Trophic interactions of dominant calanoid copepods and decapods in the northern Benguela upwelling system

Anna Schukat, Rodrigo Caballo, Maya Bode, Lena Teuber, Holger Auel, Wilhelm Hagen *Marine Zoology, University of Bremen*

Introduction

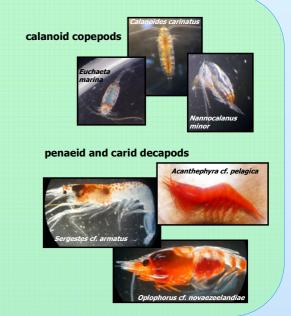
- Copepods and Decapods are key species in the meso- and macrozooplankton community in the Benguela System. Knowledge on the feeding habits of these species is essential for understanding trophic interactions of the ecosystem.
- A major objective of sub project 6 is the development of a quantitative food web model, using the ECOPATH/ECOSIM program. For each compartment of the model following data are required:

Abundance & biomass population turnovers

Consumption measured as individual respiration rate Dietary spectra determined by trophic biomarkers (Fatty acids and Stable Isotopes)

ECOPATH model combining all data

• This poster focuses on trophic biomarkers of calanoid copepods and decapods based on the GENUS cruises in 2009 (FRS *Africana*) and 2010 (RRS *Discovery*).



Composition of fatty acid biomarkers C. carinatus E. hyalinus N. minor A. carinata E. similis E. marina 0 20 40 60 80 100 % total fatty acids Fatty acid biomarker Dirollscriftlers Decapods S. cf. armatus S. cf. pelendens P. cf. martia A. cf. pelegica

Conclusions

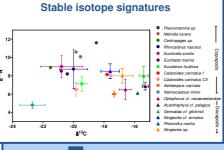
• Calanoid copepods are more diverse in their feeding habits than decapods:

mainly herbivorous (*C. carinatus*, *E. hyalinus*, *N. minor*)

omnivorous (*A. carinata*) high level of carnivory (*E. marina*, Decapods)

 Calanoid copepods occupy more trophic levels than decapods in the Benguela food web

one trophic level (Decapods)
three trophic levels (Copepods)



Results

Copepods:

- Fatty acid pattern mainly dominated by biomembrane components
- Differences in the proportions of marker fatty acids for diatoms, dinoflagellates and carnivorous feeding
- Wide range of nitrogen isotope ratios (5-12‰)

Decapods:

- · High proportions of biomembrane and carnivorous marker fatty acids
- Stable isotope values of nitrogen clustered around 7%.

Food web of the northern Benguela System (in cooperation with other GENUS sub projects)

