

**Review Table of Vital Rates and Life History
Parameters for Striped Marlin, Swordfish, and Blue
Marlin in the North Pacific Ocean¹**

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**REVIEW TABLE OF VITAL RATES AND LIFE HISTORY PARAMETERS FOR
STRIPED MARLIN, SWORDFISH, AND BLUE MARLIN
IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN**

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The intent of this working paper was to compile available data on vital rates and life history parameters and present it in a tabulated format for stock assessment scientists. As this information occurs in a variety of published reports, in both peer-reviewed journal articles and gray literature, compiling this information into an accessible format is important. Furthermore, we hope this format will also allow researchers to more easily determine where gaps exist in our knowledge of important vital rates and life history parameters. Information provided in each table has been footnoted and the literature source cited.

Since the authors are based in the central North Pacific region, the information provided on billfish vital rates and life history parameters is more complete for this region than the western and eastern North Pacific regions. We have undoubtedly overlooked information from the latter two regions and caution the reader that this review is a “work in progress” and therefore not complete. It is our desire that during the course of this joint Intercessional meeting, our colleagues will call our attention to other existing data and literature sources that we have overlooked.

Table 1.--Length on weight relationships; includes available sex-specific values.

SPECIES	Length on Weight Relationship	Sex	r ²	s.e.	n	Minimum weight	Maximum weight
North Pacific striped marlin central North Pacific	^a EFL = 51.3506W^{0.300417}	pooled	0.840	6.365	1427	8.1	99.8
	^a EFL = 50.9618W^{0.301733}	females	0.846	6.253	630	6.8	99.8
	^a EFL = 52.8873W^{0.293434}	males	0.721	6.534	671	8.1	80.3
North Pacific swordfish central North Pacific	^b EFL = 47.2751DW^{0.29451} (Regression determined, results not available) (Regression determined, results not available)	pooled	0.940	6.010	1550	22.8	262.6
		females					
		males					
Pacific blue marlin central North Pacific	^a EFL = 52.0203W^{0.283377}	pooled	0.929	8.182	154	10.4	381.1

Striped marlin were measured for eye-to-fork length (**EFL**, cm) and whole weight (**W**, kg) at the auction.

Pacific blue marlin were measured for eye-to-fork length (cm) and whole weight (kg) at the auction.

Swordfish were measured for eye-to-fork length (cm) on ship and dressed weight (**DW**, kg) at the auction.

Literature Reference (Table 1)

^aUchiyama, J. H. and T. K. Kazama. 2003. Updated weight-on-length relationships for pelagic fishes caught in the central North Pacific Ocean and bottomfishes from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, NOAA. Administrative Report H-03-01. pp34, ppA-6.

^bUchiyama, J. H., E. E. DeMartini, and H. A. Williams. 1999. Length-weight interrelationships for swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* L., caught in the central North Pacific. U. S. Dep. Commer. NOAA Tech. Memo. NOAA-TM-NMFS-WSFSC-284. pp 82.

^cUnpublished data.

Table 2.--Weight on length relationships; includes sex-specific values when available.

SPECIES	Weight on Length Relationships	Sex	r ²	s.e.	n	Minimum length	Maximum length
North Pacific Striped Marlin							
central North Pacific	^a $W = (-6.02372) - 0.0647304EFL + 0.0021165EFL^{2.01602}$ (Regression done, results not available) (Regression done, results not available)	pooled female male	0.802	4.7532	1427	100.3	198.0
eastern North Pacific	^c $W = -5.005(\ln EFL)^{2.999}$ ^c $W = -5.166(\ln LJFL)^{2.903}$ ^c $W = -5.243(\ln EFL)^{3.113}$ ^c $W = -5.267(\ln LJFL)^{2.950}$ ^c $W = -5.157(\ln EFL)^{3.071}$ ^c $W = -5.340(\ln LJFL)^{2.982}$	male male female female pooled pooled	0.7691 0.6084 0.7293 0.6053 0.7465 0.6147		975 220 1007 315 1982 535	119.6 172.0 110.0 153.0 110.0 153.0	202.6 261.0 215.1 271.0 215.1 271.0
eastern North Pacific	^d $W = 0.00009727EFL^{2.5682}$	pooled	0.53		1748	107.5	225.5
North Pacific Swordfish							
western North Pacific	^e $W = 0.0000013528LJFL^{3.4297}$	pooled	0.9664		227		
central North Pacific	^f $W = 0.000012988EFL^{3.0738}$ (Regression determined, results not available) (Regression determined, results not available) ^f $DW = 0.00000796012EFL^{3.1307}$ (Regression determined, results not available) (Regression determined, results not available)	pooled female male pooled female male	0.967 0.931	7.9396 9.3	166 1550	69.9 112.0	228.8 249.0
eastern North Pacific	^g $W = 0.0000137EFL^{3.04}$ ^g $W = 0.00000662EFL^{3.19}$	female male	0.96 0.97		77 29		
Pacific Blue Marlin							
central North Pacific	^a $W = 0.00000272228EFL^{3.30967}$	pooled	0.932	13.446	154	109.2	269.3
central North Pacific	^h $W = 0.0000708LJLF^{2.60}$ ^h $W = 0.0000001LJFL^{3.81}$	male female			102 55	127.0 141.0	274.0 342.0
eastern North Pacific	^c $W = -5.690(\ln EFL)^{3.318}$ ^c $W = -7.543(\ln LJFL)^{3.905}$	female female	0.8987 0.9101		57 20	154.0 221.1	265.1 347.3

Striped marlin were measured for eye-to-fork length (**EFL**, cm), lower jaw fork length (**LJFL**, cm), and whole weight (**W**, kg) at the auction.

Pacific blue marlin were measured for eye-to-fork length (cm), lower jaw fork length (cm) and whole weight (kg) at the auction.

Swordfish were measured for eye-to-fork length (cm) on ship and dressed weight (**DW**, kg) at the auction.

Literature Reference (Table 2)

^aUchiyama, JH and TK Kazama. 2003. Updated weight-on-length relationships for pelagic fishes caught in the central North Pacific Ocean and bottomfishes from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. NMFS, PIFSC, NOAA.

Adm Rpt H-03-01 pp34, ppA-6.

^bUnpublished data. PIFSC

^cWares PG and GT Sakagawa. 1974. Some morphometrics of billfishes from the eastern Pacific Ocean. *In* Shomura, RS and FW Williams (eds) Proc of the Int Billfish Symposium, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, 9-12 August 1972 Part 2

Review and contributed papers. NOAA Tech Rep NMFS SSRF-675 p107-125

^dPonce Dias G and PG Gonzalez Ramirez. 1991. Analysis of sizes and weight-length relation of the striped marlin, *Tetrapturus audax* (Philippi, 1887) in Baja California Sur Mexico. *Ciencias Marinas*, 17(4):69-82.

^eSun CL, SP Wang, and SZ Yeh. 2003. Age and growth of the swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) in the waters around Taiwan determined from anal-fin rays. *Fish. Bull. U.S.* 100(4): 822-835.

^fUchiyama JH, EE DeMartini, and HA Williams. 1999. Length-weight interrelationships for swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* L., caught in the central North Pacific. U.S. Dep. Commer. NOAA Tech. Memo. NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-284. pp.82.

^gCastro-Longoria, R. 1995. Analisis de edad, crecimiento y madurez del recurso pesquero del pez espada, *Xiphias gladius*, en el pacifico Mexicano. Tesis que para cubrir parcialmente los requisitos necesarios para obtener el grado de Doctor en Ciencias presenta. Division de Oceanologia, Departameneto de Ecologia. Centro de Investigacion Cienstifica y de Educacion Superior de Ensenada. pp.114.

^hWilson CA, JM Dean, ED Prince, and DE Lee. 1991. An examination of sexual dimorphism in Atlantic and Pacific blue marlin using body weight, sagittae weight, and age estimates. *J Exp Mar Biol Ecol*, 151(1991):209-225.

Table 3.--Age & growth and natural mortality estimates; includes sex-specific values when available.

SPECIES	VB Growth Rate Model	Sex	Maximum Age	Maximum Length	Longevity	Natural Mortality Rates
North Pacific Striped Marlin						
western North Pacific						
central North Pacific	${}^b\text{FL}_t = 277.4(1 - e^{-0.417(t+0.521)})$	male	4			${}^l0.79; {}^k0.569$
	${}^b\text{FL}_t = 251.0(1 - e^{-0.696(t-0.136)})$	female	5			${}^l1.33; {}^k0.818$
eastern North Pacific	${}^c\text{LJFL}_t = 221(1 - e^{-0.23(t + 1.6)})$	pooled	11			
North Pacific Swordfish						
western North Pacific	${}^d\text{LJFL}_t = 267.44(1 - e^{-0.13(t+2.302)})$ [standard vonB, model II]	female	12	${}^n290\text{cm LJFL}$	${}^n21\text{ yr}$	
western North Pacific	${}^d\text{LJFL}_t = 207.52(1 - e^{-0.198(t+1.955)})$ [standard vonB, model II]	male	10	${}^n206\text{ cm LJFL}$	${}^n13\text{ yr}$	
central North Pacific	${}^f\text{EFL}_t = 258.3(1 - e^{-0.192(t+1.59)})$	female	14	259 cm EFL		
central North Pacific	${}^f\text{EFL}_t = 222.2(1 - e^{-0.240(t+1.49)})$	male	11	229 cm EFL		
eastern North Pacific	${}^g\text{EFL}_t = 263.7(1 - e^{-0.1162(t+4.05)})$	female	9+			
eastern North Pacific	${}^g\text{EFL}_t = 273.2(1 - e^{-0.077(t+3.20)})$	male	7+			
Pacific Blue Marlin						
western North Pacific					${}^i>15\text{yr}$	
central North Pacific	${}^b\text{FL}_t = 371.1(1 - e^{-0.285(t+0.106)})$	male	5			
	${}^b\text{FL}_t = 659.1(1 - e^{-0.116(t-0.161)})$	female	8			
eastern North Pacific						

Literature Reference (Table 3)

^bSkillman RA and MYY Yong. 1976. Von Bertalanffy growth curves for striped marlin, *Tetrapturus audax*, and blue marlin, *Makaira nigricans*, in the central North Pacific Ocean. Fish. Bull. U.S. 74(2):553-566.

^cMelo Barrera FN, R Felix Uruga, C Quinonez Velazquez. 2003. Growth and length-weight relationship of the striped marlin, *Tetrapturus audax* (Pisces: Istiophoridae), in Cabo San Lucas, Baha California Sur, Mexico. Ciencias marinas 29(3):305-313

^dSun CL, SP Wang and SZ Yeh. 2003. Age and growth of the swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) in the waters around Taiwan determined from anal-fin rays. Fish Bull U.S. 100(4): 822-835

^eWang SP, CL Sun, AE Punt and SZ Yeh. 2005. Evaluation of a sex-specific age-structured assessment method for the swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Fisheries Research* 73:79-97.

^fDemartini et al. Unpublished data.

^gCastro-Longoria, R. 1995. Analisis de edad, crecimiento y madurez del recurso pesquero del pez espada, *Xiphias gladius*, en el pacifico Mexicano. Tesis que para cubrir parcialmente los requisitos necesarios para obtener el grado de Doctor en Ciencias presenta. Division de Oceanologia, Departameneto de Ecologia. Centro de Investigacion Cienstifica y de Educacion Superior de Ensenada. pp.114.

^hSun CL, SP Wang, CE Poch, and SZ Yeh. 2005. Sex-specific yield per recruit and spawning stock biomass per recruit for the swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*, in the waters around Taiwan. *Fisheries Research* 71:61-69.

ⁱDe Sylva DP. 1974. Life history of the Atlantic blue marlin, *Makaira nigricans*, with special reference to Jamaican waters. Proc. of the International Billfish Symposium, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, 9-12 August 1972. Part 2. Review and contributed papers. 80p.

^jBoggs CH. 1989. Vital rate statistics for billfish stock assessment. *In*: R. H. Stroud (editor), Planning the future of billfishes: Research and management in the 90s and beyond. Proceedings of the Second International Billfish Symposium, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, August 1-5, 1988. Part I: Fishery and Stock Synopses, Data Needs and Management. *Marine Recreational Fisheries* 13:225-234.

^kPauly D. 1989. On the inerrelationships between natural mortality, growth parameters, and mean environmental temperatures in 175 fishes. *Cons. Inter. Explor. Mer, Jour.* 39(2):175-192.

Table 4.--Information on sexual maturity, fecundity, and spawning season; includes sex-specific values when available.

SPECIES	Age at 1st / 50% Maturity	Size at 1st / 50% Maturity	Sex	Fecundity	Spawning Season
North Pacific Striped Marlin					
western North Pacific					^h April-June
central North Pacific					ⁱ April-May rare
eastern North Pacific		^a 168.16 cm LJFL ^b between 155-165 cm EFL	female female	^b 11-29 x 10 ⁶	ⁱ June-November
North Pacific Swordfish					
western North Pacific		^c 168.2 cm LJFL	female		not in Taiwan fishery ^f February-March to July-August
central North Pacific		^d 144.0 cm EFL	female	^e 3.0-6.2 x 10 ⁶ /batch	^d April-July
central North Pacific		^d 102.0 cm EFL	male		
eastern North Pacific			female		
Pacific Blue Marlin					
western North Pacific					^h April-June year-round near equator
central North Pacific					^g May-September ⁱ July-September
eastern North Pacific					

Literature Reference (Table 4)

^aKlette Traulsen, A. and S. Rodriques Rodriguez. [?] Contribution to study of the striped marlin gonadic development *Tetrapturus audax* (Philippi, 1887).

^bEldridge, MB and PG Wares. 1974. Some biological observations of billfishes taken in the eastern Pacific Ocean. *In* Shomura, RS and FW Williams (eds) Proc of the Int Billfish Symposium, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, 9-12 August 1972, Part 2 Review and contributed papers. NOAA Tech Rep NMFS SSRF-675. pp89-101.

^cWang, SP, CL Sun, CE Porch, SZ Yeh. 2003. Sex ratios and sexual maturity of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) in the waters of Taiwan. *Zoological Studies* 42(4):529-539.

^dDeMartini, EE, JH Uchiyama and HA Williams. 2000. Sexual maturity, sex ratio, and size composition of swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*, caught by the Hawaii-based pelagic longline fishery. *Fish Bull U.S.* 98:489-506.

- ^eUchiyama JH, and RS Shomura. 1974. Maturation and fecundity of swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*, from Hawaiian waters. *In* Shomura, RS and FW Williams (eds) Proc of the Int Billfish Symposium, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, 9-12 August 1972, Part 2 Review and contributed papers. NOAA Tech Rep NMFS SSRF-675. pp142-148.
- ^fYabe H, S Ueyanagi, S Kikawa, and H Watanabe. 1959. Studies on the life history of the swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus. Nankai-Ku Suisan Kenkyusho Hokoku 10:106-151. [Translated by the Translation Bureau, Multilingual Services Division, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada (1975)] pp103.
- ^gHopper CN. 1989. Patterns of Pacific blue marlin reproduction in Hawaiian waters. *In* Stroud, RH (ed) Planning the future of billfishes. Research and management in the 90s and beyond. Marine Recreational Fisheries 13. Proceedings of the 2nd International Billfish Symposium, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii. August 1-5, 1988. Part 2. Contributed papers. Pp.29-39.
- ^hNishikawa, Y, M. Honma, S. Ueyanagi, and S. Kikawa. 1985. Average distribution of larvae of oceanic species of scombrid fishes, 1956-1981. S Series 12. Contribution No. 236 from the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory.
- ⁱGonzalez-Armas R, R Funes-Rodriguez, and VA Levy-Perez. 1993. First record of *Tretrapturus audax* larvae (Scombroidei: Ostiophoridae) in the coast of Jalisco, eastern Pacific of Mexico.
- ^jPIFSC, unpublished data

Table 5.--Distribution by life stage and documented movements.

SPECIES	Early Life Stage Distribution	Adult Geographic Range	Adult Vertical Distribution	Documented Movements
North Pacific Striped Marlin				
western North Pacific	^{a, b, c} up to 31°N in the southern Kuroshio Current	^{c, h} up to southern Kuril Isles	^p 0-900m; 3-27°C	
central North Pacific	^d Hawaiian Islands (Kona coast)	^c up to 30°N	^q >85% in mixed layer <90m depth; max depth down to depth related to 8°C<SST	^d 100 miles difference between release and recapture positions after about 1 yr.
eastern North Pacific	^e mouth of Gulf of California ^f Marias Islands (Mexico/Pacific)	^{c, i} 10-40°N	^r down to thermocline depth	^t general trend south and southwest from tip of Baha California NW to California and one to SW of Hawaii ^u Eight from Southern California to Hawaii
North Pacific Swordfish				
western North Pacific	^{b, g} up to 31°N 132°E	^{b, h, j} southern Kuril Isles		
central North Pacific	^d Hawaiian Islands; Northwestern Hawaiian Is. ^g Musician Seamounts	^{j, k, l} 11-40°N	^d diurnal pattern; deep in day, >720m max; shallow at night -- <160m	^d mostly N-S within fishing ground; few went east within fishing ground; one went to Los Angeles Bight
eastern North Pacific	none	^{j, m} 0-40°N	^r 100m max due to oxycline	
Pacific Blue Marlin				
western North Pacific	^a wide spread <29°N	^h southern Kuril Isles ^{n, o} 10-43°N		
central North Pacific	^d Hawaiian Islands	^{n-o} 10-40°N	^s Most <200m, half <10m ≥17°C (tem @209m) ^q >85% in mixed layer; max depth down to depth related to 8°C<SST	^d Kona to tip of Baha California Mexico (3); Kona to 1000m S (1); many local movements
eastern North Pacific	none	^{n, o} 0-42°N		

Literature Reference (Table 5)

^aUeyanagi S. 1959. Larvae of the striped marlin, *Makaira mitsukurii* (Jordan et Snyder). Nankai Regional Fisheries Laboratory 11:130-146, 2 plates.

- ^bYabe H, S Ueyanagi, S Kikawa and H Watanabe. 1959. Mekajiki (*Xiphias gladius* L) no Seikatsushi no Kenkyu. 10:106-151. English trans. Studies on the life history of the swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus. Translation Bureau, Multilingual Services Division, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. 103pp.
- ^cNakamura I. 1983. Systematics of billfishes (Xiphiidae and Istiophoridae). Publications of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory. 8:255-396.
- ^dPIFSC, unpublished data.
- ^eGonzales-Armas R, O Sosa-Nishizaki, R Funes-Rodriguez, VA Levy-Perez. 1999. Confirmation of the spawning area of the striped marlin, *Tetrapturus aduax*, in the so-called core area of the eastern tropical Pacific off Mexico. Fisheries Oceanography 8(3):238-242.
- ^fGonzalez-Armas R, R Funes-Rodriguez, and VA Levy-Perez. 1993. First record of *Tetrapturus audax* larvae (Scombroidei: Ostiophoridae) in the coast of Jalisco, eastern Pacific of Mexico. Revissta de biologia tropical. San Jose 41(3-B):919-920.
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- ^hSavinykh, VF, GA Shevtsov, KA Karyakin, EV Slobodskoi, and Yu V Novikov. 2003. Yearly variability of migrations in nekton fishes and squids in the Pacific waters of the South Kuril Isles. J. of Ichthyology 43(9):729-740.
- ⁱHinton MG and WH Bayliff. 2002. Status of striped marlin in the eastern Pacific Ocean in 2001 and outlook for 2002. Stock Assessment Report. IATTC 3:328-364.
- ^jUozumi Y, and K Uosaki. 1996. Review of the Japanese Swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*, fisheries in the Pacific Ocean. In Barrett I, O. Sosa-Nishizaki, and N. Bartoo (eds). Biology and Fisheries of Swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*. NOAA Technical Report NMFS 142:133-146.
- ^kBigelow KA, CH Boggs, and Xi He. 1999. Environmental effects on swordfish and blue shark catch rates in the US North Pacific longline fishery. Fisheries Oceanography. 8(3):178-198.
- ^lSeki, MP, JJ Polovina, DR Kobayashi, RR Bidigare, and GT Mitchum. 2002. An oceanographic characterization of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) longline fishing grounds in the springtime subtropical North Pacific. Fisheries Oceanography 8(3):238-242.
- ^mHinton, MG; Deriso, RB. 1998. Distribution and Stock Assessment of Swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*, in the Eastern Pacific Ocean from Catch and Effort Data Standardized on Biological and Environmental Parameters. In Barrett I, O. Sosa-Nishizaki, and N. Bartoo (eds.). Biology and Fisheries of Swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*. NOAA Technical Report NMFS 142:161-180.
- ⁿHinton MG, and H Nakano. 1996. Standardizing catch and effort statistics using physiological, ecological, or behavioral constraints and environmental data, with an application to blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) catch and effort data from Japanese longline fisheries in the Pacific. Bulletin. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission 21(4):171-200.
- ^oHinton MG. 2001. Status of blue marlin in the Pacific Ocean. Stock Assessment Report 1. pp.284-319.
- ^pTakahashi M, H Okamura, K Yokawa, and M Okazaki. 2003. Swimming behavior and migration of a swordfish recorded by an archival tag. Marine and Freshwater Review 2003, 54:527-534.
- ^qBrill RW, DW Holts, RKC Chang, S Sullivan, H Dewar, FG Carey. 1993. Vertical and horizontal movements of striped marlin (*Tetrapturus aduax*) near the Hawaiian Islands, determined by ultrasonic telemetry, with simultaneous measurement of oceanic currents. Marine Biology, Berlin, Heidelberg 117(4):567-576.
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- ^tSquires JL Jr. 1974. Migration patterns of Istiophoridae in the Pacific Ocean as determined by cooperative tagging programs. Proceedings of the International Billfish Symposium, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, 9-12 August 1972. Part 2. Review and contributed papers. pp.226-237.
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