

Exploring the Role of Energy Reserves in Oyster Heat Stress Response

Hazel Abrahamson-Amerine¹, Steven Roberts², Sam White², Ariana Huffmyer²

¹University of Washington Department of Chemistry, ²University of Washington School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences

Oysters: stimulus, stability, and safety

Oysters: stimulus, stability, and safety

- Economic value



Oysters: stimulus, stability, and safety

- Economic value
- **Oyster aquaculture in US valued at \$327 million**



Oysters: stimulus, stability, and safety

- Economic value
- **Oyster aquaculture in US valued at \$327 million**
- Filter feeders



Oysters: stimulus, stability, and safety

- Economic value
- **Oyster aquaculture in US valued at \$327 million**
- Filter feeders
- Ecosystem engineers



Oysters: stimulus, stability, and safety

- Economic value
- **Oyster aquaculture in US valued at \$327 million**
- Filter feeders
- Ecosystem engineers
- Storm and tide barrier



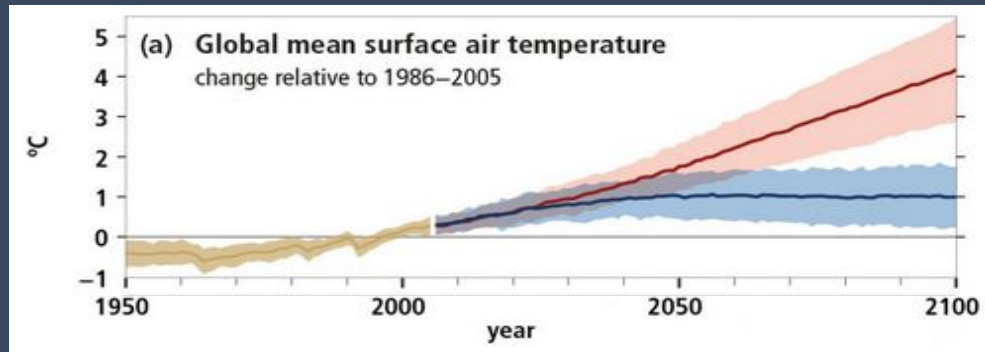
Oysters: stimulus, stability, and safety

- Economic value
- **Oyster aquaculture in US valued at \$327 million**
- Filter feeders
- Ecosystem engineers
- Storm and tide barrier
- **Ecosystem services valued at between \$5,500 and \$99,000 per hectare per year**

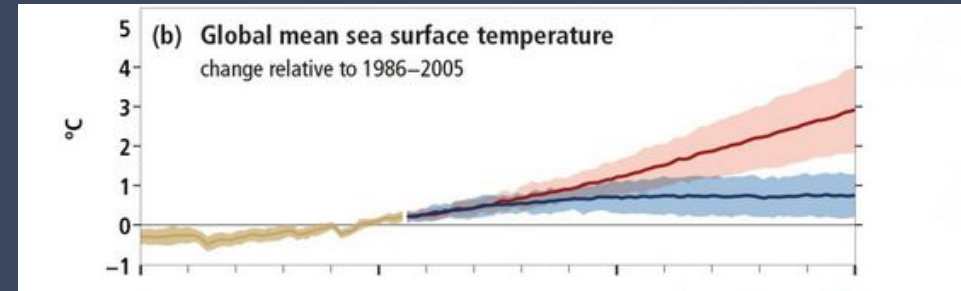
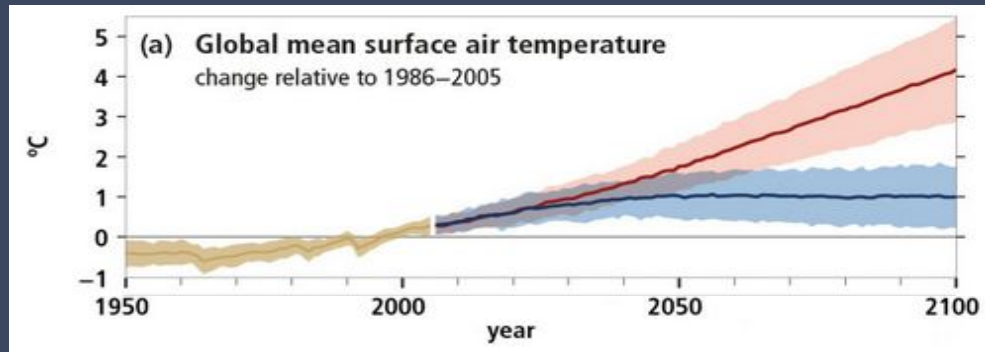
Ecosystem service values		Minimum	Maximum	Average
Oyster habitat state				
	Pristine	12,186	21,959	17,072
	Degraded	880	880	880
Finfish and mobile crustacean value				
	Recreational	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Commercial	4123	4123	4123
Water quality services				
	Chlorophyll a removal ^a	0	0	0
	Nitrogen removal ^b	1385	6716	4050
	Recreational use	n/a	n/a	n/a
	SAV enhancement ^c	0	2584	1292
	Bacterial removal	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Carbon burial	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Shoreline protection	0	85,998	860
	Habitat for epibenthic infauna	0	0	0
	Landscape processes	0	0	0
	Nonoyster harvest service total	5508	99,421	10,325

Ocean temperature, MHWs expected to increase

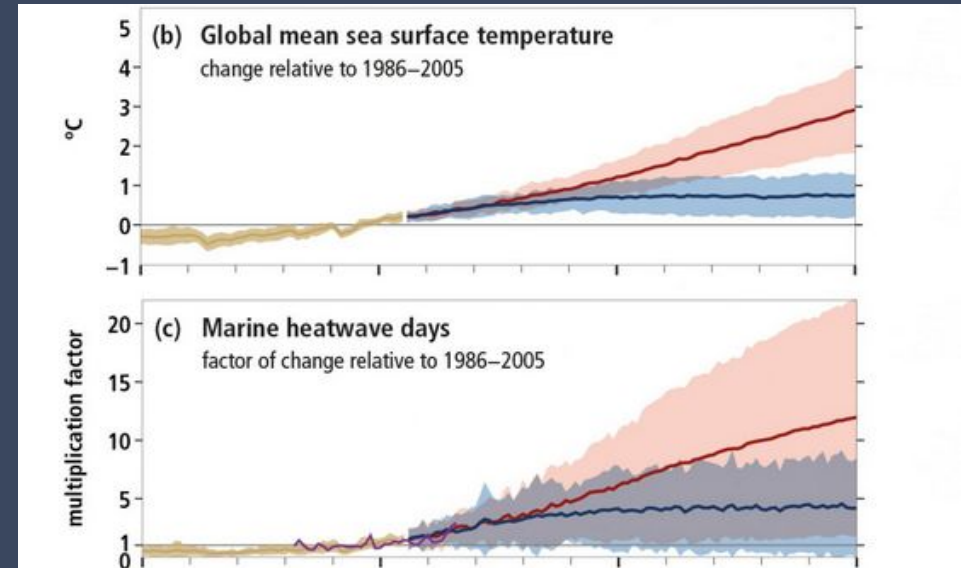
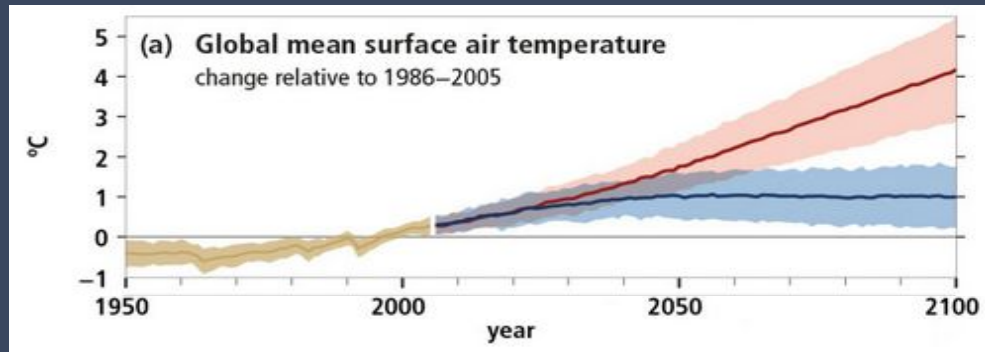
Ocean temperature, MHWs expected to increase



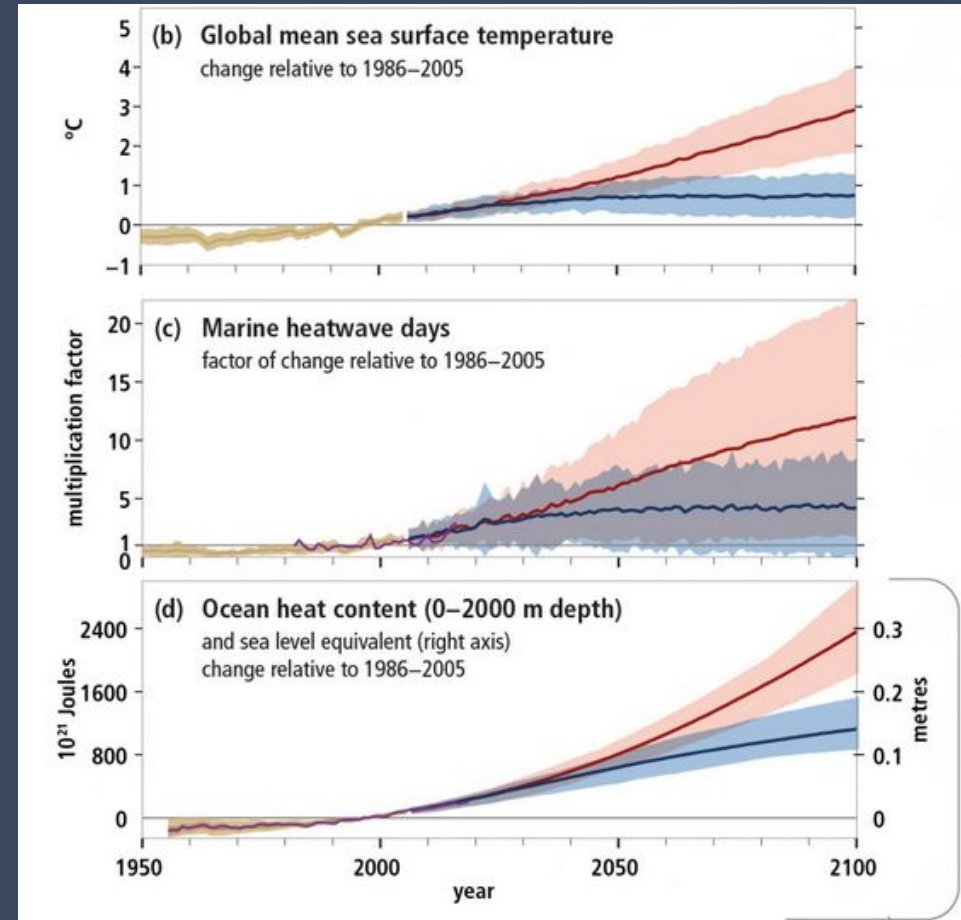
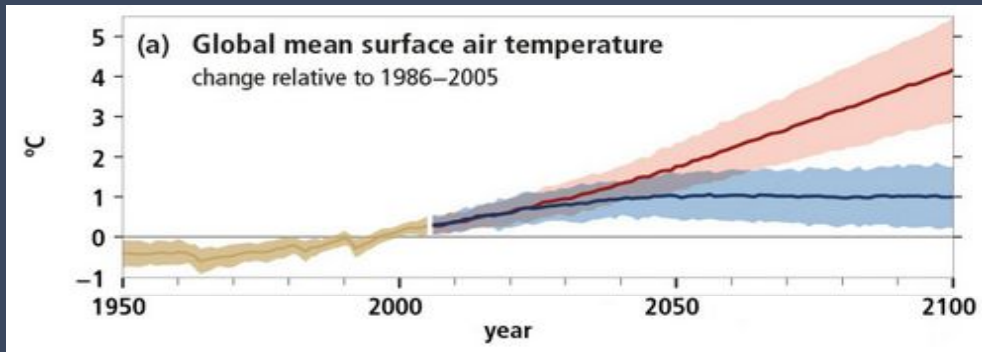
Ocean temperature, MHWs expected to increase



Ocean temperature, MHWs expected to increase

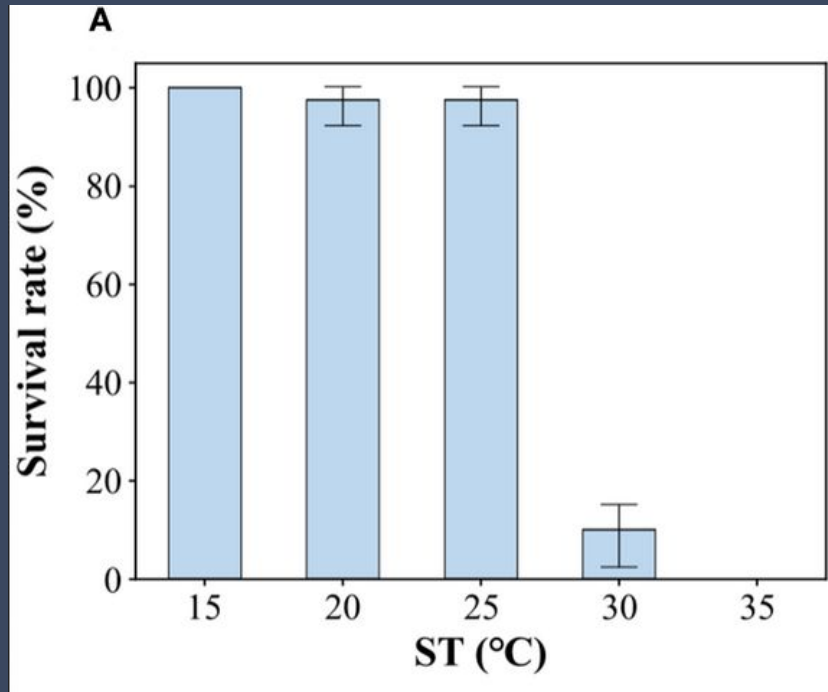


Ocean temperature, MHWs expected to increase

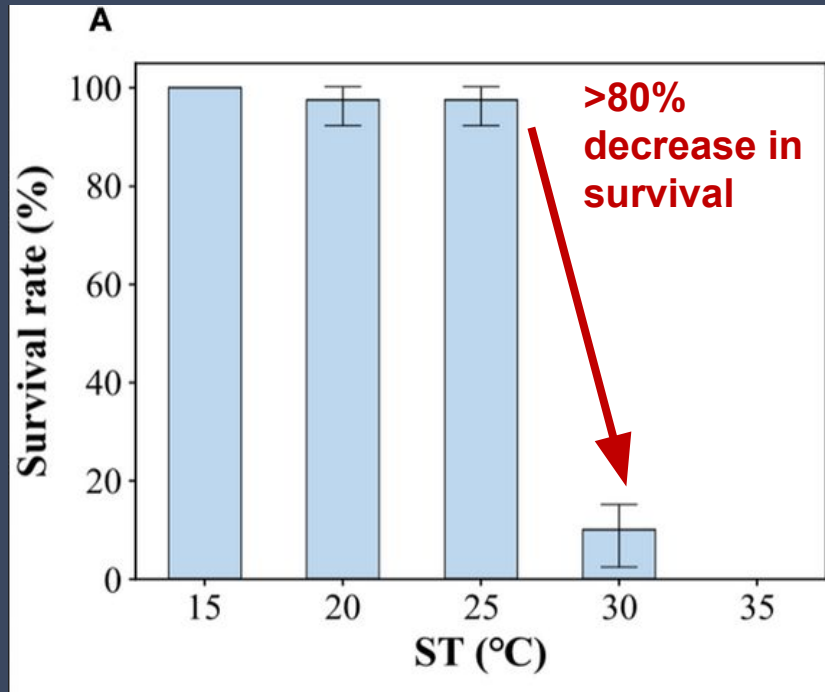


MHWs can lead to mass oyster mortality

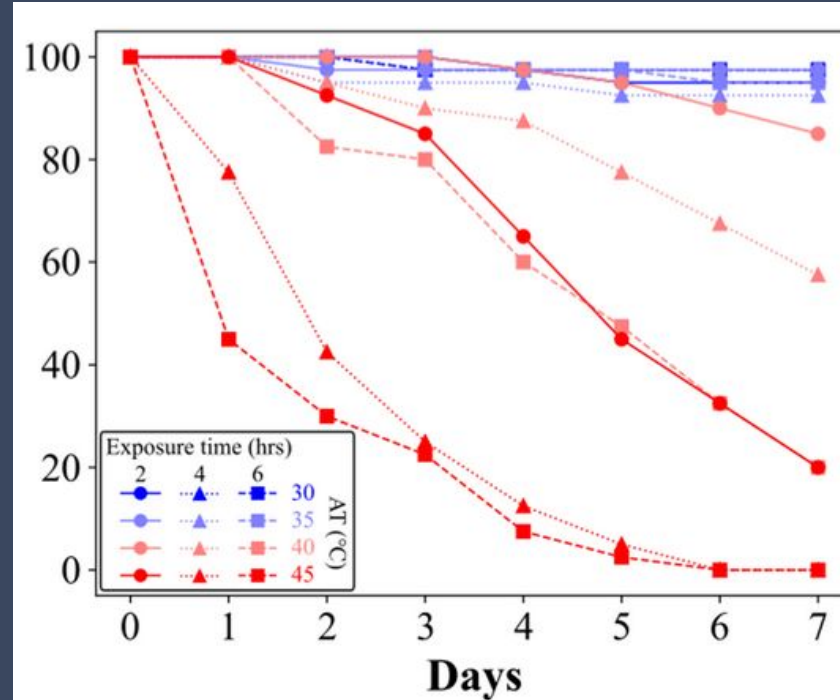
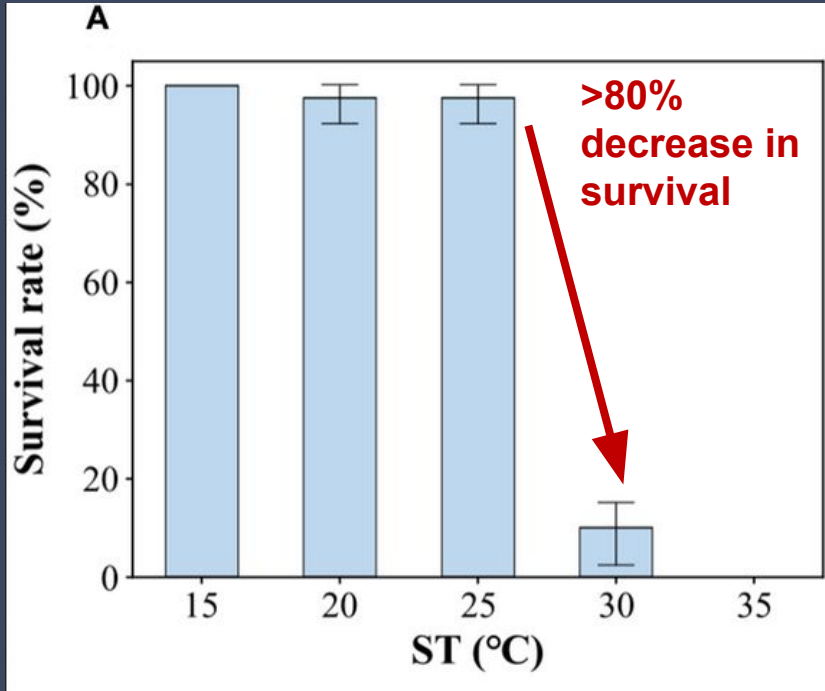
MHWs can lead to mass oyster mortality



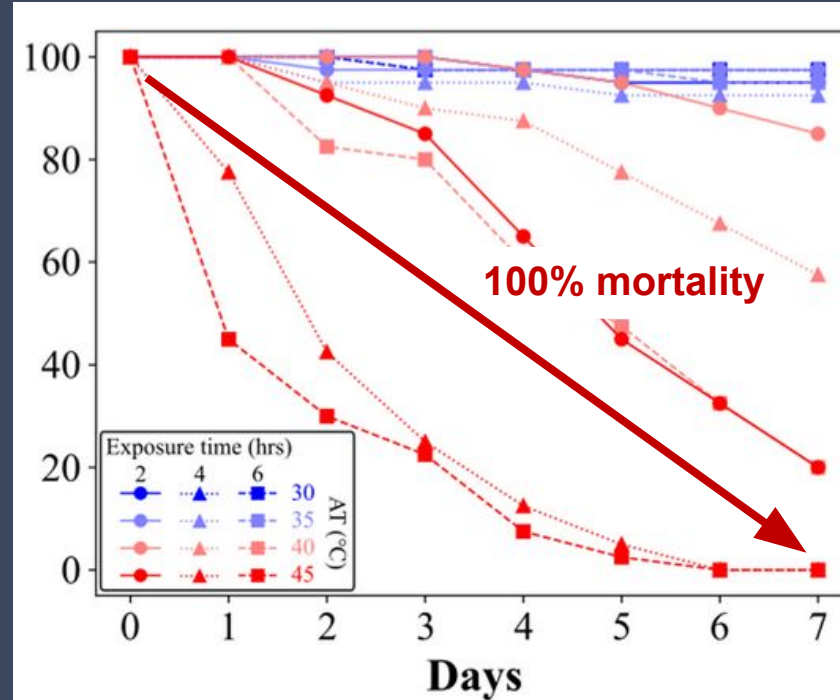
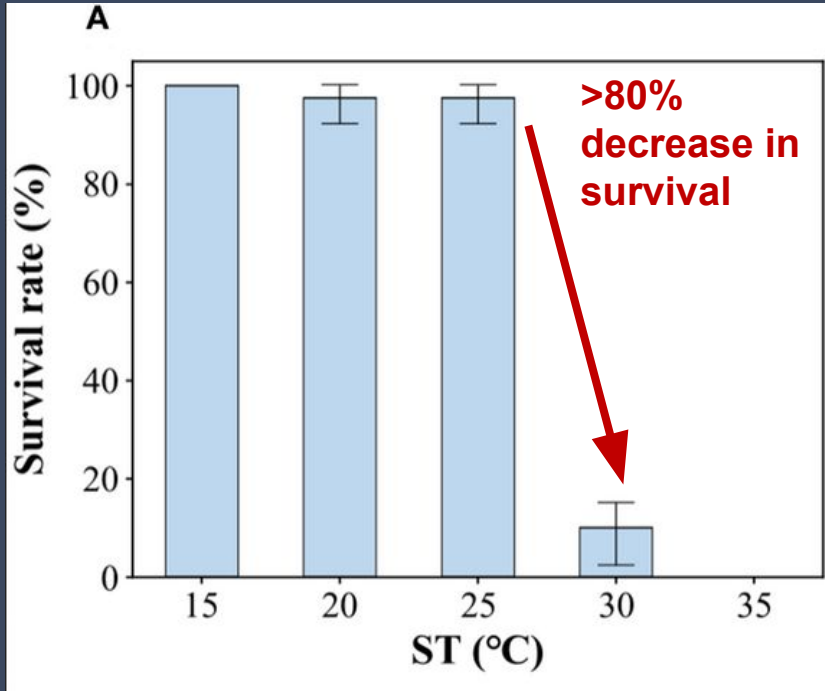
MHWs can lead to mass oyster mortality



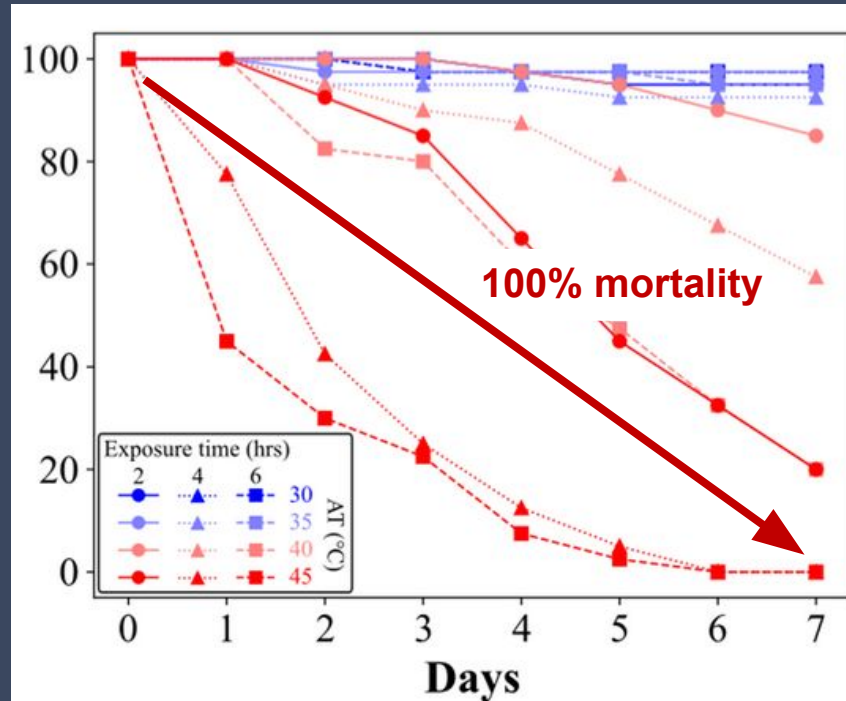
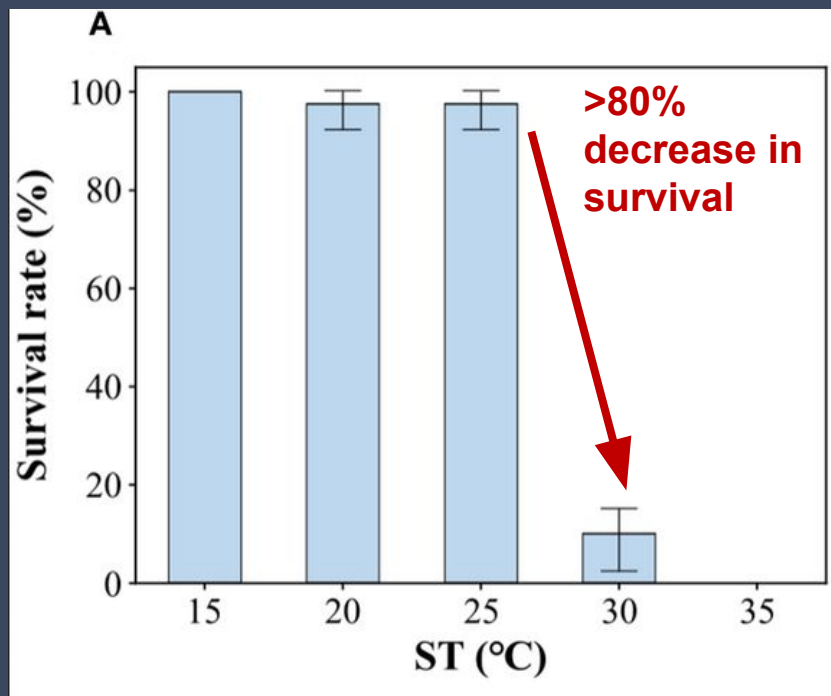
MHWs can lead to mass oyster mortality



MHWs can lead to mass oyster mortality



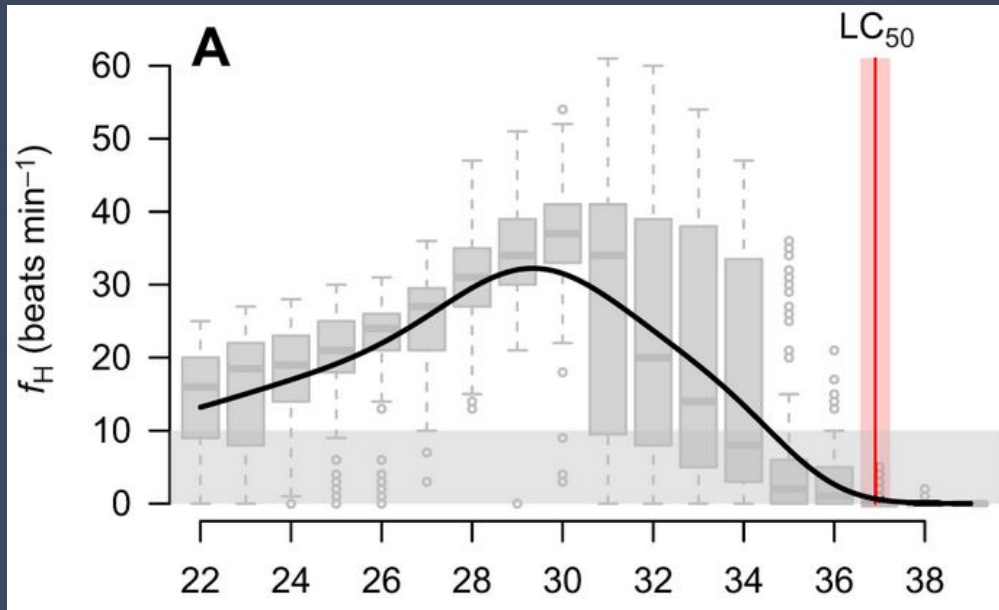
MHWs can lead to mass oyster mortality



Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

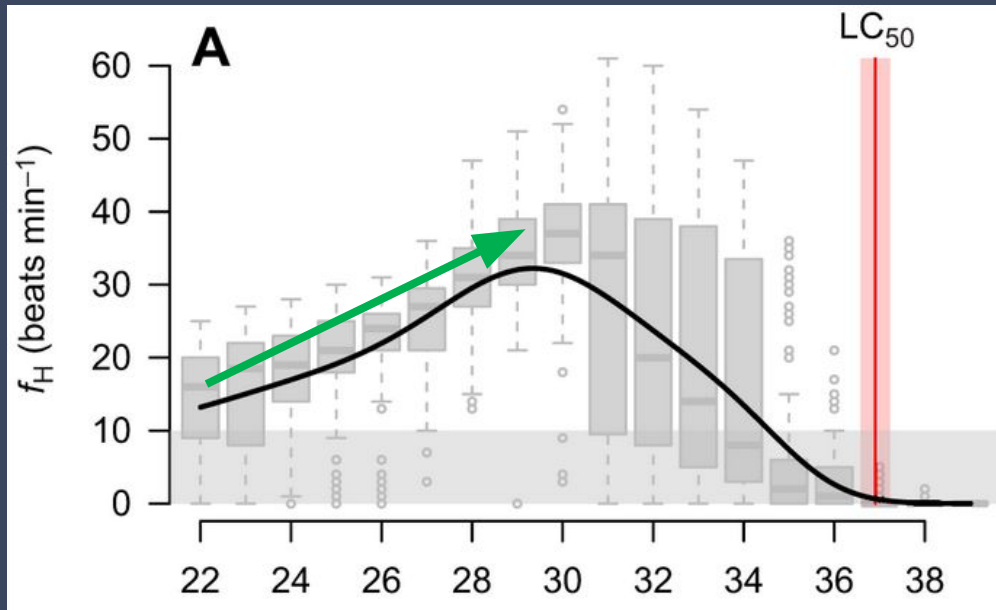
Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

Heart rate



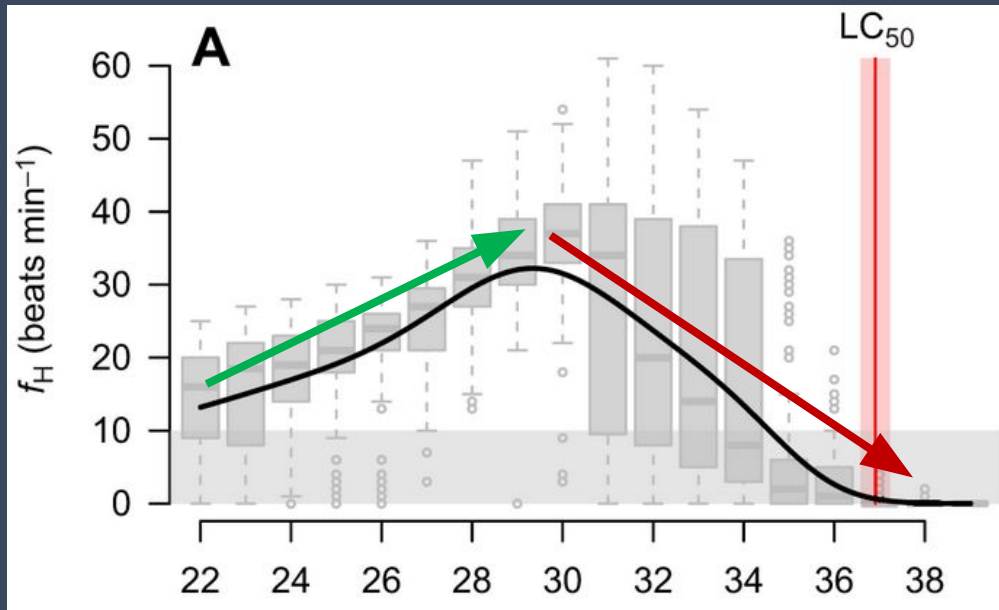
Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

Heart rate



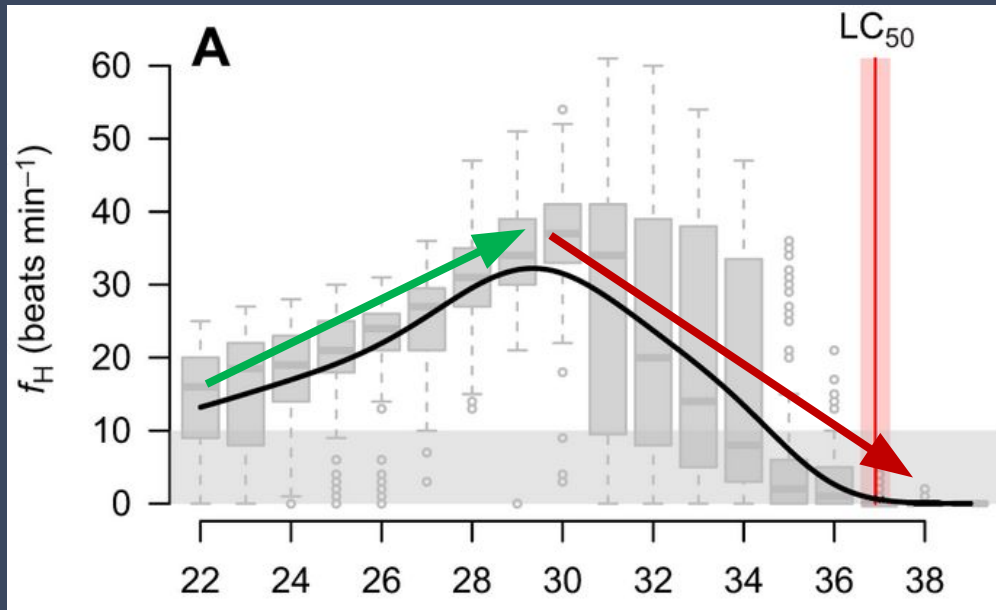
Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

Heart rate

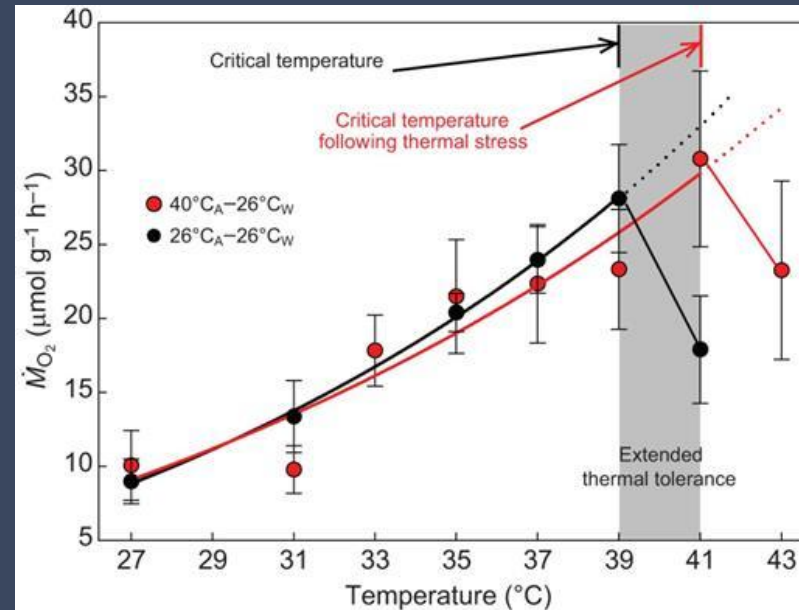


Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

Heart rate

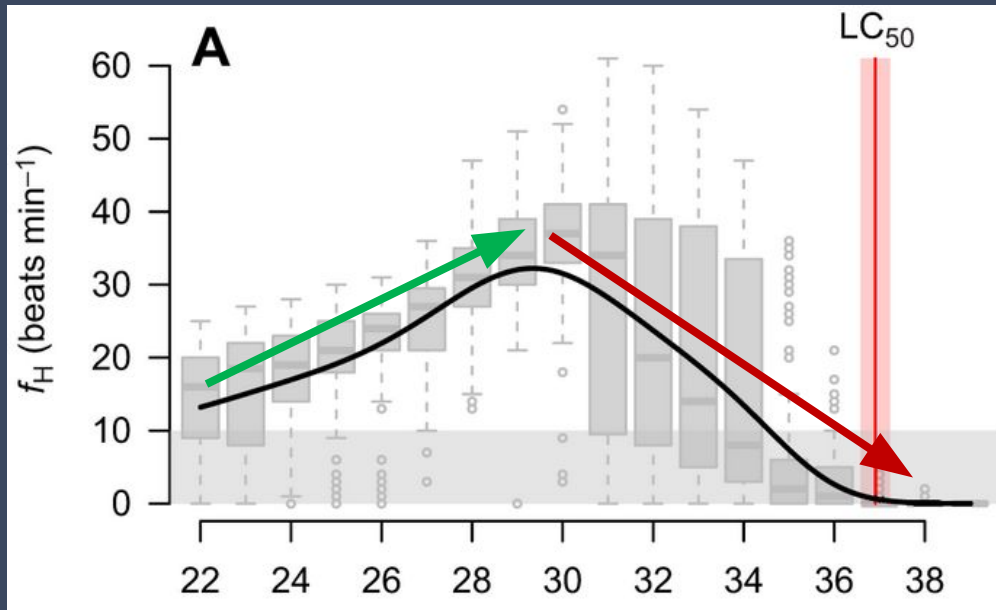


Respiration

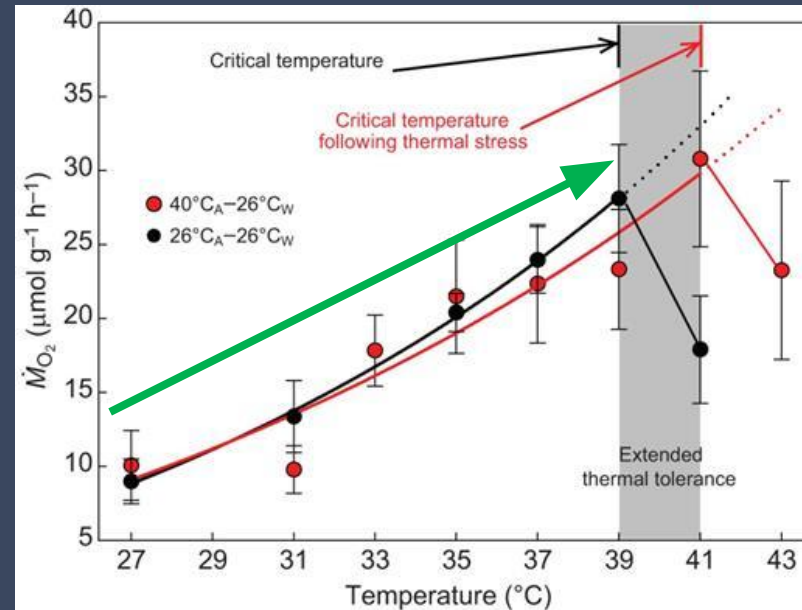


Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

Heart rate

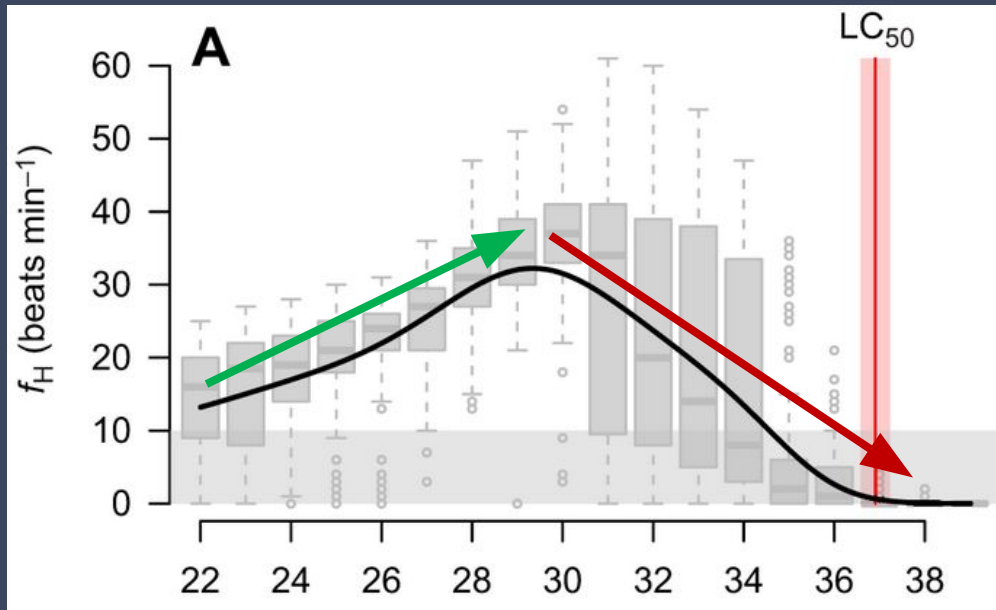


Respiration

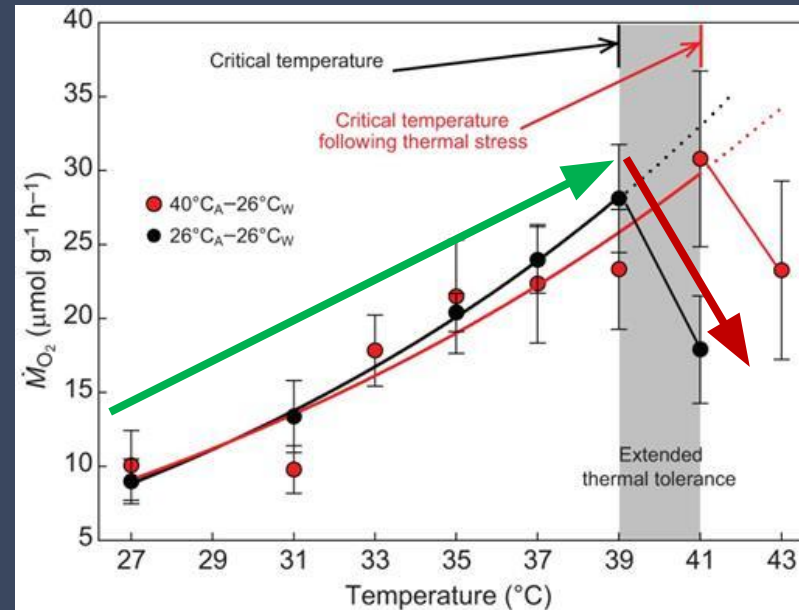


Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

Heart rate

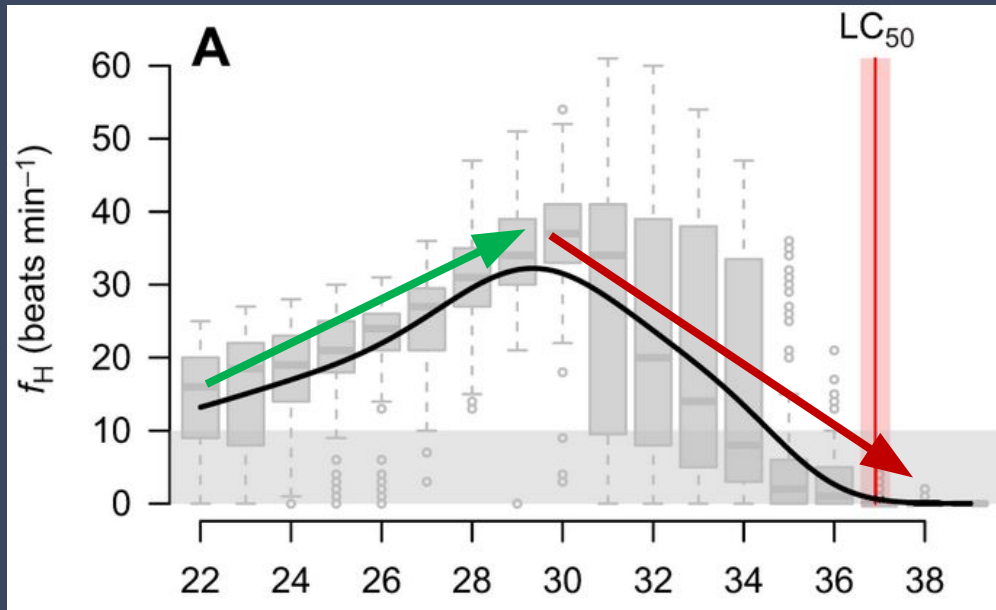


Respiration

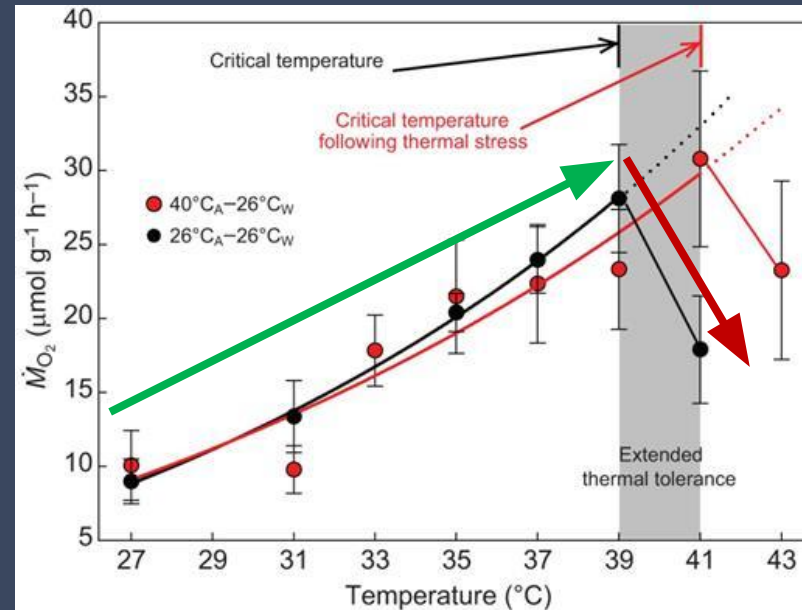


Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

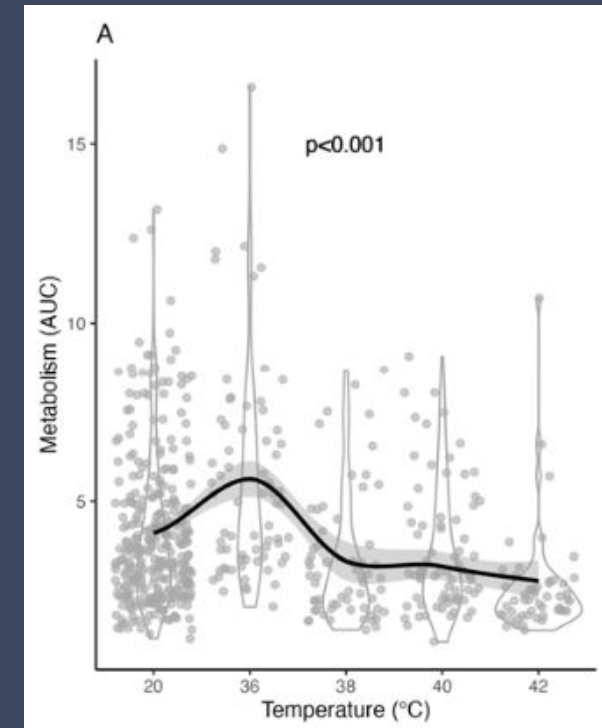
Heart rate



Respiration

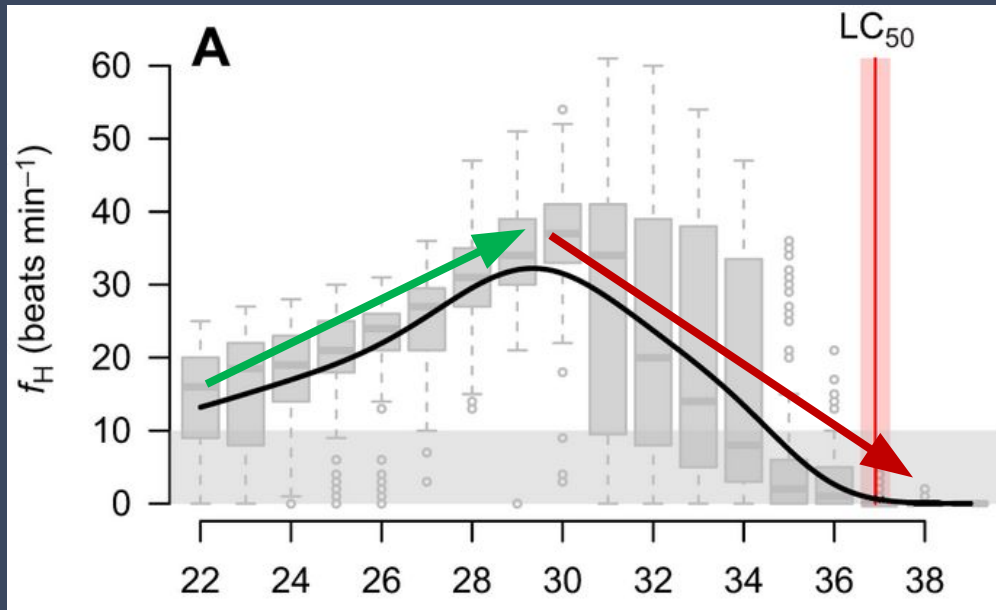


Metabolism

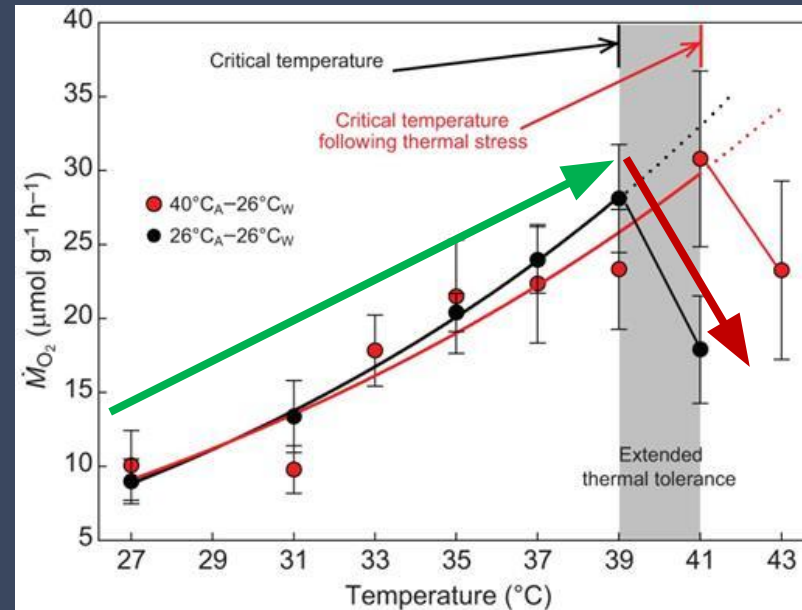


Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

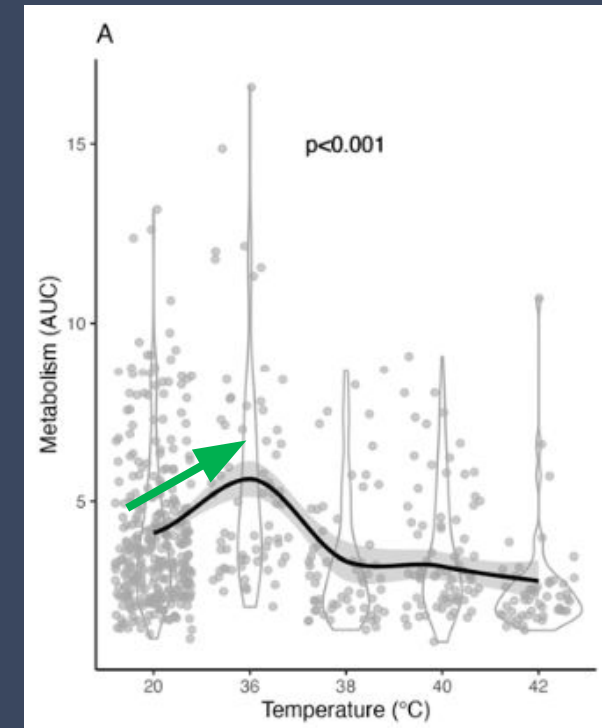
Heart rate



Respiration

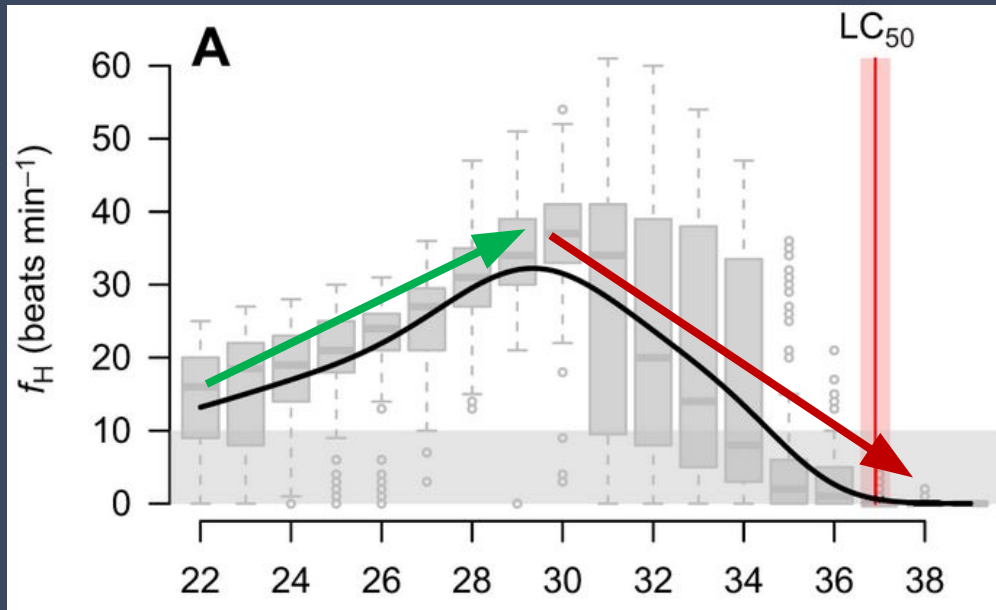


Metabolism

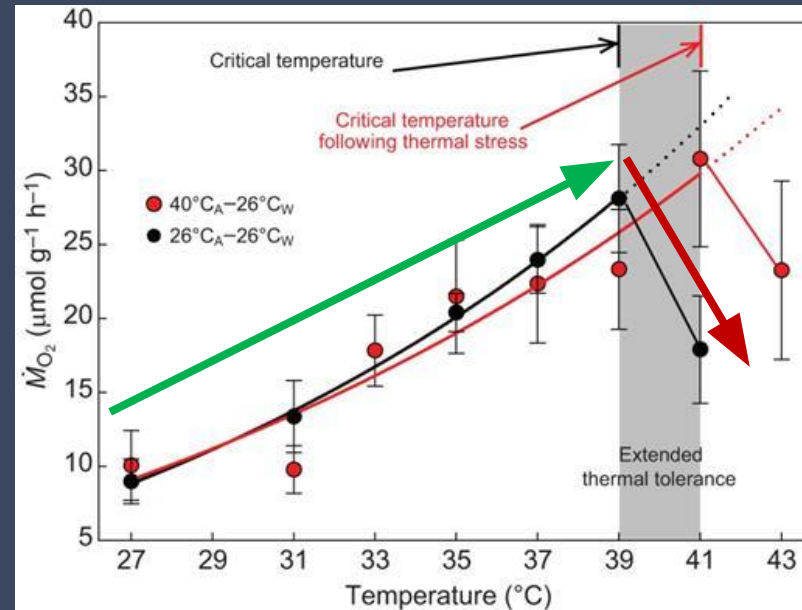


Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

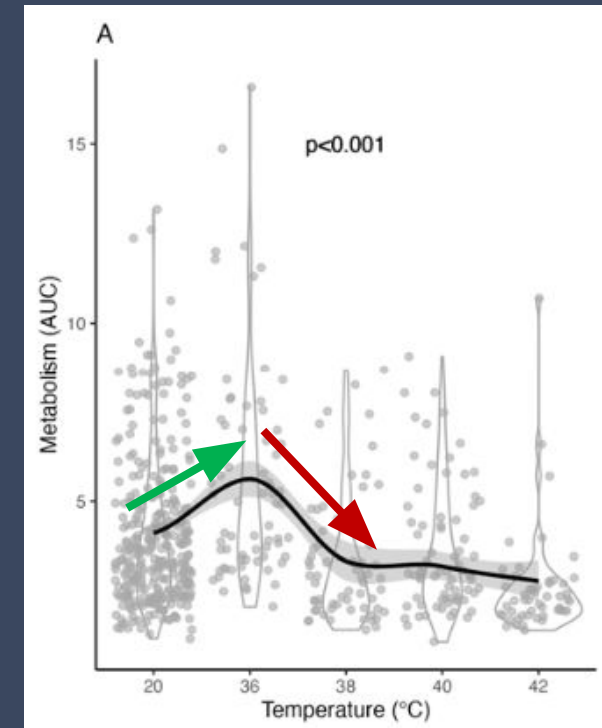
Heart rate



Respiration

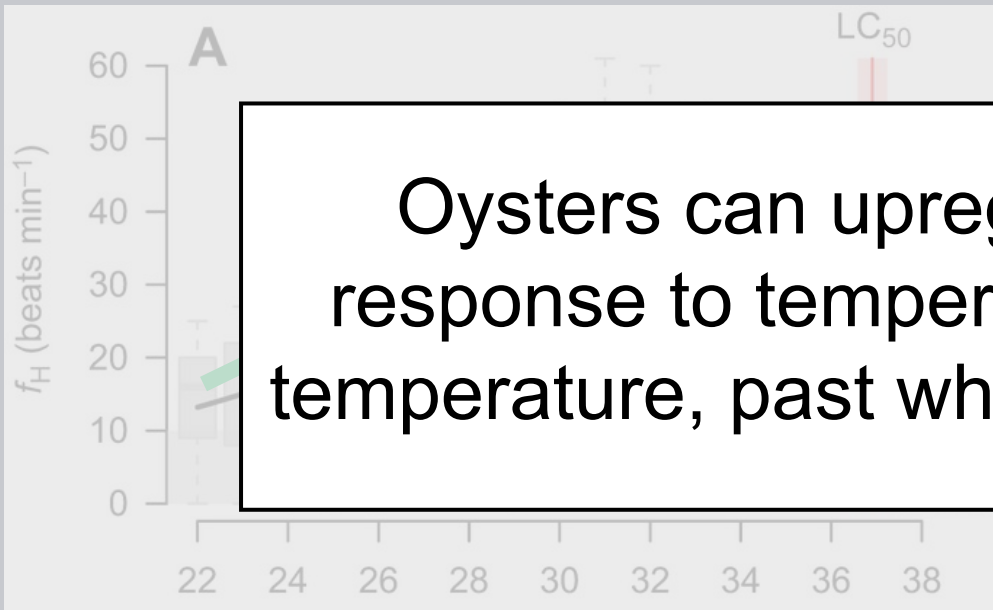


Metabolism

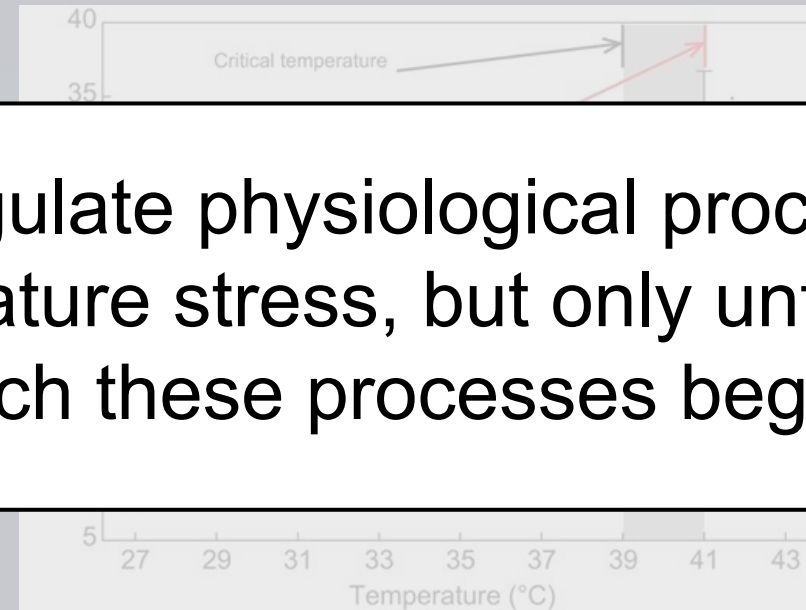


Oysters can buffer temperature stress until a critical point

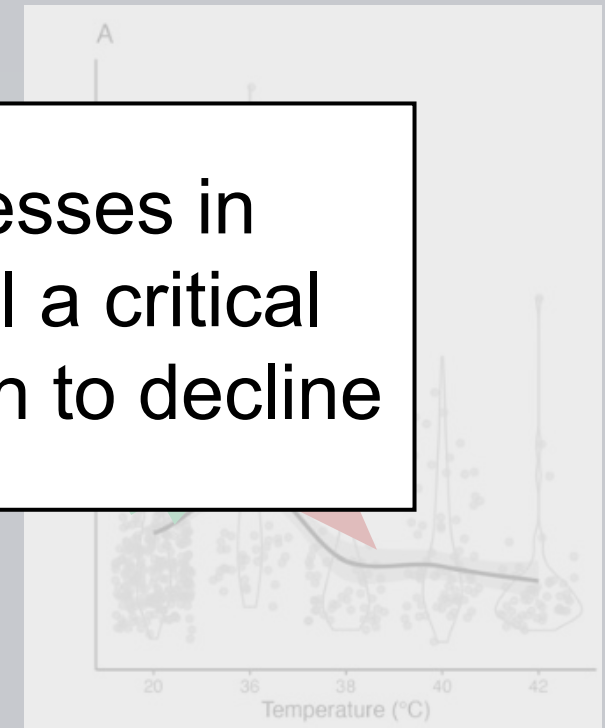
Heart rate



Respiration



Metabolism



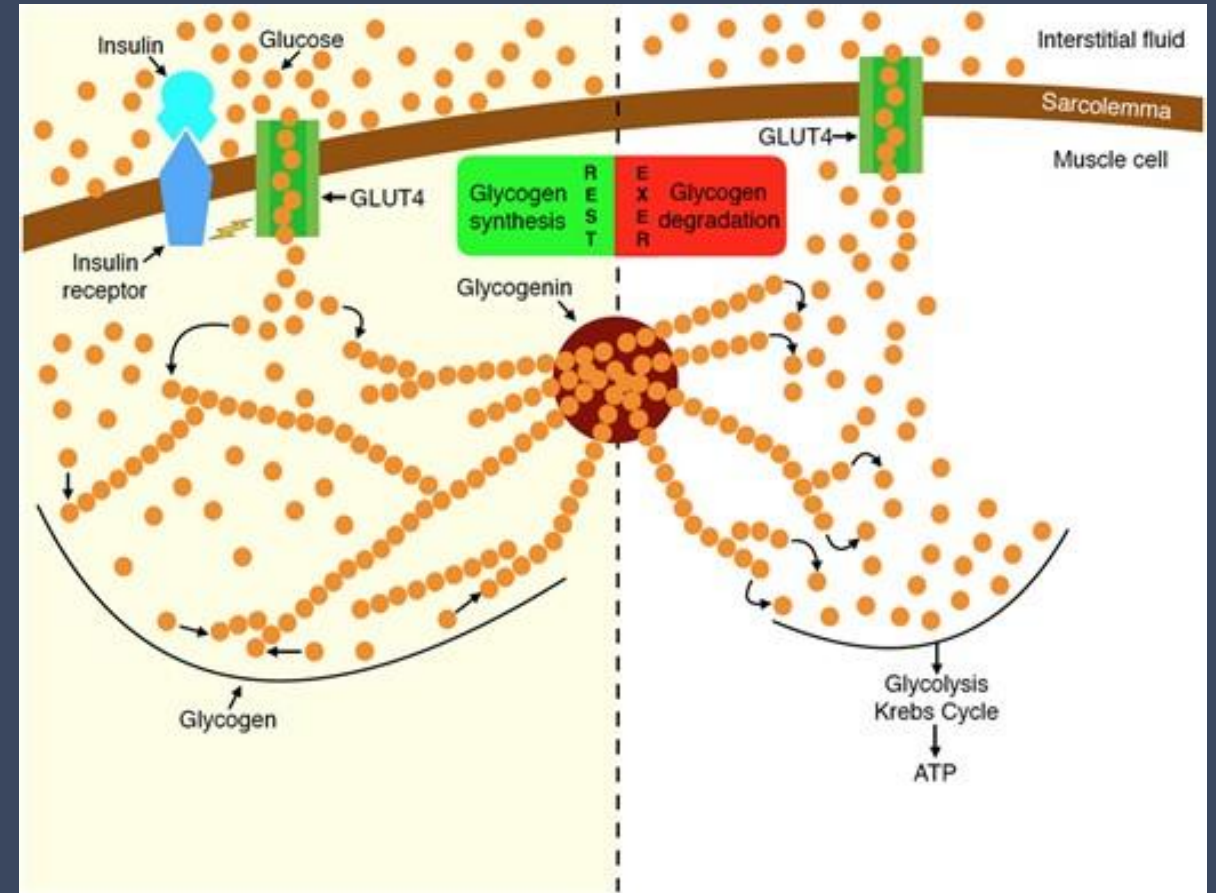
Oysters can upregulate physiological processes in response to temperature stress, but only until a critical temperature, past which these processes begin to decline

Impact of temperature stress on glycogen?

Impact of temperature stress on glycogen?

Storage form of glucose

- Synthesized in high energy
- Broken down in low energy or stress

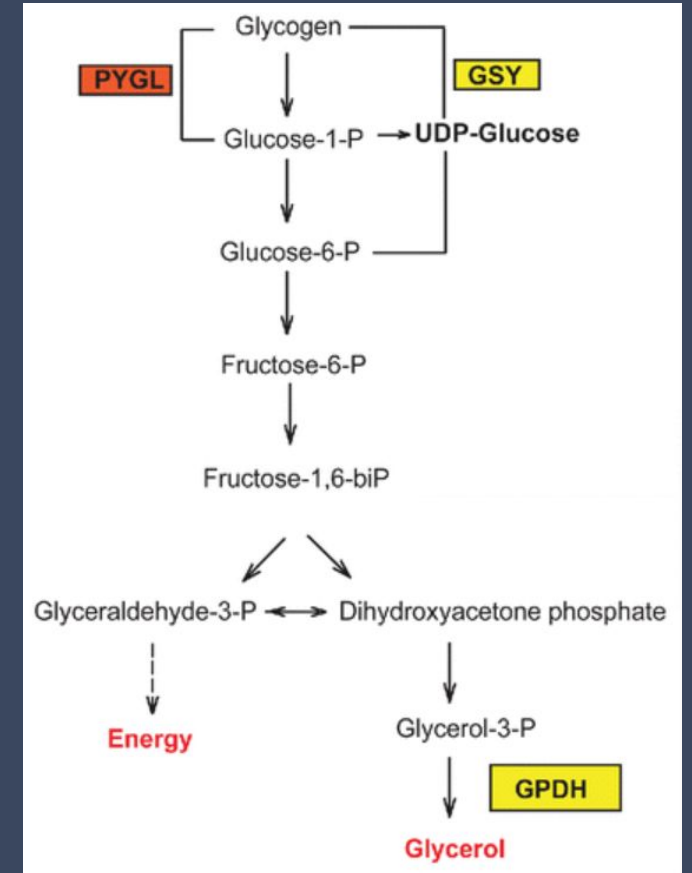


Impact of temperature stress on glycogen?

Storage form of glucose

- Synthesized in high energy
- Broken down in low energy or stress

Increased breakdown under temperature stress?

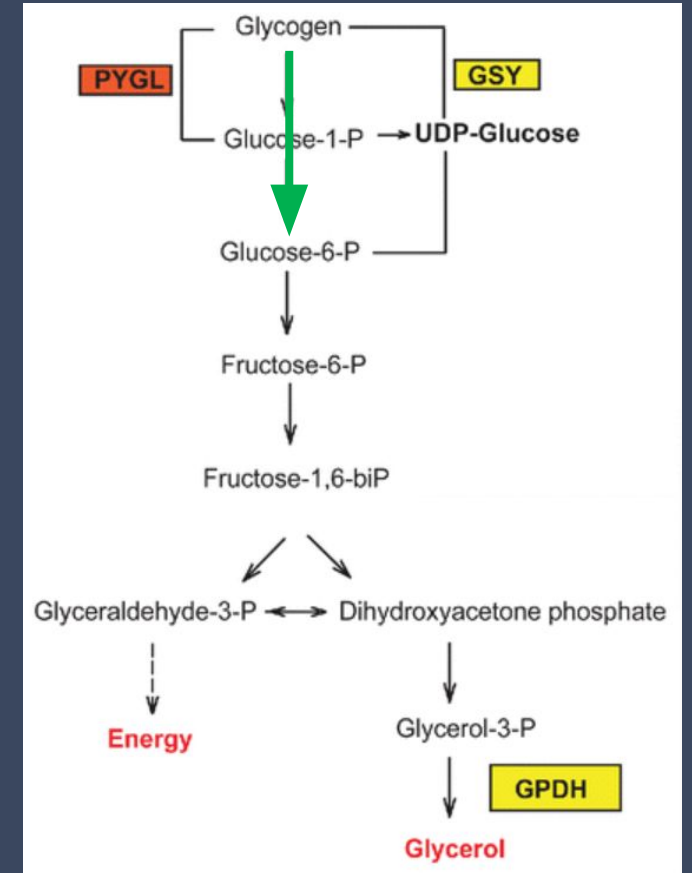


Impact of temperature stress on glycogen?

Storage form of glucose

- Synthesized in high energy
- Broken down in low energy or stress

Increased breakdown under temperature stress?

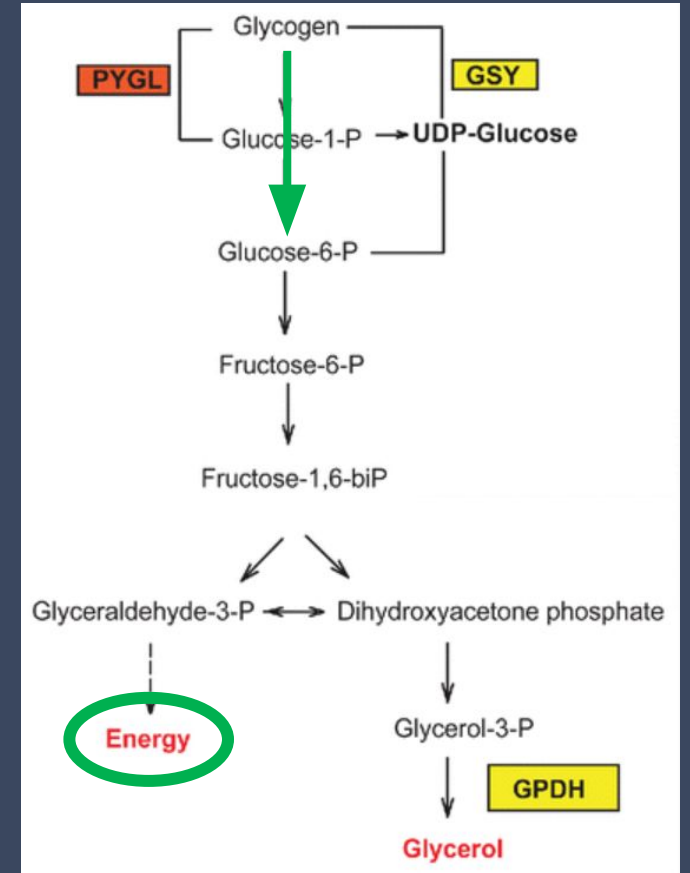


Impact of temperature stress on glycogen?

Storage form of glucose

- Synthesized in high energy
- Broken down in low energy or stress

Increased breakdown under temperature stress?



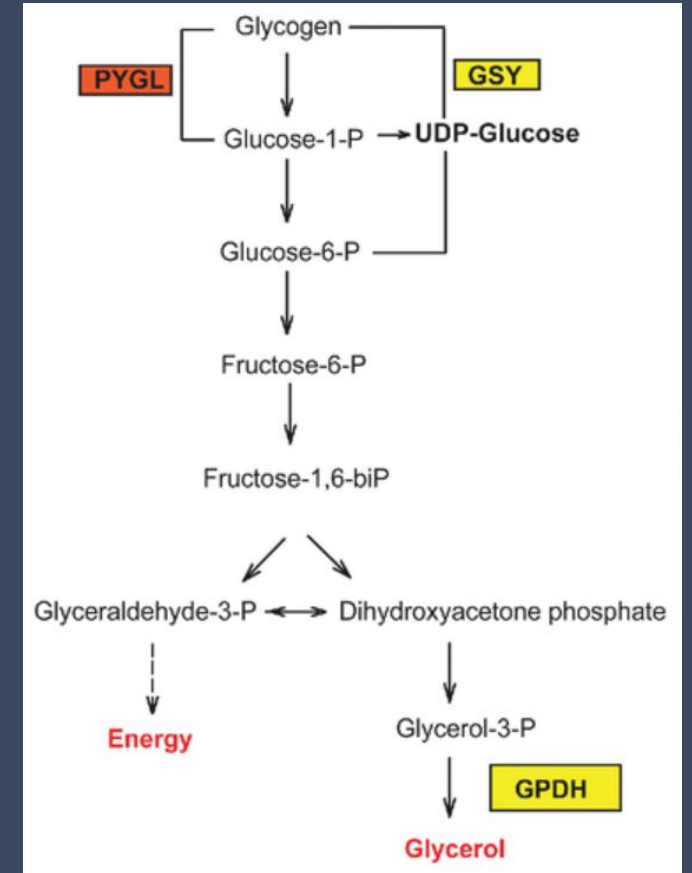
Impact of temperature stress on glycogen?

Storage form of glucose

- Synthesized in high energy
- Broken down in low energy or stress

Increased breakdown under temperature stress?

Can stores be replenished after stress?



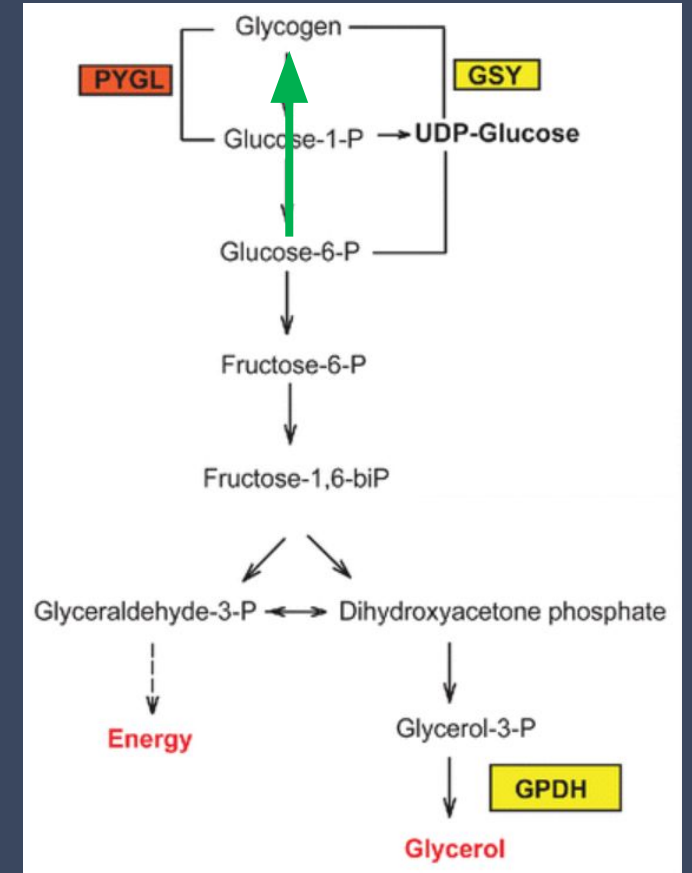
Impact of temperature stress on glycogen?

Storage form of glucose

- Synthesized in high energy
- Broken down in low energy or stress

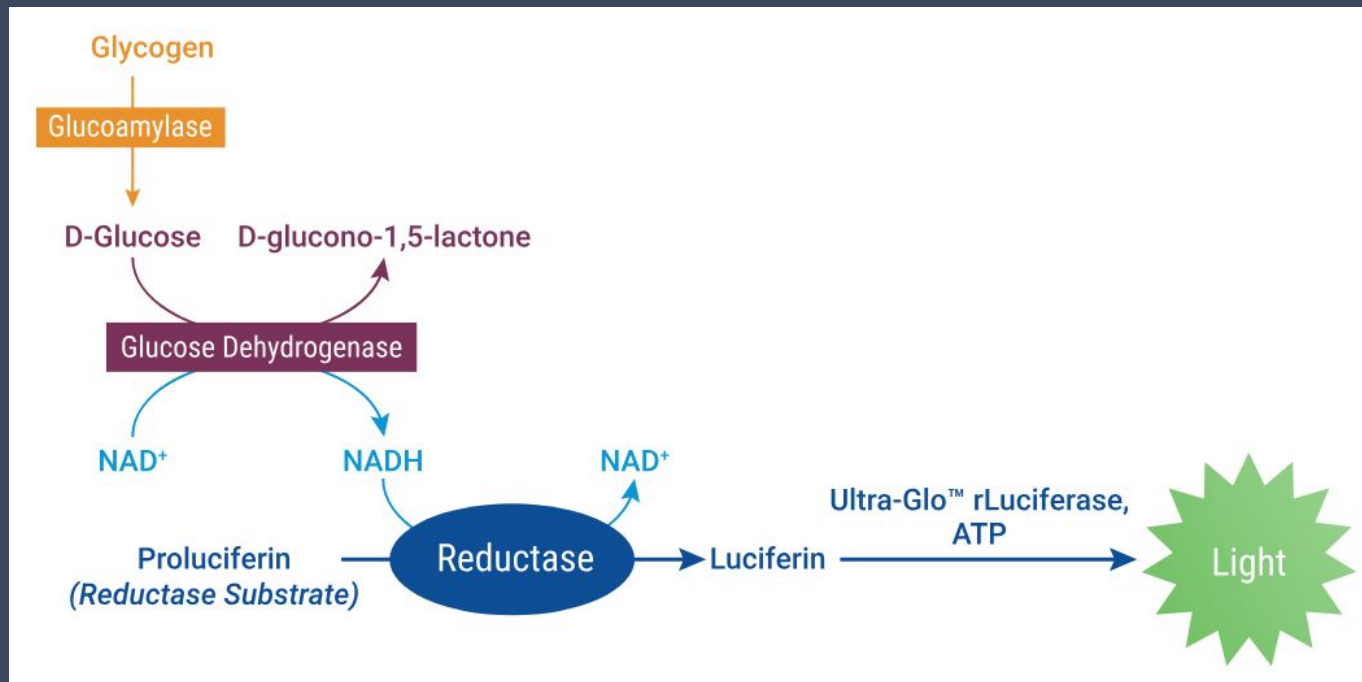
Increased breakdown under temperature stress?

Can stores be replenished after stress?

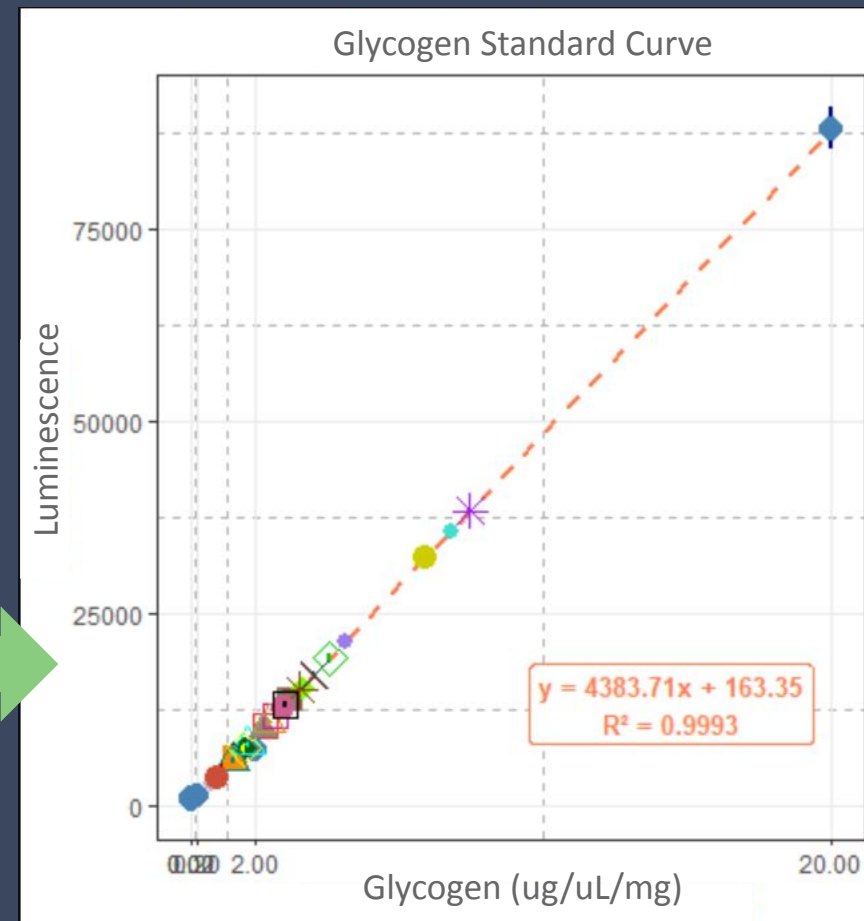
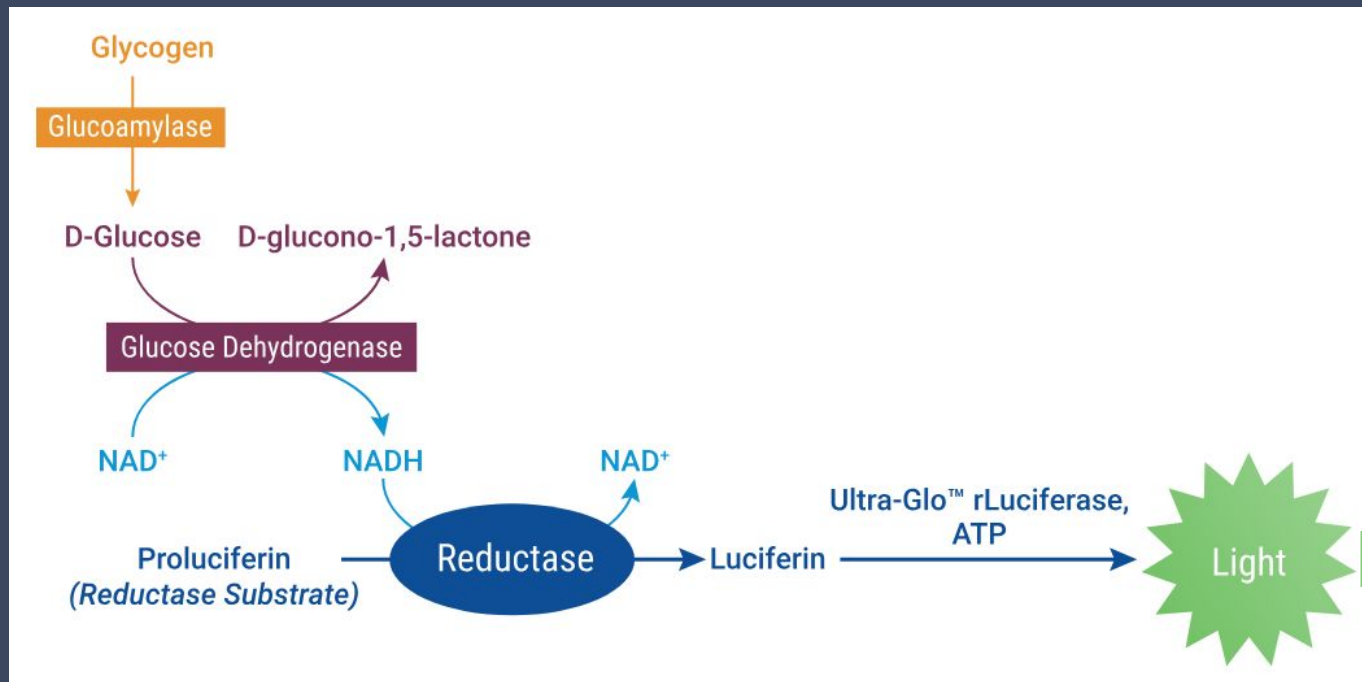


Glycogen-Glo assay

Glycogen-Glo assay

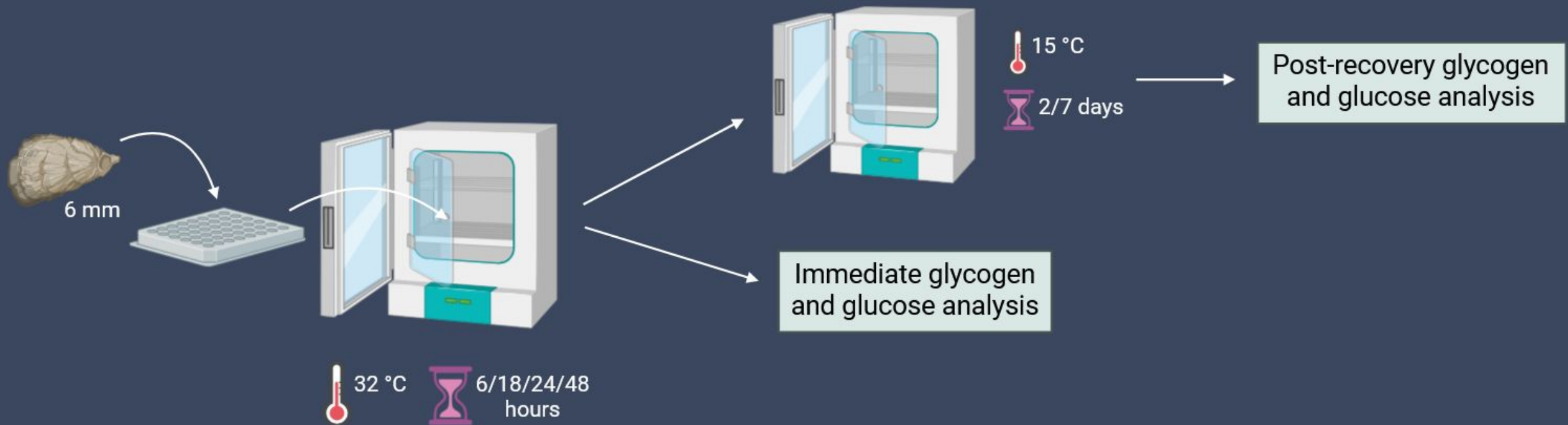


Glycogen-Glo assay



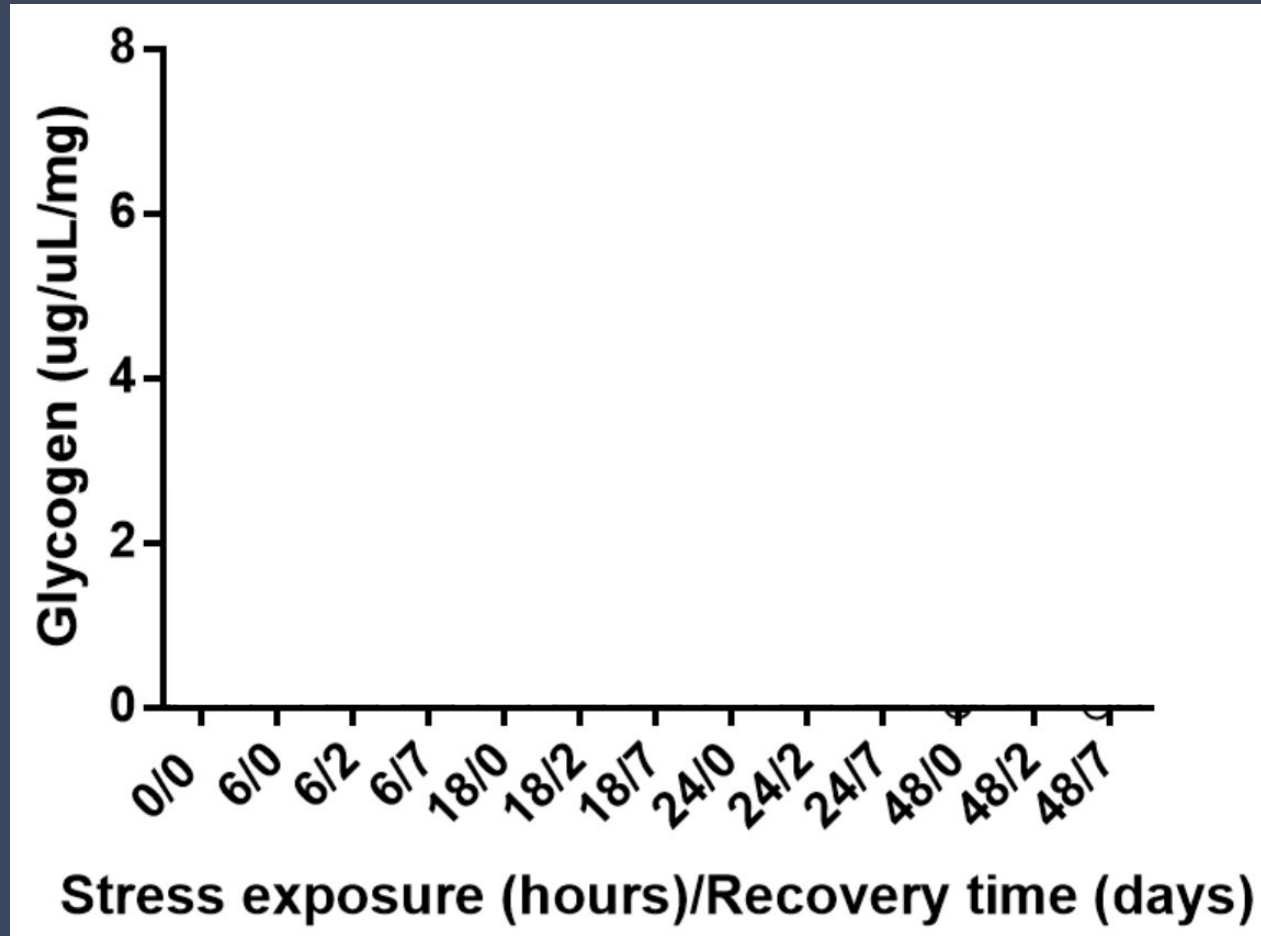
Preliminary temperature stress experiment

Preliminary temperature stress experiment

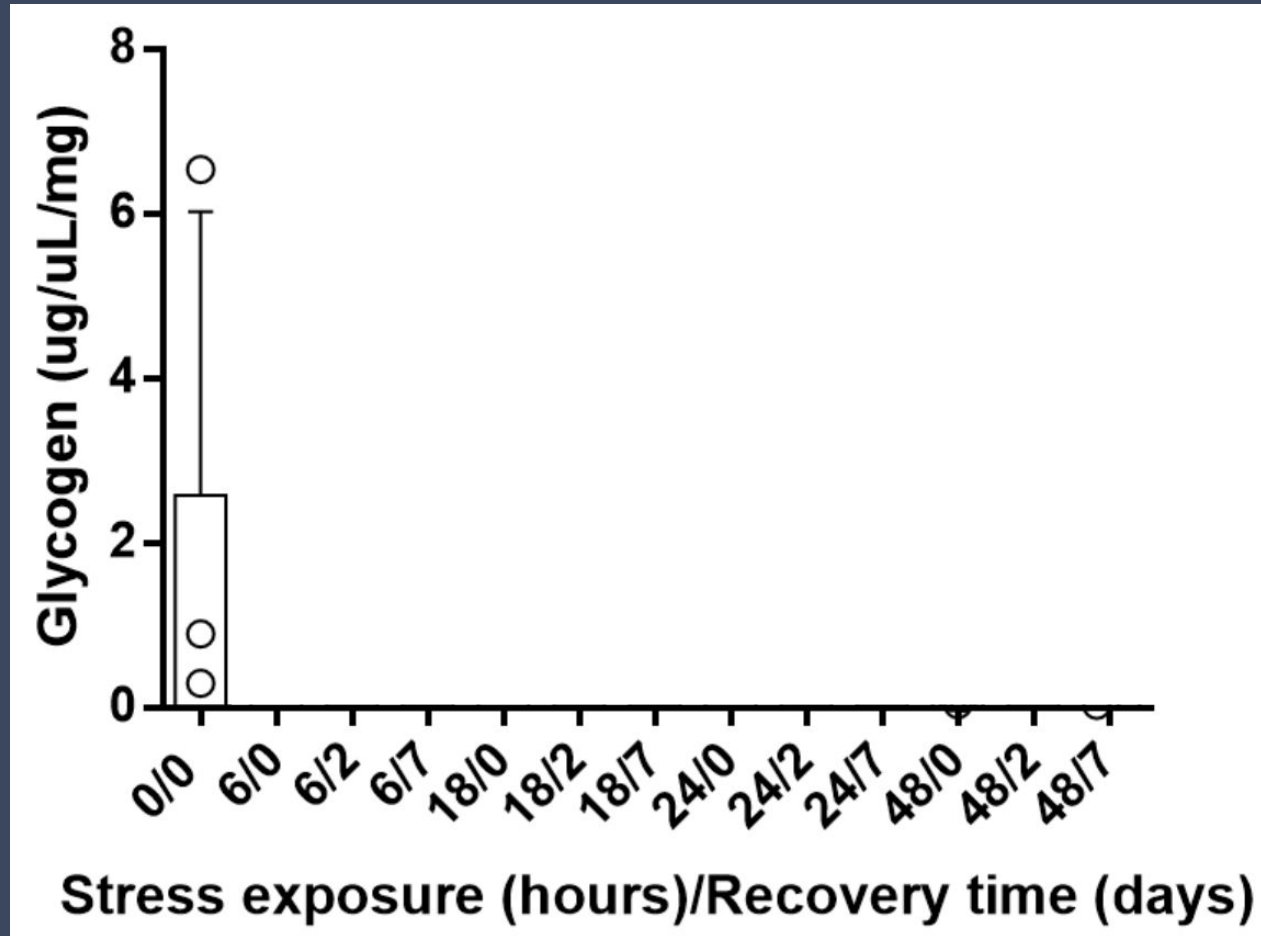


Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels

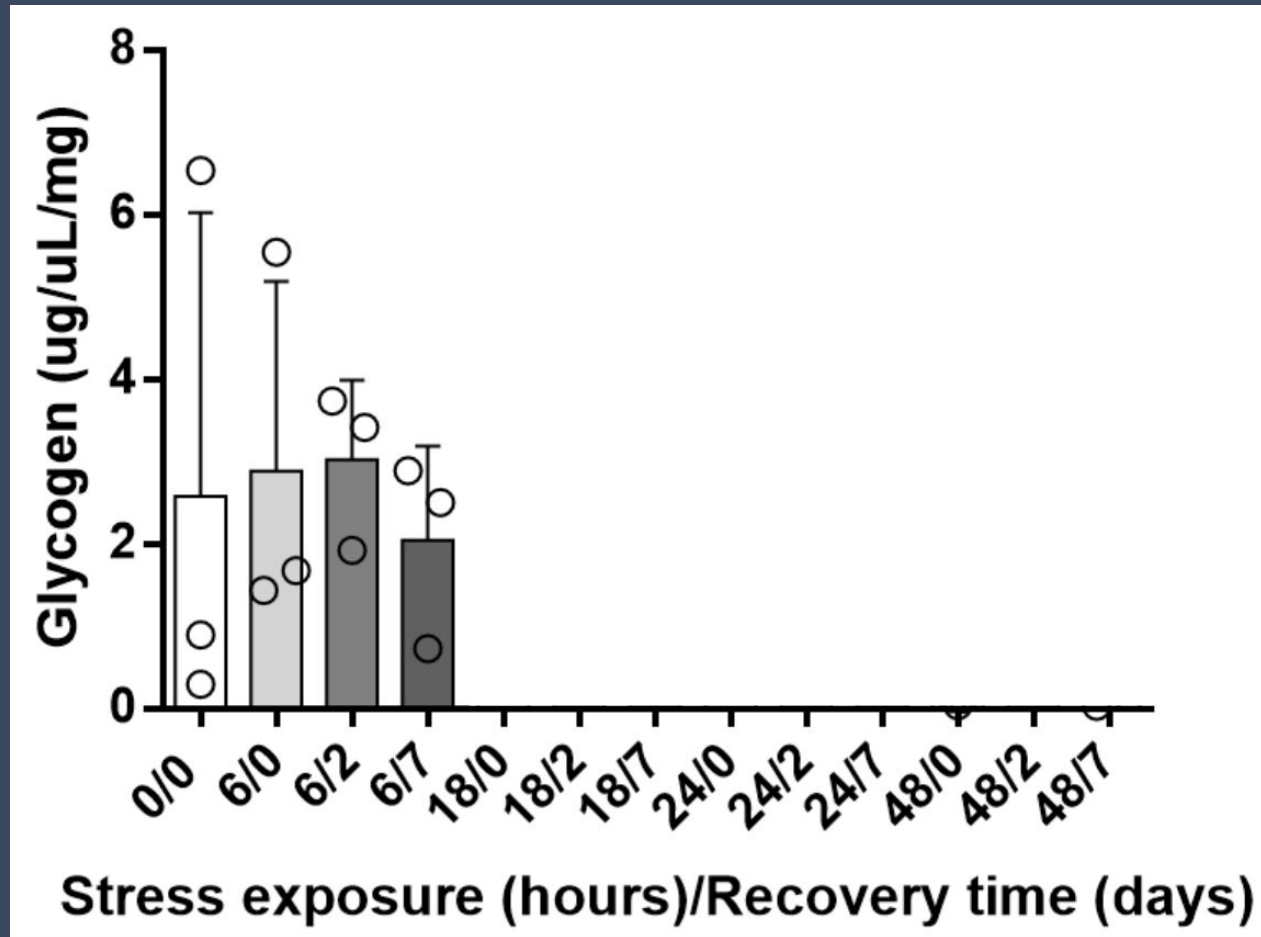
Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



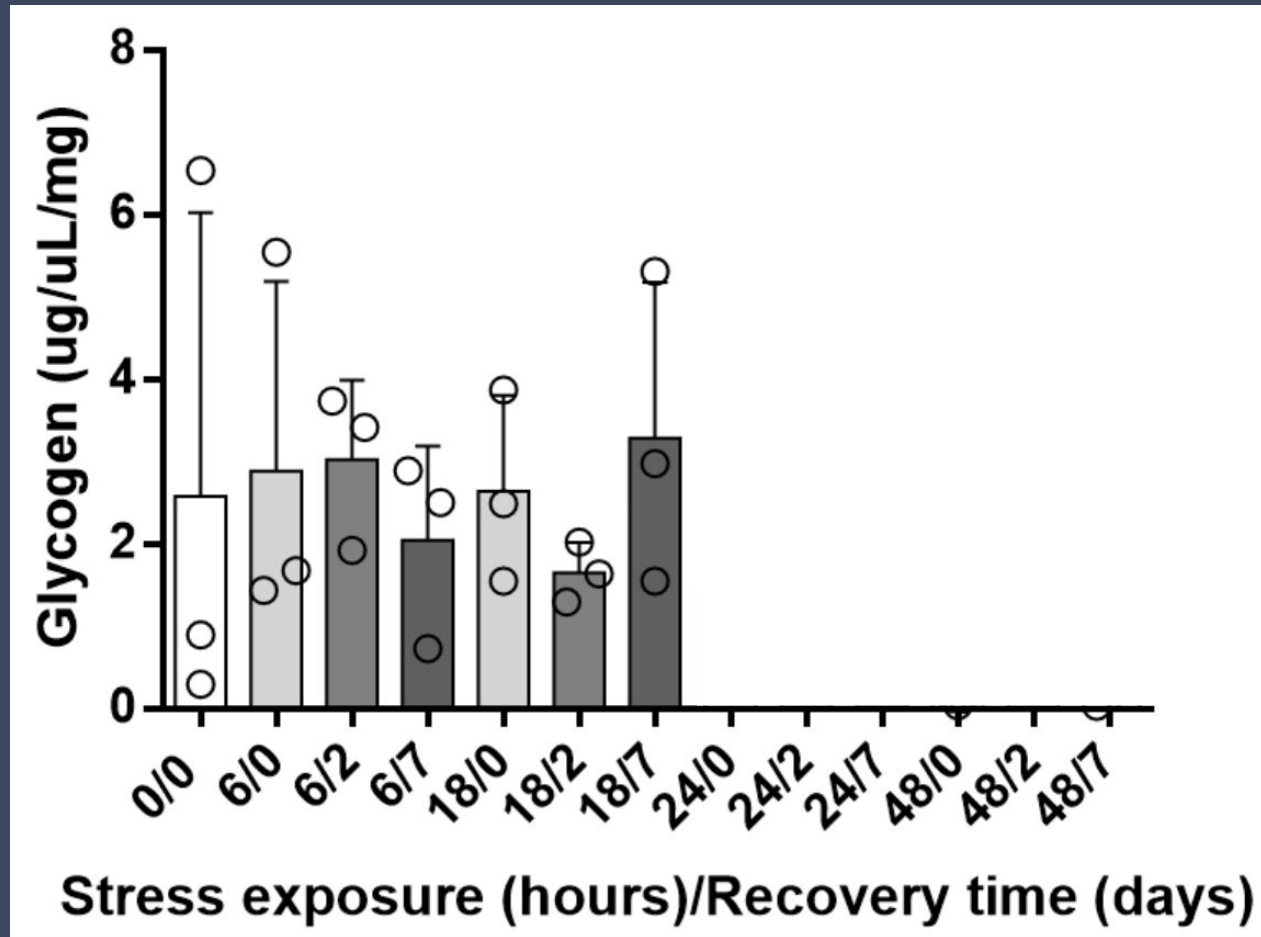
Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



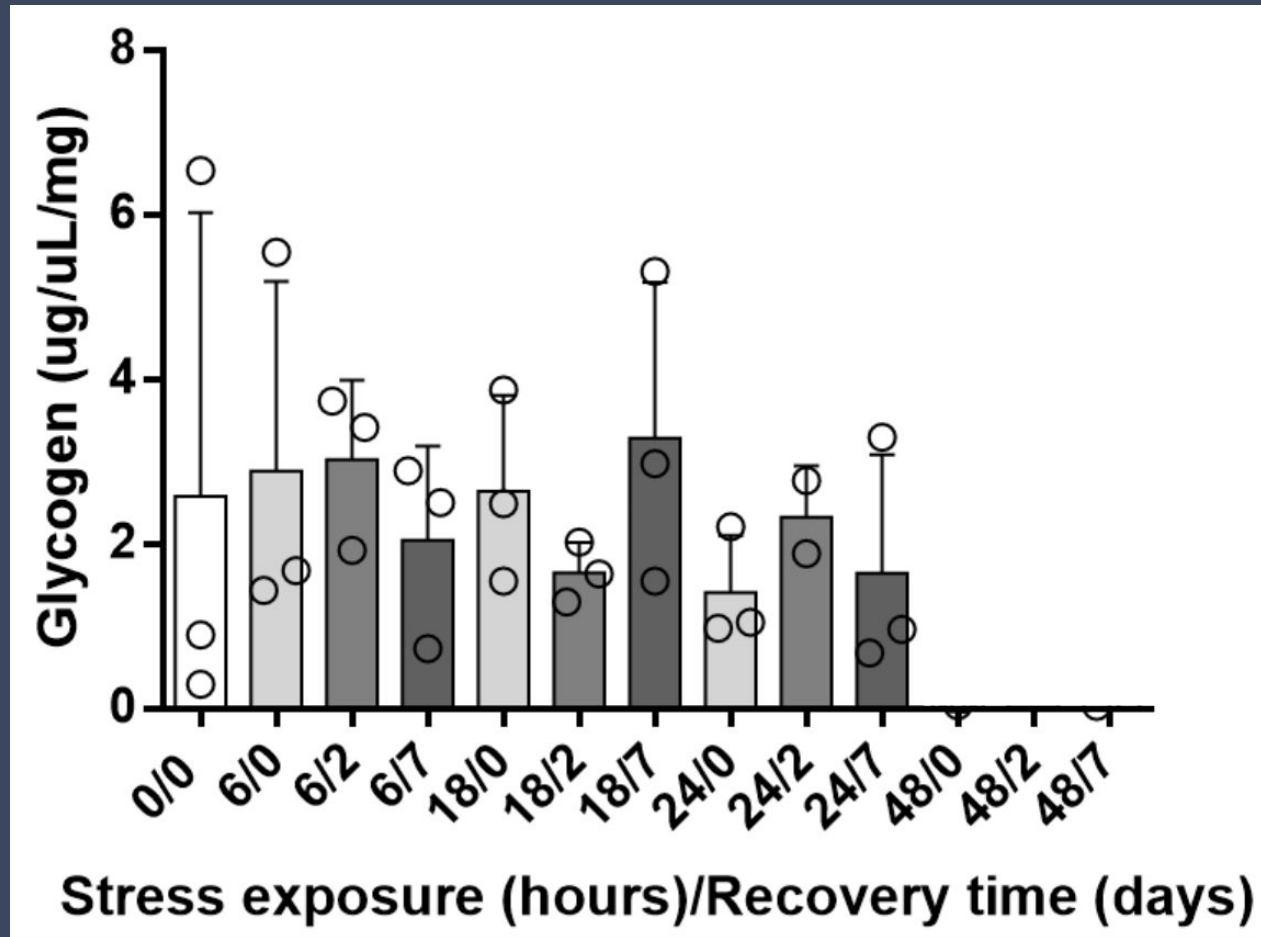
Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



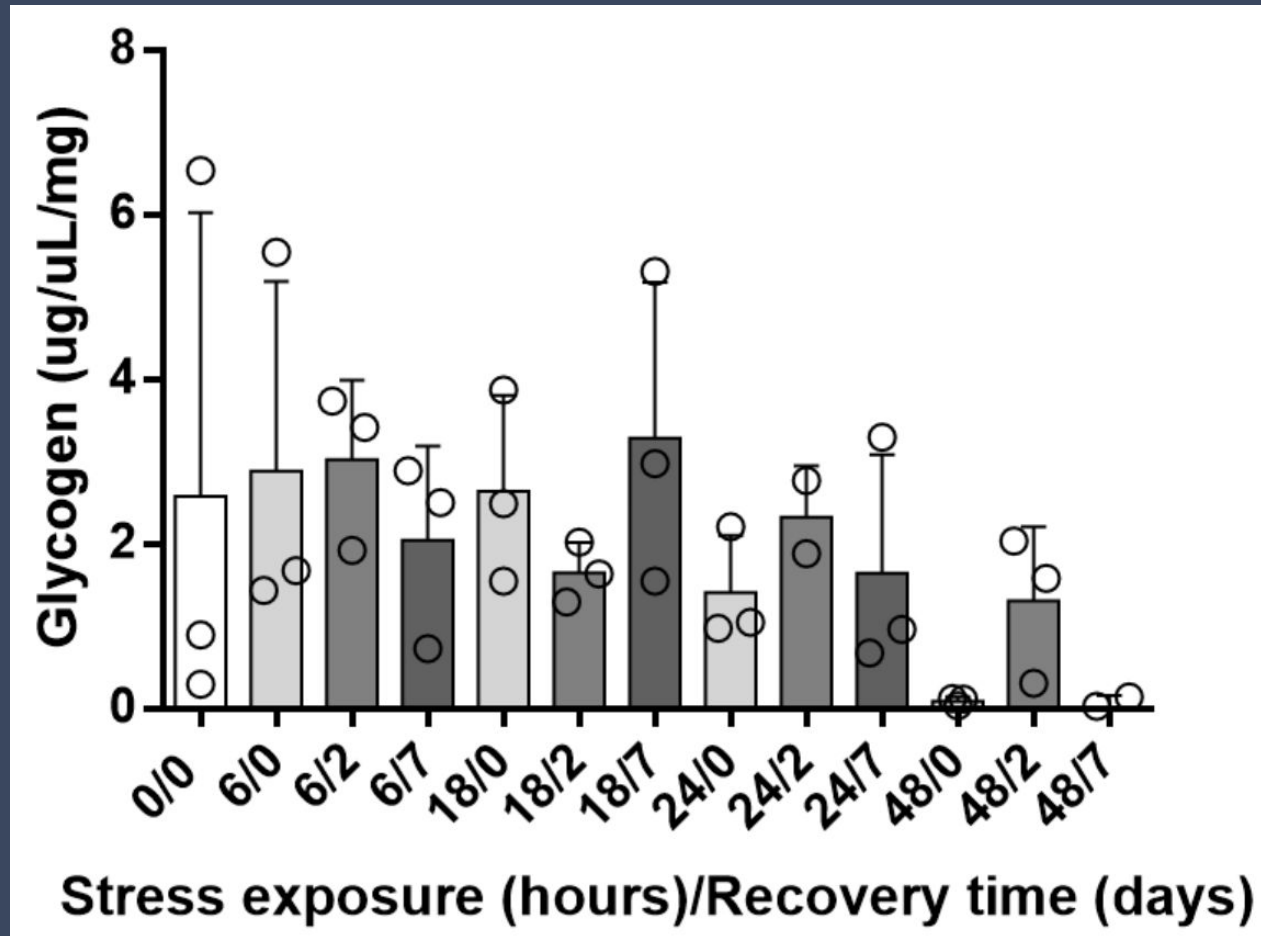
Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



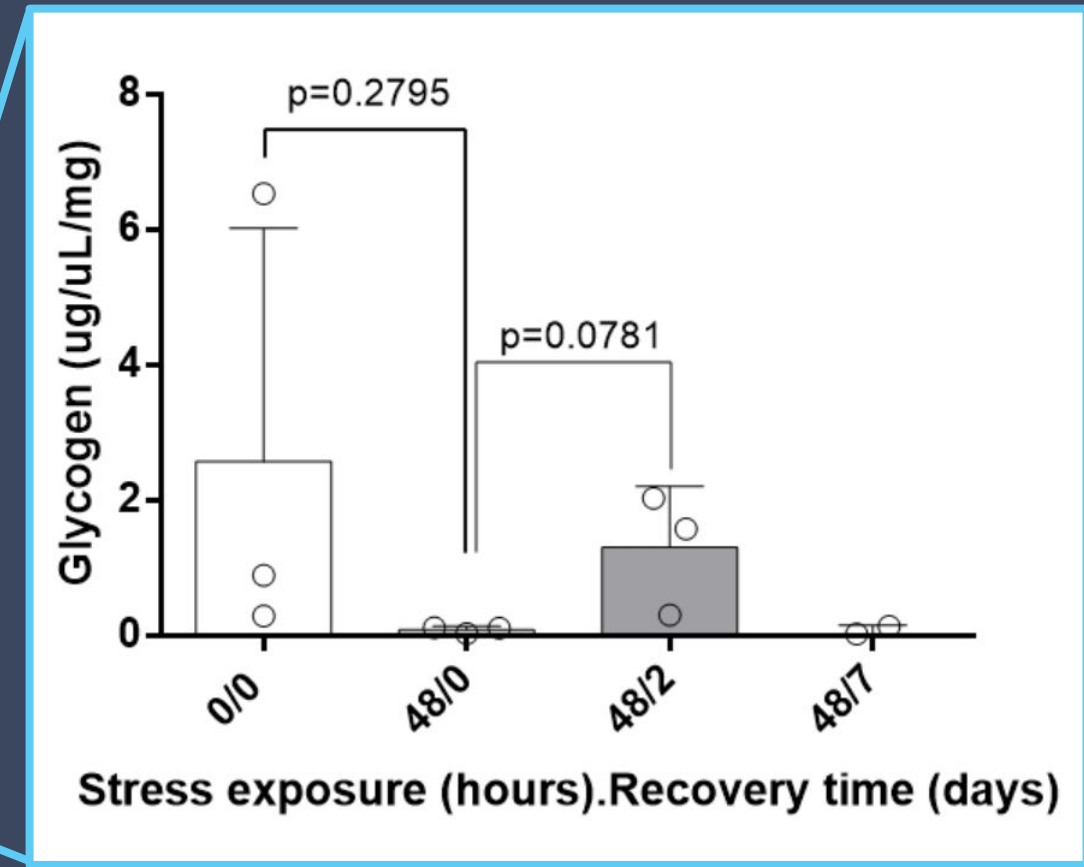
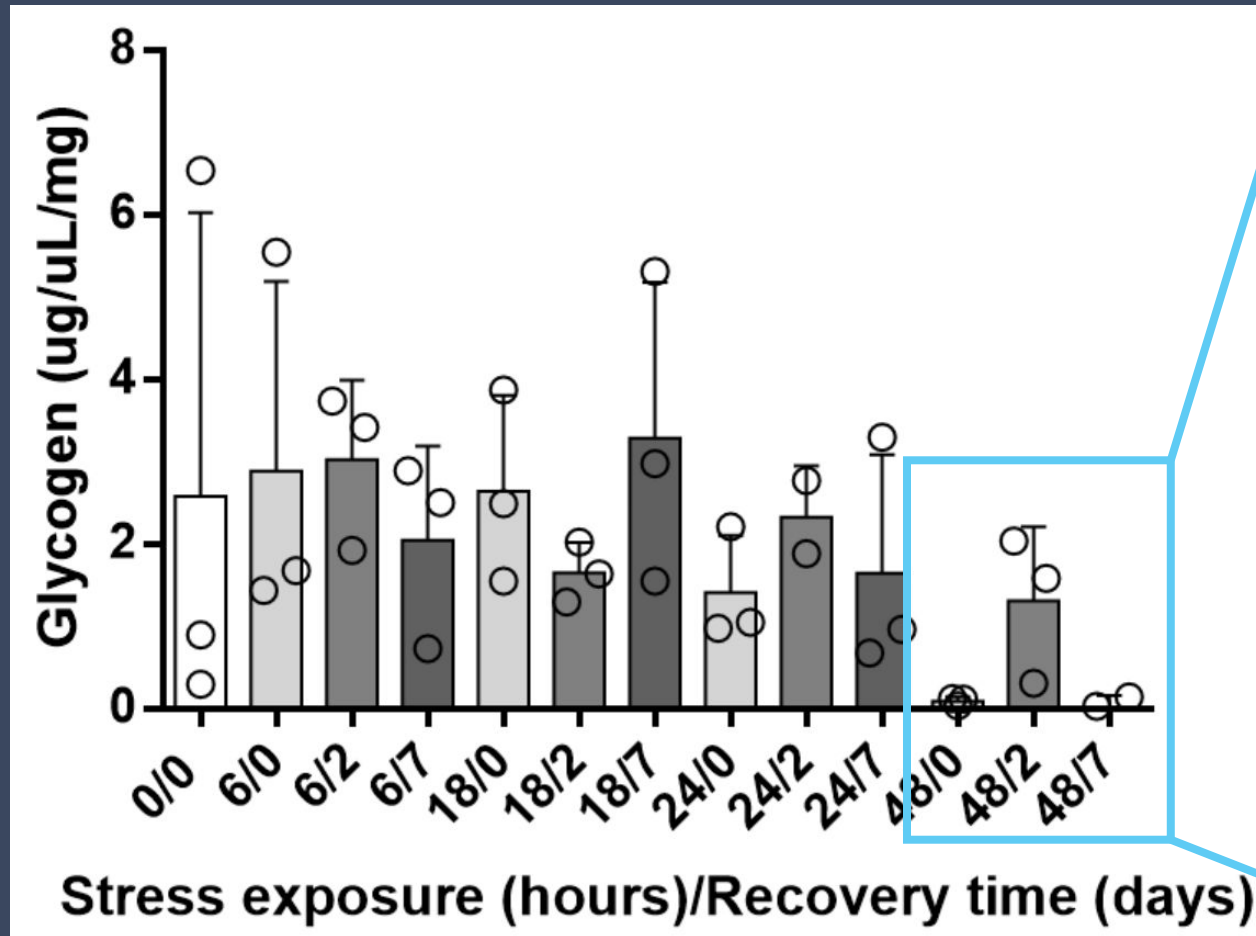
Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



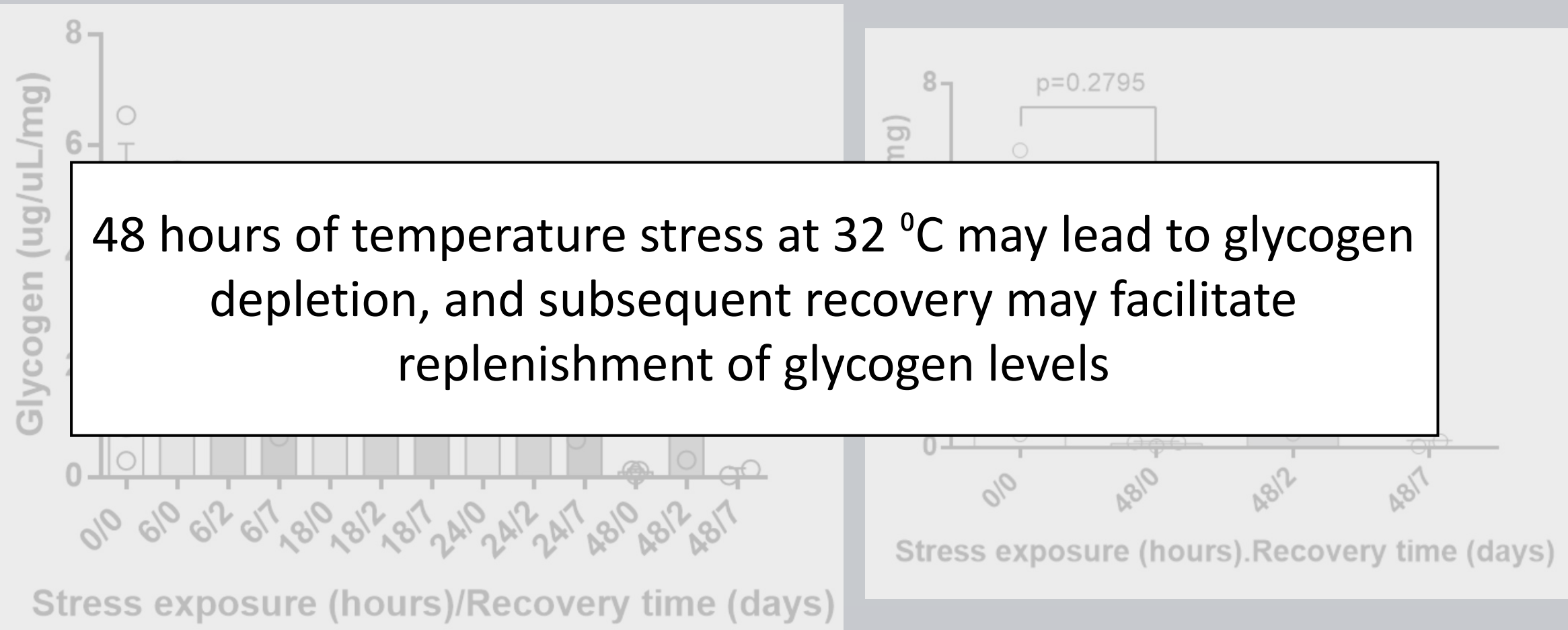
Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



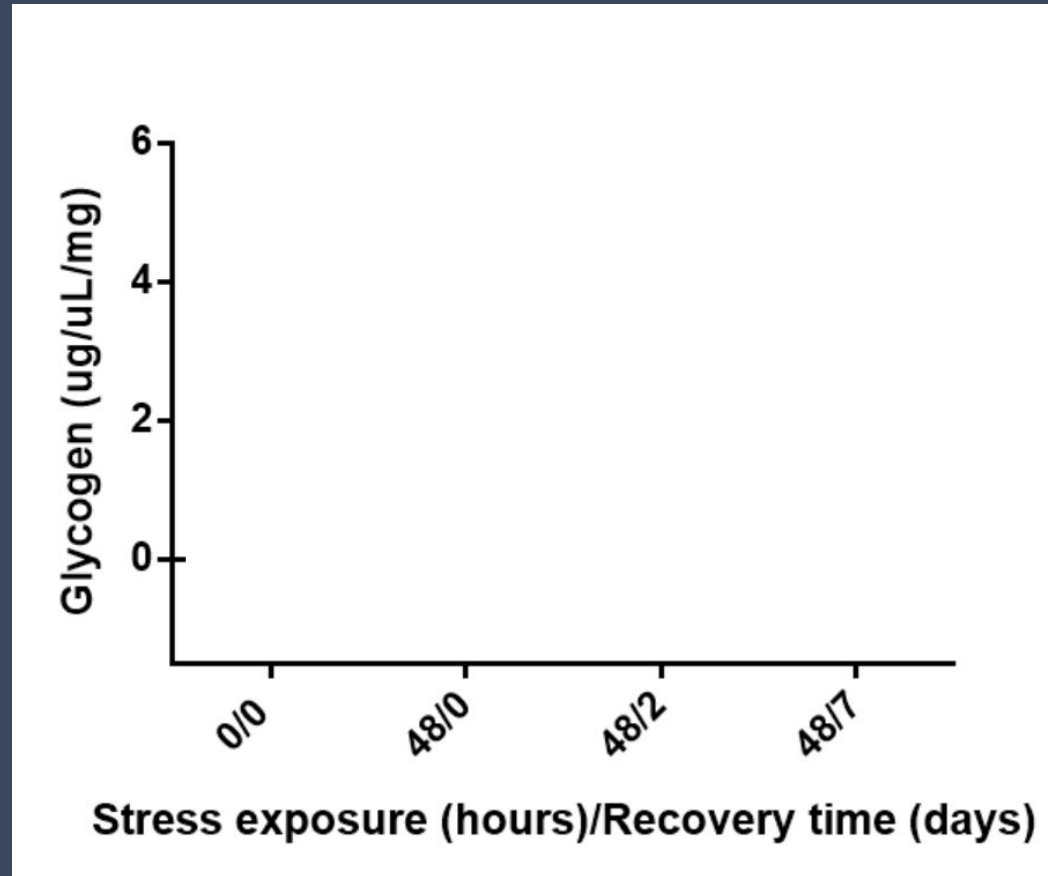
Preliminary results – 48-hour exposure to 32 °C may lead to decreased glycogen levels



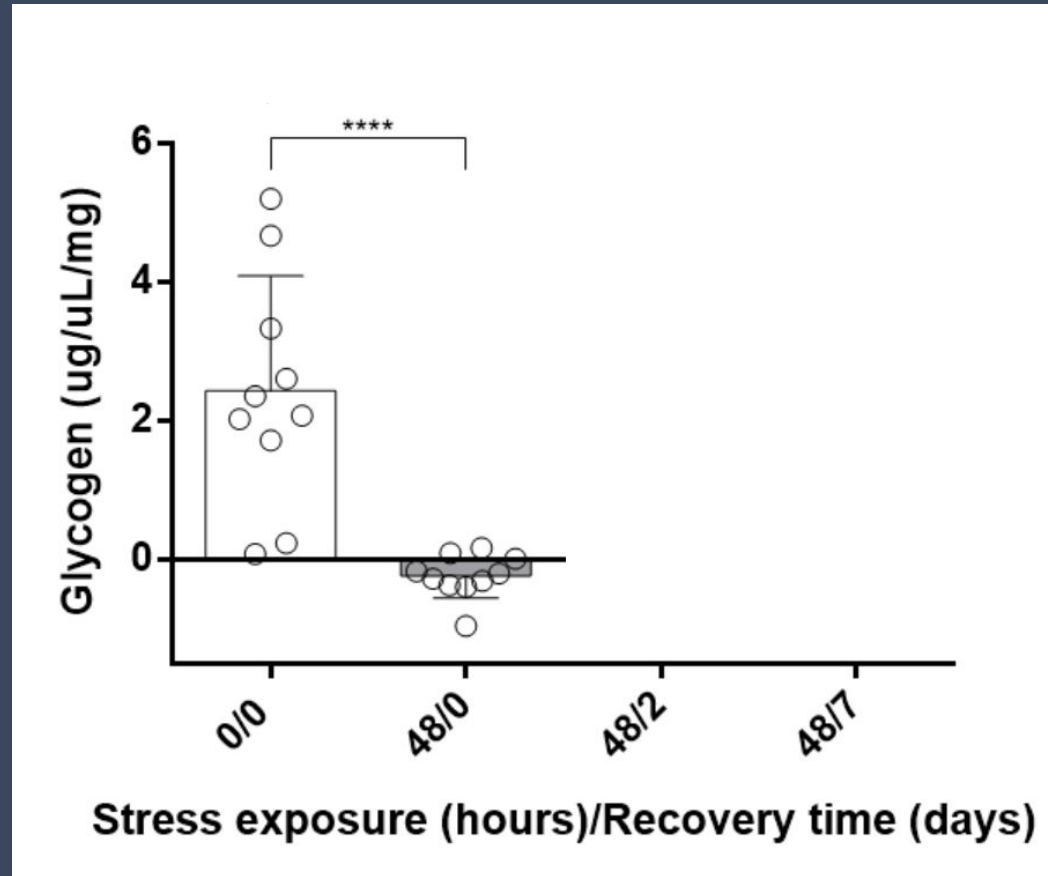
48 hours of temperature stress at 32 °C may lead to glycogen depletion, and subsequent recovery may facilitate replenishment of glycogen levels

48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels,
stores replenish during recovery

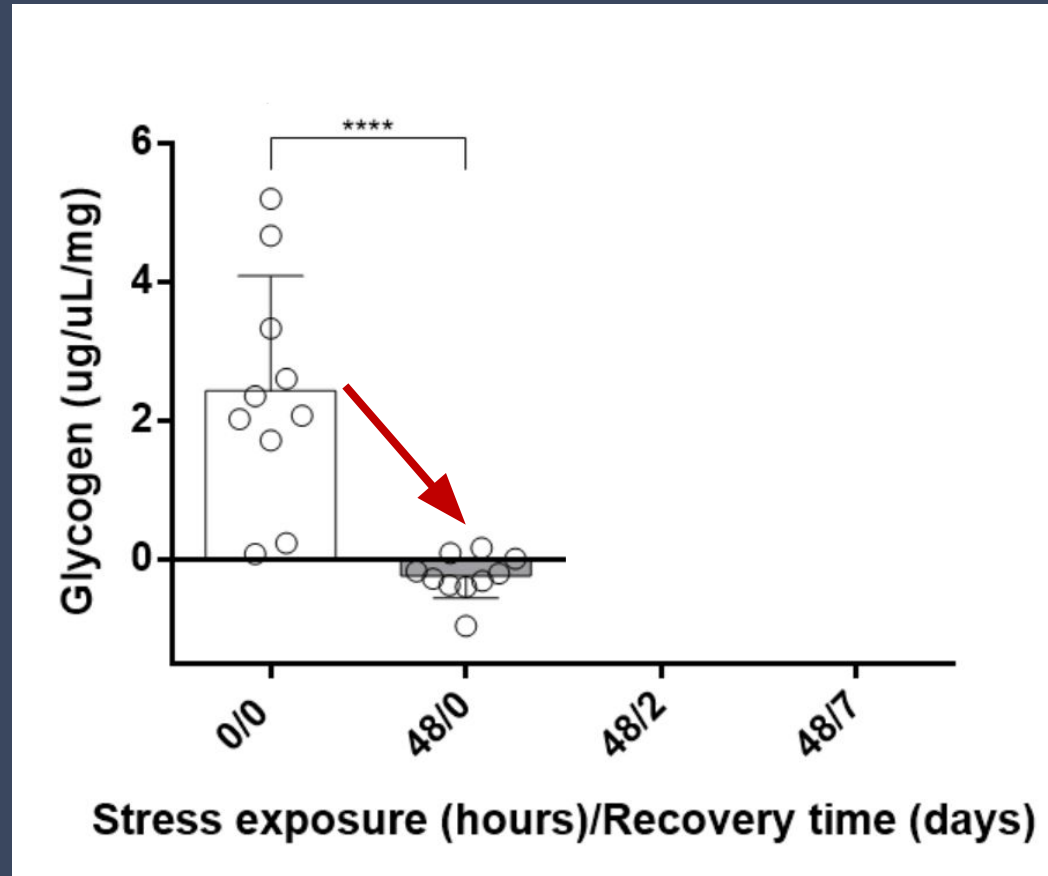
48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery



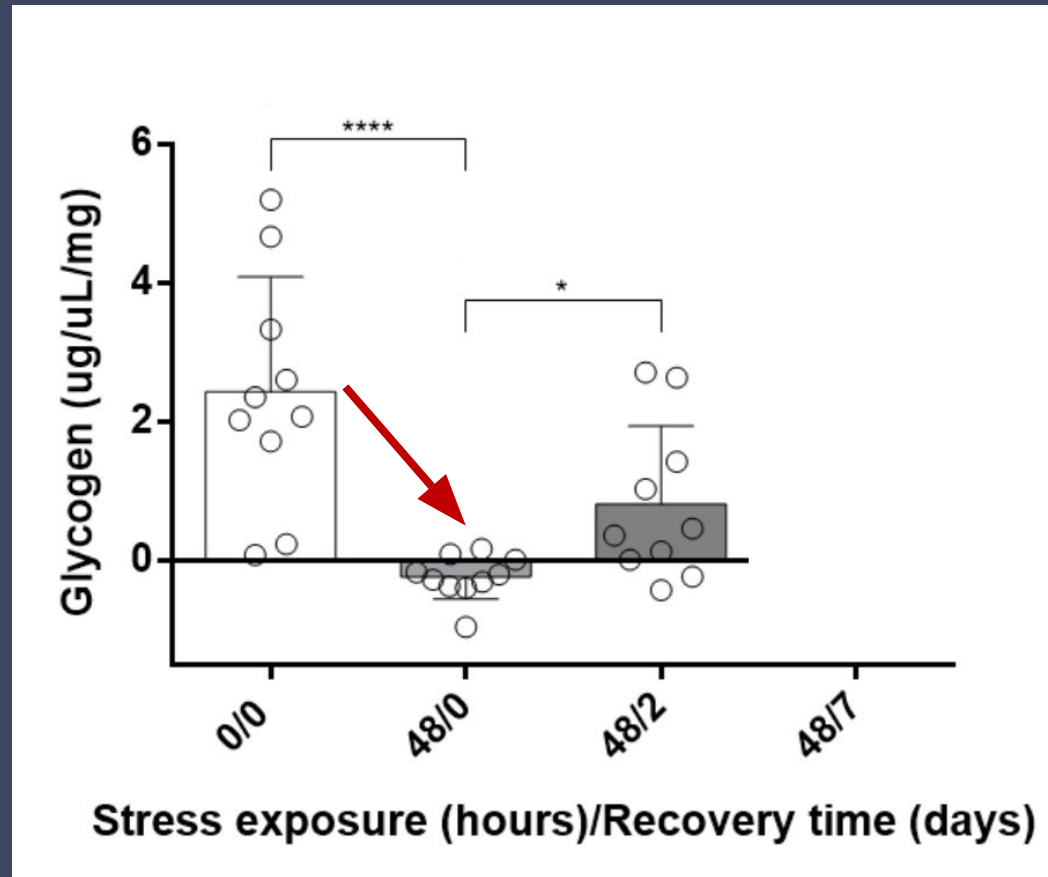
48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery



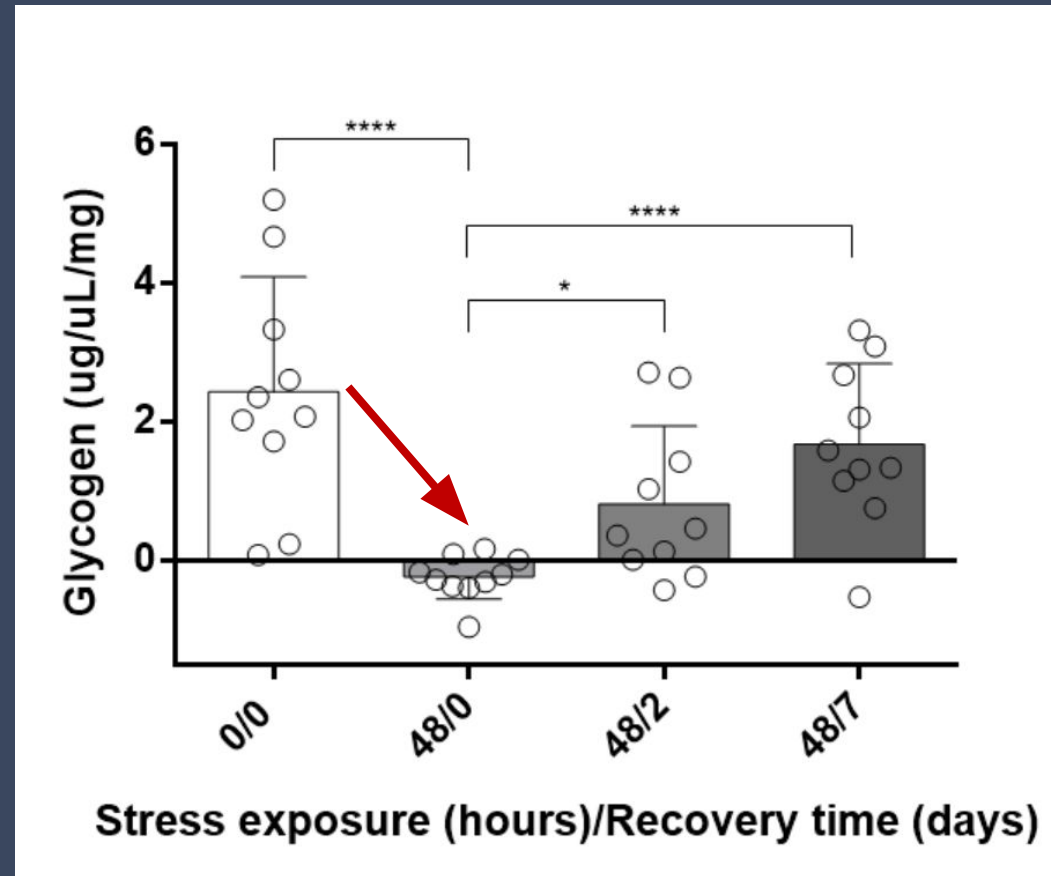
48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery



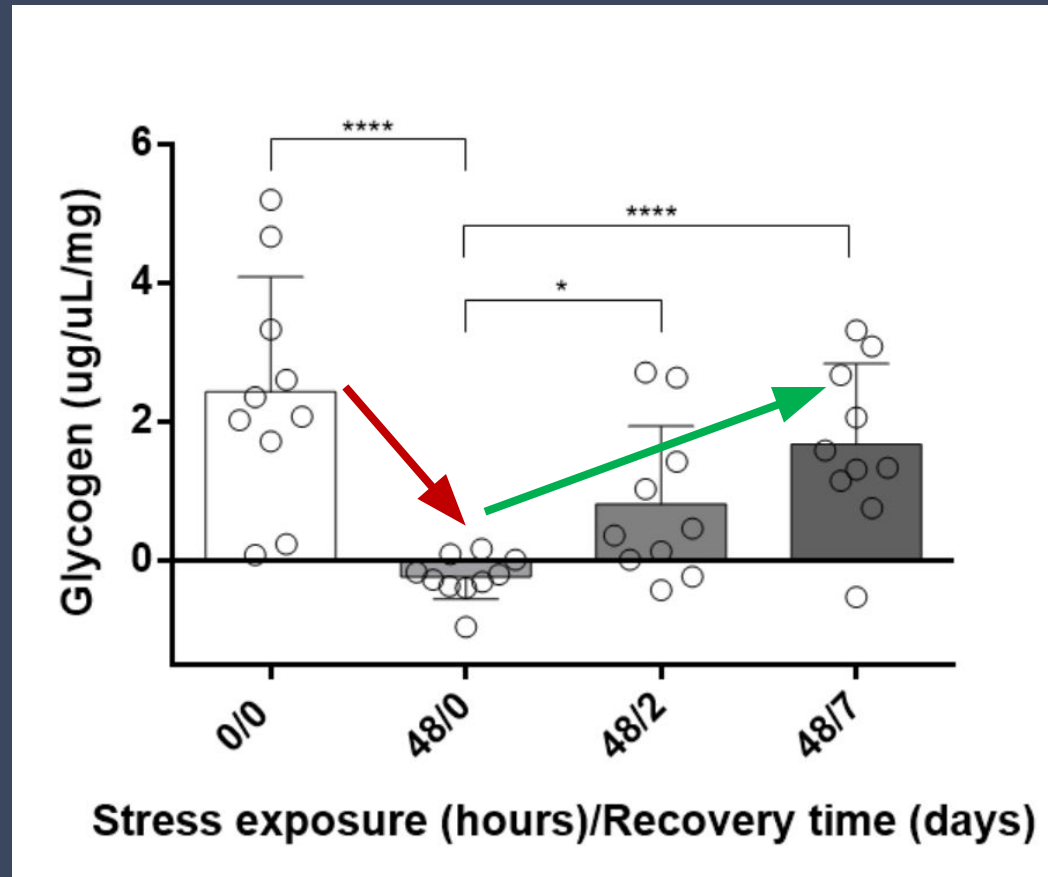
48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery



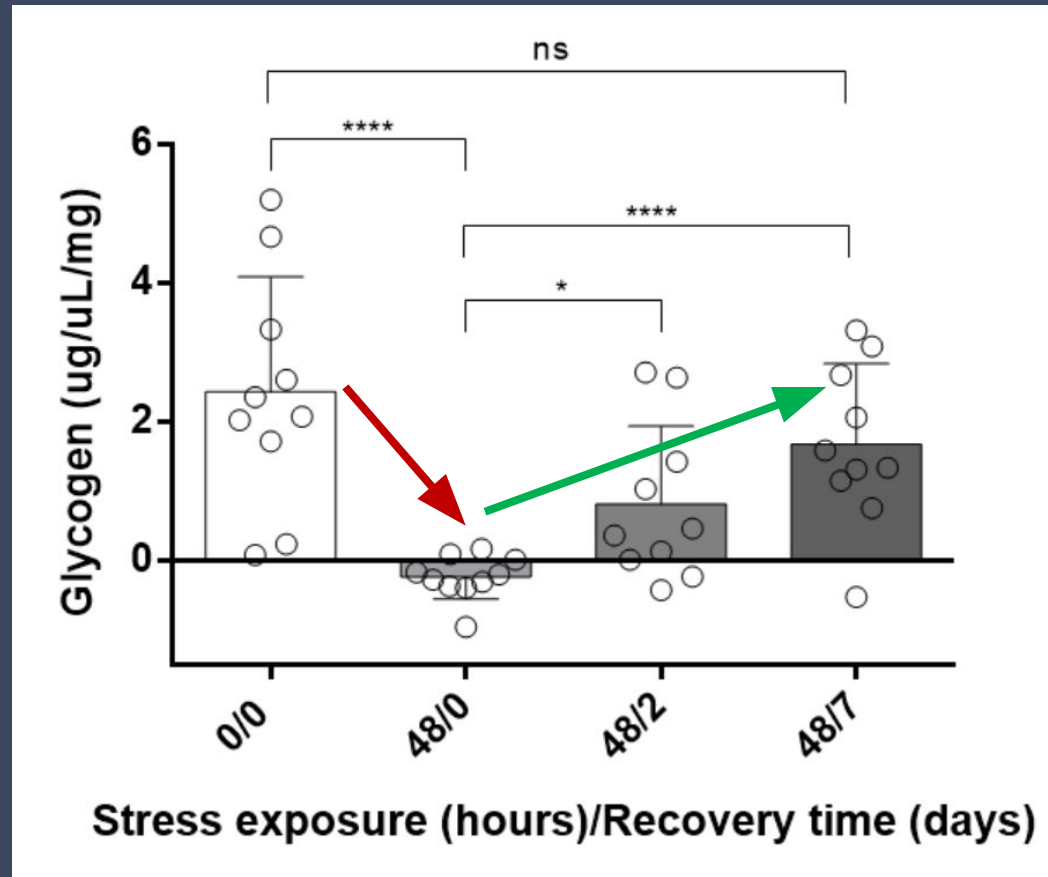
48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery



48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery

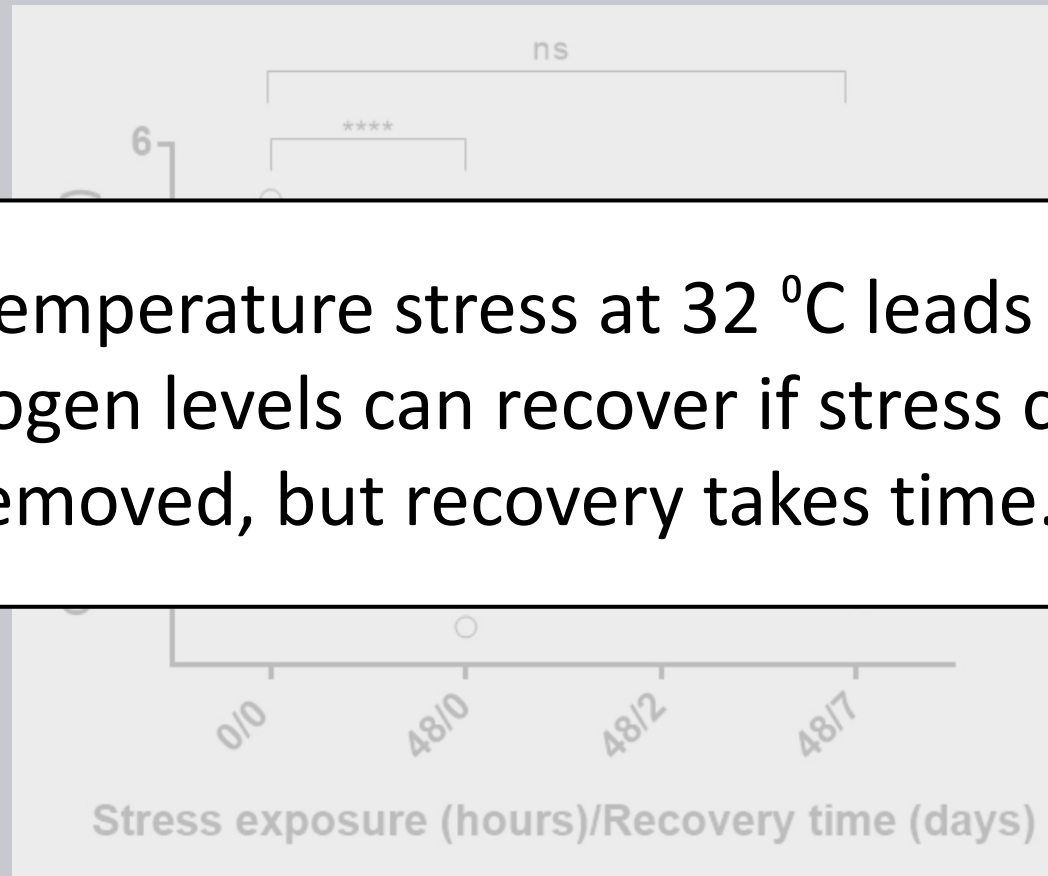


48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery



48-hour heat stress leads to decreased glycogen levels, stores replenish during recovery

48 hours of temperature stress at 32 °C leads to depleted glycogen. Glycogen levels can recover if stress conditions are removed, but recovery takes time.



Future directions



Future directions

Tissue specificity (where?)

Future directions

Tissue specificity (where?)

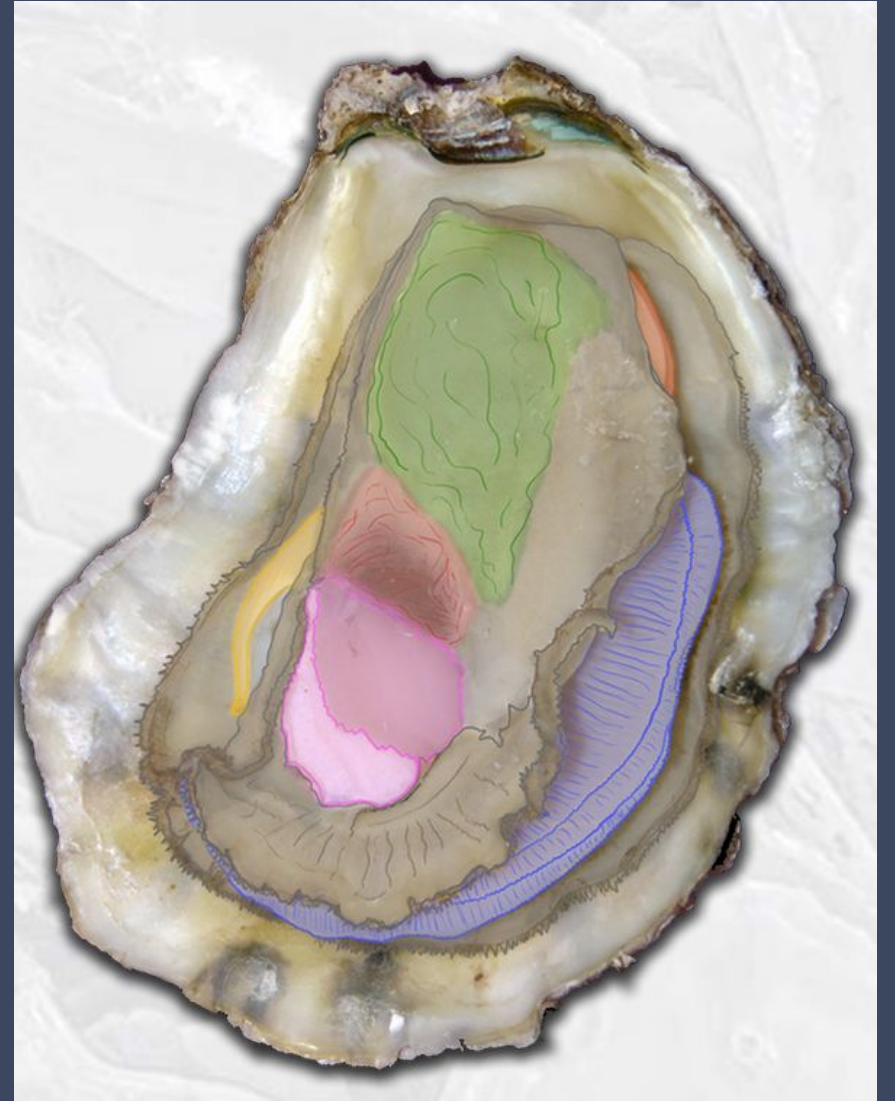
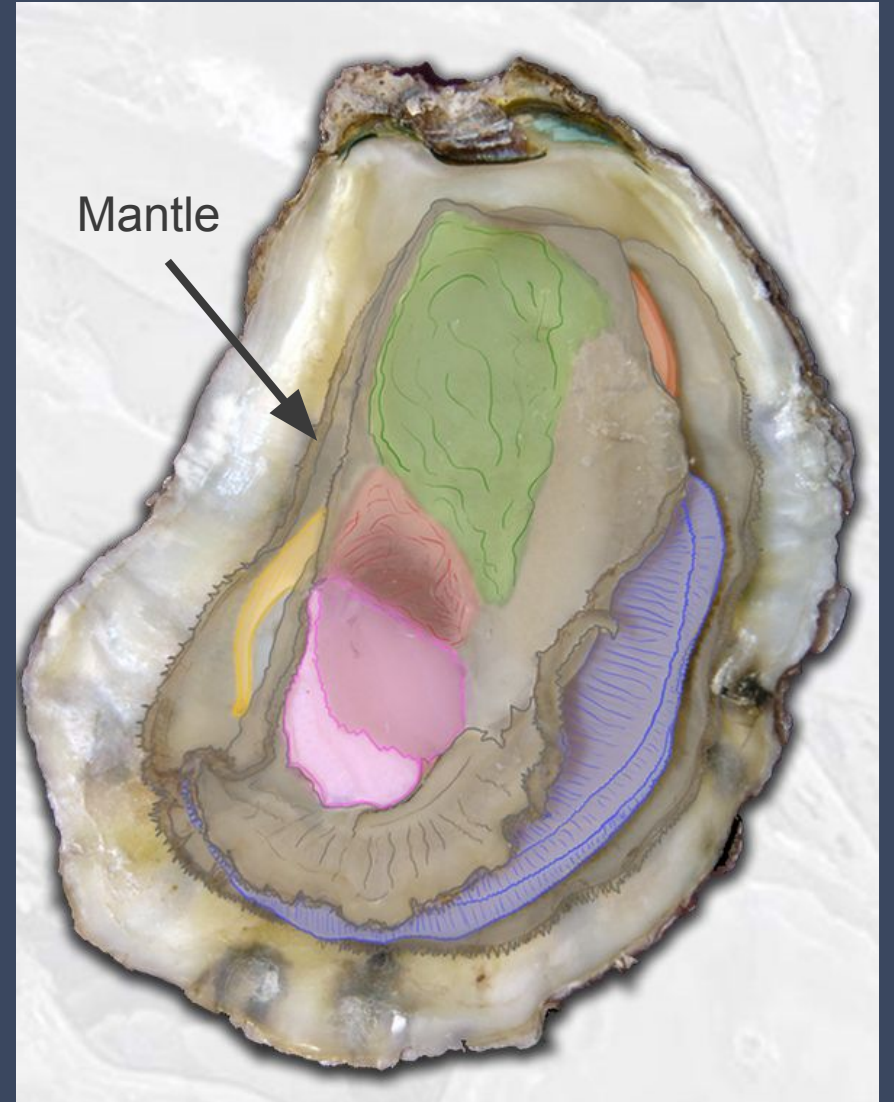


Image credit: Maryland Sea Grant

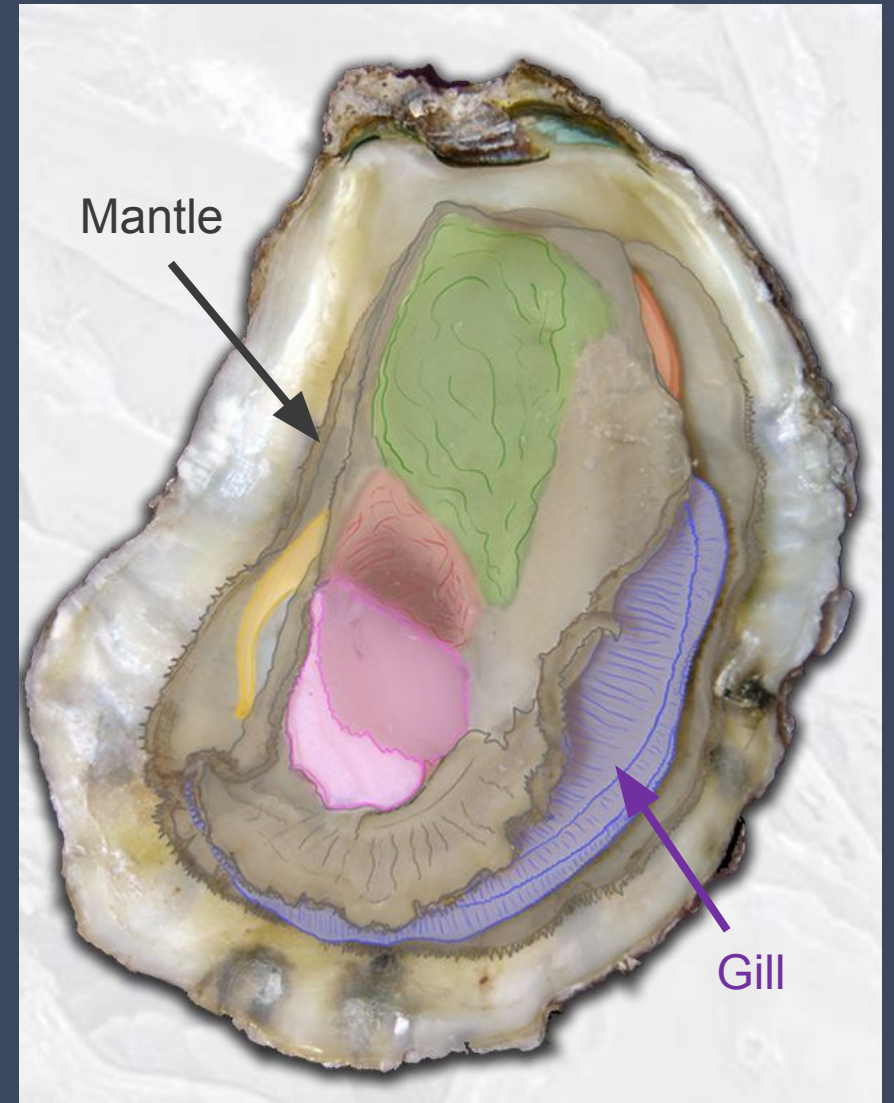
Future directions

Tissue specificity (where?)



Future directions

Tissue specificity (where?)



Future directions

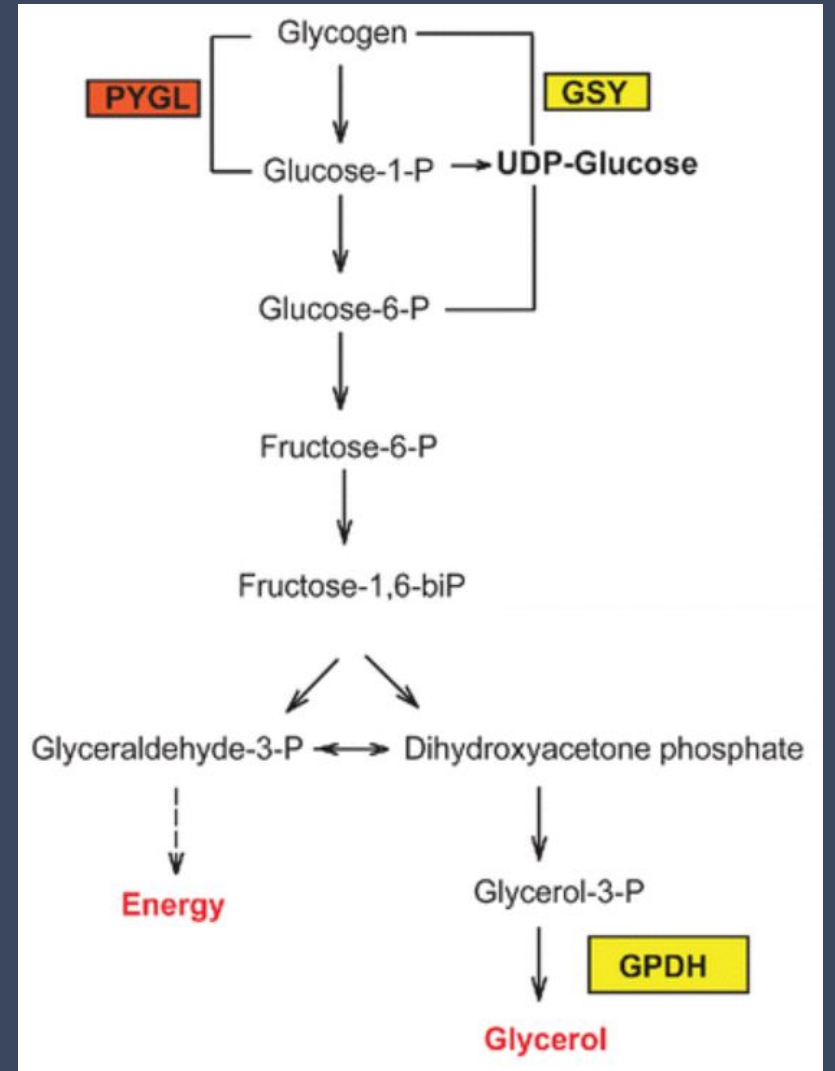
Tissue specificity (where?)

Enzyme regulation (how?)

Future directions

Tissue specificity (where?)

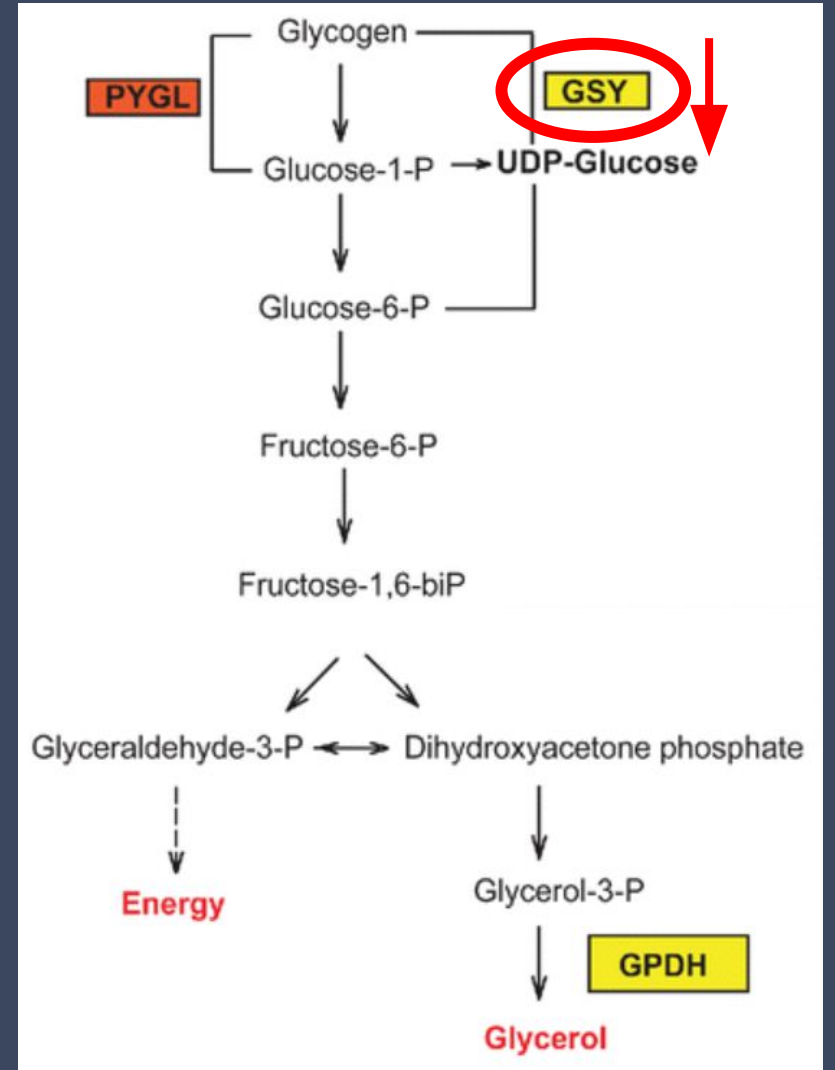
Enzyme regulation (how?)



Future directions

Tissue specificity (where?)

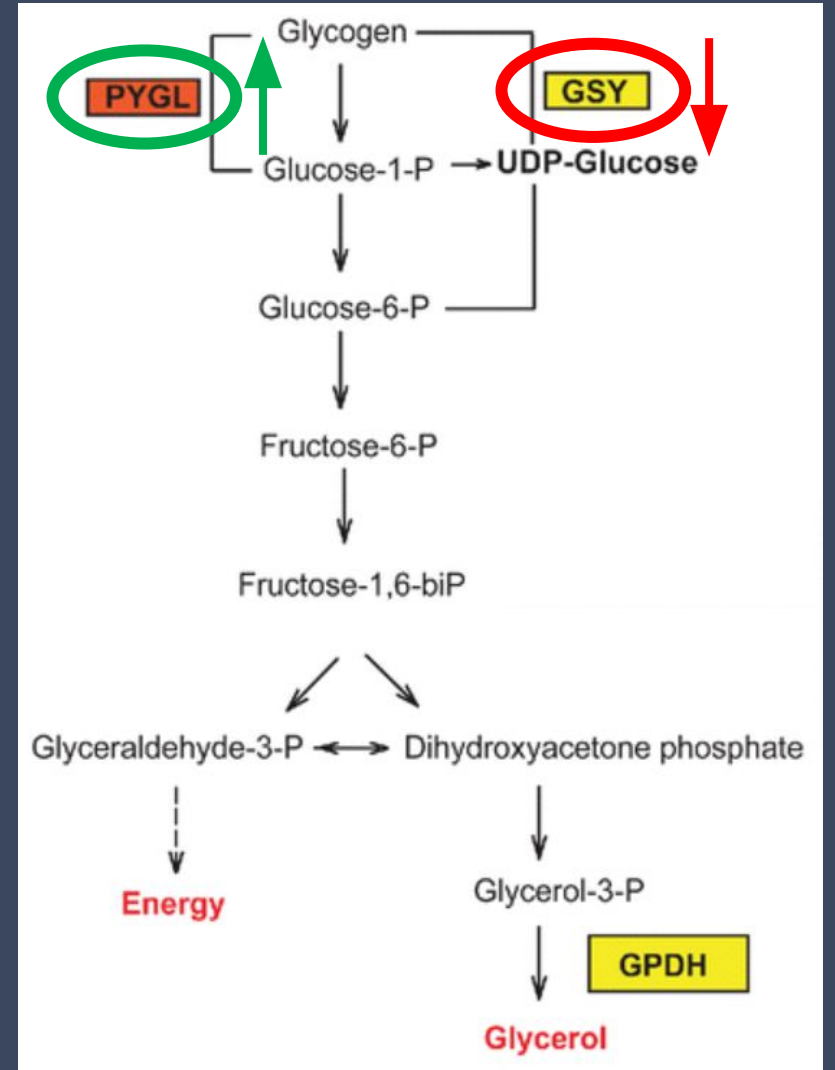
Enzyme regulation (how?)



Future directions

Tissue specificity (where?)

Enzyme regulation (how?)



Future directions

Tissue specificity?

Enzyme regulation?

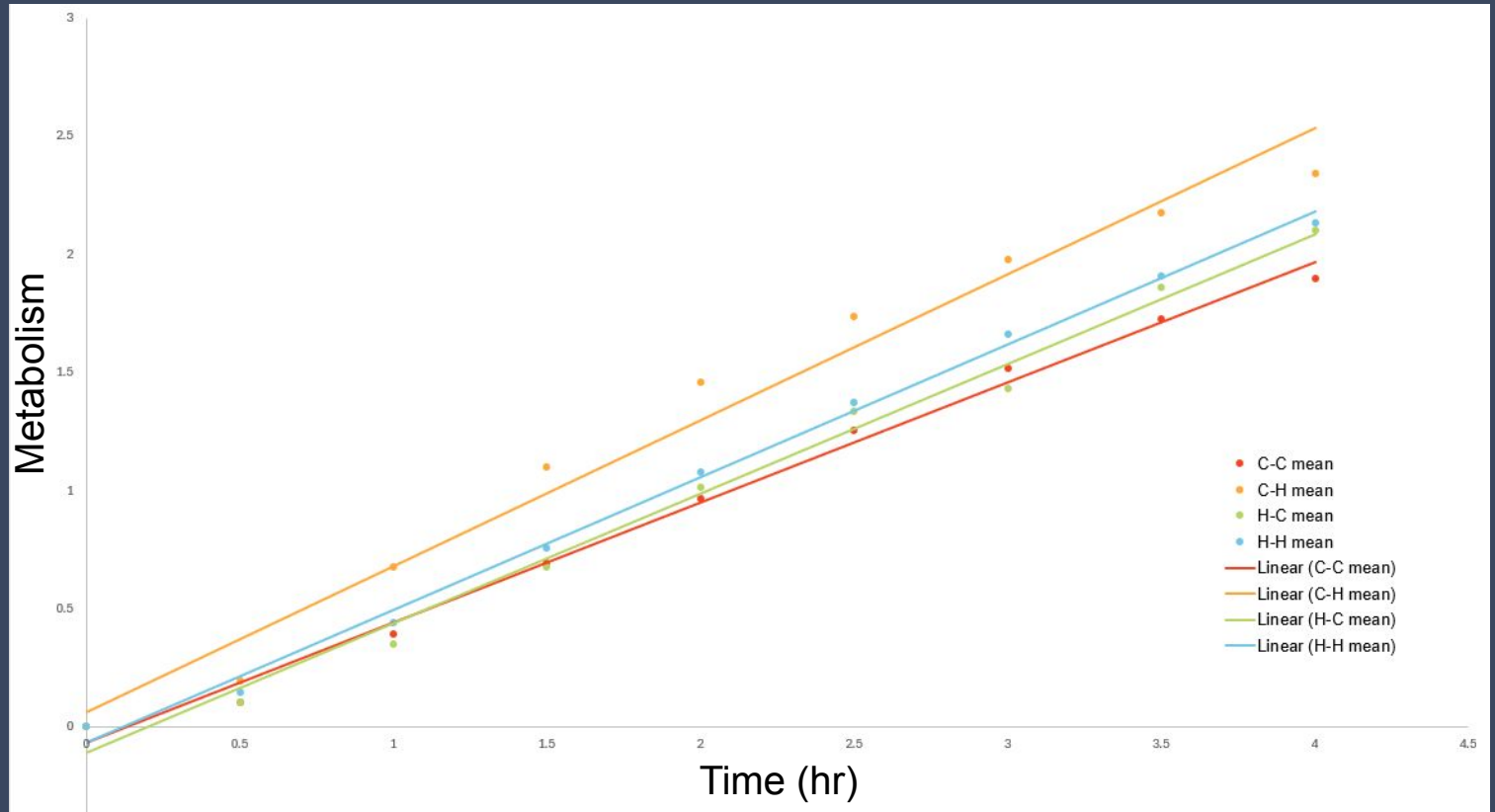
Resistance to
subsequent stress?

Future directions

Tissue specificity?

Enzyme regulation?

Resistance to subsequent stress?

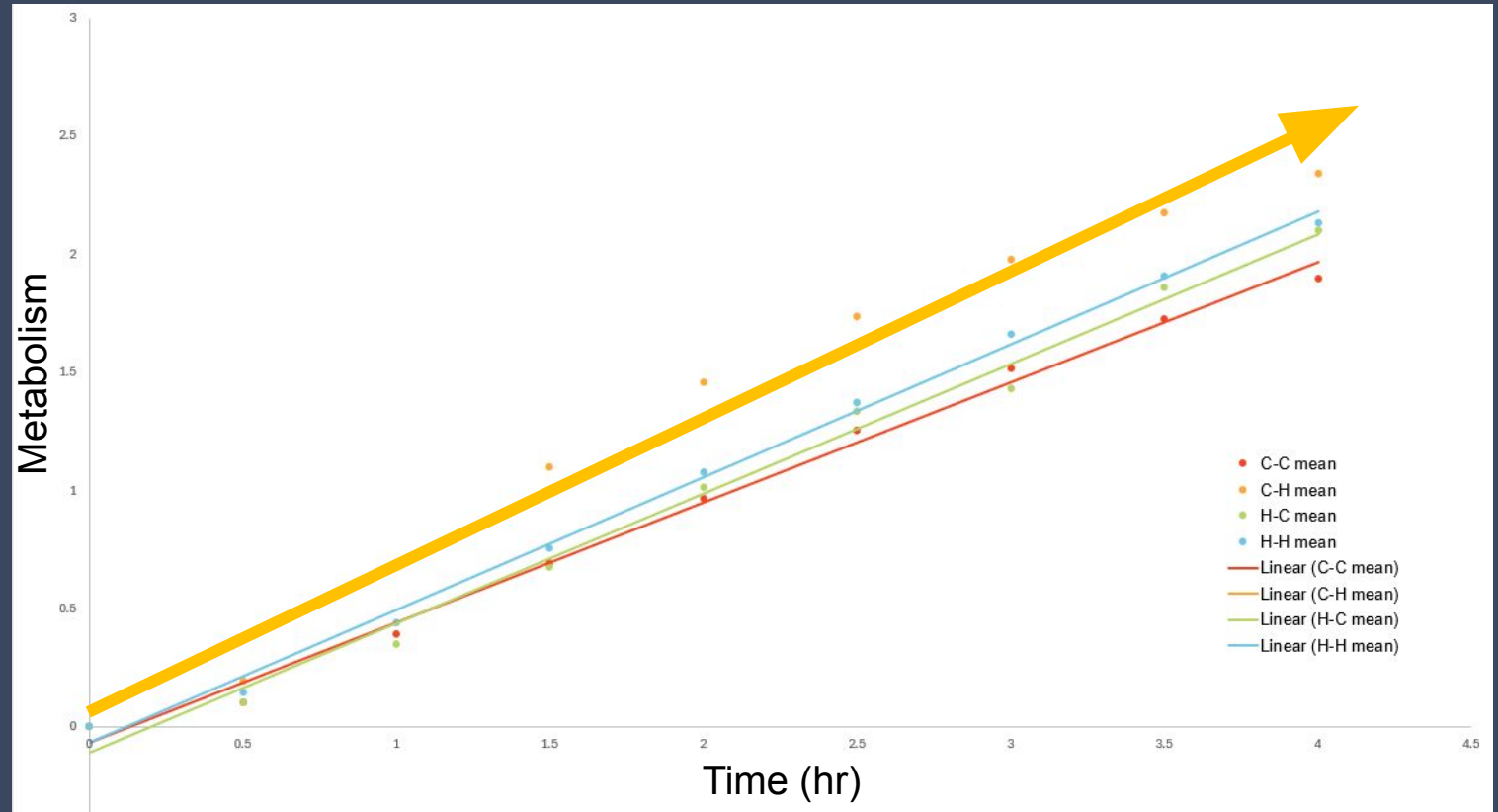


Future directions

Tissue specificity?

Enzyme regulation?

Resistance to subsequent stress?

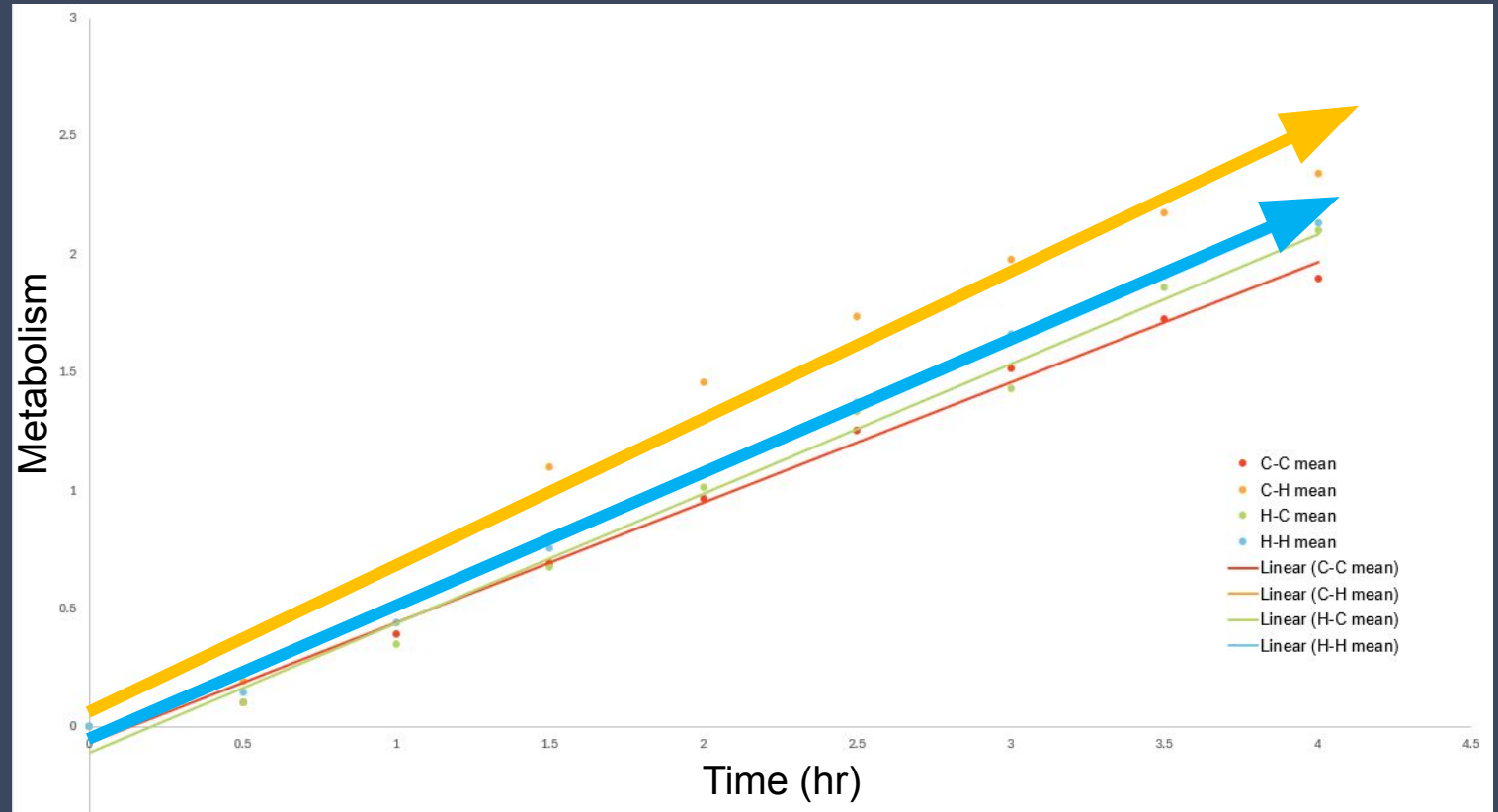


Future directions

Tissue specificity?

Enzyme regulation?

Resistance to subsequent stress?



Acknowledgments

Roberts lab

Dr. Steven Roberts

Dr. Ariana Huffmyer

Sam White

Zach Bengtsson

Grace Crandall

Kathleen Durkin

Megan Ewing

Chris Mantegna

Celeste Valdivia

Jesse Lowe

Sophie Lord

Noah Ozguner

Christina Zhang



Thank you!



Sources



Open-source data

Sources

1. Taylor Shellfish Farms (2026). *Our Farms*. Taylor Shellfish Farms. <https://www.taylorshellfishfarms.com/our-farms>
 2. NOAA Fisheries. (2025). *Fact Sheet: U.S. Oyster Aquaculture Market Outlook*. NOAA. <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/outreach-materials/fact-sheet-us-oyster-aquaculture-market-outlook>
 3. *Can oyster gardens clean Tampa Bay? This CMS student wants to find out.* (2024). Usf.edu. <https://www.usf.edu/marine-science/news/2024/can-oyster-gardens-clean-tampa-bay-this-cms-student-wants-to-find-out.aspx>
 4. NOAA Fisheries. (2022, February 4). *Oyster Reef Habitat | NOAA Fisheries*. Noaa.gov. <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/habitat-conservation/oyster-reef-habitat>
 5. *Oyster barrier reefs constructed at Cooks Beach.* (2022). FWS.gov. <https://www.fws.gov/rivers/media/oyster-barrier-reefs-constructed-cooks-beach>
 6. Grabowski, J. H., Brumbaugh, R. D., Conrad, R. F., Keeler, A. G., Opaluch, J. J., Peterson, C. H., Piehler, M. F., Powers, S. P., & Smyth, A. R. (2012). Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services Provided by Oyster Reefs. *BioScience*, 62(10), 900–909. <https://doi.org/10.1525/bio.2012.62.10.10>
 7. Ippcc. (2010). *Technical Summary — Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*. Ippcc.ch; Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate. <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/chapter/technical-summary/>
 8. Heo, J.-M., Kim, S.-S., Kim, D.-Y., Lee, S. W., Lee, J. S., Kang, M. H., & Kim, S. E. (2023). Impact of exposure temperature rise on mass mortality of tidal flat pacific oysters. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 10(10). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2023.1275521>
 9. Sherry, S., & Zdanowicz, C. (2019, July). *It's so hot that mussels are cooking in their shells and highways are buckling*. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/2019/07/01/us/heatwave-dead-mussels-road-buckles-wxc-tnnd/index.html>
 10. Götzte, S., Reddin, C. J., Ketelsen, I., Busack, M., Lannig, G., Bock, C., & Hans-O. Pörtner. (2024). Cardiac performance mirrors the passive thermal tolerance range in the oyster, *Ostrea edulis*. *Journal of Experimental Biology*. <https://doi.org/10.1242/jeb.249790>
 11. Giomi, F., Mandaglio, C., Ganmanee, M., Han, G.-D., Dong, Y.-W., Williams, G. A., & Sarà, G. (2016). The importance of thermal history: costs and benefits of heat exposure in a tropical, rocky shore oyster. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 5. <https://doi.org/10.1242/jeb.126892>
 12. Huffmyer, A. S., Ozguner, N., Baird, M., Elvrum, C., Kounellas, C., Dash Dickson, White, S. J., Plough, L., Gavery, M. R., Krebs, N., Walton, W., Small, J., Pitsenbarger, M., Healy Ealy-Whitfield, & Roberts, S. (2025). From Blue to Pink: Resazurin as a High-Throughput Proxy for Metabolic Rate in Oysters. *BiRxiv*. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2025.11.06.686367>
 13. Murray, B., & Rosenbloom, C. (2018). Fundamentals of Glycogen Metabolism for Coaches and Athletes. *Nutrition Reviews*, 76(4), 243–259. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nutrit/nuy001>
 14. Possik, E., & Pause, A. (2016). Glycogen: A must have storage to survive stressful emergencies. *Worm*, 5(2), e1156831. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21624054.2016.1156831>
 15. Yang, C., Wang, X., Zhang, K., Jiang, D., Shan, Y., Wang, L., & Song, L. (2023). Effect of high temperature stress on glycogen metabolism in gills of Yesso scallop *Patinopecten yessoensis*. *Fish & Shellfish Immunology*, 138, 108786–108786. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsi.2023.108786>
 16. Liu, S., Li, L., Wang, W., Li, B., & Zhang, G. (2020). Characterization, fluctuation and tissue differences in nutrient content in the Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) in Qingdao, northern China. *Aquaculture Research*, 51(4), 1353–1364. <https://doi.org/10.1111/are.14463>
 17. *Glycogen-Glo™ Assay*. (2026). Promega.com. <https://www.promega.com/products/energy-metabolism/metabolite-detection-assays/glycogen-assay/?catNum=J5051>
 18. *Oyster Internal Anatomy*. (n.d.). *Www.mdseagrant.org*. https://www.mdseagrant.org/interactive_lessons/oysters/labs/internal_anatomy_lab.html#
-