



Community Structure and Trophic Function of Deep-Reef Fish and Invertebrate Communities in the Gulf of Mexico

Amanda W. J. Demopoulos, USGS

Steve Ross, UNCW

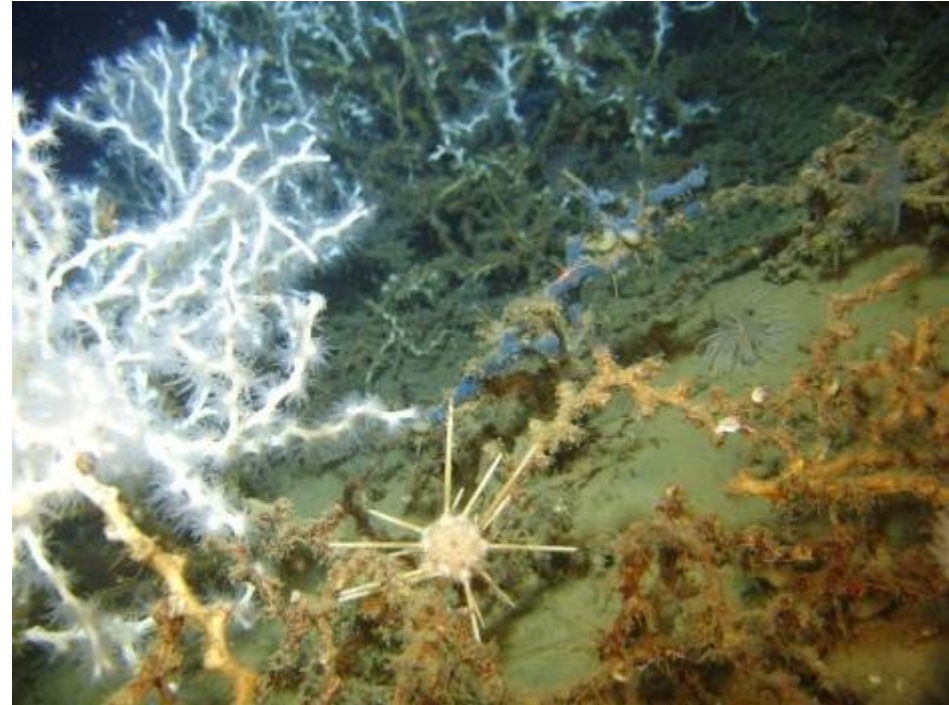
Ken Sulak, USGS

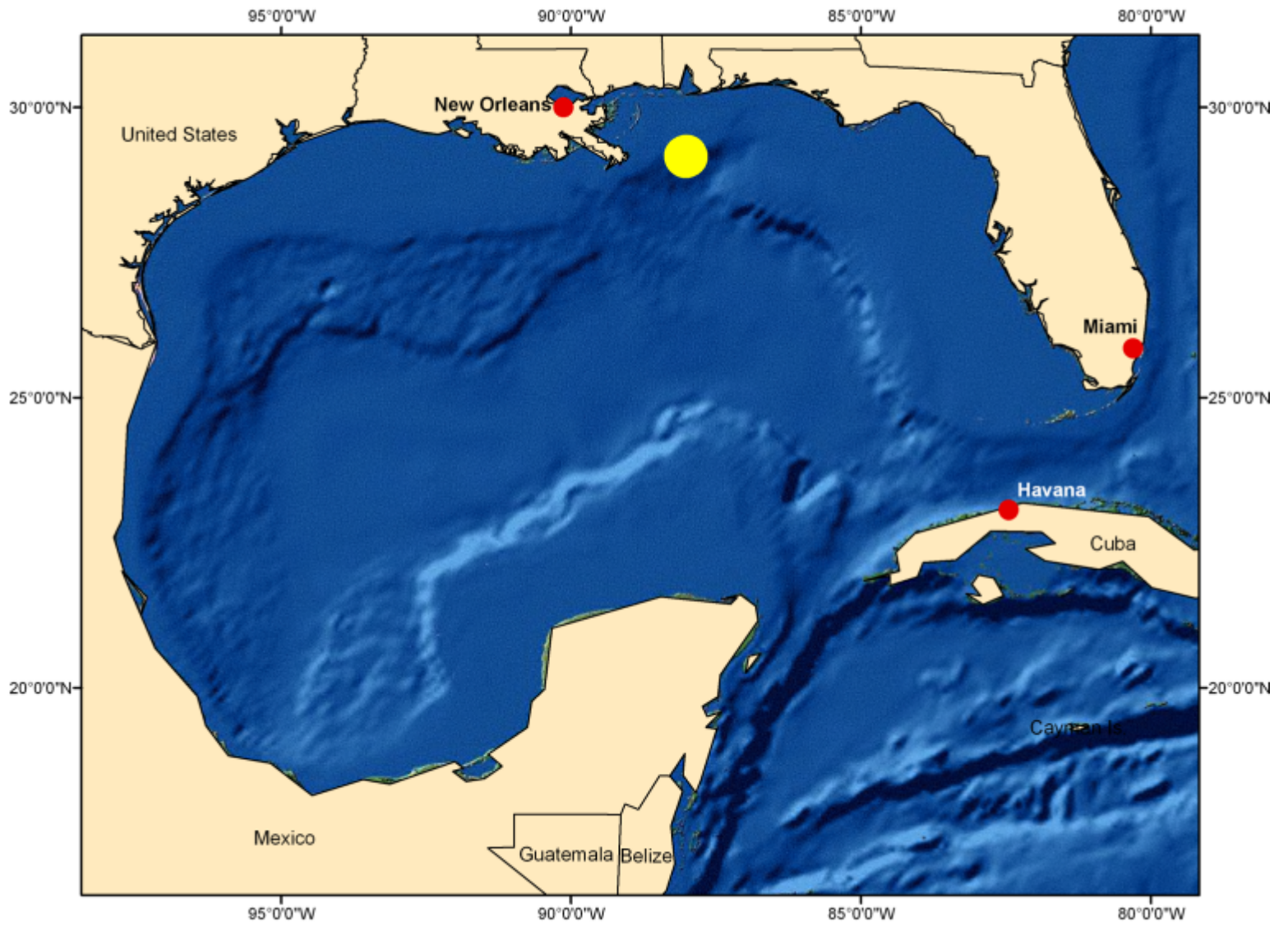
Talk Overview

- Brief summary of results presented in Sulak et al. 2007 and Sulak et al. 2008
 - Fish communities in the Northern Gulf of Mexico (Viosca Knoll 826, 862)
- Current trophodynamics work involving stable isotope analysis and diet studies
 - Focus on “reef associates” and potential food resources

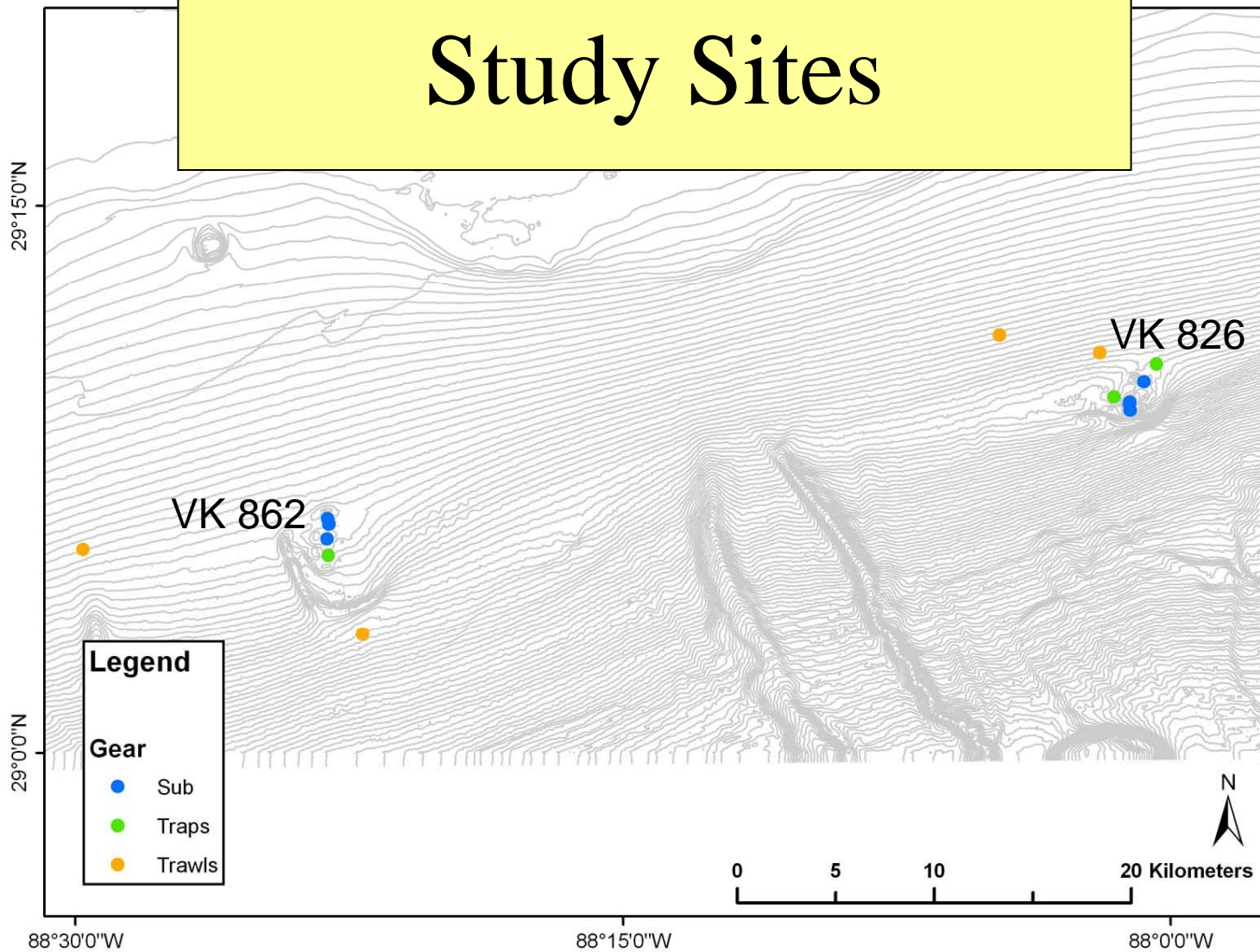
Introduction

- *Lophelia pertusa* ecosystems
 - Complex matrix habitat
 - Potential oases of macro- and megafaunal biodiversity
 - Fish and invertebrate communities of western N. Atlantic relatively unknown





Study Sites





Johnson Sea Link Submersible



Benthic sled



Otter Trawl



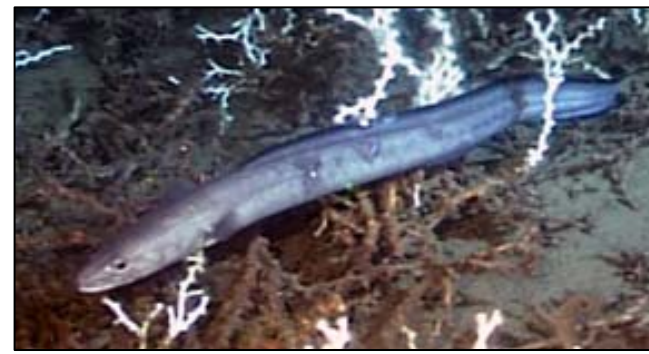
Z Trap



Plankton net

Fish community

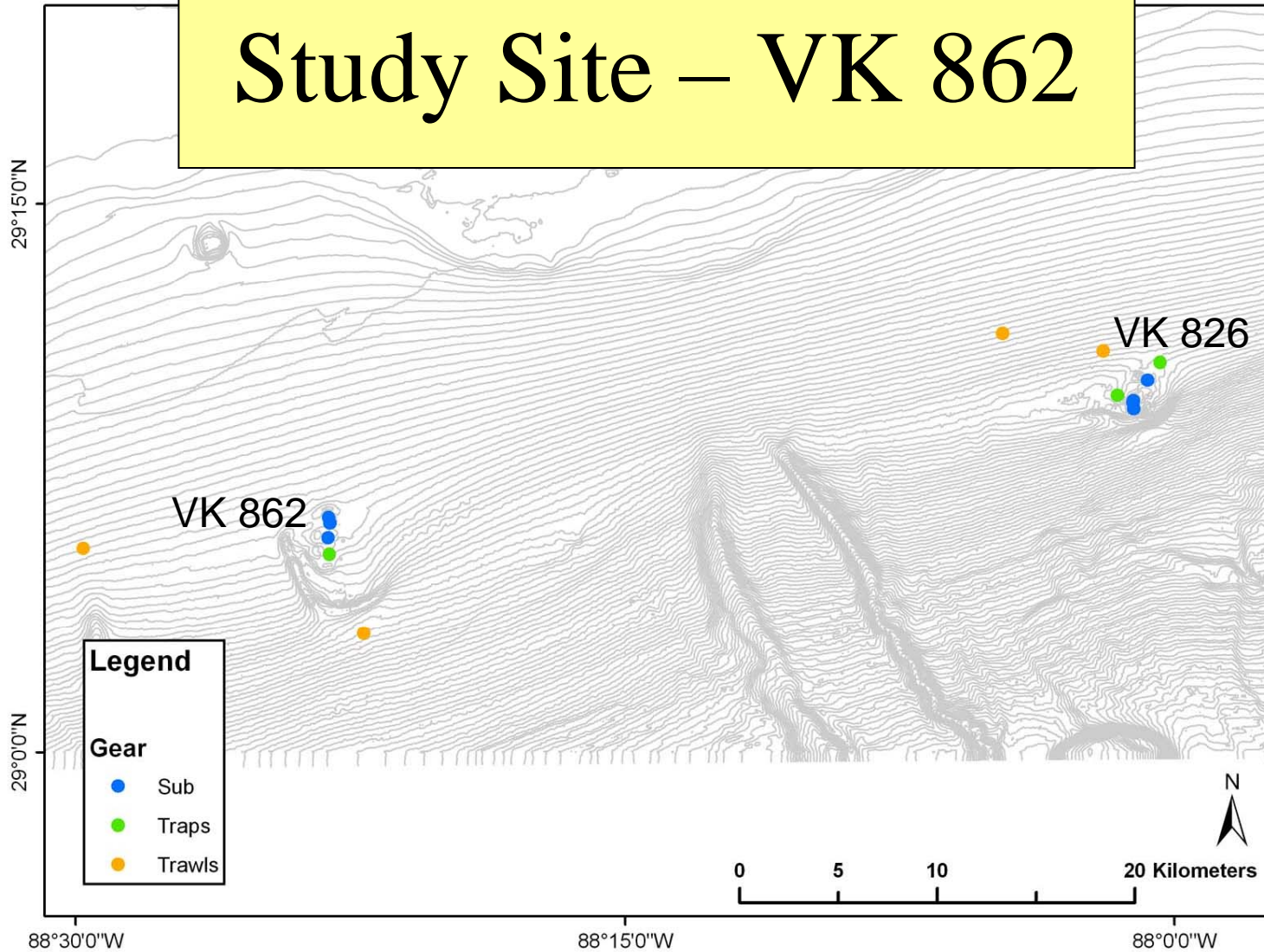
- Dominant fish families
 - Congridae, Trachichthyidae, Scorpaenidae, Gadidae, Moridae
- Fish potentially highly associated with live reef:
 - *Conger oceanicus*
 - *Helicolenus dactylopterus*
 - *Grammicolepis brachiusculus*
 - *Hoplostethus* spp.
- Diets?



Objectives

- Build on fish community work, understand food webs and trophic linkages using stable isotopes and traditional diet analysis
 - Traditional stomach content analyses limited to recent diet
 - Stable carbon isotopes reflect time integrated diet, consumer's food source
 - Stable nitrogen isotopes indicative of food chain position

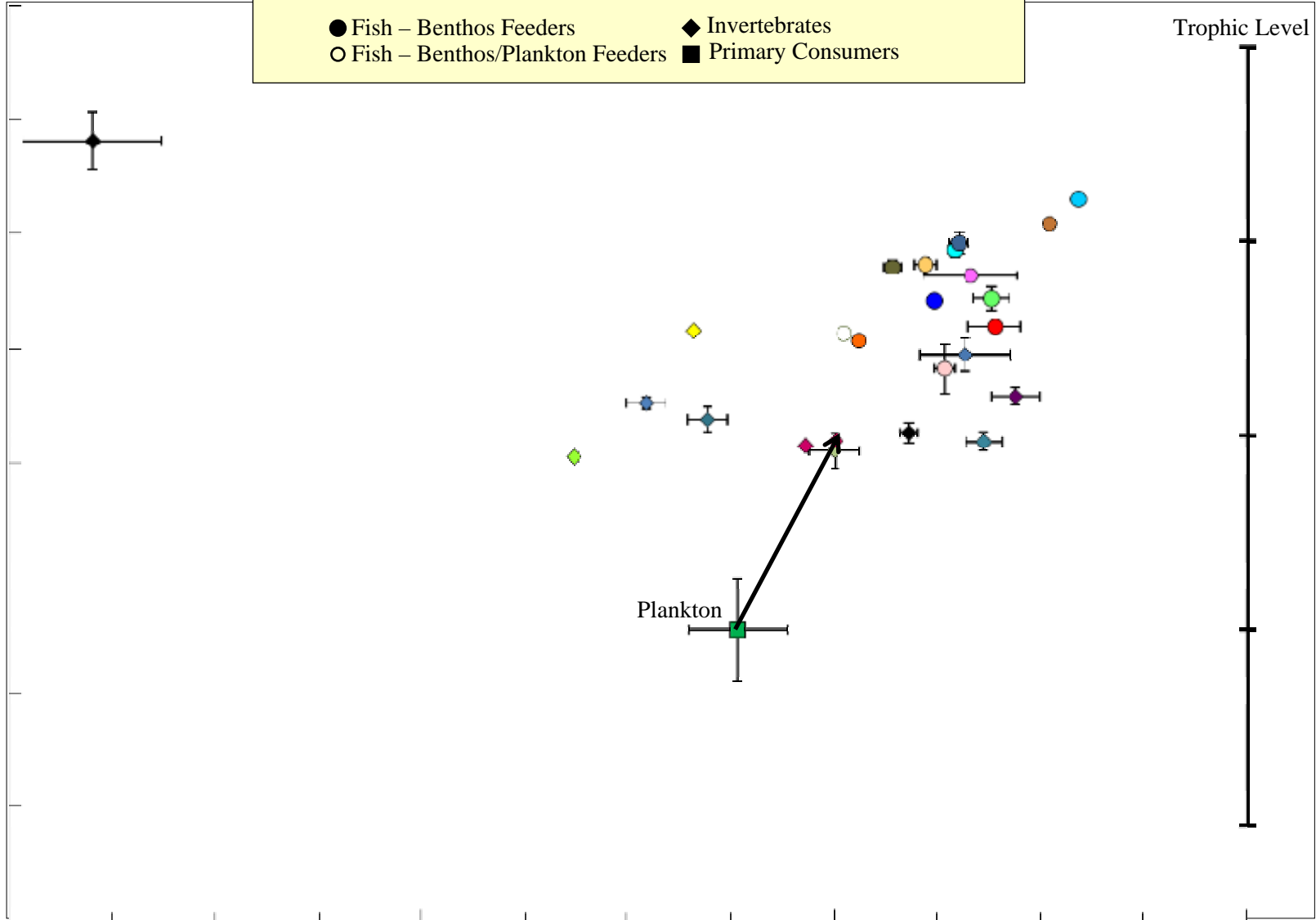
Study Site – VK 862



Viosca Knoll 862

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

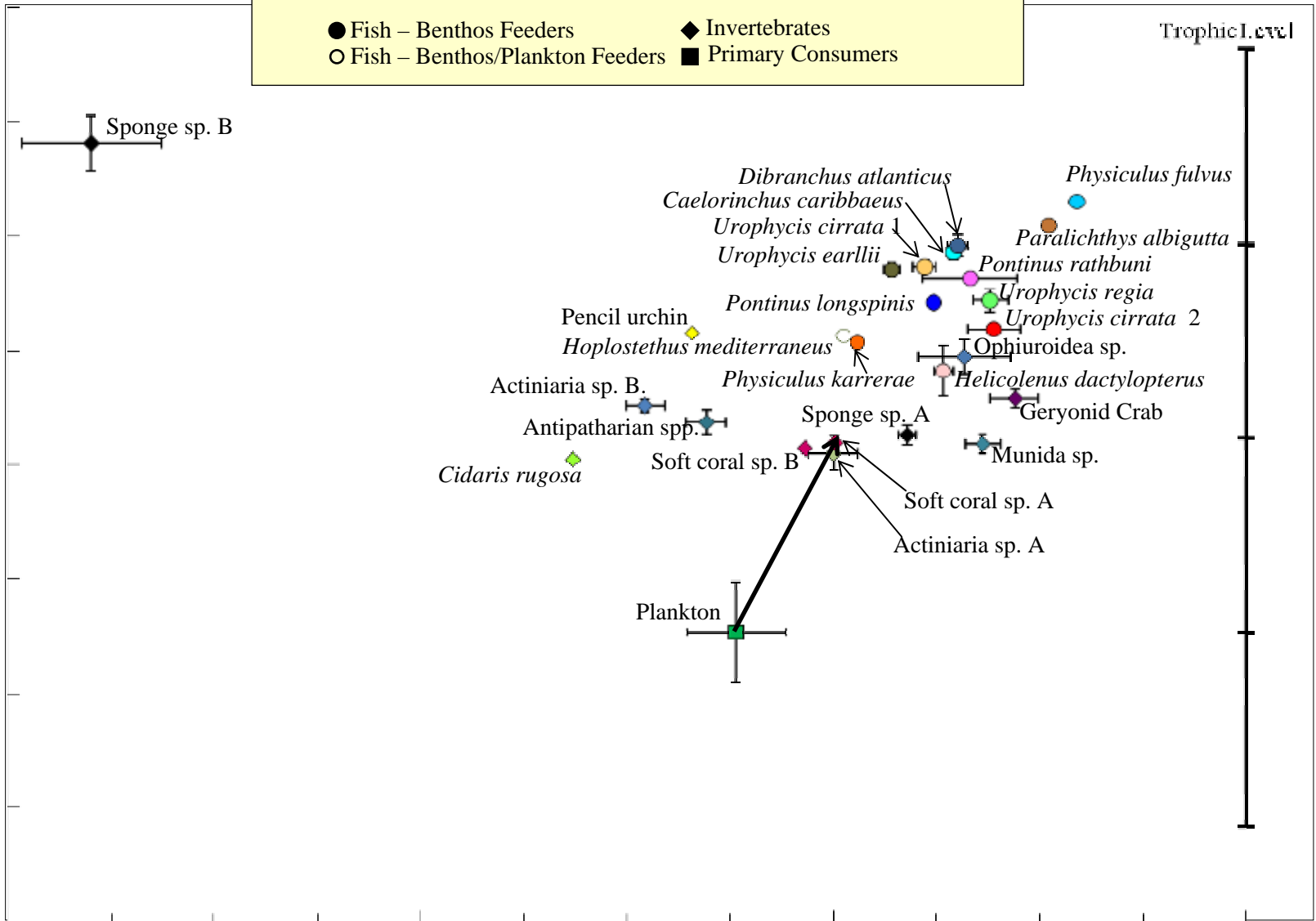
Trophic Level



Viosca Knoll 862

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

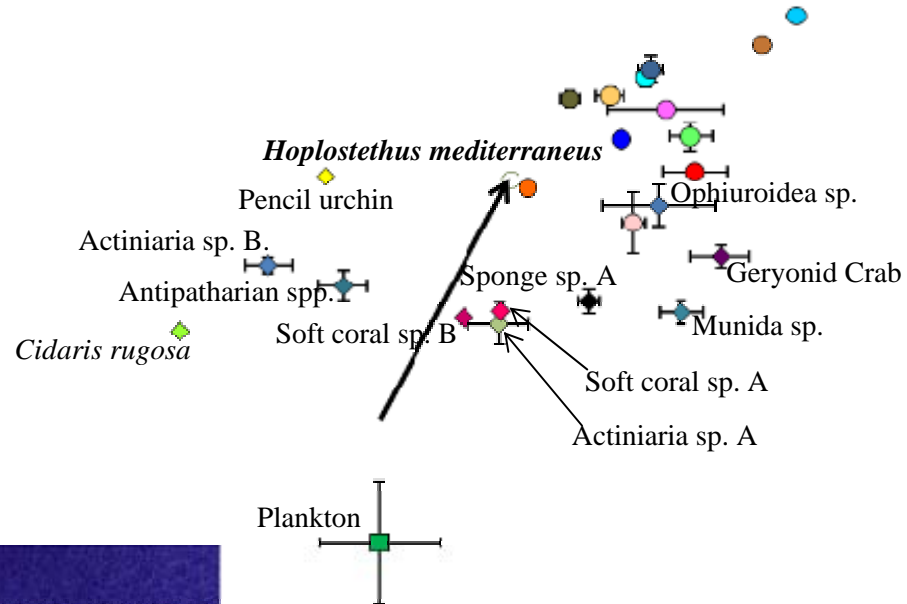
Trophic Level



VK862 – *Hoplostethus mediterraneus*

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

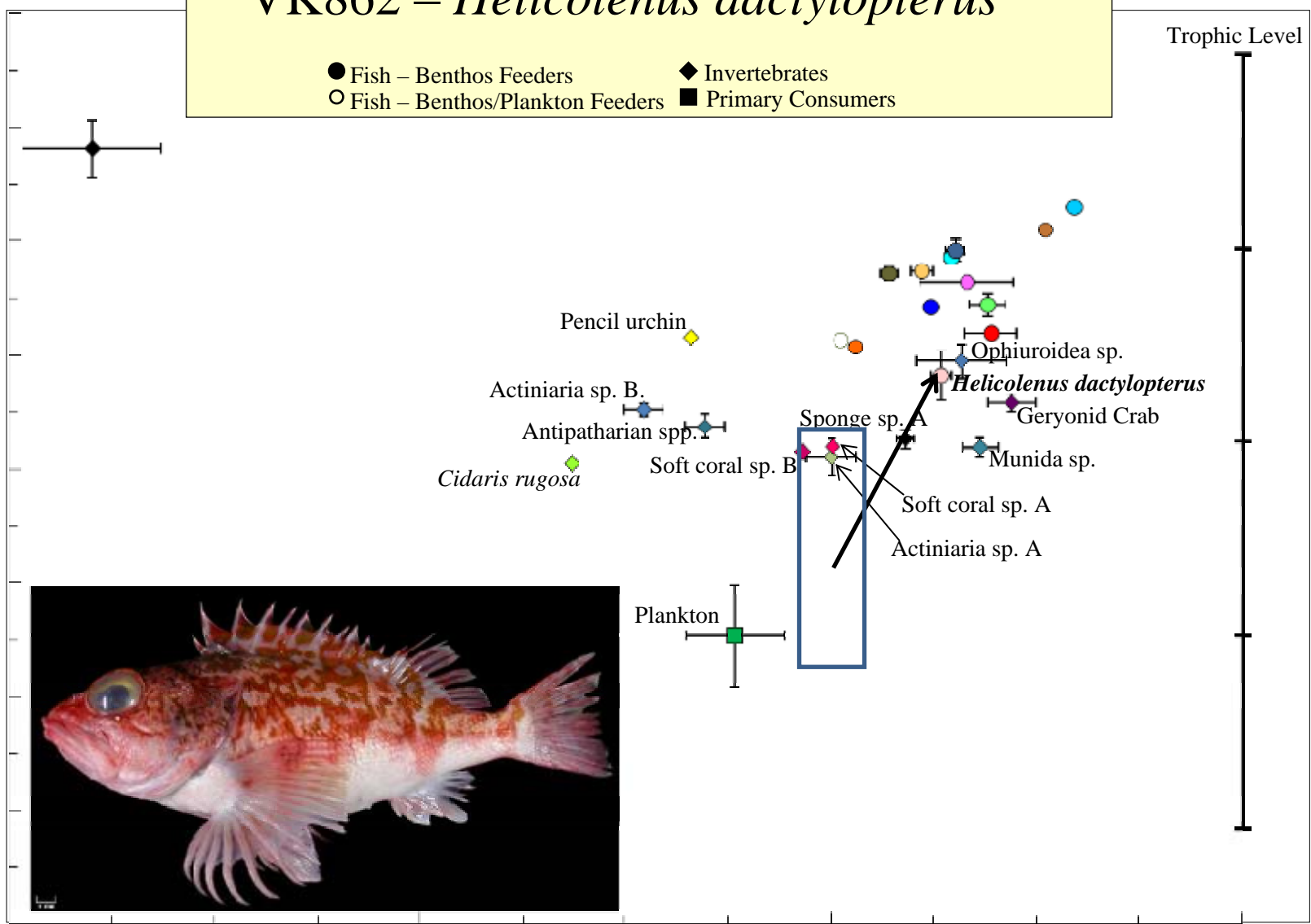
Trophic Level



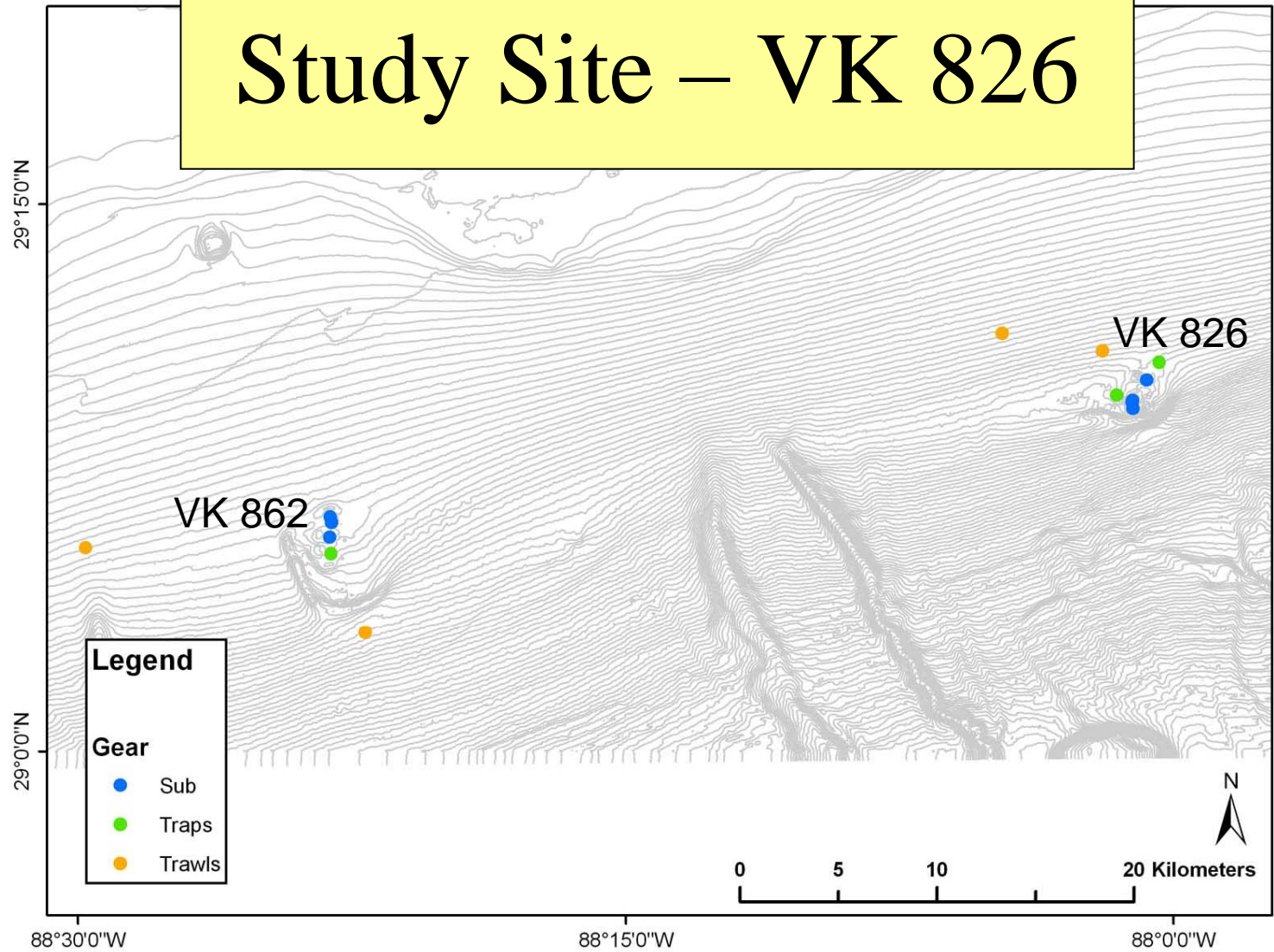
VK862 – *Helicolenus dactylopterus*

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

Trophic Level



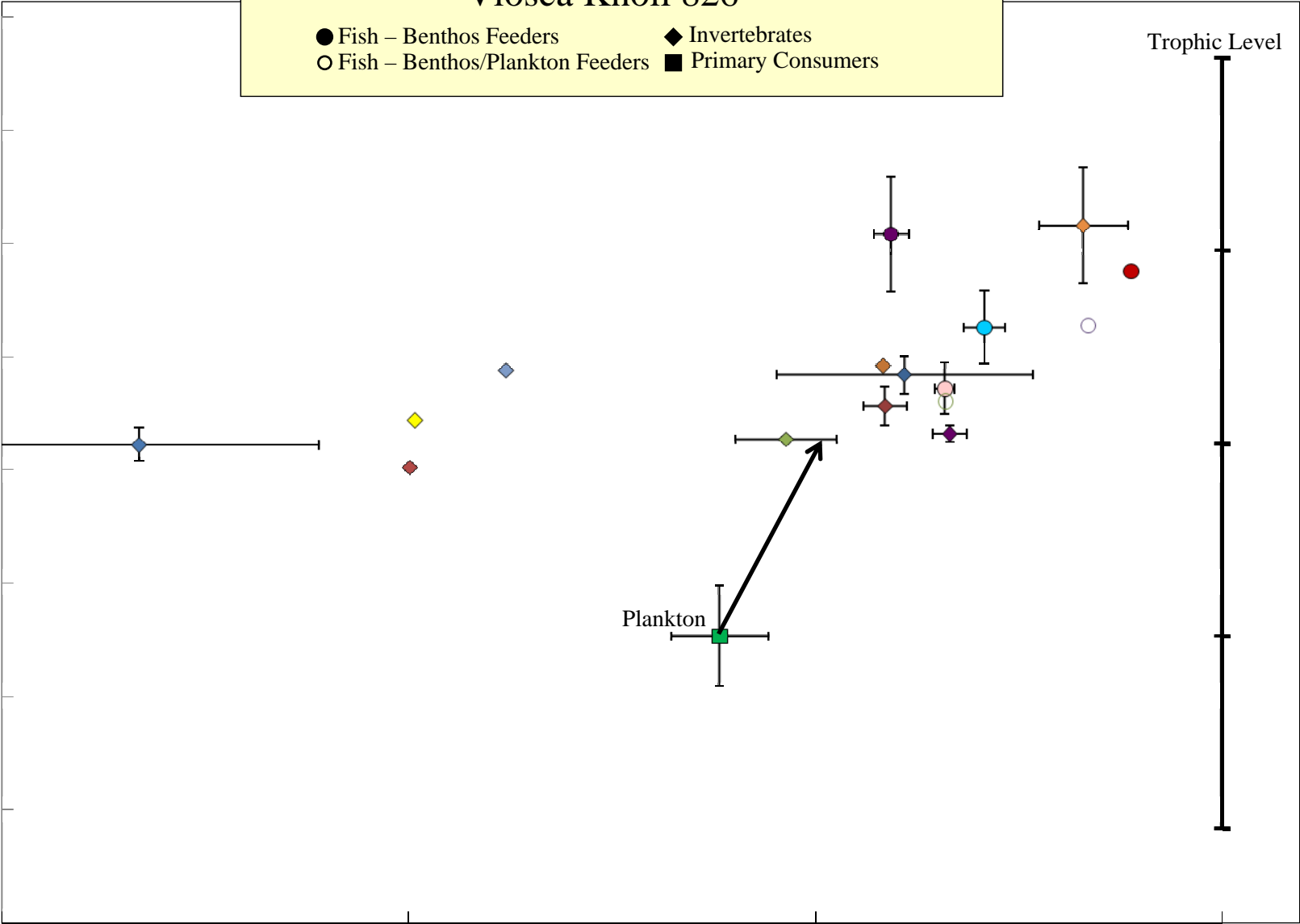
Study Site – VK 826



Viosca Knoll 826

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

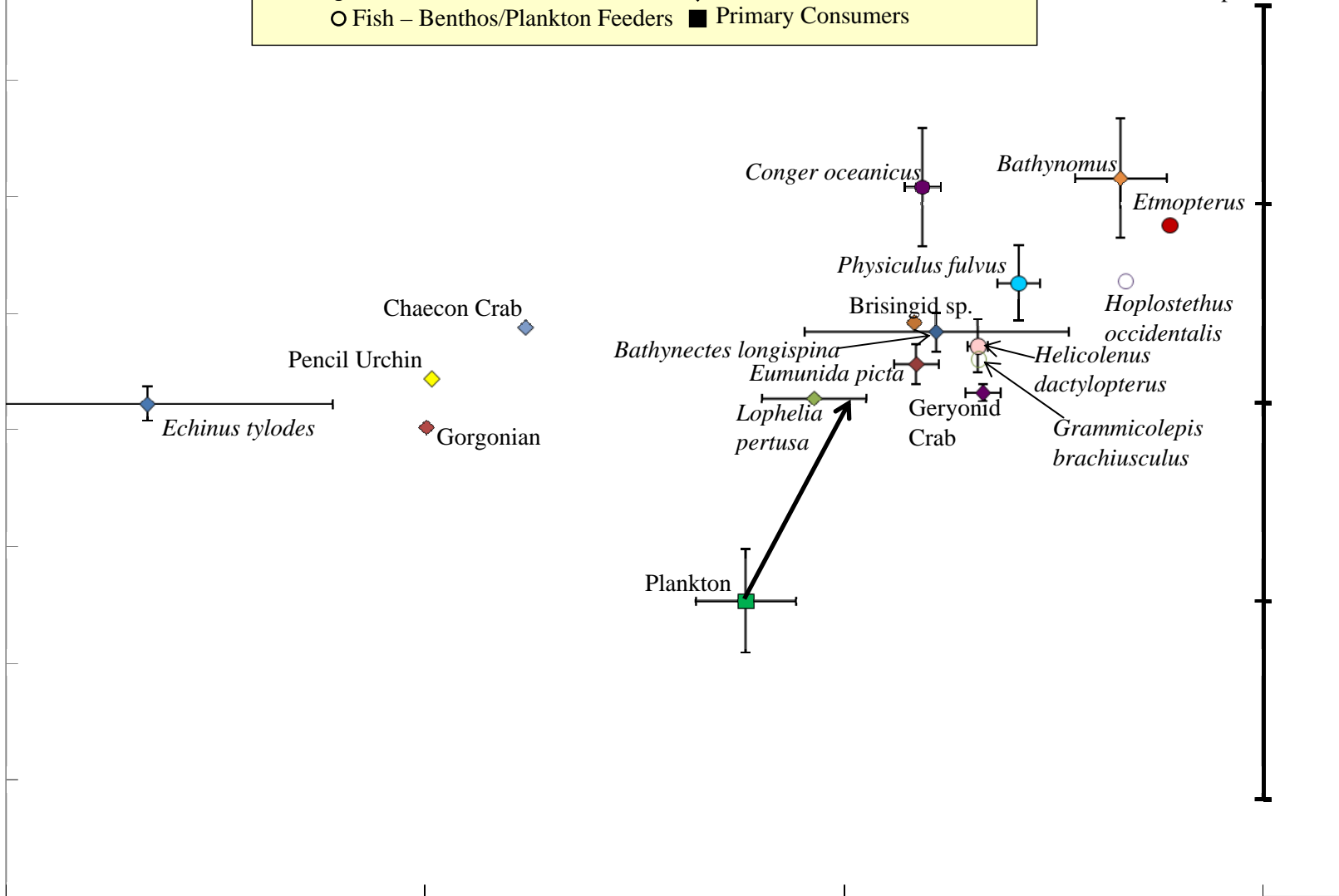
Trophic Level



Viosca Knoll 826

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- Primary Consumers

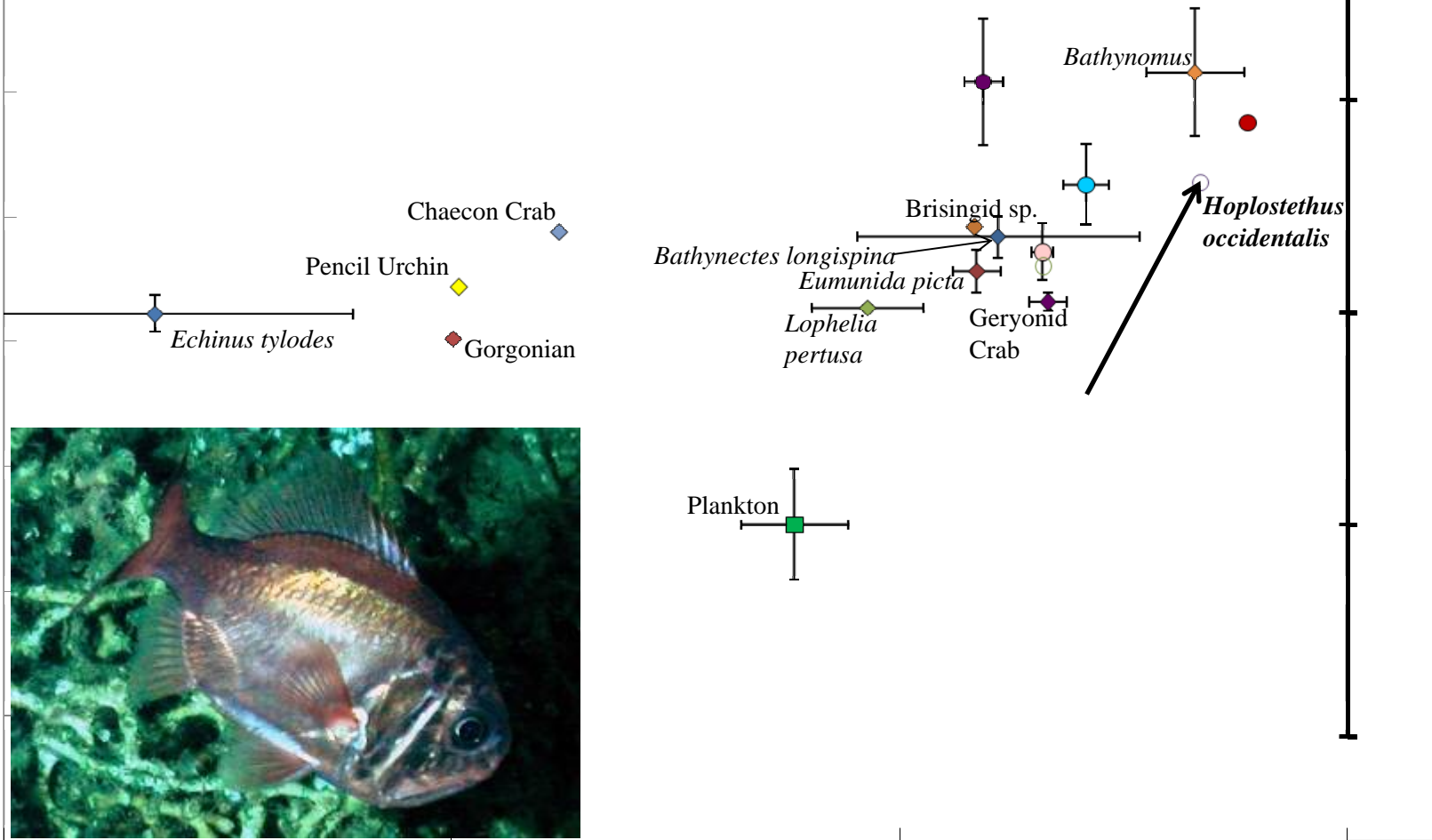
Trophic Level



VK826 – *Hoplostethus occidentalis*

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

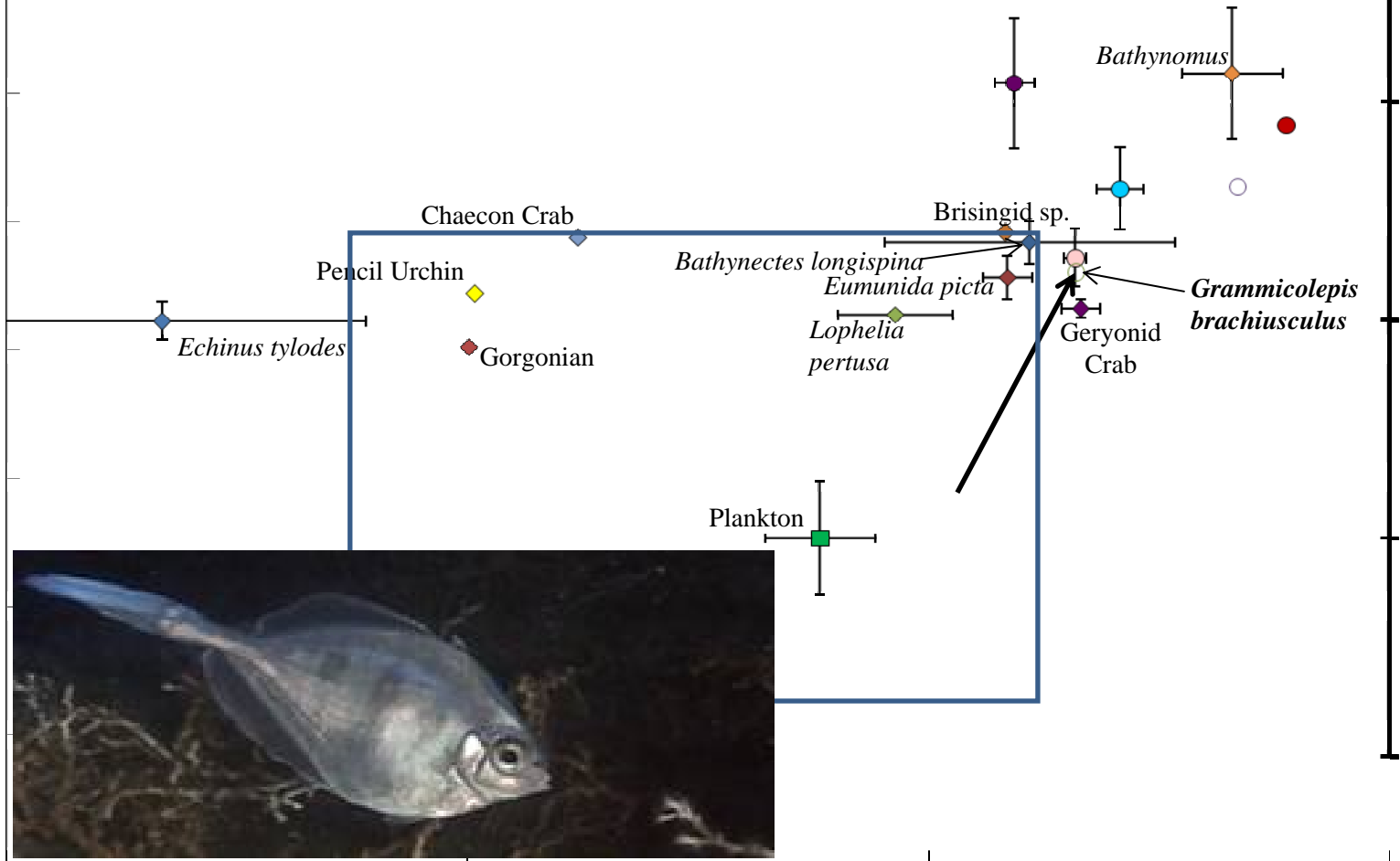
Trophic Level



VK826 – *Grammicolepis brachiusculus*

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

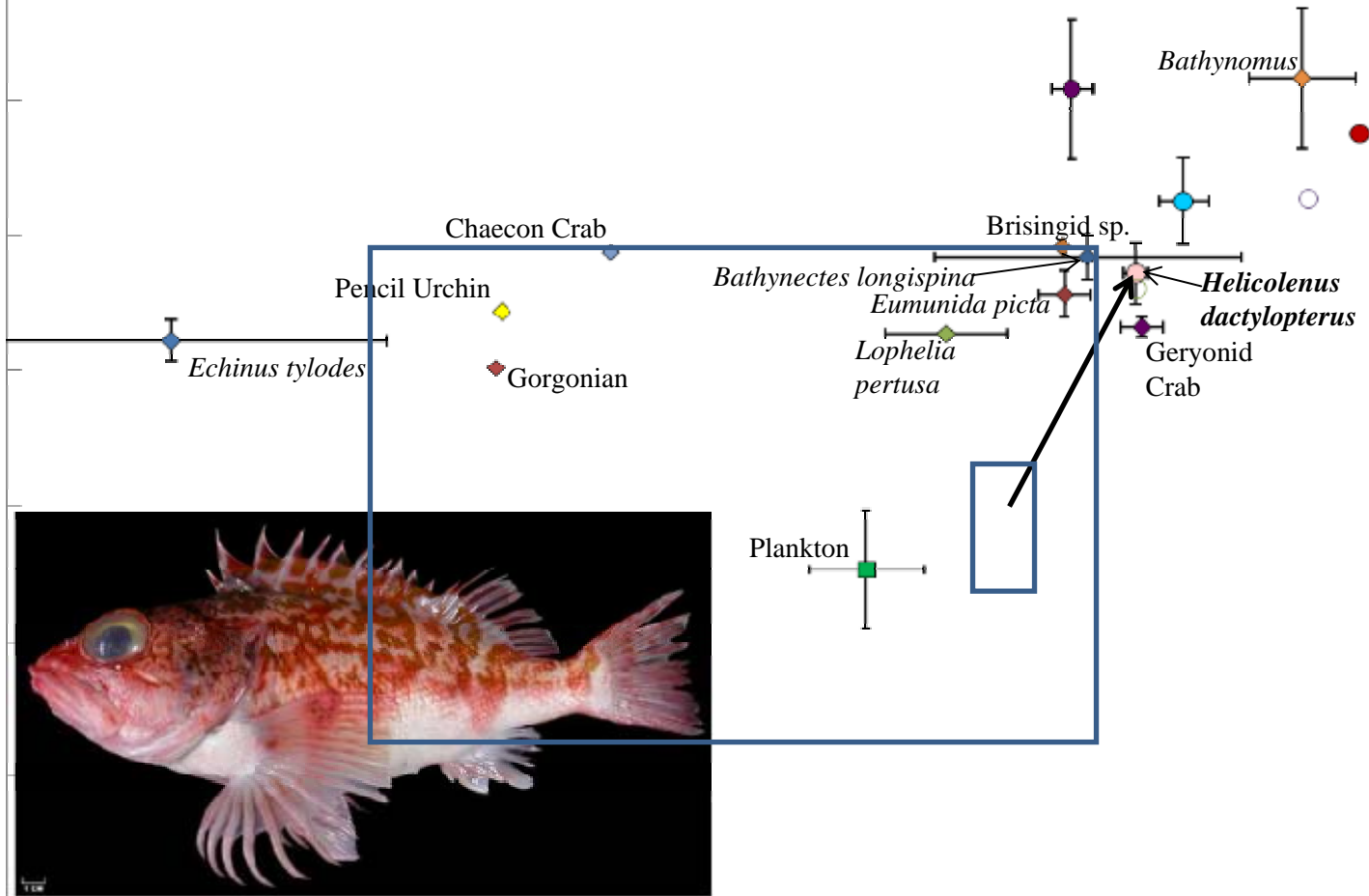
Trophic Level



VK826 – *Helicolenus dactylopterus*

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

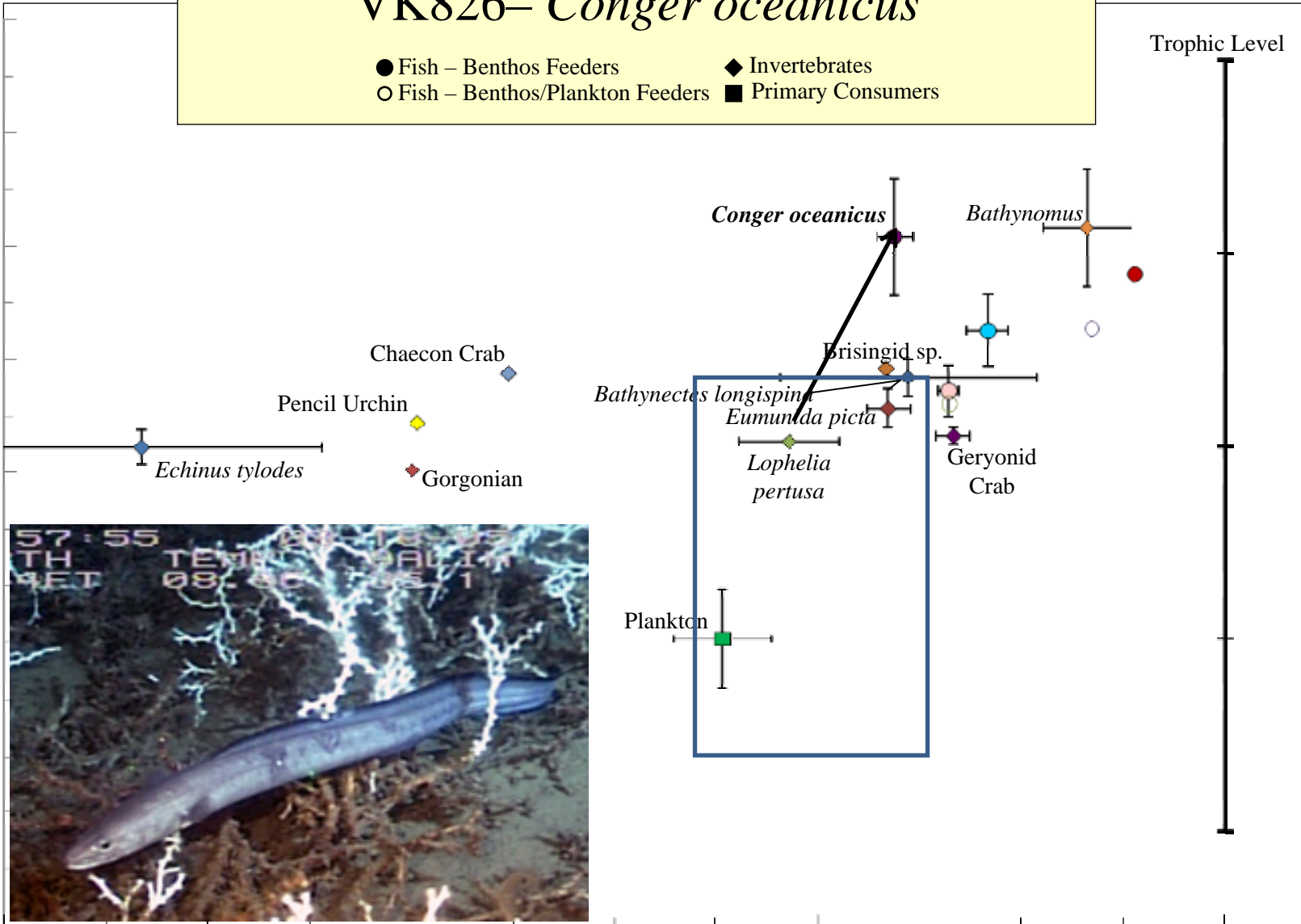
Trophic Level



VK826– *Conger oceanicus*

- Fish – Benthos Feeders
- Fish – Benthos/Plankton Feeders
- ◆ Invertebrates
- Primary Consumers

Trophic Level



Conger diet items: stomach contents



- Crustaceans (crabs, amphipods, blind deep-sea lobster?)
- Annelids (leeches and polychaetes)
- Bivalves?
- Nematodes
- Fish scales

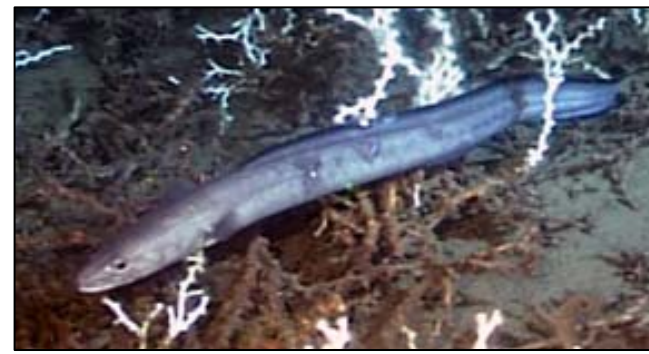


Results Summary

- SIA reveals simple food web but primary sources ambiguous for certain fish
- $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data indicates *Lophelia* reefs contain ~ 4 trophic levels
 - Invertebrates occupied lower trophic levels than fishes
 - *Conger* and *Bathynomus* occupied the highest trophic position consistent with descriptions of their diets (predators, scavengers)
- Consistent SI ranges across both sites; however, replication was limited

Results Summary

- Diet of “reef associates”
 - *Conger oceanicus*
 - *Helicolenus dactylopterus*
 - *Grammicolepis brachiusculus*
 - *Hoplostethus* spp.



Conclusions: What next?

- Data gaps
 - Understanding of food habits for fish and mobile invertebrates largely unknown (optimize sampling, more stomach content and isotope work)
 - Exploring residency and movement patterns, life history strategies (use natural tracers)
 - Linking reef habitat associates with other ecosystems, e.g., water column community (isotopes and diet analysis)

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- Crew R/V Seward Johnson, Johnson Sealink, Tommy Munro

Viosca Knoll 862

✕ Fish: Plankton Feeders

■ Primary Consumers

Trophic Level

Synagrops bellus ✕

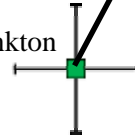
Bathygadus melanobranchus

Malacocephalus occidentalis

Hemanthias aureorubens

Bembrops anatrostris

Plankton



References

- Sulak, K.J., R.A. Brooks, K.E. Luke, A.D. Norem, M.T. Randall, A.J. Quaid, G.E. Yeargin, J.M. Miller, W.M. Harden, J.H. Caruso, and S.W. Ross. 2007. Demersal fishes associated with *Lophelia pertusa* coral and hard substrate on the continental slope, northern Gulf of Mexico. In: George, R.Y. and S.D. Cairns, eds. Conservation and Adaptive Management of Seamount and Deep-sea Coral Ecosystems. Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami. Pp. 65–92.
- Sulak, K.J., R.A. Brooks, K.E. Luke, A.D. Norem, M.T. Randall, A.J. Quaid, G.E. Yeargin, J.M. Miller, W.M. Harden, J.H. Caruso, and S.W. Ross. 2008. Demersal fishes associated with *Lophelia pertusa* coral and associated biotopes on the continental slope, Northern Gulf of Mexico. In: Sulak, K.J., M.T. Randall, K.E. Luke, A.D. Norem, and J.M. Miller, eds. Characterization of Northern Gulf of Mexico Deepwater Hard Bottom Communities with Emphasis on *Lophelia* Coral - *Lophelia* Reef Megafaunal Community Structure, Biotopes, Genetics, Microbial Ecology, and Geology. USGS Open-File Report 2008-1148. OCS Study MMS 2008-015, 15 April 2008. Pp. 2-1 to 61.