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Lionfish, Galapagos Sharks, and the Endemic Hogmouth Fry



Dr. Corey Eddy is trying to raise enough funding to pursue four research projects.

A: Seasonal Movements and Site Fidelity of the Invasive Lionfish (*Pterois volitans* and *P. miles*) in Bermuda
It appears that lionfish in Bermuda may migrate between deep reefs (60m or 200ft) in the summer and shallow reefs (less than 10m or 30ft) in the winter. We hope to them them with acoustic transmitters to find out if this is true. The results will help Bermuda's lionfish hunters, recreational and commercial alike, to more effectively target lionfish when and where they are most abundant.

B: Movement Patters, Habitat Use, Side Fidelity of Juvenile Galapagos sharks (*Carcharhinus galapagensis*) in Bermuda Galapagos sharks (known locally as duskies) can be found all around Bermuda. We have data already that shows juveniles stay in Bermuda for at least three years and swim back and forth between the east and west end grouper aggregation sites. We hope to use acoustic transmitters and receivers to find out where they go in between those sites.

C:) Migration Patterns and Diving Behavior of Galapagos sharks (Carcharhinus galapagensis) in Bermuda
Big adult Galapagos sharks are usually only found in deeper water (~60m or 200ft) around Bermuda, especially at
Challenger and Argus Banks. Most evidence suggests these sharks stay around Bermuda their entire lives, but four
tagged in Bermuda have been found as far away as South America. We hope to use pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs)
to find out whether Bermuda's adult Galapagos leave the islands, where they travel to, and how often they come back.

D: Ecology of Bermuda's Endemic and Endangered Anchovy (the hogmouth fry, Anchoa choerostoma)

Bermuda's endemic anchovy, the hogmouth fry, is endangered because they are captured in huge numbers by local fishermen for bait. These species play an important role in the ecosystem, providing a vital source of food for other marine predators and, thus acting as the foundation of many food webs. We hope to use stable isotope analysis to explore their ecological role and track their trophic signal through the marine ecosystem.

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