

Bella Lundeen, Kenaro Malcolm, Bryce Gell, Hayden Martin, Zander Gomez, Quinn Keefe Research Advisors: Eric Schneider, Reid Webb

INTRODUCTION

A FAD is a fish aggregation device and can be natural or man-made. Examples of natural are seaweed and logs, and man-made are buoys and trash. FADs are across the globe, for both fishing and used conservation purposes.

Fish are attracted to FADs because...

- Meeting point hypothesis
 - Socialize and group together
- Indicator log hypothesis
 - Nutrients and shelter

This study involved the deployment of six FADs in a a pelagic (i.e. open-ocean environment,) as well as the documentation of the colonization and succession of pelagic fish such as cobia, marlin, mahi mahi, tuna and wahoo.

These FADs were the first to be deployed for research purposes only. Because they are sub-surface, they are not accessible to local fishermen; this ensures the species diversity and abundance observed are an accurate representation of the population and are not skewed by captures of individuals.



LITERATURE CITED

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FADs AS A CONSERVATION TOOL IN PELAGIC OCEAN ECOSYSTEMS







