

55th Annual Conference



European Lobster Settlement Index (ELSI) project

Fisheries Science Industry Partnership (FISP)





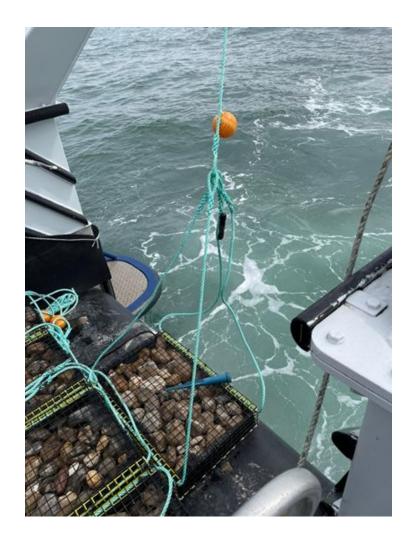


Background

- Larval settlement monitoring programs established since 1980s to forecast trends in stock:
 - Western rock lobster (*Panulirus cygnus*) Australia (Phillips & Melville-Smith, 2005)
 - American lobster (Homarus americanus) USA & Canada (Wahle et al., 2009)
- Gather data on Early Benthic Phase (EBP) lobsters to predict harvest stocks 6-8 years in advance once the of-year EBP lobsters have been recruited into the fishery
 - Using Larval Settlement Index
- Larval Settlement Index in Maine, USA
 - ► Forecasted trends for harvest correlate well with reported landings
 - ► Recruitment reference points provide useful threshold for management decisions



Settlement Cages



- Early Benthic Phase Lobster
- Diversity of seabed

Plankton tows





- Lobster larvae abundance
- Seasonality

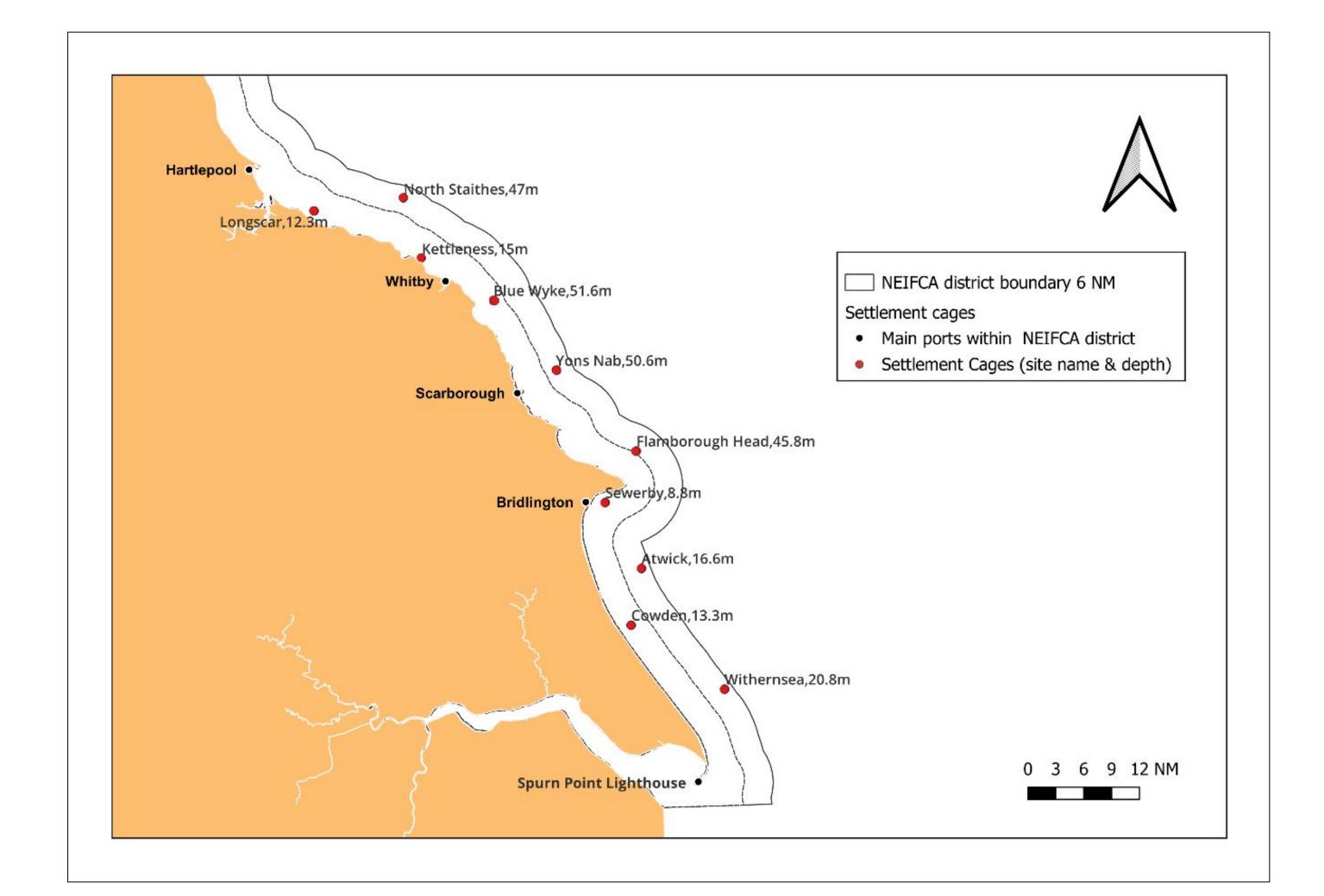
Growth Study





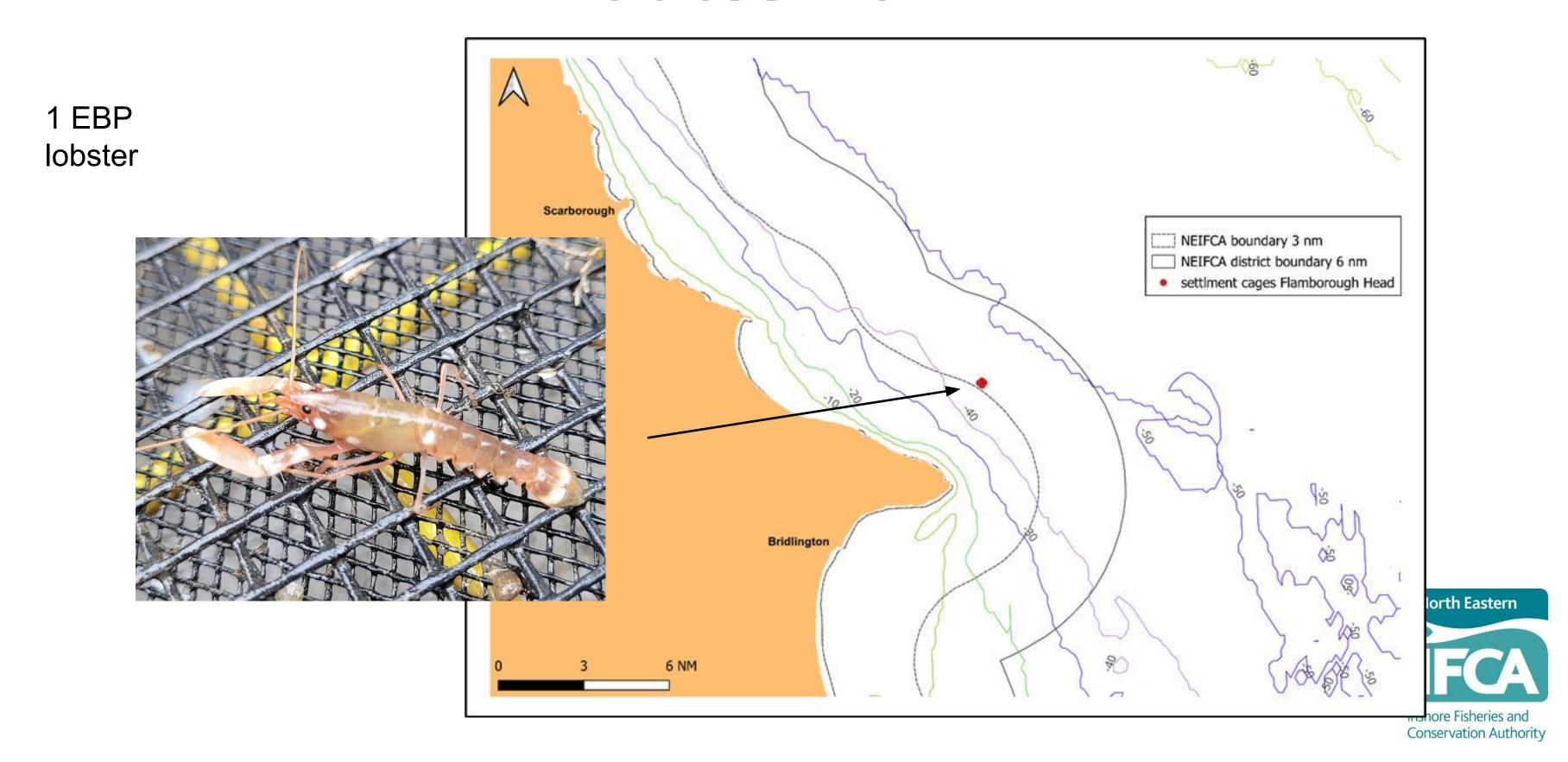
Lobster growth rate



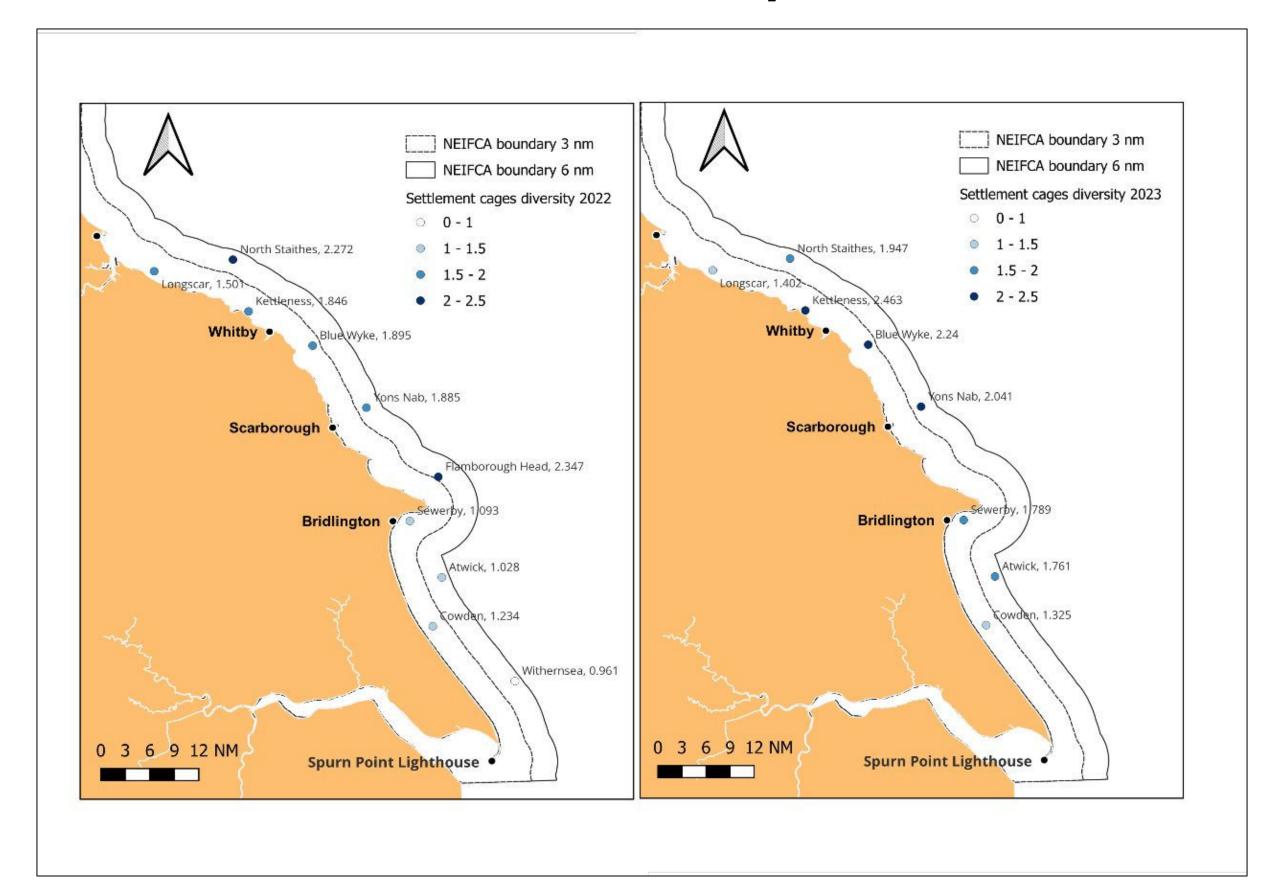




Outcome



Diversity

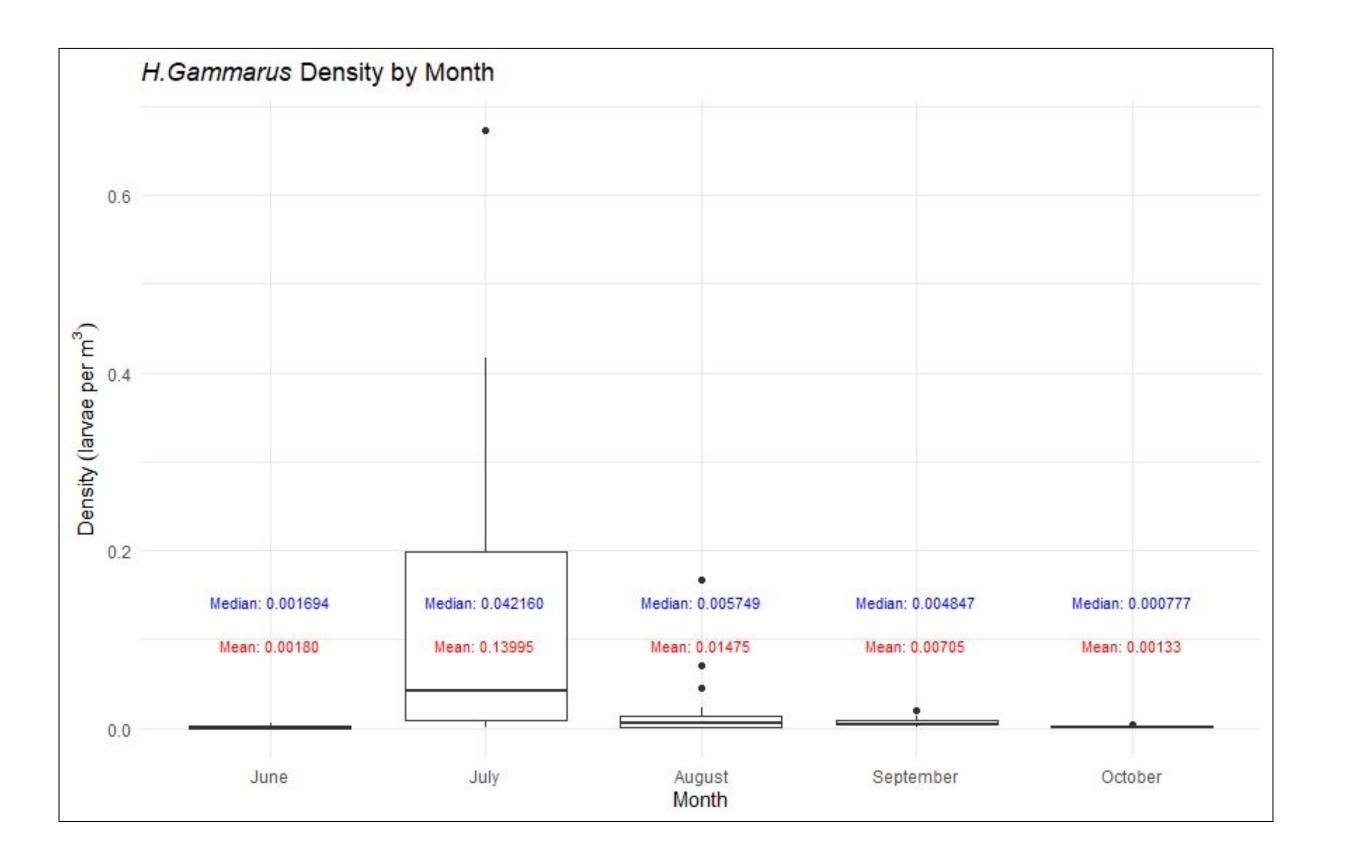




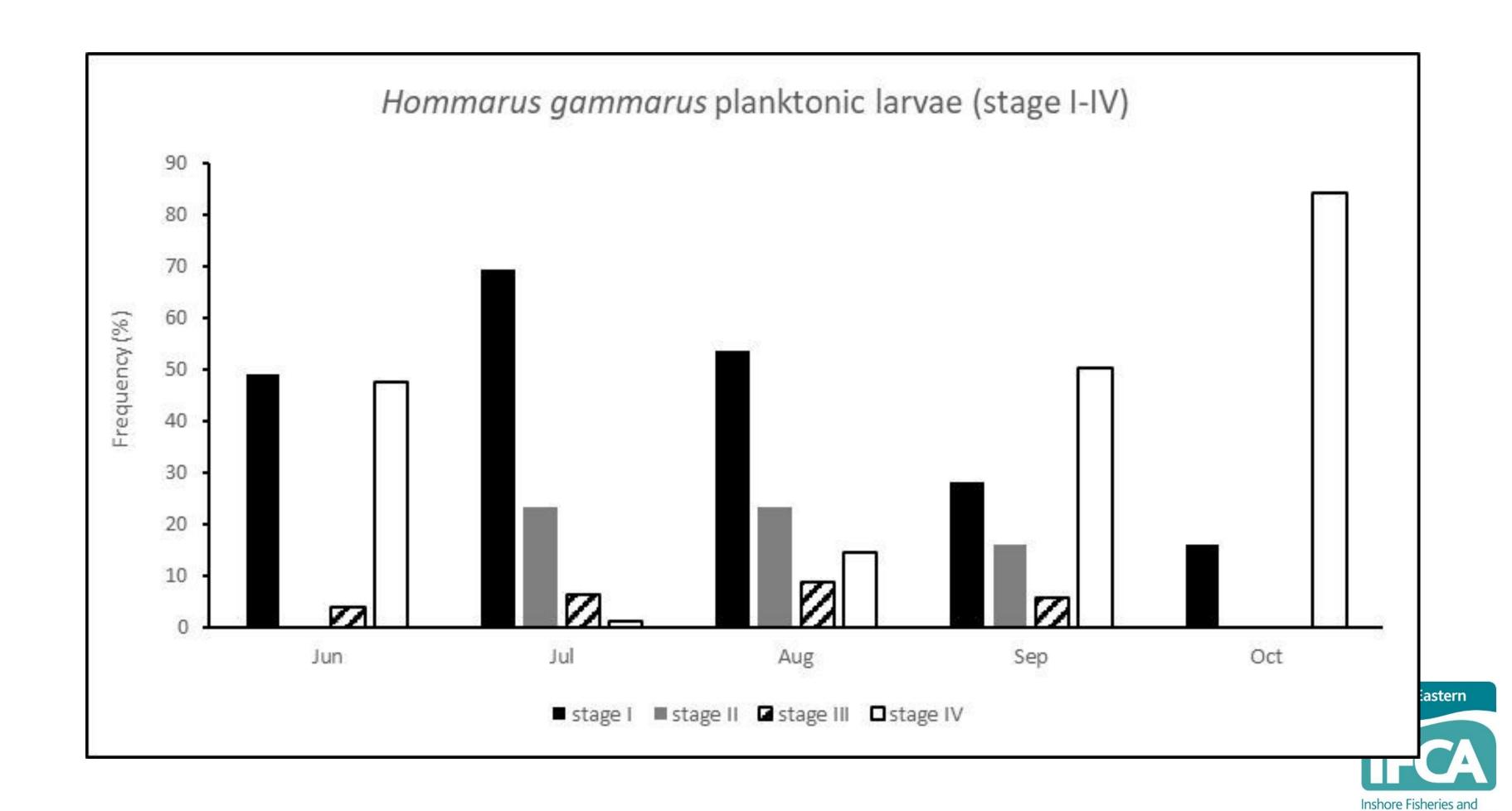
- High species diversity
 - 215 species identified
- higher species interaction (predatory/competitive)
- Rocklings present in cages
 - up to 6 per cage at some sites
 - Predatory
 - Feed on small fish, molluscs, polychaetes and crustaceans



Plankton

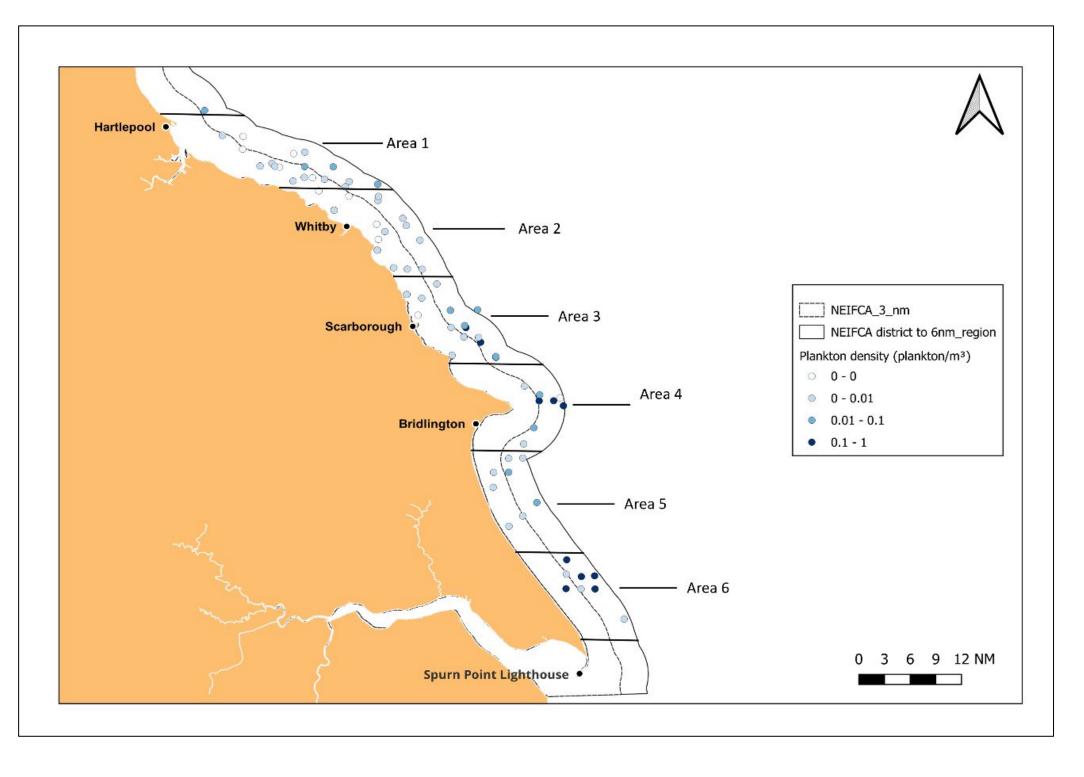


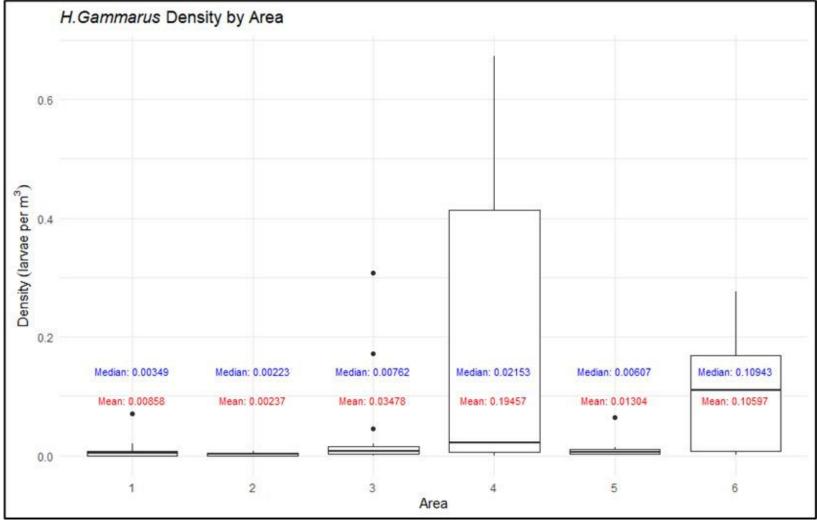


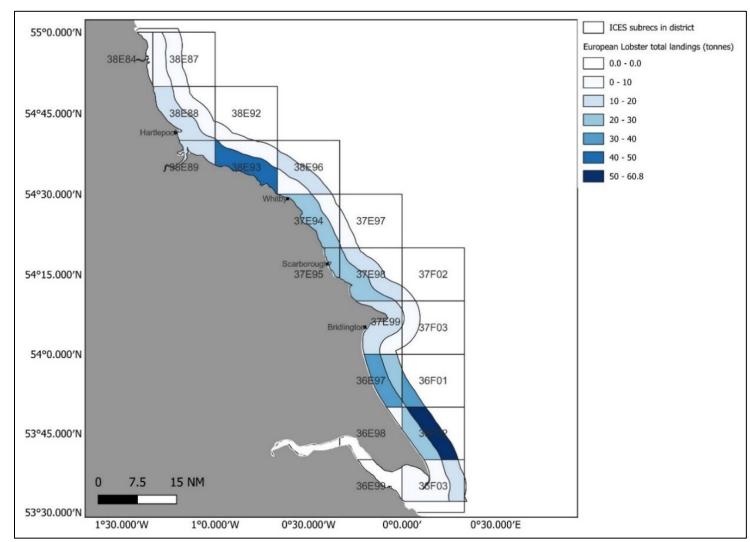


Conservation Authority

Abundance & Density of planktonic larvae







Conclusion

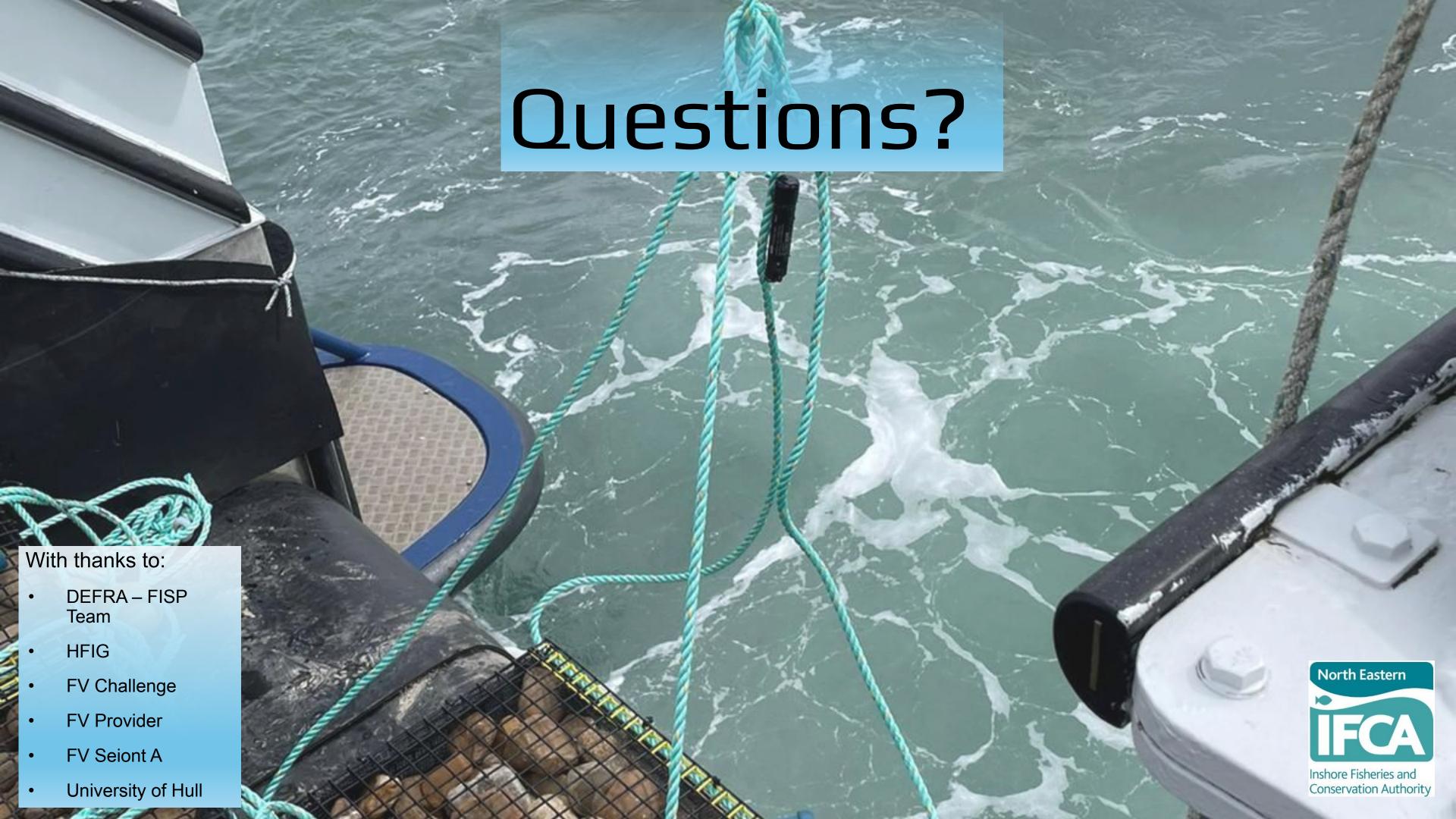
- Lower density of juvenile lobsters
- Higher diversity
- Cages and substrate are not attractive/suitable enough



Next steps:

- Plankton tows
 - Increase data gathering
 - Building timeseries
 - Identifying areas with high densities
- Deployment of settlement collectors
 - Focus in areas with high plankton abundance
- Settlement collectors
 - Testing different types of sediments
 - Reducing predation







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Shellfish Association of Great Britain

#SAGB55