

Age, growth and length at first maturity of *Otolithes ruber* in the Northwestern part of the Persian Gulf, based on age estimation using otolith

Eskandari Gh.^{1*}; Savari A.²; Kochanian P.²; Taghavi Motlagh A.³

Received: January 2011

Accepted: June 2011

Abstract

Estimates of age, growth parameters, length-weight relationship and length and age at first maturity of the *otolithes ruber* are required for fishery management. We used counting annuli on the section of sagittal otoliths to age *O.ruber* from the Northwest Persian Gulf in south of Iran. Estimated ages ranged from 0 to 6 years, and maximum frequency of fishes was observed in age-group 1. The values of growth parameters L_{∞} , k and t_0 were calculated by von Bertalanffy model and the results were 67.57 (cm), 0.27 (year⁻¹) and -0.43 respectively. Parameters b and a_n in length-weight relationship were calculated 3.19 and 0.005 respectively. Length and age at first maturity were estimated 28 cm and 1.55 year.

Keywords: *Otolithes ruber*, Age composition, Growth, Length at first maturity, Persian Gulf

1-South Iran Aquaculture Research Center, P.O.Box:61645-866, Ahwaz, Iran.

2-Department of Marine Biology, Faculty of Marine Science, Khorramshahr University of Marine Science and Technology, P.O.Box:669 Khorramshahr, Iran.

3-Iranian Fisheries Research Organization, P.O.Box: 14155-6116, Tehran-Iran.

*Corresponding author's email: g_eskandary@yahoo.com

Introduction

Otolithes ruber belongs to the Sciaenid family, which can be found all across the West Indian Ocean from East to Queen's lands of Australia and Japan except the Red Sea. They live in the marine coastal waters at the depth of 40 meters and mostly on the muddy surfaces and mouths of the rivers (Fischer and Bianchi, 1984; Novaluna, 1982). This species extends across the Iranian coasts, Oman Sea, and Northwest of Persian Gulf especially in Khuzestan Seashore. The catch rate of *O. ruber* in Khuzestan province reached to 6203 tons in 2009. The length at first maturity in Oman Sea was 40 cm (Azhir 2007), in Hormozgan 33.7 cm (Kamali et al., 2007), 30 cm in Booshehr (Nia Meimandi, 1999) and 35 cm in Khuzestan (Emami, 2006). In South Africa, the sizes of maturity were between 220 and 240 mm (Brash and Fennessy 2005). Length-weight relationship and growth parameters were calculated with different methods in various areas (Ingles and Pauly, 1984; Schultz 1992; safahie 1996; Niameimandi 1999; Taghavi et al. 2004; Barash and

Fennessy, 2005; Emami, 2006; Kamali et al. 2007; Azhir 2008; Hakimelahi et al., 2010). Age and growth studies are important factors for fishery sciences. Age, length, and weight data are important factors for fishery biologists in growth studies. Growth, mortality rate, age at maturity and longevity are determined by using these data. The aim of the present study was to determine the age composition, growth parameters, length-weight relationship, age and length at maturity of *O. ruber*, in the Persian Gulf.

Materials and methods

This study was done in Khuzestan Coastal waters, southwest of Iran between nearly 48°45' and 49°50' East and 29°48' and 30°06' North, during the period of 2007-2008 (Fig.1). Monthly sampling was carried out using bottom trawl survey from random locations in the northwestern part of the Persian Gulf. The *O. ruber* samples were transported to the laboratory in ice-box, where they were frozen.

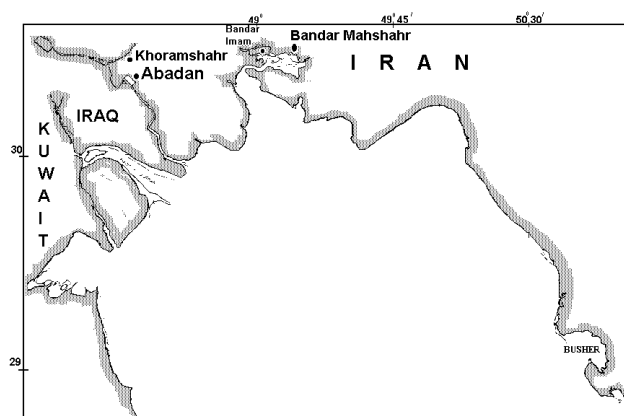


Figure1: Sampling area in Northwest of Persian Gulf

In the laboratory, fish were measured for total length (TL) to the nearest millimeter and weighed whole to the nearest gram. All the fish collected were grouped into size classes of 2 cm. The sex and maturity stage of the fish were determined by macroscopic examination using 8-stage keys (Farmer et al., 2005). After all external measurements were recorded, the sagitta were removed from each side of the head. They were cleaned, air dried and stored in dry paper bags. Finally, nearly 1000 *O. ruber* specimens were used for the age and growth analysis. Right otoliths were embedded in clear epoxy resin blocks. A thin dorso-ventral wafer was obtained from each otolith by placing each block with its otolith on a Maruto micro cutter model MC-201. An initial cut was made using a single diamond edge blade. The otolith was then moved so that a second cut could be made, producing a 0.5 mm wafer. Sections were cleaned of excess water and residues prior to mounting on microscope slides with

Canada balzam mountant (Farmer et al., 2005). The mounted sections were viewed with a Nikon stereo dissecting microscope (blue light model equipped with monitor system and photographer with magnifying range of 70 to 450) under transmitted or reflected light. otoliths were read without reference to the date of capture or length of the fish. A translucent and an opaque zone (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) together constituted a complete growth zone (Chilton and Beamish, 1982). Age validation with sectioned otolith and reading annual rings were already determined (Safahie, 2006). The average, standard deviation, age-group range and confidence interval were also calculated. The age-length keys obtained from these age estimations allow length structures to be converted into age structures except for *O. ruber*. The von Bertalanffy growth parameters were estimated from length at age distribution of the samples. Growth parameters were estimated by non-linear regression from otolith readings.

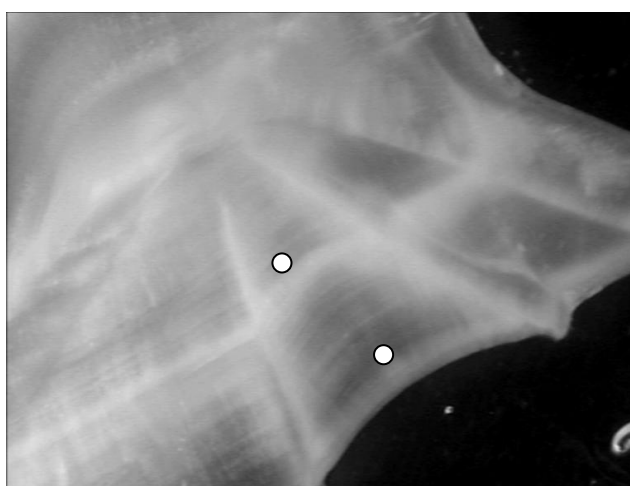


Figure 2: Photograph of a sectioned sagittal otolith from a 2-year-old *O. ruber* (with reflected light)

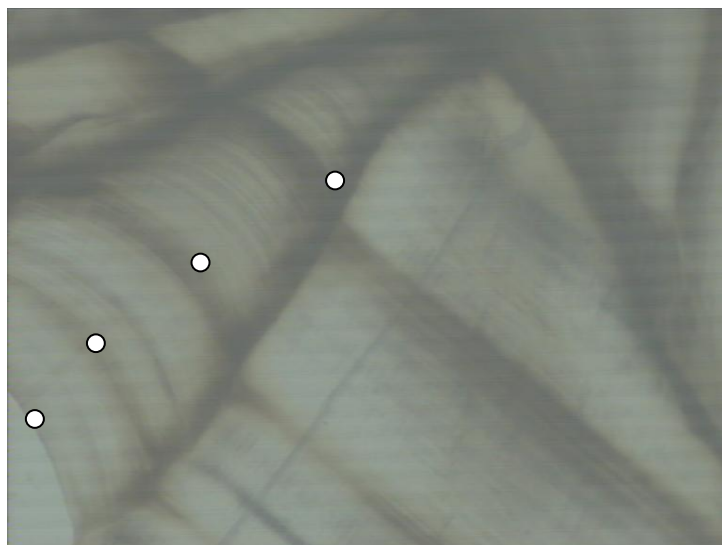


Figure 3: Photograph of a sectioned sagittal otolith from a four year-old *O. ruber* (with transmitted light)

The base of least squares is the best data fit with data which was calculated by the von Bertalanffy model (Lassen and Medley, 2000). The von Bertalanffy growth curve is:

$$L_t = L_{\infty} (1 - e^{-k(t-t_0)})$$

Where:

L_t = mean length at age t

k = growth constant

t_0 = theoretical age at zero length

L_{∞} = theoretical maximum length according

Length-weight relationship parameters were also used by least squares and solver analyzed tools in Microsoft Excel for nonlinear regression (Jensen, 2009). A t-test analysis was used to determine the difference between b and three (Cinco, 1982). The length at first maturity was determined in the spawning season. When their maturity was in stages one and two, they were considered as immature, and those which were in stages three to eight, were considered as mature (Farmer et al., 2005). The relation between length and

maturity in length classes was demonstrated on a logistic diagram for estimating the total lengths at 50% maturity. Using the logistic model by fitting parameters a and b to the data given in spawning season where $p=0.5$, total lengths at 50% maturity were obtained (Pastor, 2002). The form of the logistic equation is;

$$P = 1/1 + e^{-(a+b \times L)}$$

Where:

P is the proportion of mature fish,

L is the length,

a and b are the parameters estimated by the regression,

and length at sexual maturity is calculated as $L_{50} = -a/b$.

The age may be determined from reverse von Bertalanffy equation regarding maturity length calculation.

Results

Age composition

Seven age-groups of *O. ruber* were observed in the present study. The

maximum and minimum frequencies were in age-group 1 and age-group 6 respectively (Fig. 4).

Average length, weight and SD of each age group are illustrated in figures 6

and 7. The minimum length and weight for age-group 0 were 6 cm and 1g respectively, and maximum length and weight of age-group 6, were 59 cm and 2292 g, respectively.

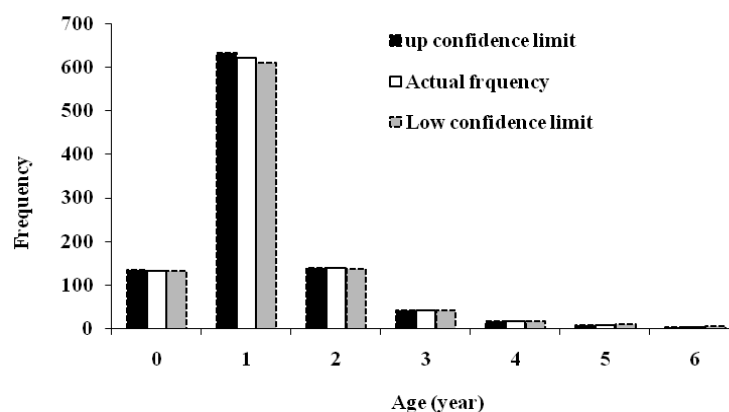


Figure 4: Age-group frequencies of *O. ruber* in Khuzestan coastal waters

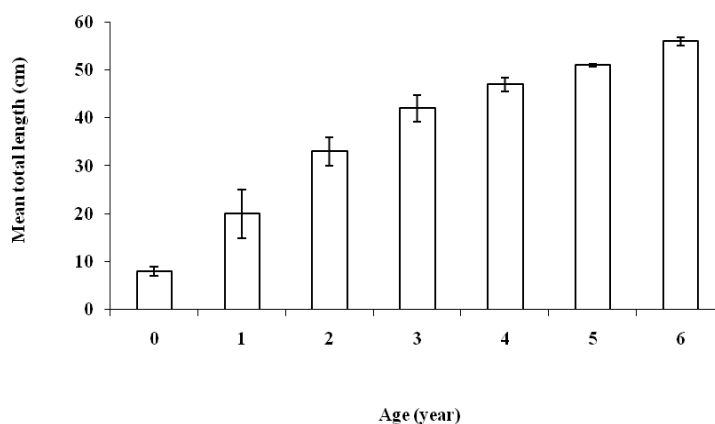


Figure 5: Average (\pm SD) of the total length of *O. ruber* in different age-groups in Khuzestan coastal waters

Age-length key

Table 1 shows that age-length key and length range of age-group 1 is greater than

other age-groups. From age-group 1 to 6, the groups almost overlap each other.

Table 1: Age-length key of *O. ruber* in coastal waters of Khuzestan

Length group	Age (year)							Numbers
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6	14							14
8	106							106
10	14							14
12		54						54
14		86						86
16		90						90
18		80						80
20		61						61
22		68						68
24		64						64
26		65	5					70
28		38	11					49
30		13	38					51
32		2	30					32
34			34					34
36			16	6				22
38			3	4				7
40			1	9				10
42			1	13				14
44				9	2			11
46				2	8			10
48					6			6
50					1	6		7
52						2	1	3
54						1	2	3
56							1	1
58							1	1
Total	134	621	139	43	17	9	5	968

Growth parameters

Otolithes of 968 fishes were used to estimate L_{∞} , K and t_0 . L_{∞} and K were 67.57 cm, 0.27 year⁻¹ respectively and t_0 were 0.43 year⁻¹. Growth equation is described by the following equation:

$$L_t = 67.57 (1 - e^{-0.27(t+0.43)})$$

Figure7 shows growth curve using calculated lengths from the above function.

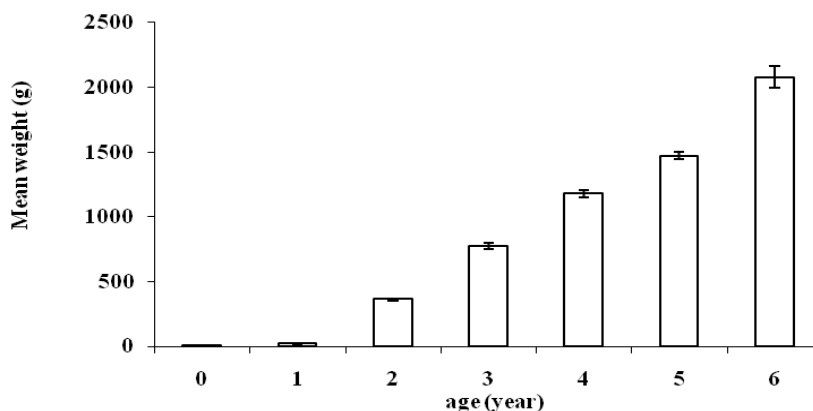


Figure 6: Average (\pm SD) of the total weight of *O. ruber* in different age-groups in Khuzestan coastal waters

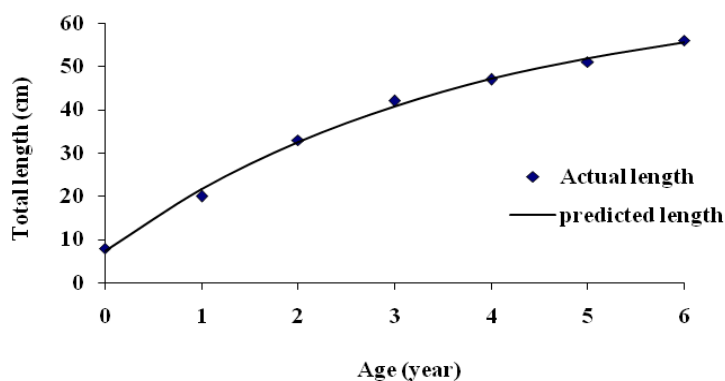


Figure7: Growth curve of *O. ruber* in the Khuzestan coastal waters

Length-weight Relationship

Length-weight relationship is illustrated in Fig.8. Maximum and minimum length in monthly sampling was 59 and 6 cm and the maximum and minimum weights were

2292g and 1g. The rate of b and a were 3.19 and 0.005 respectively. b with 3 did not show a significant difference ($t=2.97$, $df=2116$, $p>0.05$).

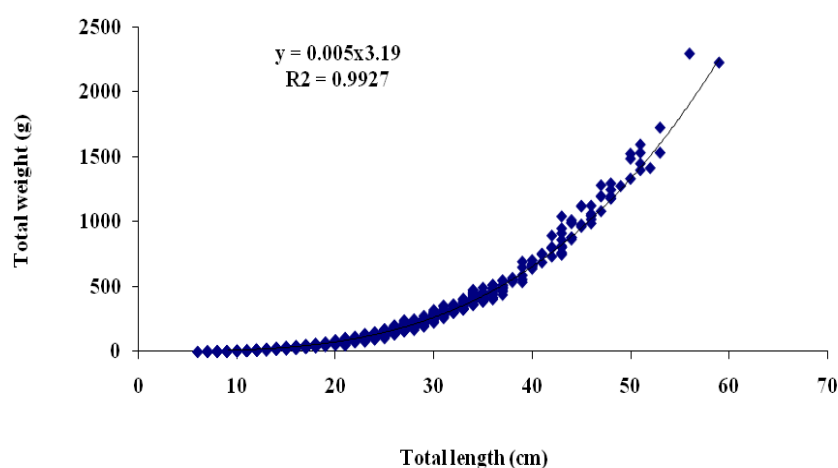


Figure 8: Length-weight relationship of *O. ruber* in Khuzestan coastal waters

Length and weight at first maturity

Length at the first maturity was obtained 28 cm by using the logistic model. Age was estimated 1.55 yr. by using the reverse

method of von Bertalanffy (Fig.9) and Growth function index was estimated 3.09 by using growth parameters.

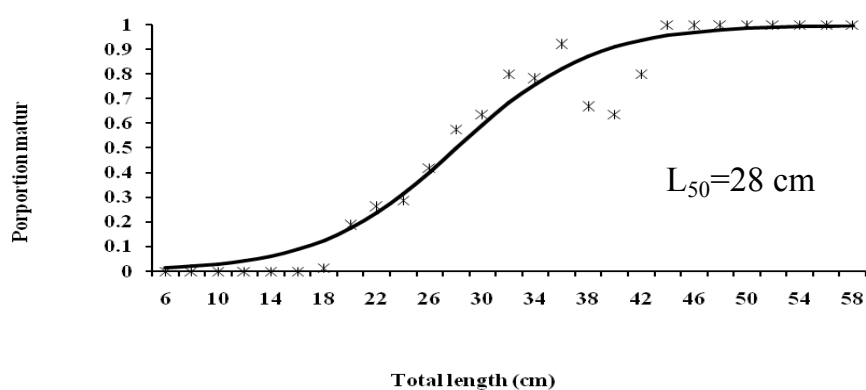


Figure 9: Maturity rate of length group of *O. ruber* in Khuzestan Coastal waters

Discussion

Age

Age information forms the basis of growth rate calculation, mortality rate and productivity therefore ranking it among the most influential biological variables. Calculations as simple as that of growth rate or as complex as that of virtual population analysis all require age data, since any rate calculation requires an age or elapsed time term (Campana, 2001). In the present study Sagittal Otolith and its size, was used to find age-groups.

The opaque zone deposition in tropical species generally occurs in the spring and summer months during the period of rapid growth, whereas the translucent zone is formed when there is reduced metabolic activity (Grandcourt et al., 2005). In several studies on *O. ruber*, the formation of transparent zone and an opaque zone have been reported every year (Safahie, 2006; Kamalli et al., 2007 and Brash and Fenness, 2005). Transparent and opaque zones are different in reflecting and transiting light of the stereomicroscope. The highest frequency among age-groups was in age-group 1. In the Persian Gulf water, India and South Africa, age-group ranges were different (Safahie 1996; Kamali et al., 2007; Brash and Fennesss 2005; Almatar 1993). Age composition of the samples in the sea survey sampling has been formed from seven age-groups at present. The differences among the studies probably result from gear selectivity and the sampling areas (Ciloglu, 2005) and other factors such as fishing pressure, sampling season, method and food ability (Emre et al. 2009).

Length range of *O. ruber* in some age-groups like age-group 1 is higher than that of other groups and its range is 12 to 32 cm. This variation has also been observed in *A. japonicus*. The reason for this variability may relate to a larger size of first spawner in contrast to those latter spawns during the spawning period. This difference is illustrated by a wide range of *A. japonicus* total lengths from 214 to 302 mm, which on average would have been about six months old. It is also possible that variations in size reflect differences in the productivity of the habitats occupied during early life. The females of *A. japonicus* also grow at a slightly faster rate and attain a larger size than their males (Farmer et al., 2005). A situation also recorded for the Sciaenids *O. ruber* and *Atrobucca nibe*. (Fennessy, 2000).

In the present study both sexes have been used together, and growth and maturity in both sexes are different which can affect the expansion of the range in original age-groups especially one and two year old groups.

Growth parameters

Age and growth study of fishes have vital importance in fisheries management. Information on age and growth parameters is used for evaluation of the population structure and yield per recruit of an exploited fish stock (El-halfawy et al., 2007). The mathematical growth models permit the description and comparison of growth of different species at different times and localities. The constant obtained from the fitting of the observed growth data in mathematical models is used in yield equation and fishery management

(El-halfawy et al., 2007). The von Bertalanffy growth model has been successfully used for a number of sciaenids. The von Bertalanffy model was selected to fit the *O. ruber* age and length data which is often used to explain fish growth. The k values indicate that most members of this family, including *O. ruber*, are generally slow-growing and long-lived. (Brash and Fennessy, 2005). The age range was different in different reports. In the present study the maximum age was 6 years but in Bandar Abbas it was 8 years (Kamali et al., 2007) which represents that longevity and growth rate is moderate in these species. As compared with other species with more than 20 years of life span it can't be concluded that *O. ruber* is a fish with a long life period. Growth parameters including L_{∞} , growth coefficient, and age at zero length of *O. ruber* in some regions of the Persian Gulf and other areas have been determined. These parameters were different among different regions (Niamamandi 1999; Imami 2006; kamali et al., 2007; Safahie 1996; Azhir 2008; Brash and Fennessy 2005 and Almatar 1993). The differences among the studies probably result from sea temperature, genetic features and feeding (Ciloglu, 2005). Moreover, the methods applied for estimating growth parameters and also the size range of the samples may affect the growth parameters in different areas. One of the factors that may affect the fish growth is temperature which has an influence on fish physiological processes (feeding, assimilation, metabolism, transformation and excretion) and can affect their growth (Otterson et al., 2010). Nakken and Raknes (1987) readily showed

that young Cod has a higher growth rate in higher temperature. The length of 3 year old Cods has showed a decreasing trend from west to east due to decreasing temperature (Loeng, 1989). Also Capelin seems to have the best growth in the areas where temperature is the highest (Klungsoyr et al., 1996).

L_{∞} of this species in locations near the equator (Ingles and Pauly 1984; Schultz 1992; Brash and Fennessy 2005) is lower than that of Iran. Hence, *O. ruber* seemingly reaches L_{∞} faster, since water temperature in equatorial regions is more constant, and the average of water temperature is higher than that of the Persian Gulf. In the Persian Gulf, growth coefficients which were obtained from different methods were lower than other areas where fish reach their L_{∞} at larger sizes. Some species like *Boops boops* grow faster in length and in the first year of their life, it reaches 53.49 percent of their L_{∞} , and their growth rate decreases simultaneously with their maturation (Allam 2003). Ezzat et al. (1992) stated that during the first year of life most of the consumed food is used for growth in length while at sexual maturity food is used for maintenance of gonad formation and growth in weight. The growth of *A. japonicus* in Western Australian waters is particularly rapid during the first six years of life, but it slows down markedly as fish become sexually mature. The change in the pattern of growth at sexual maturity implies that energy resources become directed towards gonadal development rather than mainly towards somatic growth. This pattern of change in energy allocation, which maximizes reproductive potential, has been recorded for many

other fish species, including some in Western Australian waters and for other sciaenid (Farmer et al., 2005). The growth rate of immature *O. ruber* is higher than adults and it showed a decreasing trend after sexual maturity.

Length-weight relationship

The sample size and individual size range are important factors that could affect the results of length-weight relationship. The larger sample size and the wider size range of samples could describe the better W - TL relationship for shortfin mako (Chang and Liu, 2009). The value of the constant (b) of the length-weight relationship of *Saurida undosquamis* has been obtained similarly in different studies, this is due to the similarity of environmental factors (El-halfaway et al., 2007). b in various studies of *O. ruber* has been different. In the previous studies in the Persian Gulf, b was lower than the present study, but significance of difference between b and 3 was not analyzed, however in the present study b and 3 showed no significant difference. So it can be inferred that differences are mostly caused by sample rate and range of the fish sizes rather than the feeding and environmental differences. Therefore, it can be concluded that this species has isometric growth in Persian Gulf waters especially in Khuzestan.

Length and age at first maturity

Maturity analysis is based on correct determination of length, age and reproductive situation. Beside natural mortality and longevity, age at maturity is also one of the uncertainties that may affect the results of spawning per recruit analysis (Chang and Liu, 2009) and reproductive potential analysis (Liu et al.,

2009). Length at first maturity of *O. ruber* is different in various areas. In the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf, length range at first maturity was reported between 30 and 40 cm, and in South African it was between 22 and 42 cm (Azhir 2008; Kamali et al., 2007; Imami 2006; Brash and Fennessy 2005). Age and length at sexual maturity of vermilion snapper declined over time. This decline may have resulted from increased fishing pressure, because the total landings consistently increased during the 1980's (Zhao and McGovern2). The demonstration that the harvest of a fish stock can lead to declines in length or age at maturity has been reported for many fishes (Zhao and McGovern, 1997). Jorgensen (1990) attributed a decline in median age at maturity in the northeast Arctic Cod to an increase in length at age (i.e. faster growth) coincident with declining stock density, an idea that implicitly assumes a minimum threshold for size-at-maturity. If the scenario of Jorgensen (1990) is correct, declines in length and age should not occur concurrently. Furthermore, Zhao et al. (1997) indicated that the size at age of vermilion snapper has decreased with time. If intensive fishing pressure continues, and the early- maturing trait is heritable, length and age at maturity in the population will decrease with time. Harvesting can reverse the relative fitness of genotypes, because an inferior genotype (e.g. slow-growing and early-maturing) in an unexploited population may be more fit under increased fishing pressure (Zhao and McGovern, 1997). Early maturing genotypes reproduce before being fully recruited to the fishery, whereas genotypes

that mature at larger sizes or older ages tend to be removed before reproduction. This process would explain the decreasing abundance of larger, immature fish with time and would account for declines in both size and age at maturity (Zhao and McGovern, 1997). The long-term impacts of size-selective fish harvests may have caused the decline in size at age of vermilion snapper through disproportionate harvesting of fast growing individuals (Zhao et al., 1997). Similarly, it may be that late maturing genotypes were removed from the vermilion snapper population in the 1980's when fishing pressure was intensive. Differences between previous and present results could be partially due to differences in methods used to determine maturity or may truly reflect the changes in maturity that occurred in the 1970's (Zhao and McGovern, 1997).

In the present study length is lower than the previous studies but it cannot be well compared because fish sizes of landing samples are usually higher than research catches. However, the lengths at first maturity of *O. ruber* were reported between 32 and 35 cm by Eskandari (1997) which is higher than the present study. In order to increase pressure of fishing, these variations could be effective through genetic changes because the average length of the catch was not fluctuated dramatically during the last ten years (Eskandari, unpublished). Because of different growth rate and age, length at maturity is different among individuals. Fifty percent of individuals reach the adult stage at 28cm which is half of the maximum length. The L_{50} for females of *A. japonicus* in Western Australia

corresponds to 75% of the L_{max} , which is similar to that reported for the females of this species in South Africa (Farmer et al., 2005).

We can finally conclude that determination of age and growth parameters with sectioned otolith can be a base for better estimation of other parameters in management of total and natural mortality and fishing rate as compared to the other methods. Also, determination of age-length key can be used to stock assessment of this species. Considering growth parameters, *O. ruber* has a moderate age and small length at maturity. According to the growth rate difference of both sexes, it seems that *O. ruber* males and females become mature at 1 and 1.55 year old, respectively.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank our colleagues at the marine station in Bandar-Imam, South of Iran aquaculture research center and Persian Gulf and Oman Sea Institute. The authors also thank I. Kammali, Y. Mayahi, and Mr Khajenouri for their helps in sampling and data collection and E. Koochaknejad for his helpful assistance.

References

- Adeymi, S. O., Bankole, N. O., Adikwu, I. A. and Akombu, P. M., 2009. Age, Growth and Mortality of Some Commercially Important Fish Species in Gbedikere Lake, Kogi State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Lakes and Rivers*, 2(1), 45-51.
- Ahmed, K. K. U., Amin, S. M. N., Haldar, G. C. ad Dewan, S., 2003. Population Dynamics and Stock Assessment of *Catla catla* (Hamilton)

- in the Kaptai Reservoir, Bangladesh. *Asian Fisheries Science* 16, 121-131.
- Allam, S. M., 2003.** Growth, mortality and yield per recruit of Bogue, *Boops Boops* (L.), from the Egyptian Mediterranean waters off Alexandria. *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 4(1), 87-96
- Almatar, S., 1993.** A comparison of length-related and age-related growth parameters of Newaiby *Otolithes ruber* in Kuwait waters. *Naga ICLARM Q*, 16(1), 32-34.
- Anonymous, 1997.** Report on the Status of Fisheries of the United States. NMFS, NOAA. , 4pp.
- Apparao, T., 1992.** Stock assessment of sciaenid resources of India. *Indian Journal of Fisheries*, 39(1,2), 85-103.
- Azhir, 2008.** Biological investigation of Tiger toothed Croaker, *Otolithes ruber*, in Oman Sea along Sistan and Baluchistan Province. *Iranian Scientific Fisheries Journal*, 17(1), 1-10. (In Persian)
- Brash, J. M. and Fennessy, S. T., 2005.** A Preliminary Investigation of Age and Growth of *Otolithes ruber* from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Western Indian Ocean J. Mar. Sci.*, 4(1), 21-28.
- Campana, S. E., 2001.** Accuracy, precision and quality control in age determination, including a review of the use and abuse of age validation methods. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 59, 197-242.
- Chang, J. H. and Liu, K. M., 2009.** Stock assessment of the shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) in the Northwest Pacific ocean using per recruit and virtual population analyses. *Fisheries Research*, 98, 92-101.
- Chilton, D. E. and Beamish, R. J., 1982.** Age determination methods for fishes studied by the Ground fish Program at the Pacific Biological Station. *Canadian Special Publication of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 60, 1-102.
- Ciloglu, E. 2005.** Determination of the Recruitment to Stock and Reproduction Period for Flounder (*Platichthys flesus luscus* Pallas, 1811) along the Trabzon-Rize Coast, Eastern Black Sea. *Turkish Journal of Veterinary & Animal Sciences*, 29, 43-48.
- Cinco, E., 1982.** Length-weight relationships of fishes, p. 34-37. In D. Pauly and A.N. Mines (eds.) Small-scale fisheries of San Miguel Bay, Philippines,. *biology and stock assessment. ICLARM Technical Reports* 7, 124 p.
- El-Halfawy, M. M., Amin, A. M. and Ramadan, A. M., 2007.** Growth and Reproduction of Female Brush tooth Lizardfish *Saurida undosquamis* (Richardson) from the Gulf of Suez, Egypt. *E.U. Journal of Fisheries & Aquatic Sciences* 24(1-2), 143-148.
- Emami Langroudi, F. 2006.** Estimating of growth parameters and stock assessment of *Otolithes ruber* in coastal waters of Khuzestan province, M. S. Thesis in Persian. Islamic Azad University, Science and research Branch. Ahvaz, p. 177.
- Emre, Y.; Balik, I.; Sumer, C.; Aytug Oskay, D. and Ozgur Yesilcimen, H. 2009.** Growth and reproduction studies on gilthead seabream (*Sparus aurata*) in Beymelek Lagoon, Turkey. *Iranian Journal of Fisheries Sciences*. 8(2), 103-114.
- Eskandari, G. R., 1997.** Reproduction and feeding biology on tiger toothed croaker *Otolithes ruber* in Khuzestan coasts. M. S. Thesis in Persian. Shahid Chamran University, Faculty of Marine Science & Technology, p. 112.
- Ezzat, A. A., El-Sayed, A. M. and Al-Dossary, N. A. M., 1992.** Growth of fish *Lethrinus nebulosus* from the

- persian Gulf waters of Dammam (Saudi Arabia). *Indian Jnl of Marine Sciences*, 21, 284–286.
- Farmer, B. M., French, D. J. W., Potter, I. C., Hesp, S. A. and Hall, N. G., 2005.** Determination of biological parameters for managing the fisheries for Mulloway and Silver Trevally in Western Australia. *Centre for Fish and Fisheries Research Murdoch University, Murdoch Western Australia 6150, Fisheries Research and Development Corporation Report FRDC Project 2002/004*, 150 p.
- Fischer, W. and Bianchi, G., 1984.** FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes. Western Indian Ocean (Fishing Area 51). *Prepared and printed by FAO, United Nations. Pages variable*, Vol. 4.
- Grandcourt, E. M., Al Abdessalaam, T. Z., Francis, F. and Al Shamsi, A. T., 2005.** Population biology and assessment of the orange-spotted grouper, *Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822), in the Southern Arabian Gulf. *Fisheries Research*, 74, 55-68.
- Hakimelahi M., Kamrani E., Taghavi Motlagh S.A., Ghodrati Shojaei M., Vahabnezhad A., 2010.** Growth parameters and mortality rates of *Liza klunzingeri* in the Iranian waters of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea, using Length Frequency Data. *Iranian Journal of Fisheries Sciences*, 9(1), 87-96.
- Ingles, J. and Pauly, D., 1984.** An atlas of the growth, mortality and recruitment of Philippines fishes. *ICLARM Tech. Rep. 13.*, 127p.
- Jensen, C. C., 2009.** Stock Status of Spotted Seatrout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*, in North Carolina, 1991-2006. *North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries P.O. Box 769 Morehead City, NC 28557-0769*, 83 p.
- Jorgensen, T., 1990.** Long-term changes in age at sexual maturity of Northeast Arctic cod (*Gadus morhua*). *Journal du conseil / Conseil international pour l'exploration*, 46, 235-248.
- Kamali, E., Dehghani, R., Behzadi, S. and Ejlali, K. 2006.** a study on the some specials of biological javelin grunter (*Pomadasys kaakan*), tigertooth croaker (*Otolithes ruber*) and spotted croaker (*Protonibea dicanthus*) in Hormozgan waters, Final report in persian. Iranian Fisheries Research Organisation, p. 91.
- King, M., 2007.** Fisheries biology, assessment and management. Second edition. *Blackwell publishing*, p. 382.
- Klungsoyr, J., Saetre, R., Foyn, L. and Loeng, H., 1995.** Man's Impact on the Barents Sea. *Arctic*, 48(3), 279-296.
- Lassen, H. and Medley, P., 2000.** Virtual population analysis. A practical manual for stock assessment. *FAO Fisheries Technical Paper.*, 400, 129p.
- Lee, J. and Gates, J. 2007.** Virtual Population Units: A New Institutional Approach to Fisheries Management. *Marine Resource Economics*, 22, 29-47.
- Leong, H., 1989.** The influence of temperature on some fish population parameters in the Barents sea. *journal of northwest atlantic fishery science*, 9, 103-113.
- Liu, K. M., Changa, Y. T., Ni, I. H. and Jin, B. J., 2006.** Spawning per recruit analysis of the pelagic thresher shark, *Alopias pelagicus*, in the eastern Taiwan waters. *Fisheries Research*, 82, 56-64.
- Matheus, C. P. and Samuel, M., 1985.** Stock assessment and management of Newaiby, Hamoor and Hamra in Kuwait. *Proceedings of the 1984 Shrimp and Fin Fisheries Management Workshop. Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research*, 67-115.

- Nakken, Q. and Raknes, A., 1987.** The distribution and growth of Northeast Arctic cod in relation to bottom temperature in the Barents sea, 1978-1984. *Fisheries Research*, 5, 243-252.
- Navaluna, N. A. N., 1982.** Population dynamics of the tiger-toothed croaker *Otolithus ruber* in San Miguel Bay. *College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Master thesis*, 73p.
- Niameimandi, N. 1999.** Determining and studying the population dynamic, reproduction and mortality dynamics and MSY in *Otolithes ruber* (Bushehr province waters), M. S. Thesis in Persian. Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch, p. 114.
- Ottersen, G., Kim, S., Huse, G., Polovina, J. J. and Stenseth, N. C., 2010.** Major pathways by which climate may force marine fish populations. *Journal of Marine Systems* 79, 343-360.
- Pastor, O. T., 2002.** Life history and stock assessment of African hind (*Cephalopholis teniops*) (Valenciennes, 1828) in Sao vicent-Sao nicolau insular shelf of the Cape verde Archipelago. *UNU - Fisheries Training Programme*, 45 p.
- Safahiie, A. R. 1996.** Growth and age determination of *Otolithes ruber* using otolith weight, M.S. Thesis in Persian. Shahid Chamran University, Faculty of Marine Science & Technology, p. 115.
- Schultz, N., 1992.** Preliminary investigations on the population dynamics of *Otolithes ruber* (Sciaenidae) on Sofala Bank, Mozambique. *Rev. Invest. Pesq. (Maputo)*, 21, 41-49.
- Sparre, P. and Venema, S. C., 1998.** Introduction to tropical fish stock assessment Part 1, Manual. *F.A.O Fisheries technical paper No.306.1, Rev.2, Rome*, 433 p.
- Taghavi Motlagh, S. A., Abtahi, B. and Hosseini, H., 2004.** Estimating growth parameters for *Otolithes ruber* in waters of Bushehr, Hormozgan and Sistan and Baluchestan province southern Iran. *Iranian Scientific Fisheries Journal*, 13(4), 161-168.
- Zhao, B., and McGovern, J. C., 1997.** Temporal variation in sexual maturity and gear-specific sex ratio of the vermilion snapper (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*), in the South Atlantic Bight. *Fishery Bulletin*, 95(4), 837-848.
- Zhao, B., McGovern, J. C. and Harris, P. J., 1997.** Age, growth, and temporal change in size-at-age of the vermilion snapper from the South Atlantic Bight. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, 126, 181-193.