Small Pelagic Fish: New Frontiers in Science and Sustainable Management, 7-11 November, Lisbon, Portugal

Age validation of Atlantic chub mackerel (Scomber colias) in the Northeast Atlantic Area

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1. Introduction and Objectives

Population abundance and distribution in Portuguese waters of the Atlantic chub mackerel (Scomber colias) significantly fluctuate over time. The dynamics of this species within the pelagic ecosystem in Atlantic Iberian waters are poorly known and the understanding of the growth pattern is relatively limited. The present work attempts to validate the growth increments formation periodicity on chub mackerel otoliths by the means of the widespread Marginal Increment Ratio (MIR) and Edge Type Analysis.





2. Methods

• A random samples of 30 otoliths were collected from fish of commercial catches in the Portugal coast from July 2014 to February 2016 at monthly intervals.

• After the otoliths being mounted and photographed, age was assigned according to [1] criteria, and edges were classified as opaque (O) or hyaline (H), according to the criteria described in [2] and MIR was calculated following [3]. A total of 501 otoliths were used in the analysis.



3. Results

- The monthly proportion of edge type indicates an annual periodicity in the formation of the hyaline and opaque annuli, with opaque edges mainly appearing from May to August (Fig.1a).
- The hyaline annulus seems to be formed from September to February (no samples available in March) (Fig.1a).
- Few sample size makes not possible to conclude differences in the formation of opaque edge when considering age classes (Fig.1b).
- Higher values of MIR were observed in summer months with the dominance of opaque edge (Fig.1).
- In other studies, a gradient in the edge formation seems to be observed with earlier beginning of the opaque edge in southern areas (Fig.2).

4. Discussion and Conclusions

- The results showed to be in line with studies from adjacent areas which give some support and consistency to our study findings.
- This study results will be improved by increasing the sampling; the opaque edge formation along different age classes and the frequency distribution of the distances from the otolith nucleus to growth increments will be considered.



Figure 1. Monthly variation of chub mackerel (a) edge type analysis, hyaline (H) and opaque (O); (b) marginal increment ratio (MIR) by age classes and all ages combined, numbers on top correspond to sample size. The boxplots represent the median, 1.5× the interquartile range, minimum and maximum and outliers.



Figure 2. Monthly periods of opaque edge formation (beginning to end) of chub mackerel in different areas of NE Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Numbers correspond to bibliographic references from each area study (see References).

 Age and growth studies are fundamental to allow more robust assessments in the future. The results presented in this study provide important data for improved chub mackerel assessment and management in the future.

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Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the projects SARDINHA2020 (MAR-01.04.02-FEAMP-0009), and the European Commission's DataCollection Framework (Council Regulation EC no. 199/2008).

Ana Rita Vieira is supported by Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia through research contract CEECIND/01528/2017.

Additionally, authors want to thank all team involve in the chub mackerel biology collection.



