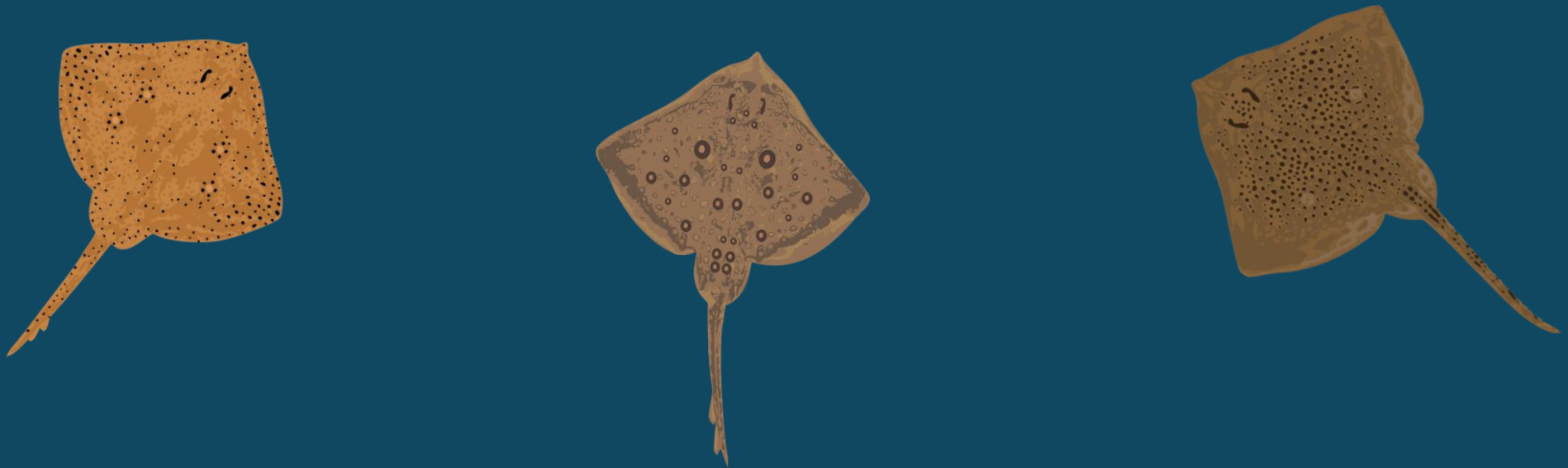
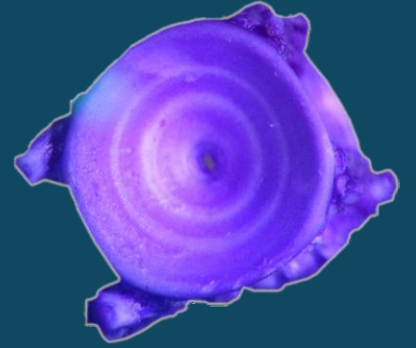


Skate Movement Ecology and Life History Characteristics

Eleanor Greenway, Jurgen Batsleer, and Jan Jaap Poos



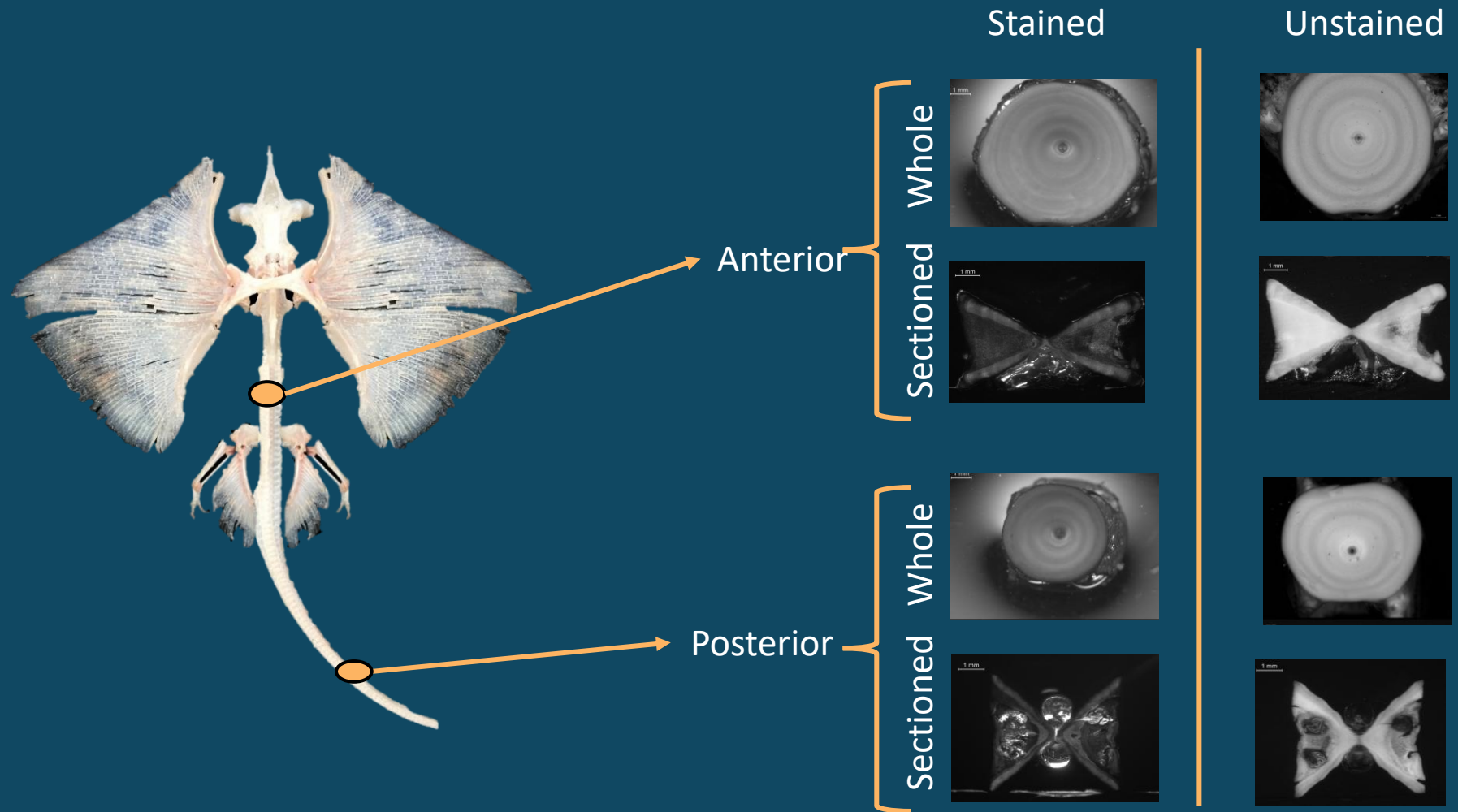
Ageing Introduction



- Age data are crucial for improving sustainable management practices
- Ageing techniques are species-specific
- Identify most precise technique
- Improve consistency of ageing methodologies across institutions



Ageing Techniques

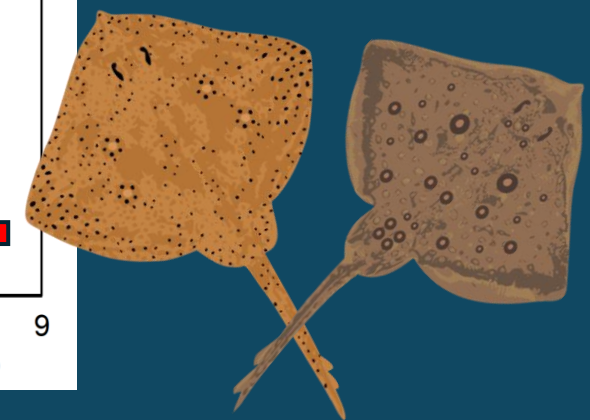
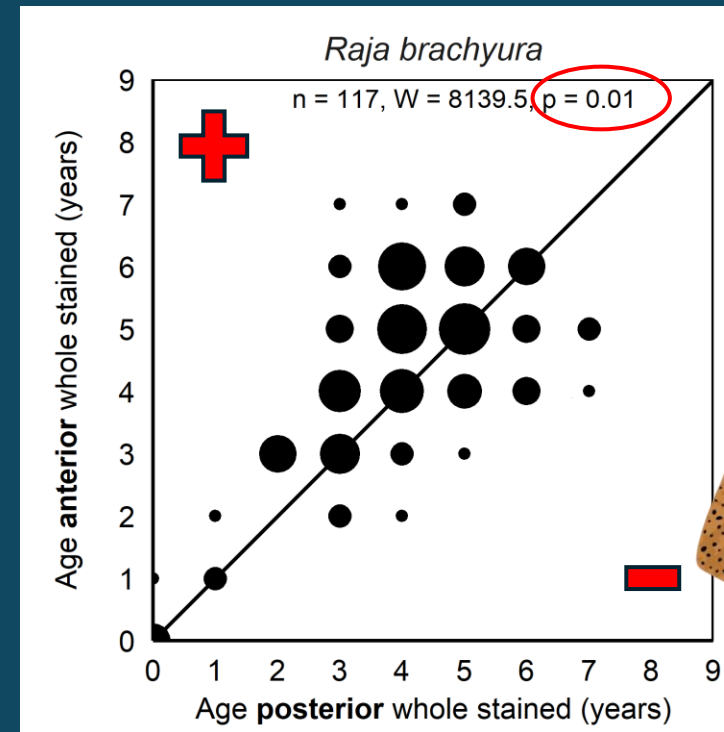
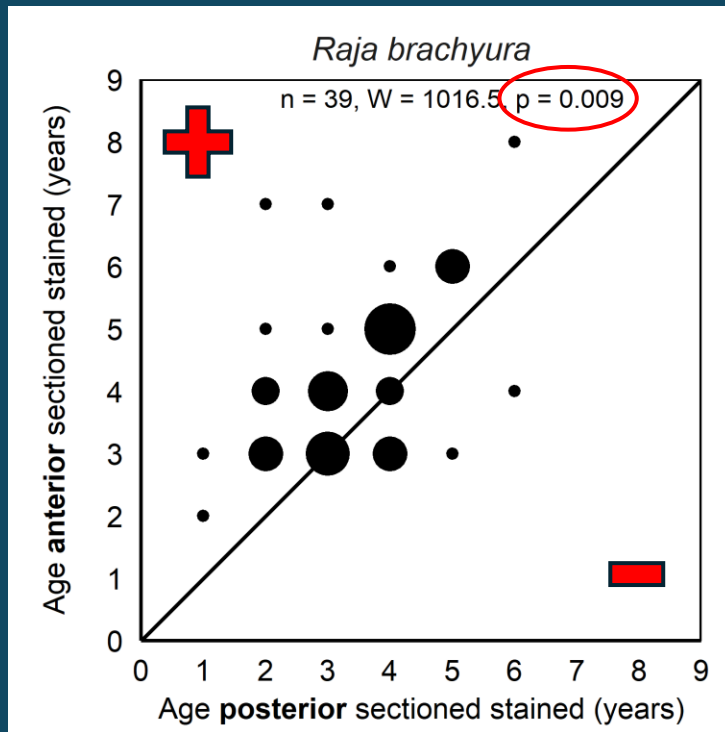
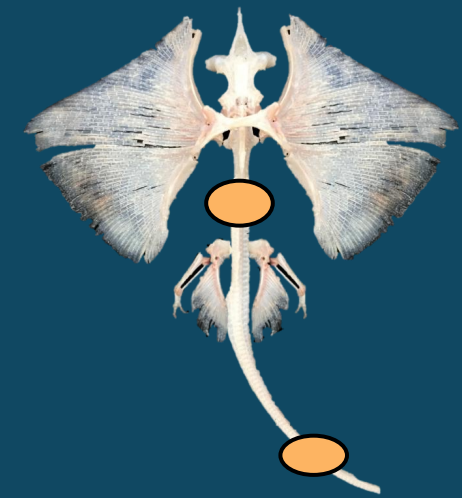
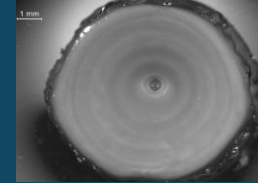
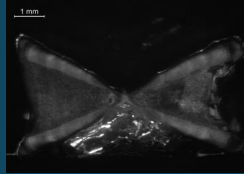


Ageing Techniques

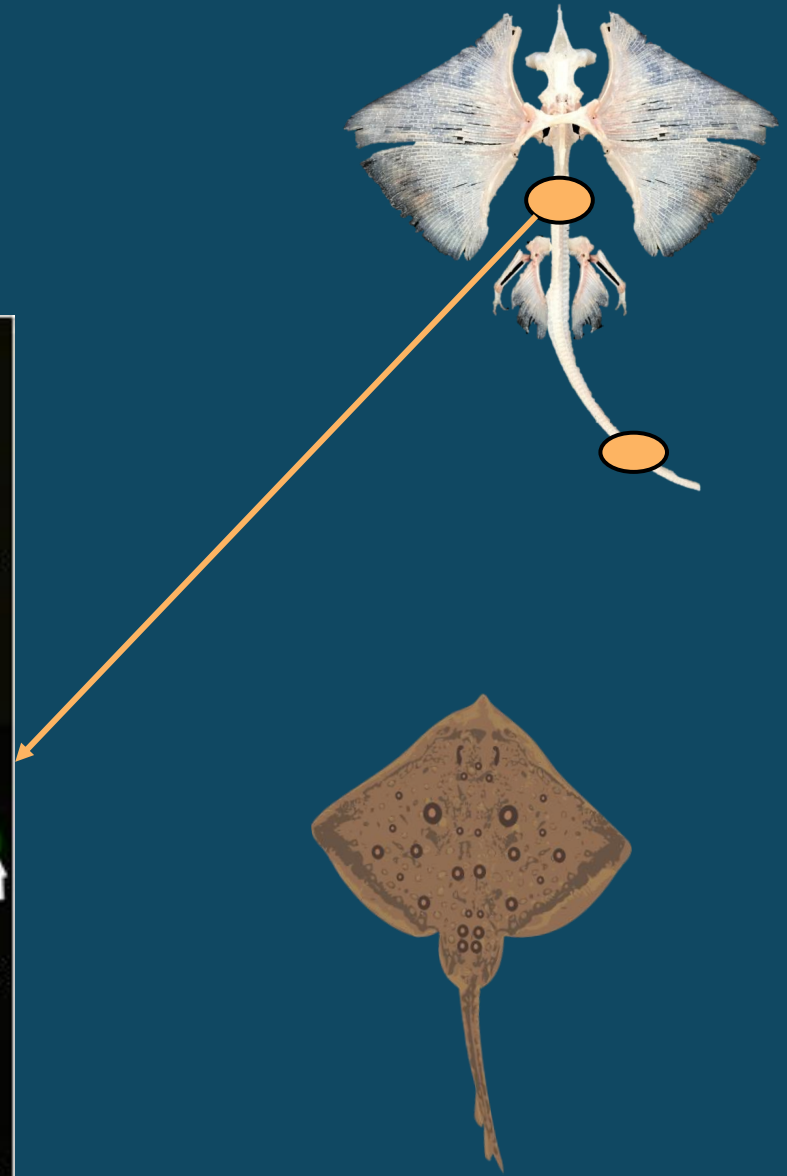
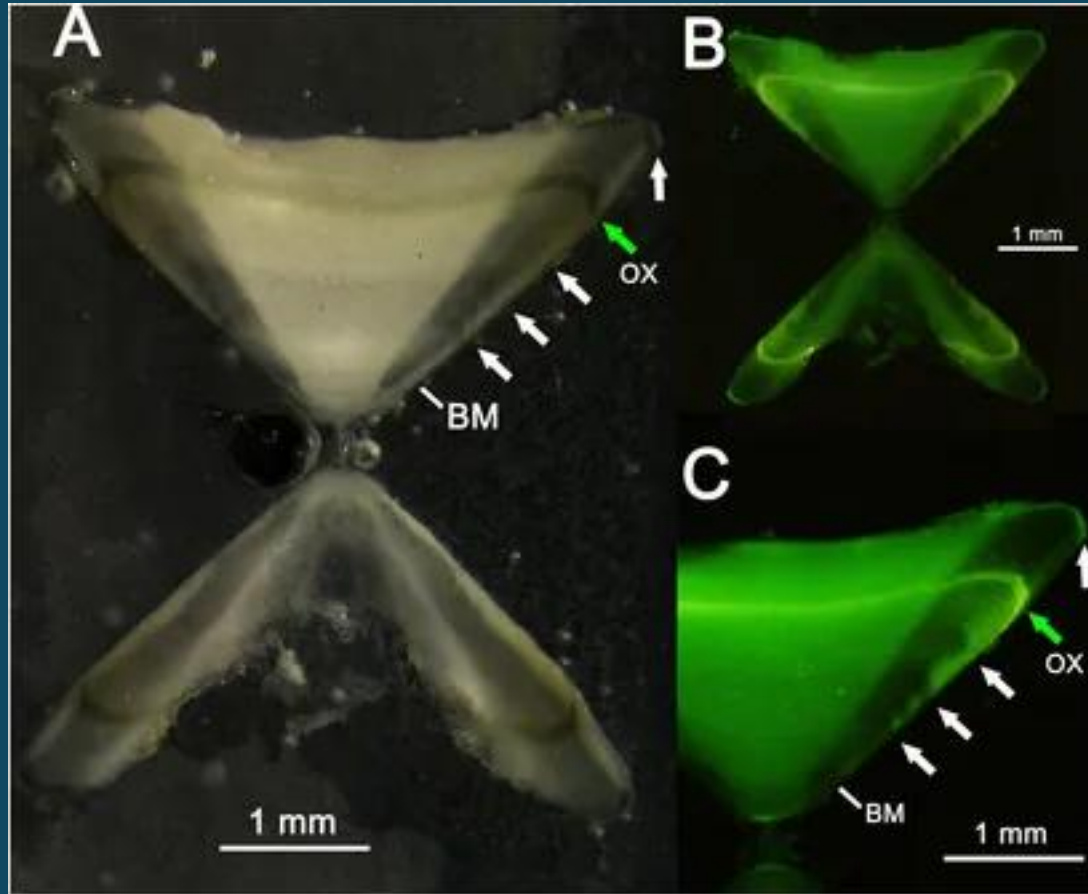
- Cleaning and staining protocol established
 - pepsin and HCl solution
 - 0.005% crystal violet
- Modal ages from 8 age readers



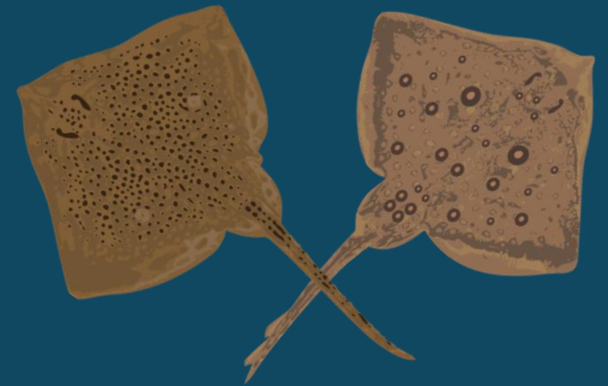
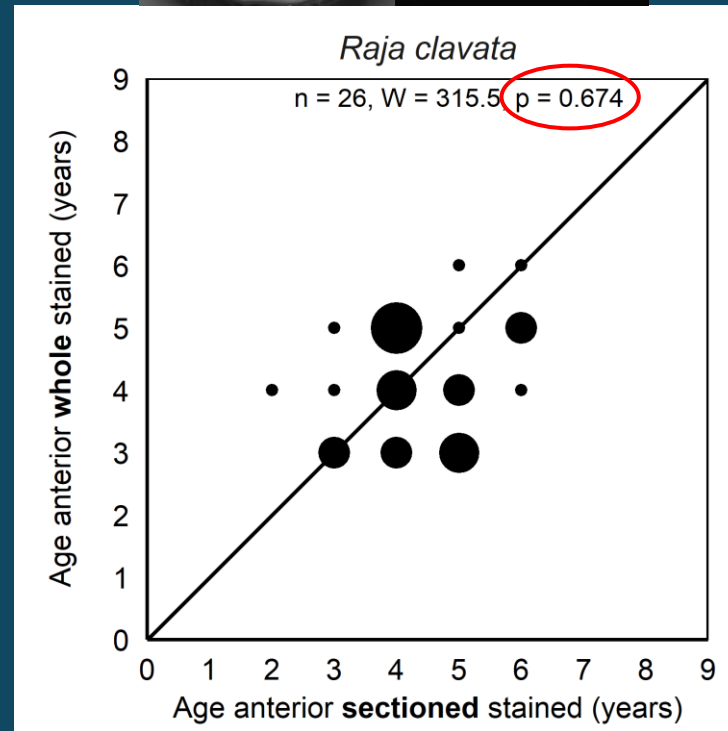
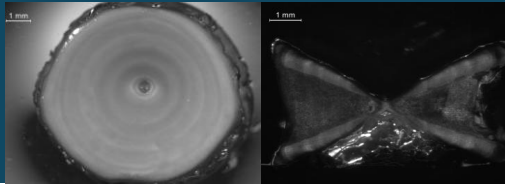
Results: Anterior vs Posterior



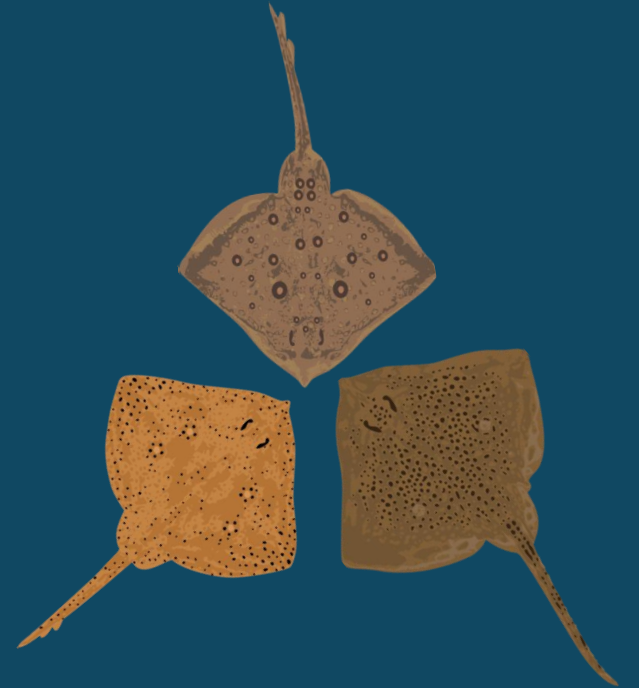
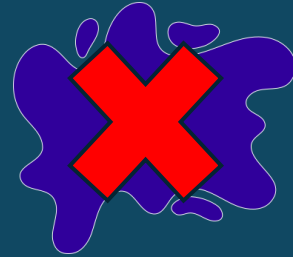
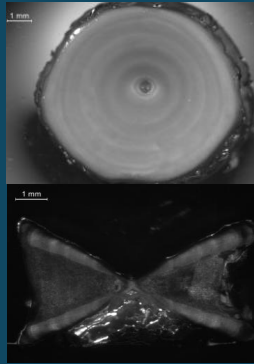
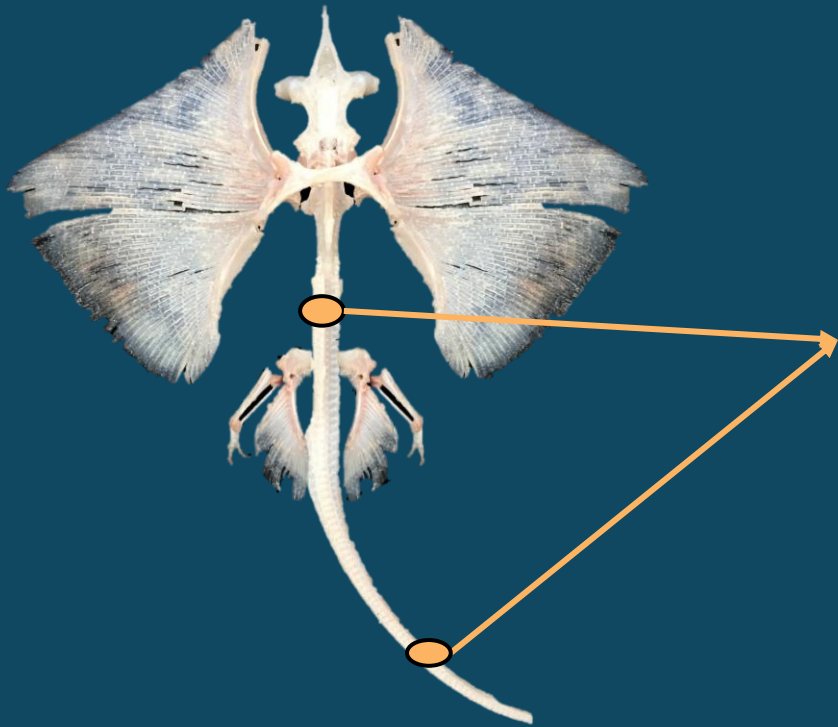
Anterior vs Posterior - Validation



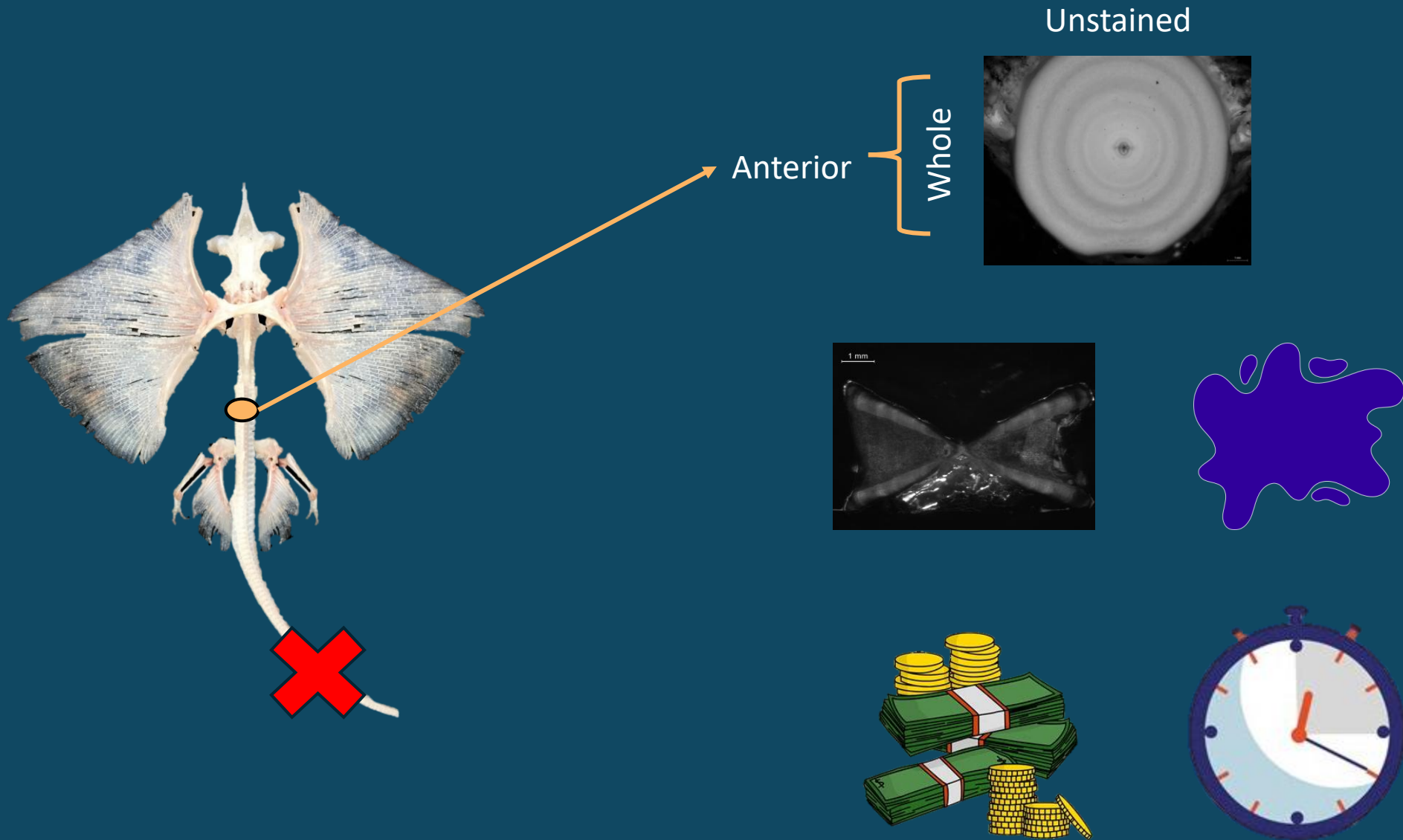
Results: Sectioned vs Whole



Results: Stained vs Unstained

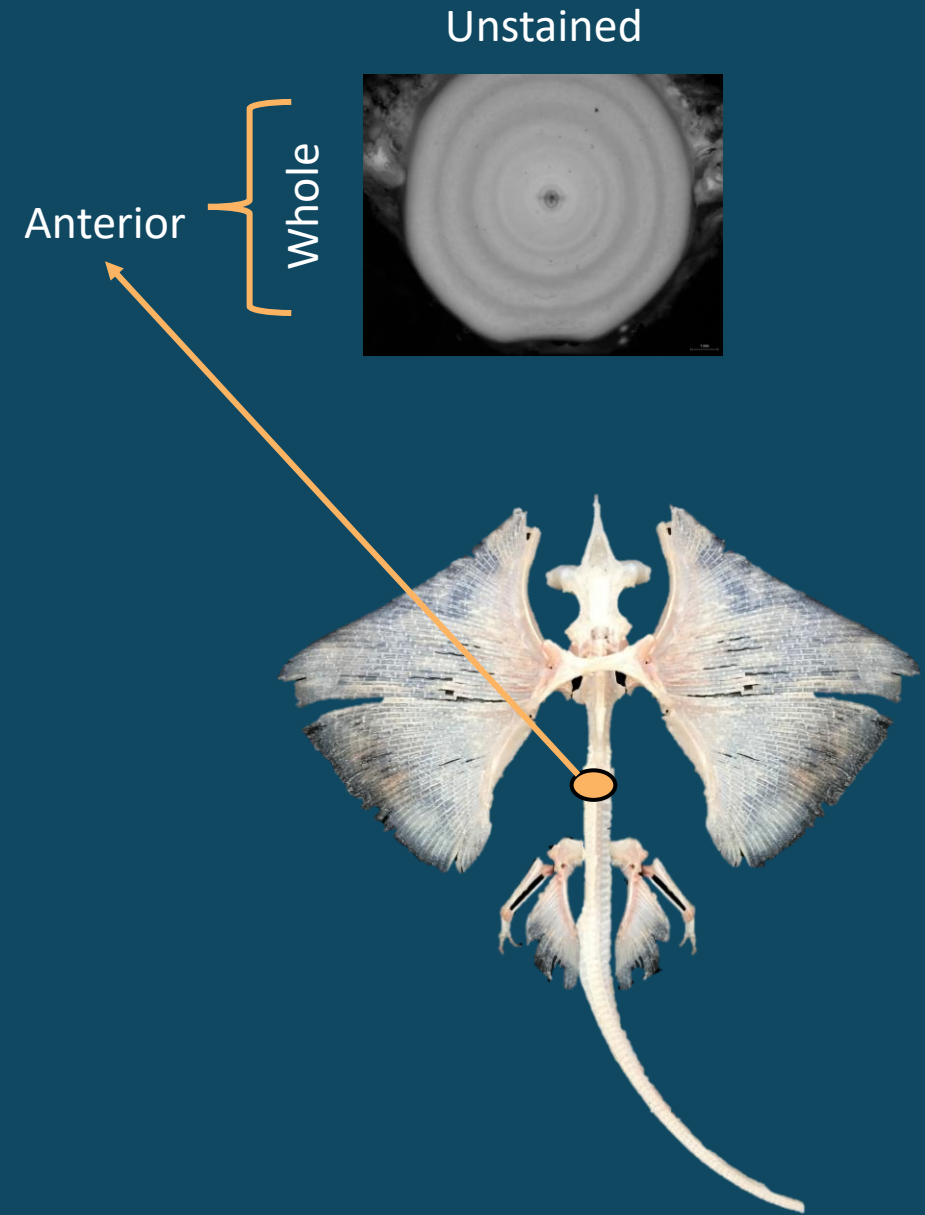


Ageing Techniques - Conclusions




Ageing Techniques - Conclusions

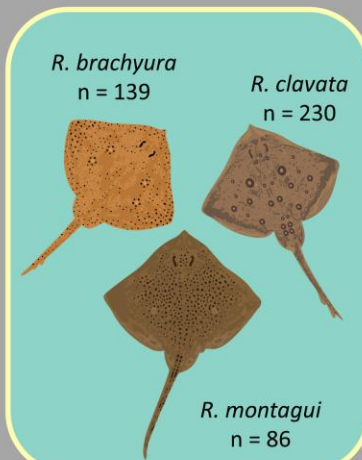
- Refined techniques offer better insights into ageing data
 - growth rates
 - longevity
 - reproductive patterns
- Essential for assessing stock health and setting catch limits
- Move towards species-specific stock assessments



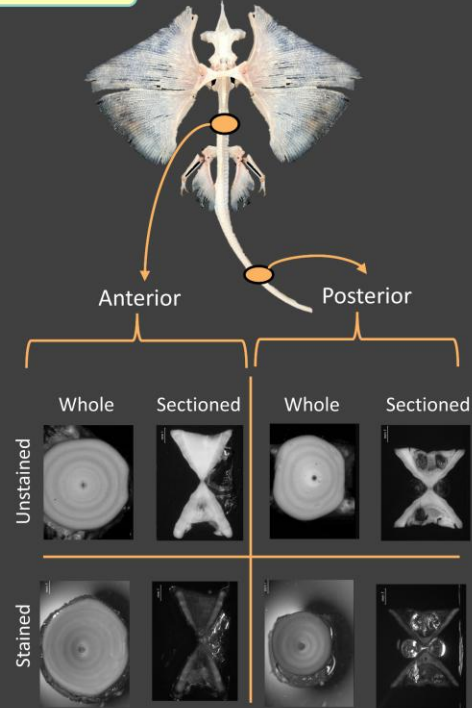
**Age Determination in *Raja brachyura*, *Raja clavata*, and *Raja montagui* from the Northeast Atlantic:
A Comparison of Different Techniques**



Age estimations and age reading precision were compared for each preparation technique.



Methods



Results

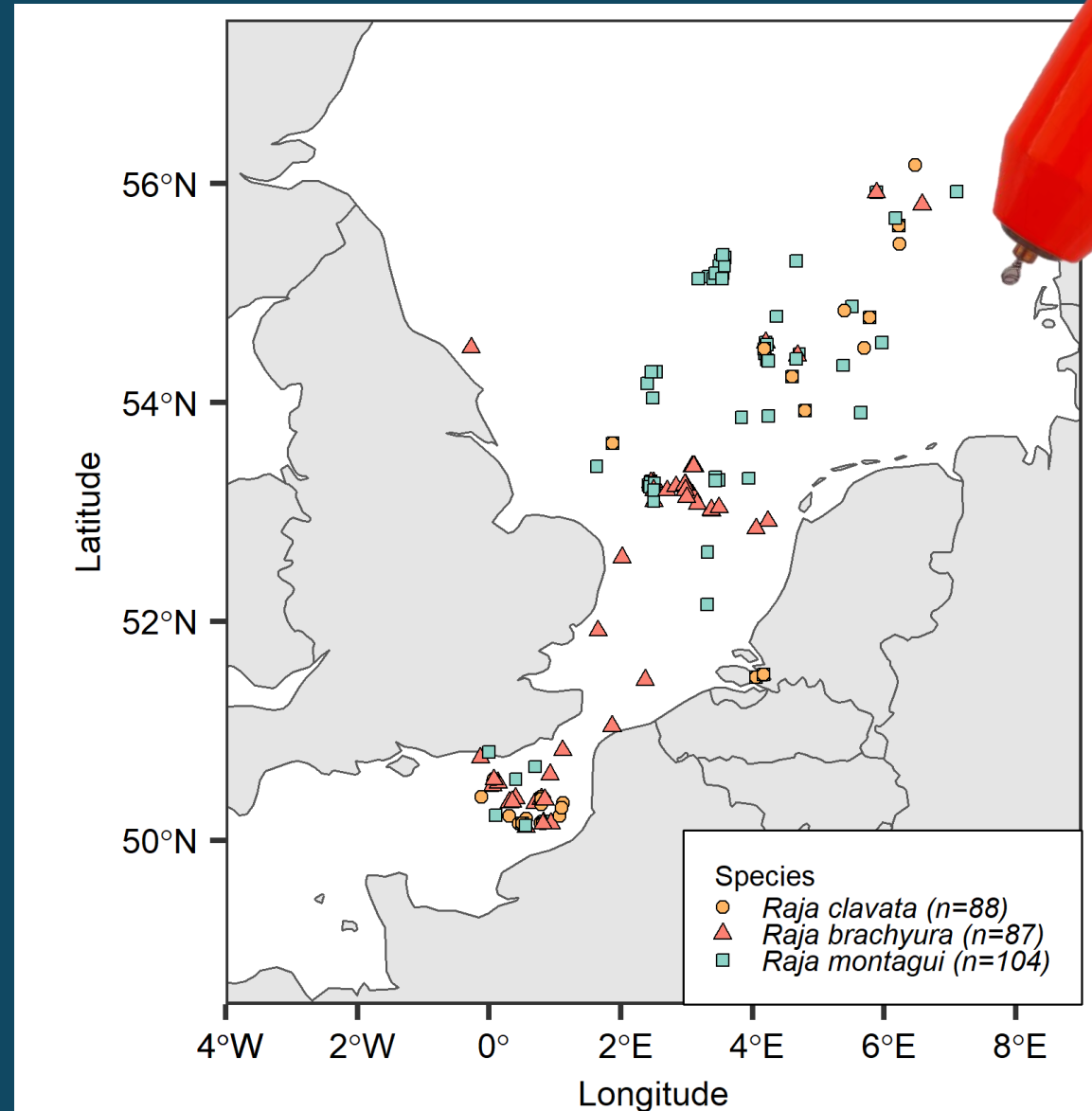
Anterior vertebrae more precise among age readers. Posterior vertebrae produced lower ages, but this had little effect growth curves.

No significant differences in age between whole and sectioned vertebrae.

Staining had no effect on age or precision

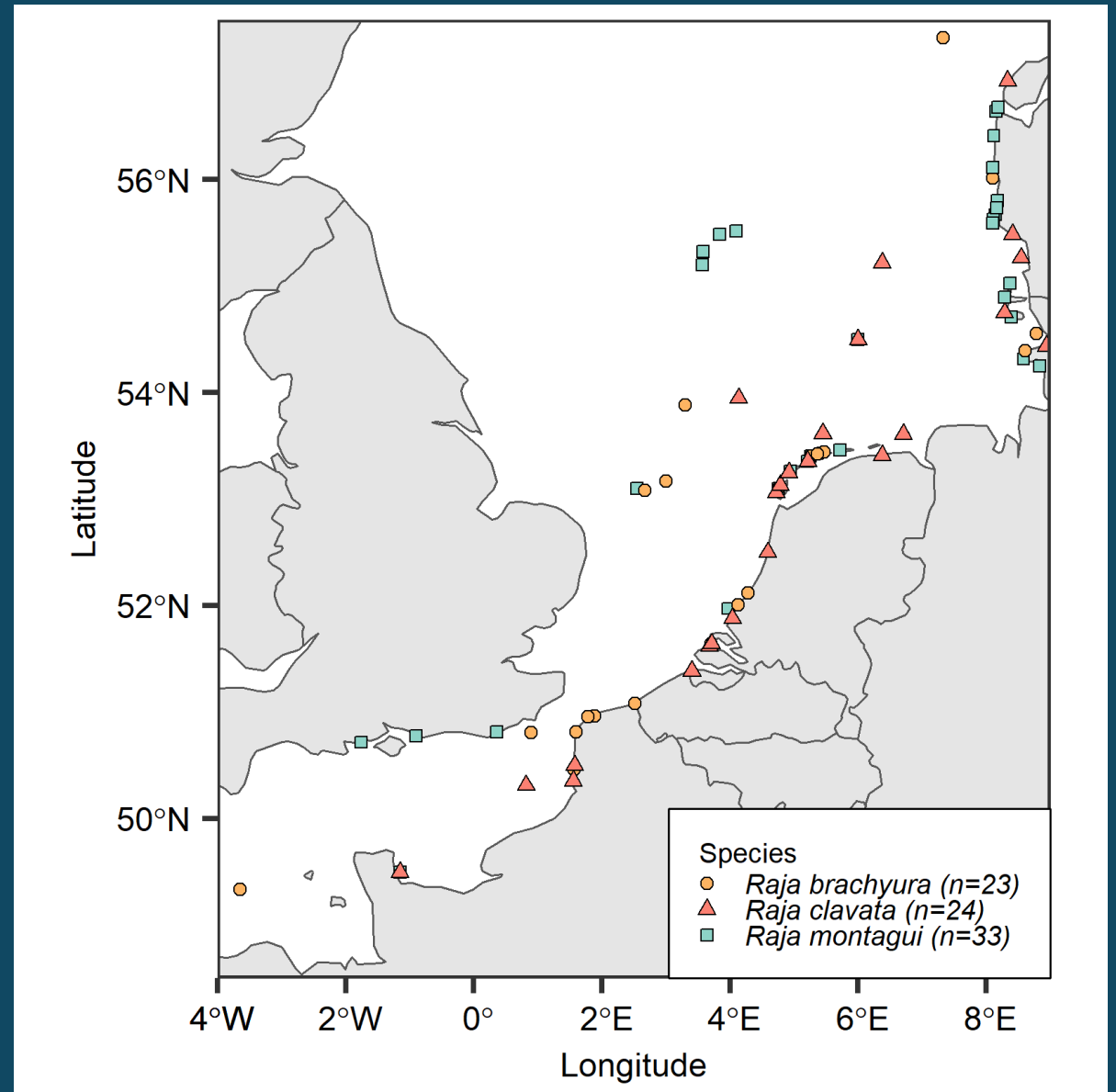
Movement Introduction

- ‘Pop-off’ Data Storage Tags (pDSTs)
- Floatation Collar allow tags to be found by ‘stranding’
- Record Depth and Temperature Data

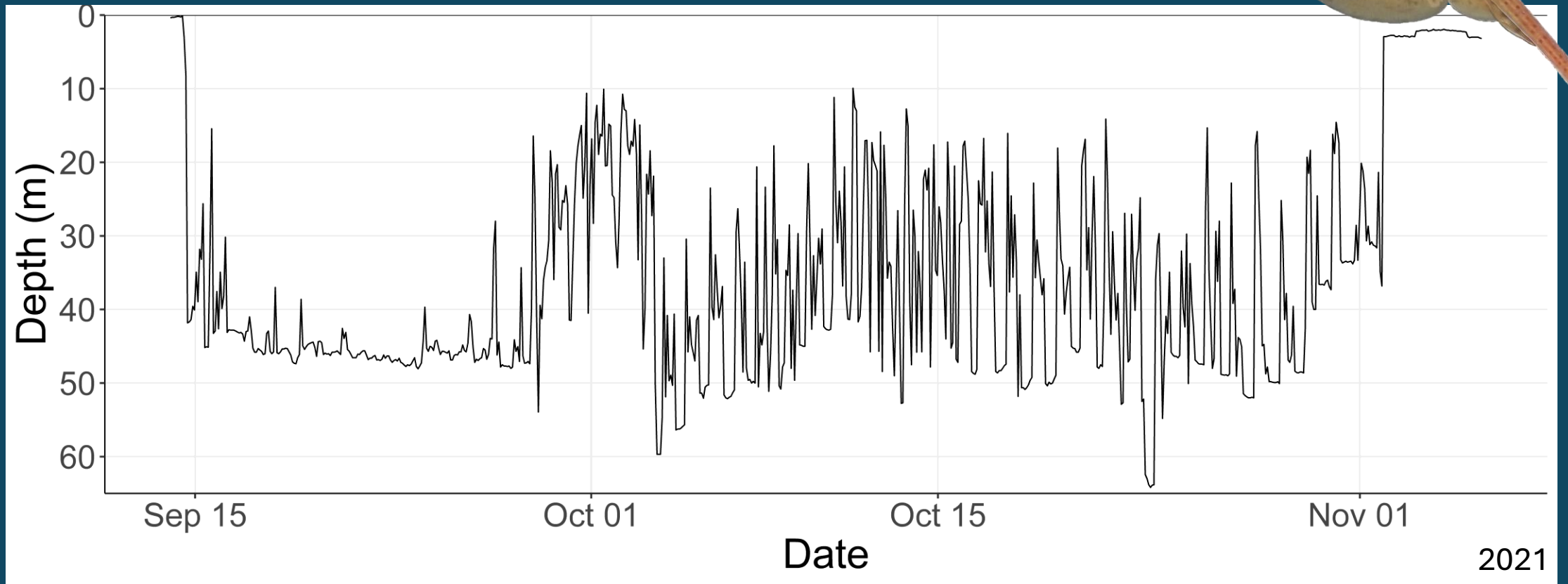
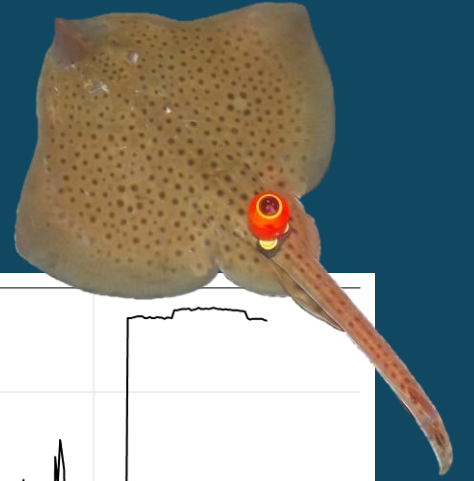


Tag Recaptures

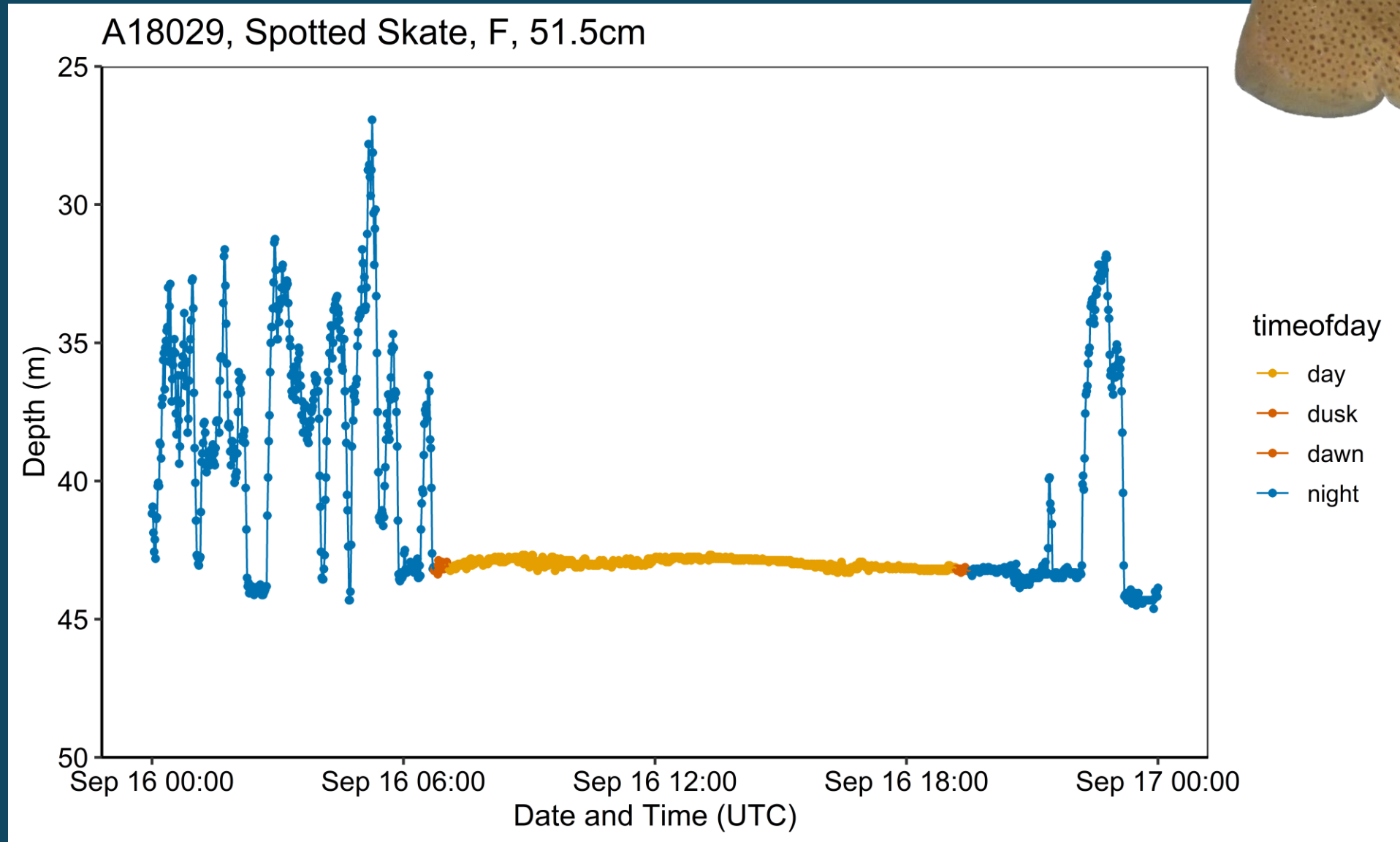
- 80 recaptures
- Most recovers from beach-combers
- 12 tags with >6months data



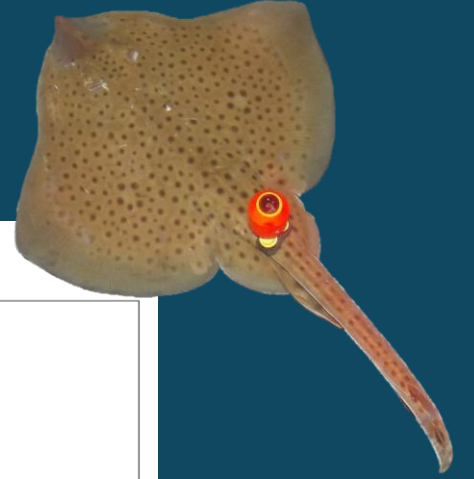
Data Overview



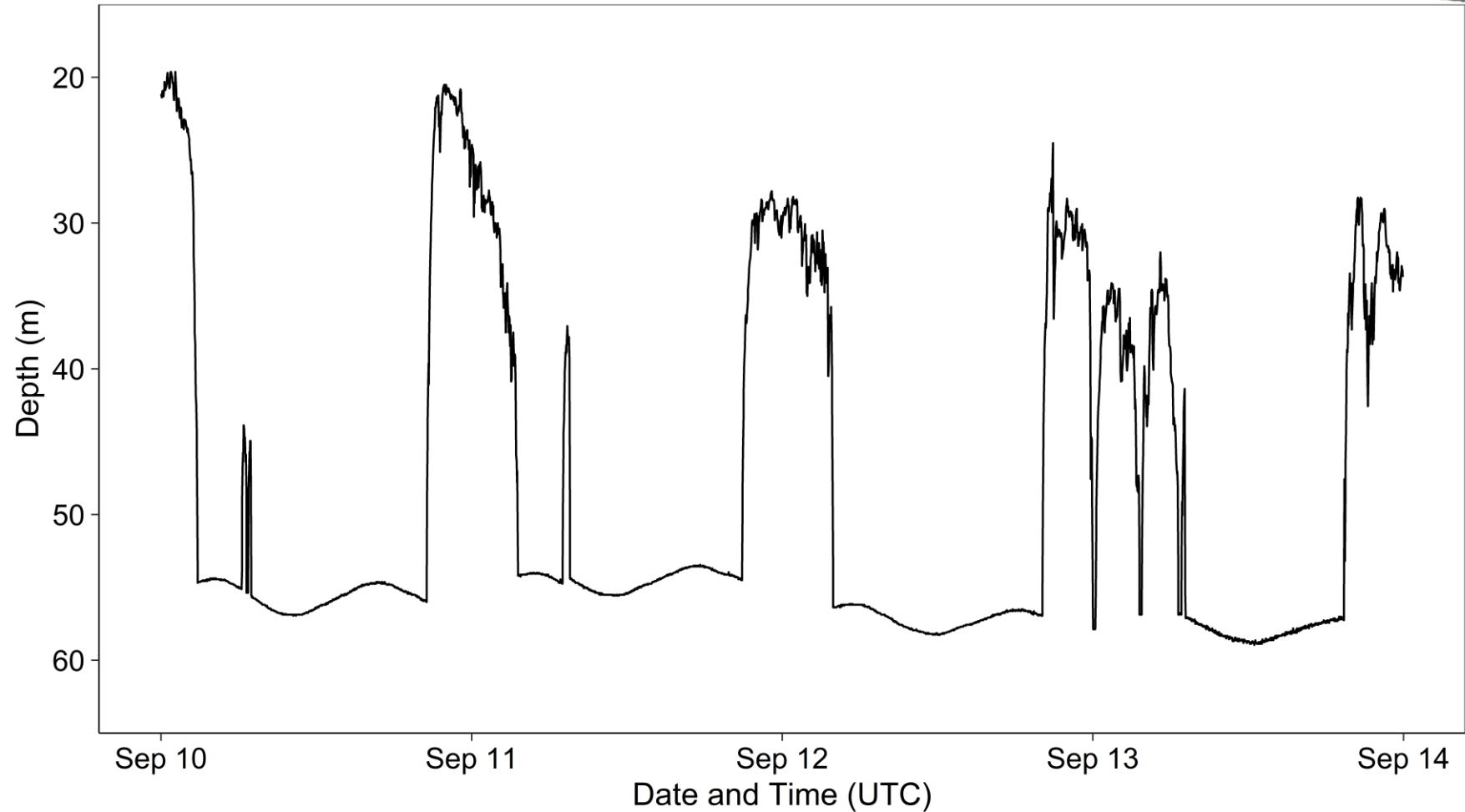
Diel Vertical Migration



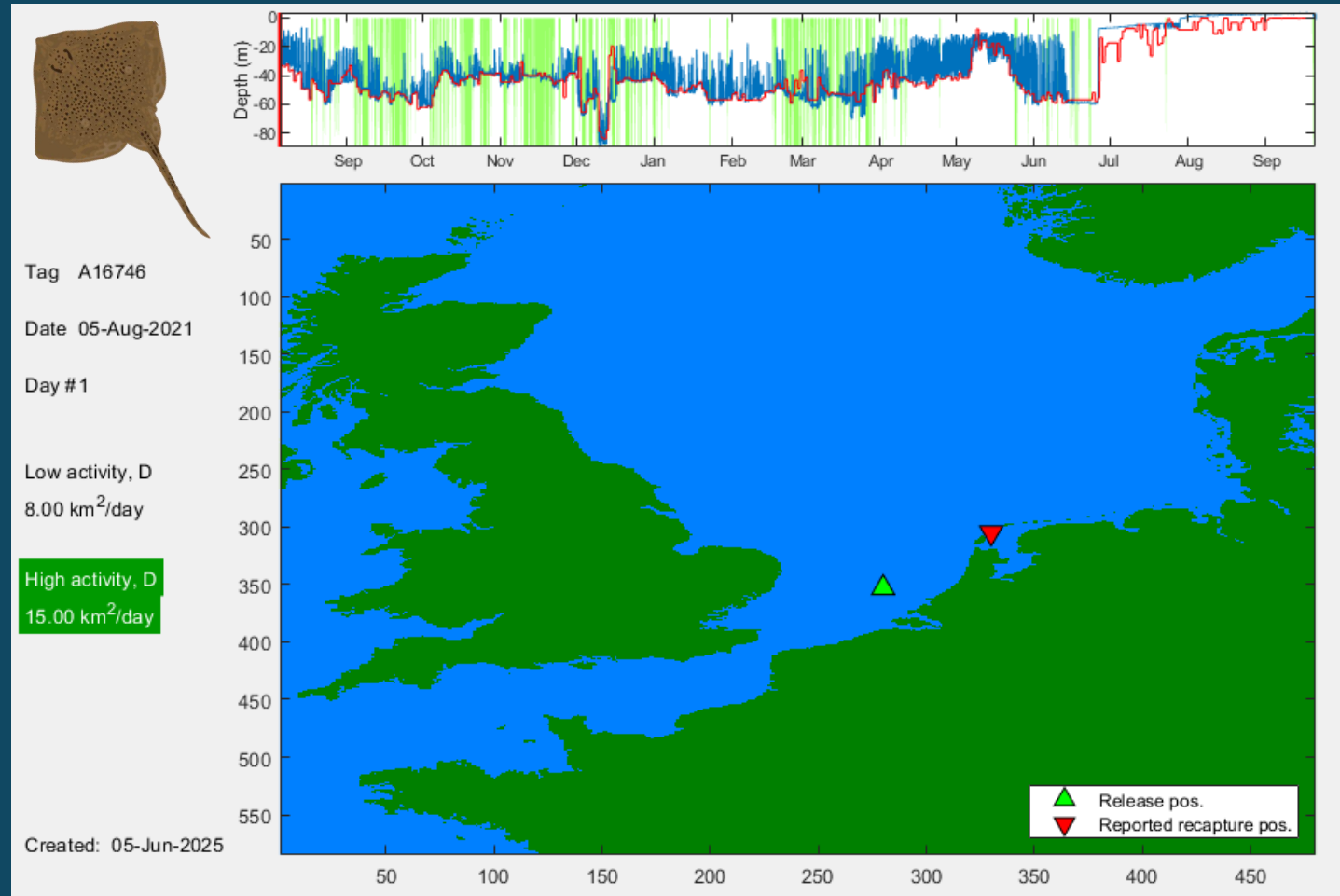
Diel Vertical Migration



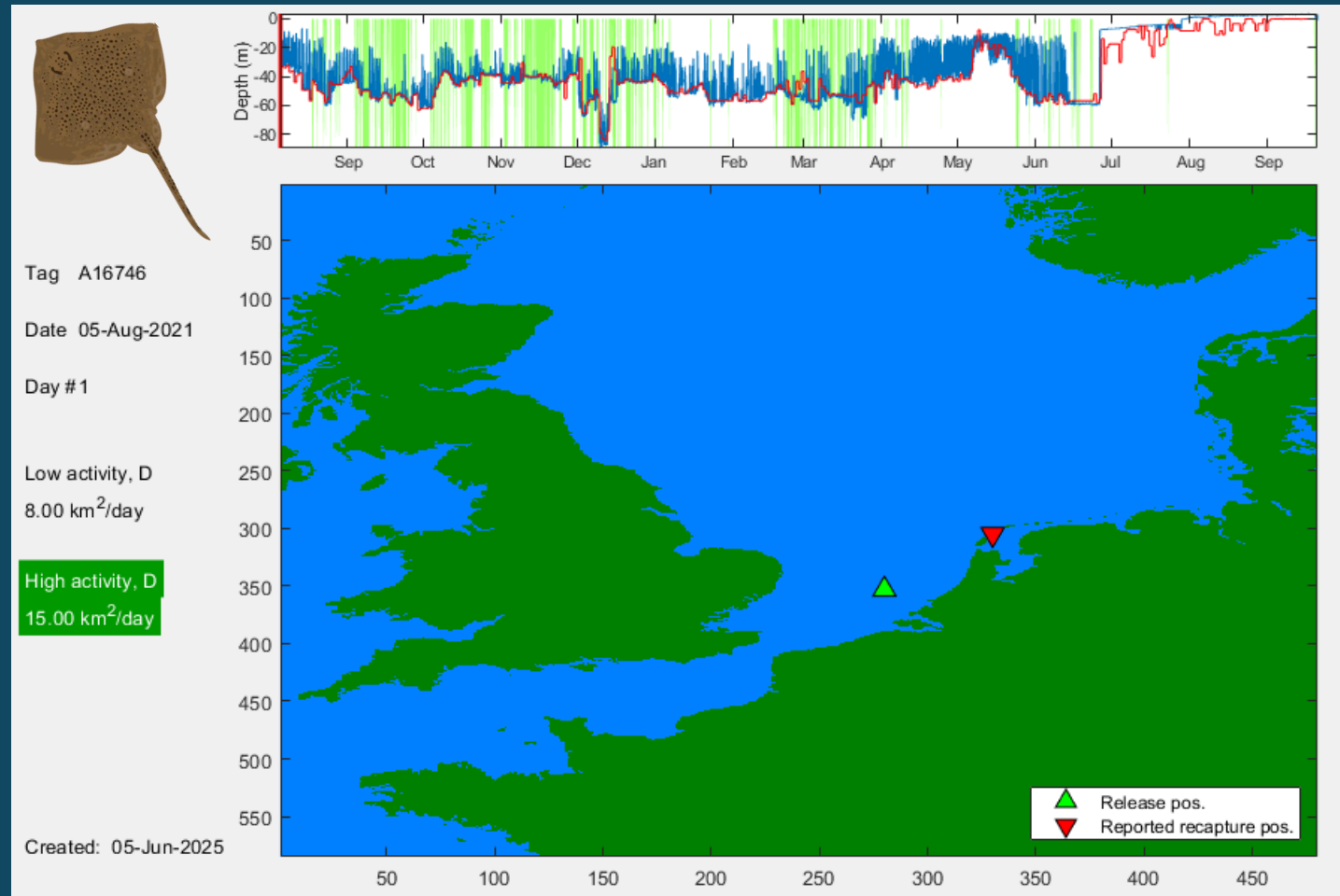
A16746, Spotted Skate, M, 51.9cm



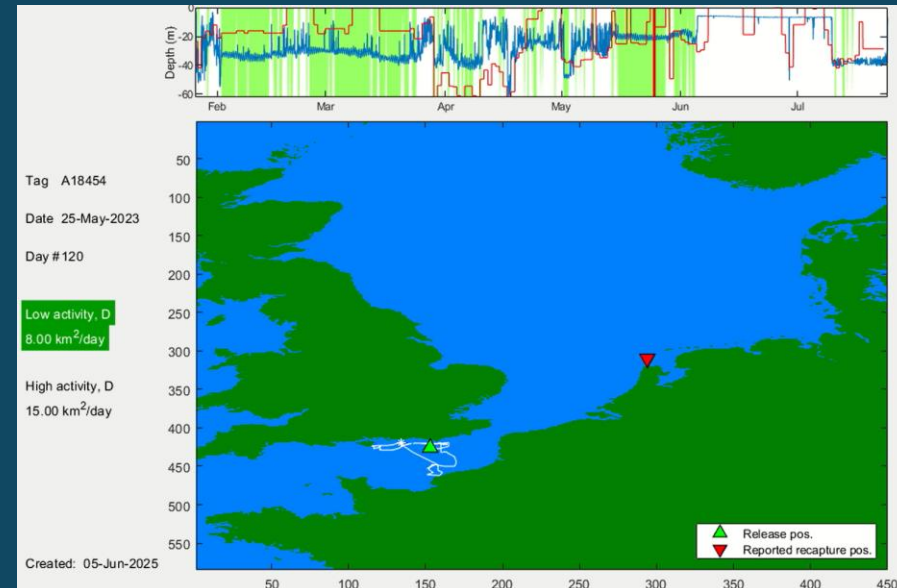
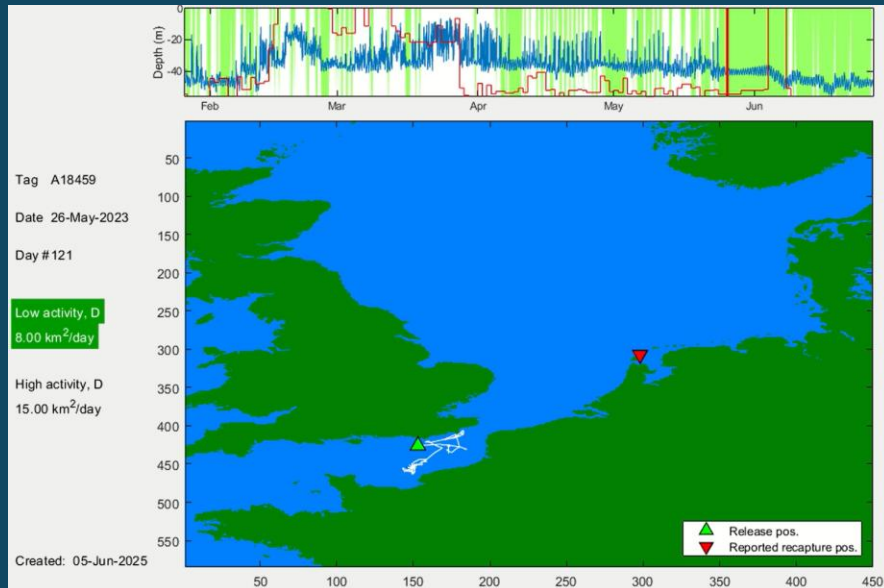
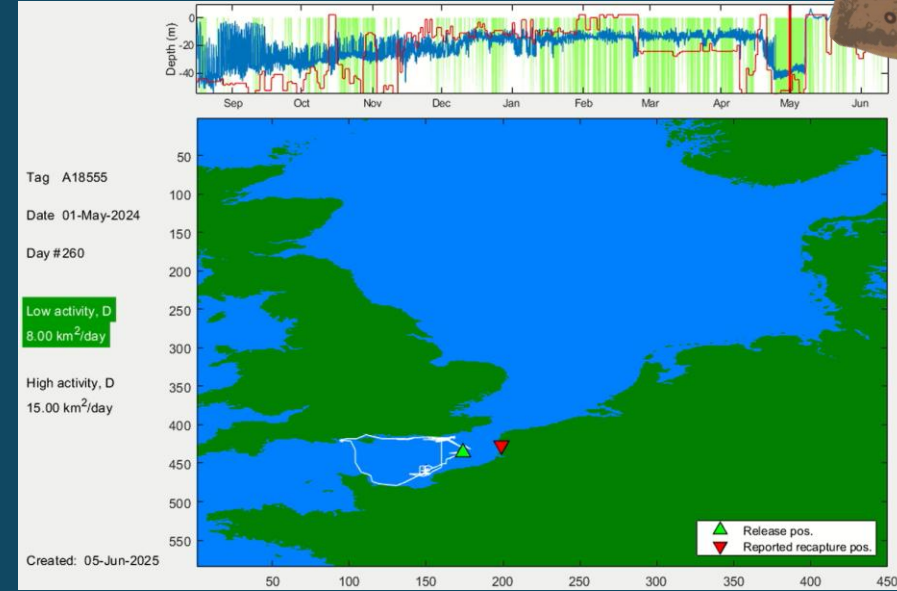
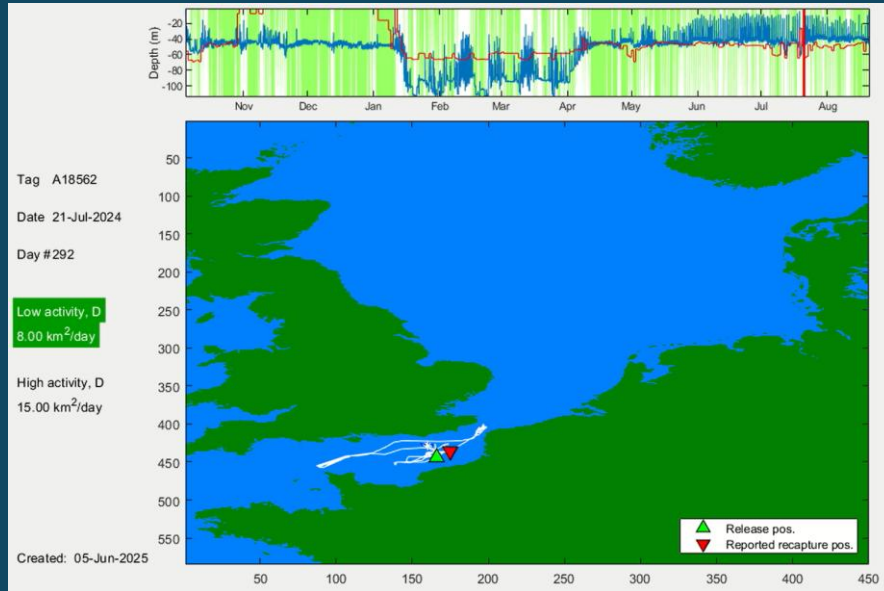
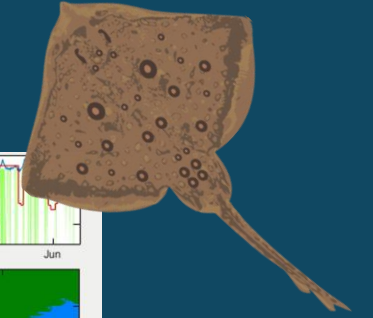
Seasonal Migration - Tidal location method



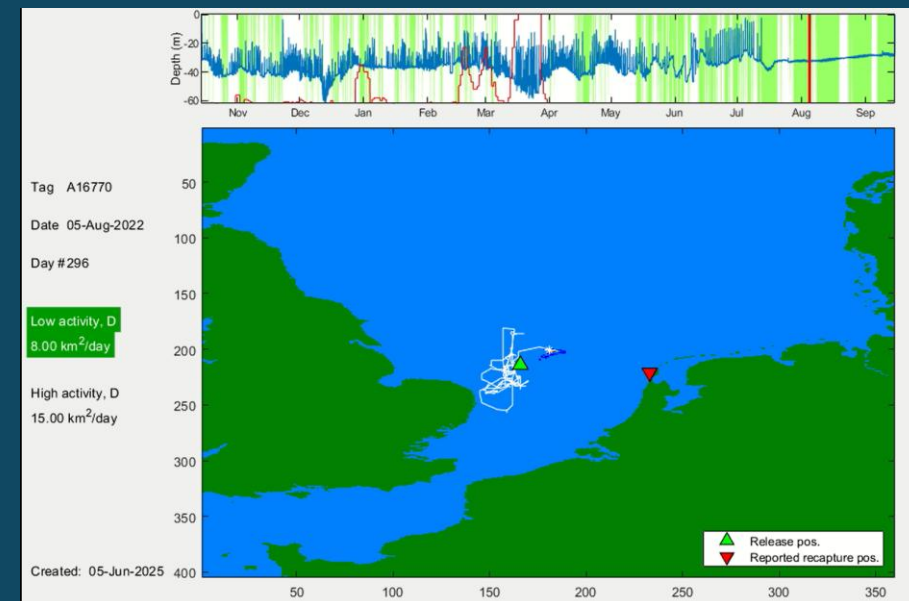
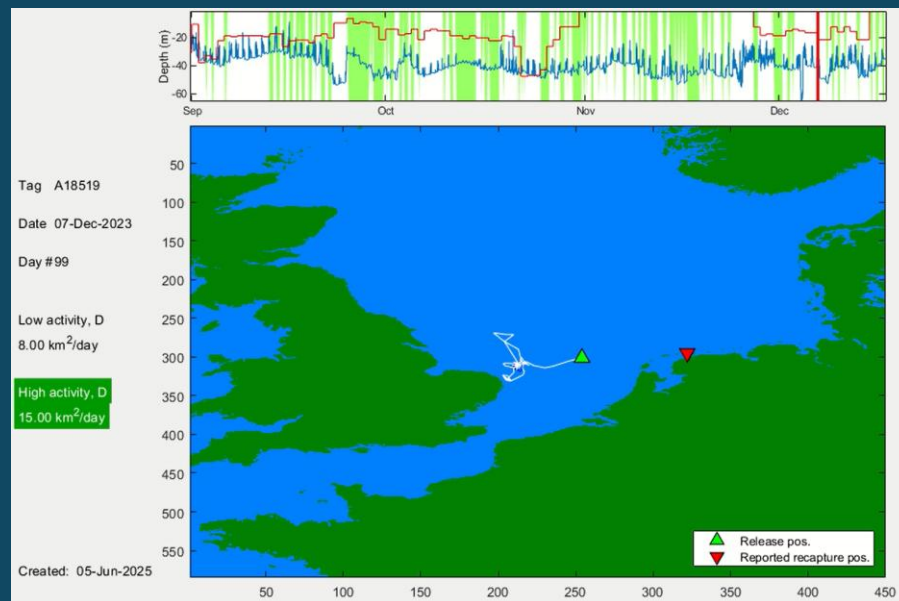
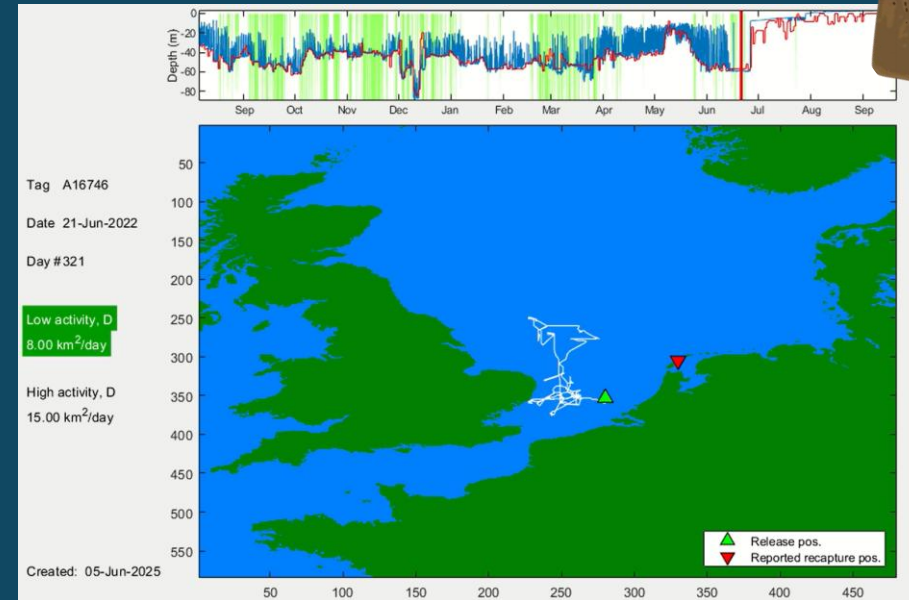
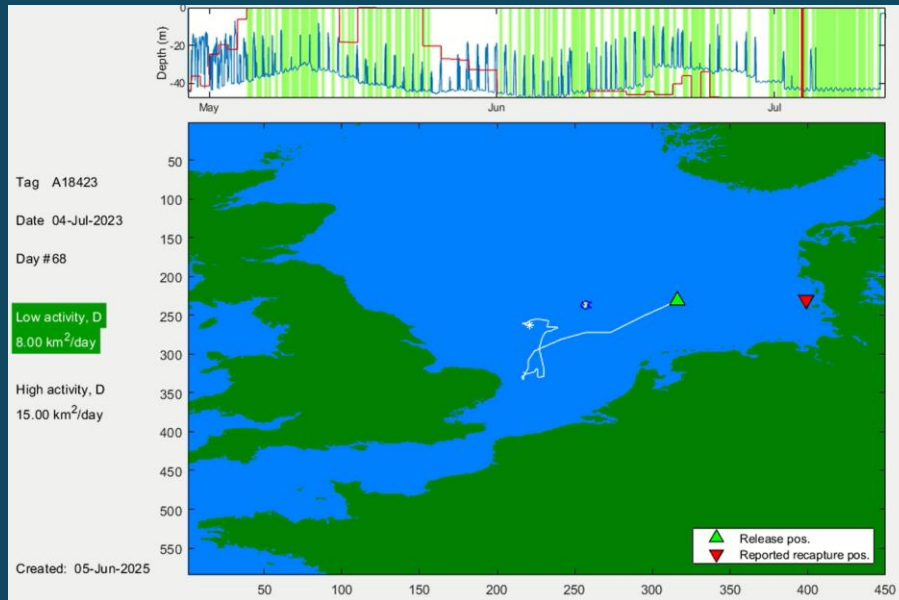
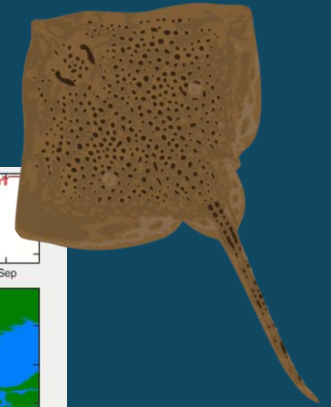
Seasonal Migration - Tidal location method



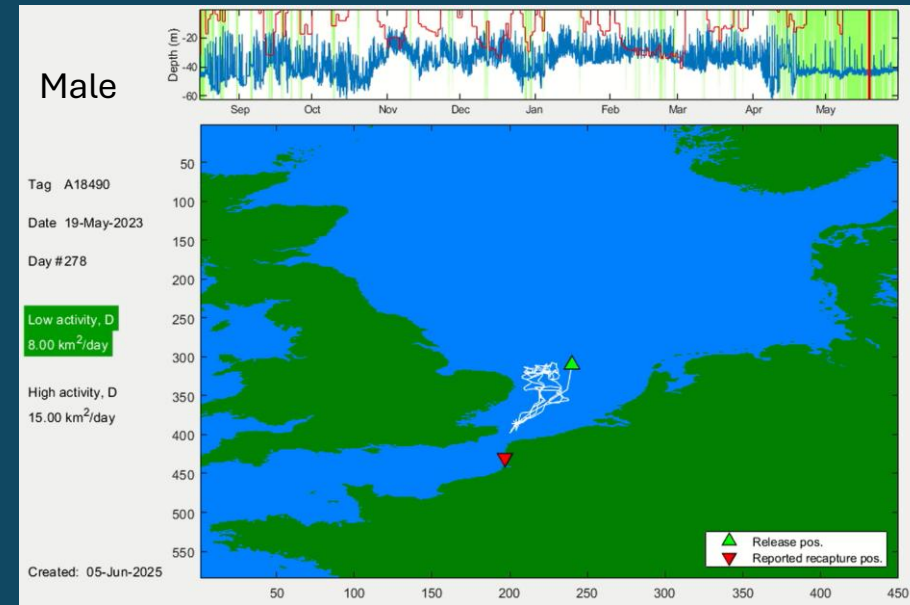
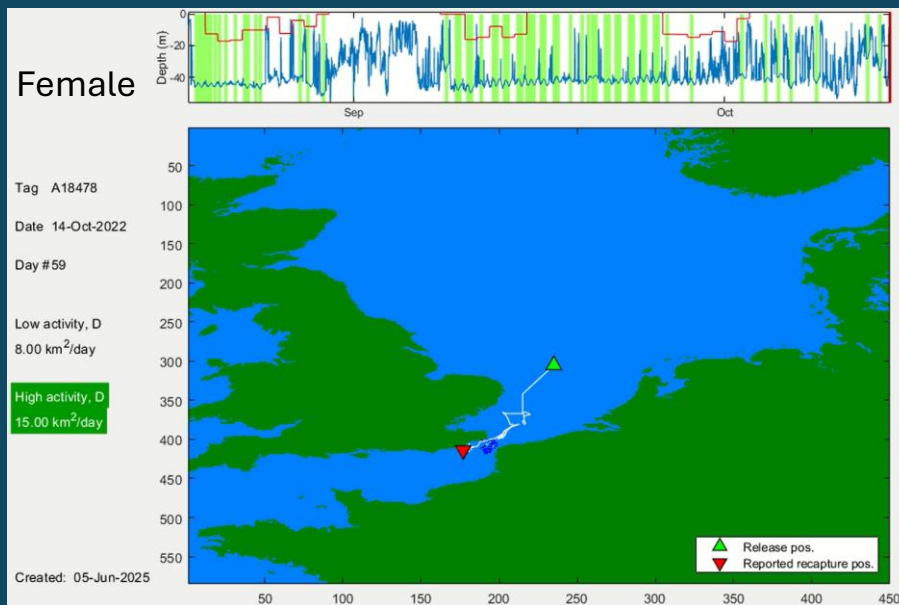
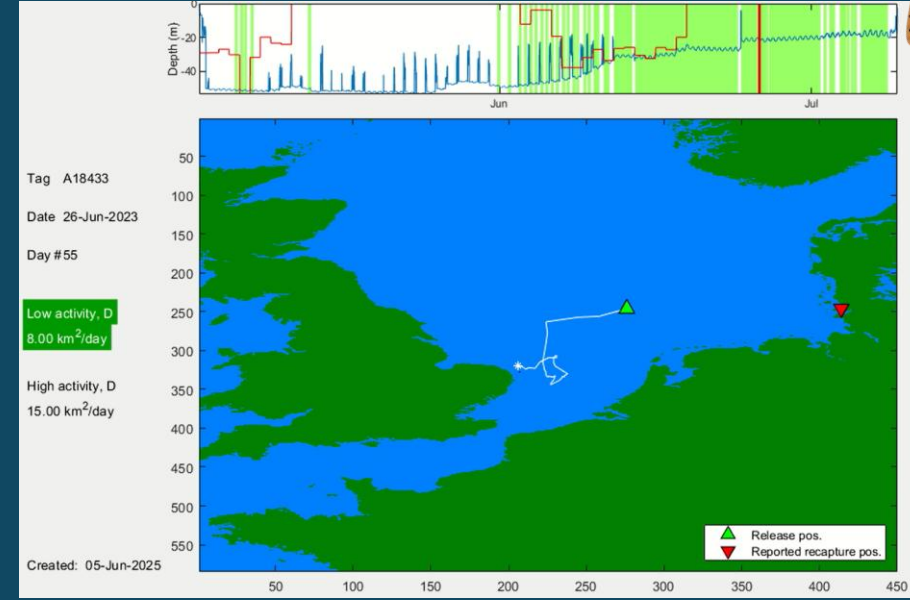
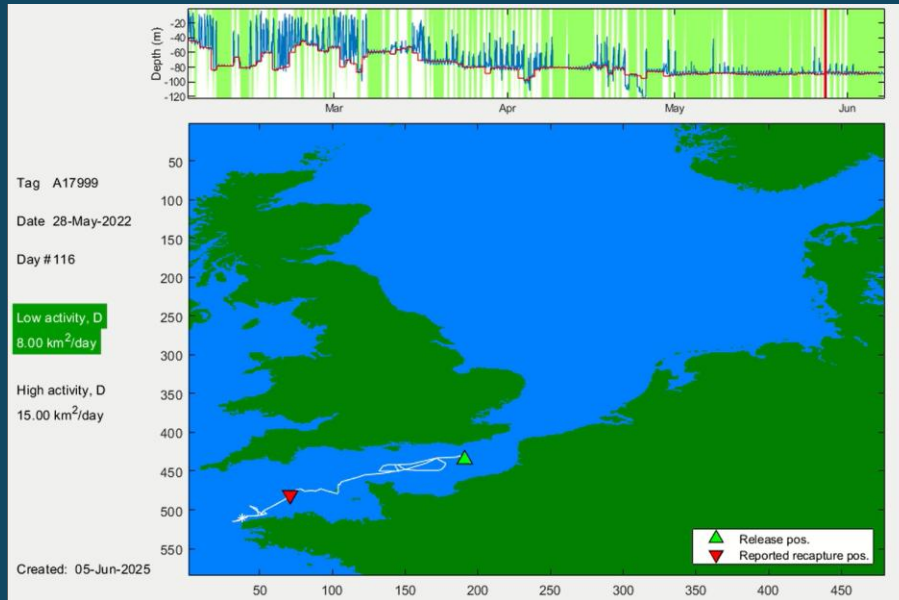
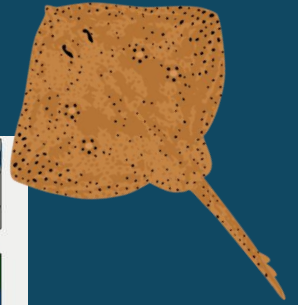
Seasonal Migration – Thornback Skate



Seasonal Migration – Spotted Skate

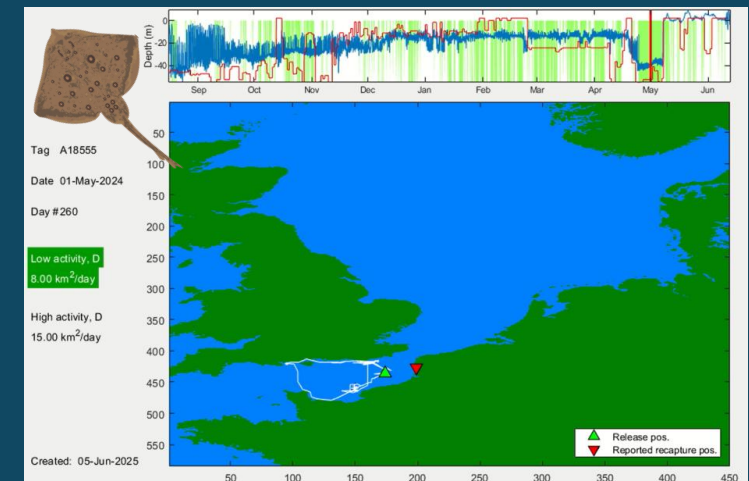
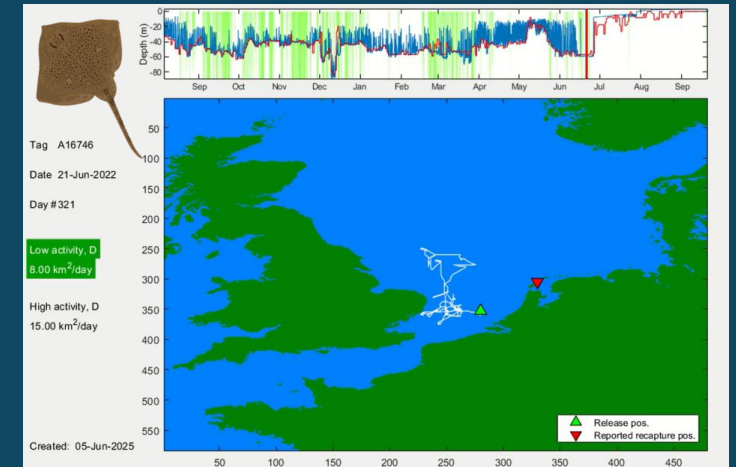


Seasonal Migration – Blonde Skate

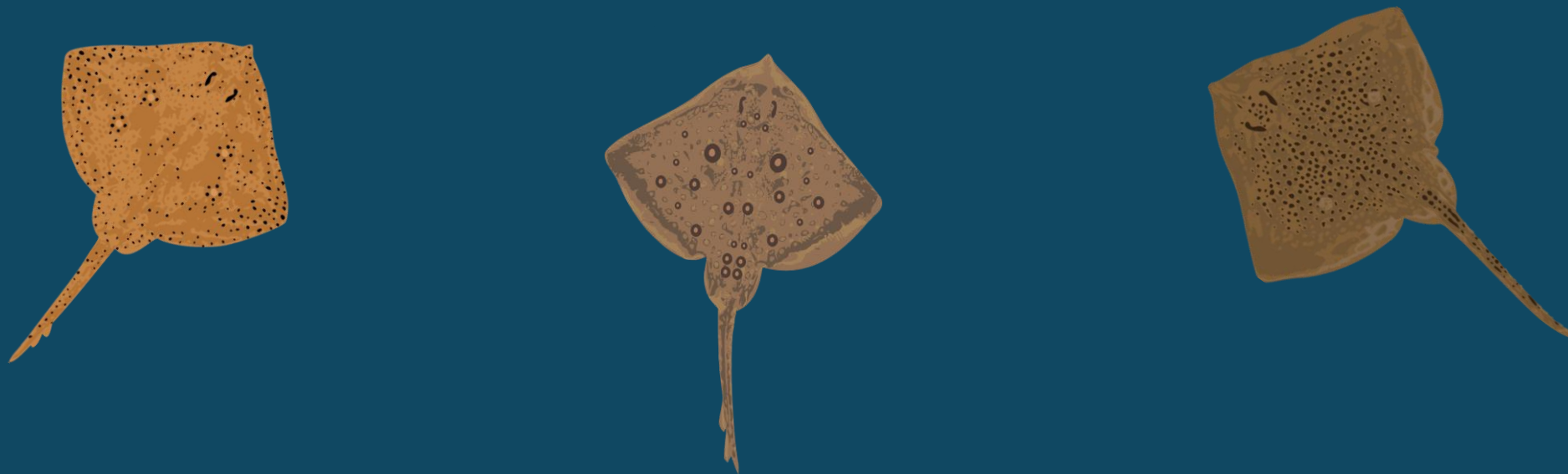


Migration Conclusions

- Exhibit daily vertical migrations, which correlate with time of day
- Skates tend to stay around the same area
- Blonde skates showed slight mixing between upper 7d and lower 4c
- → limited tags returned!



Thank you for listening!



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of the Netherlands



Rijkswaterstaat
Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management

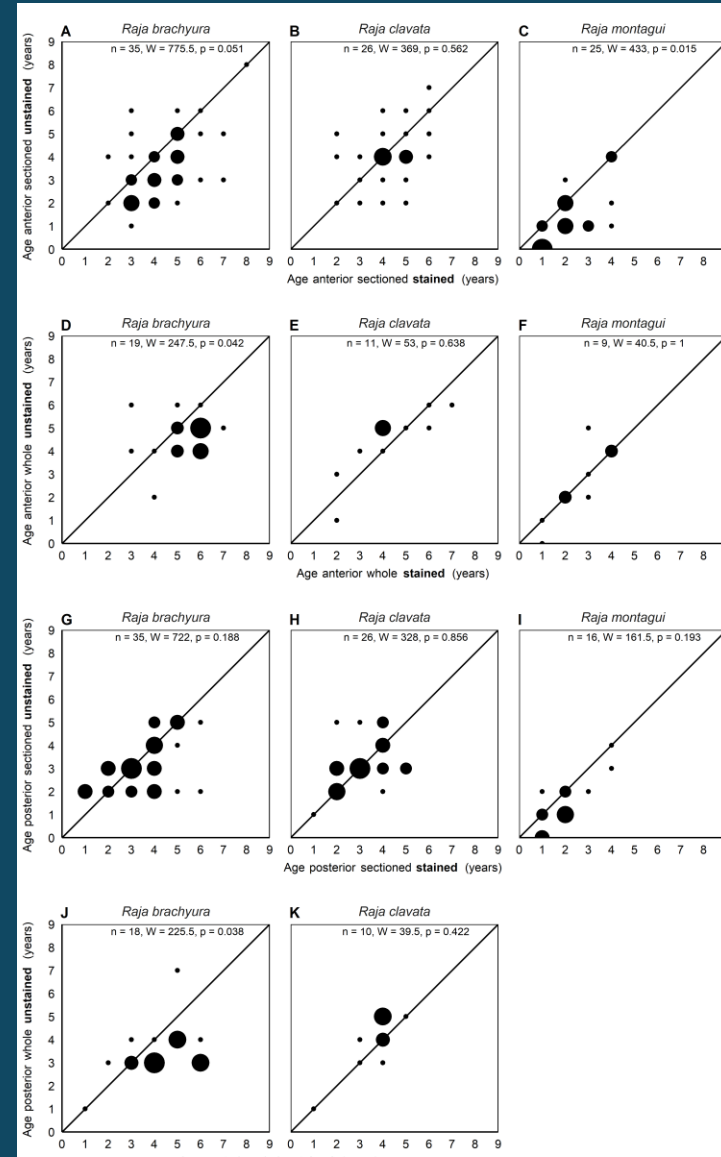
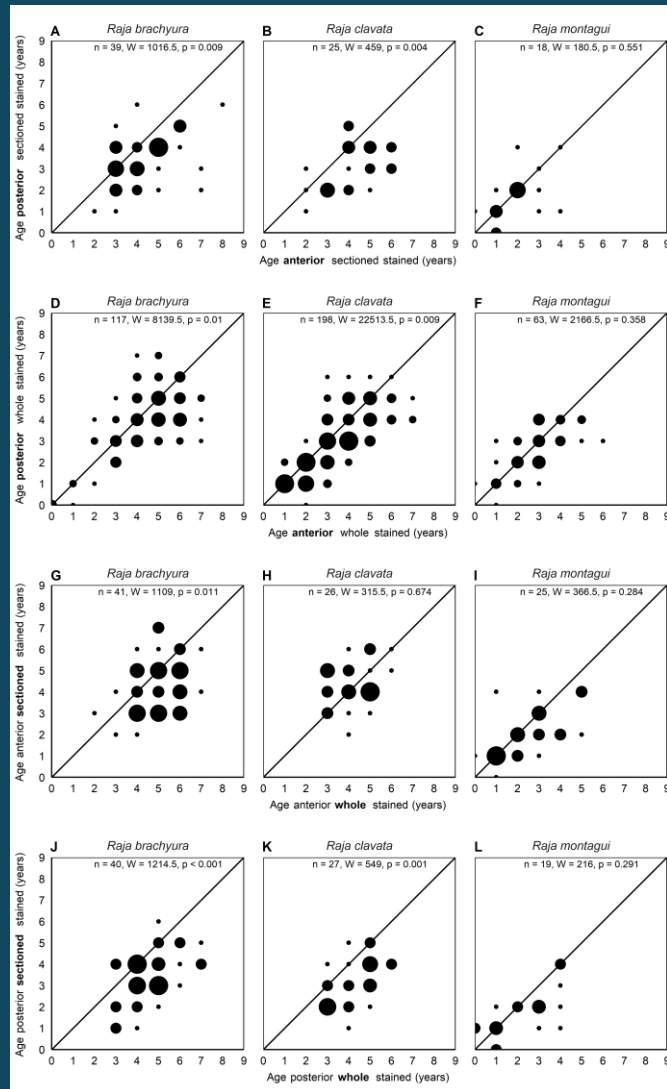


Nederlandse Vissersbond



Visserij-innovatiecentrum Zuidwest-Nederland

Ageing Techniques - Results



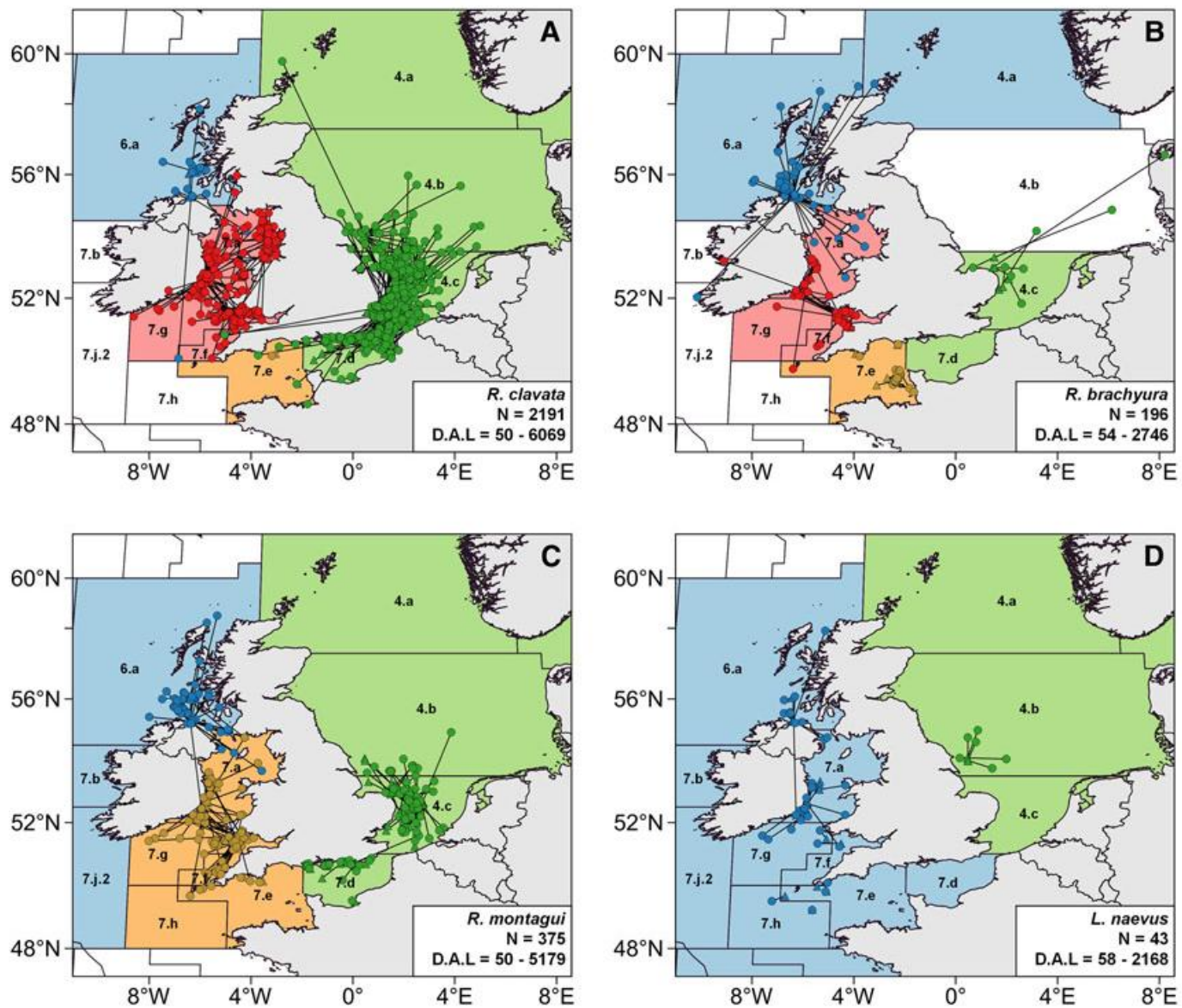


Fig. 1. Tag releases (triangles), returns (circles) and straight-line distances (lines) for (A) *R. clavata* (N = 2 191), (B) *R. brachyura* (N = 196), (C) *R. montagui* (N = 375) and (D) *L. naevus* (N = 43) at liberty for ≥ 50 days (D.A.L.). Different colours indicate ICES stock units.