

3-2016

Estimating Relative Abundance of Young-of-Year American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, in the Virginia Tributaries of Chesapeake Bay (Spring 2015)

Troy D. Tuckey

Virginia Institute of Marine Science

Mary C. Fabrizio

Virginia Institute of Marine Science

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.wm.edu/reports>



Part of the [Aquaculture and Fisheries Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Tuckey, T. D., & Fabrizio, M. C. (2016) Estimating Relative Abundance of Young-of-Year American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, in the Virginia Tributaries of Chesapeake Bay (Spring 2015). Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary. <https://doi.org/10.25773/1t45-6g67>

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by W&M ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Reports by an authorized administrator of W&M ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@wm.edu.

**Estimating Relative Abundance of Young-of-Year American Eel,
Anguilla rostrata, in the Virginia Tributaries of Chesapeake Bay
(Spring 2015)**

Final Report for Project No. RF/CF 15-01



Troy D. Tuckey
Mary C. Fabrizio

Department of Fisheries Science
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
College of William & Mary
Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

Submitted to Virginia Marine Resources Commission,
Marine Recreational Fishing Advisory Board and
Commercial Fishing Advisory Board.

March 2016



Acknowledgments

Thanks to the following individuals who conducted the field collections: Wendy A. Lowery, Emily Loose, Christopher Davis, Rebecca Hailey, James Harrison, and Zoemma Warshafsky. Thanks to the law enforcement officers of the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) and to landowners and organizations that provided access to their properties, including the Acors family (Kilmarnock) for access to Kamp’s Millpond, John Dunn and Charlotte Hollings (upstream of Kamp’s Millpond), Dorothy Geyer of the National Park Service (Bracken’s and Wormley Ponds), and many others whose cooperation contributed to the success of this study.

This project was supported by the VMRC Marine Recreational Fishing Advisory (MRFAB) and Commercial Fishing Advisory Boards (CFAB), Project No. RF/CF 15-01.

Table of Contents

Introduction3

Life History..... 4

Objectives.....5

Methods.....5

Results.....7

Conclusions.....9

Literature Cited.....10

Tables and Figures.....12

Introduction

American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) is a valuable commercial species along the Atlantic coast of North America from New Brunswick to Florida. In the U.S., harvests have declined, with similar patterns occurring in the Canadian Maritime Provinces (Meister and Flagg 1997). An average of 62% of the annual landings of U.S. commercial harvest since 1993 have come from the Chesapeake Bay (personal communication from the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries Statistics Division, 9 February 2015). In 2013, Virginia commercial landings were approximately 100,298 lbs; since mandatory reporting began in 1993, average annual landings in Virginia have been 193,200 lbs or 19% of the U.S. American Eel harvest (personal communication from the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries Statistics Division, 9 February 2015).

A decline in abundance of American Eel has been observed in recent years with conflicting evidence regarding spatial synchrony throughout their range (Richkus and Whalen 1999; Sullivan et al. 2006). Hypotheses for the decline in abundance include shifts in location of the Gulf Stream, pollution, overfishing, parasites, altered oceanic conditions, and barriers to fish passage (Castonguay et al. 1994; Haro et al. 2000; Knights 2003). Additionally, factors such as unfavorable wind-driven currents may affect glass eel recruitment on the continental shelf and may have a greater impact than fishing mortality or continental climate change (Knights 2003). However, limited knowledge about fundamental biological characteristics of glass eels has complicated interpretation of juvenile abundance trends (Sullivan et al. 2006).

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) adopted the Interstate Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the American Eel in November 1999. The FMP calls for efforts to collect American Eel data through both fishery-dependent and fishery-independent studies in coastal states. Consequently, member jurisdictions agreed to implement an annual survey for young-of-year (YOY) American Eels. The survey is intended to "...characterize trends in annual recruitment of the YOY eels over time [to produce a] qualitative appraisal of the annual recruitment of American Eel to the U.S. Atlantic Coast" (ASMFC 2000). The development

of these surveys began in 2000 with full implementation by 2001. Survey results provide necessary data on coastal recruitment success and further understanding of American Eel population dynamics. A recent American Eel benchmark stock assessment report found that the American Eel stock status is depleted and emphasized the importance of the coast-wide survey as an index of recruitment over the historical coastal range in the U.S. and an early warning of potential range contraction of the species (ASMFC 2012). In 2015, the Virginia Institute of Marine Science continued its spring sampling to estimate relative abundance of YOY American Eels in Virginia tributaries of Chesapeake Bay.

Life History

The American Eel is a catadromous species that occurs along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America and inland in the St. Lawrence Seaway and Great Lakes (Murdy et al. 1997). The species is panmictic and supported throughout its range by a single spawning population (Haro et al. 2000; Meister and Flagg 1997). Spawning takes place during winter to early spring in the Sargasso Sea. Eggs hatch into leaf-shaped transparent ribbon-like larvae called leptocephali, which are transported by ocean currents (over 9-12 months) in a generally northwesterly direction and can grow to 85 mm TL (Jenkins and Burkhead 1993). Within a year, metamorphosis into the next life stage (glass eel) occurs in the Western Atlantic near the east coast of North America. A reduction in length to about 50 mm TL occurs prior to reaching the continental shelf (Jenkins and Burkhead 1993). Coastal currents and active migration transport the glass eels (= YOY) into Maryland and Virginia estuaries from February to June (Able and Fahay 1998), though glass eels have been captured in the York River estuary as early as December (VIMS, unpublished data). As growth continues, the glass eel becomes pigmented (elver stage) and within 12 to 14 months acquires a dark color with an underlying yellow hue (yellow eel stage). Many eels migrate upriver into freshwater rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds, while others remain in estuaries. Most of the eel's life is spent in these habitats as a yellow eel. Metamorphosis into the silver eel stage occurs during the seaward migration that takes place from late summer through autumn. Age at maturity varies greatly with location and latitude

and in Chesapeake Bay may range from 2 to 18 years, but most eels reach maturity between age 2 and 6 (Owens and Geer 2003). American Eels from Chesapeake Bay mature and migrate at an earlier age than eels from northern areas (Hedgepeth 1983). Upon maturity, eels migrate back to the Sargasso Sea to spawn and die (Haro et al. 2000).

It has been suggested that glass eel migration has a fortnightly periodicity related to tidal currents and stratification of the water column (Ciccotti et al. 1995). Additionally, alterations in freshwater flow (timing and magnitude) to bays and estuaries may affect the size, timing, and spatial patterns of upstream migration of glass eels and elvers (Facey and Van Den Avyle 1987). YOY eel may use freshwater “signals” to enhance recruitment to local estuaries, thereby influencing year-class strength (Sullivan et al. 2006).

Objectives

1. Monitor the glass eel migration, or run, into the Virginia Chesapeake Bay tributaries to determine the spatial and temporal components of recruitment.
2. Examine environmental factors, which may influence young-of-year eel recruitment.
3. Collect basic biological information on recruiting eels, including length, weight, and pigment stage.

Methods

Field Methods

Minimum criteria for YOY American Eel sampling were established in the ASMFC American Eel FMP, with the Technical Committee approving sampling gear and methods. The timing and placement of gear must coincide with periods of peak YOY shoreward migration. At a minimum, the gear must fish during flood tides during nighttime hours. The sampling season is designated as a minimum of four days per week for at least six weeks or for the duration of the run. At least one site must be sampled in each jurisdiction. The entire catch of YOY eels must be counted from each sampling event and a minimum of 60 glass eels (if present per

jurisdiction) must be examined for length, weight, and pigmentation stage weekly.

Due to the importance of the eel fishery in Virginia, the methods used to monitor glass eel recruitment must ensure proper temporal and spatial sampling coverage, and provide reliable recruitment estimates. To provide the necessary spatial coverage and to assess suitable locations, numerous sites were evaluated previously (Geer 2001). Final site selection was based on known areas of glass eel concentrations, accessibility, and specific physical criteria (e.g., proper habitat) suitable for glass eel recruitment to the sampling gear. Four sites were selected: two on the York River estuary and one each on the Rappahannock and James river estuaries. The James River site (Wareham's Pond) is located in the Kingsmill area of James City County. Wareham's Pond drains directly into the James River, which is about 100 m away, though high tides may affect water levels at the end of the spillway (Figure 1). The two sites on the York River are Bracken's Pond and Wormley Pond (Figure 1). Bracken's Pond is located along the Colonial Parkway at the base of the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station Pier and is less than 100 m from the York River; the tide often reaches the spillway. Wormley Pond, located on the Yorktown Battlefield, drains into Wormley Creek, which has a tidal range that routinely reaches 50 cm depth at the spillway. The final collection site is Kamp's Millpond, which drains into the eastern branch of the Corrotoman River, a tributary to the Rappahannock River (Figure 1). Kamp's Millpond covers approximately 80 acres and is located upstream of Route 790, north of Kilmarnock.

Irish eel ramps were used to collect eels at all sites. The ramp configuration successfully attracts and captures small eels in tidal waters of Chesapeake Bay. Ramp operation requires a continuous flow of water over the climbing substrate and the collection device; continuous flow was accomplished through a gravity feed. Hoses were attached to the ramp and collection buckets to allow for quick removal of eels for sampling. Enkamat™ erosion control material on the ramp floor provided a textured climbing surface. The ramps were placed on an incline (15 - 45°) with the ramp entrance and textured mat extending into the water. The ramp entrance was placed in shallow water (< 25 cm) to prevent submersion of the entire ramp. The inclined ramp and an additional 4° incline of the substrate inside the ramp provided sufficient slope to

create attractant flow. A hinged lid provided access for cleaning and flow adjustments.

Only eels in the ramp's collection bucket (not on the climbing surface) were recorded. Trap performance was rated on a scale of 0 to 3 (0 = new set; 1 = gear fishing; 2 = gear fishing, but not efficiently; 3 = gear not fishing). Water temperature, air temperature, and precipitation were recorded during most site visits. All eels were enumerated and placed above the impediment, with any subsample information recorded, if applicable. Specimens less than or equal to ~ 85 mm total length (TL) were classified as YOY, while those > 85 mm TL were considered elvers. These lengths correspond to the two distinct length-frequency modes observed in the 2000 survey, which likely reflects different year classes (Geer 2001; note: eels longer than 254 mm TL are not considered glass phase eels, although this is not explicitly stated in Geer 2001). Length, weight, and pigmentation stage (see Haro and Krueger 1988) were recorded from 60 eels weekly. Indices of abundance for each site were calculated using the area-under-the-curve approach (Olney and Hoenig 2001).

Results

Collections of young-of-year American Eel began on 27 February 2015 at Bracken's Pond, 2 March at Wormley Pond in the York River estuary, on 11 March 2015 at Wareham's Pond in the James River estuary, and on 26 March 2015 at Kamp's Millpond in the Rappahannock River estuary. Traps were removed on 5 June 2015 from Wareham's Pond (91 days of continuous sampling) and 9 June 2015 at sites on the York River (105 days of continuous sampling at Bracken's Pond and 103 days at Wormley Pond). The Rappahannock River estuary trap was removed on 30 June 2015 after 99 days of sampling. In all, we collected 35,328 glass eels at Bracken's Pond, 40,071 glass eels at Wormley Pond (York River system), 5,218 glass eels at Wareham's Pond (James River system), and 508 glass eels at Kamp's Millpond (Rappahannock River system; Table 1).

Small numbers of glass eels were first captured in mid-March at Wormley, Bracken's, and Wareham's ponds, whereas glass eels were first captured in early April at Kamp's Millpond

(Figure 9). The majority of glass eels recruiting to Wormley, Bracken's, and Wareham's Ponds occurred over a 30-day period from 16 March to 17 April and a similar recruitment pulse lasting about 30 days occurred at Kamp's Millpond nearly a month later (April to May). There was a second, smaller peak of glass eels at Bracken's and Wareham's ponds in early May that did not occur at Wormley Pond. Peak counts of glass eels typically occur first in the York River estuary, followed by the James, Rappahannock, and Potomac river estuaries (Figure 11).

Elver indices were below-average at Wormley Pond and Kamp's Millpond and above-average at Bracken's and Wareham's ponds (Table 2; Figures 4 and 5). Catches of elver eels occurred throughout the monitoring period with no consistent pattern among locations (Figure 10). The number of elvers observed at Wareham's Pond was the second highest observed in the time series. The area below the spillway was redesigned in 2013 and the two highest catches of elvers occurred in 2014 and 2015 suggesting that changes to the site may have positively influenced the catch of elvers. Catch rates of elvers from Wormley Pond continue to be below average for the eighth consecutive year (Figure 4).

We examined 501 glass eels from Wormley Pond for weight, length, and pigment stage determination in 2015. Total length (TL) of these glass eels ranged from 47.5 to 71.7 mm, with a mean length of 57.4 mm (3.83 standard deviation, SD). Weights of individual glass eels ranged from 0.058 to 0.441 g and averaged 0.145 g (0.049 SD; Figure 6). Mean TL of glass eels recruiting to Wormley Pond on the York River has remained consistent since 2002 (Figure 7). As expected, glass eel pigment stages increased monthly from March to May, 2015 (Figure 8).

Conclusions

Glass eel recruitment varied by location in 2015, with below-average recruitment at Wormley Pond and Kamp's Millpond, average recruitment at Bracken's Pond, and above-average recruitment at Wareham's Pond. While we observed variability in the recruitment of glass eels at each site, the timing of recruitment was consistent among sites with peak recruitment occurring from mid-March to mid-April at sites in the York and James rivers, and a

delay of one month in the Rappahannock River, which is furthest from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

The timing of recruitment of glass eels to monitoring sites in Virginia supports the hypothesis of several pulses of glass eels entering and dispersing throughout Chesapeake Bay. Earliest arrival of glass eels is typically observed at Wormley Pond in the York River estuary (55.7 km from the mouth of the Bay), followed by Bracken's Pond in the York system (59.4 km), Wareham's Pond in the James River estuary (77.8 km), and finally Kamp's Millpond in the Rappahannock River estuary (101 km). Additionally, glass eels arrive at two sites located on the Virginia side of the Potomac River estuary (> 101 km from the mouth of the Bay) much later than at locations near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. It is interesting to note that relative abundance indices at sites closer to the mouth of Chesapeake Bay tend to show greater variation than those further from the mouth of the Bay (Potomac River sites; Tuckey and Fabrizio 2015).

How recruitment of glass eels translates into yellow-phase eel production and subsequent changes in spawning stock biomass remains unknown. However, we are collecting American Eel sub-adults from the VIMS Juvenile Fish Trawl Survey and also obtaining eel samples from the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries in a cooperative effort to compare the age distribution of sub-adult American Eels with the recruitment indices of glass eels in each watershed. This unfunded project is underway and we have collected and processed more than 800 eels from the various sources.

Literature Cited

- Able, K. W. and M. P. Fahay. 1998. The First Year in the Life of Estuarine Fishes in the Middle Atlantic Bight. Rutgers University Press, New Jersey. 342 pp.
- ASMFC. 2000. Fishery Management Plan for American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*.
- ASMFC. 2012. American Eel Benchmark Stock Assessment. Stock Assessment Report No. 12-01 of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.
- Castonguay, M., P.V. Hodson, C. M. Couillard, M. J. Eckersley, J. D. Dutil and G. Verreault. 1994. Why is recruitment of American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, declining in the St. Lawrence River and Gulf? Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 51:479-488.
- Ciccotti, E. T. Ricci, M. Scardi, E. Fresi and S. Cataudella. 1995. Intra-seasonal characterization of glass eel migration in the River Tiber: space and time dynamics. J. Fish Biol. 47:248-255.
- Facey, D. E. and M. J. Van Den Avyle. 1987. Species profiles: life histories and environmental requirements of coastal fishes and invertebrates (North Atlantic) - American Eel. U. S. Fish Wildl. Serv. Biol. Rep. 82(11.74). U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, TR EL-82-4. 28 pp.
- Geer, P.J. 2001. Evaluating recruitment of American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, to the Potomac River---Spring 2001. Report prepared for Potomac River Fisheries Commission. Virginia Institute of Marine Science Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062. 21 pp.
- Haro, A. J. and W. H. Krueger. 1988. Pigmentation, size and migration of elvers, *Anguilla rostrata* (Lesueur), in a coastal Rhode Island stream. Can. J. Zool. 66:2528-2533.
- Haro, A., W. Richkus, K. Whalen, W.-Dieter Busch, S. Lary, T. Brush and D. Dixon. 2000. Population decline of the American Eel: Implications for research and management. Fisheries 25(9): 7-16.
- Hedgepeth, M. Y. 1983. Age, growth and reproduction of American Eels, *Anguilla rostrata* (Lesueur), from the Chesapeake Bay area. Masters Thesis. College of William and Mary. 61 pp.
- Jenkins, R. E. and N. M. Burkhead. 1993. Freshwater fishes of Virginia. American Fisheries Society. Bethesda, MD. 1079 pp.
- Knights, B. 2003. A review of the possible impacts of long-term oceanic and climate changes and fishing mortality on recruitment of anguillid Eels of the Northern Hemisphere. The Science of the Total Environment 310(1-3): 237-244.

- Meister, A. L. and L. N. Flagg. 1997. Recent developments in the American Eel fisheries of eastern North America. *Focus* 22(1): 25-26.
- Murdy, E.O., R.S. Birdsong and J.A. Musick. 1997. *Fishes of Chesapeake Bay*. Smithsonian Institution Press. 324 pp.
- Olney, J. E. and J. M. Hoenig. 2001. Managing a fishery under moratorium: Assessment opportunities for Virginia's stocks of American Shad. *Fisheries* 26: 6-11.
- Owens, S. J. and P. J. Geer. 2003. Size and age structure of American Eels in tributaries of the Virginia portion of the Chesapeake Bay. Pages 117-124 in D. A. Dixon (Editor). *Biology, Management and Protection of Catadromous Eels*. American Fisheries Society, Symposium 33, Bethesda, MD, USA.
- Richkus, W. and K. Whalen. 1999. American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, scoping study. A literature review and data review of the life history, stock status, population dynamics, and hydroelectric impacts. Final Report, March 1999 by Versar, Inc., Prepared for EPRI.
- Sullivan, M. C., K. W. Able, J. A. Hare and H. J. Walsh. 2006. *Anguilla rostrata* glass eel ingress into two, U. S. east coast estuaries: patterns, processes and implications for adult abundance. *J. Fish. Bio.* 69:1081-1101.
- Tuckey, T. D. and M. C. Fabrizio. 2015. Evaluating recruitment of American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*, to the Potomac River, Spring 2015. Report prepared for Potomac River Fisheries Commission. Virginia Institute of Marine Science Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062. 20 pp.

Table 1. Total number of glass American Eels captured and the index of abundance using Area Under the Curve method (AUC). 'NA' indicates that data are not available due to construction at this site in 2013.

Site	Year	Total Caught	AUC index	Site	Year	Total Caught	AUC index	
Wormley Pond	2001	82,267	83,492.5	Wareham's Pond	2003	2,230	2,350.6	
	2002	31,518	32,638.7		2004	158	165.3	
	2003	14,385	13,725.6		2005	225	224.1	
	2004	78,258	79,293.5		2006	3,280	3,266.3	
	2005	56,259	55,660.7		2007	953	959.3	
	2006	61,211	59,855.0		2008	2,456	2,417.2	
	2007	90,988	90,705.0		2009	5,322	5,192.3	
	2008	9,012	9,220.6		2010	672	648.5	
	2009	8,367	8,404.2		2011	12,871	14,318.0	
	2010	139,391	149,154.2		2012	3,933	4,042.1	
	2011	66,953	62,410.3		2013	NA	NA	
	2012	65,312	65,271.7		2014	1,979	1,969.8	
	2013	42,415	42,362.2		2015	5,218	5,737.6	
	2014	36,894	38,447.9					
	2015	40,071	46,619.6					
Bracken's Pond	2000	61,228	62,884.7	Kamp's Millpond	2000	139	129.9	
	2001	52,838	54,113.1		2001	3,956	4,030.2	
	2002	7,413	7,590.8		2002	11,217	11,064.5	
	2003	77,592	75,405.4		2003	2,387	2,377.5	
	2004	29,914	30,281.7		2004	524	516.2	
	2005	65,983	65,885.3		2005	2,084	2,145.0	
	2006	45,738	47,093.6		2006	302	298.6	
	2007	46,758	46,266.8		2007	313	311.5	
	2008	1,165	1,150.3		2008	481	479.0	
	2009	69	67.5		2009	179	179.0	
	2010	23,044	30,087.8		2010	4,734	4,462.0	
	2011	69,660	62,697.5		2011	1,860	1,980.4	
	2012	62,738	85,747.3		2012	67,045	43,654.3	
	2013	29,272	28,486.3		2013	2,426	2,457.2	
	2014	3,376	3,863.9		2014	4,167	3,693.9	
2015	35,328	38,294.8	2015	508	485.1			

Table 2. Total number of elver American Eels captured and the index of abundance using Area Under the Curve method (AUC). 'NA' indicates that data are not available due to construction at this site in 2013.

Site	Year	Total Caught	AUC index	Site	Year	Total Caught	AUC index	
Wormley Pond	2001	171	171.4	Wareham's Pond	2003	84	84.7	
	2002	315	314.6		2004	260	256.4	
	2003	138	140.5		2005	148	148.6	
	2004	257	264.7		2006	469	471.2	
	2005	105	108.6		2007	682	676.7	
	2006	160	158.4		2008	511	512.8	
	2007	619	612.8		2009	275	275.7	
	2008	139	140.0		2010	306	323.4	
	2009	31	32.0		2011	463	523.0	
	2010	80	71.9		2012	496	516.0	
	2011	79	104.9		2013	NA	NA	
	2012	79	69.9		2014	1,368	1,399.9	
	2013	99	112.1		2015	946	1,173.4	
	2014	64	74.7					
	2015	107	103.1					
Bracken's Pond	2000	528	535.4	Kamp's Millpond	2000	5	4.9	
	2001	334	341.1		2001	222	225.4	
	2002	52	52.2		2002	224	222.9	
	2003	411	416.7		2003	1,968	1,972.6	
	2004	171	180.0		2004	250	246.1	
	2005	231	229.9		2005	196	198.6	
	2006	166	172.7		2006	312	310.0	
	2007	723	717.8		2007	32	31.7	
	2008	262	260.9		2008	37	45.1	
	2009	3	3.0		2009	33	34.5	
	2010	190	219.9		2010	132	125.9	
	2011	525	644.2		2011	104	213.7	
	2012	462	542.8		2012	891	730.7	
	2013	354	398.4		2013	218	222.5	
	2014	163	174.5		2014	259	246.5	
2015	358	548.0	2015	119	239.1			

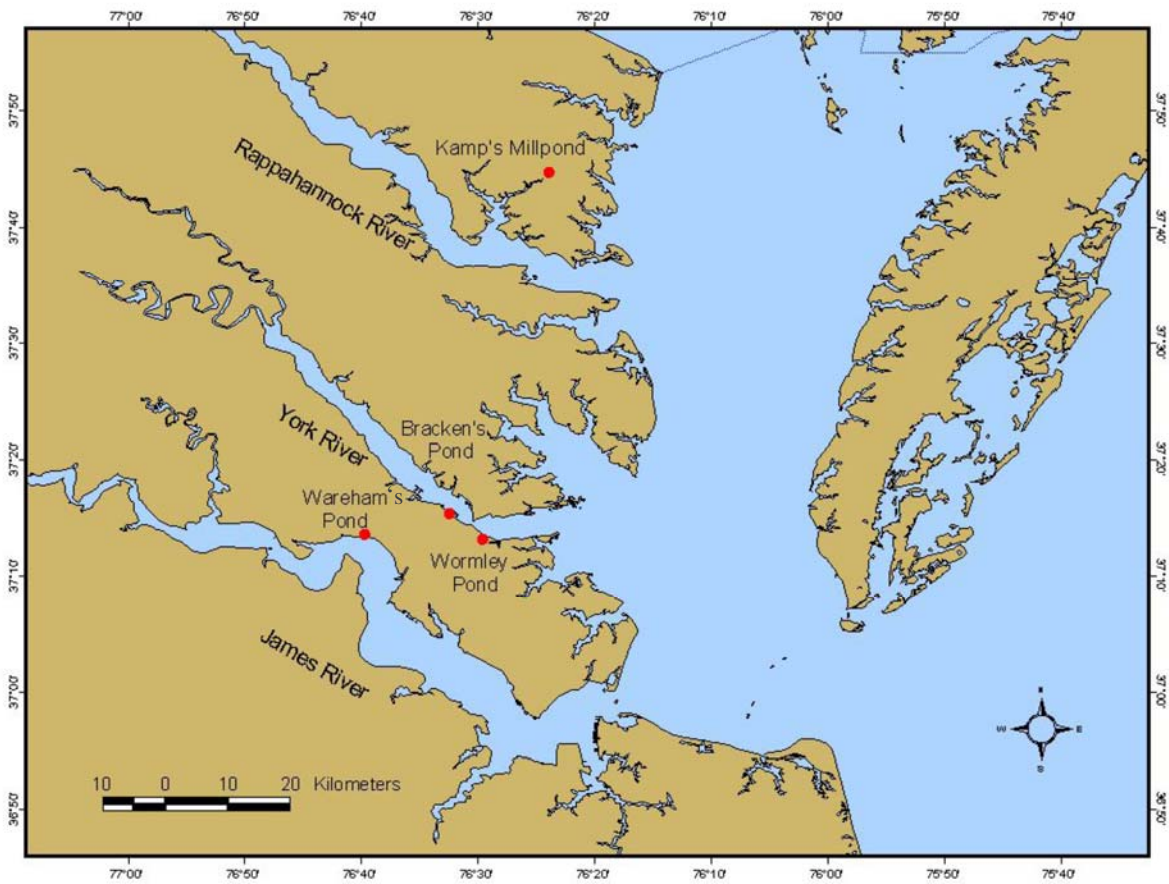


Figure 1. American Eel sampling sites in sub-estuaries of the Chesapeake Bay: the Rappahannock (Kamp's Millpond), York (Wormley Pond and Bracken's Pond), and James (Wareham's Pond) estuaries, Virginia, 2015.

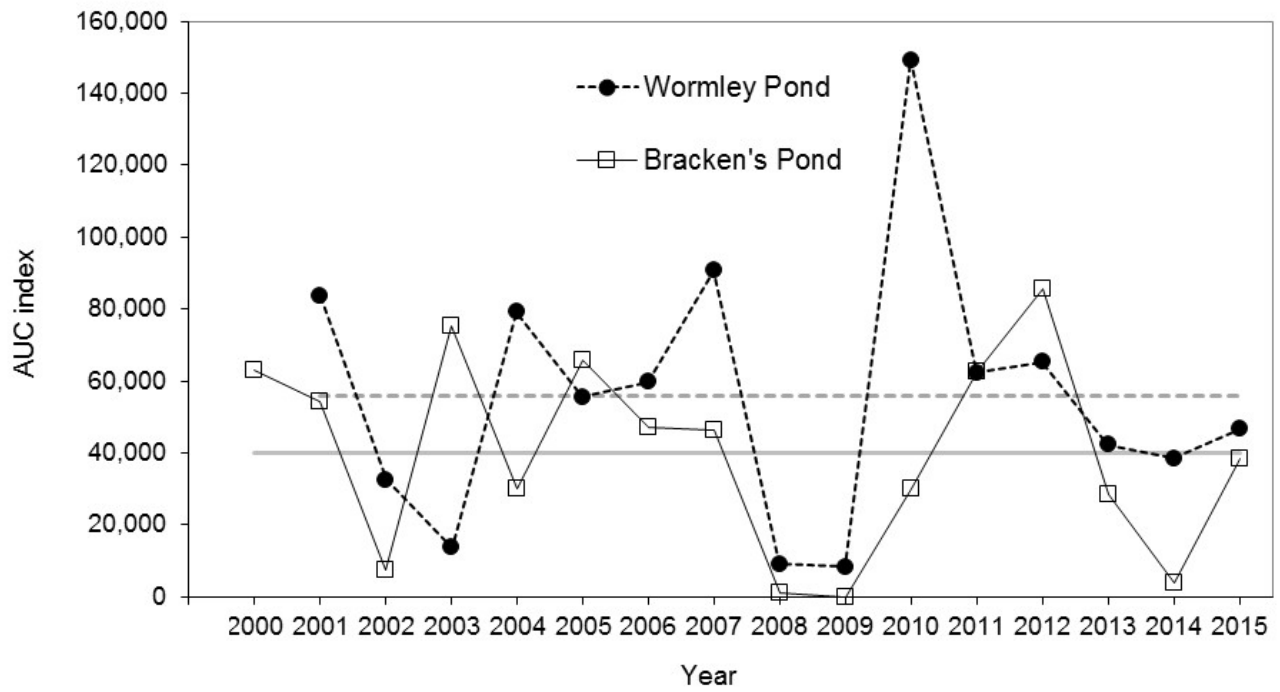


Figure 2. Abundance indices and time series average calculated by the area-under-the-curve method for glass American Eels from Wormley Pond and Bracken's Pond (York River estuary). Time series averages are shown as solid (Bracken's Pond) and dotted (Wormley Pond) lines.

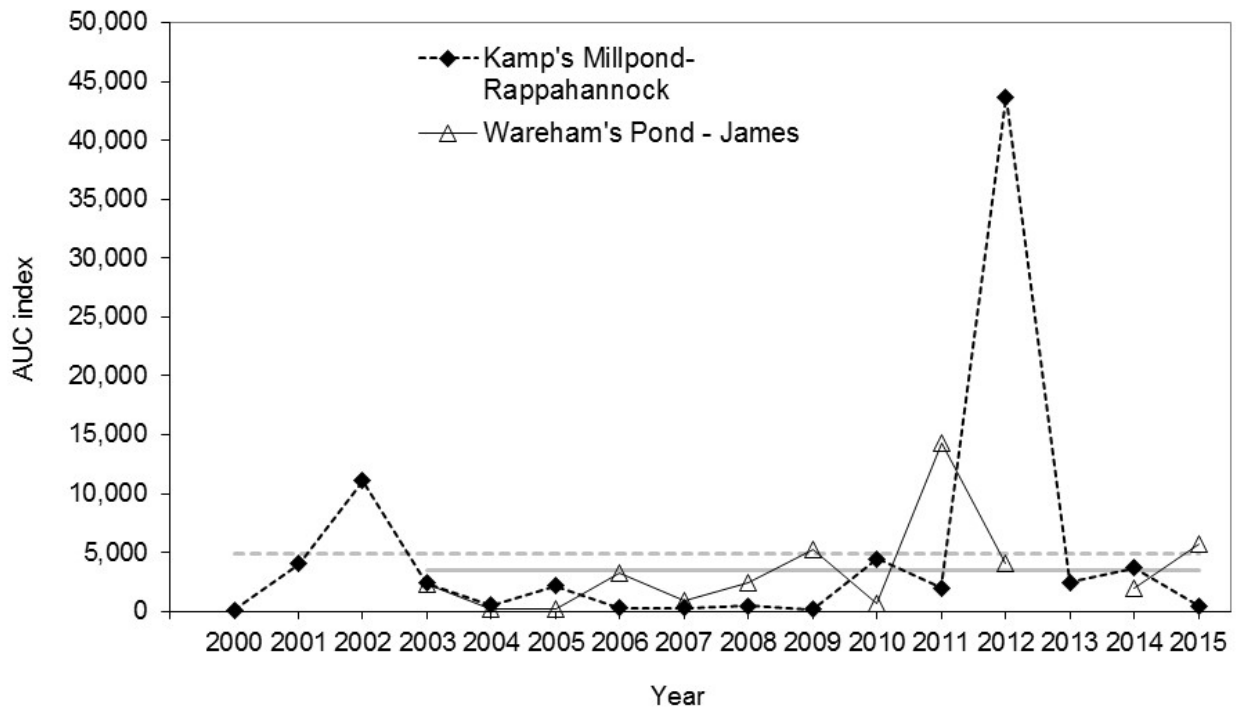


Figure 3. Abundance indices and time series average calculated by the area-under-the-curve method for glass American Eels from Wareham's Pond (James River estuary) and Kamp's Millpond (Rappahannock River estuary). Time series averages are shown as solid (Wareham's Pond) and dotted (Kamp's Millpond) lines. Wareham's Pond was not sampled in 2013 due to dam construction at our sampling site.

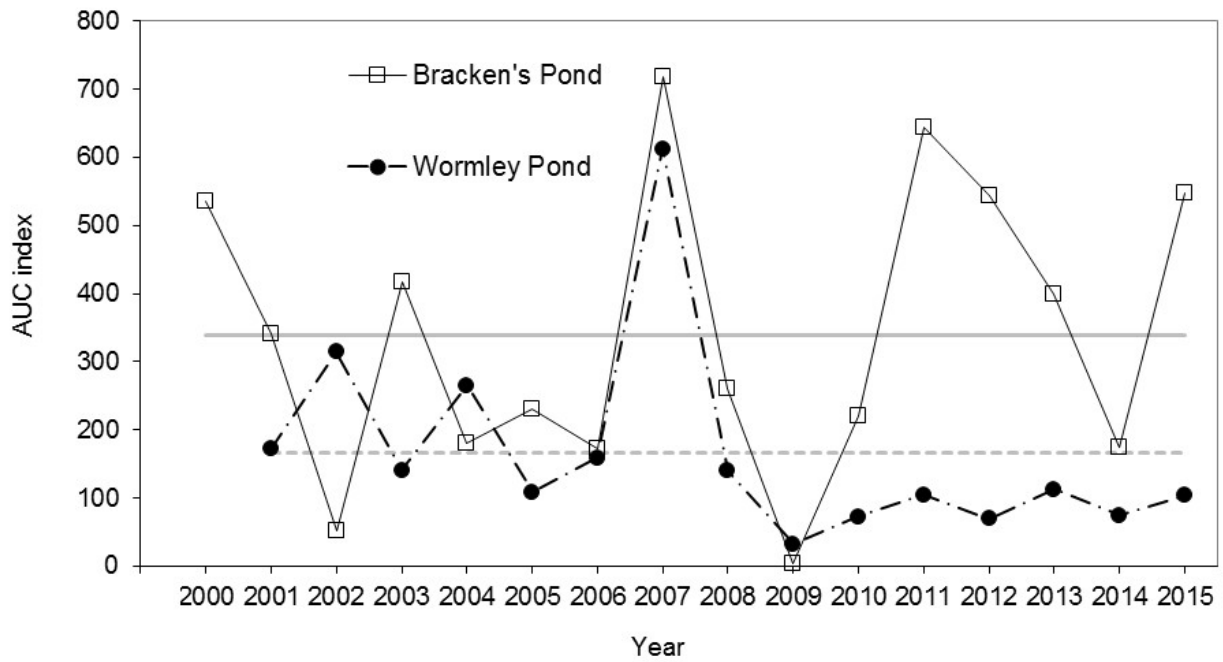


Figure 4. Abundance indices and time series average calculated by the area-under-the-curve method for elver American Eels from Wormley Pond and Bracken's Pond (York River estuary). Time series averages are shown as solid (Bracken's Pond) and dotted (Wormley Pond) lines.

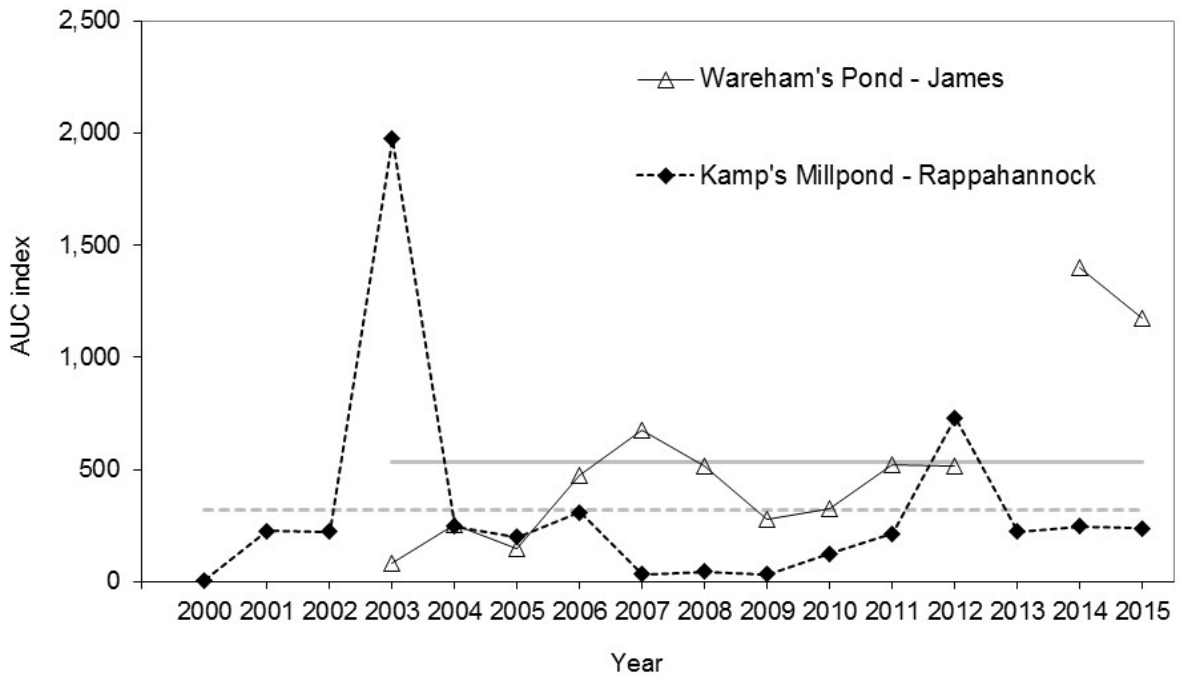


Figure 5. Abundance indices and time series average calculated by the area-under-the-curve method for elver American Eels from Wareham's Pond (James River estuary) and Kamp's Millpond (Rappahannock River estuary). Time series averages are shown as solid (Wareham's Pond) and dotted (Kamp's Millpond) lines. Wareham's Pond was not sampled in 2013 due to dam construction at our sampling site.

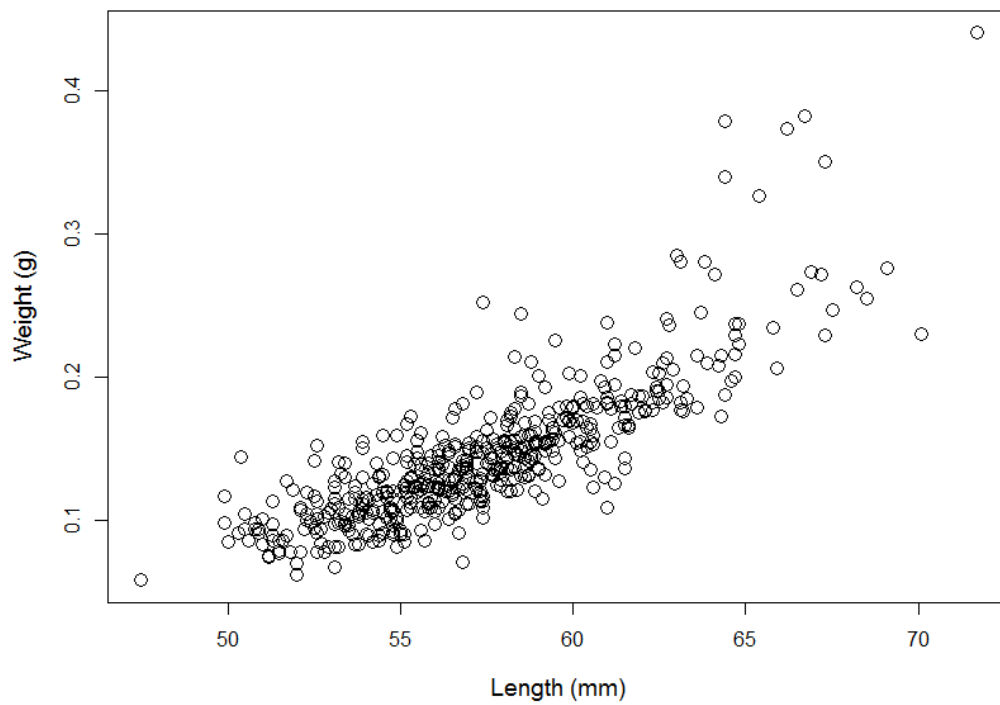


Figure 6. Length-weight relationship for glass American Eels from the York River estuary, 2015. Average TL = 57.4 mm, average weight = 0.145 g, N = 501 eels.

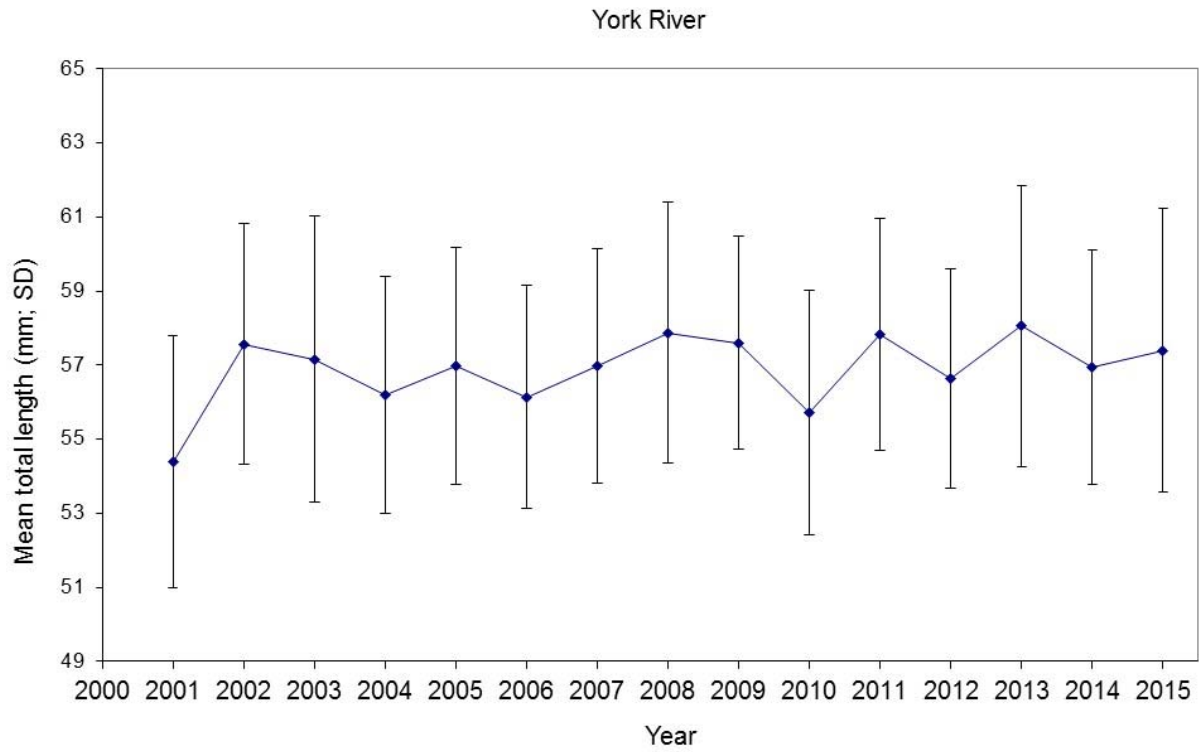


Figure 7. Mean total length (mm; SD) of glass American Eels collected with Irish Eel ramps from 2001 to 2015 from two sites combined (Wormley and Bracken’s Ponds) in the York River estuary, Virginia. Long-term mean 56.9 mm (n = 15 years).

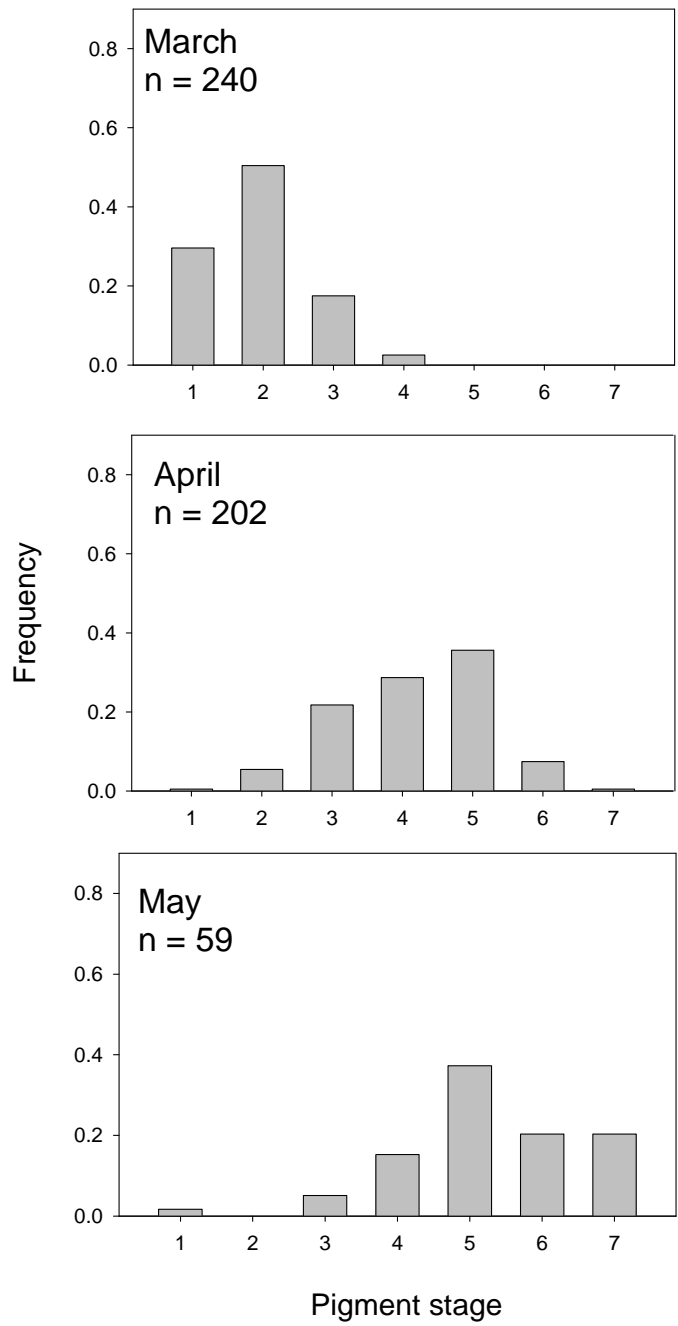


Figure 8. Frequency of pigment stages for glass eels by month for the York River estuary, 2015.

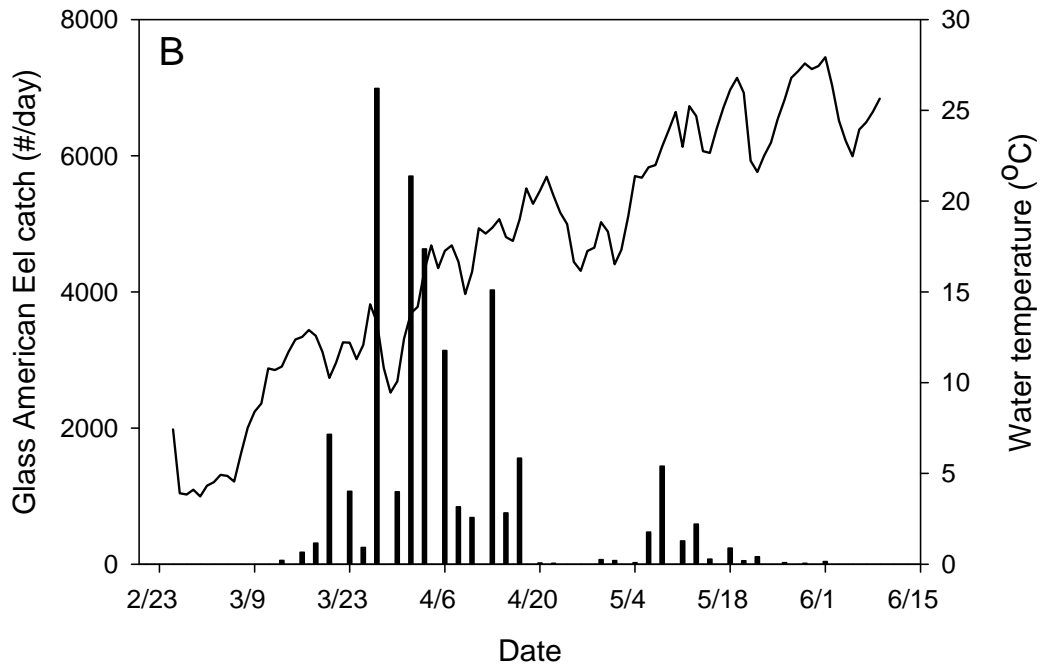
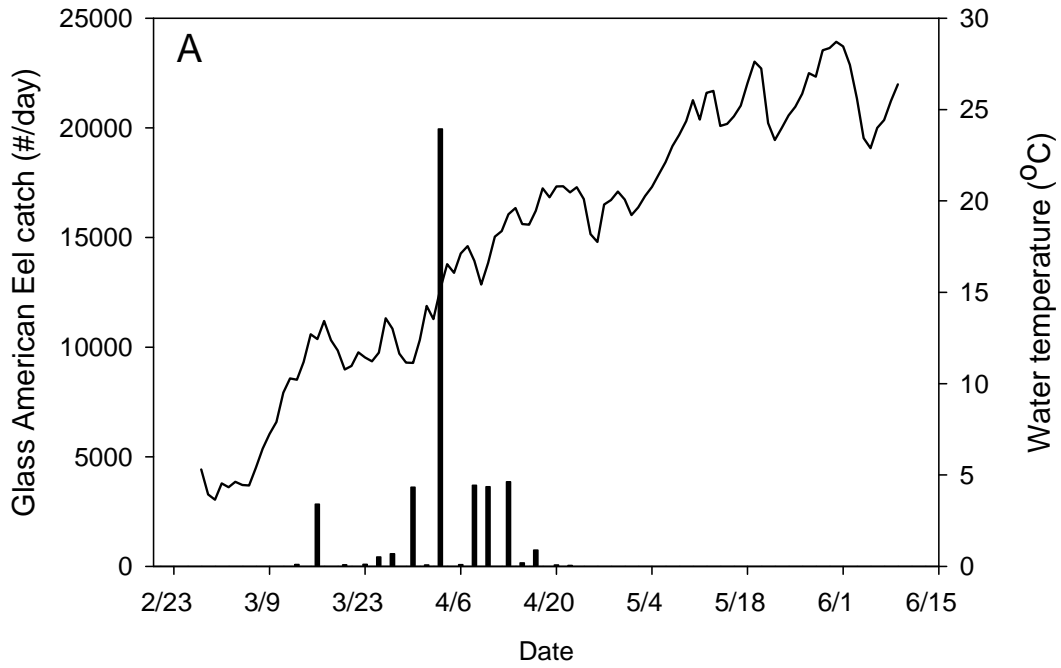


Figure 9. Glass American Eel catches (bars) and water temperature (line) in 2015 from (A) Wormley Pond, and (B) Bracken's Pond. Note axis scales are not uniform.

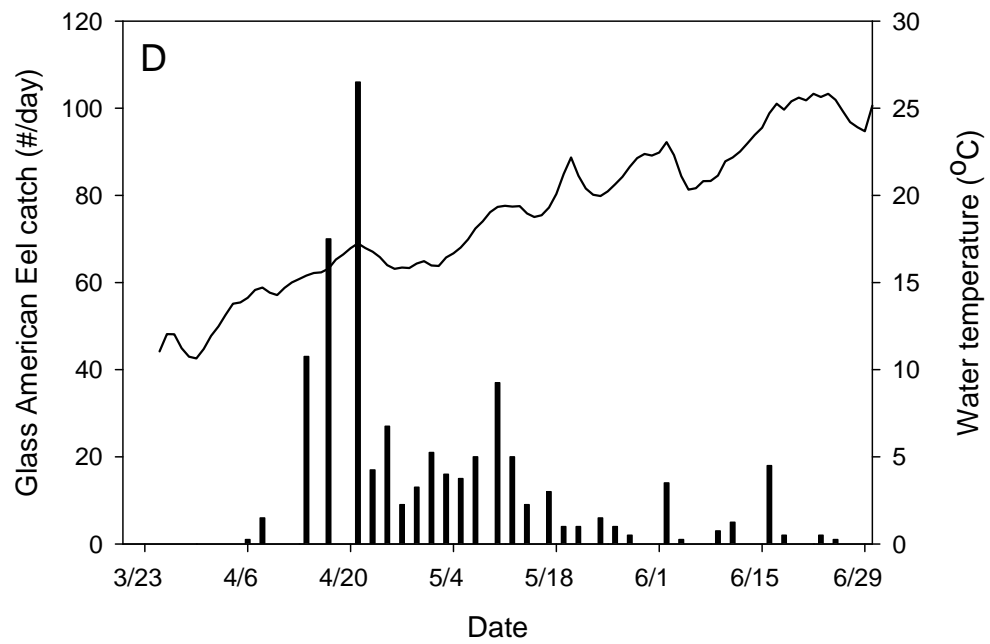
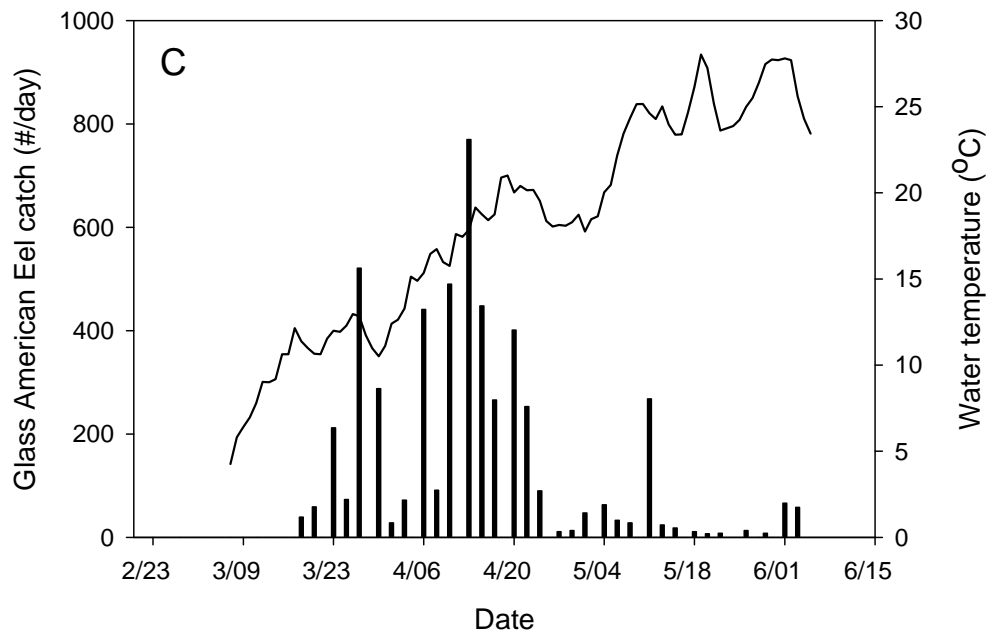


Figure 9 continued. Glass American Eel catches (bars) and water temperature (line) in 2015 from (C) Wareham's Pond, and (D) Kamp's Millpond. Note axis scales are not uniform.

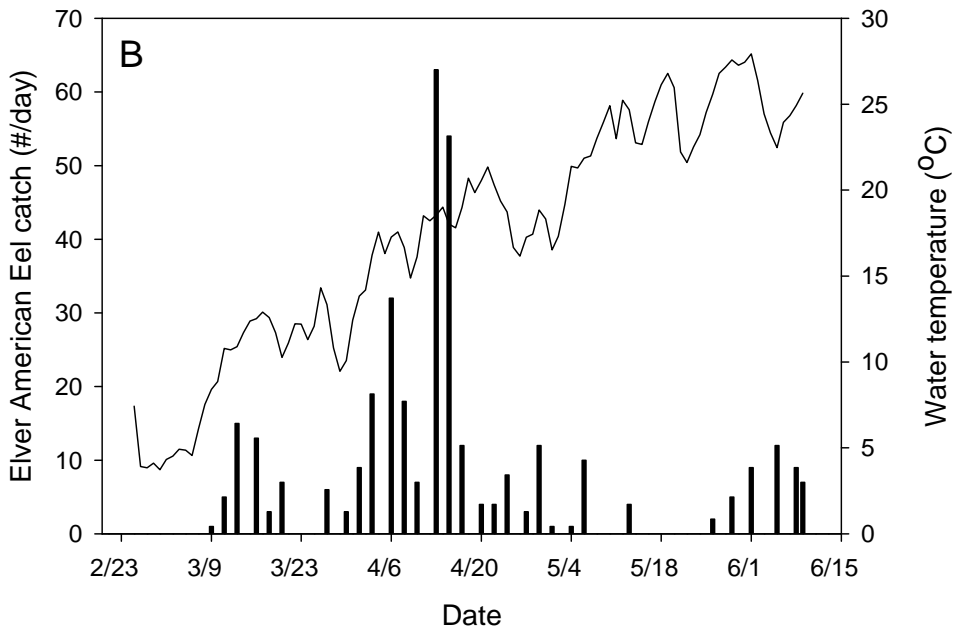
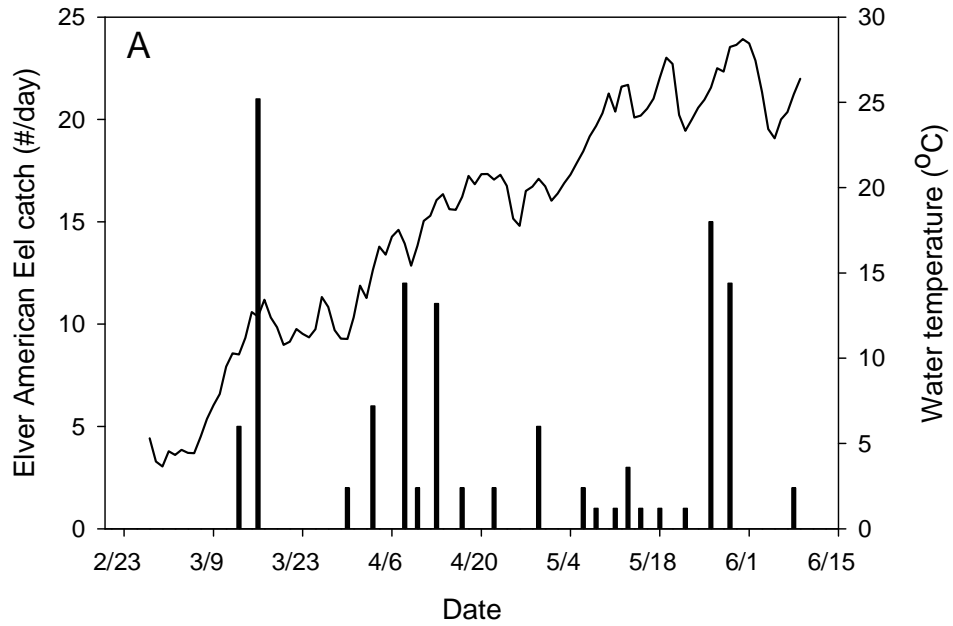


Figure 10. Elver American Eel catches (bars) and water temperature (line) in 2015 from (A) Wormley pond, and (B) Bracken's Pond. Note axis scales are not uniform.

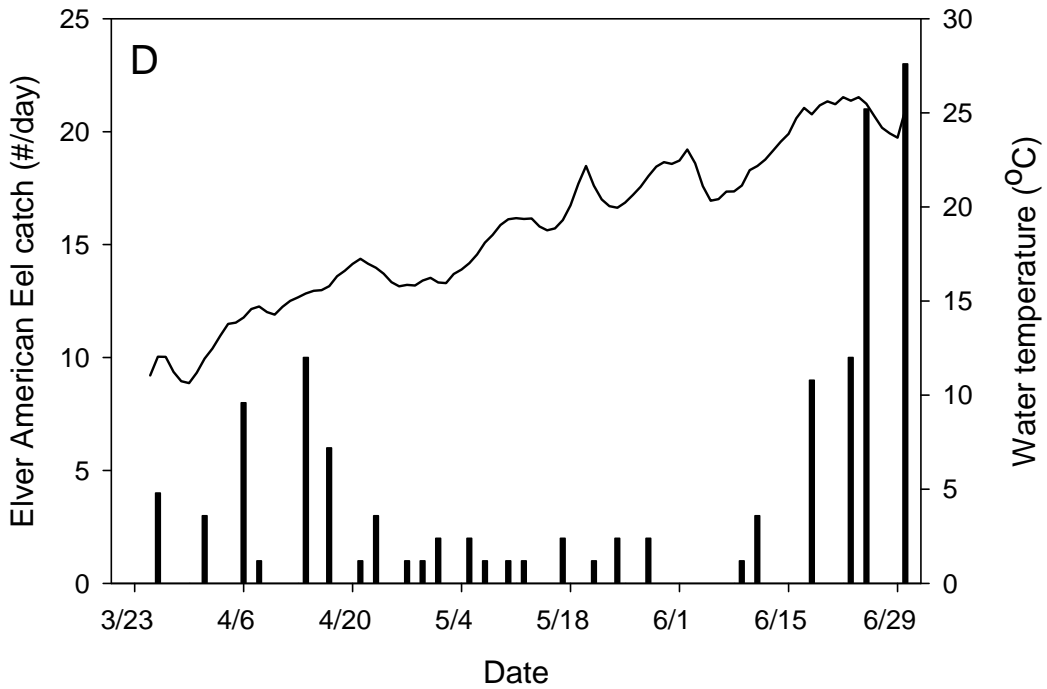
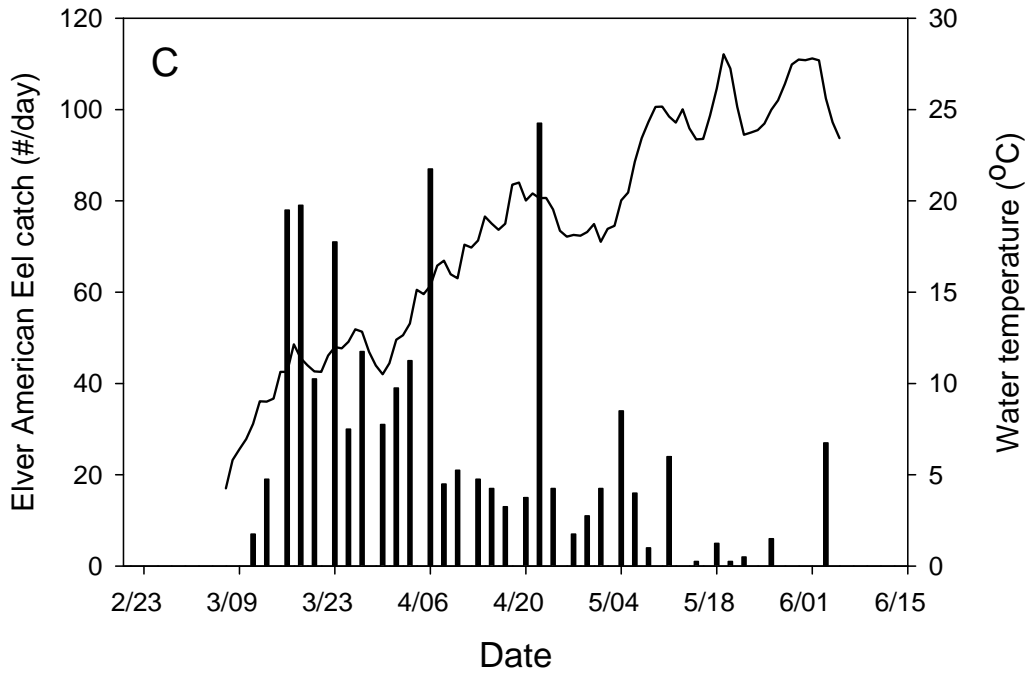


Figure 10 continued. Elver catches (bars) and water temperature (line) in 2015 from (C) Wareham's Pond, and (D) Kamp's Millpond. Note axis scales are not uniform.

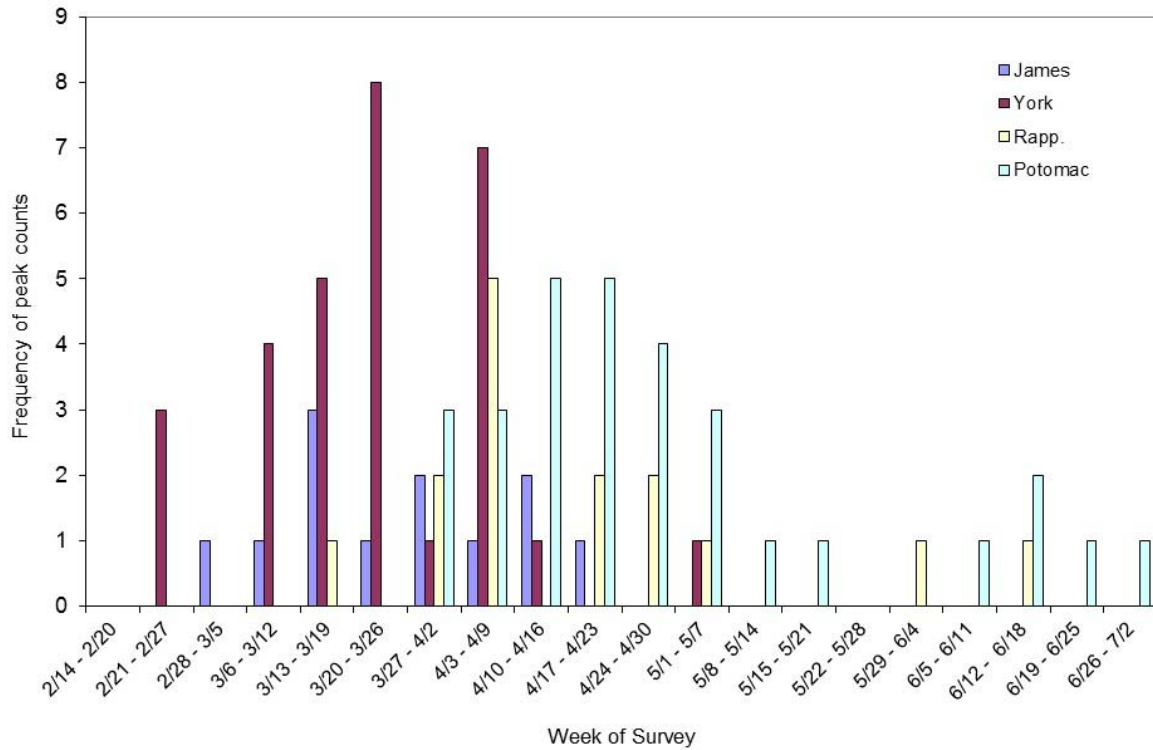


Figure 11. Survey week during which peak counts of glass eels were observed at each site from 2001 to 2015. Two sites are monitored in the York and Potomac estuaries each year (n = 30 observations per river). In the James River estuary, one site was monitored continuously since 2003, though this site was not accessible in 2013 (n = 12 observations). In the Rappahannock River estuary, one site was monitored each year (n = 15 observations). Potomac River data are from Tuckey and Fabrizio (2015).