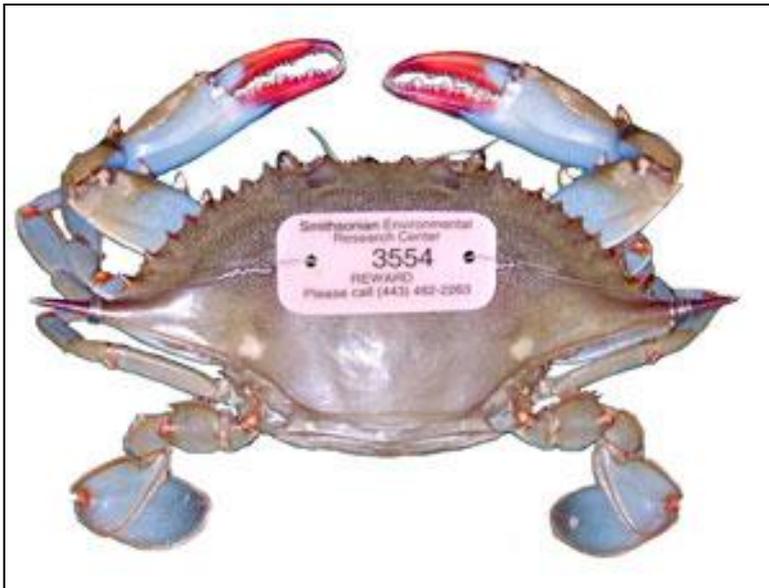




Population Impacts of Sperm Limitation in the Chesapeake Blue Crab Stock

**Anson Hines & Eric Johnson
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center**



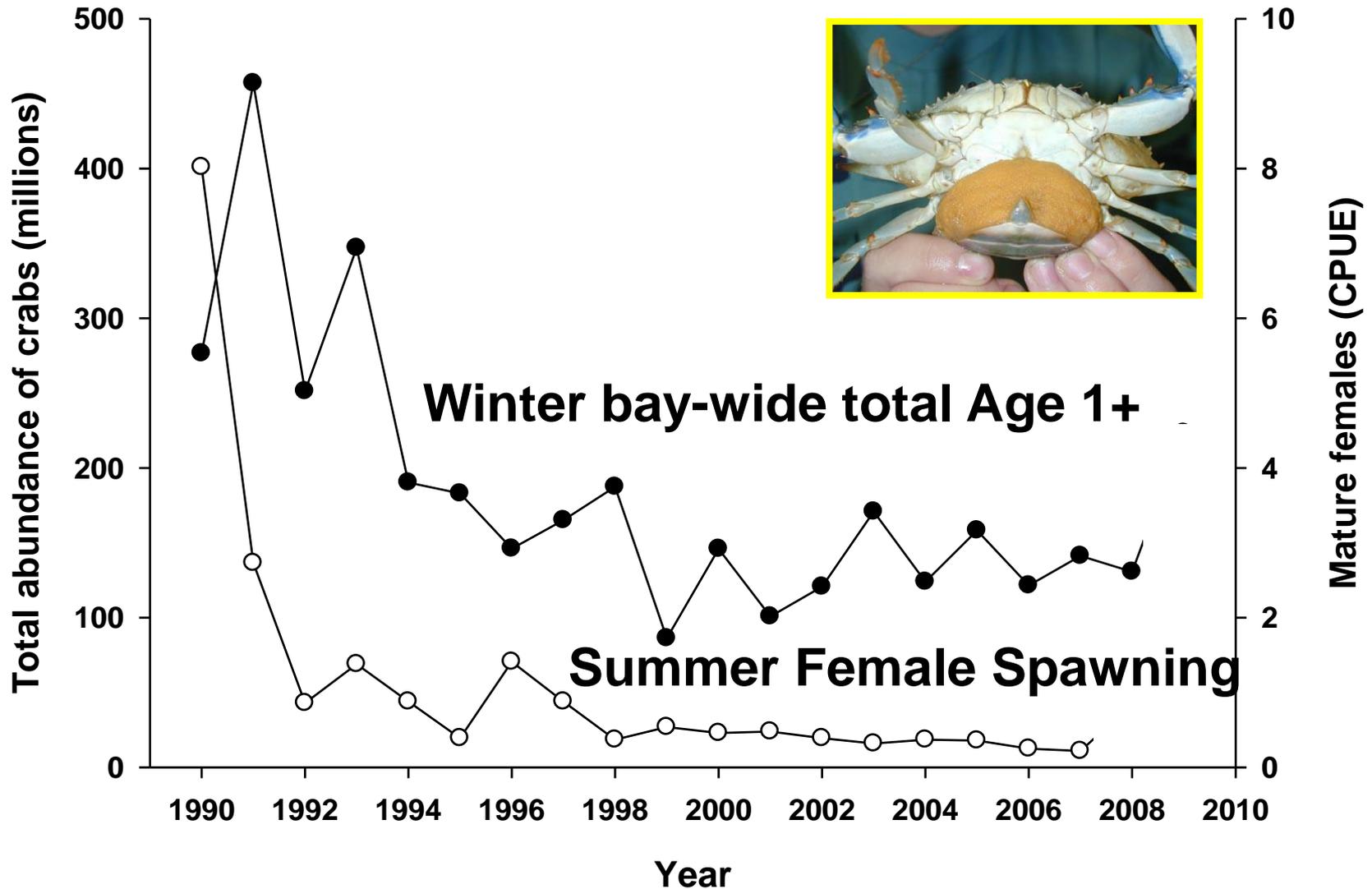
**Are
Males
Cheap
????**



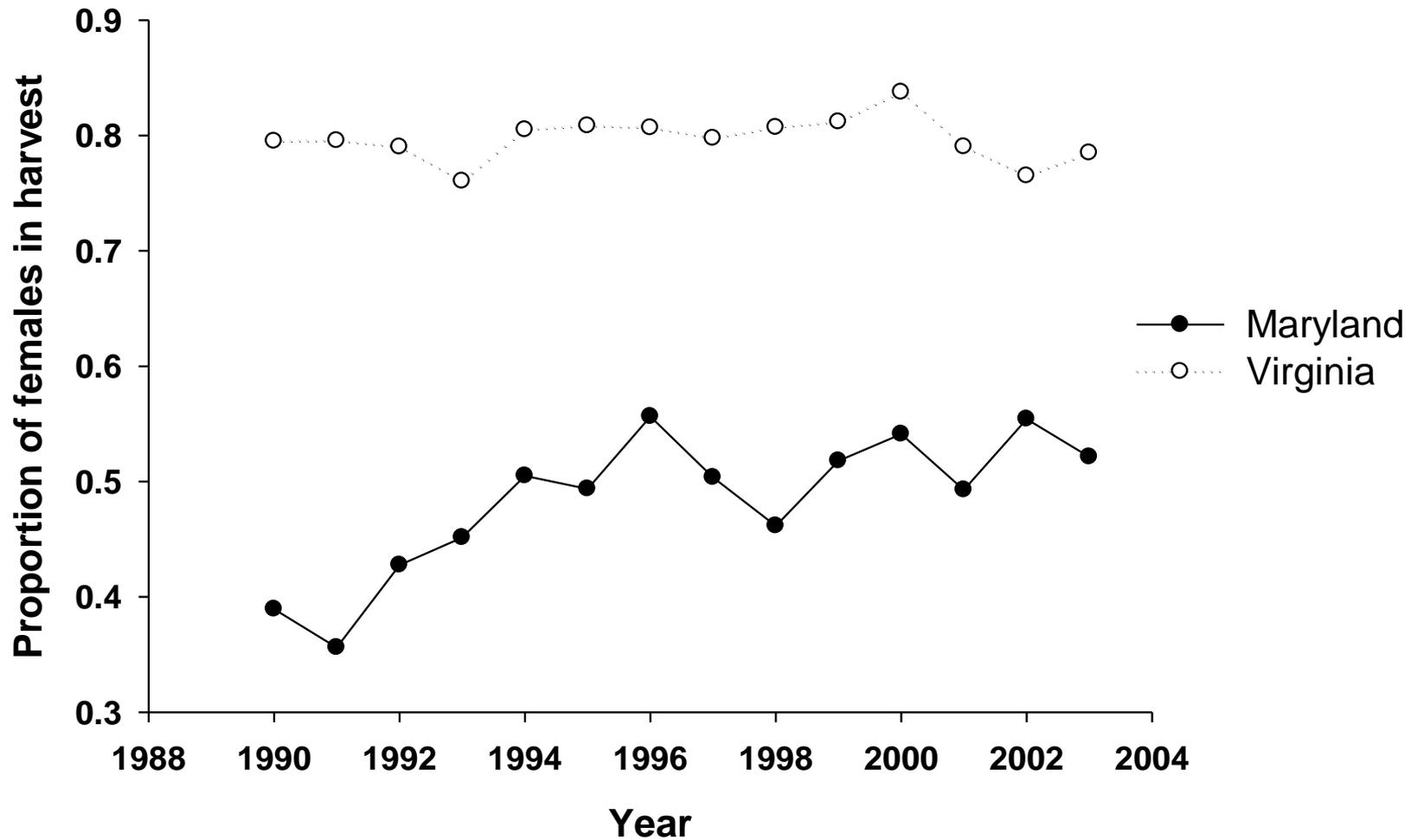
Males with the right stuff are crucial !

Stock Abundance Decline

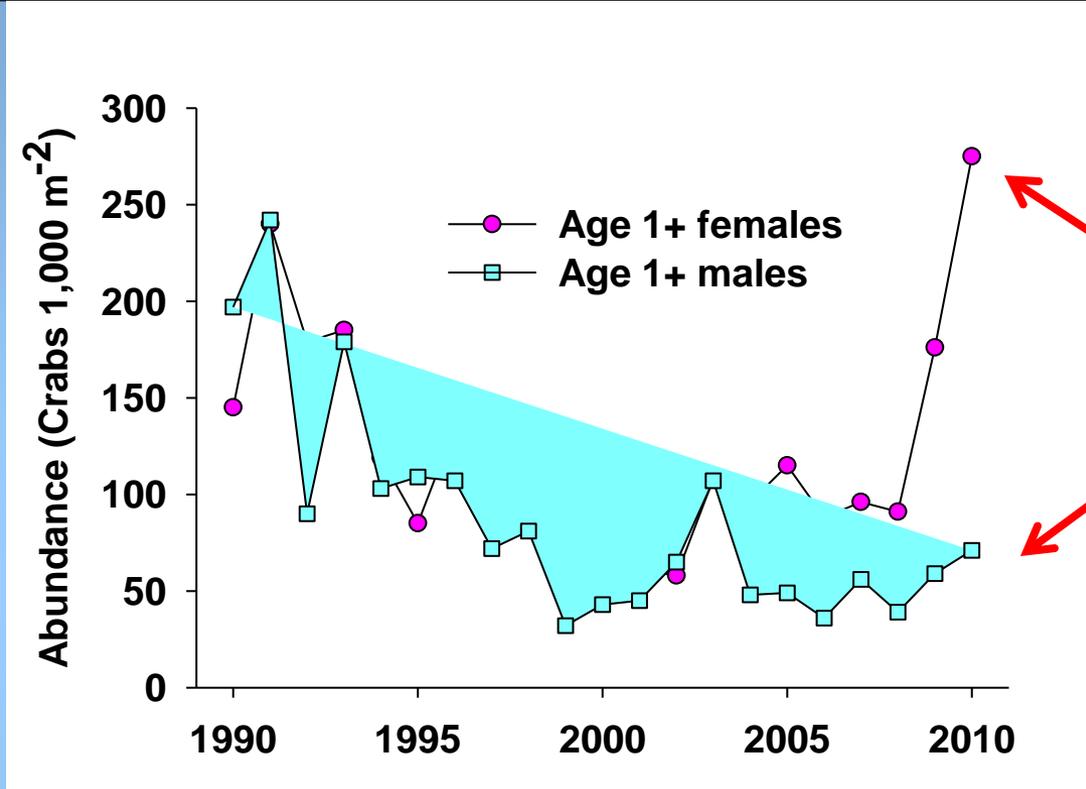
(fishery independent)



Proportion females in harvest



2008-2010 MANAGEMENT CHANGES



More Females Than Males

MARYLAND:

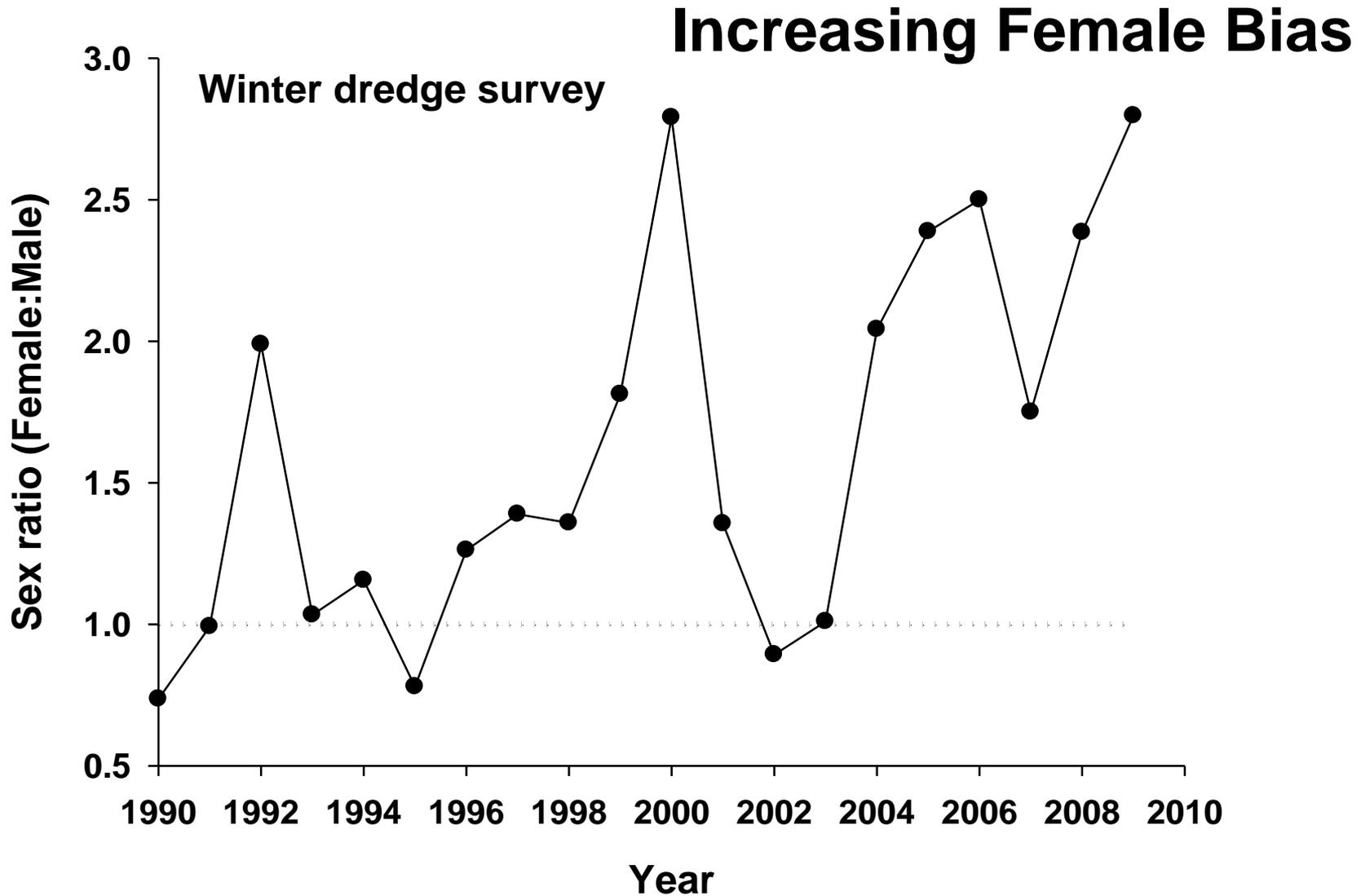
- NO RECREATIONAL FEMALES
- LIMITED FISHING ON MIGRATING FEMALES

VIRGINIA:

- SUMMER SPAWNING SANCTUARY
- NO OVIGEROUS FEMALES
- PROHIBITED WINTER DREDGE

Bay-wide winter dredge survey

SEX RATIO – Fishery Independent



Juvenile Nurseries

Life Cycle

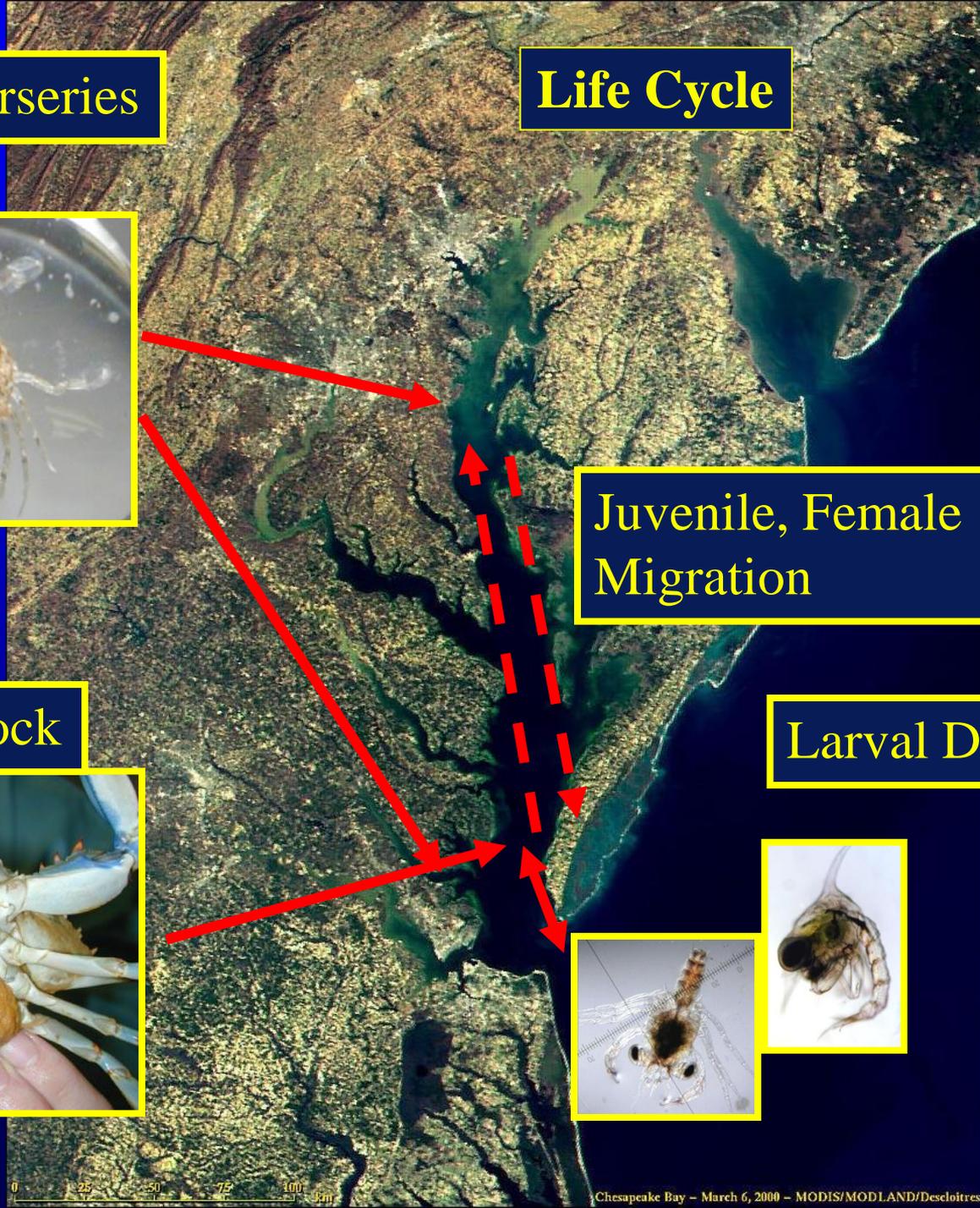


Juvenile, Female Migration

Spawning Stock

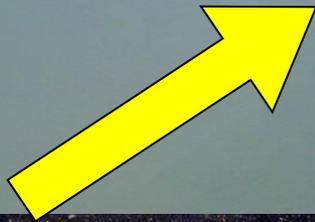


Larval Development



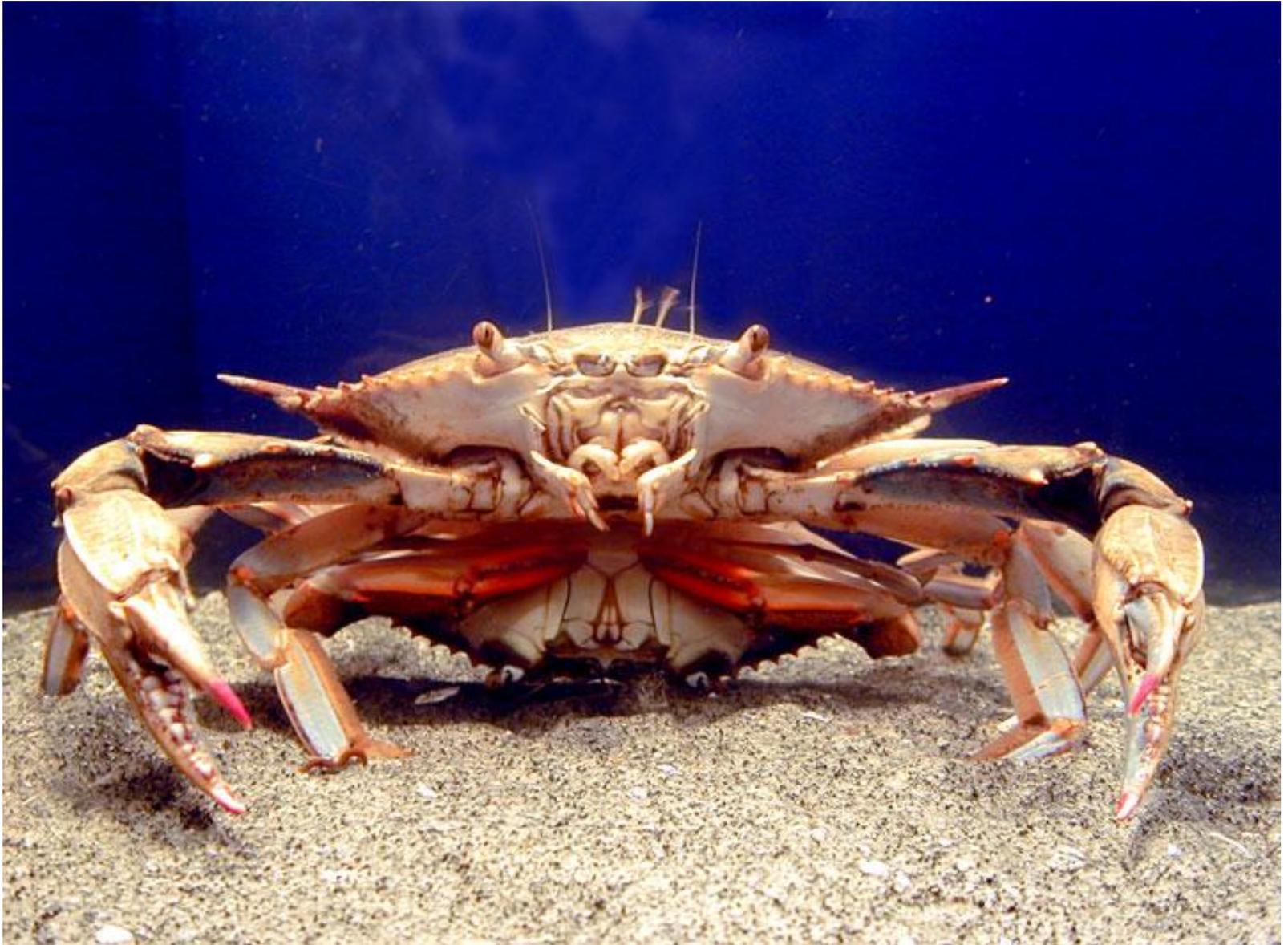
**Rhode River
subestuary**

**Nursery & Mating
Habitat**



**Bay
Population
Abundance**

Blue Crab Mating

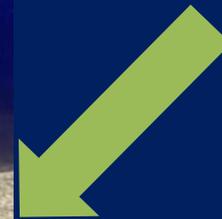


Short Window: Female Final Molt and Mating



Females mate
1X in lifetime

Males mate
multiple times

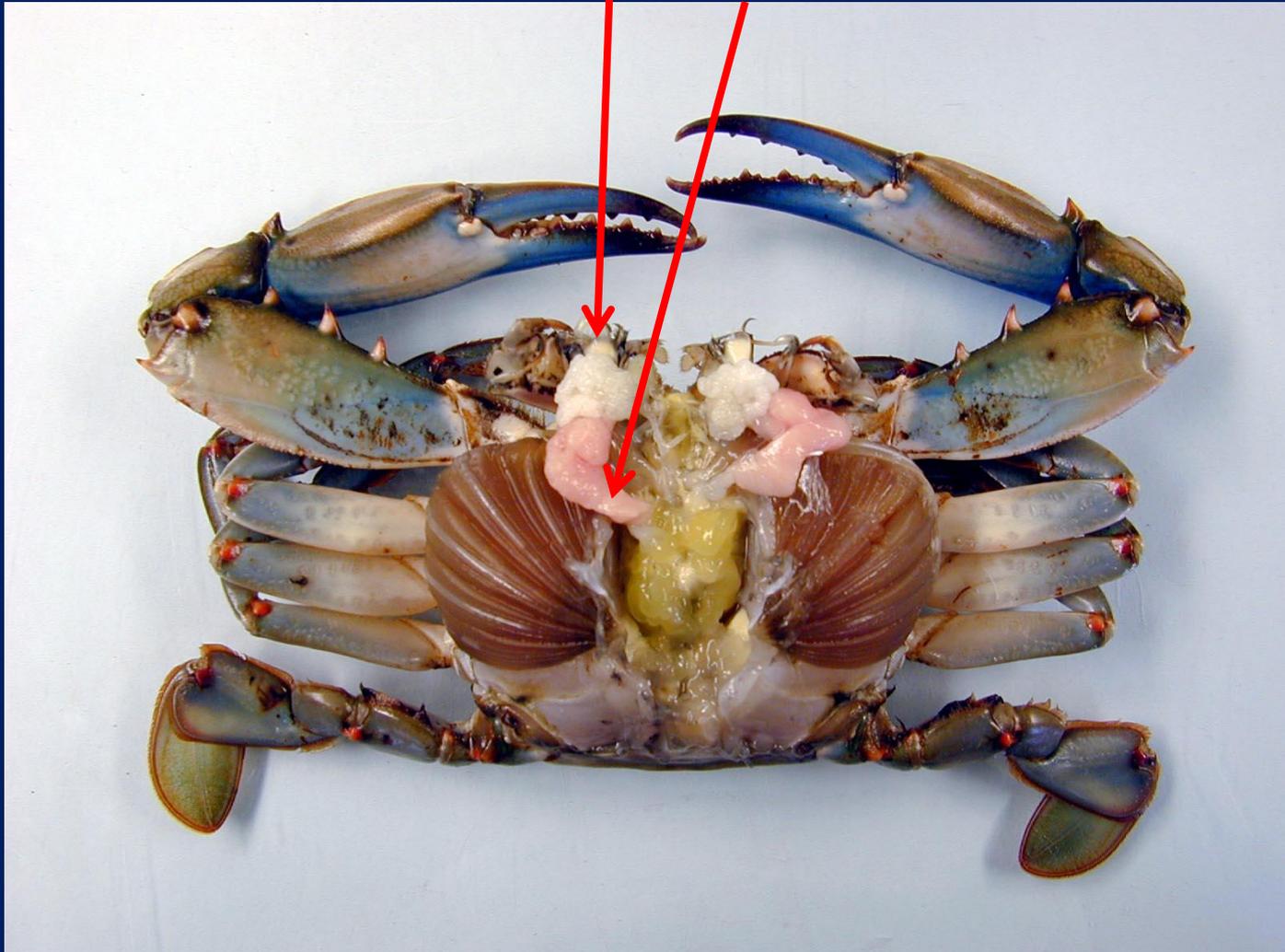


**Mate Guarding
Time = 2-4 days**



Pre-mating Male

Testes & Vas defrens: White = Spermatophores
Pink = Seminal Fluid



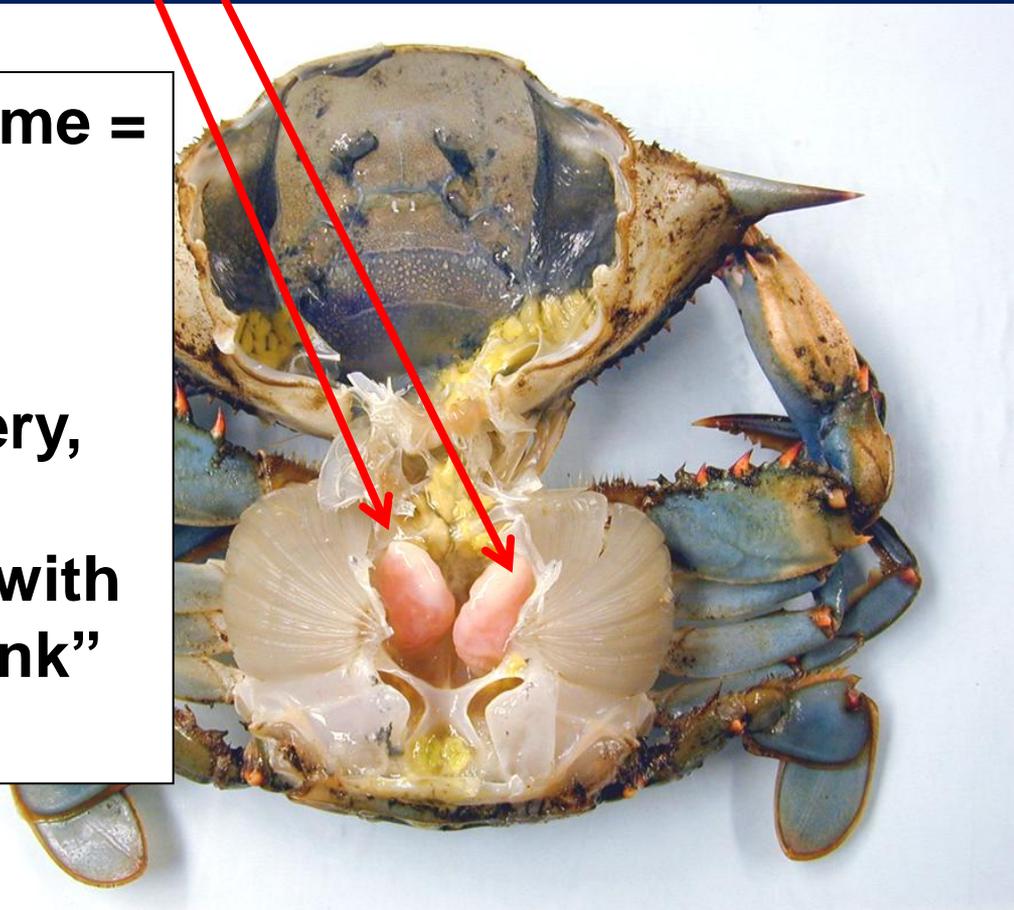
Newly Mated Female

Seminal Receptacles : white = spermatophores
pink = seminal fluid/ plug

**Male Recovery Time =
10+ days**

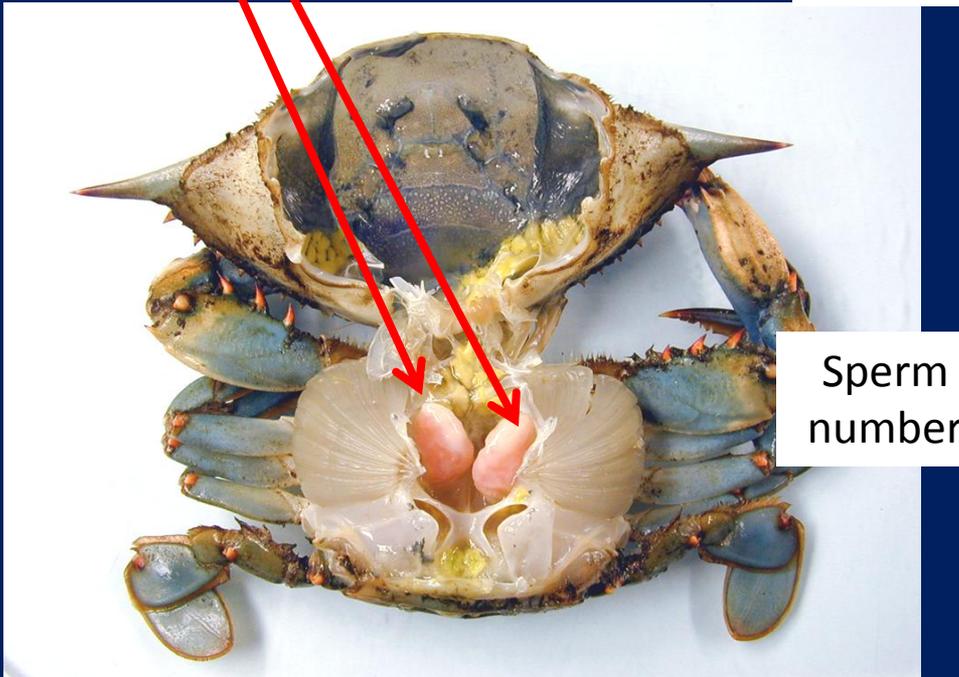
**Males can mate
before full recovery,**

**Leaving females with
Less than “full tank”**



Fishery Impacts: Potential Sperm Limitation

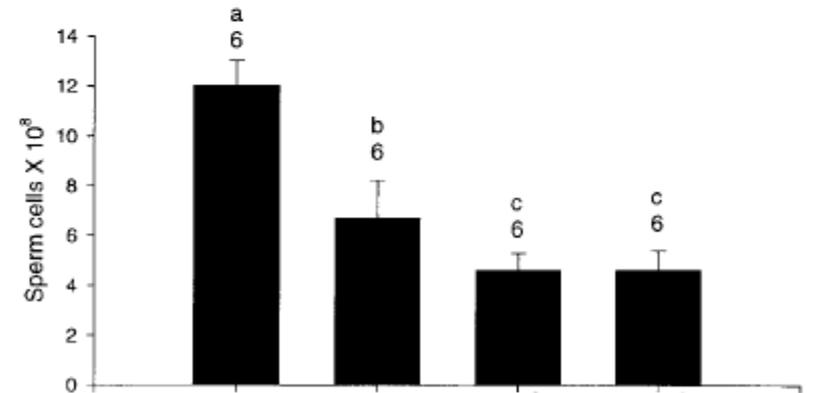
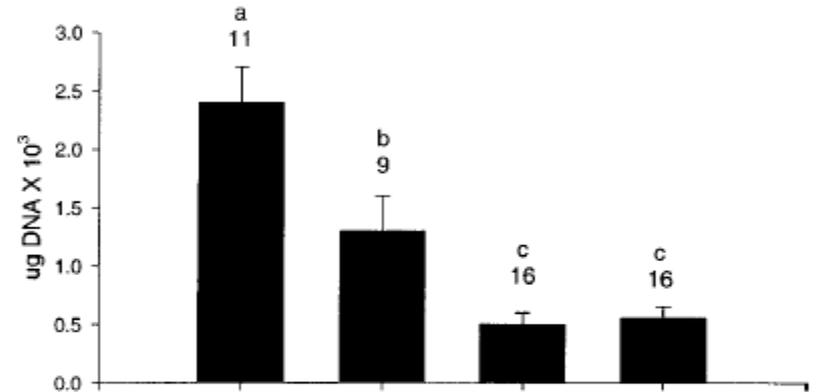
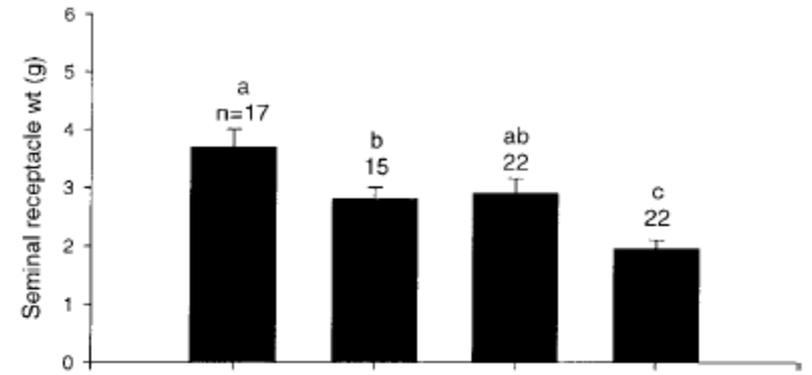
Seminal Receptacles



Seminal
Recept.
Wt.

Sperm
DNA

Sperm
number



FL Upper Bay Lower Bay Bay

Discussion: Sperm numbers



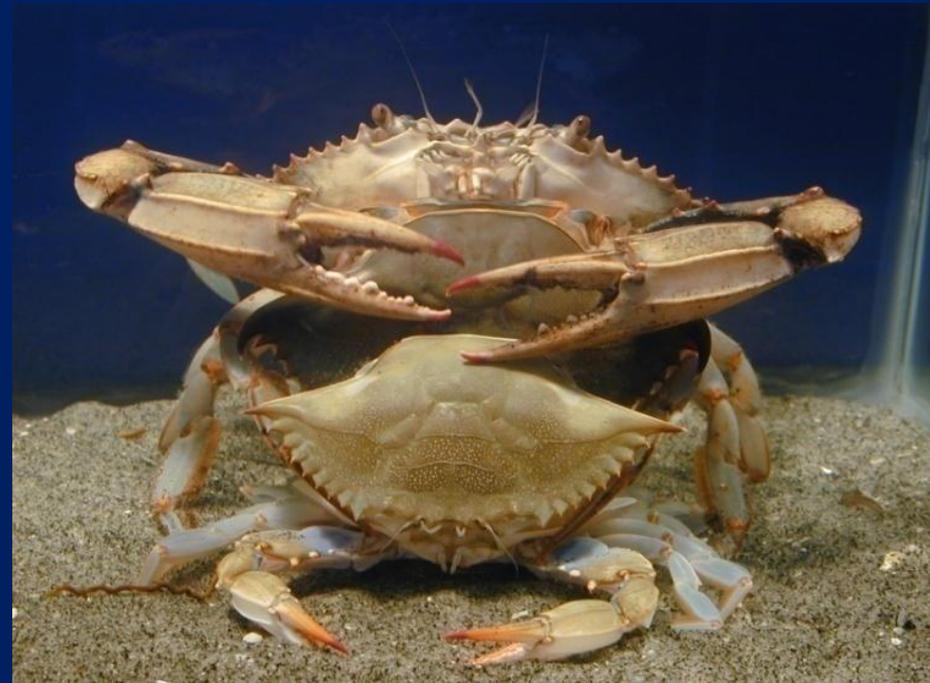
- Full ejaculate = 1×10^9 sperm cells (1,000 million)
 - $2-3 \times 10^3$ spermatophores
- Females can produce 6-10 broods in lifetime,
typically 4-5 broods per year in Ches Bay
 - 3×10^6 eggs per brood
 - 20-30:1 sperm:egg ratio
 - 67×10^6 sperm per brood
- Females will use about 5×10^8 sperm in her lifetime of producing 7 broods

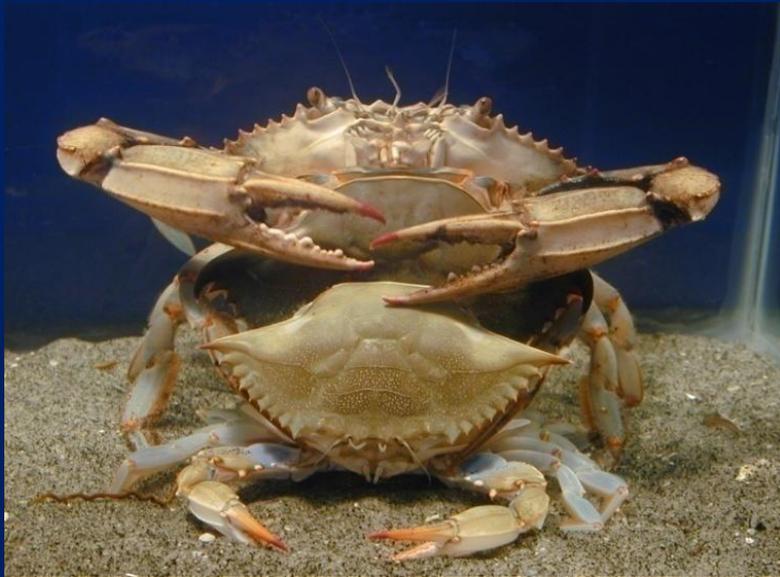
Fishery Impacts: Potential for Sperm Limitation

**Pubertal Female
Seasonal Production**

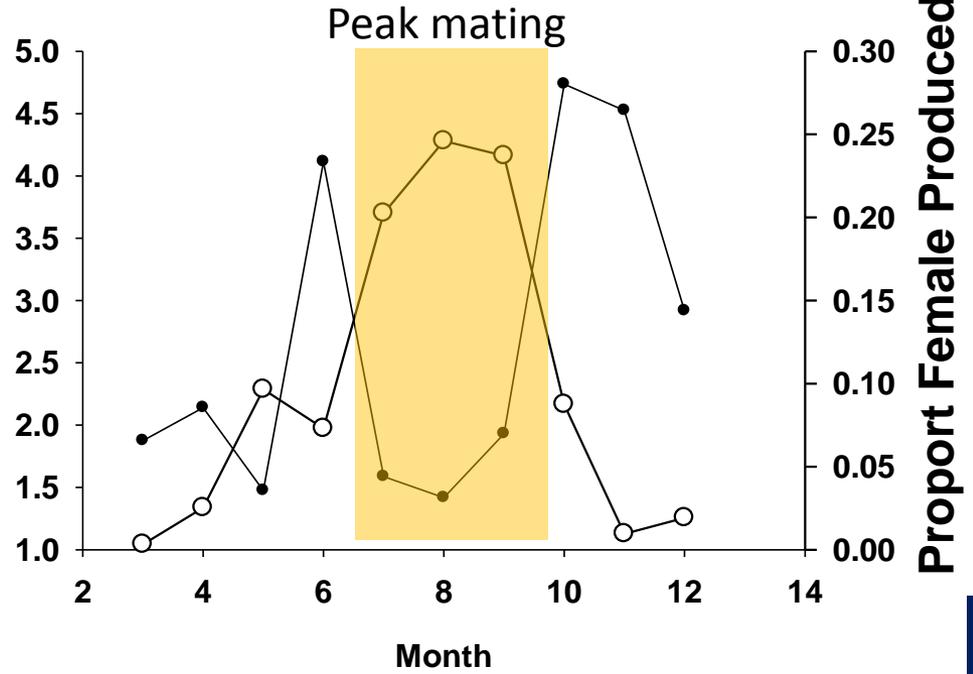
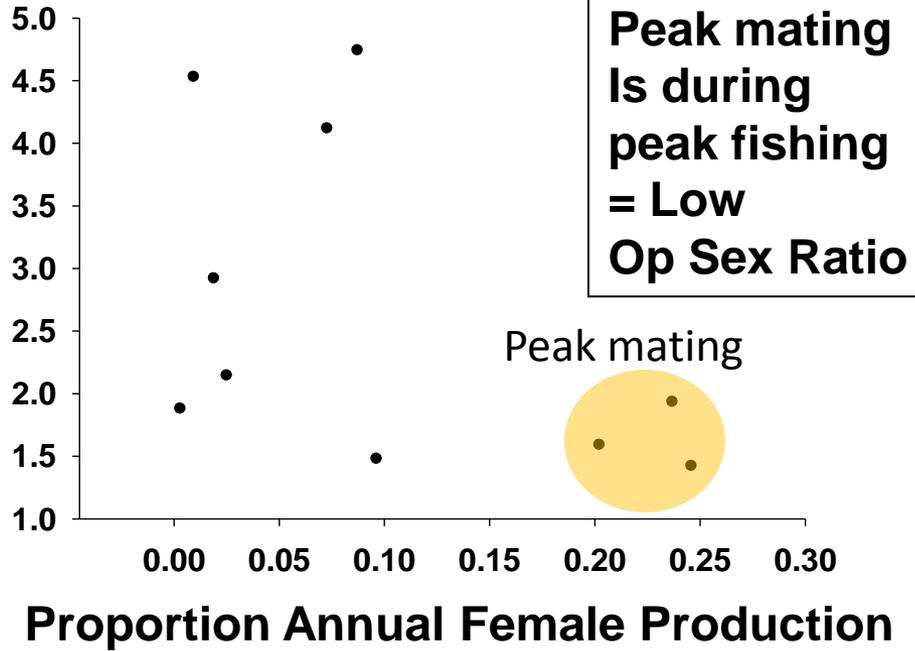


**Operational
Sex Ratio**

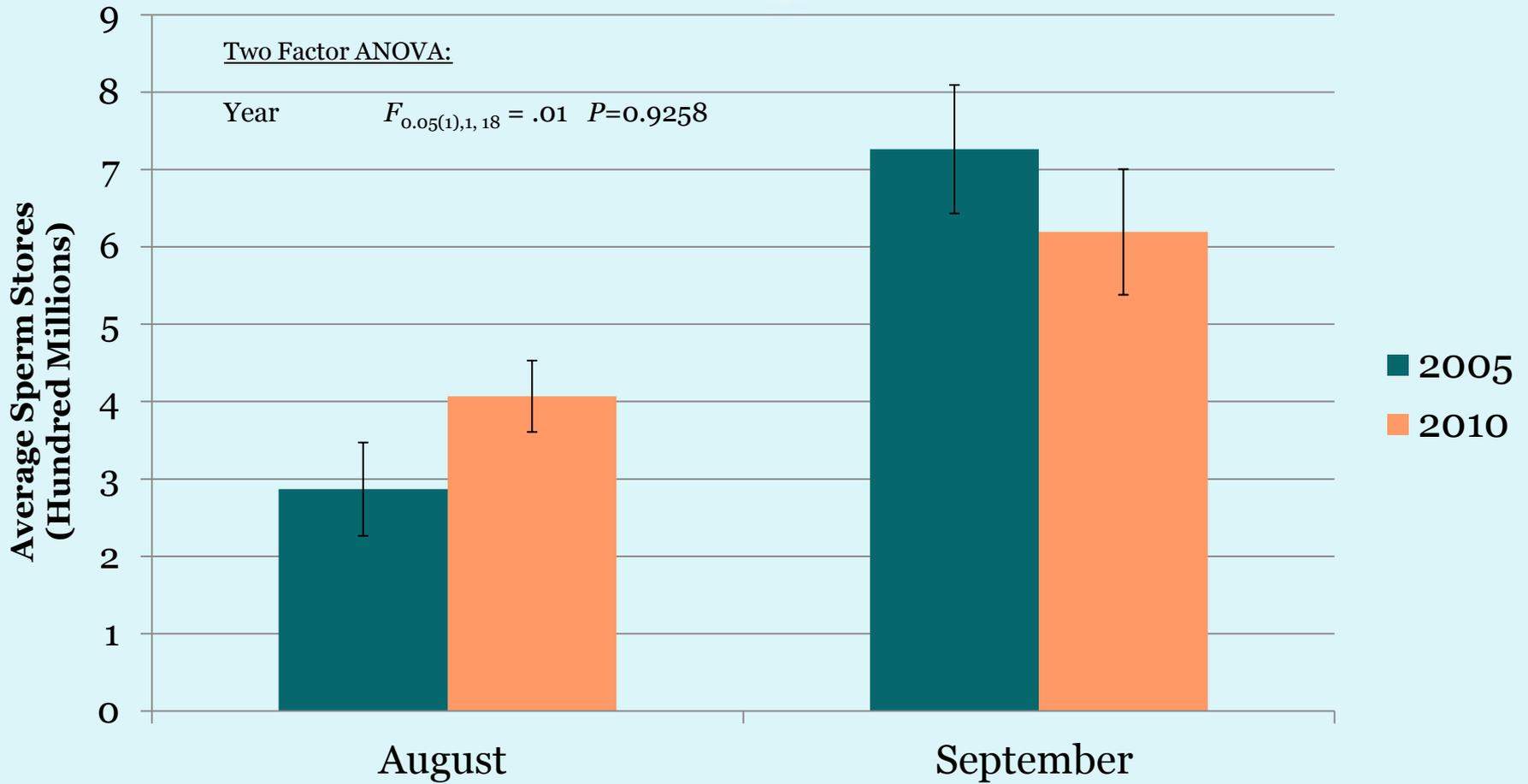




SEX RATIO (Male : Prepubertal Females)



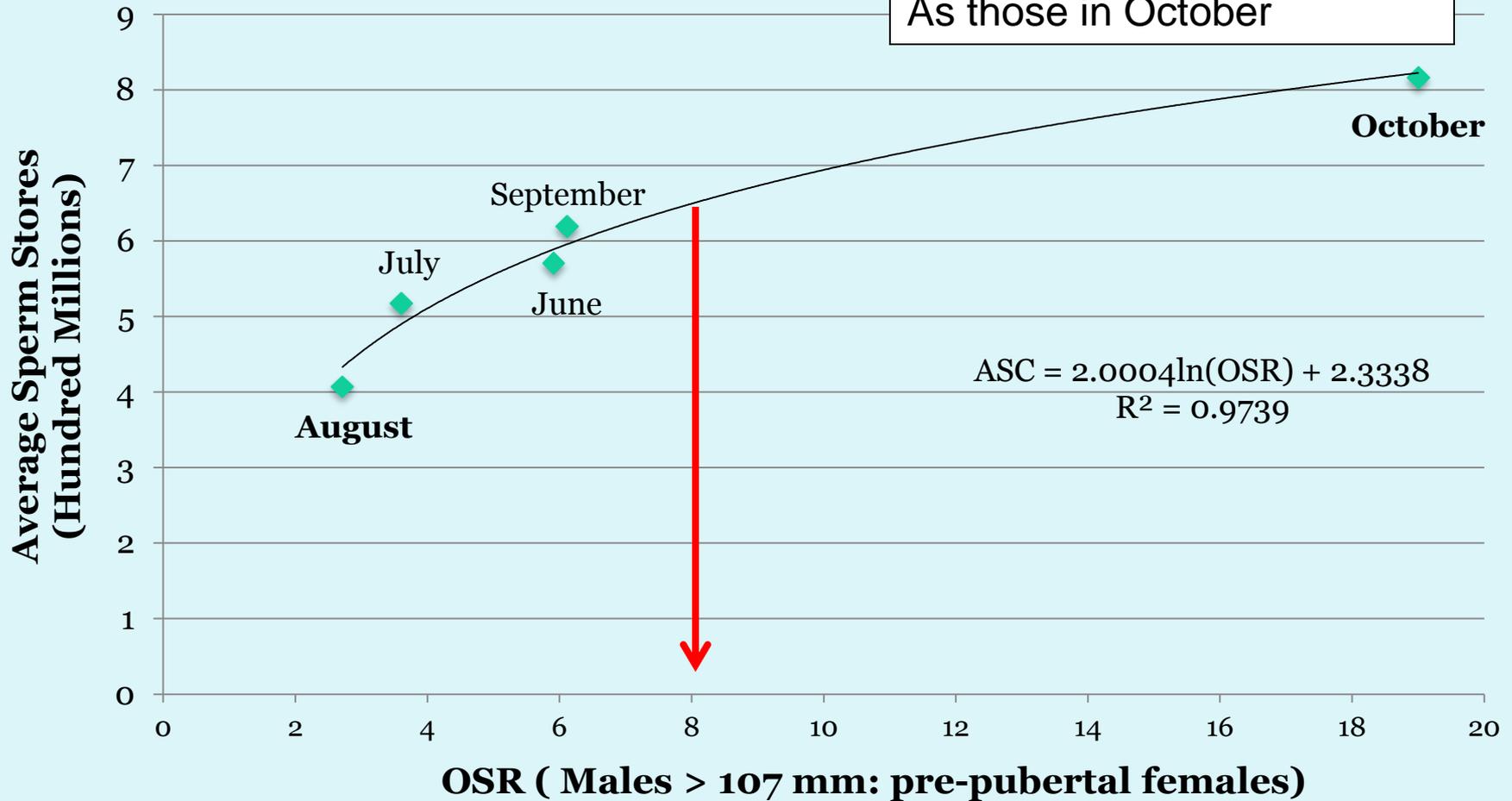
Sperm Counts in the Rhode River 2005 & 2010



Operational Sex Ratio with Sperm Count Trend

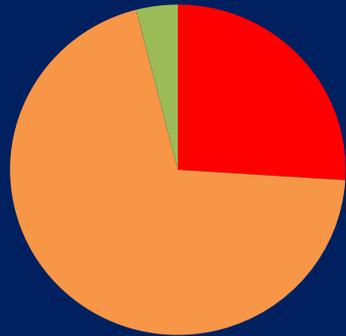


Females mated in August
Receive half as much sperm
As those in October

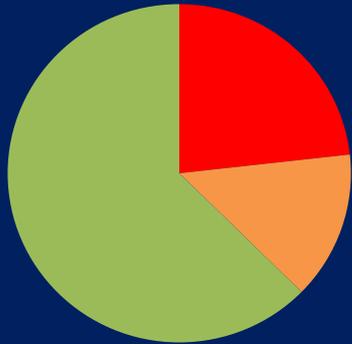


Spatial patterns of fishery exploitation

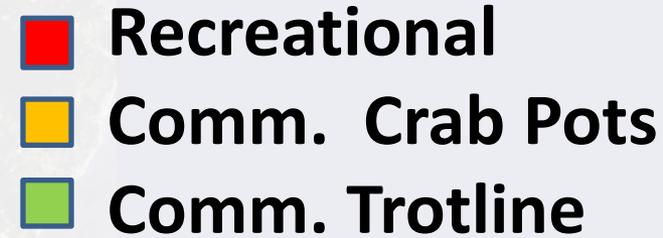
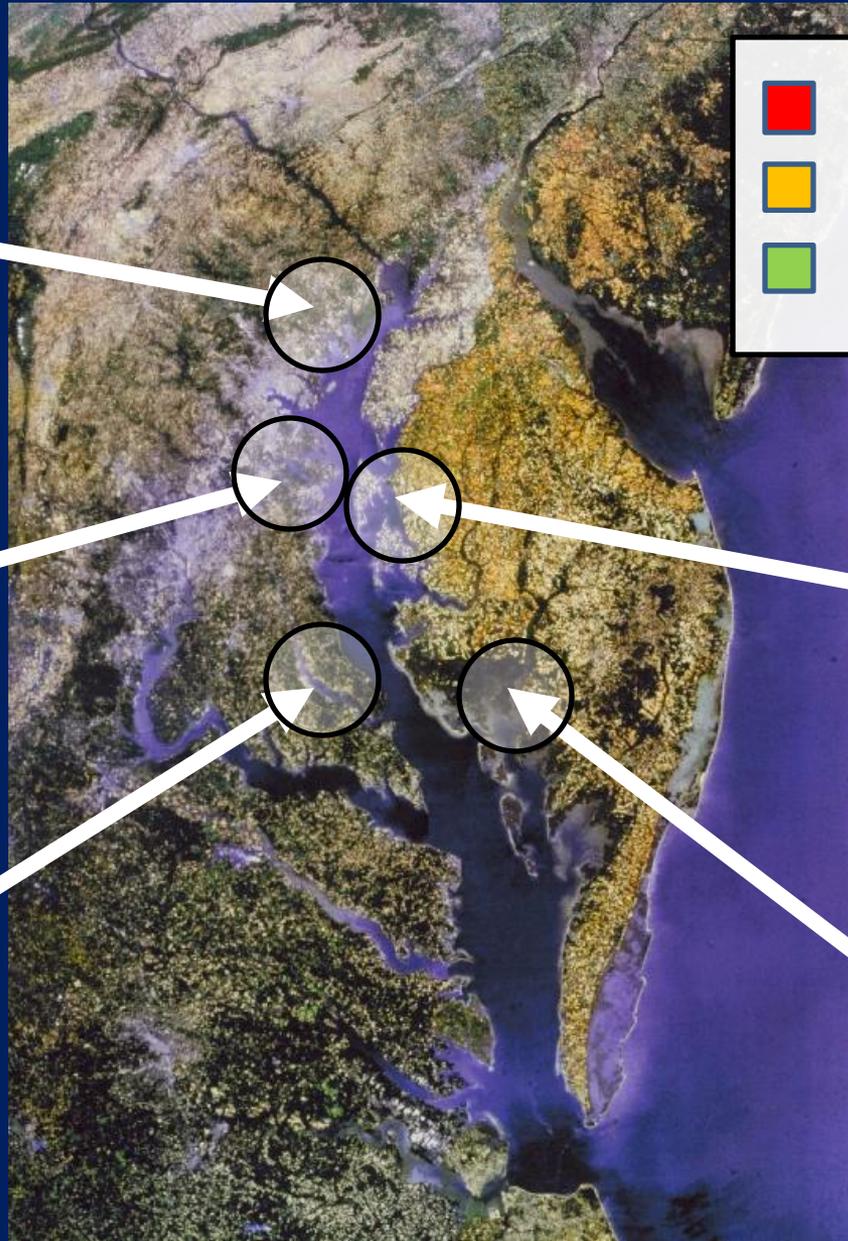
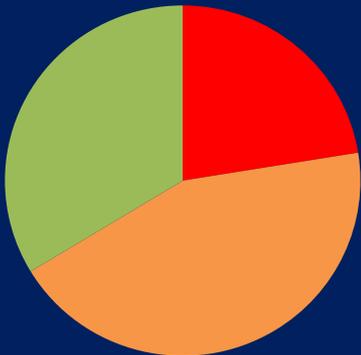
Gunpowder River



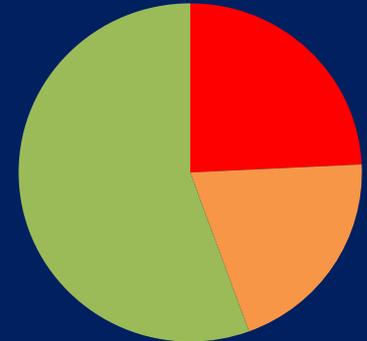
Rhode River



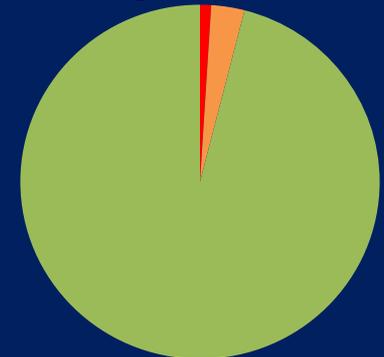
Patuxent River



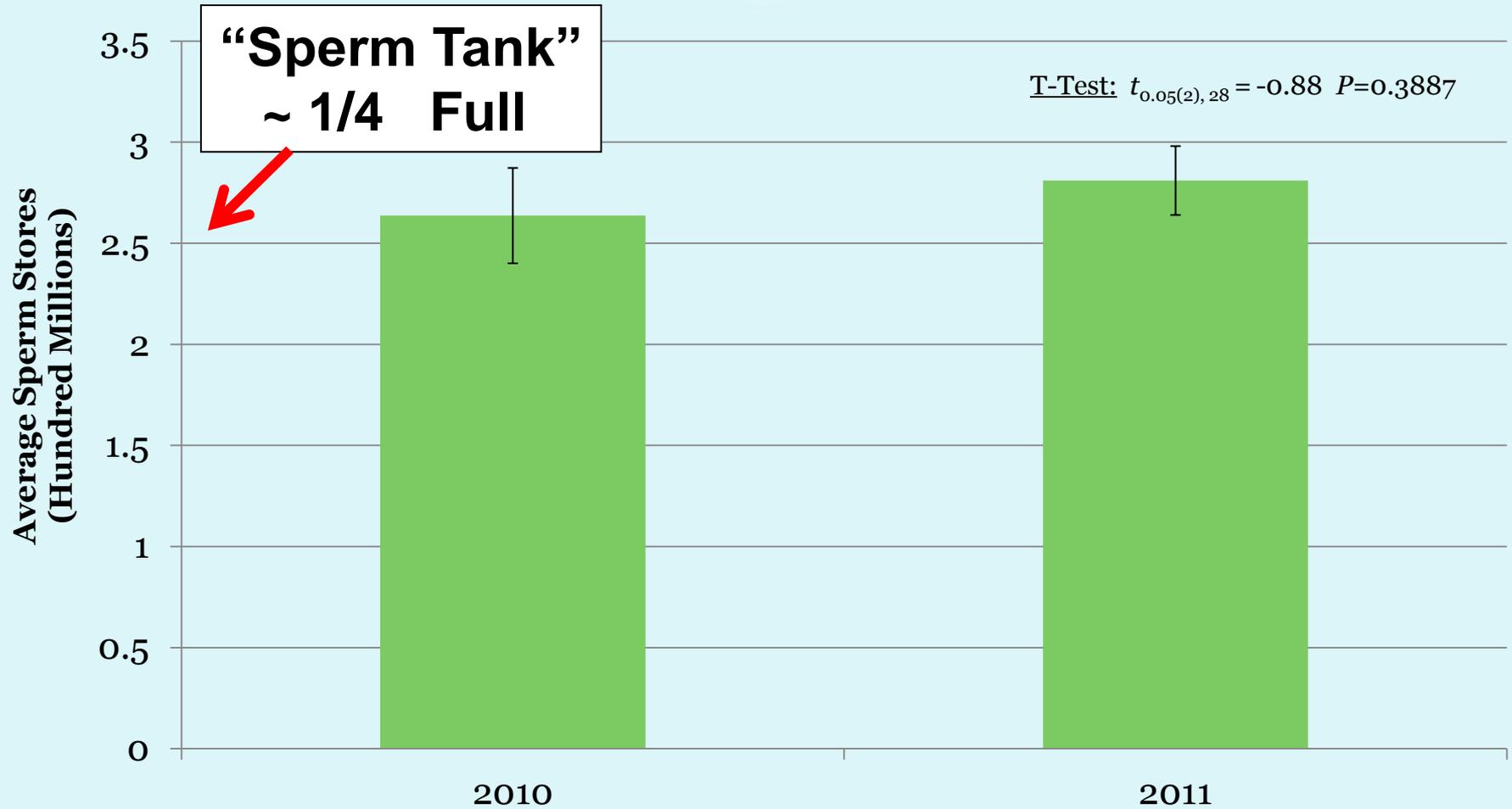
Eastern Bay



Tangier Sound



Sperm Counts in the Lower Bay 2010 & 2011





Goals:

- ***Variation in sperm stores in spawning stock***
 - ***Brood production – how many eggs?***
 - ***Balanced population sex ratio***
 - ***Fishing impacts on mating dynamics***





Partners:



- ***NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office***
 - ***MD DNR, VA VMRC***
 - ***VIMS, Univ North Florida***
- ***MD & VA Watermen's Associations***
 - ***Commercial Watermen &***
 - ***Recreational Fishers***