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VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE

Estimation of Juvenile Striped Bass Relative Abundance in the Virginia Portion of Chesapeake Bay

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT: 2018 - 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2018 Striped Bass juvenile abundance index was 10.72 and was not significantly different than the reference mean of 7.77 from 1980-2009. Abundance indices in the James and York river systems in 2018 were average compared to their individual reference means (1980-2009), whereas abundance was above average in the Rappahannock River. Relatively high catches of young-of-the-year Striped Bass at downriver sites in 2018 suggested Striped Bass were displaced downstream of their typical core nursery areas, likely due to high volumes of freshwater discharge and low salinities before and during the sampling period. Juvenile White Perch abundance indices in 2018 were above historic averages in the James, York and Rappahannock river systems.

The abundance index for Atlantic Croaker was below the historic average and another below-average year class for Spot appears to have occurred in 2018. Abundance indices for American Shad, Alewife, and Blueback Herring were generally above historic averages in Virginia waters in 2018. Record high indices for Spottail Shiner and Atlantic Silverside, as well as average indices for Inland Silverside and Banded Killifish, suggest relatively high production of forage fish prey for populations of commercially and recreationally important piscivores in Virginia.

PREFACE

The primary objective of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science juvenile Striped Bass seine survey is to monitor the relative annual recruitment of juvenile Striped Bass in the principal Virginia nursery areas of Chesapeake Bay. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service initially funded the survey from 1967 to 1973 with funds from the Commercial Fisheries Development Act of 1965 (PL88-309). Beginning in 1980, funds were provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Emergency Striped Bass Study program (PL96-118, 16 U.S.C. 767g, the "Chafee Amendment." Commencing with the 1989 annual survey, the work was jointly supported by Wallop-Breaux funds (Sport Fish Restoration and Enhancement Act of 1988 PL100-488, the "Dingell-Johnson Act"), administered through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission. This report summarizes the results of the 2018 sampling period and compares these results with previous years.

INTRODUCTION

Striped Bass (*Morone saxatilis*) is one of the most commercially and recreationally sought-after fish species on the east coast of the United States. Decreases in the commercial harvest of Striped Bass in the 1970s paralleled the steady decline in abundance of Striped Bass along the east coast; Chesapeake Bay stock abundances were particularly depressed. Declines in commercial harvests mirrored declines in juvenile recruitment (Goodyear 1985). Because the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay were identified as primary spawning and nursery areas, fishery managers enacted regulations intended to halt and reverse the decline of Striped Bass in Chesapeake Bay and elsewhere within its native range (ASMFC 2003).

In 1981, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) developed the Atlantic Coast Striped Bass Interstate Fisheries Management Plan (FMP), which included recommendations aimed to improve the stock status. The Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) adopted the plan in March 1982 (Regulation 450-01-0034). As Striped Bass populations continued to decline, Congress passed the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (PL 98-613) in 1984, which required states to follow and enforce management measures in the FMP or face a moratorium on Striped Bass harvests. Since 1981 the FMP has been amended six times to address changes in the management of the stocks. Amendment VI to the plan, adopted in February 2003, requires "producing states" (i.e., Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New York) to develop and support programs that monitor Striped Bass recruitment.

Initially, the Virginia program used a 6 ft. x 100 ft. x 0.25 in. mesh (2 m x 30.5 m x 6.4 mm) bag seine, but comparison hauls with Maryland gear (4 ft. x 100 ft. x 0.25 in. mesh; 1.2m x 30.5m x 6.4mm mesh) showed virtually no statistical differences in catch, and Virginia adopted the "Maryland seine" after 1987 (Colvocoresses 1987). The gear comparison study aimed to standardize methods and promote a bay-wide recruitment estimate (Colvocoresses and Austin 1987). This was never realized due to remaining differences in the methods of estimation of means (MD: arithmetic index; VA: geometric index). A bay-wide index using a geometric mean weighted by spawning area in each river was proposed in 1993 (Austin et al. 1993) but has not been implemented. Recent computations of a bay-wide geometric mean juvenile abundance index (JAI) were found to be correlated with abundance estimates of adult fish from fishery-independent monitoring (Woodward 2009).

Primary objectives for the 2018 program were to:

1. estimate the relative abundance of the 2018 year class of Striped Bass in the James, York and Rappahannock river systems,
2. quantify environmental conditions at the time of collection, and
3. examine relationships between juvenile Striped Bass abundance and environmental and biological data.

METHODS

Field sampling was conducted during five biweekly periods (rounds) from 27 June to 5 September 2018. Pilot sampling at two sites in the James River during early-June revealed that Striped Bass were relatively small and unlikely to be fully recruited to the gear (n = 22; mean = 35mm; range = 26-55mm), which suggested that sampling did not need to be initiated in mid-June, as was done in 2012, 2016, and 2017 (Gallagher et al. 2018). During each round, seine hauls were conducted at 18 index stations and 21 auxiliary stations in the James, York and Rappahannock river systems (Figure 1). However, due to severe thunderstorms, three auxiliary stations (JA42, JA77, RA75) were not sampled during the third round and one auxiliary station (MP52) was not sampled during the fourth round in 2018. Auxiliary sites were added to the survey in 1989 to provide better geographic coverage and increase sample sizes within each river system. Such monitoring was desirable in light of increases in Striped Bass stock size during the 1980s and hypothesized expansion of the nursery ground in years of high juvenile abundance.

Collections were made by deploying a 100 ft. (30.5 m) long, 4 ft. (1.2 m) deep, and 0.25 in (6.4 mm) mesh minnow seine perpendicular to the shoreline until either the net was fully extended or a depth of approximately 4 ft. (1.2 m) was encountered and then pulling the offshore end down-current and back to the shore. During each round, a single haul was made at each auxiliary station while duplicate hauls, with an interlude of at least 30 minutes, were made at each index station. Every fish collected during a haul was removed from the net and placed into water-filled buckets. All Striped Bass were measured to the nearest mm fork length (FL), and for all other species, a sub-sample of up to 25 individuals was measured to the nearest mm FL (or total length if appropriate). At index stations, fish collected during the first haul were held in a water-filled bucket until the second haul was completed. All captured fish, except those preserved for life history studies, were returned to the water at the conclusion of sampling. Sampling time, tidal stage, and weather conditions were recorded at each sampling location. Salinity, water temperature, and dissolved oxygen concentrations were measured after the first haul using a YSI water quality sampler.

From 1999-2015, the VIMS seine survey used a net comprised of 0.25 inch knotless oval mesh. However, this netting was no longer available from the manufacturer in 2015, so a new net was constructed from 0.25 inch knotless rhomboid mesh material. To test whether the change in mesh material influenced the relative catch efficiency of the net, paired hauls of old and new nets were conducted during the 2015 sampling season, and these data were used to estimate species-specific calibration factors for juvenile Striped Bass and White Perch (Fabrizio et al. 2017). The estimated calibration factor was for 0.5175 Striped Bass and 0.6537 for White Perch, implying that the new net captured more Striped Bass and White Perch than the old net (i.e. catches in the new net were adjusted by multiplying by the calibration factor; Fabrizio et al. 2017). However, due to low sample sizes ($n < 30$), these calibration factors were viewed as preliminary (Gallagher et al. 2017) and additional paired hauls were conducted during the 2017 sampling season. The addition of 2017 data markedly increased sample sizes ($n > 70$), and resulted in new calibration factors that were not significantly different from 1 for either species (Appendix Table 1). Therefore, catch data for Striped Bass and White

Perch were not adjusted when estimating indices of abundance from catches observed in the new net.

In this report, comparisons of Striped Bass recruitment indices with prior years are made for the "primary nursery" area only (Colvocoresses 1984), using data collected from months and areas sampled during all years (i.e., index stations). Catch data from auxiliary stations are not included in the calculation of the annual indices. The index of relative abundance for young-of-the-year Striped Bass is calculated as the adjusted overall mean catch per seine haul such that

$$\text{Index} = (\exp(\ln[(\text{totnum})+1)] - 1) \times 2.28$$

where *totnum* is the total number of Striped Bass per seine haul; catches from the first and second seine haul at each index station are considered in this calculation. Because the frequency distribution of the catch is skewed (Colvocoresses 1984), a logarithmic transformation ($\ln((\textit{totnum})+1)$) was applied to the data prior to analysis (Sokal and Rohlf 1981). Mean values are back-transformed and scaled arithmetically (× 2.28) to allow comparisons with Maryland indices. Thus, a "scaled" index refers to an index that is directly comparable with the Maryland index.

Even with a 30-minute interlude between hauls at index stations, second hauls cannot be considered independent samples and their use violates a key assumption necessary for making inferences from a sample mean (Rago et al. 1995). Previous reports consistently documented lower catches on average in the second haul (e.g. Hewitt et al. 2007, 2008), a result which artificially lowers the geometric mean when data from both hauls are included in the index computation. In accordance with suggestions made by Rago et al. (1995), the Virginia juvenile Striped Bass index has also been recomputed using only the first haul at each index station. Additionally, the rehabilitation of Chesapeake Bay Striped Bass stocks and subsequent relaxation of commercial and recreational fisheries regulations in Chesapeake Bay in 1990 (ASMFC 2003) allow examination of the recruitment of Striped Bass during three periods:

- 1967 - 1973: an early period of monitoring;

- 1980 - 1989: a decade reflecting severe population depression during which temporary fishing moratoria were in place; and,
- 1990 - Present: a period of post-recovery and regulation targeting the development of a sustainable fishery.

The 2018 annual index calculated from both hauls was compared to the average index from 1980-2009 (hereafter referred to as the reference period) to reflect the fixed time period used in the definition of recruitment failure in Virginia, as stipulated by Addendum II to Amendment 6 of the Striped Bass fishery management plan (ASMFC 2010). In addition, an average index value for 1990-2017 was calculated using only the first haul at each index site to provide a benchmark for interpreting recruitment strength during the post-recovery period and was compared with the 2018 annual index.

Throughout this report, mean catch rates are compared using 95% confidence intervals. Reference to "significant" differences between geometric means in this context will be restricted to cases of non-overlapping confidence intervals. Because standard errors are calculated from transformed (logarithmic) values, confidence intervals for the back-transformed and scaled indices are non-symmetrical.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Juvenile Index of Abundance for Virginia

We collected 1,875 young-of-the-year Striped Bass in 2018 from 180 seine hauls at index stations and 480 individuals from 101 hauls at auxiliary stations (Table 1). Using index-station catches from both hauls, the estimated Striped Bass recruitment index in 2018 was 10.72 (LCI = 8.61, UCI = 13.24; Table 2), which was not significantly different from the average of 7.77 during the reference period (LCI = 6.01, UCI = 9.89; Figure 2). Using index station catches from only the first haul in 2018, 1,072 young-of-the-year Striped Bass were collected, resulting in an index of 11.54 (LCI = 8.37, UCI = 15.66, Table 3), which was not significantly different than the first-haul reference period index of

9.57 (LCI = 7.43, UCI = 12.17). The first haul index was also not significantly different from the mean index estimated for the post-recovery period from 1990-2017 (post-recovery index = 11.86; LCI = 9.64, UCI = 14.50).

Prior to 2011, annual recruitment indices were calculated from all collections made during a sampling year including samples taken before July and after mid-September. In particular from 1967 to 1973, seine sampling extended into October and occasionally into December (1973). Current protocols conclude sampling in late-August or mid-September because after this time, sampling efficiency decreases due to increased avoidance of the sampling gear and movement of juveniles into deeper waters. Indices calculated from data that include catches after this period are therefore biased low. Starting in 2011, recruitment calculations were made using catch data from the currently established sampling season (July through mid-September, or late-June through August) to permit uniform comparisons of annual recruitment (Tables 2-4).

Striped Bass recruitment success in the Virginia portion of Chesapeake Bay is variable among years and among nursery areas within years. Since the termination of the Striped Bass fishing moratorium in 1990, strong year classes have been observed approximately every decade (1993, 2003, and 2011). The highest recruitment index observed by the Virginia seine survey occurred in 2011. Average to above average recruitment years occurred between 2003 and 2011, and more recently from 2013 to 2018 (Figure 2). Below average year classes were observed in 1991, 1999, 2002, and 2012 (Figure 2). In the past decade, recruitment has been average or above average in all but one year (2012), indicating production has been relatively consistent in Virginia nurseries during this time. Under current ASMFC regulations (ASMFC 2010), management action is triggered after three consecutive years of low recruitment in producing states (i.e. the index value is below the first quartile in the time series; Figure 1). Such periods of persistently low recruitment have previously occurred in Virginia from 1971-1973 and 1980-1983 (Figure 2).

Continued monitoring of regional recruitment success will be important in identifying management strategies to protect the spawning stock of Chesapeake Bay

Striped Bass. Research suggests that a Chesapeake Bay-wide index, computed from Virginia and Maryland data combined, will provide a better estimate of recruitment strength and serve as a better predictor of subsequent adult Striped Bass abundance within the Bay (Woodward 2009). This may be particularly appropriate in years when indices from individual states provide divergent estimates of year-class strength (such as 2015, when Maryland reported above average recruitment for Striped Bass); such differences may arise due to annual changes in the relative contribution of nursery areas throughout Chesapeake Bay.

Juvenile Index of Abundance for Individual Watersheds

Using index-station catches from both hauls, the estimated Striped Bass recruitment indices in the three Virginia watersheds during 2018 showed considerable variation relative to their individual means from the reference period (1980-2009; Table 4; Figure 3). The 2018 JAI for the James River drainage was 15.53 (LCI = 11.37, UCI = 20.96), which was not significantly different from the reference period index of 10.41 (LCI = 7.83, UCI = 13.64; Table 4). The 2018 JAI value for the York River drainage was 3.22 (LCI = 2.16, UCI = 4.54), which was relatively low but not significantly different from the reference period index of 5.85 (LCI = 4.50, UCI = 7.48; Table 4). In contrast, the 2018 JAI value for the Rappahannock River drainage was 27.38 (LCI = 20.49, UCI = 36.37), which was significantly greater than the reference period index of 7.90 (LCI = 5.63, UCI = 10.82; Table 4).

Although the 2018 index for the James River drainage was similar to the long-term average, we observed differences between indices from the Chickahominy River and the James River main stem. The 2018 JAI for the Chickahominy River was 10.68 (LCI = 5.41, UCI = 19.57), and was not significantly different from the reference period index of 11.95 (LCI = 8.70, UCI = 16.15; Table 4). In contrast, the 2018 JAI for the James River main stem (excluding the Chickahominy) was 18.60 (LCI = 13.27, UCI = 25.75), which was significantly greater than the reference period index of 9.72 (LCI = 7.06, UCI = 13.12; Table 4). The core nursery area within the James River drainage consists of six mid-river stations (J36, C1, C3, J42, J46, J51) that historically tend to have relatively high and stable abundance. In 2018, 75% of all young-of-the-year Striped Bass were captured from this core nursery zone (Table 1). The remaining Striped Bass were captured at upriver (11%) or downriver sites (14%; Table 1).

No index sites are located along the main stem of the York River, thus, the watershed JAI is compiled from sites located within the two principle York River tributaries, the Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers. The 2018 Pamunkey River JAI of 2.67 (LCI = 1.25, UCI = 4.67) was significantly lower than the reference period index of 6.90 (LCI = 4.90, UCI = 9.44; Table 4), whereas the 2018 Mattaponi River index of 3.68 (LCI = 2.24, UCI = 5.57) was not significantly different from the reference period average of 5.16 (LCI = 4.06, UCI = 6.45; Table 4). There are distinct core nursery areas within the Pamunkey (P45, P50) and Mattaponi rivers (M33, M37, M41, M44), which generally exhibit high and stable catches compared to other sites in each river. This pattern held true in 2018, as the majority of Striped Bass were captured within the core nursery area in the Pamunkey (89%) and Mattaponi (75%) rivers. Overall, approximately 23% of Striped Bass in the York River were collected from the Pamunkey River and 47% from the Mattaponi River in 2018; the remainder (30%) were from the York River auxiliary stations (Table 1).

The Rappahannock River yielded an above-average index in 2018. The core nursery area within the Rappahannock River consists of the three uppermost index sites (R44, R50, R55) that have consistently dominated the catches in this drainage for more than two decades. In 2018, 57% of the total Rappahannock River catch was taken within the core nursery area (Table 1). The remaining Striped Bass were captured at upriver (4%) or downriver sites (39%; Table 1).

Striped Bass Collections from Auxiliary Stations

Figures 4-6 illustrate the spatial distribution of the 2018 year class of Striped Bass throughout the areas sampled by this survey. Note that the scaling of CPUE is not constant across the figures. The 1989 addition of auxiliary stations provided increased spatial coverage in the James, York and Rappahannock drainages, and the upriver and downriver auxiliary sites allowed delineation of the upper and lower limits of the nursery. These auxiliary stations help reveal spatial changes in the nursery areas that may occur due to annual changes in river flow. Additionally, in years of low or high juvenile abundance, the nursery area may contract or expand spatially. High catches of Striped Bass were often observed within the core nursery areas of each river, however we also observed relatively high catches at downriver sites (including auxiliary stations) in 2018, which suggested that many fish were using habitats located downstream of typical core nursery areas, especially in the York and Rappahannock rivers (Figures 5 and 6).

Juvenile Striped Bass were captured at all auxiliary stations in the James River during 2018, although catches were low at the upper- and lower-most stations (Tables 1 and 5; Figure 4). Striped Bass were collected from downstream auxiliary sites in the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers in 2018, but no fish were observed at the uppermost auxiliary sites (P55 and M52) in each river (Tables 1 and 5; Figure 5). Relatively high numbers of Striped Bass were collected from the three auxiliary stations within the York River main stem in 2018 compared with previous years (Table 5).

We previously suggested that the lack of Striped Bass at auxiliary stations in the upper reaches of the York River watershed may have been due to the inability to accurately sample in the dense *Hydrilla* vegetation that typically occurs at these sites (Machut and Fabrizio 2010). In 2018, we caught no juvenile Striped Bass at the uppermost auxiliary sites in the Pamunkey (P55) and Mattaponi (M52) rivers (Table 1), but not all fish may have been detected in the area due to low capture efficiencies associated with hauling a seine net through dense aquatic vegetation. Catches in recent years at these two sites, especially P55, may have been affected by the altered state of the nearshore area of these sites. For example, Striped Bass may be forced into deeper waters by the dense *Hydrilla* beds; alternatively, Striped Bass may utilize *Hydrilla* habitats but remain unavailable to the sampling gear. The continued sampling difficulties at these stations suggest a need to examine alternative collection methods within this region to determine the abundance of juvenile Striped Bass in near-shore areas where *Hydrilla* is present.

Relatively low numbers of Striped Bass were collected at upriver Rappahannock River auxiliary stations during 2018, with no fish observed at the uppermost site (R75). In recent years, few fish were collected at downstream stations in the Rappahannock River (R12, R21, R28) even though these sites have favorable substrate and no obstructions to compromise seining. However, relatively high numbers of juvenile Striped Bass were collected at these sites in 2018 (Table 1; Figure 6). Although not the case historically, JAI values at R12 and R21 in 2018 were comparable to or exceeded those at auxiliary stations upstream of the core nursery area (Table 5).

Comparison among Sampling Rounds

Indices of abundance calculated by sampling round in 2018 were not significantly different from the averages calculated during the 1980-2009 reference period (Table 6). The largest number of young-of-the-year Striped Bass were collected during rounds 1 and 2 in 2018, with fewer recorded in subsequent rounds (Table 6). This follows patterns observed during the reference period, where 55% of the Striped Bass captured within the primary nursery areas of Virginia occurred during the first two rounds of sampling. In 2018, we observed 36% of Striped Bass in round 1, which was followed by a modest decline (-32%) in the number of Striped Bass captured in round 2 that was similar to declines during the reference period (-22%). There were also modest declines in 2018 catches during the third (-35%), fourth (-17%), and fifth (-33%) sampling rounds which were broadly similar to reference period averages (Table 6).

Environmental Conditions and Potential Relationships to Striped Bass Abundance

The juvenile Striped Bass seine survey routinely records temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen at each site during each round of sampling (see Methods). Environmental conditions during each round in 2018 were compared with long-term average conditions (Figures 7-9). For temperature and salinity, the long-term average was calculated using observations from 1989 to 2017; this allowed us to include all years when auxiliary stations were sampled, thereby maximizing and standardizing the spatial extent of sampling (Figure 1). Dissolved oxygen has been measured only since 1992, so the long-term average was calculated using observations from 1992 to 2017.

Water temperatures tend to follow a well-defined pattern of high temperatures in rounds 1 and 2, followed by declining temperatures as the sampling season progresses (rounds 3-5; Figure 7). This pattern was altered in 2018: mean water temperatures were consistently above historic averages during rounds 4 and 5, ranging from 29-31°C throughout this period (Figure 7). In addition, water temperatures were above average in round 1 with the exception of the Rappahannock River (Figure 7), which was likely influenced by a large storm event shortly before sampling. These high water temperatures were largely consistent with statewide average air temperatures from July-September of 2018, which were "much above average" in Virginia (NCDC 2018). Relatively high water temperatures in Striped Bass nursery areas have now occurred in six consecutive years, with a similarly high range of temperatures observed since 2013 (Gallagher et al. 2017). This temperature pattern did not seem to affect catches in previous years, however. Catch rates in 2018 followed the historic pattern with respect to water temperature: 95% of juvenile Striped Bass were captured at temperatures exceeding 25.0°C (Table 7). A relatively high index of abundance was observed at temperatures between 20 and 24.9°C (Table 7), but this was likely influenced by a low sample size that included sites where Striped Bass are generally abundant (R50, R55). Water temperatures in tidal tributaries reflect not only long-term, regional climate patterns, but also significant day-to-day and local variation. Shallow shoreline areas are easily affected by local events such as thunderstorms and small-scale spatial and temporal variations associated with time of sampling (e.g., morning versus afternoon, riparian shading, tidal stage). As noted in previous reports, the relationship between declining Striped Bass catches and decreasing temperature is considered to be largely the result of a coincident downward decline in catch rates and water temperatures as the season progresses (after early-August) rather than any direct effects of water temperature on juvenile fish distribution.

Across years, salinity tends to increase steadily from rounds 1 to 3, then level off during rounds 4 and 5 (Figure 8). In 2018, average salinities were lower than long-term averages across all rivers and sampling rounds (Figure 8). This pattern was less apparent in the James River in 2018, although it is important to note that sampling across a broad salinity range (historical range = 0.1-14.0 ppt; Table 5) typically results in wider confidence intervals within years (Figure 8). As observed in the past, greater catches of young-of-the-year Striped Bass in 2018 were obtained at salinities less than 5 ppt on average (Table 5). However, in 2018, salinities less than 5 ppt were observed further downriver than usual. No index stations had salinities exceeding 10.0 ppt on average in 2018, whereas the highest mean salinity of 12.0 ppt (observed at Y15) was lower than the long-term average at that site (Table 5).

Mean dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations in 2018 were higher than long-term averages during most rounds within most rivers (Figure 9). Relationships between DO and juvenile Striped Bass catches are difficult to ascertain, as lower-than-average values occur inconsistently through time and across sampling sites. In previous years, high seasonal catches at index stations occurred during periods when DO was more than one standard error (SE) below the historic average, as well as when DO measures were within one SE of the historic average.

Striped Bass recruitment variability may be partially explained by regional climate patterns during winter and spring (Wood 2000). For example, abundance of young Striped Bass in the Patuxent River is positively associated with high freshwater flow during the preceding winter (Wingate and Secor 2008). One of the strongest Striped Bass year classes in Virginia was produced in 2011, which was characterized by relatively high freshwater flow in winter and spring (Machut and Fabrizio 2012). Freshwater flow in Virginia tidal tributaries varies seasonally, with monthly averages since 1967 showing relatively high flow during the winter, peaks in early-spring (March-April), followed by steady declines through the late-spring and summer months (Figure

10). In 2018, freshwater flow was variable early in the year within most rivers; flow was below average in January, average in February, below average in March and average in April. However, this was followed by very high freshwater flow during May and June, which largely remained above average from July through September (Figure 10). This pattern of consistently high discharge after April was especially pronounced in the Rappahannock River (Figure 10). Similar to freshwater flow patterns, statewide precipitation during the winter and spring of 2018 (December 2017-May 2018) was "above average" in Virginia relative to historical conditions since 1895 (NCDC 2018). Despite the high precipitation and freshwater flow in all rivers during the late-spring and summer in 2018, most Striped Bass indices of abundance were average, with one below average (Pamunkey River) and one above average (Rappahannock River). Clearly, other factors, in addition to regional climate patterns, influence variation in recruitment of juvenile Striped Bass.

Additional Abundance Indices Calculated from the Seine Survey

A variety of fish species are collected annually by the juvenile Striped Bass seine survey due to a sampling regime that spans the euryhaline to freshwater zone. The five most common species encountered in 2018 were White Perch (*Morone americana*), Atlantic Silverside (*Menidia menidia*), Spottail Shiner (*Notropis hudsonius*), Blueback Herring (*Alosa aestivalis*), and Striped Bass (*Morone saxatilis*). In 2018, more than 53,000 individuals comprising 74 species were collected (Table 8). Indices of abundance were estimated for ten of these species (in addition to Striped Bass) based on catches at a subset of index and auxiliary stations, using catches from only the first haul. A different subset of stations was used for each species, based on the range of sites where the species was commonly encountered within each tributary from 1967-2010.

One of the most common species captured annually by the seine survey, White Perch, supports important recreational and commercial fisheries in Chesapeake Bay (Murdy et al. 1997, NMFS 2017). The general overlap in spawning time and use of nursery grounds by White Perch and Striped Bass suggest that the seine survey may adequately sample juvenile White Perch and that calculation of a recruitment index for this species is appropriate. Colvocoresses (1988) found a strong correlation between a young-of-the-year White Perch index (geometric mean) calculated from seine survey data and an index obtained for harvest-sized White Perch from a trawl survey. In years of low abundance (e.g., 1985) the proportion of seine hauls containing White Perch may be as low as 40%; whereas in years of high abundance (e.g., 2011), White Perch may be found in 95% of seine hauls. A delta-lognormal index was developed to address this inter-annual variation and to accommodate data with a high proportion of zero hauls. We used Cox's method (Fletcher 2008) to estimate the mean abundance based on the delta-lognormal distribution, and calculated 95% confidence intervals from 1,000 bootstrap samples as described by Fletcher (2008). This approach remains under development, so we report only the means here.

Throughout the sampling period in 2018, 7,758 young-of-the-year White Perch were collected from 136 seine hauls at 30 stations (11 in the James, 10 in the York and 9 in the Rappahannock). Because White Perch movement among Virginia tributaries is unlikely (Mulligan and Chapman 1989), we presume each tributary supports a distinct stock and report juvenile abundance for each river system separately (Table 9; Figures 11-14). Generally, 2018 river-specific JAIs for White Perch suggest above average recruitment in the James, York and Rappahannock rivers (Figures 12-14). Although we feel confident in the estimation of annual mean relative abundance of White Perch, alternative approaches for estimating confidence intervals need to be examined. The White Perch JAI developed by the seine survey compliments the juvenile White Perch index currently reported by the VIMS Juvenile Fish Trawl Survey (Tuckey and Fabrizio 2012); however, unlike the index reported by the trawl survey, the seine survey index is based on catches from tidal brackish and freshwater zones.

Atlantic Croaker (*Micropogonias undulatus*) is another commercially and recreationally important fish (Murdy et al. 1997, NMFS 2017) regularly collected by the seine survey. Young-of-the-year Atlantic Croaker are collected at predominately mesohaline sampling sites during rounds 1-3, before fish are able to avoid the net

(Williams and Fabrizio 2011). Murdy et al. (1997) report peak spawning of Atlantic Croaker from August to October; thus, young-of-the-year fish collected during 2018 were spawned during fall 2017. Similar to White Perch, Atlantic Croaker raw catches exhibit high annual variability in the proportion of nonzero hauls. To address this variation and accommodate data with a high proportion of zero hauls we developed a delta-lognormal index for Atlantic Croaker (as described above). Atlantic Croaker are coastal shelf spawners with larval migration into Chesapeake Bay. Therefore, we report a Virginia-wide estimate of juvenile abundance (Table 10; Figure 15). Based on catches from 21 stations during rounds 1-3 in 2018, we encountered at total of 65 young-of-the-year Atlantic Croaker and these fish were captured in 13 seine hauls (Table 10; Figure 15). Periods of strong recruitment from 1992-1995, 1997-1998, and 2007-2009 correspond with patterns observed by the VIMS Juvenile Fish Trawl Survey (Tuckey and Fabrizio 2012). However, a below average year class for Atlantic Croaker appears to have occurred during 2018.

Spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*), like Atlantic Croaker, is another commercially and recreationally important fish species that is collected by the seine survey and reported as a Virginia-wide estimate of juvenile abundance (Table 11; Figure 16). Based on catches from 21 stations during all five rounds in 2018, 294 young-of-the-year Spot were collected in 34 seine hauls. Using the delta-lognormal approach, we observed a below average year class for Spot in 2018, similar to estimates from the previous three years (Table 11; Figure 16).

Indices of abundance for common forage species within the tidal near-shore zone were computed for: Spottail Shiner (*Notropis hudsonius*; 32 stations; Table 12), Atlantic Silverside (*Menidia menidia*; 24 stations; Table 13), Inland Silverside (*Menidia beryllina*; 36 stations; Table 14), and Banded Killifish (*Fundulus diaphanus*; 32 stations; Table 15). Catches from all five sampling rounds were used to estimate indices for these species. The 2018 Spottail Shiner delta-lognormal mean of 60.3 was the highest index observed since 1989 and higher than the historic average of 25.3 (Table 12). The 2018 Atlantic Silverside delta-lognormal mean of 136.9 was also a record high index and considerably higher than the historic average of 47.2 (Table 13). The 2018 Inland Silverside abundance index of 6.3 was similar to the historic average of 5.1 (Table 14). The 2018 Banded Killifish delta-lognormal mean of 5.7 was similar to the historic average of 4.9 (Table 15). Average to above average indices for these four species in 2018 suggest that a robust population of forage fishes was available for commercially and recreationally important piscivores in Virginia waters. In addition, it is worth noting that abundance indices for the three freshwater forage species (Spottail Shiner, Inland Silverside and Banded Killifish) have been increasing since 1989, with each species displaying a statistically significant temporal trend.

Indices of abundance derived from seine survey collections are reported for species of management importance to fulfill commonwealth compliance requirements to the ASMFC; these species include America Shad (Watkins et al. 2011), Alewife, Blueback Herring, and Atlantic Menhaden (VMRC 2010). Abundance estimates for juvenile American Shad from the seine survey were highly correlated with those from push-net sampling (Wilhite et al. 2003), providing support for the seine survey-based index. These indices are provided to VMRC when requested and are also reported here. Alosines greatly contribute to the dynamics of freshwater, estuarine, and marine habitats serving as prey for many large, predatory fishes and consuming large amounts of plankton. Many stocks of alosine species are currently at record lows or of unknown status because of a lack of data to assess populations accurately, especially within riverine environments. Data collected on American Shad, Alewife, and Blueback Herring from the seine survey are critical for assessing stocks in the James, York, and Rappahannock rivers. The 2018 geometric mean abundance indices for American shad were relatively high in the York and Rappahannock rivers (Figure 17). The 2018 geometric mean abundance indices for Alewife were average or above average in the three river systems (Figure 18). The 2018 geometric mean abundance indices for Blueback Herring were relatively high in the James and Rappahannock rivers, but average in the York River (Figure 19). After a recent increase in the abundance of these species was halted in 2017 (Gallagher et al. 2018), the relatively high indices observed in 2018 are encouraging.

CONCLUSION

The 2018 juvenile abundance index (JAI) for Striped Bass (10.72) was not significantly different than the average for the reference period (7.77) for Virginia waters. Compared with reference period averages, we observed average recruitment in the James and York rivers, as well as above average recruitment in the Rappahannock River. Continued monitoring of juvenile Striped Bass abundance is important in predicting recruitment to the commercial and recreational Striped Bass fisheries in the Chesapeake Bay and along the Atlantic coast. A critical characteristic of the long-term annual seine survey conducted in the Chesapeake Bay is the ability to identify years of below average recruitment which, if persistent, serve as an early warning to managers of potential declines in Striped Bass spawning stock biomass. Juvenile White Perch abundance indices in 2018 were higher than the historic averages for the species. Forage fish abundance index values were average or above average in 2018. Abundance indices were average or above average for three Alosine species Virginia waters in 2018, relative to index values in previous years.

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TABLES

Table 1. Catch of young-of-the-year Striped Bass per seine haul in 2018. Two hauls were completed at each index station (bold). Sampling was completed in July (rounds 1 and 2), August (rounds 3 and 4), and September (round 5).

Drainage																Round
JAMES		Station	J12	J22	**J29**	**J36**	J42	**C1**	**C3**	**J46**	J51	**J56**	J62	J68	J77	Total
	Round	1	1	9	7/6	68/49	3	53/51	10/5	0/1	24	6/3	18	0	0	314
		2	0	3	2/2	28/25	10	18/19	1/3	6/7	13	2/4	14	0	1	158
		3	0	8	5/3	47/18	-	23/7	5/1	8/11	6	4/5	6	0	-	157
		4	0	18	31/16	9/22	15	1/4	3/2	19/22	6	15/3	8	0	1	195
		5	0	4	5/4	8/5	5	0/1	1/1	13/22	4	6/4	1	2	0	86
														James Total		**910**
YORK		Station	Y15	Y21	Y28	P36	**P42**	**P45**	**P50**	P55						
	Round	1	3	8	11	0	0/2	3/1	26/6	0						60
		2	15	18	3	0	0/0	1/0	19/12	0						68
		3	3	28	8	1	1/0	2/1	1/6	0						51
		4	0	8	6	4	0/0	1/0	1/1	0						21
		5	0	1	6	1	0/1	0/0	1/0	0						10
		Station				**M33**	M37	**M41**	**M44**	**M47**	M52					
	Round	1				2/0	2	0/1	4/4	5/3	0					21
		2				18/8	28	1/2	3/0	5/4	0					69
		3				1/0	2	0/0	3/3	1/0	0					10
		4				5/2	10	0/1	6/2	2/0	-					28
		5				0/0	30	0/0	0/3	15/11	0					59
														York Total		**397**
RAPPAHANNOCK		Station	R12	R21	**R28**	**R37**	R41	**R44**	**R50**	**R55**	R60	R65	R69	R75		
	Round	1	13	3	29/38	15/2	20	134/63	27/17	23/19	7	2	0	0		412
		2	12	1	89/28	4/7	3	16/36	23/11	32/30	4	0	0	0		296
		3	3	0	29/21	12/8	3	26/5	7/5	17/18	0	1	1	-		156
		4	0	5	14/14	6/6	0	0/8	2/12	9/14	8	7	1	0		106
		5	1	3	9/7	5/1	0	7/7	3/12	3/14	0	6	0	0		78
													Rappahannock Total			**1,048**
														2018 Catch		**2,355**

Table 2. Catch of young-of-the-year Striped Bass in the primary nursery areas of Virginia (index stations) summarized by year, where x = total fish, Index = (exp(ln(x + 1)) - 1) × 2.28, SD = Standard Deviation, and SE = Standard Error.

Year	Total Fish (x)	Mean ln(x+1)	SD	Index	CI (± 2 SE)	N (Hauls)
1967	191	1.18	1.00	5.17	3.20-7.86	42
1968	184	1.04	0.92	4.15	2.68-6.06	50
1969	193	0.97	0.94	3.73	2.39-5.46	55
1970	345	1.39	1.11	6.88	4.52-10.06	56
1971	165	0.90	0.90	3.34	2.17-4.81	60
1972	84	0.45	0.59	1.28	0.87-1.75	90
1973	133	0.60	0.82	1.86	1.12-2.76	70
1980	228	0.74	0.90	2.52	1.68-3.53	89
1981	165	0.52	0.69	1.56	1.10-2.09	116
1982	323	0.78	0.97	2.71	1.85-3.74	106
1983	296	0.91	0.83	3.40	2.53-4.42	102
1984	597	1.09	1.06	4.47	3.22-6.02	106
1985	322	0.72	0.86	2.41	1.78-3.14	142
1986	669	1.12	1.04	4.74	3.62-6.06	144
1987	2,191	2.07	1.23	15.74	12.40-19.83	144
1988	1,348	1.47	1.13	7.64	6.10-9.45	180
1989	1,978	1.78	1.12	11.23	9.15-13.68	180
1990	1,249	1.44	1.10	7.34	5.89-9.05	180
1991	667	0.97	0.95	3.76	2.96-4.68	180
1992	1,769	1.44	1.24	7.35	5.72-9.31	180
1993	2,323	2.19	0.98	18.11	15.35-21.30	180
1994	1,510	1.72	1.03	10.48	8.66-12.60	180
1995	926	1.22	1.05	5.45	4.33-6.75	180
1996	3,759	2.41	1.23	23.00	18.77-28.07	180
1997	1,484	1.63	1.10	9.35	7.59-11.41	180
1998	2,084	1.92	1.14	13.25	10.82-16.12	180
1999	442	0.80	0.86	2.80	2.19-3.50	180
2000	2,741	2.09	1.24	16.18	13.06-19.92	180
2001	2,624	1.98	1.27	14.17	11.33-17.60	180
2002	813	1.01	1.09	3.98	3.05-5.08	180
2003	3,406	2.40	1.18	22.89	18.84-27.71	180
2004	1,928	1.88	1.04	12.70	10.54-15.22	180
2005	1,352	1.61	1.05	9.09	7.45-11.02	180
2006	1,408	1.69	1.04	10.10	8.31-12.18	180
2007	1,999	1.83	1.18	11.96	9.66-14.70	180
2008	1,518	1.50	1.17	7.97	6.33-9.93	180
2009	1,408	1.55	1.10	8.42	6.80-10.32	180
2010	1,721	1.61	1.25	9.07	7.14-11.40	180
2011	4,189	2.56	1.19	27.09	22.30-32.80	178
2012	408	0.78	0.83	2.68	2.10-3.33	179
2013	1,620	1.76	1.08	10.94	8.97-13.25	180
2014	2,293	1.78	1.26	11.30	8.98-14.09	181
2015	1,879	1.84	1.13	12.00	9.78-14.64	179
2016	1,557	1.58	1.17	8.74	6.98-10.84	180
2017	2,060	1.61	1.28	9.17	7.18-11.57	180
2018	1,875	1.74	1.19	10.72	8.61-13.24	180
Reference (1980-2009)	43,527	1.48	0.53	7.77	6.01-9.89	30 (years)

Table 3. Catch of young-of-the-year Striped Bass in the primary nursery areas of Virginia using only the 1st haul (Rago et al. 1995), where x = total fish, Index = (exp(ln(x + 1)) - 1) × 2.28, SD = Standard Deviation, and SE = Standard Error.

Year	Total Fish (x)	Mean ln(x+1)	SD	Index	CI (± 2 SE)	N (Hauls)
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1971	165	0.90	0.90	3.34	2.17-4.81	60
1972	84	0.45	0.59	1.28	0.87-1.75	90
1973	133	0.60	0.82	1.86	1.12-2.76	70
1980	216	0.82	0.96	2.90	1.85-4.21	72
1981	112	0.64	0.74	2.05	1.28-2.99	58
1982	172	0.86	0.96	3.10	1.86-4.71	54
1983	185	0.97	0.94	3.74	2.36-5.54	52
1984	377	1.27	1.09	5.81	3.72-8.63	53
1985	216	0.94	0.92	3.54	2.40-4.97	71
1986	449	1.35	1.07	6.53	4.56-9.06	72
1987	1,314	2.27	1.22	19.77	14.25-27.13	72
1988	820	1.57	1.21	8.66	6.20-11.85	90
1989	1,427	2.06	1.18	15.68	11.71-20.77	90
1990	720	1.58	1.12	8.76	6.44-11.70	90
1991	462	1.17	1.05	5.04	3.59-6.85	90
1992	1,143	1.65	1.31	9.63	6.76-13.41	90
1993	1,241	2.34	0.89	21.36	17.31-26.25	90
1994	969	1.93	1.09	13.37	10.17-17.40	90
1995	559	1.37	1.07	6.71	4.89-8.99	90
1996	2,326	2.60	1.27	28.29	21.11-37.69	90
1997	931	1.83	1.14	11.92	8.90-15.76	90
1998	1,365	2.12	1.22	16.66	12.35-22.23	90
1999	274	0.92	0.91	3.43	2.43-4.64	90
2000	1,528	2.22	1.23	18.70	13.91-24.90	90
2001	1,671	2.16	1.32	17.52	12.70-23.89	90
2002	486	1.17	1.13	5.03	3.48-7.01	90
2003	2,042	2.50	1.26	25.61	19.09-34.13	90
2004	1,129	2.07	1.04	15.75	12.19-20.19	90
2005	835	1.79	1.07	11.42	8.64-14.90	90
2006	767	1.76	1.06	11.02	8.34-14.36	90
2007	1,271	2.09	1.21	16.07	11.95-21.39	90
2008	867	1.70	1.11	10.15	7.56-13.42	90
2009	861	1.72	1.11	10.47	7.81-13.83	90
2010	994	1.75	1.26	10.83	7.78-14.82	90
2011	2,397	2.70	1.17	31.69	24.29-41.16	90
2012	265	0.92	0.87	3.47	2.50-4.63	90
2013	900	1.83	1.11	11.99	9-15.76	90
2014	1,401	2.01	1.24	14.81	10.87-19.93	90
2015	978	1.92	1.09	13.21	10.02-17.22	90
2016	783	1.60	1.16	9.06	6.60-12.21	90
2017	1,200	1.69	1.29	10.09	7.13-13.96	90
2018	1,072	1.80	1.24	11.54	8.37-15.66	90
1980-2009	26,735	1.65	0.54	9.57	7.43-12.17	30 (years)
1990-2017	30,365	1.83	0.45	11.86	9.64-14.50	28 (years)

Table 4. Catch of young-of-the-year Striped Bass per seine haul at index stations in 2018 summarized by drainage and river.

	2018				Reference Period (1980-2009)			
Drainage River	Total Fish	Index	C.I. (± 2 SE)	N (hauls)	Total Fish	Index	C.I. (± 2 SE)	N (years)
JAMES	730	15.53	11.37-20.96	60	17,650	10.41	7.83-13.64	30
James	521	18.60	13.27-25.75	40	10,727	9.72	7.06-13.12	30
Chickahominy	209	10.68	5.41-19.57	20	6,923	11.95	8.70-16.15	30
YORK	201	3.22	2.16-4.54	70	12,470	5.85	4.50-7.48	30
Pamunkey	86	2.67	1.25-4.67	30	6,442	6.90	4.90-9.44	30
Mattaponi	115	3.68	2.24-5.57	40	6,028	5.16	4.06-6.45	30
RAPPAHANNOCK	944	27.38	20.49-36.37	50	13,407	7.90	5.63-10.82	30
Overall	1,875	10.72	8.61-13.24	180	43,527	7.77	6.01-9.89	30

Table 5. Striped Bass indices and average site salinity during 2018 compared to average index values during the auxiliary monitoring period (1989-2017), with corresponding average salinities (Avg. Sal., ppt). The York drainage includes Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers. Index stations are indicated by bold font. Indices are calculated using only the 1st haul (Rago et al. 1995).

Drainage															
JAMES		Station	J12	J22	**J29**	**J36**	J42	**C1**	**C3**	**J46**	J51	**J56**	J62	J68	J77
	1989-2017	Avg. Sal.	14.5	7.9	4.9	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
		Index	1.7	13.0	11.0	17.2	11.1	23.4	12.3	26.1	16.9	9.6	11.2	6.6	3.2
	2018	Avg. Sal.	11.9	5.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		Index	0.3	16.1	15.4	53.4	16.1	17.5	6.9	13.8	19.8	12.6	16.3	0.6	0.9
YORK		Station	Y15	Y21	Y28	P36	**P42**	**P45**	**P50**	P55					
	1989-2017	Avg. Sal.	16.7	13.9	10.9	4.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.2					
		Index	1.4	2.2	7.0	12.2	5.6	13.9	19.4	4.2					
	2018	Avg. Sal.	12.0	8.8	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1					
		Index	4.6	20.0	14.4	1.9	0.3	2.7	9.9	0.0					
		Station				**M33**	M37	**M41**	**M44**	**M47**	M52				
	1989-2017	Avg. Sal.				4.7	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1				
		Index				9.7	10.2	8.2	9.1	5.7	1.3				
	2018	Avg. Sal.				1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
		Index				6.1	20.0	0.3	5.8	9.4	0.0				
RAPPAHANNOCK		Station	R12	R21	**R28**	**R37**	R41	**R44**	**R50**	**R55**	R60	R65	R69	R75	
	1989-2017	Avg. Sal.	14.3	12.9	10.2	5.4	3.0	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
		Index	0.6	0.7	4.2	3.0	6.1	11.9	21.7	47.6	6.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	
	2018	Avg. Sal.	9.7	7.6	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Index	7.5	4.3	57.3	17.0	5.0	29.1	18.6	30.0	5.1	5.0	0.7	0.0	

Table 6. Catch of young-of-the-year Striped Bass at index stations in 2018 summarized by sampling round.

	2018					Reference Period (1980-2009)				
Month (Round)	N (hauls)	Total Fish	Index	C.I. (± 2 SE)	Change From Previous Round	N (years)	Total Fish	Index	C.I. (± 2 SE)	Change From Previous Round
July (1st)	36	683	17.26	10.08-28.59		30	13,467	11.97	9.15-15.48	
(2nd)	36	466	14.63	9.05-22.97	-31.8%	30	10,535	9.11	6.84-11.95	-21.8%
Aug. (3rd)	36	304	10.18	6.36-15.69	-34.8%	30	7,838	7.26	5.44-9.50	-25.6%
(4th)	36	253	8.76	5.45-13.51	-16.8%	26	6,907	6.88	5.12-9.04	-11.9%
Sep. (5th)	36	169	5.88	3.53-9.18	-33.2%	23	4,780	6.04	4.73-7.61	-30.8%

Table 7. Catch of young-of-the-year Striped Bass per seine haul in the primary nursery areas of Virginia in 2018 summarized by water temperature.

	2018				Reference Period (1980-2009)			
Temp (°C)	Total Fish	Index	C.I. (± 2 SE)	N (sites)	Total Fish	Index	C.I. (± 2 SE)	N (sites)
15.0-19.9	-	-	-	-	47	1.98	0.46-4.34	19
20.0-24.9	86	48.29	39.3-59.21	4	2,430	4.13	3.61-4.7	568
25.0-29.9	1,332	11.23	8.59-14.51	120	33,808	9.11	8.66-9.57	3,588
> 30.0	457	8.58	5.68-12.54	56	6,871	9.66	8.6-10.82	679

Table 8. Fish species collected during the 2018 seine survey (index and auxiliary stations).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Caught
Morone americana	White Perch	12,707
Menidia menidia	Atlantic Silverside	8,730
Notropis hudsonius	Spottail Shiner	8,496
Alosa aestivalis	Blueback Herring	3,133
Morone saxatilis	Striped Bass	2,366
Anchoa mitchilli	Bay Anchovy	2,298
Hybognathus regius	Eastern Silvery Minnow	2,194
Trinectes maculatus	Hogchoker	1,664
Menidia beryllina	Inland Silverside	1,559
Fundulus heteroclitus	Mummichog	1,454
Alosa sapidissima	American Shad	1,378
Fundulus diaphanus	Banded Killifish	1,332
Ictalurus furcatus	Blue Catfish	1,141
Brevoortia tyrannus	Atlantic Menhaden	631
Etheostoma olmstedi	Tessellated Darter	414
Dorosoma cepedianum	Gizzard Shad	399
Membras martinica	Rough Silverside	391
Notropis analostanus	Satinfin Shiner	344
Alosa pseudoharengus	Alewife	332
Leiostomus xanthurus	Spot	301
Fundulus majalis	Striped Killifish	268
Anchoa hepsetus	Striped Anchovy	147
Perca flavescens	Yellow Perch	147
Dorosoma petenense	Threadfin Shad	142
Micropogonias undulatus	Atlantic Croaker	139
Ictalurus punctatus	Channel Catfish	127
Bairdiella chrysoura	Silver Perch	124
Enneacanthus gloriosus	Bluespotted Sunfish	101
Menticirrhus americanus	Southern Kingfish	79
Lepomis gibbosus	Pumpkinseed	75
Strongylura marina	Atlantic Needlefish	75
Opisthonema oglinum	Atlantic Thread Herring	72
Micropterus salmoides	Largemouth Bass	54
Ictalurus catus	White Catfish	52
Lepomis macrochirus	Bluegill	46
Cynoscion regalis	Weakfish	39
Notemigonus crysoleucas	Golden Shiner	37
Anguilla rostrata	American Eel	36
Micropterus punctulatus	Spotted Bass	36
Gambusia affinis	Mosquitofish	30

Table 8. (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Caught
Syngnathus fuscus	Northern Pipefish	30
Mugil curema	White Mullet	29
Lepomis auritus	Redbreast Sunfish	26
Pomatomus saltatrix	Bluefish	25
Lepisosteus osseus	Longnose Gar	22
Ictalurus nebulosus	Brown Bullhead	19
Scomberomorus maculatus	Spanish Mackerel	11
Alosa mediocris	Hickory Shad	9
Cynoscion nebulosus	Spotted Seatrout	9
Pomoxis nigromaculatus	Black Crappie	8
Caranx hippos	Crevalle Jack	6
Mugil cephalus	Striped Mullet	6
Pomoxis annularis	White Crappie	6
Paralichthys dentatus	Summer Flounder	5
Cyprinus carpio	Common Carp	5
Moxostoma macrolepidotum	Shorthead Redhorse	5
Chaetodipterus faber	Atlantic Spadefish	4
Gobiosoma bosci	Naked Goby	4
Menticirrhus saxatilis	Northern Kingfish	3
Synodus foetens	Inshore Lizardfish	3
Micropterus dolomieui	Smallmouth Bass	3
Chasmodes bosquianus	Striped Blenny	2
Trachinotus falcatus	Permit	2
Eucinostomus argenteus	Spotfin Mojarra	2
Pogonius cromis	Black Drum	1
Pylodictis olivaris	Flathead Catfish	1
Lepomis gulosus	Warmouth	1
Symphurus plagiusa	Blackcheek Tonguefish	1
Gobiesox strumosus	Skilletfish	1
Opsanus tau	Oyster Toadfish	1
Rhinoptera bonasus	Cownose Ray	1
Lagodon rhomboides	Pinfish	1
Chilomycterus schoepfi	Striped Burrfish	1
Hyporhamphus unifasciatus	Halfbeak	1
	Total	53,344

Table 9. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year White Perch from select seine survey stations by river system and year.

Year	James River		York River		Rappahannock River		N
	# of Fish	Delta Mean	# of Fish	Delta Mean	# of Fish	Delta Mean	(hauls)
1967	341	26.3	6	0.7	256	34.0	26
1968	48	2.4	10	0.7	125	6.9	19
1969	446	21.6	106	7.4	242	14.0	39
1970	1,582	78.2	7	0.5	267	23.5	48
1971	334	16.6	17	1.5	311	23.2	44
1972	38	1.4	247	7.1	392	42.5	57
1973	34	1.4	71	4.1	296	15.9	53
1980	62	2.3	211	15.6	145	9.3	34
1981	97	3.2	18	0.6	133	8.8	41
1982	18	1.3	292	20.2	126	16.5	28
1983	162	10.5	175	9.9	128	13.7	40
1984	94	5.6	100	5.4	156	24.7	44
1985	23	1.0	88	3.2	31	2.3	25
1986	421	18.8	79	2.9	336	39.1	49
1987	712	39.3	880	63.2	1,177	60.5	63
1988	457	22.1	69	2.2	287	13.7	61
1989	424	13.0	807	28.2	1,349	49.6	104
1990	235	5.9	70	1.7	487	11.7	84
1991	296	6.4	169	4.2	387	13.5	91
1992	338	7.7	4	0.1	395	11.9	67
1993	3,812	107.8	344	7.6	1,177	46.5	113
1994	608	17.8	420	9.4	655	19.1	125
1995	741	18.8	17	0.3	418	12.2	93
1996	4,784	166.9	1,654	66.5	2,294	78.9	126
1997	1,703	59.0	305	8.3	248	6.3	102
1998	1,432	35.5	195	4.7	457	18.5	108
1999	159	3.4	1	0.0	486	13.2	67
2000	1,540	38.5	1,363	40.0	1,184	34.2	121
2001	948	20.8	799	21.1	1,126	32.3	123
2002	790	19.1	129	2.7	275	7.0	83
2003	1,364	35.7	1,132	27.8	1,849	70.4	120
2004	1,030	23.8	799	22.0	670	17.9	130
2005	1,871	54.9	579	15.3	834	28.1	122
2006	2,064	44.9	95	2.8	388	10.0	99
2007	2,896	69.2	417	22.7	830	24.5	113
2008	1,627	40.5	184	4.1	1,512	69.6	107
2009	3,825	125.2	10	0.2	1,813	77.7	90
2010	3,085	100.1	1,632	43.6	728	19.1	130
2011	15,805	709.0	4,112	132.6	4,169	164.6	140
2012	1,233	25.1	47	1.0	338	8.8	99
2013	1,640	43.3	433	10.4	623	17.5	119
2014	2,198	71.4	2,373	62.0	841	22.0	120
2015	1,518	32.6	1,621	53.5	1,017	25.3	139
2016	1,474	32.0	980	30.8	1,286	41.2	121
2017	3,804	113.9	460	10.6	2,576	101.6	126
2018	4,757	111.1	1,025	30.7	1,976	56.6	136

Table 10. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Atlantic Croaker from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay by year.

Year	Total Fish	Delta Mean	N (hauls)
1980	167	5.3	20
1981	0	0	0
1982	52	1.1	5
1983	114	5.4	10
1984	17	0.5	4
1985	129	4.1	14
1986	9	0.7	4
1987	46	1.8	9
1988	10	0.6	4
1989	112	1.4	16
1990	20	0.3	2
1991	636	10.0	48
1992	717	11.6	41
1993	1,115	30.1	47
1994	862	16.9	39
1995	598	13.8	36
1996	18	0.4	3
1997	955	27.1	48
1998	840	14.6	43
1999	519	9.4	38
2000	21	0.3	10
2001	35	0.9	11
2002	146	2.2	29
2003	8	0.1	4
2004	185	4.7	20
2005	177	6.5	24
2006	399	6.7	37
2007	329	16.3	21
2008	1,306	71.4	52
2009	1,724	50.1	46
2010	76	2.0	13
2011	36	0.5	10
2012	953	22.8	49
2013	771	16.4	36
2014	9	0.2	2
2015	7	0.1	2
2016	483	12.8	23
2017	230	6.4	24
2018	65	0.6	13
Overall (1980-2017)	13,831	10.5	38 (years)

Table 11. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Spot from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay by year.

Year	Total Fish	Delta Mean	N (hauls)
1967	73	2.3	14
1968	655	11.6	38
1969	528	9.6	50
1970	57	0.6	25
1971	704	11.8	58
1972	443	2.6	54
1973	2,306	49.0	72
1980	2,174	25.0	72
1981	829	14.5	43
1982	631	91.7	18
1983	130	5.6	17
1984	899	30.6	19
1985	406	12.2	26
1986	1,338	60.1	33
1987	161	5.1	15
1988	943	20.9	37
1989	1,319	21.1	52
1990	1,050	11.1	62
1991	1,069	12.7	74
1992	525	5.9	65
1993	961	10.9	74
1994	990	9.9	60
1995	237	2.3	40
1996	728	11.6	44
1997	1,900	25.3	78
1998	881	15.6	55
1999	888	11.0	78
2000	465	6.1	46
2001	484	6.5	53
2002	185	1.7	44
2003	470	5.9	27
2004	581	6.1	51
2005	2,711	27.6	87
2006	471	5.1	66
2007	977	17.0	77
2008	906	9.7	84
2009	1,208	13.9	73
2010	2,801	30.4	87
2011	669	12.4	60
2012	581	6.6	66
2013	635	12.1	58
2014	566	13.0	45
2015	44	0.5	11
2016	113	1.3	27
2017	221	2.6	42
2018	294	3.1	34
Overall (1967-2017)	36,913	13.2	45 (years)

Table 12. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Spottail Shiner from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay by year.

Year	Total Fish	Delta Mean	N (hauls)
1989	2,843	22.3	115
1990	2,019	15.3	104
1991	1,394	10.8	94
1992	2,313	17.5	99
1993	1,708	12.8	99
1994	2,286	18.6	110
1995	2,212	18.0	105
1996	2,182	18.4	109
1997	3,568	25.9	105
1998	2,100	16.3	101
1999	1,149	8.3	81
2000	4,857	40.2	113
2001	2,721	21.7	113
2002	1,381	9.9	71
2003	3,070	23.4	126
2004	5,133	42.0	127
2005	3,597	30.6	112
2006	3,464	29.2	107
2007	3,837	33.7	111
2008	2,147	17.9	95
2009	3,035	24.1	101
2010	3,989	27.0	105
2011	6,284	58.5	122
2012	4,022	30.8	103
2013	4,325	33.7	109
2014	3,401	24.8	125
2015	4,463	33.8	131
2016	3,397	25.1	122
2017	5,436	43.6	112
2018	6,528	60.3	125
Overall (1989-2017)	92,333	25.3	29 (years)

Table 13. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Atlantic Silverside from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay by year.

Year	Total Fish	Delta Mean	N (Hauls)
1989	1,089	10.8	41
1990	2,917	46.6	51
1991	2,855	42.2	68
1992	6,087	122.8	58
1993	2,364	32.0	59
1994	2,305	32.4	52
1995	3,079	41.3	59
1996	4,871	93.4	52
1997	1,160	13.3	55
1998	2,434	26.4	66
1999	6,822	68.6	88
2000	3,778	43.9	65
2001	4,015	53.4	73
2002	5,387	67.0	96
2003	3,351	55.4	35
2004	1,503	21.8	39
2005	1,979	22.1	69
2006	2,847	31.7	67
2007	2,067	29.5	68
2008	3,454	34.7	58
2009	2,916	37.4	72
2010	1,723	18.4	86
2011	3,585	47.2	75
2012	1,381	13.9	68
2013	6,814	95.1	59
2014	4,891	69.6	67
2015	7,542	103.1	74
2016	2,397	27.1	56
2017	5,259	80.5	73
2018	8,071	136.9	46
Overall (1989-2017)	100,872	47.2	29 (years)

Table 14. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Inland Silverside from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay by year.

Year	Total Fish	Delta Mean	N (Hauls)
1989	495	3.0	86
1990	591	3.8	76
1991	286	1.8	66
1992	339	1.8	60
1993	385	2.3	59
1994	171	1.0	49
1995	109	0.7	48
1996	807	5.4	60
1997	201	1.2	57
1998	213	1.4	61
1999	307	1.9	58
2000	729	5.1	77
2001	660	4.1	66
2002	498	3.0	67
2003	574	3.4	98
2004	1,125	6.6	84
2005	419	2.5	78
2006	1,184	7.5	88
2007	861	5.4	78
2008	704	3.9	92
2009	1,751	9.8	113
2010	1,507	8.8	78
2011	1,476	7.6	89
2012	962	5.2	111
2013	1,658	10.3	109
2014	1,849	10.7	107
2015	1,618	9.9	108
2016	2,160	10.9	119
2017	1,627	9.2	117
2018	1,095	6.3	105
Overall (1989-2017)	25,266	5.1	29 (years)

Table 15. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Banded Killifish from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay by year.

Year	Total Fish	Delta Mean	N (Hauls)
1989	236	1.5	47
1990	238	1.6	50
1991	263	2.0	42
1992	153	1.1	35
1993	264	2.0	41
1994	203	1.4	43
1995	287	2.1	38
1996	654	5.0	64
1997	365	2.6	60
1998	311	2.2	61
1999	297	2.1	49
2000	252	1.7	54
2001	355	2.3	70
2002	364	2.6	49
2003	802	5.7	68
2004	1,383	9.7	89
2005	715	5.6	68
2006	498	4.0	48
2007	692	5.1	75
2008	1,025	6.7	87
2009	1,208	9.0	85
2010	1,965	14.8	97
2011	1,958	14.1	88
2012	1,865	13.6	97
2013	638	4.5	70
2014	715	4.6	87
2015	879	5.4	93
2016	1,834	13.2	108
2017	697	4.5	105
2018	849	5.7	94
Overall (1989-2017)	21,116	4.9	29 (years)

FIGURES

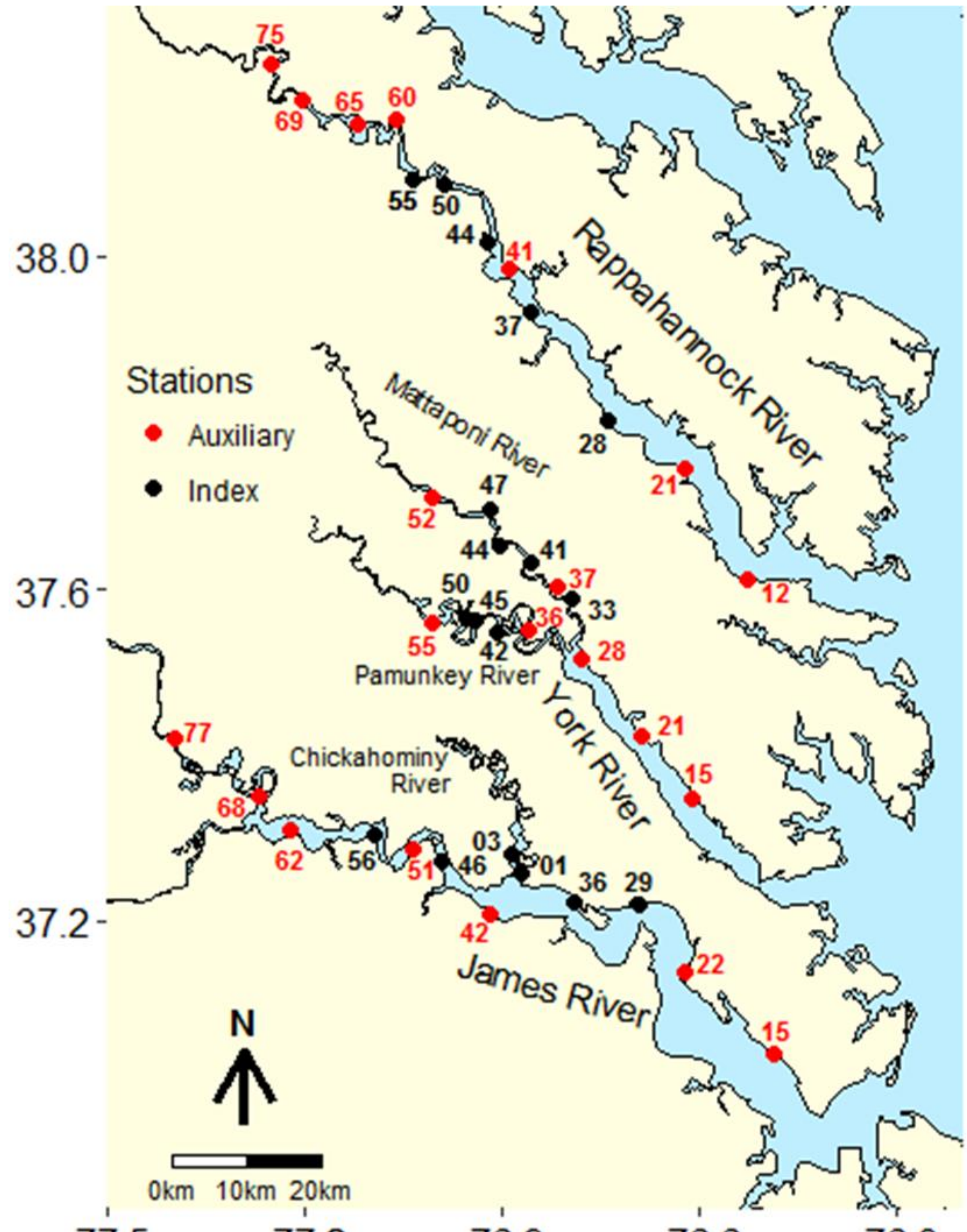

Figure 1. Juvenile Striped Bass seine survey stations. Station numbers denote the approximate river mile from the mouth.

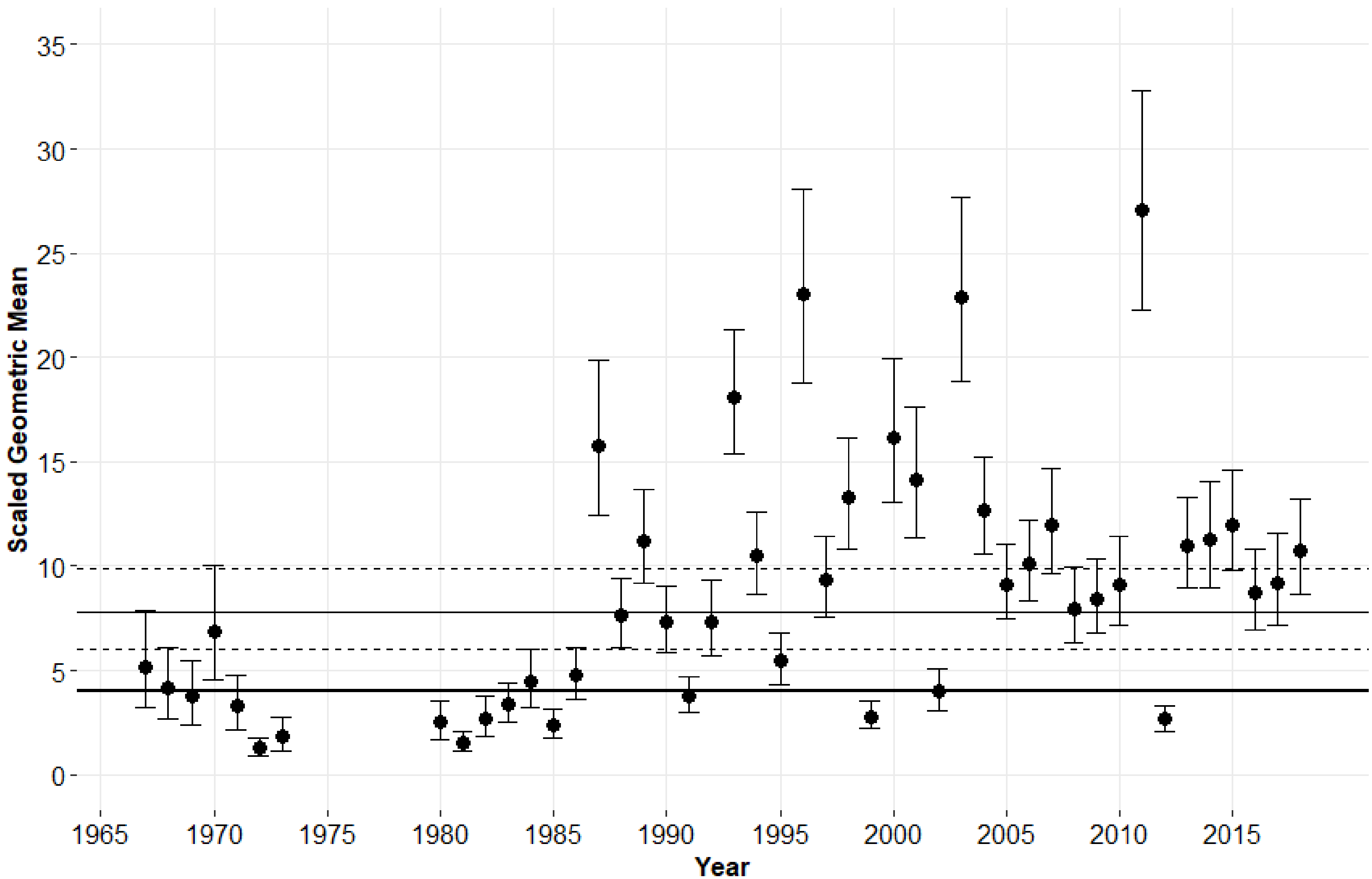

Figure 2. Scaled geometric mean of young-of-the-year Striped Bass in the primary nursery areas of Virginia (index stations) by year. Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals as estimated by ± 2 standard errors of the mean. Horizontal lines indicate the arithmetic mean (thin solid), confidence intervals (dashed) and 1st quartile (thick solid) during the reference period from 1980-2009 (ASMFC 2010).

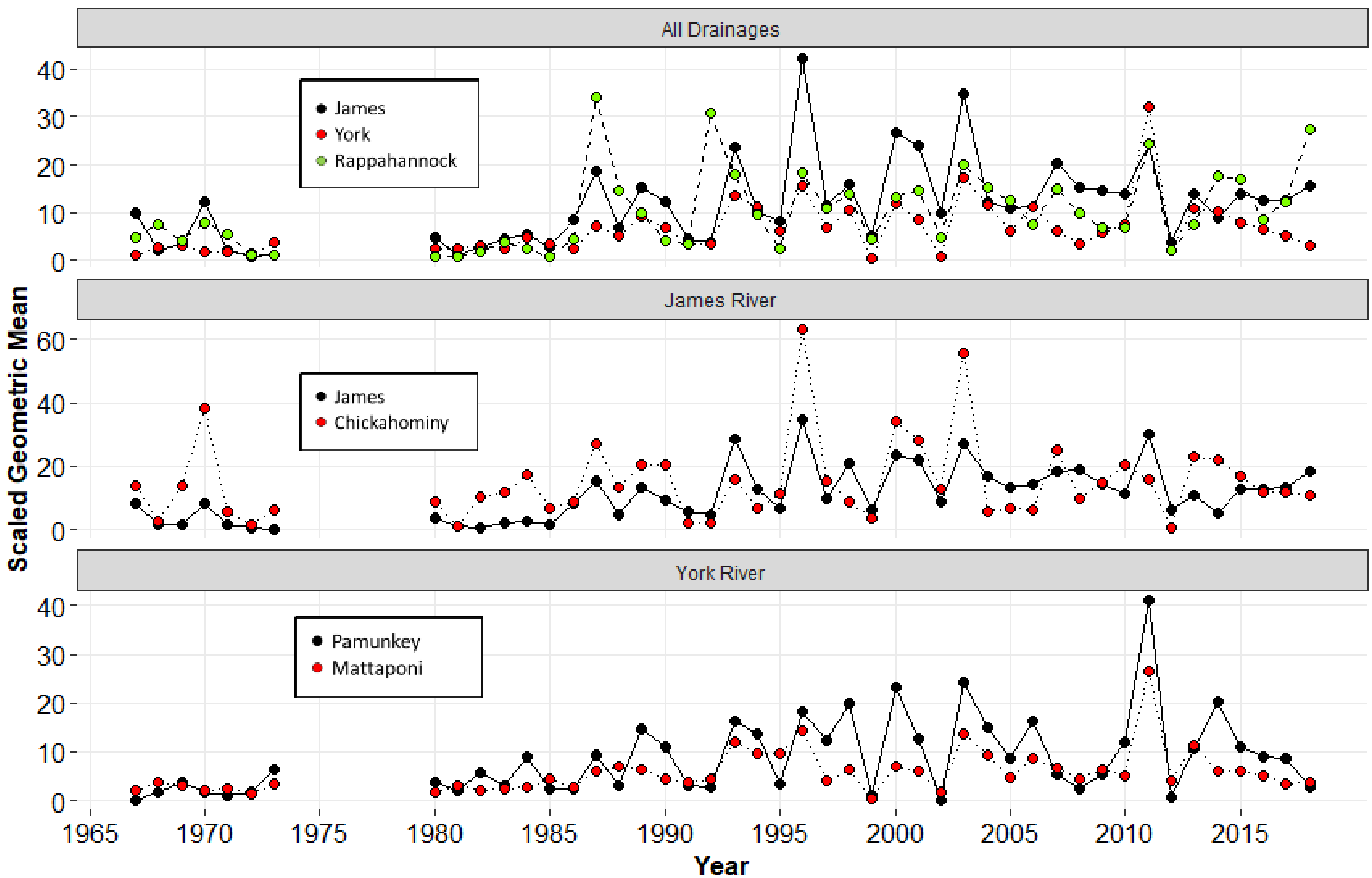

Figure 3. Scaled geometric mean of young-of-the-year Striped Bass in the primary nursery areas of Virginia (index stations) by drainage and river.

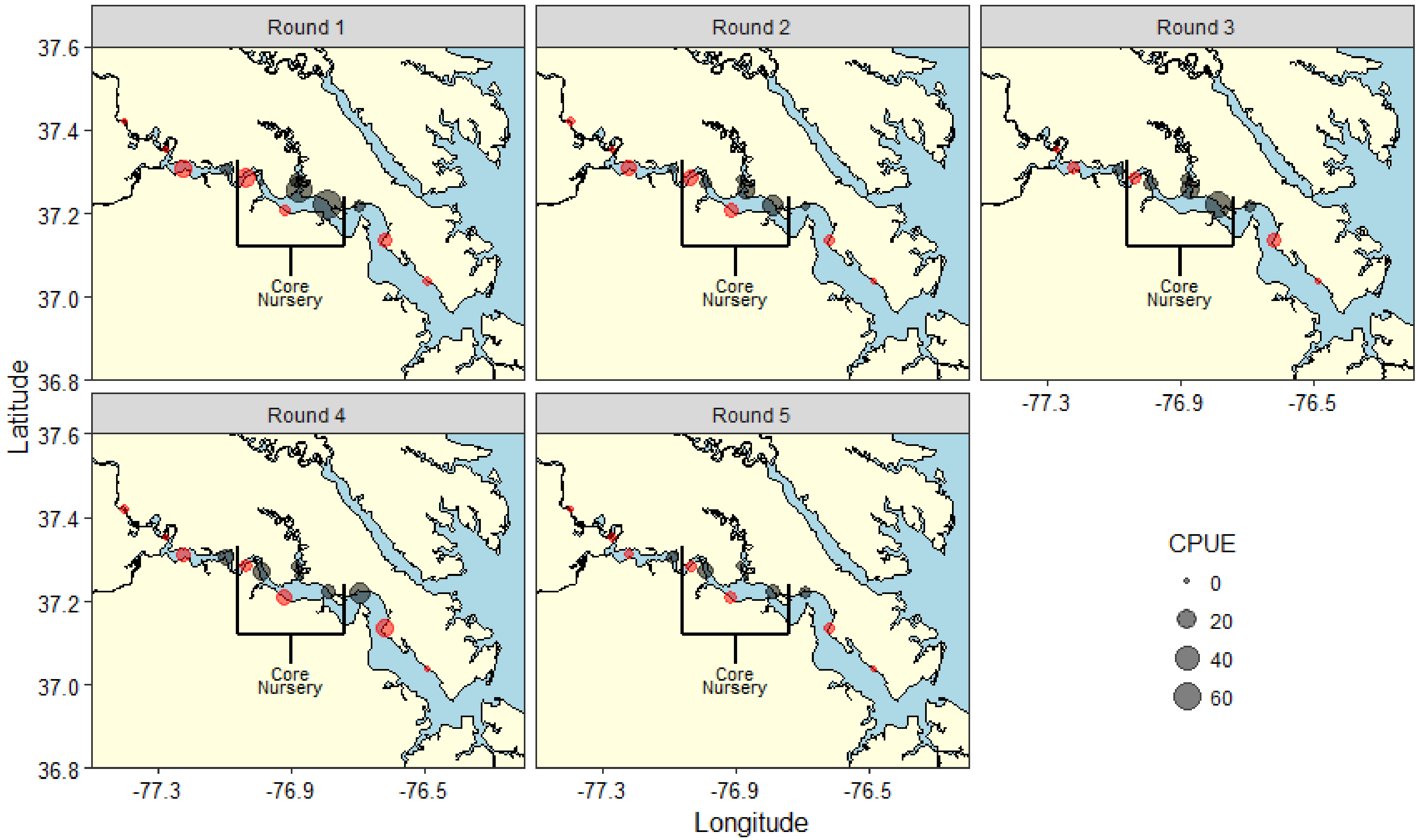

Figure 4. Catch per unit effort of juvenile Striped Bass by station in the James River drainage during each round in 2018. Data are shown for index (black) and auxiliary (red) stations, using the first haul only. The core nursery area is delineated by thick black lines. Hauls were not completed at all auxiliary stations during all rounds in 2018 (see Methods).

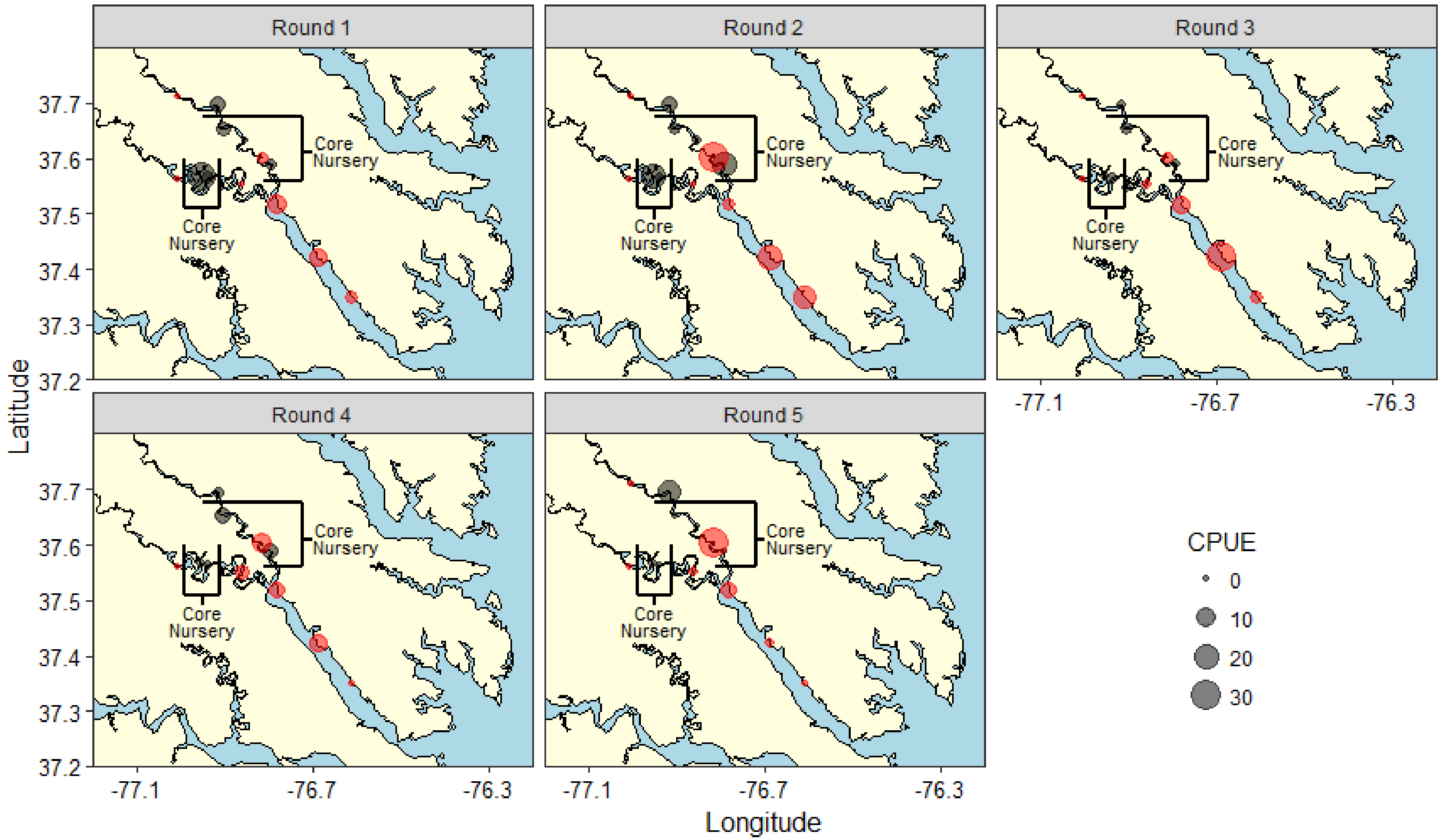

Figure 5. Catch per unit effort of juvenile Striped Bass by station in the York River drainage during each round in 2018. Data are shown for index (black) and auxiliary (red) stations, using the first haul only. Core nursery areas in the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers are delineated by thick black lines. Hauls were not completed at all auxiliary stations during all rounds in 2018 (see Methods).

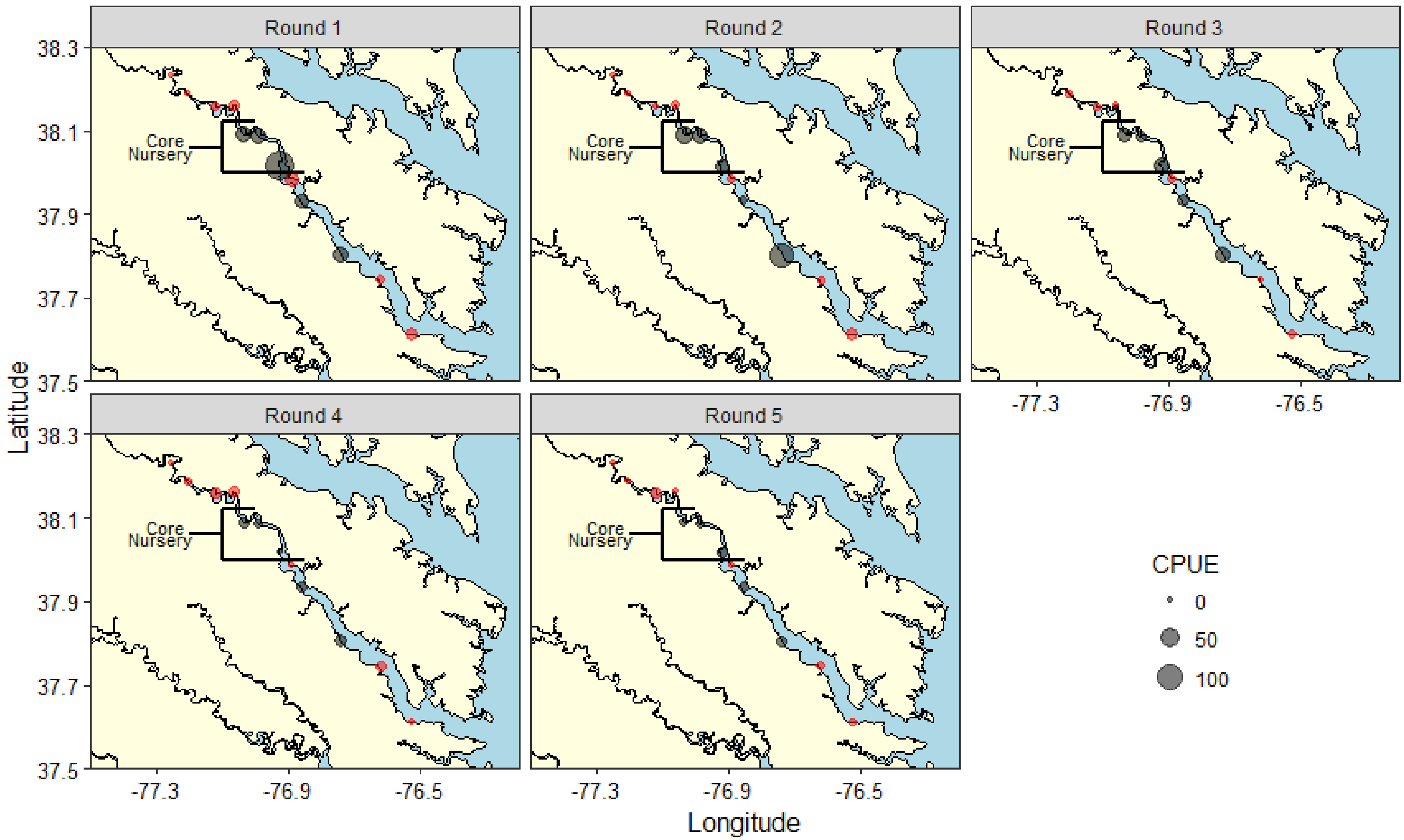

Figure 6. Catch per unit effort of juvenile Striped Bass by station in the Rappahannock River drainage during each round in 2018. Data are shown index (black) and auxiliary (red) stations, using the first haul only. The core nursery area is delineated by thick black lines. Hauls were not completed at all auxiliary stations during all rounds in 2018 (see Methods).

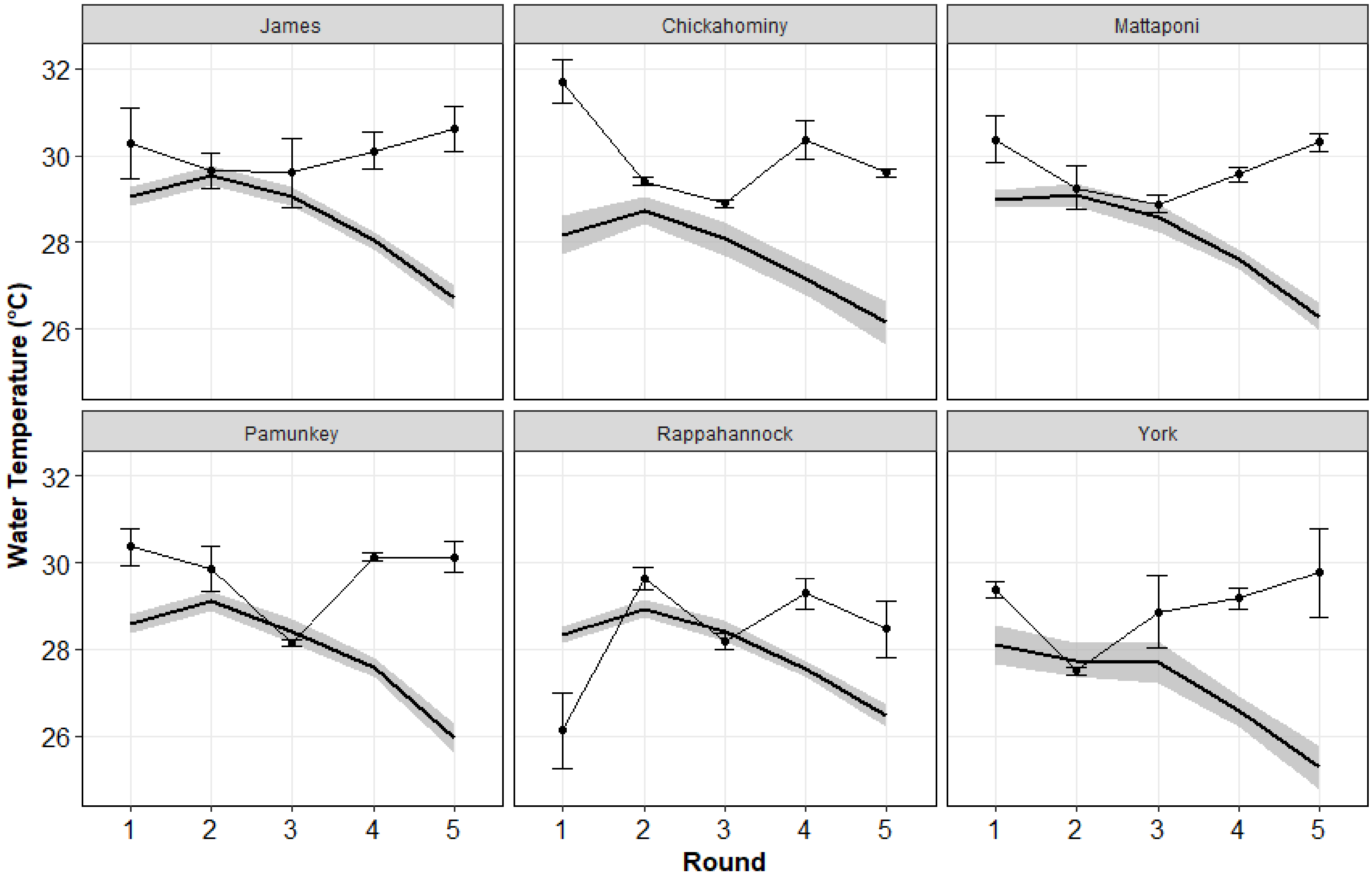

Figure 7. Mean water temperature and 95% confidence intervals during each round (x-axis) in each river during 2018 (thin line and error bars) and the auxiliary monitoring period from 1989-2017 (thick line and shaded region).

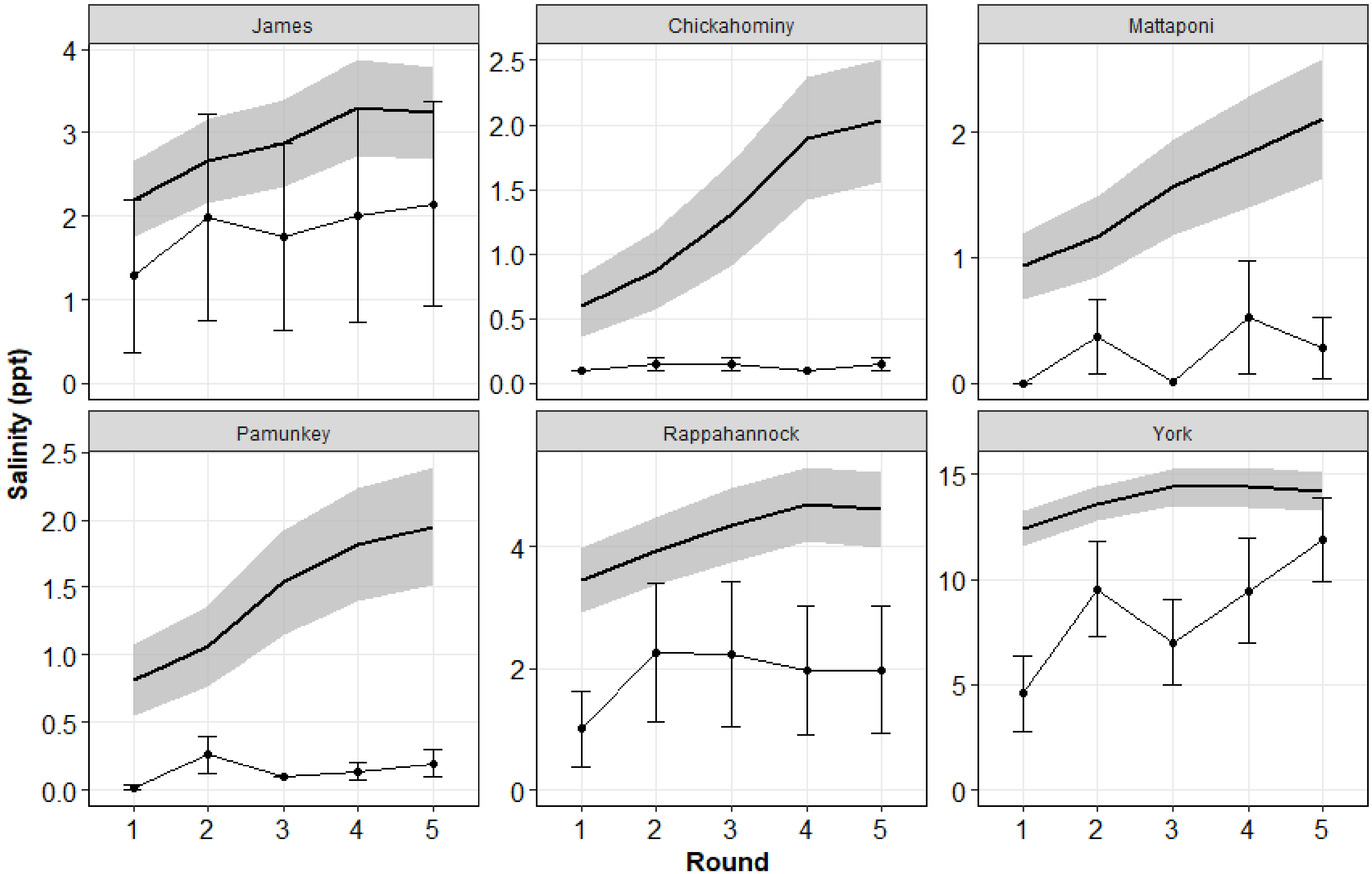

Figure 8. Mean salinity and 95% confidence intervals during each round (x-axis) in each river during 2018 (thin line and error bars) and the auxiliary monitoring period from 1989-2017 (thick line and shaded region). Note that the scale of the y-axis varies by river.

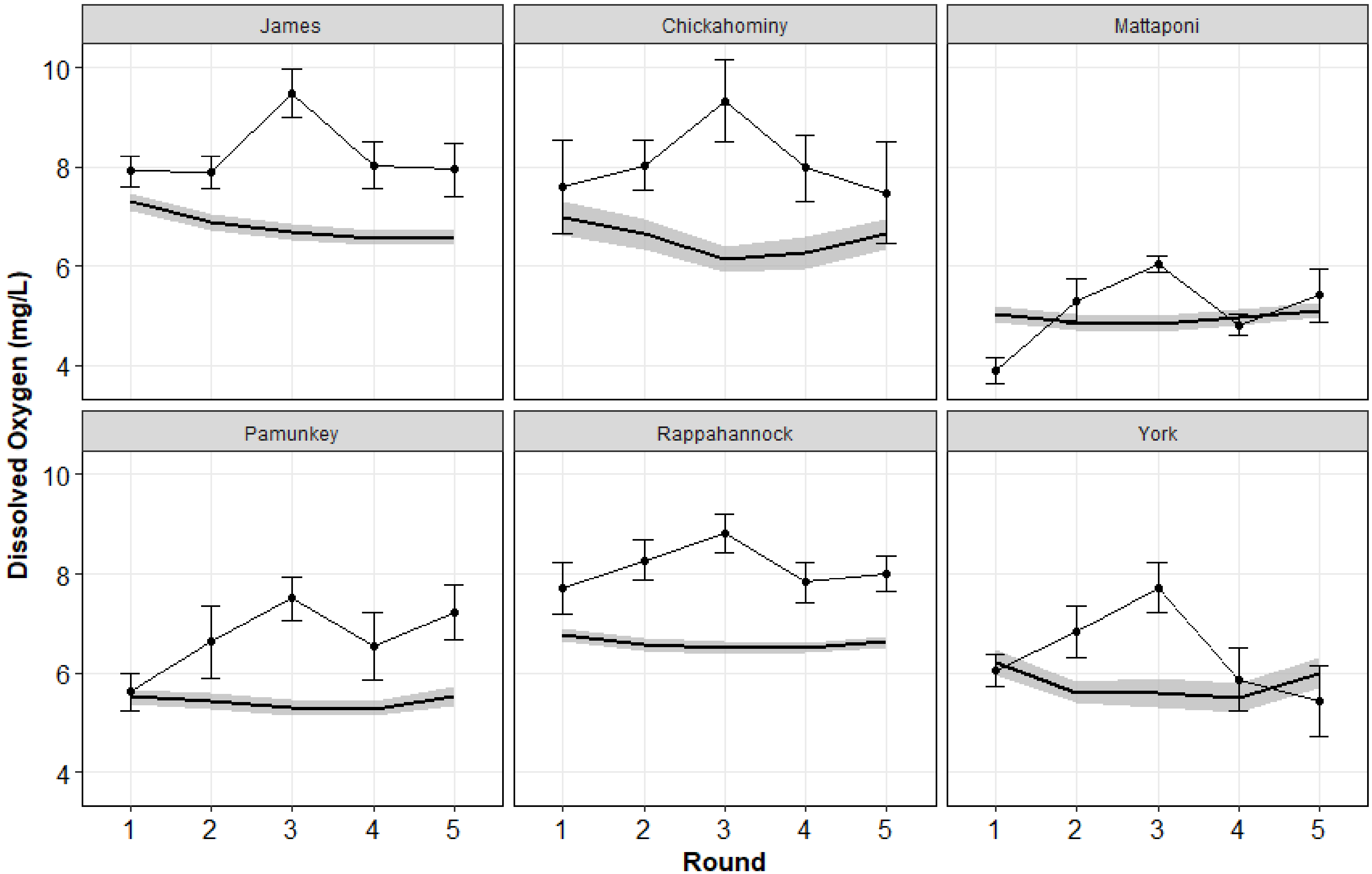

Figure 9. Mean dissolved oxygen and 95% confidence intervals during each round (x-axis) in each river during 2018 (thin line and error bars) and the monitoring period from 1992-2017 (thick line and shaded region). Note that dissolved oxygen was not measured on the seine survey before 1992.

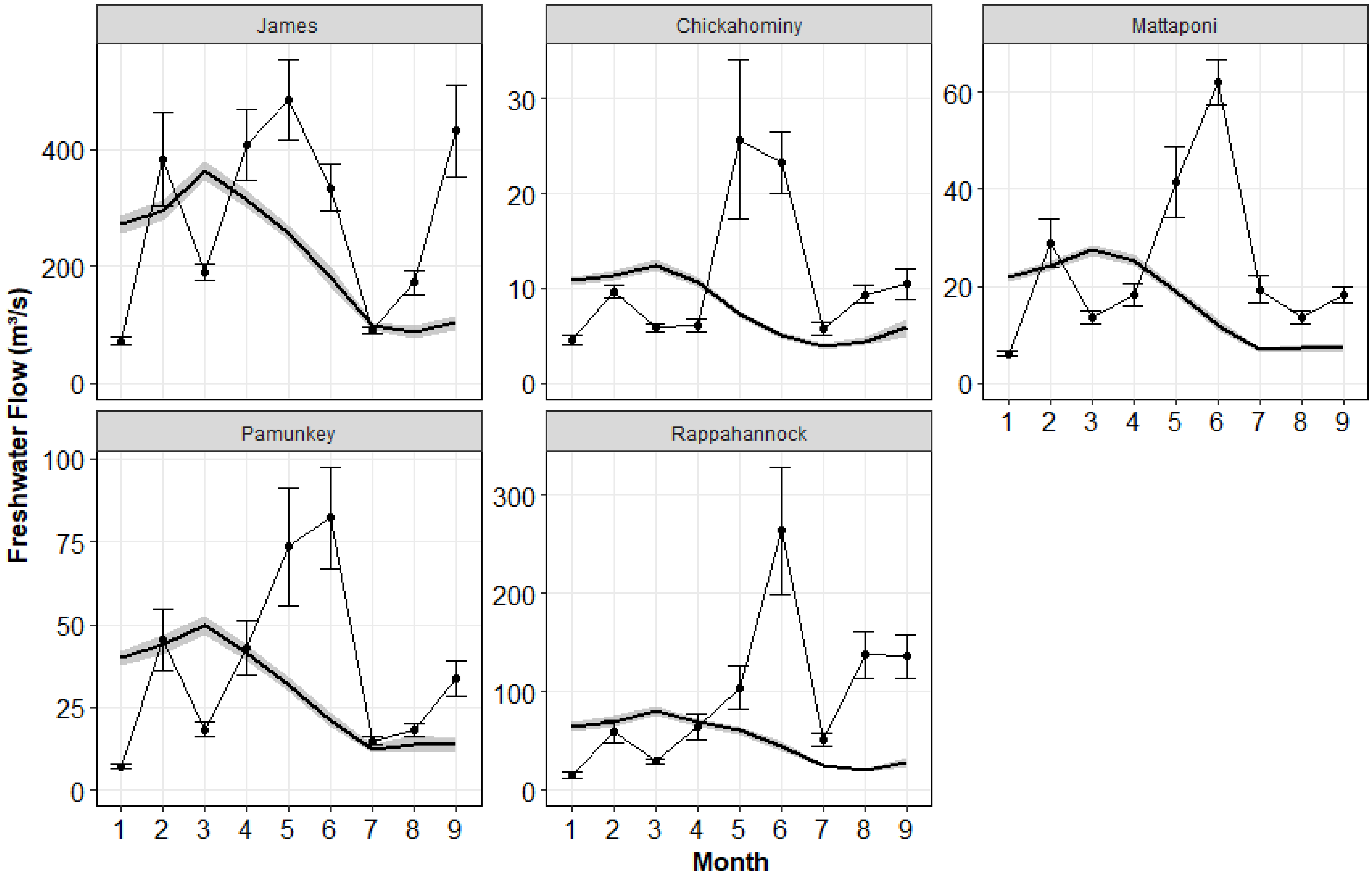

Figure 10. Mean freshwater flow and 95% confidence intervals during each month from January to September (x-axis) in each river during 2018 (thin line and error bars) and the historical monitoring period from 1967-2017 (thick line and shaded region). Data are from USGS (2018).

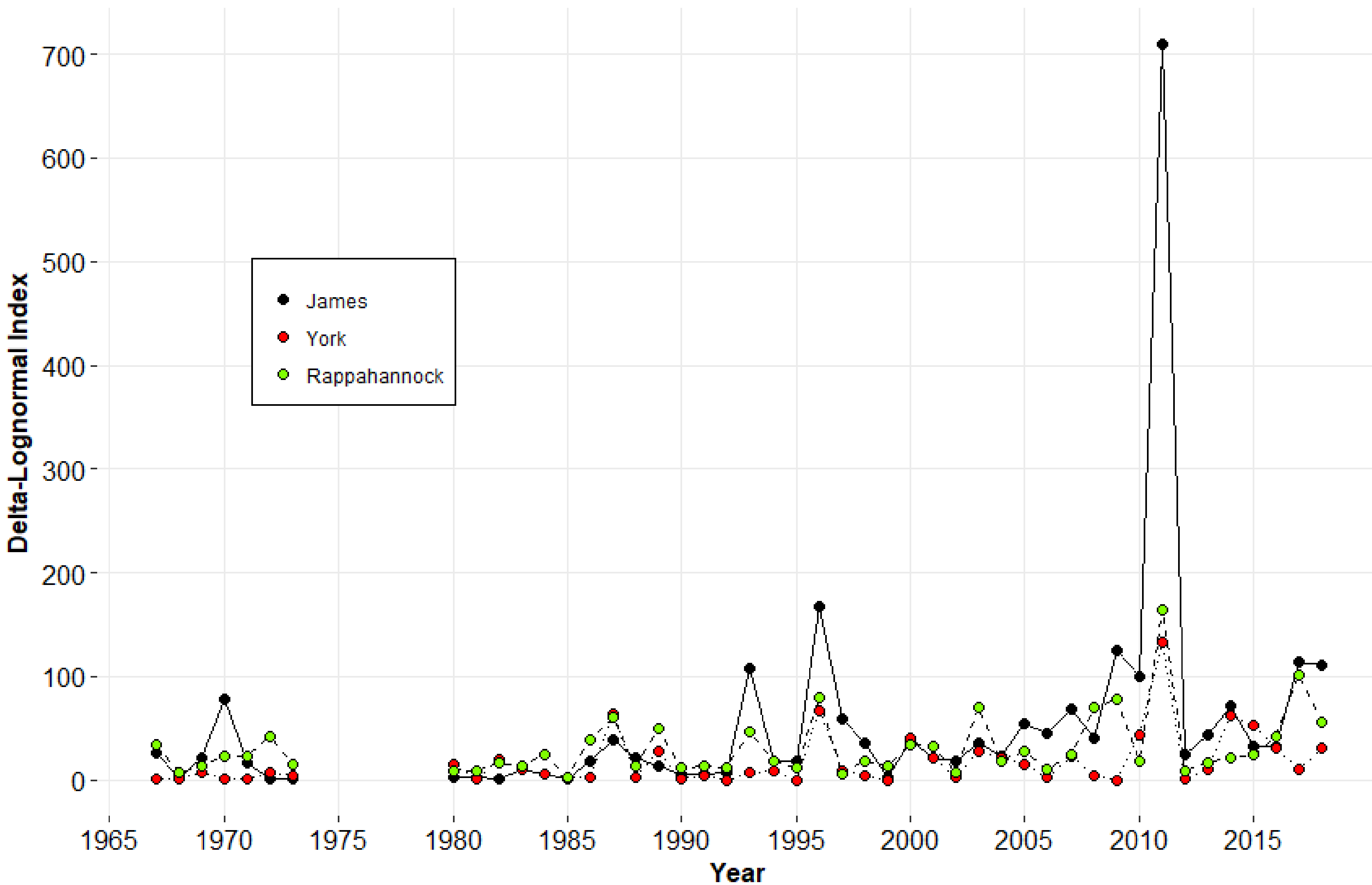

Figure 11. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year White Perch from select seine survey stations by drainage and year.

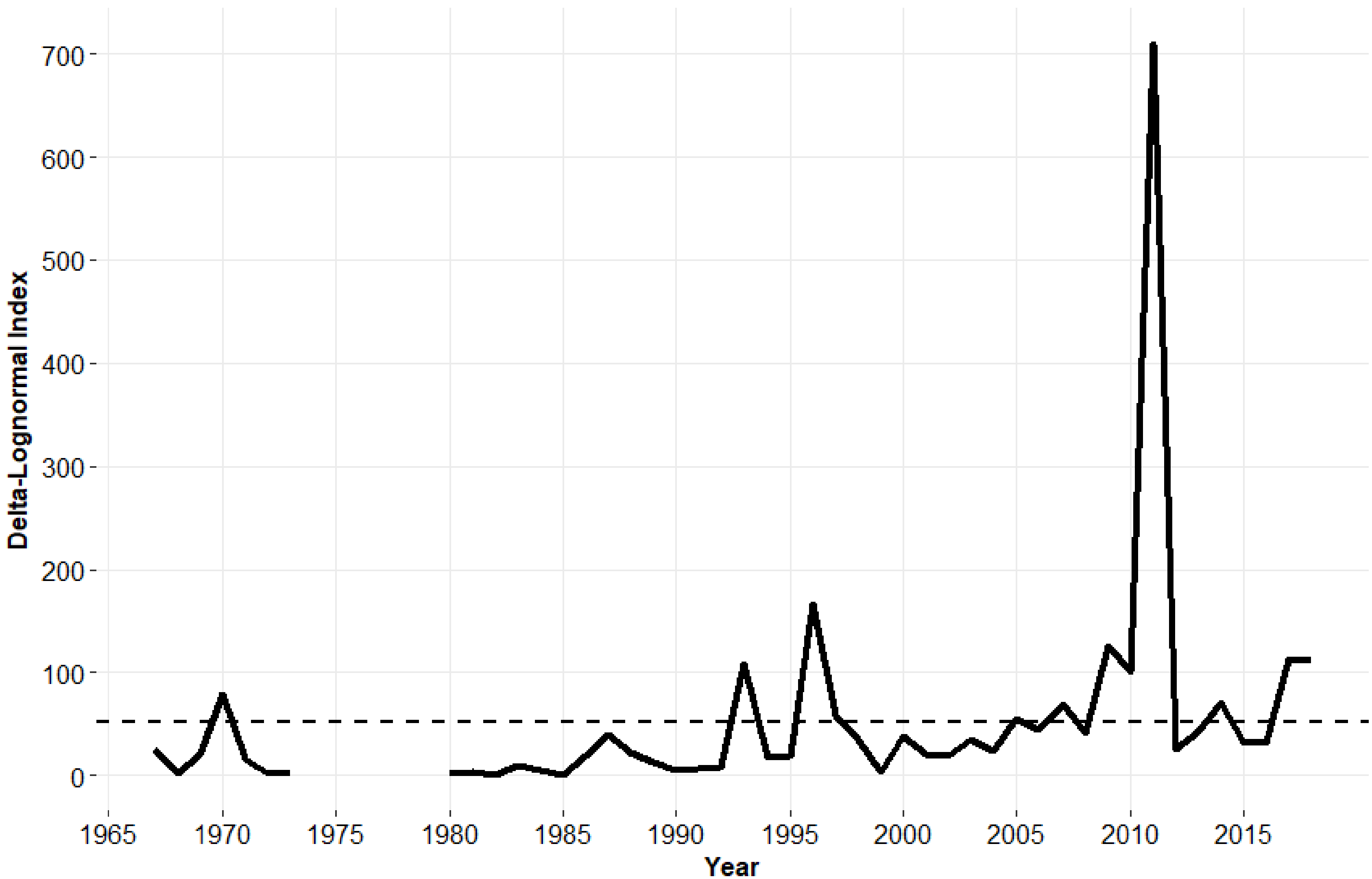

Figure 12. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year White Perch from the James River nursery area from 1967-2018. The time series average is shown by the horizontal line.

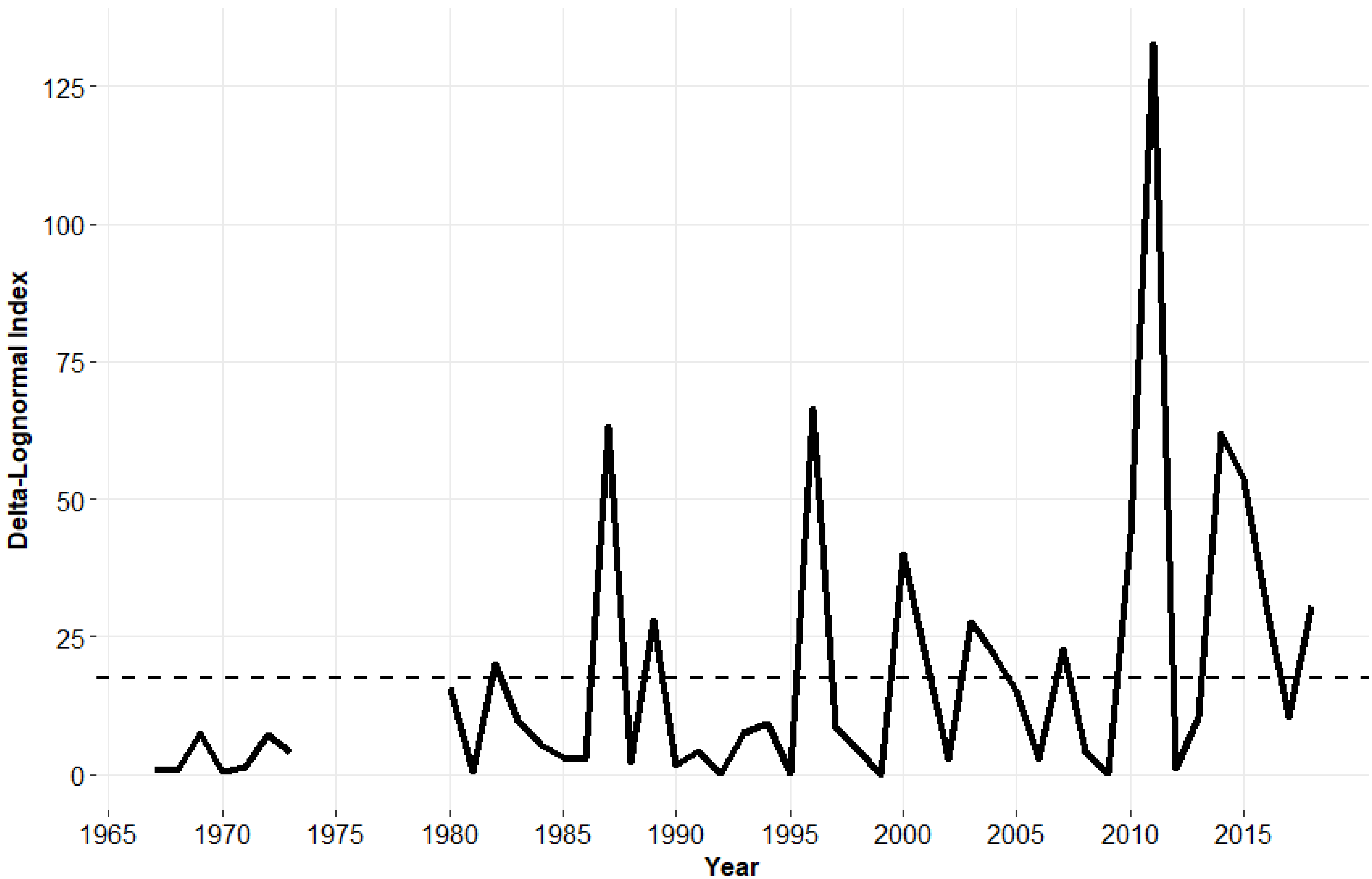

Figure 13. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year White Perch from the York River nursery area from 1967-2018. The time series average is shown by the horizontal line.

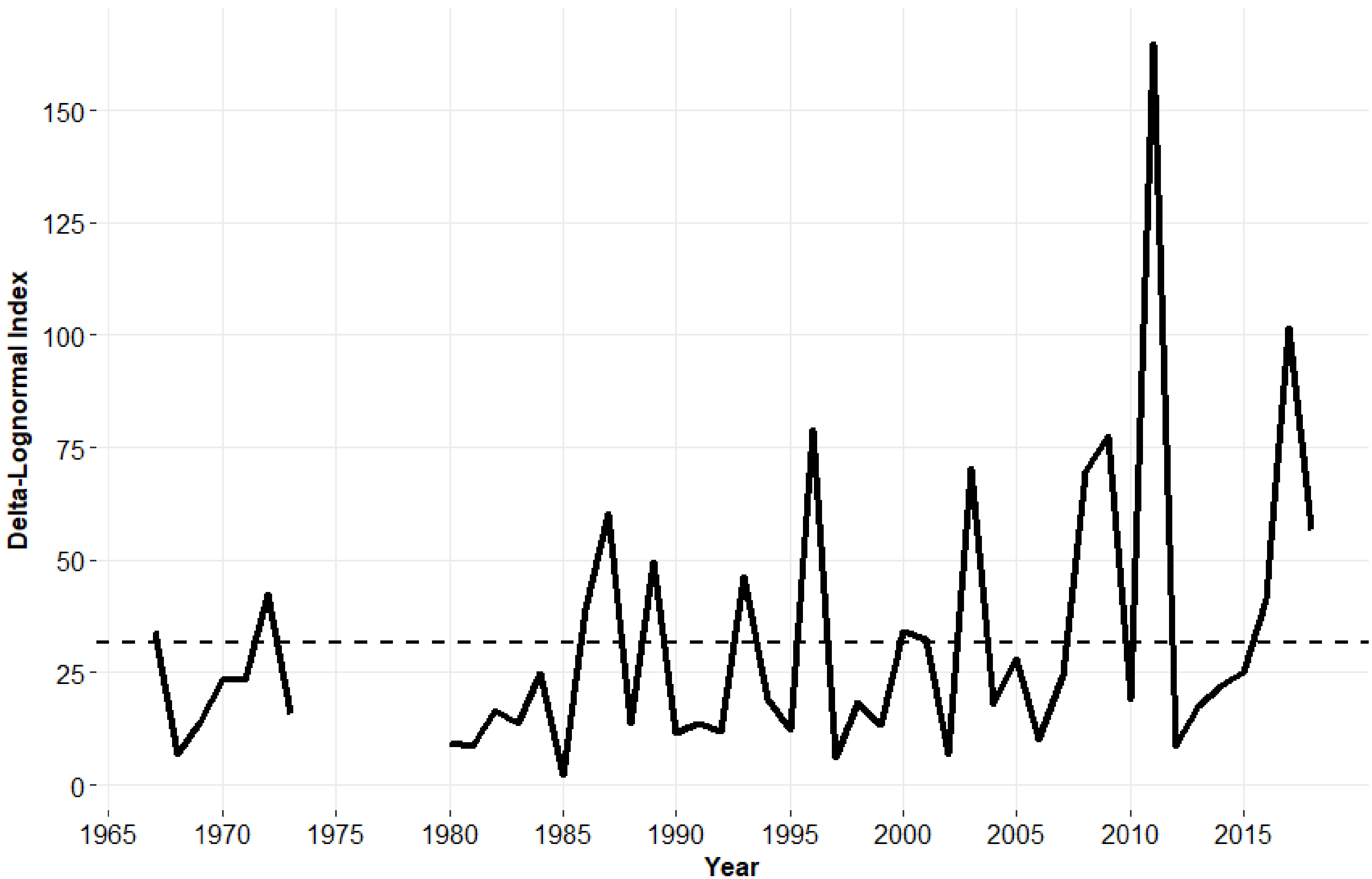

Figure 14. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year White Perch from the Rappahannock River nursery area from 1967-2018. The time series average is shown by the horizontal line.

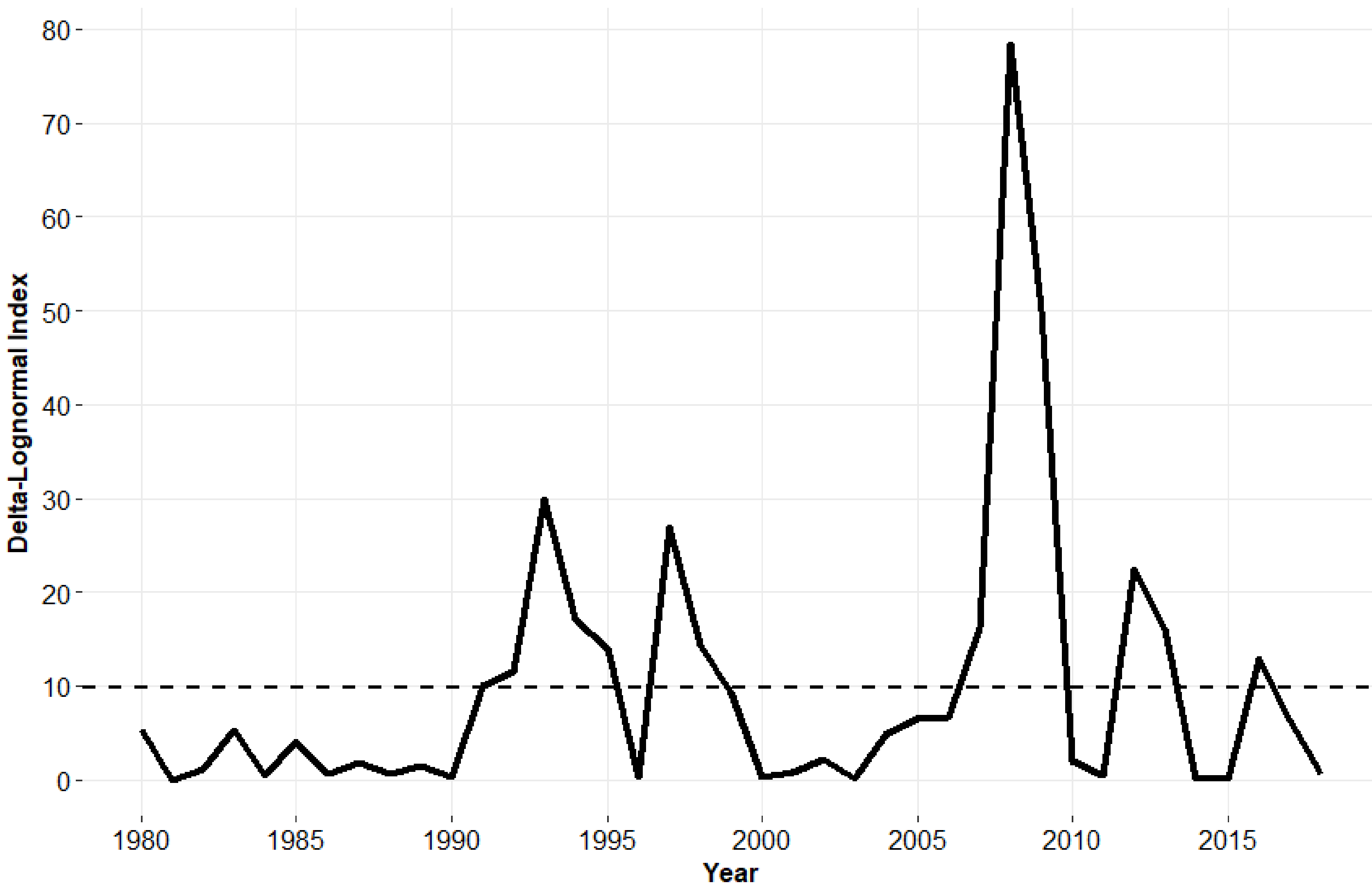

Figure 15. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Atlantic Croaker from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay from 1980-2018. The time series average is shown by the horizontal line.

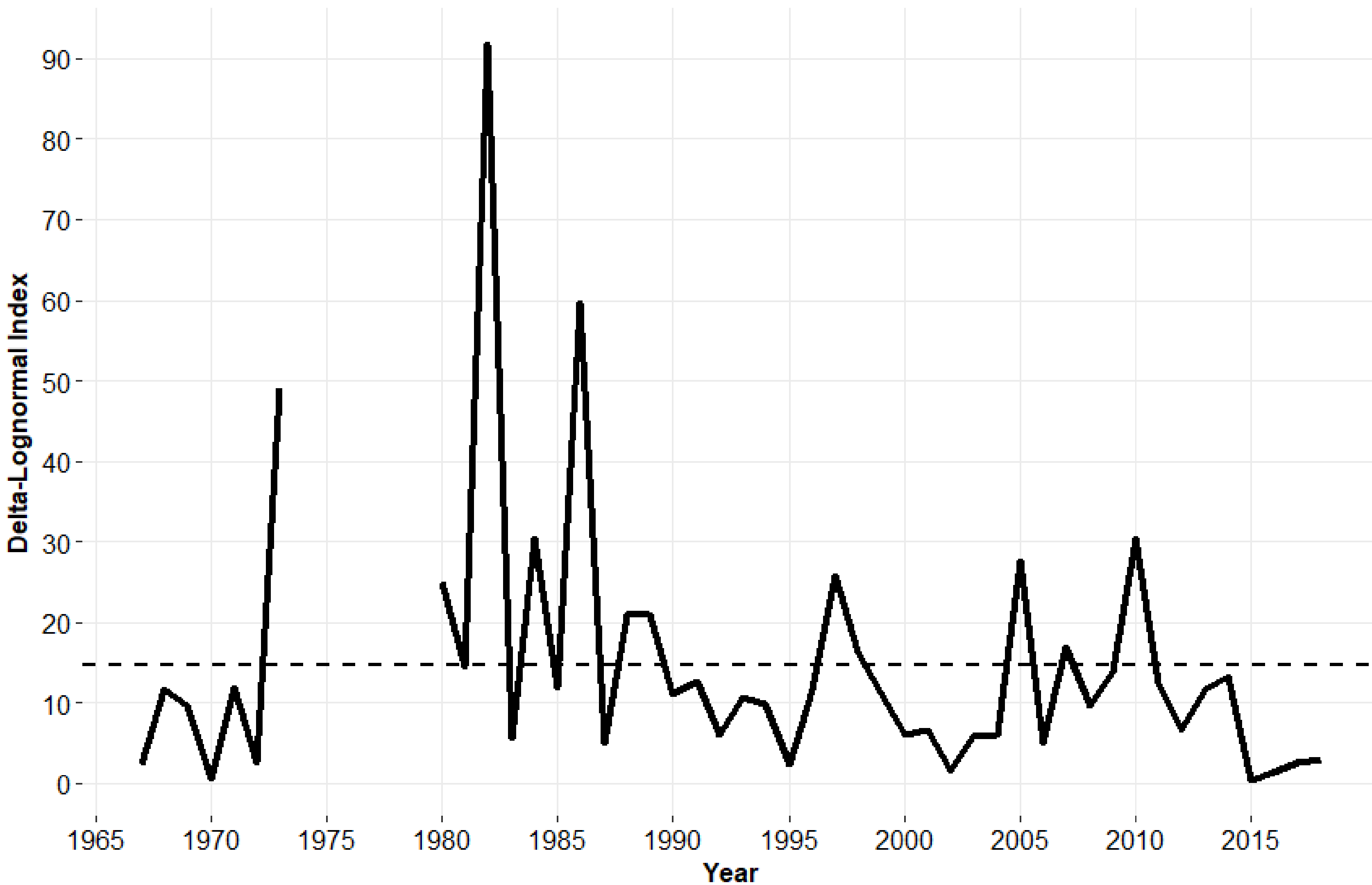

Figure 16. Delta-lognormal mean of young-of-the-year Spot from select seine survey stations in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay from 1967-2018. The time series average is shown by the horizontal line.

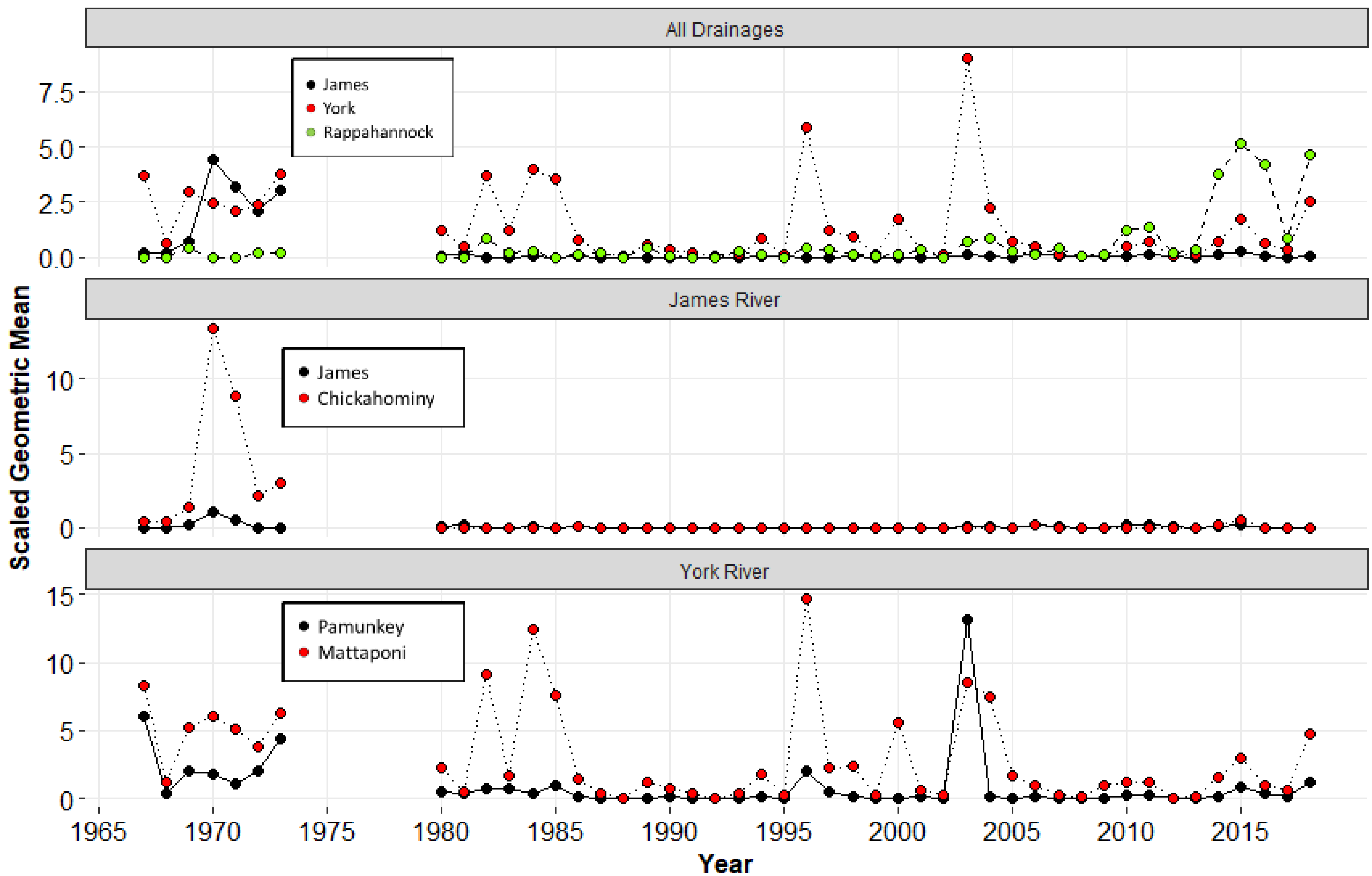

Figure 17. Scaled geometric mean of American Shad in the primary nursery areas of Virginia by drainage and river, using the first haul only.

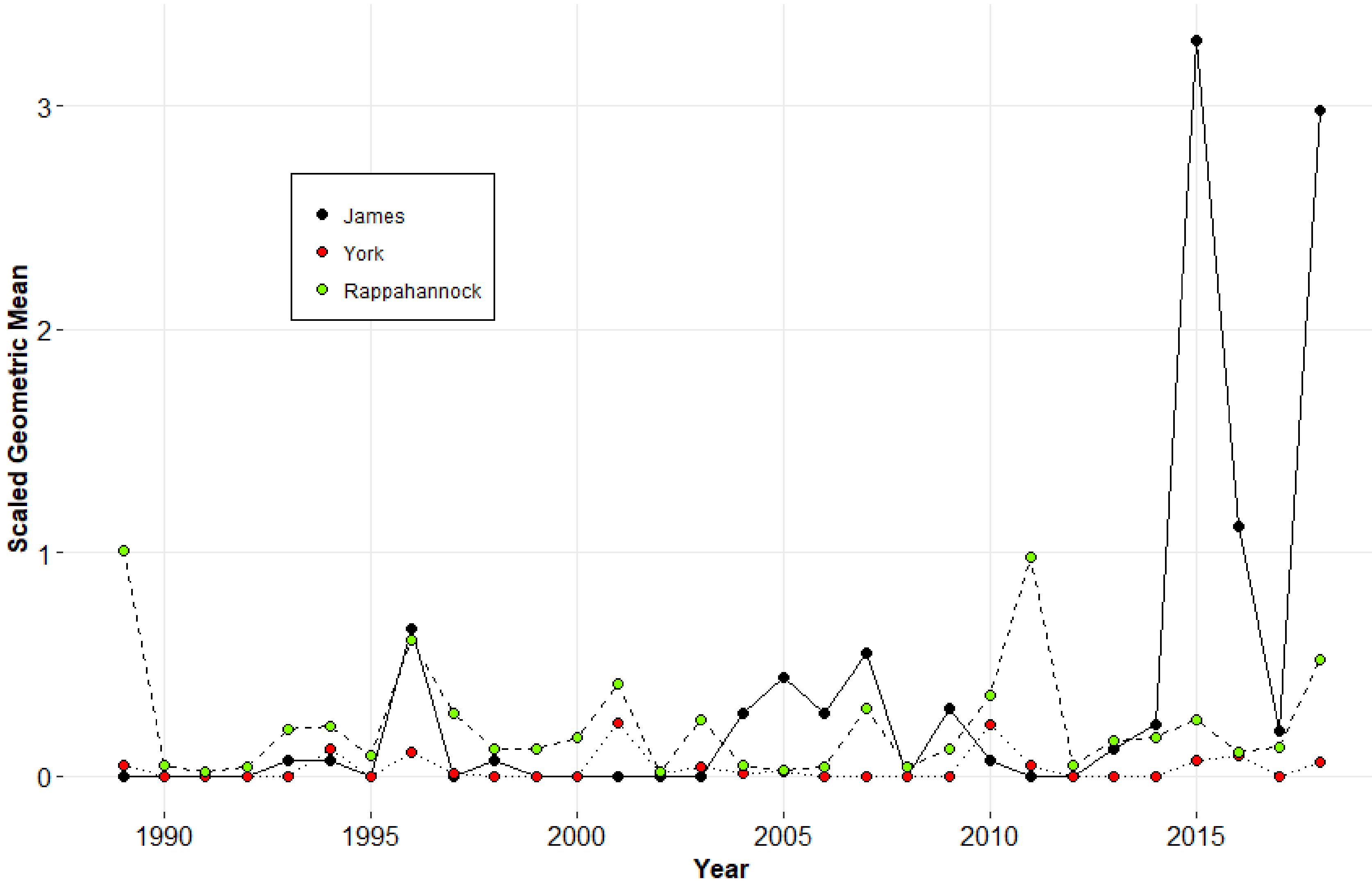

Figure 18. Scaled geometric mean of Alewife in the primary nursery areas of Virginia by drainage, using the first haul only.

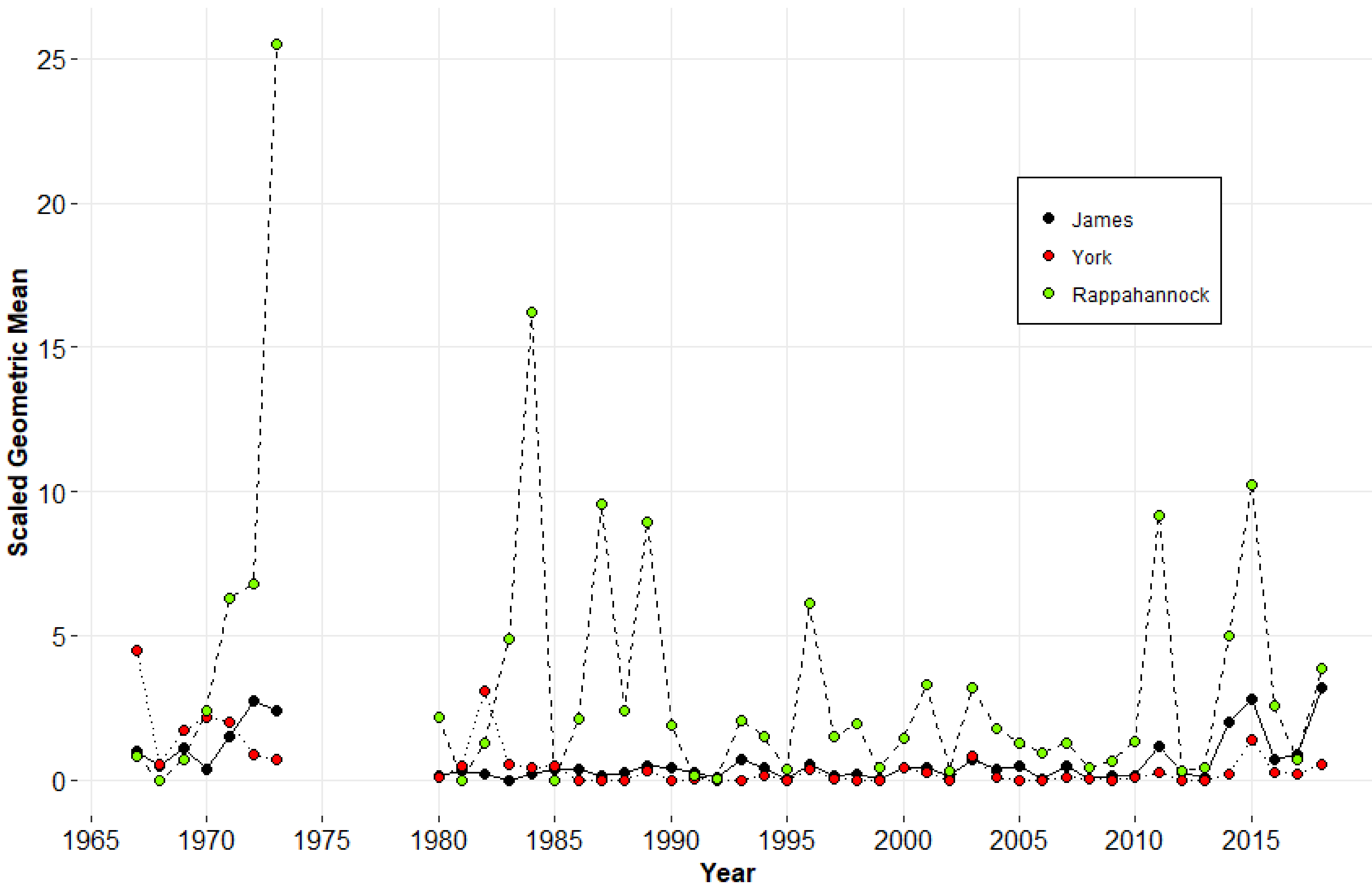

Figure 19. Scaled geometric mean of Blueback Herring in the primary nursery areas of Virginia by drainage, using the first haul only.

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1. Calibration factors, 95% confidence intervals and sample sizes (N = number of paired hauls) for Striped Bass and White Perch based on paired hauls of the old and new seine nets in 2015 and 2017. Calibration factors are used to adjust catches from the new net and result in old net equivalent catches (see Fabrizio et al. 2017 for details). In the table below, calibration factors were estimated with (2015 and 2017) and without (2015) the addition of observations from 2017. Note that the 95% confidence intervals for these species overlap with 1 when data from 2017 are included.

Species	Year	N	Calibration Factor	95% CI
Striped Bass	2015	21	0.52	0.40-0.83
	2015 and 2017	76	1.11	0.92-1.38
White Perch	2015	27	0.65	0.46-0.86
	2015 and 2017	75	0.85	0.69-1.04