

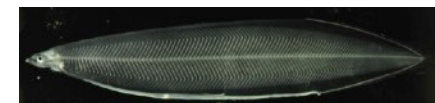
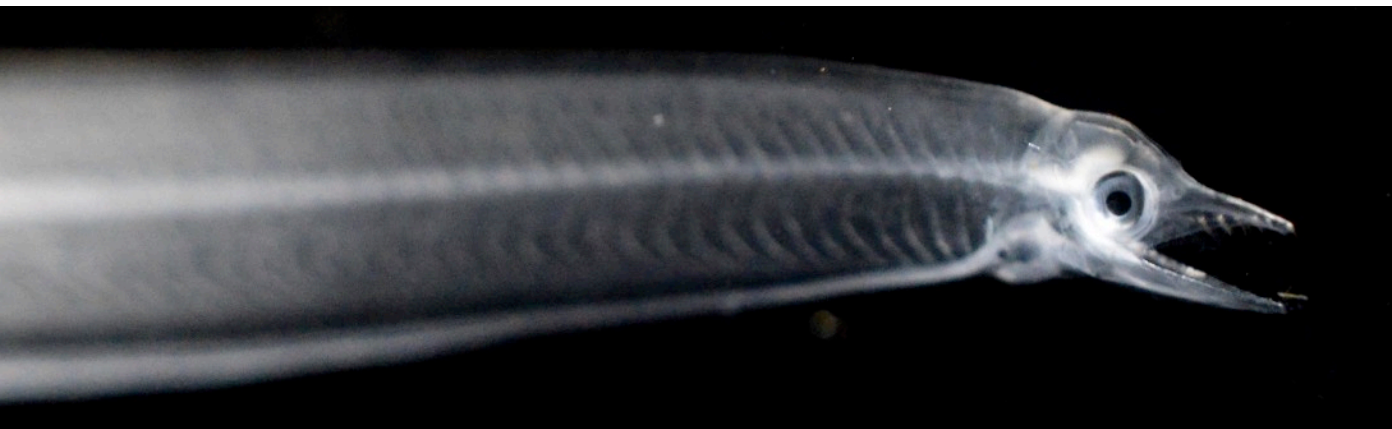


The leptocephalus larvae/marine snow food-web paradigm: pros, cons and uncertainties

[Eric Feunteun](#), [Michael J. Miller](#), [Christine Dupuy](#)

Alexandre Carpentier, Anthony Acou, Mari Kuroki, Aurélie Dessier, Shun Watanabe, Jun Aoyama,

[Tsuguo Otake](#) , [Katsumi Tsukamoto](#)



How to feed glass eel larvae?

Preleptocephalus

Photo: Hideki Tanaka et al.
@ Fisheries Research Agency

50 years research history
4 generations of J eels in culture

Food for larvae

Leptocephalus

Need improvement of rearing techniques



Silver eel

Photo: Tsukamoto

Repeated hormone injections

Low egg quality

Fertilized eggs

Photo: : Yamada



Hatched larvae

Photo: Tsukamoto

Metamorphosing larvae

Glass eel

GOAL

1 Euro
Healthy fish

2010
100 Euro
Deformity

Leptocephali larvae: so widespread and so poorly known

- Anguilliform start their life as leptocephalus larvae.
- They share a common morphology, with a leaf-like shape, transparent body and a small head.
- They are common in all intertropical oceans.
- Found usually at depths ranging from the surface to about 300 m and from coastal zones to offshore.
- Live from 2 months to > 2 years or more according to species.
- Sizes at metamorphosis from ~50 mm to >30 cm.



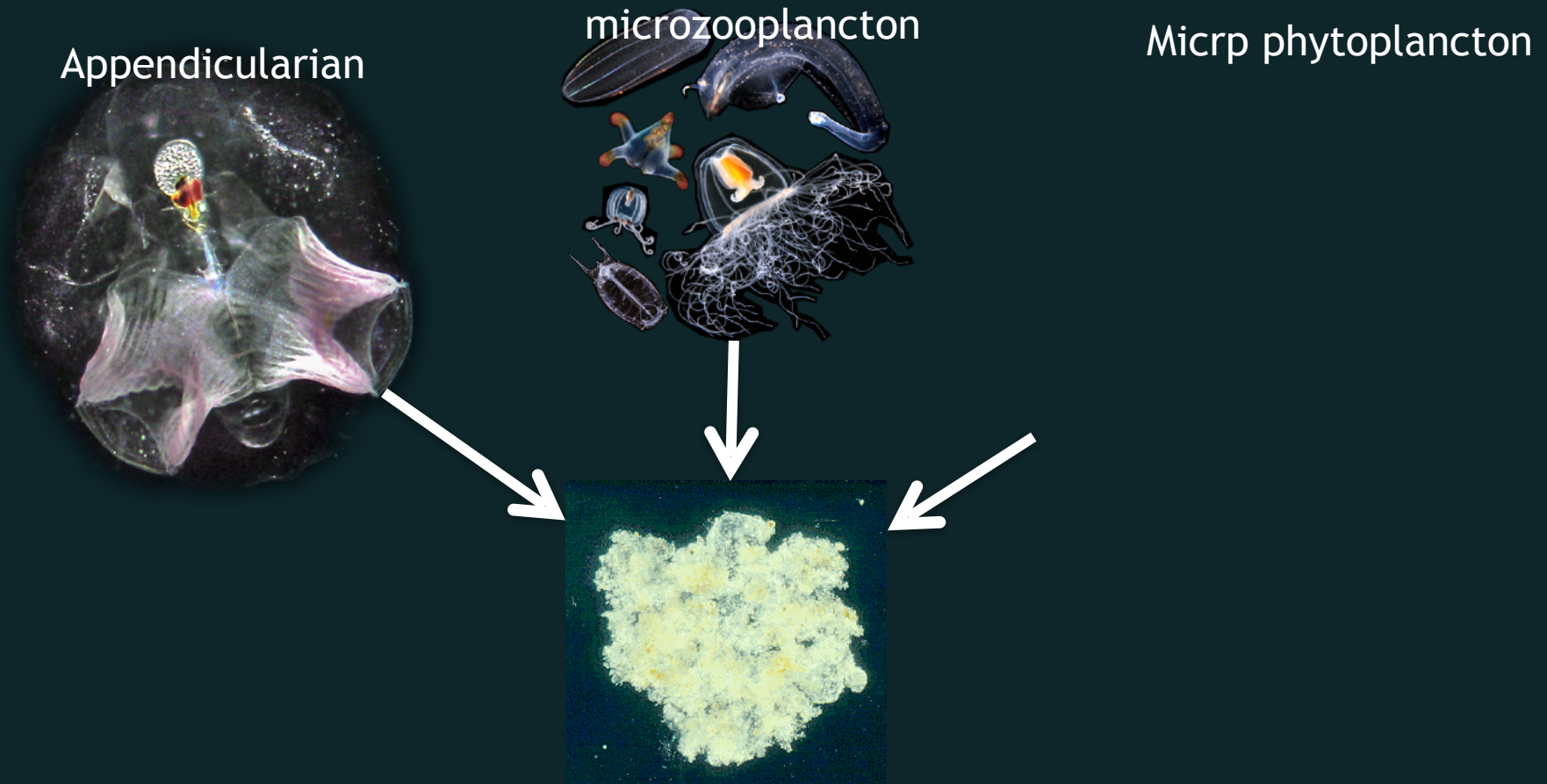
Diets still poorly understood

- Diet & feeding ecology of leptocephali are still debated and poorly documented. Most studies focus on anguillid eels
1. Digestive tracts appear empty
 2. Larvacean houses and faecal pellets are occasionally observed
 3. An environmental DNA study suggests occurrence of broad diversity of materials ranging from fungi to gelatinous zooplankton in guts of small *Anguilla* larvae (Riemann et al. 2010)
 4. Isotope and amino-acid studies show low trophic positions in anguillid eels and a few other anguilliform leptocephali taxa (Miller et al. 2008)
 5. **The current hypothesis is that leptocephali consume POM including Marine Snow**



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POM is a mixture of living and decaying organisms



Marine snow is formed by organic and inorganic suspended material, colonised by bacteria, fungi and microalgae aggregated by TEPS



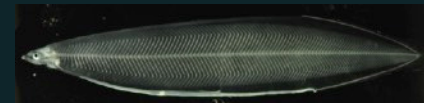
A body and head shape adapted to drift and grasp particulate material



<https://cflas.org/wp-content/uploads/moray-larvae.jpg>

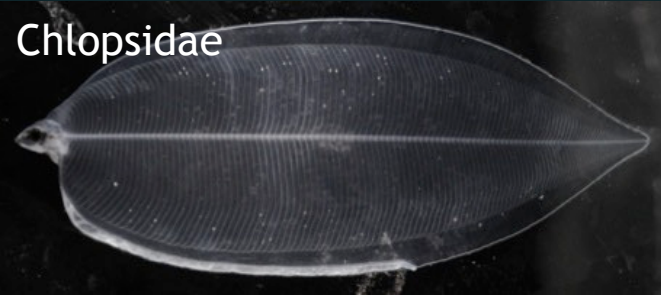


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A diversity of body and head morphologies suggest a diversity of feeding behaviours and diets

Chlopsidae



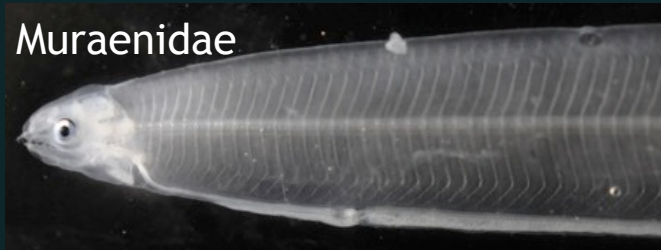
Moringuidae



Avocettina



Muraenidae



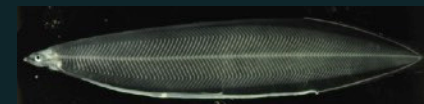
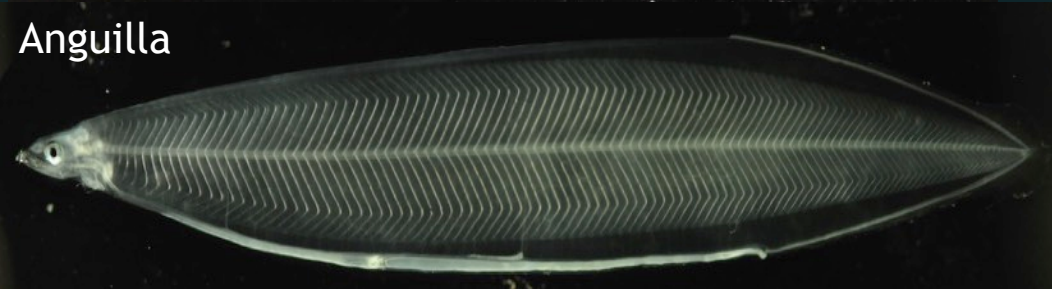
Derichthys



Ophichthidae



Anguilla



Objectives

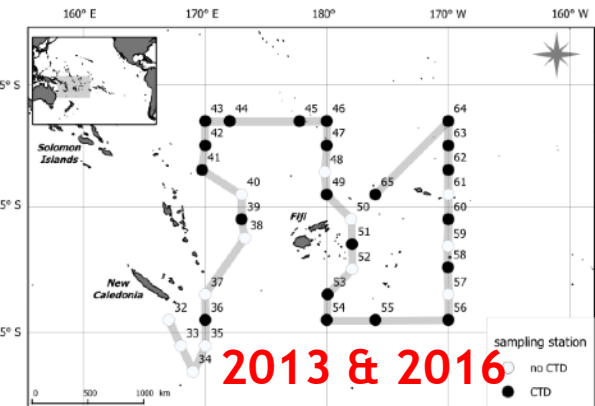
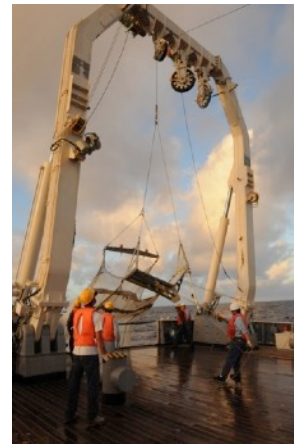
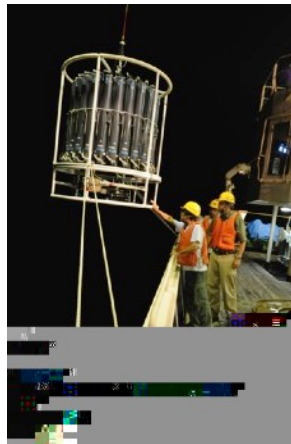
- During research cruises in the South West Indian and Pacific oceans aiming to:
 - Discover spawning places of anguillid eels
 - Study the larval ecology of freshwater eels
- Study the trophic ecology of leptocephali species inferred from environmental tracers
 - $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$
 - Fatty acids
- Analyse intra and interspecific variations
- Compare relative trophic position with:
 - POM
 - Zooplankton / competitors
 - Other fish species



Material and Methods



2006 & 2010



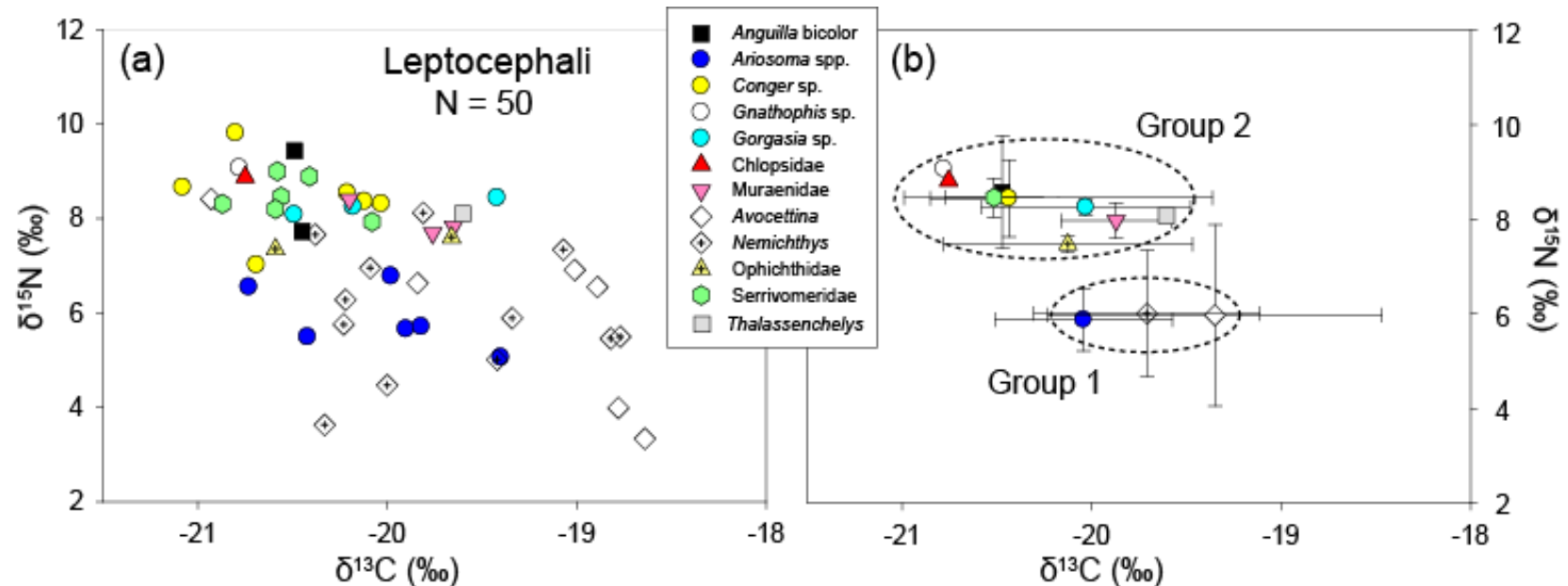
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2010 - Southwest Indian Ocean

Feunteun et al. 2015, progress in oceanography

Leptocephali Isotope Ratios



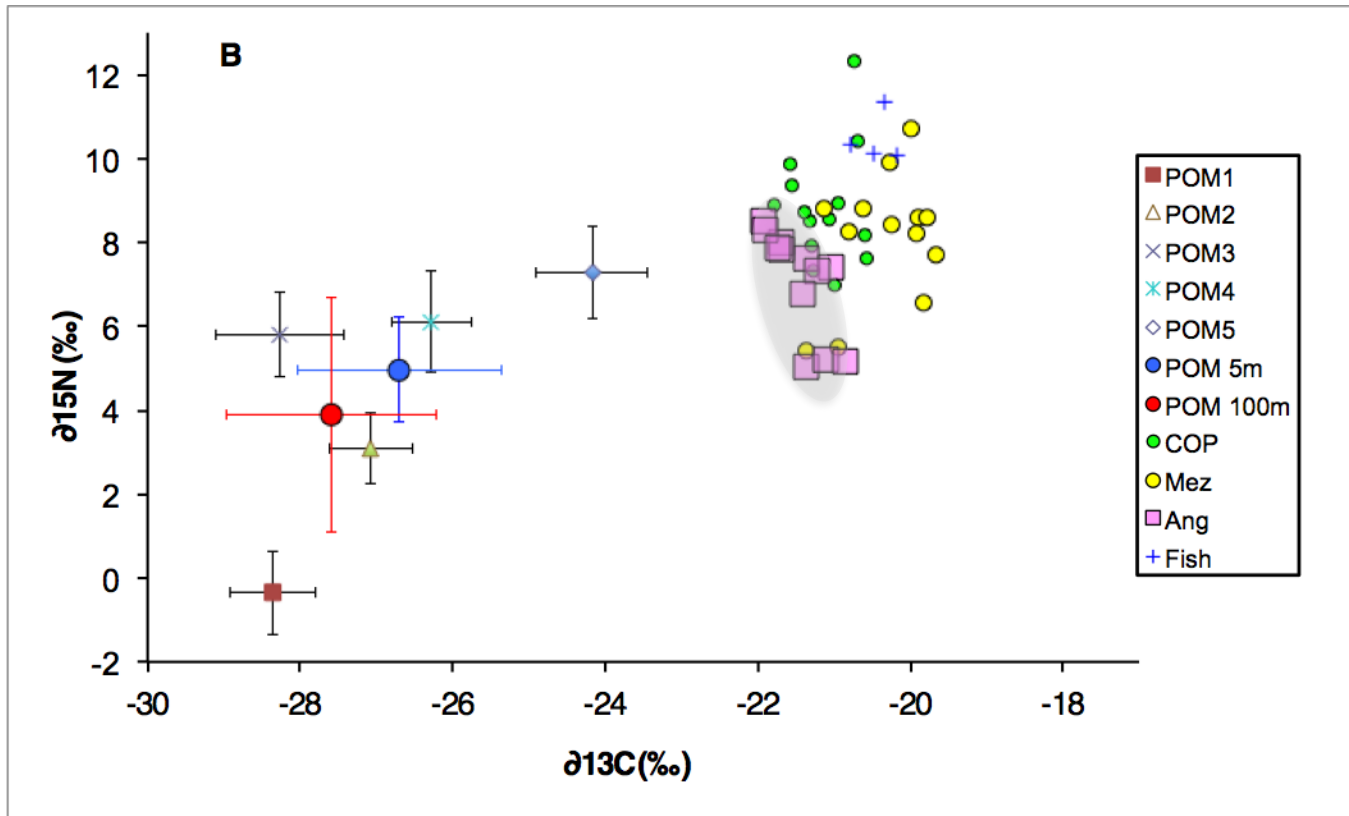
Two distinct feeding groups
c.a. 1 trophic level appart
Dont feed on the same carbon sources



2010 - Indian Ocean

Feunteun et al. 2015 prog. Ocean., Liénart et al. 2016 MEPS

Overall picture of the food web

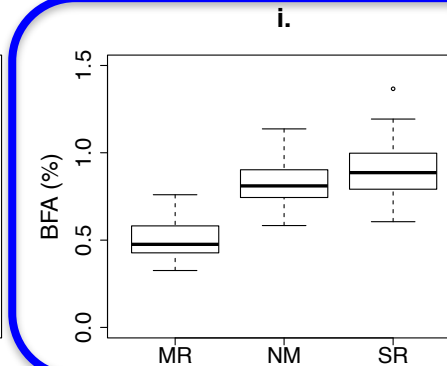
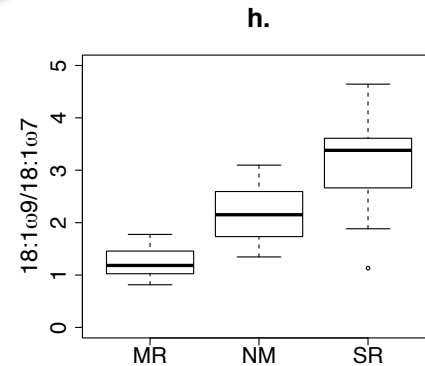
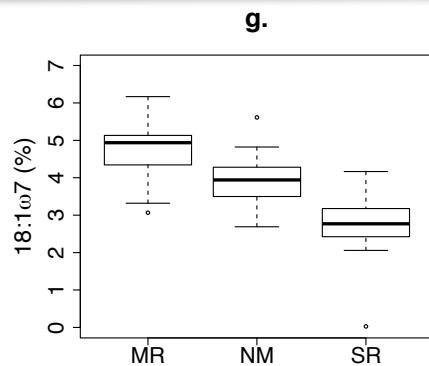
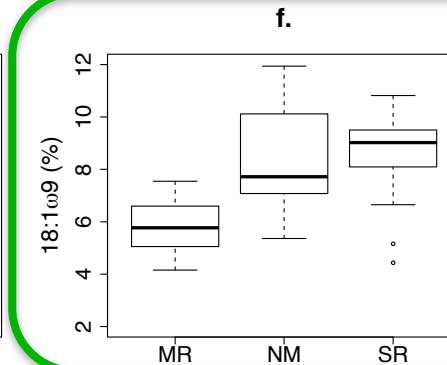
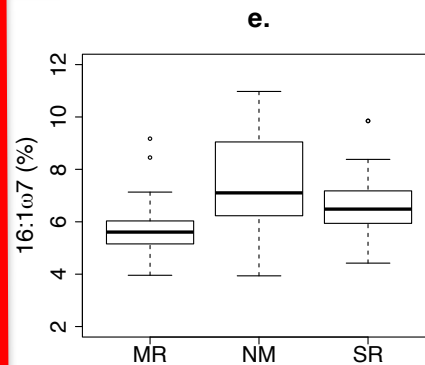
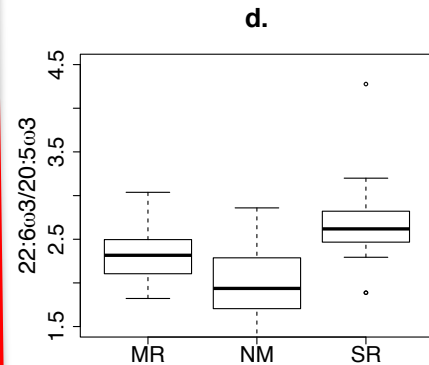
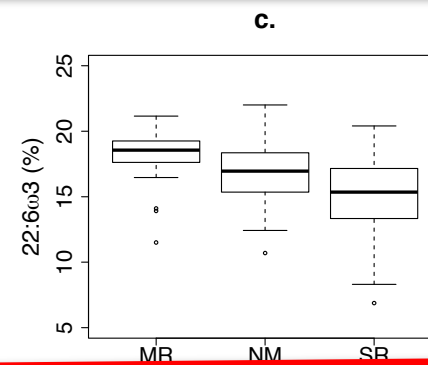
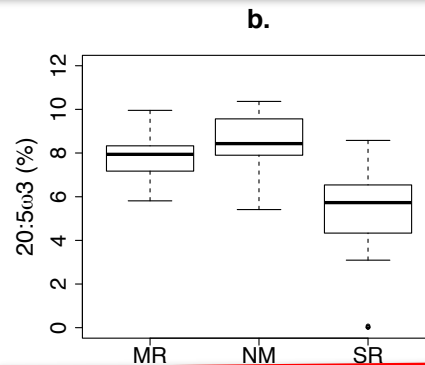
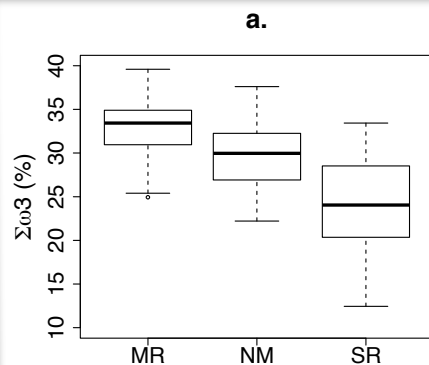


- Trophic mismatch: no apparent source for leptos
- Do leptos sort & assimilate fractions of the POM?



2013 - 2016 - Southwest Pacific Ocean. Liénart et al. 2016 MEPS

Fatty acids of POM & 3 taxa of leptocephali larvae



I - Living organisms

A high proportion of ω_3 FA that marine consumers cannot synthesize.

II - Zooplankton

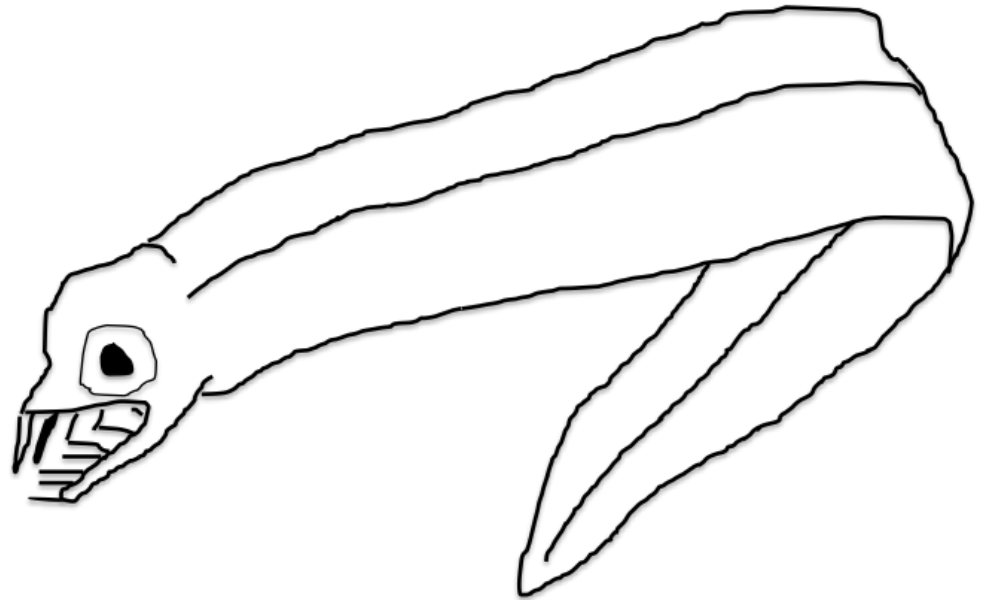
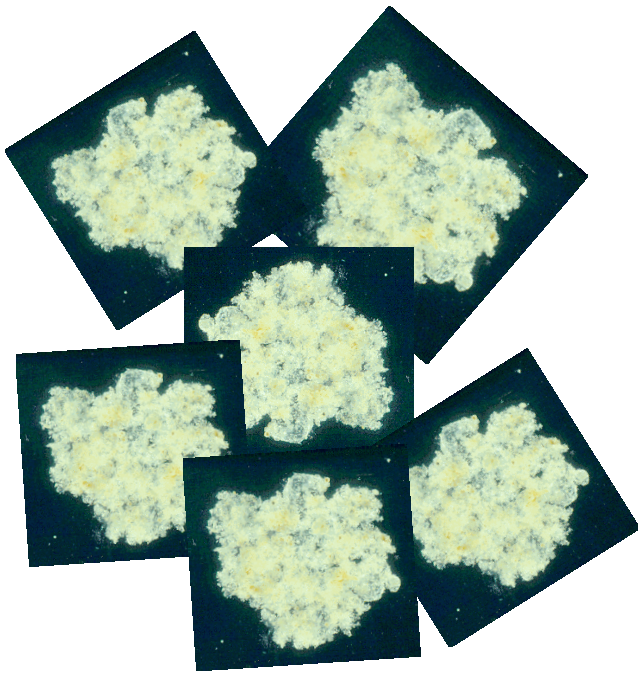
18:1 ω_9 FA indicate that (micro)zooplankton is part of the diet.

III - Bacteria

Branched FA at low percentages suggest a low contribution of Bacteria

Conclusion - perspectives

- Leptocephali Select and Swallow Marine Snow and Assimilate Associated Living Material
- We fail to sample marine snow !
- Need to Focus on TEPS.
- **Who can make artificial Marine Snow???**



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