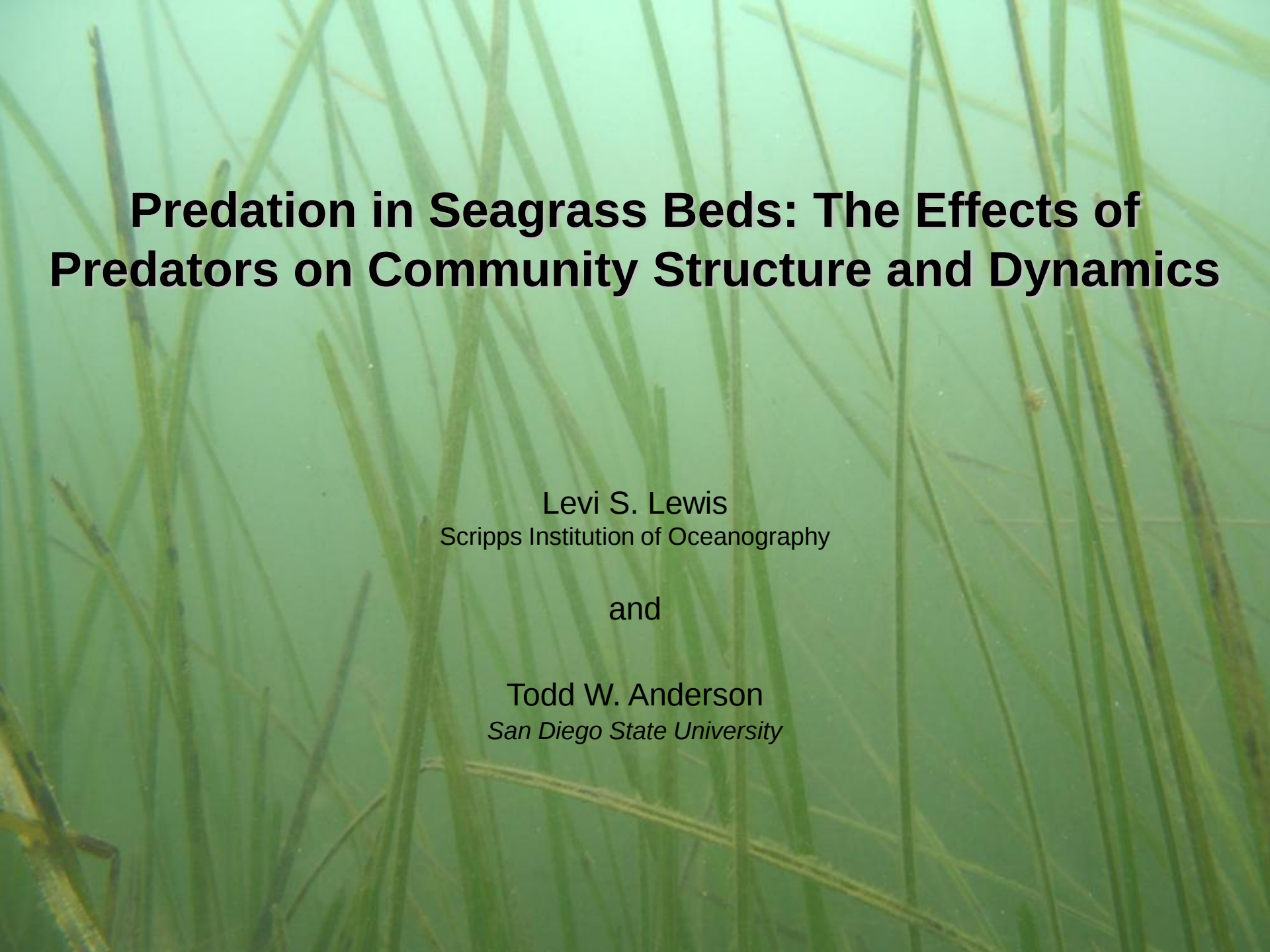


An underwater photograph of a seagrass bed. The water is a pale, hazy green. Numerous long, thin, green seagrass blades rise vertically from the bottom, creating a dense, textured background. In the bottom left corner, a portion of a green frog is visible, its body and legs partially submerged in the water.

Predation in Seagrass Beds: The Effects of Predators on Community Structure and Dynamics

Levi S. Lewis
Scripps Institution of Oceanography

and

Todd W. Anderson
San Diego State University

Seagrasses

A Global Crisis for Seagrass Ecosystems

2006

ROBERT J. ORTH, TIM J. B. CARRUTHERS, WILLIAM C. DENNISON, CARLOS M. DUARTE, JAMES W. FOURQUREAN, KENNETH L. HECK JR., A. RANDALL HUGHES, GARY A. KENDRICK, W. JUDSON KENWORTHY, SUZANNE OLYARNIK, FREDERICK T. SHORT, MICHELLE WAYCOTT, AND SUSAN L. WILLIAMS

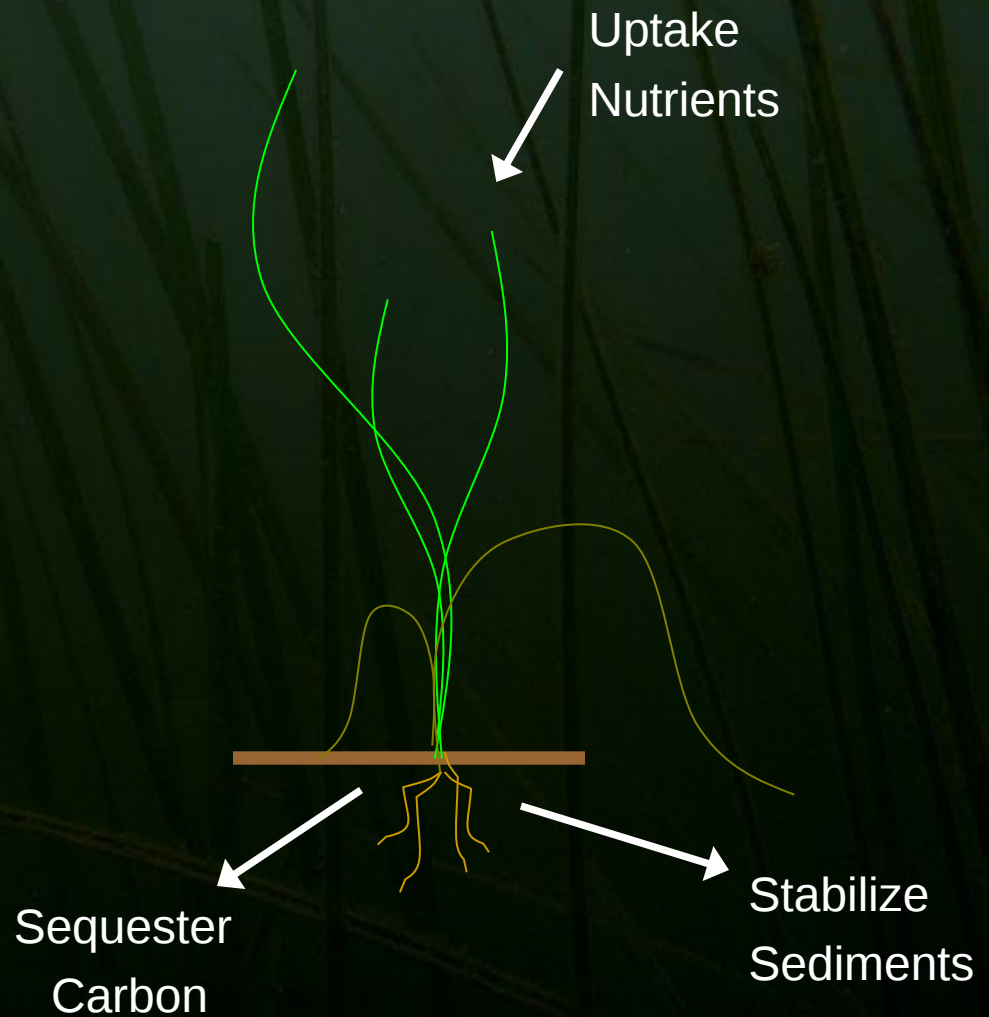
Associations of concern: declining seagrasses and threatened dependent species

2009

A Randall Hughes^{1,2*}, Susan L Williams¹, Carlos M Duarte³, Kenneth L Heck Jr⁴, and Michelle Waycott⁵

Seagrasses

- Importance
- Trophic Ecology



Seagrasses

- Importance
- Trophic Ecology



Seagrasses

- Importance

- Trophic Ecology



Seagrasses

- Importance

- Trophic Ecology



Seagrasses

- Importance

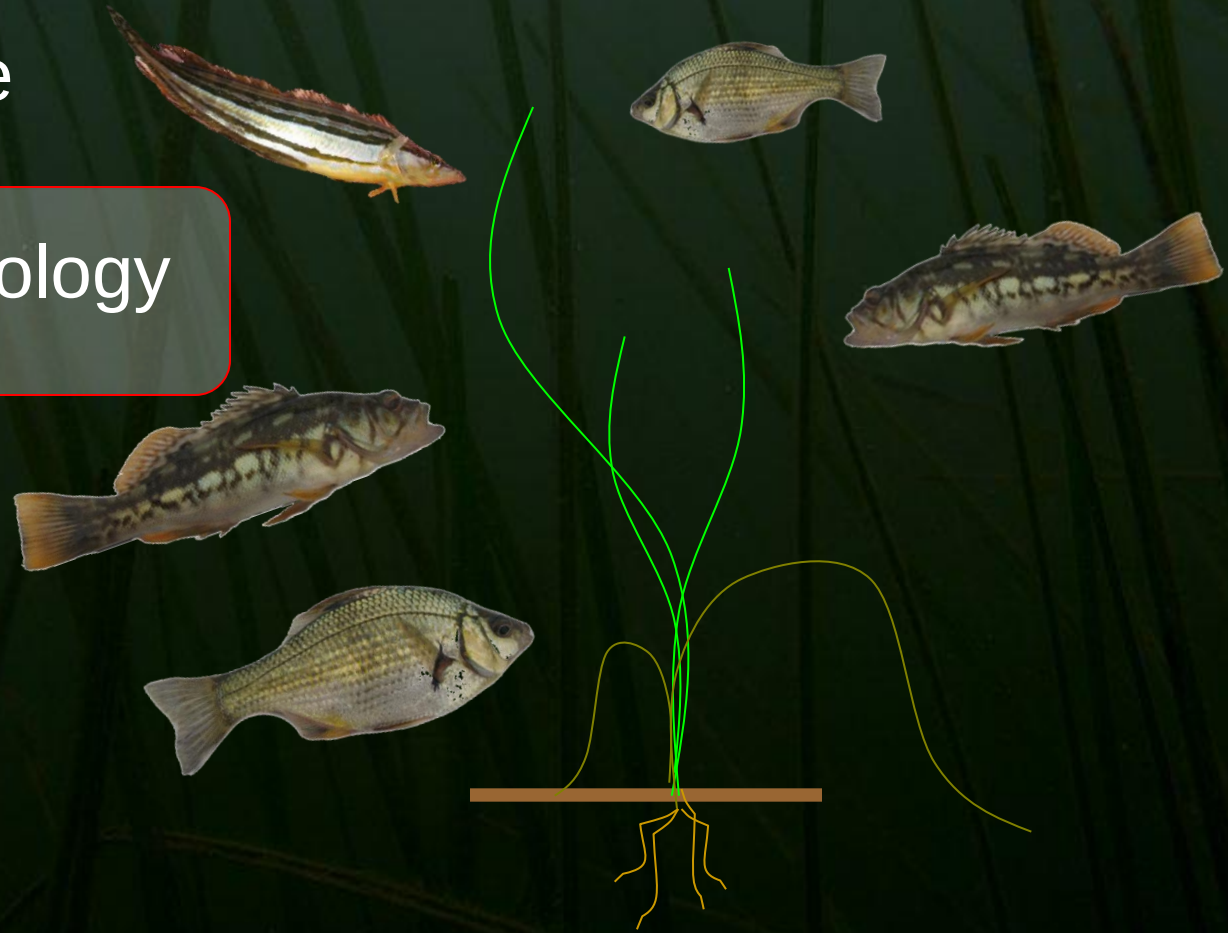
- Trophic Ecology



Seagrasses

- Importance

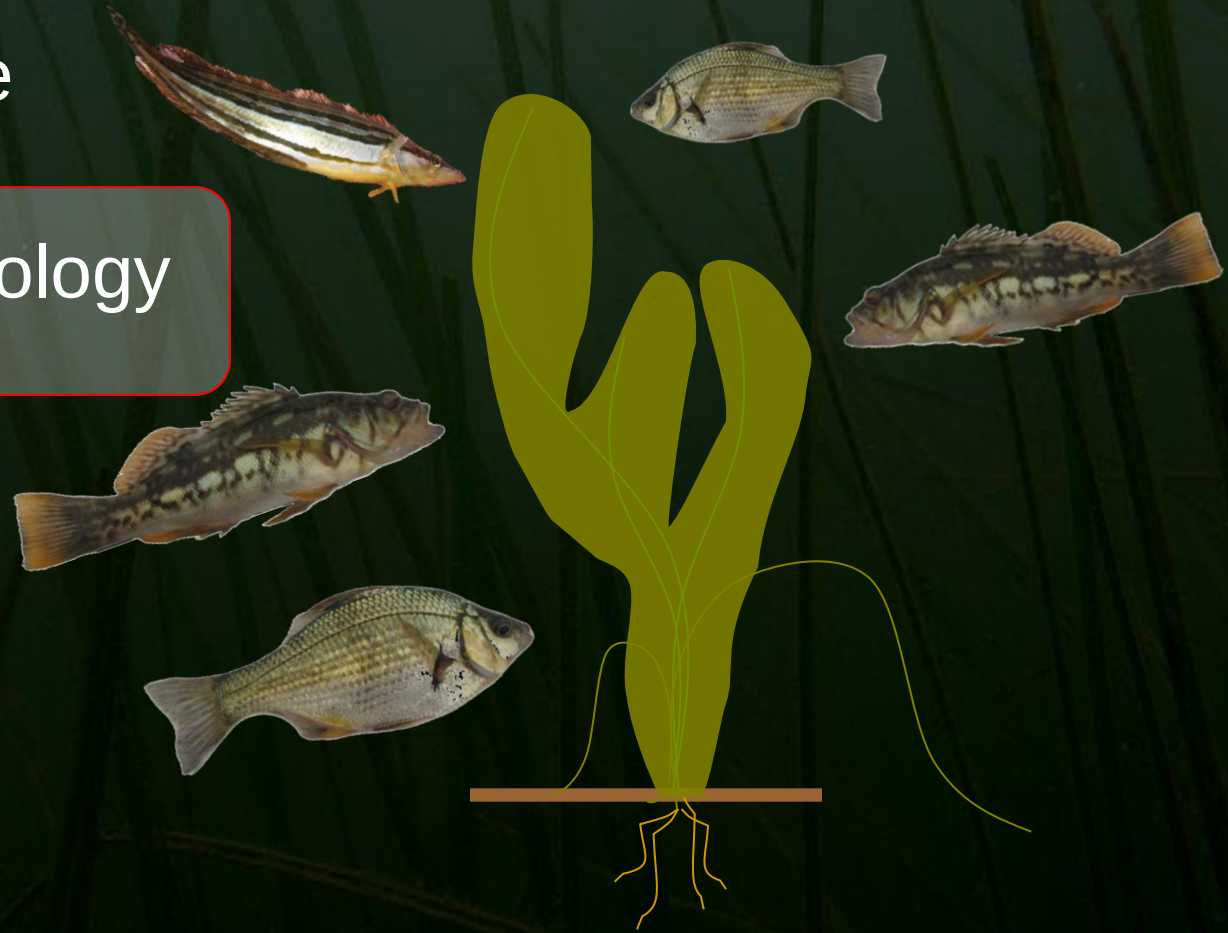
- Trophic Ecology



Seagrasses

- Importance

- Trophic Ecology



Seagrasses

- Importance

- Trophic Ecology

Research Question

Do manipulations of small predators result in cascading effects that ultimately impact eelgrass performance in San Diego Bay?

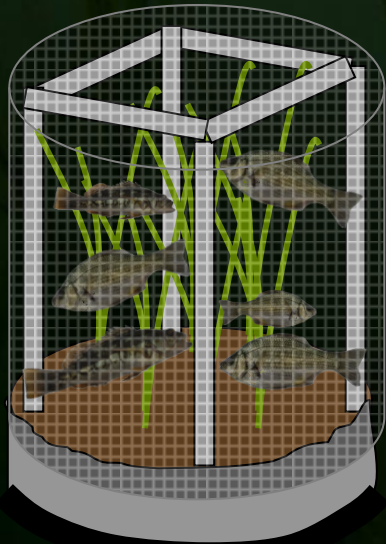
Study Site: San Diego Bay



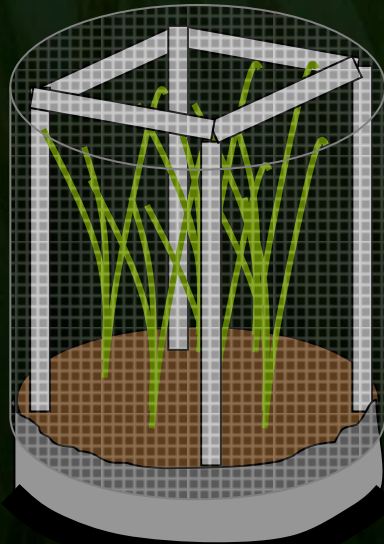
Experimental Design

Treatments:

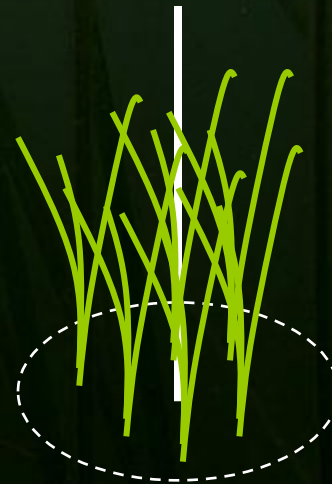
Predator



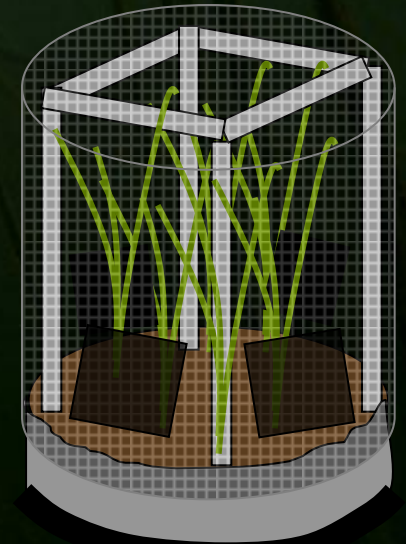
No Predator



Open



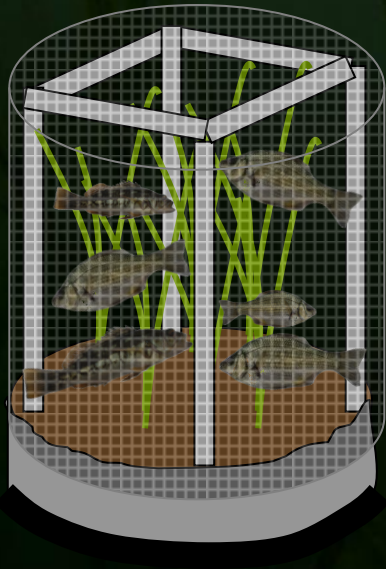
Control



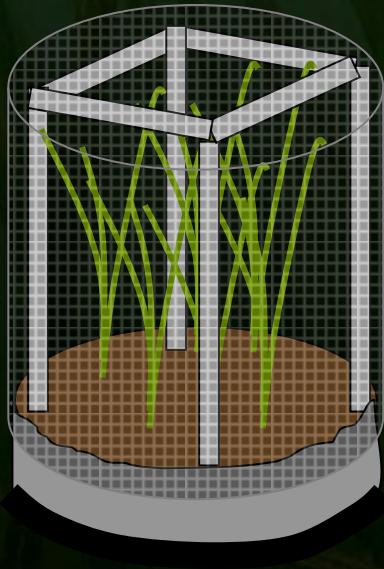
Experimental Design

Treatments:

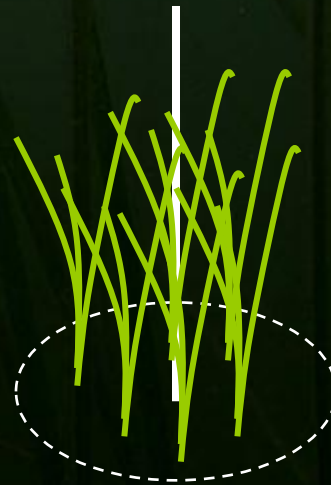
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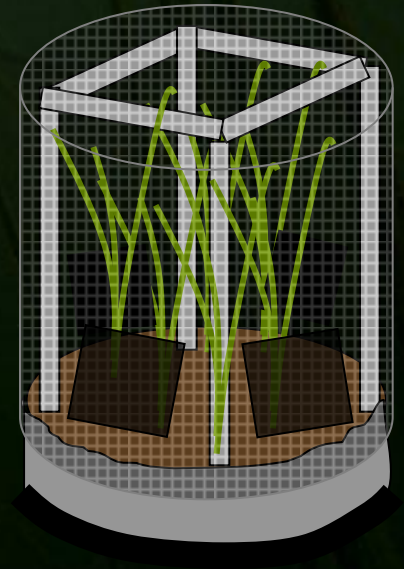
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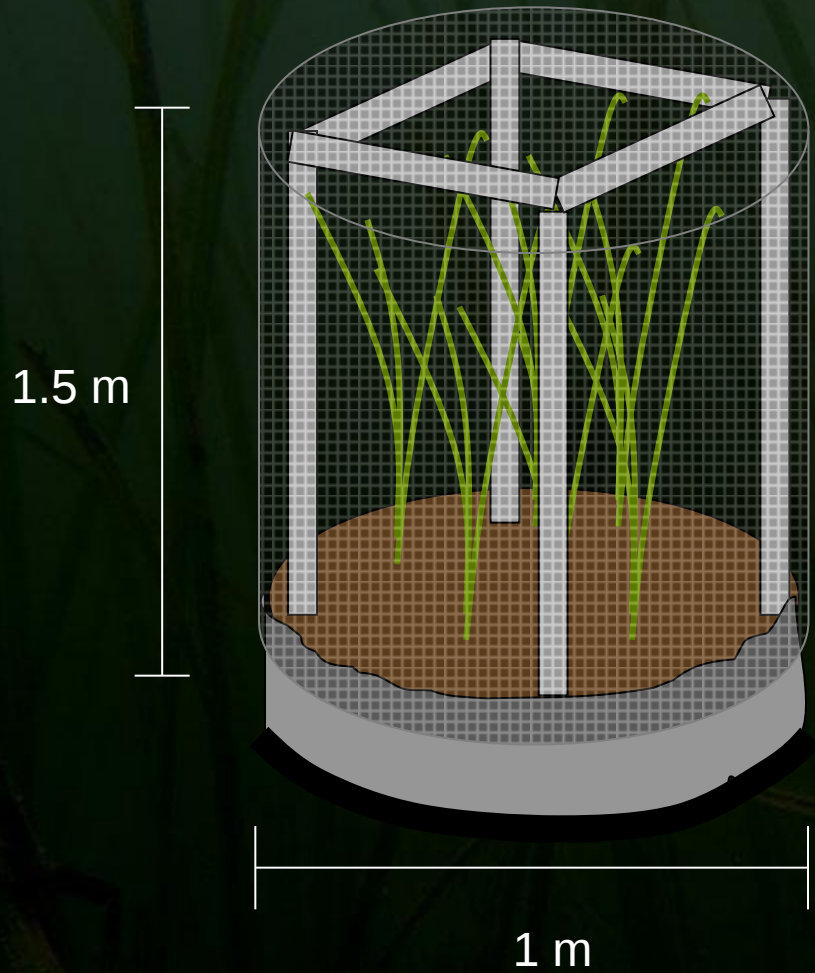
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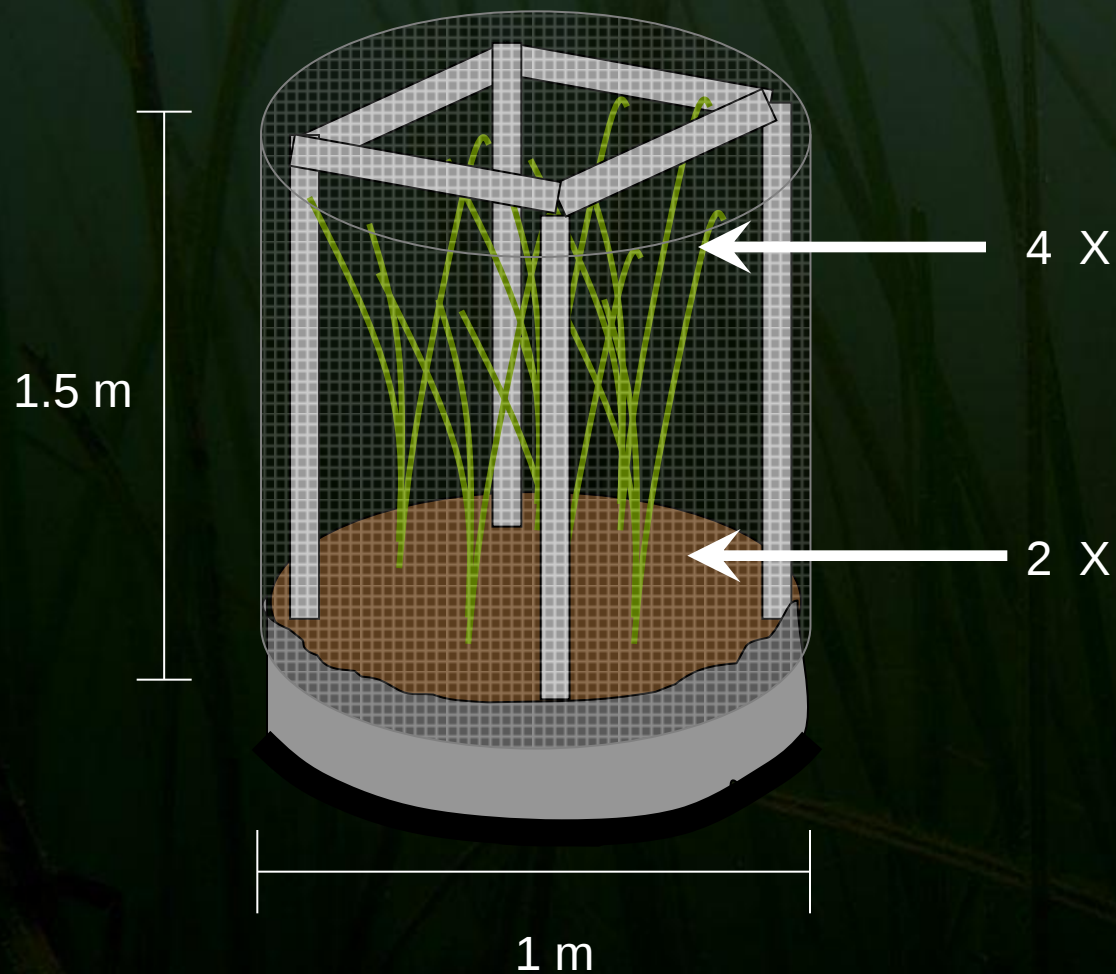
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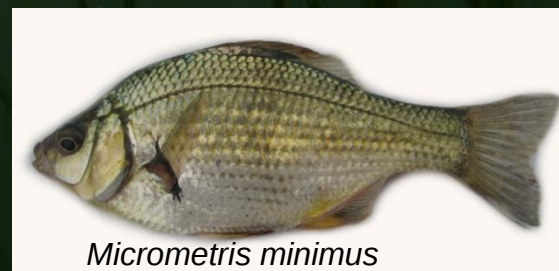
Cage Design



Cage Design

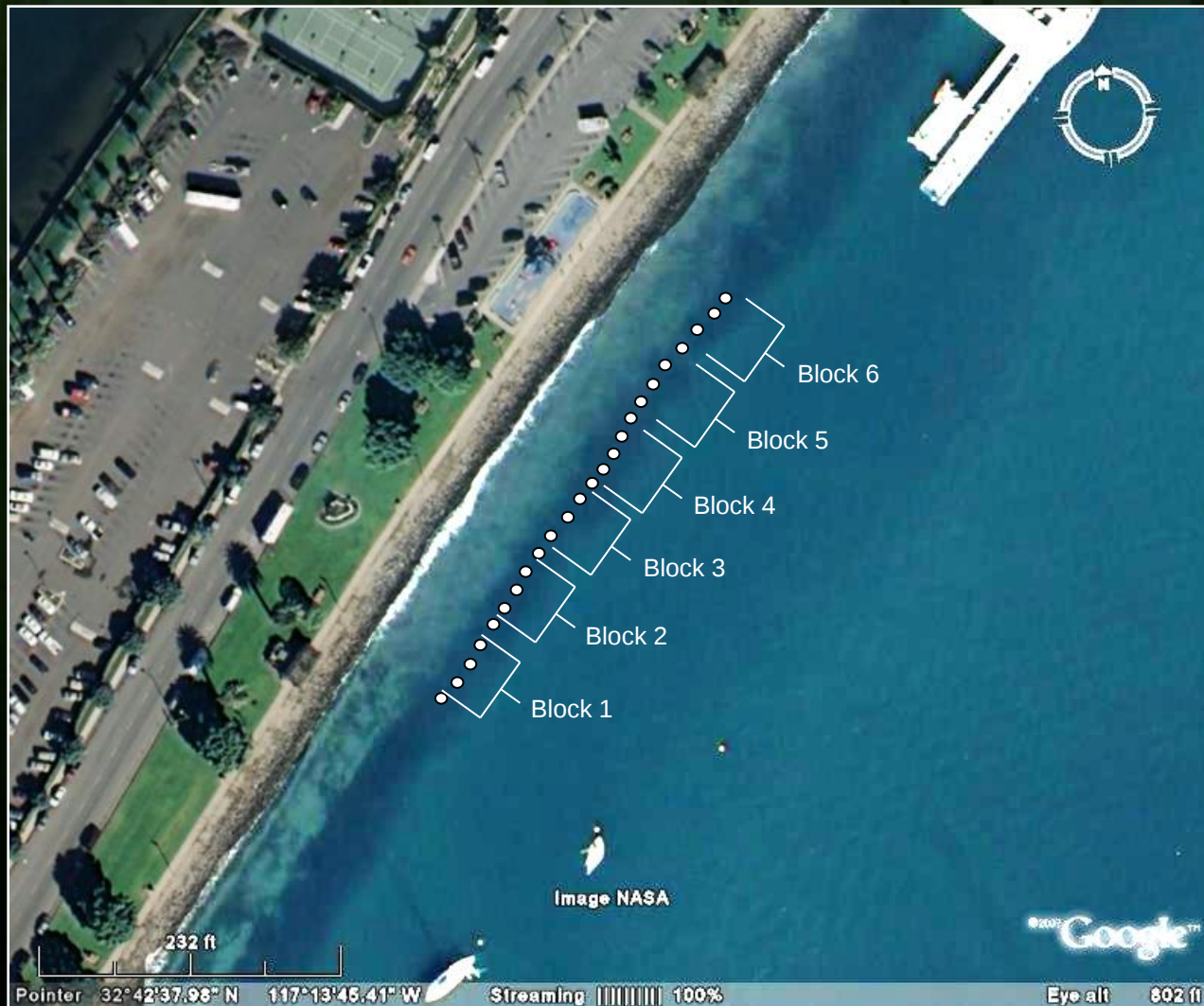


Predator Enclosures



Experimental Array

June - August, 2007



Visual Observations



Parameters & Sampling

June - July - Aug

— Invertebrates

- biomass

— Epiphytic Loads

- mass, chlorophyll

— Eelgrass

- leaf production



Parameters & Sampling

June - July - Aug

— Invertebrates

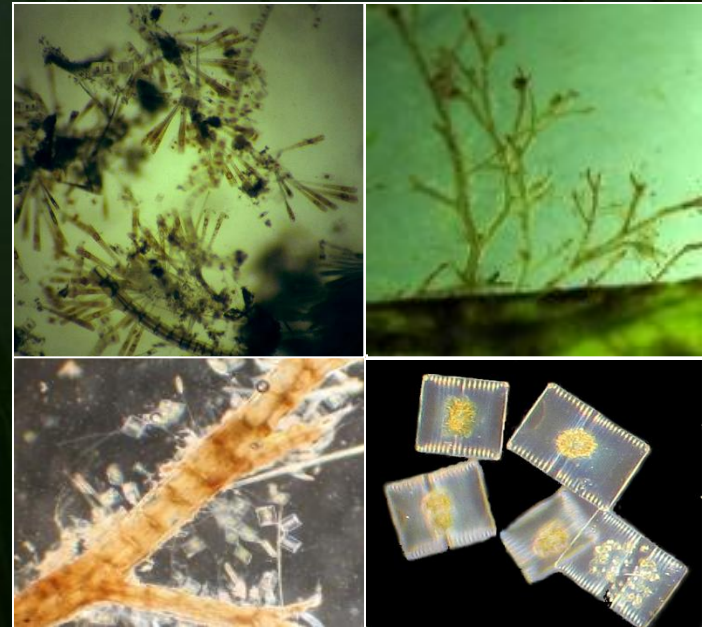
- biomass

— Epiphytic Loads

- mass, chlorophyll

— Eelgrass

- leaf production



Parameters & Sampling

June - July - Aug

- Invertebrates

- biomass

- Epiphytic Loads

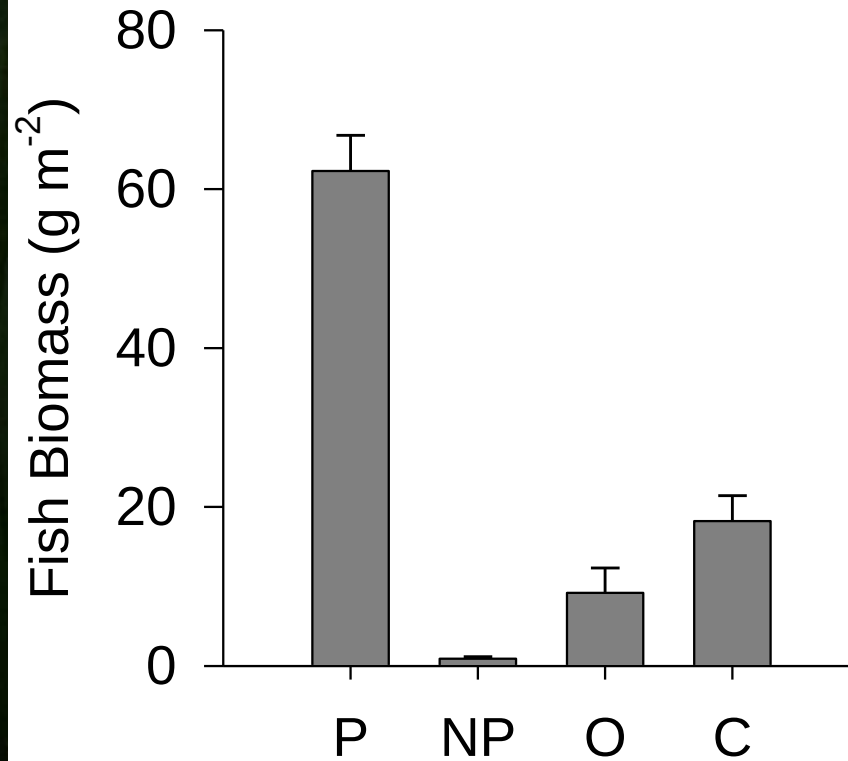
- mass, chlorophyll

- Eelgrass

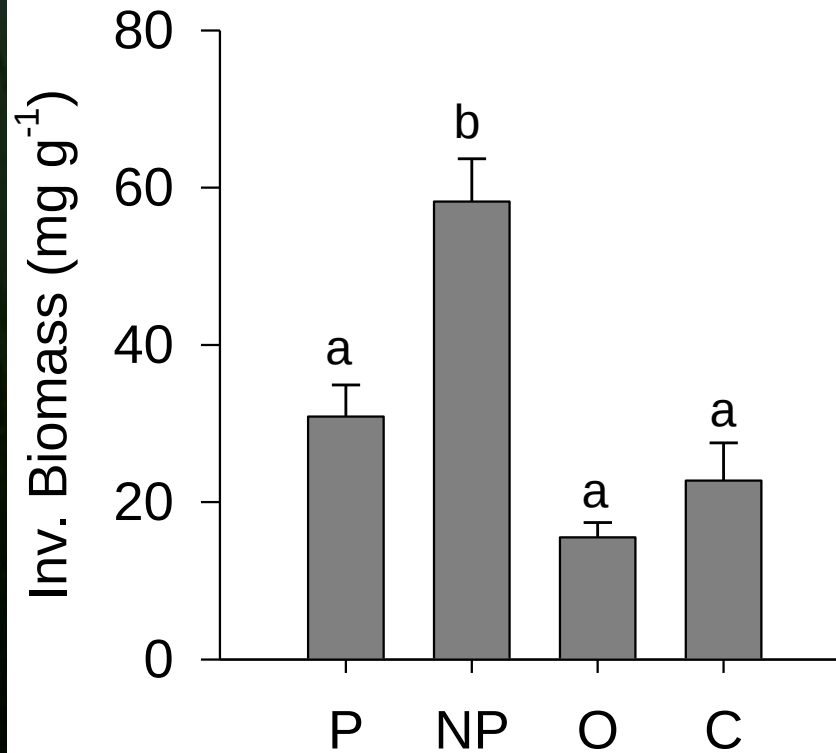
- leaf production



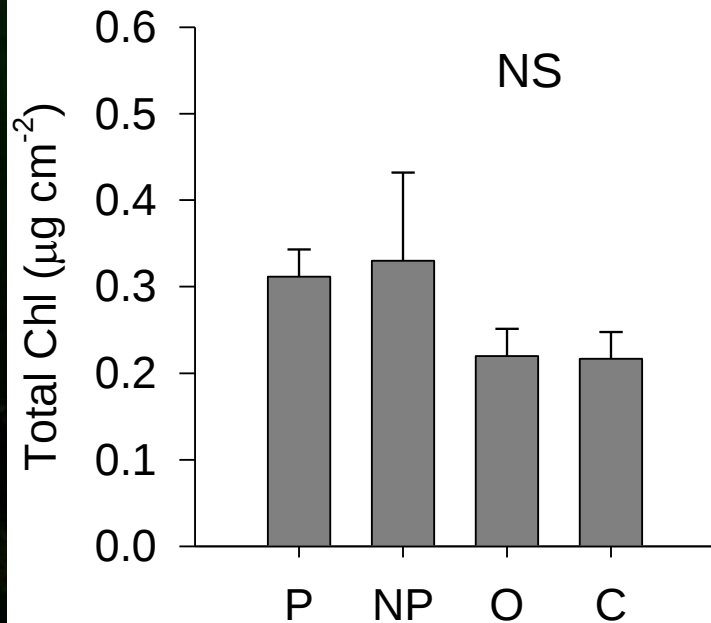
Fish Observations



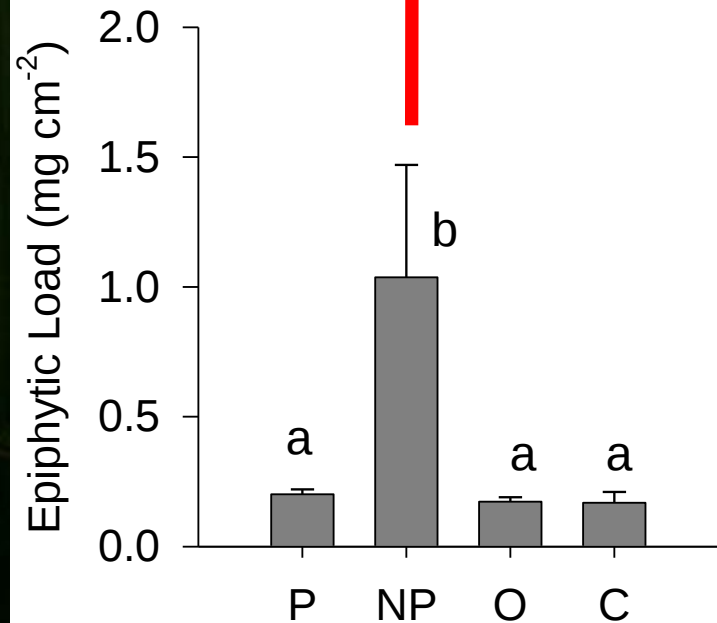
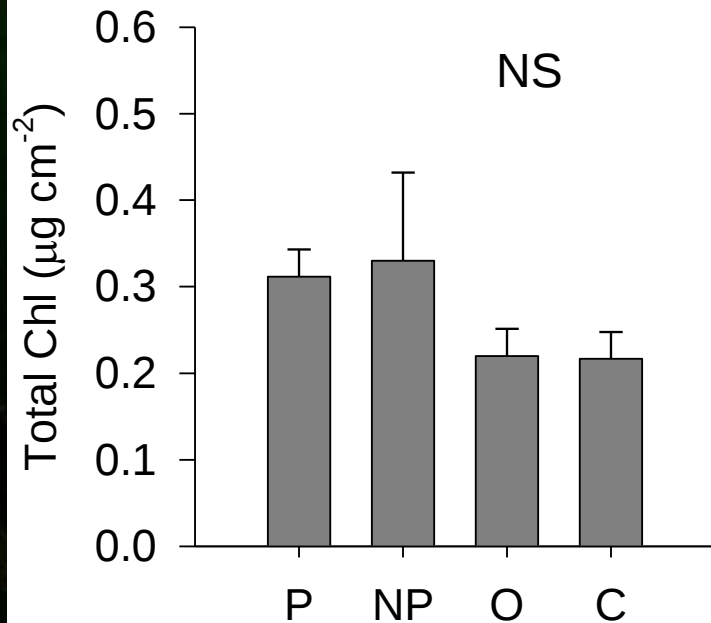
Invertebrates



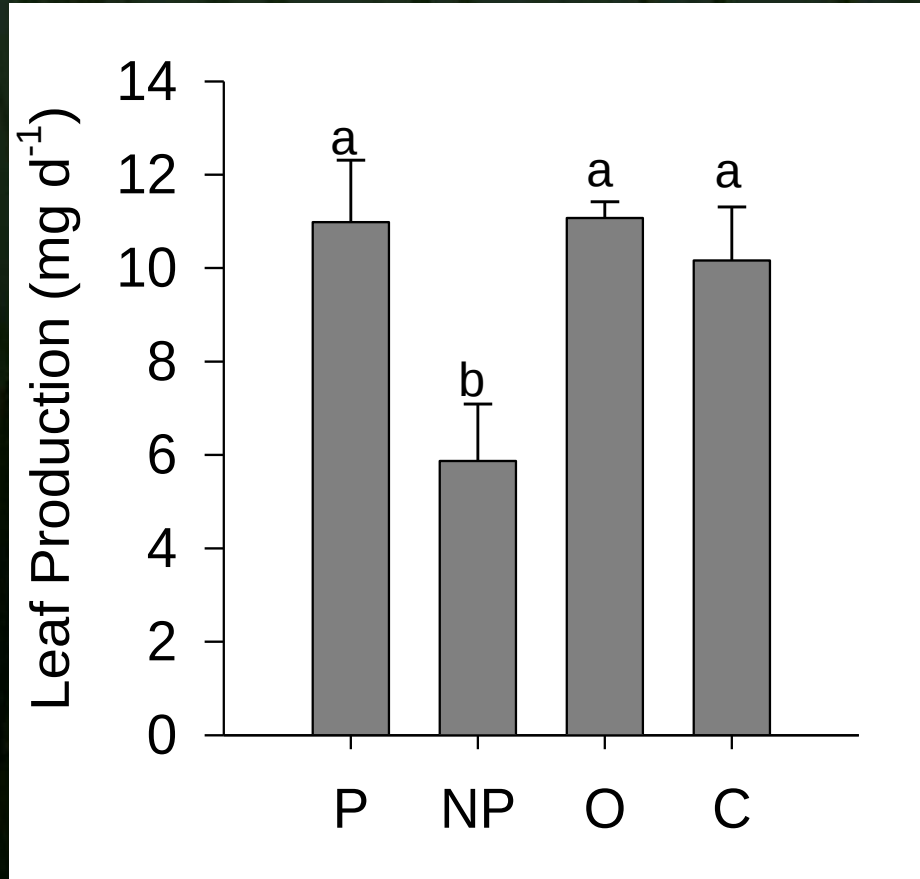
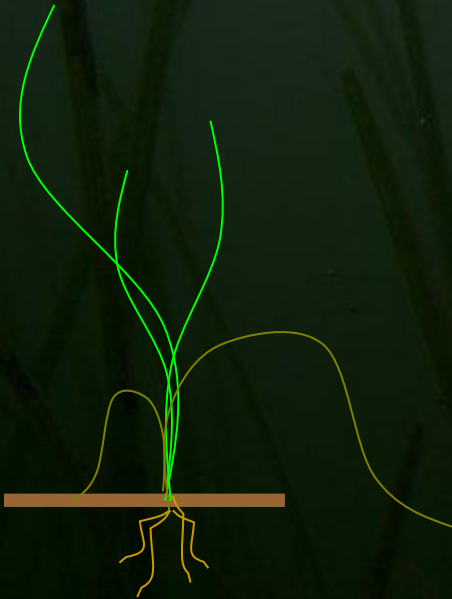
Fouling on Eelgrass Leaves



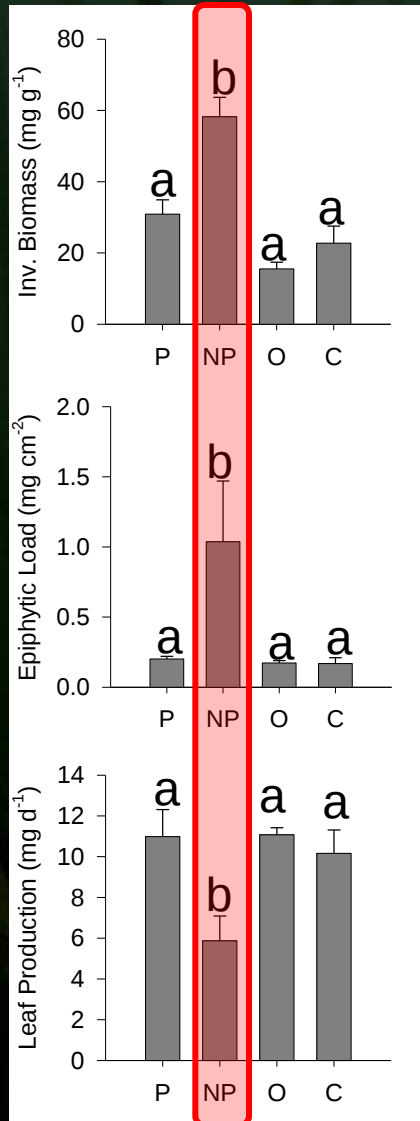
Fouling on Eelgrass Leaves



Eelgrass Growth

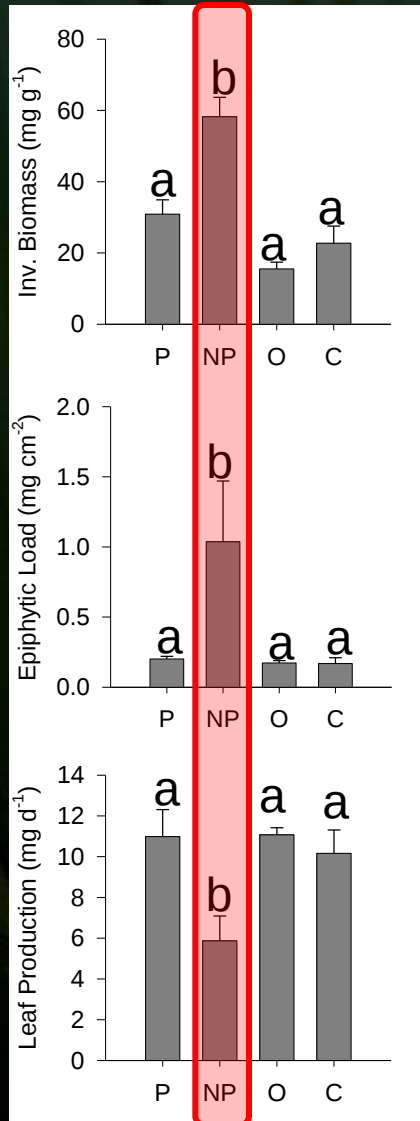


Summary



- Treatments were effective
- Predators had consistent effects
- No cage artifacts
- Exclosures were sig. different
 - (+) invert. biomass
 - (+) epiphytic load
 - (-) eelgrass growth

Summary

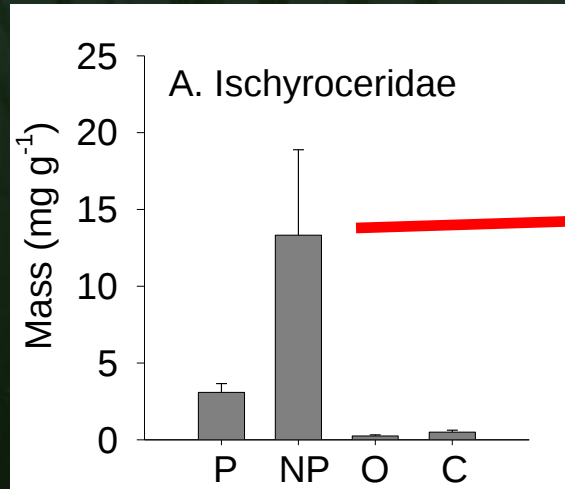


- Treatments effective
- Predator effects all comparable
- No cage artifacts
- Exclosures sig. different
 - (+) invert. biomass
 - (+) epiphytic load
 - (-) eelgrass growth

Why?

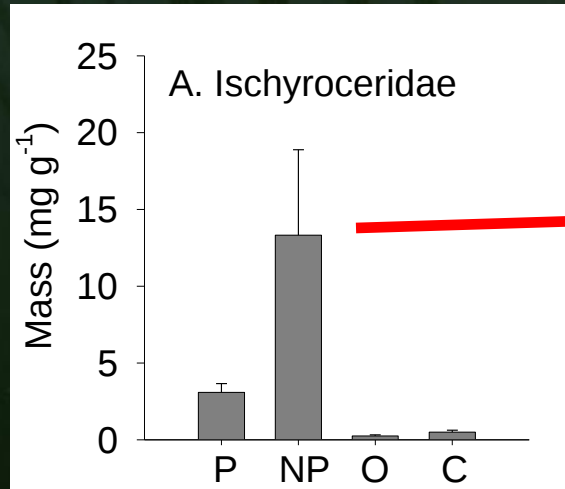
Epifauna Effects

Ischyrocerid
Amphipod

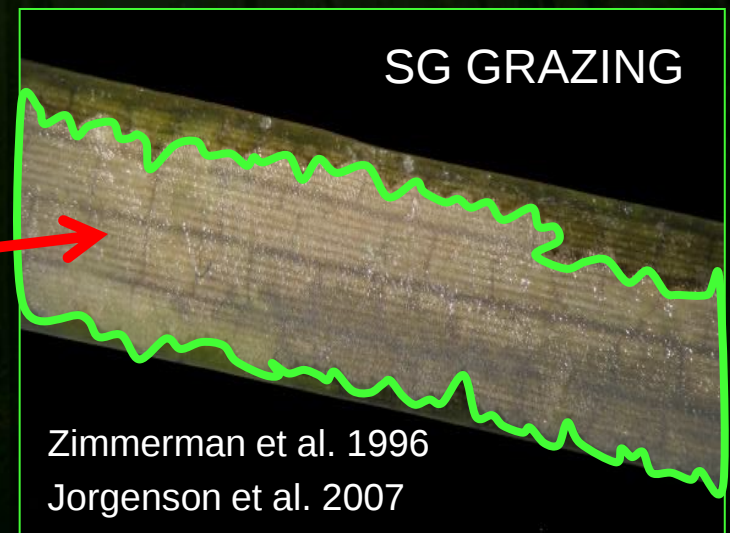
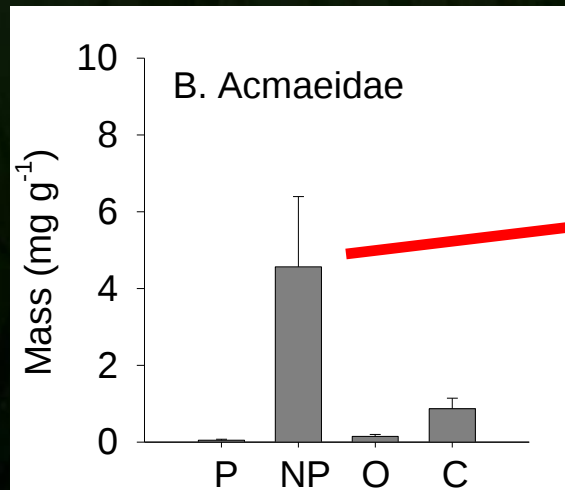


Epifauna Effects

Ischyrocerid
Amphipod



Seagrass Limpet



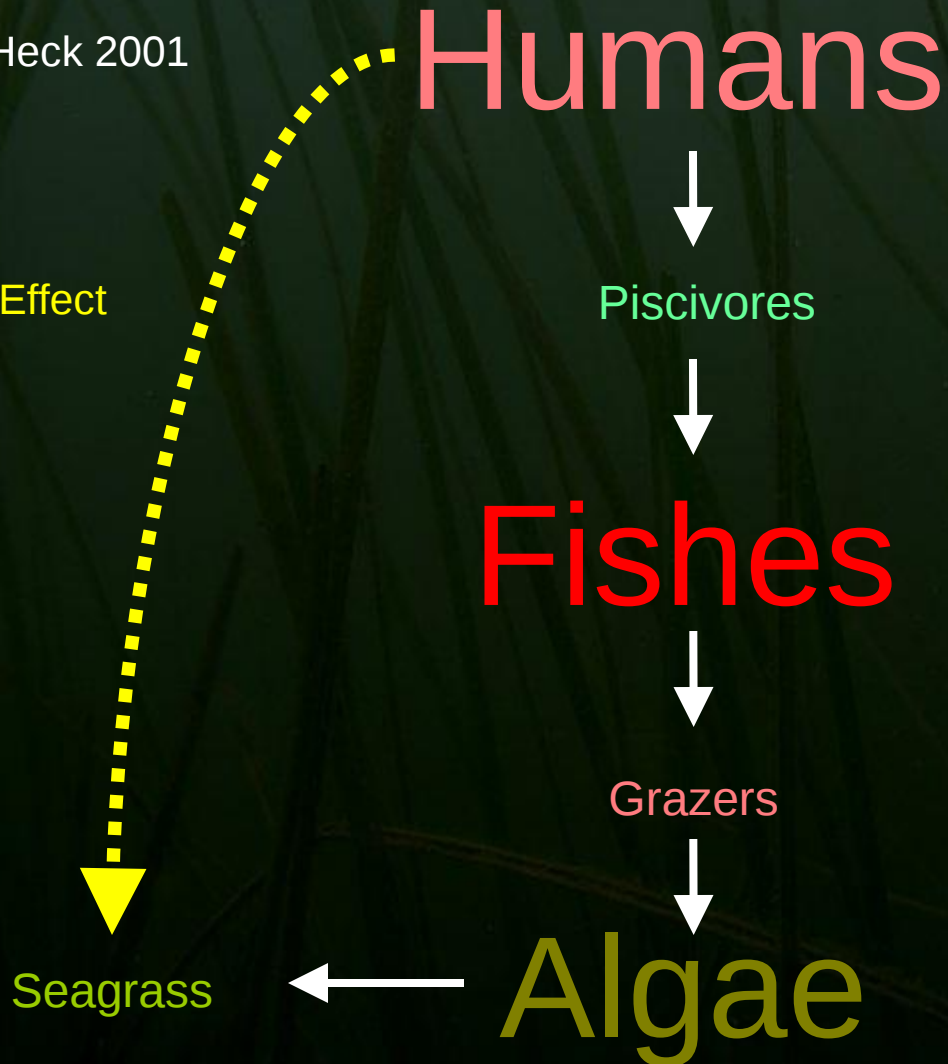
Conclusions

- Fishes affected invertebrate communities
- Grazing & fouling invertebrates reduced eelgrass growth
- Fishes had positive indirect effects on eelgrass growth

Final Conclusions

Williams & Heck 2001

- Indirect Effect



Pauly et al. 1998
Jackson et al. 2001

???

???

Williams & Ruckelhaus 1993
Neckles et al. 1993
Jernakoff et al. 1996

Final Conclusions

Williams & Heck 2001

Humans

Pauly et al. 1998
Jackson et al. 2001

- Indirect Effect

Piscivores

???

Fishes

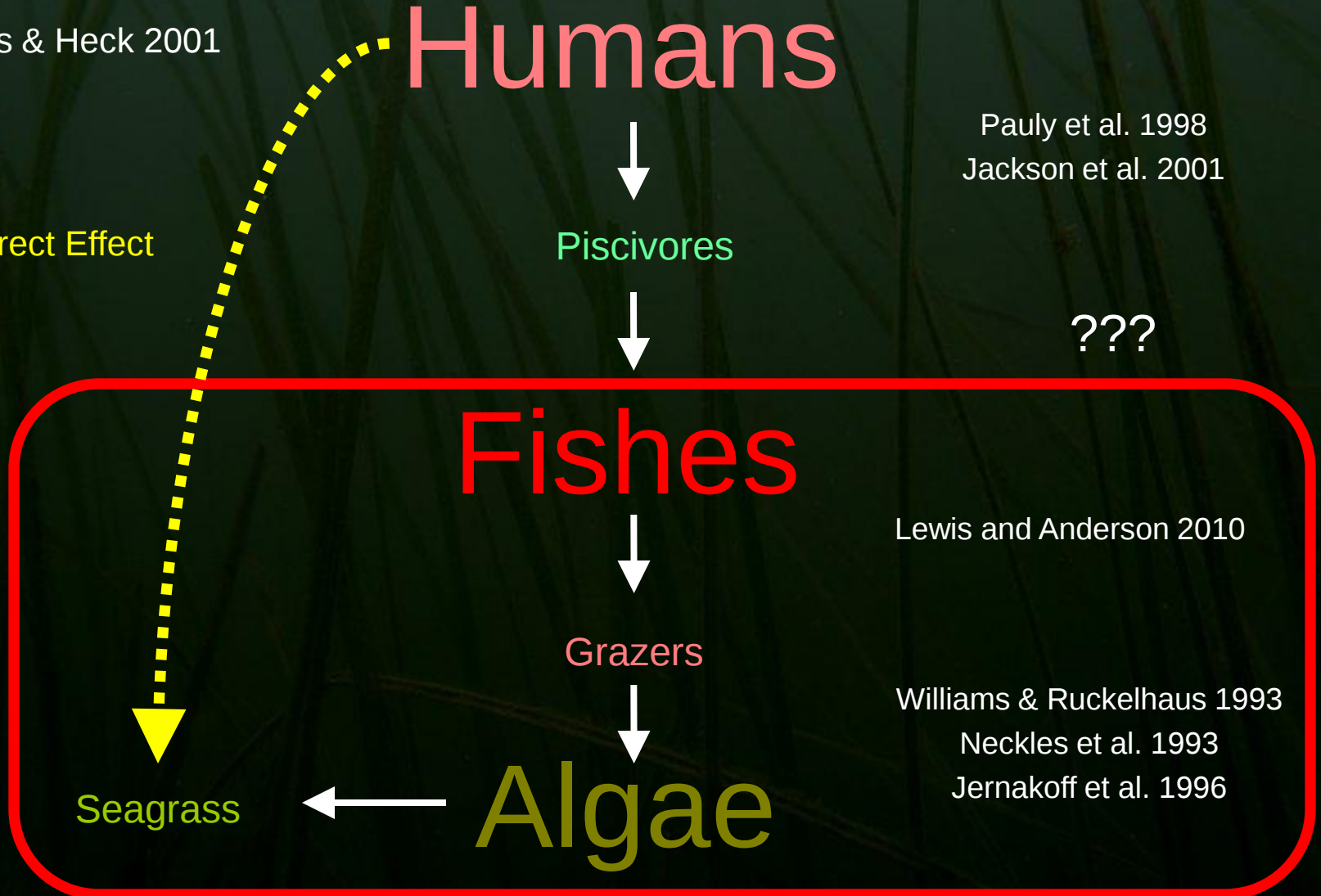
Lewis and Anderson 2010

Grazers

Williams & Ruckelhaus 1993
Neckles et al. 1993
Jernakoff et al. 1996

Seagrass

Algae



Final Conclusions

Humans

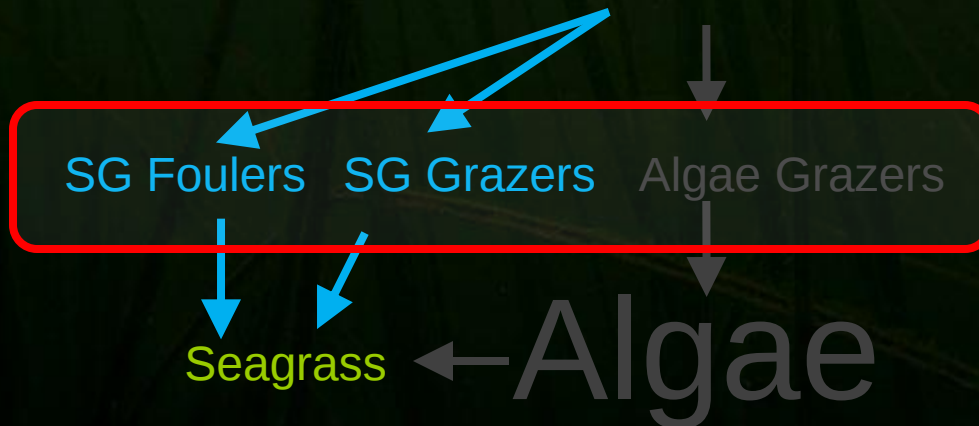


Piscivores



Fishes

Lewis and Anderson 2010



Experiment # 2: Spring 2008

Is these patterns consistent across seasons?

- Similar effects of fishes on limpets and seagrass grazing.
- Complex effects on algal production and seagrass growth.
- May indicate seasonal differences in dynamics.

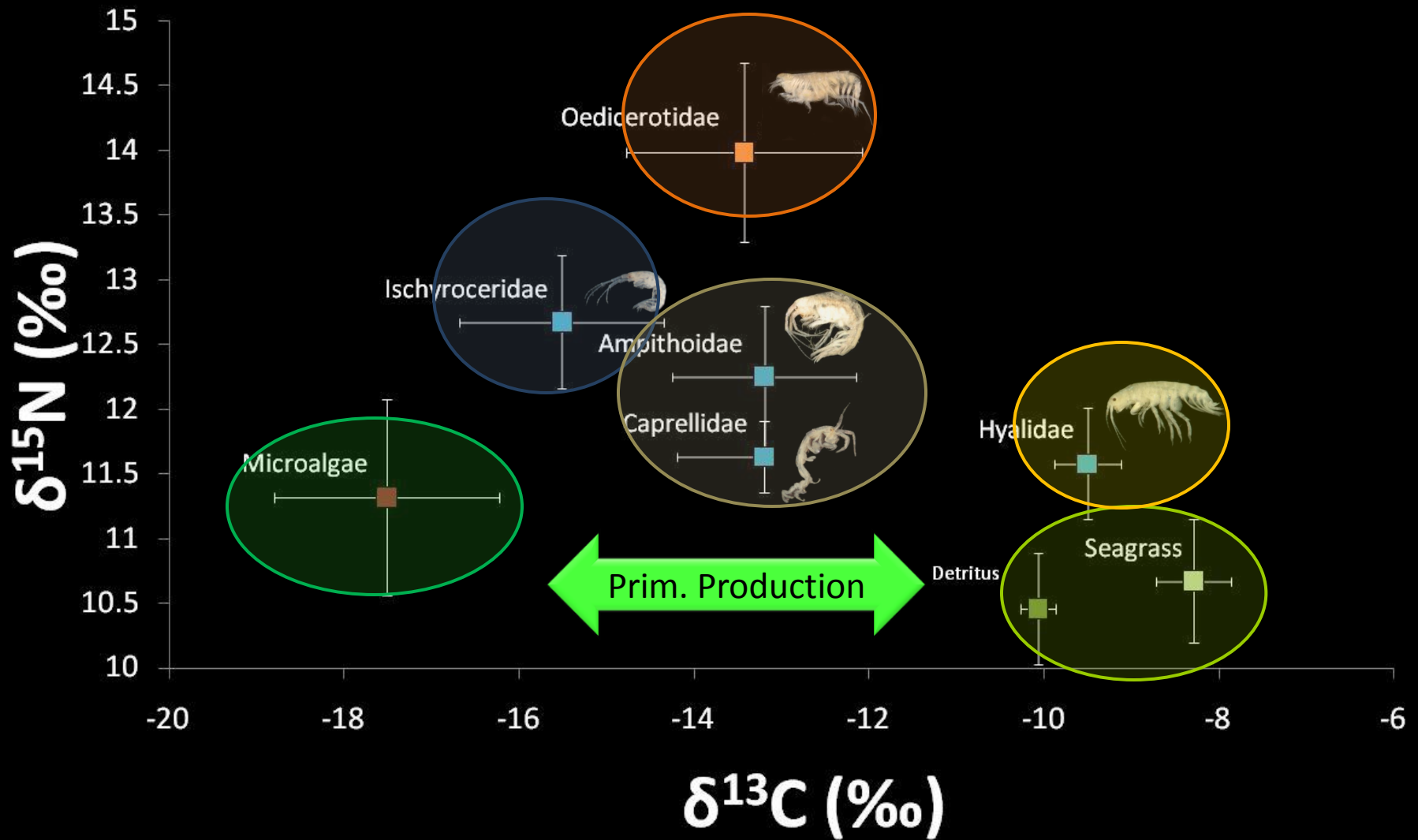
Functional Diversity and Trophic Structure within the Amphipoda of Seagrass Beds



Farlin, JP¹, Lewis, LS², Anderson, TW¹, Lai, CT¹

¹San Diego State University, ²Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Results



Conclusions

- ✓ Significant Functional Diversity (Carbon Isotopes)
- ✓ Significant Trophic Structure (Nitrogen Isotopes)
- ✓ Amphipods exhibited significant trophic diversity and should not be considered as functionally redundant.

Funding



PADI FOUNDATION



Funding



Project Summary

(1) Support for:

- 1 M.S. Thesis, Levi Lewis (completed summer 2009)
- 1 Undergrad. Honors Thesis, James Farlin (completed fall 2009)
- > 12 undergraduate research assistants and volunteers

(2) Presentations and Awards:

- 2009. **President's Award**. James Farlin. SDSU Res. Symposium
- 2009. **First Place**. James Farlin. CSU State-wide Research Symposium
- 2008. **Deans Award**. Levi Lewis. SDSU Research Symposium
- 2008. **Best Poster**. Levi Lewis. Western Society of Naturalists
- 2008. Levi Lewis. Southern California Academy of Sciences
- 2007. Levi Lewis. Western Society of Naturalists

(3) Manuscripts:

- Lewis and Anderson. *In prep.* Effects of Predators in Seagrass Foodwebs
- Farlin et al. *In review.* Functional Diversity of Amphipods in Seagrass Beds

Thank You

