2016 Florida Sea Grant: Impacts of stock spatial structure and connectivity on the stock assessment and management of Caribbean spiny lobster stocks

Results 2

(Please do not cite or distribute without permission)

- The stable isotope values differed between larvae in the feeding and nonfeeding stages.
- The $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ values of the lunar monthly samples displayed notable temporal variation and oscillated during the 2-yr sampling period.
- Cluster analyses of the stable isotope values suggested that four clusters could have contributed to the observed Florida recruits.
- The stable isotope results reveal the possibility that the Florida spiny lobster stock receives recruits from multiple source populations outside Florida in addition to self-recruitment.
- The genetic results support the evidence of temporal genetic differentiation among the monthly recruits, revealing the possibility that the Florida spiny lobster stock receives recruits from multiple source populations depending on the time of year.