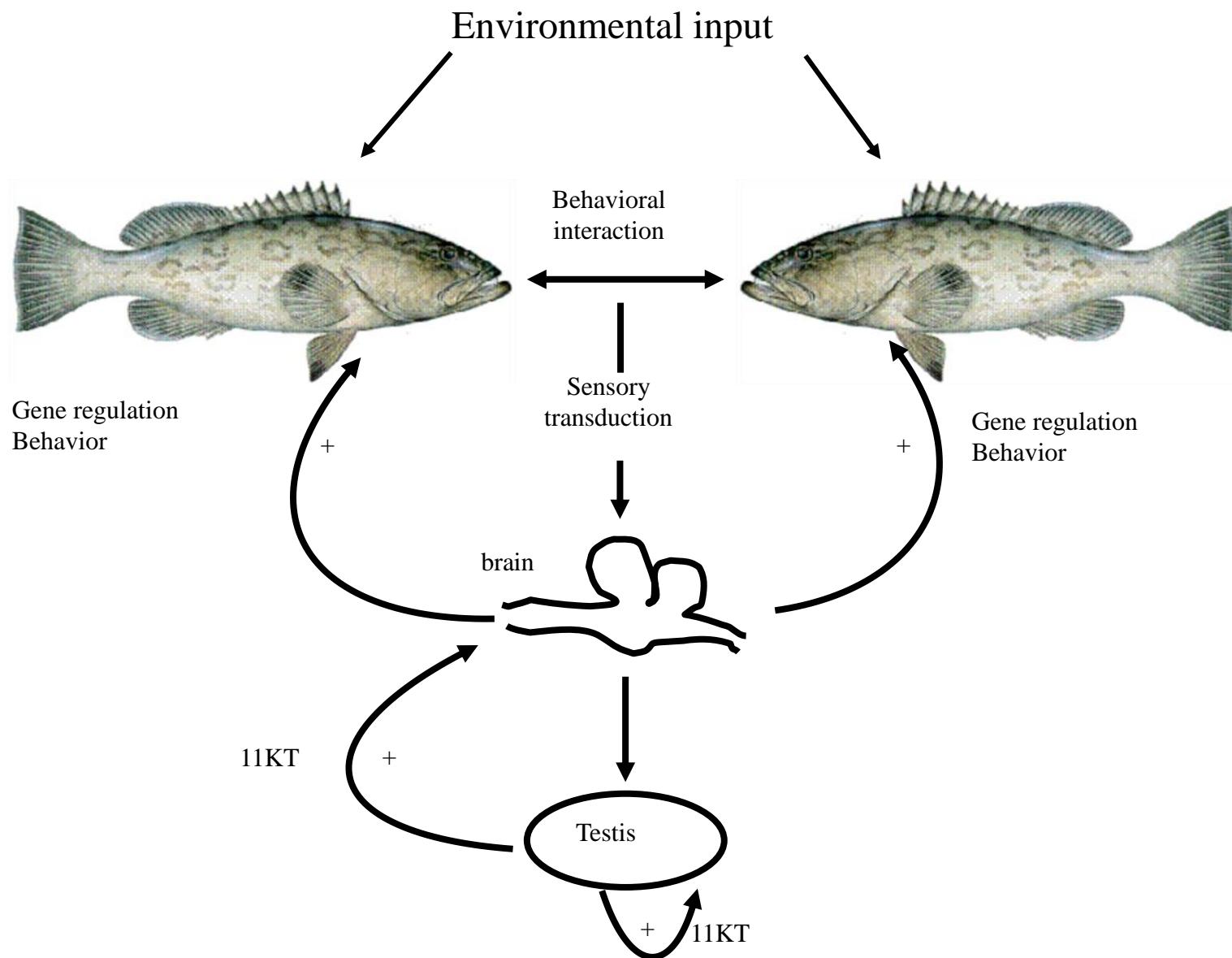
A close-up photograph of a large fish, likely a grouper or wrasse, with its mouth wide open, showing its tongue and gills. The fish has a mottled brown and white pattern on its body. In the background, several smaller, silvery fish are swimming around.

Biology and Behavior in fish

Male reproductive tactics, disruption of mating strategies, and “*The Challenge Hypothesis*”

- Multiple strategies for reproductive success
 - Primary/territorial males
 - Aggressive
 - High androgen levels
 - Small testes
 - Secondary males (Sneakers, streakers, and satellite males)
 - Non-aggressive
 - Low androgen levels
 - Large testes
 - Also the tactic of group spawners
 - The challenge hypothesis (Wingfield 1984)
 - Territoriality
 - Aggression
 - Mate competition
- 
- Hormone positive feedback loops



A tale of four groupers



Male grouper reproductive life history analysis

- Collect gonad and plasma samples from males of three different species of grouper (Nassau, red hind, and gag, with an extant dataset for red grouper)
- Confirm stage of maturation w/histology
- Measure androgens (Testosterone, 11-ketotestosterone)
- Evaluate general patterns of androgens, sex ratio, gonadosomatic index, and spawning strategy to determine general life history patterns –identify implications for population level effects

Spawning strategy

| Species | Spawning strategy | Agg. size |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| <i>E. striatus</i> | Non-territorial, group | 1,000-10,000's |
| <i>E. guttatus</i> | Territorial, pair | 100-1000's |
| <i>E. morio</i> | Territorial, pair | 10's+ |
| <i>M. microlepis</i> | Territorial, pair | 100-1000's |

Gonadosomatic index

| Species | GSI | Reference |
|----------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| <i>E. striatus</i> | 9.4 | Tucker et al. 1993 (from figure) |
| | 10 | Sadovy and Colin 1995 |
| <i>E. guttatus</i> | 0.66 | Sadovy et al. 1994 |
| <i>E. morio</i> | 0.38 | Alan Collins, unpublished |
| | 0.3 | Johnson 1995 |
| <i>M. Microlepis</i> | 1.83 | Hood and Schleider 1992 |
| | 0.56 | Collins et al. 1998 |

Sex ratio

| Species | Sex ratio (M:F) | Location | Source |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>E. striatus</i> | ~2:1 to 1-1.4 | Various Caribbean | Sadovy and Colin 1995 |
| <i>E. guttatus</i> | 1:4 to 1:115 | Puerto Rico | Sadovy et al. 1994 |
| | 1:4 to 1:8 | Puerto Rico | Shapiro et al. 1993a |
| <i>E. morio</i> | 1:2 to 1:6 | NE Gulf of Mexico | Coleman et al. 1996 |
| <i>M. microlepis</i> | 1:5 to 1:76 | NE Gulf of Mexico | Coleman et al. 1996 |
| | | | Collins et al. 1998 |

Role of androgens in male reproduction

Testosterone

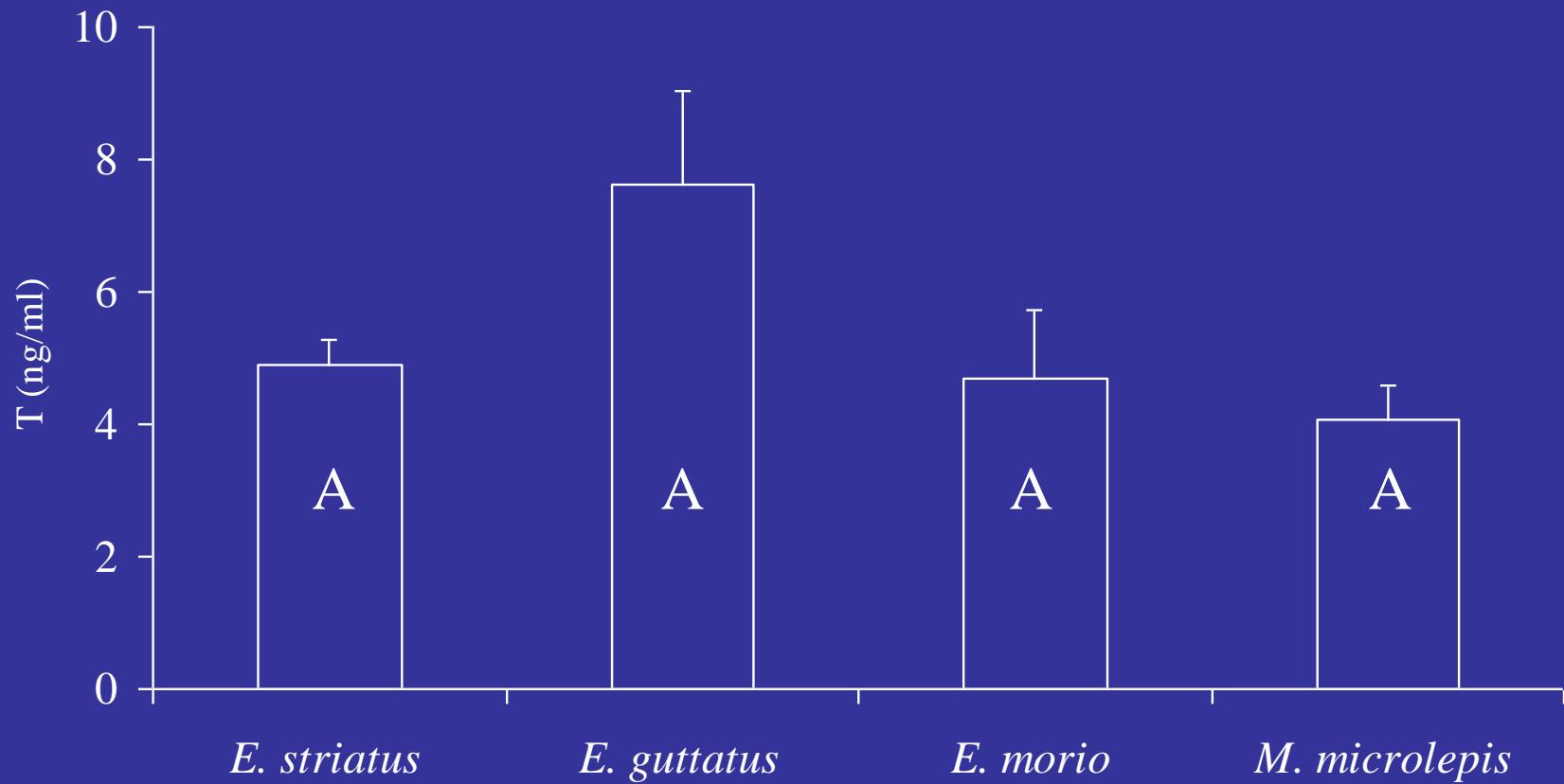
- Sex differentiation and development
- Stimulates the pituitary to induce spermatogenesis
- Precursor to E_2 and KT

11-ketotestosterone

- Territoriality
- Nest building
- Aggression
- Secondary sex characteristics
- Spermatogenesis and sperm maturation
- Tactic switching

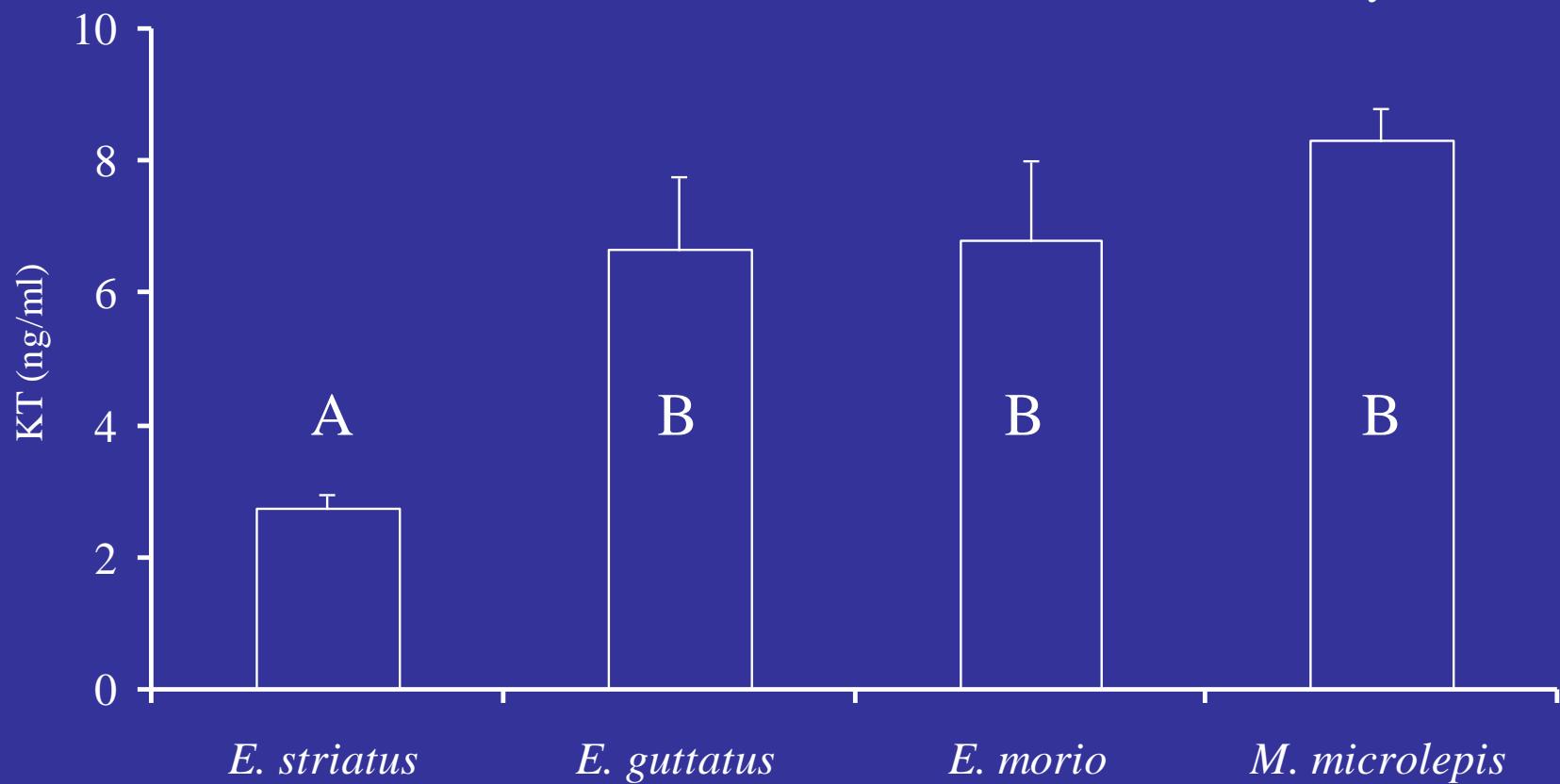
Testosterone

ANOVA p = 0.23



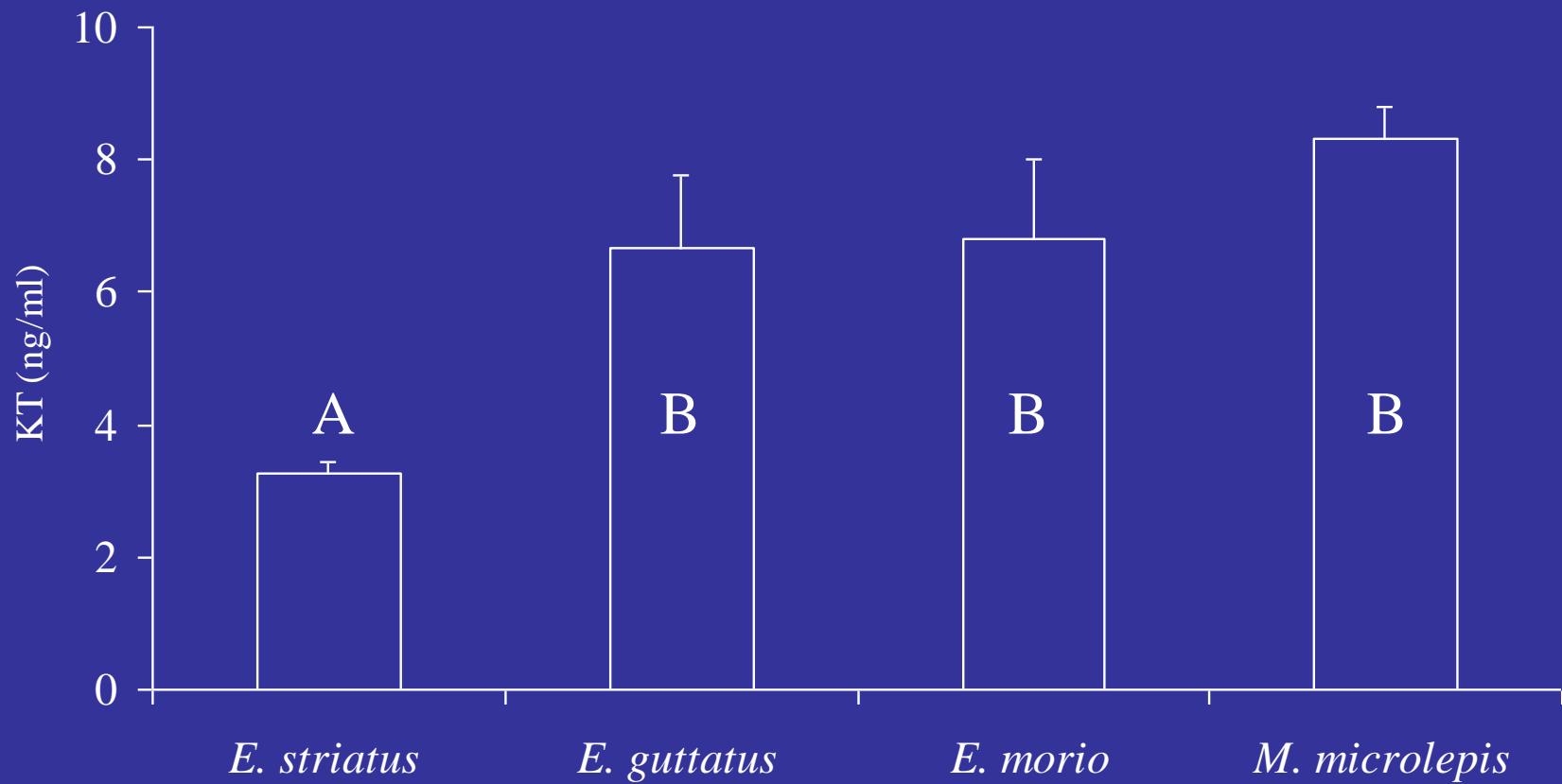
11-ketotestosterone (Belize)

ANOVA p <0.0001
Tukey HSD

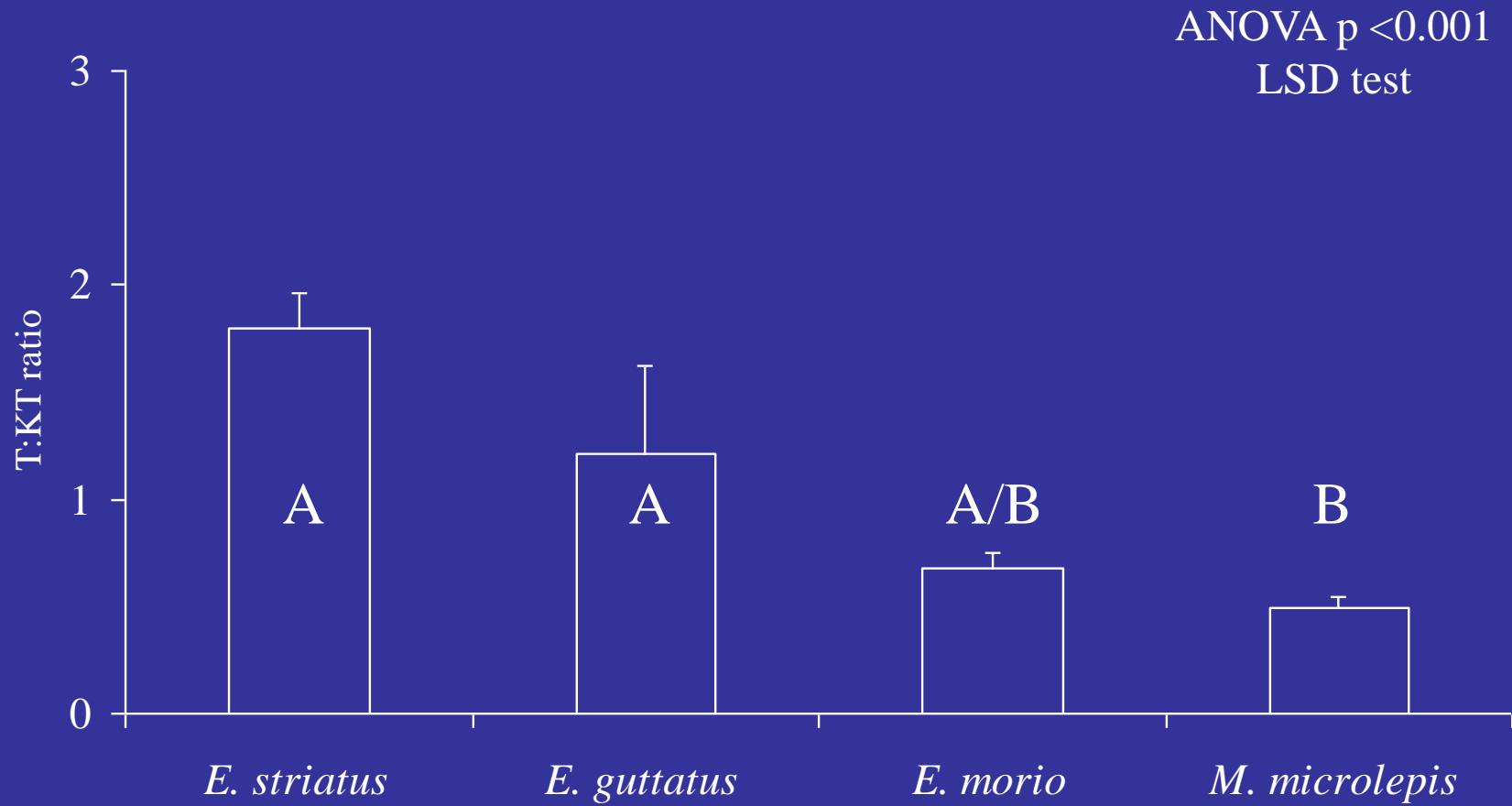


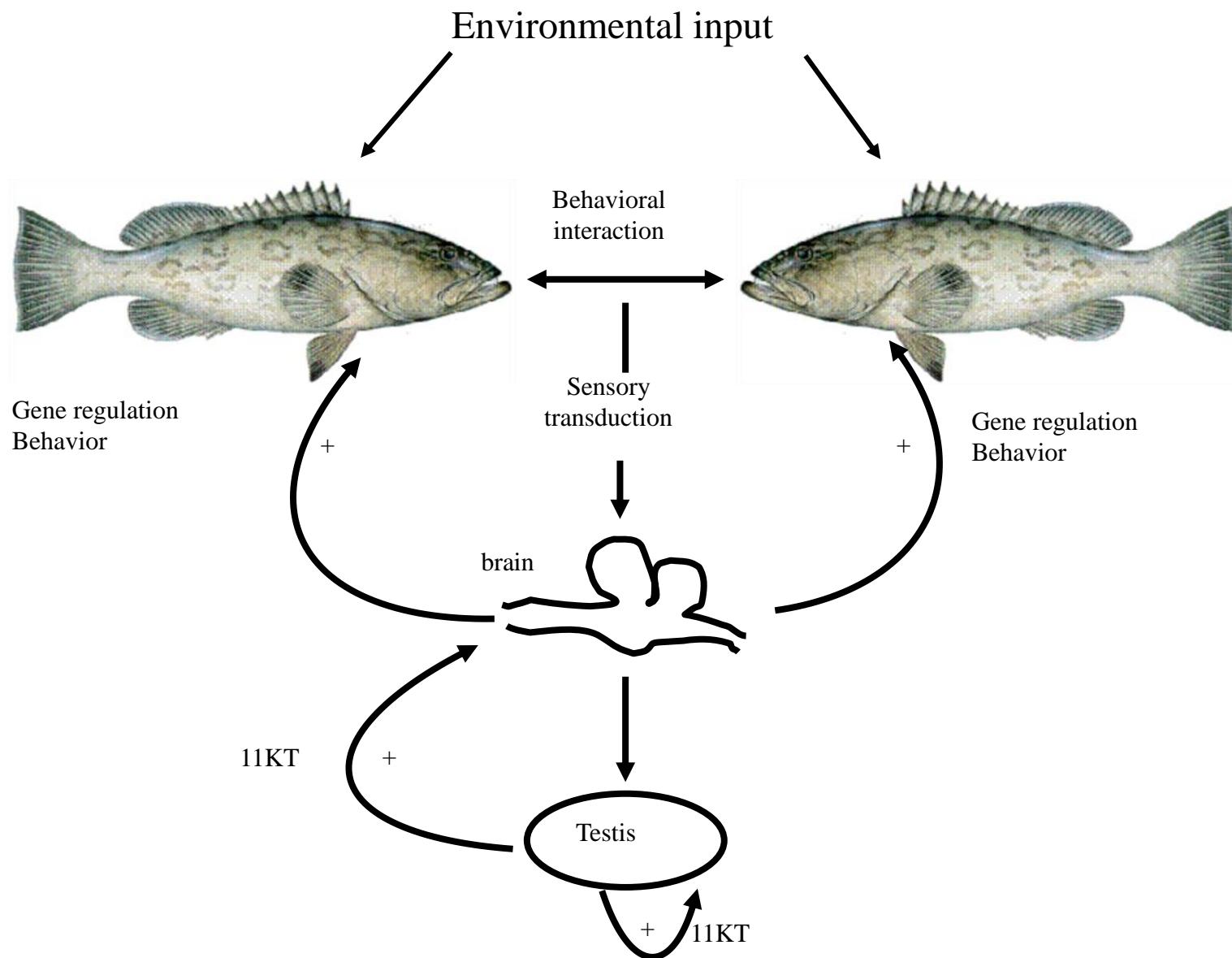
11-ketotestosterone (Cayman)

ANOVA p <0.0001
Tukey HSD



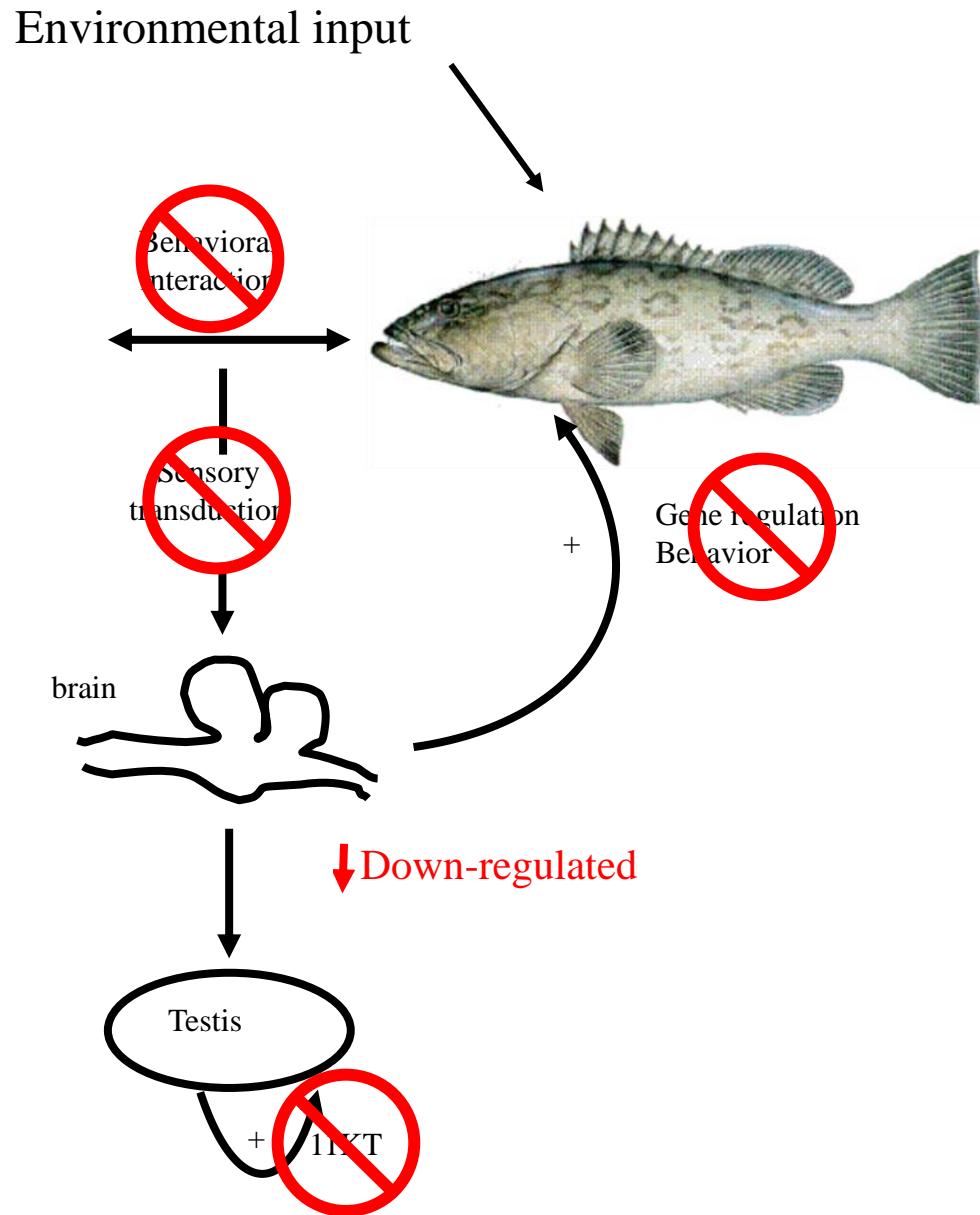
T:KT ratio (pooled samples)





Decreased Individual
Reproductive
Success

↓
Population
level
(Allee)
effects?



Conclusions

- Anatomy, behavior, and physiology, correlate with spawning strategy across four species of grouper
- This work presents a possible mechanism for depensation, at least in territorial species
 - A wider variety of species should be investigated to see whether it holds true across the majority of grouper species
- For some species we should manage for sex ratio as well as overall spawning stock biomass
- Critical minimum population sizes may be necessary for patterned behaviors and effective spawning
- Assessing biological/resource issues across multiple scales of biological organization is important