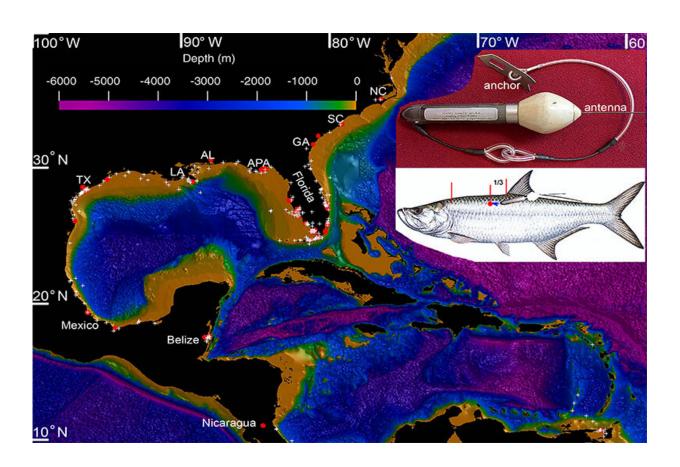


New study reveals international movements of Atlantic tarpon, need for protection

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Electronic satellite tags deployed and tracked on 300 Atlantic tarpon, (Megalops atlanticus) in coastal waters of western central Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, including as far away as Mexico, Belize and Nicaragua showed that the mature tarpon make extensive seasonal migrations. Credit: Jiangang Luo, research scientist, University of Miami Rosenstiel School



The results of an 18-year study of Atlantic tarpon by scientists at the University of Miami (UM) Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science revealed that these large silvery fish take extensive seasonal migrations—1,000s of kilometers in distance—beyond U.S. borders. The new findings can help protect the fish, which is listed as vulnerable by the IUCN—International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the main draw of a more than \$6 billion catch-and-release sport fishing industry in the United States.

Using electronic satellite tags, the UM research team tracked nearly 300 Atlantic tarpon (Megalops atlanticus) in coastal waters of the western central Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, including as far away as Mexico, Belize and Nicaragua. The results showed that the mature tarpon make extensive seasonal migrations along a warm, seasonally moving ocean-water feature known as the 260 C isotherm where temperatures remain constant. They also found the fish use both freshwater and estuarine habitat throughout their life and identified several previously unknown spawning locations in Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.

"Our findings show that there is international connectivity in the U.S. multibillion-dollar recreational tarpon fishing industry," said Jerry Ault, UM Rosenstiel School professor and a co-author of the study. "This is of great importance to anglers and scientists alike to better understand and protect this valuable—and vulnerable—fish and the people who rely on it."

Atlantic tarpon, known as the Silver King, are considered one of the greatest saltwater sport fish due to their size and spectacular fighting ability. They can reach up to eight feet (2.5 meters) long and weigh up to 355 pounds (161 kilograms), with an average speed of 35 miles per hour.

While tarpon fishing is predominately catch-and-release in the United



States, subsistence and commercial harvests of tarpon occurs in many other countries. Sport fishing for tarpon is also very popular in other countries.

Despite the history and importance of recreational catch-and-release fishing for tarpon in the U.S., Atlantic tarpon are now threatened throughout their range by recreational fishing release mortality, directed commercial harvests, intensive harvesting of key prey species, and habitat degradation, said the scientists.

"A myriad of professional charter boat captains in the Florida Keys rely on tarpon fishing bookings as their principal source of income," said the study's lead author Jiangang Luo, a research scientist at the UM Rosenstiel School. "If the tarpon population declines, or alters their migration patterns due to climate changes, it would significantly affect lives and livelihoods in Florida and beyond."

Using the 18-year dataset, the researchers also found that shark predation on tarpon is more significant than previously known across the southeastern United States, Gulf of Mexico, and northern Caribbean Sea.

The study titled, "Migrations and movements of Atlantic <u>tarpon</u> revealed by two decades of satellite tagging," was published in the Jan. 2020 issue of the journal *Fish and Fisheries*.

More information: Jiangang Luo et al, Migrations and movements of Atlantic tarpon revealed by two decades of satellite tagging, *Fish and Fisheries* (2019). DOI: 10.1111/faf.12430

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