## WHY COMPARE METHODS?



ODFW uses 3 methods to survey fishes in Oregon's marine reserves.

Accurate reserve assessment hinges on ODFW knowing the biases related to the monitoring methods being used.

Baseline data collection is underway in 5 notake marine reserves in Oregon.

Hence, ODFW has a timely need to compare the strength and limitations of the 3 methods for the in the temperate Pacific.

In theory, the methods should produce related measures of fish abundance, size, and composition for a specific site at a given point in time.

## StuDy Design

## Simultaneous sampling

using 3 different methods

- Sample within replicate 500 mx 500 m cells
- Each cell was surveyed by: 3 Hook and Line drifts 12 SCUBA $60 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ transects 4 Video Lander drops
- To date, 29 grid cells sampled
- Analysis conducted at the cell scale



## Response variables for comparison among the 3 methods



Preliminary results (data collection ongoing)

Ability to resolve individual fishes to species differs among methods
This complicates direct comparisons of lander richness \& community composition to the other 2 methods

|  | Hook and Line | UVC SCUBA | Video Lander |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of fish observations <br> scored to species | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $61 \%$ |

Species Richness: Confounded by differing level of speciesspecific identification between lander and hook and line.


Lander samples fewer species on average compared to hook and line, this difference is not significant (paired t-test, $P=0.13$ ). Analysis based on 10 sample grid cells.

Community Composition: Confounded by differing level of speciesspecific identification between lander and hook and line.


Hook and line captured sculpins to the species levels while lander was only able to resolve functional group (i.e. Unidentifiable sculpin). Hook and line captured more rare rockfishes including China and Quillback while lander did not.

