

Photo: Jim Hellemn (REEF)



3D advection, diffusion, and mortality of Nassau Grouper eggs and larvae observed with a novel plankton imaging system

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Croy McCoy, Bradley Johnson, and Brice Semmens



Spawning aggregations: beautiful but challenging to manage

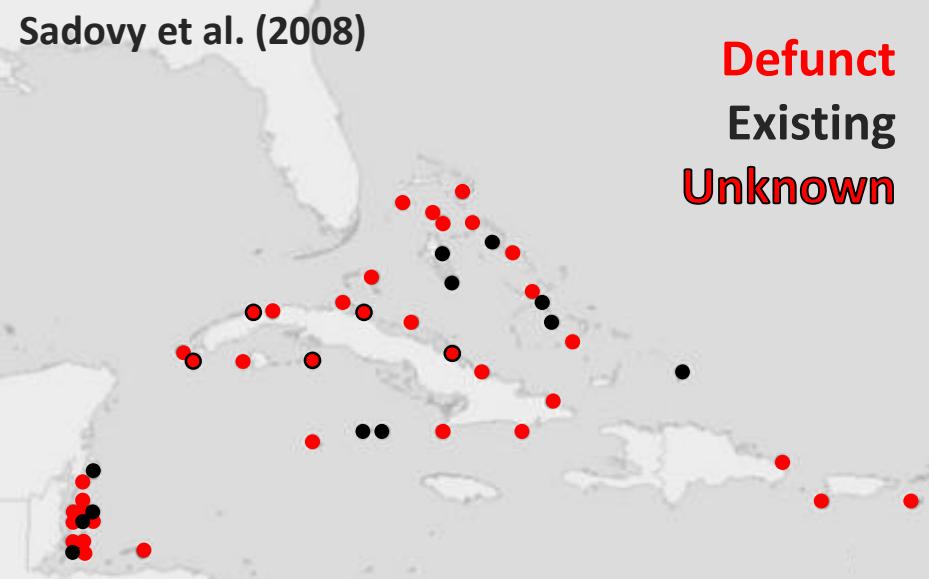
1. Highly desirable
2. Easy to catch (predictable, dense)
3. Long-lived



Introduction

Video: Berkley White (Backscatter/REEF)

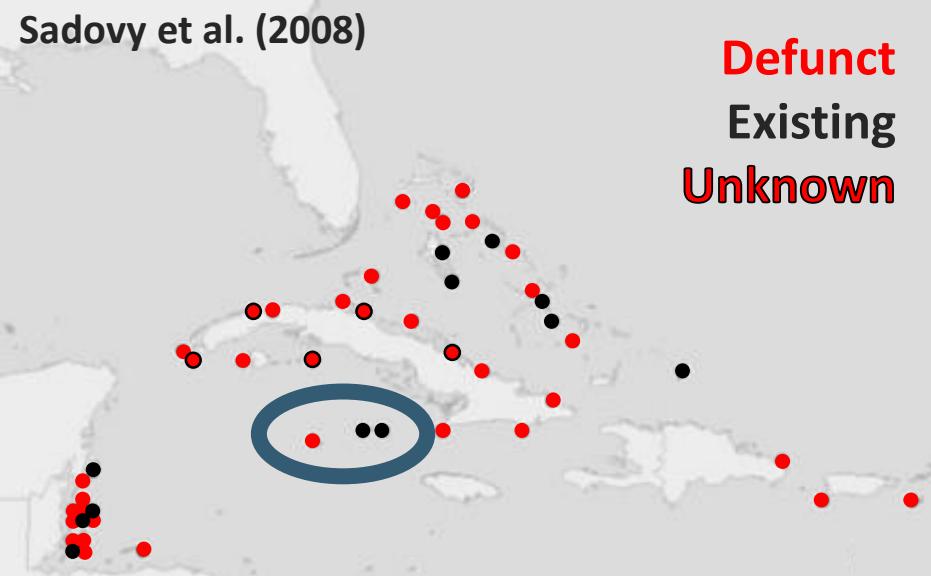
Overfishing spawning aggregations



Introduction

Sadovy et al. (2018), NMFS (2016)

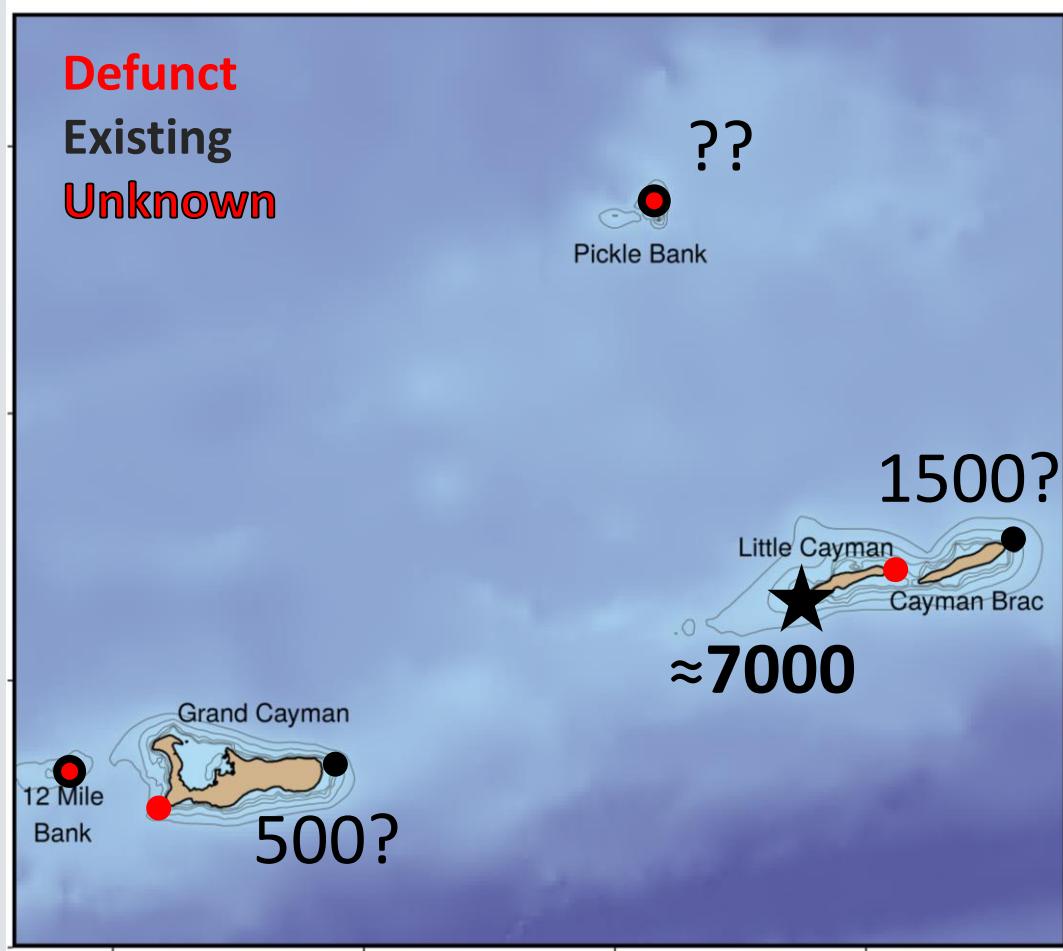
Overfishing spawning aggregations



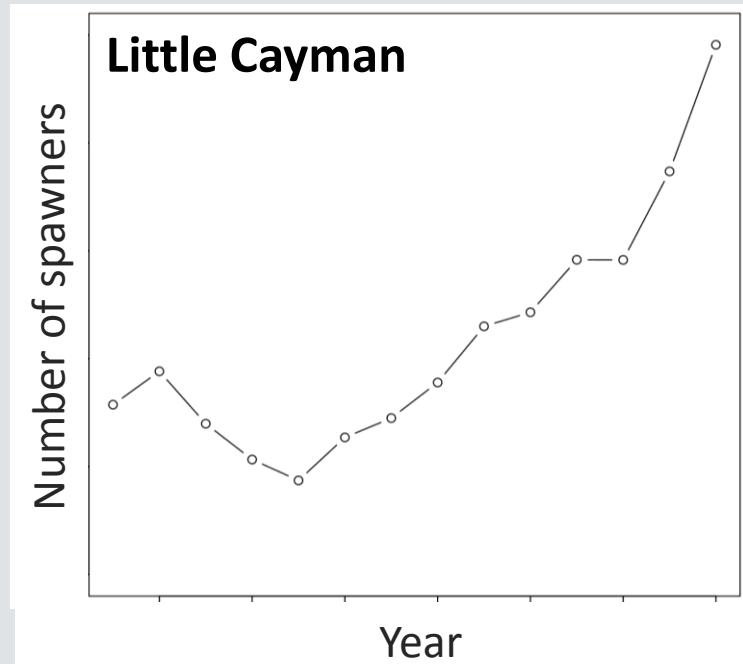
Introduction

Sadovy et al. (2018), NMFS (2016)

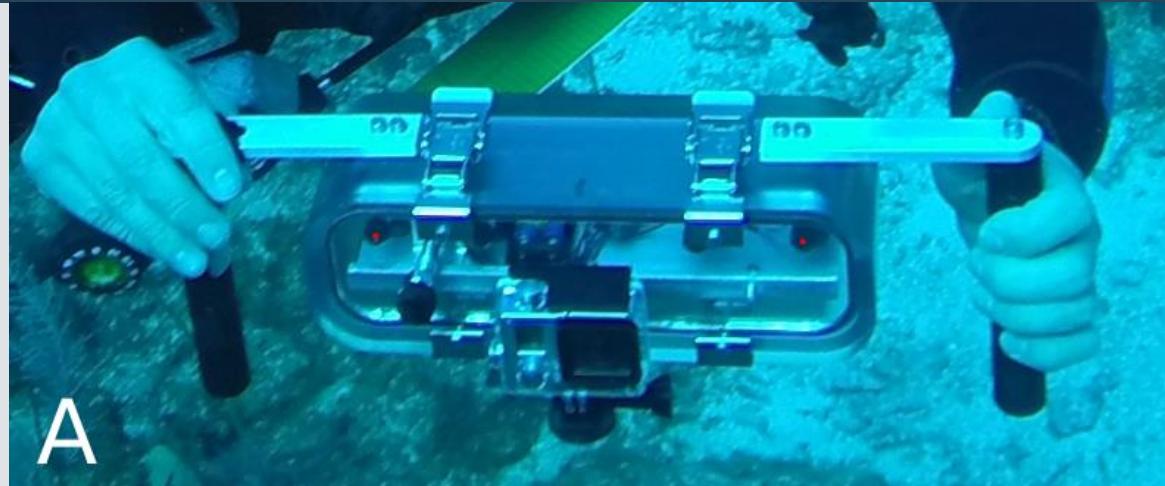
Aggregations in the Cayman Islands



Mixed success since protection in 2003



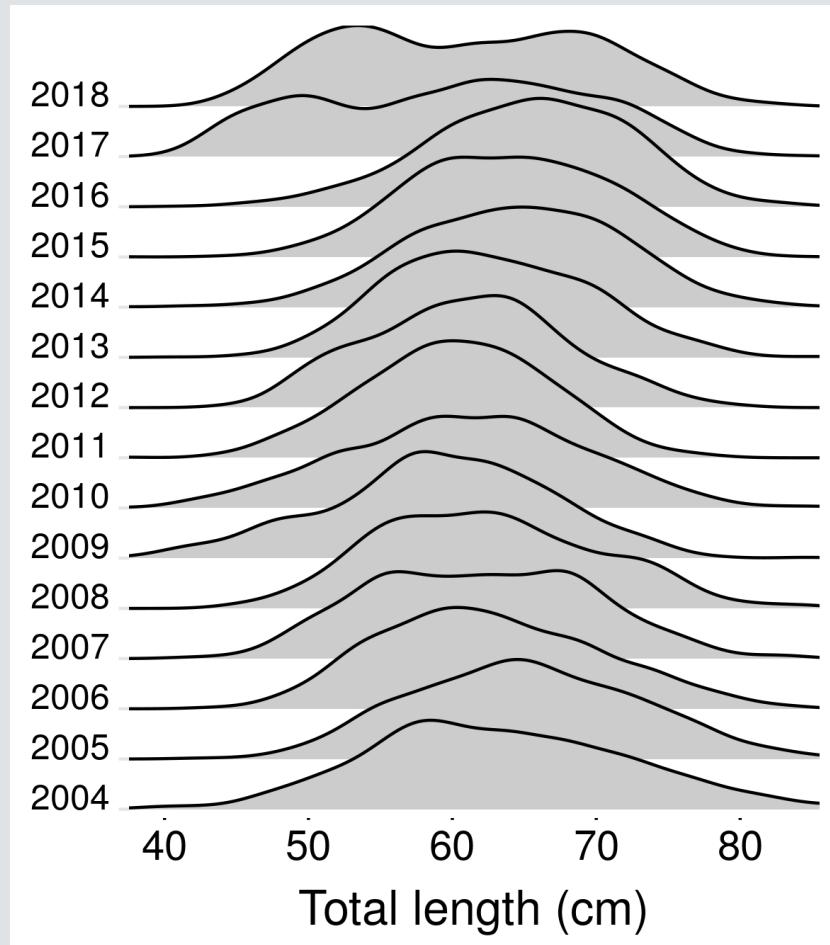
Length data without killing fish



Method #1

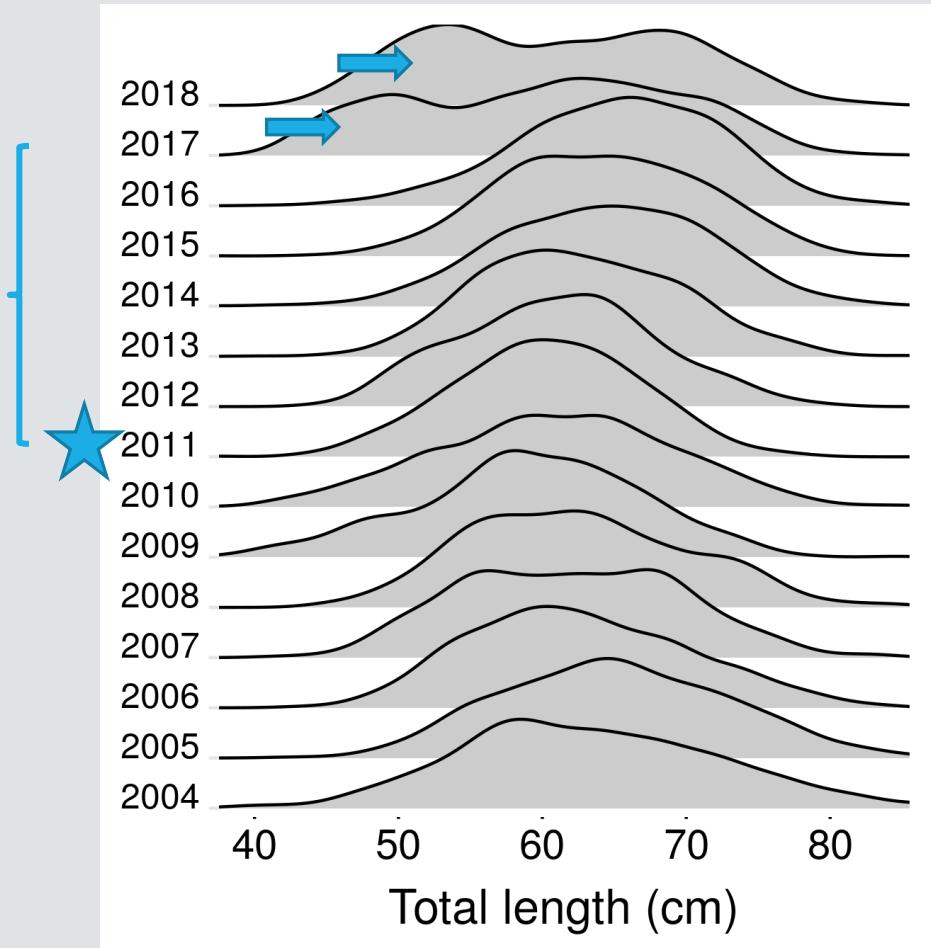
Stock et al. (in prep)

Length data



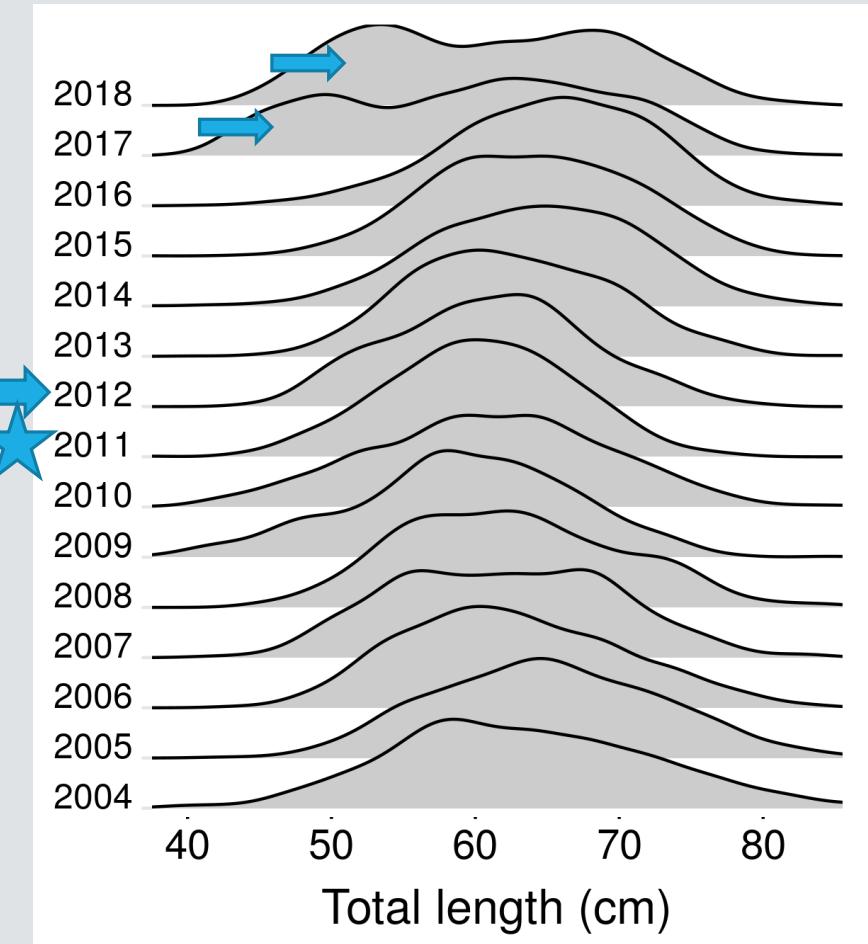
Huge recruitment pulse in 2011

5-7 years to maturity

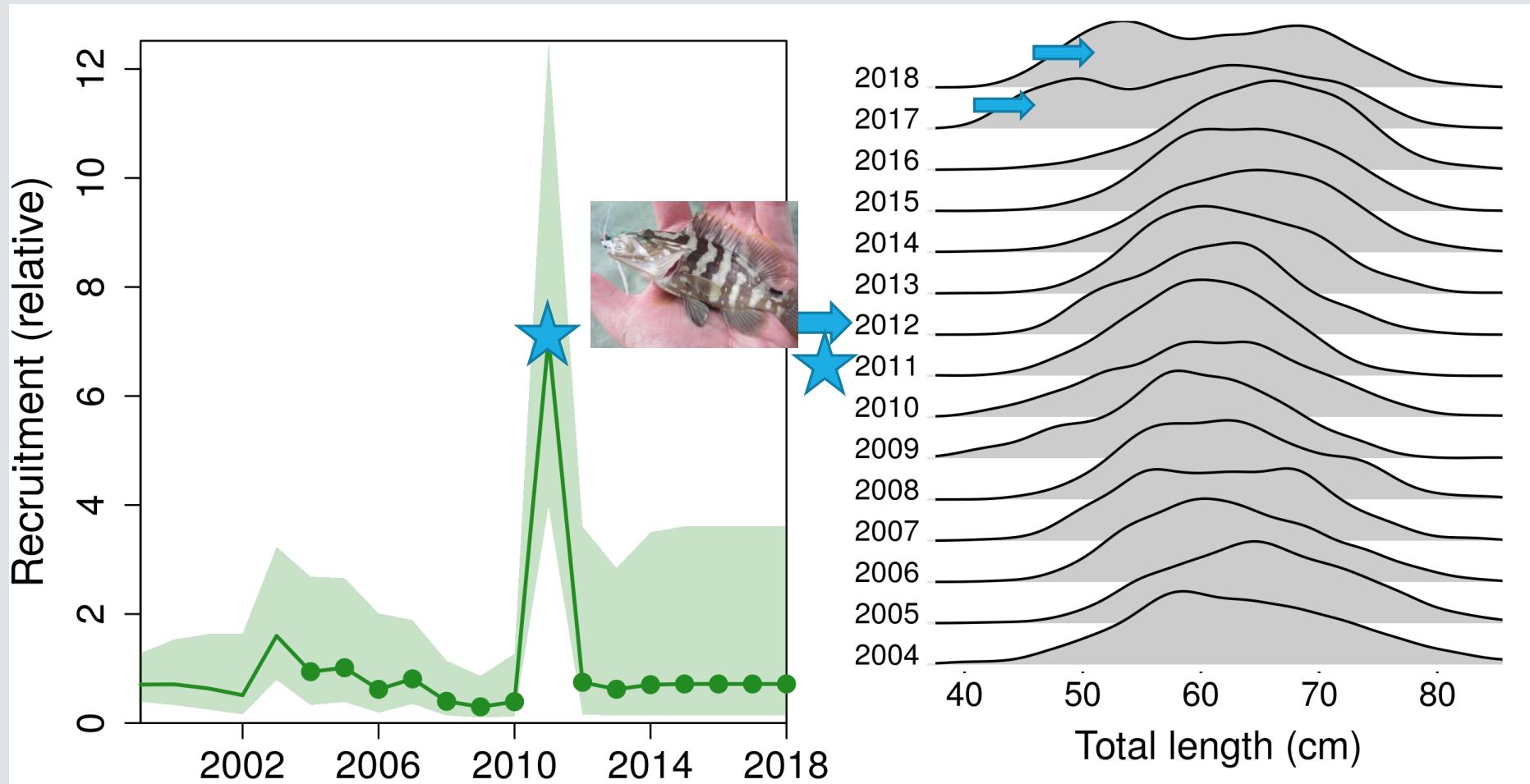


Huge recruitment pulse in 2011

1-year-old fish



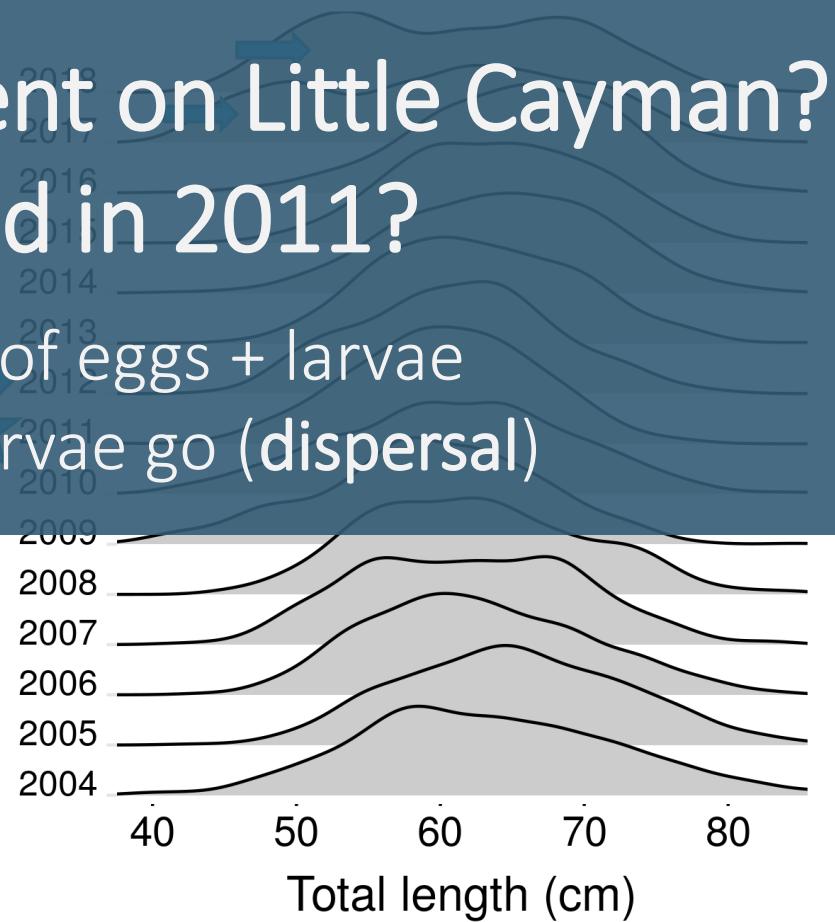
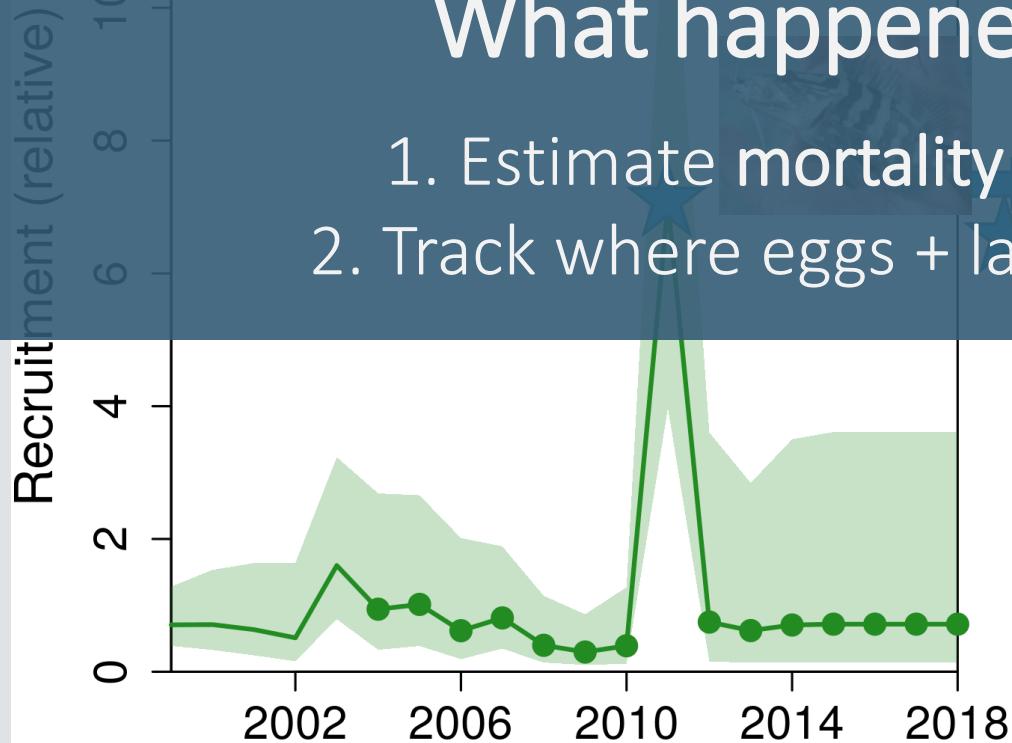
Huge recruitment pulse in 2011



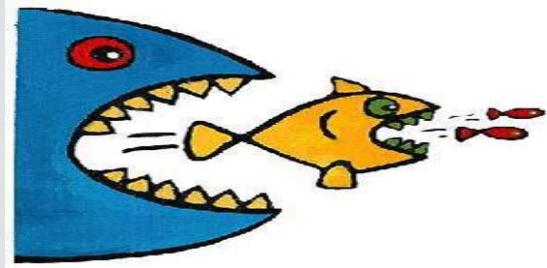
Questions

What is driving recruitment on Little Cayman?
What happened in 2011?

1. Estimate mortality of eggs + larvae
2. Track where eggs + larvae go (**dispersal**)



Objective #1



Mortality



Dispersal

1. Fit a biophysical model of dispersal to provide **field estimates of diffusivity and mortality**

Dispersal = Advection + Diffusion - Mortality

Objective #2

2. Test assumption that drifters track eggs + larvae



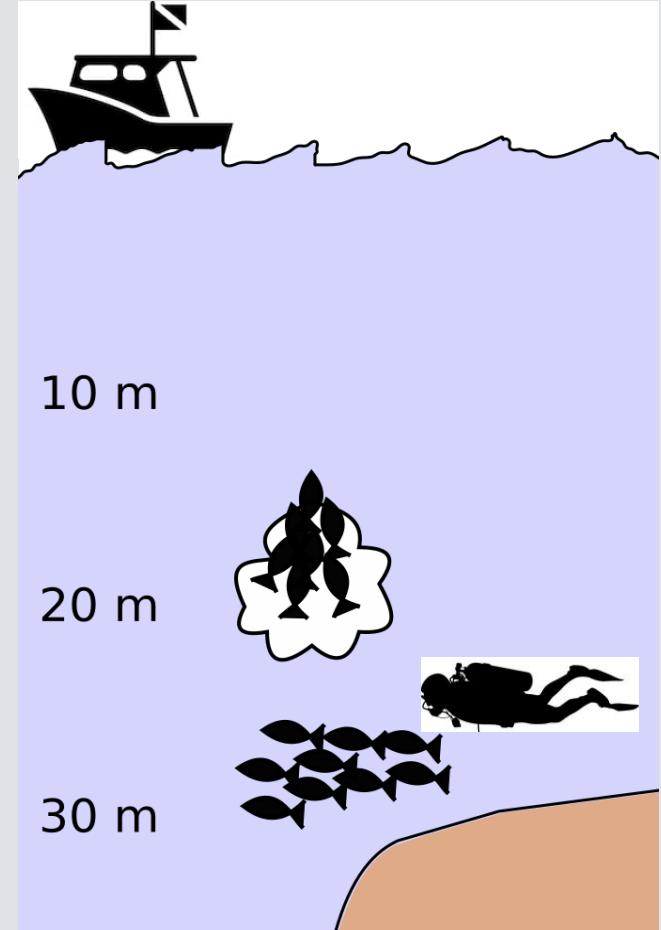
Objective #3

3. Demonstrate abilities of a **novel plankton imaging system**



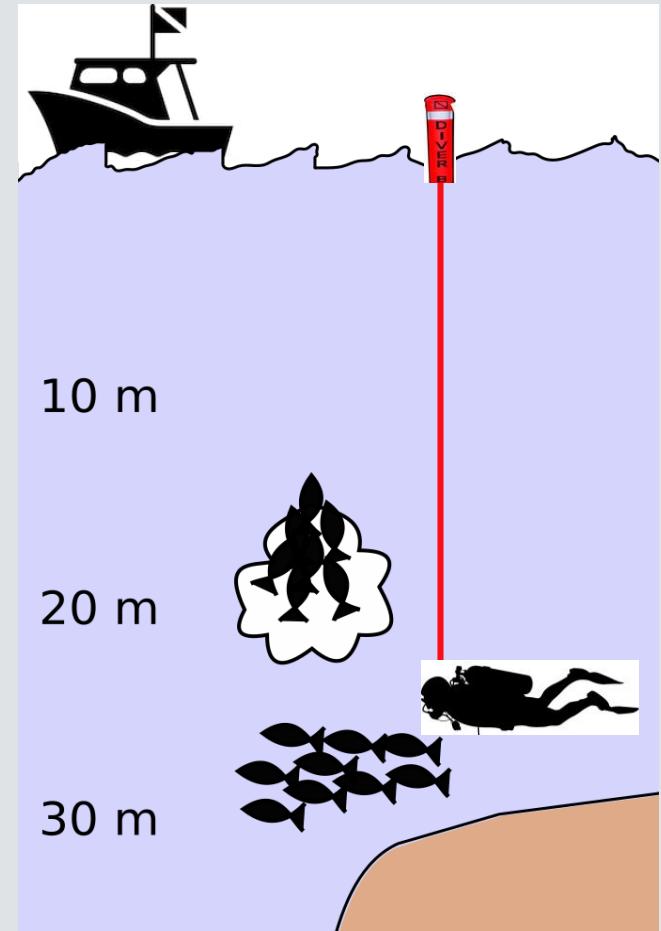
Introduction

1. Divers observe spawning

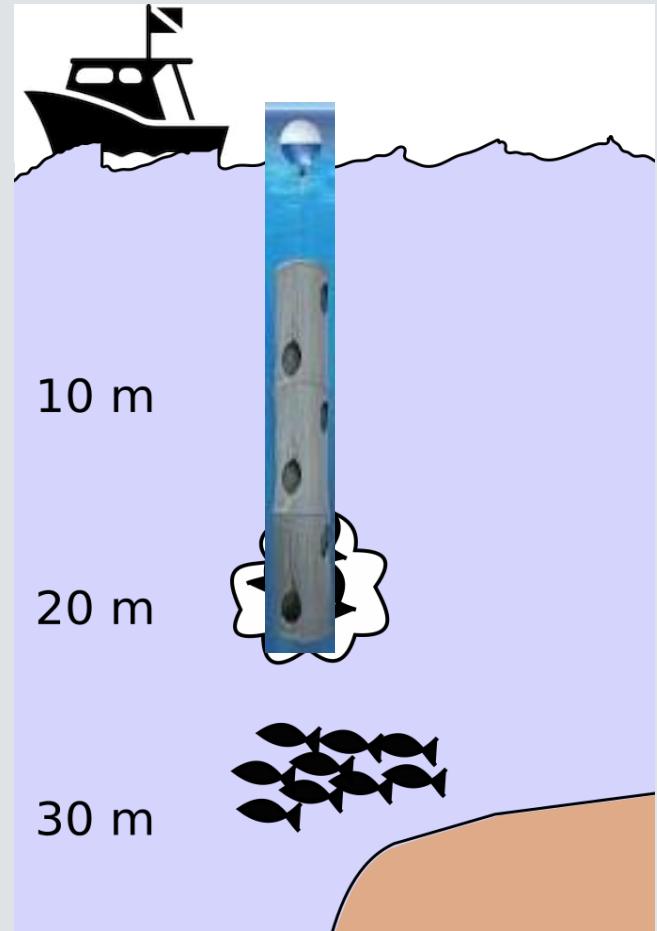


Methods

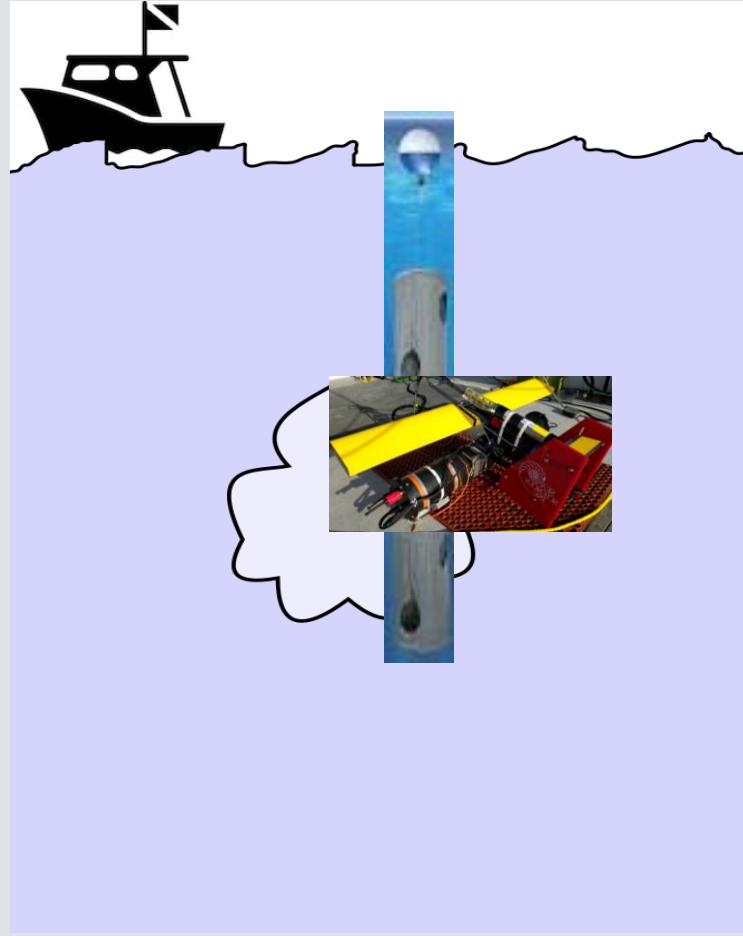
1. Divers observe spawning



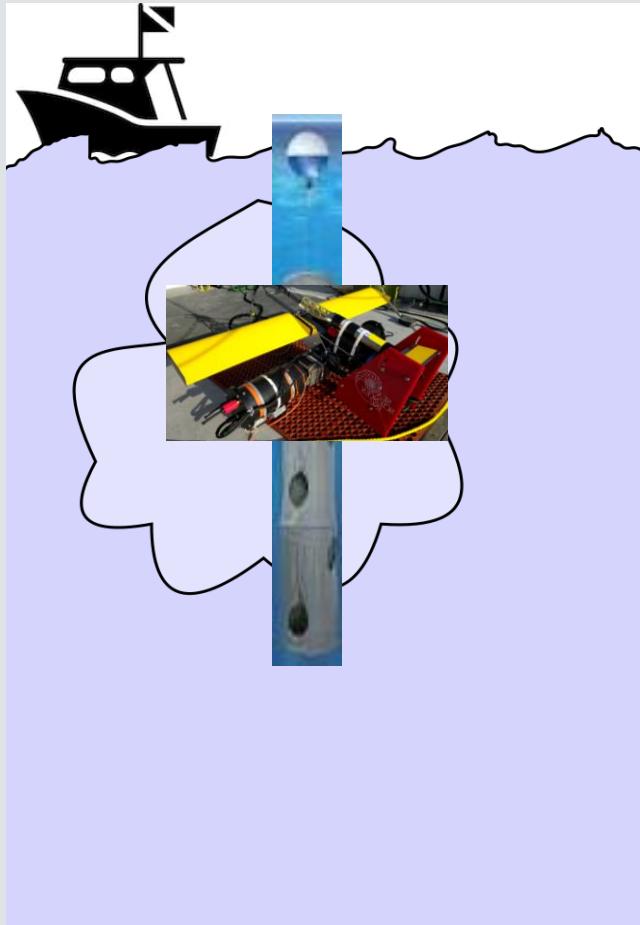
2. Drifters mark egg patch



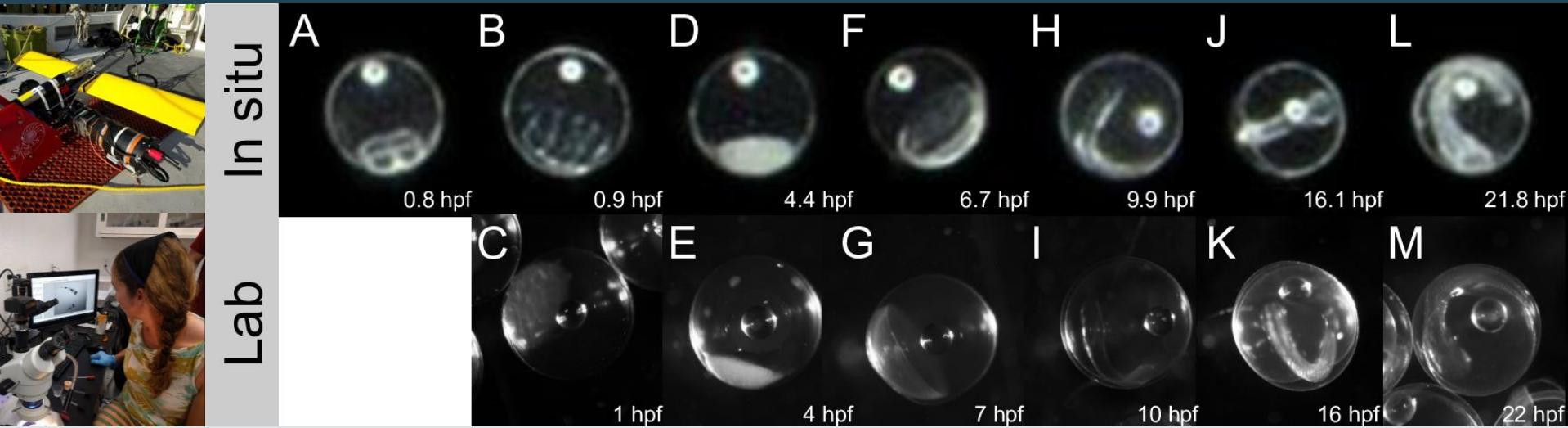
3. Tow microscope around drifters



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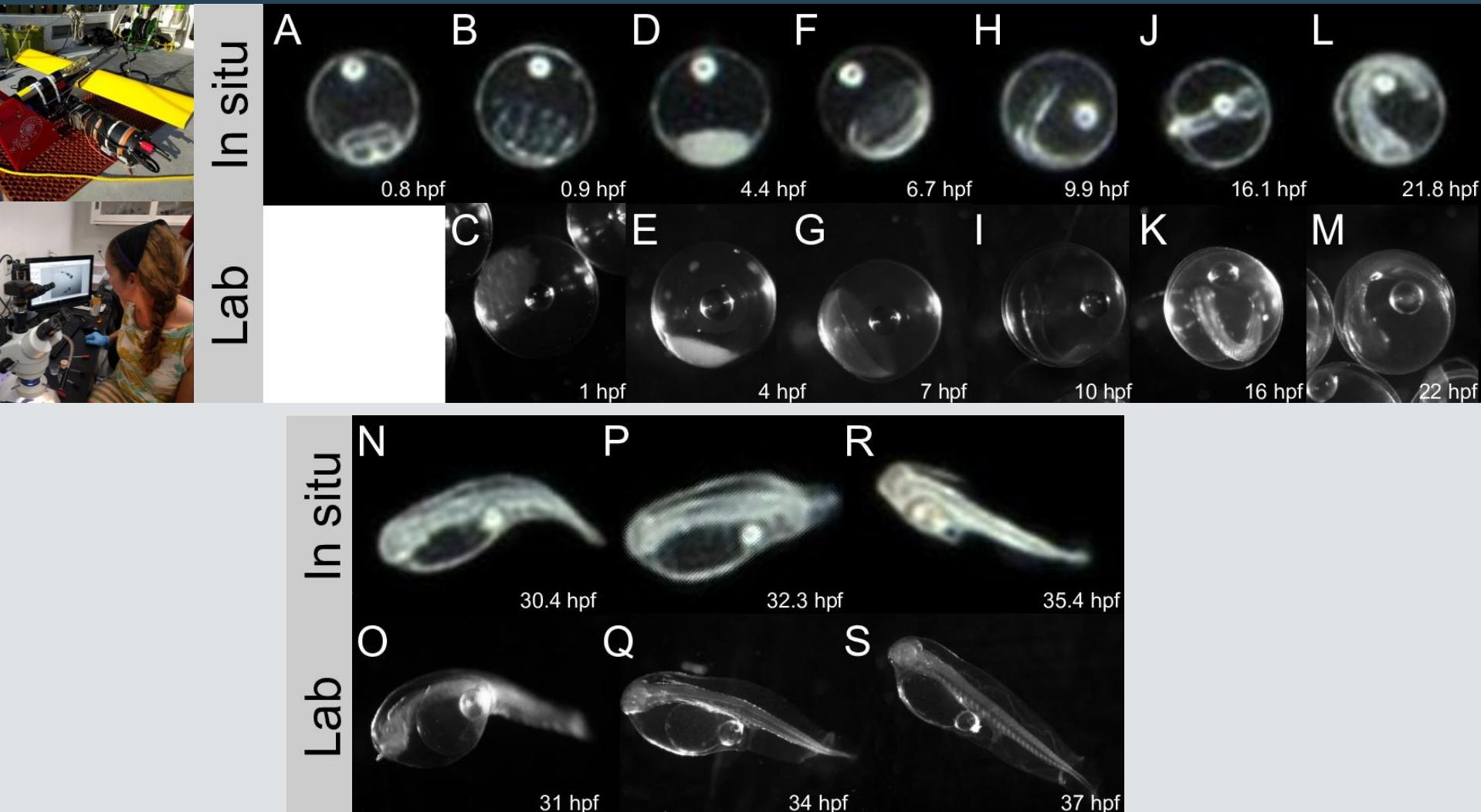


Egg and larval development



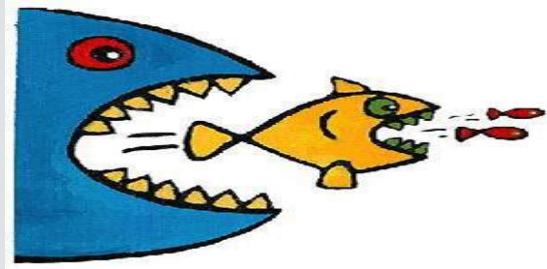
Results

Egg and larval development



Results

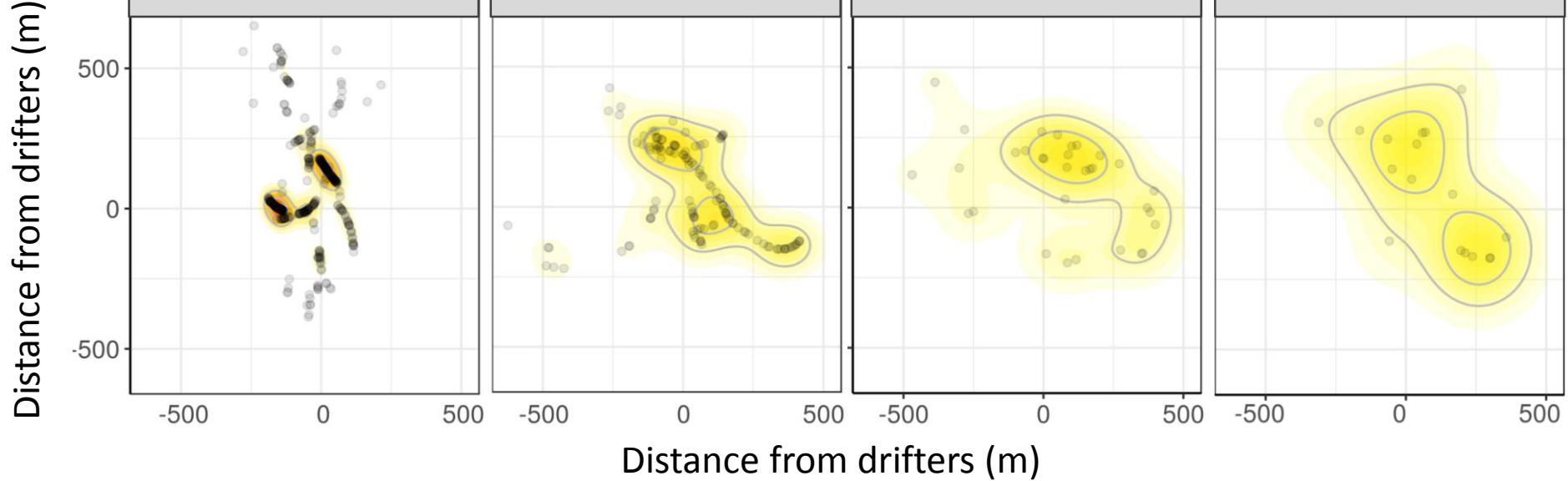
Study objectives



1. Provide field estimates of diffusivity and mortality
2. Test assumption that eggs + larvae follow currents
3. Demonstrate abilities of a novel plankton imaging system

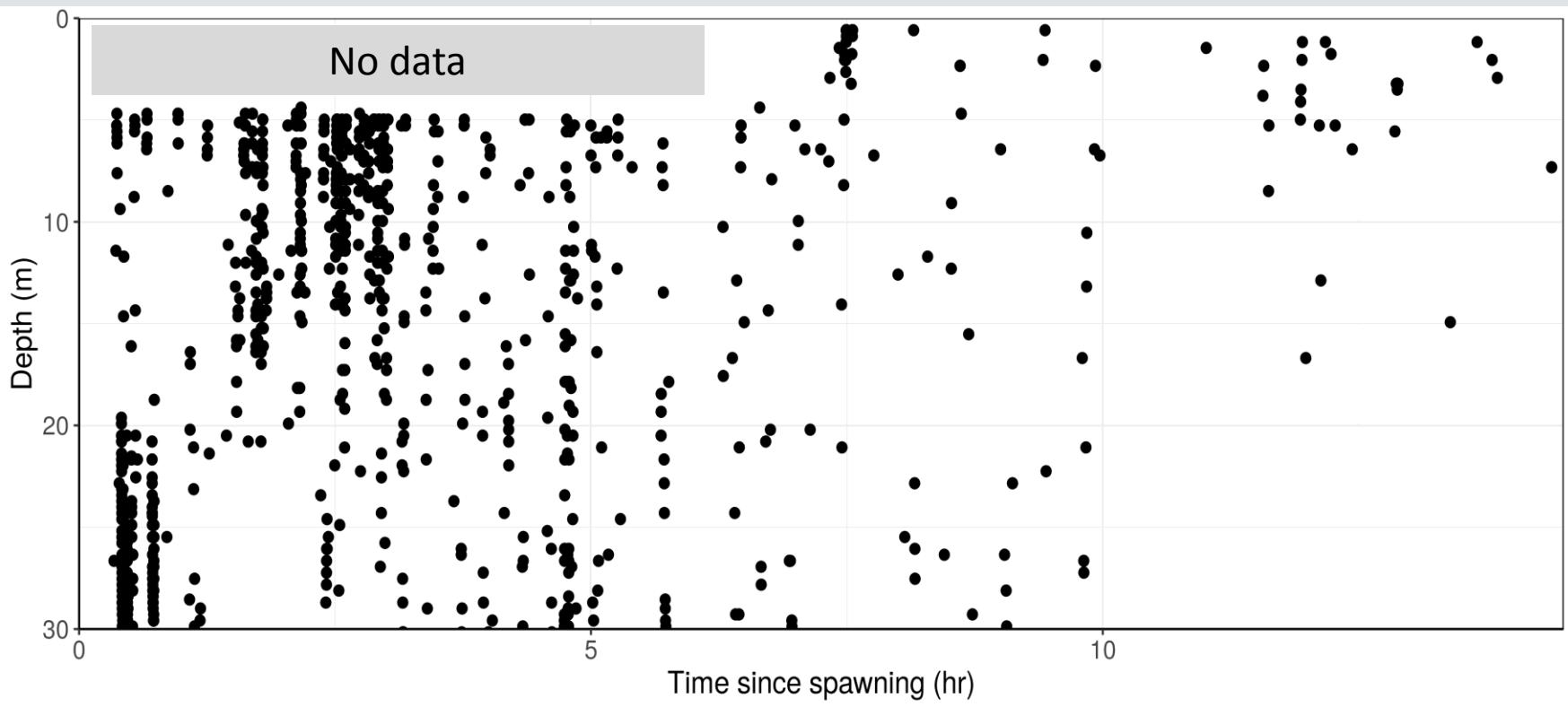


Night #1: Horizontal diffusion



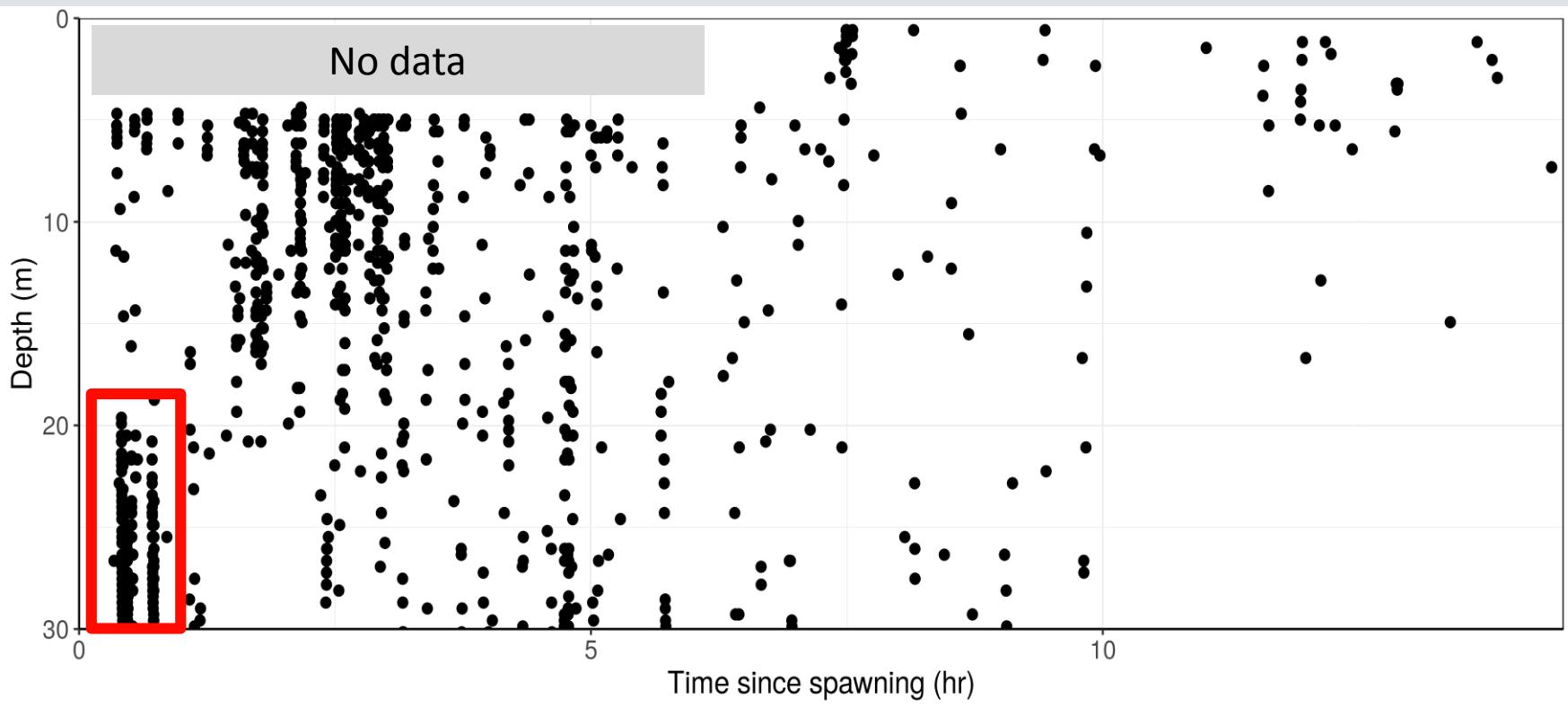
Results

Night #1: Vertical diffusion



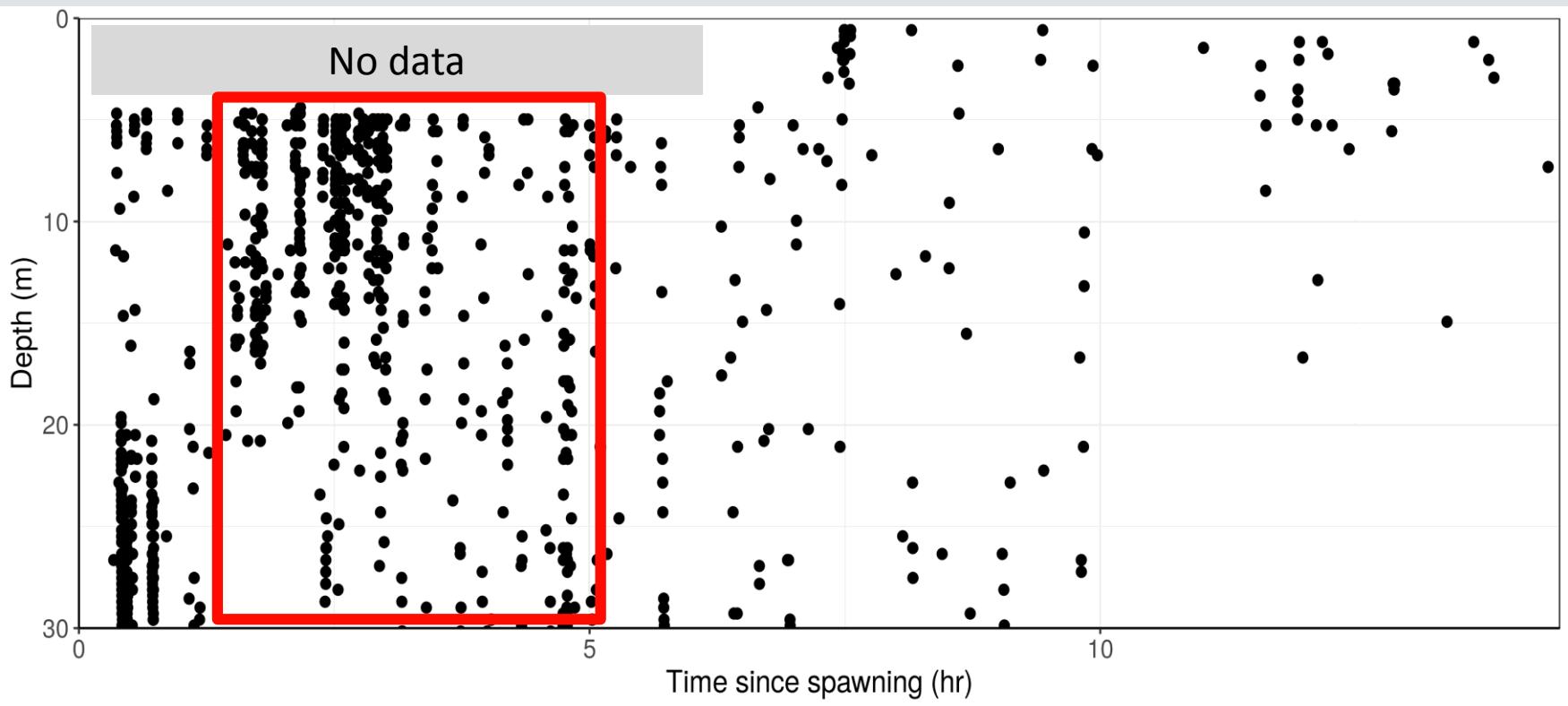
Results

Night #1: Vertical diffusion



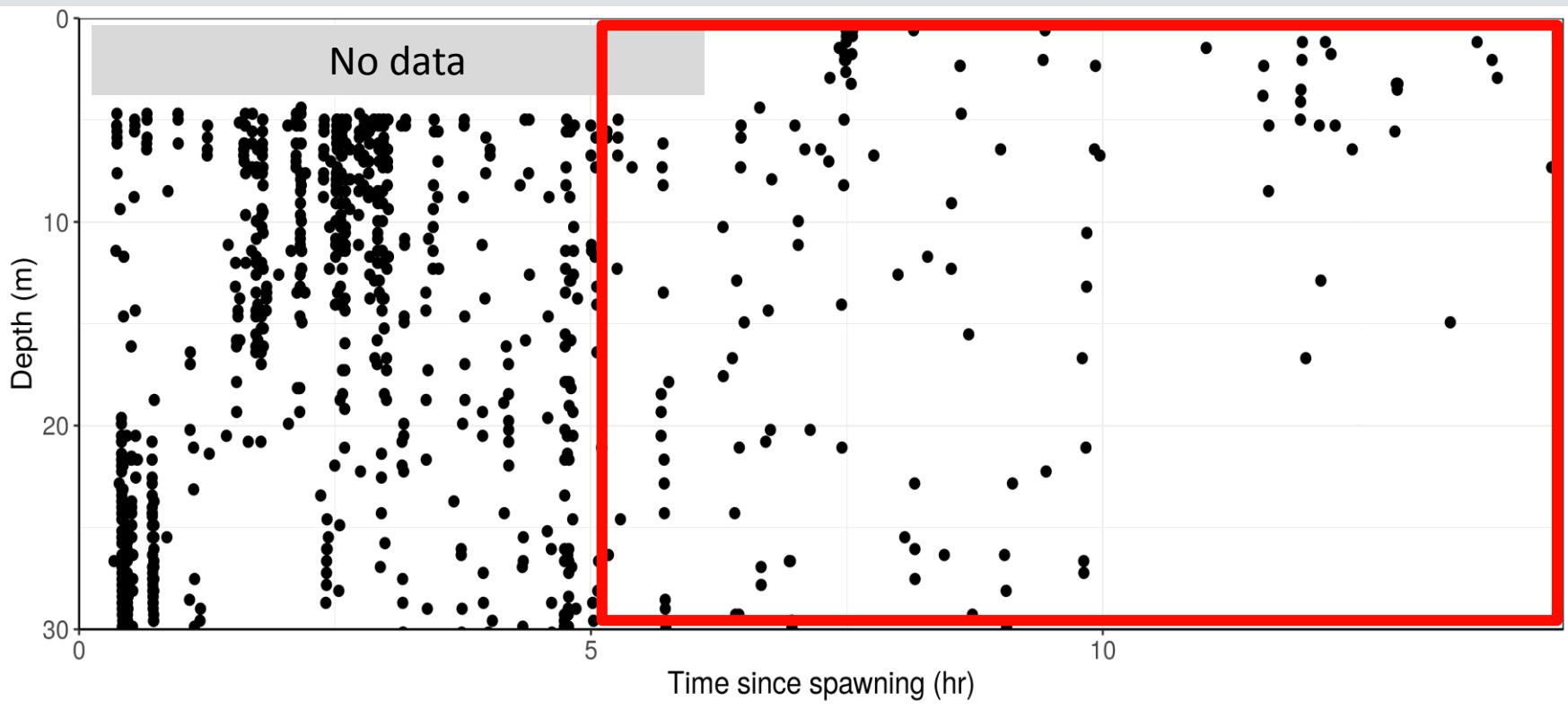
Results

Night #1: Vertical diffusion



Results

Night #1: Vertical diffusion



Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

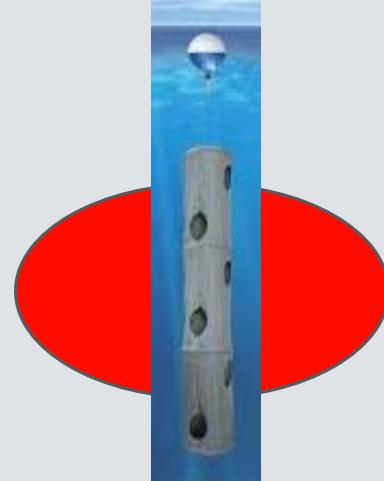
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Change in egg
Concentration = Diffusion — Mortality

Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Change in egg
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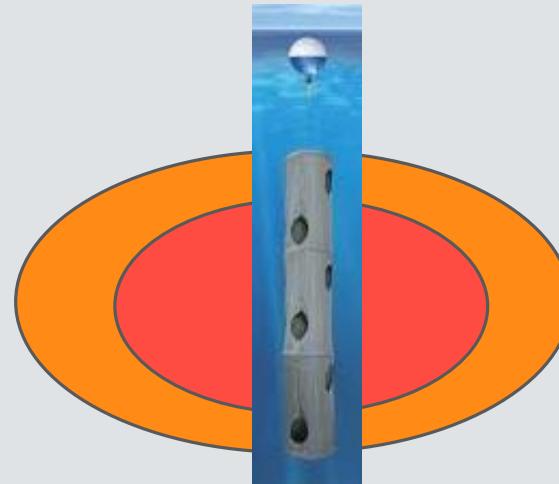


Results

Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

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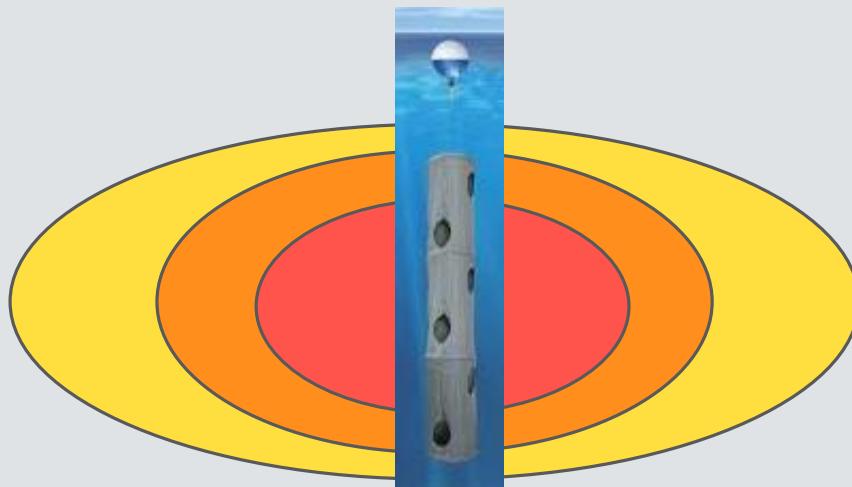


Results

Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Change in egg
Concentration = Diffusion — Mortality



Results

Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

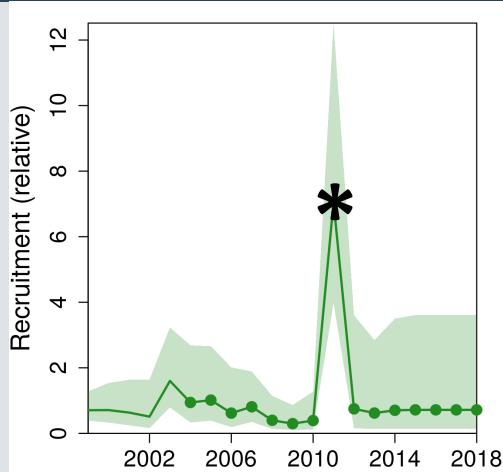
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Parameter estimates useful for biophysical models of dispersal

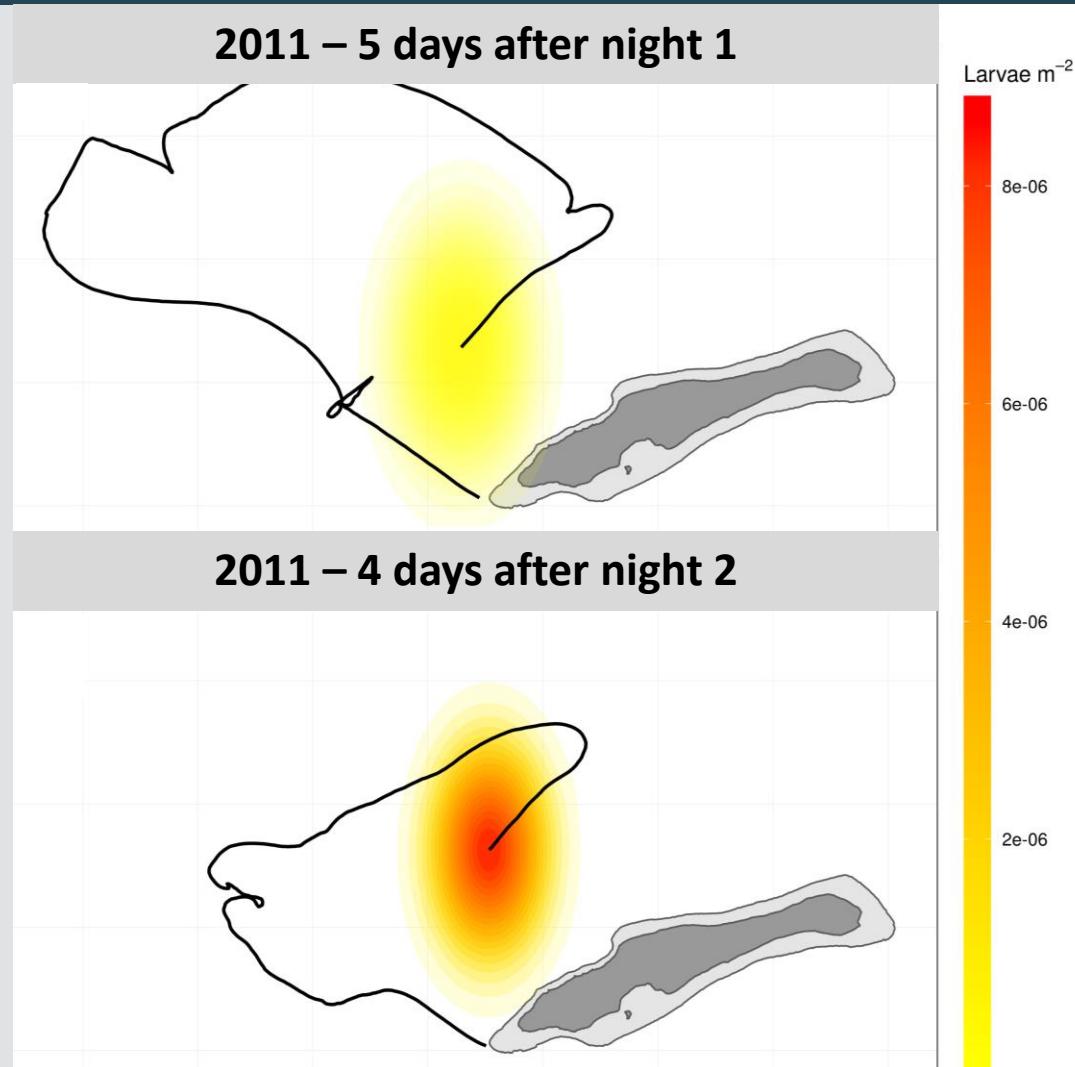
$K_x (\text{m}^2 \text{hr}^{-1})$	$K_y (\text{m}^2 \text{hr}^{-1})$	$\mu (\text{hr}^{-1})$
14900 (12000–19000)	49100 (40800–60500)	0.172 (0.148–0.197)

1.6% of the eggs survive
24 hours to hatching

What was special about 2011?

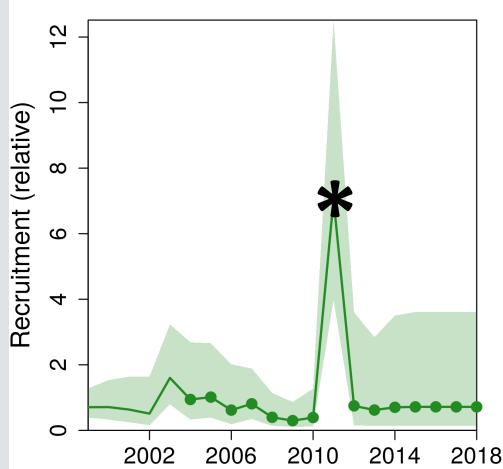


Use model to estimate
larval concentration
around 2011 drifters



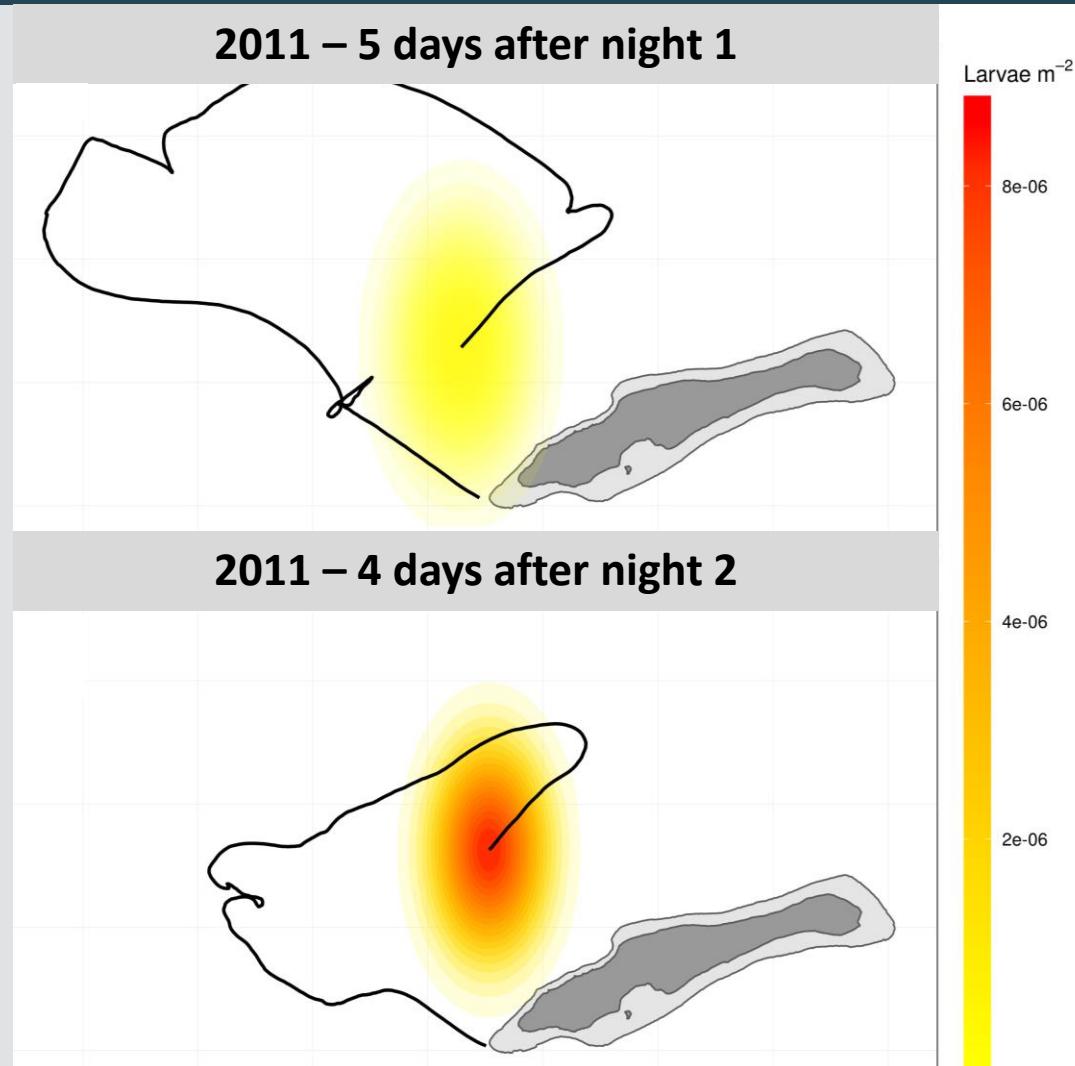
Results

What was special about 2011?



Use model to estimate
larval concentration
around 2011 drifters

**Currents returned larvae
to Little Cayman in 2011**



Results

Conclusion

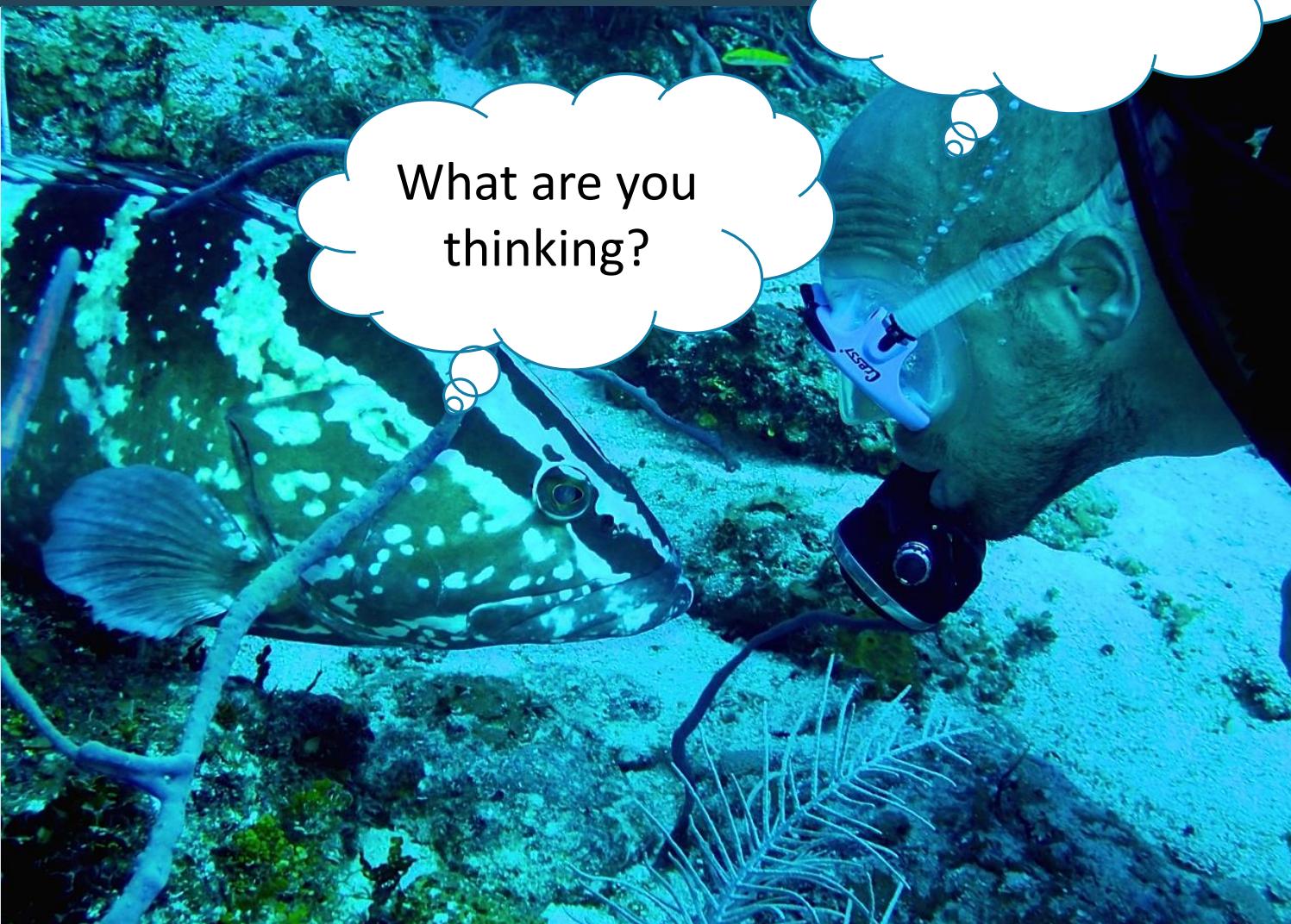
1. Demonstrated ability of novel imaging system to observe **3D positions of individual eggs and larvae**
2. Confirmed that **drifters track eggs beyond hatching**
3. Provided rare field **estimates of diffusivity and mortality** for eggs of a tropical reef fish
4. Predicted concentration of eggs and larvae around 2011 drifter tracks. **Favorable currents allowing larvae to return to Little Cayman may have led to the strong 2011 year class**

Thanks for staying awake!

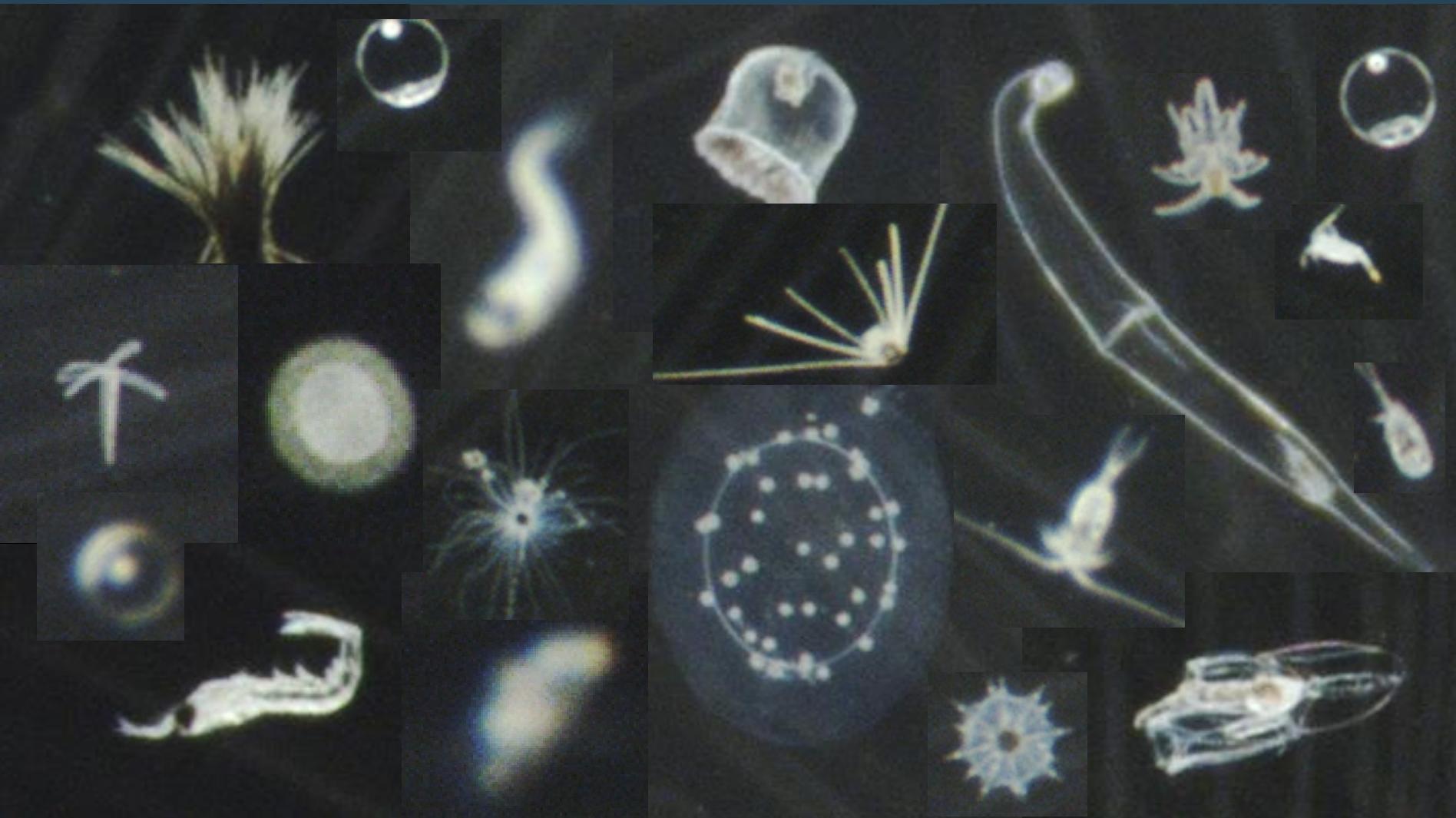


Conclusion

Questions?

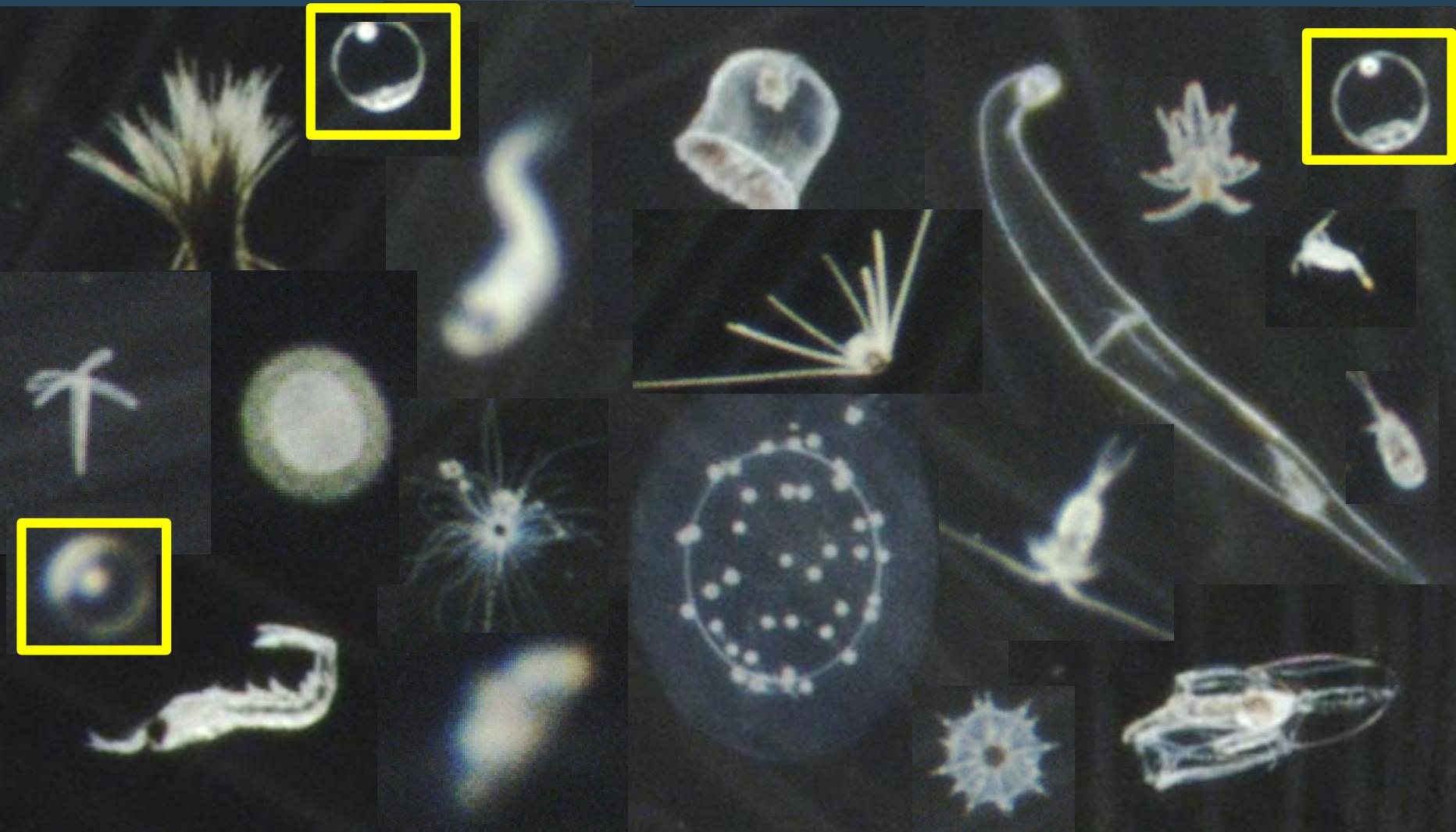


4. Find fish eggs (hint: 3)



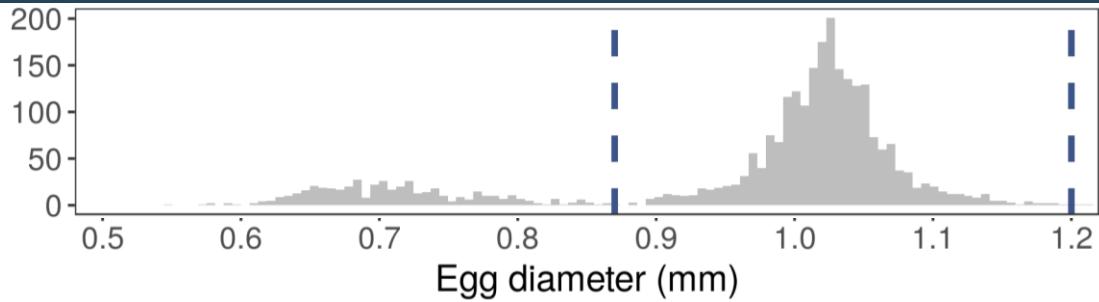
Methods

4. Find fish eggs (hint: 3)

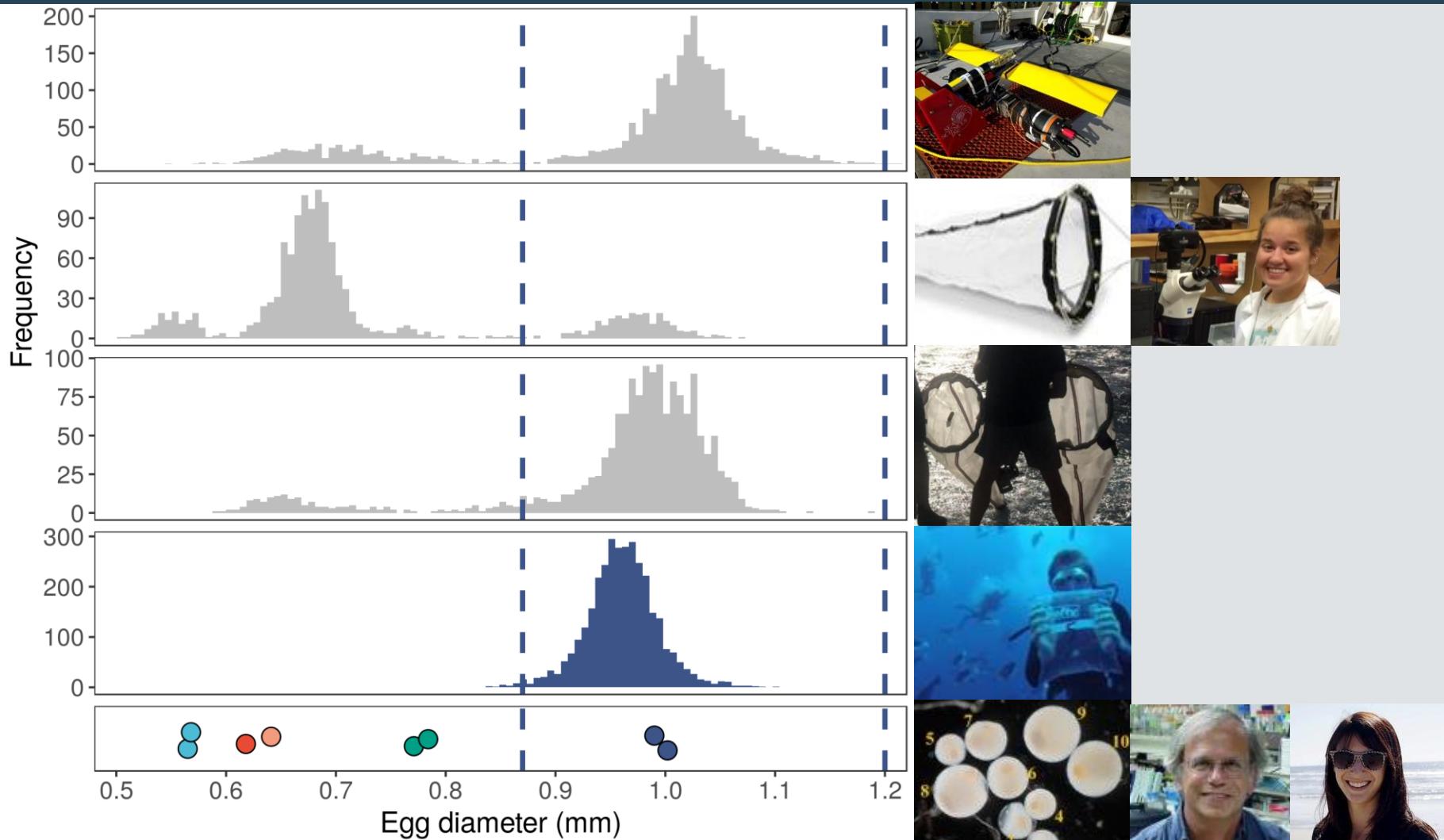


Methods

5. Classify eggs by size

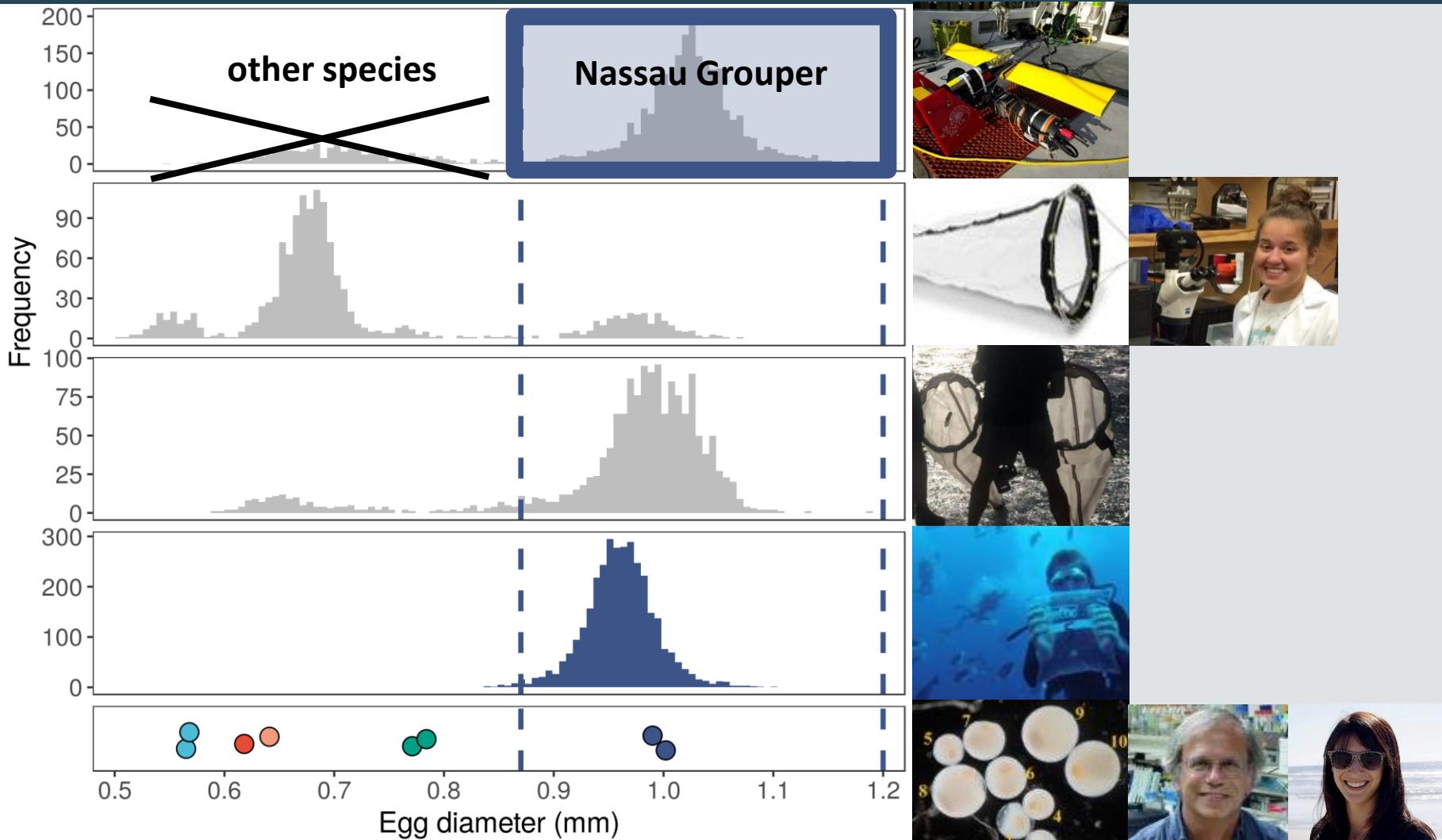


5. Classify eggs by size



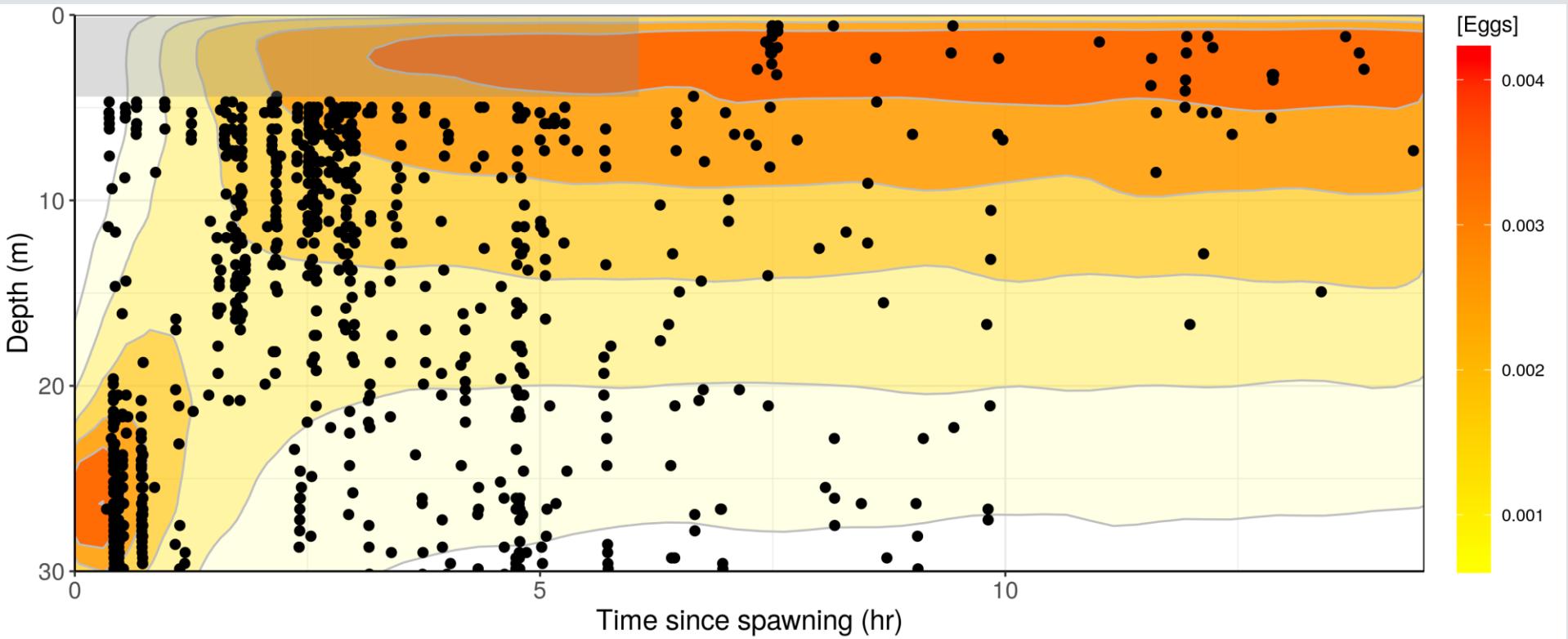
Methods

5. Classify eggs by size



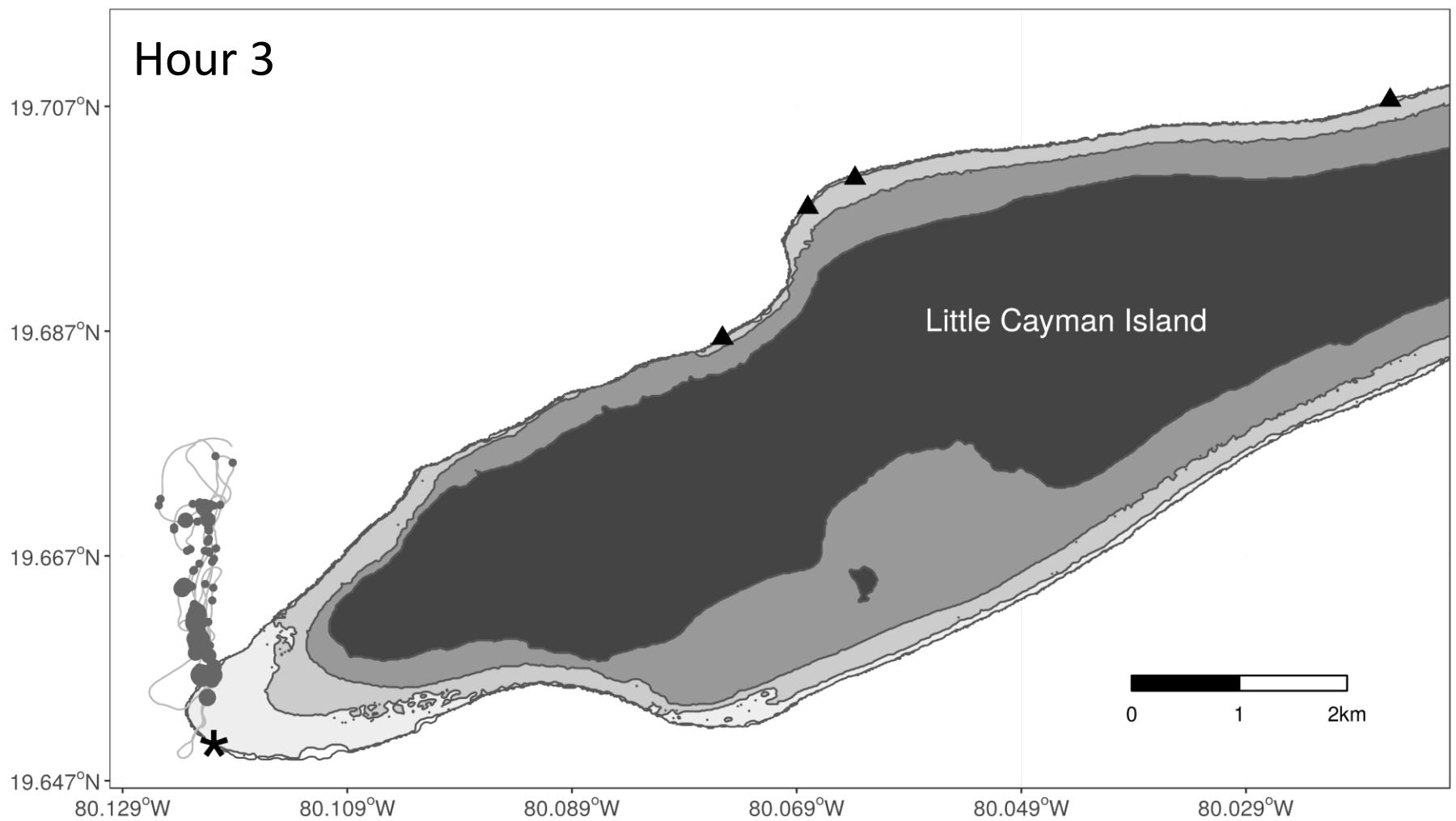
Methods

Night #1: Vertical model



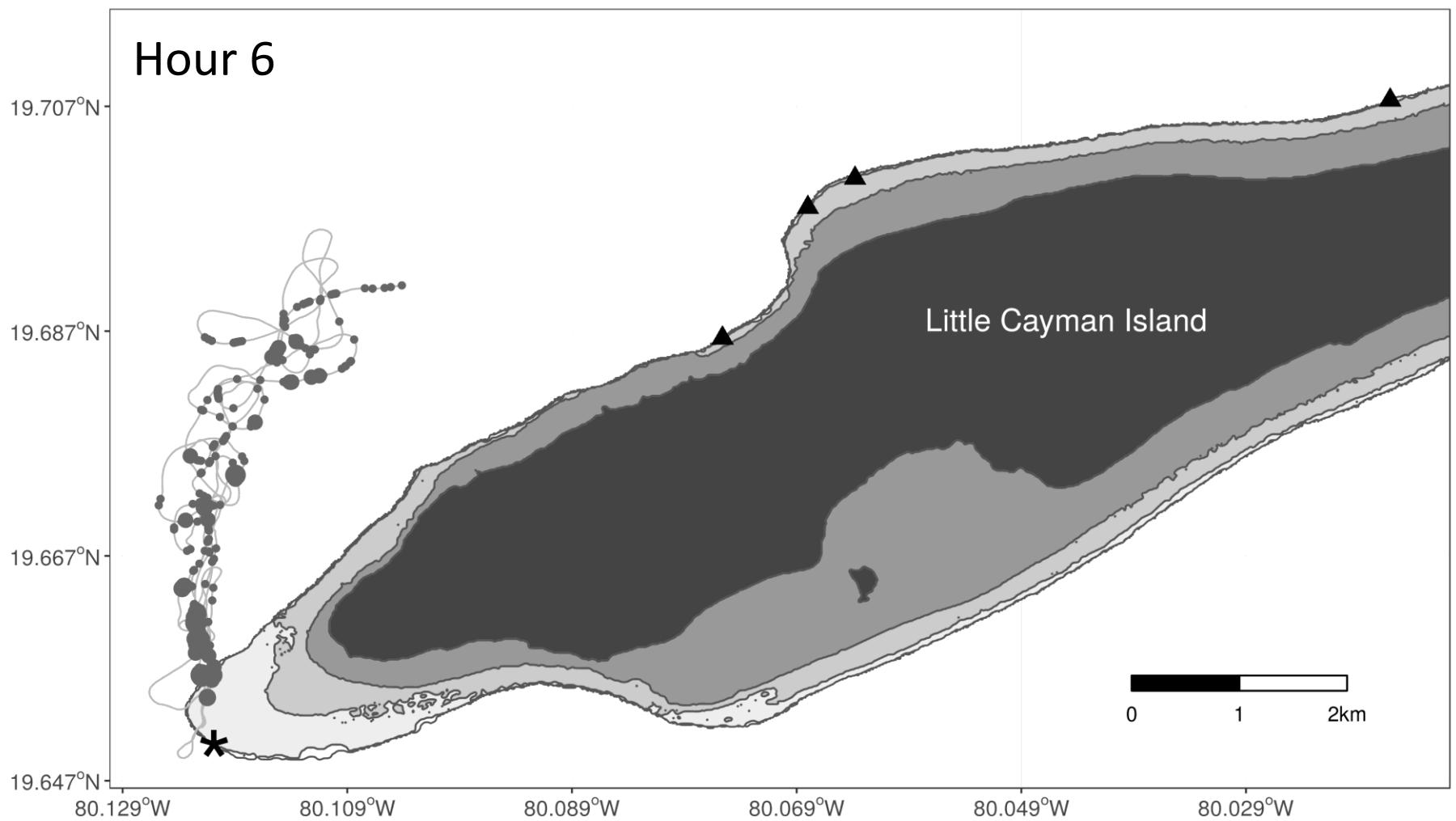
Results

Larvae also returned in 2017, night 2



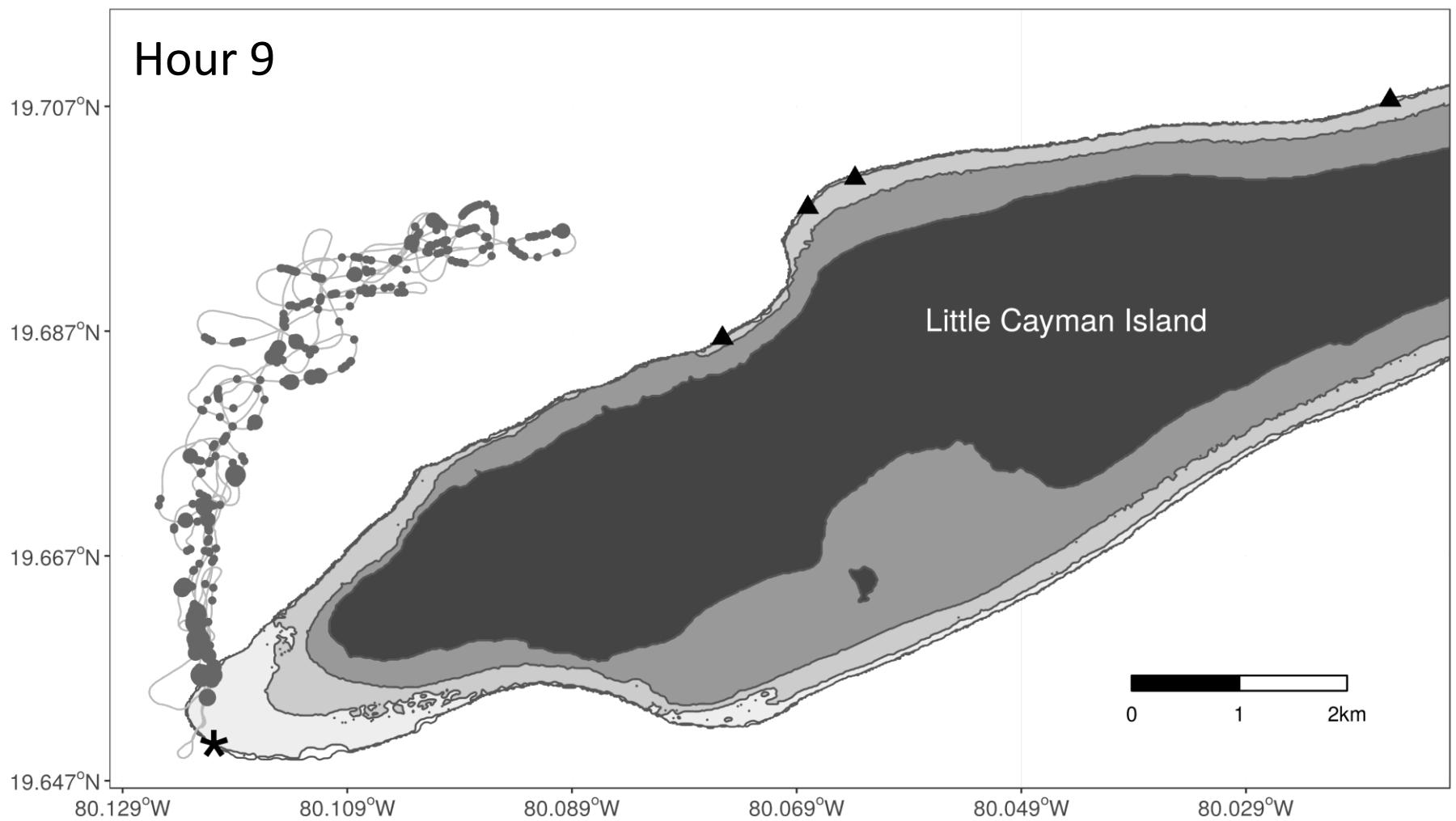
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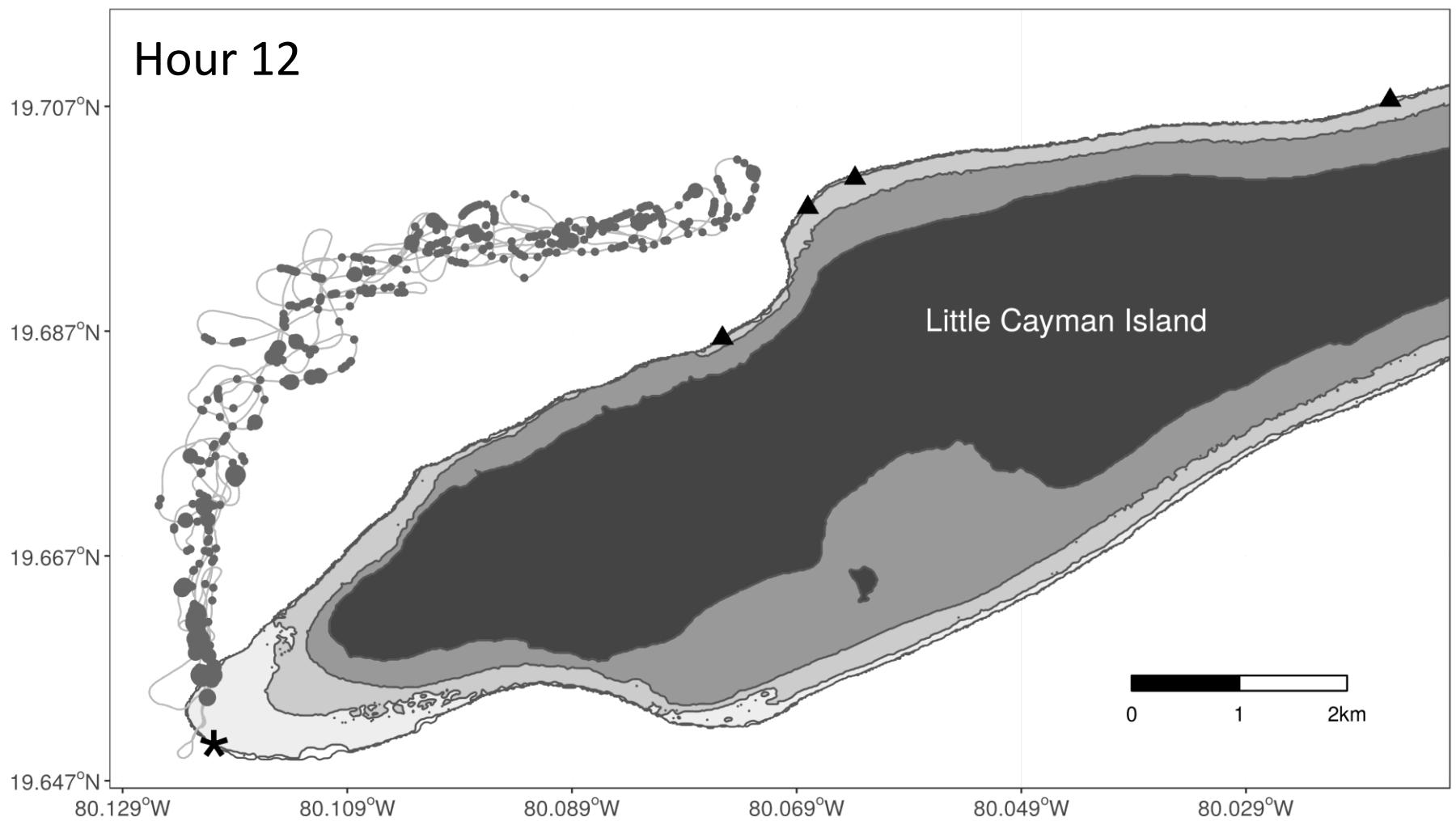
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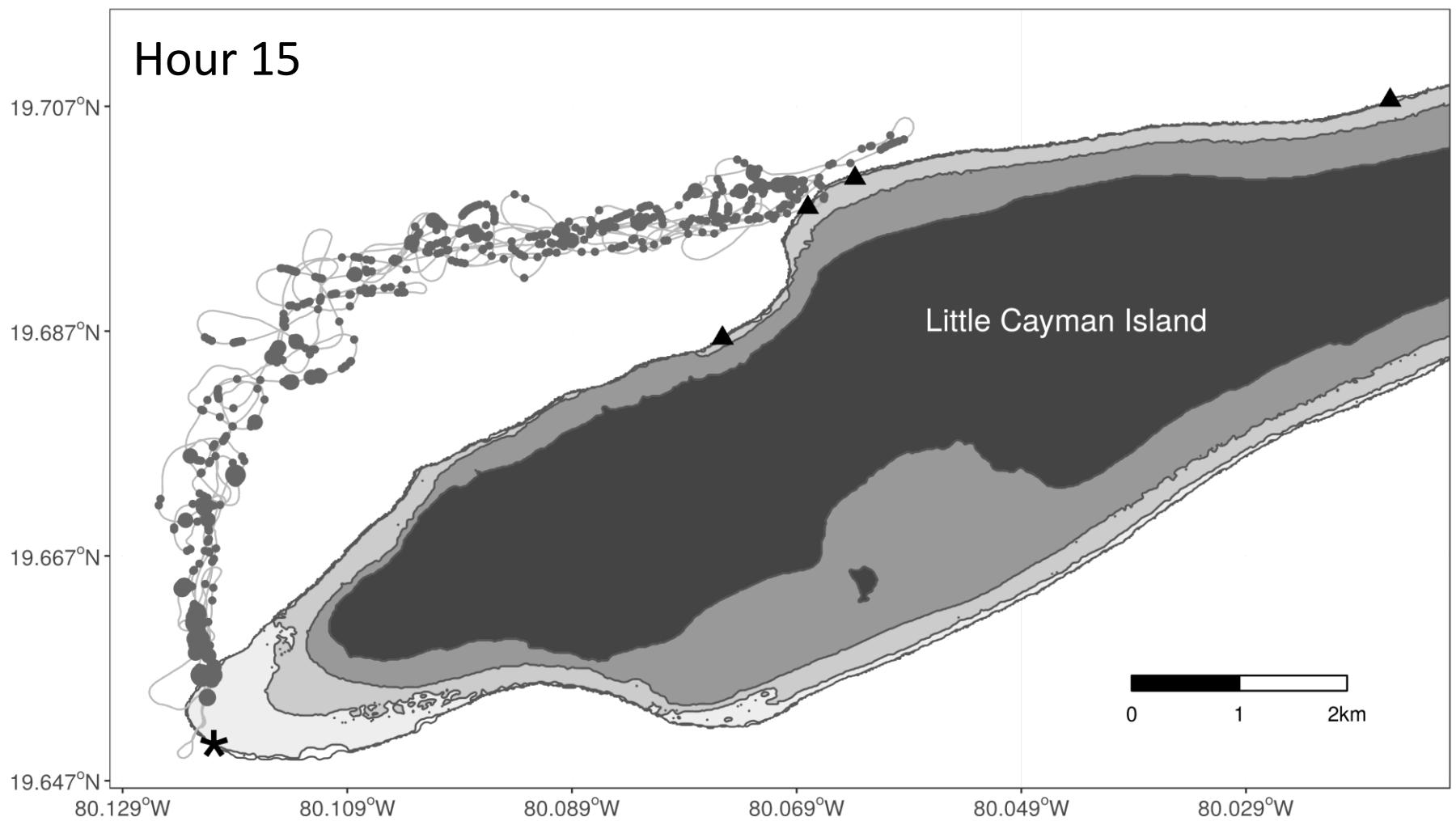
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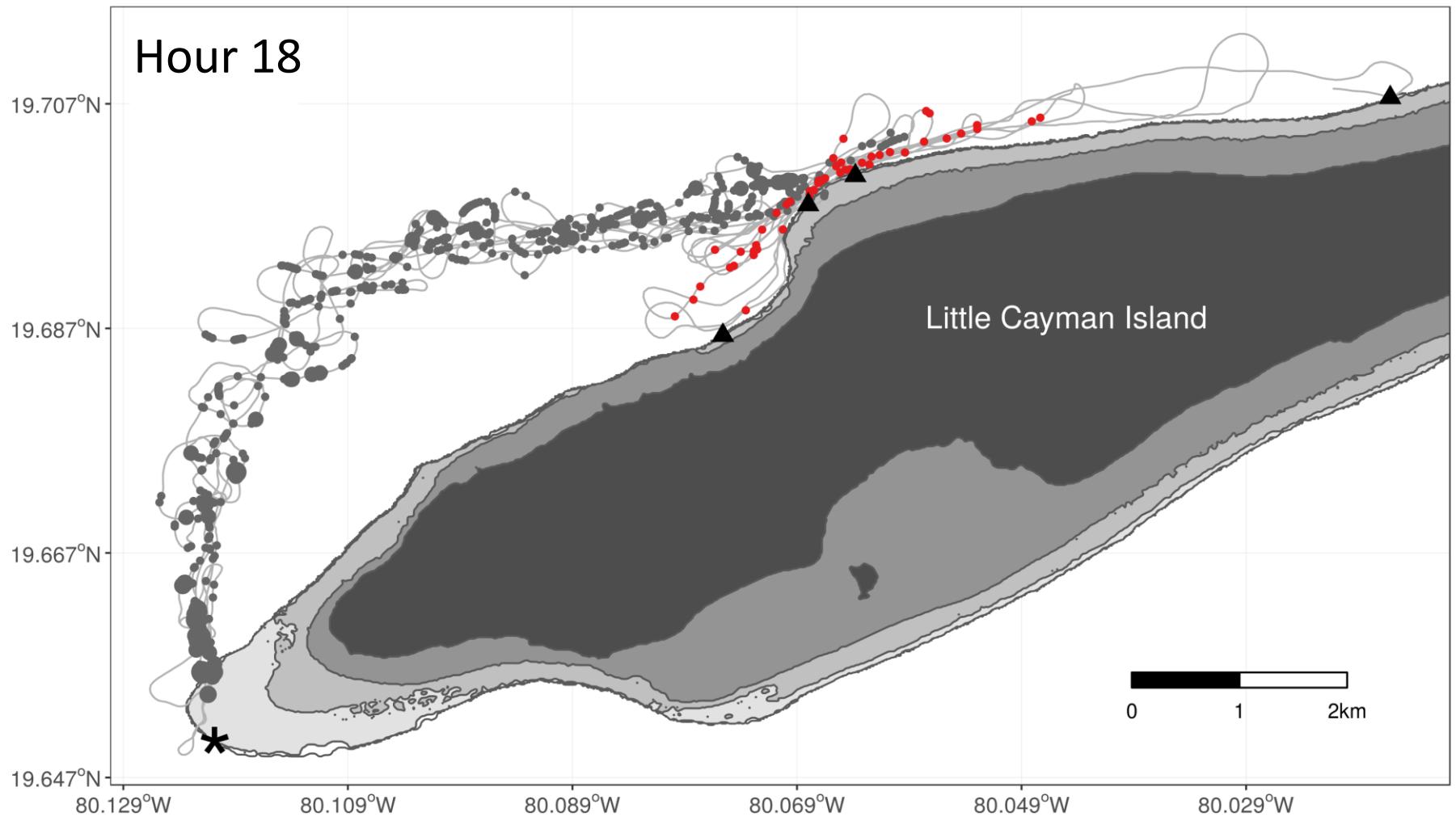
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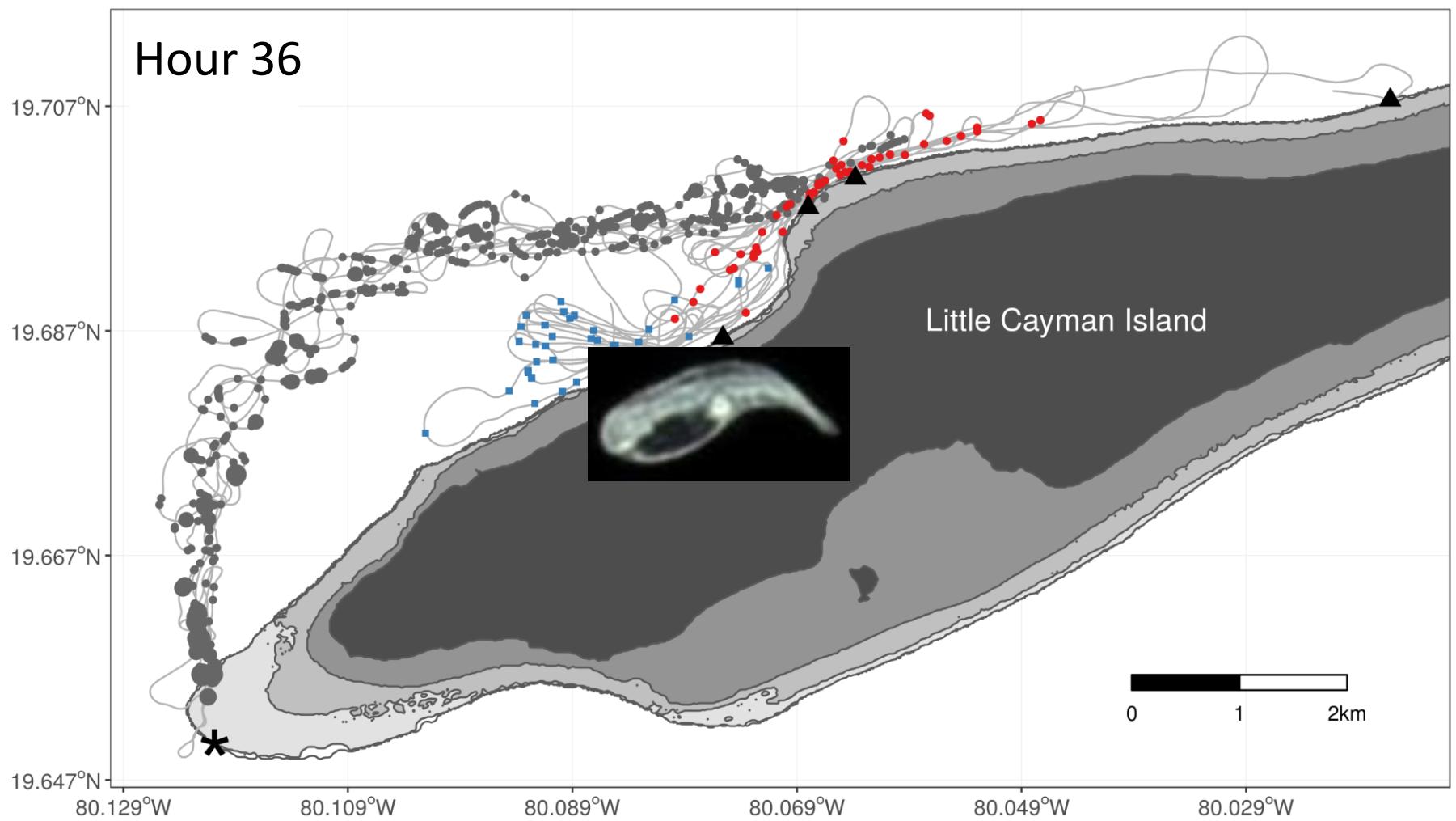
Results

Smooshed out horizontally



Results

Did the larvae return too soon?



Results