The Effect of Food-Limitation on Delta Smelt Growth, Reproduction and Health

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Declining Fish Abundances in the Delta



Delta Smelt (Hypomesus transpacificus)

- Endemic to Bay-Delta
- Endangered species status
- Annual life span
- Spawning season February June
- Asynchronous batch-spawner (multiple clutches)



Winter Food-Limitation?

- Potential low food availability in fall, coupled with warmer temperatures
- Less is known about winter food-limitation



Quantifying the Effects of Food-Limitation

Adult Population

- Reproductive development
- Seasonal fecundity
- Overall fish health

Subsequent Generation

- Egg and larval quality
- Larval survival and growth





Adult Delta Smelt Winter Food-Limitation Study

Experimental Design

- Three replicates, control and food-limited (n=3)
- 250 fish per tank
- Each fish is uniquely tagged



Photos by Marade Sandford

Experimental Design: Food-limitation



Control tanks fed 2% of body weight per day

Food-limited tanks fed 2% of body weight 4 days/week (40% reduced ration)

Experimental Design:

- 10 -12 fish dissected for biomarker assays
- 40 fish measured for weight and length every 2 weeks
- Constant temperature at 12°C

Dec Jan Feb March April May	June
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8 week foodlimitation period Collect fecundity, histology, and biomarker data

Nutritional and General Health Biomarkers

- Triglycerides (TAG) long term energy storage
- Histopathology
- Fatty-Acid analysis
- Disease

Experimental Design: Fecundity Indices

- Measured for weight, length, and ova weight
- Eggs expressed
- Females returned to tank
- Estimate the number of eggs





Results: Growth



Results: Growth





Results: Spawning and Clutch Interval

• Average number of days to first spawn

Control : 350 Food-Limited: 361

• Average number of days between clutches

Control and Food-Limited: 50 days (12°C)

Clutch interval at different temperatures

35 days (14°C) 47 days (10°C)*

Results: Spawning

Total Number of Spawners



Results: Spawning



• No significant difference in condition factor

Results: Fecundity



Results: Seasonal Fecundity



Total Number of Eggs

Total difference of **113,440** eggs spawned (20% more eggs)

Results: Egg size (Maternal Provisioning?)





- No difference in egg size between control and foodlimited groups (~0.96mm)
- Significant difference in size between clutch 1 and clutch 2
- Second clutch SMALLER (~0.92mm)

2013 Pilot Study: Fatty Acid Analysis



- Omega-3's important in growth, neural development, and immune system functions
- Omega-3/Omega-6 ratios may have pivotal role in egg and larval quality

Summary

<u>Growth</u>

- Food-limited fish were smaller at the end of the foodlimitation period
- Less variation in weight and length frequency distribution

Reproduction and Fecundity

- Smaller clutch size 20% less eggs spawned over the season
- Egg quality may be affected

<u>Health</u>

- No significant differences in condition factor
- More work to be done with biomarkers

Potential Implications for Delta Smelt

Smaller individuals leads to fewer offspring



 Egg and larval quality Impacting population abundances in subsequent year





Photo by Marade Sandford









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