Micronecton analysis from the insular shelf of the Kerguelen Islands: the amphipod *Themisto gaudichaudii*'s case



Oceanographic Laboratory of Villefranche, UMR7093 Supervisor: J-Ph. Labat, e-mail: labat@obs-vlfr.fr University Pierre and Marie Curie (UPMC)
Carmen David, e-mail:david.carmen@etu.upmc.fr



Introduction

The hyperiid amphipod *Themisto gaudichaudii* is a representative species of the subantarctic pelagic communities, having a circumpolar distribution limited at north by the Subtropical Convergence and at south by the Antarctic Polar Front. This study's objective was to describe the distribution of *T.gaudichaudii* in the **Kerguelen Islands** Waters (**Fig.1**), Southern Indian Ocean, based on the analysis of the species **abundance** and **size spectra** in the SKALP stations. Our results were compared with the data of the Birds Zooplankton Interactions Program (IOZ), representing the *T.gaudichaudii*'s population of the Morbihan Gulf (Kerguelen Islands) and the individuals from the stomachs of the island's birds for the same period of the year.



Fig.1 Kerguelen Islands - Latitude 49°S Longitude 69°E Large Marine Ecosystems – source: NOAA

Materials and Methods

Sampling technique

(SKIF SKALP cruise, February 1987)

- Bongo net (ø 64 cm; 500 μm mesh) (Fig.2)
- 0 200m depth diagonal haul
- fixed with formaldehyde



Fig.2 Bongo net (source: kc-denmark.dk)

Sampling treatment (Fig.3)

- rinsed with freshwater
- divided with Motoda box
- sub samples ~200 individuals
- sort and identification
- counting
- morphometrics
- (TL = total body length) (**Fig.4**)



Fig.3 Image analysis platform

Data analysis

- Correspondence Analysis
- abundances of juveniles/adults (ind.m⁻³)*
- size spectra presented as 1 mm classes*
- * georeferenced data as GIS maps (Fig.5 & 6)

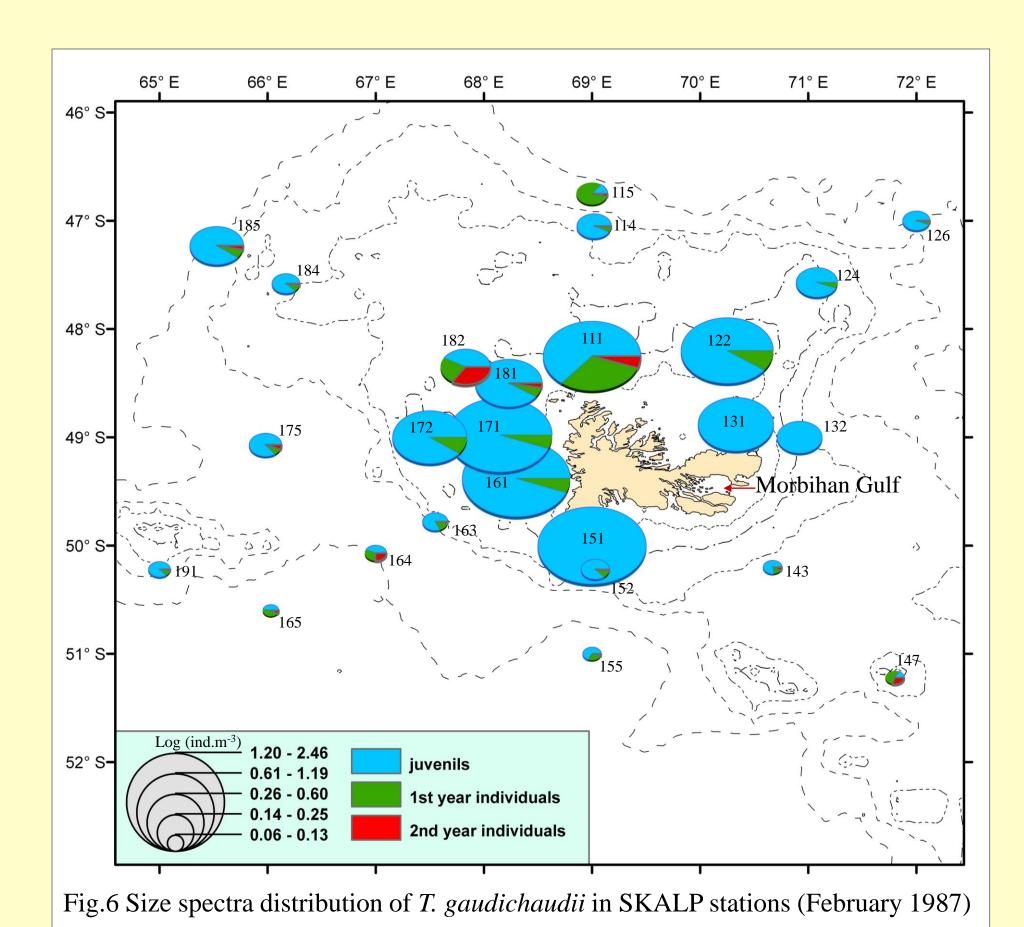


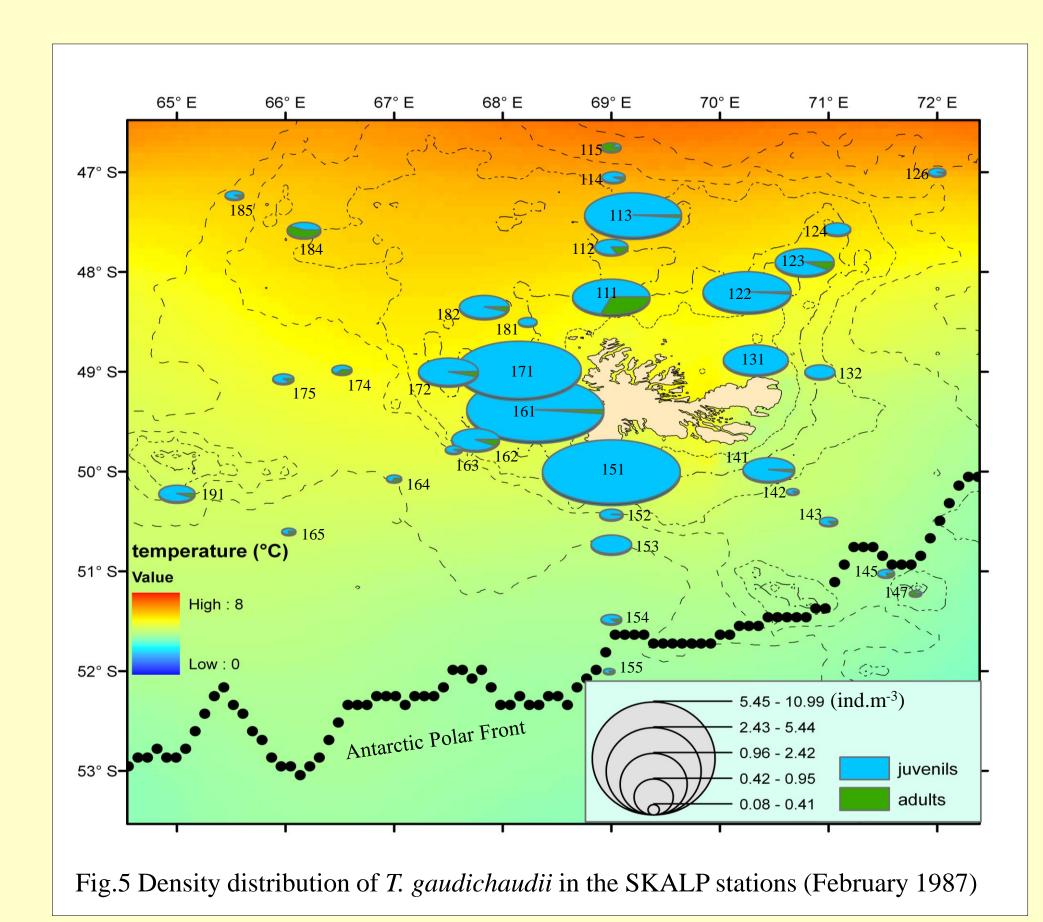
Fig.4 T. gaudichaudii – body lengths measurements

Results

Spatial distribution

- density decreases from coastal to open waters stations
- maximal density of 10 ind.m⁻³ in the south-west coastal stations
- minimal density of 0,07 ind.m⁻³ at the southern stations (Fig.5)



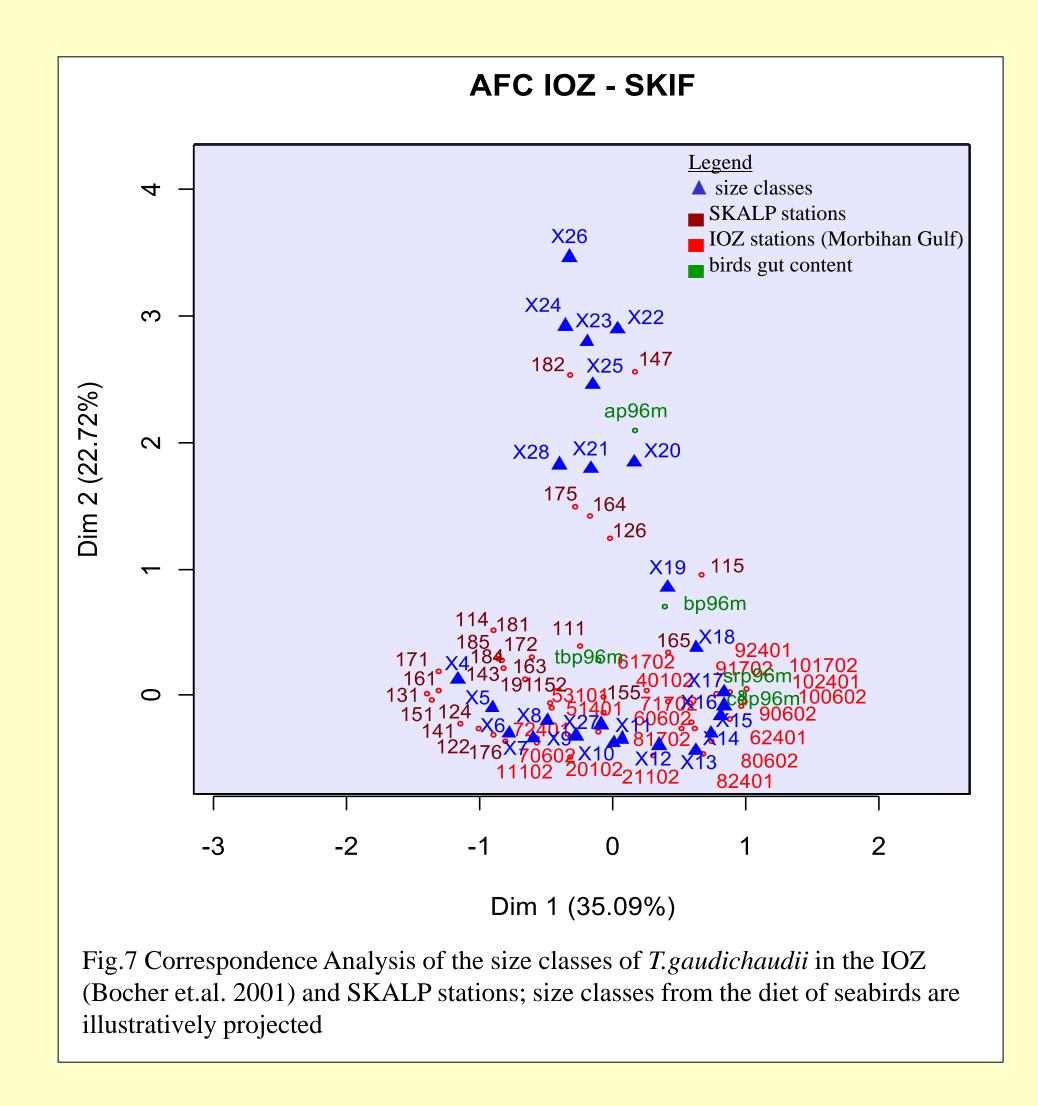


Size spectra analysis evidences three cohorts (Fig.6 & 7):

- ▲ Juveniles (TL<10 mm) dominate the SKALP stations
- ▲ First year individuals (TL 10-20 mm) associated with the Gulf of Morbihan stations (IOZ)
- ▲ Second year individuals (TL>20 mm) associated with few open waters SKALP stations

Correspondence Analysis

- Juveniles and medium size individuals well explained
- Adults larger than 20 mm poorly represented (**Fig.7**)



Discussion

- The pattern of spatial distribution is a steep gradient coast open waters, the values corresponding to other zones at the same latitude.
- A dominance of juveniles in the SKALP stations at the end of southern summer is in contrast with the IOZ population dynamics studied in the area.
- The use of different sampling technique: sampling at the SKALP stations used a Bongo net (500 μm) which is adapted to smaller size individuals; the sampling in the Morbihan Gulf (IOZ) used a bigger mesh size net, the Omori net (1 mm), therefore the results showed the dominance of the medium size individuals.
- The absence of larger individuals from the costal stations suggests a migration of the adults to the open ocean waters after their first year of life.
- The above assumptions are supported by the gut contents of the seabirds living on the islands which feed mainly on *T.gaudichaudii*.

Main bibliographic sources:

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