## STUDY ON BIOLOGY OF INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL IN TRAT PROVINCE, THAILAND

As a part of the project of monitoring Indo-Pacific Mackerel's life cycle in the Gulf of Thailand

the 2nd Regional Scientific and Technical Committee meeting on 21-23 May 2019
Thansur Sokha Hotel, Kampot Province, Cambodia.

### Project of monitoring Indo-Pacific Mackerel's life cycle in the Gulf of Thailand

- 1. Study on sources and size distribution of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Gulf of Thailand
- 2. Study on reproductive biology of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Gulf of Thailand
- 3. Study on abundance and distribution of Mackerel's larvae in Gulf of Thailand
- 4. Study on stomach content of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Gulf of Thailand
- 5. Study on the genetic characteristics of Indo-Pacific mackerel population in Gulf of Thailand











#### Procedures for data collection

Step 2



Fishing ground, effort,Total catch,VMS, Logbook, VIIRS

Step 1

**CPUE Catch composition** 

sources and size distribution

Collect mackerel at least 60 sample

Consider the percent maturity stage of female mackerel

reproductive biology (Percent of maturity stage)

Fish larvae were collected near the fishing ground (percent maturity stage of female mackerel showd > 70 %)

Weigh the stomach



Preserved in 10%

Keep the stomach from pharynx to the anus of fish

Chilled

make a label : Length, weight, source, storage date

ปลาทูทุกตัว

undance

abundance and distribution of larvae

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alcohol

stomach content

**DNA** analysis

Collect tissues

under dorsal

fin (1x1 cm)

95% alcohol

#### Macroscopic description of the gonad maturation stages of Mackerel (Ganga, 2010)

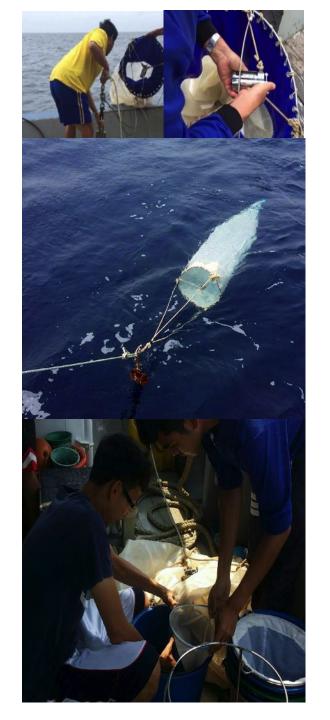
Stage		Female		Male	
		Description	Character	Description	Character
Immature stage	Stage 1: Immature	<ul> <li>Gonads small, tubular and pink</li> <li>Filling about 1/3 of the abdominal cavity</li> <li>Oocytes not visible</li> </ul>		Gonads small,     whitish and     flattened	
	Stage 2: Maturing virgin and Recovering	<ul> <li>Gonads tubular and light yellow</li> <li>Filling about 1/2 of the abdominal cavity</li> <li>Oocytes not visible</li> </ul>			
Mature stage	Stage 3: Ripening, Gravid	<ul> <li>Gonads tubular and yellow</li> <li>Filling about 2/3 of the abdominal cavity</li> <li>Blood vessels visible on the ovary</li> <li>Oocytes are visible and yellow.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Gonads white and turgid</li> <li>Filling the body cavity</li> <li>Milt is released on applying pressure</li> </ul>	
	Stage 4: Ripe	<ul> <li>Gonads tubular, yellow and transparent</li> <li>Filling about 2/3 of the abdominal cavity</li> <li>More blood vessels visible on the ovary</li> <li>Oocytes are visible and yellow</li> </ul>			
	Stage 5: Spent	<ul> <li>Gonads flabby with reddish brown</li> <li>Reducing to 1/2 of the abdominal cavity</li> </ul>			

## Fish Larvae Collection

- Samples are collect by using plankton net (330 µm mesh size; 0.6 m mouth diameter; 3.0 m long) with flowmeter.
- The length of the rope for towing plankton net is calculate from

Length = 1.4 x Water Depth

- The net are tow obliquely from a desired depth towards water surface during a boat is running (10 min; 1.5-2.0 knots).
- All samples are fix and preserve in 10% neutral buffered formalin.



#### **Biological study on Indo-Pacific Mackerel**

To examine period of spawning season of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Trat Province based on 3 studies results

- 1. Study on size distribution of Indo-Pacific Mackerel
- 2. Percentage of maturity stage
- 3. Abundance and distribution of Mackerel's lavae

The results showed that the mackerel with the size of greater than 17 cm were found at the spawning grounds during spawning season. More than 60% of them were at the maturity stage, after that, the Mackerel's larvae were appeared

#### **Shows 3 important information as follows:**

- 1.Information on size distribution of mackerel, represented by blue fish. It can be divided into 4 sizes, over 17 cm long, which are indicated as the breeders, juvenile fish are range between 14-17 cm, while less than 14 cm long are identified as the small fish.
- 2. Percentage of maturity stage of female, represented by red fish, dividing into 4 level, including, over 80%, 2) 65-80%, 3) 50-65%, and 4) less than 50%
- 3. Fish larvae abundance, represented by red cycle, higher volume are shown with the bigge cycle

# CAUGHT AVERAGE LENGTH (CM) 0.0 - 10.0 10.0 - 14.0 14.0 - 17.0

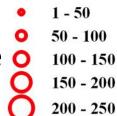








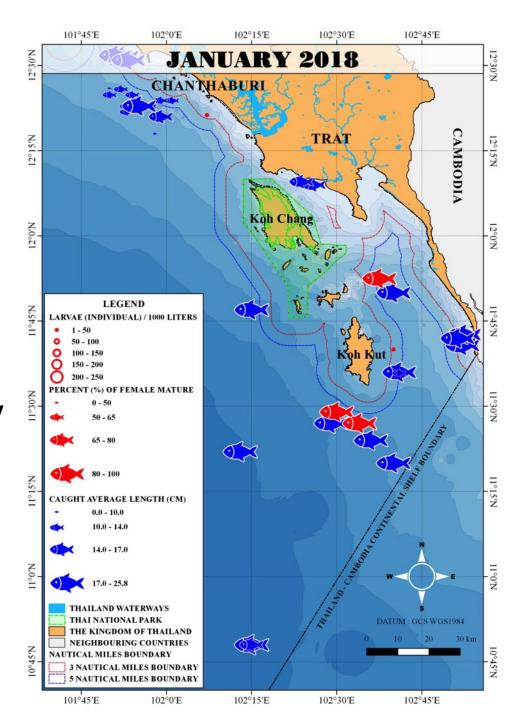
#### LARVAE (INDIVIDUAL) / 1000 LITERS



#### Result

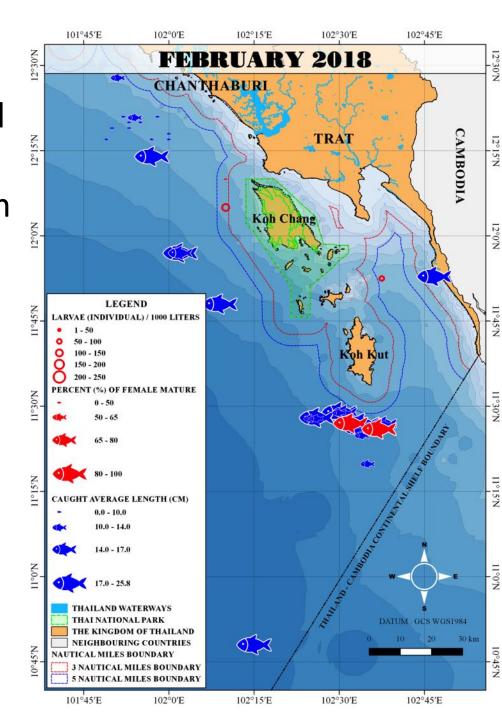
#### **January**

mature mackerel were found surrounding Koh Kood near the Cambodian waters. Over 80% of total mackerel were at maturity stage. Mackerel larvae were also found near Koh Kood



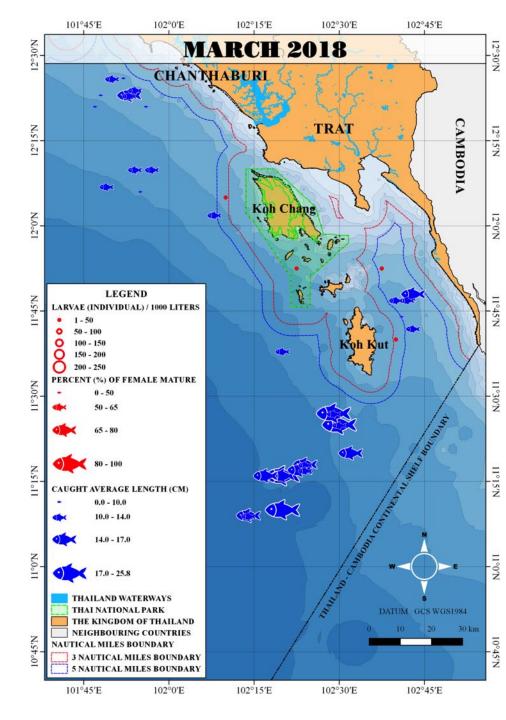
#### **February**

mature mackerel were found near Koh Kood, in front of Koh Yai, about 3-5 miles from the coastline, as well as in front of Koh Chang. Over 80% of total mackerel were at maturity stage. Mackerel larvae were also found near Koh Chang.



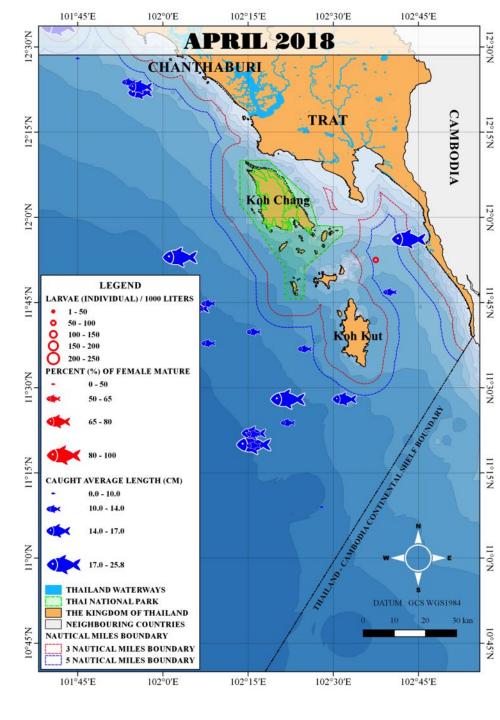
#### March

- -mature mackerel werefound near Koh Kood.-Juvenile fish were found
- in front of Klong Yai, about 5-10 miles from the coastline, as well as in front of Koh Chang.
- Mackerel larvae were also found near Koh Kood and Koh Chang.



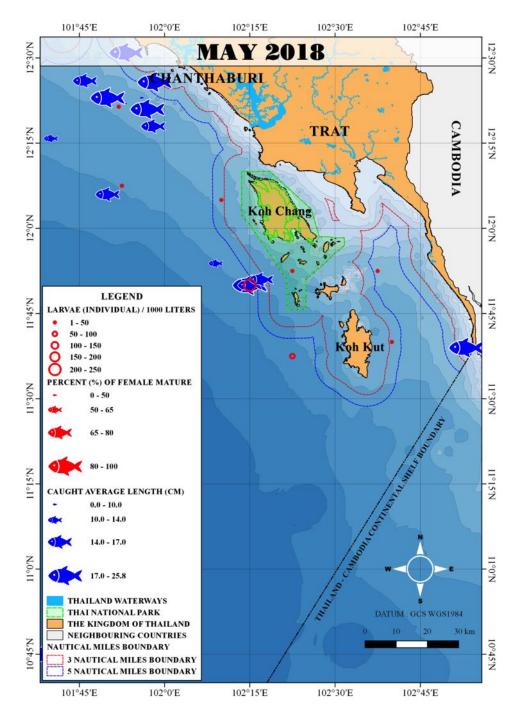
#### **April**

- -mature mackerel were found near Koh Kood, in front of Klong Yai, about 3-5 miles from the coastline, as well as in front of Koh Chang.
- -Mackerel larvae were also found near Koh Kood and Koh Chang.



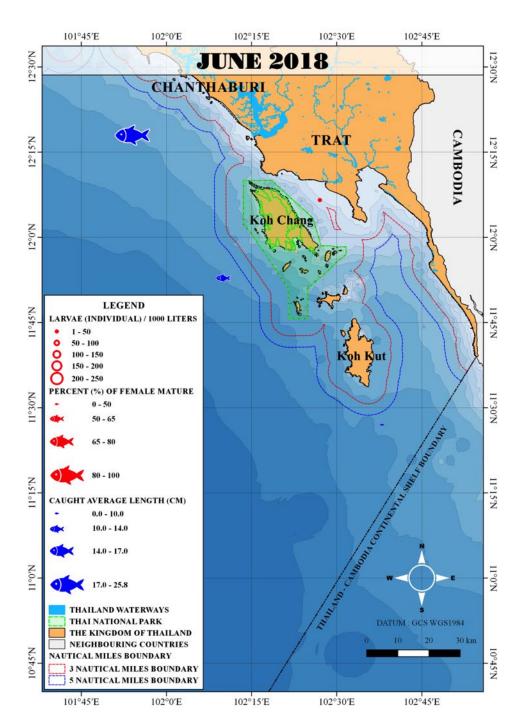
#### May

- mature mackerel were found at the areas of Klong Yai District, about 3-5 miles from the coastline, as well as in front of Koh Chang.
- mackerel larvae were also found surrounding Koh Kood and Koh Chang.



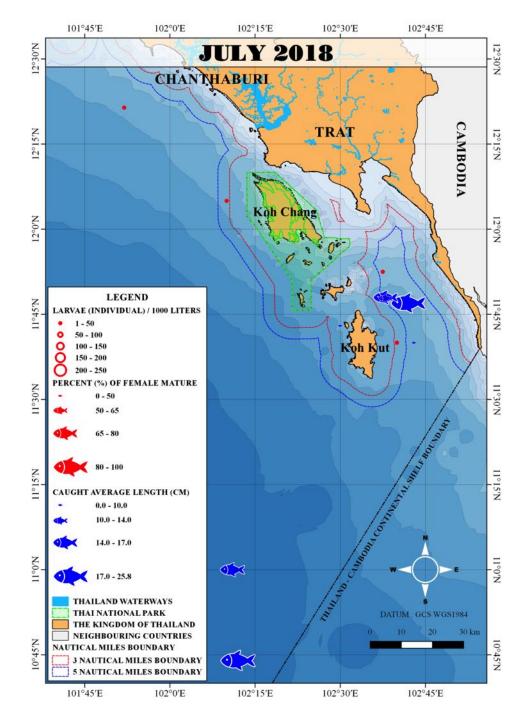
#### June

-mackerel were not found in Trat Province



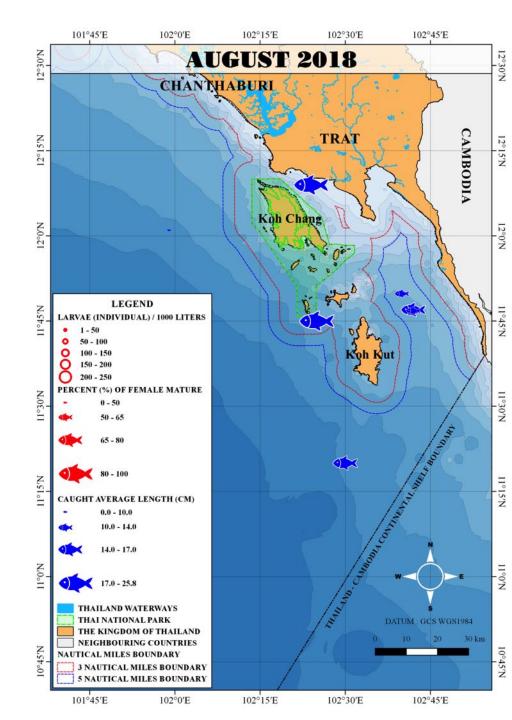
#### July

- Few mature fish were found in front of Klong Yai District, about 5-10 miles from the coastline.
- Few number of mackerel larvae were appeared.



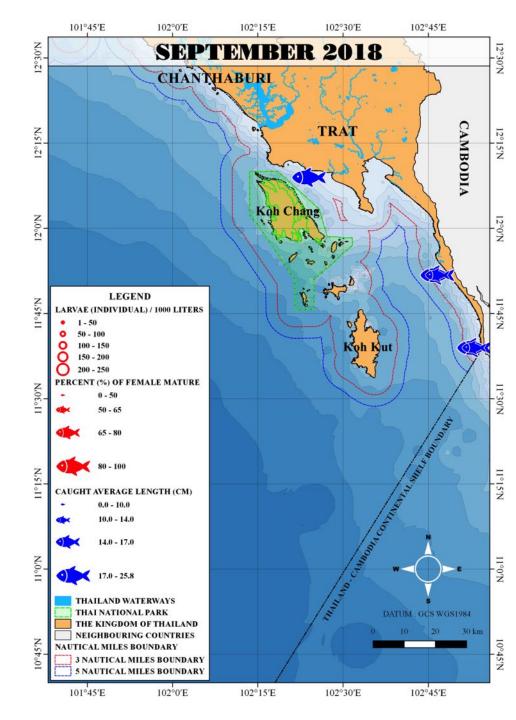
#### **August**

- -Few mature fish were found at the areas of Koh Kood and Koh Chang.
- -Mackerel larvae was not found



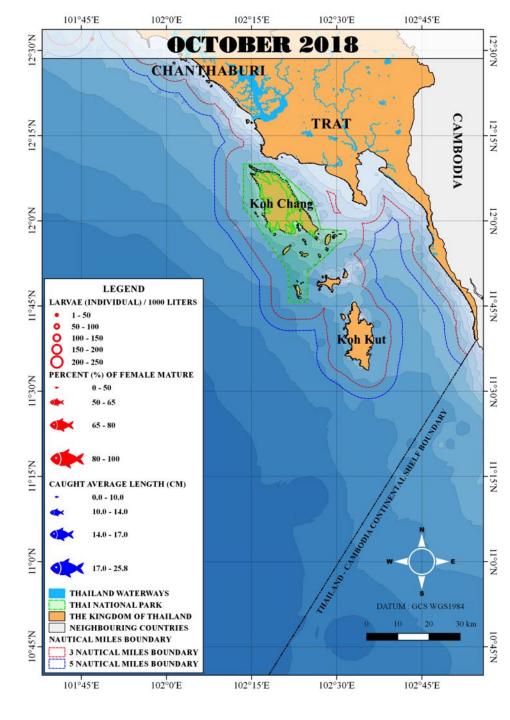
#### September

- Few mature fish were found in front of Klong Yai District, and Chang Strait, about 5-10 miles from the coastline.
- No mackerel larvae were appeared.



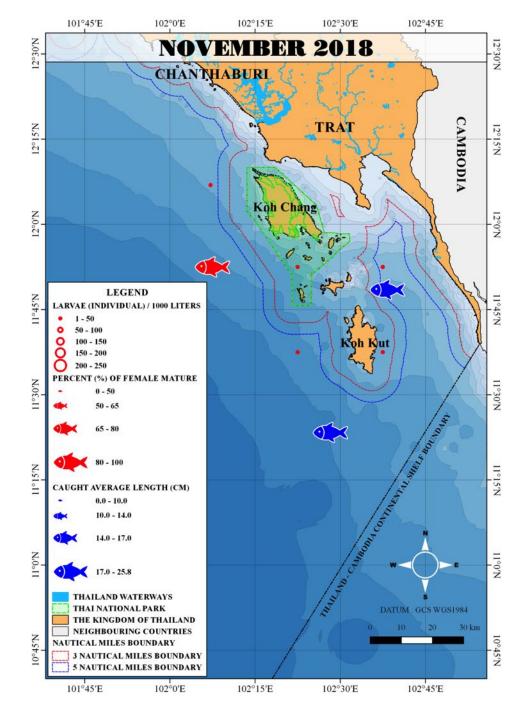
#### **October**

-Mackerel were not found in the areas of Trat Province



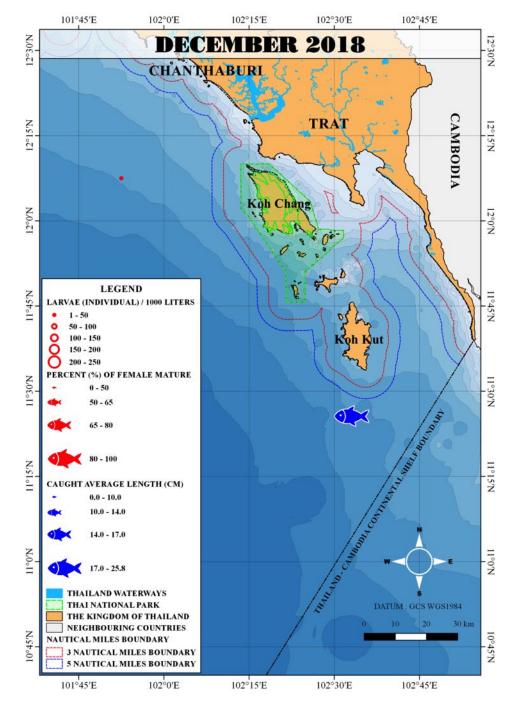
#### **November**

- Few mature fish were found in front of Klong Yai District and near Koh Kood.
- Few number of mackerel larvae were appeared surrounding Koh Kood.



#### **December**

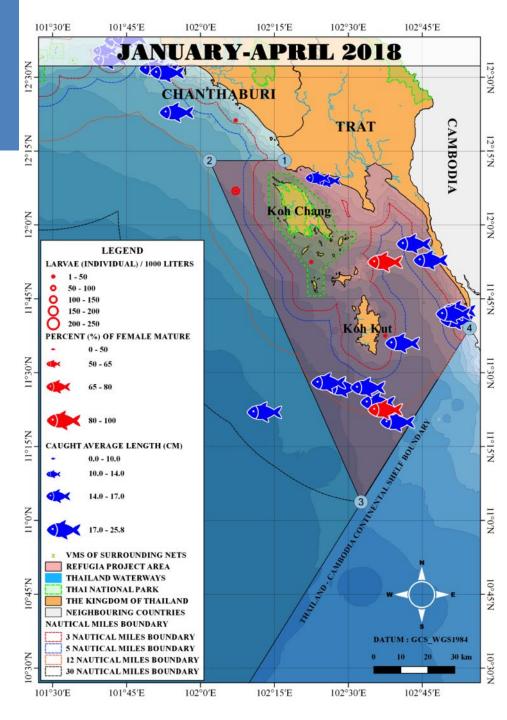
- Few mature fish were found near Koh Kood.
- Mackerel larvae were also found.



## Spawning season and spawning grounds of Indo-Pacific mackerel

- Indo Pacific mackerel was spawning all year, while the peak showed in January-April.
- spawning grounds were in the areas near Koh Kood and Koh Chang, Trat Province.

6,000 Square kilometer



#### Thank you for you attention