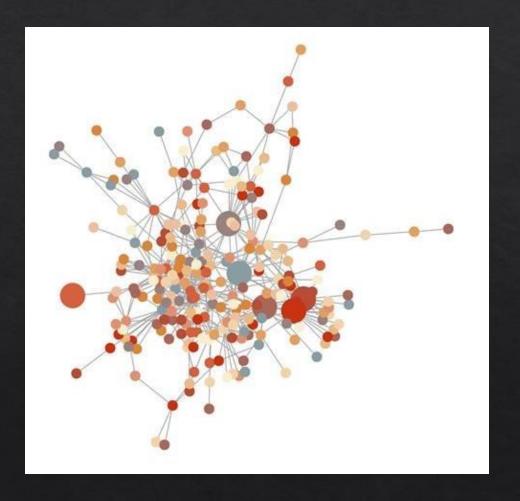


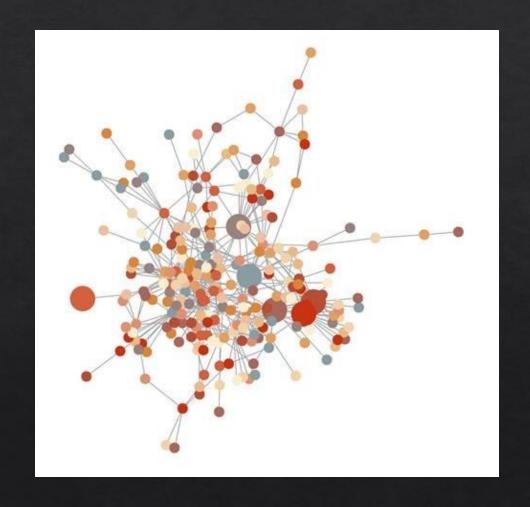
Northern Gulf of Mexico Trophic Dynamics

♦ The northern Gulf of Mexico (nGOM) is a taxonomically rich and trophically complex ecosystem.



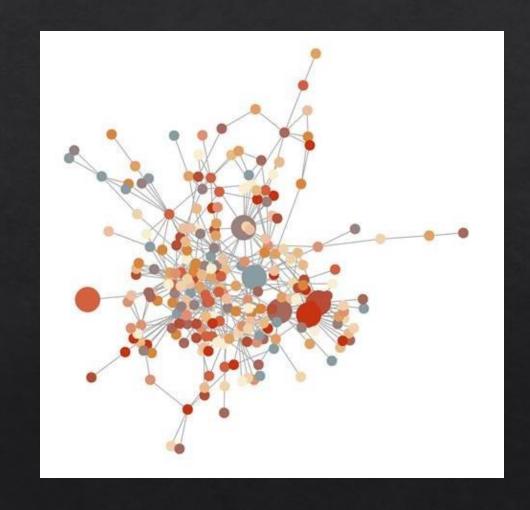
Northern Gulf of Mexico Trophic Dynamics

- ♦ The northern Gulf of Mexico (nGOM) is a taxonomically rich and trophically complex ecosystem.
- ♦ n = 1443 finfish species and approximately 100 species of sharks, rays, and skates (Chen, 2017)



Northern Gulf of Mexico Trophic Dynamics

- ♦ The northern Gulf of Mexico (nGOM) is a taxonomically rich and trophically complex ecosystem.
- Previous work has shown a high degree of trophic connectivity in the region (Oshima & Leaf, 2018).



Application of Trophic Dynamics Modeling

- ♦ The trophic linkages of many economically and ecologically important species are still not well understood (Oshima & Leaf, 2018).
- ♦ They play a crucial role in the management of harvested stocks.
 - ♦ Ecosystem assessment
 - ♦ Role of forage fish

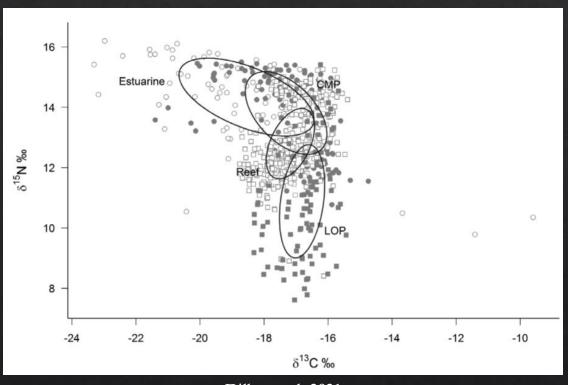
Description of Trophic Dynamics

- ♦ Stomach contents analysis allows for identification of prey.
- Quantify recent consumption.
- Enables frequency of occurrence of prey taxa to be described.



Description of Trophic Dynamics

- ♦ Biotracer analysis is used to provide insights into a consumer's long-term feeding habits.
- \diamond Stable isotopes of Carbon (δ^{13} C) and Nitrogen (δ^{15} N) indicate dietary source and trophic level.

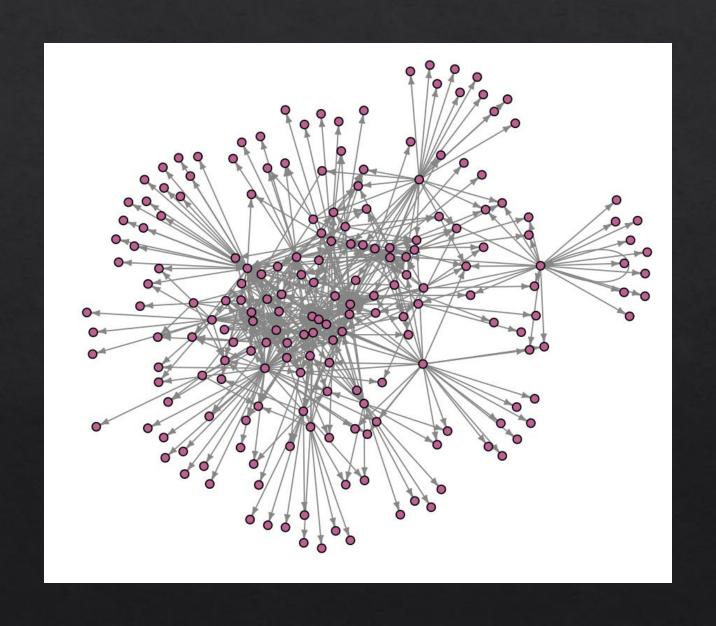


Dillon et al. 2021

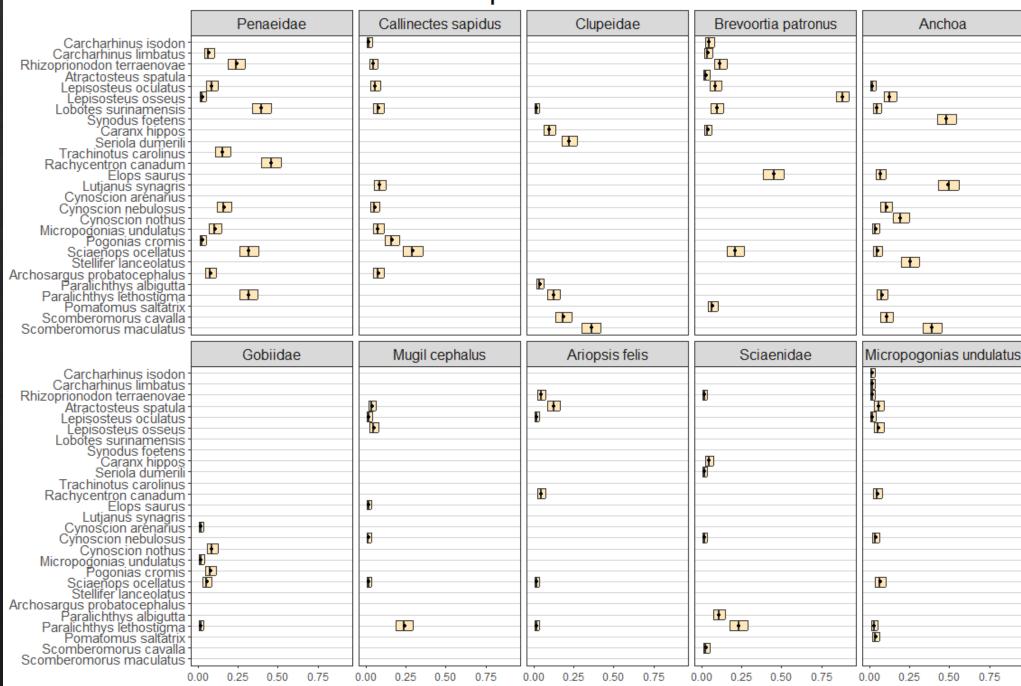
EcoDiet Model (Hernvann et al. 2021)

- ♦ Model to estimate food-web structure and diet composition of consumers by combining information from biotracer and stomach contents analysis.
- ♦ EcoDiet is a hierarchical Bayesian model.
 - ♦ Novel modeling approach
- ♦ EcoDiet output:
 - ♦ Trophic Link Probability
 - ♦ Proportion of prey in diet

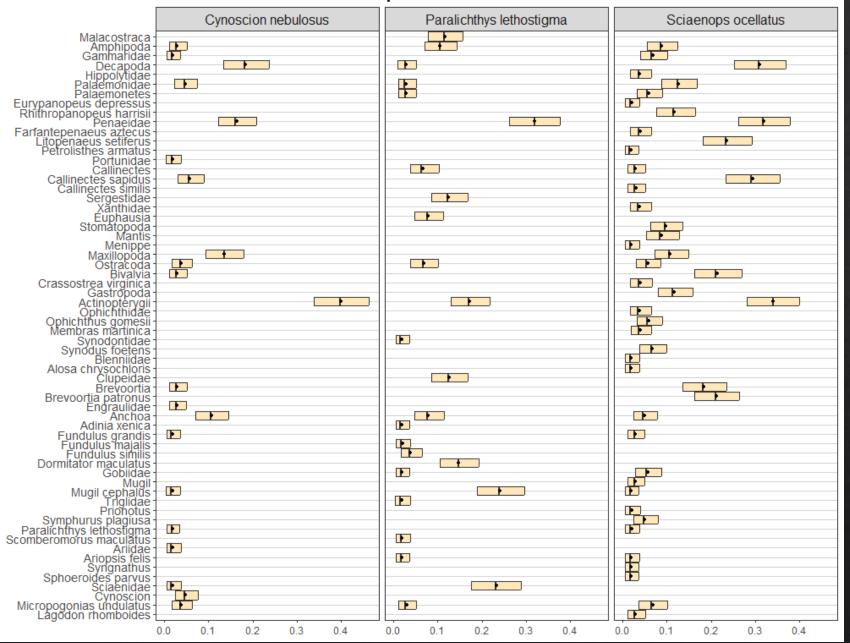
Modeled Interactions



Trophic Link Probabilities



Trophic Link Probabilities





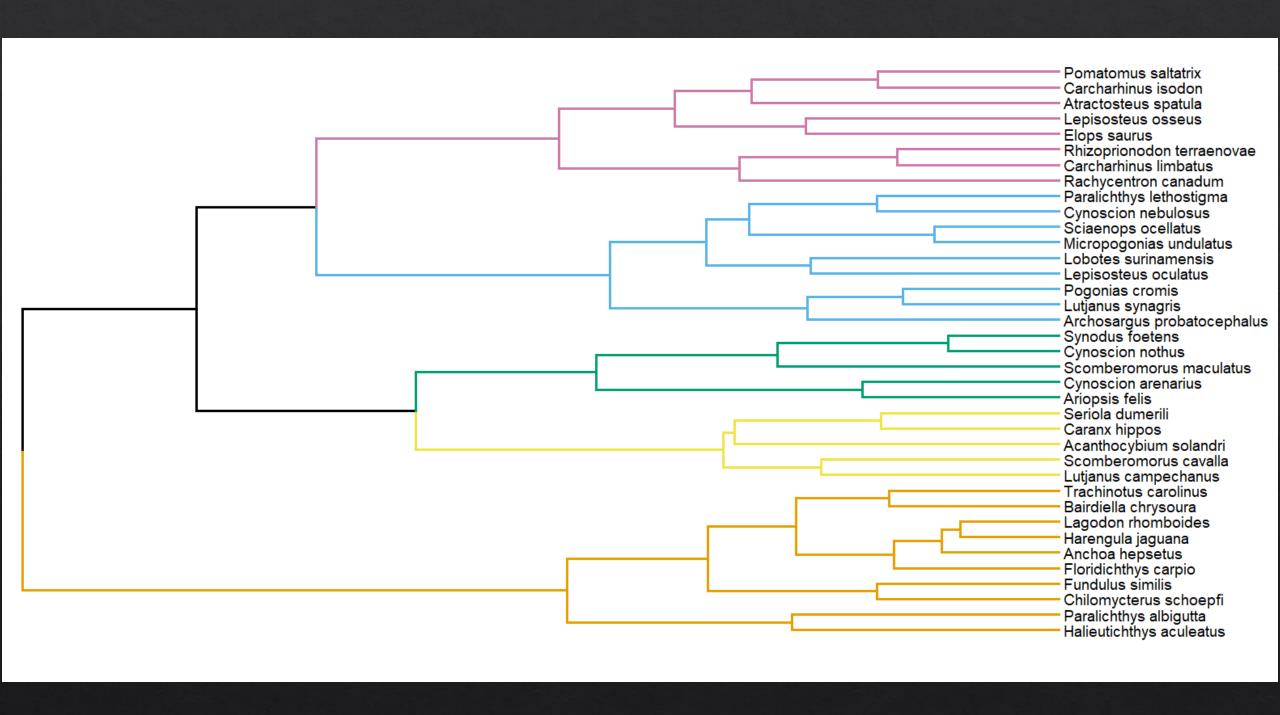


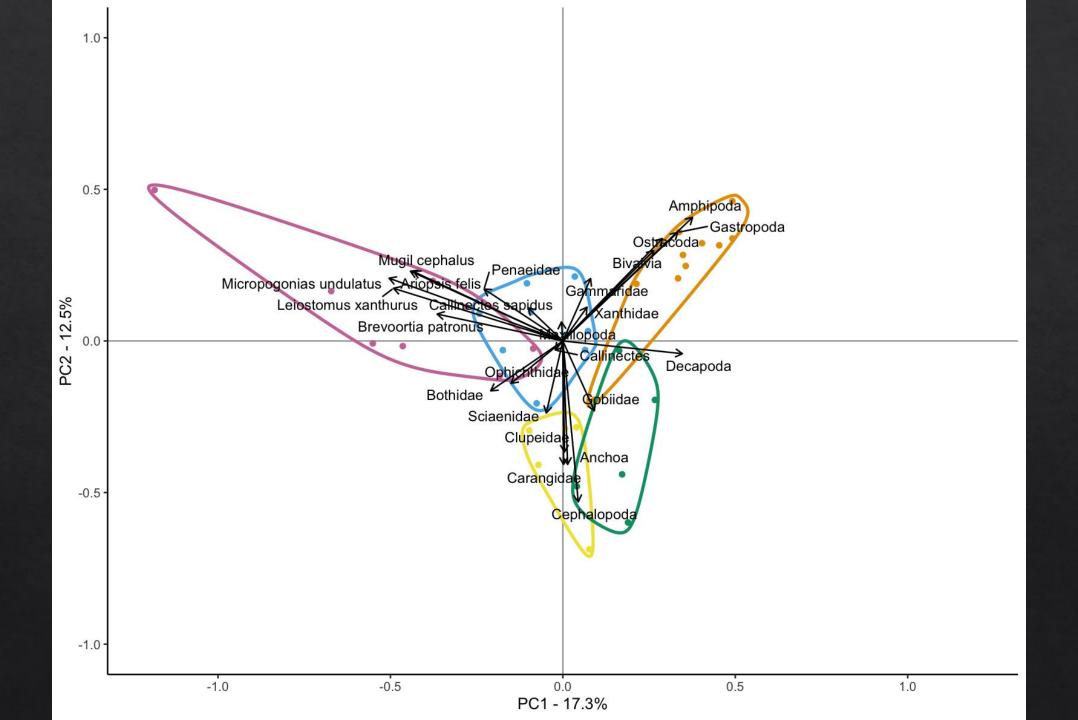


Diet Proportions Clupeidae Brevoortia Brevoortia patronus Carcharhinus isodon Carcharhinus limbatus Rhizoprionodon terraenovae Atractosteus spatula Lepisosteus oculatus Lepisosteus osseus Lobotes surinamensis Caranx hippos Seriola dumerili Elops saurus Cynoscion nebulosus Sciaenops ocellatus Paralichthys albigutta Paralichthys lethostigma -Pomatomus saltatrix Scomberomorus cavalla-Scomberomorus maculatus 0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75









Summary

- ♦ In this study, we use EcoDiet, which simultaneously evaluates stomach contents and biotracer data, to quantify trophic dynamics.
 - Comprehensive modeling approach using all available trophic data.
- ♦ Our results validate previous findings that fishes in nGOM are generalists.
 - ♦ This presents challenges to ecosystem assessment efforts.
- ♦ EcoDiet output can be used as the diet matrix input.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the NSF Industry/University Cooperative Research Center, Science Center for Marine Fisheries (SCEMFIS), under NSF awards 1841435 and 1841112 and through membership fees provided by the SCEMFIS Industry Advisory Board









Questions?











