Christine, these are all the papers that need to be in the bibliography. Just add 2-3 sentence descriptions to them.

Hey Jake, I’m going to follow the format provided by Baker 1995 re: how they formatted their annotated bibliography.

Baker P. 1995. Review of Ecology and Fishery of the Olympia Oyster, Ostrea lurida, with Annotated Bibliography. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 14:503–518. [A review of all important literature on *O. lurida* distribution, biology, ecology, scientific taxonomy, and commercial use of *O. lurida*; and annotated bibliography of known literature pertaining to *O. lurida* to date of publication.]

Blake B., Ermgassen PSEZ. 2015. The History and Decline of Ostrea Lurida in Willapa Bay, Washington. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 34:273–280. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.034.0208> [A review of the over exploitation of *O. lurida* in the area with cultivation statistics and reasons for the collapse of the industry. Historically, up to 27% of the floor of Willapa Bay was used for oyster culture.]

Brumbaugh RD., Coen LD. 2009. Contemporary Approaches for Small-Scale Oyster Reef Restoration to Address Substrate Versus Recruitment Limitation: A Review and Comments Relevant for the Olympia Oyster, Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:147–161. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0105> [Appropriate use of differing oyster restoration methods are discussed with ecological services *vs*. fishery outcomes. Recruitment bottlenecks and substrate limitation are identified for small-scale restoration sites.]

Camara MD., Vadopalas B. 2009. Genetic Aspects of Restoring Olympia Oysters and Other Native Bivalves: Balancing the Need for Action, Good Intentions, and the Risks of Making Things Worse. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:121–145. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0104> [Adaptive and quantitative genetic variation with populations is discussed and the obstacles associated with the use of neutral molecular genetic variation. Restoration efforts are reviewed.]

Carson HS. 2010. Population connectivity of the Olympia oyster in southern California. *Limnology and Oceanography* 55:134–148. http://dx.doi.org/10.4319/lo.2010.55.1.0134 [Oyster larvae can spread throughout the aquatic ecosystem, as far as 75 km away from their point of origin. Recruitment pulses possibly account for genetic variation amongst estuaries.]

Coe WR. 1932. Development of the Gonads and the Sequence of the Sexual Phases in the California Oyster (Ostrea lurida). *Scripps Institution of Oceanography*. [Sexual reproduction methods of *O. lurida* are discussed, including spawning temperatures, peaking spawning times, and sexual phases. Sperm ball and ova production are noted with image plates.]

Davis HC. 1955. Mortality of Olympia Oysters at Low Temperatures. *Biological Bulletin* 109:404–406. 10.2307/1539172 [Oysters kept at temperatures below 10C die.]

Deck AK. 2011. Effects of interspecific competition and coastal oceanography on population dynamics of the Olympia oyster, Ostrea lurida, along estuarine gradients. *California Sea Grant College Program*. Permalink:<http://escholarship.org/uc/item/6xq0z4fs> [Master’s thesis divided into two chapters. Predation, competition, and tidal influx into estuaries influence recruitment of *O. lurida*. While this study found no competition in the oyster populations, however, total recruitment was affected by the presence of competitors.]

Dinnel PA., Peabody B., Peter-Contesse T. 2009. Rebuilding Olympia Oysters, Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864, in Fidalgo Bay, Washington. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:79–85. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0114> [History of *O. lurida* in Puget Sound is covered along with its over exploitation and environmental pollutants which nearly drove it to extinction. Restoration efforts are discussed along with larval recruitment to new enhanced sites.]

Ermgassen PSE zu., Gray MW., Langdon CJ., Spalding MD., Brumbaugh RD. 2013. Quantifying the historic contribution of Olympia oysters to filtration in Pacific Coast (USA) estuaries and the implications for restoration objectives. *Aquatic Ecology* 47:149–161. [http://dx.doi.org/](http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0114)10.1007/s10452-013-9431-6 [Filatraion rates and ecological impact of O. lurida was estimated for five Pacific estuaries. Historically, *O. lurida* populations did not filter the full water amount in the estuaries between tides.]

Gillespie GE. 2009. Status of the Olympia Oyster, Ostrea lurida , in British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:59–68. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0112> [A review of O. lurida in British Columbia, Canada, discusses regularly low recruitment levels in estuaries. While population numbers remain low overall, there are no plans for commercialization, and further protection and restoration plans are mentioned.]

Grosholz ED., Zabin C. 2010. Investigating the Limits of Native Oyster Recovery and Restoration. *California Sea Grant College Program*. Permalink:<http://escholarship.org/uc/item/8zr5h69f> [Native crab populations protect oysters by predating on native whelks, however, invasive crabs and invasive whelks overwhelm oyster populations. Temperature and salinity gradients do play an important role in oyster growth and recruitment.]

Hettinger A., Sanford E., Hill TM., Russell AD., Sato KNS., Hoey J., Forsch M., Page HN., Gaylord B. 2012. Persistent carry-over effects of planktonic exposure to ocean acidification in the Olympia oyster. *Ecology* 93:2758–2768. http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/12-0567.1 [Adverse environmental conditions experienced by oyster larvae can impede growth and affect later development. Studies or interventions focusing on just one life stage may miss the bigger picture.]

Hopkins AE. 1936. Ecological Observations on Spawning and Early Larval Development in the Olympia Oyster (Ostrea Lurida). *Ecology* 17:551–566. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1932760>

McGraw KA. 2009. The Olympia Oyster, Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864 Along the West Coast of North America. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:5–10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0110> [An overview of the Olympia Oyster. Natural distributions, historic exploitation of the species, and current scientific studies are reviewed.]

Meyer GR., Lowe GJ., Kim E., Abbott CL., Johnson SC., Gilmore SR. 2010. Health Status of Olympia Oysters (Ostrea lurida) in British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 29:181–185. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.029.0112> [PCR assays and histological work were used to test for pathogens and disease in declining Olympia Oyster populations. Histological examination discovered five parasite/symbiotic organisms, and PCR assays detected six pathogens. However, none of the pathogen/disease levels were noted to be of detrimental significance.]

Polson MP., Hewson WE., Eernisse DJ., Baker PK., Zacherl DC. 2009. You Say Conchaphila, I Say Lurida: Molecular Evidence for Restricting the Olympia Oyster (Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864) to Temperate Western North America. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:11–21. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0102> [Molecular evidence clearly indicates that *O. conchaphila* and *O. lurida* are two separate species.]

Polson MP., Zacherl DC. 2009. Geographic Distribution and Intertidal Population Status for the Olympia Oyster, Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864, from Alaska to Baja. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:69–77. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0113> [A geographic survey of *Ostrea lurida* populations along the Pacific coast. This survey identifies southern California sites for possible restoration.]

Pritchard C., Shanks A., Rimler R., Oates M., Rumrill S. 2015. The Olympia Oyster Ostrea lurida: Recent Advances in Natural History, Ecology, and Restoration. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 34:259–271. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.034.0207> [A literature review of all aspects relating to *O. lurida* (ecology, biology, reproduction, phylogeny, history, restoration efforts) since Baker’s review in 1995.]

Seale EM., Zacherl DC. 2009. Seasonal Settlement of Olympia Oyster Larvae, Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864 and Its Relationship to Seawater Temperature in Two Southern California Estuaries. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:113–120. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0103> [No clear initiation or termination water temperature was noted for oyster settlement.]

Trimble AC., Ruesink JL., Dumbauld BR. 2009. Factors Preventing the Recovery of a Historically Overexploited Shellfish Species, Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:97–106. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0116> [Olympia Oyster recovery is retarded by native oyster shell removal, competition, and by novel settlement substrate.]

Wasson K., Zabin C., Bible J., Ceballos E., Chang A., Cheng B., Deck A., Grosholz T., Latta M., Ferner M. 2014. *New Guide to Olympia Oyster Restoration and Conservation « Oyster Restoration Workgroup*.

White JM., Buhle ER., Ruesink JL., Trimble AC. 2009. Evaluation of Olympia Oyster (Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864) Status and Restoration Techniques in Puget Sound, Washington, United States. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:107–112. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0101> [Restoration efforts should focus on habit addition of more *O. lurida* shells for larvae to settle.]

White J., Ruesink JL., Trimble AC. 2009. The nearly forgotten oyster: Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864 (Olympia oyster) history and management in Washington State. *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:43–49. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0109> [Historical events have led to *O. lurida*’s poor recovery. Remaining Olympia oyster populations were not protected, instead were setup for further commercial exploitation. Water pollution, nonnative predators, and lost habitat continue to retard restoration efforts.]

Xiao S., Wu X., Li L., Yu Z. 2015. Complete mitochondrial genome of the Olympia oyster Ostrea lurida (Bivalvia, Ostreidae). *Mitochondrial DNA* 26:471–472. http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/19401736.2013.834428 [Complete sequencing of the mitochondrial DNA of Ostrea lurida ]

Zacherl DC., Morgan SG., Swearer SE., Warner RR. 2009. A Shell of Its Former Self: Can Ostrea lurida Carpenter 1864 Larval Shells Reveal Information About a Recruit’s Birth Location? *Journal of Shellfish Research* 28:23–32. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2983/035.028.0107> [Chemical signature of larval shells is a finger print of the conditions within the bay that the larvae were brooded in. ]