|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FG | Aspect ratio | Common length (cm) | Swim mode | Log estimate | **Scaled rate (km/y)** |
| small sharks | 1.77 | 150 | 1 | 21.53 | **384** |
| jack crevalle | 3.41 | 75 | 1 | 17.59 | **314** |
| atlantic spadefish | 3.23 | 50 | 1 | 13.49 | **241** |
| carangid - small | 2.87 | 94 | 1 | 19.05 | **216** |
| other small pelagics | 1.34 | 60 | 1 | 11.07 | **198** |
| ladyfish | 0.90 | 60 | 1 | 9.63 | **172** |
| mullet | 2.28 | 50 | 1 | 11.89 | **151** |
| clupeid | 3.40 | 12 | 1 | 5.64 | **98** |
| mojarra | 2.13 | 15 | 1 | 5.51 | **98** |
| clupeid | 2.90 | 10 | 1 | 4.77 | **85** |
| anchovy | 2.88 | 11 | 1 | 5.05 | **78** |
| red drum | 1.49 | 100 | 0 | 2.96 | **53** |
| snook | 1.91 | 50 | 0 | 2.10 | **37** |
| catfish | 2.48 | 50 | 0 | 2.30 | **33** |
| snappers | 1.78 | 40 | 0 | 1.78 | **32** |
| spotted seatrout | 1.48 | 36 | 0 | 1.57 | **28** |
| gulf flounder | 1.48 | 35 | 0 | 1.54 | **27** |
| sheepshead | 1.44 | 35 | 0 | 1.53 | **27** |
| lizardfish/toadfish | 1.88 | 30 | 0 | 1.52 | **27** |
| sand seatrout | 1.17 | 35 | 0 | 1.42 | **25** |
| other sciaenids | 1.25 | 50 | 0 | 1.81 | **25** |
| spot | 1.54 | 25 | 0 | 1.27 | **23** |
| pinfish | 2.22 | 18 | 0 | 1.18 | **21** |
| puffers/filefish | 1.70 | 20 | 0 | 1.14 | **20** |
| other demersal | 1.83 | 30 | 0 | 1.51 | **18** |
| small flatfishes | 1.29 | 15 | 0 | 0.87 | **14** |
| killifish | 1.27 | 10 | 0 | 0.69 | **10** |

Spawning Site Fidelity, Catchment, and Dispersal

of Common Snook along the East Coast of Florida

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Catchment and Dispersal Areas

After spawning, fish dispersed to the same areas in which

they had resided before the spawning season. Fish moved an

average of 38.19 km (SE D 2.14) to the southeast (mean azimuth

D 148.38\_) from a mean winter location to their primary

inlet, but a latitudinal effect was observed. Fish that used one

of the two northernmost inlets (CANI and SEBI) as the primary

inlet migrated to the northwest to reach the spawning

location; fish that used one of the four southernmost inlets

(FTPI, STLI, JUPI, and PABI) as the primary inlet migrated to

the southeast to reach the spawning area (Figure 3). Overall,

fish that used PABI as their primary inlet migrated farther

(mean D 64.13 km; SE D 4.69) than any other group, and fish

that used CANI as the primary inlet traveled the shortest distance

(mean D 16.02 km; SE D 8.46). In general, fish wintered

less than 40 km northwest (for southern inlets) or southwest

(for northern inlets) of their primary inlet. Two individuals,

however, traveled more than 150 km southeast to reach their

primary spawning sites (JUPI and STLI).

After the spawning season, tagged fish dispersed an average

of 37.48 km (SE D 2.14) northwest of their primary inlet

(mean azimuth D 325.99\_; Figure 3), but the bearing of dispersal

differed depending on the location of the primary inlet.

Fish from the four southernmost inlets (FTPI, STLI, JUPI, and

PABI) dispersed to the northwest; fish from the two northernmost

inlets (CANI and SEBI) dispersed to the southwest.

The greatest average distance between the primary inlet and

the wintering location was observed for fish from CANI

(mean D 64.06 km; SE D 19.49 km) and PABI (mean D

63.89 km; SE D 4.52 km). Outliers consisted of two individuals

that used JUPI as a primary inlet and dispersed more than

150 km after the spawning season.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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Red drum

We released a total of 67 acoustically tagged individuals

and detected no mortalities. Fifty-nine Red Drum

(88.01% of released fish) were detected on receivers other

than the one at the release site, confirming successful dispersal

of these individuals (Table 2; Figure 1).

…

Maximum individual Red Drum detection times ranged from 1

to 368 d (mean = 100.40 d; SE = 12.62) postrelease, and

maximum distance detected from the release site ranged

from 0 to 94.00 km (mean = 16.71 km; SE = 2.60; Figure

2). Two individuals had detections that ceased prior to

our 3-d post-weigh-in mortality estimate. Therefore, we

were uncertain of the final fate of these individuals. Since

tagging, anglers have reported 20 recaptured Red Drum

(29.85% of released fish) 13–485 d postrelease and 0–60

km away from the release site.

Spotted Seatrout  
We released 38 tagged Spotted Seatrout that did not die, and

33 (86.84%) were detected on receivers . . .  
We detected Spotted Seatrout individuals for a maximum

of 0–348 d (mean = 121.40 d; SE = 23.26) postrelease and

0–49.60 km (mean = 9.40 km; SE = 2.25) from the release

site (Figure 2).

Chart

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