

BMPs for Nutrient Reduction

Updates from the Expert Panel and Modeling based on real world data

Suzanne Bricker, NOAA

Matt Parker, University of Maryland Extension



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Expert Panel

- Nutrient reduction effectiveness from aquaculture oyster tissue approved by Chesapeake Bay Program in Dec 2016.
- Panel continues to examine nutrient reduction effectiveness for aquaculture oyster shell, enhanced denitrification, and restoration practices



Chesapeake Bay Program Approved Harvested Oyster Tissue for Nutrient BMP Credits



- Derived from oyster growth data from Chesapeake Bay locations.
- Determined five size class ranges based on shell height.

BMP Name	Lbs N Reduced/ million Oysters Harvested	Lbs P Reduced/ million Oysters Harvested
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 2.25 Inch	110	22
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 3.0 Inch	198	22
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 4.0 Inch	331	44
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 5.0 Inch	485	44
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture ≥ 5.5 Inch	683	66
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 2.25 Inch	132	22
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 3.0 Inch	287	22
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 4.0 Inch	573	66
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 5.0 Inch	970	110
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture ≥ 5.5 Inch	1,477	154

- Chesapeake - Harvested tissue now used to fulfil required nutrient reductions.
- Mashpee MA oysters used for nutrient reduction (Mashpee CCMP, 2015)



What is the value of the nutrient removal service? How do we estimate that?



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Estimated as an avoided or replacement cost using costs of alternative nutrient management measures as estimate of value

	\$/kg N removed
Waste Water Treatment Plant*	\$32-99
Ag BMP	\$13
Urban BMP	\$350
Va Nutrient Credit Exch. Assoc. 2018 Sales Price	\$8.33

*range based on three effluent levels – 8, 5, 3 mg N/L
values from Bricker et al. 2017

<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Portals/0/DEQ/Water/PollutionDischargeElimination/2017%20Exchange%20Annual%20Compliance%20Plan%20Update.pdf?ver=2017-10-26-153954-917>



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Range of \$ values possible

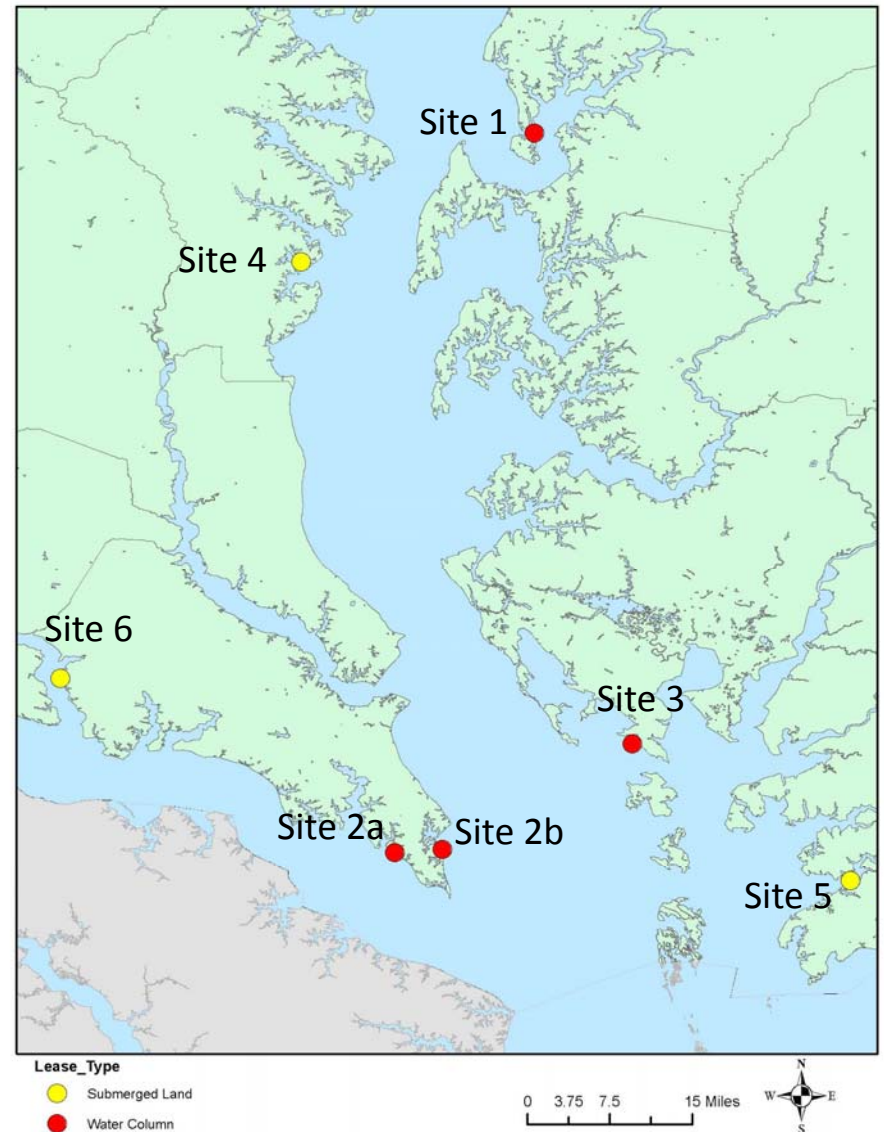
BMP Name	Lbs N Reduced/ million Oysters Harvested	Value Based on WWTP		Value Based on Ag BMP	Value Based on Urban BMP	Va Nutrient Credit Exchange Assoc. 2018 N Sales Price*
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 2.25 Inch	110	\$ 1,597	\$ 4,940	\$ 649	\$ 17,463	\$ 416
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 3.0 Inch	198	\$ 2,874	\$ 8,891	\$ 1,168	\$ 31,434	\$ 748
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 4.0 Inch	331	\$ 4,804	\$ 14,864	\$ 1,952	\$ 52,549	\$ 1,251
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture 5.0 Inch	485	\$ 7,040	\$ 21,779	\$ 2,860	\$ 76,997	\$ 1,833
Diploid Oyster Aquaculture ≥ 5.5 Inch	683	\$ 9,914	\$ 30,671	\$ 4,027	\$ 108,431	\$ 2,581
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 2.25 Inch	132	\$ 1,916	\$ 5,928	\$ 778	\$ 20,956	\$ 499
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 3.0 Inch	287	\$ 4,166	\$ 12,888	\$ 1,692	\$ 45,563	\$ 1,085
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 4.0 Inch	573	\$ 8,317	\$ 25,731	\$ 3,379	\$ 90,968	\$ 2,165
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture 5.0 Inch	970	\$ 14,079	\$ 43,558	\$ 5,720	\$ 153,994	\$ 3,666
Triploid Oyster Aquaculture ≥ 5.5 Inch	1477	\$ 21,439	\$ 66,326	\$ 8,709	\$ 234,484	\$ 5,581

* <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Portals/0/DEQ/Water/PollutionDischargeElimination/2017%20Exchange%20Annual%20Compliance%20Plan%20Update.pdf?ver=2017-10-26-153954-917>



Field work and FARM Model Estimate of Nutrient Reduction

- Collected water and oyster samples May 2016 -Nov 2017
- Input data into FARM Model
- Estimate nutrient reduction due to oyster feeding
- Includes tissue and shell



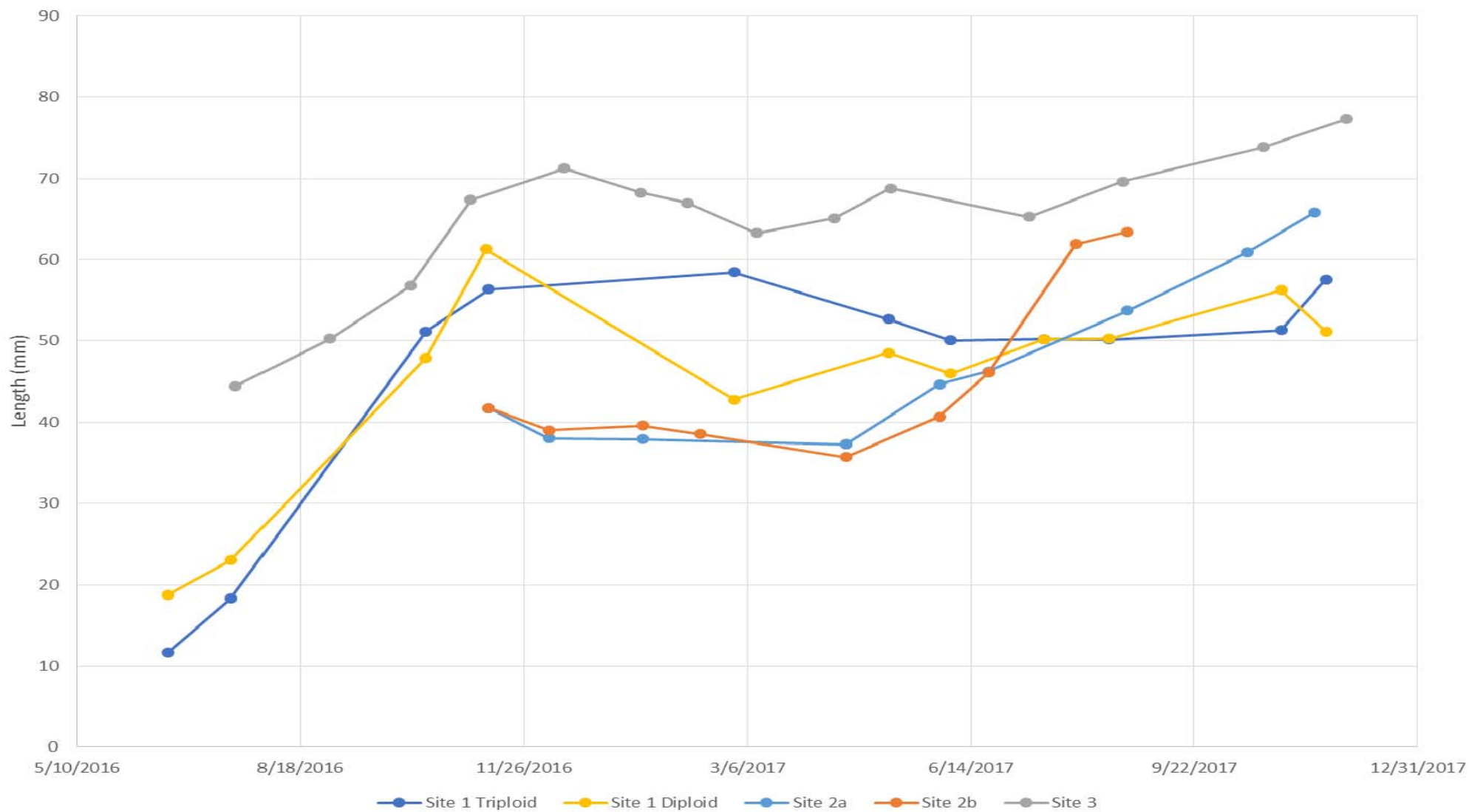


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Oyster Measurements

- Fresh weight
- Wet tissue weight
- Wet shell weight
- Volume of liquid in oyster
- Dry tissue weight
- Dry shell weight

Mean Length Over Time



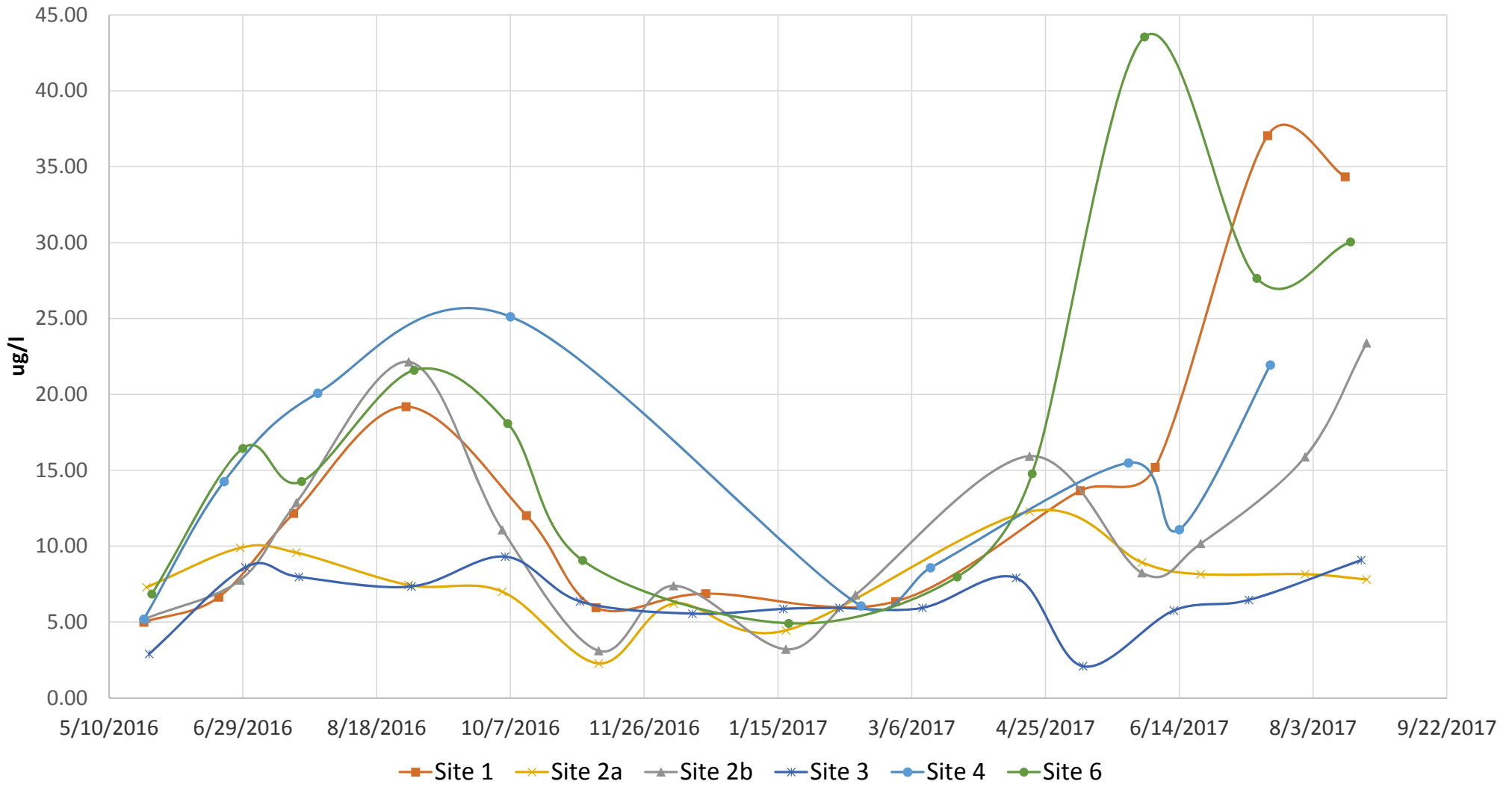


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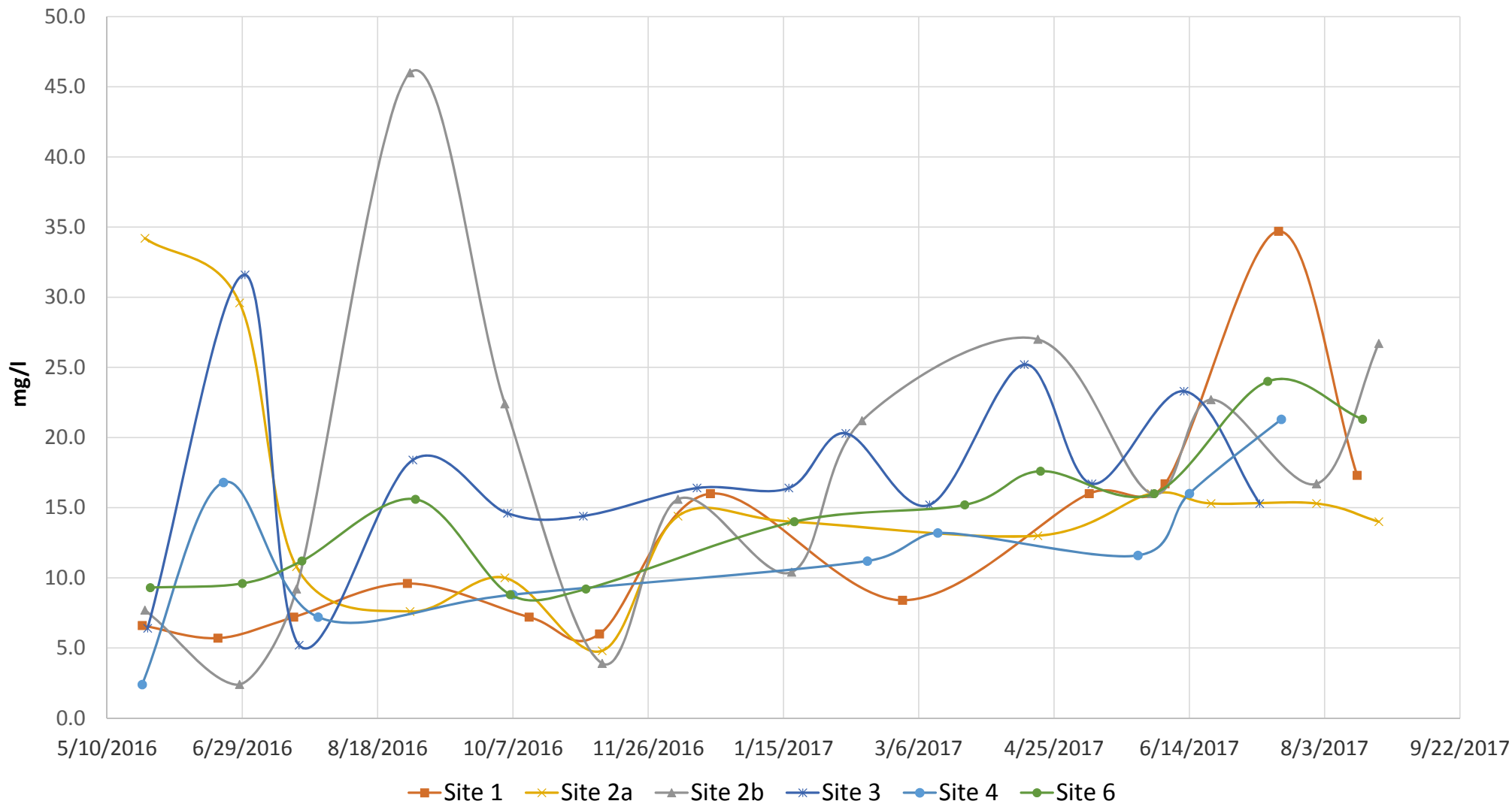
Water Parameters Measured

- Lat/Long
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Salinity
- Chlorophyll
- Total Suspended Solids
- Total Volatile Solids
- Ammonia
- Nitrate/Nitrite

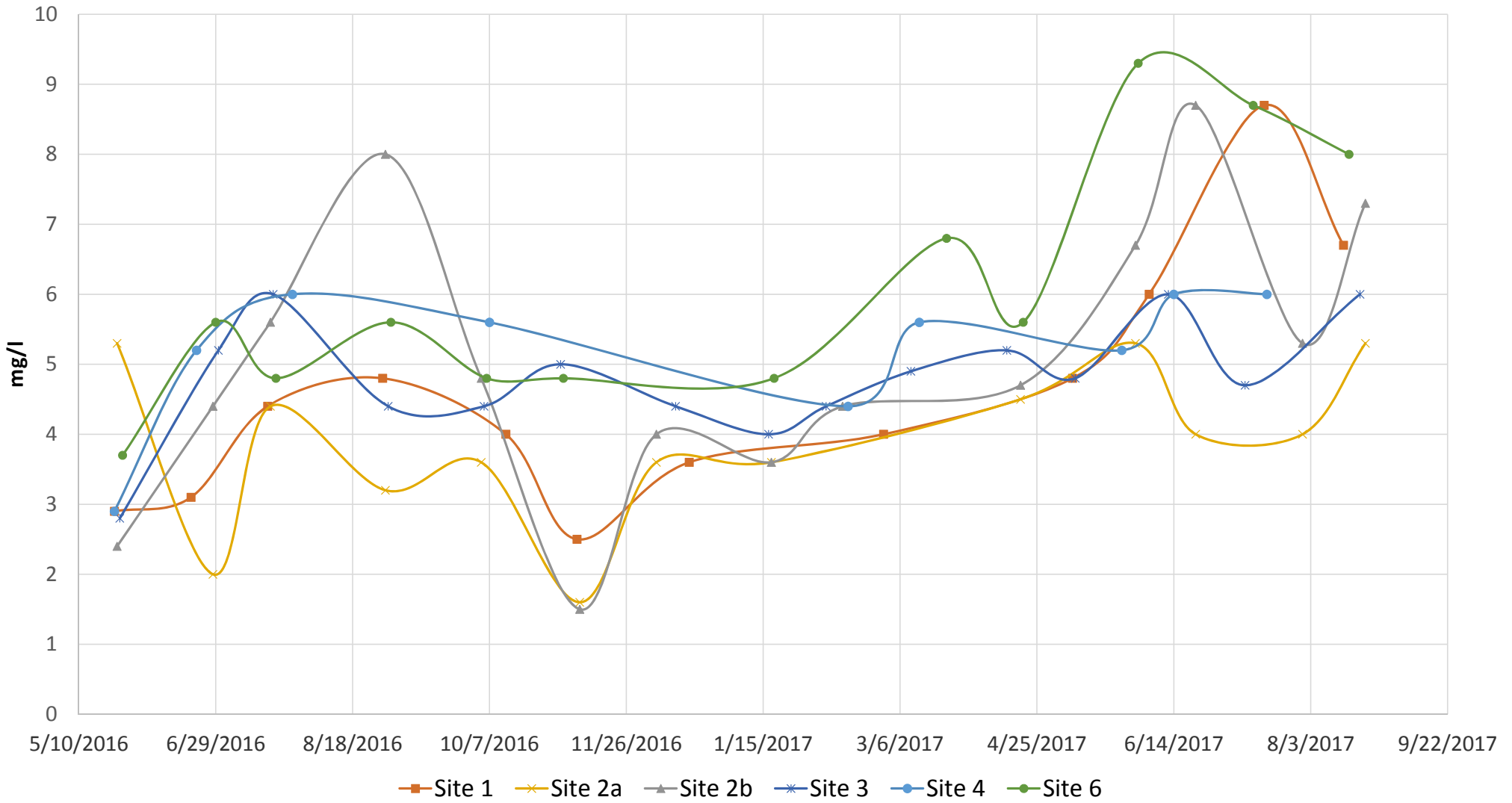
Total Chlorophyll



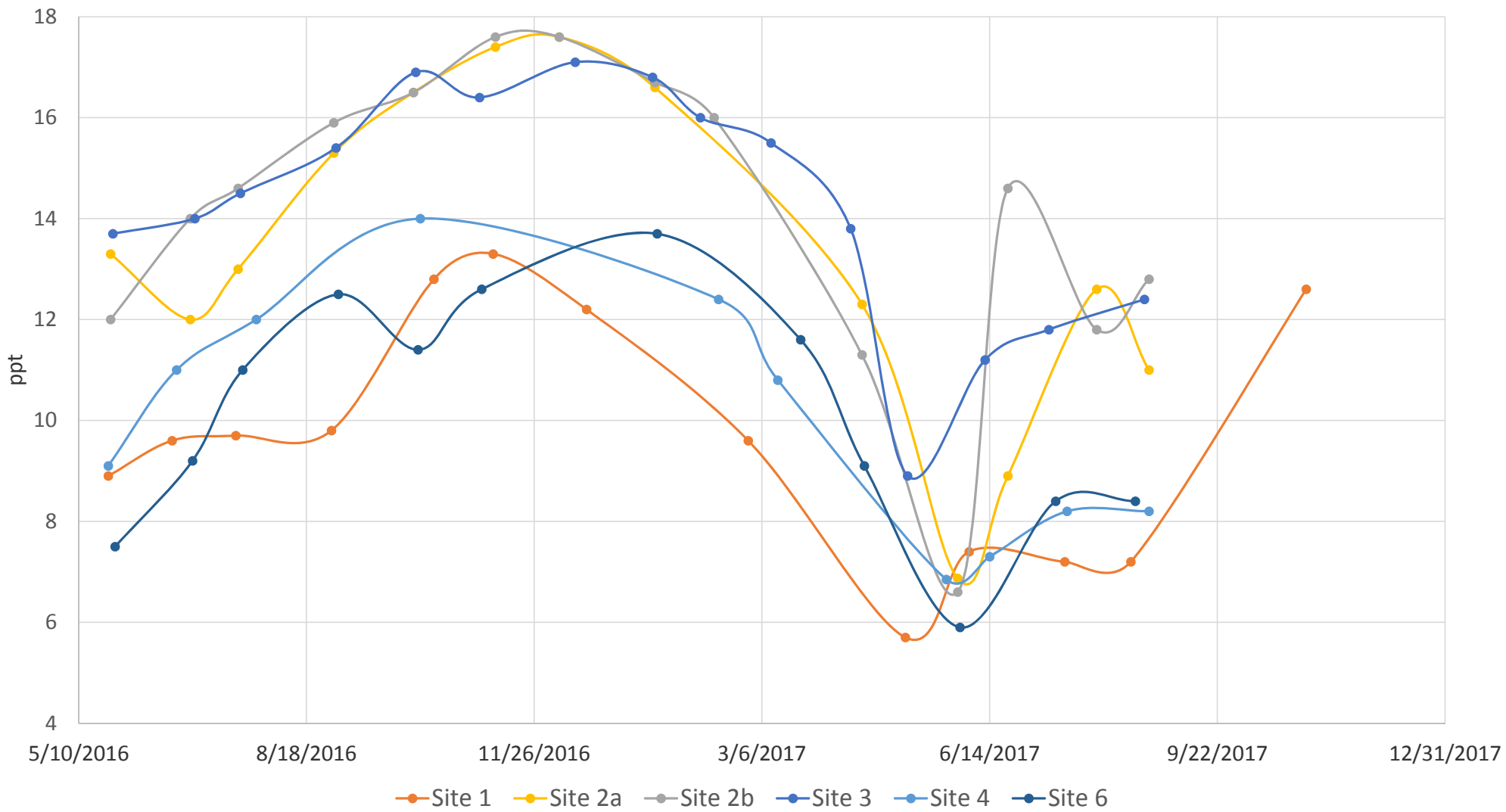
Total Suspended Solids



Total Volatile Solids



Salinity

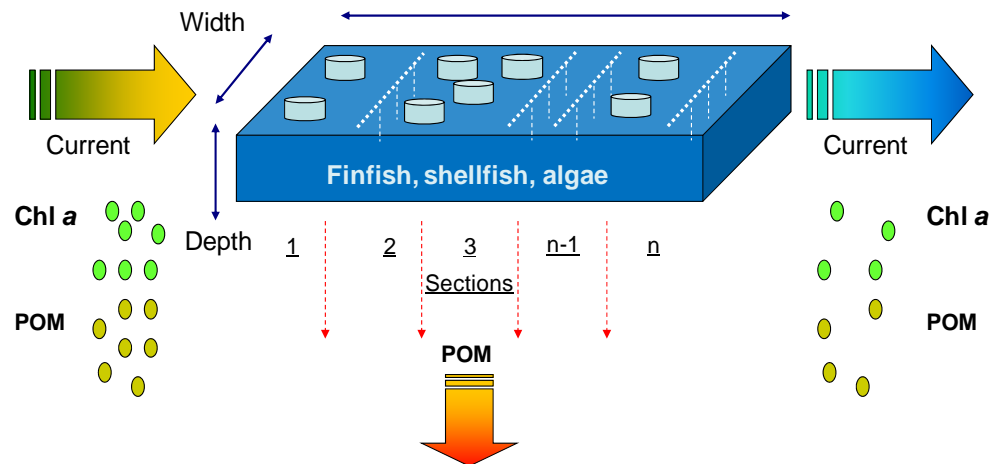


Farm Aquaculture Resource Management (FARM) Model

A local-scale carrying capacity and environmental effects model.

Accounts for food conditions, shellfish eco-physiological characteristics, and farming practices.

Estimates production potential, farm optimization (configuration, stocking density), environmental effects (i.e. nitrogen removal).



(Ferreira et al., 2007; Bricker et al., 2017)



FARM model results for MD Chesapeake Bay farms Nitrogen removal (as tissue and shell from 3 inch oyster)



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Location	Culture Type	N removed (kg/acre/yr)	Total N removed (kg/yr)
Site 1	bottom cage triploid	64	314
Site 2b	floating cage triploid	56	1215
Site 4	bottom culture	531	2124
Site 6	bottom culture	301	2107



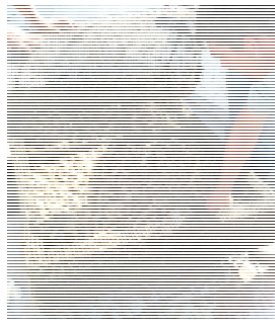


Expert BMP Panel results for MD Chesapeake Bay farms Annual nitrogen removal (as tissue) for 3 inch oyster using FARM Model Production Estimate



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Location	Culture Type	N removed (kg/acre/yr)	Total N removed (kg/acre/yr)
Site 1	bottom cage tripliod	48	238
Site 2b	floating cage tripliod	45	985
Site 4	bottom culture	62	248
Site 6	bottom culture	88	616





Nutrient Reduction Comparison: FARM Model and Expert BMP Panel



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Location	Culture Type	Farm Model Estimate of Nitrogen Removal (kg/yr)	BMP Estimate of Nitrogen Removal (kg/yr)
Site 1	bottom cage triploid	314	238
Site 2b	floating cage triploid	1215	985
Site 4	bottom culture	2124	248
Site 6	bottom culture	2107	616





Comparison of Potential Revenue for Nutrient Reduction: Farm Model and Expert BMP Panel



Potential Revenue based on avoided costs for select farms					
BMP Method		3 inch Triploid Oysters		3 inch Diploid Oysters	
		Site 1	Site 2b	Site 4	Site 6
Farm Model Estimate	WWTP Minimum	\$ 10,035	\$ 38,886	\$ 67,968	\$ 67,424
	WWTP Maximum	\$ 31,046	\$ 120,305	\$ 210,276	\$ 208,593
	Ag BMP	\$ 4,077	\$ 15,798	\$ 27,612	\$ 27,391
	Urban BMP	\$ 109,760	\$ 425,320	\$ 743,400	\$ 737,450
	VNCEA 2018	\$ 2,613	\$ 10,124	\$ 17,695	\$ 17,554
BMP Estimate	WWTP Minimum	\$ 3,448	\$ 14,304	\$ 3,592	\$ 8,937
	WWTP Maximum	\$ 10,668	\$ 44,252	\$ 11,114	\$ 27,650
	Ag BMP	\$ 1,401	\$ 5,811	\$ 1,459	\$ 3,631
	Urban BMP	\$ 37,716	\$ 156,445	\$ 39,292	\$ 97,752
	VNCEA 2018	\$ 898	\$ 3,724	\$ 935	\$ 2,327



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Conclusions

- Depending on a sales price, there could be potential revenue for oyster farms for nutrient reductions.
 - Dependent on changes in policy to allow for compensation
 - Dependent on type of compensation
- FARM Model is a useful tool, but needs continued refinement for Chesapeake Bay.



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Next steps

- Continue to refine model for Chesapeake Bay
- Evaluate what it would take to compensate farms for nutrient reductions (complete in 2018)
- Economic Evaluation of MD Oyster Industry (complete in 2018)
- BMP Expert Panel to continue to review science for additional BMP's
 - Shell, denitrification, etc



Questions



Matt Parker
Aquaculture Business Specialist
University of Maryland Extension
Prince George's County Office
6707 Groveton Drive
Clinton, MD 20735
mparke11@umd.edu
301-868-8780 ext 428
(301) 599-6714 (fax)
<http://extension.umd.edu/aquaculture>

Dr. Suzanne B. Bricker
Manager, NOAA's National Estuarine
Eutrophication Assessment
National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
1305 East West Highway, Floor 9
Silver Spring, MD 20910
240-533-0347
suzanne.bricker@noaa.gov