Dynamics and Role of Blue Catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) in Tidal Rivers of Virginia

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- PIs: Don Orth, Yan Jiao, Andrew Rypel (Virginia Tech)
- Partners:
 - Research Partners: Mary Fabrizio (VIMS); Bob Greenlee (VDGIF);
 Others? (MD DNR, VCU, NOAA, ...)
- End Users:
 - Modelers and other researchers
 - ➤ Howard Townsend's group (NOAA) and others
 - Fisheries managers and policy makers
 - ➤ VDGIF, GIT, NOAA, VMRC,....





- *Rationale*: Blue catfish food diet is highly variable and has not been adequately characterized spatially and temporally
 - VIMS Trawl excellent temporal coverage, but limited spatially
 - Size selective and limited to deep water habitat
 - VCU NOAA-funded project limited spatially and temporally
 - ▼ limited to target prey items
 - Others





Diet Assessment

- Objectives:
 - Quantify diet and relative importance of diet items
 - Analyze spatial and temporal variation in diet composition
 - Estimate trophic level and omnivory index
 - Evaluate extent of opportunistic versus selective feeding
 - Estimate production-biomass ratio (P:B) and consumptionbiomass ratio (Q:B) which will be linked demographic model to assess potential impacts on prey





Bayesian (hierarchical) Modeling

- Objectives:
 - Estimate spatial and temporal variation in life history parameters (growth, morality, recruitment,...)
 - Explore spatial and temporal population growth via Bayesian growth model
 - Explore potential impact factors affecting these population parameters
 - Assess utility of various management options in the control of blue catfish





Approach:

 Diet will be assessed using a seasonal multi-year, multi-river assessment with river segment and habitat strata





Approach:

- Temporal and spatial variation of life history traits will be modeled through Bayesian hierarchical models
- For example, growth rates (individual) and spatiotemporal variability in growth rates will be described
 - ➤ Hierarchical models accommodate temporal and spatial differences/variability whereas the traditional von Bertalanffy model cannot accommodate temporal changes in growth even when multi-year data are included in the analysis (Clark 2003; Jiao et al. 2010)





Approach:

- Population growth models will be developed which treat population growth rate as hierarchically structured
 - ➤ Spatial and temporal variation of population growth rates will be incorporated into the models





Approach:

- Estimated traits from the previous steps will then be used to construct a hierarchical demographic model
 - ➤ Hierarchical demographic models are ideal for the assessment of non-indigenous species
 - knowledge of non-indigenous populations is usually limited
 - o data on these traits vary among populations, and
 - traits are likely to vary considerably over time as species adapt to new environments
 - ★ Hierarchical models readily incorporate this spatiotemporal variation in species' demographic traits





- Potential relevance/impacts:
 - Describe spatiotemporal patterns in BCF predation
 - Shifts in prey selection based on prey availability
 - Ecosystem stability implications





- Potential relevance/impacts:
 - Characterize BCF populations
 - Describe changes through time, and differences among rivers
 - Identify factors influencing these
 - o Influences on other species given BCF management strategies
 - ▼ Identify which size to target for harvest to decrease the influence of BCF on other species of concern
 - Identify harvest levels required to achieve desired outcomes



