MIGRATIONS STUDY AND SIZE STRUCTURE OF THE LITTLE TUNNY (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) IN THE EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC OCEAN BASED ON CONVENTIONAL TAG RELEASE-RECAPTURE DATA.

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Introduction

- The conventional tag release-recapture database (July 2016 to October 2020) used in this work was built up during the AOTTP program.
- It involves several tuna species including bigeye (BET), skipjack (SKJ), yellowfin (YFT), and little tunny (LTA).
- Our presentation focuses on the latter and aims to study the distribution and migrations of this species by using all information available on the database.
- The information extracted from the database is in a format that allows (1) mapping of the species distribution and migration, in which three different areas were defined : area A (Senegal Mauritania), area B (Guinea Bissau Sierra Leone) and area C (Côte d'Ivoire to Gulf of Guinea); (2) describe the seasonal and zonal migratory flux and (3) analyze the individuals size structure.

Materials and methods

The minimum distance covered d (in Nm) was calculated by measuring the length of a straight line between the tagging position (re) and the recapture position (rc) (Arrizabalaga et al. 2002) using the following equation :

 $d = \cos^{-1}(\sin(\operatorname{lat}_{re}) \times \sin(\operatorname{lat}_{rc}) + \cos(\operatorname{lat}_{re}) \times \cos(\operatorname{lat}_{rc}) \times \cos(\operatorname{lon}_{re} - \operatorname{lon}_{rc})) \times \frac{R}{1.852}$

R, the radius of the Earth is estimated at R = 6378.145 km.

The azimuth A taken by the fish once released in water was calculated using the formula :

$$A = 2 \times \arctan\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x}\right)$$

$$x = cos(lat_{re}) \times sin(lat_{rc}) - sin(lat_{re}) \times cos(lat_{rc}) \times cos(lon_{rc} - lon_{re})$$
$$y = sin(lon_{rc} - lon_{re}) \times cos(lat_{rc})$$

The individuals considered in the analyses were those that have exceeded at least 15 days of liberty.

Subdivision of the study area



- Area A : Mauritania Sénégal
- Area B : Guinea Bissau Liberia
- Area C : Côte d'Ivoire Gulf of Guinea

Statistical analyses

Normality test of Shapiro-wilk : to check size distribution of the specimens

Bartlett test : for the homogeneity of variances

Wilcoxon test : to compare size distribution between tagged then recaptured specimens in each area

Kruskal-Wallis test : to compare size distribution per area

Kruskal-Wallis MC : to compare pairwise group

Time of Liberty



Mean time of liberty ~62 days
About 66% fish are recaptured within 3 month

Results



Fig. 1: Spatial distribution of tagged (black dots) and recaptured (red dots) little tunny in the Atlantic Ocean. The blue lines represent the distances covered.

- 454 tagged individuals have been recaptured including 2 isolated specimens off the Brazilian coasts, not included in the analyses;
- Individuals tagged off Côte d'Ivoire, very clustered except few;
- Northward and southward movements for specimens tagged in Senegal;
- Max distances covered by individuals tagged off Guinea

Distance covered and azimuth



Fig. 3 : Distance covered and azimuth of tagged fish by area and release quarter.

Days in liberty and azimuth



Fig. 4 : Number of days at liberty and azimuth of tagged fish by area and release quarter.

Spatiotemporal migratory flow of little tunny



Area A = Senegal-Mauritania, area B = Guinea Bissau-Sierra Leone and area C = Côte d'Ivoire-Gulf of Guinea.

Size structure



Area	Obs. Diff	Seuil critique	Difference
A-B	12,45372	45,44992	Non
A-C	104,95514	39,64340	Oui
B-C	92,50142	35,38589	Oui

Thank you