

# Conserving Shellfish Reefs:

A Systematic Review Reveals the Need to Broaden Research Efforts

Trevyn Toone, Rebecca Hunter, Emilee Benjamin, Sean Handley, Jenny Hillman, Andrew Jeffs



## Introduction

- Shellfish like oysters and mussels can build complex reefs that filter water, create habitats, and stabalize the seafloor (Coen et al. 2007; Grabowski et al. 2012).
- Shellfish reefs have globally severely declined in recent history (Beck et al. 2009).
- Restoration projects and conservation initiatives are working to address these losses and rely on scientific research (Fitzsimons et al. 2020).
- However, this research is often scattered, difficult to access, or not relevant to the interested group.
- If the existing research is too heavily focused on a small subset of topics then it will not be as effective in addressing the wide range of conservation and restoration issues facing shellfish reefs (McKinnon et al. 2015).
- We compiled and analyzed the existing base of research on shellfish reef conservation to build a database for practitioners and highlight potentially problematic patterns in the extent of current research.



## **Methods**

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Search string

Databases of peer-

reviewed papers

- A comprehensive search string captured 7,202 peer-reviewed papers related to shellfish conservation published up to 2021.
- These papers were screened for inclusion critiera resulting in 281 papers on shellfish conservation or restoration.
- The 281 papers were analyzed by two reviewers to determine the authorship, location, species studied, methods used, and outcomes measured.

Inclusion critiera like
language and conservation focus

92% of papers used ecological methods while only 7% used social methods

96% of papers reported ecological outcomes while only 12% reported social outcomes

Shellfish
reef conservation research is limited to very
few areas, few species, few
methods, few outcomes,
and few authors. To best
conserve these vital ecosystems we need to
broaden our
efforts.

#### Results

80% of papers reported

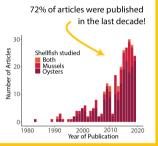
Western Europe or

North America

on research conducted in

- Shellfish conservation research is a dramatically growing field, but is dominated by certain trends.
  - 80% of research is conducted in North
     America or Western Europe.
    - Over half of all papers are published by only academic authors.
      - 75% of all papers studied oysters while only 29% studied mussels.
        - Over half of all papers studied just a single species of oyster.
          - 96% of papers reported ecological outcomes and 92% used ecological methods.
            - Only 12% reported social outcomes and only 7% used social methods.





75% of papers studied oysters and over half of all papers studied the same species

#### **Conclusions**

- Shellfish reef conservation research is dominated by academic authors publishing ecological research on oysters in North America and making minimal use of social science methods.
- An uneven research base leaves many conservationists without science related to their area, species, or techniques.
- A perfect balance of research is not the goal, but diversifying how, where, and what we study can ensure that conservation and restoration is backed by strong relevant science.
- In particular, social science methods and analyses are missing from the current research base and could provide vital information to address shellfish declines and learn how shellfish reefs benefit people.

Academia + NGO

Academia + GO

• Institutions and funding bodies should place high priority on filling in these gaps in our knowledge and supporting projects that focus on less frequently studied areas, species, methods and outcomes.

## Acknowledgements

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Final 281 papers

Check out the paper for more info!



I'd love to hear from you!





trevvntoone.com



Or watch this animation about the project!

### References

Cross-sector

collaboration

benefits research.

but over half of papers

were by only academic authors!

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