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The results of tagging experiments in 1978 on Rügen spring spawning herring

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by

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Summary

5004 Spring herring were marked in the Greifswalder Bodden from April 8th to May 26th, 1976. The recovery rate was 6.4 %. Migration took place in two directions: westwards into the Skagerrak in the case of large herring ans eastwards to about 16° E in the case of the smaller fish which were marked later. The herring return to the Greifswalder Bodden for the next spawning season.

Résumé

Du 8 avril au 26 mai 1976, on a marqué 5004 harengs de printemps et l'indice de reprise en a été de 6.4 %. Deux direction d'émigration ont été constatées: une vers l'ouest jusqu'au Skagerrak pour les grands harends, et l'autre vers l'est jusqu'au 16 de longitude est pour les harengs plus petits marqués plus tard. Les harengs retournent pour la prochaîne saison de frai dans l'étang Greifswalder Bodden.

Introduction

The marking experiments begun on the Ruegen spring herring in 1975 were continued in the Greifswalder Bodden with greater intensity during 1976 (BIESTER, JÖNSSON, KRÜGER 1975, 1976 a, b; KRÜGER, BIESTER, JÖNSSON, 1976).

Material and methods

The marking site selected at mouth between the bodden and the open has during 1975 had proved to be satisfactory and was therefore retained. The marking technique was also subject to no major modification. In order to reduce the danger of injury to the herring, the fish were grasped by means of only thin surgical gloves. In order to permit the marking of a larger number of herring, time-consuming length measurements were emitted so that the time required for marking was reduced to about 10 seconds per fish.

Rosults

Due to the relatively long peristence of ice conditions, it was not necessary to start marking activities already in March.

A total of 5.004 herring were marked from April 8th to May 26th, 1976. Up to July, 1977, 320 (6.4%) of these had been recovered, 21 (0.4%) of them after one year.

Table 1: Number of markings 1976 and recoveries per marking day

Marking Number of fish Recoveries % Recoveries % date marked after 1 year

8.04. 355 26 7.3 2 0.6

355	36		1	
	26	7,3	.2	0,6
269	45	16,7	2	0,7
415	25	6,0	3	0,7
311	22	7,1	3	1,0
478	29	6,1	1	0,2
390) 9	10,0	3	0,8
881	40	4,5	3	0,3
464	25	5.4	1	0,2
423	31	7,6	1	0,2
383	17	4,4	•	-
635	21	3,1	2	0,3
	269 415 311 478 390 881 464 423 383	269 45 415 25 311 22 478 29 390 39 881 40 464 25 423 31 383 17	269 45 16.7 415 25 6.0 311 22 7.1 478 29 6.1 390 39 10.0 881 40 4.5 464 25 5.4 423 31 7.6 383 17 4.4	269 45 16.7 2 415 25 6.0 3 311 22 7.1 3 478 29 6.1 1 390 39 10.0 3 881 40 4.5 3 464 25 5.4 1 423 31 7.6 1 383 17 4.4 -

The majority of recoveries were reported after only a short time within the month of marking. The recovery of only isolated animals was reported during the subsequent months. Recoveries were recorded during 1977 for each of the marking dates during 1976 except for May 5th, 1976 (table 2).

Table 2: Number of monthly recovery reports for 1976/77

Marking dat	o '		•		Honth of Rocovery									*	
week and the second sec		•	1976								197	7			
E. Person Santon Sa	V	A.	VI	VII	YIIY	IX.	X.	27.5°	• 1	1	II	III	VI	V.	Teat (\$
8.04.	16	S		7	2	.*	4		5		1	1			
9.04.	33	2		2	1		**		5	1		•1			
14.04.	13	. 3	1	4				•	4.4	1		4	1		
15.04.	5	3	1	1					7				5	4	
20.04.	16	7	2		1				2				1		4
23.04.	15	7	3		1	*	1		8			2		4	
29.04.	11	20	. 3				• • •	:	4			1	2		
6.05.		19	4	1		1			2			1 4 w		1	
7.05.		17	4			2		4	6					1	
12.05.		13	1						3						
26.05.		16			* . *	1		• • •	2		,			2	: .// • ./,
THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED AND POST OF THE PERSON	109	111	.15	6		5	2	1	45	2	4	6	б	6	RINGS PER

Table 3 shows the reported recoveries per recovery site (see also figure 1).

A total of 137 recoveries were reported for the open sea (regions 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8), the number from the Greifswalder Bodden (region 7) being 183.

Table 3: Number of reported recoveries during 1976 and 1977 (+1 etc.) per recovery site

Marking date	O ,	1	2	Recove	ry site. 4	5	7	8	Hame of re-	ICES Nr.
8.04.	2	1+1		1	9		8+1	3	0=Skagorrak	101,102
9.040	3			ti, i .	7+2		31	2	1=Kattegat	21
14.04.	1				9+2		1001	2	2=Boltsoo	22
15.04.	1				4+2		74	0+1	3=Sund	23
20.04.	1				7+1		19	1	4=Arkonwsee	24
23.04.			1		11	1	20+3	3	5=Bornholmsee	25
29.04.	· · ·		•		17.41	,	19+2	4	7=Groifswalder Bodden	24
6.05.		$\frac{\mathbf{x}_{i}}{\mathbf{x}_{i}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}_{i}}{\mathbf{x}_{i}}$			13+1	2	8	-1		24
7.05.			,	7	8	1	18+1	2	8=Rügenküste	24
12.05. 26.05.					6 142	4	11 17		(see figs. 1 s	nd 2)

Reports of the most distant recoveries (8) were obtained, as during 1975, from the Skagerrak (regions 0 - 3, 6 and 9). The fish were caught there in June (1), July (5) and August (2). Two recoveries were reported from the Kattegat (region 1), one for August and the other for February, 1977. The latter was obviously on the return Journey to the spawning grounds. This assumption is corroborated by two recoveries from the sound (region 3) towards the end of October and the middle of November. A total of 8 recoveries were reported from the region west of the Darss Sill (Darsser Ort, Wustrow, Neuhaus, Warnemünde, Kadetrinne, Gedser Ref). The fact that, as in 1975, no recoveries were reported for the Belt Sea (region 2) except for a single animal north of Kuehlungsborn.

The eastern migration component is represented by 20 recoveries. Of these, 9 were reported from region 4; 12 were caught on the Oder Bank and 3 were recovered near Usedom coast off Zinnowitz-Koserow. Five recover were reported from the Bornholm Sea and 4 (July - September) from region the most eastern recovery was reported for region 5.5.

Examination of table 3 shows that only the fish marked at the beginning of the fishing season (April) migrate towards the west (regions 0 to 3). In contrast, the recoveries of fish marked later were received from the eastern Baltic (region 5), none coming from western regions.

As was expected, the majority of recoveries (183 = 57%) were reported from the Greifswalder Bodden (region 7), the Arkona Sea (region 4) (103 = 32%) and the coastal regions (region 8) immediately off the isle of Ruegen (16). In Region 8, the harring are caught in trap and set nets (up to 3 mm from the coast) in contrast to the methods used from cutters on the open sea. Table 4 (see also figures 1 and 2) shows the recovery reports for region 3 in greater detail.

Table 4: Reported recoveries for 1976 and 1977 (+1 etc.) for the Greifswalder Bodden (?), the Rusgen coast (8) and the Arkona Sea (4).

Merking data	7.2			7.5					ver s			4.3				
						1				3						
9.04.		4	22			2	2			2			6+1			0+1
14.04		13.														
15.04.		2				. 1	3						0+1			
20.04.		12		1	2		A						4			
23.04		2+2				0.41	5	. 4							3	4
29.04.		5+1	11				147								3+1	6
6.05.		2	4										744			
7.05.			941			1	1 %			2		1	A			
12.05.		2	5			3							2			
26.05.		6	6				4						0+2			

The lew number of recoveries reported from inside the Greifswalder is, as in the previous year, remarkably low (figure 2). The most western of the reported recoveries were made south of the Isle of Vilm (region 7.2 and north of the Ecos Ceninsula (region 7.4). The latter together with a recovery reported in March, 1977, for region 7.6 lead to the conclusion that there is some, if only slight, migratory activity out of the Bodden and towards the west through the Strelasund. The majority of recoveries were reported after only a short period from the immediate vicinity of the marking site (regions 7.4, 7.3 and 7.9). The migration route obviously passes through regions 7.9, 4.8 and 8.4 more or less near the coast along the eastern side of Ruegen. Recoveries were reported from regions 4.8 and 4.5 (figure 1) between 1 and 4 weeks after marking. Shese fish were caught by cutters fishing with trawls at depths between 15 and 20 m.

The reported recoveries for 1977 are shown in table 5. The 8 recovering region 6 prove that the herring marked in the Greifswalder Bodde return to their spawning grounds after a year. Recoveries reported from the regions 1,4 and 8 document the migration into and out of the spawning grounds.

Table 5: Monthly recovery reports for 1977 per recovery site.

45				Rec	overy	site					
1	4.4.	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.2	8.2
Daniel James		2									
		-									
1											
				1	1	5		1		1	
	1		1	1		1				1	1
		4					1		1		
	1	1 4.4.	1	1 1 1	1 4.4. 4.5 4.6 4.8	1 4.4. 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.9	1 4.4. 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.9 7.3	1 4.4. 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.9 7.3 7.4	1 4.4. 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.9 7.3 7.4 7.6	1 4.4. 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.9 7.3 7.4 7.6 7.9	1 4.4. 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.9 7.3 7.4 7.6 7.9 7.7

Discussion

The recovery, rate of 6.5 % for the 1976 season was higher than that if the 1975 marking action (3 %).

some 59 % of the recoveries were reported from the Greifswallder Bodden, the majority being received within one week of marking. This leads to the conclusion that the herring remain in the spawning grounds for only a short period and them, after spawning, leave the Greifswalder Bodden in a north-eastern direction on their migration into the Baltis.

As stated by ANWAND (1963), direct migration towards the west, i.e. out of the bodden through the itrelasund, is possible but only of subordinate importance.

As the recovery reports from regions 4.8 and 4.5 on the one hand and 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 on the other (figures 1 and 2, table 4) show, the spring herring migrate into the Baltic mainly more or less near the coast along the eastern side of Ruegen.

The marking experiments have shown, and this has been corroborated by studies on the length distribution (KRÜGER, BIESTER, JÖESSOE, 1976), the large herring which are marked earlier in the year migrate towards the west, whereas the smaller herring marked later migrate into the north-eastern and eastern regions. The westward migration obviously follows the south coast of Sweden (reported recoveries from Ystad and Trelleborg) and the eastern coast of Seeland (reported recoveries east of the Isle of Møn), through the Sound and into the feeding grounds in the Kattegat and Skagerrak. Different herring stocks from the north and south mix here during the feeding period (JEMSEN, 1951). This is also confirmed by marking Experiments performed by WEBER (1975) on the spring herring from the Kiel Bight. The fact that no recoveries have been reported from the Belt Sea except for one north Kuchlungsborn (region 2.9) since 1975 is of some interest. If this is assumed to be one of the western migration routes for the Ruegen spring Herring, a larger number of recoveries should have been reported on occount of the intensive spring fisheries in this region. Since this is not the case, it supports the above assumption that migration takes place through the Sound. According to the recoveries reported so far, the migration region for the smaller herring which migrate later in the year is restricted to the area from the Hano Bay (South Sweden) eastern Bornholm (16° E) - Kolobrz (People's Republic of Poland).

It must be left to later studies to clarify the question of whether the herring spawning in the Greifswalder Bodden involve different biological groups or whether the smaller herring migrating to the east have spawned for the first time and do not yet undertake such extensive migrations.

Recoveries reported after 1 year in the Greifswalder Bodden prove that the herring return to their spawning grounds. Migration again follows the east coast of Ruegen. We are unable, on the basis of our results, to confirm ANWAND's (1963) conjecture that the spawning grounds are entered predominantly through the Strelasund from the west.

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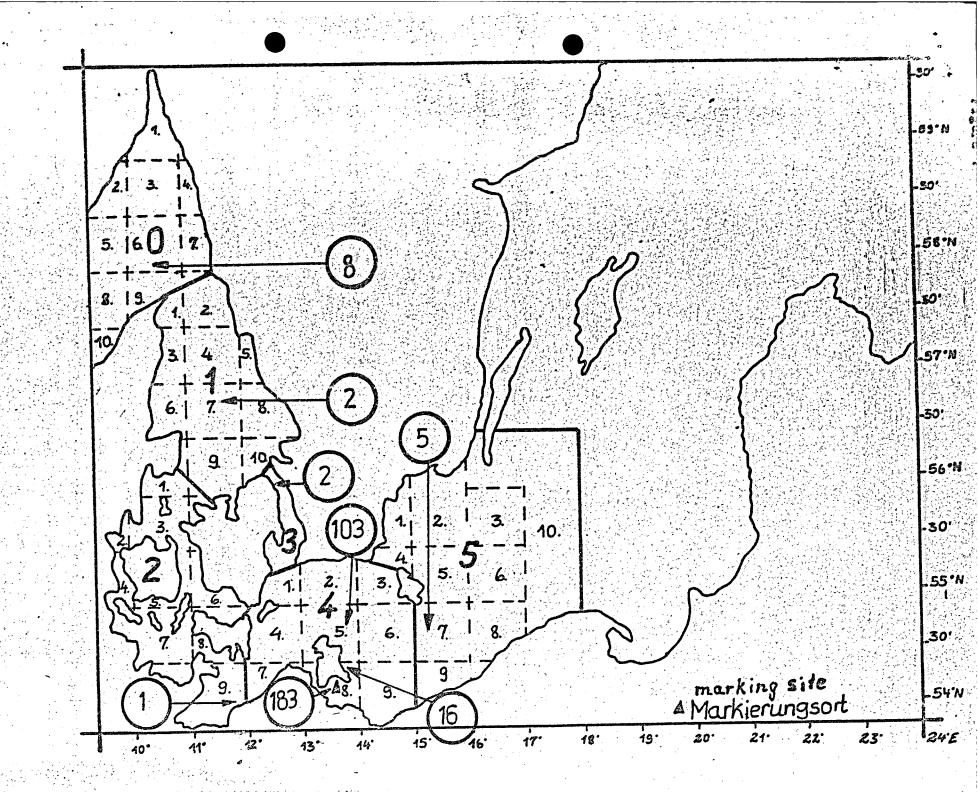
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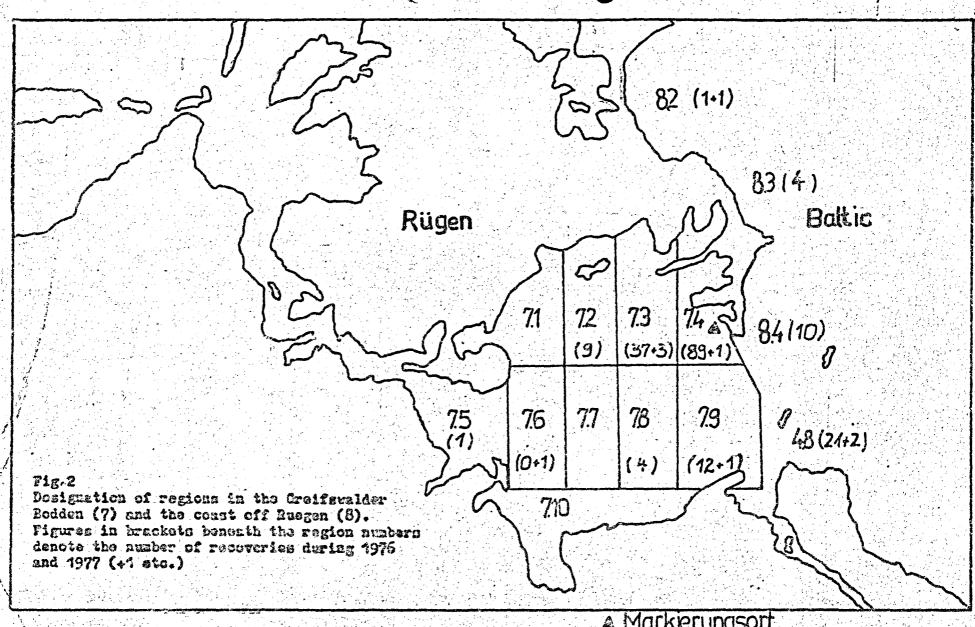
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