Modeling swordfish daytime vertical habitat in the North Pacific Ocean from pop-up archival tags

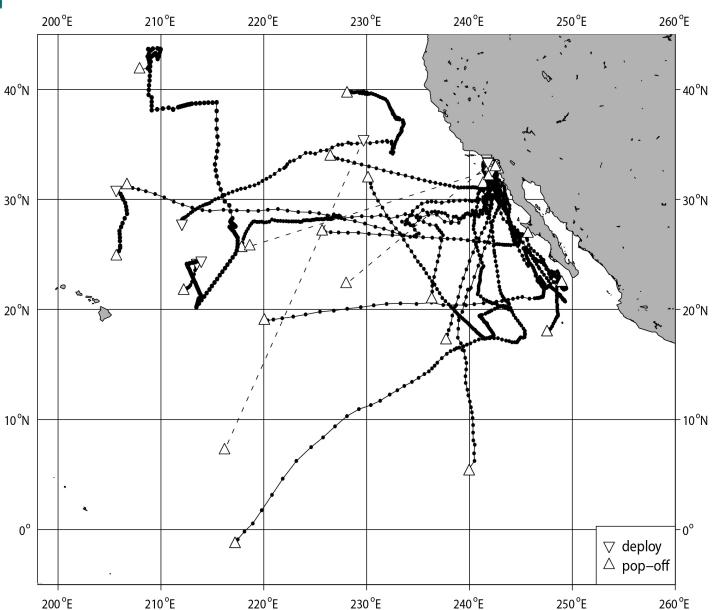
Melanie Abecassis¹, Jeffrey Polovina², Heidi Dewar³

¹ JIMAR, University of Hawaii

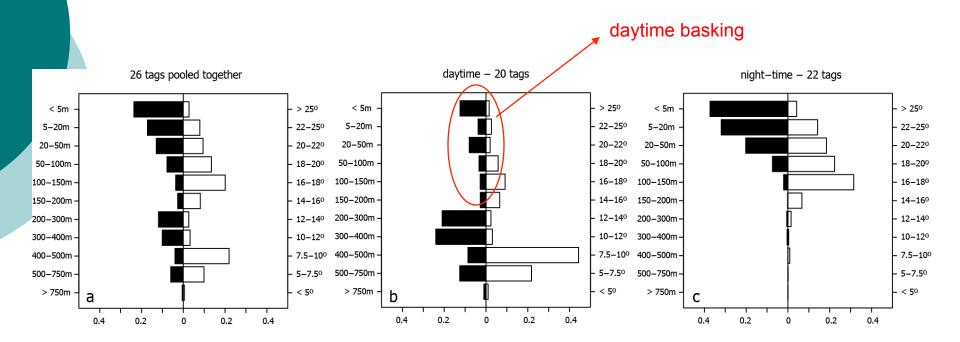
² PIFSC, NOAA, Hawaii

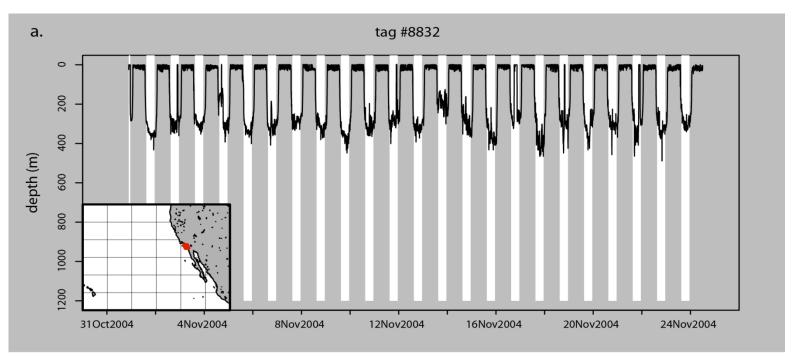
³ SWFSC, NOAA, La Jolla

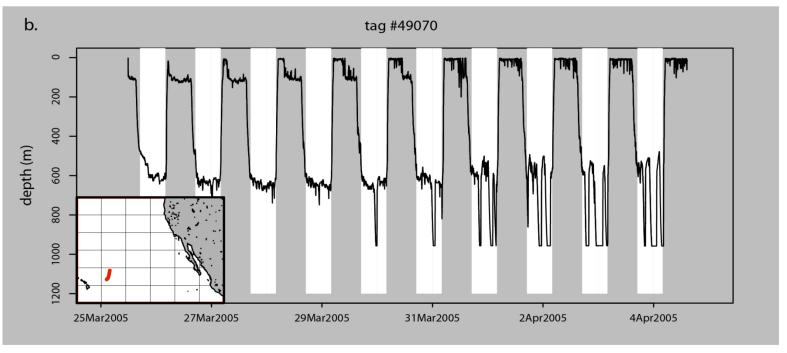
40 tags deployed 28 tags with data 5 tags recovered 23 tracks

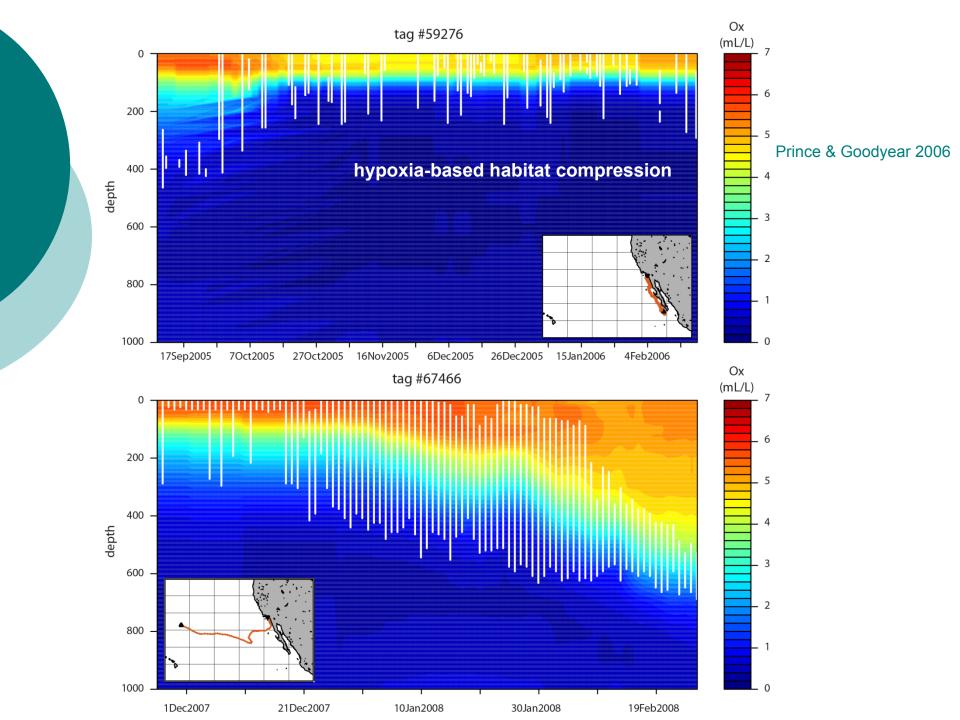


Distributions

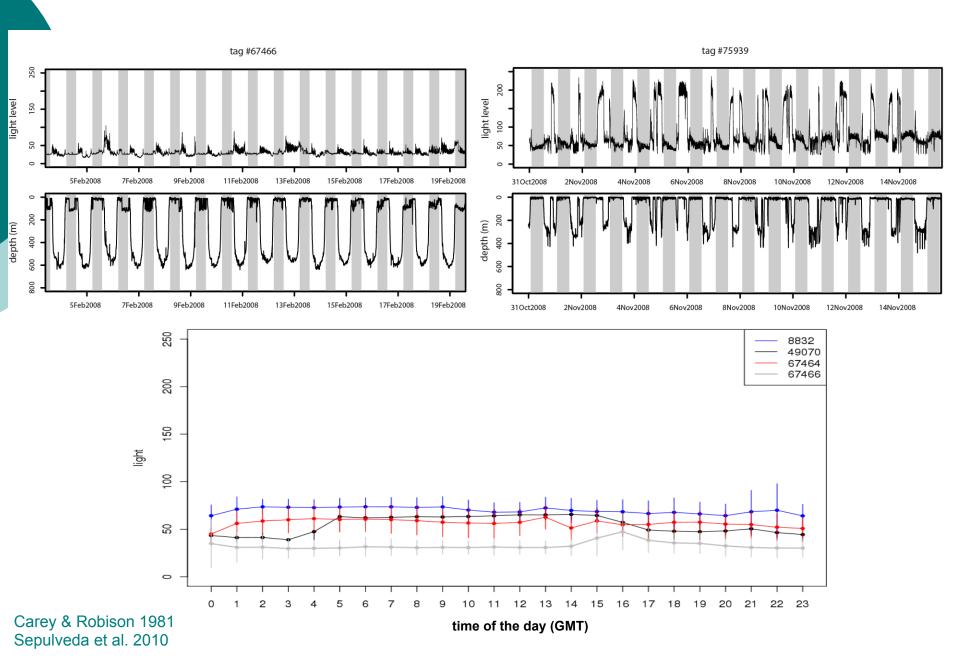




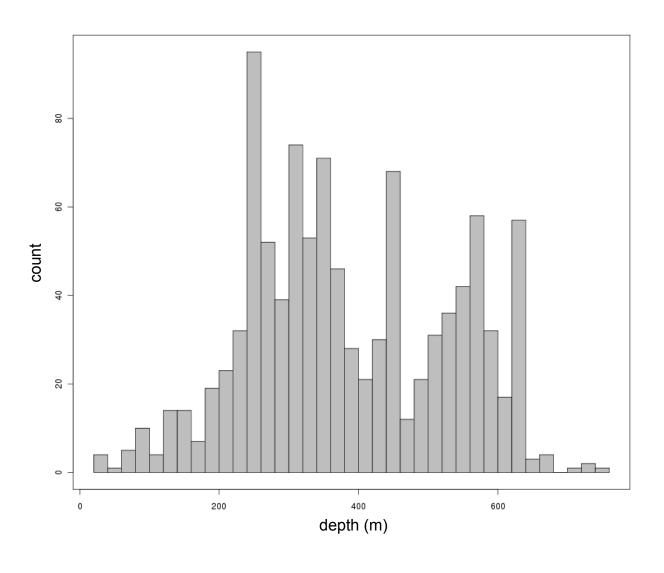




Constant isolume?



Daytime mean depth (basking events removed)



Mean : 386 m Median : 360 m

Generalized Additive Model (GAM)

Family: gaussian Link function: identity

Formula:

 $mdt \sim s(log(chl), k = 15) + s(ox400, k = 15) + s(ox400, T400, k = 25)$

Parametric coefficients:

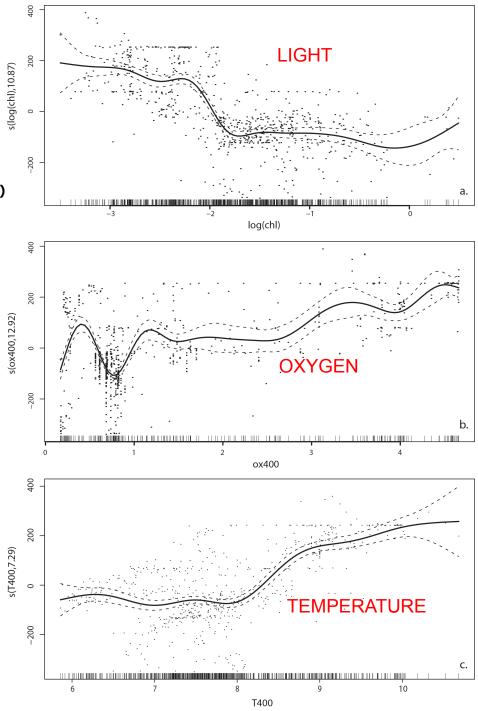
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) 380.197 2.836 134.1 <2e-16***

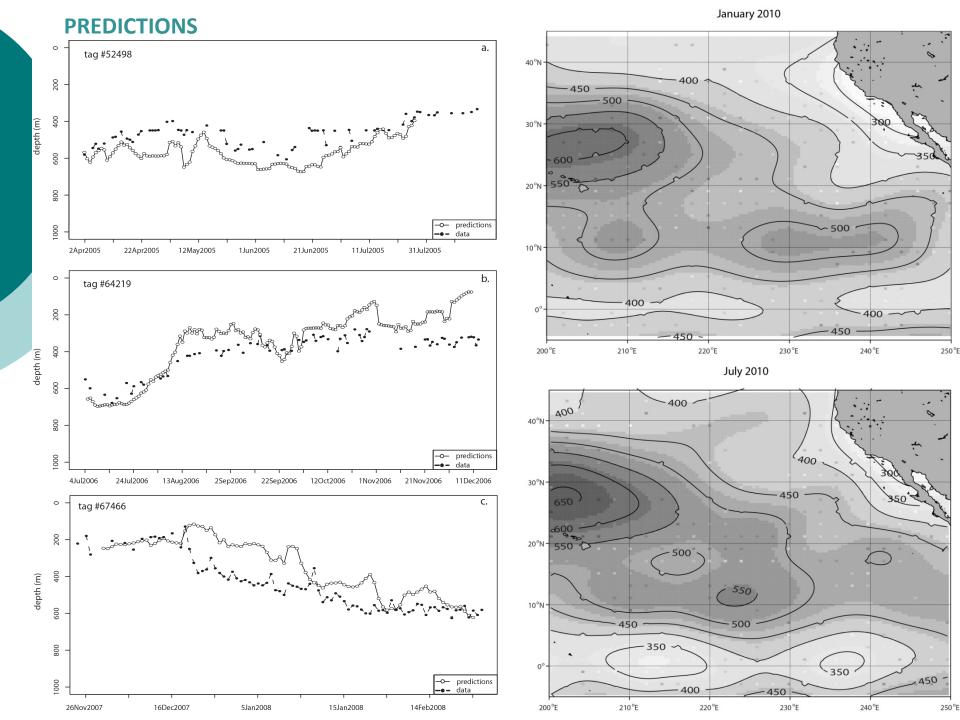
Approximate significance of smooth terms:

edf Ref.df F p-value s(log(chl)) 11.83 12.33 13.57 < 2e-16*** s(ox400) 10.52 11.02 4.59 9.7e-7*** s(ox400,T400) 17.37 17.87 14.62 < 2e-16***

R-sq.(adj) = 0.754 Deviance explained = 76.8% GCV score = 5973.1 Scale est. = 5314.7 n = 661

chl from MODIS-Aqua ox400 from the World Ocean Atlas T400 from the tags PDT data





Summary

- → in absence of basking, swordfish seem to roughly follow an isolume : targeting of a portion of the DSL on which they prey during both day and night
- → daytime mean depth = foraging at depth
- → can be explained by 3 environmental factors : chl concentration as a proxy for light, temperature at depth, oxygen concentration at depth
- → the combination of those 3 factors can be converted spatially to produce maps of daytime mean depth
 - → daytime DEEP longline sets targeting swordfish to reduce by-catch ??

Acknowledgements

- → Deployment of central Pacific tags : Don Hawn
- → Geolocation:
 - → LightTrack : Francois Royer and Beatriz Calmettes (CLS, France)
 - → trackit : Anders Nielsen (SOEST, Hawaii) and Tim Lam (USC)





