Habitat use and feeding ecology of fishes associated with *Sargassum* mats in the Gulf of Mexico

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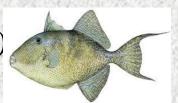


Most common fishes inhabiting Sargassum off the Texas coast

Greater amberjack (Seriola dumerili)



Gray triggerfish (Balistes capriscus)



Blue runner (Caranx crysos)



Planehead filefish (Monacanthus hispidus)



Sargassum fish (Histrio histrio)



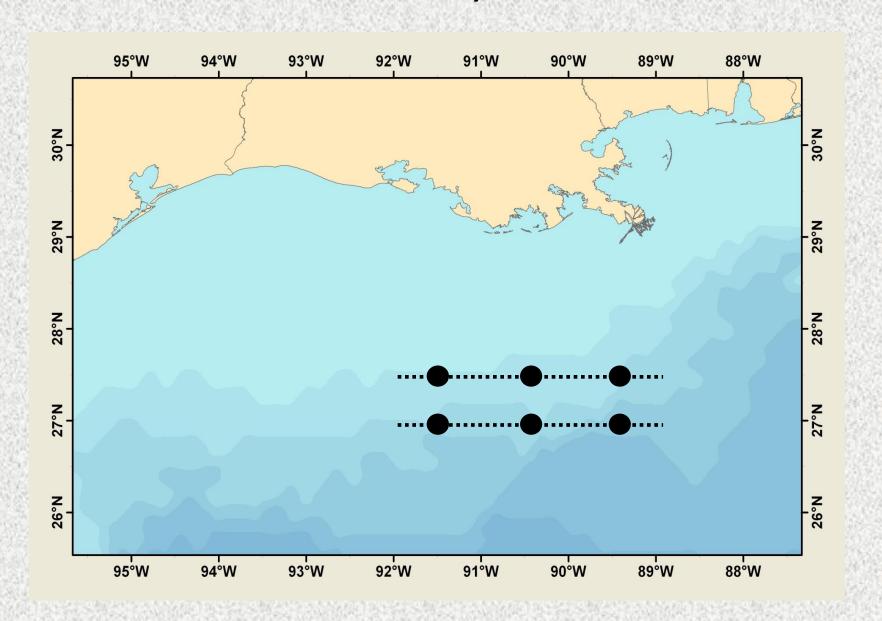
Sergeant major (Abudefduf saxatilis)



Chain pipefish (Syngnathus louisianae)



Offshore Study Location



Northern Gulf of Mexico

A unique study region

Northern Gulf of Mexico is a highly productive region Mississippi River Gulf Loop Current





Examples of fish species collected in offshore waters:

Blue marlin (Makaira nigricans)

Sailfish (Istiophorus platypterus)

Swordfish (Xiphias gladius)

Dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus)

Pompano dolphinfish (Corypheana equiselis)



Few available carbon sources in slope waters POM

Pelagic Sargassum



Objectives

1. Examine feeding ecology of larval and early juvenile stages of pelagic fishes

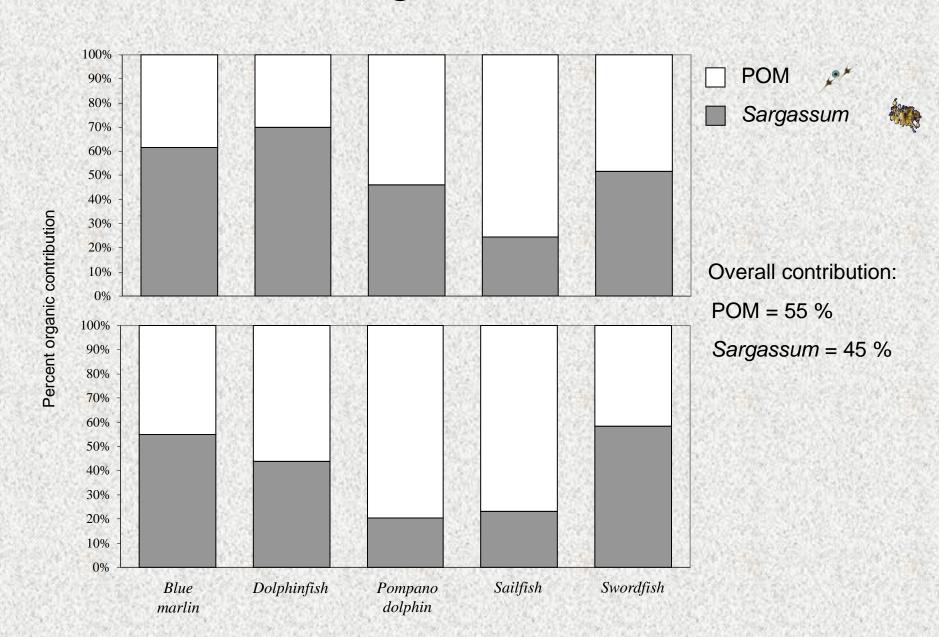


2. Estimate the organic contribution of POM and pelagic Sargassum supplied to fishes





Percent Organic Contribution



Conclusions



- Pelagic Sargassum mats serve as essential nursery habitat for some fish and invertebrate species such as pipefish, frogfish, shrimp, and crabs
- Survival and recruitment success of several large pelagic species may be linked to Sargassum dynamics

- Organic contribution of *Sargassum* appears important to early life stages of some species
 - more studies needed here on Trichodesmium and other nitrogen fixing organisms