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Preliminary Estimates of Copepod Extrusion from 0.333 mm and
0.165 mm Mesh Plankton Nets

by

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ICNAF larval herring survey stations were selected from Albatross IV 75-02 (February 1975) in order to estimate extrusion of copepods from .333 and .165 mm meshed plankton nets (see Figure 15). The objective was to find the lower size limit of copepods that can be adequately sampled by .165 and .333 meshed nets.

The standard ICNAF tow profile was used in collecting these samples and the four net meshes used were: .505, .333, .165, and .053 mm. Use of the .053 mm meshed net allows for estimating extrusion from the .165 mm net. Since .053 nets clog easily a February cruise was selected since there is less clogging due to phytoplankton during this time of year. Furthermore, only those .053 and .165 samples which showed no clogging on a plot of flowmeter revolutions vs tow duration were used in the analysis.

For estimating 0.333 extrusion, the measure of copepod size used was metasomal length of Pseudocalanus sp. copepodites. It is assumed here that other dominant copepod species will be extruded in a fashion similar to Pseudocalanus since there are similarities in general body form (length/weight ratios) among these groups. Abundance (no. per 10m³) of copepodid stages from the 0.165 mm samples are plotted in Fig. 1-5. The length scale of these Figures corresponds to the actual mean metasomal length of copepodites recorded in another study (Davis, 1977)^{1/}. Both relative and absolute abundances (no. per 10 m³) of copepodids change with station. To determine the size of copepod extruded from the 0.333 net, the cumulative distributions of copepodid stages from the 0.165 mm samples were plotted (Fig. 6-10) from largest to smallest copepodids using the same length as in Fig. 1-5. Abundances (no. per 10m³) of total Pseudocalanus sp. (the only measure available since the .333 samples were not sorted to stage for this cruise) as estimated from .333 mesh tows are shown in these figures as a solid horizontal line. Although the relative and absolute abundances of copepodids change with station, total Pseudocalanus sp. captured by the .333 meshed net predominantly falls in between the fifth stage and adult, corresponding to a metasomal length between .9 and 1.0 mm. This is the lower size limit of copepod which can be retained adequately by the .333 meshed net.

Extrusion from .165 meshed nets was estimated in two steps. First, the abundance (no. per 10m³) of Pseudocalanus sp. copepodid I was found for the seven .053 stations sorted. These were compared by a paired "t" test to C-I abundance estimates from the .165 net. There was no significant difference between nets ($t = 0.1939$). Therefore, the lower size limit for complete retention is smaller than C-I Pseudocalanus sp., i.e. less than 0.4 mm. A closer approximation to this lower limit was made by measuring the size distribution of nauplii in three .053 samples (shown in Figures 11 and 12) and comparing their cumulative abundance with the total abundance (per 10m³) of nauplii from the .165 samples in the same way as for the .333 samples. This is shown in Figures 13 and 14. Approx-

^{1/} Davis, Cabell. 1977. Length/weight relations in the copepod Pseudocalanus minutus on Georges Bank. Unpublished data report, 20 pp. Northeast Fisheries Center, Woods Hole.

mate measures of extruded body size were found using linear interpolation between adjacent size classes. The mean and standard deviation of those independent measures of extruded size are:

$$\bar{X} \pm 2S.D. = .26 \text{ mm} \pm .08 \text{ mm}$$

These measures are only rough approximations and should only be used in a general way. More extensive measuring and sorting will be required to pinpoint the extruded sizes more precisely.

PSEUDO .165 STA#21

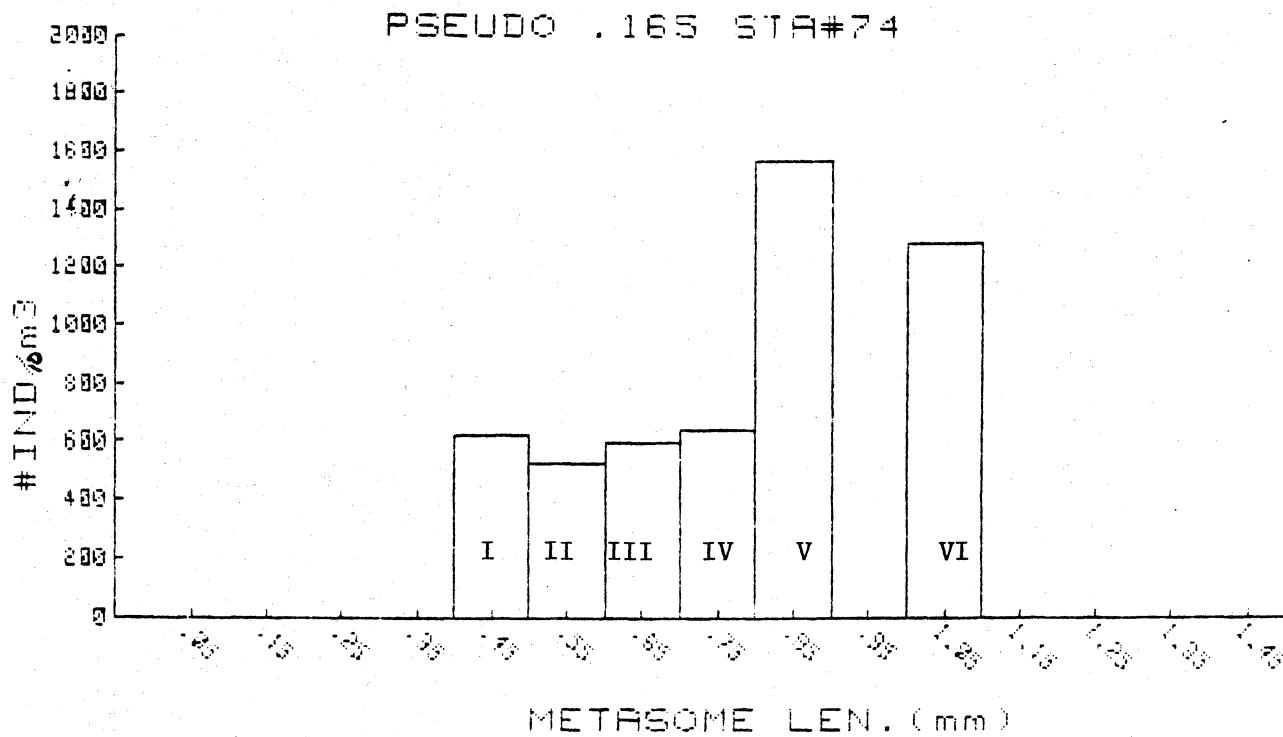
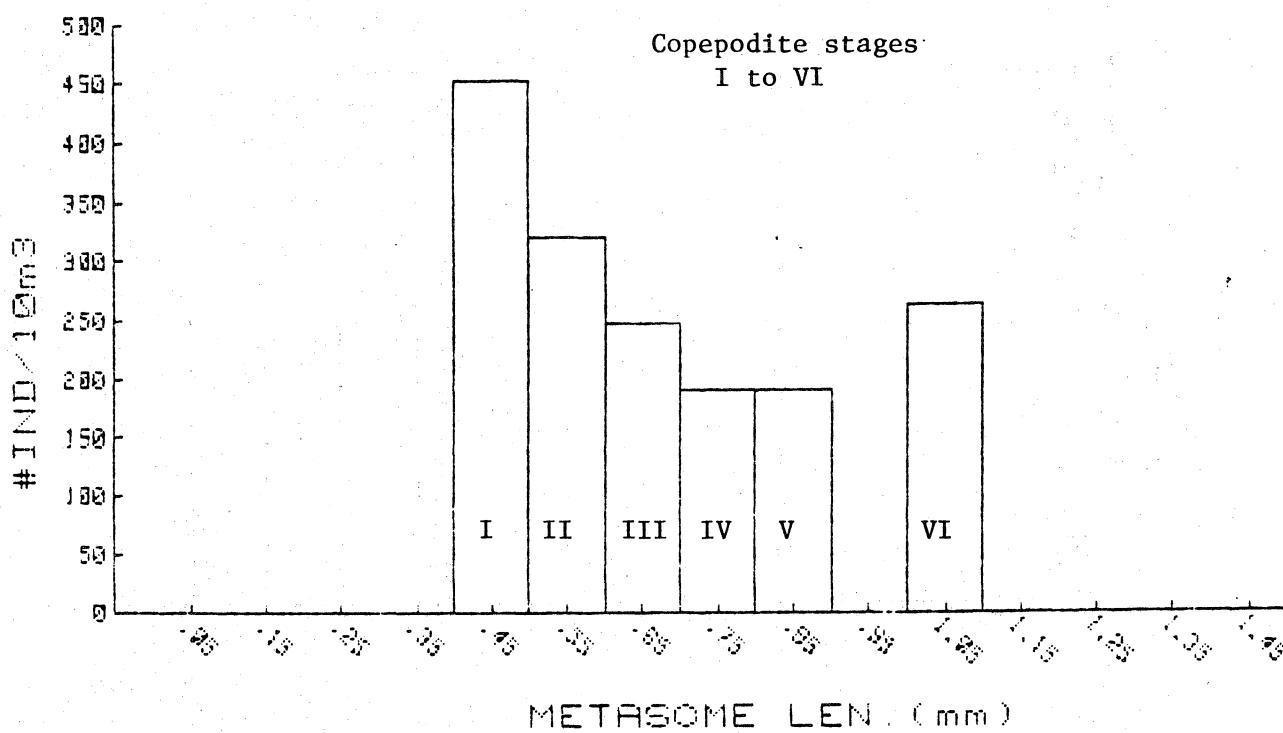
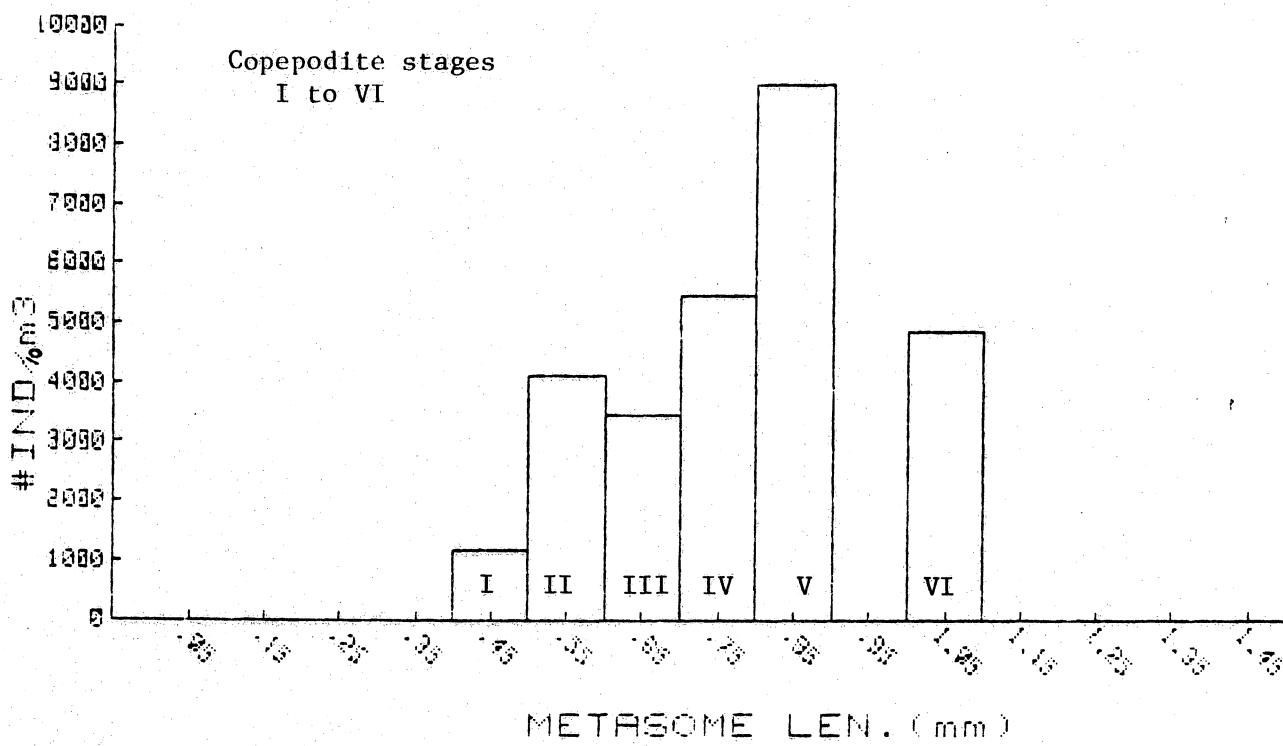


Fig. 1

PSEUDO .165 STA#75



PSEUDO .165 STA#76

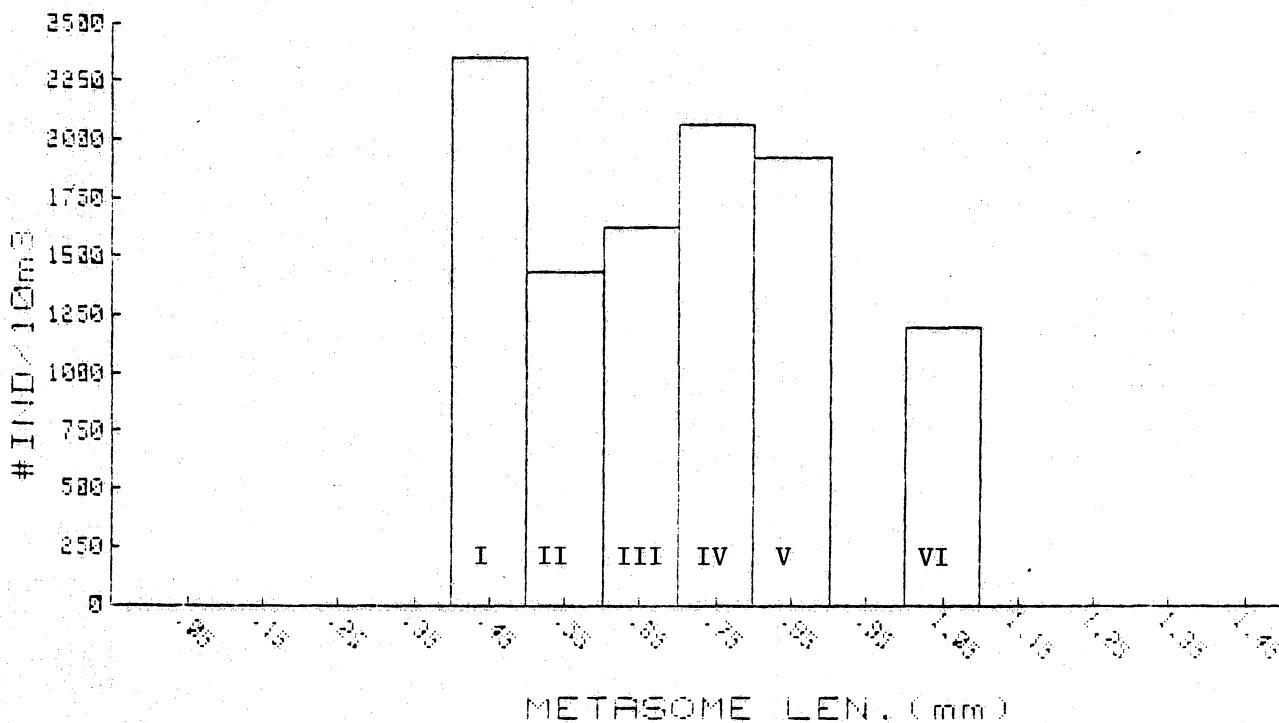
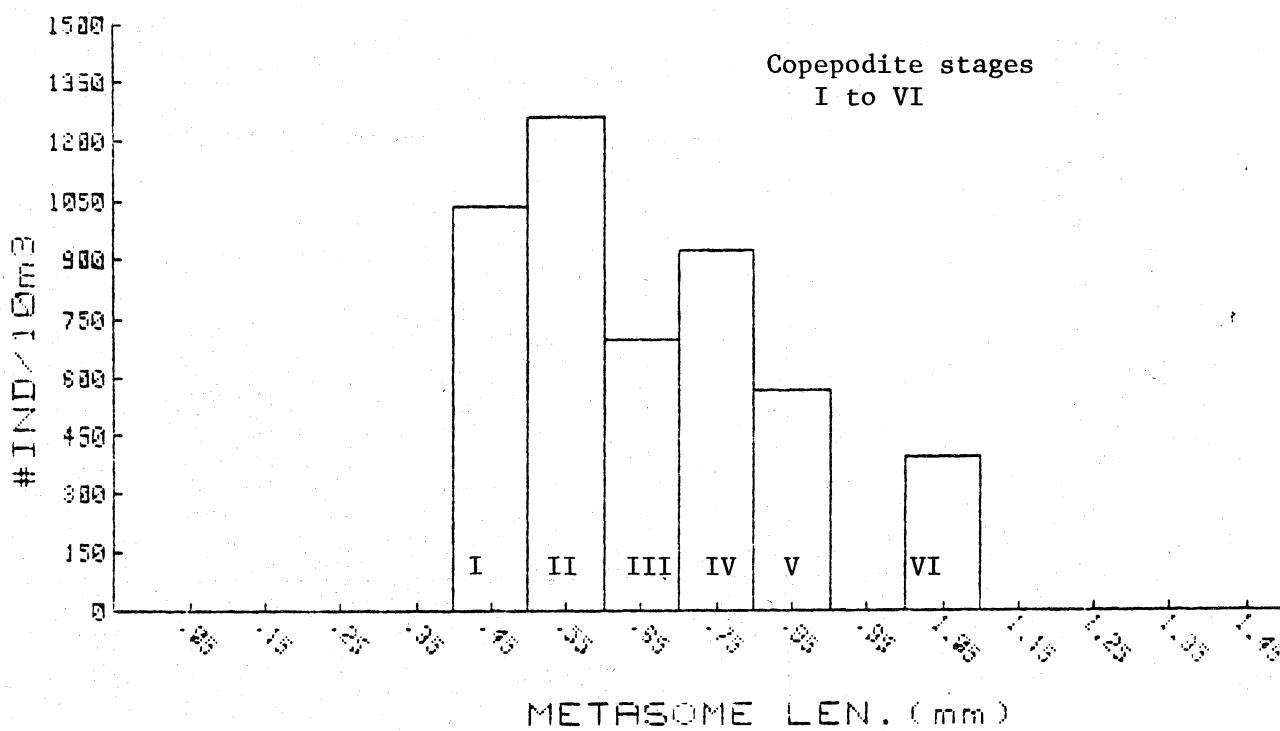


FIG. 2

PSEUDO . 165 STA#81



PSEUDO . 165 STA#82

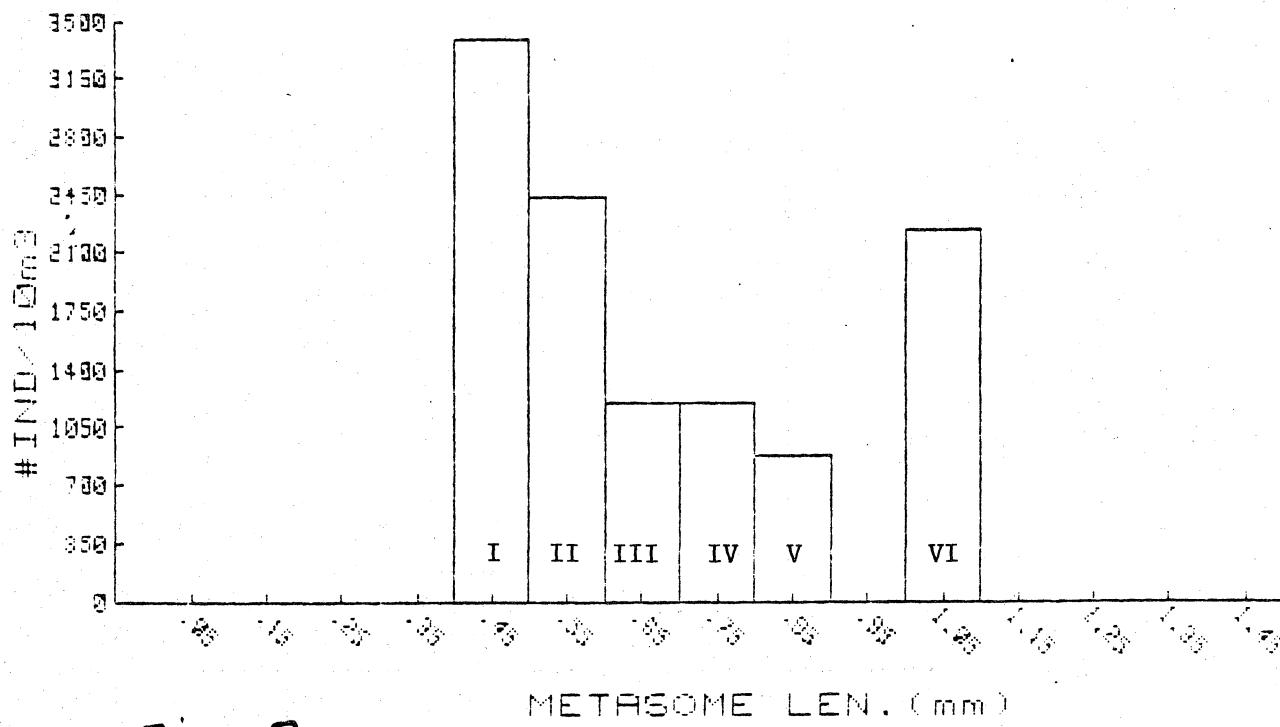
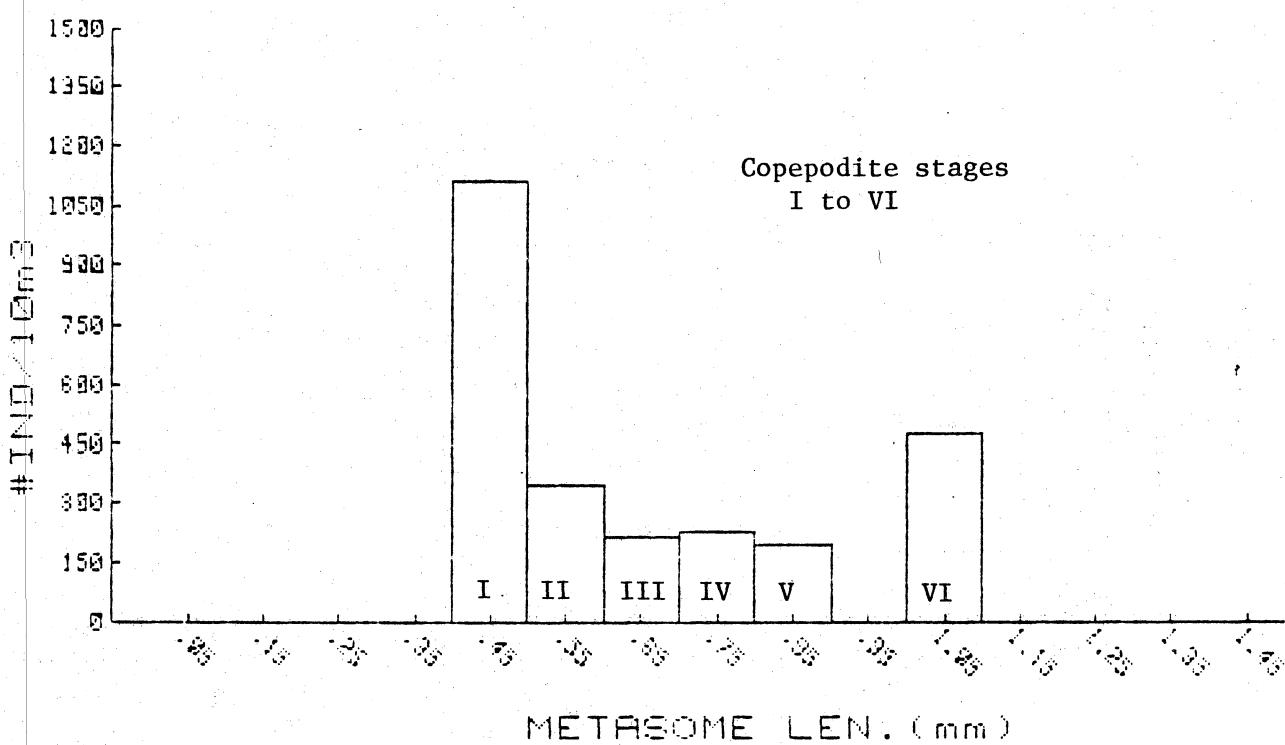


FIG. 3

PSEUDO . 165 STA#83



PSEUDO . 165 STA#84

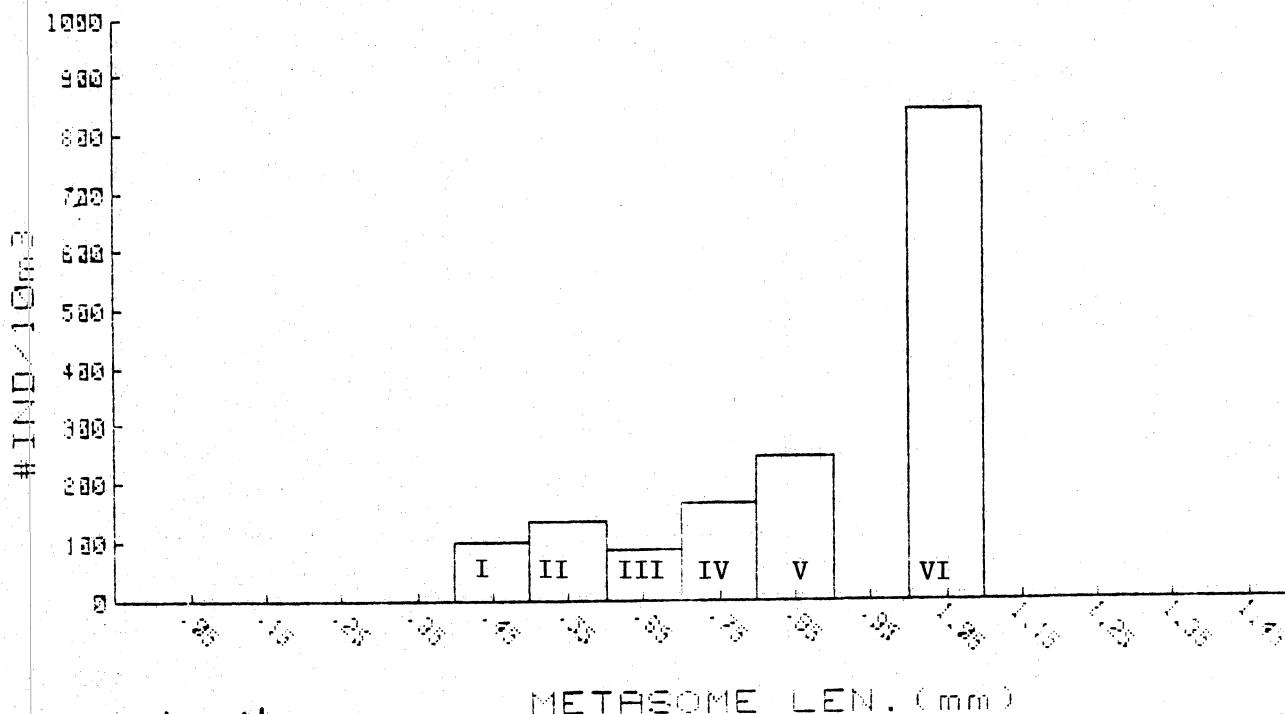
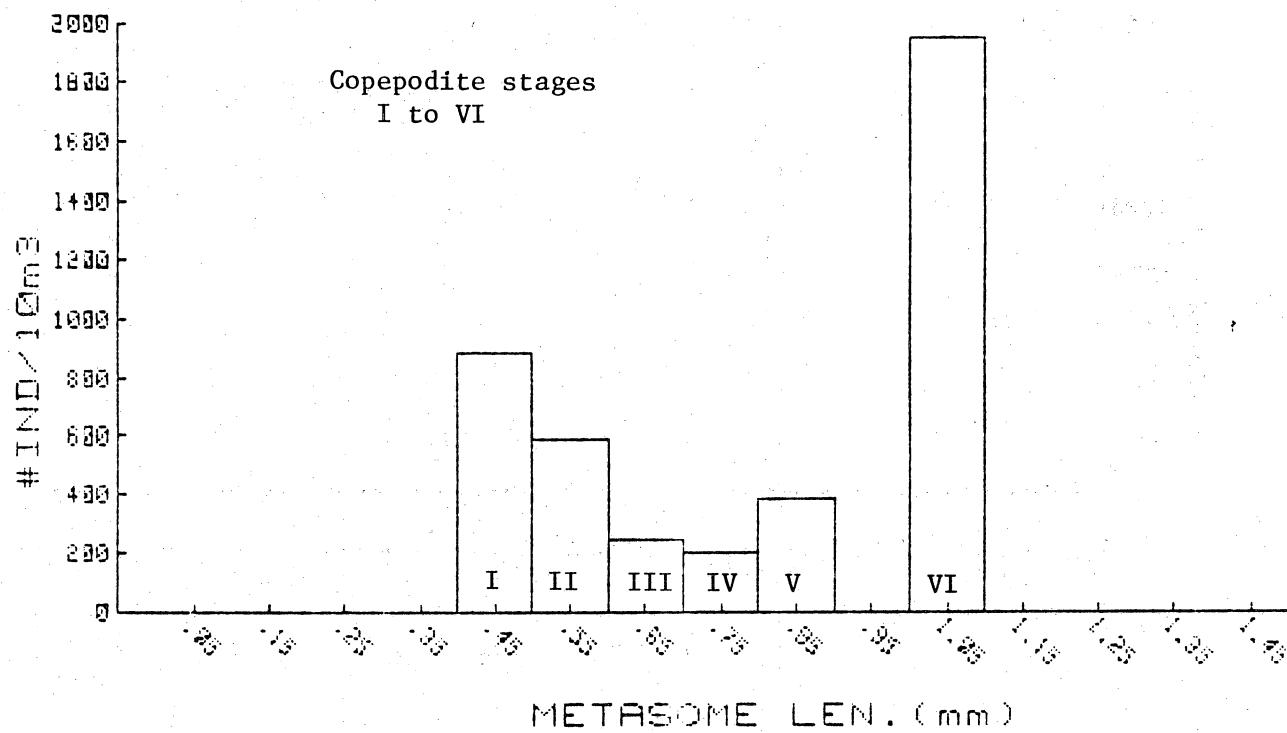


FIG. 4

PSEUDO . 165 STA#89



PSEUDO . 165 STA#91

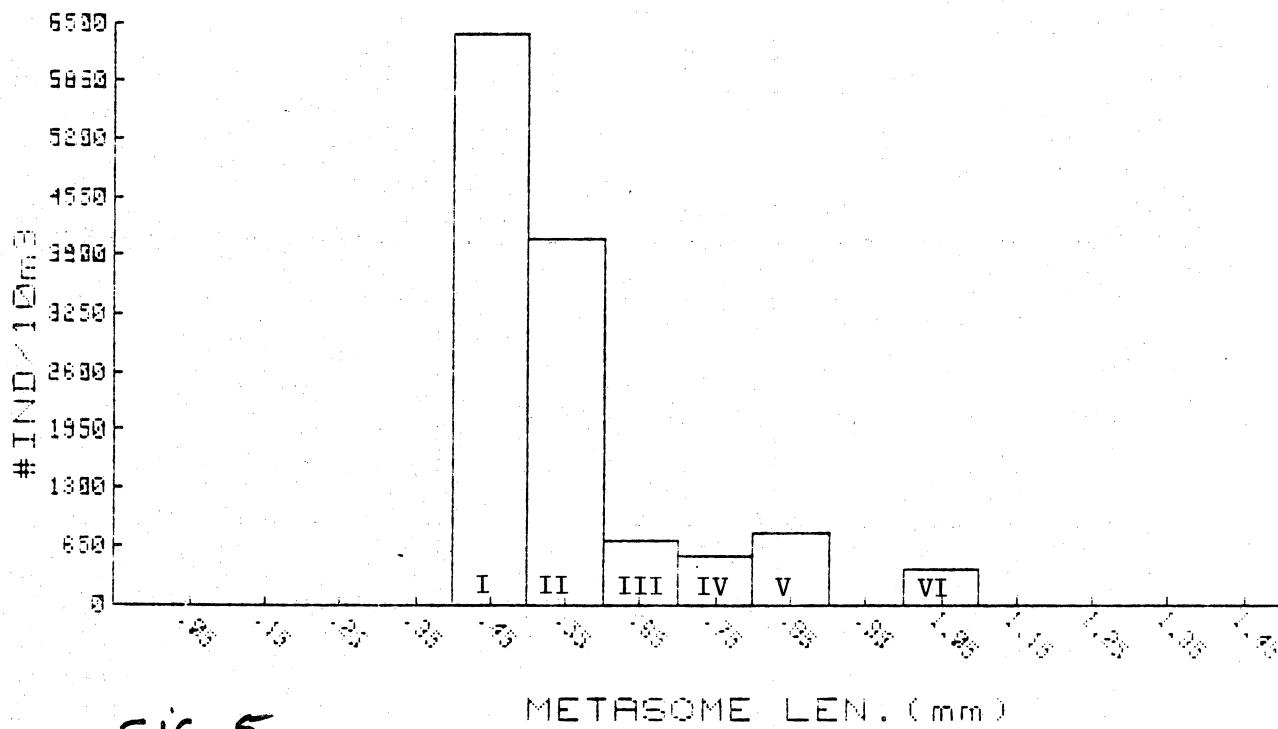
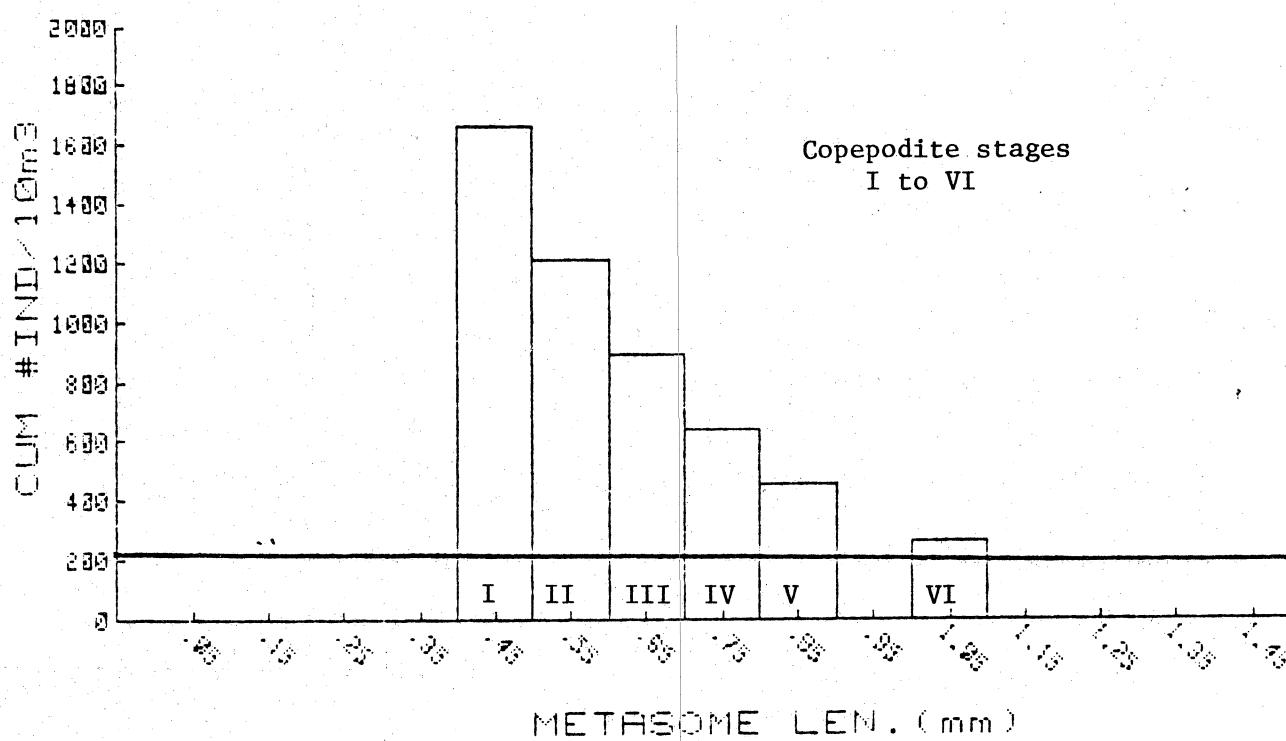


FIG. 5

PSEUDO . 165 STA#21



PSEUDO . 165 STA#74

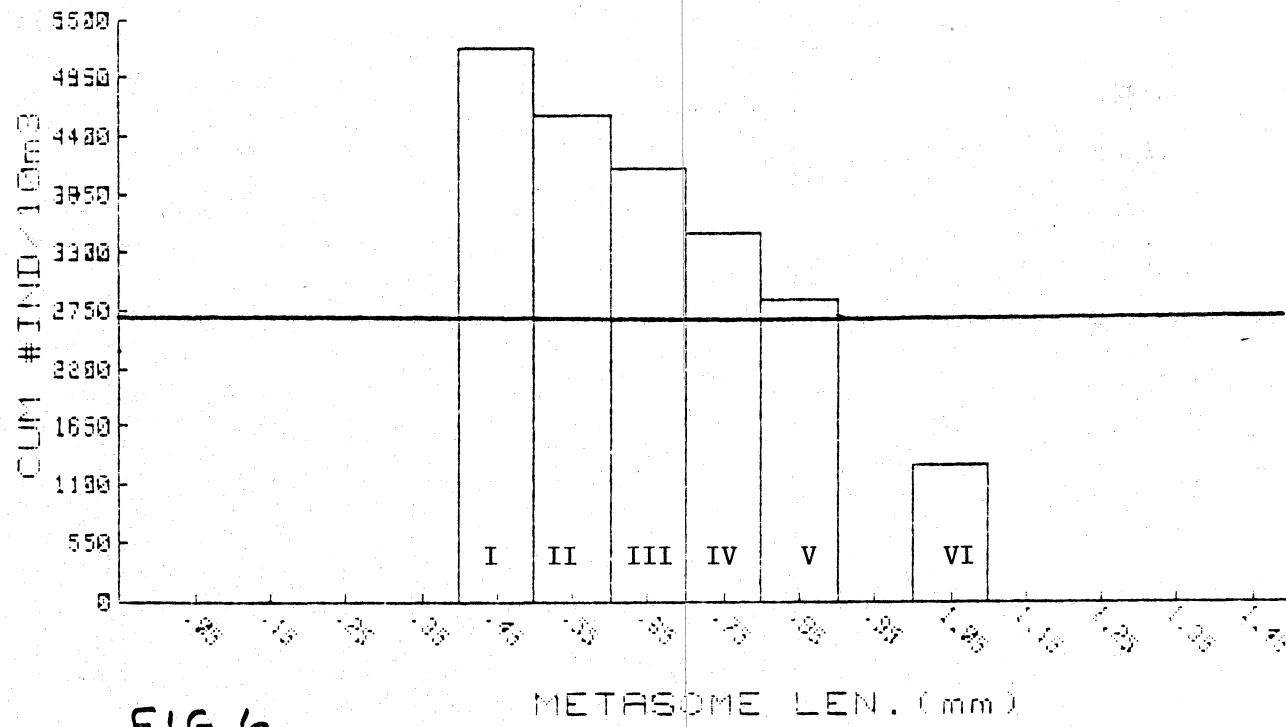
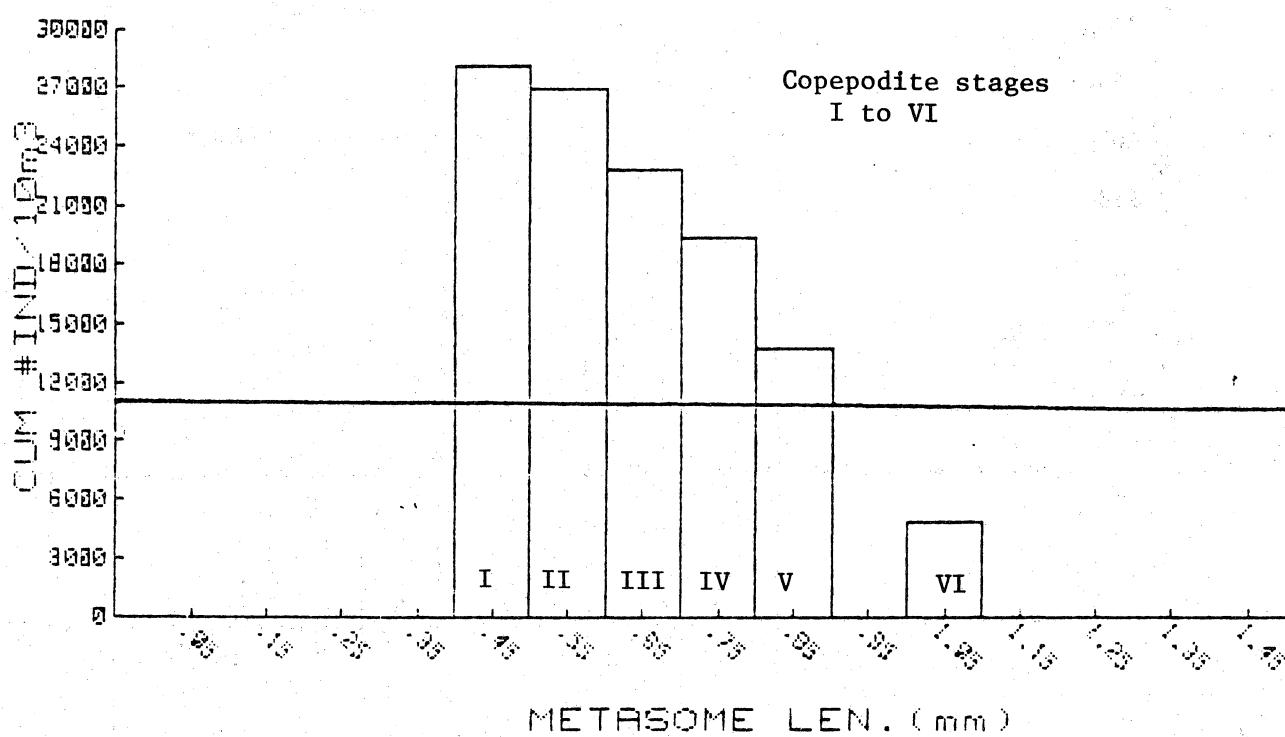


FIG. 6

PSEUDO . 165 STA#75



PSEUDO . 165 STA#76

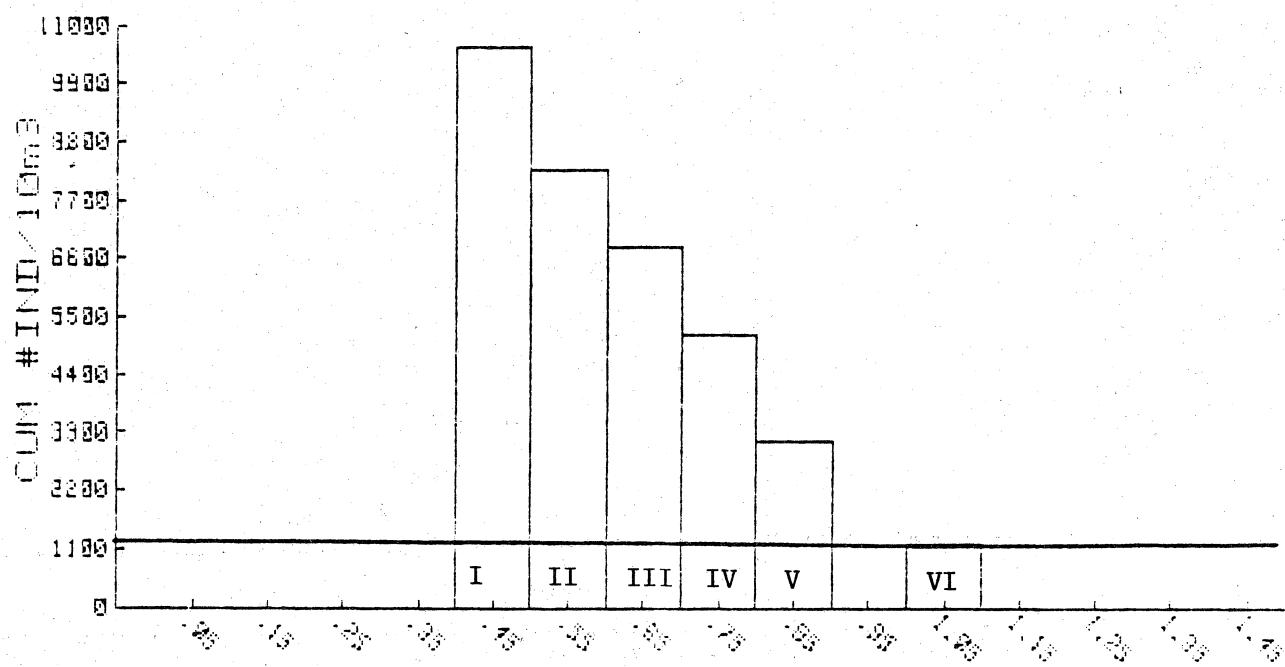
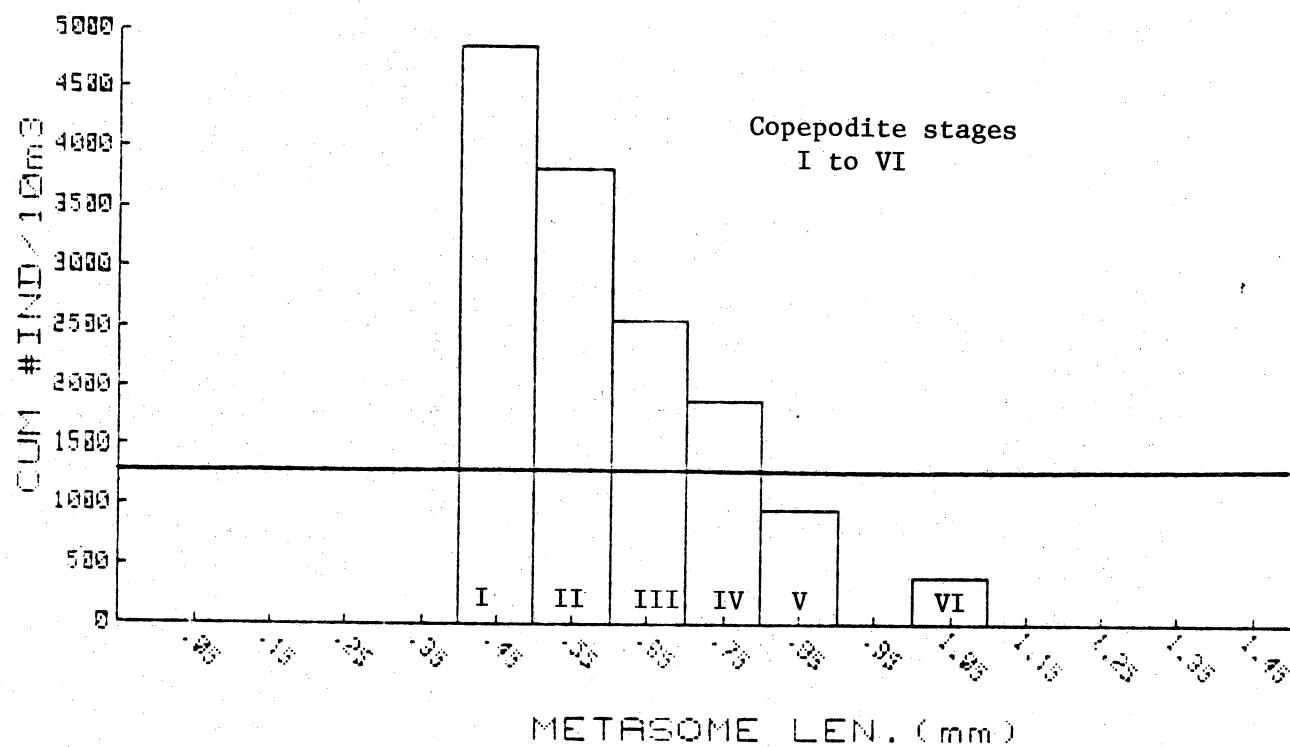


FIG. 7

METASOME LEN. (mm)

PSEUDO . 165 STA#81



PSEUDO . 165 STA#82

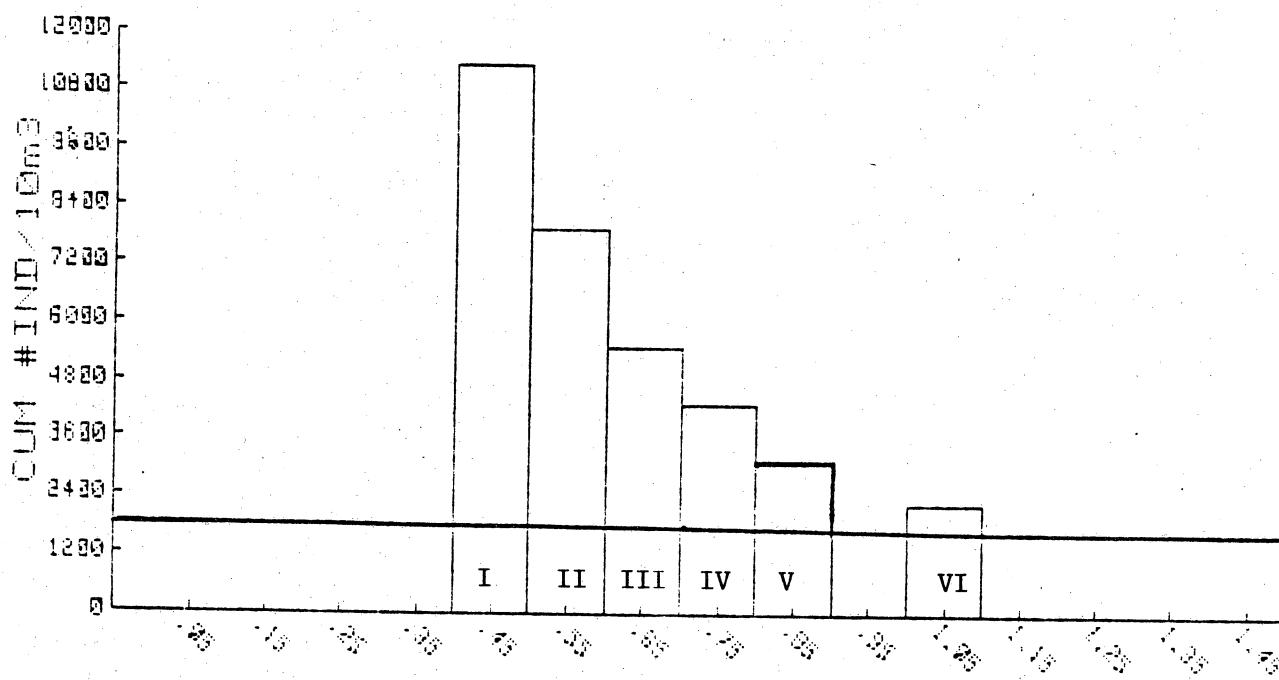
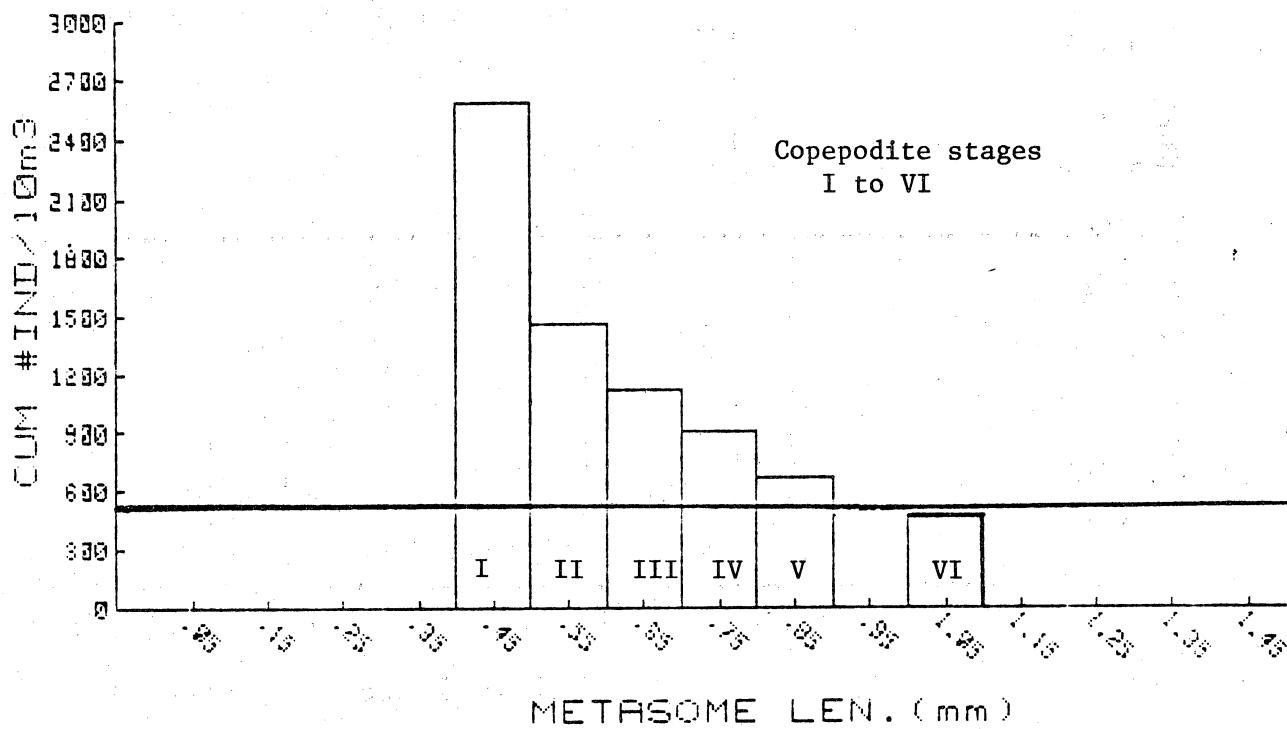


FIG. 8

METASOME LEN. (mm)

PSEUDO .165 STA#83



PSEUDO .165 STA#84

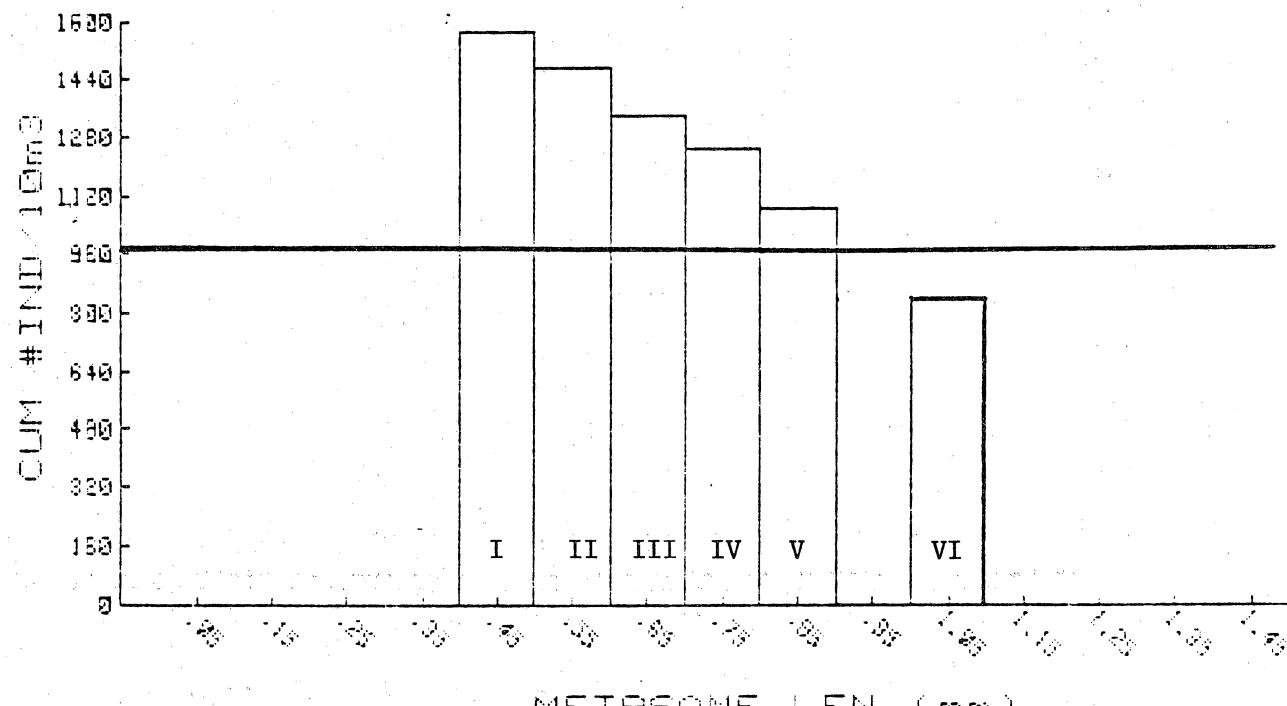
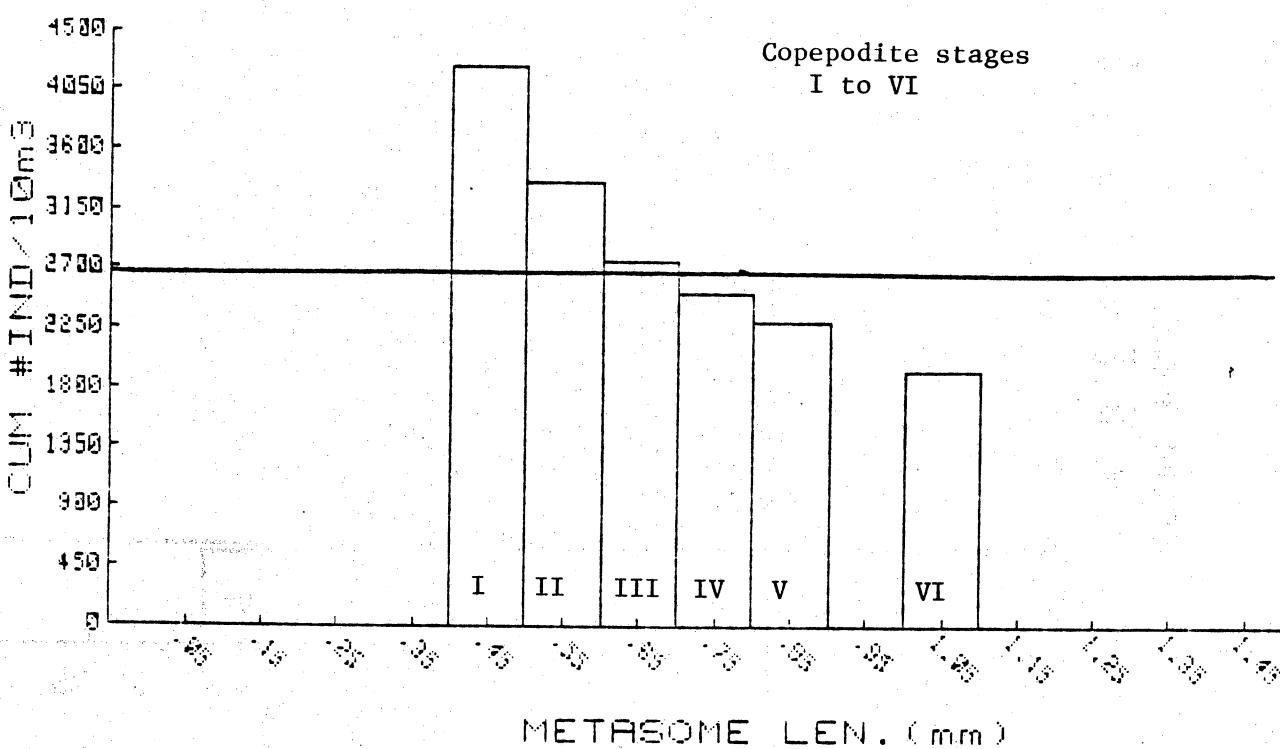
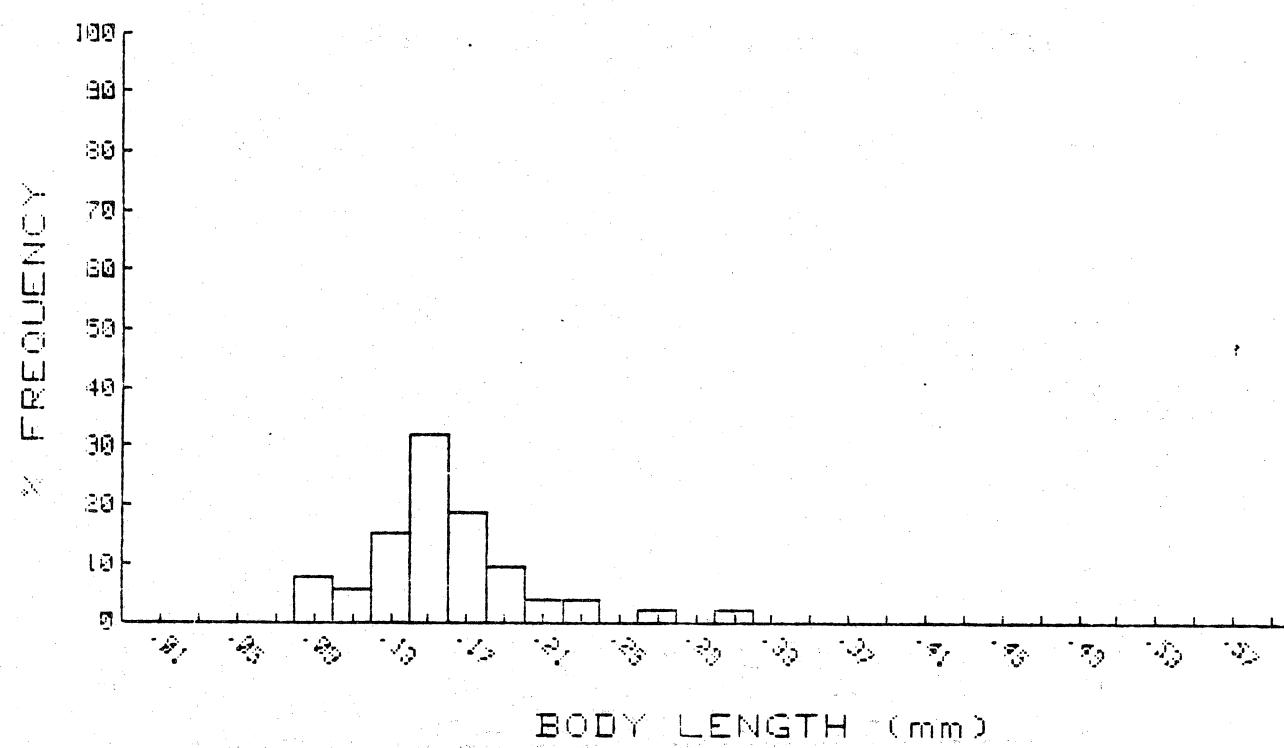


FIG. 9

PSEUDO .165 STA#89



NRIUP .053 STA#52 N= 53



NRIUP .053 STA#80 N= 148

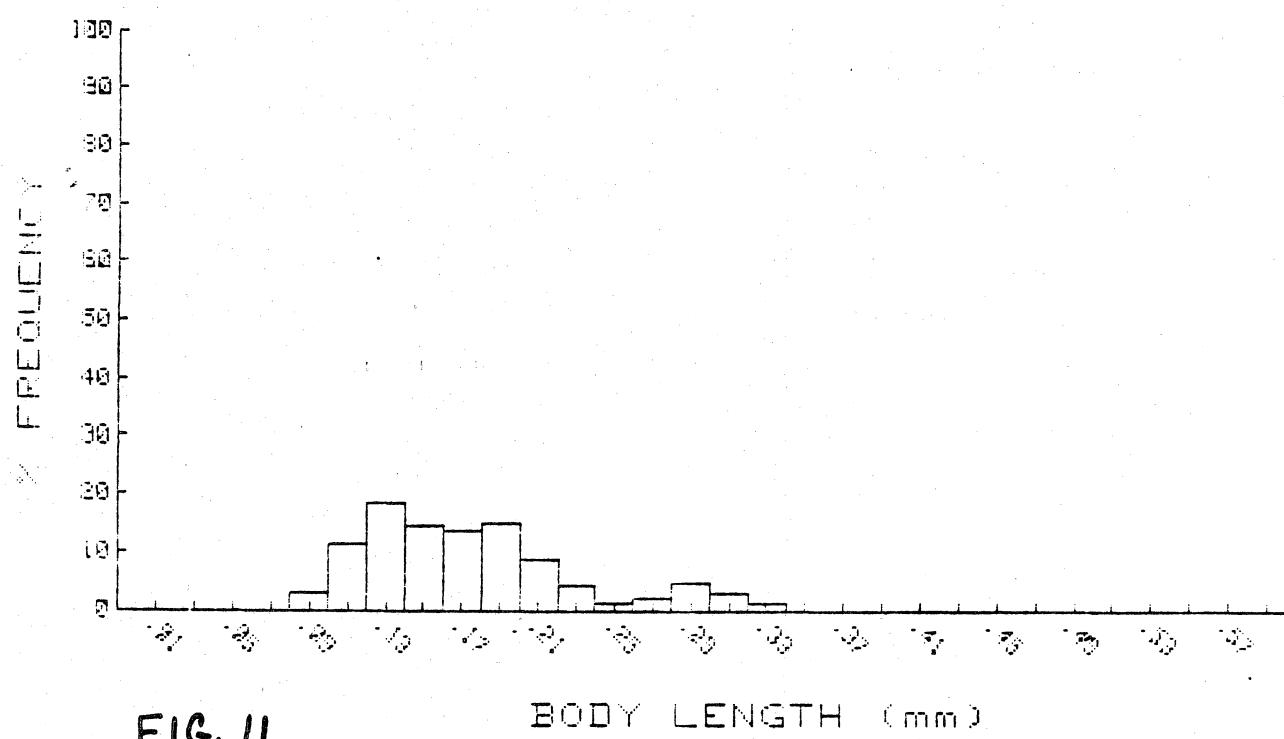


FIG. II

NAUP .053 STA#73 N= 159

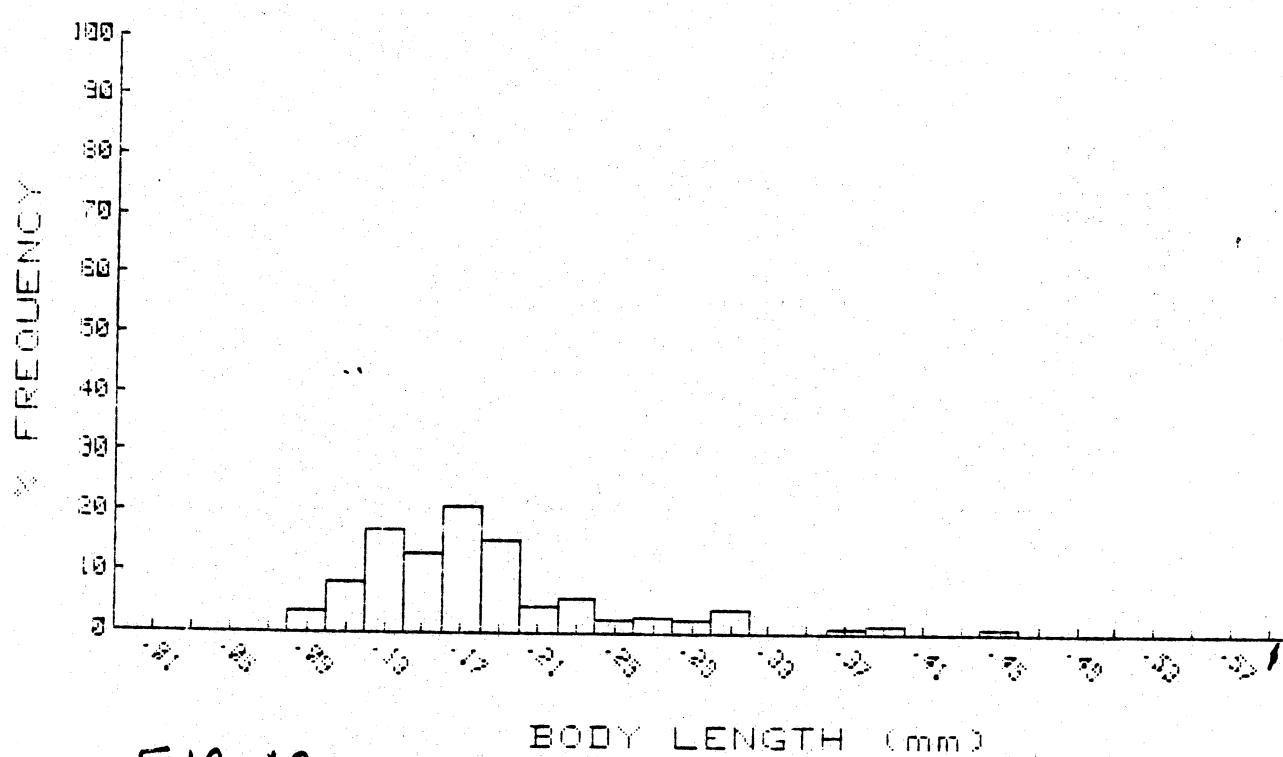
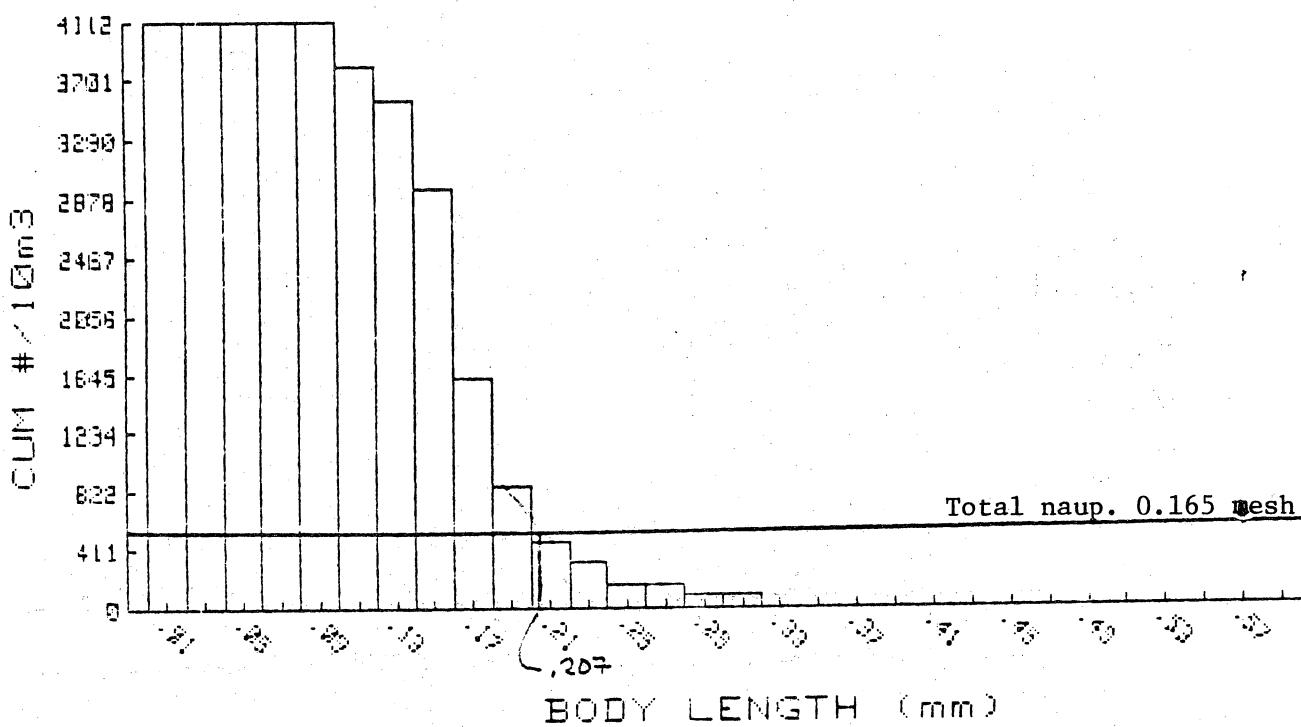


FIG. 12

NAUP .053 STA#52 N= 53



NAUP .053 STA#80 N= 148

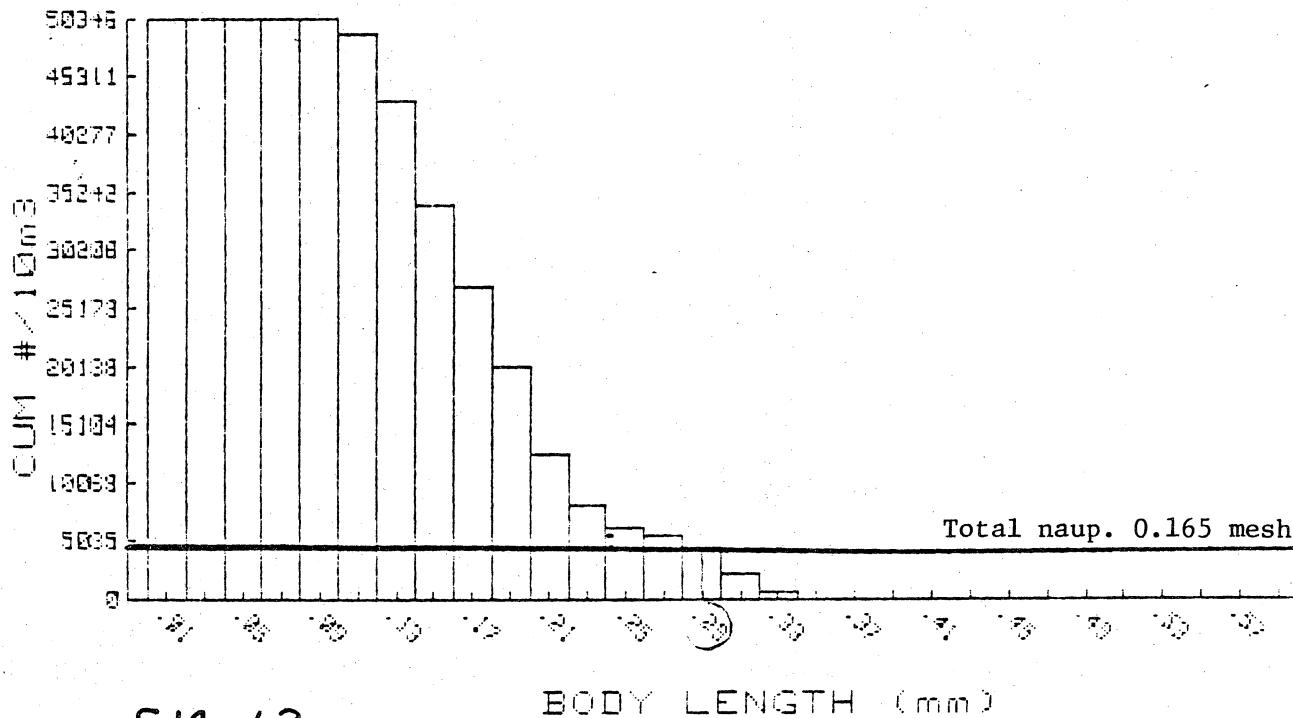
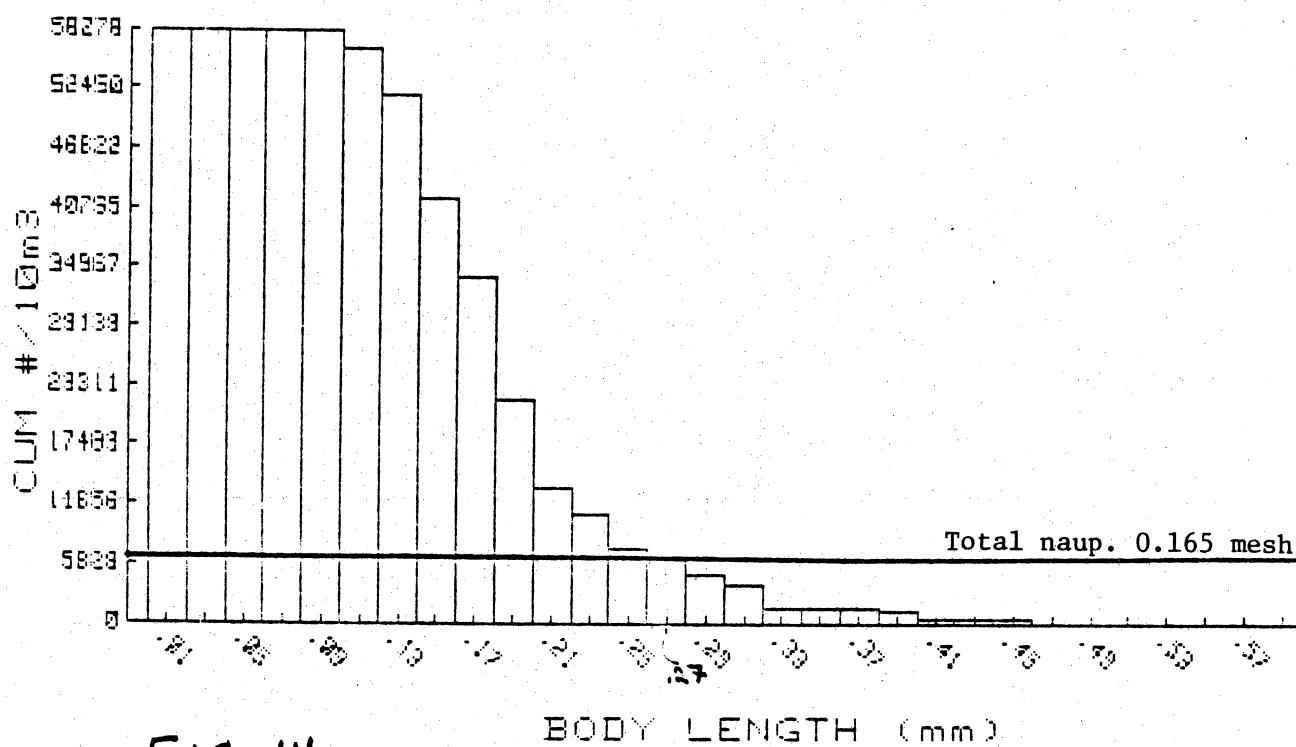


FIG. 13

NAUP .053 STA#73 N= 159



ALB 75-02
STATION LOCATIONS
TOE: KESH COMPARISON

FIG. 15

