

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Herring Monitoring and Restoration

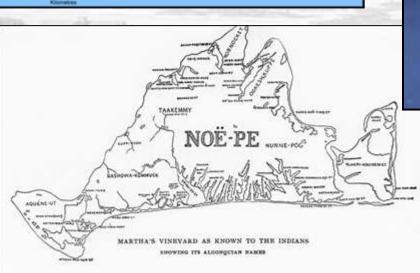




Aquinnah Herring Monitoring and Restoration











Aquinnah Herring Monitoring and Restoration



Project Overview:

- Species of Cultural Importance
- Indigenous knowledge, habitat use, biodiversity
- Ability to restore Tribal Herring Fishery

Restoration effectiveness and system recovery:

- Effects of climate change
- Cultural and subsistence species of importance
- Movement and migration
- Dredging
- Biodiversity assessments
- Habitat and health
- Water quality
- Characterize predation

























River Herring



Blueback Herring (*Alosa aestivalis*)
Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*)

Anadromous fish species: can live in both fresh and saltwater

Important forage species local for birds, mammals and fish

Significant cultural and sustenance resource









Herring Creek



















History





Harvesting from the Aquinnah herring run 1990's



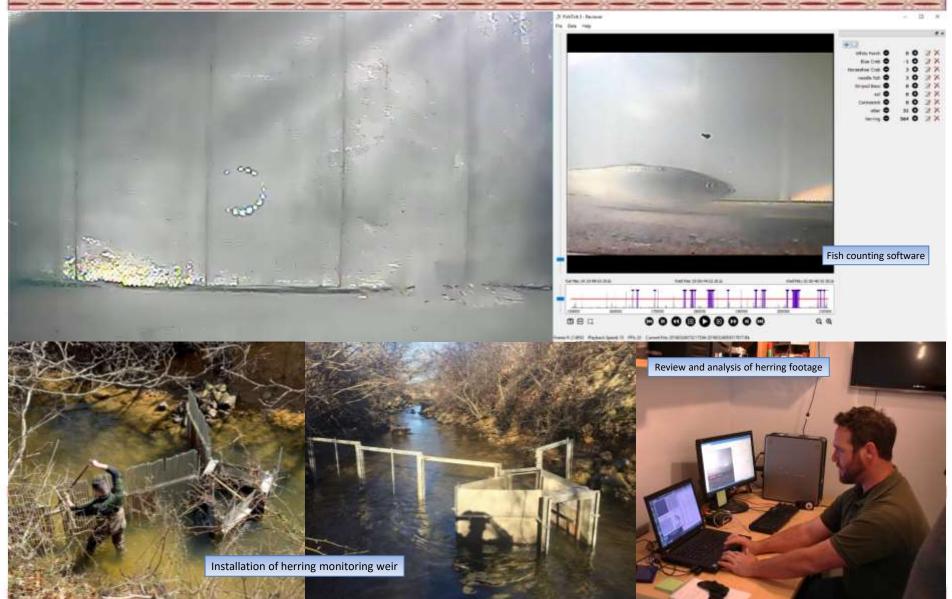






Population Assessments





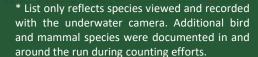


Biodiversity



Over 40 different species have been identified on camera utilizing the herring run

- Alewife
- American Eel
- Atlantic Needlefish
- Atlantic Silverside
- Blueback Herring
- Blue Crab
- Double-crested Cormorant
- Green Crab
- Horseshoe Crab
- Killifish Sp.
- Muskrat
- Otter
- Red-breasted Merganser
- Sand Shrimp
- Striped Bass
- Three-spined Stickleback
- White Perch
- Winter Flounder





American Eel



Horseshoe Crab



Otter

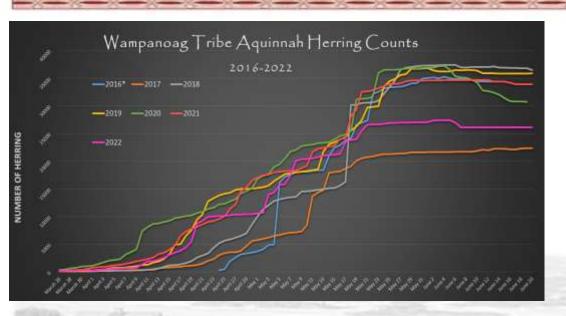


Striped Bass



Population Assessments

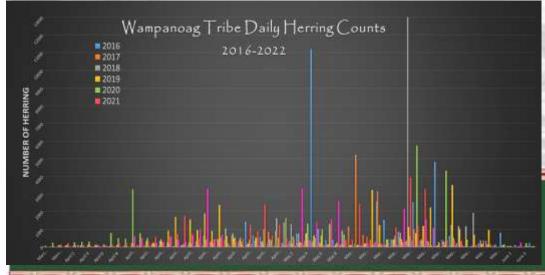




Approximately 37,000 herring migrate through the Aquinnah run each year

Unique Findings

- Vast majority of Aquinnah herring pass through the run at night.
- Peak of each year's run occurs during a rain event and at the height of a lunar tidal event (very high tides)
- Up to a third of an entire year's population may come through the run in a single day (Highest count for a single day was 13,759 herring during the 2018 run)



Year	Total Count
2016	35,173
2017	22,556
2018	37,377
2019	37,182
2020	37,362
2021	34,689
2022	27,435





Continuing Monitoring and Restoration Efforts

Goals and Objectives under current Tribal Wildlife Grant:

- Species Movement and Migrations
- Dredging
- Biodiversity
- Habitat and Ecosystem Health Assessments
- Water Quality
- Food Web Dynamics
- Education and outreach







Movement and Migration









Movement and Migration

- Fish Tagging
- PIT tag tracking system (Passive Integrated Transponders)
- 521 herring tagged
- Annual repeat spawners identified









Dredging

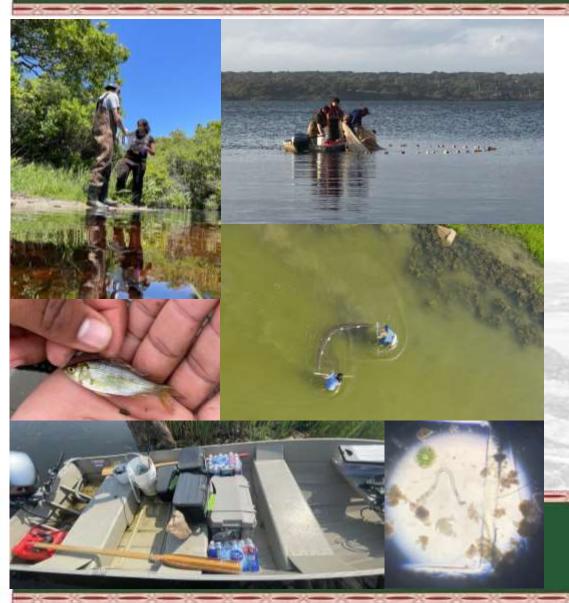






Biodiversity





Biodiversity

- eDNA Sampling
 - Vertebrates
 - Invertebrates
 - Aquatic macroinvertebrates
 - Bacteria
- Seine Netting
- Plankton Tows
- Video Counts
- Zooplankton



Habitat Study

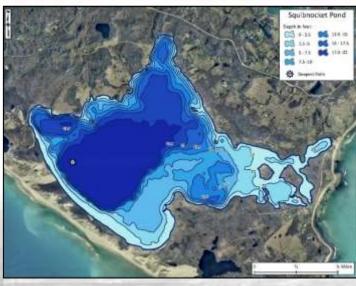




Habitat Surveys

- Bathymetry
- Benthic Habitats
- Sediment Surveys
- Water Quality









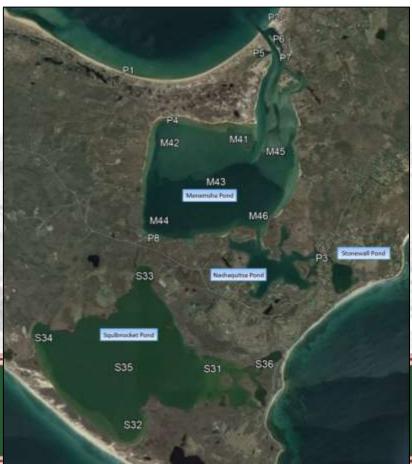
Water Quality Monitoring



EPA approved water monitoring program
20 sampling sites in and around the Menemsha Pond Complex
Collection and analysis of over 700 samples yearly
Monitor watershed health; enhance, protect, and restore water quality















Outcomes and Benefits

- Restoration of Tribally significant fishery and sustenance resource
- Effective fishery management plans
- Expansive understanding of ecosystem and species interactions through habitat assessments
- Identification of herring spawning grounds
- Biodiversity inventory of species on and around tribal trust lands and waters
- Recommendations for habitat improvements to restore a functioning herring and eel fishery and food supplies
- Tribal and Community Outreach Engagements
- Develop long-term monitoring and management activities that increase the viability of a sustainable fishery and plan for climate change





Thank You

Andrew Jacobs
Laboratory Manager
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
labmgr@wampanoagtribe-nsn.gov





