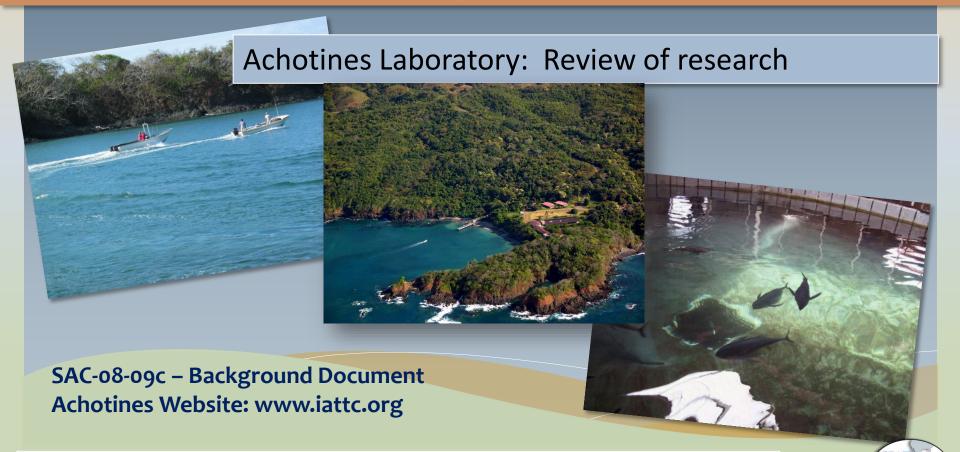
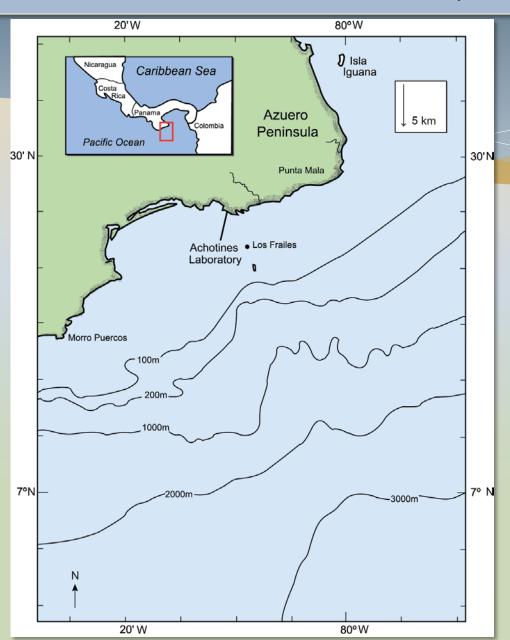


Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission



Location of Achotines Laboratory



Research on yellowfin tuna (1996 to present)







RESEARCH ON REDUCING BYCATCH











Achotines Laboratory: Yellowfin Research Program

Studies of yellowfin tuna: 21 years of research have yielded important findings related to spawning, growth and genetics of adult yellowfin and key factors affecting survival in prerecruit stages

Potential tools for use in stock assessment

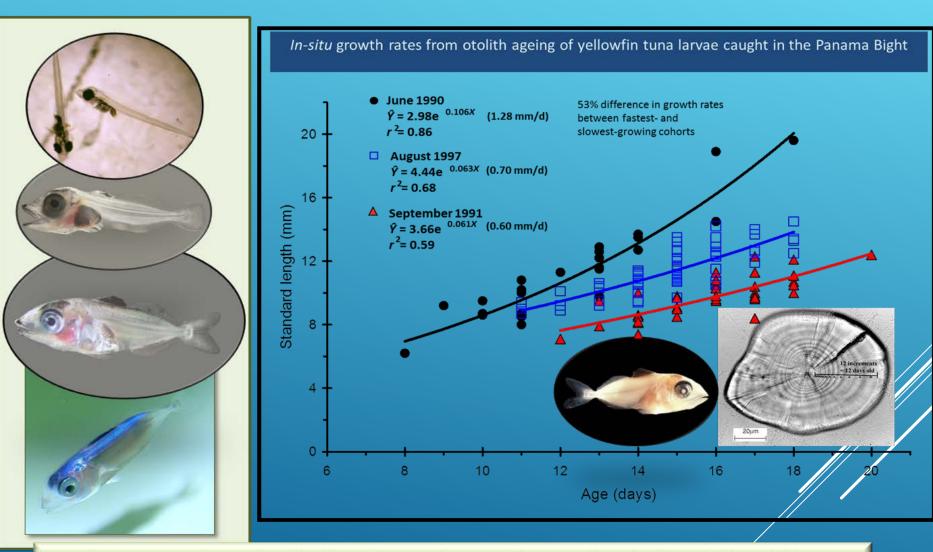
- > Larval or juvenile growth indices
- > Analysis of windspeed vs. recruitment
- > Early life history of yellowfin vs. Pacific bluefin
- Impact of climate change on yellowfin spawning and early life stages
- > Juvenile studies now possible with fish that are 1-6 months old





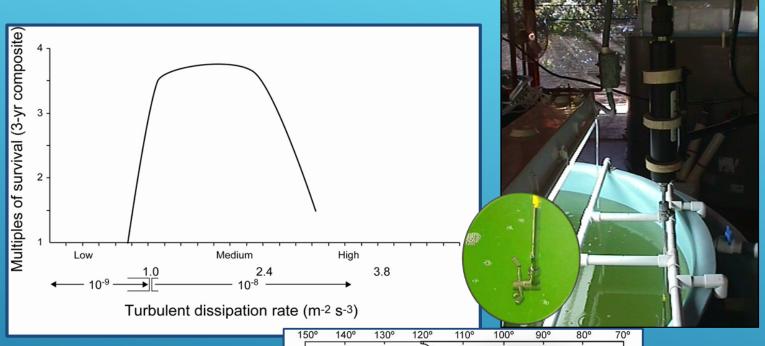


GROWTH STUDIES

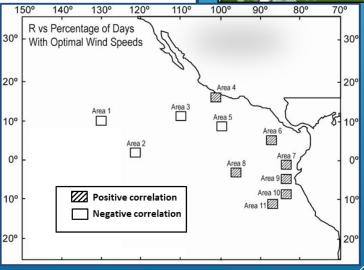


Development and growth of yellowfin tuna larvae (photos: first feeding 4-day old larvae, 15-day old flexion larva, 25-day old transforming larva, 30-day old juvenile

WIND AND MICROTURBULENCE EFFECTS ON LARVAL SURVIVAL



Optimal Windspeed Estimate: 2.0 – 4.5 m/sec



Comparative Studies of the Reproductive Biology and Early Life History of Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Pacific Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) Applications to Tuna Resource Management and Aquaculture Development

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SATREPS)



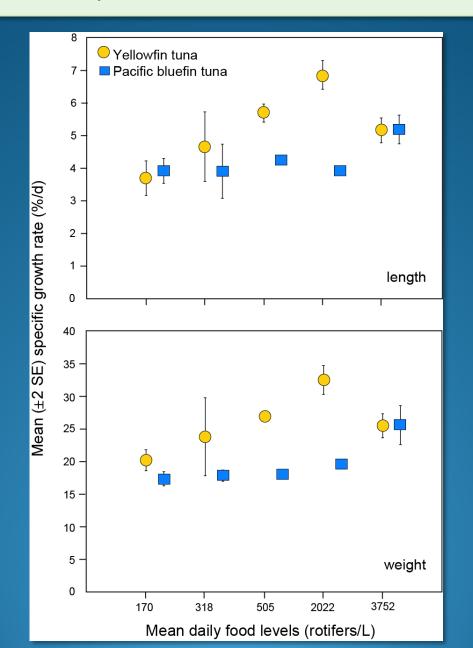






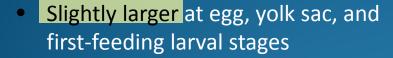
- 1. Growth and survival studies at multiple background prey levels
- 2. Starvation durations
- 3. Feeding dynamics and prey selectivity
- 4. Juvenile rearing and sea-cage culture of yellowfin tuna to recruitment size

Growth of bluefin and yellowfin tuna larvae at different food levels





Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis)



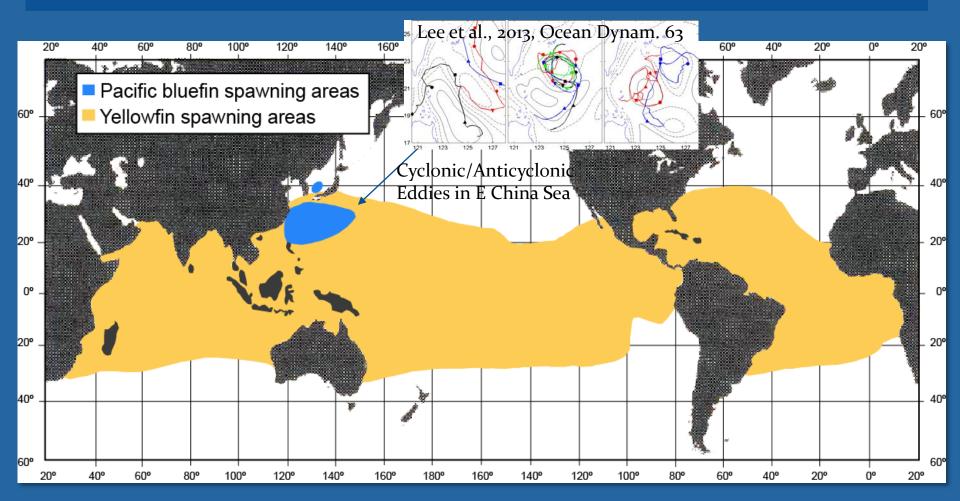
- Longer duration until starvation at the first-feeding stage at similar water temperatures
- Slower growth and lower survival under low food conditions, require relatively high prey levels during the first week of feeding



Yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares)

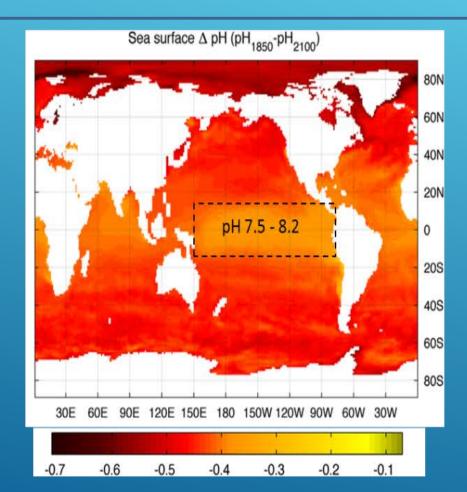
- Slightly smaller at egg, yolk sac, and first-feeding larval stages
- Shorter duration until starvation at the first-feeding stage at similar water temperatures
- Faster growth and higher survival under low food conditions, can survive under variable prey conditions during the first week of feeding

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN AND YELLOWFIN TUNAS



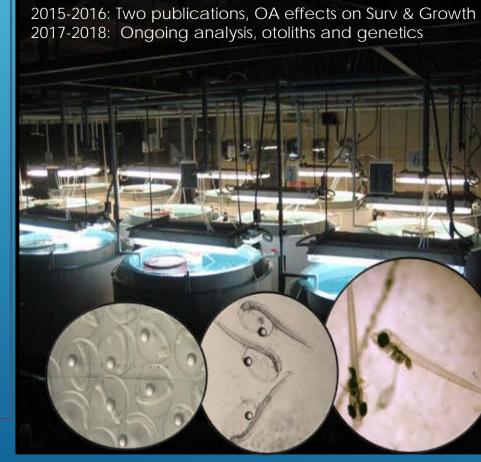
YFT Larvae: Lottery Pattern of Spawning Under Variable Larval Trophic Conditions PBF Larvae: Require Match to Concentrated Prey in Mesoscale Fronts and Eddies

CLIMATE CHANGE STUDIES

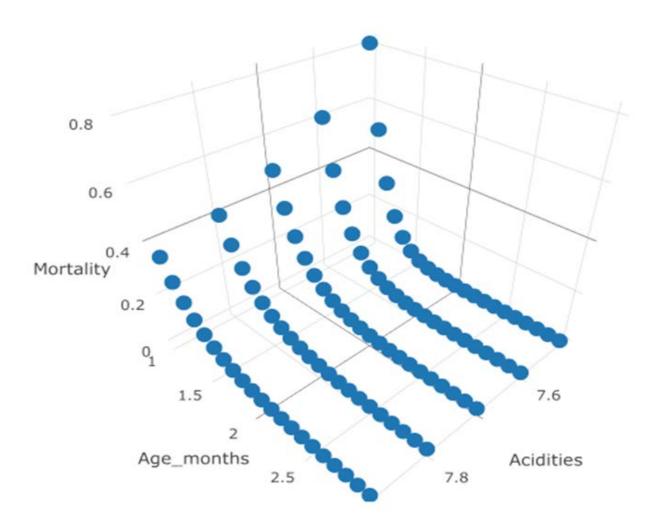


Sea surface changes in pH from 1850 to 2100

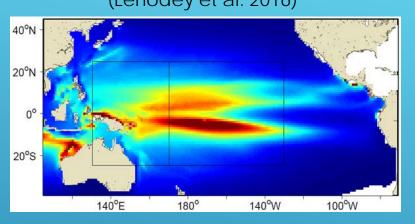
Ocean acidification trials with yellowfin eggs and larvae



OA Workshop Estimate: Larval YFT Daily Mortality vs. Ocean pH vs. Larval Age



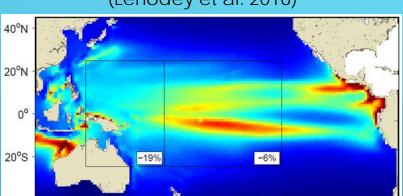
Yellowfin Distribution: 2005 (Lehodey et al. 2016)



Yellowfin Distribution: 2050 (Lehodey et al. 2016)

140°W

100°W



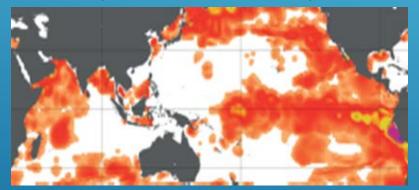
180°

Associated Topics of Study:

- Ocean warming
- Oxygen depletion

Ocean Acidification Hotspots: 2050 – 2100 (McNeil and Sasse 2016)

140°E



- SEAPODYM Predictions of Yellowfin Distributions in Pacific from 2005-2050 (Top)
- Prediction of Ocean Acidification Hotspots in the Pacific from 2050-2100 (Bottom)

JUVENILE YELLOWFIN STUDIES



Yale University



Environmental Leadership & Training Initiative



Yale University



Environmental Leadership & Training Initiative



Mangrove Ecosystem Protection



Watershed Restoration

