

BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SHORT MACKEREL IN KOH KONG, CAMBODIA



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The 2nd Regional Scientific and Technical Committee Meeting for the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Project on Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

Technical Training on Biological Studies of Short Mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*) 12th to 14th February 2019

The subjects are focused on species identification, maturity stage identification, and methodology for larval and juvenile fish surveys in the coastal areas of Koh Kong province





Biological data:

- Monthly size composition of short mackerels
- Length-weight relationship
- Length at first maturity
- Sex ratios
- Spawning season determination from Gonadosomatic Index (GSI) and % of maturity
- Sampling methodology and procedure for plankton, larvae and juvenile fish by plankton net.
- Stock unit/population structure using DNA analysis methods

Larval and juvenile fish surveys:

- Brief on sampling methodology and procedures for plankton, larval and juvenile fish by zooplankton net
- For monitor monthly larval and juvenile fish species and composition in coastal area of Koh Kong province







Dorng Tung market

Village 4 market

Training: morphological studies, species identification, maturity stage identification, and stomach content







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D Set Washington and Statistical Training on Biological Studies of Short Macharel (Rastralliger brachysoma) for SEAFOEC/UNEP/GEF Project on Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisherias Refugis in the South China Sea and Guilf of Thalland in Cambodia and Guilf and Cambodia and Statistical Cambodia and Statistical Cambodia and Statistical Systems 2019

Five-point Maturity Scale for Partial Spawners



 Ovary and testis about 1/3 length of body cavity. Ovaries pinkish, translucent; testis whitish. Ova not visible to naked eye.



Walls loose. Ovary may contain remnants of disintegrating

opaque and ripe ova, darkened or translucent. Testis blood





 Ovary and testis about ½ length of body cavity.
Ovary pinkish, translucent; testis whitish, more or less symmetrical. Ova not visible to naked eve.





 Ovary and testis from 2/3 to full length of body cavity. Ovary orange-pink in color with conspicuous superficial blood vessels. Large transparent, ripe ova visible. Testis whitish-creamy soft. 3. Ovary and testis is about 2/3 length of body cavity. Ovary pinkish-yellow colour with granular appearance, testis whitish to creamy. No transparent or translucent ova visible.

Training: plankton, larval and juvenile fish samplings in the coastal area, sea surface temperature and salinity, etc.











Training: Identification of plankton and fish larvae related to the stomach content study in Short Mackerel





Result of biological study of short mackerel In Koh Kong province



Data analysis from field work

DATA ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE PHYTOPLANKTON





Bacteriastrum sp.



Hemiaulus sp.

Chaetoceros sp.

DATA ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE PHYTOPLANKTON



Rhizosolenia sp.





Pleurosigma sp.

Ceratium furca

DATA ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE ZOOPLANKTON







Nauplius copepod

Calaniod copepod

Copepodid larvae

DATA ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE ZOOPLANKTON





Brachyuran zoea

Shrimp larvae



Fish egg

DATA ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE ZOOPLANKTON





Protozoea of Lucifer



Gastropod veliger larvae

Polychaetes larvae

Form the marine plankton data, diatom is a group of phytoplankton that are dominant composition in the coastal areas of Koh Kong province

Copepod is a group of zooplankton that are dominant composition in this areas.

Form the research of Methee *et al.* (2017) reported in Thailand, the present study showed that diatom and copepod were the major food item in Short Mackerel in this area.



Figure: Stomach content of Short mackerel in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province,Thailand during 2013 (Methee et al., 2017).

DATA ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE FISH LARVAE

Marine fish larvae collected in February to April 2019 at Koh Kong province

Dr. Chea Tharith and Mr. Lang Sin

Marine fisheries research and development institute



In March 2019, a total of 38 fish larvae were identified belonging to 6 families. Scombridae 42%, Gobiidae 39%, Carangidae 8%, Clupeidae 5%, Bothidae and Bregmacerotidae each family 3%.



Species composition by families



Rastrelliger sp.



Marine fish larvae collection in March 2019 at Koh Kong province

Form the marine fish larvae data, Scombridae is the dominant fish group in this area

- Station 3 have highest Scombridae, its located in Koh Yor water area near Thailand border
- The present study also showed that Koh Yor water area is the important site for Scombridae in spawning and nursery ground.
- Station 2 and 7, its found that Scombridae, those station near the perposed fisheries refugia protected areas of Koh Kong province

Data analysis from the baseline survey of short mackerel

Maturity stage development of Short Mackerel





Gonadosomatic Index (GSI) of Short Mackerel



Thank you for your attention



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