

Figure 1. Fishing areas in Everglades National Park, Florida. Numbered areas are: (1) North Florida Bay (2) South Florida Bay (3) Cape Sable (4) Coot-Whitewater Bays (5) Shark River area (6) Ten Thousand Islands.

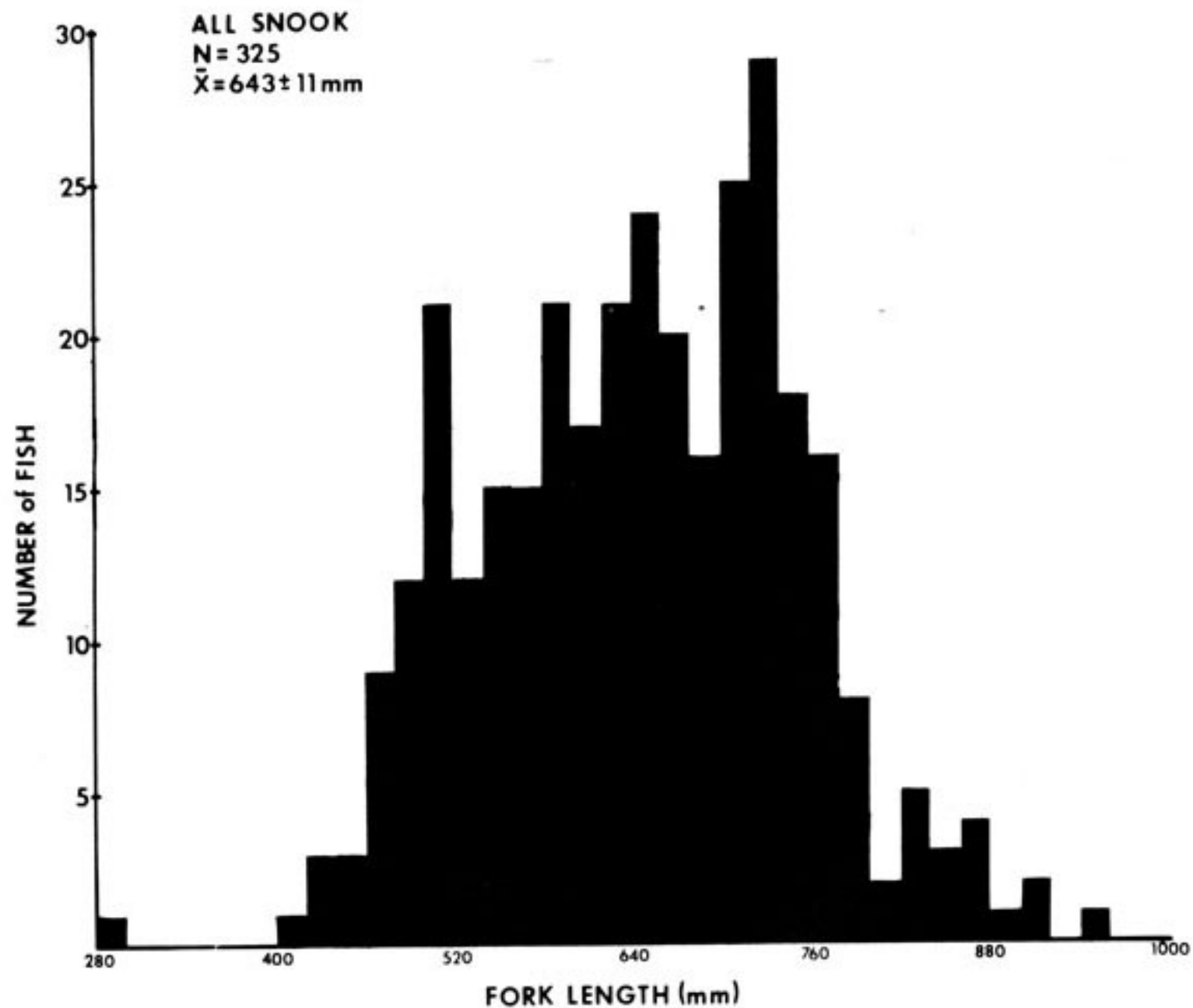


Figure 2. Length-frequency distribution for all snook collected from sportfishermen catches in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979.

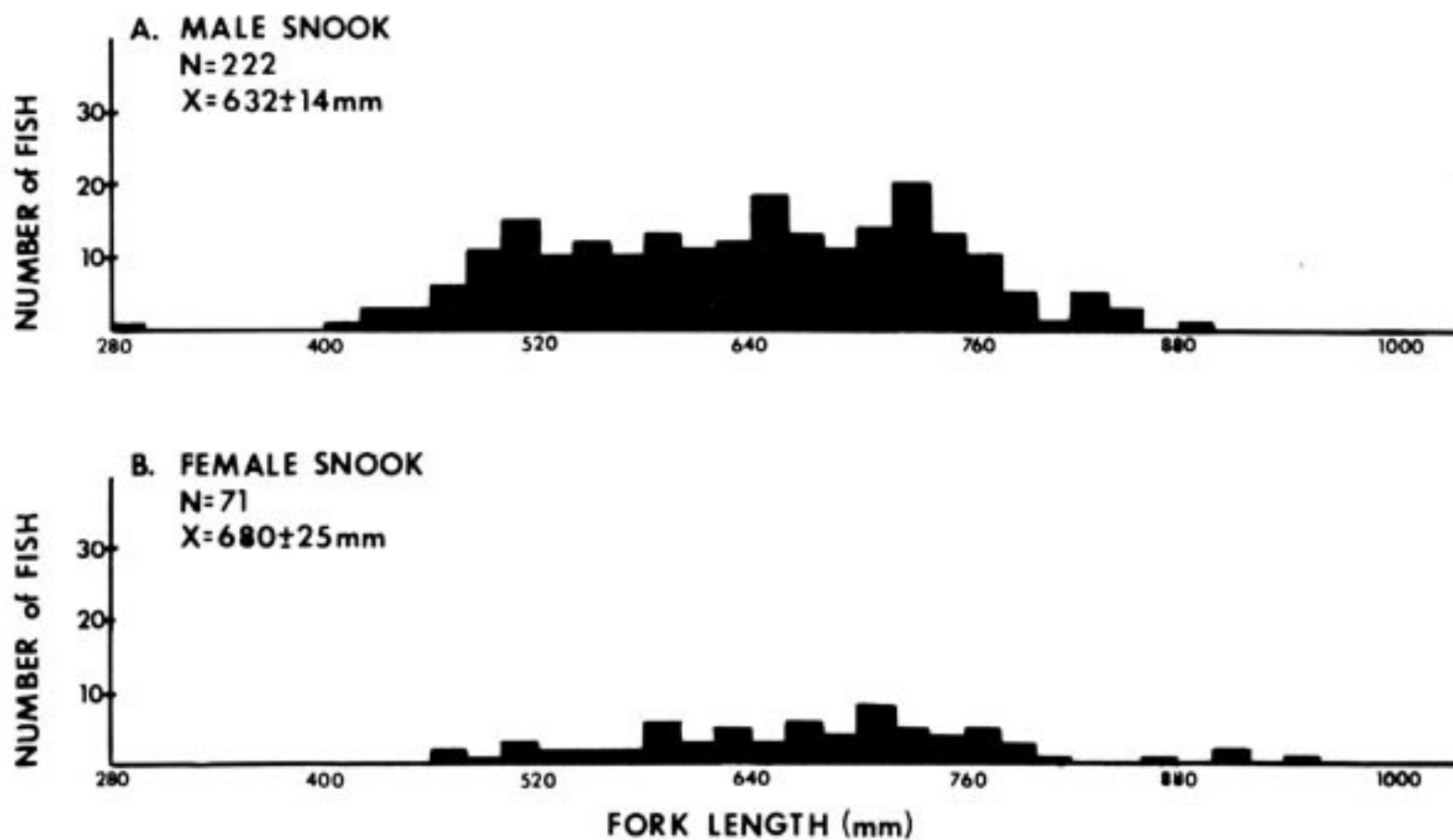


Figure 3. Length-frequency distribution for male and female snook collected from sportfishermen catches in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979.

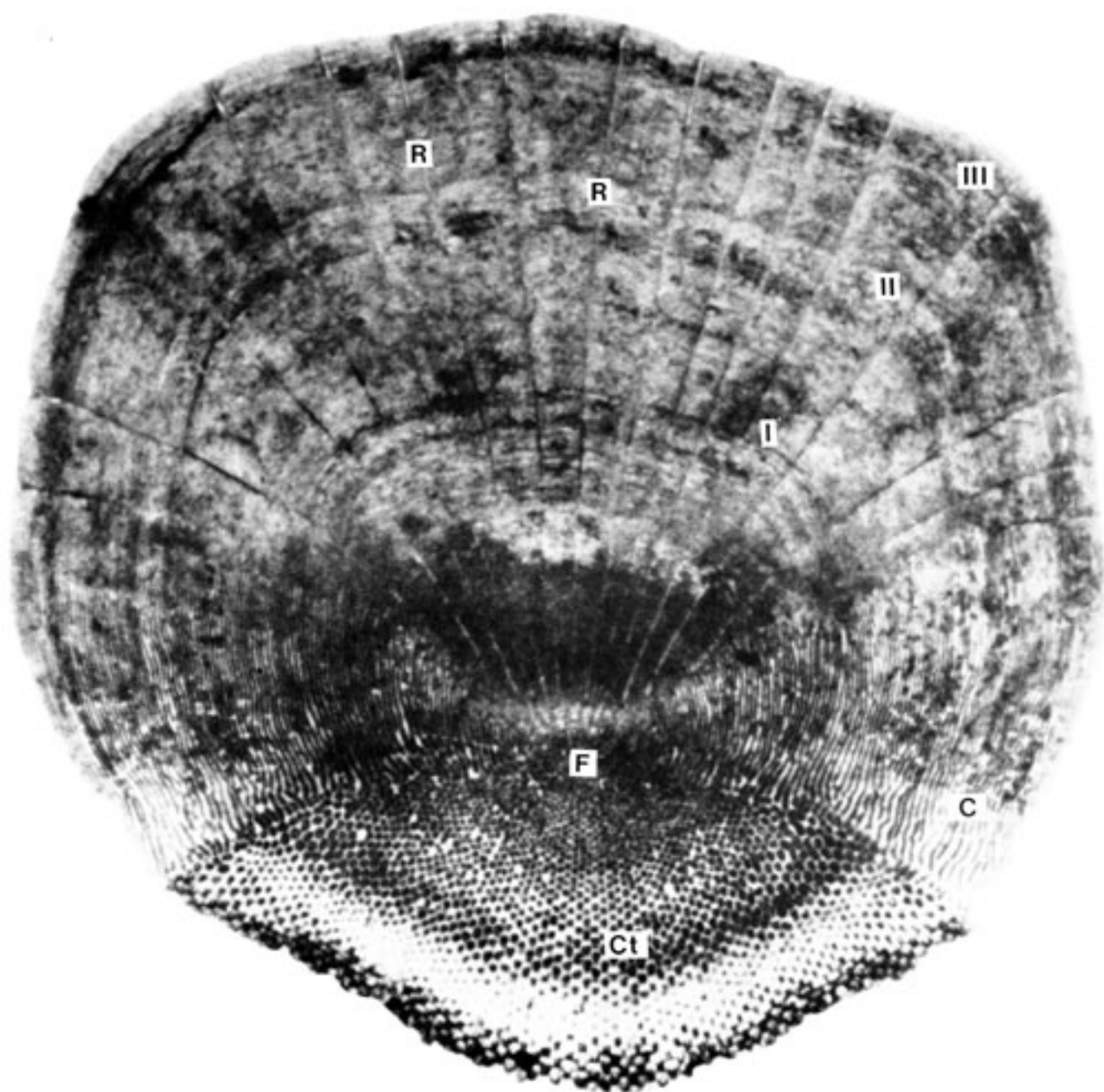


Figure 4. Enlarged (8.05x) scale of a three-year-old snook (548 mm) (1.9 kg) collected from north Florida Bay, Everglades National Park. Circuli (C), radii (R), focus (F), ctenii (Ct), and annuli (I, II, III) are labeled.

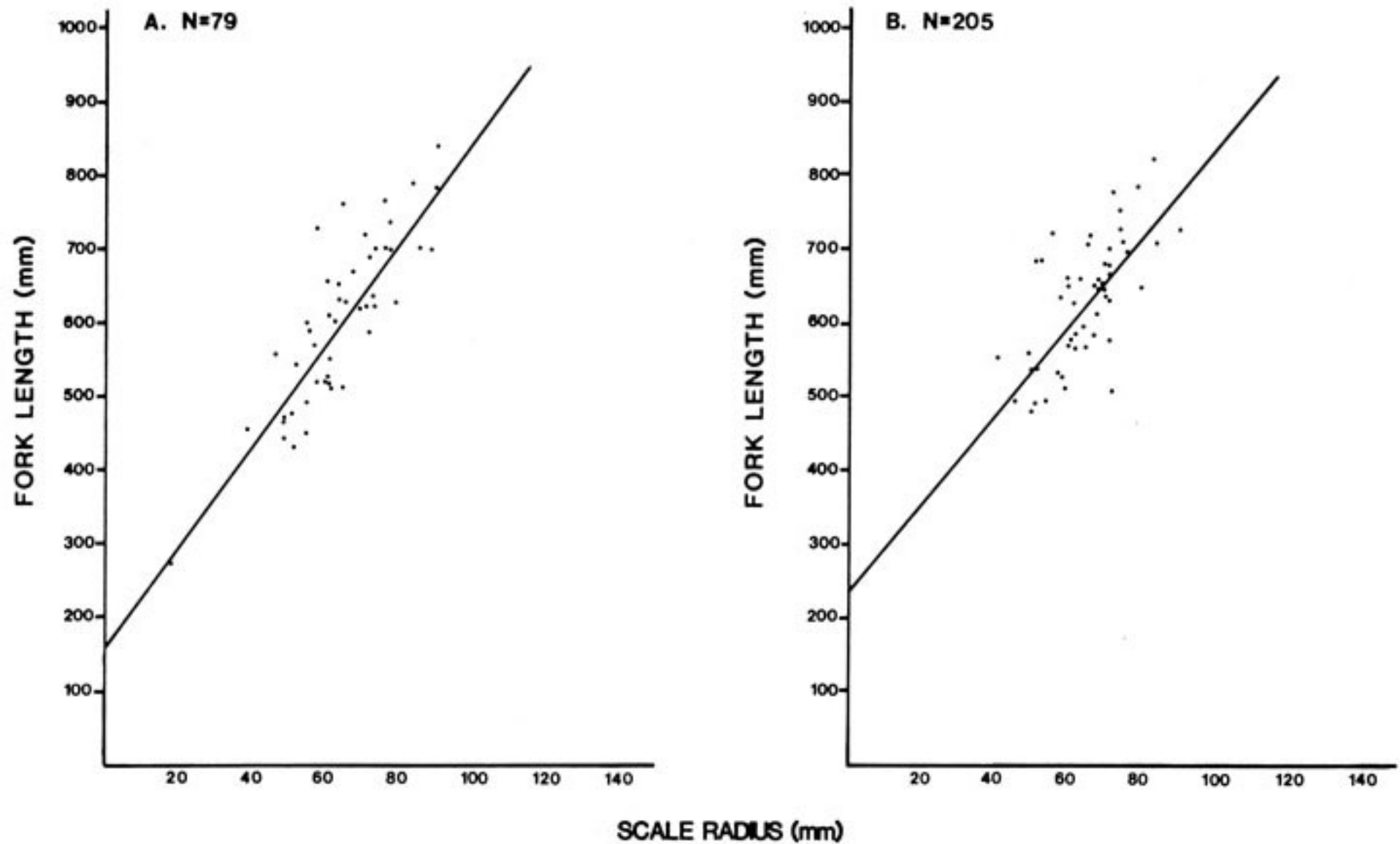


Figure 5. Fish length-scale radius regressions for snook in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979. (A) Males, Cape Sable and North Florida Bay. $L = 161.76 + 6.91(\text{scale radius})$; $N = 79$; $r = .80$. (B) Females, Cape Sable and North Florida Bay; males and females, Whitewater Bay and Shark River. $L = 241.41 + 6.23(\text{scale radius})$; $N = 205$; $r = .75$.

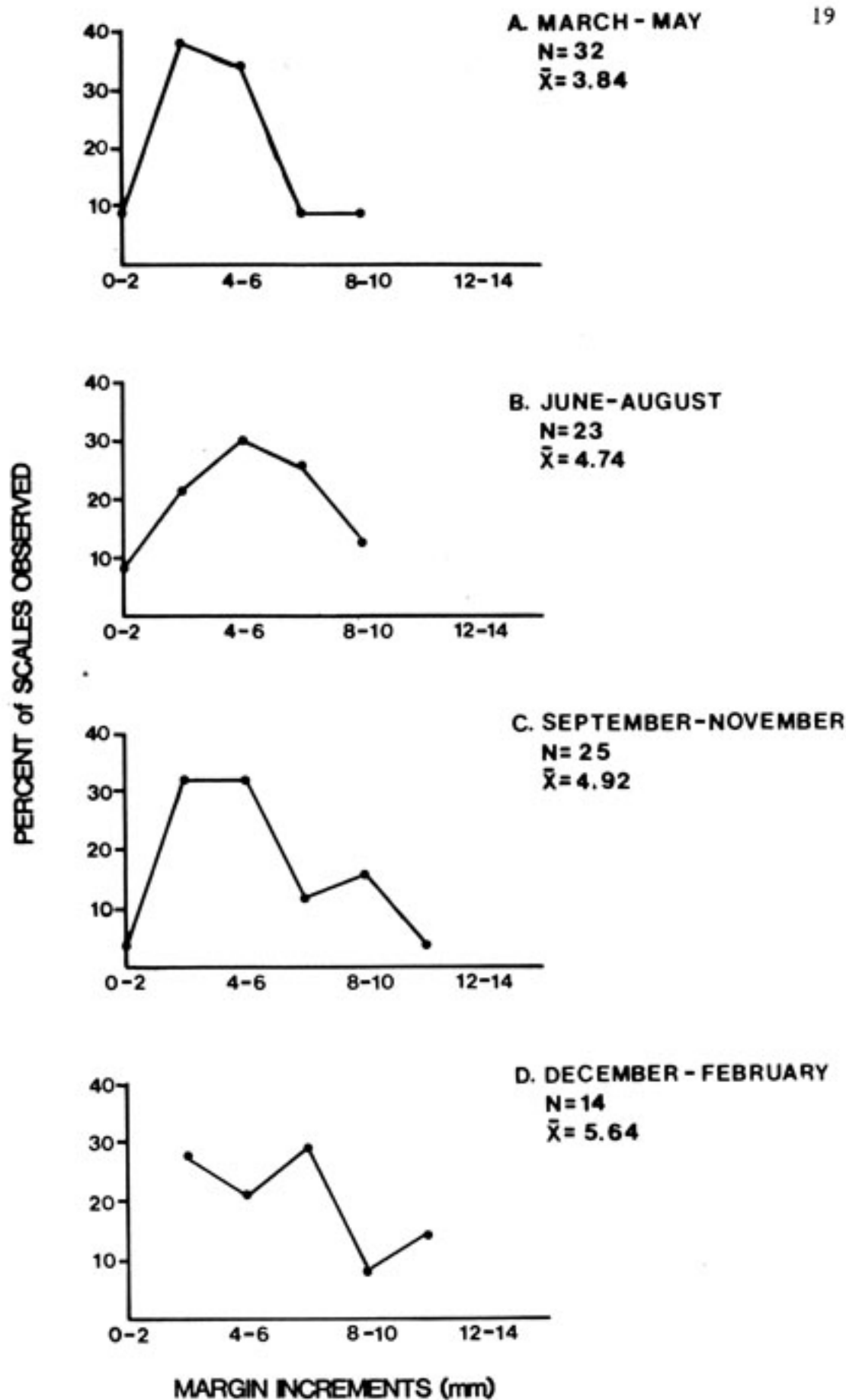


Figure 6. Scale margin increments by season for all four-year-old snook in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979.

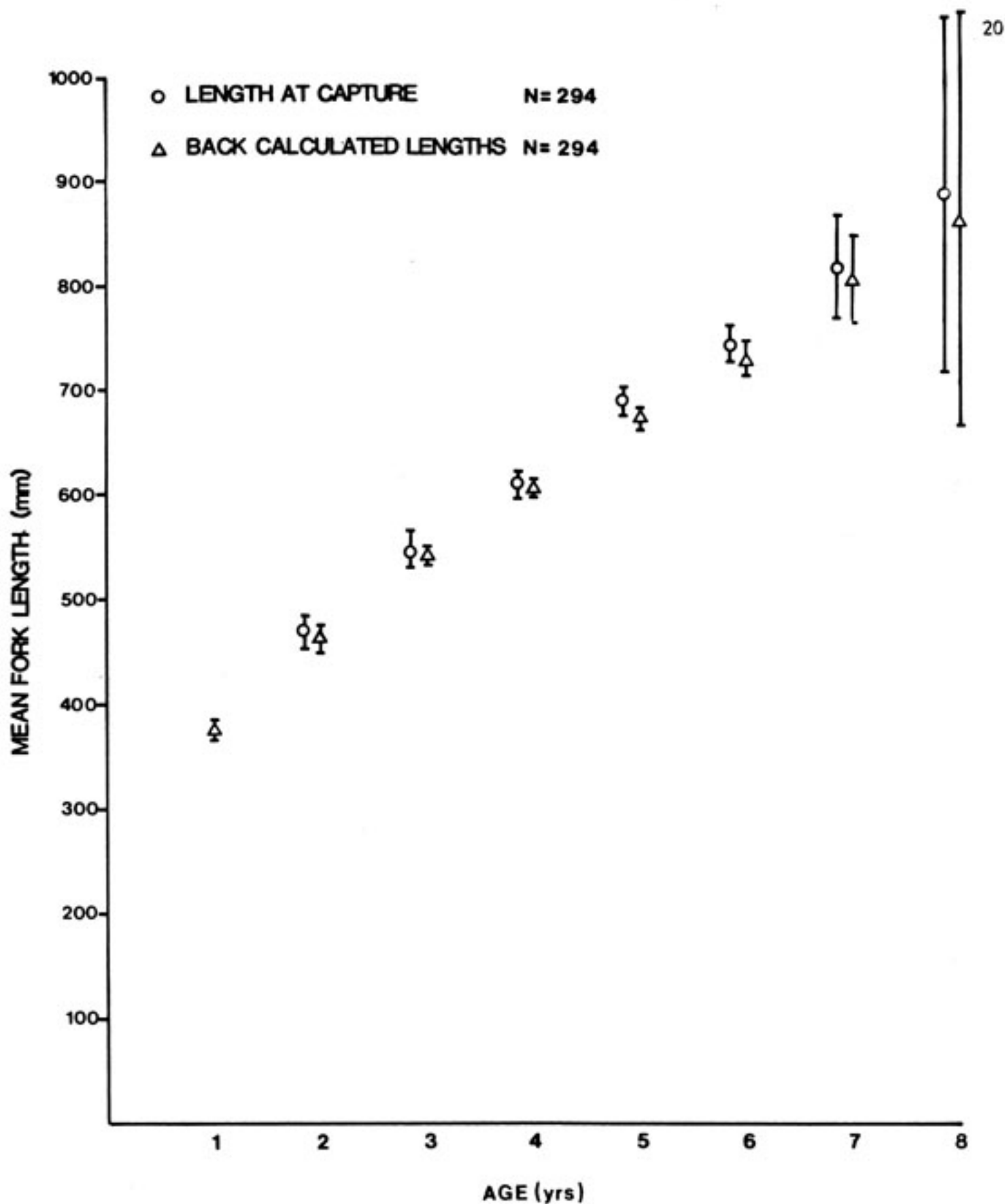


Figure 7. Lengths at capture and back-calculated lengths at age of all snook in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979 (bars represent 95% confidence intervals around mean).

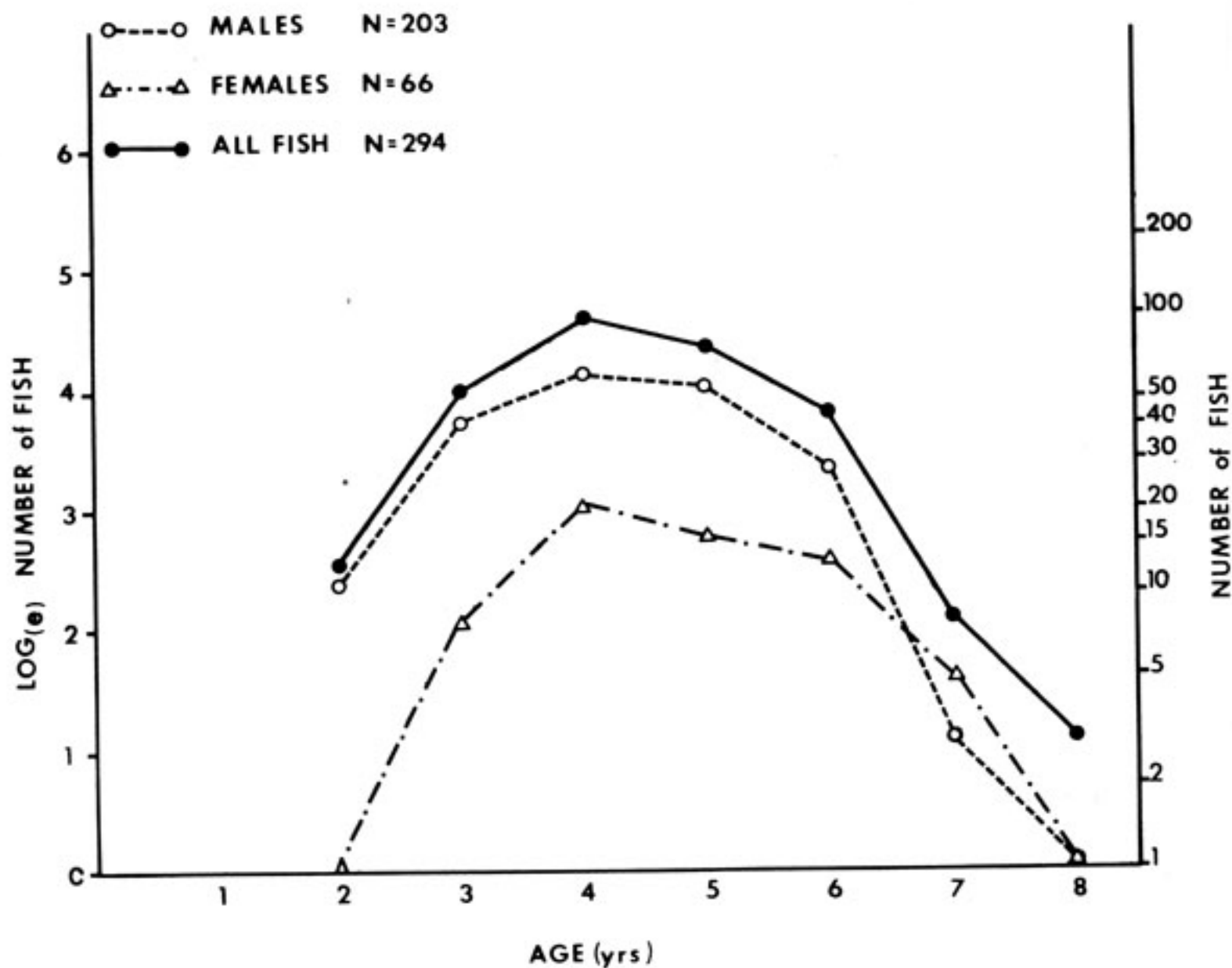


Figure 8. Age distribution of snook collected from sportfishermen catches in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979.

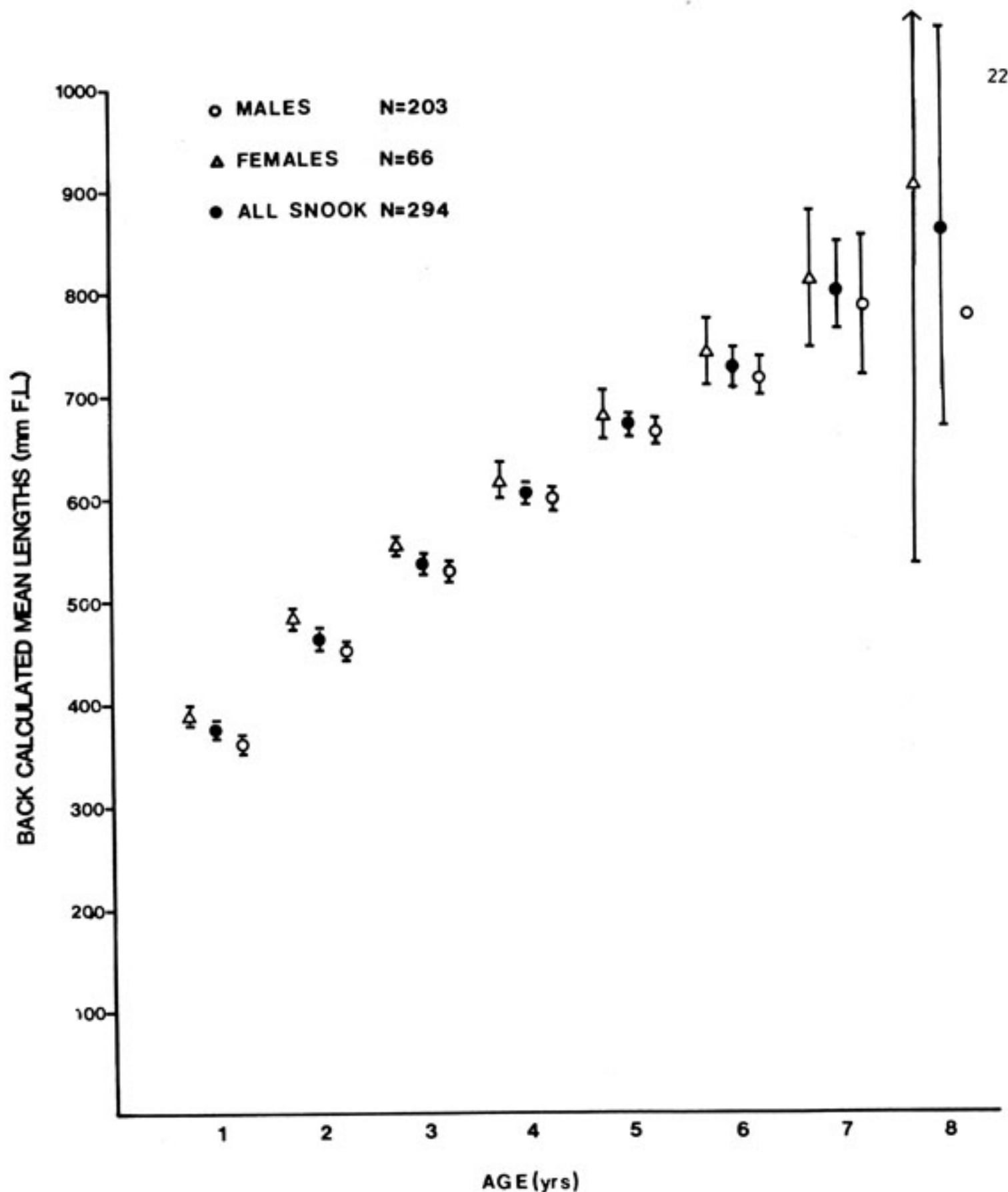


Figure 9. Back-calculated mean lengths at age for snook males, females, and combined sexes in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979 (bars represent 95% confidence intervals around mean).

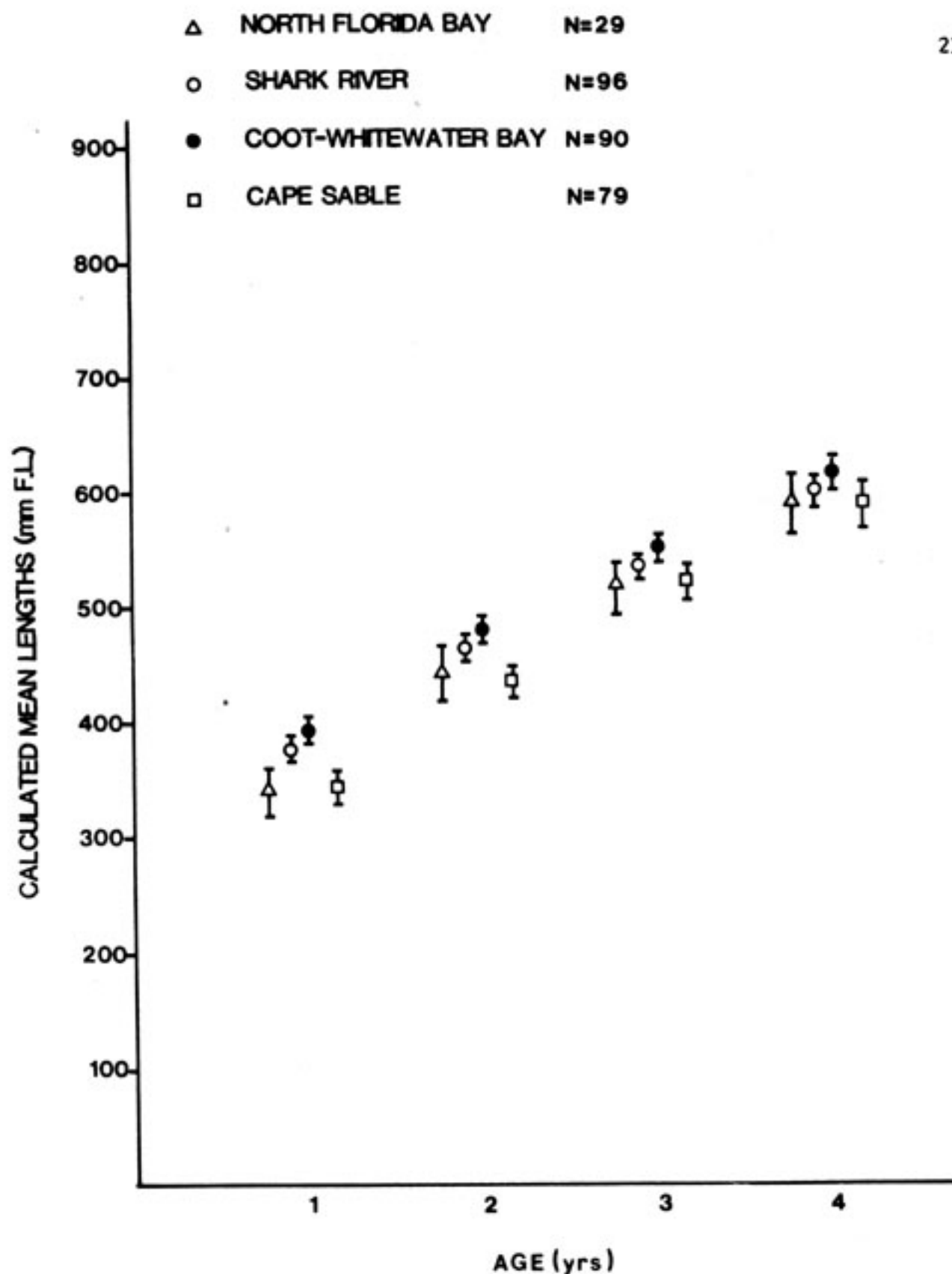


Figure 10. Mean back-calculated lengths at age for all snook collected from areas in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979 (bars represent 95% confidence intervals around mean).

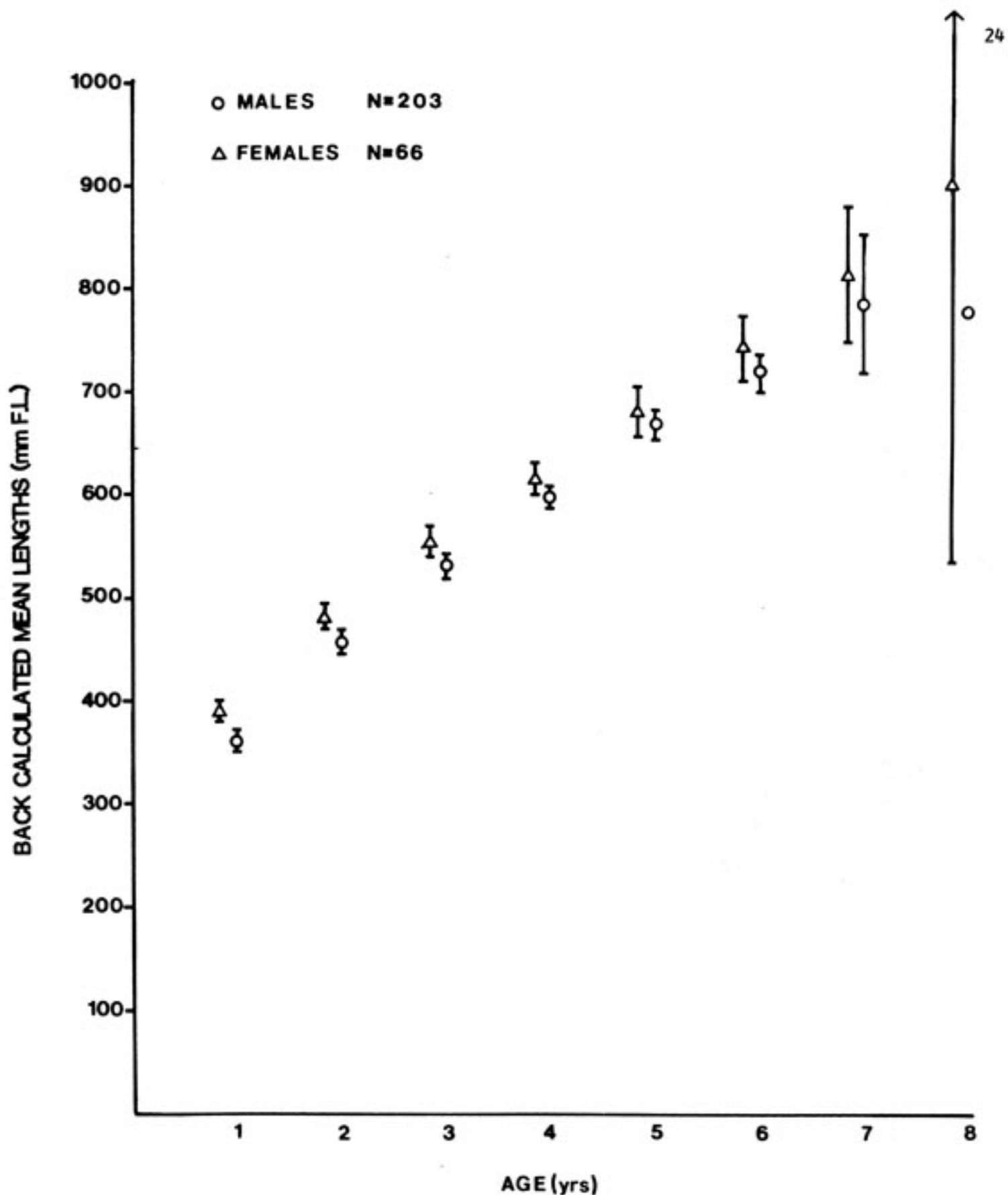


Figure 11. Mean calculated lengths at age of male and female snook in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979 (bars represent 95% confidence intervals around mean).

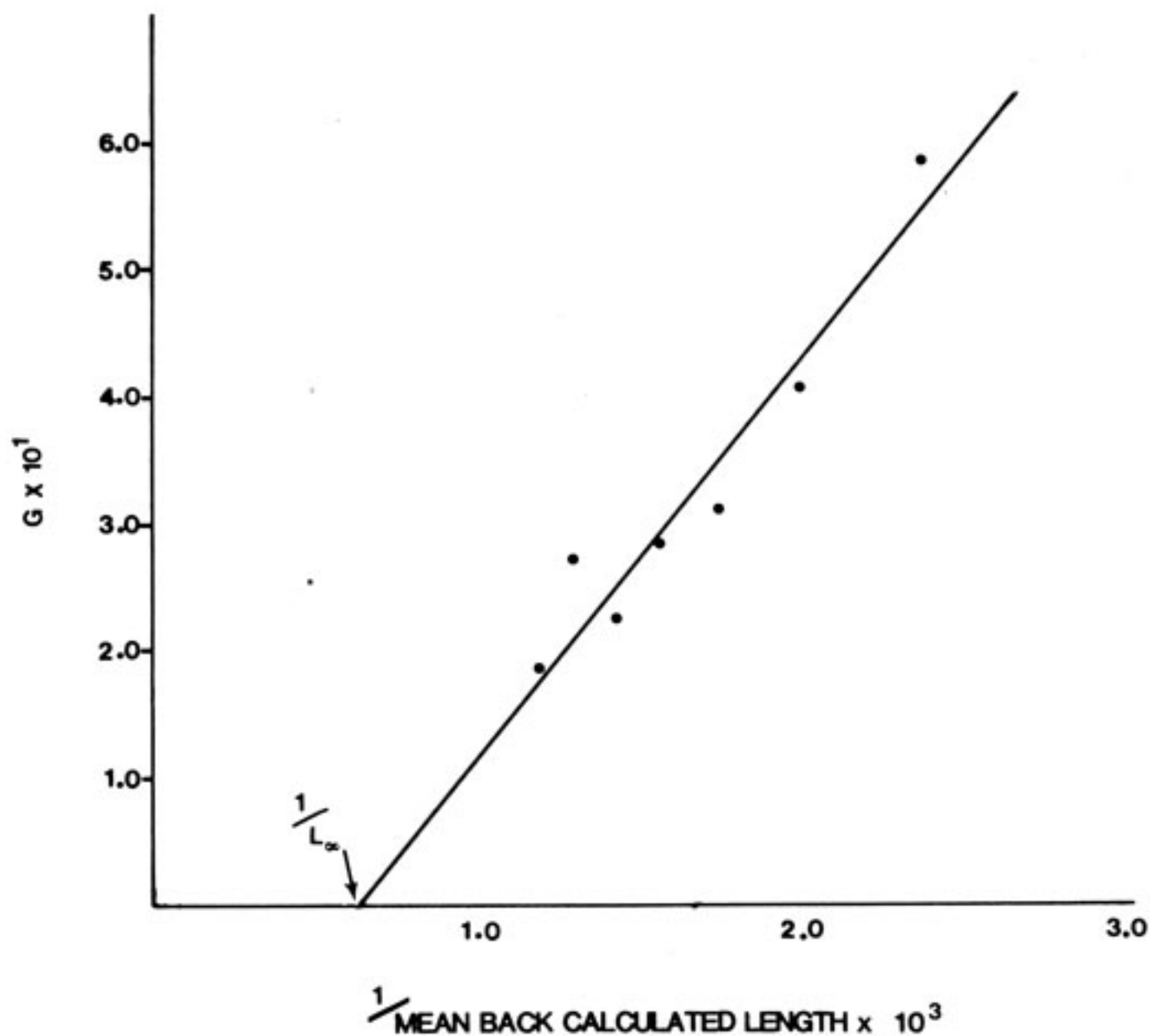


Figure 12. Regression of G , the instantaneous growth coefficient, on the reciprocal of mean back-calculated length for all snook, Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979. $G = -.1941 + .3135 (1/L \times 10)$; $N = 7$; $r = .96$; $P < .05$; $L_\infty = 1615$ (mm F.L); $K = .07$; $t_0 = -2.68$.

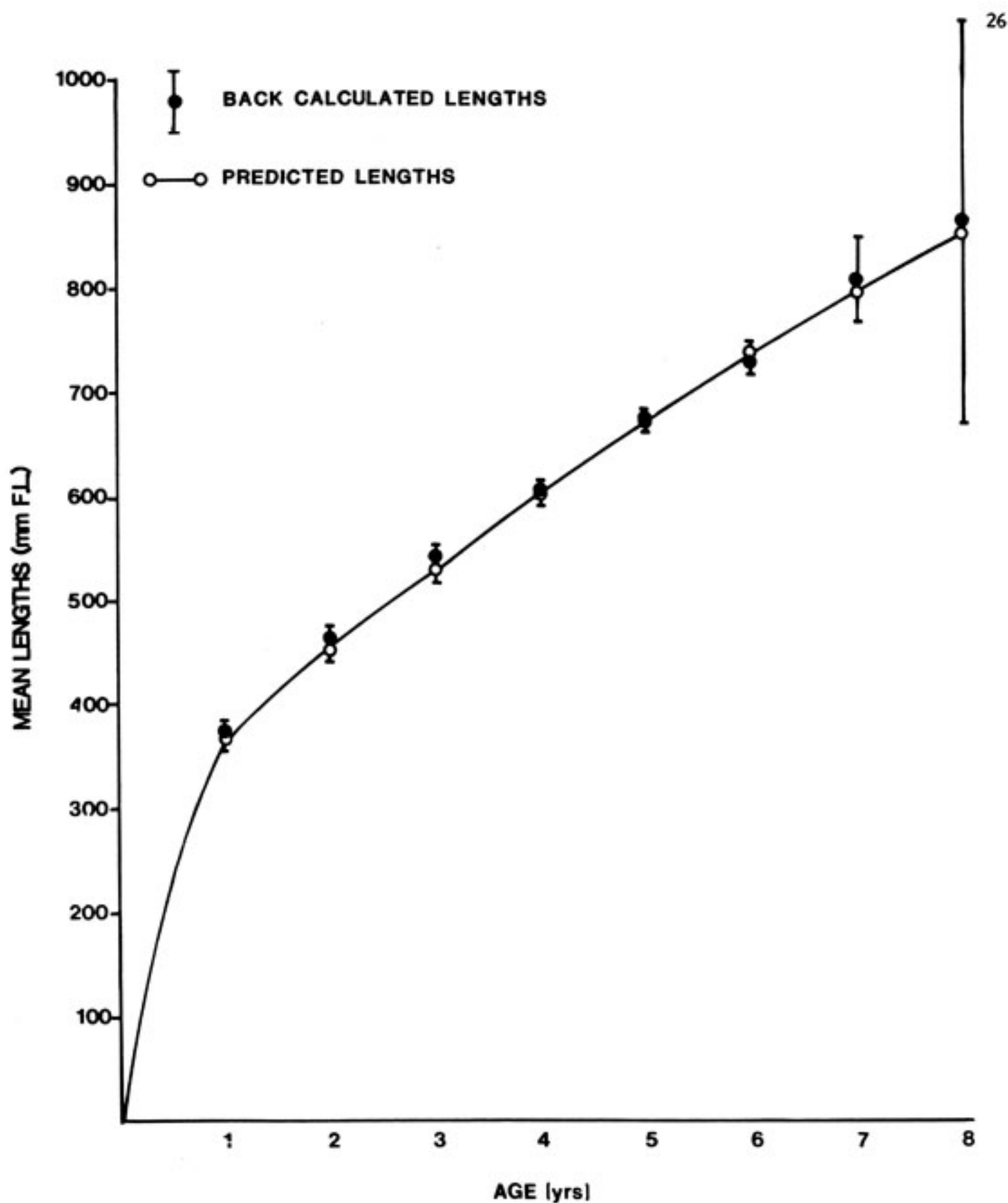


Figure 13. Comparison of mean back-calculated lengths at age and lengths predicted by von Bertalanffy equation for all snook in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979.

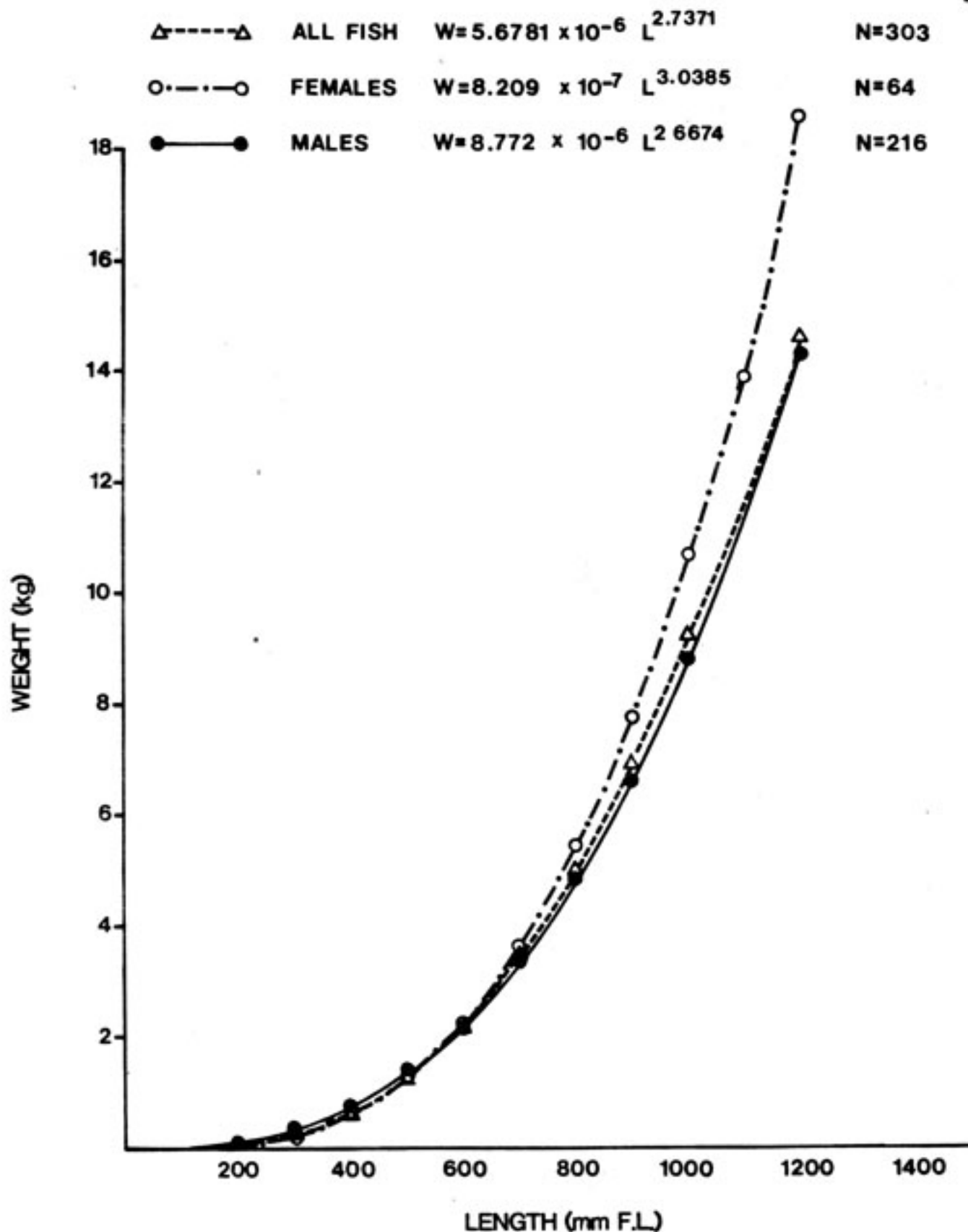


Figure 14. Length-weight relationships for snook in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979. Weights estimated by equations are in decagrams.

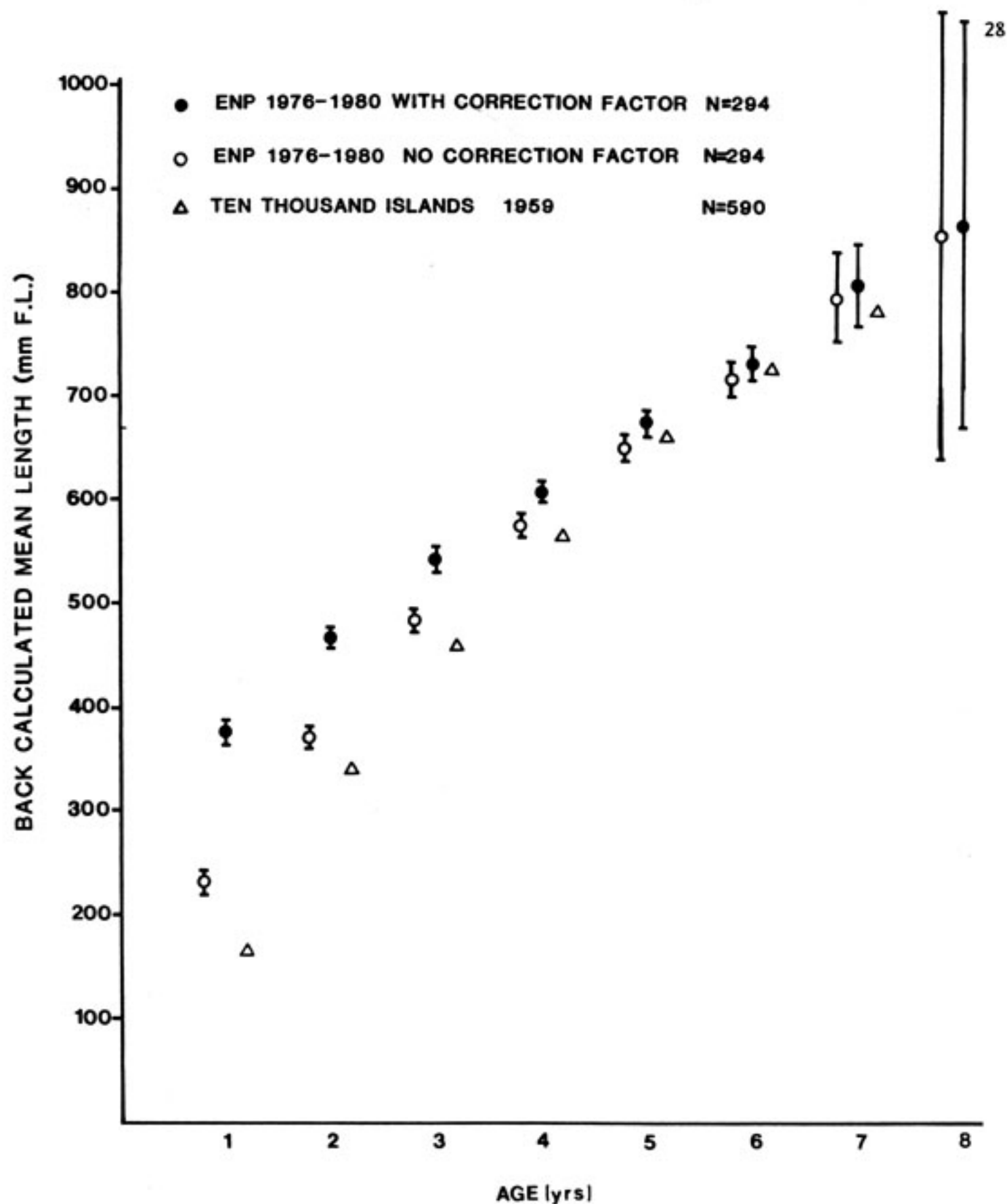


Figure 15. Calculated mean lengths at age for snook in Everglades National Park, Florida, 1976-1979 and for southwest Florida, 1959 (Volpe, 1959) (bars represent 95% confidence intervals around mean).