

Assessing Striped Bass Nursery Habitat Suitability in Chesapeake Bay – Project Update

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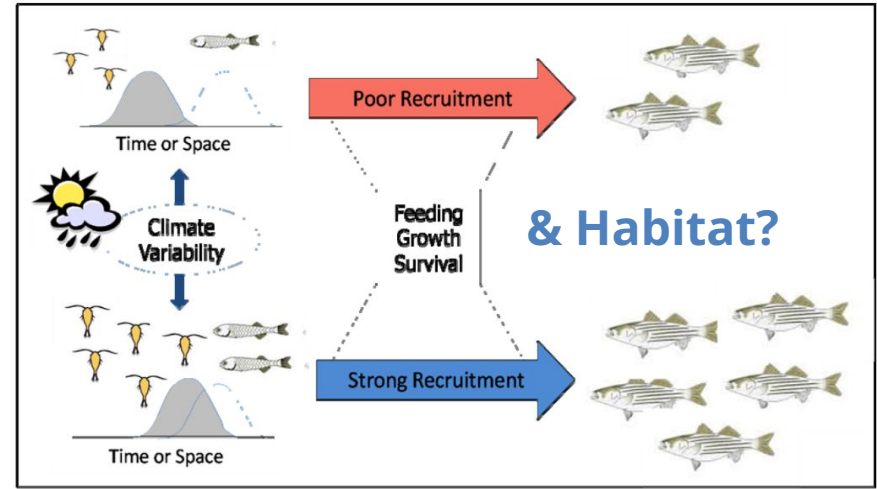


SFGIT Meeting
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Motivation

- Overfished and overfishing occurring
 - Female SSB continues to decline despite recent years of avg. recruitment
- Recruitment is highly variable among years and nurseries in Chesapeake Bay
- Complex hydrological processes impact survival and growth of larval striped bass
 - Cooler spring temperatures and high levels of freshwater flow
- Conditions favored by juvenile fish - and the extent of suitable habitats - likely vary
- Long-term directional changes in estuarine habitat quality or availability



Martino et al. ND - Disentangling causes of striped bass recruitment variability in Chesapeake Bay: forecasting year-class strength

Importance of Research

*“Rockfish show worrisome trends. The fish were well below sustainable levels in 2019, and there has been below-average spawning activity in the Bay over the past two years, highlighting the need for bold management actions to rebuild the population and [that] more effectively limit striped bass mortality and **improve striped bass habitat**”*

- Chesapeake Bay Foundation 2020 “State of the Bay” Report

- What conditions support the production of YOY (age-0) and resident sub-adult (ages 1-4) striped bass in Chesapeake Bay?
- Has the spatial extent of suitable habitat changed over time?

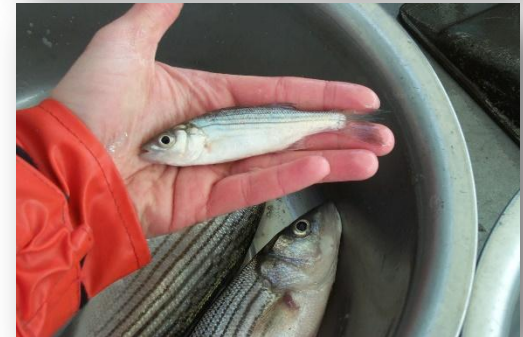


Photo credit: VIMS Juvenile Trawl Survey

Habitat
Suitability
Model



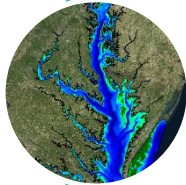
Fishery-indepe
ndent Surveys

- 5 surveys from MD and VA
- 1996-2019
- ~47,000 sampling events

Habitat Suitability Model



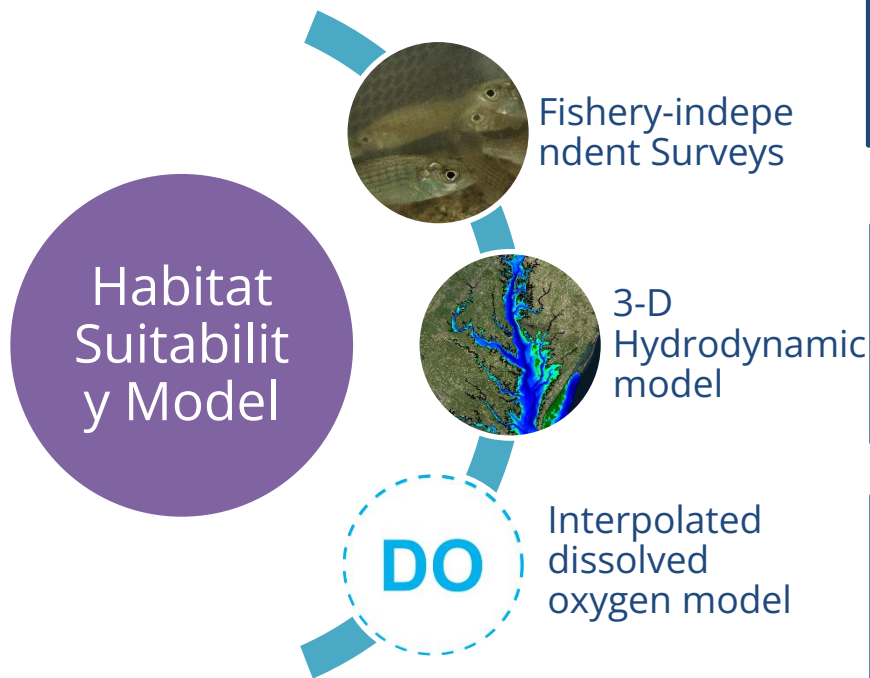
Fishery-independent Surveys



3-D Hydrodynamic model

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- 1996-2019
- ~47,000 sampling events

- 30 possible habitat variables
- Static and dynamic (instantaneous and tidal-averaged) conditions



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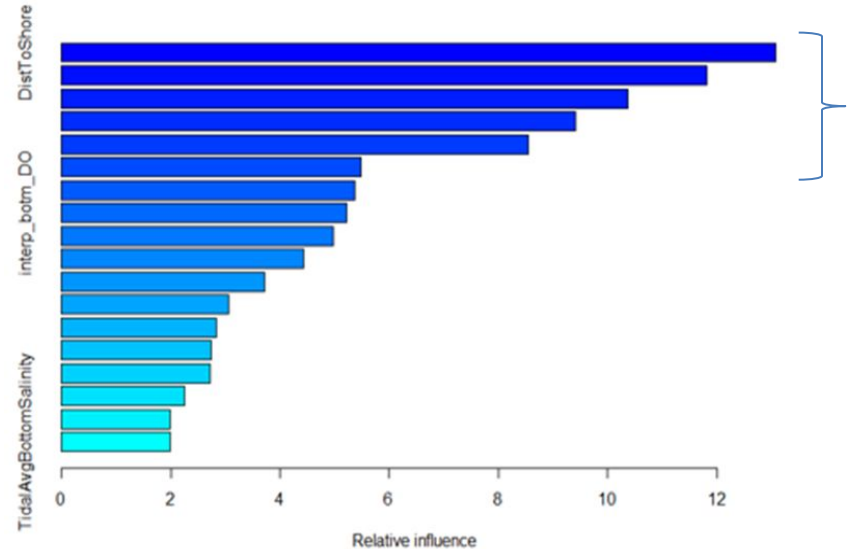
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- Bottom and surface DO
- DO stratification
- Monthly ☐ Daily

- Four datasets were used to characterize 'suitable' and 'optimal' habitats for YOY and resident fish up to age 4
 1. Age-0 – Seine; shoreline habitat ≤ 2 m
 2. Age-0 – Small trawl
 3. Age 1-4 – Small trawl
 4. Age 1-4 – Large trawl; mainstem
- What are the important factors driving relative abundance of striped bass in each of these datasets?

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- Boosted regression trees (BRTs)
 - Variable selection through measures of relative influence



Key Findings (to date)

- Metrics of dissolved oxygen, salinity, and current speed consistently identified as influential variables for both age groups; water depth was influential for describing habitats for age 1-4 striped bass
- Different subsets (and numbers) of variables were selected for each dataset
 - Environmental conditions and habitat features that describe suitable habitats differ between age groups
- Greater seasonal or interannual variability in suitable habitats (vs. spatial distribution)
 - Mgmt. Implications: Identify consistently high-quality habitats

Key Findings (to date) - Continued

- HSI maps are a useful tool for visualizing areas with the potential to support high abundances of striped bass
- 'Suitability' is a function of (1) variables selected, (2) survey design, and (3) availability of fish to gear
 - Spatial and temporal differences in the survey data and differential habitat use throughout ontogeny adds layers of complexity

Next Steps

- Is extent of suitable habitat an explanatory factor in the relative abundance of striped bass bay-wide over this time period?
- Next Step: Assess the relationship between extent of suitable habitats and abundance of age-0 and age 1-4 striped bass
- Continue to explore approaches and products for communication of results



Acknowledgments

DO Model

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Thank you!

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