

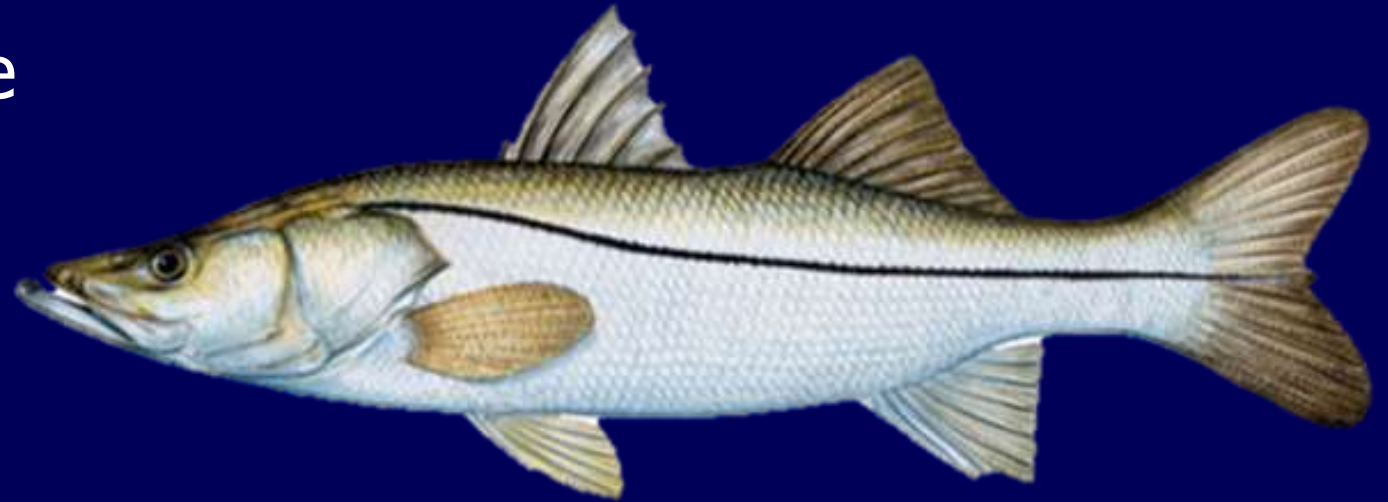
Environmental influences on snook movement in St. Lucie estuary



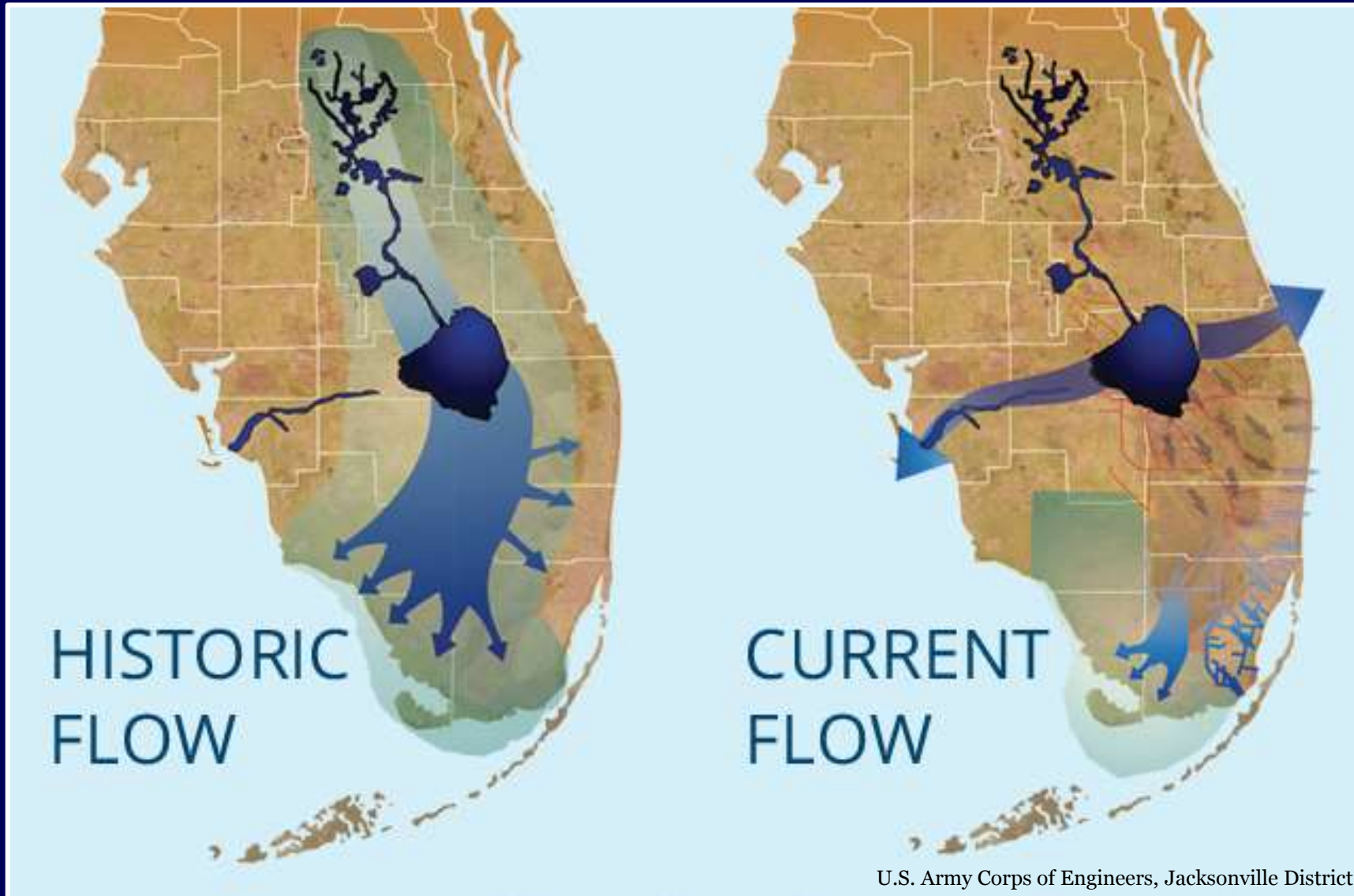
Lauren Kircher, Jessica Noble, Joy Young, John Baldwin
GEER 2017

Common snook (*Centropomus undecimalis*)

- Catadromous
- Sensitive to temperature
- Required salinity concentrations
- Recreational importance



Lake Okeechobee



Effects in St. Lucie

- Water quality
- Dieoff in oyster beds and submerged aquatic vegetation
- Fish disease



Major Cues for Movement

- Temperature
- Salinity
- Flow
- Rainfall

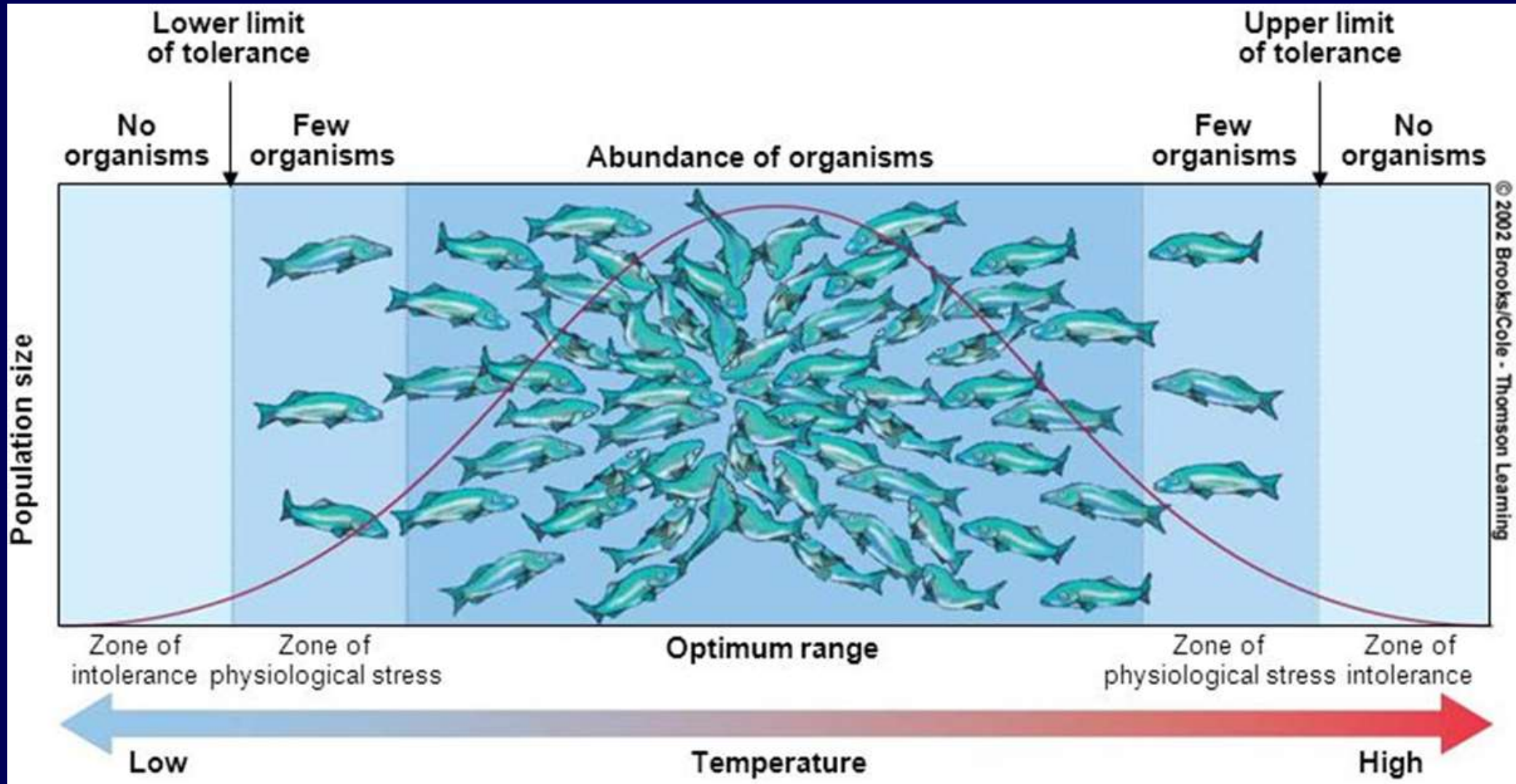


Time-Scale

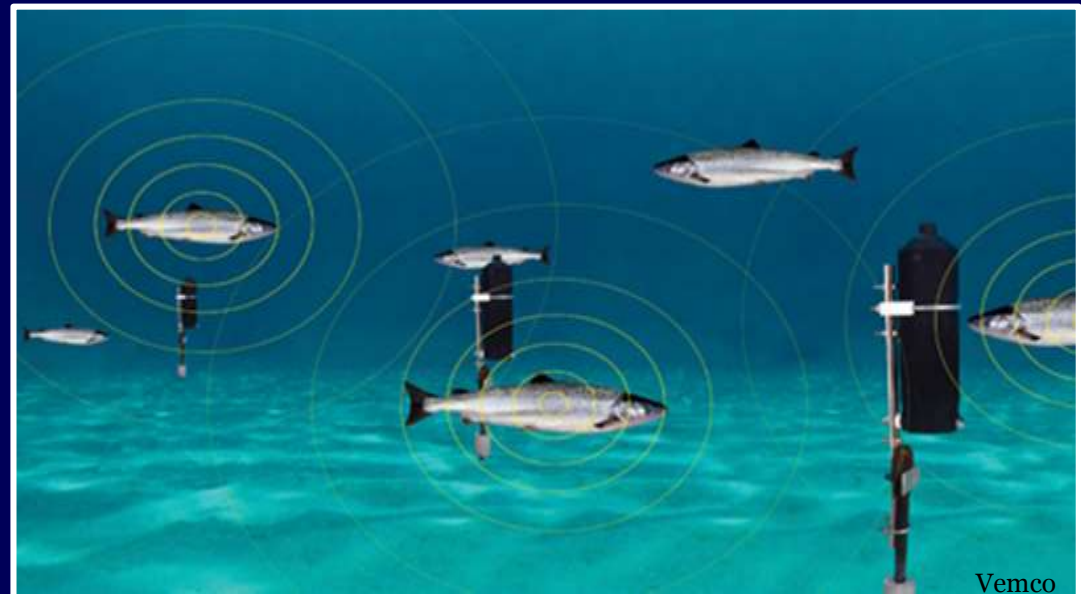
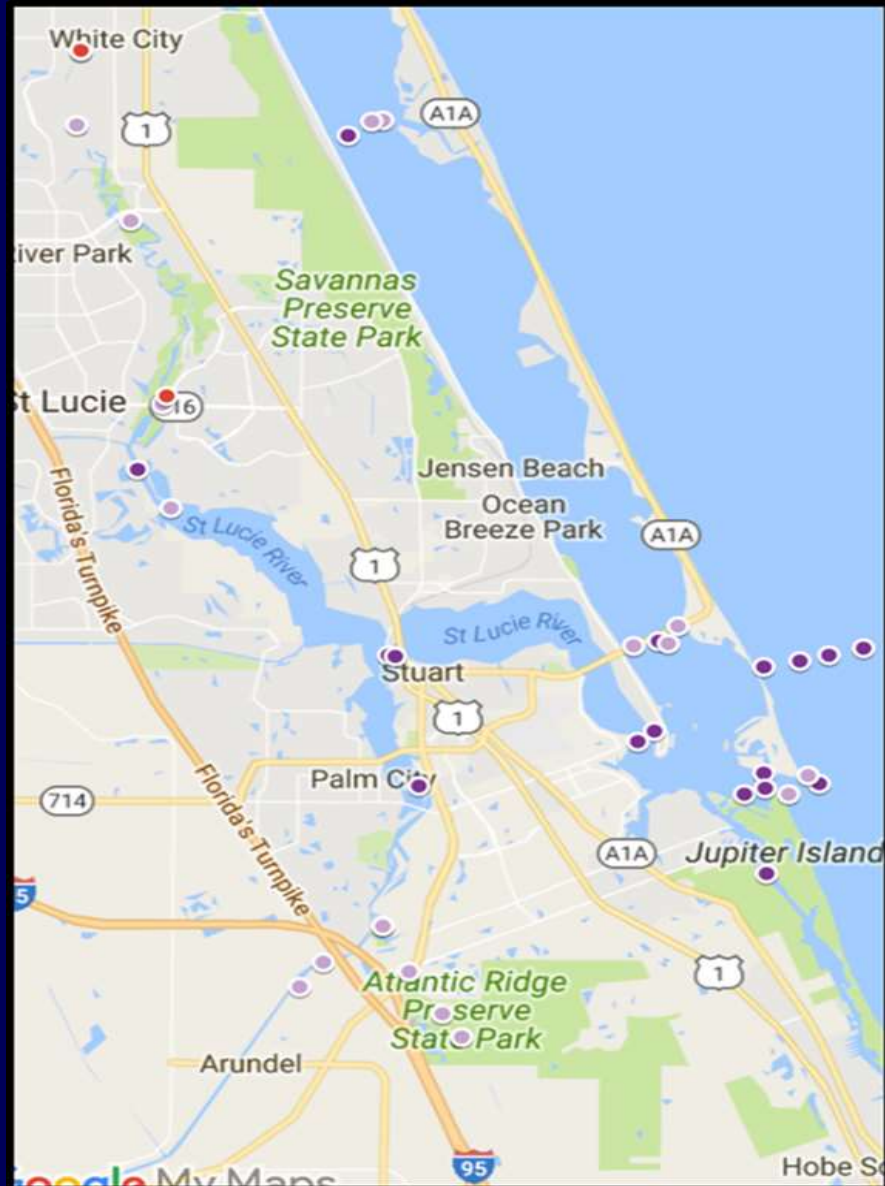
- Long-term
- Short-term
- Spawning vs. event



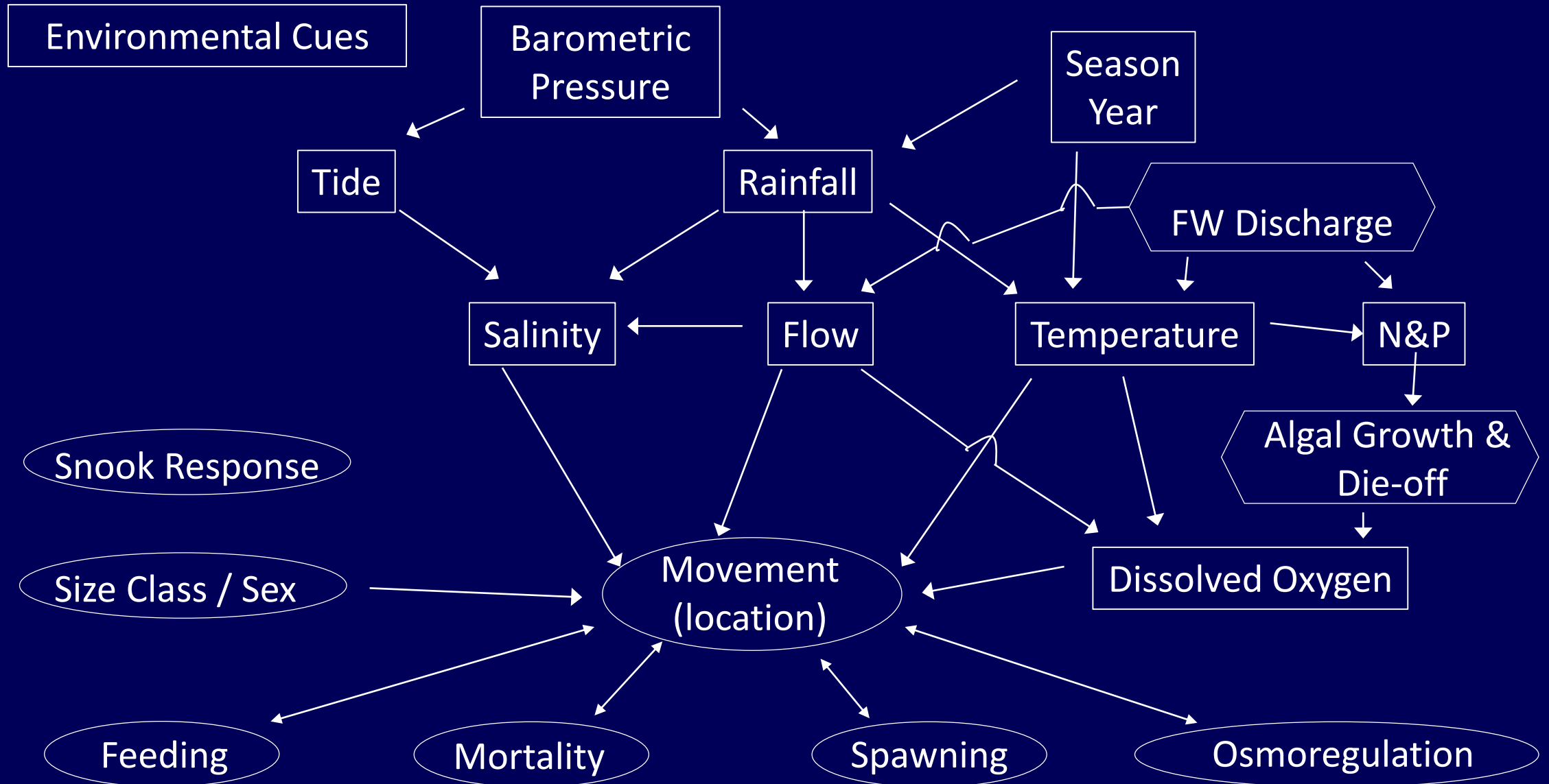
Stress from environment



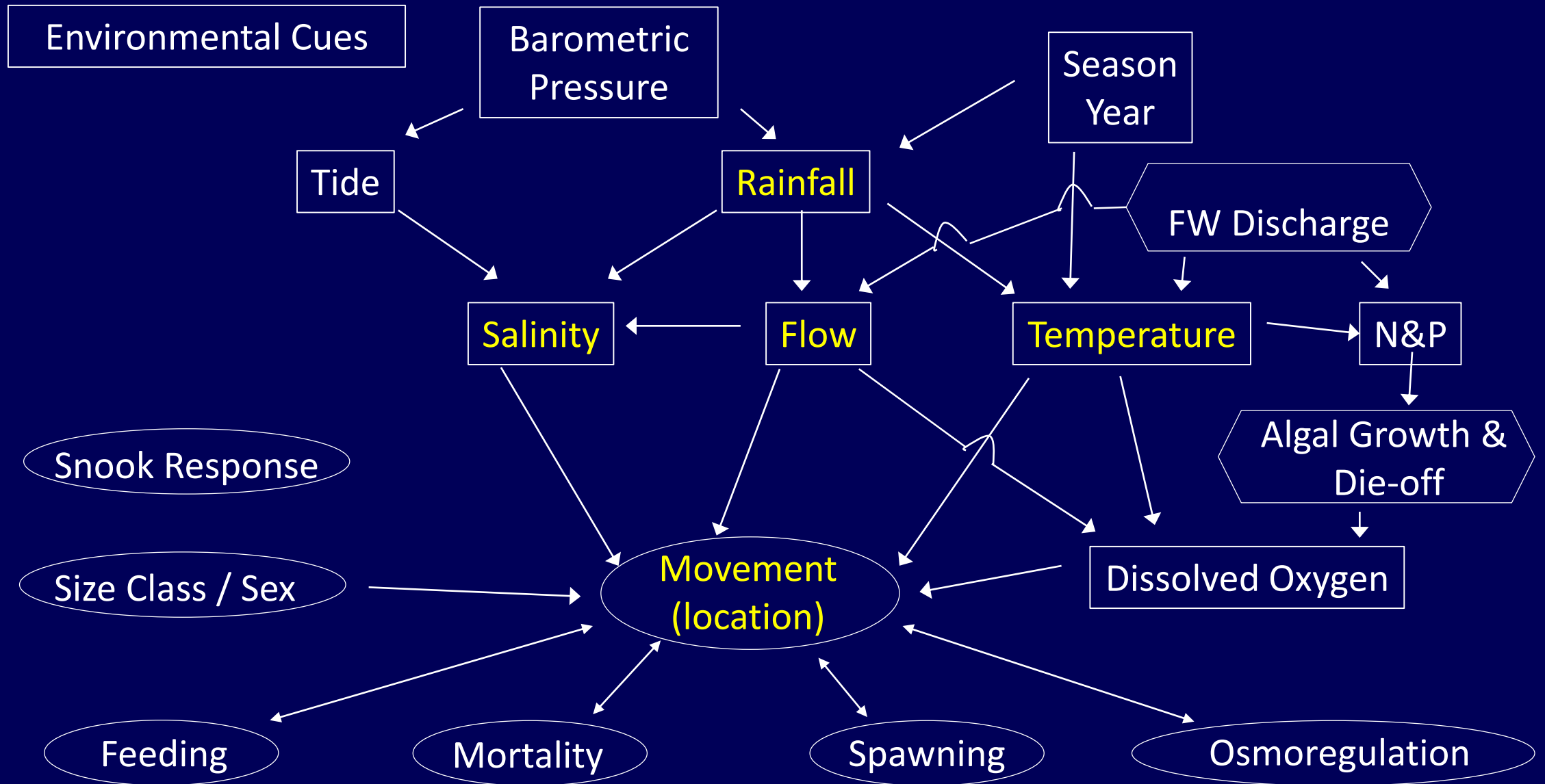
Passive acoustic telemetry

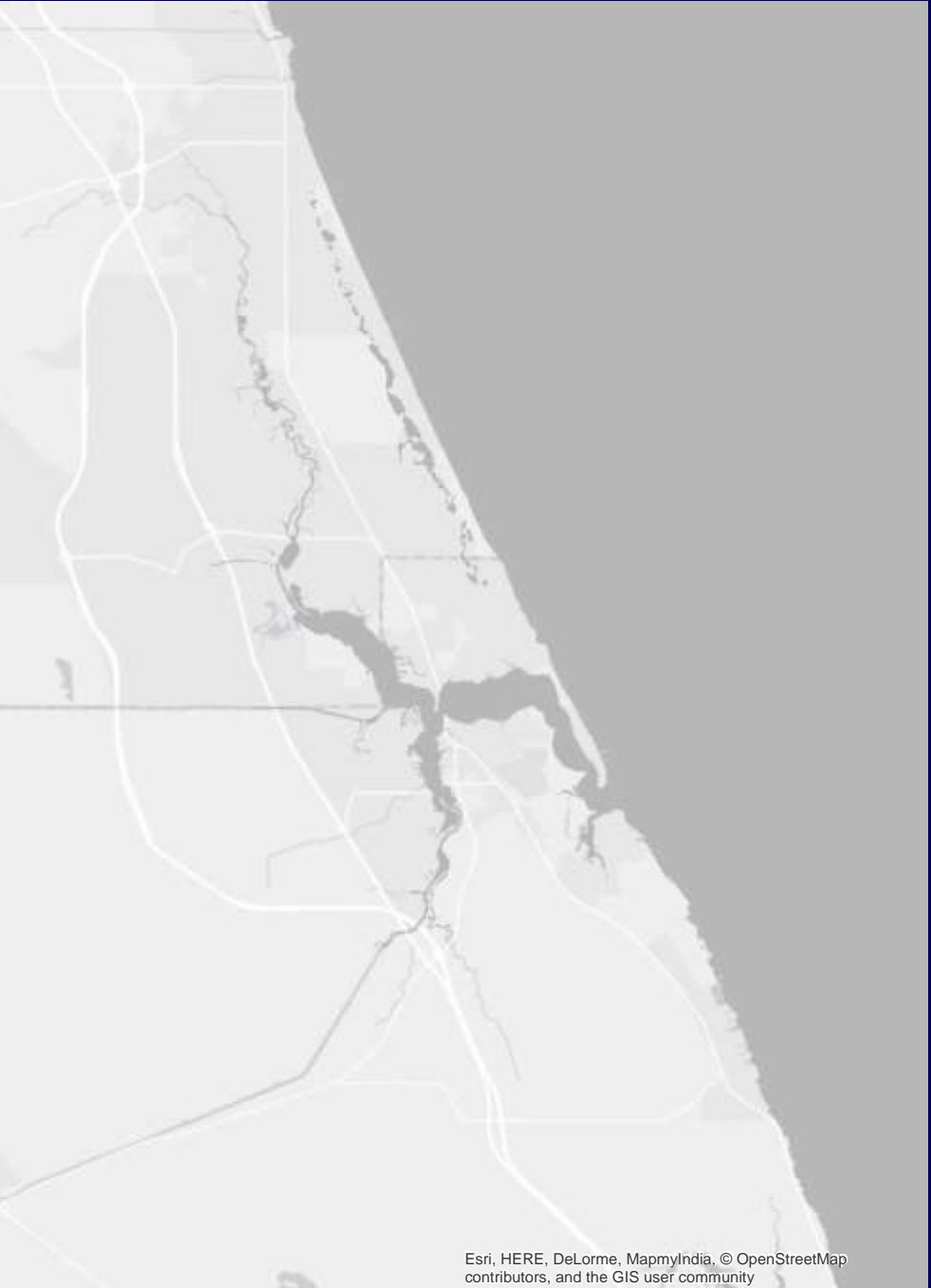


Hypotheses

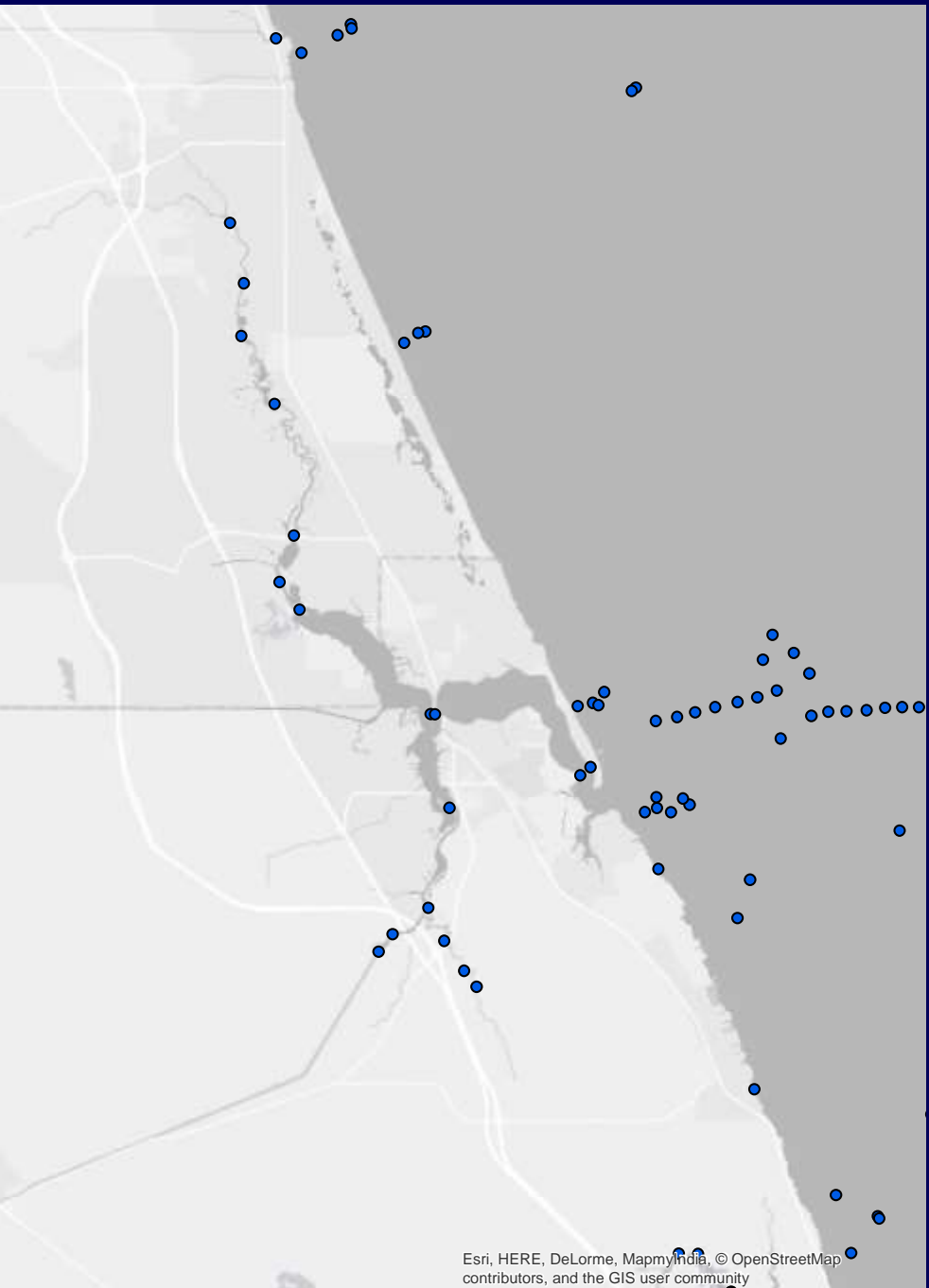


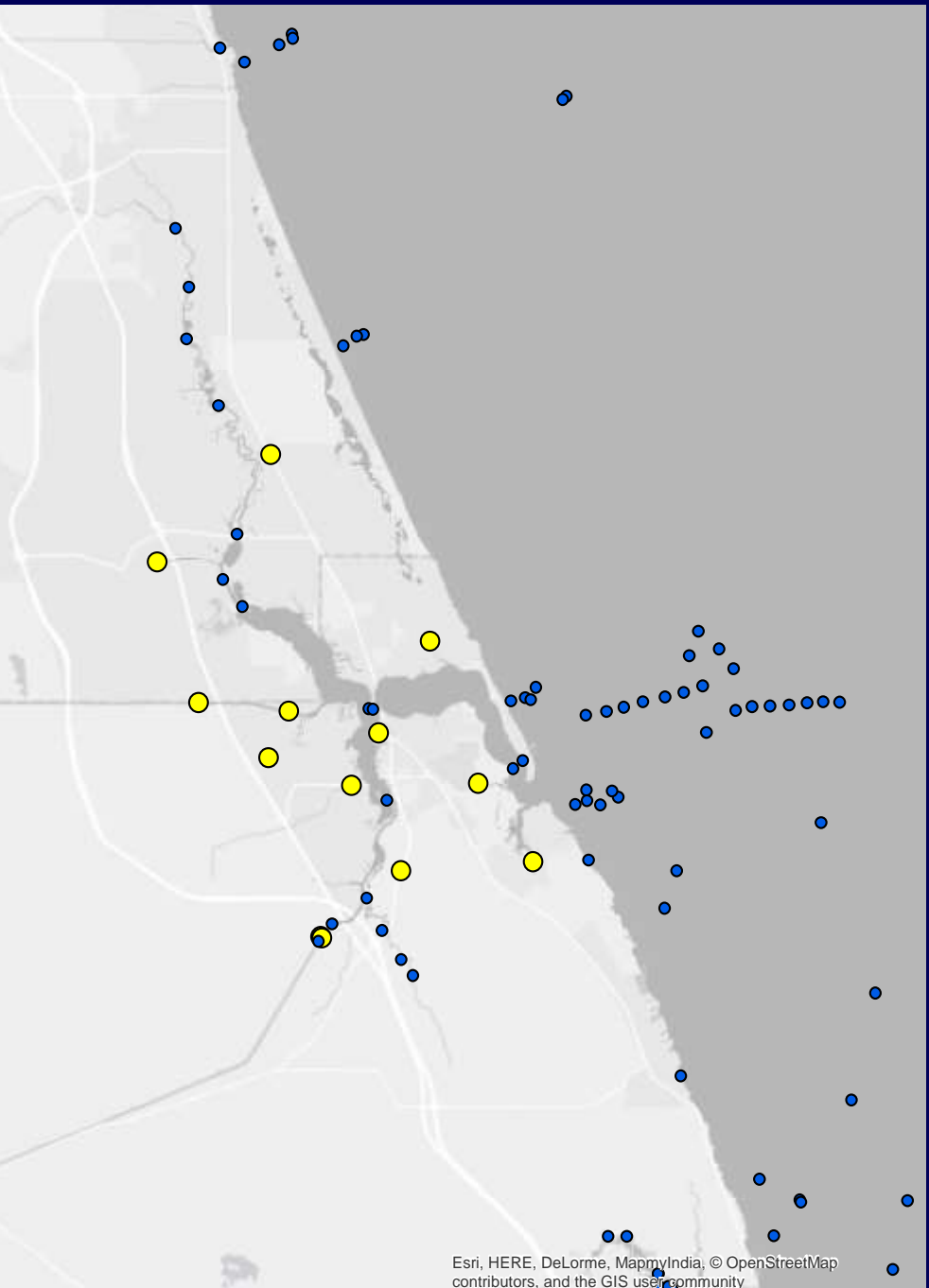
Hypotheses



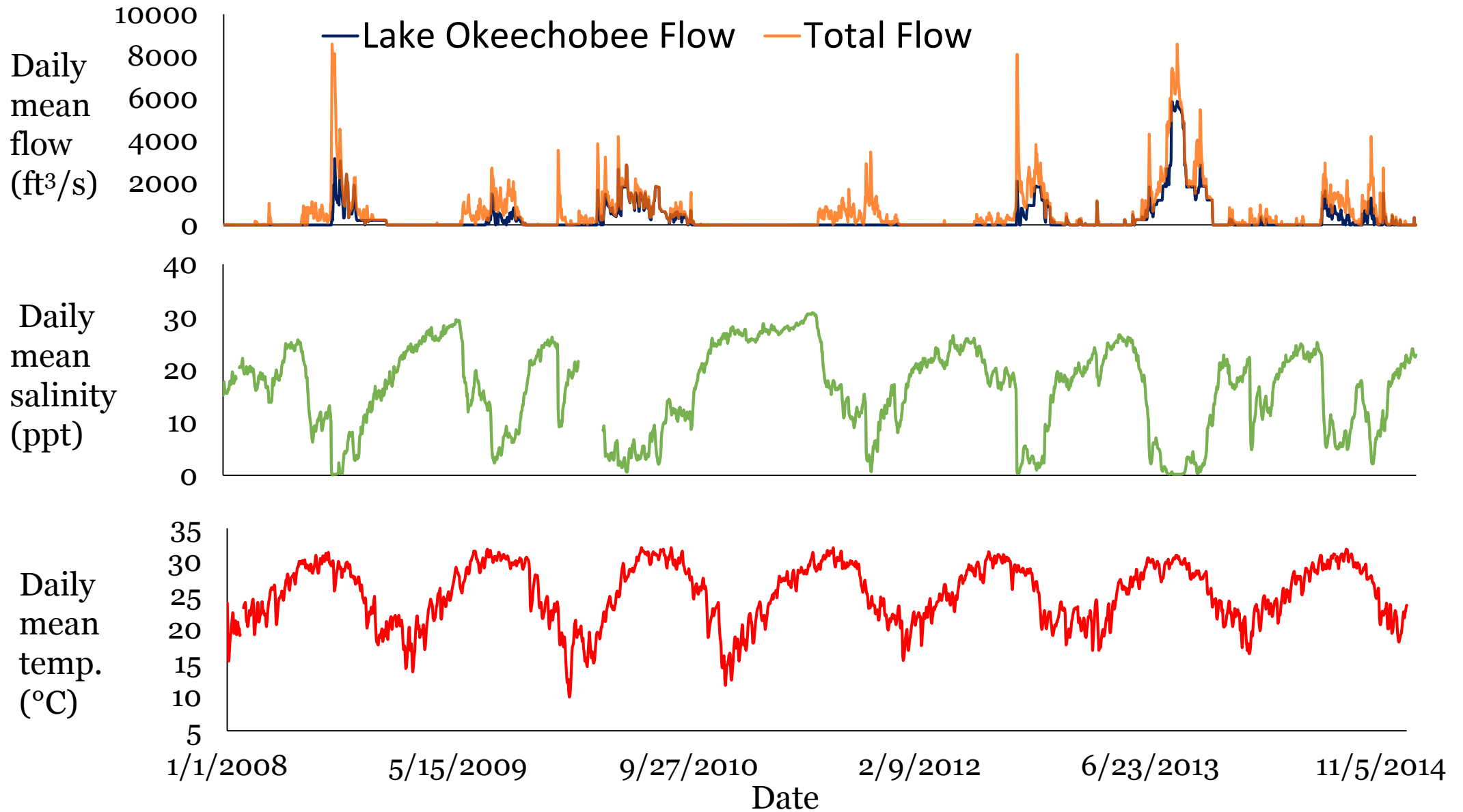


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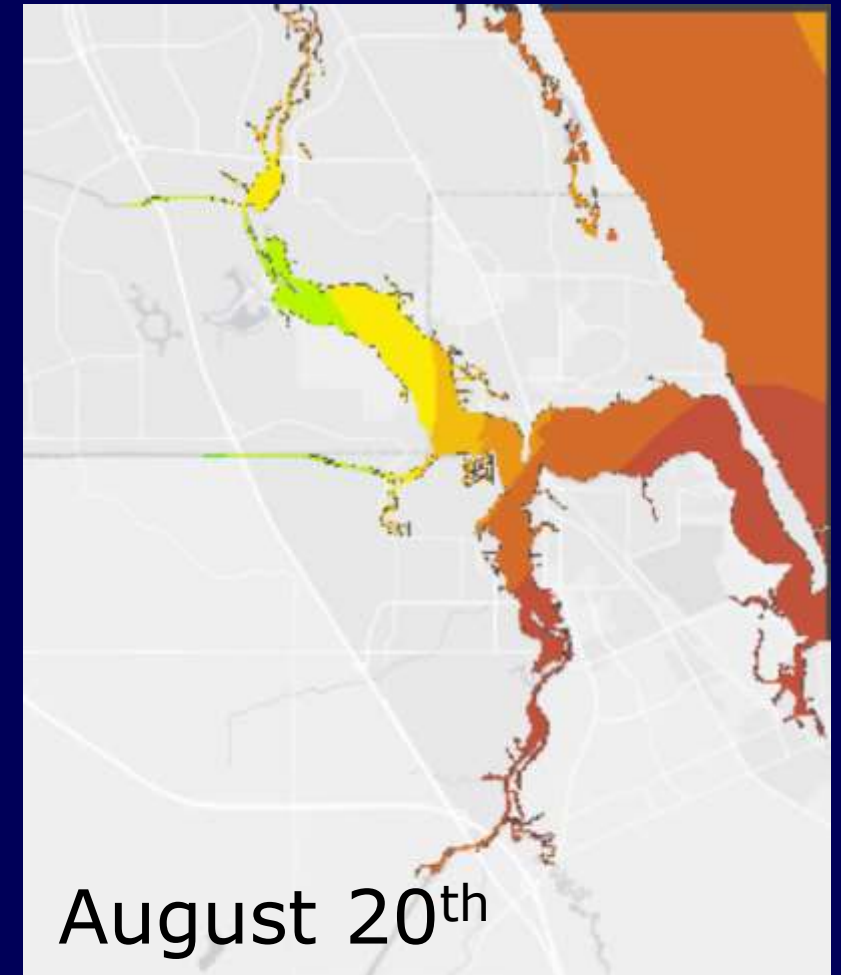
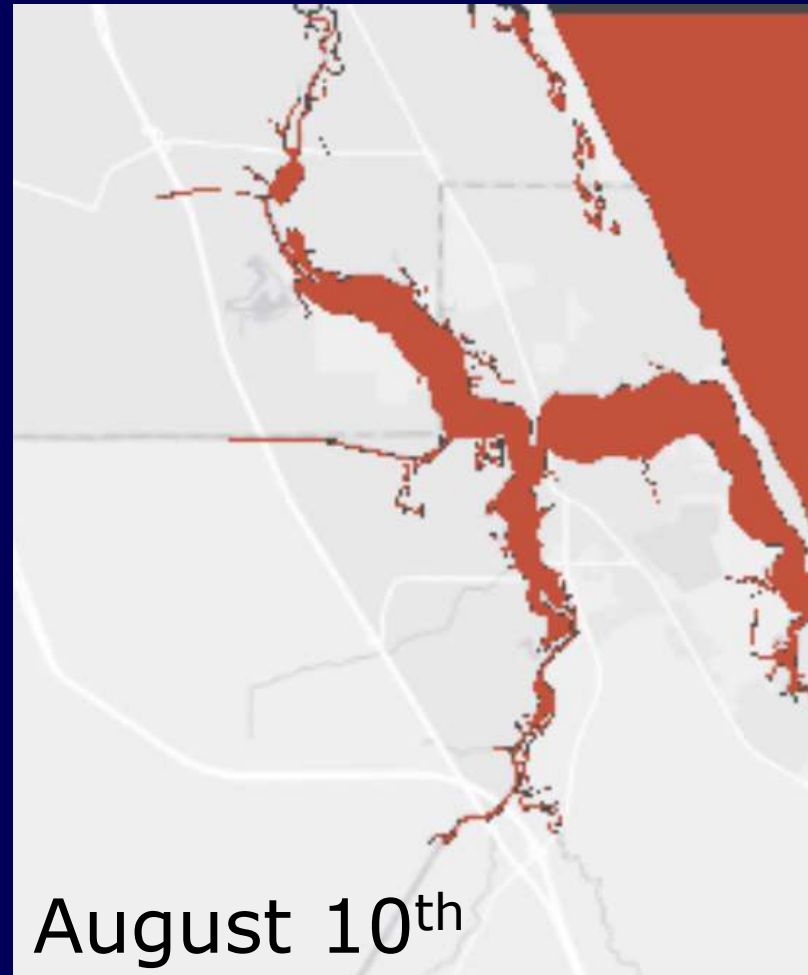
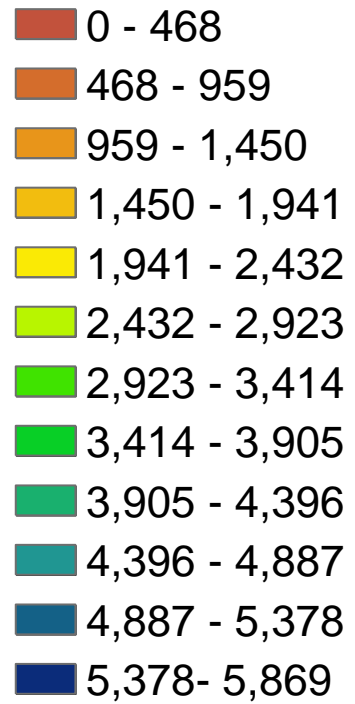


Environmental parameters



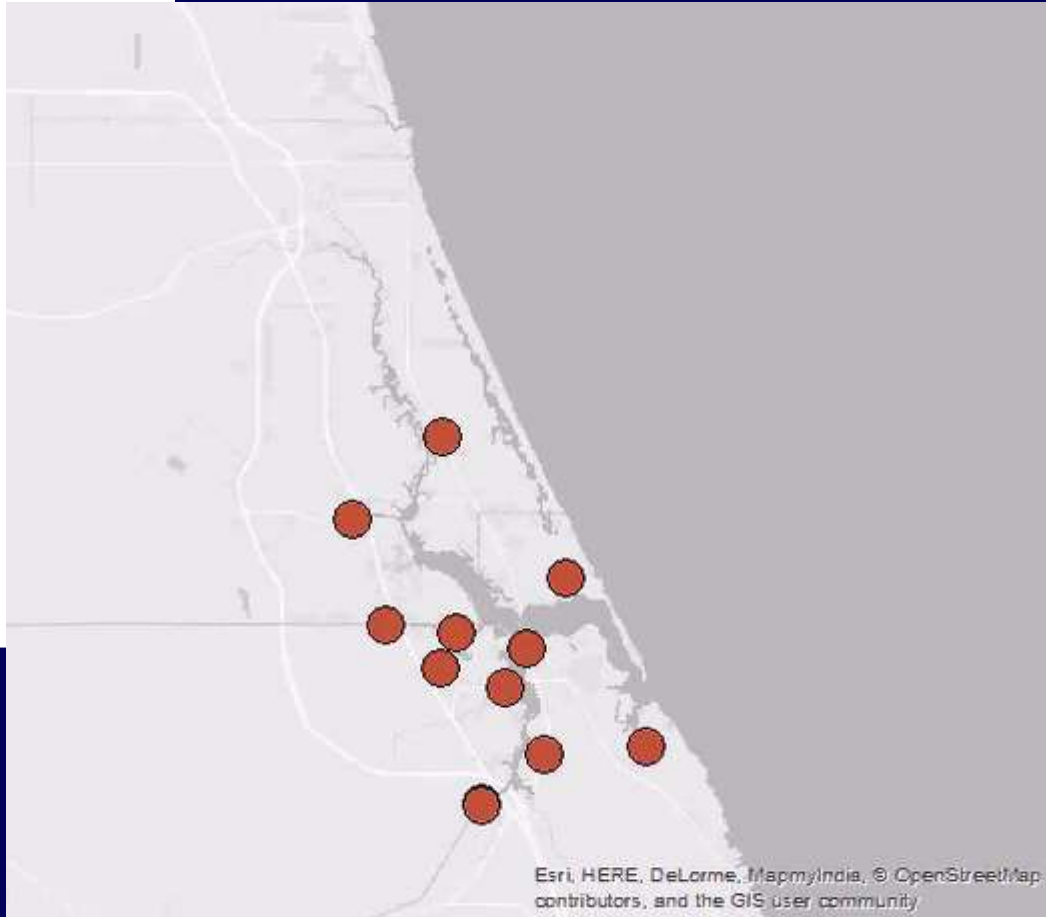
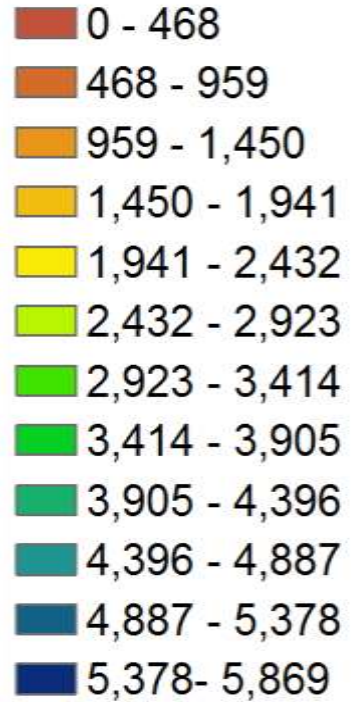
Comparing High and Low Flow Events

Interpolated daily flow



Fish 9763

Interpolated daily flow



Day 36



Preliminary Conclusions

- Flow increases seasonally throughout the estuary
 - Or just from Lake Okeechobee discharge
- Large flows occur primarily in August and September
- Fish 9763 moved to inlets for large flow events

Future Work

- Incorporate other parameters
- Modeling to determine main interactions
- Implication for enhancing management



Acknowledgments

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