



# Oyster Measurements Data Sheet

Metadata			
School/Organization Name: (if applicable)			
School Grade (if applicable):			
Number of Students Monitoring: (if applicable):		Number of Adults Monitoring: (if applicable):	
Name(s) of Team Members:			
Name of Site:			
Oyster Research Station Tag #:			
Date of data collection:			
Time of data collection:			
Notes or other observations: <i>Ex: It's raining, there is trash in the water, most oysters are &gt;15mm and some are &lt;15mm, etc.</i>			

Please select the data collection method used.

- Standard
- Short-on-Time

What type of oysters do you see in your ORS?

- Oysters less than 15mm
- Oysters greater than or equal to 15mm

<p><b>Tally Count of Oysters &lt;15 mm</b></p>
------------------------------------------------

Total Number of oysters less than 15mm

Live: \_\_\_\_\_ Dead: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Number of oysters greater than or equal to 15mm

Live: \_\_\_\_\_ Dead: \_\_\_\_\_

Measurements (ONLY for oysters greater than or equal to 15mm)								
	MEASUREMENT (mm)	Live/Dead		MEASUREMENT (mm)	Live/Dead		MEASUREMENT (mm)	Live/Dead
1.			11.			21		
2.			12.			22.		
3.			13.			23.		
4.			14.			24.		
5.			15.			25.		
6.			16.			26.		
7.			17.			27.		
8.			18.			28..		
9.			19.			29.		
10.			20.			30.		

Date of data collection: \_\_\_\_\_

Oyster Research Station Tag #: \_\_\_\_\_

Oysters Measurements Continued								
	MEASUREMENT (mm)	Live/Dead		MEASUREMENT (mm)	Live/Dead		MEASUREMENT (mm)	Live/Dead
31.			51			71		
32.			52			72		
33.			53			73		
34.			54			74		
35.			55			75		
36.			56			76		
37.			57			77		
38.			58			78		
39.			59			79		
40.			60			80		
41.			61			81		
42.			62			82		
43.			63			83		
44.			64			84		
45.			65			85		
46.			66			86		
47.			67			87		
48.			68			88		
49.			69			89		
50.			70			90		

**\*UPDATED\* ORS DATA SUBMISSION**

We are rolling out a **new** method of data entry, please use these forms to submit datasheets! All you will need to do is take photos of your datasheets, front and back and make sure that the date and tag number are noted on both pages. You should be able to do this on-site just after you complete your monitoring.





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ORS Tag #: \_\_\_\_\_

## Biodiversity Survey



### Skillet fish (*Gobiesox strumosus*)

Skilletfish are mottled brown, frying pan-shaped fish with a sucking disc underneath their body. Length: 40-50mm, max length is 80mm

Count



### Juvenile Blackfish (*Tautoga onitis*)

Blackfish are plump, olive-brown fish with thick lips and light splotches across their body. Juveniles are lighter brown. Length: <180mm

Count



### Oyster toadfish (*Opsanus tau*)

Oyster toadfish are dark brown, mottled fish with large heads and mouths covered in bumps and fringes. Length: usually <50mm

Count



### Mud crabs (*Panopidae sp.*)

An adult black-fingered mud crab. Mud crabs are very small crabs with four or five blunt spines on their carapaces. Length: 20-40mm

Count



### Grass shrimp (*Palaemon spp.*)

Grass shrimp are slender, transparent shrimp with cinnamon spots and two pairs of claws on their front legs. Length: <50mm

Count

- |                                           |                                                       |                                          |                                         |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amphipods        | <input type="checkbox"/> Skeleton shrimp              | <input type="checkbox"/> Isopods         | <input type="checkbox"/> Slipper snails |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oyster drills    | <input type="checkbox"/> Bristle worms                | <input type="checkbox"/> Barnacles       | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue mussels   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ribbed mussels   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sea grape                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sea vase        | <input type="checkbox"/> Tunicates      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red beard sponge | <input type="checkbox"/> Orange-striped green anemone | <input type="checkbox"/> Frilled anemone | <input type="checkbox"/> Lined anemone  |

List and count any other notable species



## Biodiversity Survey Instructions

### Part 1: Prepare yourself and the ORS cage:

1. Use your bucket and line to collect Harbor water and fill your portable tank.
2. Place the aerator in the tank and turn it on.
3. Retrieve your ORS cage from its location and place it on the silicone mat. Then dump the remaining water from the bucket onto the ORS to rinse it.
4. Carefully remove all of the oysters from your ORS cage and place them on the mat next to the cage.

### Part 2: Observing sessile organisms on the ORS and oysters

Sessile organisms are plants and animals that stay attached in one place, like an oyster, sponge or tunicate.

1. Use your eyes and magnifying glass to observe what is growing on the ORS cage, line, and ceramic tiles. Once you've finished, you can put the cage aside.
2. As you measure your oysters, use your naked eye and magnifying glass to observe the organisms that are growing on your oysters. Take a picture of a good representation of each of the types of organisms and use the species ID guide to make a tentative identification.
3. Use the species ID guide to make a tentative identification, and check off any animals or plants that you find on the Biodiversity Survey.

### Part 3: Observing mobile organisms collected from the ORS

Mobile organisms are organisms that move or swim around, like shrimp, fish and isopods.

1. Using a plastic spoon, skimmer, or your hand, collect any animals that you find on the silicone mat and place them into the portable tank. Larger animals like crabs and fish will be easier to collect, while smaller animals like isopods and skeleton shrimp might require extra water and a plastic spoon. Be careful when handling the animals that you find, as they are easily injured.
2. Once you have measured all of your oysters and placed them back into your ORS, you can pour the water from your mat through the skimmer to capture smaller animals that may be stuck to the mat. Do this over your bucket to capture any lost water or organisms.
3. Observe the animals in the tank, and identify them using the species ID guide. You can use the skimmer or plastic spoon to corral the animals in the tank, making them easier to identify. It is helpful to place the smaller organisms in a white plastic spoon with a bit of water, so they can be identified using the magnifying glass. Place large organisms like larger fish directly back into the Harbor. Smaller animals can be held in the tank for up to 15 minutes.
4. Use the species ID guide to make a tentative identification, and list how many you found on the Biodiversity Survey. For any animals not listed on the sheet, write in the species name and the number found in the box.

### Part 5: Wrap Up

1. Once you're finished identifying your companion species, remove the aerator and turn it off.
2. Dump the water from the portable tank back in your bucket, and lower the bucket into the harbor.
3. Submit your survey using the ORS data sheet forms, fill out a Rapid Visual Assessment for your ORS, and return your ORS to the Harbor.