

2021-2024, compared survival among release methods at 20 – 50 m depths

Surface release

Drop weight release

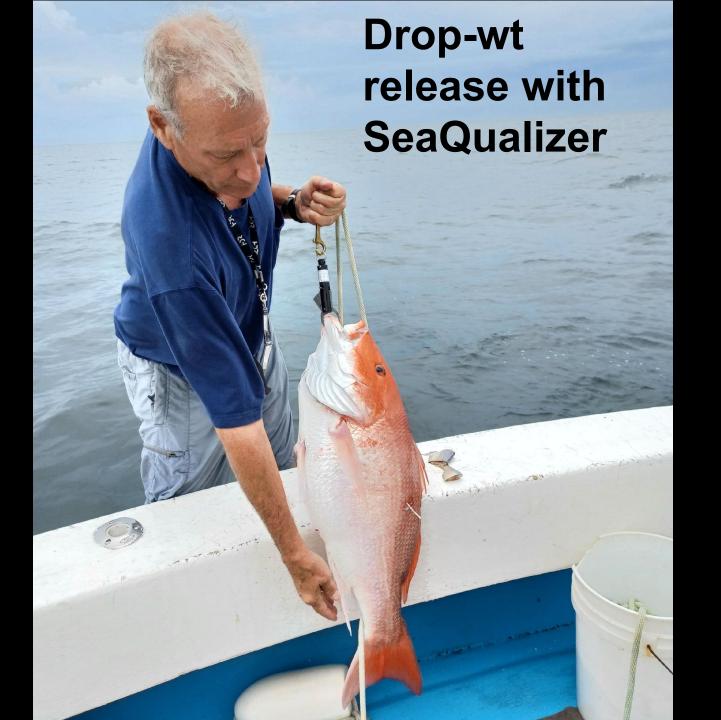
Cage release (control)

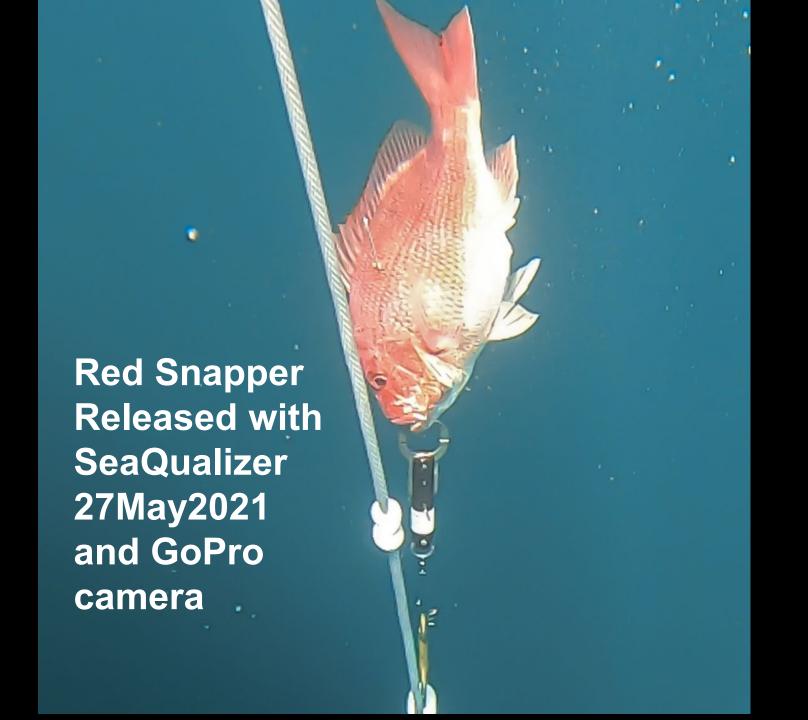
Compare survival, mortality and emigration from two approaches

Conventional tagging
Survival based on recaptures

Telemetry tracking
Survival based on tracking patterns













Recapture efforts

Auburn recaptures fish trap hook-and-line Fisher recaptures hook-and-line





Telemetry tracking

Fish released with external transmitters and Floy tags

Innovasea V16 transmitters

Attached with plastic disks, plastic coated SS wire and SS crimps



Telemetry tracking

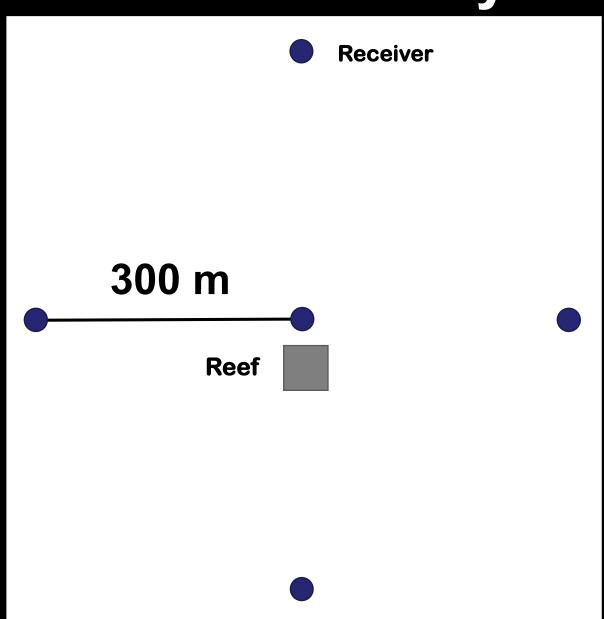
6 VPS tracking sites

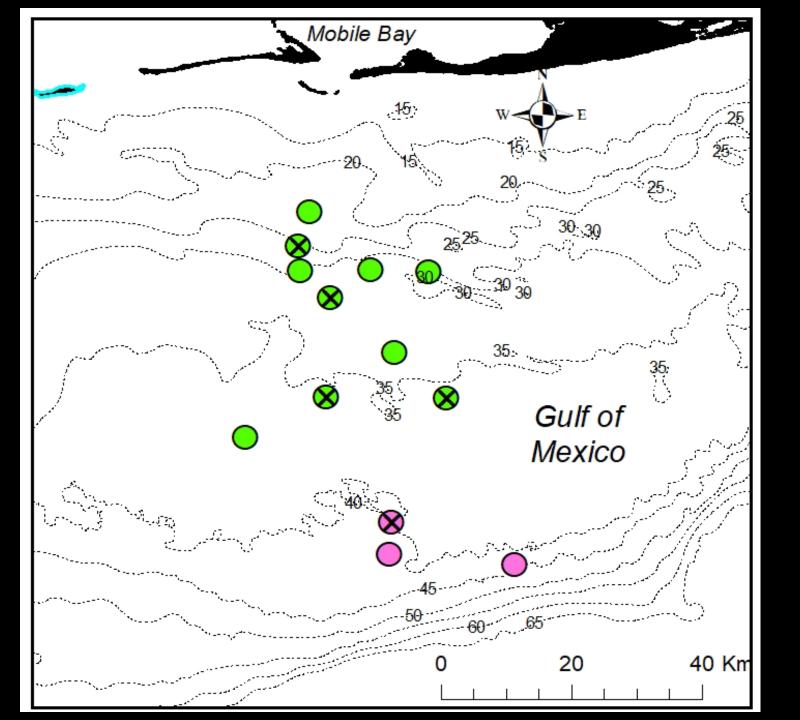
Each had 5 Innovasea receivers

surface, drop-wt, and cage releases



Receiver Array

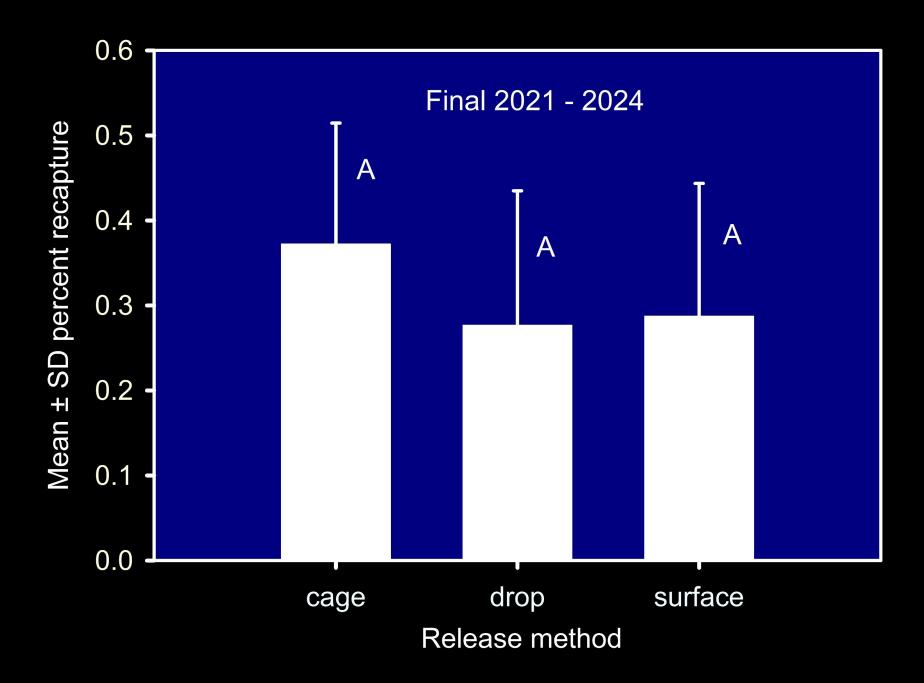


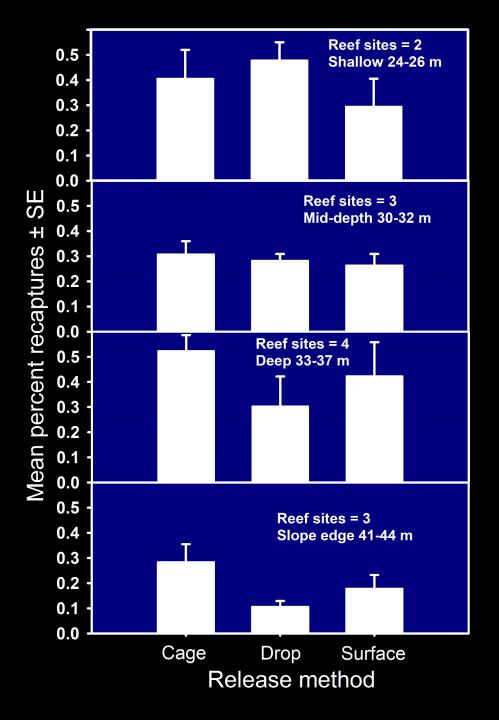




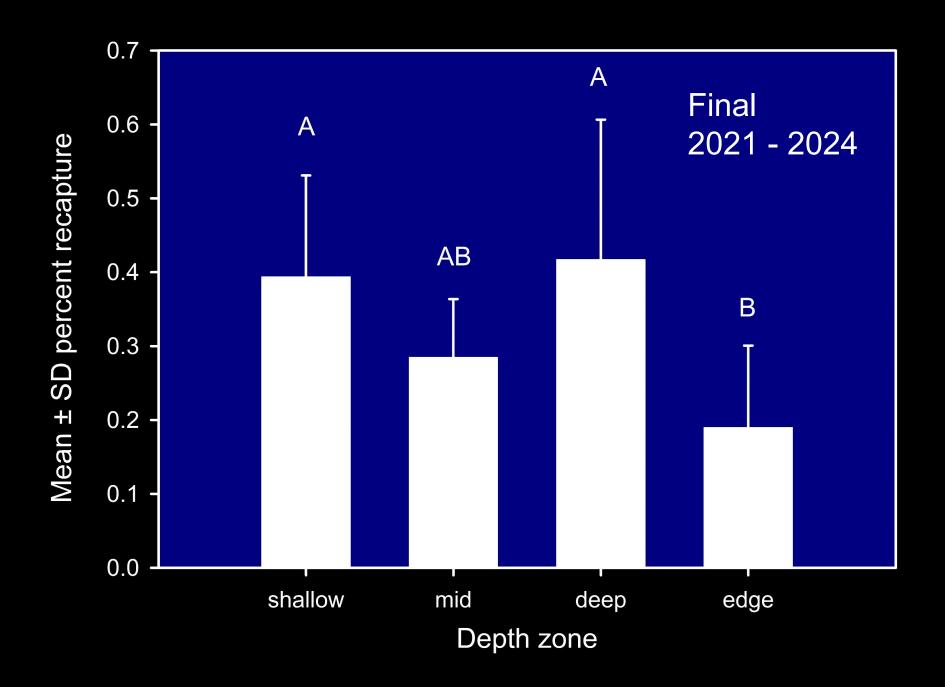
Results to date (Jul 2024)

Release method	Attempted release	Successful release	Recaptures
Cage Drop wt Surface	304 227 260	235 227 260	78 62 75
Total	791	722	215





Final 2021–2024



Telemetry 2022 - 2024

67 transmitter-tagged fish tracked on 6 sites

23 cage released19 surface released25 drop wt released

All fates and positions determined.

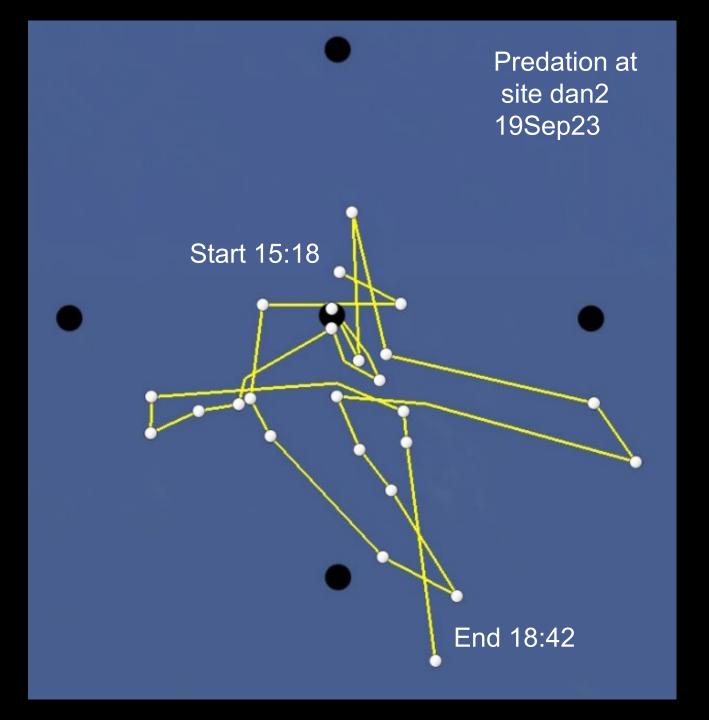
Telemetry 2022 – 2024 by site

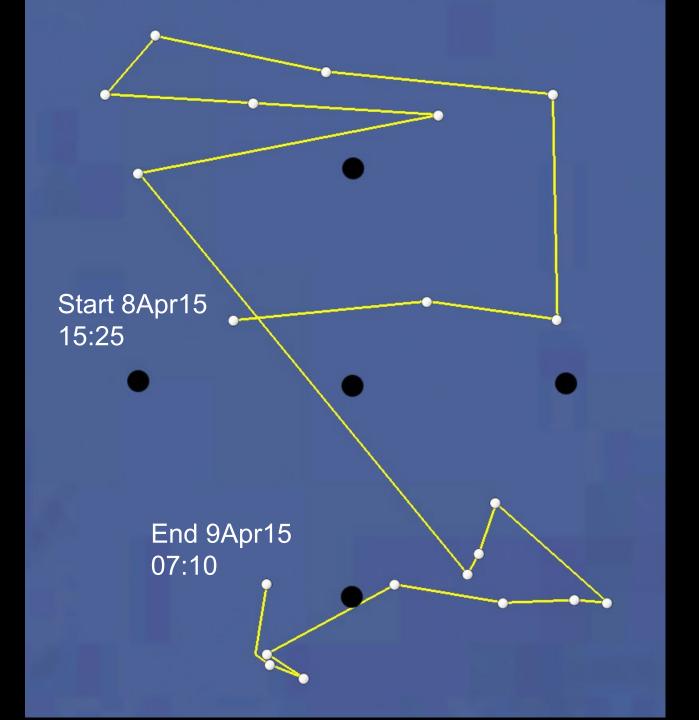
Structure	site-name	N	Days Tracked
Army tank	(cc26B)	10	1-72 d
Natural rock	(Nat4)	13	64-224 d
Metal cage	(sims5)	10	57-94 d
Pipeline	(UN52)	1	180 d
Metal cage	(7dec22)	14	12-224 d
Metal cage	(dan2)	11	1-49 d

Resident 74 days 3Mar – 16Apr22 Metal cage (Sims5)

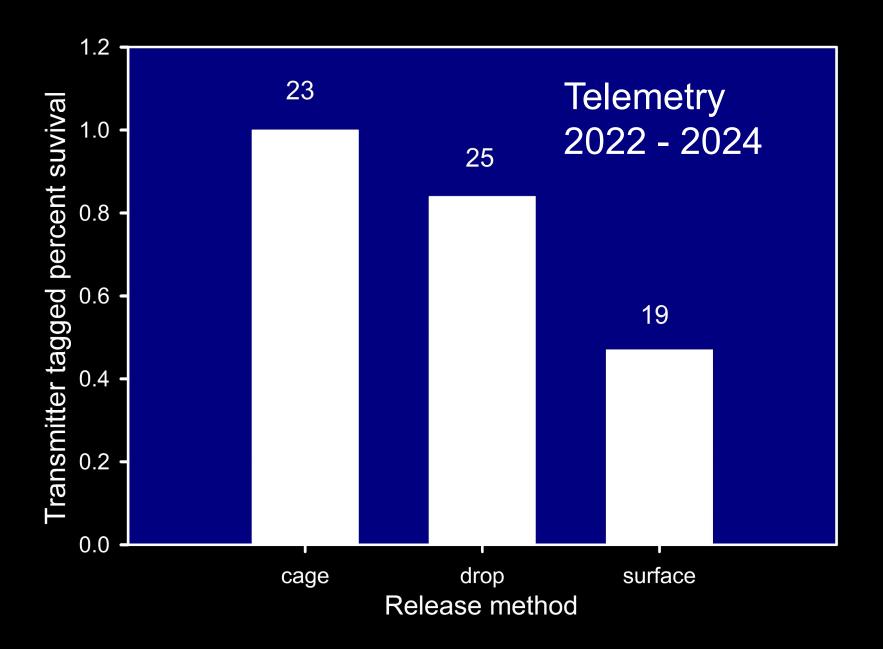


Emigration Army Army Tank2 Tank1 Start 24Apr22 • : 21:38 • 0 End 25Apr22 06:10





Sandbar shark movements







Lab transmitter tag retention 2024

Tag Date	TL mm	Mortality	Captive (d)
25-Apr-24	480	27-May-2	24 32
25-Apr-24	573	3-Jun-2	24 39
25-Apr-24	530	30-May-2	24 35
25-Apr-24	473	3-Jun-2	24 39
25-Apr-24	524	22-May-2	24 27
1-May-24	530	26-May-2	24 25
1-May-24	478	1-Jun-2	24 31
1-May-24	508	29-May-2	24 28
1-May-24	575	3-Jun-2	24 33
<u>1-May-24</u>	479	3-Jun-2	<u>24 33</u>

Lab transmitter retention study

All transmitter remained firmly attached.

No detectable effects on feeding.

External attachment of transmitters caused abrasion. Not suitable for long term tracking.





Final conclusions 2022 – 2024 conventional tagging

There was little difference in survival among release methods.

Fisher behavior did not cause bias.

Sample size was robust (722 tagged fish, 215 recaptures).

Fast handling time will increase release survival.

Fast retrieval will also increase survival.

Red snapper cannot better equalize with slow retrieval.

Increased depth reduced survival.

Final conclusions 2022 – 2024, telemetry

There was a significant difference in survival among release methods, with surface released showing the lowest survival.

Low surface release survival was likely due to external transmitter attachment, and not release methods.

Predation caused reduced survival, based on tracking patterns.

This predation effect was also supported with the 100 % survival of cage released fish (protected from predators at the time of release).





