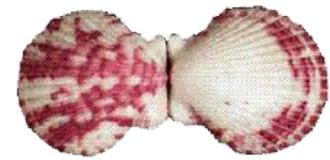
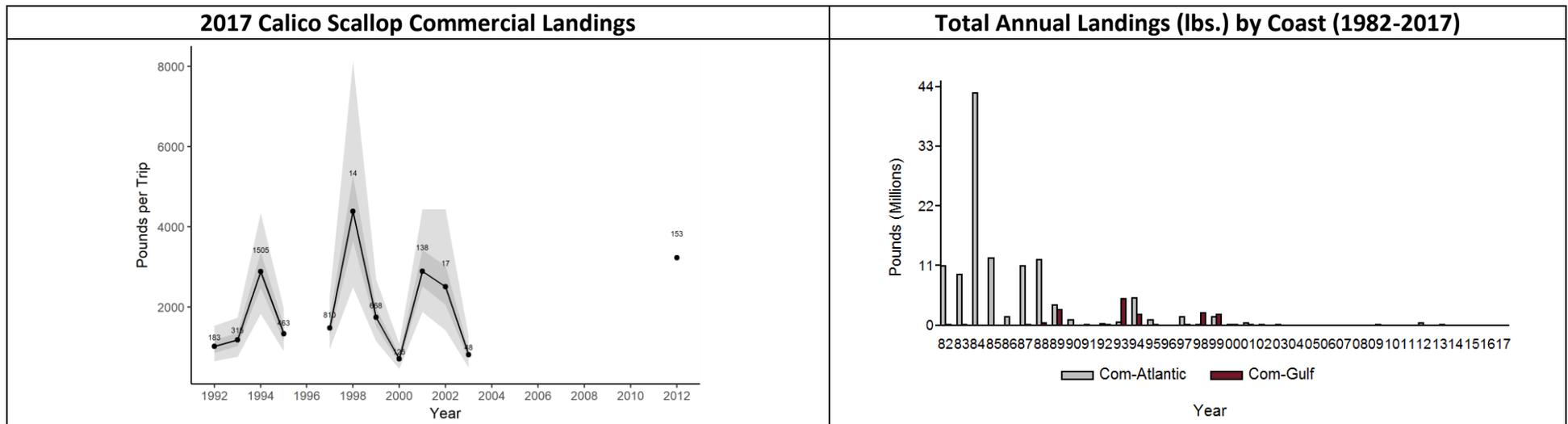


Atlantic Calico Scallop, *Argopecten gibbus* (Linnaeus, 1758)



Life History

Calico Scallops are patchily distributed from Delaware Bay south into the Caribbean Sea north to about 20 degrees N latitude. Genetic and morphological similarities between Florida and North Carolina Calico Scallop populations and coastal current patterns suggest that larval dispersal from Florida may be an important source of North Carolina stocks (Krause *et al.* 1994). Calico Scallops are generally found in waters ranging from about 30 to 1,300 feet deep but have been reported from shallower waters in Biscayne Bay (Coleman *et al.* 1993). Spawning occurs throughout the year but peaks in late fall and in the spring (Arnold 1995). Calico Scallops are hermaphrodites that sequentially release sperm and eggs. In the laboratory, the pelagic larval phase lasts for 14–16 days after which larvae attach to hard substrate. Calico Scallops can reach 0.06” shell height in two months and 0.7”–1.1” in three months (Allen 1979). Scallops reach a commercial size of 1.87”–2.10” shell height in six to eight months. Maximum life span is about 24 months. Calico Scallops may have similar feeding habits as the closely related bay scallops. Davis and Marshall (1961) reported that the bay scallop primarily fed on microflora such as detritus, bacteria, and organic matter. Predation is a major factor affecting survival during various phases of the Calico Scallop life cycle. Schwartz and Porter (1977) found that 22 species of macroinvertebrates and 24 species of fish fed on Calico Scallops. The invertebrates included sea stars, gastropod, mollusks, squid, octopus, and crabs. The fishes included sharks, rays, and bony fishes.



There were no landings of Calico Scallops in 2017. Total annual landings of Calico Scallops are highly variable due to extreme fluctuations in recruitment success, population size, and changes in market demand. Atlantic coast commercial catch rates were highly variable with occasional peaks in 1994, 1998, 2001-2002, and 2012.

Stock Status

Current Condition: unknown

Management History: Successful Calico Scallop recruitment is highly variable. Factors influencing year-class success probably include coastal upwelling, which drives nutrient rich water to the surface layers and may aid in retaining larvae over favorable habitat. Biological impacts on year-class strength are unknown, but parasitic infestations have caused mass mortalities (Arnold 1995). With these resource dynamics, the fishery is a "boom-or-bust" type where large annual harvests can be followed by years with little to no harvest. The present condition of stock in the south Atlantic region is unknown because of the large fluctuations in Calico Scallop abundance (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council 1981). Given the level of fluctuations in abundance and limited data, no MSY have been specified for Calico Scallop in the management plan. It is believed that several scallop beds are not harvested each year because of the vastness of the scallop beds on the grounds. Commercial fishing catch rate may regulate the exploitation rate. When catch rates drop below a profitable level, harvesting ceases, leaving the remaining scallops to contribute to stock recruitment (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council 1981). No formal stock assessment of the Florida's Calico Scallop stocks is available at the present time.