

Distribution of walleye pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*) larvae around Funka Bay, Japan: Relationships with environmental factors

Tetsuichiro Funamoto* (FRA Hokkaido)
Satoshi Honda (FRA Yokohama)
Yuho Yamashita (FRA Hokkaido)
Masayuki Chimura (FRA Hokkaido)
Kazushi Miyashita (Hokkaido University)

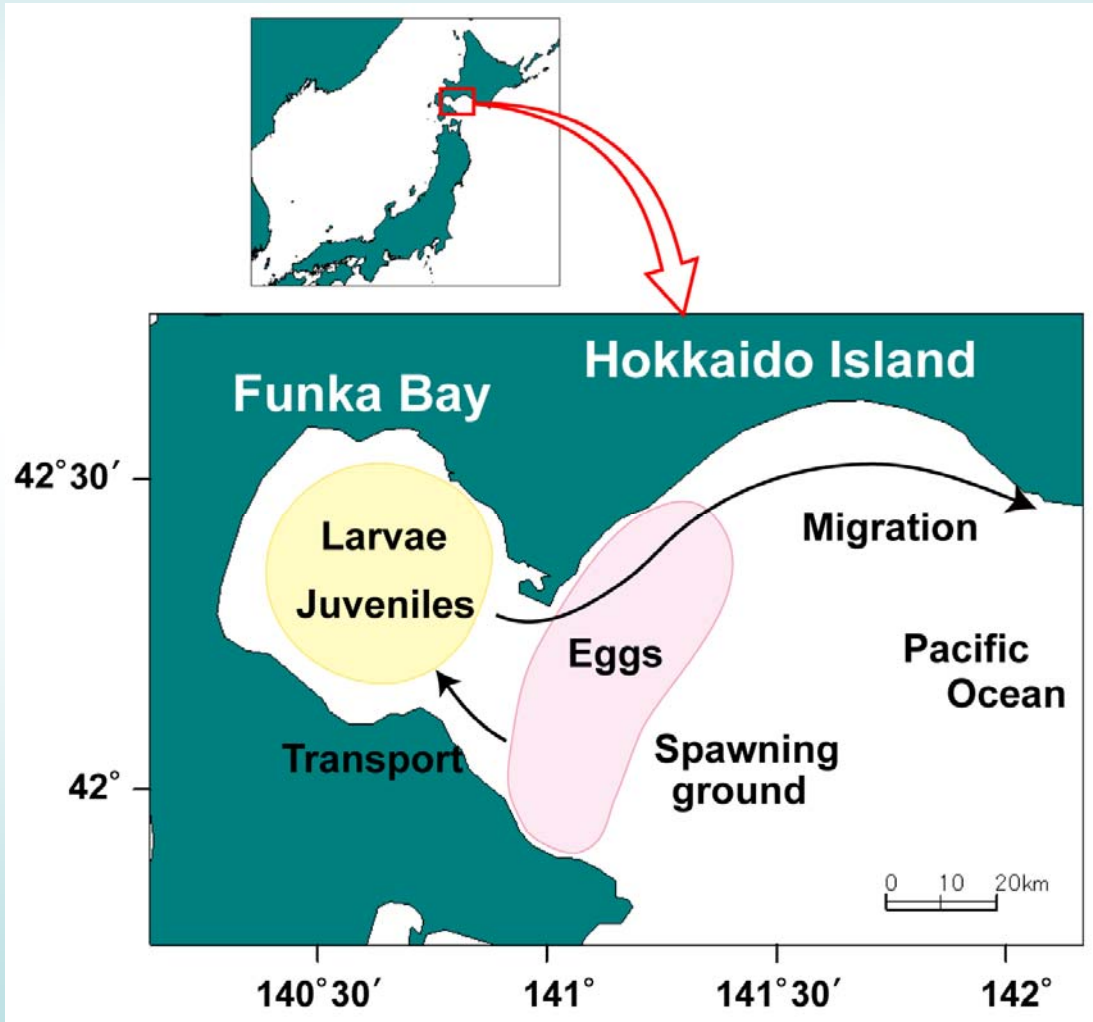


HOKKAIDO
UNIVERSITY



Target stock

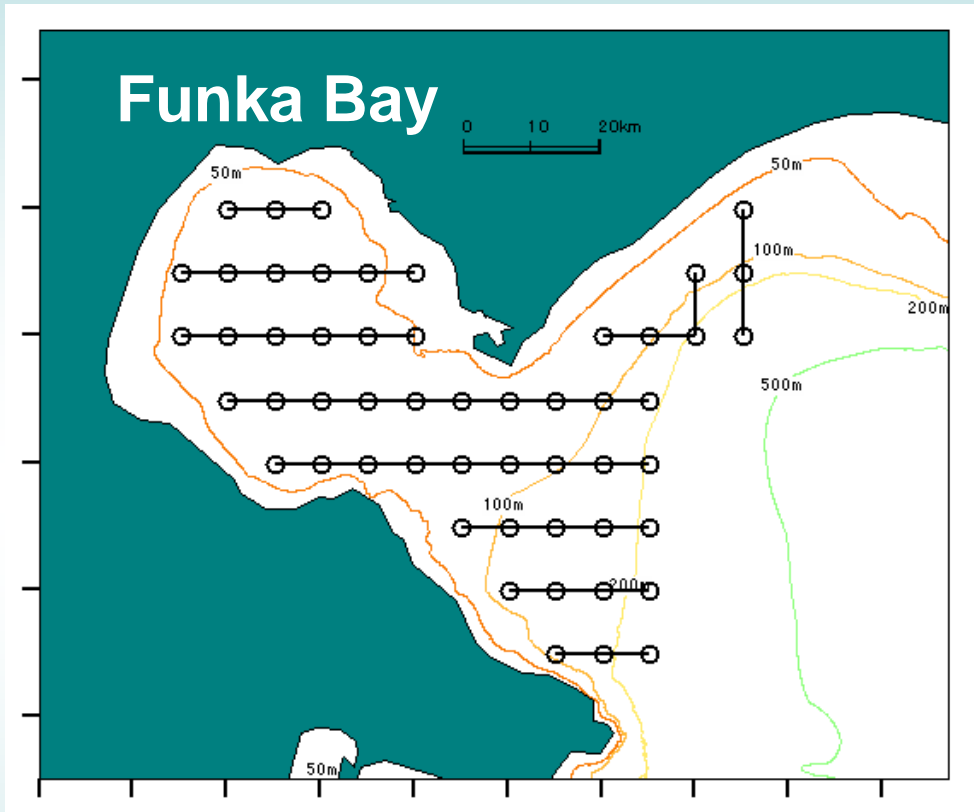
- *Japanese Pacific stock of walleye pollock*



- Spawning ground :
outside of Funka Bay
- Spawning season :
December ~ March
- Eggs : transported
into Funka Bay
- Larvae and Juveniles :
remain in Funka Bay
until approximately
June



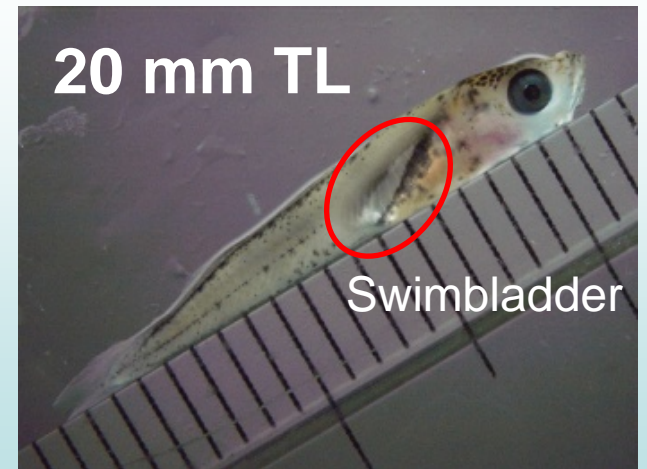
Summary of survey



- **Year : 2007 ~ 2009**
- **Month : April**
- **Area :**
around Funka Bay
- **Vessel : Hokko maru**
- **Echosounder :**
Simrad EK500
- **Frequency : 38 kHz**
- **Environments :**
temperature and salinity (XCTD)

Why acoustic survey ?

- **Acoustic survey provides a more detailed (contiguous) horizontal and vertical distribution compared with net sampling survey**
- **Pollock larvae (approximately 10~30 mm TL) have a well-developed swimbladder**
- **There are few other fish larvae around Funka Bay**



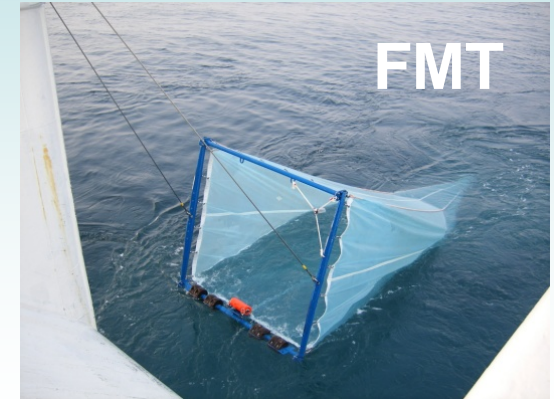
Net sampling

- **Gear : Frame trawl (FMT)**

Mouth : 2 x 2 m

Mesh size : 1.5 mm

(cod end : 0.333 μ m)

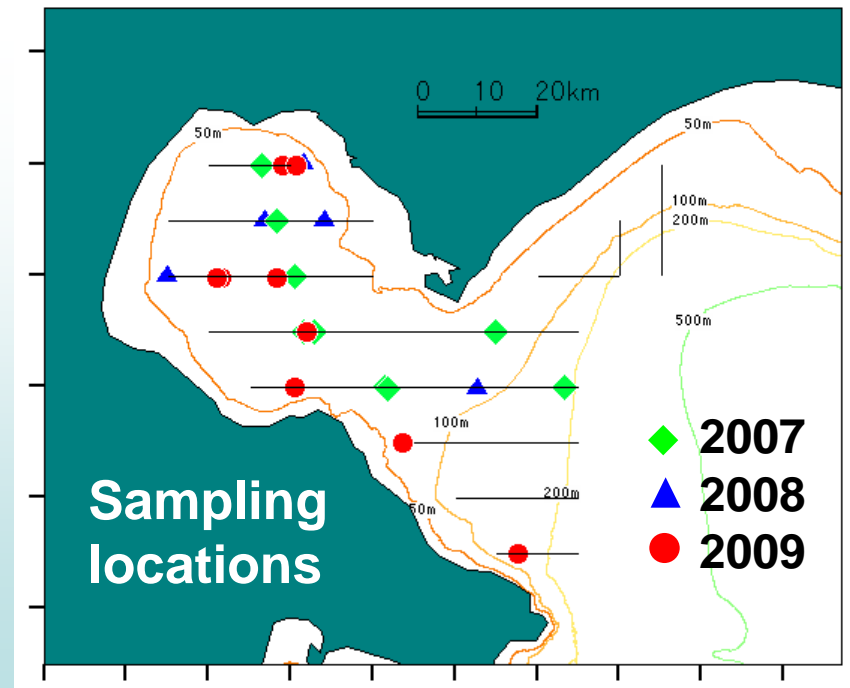


- **Number of tows :**

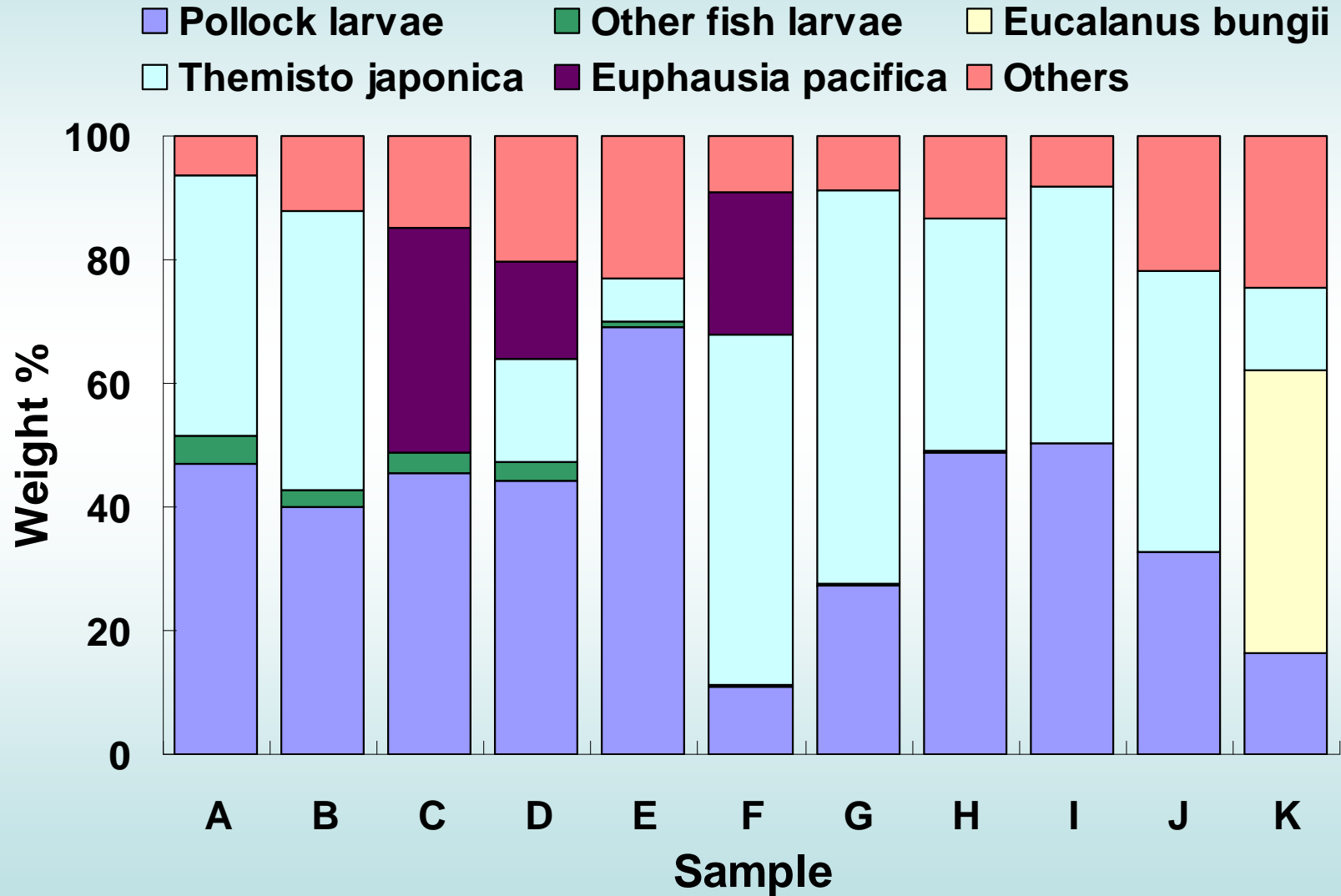
9 tows in 2007

5 tows in 2008

11 tows in 2009



Weight composition of FMT (2009)



Target strength (TS) equation and model (38kHz)

- *Pollock larvae* > Sadayasu (2005)

$$TS = 26.57 \times \log_{10} FL - 74.03$$

- *Eucalanus bungi* and *Themisto japonica*
> Stanton and Chu (2000)

Distorted Wave Born Approximation model

- *Euphausia pacifica* > Miyashita et al. (1996)

$$TS = 54.77 \times \log_{10} TL - 169.7$$

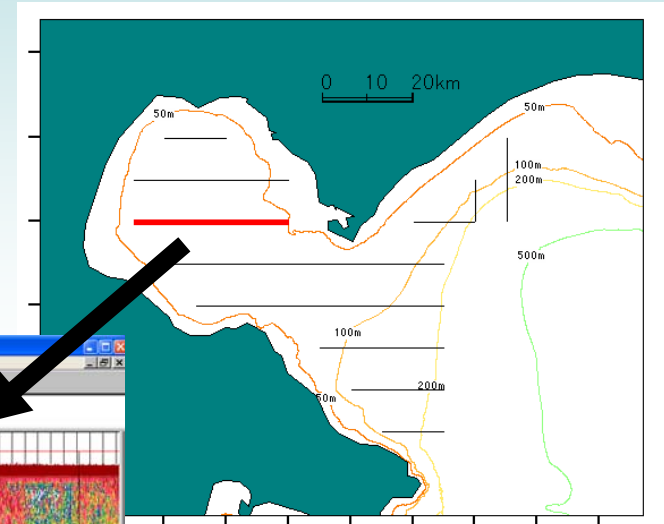
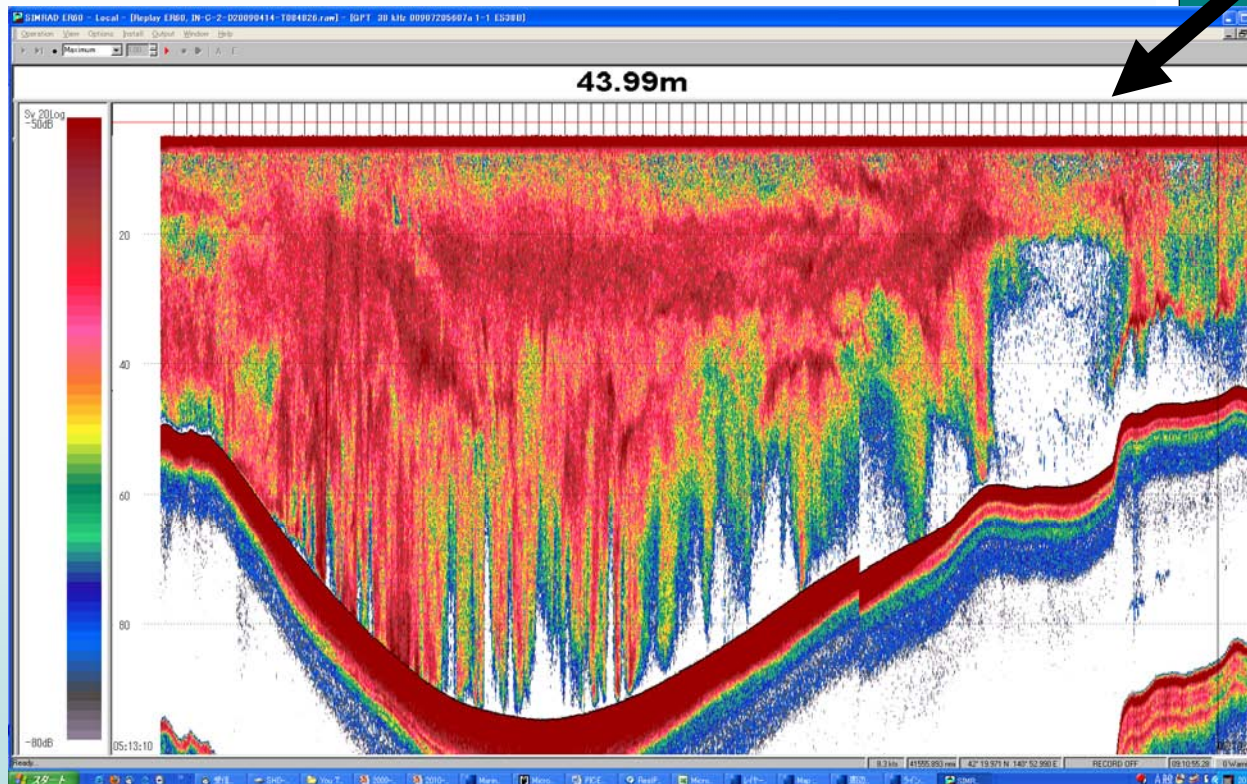
TS of pollock larvae and planktons

- *Pollock larvae* : -67.5 ~ -70.9 dB
(13.1 ~ 17.7 mm TL)
- *Eucalanus bungi* : -110 dB
- *Themisto japonica* : -102.3 ~ -110.4 dB
- *Euphausia pacifica* : -108.9 ~ -112.5 dB

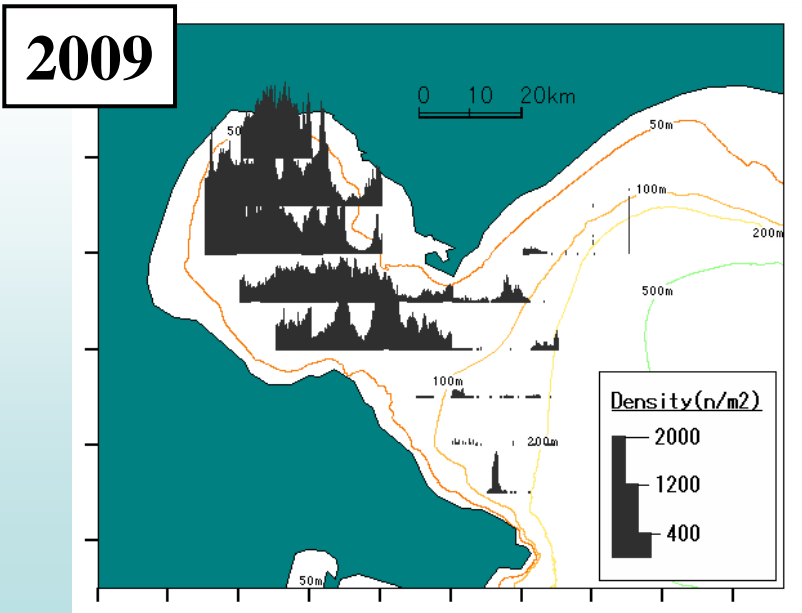
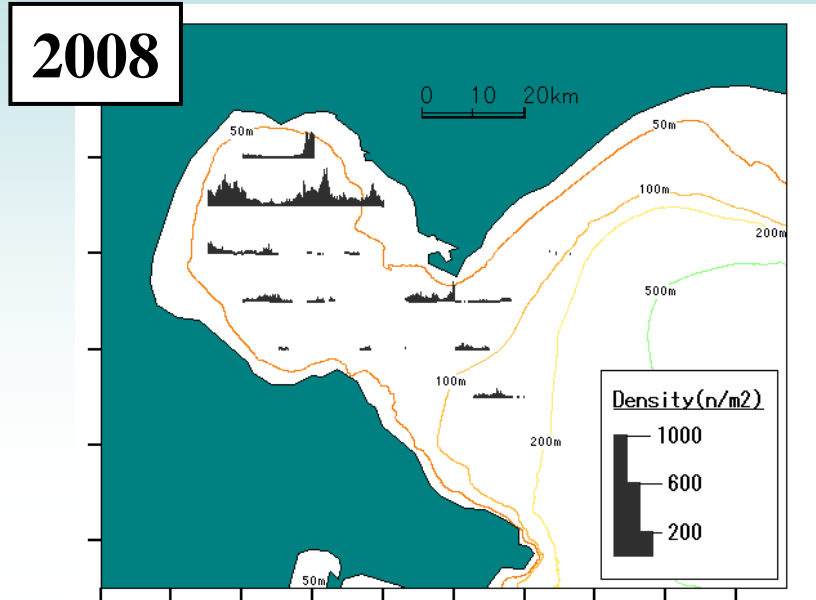
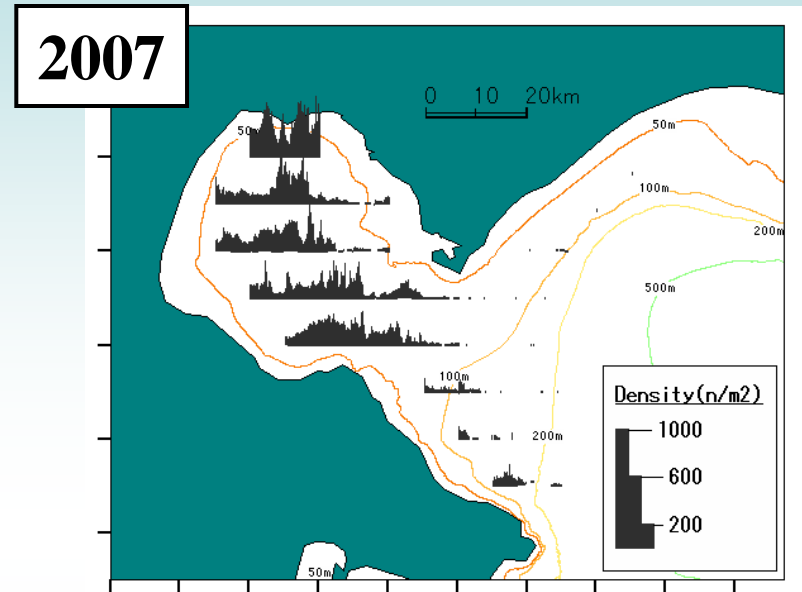
- ◆ Total contribution of each plankton to acoustic backscattering estimated from TS values and numbers was < 0.1% in all samples
- ◆ All acoustic backscattering at 38 kHz were attributed to pollock larvae in all years

Example of echogram (2009)

- Frequency : 38 kHz
- Vertical range : 0 ~ 100 m
- Color scale : -50 ~ -80 dB

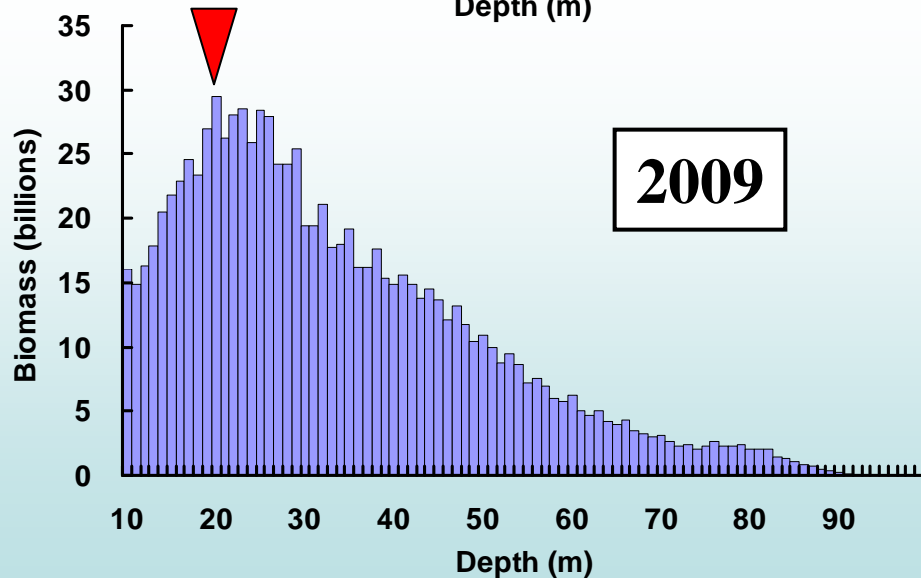
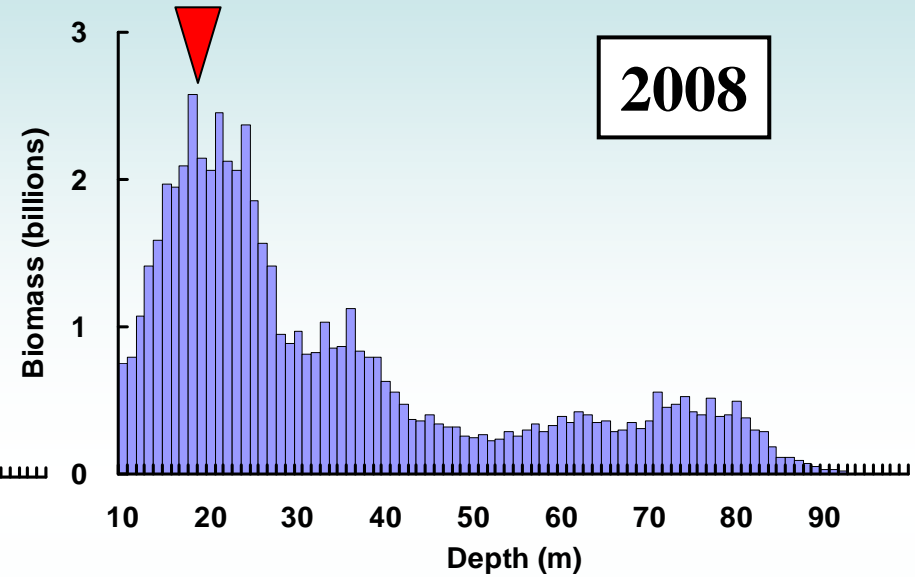
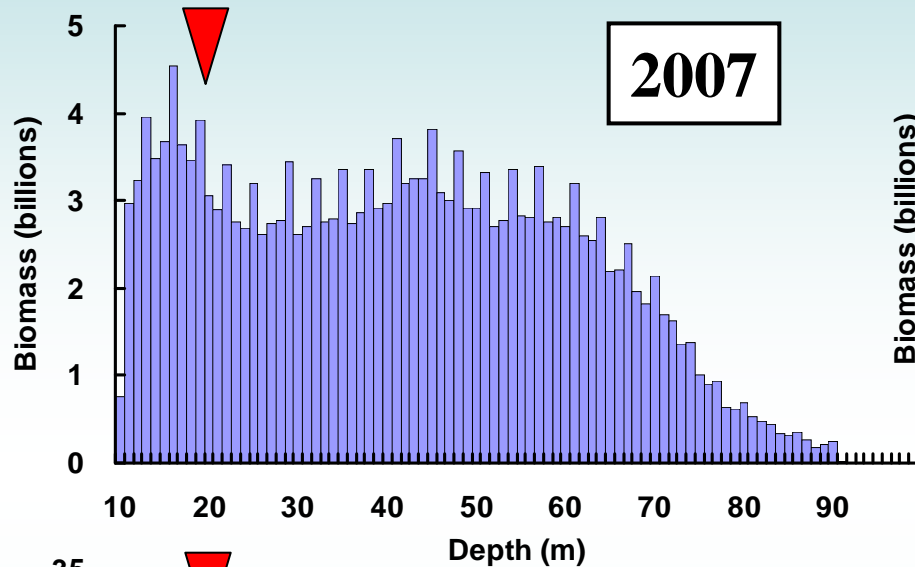


Pollock horizontal distribution (density)



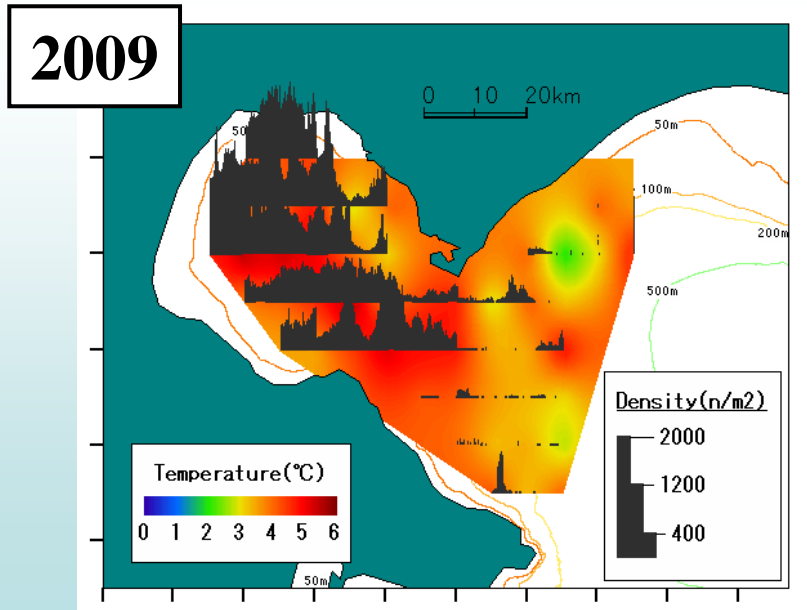
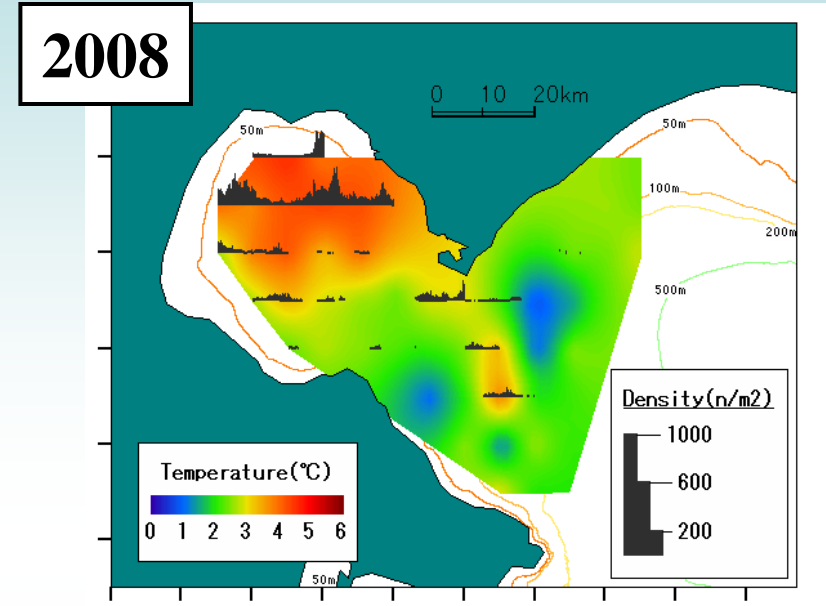
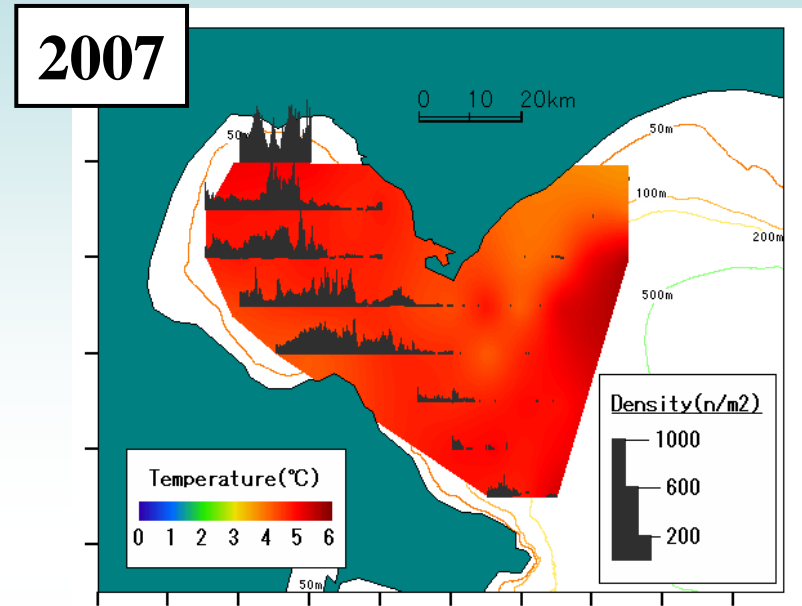
- There were few pollock out of the bay in all years
- In 2007 and 2009, pollock were widely distributed in the bay
- In 2008, pollock aggregated in the northern part of the bay

Pollock vertical distribution (biomass)



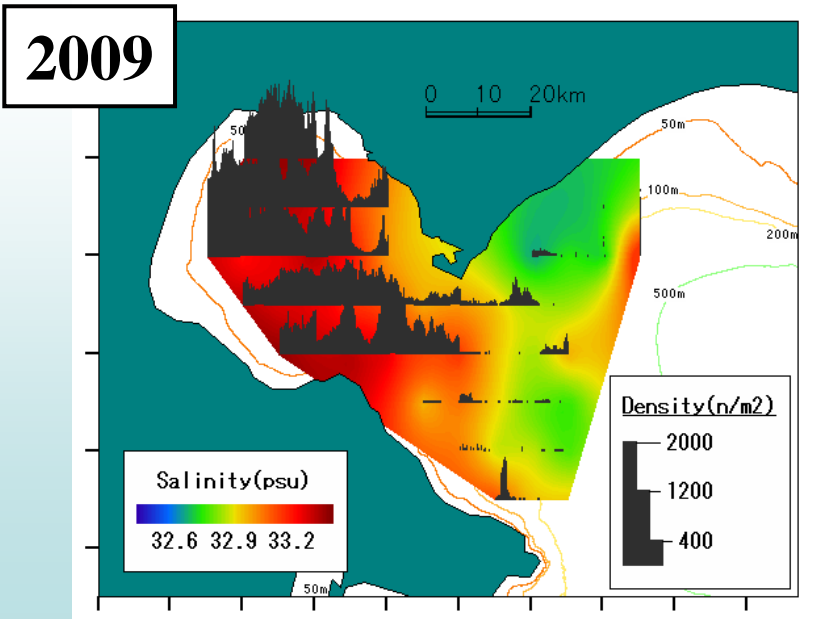
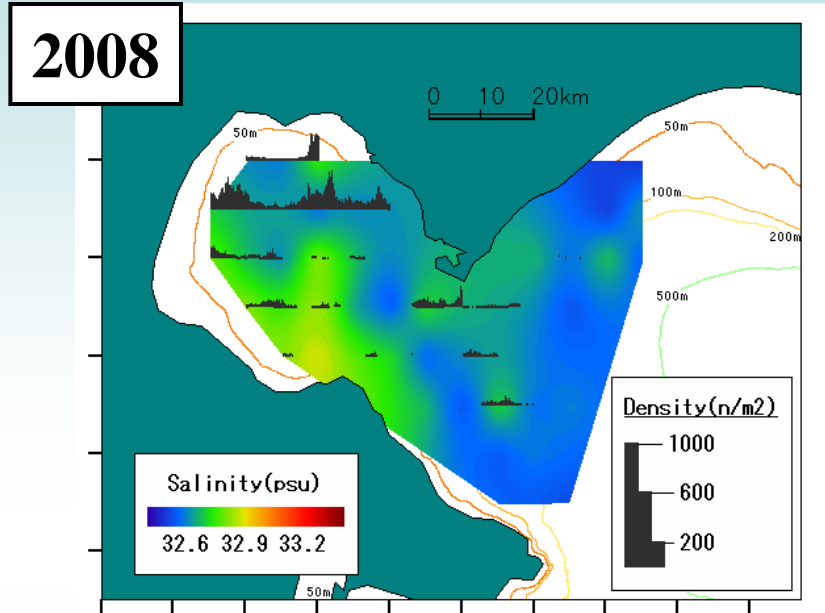
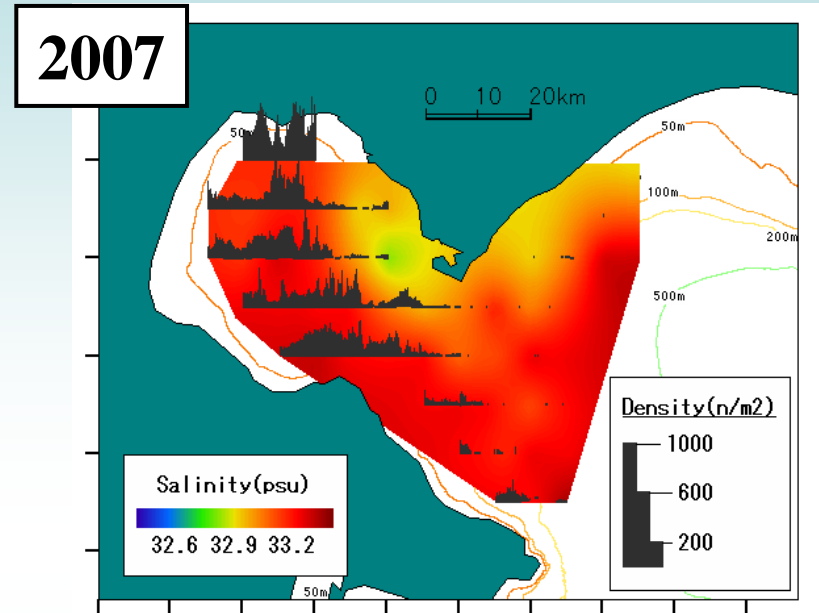
- Biomass were high around 20 m depth across all years
- We examined the relationships between environments at 20 m depth and pollock density (n/m^2 : vertically accumulated)

Pollock density vs 20m temperature



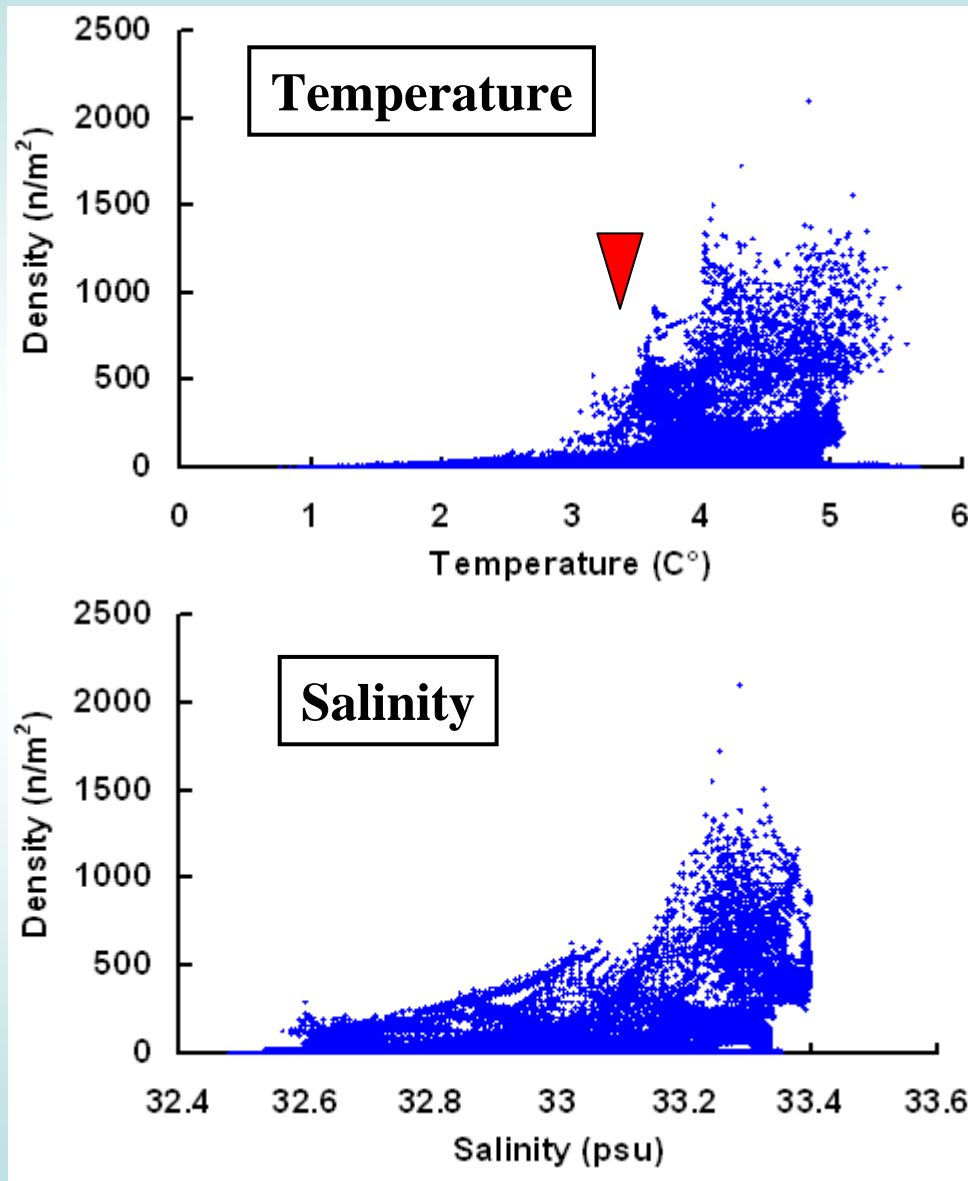
- The density of pollock larvae was low in cool water in 2008 and 2009

Pollock density vs 20m salinity



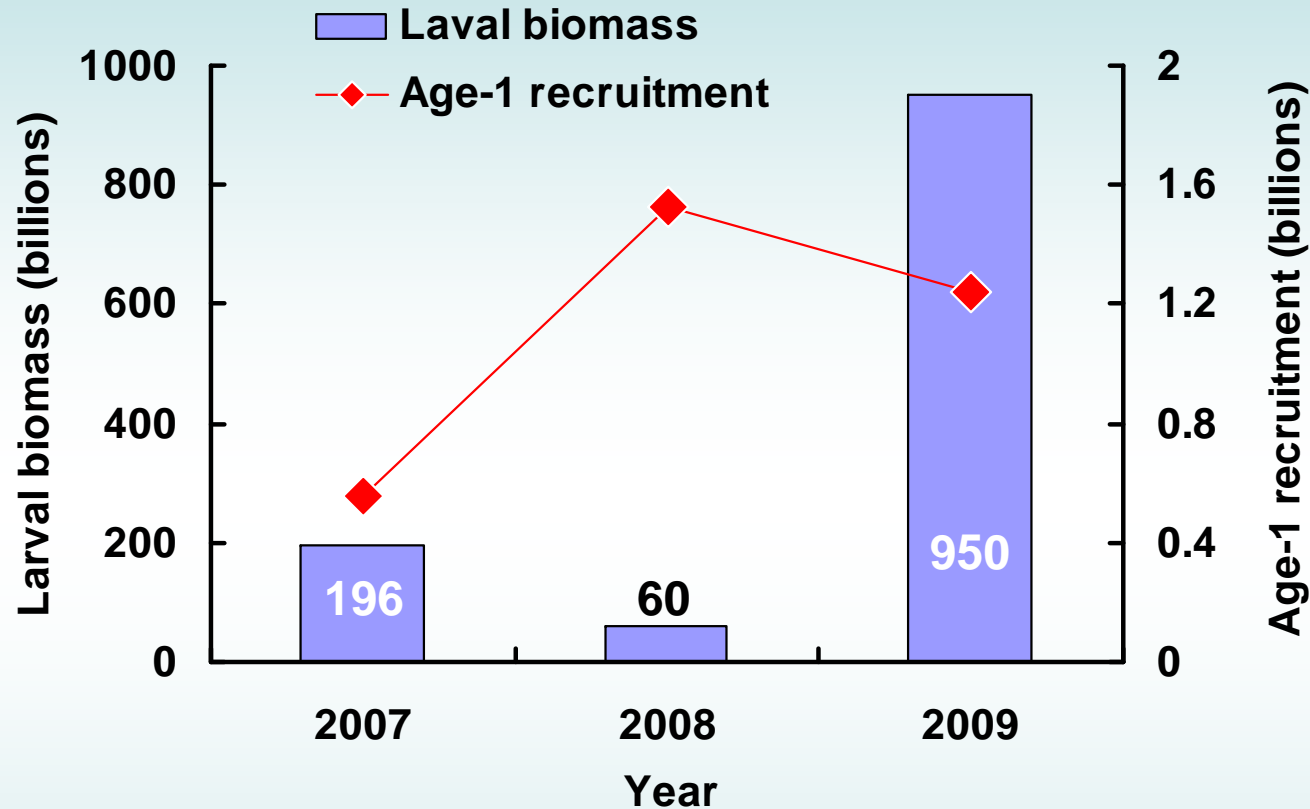
- Pollock larvae were scarce in low-salinity waters especially in 2007 and 2009

Threshold temperature and salinity



- Water temperature has a relatively abrupt threshold
- High pollock density is observed above approximately 3.5 °C
- Obvious threshold is not identified for salinity

Larval biomass vs recruitment



- **The lowest larval biomass of 60 billions was obtained in 2008 when age-1 recruitment was highest**
- **Survival rate from larvae to age-1 ranged 0.1~2.5%**

Conclusions

- **Distribution of pollock larvae was under the control of small-scale environmental variability**
- **Pollock larvae were abundant in warm and high-salinity waters**
- **Few pollock larvae were found in waters < 3.5 °C**
- **Lower threshold is not clear for salinity**
- **Estimated total number of pollock larvae ranged from 60 ~ 950 billions**
- **The lowest larval biomass was observed in 2008 when age-1 recruitment was highest**

Future subjects

- **Refinement to TS equation of pollock larvae**
- **Relationships of pollock density with chlorophyll concentration and prey density**
- **Examination of link between environments and pollock distribution using GAM**
- **Establishment of life table for Japanese Pacific stock of walleye pollock**