

Variability of the North Equatorial Current (NEC) and its Implications on Japanese Eel Larval Transport

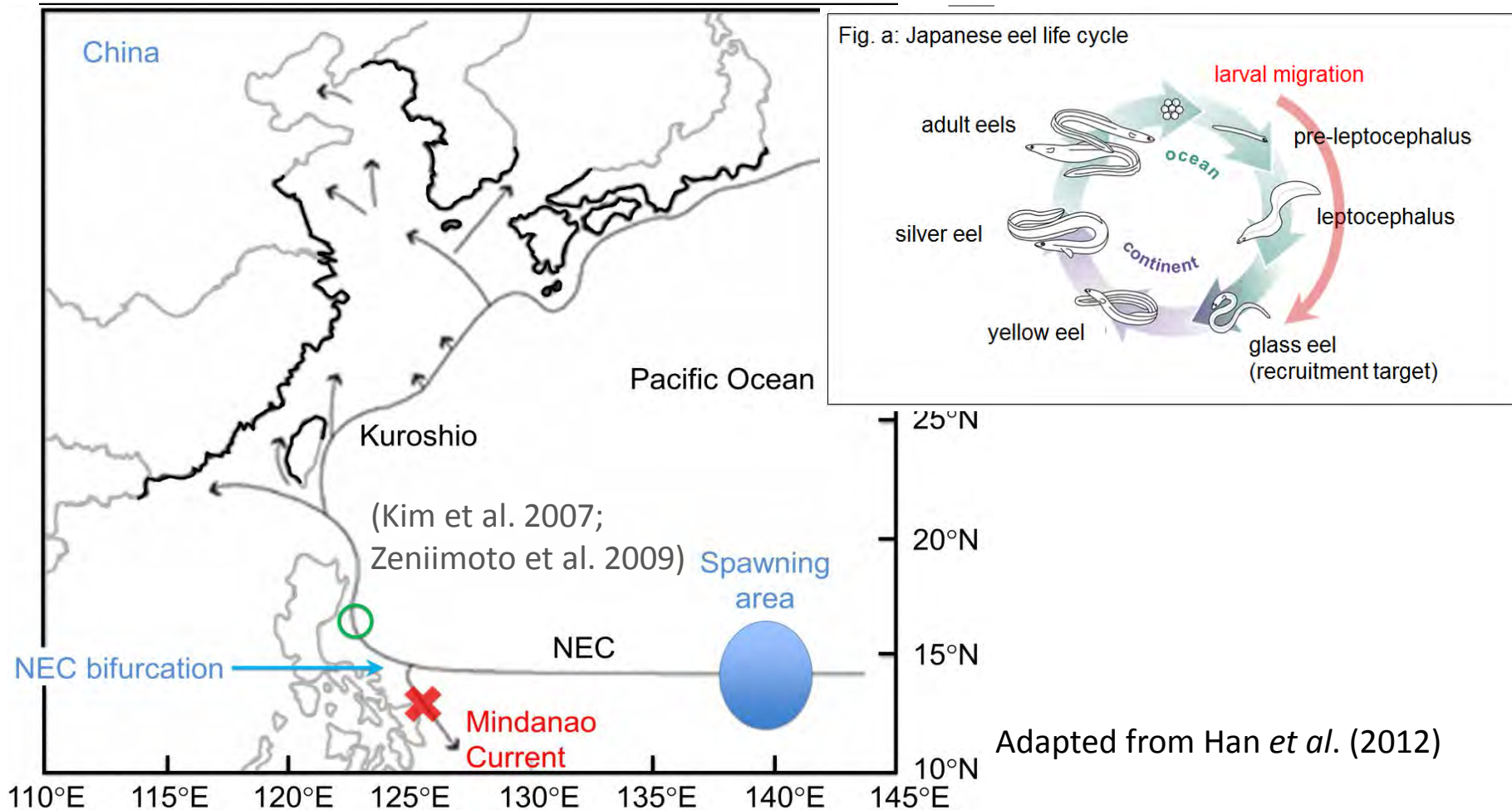
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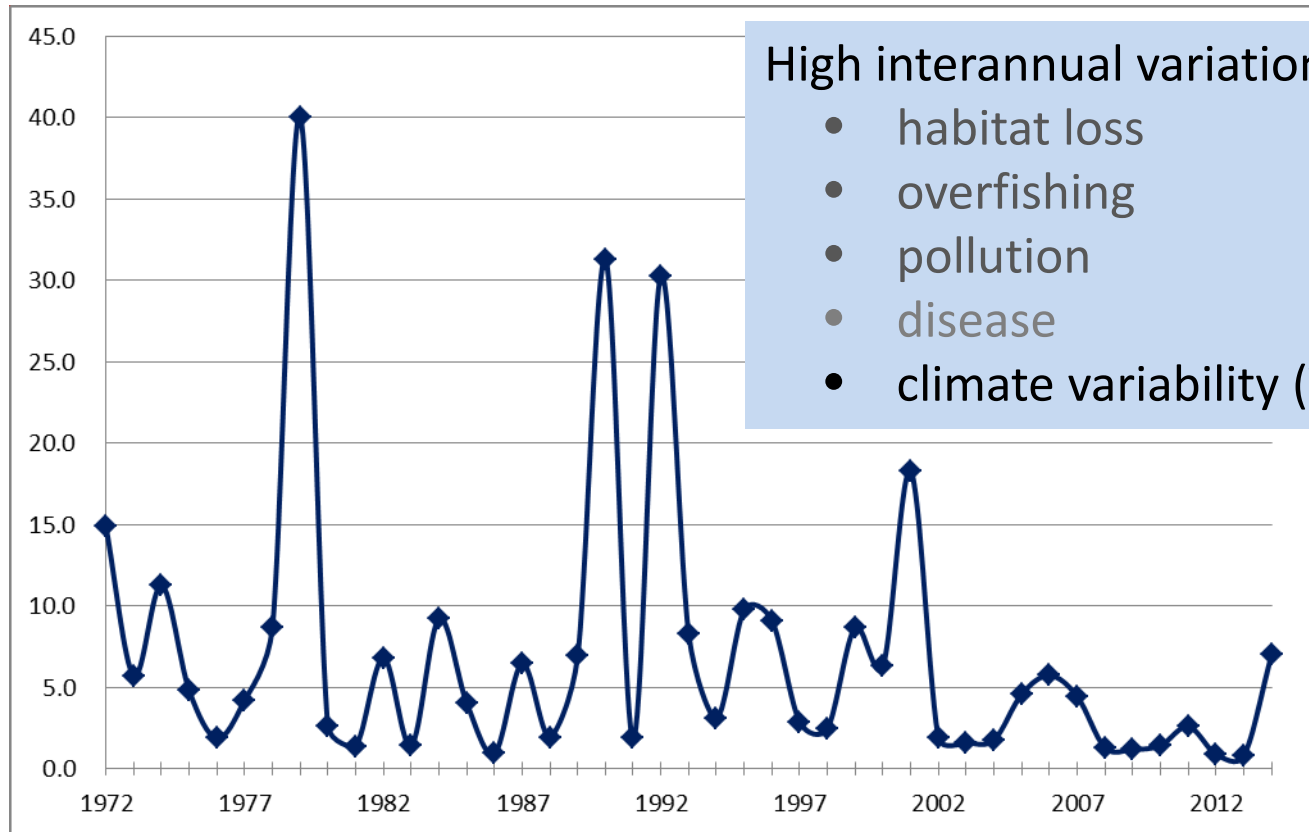
Japanese Eel - Life Cycle and Habitats



Adapted from Han *et al.* (2012)

- Spawning occurs during new moons between Apr and Aug
- Larvae reach Taiwan in 4 - 6 months (Tsukamoto 1992, 2006, 2009)

Glass Eel Catch in Taiwan



High interannual variations and overall declining:

- habitat loss
- overfishing
- pollution
- disease
- climate variability (Tzeng et al. 2011)

Courtesy of Prof. WN Tzeng

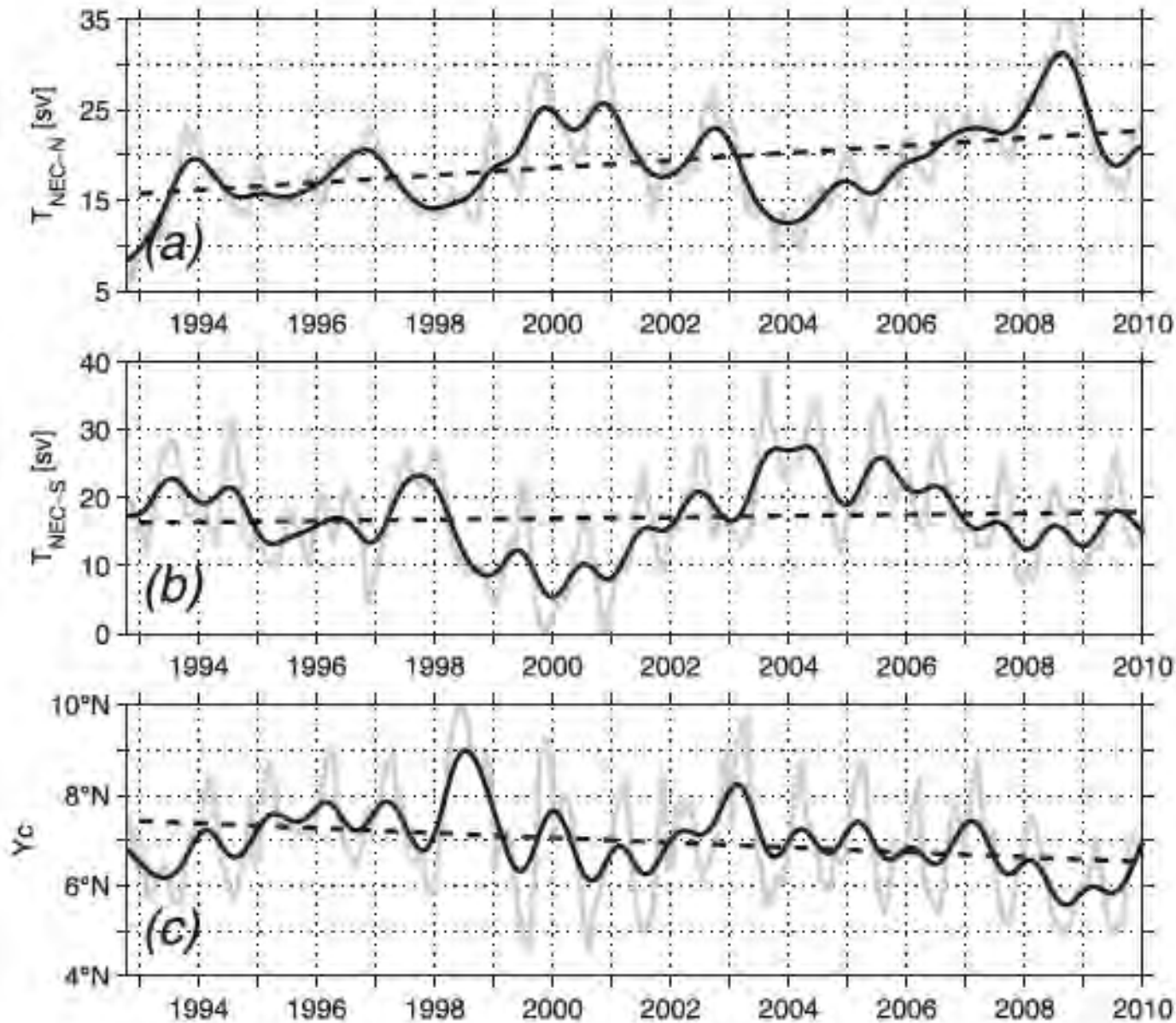
Objectives:

Understand oceanic effects (NEC, SF, etc.) on the variability of the glass eel recruitment to Taiwan

Approaches:

Individual Based Model simulations (passive, DVM, bioenergetics)

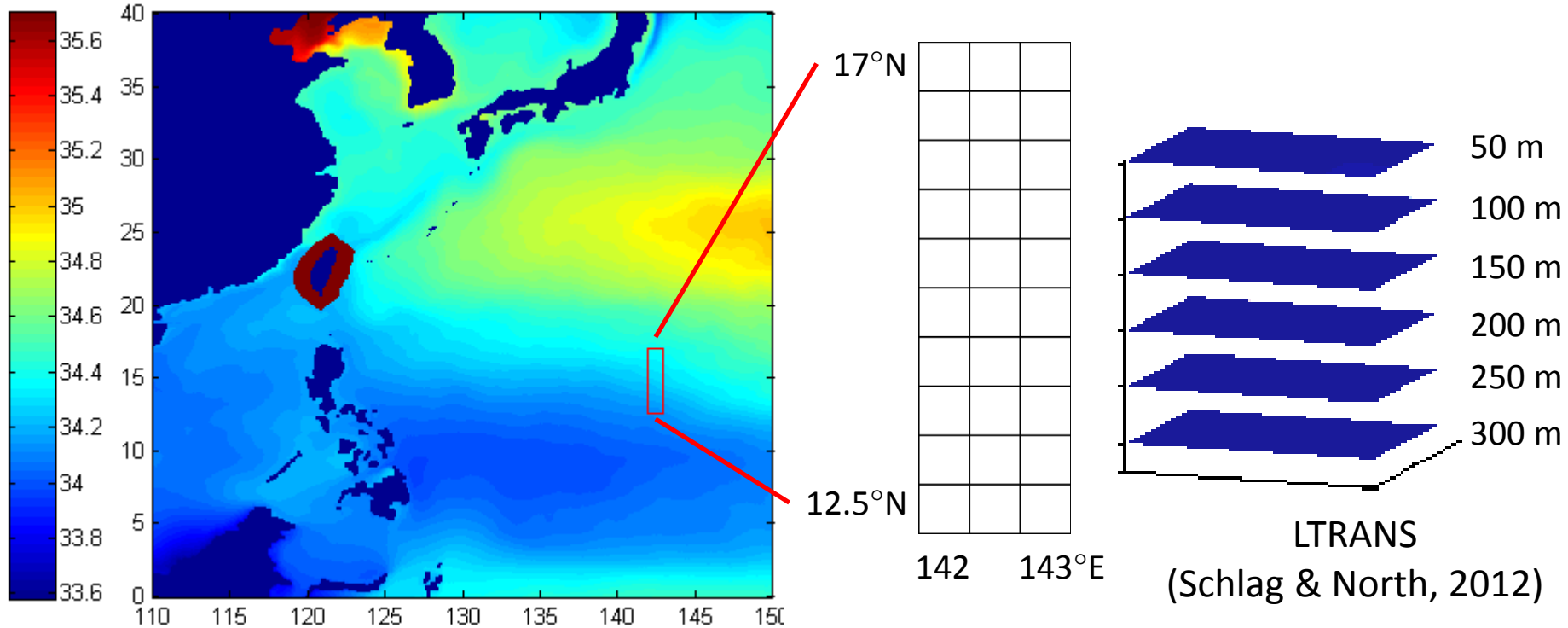
Variability of the NEC



Qiu & Chen
(2012)

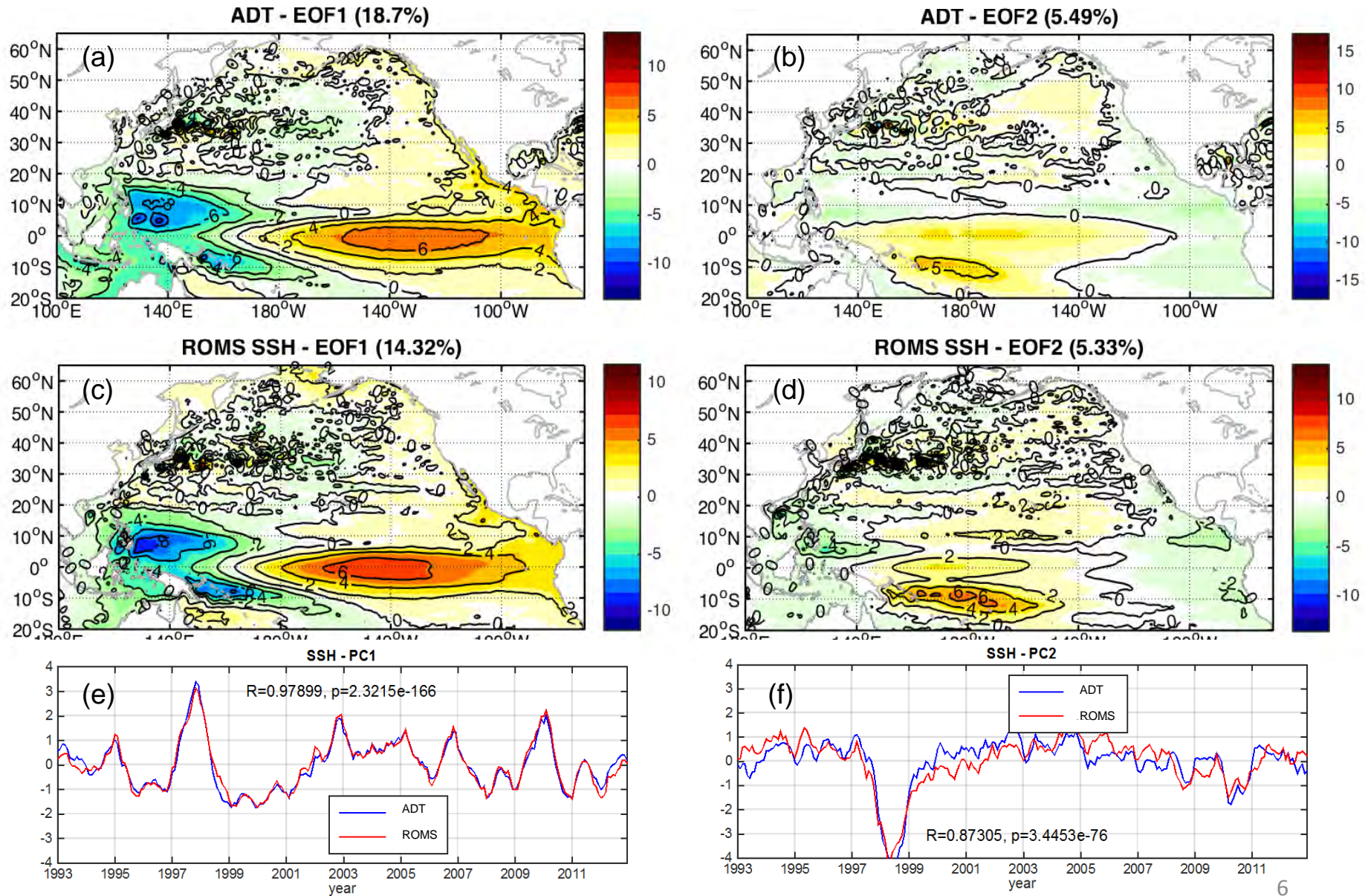
IBM Simulations

1/8° Pacific ROMS

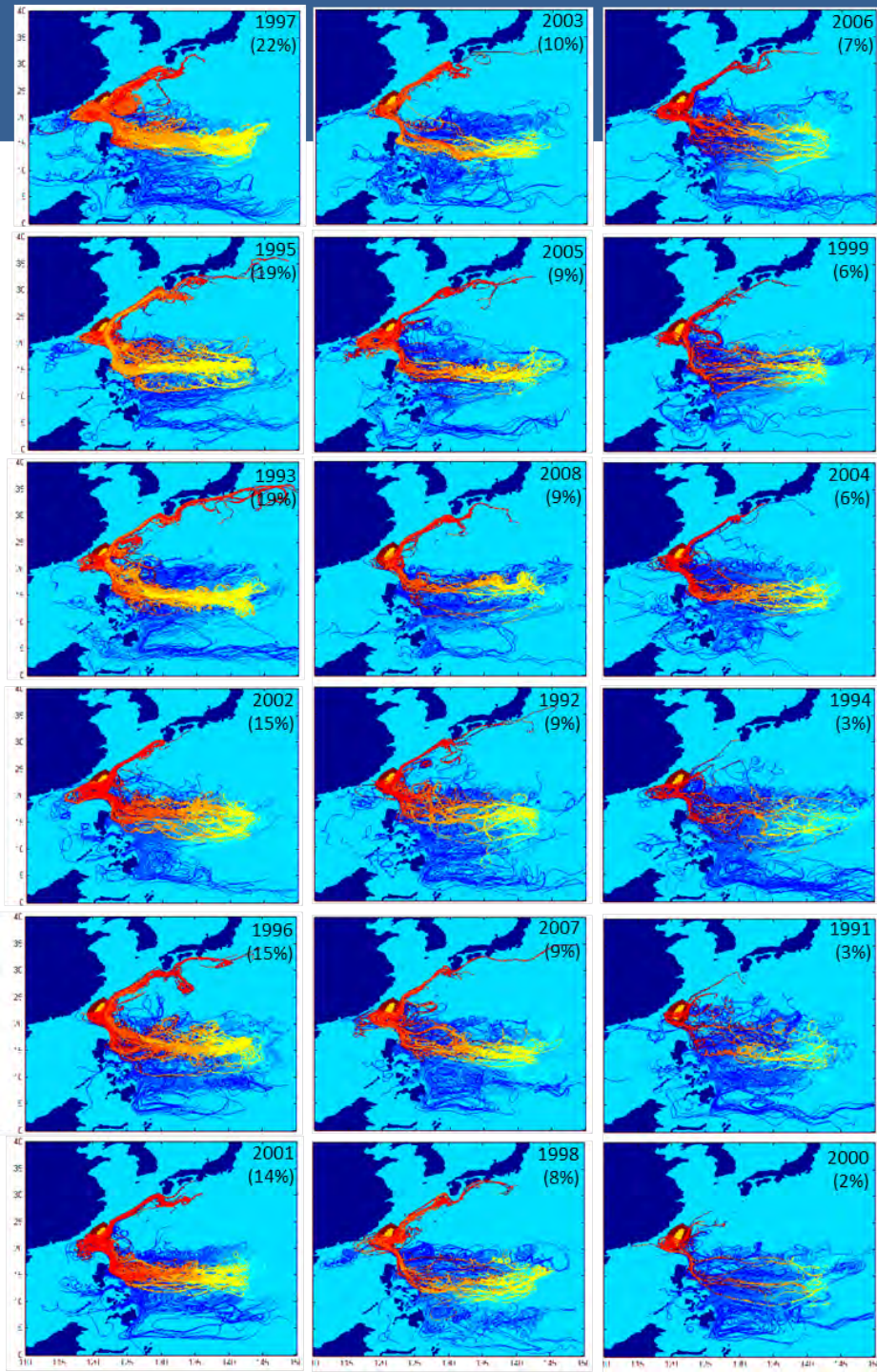


- For 20 years (1993 – 2012), 100 particles were released in each cell every month between Apr. – Aug., fixed at 6 depths (50, 100, ..., 300 m), and tracked for 8 months
- Another set of experiments with DVM between 50-250

1/8° Pacific ROMS



Passive Particles

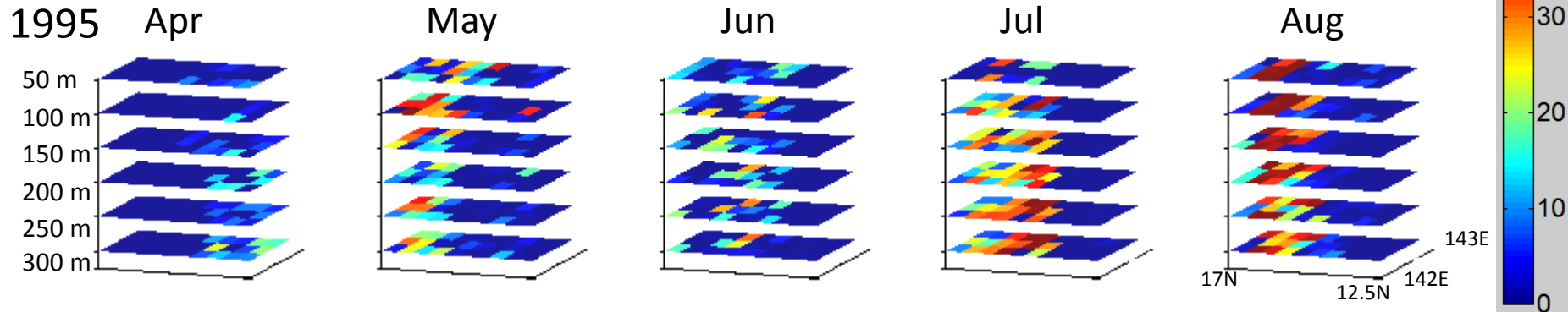


Annual composite of paths

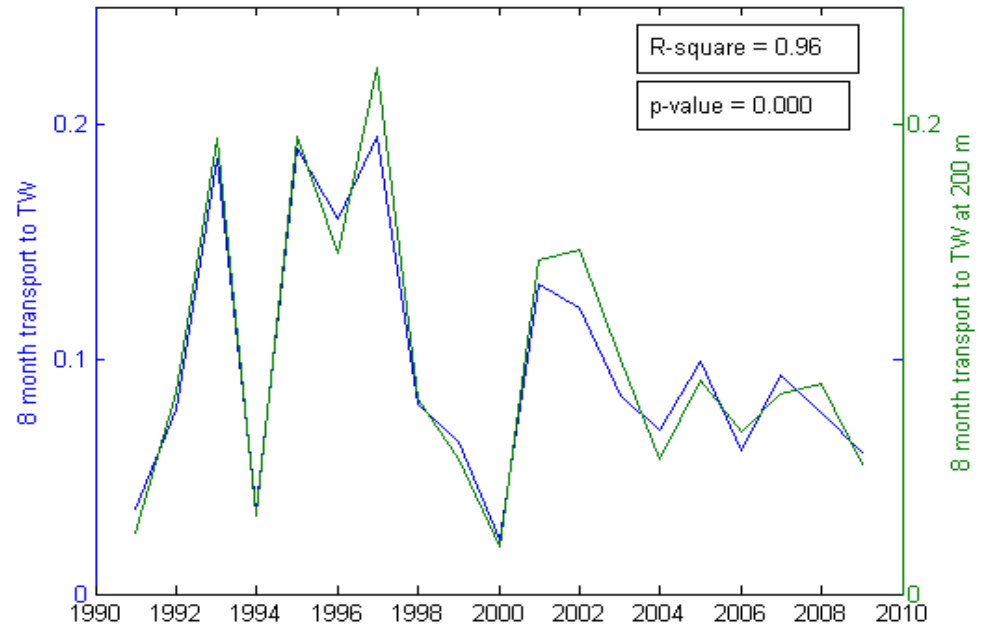
- Particles tended to travel through a specific latitudinal range to reach Taiwan (warm colors).
- In years of more particles reaching Taiwan, particles were transported across the NEC region sooner, implying the importance of NEC to the **success** of particle transport.

"Success" Particle Transport

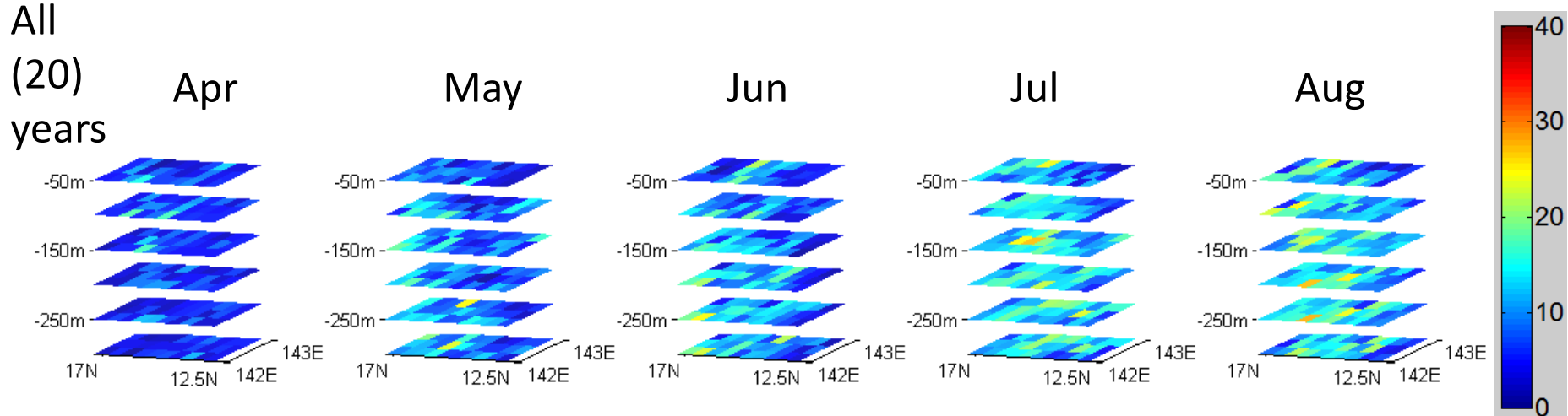
Percentage of particles that reach Taiwan within 8 months



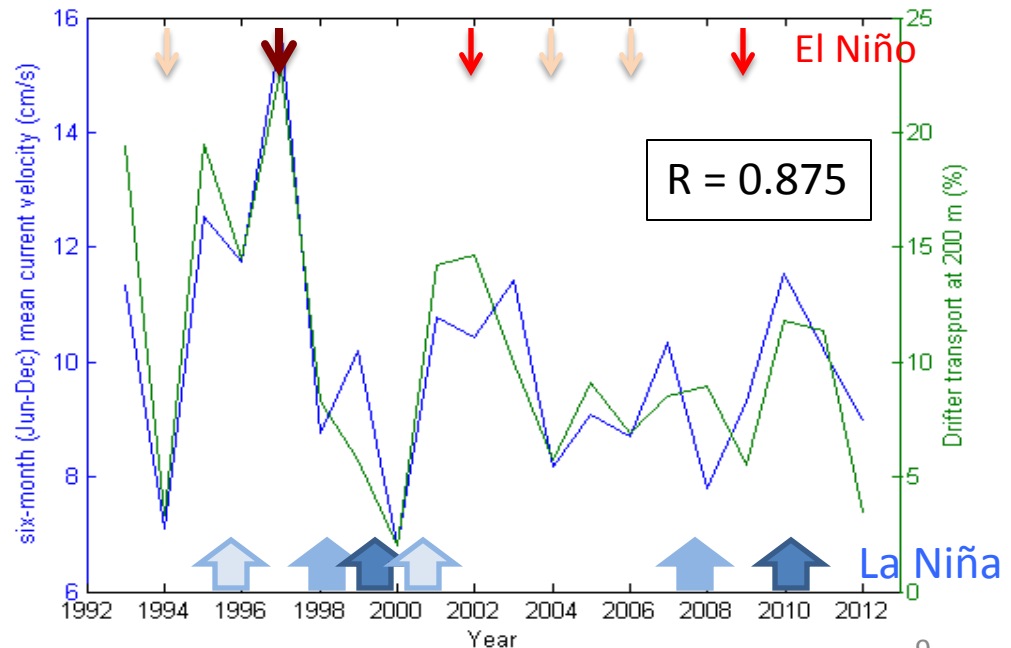
- Jul and Aug have higher success rates.
- In 1995 northern end of the releases have higher success rates.
- Patterns are highly coherent in the vertical such that the annual mean success rate for particles released at 200m represents well that of the vertical mean.



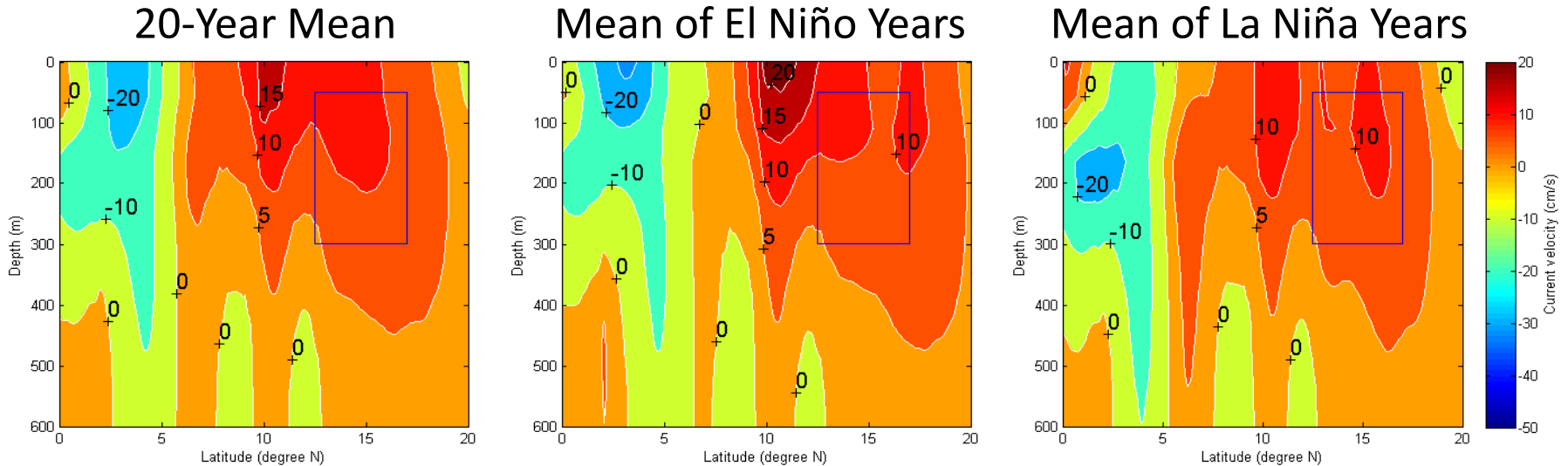
"Success" Particle Transport



- Northern end of the releases still have slightly higher success rates.
- Patterns are again coherent in the vertical.
- The annual mean success rate is highly correlated with the zonal speed averaged in the area: (13.6 – 17N, 125 – 143E).



Zonally Averaged Westward Velocity

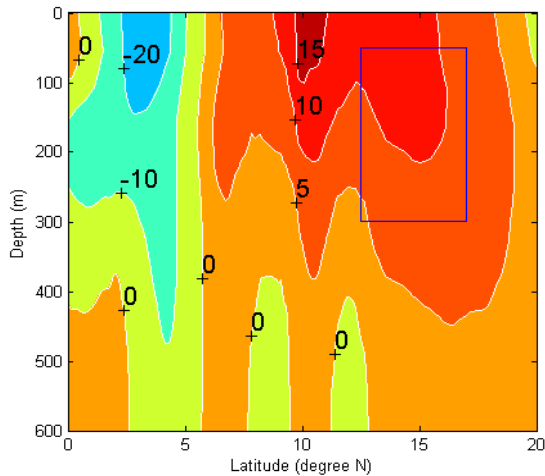


Westward (NEC: positive) velocity averaged between 125 and 143°E.

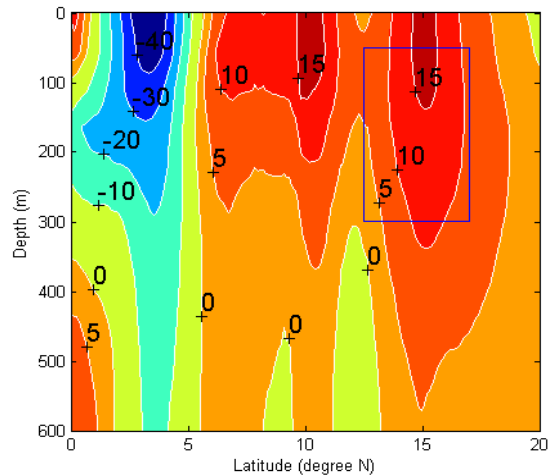
- NEC is stronger (weaker) and shifts northward (southward) slightly during El Niño (La Niña) years.
- However, the averaged zonal velocity in the key latitudinal band (12.5 – 17°N) changes little between years.

Zonally Averaged Westward Velocity

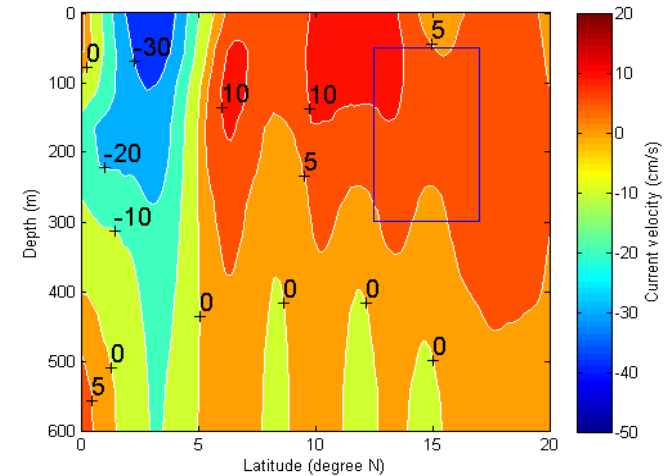
20-Year Mean



Mean of High Success PT Years

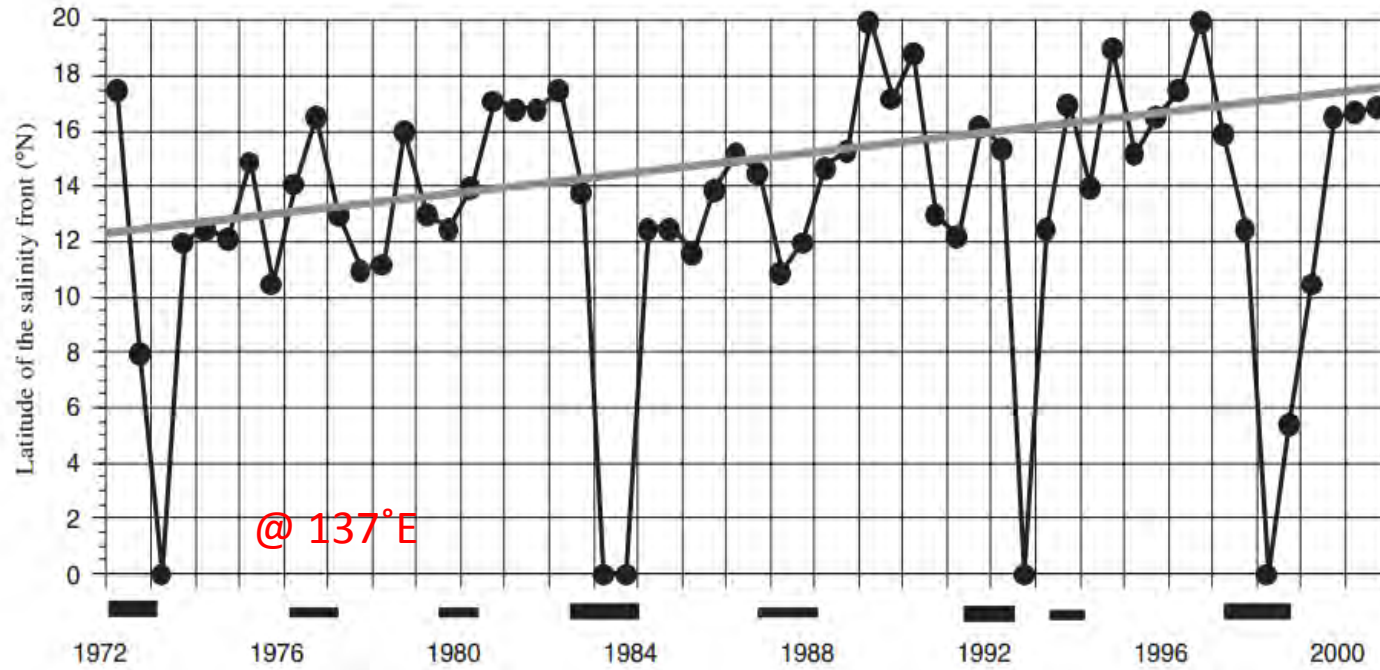


Mean of Low Success PT Years

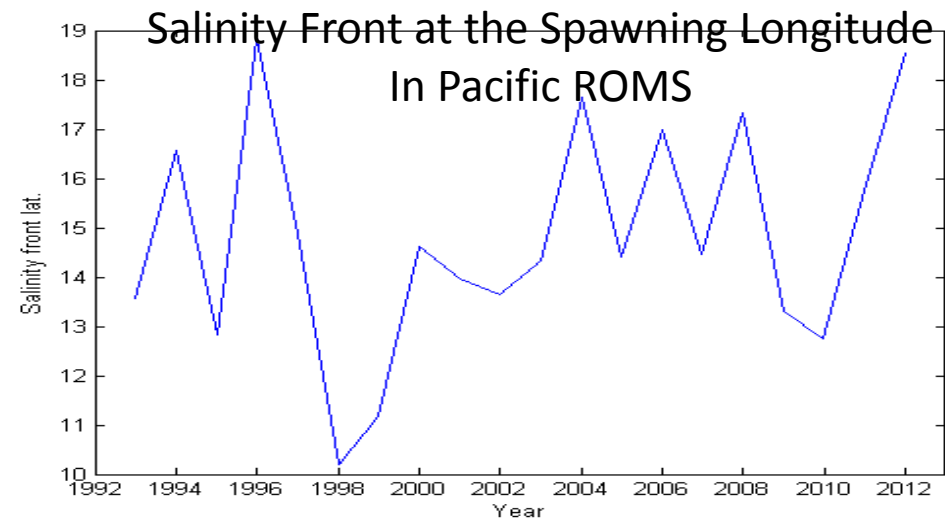
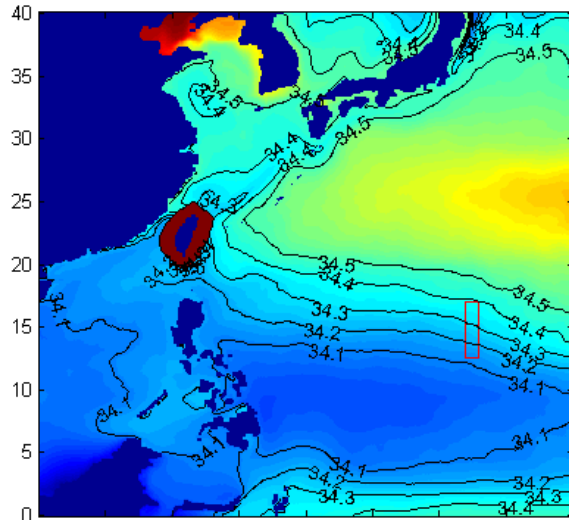


- NEC is stronger especially for the northern core during the high success particle transport (PT) years.
- Moreover, the zonal velocity in the latitudinal band (12.5 – 17°N) changes significantly between the higher success years (93, 95, 96, 97, 01, and 02) and low success years (94, 00, 04, and 12).

Salinity Front

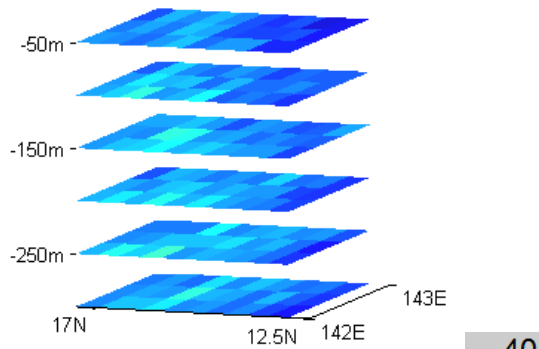


Kimura &
Tsukamoto,
2006

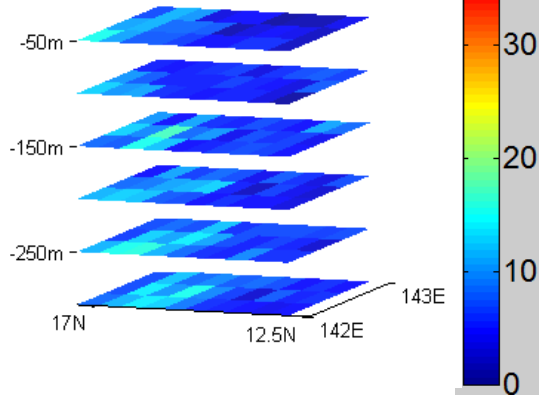


Salinity Front & Particle Transport

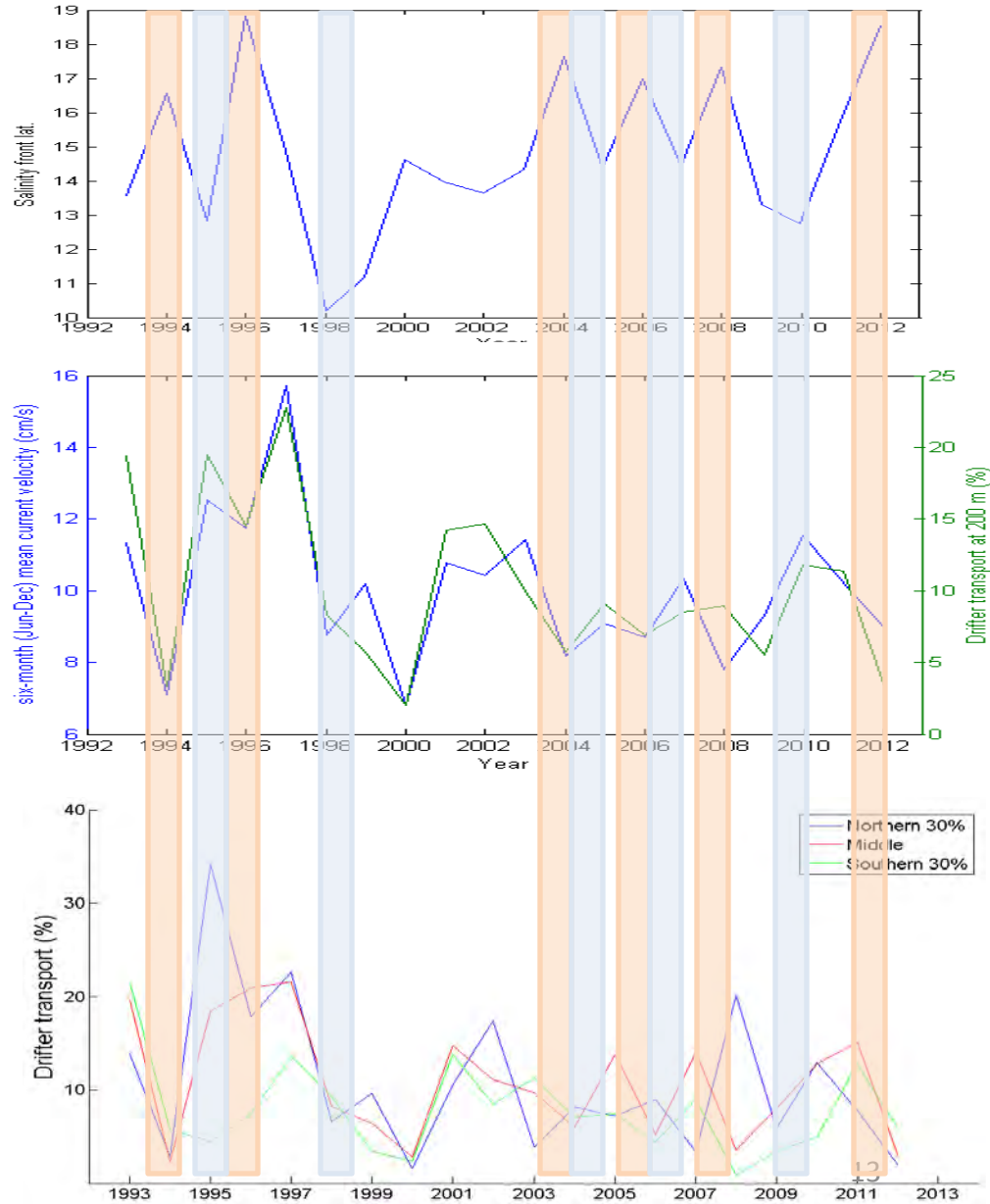
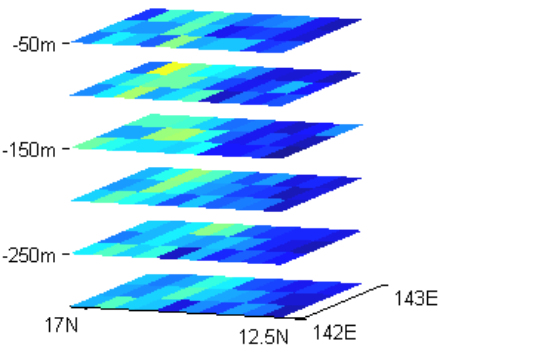
All years



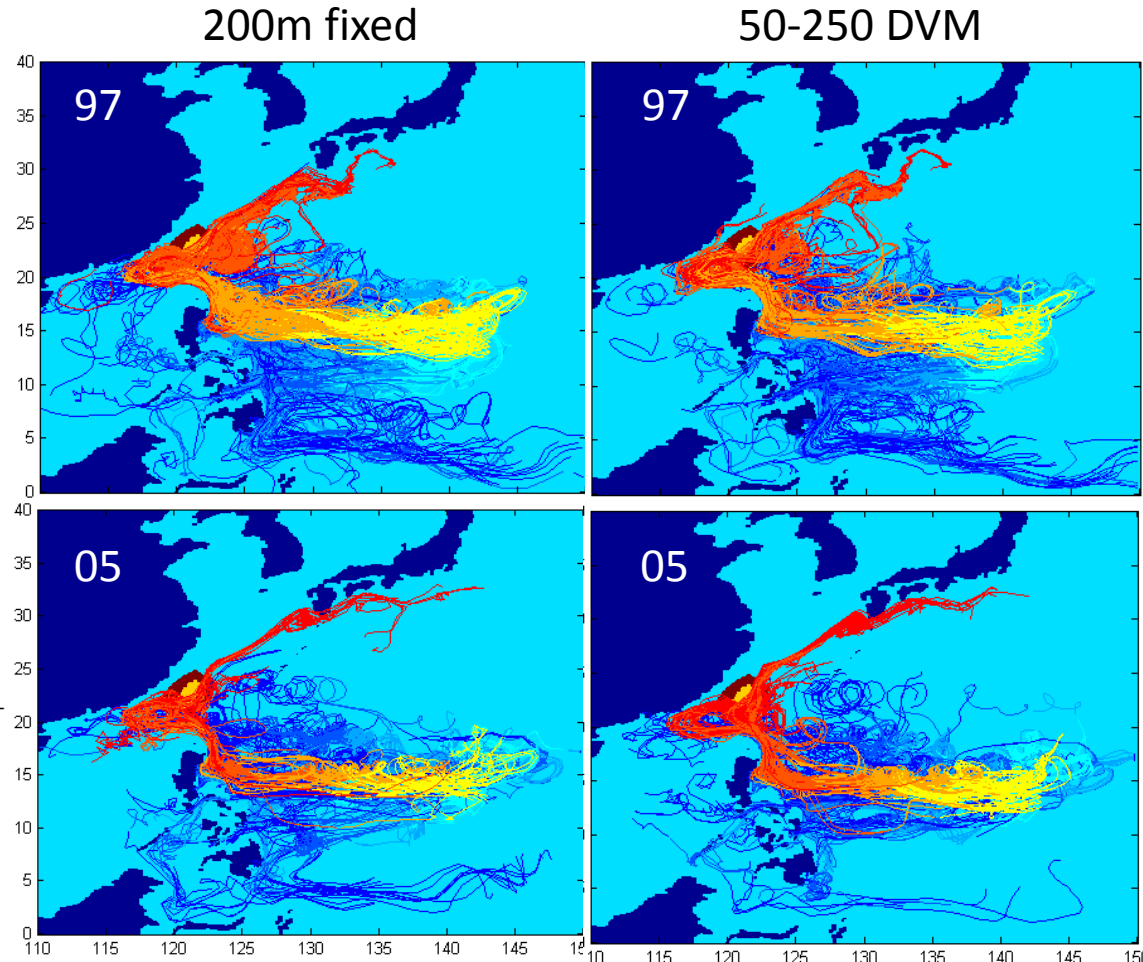
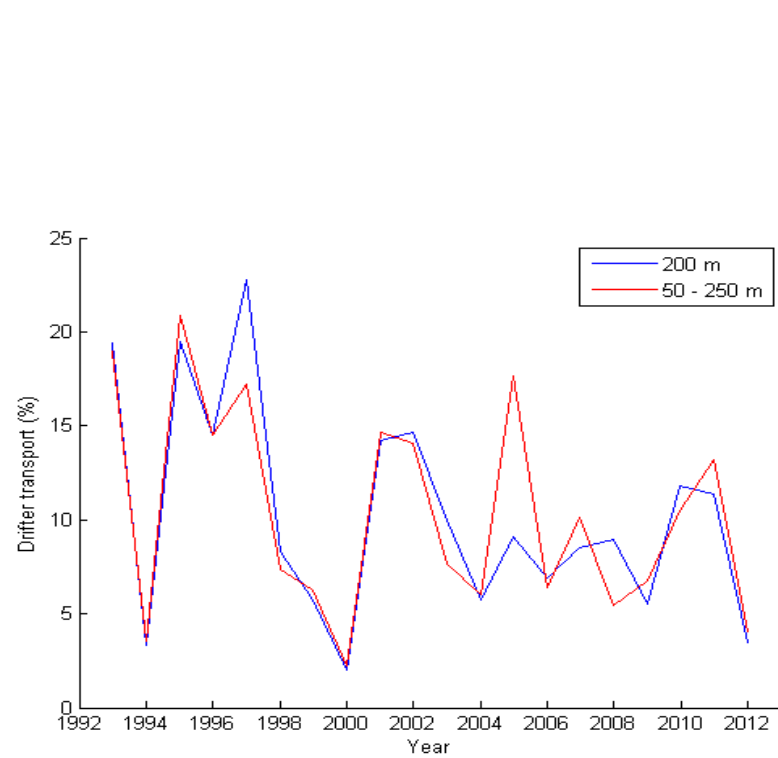
Northerly front years



Southerly front years



Diel Vertical Migration



DVM doesn't influence the success rate of particle transport!

Conclusions

- Particle transport is rather coherent in the vertical such that those released at 200m can represent the mean of all particles in the top 300m.
- 6-month mean (Jun-Dec) zonally averaged NEC speed in the northern 75% of the spawning latitude is a good indicator for the percentage of particles successfully transported to Taiwan.
- Considering advection alone, spawning at the salinity front doesn't seem to be an effective strategy.
- Considering movement alone, DVM doesn't influence the annual mean success rate of particle transport.