Distribution and Demographics of Fossil Oysters on the Atlantic Continental Shelf

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BACKGROUND

Glaciation and Sea Level

- Glacial periods defined by increased ice extent
- Associated with low sea level
- As ice melts, sea level rises rapidly

SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI®

 End of last glacial maximum (15-110kya) resulted in rapid sea level rise (10+ mm yr⁻¹)^[1]



Evolutionary History of Oysters

- Oysters well preserved in fossil record (250+ mya)^[2,3]
- Lineages survived sea level rise and fall
- Shells store information, such as age and growth^[4]
 - Permits comparisons over geologic time

OBJECTIVES

- Describe fossil shell distribution in mid-Atlantic
- Identify when fossils were alive
- Describe demographics in shell assemblage



- Sept 5-9, 2021
- F/V ESS Pursuit
- 5-min tows at 66 stations
- Collected all fossil oyster shells







Collected samples for carbon dating Shallowest Deepest

RESULTS







- 859 Crassostrea virginica shells or fragments total
- 47 of 66 survey locations fossils present
- Depths ranged 27-64 m (90-210 ft)
- 1-196 (13 \pm 28 SD) shells or fragments per tow

- 295 intact shells
- 207 left and 88 right valves
- Sizes larger than modern oysters



Significant relationship between shell thickness and weight

- Significant relationship between length and shell thickness
 (F: 135.9, df: 1, 293, p < 0.001, Adj R²: 0.31)
- Thickness conserved, reliable proxy



• Shells date 8,800 to 11,400 BP (black)

Fossils throughout mid-Atlantic

(F: 356.3, df: 1, 293, p < 0.001, Adj R²: 0.55)

• Similar to previous accounts (blue)^[5,6]

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Fossil *C. virginica* assemblages contain a wealth of information
 - Determine ages for all specimens
 - Estimate age-length or age-thickness relationship
 - Estimate reef accretion rates
 - Estimate carbonate production rates
- Compare to modern day populations

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