



# Trophic resources partitioning of hake species off Namibia

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*Merluccius paradoxus*

*M. capensis*



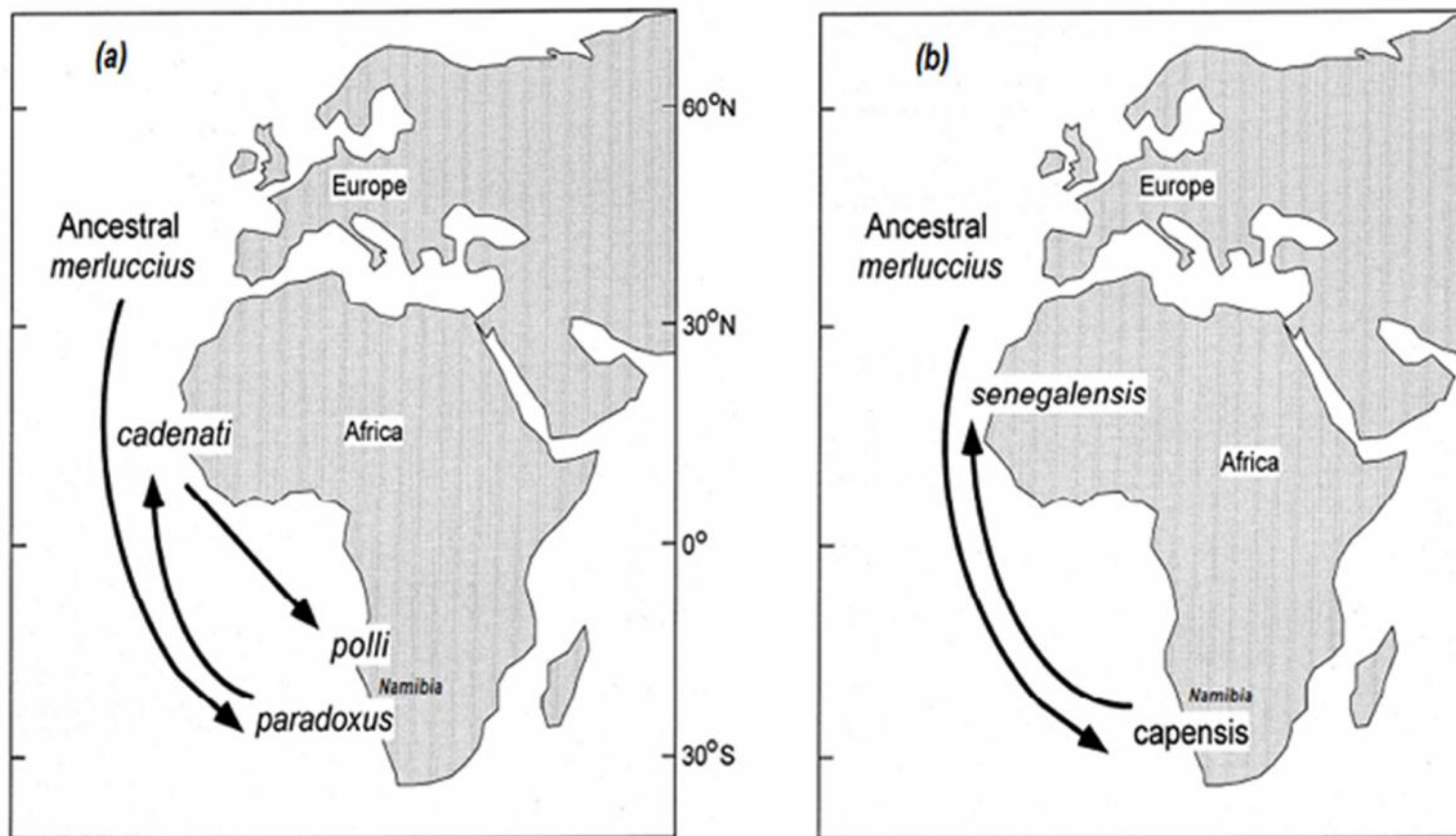


Figure 1.2: A geographic model of the origin of a) *Merluccius paradoxus* and b) *Merluccius*

## Diets

**Assorovo and Kalinina, 1979 ;**

*Macpherson and Roel, 1987;*

*Payne et al. 1987 ; Roel and*

*Macpherson, 1988 ; Punt et al.*

*1992, Pillar and Barange, 1993,*

*Macpherson and Gordo, 1994;*

*Pillar and Wilkinson, 1995;*

**Traut, 1996.**

Diet: Consist **of** crustaceans, mesopelagic fish and cephalopods

Mesopelagic fish: were of more dietary importance in winter

Euphausiids: eaten more frequently in summer

cephalopods: were of minor importance as compared to fish for *M. capensis*,, but contributed relatively more to the diet of *M. paradoxus*

Hake : important prey for *M. capensis* than *M. paradoxus*.

Cannibalism: not related to the density of the small conspecifics nor to the density of alternative prey, but large hake have a dietary preference for small conspecifics

# Trophic guild

- Same trophic guild - that use similar food resources),
- Ecologically identical competitors cannot coexist
- Resource partitioning can strengthen or weaken competitive interactions

# Trophic resources partitioning

Resource partitioning among community members is frequently attributed to competitive inter-actions

In an environment with

- limited resources, this overlap may result in competition
- unlimited resources, competition would not be expected

- Are there signs of trophic resource partitioning between the two species of hake ?

**Stable isotopes  
(<sup>15</sup>N and <sup>13</sup>C)**

**Basis:** <sup>13</sup>C and <sup>15</sup>N in animal tissues closely reflect those of their assimilated prey,

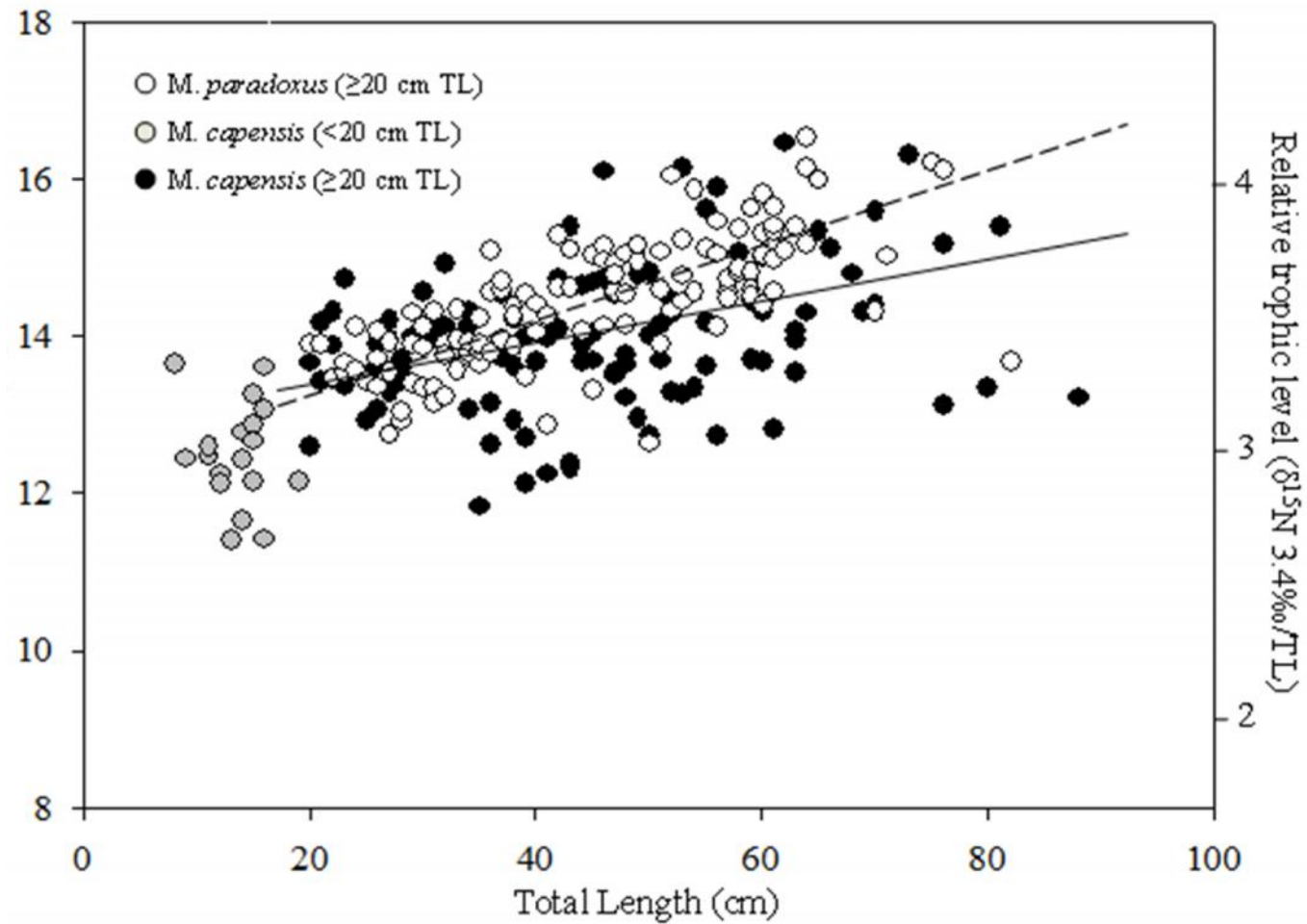
There is a predictable enrichment of the heavier isotopes because preferential metabolism of the lighter <sup>12</sup>C and <sup>14</sup>N isotopes



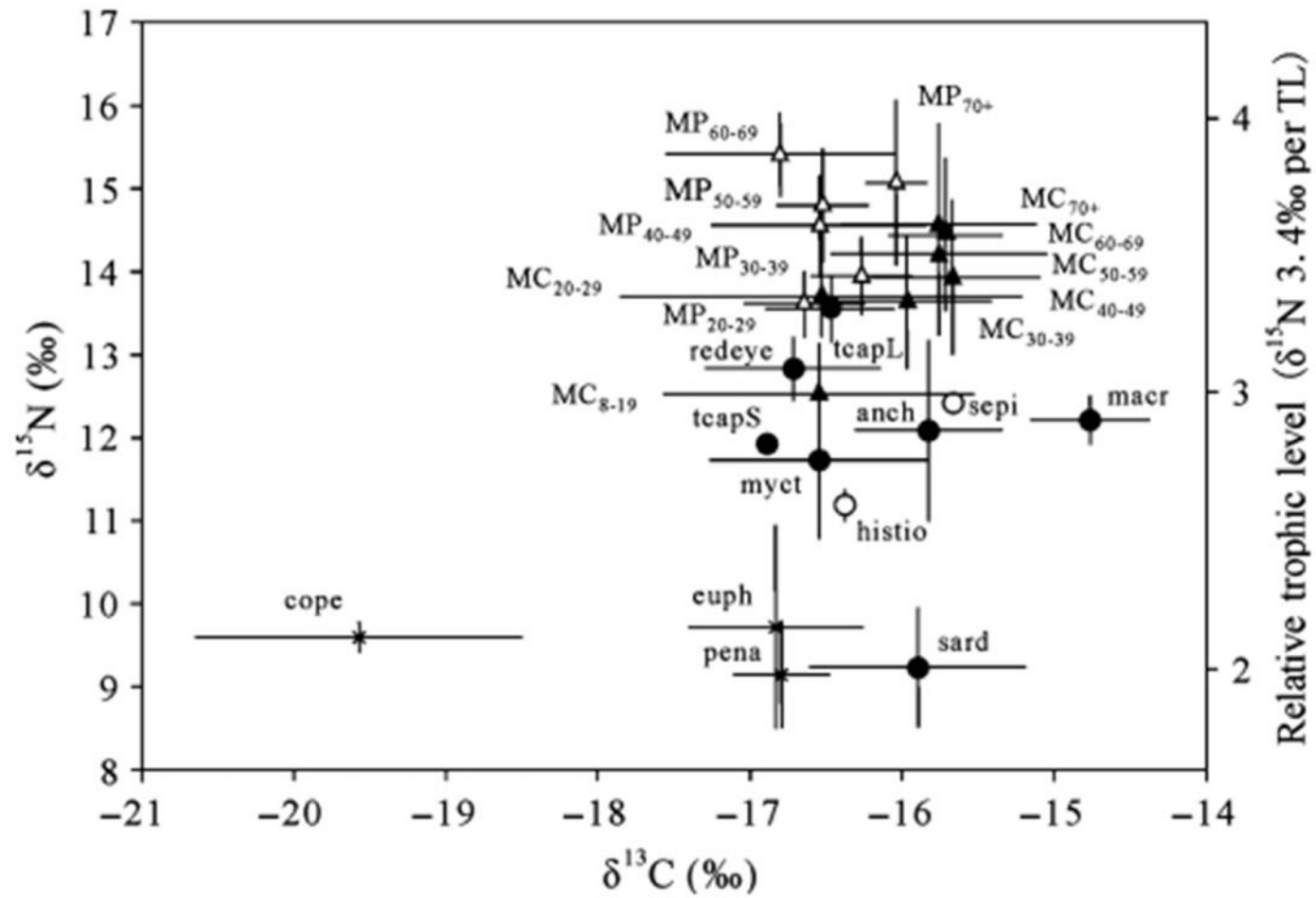
# Trophic Biomarkers

- Stable isotopes
  - Trophic Niche Camporsion
  - Niche partioning with
- Neutral fatty acids
  - Discrimant analysis

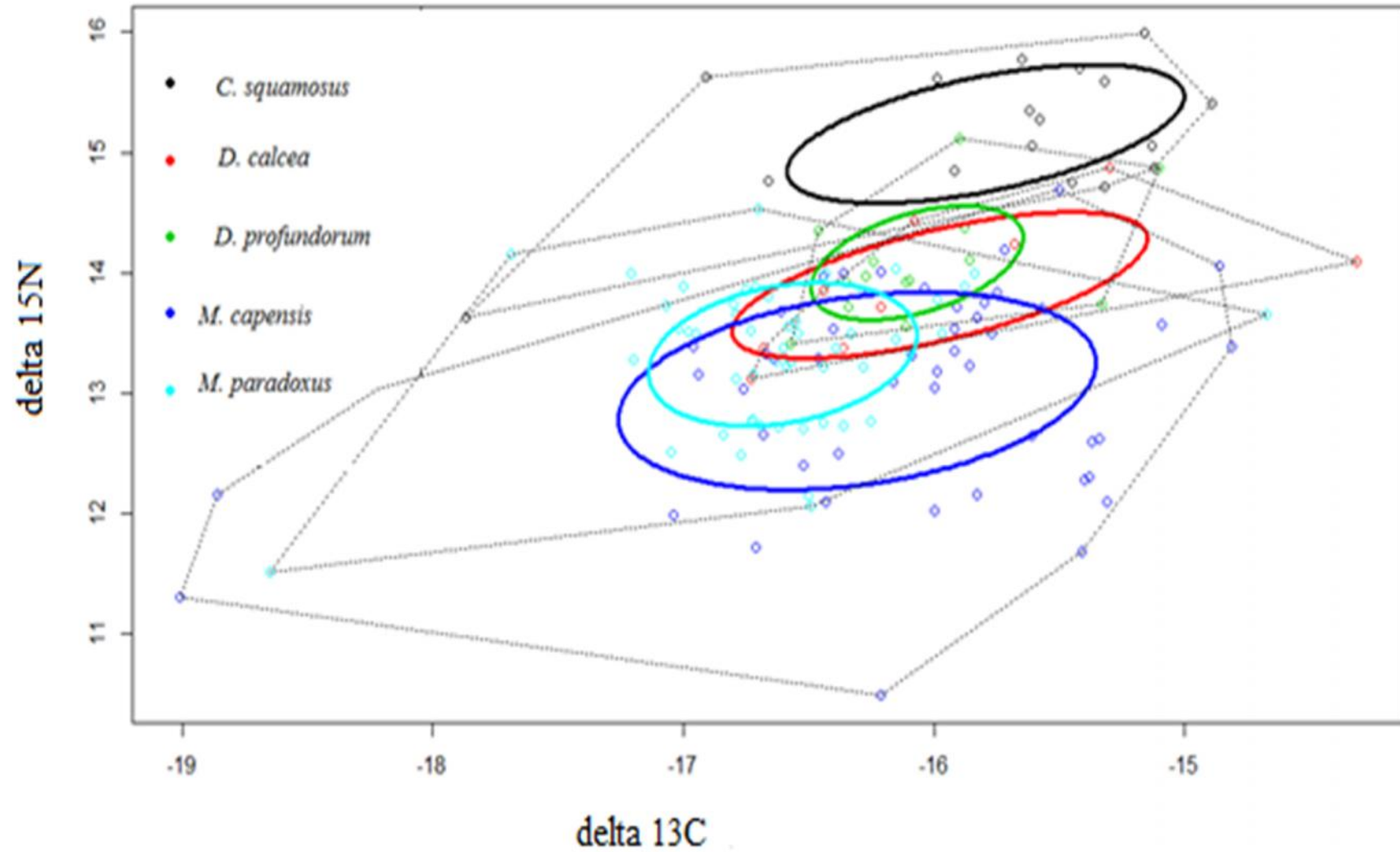
# A: Ontogenic trophic resource partitioning



## Trophic level...?



# Trophic niche partitioning ?



# Conclusions

- There are signs of trophic resource partitioning between the hake species
- Limited understanding of the nature of resource partitioning in hake species
- Long term data collection on feeding habits hake needed.

# Thank you

## Acknowledgements

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## THANK YOU

