Community-level migration patterns of fish throughout the Mitchell River, Queensland, Australia

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Government









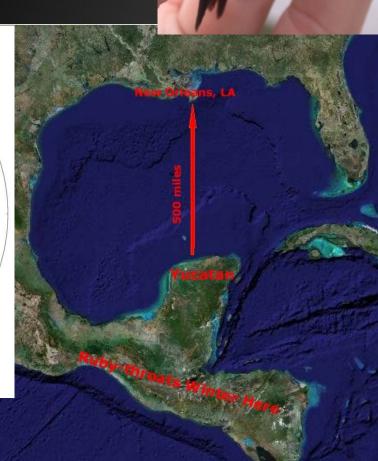
Found in all major branches of the animal kingdom: flying, swimming, walking, drifting (via water and air)

Often think of "heroic" long-distance mass migrations

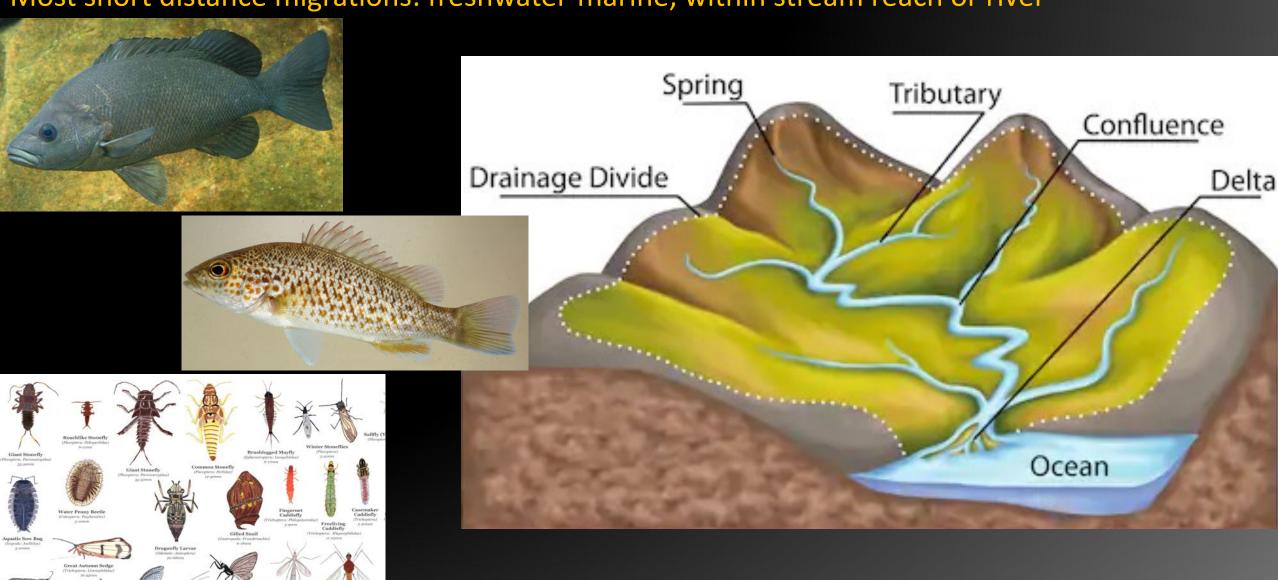


Australasian Flyway





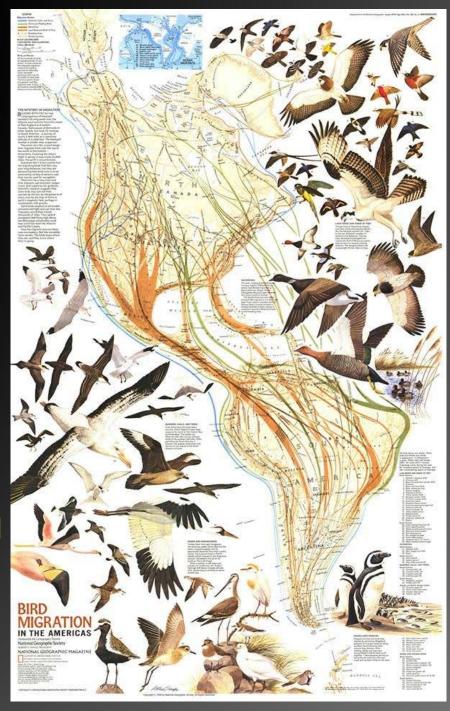
Most short distance migrations: freshwater-marine, within stream reach or river



- I. Spatial extent local, regional, global
- II. Temporal extent annual, seasonal, life history stage
- III. Triggers food, reproduction, habitat quality, range expansion, density-dependent/independent
- IV. Limiting factors weather, obstacles (mountains, dams), fragmentation via habitat loss

Why is this important?

- i. define a population, subpopulation, or patch
- ii. factors that drive population demographics: survival, recruitment, source-sink dynamics
- iii. where, when, and how many resources should be allocated for conservation



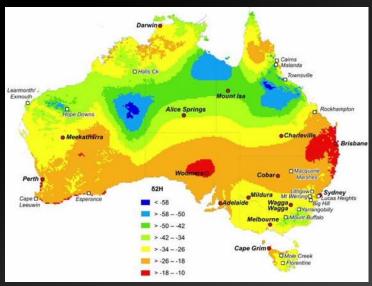
Methods

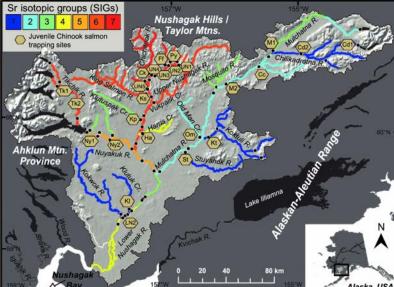
- Mark-recapture banding, radio/GPS/PIT tags
- Genetic mitochondrial, microsatellites, nuclear markers
- Biogeochemical Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulfur, Strontium, metals, organic pollutants

Limits

- Spatial variability
- Temporal variability
- Uptake kinetics tissue and tracer specific How does animal integrate chemicals into different tissues at different life stages







River during wet season, series of waterholes during dry season

Floodplains critical to fish productivity

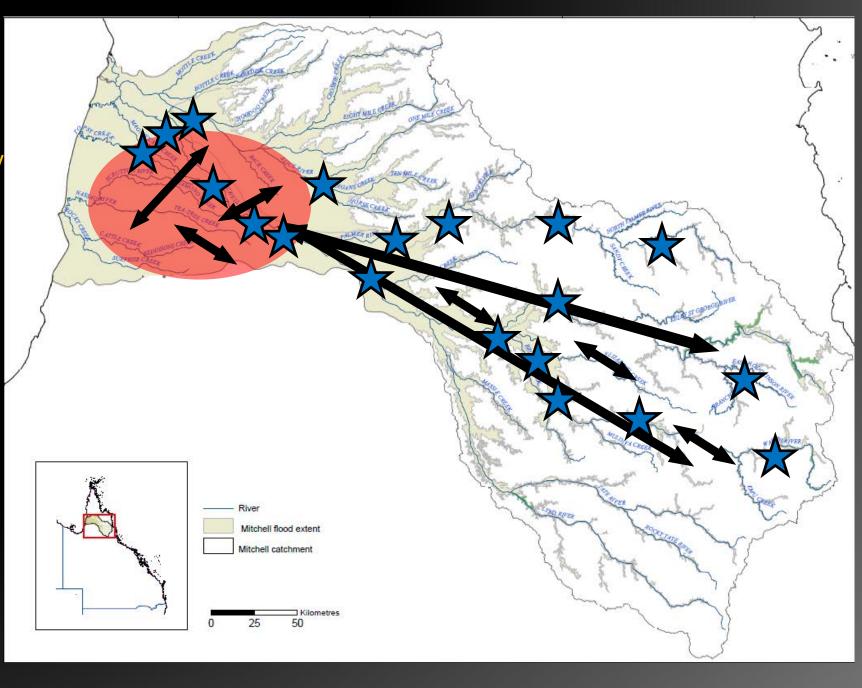
Are fish migrating to floodplains from other areas of the catchment?

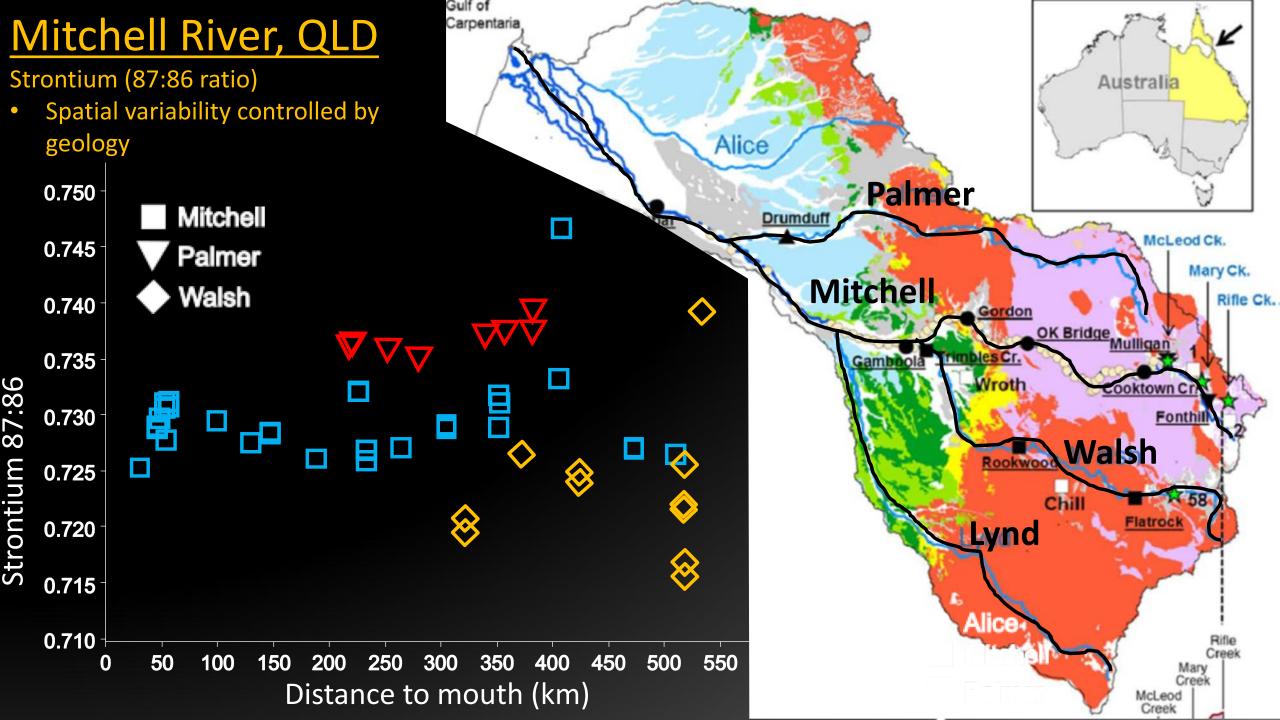
 Migration patterns unknown for most fish

Multiple potential dam sites

Migration data will allow us to understand to what degree dams will potentially influence fish productivity

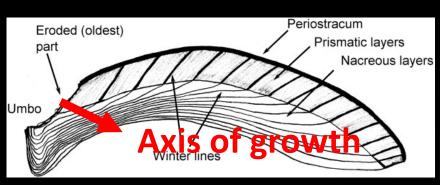
Sampled sites throughout the catchment



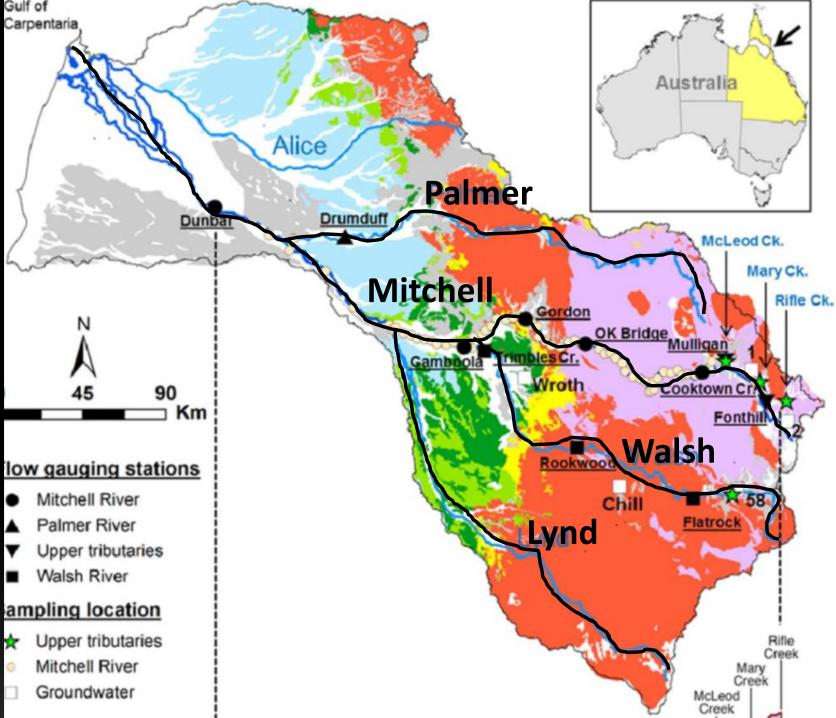


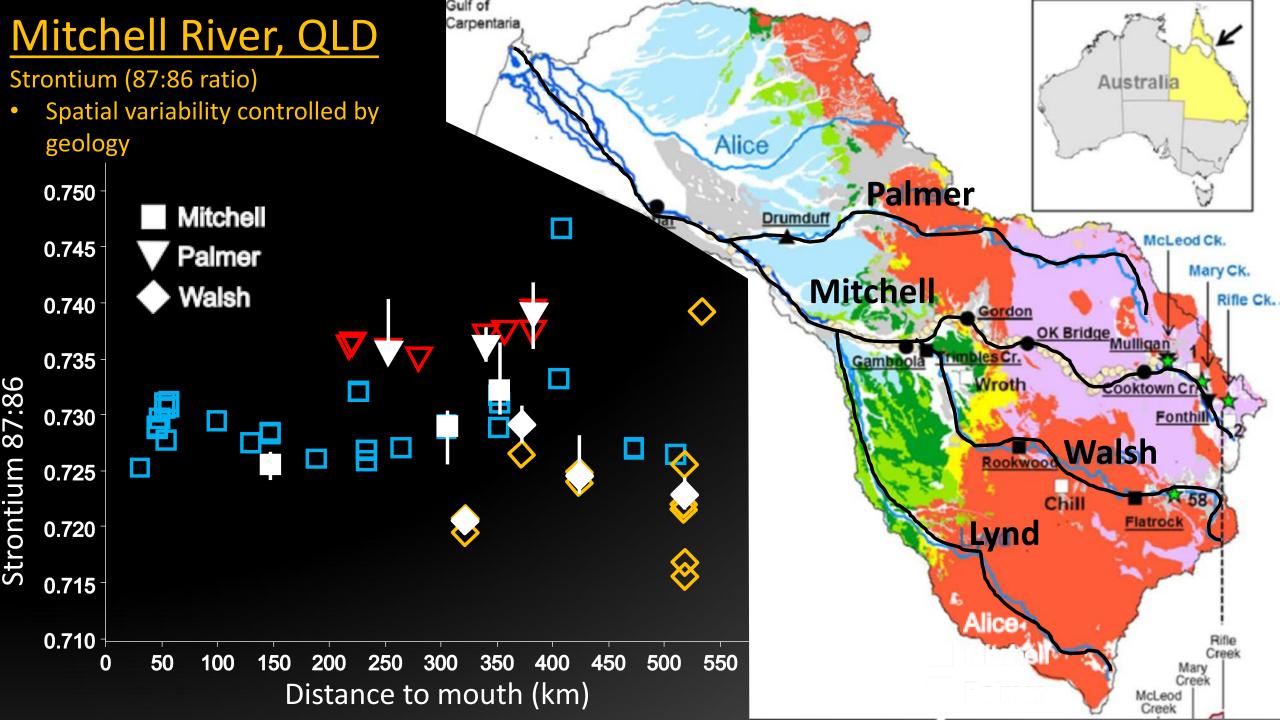
Strontium (87:86 ratio)

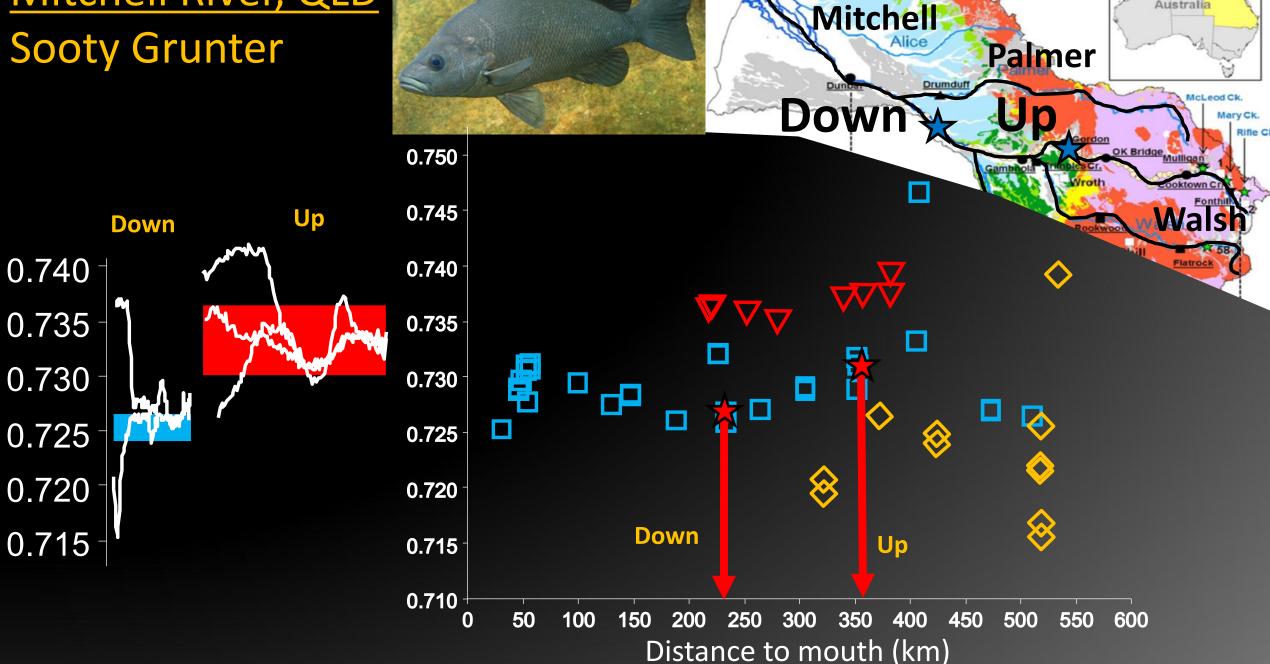
- Spatial variability controlled by geology
- Uptake kinetics
 - Strontium acts like calcium in the body
 - The axis of growth thus has a record of the strontium ratio of the water
- Variable flow regime can influence strontium ratio



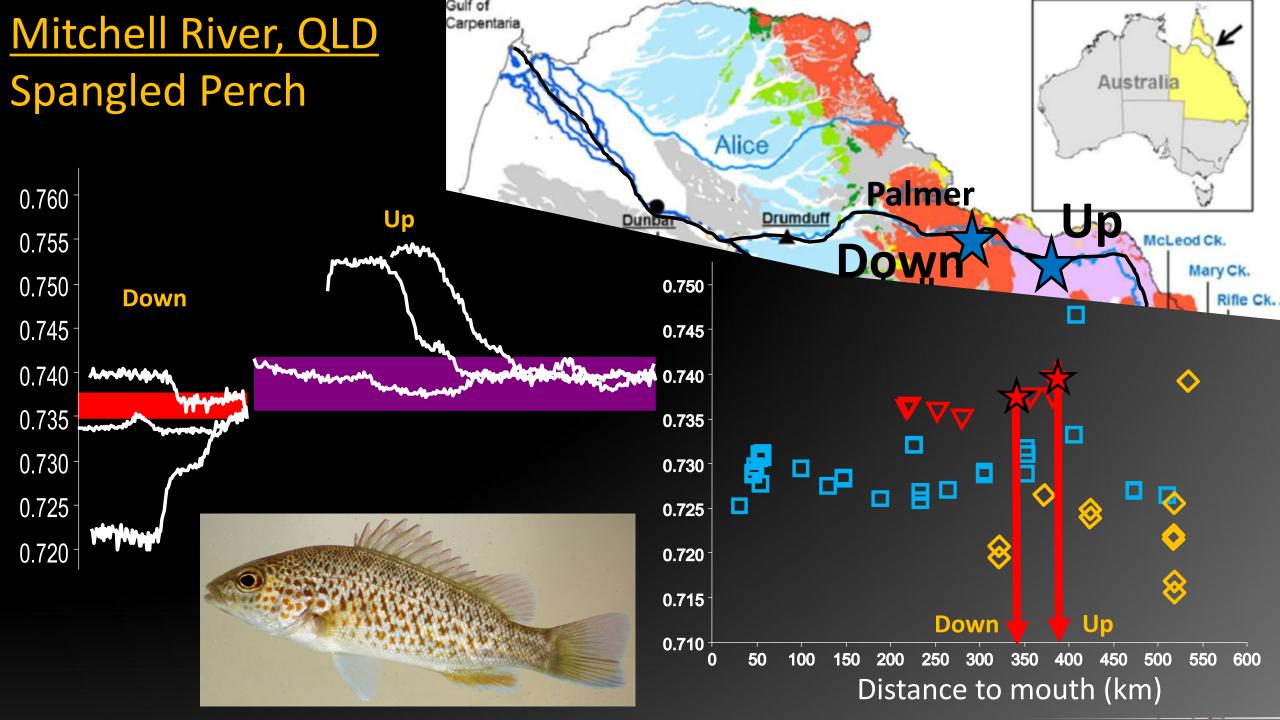


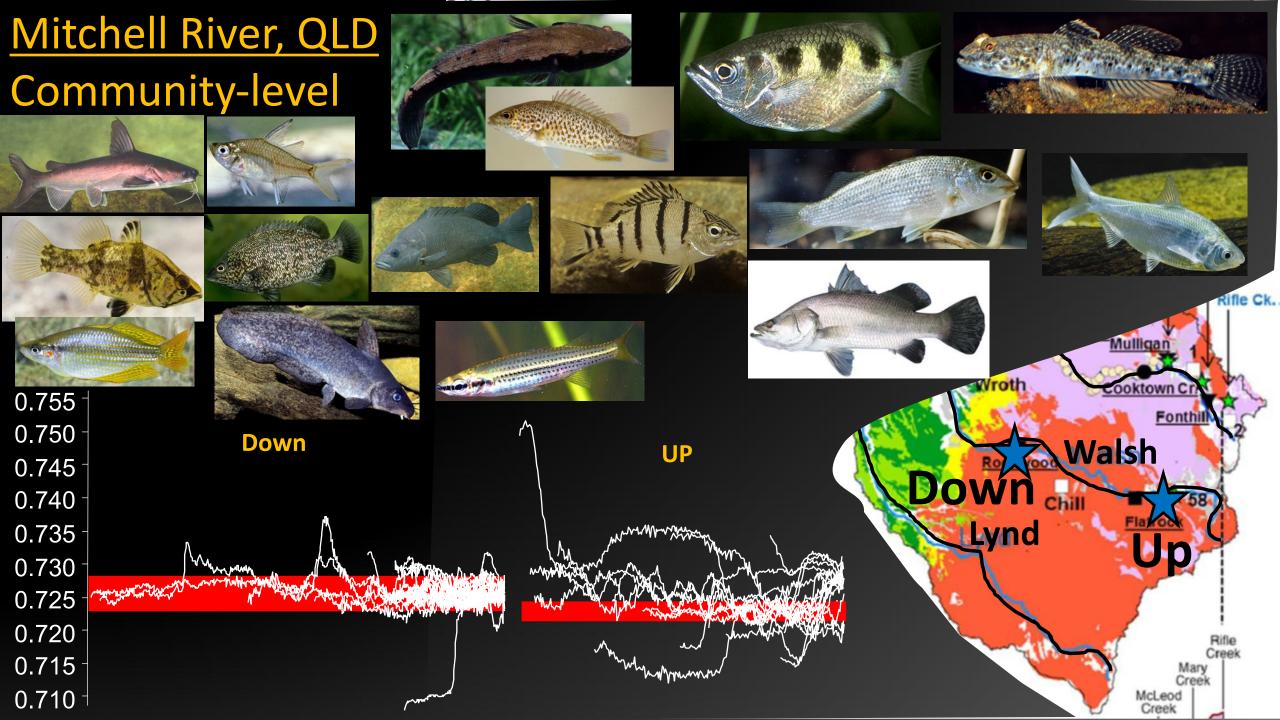






Australia





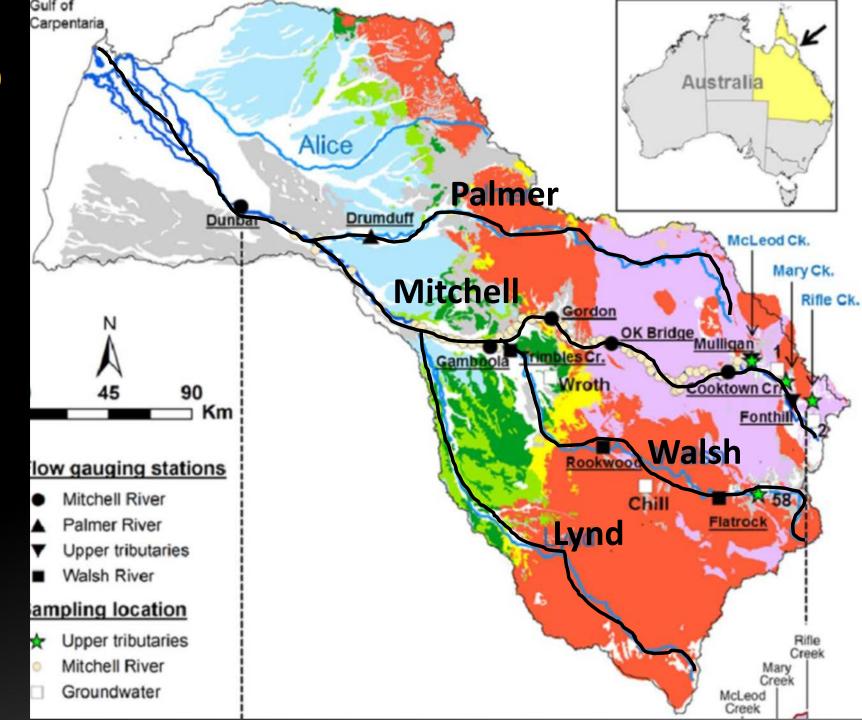
- ~950 fish, 26 species (~1 to 90 cm)
- Analyzed ~341 otoliths and 10 shells; have ~600 otoliths and ~20 shells left to analyze

Questions we can potentially answer:

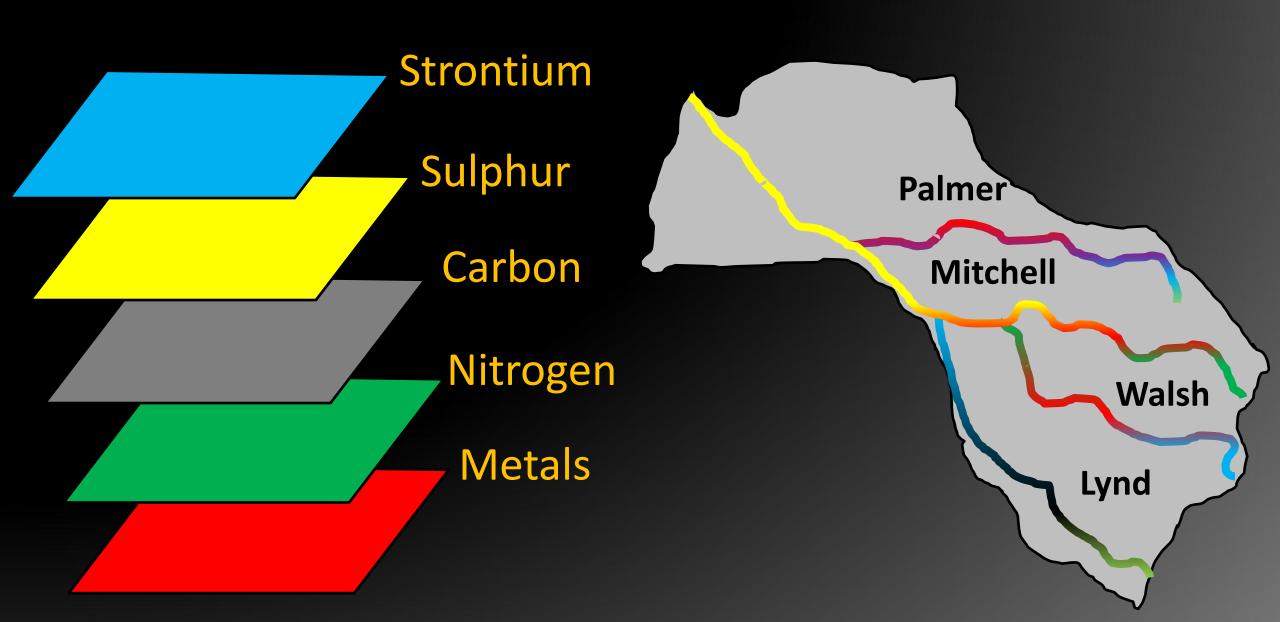
- Which species migrate? Yes
- Source-sink dynamics? Yes
- What are source populations?
 Maybe: up- vs down-stream or sub-catchments
- Do migratory patterns vary spatially? Yes
- Dispersal kernels per species? Yes

Migration plus community structure:

- How much biomass is moving through the catchment? Yes
- Where is most of fish biomass being built? Yes



Multiple tracer isoscape - similar to ecological niche models



Acknowledgments

<u>Traditional owners throughout the Mitchell River catchment</u>

Kokominjena, Kokoberra, Kunjen, Western Gugu Yalanji, Mulliridgee, Barbarum, Kuku Djunkan Gugu Mini

<u>Fieldwork</u>

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