

Movement Patterns and Habitat Use of Juvenile Sablefish in Southeast Alaska

RHEA EHRESMANN

ADF&G/UAF-CFOS

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Introduction

Sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)

- Per pound, one of the highest valued groundfish species
- Range from Bering Sea to Baja Peninsula; two populations
- Declining trend in relative abundance since 1988
- Abundant age-1 indicative of strong year class



Problem Statement

Little known about early life history stages and use of nearshore environments:

- I. Spawning occurs offshore in Feb-March and larvae drift to nearshore at end of summer
- II. Settle in bays for one to two years
- III. Return to deeper waters; typically recruit at age-4

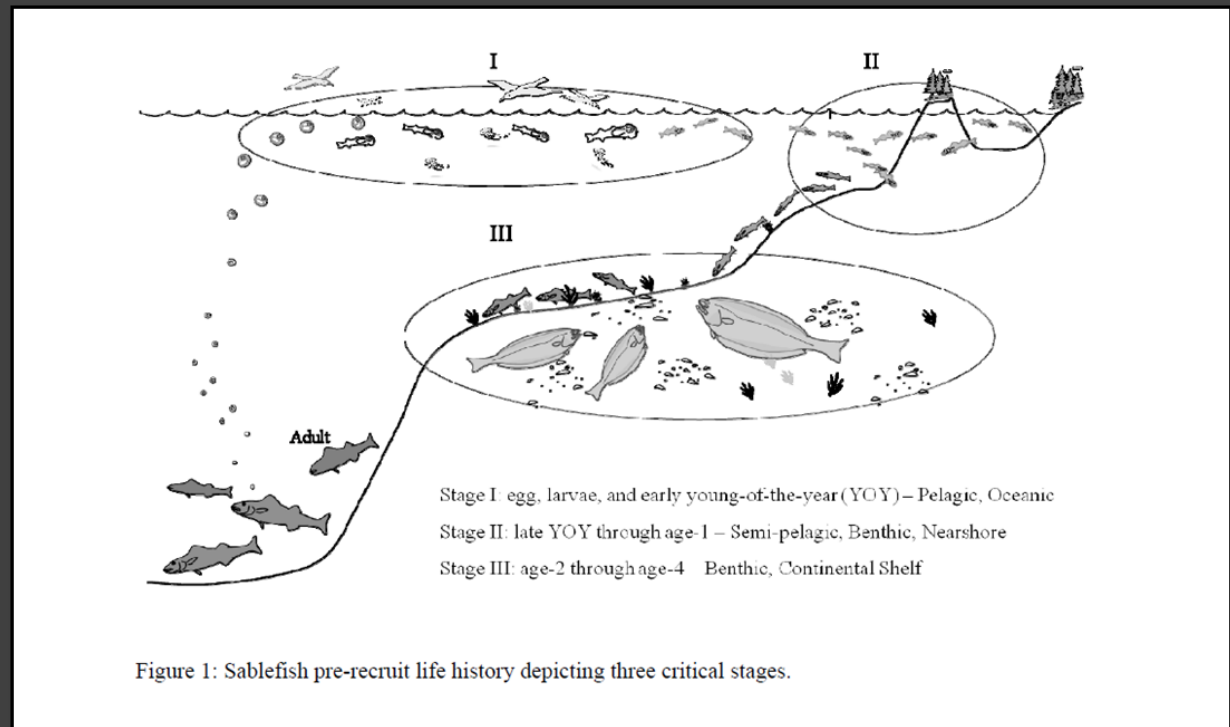
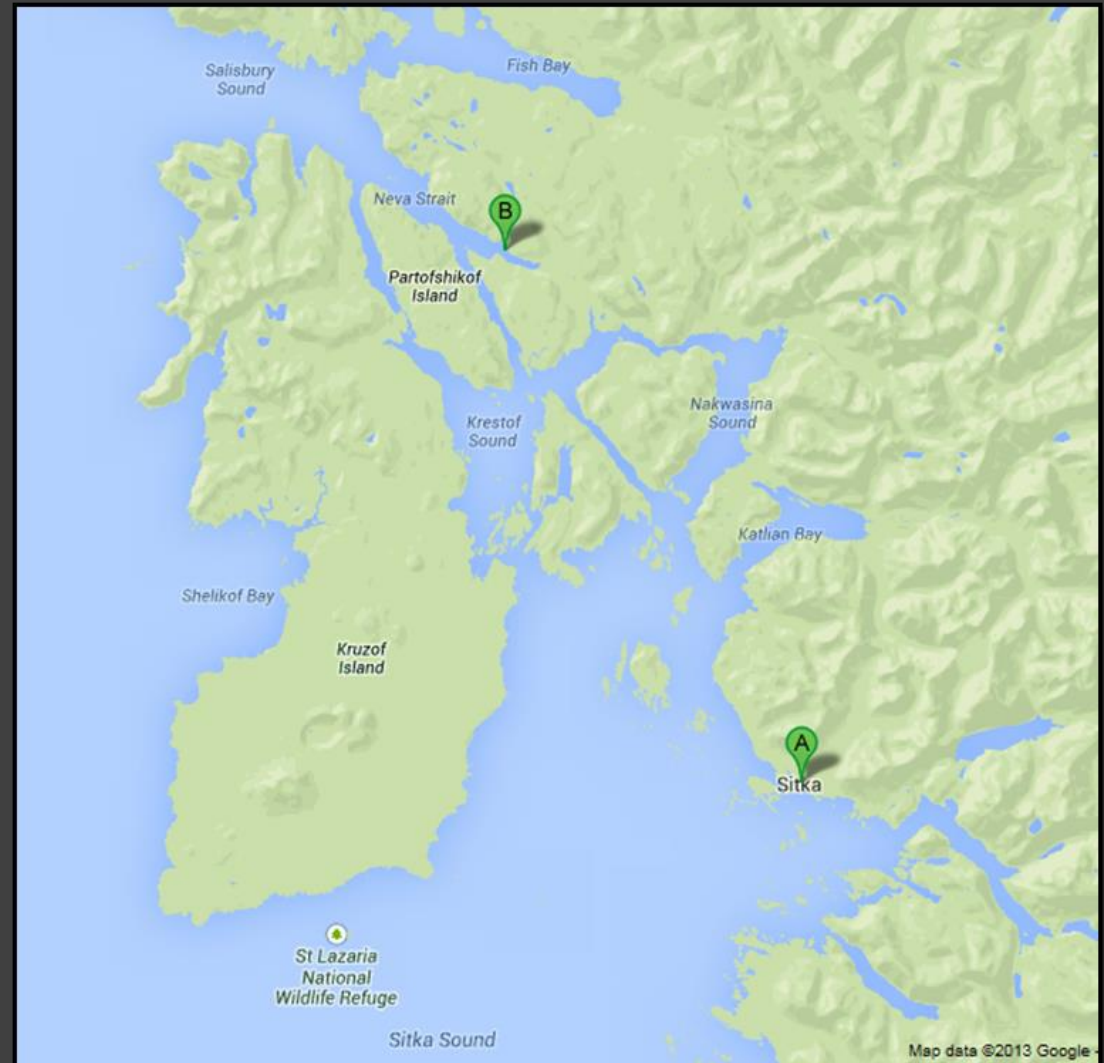


Figure 1: Sablefish pre-recruit life history depicting three critical stages.

Study Region

St. John Baptist Bay (SJBB)

- 20 miles north of Sitka
- Only consistent site where juvenile sablefish abundant
- No significant differences compared to other bays



Goals

Use acoustic telemetry to gather continuous record of movements and habitat use:

1. Improve knowledge of early life history
2. Gain better understanding of importance of nursery grounds and habitat use
3. Provide important baseline data on fine-scale movements of juvenile sablefish in SJBB



Objectives

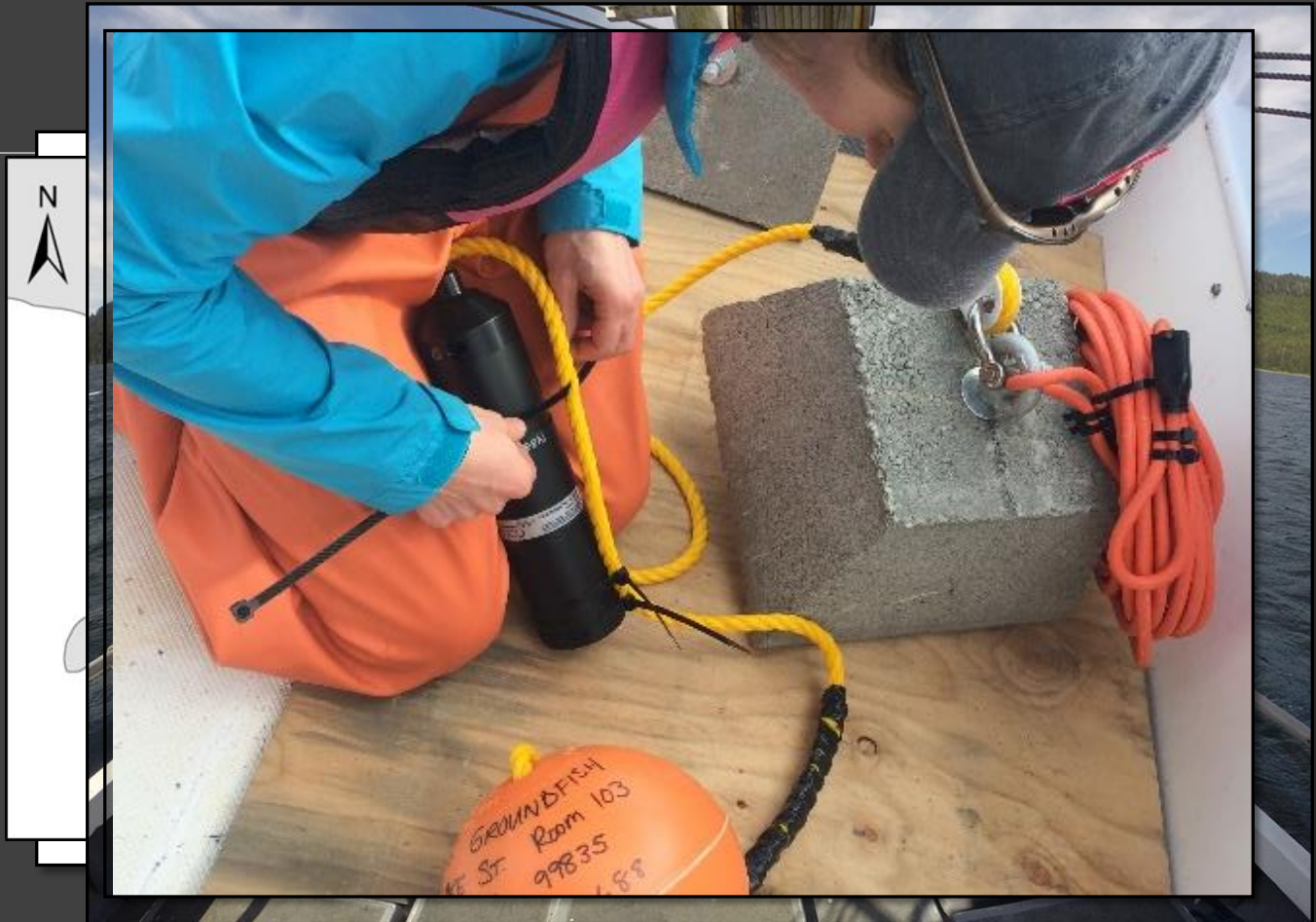


1. Describe coarse-scale spatial distribution (patterns of space use) and variation
 - How long do they stay in the bay?
 - Where are they in the bay?
2. Evaluate relationships between movement patterns and ecological factors
 - What are they doing?

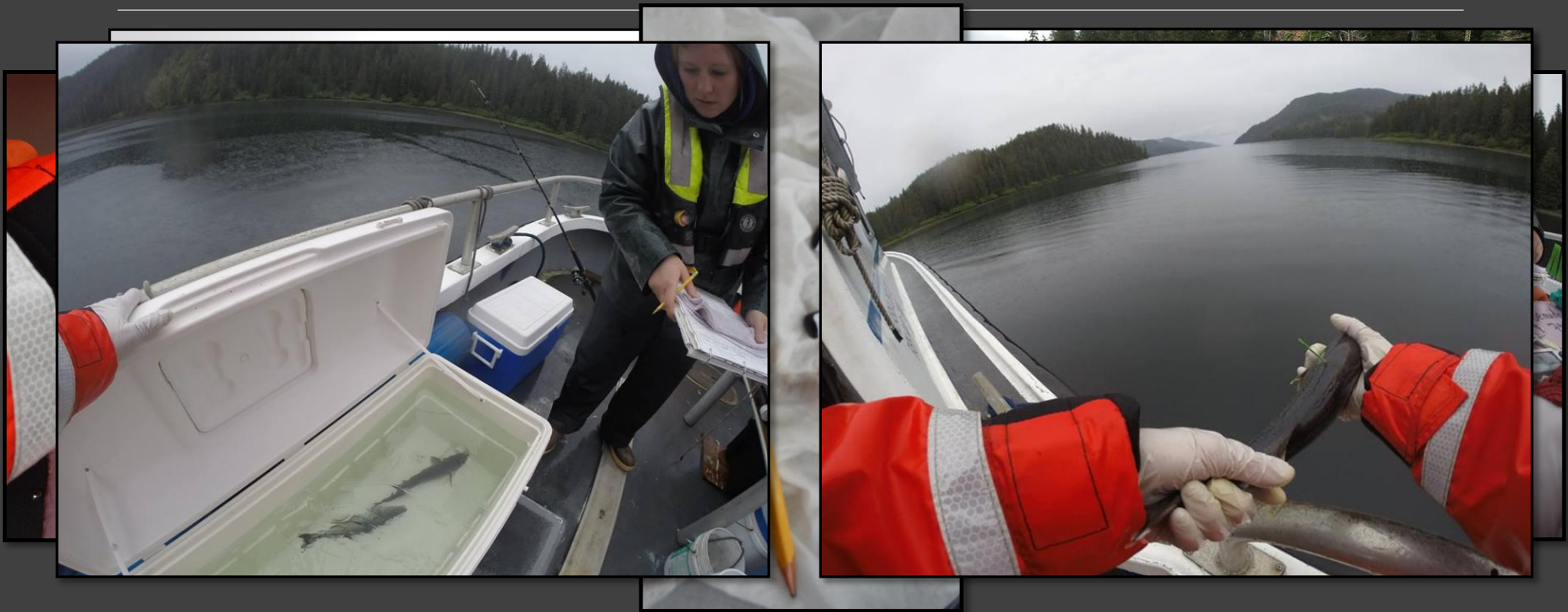
Fieldwork

June 2015 and 2016

- Deployed array of 8 receivers
- Tagged 20 age-1 fish each year
- Mobile tracking surveys every 7-10 days



Tagging

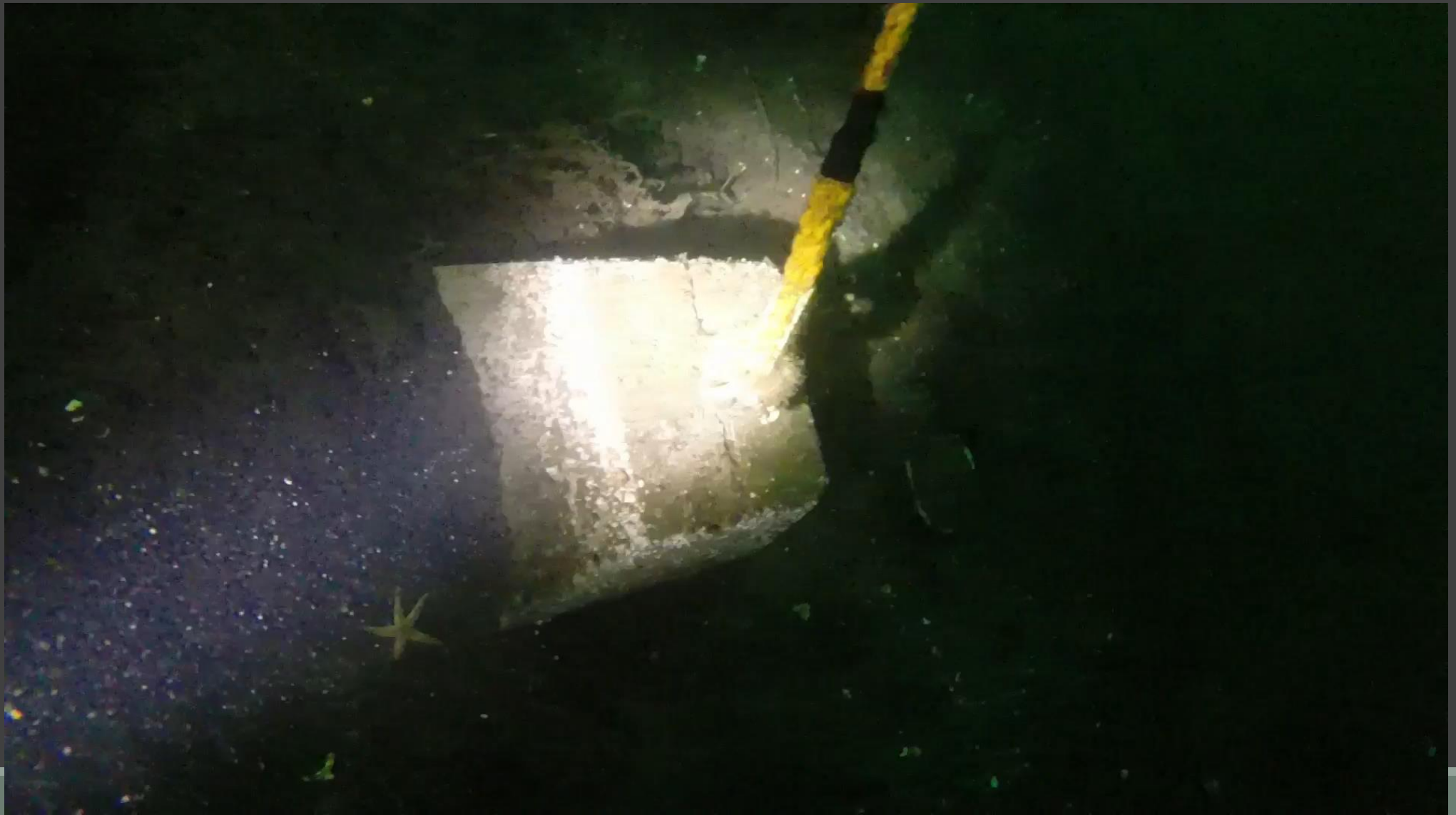


Fieldwork

Fall 2015 and 2016

- Retrieved receivers and downloaded data





Fieldwork



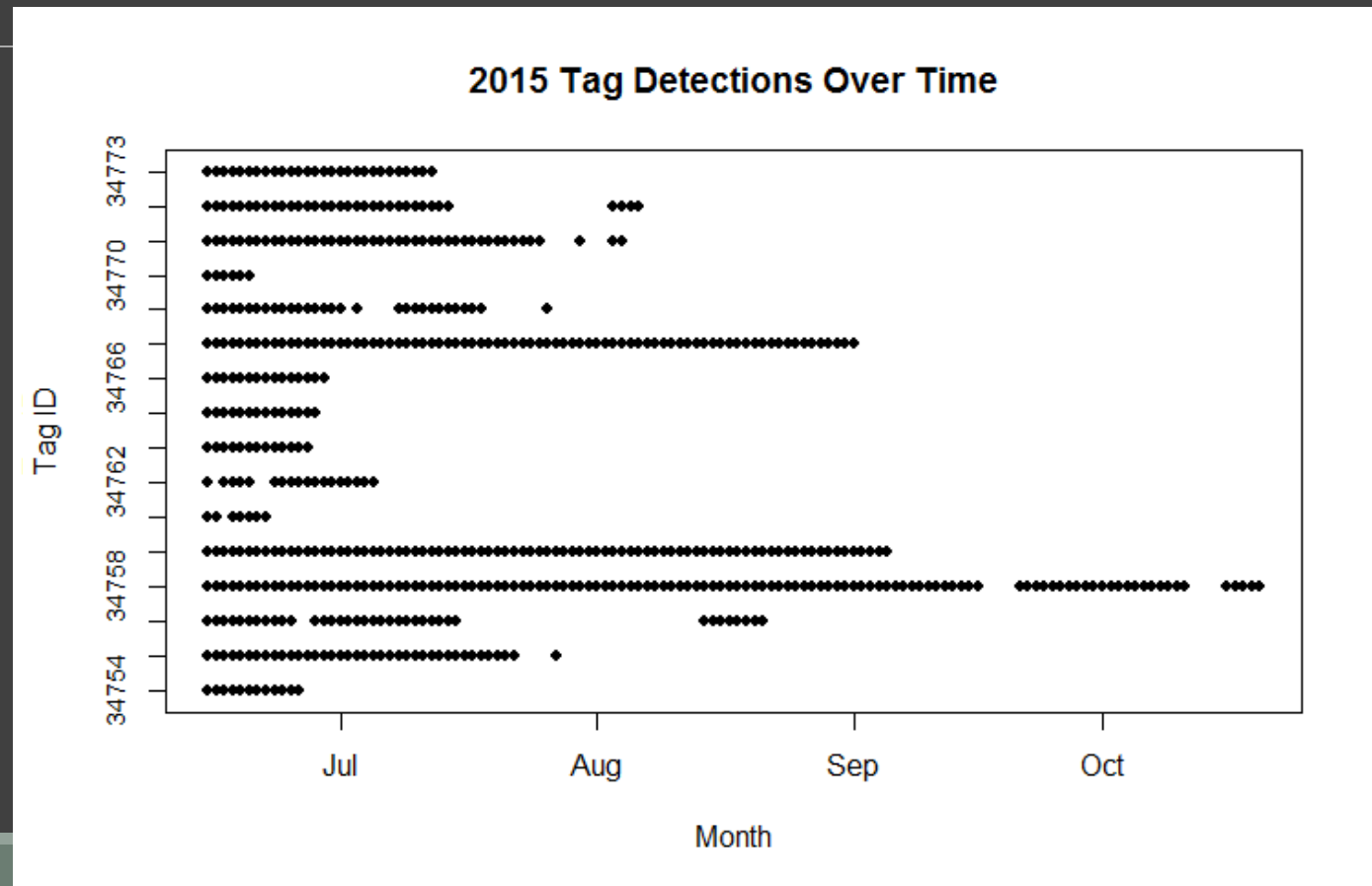
#1 – How long are they in the bay?

2015:

36 days on average in bay
(86% residence rate)

2016:

63 days on average in bay
(84% residence rate)



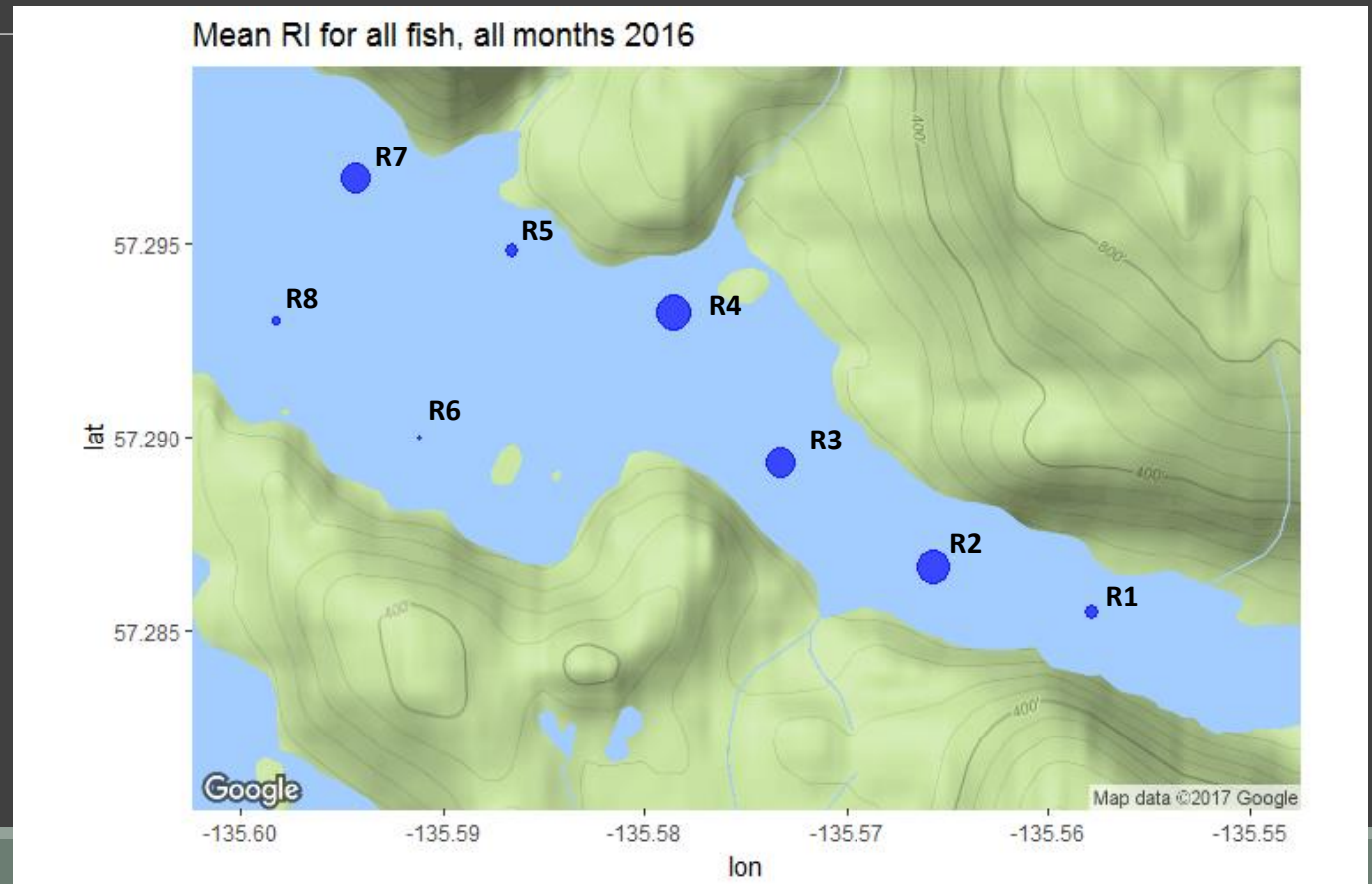
#2 – Where are they in the bay?

2015:

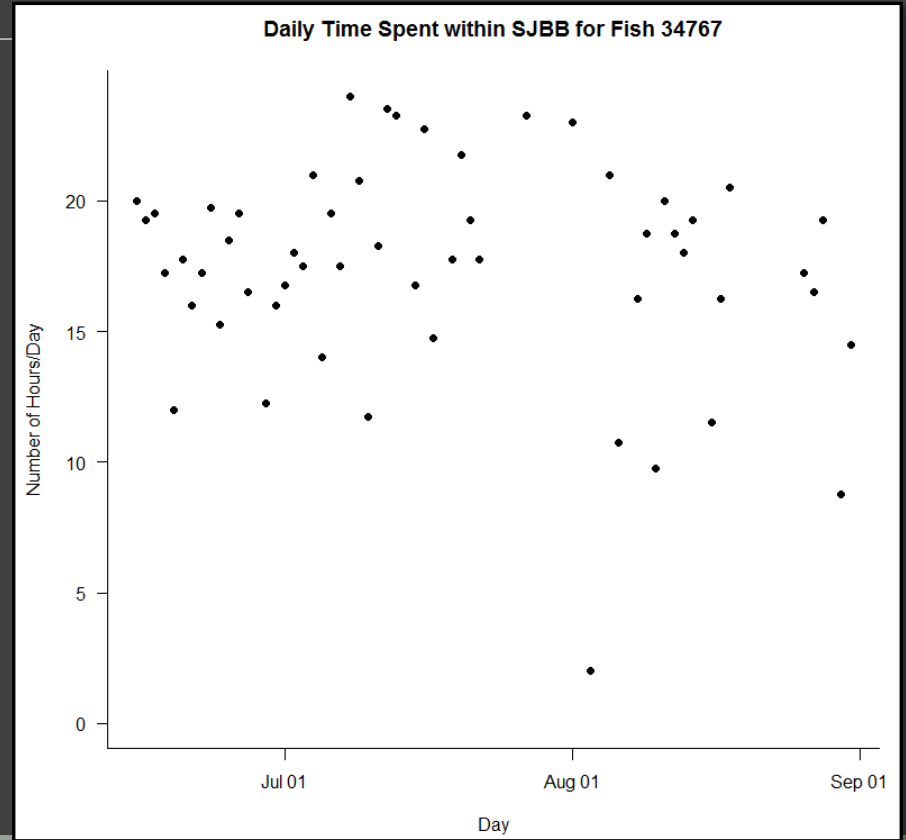
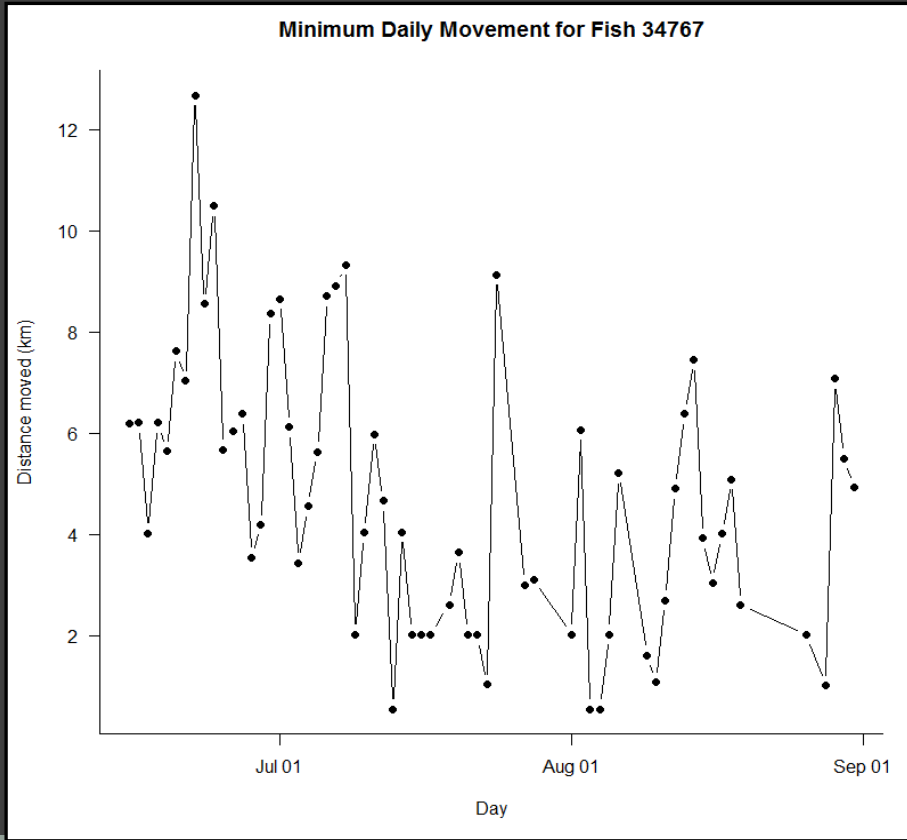
Receiver 3 had highest mean RI for all fish, all months

2016:

Receivers 2 and 4 had highest mean RI for all fish, all months



#3 – What are they doing?



Conclusions



Juvenile sablefish...

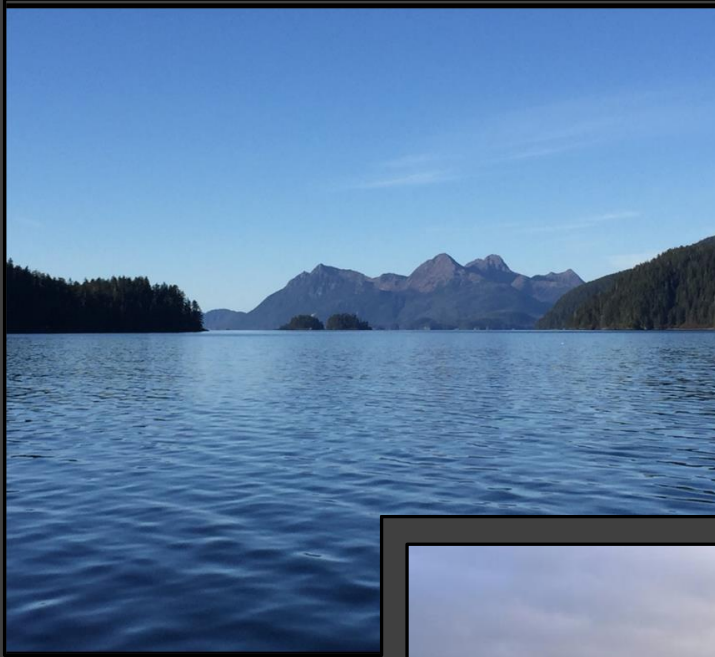
- High residence index
- Use certain areas of the bay more than others
- Move throughout the bay

Nearshore bays like SJBB are important habitats for the growth and survival of juvenile sablefish.

June 2016 – Medvejeie Hatchery

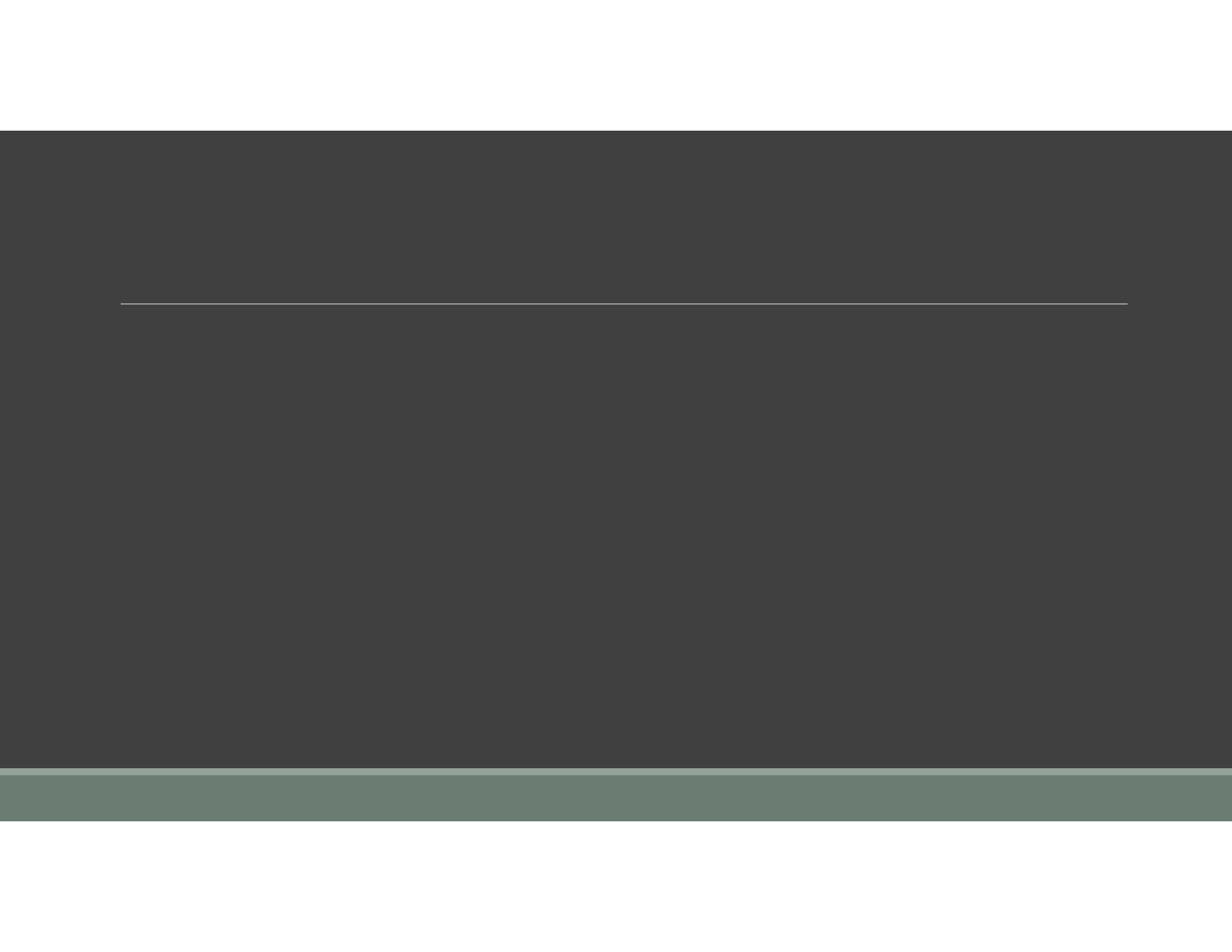






Questions





Data Processing

Interval	34754	34755	34757	34759	34761
1 Range 1	Middle Head	Middle Head	Head	Middle Mouth	Middle Mouth
2 Range 2	Middle Head	Middle Head	Head	Middle Head	Middle Mouth
3 Range 3	Middle Head	Middle Head	Head	Middle Mouth	Middle Mouth
4 Range 4	Middle Mouth	Middle Head	Head	Middle Head	Middle Mouth
5 Range 5	Middle Mouth	Middle Head	Head	Middle Head	Middle Mouth
6 Range 6	Middle Head	Middle Head	Head	Middle Head	Middle Mouth

Raw data (over 2 million detections)

Set up 15-minute intervals,
most common location

Used binned data for analysis

	Head	Middle	Head	Middle	Mouth	Mouth	Outside
[1,]	5	7			3	0	0
[2,]	5	8			2	0	0
[3,]	5	4			6	0	0
[4,]	5	4			6	0	0
[5,]	5	4			6	0	0
[6,]	5	6			4	0	0

Date	Time	Month	Hour	DateInts	TagID	Station.Name	Area.Bin	Latitude	Longitude	Interval
2016-06-15	00:00:00	6	0	2016-06-15	43441	2	Head	57.2866333	-135.565667	1
2016-06-15	00:00:00	6	0	2016-06-15	43442	3 Middle	Head	57.2893333	-135.5732667	1
2016-06-15	00:00:00	6	0	2016-06-15	43443	1	Head	57.28545	-135.5578333	1
2016-06-15	00:00:00	6	0	2016-06-15	43444	1	Head	57.28545	-135.5578333	1
2016-06-15	00:00:00	6	0	2016-06-15	43446	3 Middle	Head	57.2893333	-135.5732667	1
2016-06-15	00:00:00	6	0	2016-06-15	43447	3 Middle	Head	57.2893333	-135.5732667	1

