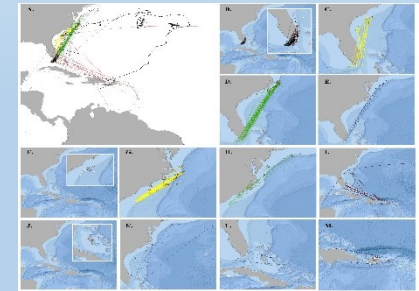
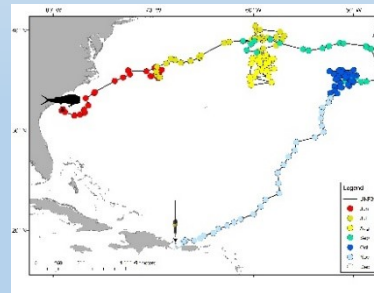
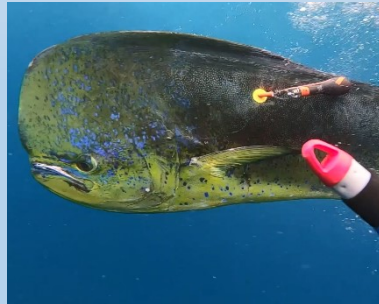
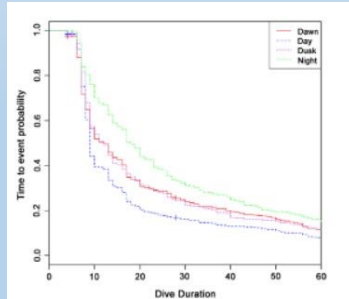
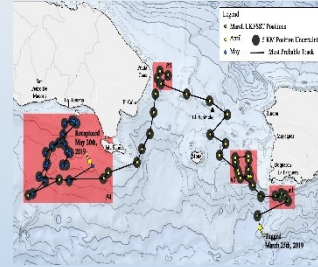
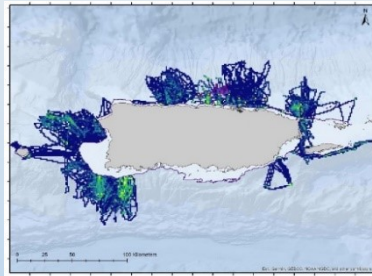
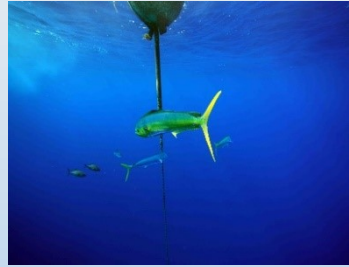


Dolphinfish Research Program



Dr. Wessley Merten

CFMC 8.16.2023

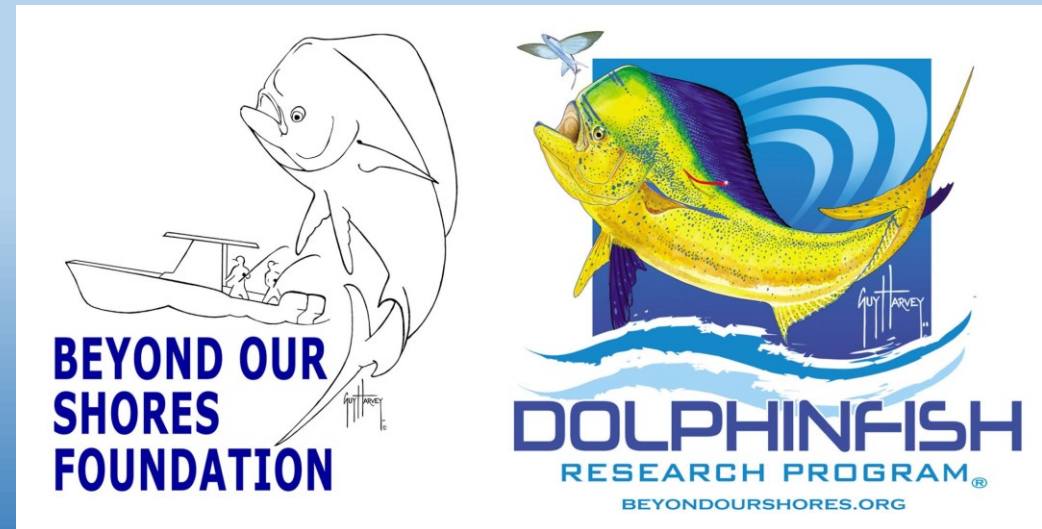
Beyond Our Shores Foundation

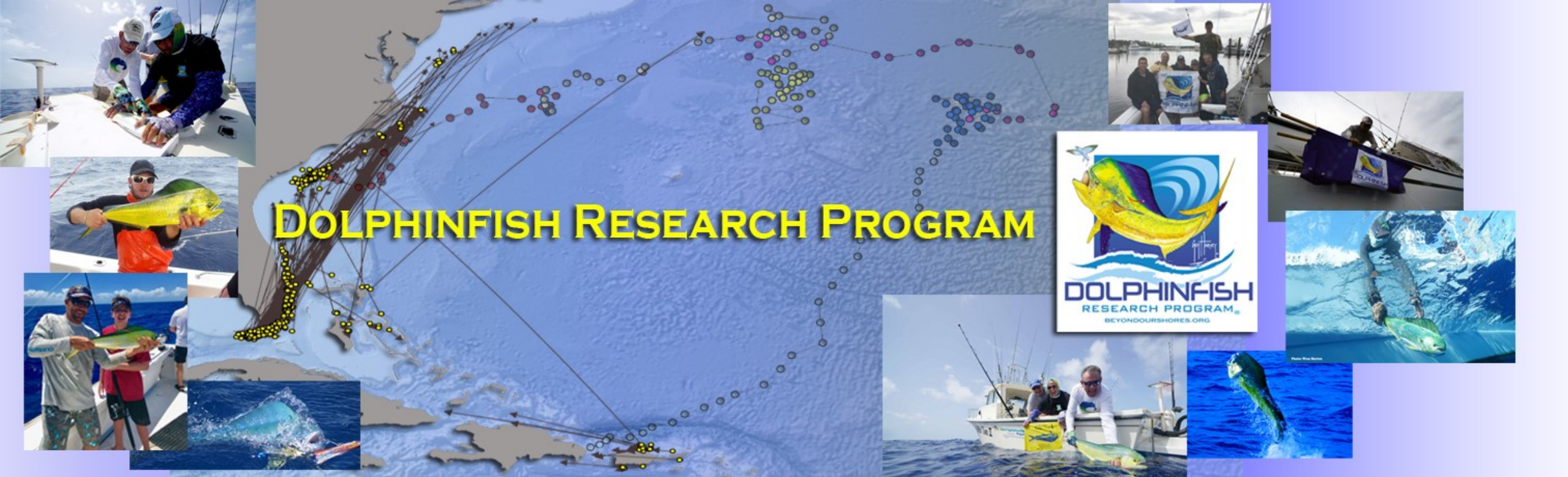
Dolphinfish Research Program

Newport, Rhode Island

BEYONDOURSHORES.ORG

DOLPHINTAGGING.COM





DOLPHINFISH RESEARCH PROGRAM



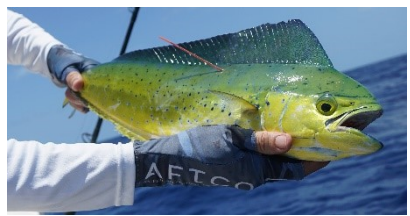
- International citizen science mark and recapture program for dolphinfish
- Designed to collect data on movements, life history patterns, and population dynamics
- Started in 2002 – Now, in its 21st year

34,589
Tagged

84 – 81 DOL, 3 WAH
Satellite tags deployed

804
Recaptured

12
Publications



41

Total de FAD Desplegados

23

FADs Activo

2225

Informes

1106

Fish Tagged en FADs en el Carib

As of 8.16.2023

2,779 trips up to July 31st, 2023

24 Surface / 17 Subsurface

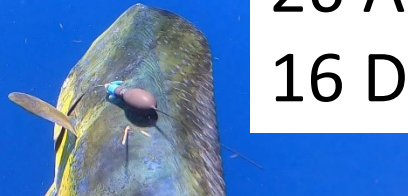
1 Published
1 in review CJS
1 in prep

31 Satellite Tag Deployments
27 DOL, 3 WAH, 1 FAL

26 Acoustic Tag Deployments
16 DOL, 5 YFT, 3 WAH, 1 BLK, 1 FAL

51 Vessels Involved

FAD Research Program



Use of video monitoring to quantify spatial and temporal patterns in fishing activity across sectors at moored fish aggregating devices off Puerto Rico

Wesley Merten¹, Roberto Rivera², Richard Appeldoorn³, Kelvin Serrano⁴, Omar Collazo⁵, Nilda Jimenez⁶

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² College Business, University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez, P.O. Box 9000, Mayaguez, PR 00681, USA
³ ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-2090-0001>
⁴ Department of Marine Sciences, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, P.O. Box 9000, Mayaguez, PR 00681
⁵ FAD Research Program, Beyond Our Shores, Inc., PO Box 662, Rockville, MD, 20848
⁶ Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, Fish and Wildlife Bureau, Marine Fisheries Division, P.O. Box 10414, St. PR 00983
⁷ CFSI E-mail: kserrano@beyondshores.org; ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8961-193X>
⁸ ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-2475-7285>
⁹ E-mail: rivera@beyondshores.org; ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7515-5891>

Summary: A key challenge to small-scale fisheries that use moored fish aggregating devices (mFADs) is the ability to accurately quantify and monitor fishing activity. Several video-independent methods, however, present a novel video-independent assessment of on-sector fishing activity associated with a novel, developed open access mFAD population off San Juan, Puerto Rico. We identified three fishing access (recreational, charter and commercial) and 153 individual fishing vessels that routinely operated in the vicinity of the mFADs. The results indicate that daytime fishing activity varied by time of day, day of week, location and sector. During fishing commences, the data revealed that fishing activity increased three-fold across monitoring periods, for five charter vessels were the most consistent day-to-day most segment, and recreational activity peaked on weekends. Our study supports a cost-effective technique for rapidly identifying and tracking spatial and sector fishing activity near mFADs and highlights the potential to gather comparable data whenever mFADs are deployed. The results are used to discuss how this technique can be used to assess the performance of mFADs to attract sector vessels, and to help improve the effectiveness of monitoring, enforcement, and management of mFADs. **Keywords:** fish aggregating devices; fishery-independent surveys; video monitoring; small-scale fisheries; recreational fishing; Caribbean Sea.

Use of video para cuantificar los patrones espacio-temporales de la actividad pesquera de las distintas sectores en los sistemas de Agregadores de Peces de Puerto Rico

Resumen: El reto crucial en las pesquerías artesanales que utilizan los sistemas de agregadores de peces (mFAD), es que sea fácil y rápido en el poder cuantificar con precisión la actividad pesquera, independientemente de la pesca para la actividad de pesca recreativa, pesquera de acceso público o pesquera comercial. Se identificaron tres sectores de acceso (recreativo, charter y comercial) y 153 embarcaciones que rutinariamente operaban en la zona de los mFAD. Los resultados indican que la actividad pesquera varió por hora del día, día de la semana y sector. Durante los comienzos de la actividad pesquera, la actividad pesquera aumentó tres veces en los sectores de embarcaciones de alquiler, cinco embarcaciones de alquiler fueron las más consistentes día a día y los segmentos de embarcaciones recreativas fueron las más consistentes los fines de semana. Nuestro estudio respalda una técnica costo-efectiva para identificar y rastrear la actividad pesquera en los mFAD y resalta el potencial de obtener datos comparables siempre que se desplieguen mFADs. Los resultados se utilizan para discutir cómo esta técnica puede ser utilizada para evaluar el desempeño de los mFAD para atraer a los sectores de embarcaciones, y para mejorar la efectividad de la vigilancia, el cumplimiento y la gestión de los mFAD. **Palabras clave:** dispositivos de agregación de peces; encuestas independientes de pesquerías; monitoreo por video; pesquerías artesanales; pesquerías artesanales; mar Caribe.

Palabras clave: sistemas de agregadores de peces artesanales; encuestas independientes de pesquerías; monitoreo por video; pesquerías artesanales; pesquerías artesanales; mar Caribe.

Citation/Como citar este artículo: Merten W., Rivera R., Appeldoorn R., Serrano K., Collazo O., Jimenez N. 2018. Use of video monitoring to quantify spatial and temporal patterns in fishing activity across sectors at moored fish aggregating devices off Puerto Rico. *Sci. Mar.* 52(2): 000000. <https://doi.org/10.11610/smar.04730.09A>



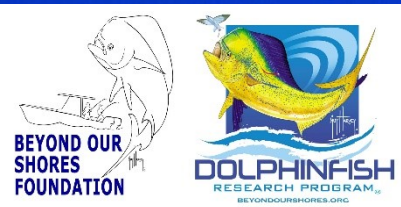
Presentation Outline

Presentation Objective:

Provide a comprehensive update of specific data collected through the DRP in the U.S. Caribbean Sea and broader Caribbean Sea Basin.

Outline:

1. Case Study 1a: Catch and effort off San Juan, PR (June 2022 – July 2023) (10 min)
1b: Commercial Catch DR and west
2. Case Study 2: Dolphinfish Movements in the Caribbean Sea (Emphasis on DR) (7 min)
3. Case Study 3: Dolphinfish Growth (5 min)
4. Conclusion: Issues Facing WCA Stock (2 min)

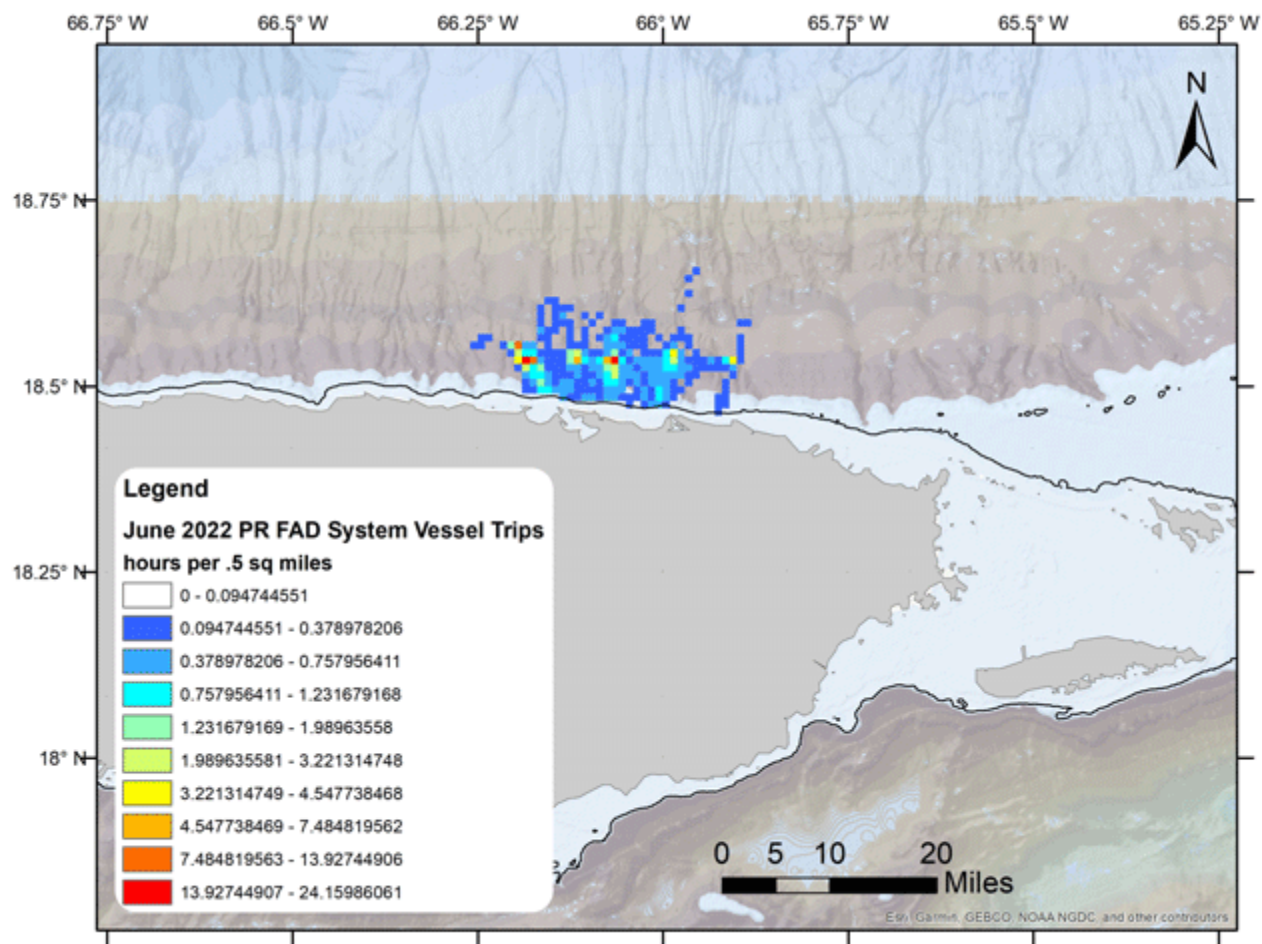


Case Study 1:

Catch and Effort: SJ, PR

June 22' to July 23'





**Trips Logged
Per Month**

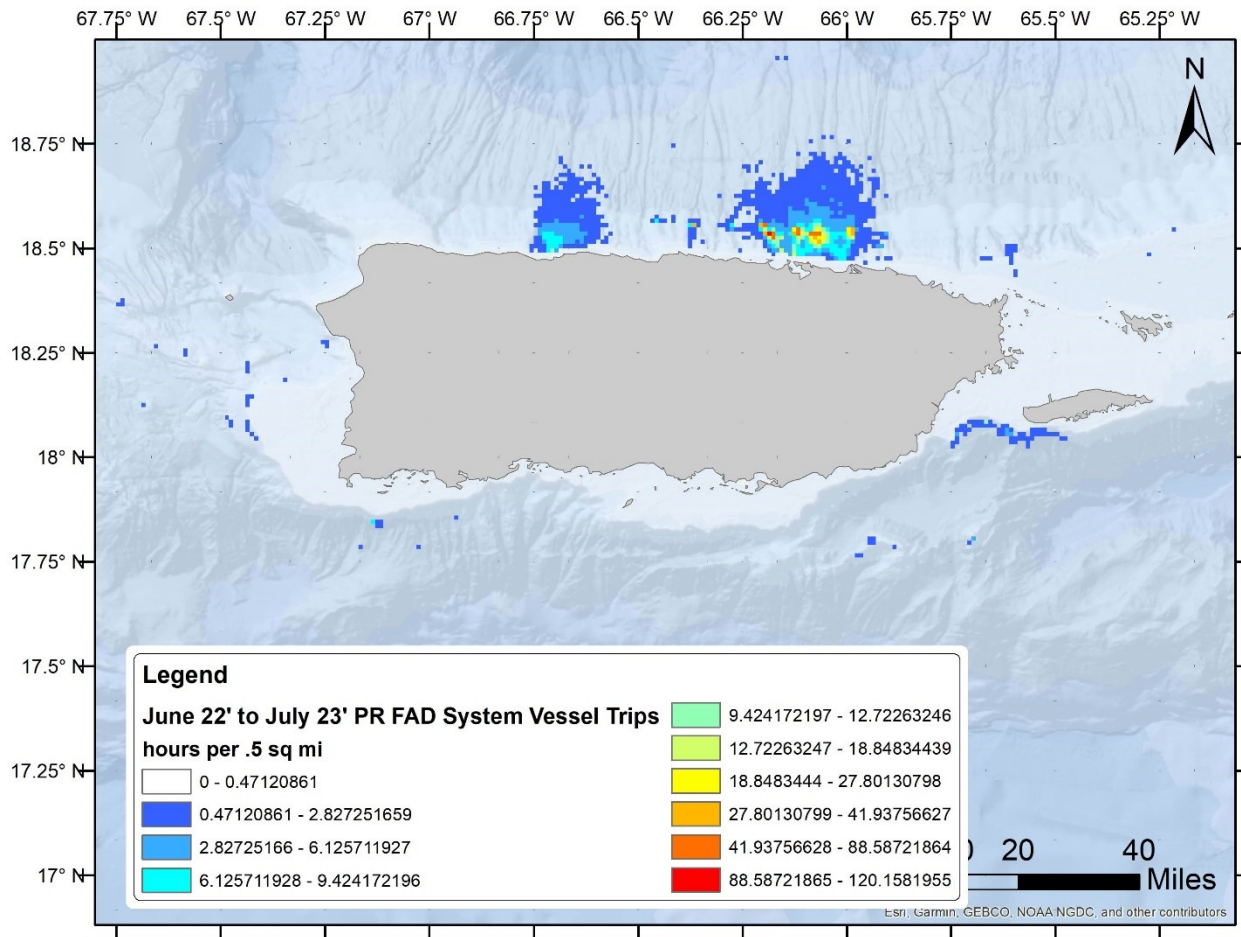
56

Cumulative Trips

56



Animation – not viewable in PDF



Average Trips Logged Per Month

59

Cumulative Trips

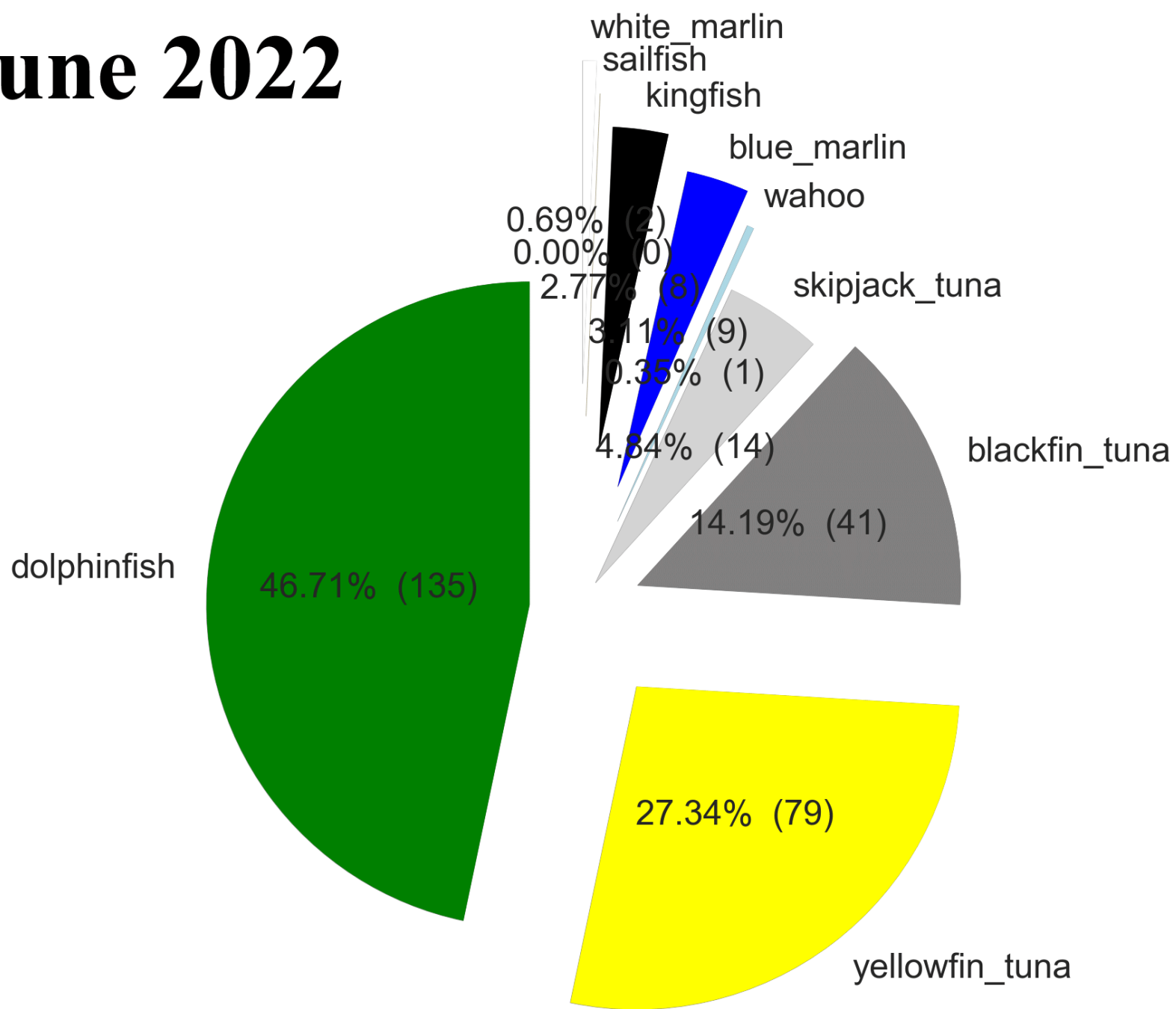
830

94% Landings Reporting Rate

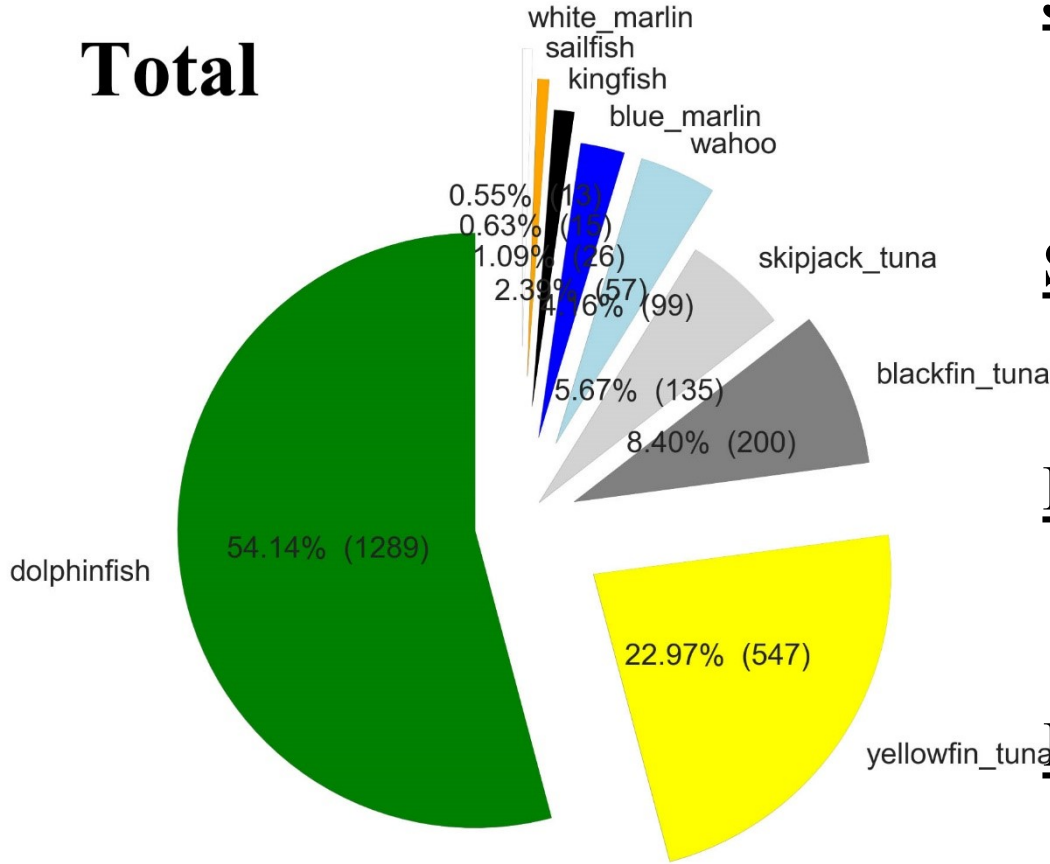
89% Charter / 11% Private Recreational



June 2022



Total



Seasonal Trends

Jun-Aug 22'

dolphinfish
298
43%

FAD Dominated
Size range 1-20 pounds

Sept-Nov 22'

dolphinfish
302
42%

NonFAD Dominated
30% of catch 1-10 lbs

Dec-Feb 23'

dolphinfish
400
78%

FAD Dominated
30% of catch 11-20 lbs
> % of fish 30+ lbs than other periods

Mar-May 23'

dolphinfish
228
78%

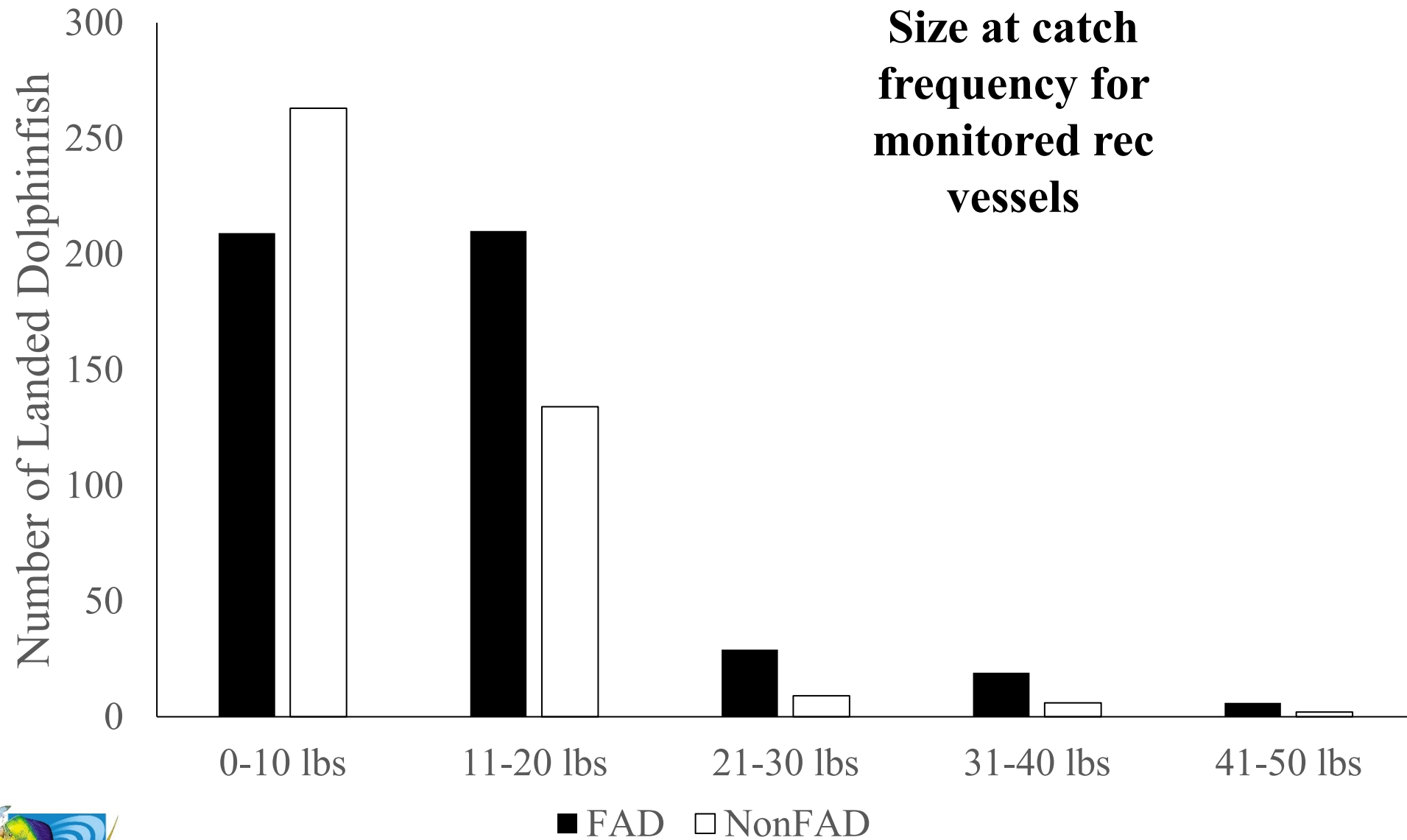
FAD Dominated
But, Equal % of 1-10, 11-20 FAD vs. NonFAD; > amount of 21+ at FADs

Jun-Present

dolphinfish
61
30%

FAD Dominated
Majority less than 10 lbs

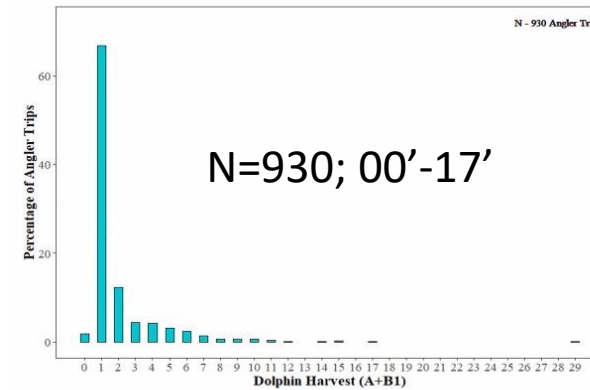
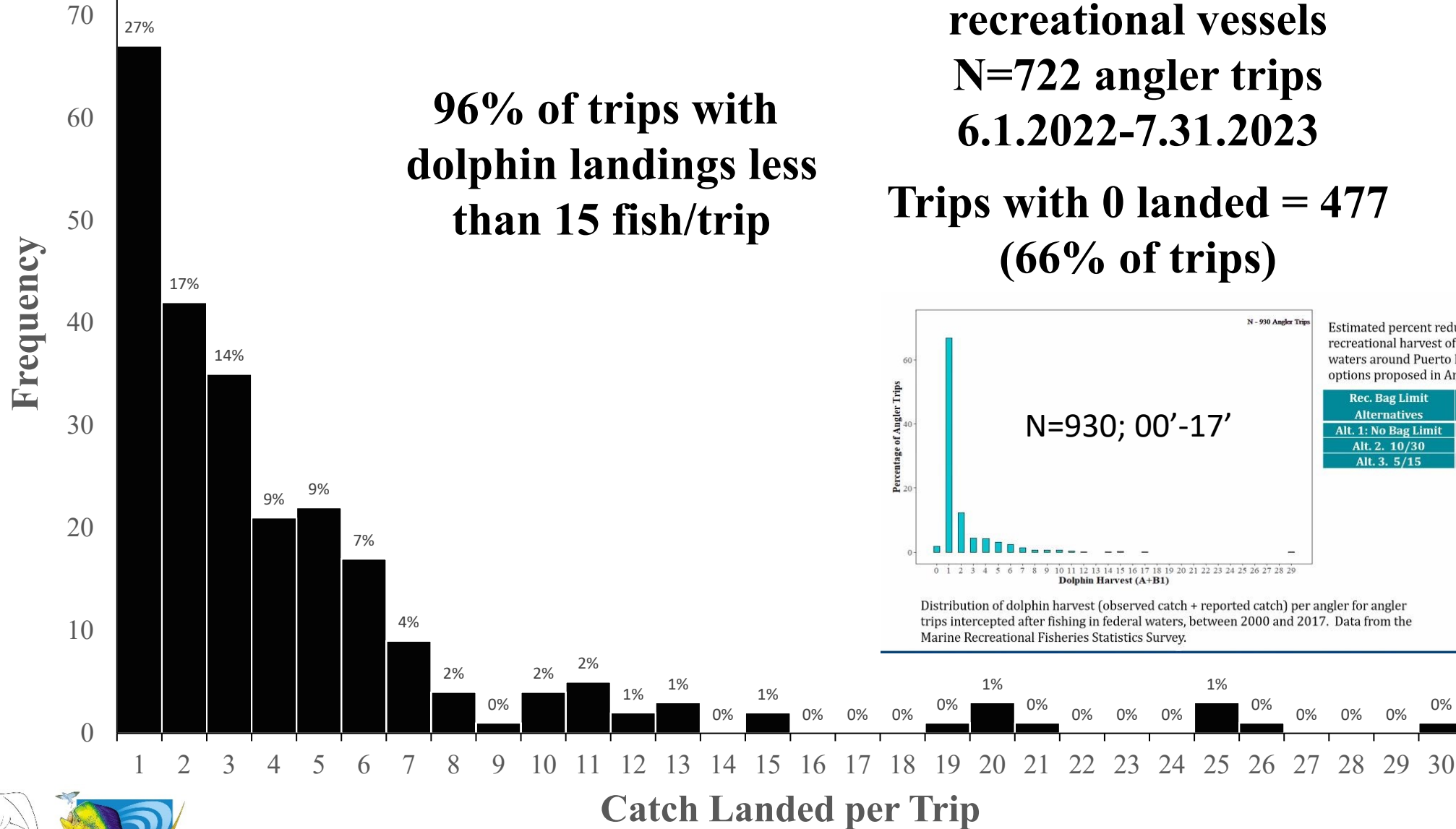




Catch per trip for recreational vessels

N=722 angler trips
6.1.2022-7.31.2023

**Trips with 0 landed = 477
(66% of trips)**




Distribution of dolphin harvest (observed catch + reported catch) per angler for angler trips intercepted after fishing in federal waters, between 2000 and 2017. Data from the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey.

Estimated percent reduction in recreational harvest of dolphin in federal waters around Puerto Rico under the options proposed in Amendment 3.

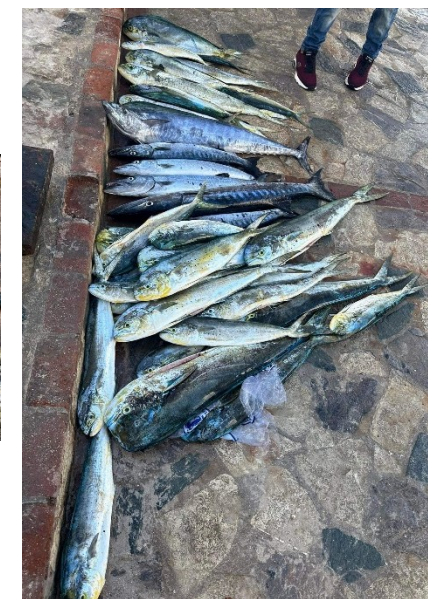
Rec. Bag Limit Alternatives	Percent Reduction
Alt. 1: No Bag Limit	0
Alt. 2. 10/30	3.11%
Alt. 3. 5/15	14.62%



A close-up underwater photograph of a diver in a black wetsuit holding a large, flat fish. The fish has a yellowish-brown head and a silvery body with faint blue spots. The diver's gloved hand is visible at the bottom, holding the fish's gills. The background is clear blue water.

Case Study 1b:
Commercial Catch
DR & West

Picture: T. Dooley



Average of 416 pounds per outing for last 16 (Max: 670; Min: 40)
5,430 pounds in 16 outings – 1 boat – southern DR

*First image represents smallest catch recorded as of 8.16.2023 – 40 lbs of dolphin.



Animation – not viewable in PDF

Dominican Republic

FISH4ACP aims to make the mahi-mahi fishery in the Dominican Republic stronger to improve the livelihoods and working conditions for artisanal fisher folk, ensuring that growth goes hand in hand with environmental sustainability to preserve mahi-mahi for future generations of local fishers.

VALUE CHAIN AT A GLANCE

Mahi-mahi

(*Coryphaena hippurus*)



PRODUCTION METHOD

VOLUMES*

VALUE*

Wild caught,
artisanal

610
tonnes

USD
6.6 million

* estimated primary production

WHAT WE focus on

- Value chain analysis and upgrading strategy to make the mahi-mahi value chain more productive and sustainable.
- Improving mahi-mahi production, handling and marketing to increase benefits and reduce dependence on imports.
- Helping fisher associations to improve business environment and social security benefits for artisanal fishers.
- Strengthen governance and management to make mahi-mahi fishing more efficient, safer and environmentally sustainable.



Facts & figures

Mahi-mahi is fished along the southern coast of the Dominican Republic. Captures **increased** from **255 tonnes in 2000** to an estimated **612 tonnes in 2023**.

Mahi-mahi is a fish that grows and matures rapidly. It can be **harvested more frequently** than other species.

Fish consumption of around **8 kg per person per year** in the Dominican Republic is low compared to other Caribbean countries.

Mahi-mahi exports are low and go mainly to the United States, around **10.5%**

Also known as dolphinfish, mahi-mahi is a highly appreciated food fish common to most of the world's warm and temperate seas. It is one of the principal catches of artisanal fishers in the Dominican Republic.

The fishery provides local fishermen with an income and is an important source of food that sells well on local markets and in the capital of Santo Domingo. Improvements to the cold chain and post-harvest handling could increase economic returns, but they require investments in human capital and the processing facilities.

FISH4ACP is supporting the Dominican Republic in making the mahi-mahi value chain, an important artisanal fishery, more productive and sustainable, making sure that benefits are shared equitably and growth does not increase the on the environment.

FISH4ACP is fostering social integration by working with local fisher ass and organized groups of women fish vendors. Activities seek to promote participation of artisanal fisherfolk in the value chain by improving acc: social security and education, and through capacity building.

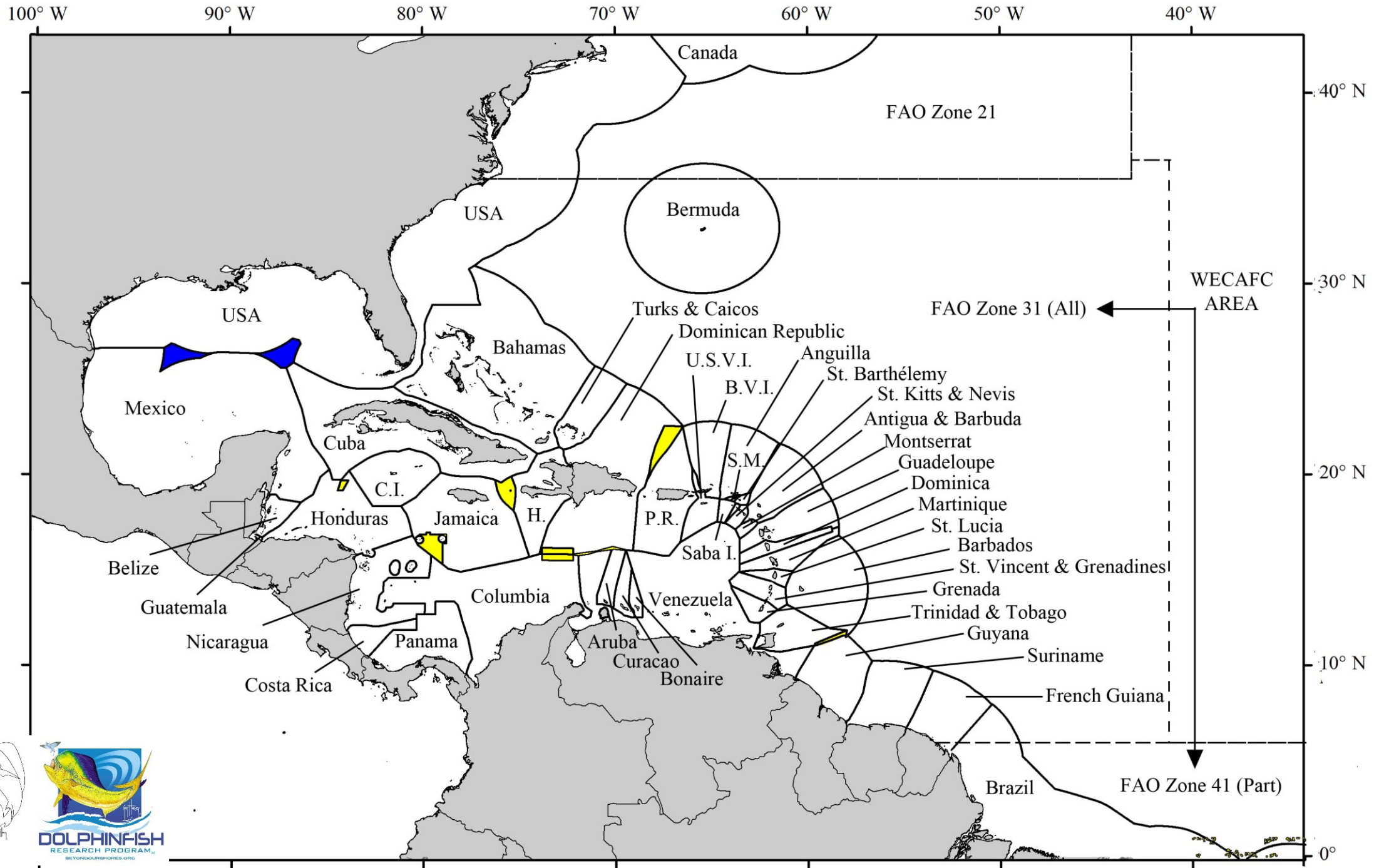
Pescadores de dorado N= 2369 (860 asociados y 1509 independientes)

Producción nacional de dorado fresco (V = 388 TM reportadas + 224 TM estimadas)



This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union (EU) and the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The views expressed herein can in no way reflect the official opinion of the EU, the Organisation of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States

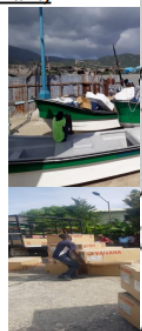




100° W 90° W 80° W 70° W 60° W 50° W 40° W

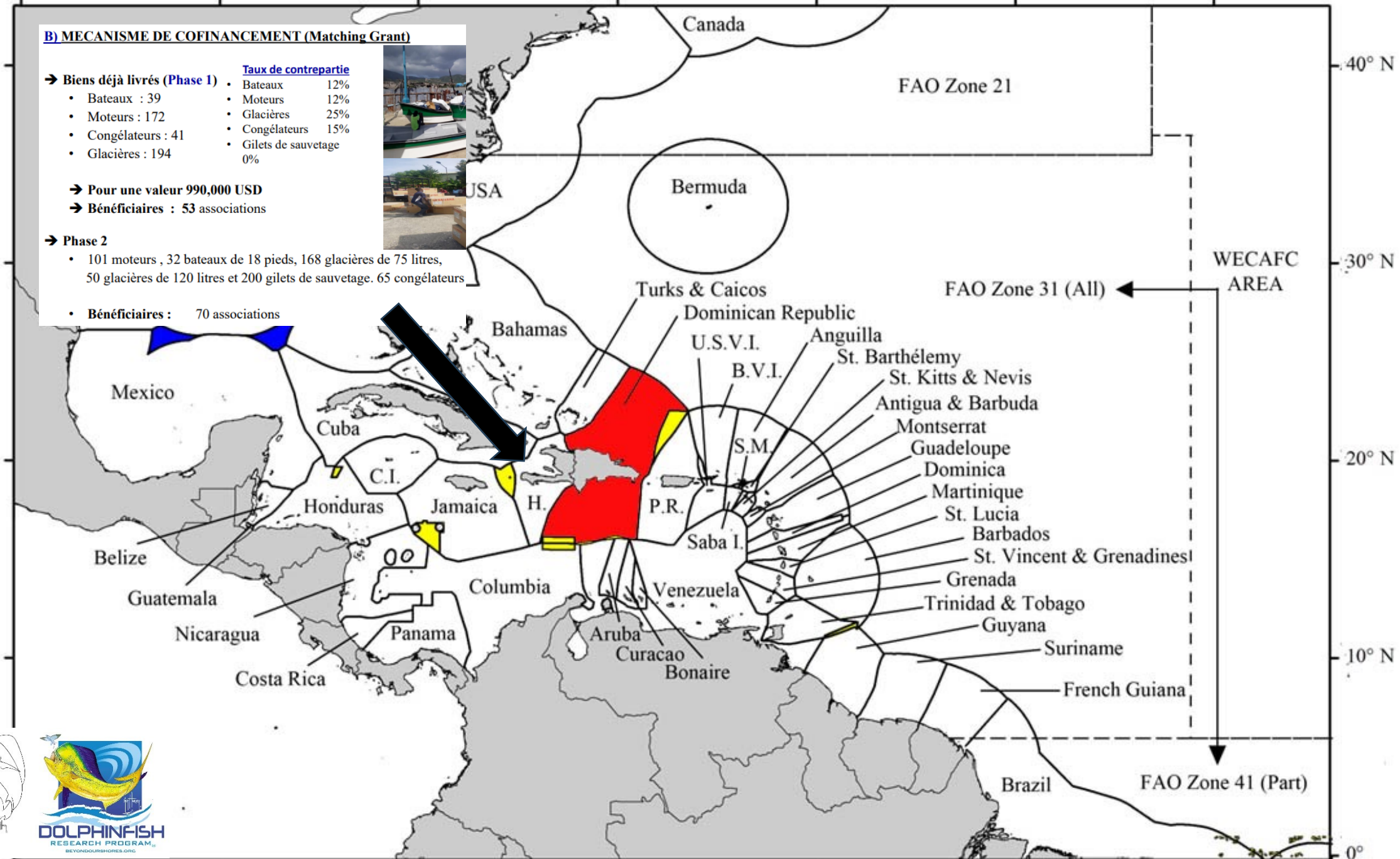
B) MECANISME DE COFINANCEMENT (Matching Grant)

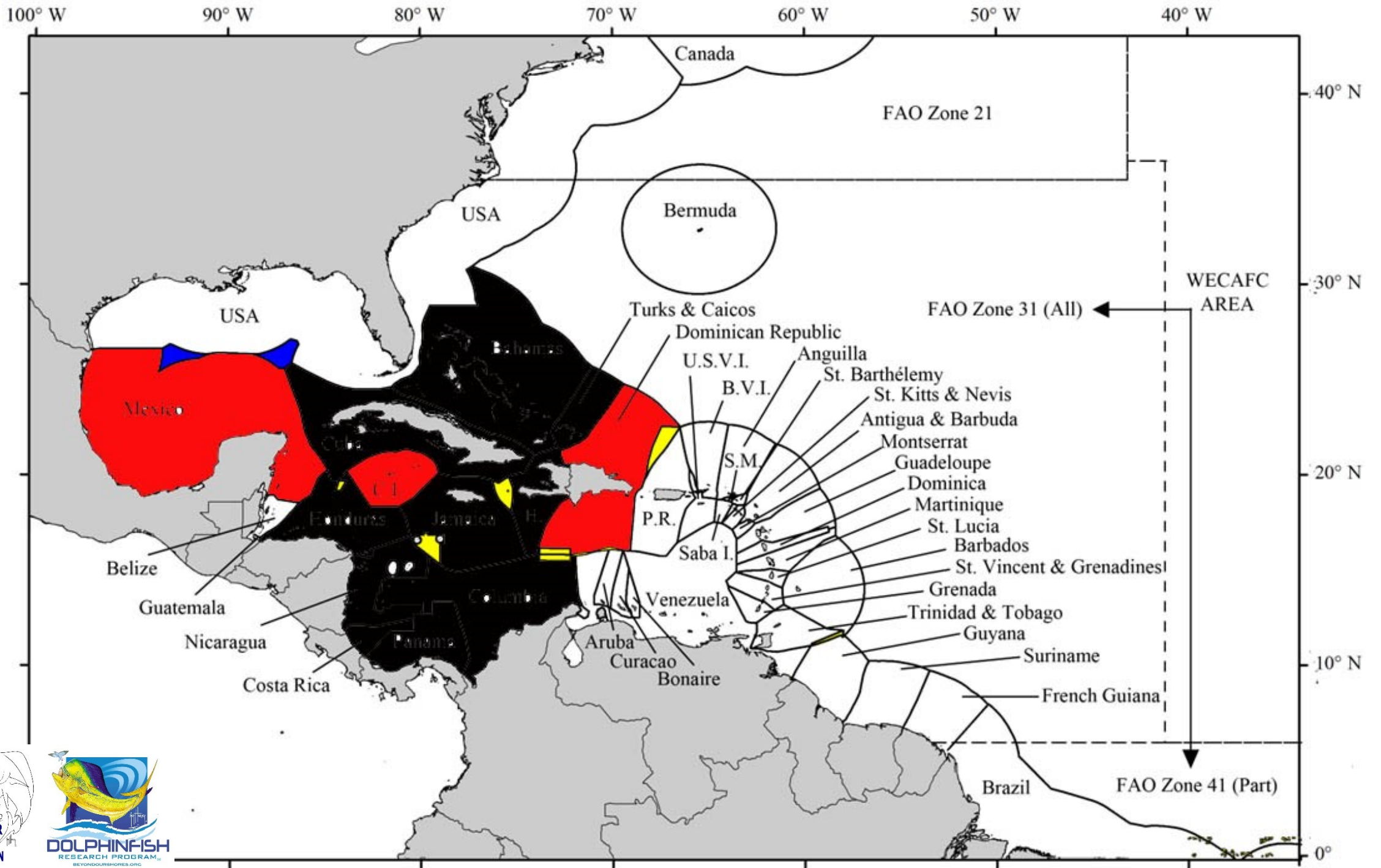
- **Biens déjà livrés (Phase 1)**
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| • Bateaux : 39 | • Bateaux | 12% |
| • Moteurs : 172 | • Moteurs | 12% |
| • Congélateurs : 41 | • Glacières | 25% |
| • Glacières : 194 | • Congélateurs | 15% |
| | • Gilets de sauvetage | 0% |



→ Pour une valeur 990,000 USD
 → Bénéficiaires : 53 associations

- Phase 2
- 101 moteurs, 32 bateaux de 18 pieds, 168 glacières de 75 litres, 50 glacières de 120 litres et 200 gilets de sauvetage. 65 congélateurs
 - Bénéficiaires : 70 associations







Full length article

Condition of the international fisheries, catch and effort trends, and fishery data gaps for dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) from 1950 to 2018 in the Western Central Atlantic Ocean

Wessley Merten^{a,*}, Richard Appeldoorn^c, Abby Grove^a, Alfonso Aguilar-Perera^b, Freddy Arocha^c, Roberto Rivera^d

^a Beyond Our Shores Foundation, PO BOX 3506, Newport, RI 02871, United States of America

^b Departamento de Biología Marina, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán, México

^c Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela-Universidad de Oriente, Cumaná, Venezuela

^d Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico

* Unaffiliated



ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

International fisheries

Dolphinfish

Catch and effort

Precautionary management

ABSTRACT

We conducted a scientific literature review, and a comprehensive analysis based on international fisheries databases, for dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) from the Western Central Atlantic Ocean (WCA) from 1950 to 2018. This analysis updated the dolphinfish catch and efforts trends in comparison to those calculated in Mahon (1999), the first regional catch review for the species that was conducted with data from the 1950s through the mid-1990s. Results showed that the commercial pelagic longline effort doubled within, and quadrupled outside, of national jurisdictions. Commercial landings increased nearly three-fold, but 23 nations still do not report explicit dolphinfish landings to the FAO yet are known to catch dolphinfish. In the WCA, the US Atlantic recreational fishery represents the largest reporting sector by two-fold. When combined with reported commercial landings for 2016, total direct dolphinfish catch was 14,110 metric tons, of which 62 % was estimated to be recreational catch. Since the first regional fishery analysis of dolphinfish, the uncertainty of the status of the fishery has increased with several nations reporting higher landings of unidentified marine fish species. Also, new burgeoning social (e.g., FAD programs) and environmental processes (e.g., *Sargassum* blooms) lead to the presumption that higher amounts of juvenile dolphinfish are caught throughout the region. First reports of consequential amounts of dolphinfish bycatch have been documented in the pelagic longline fisheries, as well as the first modeled and anecdotal evidence of stock decline has been suggested. Results stress the immediate need for WCA nations to adopt a precautionary approach for proper fishery management of dolphinfish throughout the WCA, not only to increase spawning biomass but also for overall stock health and its conservation.

Case Study 1 Summary:


PR Segment

- * Dolphin dominated charter catch last 14 months; dominated catch for records back to 2016
- * Summer; dolphin < dominate due to catch of tuna; > at FADs; majority small
- * Fall; dolphin catch ↑; > NonFAD catch; majority small
- * Winter; dolphin overwhelmingly caught at FADs & away; 30% 11-20 lbs at FADs; up to 50 lbs
- * Spring; Equal % of 1-10, 11-20 FAD vs. NonFAD; > amount of 21+ at FADs
- * Overall, more small fish caught away from the FADs; FADs can hold large fish = > opportunities
- * 477 recreational trips off north coast of PR resulted in 0 catch over last 14 mo.



Case Study 1 Summary:

Western Caribbean Segment

- *16 outings southern DR 416 lbs/trip; slow spring 23' season
- *Spring run along south coast is major focus of DR supply chain research
- *Fish4ACP- DR volume  3X since 2000; 36% catch estimated – lends the question of what is the actual amount of commercial landings?
- *No dolphin specific landings reported in 8 EEZs west of DR & all upcurrent of Florida Straits
- *23 EEZs not reporting dolphin landings; reported landings dominated by recreational sector



A blue marlin is captured in mid-leap, its body arched and its long, pointed snout leading the way. The fish's scales shimmer with iridescent blue and green hues. Water droplets are frozen in the air around the fish, creating a dynamic and energetic scene. The background is a deep, textured blue of the open sea.

Case Study 2: Movements in the Caribbean Sea

Movements to the Caribbean Sea

Average 254 days

Range: 159 to 557
(n = 24)

Fisheries Research 175 (2016) 24–34

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



Fisheries Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fishres



Movement dynamics of dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in the northeastern Caribbean Sea: Evidence of seasonal re-entry into domestic and international fisheries throughout the western central Atlantic



Wessley Merten^{a,b,*}, Richard Appeldoorn^a, Donald Hammond^b

^a Department of Marine Sciences, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, PO Box 9000, Mayaguez, PR 00681, United States

^b Cooperative Science Services LLC, Dolphinfish Research Program, 907 Anchor Road, Charleston, SC 29412, United States



Movements to the Tropical Atlantic

Average 202 days

**Range: 159 to 252 d
(n = 8 + 180-d PSAT)**

*33% of International Movements to Tropical Atlantic

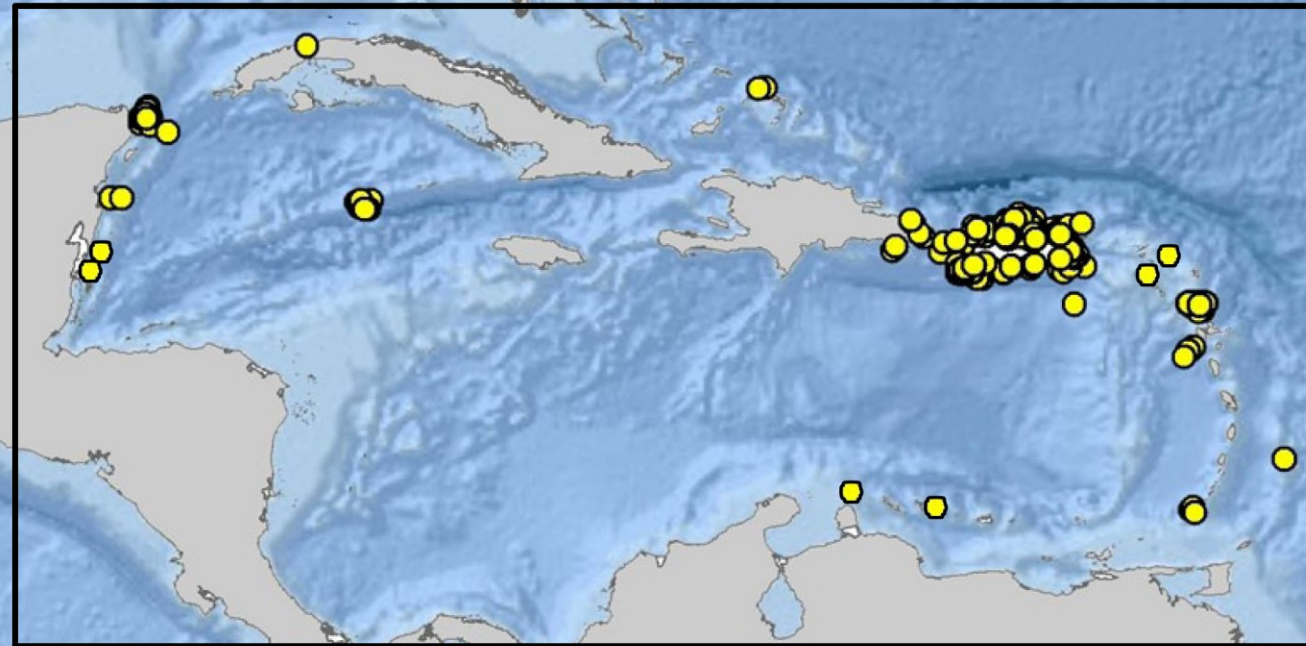
*58% Tropical Atlantic/Northern Leewards

*202 d vs 268 d

*International dispersals highlight Tropical Atlantic and Northern Leeward Islands fishing activity.

Caribbean Sea Tag Deployments

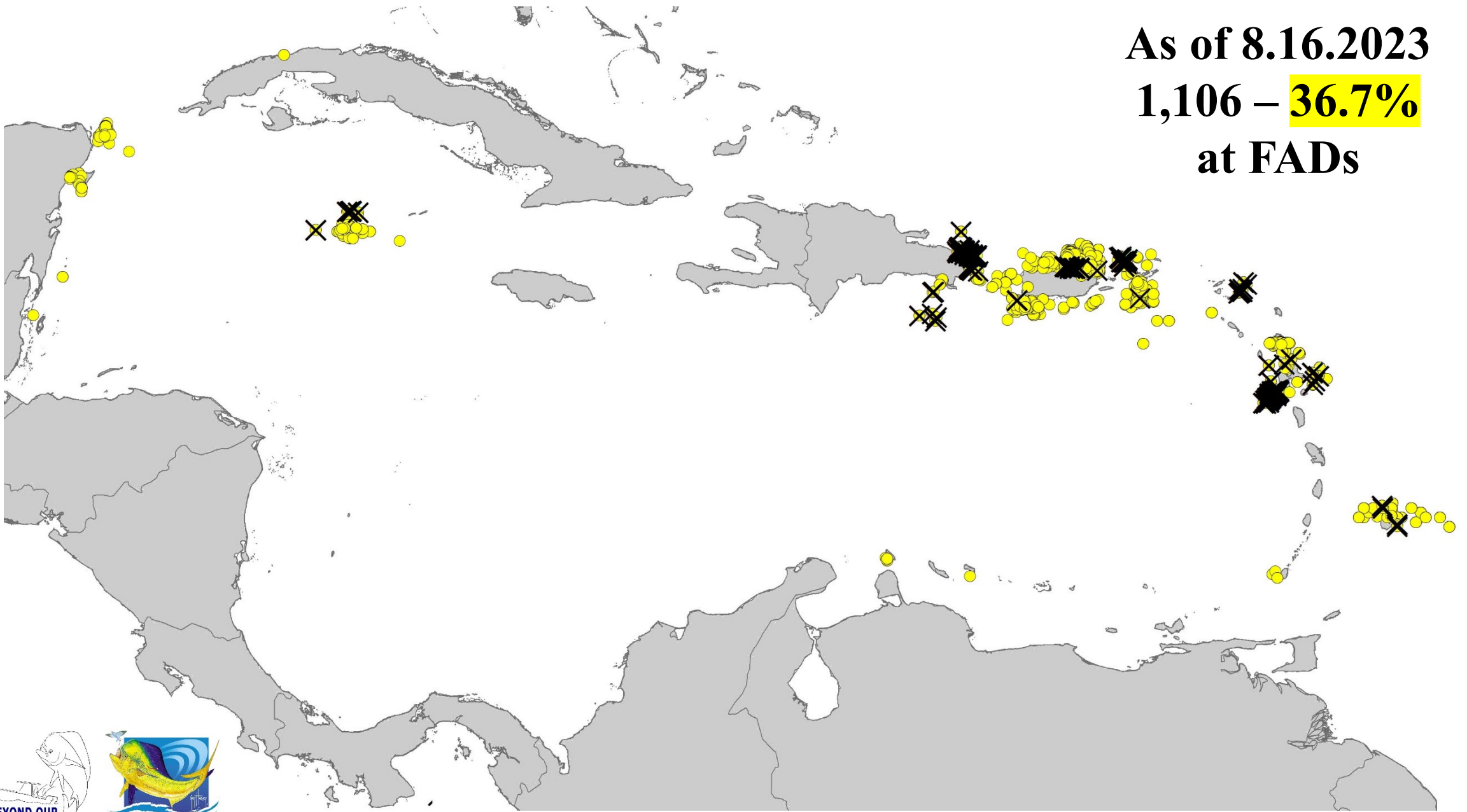
Total as of
8.16.2023
3,010 – 8.7%



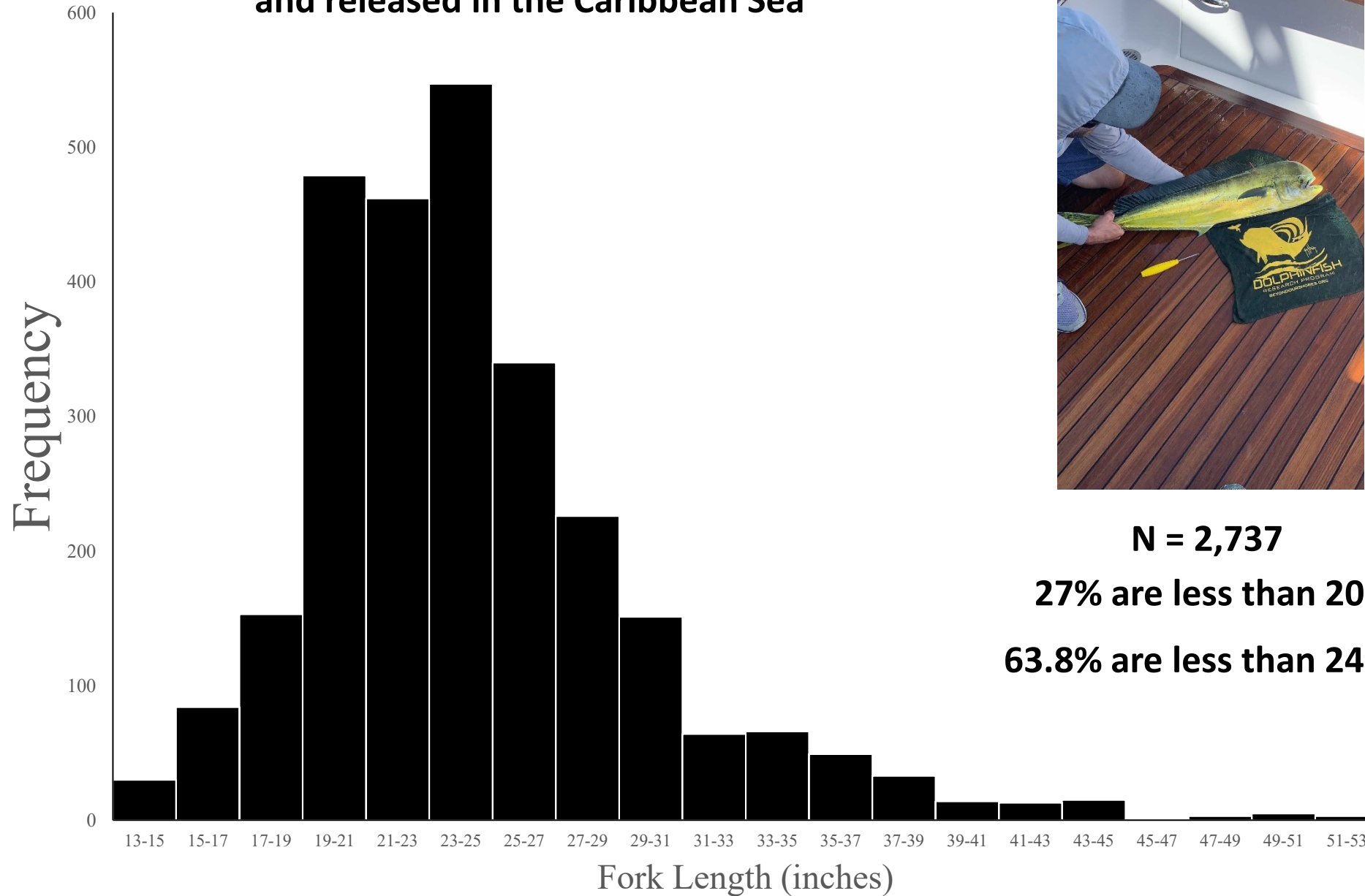
As of 8.16.2023

1,106 – 36.7%

at FADs



Frequency of fish tagged and released in the Caribbean Sea

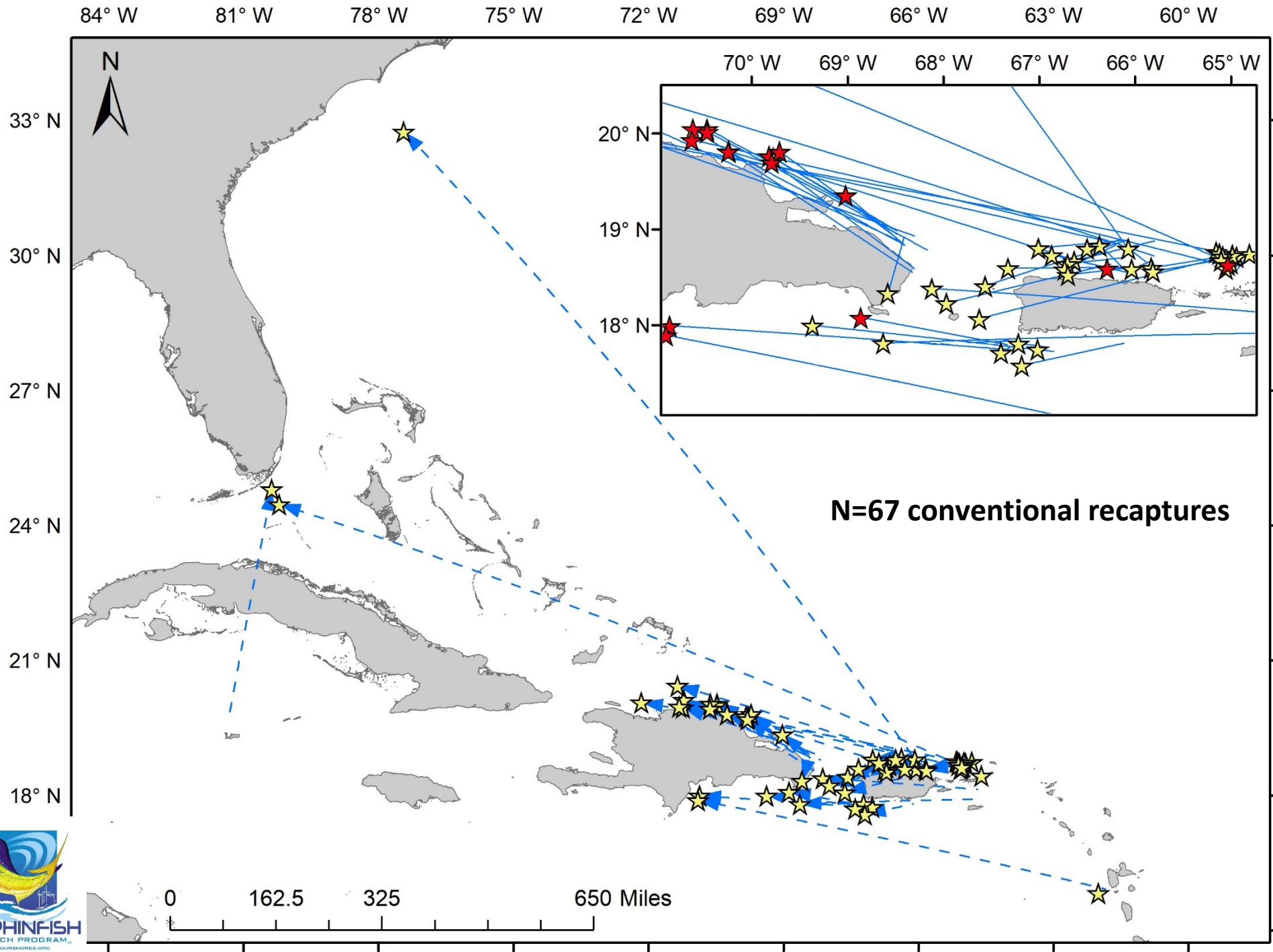


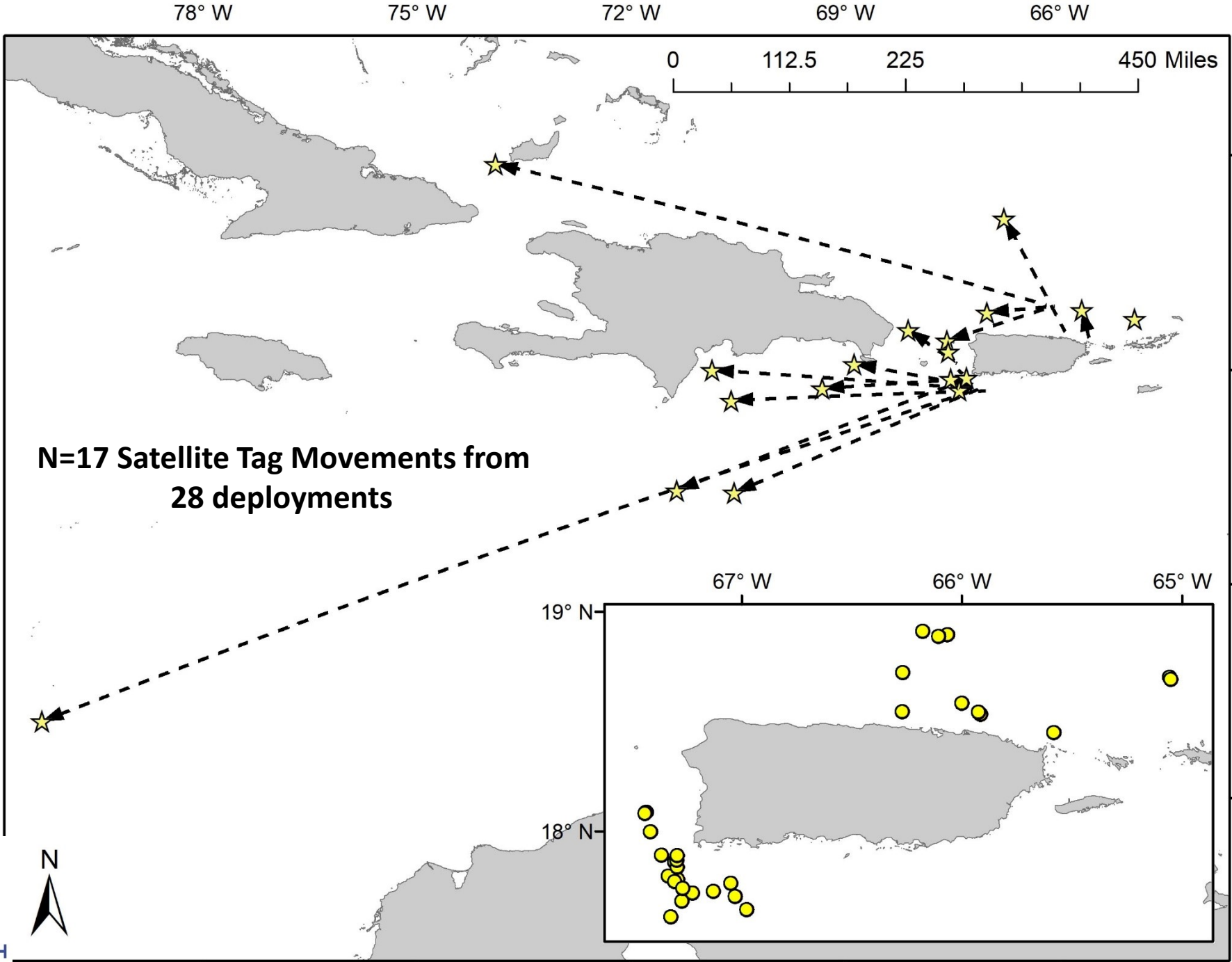
N = 2,737

27% are less than 20" FL

63.8% are less than 24" FL

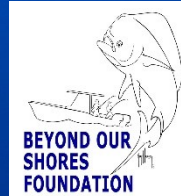


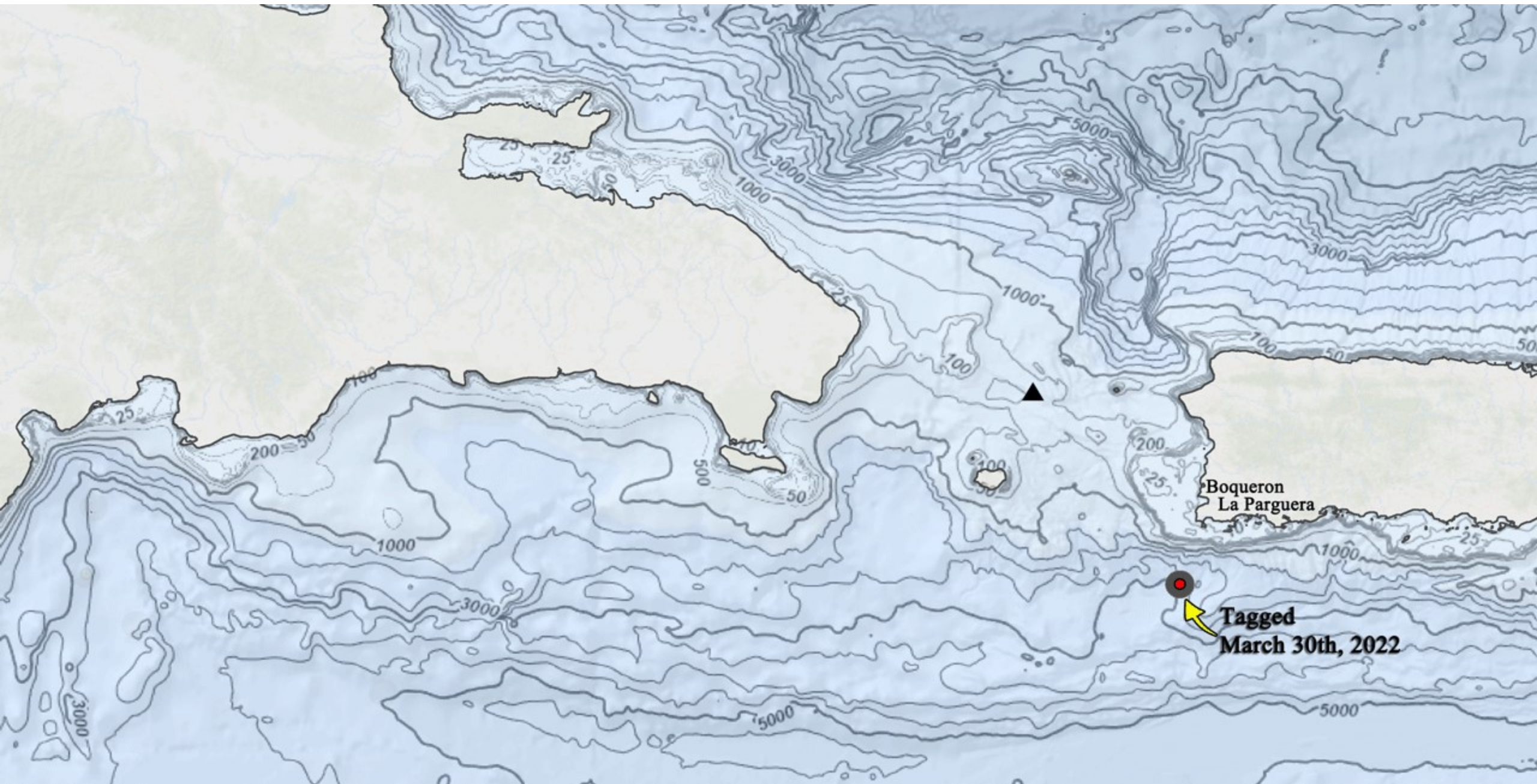




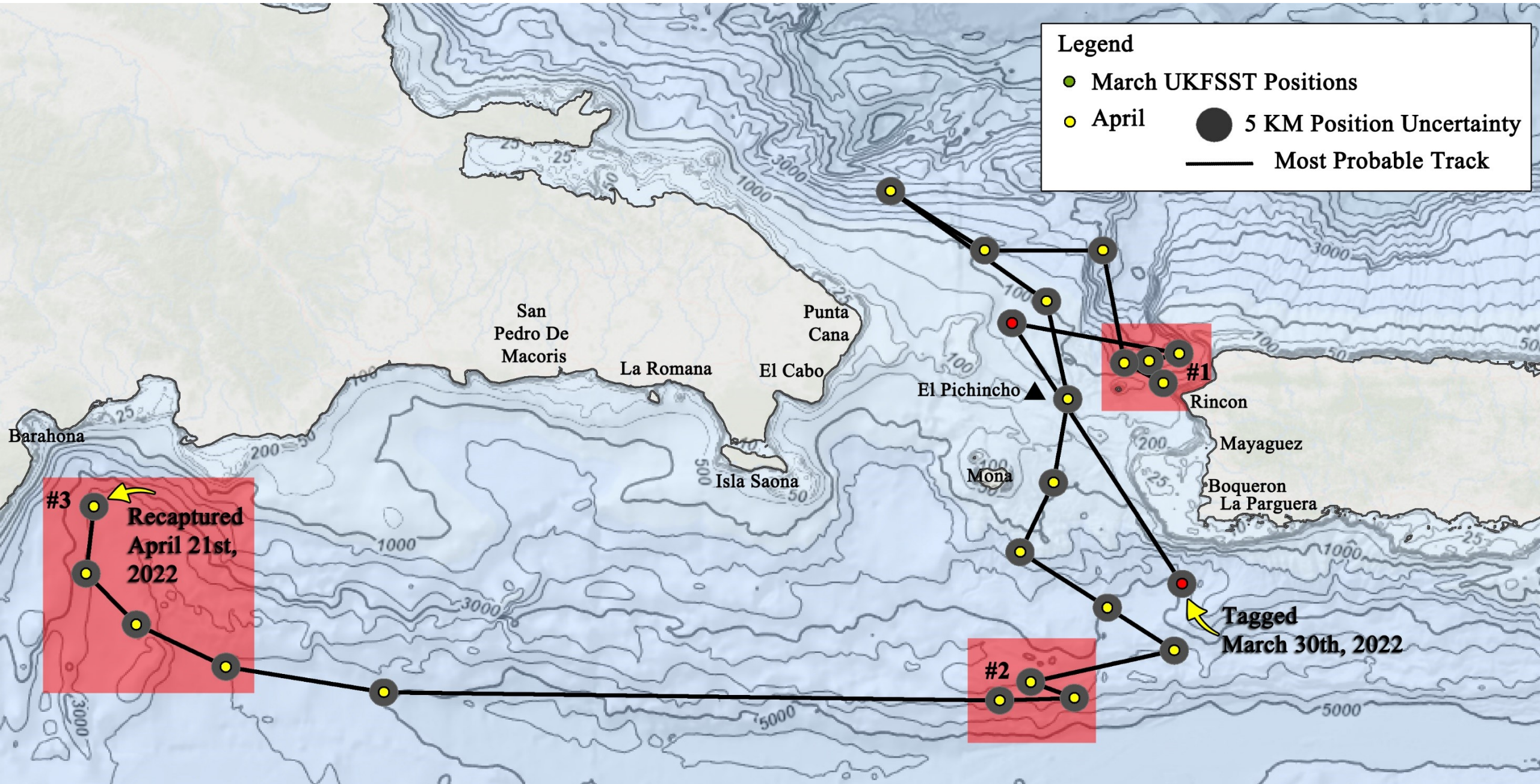
44" Cow released 3.30.2022

Picture: W. Merten





Animation – not viewable in PDF



Legend

- March UKFSST Positions
- April
- 5 KM Position Uncertainty
- Most Probable Track

#3
Recaptured
April 21st,
2022

#1

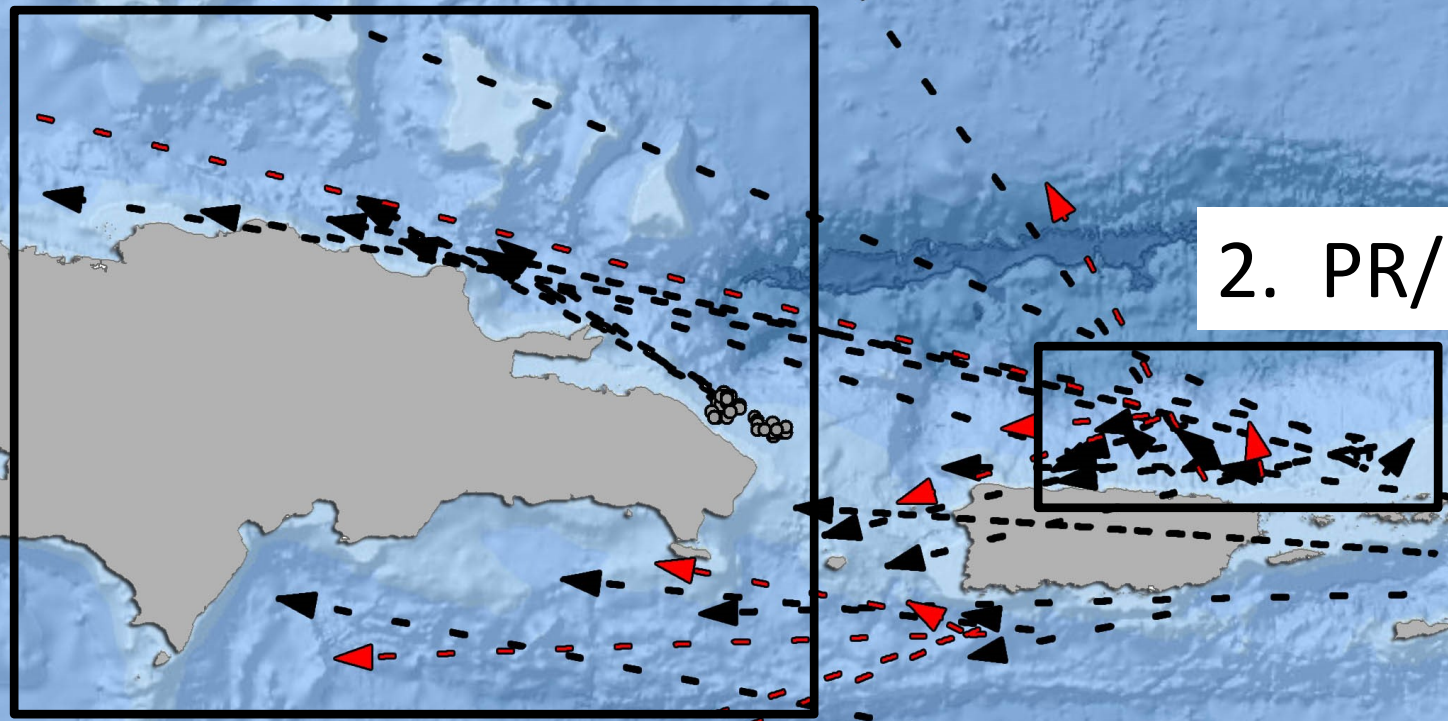
#2

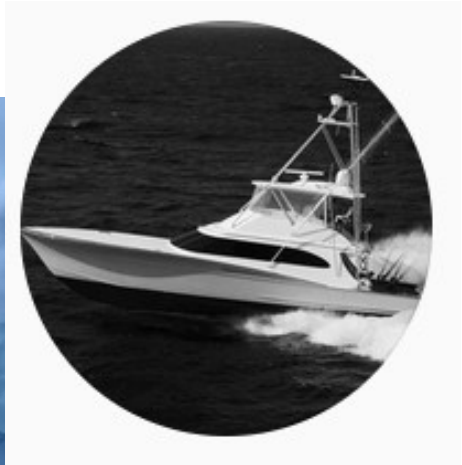
Tagged
March 30th, 2022

Conventional Movements and Tagging Activity

1. DR

2. PR/USVIs





Sandman

9/18/2021 to 12/1/2022

146 tagged

44 outings

All tagged at or near FADs

Size = Min: 16"; Max: 38";

Mean/Median/Mode: 26"

Punta Cana



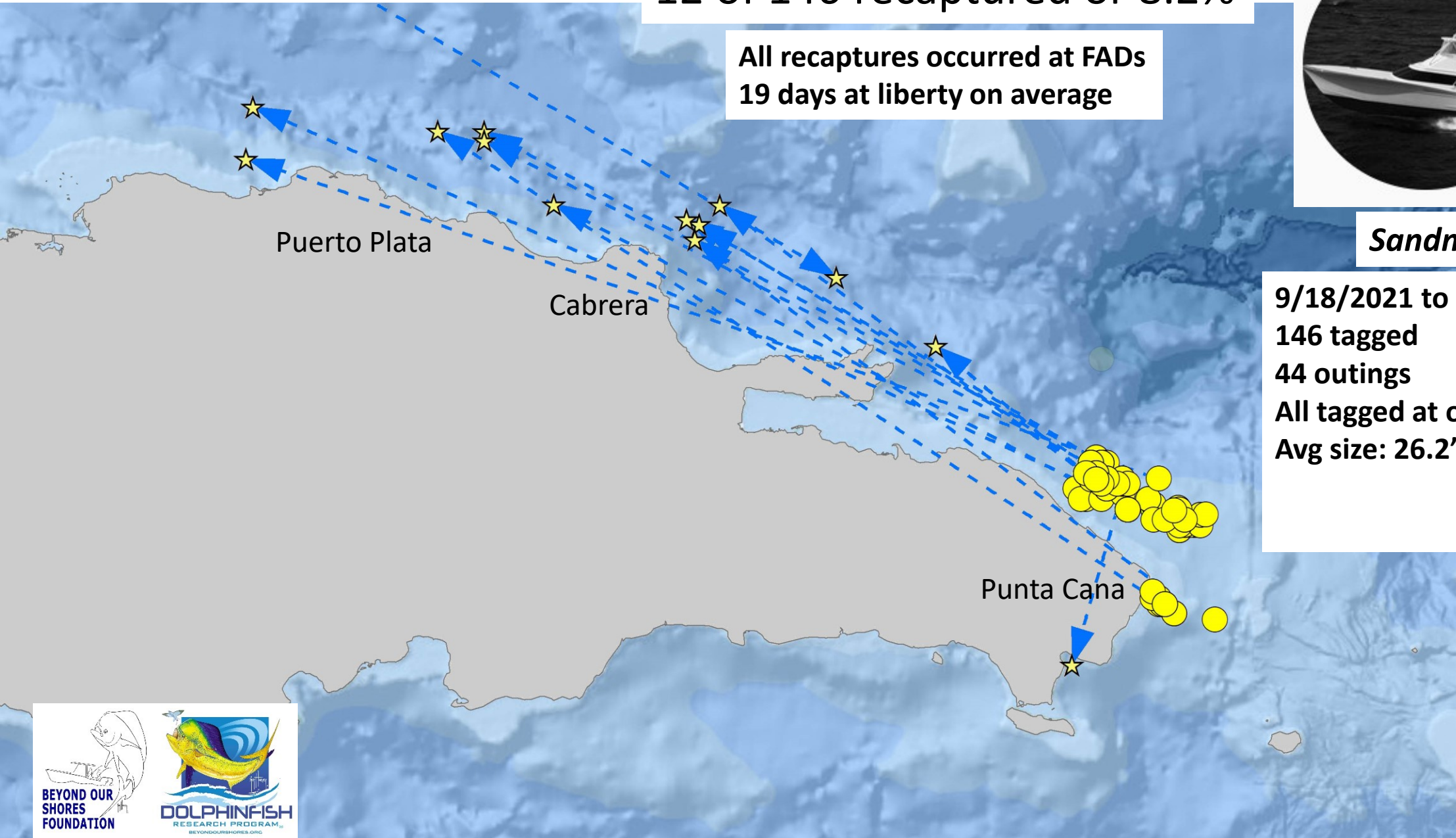
12 of 146 recaptured or 8.2%

All recaptures occurred at FADs
19 days at liberty on average



Sandman

9/18/2021 to 12/1/2022
146 tagged
44 outings
All tagged at or near FADs
Avg size: 26.2"



Sandman's 8.2% recapture rate remains higher than...



Wam-Jam's highest 5.9%



and Killin' Time II's highest 5.1% June-August rate in the Florida Keys - the location of the largest directed dolphin sector in the region.



Case Study 2 Summary:

- * Sandman Fishing Team's recapture rate remains the highest for a tagging team in the DRP over a seasonal window
- * Tagging and recaptures (11 of 12) occurred at FADs in DR – Average size 26" FL (Fall)
- * North Coast DR tag and recapture activity highlights north coast DR dolphin fishery
- * Two of 12 satellite tags (16%) recovered at FADs off southern DR (Spring)
- * Past reported data showed dolphin to be recaptured at FADs in the USVIs after 2 to 6 months at liberty; 4 days at PR FADs
- * FADs are prevalent and increasingly referenced as reported tag and recovery sites in the Carib for the DRP over the last several years.



- Increase in FAD use and increase in large episodic sargassum events (Johns et al. 2020) raises the need for increased protection for juvenile and sub-adult fish

8.19.2017 to 10.15.2022

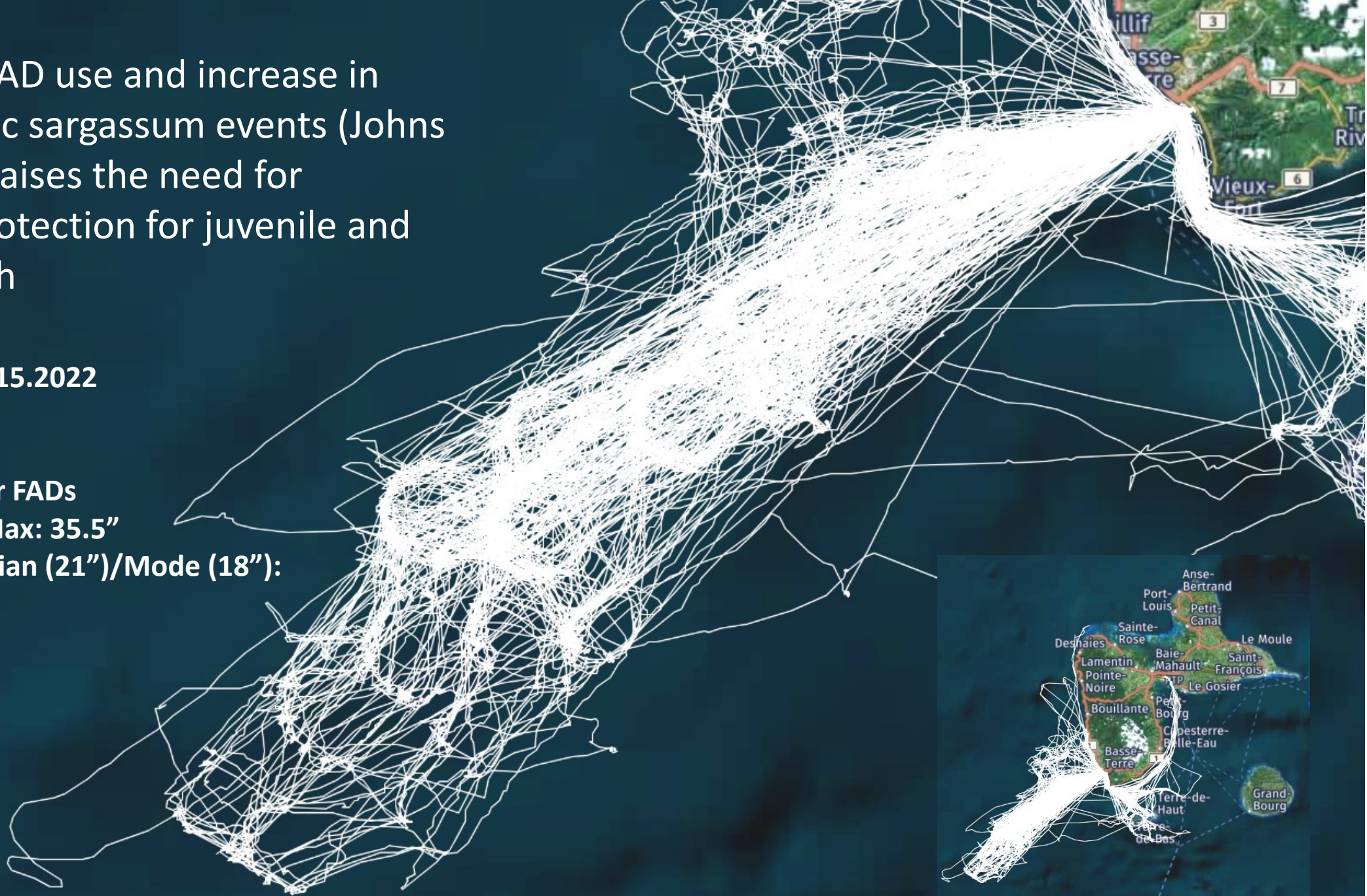
517 tagged

120 Outings

Most tagged near FADs

Size = Min: 13" Max: 35.5"

Mean (21")/Median (21")/Mode (18"):

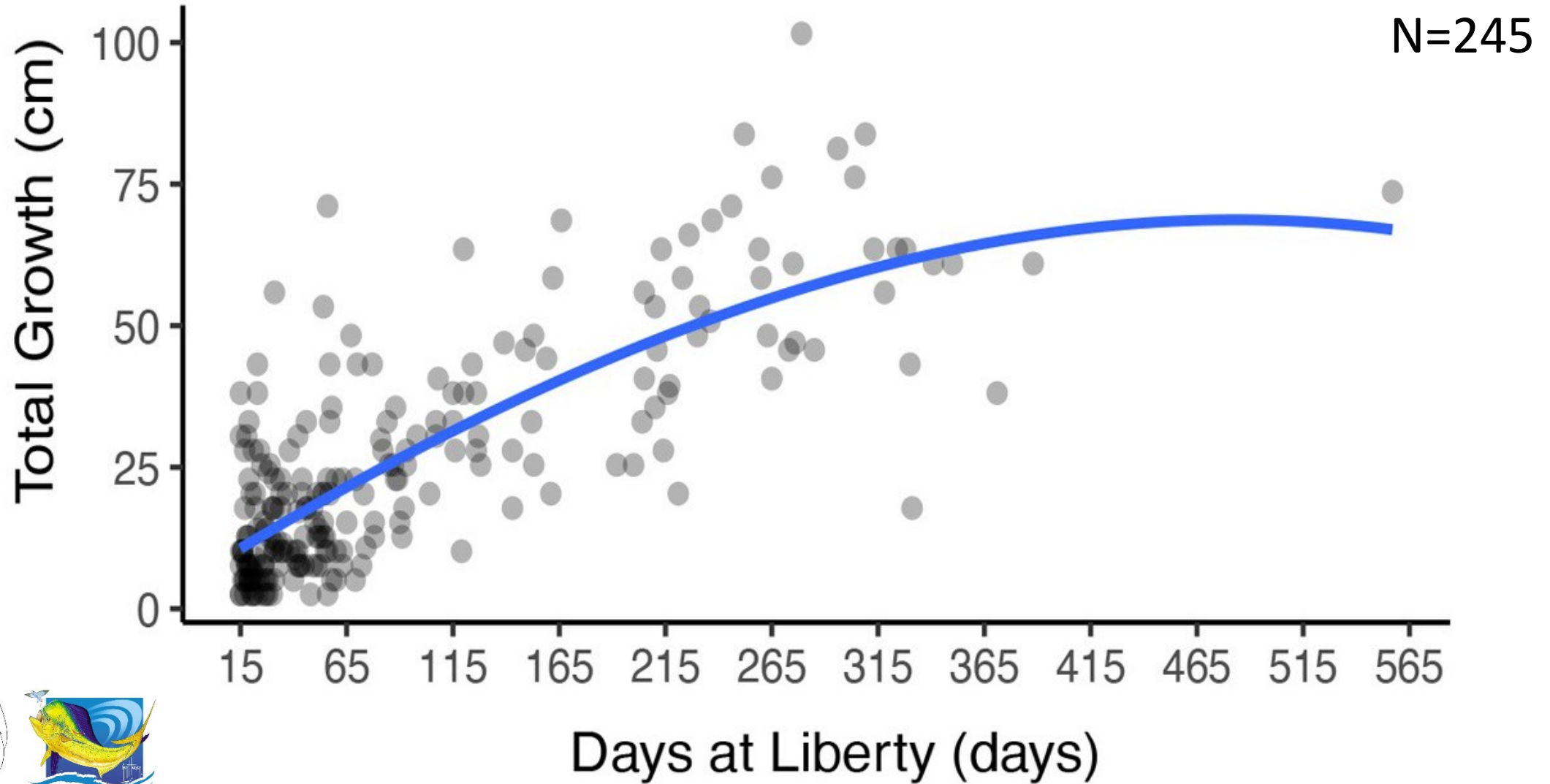


Growth



Picture: W. Merten

$$y = 25.8 + 238x - 43.8x^2 - 3.34x^3, R^2 = 0.61$$



Using “All Types” after filter 0, filter dal < 14, filter 2 ITQs the model predicts growth in mm:

intercept + daily growth rate*days_at_liberty

$$= 10.14 \text{ mm} + 1.63 \text{ mm} * 365$$

#With days at liberty of 1 year, the model predicts:

594.95 mm

or

59.49 cm

Or

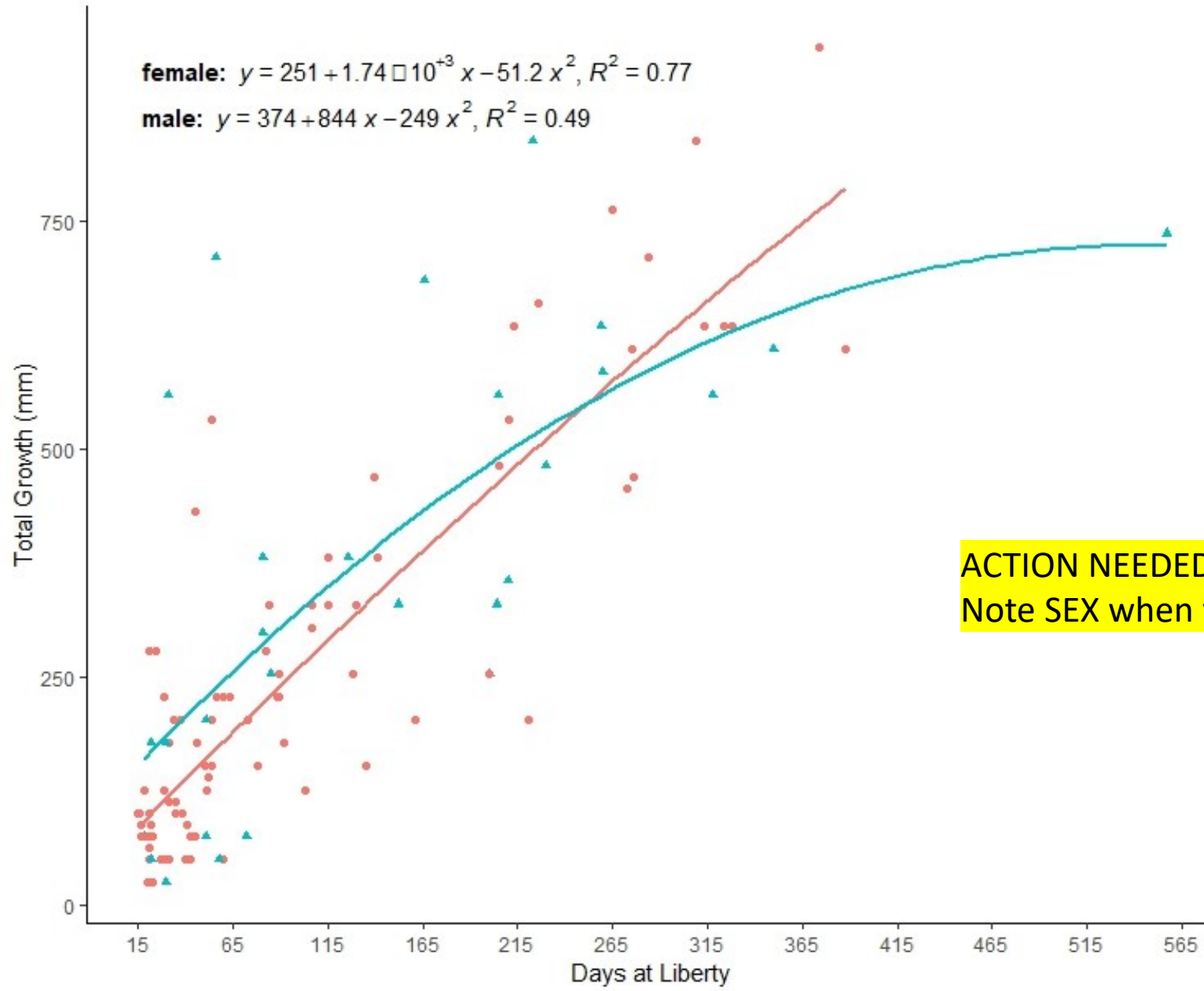
Total growth or 23.42”

Daily Growth Rate in inches = .064

Weekly Growth Rate in inches = .44”



sex female male



Female n = 86

Male n = 29

ACTION NEEDED!
Note SEX when you TAG FISH!!



Conclusion: Issues Facing WCA Dolphin Stock

- Lack of data on/at FADs in Caribbean Sea and Sargassum events
- Inconsistent regulations on same stock despite transitory evidence
- Generally, small subadult fish (<24" FL) are being caught at FADs but frequency varies seasonally
- Lack of quality data on the recreational fishery yet increase in the fishery (Freire et al. 2020)
- Unknown Indirect harvest in longline fisheries (Lynch 2018)
- Lack of landings data from 23 nations in WCA
- Under reporting of landings is likely in some major FAO dolphin reporting nations in the WCA
- Increasing demand in major seafood markets (MSA 2016)
- High discard mortality (Rudershausen et al. 2019) – Need to promote use of circle hooks
- Perception of resistance to overfishing
- Underappreciate of multinational distribution which fragments data collection and management



Questions?



• Picture: W. Merten

