

## Characterization of Cr. gigas oysters mortalities according to the French Ifremer/REMORA monitoring network ; with complements from phytoplankton and meteorological data

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### Spring+Summer mortalities

#### 1) Distribution of the mortalities

Average mortality = 10-20% /year  
 Importance of Spring + Summer mortality

##### Year-class and Sites :

- Juveniles mortalities occur in Marennes and several sites of Brittany.
- 2-year-oysters mortalities occur in same sites + baie des Veys with more differences according to years

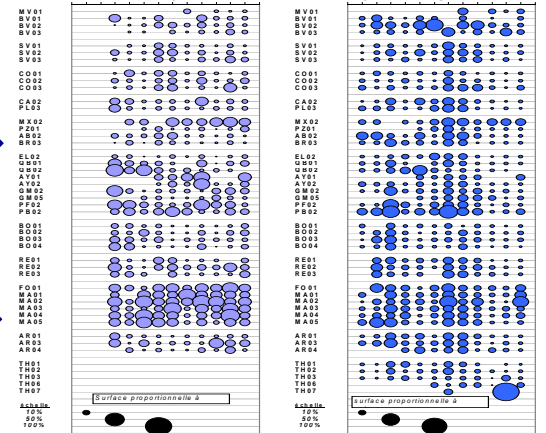
Baie des Veys →

Brittany →

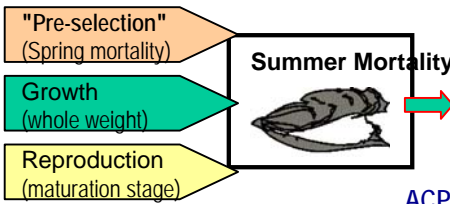
Marennes →

#### Juvenile oysters

#### 2-years oysters

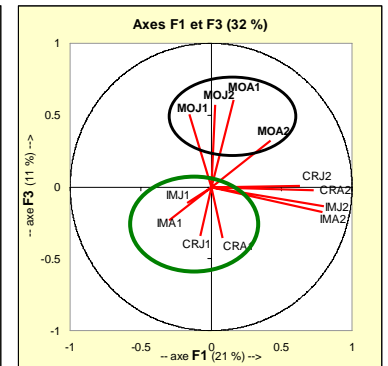
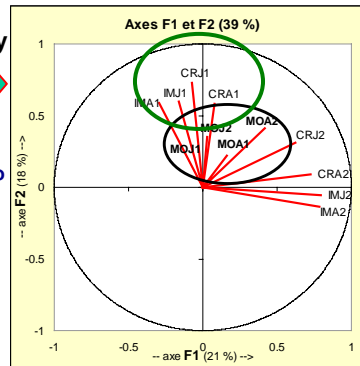


#### 2) Internal (physiological) factors ?

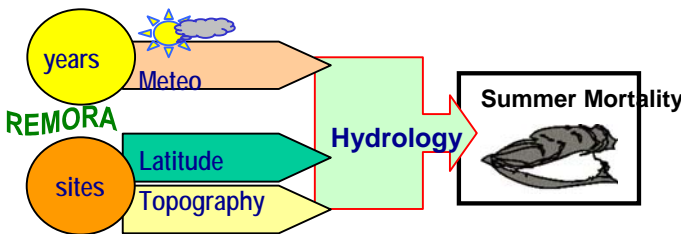


Legend of ACP :  
 MO : mortality rate ; IMA : maturation rate ; CR : growth  
 J : juvenile oysters ; A : 2-years oysters  
 1 : Spring - 2 : Summer - 3 : Autumn

Mortalities appears connected to Spring growth and gonad maturation.

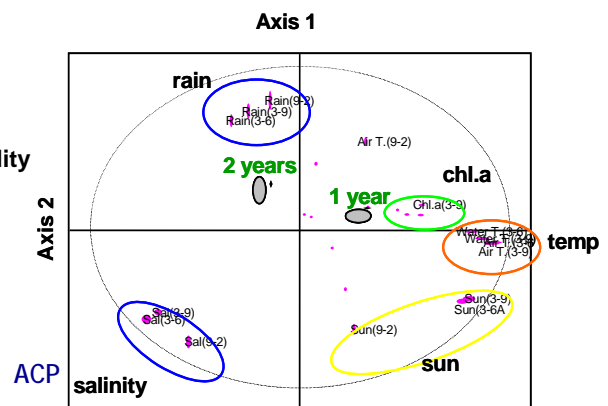


#### 3) External (environmental) factors ?



ANOVAs of transformed data :  $-\log(M+0.5\%)$

Differences between the 2 year-classes:  
 - 1-year : mainly SITE effect (geography)  
 = 51% of sum of variances  
 - 2-years : mainly YEAR effect (meteo)  
 = 74% of sum of variances



ACP → Differences between the 2 year-classes :  
 - 1-year : Food and temperature effect (Site dependent)  
 - 2-years : Rain effect (Year dependent)

#### 4) General conclusion

Causes of mortality may be somewhat different between juvenile (geographical factors) and 2-years old oysters (meteorological factors).

Ref. : Soletchnik P., Ropert M., Mazurié J., Fleury P.G. & Le Coz F., 2007. Relationships between oyster mortality patterns and environmental data from monitoring networks along the coasts of France. *Aquaculture* 271,1-4: 384-400