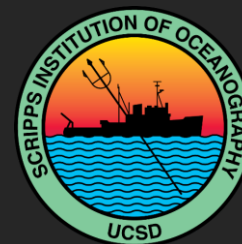


Photo: Jim Hellemn (REEF)



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

Brian Stock, Andy Mullen, Jules Jaffe, Alli Candelfmo, Scott Heppell, Christy Pattengill-Semmens, Croy McCoy, Bradley Johnson, and Brice Semmens

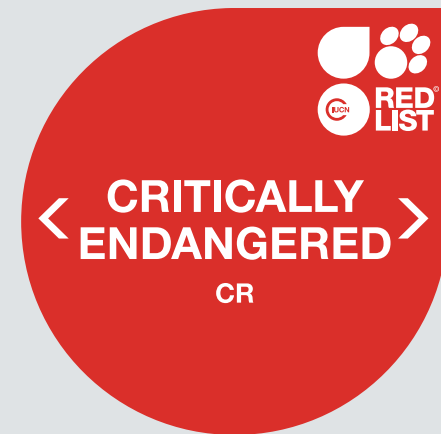
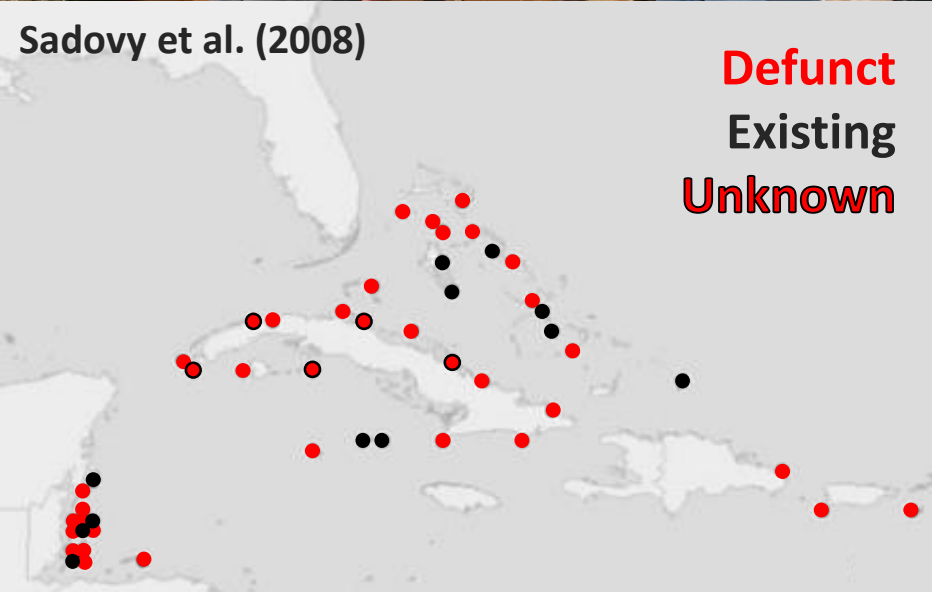


Spawning aggregations: beautiful but challenging to manage

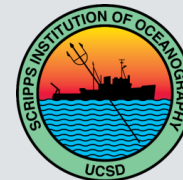
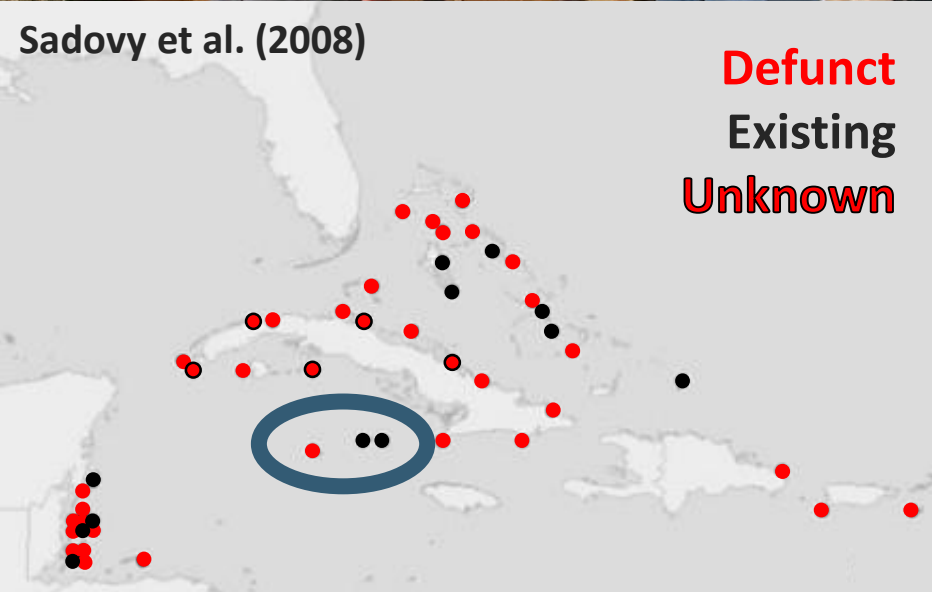
1. Highly desirable
2. Easy to catch (predictable, dense)
3. Long-lived



Overfishing spawning aggregations

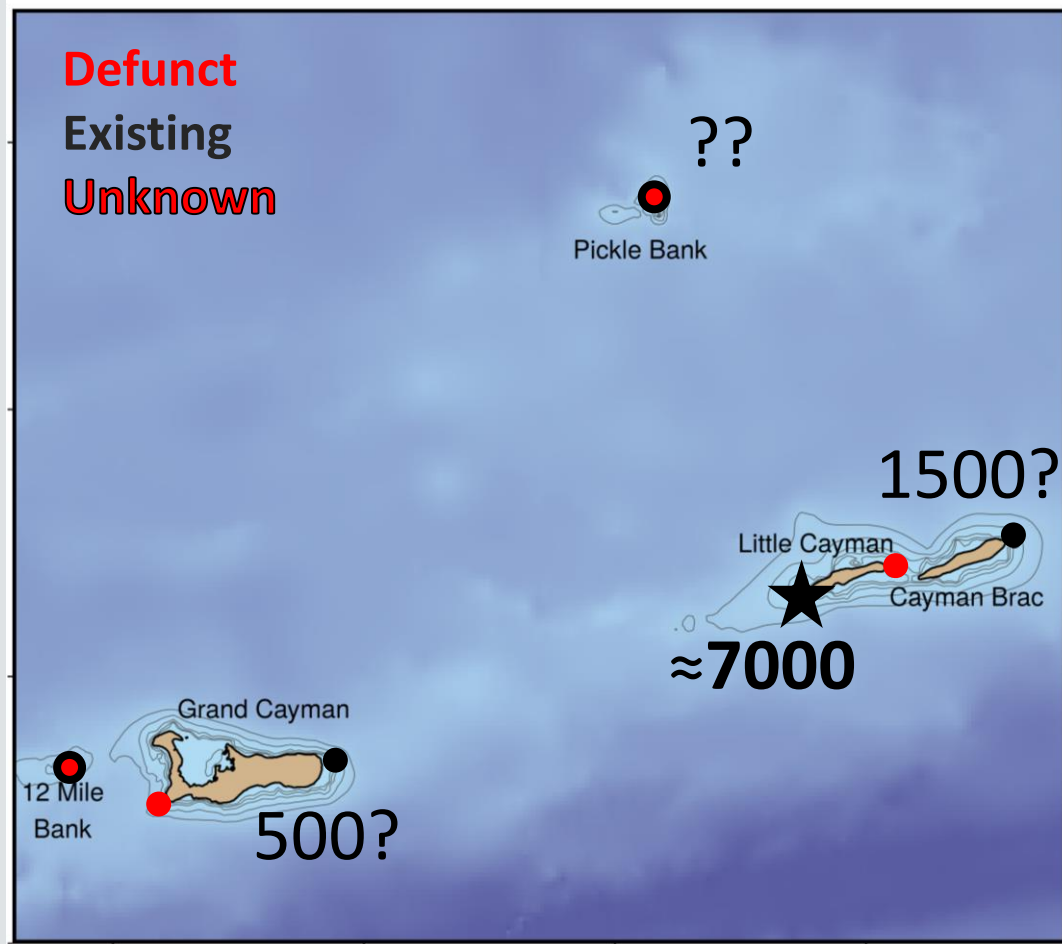


Overfishing spawning aggregations

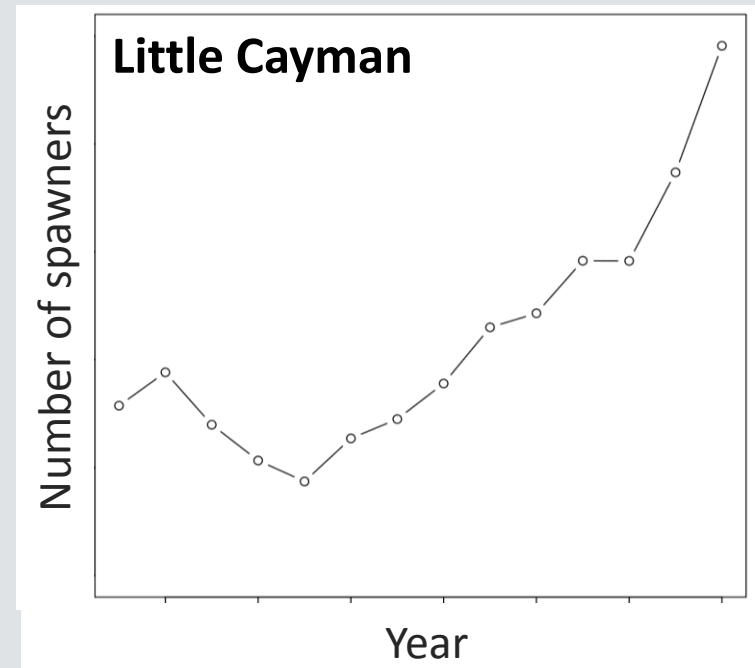


Aggregations in the Cayman Islands

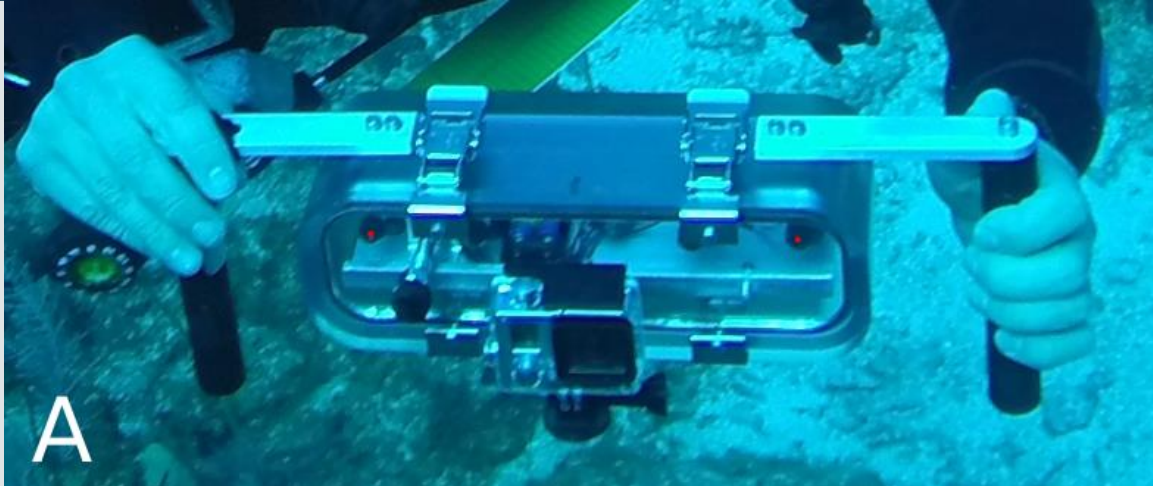
Defunct
Existing
Unknown



Mixed success since protection in 2003



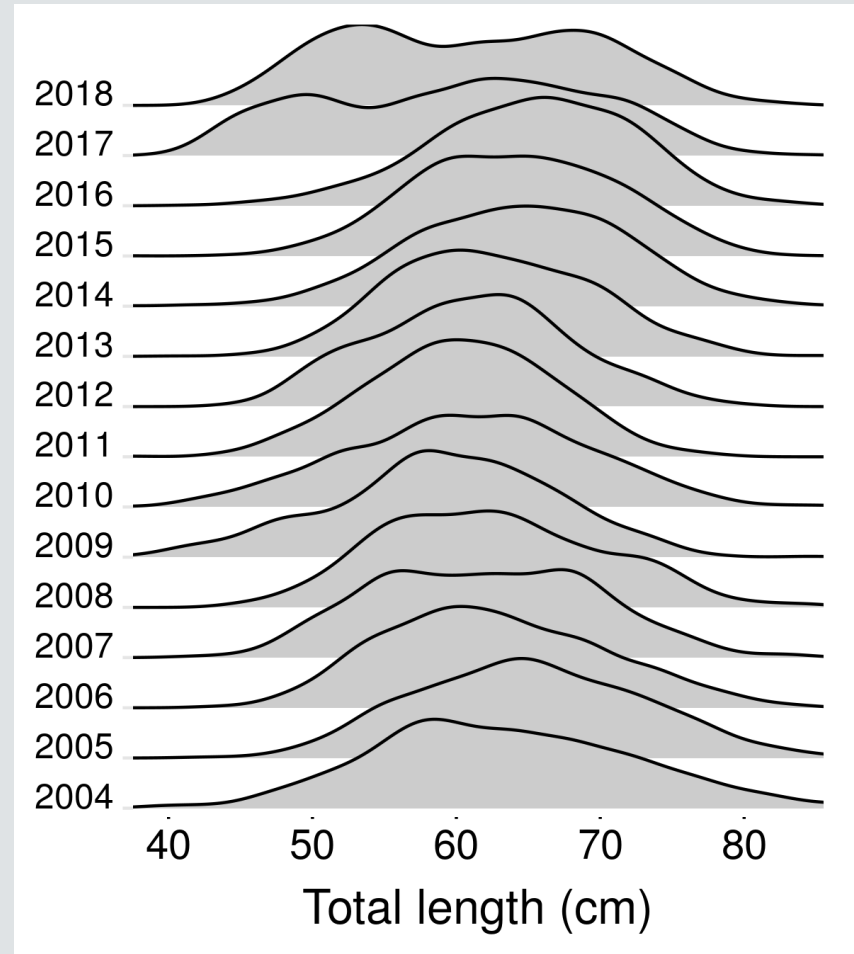
Length data without killing fish



Method #1

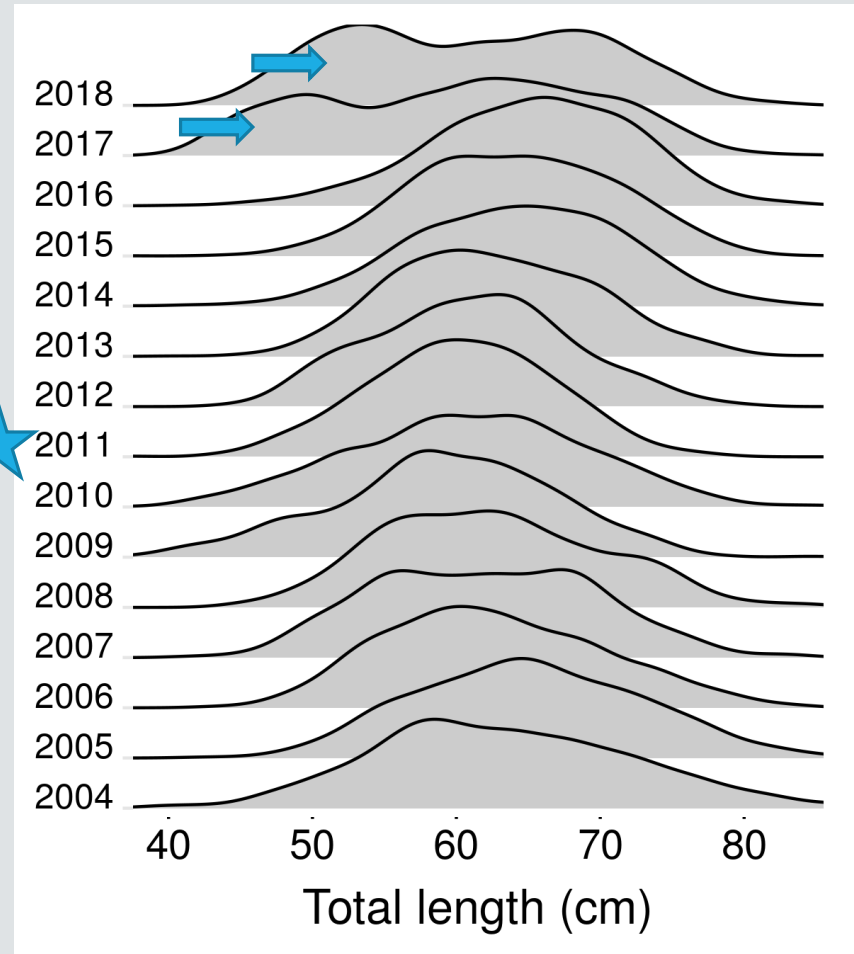
Stock et al. (in prep)

Length data



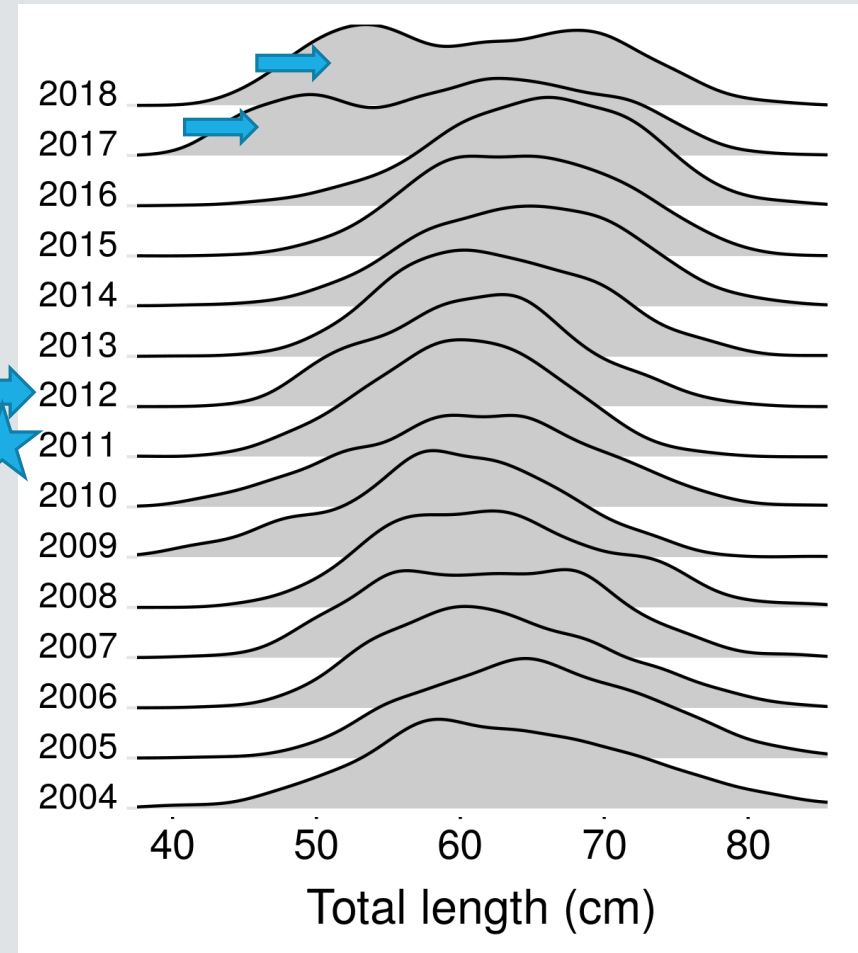
Huge recruitment pulse in 2011

5-7 years to maturity

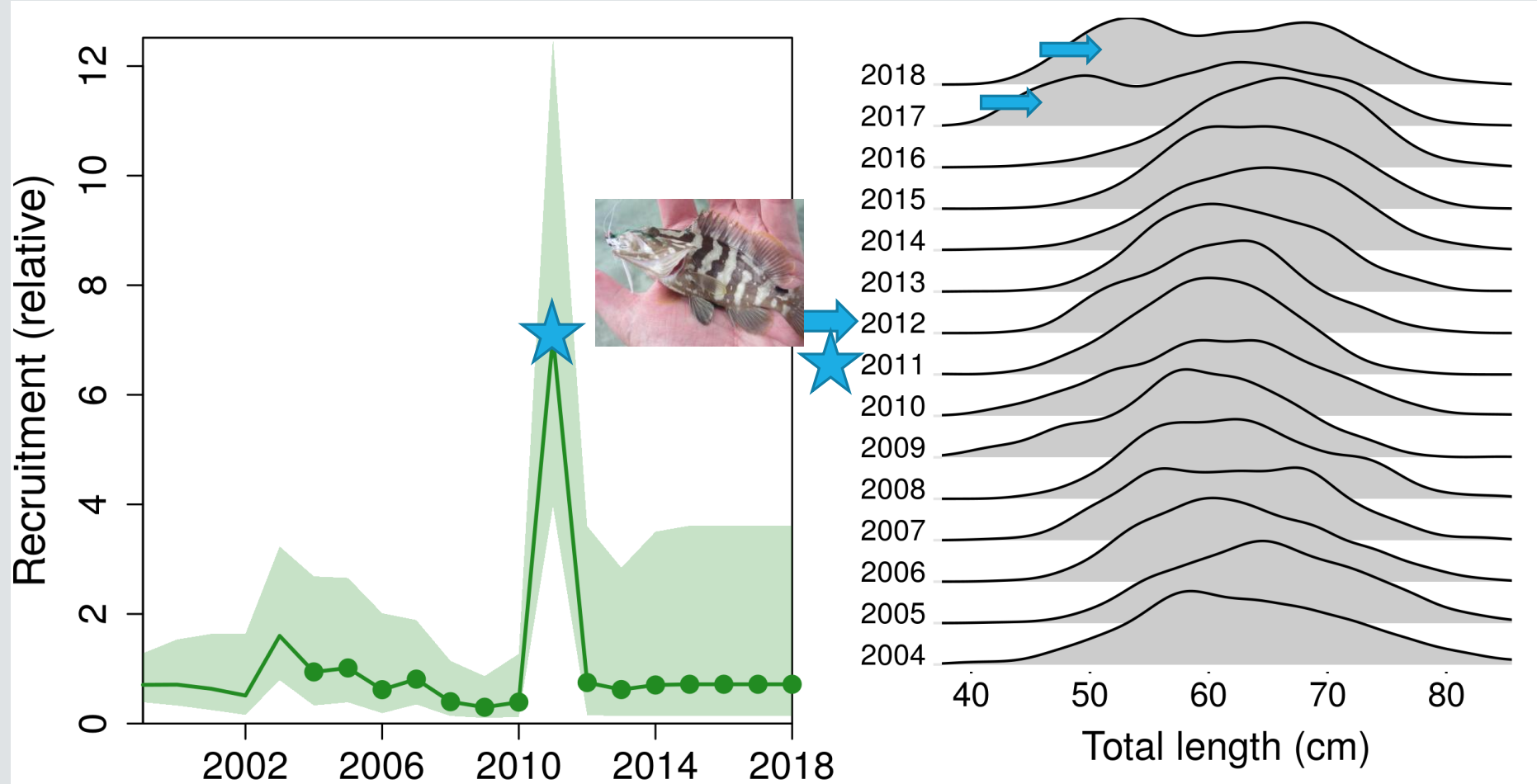


Huge recruitment pulse in 2011

1-year-old fish



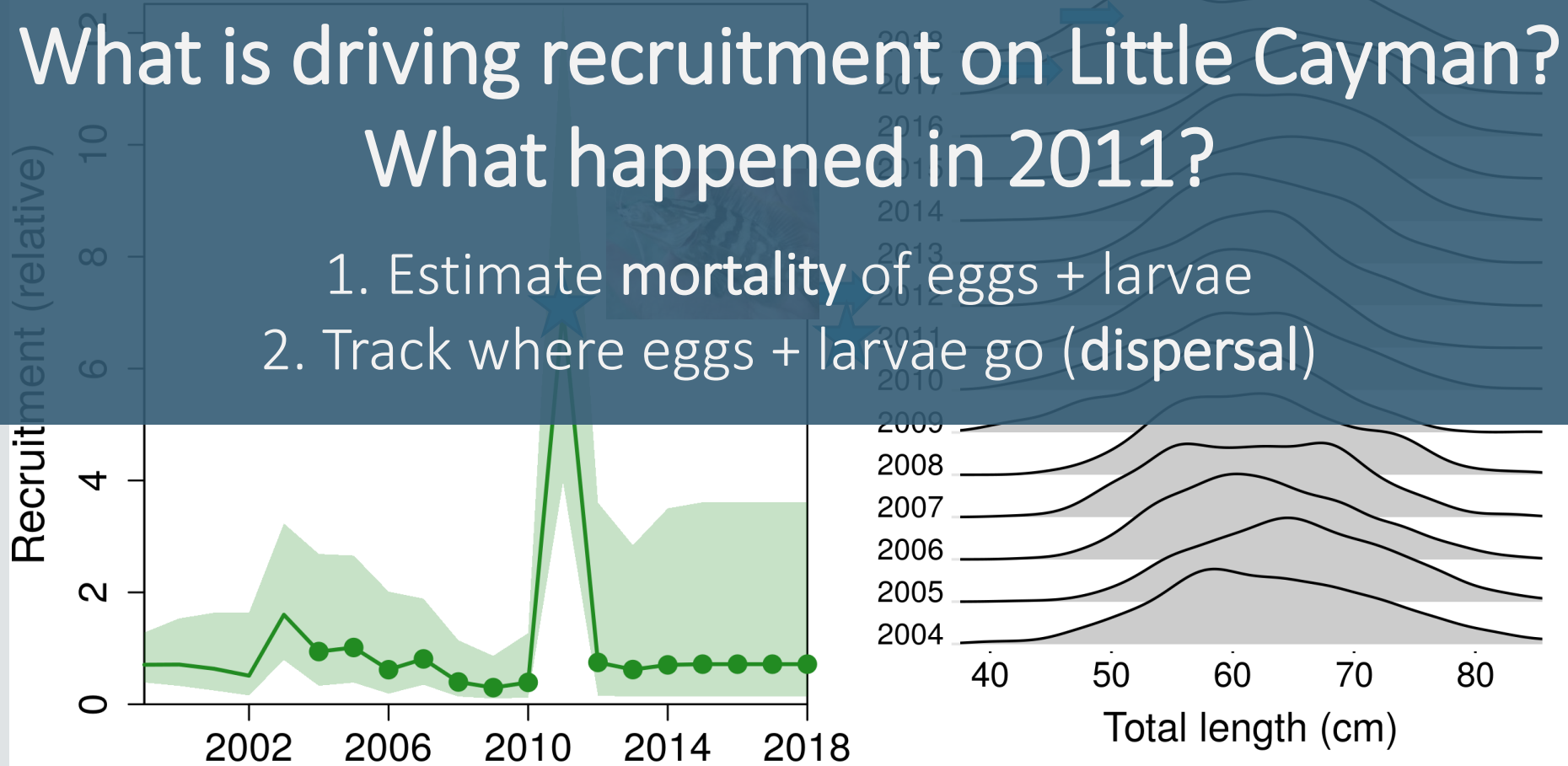
Huge recruitment pulse in 2011



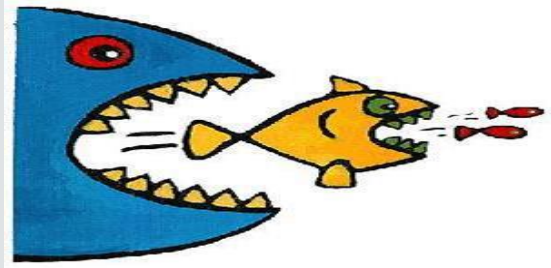
Questions

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**

$$\text{Dispersal} = \text{Advection} + \mathbf{\text{Diffusion}} - \mathbf{\text{Mortality}}$$

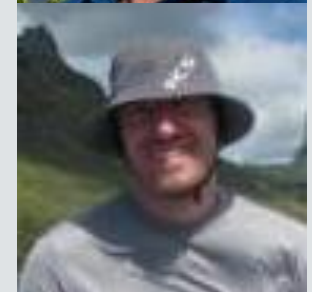
Objective #2

2. Test assumption that drifters track eggs + larvae

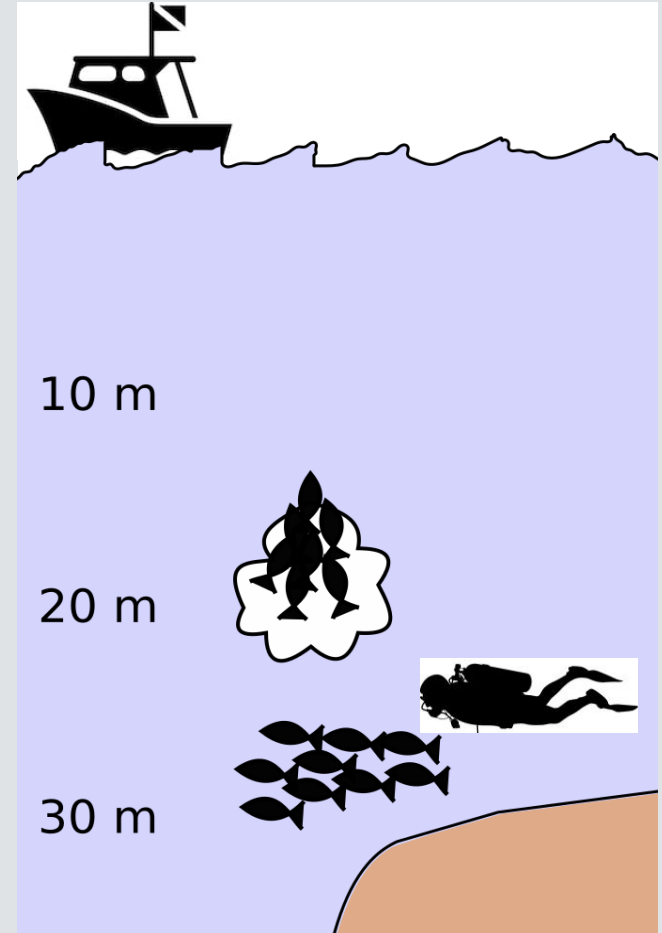


Objective #3

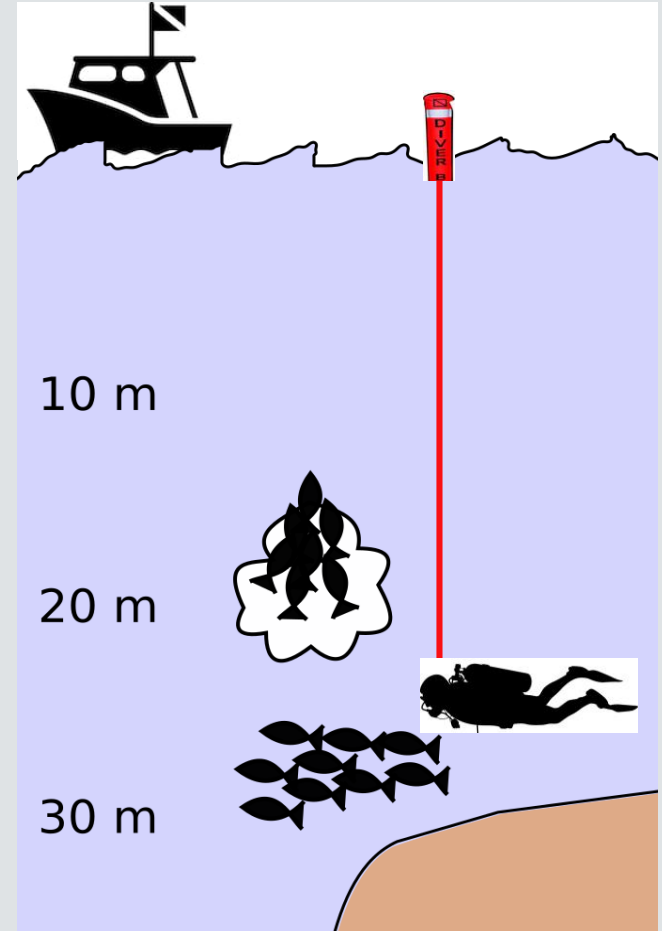
3. Demonstrate abilities of a novel plankton imaging system



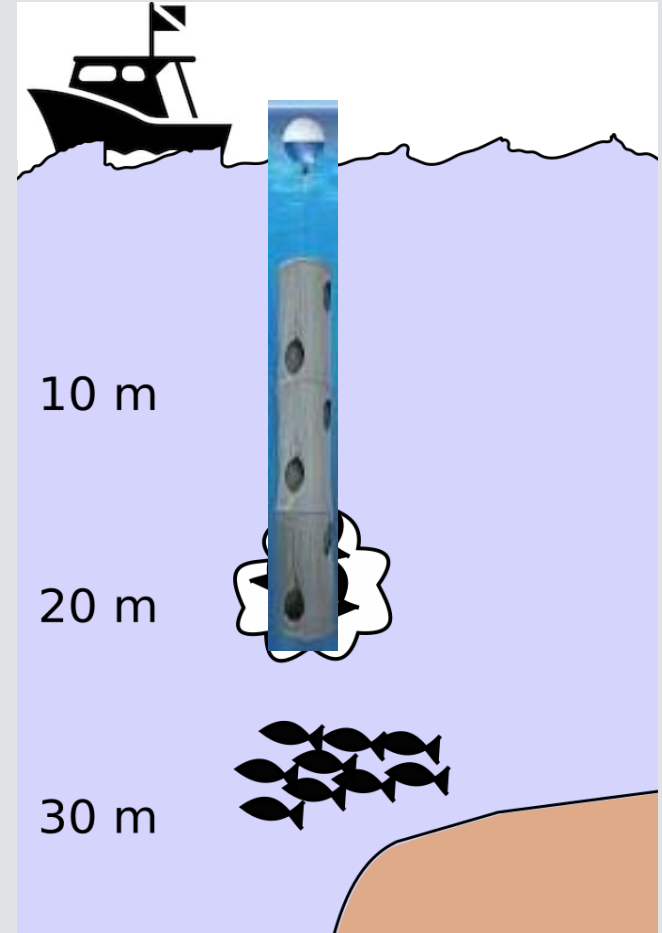
1. Divers observe spawning



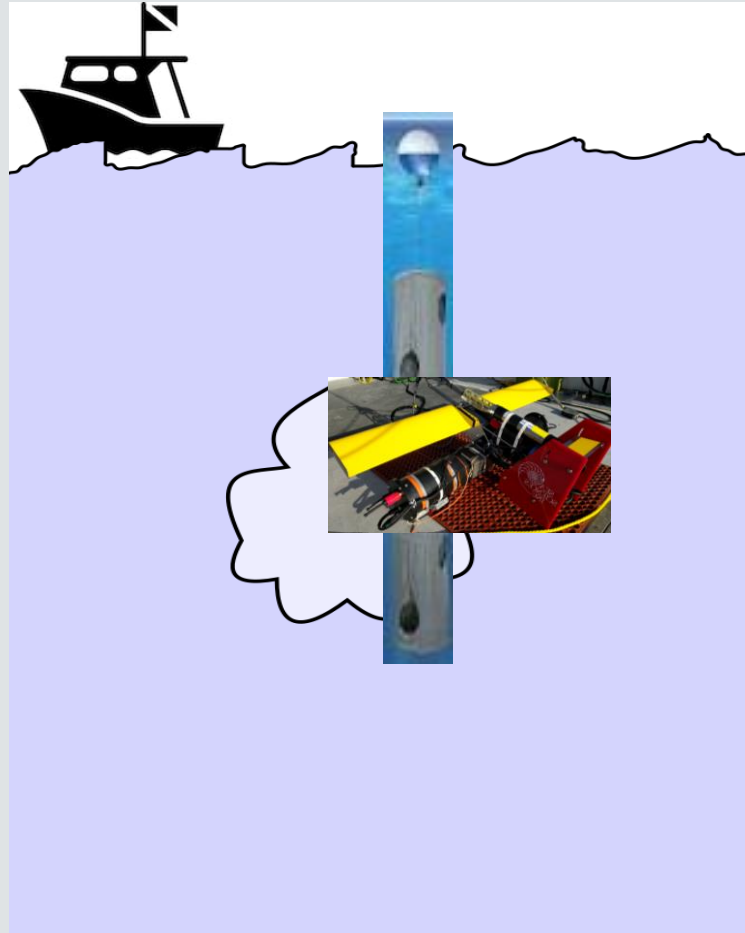
1. Divers observe spawning



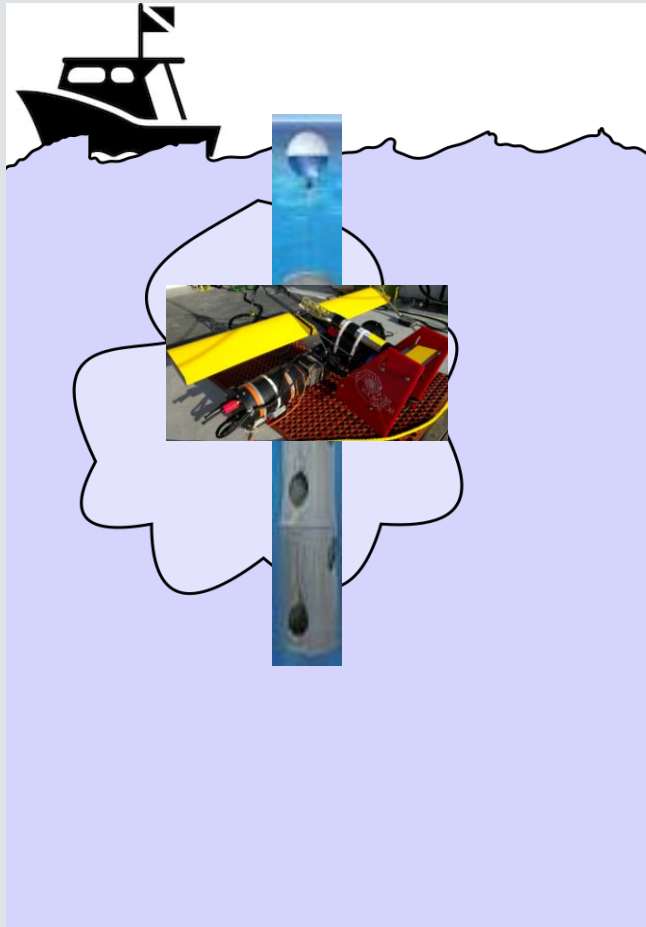
2. Drifters mark egg patch



3. Tow microscope around drifters



3. Tow microscope around drifters

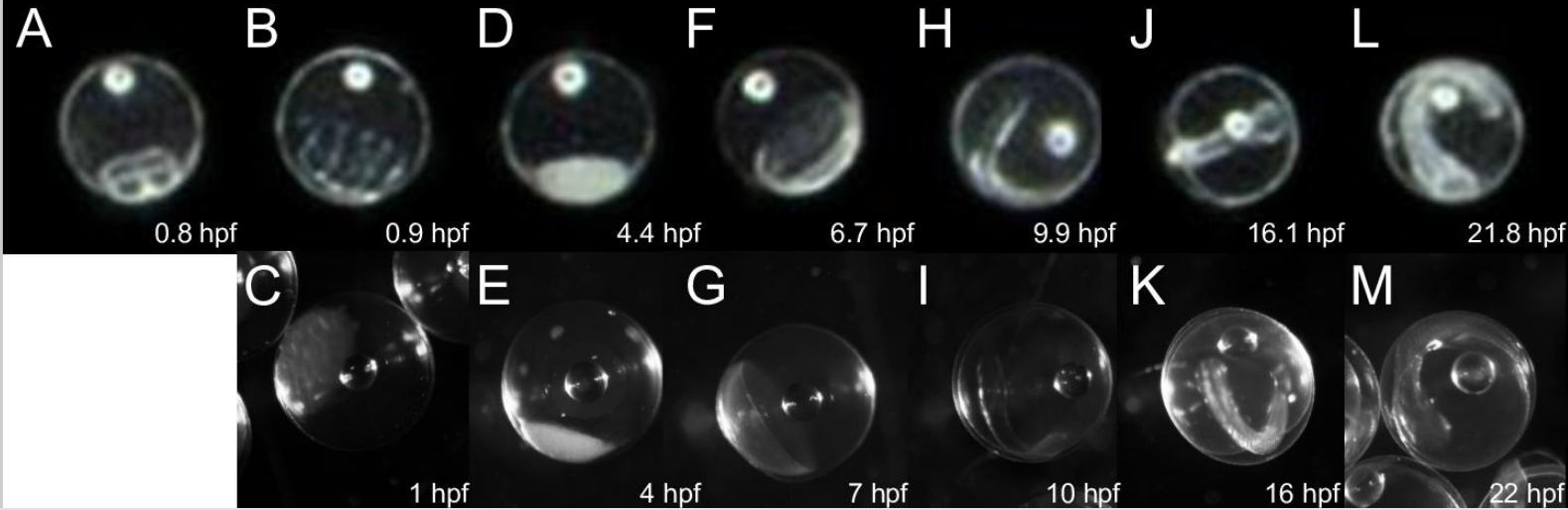


Egg and larval development



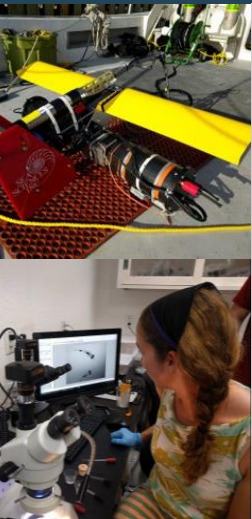
In situ

Lab

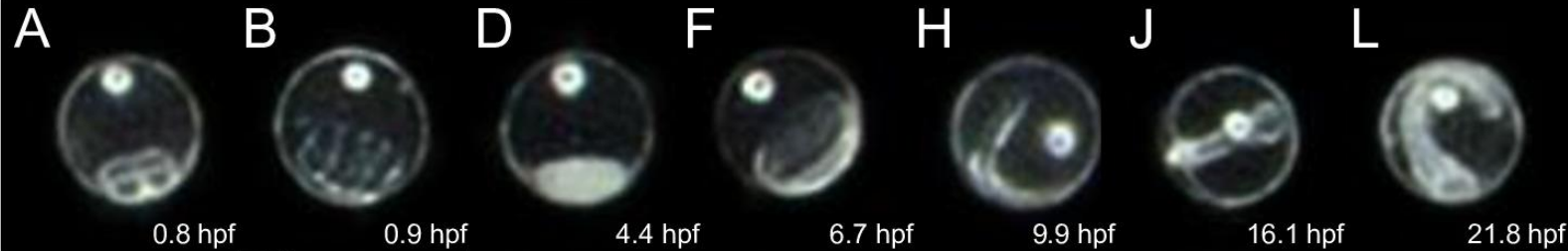


Results

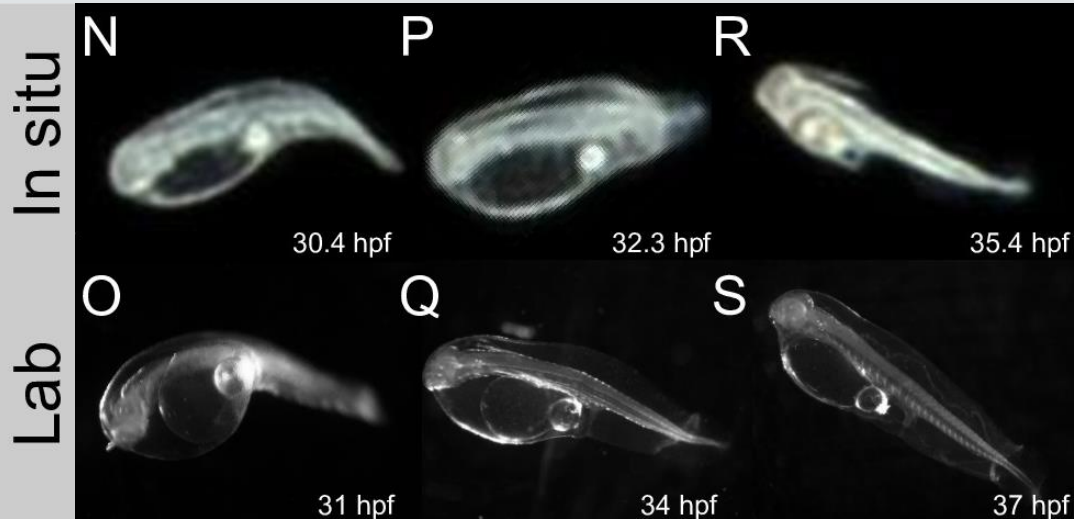
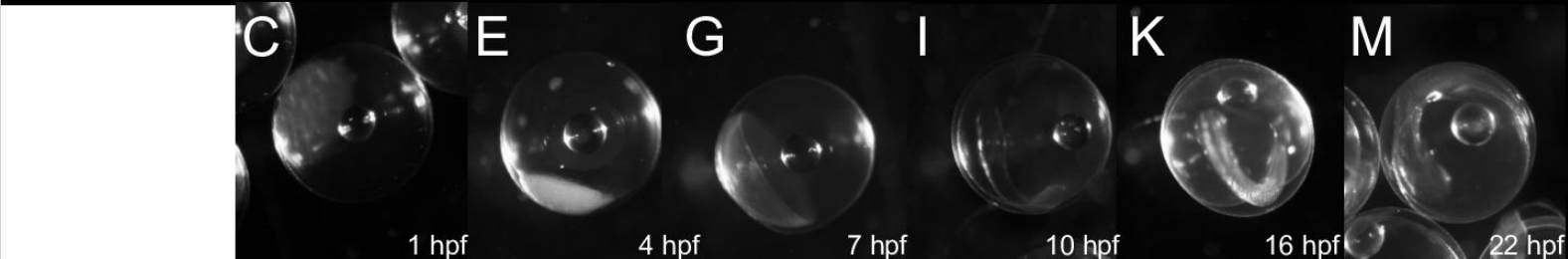
Egg and larval development



In situ

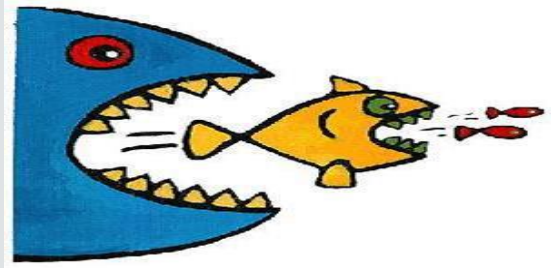



Lab



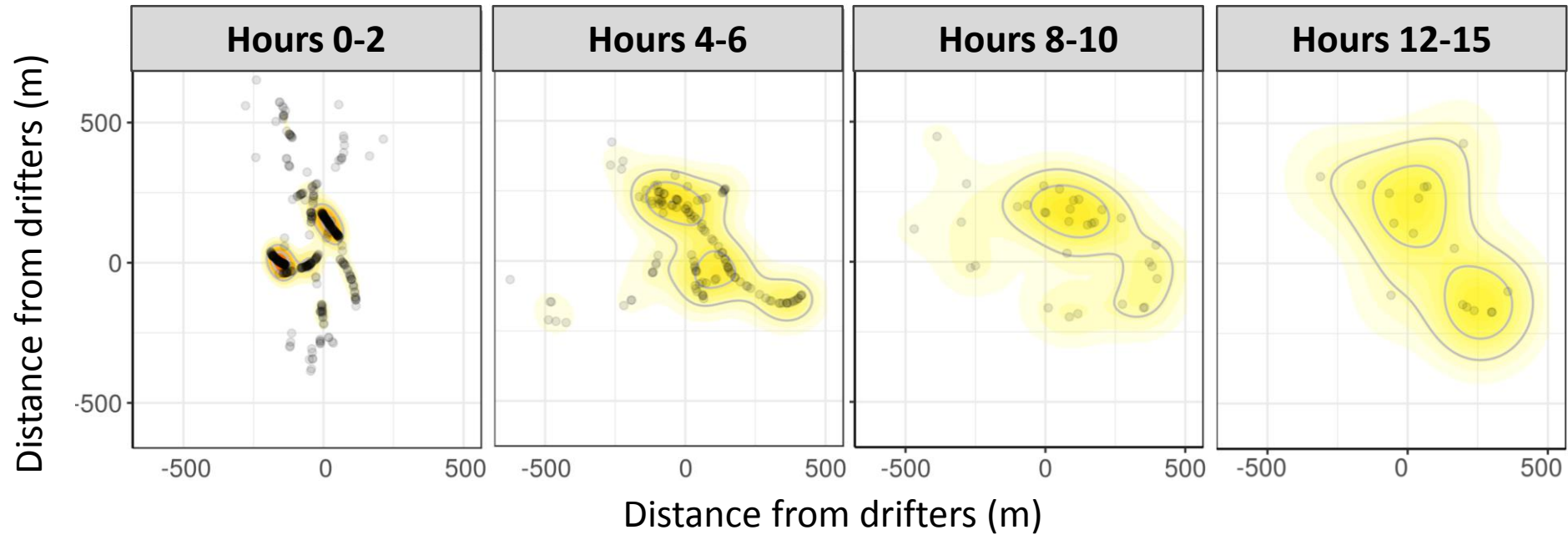
Results

Study objectives

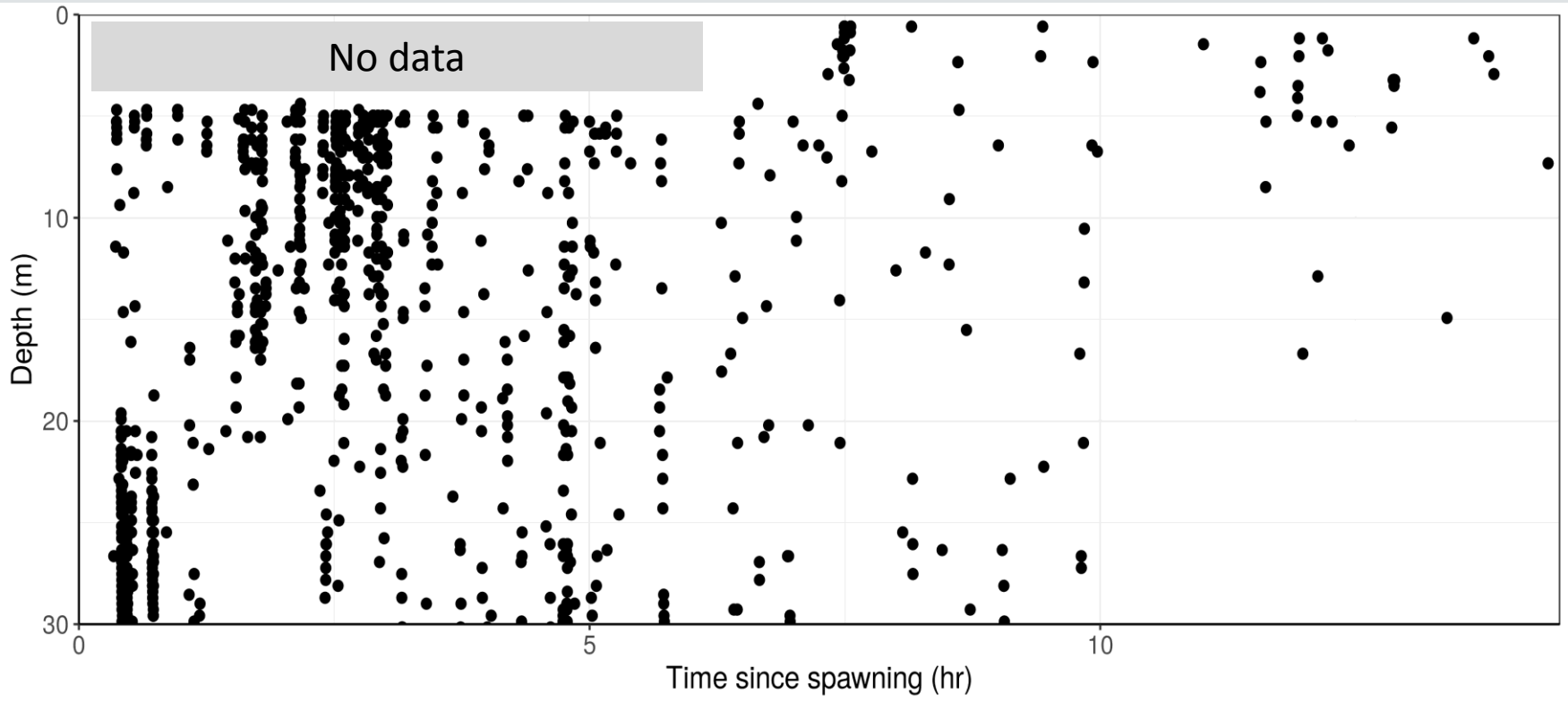


1. Provide **field estimates of diffusivity and mortality**
2. **Test assumption** that eggs + larvae follow currents
3.  Demonstrate abilities of a **novel plankton imaging system**

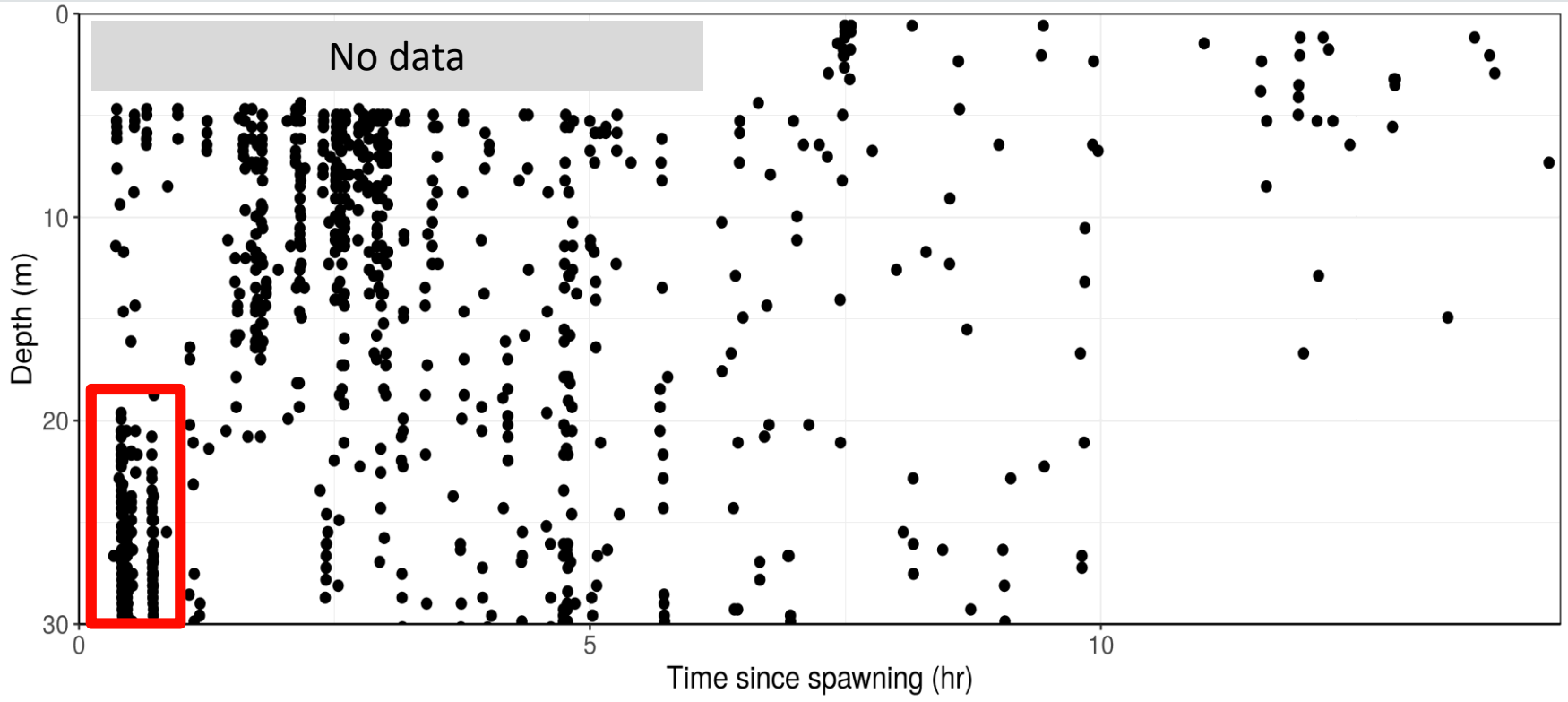
Night #1: Horizontal diffusion



Night #1: Vertical diffusion

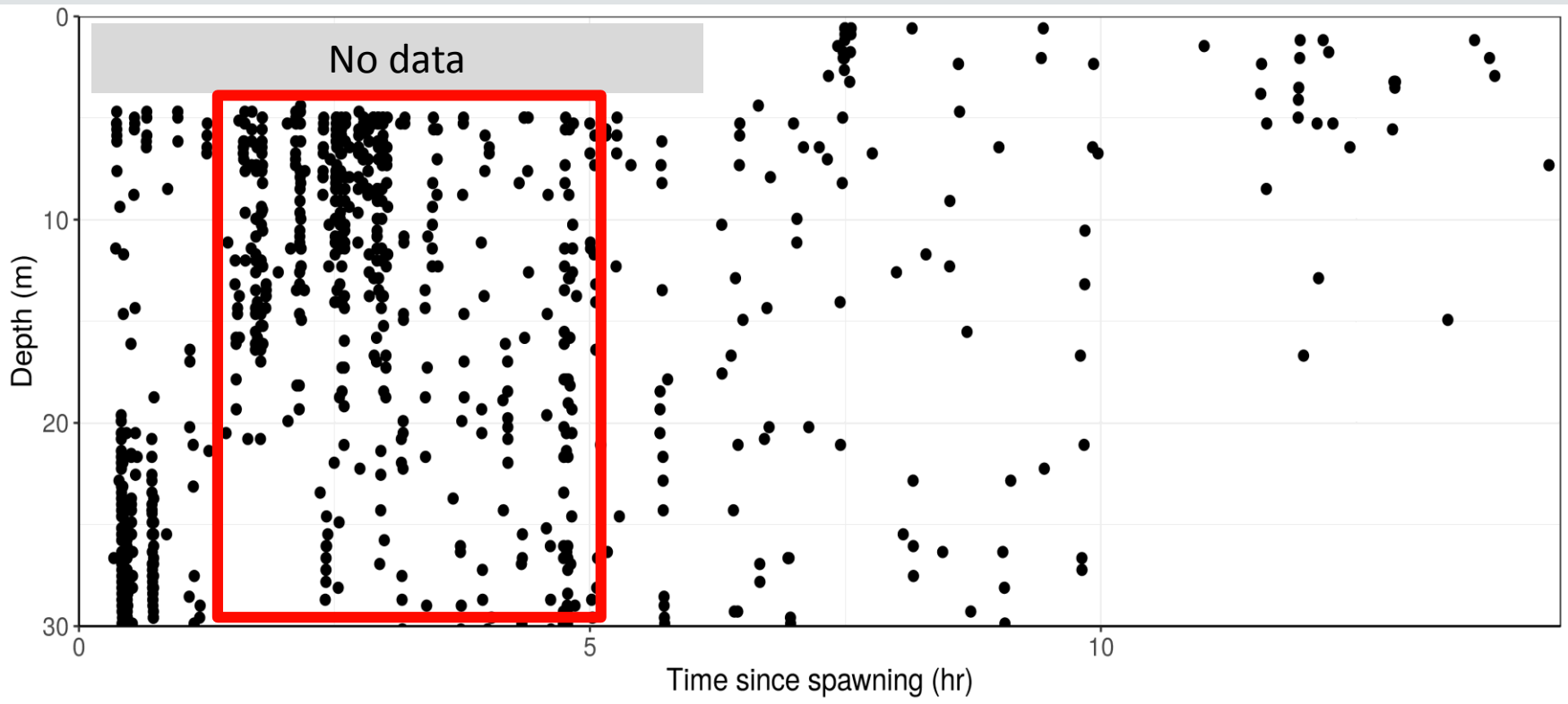


Night #1: Vertical diffusion



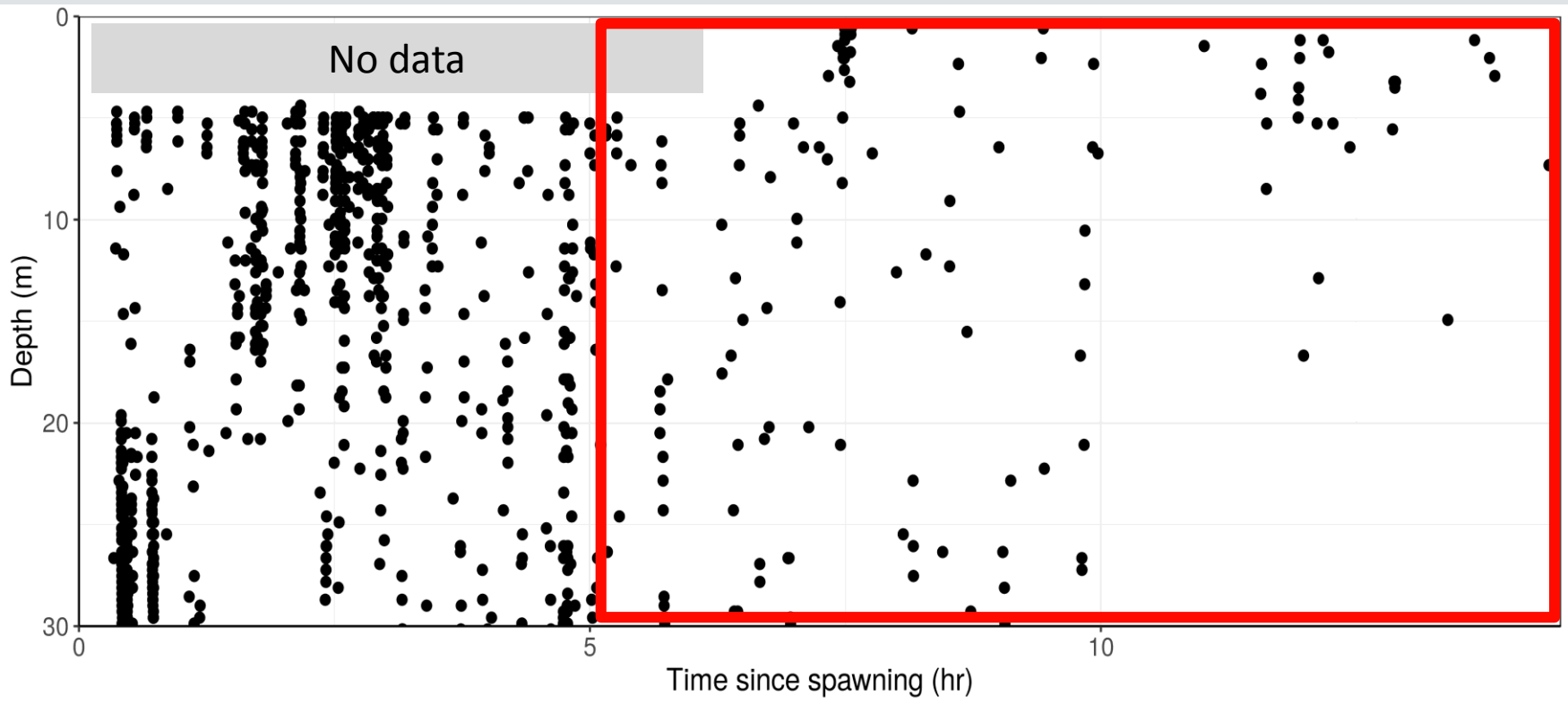
Results

Night #1: Vertical diffusion



Results

Night #1: Vertical diffusion



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

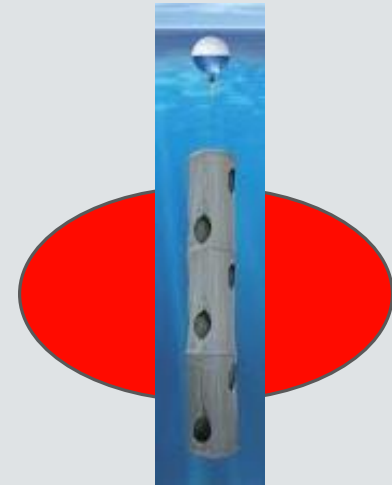
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Change in egg
Concentration

=

Diffusion

— Mortality



Results

Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

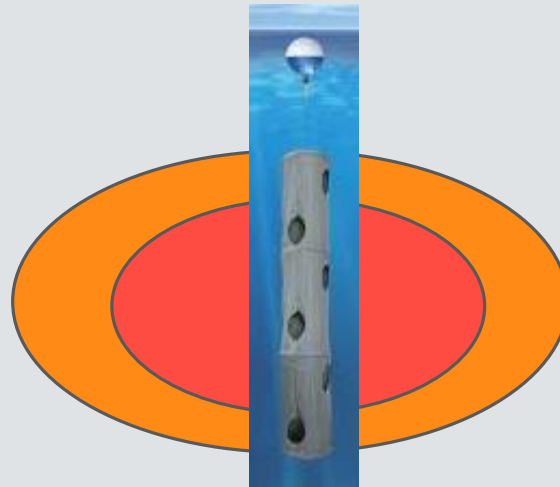
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Change in egg
Concentration

=

Diffusion

— Mortality



Results

Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

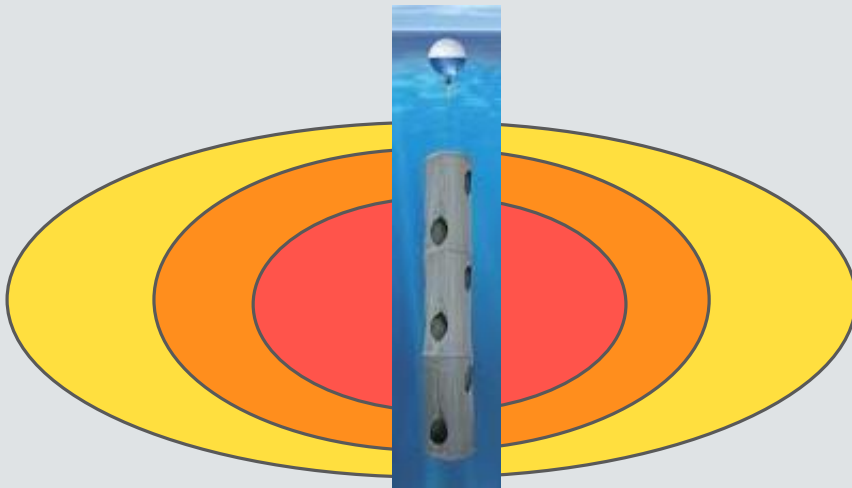
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Change in egg
Concentration

=

Diffusion

— Mortality



Results

Night #1: 3D diffusion-mortality

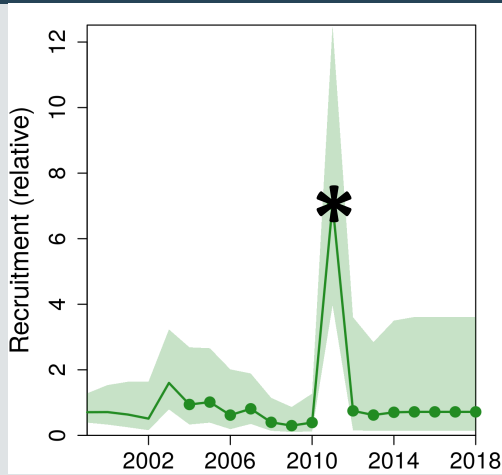
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = K_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + K_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \mu t$$

Parameter estimates useful for biophysical models of dispersal

K_x (m ² hr ⁻¹)	K_y (m ² hr ⁻¹)	μ (hr ⁻¹)
14900 (12000–19000)	49100 (40800–60500)	0.172 (0.148–0.197)

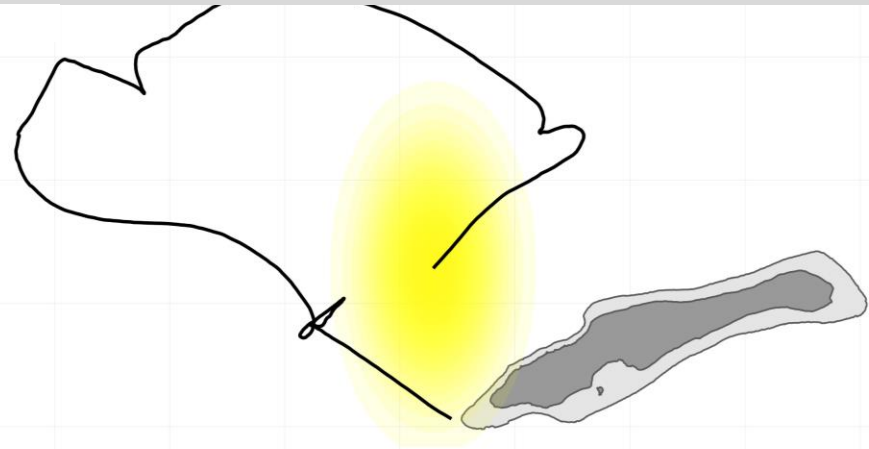
1.6% of the eggs survive
24 hours to hatching

What was special about 2011?

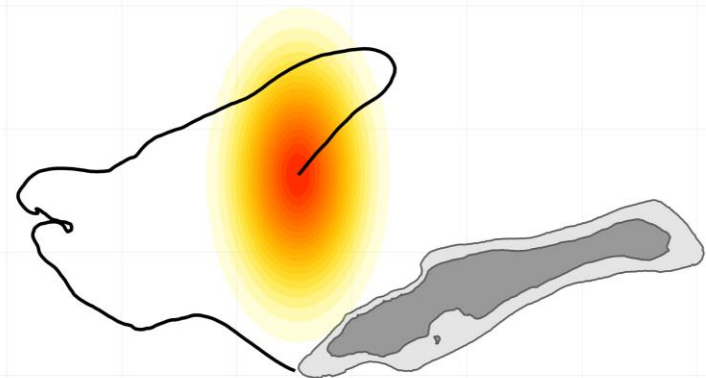


Use model to estimate
larval concentration
around 2011 drifters

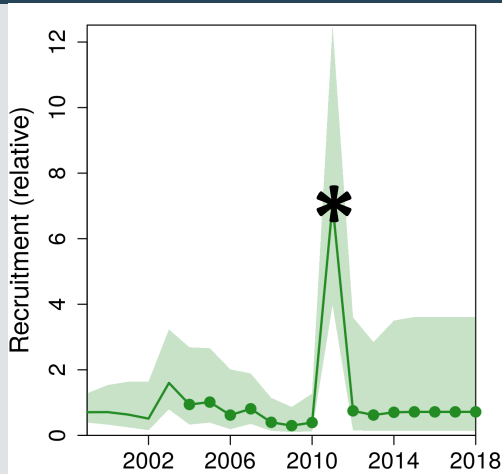
2011 – 5 days after night 1



2011 – 4 days after night 2



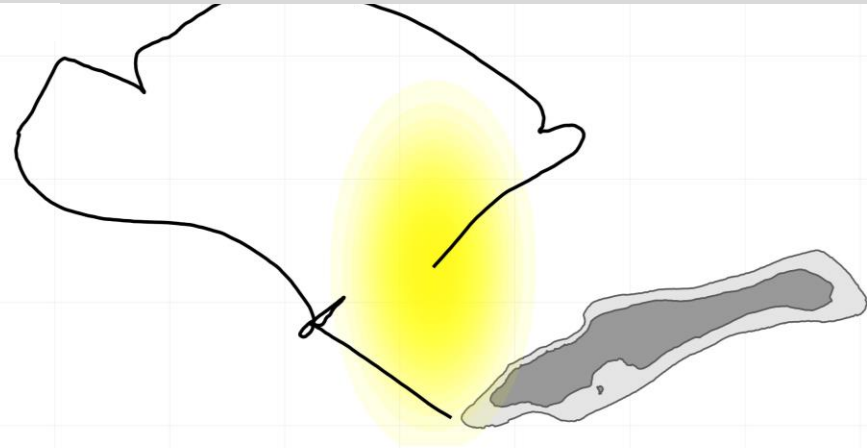
What was special about 2011?



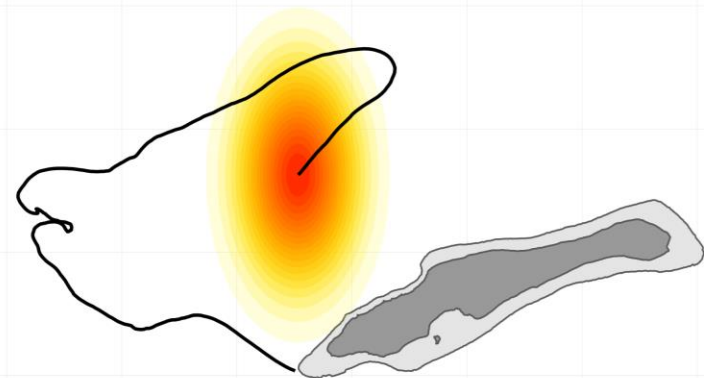
Use model to estimate *larval concentration around 2011 drifters*

Currents returned larvae to Little Cayman in 2011

2011 – 5 days after night 1



2011 – 4 days after night 2



Conclusion

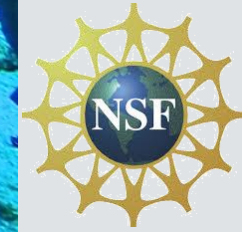
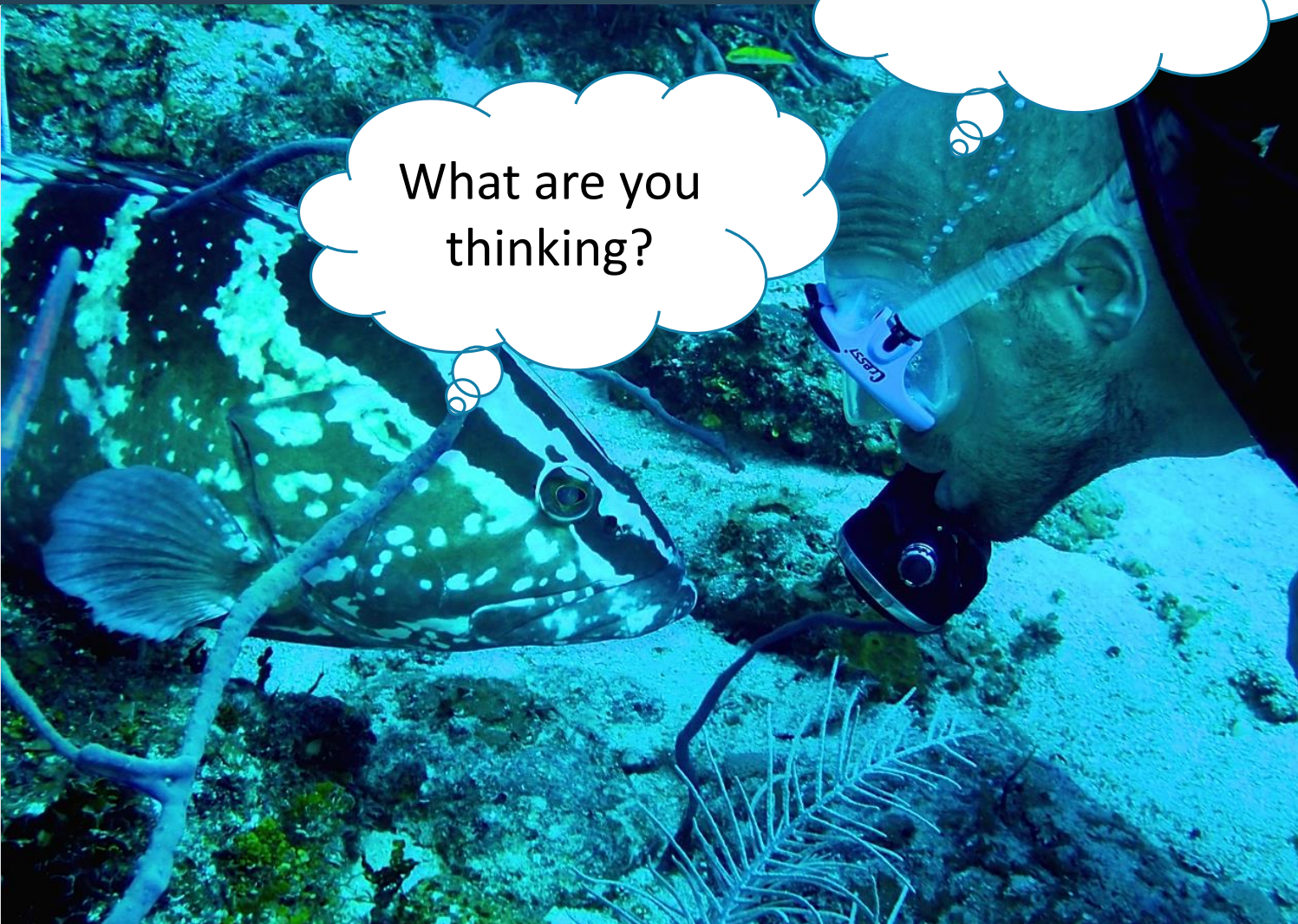
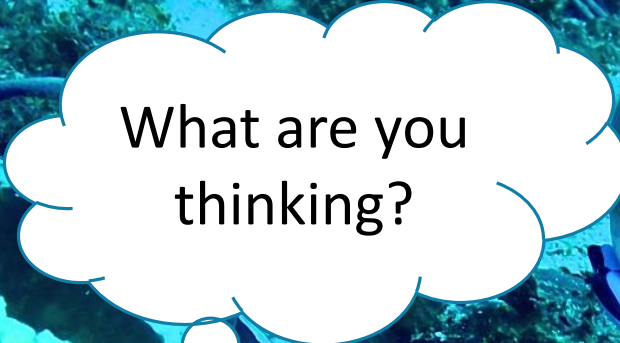
1. Demonstrated ability of novel imaging system to observe **3D positions of individual eggs and larvae**
2. Confirmed that **drifters track eggs beyond hatching**
3. Provided rare **field estimates of diffusivity and mortality** for eggs of a tropical reef fish
4. Predicted concentration of eggs and 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!

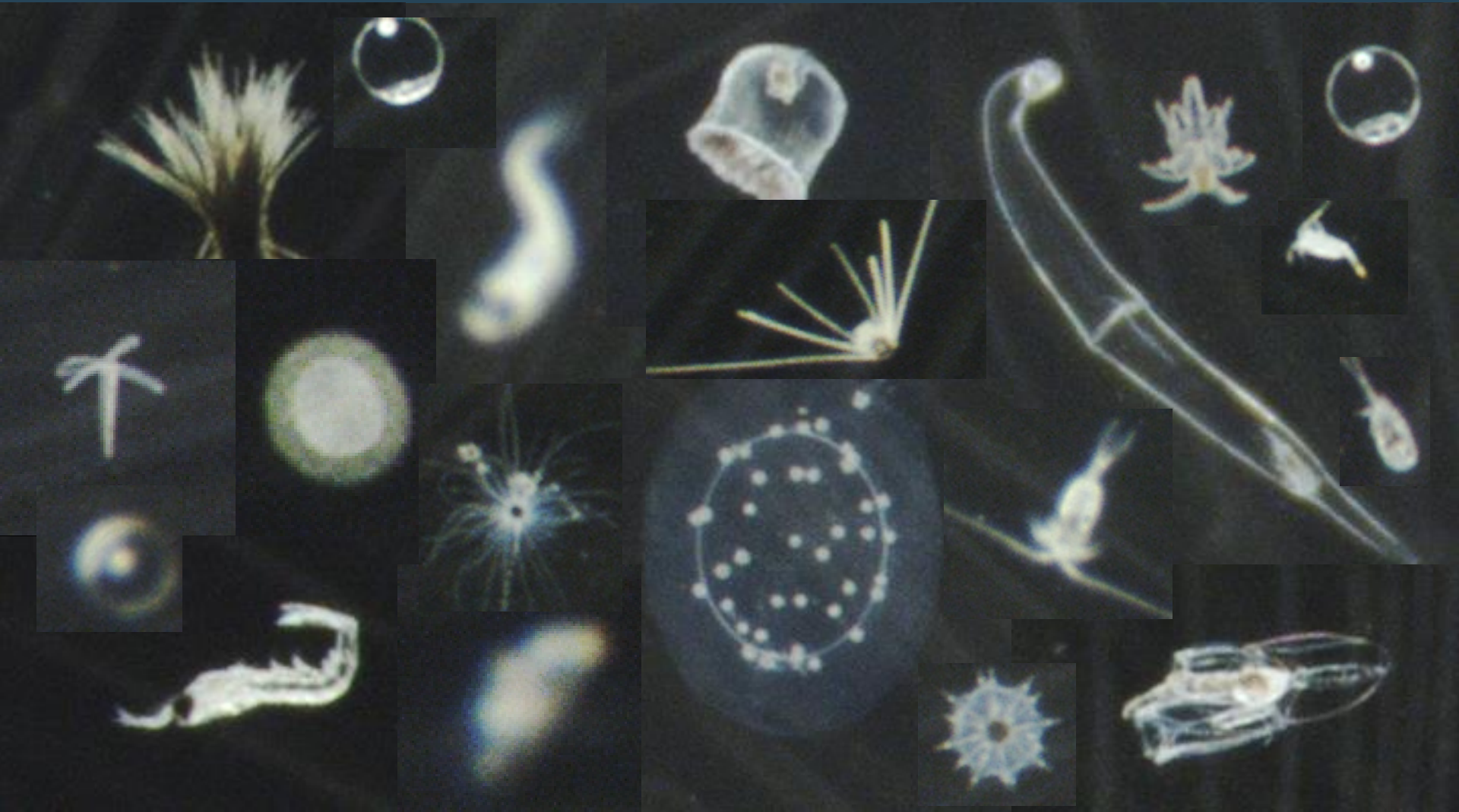


Conclusion

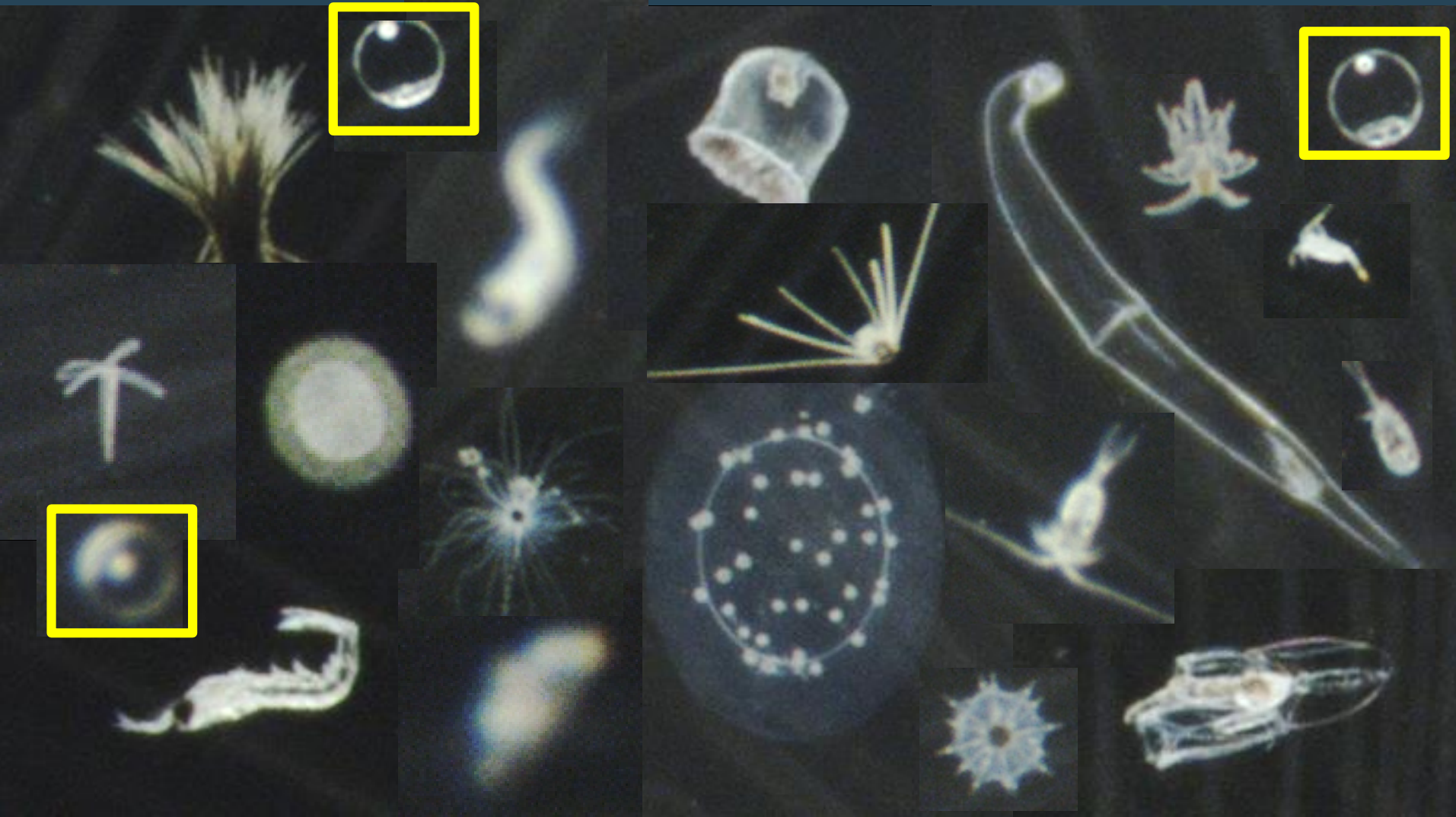
Questions?



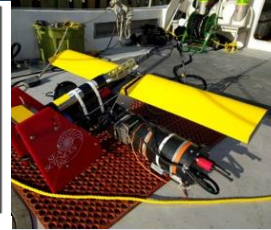
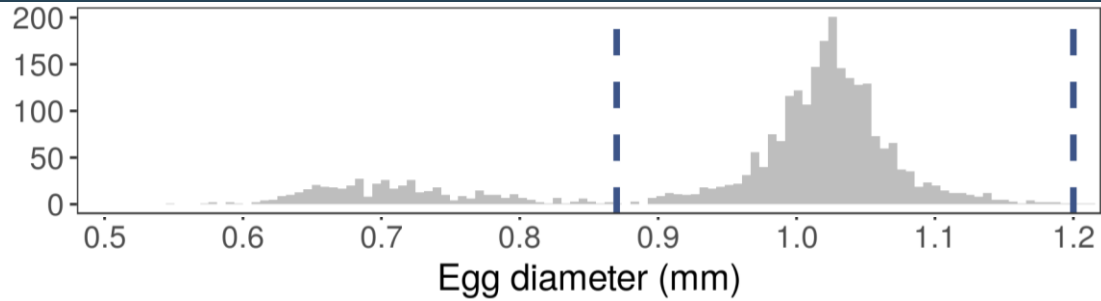
4. Find fish eggs (hint: 3)



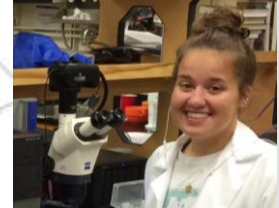
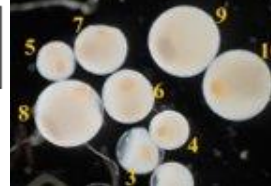
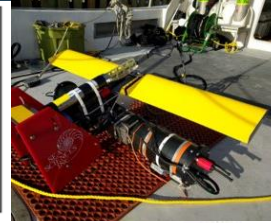
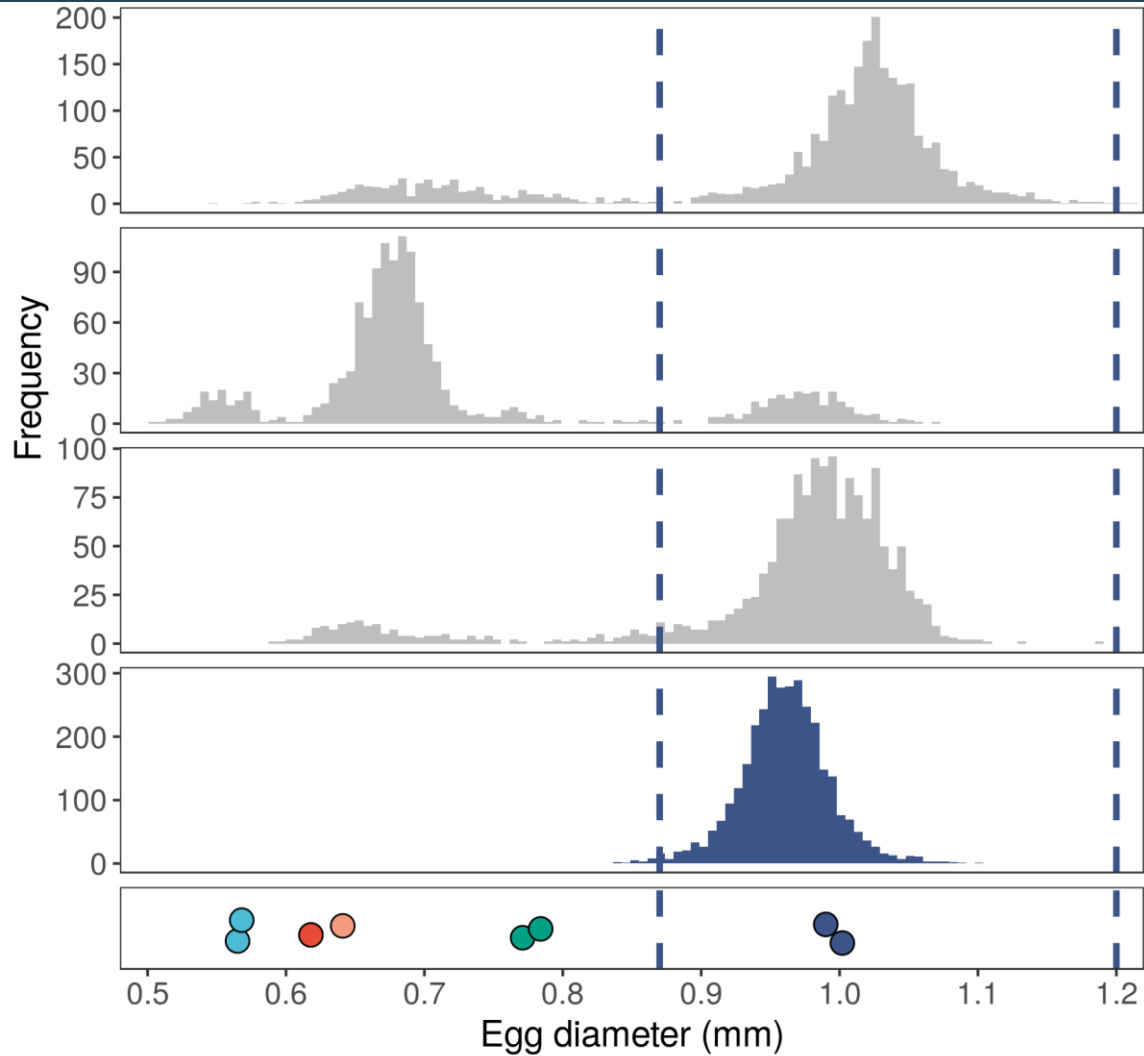
4. Find fish eggs (hint: 3)



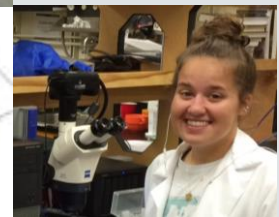
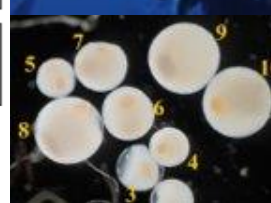
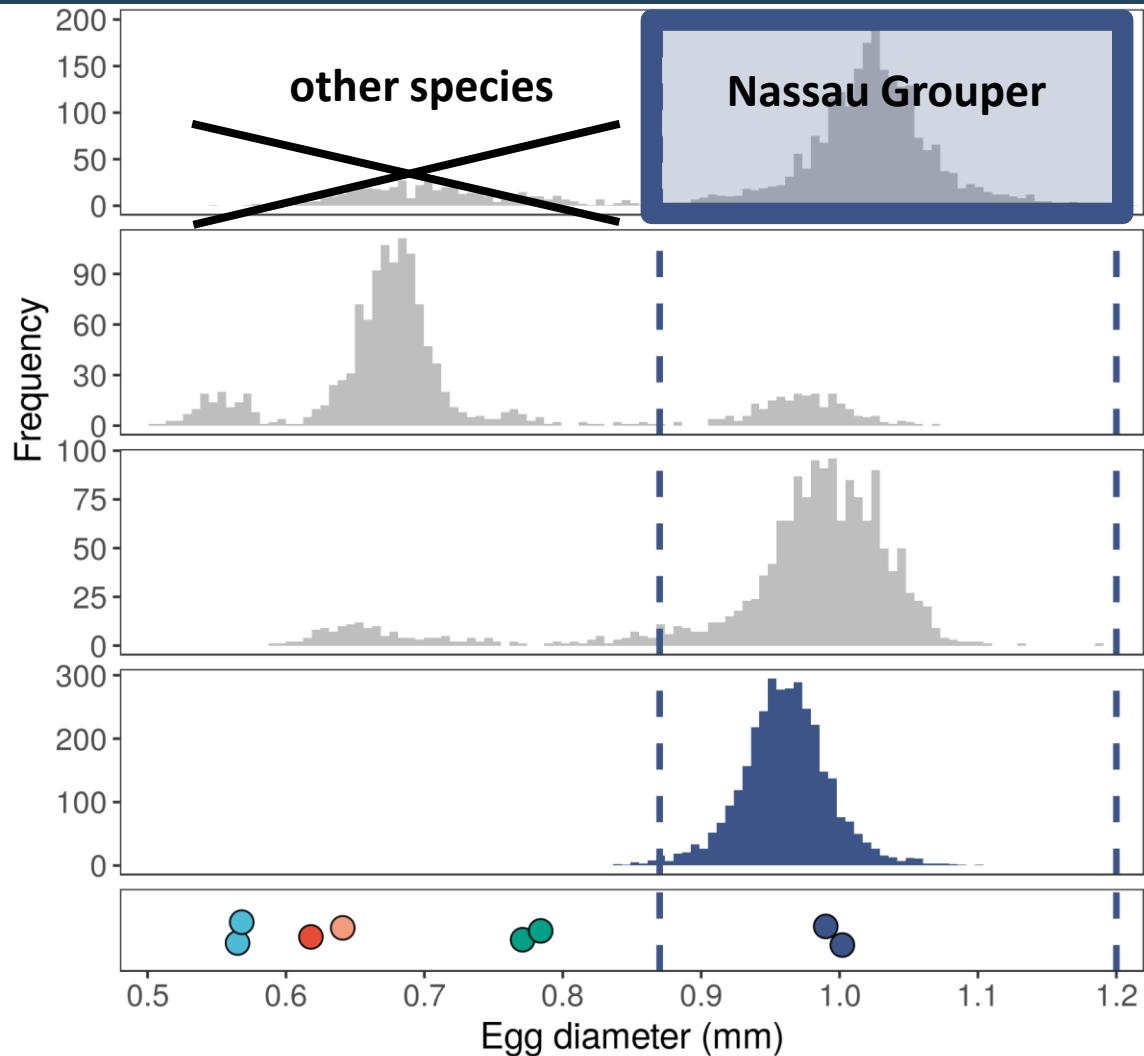
5. Classify eggs by size



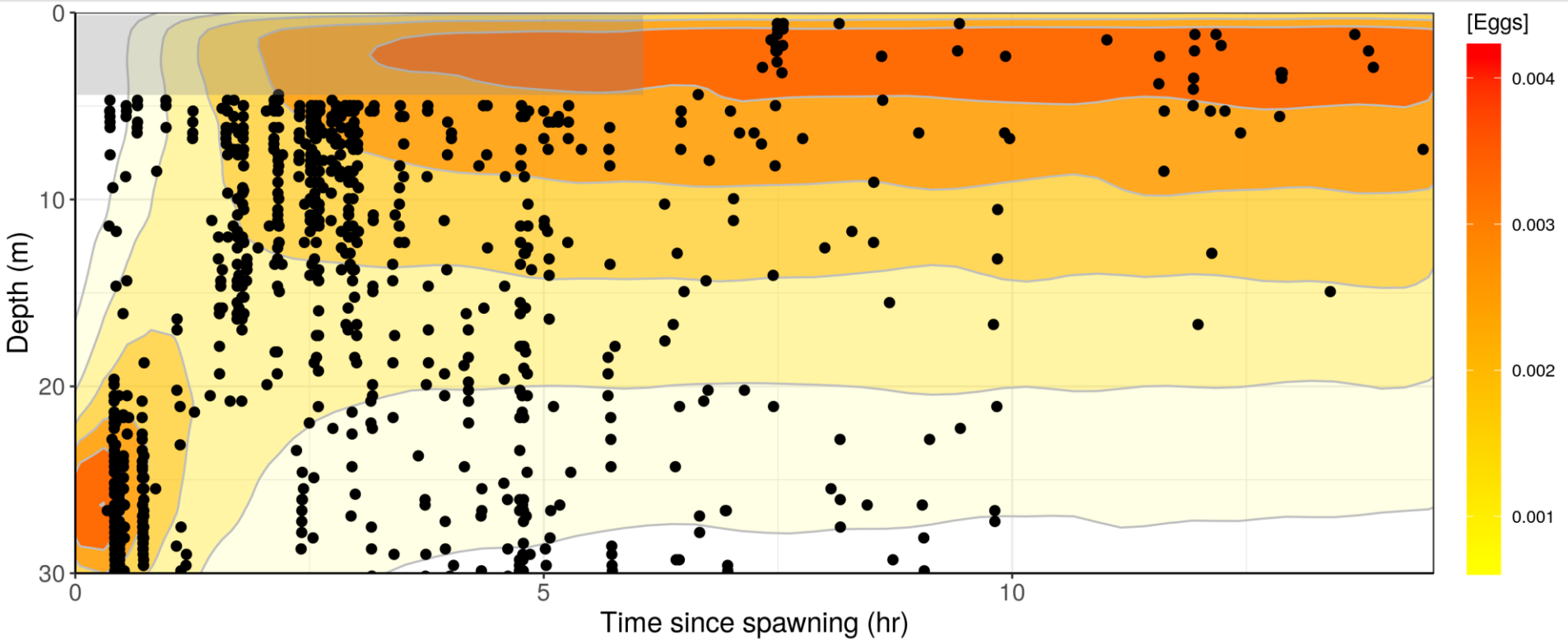
5. Classify eggs by size



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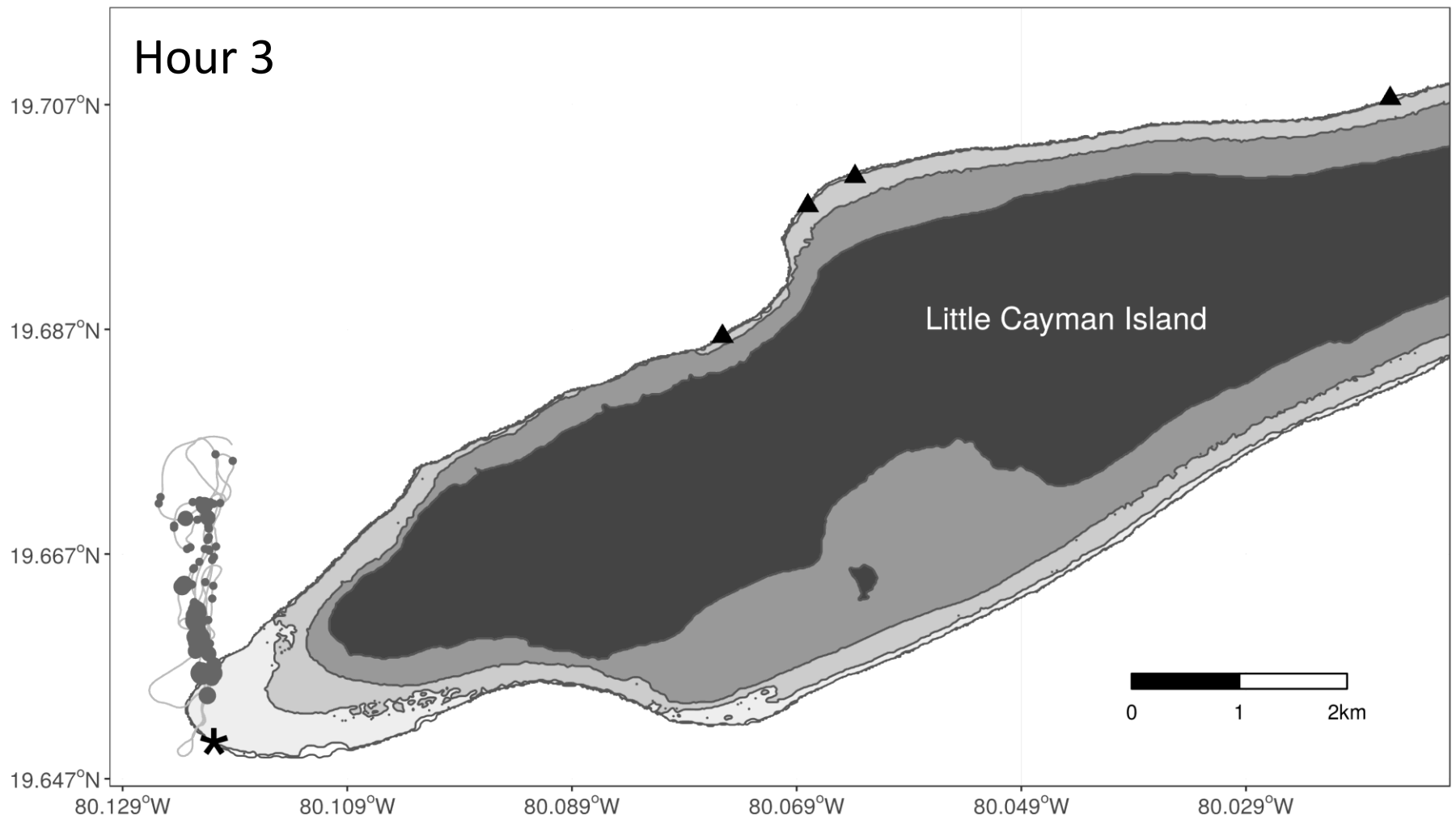


Night #1: Vertical model



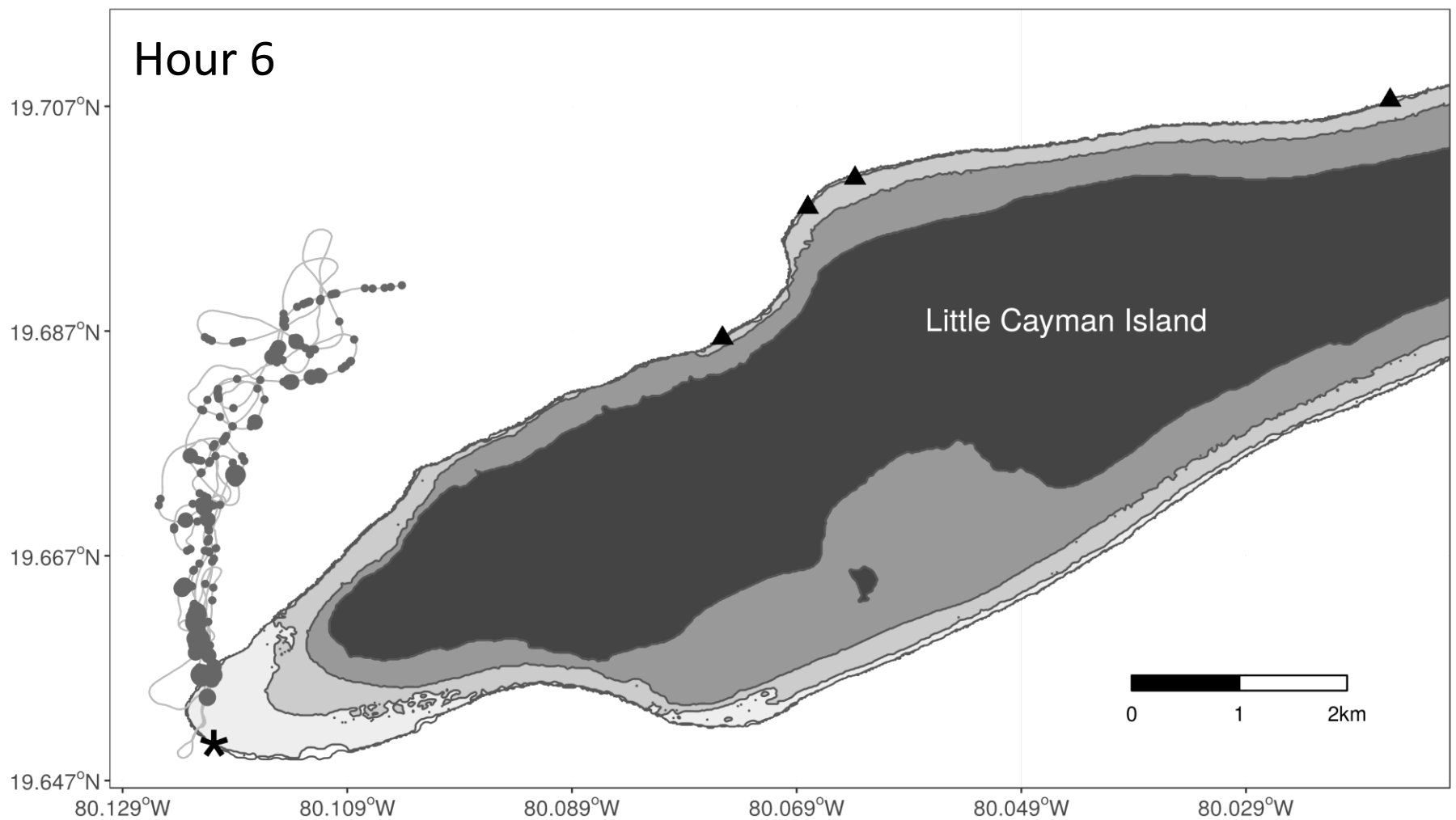
Results

Larvae also returned in 2017, night 2



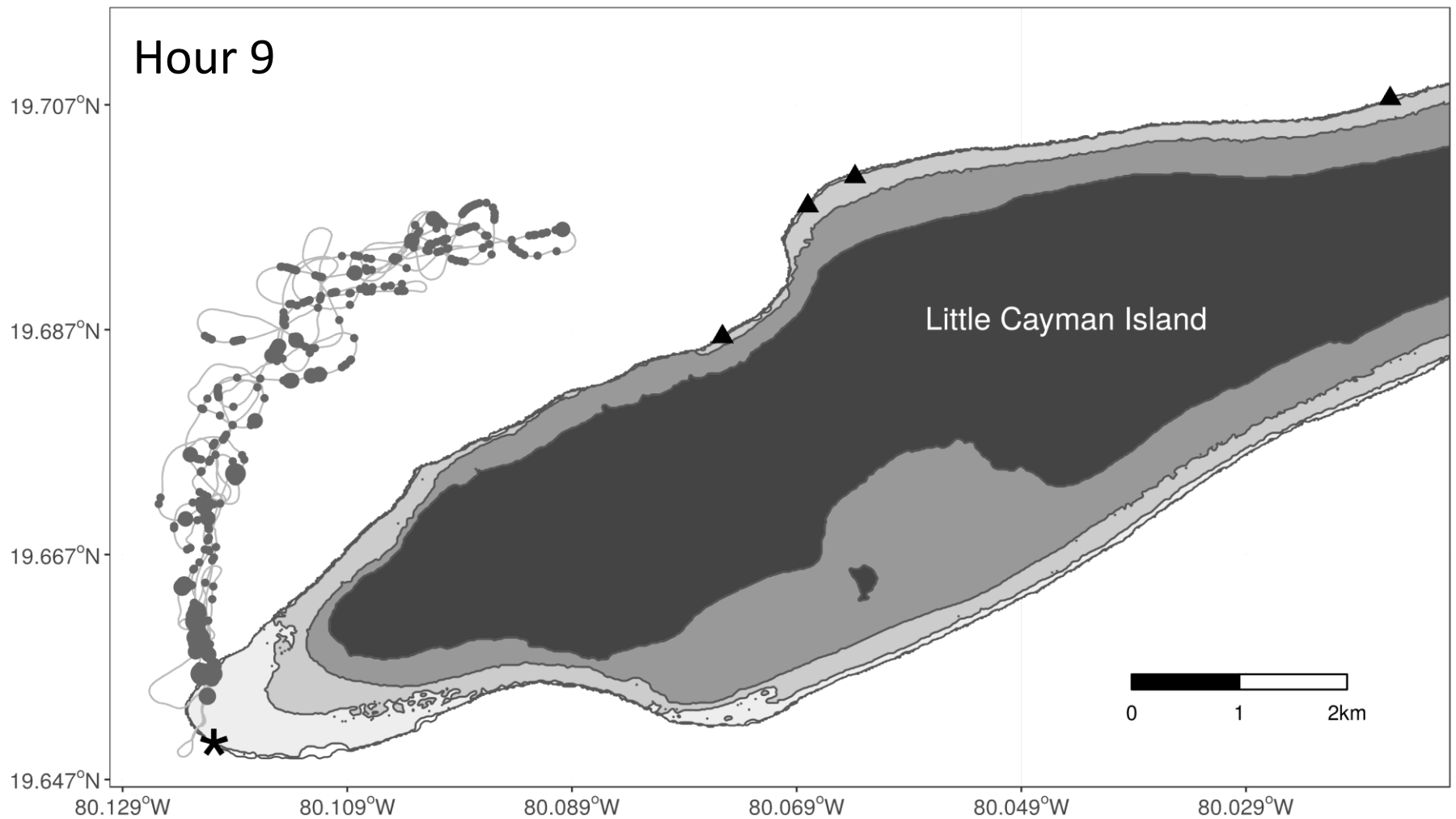
Results

Larvae also returned in 2017, night 2



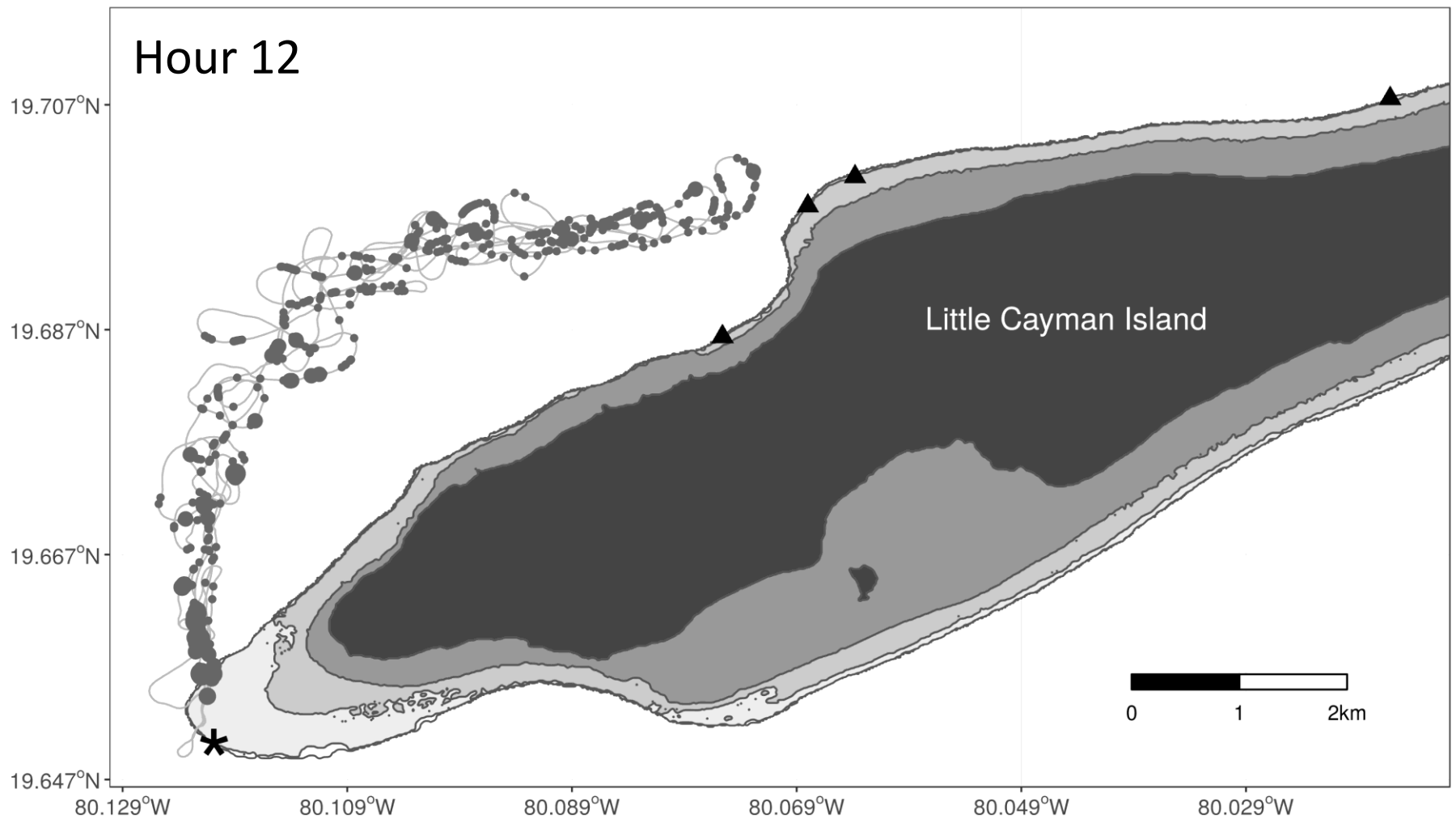
Results

Larvae also returned in 2017, night 2



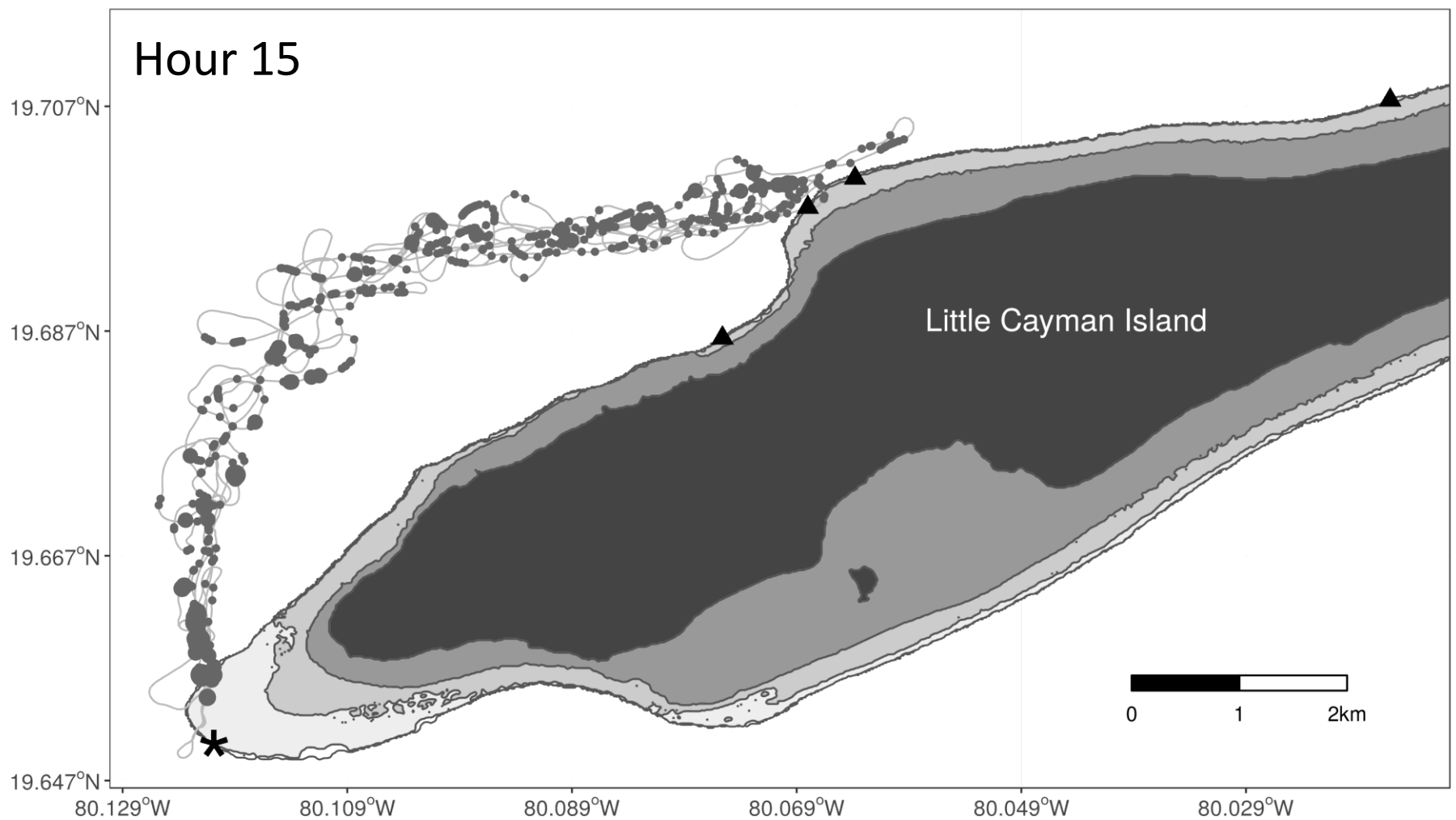
Results

Larvae also returned in 2017, night 2



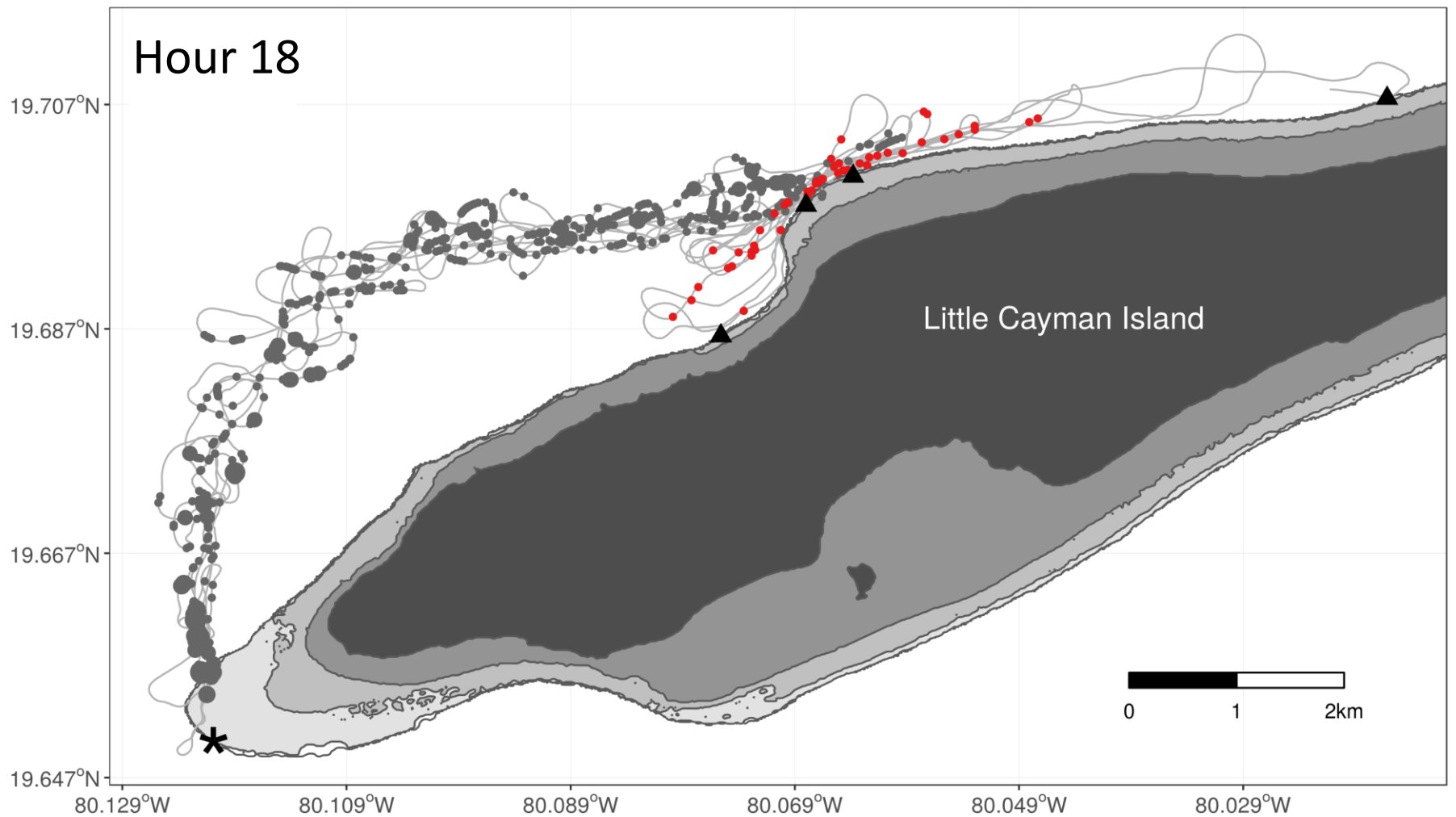
Results

Larvae also returned in 2017, night 2



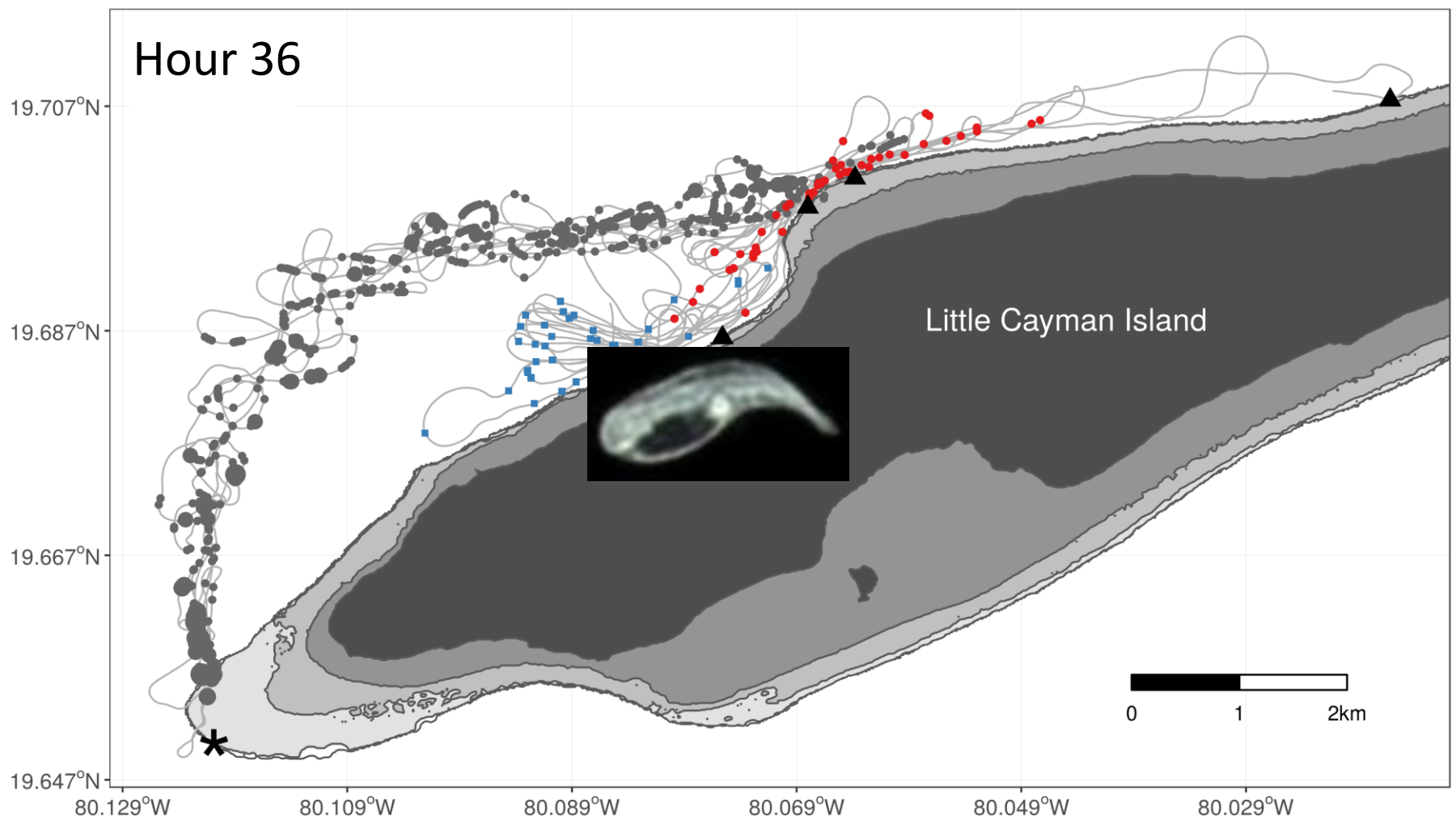
Results

Smooshed out horizontally



Results

Did the larvae return too soon?



Results