

Drought severity impacts on blue crab abundance in Texas estuaries

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TCC Crab Subcommittee, Oct 28, 2025



Gulf Ecosystem Initiative (GEI)

A partnership between the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) and the NOAA RESTORE Science Program that funds synthesis science working groups and postdoctoral research



Zhanfei Liu fka Christopher Biggs GEI working group

How does severe weather affect ecosystems in two contrasting Texas estuaries?

Topics

Research question exploration

Drought severity impact on blue crab abundance

Objective

Is there evidence that a severe weather “signal” can be detected in the blue crab abundance time series (TPWD)?

- Wavelet transform
- Coherence analysis



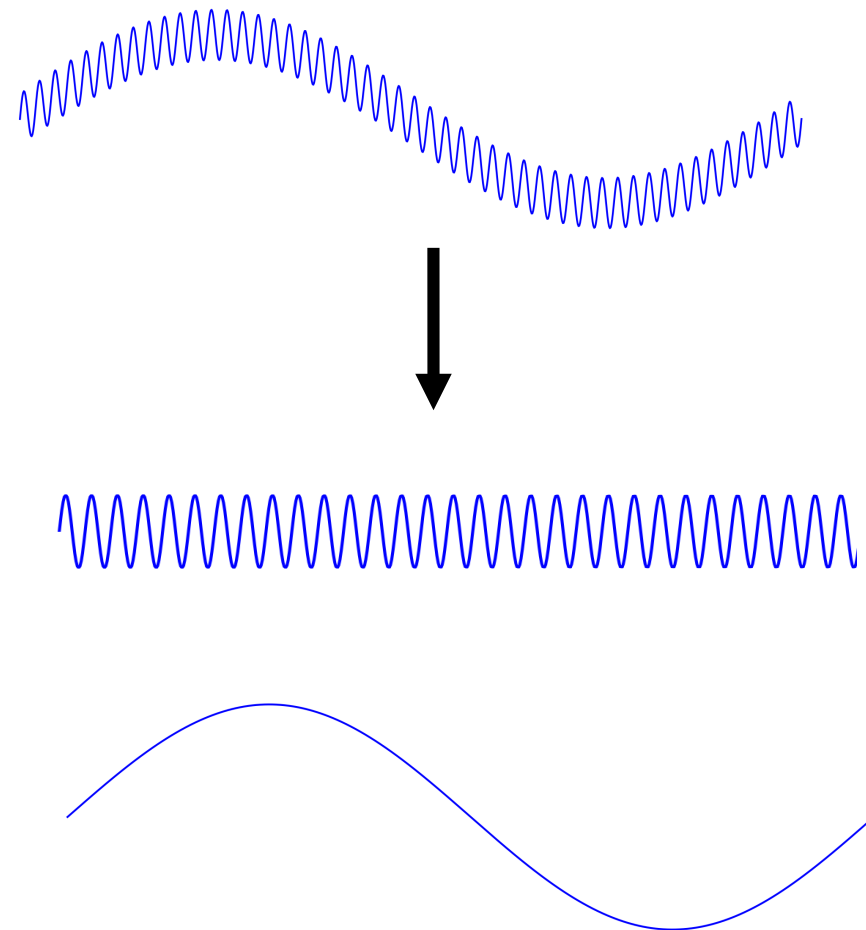
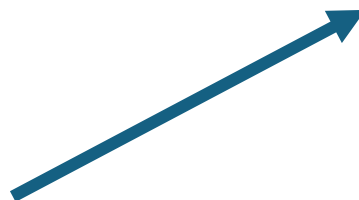
Wavelets suited for non-stationary time series

Wavelet transform:

Detect changes over multiple
time scales concurrently

Long-term and transient
events

“signal decomposition”

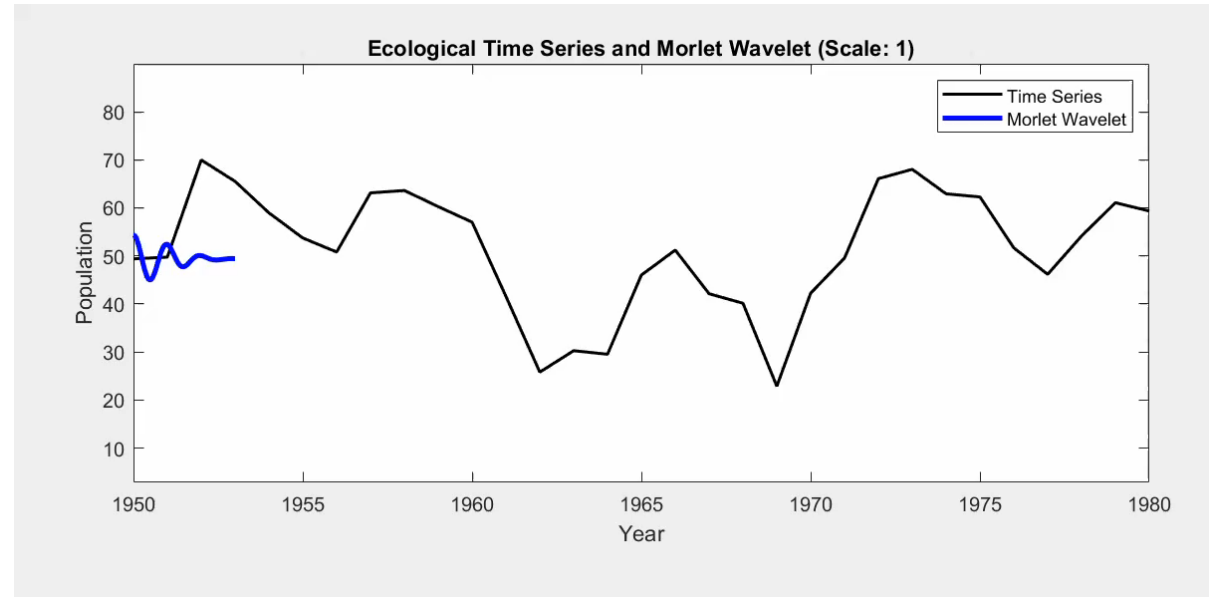


Mother wavelet loops through time series

Each wavelet is looped with a specific scale

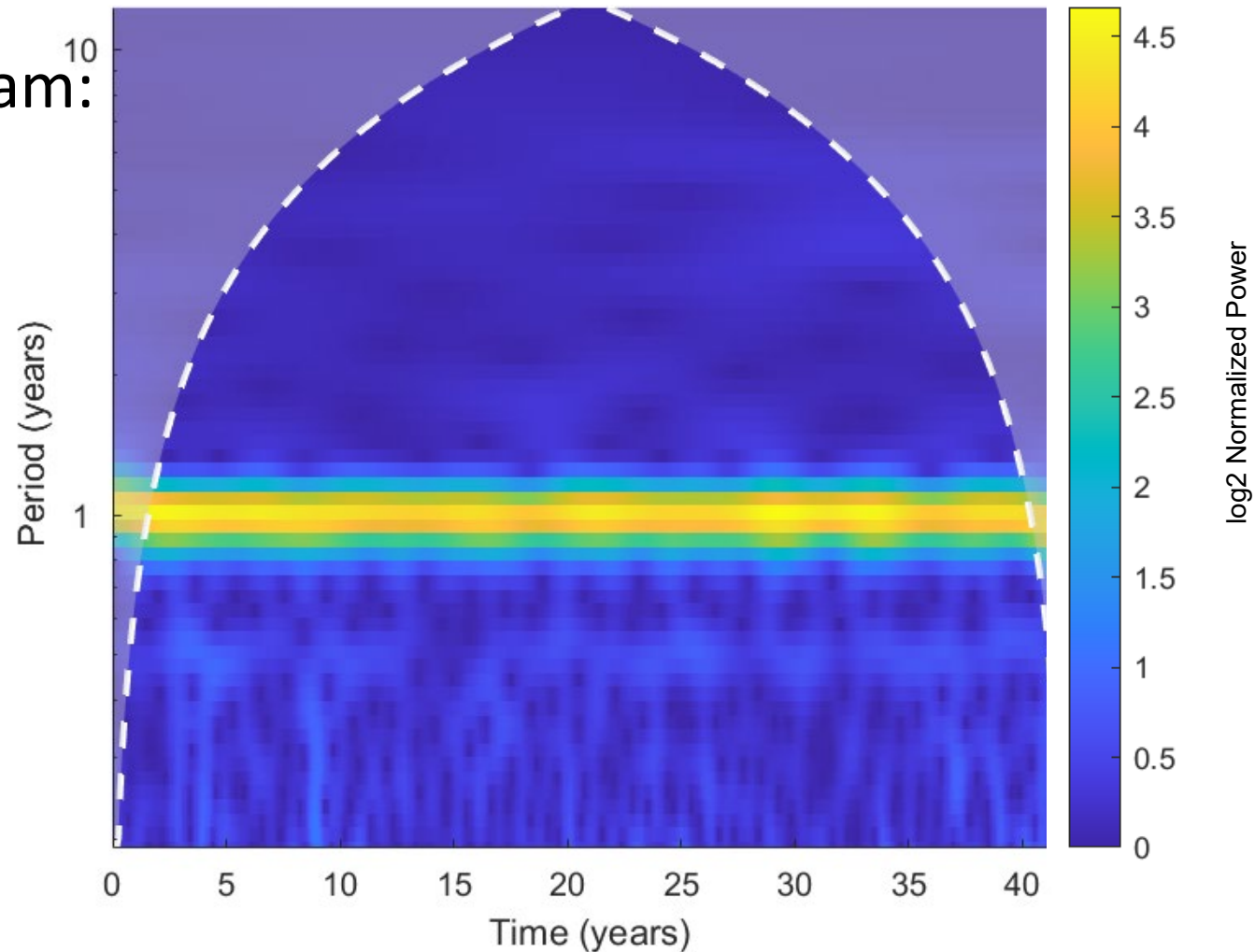
Small scale = high frequency

Large scale = low frequency

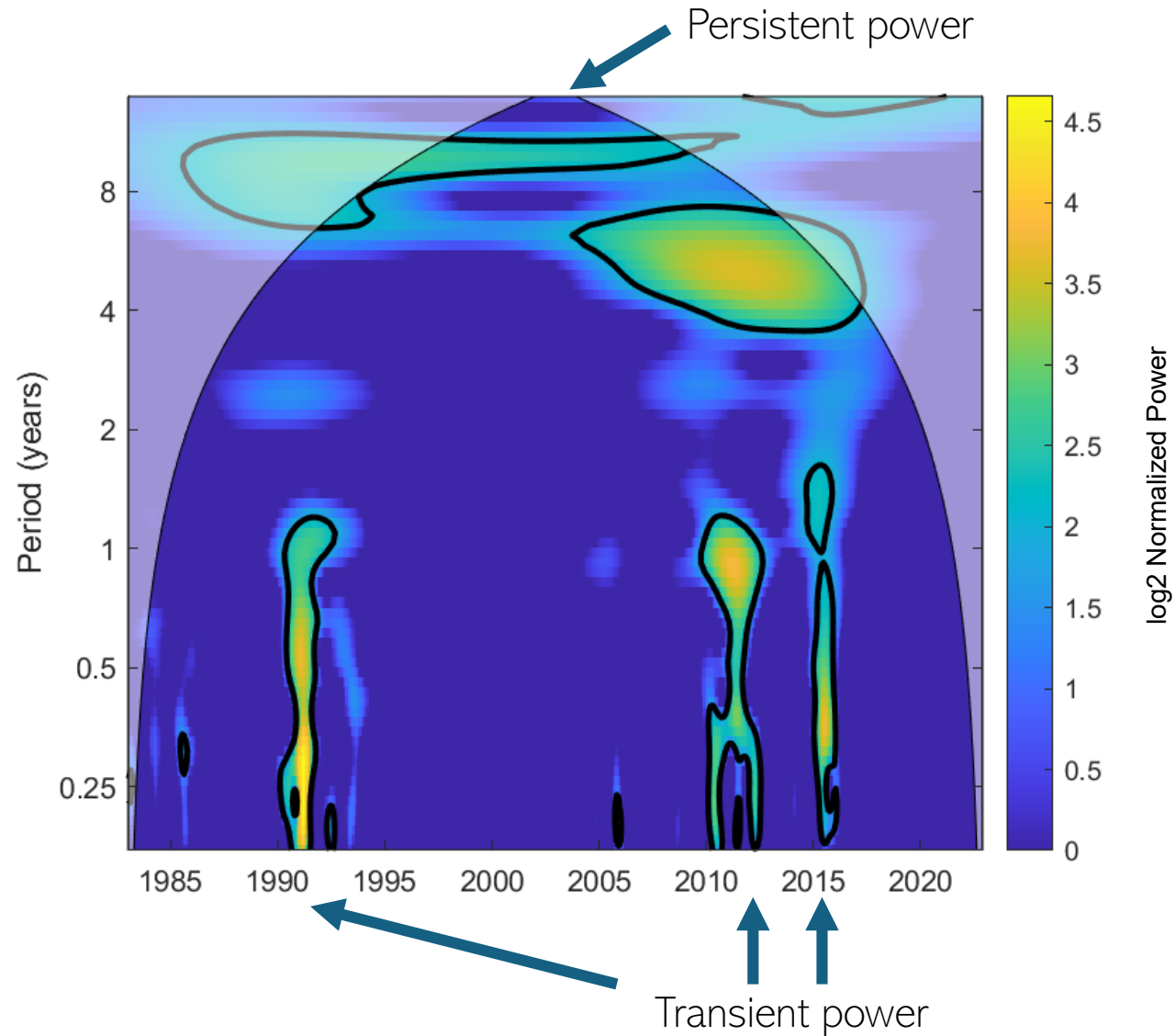


Persistent power $\rightarrow$ underlying pattern

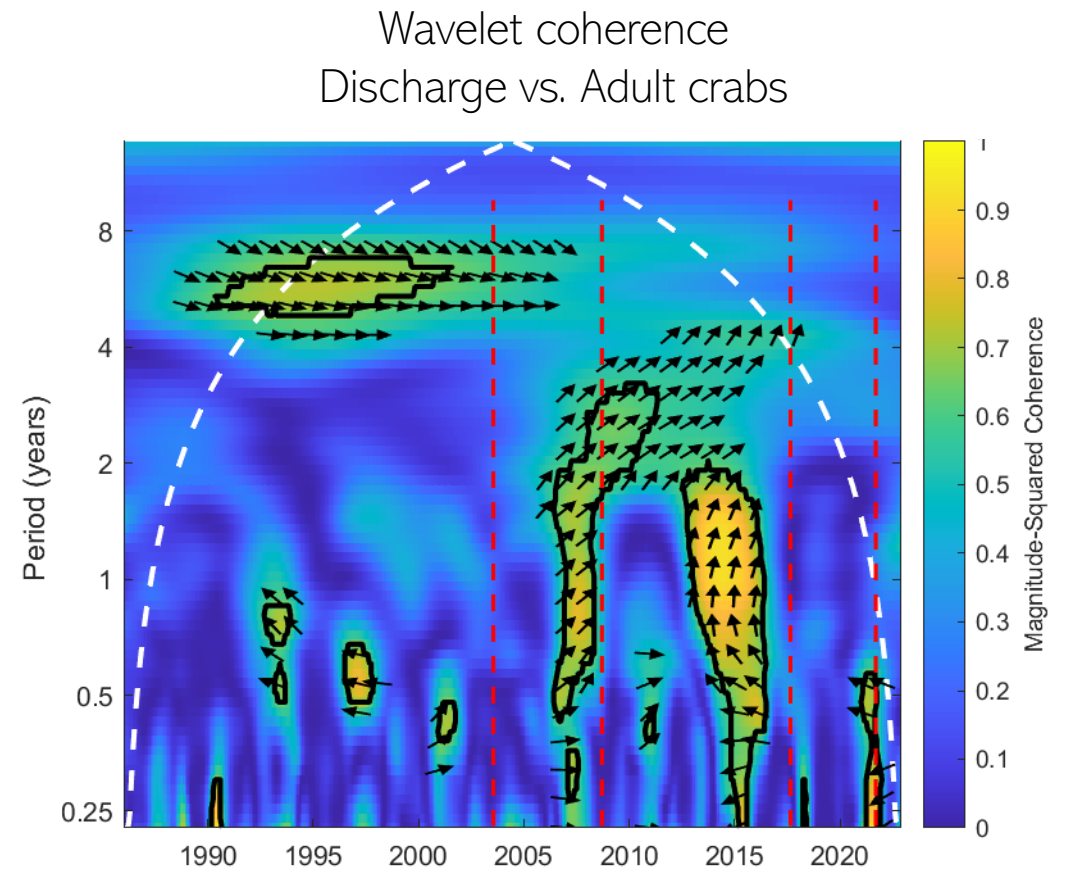
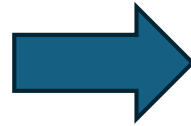
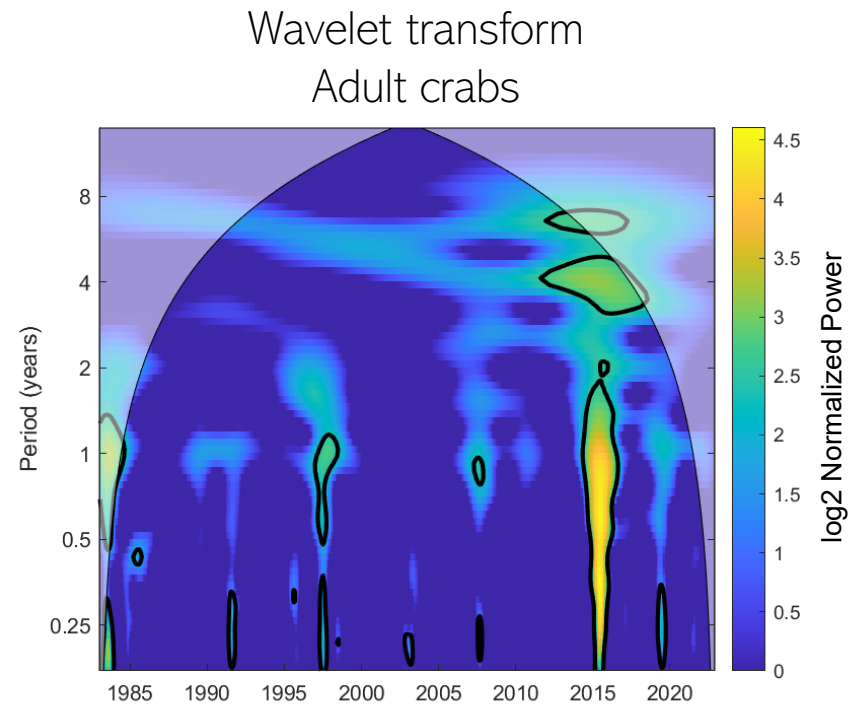
Wavelet scalogram:
temperature



Transient power $\rightarrow$ events?



Wavelet transforms overlays $\rightarrow$ Wavelet coherence



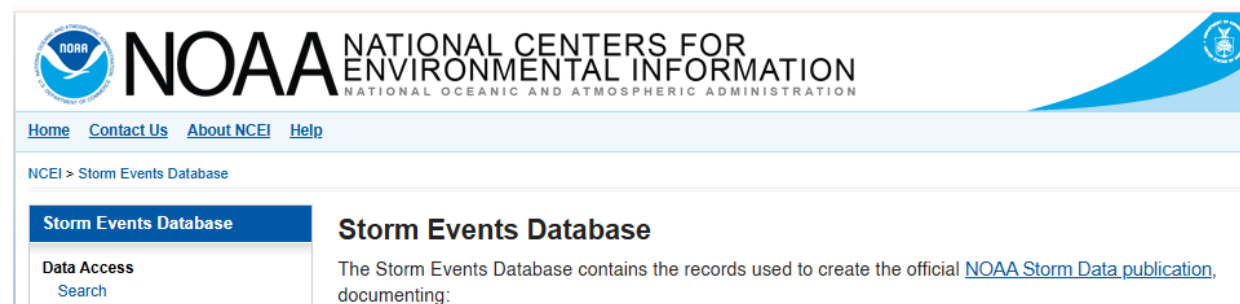
Detect areas where signals between
wavelet transforms match

Wavelet coherence with climate and weather variables

Climate and weather variables

- Climate oscillations
- Discharge
- Windspeed
- Precipitation
- Salinity
- Temperature

Weather event reporting



Detectable severe weather impacts?

☒ Wet/dry transitions – drought

☐ Hurricanes

☐ Floods

☐ Excessive heat

☐ Freeze event



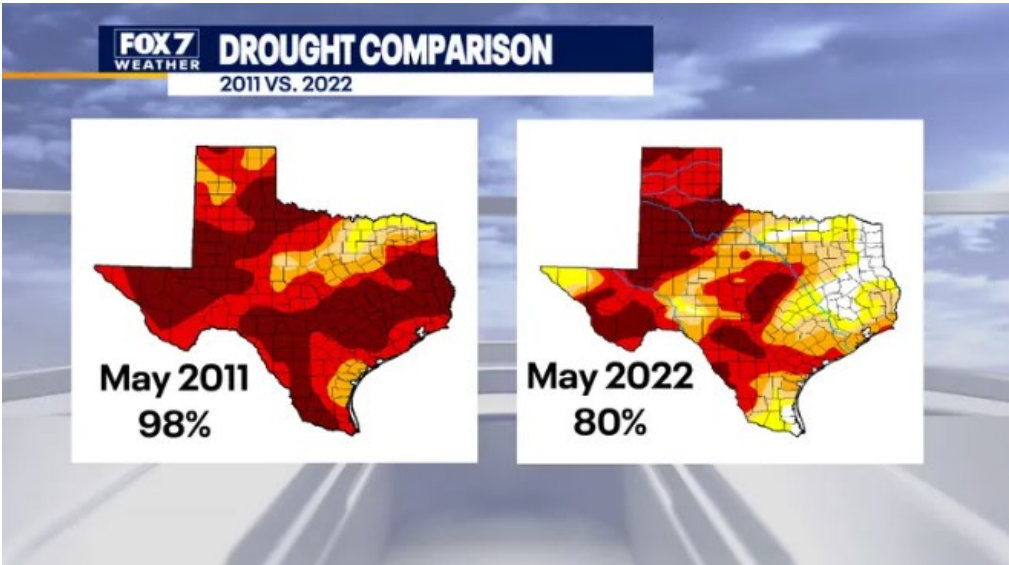
Drought severity and blue crab abundance

Local hydrology shapes life-stage specific responses of blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) abundance to drought severity

Mai S. Fung, Jagger Alexander, Christopher Biggs, Raymond Czaja Jr., Jiabi Du, Xinping Hu, Christine C. Jensen, Paul A. Montagna, Marisa Morse, Zachary Olsen, Jennifer Beseres Pollack, Antonietta Quigg, Zong-Liang Yang, Zhanfei Liu



Texas one of the most drought-prone areas



In Texas "...projections indicate drier conditions during the latter half of the 21st century than even the most arid centuries of the last 1,000 years that included megadroughts."

Nielsen-Gammon et al. 2020

1



On top of drought stress → declining abundances



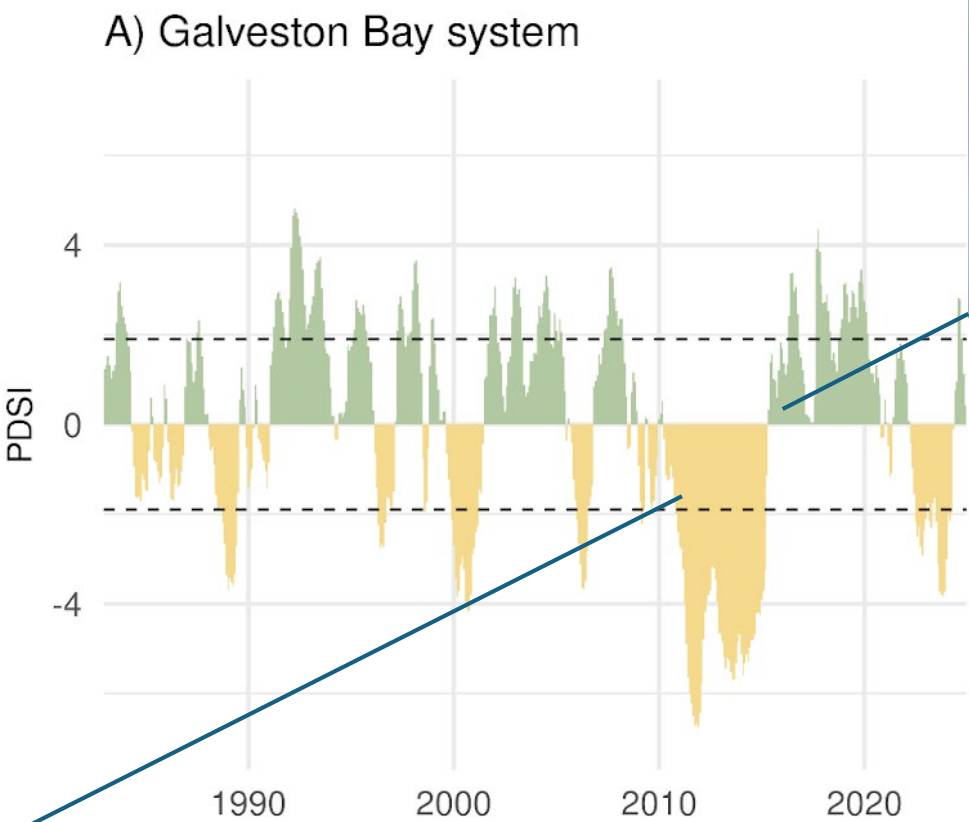
Declines since the mid-1980s

In Texas, 70% reduction in blue crab biomass from 1982 to 2005

Ward, 2012

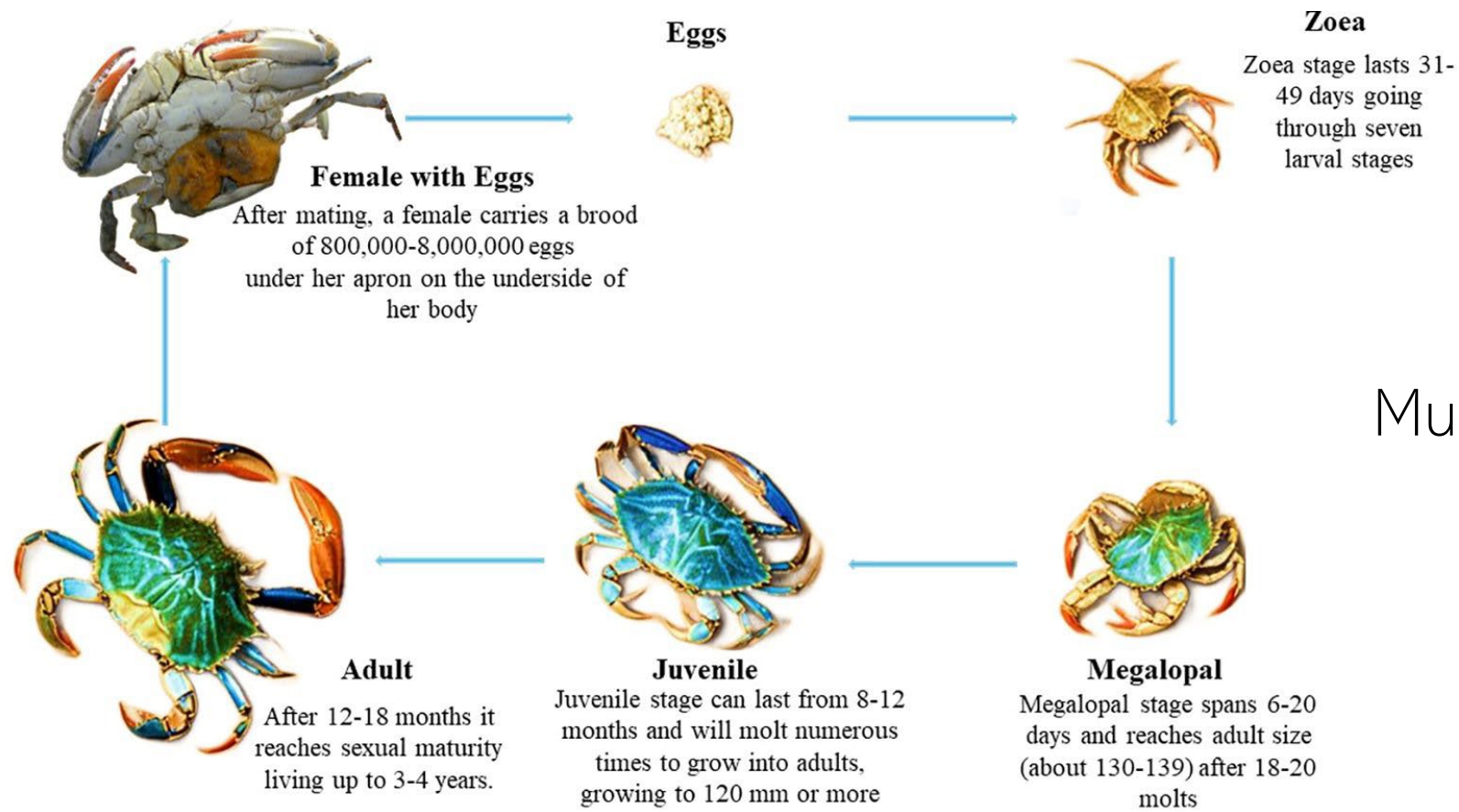
Previous research

Dry conditions
linked to decreased
abundances



Multiple dry/wet cycles

Complex life history



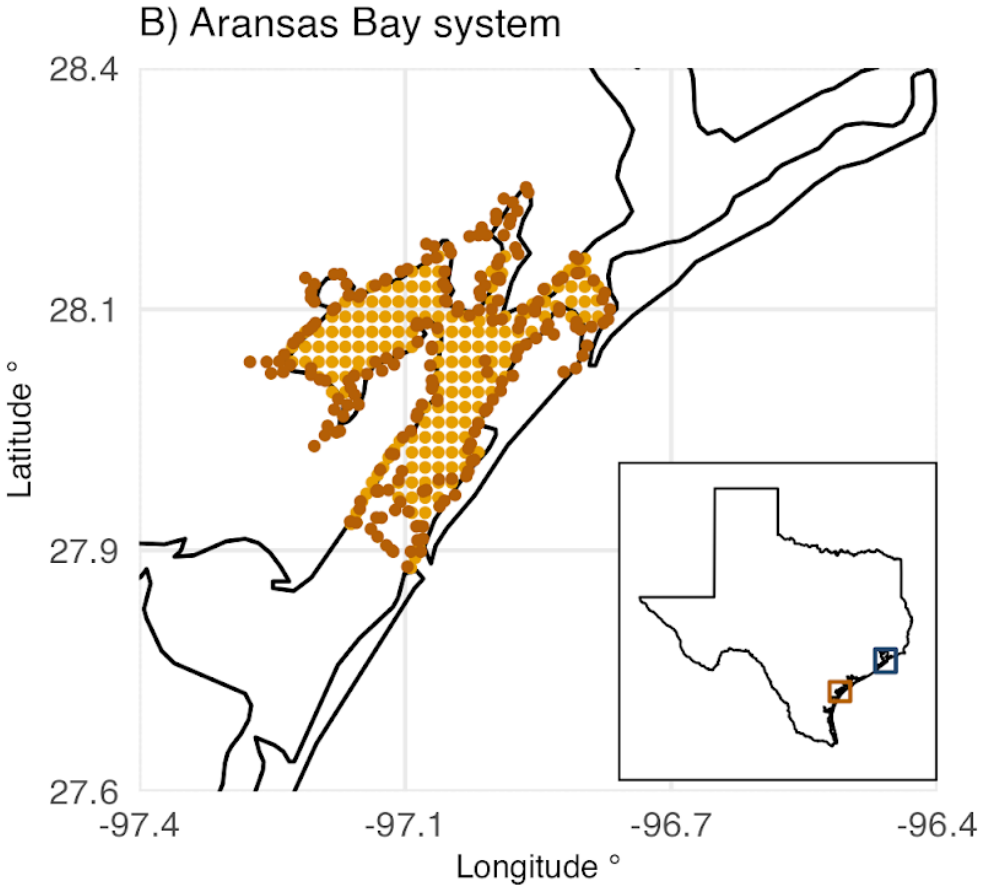
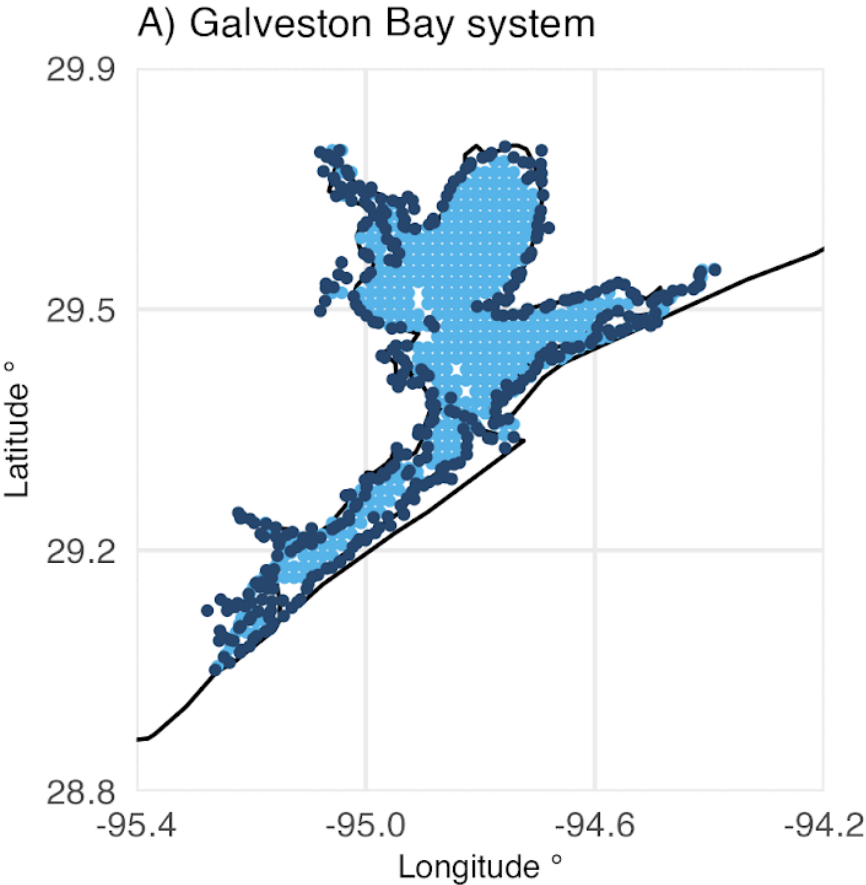
Multiple life stages

Objective

Assess the relationships between blue crab abundance and drought severity by life stage and between contrasting systems

- Long-term trends
- Abundance patterns
- Bayesian hierarchical models

Study sites

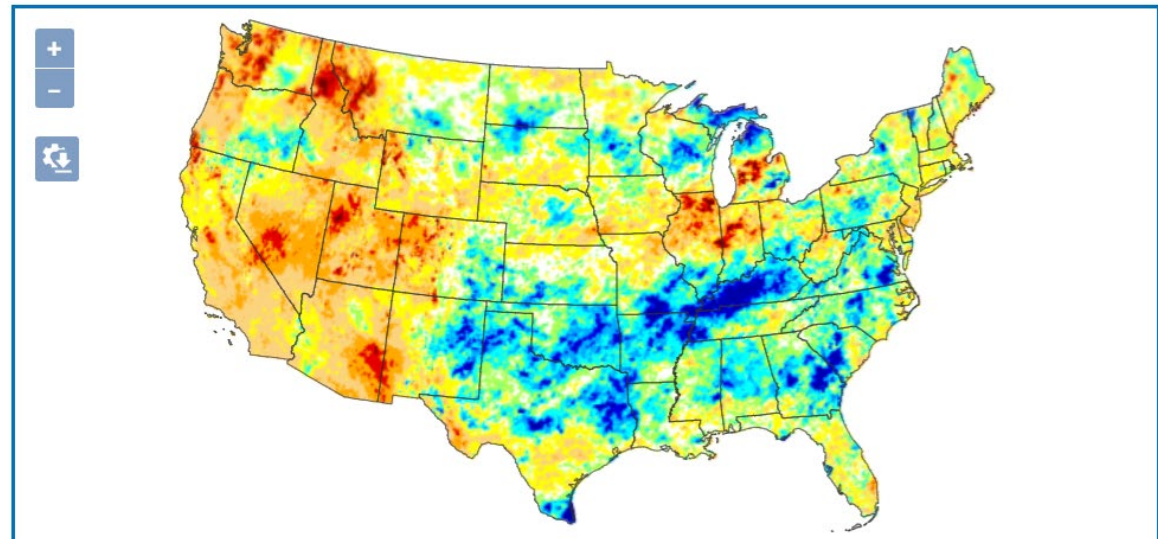


Data

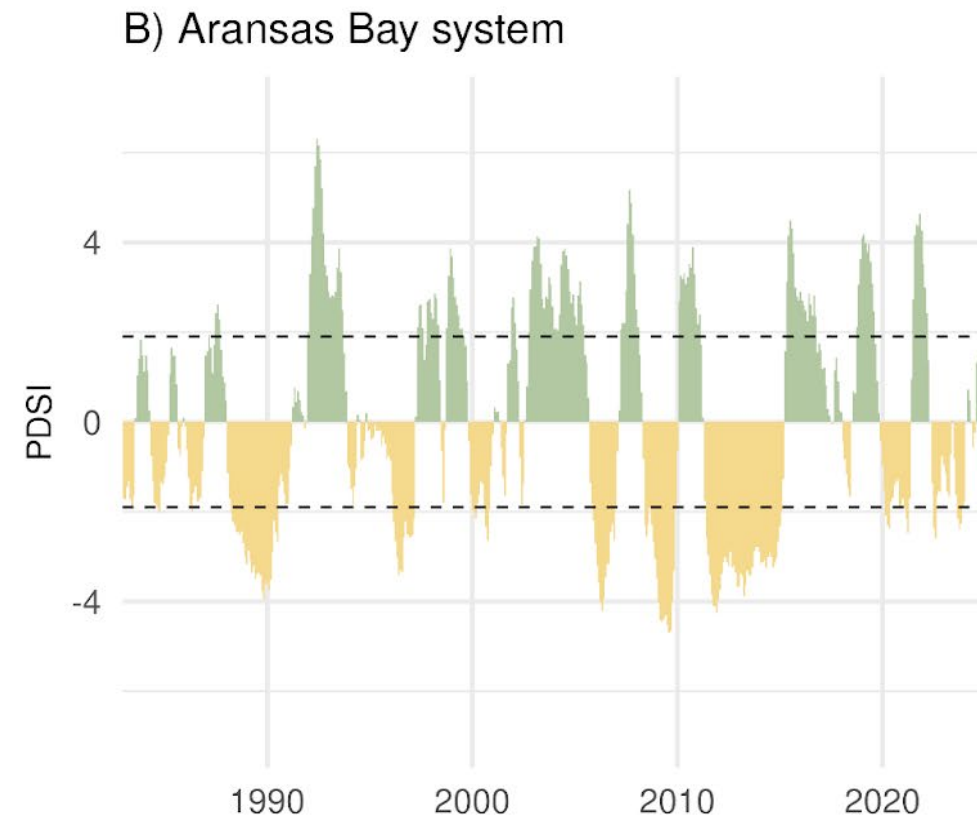
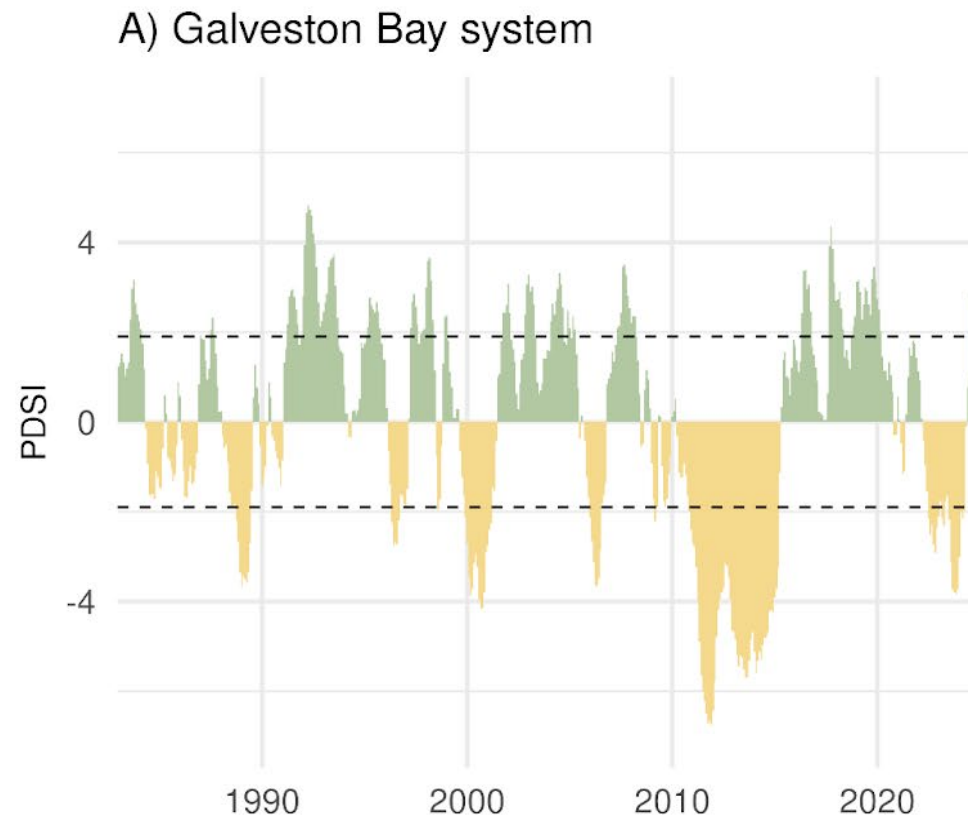
- Bag seine + otter trawl sampling (1983-2022, TPWD)
early juvenile (≤ 80 mm), late juvenile (81-126 mm), adult (≥ 127 mm)
- Temperature
- Dissolved oxygen
- Gridded Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)

INTERACTIVE MAP: GRIDDED PALMER DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX

EXPERIMENTAL



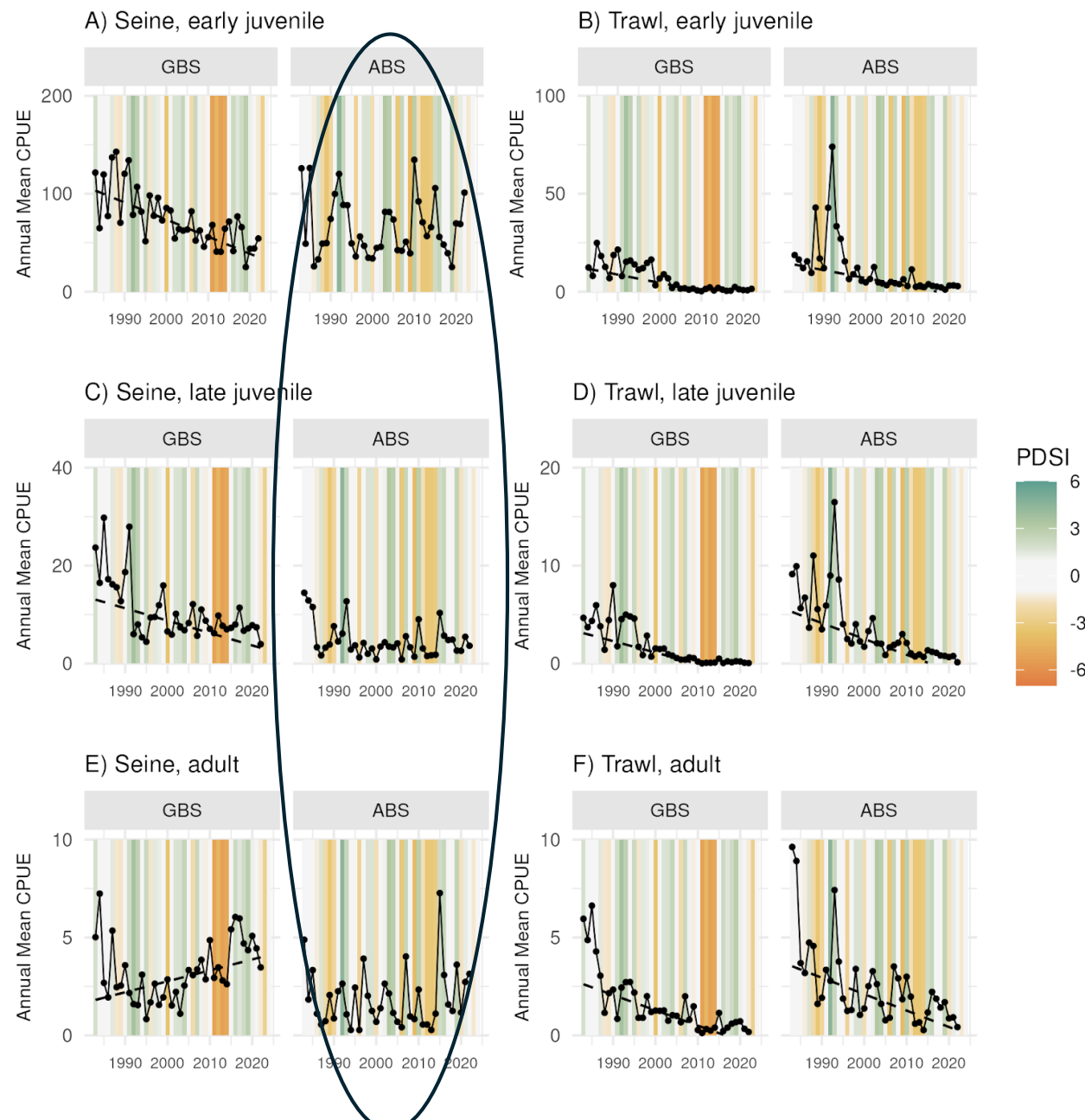
Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)



Long-term trends

Mostly decreasing

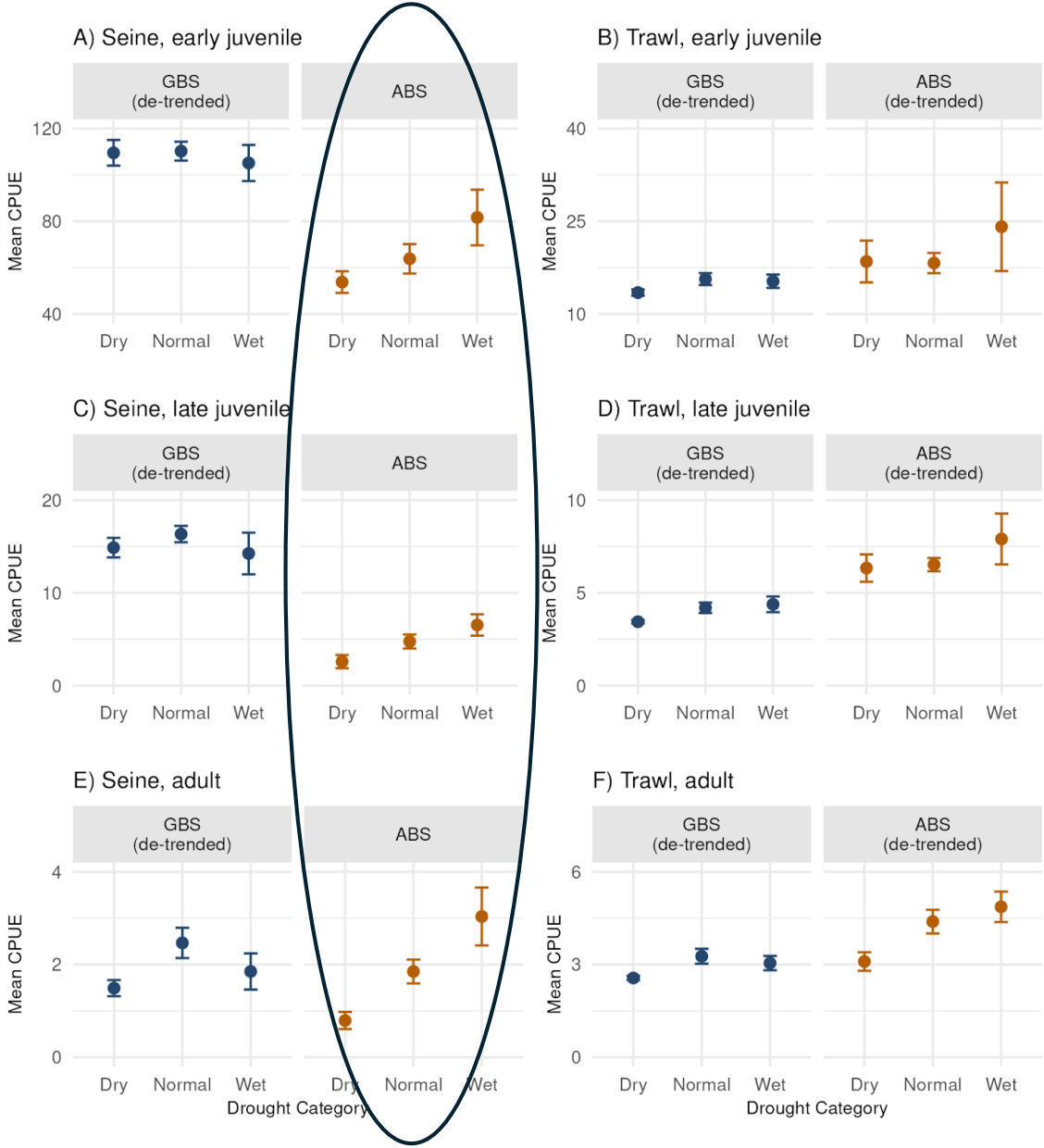
No long-term trends in seine data for Aransas Bay system



Patterns in abundance

Overall abundance by drought category

Clearest drought impact pattern in Aransas



Bayesian models

Seine model

and

Trawl model

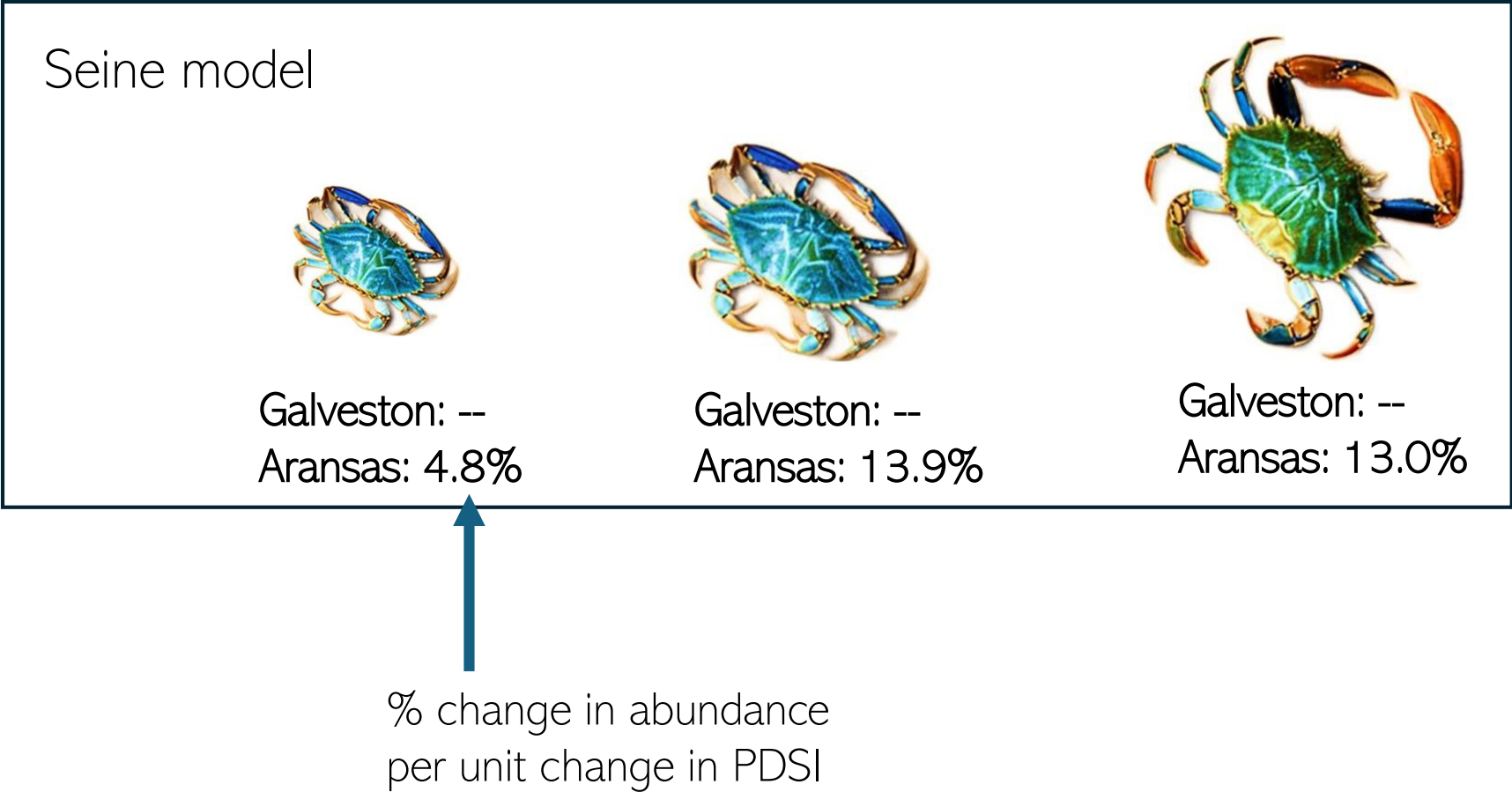
early juveniles, late juveniles, adults

estuary + interannual + seasonal + dissolved oxygen + PDSI + error (AR(1))

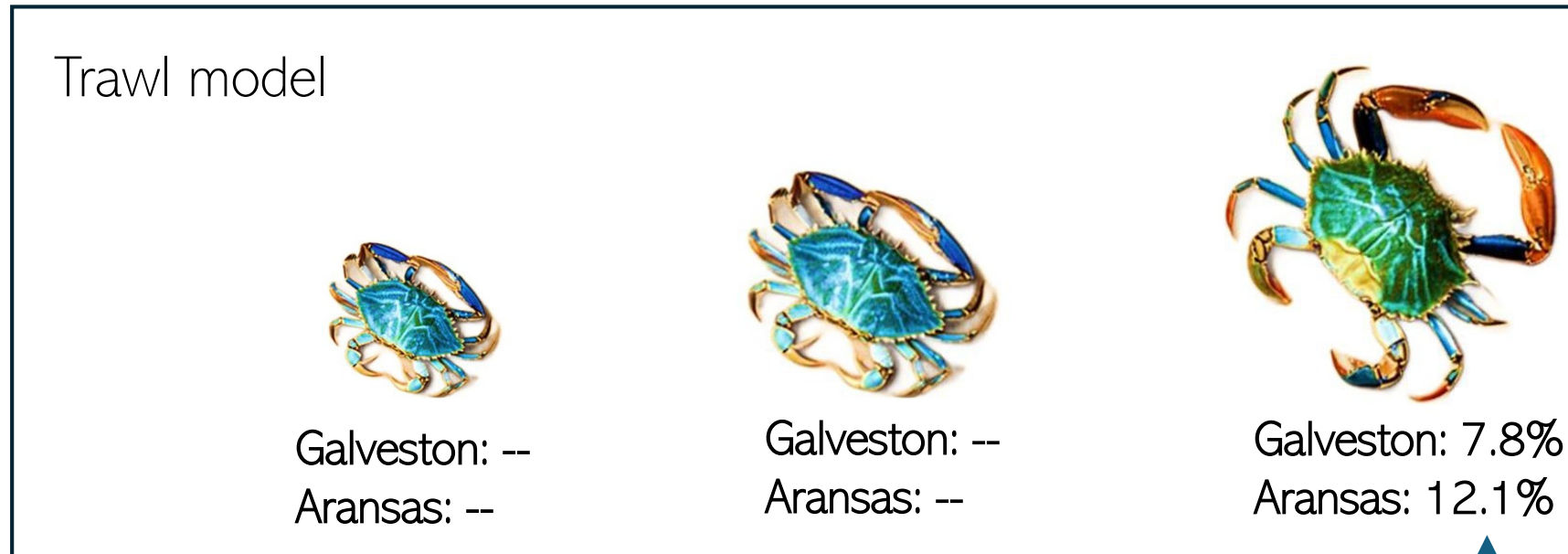


seasonal spline or temperature

Response to drought severity



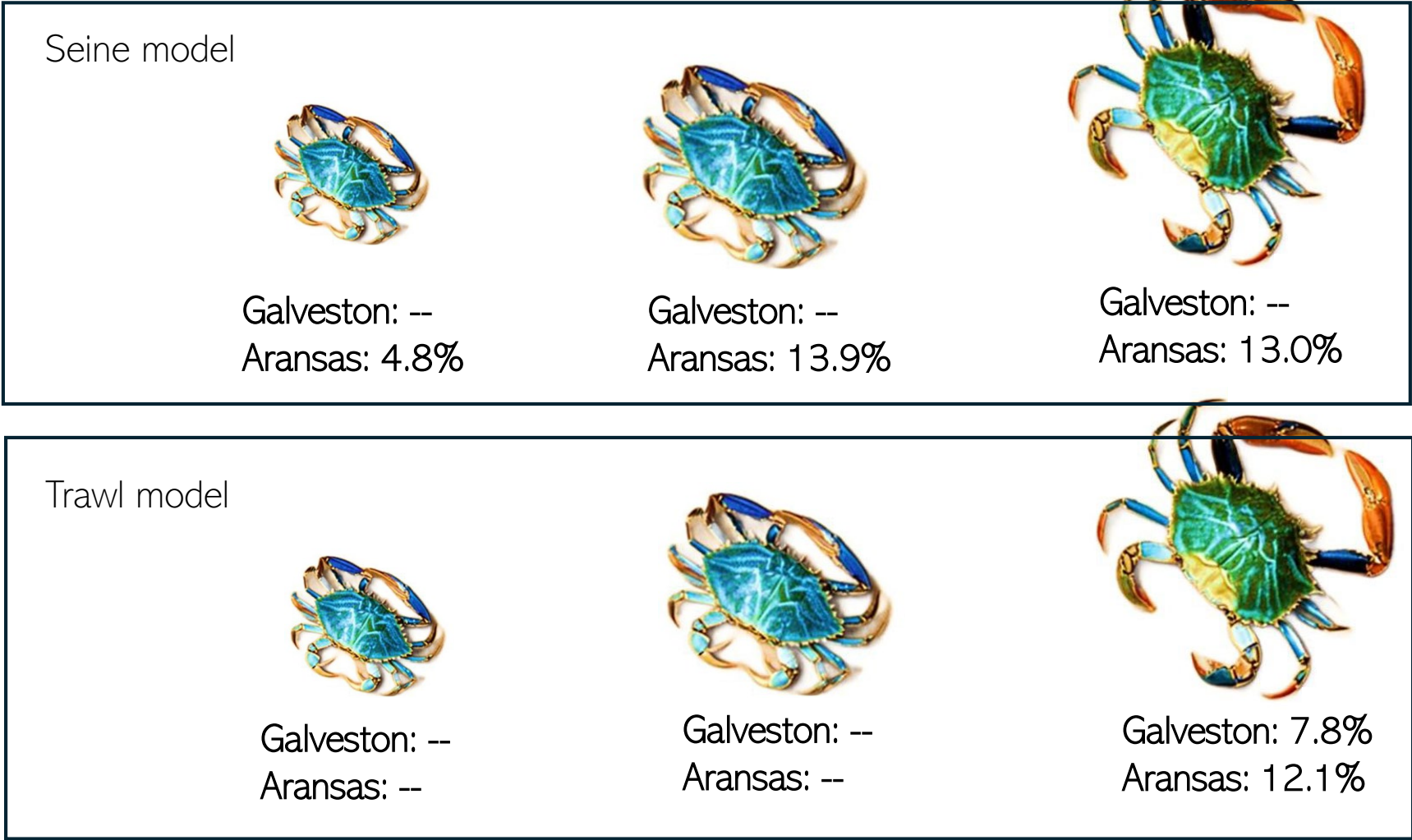
Response to drought severity



% change in abundance
per unit change in PDSI

Response to drought severity

Nearly 2x higher in Aransas than Galveston (for adults)

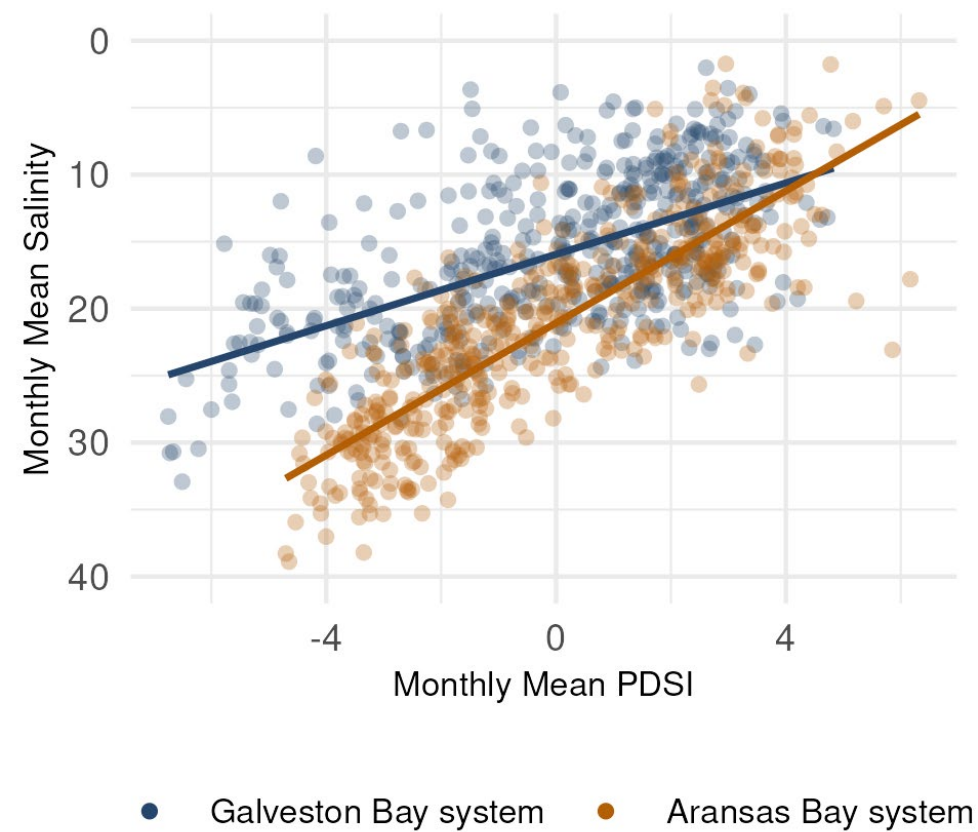


Why is there a differential estuarine response?

Local hydrology:

Dry and wet conditions
proportionally greater
impact in Aransas vs
Galveston

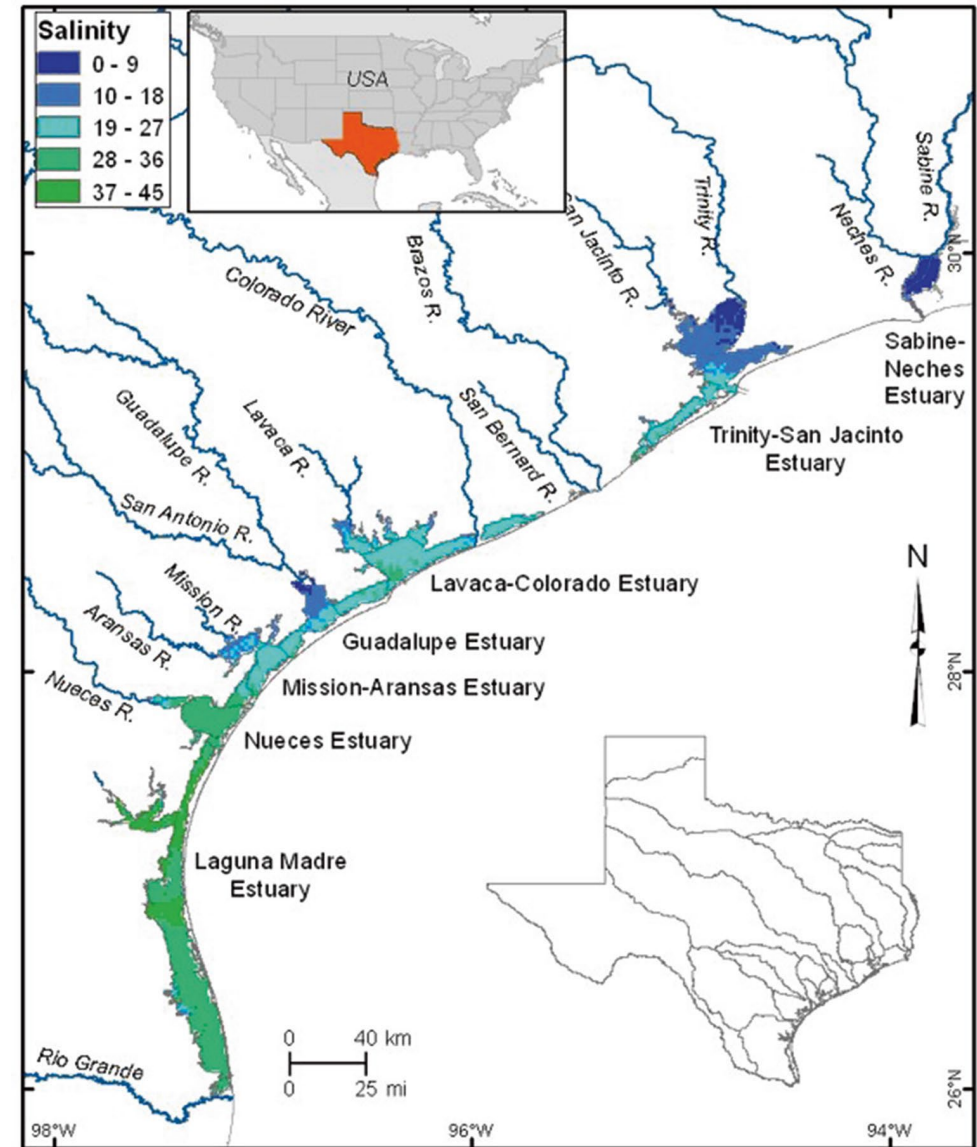
Change in PDSI → greater
Aransas salinity shifts



Some estuaries may be more vulnerable

High salinity + low flow
estuaries vulnerable to
drought?

Changing climate →
conservative water
management



Thank you!

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Image references:

Slide 4: 1. Reuters 2. David J. Phillip/Associated Press 3. Jay Janner/American-Statesman 4. Joe Raedle/Getty Images

Slide 11: 1. Jay Janner/Austin American-Statesman

Slide 12: 1. landmarkwildlife.com/ultimate-guide-to-texas-blue-crab/

Slide 13: 1. fox7austin.com/weather/austin-texas-heat-drought-worst-summer-since-2011 2. Jay Janner/American-Statesman

Slide 14: 1. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_Coast_of_the_United_States

Slide 15: 1. stateimpact.npr.org/ 2. lastwordonnothing.com/2012/01/26/3303/

Slide 19: 1. drought.gov/data-maps-tools/us-gridded-palmer-drought-severity-index-pdsi-gridmet



Gulf Ecosystem Initiative Request for Proposals 2026

Funding and support for **two working groups** and **one postdoc**
advancing synthesis science to inform solutions to
pressing challenges in the Gulf of America in:



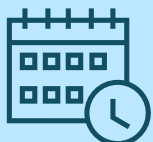
Climate Change



Fisheries



Ecological Impact of
Management Actions



Applications Due By

Friday, February 20, 2026 | 5:00 pm PDT / 7:00 pm CDT

More Information



www.nceas.ucsb.edu/gulfeco

For Inquiries

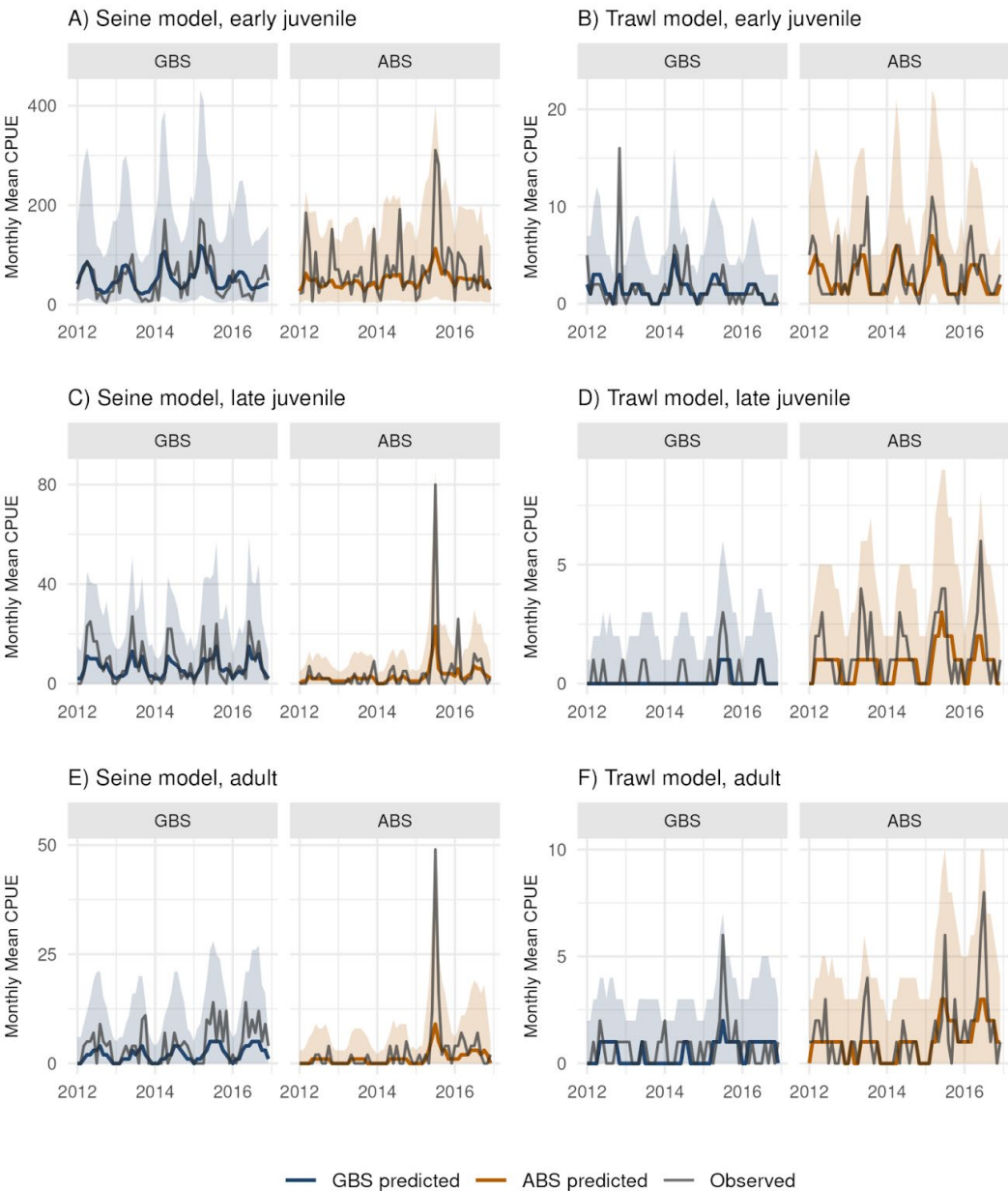


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Additional slides

Model fits

Monthly: snapshot from extreme drought to very moist conditions



Model fit

Annual aggregate

