

ESTIMATING DISTRIBUTION OF SEDIMENTARY BENTHIC HABITATS AND SPECIES ON THE EASTERN PACIFIC SHELF *AND* EFFECTS OF DEVICE DEPLOYMENT



BOEM
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

 **OregonWaveEnergy**
TRUST

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Regional Survey

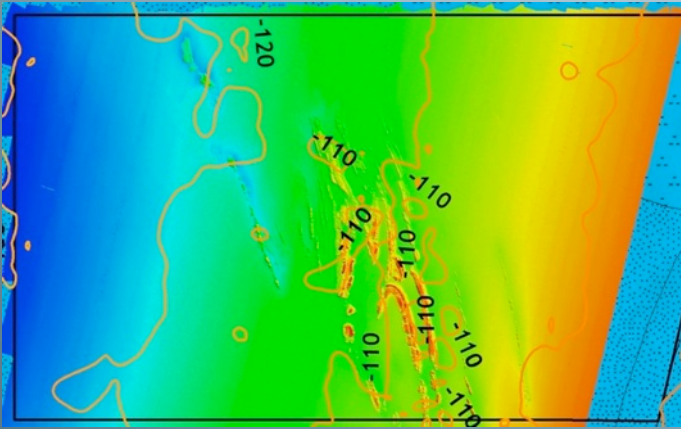
- High resolution mapping (5.5 sites)
- Sediment ground-truthing (6 sites)
- Invertebrate surveys
 - Infauna (box core): 8 sites, 153 grabs
 - Epifauna (ROV): 3 sites, 36 stations
- Objectives:
 - Map habitat, not just geology
 - Develop predictive capabilities of where to find high priority habitat or species



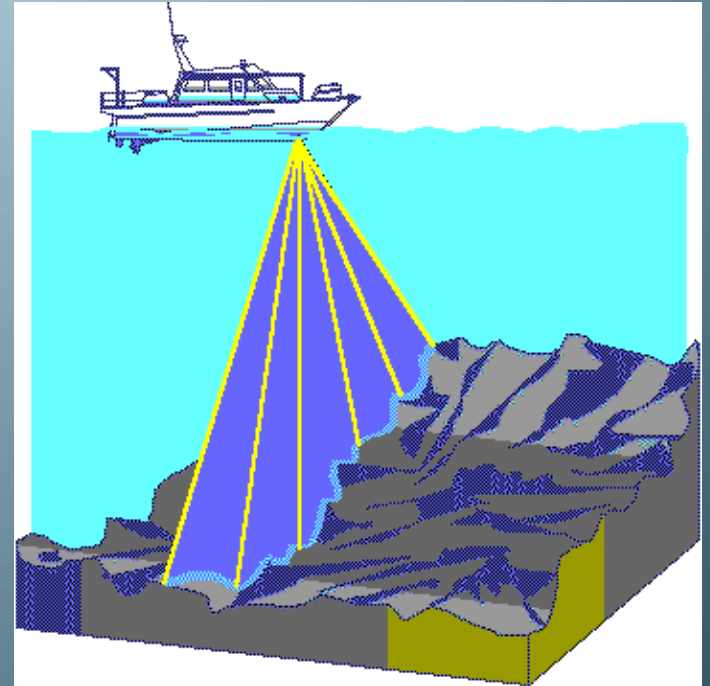
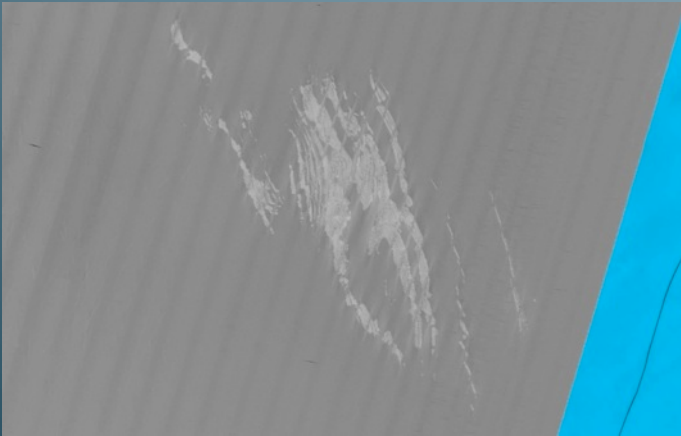
High Resolution Mapping

Conducted by C. Goldfinger lab (OSU-CEOAS)

Multi-beam sonar mapping (bathymetry)

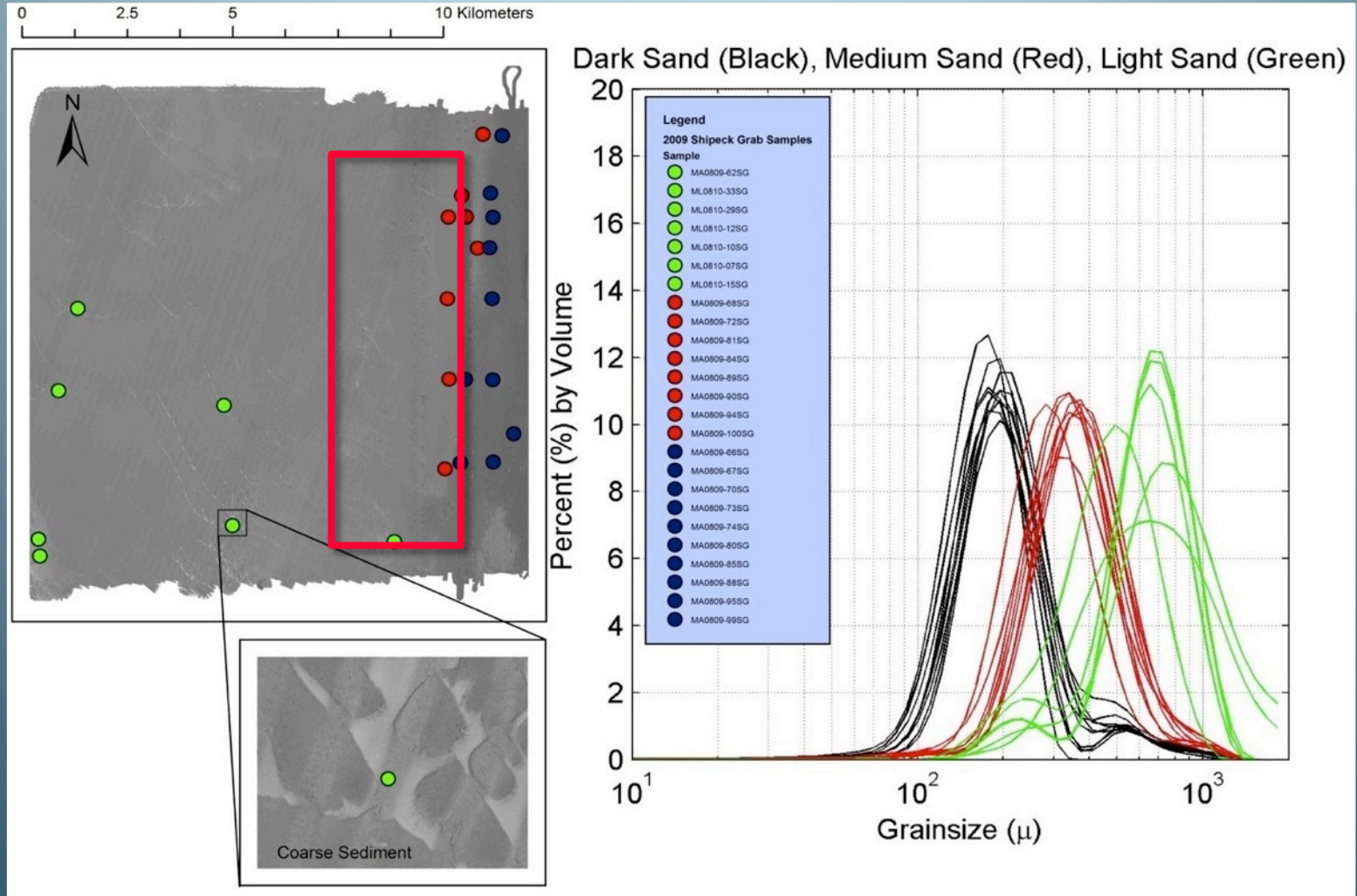


Acoustic backscatter (substrate type)

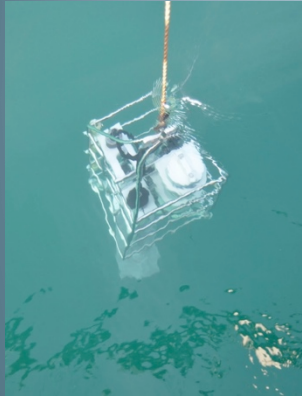


Groundtruth with Grab Samples

Conducted by C. Goldfinger lab (OSU-CEOAS)



Infauna and Sediment Sampling



Water quality samples

0.1 m² Grey-O'Hare box core



Analyze sediment for grain size, fines, TOC, TN



Sieve through 1.0 mm mesh



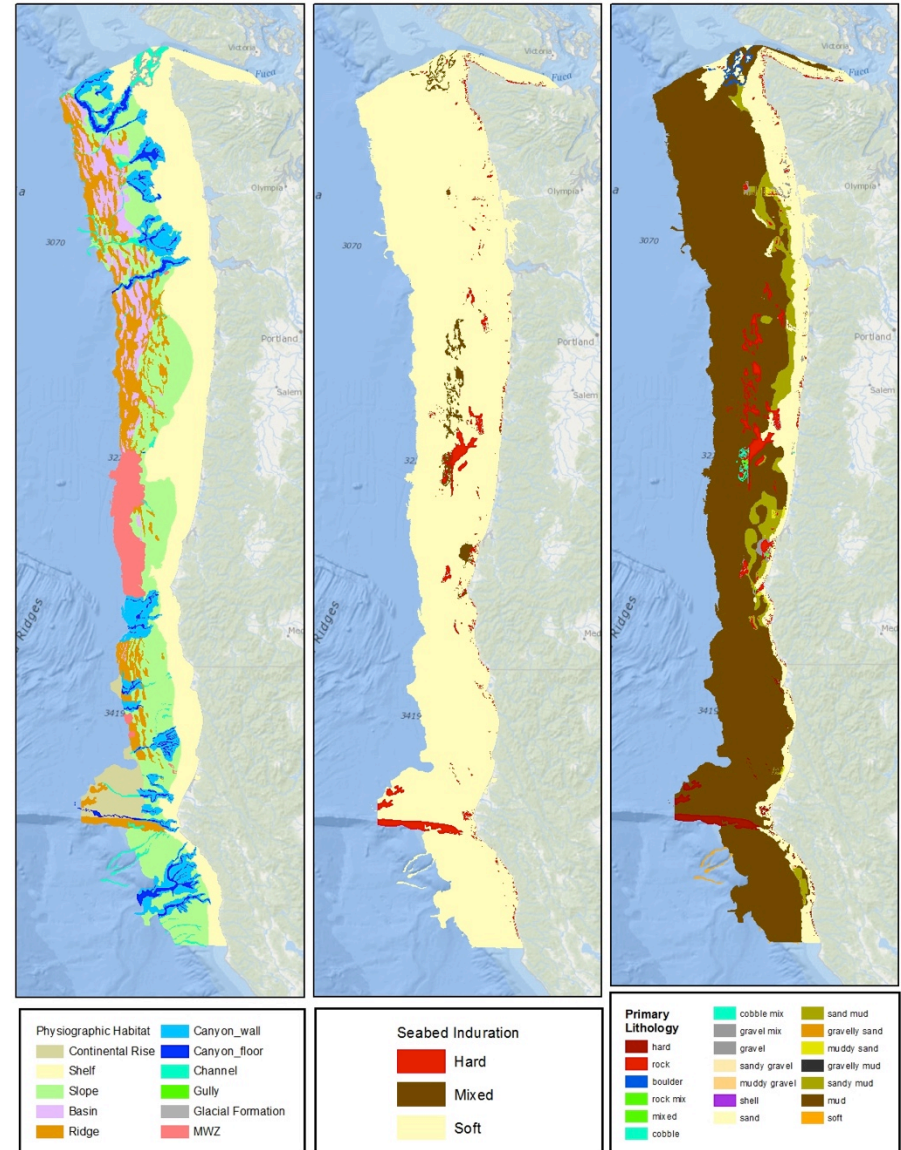
539 total taxa

Identify infauna in the lab

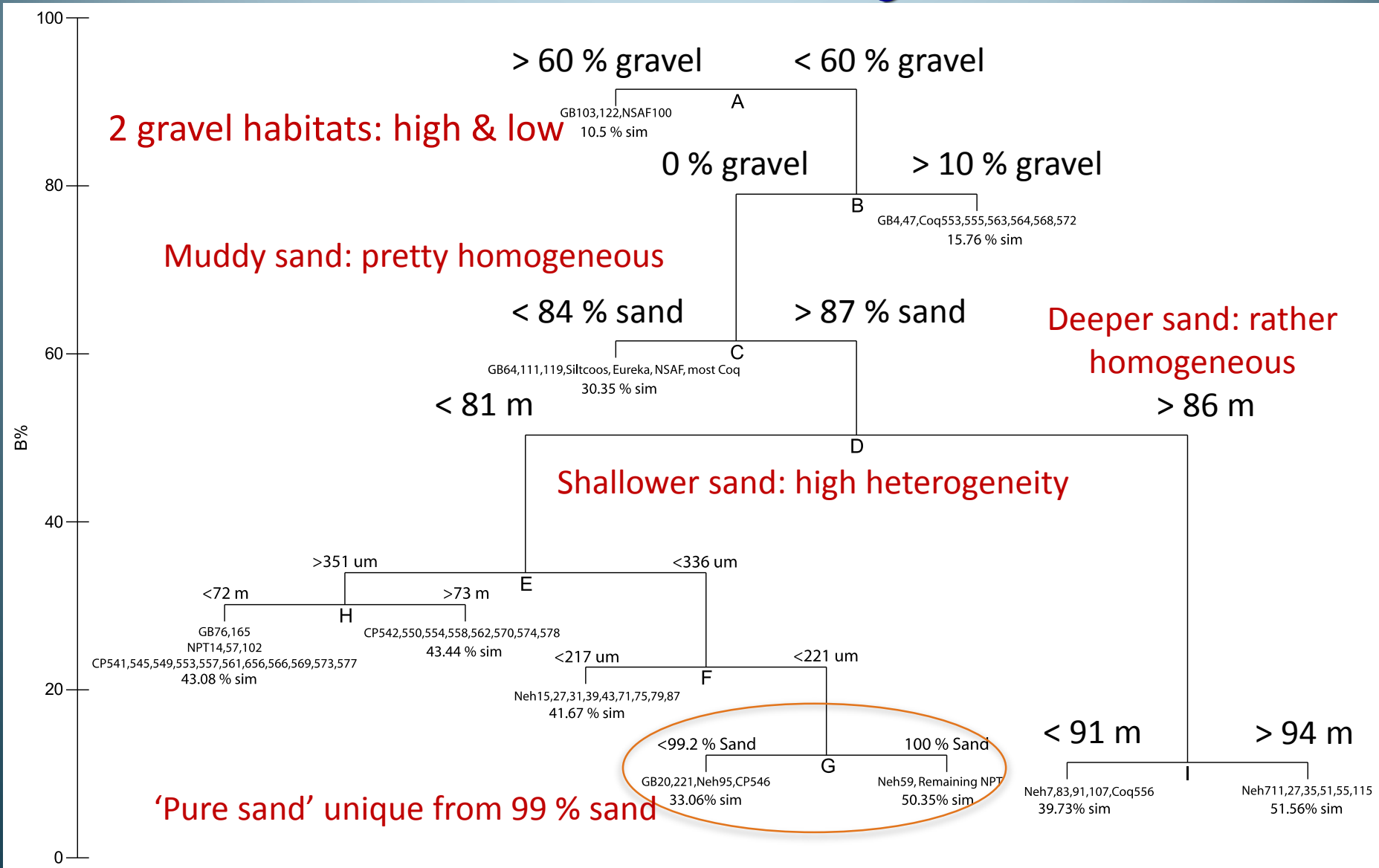
“Habitat” Maps based on Lithology

Created by C. Goldfinger lab (OSU-CEOAS)

- Mean Grain Size Map:
 - 3,360 samples selected from usSEABED, OSU, and BOEM databases; Inverse Distance Weighted Method: Error 8.15%
- % Sand Map:
 - 3,455 samples from usSEABED, OSU, BOEM, and EPA; Inverse Distance Weighted Method: RMS Error = 14.03%



Let Organisms Delineate Habitats: LINKTREE Analysis

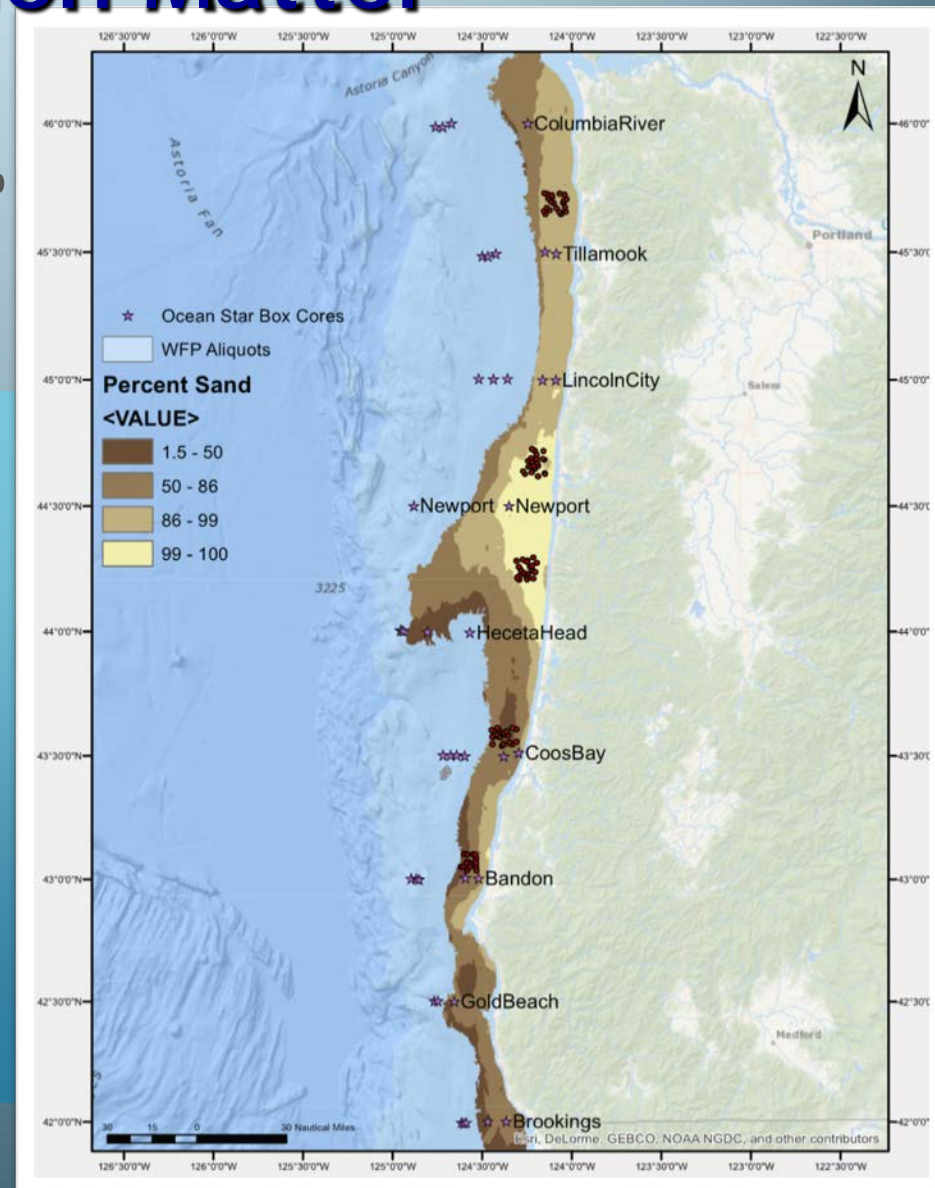


Subtle Differences in Sediment Composition Matter

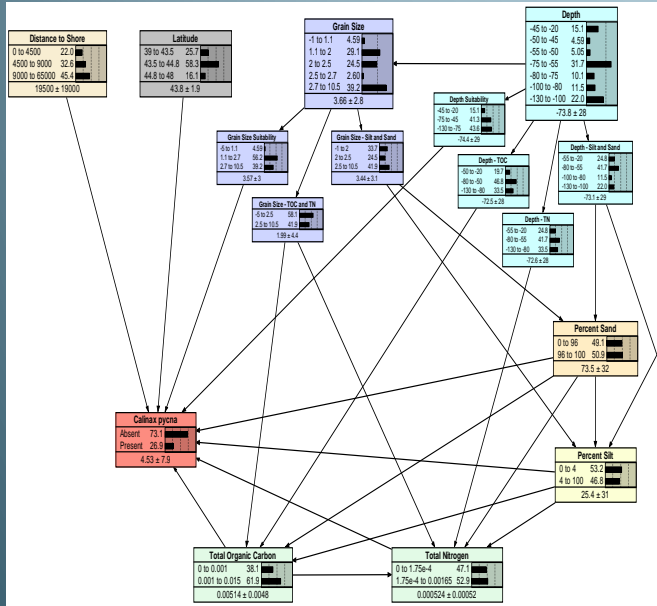
- Species assemblages within the study zone primarily shaped by % sand. Secondary differentiation based on depth and grain size.

Habitat map = adjust bins to reflect species preferences rather than equal splitting:

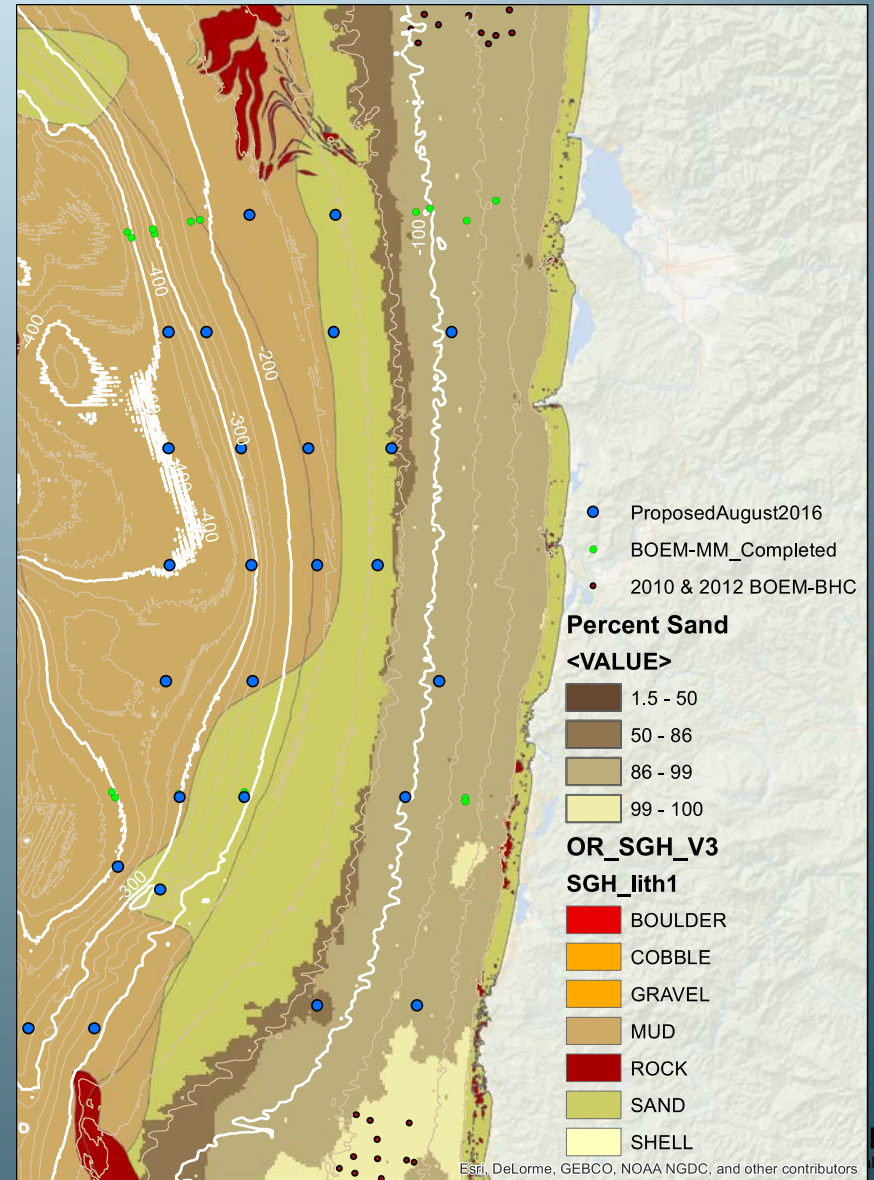
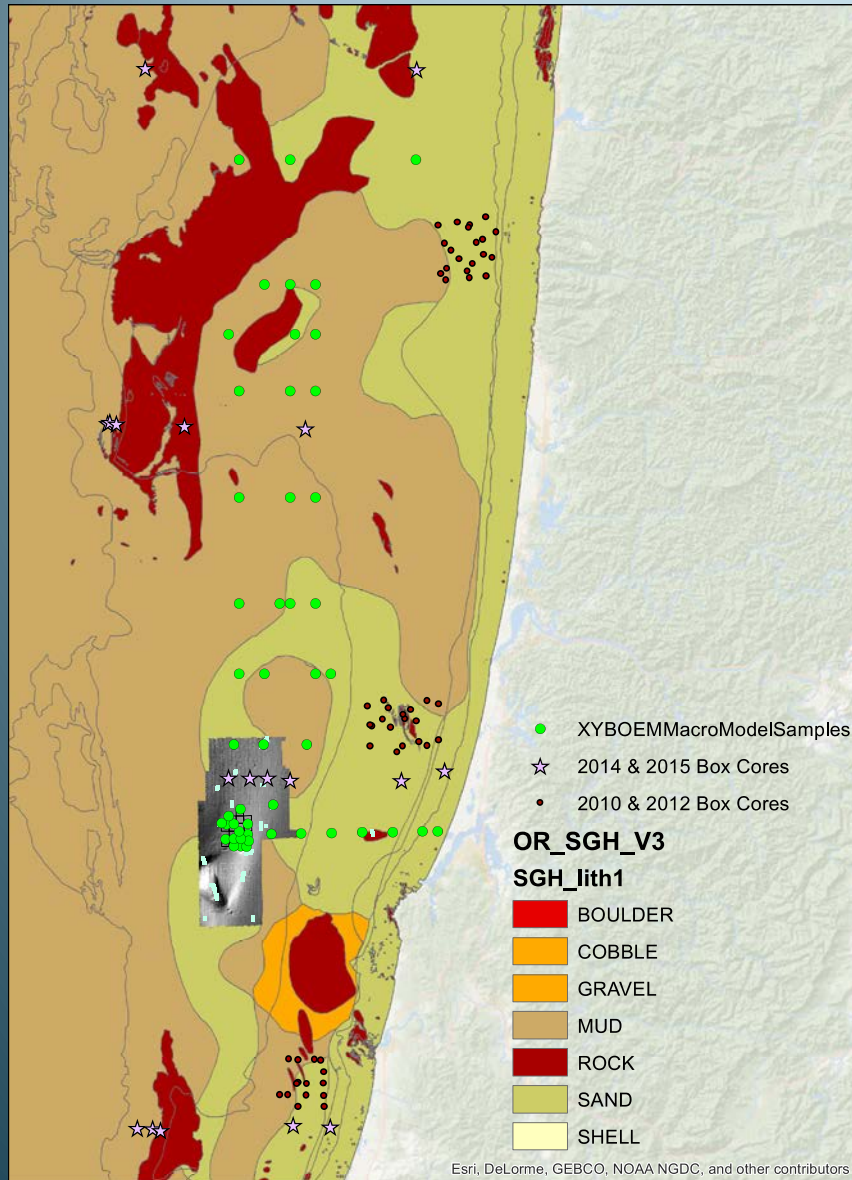
- 99 – 100 % sand
- 87 – 99 % sand
- < 84 % sand
- 60 – 100 % gravel
- 10 – 60 % gravel



Map Habitat Suitability (and uncertainty)



Up Next: Cross-shelf and Slope sampling



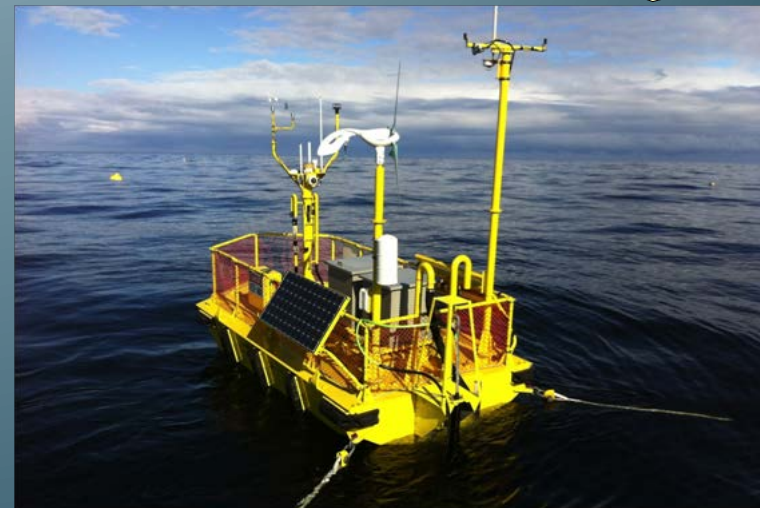
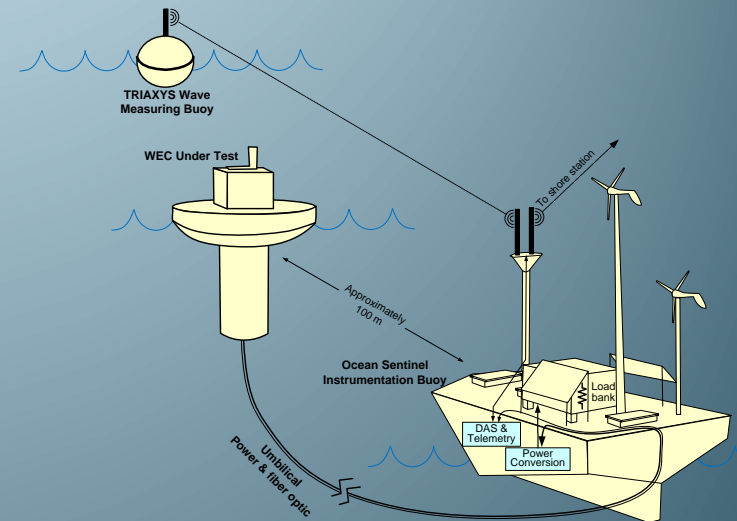
Assessing Deployment Effects at PMEC-NETS

PMEC-NETS

- 1 nm² site in state waters off Newport, OR
- Non grid connected: can test 1/3 to 1/2 scale devices
- 99.75% sand

Ocean Sentinel

- Provides stand-alone electrical loading and power conversion for test WEC
- Measures and records WEC power output and data from nearby wave-measuring instrument
- Transmits collected data to shore via wireless telemetry system
- Three-point mooring of 4'x4'x4' concrete anchors



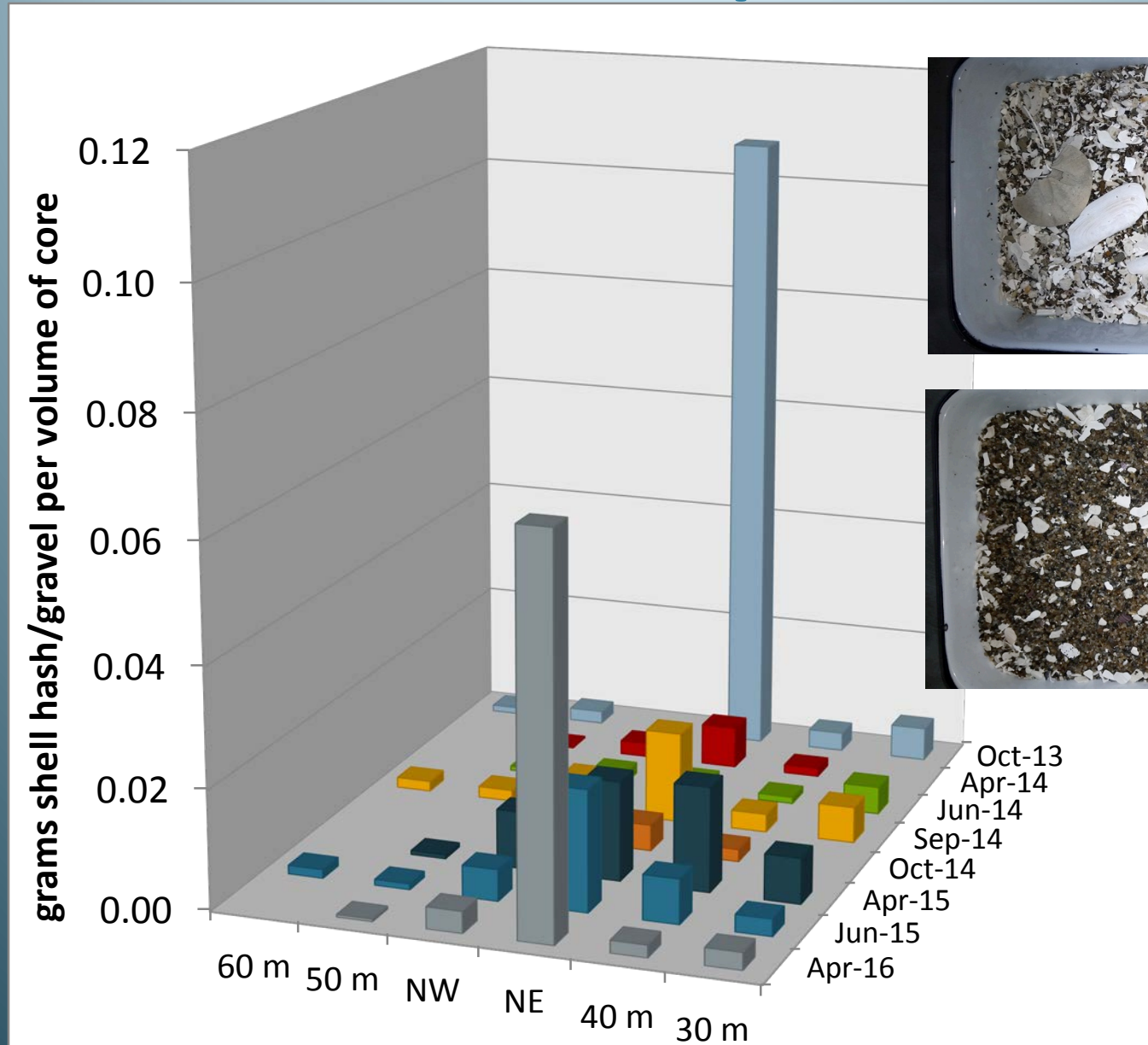
2012 ROV Survey of Wet-NZ test



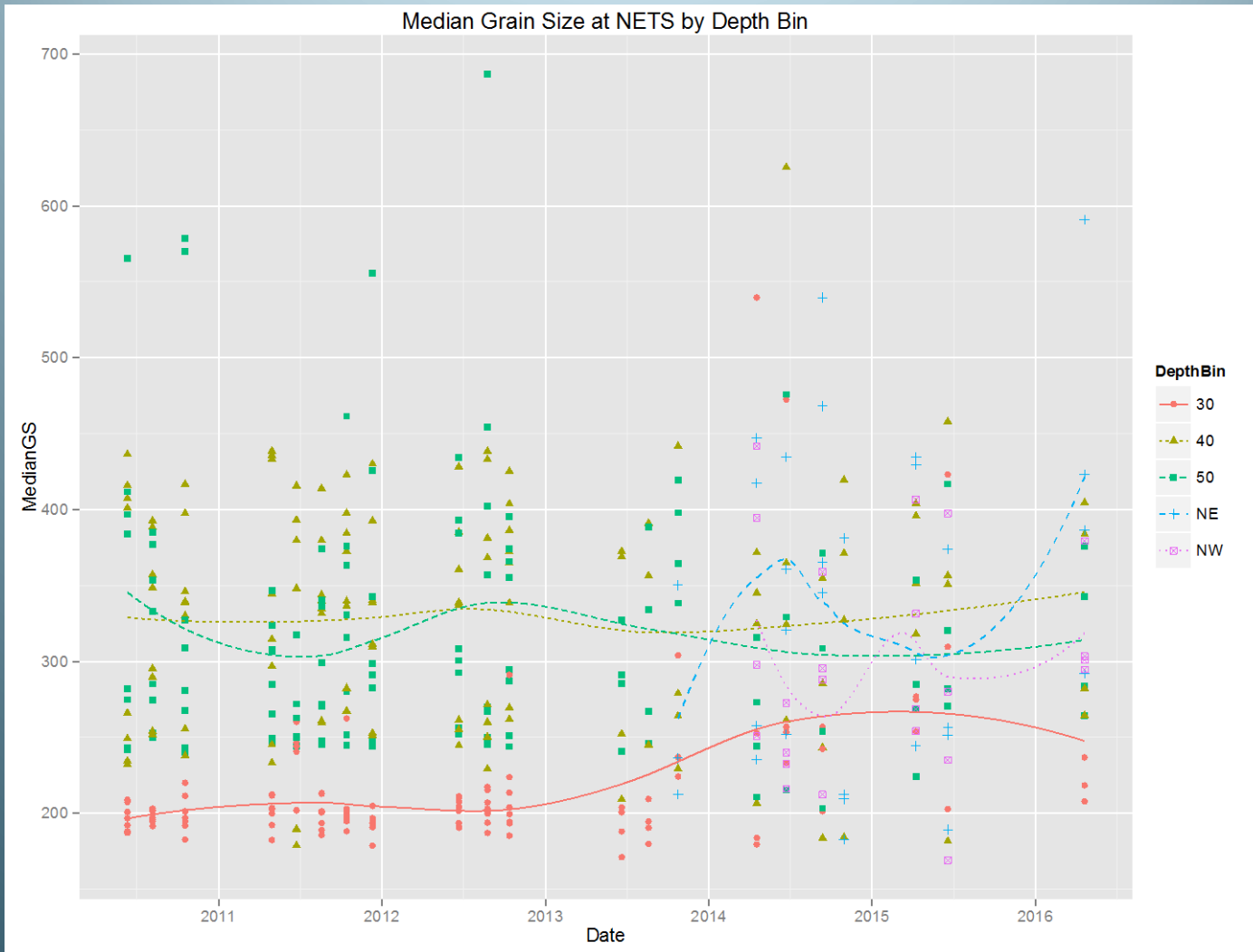
Starting in 2013, anchor grabs



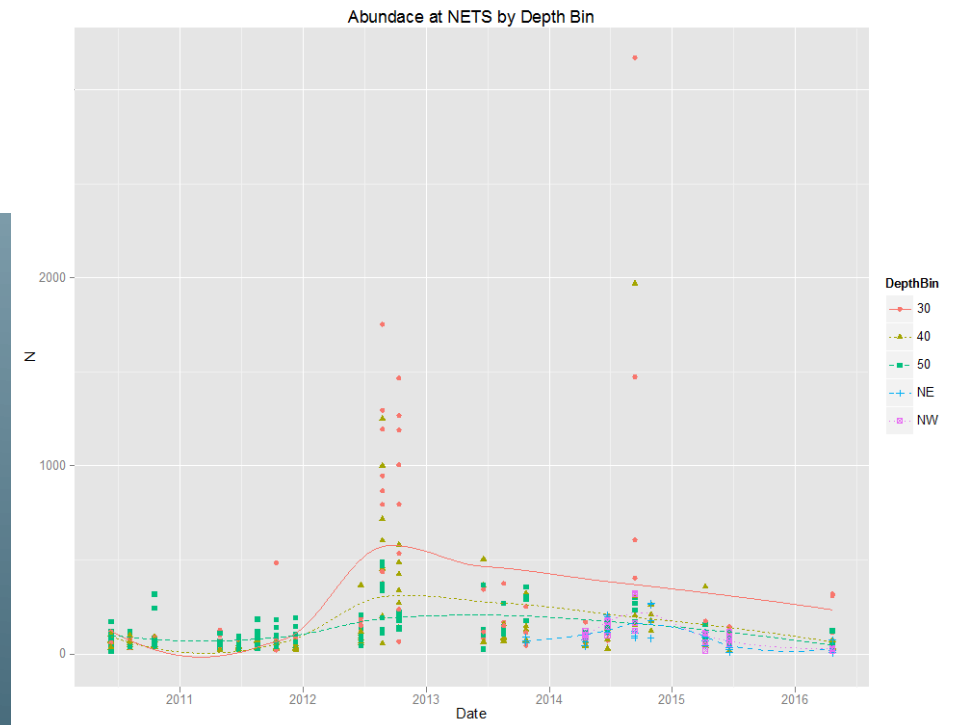
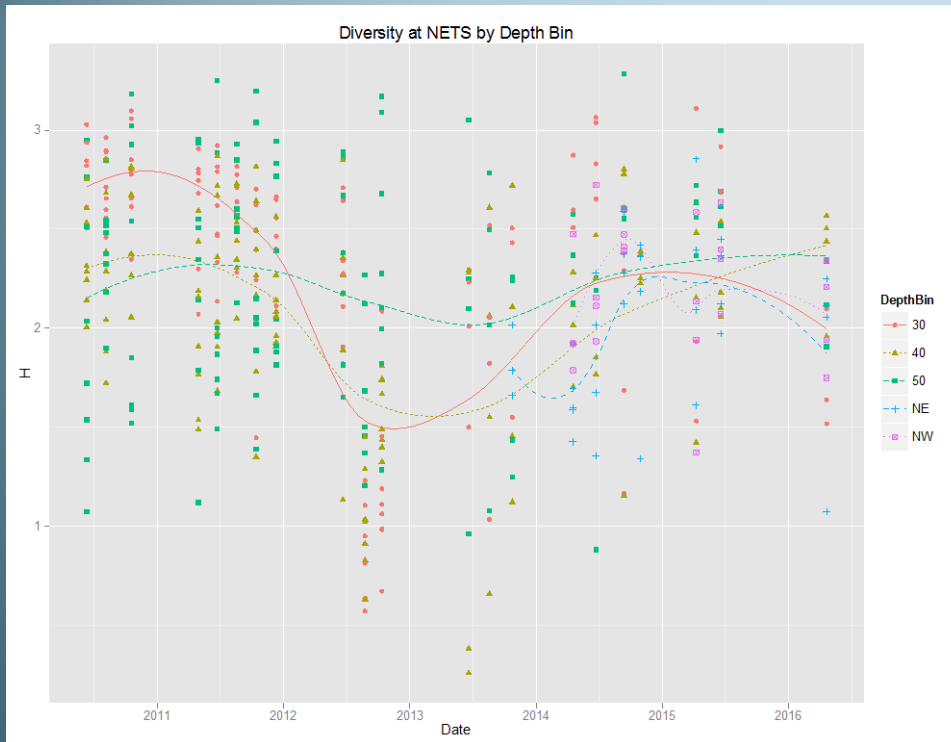
Residual Proportion



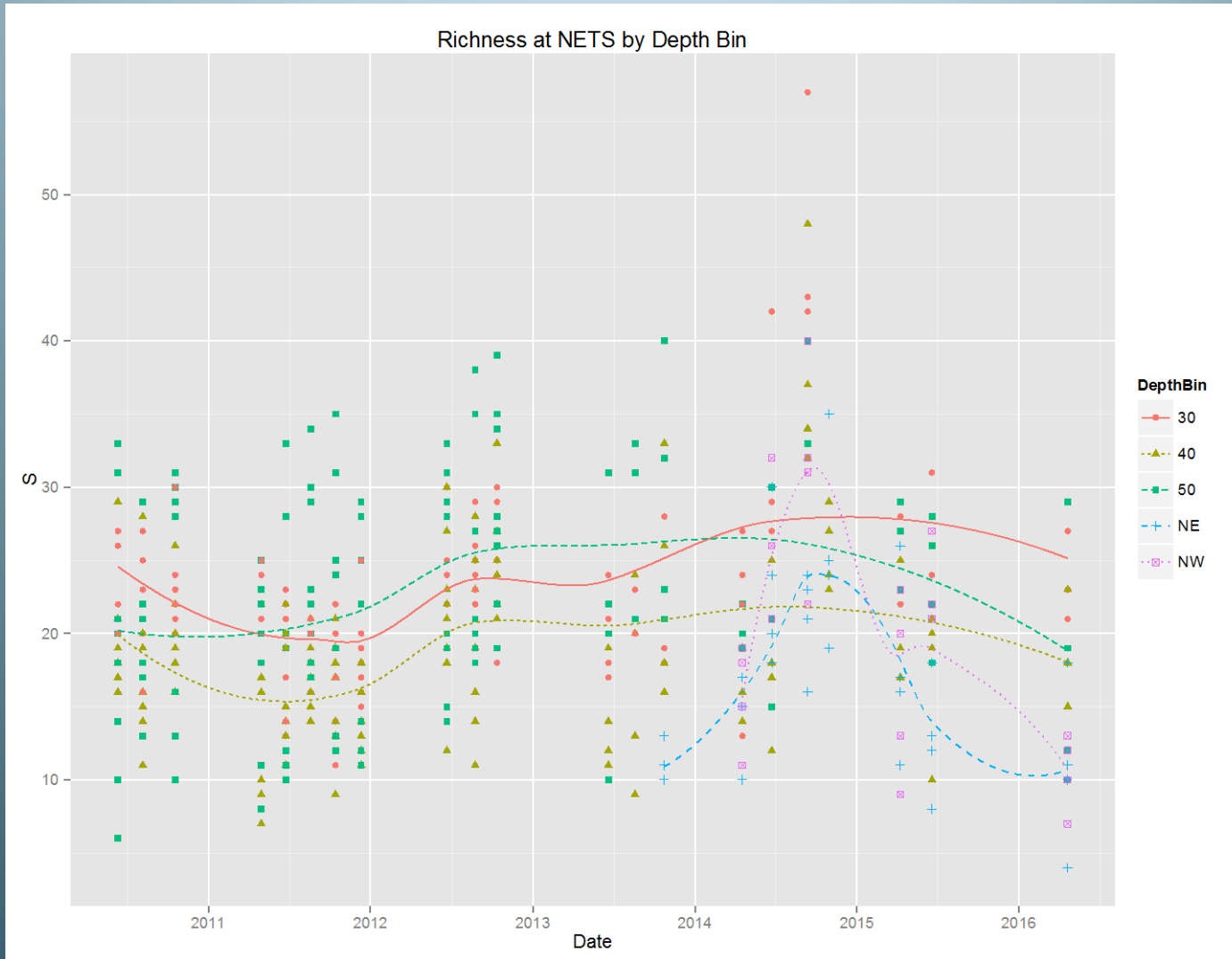
No Effects on Median Grain Size



No Effects on Diversity or Abundance



Potential Effects on Richness



Summary

- Macrofaunal assemblages primarily shaped by % sand and depth, finer differentiation based on grain size: habitat maps should show sediment breaks that reflect species preferences.
- Greater proportion of shell hash and gravel collected around anchors at P MEC-NETS – potential indicator of scour or other processes.
- Little evidence for anchor effects on sediment median grain size or macrofaunal organismal indices in medium to coarse sand habitat. Would not necessarily expect same response in area with more fine sediment.
- Seafloor conditions not recovered 5 months after anchor removal.

Acknowledgements



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