Larval Billfish Research:

Development and testing of the CANON (Continuous Access Neuston Observation Net)

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Background

Atlantic billfishes (marlin, spearfish and sailfish). Marlins and sailfish have high-value catch-and-release recreational fisheries. Marlins heavily overfished (bycatch of commerical swordfish and tuna fisheries).

Larval abundance data have potential as recruitment and/or spawning stock biomass indices. Little progress on defining essential fish habitat (e.g., spawning and nursery areas).

Early life stages of the billfishes are top predators of the neuston layer (air-sea interface to ~1 meter) – a layer conducive to characterization via remote sensing.

Most larval billfish sampling conducted using conventional nets – research has focused on preserved specimens (e.g., age and growth, diet).



Mostly uncharted territory are linkages among:

Oceanography
Larval physiology
Larval behavior

Desired Features

Rapid, high resolution, "gentle" neuston collection to permit:

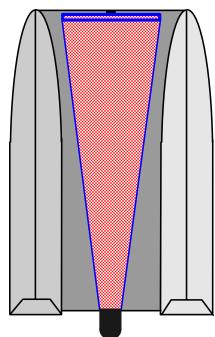
Adaptive sampling

Live collection (for shipboard or laboratory physiology/behavior studies)

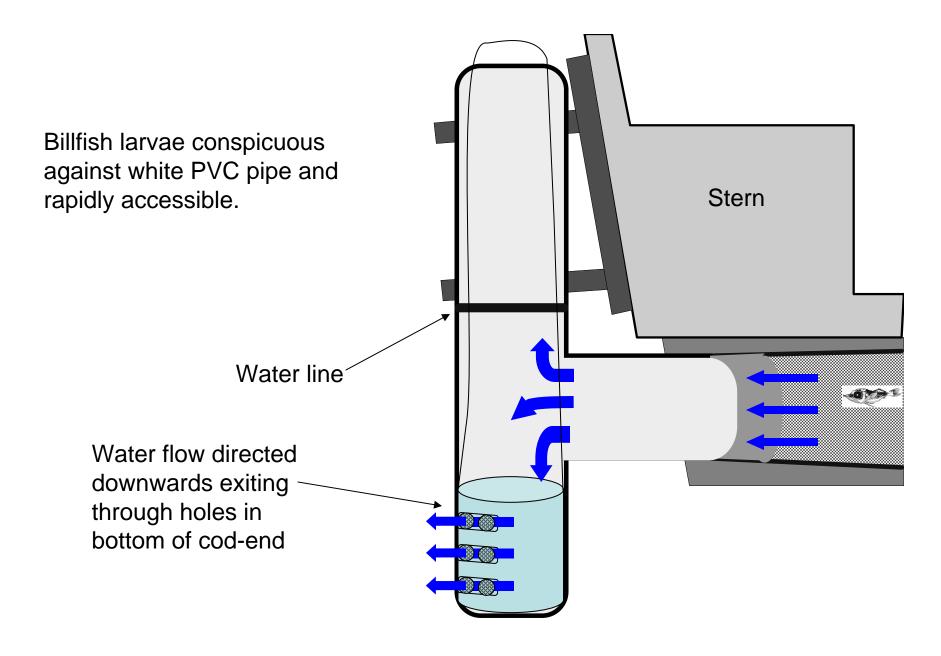
Scaleable to larger RV

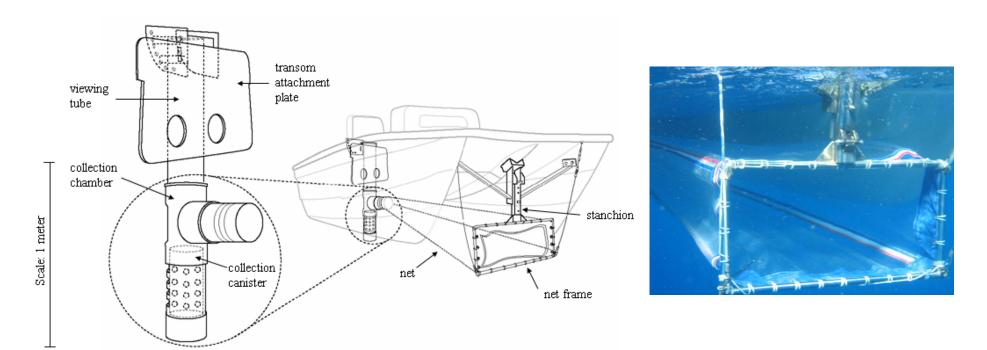






CANON Components (Observation/Collection)







Relative to conventional neuston net the CANON produced:

- 2.5-fold higher larval istiophorid catch/vol
- 2.4-fold higher proportion alive
- 4.9-fold higher live larval catch/vol.

Serafy, J.E., T.R. Capo and C.R. Kelble. 2006. Live capture of larval billfishes: design and field testing of the Continuous Access Neuston Observation Net (CANON). Bulletin of Marine Science 79: 853-858.

Serafy, J.E., C.R. Kelble, T.R. Capo, S.A. Luthy, and P.B. Ortner. 2008. Vertical movement rates of captive larval billfishes (Istiophoridae) collected from the Straits of Florida. Florida Scientist 71(1): 23-30.

