

# A Model for Temperature-Dependent Northern Anchovy Egg Development and an Automated Procedure for the Assignment of Age to Staged Eggs

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## ABSTRACT

A functional relationship between age and developmental stage of northern anchovy, *Engraulis mordax*, eggs for various temperatures was determined based upon data collected in two laboratory experiments. The age of an egg was found to be a mixed exponential and power function of temperature and stage. An automated procedure was also developed using a reference table to assign age to staged eggs for any given time of tow and sea temperature ranging from 10° to 22°C. A comparison between the manual system and the automated procedure was made based on 1980-83 data, and the difference was found to be minimal.

## INTRODUCTION

In the first section of this paper, I discuss the modelling of temperature-dependent anchovy egg development based on data from two laboratory experiments conducted at the Southwest Fisheries Center (SWFC). This temperature-dependent egg development curve is used to assign ages to the field-collected eggs after they are staged according to their anatomical development. In the second section, I discuss an automated procedure for accomplishing the assignment of ages.

## TEMPERATURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Both laboratory and field-collected anchovy egg data indicate that the developmental rate of eggs is temperature-dependent. The higher the temperature, the shorter the time required to reach a given stage. The relationship between the age of eggs and temperature for a given stage has been studied in the past (Zweifel and Lasker 1976; Zweifel pers. comm.<sup>1</sup>) and a Gompertz growth curve fitted to the laboratory egg development data of both anchovy and sardine.

To improve our knowledge of the relationship between temperature and development of anchovy eggs and yolksac larvae, in 1981 a laboratory experiment was conducted at three temperatures (13.5°, 15.0°, and 16.5°C) using eggs from a captive brood stock (Lo 1983). These egg data were used along with those collected at temperatures ranging from 13.8° to 20.8°C for stages III, VI, VIII, IX, and XI in an earlier experiment to develop a revised model for expressing the development of anchovy eggs at a given temperature (Table 1). Stages are described by Moser and Ahlstrom (1985), and procedures for sorting and staging eggs by Stauffer and Picquelle (1985).

Table 1.—Average age (in hours.minutes) of northern anchovy eggs for each of 10 developmental stages (Stage I not observed) at various temperatures (°C) from laboratory experiments conducted at the SWFC.

Stage	Temperature (°C)									
	Lo 1983			Zweifel and Lasker (1976)						
	13.9	15.2	16.2	13.8	15.2	16.6	18.0	19.4	20.8	
II	6.82	6.42	6.40							
III	16.36	13.55	13.14	20	15	10	9	8	6	
IV	24.91	21.12	20.18							
V	35.88	30.7	25.56							
VI	44.63	39.24	33.20	42	35	26	24	21	9	
VII	49.64	47.13	38.56							
VIII	52.5	52.07	43.64							
IX	61.1	56.28	50.48	58	50	39	35	33	28	
X	66.09	62.63	54.78							
XI	69.79	65.65	56.10	78	65	55	44	39	35	

## MODEL DEVELOPMENT AND RESULTS

To choose an appropriate model for the relationship between age and temperature for a particular stage, I examined the age-temperature relationship empirically for stages III, VI, VIII, IX, and XI, because data on these stages were available for a wide temperature range (data for stages VIII and IX were combined to increase the sample size).

<sup>1</sup>J. R. Zweifel, Southeast Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, FL 33149, pers. commun. July 1983.

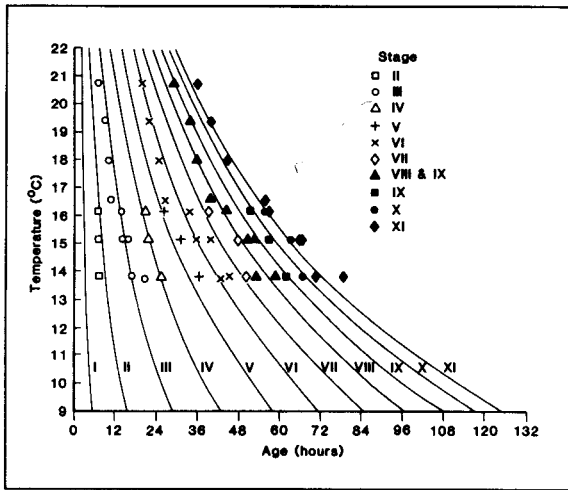


Figure 1.—Observed (denoted by various symbols) and predicted ages (smooth lines) of time to the *i*th stage as a function of temperature (°C) based on egg development data collected from two laboratory experiments conducted at SWFC. The predicted values are computed from Equation (4).

For all four stages, the exponential function fitted the data well, i.e.,

$$y_{i,t} = a_i e^{b_i t} \quad (1)$$

where  $y_{i,t}$  is the average age of the *i*th-stage anchovy eggs at temperature  $t$ °C. The coefficients ( $a_i, b_i$ ) are for the *i*th stage only. The initial fitting of the model was accomplished by linear regression of the natural logarithm of the ages on the temperatures ( $\ln y_{i,t} = \ln a_i + b_i t$ ). The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) ranges from 0.82 to 0.98:

Stage	$\ln a_i$	$b_i$	$R^2$
III	5.02	-0.155	0.95
VI	5.50	-0.126	0.82
VIII, IX	5.54	-0.107	0.95
XI	5.88	-0.113	0.98

Next, the development data were examined for a given temperature where ages were available for most of the stages. In this analysis, only the latest laboratory data were included because the other data set had only four or five egg stages. The temperatures used were 13.9°, 15.2°, and 16.2°C (mean temperature experienced by all egg stages). For each of the three temperatures, the development curves were more complicated than time-to-stage curves described above. A simple exponential function was not sufficient. Instead, the function was a combination of an exponential and a power function:

$$y_{i,t} = a_i e^{b_i t} (t)^{c_i} \quad (2)$$

All the coefficients are temperature specific;  $a_i$ ,  $b_i$ , and  $c_i$  are for temperature  $t$ °C. Linear regressions of the natural logarithms of average age on stage ( $\ln y_{i,t} = \ln a_i + b_i t + c_i \ln(t)$ ) show an excellent fit with  $R^2$  ranging from 0.96 to 0.99 for each of the three temperatures:

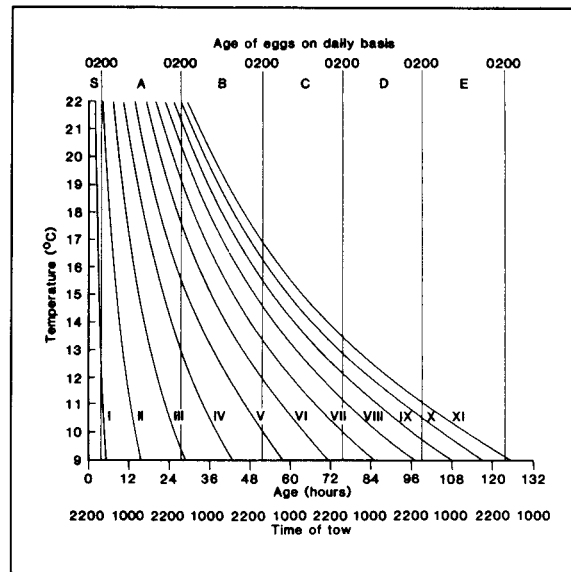


Figure 2.—Function relationship of average age of eggs for the *i*th stage based upon time of tow and sea surface temperature (°C).

Temperature (°C)	$\ln a_i$	$b_i$	$c_i$	$R^2$
13.9	0.717	-0.206	2.4	0.96
13.5	0.731	-0.153	2.13	0.96
16.2	0.793	-0.206	1.94	0.99

In order to include all the existing data on anchovy egg development in a single model, Equations (1) and (2) were combined into one equation:

$$y_{i,t} = a e^{(b_i + c_i) t} \quad (3)$$

where the coefficients  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  were common for all stages and all temperatures. Equation (3) was then fitted to all temperature-specific egg development data (Table 1). The resulting model is:

$$y_{i,t} = 16.07 e^{-(0.1145t + 0.0098t^2)} i^{1.74} \quad (4)$$

The observed and predicted ages of anchovy eggs were plotted in Figure 1.

For each of the 11 stages, the average age of anchovy eggs can be estimated from Equation (4) for a given temperature. A family of 11 temperature-age curves was used as the key to determine the ages of anchovy eggs collected in the field in conjunction with the time of tow and sea surface temperature, assuming 1800-0200 was the spawning time with 2200 as the peak (Fig. 2).

To use Figure 2 to assign age to anchovy eggs after they are staged, the following is done. First, time zero was assumed to be 2200, the midpoint of the daily spawning period. All the eggs observed between 1800 and 0200 were classified as newly spawned eggs (S). Eggs that fall in the consecutive 24-h intervals from 0200 to 0200 are classified as day 0, day 1, day 2, and day 3 eggs (or A-day, B-day, C-day, D-day eggs), depending on the time of tow and the sea surface temperature. For example, the eggs collected from a tow taken at 1800 h at 16°C should have the age assignment as below (theoretically no stage II should be observed):

Stage	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
Age	S	—	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B,C

The above assignment of ages to staged eggs is on a daily basis. With the information of time of tow, the age of eggs can be expressed in hours, e.g., A-day eggs are 20 h old (20 h from 2200) and B-day eggs are 44 h old in this example.

### AN AUTOMATED PROCEDURE

The automated procedure for assigning an age to a staged anchovy egg is a FORTRAN computer program (STAGEAGE) coded for VAX<sup>2</sup> computer. It takes input data of staged eggs along with sea temperature and time of tow and assigns ages to eggs according to a reference table (see Table 3). This reference table contains the estimated ages of eggs for each of the 11 egg stages (see Moser and Ahlstrom 1985) at temperatures ranging from 10° to 22°C for any time throughout a day. In the following paragraphs, I describe the construction of the reference table.

The estimated ages ( $y_{i,t}$ ) in the reference table are the average ages ( $y_{i,t}$ ) computed from Equation (4) adjusted for the time of tow ( $k$ ) assuming that the peak spawning time is 2200. If the eggs are observed before their expected time, an age younger than  $y_{i,t}$  will be assigned. Otherwise, an older age will be assigned. The basic formula of determining the age of eggs ( $y_{i,t,k}$ ) is

$$y_{i,t,k} = y_{i,t} + k - \hat{T} \quad (5)$$

<sup>2</sup>VAX is a trademark of Digital Equipment Corporation.

where  $y_{i,t}$  is from Equation (4),  $k$  is time of tow, and  $\hat{T}$  is the expected time of observing stage  $i$  eggs.  $\hat{T}$  is obtained from the peak spawning time ( $st$ ) (=2200 for northern anchovy) and average age ( $y_{i,t}$ ):

$$\hat{T} = \text{remainder of } (y_{i,t} + st)/24.$$

The basic formula is used for samples taken between  $\hat{T}-G$  and  $\hat{T}+G$  h. The quantity  $G$  is chosen to be  $2 \times$  the standard deviation of ages within stage ( $sd$ ). If  $y_{i,t,k} < 2 \times sd$ ,  $G$  is set to be equal to  $y_{i,t,k}$ , or

$$G = \begin{cases} 2 \times sd & \text{if } y_{i,t,k} > 2 \times sd \\ y_{i,t,k} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The average standard deviation over three temperatures (13.9°, 15.2°, 16.2°C) is between 2 and 5 h.

Stage	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
$sd$ (h)	—	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	3	3

The average age ( $y_{i,t}$ ) and the expected time of tow ( $\hat{T}$ ) for each stage and temperature combination are given in Table 2. The assignment of ages of eggs as a function of the time of tow ( $k$ ) and sea surface temperature ( $t$ ) is computed as below:

$$y_{i,t,k} = \begin{cases} y_{i,t} - G & \text{if } k < \hat{T} - G \\ y_{i,t} + k - \hat{T} & \hat{T} - G < k < \hat{T} + G \\ y_{i,t} + G & \hat{T} + G < k. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Notice Equation (7) is a modified version of Equation (5).

Table 2.—Average age and expected time of tow for each combination of stages ( $i$ ) and temperatures ( $t$ ) ranging from 10° to 22°C.

Temp. (°C)	Stage										
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
Average ( $y_{i,t}$ ) (in hours.minutes)											
10	4.23	13.16	24.21	36.25	48.40	60.36	71.51	82.11	91.27	99.36	106.36
11	3.54	11.50	21.43	32.28	43.24	54.03	64.05	73.17	81.34	88.50	95.04
12	3.29	10.33	19.22	28.57	38.43	48.12	57.09	65.22	72.44	79.13	84.47
13	3.06	9.24	17.16	25.50	34.31	42.59	50.58	58.17	64.52	70.39	75.36
14	2.46	8.23	15.24	23.02	30.47	38.20	45.27	51.59	57.51	63.00	67.26
15	2.28	7.29	13.44	20.32	27.27	34.11	40.32	46.22	51.36	56.11	60.08
16	2.12	6.40	12.15	18.19	24.29	30.29	36.09	41.21	46.01	50.07	53.38
17	1.58	5.57	10.55	16.20	21.50	27.11	32.14	36.52	41.02	44.41	47.49
18	1.45	5.18	9.44	14.34	19.28	24.15	28.45	32.53	36.36	39.51	42.39
19	1.34	4.44	8.41	13.00	17.22	21.38	25.38	29.19	32.38	35.32	38.02
20	1.24	4.13	7.45	11.35	15.29	19.17	22.52	26.09	29.06	31.42	33.55
21	1.15	3.46	6.55	10.20	13.49	17.12	20.23	23.19	25.57	28.16	30.15
22	1.06	3.21	6.10	9.13	12.19	15.20	18.11	20.48	23.09	25.13	26.59
Expected time of tow ( $\hat{T}$ ) (in hours.minutes)											
10	2.23	11.16	22.21	10.25	22.40	10.36	21.51	8.11	17.27	1.36	8.36
11	1.54	9.50	19.43	6.28	17.24	4.03	14.05	23.17	7.34	14.50	21.04
12	1.29	8.33	17.22	2.57	12.43	22.12	7.09	15.22	22.44	5.13	10.47
13	1.06	7.24	15.16	23.50	8.31	16.59	0.58	8.17	14.52	20.39	1.36
14	0.46	6.23	13.24	21.02	4.47	12.20	19.27	1.59	7.51	13.00	17.26
15	0.28	5.29	11.44	18.32	1.27	8.11	14.32	20.22	1.36	6.11	10.08
16	0.12	4.40	10.15	16.19	22.29	4.29	10.09	15.21	20.01	0.07	3.38
17	23.58	3.57	8.55	14.20	19.50	1.11	6.14	10.52	15.02	18.41	21.49
18	23.45	3.18	7.44	12.34	17.28	22.15	2.45	6.53	10.36	13.51	16.39
19	23.34	2.44	6.41	11.00	15.22	19.38	23.38	3.19	6.38	9.32	12.02
20	23.24	2.13	5.45	9.35	13.29	17.17	20.52	0.09	3.06	5.42	7.55
21	23.15	1.46	4.55	8.20	11.49	15.12	18.23	21.19	23.57	2.16	4.15
22	23.06	1.21	4.10	7.13	10.19	13.20	16.11	18.48	21.09	23.13	0.59

Thus, the age for eggs of stage *i* observed at temperature *t* is always within  $y_{i,t} \pm G$  (i.e., between two standard deviations of age within a stage). Equation (7) eliminates the possibility of assigning either too young or too old an age to eggs that were sampled at the time which is more than *G* hours before or after the expected time of tow. Occasionally, the eggs are taken 12 h away from the expected time of spawning. These eggs can be either the youngest or the oldest eggs for that stage. In this case, the maximum and minimum ages are then randomly assigned to those eggs because there is no way of distinguishing eggs between the young and old ages within stage.

The reference table for stage IV anchovy eggs is given (Table 3). In the table, the first column is the time of tow (01-24 h). The rows corresponding to 25 h are the maximum ages used for random selection of ages for eggs observed at 12 h away from the expected time. Row 1 contains temperatures ranging from 10° to 22°C. Each entry from row 2 and on is the estimated age for a combination of time of tow and sea temperature. For a given temperature, and time of tow, ages are assigned to each stage according to the reference table. The reference table for all stages is included in FORTRAN program STAGEAGE (Hewitt et al. 1984).

## Use of Computer Program STAGEAGE

**Input Data File**—The input data file of eggs should include tow identification (ID) information, e.g., cruise number, location (line and station for CalCOFI survey), stratum, weighting factor (Hewitt et al. 1984), tow number, tow time, sea surface temperature, number of eggs for each stage, and total number of eggs. Variables in tow ID and total eggs are useful for data checking. The other variables are essential for estimating the ages of eggs (Table 4).

**Output Data Files**—Several output data files are available from STAGEAGE. STAGEAGE can be used not only to assign ages to staged eggs, but also to stratify the survey area into regions as desired. Regions are defined as area between line numbers. The user can choose output data file(s) and the number of regions in the execution instructions (see next section). The major output data file names in logic unit numbers are FOR026.DAT, FOR029.DAT, FOR036.DAT, FOR037.DAT, FOR038.DAT (Tables 5a-e).

Table 3.—Partial listing of the reference table. Estimated age (in hours:minutes) for stage IV for each combination of time of tow (1-24 h) and temperature (10°-22°C). Asterisks (\*) indicate the estimated age corresponding to expected time of tow ( $\bar{t}$ ) (see Tables 2a, b). Row 25 is for random assignment of ages for eggs observed at 12 h before or after expected time of tow.

Time of tow (k)	Temperature (°C)												
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
2	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
3	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
4	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
5	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
6	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
7	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
8	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
9	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
10	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
11	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
12	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
13	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
14	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
15	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
16	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
17	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
18	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
19	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
20	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
21	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
22	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
23	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
24	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
25	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00

FOR026.DAT contains tow ID, region, tow time, temperature, and number of eggs and age grouped by 24-h increments: 0-3, 4-27, 28-51, 52-75, and 76-99 as S, A, B, C, and D-day categories for each tow. The program assigns number 0 to an age if it is impossible to observe eggs that belong to such a day category for a given time of tow. For example, S-day eggs are never observed at 1200 (Table 5a).

FOR029.DAT contains the same data as FOR026.DAT except the age is not included and this file was formatted for the CalCOFI data base for the SWFC (Table 5b).

FOR036.DAT contains tow ID, region, tow time, temperature, and number of eggs and age for each stage by tow (Table 5c).

FOR037.DAT contains records in which at least one stage was observed outside the normal range of expected time, i.e.,  $\hat{T} \pm G$ . This file is useful for double-checking the accuracy of data on eggs observed at unusual times (Table 5d).

FOR038.DAT contains tow ID and two variables: number of eggs and age for A, B, and C-day eggs. The day categories with age  $>2.5$  d are excluded. Therefore, the total number of records is  $<3 \times$  the number of tows. This file can be used directly for regression estimates of egg production and egg mortality rates (Table 5e).

**Execution Instructions**—The program may be executed interactively or as a batch job. An example of a set of commands for VAX is given below with input data file FILENAME:

```

$ASSIGN FILENAME FOR025
$RUN STAGEAGE
(...enter 1 for each of the output files needed:FOR026,028,029,
036,037, and 038. Enter 2, otherwise.)
1 2 1 2 1 1
(enter number of regions)
3
(enter max (CalCOFI) line number for each region, separated by
space.)
826 950 1500

```

This set of commands takes FILENAME as the input file and asks for output files FOR026, 029, 037, and 038. Commands in parentheses are prompted by the machine. Other lines are inputs by the user. The input and output data files for 1983 anchovy eggs are listed in Tables 4 and 5 for illustration.

Table 4.—Partial listing of input data file for 1983 northern anchovy eggs (N8302.DAT) for the computer program STAGEAGE. (Cruise no. is 8302; 8 was deleted from printout.)

Cruise no.	Tow no.	CalCOFI line	CalCOFI stn.	Stratum	Weighting factor	Date	Tow time (h)	Temp. (°C x 10)	Egg stages											Disintegrated eggs	Total no eggs/tow		
									I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI				
30	1	733	500	0	1.000	830205	408	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	510	0	1.000	830205	545	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	520	0	1.000	830205	631	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	530	0	1.000	830205	837	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	540	0	1.000	830205	1028	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	550	0	1.000	830205	1113	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	560	0	1.000	830205	1159	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	570	0	1.000	830205	1245	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	733	580	0	1.000	830205	1328	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	10	733	590	0	1.000	830205	1416	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	11	733	600	0	1.000	830205	1633	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	12	741	600	0	1.000	830205	1831	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	13	741	590	0	1.000	830205	2035	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	14	741	580	0	1.000	830205	2109	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	15	741	570	0	1.000	830205	2144	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	16	741	560	0	1.000	830205	2231	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	17	741	550	0	1.000	830205	2328	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	18	741	540	1	1.000	830206	20	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	19	741	530	1	1.000	830206	113	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	20	741	520	0	1.000	830206	151	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	21	741	510	0	1.000	830206	228	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	22	741	500	0	1.000	830206	312	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	23	741	490	0	1.000	830206	417	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	24	750	480	1	1.000	830206	619	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	25	750	500	1	1.000	830206	1539	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	26	750	510	1	1.000	830206	1717	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	27	750	520	1	1.000	830206	2232	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	28	750	530	1	1.000	830206	2311	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	29	750	540	1	1.000	830207	8	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	30	750	550	1	1.000	830207	49	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	31	750	560	1	1.000	830207	147	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	32	750	570	1	1.000	830207	231	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	33	750	580	0	1.000	830207	309	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	34	750	590	0	1.000	830207	350	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	35	750	600	0	1.000	830207	441	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	36	758	600	1	1.000	830207	616	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	37	758	590	1	1.000	830207	720	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	38	758	580	1	1.000	830207	807	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	39	758	570	1	1.000	830207	852	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	40	758	560	1	1.000	830207	807	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	41	758	570	1	1.000	830207	852	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Table 5e.—Partial listing of data file (FORO38.DAT): Number of eggs and age (in days) excluding eggs >2.5 d old. (Cruise no. is 8302.)

Cruise no.	Tow no.	CalCOFI line	CalCOFI str.	Date	Number of eggs	Age (in days)
300	6	0733	0550	830203	0.0000	0.4583
300	6	0733	0550	830203	0.0000	3694
300	16	0733	0550	830203	1.0000	3417
300	17	0741	0550	830203	1.0000	0417
300	17	0741	0550	830203	0.0000	9104
300	18	0741	0540	830206	0.0000	8229
300	18	0741	0540	830206	1.0000	0833
300	18	0741	0540	830206	0.0000	9583
300	18	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	8438
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	1250
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	7053
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	2778
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3208
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3958
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	6667
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	7083
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	5833
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	7917
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	7813
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	6667
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	9896
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	0000
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	7500
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	8021
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	0104
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	9583
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	8229
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	9583
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	8229
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	0417
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	8750
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	8438
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	9008
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3750
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	2083
300	19	0741	0530	830206	1.0000	4271
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3750
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3778
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	5208
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3333
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3056
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	4167
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3750
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	3333
300	19	0741	0530	830206	0.0000	4375

DISCUSSION

The automated procedure should be fully tested before being implemented. For the anchovy egg data, 1980-83 data of aged eggs from both manual and automated procedures were compared based upon positive tows (tows with at least one egg sampled) (Table 6). Although there were some differences between the results of these two procedures, the results from the automated procedure are encouraging. The differences are due to different methods of age assignment and to subjective elements in the manual age assignment method. In the manual system, day category (S, A, B, C, D, and E) was first assigned to eggs (Stauffer and Picquelle 1985). An actual age was then computed based upon the time of tow (k) and day category:

$$\text{age} = k+2+24 \times f \quad (8)$$

where  $f = 0,1,2, \dots$  for A,B,C, ... -day eggs. In the automated system, the age was assigned according to Equation (7) before the day category was assigned. Equation (8) yields a range of ages larger than that from Equation (7) and thus gives larger values for maximum ages. This difference affects the ages of older eggs, particularly in the case where eggs older than 2.5 d are excluded in computation of egg mortality. For example, at temperature 15°C, the maximum age for stage XI is 66 h using Equation (7), and the maximum age is 72 h using Equation (8) for eggs that were sampled at 0100. Thus, more eggs would be assigned to older age groups when Equation (8) was used rather than Equation (7). The subjectivities of human judgment or human errors of the manual system are evident in several steps in the manual methods. These include 1) misassignment of age from the key structure due to inexperience or the fatigue of the worker; 2) determination of age for eggs which were observed at a time significantly different from the expected time (Table 2); and 3) assignment of age to eggs observed around 0200 which is the break point of A, B, C, D, and E-day categories (Fig. 2).

To adopt the program for other species would require 1) a model for the temperature-dependent egg development, e.g., Equation (4); 2) the distribution of age within each egg stage to obtain G in Equation (6); and 3) the peak spawning time (st) for Equation (5), so that a reference table can be constructed which is the base of the automated procedure.

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Table 6.—Number of northern anchovy eggs per tow grouped by days S(0-3 h), A (4-27 h), B (28-51 h), C (52-75 h), and D (76-99 h) from the manual system (m) and the proposed automated system (a) for each year in 1980-83.

		No. eggs/day categories					Disintegrated eggs	Total <sup>2</sup>	No. tows <sup>3</sup>
		S <sup>1</sup>	A	B	C	D			
1980	m	2.72	13.65	8.86	4.91	0.16	0.82	31.14	312
	a	2.61	13.74	9.78	4.08	0.03		30.24	
1981	m	2.76	12.32	10.33	6.91	0.47	0.85	33.72	564
	a	1.81	13.86	12.00	4.98	0.13		32.78	
1982	m	2.49	9.00	7.00	4.44	0.31	0.89	24.23	308
	a	1.13	10.50	7.77	3.78	0.16		23.34	
1983	m	1.95	9.16	8.42	2.88	0.002	0.67	23.07	482
	a	2.01	9.31	8.51	2.61			22.44	

<sup>1</sup>S eggs from manual system (m) include some disintegrated eggs.  
<sup>2</sup>Difference between "m" and "a" is the disintegrated eggs which were included in "m," but not in "a."  
<sup>3</sup>Positive tows only.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

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April 16, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: USERS OF THE EGG PRODUCTION METHOD FOR ESTIMATING SPAWNING BIOMASS OF PELAGIC FISH.

FROM: REUBEN LASKER *Reuben Lasker*

SUBJECT: ERRATA FOR NOAA TECHNICAL REPORT NMFS 36; "AN EGG PRODUCTION METHOD FOR ESTIMATING SPAWNING BIOMASS OF PELAGIC FISH: APPLICATION TO THE NORTHERN ANCHOVY".

A number of printing errors have been discovered by Dr. Sachiko Tsuji in the published account of the egg production method. These are important and warrant this memo. Please make these corrections in your copy.

p. 5, Abstract, 4th line should read:

"be estimable and spawning rate constant over the field sampling interval."

p. 12, in equation 8,  $\hat{\beta}$  should be  $\beta$ .

p. 17, Table 1. on the January line +3.5 should be -3.5.

p. 20, two lines under the formula in the second column, "sample size" should be "sample scale" and  $\sigma_i$  should read  $\sigma_i^2$ . Five lines under the formula "larger observations" should be "bigger scales."

p. 22, 1st para., No. 3 last line should be simulation, not stimulation.

p. 23. 1st para., line 7. "Table 9" should read "Table 6."

p. 44. Temperature table in second column on the page.

The temperatures read           13.9  
  13.5  
  16.2

The correct temperatures are   13.9  
  15.2  
  16.2.



- p.45. Second column,  $Y_{i,t,k}$  should read  $y_{i,t}$ .
- p.46 1st Para., line 7, change the word "spawning" to "tows,  $\hat{T}$ ".
- p.49. Table 5d. Strike out the words "within or" in the second line of the heading.
- p.55. 9th line from the bottom,  $x_1$  should be  $x_i$ .
25. p.56. First.para. second column, sixth line, 26 should read
- p.63. Under "Preservation"  $Na_2H_2PO_4$  should be  $Na_2HPO_4$ .
- p.93. In table 1, atretic state e, change  $>$  to  $<$ .
- p.97. In the! formula after the second para. change  $<$  to  $>$ .
- p.98. In the formula in the first column change  $-Zt$  to  $-Zt_h$ .