









What are the ecological concerns of the shellfishery at Bayne's Sound?

Ecosystem structure: Intertidal biodiversity (number of spp, distribution and abundance).

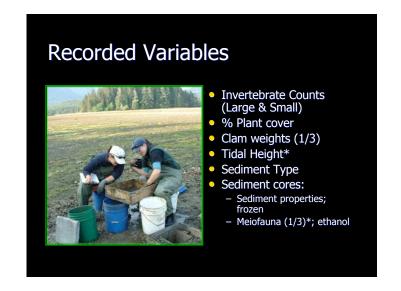
Impact on higher trophic levels (all other spp that are dependent on the intertidal for some aspect of their life history)

Ecosystem function: Natural geochemical cycles of C, N, Fe and P.

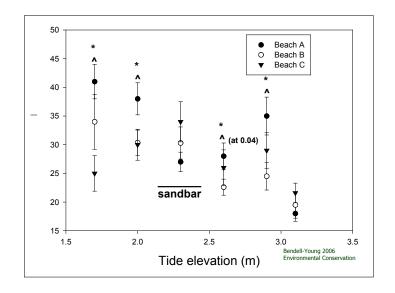


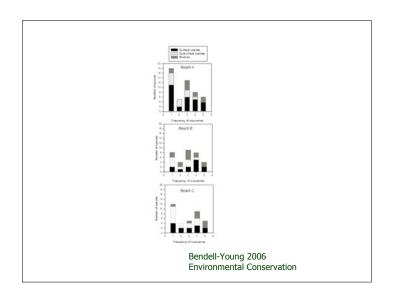


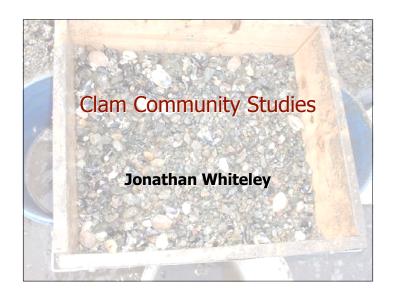






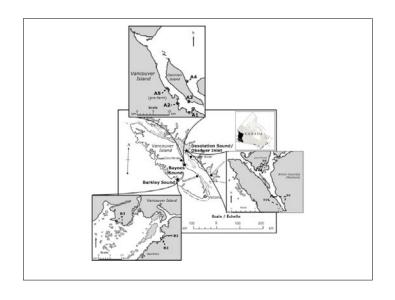


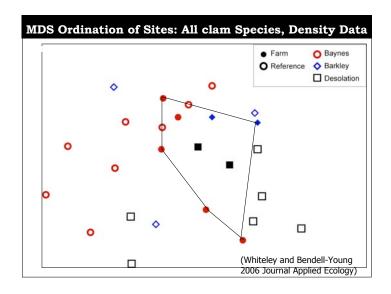


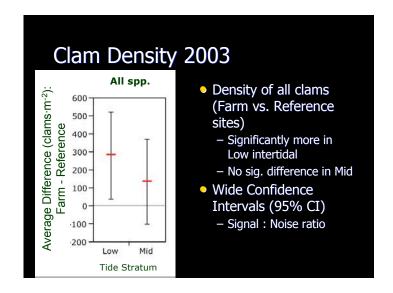














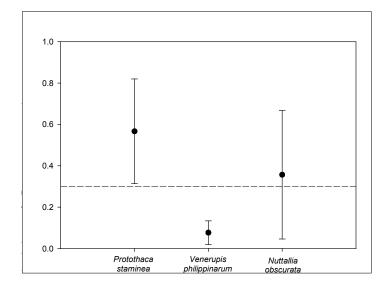


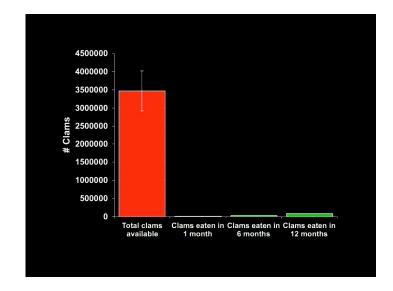


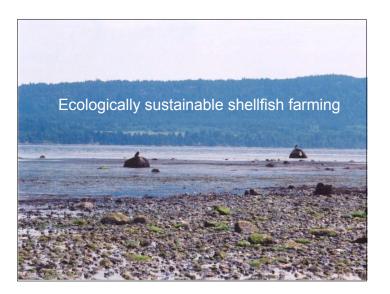














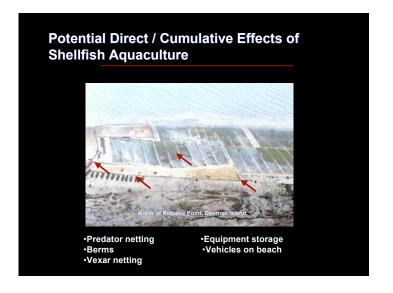
Not the only shellfish activity occurring on the foreshore

- Geoduck farming
- Oyster growout















Practices are cumulative and all have the potential to adversely affect foreshore ecology.

Outcomes of study?

- Limited evidence that netting actually helps increase bivalve density notably at mid-tide
- Coverage of beach with netting facilitates "biofouling"
- Moonsnails are not major predators
- Farmed beaches; lower diversity
- Clams communities on farmed beaches losing "regional" distinctiveness
- Visual impacts and safety considerations

Recommendations

No clear support for use of netting within mid-interidal zone.

Leave the Moonsnails alone

Manage the intertidal such that it maintains as close to a natural state as possible

