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Measurement of swimming behavior of alfonsino *Beryx splendens* in experimental tank using micro-data logger

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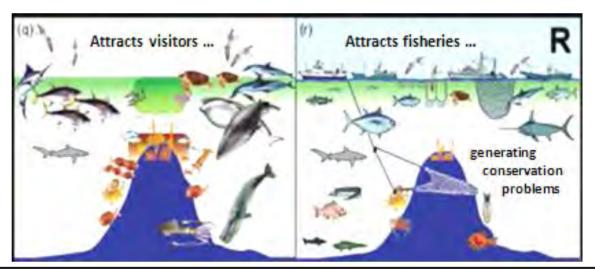
Introduction 1

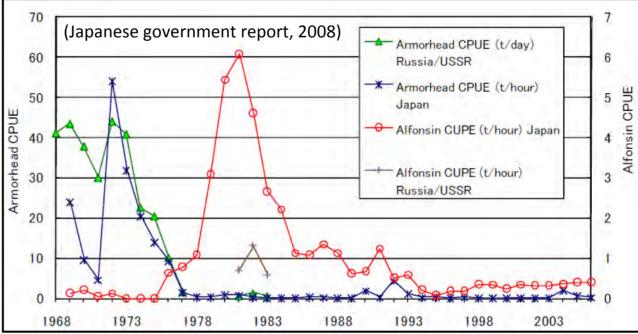
Seamounts ecosystem

- unique ecosystems
- high levels of endemism
- hotspots of marine life
- high diversity but fragile

Seamounts fisheries

- depletion of stocks
- overfishing
- habitat degradation
- location outside EEZ
- poor management





Introduction 2

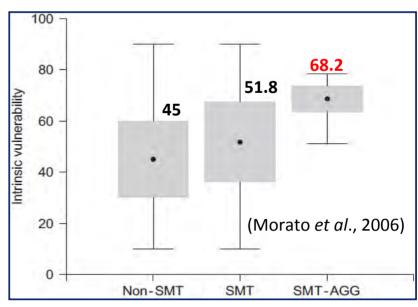
Vulnerability of seamount fishes

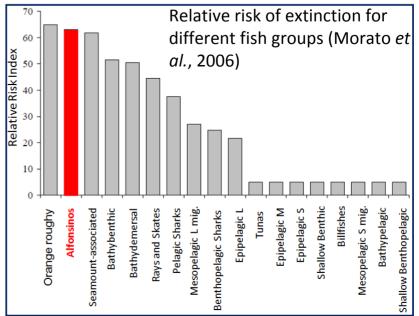
life history and ecological characteristics late maturity, slow growth, low fecundity, long life span

Alfonsino Beryx splendens

- Important commercial fish
- Cosmopolitan
- Distribution around seamounts
- Depth range from 200 to 600 m
- Vulnerability of alfonsino
 Social aggregation leads to increased catchability, hyperstability of catch rates and disruption of spawning

Therefore understanding and monitoring of their behavior should be a priority





Monitoring methods

Bio-logging science

Bio-logging has measured behavior, movements, physiology and environments of large marine animals. Archival tags, Satellite tags, Camera data-logger, Acceleration data-logger

Downsizing

Introducing bio-logging to small fish

Acceleration data-logger reveals their behaviour

For example, Tanoue et al. (submitted) developed a new method

to obtain body tilt angle of threeline grunt.



Alfonsino's behaviour

Introduction 3





Objectives

I. Investigate the possibility to attach the data-logger to alfonsino

- How to attach the acceleration data-logger to alfonsino
 - Whether data-logger attachment influences fish behavior

II. Study the behavior of alfonsino

- comparison between visual observations and data-logger records of swimming behavior
 - measurement of fin beat frequency (pectoral and caudal)
 - measurement of the distribution of body tilt angle
 - comparison of behavior between day and night

Materials & Methods 1

Acceleration data-logger

D2GT (Little Leonardo Co. Ltd, Tokyo)

depth (D), 2-axis accelerations (G), water temperature (T)



1 s (depth), 1/16 s (acceleration)

Fish size:

1) 23.5 cm FL, 307.9 g 2) 24.5 cm FL, 371.05 g

Fishing gear: hook and line

Transportation: large container

Experimental Tank:

Length: 120cm, Width: 80cm, Depth: 100cm

Captivity condition: 13 °C, dark



Attachment method



Acceleration data-logger D2GT in neutral buoyancy attached to alfonsino

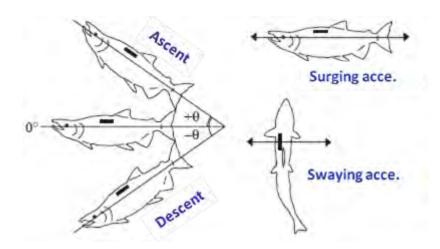
Materials & Methods 2

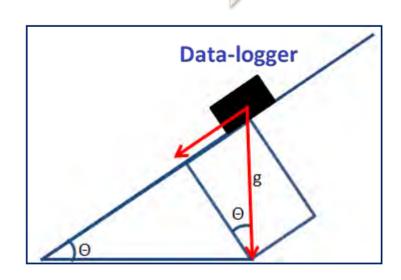
Data Analysis

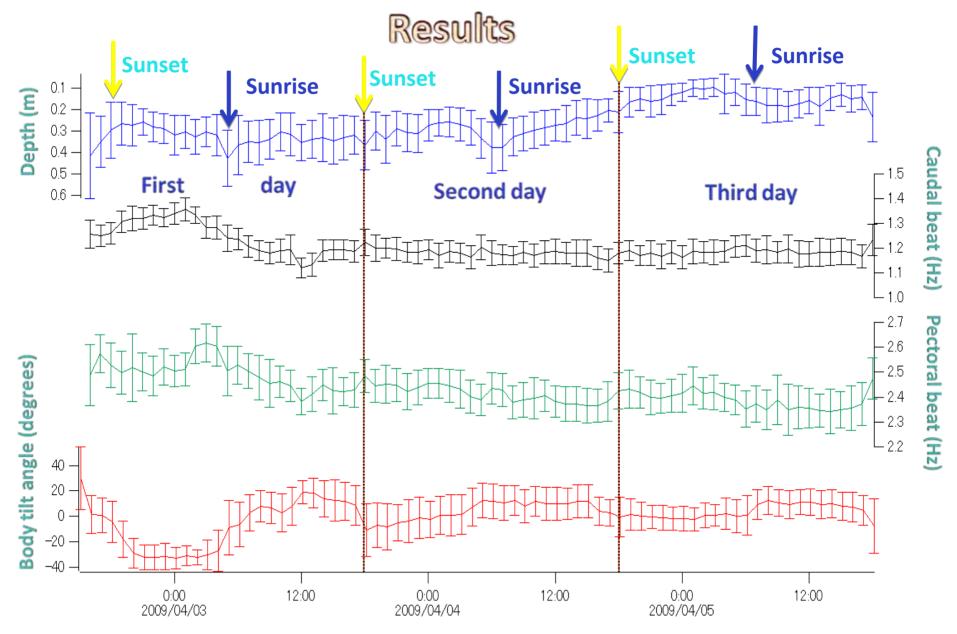
Observation with video camera

Identification of pectoral & caudal beat from swaying acceleration

Identification of body angle from surging acceleration Time series data; day and night

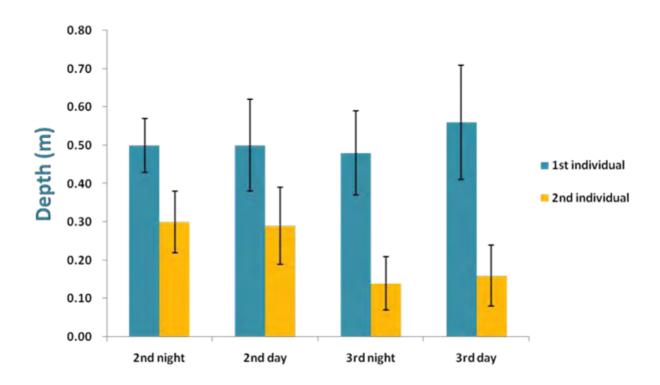




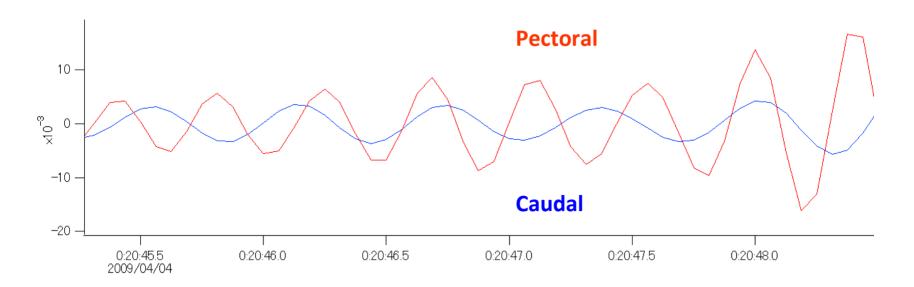


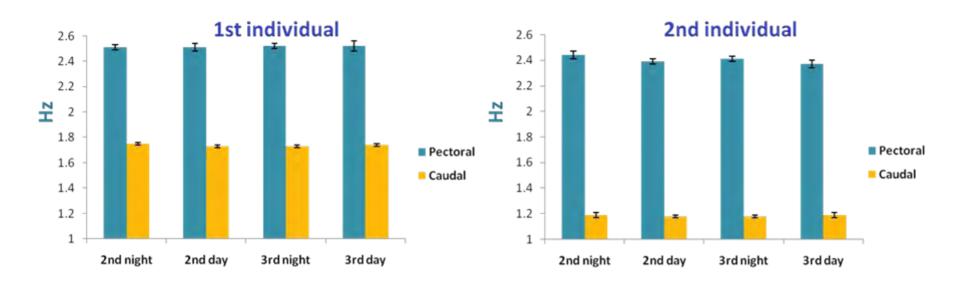
1 hour average time series data of one of the individuals

The two individuals kept a distance between each other with the first individual mostly occupied the lower part while the other the upper part of the tank

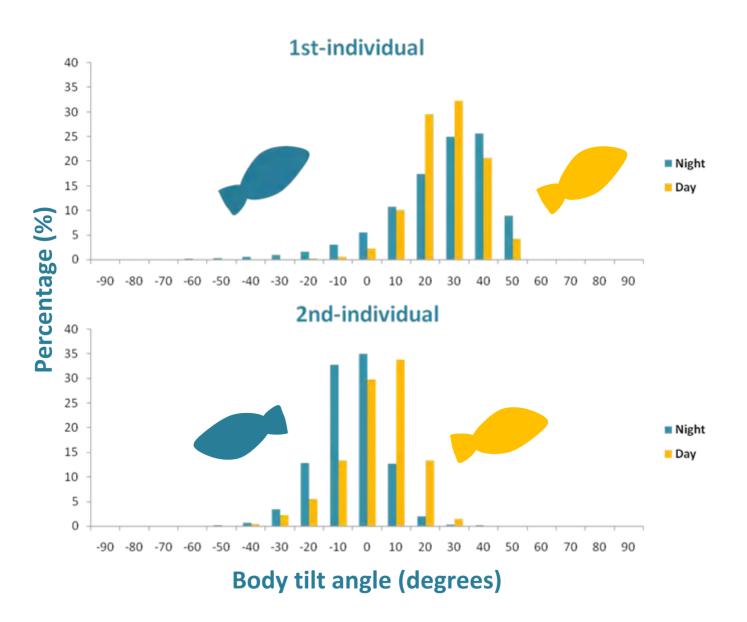


Fin beat frequency

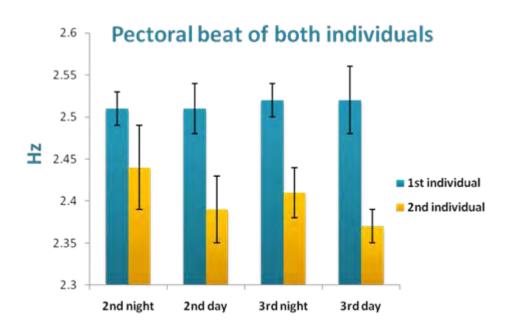




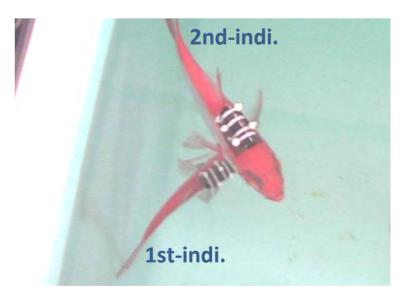
Body tilt angle distribution



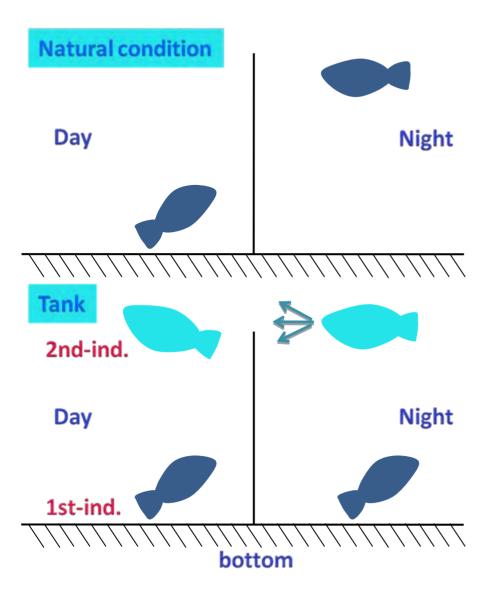
Discussion 1

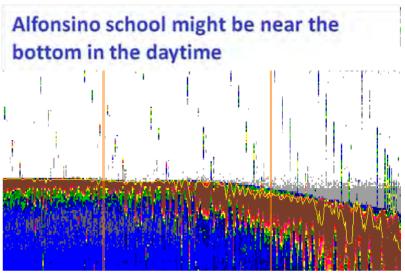


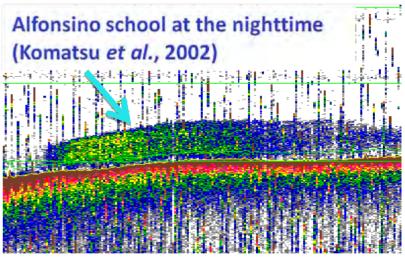




Discussion 2







Conclusion

- ➤ Acceleration data-logger has proved efficient for measuring the behavior of alfonsino
 - The attachment of the data-logger to alfonsino has no effect on the behavior after the first day of the experiment
 - This technique is useful for measurement of fin beat frequencies and body tilt angle
 - This is the first experiment that can detect pectoral beat frequency
- ☆ We are now preparing to conduct the next experiment in the open ocean based on these results for exploring the mysterious behavior of alfonsino

