## Accepted Manuscript

Auto-correlated directional swimming can enhance settlement success and connectivity in fish larvae

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 PII:
 S0022-5193(17)30516-7

 DOI:
 10.1016/j.jtbi.2017.11.009

 Reference:
 YJTBI 9265



To appear in: Journal of Theoretical Biology

Received date:24 August 2017Revised date:26 October 2017Accepted date:14 November 2017

Please cite this article as: Igal Berenshtein, Claire B Paris, Hezi Gildor, Erick Fredj, Yael Amitai, Omri Lapidot, Moshe Kiflawi, Auto-correlated directional swimming can enhance settlement success and connectivity in fish larvae, *Journal of Theoretical Biology* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.jtbi.2017.11.009

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Highlights:

- The pelagic movement of coastal marine fish is largely modeled as a non-directional movement (i.e. Simple Random Walk SRW) in biophysical dispersal models. Yet, recent studies show that coastal marine fish larvae swim in a directional manner in the pelagic environment –indicating a Correlated Random Walk (CRW) rather a Simple Random Walk (SRW).
- When CRW is implemented in a biophysical dispersal model, settlement success and population connectivity substantially increase.
- Future modeling efforts should apply CRW when modeling pelagic larval movement of fish larvae in biophysical dispersal models.

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