

Seasonal movements and distribution of Dungeness crabs *Cancer magister* in a glacial southeastern Alaska estuary

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ABSTRACT: The movements of 10 female and 8 male adult Dungeness crabs, *Cancer magister* (Dana, 1852), were monitored biweekly to monthly with ultrasonic biotelemetry for periods ranging from 73 to 555 d. Female and male crabs had different seasonal patterns of habitat use, depth distribution, and activity. The general pattern for female crabs was: (1) a relatively inactive period between November and mid-April at depths below 20 m; ovigerous crabs were typically buried during this period in a dense aggregation; (2) abrupt movement into shallow water (<8 m) in late April and residence there until early June; this movement was coincident with the spring phytoplankton bloom and initiation of larval hatching; (3) increased activity beginning in July with movement back to deeper water, presumably to forage. Females that molted prior to oviposition did so in June and July. Male crabs occupied deep water (>40 m) from November to April, then concentrated in shallow water (<25 m), segregated from females, until late July. Males were most active in late summer and moved into deeper water (>30 m) near the mouth of the cove in fall. The range of depths were -0.5 to -61.3 m for females and +0.1 to -89.0 m for males. Female crabs showed fidelity to the head of the cove and typically ranged only 1.5 km from there. Male crabs, however, moved up to 7.2 km from the head of the cove, but did not move close to the nearest established population of Dungeness crabs 9.6 km distant. The discrete population of adult Dungeness crabs in Fritz Cove may be representative of most Dungeness crab populations inhabiting shallow embayments of the coastal fjord system of southeastern Alaska.

KEY WORDS: Dungeness crab · Biotelemetry · Essential habitat · Migration

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INTRODUCTION

The Dungeness crab, *Cancer magister* (Dana, 1852), ranges from the Pribilof Islands, Alaska to Magdalena Bay, Mexico (Jensen & Armstrong 1987) and is exploited in commercial and recreational fisheries throughout most of this range. However, Dungeness crab populations do not show the same pattern of distribution throughout the species' range. In the southern part of the range, the coastline is more uniform and less frequently indented with bays and estuaries, and Dunge-

ness crabs inhabit more of the outer coast. In the northern part of the range, Dungeness crabs predominately inhabit bays and fjord-type estuaries. Distinct inland-water and outer coast populations are thought to occur in some areas of Washington and British Columbia (Orensanz & Gallucci 1988, DeBrosse et al. 1990, Dinnel et al. 1993). In northern California, some outer coast populations may be discrete and geographically isolated from one another (Diamond & Hankin 1985).

Oceanographic conditions vary greatly throughout the 3900 km latitudinal range of the Dungeness crab, and these conditions can affect the timing of life history events and rates of biological processes. Latitudinal variation exists in the timing of egg extrusion, larval

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hatching, mating, and ecdysis in adults (Cleverly 1949, Butler 1956, Gotshall 1978, Wild 1980, Diamond & Hankin 1985, Sulkin & McKeen 1996, Hankin et al. 1997). In general, the reproductive schedules for crabs from the southern end of the range occur earlier in the year than those from northern areas. Rates of embryonic development and larval growth also seem faster in the south. Water temperature affects the rates of egg and larval development (Wild 1980, Shirley et al. 1987) and growth of various instars (Orensanz & Gallucci 1988, Kondzela & Shirley 1993). Local variability within regions also occurs in the timing of these life history events, and this variability has been attributed to differences in water temperature between inshore and offshore areas (Sulkin & McKeen 1996). Because many fisheries are scheduled to avoid fishing activity during periods of high vulnerability and sensitive life history events (e.g., ecdysis and mating), knowledge of the local timing of these events is critical for effective management.

The magnitude of migrations made by some species of crabs may depend on local bathymetry and the spatial distribution of essential habitat (Wallace et al. 1949, Stone et al. 1992). We hypothesized that migrations made by Dungeness crabs in the deep fjord-type estuaries of southeastern Alaska are more restricted than those by crabs in oceanic environments. The objectives of this study were to determine the seasonal movements and habitat use of adult Dungeness crabs in 1 southeastern Alaska estuary and to relate them to life history events. We also investigated the relationship between these life history events and oceanographic conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted in Fritz Cove, 11 km north of Juneau, Alaska (Fig. 1), which has a water surface area of about 8 km² at mean higher high water. Fritz Cove is a small estuary located off a system of large, fjord-type channels. The deepest part of the cove is greater than 100 m; about 12% of the cove is intertidal habitat. The cove is strongly influenced by several freshwater watersheds that empty into Gastineau Channel, including the glacial Mendenhall River and the clearwater Fish Creek (Fig. 1). A strong buoyant plume estuarine front (Largier 1992) is prominent, especially along the northern portion of the cove, between June and October. In general, sub-surface currents are weak, non-directional, and tidally derived (US Department of the Interior 1966). Most of the subtidal area of the cove deeper than 20 m below mean lower low water (MLLW) is covered with glacial silt. The cove is closed to commercial fishing for Dunge-

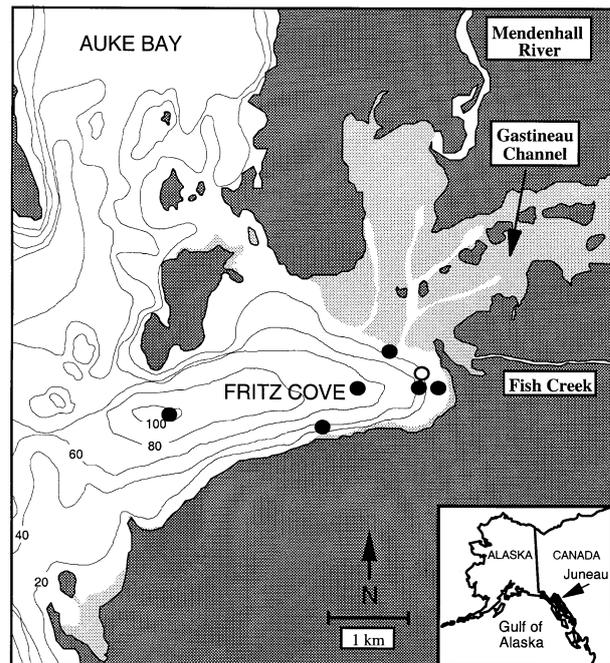


Fig. 1. Study area at Fritz Cove, near Juneau, Alaska, where the movements of adult *Cancer magister* fitted with ultrasonic transmitters were monitored. (O) Location of area where crabs were initially captured; (●) stations where oceanographic profiles of the water column were collected. Depth contours are in meters

ness crab but is used extensively for recreational crabbing.

Female and male *Cancer magister* were collected by SCUBA divers on 8 November and 10 October 1989 respectively, and brought back to the laboratory for tagging. All crabs were collected near the head of the cove (Fig. 1) at a depth of about 20 m, and upon release were returned to the bottom at the collection site by divers to minimize disorientation associated with release in an unfamiliar area (Powell 1964). Ultrasonic tags with a 2 yr life expectancy were attached to 5 female and 5 male crabs. Two additional females were tagged on 13 April and 3 additional females were tagged on 18 May, 26 June, and 11 July 1990 when divers recovered derelict tags (i.e., detached from live crabs). Two additional males were tagged on 13 April 1990 and 1 male was tagged on 11 July 1990. Female crabs ranged from 143.9 to 163.2 mm carapace width (CW) (\bar{x} = 153.0 mm) and weighed (wet weight) between 531 and 773 g (\bar{x} = 676 g). Male crabs ranged from 157.8 to 191.8 mm CW (\bar{x} = 179.7 mm) and weighed between 659 and 1182 g (\bar{x} = 976 g). All female crabs were ovigerous and had full or near-full egg clutches. Only crabs in good physical condition (i.e., no missing appendages or gross evidence of disease) were tagged.

Tags were attached directly to the carapace in the cervical groove between the gastric and cardiac regions with nontoxic SeaGoin' Poxy Quik 5 min epoxy putty. Each transmitter (Sonotronics Model CHP-87) had a unique aural code and a range of about 2 km. The tags were 105 mm long, 16 mm in diameter and weighed 12 g in water (<2.3% of the total body weight for female crabs and <1.8% for male crabs). Crabs were held in flow-through aquaria in the laboratory for at least 12 h prior to release to ensure tag adherence to the carapace.

Positions of the crabs were 'fixed' approximately monthly through winter and then biweekly thereafter. Movements were monitored by surveying the cove in a small boat. To locate crabs we used an ultrasonic receiver (Sonotronics Model USR-4D) and directional hydrophone (Sonotronics Model DH-2) with a beam width of plus/minus 6° at half-power points. A small float was deployed after the boat was positioned over a crab. The boat was maintained at this float while its position was fixed by measuring angles between 3 markers on shore with a beam-converging sextant used as a pelorus (O'Clair et al. 1990). We estimated an error of ± 8.8 m associated with this 'mark-on-top' method by calculating the mean distance between fixes ($n = 27$) for stationary derelict tags.

Depth was measured with a Hummingbird Model 4080D depth finder and is reported relative to MLLW. A Seabird Electronics Seacat Profiler was used to collect temperature, salinity, density (σ_t), and dissolved oxygen profiles of the water column at 6 stations throughout the cove. Physical oceanographic variables at depths occupied by crabs were estimated from the profile at the nearest station to each crab. Divers used SCUBA and a submersible receiver/hydrophone (Sonotronics Model USR-88) to recover derelict transmitters and to periodically observe tagged crabs within diving depth (<35 m). *In situ* observations on tagged and untagged crabs included data on sediment type, crab associations, molting or mating behavior, oviposition, and the condition of the egg mass for ovigerous crabs (evidence of hatching, approximate degree of development).

Benthic sediment-core samples were collected from the top 10 cm of bottom sediment by SCUBA divers. Sediments were wet-sieved and graded using the Wentworth scale (Holme & McIntyre 1971).

All means of time-series variables (i.e., activity rate, depth, oceanographic data) are presented as the mean ± 1 SE of the mean. All movements were charted with a microcomputer design and drafting program (Autodesk 1988). The home range was estimated by the mini-

mum-convex polygon method (Worton 1987). Activity rate was calculated as distance moved in meters divided by time in days between successive observations.

RESULTS

The movements of 10 female and 8 male adult *Cancer magister* were monitored for periods ranging from 73 to 555 d (Table 1, Fig. 2). Female crabs were monitored for between 73 and 244 d and male crabs were monitored for between 75 and 555 d (Table 1, Fig 2). Initially, we intended to monitor the movement of crabs through 1 complete reproductive cycle (12 mo); when biweekly tracking was suspended after 1 yr, however, only 3 of the original males and none of the original females had active transmitters attached. The signal from only 1 transmitter was lost during the entire study period (Table 1); this crab either moved out of the study area or the transmitter failed.

Female and male crabs had different seasonal patterns of habitat use, depth distribution, and activity. Female crabs followed a general pattern of seasonal movement and habitat use that could be divided into 3 phases: (1) a relatively inactive period between November and mid-April at depths below 20 m, when ovigerous crabs were usually buried in a dense aggregation; (2) abrupt movement into shallow water (<8 m) in late April and residence there until early June; onset of this movement was coincident with the spring phytoplankton bloom, and larvae hatched mostly during the latter part of this period; (3) increased activity beginning in July with gradual movement into deeper water.

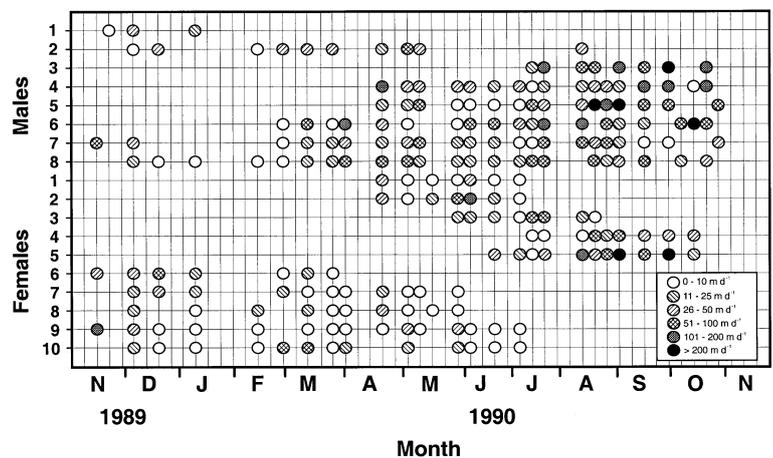


Fig. 2. *Cancer magister*. Tracking records for 18 crabs fitted with ultrasonic transmitters. Each symbol indicates when an individual crab's position was fixed. Crab numbers for females and males on ordinate correspond to order the crabs are listed in Table 1. Pattern of each circle indicates the activity rate (mean movement per day, $m d^{-1}$) for the period from the preceding position fix to the present position fix

Table 1. *Cancer magister*. Carapace width (CW), date of release, duration of tracking, home range (measured with the minimum convex polygon, MCP, method), and fate of 10 female and 8 male Dungeness crabs monitored with ultrasonic biotelemetry in Fritz Cove, near Juneau, Alaska. nm: not measured because of small sample size of position fixes (n = 4)

CW (mm)	Release date	Duration (d)	MCP (m ²)	Fate of crab
Female crabs				
155.4	13/4/90	73	65 012	Molted on 15/7/90 at -16.4 m
163.2	13/4/90	73	189 189	Molted on 11/7/90 at -8.9 m
143.9	18/5/90	96	339 335	At large ^a
155.2	11/7/90	98	185 855	At large ^a
151.8	26/6/90	113	1 341 330	At large ^a
159.4	9/11/89	141	407 290	Derelict tag—unknown cause
159.5	9/11/89	208	603 045	Molted on 5/6/90 at -5.5 m
144.7	9/11/89	210	151 401	Molted on 7/6/90 at -5.9 m
146.8	9/11/89	244	279 108	Molted on 15/7/90 at -21.0 m
149.9	9/11/89	244	444 479	Molted on 11/7/90 at -18.3 m
Male crabs				
191.8	30/10/89	75	nm	Signal lost
182.2	30/10/89	200	1 138 937	Octopus predation
180.0	11/7/90	212	3 186 250	At large ^a
157.8	13/4/90	301	1 326 617	Molted on 21/2/91 at -6.6 m
178.7	13/4/90	373	2 199 662	Crab and tag recovered
178.9	30/10/89	446	10 503 694	Molted on 18/1/91 at -39.9 m
185.2	30/10/89	446	3 290 968	At large ^a
182.6	30/10/89	555	4 603 538	At large ^a
^a Crabs at large were still at liberty and apparently moving at time of last fix				

During winter, ovigerous female crabs generally remained near the head of the cove in a well-defined area at 20 to 25 m depth (Fig. 3A). Dive observations indicated that ovigerous females in dense aggregations were often completely buried in a mixture of moderately sorted fine sand and silt (median particle size = 138 μm ; Table 2) on a moderate slope (18 to 33%). Several crabs, however, made sporadic forays of less than 700 m during this 6 mo period (Fig. 3A).

During late April, female crabs moved abruptly into shallow water (<8 m) areas near the head of the cove (Fig. 3B). The onset of this movement was coincident with the spring phytoplankton bloom. Diver observations of ovigerous crabs indicated that larvae hatched throughout this period but mostly during the latter part of the period. By late June, all female crabs had matted setae on their pleopods, indicating recent larval hatching. Movements in shallow water were restricted.

By early June, many females had increased activity and began to move to deeper water (Fig. 3C). We presume that this movement to deeper water was associated with increased foraging or dispersal to molt and mate. Females that molted prior to egg extrusion did so between early June and mid-July at depths between 6 and 21 m (Table 1, Fig. 3C).

Male crabs occupied deep water (>40 m) from November to April (Fig. 4A), then concentrated in shallow waters (<25 m), typically segregated from females,

until late July (Fig. 4B). Diver observations made during this shallow-water phase indicated that males were loosely aggregated on the slope habitat and were shallowly buried in the sediment. Males were very active in late summer and moved into deeper water (>30 m) near the mouth of the cove, where 2 of the tagged crabs molted in January and February (Table 1, Fig. 4C).

Female crabs had smaller home ranges and moved shorter distances from the release site near the head of the cove than male crabs. Female crabs had home ranges of 0.65 to 1.34 km² (\bar{x} = 0.40 km²), whereas

Table 2. Particle-size analysis of sediment collected where ovigerous *Cancer magister* formed dense buried aggregations in Fritz Cove. Sediments were collected at 21.6 m below MLLW and graded using Wentworth scale

Sediment type	Size (μm)	Weight (g)	Composition (%)
Pebble	>4000	0.0	0.0
Granule	4000–2000	0.0	0.0
Very coarse sand	2000–1000	1.7 ^a	0.5
Coarse sand	1000–500	0.5	0.1
Medium sand	500–250	16.5	4.9
Fine sand	250–125	168.1	49.8
Very fine sand	125–63	76.1	22.5
Silt	<63	74.7	22.2
^a Consisted of approx. 67% bivalve shell fragments			

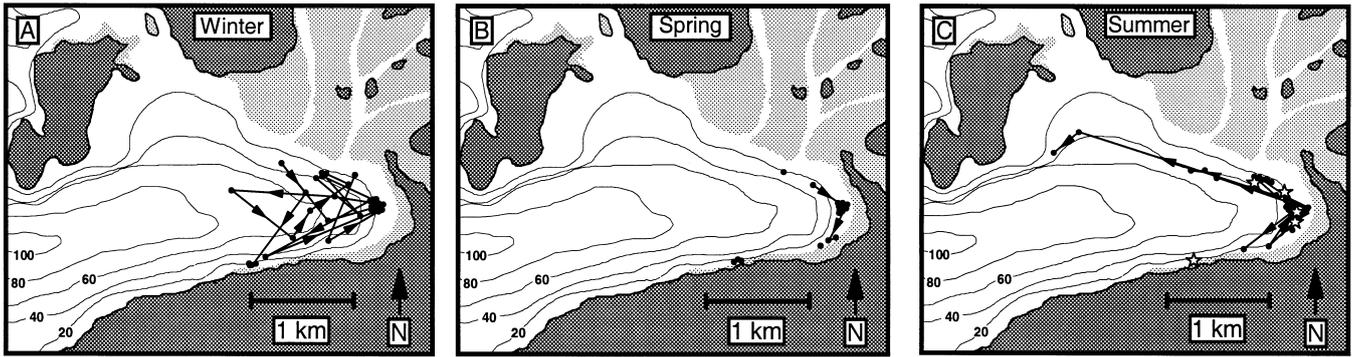


Fig. 3. *Cancer magister*. Areas of distribution and movement patterns of females fitted with ultrasonic transmitters. Arrows indicate large-scale movement. (A) Distribution from November 1989 to mid-April 1990; (B) distribution from late April through early June 1990; (C) distribution from mid-June through August 1990. Star symbols ($n = 5$) show where female crabs molted. Depth contours are in meters

males had home ranges between 1.14 and 10.5 km² ($\bar{x} = 3.75$ km²) (Table 1). Female crabs moved between 0.38 and 4.23 km from the head of the bay where they were tagged, and none left the bay (Fig. 3). Male crabs migrated between 2.13 and 7.24 km from the head of the bay but all either molted near the entrance of the bay or returned to the bay in spring (Fig. 4).

The mean depth occupied by females was shallower than that occupied by males during each month, except when both groups occupied shallow water during June and July (Fig. 5A). Female crabs occupied depths from -0.5 to -61.3 m, whereas male depths ranged from $+0.1$ to -89.0 m.

Both female and male crabs had low activity rates during winter (through March), but activity rate increased sharply in spring when crabs moved into shallow water (Figs. 2 & 5B). Female crabs were relatively inactive during the period of larval hatch, but activity

increased again during summer when females presumably foraged at greater depths (Fig. 5B). Male crabs had maximum activity in early April when they moved into shallow water, followed by a relatively quiescent period while in shallow water through June (Fig. 5B). Males were very active between July and October (Figs. 2 & 5B).

Because the oceanographic variables measured during this study varied with depth, and both female and male crabs had similar patterns of depth distribution (Fig. 5A), these variables did not differ greatly for the 2 groups (Fig. 6). Mean water temperature of areas occupied by females ranged from 3.1°C during early March to 10.0°C during late August (Fig. 6A). Males occupied areas with mean water temperatures ranging from 3.0°C during early March to 9.5°C in July (Fig. 6A). Individual crabs occupied water temperatures between 2.7 and 12.2°C.

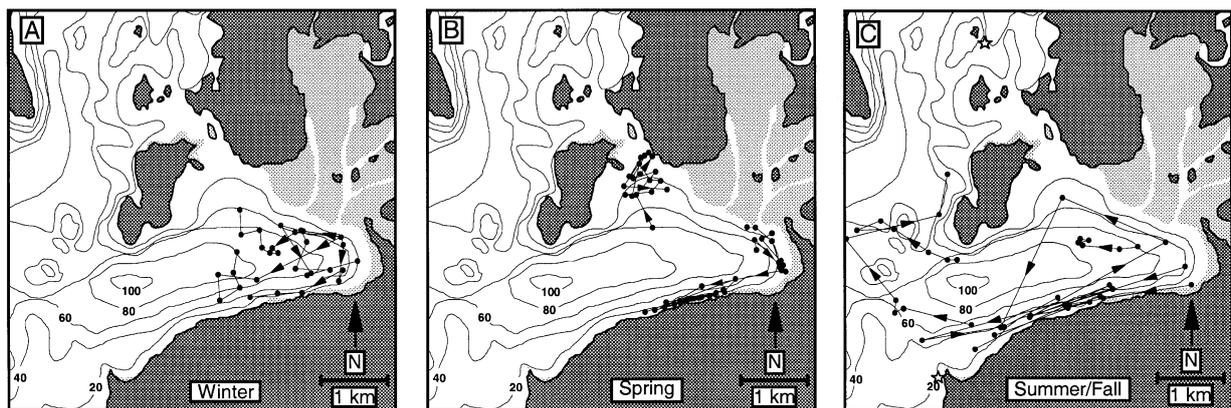


Fig. 4. *Cancer magister*. Areas of distribution and movements of males fitted with ultrasonic transmitters. Arrows indicate large-scale movement. (A) Distribution from November 1989 through March 1990; (B) distribution from April through late July 1990; (C) distribution from late July through October 1990. Star symbols ($n = 2$) show where male crabs molted. Depth contours are in meters

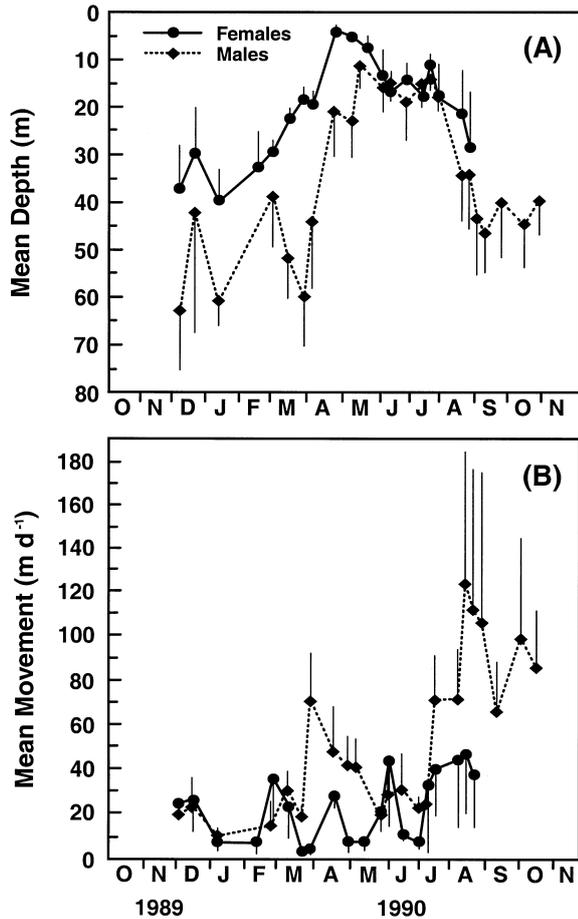


Fig. 5. *Cancer magister*. (A) Mean depth and (B) activity rate (mean movement per day, m d⁻¹) for females (-1 standard error of the mean, SEM) and males (+1 SEM) fitted with ultrasonic transmitters between November 1989 and 1990

The mean salinity of areas occupied by females ranged from 26.5 to 31.3 compared with 24.8 to 31.5 in areas occupied by males (Fig. 6B). Crabs were exposed to the lowest salinity in July, when they occupied shallow water inundated with fresh water from streams, and were exposed to the highest salinity in late March before they moved into shallow water. Individual female crabs occupied areas where salinity was 21.0 to 31.8, whereas males occupied areas where salinity was 18.3 to 31.9.

Both groups of crabs occupied areas of fairly well-oxygenated water throughout the year (Fig. 6C). In general, shallow water had higher dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations, and this was especially evident beginning in April during the spring phytoplankton bloom, when both groups of crabs moved into shallow-water areas. Larvae began to hatch during this period, as evidenced by *in situ* observations of females with matted pleopodal setae and observations on collected

crabs held in the laboratory. We suspect that the sharp drop in DO in early June (Fig. 6C) was due to the rapid settlement of senescent phytoplankton from shallow water. Mean DO concentrations of areas occupied by female crabs ranged from 5.1 ml l⁻¹ (69% saturation) in December to 7.8 ml l⁻¹ (118% saturation) in July (Fig. 6C). Individuals occupied areas ranging from 4.4 (62% saturation) to 8.7 ml l⁻¹ (131% saturation) DO. Males occupied areas with mean DO concentrations ranging from 4.3 ml l⁻¹ (61% saturation) in December to 8.2 ml l⁻¹ (124% saturation) in July. Individual crabs occupied areas with DO ranging from 3.5 to 9.0 ml l⁻¹ (50 to 135% saturation).

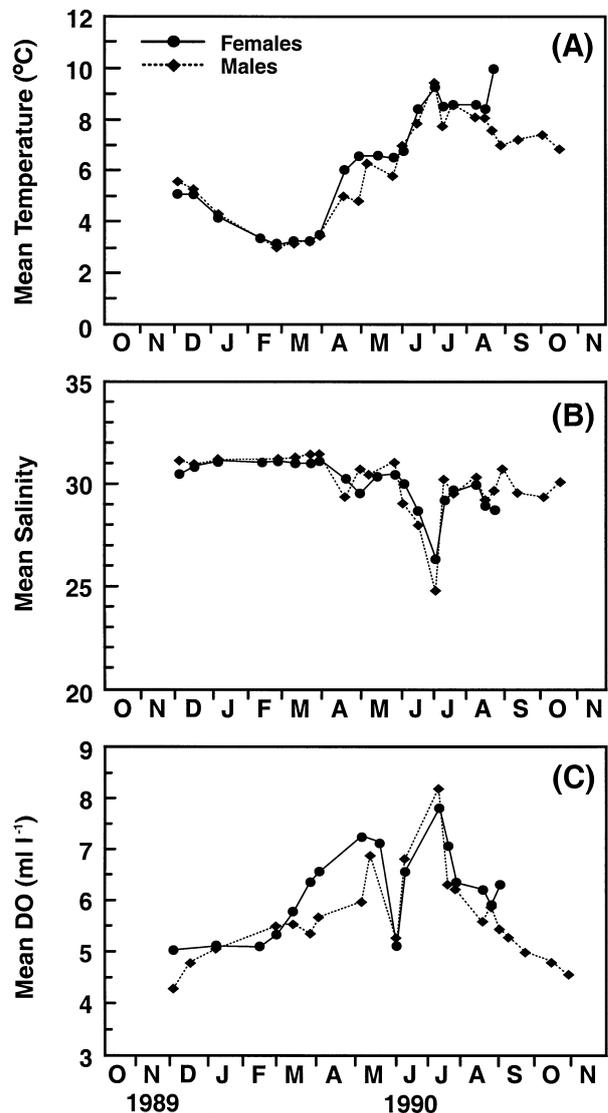


Fig. 6. (A) Mean bottom water temperature, (B) salinity, and (C) dissolved oxygen of areas occupied by female and male *Cancer magister* fitted with ultrasonic transmitters between November 1989 and 1990

DISCUSSION

Despite the existence of important *Cancer magister* fisheries in Alaska (e.g., Alaskan harvests account for almost 50% of the total US harvest in some years: Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1990), information on movements and the timing of critical life history events of Dungeness crabs in Alaska is incomplete. Although we do not intend the data collected in this study to be comprehensive, we believe the movement and life history patterns that we infer from relatively short tracking periods (73 to 555 d) are indicative for this species in southeastern Alaska.

Research on the movements and distribution of Dungeness crabs in inland waters of southeastern Alaska has been limited. Lehman & Osborn (1970) tagged both female and male crabs in a fjord-type estuary and concluded from tag recoveries that post-larval crabs probably do not undertake extensive migrations. They attribute the limited movements to the discontinuity of appropriate habitat. Results from that study on movement and depth distribution patterns for males and females were similar to our study, except they did not observe movement by females into shallow water in spring.

Results from this study substantiate previous work on short-term movements (up to 10 d) of Dungeness crabs in southeastern Alaska, which indicated that ovigerous female crabs were less active, moved shorter distances, and used fewer of the available habitats than male crabs (O'Clair et al. 1990). Furthermore, we were able to confirm that ovigerous crabs use a very restricted area for much of the egg-brooding period. The restriction of egg-brooding to a small proportion (<10%) of the total habitat at the head of Fritz Cove is strong evidence for habitat selection by ovigerous female crabs. We suspect this habitat has specific characteristics which are optimal for brooding eggs.

Compared to adult Dungeness crab populations outside southeastern Alaska, Fritz Cove crabs had very limited movements and restricted distribution. Merritt (1985) briefly summarized data from a mark and recapture program conducted on Dungeness crabs in Lower Cook Inlet, Alaska, which indicated that movement of crabs differed with geographical area. Crabs inhabiting bays appeared to have more restricted and localized movements than crabs which occupied coastal areas. Although described as localized movements, crabs in Lower Cook Inlet had estimated home ranges (52 to 667 km²) much larger than those we estimated for crabs in Fritz Cove.

Smith & Jamieson (1991) studied the movement of adult Dungeness crabs in southern British Columbia, and although they described movements as non-migratory and limited, they estimated movement rates much

greater than those observed in this study. They estimated rates of 419 m d⁻¹ for females and 288 m d⁻¹ for males compared to our measurements of 23 and 51 m d⁻¹, respectively, for females and males. They monitored the movements of crabs from August through February, whereas we monitored crab movements from November through August for females and for 1 full year for males. They used beam trawling, mark and recapture, and acoustic tagging methods to infer that females moved more than males, a result that differs from that of the present study. Smith & Jamieson (1991) found that both females and males were less active during winter, and that males retreated to deeper water in fall and winter and returned to shallow water in spring and summer; these results agree with those of the present study.

The movements of male Dungeness crabs (≥155 mm CW) along coastal Washington were studied as part of mark and recapture study by Cleaver (1949). Males made considerable along-shore migrations averaging 18.5 to 22 km after 6 mo. Although most crabs moved less than 37 km, 1 crab moved over 148 km in just 6 mo. Smaller crabs (≤169 mm CW) tended to migrate more than larger crabs.

Movements of Dungeness crabs were also studied in northern California (Gotshall 1978, Diamond & Hankin 1985). Gotshall analyzed mark and recapture data from a multi-year study of male crabs. Movements were described as limited and crabs as resident to areas, despite moving at rates up to 740 m d⁻¹ and straight-line distances of 60 km or more in a fishing season (1 crab moved 29 km in 39 d). Extensive along-shore movements were made in some areas and prevailing currents were suspected as factors governing those movements. The farthest straight-line distance moved by a male in our study was 7.2 km. Gotshall (1978) also observed the seasonal deep to shallow-water movement of males observed in our study and that of Smith & Jamieson (1991).

Diamond & Hankin (1985) studied the movements of adult (≥90 mm CW) female Dungeness crabs in northern California using mark and recapture methods. Of the females recovered that were at large for 1 full year, 27% were recovered within 2 km of their release site. The authors suggest that this degree of site-fidelity implies that adult females constitute highly localized stocks there. Over 40% of the females moved more than 5 km, however, and several moved over 60 km. They did not indicate the reproductive status (i.e., ovigerous or non-ovigerous) of the females in their study; ovigerous females tend to be less active than non-ovigerous crabs (O'Clair et al. 1990). Diamond & Hankin (1985) found no difference in female movements in relation to body size. In general, females moved inshore in spring for molting, mating, and egg extrusion, and then moved offshore in the fall to release larvae.

Table 3. Peak timing of life history events of adult Dungeness crabs from locations throughout its range

Location	Female ecdysis	Male ecdysis	Mating	Oviposition	Eclosion	Source
California			Mar to Jun	Late Sep to Nov		Wild (1980), no data provided
Central California				Oct	Late Dec to Early Feb	Wild (1980), no data provided
N. California				Oct	Jan to early Mar	Wild (1980), no data provided
N. California			Apr & May		Late fall	Gotshall (1978)
N. California					Mid-Dec to Late Feb	Diamond & Hankin (1985)
N. California	Mid-Feb to Mid-May ^b	Late Jul to Late Aug ^d				Hankin et al. (1997)
Coastal Washington	May & Jun	Early Nov	May & Jun ^c	Early Nov	Jan to Mar	Cleaver (1949)
Washington	May & Jun	Jul to Oct	May & Jun		Mid-Feb	Sulkin & McKeen (1996)
British Columbia				Sep to Feb		Orensanz & Gallucci (1988)
SE Alaska				Oct & Nov		Butler (1956)
SE Alaska	Jul to Sep	May to Aug	Aug & Sep			Shirley et al. (1987)
SE Alaska		Feb to May ^d		Sep & Oct	Apr	Shirley & Shirley (1988), no data provided
SE Alaska	Jun & Jul	Dec to Mar	Jun to Sep ^e	Aug to Oct	Apr to Jul	Lehman & Osborn (1970)
						This study
^a Peaks in late August			^d Observed soft-shelled crabs every month except January			
^b Peaks in early April			^e Observed every month except February			
^c Observed every month except January						

Compared to the above studies on movements of Dungeness crabs, the adult population in Fritz Cove showed very localized movements. None of the female crabs moved further than 4.2 km from the head of the cove, and although several males moved outside the cove, those which did not molt and which we were able to continue monitoring, returned to the shallow-water areas of the cove in the spring. No tagged crabs moved close to the nearest established population of Dungeness crabs 9.6 km distant. Because of the disjunct distribution of crab populations in southeastern Alaska, and based on results of this study, limited movement of adult crabs in populations in southeastern Alaska may be more the rule than the exception. Given the limited movements and small home ranges of adult Dungeness crabs in southeastern Alaska populations, they may be a good candidate species for studying the effectiveness of marine reserves designed to protect populations from overexploitation and human disturbance.

The timing of life history events for crabs in this study occurred later in the year than in southern populations (Table 3). One notable exception was that we observed mating (i.e., crabs in a pre-copulatory embrace) pairs of Dungeness crabs *in situ* every month except February in northern southeastern Alaska (Stone & O'Clair pers. obs.). Mating in Dungeness crabs is not strictly seasonal or synchronous in southeastern Alaska, although a peak in mating occurs in late summer and early fall. The timing of mating may differ between

female reproductive classes. We observed pubescent females (i.e., females about to undergo their molt to maturity; <118 mm CW) mating between August and April, while larger females (>118 mm CW) were observed mating between May and December. A similar size-dependent timing for mating in female crabs was observed in northern California (Hankin et al. 1997). Our observations of mating pairs were rare, however. We have observed only 65 pairs in shallow water (intertidal to -25 m) during any time of year. One explanation for this is that mating may be more common deeper than -25 m. Although we did find 1 mating pair which was completely buried in sand-silt substrate, we do not know if this is common behavior. Cleaver (1949) observed mating pairs in all months except January in coastal Washington. Another difference we found in the timing of life history events was that females in Fritz Cove oviposit at about the same time of year or earlier than those in southern areas and they brood eggs for a much longer time (up to 9 mo). Embryonic development in the colder water (3 to 7°C) of southeastern Alaska should be slower than in warmer southern waters (Shirley et al. 1987).

Although *Cancer magister* is a weak hyperosmotic regulator and is able to tolerate lower salinity than other *Cancer* species (Mantel & Farmer 1983), only 4 tagged crabs (on 6 separate occasions) were tracked into the intertidal region where salinity was often greatly reduced (21.2 in this study). Crabs moved to

deeper water in late June, when shallow-water areas became brackish, but crabs were not inhibited from moving into shallow-water areas by the strong thermocline and halocline that developed there in spring. Movements of female red king crabs appear to be constrained by these strong clines (Stone et al. 1992). Crabs in the present study occupied areas where salinity ranged from 18.3 to 31.9. *In situ* salinity ranges for adult Dungeness crabs have not been published, so we cannot compare the range observed in our study with that in other areas. Crabs in this study occupied areas with a relatively narrow range of temperatures (2.7 to 12.2°C). Water temperatures in Fritz Cove never dropped to 1°C, at which temperature adult female crabs held in the laboratory suffer 100% mortality after 35 d (Shirley et al. 1987).

The Fritz Cove population may be representative of most adult Dungeness crab populations inhabiting shallow embayments of the coastal fjord system of southeastern Alaska. These populations may also be geographically discrete and very localized. If such populations are dependent on larval recruitment from within to maintain the population, they may be more susceptible to local disturbances such as over-fishing, mass mortality from sea otter predation, pollution, and development. Genetic studies indicate little stock separation over much of the species' range (Soulé & Tasto 1983), however, probably due to extensive dispersal of the larvae, which are planktonic for up to 5 mo. Genetic studies have not been conducted on discrete populations in southeastern Alaska. Until larval transport dynamics and recruitment and genetic studies are conducted, populations of adult crabs in southeastern Alaska should be managed as though they are spatially discrete.

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