# Addendum to SEDAR41-DW16: Report on Life History of South Atlantic Gray Triggerfish, Balistes capriscus, from Fishery-Independent Sources: UPDATE on analyses of maturity, spawning fraction, and sex ratio 

Kevin J. Kolmos, David Wyanski, Tracey Smart, and Marcel Reichert

## SEDAR41-RW01

Submitted: 8 February 2016


This information is distributed solely for the purpose of pre-dissemination peer review. It does not represent and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy.

Please cite this document as:

Kolmos, K., D. Wyanski, T. Smart, and M. Reichert. 2016. Addendum to SEDAR41-DW16: Report on Life History of South Atlantic Gray Triggerfish, Balistes capriscus, from FisheryIndependent Sources: UPDATE on analyses of maturity, spawning fraction, and sex ratio. SEDAR41-RW01. SEDAR, North Charleston, SC. 17 pp.

# Life History of South Atlantic Gray Triggerfish, Balistes capriscus 

 UPDATE: on analyses of maturity, spawning fraction, and sex ratioSEDAR 41-RW1<br>MARMAP Technical Report 2016-003<br>February 2016

Prepared by Kevin J. Kolmos, David Wyanski, Tracey Smart, and Marcel Reichert

Marine Resources Research Institute
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 12559

Charleston, SC 29422

NOT TO BE CITED WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN PERMISSION

This report represents an update to SEDAR41-DW16 (Gray Triggerfish life history) that was done for two reasons: 1) an error in programming code was discovered in January 2016, and 2) the results of sex ratio analysis reported in the September 2015 Data Workshop report did not include macroscopic sex data collected in 2014. In January 2016, the assessment team noted that there were $300+$ records with no data for maturity (i.e., reproductive phase) that were inadvertently included in analyses done by MARMAP/SEAMAP-SA Reef Fish Survey staff in 2014 in preparation for the first Data Workshop. Dr. Nikolai Klibansky of the assessment team determined that the maturity variable was coerced to a factor class variable because some values were numbers, while others were letters. This resulted in the records with no data (i.e., blanks) being treated as being equal to empty quotes (" ") by R statistical software. As a result, these records were not eliminated in the 2014 analyses, but were coded as mature by default.
Corrections were made to the R code and the maturity and spawning fraction analyses were rerun using the same data, with the results presented in this update (Tables 1-5). Note that no histological data were collected in 2014, hence the most recent year in the data analyses was 2013. It should also be noted that the results were very similar to those reported in the September 2015 Data Workshop report.

This report also includes an update of the sex ratio analyses, results that were reported in previously in a working paper (SEDAR41-DW16-B) but not the September 2015 Data Workshop report. Table 2.10 and Figures 2.10 and 2.11 from Data Workshop report were updated with the 2014 macroscopic data (Table 6, Figs. 4 and 6 below). One table and four additional graphs summarizing the results were added (Table 7, Figs. 1-3 and 5 below). As was true for the maturity and spawning fraction analyses, the sex ratio results were very similar to those reported in the Data Workshop report.

Table 1. (Update of Table 2.6 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Female Gray Triggerfish Fork Length ( FL in cm ) at maturity ( $\mathrm{N}=4,855$ ). Obs. Mature= proportion mature in observations. Pred. Mature is predicted proportion mature at size estimated with a Logistic model (=1-1/(1+exp(a+b*FL))). FL $50=177 \mathrm{~mm}$.

| Fork Length | \# <br> Immature |  | \# Total | Obs. <br> Mature | Pred. <br> Mature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.005 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 0.008 |
| 10 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| 11 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.040 |
| 13 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.068 |
| 14 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0.111 | 0.113 |
| 15 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 0.091 | 0.182 |
| 16 | 17 | 3 | 20 | 0.150 | 0.279 |
| 17 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 0.455 | 0.403 |
| 18 | 13 | 24 | 37 | 0.649 | 0.540 |
| 19 | 13 | 30 | 43 | 0.698 | 0.672 |
| 20 | 12 | 46 | 58 | 0.793 | 0.781 |
| 21 | 6 | 46 | 52 | 0.885 | 0.861 |
| 22 | 10 | 79 | 89 | 0.888 | 0.915 |
| 23 | 5 | 72 | 77 | 0.935 | 0.950 |
| 24 | 7 | 119 | 126 | 0.944 | 0.970 |
| 25 | 0 | 129 | 129 | 1.000 | 0.983 |
| 26 | 1 | 182 | 183 | 0.995 | 0.990 |
| 27 | 1 | 138 | 139 | 0.993 | 0.994 |
| 28 | 1 | 249 | 250 | 0.996 | 0.997 |
| 29 | 1 | 217 | 218 | 0.995 | 0.998 |
| 30 | 1 | 367 | 368 | 0.997 | 0.999 |
| 31 | 0 | 293 | 293 | 1.000 | 0.999 |
| 32 | 0 | 378 | 378 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 33 | 0 | 316 | 316 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 34 | 0 | 358 | 358 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 35 | 0 | 311 | 311 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 36 | 0 | 365 | 365 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 37 | 0 | 231 | 231 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 38 | 0 | 242 | 242 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 39 | 0 | 155 | 155 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 40 | 0 | 147 | 147 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 41 | 0 | 83 | 83 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 42 | 0 | 51 | 51 | 1.000 | 1.000 |


| 43 | 0 | 26 | 26 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 45 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 46 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 47 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 48 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 49 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 50 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 56 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.000 | 1.000 |


| Parameters | a | SE | b | SE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimates | -9.828 | 0.740 | 0.056 | 0.004 |

Table 2. (Update of Table 2.7 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Female Gray Triggerfish age-at-maturity ( $\mathrm{N}=3,817$ ). Predicted proportion mature at age estimated with the Logistic model (= $1-1 /(1+\exp (a+b * a g e))$ ), except at Age $0 .{ }^{*}$ Age 0 female predicted proportion mature set to 0. Age $_{50}=0.196 \mathrm{yr}$.

| Calendar Age <br> $\mathbf{( y r})$ | $\#$ <br> Immature | $\#$ <br> Mature | $\#$ <br> Total | Observed <br> Proportion Mature | Predicted <br> Proportion Mature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | $0 *$ |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 60 | 230 | 290 | 0.793 | 0.793 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 35 | 734 | 769 | 0.954 | 0.953 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 9 | 1078 | 1087 | 0.992 | 0.991 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 3 | 834 | 837 | 0.996 | 0.998 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 0 | 470 | 470 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 0 | 171 | 171 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 0 | 108 | 108 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 0 | 50 | 50 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 0 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |


| Parameters | a | SE | b | SE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Estimates | -0.330 | 0.245 | 1.669 | 0.137 |

Table 3. (Update of Table 2.8 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Male Gray Triggerfish Fork Length ( FL in cm ) at maturity ( $\mathrm{N}=4,206$ ). Obs. Mature= proportion mature in observations. Pred. Mature is predicted proportion mature at length estimated with the Logistic model (=1-1/(1+exp(a+b*FL)). FL $50=180 \mathrm{~mm}$.

| Fork <br> Length | $\#$ <br> Immature | $\#$ <br> Mature | \# Total | Obs. <br> Mature | Pred. <br> Mature |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.087 |
| 14 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.000 | 0.132 |
| 15 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0.000 | 0.197 |
| 16 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 0.200 | 0.282 |
| 17 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 0.273 | 0.387 |
| 18 | 14 | 20 | 34 | 0.588 | 0.503 |
| 19 | 18 | 27 | 45 | 0.600 | 0.619 |
| 20 | 14 | 43 | 57 | 0.754 | 0.723 |
| 21 | 6 | 41 | 47 | 0.872 | 0.807 |
| 22 | 7 | 71 | 78 | 0.910 | 0.870 |
| 23 | 2 | 50 | 52 | 0.962 | 0.915 |
| 24 | 6 | 85 | 91 | 0.934 | 0.945 |
| 25 | 6 | 73 | 79 | 0.924 | 0.965 |
| 26 | 3 | 77 | 80 | 0.963 | 0.978 |
| 27 | 2 | 93 | 95 | 0.979 | 0.986 |
| 28 | 2 | 123 | 125 | 0.984 | 0.991 |
| 29 | 2 | 121 | 123 | 0.984 | 0.995 |
| 30 | 0 | 171 | 171 | 1.000 | 0.997 |
| 31 | 0 | 156 | 156 | 1.000 | 0.998 |
| 32 | 0 | 203 | 203 | 1.000 | 0.999 |
| 33 | 0 | 209 | 209 | 1.000 | 0.999 |
| 34 | 0 | 308 | 308 | 1.000 | 0.999 |
| 35 | 0 | 189 | 189 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 36 | 0 | 317 | 317 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 37 | 0 | 217 | 217 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 38 | 0 | 248 | 248 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 39 | 0 | 166 | 166 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 40 | 0 | 232 | 232 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 41 | 0 | 170 | 170 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 42 | 0 | 206 | 206 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 43 | 0 | 108 | 108 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 44 | 0 | 112 | 112 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 45 | 0 | 83 | 83 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 46 | 0 | 58 | 58 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 47 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |


| 48 | 0 | 32 | 32 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 49 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 50 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 51 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 52 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 53 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 54 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.000 |
| 58 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.000 | 1.000 |


| Parameters | a | SE | b | SE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimates | -8.508 | 0.733 | 0.047 | 0.003 |

Table 4. (Update of Table 2.9 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Male Gray Triggerfish age at maturity $(\mathrm{N}=3,221)$. Predicted proportion mature at age estimated with the Logistic model ( $=1-1 /\left(1+\exp \left(a+b^{*}\right.\right.$ age $\left.)\right)$ ), except at Age 0. Age $_{50}=0.167$ yr.

| Cal <br> Age | $\#$ <br> Immature | $\#$ <br> Mature | $\#$ <br> Total | Obs. <br> Proportion <br> Mature | Predicted <br> Proportion <br> Mature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 46 | 189 | 235 | 0.804 | 0.796 |
| 2 | 36 | 612 | 648 | 0.944 | 0.952 |
| 3 | 5 | 890 | 895 | 0.994 | 0.990 |
| 4 | 1 | 731 | 732 | 0.999 | 0.998 |
| 5 | 1 | 445 | 446 | 0.998 | 1.000 |
| 6 | 0 | 146 | 146 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 7 | 0 | 80 | 80 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 8 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 9 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.000 | 1.000 |


| Parameters | a | SE | b |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Estimates $\quad-0.270 \quad 0.272 \quad 1.635 \quad 0.149$

Table 5. (Update of Table 2.11 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Spawning fraction in female Gray Triggerfish captured in chevron traps by the SERFS during 1991-2013. *The duration of oocyte maturation (OM) and postovulatory complexes (POC) is estimated to be $\sim 30 \mathrm{hr}$ ( 6 hr for OM with no hydration +24 hr for POC ), based on Fitzhugh et al. (1993) and Fitzhugh et al. (2012; SEDAR31-DW07). Spawning season duration = 1st and last occurrence of spawners during 5 May - 28 August. \# batches = (Prop. Spawners/30 hr*24 hr day $\left.^{-1}\right) *$ spawning season duration in days.

| Calendar <br> Age (yr) | \# adult <br> females | Prop. <br> Spawners <br> (OM, POC; <br> $\sim \mathbf{2 4} \mathbf{~ h ) ~}$ | Avg. <br> Spawning <br> Interval (d) | Est. <br> Spawning <br> Season <br> Duration <br> (d) | \# <br> Batches/ind.fish <br> by Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 163 | 0.010 | 104 | 8 | 0.1 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 584 | 0.026 | 38 | 87 | 2.3 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 861 | 0.034 | 30 | 104 | 3.5 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 637 | 0.058 | 17 | 79 | 4.6 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 345 | 0.062 | 16 | 102 | 6.4 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 124 | 0.110 | 9 | 75 | 8.2 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 75 | 0.064 | 16 | 115 | 7.4 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 32 | 0.025 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 13 | 0.000 |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 3 | 0.000 |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 3 | 0.266 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 1 | 0.000 |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{6 +}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 6}$ |

Table 6. (Update of Table 2.10 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Sex ratio in the Gray Triggerfish population. Age $<7$ is sex ratio of all individuals less than 7 yr old in SERFS data. Overall dataset includes fishery-independent (84 \%) and fishery-dependent (16 \%) data from SERFS and NMFS Beaufort, respectively. SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey.

|  | Ratio: <br> Female:Male | $\#$ <br> Male | $\#$ <br> Female | Proportion <br> Female | Chi- <br> squared | P-value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERFS | 1.19 | 4,883 | 5,789 | 0.542 | 76.91 | $<0.0001$ |
| Age $<7$ | 1.21 | 3,551 | 4,290 | 0.547 | 69.65 | $<0.0001$ |
| Overall | 1.20 | 5,174 | 6,220 | 0.546 | 96.03 | $<0.0001$ |

Table 7.
Age specific sex ratios calculated to estimate total egg production in the Gray Triggerfish population. Dataset includes fishery-independent (92 \%) and fishery-dependent (8) data from SERFS and NMFS Beaufort, respectively. SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey.

| Cal <br> Age | Males | Females | Total | PropMale | PropFemale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 317 | 398 | 715 | 0.44 | 0.56 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 815 | 1042 | 1857 | 0.44 | 0.56 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 1115 | 1382 | 2497 | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 883 | 1059 | 1942 | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 527 | 584 | 1111 | 0.47 | 0.53 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 175 | 236 | 411 | 0.43 | 0.57 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 94 | 136 | 230 | 0.41 | 0.59 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 30 | 67 | 97 | 0.31 | 0.69 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 10 | 23 | 33 | 0.30 | 0.70 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 3 | 6 | 9 | 0.33 | 0.67 |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.00 | 1.00 |

Figure 1. Overall sex ratio by year for adult Gray Triggerfish. Data from SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey and NMFS Beaufort.


Figure 2. Overall proportion of females and males by year for adult Gray Triggerfish. Data from SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey and NMFS Beaufort.


Figure 3. Overall sex ratio by calendar age (in years) for adult Gray Triggerfish. Data from SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey and NMFS Beaufort.


Figure 4. (Update of Figure 2.10 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Overall proportion of females and males by calendar age (in years) for adult Gray Triggerfish. Data from SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey and NMFS Beaufort.


Figure 5. Overall sex ratio by fork length (cm) for adult Gray Triggerfish. Data from SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey and NMFS Beaufort.


Figure 6. (Update of Figure 2.11 in 2015 Data Workshop report)
Overall proportion of females and males by fork length (cm) for adult Gray Triggerfish. Data from SERFS: South East Reef Fish Survey and NMFS Beaufort.


