Connectivity, growth and survival in a spatially structured fish population, which is currently managed as seven separate stock units

Nielsen, Kristian Ege; Azour, Farivar; Bekkevold, Dorte; Christensen, Asbjørn; Hüssy, Karin; Lundgaard, Louise Scherffenberg; Mosegaard, Henrik; Møller, Peter Rask; van Deurs, Mikael

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Connectivity, growth and survival in a spatially structured fish population, which is currently managed as seven separate stock units


*National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Technical University of Denmark, Jægersborg Allé 1, 2800 Charlottenlund, Denmark
†Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, 2100 København, Denmark

Introduction

> Predicting stock recruitment for short lived industrial species can be challenging as they normally enter the fished stock early in life, thereby limiting the chance to collect biological data before hand.
> Nevertheless, predictions of stock recruitment in the industrial fisheries are of major importance since significant proportions of the catches are made up of newly recruited fish.
> It is generally acknowledged that growth affects the survival of early life stages. For instance, growth determines predation risk and overwinter survival.
> However, in spatially structured fish stocks (resident behaviour and habitat attachment), hydrographic dynamic forcing may complicate things considerably, as it affects retention and advection processes and influences the growth conditions experienced by the drifting larvae.

Present study

> In the present study we have focused on the short lived lesser sandeel (Ammodytes marinus) population in the North Sea. This stock is spatially structured (currently managed as a cluster of sub stocks) with strong affinity to distinct habitats distributed patchily in the North Sea.
> On the Dogger Bank in the North Sea, weights measured during a juvenile survey and recruitment estimates from stock assessment models indicate that growth and recruitment success are interlinked (See GRAPH TO THE RIGHT).
> We investigated [A] spatial variation in hydrodynamically influenced drift patterns of sandeel larvae, [B] the role of hatch date on growth, and [C] possible linkages between growth in early life and the probability of surviving the first winter.

Methods

Location and samples
- Larval samples: 1) Dogger Bank, 2) Central banks, 3) North-eastern banks.
- Otoliths: Pre and post winter 5- and 1-group sandeel from Doggerbank, year classes 2006 and 2009.

Larval drift
- Age estimates of larvae from otolith daily increments analysis. Age assumed to represent drift duration.
- Backtracking larvae in a hydrographical drift model of the North Sea to estimate and map most possible hatch origin.

Growth
- Growth proxy derived from increase in otolith daily increment width.
- Hatch date: Catch date minus larval age.
- Larval somatic growth proxy: Residuals of larval size—otolith size relationship.

Overwintering survival
- Comparison of otolith growth rates from daily increments of pre- and post winter samples.

Results

[A] Spatial variation in larval drift
Objective: To investigate spatial variation in drift patterns
- Drift patterns are dynamic between areas and years.
- Dogger Bank is a self-supplying area with a high degree of retention in all study years.
- Central and North-eastern Banks show higher connectivity with spawning grounds further south and are to a higher degree susceptible to changes in drift patterns.
- Interannual variability in drift distance and direction is increasing from Dogger Bank to North-eastern banks.

[B] Larval growth and hatch date
Objective: To test whether otolith growth rate is a proxy for larval somatic growth or for hatch date.
- Otolith growth showed a significant correlation with somatic growth rate proxy (residuals of the larval size—otolith size relationship), explaining only 3% of the variance (p = 0.003, r²=0.03) (Not shown).
- Otolith growth was significantly correlated with hatch date, with late hatching larvae showing faster increase in daily increment widths, indicating faster growth (p = 0.001, r² = 0.18) (Graph below).

[C] Overwinter survival and growth
Objective: To test whether individuals with faster otolith growth rates have higher overwinter survival on Dogger Bank.
- Considerable somatic growth (ca. 4cm) occurred during the period from before to after winter.
- Linear mixed effects model comparisons and estimation of otolith growth showed significant higher mean increments for survivors of the winter 2009/2010 caught at the commencement of fishery April/May compared to juveniles caught before winter in Nov/Dec. No such difference was found for the winter 2008/2009.

Conclusions

[A] Results indicate that Dogger Bank is a self-contained reproductive system while central and northern sandeel habitats received more recruitment from more distant regions, suggesting a source-sink approach to the stock may be appropriate. Improved understanding of link between inter-annual variation in hydrodynamics and stock recruitment may prove useful in future attempts to develop spatial explicit forecasts of the recruitment success of this stock.

[B] Larvae hatching late in the season appeared to be growing faster. This advocates for research dealing with the link between stock recruitment and inter-annual variation in timing of primary and secondary production in spring.

[C] There were some indications that growth in early life affected overwinter-survival. However, the results were inconsistent. As the considerable difference between the size of juveniles in December (from scientific sandeel survey) and the size of age-1 sandeel caught in the fishery in April (overwintering lasts until late March—early April) indicates increased overwinter-mortality of the smallest individuals.

[Image of graphs and diagrams related to the study]