# Abundance and Size-Class Structure of Dungeness Crabs In or Near Frequently-Dredged Areas in the Columbia River Estuary

by George T. McCabe, Jr. and Robert J. McConnell

January 1989



## ABUNDANCE AND SIZE-CLASS STRUCTURE OF DUNGENESS CRABS IN OR NEAR FREQUENTLY-DREDGED AREAS IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER ESTUARY

by

George T. McCabe, Jr. and Robert J. McConnell

#### **Annual Report**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Contract DACW57-88-F-0461)

and

Coastal Zone and Estuarine Studies Division Northwest Fisheries Center National Marine Fisheries Service National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2725 Montlake Boulevard East Seattle, Washington 98112

January 1989

### CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODS AND MATERIALS	2
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	4
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	9
LITERATURE CITED	10
APPENDIX	11

#### INTRODUCTION

In October 1985, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) completed a 2-year study of Dungeness crabs, <u>Cancer magister</u>, in the Columbia River estuary (McCabe et al. 1986). The main objectives of the study, which was funded primarily by the Portland District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), were to determine estuarine distribution, relative abundance, size-class structure, and location and timing of movements across the Columbia River bar (River Mile 0.7 to 2.8<sup>1</sup>) of Dungeness crabs. The 2-year study demonstrated that crab densities fluctuate annually in the estuary. For example, densities on the bar in the spring and summer of 1984 were less than 115 crabs/hectare (ha), whereas during the same period in 1985, densities exceeded 1,800 crabs/ha.

Because of the large annual fluctuations in crab densities at some frequentlydredged estuarine areas, the COE requested that NMFS continue to sample at some of the established stations. The objectives of the extended study are to describe the abundance and size-class structure of Dungeness crabs in or near frequently-dredged areas in the Columbia River estuary. These observations will expand the overall data base on Dungeness crabs in the estuary, specifically in areas subject to frequent dredging, and will provide additional information for COE crab entrainment studies. Results from the first and second years of the extended study were reported in McCabe et al. (1987a, 1987b). This annual report describes research done from January through September 1988, the final year of the extended study. A final report, integrating data collected from 1983 to 1988, will be prepared and submitted to COE by April 1989.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> River Mile is used in this report because of its common usage in navigation charts.

#### METHODS AND MATERIALS

Sampling for Dungeness crabs was done at established sites (McCabe et al. 1986) in the Columbia River estuary from January through September 1988. Stations 3 (Ilwaco Channel), 6 (Chinook Channel), and 10 (Flavel Bar area) were sampled monthly (Figure 1); five of the six bar stations (Stations 1, 2, 23, 24, and 25) were usually sampled biweekly from April through September 1988 when weather and oceanographic conditions permitted. The bar stations were not sampled during winter. Station 26 on the bar was not routinely sampled due to the presence of commercial crab pots in the area.

Samples were collected with an 8-m semiballoon shrimp trawl towed for 5 minutes at each site during the flood tide. Overall mesh size in the trawl was 38.1 mm (stretched), with a 12.7-mm mesh liner placed in the cod end of the net to prevent the escape of young-of-the-year crabs. The distance traveled during a sampling effort was estimated using either a radar range-finder or Loran-C navigational equipment. By using the distance traveled and the fishing width of the trawl, which was estimated to be about 5 m by the manufacturer, we were able to estimate crab densities. Densities are reported as numbers of crabs/hectare (ha). Before each sampling effort, salinity (ppt) and temperature (°C) were measured at the surface and near the bottom using a Beckman RS5-3<sup>2</sup> salinometer and temperature probe.

All crabs collected during each sampling effort were counted, and individuals from a subsample of up to 100 crabs were measured (mm), weighed (g), and examined for eggs. Crabs were measured to the nearest mm across the carapace anterior to the tenth anterolateral spines. For data analysis, crabs were separated into four sizeclasses: I (<50 mm), II (50-99 mm), III (100-129 mm), and IV (>129 mm).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Reference to trade names does not imply endorsement by the National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA.



Figure 1.--Map of the Columbia River estuary, showing the Dungeness crab sampling stations.

.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Estimated crab densities at the five bar stations varied spatially and temporally (Table 1). Data collected on 28 April are not shown, as sea conditions on the bar were poor and only two stations were sampled. Estimated densities at all bar stations were generally low, with no densities exceeding 150 crabs/ha. Mean crab density per sampling trip (all bar stations combined) was highest on 16 May (89 crabs/ha) and lowest on 8 August (2 crabs/ha). All mean biweekly densities were  $\leq 25$  crabs/ha, with the exception of the density on 16 May.

In 1988, densities of young-of-the-year (Y-O-Y) Dungeness crabs on the bar were relatively low. Mean monthly densities of Y-O-Y (all stations combined) were 0/ha (April), 58/ha (May), 10/ha (June), 1/ha (July), 0/ha (August), and 1/ha (September). Dungeness crab megalops larvae were first captured on the bar on 28 April, and Y-O-Y were first collected on 16 May. In April, 5 megalops were collected on the bar; in May and June, catches of megalops were 320 and 3, respectively. No Dungeness crab megalops larvae were collected on the bar after June. Most of the Y-O-Y crabs were first or second instar juveniles (Appendix Figures A1, A2).

Although the monthly size ranges of Dungeness crabs captured at the bar stations were similar from May through September 1988, the size distribution changed markedly (Table 1; Appendix Figures A1, A2). Size Class I crabs (<50 mm carapace width), primarily Y-O-Y, were present in all months, except April. No Size Class II crabs (50-99 mm) were captured on the bar. Size Classes III (100-129 mm) and IV (>129 mm) were present in all months on the bar.

At the three stations upstream from the bar, crab densities also fluctuated spatially and temporally (Table 2). At Station 3 (Ilwaco Channel), densities were highest in May (1,542 crabs/ha) and lowest in August (51 crabs/ha). Densities at Station 6 (Chinook Channel) were highest in September (2,290 crabs/ha) and lowest in

Table 1.--Dungeness crab densities (number/hectare) at six bar stations in the Columbia River estuary; crabs were collected with an 8-m shrimp trawl during April-September 1988. Crabs were separated into four size-classes: I (<50 mm), II (50-99 mm), III (100-129 mm), and IV (>129 mm).

		Station						
Date	Size Class	1	2	23	24	25	26	
				-			•/	
13 Apr	I	0	0	0	0	0	_ <u>a</u> /	
	11	0	0	0	0	10	-	
	111	0	0	4	1	13	-	
	IV	0	0	0	4	3	_	-
	Total	0	0	4	11	16	-	
16 Mav	I	49	32	91	82	36	_	
	II	0	0	0	0	0	-	
	III	19	0	3	13	13	_	
	IV	28	3	3	52	23	-	
	Total	96	35	97	147	72	-	-
10	т	11	6	0	72	0	_	
10 bull	тт тт	0	0	Õ	0	õ	_	
	 TTT	õ	Ő	Õ	6	õ	_	
	IV	Ő	0	6	8	16	-	
	Total	11	6	6	86	16	-	-
27 Jun	т	8	0	6	3	5	_	
	IT	õ	õ	õ	õ	0	_	
	III	Õ	õ	õ	Õ	9	_	
	IV	2	5	0	10	19	-	
	Total	10	5	6	13	33	_	-

Table 1.--cont.

		Station					
Date	Size Class	1	2	23	24	25	26
11 Jul	I	3	0	2	7	0	_
	II	0	0	0	0	0	-
	III	0	0	0	4	3	-
	ŢĀ						_
	Total	38	2	2	18	6	-
25 Jul	I	0	0	0	0	0	_
	II	0	0	0	0	0	-
	III	3	0	0	3	4	-
	IV	8	0	15	20	0	-
	Total	11	0	15	23	4	_
8 Aug	I	0	0	0	0	0	_
2	II	0	0	0	0	0	-
	III	0	0	0	0	0	-
	IV	0	0	5	6	0	-
	Total	0	0	5	6	0	-
24 Aug	т	0	٦	0	0	0	_
24 Aug	II	ŏ	Ő	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	-
	III	0	0	3	3	Ō	-
	IV	3	10	3	3	11	-
	Total	3	13	6	6	11	-
6 Sep	т	0	4	0	0	0	7
0 Sep	II	ŏ	Ō	õ	ŏ	ŏ	Ō
	III	0	0	7	0	7	4
	IV	11	13	11	12	3	11
	Total	11	17	18	12	10	22

 $\underline{a}$ / Indicates that station was not sampled because of crab pots in the area.

Table 2	Dungeness crab densities (number/hectare) at
	three stations in the Columbia River estuary;
	crabs were collected with an 8-m shrimp trawl
	during January-September 1988. Crabs were
	separated into four size-classes: I (<50 mm), II
	(50-99 mm), III (100-129 mm), and IV (>129 mm).

			Station				
Date	Size Class	3	6	10			
5 Jan	I	11	0	0			
	II	125	29	5			
	III	29	21	33			
	IV	23	29	11			
	Total	188	79	49			
1 Feb	I	0	0	0			
	II	941	60	38			
	III	195	144	127			
	IV	26	42	9			
	Total	1,162	246	174			
1 Mar	т	0	0	4			
1 1142	TT	222	101	185			
	III	34	121	41			
	IV	0	38	4			
	Total	256	260	234			
12 Apr	т	0	6	17			
TT ULT	TT	108	76	108			
	TTT	18	140	43			
	IV	12	108	0			
	Total	138	330	168			

Table 2.--cont.

		Station				
Date	Size Class	3	6	10		
0	-	0	0	0		
2 May		1 211	0			
		1,311	44	556		
		231	140	11		
	ŢŴ			4		
	Total	1,542	222	631		
13 Jun	I	27	7	12		
	II	465	452	631		
	III	167	189	0		
	IV	38	88	0		
	Total	697	736	643		
10 1.1	т	5	0	0		
IZ JUI	 тт	135	2/1	220		
		70	167	220		
	IV	22	93	0		
	Total	232	501	249		
0. 1	<b>-</b>	0	0	٥		
9 Aug		0	20	0		
	11 TTT	0 0 C	240	04 20		
	III IV	17	66	4		
	Total	51	336	120		
7 Sep	I	0	0	0		
, cop	II	57	365	56		
	III	293	1,602	65		
	IV	128	323	13		
	Total	478	2,290	134		

January (79 crabs/ha). At Station 10 (Flavel Bar area), densities were highest in May (643 crabs/ha) and lowest in January (49 crabs/ha).

Overall, Size Classes II and III were the dominant size classes at Stations 3, 6, and 10. Densities of Size Class I crabs were zero or very low, and Y-O-Y crabs were virtually absent at all three stations (Table 2; Appendix Figures A3-A11).

Actual crab densities in the Columbia River estuary were probably higher than those estimated from our trawl catches. The sampling efficiency of our 8-m semiballoon shrimp trawl for different size classes of Dungeness crabs in the Columbia River estuary is unknown. In Humboldt Bay, California, Gotshall (1978) estimated that his 4.9-m bottom trawl was about 50% efficient in collecting Dungeness crabs (combined age 0+ and older). Stevens and Armstrong (1984), who estimated crab populations in Grays Harbor estuary, Washington, used a sampling efficiency of 3.3% for early instar crabs collected with a 4.9-m semiballoon otter trawl.

The present study is a continuation of a previous study conducted between 1983 and 1985 in which a greater number of estuarine sites were sampled (McCabe et al. 1986). In general, data collected in 1986 (McCabe et al. 1987a), 1987 (McCabe et al. 1987b), and 1988 (this report) substantiate the spatial and temporal fluctuations in crab densities observed in the Columbia River estuary during the earlier study. A detailed analysis of crab data collected from 1983 through 1988 will be presented in a final report.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank Lawrence Davis, Maurice Laird, David Miller, and Roy Pettit for their assistance in field sampling.

#### LITERATURE CITED

Gotshall, D. W.

1978. Relative abundance studies of Dungeness crabs, <u>Cancer magister</u>, in northern California. Calif. Fish Game 64(1):24-37.

McCabe, G. T., Jr., R. L. Emmett, T. C. Coley, and R. J. McConnell.

1986. Distribution, abundance, and size-class structure of Dungeness crabs in the Columbia River estuary. Unpubl. rep., 57 p. Northwest and Alaska Fish. Cent., Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv., NOAA, 2725 Montlake Blvd. E, Seattle, WA 98112 (Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Contract DACW57-84-F-0178).

McCabe, G. T., Jr., R. L. Emmett, and R. J. McConnell.

1987a. Abundance and size-class structure of Dungeness crabs in or near frequently-dredged areas in the Columbia River estuary. Unpubl. rep., 31 p. Northwest and Alaska Fish. Cent., Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv., NOAA, 2725 Montlake Blvd. E, Seattle, WA 98112 (Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Contracts DACW57-86-F-0581 and DACW57-87-F-0127).

McCabe, G. T., Jr., R. L. Emmett, and R. J. McConnell.

1987b. Abundance and size-class structure of Dungeness crabs in or near frequently-dredged areas in the Columbia River estuary. Unpubl. rep., 29 p. Northwest and Alaska Fish. Cent., Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv., NOAA, 2725 Montlake Blvd. E, Seattle, WA 98112 (Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Contract DACW57-87-F-0127).

Stevens, B. G., and D. A. Armstrong.

1984. Distribution, abundance, and growth of juvenile Dungeness crabs, <u>Cancer</u> <u>magister</u>, in Grays Harbor estuary, Washington. Fish. Bull., U.S. 82(3):469-483.

APPENDIX.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected in the Columbia River estuary from January through September 1988.



Appendix Figure A1.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected on the Columbia River bar from April through June 1988. Each histogram includes data collected from 5-10 trawling efforts.



Appendix Figure A2.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected on the Columbia River bar from July through September 1988. Each histogram includes data collected from 6-10 trawling efforts.



Appendix Figure A3.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected at Stations 3, 6, and 10 in January 1988. One trawling effort was done at each station.















Appendix Figure A7.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected at Stations 3, 6, and 10 in May 1988. One trawling effort was done at each station.







Appendix Figure A9.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected at Stations 3, 6, and 10 in July 1988. One trawling effort was done at each station.



Appendix Figure A10.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected at Stations 3, 6, and 10 in August 1988. One trawling effort was done at each station.



Appendix Figure A11.--Width-frequency histograms for Dungeness crabs collected at Stations 3, 6, and 10 in September 1988. One trawling effort was done at each station.