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## <u>Optimizing otolith</u> $\delta^{18}$ <u>O values for shelf-scale determination of provenance in a migratory flatfish.</u>

Audrey Darnaude, Camille Albouy, Anna Sturrock, Clive Trueman & Ewan Hunter

The oxygen isotope ratio  $\delta^{18}$ O in the otoliths of marine fishes is increasingly used to backcalculate their temperature experience and to discriminate among stocks. The impact of salinity induced variability in water  $\delta^{18}$ O on sea temperature estimation from otolith  $\delta^{18}$ O has previously been tested using the reconstructed movements of the flatfish plaice, Pleuronectes platessa L., calculated from archived data collected while the fish were at liberty, in the comprehensively modelled North Sea. This study demonstrated that otolith  $\delta^{18}$ O of mature free-swimming plaice largely reflected environmental temperature and salinity at the time of deposition, and annual  $\delta^{18}$ O signatures allowed accurate broad-scale sub-stock identification. Drawing on the same dataset, we here examine the potential utility of otolith  $\delta^{18}$ O to geolocate fish at a finer resolution during their annual migration cycle. In plaice from 3 geographically discrete summer feeding zones, we compared predicted and measured otolith  $\delta^{18}$ O values by month and by group to optimize quarterly groupings to best predict group membership. Although measured  $\delta^{18}$ O values sometimes fell outside the expected ranges, observed seasonal  $\delta^{18}$ O mainly corresponded with predicted values. Even in seasons where the two did not fully match, differences in observed  $\delta^{18}$ O were sufficient to allow good discrimination among groups. Observed  $\delta^{18}$ O was further used to probe feeding and spawning site fidelity of several mature females. Our results demonstrate how informed interpretation of otolith  $\delta^{18}$ O values can provide independent fisheries-relevant data on fish stock characteristics not readily obtained by conventional means.

Keywords: Fish migration, Oxygen, Stable Isotopes, Natural Tag, Plaice, North Sea.

Contact author: Audrey Darnaude audrey.darnaude@cnrs.fr