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GROWTH OF SKIPJACK, *KATSUWONUS PELAMIS*, AND YELLOWFIN, *THUNNUS ALBACARES*, TUNAS IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN, AS ESTIMATED FROM TAGGING DATA

CRECIMIENTO DE LOS ATUNES BARRILETE, *KATSUWONUS PELAMIS*, Y ALETA AMARILLA, *THUNNUS ALBACARES*, EN EL OCEANO PACIFICO ORIENTAL, ESTIMADO A PARTIR DE DATOS DE MARCADO

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by

William H. Bayliff

ABSTRACT

The average linear growth rate of skipjack in the eastern Pacific is less than 1 mm per day, except for fish 375 to 424 mm in length at release. The growth rate shows a decrease with increasing length and increasing time at liberty. The growth rate of fish in the length range of about 43 to 57 cm is apparently more rapid in the eastern Pacific than in the western Pacific. Using data for the northeastern and southeastern Pacific combined, K and l_{∞} were estimated to be 0.658 (on an annual basis) and 885 mm, respectively, by the ungrouped method and 0.829 and 846 mm, respectively, by the grouped method. Sensitivity analyses have shown, however, that the estimates of these parameters are poorly determined by the sum of squares method used to derive them. Estimates of K and l_{∞} for the eastern Pacific tend to be lower and higher, respectively, than those for the western Pacific.

The average linear growth rate of yellowfin in the eastern Pacific is a little less than 1 mm per day for fish between about 25 and 100 cm in length at release. The growth appears to be most rapid in Area 2 (Revillagigedo Islands) and slowest in Areas 1 (Baja California), 5 (Central America- Colombia), and 6 (Ecuador-Peru). There is considerable variation in the growth rates of individual fish. The growth does not show a decrease with increasing length or increasing time at liberty, so realistic estimates of the parameters of the von Bertalanffy or other similar equations cannot be calculated from these data. If realistic estimates of these parameters are to be secured larger fish must be tagged and released or many more long-term returns from fish to about 100 cm in length at release must be obtained. The growth patterns for the eastern Pacific, central Pacific, and eastern Atlantic found by most other investigators differ from one another and from those found in the present study. Some of these differences may be real and others may be due to deficiencies in the data or the methods of analysis. Estimates obtained from tagging data are believed to be realistic, provided the tags do not inhibit the growth of the fish. It appears that the growth rates of single- and double-tagged fish are the same; this indicates, though not unequivocally, that the tags do not inhibit the growth.

INTRODUCTION

Data from tagging experiments initiated in the eastern Pacific Ocean prior to 1965 were used to study the growth of skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, and yellowfin, *Thunnus albacares*, tunas by Blunt and Messersmith (1960), Schaefer, Chatwin, and Broadhead (1961), and Joseph and Calkins (1969). A considerable amount of data has accumulated since 1965, and it is desirable to re-evaluate the growth of these species, using the additional data.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methods of tagging tunas and of recovery of the tagged fish are described by Blunt and Messersmith (1960), Schaefer *et al.* (1961), Fink (1965), Fink and Bayliff (1970), Bayliff (1973), Anonymous (1982: 28), and Bayliff and Holland (1986).

All measurements of the fish were made from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail. The lengths at release of the fish tagged by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) were recorded to the nearest 1 cm. Prior to 1968 the lengths at release of those tagged by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) were recorded to the nearest 5 or 10 cm (or not at all), but since then these lengths have been recorded to the nearest 1 cm. When the tagged fish are recovered they are frequently returned to IATTC employees who carefully measure them to the nearest millimeter with calipers. Many tags are returned by fishermen, unloaders, and cannery workers without the fish, and in these cases estimates of the weights of the fish are often furnished. Many of these estimates appear to be unrealistic, so none of them are converted to lengths. In a few cases the lengths of the fish in inches or centimeters are furnished and, since nearly all of these appear to be realistic, they are converted to millimeters and used.

Only data for fish for which the date of recapture was known, or could be closely approximated, were used. For roughly half the returns of tagged fish the exact date of recapture was not known. This is because they were found while unloading fish from a particular well or pair of wells of a vessel or while butchering fish known to have come from a particular well or pair of wells. Tagged fish for which the exact date of recapture is not known are assigned to the purse-seine set or baitboat stop which contributed the greatest amount of fish of the species in question to the well or pair of wells in question, using information obtained from the logbooks of the vessels. Wells are usually filled over a span of only a few days, and the two wells of a pair are almost always filled consecutively, so the error caused by this procedure is minor.

The data available include fish released during 1952 through 1959 by the CDFG (Blunt and Messersmith, 1960) and during 1955 through 1981 by the IATTC. A considerable part of the IATTC data for 1955 through 1967 were used in the studies of Schaefer et al. (1961) and Joseph and Calkins (1969), which laid the groundwork for the present study. The IATTC data for those years are not included in the present study, however, as it was judged that inclusion of fish which were measured only to the nearest 5 or 10 cm at release would adversely affect the estimates obtained. Some of the fish were not measured when they were released and others were not measured when they were recovered, and the data for these could not be used in the analyses, of course. For other fish there was no information on the dates of recapture, so the data for these were also unusable. There are large amounts of data available for fish at liberty short periods of time, but these are of little or no value for estimation of the rates of growth. Accordingly, only data for skipjack at liberty more than 30 days and yellowfin at liberty more than 60 days were employed for this purpose. Errors in calculation of growth rates for fish for which the exact dates of recapture are unknown are less for fish at liberty for longer periods than for those at liberty for shorter periods, of course. Henceforth in this report data for fish with measurements at both release and recapture and at liberty more than 30 days (skipjack) or 60 days (yellowfin) will be referred to as "usable data." These are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Most of the calculations were performed on the DEC VAX/VMS computer

of the IATTC. The following programs were used for this purpose:

least-squares regression - BMDP1R (Dixon and Brown, 1977) and MINITAB (Ryan, Joiner, and Ryan, 1976);

estimation of growth parameters other than those of the von Bertalanffy equation - FINDOUT (IATTC, unpublished);

analysis of variance (including Levene's test and the Brown-Forsythe method) - BMDP7D (Dixon and Brown, 1977);

estimation of the parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth equation - BGC4 (Abramson, 1971);

sensitivity analysis - SSQ (IATTC, unpublished);

analysis of covariance - REVANCO (IATTC, unpublished).

ANALYSES AND RESULTS

ADJUSTMENT OF THE LENGTHS AT RELEASE AND RECAPTURE

It is possible that the covers of the tagging cradles shrink or stretch due to exposure to sun, water, *etc.* Accordingly, during the more recent IATTC cruises the cradles have been calibrated at frequent intervals so that the length-at-release data can be adjusted, if necessary. The results indicate that there is usually a slight, but statistically significant, shrinkage of the cradle covers after use. Therefore the length-at-release data for Cruise 1083 (conducted during October-December 1978) and subsequent cruises were adjusted before performing the analyses.

Most of the measurements after recapture were made on fish which had been frozen after capture and then thawed prior to butchering. Hennemuth (1957) and Anonymous (1974: 39) reported that fish which were measured immediately after capture (before freezing) and again after freezing and then thawing prior to butchering had shrunk an average of 0.5 to 2.2 cm in length. On the other hand, it is known that unfrozen dead fish tend to stretch when picked up by the caudal peduncle, which happens often on the boats and in the canneries. These facts suggest that it might be appropriate to adjust the length at recapture of each fish to compensate for shrinkage and stretching. This subject is discussed further in the section entitled **Estimation of the growth rates**.

When tagged fish are released they are measured hurriedly under difficult conditions, so the lengths at release may be biased for reasons other than shrinkage or stretching of the cradle covers. It was therefore assumed that all the measurements of the lengths of the fish at recovery were accurate, and that those at release were not necessarily so. It was further assumed that during the first 10 days after release the skipjack grew at the rate of 0.7 mm per day (Anonymous, 1983: 31) and the yellowfin at the rate of 1.0 mm per day (Anonymous, 1983: 30). Thus the differences between the "actual" length at release (length at recapture adjusted downward for growth) and the estimated length at release could be determined for each fish which was at liberty less than 11 days. When necessary, adjustment factors were calculated which applied to all the fish of the tagging cruise in question with usable data. This was done by calculating by the

method of least squares the constants of the regression line $l_2 = a + bl_1$, where l_1 = estimated length in millimeters at release and l_2 = length in millimeters at return, adjusted downward to compensate for growth. There were returns of 25 or more fish at liberty 0-10 days for four of the experiments (Cruises 1075, 1078, 1082, and 1093). The regressions for these cruises were calculated individually for examination to determine whether biases existed. The data were not separated by species because it seemed likely that if any biases existed they would be the same for fish of the same size of both species. If such is the case a single regression calculated from more data is obviously preferable to two regressions, each calculated with less data. Some of the measurements at release and recapture for the same fish differed considerably, suggesting errors in measurement or recording. To eliminate these, the data for the fish with residuals about the regression line exceeding two standard deviations were deleted and the regressions recalculated. The second regressions were used to determine whether biases existed. The parameters of the individual regressions are listed in Table 3.

The data indicate that biases existed in measuring the lengths at release of the fish of Cruises 1078 and 1082. Accordingly, these lengths were adjusted to compensate for these biases. No adjustments were made for the data for Cruises 1075 and 1093, and it was assumed that no biases existed for the cruises for which there were returns of less than 25 fish at liberty 0-10 days.

ESTIMATION OF THE GROWTH RATES

Skipjack

Linear growth

The data for the individual fish were stratified in accordance with their areas of release (west and east of 100° W), years of release, times at liberty (31-180 days, 181-365 days, and more than 365 days), and lengths at release (275-324 mm, 325-374 mm, . . . 675-724 mm). The data were stratified by area so that it could be determined whether the growth rates differ for tagged fish released in different areas. The division was made along 100° W because that line lies approximately in the center of a large area off southern Mexico in which skipjack are absent, or nearly so, in most years (Joseph and Calkins, 1969).

The average growth rates and times at liberty within strata were calculated by

$$\overline{r}_{ijkl} = \left(\sum_{m=1}^{n_{ijkl}} r_{ijklm}\right) / n_{ijkl} \tag{1}$$

and

$$\vec{d}_{ijkl} = \left(\sum_{m=1}^{n_{ijkl}} d_{ijklm}\right) / n_{ijkl}$$
(2)

where

 \bar{r}_{ijkl} = average growth rate in millimeters per day for fish of stratum

ijkl (i = area of release, j = year, k = time at liberty interval, and <math>l = length at release interval),

- r_{ijklm} = rate of growth of the *m*th fish in stratum *ijkl*,
- n_{ijkl} = number of fish in stratum ijkl,
- \vec{a}_{ijkl} = average time at liberty in days for fish of stratum *ijkl*, and
- d_{ijklm} = days at liberty for the *m*th fish in stratum *ijkl*.

When a stratum contained at least 10 fish the variance and 95-percent confidence limits of r_{ijkl} were calculated, all values outside that range (outliers) were deleted, and \bar{r}_{ijkl} was recalculated. This was done because it is believed that some of the outliers are due to errors in measurement, and elimination of the outliers eliminates all of the data with serious errors and only a small portion of the legitimate data. The recalculated values of \bar{r}_{ijkl} , along with the years of release, n_{ijkl} the variance of r_{ijkl} , and \bar{d}_{ijkl} are listed in Table 4. The values of \bar{r}_{ijkl} only are shown in the upper portion of Table 5 in a format which makes them easier to compare.

It was mentioned in the section entitled **Adjustment of the lengths at release** and recapture that fish tend to shrink when frozen, but no adjustments were made for this for the following reasons. First, a few of the fish which were measured after recapture had not been frozen, and these are not readily identifiable in the data. Second, there are insufficient data on shrinkage and none at all on stretching. Third, preliminary calculations indicated that the growth rates of fish free 31 to 60 days (0.56 mm per day for 233 skipjack) were about the same as those of fish free 61 to 90 days (0.55 mm per day for 128 skipjack), whereas if shrinkage were an important factor the estimated growth rates of the former would probably be less than those of the latter. It may be of interest to some, however, to know what the values of \bar{r}_{ijkl} would have been if such an adjustment had been made. Hennemuth (1957) gives three values of shrinkage for skipjack, which average 7 mm. The lengths at recapture were adjusted upward by this amount to determine the effects of adjustment. The modified values of \bar{r}_{ijkl} are shown in the lower portion of Table 5. The rest of this section discusses estimates calculated without adjusting for shrinkage.

The growth rates (Tables 4 and 5) tend to be greatest for the smallest size groups, intermediate for the intermediate ones, and least for the largest ones. This is to be expected, of course, if the growth curve is convex upward, which previous studies (*e.g.* Joseph and Calkins, 1969) have indicated is the case. For the northeastern area (west of 100° W) the fish of Cruise 1070 were at liberty considerably more time than those of any other cruise, and their growth rates were less than the combined averages for fish of the same size groups. For the southeastern area (east of 100° W) the same applies to the fish of Cruise 1089. This is also to be expected if the growth curve is convex upward.

In Table 6 are shown statistical comparisons between areas within time-atliberty and length groups, among years at release within areas, time-at-liberty groups, and length groups, between time-at-liberty groups within length groups, and among length groups within time-at-liberty groups. In each case Levene's test (Brown and Forsythe, 1974a) was used to determine if the variances were

homogeneous. If so, the comparison was made by one-way analysis of variance. If not, the Brown-Forsythe method (Brown and Forsythe, 1974b) was used. There were significant differences at the 5-percent level between areas in two of four cases (Comparisons 1-4), among years in one of three cases (Comparisons 5-7), between times at liberty in neither of two cases (Comparisons 8-9), and among lengths in five of six cases (Comparisons 10-15). The results of these tests tend to confirm what is obvious, or nearly so, in Tables 4 and 5. The lack of difference in the growth rates of the 45-cm fish at liberty 31-180 and 181-365 days (Comparisons 8 and 9) is probably due to the small numbers of fish in the 181-365 day groups. The information in the preceding paragraph regarding the growth rates of fish of Cruises 1070 and 1089 versus those of the other cruises indicates that the growth rates are less for the fish at liberty for longer periods.

Sibert, Kearney, and Lawson (1983) compared their data for growth of skipjack in the western Pacific with those of Joseph and Calkins (1969: Appendix 4) for the eastern Pacific and concluded that the fish between about 30 and 70 cm in length in the latter area grow more rapidly. Data for a somewhat similar comparison, using more recent data for the eastern Pacific, are shown in Table 7. The eastern Pacific data are those listed in Table 1, with the outliers removed in the manner described previously. The western Pacific data are from Sibert *et al.* (1983: Appendix A). These data also indicate more rapid growth for the eastern Pacific fish.

Parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth equation

So far it has been assumed that the growth is linear, which is useful over relatively short periods of time. Over longer periods, however, the growth is probably better represented by a curve which is convex upward, such as the von Bertalanffy growth curve. The parameters of that curve were estimated separately for the fish released in the northeastern and southeastern areas and also for both areas combined. First the data were linearized to y = a + bx, where

| y | = | $\Delta l / \Delta t$, |
|------------|---|--|
| x | = | $l_1 + \Delta l (K\Delta t + e^{K\Delta t} - 1) / [K\Delta t (1 - e^{-K\Delta t})],$ |
| Δl | = | growth increment in millimeters, |
| Δt | = | time increment in years, |
| l_1 | = | length at release in millimeters, and |
| \bar{K} | = | parameter of the von Bertalanffy growth equation. |

A value of 0.8 was used for K, based upon the results of preliminary calculations and upon estimates of this parameter calculated by other workers (Table 11). (It is not necessary for this procedure that the estimate of K be accurate, as a wide range of values would give nearly equal results.) Next the computer program MINITAB (Ryan, Joiner, and Ryan, 1976) was used to determine which values of y were outside the 99- and 95-percent confidence limits of their expected values, and these were designated as outliers. The pairs of values corresponding to the outliers were then eliminated from the unlinearized data and the parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth equation were estimated, using program BGC4

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(Abramson, 1971). The results are summarized in Table 8.

The question arises as to whether the growth rates for the northeastern and southeastern areas are different. This could be tested by analysis of covariance, provided the variances of y are homogeneous. Cochran's test (Dixon and Massey, 1969: 310) produced significant values of C at the 5-percent level for comparisons of the variances in lines 1 and 4, 2 and 5, and 3 and 6, however, so no analyses of covariance were performed on these data.

Joseph and Calkins (1969) devised a different method of handling the data to attempt to overcome the fact that they had many short-term returns and few long-term returns of tagged fish. They grouped the data by time at liberty (11-20 days, 21-30 days, 31-40 days, *etc.*) and length at release (40-45 cm, 45-50 cm, 50-55 cm, 55-60 cm, and 60-65 cm) and treated each group as a single observation. This method was employed for the present study. However, the 11-20 day and 21-30 day groups were not used, as no data for fish at liberty less than 30 days were employed in this study. The length groups were 275-324 mm, 325-374 mm, \ldots 675-724 mm. Only data corresponding to the *y* values which were within the 95-percent confidence limits described above were used. The data are listed in Appendix 1, and the estimates of the growth parameters are shown in Table 9. Again the variances were compared by Cochran's test for homogeneity and again significant values of C were obtained, so no analyses of covariance could be performed.

The estimates of K and l_{∞} for the southeastern area in Tables 8 and 9 are consistently higher and lower, respectively, than those for the northeastern area and for both areas combined, which could be due to lack of data for fish at liberty more than 1 year for the southeastern area. To investigate this all the data for fish at liberty more than 1 year were deleted from the data for the northeastern area and the parameters equivalent to those in lines 1-3 of Table 8 and line 1 of Table 9 were estimated from the truncated data. The results are shown in Table 10. The estimates for K and l_{∞} for the truncated data are slightly higher and lower, respectively, than the corresponding estimates for the untruncated data in Tables 8 and 9, but much closer to the untruncated estimates for the northeastern area than to the estimates for the southeastern area. Since the estimates for the untruncated data are presumably more reliable than those for the truncated data, it seems reasonable to suspect that the estimates for the southeastern area, based entirely upon data for fish at liberty less than 1 year, are less reliable than those for the northeastern area and those for the entire eastern Pacific.

Various estimates of the growth are depicted graphically in Figure 1. There is no information on the growth of fish of less than about 30 cm in length, so these portions of the curves are depicted by dashes.

Sensitivity analyses were carried out, fixing K and calculating the sums of squares of the deviations from the expected values for different values of l_{∞} , and fixing l_{∞} and calculating the sums of squares of the deviations from the expected values for different values of K. Then the sums of squares were divided by the

minimum sums of squares to produce quotients for the various combinations of K and l_{∞} . The quotients which were equal to or less than 1.05 are shown in Figure 2. Obviously wide ranges of pairs of values of K and l_{∞} produce sums of squares which are nearly equal, indicating that the estimates of these parameters are poorly determined by the sum of squares method used in computer program BGC4. This is probably caused by shortages of data for smaller and larger fish and for fish at liberty longer periods of time, variability in the growth rates of individual fish, and possibly poor correspondence between the von Bertalanffy equation and the growth of the fish.

Effect of carrying the tags on growth

Schaefer *et al.* (1961) stated that "the rate of growth of tagged skipjack, in the neighborhood of 125 mm/yr., compared with the results from analysis of progression of modes in size-frequencies (unpublished studies in progress) indicate that . . . the apparent growth of the tagged fish is significantly lower than that of fish of similar sizes in the untagged population." This led them to suspect "that the tagging operation adversely affects the subsequent growth of . . . skipjack." Not all of the subsequent estimates of the growth rate of skipjack in the eastern Pacific from length-frequency data have been greater than 125 mm per year, however (Table 11), and most of the growth rates estimated from tagging data in Tables 4 and 5 are greater than 125 mm per year. Also, Schaefer *et al.*'s data were almost entirely for fish tagged with loop tags, rather than the dart tags presently used, and it is possible that the loop tags inhibit the growth rate while the dart tags do not. Data presented in the subsection entitled **Yellowfin** indicate, although not unequivocally, that carrying one or more tags does not inhibit the growth of yellowfin, and the same thing may be true for skipjack.

Effect of differential mortality for fish of different sizes

If the natural mortality rate is different for different sizes of fish this could affect the estimates of growth derived from tagging data. If the natural mortality decreases with increasing size there would be more recaptures of the fastergrowing fish (provided the availability and vulnerability of fish of different sizes within the range under consideration are the same) and the estimates would be biased upward, whereas if the natural mortality increases with increasing size the effect would be the opposite. There is no information, however, on variation in the natural mortality rate within the range of sizes of fish considered in this report.

Comparison with the results of other studies

Estimates of the parameters of growth of skipjack in the Pacific Ocean obtained by other investigators, analyzing tagging, hard part, and length-frequency data, are listed in Table 11. The estimates of K and l_{∞} for the eastern and central Pacific from tagging data are fairly consistent. For the western Pacific, however, the estimates of K and l_{∞} tend to be higher and lower, respectively, than those of the eastern and central Pacific. As mentioned previously in the discussion of the linear growth rates, it is believed that the differences in the growth patterns of the eastern and western Pacific are real. For all three areas the estimates of

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K and l_{∞} from hard parts tend to be lower and higher, respectively, than those from tagging. Some of the estimates of K and l_{∞} from the length-frequency data are about the same as those obtained from tagging data and others (Anonymous (1976b) for the eastern and western Pacific; Chi and Yang (1973) and Marcille and Stequert (1976a) for the western Pacific) are closer to those obtained with hard part data. It should be noted, however, that Chi and Yang (1973) are the only investigators who obtained low and high estimates of K and l_{∞} , respectively, from length-frequency data collected by themselves.

Yellowfin

Linear growth

The data for the individual fish were stratified in accordance with their areas of release (Figure 3), years of release, times at liberty (61-180 days, 181-365 days, and more than 365 days), and lengths at release (250-349 mm, 350-449 mm, ... 1250-1349 mm for Areas 1-4 and 6; 275-324 mm, 325-374 mm, . . . 1025-1074 mm for Area 5). The selection of the boundaries of the areas of release was essentially arbitrary. It was believed that several areas should be designated, in the hope that it could be determined whether the growth rates differ in different areas. However, in order that there would be substantial numbers of fish released in as many areas as possible, only six areas were designated. Shorter length intervals were selected for Area 5 because an overwhelming majority of the tagged fish released in this area were relatively small and because it was desired to use the data to test whether the growth rate of small fish is less than that of medium to large ones, as reported to be the case for the eastern Atlantic Ocean (Fonteneau, 1980; Bard, 1984a), western Pacific Ocean (Brouard, Grandperrin, and Cillaurren, 1984), and western Indian Ocean (Marsac and Lablanche, 1985).

The average growth rates were calculated by Formula (1), and the results are summarized in Table 12, equivalent to Table 4 for skipjack. The growth rates tend to be greater than average for Area 2 and less than average for Areas 1, 5, and 6. The growth rates appear to be more or less the same for fish of different lengths and for fish at liberty different periods of time. It is not surprising that such is the case, as the data of Wild (1986: Figures 3a and 4) show that the growth of yellowfin in the eastern Pacific is linear, or nearly so, for fish between about 30 and 140 cm.

In Table 13 are shown statistical comparisons among areas, years of release, time at liberty groups, and length-at-release groups. In each case Levene's test (Brown and Forsythe, 1974a) was used to determine if the variances were homogeneous. If so, the comparison was made by one-way analysis of variance. If not, the Brown-Forsythe method (Brown and Forsythe, 1974b) was used. There were significant differences at the 5-percent level between areas in 2 of 5 cases (Comparisons 1-5), among years in 4 of 6 cases (Comparisons 6-11), between times at liberty in 4 of 6 cases (Comparisons 12-17), and among lengths in 7 of 13 cases (Comparisons 18-30).

In all six comparisons for time at liberty the growth rate was greater for those

at liberty for the longer period, although the differences were significant in only four cases. To investigate the possibility that this was due to shrinkage, 13 mm, the average of the four values for shrinkage of yellowfin given by Hennemuth (1957) and Anonymous (1974: 39), was added to each length at recapture. The adjusted growth rates for selected data are shown in parentheses in Tables 12 and 13. This adjustment does not change the data in Table 13 very much and, in general, after adjustment, the growth rates in Table 12 are still roughly the same for fish at liberty different amounts of time.

The variances of the linear growth rates are listed in Table 12. The data for Cruise 1096 provide a unique opportunity for further examination of this variance. There are data for 160 fish which were released at Clipperton Island and recaptured at the same location 277 to 302 days later. An overwhelming majority of the recaptures from this release were made near Clipperton Island (Bayliff, 1984: Figure 1), despite the fact that fishing effort and yellowfin catches were widely distributed over the eastern Pacific Ocean in 1981 and 1982 (Anonymous, 1982: Figure 2; Anonymous, 1983: Figure 2). It is therefore likely that most of these fish were in the vicinity of Clipperton Island most or all of the period when they were at liberty, and hence the differences in growth among individual fish are more likely to be due to differences in the fish themselves (genetic characteristics, infestation with parasites, etc.) than to differences in the environment. Since the fish were at liberty for such a long time the effects of errors or biases, if any, which existed in the measurements are minimized. The length-frequency distributions are shown in Figure 4. The data on the growth of these fish are as follows:

| T | Northan | | | Growth rate (mm per day) | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| Length at release (mm) | of fish | Mean | Variance | 95-percent confidence limits | Minimum | Maximum | | |
| 525-624 | 65 | 0.76 | 0.03 | 0.42-1.11 | 0.42 | 1.16 | | |
| 625 - 724 | 90 | 0.73 | 0.05 | 0.29-1.16 | 0.13 | 1.36 | | |
| 725-824 | 5 | 0.91 | 0.11 | | 0.43 | 1.01 | | |

This information should be of value to persons who are attempting to determine the growth of yellowfin from analysis of hard part or length-frequency data and to persons engaged in modeling studies of this species.

Curvilinear growth

No attempts were made to fit the yellowfin data to curvilinear growth equations, as it has been shown above that the growth of this species in the range of lengths for which data are available is linear, or nearly so. If this is to be done larger fish must be tagged and released or many more long-term returns from smaller fish (to about 100 cm in length at release) must be obtained.

Effect of carrying the tags on growth

It would be useful to know whether carrying one or more tags affects the growth of yellowfin. Schaefer *et al.* (1961) stated that tagging data "indicate a

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considerably lower growth rate than that obtained from analysis of modal progressions of size-frequencies for fish of similar size," which led them to suspect "that the tagging operation adversely affects the subsequent growth of . . . yellowfin." Their data were almost entirely for fish tagged with loop tags. rather than the dart tags which are presently used, and it is possible that the loop tags inhibit the growth while the dart tags do not. Also, it is possible that analyses of modal progressions give biased estimates of growth. It is relatively simple to compare the growth rates of single- and double-tagged fish; if these are not significantly different it seems unlikely that the growth rates of tagged and untagged fish would differ. During the period of October 25-November 4, 1969 (Cruise 1055) vellowfin were alternately single and double tagged to determine if there was a difference in the rates of return of single- and double-tagged fish (Bayliff, 1973). The results indicated that the return rates were higher for doubletagged fish, so since then nearly all vellowfin which have been tagged have been tagged with two tags, except for fish less than about 40 cm in length. Therefore the only data suitable for comparison of the growth rates of single- and doubletagged fish are those of Cruise 1055 released during the October 25-November 4, 1969, period. These data were assigned to time at liberty-length at release groups similar to those used previously (Tables 12c and 12d). Only two groups, 61-180 days-725-824 mm and 61-180 days-825-924 mm, contained sufficient numbers of fish for statistical comparisons. After removal of the outliers by the procedure described previously the data are as follows:

| | Length at | Number | Growth rate | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--|--|
| Tag type | release (cm) | of fish | (mm per day) | | |
| Single | 73-82 | 23 | 0.79 | | |
| Double | 73-82 | 63 | 0.79 | | |
| Single | 83-92 | 10 | 0.62 | | |
| Double | 83-92 | 38 | 0.51 | | |

The data in lines 1 and 2 and in lines 3 and 4 above were compared by t tests to determine if the growth rates differed. The t values were 0.018 with 84 degrees of freedom and 1.098 with 46 degrees of freedom, respectively. Neither of these is significant at the 5-percent level, so the hypothesis that the growth rates are the same for single- and double-tagged fish is not rejected.

Effect of differential mortality for fish of different sizes

As mentioned in the subsection entitled **Skipjack**, if the natural mortality rate is different for different sizes of fish this could affect the estimates of growth derived from tagging data. Intuitively, it seems likely that the natural mortality rate would not be constant within the wide range of sizes of fish considered in this report, but there is no information on this.

Comparison with the results of other studies

Estimates of the parameters of growth of yellowfin in the Pacific Ocean obtained by other investigators, analyzing tagging, hard part, and length-frequency data, are listed in Table 14. These estimates of l_{∞} are fairly consistent,

ranging from 1,480 to 2,150 mm, except for two much higher estimates obtained by Shomura (1966) from hard part data gathered by other investigators. The estimates for K are somewhat less consistent, ranging from 0.22 to 0.663, except for two much lower estimates obtained by Shomura (1966) from hard part data collected by other investigators.

Davidoff (1963) gives information on the growth of eastern Pacific yellowfin of different age groups derived from length-frequency data. The averages of the values in the common line columns in his Table 5 are as follows:

| | Townships to middle | Gro | wth |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age group | of year | (cm per month) | (mm per day) |
| Ν | 55.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| N + 1 | 83.0 | 3.5 | 1.2 |
| N + 2 | 122.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| N + 3 | 140.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 |

His Figure 6 indicates that the growth curve is sigmoid in shape, with its inflection at about 70 cm or 21 months. However, his data are affected by selectivity of the gear against smaller fish. If that did not exist the length and growth values for age group N would be lower and higher, respectively, and there would probably be no inflection in the growth curve. Also, his values for age group N + 3 are based on insufficient data. Fonteneau (1980), who analyzed tagging and lengthfrequency data, found that the average growth of eastern Atlantic yellowfin 6 to 22 months of age is about 1.4 cm per month (0.5 mm per day). Fish in this age interval range from about 20 to 80 cm in length (Coan, 1978). After attaining the age of about 2 years the growth rate first increases and then decreases, so the data for fish older than about 2 years (larger than about 85 cm) fit the von Bertalanffy growth equation. Similar results were obtained by Bard (1984a), who used tagging data for the Gulf of Guinea, Brouard, Grandperrin, and Cillaurren (1984), who used length-frequency data for the western Pacific Ocean, and Marsac and Lablanche (1985), who used length-frequency data for the western Indian Ocean. Uchiyama and Strusaker (1981), however, who studied otolith data, found the growth of central Pacific yellowfin to be about 1.4 mm per day (4.2 cm per month) for fish less than 64.2 cm in length and 0.9 mm per day (2.7 cm per month) for fish 64.2 to 93.0 cm in length. They examined the otoliths of only 14 fish, however. Wild (1986) determined the age and growth of vellowfin from the eastern Pacific from their otoliths. The growth rate appears, from his Figures 3a and 4, to be virtually linear in the range of 35 to 140 cm. The ages of 35- and 140-cm fish are approximately 0.5 and 3.5 years, respectively, which means that the growth rate of fish in this length range is about 0.96 mm per day, as compared to an overall average of 0.85 mm per day for the tagging data (Table 12g). Wild's (1986) samples contained a lesser proportion of fish from Areas 1, 5, and 6 than did the tagging data, which could account for the difference.

While it is useful to have good estimates of K and l_{∞} for the overall growth of yellowfin, it is also important to have good estimates of the rates of growth

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of the fish at different sizes less than about 100 cm. The results obtained from the study of Wild (1986) and from the present study do not match those obtained by Davidoff (1963) from eastern Pacific length-frequency data, which is probably at least partially due to the bias in Davidoff's estimates mentioned above. It is interesting to note how much the growth of the eastern Atlantic fish less than about 100 cm in length, as described by Fonteneau (1980), differs from that for eastern Pacific fish of the same size, as described in the present study, even though estimates of the parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth equation for the eastern Atlantic (*e.g.* Le Guen and Sakagawa, 1973) are similar to those for the eastern Pacific.

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FIGURE 1. Growth curves of skipjack tagged and released in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The curves in the top panels correspond to lines 3, 6, and 9 of Table 8 and those in the bottom panels correspond to lines 1, 2, and 3 of Table 9.

FIGURA 1. Curvas de crecimiento de barriletes marcados y liberados en el Océano Pacífico oriental. Las curvas en los recuadros superiores corresponden a las líneas 3, 6, y 9 de la Tabla 8, y aquellas en los inferiores a las líneas 1, 2, y 3 de la Tabla 9.



FIGURE 2. Distributions of combinations of values of K and l_{∞} with sums of squares/minimum sum of squares equal to or less than 1.05. This figure is explained further in the text.

FIGURA 2. Distribuciones de combinaciones de valores de K y l_{ω} con sumas de cuadrados/sumas de cuadrados mínimas iguales o inferiores a 1.05. Se explica esta figura en el texto.



FIGURA 2. (continuación)









FIGURE 4. Lengths of yellowfin released at Clipperton Island in October and November 1981 and recaptured at the same location after 227 to 302 days at liberty.

 ${\bf FIGURA}$ 4. Longitud de aletas amarillas liberados cerca de la Isla Clipperton en octubre y noviembre de 1981, y recapturados en el mismo lugar al cabo de entre 227 y 302 días en libertad.

TABLE 1. Numbers of usable returns available for tagged skipjack released in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

| | <u> </u> | Area | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Year Año | Cruise Crucero | W of-de 100°W | E of-de 100°W | Total | | | | |
| 1953 | CDFG | 3 | | 3 | | | | |
| 1954 | CDFG | | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 1955 | CDFG | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| 1956 | CDFG | 6 | | 6 | | | | |
| 1969 | 1054 | 16 | | 16 | | | | |
| 1970 | 1056 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| 1973 | 1070 | 38 | | 38 | | | | |
| 1975 | 1075 | 13 | | 13 | | | | |
| | 1078 | 10 | | 10 | | | | |
| 1976 | 1079 | 141 | | 141 | | | | |
| | 1082 | 16 | | 16 | | | | |
| 1977 | 9193 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 1979 | 1084 | | 189 | 189 | | | | |
| 1980 | 1089 | | 39 | 39 | | | | |
| | 1093 | 35 | | 35 | | | | |
| 1981 | 1094 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| | 1095 | | 32 | 32 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 281 | 264 | 545 | | | | |

 TABLA 1. Cantidad de devoluciones utilizables disponibles para barriletes liberados en el Océano

 Pacífico oriental.

TABLE 2. Numbers of usable returns available for tagged yellowfin released in the eastern PacificOcean.

| | | | | | Area | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|----|-------|
| Year Año | Cruise Crucero | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
| 1952 | CDFG | 4 | | | | | 1 | 5 |
| 1953 | CDFG | 6 | | | | | | 6 |
| 1954 | CDFG | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1955 | CDFG | 12 | | | 3 | 2 | | 17 |
| 1956 | CDFG | 4 | 2 | | | | | 6 |
| 1957 | CDFG | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 |
| 1958 | CDFG | 41 | 1 | | | | 1 | 43 |
| 1968 | 1051 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 1969 | 1054 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 1 | | | 43 |
| | 1055 | 2 | | 45 | 201 | | | 248 |
| 1970 | 1056 | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| | 1057 | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| | 1058 | | 1 | 5 | 2 | | | 8 |
| | 1059 | 2 | | 9 | 2 | | | 13 |
| 1971 | 1063 | 24 | | | 22 | | | 46 |
| | 1066 | | 2 | 11 | 3 | | | 16 |
| 1972 | 1068 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 1973 | 1070 | 5 | 5 | | | | | 10 |
| | 1071 | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| 1974 | 1072 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| | 1073 | | | 37 | 1 | | | 38 |
| 1975 | 1075 | 125 | 4 | | | | | 129 |
| | 1076 | 5 | | | | | | 5 |
| | 1077 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | 1078 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 4 |
| 1976 | 1079 | 116 | 29 | | | | | 145 |
| | 1080 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| | 1081 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | 1082 | 23 | 10 | | | | | 33 |
| 1979 | 1084 | 1 | | 5 | 14 | 112 | | 132 |
| 1980 | 1089 | | | | | 19 | | 19 |
| | 1093 | | 171 | | | | | 171 |
| 1981 | 1095 | | | 52 | | 66 | 11 | 129 |
| | 1096 | | 9 | 170 | 10 | | | 189 |
| 1985 | 3001 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | | 376 | 278 | 339 | 267 | 206 | 16 | 1,482 |

TABLA 2. Cantidad de devoluciones utilizables disponibles para aletas amarillas liberados en el Océano

 Pacífico oriental.

TABLE 3. Parameters of the l_2 on l_1 regressions calculated for fish at liberty 1-10 days. $S_{y,x}$ is the standard deviation of this distribution. (A) = all data; (B) = data with outliers deleted.

TABLA 3. Parámetros de las regresiones l_2 sobre l_1 calculadas para peces en libertad de 1 a 10 días. $S_{y,x}$ es la desviación estándar de esta distribución. (A) = todos los datos; (B) = datos con valores atípicos eliminados.

| | | | | а | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Cruise Crucero | Data | Number of fish | Point estimate | 95-percent co | nfidence limits | Point estimate | 95-percent co | nfidence limits | S., ., |
| | Datos | Número de peces | Estimación de punto | Límites de co | nfianza de 95% | Estimación de punto | Límites de co | nfianza de 95% | y.x |
| | | | | Lower—Inferior | Upper—Superior | | Lower—Inferior | Upper—Superior | |
| 1075 | (A) | 47 | 19.59 | -155.96 | 195.15 | 0.977 | 0.650 | 1.303 | 48.17 |
| | (B) | 46 | 32.93 | -107.64 | 173.49 | 0.944 | 0.682 | 1.206 | 38.52 |
| 1078 | (A) | 28 | 91.13 | -20.09 | 202.35 | 0.819 | 0.612 | 1.025 | 20.99 |
| | (B) | 26 | 74.01 | 11.55 | 136.47 | 0.852 | 0.736 | 0.967 | 11.49 |
| 1082 | (A) | 31 | 55.81 | -58.32 | 169.95 | 0.916 | 0.623 | 1.202 | 33.41 |
| | (B) | 29 | 103.55 | 25.07 | 182.02 | 0.802 | 0.622 | 0.983 | 20.07 |
| 1093 | (A) | 38 | 2.89 | -36.20 | 41.97 | 0.970 | 0.913 | 1.027 | 29.79 |
| | (B) | 36 | -20.79 | -47.79 | 6.21 | 1.014 | 0.974 | 1.054 | 19.80 |

TABLE 4a. Growth rate (mm per day) for tagged skipjack released in the eastern Pacific Ocean west of 100° W.

| TABLA | 4a. | Tasas | de | crecimiento | (mm/día) | de | barriletes | marcados | en | el | Océano | Pacífico | oriental |
|----------|------|-------|----|-------------|----------|----|------------|----------|----|----|--------|----------|----------|
| al oeste | de 1 | 00°W. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Le Year-año (mide Lo (a mita | ength in cm lle of interval) ngitud en cm nd del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | ₽ _{ijkl} | ₫ _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 31-180 days—días | | | | | |
| 1973 | 45 | 19 | 0.44 | 106.9 | 0.01 |
| | 50 | 14 | 0.39 | 123.6 | 0.13 |
| 1976 | 40 | 17 | 0.81 | 69.3 | 0.07 |
| | 45 | 95 | 0.58 | 67.7 | 0.16 |
| | 50 | 17 | 0.41 | 74.0 | 0.33 |
| 1980 | 55 | 22 | 0.11 | 39.3 | 0.09 |
| Combined-combinados | 40 | 17 | 0.81 | 69.3 | 0.07 |
| | 45 | 119 | 0.56 | 74.5 | 0.16 |
| | 50 | 46 | 0.50 | 84.2 | 0.30 |
| | 55 | 35 | 0.23 | 49.2 | 0.25 |
| | 60 | 10 | 0.32 | 65.4 | 0.22 |
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | |
| Combined-combinados | 45 | 10 | 0.70 | 227.6 | 0.08 |

TABLE 4b. Growth rate (mm per day) for tagged skipjack released in the eastern Pacific Ocean east of 100° W.

TABLA 4b. Tasas de crecimiento (mm/día) de barriletes marcados en el Océano Pacífico oriental al este de 100°W.

| Year-año (n (a 1 | Length in cm niddle of interval) Longitud en cm nitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | ₽ ijkl | \overline{a}_{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 31-180 days—días | | | | | |
| 1979 | 40 | 18 | 1.23 | 79.8 | 0.44 |
| | 45 | 45 | 1.05 | 69.5 | 0.20 |
| | 50 | 87 | 0.68 | 72.5 | 0.37 |
| | 55 | 16 | -0.02 | 62.7 | 1.25 |
| 1980 | 50 | 22 | 0.33 | 104.8 | 0.42 |
| 1981 | 50 | 15 | 0.61 | 76.2 | 0.07 |
| Combined-combinad | os 40 | 19 | 1.22 | 80.8 | 0.41 |
| | 45 | 56 | 0.95 | 74.1 | 0.20 |
| | 50 | 124 | 0.62 | 78.2 | 0.34 |
| | 55 | 27 | 0.28 | 73.9 | 0.69 |

TABLE 4c. Growth data (mm per day) for tagged skipjack released in the eastern Pacific Ocean.**TABLA 4c.** Tasas de crecimiento (mm/día) de barriletes marcados en el Océano Pacífico oriental.

| Lei Year-año (midd: Lon (a mitae | ngth in cm le of interval) gitud en cm d del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | ā _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 31-180 days—días | | | | | |
| Combined-combinados | 40 | 36 | 1.01 | 74.8 | 0.22 |
| | 45 | 175 | 0.69 | 74.4 | 0.21 |
| | 50 | 173 | 0.58 | 80.2 | 0.37 |
| | 55 | 62 | 0.25 | 60.0 | 0.43 |
| | 60 | 13 | 0.14 | 66.9 | 0.72 |
| | 65 | 10 | 0.68 | 59.6 | 0.32 |
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | |
| Combined-combinados | 45 | 12 | 0.69 | 220.8 | 0.07 |

TABLE 5. Summarized growth data (mm per day) for tagged skipjack released in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The "Unmodified" and "Modified" categories are explained in the text.

TABLA 5. Datos resumidos de crecimiento (mm/día) de barriletes marcados en el Océano Pacífico oriental. En el texto se explican las categorías "Modificado" y "No modificado".

| | | | | Days at | liberty—Día | as en liberta | ıd | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| Area | Year—Año | | | 31 | -180 | | | 181-365 |
| | | | Lengtl | n at release | e(cm)—Long | itud de libe | ración(cm) | |
| | | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 45 |
| | | Unmodifi | ed—No mo | dificado | | | | |
| West of | 1973 | | 0.44 | 0.39 | | | | |
| 100°W | 1976 | 0.81 | 0.58 | 0.41 | | | | |
| Al oeste | 1980 | | | | 0.11 | | | |
| de 100°W | Mean-Promedio | 0.81 | 0.51 | 0.40 | 0.11 | | | |
| | Combined-Combinado | 0.81 | 0.56 | 0.50 | 0.23 | 0.32 | | 0.70 |
| East of | 1979 | 1.23 | 1.05 | 0.68 | -0.02 | | | |
| 100°W | 1980 | | | 0.33 | | | | |
| Al este de 100°W | 1981 | | | 0.61 | | | | |
| | Mean-Promedio | 1.23 | 1.05 | 0.54 | -0.02 | | | |
| | Combined-Combinado | 1.22 | 0.95 | 0.62 | 0.28 | | | |
| Both-Ambos | Combined-Combinado | 1.01 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.68 | 0.69 |
| | | Modifi | ied—Modifi | cado | | | | |
| West of | 1973 | | 0.51 | 0.45 | | | | |
| 100°W | 1975 | 0.91 | 0.68 | 0.50 | | | | |
| Al oeste | 1980 | | | | 0.29 | | | |
| de 100°W | Mean-Promedio | 0.91 | 0.60 | 0.48 | 0.29 | | | |
| | Combined-Combinado | 0.91 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.37 | 0.43 | | 0.73 |
| East of | 1979 | 1.32 | 1.15 | 0.78 | 0.09 | | | |
| 100°W | 1980 | | | 0.40 | | | | |
| Al este | 1981 | | | 0.70 | | | | |
| de 100°W | Mean-Promedio | 1.32 | 1.15 | 0.63 | 0.09 | | | |
| | Combined-Combinado | 1.31 | 1.05 | 0.71 | 0.37 | | | |
| Both-Ambos | Combined-Combinado | 1.10 | 0.78 | 0.67 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 0.80 | 0.72 |

| TABLE | 6. | Comparisons of growth of skipjack. |
|-------|----|--|
| TABLA | 6. | Comparaciones del crecimiento del barrilete. |

| Comparison | Area of release | Year of release | Time at li- berty (days) | Length at release (cm) | Sample size | Growth (mm per day) | Homogeneous variances | F | Degrees of freedom | Probability |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Compara- ción | Area de liberación | Año de liberación | Días en libertad | Longitud de liberación (cm) | Tamaño de la muestra | Crecimiento (mm/día) | Varianzas homogéneas | F | Grados de libertad | Probabilidad |
| 1 | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 40 | 17 | 0.81 | no | 6.50 | 1, 24 | 0.02 |
| | SE | all-todos | 31-180 | 40 | 19 | 1.22 | | | | |
| 2 | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 45 | 119 | 0.56 | yes-sí | 32.51 | 1, 173 | < 0.01 |
| | SE | all-todos | 31-180 | 45 | 56 | 0.95 | | | | |
| 3 | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 50 | 46 | 0.50 | yes-sí | 1.40 | 1, 168 | 0.24 |
| | SE | all-todo5 | 31-180 | 50 | 124 | 0.62 | | | | |
| 4 | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 55 | 35 | 0.23 | no | 0.06 | 1, 40 | 0.80 |
| | SE | all-todos | 31-180 | 55 | 27 | 0.28 | | | | |
| 5 | NE | 1973 | 31-180 | 45 | 19 | 0.44 | no | 8.29 | 1, 99 | < 0.01 |
| | NE | 1976 | 31-180 | 45 | 95 | 0.58 | | | | |
| 6 | NE | 1973 | 31-180 | 50 | 14 | 0.39 | yes-sí | 0.02 | 1, 29 | 0.90 |
| | NE | 1976 | 31-180 | 50 | 17 | 0.41 | | | | |
| 7 | SE | 1979 | 31-180 | 50 | 87 | 0.68 | ves-sí | 3.03 | 2 121 | 0.05 |
| · | SE | 1980 | 31-180 | 50 | 22 | 0.33 | 900 01 | 0100 | 2, 121 | 0100 |
| | SE | 1981 | 31-180 | 50 | 15 | 0.61 | | | | |
| 8 | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 45 | 119 | 0.56 | yes-sí | 1.02 | 1, 127 | 0.31 |
| | NE | all-todos | 181-365 | 45 | 10 | 0.70 | | | | |
| 9 | comb. | all-todos | 31-180 | 45 | 175 | 0.69 | ves-sí | 0.00 | 1, 185 | 0.98 |
| | comb. | all-todos | 181-365 | 45 | 12 | 0.69 | | | | |

| Comparison | Area of release | Year of release | Time at li- berty (days) | Length at release (cm) | Sample size | Growth (mm per day) | Homogeneous variances | F | Degrees of freedom | Probability |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Compara- ción | Area de liberación | Año de liberación | Días en libertad | Longitud de liberación (cm) | Tamaño de la muestra | Crecimiento (mm/día) | Varianzas homogéneas | F | Grados de libertad | Probabilidad |
| 10 | NE | 1973 | 31-180 | 45 | 19 | 0.44 | no | 0.22 | 1, 15 | 0.64 |
| | NE | 1973 | 31-180 | 50 | 14 | 0.39 | | | | |
| 11 | NE | 1976 | 31-180 | 40 | 17 | 0.81 | yes-sí | 4.05 | 2, 126 | 0.02 |
| | NE | 1976 | 31-180 | 45 | 95 | 0.58 | | | | |
| | NE | 1976 | 31-180 | 50 | 17 | 0.41 | | | | |
| 12 | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 40 | 17 | 0.81 | yes-sí | 6.13 | 4, 222 | < 0.01 |
| | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 45 | 119 | 0.56 | | | | |
| | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 50 | 46 | 0.50 | | | | |
| | NE | all-todos | 31-180 | 55 | 35 | 0.23 | | | | |
| | NE | al!-todos | 31-180 | 60 | 10 | 0.32 | | | | |
| 13 | SE | 1979 | 31-180 | 40 | 18 | 1.23 | no | 9.84 | 3, 36 | < 0.01 |
| | SE | 1979 | 31-180 | 45 | 45 | 1.05 | | | | |
| | SE | 1979 | 31-180 | 50 | 87 | 0.68 | | | | |
| | SE | 1979 | 31-180 | 55 | 16 | -0.02 | | | | |
| 14 | SE | all-todos | 31-180 | 40 | 19 | 1.22 | no | 11.07 | 3, 73 | < 0.01 |
| | SE | all-todos | 31-180 | 45 | 56 | 0.95 | | | | |
| | SE | all-todos | 31-180 | 50 | 124 | 0.62 | | | | |
| | SE | all-todos | 31-180 | 55 | 27 | 0.28 | | | | |
| 15 | comb. | all-todos | 31-180 | 40 | 36 | 1.01 | no | 9.10 | 5, 69 | < 0.01 |
| | comb. | all-todos | 31-180 | 45 | 175 | 0.69 | | | | |
| | comb. | all-todos | 31-180 | 50 | 173 | 0.58 | | | | |
| | comb. | all-todos | 31-180 | 55 | 62 | 0.25 | | | | |
| | comb. | all-todos | 31-180 | 60 | 13 | 0.14 | | | | |
| | comb. | all-todos | 31-180 | 65 | 10 | 0.68 | | | | |

TABLE 6. (continued).**TABLA 6.** (continuación).

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TABLE 7. Comparison of the growth rates, in millimeters per day, for skipjack from the eastern and western Pacific Ocean.

| TABLA | 7. | Comparación | ı de l | las tasas | de | crecimiento, | en | mm/día, | de | barriletes | del | Océano | Pacífico |
|----------|------|-------------|--------|-----------|----|--------------|----|---------|----|------------|-----|--------|----------|
| oriental | y oc | ccidental. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | East Paci | ern Pacific- ífico orienta | .1 | | | tal | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--|---------------|------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| | | Length at Longitud d | release— e liberación | | | Length at release— Longitud de liberación | | | | | | |
| Days free | 300-49 | 9 mm | 500-699 mm | | Days free | 30-49 | cm | 50-70 cm | | | | |
| Días en libertad | Number Número | Mean Prom. | Number Número | Mean Prom. | Días en libertad | Number Número | Mean Prom. | Number Número | Mean Prom. | | | |
| 31-180 | 322 | 0.70 | 153 | 0.35 | 30-179 | 35 | 0.55 | 114 | 0.14 | | | |
| 181-365 | 20 | 0.70 | 8 | 0.33 | 180-365 | 2 | 0.27 | 9 | 0.27 | | | |
| >365 | 10 | 0.67 | 6 | 0.40 | > 365 | 0 | - | 1 | 0.27 | | | |

TABLE 8. Estimates of the parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth equation for skipjack in the eastern Pacific Ocean obtained from the ungrouped data. The three lines in each group represent all the data, all the data except those for which the y values were outside the 99-percent confidence limits of their expected values, and all the data except those for which the y values were outside the 95-percent confidence limits of their expected values, respectively.

TABLA 8. Estimaciones de los parámetros de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy para barriletes en el Océano Pacífico oriental, obtenido a partir de datos no agrupados. Las tres líneas en cada grupo representan todos los datos, todos los datos excepto aquellos para los cuales los valores de *y* cayeron fuera de los límites de confianza de 99% de sus valores esperados, *y* todos los datos excepto aquellos para los cuales los valores de *y* cayeron fuera de los límites de confianza de 95% de sus valores esperados, respectivamente.

| Area | Number of fish Número de peces | K (annual) | Var (K) | لم (mm) | Var (L _o) | Var (<i>y</i>) |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| northeastern- | 281 | 0.504 | 0.0092 | 965 | 5,403 | 17,292 |
| noreste | 272 | 0.518 | 0.0065 | 960 | 3,519 | 6,912 |
| | 267 | 0.515 | 0.0062 | 963 | 3,478 | 5,264 |
| southeastern- | 264 | 2.549 | 0.3126 | 618 | 437 | 54,149 |
| sureste | 258 | 1.856 | 0.2042 | 653 | 981 | 34,894 |
| | 250 | 1.806 | 0.1623 | 665 | 954 | 28,764 |
| combined— | 545 | 0.685 | 0.0121 | 864 | 2,473 | 14,352 |
| combinadas | 530 | 0.662 | 0.0089 | 881 | 2,130 | 7,889 |
| | 516 | 0.658 | 0.0078 | 885 | 1,933 | 6,132 |

TABLE 9. Estimates of the parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth equation for skipjack in the eastern Pacific Ocean obtained from the grouped data.

TABLA 9. Estimaciones de los parámetros de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy para barriletes en el Océano Pacífico oriental obtenidos de los datos agrupados.

| Area | Number of groups Número de grupos | K (annual) | Var (K) | ሌ (mm) | Var (L _o) | Var (<i>y</i>) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| northeastern— noreste | 77 | 0.682 | 0.0118 | 893 | 2,017 | 7,358 |
| southeastern- sureste | 62 | 1.649 | 0.1221 | 686 | 1,047 | 24,964 |
| combined— combinadas | 102 | 0.829 | 0.0123 | 846 | 1,114 | 7,846 |

TABLE 10. Estimates of the parameters of the von Bertalanffy growth equation for skipjack in the northeastern Pacific Ocean obtained from data for fish at liberty less than 1 year. The data in lines 1-3 correspond to those in lines 1-3 of Table 8 and those in line 4 correspond to those in line 1 of Table 9. **TABLA 10.** Estimaciones de los parámetros de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy para barriletes en el Océano Pacífico nororiental obtenidos de datos sobre peces en libertad menos de un año. Los datos en las líneas 1-3 corresponden a aquellos en las líneas 1-3 en la Tabla 8, y aquellos en la línea 4 a aquellos en la línea 1 de la Tabla 9.

| | Number Número | K (annual) | Var (K) | ሬ (mm) | Var (L) | Var(y) |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|
| ungrouped- | 264 | 0.568 | 0.0321 | 884 | 13,049 | 23,195 |
| no agrupados | 256 | 0.547 | 0.0202 | 910 | 10,074 | 9,920 |
| | 251 | 0.524 | 0.0187 | 926 | 10,996 | 7,455 |
| grouped- | | | | | | |
| agrupados | 63 | 0.753 | 0.0344 | 834 | 4,954 | 11,837 |

| TABLE | 11a. | Growth data for skipjack in the eastern Pacific Ocean. |
|-------|------|--|
| TABLA | 11a. | Datos de crecimiento del barrilete en el Océano Pacífico oriental. |

| Method Método | Sample size Tamaño de la muestra | t ₀ (year) t ₀ (año) | K (annual) K (anual) | ሬ (mm) ሬ (mm) | Rate (mm per day) Tasa (mm/día) | Lengt Longi | Lengths (mm or cm) at various a Longitud (mm o cm) a varias ed | | ıs ages edades | Reference Referencia | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| tagging | 167 | | | | 0.21-0.33 | | | Schaefer, Chatwin, and Broadhead, 1961 | | | | |
| tagging | | | | | 0.16-0.47 | | | | | | | Clemens and Roedel, 1964 |
| tagging, ungrouped | 438 | | 0.819 | 729 | | | 409 | 588 | 667 | 702 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| tagging, grouped | 67 | | 0.431 | 881 | | | 310 | 510 | 640 | 725 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| tagging data of Joseph and Calkins (1969) for fish free 2-5 months only | 87 | | 0.637 | 791 | | | | | | | | Josse et al., 1979 |
| tagging data of Joseph and Calkins (1969) for fish free 2-12 months only | 110 | | | | 0.30-0.58 | | | | | | | Josse et al., 1979 |
| tagging data of Joseph and Calkins (1969) | 360 | | 0.772 | 755 | | | | | | | | Sibert, Kearney, and Lawson, 1983 |
| tagging and otoliths | 26 | | | | 0.38 | | | | | | | Wild and Foreman, 1980 |
| otoliths | 20 | -0.16 | 0.29 | 1425 | | | | | | | | Uchiyama and Strusaker, 1981 |
| length frequencies | | | 0.36 | | | | | | | | | Schaefer, 1961 |
| length frequencies | | | 0.30 | | | | | | | | | Díaz, 1966 |
| length frequencies | | | 0.41 | 1075 | | | 366 | 605 | 764 | 869 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| length-frequency data of Schaefer (1961) | | | 0.44 | 851 | | | 304 | 498 | 623 | 704 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| length frequencies | | | 0.48 | | | | | | | | | Anonymous, 1976a |
| length-frequency data of Schaefer (1961) | | | 0.44 | 850 | 0.41 | | | | | | | Anonymous, 1976b |
| length-frequency data of Díaz (1966) | | | 0.13 | 1370 | 0.31 | | | | | | | Anonymous, 1976b |

| Method Método | Sample size Tamaño de la muestra | t ₀ (year) t ₀ (año) | K (annual) K (anual) | ሬ (mm) ሬ (mm) | Rate (mm per day) Tasa (mm/día) | Lengths (mm or cm) at various ages Longitud (mm o cm) a varias edades | | | | | | Reference Referencia |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| tagging | 35 | | 0.77 | 823 | | | | | | | | Rothschild, 1967 |
| unadjusted tagging data of Rothschild (1967) | 35 | | 0.59 | 906 | | | 405 | 628 | 752 | 820 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| adjusted tagging data of Rothschild (1967) | 35 | | 0.77 | 823 | | | 443 | 647 | 741 | 785 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| tagging data of Rothschild (1967) for fish free 5-12 months only | 32 | | | | 0.29-0.65 | | | | | | | Josse et al., 1979 |
| tagging | | | 0.47 | 924 | | | 43 | 61 | 73 | 80 | | Matsumoto et al., 1984 |
| tagging, males only | | | 0.39 | 1011 | | | 43 | 61 | 74 | 83 | | Matsumoto et al., 1984 |
| otoliths | 51 | -0.02 | 0.55 | 1020 | 0.3-1.6 | | 44 | 68 | 83 | 91 | | Uchiyama and Strusaker, 1979 (lengths at age from Matsumoto <i>et al.</i> , 1984) |
| length frequencies | | | | | | | 42 | 69 | 79 | 83 | | Brock, 1954 |
| length-frequency data of Suda (1953) and Rothschild (1963)* | | | | | | | 15 | 45 | 63 | 73 | 77 | Kawasaki, 1965a |
| length-frequency data of Brock (1954) | | 0.317 | 1.014 | 850 | | | | | | | | Shomura, 1966 |
| length-frequency data of Brock (1954) | | | 0.95 | 851 | | | 523 | 724 | 802 | 832 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| length-frequency data of Brock (1954) | | | 0.95 | 850 | 0.89 | | | | | | | Anonymous, 1976b |
| length-frequency data of Brock (1954) | | | 0.92 | 855 | | | 43 | 68 | 79 | 83 | | Uchiyama and Strusaker, 1979 (lengths at age from Matsumoto <i>et al.</i> , 1984) |
| length frequencies | | | 0.66 | | | | | | | | | Anonymous, 1982 |

TABLE 11b. Growth data for skipjack in the central Pacific Ocean.**TABLA 11b.** Datos de crecimiento del barrilete en el Océano Pacífico central.

* includes western Pacific data—incluye datos del Pacífico occidental

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TABLE 11c. Growth data for skipjack in the western Pacific Ocean.**TABLA 11c.** Datos de crecimiento del barrilete en el Océano Pacífico occidental.

| Method Método | Sample size Tamaño de la muestra | t ₀ (year) t ₀ (año) | K (annual) K (anual) | ሬ (mm) ሬ (mm) | Rate (mm per day) Tasa (mm/día) | Lengths (mm or cm) at various ages Longitud (mm o cm) a varias edades | | | | | Reference Referencia | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| tagging | >600 | | 0.92 | 650 | 0.19 | | | | | | | Kearney, 1975 |
| tagging, fish free 2-5 months only | 83 | | 0.945 | 655 | | | | | | | | Josse et al., 1979 |
| tagging, l_1 measured to nearest cm, fish free 2-12 months only | 141 | | | | 0.07-0.37 | | | | | | | Josse et al., 1979 |
| tagging, l_1 estimated from modal value, fish free 2-12 months only | 257 | | | | -0.03-0.55 | | | | | | | Josse et al., 1979 |
| tagging* | 359 | | 1.25 | 613 | | | | | | | | Sibert et al., 1983 |
| vertebrae | 20 | | | | | <26 | 27-34 | 35-43 | 44-53 | >54 | | Aikawa, 1937 |
| vertebrae | 20 | | | | | <27 | 27-37 | 37-46 | 46-55 | 55-64 | 64-72 | Aikawa and Kato, 1938 |
| vertebra data of Aikawa | 20 | 1 599 | 0.040 | 9797 | | | | | | | | Shomura 1966 |
| and Kato, 1958 | 20 | - 1.562 | 0.040 | 1026 | | 97 | 97.47 | 17.69 | 69.72 | 72-91 | 8 1. | Chi and Vang 1973 |
| vertebrae | 007 | -0.010 | 0.302 | 1030 | | 21 | 21-41 | 47-02 | 02-15 | 10-01 | 01- | Chi and Tang, 1915 |
| and Kato, 1938 | 20 | | | <800 | | <270 | 270-370 | 370-460 | 460-550 | | | Marcille and Stequert, 1976a |
| vertebrae and length frequencies | | | | 1400 | | | 37 | 52 | 64-65 | 73-76 | 85 | Yokoto et al., 1961 |
| length frequencies | | -0.016 | 0.432 | 1038 | | <36 | 36-60 | 60-75 | 75- | | | Chi and Yang, 1973 |
| length-frequency data of Kawasaki (1963) | | | 0.19 | 1418 | | | 247 | 448 | 615 | 754 | | Joseph and Calkins, 1969 |
| length-frequency data of | | | 0.12 | 1420 | 0.30 | | | | | | | Anonymous 1976b |
| length frequencies | | | 0.515 | 748 | 0.00 | | | | | | | Wankowski, 1981 |
| length frequencies | | 0.31 | 0.60 | 767 | | | | | | | | Yao, 1981 |
| length frequencies | | 0.75 | 0.00 | 600 | | | | | | | | Brouard, 1984 |
| length frequencies | | 1.1 | | 620 | | | | | | | | Brouard, 1984 |
| length frequencies | | 1.25 | | 785 | | | | | | | | Ingles and Pauly, 1984 |
| length frequencies | | 0.78 | | 830 | | | | | | | | Ingles and Pauly, 1984 |
| length frequencies | | 0.95 | | 800 | | | | | | | | Dwippongo et al., 1986 |
| length frequencies | | 1.10 | | 790 | | | | | | | | Dwippongo et al., 1986 |

* includes central Pacific data-incluye datos del Pacífico central

TABLE 12a. Growth data (mm per day) for tagged yellowfin released in Area 1. The values in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 12a. Datos de crecimiento (mm/día) para aletas amarillas marcados liberados en el Area 1. En el texto se explican los valores en paréntesis.

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijki} | \overline{d}_{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 61-180 days—días | | | | | |
| 1955 | 60 | 11 | 0.54 | 93.7 | 0.08 |
| | all-todos | 11 | 0.54 | 93.7 | 0.08 |
| 1958 | 60 | 23 | 0.72 | 79.8 | 0.11 |
| | all-todos | 35 | 0.74 | 78.2 | 0.10 |
| 1971 | all-todos | 16 | 0.93 | 90.8 | 0.43 |
| 1975 | 50 | 33 | 0.43 | 89.8 | 0.14 |
| | 60 | 36 | 0.21 | 81.6 | 0.21 |
| | all-todos | 71 | 0.30 | 86.6 | 0.20 |
| 1976 | 50 | 46 | 0.66 | 122.6 | 0.14 |
| | 60 | 21 | 1.13 | 108.3 | 0.25 |
| | 70 | 16 | 0.67 | 100.8 | 0.64 |
| | all-todos | 85 | 0.81 | 114.4 | 0.28 |
| Combined- | 50 | 94 | 0.60 (0.72) | 106.5 | 0.14 |
| Combinados | 60 | 100 | 0.61 (0.75) | 90.0 | 0.32 |
| | 70 | 29 | 0.73 (0.86) | 96.9 | 0.39 |
| | all-todos | 237 | 0.65 (0.78) | 97.9 | 0.25 |
| 181-365 days-días | | | | | |
| 1975 | 50 | 20 | 0.77 | 263.1 | 0.03 |
| | 60 | 11 | 0.62 | 226.9 | 0.02 |
| | all-todos | 37 | 0.74 | 255.9 | 0.03 |
| 1976 | 50 | 27 | 0.71 | 271.7 | 0.04 |
| | 60 | 13 | 1.17 | 240.3 | 0.17 |
| | all-todos | 44 | 0.88 | 262.5 | 0.12 |
| Combined- | 50 | 54 | 0.72 (0.77) | 268.9 | 0.03 |
| Combinados | 60 | 29 | 0.84 (0.90) | 234.5 | 0.13 |
| | all-todos | 91 | 0.75 (0.80) | 261.5 | 0.06 |
| >365 days—días | | | | | |
| 1975 | all-todos | 18 | 0.69 | 459.1 | 0.08 |
| Combined- | 50 | 11 | 0.86 (0.89) | 428.1 | 0.05 |
| Combinados | 60 | 12 | 0.69 (0.72) | 489.1 | 0.11 |
| | all-todos | 30 | 0.75 (0.78) | 473.4 | 0.08 |
TABLE 12a. (continued)**TABLA 12a.** (continuación)

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | \overline{d}_{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| >60 days—días | | | | | |
| 1955 | 60 all—todos | 12 12 | 0.58 0.58 | $110.4 \\ 110.4$ | 0.09 0.09 |
| 1958 | 60 all—todos | 26 39 | 0.74 0.77 | 105.0 102.3 | 0.10 0.08 |
| 1971 | all-todos | 22 | 0.78 | 199.5 | 0.17 |
| 1975 | 50 60 all—todos | 61 55 126 | 0.61 0.34 0.49 | 197.6 164.0 191.7 | 0.11 0.18 0.16 |
| 1976 | 50 60 70 all-todos | 75 36 19 132 | 0.71 1.14 0.77 0.86 | 184.7 176.1 123.6 174.1 | 0.10 0.20 0.60 0.20 |
| Combined— Combinados | 50 60 70 all-todos | 158 141 37 360 | 0.68 (0.75) 0.68 (0.76) 0.78 (0.86) 0.69 (0.77) | 186.8 154.3 163.1 173.2 | 0.09 0.26 0.34 0.18 |

 $TABLE\ 12b.$ Growth data (mm per day) for tagged yellowfin released in Area 2. The values in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 12b. Datos de crecimiento (mm/día) para aletas amarillas marcados liberados en el Area2. En el texto se explican los valores en paréntesis.

| Veer-Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad dal intarvalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | d _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 61-180 days—días | | | | | |
| 1969 | 60 | 11 | 0.96 | 81.7 | 0.18 |
| | 70 | 20 | 0.73 | 89.6 | 0.18 |
| | all-todos | 37 | 0.91 | 94.1 | 0.22 |
| 1976 | all-todos | 15 | 1.02 | 141.5 | 0.29 |
| 1980 | 70 | 30 | 1.11 | 130.7 | 0.10 |
| | 80 | 42 | 0.97 | 95.6 | 0.11 |
| | 90 | 34 | 1.03 | 123.4 | 0.22 |
| | all—todos | 121 | 1.03 | 117.3 | 0.15 |
| Combined | 60 | 96 | 1 11 (1 99) | 119.9 | 0.94 |
| Combined- | 60 70 | 26 | 1.11 (1.23) | 112.3 | 0.24 |
| Combinados | 70 | 60 | 1.01(1.12) | 117.1 | 0.19 |
| | 80 | 51 | 1.04(1.17) | 97.8 | 0.16 |
| | 90 | 36 | 1.03 (1.14) | 123.6 | 0.21 |
| | | 198 | 1.03 (1.14) | 115.2 | 0.20 |
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | |
| 1976 | 60 | 11 | 1.21 | 302.5 | 0.04 |
| | 70 | 10 | 1.36 | 299.5 | 0.04 |
| | all-todos | 22 | 1.25 | 298.9 | 0.06 |
| 1980 | 90 | 15 | 1.51 | 202 5 | 0.02 |
| 1000 | 100 | 13 | 1.37 | 194.9 | 0.04 |
| | all-todos | 38 | 1.36 | 201.8 | 0.04 |
| Combined- | 60 | 13 | 1.25 (1.30) | 288.5 | 0.58 |
| Combinados | 70 | 13 | 1.29 (1.34) | 283.6 | 0.07 |
| | 90 | 15 | 1.51 (1.57) | 202.5 | 0.02 |
| | 100 | 14 | 1.41 (1.48) | 194.4 | 0.06 |
| | all-todos | 64 | 1.29 (1.34) | 236.5 | 0.06 |
| >60 days—días | | | | | |
| 1060 | 60 | | 0.00 | 01.7 | 0.10 |
| 1909 | 80 | 11 | 0.96 | 81.7 | 0.18 |
| | nll todor | 20 | 0.73 | 89.6 | 0.18 |
| | all-todos | 50 | 0.52 | 100.1 | 0.21 |
| 1976 | 60 | 18 | 1.19 | 253.9 | 0.08 |
| | 70 | 12 | 1.26 | 285.0 | 0.09 |
| | all—todos | 39 | 1.13 | 242.7 | 0.17 |
| 1980 | 70 | 32 | 1.12 | 136.2 | 0.10 |
| | 80 | 44 | 1.01 | 102.1 | 0.10 |
| | 90 | 51 | 1.16 | 155.7 | 0.21 |
| | 100 | 21 | 1.37 | 182.3 | 0.06 |
| | all-todos | 159 | 1.15 | 143.0 | 0.12 |
| Combined- | 50 | 11 | 1.07 (1.16) | 151.2 | 0.23 |
| Combinados | 60 | 40 | 1.17 (1.24) | 191.9 | 0.16 |
| | 70 | 79 | 1.05 (1.14) | 145.3 | 0.18 |
| | 80 | 56 | 1.03 (1.15) | 110.8 | 0.15 |
| | 90 | 52 | 1.20 (1.28) | 159.1 | 0.15 |
| | 100 | 22 | 1.34 (1.41) | 185.9 | 0.08 |
| | all-todos | 267 | 1.11 (1.20) | 152.2 | 0.17 |

TABLE 12c. Growth data (mm per day) for tagged yellowfin released in Area 3. The values in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 12c. Datos de crecimiento (mm/día) para aletas amarillas marcados liberados en el Area 3. En el texto se explican los valores en paréntesis.

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | \overline{r}_{ijkl} | d _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 61-180 days días | | | | | | |
| or-roo uays-ulas | 22 | | | | | |
| 1969 | 80 | 11 | 0.44 | 103.2 | 0.21 | |
| | 90 all today | 18 | 0.60 | 100.2 | 0.17 | |
| | all—todos | 40 | 0.01 | 99.5 | 0.30 | |
| 1974 | 70 | 17 | 1.51 | 83.9 | 0.16 | |
| | 80 | 11 | 0.95 | 84.2 | 0.60 | |
| | all—todos | 34 | 1.20 | 85.1 | 0.67 | |
| 1981 | all-todos | 22 | 1.23 | 131.7 | 0.29 | |
| Combined- | 60 | 14 | 1.07 (1.17) | 129.0 | 0.18 | |
| Combinados | 70 | 27 | 1.41 (1.55) | 91.2 | 0.22 | |
| | 80 | 30 | 0.79 (0.97) | 101.6 | 0.46 | |
| | 90 | 26 | 0.74 (0.88) | 96.0 | 0.25 | |
| | 100 | 10 | - 0.01 (0.13) | 95.6 | 4.99 | |
| | all-todos | 118 | 0.98 (1.11) | 101.7 | 0.42 | |
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 60 | 93 | 0.78 | 295.0 | 0.04 | |
| | 70 | 67 | 0.72 | 294.4 | 0.04 | |
| | all-todos | 171 | 0.78 | 293.7 | 0.05 | |
| Combined- | 60 | 96 | 0.79 (0.83) | 202 5 | 0.04 | |
| Combinados | 70 | 67 | 0.72 (0.76) | 293.5 | 0.04 | |
| o o momado o | all—todos | 181 | 0.79 (0.83) | 290.5 | 0.05 | |
| >365 davs—días | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 60 | 10 | 1 10 | 456 0 | 0.02 | |
| 1981 | all—todos | 10 | 1.19 | 400.9 | 0.02 | |
| Combine 1 | 20 | 15 | 1.05 | 450.5 | 0.05 | |
| Combined— | 60 all todos | 10 | 1.19 (1.22) | 456.9 | 0.02 | |
| Combinados | | 24 | 0.96 (0.99) | 457.1 | 0.06 | |
| >60 days-días | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 80 | 11 | 0.44 | 103.2 | 0.21 | |
| | 90 | 22 | 0.61 | 129.8 | 0.14 | |
| | all-todos | 46 | 0.62 | 141.8 | 0.27 | |
| 1970 | all-todos | 13 | 0.75 | 215.6 | 0.07 | |
| 1971 | all-todos | 11 | 1.24 | 128.4 | 0.47 | |
| 1974 | 70 | 17 | 1.51 | 83.9 | 0.16 | |
| | 80 | 11 | 1.54 | 83.1 | 0.15 | |
| | all-todos | 35 | 1.20 | 88.5 | 0.65 | |
| 1981 | 50 | 14 | 1.15 | 268.8 | 0.09 | |
| | 60 | 111 | 0.84 | 302.7 | 0.06 | |
| | 70 | 79 | 0.75 | 298.3 | 0.06 | |
| | all-todos | 210 | 0.83 | 296.9 | 0.07 | |
| Combined— | 50 | 17 | 1.11 (1.16) | 245.2 | 0.13 | |
| Combinados | 60 | 121 | 0.85 (0.89) | 290.6 | 0.06 | |
| | 70 | 100 | 0.84 (0.89) | 255.5 | 0.13 | |
| | 80 | 37 | 0.81 (0.90) | 144.8 | 0.38 | |
| | 90 | 34 | 0.75 (0.84) | 151.7 | 0.20 | |
| | 100 | 12 | 0.09 (0.15) | 203.8 | 4.16 | |
| | all-todos | 328 | 0.88 (0.93) | 240.4 | 0.18 | |

TABLE 12d. Growth data (mm per day) for tagged yellowfin released in Area 4. The values in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 12d.Datos de crecimiento (mm/día) para aletas amarillas marcados liberados en el Area 4. En el texto se explican los valores en paréntesis.

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | \overline{d}_{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 61-180 days—días | | | | | |
| 1969 | 60 | 12 | 1.21 | 116.8 | 0.21 |
| | 70 | 27 | 1.18 | 107.8 | 0.27 |
| | 80 | 97 | 0.77 | 108.5 | 0.21 |
| | 90 | 31 | 0.59 | 110.2 | 0.19 |
| | all-todos | 176 | 0.79 | 109.3 | 0.26 |
| 1979 | all-todos | 11 | 1.16 | 131.9 | 0.16 |
| Combined— | 60 | 16 | 1.17 (1.28) | 115.8 | 0.22 |
| Combinados | 70 | 32 | 1.17 (1.29) | 111.8 | 0.23 |
| | 80 | 103 | 0.78 (0.90) | 108.5 | 0.21 |
| | 90 | 33 | 0.61 (0.73) | 108.6 | 0.20 |
| | all-todos | 210 | 0.83 (0.95) | 111.2 | 0.27 |
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | |
| 1969 | all-todos | 10 | 1.15 | 218.8 | 0.12 |
| 1971 | 80 | 15 | 1.22 | 244.1 | 0.03 |
| | all-todos | 19 | 1.16 | 244.4 | 0.06 |
| Combined- | 80 | 21 | 1.22 (1.28) | 228.9 | 0.04 |
| Combinados | all-todos | 38 | 1.13 (1.18) | 241.4 | 0.08 |
| >60 days—días | | | | | |
| 1969 | 60 | 14 | 1.19 | 149.9 | 0.18 |
| | 70 | 28 | 1.19 | 110.8 | 0.26 |
| | 80 | 105 | 0.80 | 126.3 | 0.21 |
| | 90 | 33 | 0.60 | 123.9 | 0.18 |
| | all-todos | 191 | 0.81 | 126.6 | 0.25 |
| 1971 | 80 | 18 | 1.17 | 247.0 | 0.05 |
| | all-todos | 24 | 1.08 | 234.9 | 0.09 |
| 1979 | all-todos | 14 | 1.02 | 162.7 | 0.22 |
| 1981 | all-todos | 10 | 1.73 | 135.4 | 1.49 |
| Combined— | 60 | 20 | 1.17 (1.25) | 154.4 | 0.18 |
| Combinados | 70 | 39 | 1.12 (1.22) | 136.7 | 0.26 |
| | 80 | 128 | 0.86 (0.95) | 144.6 | 0.20 |
| | 90 | 38 | 0.67 (0.77) | 129.0 | 0.22 |
| | all-todos | 254 | 0.87 (0.96) | 142.1 | 0.24 |

TABLE 12e. Growth data (mm per day) for tagged yellowfin released in Area 5. The values in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 12e. Datos de crecimiento (mm/día) para aletas amarillas marcados liberados en el Area 5. En el texto se explican los valores en paréntesis.

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | d _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 61-180 days—días | | | | | |
| 1979 | 30 | 25 | 0.79 | 124.6 | 0.05 |
| 1010 | 35 | 25 | 0.60 | 110.7 | 0.05 |
| | 40 | 14 | 0.66 | 109.9 | 0.00 |
| | 45 | 10 | 0.79 | 112.8 | 0.29 |
| | all-todos | 83 | 0.78 | 112.8 | 0.17 |
| 1981 | 55 | 19 | 0.35 | 136.0 | 0.01 |
| 1001 | all—todos | 40 | 0.44 | 131.6 | 0.01 |
| Combined | 00 | 10 | 0.70 (0.00) | 101.0 | 0.00 |
| Combined— | 30 | 25 | 0.79 (0.89) | 124.6 | 0.05 |
| Combinados | 35 | 26 | 0.61 (0.73) | 112.4 | 0.05 |
| | 40 | 14 | 0.66 (0.78) | 109.9 | 0.14 |
| | 45 | 14 | 0.79 (0.90) | 114.9 | 0.22 |
| | 50 | 17 | 1.04(1.17) | 99.2 | 0.22 |
| | all_todos | 134 | 0.56 (0.45) | 130.3 | 0.01 |
| | an - touos | 104 | 0.00 (0.10) | 115.1 | 0.12 |
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | |
| 1979 | all-todos | 18 | 0.64 | 233.7 | 0.09 |
| 1980 | all-todos | 12 | 0.84 | 260.4 | 0.28 |
| 1981 | all-todos | 16 0.80 | | 245.3 | 0.13 |
| Combined— | 50 | 17 | 0.68 (0.74) | 225.4 | 0.12 |
| Combinados | all-todos | 48 | 0.73 (0.78) | 245.5 | 0.13 |
| >365 days—días | | | | | |
| Combined- | | | | | |
| Combinados | all-todos | 13 | 0.79 (0.82) | 463.6 | 0.06 |
| >60 days—días | | | | | |
| 1979 | 30 | 30 | 0.80 | 153 5 | 0.05 |
| 1010 | 35 | 31 | 0.58 | 138.8 | 0.05 |
| | 40 | 18 | 0.70 | 156.2 | 0.15 |
| | 45 | 13 | 0.73 | 157.1 | 0.24 |
| | all-todos | 104 | 0.74 | 155.4 | 0.12 |
| 1980 | all-todos | 19 | 0.90 | 217.9 | 0.23 |
| 1981 | 50 | 15 | 0.58 | 172.5 | 0.03 |
| 1001 | 55 | 23 | 0.39 | 160 1 | 0.02 |
| | 60 | 10 | 0.48 | 211.7 | 0.09 |
| | all-todos | 62 | 0.55 | 183.5 | 0.07 |
| Combined | 30 | 30 | 0.80 (0.88) | 152 5 | 0.05 |
| Combinados | 35 | 35 | 0.59 (0.68) | 155.5 | 0.05 |
| Combinauos | 40 | 19 | 0.69 (0.77) | 159.1 | 0.05 |
| | 45 | 18 | 0.76 (0.84) | 159.2 | 0.14 |
| | 50 | 35 | 0.84 (0.91) | 181.5 | 0.20 |
| | 55 | 28 | 0.48 (0.55) | 190.0 | 0.08 |
| | 60 | 12 | 0.62 (0.68) | 213.2 | 0.18 |
| | all-todos | 194 | 0.69 (0.76) | 174.9 | 0.12 |

TABLE 12f. Growth data (mm per day) for tagged yellowfin released in Area 6. The values in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 12f. Datos de crecimiento (mm/día) para aletas amarillas marcados liberados en el Area 6. En el texto se explican los valores en paréntesis.

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} r _{ijkl} | | d _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | |
| 1981 | 50 | 11 | 0.38 | 206.0 | 0.30 |
| | all-todos | 11 | 0.38 | 206.0 | 0.30 |
| Combined— | 50 | 12 | 0.36 (0.42) | 207.8 | 0.27 |
| Combinados | all-todos | 12 | 0.36 (0.42) | 207.8 | 0.27 |
| >60 days—días | | | | | |
| 1981 | 50 | 11 | 0.38 | 206.0 | 0.30 |
| | all-todos | 11 | 0.38 | 206.0 | 0.30 |
| Combined— | 50 | 13 | 0.46 (0.53) | 191.4 | 0.15 |
| Combinados | all-todos | 15 | 0.52 (0.53) | 199.1 | 0.16 |

TABLE 12g. Growth data (mm per day) for tagged yellowfin released in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The values in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 12g. Datos de crecimiento (mm/día) para aletas amarillas marcados liberados en el Océano Pacífico oriental. En el texto se explican los valores en paréntesis.

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | d _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 61-180 days—días | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 60 | 13 | 0.58 | 98.8 | 0.08 | |
| 1000 | all-todos | 14 | 0.62 | 104.4 | 0.08 | |
| 1059 | 60 | | 0.79 | 01.0 | 0.00 | |
| 1990 | oo sobot—lle | 24 36 | 0.75 | 81.8 79.6 | 0.11 | |
| 1000 | 20 | 50 | 0.15 | 15.0 | 0.10 | |
| 1969 | 60 | 27 | 1.09 | 102.3 | 0.19 | |
| | 70 | 51 | 1.03 | 99.4 | 0.28 | |
| | 80 | 50 | 0.77 | 108.9 | 0.22 | |
| | oe sobot—lle | 256 | 0.62 | 107.8 | 0.17 | |
| 1050 | | 250 | 0.78 | 105.8 | 0.27 | |
| 1970 | all-todos | 18 | 0.81 | 92.9 | 0.18 | |
| 1971 | 80 | 11 | 1.24 | 104.7 | 0.12 | |
| | all-todos | 30 | 1.03 | 99.9 | 0.42 | |
| 1973 | all-todos | 11 | 0.89 | 126.6 | 0.17 | |
| 1974 | 70 | 17 | 1.51 | 83.9 | 0.16 | |
| | 80 | 11 | 0.95 | 84.2 | 0.60 | |
| | all-todos | 36 | 1.21 | 85.9 | 0.64 | |
| 1975 | 50 | 33 | 0.43 | 89.8 | 0.14 | |
| | 60 | 38 | 0.26 | 88.1 | 0.26 | |
| | all-todos | 77 | 0.37 | 87.7 | 0.25 | |
| 1976 | 50 | 52 | 0.71 | 125.3 | 0.17 | |
| | 60 | 28 | 1.13 | 114.0 | 0.24 | |
| | 70 | 18 | 0.61 | 105.5 | 0.66 | |
| | all-todos | 100 | 0.84 | 118.4 | 0.28 | |
| 1979 | 30 | 41 | 0.71 | 122.6 | 0.05 | |
| | 40 | 33 | 0.73 | 111.7 | 0.16 | |
| | 50 | 21 | 1.08 | 112.2 | 0.22 | |
| | all-todos | 99 | 0.83 | 116.0 | 0.17 | |
| 1980 | 70 | 30 | 1.11 | 130.7 | 0.10 | |
| | 80 | 42 | 0.97 | 95.6 | 0.11 | |
| | 90 | 34 | 1.03 | 123.4 | 0.22 | |
| | all-todos | 126 | 1.03 | 117.0 | 0.14 | |
| 1981 | 50 | 18 | 0.55 | 119.4 | 0.10 | |
| | 60 | 36 | 0.77 | 137.4 | 0.50 | |
| | 70 | 17 | 1.27 | 132.6 | 0.21 | |
| | all-todos | 80 | 0.83 | 132.2 | 0.32 | |
| Combined- | 30 | 41 | 0.71 (0.81) | 122.6 | 0.05 | |
| Combinados | 40 | 38 | 0.71 (0.83) | 112.1 | 0.15 | |
| | 50 | 151 | 0.71 (0.83) | 111.0 | 0.19 | |
| | 60 | 184 | 0.75 (0.87) | 104.9 | 0.31 | |
| | 70 | 155 | 1.06 (1.18) | 107.4 | 0.27 | |
| | 80 | 194 | 0.86 (0.99) | 103.9 | 0.23 | |
| | 90 | 100 | 0.78 (0.90) | 111.2 | 0.28 | |
| | 100 | 27 | 0.71 (0.81) | 124.3 | 0.69 | |
| | all-todos | 900 | 0.82(0.94) | 108.4 | 0.27 | |

| TABLE | 12g. | (continued) |
|-------|------|----------------|
| TABLA | 12g. | (continuación) |

| Year—Año | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm (a mitad del intervalo) | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | d _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 181-365 days—días | | | | | |
| 1969 | all-todos | 15 | 1.04 | 228.8 | 0.11 |
| 1971 | 80 | 16 | 1.21 | 244.9 | 0.03 |
| | all-todos | 23 | 1.10 | 247.5 | 0.08 |
| 1975 | 50 | 21 | 0.78 | 259.2 | 0.03 |
| | 60 | 11 | 0.62 | 226.9 | 0.02 |
| | all-todos | 38 | 0.75 | 253.9 | 0.04 |
| 1976 | 50 | 27 | 0.73 | 267.2 | 0.05 |
| | 60 | 24 | 1.21 | 271.9 | 0.09 |
| | 70 | 13 | 1.34 | 287.0 | 0.05 |
| | all-todos | 69 | 1.00 | 273.8 | 0.13 |
| 1979 | 40 | 10 | 0.54 | 241.7 | 0.13 |
| | all-todos | 22 | 0.64 | 238.9 | 0.09 |
| 1980 | 90 | 15 | 1.51 | 202.5 | 0.02 |
| | 100 | 13 | 1.37 | 194.9 | 0.04 |
| | all-todos | 52 | 1.28 | 213.0 | 0.12 |
| 1981 | 50 | 28 | 0.77 | 235.5 | 0.21 |
| | 60 | 94 | 0.78 | 293.9 | 0.04 |
| | 70 | 68 | 0.72 | 294.2 | 0.04 |
| | all-todos | 198 | 0.78 | 285.7 | 0.06 |
| Combined— | 40 | 15 | 0.61 (0.66) | 255.9 | 0.11 |
| Combinados | 50 | 94 | 0.75 (0.80) | 255.4 | 0.08 |
| | 60 | 141 | 0.83 (0.88) | 281.8 | 0.07 |
| | 70 | 92 | 0.84 (0.89) | 287.7 | 0.09 |
| | 80 | 33 | 1.12(1.17) | 239.7 | 0.08 |
| | 90 | 29 | 1.26 (1.32) | 222.6 | 0.12 |
| | 100 | 17 | 1.30 (1.36) | 208.6 | 0.12 |
| | all-todos | 439 | 0.88 (0.93) | 265.0 | 0.11 |
| >365 days—días | | | | | |
| 1975 | all-todos | 18 | 0.69 | 459.1 | 0.08 |
| 1981 | 60 | 15 | 1.05 | 440.0 | 0.06 |
| | all-todos | 26 | 0.95 | 438.0 | 0.06 |
| Combined— | 50 | 18 | 0.90 (0.93) | 435.9 | 0.04 |
| Combinados | 60 | 32 | 0.90 (0.93) | 460.0 | 0.13 |
| | all-todos | 77 | 0.85 (0.88) | 483.4 | 0.07 |

TABLE 12g. (continued)TABLA 12g. (continuación)

| | Length in cm (middle of interval) Longitud en cm | n _{ijkl} | r _{ijkl} | d _{ijkl} | Var (r _{ijkl}) |
|---------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Year—Ano | (a mitad del intervalo) | | | | |
| >60 days—días | | | | | |
| 1955 | 60 | 15 | 0.66 | 123.3 | 0.11 |
| | all-todos | 17 | 0.70 | 133.0 | 0.11 |
| 1958 | 60 | 27 | 0.74 | 105.8 | 0.10 |
| | all-todos | 41 | 0.77 | 104.8 | 0.08 |
| 1969 | 60 | 29 | 1.08 | 119.3 | 0.18 |
| 1000 | 70 | 52 | 1.03 | 101.2 | 0.28 |
| | 80 | 122 | 0.79 | 126.0 | 0.22 |
| | 90 | 56 | 0.63 | 127.1 | 0.16 |
| | 100 | 11 | 0.08 | 223.8 | 0.44 |
| | all-todos | 278 | 0.80 | 125.5 | 0.26 |
| 1970 | all-todos | 26 | 0.80 | 185.2 | 0.13 |
| 1971 | 70 | 12 | 0.80 | 256.5 | 0.23 |
| | 80 | 30 | 1.11 | 217.5 | 0.09 |
| | all-todos | 60 | 0.98 | 209.1 | 0.24 |
| 1973 | all-todos | 11 | 0.81 | 142.1 | 0.09 |
| 1074 | 70 | 10 | 1 50 | 05.9 | 0.16 |
| 1974 | 70 | 18 | 1.50 | 95.8 | 0.16 |
| | all_todos | 39 | 1.28 | 106 1 | 0.80 |
| 10.75 | 20 | 00 | 1.20 | 100.1 | 0.40 |
| 1975 | 50 | 62 | 0.62 | 197.4 | 0.11 |
| | 60 all today | 57 | 0.37 | 162.1 | 0.21 |
| | an-todos | 100 | 0.55 | 187.5 | 0.18 |
| 1976 | 50 | 81 | 0.74 | 180.3 | 0.12 |
| | 60 | 56 | 1.14 | 202.5 | 0.17 |
| | 70 all todag | 30 | 1.02 | 188.5 | 0.35 |
| | all-todos | 175 | 0.95 | 190.1 | 0.21 |
| 1979 | 30 | 49 | 0.72 | 148.6 | 0.06 |
| | 40 | 45 | 0.69 | 159.4 | 0.15 |
| | 50 ell_tedes | 27 | 0.99 | 162.7 | 0.21 |
| | an-todos | 124 | 0.77 | 155.5 | 0.14 |
| 1980 | 50 | 14 | 1.11 | 181.3 | 0.13 |
| | 70 | 32 | 1.12 | 136.2 | 0.10 |
| | 80 | 44 | 1.01 | 102.1 | 0.10 |
| | 90 | 01 91 | 1.10 | 100.7 | 0.21 |
| | all_todos | 179 | 1.57 | 149.6 | 0.08 |
| 1001 | an 10005 | 110 | | 140.0 | 0.14 |
| 1981 | 50 | 49 | 0.71 | 212.5 | 0.13 |
| | 50 70 | 140 | 0.79 | 213.8 | 0.11 |
| | 80 | 10 | 0.81 | 192.7 | 0.10 |
| | all—todos | 302 | 0.79 | 262.9 | 0.11 |
| Combined | 20 | 51 | 0.71 (0.90) | 159.4 | 0.06 |
| Combinados | 30 40 | 55 | 0.69 (0.77) | 162.4 | 0.06 |
| Combinados | 40 50 | 260 | 0.74 (0.81) | 185.6 | 0.13 |
| | 60 | 358 | 0.84 (0.90) | 209.6 | 0.18 |
| | 70 | 257 | 0.97 (1.03) | 188.9 | 0.19 |
| | 80 | 235 | 0.89 (0.98) | 136.9 | 0.21 |
| | 90 | 135 | 0.91 (0.99) | 159.5 | 0.23 |
| | 100 | 45 | 0.92 (0.99) | 180.0 | 0.54 |
| | all-todos | 1420 | 0.85 (0.92) | 179.6 | 0.20 |

| Comparison | Area of release | Year of release | Time at liberty (days) | Length at release (cm) | Sample size | Growth (mm per day) | Homogeneous variances | F | Degrees of freedom | Probability |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Comparación | Area de liberación | Año de liberación | Días en libertad | Longitud de liberación (cm) | Tamaño de la muestra | Crecimiento (mm/día) | Varianzas homogéneas | F | Grados de libertad | Probabilidad |
| 1 | 1 2 | 1976 1976 | 181-365 181-365 | 60 60 | 13 11 | 1.17 1.21 | yes—sí | 0.08 | 1, 22 | 0.78 |
| 2 | 2 4 | 1969 1969 | 61-180 61-180 | 60 60 | 11 12 | 0.96 1.21 | yes—sí | 1.79 | 1, 21 | 0.20 |
| 3 | 2 4 | 1969 1969 | 61-180 61-180 | 70 70 | 20 27 | 0.73 1.18 | yes—sí | 10.11 | 1, 45 | < 0.01 |
| 4 | 3 4 | 1969 1969 | 61-180 61-180 | 80 80 | 11 97 | 0.44 0.77 | yes—sí | 5.26 | 1, 106 | 0.02 |
| 5 | 3 4 | 1969 1969 | 61-180 61-180 | 90 90 | 18 31 | 0.60 0.59 | yes—sí | 0.00 | 1, 47 | 0.94 |
| 6 | 1 1 1 | 1955 1958 1975 1976 | 61-180 61-180 61-180 61-180 | 60 60 60 60 | 11 23 36 21 | 0.54 0.72 0.21 1.13 | yes—sí | 21.47 | 3, 87 | < 0.01 |
| 7 | 1 1 | 1975 1976 | 61-180 61-180 | 50 50 | 33 46 | 0.43 0.66 | yes—sí | 7.46 | 1, 77 | 0.01 |
| 8 | 1 1 | 1975 1976 | 181-365 181-365 | 50 50 | 20 27 | 0.77 0.71 | yes—sí | 1.11 | 1, 45 | 0.30 |
| 9 | 1 1 | 1975 1976 | 181-365 181-365 | 60 60 | 11 13 | 0.62 1.17 | no | 20.34 | 1, 16 | < 0.01 |
| 10 | 2 2 | 1969 1980 | 61-180 61-180 | 70 70 | 20 30 | $0.73 \\ 1.11$ | yes—sí | 13.36 | 1, 48 | < 0.01 |
| 11 | 3 3 | 1969 1974 | 61-180 61-180 | 80 80 | 11 11 | 0.44 0.95 | yes—sí | 3.58 | 1, 20 | 0.07 |

TABLE 13. Comparisons of growth of yellowfin. The data in parentheses are explained in the text.

TABLA 13. Comparaciones del crecimiento del aleta amarilla. En el texto se explican los datos en paréntesis.

TABLE 13. (continued)**TABLA 13.** (continuación)

| Comparison | Area of release | Year of release | Time at liberty (days) | Length at release (cm) | Sample size | Growth (mm per day) | Homogeneous variances | F | Degrees of freedom | Probability |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Comparación | in Area de liberación | Año de liberación | Días en libertad | Longitud de liberación (cm) | Tamaño de la muestra | Crecimiento (mm/día) | Varianzas homogéneas | F | Grados de libertad | Probabilidad |
| 12 | 1 | 1975 | 61-180 | 50 | 33 | 0.43 (0.57) | no | 19.66 | 1, 48 | < 0.01 |
| | 1 | 1975 | 181-365 | 50 | 20 | 0.77 (0.82) | | | | |
| 13 | 1 | 1975 | 61-180 | 60 | 36 | 0.21 (0.37) | no | 20.27 | 1, 44 | < 0.01 |
| | 1 | 1975 | 181-365 | 60 | 11 | 0.62 (0.68) | | | | |
| 14 | 1 | 1976 | 61-180 | 50 | 46 | 0.66(0.77) | no | 0.48 | 1. 70 | 0.49 |
| | 1 | 1976 | 181-365 | 50 | 27 | 0.71 (0.76) | | | ., | |
| 15 | 1 | 1976 | 61-180 | 60 | 21 | 1.13 (1.25) | ves—sí | 0.07 | 1. 32 | 0.80 |
| ** | 1 | 1976 | 181-365 | 60 | 13 | 1.17(1.22) | ,00 Dr | 0.01 | x, 05 | 0100 |
| 16 | 9 | 1980 | 61-180 | 90 | 34 | 1.03 (1.14) | no | 28.87 | 1 44 | - 0.01 |
| 10 | 2 | 1980 | 181-365 | 90 | 15 | 1.51(1.57) | по | 20.01 | 1, 44 | < 0.01 |
| 17 | 9 | 1081 | 181.965 | 60 | 02 | 0.78 (0.89) | Noc-of | 12 86 | 1 101 | -0.01 |
| 11 | 3 | 1981 | 131-305 | 60 | 93 10 | 1.19(1.22) | yes—si | 42.80 | 1, 101 | ₹0.01 |
| 10 | 1 | 1001 | C1 190 | 50 | 20 | 0.49 | | 4.60 | 1 07 | 0.08 |
| 18 | 1 | 1975 | 61-180 | 50 | 33 96 | 0.43 | yes—si | 4.69 | 1, 67 | 0.03 |
| | 1 | 1375 | 01-100 | 00 | 50 | 0.21 | | | | |
| 19 | 1 | 1975 | 181-365 | 50 | 20 | 0.77 | yes—sí | 5.51 | 1, 29 | 0.03 |
| | 1 | 1975 | 181-305 | 60 | 11 | 0.62 | | | | |
| 20 | 1 | 1976 | 61-180 | 50 | 46 | 0.66 | no | 4.39 | 2, 30 | 0.02 |
| | 1 | 1976 | 61-180 | 60 | 21 | 1.13 | | | | |
| | 1 | 1976 | 61-180 | 70 | 16 | 0.67 | | | | |
| 21 | 1 | 1976 | 181-365 | 50 | 27 | 0.71 | no | 15.30 | 1, 15 | < 0.01 |
| | 1 | 1976 | 181-365 | 60 | 13 | 1.17 | | | | |
| 22 | 2 | 1969 | 61-180 | 60 | 11 | 0.96 | yes—sí | 2.17 | 1, 29 | 0.15 |
| | 2 | 1969 | 61-180 | 70 | 20 | 0.73 | | | | |
| 23 | 2 | 1976 | 181-365 | 60 | 11 | 1.21 | yes—sí | 3.05 | 1, 19 | 0.10 |
| | 2 | 1976 | 181-365 | 70 | 10 | 1.36 | | | | |
| 24 | 2 | 1980 | 61-180 | 70 | 30 | 1.11 | yes—sí | 1.17 | 2, 77 | 0.31 |
| | 2 | 1980 | 61-180 | 80 | 42 | 0.97 | | | | |
| | 2 | 1980 | 61-180 | 90 | 34 | 1.03 | | | | |

| TABLE | 13. | (continued) |
|-------|-----|----------------|
| TABLA | 13. | (continuación) |

| Comparison | Area of release | Year of release | Time at liberty (days) | Length at release (cm) | Sample size | Growth (mm per day) | Homogeneous variances | F | Degrees of freedom | Probability |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Comparación | Area de liberación | Año de liberación | Días en libertad | Longitud de liberación (cm) | Tamaño de la muestra | Crecimiento (mm/día) | Varianzas homogéneas | F | Grados de libertad | Probabilidad |
| 25 | 2 2 | 1980 1980 | 181-365 181-365 | 90 100 | 15 13 | $1.51 \\ 1.37$ | yes—sí | 4.60 | 1, 26 | 0.04 |
| 26 | 3 3 | 1969 1969 | 61-180 61-180 | 80 90 | 11 18 | 0.44 0.60 | yes—sí | 0.95 | 1, 27 | 0.34 |
| 27 | 3 3 | $\begin{array}{c} 1974 \\ 1974 \end{array}$ | 61-180 61-180 | 70 80 | 17 11 | $1.51 \\ 0.95$ | yes—sí | 6.33 | 1, 26 | 0.02 |
| 28 | 3 3 | 1981 1981 | 181-365 181-365 | 60 70 | 93 67 | 0.78 0.72 | yes—sí | 3.33 | 1, 158 | 0.07 |
| 29 | 4 4 4 | 1969 1969 1969 1969 | 61-180 61-180 61-180 61-180 | 60 70 80 90 | 12 27 97 31 | 1.21 1.18 0.77 0.59 | yes—sí | 11.10 | 3, 163 | < 0.01 |
| 30 | 5 5 5 5 | 1979 1979 1979 1979 1979 | 61-180 61-180 61-180 61-180 | 30 35 40 45 | 25 25 14 10 | 0.79 0.60 0.66 0.79 | no | 1.26 | 3, 23 | 0.31 |

 $TABLE \ 14c. \ Growth \ data \ for \ yellow fin \ in \ the \ western \ Pacific \ Ocean.$

| TABLA | 14c. | Datos de | crecimiento | del | aleta | amarilla | en e | el (| Jcéano | Pacífico | occidental |
|-------|------|----------|-------------|-----|-------|----------|------|------|--------|----------|------------|
|-------|------|----------|-------------|-----|-------|----------|------|------|--------|----------|------------|

| Method Método | Sample size Tamaño de la muestra | t ₀ (year) t ₀ (año) | K (annual) K (anual) | ሬ (mm) ሬ (mm) | Lengths (mm or cm) at various ages Longitud (mm o cm) a varias edades | | | | | | | Reference Referencia | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| vertebrae | | | | | <38 | 38- 54 | 54- 70 | 70- 85 | 85- 100 | 100- 115 | 115- 130 | 130- 145 | 145- 160 | Aikawa and Kato, 1938 |
| vertebrae | 139 | | | | < 526 | 526- 835 | 835- 1148 | 1148 - 1310 | | | | | | Tan et al., 1965 |
| vertebra data of Aikawa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Kato (1938) | | -1.406 | 0.009 | 17785 | | | | | | | | | | Shomura, 1966 |
| scales* | 883 | | | 1901 | | 543- 927 | 927- 1208 | 1208- | | | | | | Yabuta et al., 1960 |
| scale data of Nose et al. (1957)** | | -2.530 | 0.060 | 2713 | | | | | | | | | | Shomura, 1966 |
| scale data of Yabuta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| et al. (1960)* | 883 | - 1.030 | 0.312 | 1975 | | | | | | | | | | Shomura, 1966 |
| scales | 150 | | 0.356 | 1952 | | 459 | 692 | 900 | 1087 | 1235 | 1336 | | | Yang et al., 1969 |
| scale data of Yabuta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| et al. (1960)* | 883 | 0.0 | 0.33 | 1900 | | | | | | | | | | Suzuki, 1971 |
| scales | 223 | 0.05 | 0.386 | 1749 | | 539 | 752 | 932 | 1064 | 1178 | 1299 | 1369 | | Huang et al., 1973 |
| scale data of Yabuta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| et al. (1960) | 883 | | 0.324 | 1884 | | | | | | | | | | Le Guen and Sakagawa, 1973 |
| scales** | 109 | | 0.22 | | | | | | | | | | | Suzuki, 1974 |
| scales and length frequencies | | | | 2150 | | 40 | 80 | 110 | 133 | 151 | 165 | 176 | 184 | Yokota et al., 1961 |
| length frequencies | | | | | <51 | 51- | 100- | 133- | | | | | | Yabuta and Yukinawa, 1957 |
| | | | | | | 100 | 133 | 146 | | | | | | |
| length frequencies** | | | | 1500 | < 51? | 51 - 100 | 100 - 125 | 125 - 137 | 137 - 145 | | | | | Yabuta and Yukinawa, 1959 |
| length-frequency data of Yabut and Yukinawa (1957) | a | 0.368 | 0.564 | 1689 | | | | | | | | | | Shomura, 1966 |
| length-frequency data of Yabut and Yukinawa (1959)** | a | -0.620 | 0.663 | 1516 | | | | | | | | | | Shomura, 1966 |
| length-frequency data of Yabut and Yukinawa (1957) | a | 0.35 | 0.55 | 1680 | | | | | | | | | | Suzuki, 1971 |
| length-frequency data of Yabut and Yukinawa (1959)** | a | 0.40 | 0.66 | 1500 | | | | | | | | | | Suzuki 1971 |
| length frequencies | | 0.10 | 0.292 | 1809 | | | | | | | | | | Wankowski 1981 |
| length frequencies | | 0.42 | 0.202 | 1480 | | | | | | | | | | Ingles and Pauly, 1984 |

* includes central Pacific and Indian Ocean data—incluye datos del Pacífico central y el Océano Indico

** includes central Pacific data-incluye datos del Pacífico central

BAYLIFF

CRECIMIENTO DE LOS ATUNES BARRILETE, KATSUWONUS PELAMIS, Y ALETA AMARILLA, THUNNUS ALBACARES, EN EL OCEANO PACIFICO ORIENTAL ESTIMADO A PARTIR DE DATOS DE MARCADO

por

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RESUMEN

La tasa media de crecimiento lineal del barrilete en el Pacífico oriental es inferior a 1mm/día, excepto en el caso de peces de entre 375 y 424mm de longitud de liberación. La tasa de crecimiento disminuye a medida que aumenta la longitud y el tiempo en libertad. La tasa de crecimiento de peces de entre unos 43 y 57 cm de longitud parece ser mayor en el Pacífico oriental que en el occidental. A partir de datos del Pacífico nororiental y suroriental combinados, se estimaron K y l_{∞} en 0.658 (anual) y 885mm, respectivamente, usando el método no agrupado, y 0.829 y 846mm, respectivamente, usando el método agrupado. Sin embargo, los análisis de sensitividad han demostrado que el método de suma de cuadrados utilizado para derivar las estimaciones de estos parámetros las determina con poca precisión. Las estimaciones de K y l_{∞} para el Pacífico oriental suelen ser inferiores y superiores, respectivamente, a los del Pacífico occidental.

La tasa media de crecimiento lineal del aleta amarilla en el Pacífico oriental es ligeramente inferior a 1mm/día para los peces de entre unos 25 y 100cm de longitud de liberación. El crecimiento parece ser más rápido en el Area 2 (Islas Revillagigedo), y más lento en las Areas 1 (Baja California), 5 (Centroamérica-Colombia), y 6 (Ecuador-Perú). Las tasas de crecimiento de peces individuales varían considerablemente. El crecimiento no muestra una disminución con un aumento en la longitud o en el tiempo en libertad, y por consecuencia no se se pueden calcular estimaciones realistas de los parámetros de la ecuación de von Bertalanffy u otras ecuaciones similares a partir de estos datos. Para obtener estimaciones realistas de estos parámetros sería necesario marcar peces mayores u obtener muchas más devoluciones a largo plazo de marcas de peces de unos 100cm de longitud de liberación. Los patrones de crecimiento correspondientes al Pacífico oriental, Pacífico central, y Atlántico oriental descubiertos por la mayoría de los investigadores son diferentes entre sí y también de los del presente estudio. Es posible que algunas de estas diferencias sean verdaderas, mientras que otras se deban a faltas en los datos on en los métodos analíticos utilizados. Se considera que las estimaciones obtenidas a partir de los datos de marcado son realistas, suponiendo siempre que las marcas no impidan el crecimiento de los peces. Parece ser que las tasas de crecimiento de peces con una marca y con dos son idénticas, lo cual indica, aunque sin certeza total, que las marcas no ejercen tal efecto.

INTRODUCCION

Datos provenientes de experimentos de marcado iniciados en el Océano Pacífico oriental antes de 1965 fueron utilizados para estudiar el crecimiento de los atunes barrilete, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, y aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*, por Blunt y Messersmith (1960), Schaefer, Chatwin, y Broadhead (1961), y Joseph y Calkins (1969). Se han acumulado muchos datos desde 1965, y es apropiado evaluar de nuevo el crecimiento de estas especies usando estos datos adicionales.

MATERIALES Y METODOS

En Blunt y Messersmith (1960), Schaefer *et al.* (1961), Fink (1965), Fink y Bayliff (1970), Bayliff (1973), Anónimo (1982: 28), y Bayliff y Holland (1986) se describen

los métodos de marcado de atunes y de la recuperación de los peces marcados.

Se midió la longitud de todos los peces desde la punta del hocico hasta la furca caudal. La longitud de liberación de los peces marcados por el California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) se registró al centímetro más cercano. Antes de 1968, en caso de medirse la longitud de los peces marcados por la Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical (CIAT) al liberarlos, se registraba ésta a los 5 o 10cm más cercanos, pero a partir de esa fecha se ha medido al centímetro más cercano. Los peces devueltos son frecuentemente entregados a empleados de la CIAT, quienes les miden cuidadosamente con un calibre al milímetro más cercano. Muchas de las marcas son devueltas sin el pez correspondiente por pescadores, estibadores, y empleados de las plantas enlatadoras, quienes a menudo suministran una estimación del peso del pez en cuestión. Muchas de estas estimaciones parecen ser poco realistas, y por consiguiente no se convierte ninguna de ellos a una longitud. En algunos casos la marca devuelta es acompañada por una longitud en centímetros o pulgadas, y ya que casi todas éstas parecen ser realistas, se convierten a milímetros y se utilizan.

Se usaron solamente datos de peces cuya fecha de recaptura era conocida o podía ser aproximada con bastante exactitud. Se desconocía la fecha exacta de recaptura de más o menos la mitad de las marcas devueltas, que fueron encontradas durante el descargue o procesamiento del pescado. Se sabía de cual bodega o pareja de bodegas provenían los peces marcados, y se asignó su captura al lance cerquero o parada del barco de carnada que contribuyó la mayor cantidad de la especie en cuestión a la bodega o pareja de bodegas en cuestión, basando esta asignación en información obtenida de la bitácora del barco. Generalmente se tarda solamente unos pocos días en llenar una bodega, y las dos bodegas de una pareja suelen ser llenadas consecutivamente, o sea que es pequeño el error causado por este procedimiento.

Los datos disponibles incluyen peces liberados durante 1952-1959 por el CDFG (Blunt y Messersmith, 1960) y durante 1955-1981 por la CIAT. Se utilizó gran parte de los datos de la CIAT correspondientes a 1955-1967 en los estudios de Schaefer et al. (1961) y Joseph y Calkins (1969), que forman la base para el presente estudio. Sin embargo, se excluyen de este estudio los datos de la CIAT correspondientes a esos años, ya que se opina que la inclusión de peces cuya longitud de liberación se midió solamente a los 5 o 10cm más cercanos ejercería un efecto negativo sobre las estimaciones resultantes. No se midieron algunos de los peces al liberarlos y otros al recuperarlos, y naturalmente no pudieron utilizarse los datos sobre estos especímenes en los análisis, ni tampoco los de otros peces cuya fecha de recaptura se desconocía. Se dispone de gran cantidad de datos sobre peces que permanecieron poco tiempo en libertad, pero estos sirven de poco o de nada en las estimaciones de tasas de crecimiento. Por consiguiente se utilizaron solamente datos sobre peces que permanecieron en libertad más de 30 días en el caso del barrilete y 60 en el del aleta amarilla. Errores en el cálculo de tasas de crecimiento de peces cuya fecha exacta de recaptura se desconoce serán naturalmente menores para peces en libertad durante largo plazo que para los que fueron capturados al poco tiempo de ser marcados y liberados. De ahora en adelante en este informe se denominarán "datos utilizables" a aquellos datos sobre peces medidos al ser liberados y al ser recapturados y que permanecieron en libertad más de 30 días (barrilete) o 60 días (aleta amarilla. Se presentan estos datos en las Tablas 1 y 2.

Se llevaron a cabo la mayoría de los cálculos en la computadora DEC VAX/VMS de la CIAT. Se utilizaron los siguientes programas:

regresión de cuadrados mínimos - BMPD1R (Dixon y Brown, 1977) y MINITAB (Ryan, Joiner, y Ryan, 1976);

estimación de los parámetros de crecimiento menos los de la ecuación de von Bertalanffy - FINDOUT (CIAT, sin publicar);

- análisis de varianza (incluye la prueba de Levene y el método de Brown-Forsythe) - BMDP7D (Dixon y Brown, 1977);
- estimación de los parámetros de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy - BGC4 (Abramson, 1971);

análisis de sensitividad - SSQ (CIAT, sin publicar); análisis de covarianza - REVANCO (CIAT, sin publicar).

ANALISIS Y RESULTADOS

AJUSTE DE LA LONGITUD DE LIBERACION Y RECAPTURA

Es posible que las cubiertas de las cunas de marcado se extiendan o encojan al estar expuestas al sol, al agua, *etc.* Por consiguiente se han calibrado con frecuencia durante los más recientes cruceros de marcado de la CIAT para así poder ajustar los datos de longitud de liberación si resultara necesario. Se descubrió que las cubiertas generalmente sí encojen—no mucho, pero de forma estadísticamente significativa. Para compensar se ajustaron los datos de longitud de liberación para el Crucero 1083 (octubre-diciembre de 1978) y los posteriores antes de llevar a cabo el análisis.

La mayoría de las mediciones de peces recapturados se obtuvieron de ejemplares congelados después de la captura y descongelados antes de ser procesados. Hennemuth (1957) y Anónimo (1974: 39) descubrieron una reducción media de entre 0.5 y 2.2cm en la longitud de peces medidos en el momento de captura (antes de ser congelados), una vez congelados, y de nuevo al ser descongelados. También se sabe que la longitud de un pescado no congelado suele aumentar si se le agarra o suspende por la cola, ocurrencia común en los barcos pesqueros y en las enlatadoras. Todo ésto sugiere que sería apropiado ajustar la longitud de recaptura de cada pez para compensar por estos cambios en la longitud. Se trata este tema más detalladamente en la sección titulada **Estimación de las tasas de crecimiento**.

Al marcar y liberar un pez, se tiene que medir su longitud con rapidez en condiciones difíciles, y por lo tanto es posible que la longitud de liberación muestre sesgos que no tienen nada que ver con cambios en el tamaño de las cubiertas de las cunas. Se supuso que eran exactas las mediciones de la longitud de recaptura, mientras que las de liberación no lo eran siempre. Se supuso además que durante los 10 primeros días después de ser liberados los barriletes crecieron 0.7mm/día (Anónimo, 1983: 31) y los aleta amarilla 1.0mm/día (Anónimo, 1983: 31; 1984: 30). Así pudo determinarse la diferencia entre la longitud de liberación "real" (la longitud de recaptura ajustada por el crecimiento) y la longitud de liberación estimada para

cada pez que permaneció en libertad menos de 11 días. En caso necesario se calcularon factores de ajuste aplicables a todo pez con datos utilizables del crucero de marcado en cuestión, calculando por medio del método de cuadrados mínimos los constantes de la línea de regresión $l_2 = a + bl_1$, donde $l_1 =$ longitud de liberación estimada, en milímetros, y $l_2 =$ longitud de devolución en milímetros, ajustada para compensar por el crecimiento. En cuatro de los experimentos (Cruceros 1075, 1078, 1082, y 1093) se devolvieron 25 o más peces que permanecieron en libertad de 0 a 10 días. Se calcularon las regresiones para estos cruceros individualmente para descubrir si existían sesgos. No se separaron los datos por especie porque parecía probable que si existieran sesgos serían iguales para peces del mismo tamaño de ambas especies. En tal caso es claramente preferible una sola regresión calculada a partir de más datos que dos, cada una calculada con menos datos. Algunas de las mediciones de liberación y recaptura de un solo pez variaron bastante, lo cual sugiere que ocurrieron errores al tomar las mediciones o al apuntarlas. Para eliminar estos errores se suprimieron todos los datos correspondientes a aquellos peces con residuos alrededor de la línea de regresión superiores a dos desviaciones estándar, y se calcularon las regresiones de nuevo. Se usaron las segundas regresiones para determinar si existían sesgos. En la Tabla 3 se presentan los parámetros de las regresiones individuales.

Los datos indican que existían sesgos en la medición de la longitud de liberción de los peces en los Cruceros 1078 y 1082, y se ajustaron estas longitudes para compensarlos. No se ajustaron los datos de los Cruceros 1075 y 1093, y se supuso que no existían sesgos en aquellos cruceros de los cuales se devolvieron menos de 25 peces que permanecieron en libertad menos de 10 días.

ESTIMACION DE LAS TASAS DE CRECIMIENTO

Barrilete

Crecimiento lineal

Se estratificaron los datos sobre peces individuales según el área de liberación (al este o oeste de 100°W), año de liberación, días en libertad (31-180, 181-365, y más de 365 días), y longitud de liberación (275-324mm, 325-374mm, . . . 675-724mm). Se estratificaron los datos por área para permitir determinar si peces marcados en diferentes áreas mostraban distintas tasas de crecimiento. Se utilizó 100°W para separar las áreas porque esta longitud pasa aproximadamente por el medio de una zona grande frente al sur de México que carece casi totalmente de barrilete en la mayoría de los años (Joseph y Calkins, 1969).

Se calcularon las tasas medias de crecimiento y los días en libertad dentro de los estratos por medio de

$$\bar{r}_{ijkl} = \left(\sum_{m=1}^{n_{ijkl}} r_{ijklm}\right) / n_{ijkl} \tag{1}$$

у

$$\vec{d}_{ijkl} = \left(\sum_{m=1}^{n_{ijkl}} d_{ijklm}\right) / n_{ijkl}$$
⁽²⁾

donde

| $ar{r}_{ijkl}$ | = | tasa media de crecimiento (mm/día) de peces del estrato ijkl (i = |
|------------------|---|--|
| U | | área de liberación, $j = año, k = intervalo de tiempo en libertad,$ |
| | | y l = intervalo de longitud de liberación), |
| r_{ijklm} | = | tasa de crecimiento del <i>m</i> -iésimo pez en el estrato <i>ijkl</i> , |
| n_{ijkl} | = | número de peces en el estrato <i>ijkl</i> , |
| \vec{d}_{ijkl} | = | promedio de días en libertad de peces en el estrato <i>ijkl</i> , y |
| d_{ijklm} | = | días en libertad del <i>m</i> -iésimo pez en el estrato <i>ijkl</i> . |
| | | |

Para los estratos que contenían por lo menos 10 peces se calcularon la varianza y los límites de confianza de 95% de r_{ijkl} , se descartaron todos los valores que cayeron fuera de esta gama (valores atípicos), y se calculó \bar{r}_{ijkl} de nuevo. Se hizo ésto porque se creía que algunos de estos valores atípicos se debían a errores en la medición, y al descartarlos se eliminaron todos los datos con errores graves y solamente unos pocos de los legítimos. En la Tabla 4 se presentan los valores recalculados de \bar{r}_{ijkl} , junto con los años de liberación, n_{ijkl} , la varianza de r_{ijkl} , y \bar{d}_{ijkl} . En el recuadro superior de la Tabla 5 se presentan solamente los valores de \bar{r}_{ijkl} , en forma que facilita la comparación.

Se mencionó en la sección titulada Ajuste de la longitud de liberación y recaptura que los peces suelen encoger al ser congelados, pero no se hizo ningún ajuste por este fenómeno, por las razones siguientes. En primer lugar, algunos de los peces medidos después de ser recapturados no habían sido congelados, pero no es fácil identificarlos en los datos. En segundo lugar, se dispone de pocos datos sobre el encogimiento, y de ningunos sobre el estiramiento. En tercer lugar, cálculos preliminares indican que las tasas de crecimiento de peces en libertad entre 31 y 60 días (0.56mm/día para 233 barriletes) eran más o menos iguales a los de peces en libertad entre 61 y 90 días (0.55mm/día para 128 barriletes). mientras que si la contracción fuera un factor importante las tasas de crecimiento estimadas del primer grupo serían probablemente inferiores a las del segundo. Sin embargo, podría ser de interés saber el valor de \bar{r}_{ijkl} si se hubiera efectuado un tal ajuste. Hennemuth (1957) presenta 3 valores para el encogimiento del barrilete, con un promedio de 7mm. Se ajustaron las longitudes de recaptura por este valor para determinar el efecto del ajuste, y se presentan los valores modificados de \bar{r}_{iikl} en el recuadro inferior de la Tabla 5. En el resto de esta sección se tratan estimaciones calculadas sin ajustes por el encogimiento.

Las tasas de crecimiento (Tablas 4 y 5) suelen ser mayores para los grupos de tamaño más pequeño, mediano para los medianos, y menores para los más grandes. Esto es de esperar, naturalmente, si la curva de crecimiento es convexa, tal como indican estudios anteriores (por ejemplo, Joseph y Calkins, 1969). En el área nororiental (al oeste de 100° W) los peces del Crucero 1070 permanecieron en libertad bastante más tiempo que los de cualquier otro crucero, y sus tasas de crecimiento fueron inferiores al promedio combinado de peces de los grupos de tamaño igual. En el área suroriental (al este de 100° W) ocurre lo mismo con los peces del Crucero 1089, lo cual también es de esperar si la curva de crecimiento es convexa.

En la Tabla 6 se muestran comparaciones estadísticas entre áreas dentro de

grupos de días en libertad y longitud, entre años de liberación dentro de áreas, grupos de días en libertad, y grupos de longitud, entre grupos de días en libertad dentro de grupos de longitud, y entre grupos de longitud dentro de grupos de días en libertad. En cada caso se utilizó la prueba de Levene (Brown y Forsythe, 1974a) para determinar si las variaciones eran homogéneas. Si lo eran, se realizó la comparación por medio de un análisis de varianza simple, y si no, se utilizó el método de Brown-Forsythe (Brown y Forsythe, 1974b). Se descubrieron diferencias significativas al nivel de 5% entre áreas en dos de cuatro casos (Comparaciones 1-4), entre años en uno de tres casos (Comparaciones 5-7), entre días en libertad en ninguno de dos casos (Comparaciones 8-9), y entre longitudes en cinco de seis casos (Comparaciones 10-15). Los resultados de estas pruebas suelen confirmar lo que es obvio, o casi obvio, en las Tablas 4 y 5. La falta de diferencia en las tasas de crecimiento de los peces de 45cm en libertad de 31 a 180 y de 181 a 365 días (Comparaciones 8 y 9) se debe probablemente a la pequeña cantidad de peces en los grupos de 181 a 365 días. La información en el párrafo anterior acerca de la tasas de crecimiento de peces de los cruceros 1070 y 1089 comparadas con las de los demás cruceros indican que dichas tasas son menores para los peces en libertad durante períodos más largos.

Sibert, Kearney, y Lawson (1983) compararon sus datos sobre el crecimiento del barrilete en el Pacífico occidental con los de Joseph y Calkins (1969: Anexo 4) correspondientes al Pacífico oriental, y concluyeron que los peces de entre unos 30 y 70cm de longitud en ésta zona crecen más rápidamente. En la Tabla 7 se presentan datos sobre una comparación algo parecida, utilizando datos más recientes correspondientes al Pacífico oriental. Los datos del Pacífico oriental son los presentados en la Tabla 1, con los valores atípicos eliminados de la forma anteriormente descrita. Los datos del Pacífico occidental provienen de Sibert *et al.* (1983: Anexo A); éstos también indican un crecimiento más rápido para los peces del Pacífico oriental.

Parámetros de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy

Hasta ahora se ha supuesto que el crecimiento es lineal, concepto útil para períodos relativamente cortos. Sin embargo, para períodos más largos el crecimiento está mejor representado por una curva convexa, tal como es la curva de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy. Se estimaron por separado los parámetros de dicha curva para los peces liberados en las áreas nororiental y suroriental, y también para las dos áreas combinadas. Primero se linealizaron los datos a y = a + bx, donde

- $y = \Delta l / \Delta t$,
- $x = l_1 + \Delta l \left(K \Delta t + e^{K \Delta t} 1 \right) / \left[K \Delta t \left(1 e^{-K \Delta t} \right) \right],$
- Δl = incremento del crecimiento en milímetros,
- Δt = incremento temporal en años,
- l_1 = longitud de liberación en milímetros, y
- K = parámetro de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy.

Se utilizó un valor de 0.8 para K, basado en los resultados de cálculos preliminares y en estimaciones de este parámetro calculadas por otros investigadores (Tabla 11). (No es necesario para este procedimiento que la estimación de K sea exacta, ya que una amplia gama de valores daría resultados casí iguales.) A continuación se usó

CRECIMIENTO DE ATUNES

el programa de computadora MINITAB (Ryan, Joiner, y Ryan, 1976) para descubrir cuales de los valores de y caían afuera de los límites de confianza de 99 y 95% de sus valores esperados: estos valores se designaron atípicos. Entonces se eliminaron de los datos no linealizados las parejas de valores correspondientes a los valores atípicos y se estimaron los paretros de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy, usando el programa BGC4 (Abramson, 1971). Se resumen los resultados en la Tabla 8.

Surge la pregunta de que si son diferentes las tasas de crecimiento de las áreas nororiental y suroriental. Es posible comprobarlo mediante un análisis de covarianza, siempre que las varianzas de y sean homogéneas. La prueba de Cochran (Dixon y Massey, 1960: 310) produce valores de C al nivel de 5% en comparaciones de las varianzas en las líneas 1 y 4, 2 y 5, y 3 y 6, y por consecuencia no se efectuaron análisis de covarianza sobre estos datos.

Joseph y Calkins (1969) idearon un método diferente de tratar los datos para vencer el hecho de que disponían de muchas devoluciones de peces marcados de corto plazo y pocos de largo plazo. Agruparon los datos por días en libertad (11-20 días, 21-30 días, 31-40 días, *etc.*) y longitud de liberación (40-45cm, 50-55cm, 55-60cm, y 60-65cm), y trataron cada grupo como si fuera una sola observación. Se utilizó este método en el estudio actual, pero no se usaron los grupos de 11-20 y 21-30 días, ya que no se utilizaron datos de peces en libertad menos de 30 días. Los grupos de longitud fueron 275-324mm, 325-374mm, . . . 675-724mm. Se utilizaron solamente datos correspondientes a los valores de y que caían dentro de los límites de confianza de 95% anteriormente descritos. Se presentan los datos en el Anexo 1, y en la Tabla 9 se muestran las estimaciones de los parámetros de crecimiento. Mediante la prueba de Cochran se comprobó de nuevo la homogeneidad de las varianzas, y se obtuvieron de nuevo valores de C significativos: por consiguiente no se pudieron realizar análisis de covarianza.

Las estimaciones de K y l_{∞} para el área suroriental en las Tablas 8 y 9 son consistentemente mayores y menores, respectivamente, que las del área nororiental y de ambas áreas combinadas, lo cual podría ser debido a la falta de datos sobre peces en libertad más de un año en el área suroriental. Para averiguar si era así, se eliminaron de los datos para el área nororiental todos los datos sobre peces en libertad más de un año y se estimaron a partir de los datos truncados los parámetros equivalentes a los de las líneas 1-3 en la Tabla 8 y la línea 1 en la Tabla 9. Los resultados se presentan en la Tabla 10. Las estimaciones de Ky l_{∞} de los datos truncados son un poco mayores y menores, respectivamente, que las estimaciones correspondientes de los datos no truncados en las Tablas 8 y 9, pero mucho más parecidas a las estimaciones no truncadas del área nororiental que a las de la suroriental. Ya que las estimaciones de los datos no truncados son supuestamente más confiables que los de los truncados, parece razonable sospechar que las estimaciones del área suroriental, basadas exclusivamente en datos sobre peces en libertad menos de un año, son menos confiables que los del área nororiental y que los del Pacífico oriental entero.

En la Figura 1 se presentan en forma gráfica varias estimaciones del crecimiento. No se dispone de información sobre el crecimiento de peces de menos

de unos 30cm de longitud, y las porciones de las curvas correspondientes se presentan en líneas de trazos.

Se realizaron análisis de sensitividad, fijando K y calculando la suma de los cuadrados de las desviaciones de los valores esperados para diferentes valores de l_{∞} , y fijando l_{∞} y calculando la suma de los cuadrados de las desviaciones de los valores esperados para diferentes valores de K. Entonces se dividieron las sumas de los cuadrados por las sumas mínimas de los cuadrados para producir cocientes para las diferentes combinaciones de K y l_{∞} . En la Figura 2 se muestran los cocientes iguales o inferiores a 1.05. Parejas de valores de K y l_{∞} muy separados producirán naturalmente sumas de cuadrados casi idénticas, indicando así que estos parámetros están mal estimados por el método de sumas de cuadrados utilizado en el programa de computadora BGC4. Esto se debe probablemente a la escasez de datos sobre los peces más grandes y más pequeños, y sobre los que permanecieron en libertad durante períodos más largos, a la variabilidad en las tasas de crecimiento de peces individuales, y posiblemente a una mala correspondencia entre la ecuación de von Bertalanffy y el crecimiento de los peces.

El efecto de las marcas sobre el crecimiento

Schaefer et al. (1961) señalaron que "la tasa de crecimiento de los barriletes marcados, más o menos 125mm/año, comparada con los resultados del análisis de la progresión de los grupos modales en las frecuencias de tamaños (estudios en progreso no publicados) indica que ... el crecimiento aparente de los peces marcados es significativamente menor que el de los peces de tamaños similares en la población no marcada." Este fenómeno les llevó a sospechar "que la operación de marcar los peces afecta en forma adversa el crecimiento posterior . . . de los barriletes." Sin embargo, no todas las estimaciones subsiguientes de las tasas de crecimiento del barrilete en el Pacífico oriental calculadas a partir de datos de frecuencia de longitud han sido superiores a los 125mm/año (Tabla 11), y la mayoría de las tasas de crecimiento estimadas a partir de los datos de marcado en las Tablas 4 y 5 son superiores a 125mm/año. Además los datos de Schaefer et al. provenían casi exclusivamente de peces marcados con marcas de ojal, y no las de dardo que se usan actualmente, y es posible que las de ojal impidan el crecimiento, a diferencia de las de dardo. Datos presentados en la sección de Aleta amarilla indican, aunque no de forma inequívoca, que el llevar una o más marcas no impide el crecimiento del aleta amarilla, y es posible que ésto valga también para el barrilete.

El efecto de la mortalidad diferencial sobre peces de distinto tamaño

Si la tasa de mortalidad natural es diferente para peces de distinto tamaño, ésto podría afectar las estimaciones del crecimiento derivadas de los datos de marcado. Si la mortalidad natural disminuye al aumentar el tamaño, entonces se recpturarían más de los peces de crecimiento más rápido (suponiendo siempre que sean iguales la disponibilidad y vulnerabilidad de peces de distinto tamaño dentro de la gama bajo consideración) y se obtendrían estimaciones por exceso, mientras que si la mortalidad natural aumenta al aumentar el tamaño el efecto sería el opuesto. Sin embargo, no se dispone de información sobre la variación en las tasas de mortalidad natural dentro de la gama de tamaños de peces tratados en este informe.

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Comparación con los resultados de otros estudios

En la Tabla 11 se presentan las estimaciones de los parámetros del crecimiento del barrilete en el Océano Pacífico obtenidos por otros investigadores, por medio del análisis del marcado, las partes duras, y datos de frecuencia de longitud. Las estimaciones de K y l_{∞} correspondientes al Pacífico oriental y central obtenidas a partir de datos de marcado son bastante consistentes. Para el Pacífico oriental, en cambio, las estimaciones de K y l_{∞} suelen ser superiores e inferiores, respectivamente, a los del Pacífico oriental y central. Tal como se mencionó anteriormente en la discusión de las tasas de crecimiento lineal, se cree que son verdaderas las diferencias en los patrones de crecimiento del Pacífico oriental y occidental. Para las tres áreas las estimaciones de K y l_{∞} obtenidas a partir de partes duras suelen ser inferiores y superiores, respectivamente, a las obtenidas del marcado. Algunas de las estimaciones de K y l_{∞} obtenidas de los datos de frecuencia de longitud son más o menos iguales a las obtenidas de los datos de marcado y otras (Anónimo (1976b) para el Pacífico oriental y occidental; Chi y Yang (1973) y Marcille y Stequert (1976a) para el Pacífico occidental) se parecen más a aquellas obtenidas con datos de partes duras. Sin embargo, cabe destacar que Chi y Yang (1973) son los únicos investigadores que obtuvieron estimaciones de K y l_{∞} altas y bajas, respectivamente, de datos de frecuencia de longitud recolectados por ellos mismos.

Aleta amarilla

Crecimiento lineal

Se estratificaron los datos sobre los peces individuales según su área de liberación (Figura 3), año de liberación, días en libertad (61-180 días, 181-365 días, y más de 365 días), y longitud de liberación (250-349mm, 350-449mm, . . . 1250-1349mm para las Areas 1-4 v 6: 275-324mm, 325-374mm, . . . 1025-1074mm para al Area 5). Los límites de las áreas de liberación se escogieron de forma esencialmente arbitraria. Se creía ventajoso designar varias áreas, en espera de poder determinar si las tasas de crecimiento variaban entre áreas, pero para asegurar que se liberaran cantidades sustanciales de peces en toda zona posible. se designaron nada más seis áreas. Se escogieron intervalos de longitud menores para el Area 5, ya que la gran mayoría de los peces maracdos liberados en este área eran relativamente pequeños, y también porque se querían utilizar los datos para comprobar si las tasas de crecimiento de los peces pequeños eran inferiores a las de los peces medianos y grandes, tal como se informaba en el caso del Océano Atlántico oriental (Fonteneau, 1980; Bard, 1984a), el Océano Pacífico occidental (Brouard, Grandperrin, y Cillauren, 1984), y el Océano Indico occidental (Marsac y Lablanche, 1985).

Se utilizó la Fórmula (1) para calcular las tasas medias de crecimiento, y se resumen los resultados en la Tabla 12, equivalente a la Tabla 4 para el barrilete. Las tasas de crecimiento suelen ser superiores al promedio en el Area 2 e inferiores en las Areas 1, 5, y 6. Parecen ser más o menos iguales para peces de distinta longitud y para peces en libertad durante distintos periodos. Esto no nos sorprende, ya que los datos de Wild (1986: Figuras 3a y 4) muestran que el crecimiento del aleta amarilla de entre unos 30 y 140cm de longitud en el Pacífico oriental es lineal,

o casi lineal.

En la Tabla 13 se presentan comparaciones estadísticas entre áreas, años de liberación, grupos de días en libertad, y grupos de longitud de liberación. En cada caso se utilizó la prueba de Levene (Brown y Forsythe, 1974a) para determinar si eran homogéneas las varianzas. Si lo eran, se efectuó la comparación mediante un análisis de varianza simple; si no, se utilizó el método de Brown y Forsythe (Brown y Forsythe, 1974b). Se descubrieron diferencias significativas al nivel de 5% entre areas en 2 de 5 casos (Comparaciones 1-5), entre años en 4 de 6 casos (Comparaciones 6-11), entre días en libertad en 4 de 6 casos (Comparaciones 12-17), y entre longitudes en 7 de 13 casos (Comparaciones 18-30).

En cada una de las seis comparaciones de días en libertad la tasa de crecimiento de los peces que permanecieron en libertad durante un período más largo fue superior, aunque la diferencia era significativa en tan sólo 4 casos. Para averiguar la posibilidad que ésto se debiera a la contracción, se añadieron a cada longitud de recaptura 13mm, el promedio de los cuatro valores para la contracción del aleta amarilla presentados por Hennemuth (1957) y Anónimo (1974: 39). Las tasas de crecimiento ajustadas para datos seleccionados se presentan en paréntesis en las Tablas 12 y 13. Este ajuste no cambia mucho los datos en la Tabla 13, y en general, después del ajuste las tasas de crecimiento en la Tabla 12 son más o menos iguales para peces en libertad durantes distintos períodos.

En la Tabla 12 se presentan las varianzas de las tasas de crecimiento lineal. Los datos del Crucero 1096 proporcionan una oportunidad única para una examinación más detallada de esta varianza. 160 peces liberados cerca de la Isla Clipperton fueron recapturados en el mismo lugar entre 277 y 302 días más tarde. La gran mayoría de las recapturas de esta liberación se lograron cerca de la Isla Clipperton (Bayliff, 1984: Figura 1), a pesar de que el esfuerzo de pesca y las capturas de aleta amarilla estuvieron ampliamente distribuídas en el Océano Pacífico oriental en 1981 y 1982 (Anónimo, 1982: Figura 2; Anónimo, 1983: Figura 2). Parece por consiguiente probable que la mayoría de estos peces hayan permanecido en las cercanías de la Isla Clipperton durante todo, o casi todo, el período de libertad, y que por lo tanto las diferencias en el crecimiento de peces individuales se deban probablemente a diferencias en los peces mismos (características genéticas, infestación de parásitos, etc.) y no a diferencias ambientales. Ya que los peces permanecieron en libertad durante tan largo período, se minimizan los efectos de errores o sesgos en las mediciones, en caso de que existieran. En la Figura 4 se presentan las distribuciones de frecuencia de longitud. Los datos sobre el crecimiento de estos peces son los siguientes:

| T an altered at | N | | .) | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| liberación (mm) | de peces | Promedio | Varianza | Limites de confianza de 95% | Minimo | Maximo |
| 525-624 | 65 | 0.76 | 0.03 | 0.42-1.11 | 0.42 | 1.16 |
| 625 - 724 | 90 | 0.73 | 0.05 | 0.29 - 1.16 | 0.13 | 1.36 |
| 725-824 | 5 | 0.91 | 0.11 | | 0.43 | 1.01 |

Esta información podría ser de valor a aquellas personas que intentan determinar

el crecimiento del aleta amarilla a partir del análisis de datos de partes duras o de frecuencia de longitud, y a los que se dedican al modelado de esta especie.

Crecimiento curvilineal

No se intentó ajustar los datos del aleta amarilla a ecuaciones de crecimiento curvilineal, ya que se ha mostrado que el crecimiento de esta especie dentro de la gama de longitudes para la cual se dispone de datos es lineal, o casi lineal. Para poder hacer ésto será necesario marcar y liberar peces más grandes, o si no obtener muchas más devoluciones a largo plazo de peces pequeños (de longitud de liberación de hasta 100cm).

El efecto de las marcas sobre el crecimiento

Sería útil saber si llevar una o más marcas afecta el crecimiento del aleta amarilla. Schaefer et al. (1961) señalaron que los datos de marcado "indican una tasa de crecimiento considerablemente más baja que la obtenida mediante el análisis de las progresiones modales de las frecuencias de tamaños para los peces de longitudes similares", lo cual les llevó a sospechar "que la operación de marcar los peces afecta de forma adversa el crecimiento posterior . . . de los atunes aleta amarilla." Los datos provenían casi exclusivamente de peces marcados con marcas de ojal, y no las marcas de dardo actualmente en uso, y es posible que las marcas de ojal afecten el crecimiento, a diferencia de las de dardo. Es además posible que los análisis de progresiones modales produzcan estimaciones sesgadas del crecimiento. Es relativamente fácil comparar las tasas de crecimiento de peces con una marca con los de con dos; si éstas no se diferencian de forma significativa. entonces parece poco probable que lo hagan las tasas de crecimiento de peces marcados y no marcados. Entre el 25 de octubre y el 4 de noviembre de 1969 (Crucero 1055) se marcaron aletas amarillas por turno con una y dos marcas, para así determinar si existía alguna diferencia en las tasas de devolución peces con una y con dos marcas (Bayliff, 1973). Los resultados indicaron que eran más altas las tasas de devolución de peces con dos marcas, y desde entonces se han utilizado dos marcas para cada aleta amarilla marcado, con la excepcion de peces de menos de 40cm de longitud. Por lo tanto los únicos datos apropiados para la comparación de las tasas de crecimiento de peces con una y con dos marcas son los del Crucero 1055 liberados entre el 25 de octubre y el 4 de noviembre de 1969. Se asignaron estos datos a grupos de días en libertad-longitud de liberación similares a los que se usaron anteriormente (Tablas 12c y 12d). Solamente dos grupos, 61-180 días-725-824mm y 61-180 días-825-924mm, contenían suficientes cantidades de peces para comparaciones estadísticas. Una vez eliminados los valores atípicos. usando el método descrito anteriormente, los datos son los siguientes:

| Cantidad de marcas | Longitud de liberación (cm) | Número de peces | Tasa de crecimiento (mm /día) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 73-82 | 23 | 0.79 |
| 2 | 73-82 | 63 | 0.79 |
| 1 | 83-92 | 10 | 0.62 |
| 2 | 83-92 | 38 | 0.51 |

Los datos en las líneas 1 y 2 y en las líneas 3 y 4 se compararon por medio de pruebas de t para determinar si eran diferentes las tasas de crecimiento. Los valores de t eran 0.018 con 84 grados de libertad y 1.098 con 46 grados de libertad, respectivamente. Ninguno de los dos es significativo al nivel de 5%, y por lo tanto no se rechaza la hipótesis de crecimiento igual para peces con una y con dos marcas.

El efecto de la mortalidad diferencial sobre peces de distinto tamaño

Tal como se mencionó en la sección titulada **Barrilete**, si la tasa de mortalidad natural es diferente para peces de distinto tamaño, ésto podría afecta las estimaciones del crecimiento obtenidas a partir de datos de marcado. Intuitivamente parece probable que la tasa de mortalidad natural no sería constante dentro de la amplia gama de tamaños de peces tratados en este informe, pero no se dispone de información sobre este tema.

Comparación con los resultados de otros estudios

En la Tabla 14 se presentan estimaciones de los parámetros de crecimiento del aleta amarilla en el Océano Pacífico obtenidos por otros investigadores del análisis de los datos del marcado, las partes duras, y la frecuencia de longitud. Estas estimaciones de l_{∞} son bastante consistentes, variando entre 1,480 y 2,150mm, aparte de dos estimaciones mucho más elevadas obtenidas por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por otros investigadores. Las estimaciones de K son algo menos consistentes, variando entre 0.22 y 0.663, aparte de dos estimaciones mucho más bajas obtenidas por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por Shomura (1966) de datos de partes duras recolectados por sinvestigadores.

Davidoff (1963) proporciona información sobre el crecimiento de aletas amarillas del Pacífico oriental de distintos grupos de edad derivada de datos de frecuencia de longitud. Los promedios de los valores en las columnas de línea común en su Tabla 5 son los siguientes:

| | T | Crecimiento | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------------|----------|--|--|--|
| edad | mitad de año | (cm/mes) | (mm/día) | | | |
| N | 55.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | | | |
| N + 1 | 83.0 | 3.5 | 1.2 | | | |
| N + 2 | 122.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | | | |
| N + 3 | 140.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | | | |

Su Figura 6 indica que la curva de crecimiento es sigmoidea, con la inflección a unos 70cm o 21 meses. Sin embargo, sus datos están afectados por la selectividad de las artes contra peces pequeños. Sin ésto, los valores de longitud y crecimiento para el grupo de edad N serían inferiores y superiores, respectivamente, y no habría probablemente una inflección en la curva de crecimiento. Además, sus valores para el grupo de edad N + 3 se basan en datos insuficientes. Fonteneau (1980) analizó datos de marcado y de frecuencia de longitud, y descubrió que el crecimiento medio del aleta amarilla del Atlántico oriental de 6 a 22 meses de edad es aproximadamente 1.4cm/mes (0.5mm/día). La longitud de los peces en este

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intervalo de edad varía entre unos 20 y 80cm (Coan, 1978). A partir de los 2 años de edad, aproximadamente, la tasa de crecimiento primero aumenta y luego disminuye, por lo cual los datos sobre peces de más de unos 2 años (mayores de unos 85cm) se ajustan a la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy. Resultados similares obtuvieron Bard (1984a), usando datos de marcado del Golfo de Guinea, Brouard, Grandperrin, y Cillauren (1984), usando datos de frecuencia de longitud del Océano Pacífico occidental, y Marsac y Lablanche (1985), usando datos de frecuencia de longitud del Océano Indico occidental. Sin embargo, Uchiyama y Strusaker (1981), usando datos de otolitos, descubrieron que el crecimiento del aleta amarilla del Pacífico central era unos 1.4mm/día (4.2 cm/mes) en el caso de peces de menos de 64.2cm de longitud y 0.9mm/día (2.7cm/mes) en el caso de peces de entre 64.2 y 93.0cm de longitud, pero examinaron los otolitos de solamente 14 peces. Wild (1986) determinó la edad y el crecimiento del aleta amarilla del Pacífico oriental a partir de los otolitos. Sus Figuras 3a y 4 indican que la tasa de crecimiento parece ser casi lineal en la gama de 35 a 140cm. Los peces de 35 v 140cm tienen más o menos 0.5 v 3.5 años, respectivamente, lo cual significa que la tasa de crecimiento de peces en esta gama es de unos 0.96mm/día, comparada con un promedio general de 0.85mm/día de los datos de marcado (Tabla 12g). Las muestras de Wild (1986) contenían una proporción de peces de las Areas 1, 5, y 6 menor que los datos de marcado, lo cual podría explicar la diferencia.

Es útil tener estimaciones acertadas de K y l_{∞} para el crecimiento total del aleta amarilla, pero también es importante tener estimaciones acertadas de las tasas de crecimiento de los peces de diferentes tamaños de menos de 100cm. Los resultados obtenidos del estudio de Wild (1986) y del estudio actual no encajan con los de Davidoff (1963) obtenidos de datos de frecuencia de longitud en el Pacífico oriental, hecho debido, por lo menos en parte, al sesgo en las estimaciones de Davidoff anteriormente mencionado. Cabe destacar el grado de diferencia en el crecimiento de peces del Atlántico oriental de menos de unos 100cm de longitud, descrito por Fonteneau (1980), y en aquel de los del mismo tamaño en el Pacífico oriental, descritos en el estudio actual, a pesar de que las estimaciones de los parámetros de la ecuación de crecimiento de von Bertalanffy para el Atlántico oriental (por ejemplo, Le Guen y Sakagawa, 1973) son similares a las del Pacífico oriental.

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APPENDIX 1. Groups of tagged skipjack released in the eastern Pacific Ocean and recaptured after more than 30 days at liberty.

ANEXO 1. Grupos de barriletes marcados liberados en el Océano Pacífico oriental y recapturados al cabo de más de 30 días en libertad.

| No. of fish | Length at release | Length at recapture | Days free | No. of fish | Length at release | Length at recapture | Days free |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Número peces | Longitud de liberación | Longitud de recaptura | Días en libertad | Número peces | Longitud de liberación | Longitud de recaptura | Días en libertad |
| | | Released we | st of 100°W— | Liberados al o | este de 100°W | | |
| 8 | 421.62 | 448.50 | 33.38 | 2 | 490.00 | 526.00 | 102.00 |
| 1 | 392.27 | 414.00 | 44.00 | 4 | 490.00 | 559.75 | 114.75 |
| 2 | 400.00 | 462.00 | 79.50 | 6 | 481.67 | 542.17 | 124.00 |
| 1 | 420.00 | 497.00 | 91.00 | 2 | 505.00 | 579.50 | 134.00 |
| 2 | 407.18 | 487.50 | 108.50 | 1 | 490.00 | 660.00 | 150.00 |
| 1 | 420.00 | 495.00 | 111.00 | 1 | 490.00 | 533.00 | 152.00 |
| 1 | 410.00 | 584.00 | 127.00 | 2 | 494.26 | 617.50 | 177.00 |
| 1 | 420.00 | 575.00 | 162.00 | 1 | 480.00 | 780.00 | 376.00 |
| 1 | 420.00 | 508.00 | 212.00 | 1 | 490.00 | 723.00 | 381.00 |
| 41 | 450.41 | 470.93 | 35.12 | 1 | 490.00 | 699.00 | 404.00 |
| 5 | 456.00 | 465.60 | 44.00 | 1 | 490.00 | 752.00 | 460.00 |
| 4 | 457.50 | 486.25 | 55.25 | 1 | 508.53 | 785.00 | 597.00 |
| 4 | 458.75 | 489.75 | 68.25 | 22 | 548.27 | 551.78 | 37.95 |
| 11 | 448.18 | 507.82 | 77.73 | 5 | 549.80 | 548.20 | 43.60 |
| 19 | 454.16 | 497.89 | 85.16 | 3 | 554.67 | 604.00 | 53.33 |
| 6 | 450.00 | 506.83 | 97.17 | 3 | 543.71 | 590.33 | 75.67 |
| 6 | 448.33 | 477.33 | 106.50 | 1 | 542.61 | 655.00 | 114.00 |
| 7 | 454.29 | 523.29 | 117.29 | 1 | 550.00 | 679.00 | 168.00 |
| 8 | 458.75 | 521.12 | 125.38 | 1 | 534.09 | 674.00 | 251.00 |
| 1 | 450.00 | 527.00 | 136.00 | 1 | 534.09 | 644.00 | 304.00 |
| 1 | 470.00 | 546.00 | 145.00 | 1 | 530.00 | 760.00 | 375.00 |
| 1 | 460.00 | 532.00 | 169.00 | 1 | 540.00 | 680.00 | 390.00 |
| 4 | 455.00 | 593.00 | 175.50 | 1 | 534.09 | 805.00 | 980.00 |
| 1 | 450.00 | 533.00 | 184.00 | 4 | 585.00 | 581.25 | 36.75 |
| 2 | 444.44 | 660.50 | 205.00 | 1 | 620.00 | 670.00 | 65.00 |
| 1 | 430.00 | 584.00 | 211.00 | 1 | 600.00 | 638.00 | 72.00 |
| 2 | 455.00 | 572.50 | 235.50 | 2 | 597.50 | 659.50 | 82.50 |
| 3 | 453.33 | 603.67 | 248.00 | 1 | 580.00 | 619.00 | 91.00 |
| 1 | 440.00 | 661.00 | 256.00 | 1 | 576.69 | 622.00 | 114.00 |
| 3 | 453.33 | 741.33 | 406.33 | 1 | 590.00 | 727.00 | 423.00 |
| 1 | 460.00 | 749.00 | 427.00 | 1 | 650.00 | 630.00 | 36.00 |
| 1 | 470.00 | 750.00 | 448.00 | 4 | 647.50 | 700.00 | 55.75 |
| 2 | 445.00 | 621.50 | 457.00 | 2 | 650.00 | 689.50 | 64.00 |
| 12 | 501.83 | 517.42 | 33.67 | 2 | 650.00 | 726.00 | 78.50 |
| 3 | 498.33 | 518.67 | 44.67 | 1 | 660.00 | 703.00 | 257.00 |
| 1 | 521.00 | 534.00 | 53.00 | 1 | 650.00 | 715.00 | 275.00 |
| 2 | 500.00 | 532.00 | 76.00 | 1 | 650.00 | 800.00 | 413.00 |
| 3 | 493.33 | 533.00 | 87.33 | 2 | 690.00 | 701.00 | 64.50 |
| 5 | 480.00 | 528.00 | 92.80 | | | | |

APPENDIX 1. (continued) **ANEXO 1.** (continuación)

| ANEAU | 1. (continuad | 1011) | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| No. of fish | Length at release | Length at recapture | Days free | No. of fish | Length at release | Length at recapture | Days free |
| Número peces | Longitud de liberación | Longitud de recaptura | Días en libertad | Número peces | Longitud de liberación | Longitud de recaptura | Días en libertad |
| | | Released ea | st of 100°W— | Liberados al e | ste de 100°W | | |
| 1 | 279.00 | 460.00 | 104.00 | 12 | 497.58 | 549.75 | 74.83 |
| 1 | 305.00 | 410.00 | 130.00 | 9 | 494.67 | 504.33 | 84.00 |
| 1 | 358.00 | 434.00 | 40.00 | 8 | 492.00 | 536.12 | 94.62 |
| 1 | 369.00 | 467.00 | 76.00 | 9 | 503.44 | 539.89 | 104.78 |
| 1 | 417.00 | 428.00 | 40.00 | 5 | 490.20 | 586.00 | 117.40 |
| 5 | 406.80 | 489.40 | 56.20 | 6 | 502.67 | 581.33 | 127.50 |
| 2 | 404.00 | 502.50 | 65.50 | 4 | 511.25 | 583.50 | 133.50 |
| 4 | 412.25 | 480.50 | 73.75 | 2 | 491.50 | 600.00 | 151.50 |
| 1 | 422.00 | 521.00 | 88.00 | 5 | 491.80 | 594.20 | 165.00 |
| 2 | 422.50 | 515.00 | 97.50 | 1 | 507.00 | 640.00 | 180.00 |
| 2 | 401.00 | 516.50 | 146.00 | 1 | 524.00 | 497.00 | 186.00 |
| 1 | 421.00 | 596.00 | 162.00 | 3 | 491.33 | 648.67 | 197.33 |
| 1 | 375.00 | 625.00 | 248.00 | 1 | 479.00 | 620.00 | 212.00 |
| 5 | 456.20 | 489.20 | 38.80 | 1 | 485.00 | 559.00 | 224.00 |
| 10 | 453.90 | 505.50 | 45.00 | 1 | 493.00 | 678.00 | 232.00 |
| 13 | 455.31 | 516.54 | 55.31 | 1 | 505.00 | 667.00 | 253.00 |
| 6 | 465.00 | 541.17 | 62.50 | 3 | 548.33 | 586.33 | 35.33 |
| 7 | 461.57 | 511.29 | 74.57 | 2 | 546.50 | 570.00 | 49.50 |
| 1 | 448.00 | 548.00 | 89.00 | 4 | 545.50 | 573.25 | 54.25 |
| 2 | 457.00 | 587.00 | 94.00 | 2 | 555.00 | 518.50 | 65.00 |
| 5 | 464.60 | 549.80 | 106.80 | 4 | 552.25 | 609.00 | 76.50 |
| 1 | 452.00 | 569.00 | 115.00 | 4 | 530.50 | 550.00 | 96.00 |
| 1 | 437.00 | 475.00 | 124.00 | 1 | 535.00 | 562.00 | 101.00 |
| 2 | 455.50 | 609.50 | 136.50 | 1 | 535.00 | 601.00 | 120.00 |
| 2 | 448.00 | 567.50 | 144.50 | 2 | 566.50 | 649.50 | 125.00 |
| 2 | 461.50 | 515.50 | 165.00 | 1 | 526.00 | 592.00 | 131.00 |
| 2 | 469.00 | 593.50 | 186.50 | 1 | 535.00 | 593.00 | 192.00 |
| 11 | 491.73 | 514.45 | 37.64 | 1 | 552.00 | 658.00 | 202.00 |
| 17 | 496.82 | 533.12 | 46.29 | 1 | 576.00 | 631.00 | 73.00 |
| 23 | 492.91 | 535.83 | 54.09 | 1 | 617.00 | 630.00 | 110.00 |
| 19 | 497.16 | 538.47 | 64.89 | 1 | 673.00 | 695.00 | 52.00 |

APPENDIX 1. (continued)

ANEXO 1. (continuación)

| No. of fish | Length at release | Length at recapture | Days free | No. of fish | Length at release | Length at recapture | Days free | No. of fish | Length at release | Length at recapture | Days free |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Número peces | Longitud de liberación | Longitud de recaptura | Días en libertad | Número peces | Longitud de liberación | Longitud de recaptura | Días en libertad | Número peces | Longitud de liberación | Longitud de recaptura | Días en libertad |
| | | | Release | d in the east | ern Pacific Ocea | n—Liberados en el | Océano Pacífi | ico oriental | | | |
| 1 | 279.00 | 460.00 | 104.00 | 1 | 430.00 | 584.00 | 211.00 | 25 | 548.28 | 555.92 | 37.64 |
| 1 | 305.00 | 410.00 | 130.00 | 2 | 455.00 | 572.50 | 235.50 | 7 | 548.86 | 554.43 | 45.29 |
| 1 | 358.00 | 434.00 | 40.00 | 3 | 453.33 | 603.67 | 248.00 | 7 | 549.43 | 586.43 | 53.86 |
| 1 | 369.00 | 467.00 | 76.00 | 1 | 440.00 | 661.00 | 256.00 | 2 | 555.00 | 518.50 | 65.00 |
| 9 | 421.11 | 446.22 | 34.11 | 3 | 453.33 | 741.33 | 406.33 | 7 | 548.57 | 601.00 | 76.14 |
| 1 | 392.27 | 414.00 | 44.00 | 1 | 460.00 | 749.00 | 427.00 | 4 | 530.50 | 550.00 | 96.00 |
| 5 | 406.80 | 489.40 | 56.20 | 1 | 470.00 | 750.00 | 448.00 | 1 | 535.00 | 562.00 | 101.00 |
| 2 | 404.00 | 502.50 | 65.50 | 2 | 445.00 | 621.50 | 457.00 | 2 | 538.80 | 628.00 | 117.00 |
| 6 | 408.17 | 474.33 | 75.67 | 24 | 497.25 | 518.12 | 35.38 | 2 | 566.50 | 649.50 | 125.00 |
| 1 | 422.00 | 521.00 | 88.00 | 20 | 497.05 | 530.95 | 46.05 | 1 | 526.00 | 592.00 | 131.00 |
| 3 | 421.67 | 509.00 | 95.33 | 23 | 494.74 | 532.74 | 54.09 | 1 | 550.00 | 679.00 | 168.00 |
| 2 | 407.00 | 487.50 | 108.50 | 19 | 497.16 | 538.47 | 64.89 | 1 | 535.00 | 593.00 | 192.00 |
| 1 | 420.00 | 495.00 | 111.00 | 13 | 497.15 | 536.08 | 75.08 | 1 | 552.00 | 658.00 | 202.00 |
| 1 | 410.00 | 584.00 | 127.00 | 12 | 494.33 | 511.50 | 84.83 | 1 | 534.09 | 674.00 | 251.00 |
| 2 | 401.00 | 516.50 | 146.00 | 13 | 487.38 | 533.00 | 93.92 | 1 | 534.09 | 644.00 | 304.00 |
| 2 | 421.50 | 585.50 | 162.00 | 11 | 501.00 | 537.36 | 104.27 | 1 | 530.00 | 760.00 | 375.00 |
| 1 | 420.00 | 508.00 | 212.00 | 9 | 490.11 | 574.33 | 116.22 | 1 | 540.00 | 680.00 | 390.00 |
| 1 | 375.00 | 625.00 | 248.00 | 12 | 492.17 | 561.75 | 125.75 | 1 | 534.00 | 805.00 | 980.00 |
| 47 | 451.23 | 474.38 | 35.55 | 6 | 509.17 | 582.17 | 133.67 | 4 | 585.00 | 581.25 | 36.75 |
| 14 | 454.93 | 486.29 | 44.29 | 1 | 490.00 | 660.00 | 150.00 | 1 | 620.00 | 670.00 | 65.00 |
| 17 | 455.82 | 509.41 | 55.29 | 3 | 491.00 | 577.67 | 151.67 | 2 | 588.00 | 634.50 | 72.50 |
| 10 | 462.50 | 520.60 | 64.80 | 5 | 491.80 | 594.20 | 165.00 | 2 | 597.50 | 659.50 | 82.50 |
| 18 | 453.39 | 509.17 | 76.50 | 3 | 498.51 | 625.00 | 178.00 | 1 | 580.00 | 619.00 | 91.00 |
| 20 | 453.85 | 500.40 | 85.35 | 1 | 524.00 | 497.00 | 186.00 | 1 | 617.00 | 630.00 | 110.00 |
| 8 | 451.75 | 526.88 | 96.38 | 3 | 491.33 | 648.67 | 197.33 | 1 | 576.69 | 622.00 | 114.00 |
| 11 | 455.73 | 510.27 | 106.64 | 1 | 479.00 | 620.00 | 212.00 | 1 | 590.00 | 727.00 | 423.00 |
| 8 | 454.00 | 529.00 | 117.00 | 1 | 485.00 | 559.00 | 224.00 | 1 | 650.00 | 630.00 | 36.00 |
| 9 | 456.33 | 516.00 | 125.22 | 1 | 493.00 | 678.00 | 232.00 | 5 | 652.60 | 699.00 | 55.00 |
| 3 | 453.67 | 582.00 | 136.33 | 1 | 505.00 | 667.00 | 253.00 | 2 | 650.00 | 689.50 | 64.00 |
| 3 | 455.33 | 560.33 | 144.67 | 1 | 480.00 | 780.00 | 376.00 | 2 | 650.00 | 726.00 | 78.50 |
| 3 | 461.00 | 521.00 | 166.23 | 1 | 490.00 | 723.00 | 381.00 | 1 | 660.00 | 703.00 | 257.00 |
| 4 | 455.00 | 593.00 | 175.50 | 1 | 490.00 | 699.00 | 404.00 | 1 | 650.00 | 715.00 | 275.00 |
| 3 | 462.67 | 573.33 | 185.67 | 1 | 490.00 | 752.00 | 460.00 | 1 | 650.00 | 800.00 | 413.00 |
| 2 | 444.44 | 660.50 | 205.00 | 1 | 508.53 | 785.00 | 597.00 | 2 | 690.00 | 701.00 | 64.50 |

| Tag Number | | Release—Liberación | | | Recapture-Recaptura | | | | Growth |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Número marca | Date-Fecha | Area | Length— Longitud | Date-Fecha | Area | Length— Longitud | Días en libertad | Millas | Crecimiento (cm) |
| 3029 | Apr. 17, 1960 | 19°00'N-112°08'W | ? | Aug. 22, 1962 | 21°00'N-158°56'W | ca. 78 | 857 | 2,632 | ? |
| T7184 | Sep. 5, 1960 | 27°31′N-115°12′W | ? | Jun. 12, 1962 | 21°35'N-158°49'W | 77.4 | 645 | 2,395 | ? |
| K5242 | Sep. 22, 1961 | 27°48'N-114°48'W | ? | Apr. 5, 1963 | 2°53'N-151°37'W | ca. 70 | 560 | 2,583 | ? |
| D7234 | Jun. 5, 1965 | 18°47'N-110°59'W | 45 | Jun. 27, 1967 | 21°09'N-158°12'W | 81.4 | 752 | 2,657 | 36.4 |
| ? | Oct. 26, 1969 | 4°11'N-119°02'W | ? | Jul. 14, 1971 | Hawaii | 69.5 | 626 | ? | ? |
| L4213 | Nov. 6, 1969 | 10°18'N-109°13'W | 66 | Jul. 21, 1970 | 21°10'N-158°11'W | 70.3 | 257 | 2,890 | 4.3 |
| L3736 | Nov. 6, 1969 | 10°18'N-109°13'W | 65 | Aug. 8, 1970 | 21°30'N-158°45'W | 71.5 | 275 | 2,924 | 6.5 |
| B7330 | Jun. 5, 1973 | 22°00'N-111°25'W | 49 | Jun. 21, 1974 | 21°20'N-158°20'W | 72.3 | 381 | 2,606 | 23.3 |
| B7491 | Jun. 8, 1973 | 22°18'N-111°39'W | 47 | Aug. 30, 1974 | 20°48'N-157°51'W | 75 | 448 | 2,570 | 28.0 |
| J5543 | Jul. 6, 1975 | 24°07'N-113°45'W | 65 | Aug. 22, 1976 | 21°14′N-171°51′W | 80 | 413 | 3,198 | 15.0 |
| J5242 | Jul. 6, 1975 | 24°07'N-113°45'W | 59 | Sep. 1, 1976 | 21°00'N-158°00'W | 72.7 | 423 | 2,449 | 13.7 |
| J8250 | Jul. 20, 1975 | 21°25'N-110°36'W | 45 | Sep. 1, 1976 | 21°00'N-157°00'W | 75.1 | 409 | 2,586 | 30.1 |
| K2077 | Nov. 17, 1975 | 19°00'N-112°08'W | 51 | Jul. 6, 1977 | 20°05'N-176°59'W | 78.5 | 597 | 3,643 | 27.5 |
| K2431 | Nov. 17, 1975 | 19°00'N-112°08'W | 54 | Jul. 24, 1978 | 21°53'N-157°39'W | 80.5 | 980 | 2,556 | 26.5 |
| J2130 | Jun. 9, 1976 | 21°18'N-111°03'W | 52 | Jun. 11, 1977 | 22°08'N-160°45'W | ? | 367 | 2,758 | ? |
| J2211 | Jun. 9, 1976 | 21°18'N-111°03'W | 48 | Jun. 20, 1977 | 22°12'N-171°54'W | 78 | 376 | 3,367 | 30.0 |
| J2039 | Jun. 9, 1976 | 21°18'N-111°03'W | 44 | Jan. 28, 1978 | $13^{\circ}50'$ N- $158^{\circ}40'$ E | ? | 598 | 5,116 | ? |
| K4105 | Jun. 17, 1976 | 21°16′N-111°04′W | 46 | Jun. 10, 1977 | 21°55'N-157°56'W | ? | 358 | 2,604 | ? |
| K8305 | Jun. 17, 1976 | 21°16'N-111°04'W | 49 | Jul. 26, 1977 | 19°42'N-176°51'W | 69.9 | 404 | 3,670 | 20.9 |
| K7250 | Jun. 17, 1976 | 21°16'N-111°04'W | 47 | Jul. 29, 1977 | 21°36'N-157°41'W | 75.0 | 407 | 2,593 | 28.0 |
| K7182 | Jun. 17, 1976 | 21°16'N-111°04'W | 43 | Sep. 14, 1977 | $21^{\circ}10'$ N- $158^{\circ}12'$ W | 76 | 454 | 2,626 | 33.0 |
| K8615 | Jun. 17, 1976 | 21°16'N-111°04'W | 49 | Sep. 20, 1977 | 21°16'N-158°42'W | 75.2 | 460 | 2,653 | 26.2 |
| L0263 | Jun. 18, 1976 | 21°07'N-111°16'W | 53 | Jun. 28, 1977 | 21°36'N-157°41'W | 76 | 375 | 2,584 | 23.0 |
| L0222 | Jun. 18, 1976 | 21°07'N-111°16'W | 44 | Jul. 26, 1977 | 21°36'N-157°41'W | 72.3 | 403 | 2,584 | 28.3 |
| L0047 | Jun. 18, 1976 | 21°07'N-111°16'W | 46 | Aug. 19, 1977 | 21°39'N-157°48'W | 74.9 | 427 | 2,590 | 28.9 |
| L1543 | Jun. 19, 1976 | 21°08'N-111°07'W | 54 | Jul. 14, 1977 | 20°30'N-170°00'W | 68 | 390 | 3,282 | 14.0 |
| Q8653 | Apr. 12, 1981 | 4°56'N- 86°38'W | ? | Aug. 24, 1982 | 21°23'N-158°44'W | 74.5 | 499 | 4,293 | ? |

APPENDIX 2. Skipjack tagged and released in the eastern Pacific Ocean and recaptured in the central or western Pacific Ocean. **ANEXO 2.** Barriletes marcados y liberados en el Océano Pacífico oriental y recapturados en el Océano Pacífico central u occidental.

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