Early life stages of flatfish: otolith microstructure reveals patterns of dispersal and juvenile dynamics.

Vanden Bavière Andreas^{1,2}, Delerue-Ricard Sophie^{1,2}, Barbut Léo^{2,3}, Lacroix Geneviève³, Volckaert Filip² and Robbens Johan¹

¹Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO) - Aquatic Environment and Quality, Ankerstraat 1, B-8400 Oostende ² University Leuven - Laboratory of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Genomics, Ch. Deberiotstraat 32, B-3000 Leuven ³Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) -Operational Directorate Natural Environment (OD Nature), Gulledelle 100, B-1200 Brussels

Larval dispersal and future performance of juvenile flatfish

Flatfish have a complex life cycle and selective pressures can differ ontogenetically as larvae are exposed to a habitat different from that of juveniles or adults. The pelagic larvae metamorphose to a benthic juvenile form if reaching a suitable settlement habitat. Larvae may travel via different pathways before settlement and experience different environmental conditions. The larval experience can influence future growth, development and survival when juveniles reach the nurseries. Here we will focus on European plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*).



