

Use of Ichthyoplankton Survey in Fisheries Resource Management

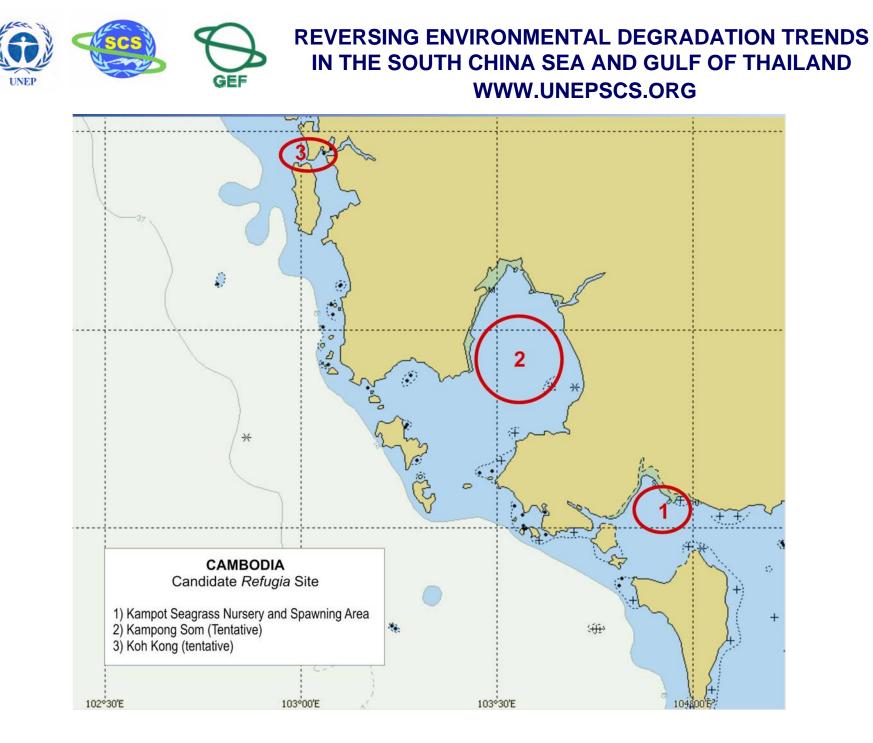
Nygiel Armada

Regional Technical Working Group (Fisheries)

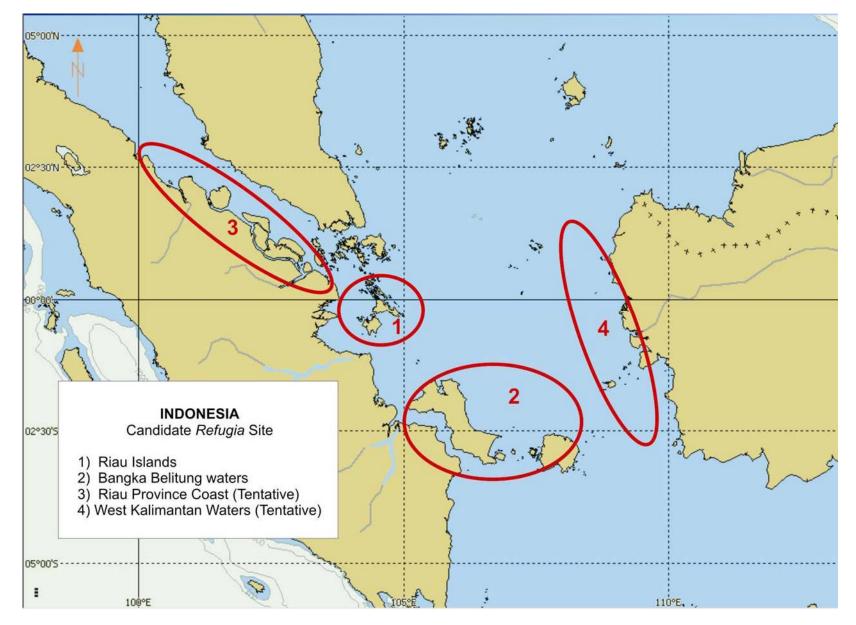


Presentation Outline

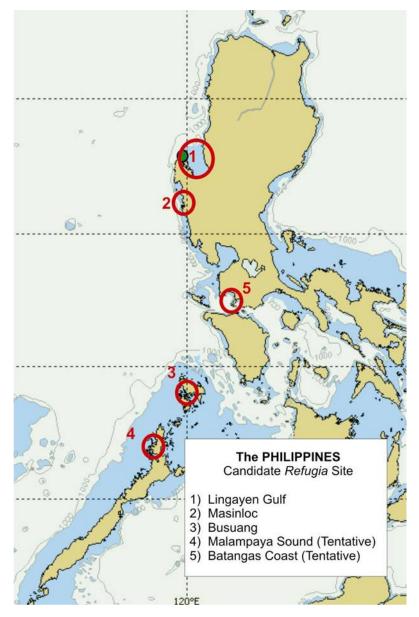
- Establishment of fish refugia
- Recruitment
- Ichthyoplankton survey
- Some practical applications



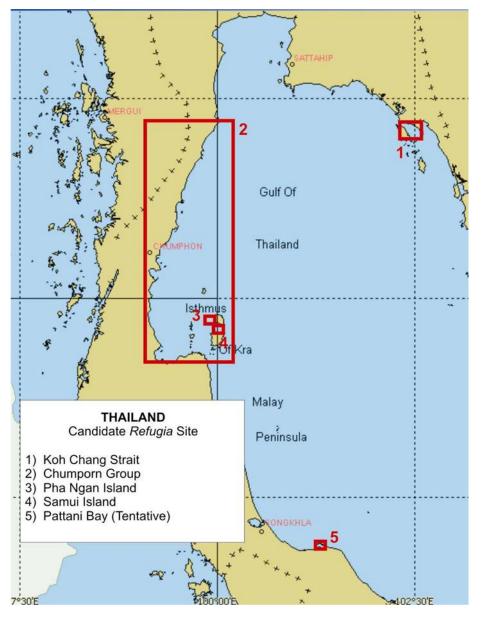




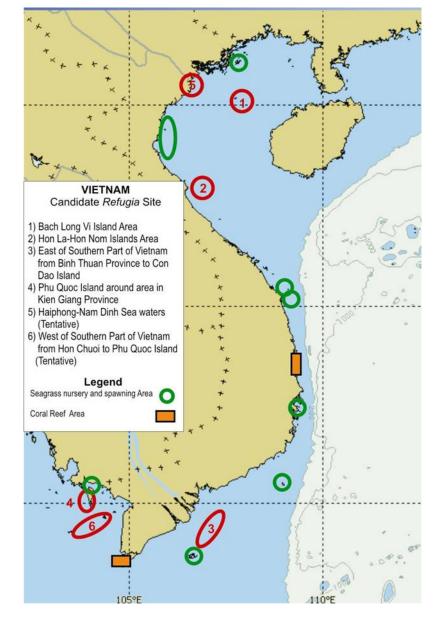














Fisheries Management Intervention

Establishment of "Fish Refugia"

Protecting specific life stage/s of a fish stock

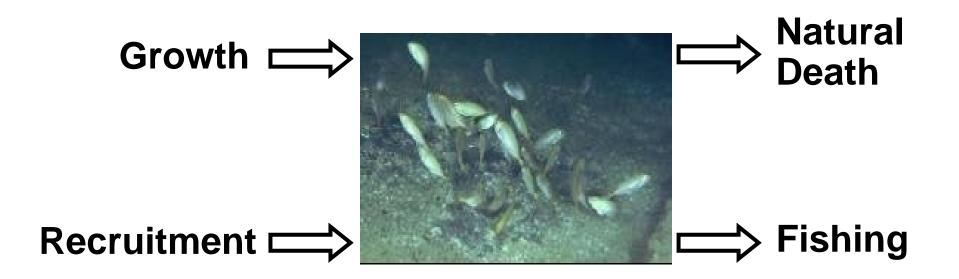
Enhance Recruitment

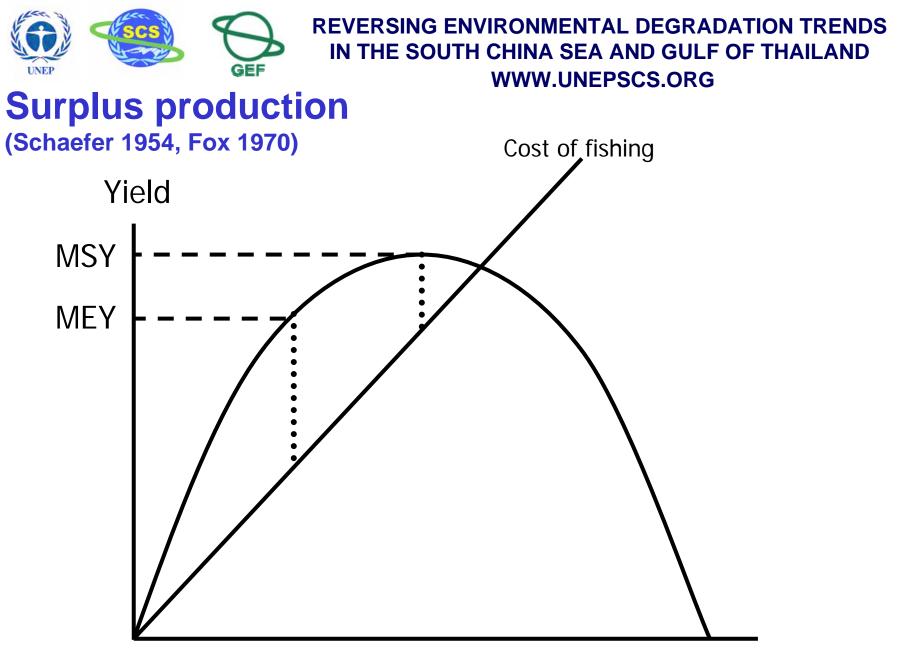
Sustainable Fisheries



Russel's axiom

(Russel 1931)

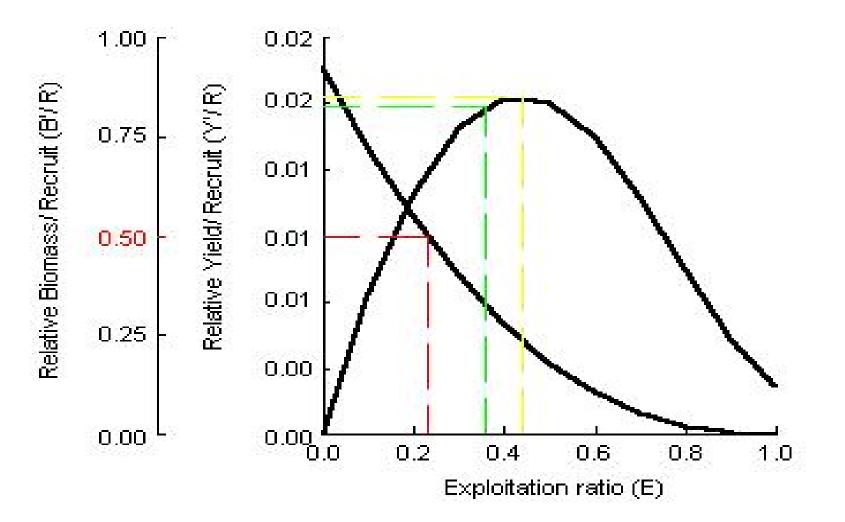


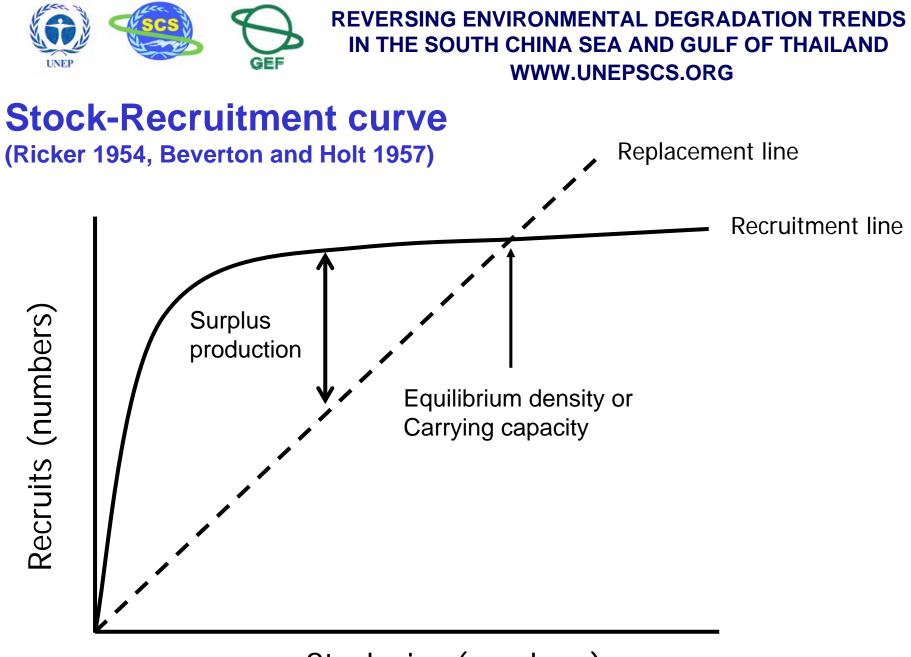


Fishing effort

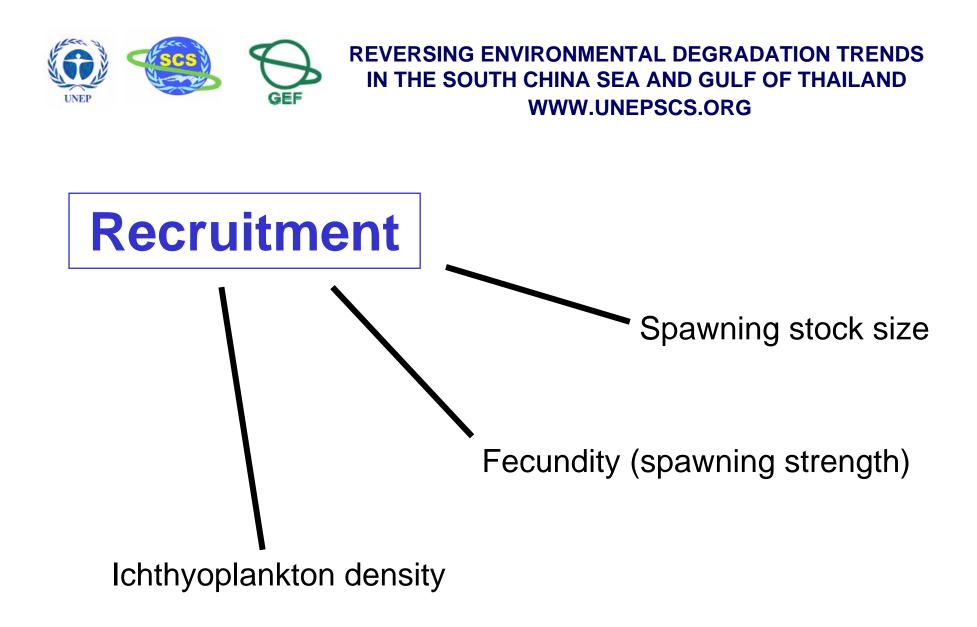


Yield per recruit analysis (Beverton and Holt 1957)





Stock size (numbers)

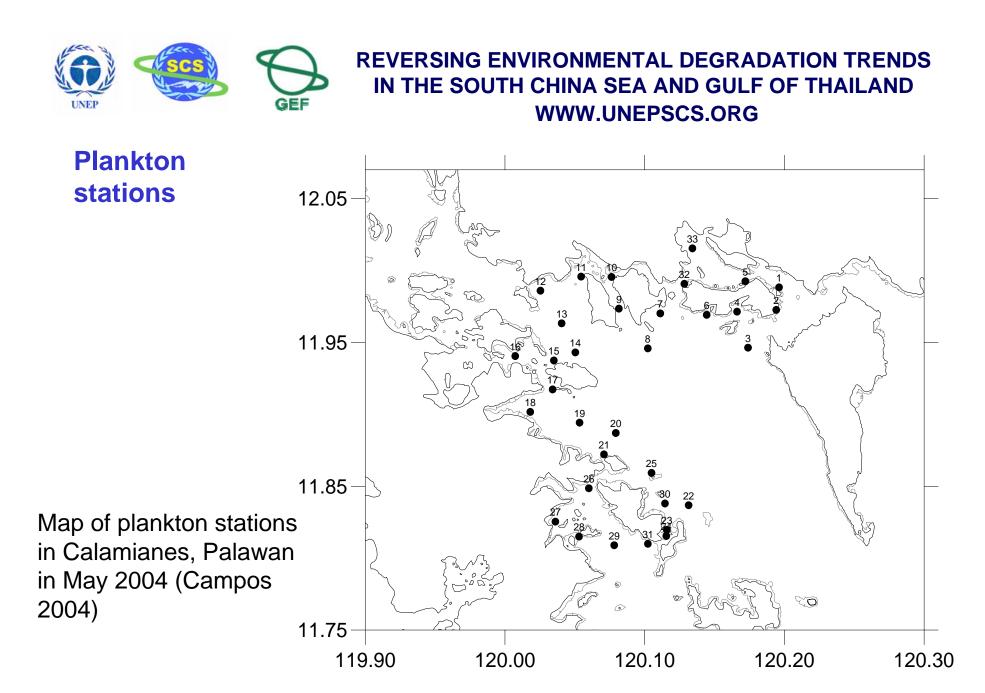




Ichthyoplankton survey

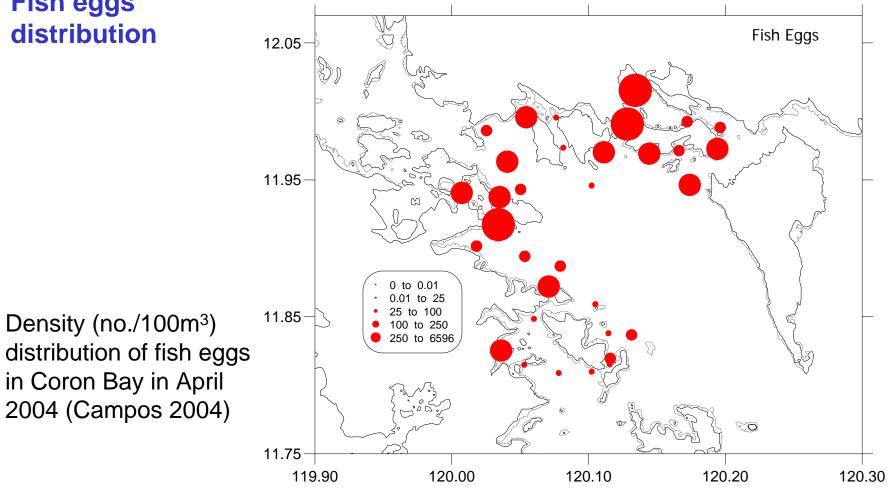
Provides information on potential recruits:

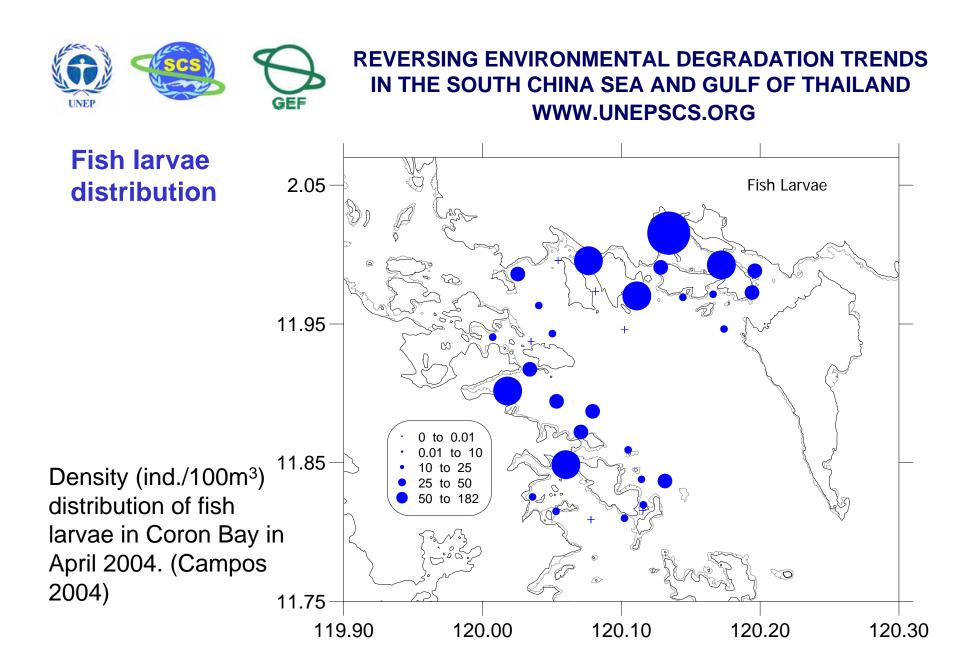
- What species of fish?
- Where they are found?
- How many (density)?
- Seasonal fluctuations?

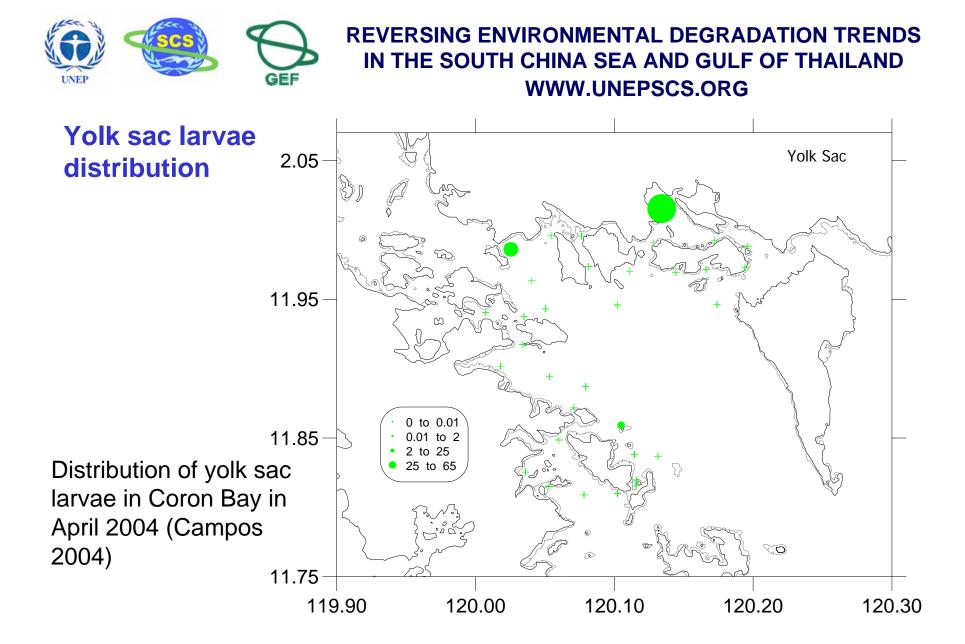




Fish eggs distribution









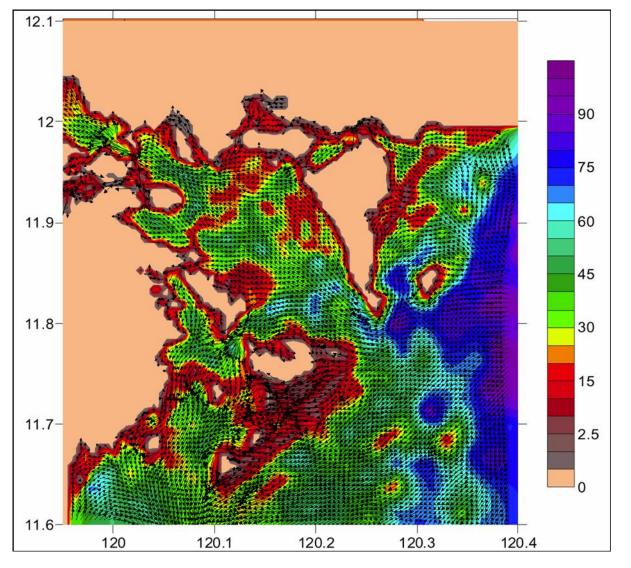


Fish larvae composition

	Larval Density	Standard	Relative Abundance
Larvae Families	(ind/100m ³)	deviation	(%)
Gobiidae	4.99	12.68	29.4
Mullidae	2.58	5.39	15.2
Pomacentridae	1.33	3.98	7.8
Scombridae	1.07	1.78	6.3
Atherinidae	0.98	3.23	5.8
Terapontidae	0.87	2.61	5.1
Blenniidae	0.63	1.54	3.7
Monacanthidae	0.41	1.64	2.4
Cynoglossidae	0.35	2.04	2.1
Sphyraenidae	0.21	0.73	1.2
Labridae	0.20	0.85	1.2
Clupeidae	0.13	0.58	0.8
Callionymidae	0.13	0.41	0.7
Sillaginidae	0.12	0.72	0.7
Apogonidae	0.06	0.37	0.4
Lethrinidae	0.06	0.37	0.4
Engraulidae	0.05	0.27	0.3
Carangidae	0.05	0.27	0.3
Trichiuridae	0.05	0.27	0.3
Gerreidae	0.04	0.24	0.24
Polynemidae	0.04	0.24	0.24
Priacanthidae	0.04	0.20	0.21



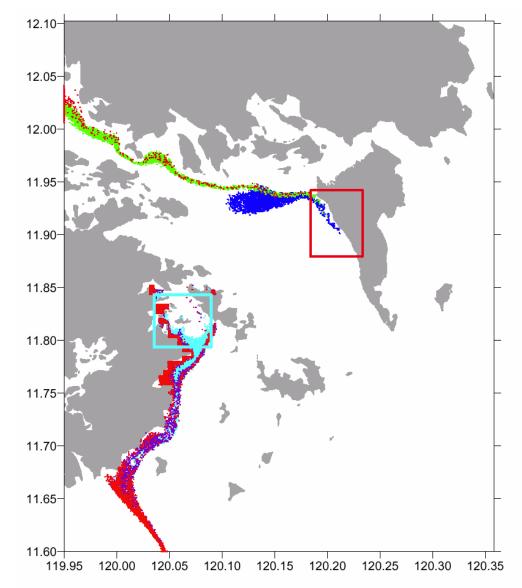
Circulation pattern



General tidal circulation in Coron Bay (Villanoy 2006).

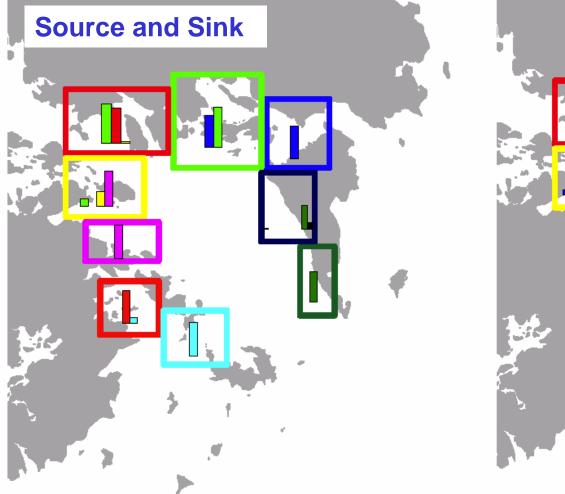


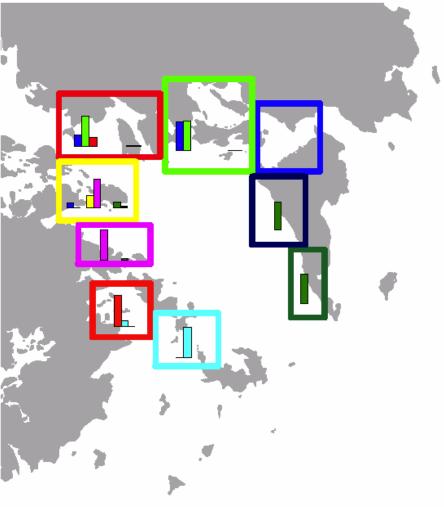
Dispersal simulation



Simulation of dispersal in Coron Bay (Villanoy 2006).



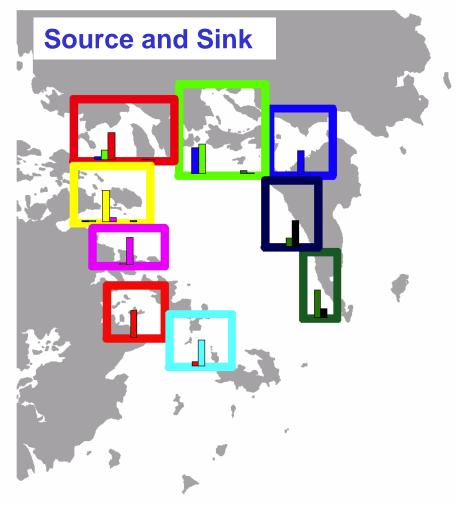


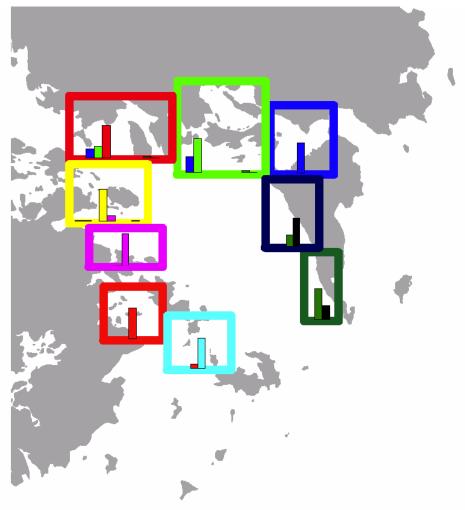


April Dispersal

Source areas and relative amounts of dispersed particles settling in each of the areas marked by the colored boxes. Colored bars within each box represent the sources of the particles that settled in a particular box. L= 20 days, R=30 days. (Villanoy, 2006)

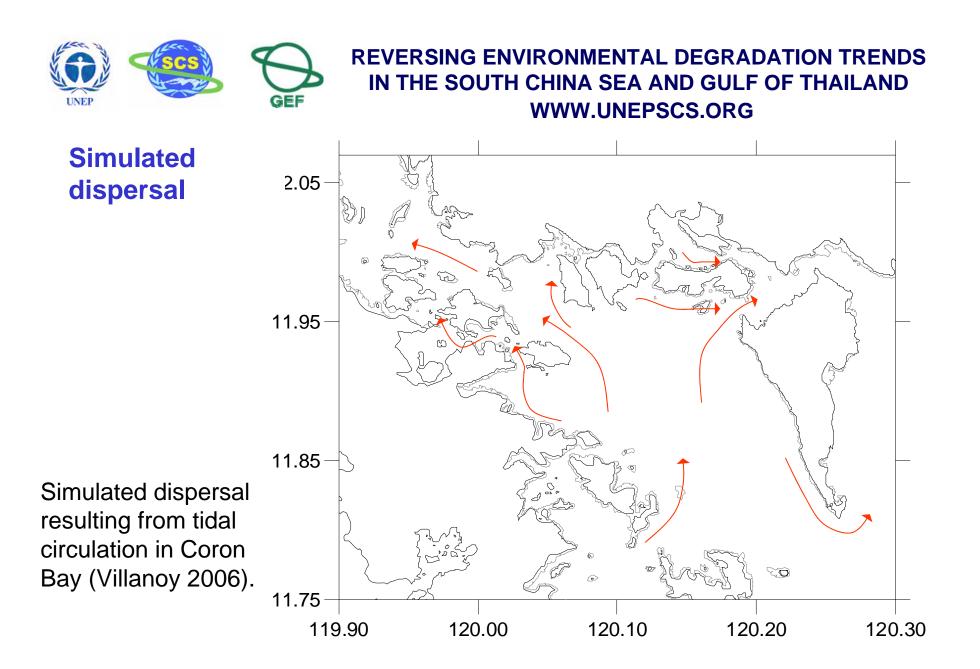






January Dispersal

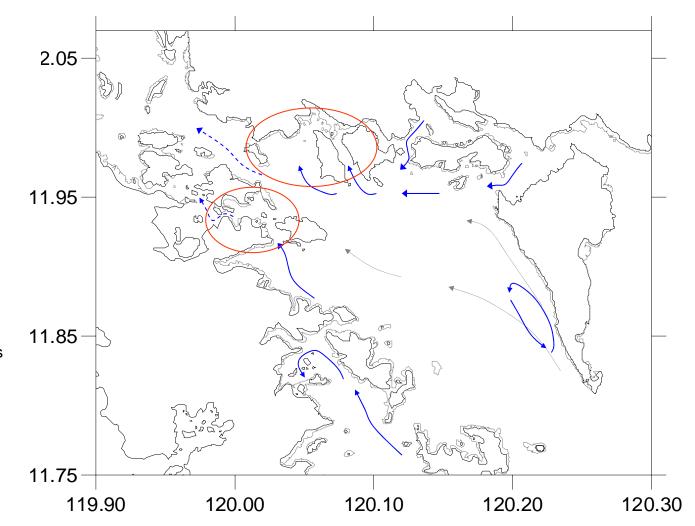
Sink areas and relative amounts of particles dispersed from each of the areas marked by the colored boxes. Colored bars within each box represent where the particles released from a source box ended up. L=20 days, R=30 days.





Simulated dispersal

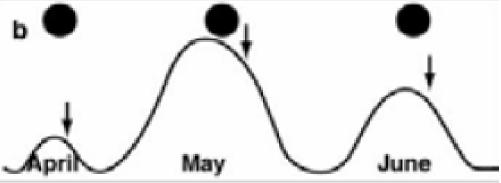
Simulated dispersal with wind effects typical of April (Villanoy 2006). Red ellipses indicate areas where settled particles originate from several sources. Grey lines indicate possible but weak dispersal, apparent only after 30 days.

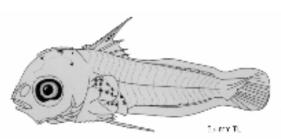




Obeserving closed season for rabbit fish, *Siganus canaliculatus*





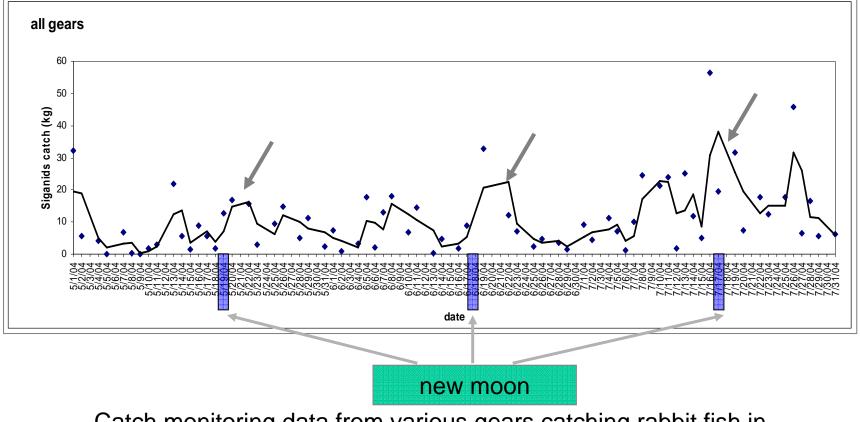


S. fuscescens (Source: American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists)





Obeserving closed season for rabbit fish, *Siganus canaliculatus*



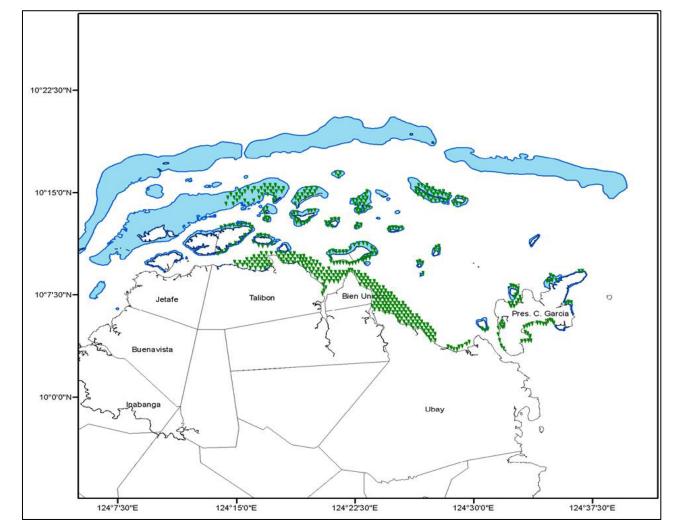
Catch monitoring data from various gears catching rabbit fish in Danajon Bank from May to July 2004



Major seagrass areas

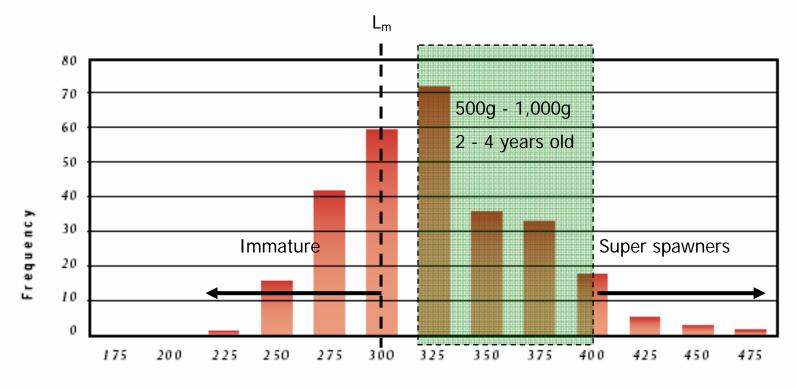
Closed Season:

- In seagrass areas
- 4th, 5th, 6th nights
 after the new moon
- March, April & May





Closed season for red grouper, *Plectropomus leopardus*

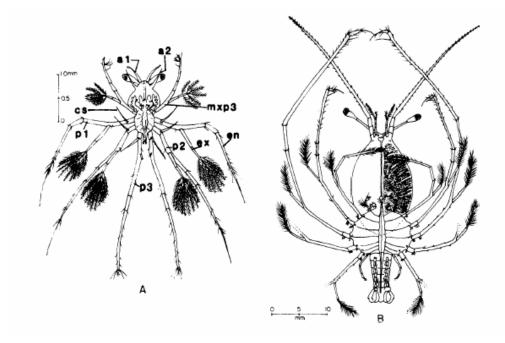


Total length (in cm)

Length frequency distribution of *Plectropomus leopardus* in Calamianes in 1998 (Mamauag *et al.* 2002)



Ban on harvest of berried lobster



Panulirus larva, (A) Stage I and (B) Stage IX





Alternative sampling gears

- Beach seine
- Push net
- Fry gathering net

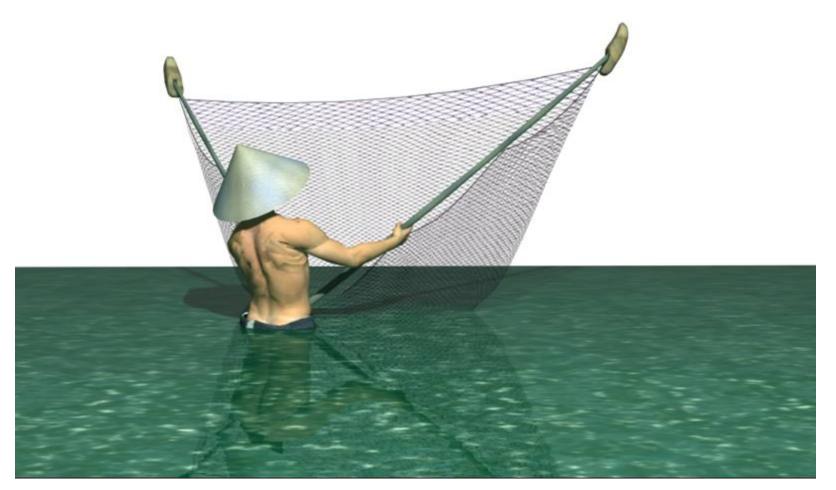


Beach seine





Push net





Fry net





Catch of beach seine





Catch of push net





Species of interest

