

# Potential food resources in the Suwannee River Estuary for juveniles of the threatened Gulf Sturgeon, *Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*.

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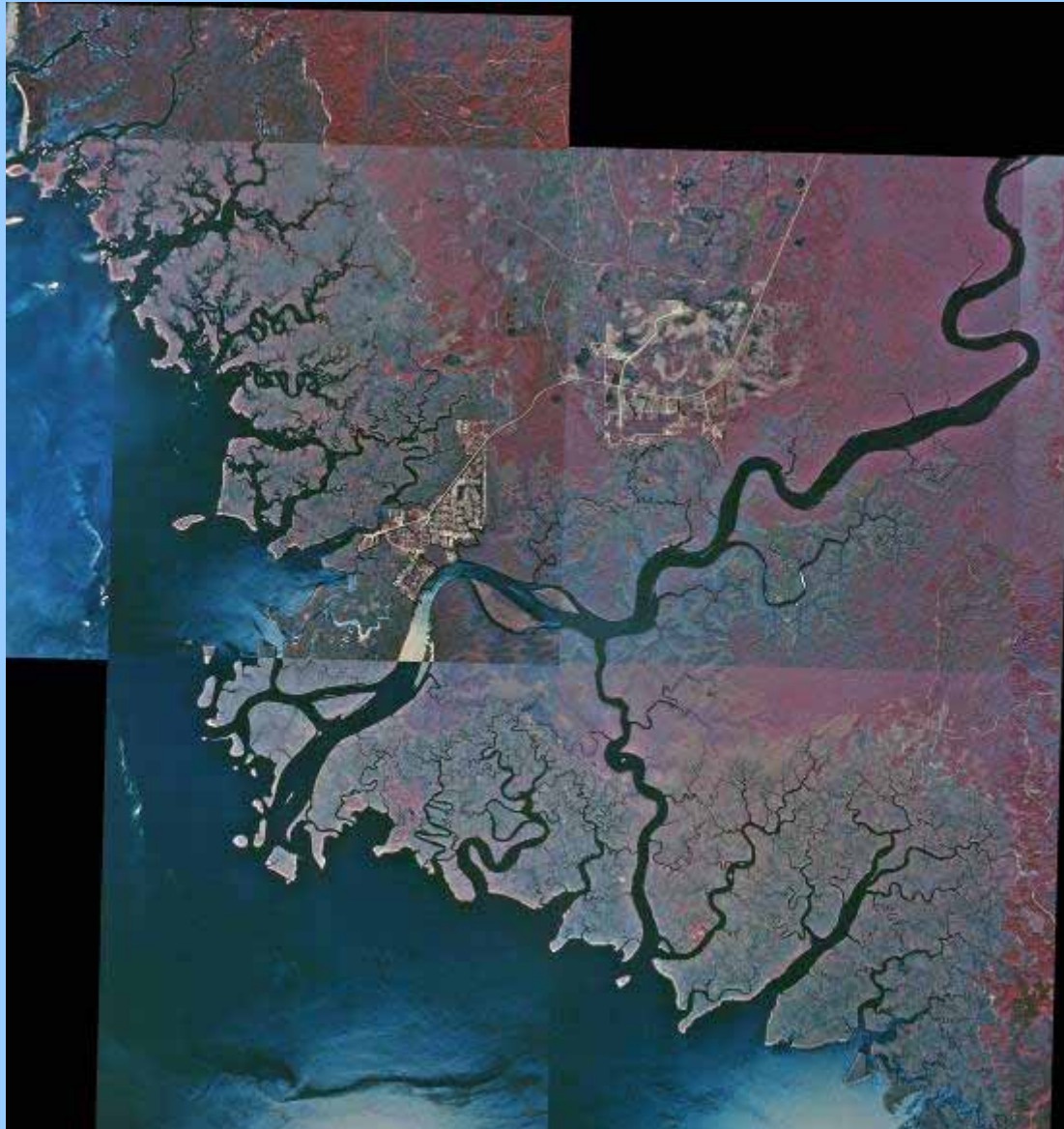
U.S. Geological Survey



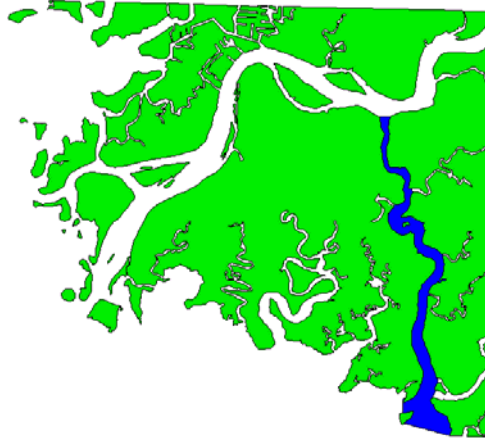
# OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the spatial distribution and abundance of benthos in the Suwannee River Estuary.
- Discuss which areas within the estuary are potentially most important in providing food resources for juvenile Gulf Sturgeon.

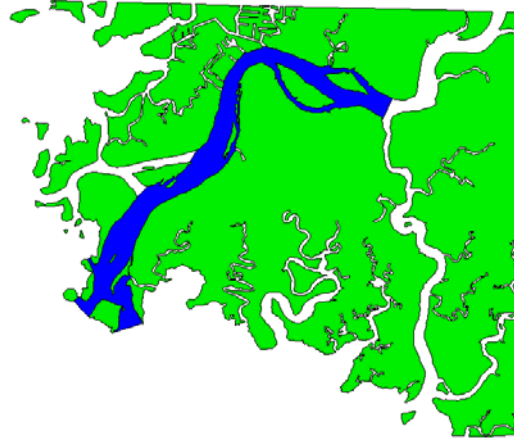
# Suwannee River Estuary



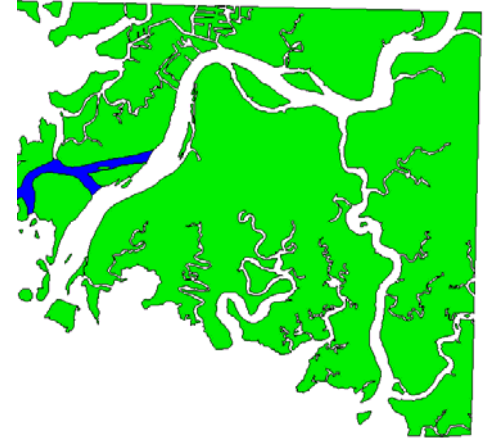
# STUDY AREA



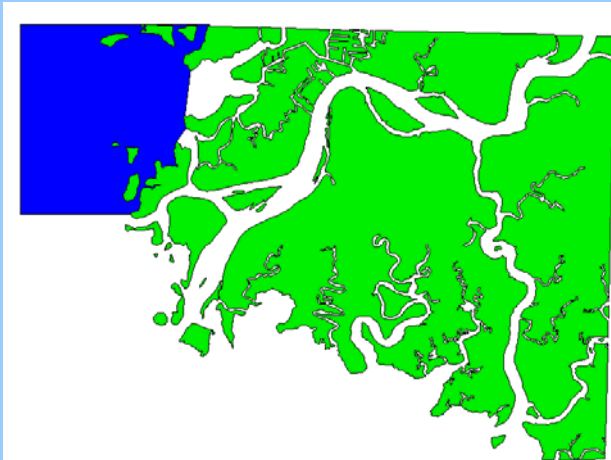
**EAST PASS**



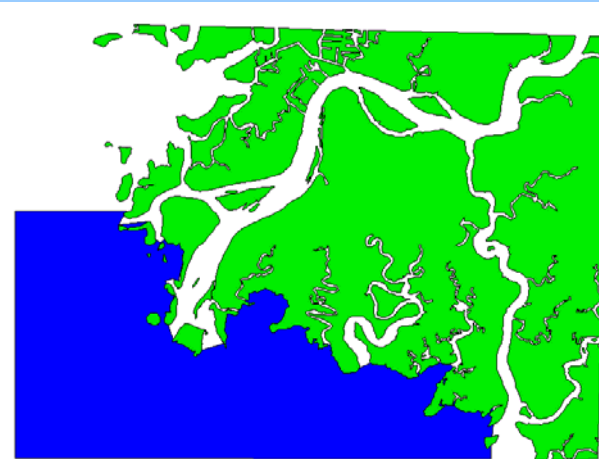
**WEST PASS**



**WADLEY PASS**



**NORTH SOUND**



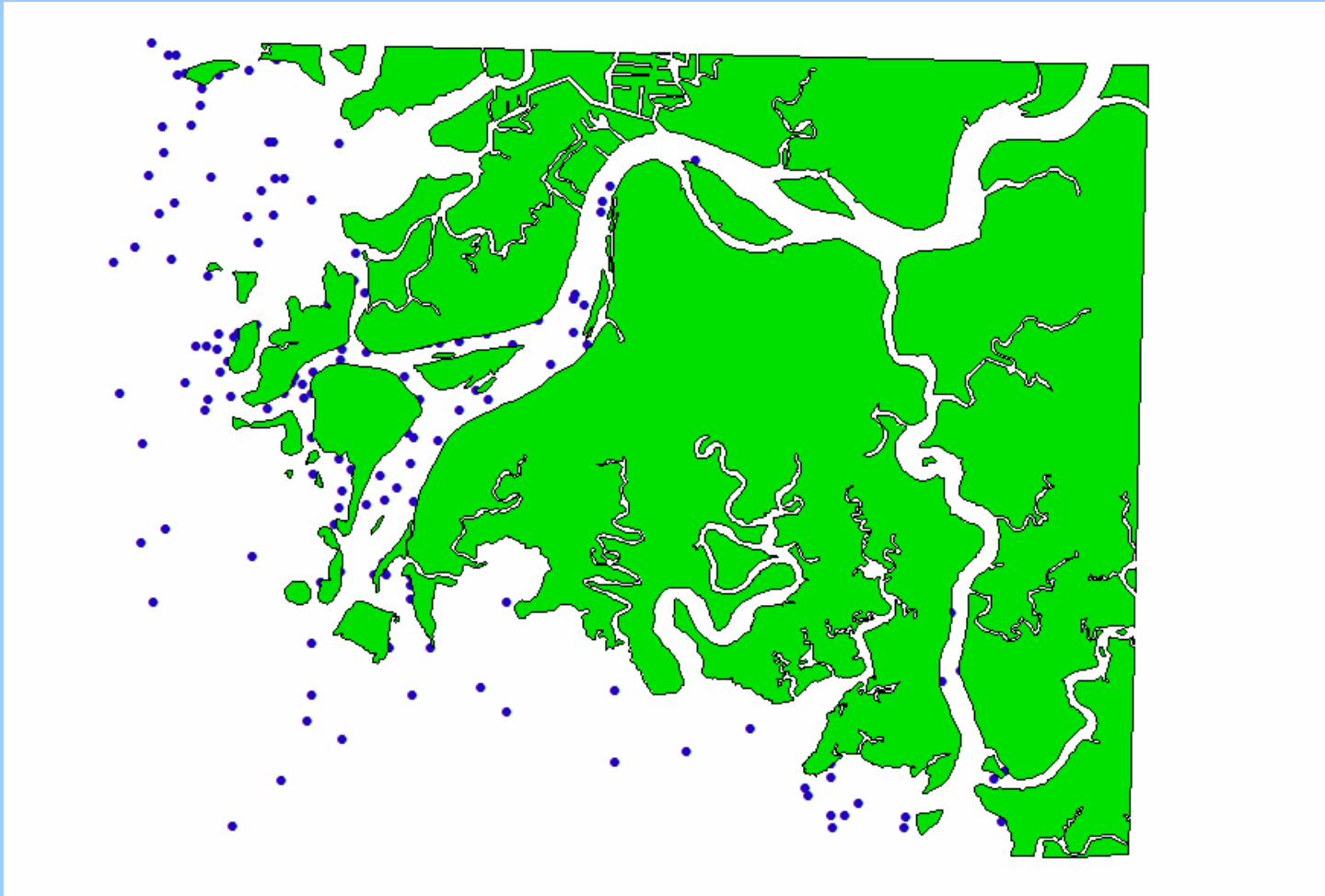
**SOUTH SOUND**

# Sample Site Selection

- A grid (100 m centers) was placed over the entire study area.
- 156 random sites were selected for sampling in June-July 2002

# SAMPLING STATIONS

June 2002



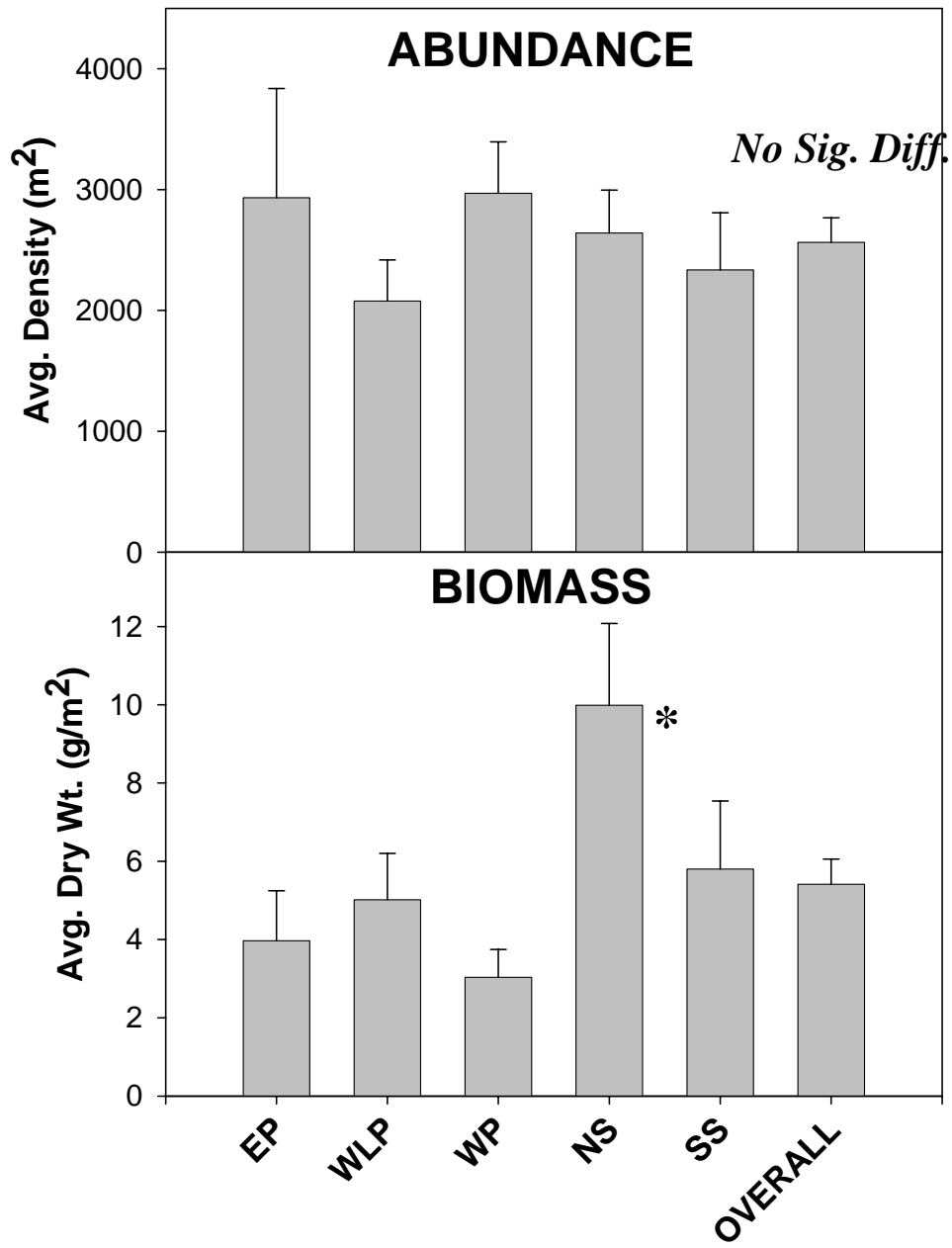
# Sampling Methods

## Benthic Core

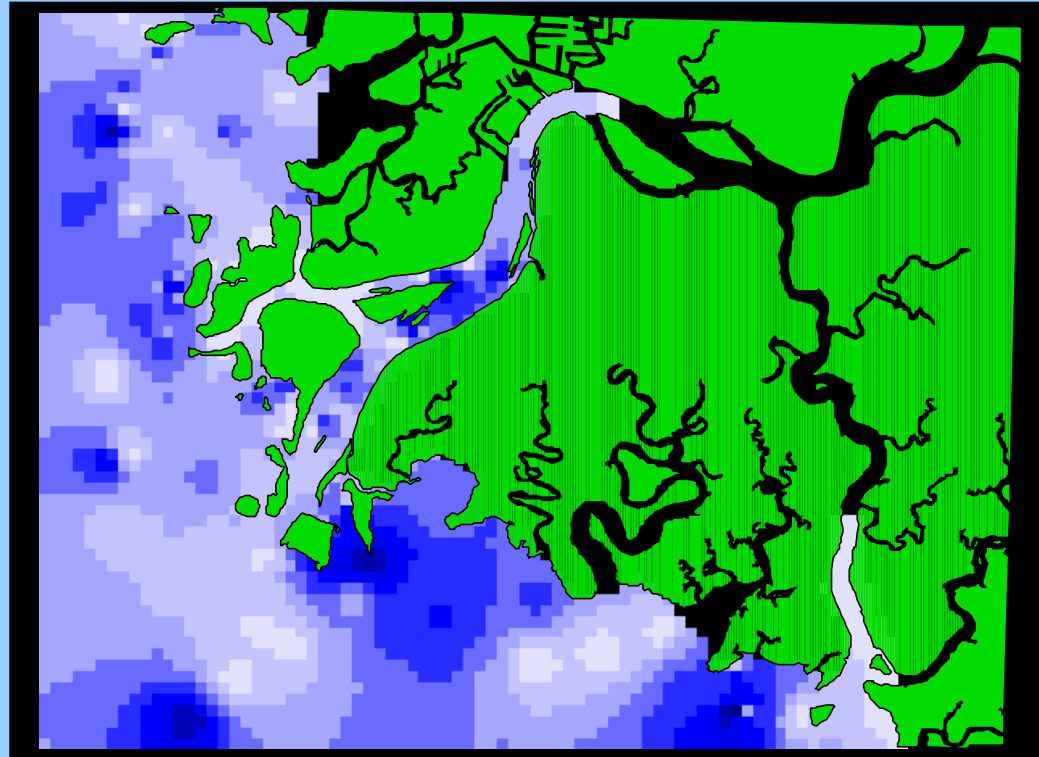
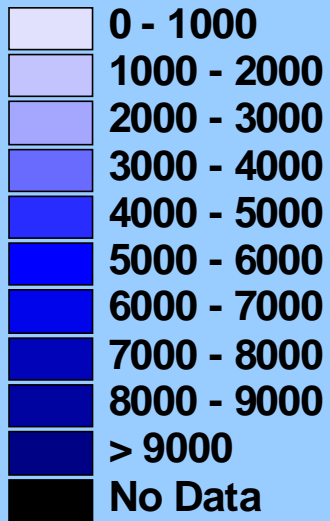
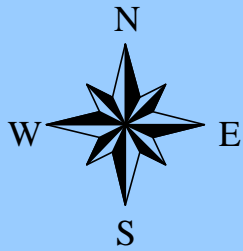
- 15 cm in diameter (0.018 m<sup>2</sup>) and 15 cm deep
- 0.5 mm mesh sieve

## Laboratory Methods

- Fauna abundance
- Sample dry wt. (60<sup>0</sup> - 24 hrs)

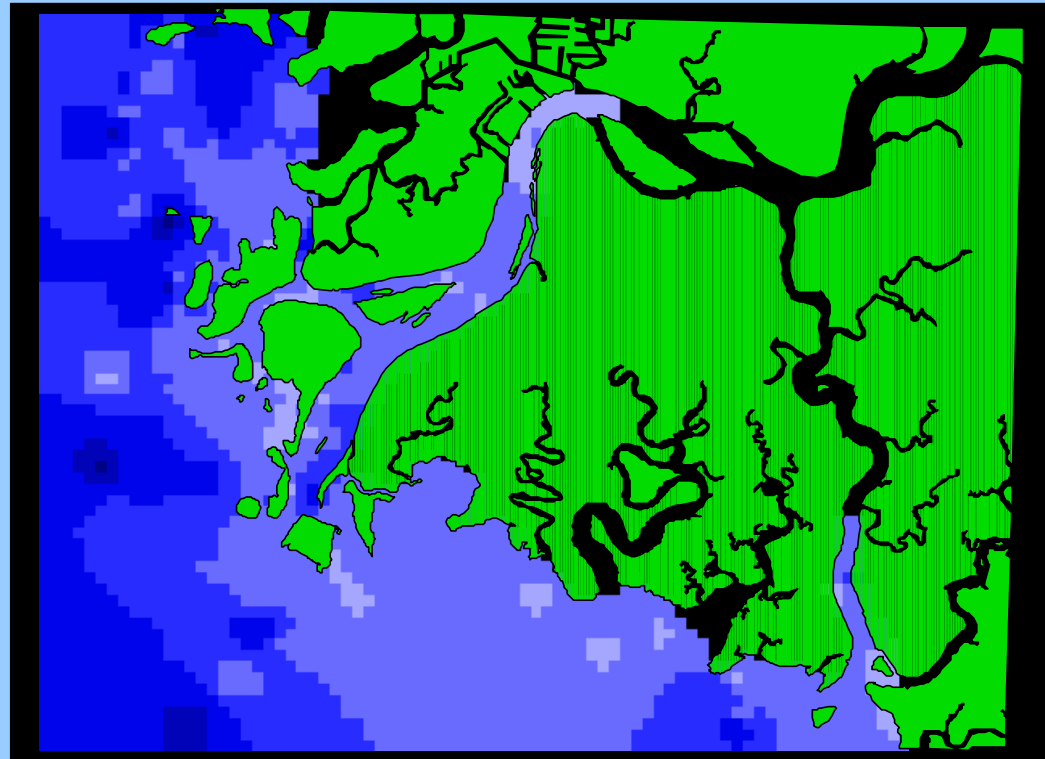
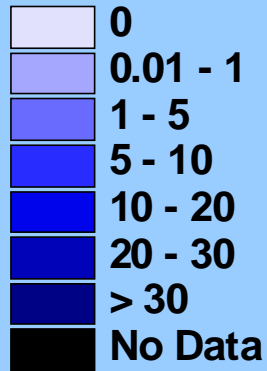
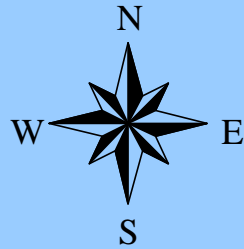






Benthos  
Density ( $m^2$ )

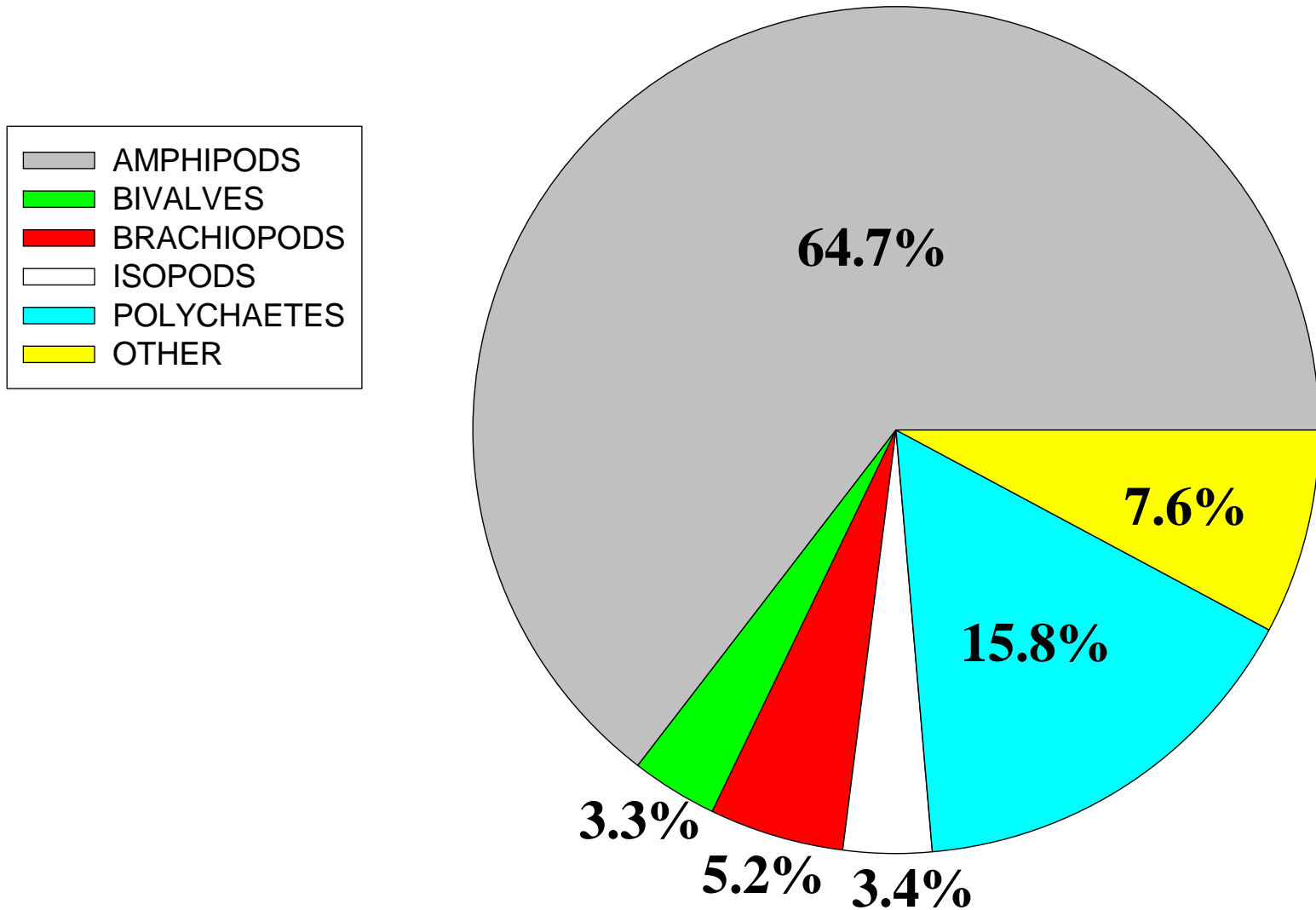


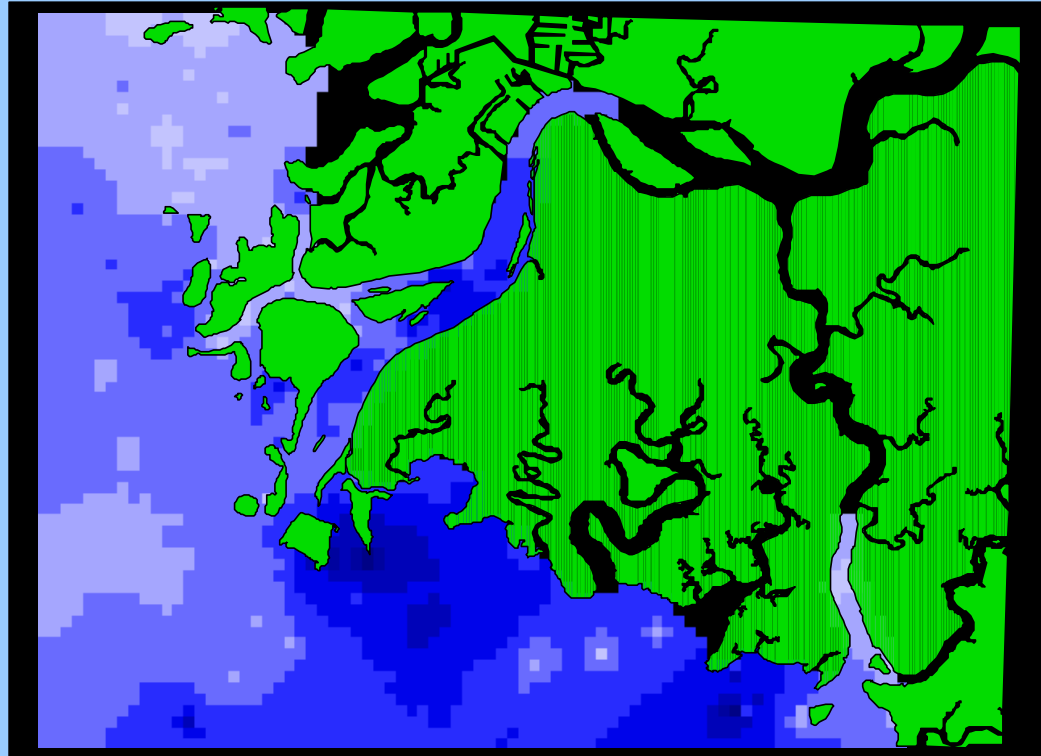
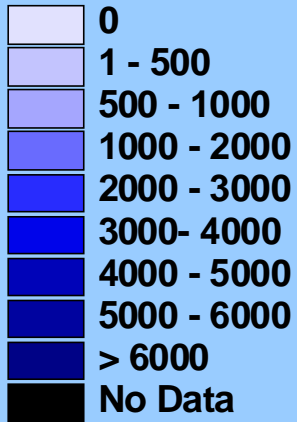
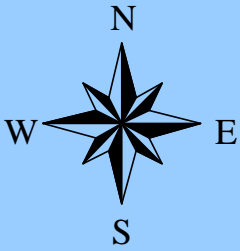


1000 0 1000 2000 Meters

BIOMASS ( $\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Percent Composition of Major Taxa

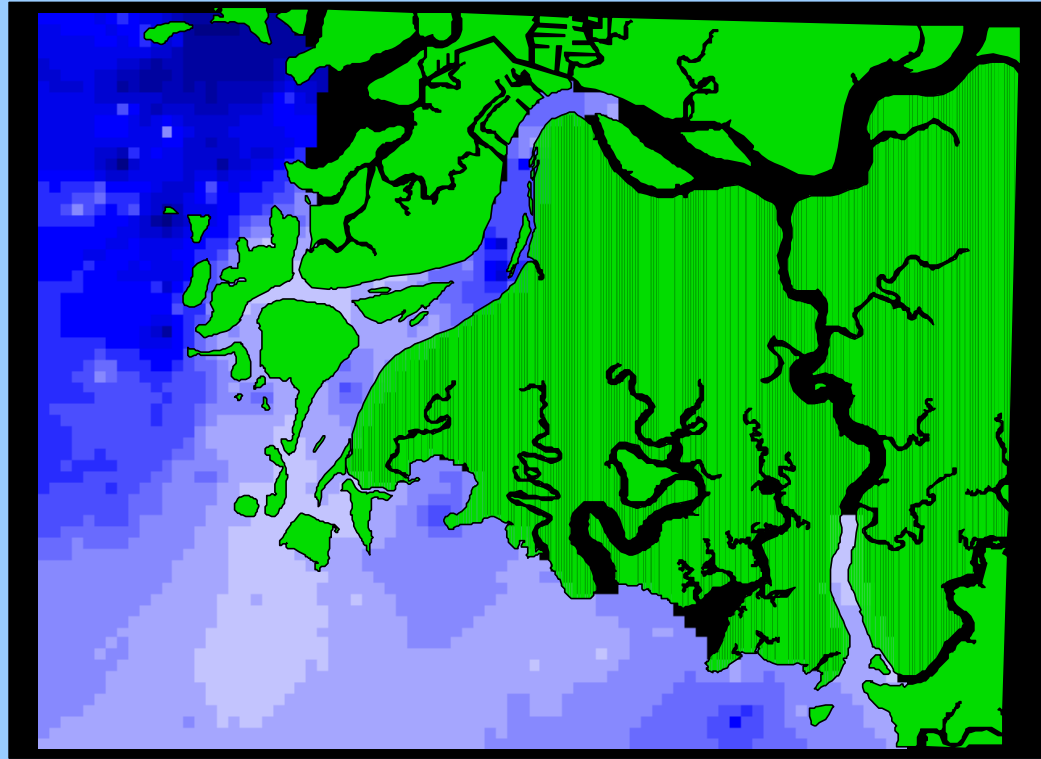
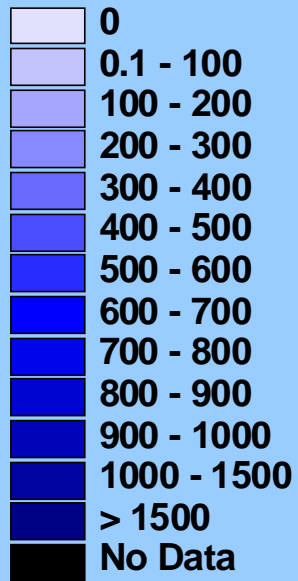
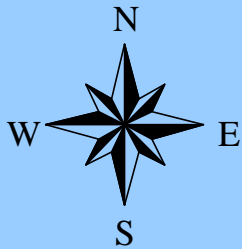




Amphipod

Density ( $m^2$ )





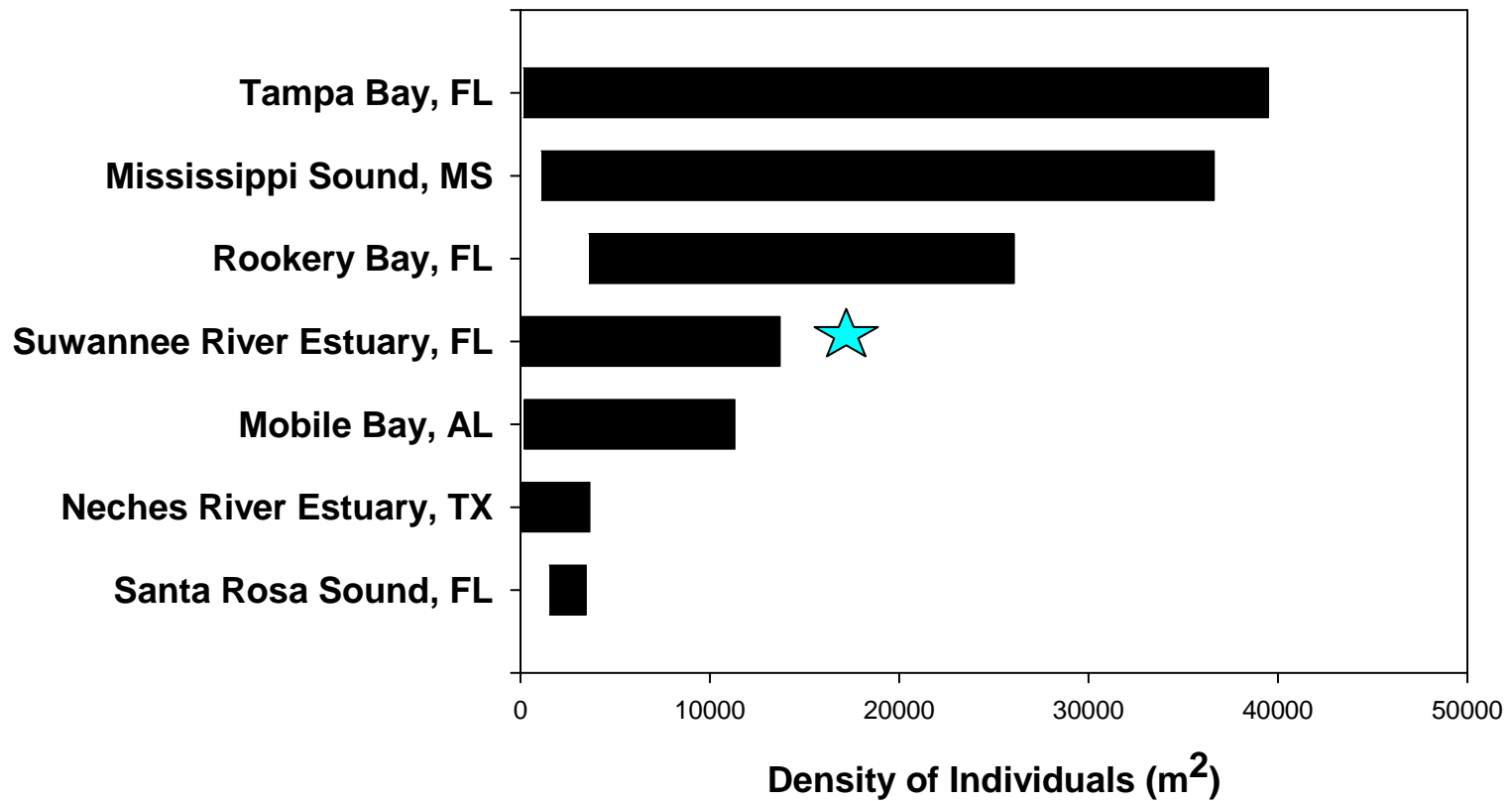
Polychaete

Density ( $m^2$ )

1000 0 1000 2000 Meters



# How Does the Suwannee Compare?



*Objective 2:*

**WHAT'S FOR DINNER?**



# Principal Foods for Juvenile Gulf Sturgeon

- Huff, 1975
  - Prefer non-tube building amphipods, isopods, insect larvae and mud shrimps
- Mason & Clugston, 1993
  - Prefer non-tube building crustaceans and insect larvae
  - Do not prefer organisms with a hard carapace or shell
- Heard et al., 2002
  - Prefer non-tube building amphipods



# Food Categories based upon Gut Content Analysis

- Principal Foods:

Free Living Amphipods	Shrimp
Isopods	Oligochaetes
Insect Larvae	Brachiopods

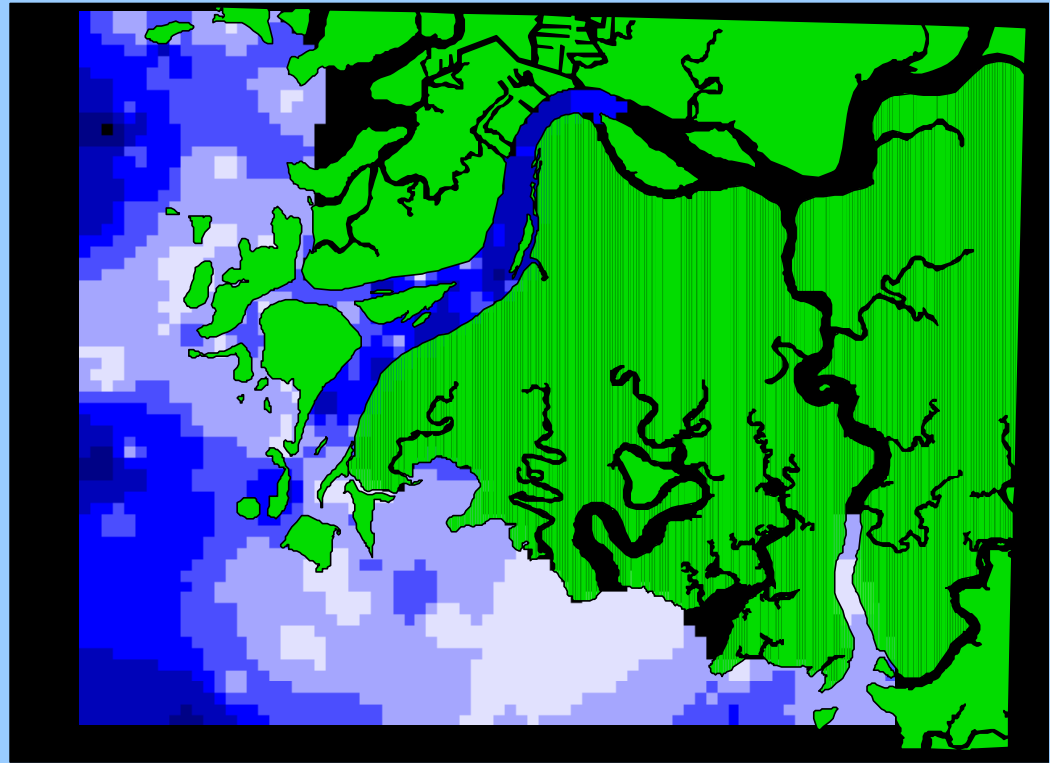
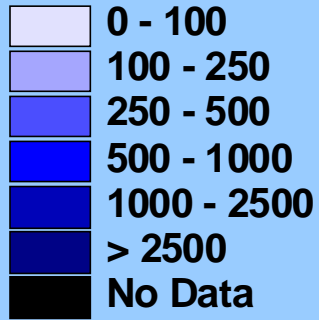
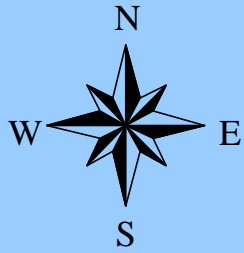
- Secondary Foods:

Tube Dwelling Amphipods	Nemerteans
Polychaetes	Nematodes
Cumaceans	Anthozoans
Ostracods	

- Minor Foods\*:

Ophiroids	Gastropods
Bivalves	Decapods

\* No taxa were excluded from all categories.

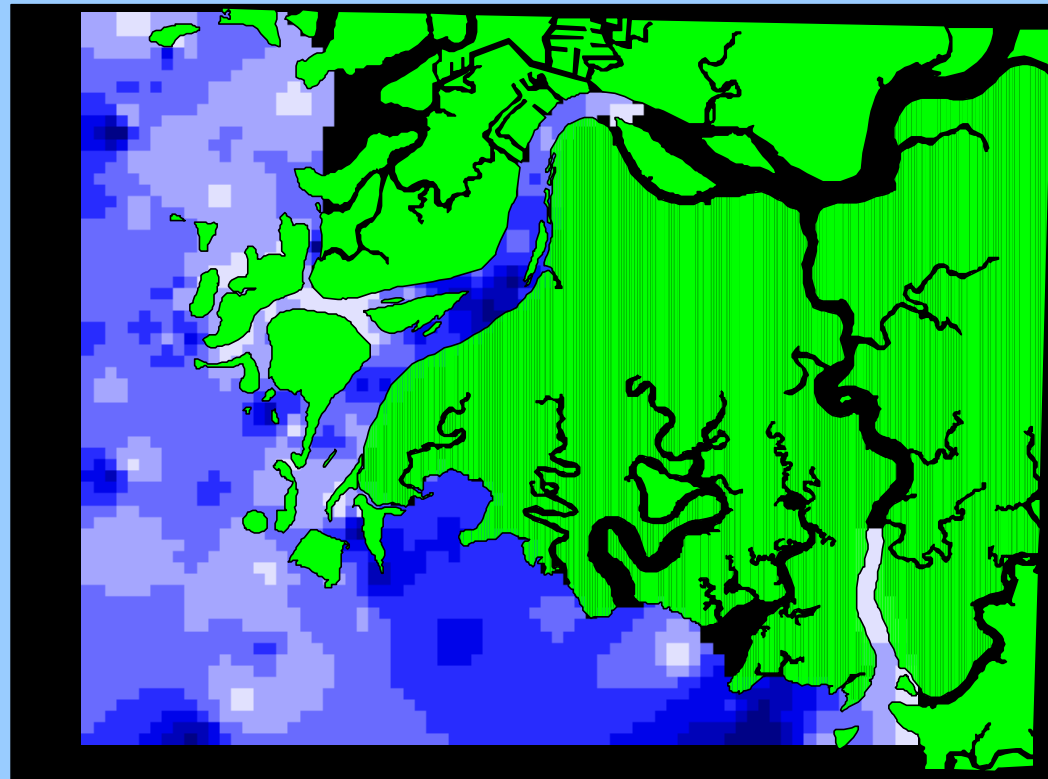
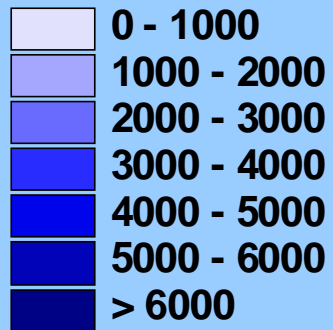
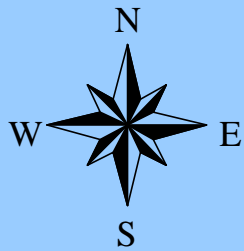


Principal Food  
Density

# Biased Density

Biased Density =

$$[(1.0 * \text{Principal Food/m}^2) + (0.66 * \text{Secondary Food/m}^2) + (0.33 * \text{Minor Food/m}^2)]$$

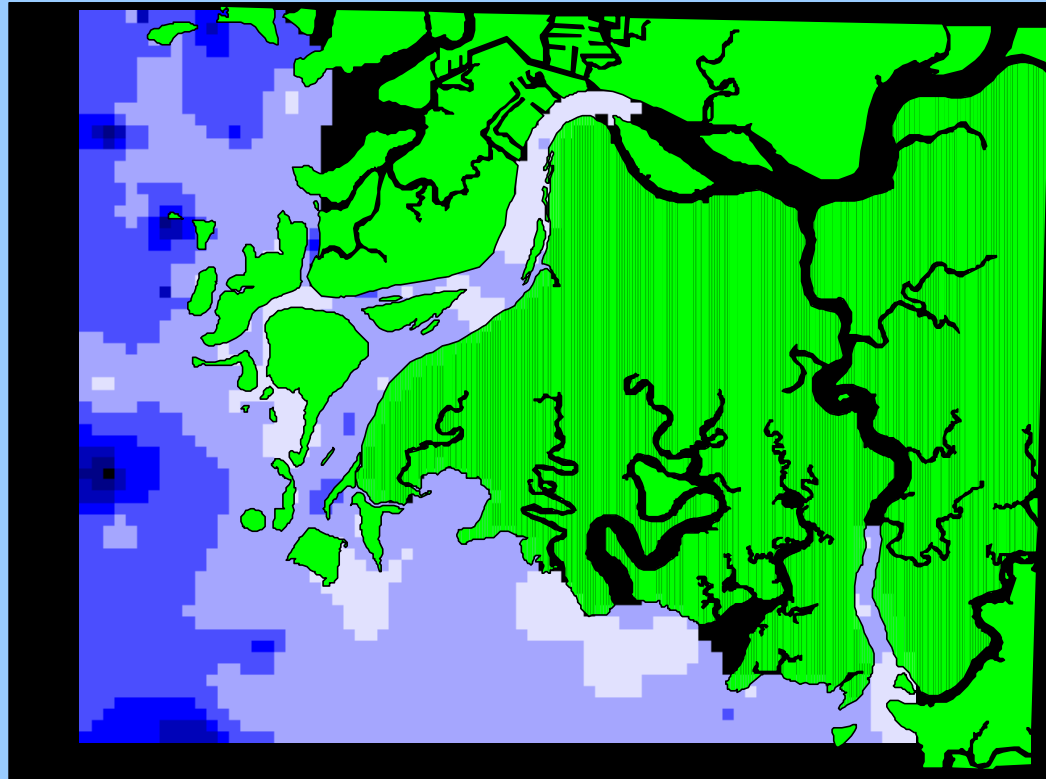
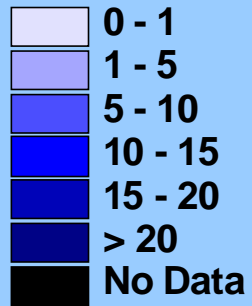
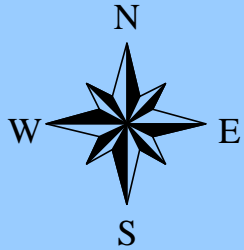


Biased Density

The goal is to include not only faunal density  
but an idea of energy as well.

$$\text{Food Index} = \text{Biased Density} / \text{Total Density}$$

$$\text{Adjusted Biomass} = \text{Overall Biomass} * \text{Food Index}$$



Adjusted Biomass

# Conclusions

- The density of benthic macrofauna in the Suwannee River Estuary is within the range of other estuaries around the Gulf of Mexico.
- The distribution of taxa is patchy within the estuary.
- The use of total density may not be the best method for predicting where juvenile sturgeon might be preferentially feeding.

# Acknowledgements

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Atlantic Reference Centre