



Université
de Liège



Turnover rates of carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes in the amphipod *Gammarus aequicauda*: insights for trophic studies of Mediterranean macrophytodetritrus accumulation.

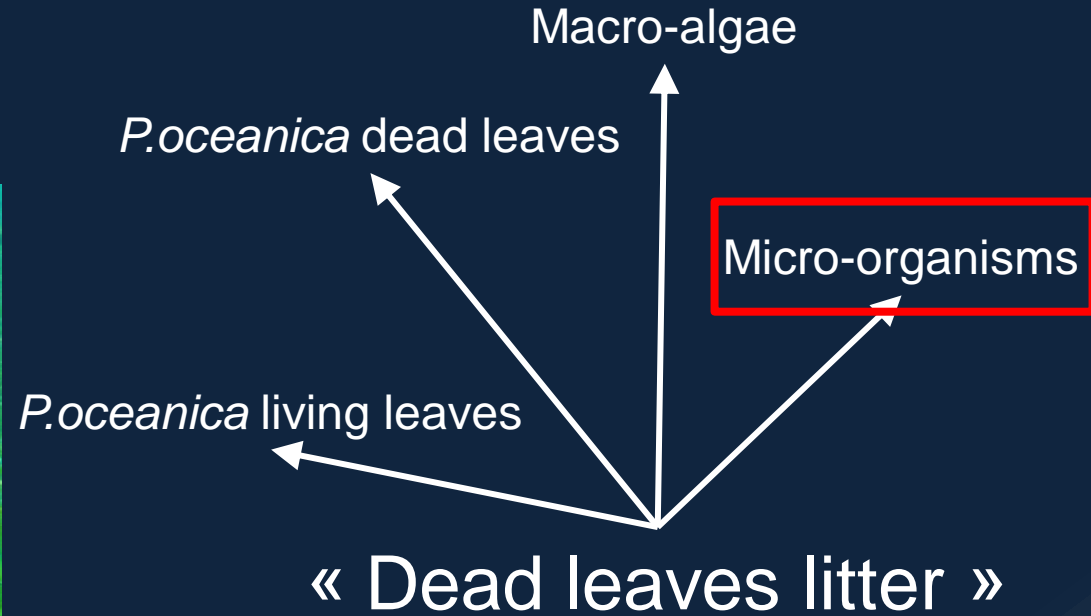
François REMY*, Aurélie Melchior, François Darchambeau,
Gilles Lepoint

*Contact: francois.remy@ulg.ac.be

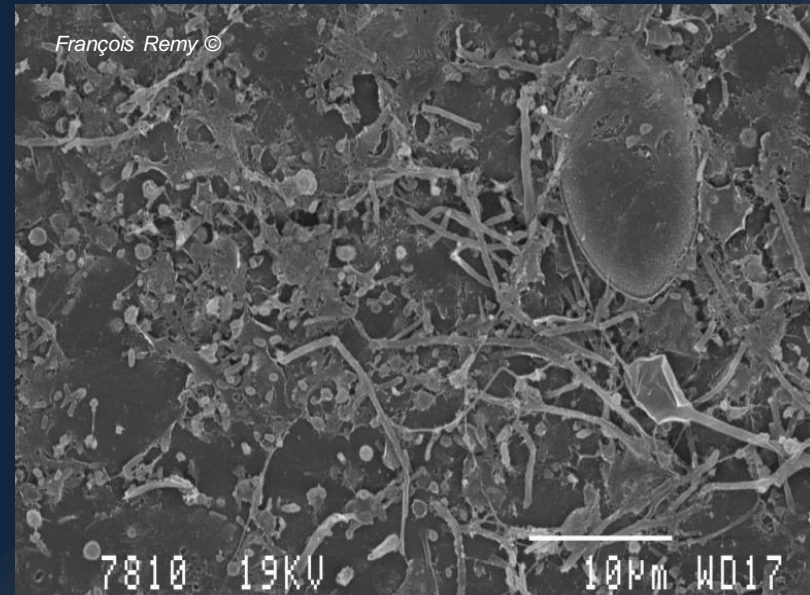


1. « Framework » : Why doing this?

Posidonia oceanica seagrass



50-90 %
exported



1. « Framework » : Why doing this?

Vagile Macrofauna → trophic importance



- More than 120 species
- Up to 6000 ind.m⁻²
- Dominated by amphipods
- Prey for fishes

1. « Framework » : Why doing this?

Aim of the experiment :

Determine the turnover speed of C & N stable isotopes and determine impact of food quality on the Trophic Enrichment Factors, TEF_s . (Links with physiology)

1. « Framework » : Why doing this?

Gammarus aequicauda



2. « Experimental design » : What, when, where?

G. aequicauda is an appropriate choice. Why?



1 cm

François Remy ©

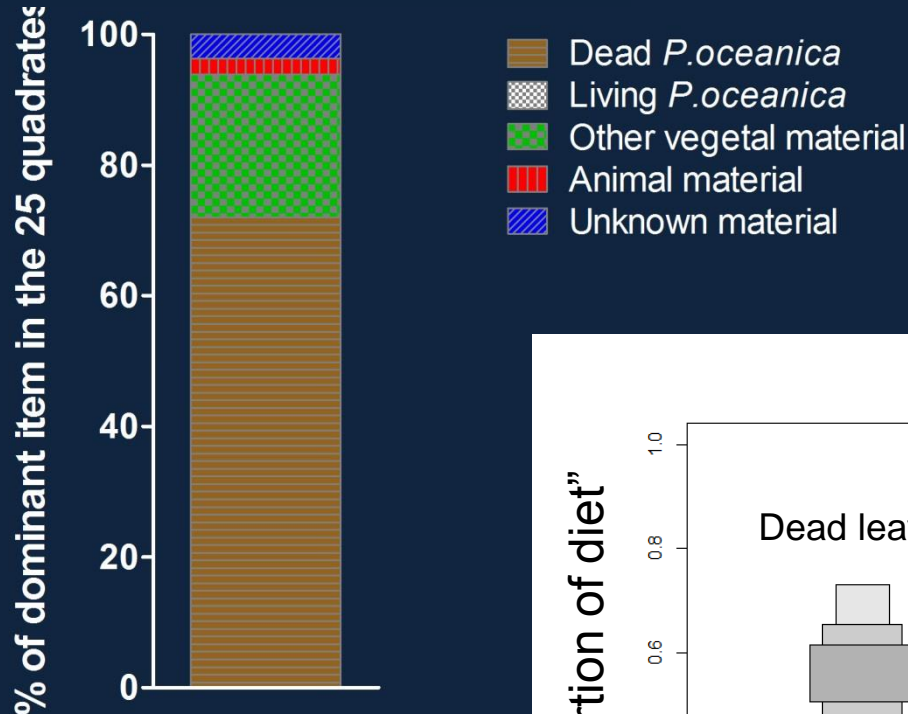
- 2nd most dominant
- « Big » (up to 15 mm)
- Resistant
- Males VS females

- **Important dead leaves consumer** (Lepoint *et al* 2006, Michel *et al.* 2014 and personal unpublished data).

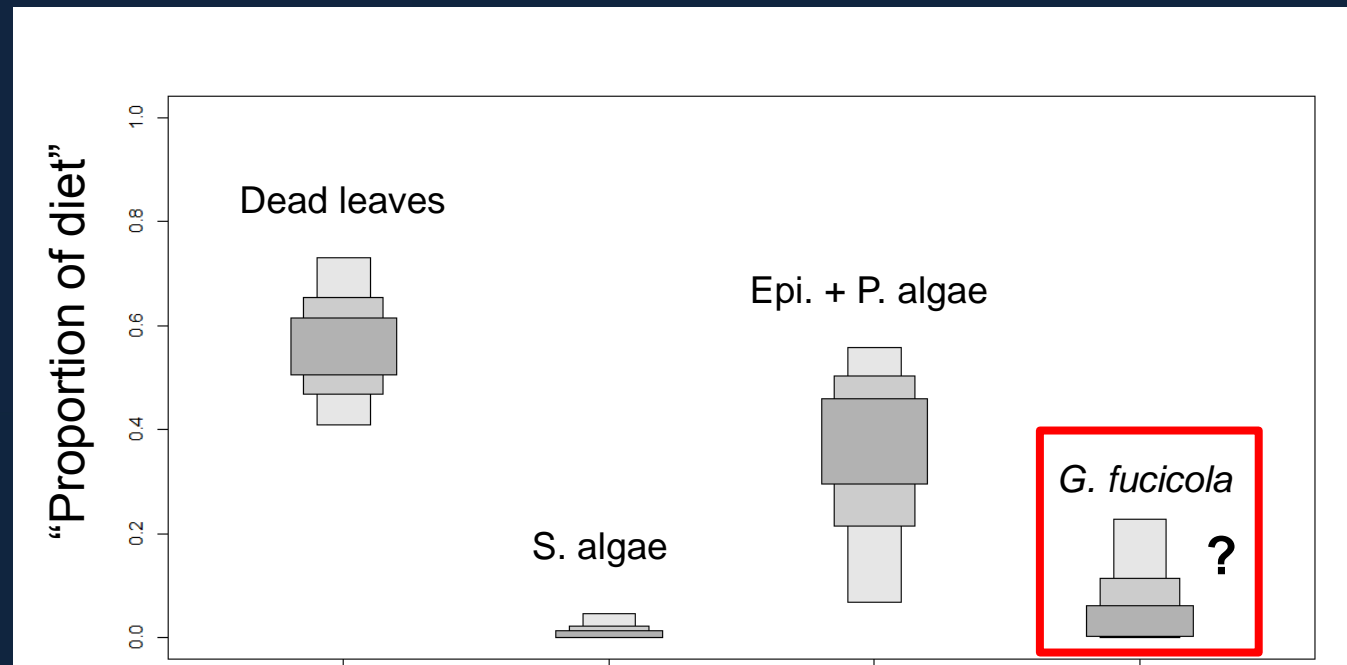
2. « Experimental design » : What, when, where?

In natural conditions :

Gut contents



SIAR model



2. « Experimental design » : What, when, where?

3 different treatments :

- Freshwater amphipod powder
- Green algae powder
- Dead *P. oceanica* powder

(1-2 mm powder)



Different carbon isotopic compositions

Different quality (C/N)

All potentially ingestible by *G. aequicauda*

2. « Experimental design » : What, when, where?

288 individuals
96 id / treatment

Controlled conditions :

- Water pH (8,2)
- Water t° (15°C)
- Water salinity (~30)
- Food quantity

In each treatment:

- 8 mesocosms
- 12 id/ meso.
(< max natural abundance)

Bain-marie

Amphipods

T 1

High
quality

C/N ≈ 4

Intermediate
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$

Low $\delta^{15}\text{N}$

Green algae

T 2

Medium
quality

C/N ≈ 11.5

Low
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$

« High » $\delta^{15}\text{N}$

Dead leaves

T 3

Low
quality

C/N ≈ 63

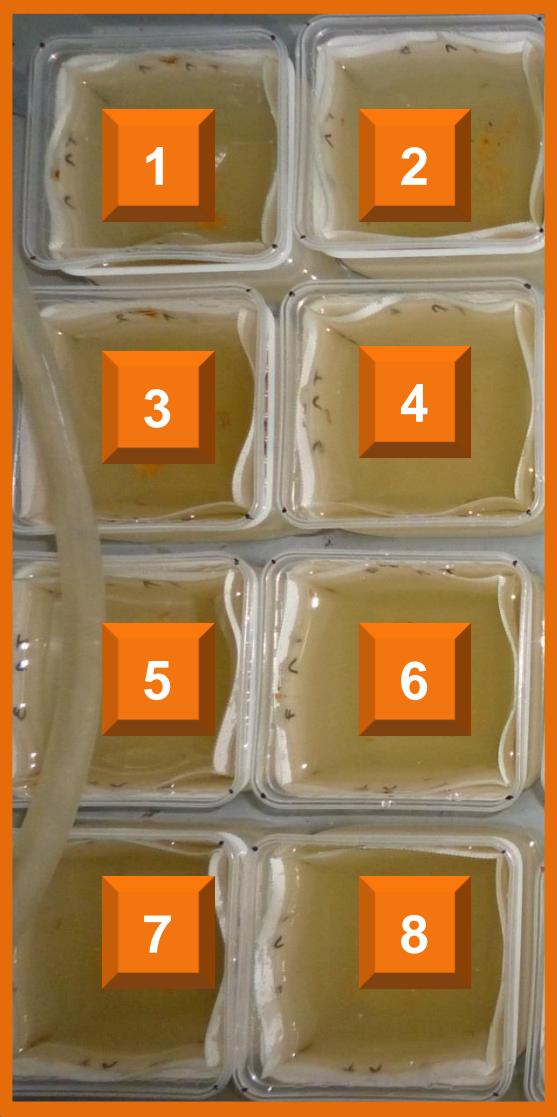
High
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$

« High » $\delta^{15}\text{N}$

Amphipods

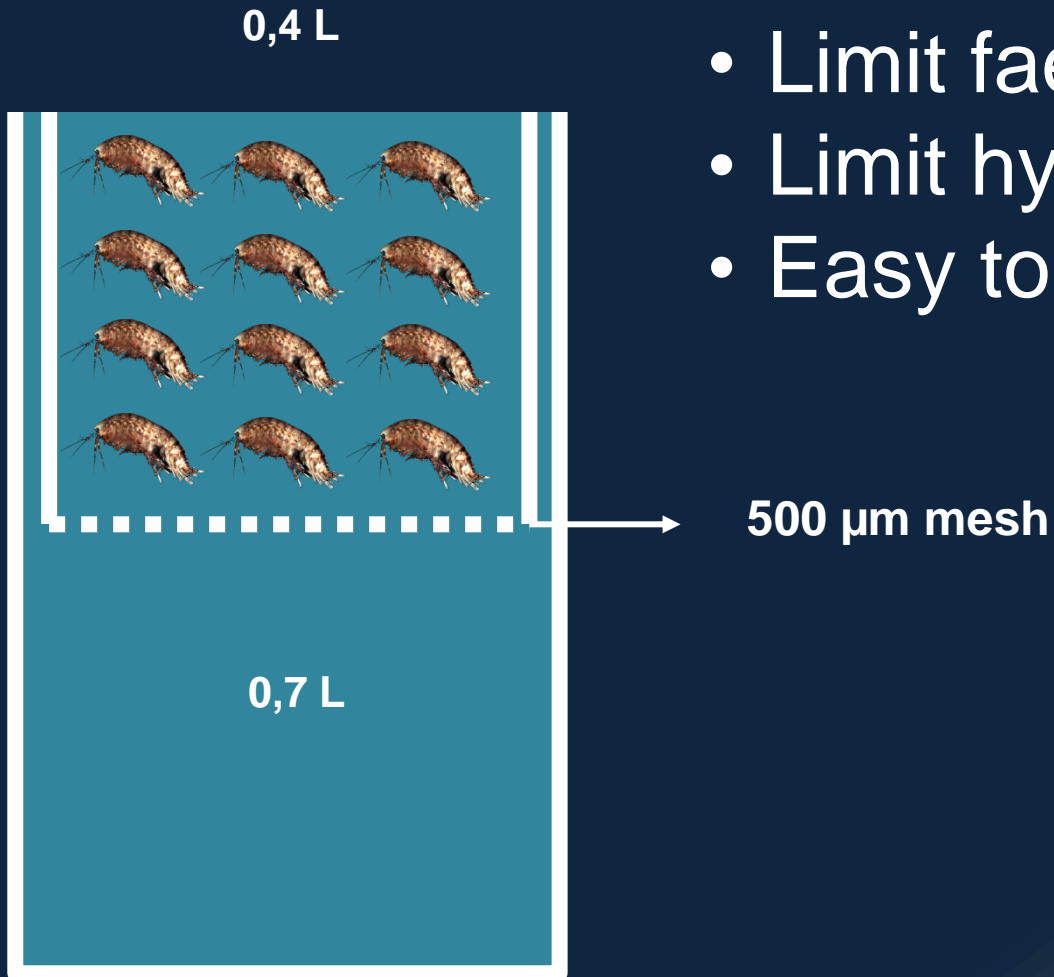
Green algae

Dead leaves

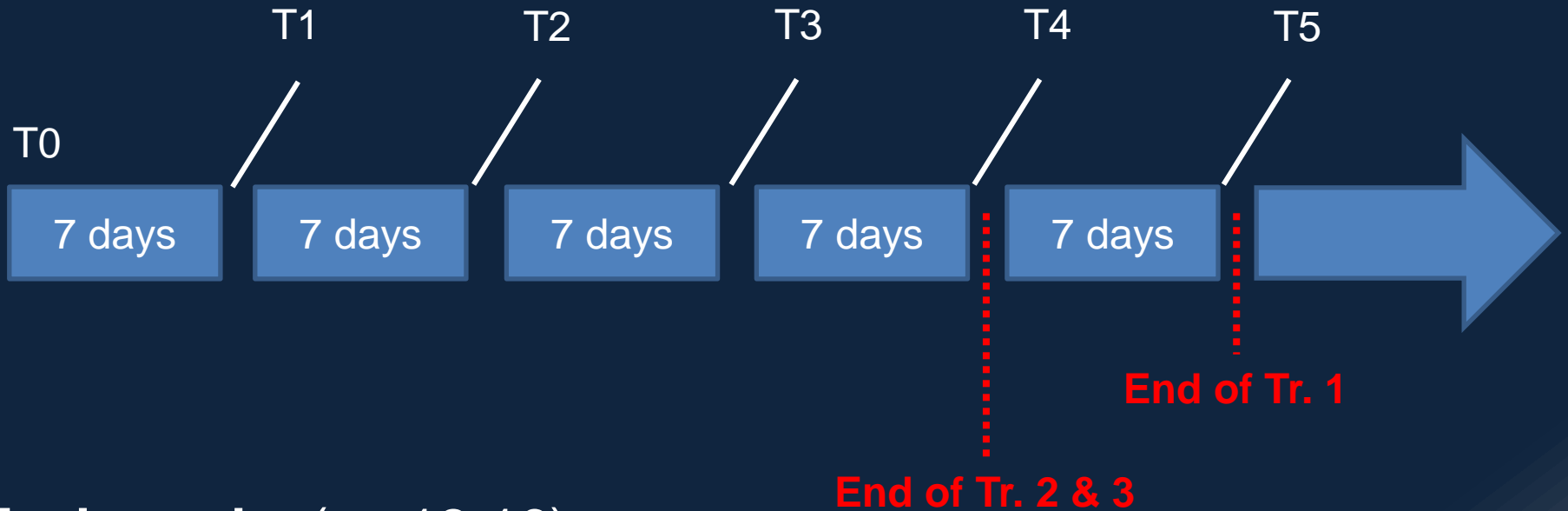


2. « Experimental design » : What, when, where?

- Constant t° , pH, salinity...
- Limit cannibalism
- Limit faeces consumption
- Limit hypoxia
- Easy to clean



2. « Experimental design » : What, when, where?

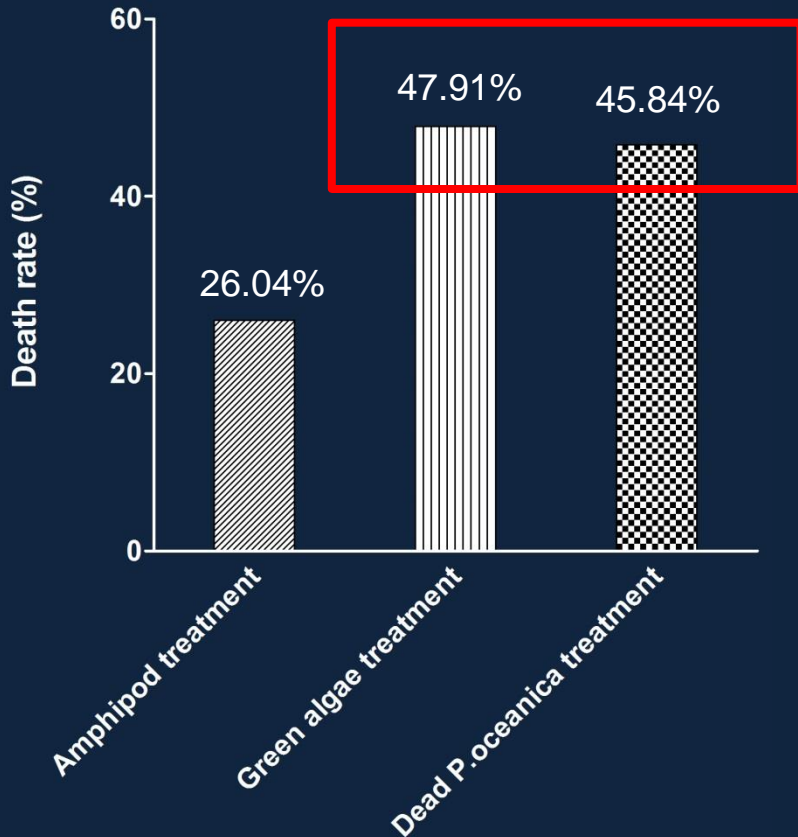


Each week : (n= 12-16)

- Individual C&N and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ & $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (Isoprime 100 - VarioMicroCube)
- Individual size and wet/dry weight

(• Individual respiration rate (Unisense O2 MicroRespiration sensor))

3. « Results & Discussion » : What did (not) work?



2 worst food qualities : OK

“Problem” for *P. oceanica* !

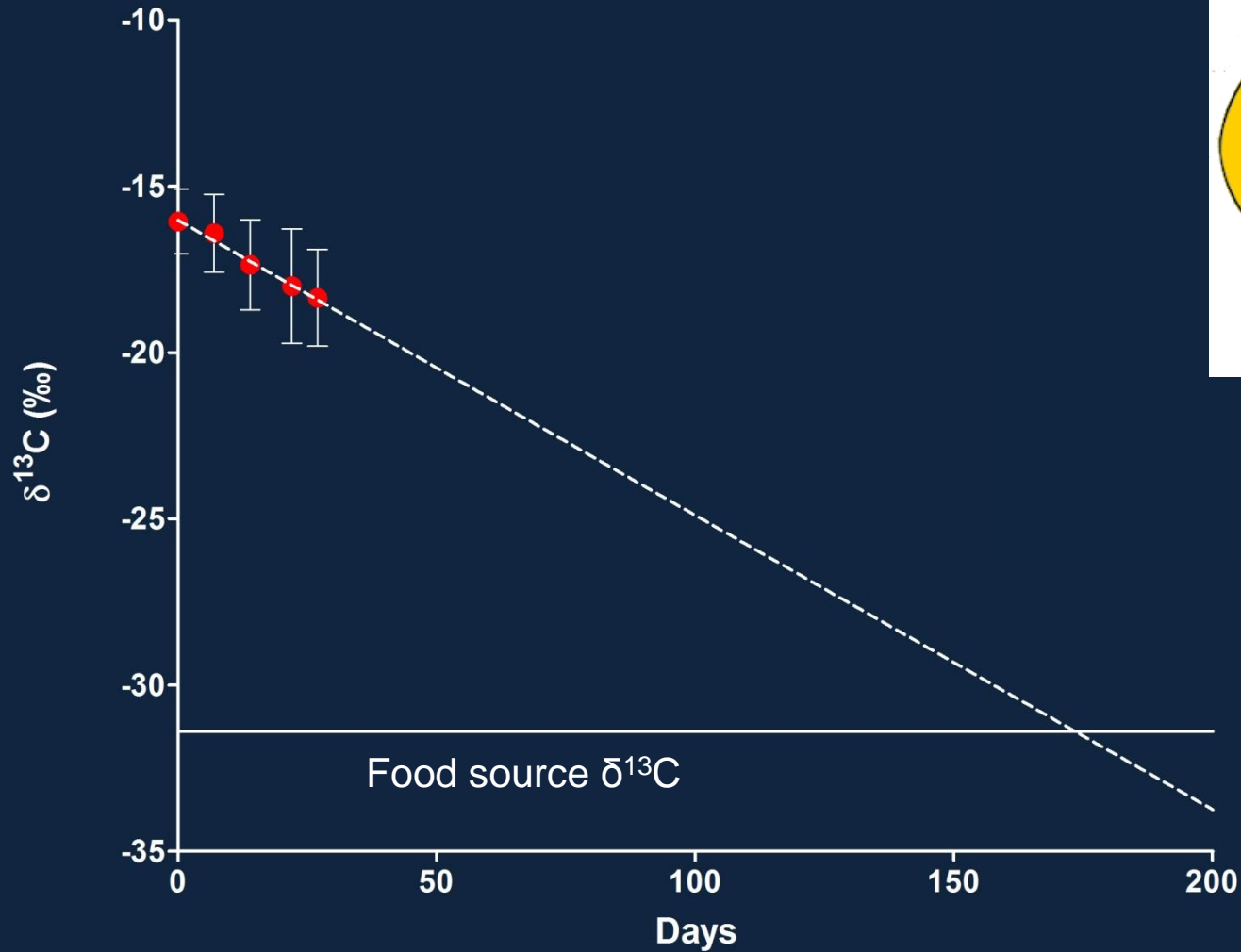
Massively ingested in natural conditions



Why so many deaths?

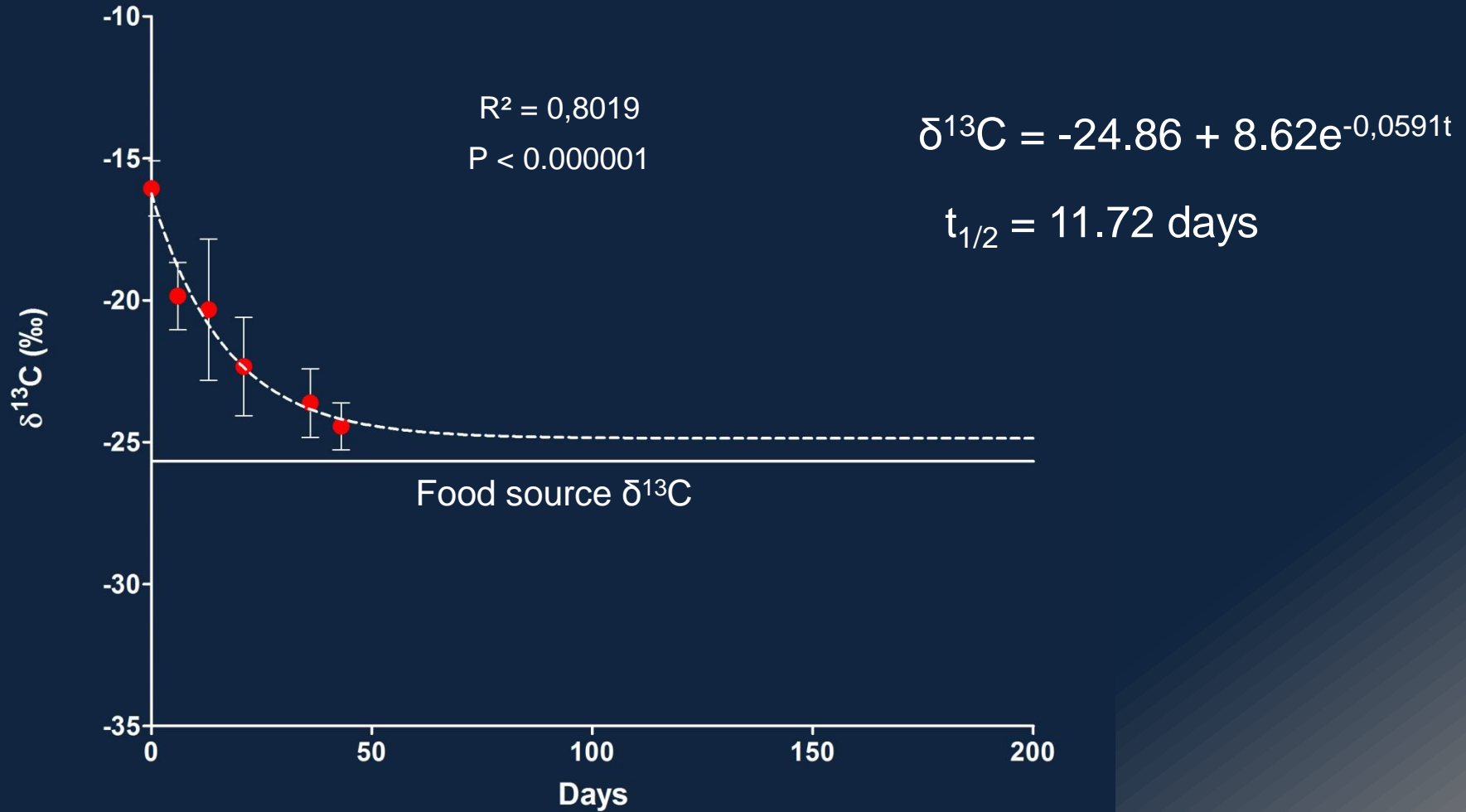
3. « Results & Discussion » : What did not work?

Green algae treatment



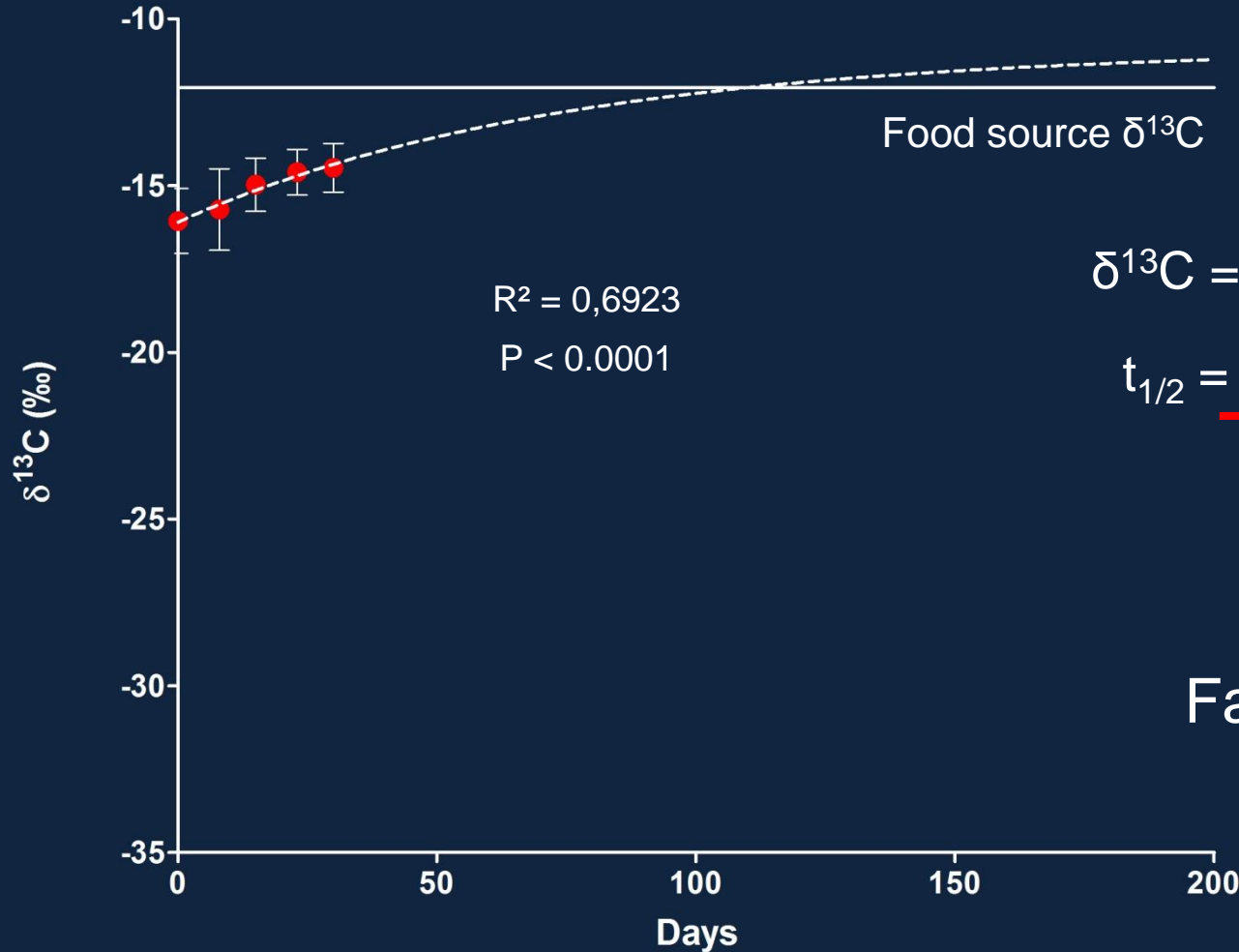
3. « Results & Discussion » : What did (not) work?

Amphipod treatment



3. « Results & Discussion » : What did (not) work?

Dead *P.oceanica* treatment

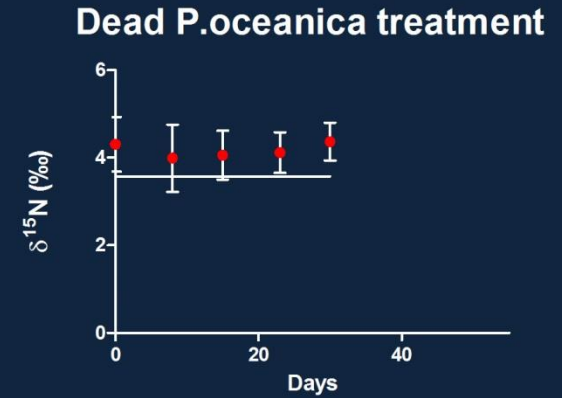
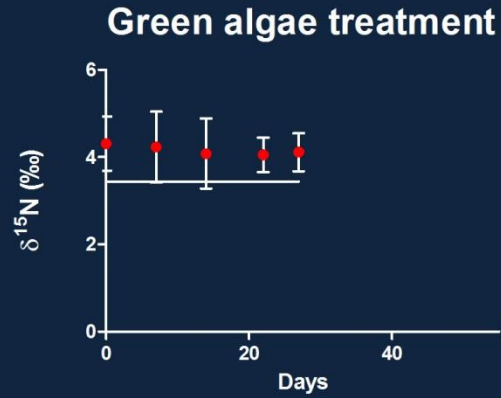
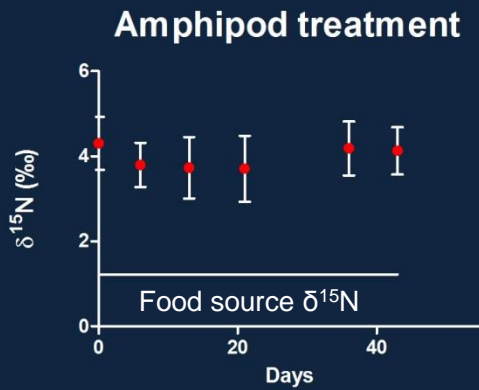


Far too long !

Impact of coprophagy ?

Mixing?

3. « Results & Discussion » : What did not work?



No significant change of isotopic composition

→ No turnover rates calculation

Apparently...

3. « Results & Discussion » : What did (not) work?

Trophic Enrichment Factors : TEFs or Δ

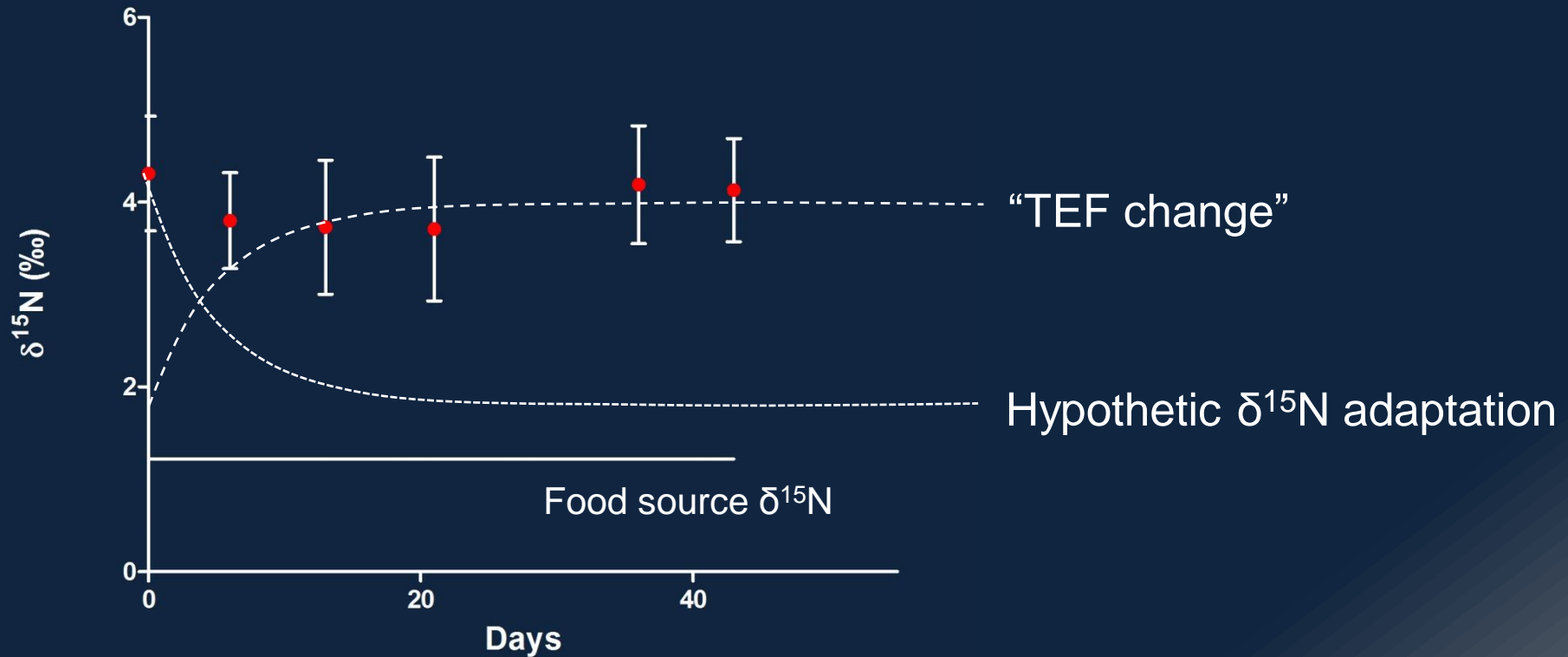
| | 1 Amphipod treatment | 2 Algae treatment | 3 Litter treatment |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) | 0.81 ± 0.39 | / | 1.19 ± 0.13 |
| $\Delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰) | 2.91 ± 0.56 | 0.53 ± 0.44 | 0.96 ± 0.42 |

Treatment 1 → typical of predator

Treatments 2 & 3 → typical of primary detritic-feeder

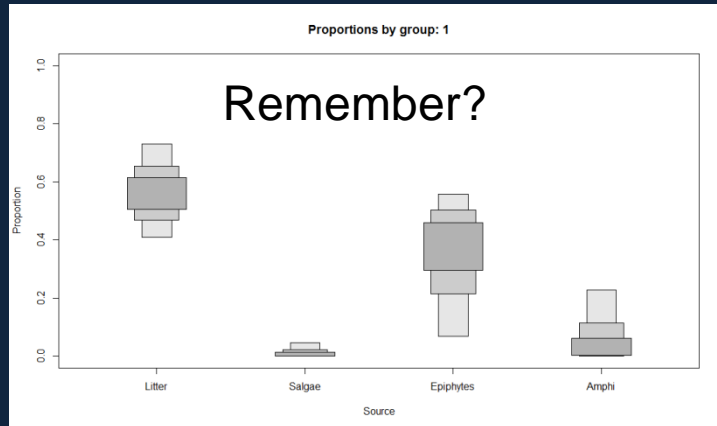
3. « Results & Discussion » : What did (not) work?

Amphipod treatment

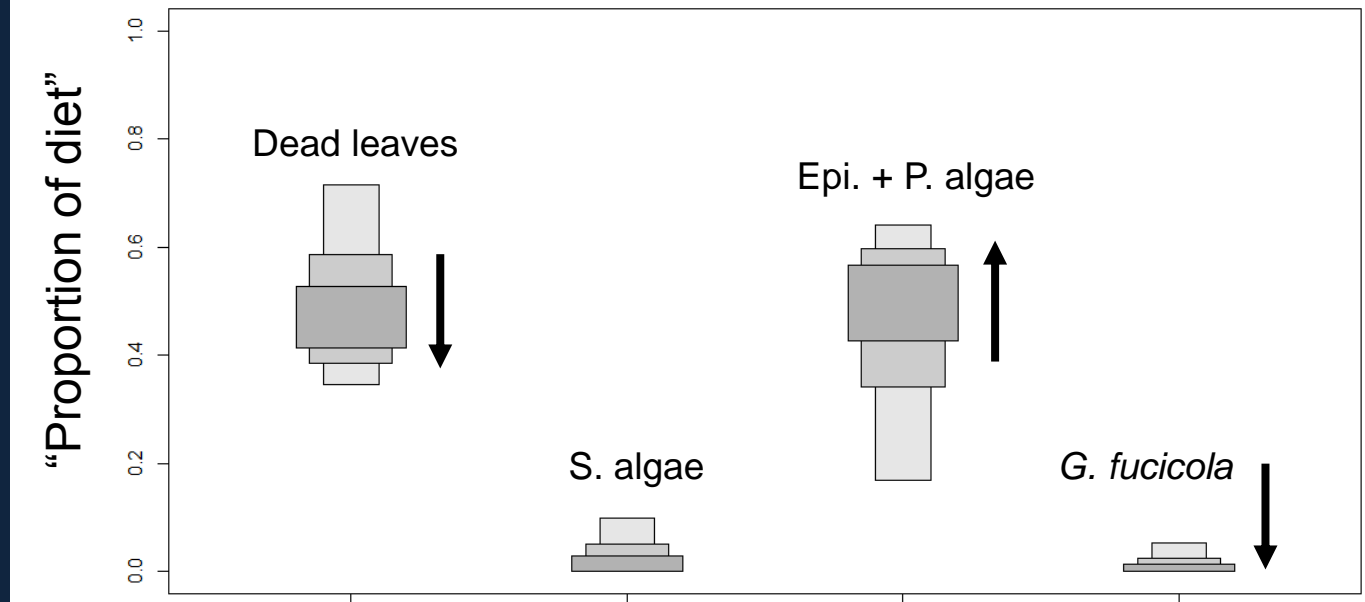


Two different events at the same time

3. « Results & Discussion » : What did (not) work?



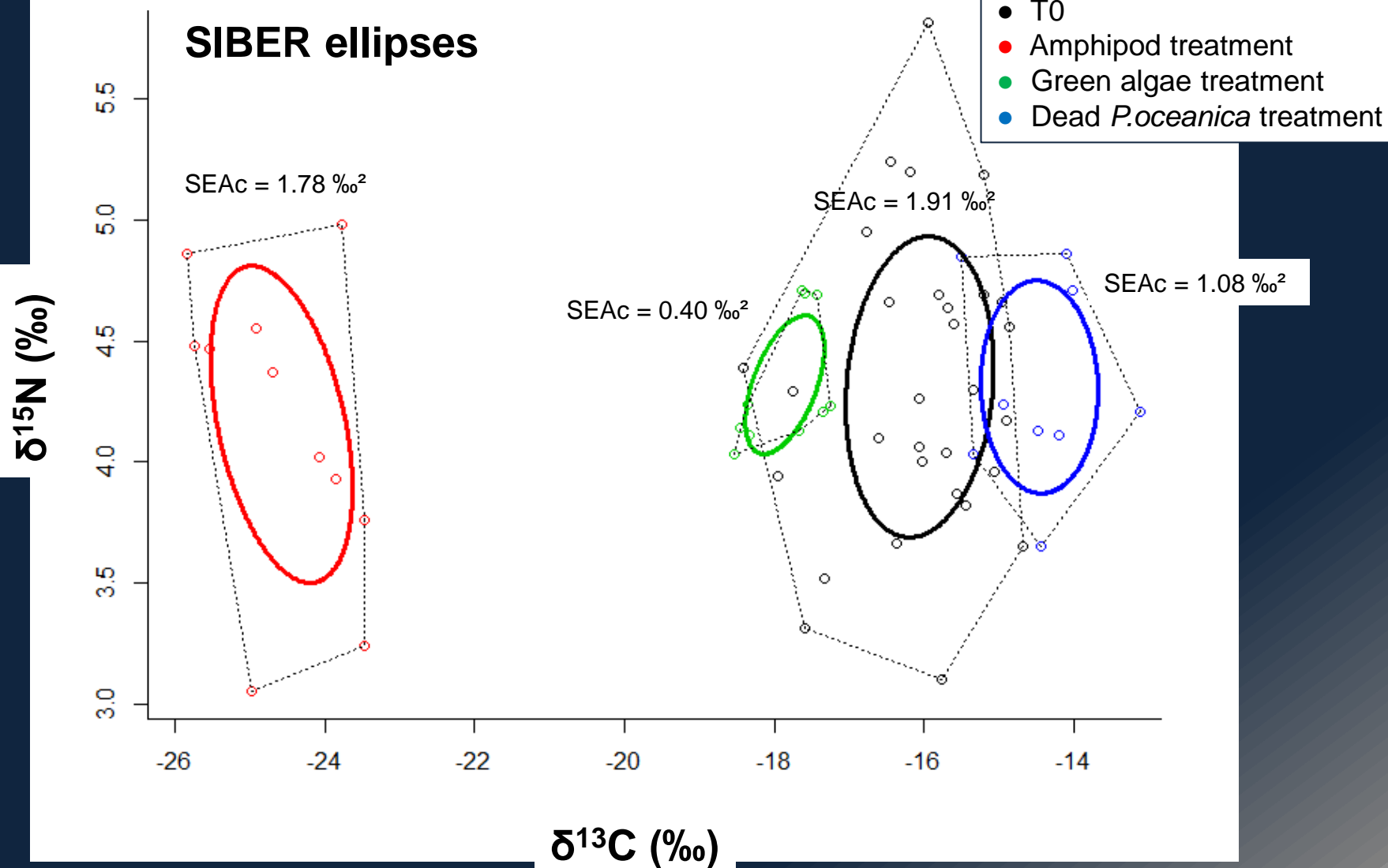
SIAR with our new TEF_s



3. « Results & Discussion » : What did (not) work?

Gammarus aequicauda

SIBER ellipses



Take home message

- Experimental source must be carefully chosen
- Avoiding bias may induce unexpected new ones
- High quality food sources → faster turnover
- TEF are very specific to each food source
- Isotope « **signature** » VS isotope **composition**
- Custom TEF → crucial for mixing models

Acknowledgments

The authors warmly thank the STARESO field station staff for their support during the sampling campaign.

The first author acknowledges a PhD F.R.I.A. grant (Fund for Research Training in industry and in agriculture) of the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research (FRS-FNRS).

Aurélie Melchior, Gilles Lepoint, François Darchambeau, Sylvie Gobert, Pierre Lejeune (STARESO), Sylvain Plaza (STARESO), Thibaud Mascart, Loic Michel, Amandine “Licorne Jr.” Gillet, and all the others...



Université
de Liège



Thank you for your attention !



Any question?



Contact: francois.remy@ulg.ac.be