# EARTH **Questions & Answers** About Our Environment

Dear EarthTalk: I've seen a lot of warm and fuzzy TV ads, some sponsored by BP Oil, urging me to vacation in the Gulf of Mexico. But are things really "back to normal?"

- Paul Shea, Dublin, OH

The Gulf of Mexico may be open for business and eager to attract tourists, but it's still unclear whether or not marine and coastal ecosystems there are healthy two years after BP's offshore drilling rig exploded 40 miles off the Louisiana coast, eventually releasing 205.8 million gallons of oil into the water column.

Five months after the April 2010 disaster the Obama administration released a detailed recovery plan, calling for spending up to \$21 billion—most which would come from BP's civil penalties—on clean-up and long-term ecosystem restoration.

With much of this work—designed to complement the restorative powers of Mother Nature—well underway, some observers are pleased with the results so far.

"The natural recovery is far greater than what anybody hoped when it happened," says James Morris, a University of South Carolina biologist.

Morris is a member of the National Research Council committee tasked by Congress to assess the effects of the spill on the Gulf's ecosystem.

"The fears of most people—that there would be a catastrophic collapse of the ecosystem in the Gulf-never materialized," says Morris.

"The fisheries have come back like gangbusters," Morris reports. "One of the interesting findings was that after the oil spill, bait fish populations collapsed, and predator populations boomed."

According to Morris, "The reason was that there was no fishing pressure on the top predators because people stopped fishing after the spill. So the predator fish populations rebounded, and they grazed down their prey."

Not everyone shares such a rosy view. The international environmental group Greenpeace reports: "Throughout the food chain, warning signs are accumulating."

The organization notes "Dolphins are sick and dying. Important forage fish are plagued with gill and developmental damage."

Additionally, "Deepwater species like snapper have been stricken with lesions and their reefs are losing biodiversity. Coastal communities are struggling with changes to the fisheries they rely upon."

Greenpeace also reports that "Hardhit oyster reefs aren't coming back and sport fish like speckled trout have disappeared from some of their traditional haunts."

Still other observers argue that two years is not enough time to tell whether the region's ecosystems will be severely damaged long term.

"We really don't know the effects the Deepwater Horizon spill had in the deep sea because we know little about the ecosystem processes there," reports Gary Cherr, director of UC Davis' Bodega Marine Laboratory and a lead author on a recently released paper published in the journal Bioscience.

Southwest Portland, Oregon



It's been two years since BP's offshore drilling rig exploded 40 miles off the Louisiana coast, eventually releasing 205.8 million gallons of oil into the water column. (2010 photo courtesy U.S. Coast Guard)

Cherr and his fellow researchers, including leading oceanographers, ecotoxicologists, and ecologists, conclude that scientists need more time to study how to contain damage from such accidents, especially given the trend to seek new sources of oil in off-shore regions around the U.S. and beyond.

"The deep sea is not a dead zone. It's not a desert. There's a lot of life down there," adds Cherr.

"Unfortunately it's not until a disaster happens that we try to piece together the impacts. That's difficult to do when you don't have a complete or even partial—understanding of the ecosystem."

CONTACTS: James Morris, ww2. biol.sc.edu/~morris; Greenpeace, www.greenpeace.org; Bioscience paper, www.aibs.org/bioscience-pressreleases/resources/Peterson.pdf.

EarthTalk® is written and edited by Roddy Scheer and Doug Moss and is a reg $istered\ trademark\ of\ E-The\ Environmental$ Magazine (www.emagazine.com). Send questions to: earthtalk@emagazine.com.

#### Soil at Corbett to be Tested

(Continued from Page 1) fruit of large trees. There is a greater danger from root vegetables grown in contaminated soil, she said. "Getting your soil tested is always a good first step," Zeal said.

The representatives were asked why they hadn't conducted these tests earlier. "I don't have an answer to that," Manzano said.

- Lee Perlman

## POST A TO Z BUSINESS CARD DIRECTORY 503-244-6933

### YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD HANDYMAN 20 years in Multnomah Village!

## "Call Kenny!"

Kenneth S. Morse CCB License #195820



### 503-939-5452

morseks@aol.com **Excellent SW Portland references** 

Tree pruning & preservation Tree & stump removals Arborist reports & Consulting **MULTNOMAH** Tree Experts, LTD. Peter Torres, M.F. (503) **452-8160** ISA Certified Arborist (PN-650B) CCB #154349

Peter@MultnomahTree.com www.multnomahtree.com

# PRECISION HOME REPAIR

JON A. GOSCH Phone: 503-643-3517 Cell: 503-781-8792 E-mail: precision17@frontier.com

Quality work at affordable rates! Mention this ad and receive 10% off your next job!

Licensed • Bonded • Insured • CCB #77073



- Interior/Exterior
- · Commercial/Residential Powerwashing
- Wallcovering
- Patina Stained Concrete

James Robertson 5425 SW Illinois St. Portland, OR 97221 (503) 516-1223 (503) 293-6586 (Fax)

CCB# 169852 Insured • Bonded

## Your Ad Here Just \$69/month for a year!

Call Don or Harry today at 503-244-6933

The Southwest Post



www.johnshawdmd.com

7717 SW 34th Avenue • Portland, OR 97219 (Multnomah Village • SW Capitol Highway & 34th Ave.)



The IDEA Today ... The SIGN Tomorrow!

- MAGNETICS
- BANNERS
  LETTERING • GRAPHICS • LOGOS & MORE

503.244.0980

9220 SW Barbur Blvd. #111 - Portland - OR - 97219



## SUN DOG CONSTRUCTION.COM

Remodeling - Restoration Basement / Attic Conversions Additions, Kitchens, Bathrooms Moisture / Dry Rot Repair Home 4 Sale Prep/Inspection



503.957.7559 AUTUMN SUN PARDEE Owner / Contractor / Carpenter