

# Habitat segregation and population structure of demersal fish within- and between- Aldabra and Mahe Plateau

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# Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

To ensure representative species and habitats have long-term protection, to improve resiliency of coastal ecosystems with a changing climate, and to ensure economic opportunities

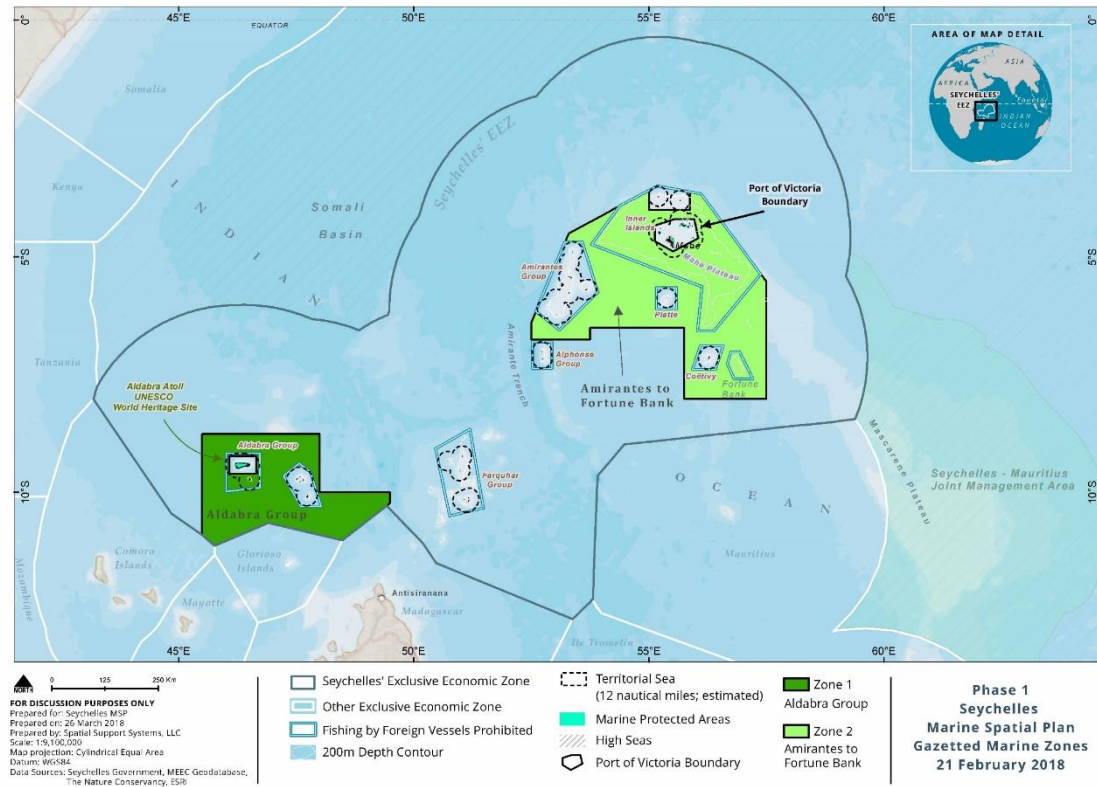


- 15 % Medium Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable-Uses

Amirantes group to Mahe Plateau and Fortune Bank

- 15% High Biodiversity Protection

Aldabra group



# Demersal Fisheries Management Plan

To deliver best possible ecological and socio-economic benefits through effective, transparent and participatory management of the demersal fisheries of the Mahe Plateau

>110 species incl. groupers (Epinephelidae), snappers (Lutjanidae) and emperors (Lethrinidae)

## Challenges:

- Few information available for demersal fish
- Complexity of multi-gear and multi-species small-scale fisheries

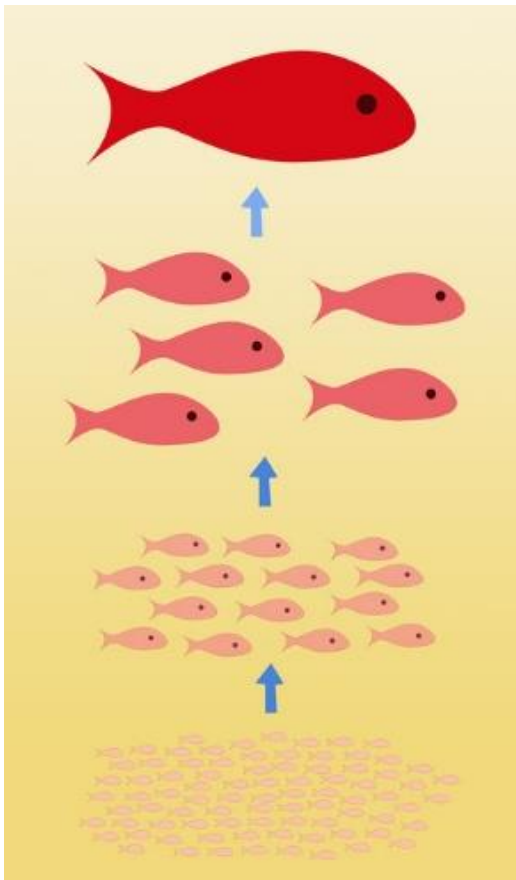


## **Main objectives of the “demersal structure project”:**

- Study population structure between Mahe Plateau and outer islands through genetic analysis for stock assessment (2019-2021)
- Study habitat segregation and food web dynamics within- and between- islands through multi-tracer analysis for an ecosystem approach to fisheries (2017-2020)

# Micro-nutrients, isotopes, contaminants

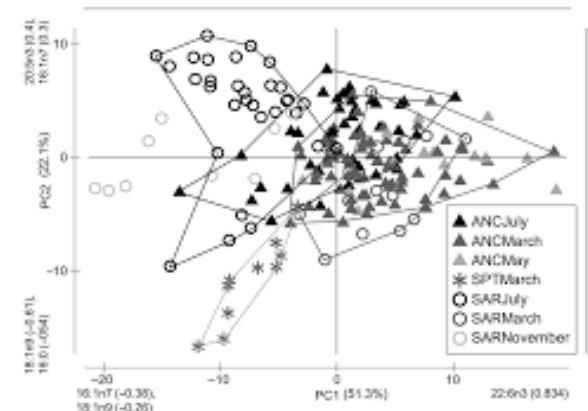
*You are what you eat, and you are what they ate !*



**BIOMAGNIFICATION:** When an organism cannot breakdown a substance, it is not excreted – it is stored in the organism

- Stable isotopes of Nitrogen ( $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) and Carbon ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ )
- Essential micro-nutrients:
  - Polyunsaturated fatty acids (omega-3, -6)
  - Trace minerals (iron, zinc, copper, selenium etc)
- Contaminants (Mercury, Cadmium, Persistent Organic Pollutant)

↓  
Multi-tracer profiling  
based on multivariate  
statistical models



# Methodology

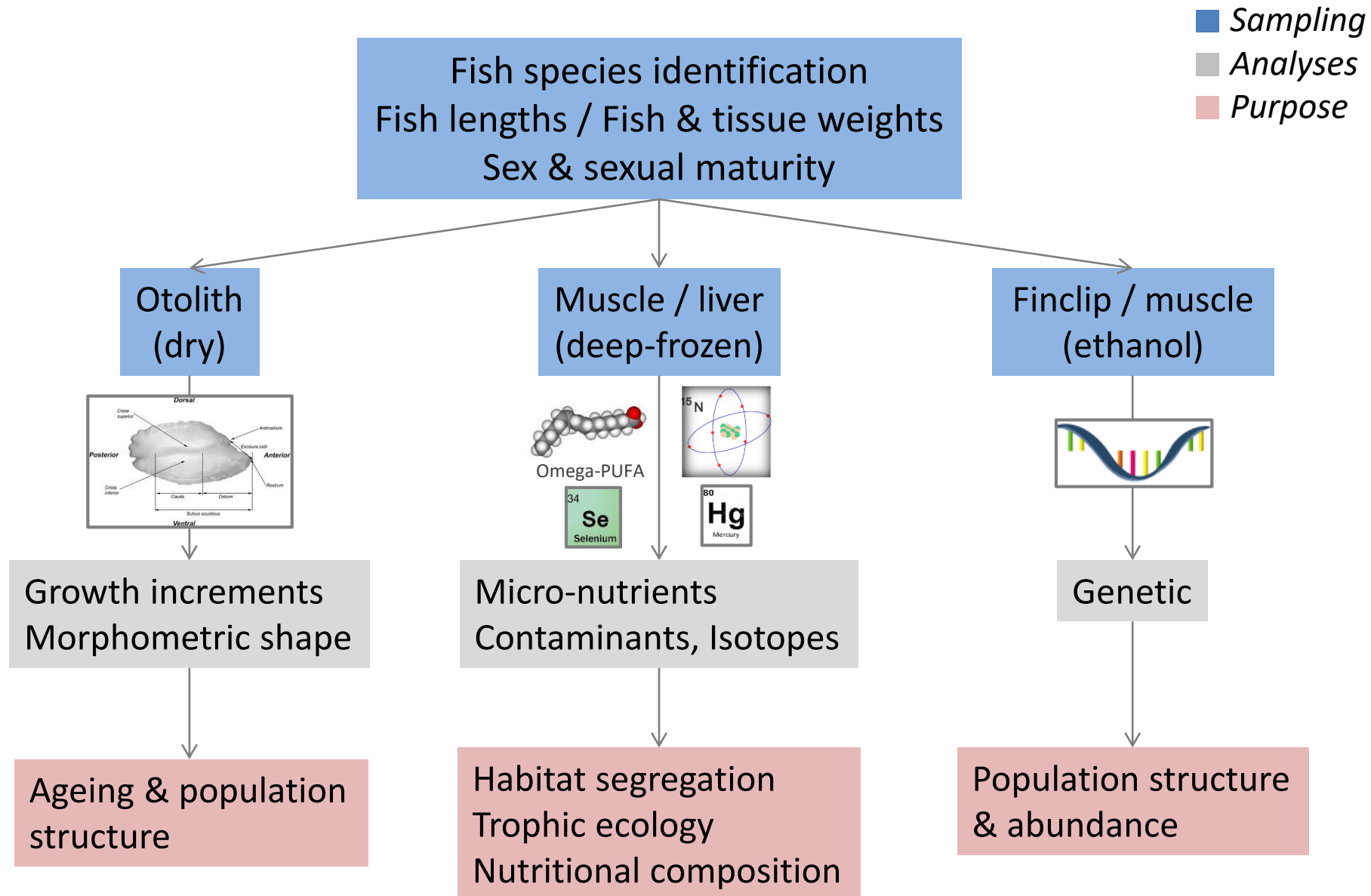
Bioindicator species selected: 2 groupers, 1 snapper, 1 emperor

So far, 127 fish from Aldabra waters and 175 fish from Mahe Plateau

| Scientific name                 | Common English name                 | FAO code | ALDABRA<br>N<br>Length | MAHE<br>N<br>Length |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Aprion virescens</i>         | Green jobfish<br>Zob gri            | AVR      | 21<br>63±9 cm          | 64<br>65±10 cm      |
| <i>Lutjanus bohar</i>           | Two-spot red snapper<br>Vara vara   | LJB      | 84<br>55±10 cm         | 95<br>48±13 cm      |
| <i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>      | Spangled emperor<br>Kaptenn rouz    | LHN      | 6<br>54±7 cm           | 6<br>48±16 cm       |
| <i>Epinephelus multinotatus</i> | White-blotched grouper<br>Vyey plat | EWU      | 16<br>63±9 cm          | 10<br>65±10 cm      |



# Methodology



# Demersal structure project



Green jobfish

## ALDABRA

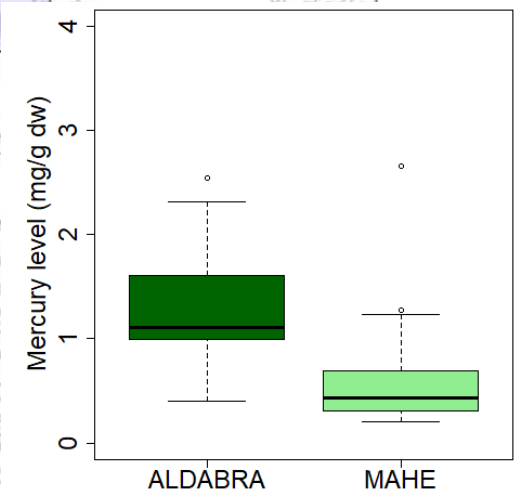
*N=21; length = 65±11 cm*

- Lower trophic position
- Higher level in Cu, Fe, Se
- Higher level in Hg, Cd

## MAHE

*N=64; length = 64±10 cm*

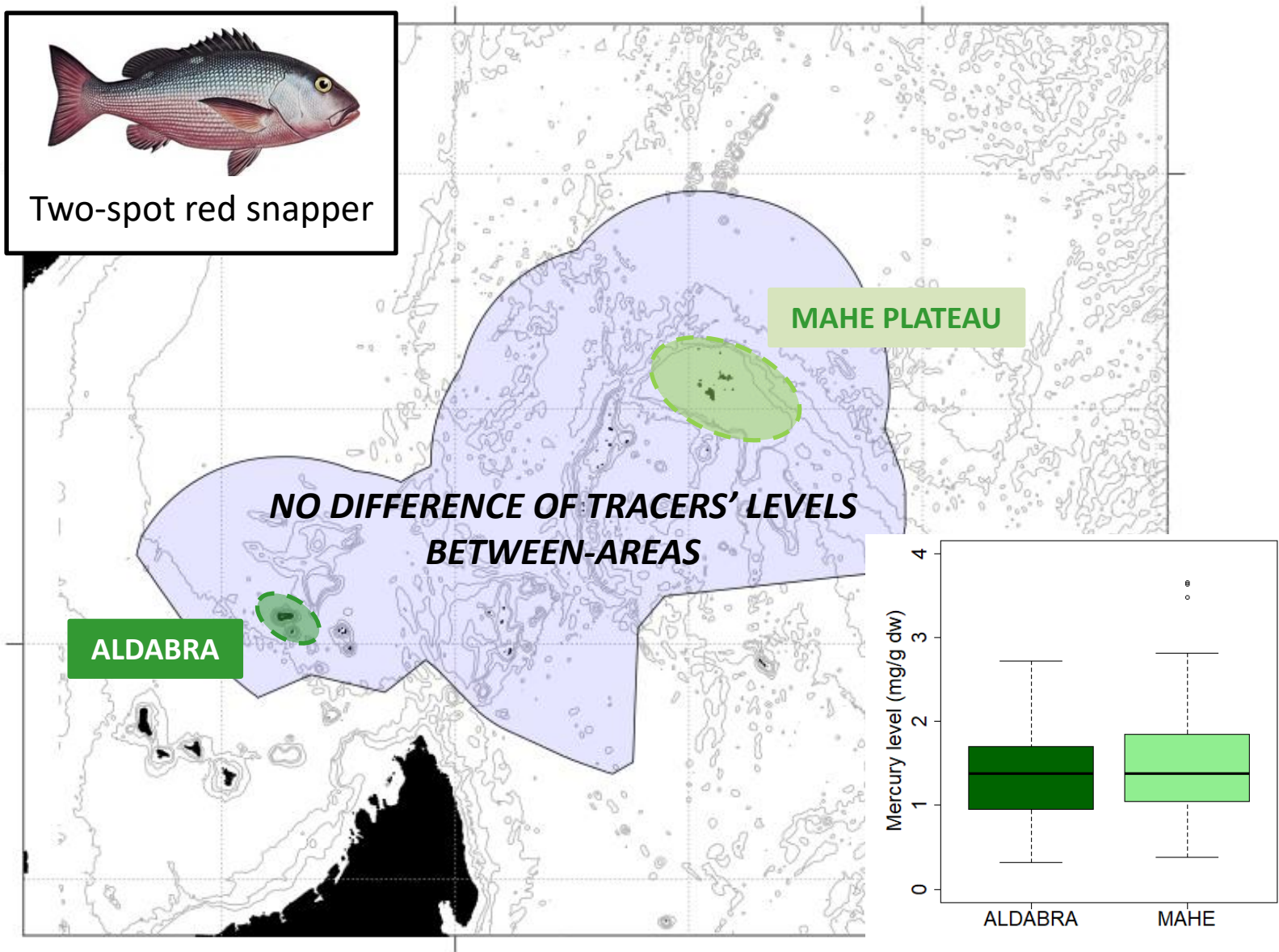
- Higher trophic position
- Lower levels in minerals (copper, iron, selenium)
- Lower levels in contaminants (mercury, cadmium)



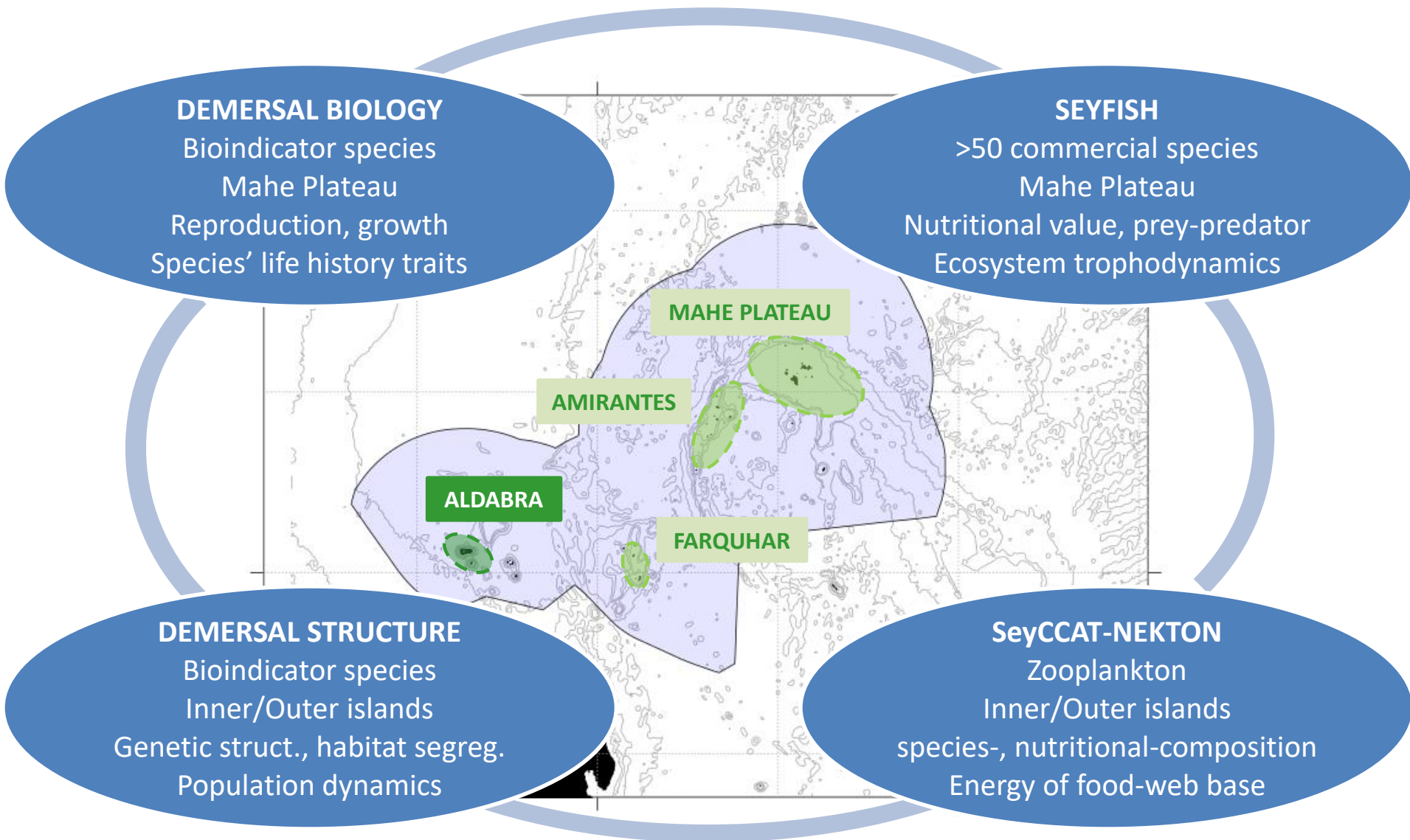
# Demersal structure project



Two-spot red snapper



# Towards sustainable fisheries management



# Acknowledgments

## SFA Research Team



## Aldabra Research Team

