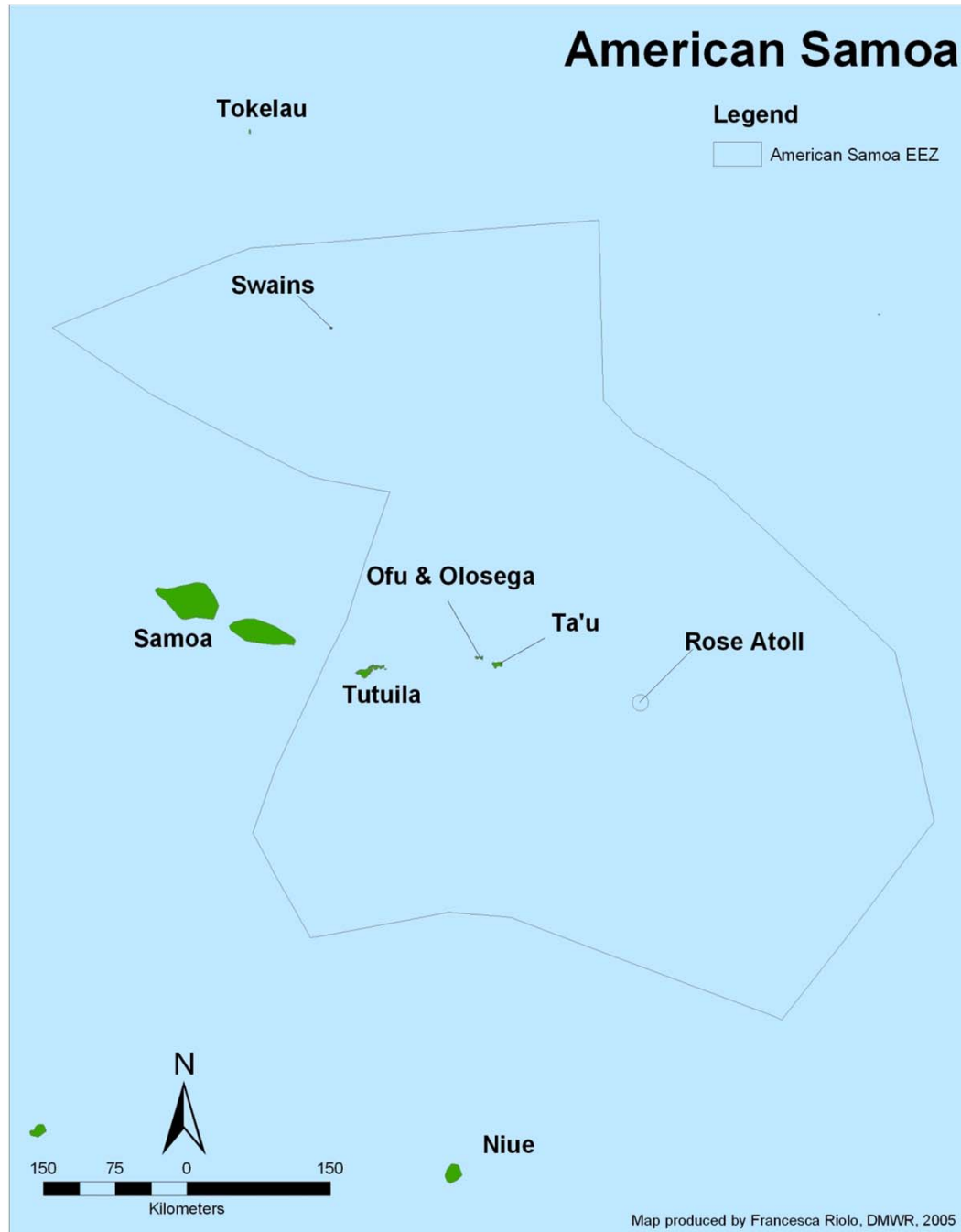


Biological Connectivity in the Samoan Archipelago

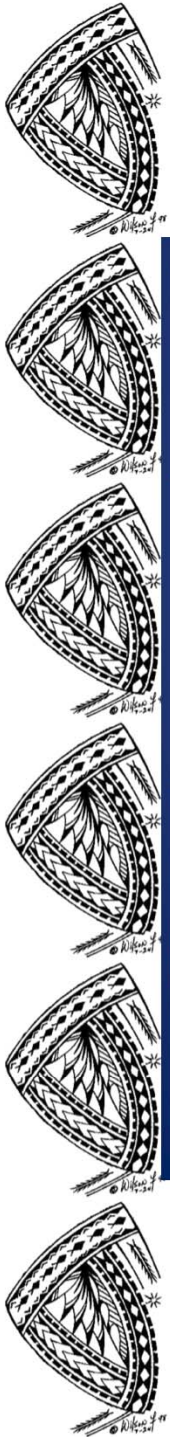
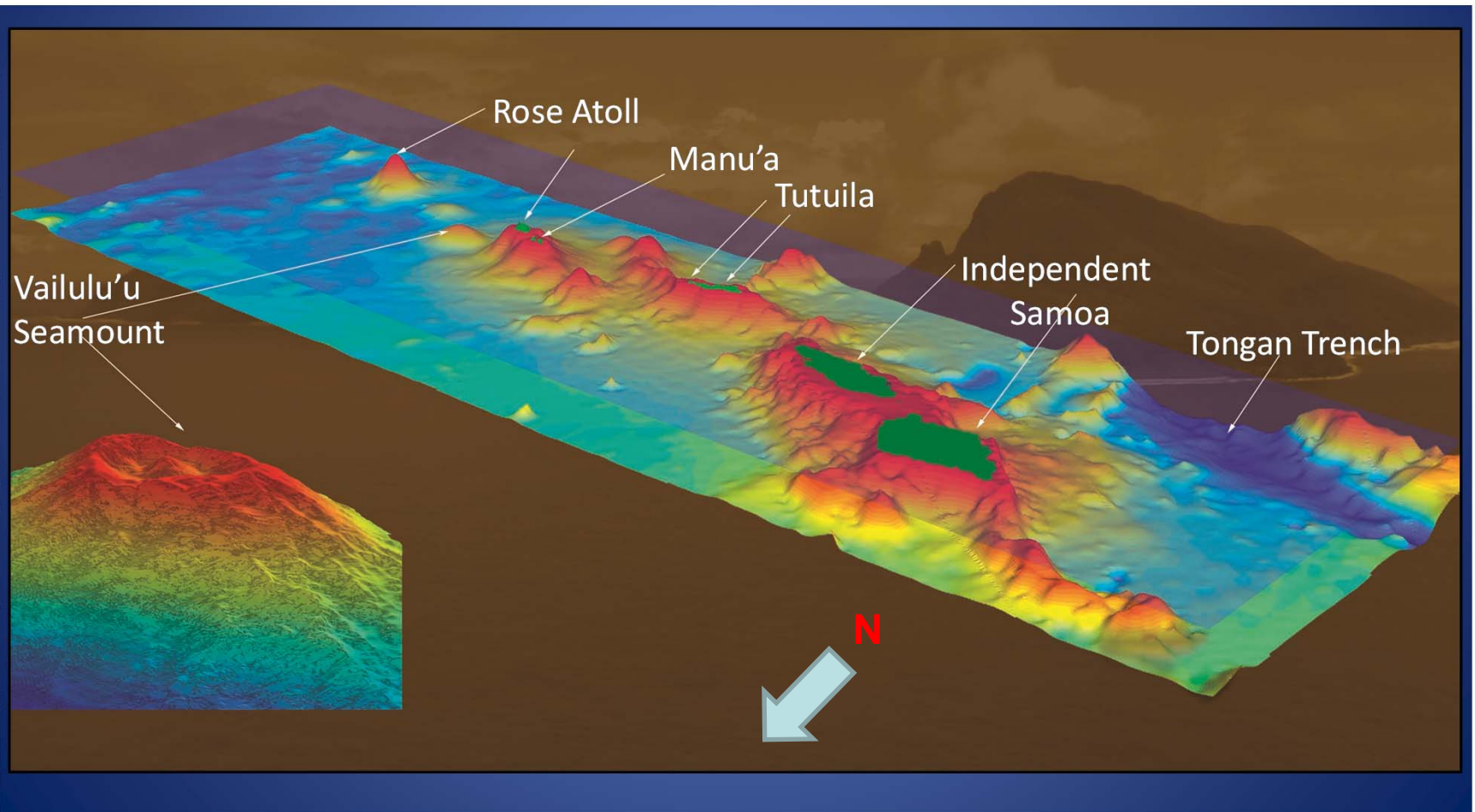
DMWR Fisheries



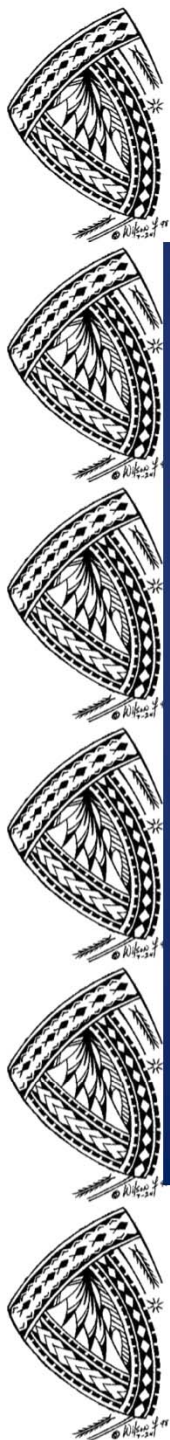
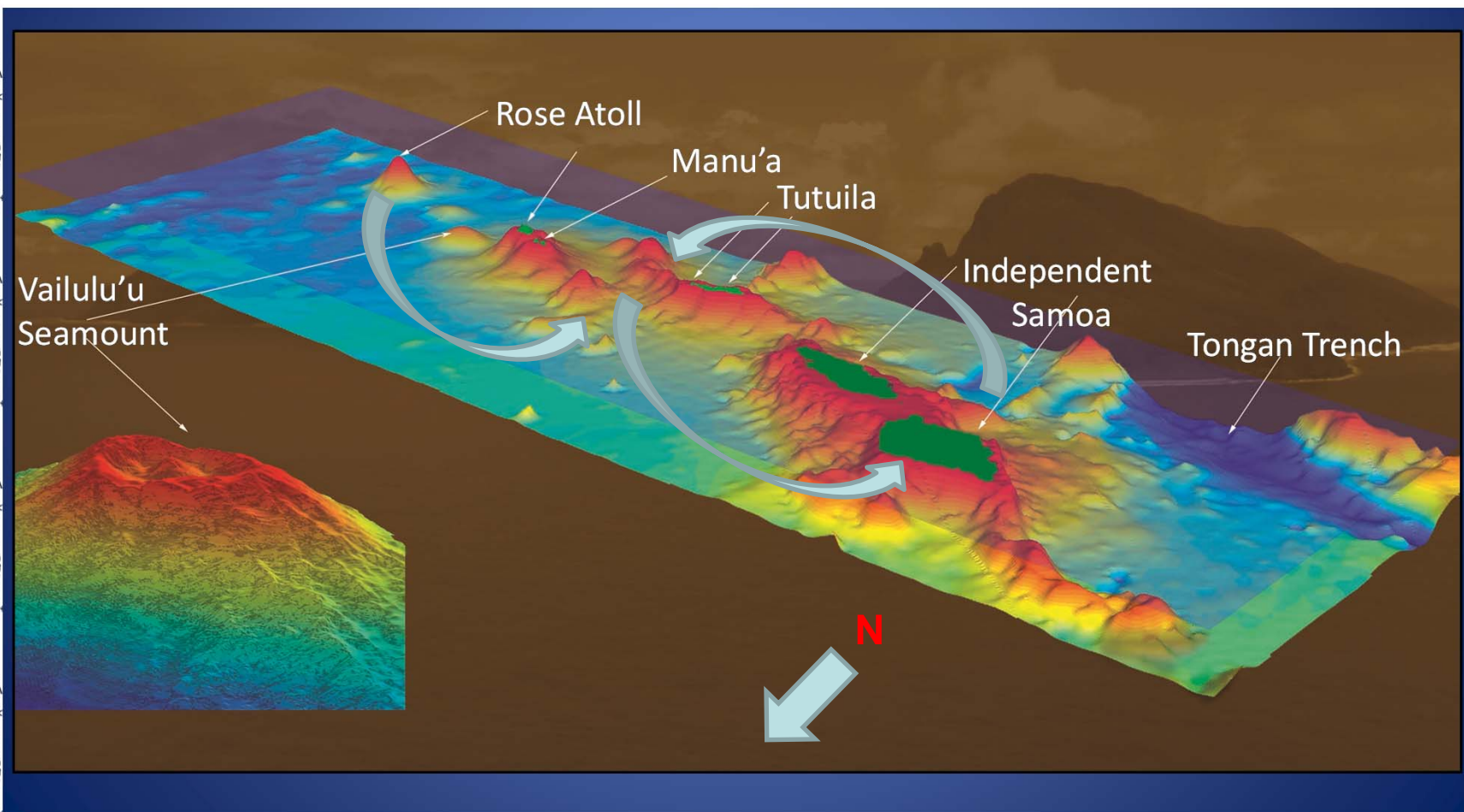
**D Ochavillo, M Sabater, D Fenner,
L Jacob-Wiles, P Wiles, A Lawrence, T Aitaoto,
D Wilson, M Kendall, M Poti**



Samoa Archipelago



Hypotheses in Samoan Archipelago Connectivity





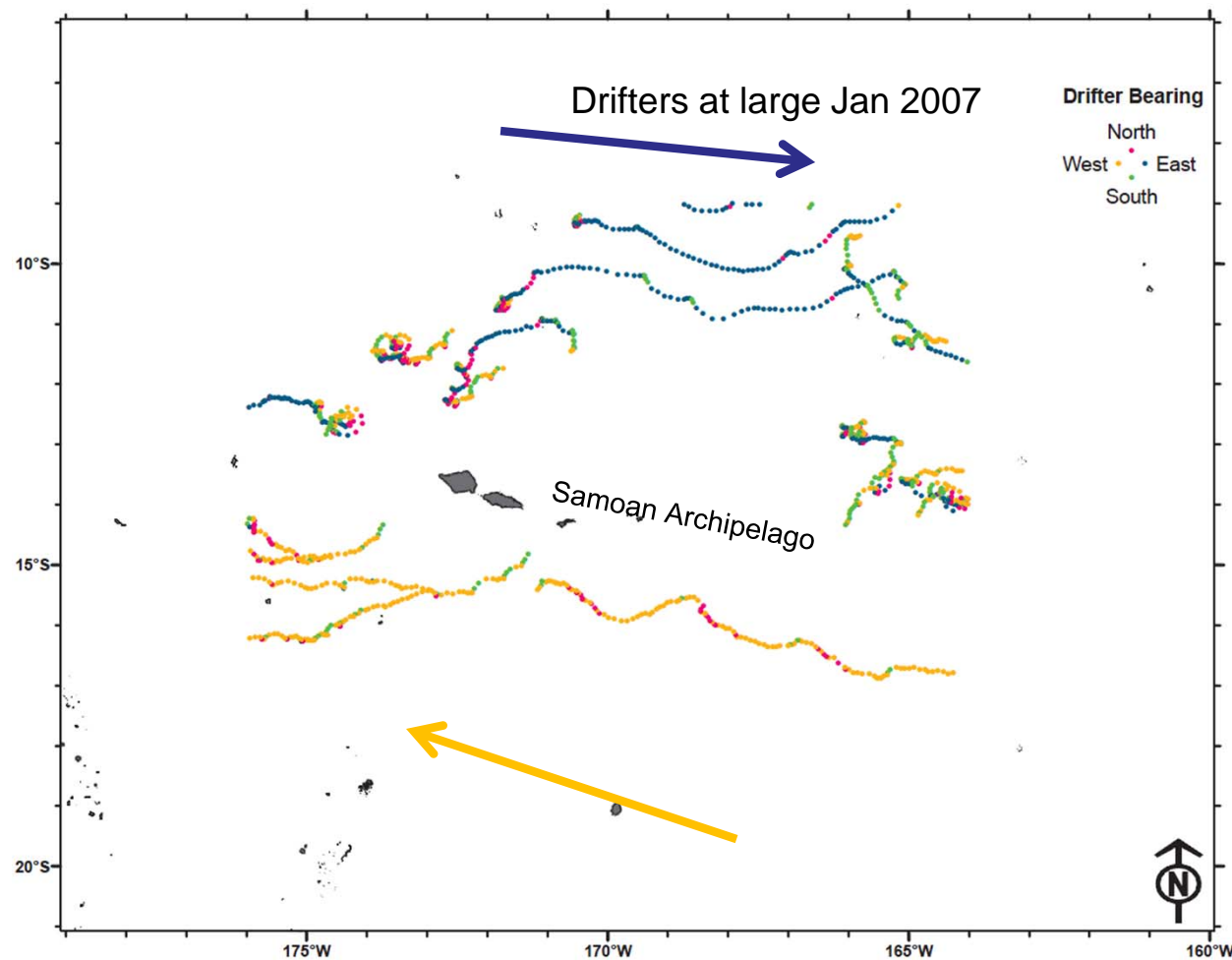
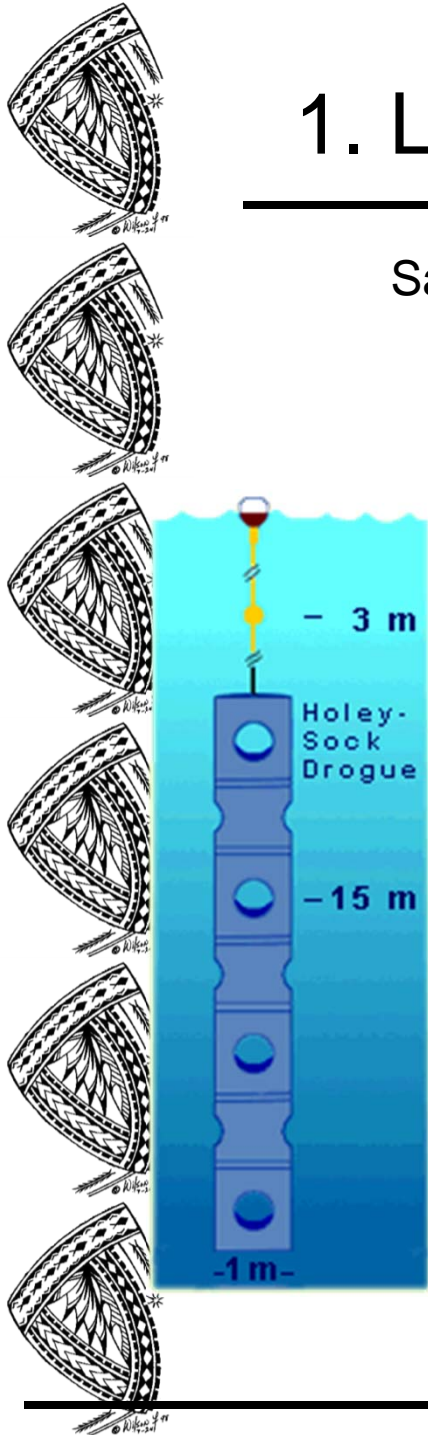
Biological Connectivity projects

1. Large-scale Oceanographic patterns – Global Drifters
2. Sub-island scale currents (Tutuila) – ADCP/GPS Drifters
3. Patterns in fish demography – Tutuila & Manu'a
4. Patterns in coral community assemblages - archipelago
5. Fish Population genetics – Samoa archipelago



1. Large Scale Oceanographic Patterns

Satellite-tracked drifters (n = 216); Global Drifter Program

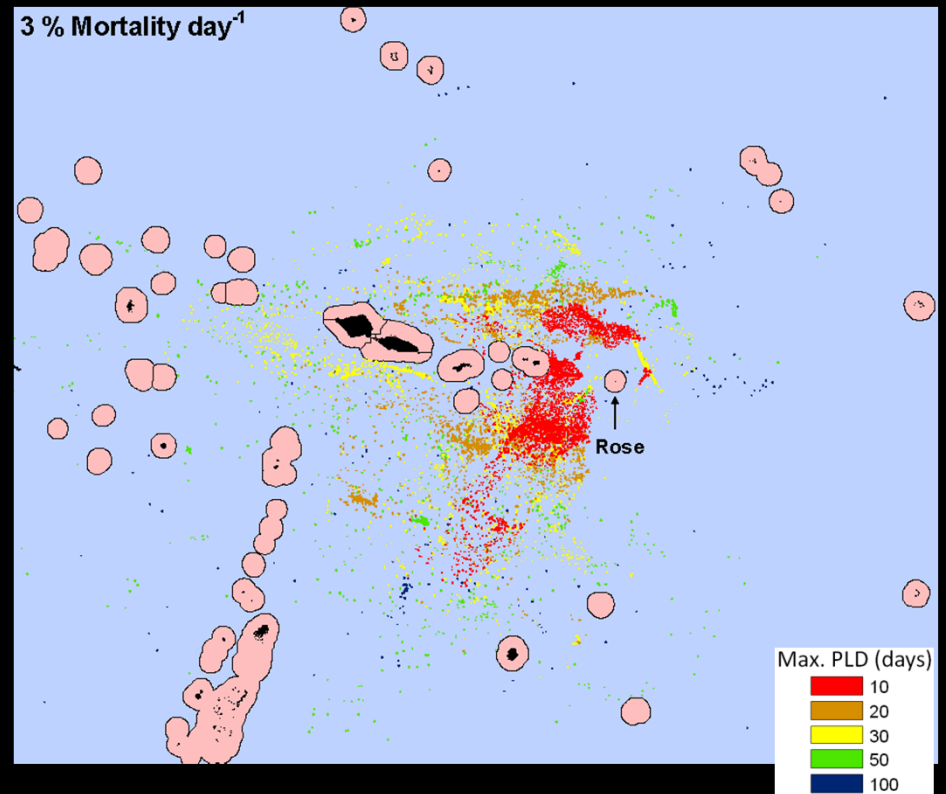
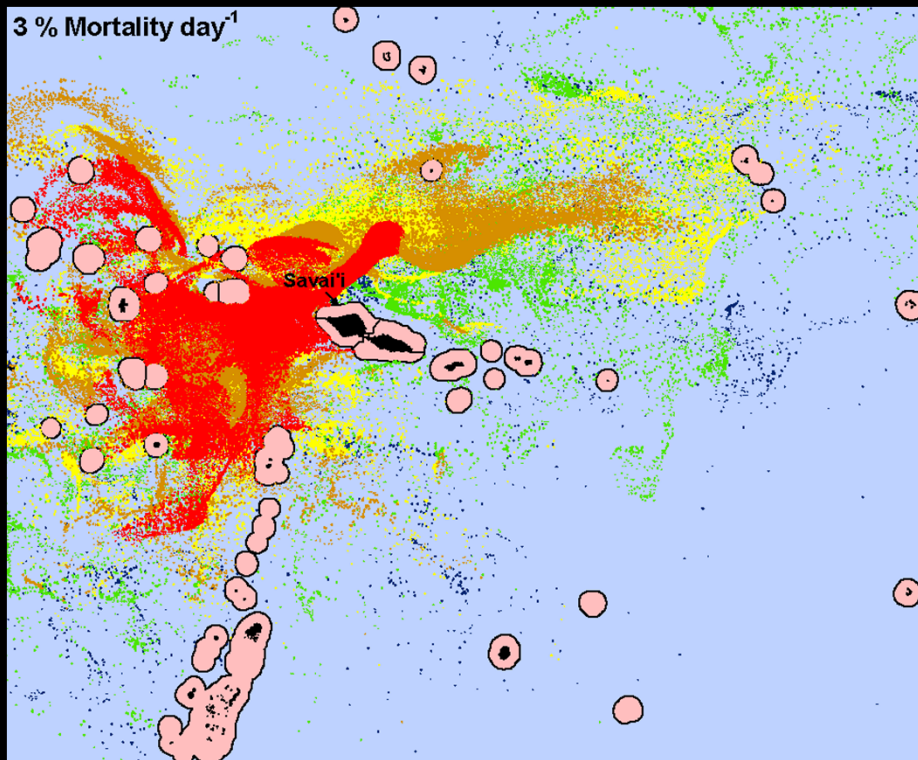


Biogeographic Assessment of the Samoan Archipelago

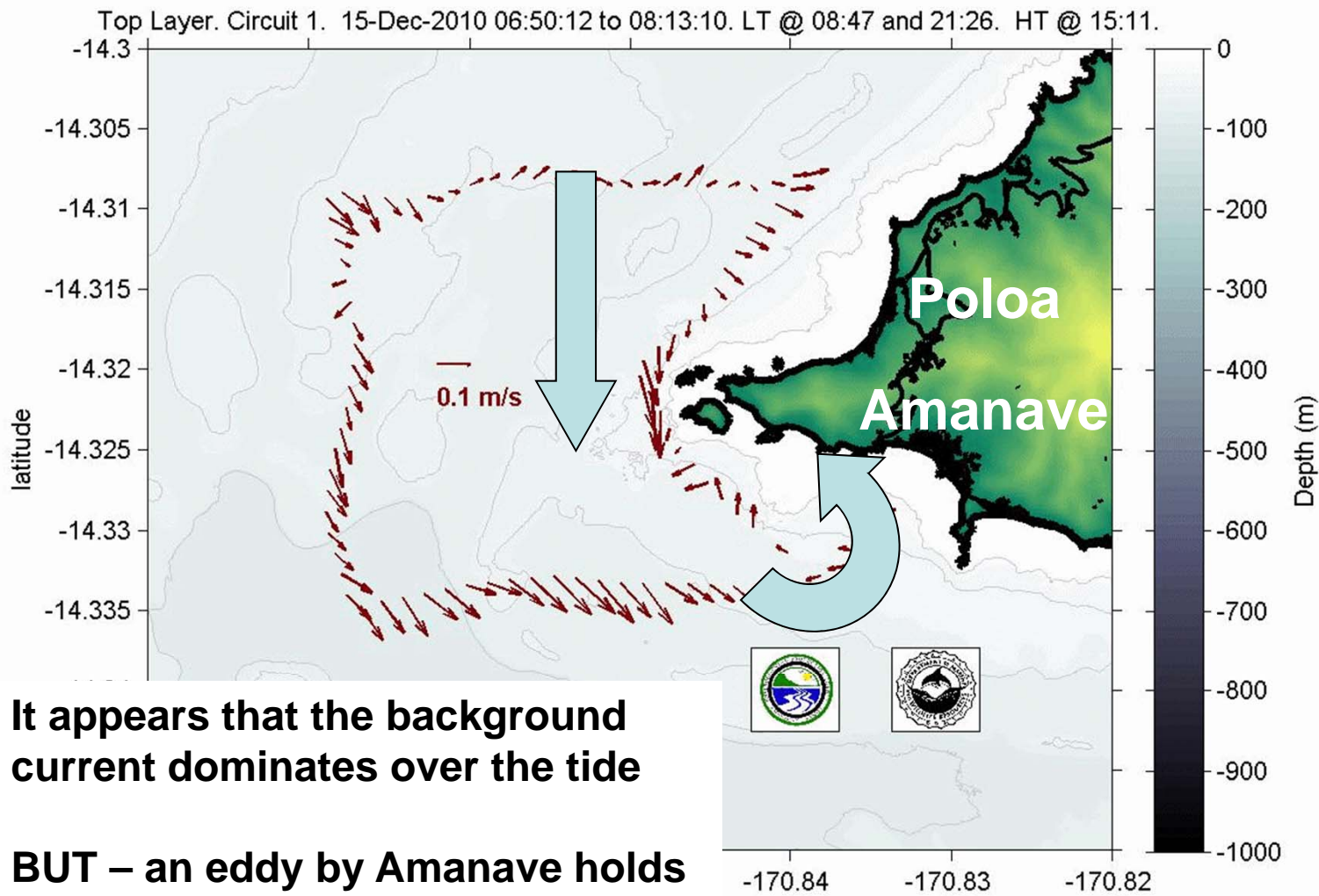
Computer numerical modelling

N. Savai'i as larval source

Rose Atoll as larval source



Amanave



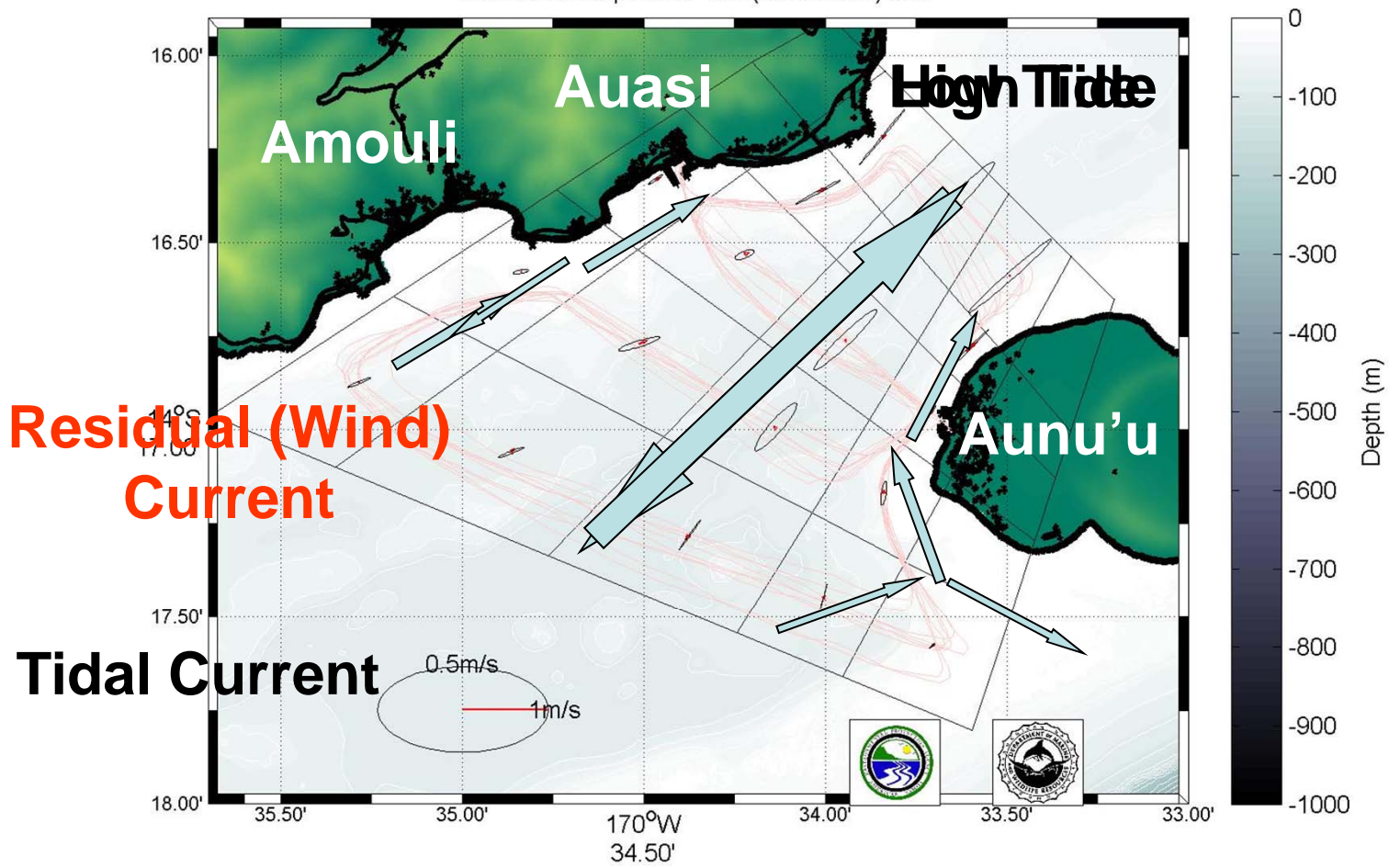
It appears that the background current dominates over the tide

BUT – an eddy by Amanave holds larvae close



Aunu'u – Auasi Channel

Aunu'u. 30-Sep-2010. M2 (12.42 hour) tide



**Residual (Wind)
Current**

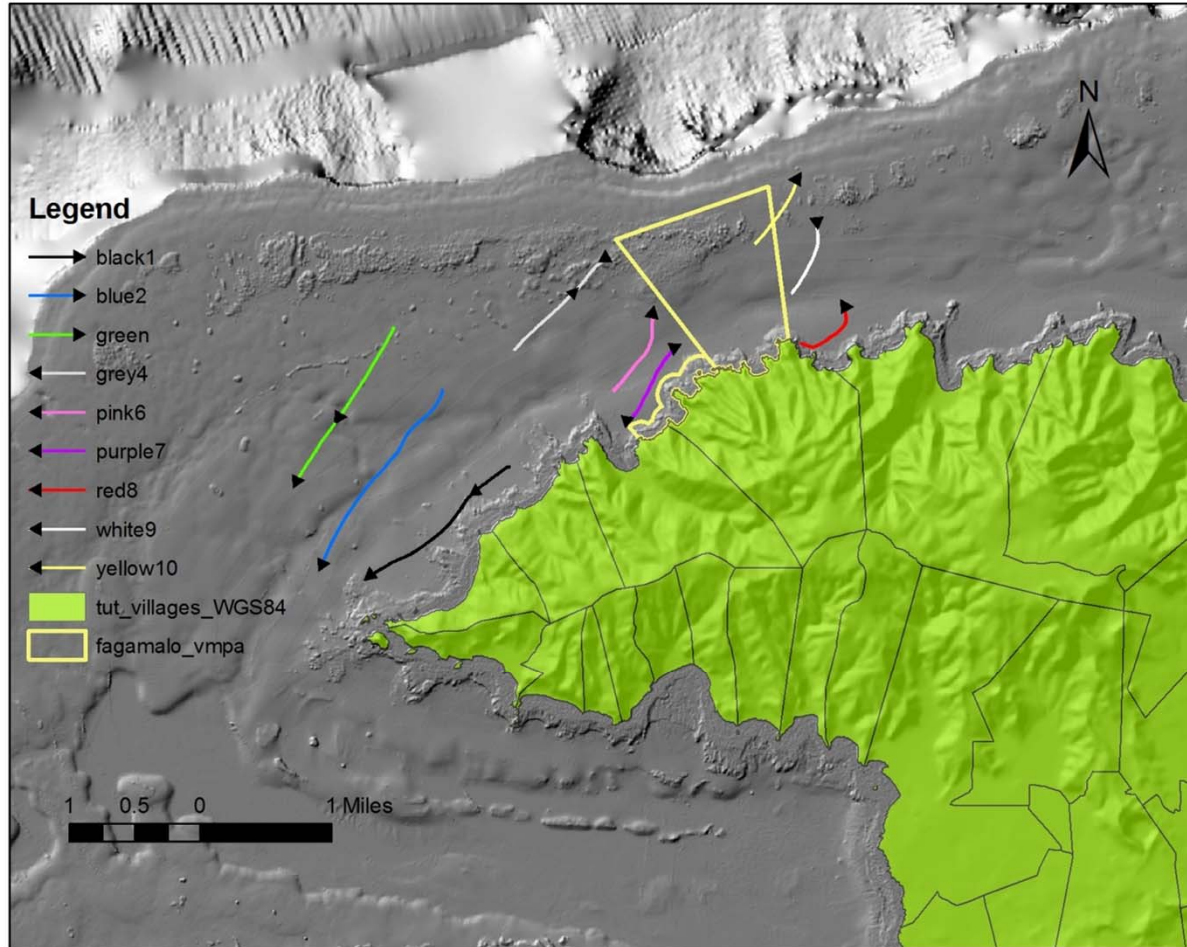
Tidal Current

0.5m/s
1m/s





3. Sub-island scale currents - GPS Drifters



4. Fish demographic patterns

- Demographic plasticity in the hindtail grouper, *Cephalopholis urodeta*



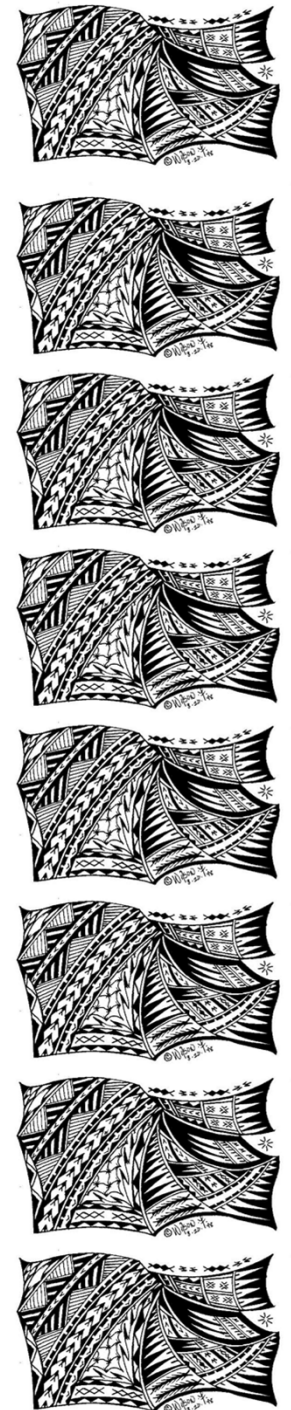
- Over 400 fish collected in Tutuila and Manu'a Islands in 2001-2002

Determine patterns in:

- **Size** - length
- **Condition index** – overall health, compare to expected weight
- **Longevity** - Otoliths were collected, rings counted to age fish
- **Sex** - determined by visual inspection of gonads.

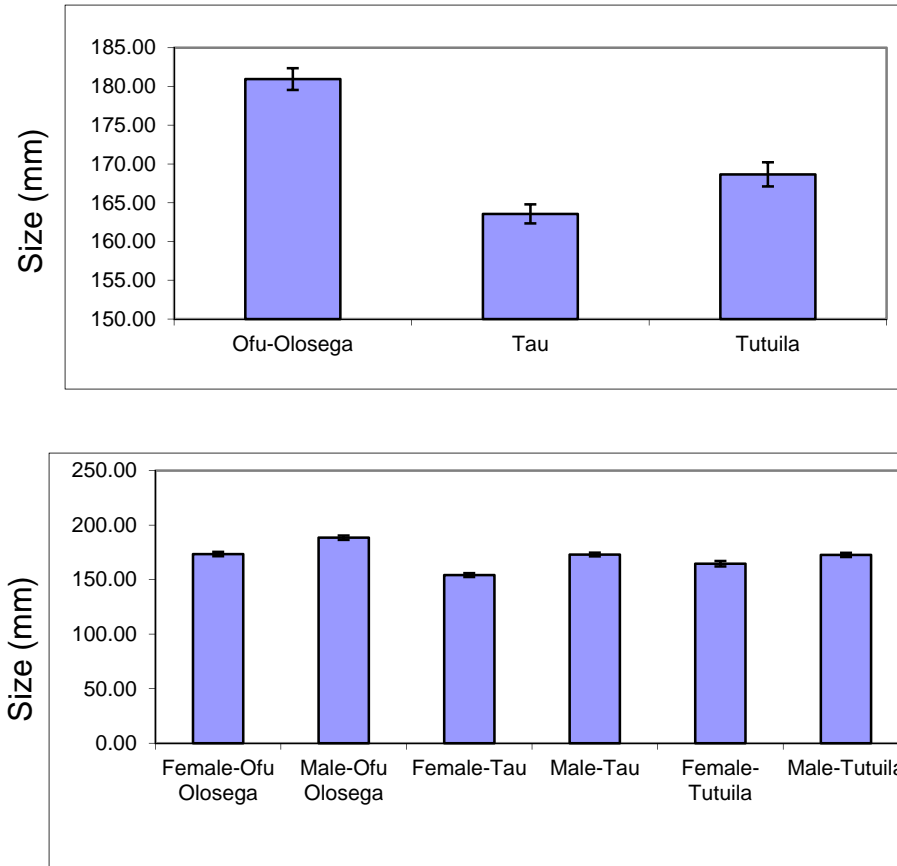


Domingo Ochavillo, Marlowe Sabater, Dave Wilson





Size Distributions



Conclusion:

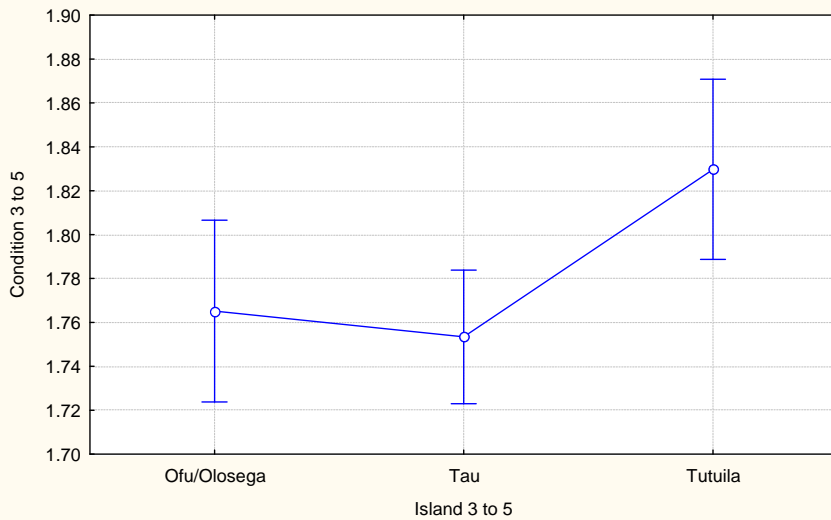
- Size distribution differences among islands
- Differences between sexes
- but not consistent between sexes among islands



Condition index (3 to 5 years old)

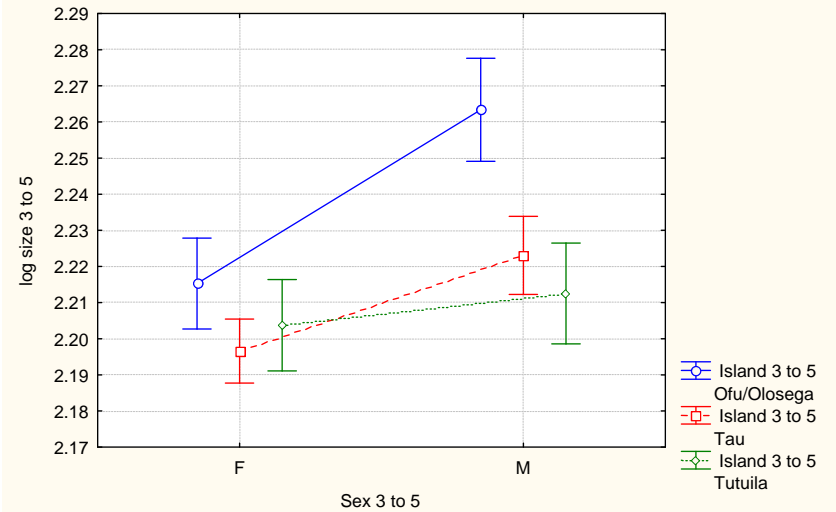


Island 3 to 5; LS Means
 Current effect: $F(2, 199)=4.5395, p=.01181$
 Effective hypothesis decomposition
 Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



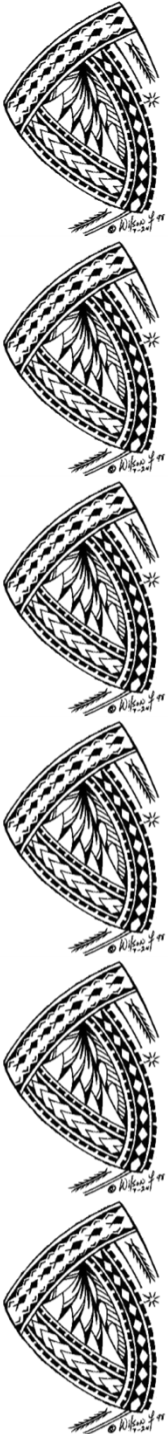
Differences among islands.

Island 3 to 5*Sex 3 to 5; LS Means
 Current effect: $F(2, 199)=4.2155, p=.01611$
 Effective hypothesis decomposition
 Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals

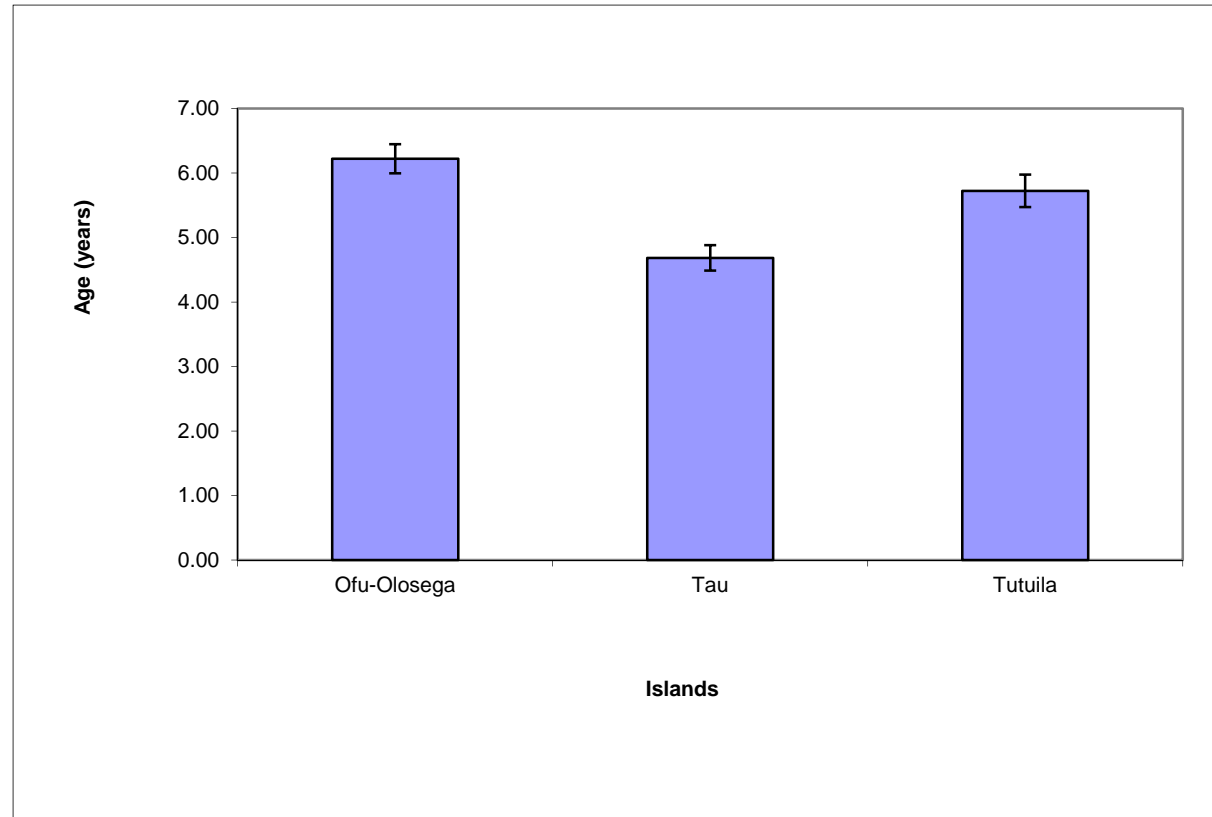


Males are not always bigger than females.





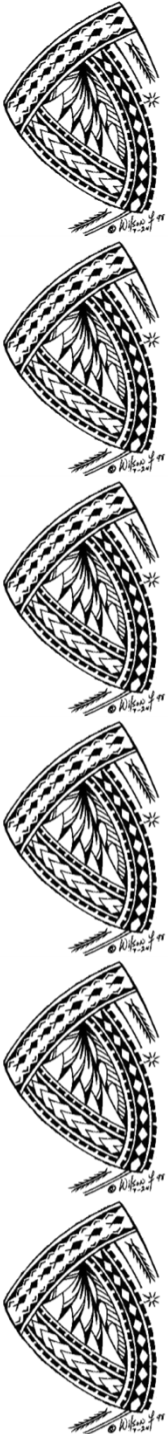
Longevity: Age Distributions



Data: maximum age of 20% of the oldest fish in each island.

Conclusion: Age differences among islands.





5. Patterns in coral species assemblages

- Characterize coral species assemblages among the islands and atolls in the Samoan Archipelago.



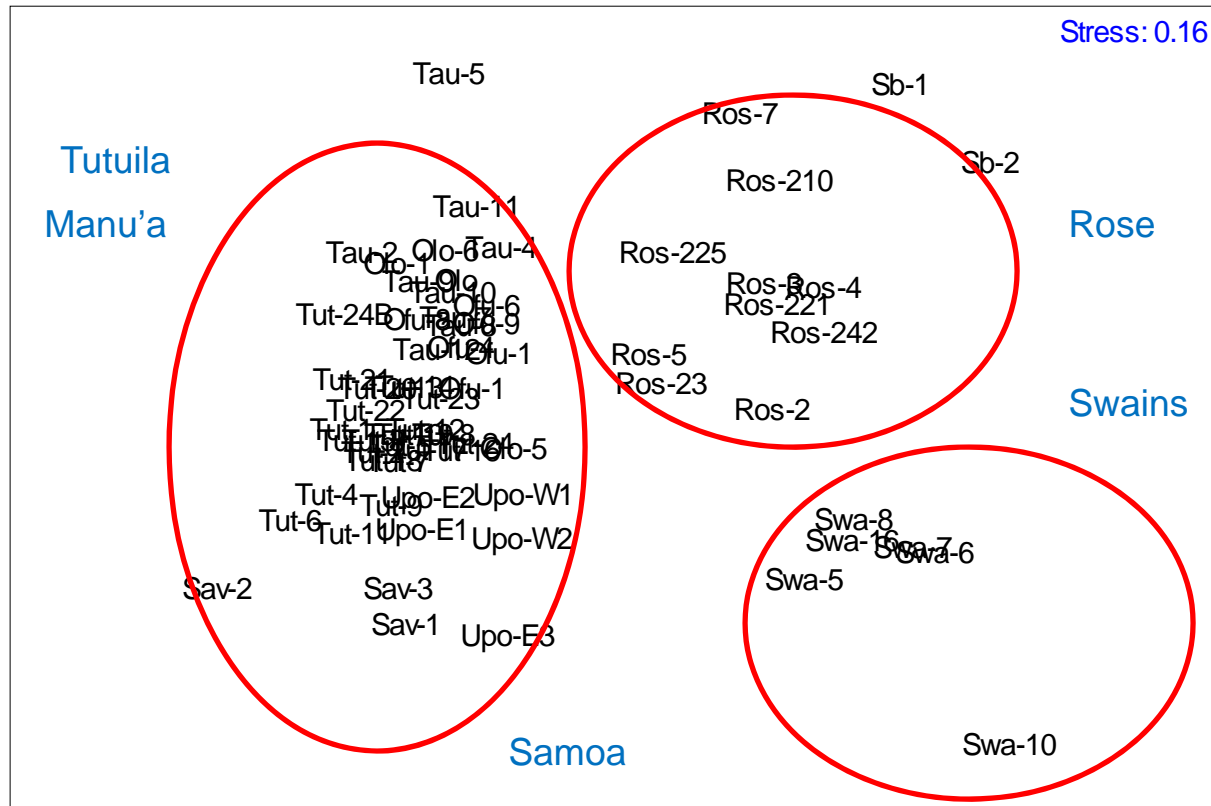
- Patterns in community assemblages could be attributed to differences in connectivity and habitats.

Douglas Fenner and Domingo Ochavillo



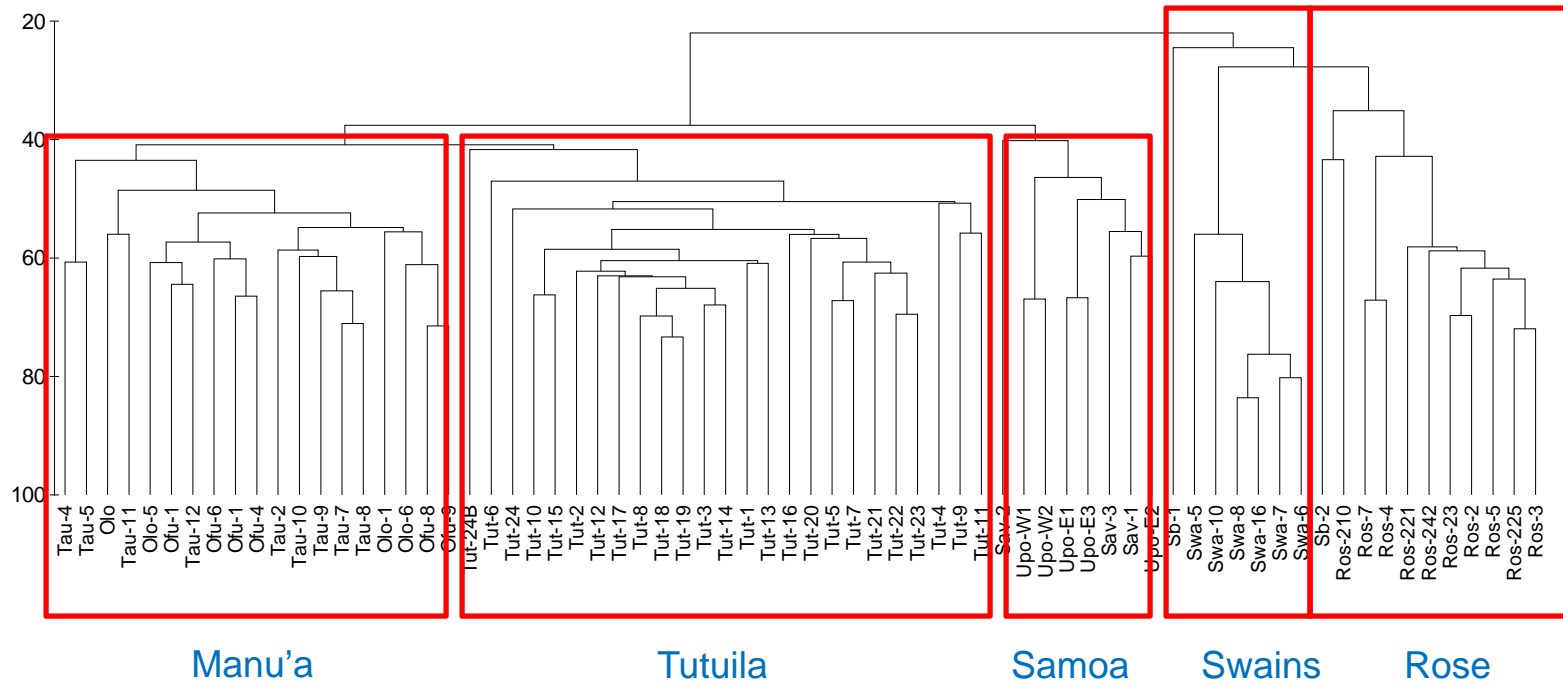


Coral species assemblages



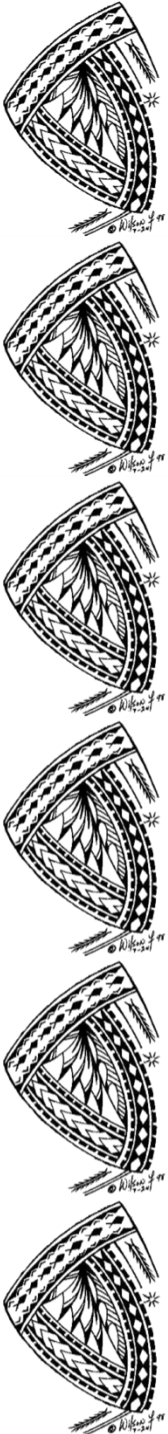


Coral Species assemblages



- Differences in coral species assemblages at various scales – reef type and oceanographic conditions
- Patterns seem to mirror distance patterns which suggest degree of connectivity.





Conclusions

Swains and Rose are different based on coral species, genera and lifeform data analyses.

- Upolu, Savaii, Tutuila and Manua probably of the same habitat based on lifeforms.
- Differences in coral species assemblages between Manua-Tutuila and Upolu-Savaii might indicate some limited connectivity.
- In a smaller spatial scale, there might be also limited connectivity between Manua and Tutuila.



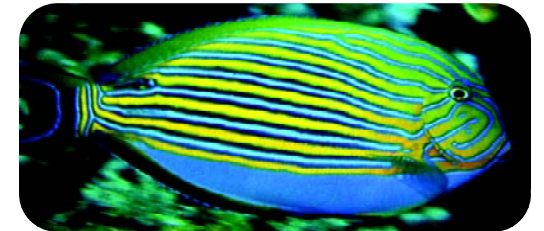
6. Fish Population Genetics Project

- Population genetics of selected fish species
- **Selection criteria:** abundant, highly targeted
- **Range:** Samoa archipelago except Swains and Rose
- Some fin clips already collected
- Mitochondrial DNA segments already sequenced, samples incomplete
- “Family trees” of mtDNAs will be produced
- Funded by WPRFMC

Myripristis berndti



Acanthurus lineatus



Scarus oviceps



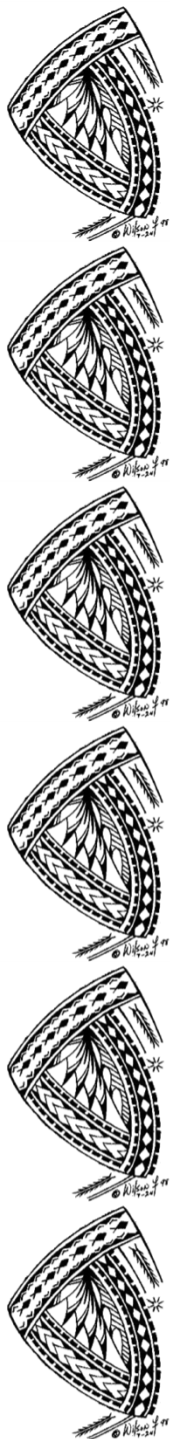
Summary

- Oceanographic patterns reveal connectivity in both within-island and archipelago-wide
- Population demographic patterns indicates island-effect.
- Community assemblages, the groupings were: (1) Rose; (2) Swains; (3) Upolu-Savaii; (4) Manua-Tutuila



Future Work

1. More **ADCP & Drifter** work – Sub-islands oceanographic surveys (extend to Samoa?)
2. UH/PacIOOS Fine Scale High Resolution **Current Models** – around AS (extend to Samoa?)
3. **Fish tracking project** – in collaboration with National Parks of American Samoa
4. **Fish Population Genetics Project** - continue





Fa'afetai tele lava

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Selaina Vaitautolu-Tuimavave, Deputy Director

Administration and Coordination Staff

Supervisors and Technicians

