Bonefish 101

GETTING SCHOOLED IN BONEFISH BIOLOGY

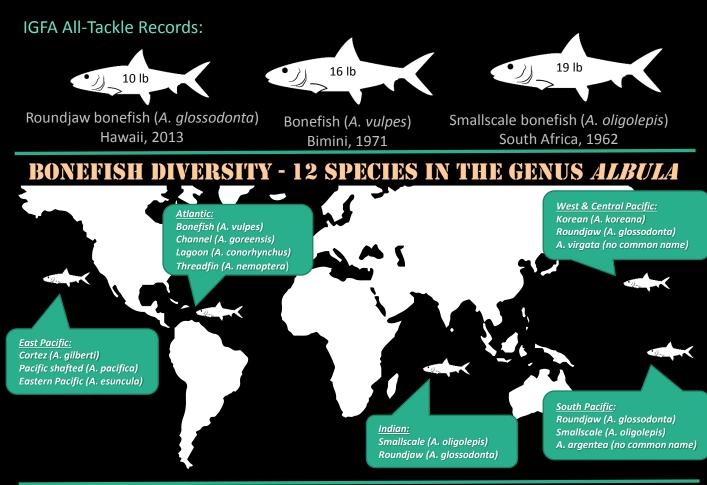
THE RECORD BOOKS

Oldest: 21 yrs (Florida Keys) & 20 yrs (Bahamas)

 Aged by counting annual growth rings of otoliths (ear bones), like the growth rings of trees! P.S. - Older does not necessarily mean larger!

Greatest distance traveled: a tagged fish swam 146 miles

• Pine Pt., Abaco → Cormorant Pt., Grand Bahama (during spawning season)



LIFE CYCLE FACTOIDS



Bonefish have a leptocephalus larvae

- Roughly 1000 species have this type of larvae (including tarpon, ladyfish & eels)
- For *A. vulpes*, this stage lasts about 2 months, then they metamorphose into a juvenile in 10 days! Juveniles look like mini adults

Bonefish get busy in deep water

They gulp air before going offshore to spawn - likely helps with buoyancy. When spawning, they dive deeper in the water - the added pressure helps squeeze out eggs & sperm

HOW COOL IS THAT?

Energy saving behaviours

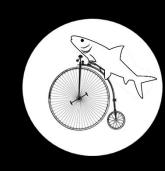
 Bonefish will actively swim followed by drifting - just like you would peddle a bike then let momentum carry you

Body composition

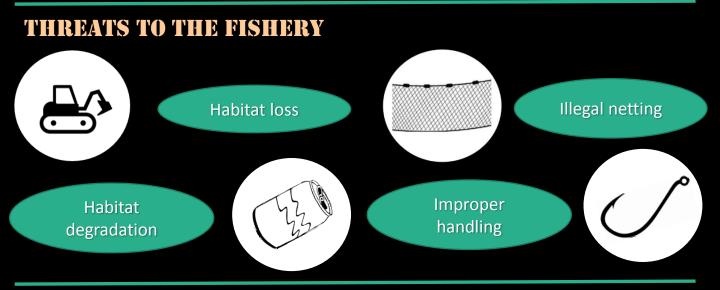
- Adult bonefish consist of 72% water, 21% protein, 4% ash, & 3% lipids
- Most protein is stored in their muscles, similar to salmon helping make them excellent swimmers

Temperature tolerances

 An adult bonefish used to waters around 86°F can handle water temperatures up to 100°F!







BEST HANDLING PRACTICES

When angling, remember these tips

- Aim to "keep 'em wet" bonefish cannot breath out of the water
- When handling fish, remove sun gloves & have wet hands. Avoid oxybenzonecontaining sunscreen on your hands – it removes their protective slime
- Use the proper size tackle for the size fish you're catching to minimize fight time. Barbless hooks make removal easier & increase fish survival
- If there are lots of predators around consider fishing elsewhere

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