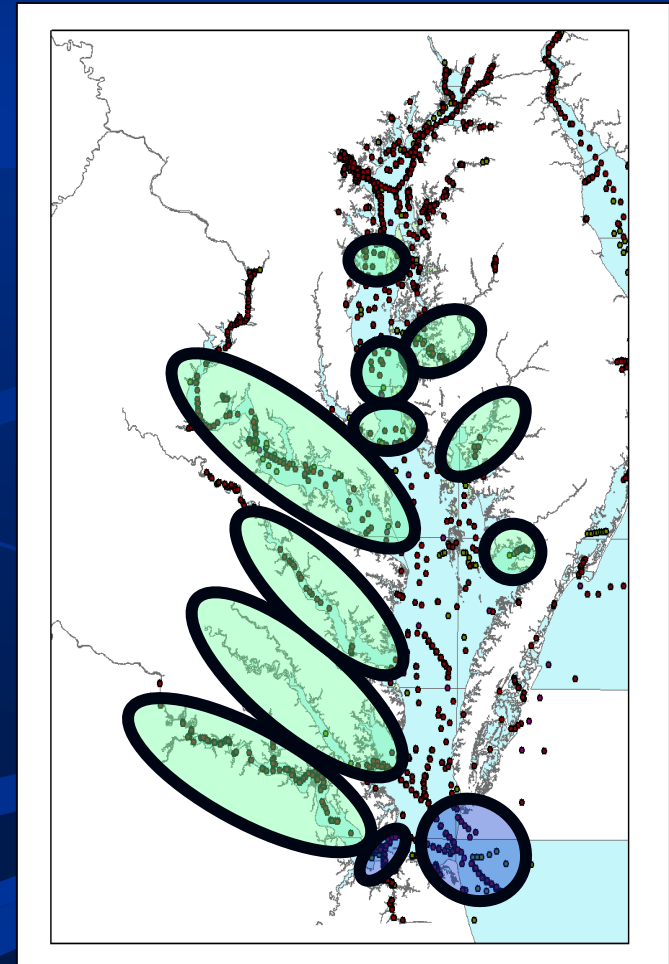




# Movement, Migration, and Management of Chesapeake Bay Fishes: Measuring traffic patterns, good and bad neighborhoods

- (1) Fish and watermen spatially respond to environmental change.
- (2) Most stock assessments and habitat recovery plans assume that fish stay put.
- (3) Telemetry aids management by
  - Testing critical assumptions and estimating key parameters in support of assessment and habitat recovery.
  - Evaluating how fish and fisheries adapt to environmental change.



# AJ's habitat models performed equally well, Chesapeake goes hypoxic: sturgeons go pell-mell.

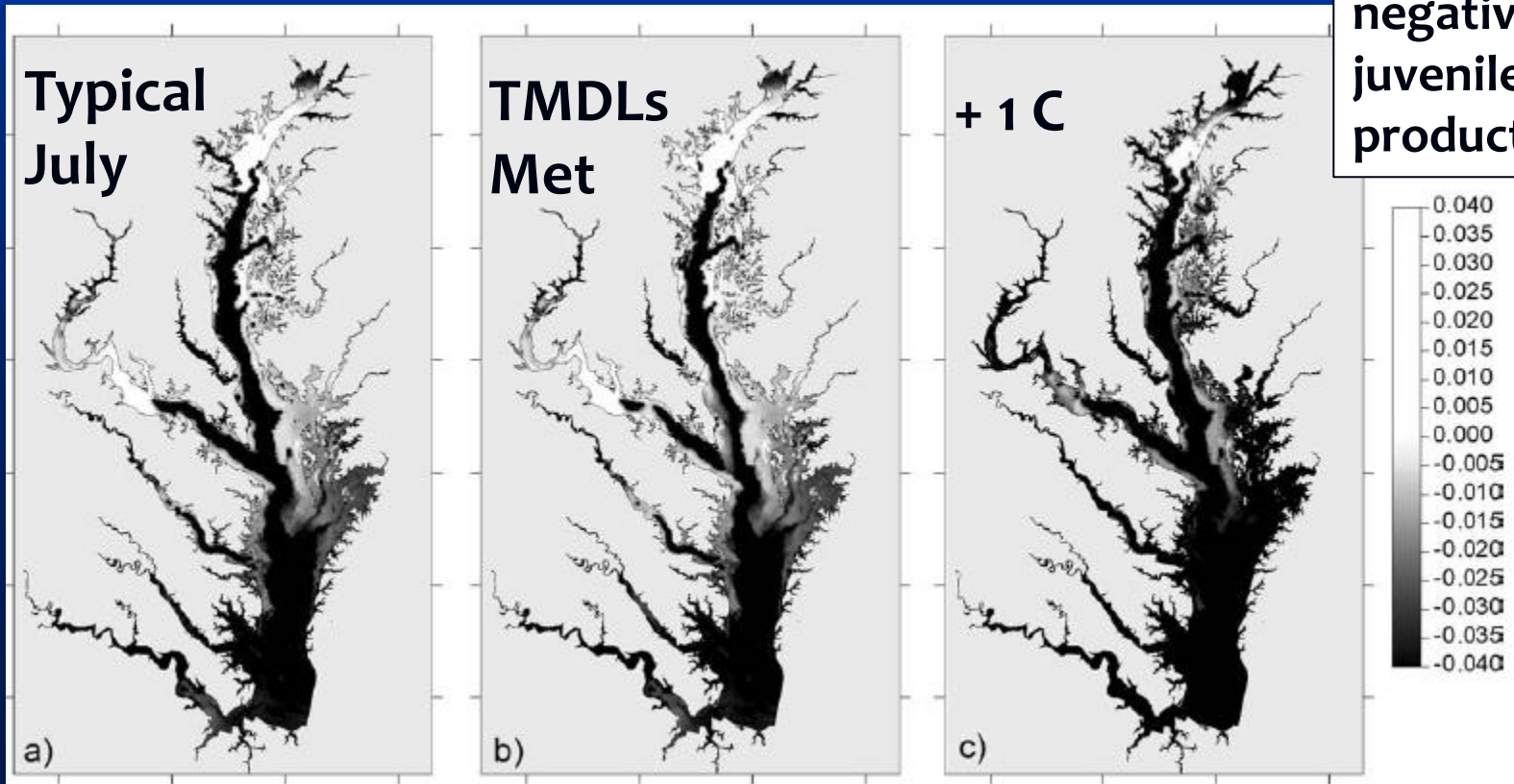
## Dire sturgeon predictions?

- Chesapeake is a bad neighborhood in summer
- TMDL Regulations make trivial improvements to sturgeon habitat
- Climate warming (+ 1 C) nearly wipes out sturgeon habitat
- Are sturgeon destined for extirpation?

## Modeling the influence of hypoxia on the potential habitat of Atlantic sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrinchus*: a comparison of two methods

Adam J. Schlenger<sup>1,\*</sup>, Elizabeth W. North<sup>1</sup>, Zachary Schlag<sup>1</sup>, Yun Li<sup>1,5</sup>,  
David H. Secor<sup>2</sup>, Katharine A. Smith<sup>3</sup>, Edwin J. Niklitschek<sup>4</sup>

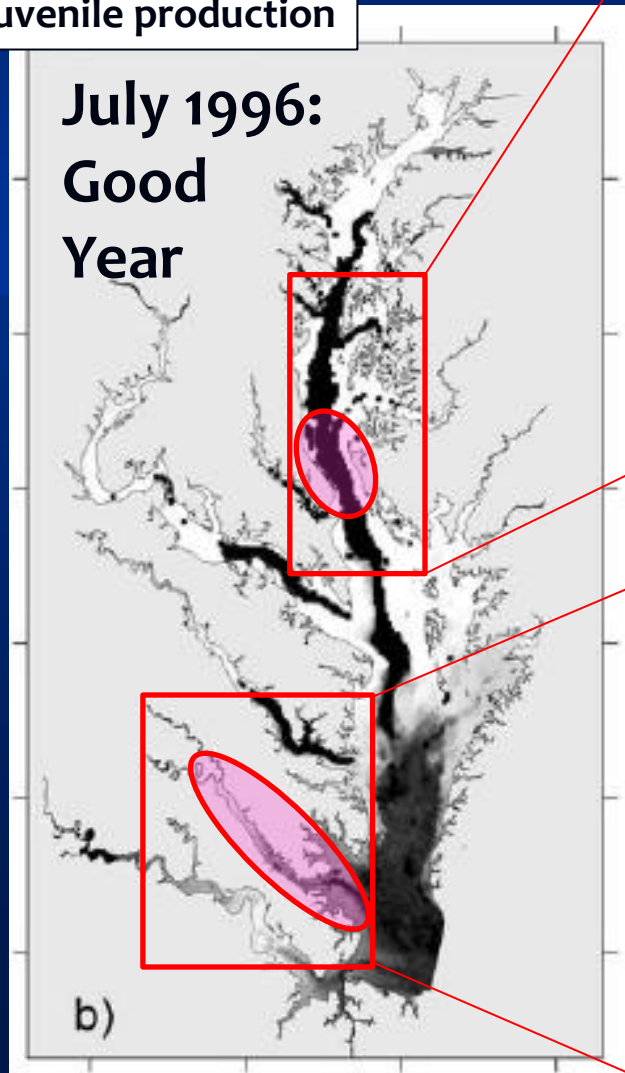
Black is  
negative  
juvenile  
production



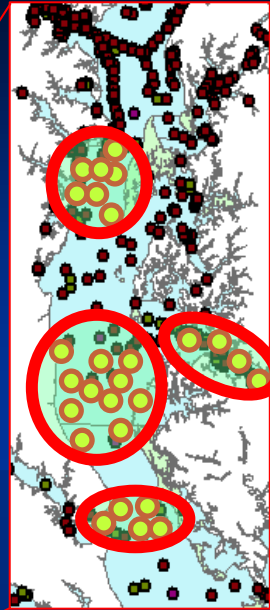
## Section 6 Award: Assessment of Critical Habitats for Recovering the Chesapeake Bay Atlantic Sturgeon

Black is negative  
Juvenile production

July 1996:  
Good  
Year



### Corridor



### Neighborhoods & Traffic Jams

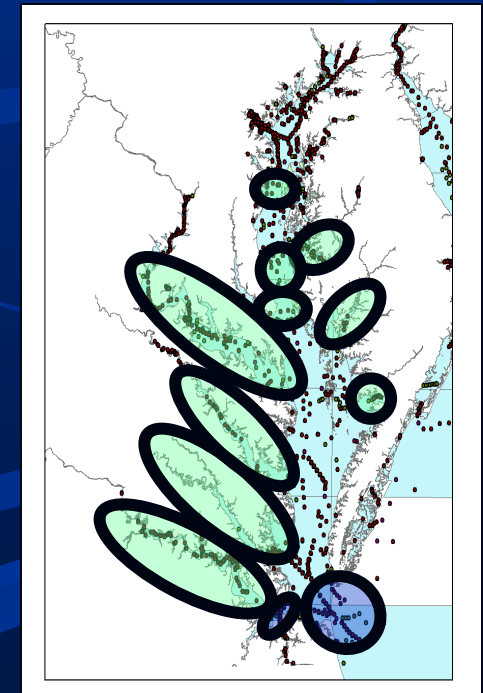
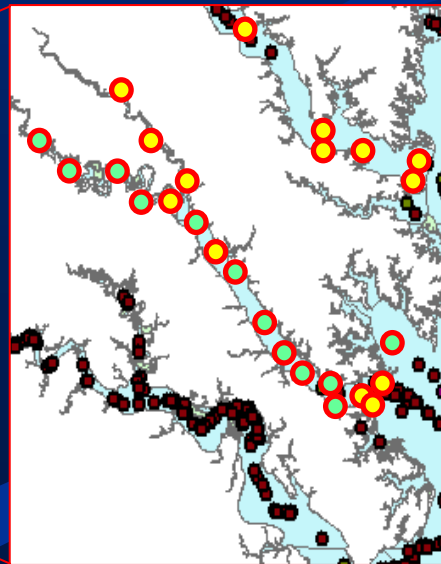
#### (1) Intensive Telemetry:

- High receiver coverage
- Summer WQ surveys
- Test model predictions against sturgeon incidence

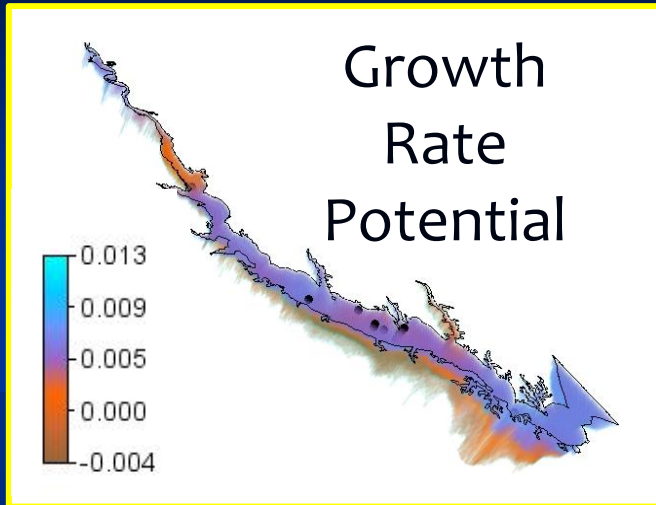
#### (2) Broad-scale Telemetry:

- Test incidence in tributaries and Bay region against predictions

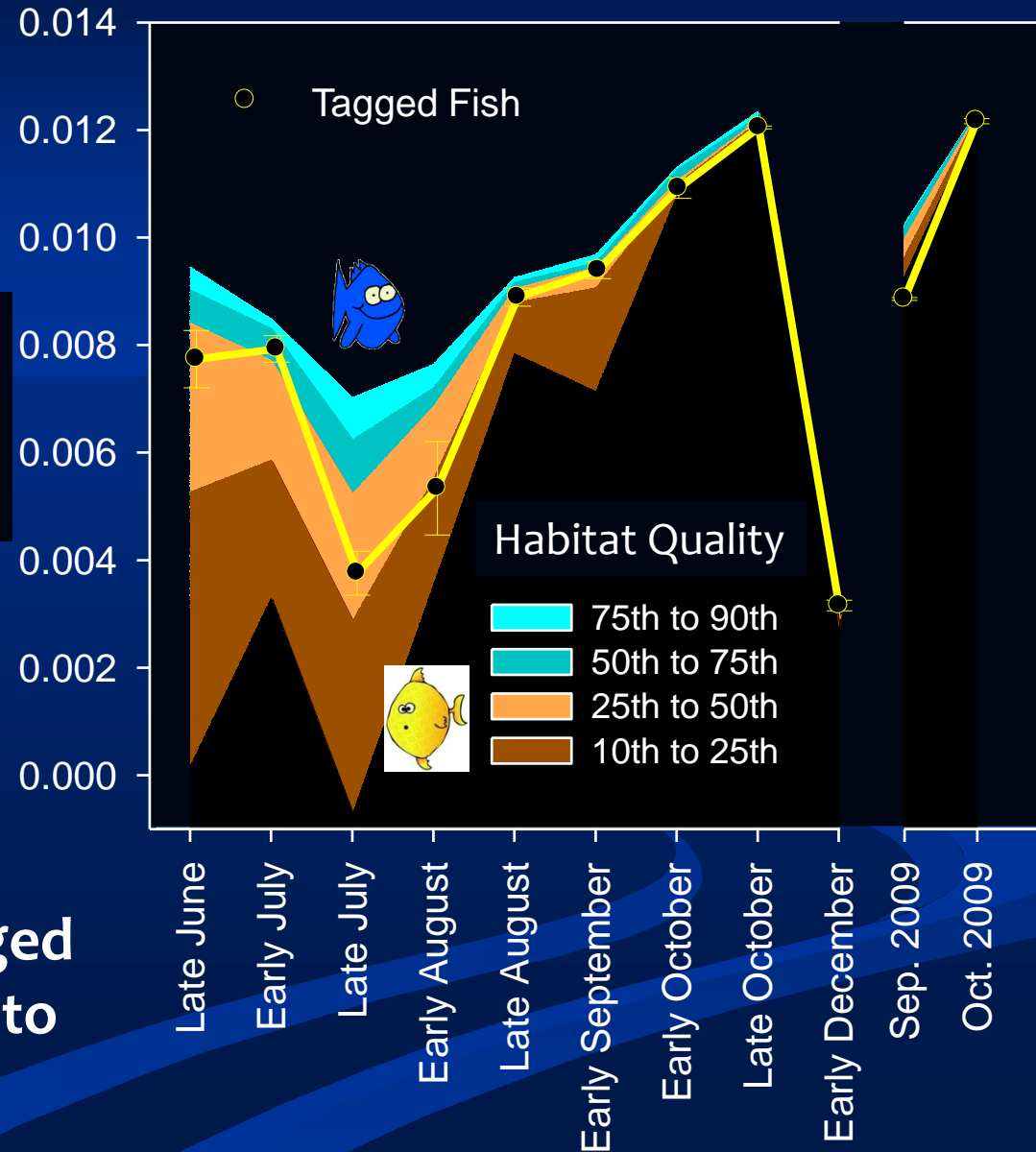
### Nursery/Forage



# Telemetry Foiling Expectations: Predicted Habitat $\neq$ Preferred Habitat, but....



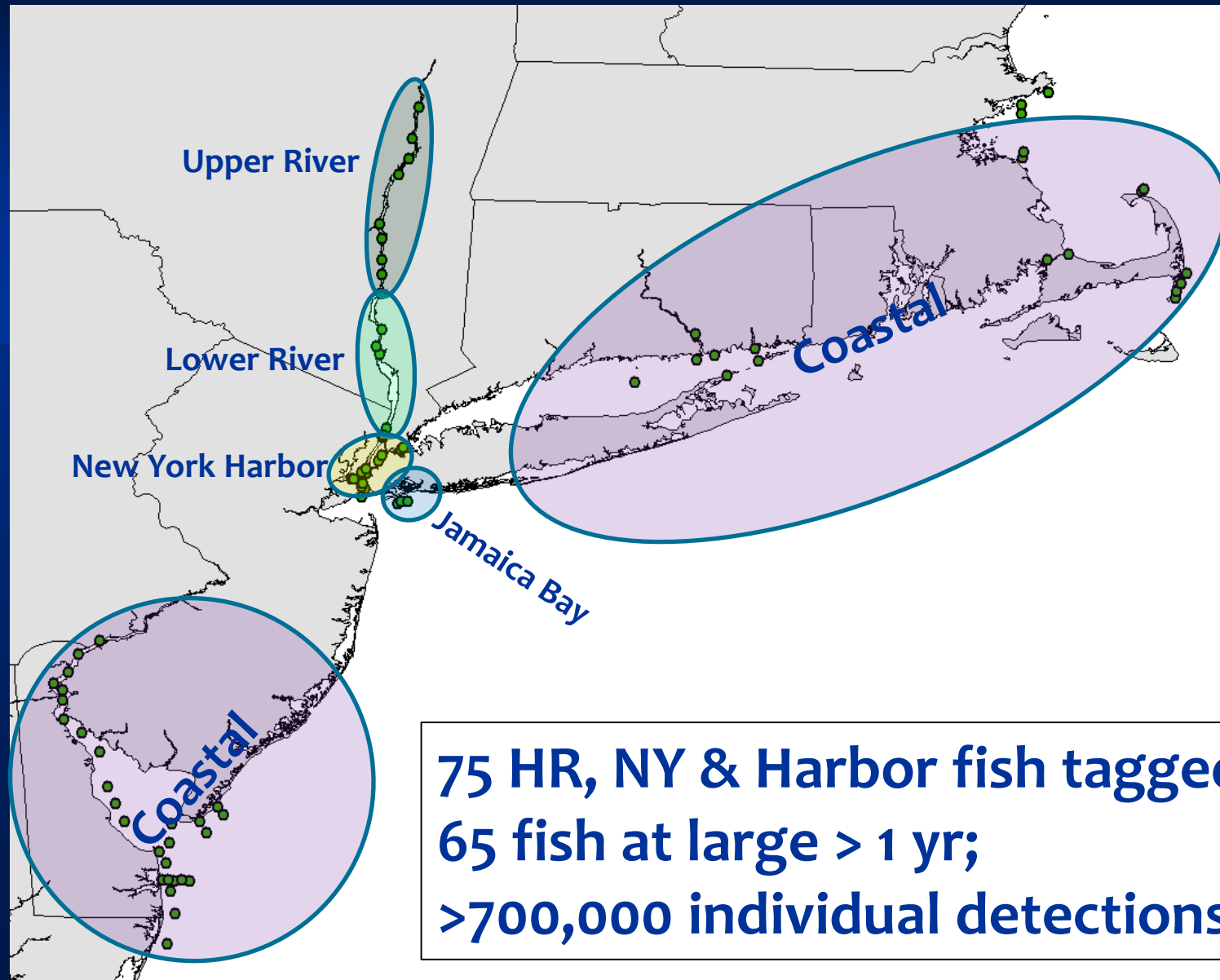
Growth



...most striped bass tagged  
in the Patuxent left prior to  
summer hypoxia

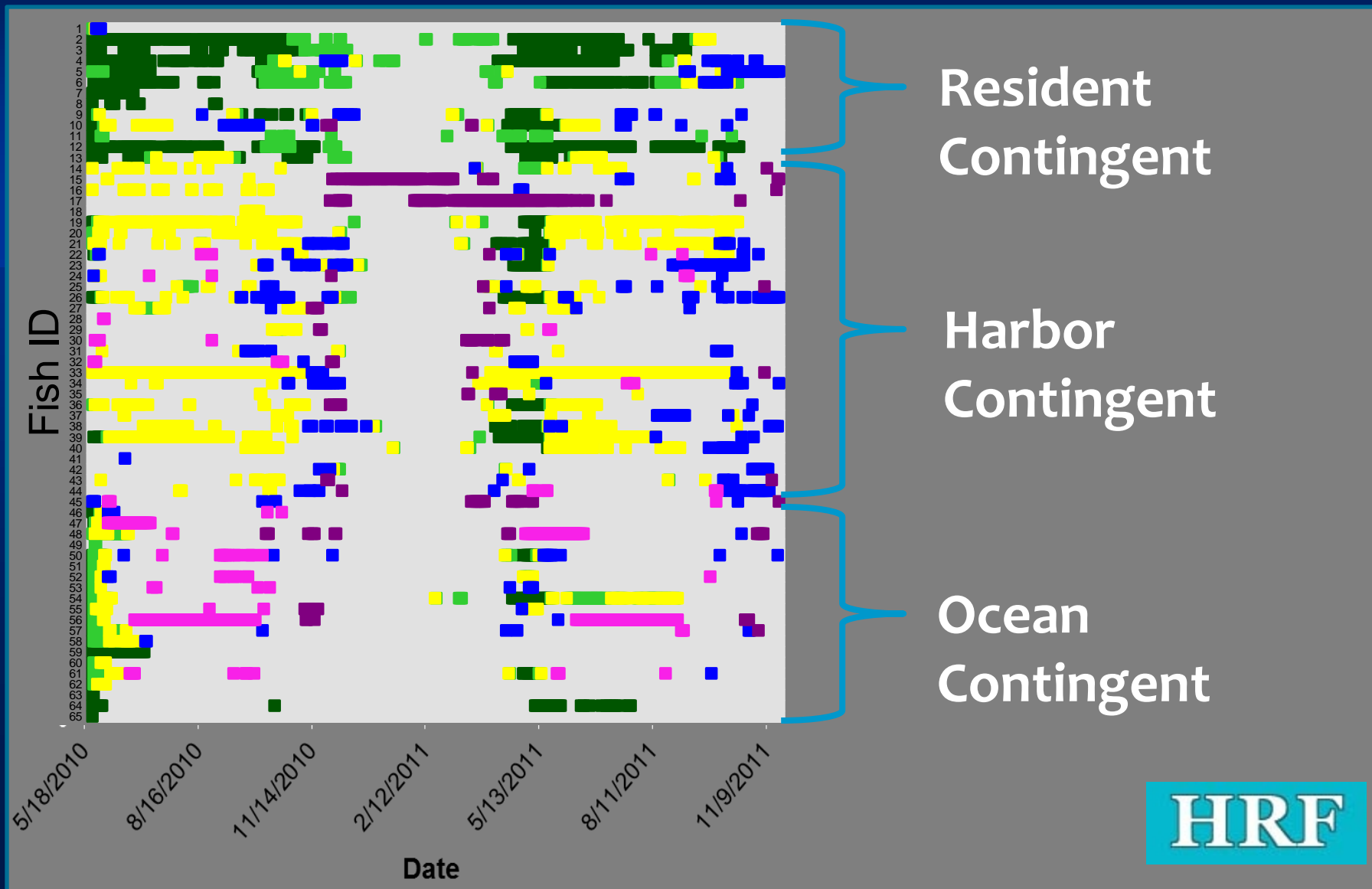


# How many Hudson River Striped Bass Leave?



# How many Hudson River Striped Bass Leave?

Partial Migration; Contingents vary in neighborhoods, traffic corridors

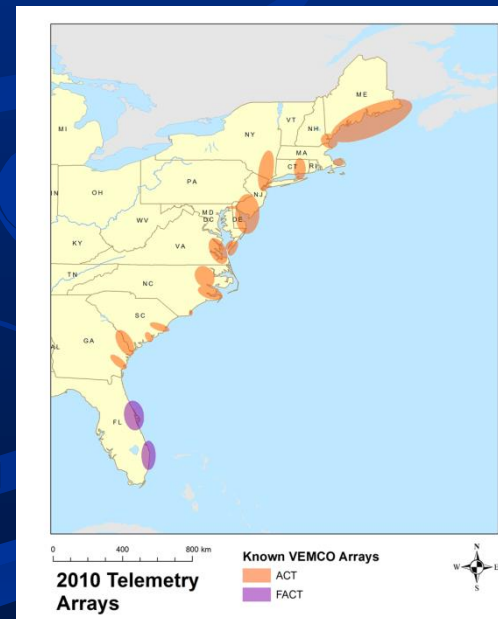
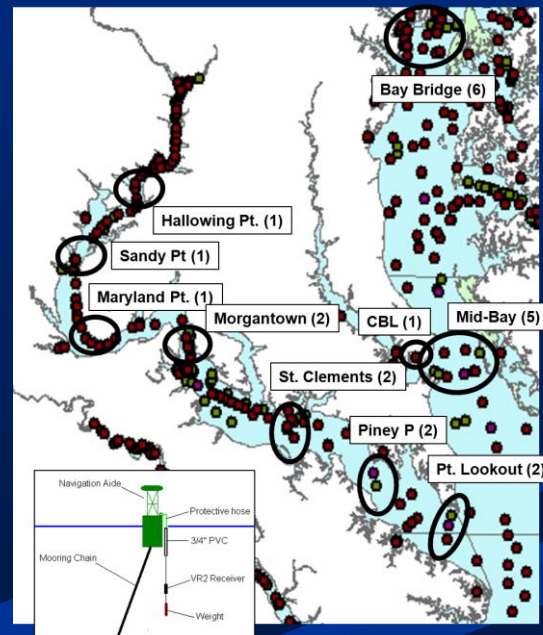
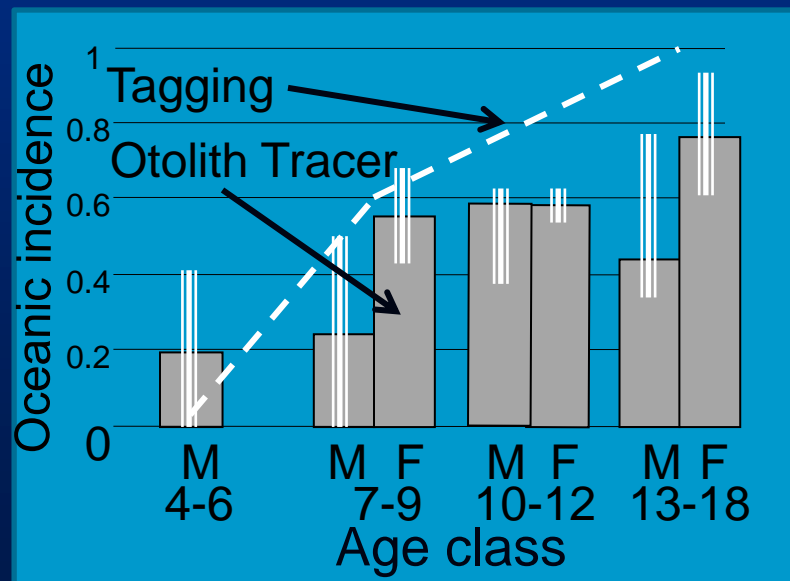


# How many Chesapeake Bay Striped Bass Leave?

*Size-specific and Seasonal Patterns of Emigration, and Chesapeake Bay and Coastal Habitat-use by Potomac River Striped Bass (Proposal to ASMFC)*

**Release 100 spawning aggregation striped bass, in size-stratified design. Test:**

- expected size and sex-specific patterns of emigration
- seasonal timing of emigration and spawning run: influence of temp and flow
- segregation of resident striped bass within the Potomac River, and among Chesapeake Bay regions and other tributaries
- emigration to non-natal estuaries (e.g., Delaware, Hudson) and coastal regions
- incidence of straying and skipped spawning



# Careful for what you wish for....

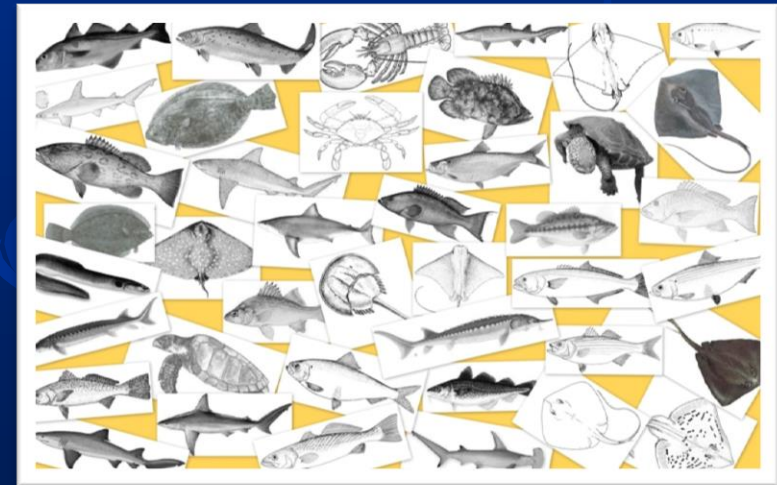
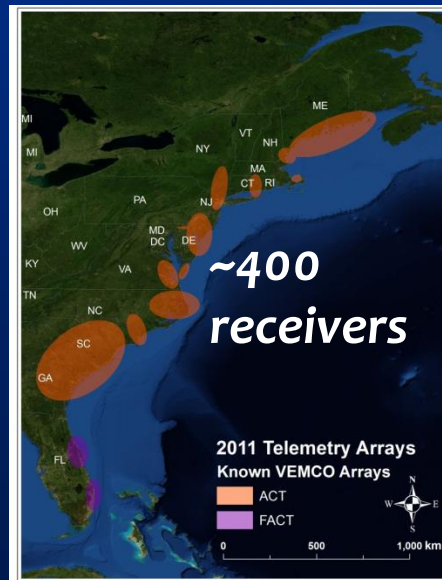
**Data Sharing:** Who's data? How to collaborate? How to gain access to data?

Long-term data access?

- Data Sharing Agreements (Section 6 MD-VA Award)
- Web-based database tools

**Data Analysis:**

- Observing systems
- Hypothesis driven
- Tag-recapture designs
- Longitudinal statistics
- Movement ecology



<http://www.theactnetwork.com/>



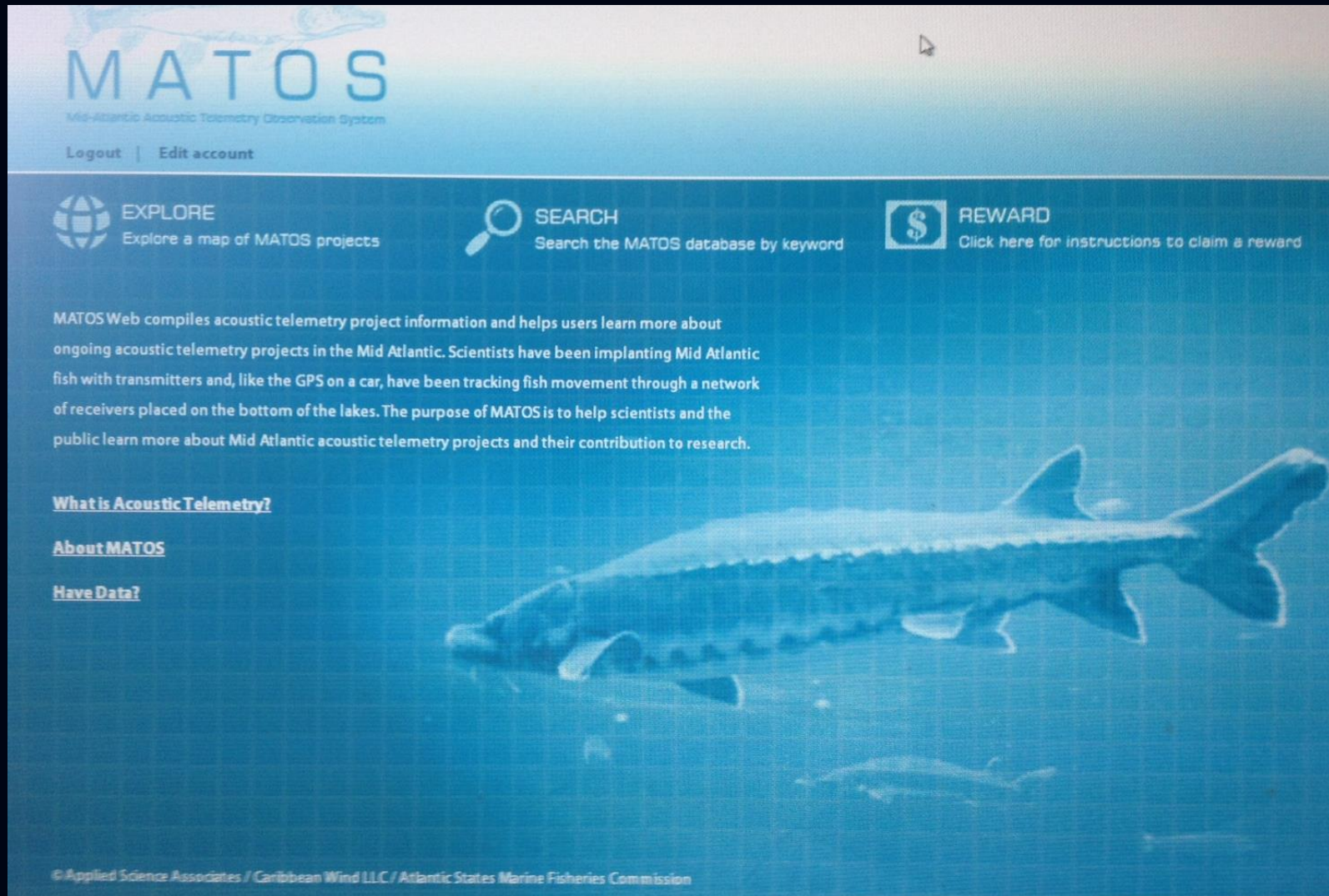
Dewayne Fox

Currently there are over 5000 known transmitters deployed since 2004, with over 1000 deployed in 2010 alone. This corresponds to 82 investigators and 49 identified species currently being studied along the east coast.



<http://matos.asascience.com/>


## Mid-Atlantic Acoustic Telemetry Observation System (Doug Williams, NCBO), ASMFC-support





The screenshot shows the MATOS website with a blue header and a grid background. The header includes the MATOS logo and navigation links. The main content area features three columns of links and a paragraph of text. A large image of a fish is on the right side.

**MATOS**  
Mid-Atlantic Acoustic Telemetry Observation System

[Logout](#) | [Edit account](#)

 **EXPLORE**  
Explore a map of MATOS projects

 **SEARCH**  
Search the MATOS database by keyword

 **REWARD**  
[Click here for instructions to claim a reward](#)

MATOSWeb compiles acoustic telemetry project information and helps users learn more about ongoing acoustic telemetry projects in the Mid Atlantic. Scientists have been implanting Mid Atlantic fish with transmitters and, like the GPS on a car, have been tracking fish movement through a network of receivers placed on the bottom of the lakes. The purpose of MATOS is to help scientists and the public learn more about Mid Atlantic acoustic telemetry projects and their contribution to research.

[What is Acoustic Telemetry?](#)

[About MATOS](#)

[Have Data?](#)

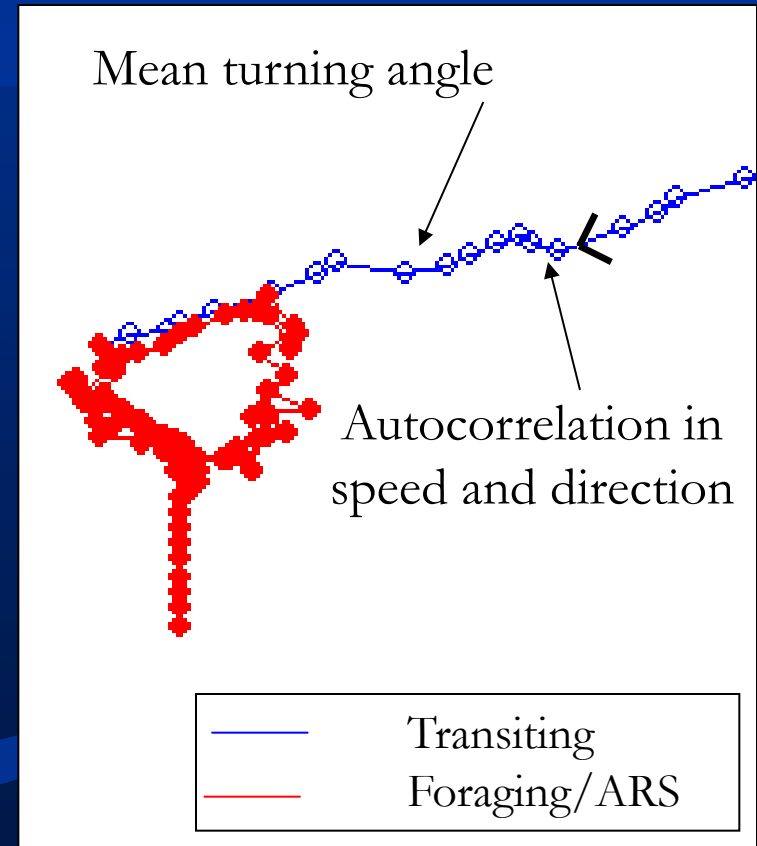
© Applied Science Associates / Caribbean Wind LLC / Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

# Bio-informatic Challenge: Inferences on individual movement behaviors

State-spaced modeling: time series model that predicts the future state of a system from its previous states probabilistically.



Helen Bailey

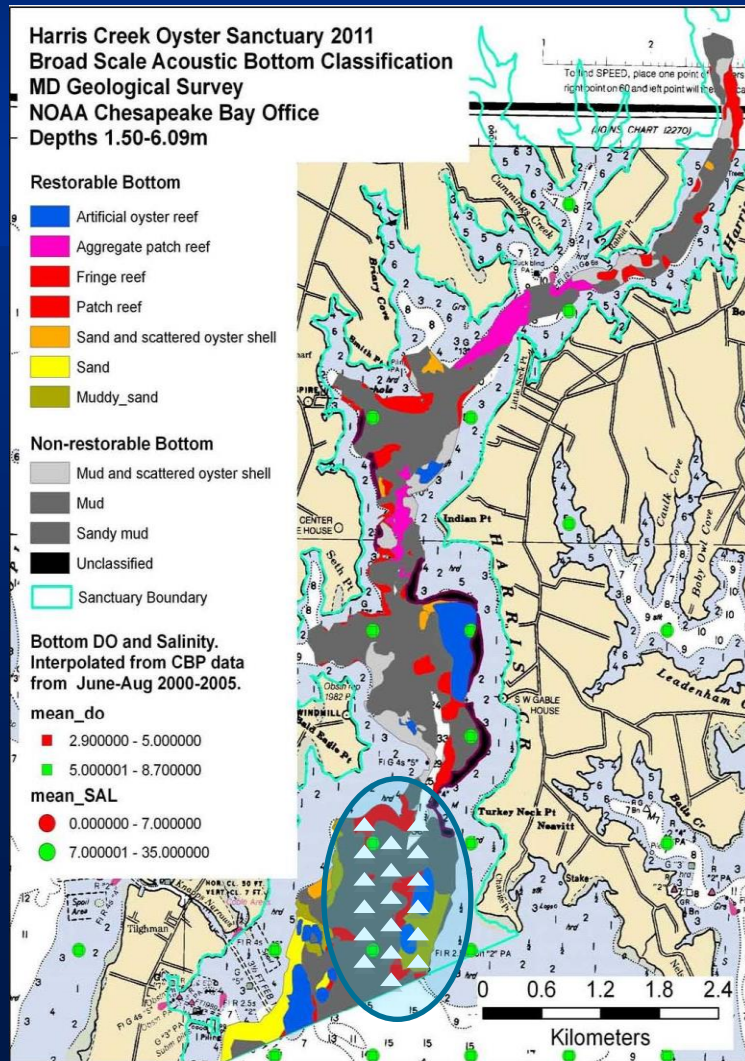


From Jonsen et al. (2007)



# Down-scaled Telemetry: using fine-scale movements to infer habitat function

*White perch utilization of a restored oyster reef in Harris Creek in comparison with unrestored habitat (Proposal to NCBO; Bailey and Secor)*

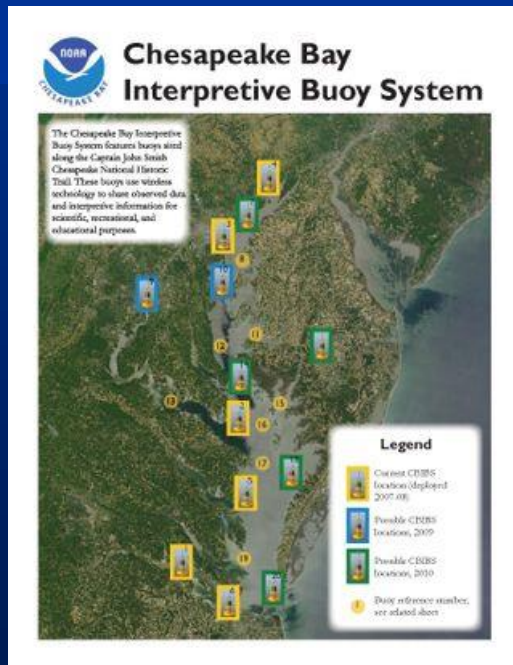


- Deploy an 18 receiver positioning system across classes of habitat type in Harris Creek
- Release white perch into receiver array
- Determine if there is an association between white perch foraging behavior and the benthic habitat, and whether foraging behavior is more prevalent at restored than unrestored oyster reefs.

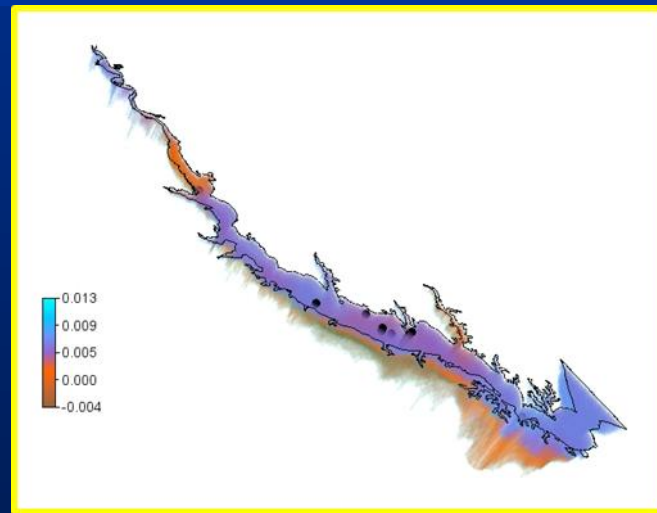
# The Big Picture: Mapping Fish Migrations onto Seascapes

**Seascape Ecology:** Now-casting fish distributions by integrating oceanographic and fish observing systems, telecommunications, and modeling.

Coastal Observing  
Perspective



Habitat/Movement  
Modeling Perspective



Fish Observing  
Perspective



**Why?** Improved surveys and assessments, models of TMDL effectiveness and climate adaptation, management around protected species, scale-dependent habitat recovery, etc. etc.