

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

Data and Statistics

Samples of *P. argus* postlarvae were obtained from two long-term monitoring sites using five artificial collectors anchored near shore in shallow waters near inter-island channels (<2m) near Big Munson, in the lower Florida Keys (24.617 N, -81.387 W), and the south side of Long Key, in the middle keys (24.803 N, -80.84) (Fig. 1). Postlarvae samples were collected in two time periods: April 2005 to March 2007 and from August 2014 to July 2016 to compare different temporal scales of genetic variability at recruitment. A monthly average of $n=50$ and $n=20$ postlarvae were collected for the first and later period, respectively, on the seventh day of each lunar month using Witham collectors and Blue collectors (Witham et al., 1964; Phillips and Booth, 1994). Individual postlarvae were preserved in 85% ethanol immediately after collection and stored at -20°C until sample processing.

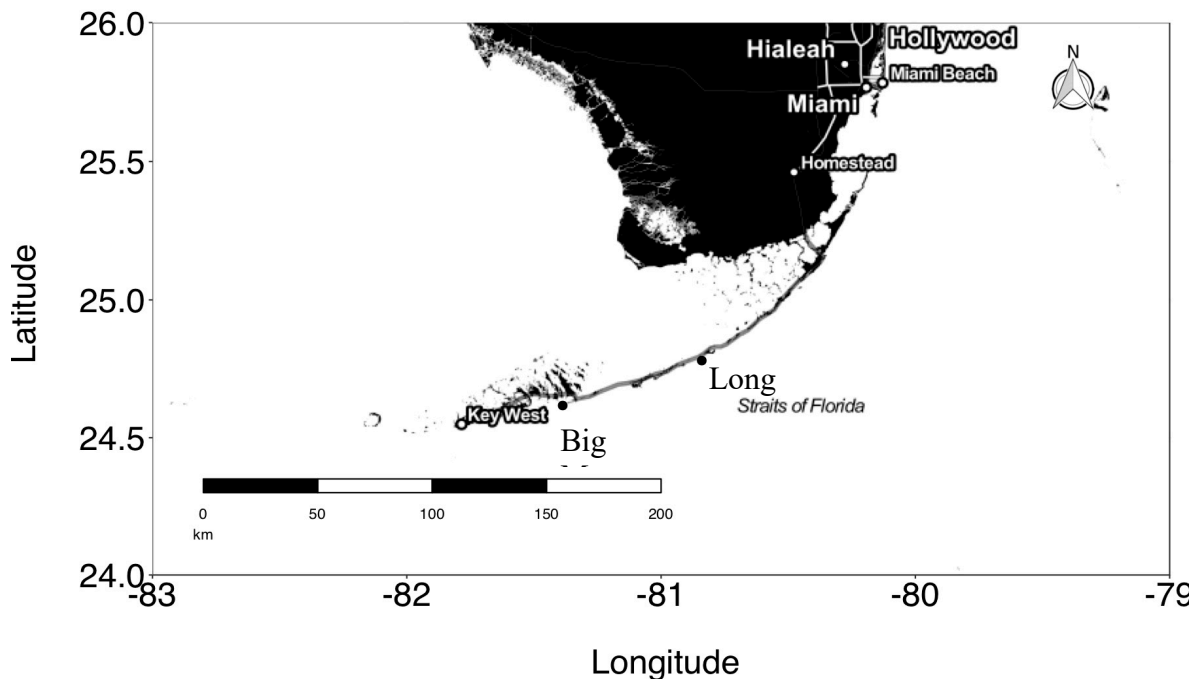


Figure 1. Map of the two sites: Long Key (LK) and Big Munson (BM) in the Keys, Florida, United States of America, from which samples were collected.

The Eastward Water Velocity (u) and the Northward Water Velocity (v) are download from the HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model (<https://www.hycom.org/>), while the stock assessment models are from published government documents.