

Diet of 0+ brown trout (*Salmo trutta* L., 1758) from the river Erro (Navarra, north of Spain)

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ABSTRACT

The diet composition of 41 0+ brown trout (*Salmo trutta* L., 1758) (33-97 mm TL) captured in August 2002 in the Erro River (North of Spain) is described. The diet was mainly composed by aquatic invertebrates. Excluding nematodes because they are possible parasites, the most consumed prey items were mayflies, dipterans, and crustaceans. Fingerling brown trout refused Chironomidae, Elmidae, and terrestrial invertebrates from the drift, and Elmidae, Heptageniidae, and Leuctridae from the benthos, while they showed preference for Rhyacophilidae from the benthos. Fingerling brown trout seems to act as an opportunistic predator, and the consumption of different preys seems to be influenced by their accessibility, predation risk, and their energetic value.

Keywords: Fingerling, brown trout, feeding, prey selection, drift, benthos.

RESUMEN

Se analizó la dieta de 41 alevines de trucha común (*Salmo trutta* L., 1758) (33-97 mm LT) del río Erro (Norte de España). Su alimentación estuvo constituida principalmente por invertebrados acuáticos. Si no se tiene en cuenta a los nematodos por la posibilidad de tratarse de parásitos, las presas más consumidas fueron efémeras, dípteros y crustáceos. Los alevines de trucha común rechazaron los quironómidos, élmidos y los invertebrados terrestres de la deriva, así como los élmidos, heptagénidos y leúctridos del bentos, mientras que mostraron preferencia por los riacofilidos del bentos. Los alevines de trucha común parecen comportarse como depredadores oportunistas, pareciendo estar el consumo de las diferentes presas influenciado por su accesibilidad, el riesgo de predación y el valor energético de cada presa.

Palabras clave: alevines, trucha común, alimentación, selección de presas, deriva, bentos.

INTRODUCTION

The brown trout (*Salmo trutta* L., 1758) is a species of great interest because it is prized by anglers and has high economic value. The study of its feeding habits is one of the basic ways of understanding its biology. The analysis of its diet, apart from indicating its trophic requirements, provides us with indirect information about how it feeds, its possible interaction with other species (competition, predation), and also the manner in which it occupies its habitat (García de Jalón, 1985; García De Jalón &

Barceló, 1987; Smith *et al.*, 1993). In addition, a study of its diet gives information about the amount of energy consumed by brown trout (Elliott, 1994) and when food becomes a limiting factor, aiding in stock management (Lobón-Cerviá & Fitzmaurice, 1988; García de Jalón, 1993; Vehanen *et al.*, 1998).

There is ample bibliography which analyses the feeding habits of this species in Spain and the rest of Europe together with the variation in size of the brown trout (Lobón-Cerviá *et al.*, 1985; Montañés & Lobón-Cerviá, 1986; García de Jalón & Barceló, 1987; Greenberg *et*

al. 1997). However, some studies do not agree on whether its food is primarily composed of prey obtained from drift (Tippets & Moyle, 1978; Dahl, 1998; Degerman *et al.*, 2000) or from benthos (Neveu, 1980; Haugen & Rygg, 1996; Kreivi *et al.*, 1999).

In Navarra, where there are some 1600 km of trout streams, angling for brown trout is of great importance, but to date only one study has been carried out on the feeding habits of this species in the Larraun River (Oscoz *et al.*, 2000). The aim of this paper is to report the feeding habits of 0+ brown trout in a river of this region and its relationship to benthos and drift.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was carried out in the Erro River, which is a tributary of the Irati River (Ebro basin) (Fig. 1). The Erro River is 48 km long and drains an area of 214 km². In the upper reaches it flows through beech forest, and later through meadow areas with oak trees, with many willows and alder trees along its banks. The final stretch of the Erro River flows through cultivated land, with wooded banks of willow, poplar and ash.

European minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus* (L., 1758)) occurs with the brown trout in the studied river stretch, but barbel (*Barbus haasi* Mertens, 1924), stone loach (*Barbatula barbatula* L., 1758), French nase (*Chondrostoma toxostoma* Steindachner, 1866), Graells barbel (*Barbus graellsii* Steindachner, 1866), lamprehuella (*Cobitis calderoni* Bacescu, 1961), and gudgeon (*Gobio gobio* L., 1758) are also present in the Erro River.

The river reach sampled was located on the upper course of the Erro River (43° 0' N 1° 24' W and 42° 58' N 1° 24' W), its altitude ranging from 810 m to 760m. The study area combined lentic and lotic areas, and a mean water surface width of 4 m in the upper stretch and 8 m in the lower stretch. The substratum was dominated by small boulders and cobbles, interspersed with gravel and boulders. The riparian vegetation was abun-



Figure 1. Location of the Erro River in Navarra. *Localización del río Erro en Navarra.*

dant, allowing for an important cover. The stomach contents of 41 brown trout (33-97 mm total length (TL)) caught by electro-fishing surveys in the river stretch in August 2002 were analysed. They were all caught before midday, so as to eliminate possible variation in consumption of prey throughout the day (Neveu, 1980). After capture they were taken in cold storage to the laboratory, where they were frozen for later study. The stomachs were removed and preserved in 4 % formaldehyde. The stomach analyses were restricted to prey items found in the stomach and oesophagus so as to increase the likelihood that the prey had been eaten recently, and therefore in the habitat where the fish were caught (Wennhage & Pihl, 2002). Prey items were examined under a stereoscopic microscope (x7-45). Two types of prey were found: terrestrial invertebrates (insects) and aquatic invertebrates. In the later group, the prey was identified to the family level, when possible.

In animal prey items, the frequency of occurrence of a given prey type is defined as the number of stomachs in which that prey occurs, expressed as a frequency of the total number of stomachs in which the prey are present (Hynes, 1950). The relative abundance of a prey (or contribution to the stomach contents) is defined as the percentage of total stomach contents in all predators comprised by the given prey. In mathematical terms, the percentage occurrence (% F_i) and the percentage abundance (% A_i) of prey type i can be described by the equations:

$$\%F_i = (N_i/N) \times 100$$

where N_i is the number of predators with prey i in their stomach, N is the total number of predators with stomach contents of any kind;

$$\%A_i = (\sum S_i / \sum S_j) \times 100$$

where S_i is the stomach content (number) composed by prey i , and S_j the total stomach content of all stomach in the entire sample (Amundsen *et al.*, 1996).

The diet diversity of the sampled population (H') was calculated using the Shannon-Wiener diversity index ($H' = -\sum p_i \cdot \log_2 p_i$), where p_i is the proportion of the prey item i among the total number of preys. The use of the Shannon-Wiener index provides a relatively objective indication of niche breadth (Marshall & Elliott, 1997). Furthermore, in order to evaluate specialization in the diet of the brown trout, evenness index ($E = H'/H'_{max}$) was determined, considering that values close to zero mean a stenophagous diet and those closer to one more of a euryphagous diet.

In order to analyse if the 0+ brown trout selected their prey, samples of benthic and drift macroinvertebrates were taken on the same day and in the same place as the trout, in order to compare them with the diet. The sample was obtained with a hand net (25x28 cm with a 0.1-mm mesh) from the benthos, and from the drift with a net (33x28 cm with a 0.25-mm mesh), which was left in place for 45-60 min; this duration should yield reasonably represen-

tative samples (Culp *et al.*, 1994). In order to evaluate the possible prey selection from benthos or drift, the W Savage (1931) selection index was used ($W = A_i/D_i$, where A_i is the trout use of the resource i , and D_i the availability of that resource in the river). The values of W vary between 0 and ∞ , where 1 is the non-selected value. This index is more objective than other similar ones, as it allows the checking of statistical significance by comparing with an χ^2 with one degree of freedom (Manly *et al.*, 1993).

RESULTS

Of the 41 stomachs examined, three were empty and therefore were not taken into account in later analyses. In the remaining 38 stomachs 215 prey were found, mostly aquatic invertebrates (Table 1). The most abundant prey in the diet were nemato-

Table 1. Diet composition (% F_i : occurrence and % A_i : abundance), trophic diversity (H'), and evenness index (E) values of 0+ brown trout in the Erro River. *Composición de la dieta (% F_i : frecuencia and % A_i : abundancia), diversidad trófica (H') e índice de equitatividad (E) de los alevines de trucha común en el río Erro.*

Taxon	% F_i	% A_i
AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES		
Nematoda	55.26	42.33
Gammaridae	18.42	9.30
Hydraenidae	2.63	0.47
Chironomidae	28.95	8.37
Baetidae	39.47	13.02
Ephemerellidae	7.90	1.40
Heptageniidae	47.37	12.09
Ephemeroptera (unidentified)	5.26	0.93
Leuctridae	18.42	3.26
Hydropsychidae	7.90	1.86
Glossosomatidae	7.90	1.40
Polycentropodidae	5.26	0.93
Rhyacophilidae	7.90	1.40
Total	100.00	96.76
TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES		
Trichoptera	7.90	1.39
Ephemeroptera	7.90	1.39
Insecta (unidentified)	2.63	0.46
Total	15.79	3.24
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Trophic diversity (H')	2.79	
Evenness index (E)	0.70	

des (42.3 %), mayflies (27.3 %), gamarids (9.3 %), and chironomids (8.4 %). The 0+ brown trout consumed few terrestrial invertebrates (3.2 %). If we exclude nematodes from the analysis, as they may be trout parasites and not prey (Molloy *et al.*, 1995; Brotheridge *et al.*, 1998; Byrne *et al.*, 2002), mayflies, crustaceans, dipterans, and trichopterans were the most consumed prey items.

The trophic diversity of 0+ brown trout was relatively high ($H'=2.79$, Table 1), as was its evenness index ($E=0.70$), which indicates that they tend to be euriphagic. This fact was more obvious when nematodes were not included as prey, in which case the values for trophic diversity and evenness were notably higher ($H'=3.13$ and $E=0.80$).

Table 2 shows benthic prey selection of 0+ brown trout, according to the Savage index (W), and the posterior statistical comparison of the

prey availability (D_i) in the benthic macroinvertebrate assemblage or in the river drift, as well as its use (A_i). In benthos, fingerling brown trout positively selected Rhyacophilidae, whereas Elmidae, Heptageniidae, and Leuctridae were avoided. On the other hand, with reference to those macroinvertebrates present in the drift, the fingerling brown trout refused Elmidae, Chironomidae, and terrestrial invertebrates, but did not show positive selection for any taxon. The consumption of other items did not show significant selection.

DISCUSSION

The diet of fingerling brown trout in the Erro River is mainly composed of aquatic invertebrates, as has been described in other studies

Table 2. Prey selection by 0+ brown trout from the Erro River. A_i : abundance; D_i : availability; W : Savage index; ** $P<0.01$. The significance levels were obtained applying Bonferroni's correction (α /number of categories). *Selección de presas por parte de los alevines de trucha común en el río Erro. A_i : abundancia; D_i : disponibilidad; W : índice de Savage; ** $P<0.01$. Los niveles de significación se calcularon mediante la corrección de Bonferroni (α /número de categorías).*

Taxon	A_i	Benthos			Drift		
		D_i	W		D_i	W	
Baetidae	11.41	14.72	0.78	ns	7.18	1.59	ns
Caenidae		1.60	0.00	ns			
Chironomidae	12.08	16.91	0.71	ns	28.70	0.42	**
Elmidae		9.85	0.00	**	9.86	0.00	**
Ephemerellidae	2.01	2.19	0.92	ns	1.35	1.49	ns
Gamaridae	2.69	2.44	1.10	ns			
Glossosomatidae	2.01	1.93	1.04	ns	6.73	0.30	ns
Heptageniidae	11.41	22.62	0.50	*	11.66	0.98	ns
Hidracarina		0.42	0.00	ns	3.59	0.00	ns
Hydraenidae	0.67	0.59	1.14	ns	0.45	1.49	ns
Hydropsychidae	1.34	0.93	1.44	ns	3.14	0.43	ns
Leptophlebiidae		1.34	0.00	ns			
Leuctridae	4.70	18.08	0.26	**	1.79	2.63	ns
Limoniidae		0.68	0.00	ns	0.90	0.00	ns
Nematoda	44.30						
Nemouridae		0.25	0.00	ns	0.45	0.00	ns
Oligochaeta		1.43	0.00	ns			
Planariidae		1.60	0.00	ns			
Polycentropodidae	1.34				0.45	2.98	ns
Rhyacophilidae	1.34	0.09	14.89	**	0.45	2.98	ns
Sericostomatidae		0.85	0.00	ns			
Simuliidae		0.17	0.00	ns	2.24	0.00	ns
Other aquatic invertebrates		1.33	0.00	ns	2.69	0.00	ns
Terrestrial invertebrates	4.70				18.38	0.26	**

(Neveu, 1980; Montañes & Lobón-Cerviá, 1986; Kreivi *et al.*, 1999; Oscoz *et al.*, 2000). The apparently high consumption of nematodes may not be accurate due to the possibility that some could be trout parasites (Molloy *et al.*, 1995; Brothridge *et al.*, 1998; Byrne *et al.*, 2002) as well as parasites of dipteran larvae (Tachet *et al.*, 1984), which may be eaten by the trout. Further studies would be necessary in order to determine if the 0+ trout really consume such a large quantity of nematodes, or if it is a parasitic species.

Excluding the nematodes, the diet of the 0+ brown trout in the Erro River consists principally of mayflies, a fact which has been noted in earlier studies (Neveu & Thibault, 1977; Montañes & Lobón-Cerviá, 1986; Oscoz *et al.*, 2000). However, there were variations in the relative importance of some other items. Thus, in the Erro River the fingerling brown trout consumed more dipterans and fewer trichopterans than in the Larraun River (Oscoz *et al.*, 2000), whereas in the Ucero and Avión-Milanos Rivers, they consumed more crustaceans and fewer dipterans and trichopterans (Lobón-Cerviá *et al.*, 1985). These slight differences are probably due to the different availability of prey and the habitat differences between rivers (Power, 1992; Rutledge & Power, 1992). In the Erro River the fingerling brown trout had a typical generalistic diet, as has been stated in other studies done on its feeding patterns (Haugen & Rygg, 1996; Jorgensen *et al.*, 2000).

With reference to prey selection, the rejection of elmids, in both drift and benthos, may be due to their lower energetic value because of their intense sclerotisation, (Power, 1992; Oscoz *et al.*, 2000; 2001). Moreover, since trouts are visual predators, smaller preys (i.e., quironomids in drift) or those that camouflage or hide in the substratum (i.e., leuctrids and heptagenids) are more difficult to detect, so a lower consumption of these items would be expected (Rajasilta & Vuorinen, 1983; Rincón & Lobón-Cerviá, 1999), as observed in the Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792) in the Urederra River (Oscoz *et al.*, 2005). In this way, we could expect a higher use of drift preys, because there is a greater probability of detection of larger prey in the

drift (Rincón & Lobón-Cerviá, 1995). However, fingerling brown trout could have a more benthic diet, probably because feeding at the bottom of the river implies less risk from predators than feeding at the surface (Vollestad & Andersen, 1985; Haugen & Rygg, 1996; Oscoz *et al.*, 2005). Besides, gape limitation and prey handling limitations play an important role in smaller species of fish, determining prey size selection (Keeley & Grant, 1997), and consequently the higher or lower use of drift or benthos.

Moreover, we cannot ignore the absolute nutrient content and the ability to assimilate nutrients, as well as the risks involved in the capture of prey (Vinyard, 1980; Pillans *et al.*, 2004). This could explain the positive choice of Rhyacophilidae in benthos, together with the negative response to terrestrial insects in the drift, a fact that has also been seen in Finnish rivers (Kreivi *et al.*, 1999). Rhyacophilidae are prey with a high energetic content (Penczak *et al.*, 1984), and their consumption implies lower risk from predators than the capture of preys on the surface, as they are mainly found in benthos (Vollestad & Andersen, 1985; Haugen & Rygg, 1996). This lower risk from predators implied in benthonic feeding is probably the reason for selecting these preys. However, given the opportunistic character of the salmonids (Keeley & Grant, 1997; Vignes, 1998), when there is a large amount of drifting prey, this trophic resource will also be used (Kreivi *et al.*, 1999).

Recent studies (McLaughlin *et al.*, 1994; 1999) suggest the existence of two different feeding strategies in fingerling brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchell, 1815)): a) more sedentary individuals whose diet is based on benthonic prey and b) more active individuals that feed on surface prey. A more detailed study in more habitats would be necessary to discover if this also occurs among brown trout.

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