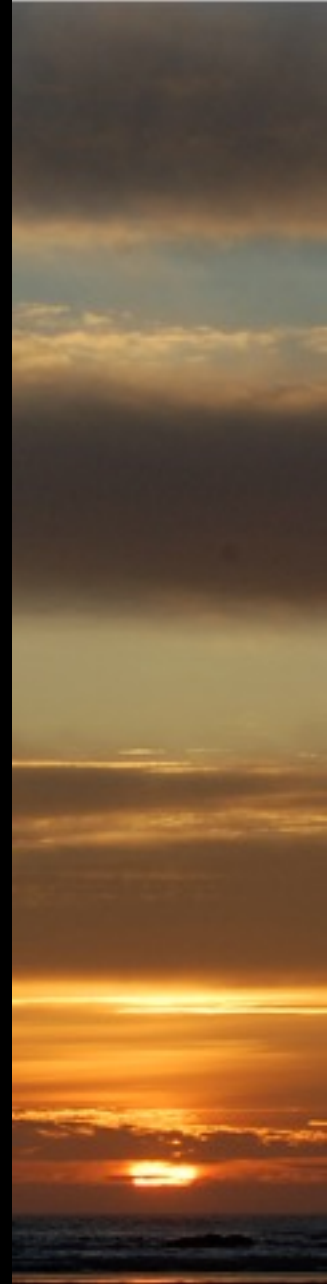


OSU~EmEA - 16

Environmental Impact Assessment:

Evaluating impacts of oil spills.



Exxon Valdez

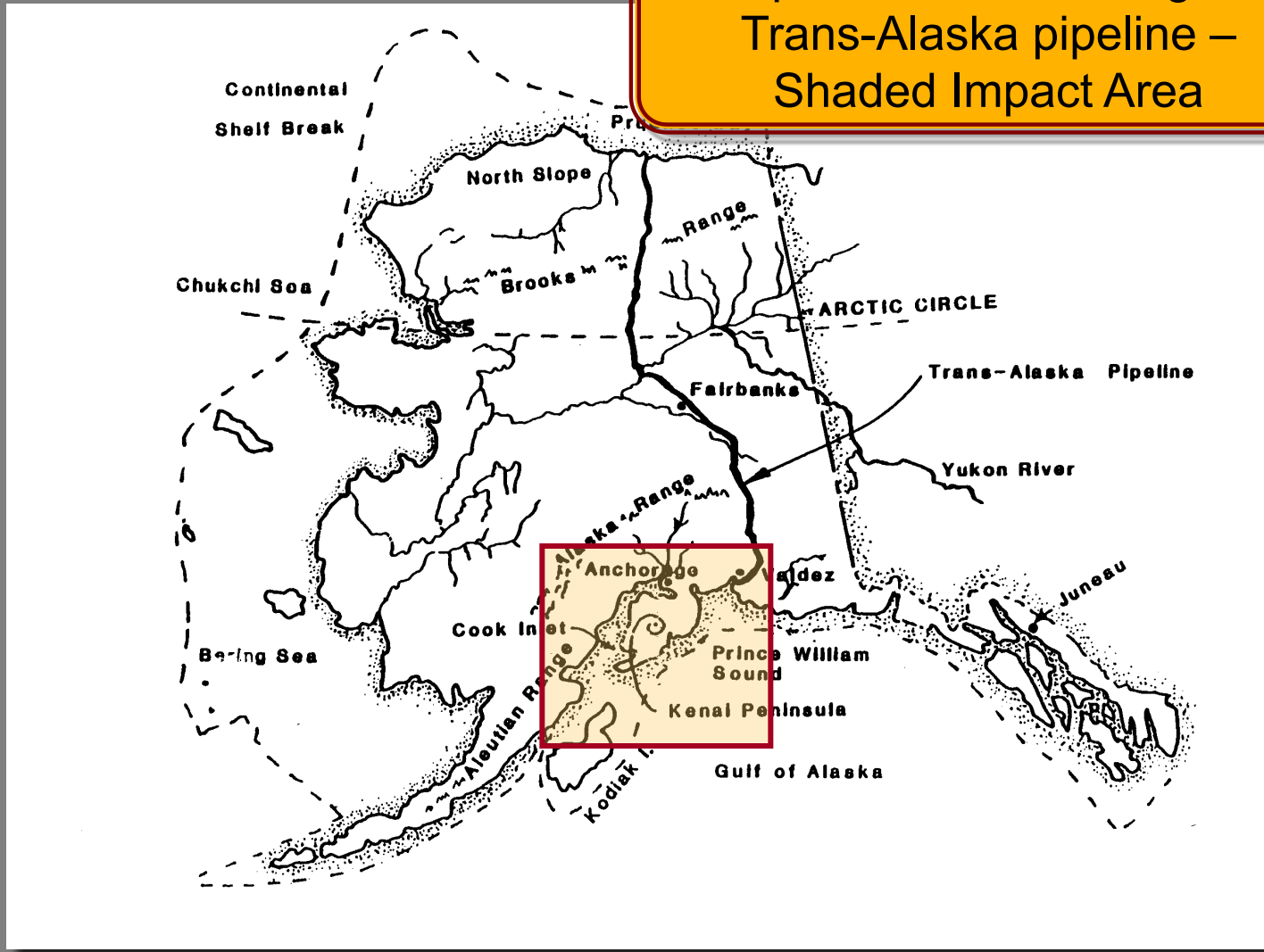
Example of environmental impact
assessment of major oil “spill”

March 24, 1989

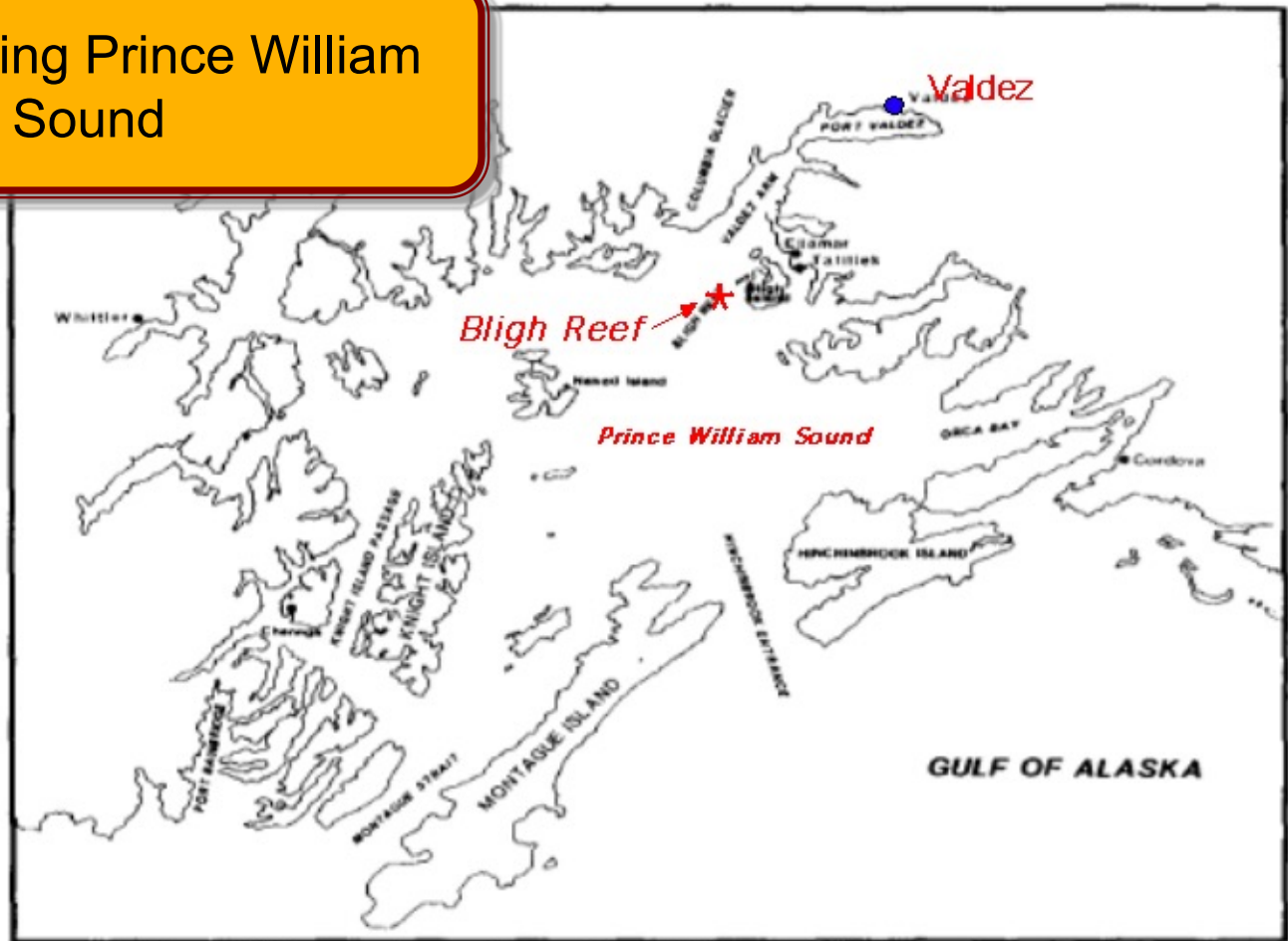
Background...



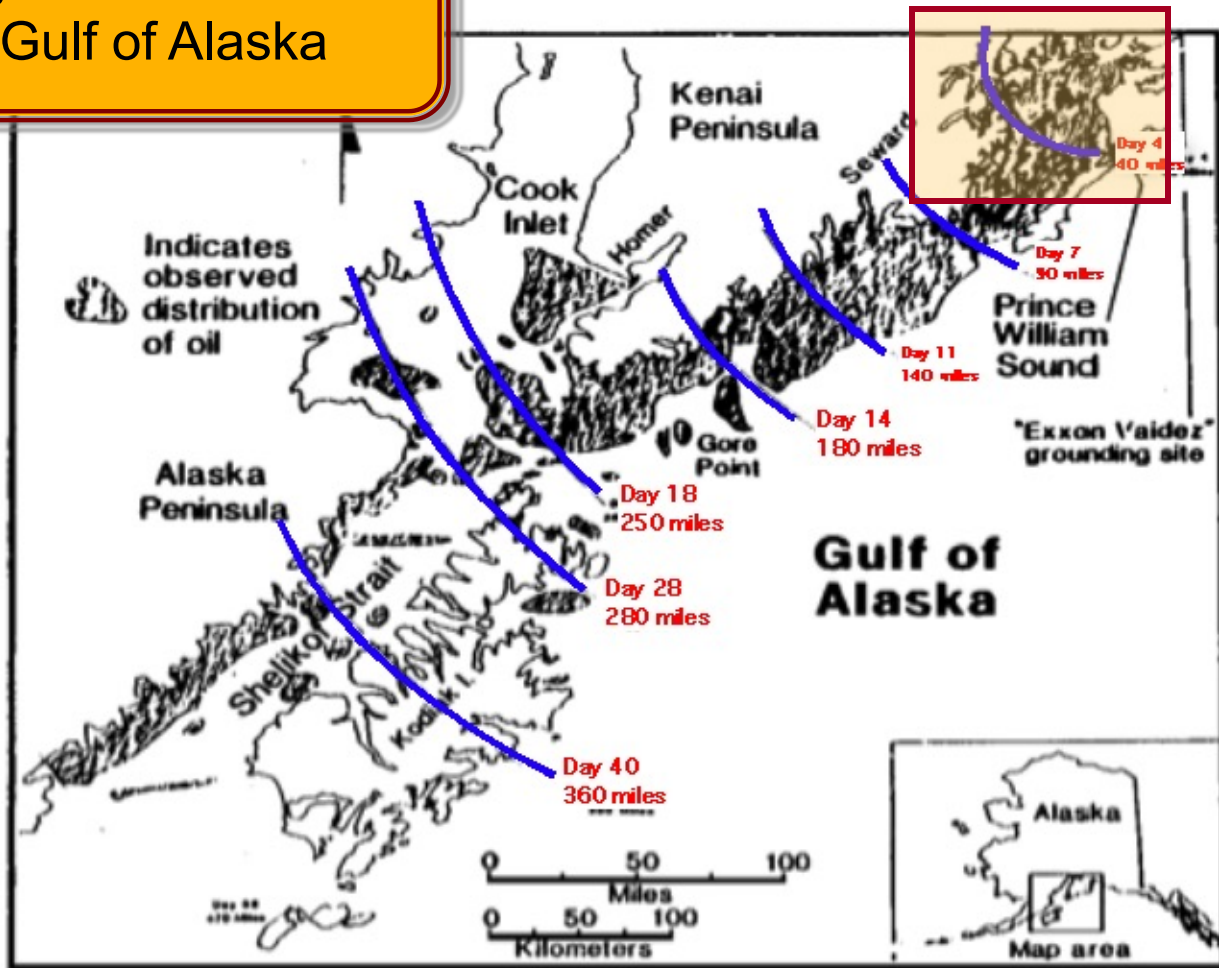
Map of Alaska showing the Trans-Alaska pipeline – Shaded Impact Area



Map showing Prince William Sound



Map showing the extent of the oil spill in Gulf of Alaska

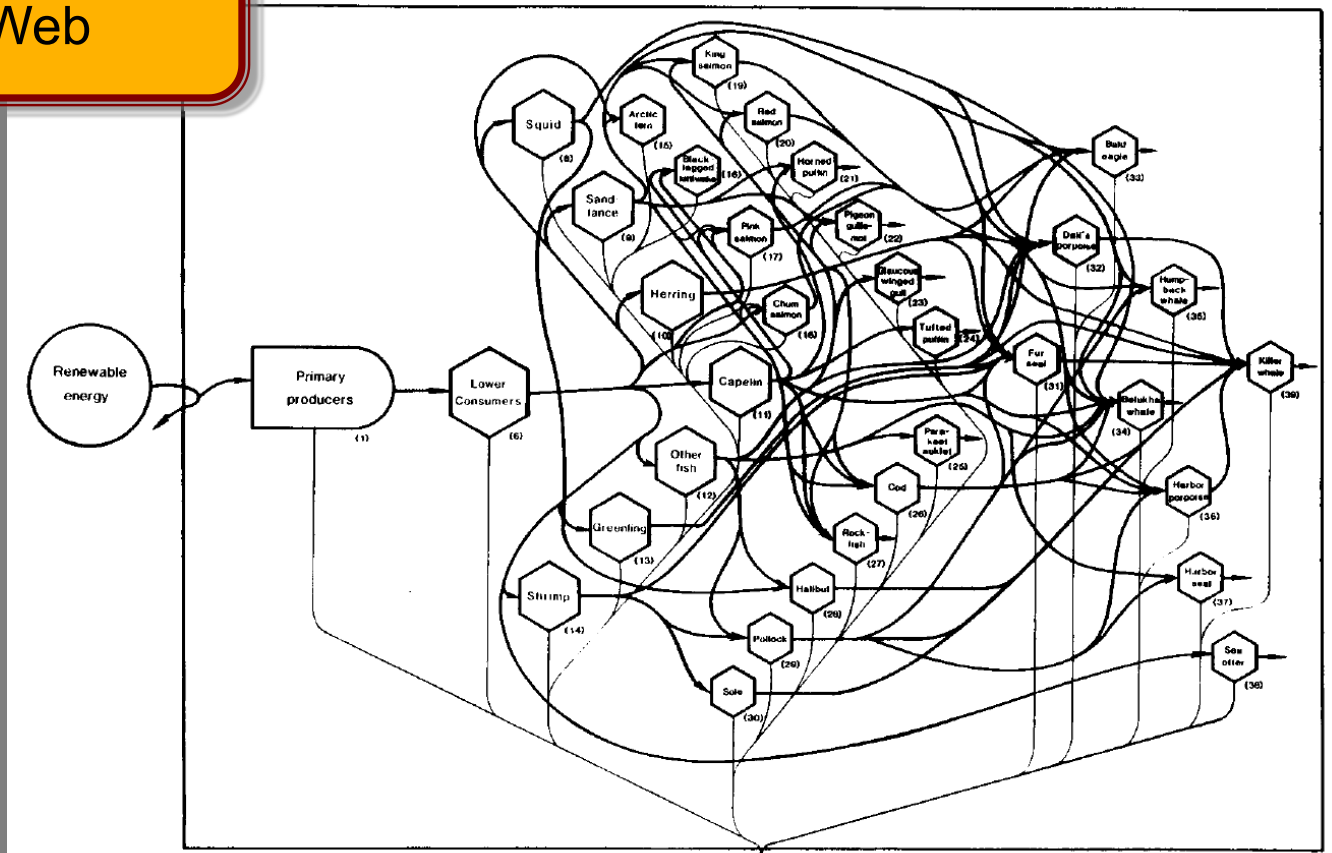


Ecological Impacts

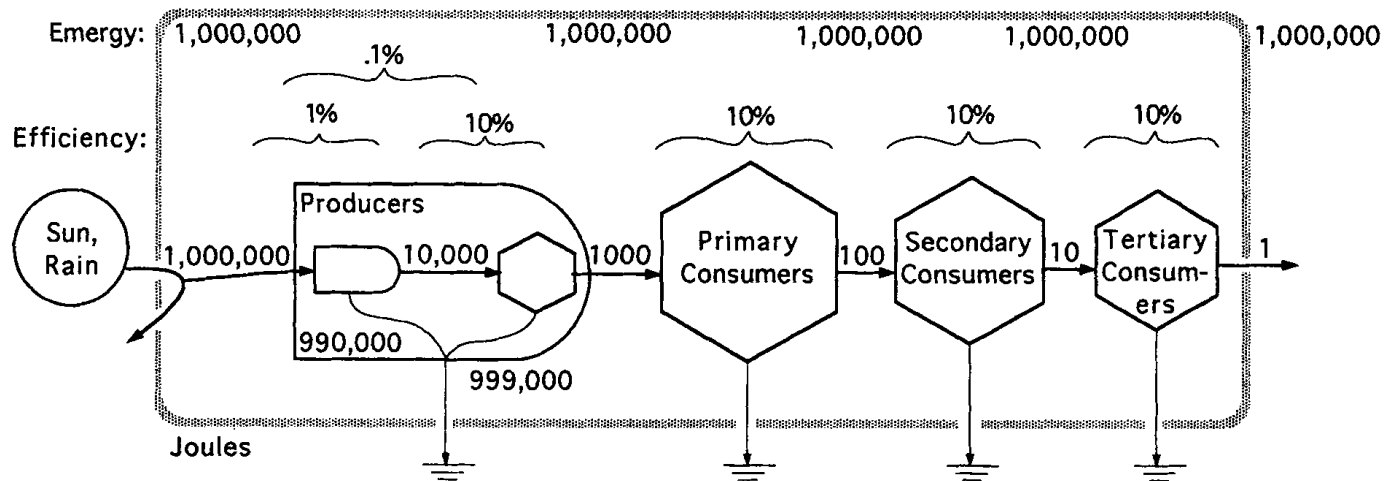
- 250,000 Birds
- 250 Bald Eagles
- 2,800 Sea Otters
- 300 Harbor Seals
- Thousands of fish, herring eggs, and crabs
- At least 22 Killer Whales
- Intertidal plants and animals



Prince William Sound
Trophic Web



Energy Chain...the food chain can be thought of as an energy transformation chain. At each transformation step some energy is degraded and some is passed to the next step in the chain.



Prince William Sound Trophic Web

Component	NETWRK3 Trophic Level	Component	NETWRK3 Trophic Level
Squid	3.0	Tufted puffin	4.0
Sandlance	3.0	Parakeet anklet	4.0
Herring	3.0	Cod	4.0
Capelin	3.0	Rockfish	4.0
Other fish	3.0	Halibut	4.0
Greenling	3.0	Pollock	4.0
Shrimp	3.0	Sole	4.0
Arctic tern	3.7	Fur seal	4.1
Black-legged kittiwake	3.5	Dall's porpoise	4.1
Pink salmon	3.4	Bald eagle	4.1
Chum salmon	3.4	Belukha whale	4.3
King salmon	4.0	Humpback whale	4.3
Red salmon	4.0	Harbor porpoise	4.4
Homed puffin	4.0	Harbor seal	4.5
Pigeon guillemot	4.0	Sea otter	3.0
Glaucous-winged gull	4.0	Killer whale	4.9

Solar Transformities based on Trophic Web

Component	Solar Transformity	Component	Solar Transformity
Squid	1.10E+06	Tufted puffin	1.10E+07
Sandlance	1.10E+06	Parakeet anklet	1.10E+07
Herring	1.10E+06	Cod	1.10E+07
Capelin	1.10E+06	Rockfish	1.10E+07
Other fish	1.10E+06	Halibut	1.10E+07
Greenling	1.10E+06	Pollock	1.10E+07
Shrimp	1.10E+06	Sole	1.10E+07
Arctic tern	7.70E+06	Fur seal	2.80E+07
Black-legged kittiwak	6.10E+06	Dall's porpoise	2.30E+07
Pink salmon	5.10E+06	Bald eagle	2.50E+07
Chum salmon	5.10E+06	Belukha whale	3.60E+07
King salmon	1.10E+07	Humpback whale	3.10E+07
Red salmon	1.10E+07	Harbor porpoise	5.10E+07
Homed puffin	1.10E+07	Harbor seal	6.10E+07
Pigeon guillemot	1.10E+07	Sea otter	1.10E+06
Glaucous-winged gul	1.10E+07	Killer whale	1.70E+08

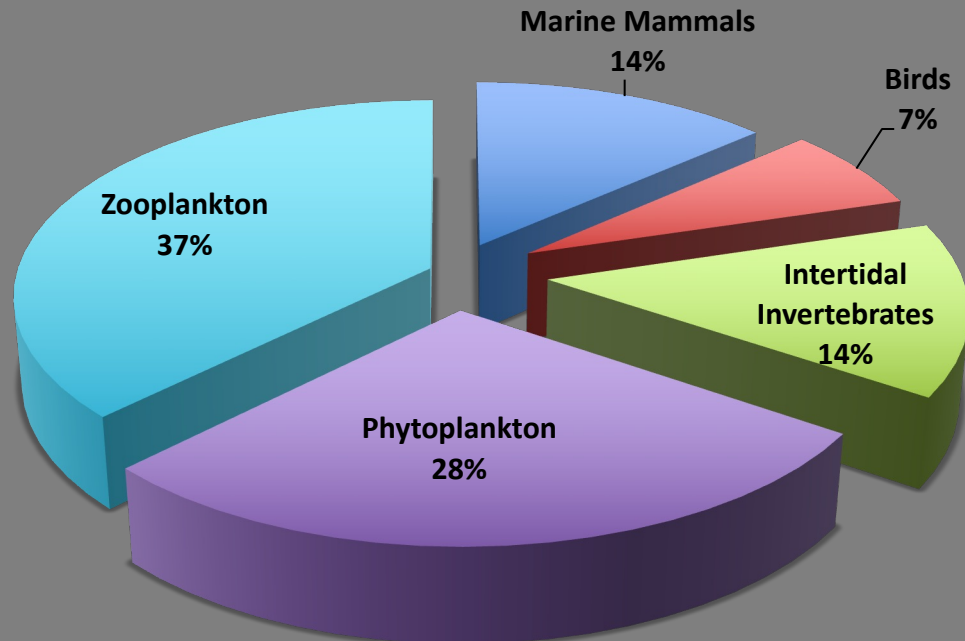
Emergy losses of the Exxon Valdez oil spill

Emergy losses (L_p , LPP_p , and M_p) of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Sources and descriptions for natural resource losses are given in Appendix D.

		Emergy J	Solar Transformity scj/J	Solar Emergy 1E+19 scj	Macro- economic \$ 1E+07 m\$
<u>NATURAL RESOURCE LOSSES</u>					
M_2	Zooplankton	0.53-16E+15	1.5E+05	5.8-170.	3.6-110
M_{33}	Bald Eagles	8.0E+10	2.5E+07	0.20	0.13
M_{37}	Harbor Seals	6.0E+11	1.1E+07	0.66	0.41
M_{38}	Sea Otters	5.3-8.4E+11	9.2E+07	4.9-7.6	3.1-4.8
M_{39}	Killer Whales	0-5.3E+11	1.7E+08	0.0-8.9	0.0-5.6
M_{40}	Phytoplankton biomass	0-2.9E+16	1.1E+04	0.0-32.	0.0-20.
LPP_{40}	Phytoplankton production	0-3.7E+15	1.1E+04	0.0-4.1	0.0-2.6
M_{41}	Intertidal Producer biomass	5.2-15E+15	1.1E+04	5.6-17.	3.5-11.
LPP_{41}	Intertidal Producer production	1.4-7.5E+14	1.1E+04	0.14-0.83	0.09-0.52
M_{43}	Intertidal Herbivores	2.7-5.3E+13	1.1E+05	0.30-0.58	0.19-0.36
M_{44}	Intertidal Meio- & Microfauna & Microflora	0-2.3E+14	2.9E+05	0.0-6.8	0.0-4.3
M_{45}	Intertidal Macrofauna	0-1.3E+14	8.1E+05	0.0-11.	0.0-6.9
$M_{46}+M_{46a}$	Murres	1.5-1.7E+12	4.7E+07	7.2-8.1	4.5-5.1
M_{47}	Precllarids	1.6-1.8E+11	2.3E+07	0.36-0.41	0.23-0.26
<u>ECONOMIC SYSTEM LOSSES</u>					
L_{10}	Herring Fishery Harvest	7.5E+13	1.1E+06	8.3	5.2
L_{AKNS}	AK North Slope Oil Production Loss	7.8E+16	5.3E+04	410.	260.
L_{fuel}	Fuel	5.9E+15	5.3E+04	31.	19.
L_{oil}	Exxon Valdez cargo	1.6E+15	5.3E+04	8.5	5.3
L_{people}	Social Disruption	1.6E+04	1.9E+17	30.	19.
$L_{services}$	Human Labor In Cleanup	2.7E+09	1.6E+12	430.	270.
<u>EMERGY LOSS TOTALS</u>					
	Primary Producers			5.6-53.	3.5-33.
	Intertidal Invertebrates			0.30-18.	0.19-11.
	Zooplankton			5.8-170.	3.6-110.
	Vertebrates			13.-19.	8.1-12.
VNRL	Natural Resource Losses:			25.-260.	16.-160.
VESL	Economic System Losses (excluding L_{AKNS})			508.	320.
	Total Loss (excluding L_{AKNS})			533.-768.	330.-480.

Ecosystem Losses

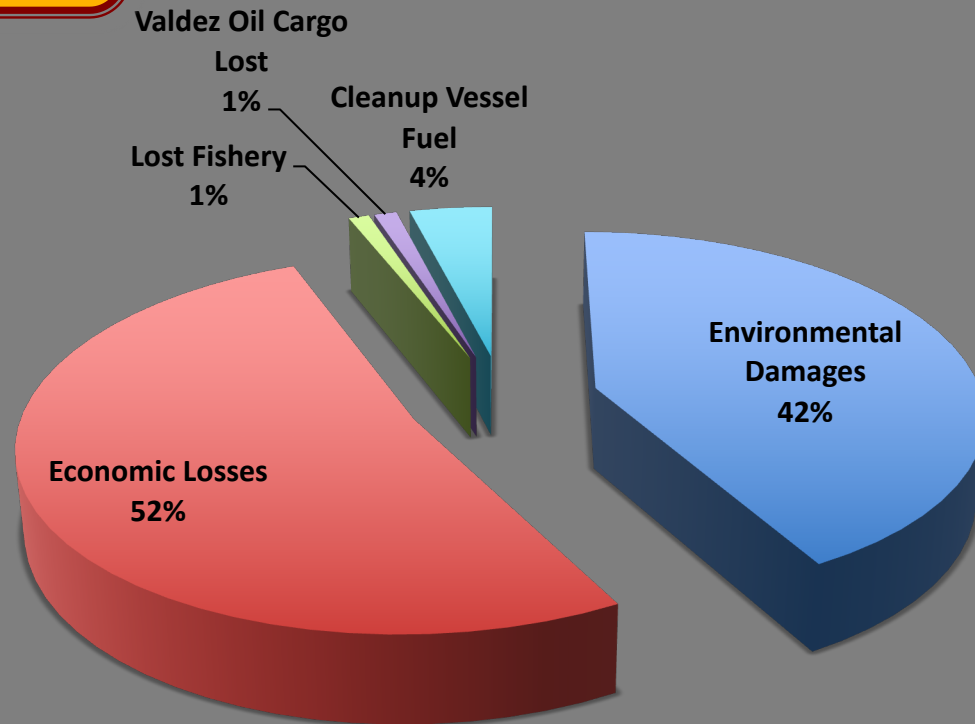
Distribution of Ecosystem Losses



Total losses (1990 USD) = em \$1.2 E9

Economic & Ecosystem Losses

Exxon Valdez Losses



Total losses (1990 USD) = $\text{em}\$2.86 \text{ E9}$

(Oil flow interrupted = $\text{em}\$2.4 \text{ E9}$)

Economic facts of life...

Exxon spent an estimated \$2 billion cleaning up the spill and \$1 billion to settle related civil and criminal charges

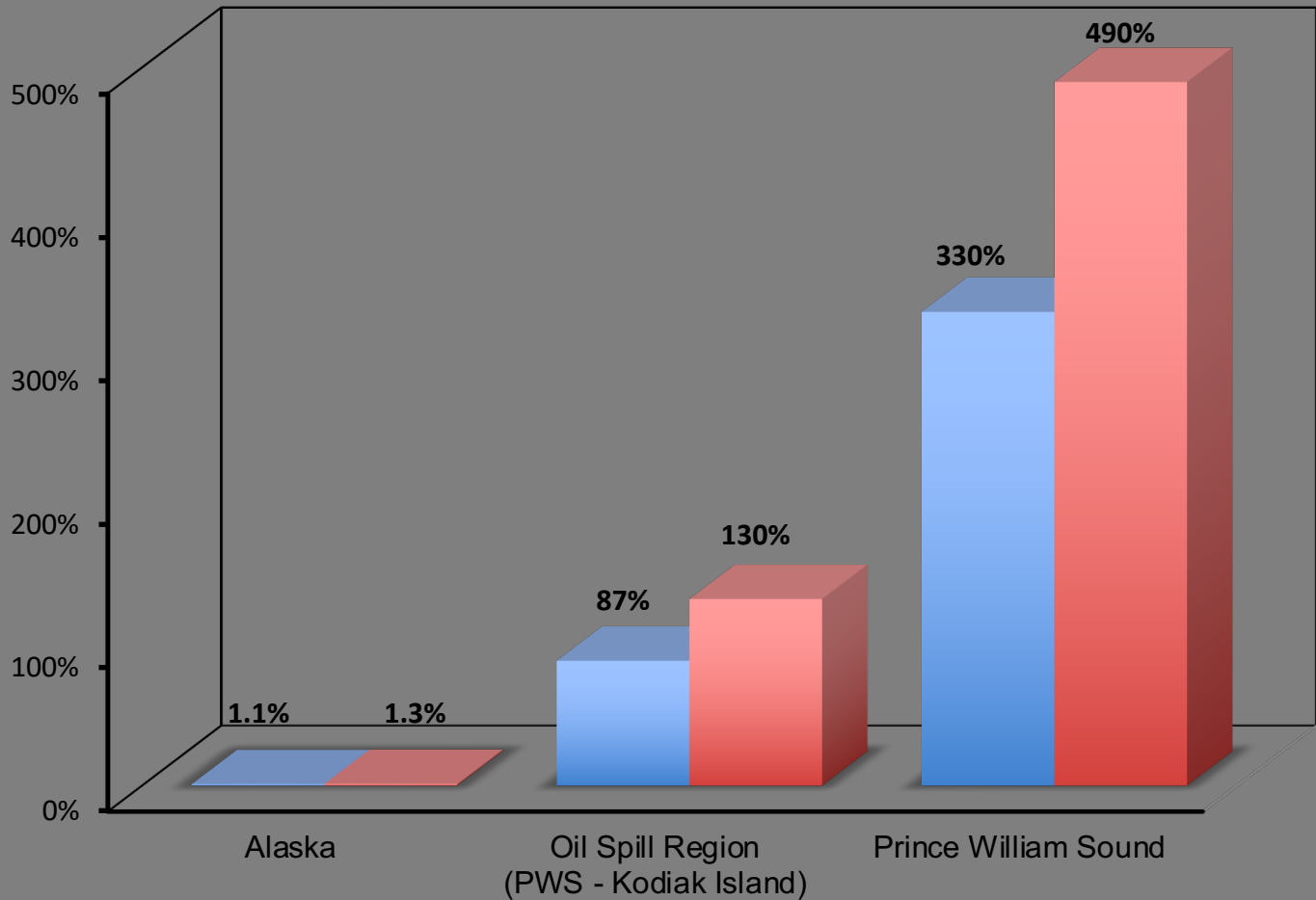
In the case of Baker v. Exxon, an Anchorage jury awarded \$287 million for actual damages and \$5 billion for punitive damages.

Which was reduced to \$4 billion on appeal (2002)

Which was reduced to \$2.5 billion on appeal (2006)

Which was reduced to “no more than \$507.5 million by the Supreme Court (2008)

Total Losses as Percent of Region's Annual Energy Support



Cost-Benefit Diagram

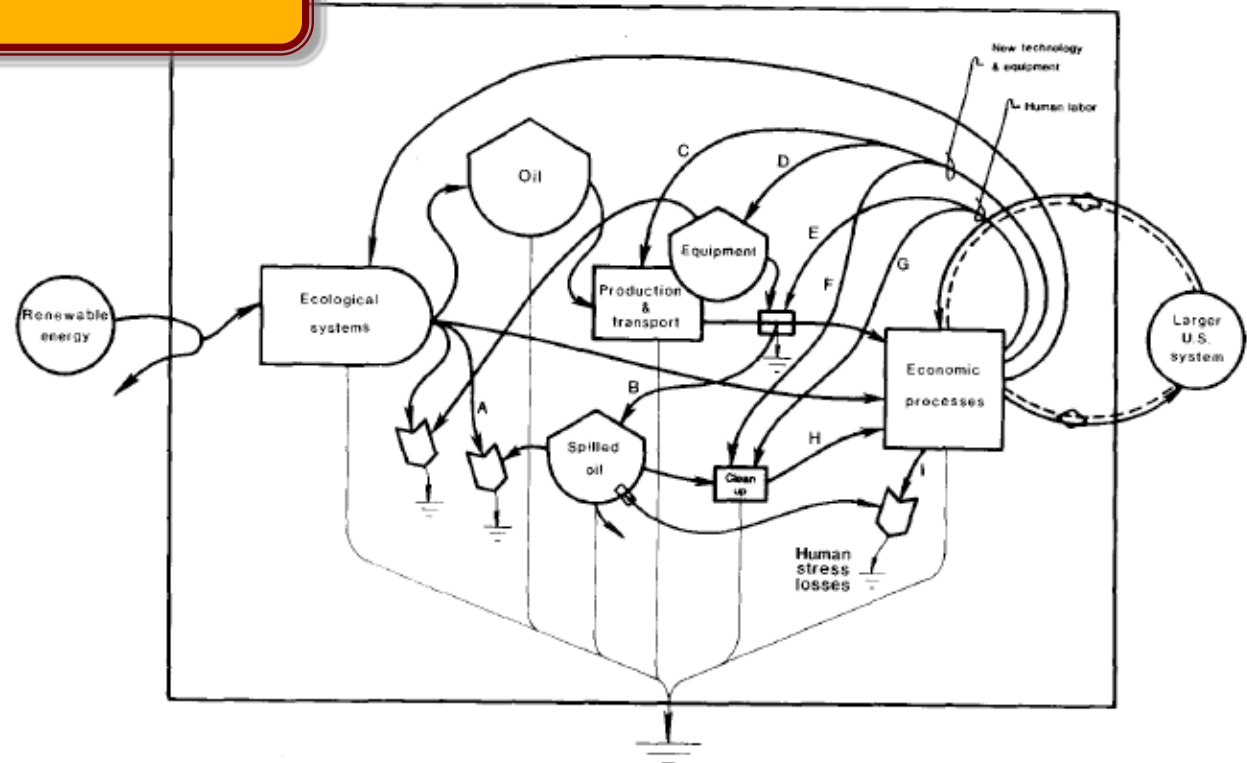
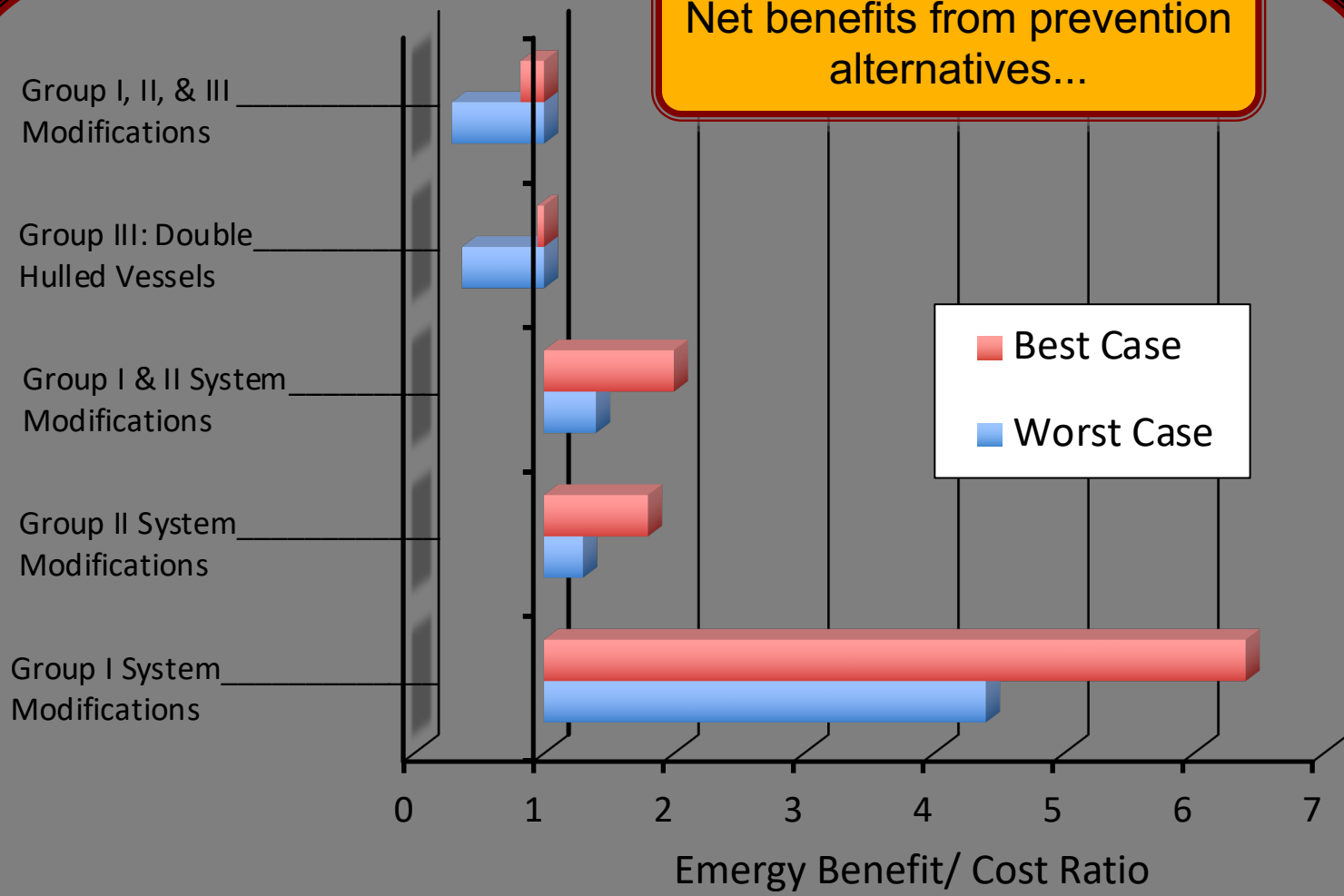


Figure II.4. A model of the costs and benefits of oil spill damage and oil spill prevention methods for the U.S. oil transportation system. the total loss from an oil spill is defined as: $A + B + F + G + I - H$, and the investment required to implement a prevention alternative is defined as: $C + D + E$, where, A = natural resource damage resulting from the oil spill, B = spilled oil, C = new technology invested in transport systems, D = new equipment invested in transport systems, E = additional human labor invested in transport systems, F = equipment and technology used in oil spill cleanup, G = human labor used in oil spill cleanup, H = spilled oil recovered during cleanup, I = human productivity losses due to stress as a result of the oil spill

Net benefits from prevention alternatives...

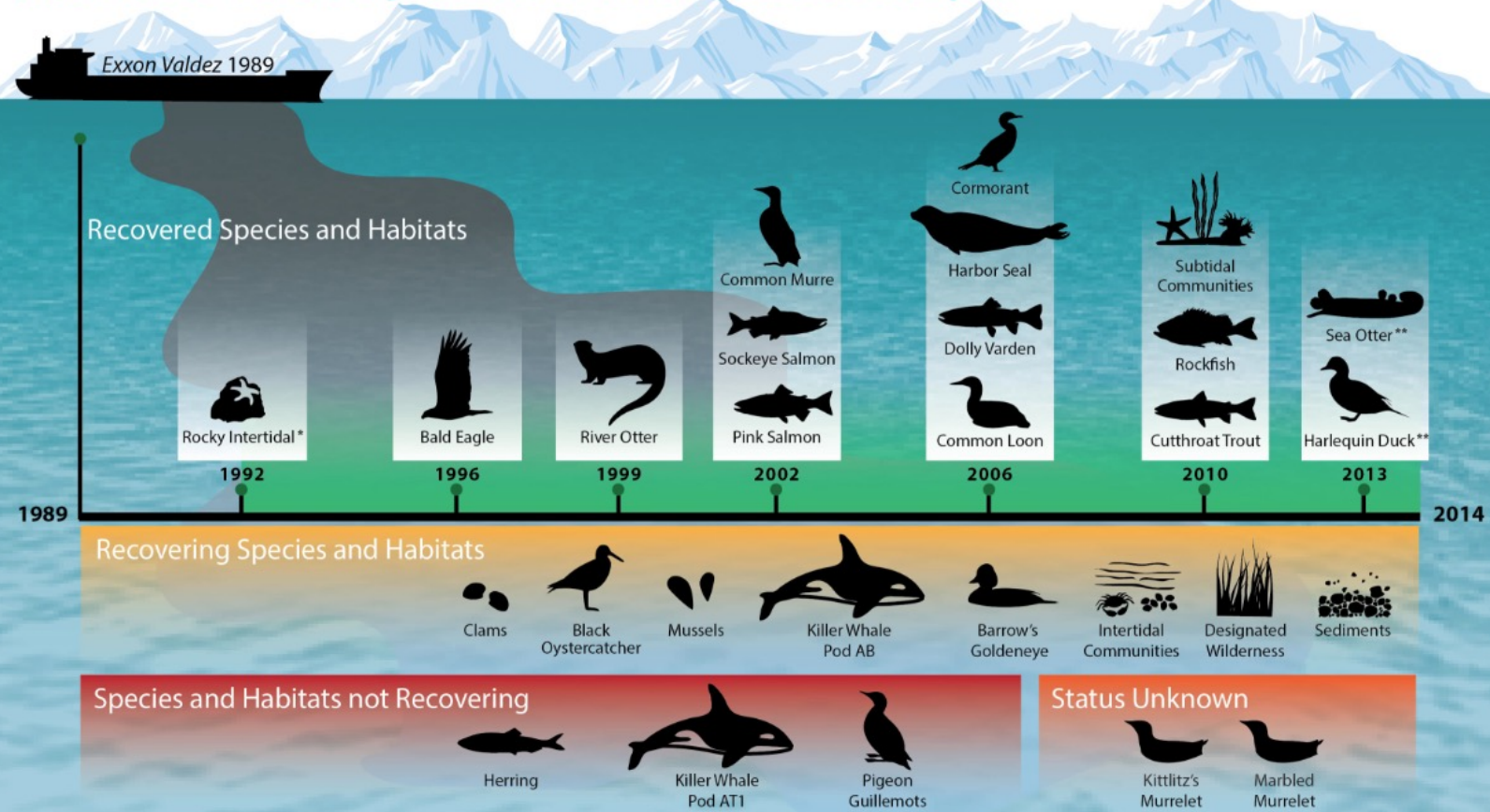


25 YEARS LATER

The tanker *Exxon Valdez* spilled almost 11 million gallons of oil into Alaska's Prince William Sound on March 24, 1989, injuring 28 types of animals, plants, and marine habitats. How long has it taken them to recover from this spill? Twenty-five years later, which ones have not yet recovered?

Here is a timeline showing when natural resources were declared officially "recovered," though actual recovery could have occurred earlier than this official designation from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Timeline of Recovery from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill



* Data from NOAA

** Data from USGS

Data were taken from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's 2010 Update on Injured Resources and Services (www.evostc.state.ak.us), U.S. Geological Survey, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Response and Restoration. This infographic was produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.





Valdez Oil Spill Research Team:

R.D. Woithe, H.T. Odum, C.L.
Montague, and E.C. Odum

Funding provided by the Cousteau Society

Richard Murphy, project manager

Deepwater Horizon

Example of environmental impact
assessment of major oil “spill”

Lucia Zarba

20 April 2010



Deepwater Horizon...

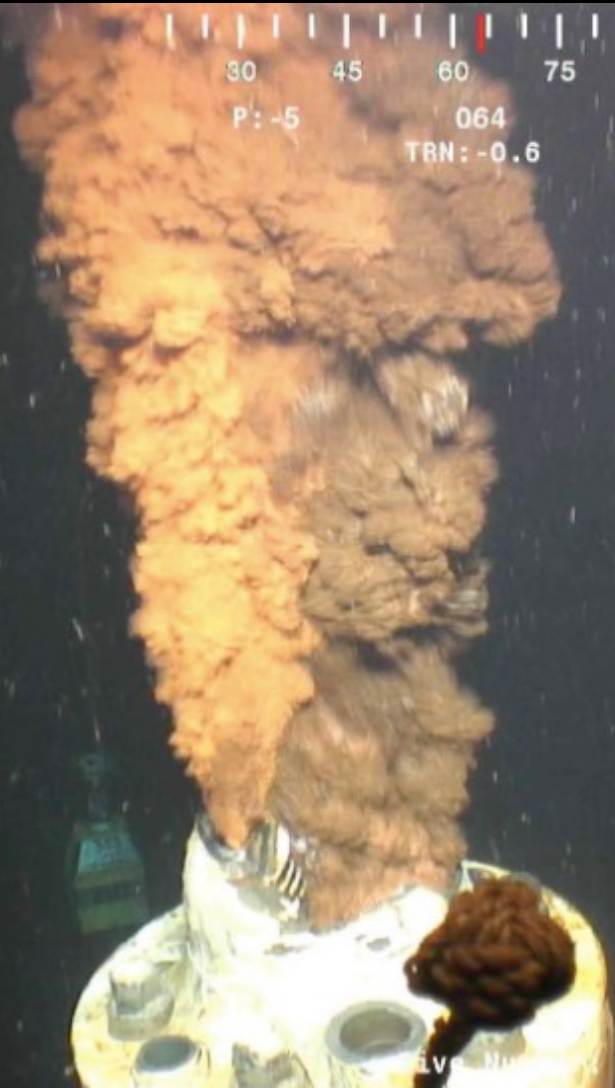
Deepwater Horizon...

CAGE
THR: 0
DPT: 4840'
HDG: 089
TRN: 0.5

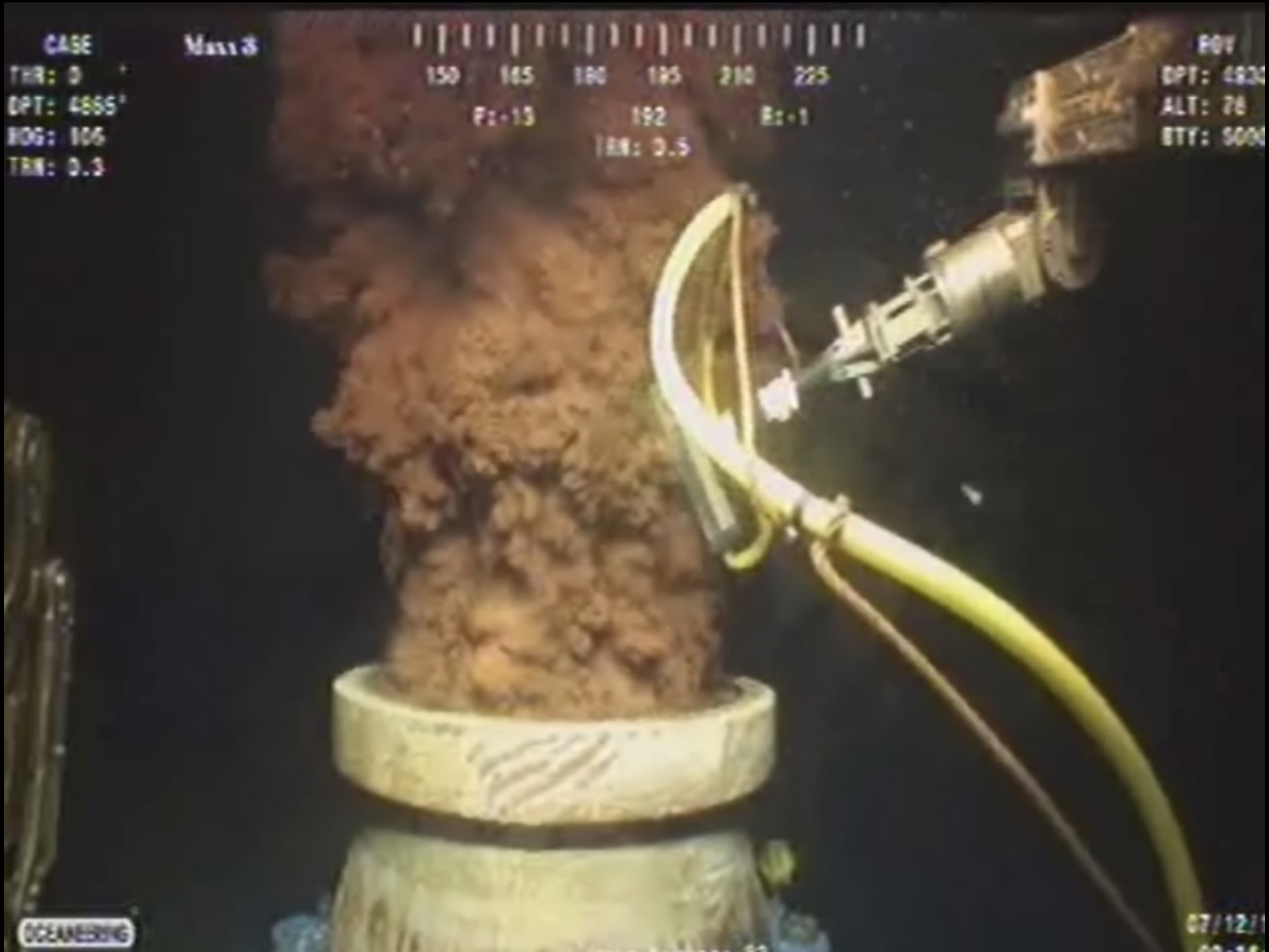
Maxx 3



ROV
DPT: 4935'
ALT: 71'
BTY: 5006'



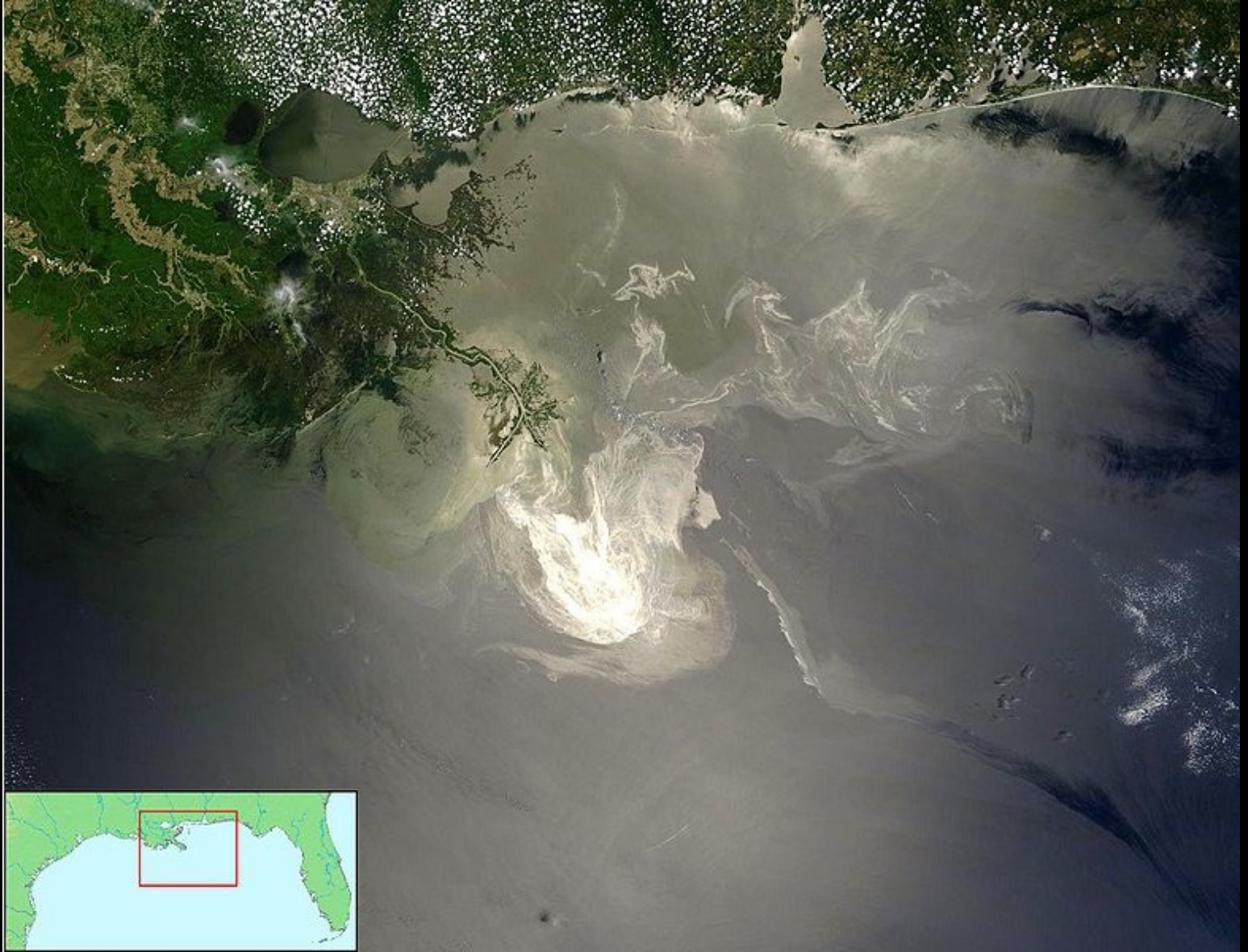
Deepwater Horizon...



Deepwater Horizon...



Deepwater Horizon...



Deepwater Horizon...



SKYTRUTH

Data: STC, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image: NASA
© 2010 Google
© 2010 Europa Technologies

Deepwater Horizon...

DEEPWATER HORIZON SPILL: By the Numbers

2010 Deepwater Horizon Spill:

206 MILLION GALLONS



1989 Exxon Valdez Spill:

11 MILLION GALLONS



Miles of Coastline Affected:

4,200 MILES
(Length of 5 Californias)

Wildlife Death Toll:

6,104 BIRDS



609 SEA TURTLES



100 DOLPHINS & OTHERS



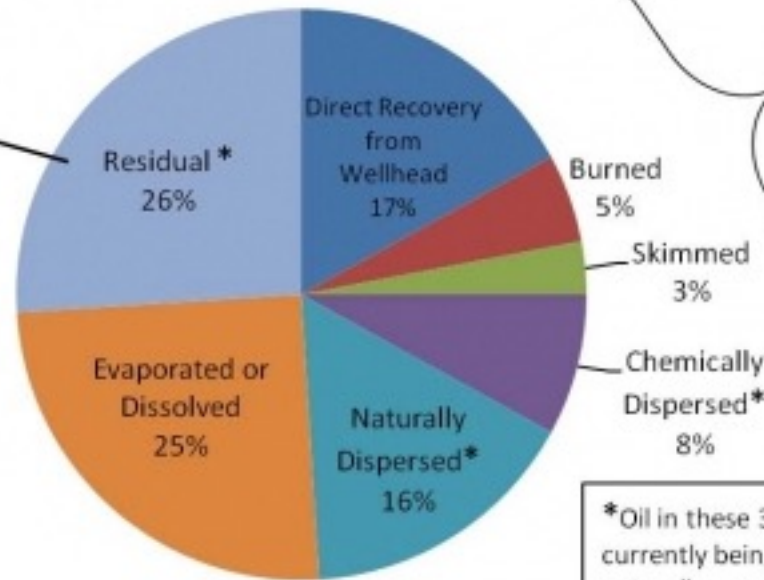
Source: U.S. Government

Deepwater Horizon...

Deepwater Horizon Oil Budget

Based on estimated release of 4.9m barrels of oil

Residual includes oil that is on or just below the surface as light sheen and weathered tar balls, has washed ashore or been collected from the shore, or is buried in sand and sediments.



Unified
Command
Response
Operations

*Oil in these 3 categories is currently being degraded naturally.

Deepwater Horizon...



GETTY IMAGES

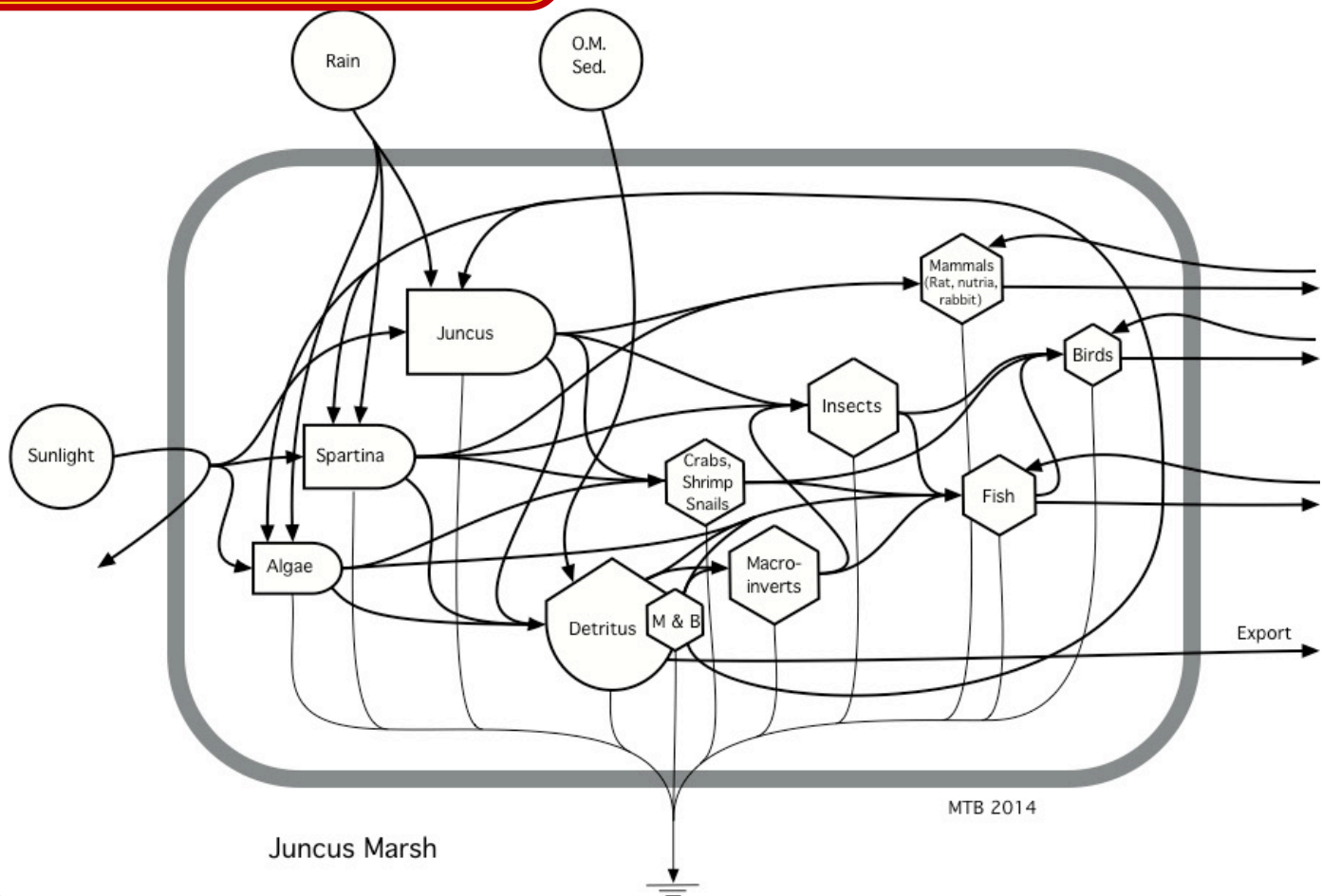
Deepwater Horizon...



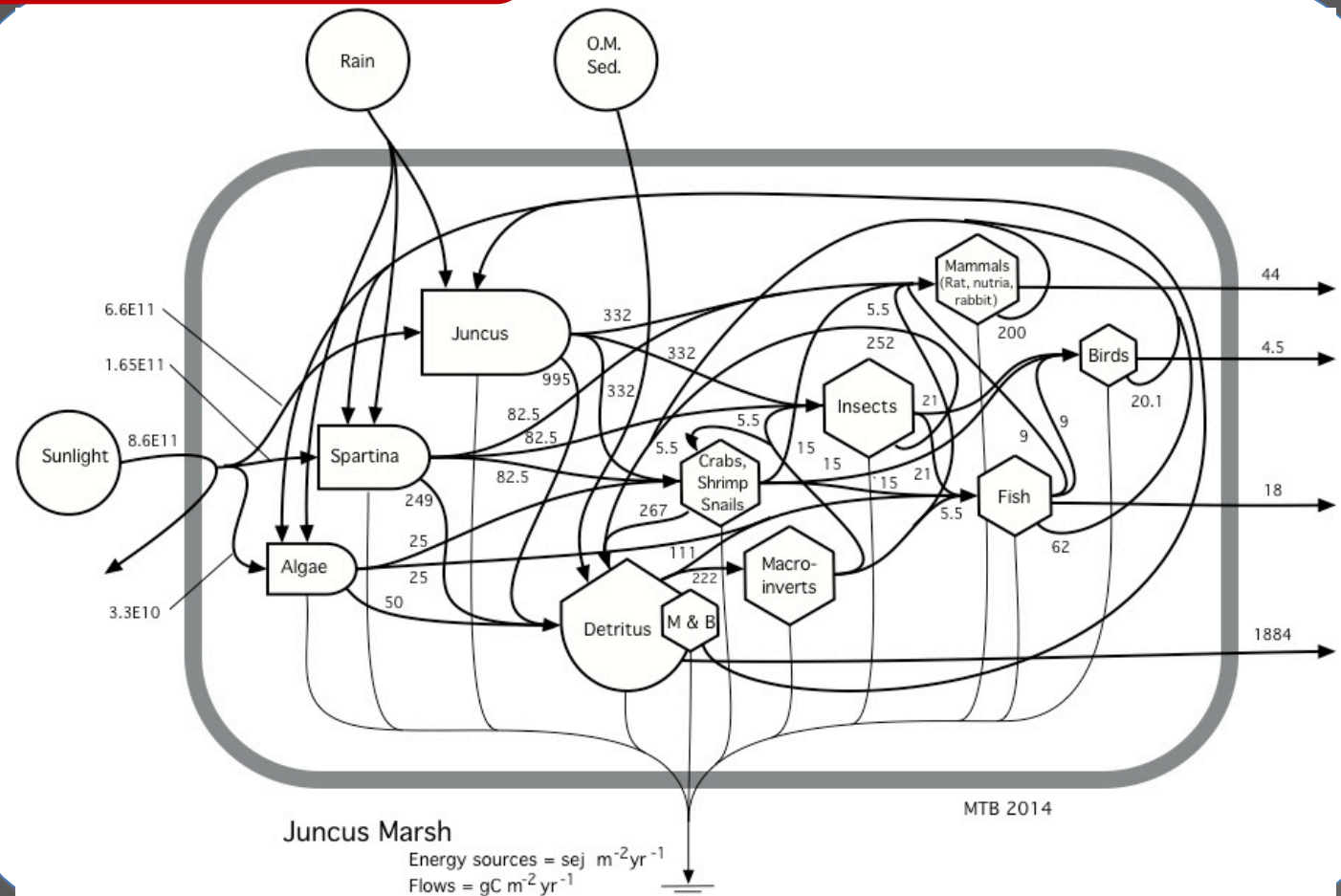
Deepwater Horizon...



Juncus Marsh Food Web



Juncus Marsh Food Web

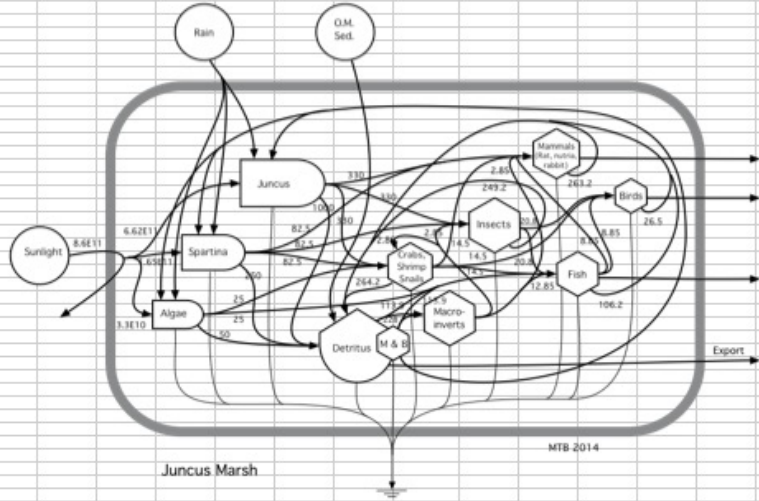


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Deepwater Horizon...

percent of total	Productivity (g/m ² /yr)		FROM													
			Input (sun)	Input (sed)	Algae	Spartina	Juncus	Crabs, shrimp, snails	Detritus	Micr & Bac.	MacroInverts	Insects	Mammals	Fish	Birds	
3.85%	1.00E+02	Algae	3.31E+10							1.01						
19.23%	5.00E+02	Spartina	1.63E+11							5.04						
76.92%	2.00E+03	Juncus	6.62E+11							20.16						
		Crabs, shrimp, snails		25.00	82.50	330.00					3.28					
		Detritus		50.00	250.00	1320.00	264.47				78.61	249.47	264.03	116.78	27.04	
		Microbes & Bacteria						262.04								
		MacroInverts						131.02								
		Insects			82.50	330.00					3.28					
		Mammals			82.50	330.00					3.28					
		Fish		25.00			14.55	131.02		3.28		20.79			9.73	
		Birds					14.55					20.79			9.73	
		Export						1.00E+03				41.58	43.03	19.46	4.51	
Column sum	8.60E+11	0.00E+00	100.00	497.50	2310.00	306.10	1.52E+03	26.20	91.71	332.62	307.06	155.70	31.55			
Inputs	3.31E+10	1.65E+11	6.62E+11	440.7755	2.62E+03	131.0195	131.0195	415.7755	440.0526	194.6294	45.66584	13.52				
Respiration	3.31E+10	1.65E+11	6.62E+11	132.67	1.10E+03	104.82	39.31	83.16	132.99	38.93	13.52					
Respiration % inputs		100%	100%	100%	30%	42%	80%	30%	20%	30%	20%	30%				

Juncus Marsh Food Web



MTB 2014

Juncus Marsh Food Web Matrix

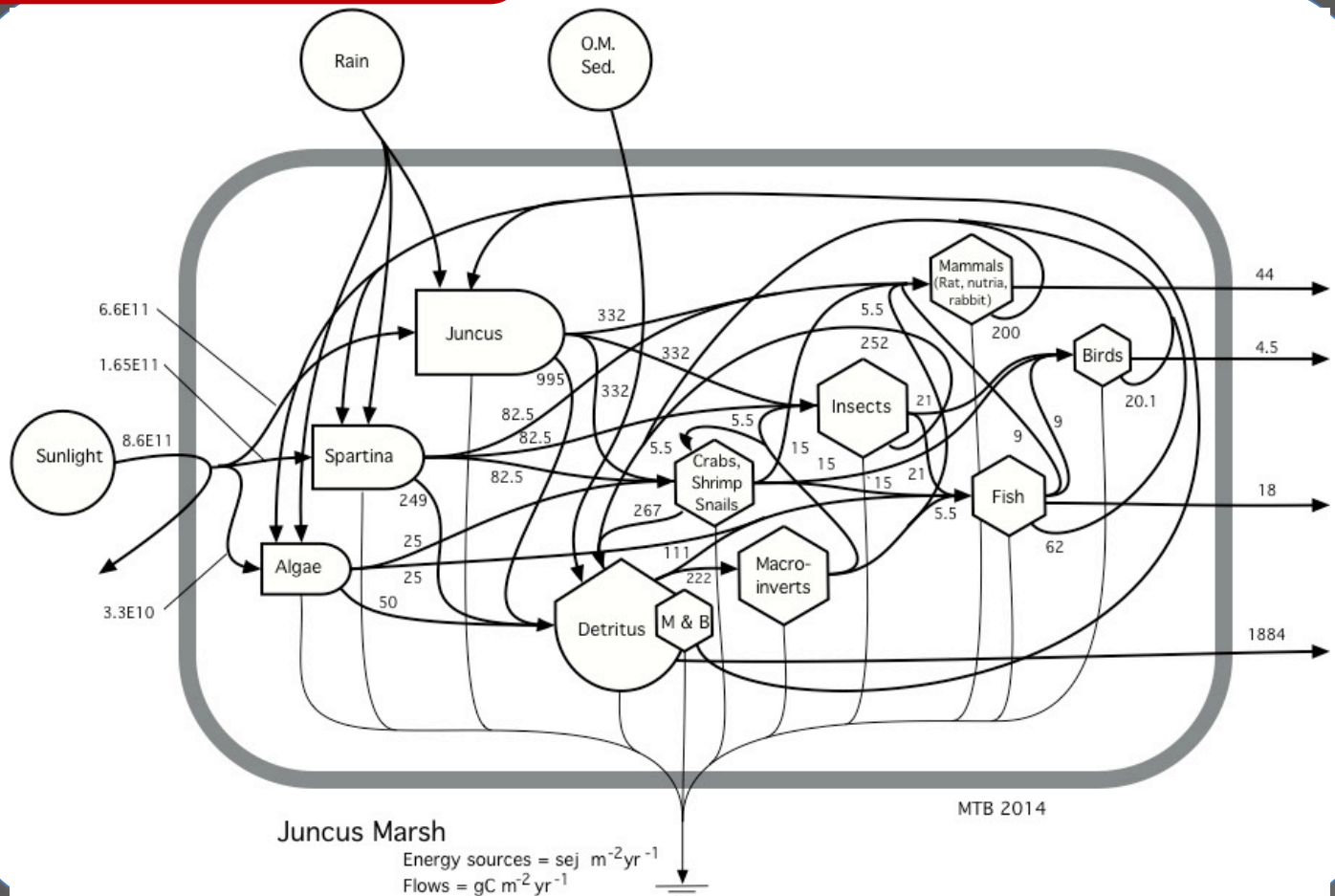
		8.60E+11 total (sej/m2/yr)		----- FROM -----											
percent of total	Productivity (g/m2/yr)		Input (sun)	Input (Sed)	Algae	Spartina	Juncus	Crabs, shrimp, snails	Detritus	Micr & Bac.	Macroinverts	Insects	Mammals	Fish	Birds
3.85%	1.00E+02	Algae	3.31E+10							1.01					
19.23%	5.00E+02	Spartina	1.65E+11							5.04					
76.92%	2.00E+03	Juncus	6.62E+11							20.16					
----- TO -----		Crabs, shrimp, snails			25.00	82.50	330.00				3.28				
		Detritus			50.00	250.00	1320.00	264.47			78.61	249.47	264.03	116.78	27.04
		Microbes & Bacteria							262.04						
		MacroInverts							131.02						
		Insects				82.50	330.00				3.28				
		Mammals				82.50	330.00	14.55			3.28				9.73
		Fish			25.00			14.55	131.02		3.28	20.79			
		Birds						14.55				20.79			9.73
		Export							1.00E+03			41.58	43.03	19.46	4.51
		Column sum		8.60E+11	0.00E+00	100.00	497.50	2310.00	308.10	1.52E+03	26.20	91.71	332.62	307.06	155.70
	Inputs		3.31E+10	1.65E+11	6.62E+11	440.77549	2.62E+03	131.01955	131.01955	415.77549	440.05255	194.6294	45.065836		
	Respiration		3.31E+10	1.65E+11	6.62E+11	132.67	1.10E+03	104.82	39.31	83.16	132.99	38.93	13.52		
	Respiration % inputs				100%	100%	100%	30%	42%	80%	30%	20%	30%	20%	30%

Matrix inversion technique computes UEVs for each compartment

Juncus Marsh Food Web UEV Matrix

Unit Energy Value (sej/l)	7.39E+04	5.18E+05	1.61E+05	9.25E+05	5.00E-03	1.40E+03	5.15E+05	5.15E+05	6.29E+06	1.18E+06	9.29E+05			
	Input (sun)	Input H ₂ O	O.Matter	Algae	Spartina	Juncus	Crabs, shrimp, snails	Detritus	Microbes & Bacteria	Macro-Invertebrates	Insects	Mammals	Fish	Birds
Algae	3.31E+10	1.90E+11		-100					1.0					
Spartina	1.65E+11	4.80E+11			-497.5				5.0					
Juncus	6.62E+11	1.90E+12				-2310			20.2					
Crabs, shrimp, snails				25.00	82.50	330.00	-308.1			3.3				
Detritus			2.69E+10	50.00	250.00	1320.00	264.5	-1524.1		78.6	249.5	264.0	116.8	27.0
Microbes & Bacteria								262.0	-26.2					
MacroInvertebrates								131.0		-91.7				
Insects					82.50	330.00				3.3	-332.6			
Mammals					82.50	330.00	14.5			3.3		-307.1	9.73	
Fish				25.00			14.5	131.0		3.3	20.8		-155.70	
Birds							14.5				20.8		9.73	-31.6
Export								1.00E+03			41.58	43.03	19.46	4.51

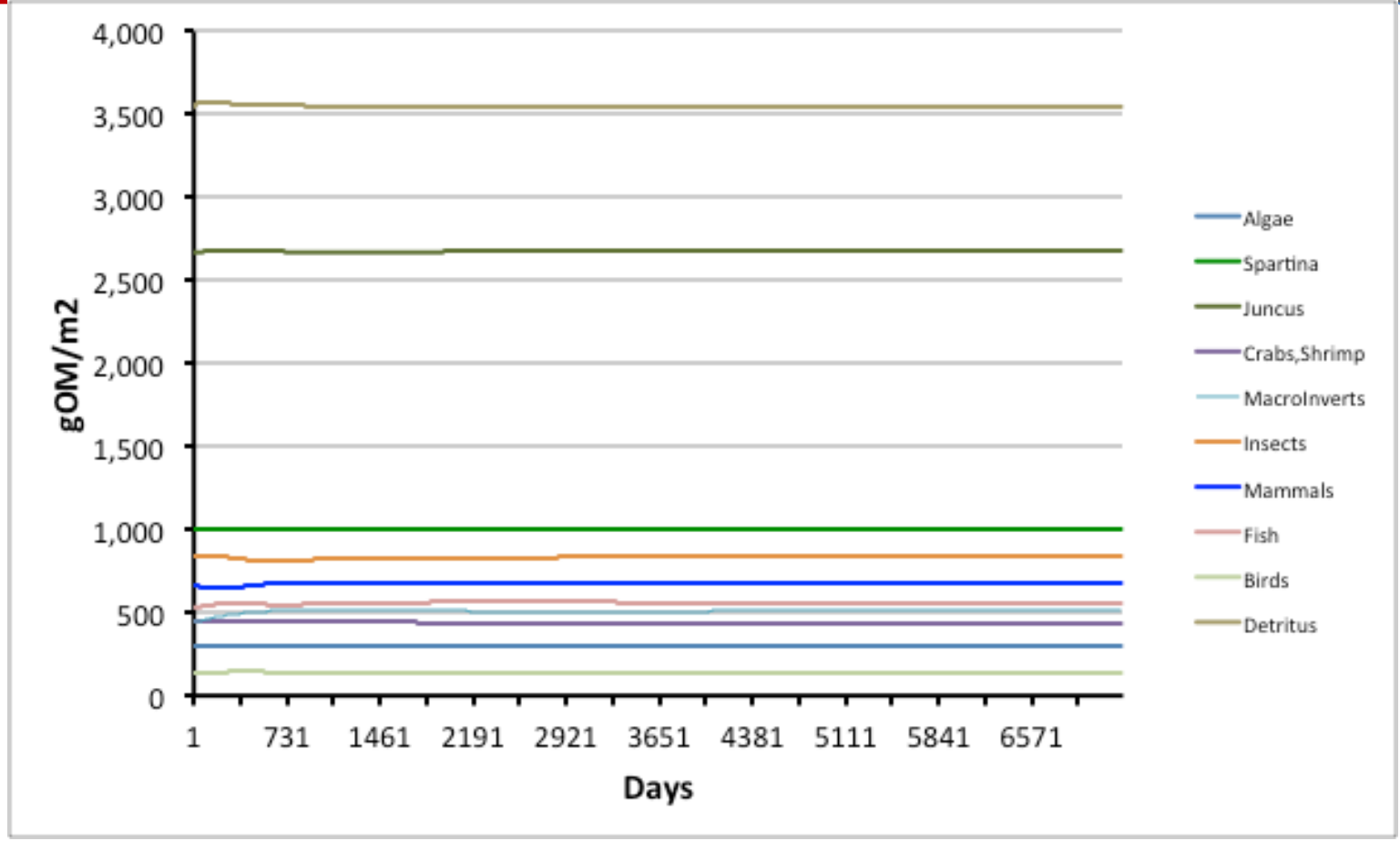
Juncus Marsh Food Web



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$$\begin{aligned}
 Q1 &= Q1 + (J1 - J14 - J18 - Q1 * (D1 + E1 + R1) - 0.2 * Q1 * Sw1) * dt \\
 Q2 &= Q2 + (J2 - J24 - J26 - J27 - Q2 * (D2 + E2 + R2) - 0.25 * Q2 * Sw1) * dt \\
 Q3 &= Q3 + (J3 - J34 - J36 - J37 - Q3 * (D3 + E3 + R3) - 0.3 * Q3 * Sw1) * dt \\
 \text{Detritus} &= 0.2 * Q1 * Sw1 + 0.1 * Q2 * Sw1 + 0.4 * Q3 * Sw1 \\
 Q4 &= Q4 + (J14 + J24 + J34 + J54 - J47 - J48 - J49 - Q4 * (D4 + E4 + R4)) * dt \\
 Q5 &= Q5 + (Jdet5 - J54 - J56 - J57 - J58 - Q5 * (D5 + E5 + R5) - 0.5 * Q5 * \\
 &\text{Sw1}) * dt + \text{MacroIn} * SW2 \\
 Q6 &= Q6 + (J26 + J36 + J56 - J68 - J69 - Q6 * (D6 + E6 + R6)) * dt + \text{InsectsIn} \\
 &* SW2 \\
 Q7 &= Q7 + (J27 + J37 + J47 + J57 + J87 - Q7 * (D7 + E7 + R7)) * dt + \\
 &\text{MammalsIn} * SW2 \\
 Q8 &= Q8 + (J18 + J48 + J58 + J68 + Jdet8 - J87 - J89 - Q8 * (D8 + E8 + R8) - \\
 &0.3 * Q8 * Sw1) * dt + \text{FishIn} * SW2 \\
 Q9 &= Q9 + (J49 + J69 + J89 - Q9 * (D9 + E9 + R9)) * dt + \text{BirdsIn} * SW2 \\
 q10 &= q10 + (D1 * Q1 + D2 * Q2 + D3 * Q3 + D4 * Q4 + D5 * Q5 + D6 * Q6 + \\
 &D7 * Q7 + D8 * Q8 + D9 * Q9 - Jdet5 - Jdet8 - e10 * q10 + \text{Detritus}) * dt
 \end{aligned}$$

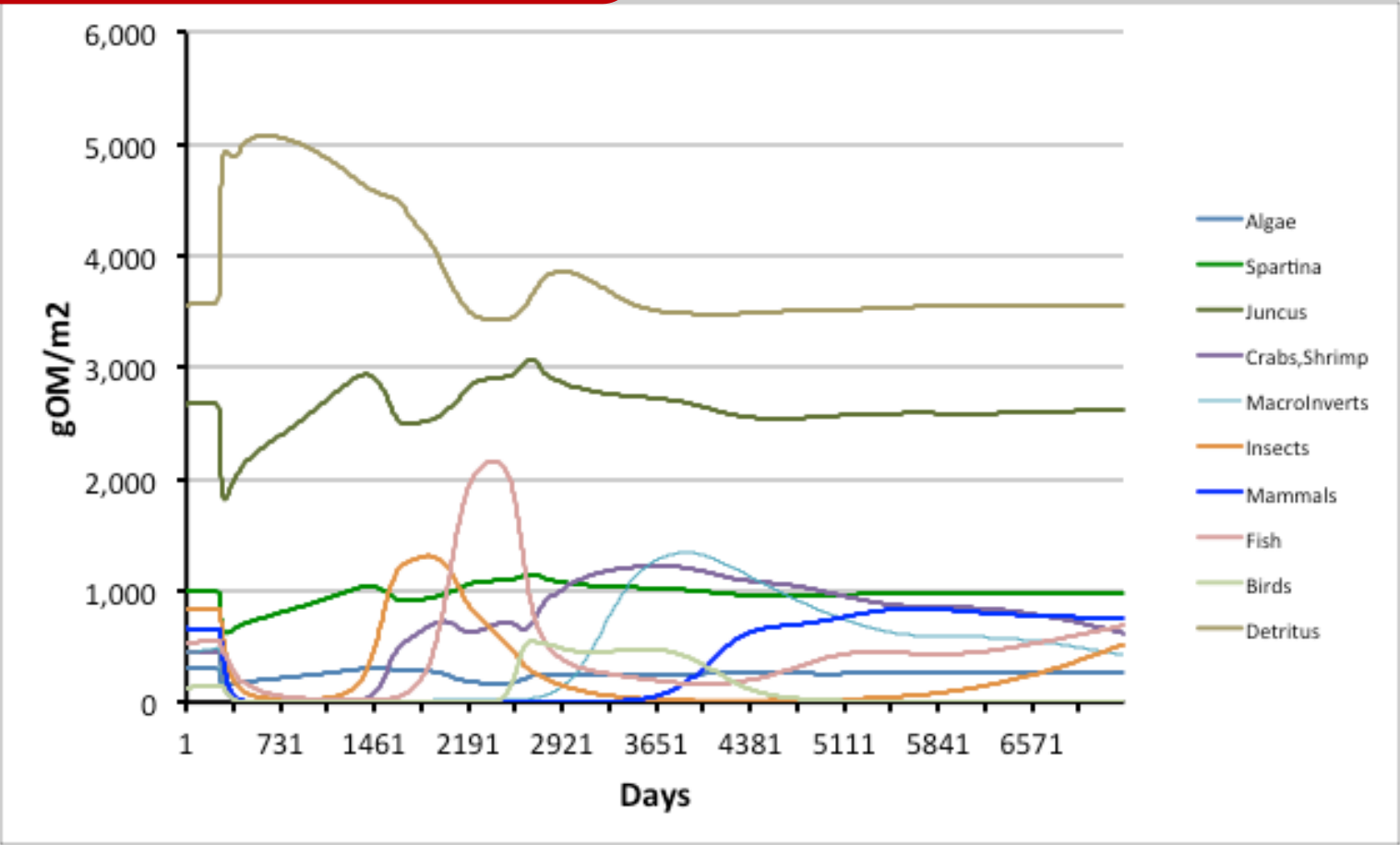
Juncus Marsh Model "Steady State"



Set known direct level of impact on compartments

- Q1 – Algae = 50%
 - Q2 – Spartina = 25%
 - Q3 – Juncus = 25%
 - Q4 - Crabs/Shrimp = ?
 - Q5 – MacroInverts = 50%
 - Q6 – Insects = ?
 - Q7 – Mammals = ?
 - Q8 – Fish = 10%
 - Q9 – Birds = ?
-

Juncus Marsh Model "Oiled"



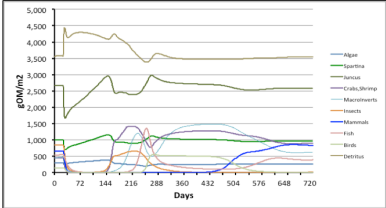
Compute net change

Percent Dif.	-24%	-18%	-13%	-59%	-62%	-52%	-58%	-43%	-56%	26%
Difference	53597.0	135104.9	249287.0	194465.6	221593.8	315337.7	281844.4	172736.5	57867.7	-675858.8
Sum	165183.3	596966.3	1704024.4	132685.7	134806.5	287307.1	200434.0	228439.5	45230.0	3276951.9
	Algae	Spartina	Juncus	Crabs, shrimp, snails	Macro Inverts	Insects	Mammals	Fish	Birds	Detritus
	301.8	1001.1	2669.6	445.1	443.5	840.3	663.2	531.5	134.1	3546.7
	301.8	1001.1	2669.7	445.1	443.5	840.3	663.1	531.5	134.1	3547.6
	301.8	1001.1	2669.7	445.1	443.5	840.3	662.9	531.5	134.1	3548.5
	301.8	1001.1	2669.8	445.1	443.5	840.3	662.7	531.5	134.1	3549.3
	301.8	1001.1	2669.9	445.1	443.5	840.3	662.6	531.5	134.1	3550.1
	301.8	1001.1	2669.9	445.1	443.5	840.3	662.4	531.5	134.1	3550.9
	301.8	1001.1	2670.0	445.1	443.6	840.3	662.2	531.5	134.1	3551.7
	301.8	1001.1	2670.0	445.1	443.6	840.3	662.1	531.5	134.1	3552.5
	301.8	1001.1	2670.1	445.2	443.6	840.3	661.9	531.6	134.1	3553.2
	301.8	1001.1	2670.2	445.2	443.7	840.3	661.8	531.6	134.1	3553.9
	301.8	1001.2	2670.2	445.2	443.7	840.3	661.6	531.6	134.1	3554.6

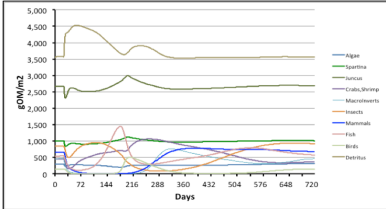
Deepwater Horizon...

Many simulations changing impact conditions

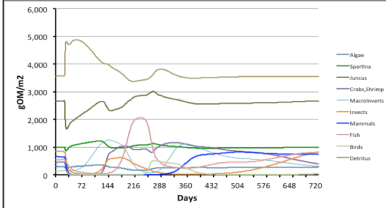
Compartment	Net Difference (gOM)	UEV (sej/g)	Emergy (E9 sej)	Endollars/acre	Percent Change
Q1 - Algae	3380.7	73908.1	-0.2	-\$0.5	-24%
Q2 - Spartina	91467.2	518321.7	-47.4	-\$95.9	-28%
Q3 - Juncus	338894.5	160721.6	-54.5	-\$110.2	-13%
Q4 - Crabs/Shrimp	195016.1	924530.1	-180.3	-\$364.8	-60%
Q5 - MacroInverts	202798.4	1303347.4	-264.3	-\$534.8	-62%
Q6 - Insects	324187.0	514566.5	-166.8	-\$337.6	-53%
Q7 - Mammals	284349.8	857418.7	-243.8	-\$493.3	-59%
Q8 - Fish	194189.4	1179540.7	-229.1	-\$463.5	-46%
Q9 - Birds	58130.4	6290853.5	-365.7	-\$740.0	-56%
Q10 - Detritus	-327251.2	42371.2	13.9	\$28.1	23%
Total			-1552.1	-\$3,141	



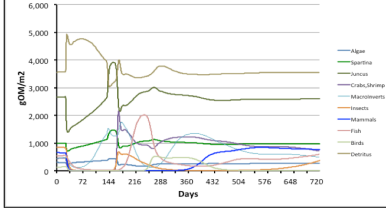
Compartment	Net Difference (gOM)	UEV (sej/g)	Emergy (E9 sej)	Endollars/acre	Percent Change
Q1 - Algae	2454.1	73908.1	-1.2	-\$2.5	-24%
Q2 - Spartina	518321.7	518321.7	-24.4	-\$49.5	-28%
Q3 - Juncus	160721.6	160721.6	-11.0	-\$22.3	-13%
Q4 - Crabs/Shrimp	924530.1	924530.1	-78.9	-\$159.6	-60%
Q5 - MacroInverts	1303347.4	1303347.4	-268.4	-\$543.2	-62%
Q6 - Insects	514566.5	514566.5	-39.6	-\$80.2	-53%
Q7 - Mammals	857418.7	857418.7	-199.9	-\$404.5	-59%
Q8 - Fish	1179540.7	1179540.7	-203.2	-\$411.1	-46%
Q9 - Birds	6290853.5	6290853.5	-340.4	-\$688.7	-56%
Q10 - Detritus	42371.2	42371.2	17.3	\$34.9	23%
Total			-1167.1	-\$2,362	



Compartment	Net Difference (gOM)	UEV (sej/g)	Emergy (E9 sej)	Endollars/acre	Percent Change
Q1 - Algae	6906.6	73908.1	-0.5	-\$1.0	-24%
Q2 - Spartina	-14822.8	518321.7	7.7	\$15.5	-28%
Q3 - Juncus	342981.8	160721.6	-55.1	-\$111.5	-13%
Q4 - Crabs/Shrimp	193106.2	924530.1	-178.5	-\$361.3	-60%
Q5 - MacroInverts	139933.1	1303347.4	-182.4	-\$369.0	-62%
Q6 - Insects	314087.6	514566.5	-161.6	-\$327.0	-53%
Q7 - Mammals	281416.5	857418.7	-241.3	-\$488.3	-59%
Q8 - Fish	158920.9	1179540.7	-187.5	-\$379.3	-46%
Q9 - Birds	57710.9	6290853.5	-363.1	-\$734.6	-56%
Q10 - Detritus	-588464.3	42371.2	24.9	\$50.5	23%
Total			-1362.3	-\$2,757	



Compartment	Net Difference (gOM)	UEV (sej/g)	Emergy (E9 sej)	Endollars/acre	Percent Change
Q1 - Algae	5552.7	73908.1	-0.4	-\$0.8	-3%
Q2 - Spartina	88732.7	518321.7	-46.0	-\$93.1	-12%
Q3 - Juncus	490280.4	160721.6	-78.8	-\$159.4	-25%
Q4 - Crabs/Shrimp	198224.4	924530.1	-183.3	-\$370.8	-61%
Q5 - MacroInverts	154617.0	1303347.4	-201.5	-\$407.8	-43%
Q6 - Insects	339602.0	514566.5	-174.7	-\$353.6	-56%
Q7 - Mammals	289116.1	857418.7	-247.9	-\$501.6	-60%
Q8 - Fish	167661.1	1179540.7	-197.8	-\$400.2	-42%
Q9 - Birds	58524.3	6290853.5	-368.2	-\$745.0	-57%
Q10 - Detritus	-542598.7	42371.2	23.0	\$46.5	16%
Total			-1498.6	-\$3,032	



Net difference in each compartment * UEV = Emergy loss

To compute the emdollar value, use Emergy/\$ ratio from the USA economy... (2.0 E12 sej/\$)

Compartment	Net Difference (gC)	UEV (sej/J)	Emergy (E9 sej)	Emdollars/acre	
Q1 – Algae	2140.1	73908.1	-1	-\$2	-1%
Q2 – Spartina	364156.5	518321.7	-974	-\$1,971	-20%
Q3 – Juncus	1110871.4	160721.6	-921	-\$1,864	-19%
Q4 - Crabs/Shrimp	195636.6	924530.1	-933	-\$1,889	-60%
Q5 – MacroInverts	214155.7	514566.5	-569	-\$1,151	-60%
Q6 – Insects	327571.1	514566.5	-870	-\$1,760	-54%
Q7 – Mammals	286670.6	6290853.5	-9307	-\$18,833	-59%
Q8 – Fish	237677.0	1179540.7	-1447	-\$2,928	-59%
Q9 – Birds	59038.3	929085.5	-283	-\$573	-57%
Q10 - Detritus	-933475.8	5000.0	24	\$49	12%
Total			-15281	-\$30,922	

~ \$77,300/ ha.

Thank **Y**ou...

Questions?
Comments?
Concerns?

