Adult bonefish movement corridors & spawning locations around Grand Bahama



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Bonefish

•Prized sportfish –141 million+ \$/yr in The Bahamas







•Typically inhabit nearshore coastal areas – most popular for development







- •Grand Bahama 2nd most developed island
- Major changes between the late 1950's to late 1970's



•1st major change - closing off of Hawksbill Creek in 1956/57 with road & development of ship harbour



 Bonefish historically used Hawksbill Creek as a migration route before it was effectively severed



•2nd major change - construction of Grand Lucayan Waterway (GLW) – late 60's-70's



Year 1 study – Oct'13 to Jun'14

- Determine contemporary movement corridors of adult bonefish during spawning season around Grand Bahama
- •Focus on movements during spawning season remains a pressing area of research



Study area



- Note shallow flats on north, deep water on south
- GLW approx. 17 km (11 miles) from Hawksbill Creek

- •17 VR2W receivers
- •30 V13 coded tags (513 d life)



•Tagging locations (zones) → 24 fish tagged on north side; 6 fish tagged on south side



Receiver locations



- •Data collected October 25, 2013 to June 21, 2014
- Supplemented passive array with manual tracking



- •20/30 bonefish detected post-release
- 26,108 detections logged
- 0 bonefish tagged on S-side fully traversed GLW
- •8 bonefish tagged on N-side fully traversed GLW
 - Timing corresponded to 1-4 d before or after new or full moon
 - Multiple tagged fish using canal on same date (e.g., March 18, 2014 to go south then multiple fish returning north on March 21, 2014)

•Some N-side bonefish chose different routes to access the S-side



•Bonefish #33 (80 km from tagging location); 4 d to go from receiver 2 to receiver 6



•Bonefish #08 & #09 [88 km from original tagging location] to receiver 15 at east end



 •Manual tracking → potential pre-spawning aggregation site? (500+ fish, 1 d before full moon, 1 running male angled from school)





Discussion

- •Movements through GLW appear to have connection to moon phases → consistent with Danylchuk et al. (2011) → strong tides disperse pelagic larvae
- Loss of Hawksbill Creek somewhat mitigated by GLW
- Need to manage GLW as fish habitat



Discussion

•Need to further investigate one potential prespawning aggregation site and determine if there are others



Year 2 study - Oct'14 to Jun'15

- •Determine prespawning/spawning aggregation sites & investigate the frequency of movements to these locations
- Determine additional environmental factors associated with spawning events



- •67 VR2W receivers (32 from OTN)
- •56 V13 coded tags (513 d life)





Tagging locations

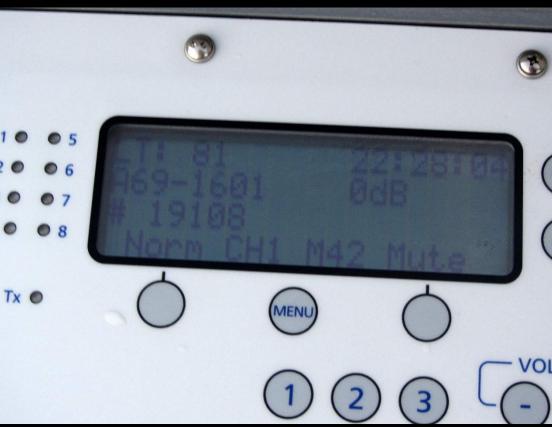


Receiver locations



- •Data collected October 18, 2014 to June 2, 2015
- Supplemented passive array with manual tracking





Preliminary results

- •30/56 bonefish detected post-release
- •55, 524 detections logged
- •3 clear pre-spawning aggregation sites, with multiple fish going to these locations on multiple days during the study
- 2 bonefish used multiple pre-spawning aggregation sites
- •Several tagged male fish likely spawned multiple (≈5) times
- Longest migration to spawning site → 143 km

Preliminary results

- Pre-spawning aggregation sites with >5000 bonefish observed with predators
- Anglers fish pre-spawning aggregations

Tide phase may influence offshore movements

related to spawning



Preliminary discussion

- •Loss or degradation of habitat related to prespawning/spawning a real conservation & management issue if there are indeed only 3 sites
- Any habitat alterations in main movement corridor regions could have negative affects on bonefish populations
- Need to actually document spawning event



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