Mussel decline and recovery potential in Kenepuru Sound

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with over 30 mussels

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Introduction

- Mussels perform vital ecosystem services including water filtration, habitat creation, and denitrification and generate over \$300 million through New Zealand aquaculture
- Mussels globally have seen substantial declines from overharvesting, habitat loss, and
- In NZ. Kenepuru Sound was historically an area of dense intertidal mussel beds
- · These beds are locally reported to be depleted, leading to calls for restoration
- · However, no surveys of these beds have been conducted since the late 1960's, so current green-lipped mussel populations are unknown
- To inform future restoration efforts, we first need clear data on current and historic populations and factors behind population changes over time



Each dot represents an area with over 30 mussels/m² in 1969, compare this with current levels in poster centre!

Methods

- Surveyed 55 km of shoreline or almost the entire Kenepuru
- Recorded green-lipped mussel abundances, densities, and lenaths
- · Mapped mussel distributions for comparison to historic surveys
- Interviewed 9 long-term local residents (50+ years in the area)
 - Asked questions about historical mussels, population declines, and factors behind declines or recoveries.



Resurvey Results

- Resurveys recorded 88,000 mussels
- Mussels were throughout Kenepuru, but in very low densities, with an average of between one and two mussels/m2
- Only two sections reached 30 mussels/m2, common in the 1960s, and nowhere currently approaches the historical highs of 70/m²
- Mussels also no longer reach maximum historical sizes
- Very few mussels under 30 mm were found, unlike in historial surveys, indicating problems with natural recruitment

sel lengths in historic and current surveys Year of Survey Mussel Length (cm)

Current mussels are 45 mm smaller than historic mussels, but also missing juveniles!

Interview Results

• Residents confirmed widespread and dense historical mussel populations



'Used to be a line of mussels 'round the shoreline... 2-3 metres wide"

· Participants also unanimously indicated handpicking in the 1970's as the cause of steep population declines

The concentration of the pickers... they'd take every mussel"

· Residents were more split on why mussels have not recovered since handpicking stopped in the mid 1980's.













Loss of reef structures

Conclusions

- Intertidal green-lipped mussels were once widespread
- Commercial handpicking in the 1970's and 1980's decimated their populations
- · Populations have not rebounded and current populations are low, scattered, small, and showing no signs of recovery
- Multiple factors are behind lack of recovery
- Future research will focus on narrowing down which factors are preventing natural recovery and how restoration efforts can best overcome barriers to success



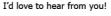
Acknowlegments

- I'd like to thank Andrew Jeffs, Jenny Hillman, Sean Handley, Emilee Benjamin, and Cornelius Prinsloo for their support
- · I also thank the wonderful Kenepuru community members who shared their homes and insights with me.
- · Funding for the project was provided by the University of Auckland and ethics approval was received under reference number UAHPEC2564

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suggested

ecovery barriers



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