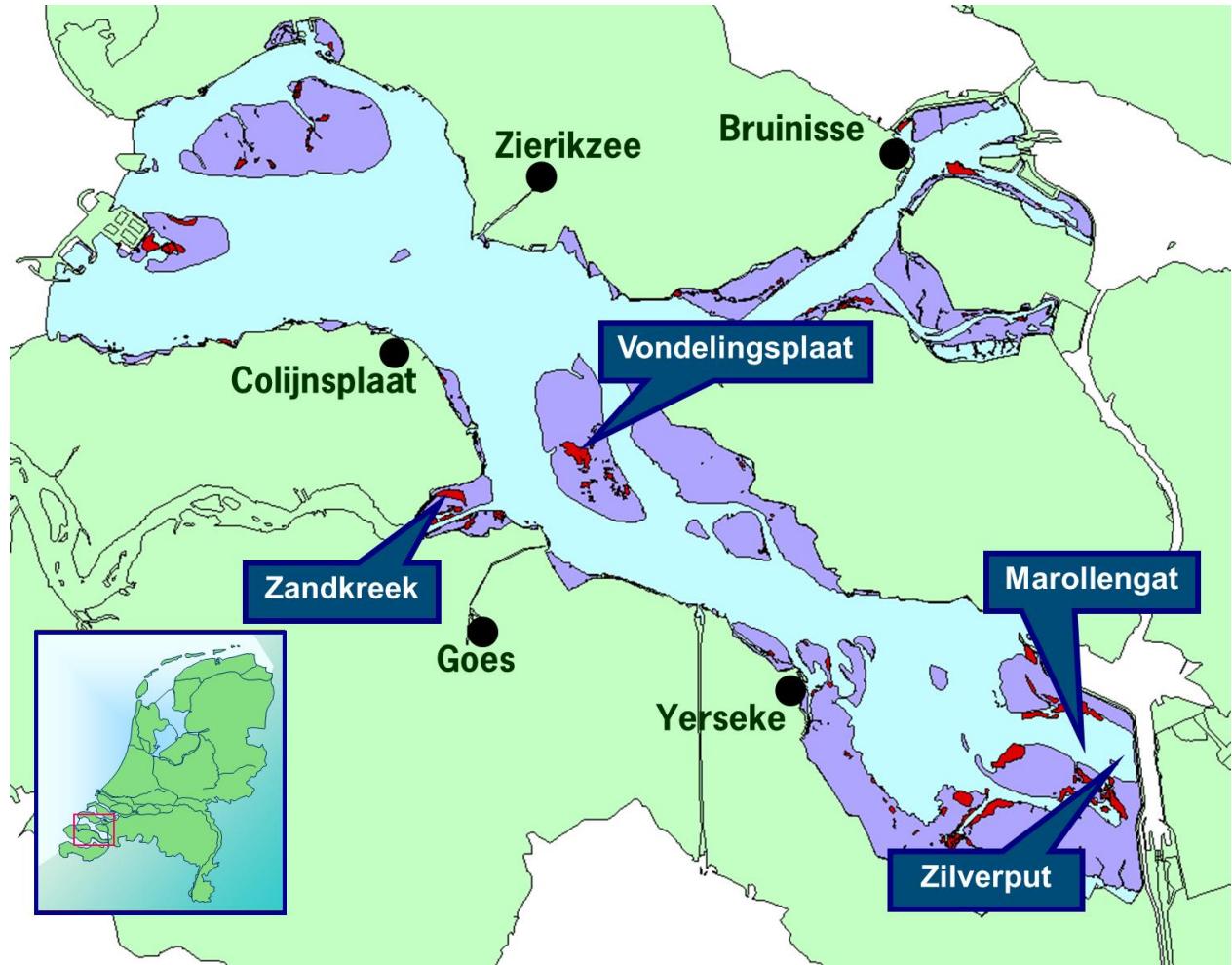
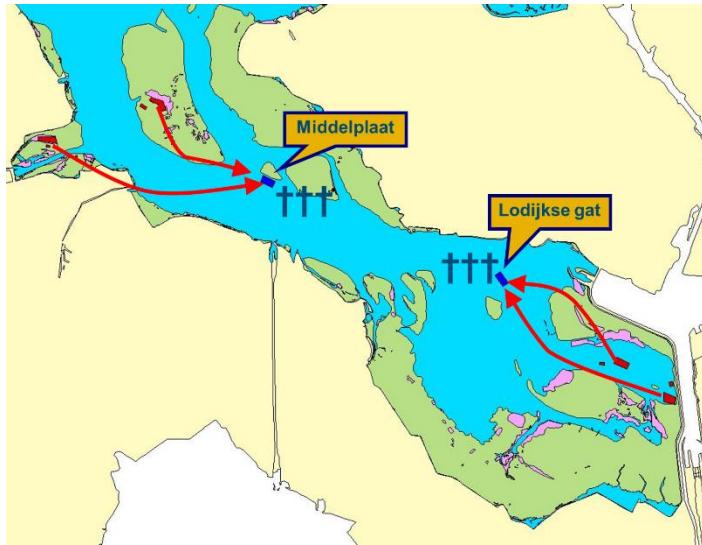
## WARNING

Take care of oyster shells with sharp edges.  
They can cause deep cuttings

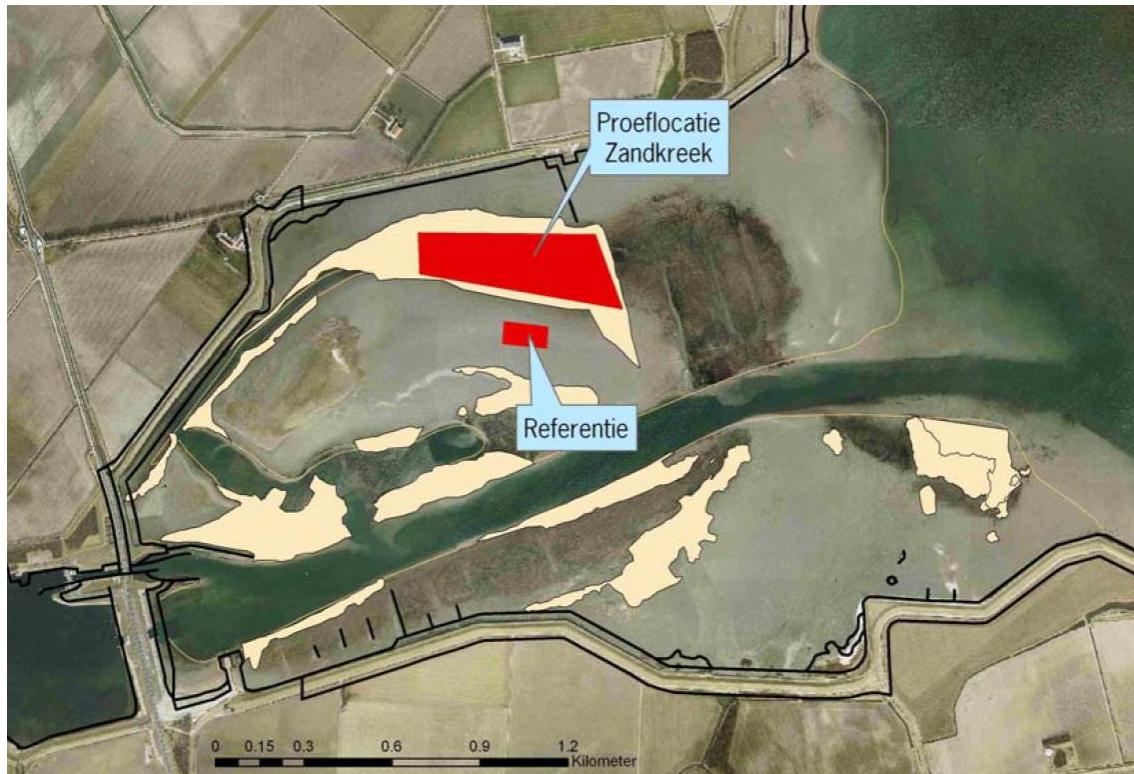


# Large-scale removal of oysters (2006)

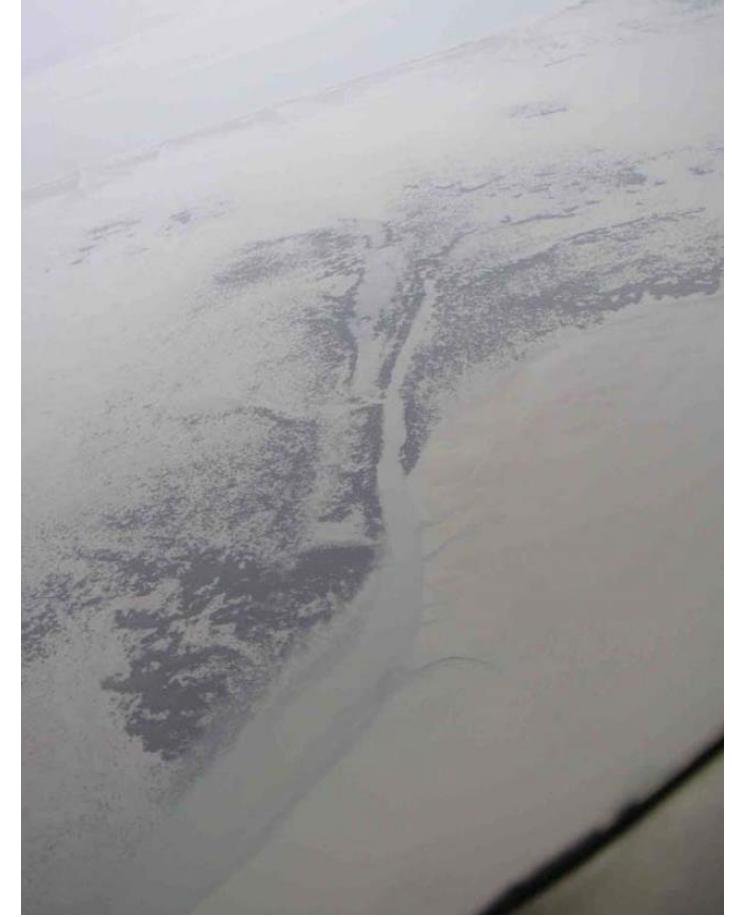
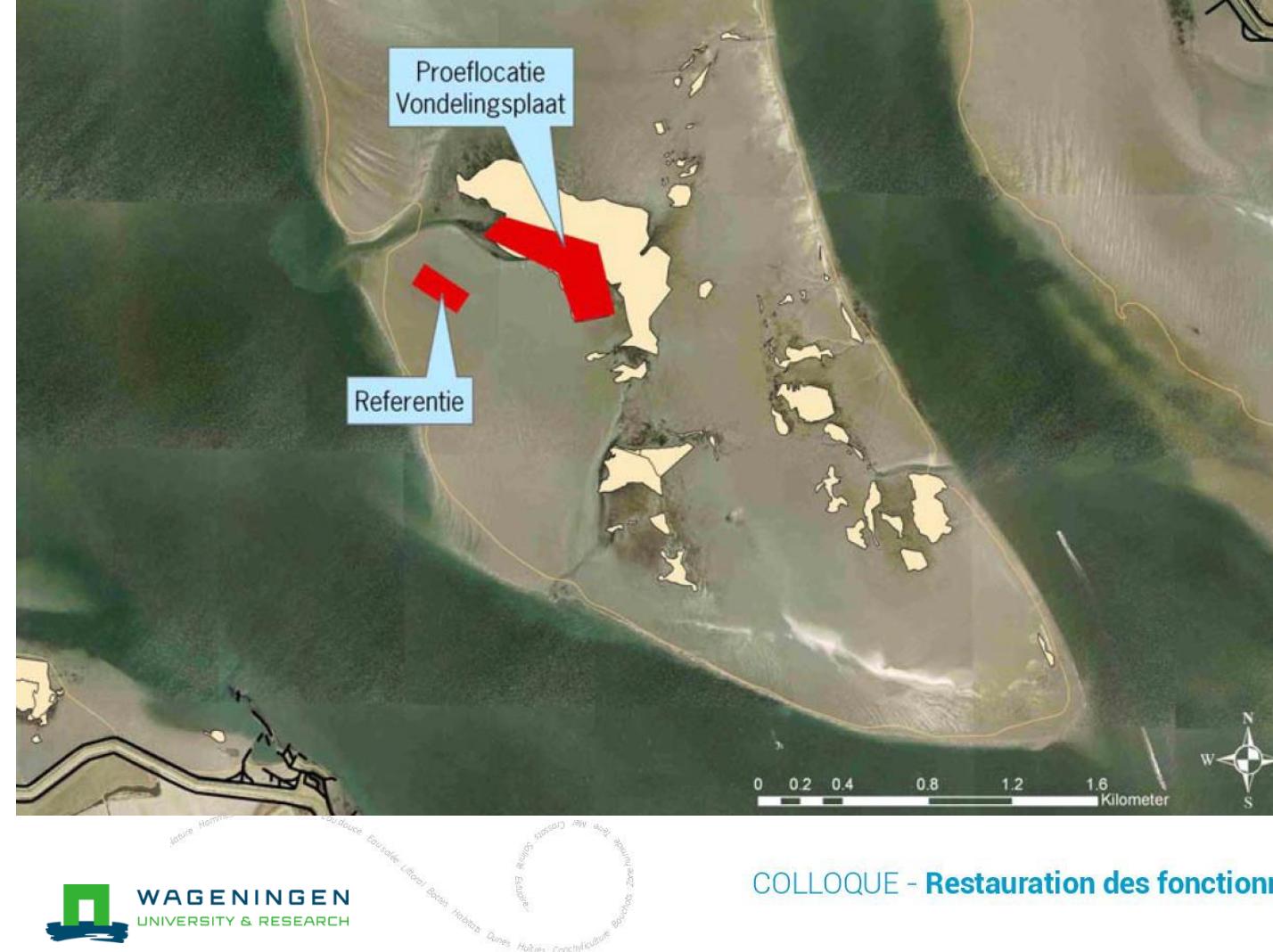
- 4 experimental plots (12.5 ha each)
- 2 littoral and 2 sublittoral
- Dumped at 2 locations



# Location Zandkreek



# Location Vondelingsplaat



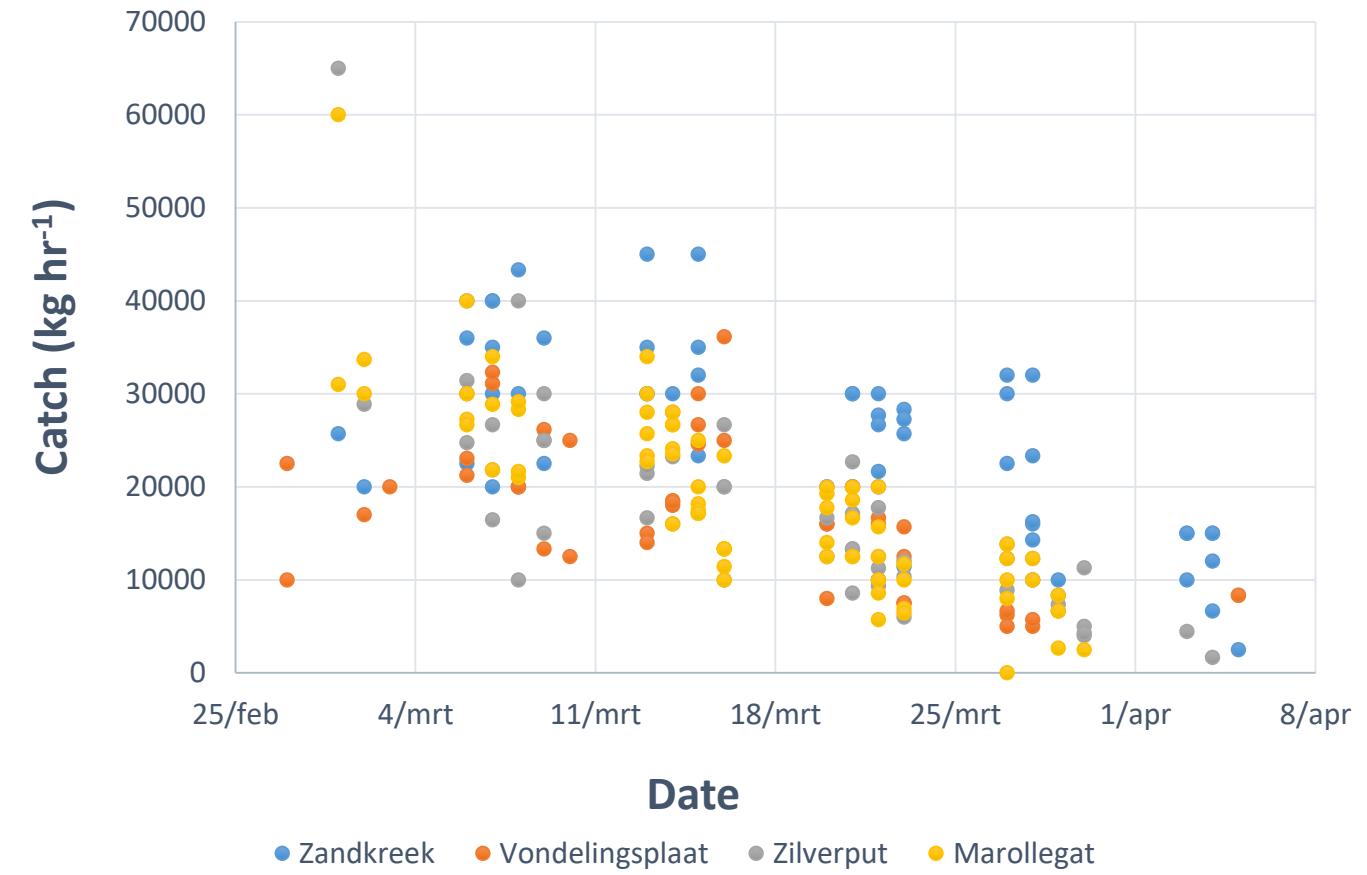
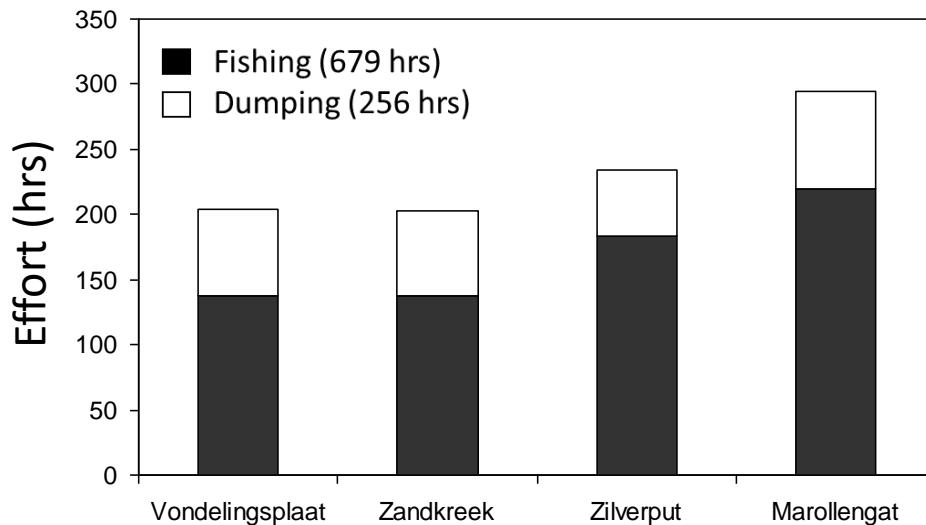
# Fishing with mussel dredges

- Dutch mussel farmers



# Effort

- 1000 boat hours
- 20 boat hours per ha
- Costs ca €300 000



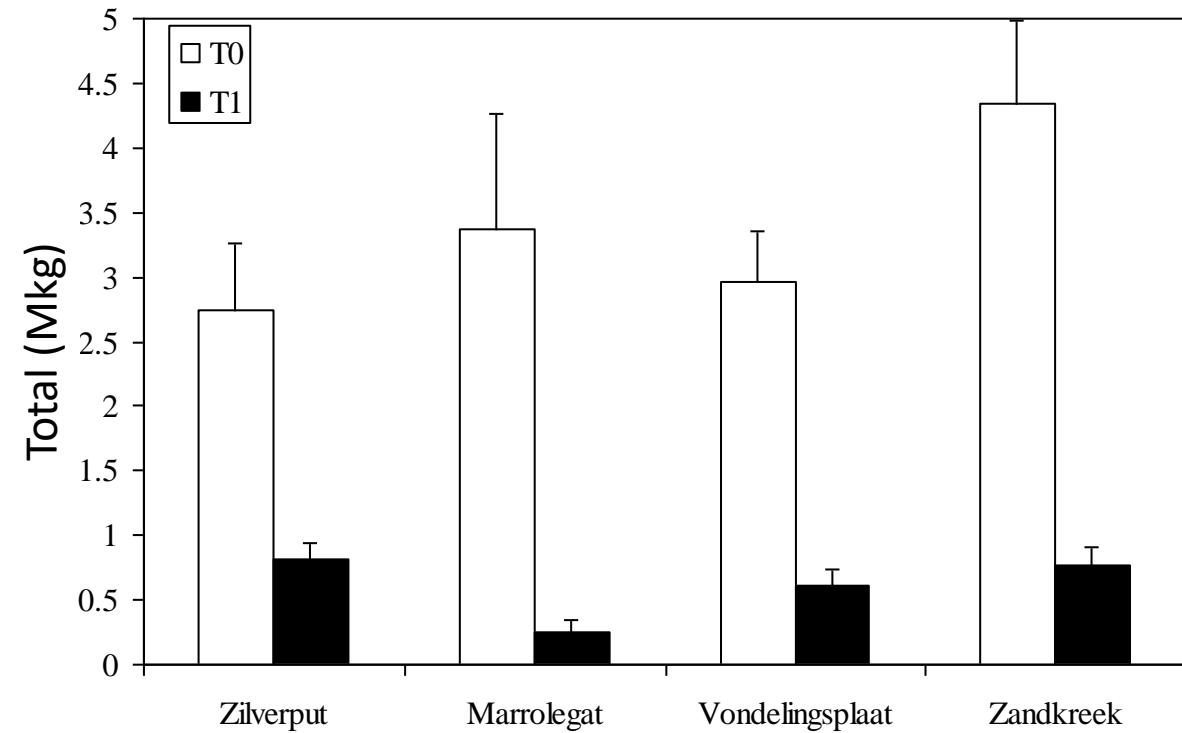
# Monitoring

- Amount of oysters before and after
- Sediment composition
- Benthic fauna
- Birds
- Morphology  
(erosion/sedimentation)



# Results

- Total 12 500 tons removed
- 22 000 m<sup>3</sup>, equivalent to 650 20 ft sea containers
- 3 620 tons living oysters (~3% of total stock)



# Zandkreek

before



after



# Zandkreek

# before



# after



# Vondelingsplaat

## before



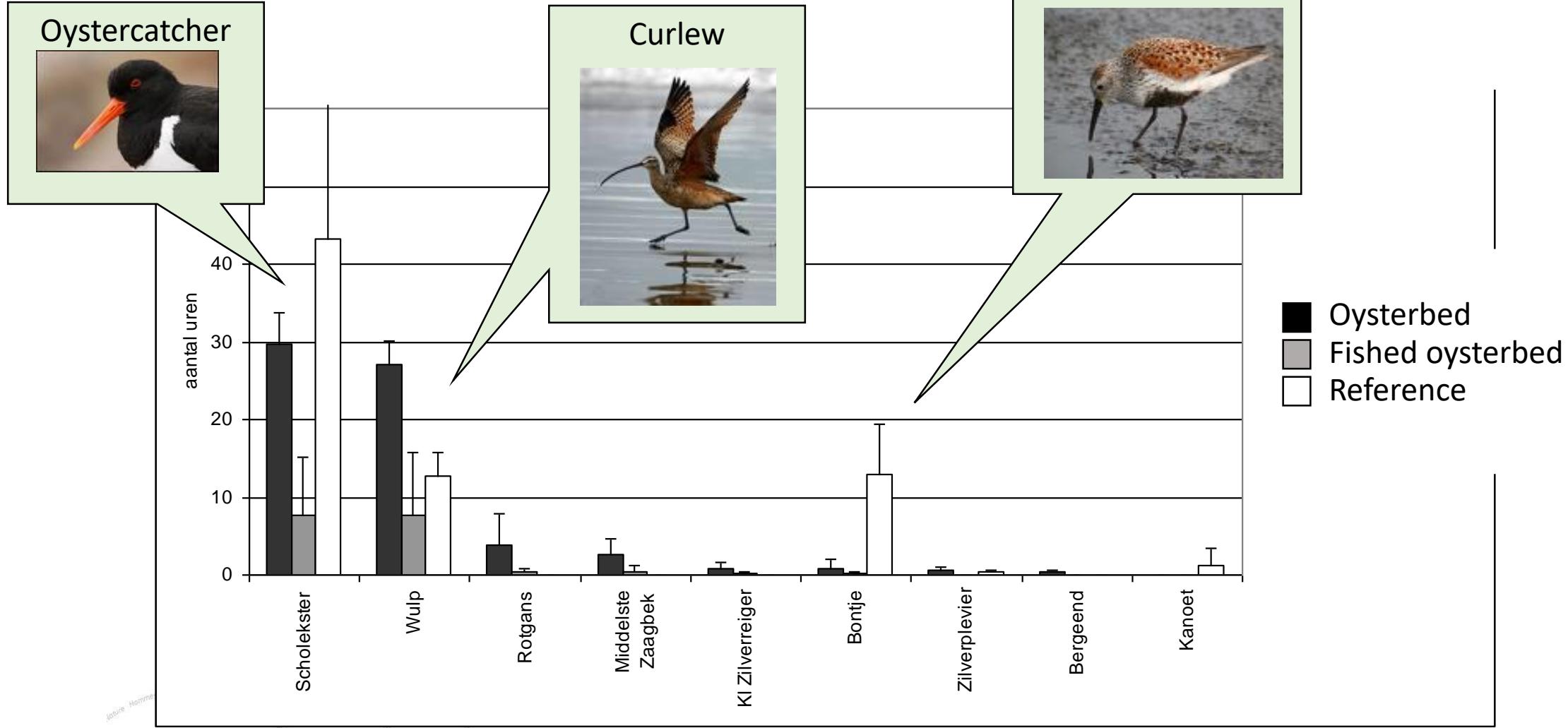
## after



# Vondelingsplaat after



# Wading birds



# Recovery

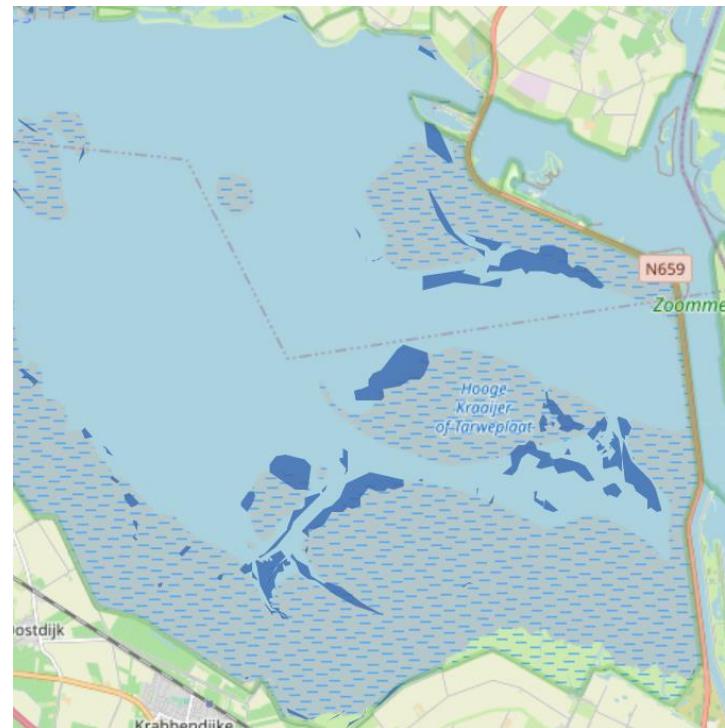
- Shell remains in the bottom
- High recruitment in 2007
- Recovery of oysterbeds 5 to 8 years



# Repeated removal by oyster farmers

- Since 2006 fishery on wild oysters in eastern part Oosterschelde
- Repeated fishery for spat and substrate

2005



2019



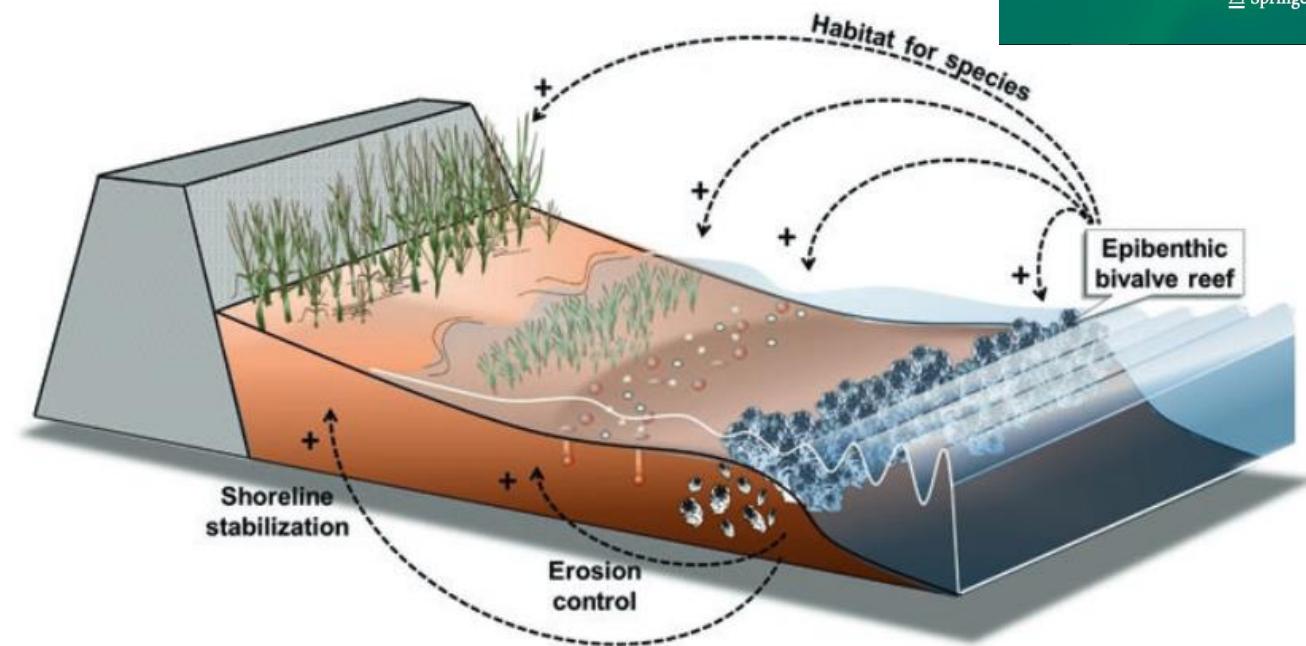
# Goods and services pacific oysters

Aad C. Smaal · Joao G. Ferreira · Jon Grant  
Jens K. Petersen · Øivind Strand *Editors*

## Goods and Services of Marine Bivalves

Springer Open

- Provide habitat
  - hard-substrate organisms
  - Fish and birds
- Reduce turbidity
- Sedimentation
- Wave protection
- Nutrient cycling
- ...



# Conclusions

- Dense oyster reefs could be removed using mussel dredges
- All shell remains should be removed to prevent recolonization
- Oysters did not die at dumping locations, oysters should be grinded
- Fishery should be repeated to prevent recolonization
- Oyster reefs could have impact, but also provide ecosystem services



# Thanks for your attention!



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