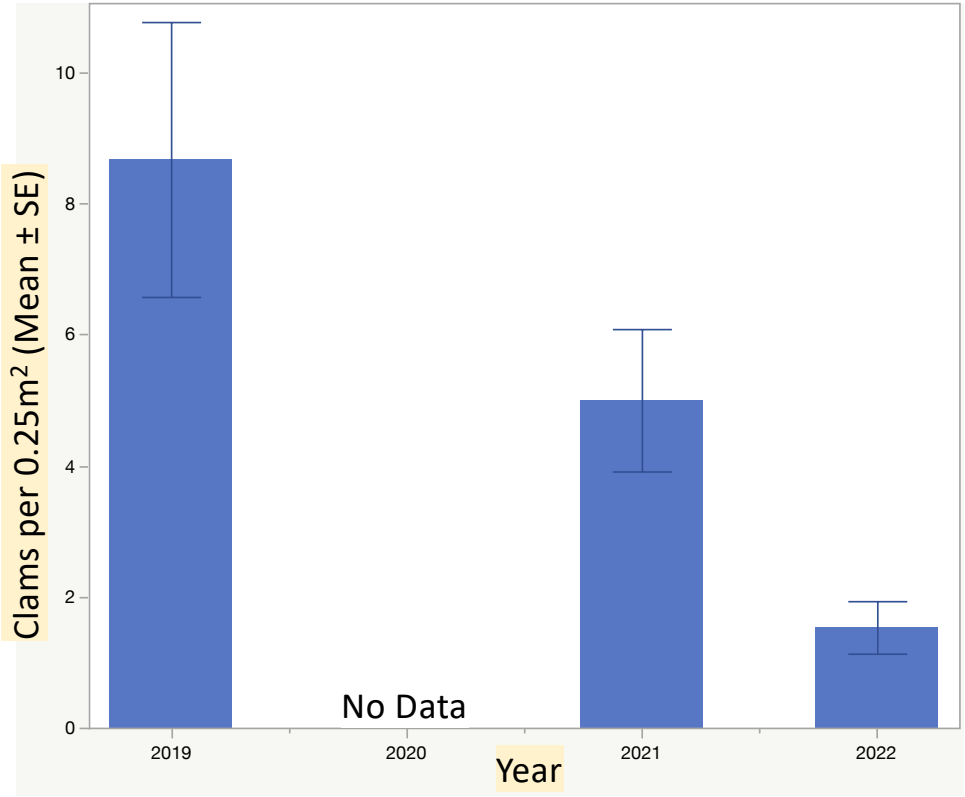
Data collected by S. Risley, K. Pellowe, H. Leslie and others. Analyses are ongoing and will be reported in the 2023 technical report by the University of Maine Darling Marine Center community science research team. For more information please contact Dr. Heather Leslie at the Darling Marine Center at heather.leslie@maine.edu or 563-8144.

Soft-shell clam abundance declined from 2019 to 2022



Clams were surveyed at three sites in the upper Damariscotta River estuary in 2019, 2021, and 2022. These trends should be interpreted with caution, as sampling methods changed from 2019 to 2021-2022. However, there is a decline in clams through time at all 3 sites. Both site-specific analyses and a Generalized Linear Model that combines data from all three sites and all three years (with a Poisson distribution and Log Link) indicates that year ($p<0.0001$) and year*site ($p=0.0015$) are significant effects on the response variable, clam abundance, with a whole model p-value of <0.0001.

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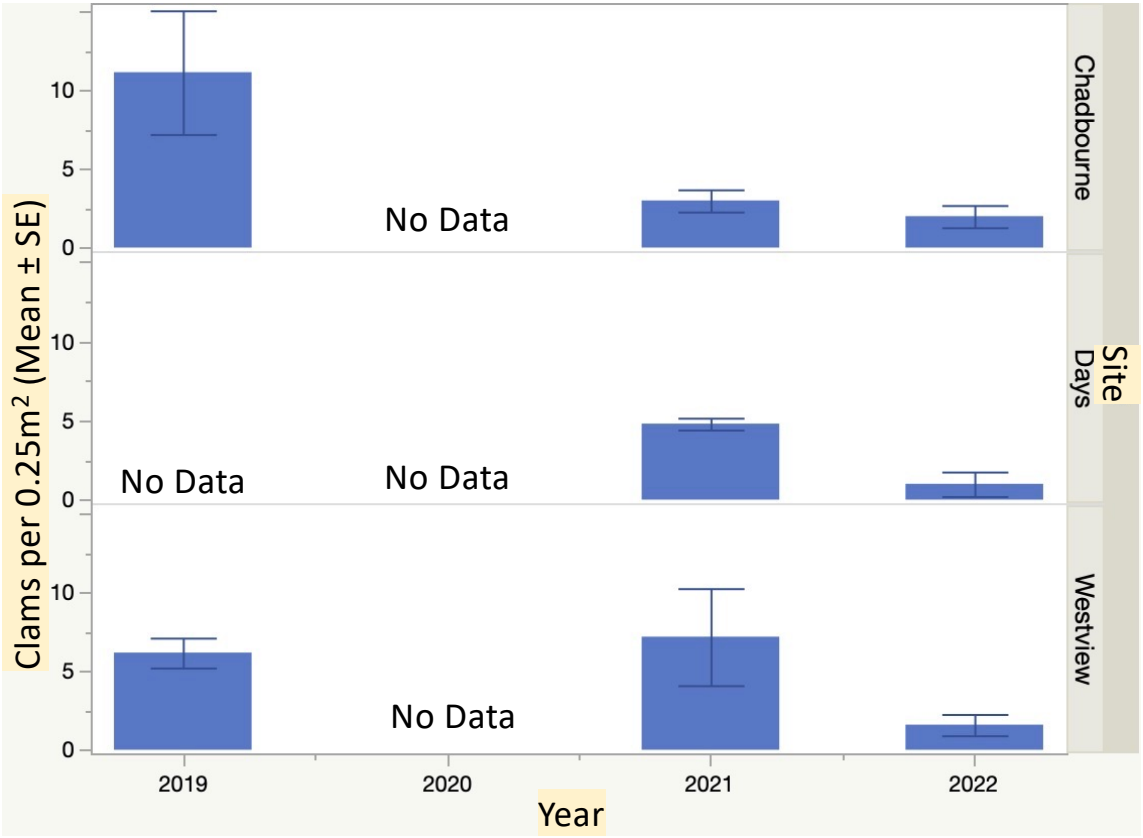

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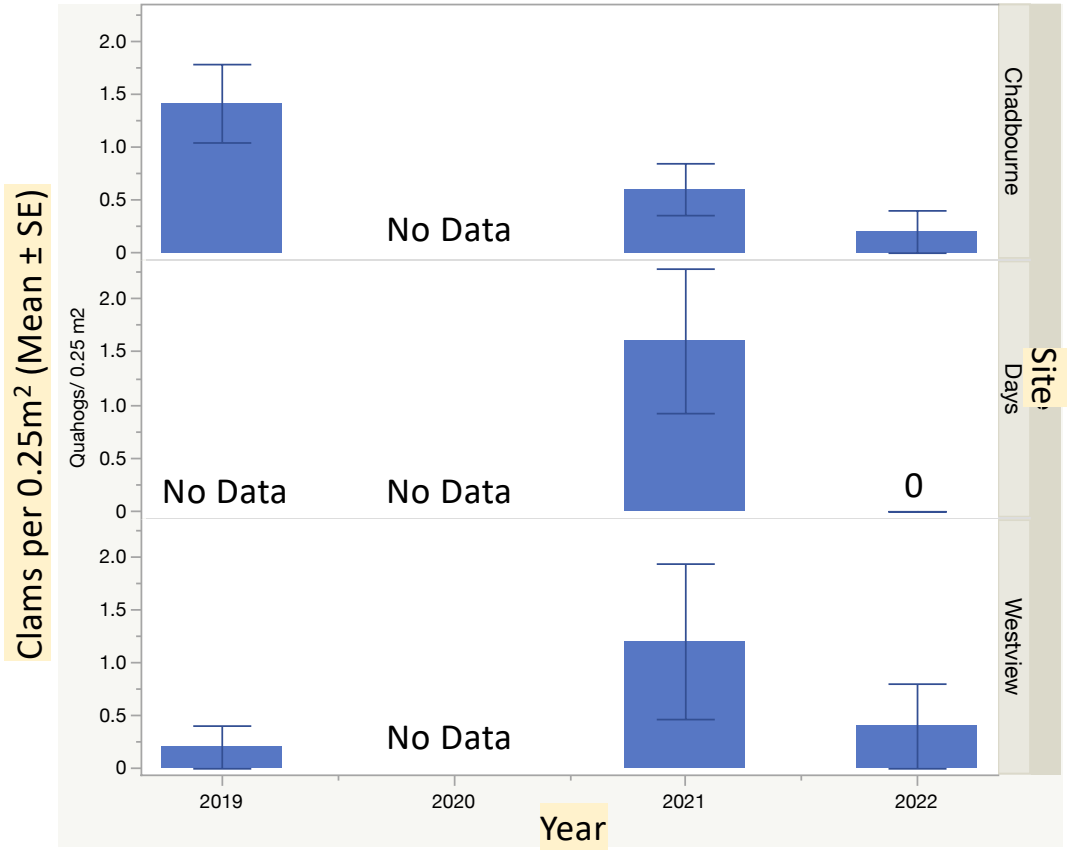
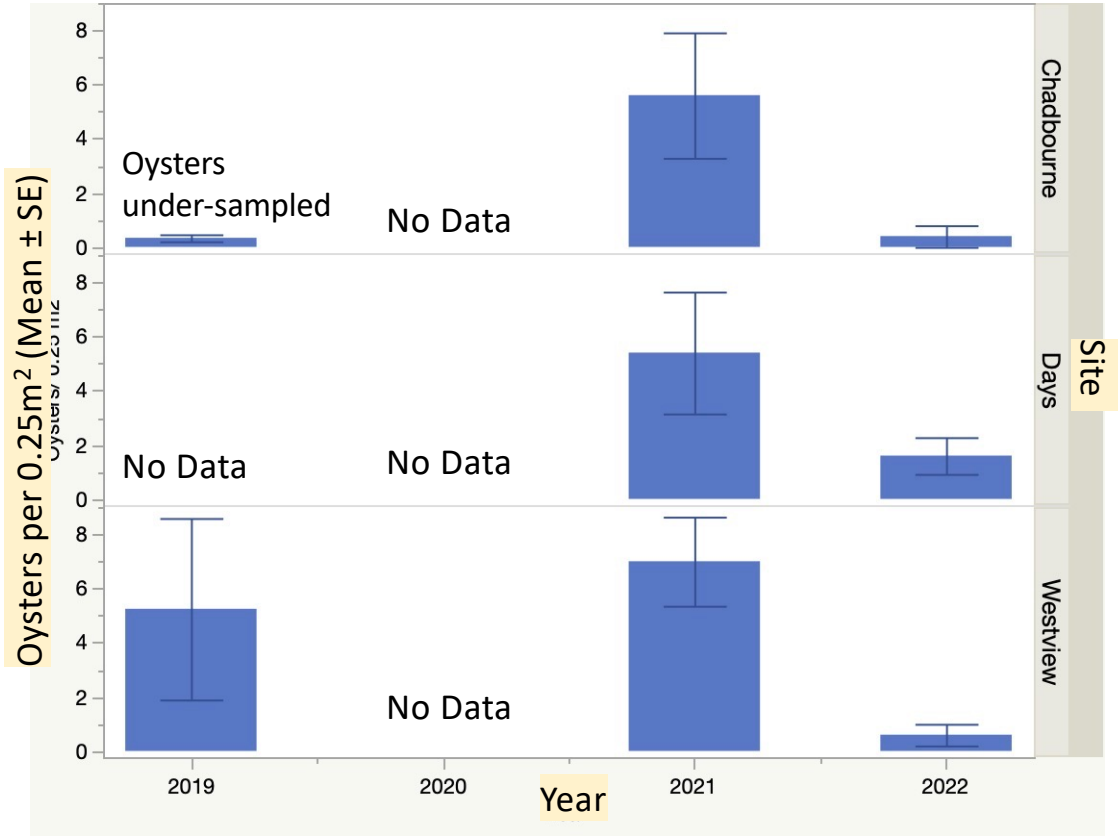
Quahog abundance varied among years and sites, from 2019 to 2022



Quahogs were surveyed at three sites in the upper Damariscotta River estuary in 2019, 2021, and 2022. These trends should be interpreted with caution, as sampling methods changed from 2019 to 2021-2022. There is a suggestion of a decline in quahog populations at the 3 sites but none of these trends are statistically significant.

Data collected by S. Risley, K. Pellowe, H. Leslie and others. Analyses are ongoing and will be reported in the 2023 technical report by the University of Maine Darling Marine Center community science research team. For more information please contact Dr. Heather Leslie at the Darling Marine Center at heather.leslie@maine.edu or 563-8144.

Oyster abundance declined overall from 2021 to 2022



Oysters were surveyed at three sites in the upper Damariscotta River estuary in 2019, 2021, and 2022. These trends should be interpreted with caution, as sampling methods changed from 2019 to 2021-2022. However, there is a decline in oyster populations through time at all 3 sites. Both site-specific analyses and a Generalized Linear Model that combines data from all three sites and all three years (with a Poisson distribution and Log Link) indicates that year ($p<0.0011$), site ($p<0.0029$), and year*site ($p=0.0013$) are significant effects on the response variable, oyster abundance, with a whole model p-value of <0.0001.