



Environmental effects on reproductive traits in cold/warm-water squids: implications on catch fluctuation

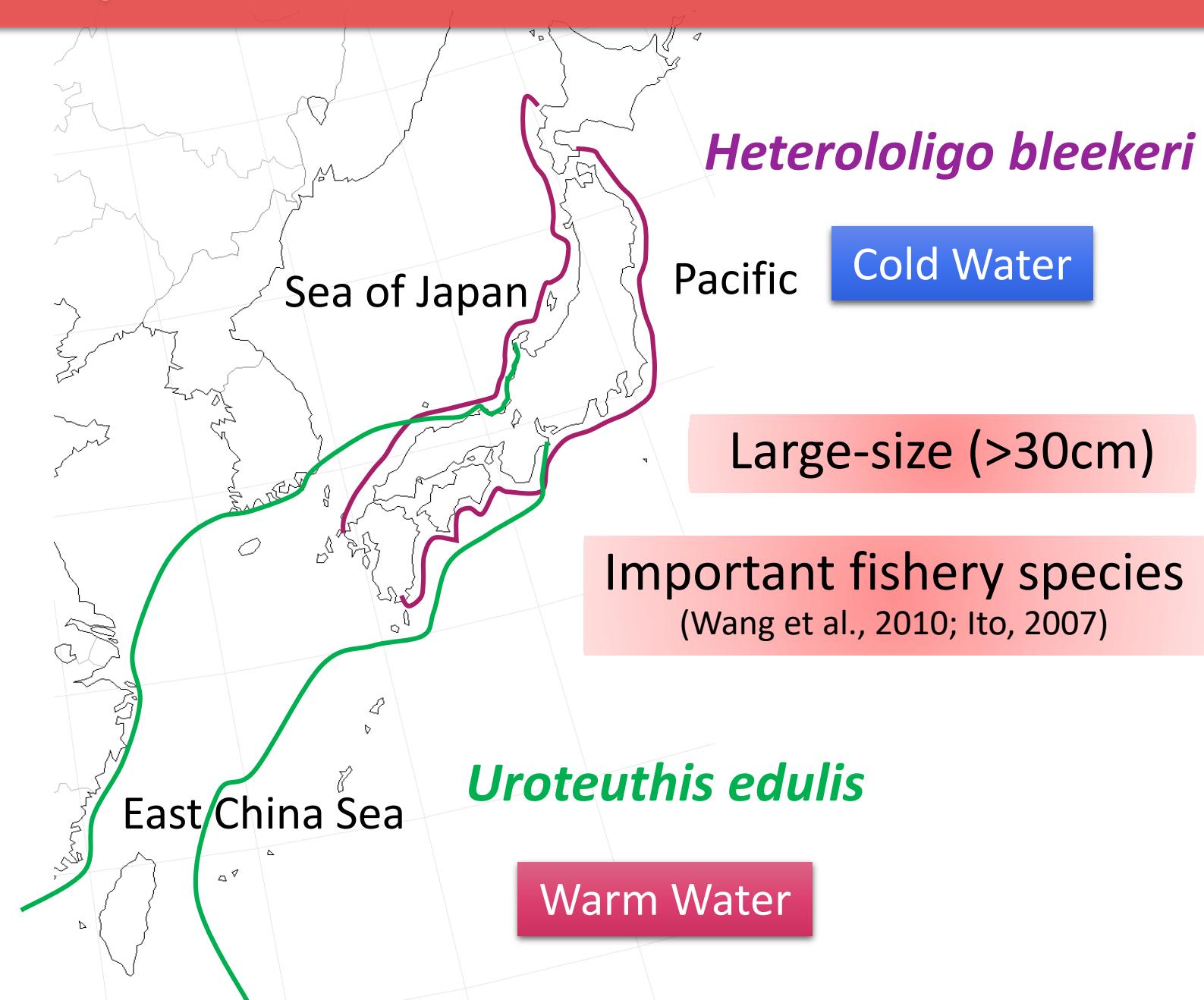
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Introduction Squids around Japan Sea



Introduction Spawning season & Ecology

Heteroligo bleekeri

Winter

January – April

(Kawano, 2005; Ito, 2007)

Uroteuthis edulis

All year around

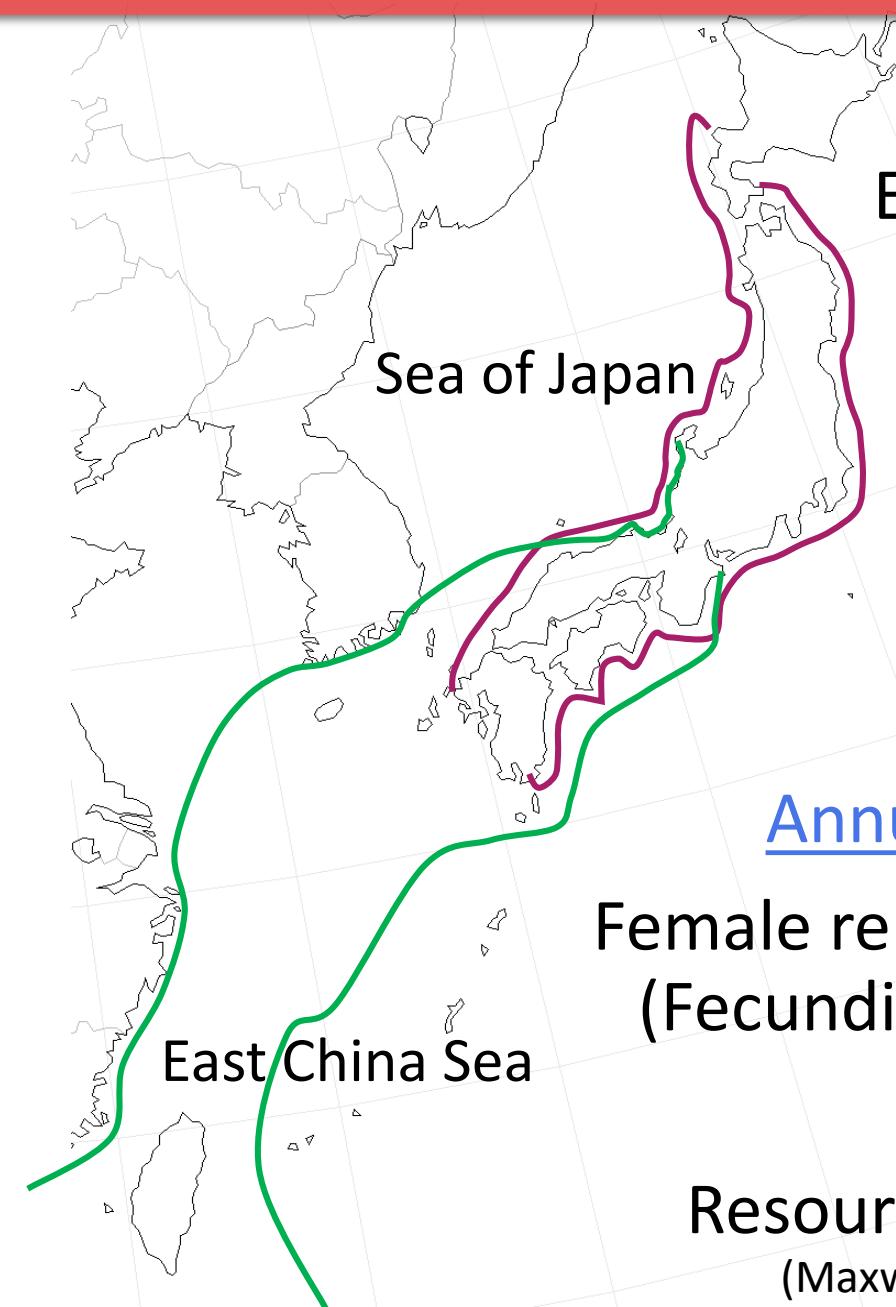
Spawning peaks

West Japan Sea: Summer

East China Sea:

Spring & Autumn

(Wang et al., 2008)



Environmental changes
(WT, food condition)

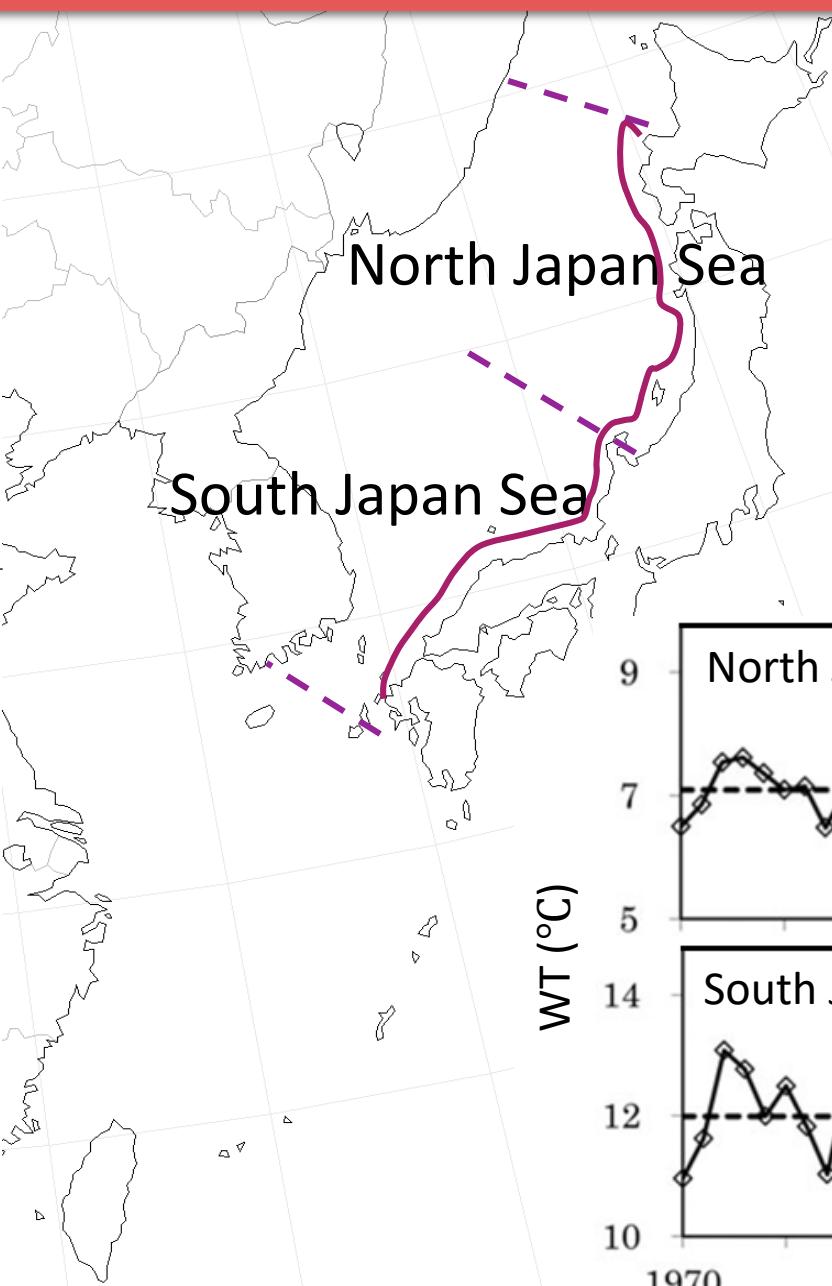
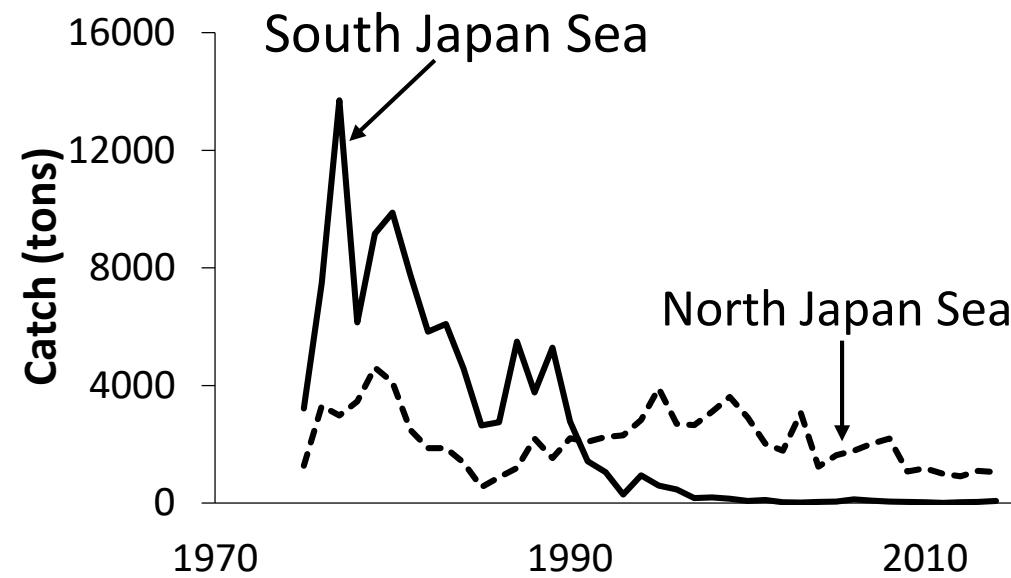
Life history traits
(growth, maturation and
reproduction)
(Pecl & Jackson, 2008)

Annual species

Female reproductive traits
(Fecundity & Egg traits)

Resource fluctuation
(Maxwell et al., 2005)

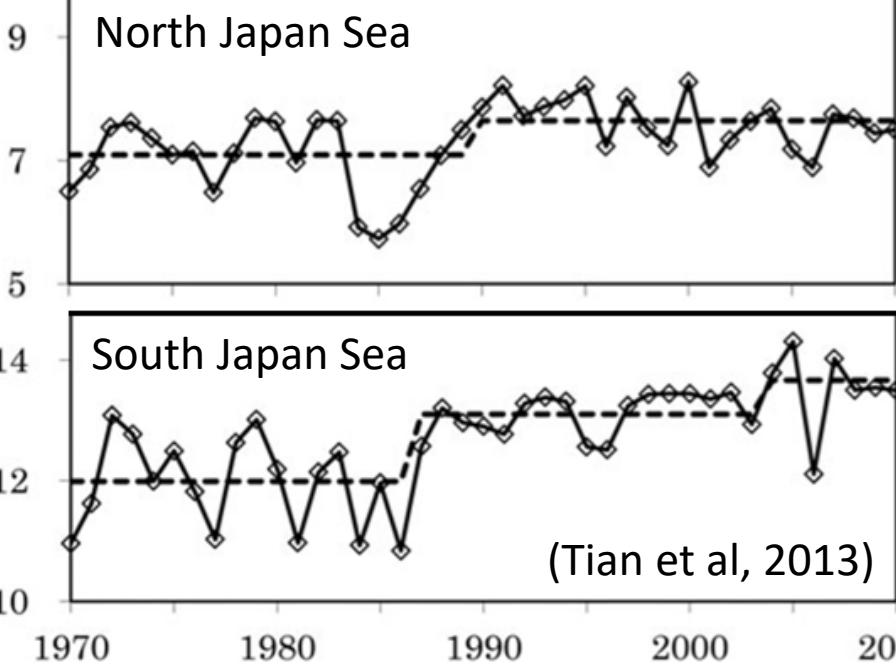
Introduction Catch fluctuation and its connection with WT



Heteroligo bleekeri

Winter Spawning

Winter WT



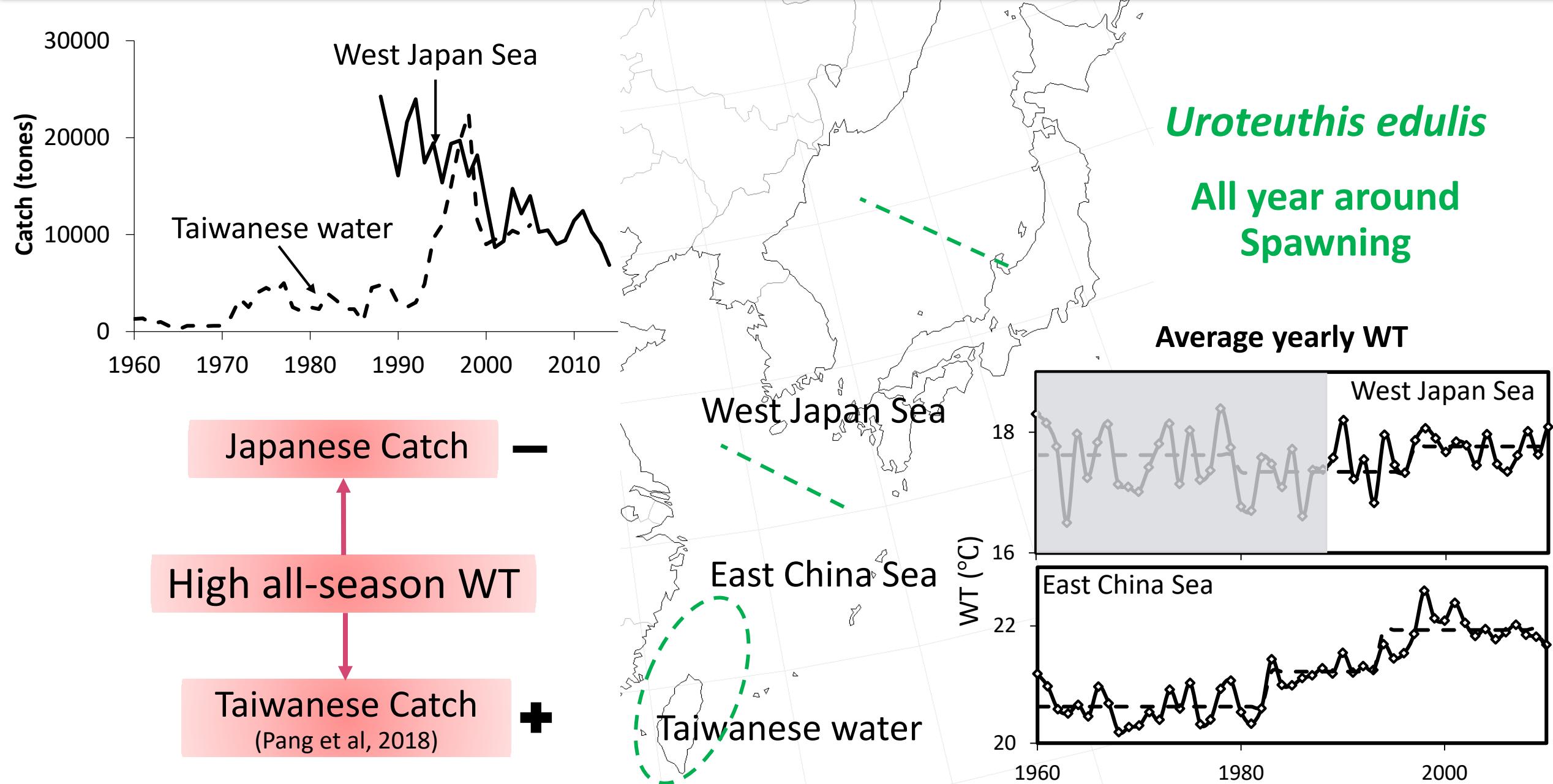
North Japan Sea Catch
(Ito, 2007)

High winter WT

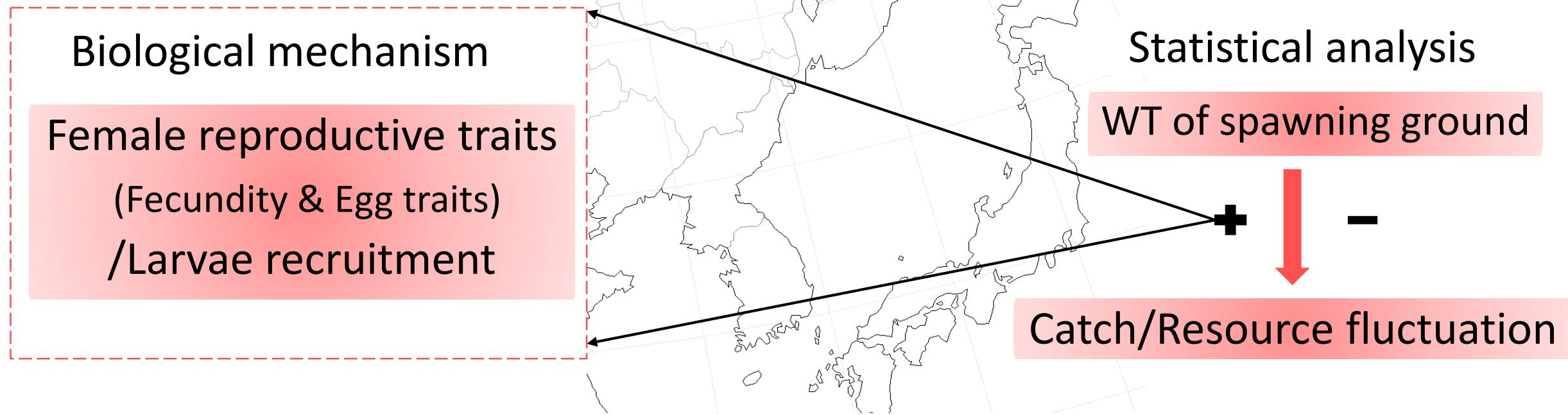
South Japan Sea Catch
(Tian et al, 2013)

(Tian et al, 2013)

Introduction Catch fluctuation and its connection with WT



Study Purpose



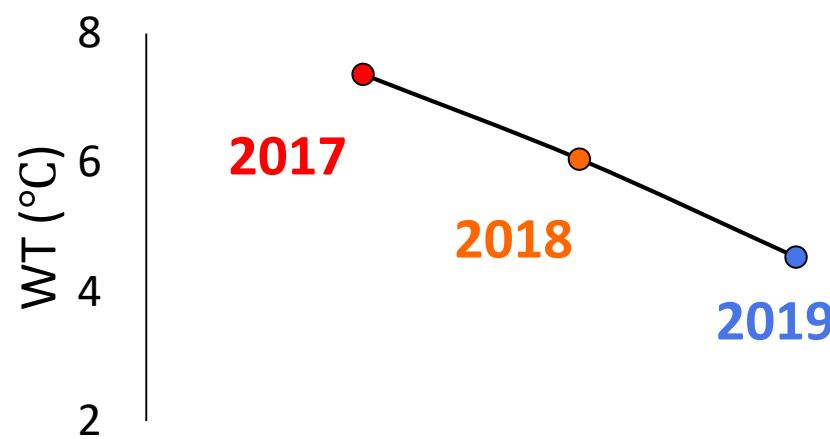
Through comparing different geographical populations of
cold water *Heterololigo bleekeri* & warm water *Uroteuthis edulis*



Sampling sites, period and WT profile (*H.bleekeri*)

Heterololigo bleekeri

Average (Jan-Apr) WT in sampling site



2017 > 2018 > 2019

Japan Meteorological Agency

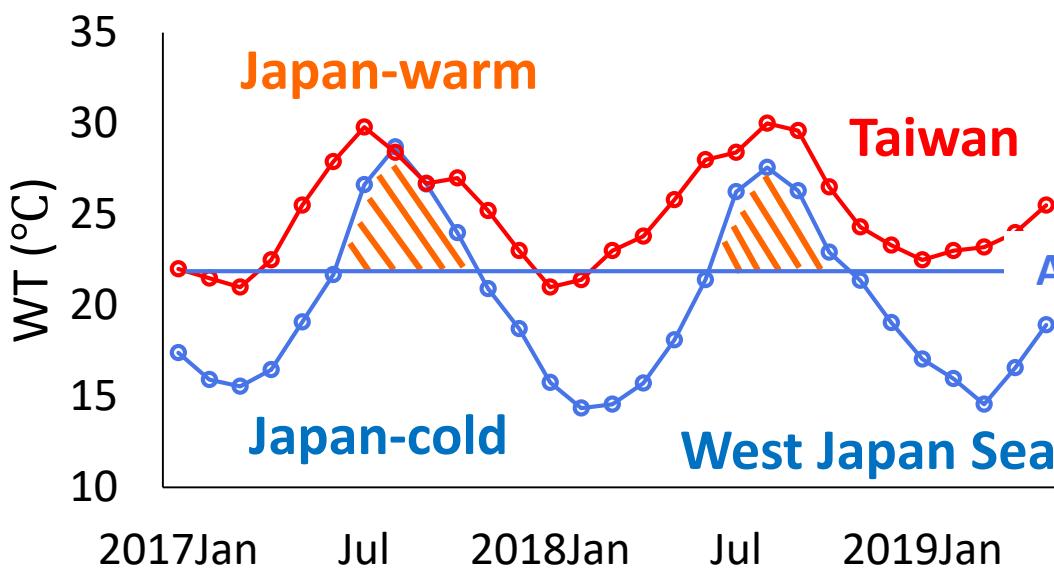


North Japan Sea
January–April
2017–2019

South Japan Sea
No Samples

Sampling sites, period and WT profile (*U.edulis*)

Uroteuthis edulis



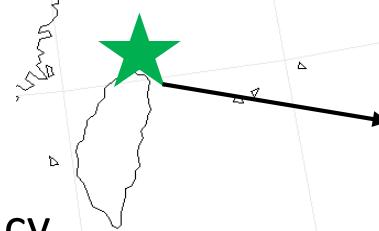
Taiwan > Japan warm > Japan cold

Japan Meteorological Agency



East China Sea

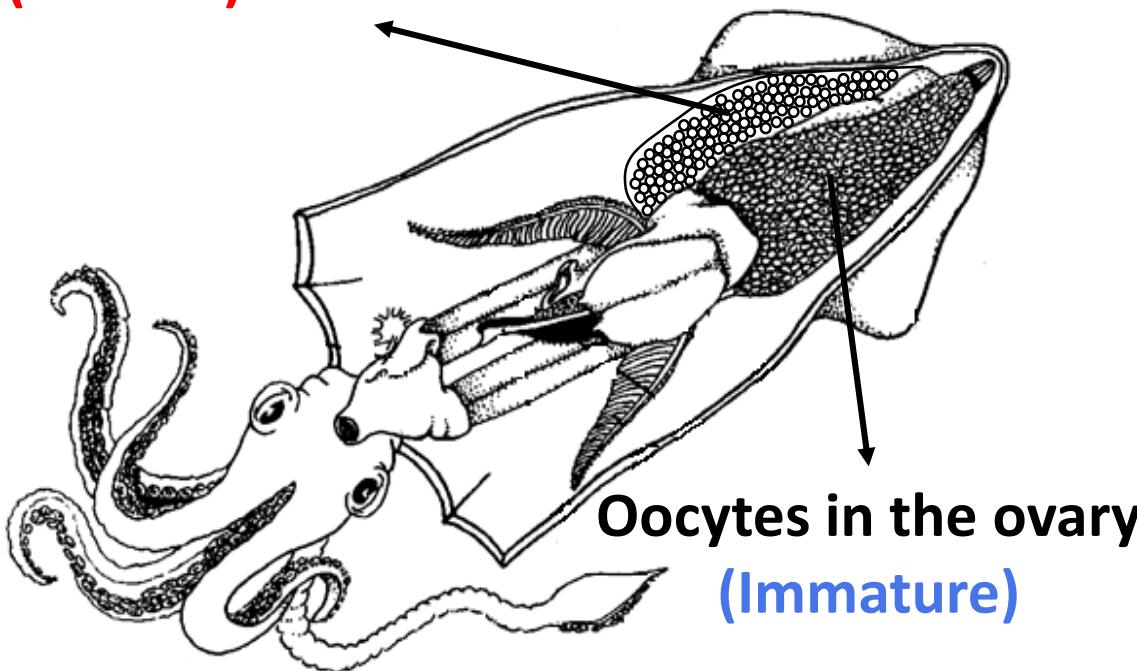
West Japan Sea
every month, 2017-2018



North Taiwanese water
Spring & Autumn, 2017-2018

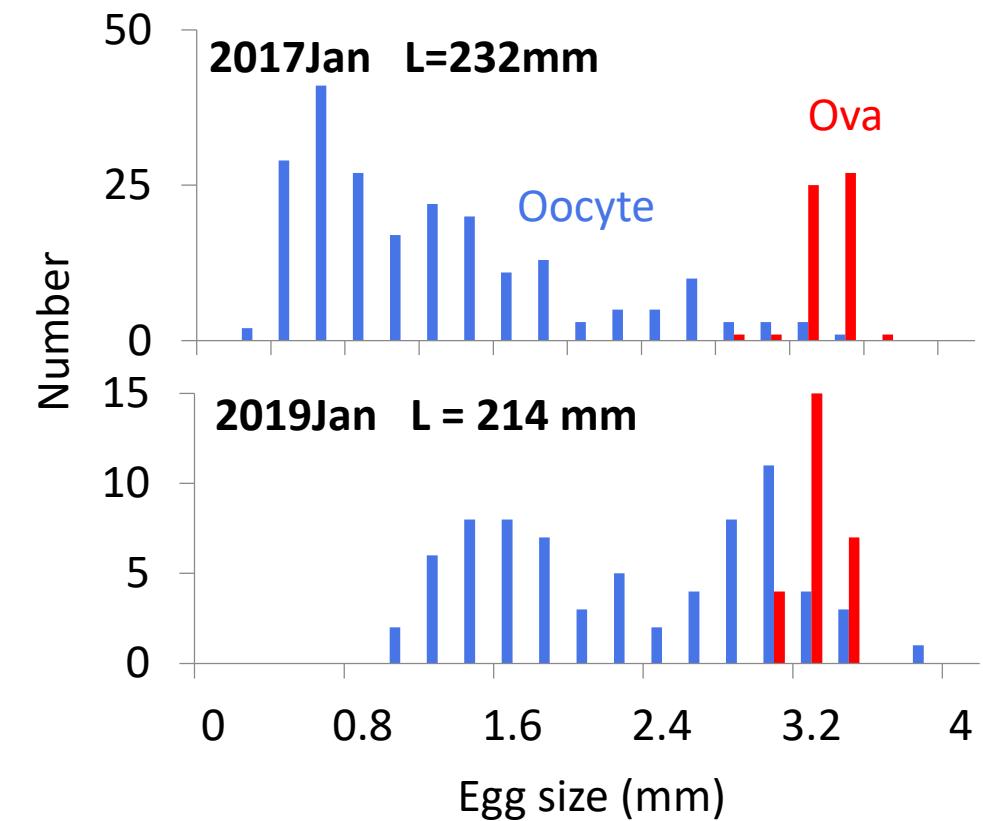
Biological data Mature female Reproductive traits

(Mature) Ova in the oviduct



- Fecundity
the number of oocytes (1g sub-sample)
- Batch fecundity
the number of ova (1g sub-sample)

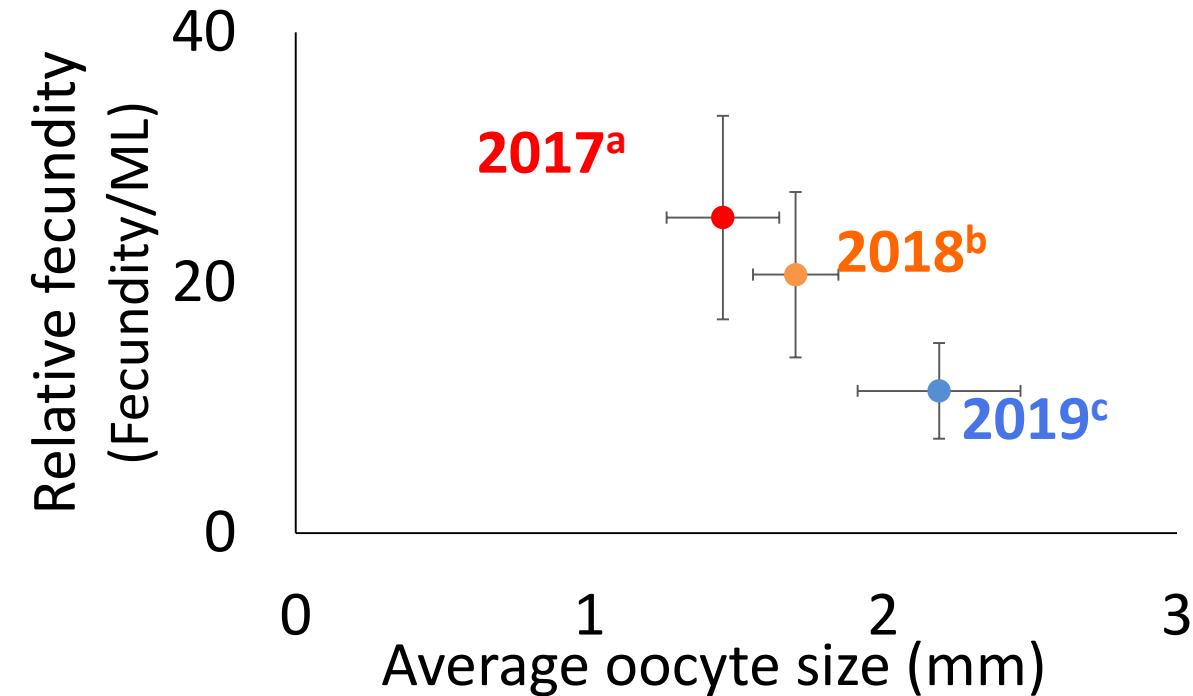
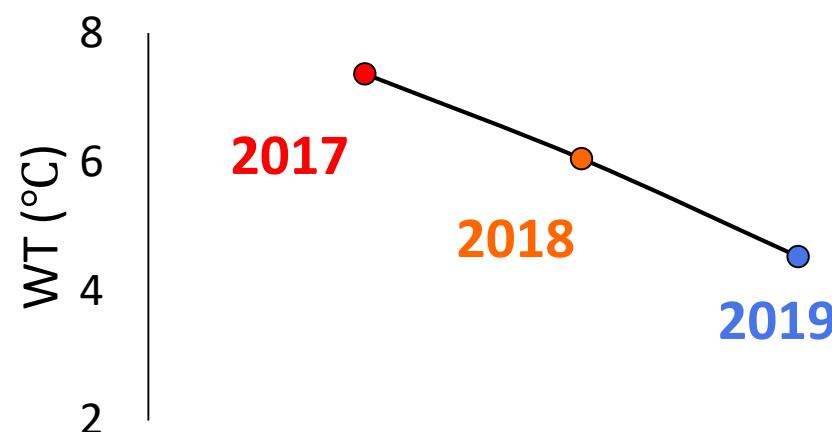
Intermittent terminal spawning



- Average oocyte size (>100 eggs)
- Average ova size (>50 eggs)

Result *Heterololigo bleekeri* – Fecundity & Oocyte size

Heterololigo bleekeri



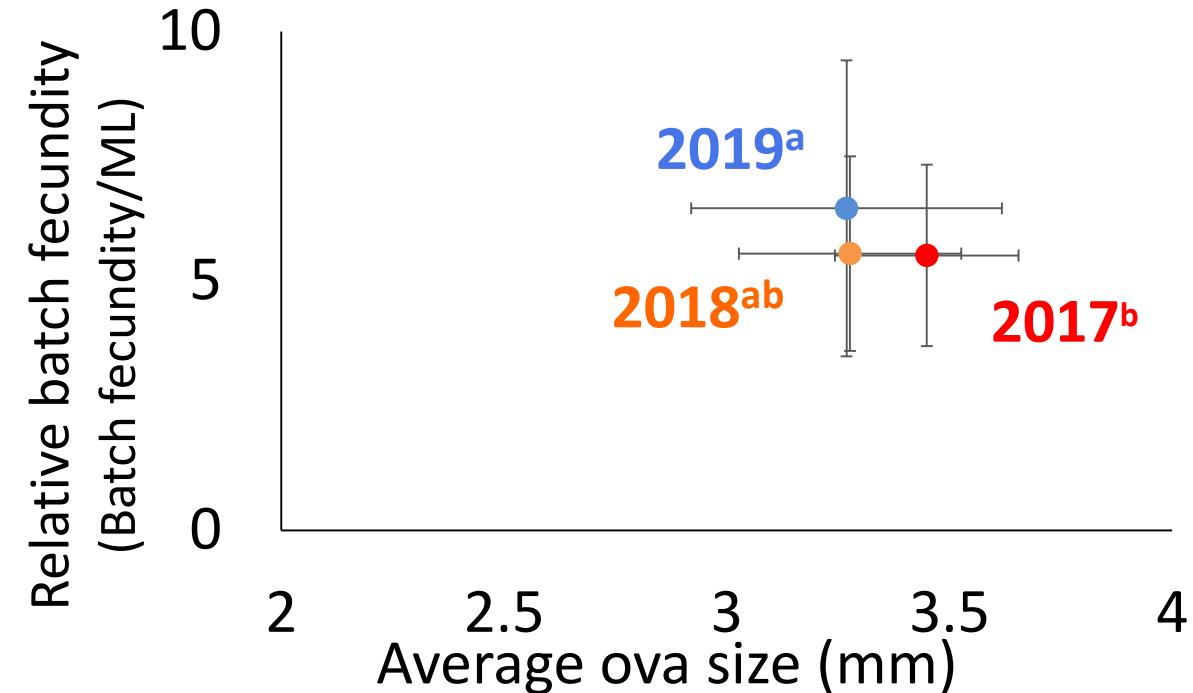
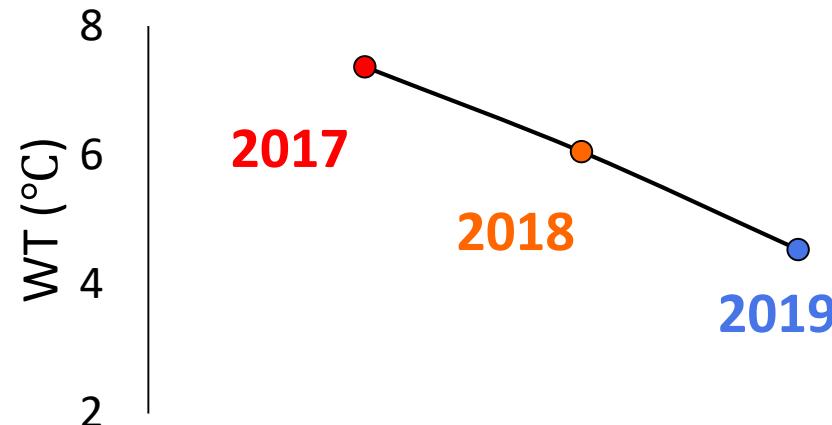
To a cold environment (2017 → 2019)

Fecundity level ↓ & Oocyte size ↑

(ANCOVA, Fecundity : $p<0.0001$, oocyte size: $p<0.0001$)

Result *Heterololigo bleekeri* – Batch fecundity & Ova size

Heterololigo bleekeri



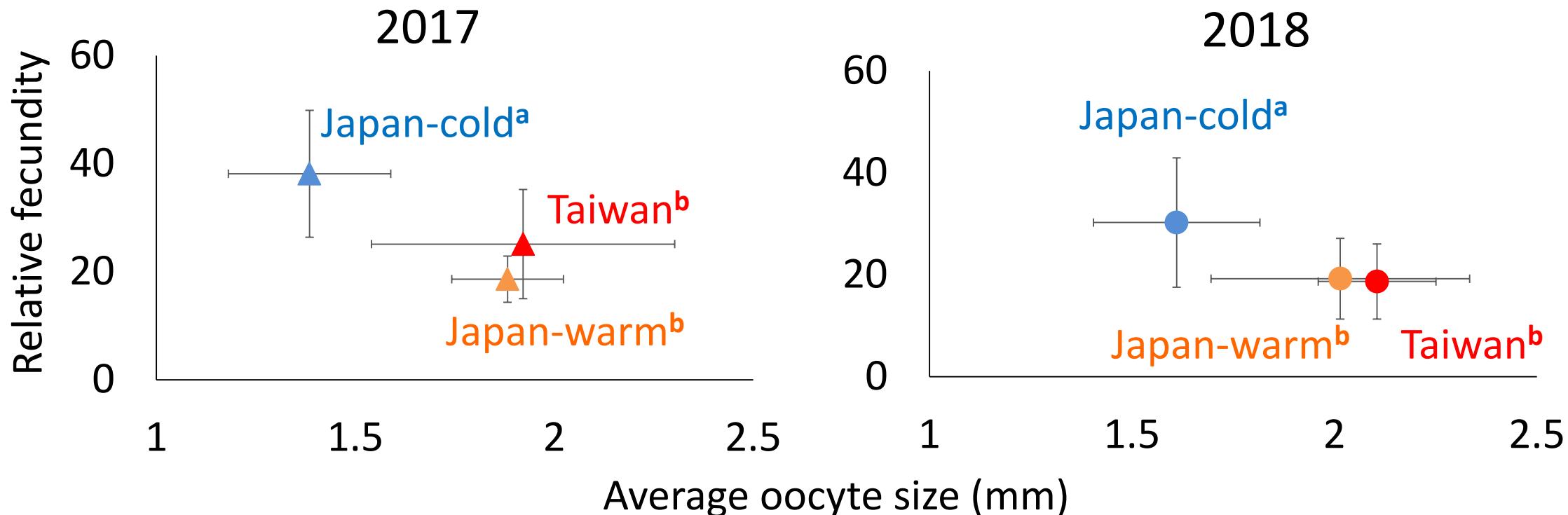
To a cold environment (2017 → 2019)

Batch fecundity ↑ & Ova size ↓

(ANCOVA, batch fecundity: $p<0.001$; ova size: $p<0.05$)

Result *Uroteuthis edulis* – Fecundity & Oocyte size

Uroteuthis edulis



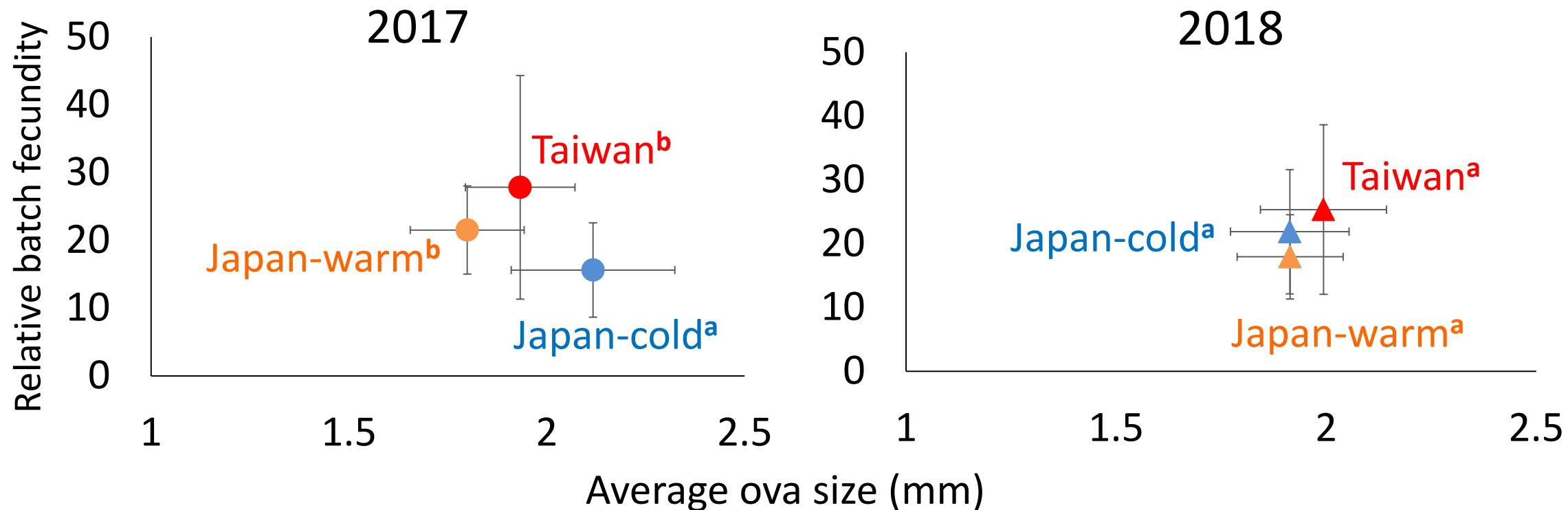
In a warm environment (Japan-cold → Taiwan)

Fecundity level ↓ & Oocyte size ↑

(ANCOVA, Fecundity : $p<0.0001$, oocyte size: $p<0.0001$)

Result *Uroteuthis edulis* – Batch fecundity & Ova size

Uroteuthis edulis



In a warm environment (Japan-cold → Taiwan)

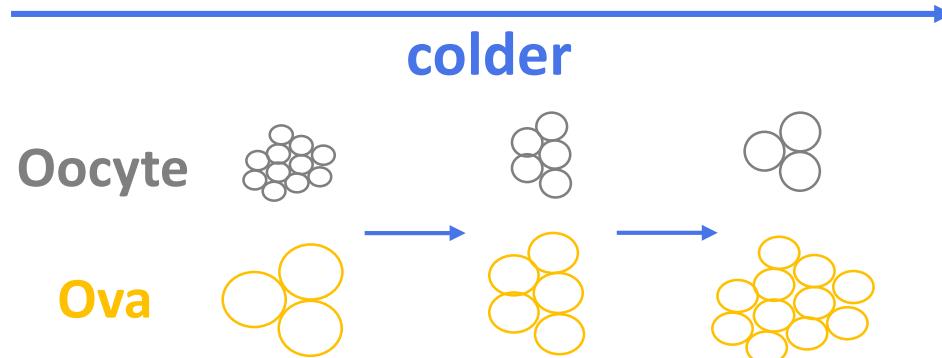
Batch fecundity ↑ & Ova size ↓

(ANCOVA, batch fecundity: $p<0.001$; ova size: $p<0.01$)

Summary

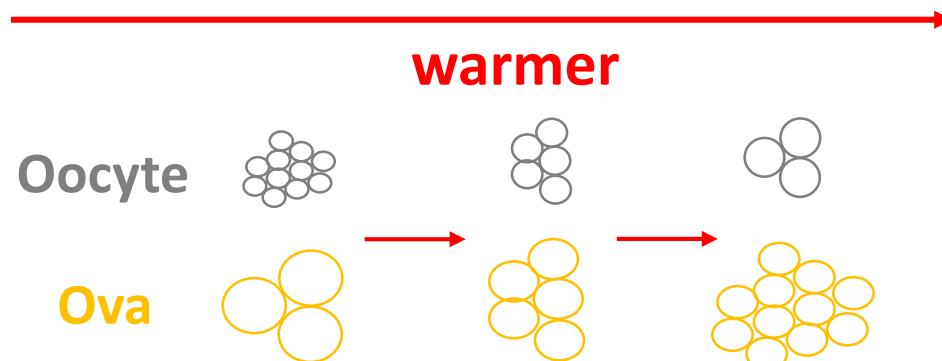
When WT of spawning ground changes,

Cold water
Heterololigo bleekeri



Reproductive traits (fecundity, egg traits) are changed in the similar pattern.

Warm water
Uroteuthis edulis



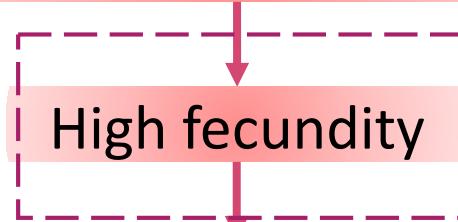
Opposite biological response in cold- and warm-water species

Discussion

Potential biological mechanism

Heteroligo bleekeri

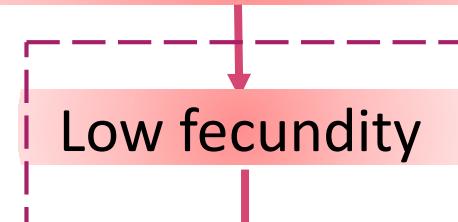
High spawning ground WT



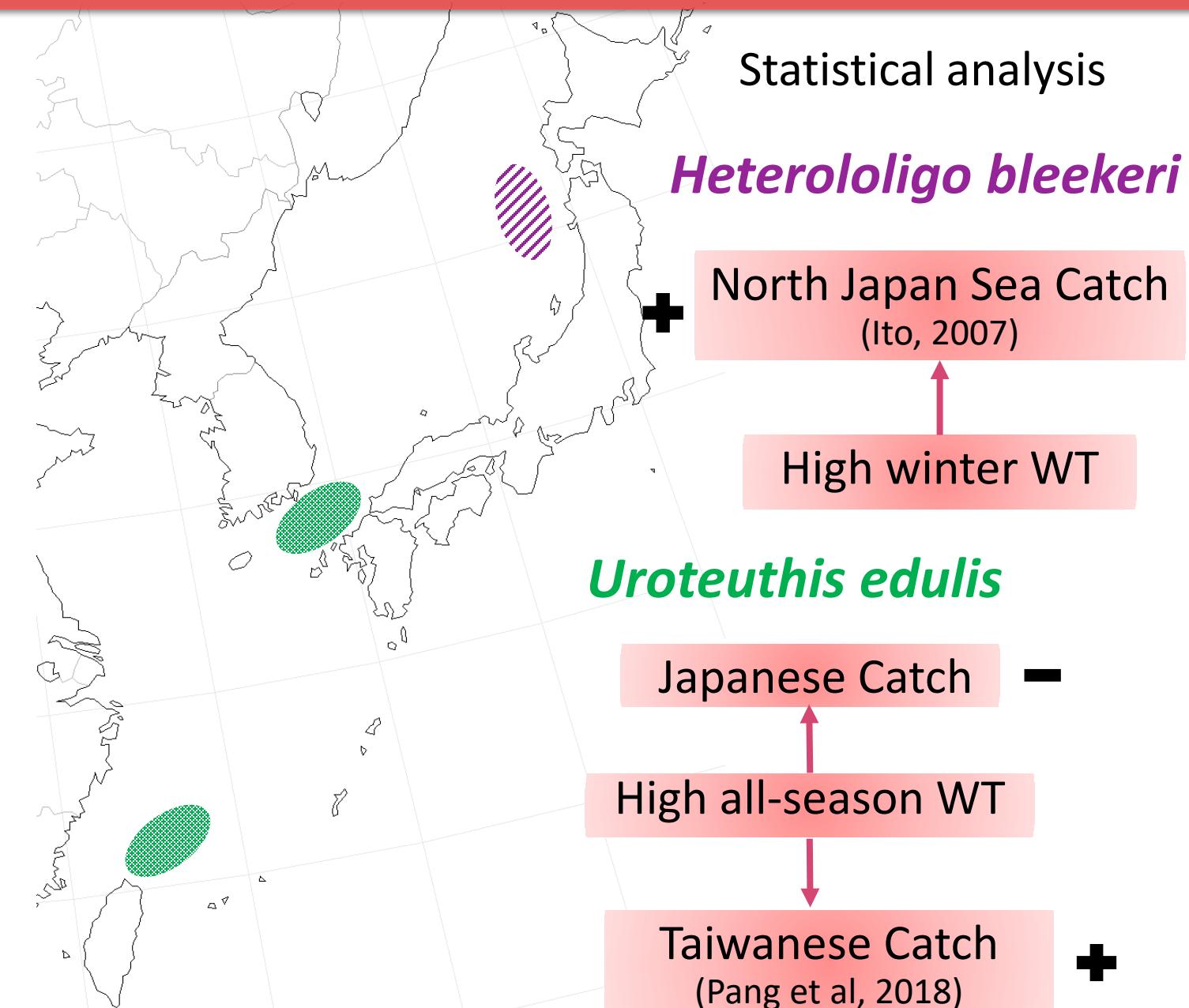
North Japan Sea Catch +

Uroteuthis edulis

High spawning ground WT



Japanese Catch -



Discussion

WT of spawning ground could affect squid resource/catch through the impact on fecundity.

However, food condition is also an important factor.

Example: Japan spawning group

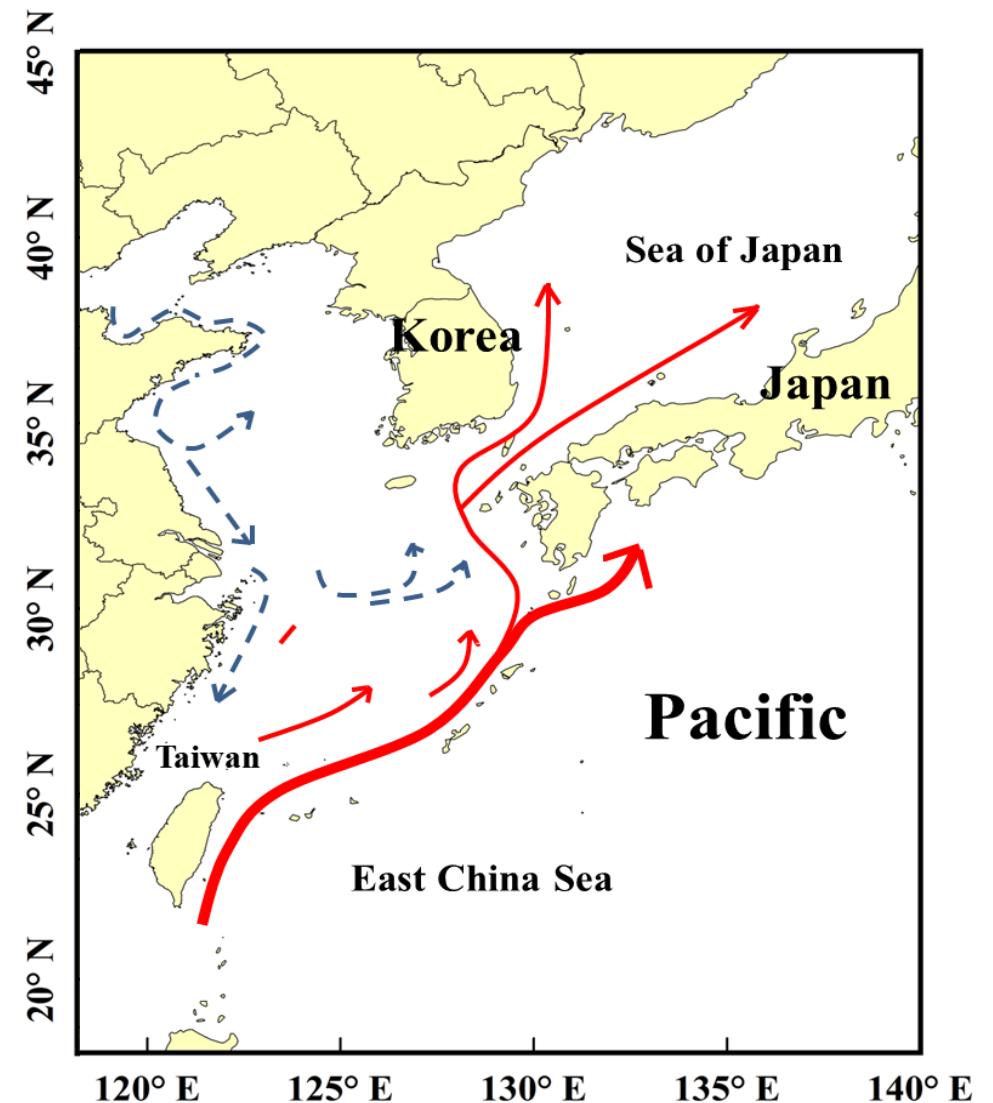
Fecundity level:

Cold period > Warm period

Better food condition in summer/autumn ?

Future

Life trajectories of different cohorts & species-specific fishery management



Acknowledgement

To Lab of Biology of Fisheries Science,
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The University of Tokyo

