

Progress in addressing key research to inform Mobulid ray conservation in the Pacific Ocean

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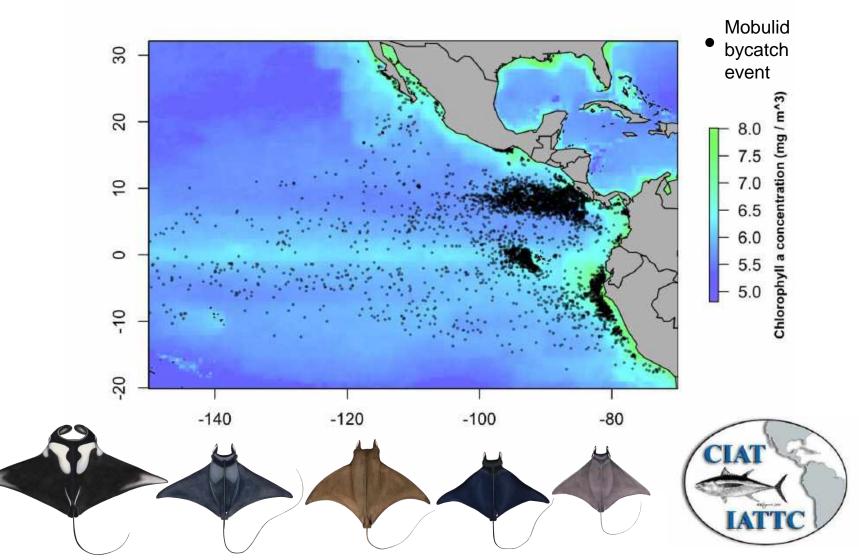
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>3,000 mobulids caught annually by tuna purse seiners in Eastern Pacific





- Poor species identification and catch reporting
- Observed population declines but no stock assessments
- Improving port-release mortality likely to improve status (Griffiths & Lezama-Ochoa, 2021)

ICES Journal of Marine Science

Primary barriers to rapid + safe release



- Large, slippery animals sit on deck longer >> leads to crushing and asphyxiation
- Manual release for large animals can lead to eye and lobe damage



Objectives





Study purse seine – mobulid interactions and population structure





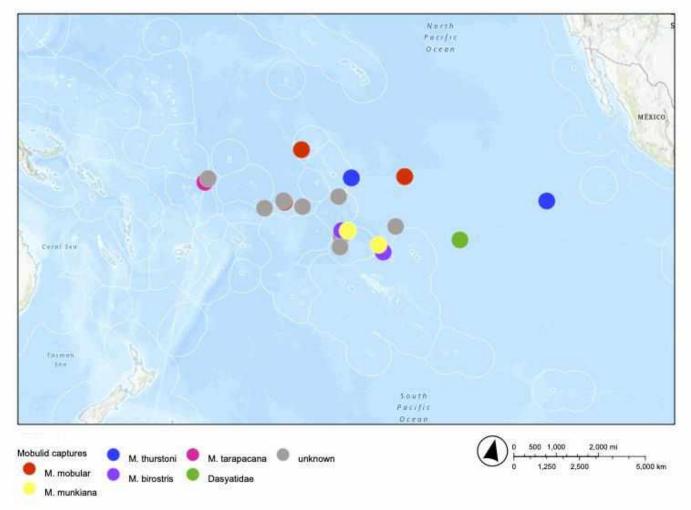
Train fishers and observers to identify and sample mobulid rays and educate crew on best safe-handling and release practices

Outreach to fishers, scientists and managers





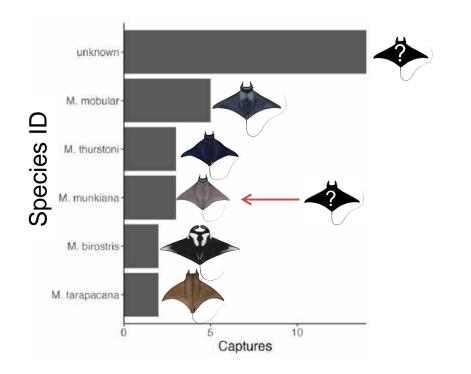
- 29 mobulid captures documented by participating vessels
- Mean size of sets with mobulids = ~ 63 tons
- Four mobulid pairs captured in same set



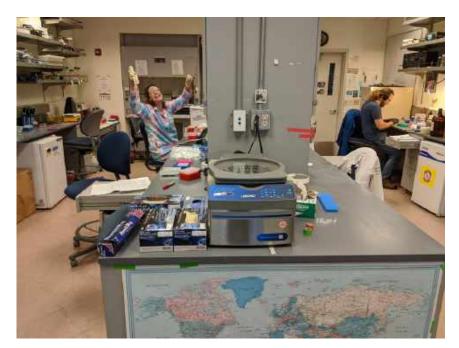


Preliminary results Objective 1: Purse seine-mobulid interactions

- 11 samples collected, combined w/ 61 mobulid
- samples collected by Ecuadorian fleet in collaboration with IATTC and TUNACONS
- Misidentification of mobulid species likely occurring
 - *M. munkiana* documented outside its coastal distribution



- RAD library and sequencing successful, bioinformatics in progress
- Mobulids will be assigned based on population structure identified by Cronin et al (*in revision*)



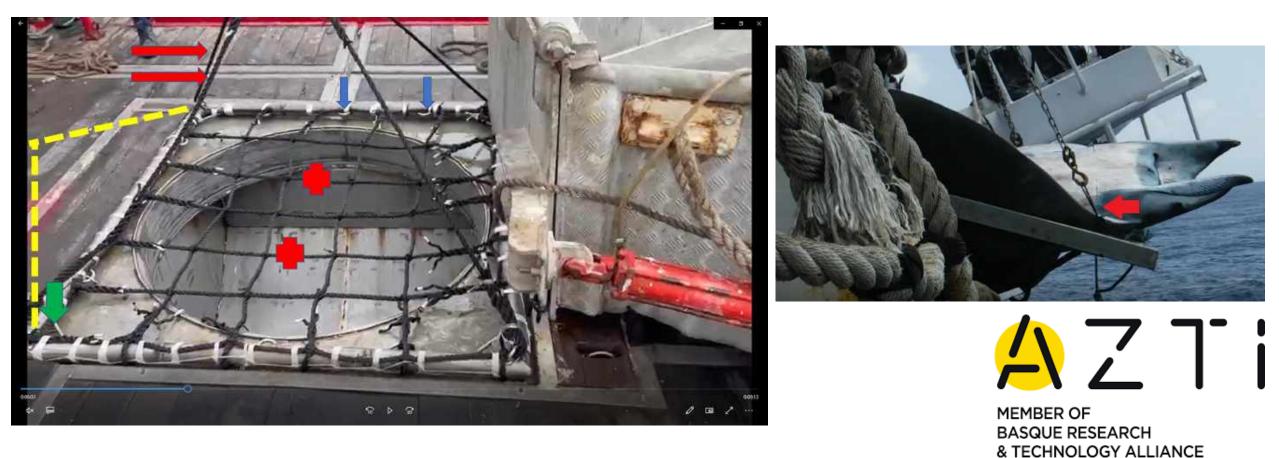
Hummingbird Computational Cluster UC Santa Cruz Research Computing



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Surveys, calls conducted with fishers to inform and adapt grid designs



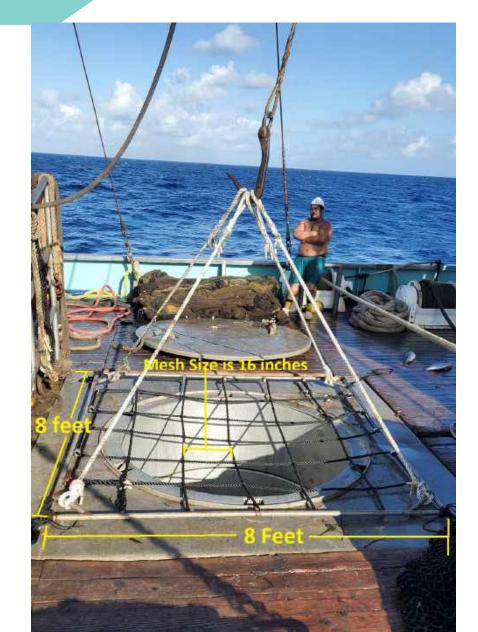
Preliminary results Objective 2: Design and test sorting grids

- Sorting grids were constructed for each of the 12 US purse seine vessels
- Design varied based on vessel specifications





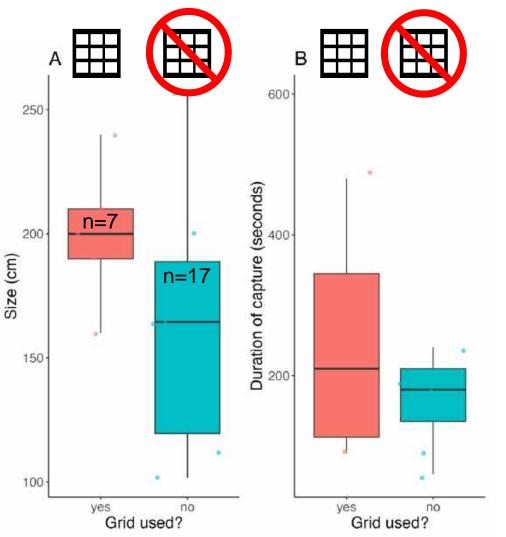






Preliminary results Objective 2: Design and test sorting grids

- Sorting grids were most common method (n=7)
 - followed by stretcher (n=4) and manual release (n=4)
- Sorting grids used for larger animals (mean DW = 200 cm)
 - manual release for smaller animals (mean DW = 162 cm)
- Mean duration of capture using sorting grid (4:07 minutes) was similar to other methods (4:11 minutes)









• Tag battery malfunctions and rarity of capture severely limit sample size

Species	Release method	Condition on release	Fate
M. thurstoni	manual	good ("active and energetic")	mortality
M. thurstoni	manual	poor ("sank with little movement")	mortality
M. mobular	stretcher	good	survival

Preliminary results Objective 3: Fisher training and education

FIC PRINCES



Fisher training in port



Vessels: Cape Breton, Evalina da Rosa, Cape May, Pacific Princess, Sea Encounter, Friesland, Cape Cod, Cape Finisterre, Capt Vicent Gann, Daniela, Cape Elizabeth, Cape Ferrat, Andrea 1

Preliminary results Objective 3: Fisher training and education



Biologist onboard purse seiner



Fishers sampling



Educational materials

Trabajando juntos para redocir la conside konstracti o esta

CREW





- ✓ US fleet easily adopted + adapted sorting grids
- ✓ Grid release time **comparable to manual release**, despite larger animals
- ✓ Interaction rate is low, tagging difficult
- ✓ Education and training to all US fleet vessels, online, onboard and in port
- ✓ Next: Genetic analyses and continued testing of sorting grid use

Thank you!





American Tunaboat Association



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