



OSC Scientific Committee Meeting May 2013

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27		Topical and Functional Expansion of EcoSpatial Information Database	1
Paper		Evaluating the effectiveness of BOEM-imposed adaptive management of biological mitigation and monitoring requirements	
41		Environmental Effects and Cost Comparison of Single Beam, Swath, and Multi-beam Bathymetric Surveys Before and After Dredging Operations	8
43		Monitoring Dredging Intensity Using Variable Grid Analysis of Dredge Quality Management Data (staying in agenda)	9
37		Variability in Ecosystem Service, Resiliency, and Post-Dredging Recovery of Ridge-Swale Habitat and Biological Communities in the Mid- and South-Atlantic Bight	6
33		Developing BOEM's Access to Protected Species Occurrence Data for Impact Analyses and Rule-making	4
45		Support for the Development of an Improved Biostatistical Method to Analyze and Interpret Observations from Marine Mammal Behavioral Response Studies	10
**PO = Physical Oceanography FE = Fate & Effect BIO = Biology PS = Protected Species SE = Social & Economic OT = Other			

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BOEM Information Need:

- 1) A better understanding of ecosystem functions (bioenergetics, trophic transfer) of ridge-swale habitat
- 2) The relevance of this habitat to benthic communities, fishes, and trophic structure
- 3) To identify appropriate conservation and mitigation measures
- 4) Ability for improved effects analyses in NEPA documents and greatly focus and improve the outcomes of Essential Fish Habitat consultations.

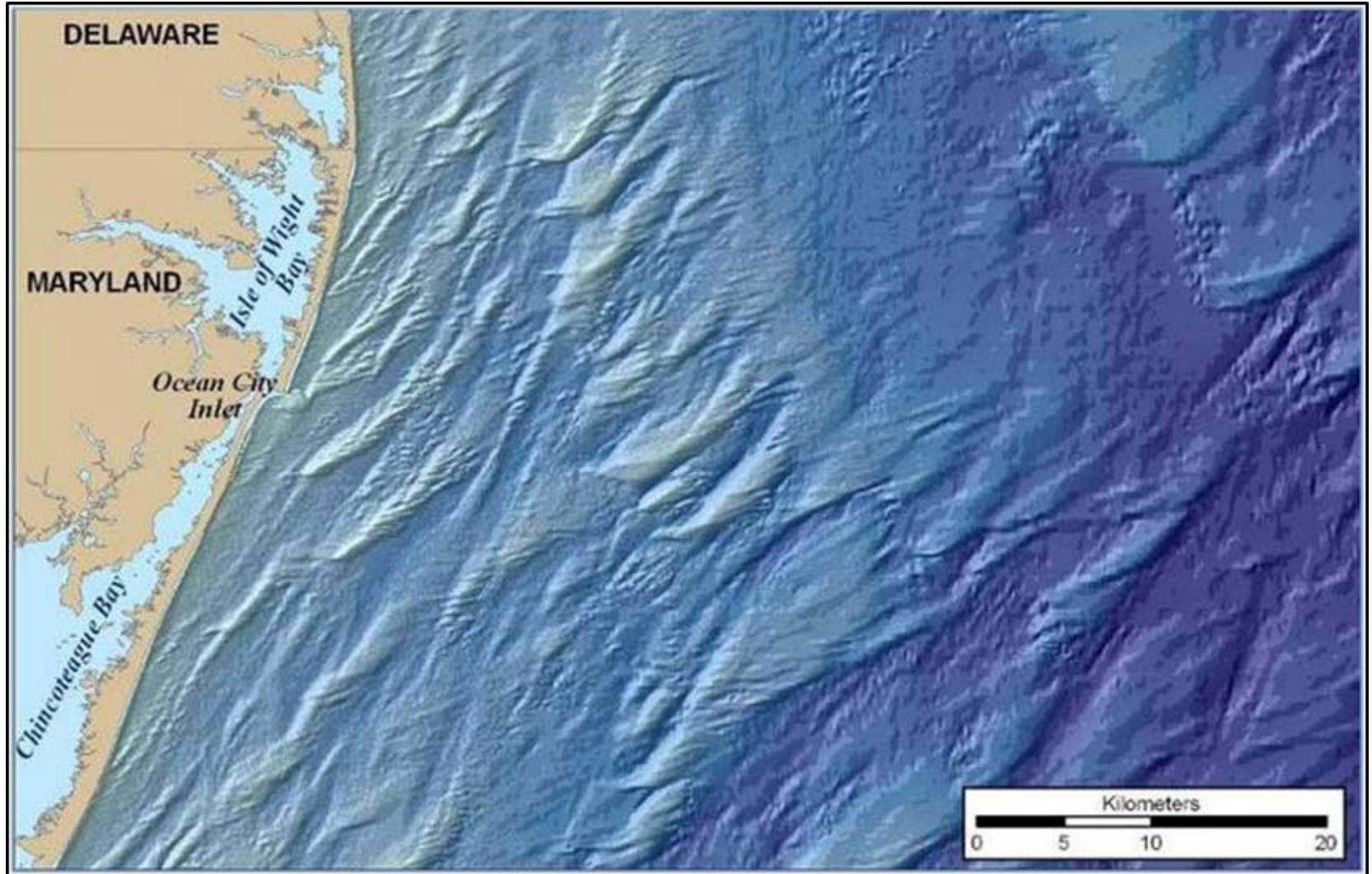
Date Information is Required:

Ongoing need for current and future projects

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Tentative Ranking: 6

Variability in Ecosystem Service, Resiliency, and Post-Dredging Recovery of Ridge-Swale Habitat and Biological Communities in the Mid- and South-Atlantic Bight



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From CSA et al. (2010).

Tentative Ranking: 6

Background:

A) Relationship with Previous Work/Efforts

- Numerous site-specific studies (many BOEM-sponsored) with observations <3 years after dredging, but extremely limited observations on biological recovery 7-10 years removed
- Shorter-time frame observations generally capture initial recovery of benthic and pelagic communities with some observations of succession
- Limited information about the trophic functions of recovered communities and fisheries use and recovery
- U.K. research in North Sea stresses value of long-term observation record

Background:

B) Relationship with Concurrent/Future Efforts

- Recent study, *Review of Biological and Biophysical Impacts from Dredging and Handling of Offshore Sand*, reviewed and ranked data gaps, several of which would be addressed through this study
- Opportunity to expand an existing study of similar nature that has recently been allotted funds through Hurricane Sandy Supplemental Appropriations
- Would complement an ongoing study, *Workshop and Research Planning to Improve Understanding of the Habitat Value and Function of Shoal/Ridge/Trough Complexes to Fish and Fisheries*

Study's Objectives:

- Characterize the range and variability of ecosystem function (bioenergetics, trophic transfer) that ridge-swale habitats provide in the Mid- and South Atlantic Bights
- Determine the relative importance of this habitat type to keystone benthic and fish species
- Characterize functional differences in dredged and undisturbed areas by comparing species composition and diversity, population dynamics, and trophic structure
- Relate observed biological differences to physical and biophysical characteristics or other ecosystem changes.

Study's Methods:

- Two potential study sites offshore Virginia and Florida w existing data
- Sample pre and post disturbance and proximal control sites using the Before-After-Control-Impact method (BACI)
- Seasonal data collection and from various ridge/swale environments
- Suggested methods include repeat bathymetric/side-scan sonar surveys, box cores, benthic video, trawling, fish tagging, diurnal nekton sampling, gut content analysis, reflectance analyses for plankton size distribution, etc.
- Collection methods would be developed to build a framework for an ongoing longer term (7-10 year) project examining residual impacts and recovery changes