

# Adaptation of the CASM to Evaluate Food Web Dynamics and Species Responses in Barataria Basin

Kate S. Watkins  
Shaye E. Sable  
Erol Karadogan



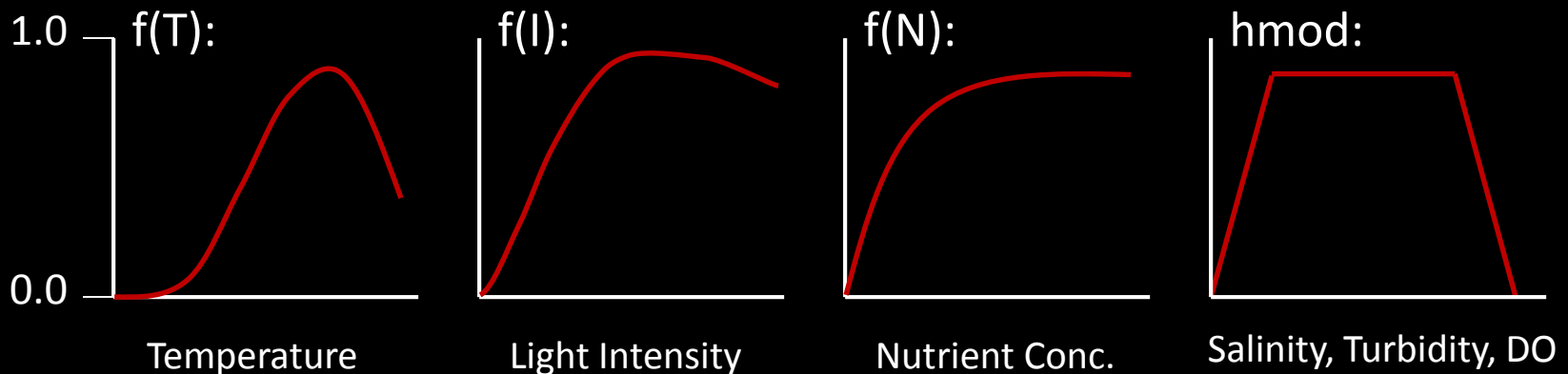
# Acknowledgements

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- LCA project for proposed medium diversion at Myrtle Grove
- Comment and review by agencies on PDT
  - CPRA, USACE, USFWS, NOAA, LDWF



# CASM

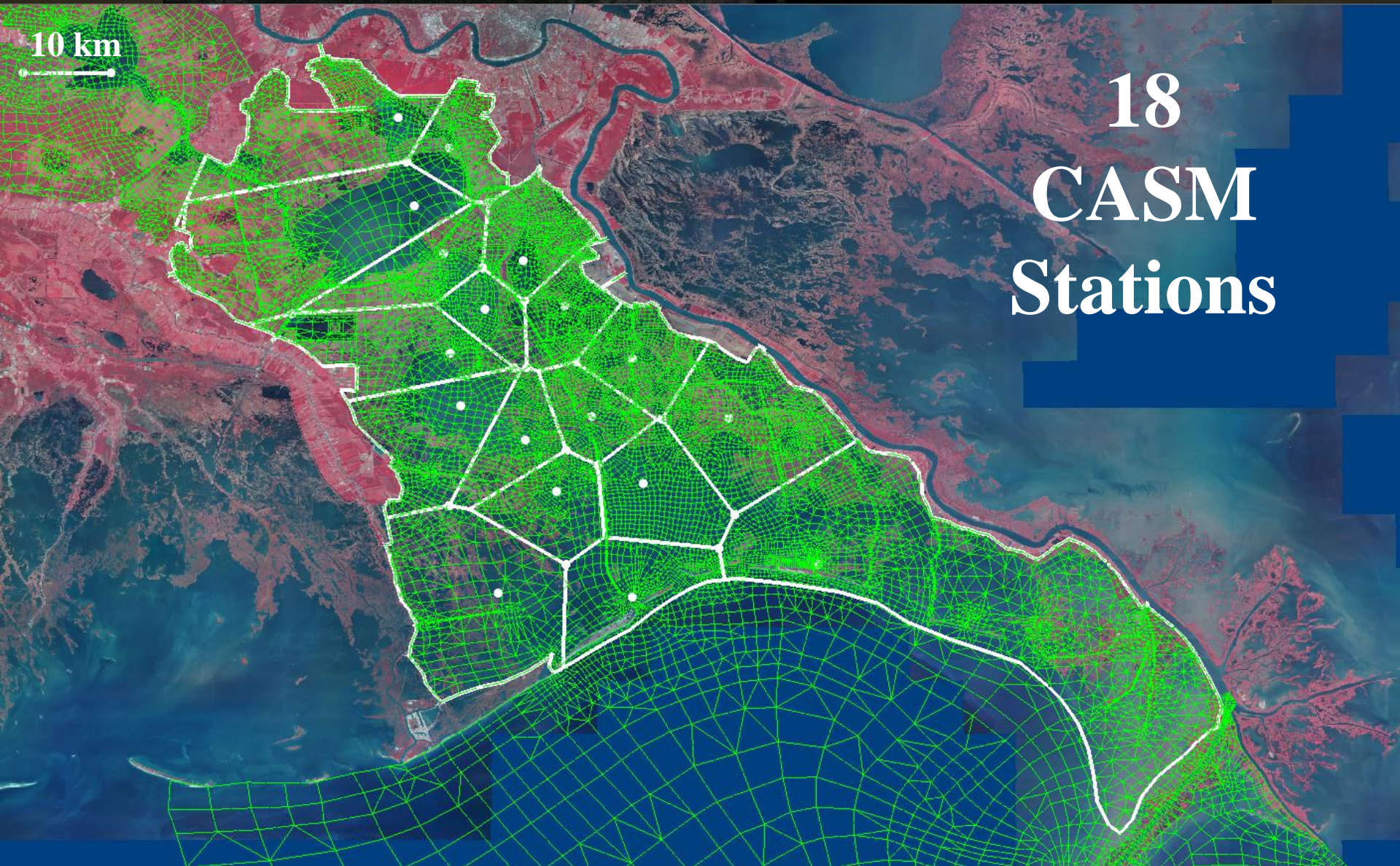
- Bioenergetics-based growth in an aquatic food web model
- Producers:  $dB_p/B_p dt = \text{Photosynthesis} - \text{Photorespiration} - \text{Dark Respiration} - \text{Sinking} - \text{Natural Mortality} - \text{Grazing}$
- Consumers:  $dB_c/B_c dt = \{\text{Consumption} - (\text{Egest} + \text{Excrete} + \text{SDA}) - \text{Respiration} - \text{Natural Mortality} - \text{Predation}\} * h_{mod}$
- Consumption dependent upon prey and predator biomasses

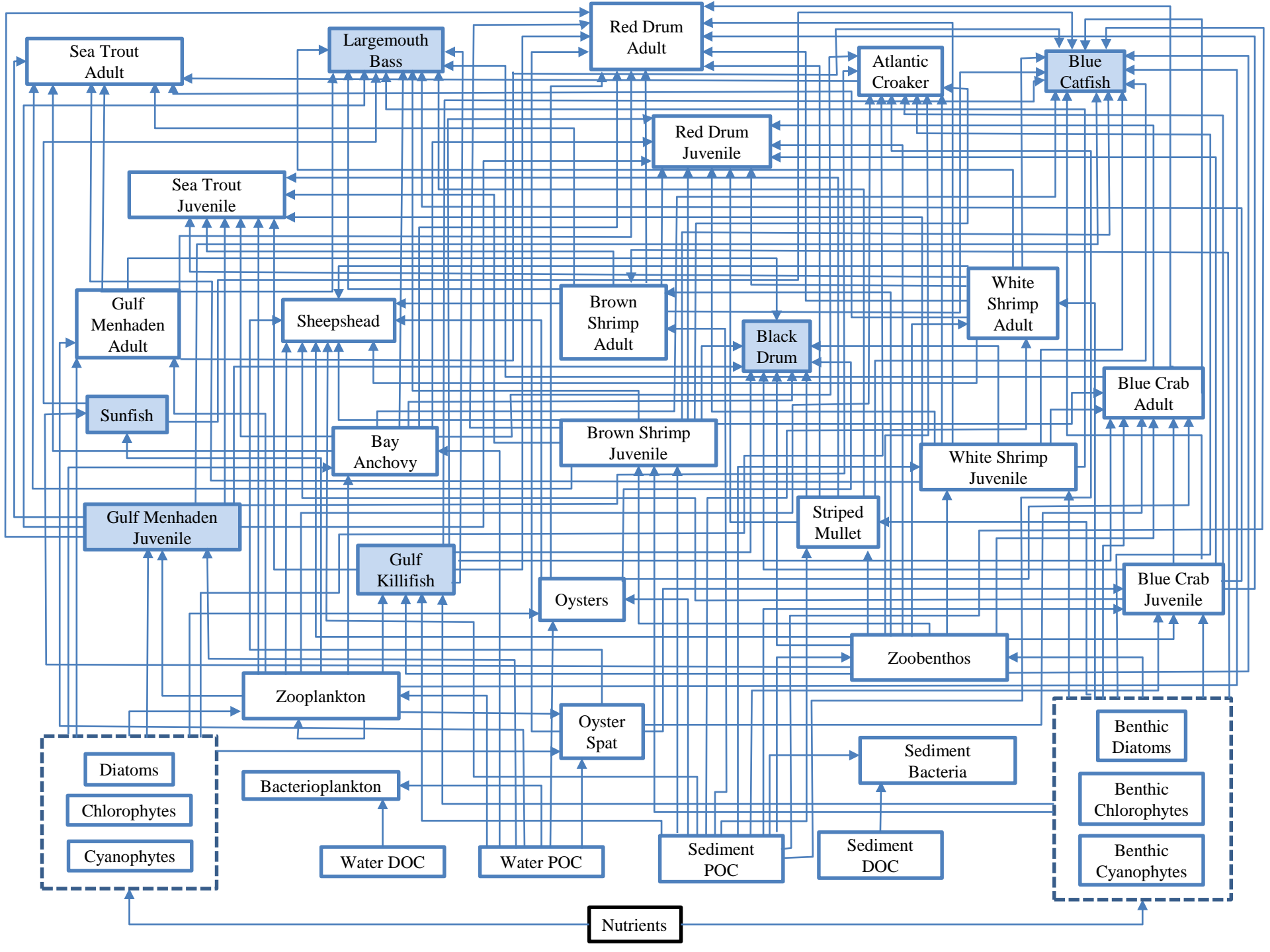


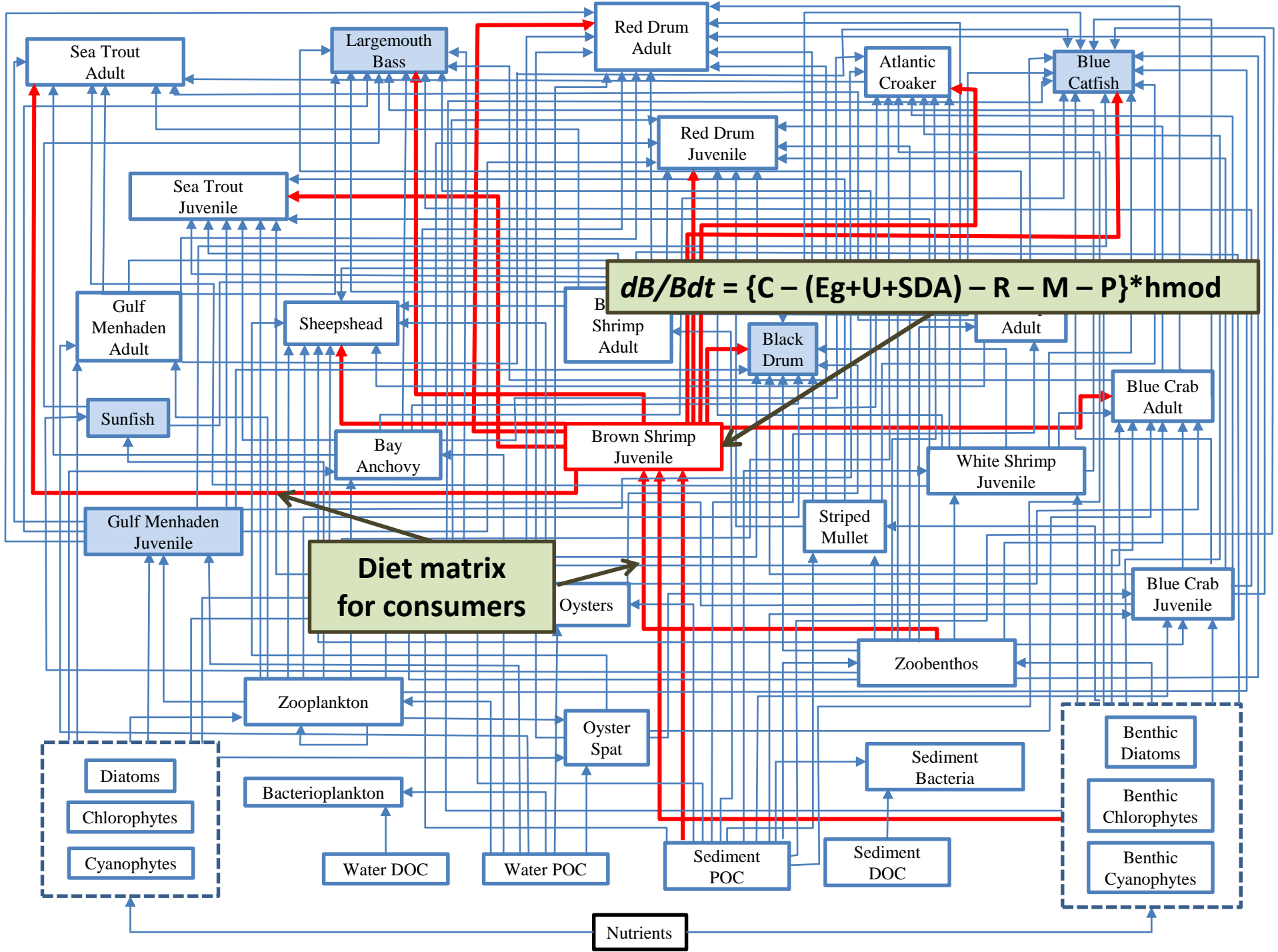
# CASM Approach for Barataria

- 30 species/functional groups in the food web
- 18 CASM food webs set up on the hydro model grid
- Daily time step simulated over single years
- CASM inputs are averaged daily values from field data and cell outputs from the hydro model
- Environmental inputs modify producer and consumer processes in food webs

# CASM Polygons on Hydrodynamic Grid





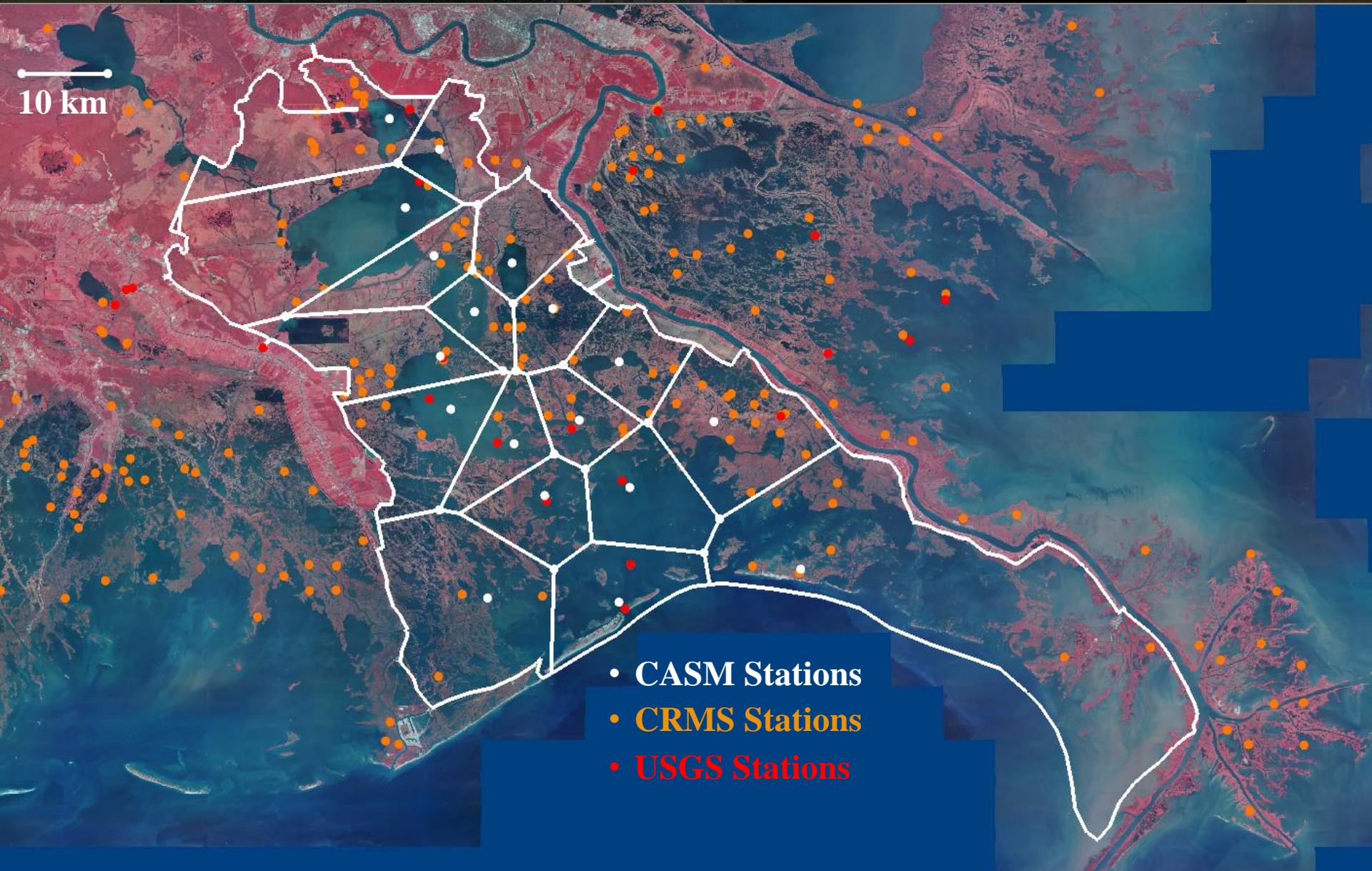


# Data Used for Model Development

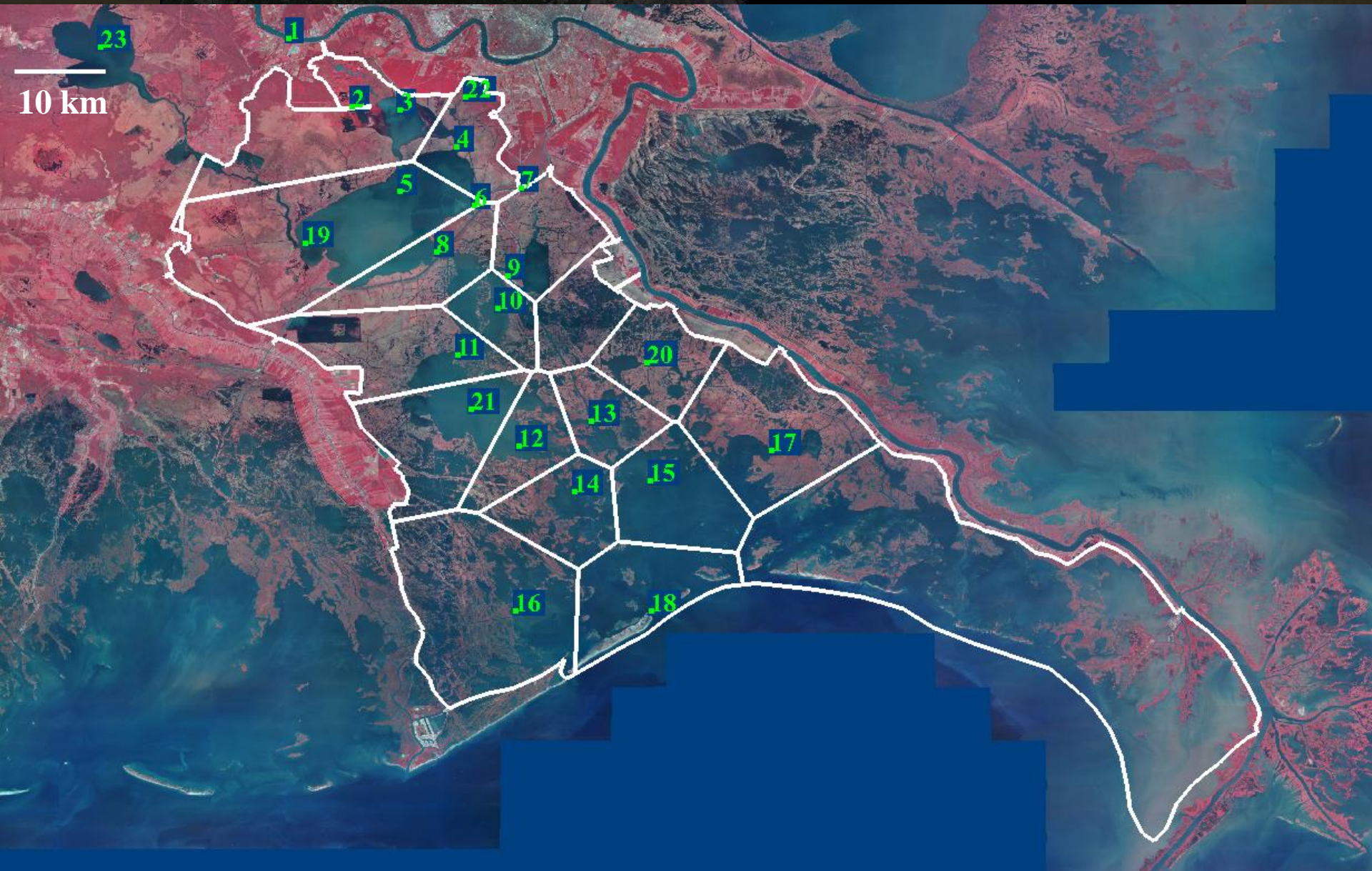
Monitoring Programs	Dates of Record	Sampling Frequency	Variables Measured or Estimated
National Solar Radiation Database New Orleans Airport	1960 - 2010	Hourly	Surface light intensity (PAR)
USACE Water Quality Sampling	1997 - 2008	Monthly	NO <sub>3</sub> , PO <sub>4</sub> , TIS, POC, SiO <sub>3</sub> , salinity, Chl concentration
Coast-wide Reference Monitoring System (CWPPRA)	2006 - present	Continuous	Temperature, salinity,
USGS Sampling	1998 - present	Continuous	Temperature, salinity
LDWF Fisheries-Independent monitoring	1967 - present	Monthly	Abundance , biomass, size of fish, invertebrates, oysters, habitat modifiers
Barataria Basin nekton sampling (Reed et al. 2007, NOAA)	2002, 2005, 2006	Spring and Fall	Nekton density, biomass, size in marsh, ponds



# Environmental Data: Salinity, Temperature, Elevation



# Environmental Data: USACE Water Quality

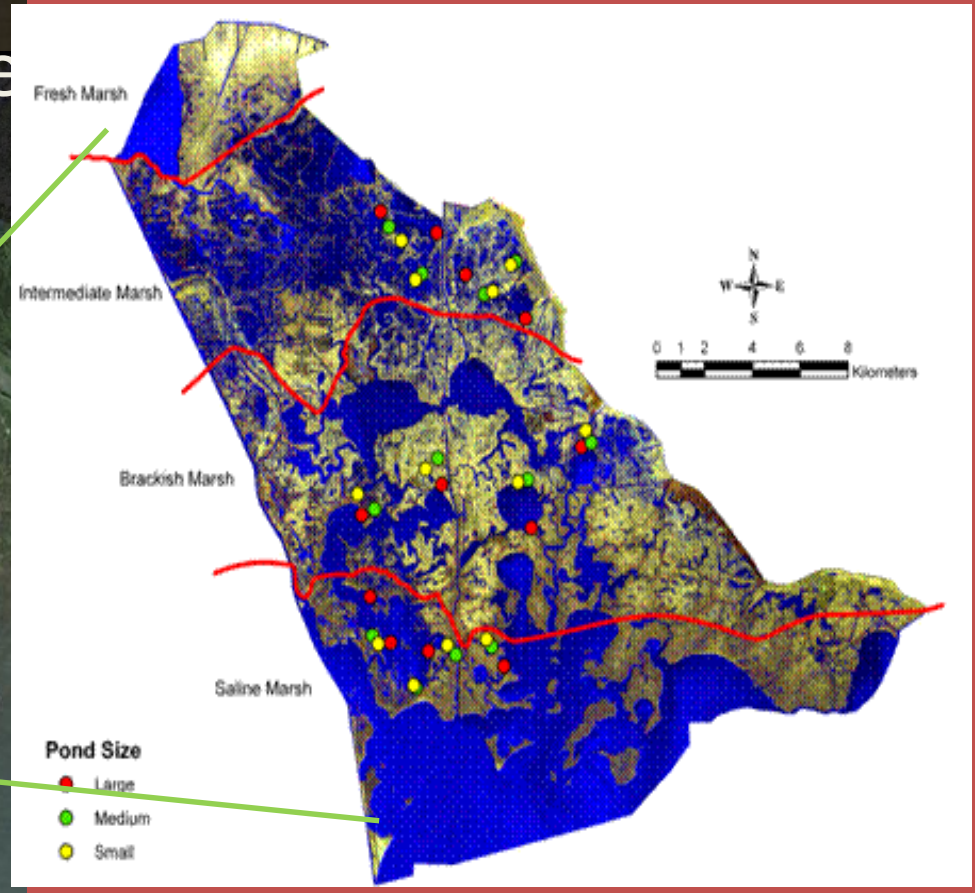
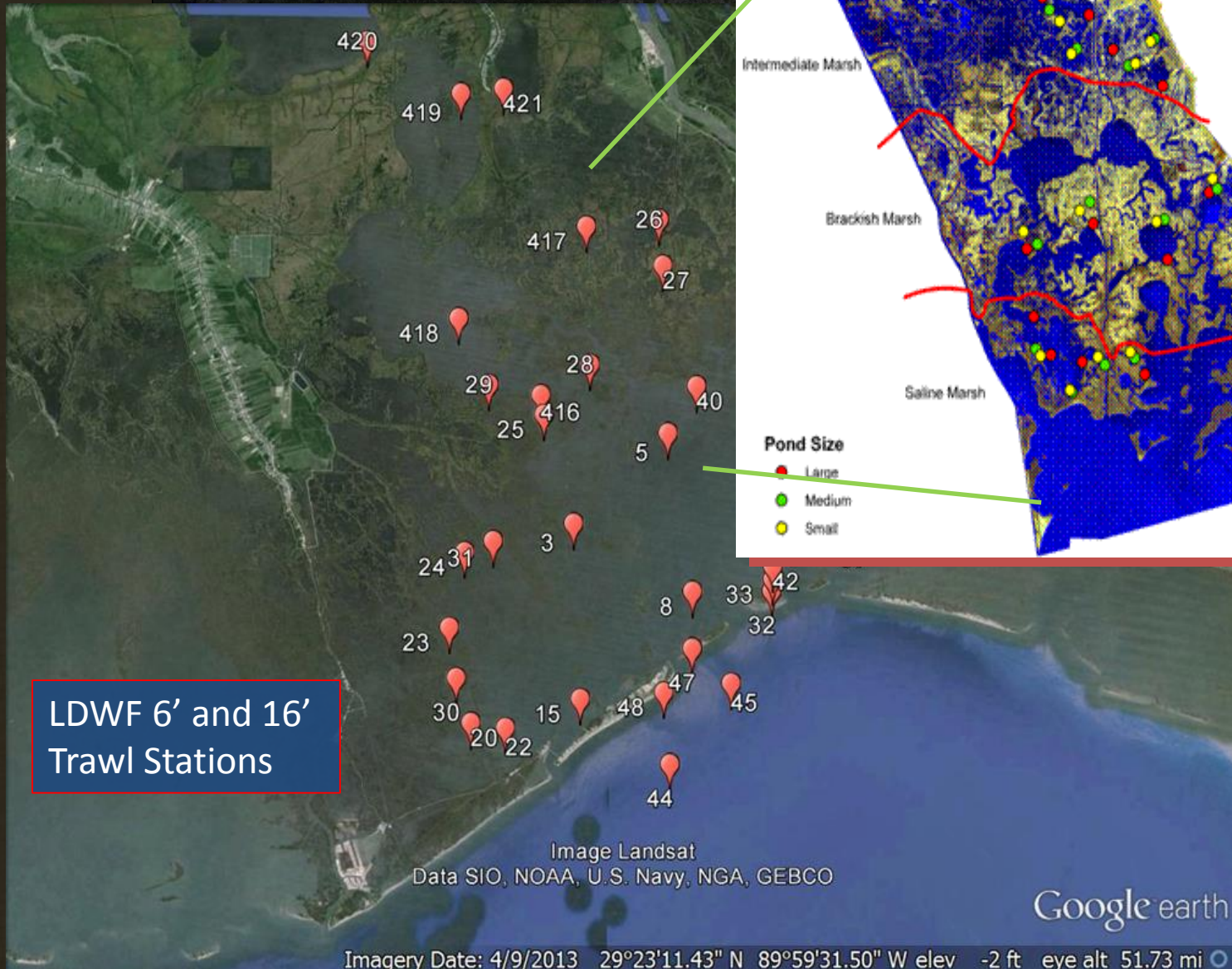


# Biological Data: Species Biomasses

- Mean monthly species biomass ( $\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ ) calculated from LDWF seines and trawls and NOAA 1- $\text{m}^2$  drop samplers
- Weight sample mean biomass by marsh and open water habitat in basin (Reed et al. 2007)
- January biomasses initialize the CASM
- Monthly (seasonal) biomasses used to calibrate the CASM

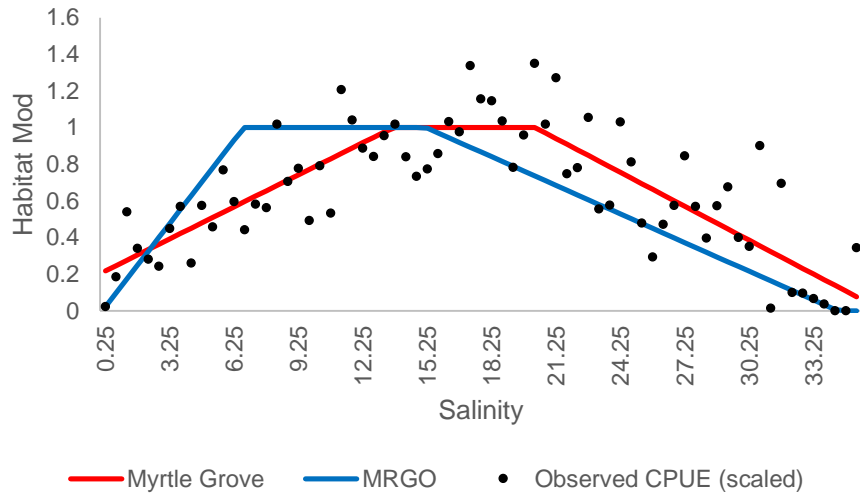


# Biological Data: Species

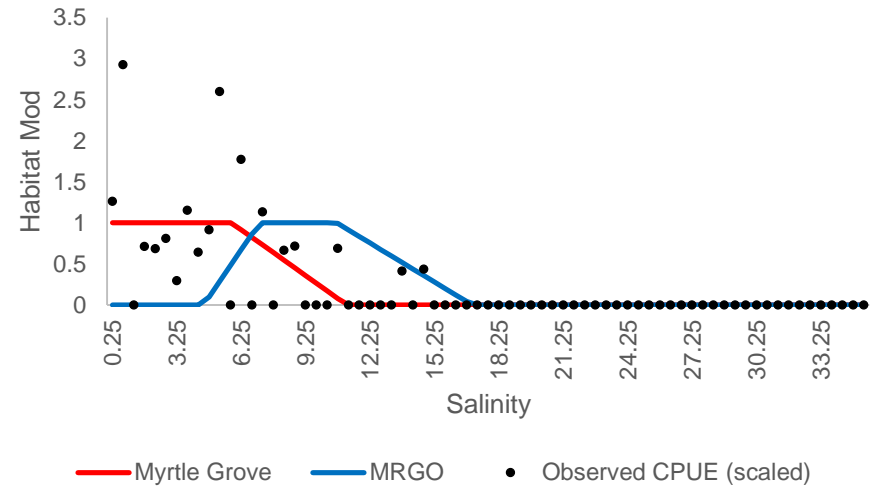


# Biological Data: Habitat Modifiers

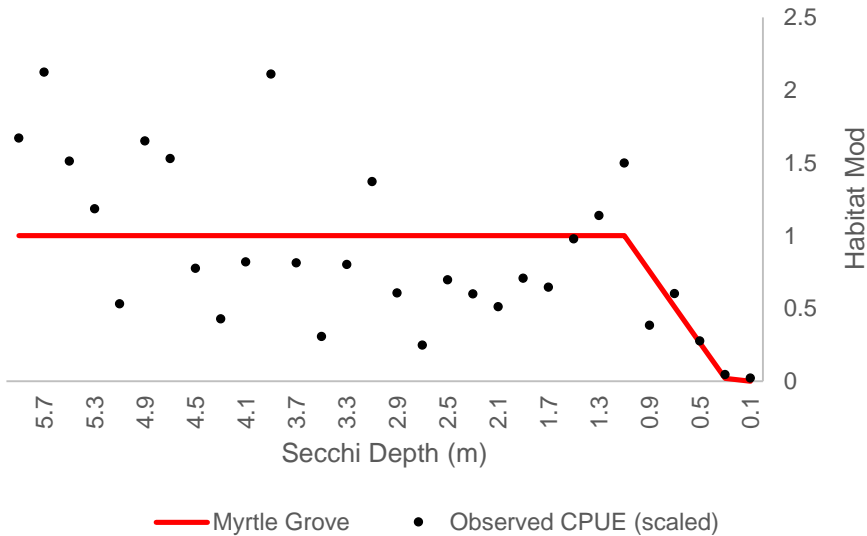
## Brown Shrimp - YOY



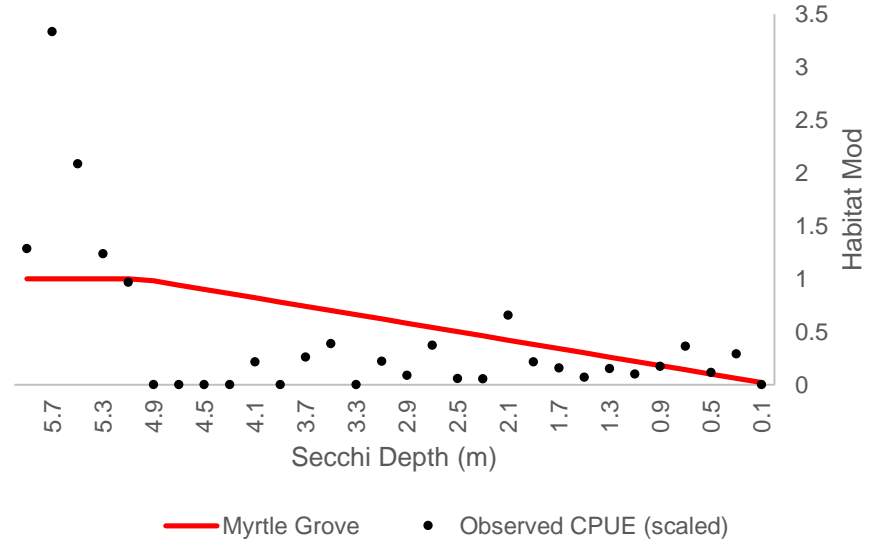
## Largemouth Bass



## Brown Shrimp - YOY



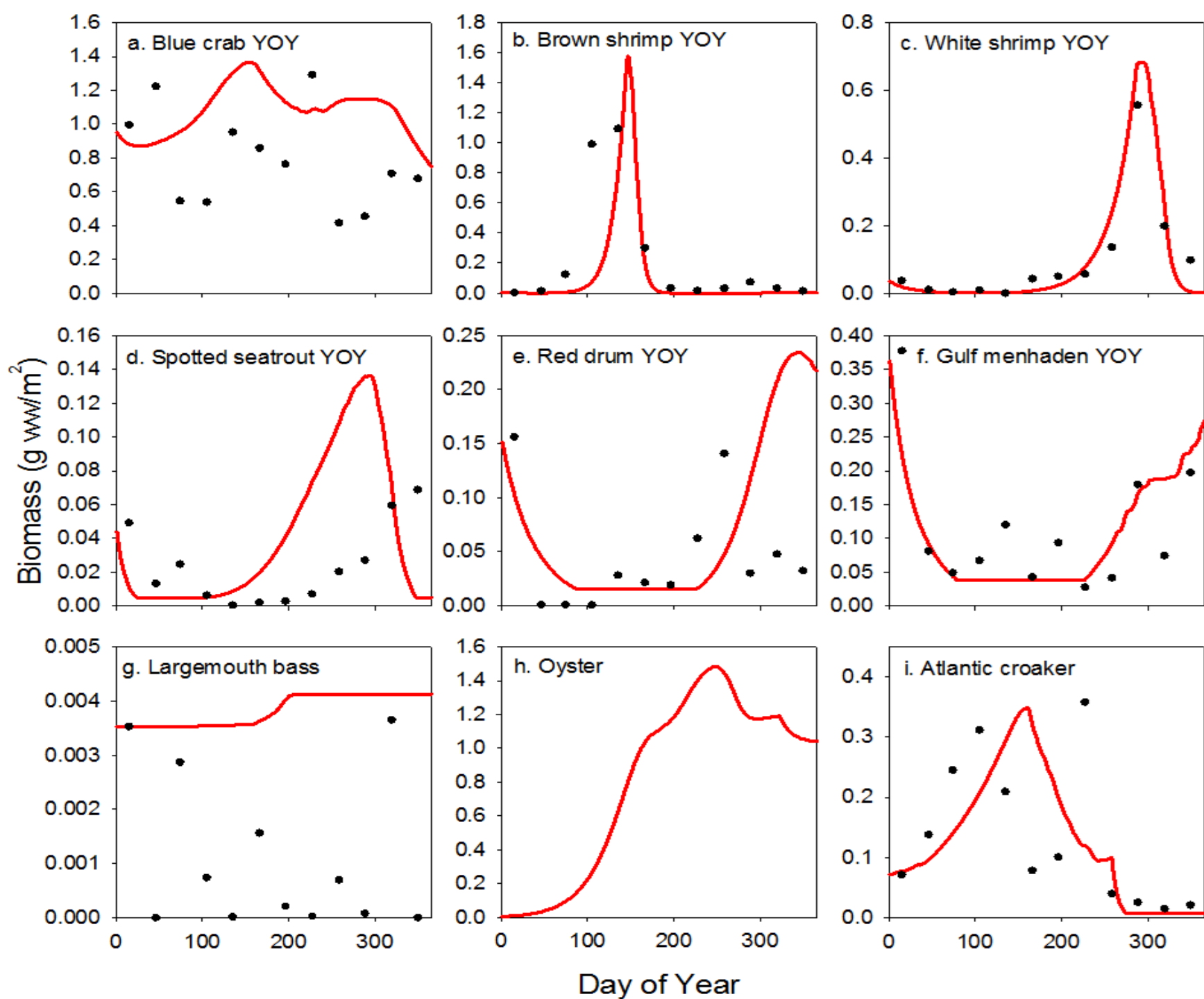
## Largemouth Bass

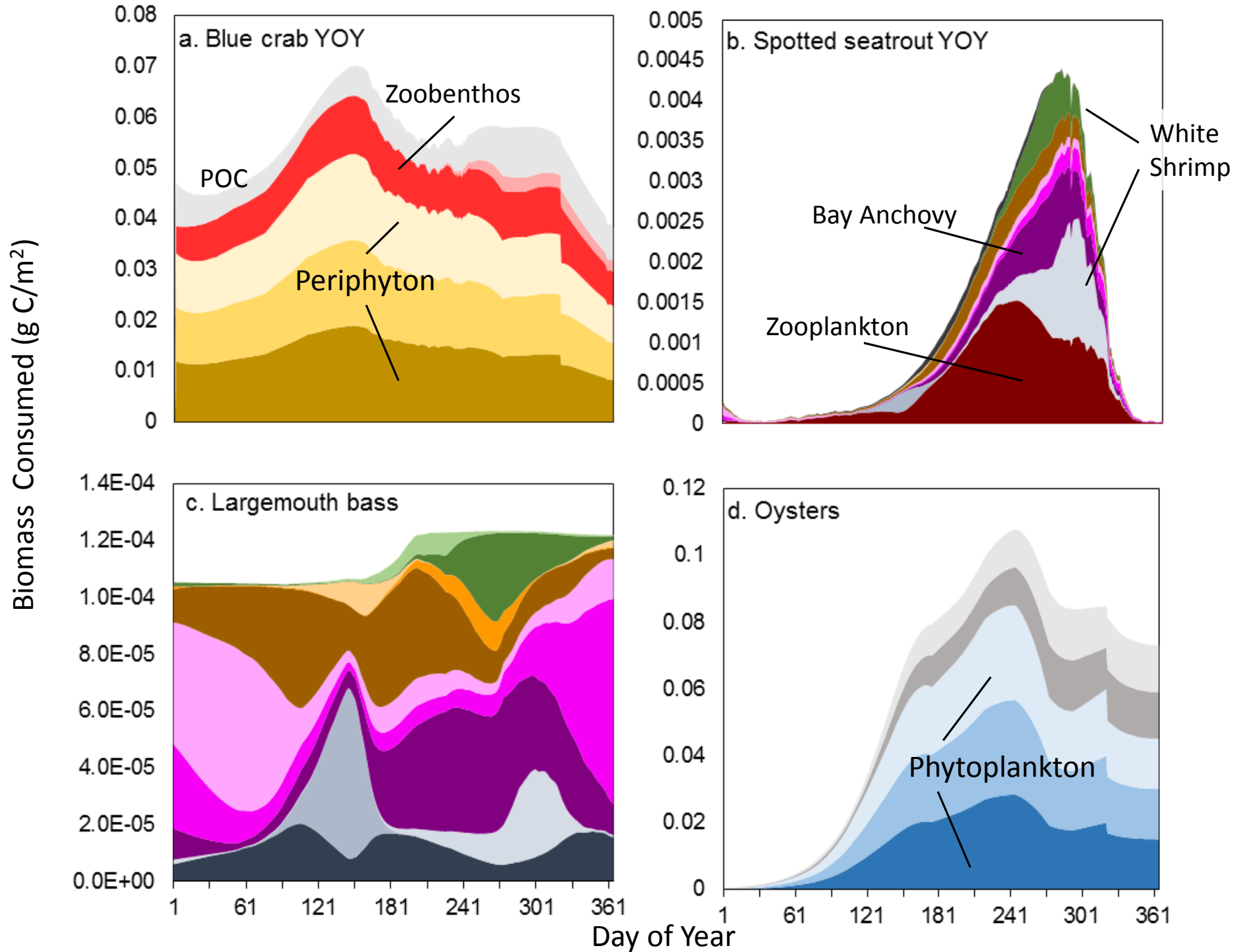


# Baseline CASM Results for Existing Conditions

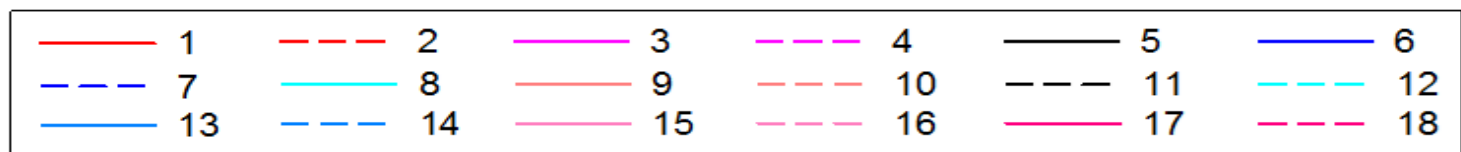
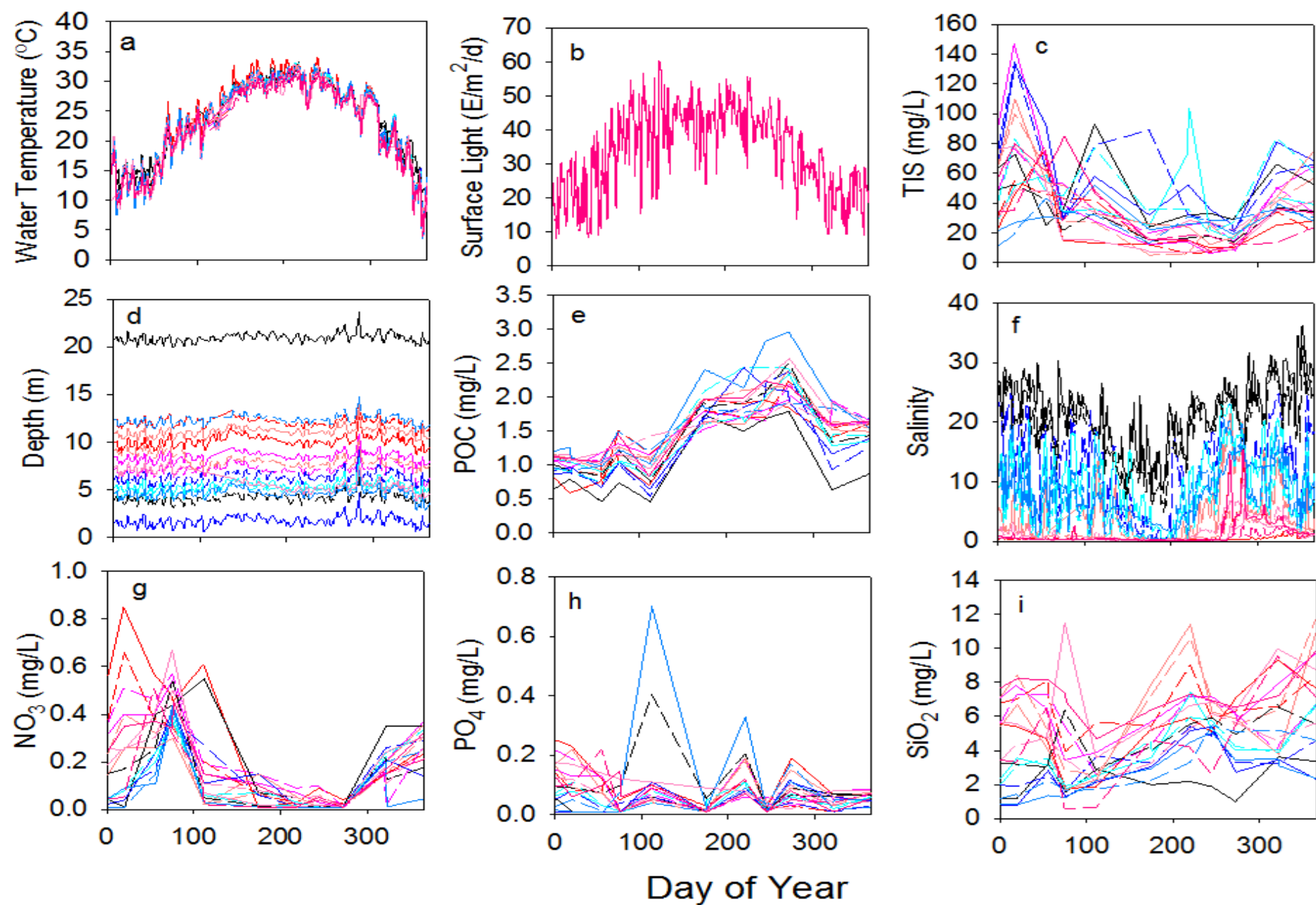
- 18 CASM Stations using environmental field data from 1999-2010 throughout basin
- Food web dynamics driven by temperature, light, nutrients, salinity
- Demonstrate seasonal biomass trends and distribution of species due to environmental gradients and shifting food web in estuary

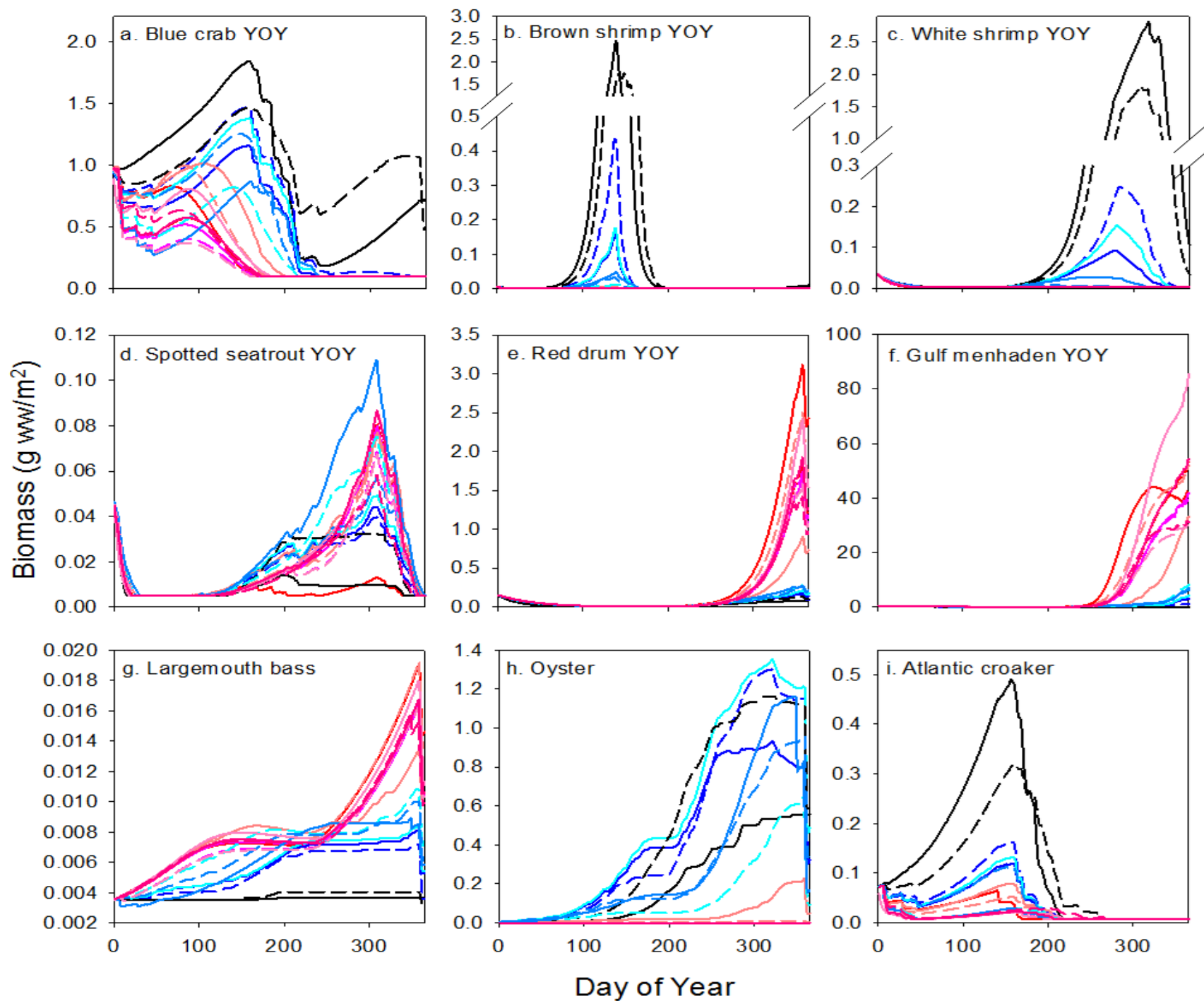








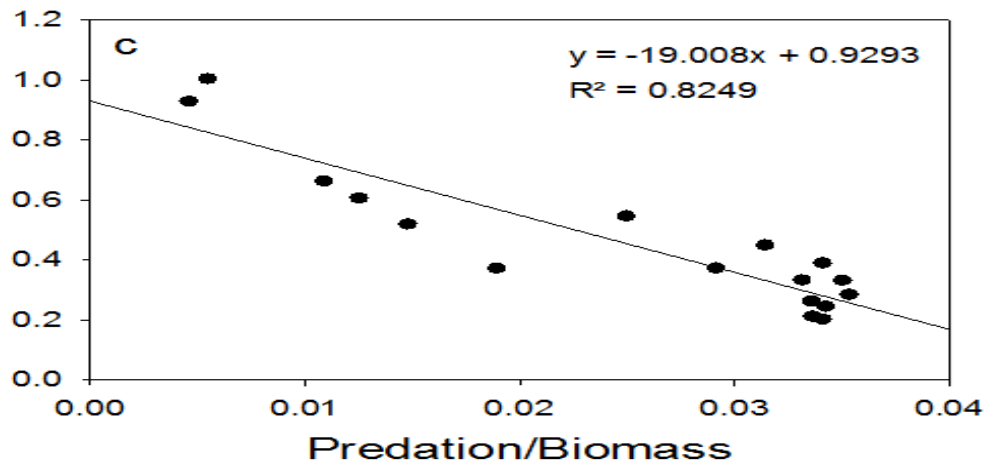
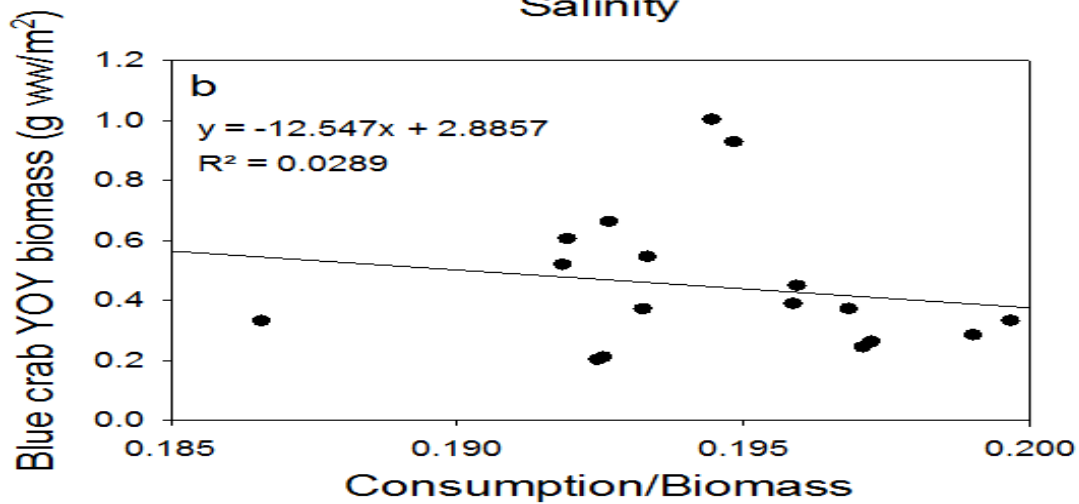
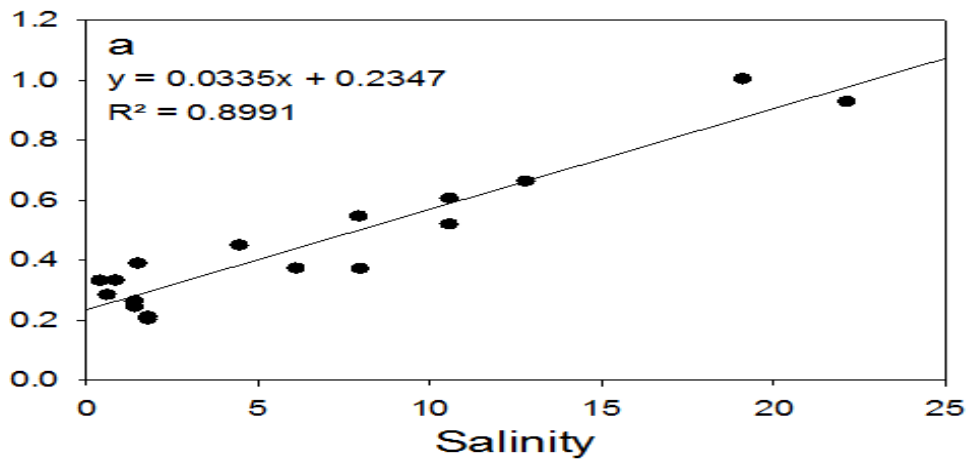




# Blue Crab YOY Biomass in June

mg C/m<sup>2</sup>





# Next Steps, Modifications, Applications

- Differences in species and life stage biomasses by structural habitat from LDWF and field studies
  - Minello, Rozas, Zimmerman; Kanouse et al. 2006; Clark et al. 2004; Jones et al. 2002; Chesney et al. 2000
- Differences in base prey biomasses due to habitat and water quality
  - Phytoplankton, benthic algae, zooplankton and zoobenthos
  - Dagg 1995; Rozas and Minello 2011; Frisk et al. 2011; Mendelssohn et al. 2012; Kimmerer et al. 2012
- Multiple years and regenerating populations
- CASM set up and initialization based on available data for model domain and post-auditing of model