## Model and Data Based Hydrodynamic Connectivity Study for the Marine Protected Area Network off Western Puerto Rico:



## **Connectivity Matrices**

Miguel Canals, Julio M. Morell, Jorge E. Capella, Estefanía Quiñones, Fabian García, Carlos Sosa Caribbean Coastal Ocean Observing System, University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez UPRM Center for Applied Ocean Science Engineering, Department of Engineering Science and Materials



## Introduction



AMSEAS and ROMS model output and HF Radar observations have been used to determine the path of dispersal (or particle trajectories) of large numbers of virtual eggs and early larvae from the three marine protected areas (MPA) off the west coast of Puerto Rico, and from the spawning aggregation region at La Parguera. Virtual particles were released at the four source locations from December 1, 2014 to May 31, 205, which covers the spawning season for many commercially important snapper and grouper species including the red hind (*Epinephelus guttatus*) and the mutton snapper (*Lutjanus analis*). Particle trajectories were tracked over a 14-day period and then used to generate connectivity matrices to identify the potential of the four source sites towards larval recruitment at several known fishery sites (herein referred to as recruitment sites). This tool will augment the Council's MPA placement and decision-making information suite.





The connectivity matrices represent an effort towards understanding the dispersal of fish eggs and larvae from the marine protected areas off western Puerto Rico.



PTM Data Density Distribution for BdS norm. percent

**ROMS-LTRANS** 







issues such as optimal locations and spatial distributions, as well as the relative contribution of MPA's to local vs. far-field recruitment.

