

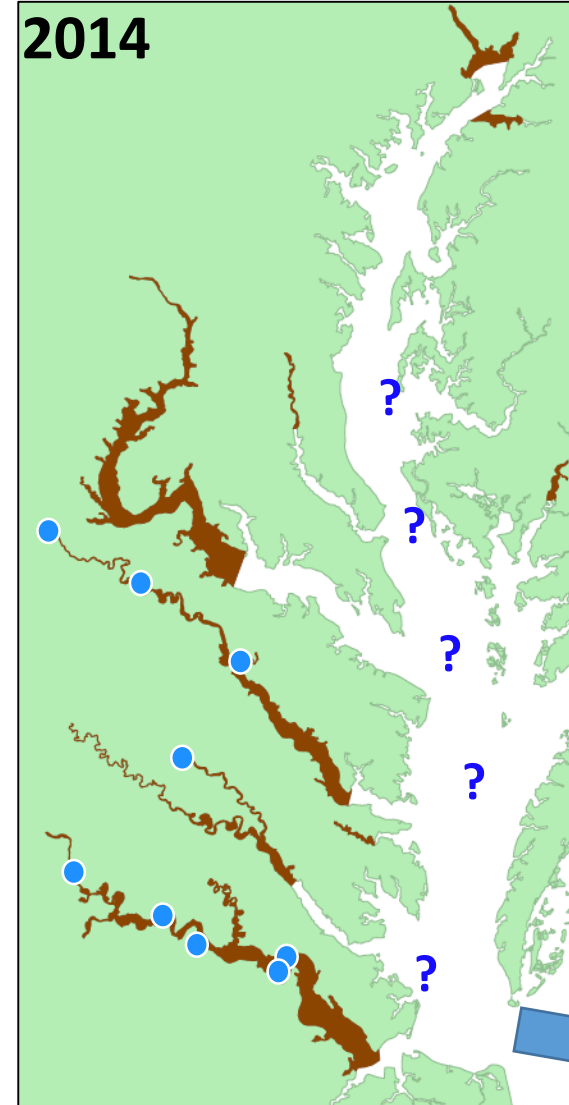
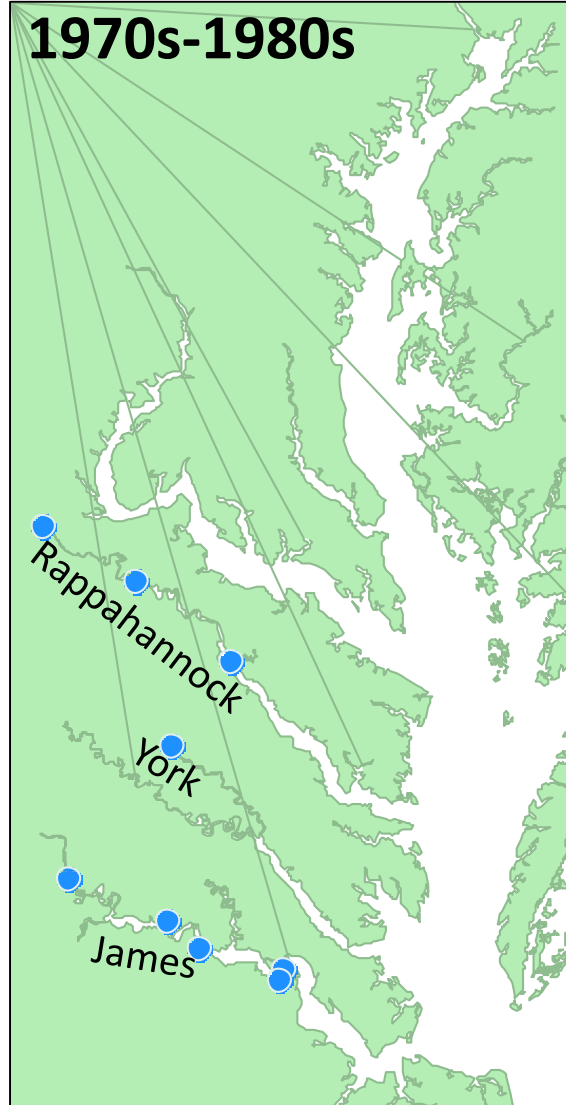
# Salinity Tolerance of Blue Catfish



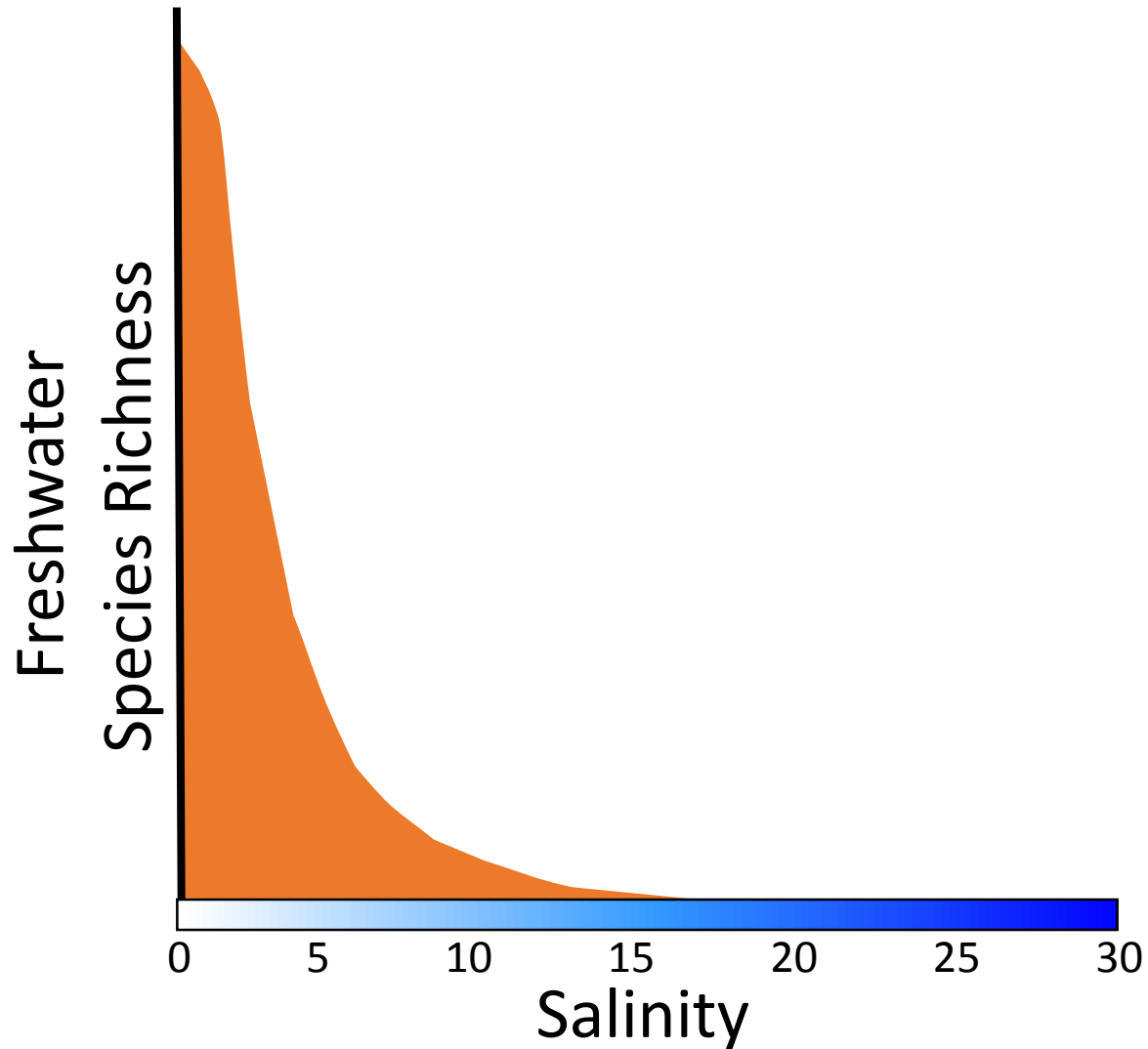
Vaskar Nepal KC and Mary C. Fabrizio

Virginia Institute of Marine Science, The College of William and Mary

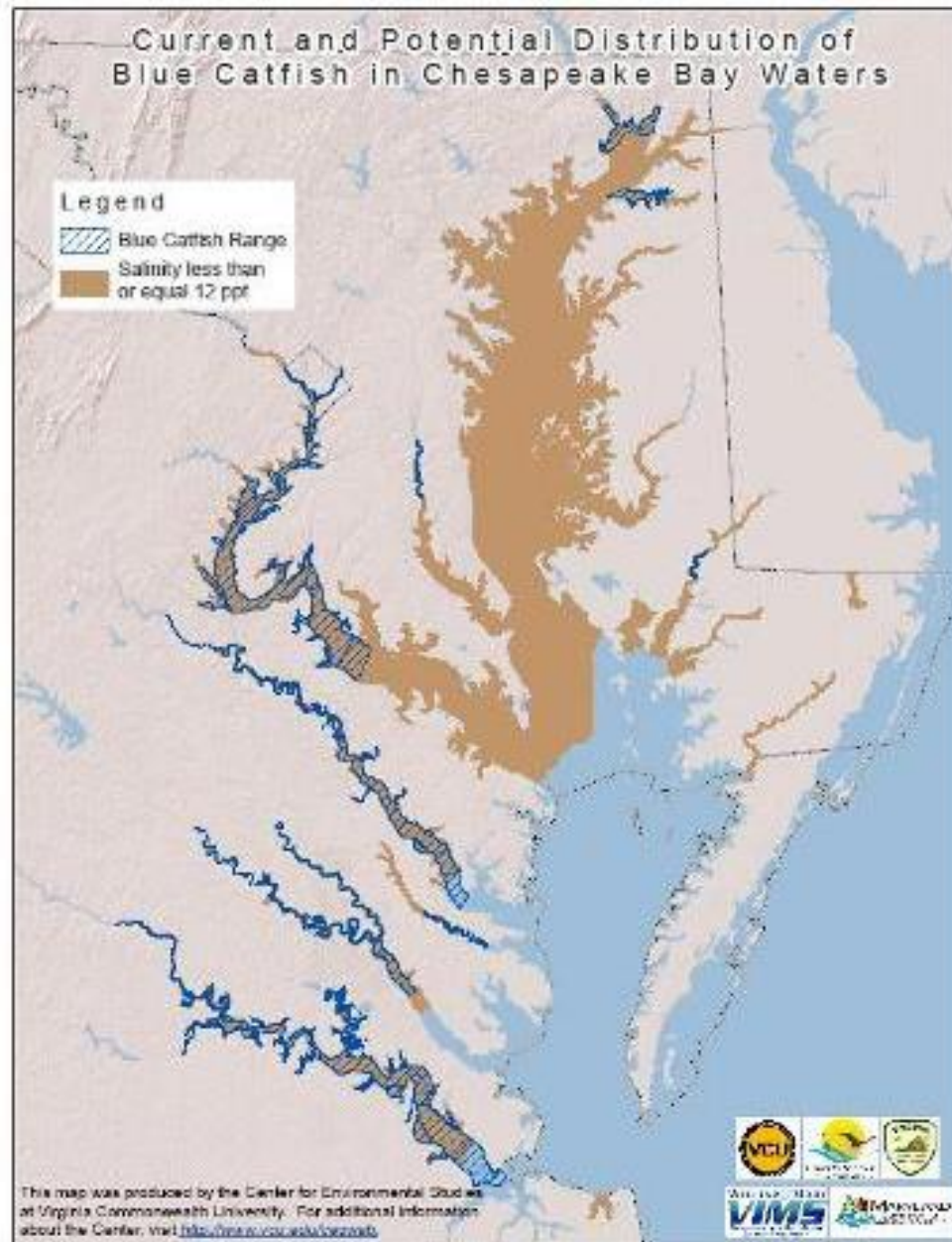
# Range Expansion



# Salt Stress



# Prediction: State-of-the-Science



# Goal

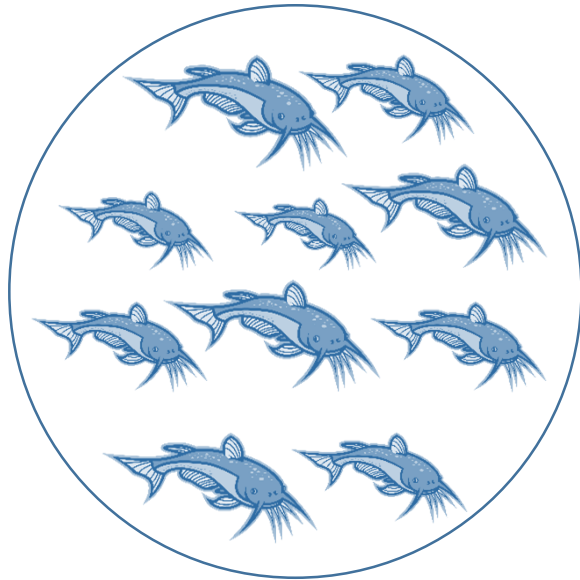
- Test the acute toxicity of seawater to blue catfish
- Evaluate the potential for blue catfish to expand into estuarine habitats of Chesapeake Bay



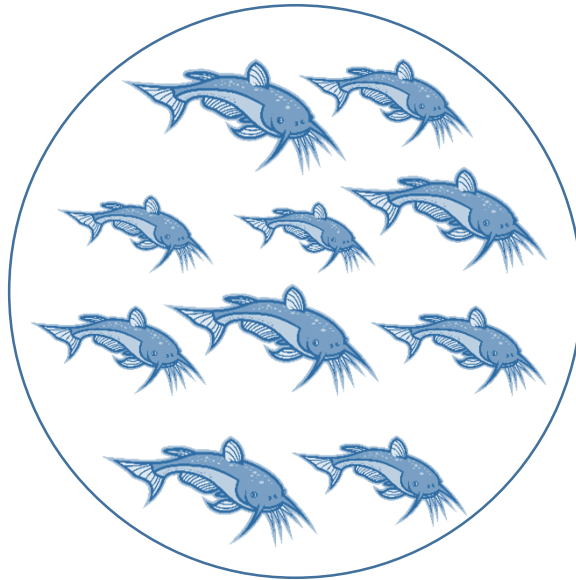
# 72-Hr LC50 test

## Experiment 1

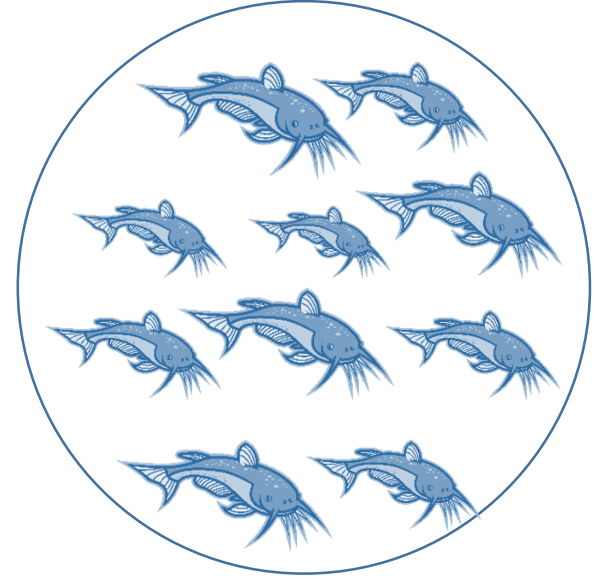
7 ppt



17 ppt



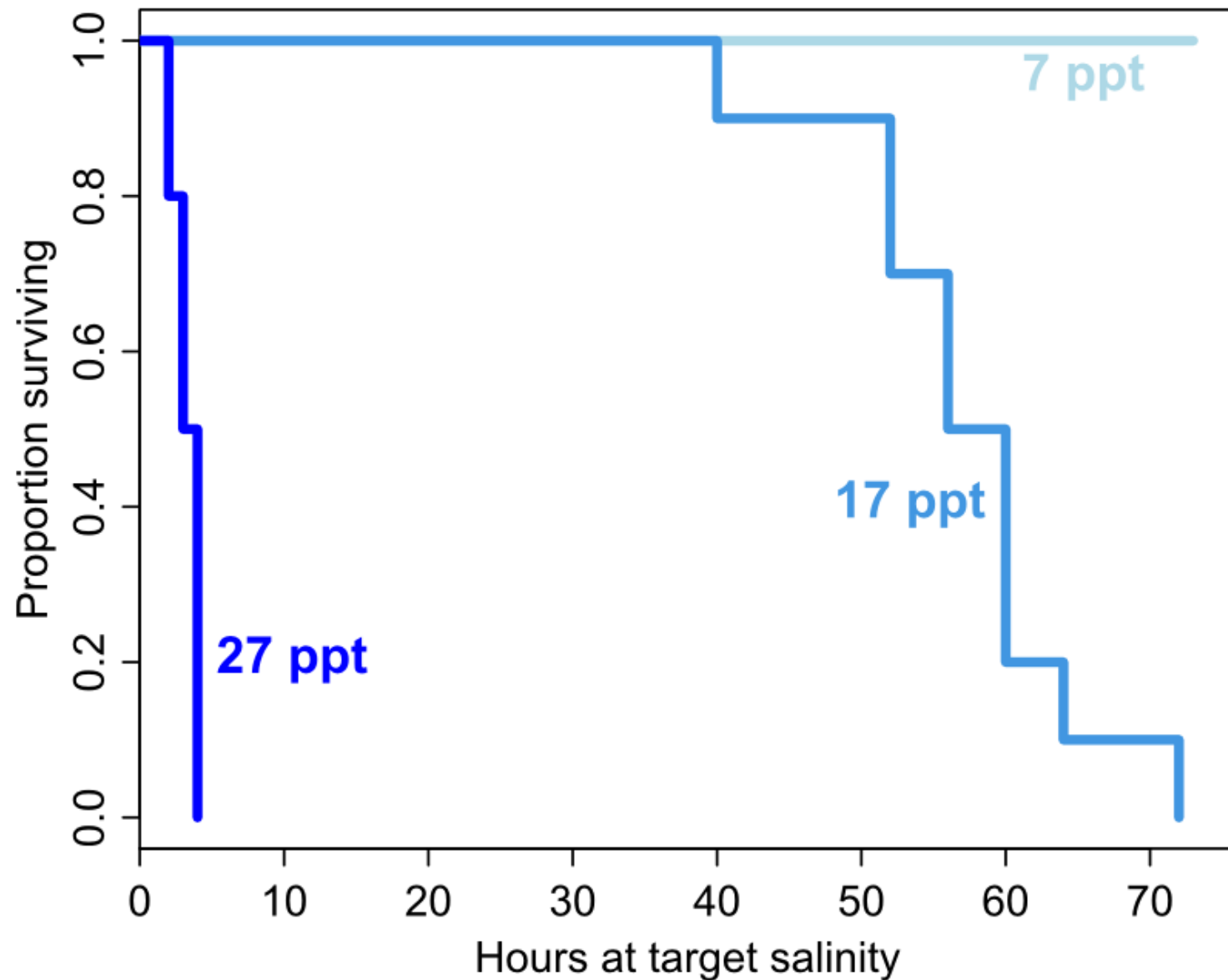
27 ppt



10 fish per tank

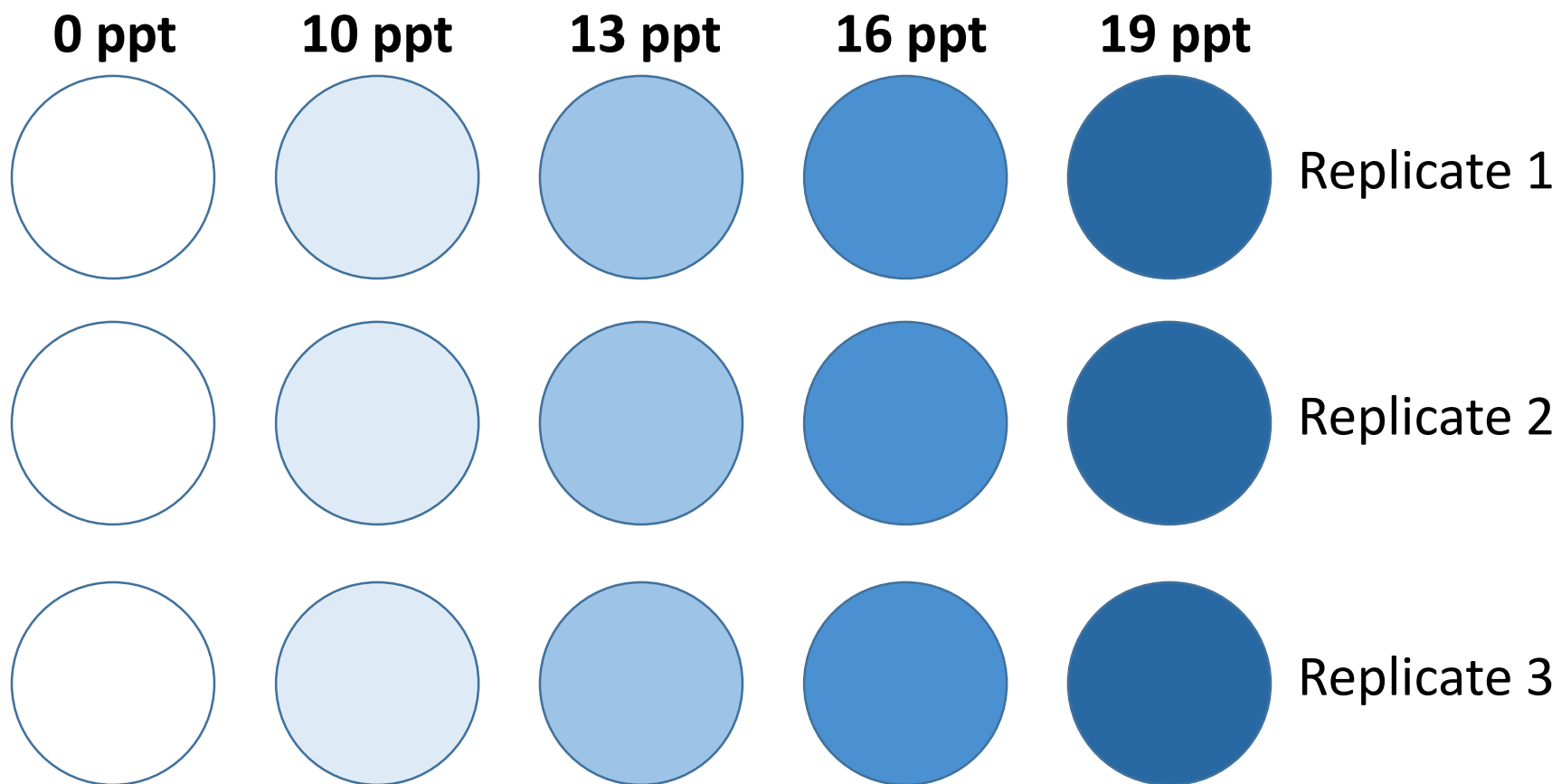
Subadults (165-265 mm FL)

# Mortality End-point



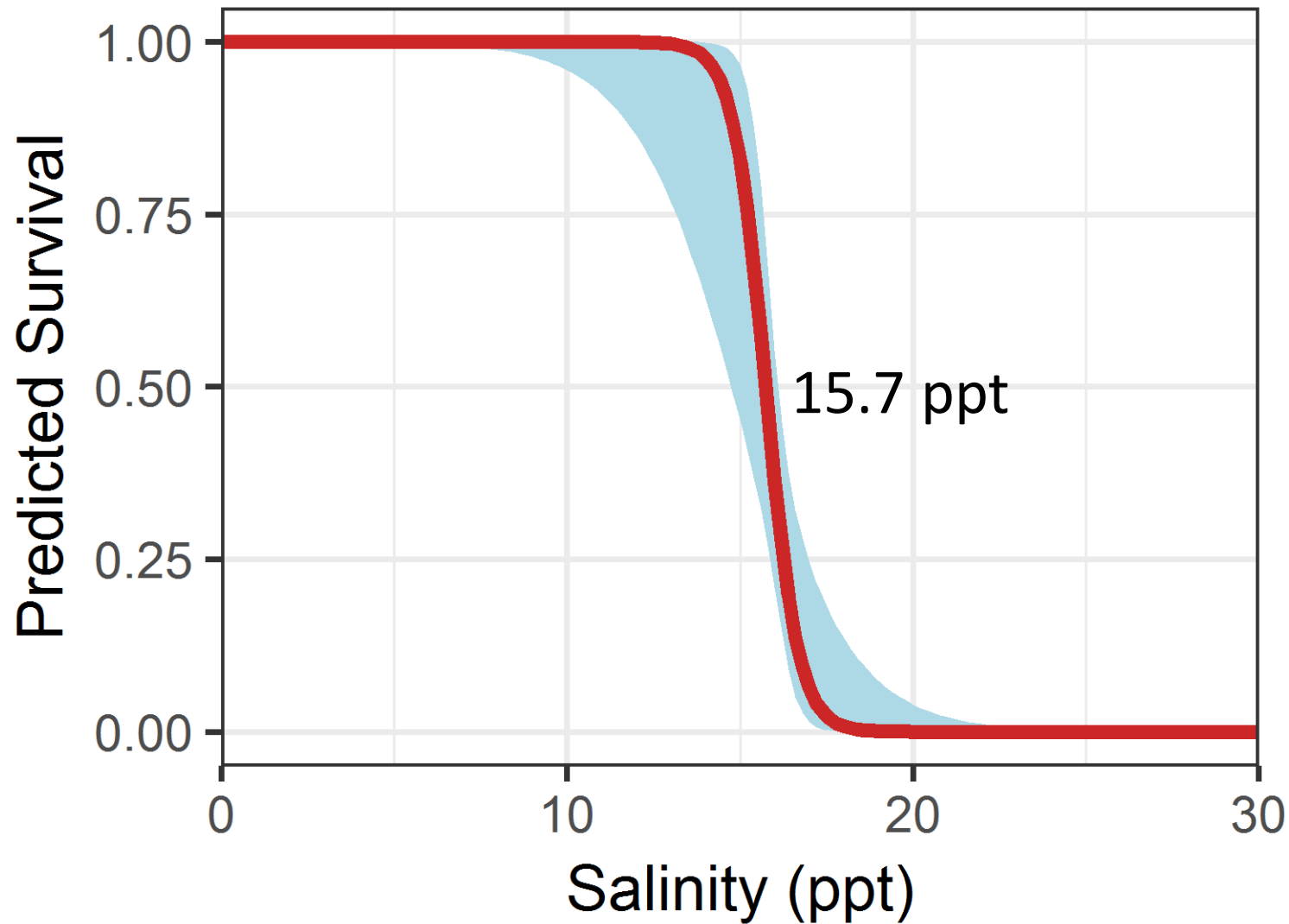
# 72-Hr LC50 test

## Experiment 2

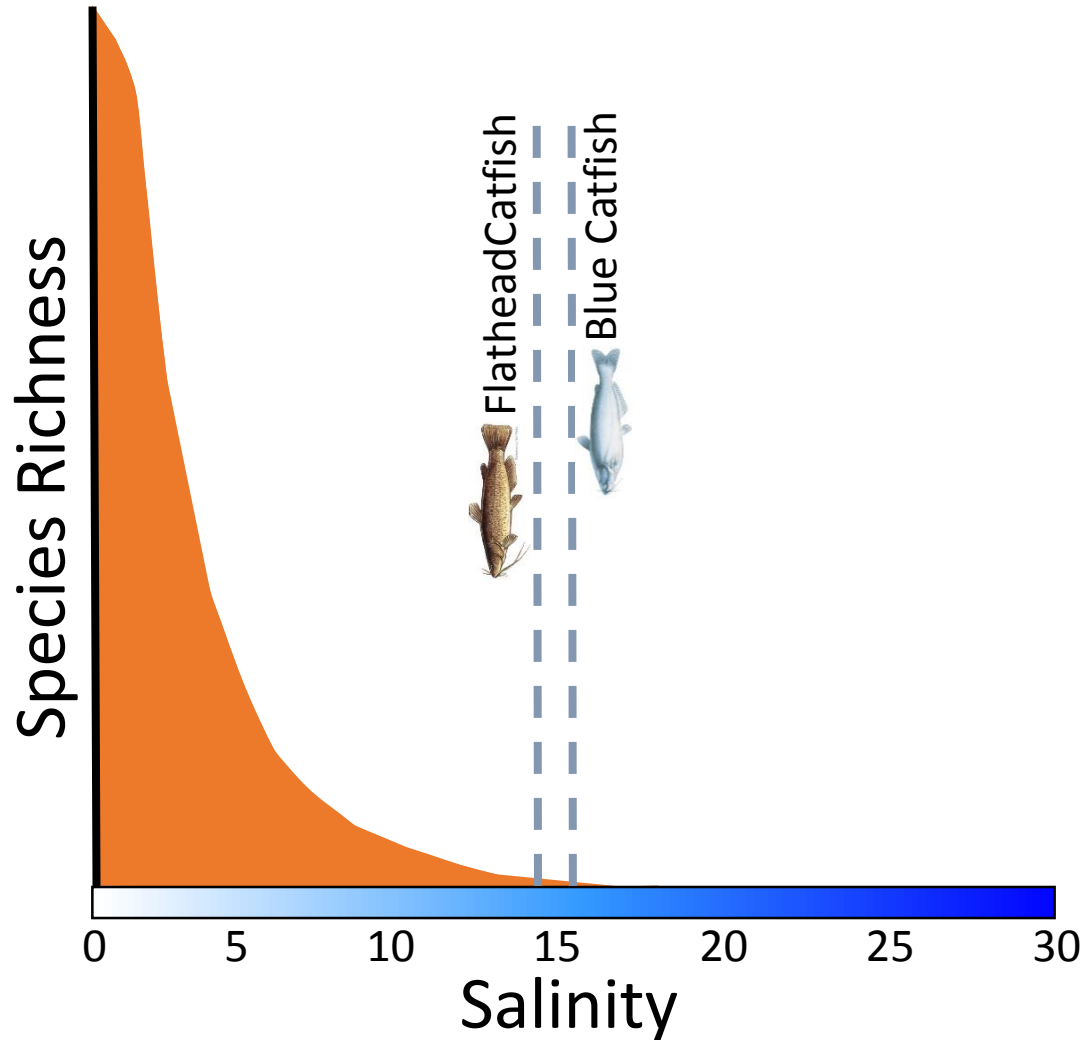




# 72-Hr LC50

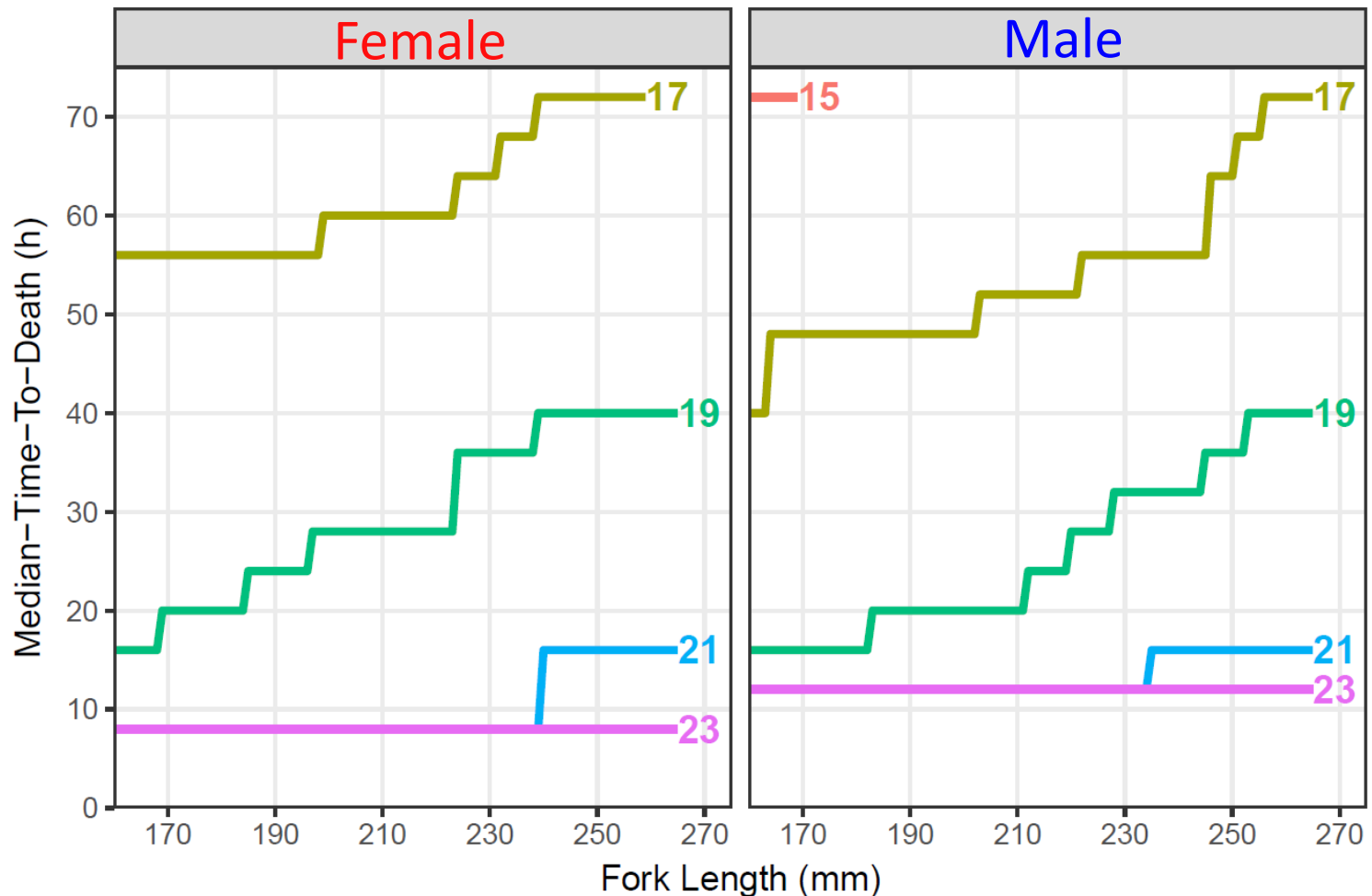


# Inter-specific Comparisons

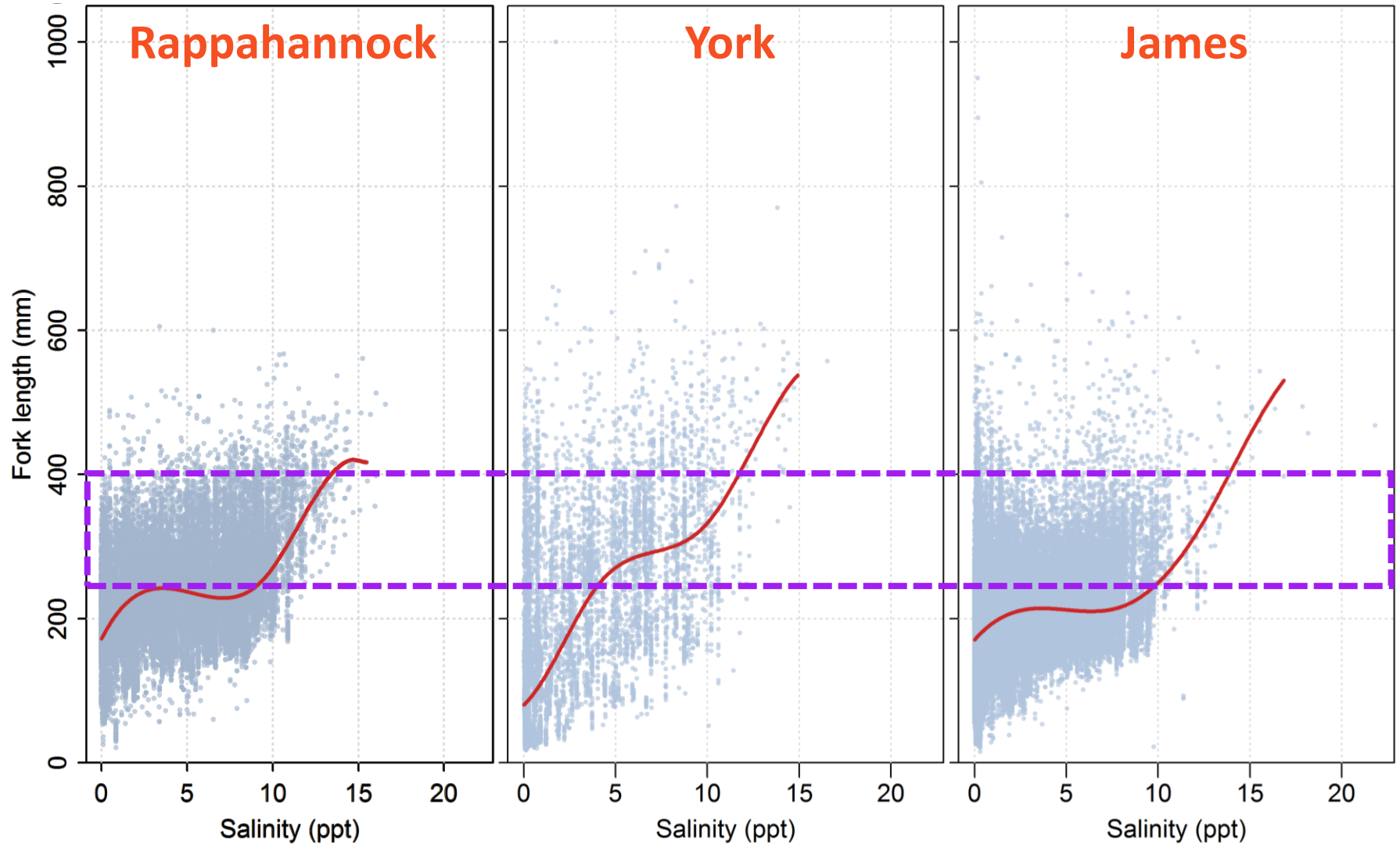


# Time-to-Death Analysis

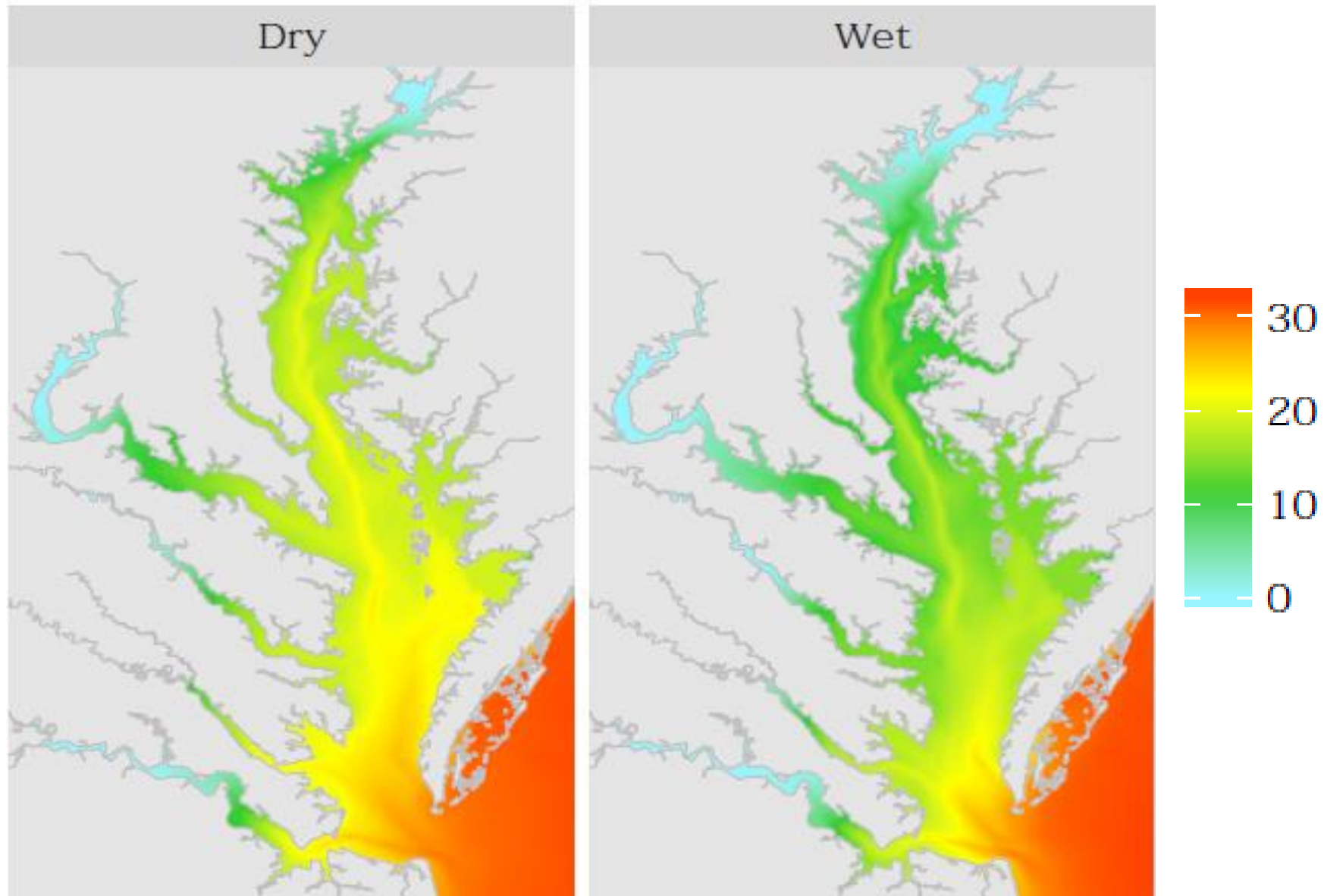
- Stratified Cox models for males and females



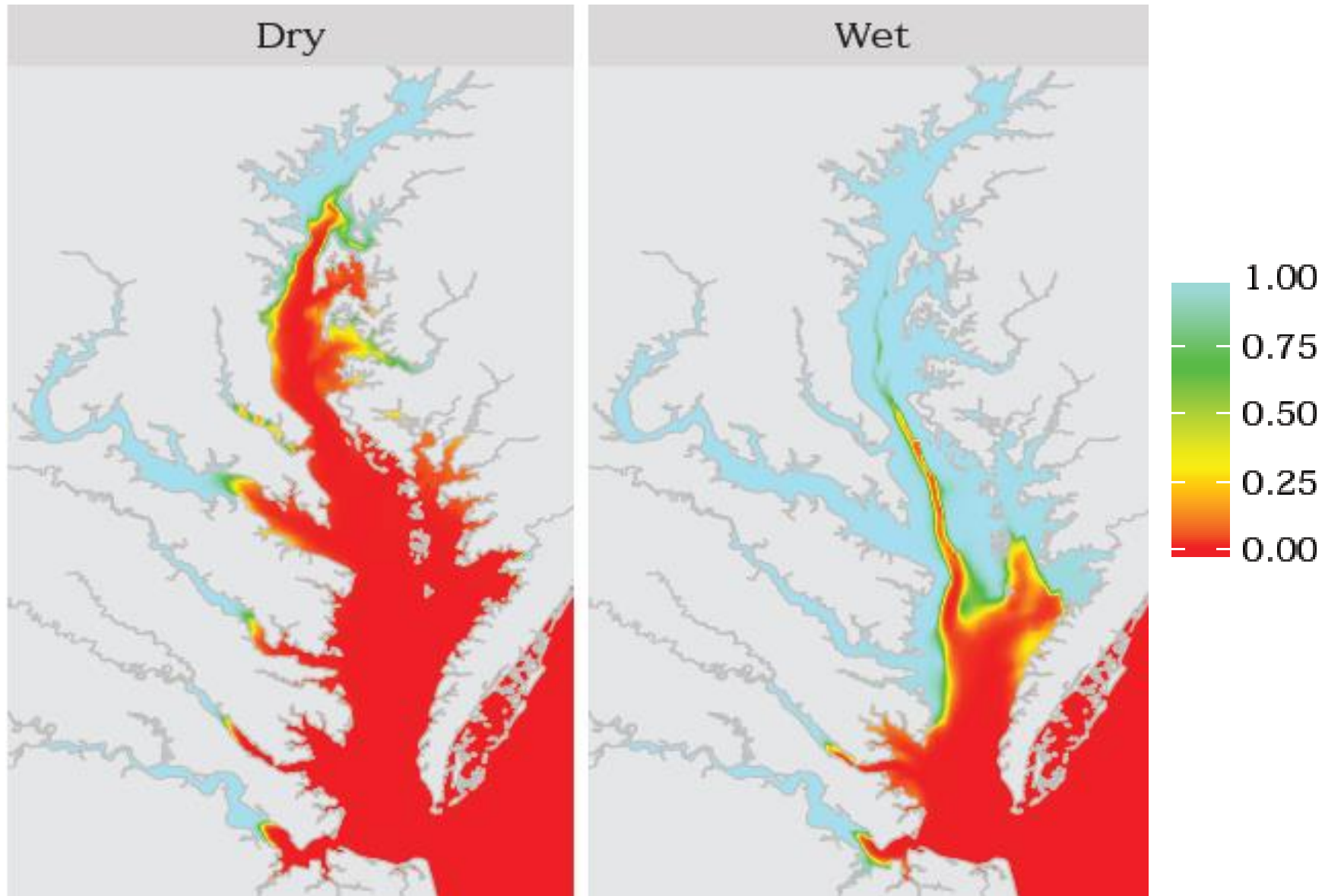
# Survey Data



# Salinity in Chesapeake Bay



# Predicted 72-Hr Survival



# Summary

- Salinity tolerance higher than most freshwater fishes
- Potential to expand into other rivers
  - Salt-bridge
- Larger fish more tolerant of salinity
  - Support *in-* and *ex-situ*
- Potential of large individuals to inhabit high-salinity waters

# Implications

Ability to expand to (and survive in) much of Chesapeake Bay



LARGE population size and density



Opportunistic, generalist feeding



Ability to alter estuarine ecosystem structure and function

Potential loss of ecosystem services



# Discussion Questions

- What is the value of this research to fishery managers?
  - Higher resolution prediction
- Where are there still data gaps?
  - Sublethal effects of salinity (feeding, growth, reproduction, ...)
- What should be the next steps?
  - Add telemetry/range expansion rate data

# Acknowledgments

- Jack Buchanan and the Fabrizio Lab
- VIMS Juvenile Fish Trawl Survey Crew
- Jiabi Du and Jian Shen (VIMS)
- VIMS Office of Academic Studies



# Questions