Asian Clam Survey Owasco Lake August 11, 2021

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- Were discovered in Owasco Lake in September 2010.
- Like warm shallow water with sandy sediments.
- Adults can reach a length of about 2 inches (5 cm). Live 3-4 years.
- Shell is yellow-green or brown with concentric rings when alive, looking more black and white once dead.



September 2010

- Found at the sediment surface or slightly buried.
- Can suspension feed (filter feed) and deposit feed (with their foot) in the substrate.

- In Lake George only 3% of clams smaller than 13mm were reproducing.
- Can reproduce at about 60 degrees F.
 - Buoy data show Owasco Lake around 60 degrees F starting around June 2, 2021.
- Timing of reproduction in Lake George is mid-June through mid-November.
- Highest rates in the fall in Lake George.
- Self fertilize.
- Single adult can release an average of 400 juveniles per day and up to 70,000 per year.



- Larval clams are released from adults at about 0.25 mm in size.
- Transported by currents using a mucous "parachute" or hitchhiking.
- Asian clams typically grow between 0.2-0.3 mm per week during the growing season in Lake George.
 - Can get to 6 -10 mm in 3 to 6 months.
 - Can grow to 10 to 30 mm during their first year depending on food availability and temperatures.



- Can alter food webs.
- Clog raw water intakes with clam shells or by juveniles that are sucked into the intake and grow in the system.
- Release phosphorus and nitrogen into the water through burrowing, feeding from the sediment and their excreta. Elevated nutrients can cause dissolved oxygen depletion or increased algal growth.

- Lake George researchers have observed that winter ice contact with sediments killed Asian Clams.
- Lowest lake levels during a cold snaps:
 - Owasco Lake was at 709.7 feet (asl) with low temperature of -1 degrees F on February 12, 2021.
 - Rest of the adjacent days were in teens and twenties.
- Lake level the day of the survey was 712.7 feet (asl).
 - Anything in less than 3.0 feet would have been under ice.



February 2011 Lower 3 clams killed by freezing in shallow water



















West Side off of Deauville Island, 2021

- Transect from shore toward buoy.
- 970 out of the 990 clams found were smaller than 10 mm (98%).
- Six were of reproductive size (0.006% of clams found) and were found in 3 feet or deeper of water. This was below the ice level in the winter.
- In 2021, 60% of samples had 20 or more clams. In 2020, it was 81%, in 2018 it was 30%, in 2016 it was 40% and in 2017 it was 11%.
 - In 2019, all samples had three clams or less.
 - All samples in 2015 had less than 7 clams and 90% of samples in 2014 had less than 10 clams.
- 2021 had high numbers of 2-4 mm, 4-6 mm and 6-8 mm clams; similiar to 2016, 2017 and 2020. Most likely young of the year.



Asian clam sizes along north south line off of Deauville Island 2021



Water Quality Management Agency

Water Quality Management Agency

East Side off of Pavilion Beach, 2021:

- 60% of samples had one clam or more.
- Found 23 clams under 10 mm in size and 8 clams 10 to 12 mm in size. All young of the year.
- Found 3 clams larger than 12 mm and of reproductive size.
- No reproductive size clams in 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2020.
- Survival is poor on this side of Emerson Park even though the substate is below the ice during the winter.

*based on Lake George research

Observations:

- The clams found off Deauville Island Beach and the Pavilion Beach were likely young of the year.
- Both sides had clams that were of reproductive size in areas below the winter ice.
- Populations were similar to 2020 but with more 2-4 mm clams.

Observations:

- Past surveys have shown that drawdown appears to cause 100% mortality of clams in areas where the substrate was exposed during the winter. This seems to be the case this year.
- However, there was no long cold snap when lake levels were down and ice was on the lake. It looks like some of the older clams survived.

Questions?