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### UNH Researchers Find Invasive Seaweed Makes Fish Change Their Behavior

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Ray, Robbin, "UNH Researchers Find Invasive Seaweed Makes Fish Change Their Behavior" (2018). *UNH Today*. 5072.

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# NEWSROOM (//WWW.UNH.EDU/UNHTODAY/NEWS)



## UNH Researchers Find Invasive Seaweed Makes Fish Change Their Behavior

Tuesday, May 22, 2018

(HTTPS://WWW.UNH.EDU/UNHTODAY/NEWS/2018/05/22/unh-researchers-find-invasive-seaweed-makes-fish-change-their-behavior)  
UNH RESEARCHERS FIND INVASIVE SEAWEEED MAKES FISH CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR

DURHAM, N.H. – When it comes to finding protection and a safe feeding ground, fish rely on towering blades of seaweed, like kelp, to create a three-dimensional hiding space. Kelp forests have been shown to be one of the most productive systems in the ocean with high biodiversity and ecological function. However, in recent decades, many kelp habitats have been taken over and replaced by lower turf-dominated seaweed species. Researchers at the University of New Hampshire have found that this change in the seascape may impact the behavior of fish and could be leaving them less options for refuge and more vulnerable to predators.



“In each case, the cunner preferred and sought out the kelp, or similar seaweed species, to hide in,” said Jennifer Dijkstra, research assistant professor in the Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping at UNH. “Over and over, they gravitated to the kelp that is taller and because of its blade-like structure, provides a canopy to hide under.”

CUNNER FISH STILL VISIBLE WHILE LOOKING FOR REFUGE IN KELP IN THE ISLES OF SHOALS. PHOTO CREDIT: KRISTIN MELLO/UNH

Three experiments were conducted as part of the research ([https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A\\_www.sciencedirect.com\\_science\\_article\\_pii\\_S0022098118300108&d=DwMFaQ&c=c6MrceVCY5m5A\\_KAUkrdoA&r=43nhFYk7Lgb9QdQ\\_EwZ2RfOaAn9EEDYK05BGSh1SG\\_7MKhvcXvgf7nuT44slCmU\\_eyPOEoDkw-dl0c&s=d28Hm\\_9dzNYMHRyZobOjf6Se039oKc4b5-0c\\_OmmlC0&e=](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A_www.sciencedirect.com_science_article_pii_S0022098118300108&d=DwMFaQ&c=c6MrceVCY5m5A_KAUkrdoA&r=43nhFYk7Lgb9QdQ_EwZ2RfOaAn9EEDYK05BGSh1SG_7MKhvcXvgf7nuT44slCmU_eyPOEoDkw-dl0c&s=d28Hm_9dzNYMHRyZobOjf6Se039oKc4b5-0c_OmmlC0&e=)) recently published in the Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology; in situ video observations, a refuge choice study, and a foraging efficiency study. The video of cunner, a residential mid-trophic level fish, in their habitat showed that the fish preferred the kelp almost three times as much. The refuge choice experiment, where different seaweed scenarios were created for them to hide, supported the video observations that in all cases, kelp was the refuge of choice. The foraging efficient study showed very little difference between seaweed habitats.

“Our results suggest that the refuge-seeking behavior of the cunner may be impacted by the ongoing shift we have seen in our earlier studies of the increased dominance of the *Dasyatis japonica* (invasive seaweed) in the southern Gulf of Maine,” said Dijkstra. “By losing their preferred refuge, the tall canopy-forming kelps, cunner were left with little option but to use the lower invasive seaweed turfs, which could give them less protection.”

Three species known to be predators of cunner - striped bass, pollock, and harbor seals – were seen on the video highlighting the real threat to cunner in the surveyed habitats. Researchers say while this study did not directly measure predation, they believe that cunner may become more vulnerable prey since they were easily seen by the researchers hiding in the lower, less dense seaweed. Researchers also note this could be even more detrimental to juvenile cunner who look for safe refuge more often. While further studies are needed, they caution that continued reduction in available kelp cover may signal the beginning of density-dependent mortality in cunner populations which may have cascading effects on other members of the Gulf of Maine ecosystem.

Dijkstra and her team previously published a study ([https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A\\_\\_onlinelibrary.wiley.com\\_doi\\_10.1111\\_1365-2D2745.12775\\_full&d=DwMFaQ&c=c6MrceVCY5m5A\\_KAUkrdoA&r=43nhFYk7Lgb9QdQ\\_EwZ2RfOaAn9EEDYK05BGcXFWdG0&m=-Sh1SG\\_7MKhvcXvgf7nuT44slCmU\\_eyPOEoDkw-dl0c&s=NB9CgS\\_QasQXkE3y1vk7wjKWrKhq7s9kARuATIUIZMI&e=](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__onlinelibrary.wiley.com_doi_10.1111_1365-2D2745.12775_full&d=DwMFaQ&c=c6MrceVCY5m5A_KAUkrdoA&r=43nhFYk7Lgb9QdQ_EwZ2RfOaAn9EEDYK05BGcXFWdG0&m=-Sh1SG_7MKhvcXvgf7nuT44slCmU_eyPOEoDkw-dl0c&s=NB9CgS_QasQXkE3y1vk7wjKWrKhq7s9kARuATIUIZMI&e=)) that looked at seaweed populations over the last 30 years in the Southwestern Gulf of Maine and found the once predominant and towering kelp seaweed beds are declining and more invasive shrub-like species have taken their place. The invasive fiber-like red seaweeds had covered up to 50 to 60 percent of some areas, altering the look of the ocean floor and the base of the marine food chain.

Co-authors on this study, all from UNH, include Brandon O'Brien, '22, Ph.D. student; Kristen Mello '14, research technician; and Amber Litterer '16, Shoals Marine Laboratory.

This project was supported by the Rutman Foundation through the Shoals Marine Laboratory ([https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A\\_\\_www.shoalsmarinelaboratory.org\\_&d=DwMFaQ&c=c6MrceVCY5m5A\\_KAUkrdoA&r=43nhFYk7Lgb9QdQ\\_EwZ2RfOaAn9EEDYK05BGcXFWdG0&m=-Sh1SG\\_7MKhvcXvgf7nuT44slCmU\\_eyPOEoDkw-dl0c&s=gfUlcY9uTxVdXMc1M50Mr1ileCH6AZk3W0f\\_noAlaLc&e=](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A__www.shoalsmarinelaboratory.org_&d=DwMFaQ&c=c6MrceVCY5m5A_KAUkrdoA&r=43nhFYk7Lgb9QdQ_EwZ2RfOaAn9EEDYK05BGcXFWdG0&m=-Sh1SG_7MKhvcXvgf7nuT44slCmU_eyPOEoDkw-dl0c&s=gfUlcY9uTxVdXMc1M50Mr1ileCH6AZk3W0f_noAlaLc&e=)), the School of Marine Sciences and Ocean Engineering (<https://marine.unh.edu/>) and a faculty scholar award from the School of Marine Science and Ocean Engineering to JAD.

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Caption: Cunner fish in Nahant, Massachusetts looking for refuge in lower species of seaweed. Seen here is a mix of algae species, including both *Dasysiphonia japonica* (red seaweed in foreground) and *Saccharina latissima* (golden blades in background).

Photo credit: Brandon O'Brien/UNH

[https://www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner\\_kelp.png](https://www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner_kelp.png) ([//www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner\\_kelp.png](https://www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner_kelp.png))

Caption: Cunner fish still visible while looking for refuge in kelp in the Isles of Shoals.

Photo credit: Kristin Mello/UNH

[https://www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner\\_kelp\\_2.jpg](https://www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner_kelp_2.jpg) ([//www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner\\_kelp\\_2.jpg](https://www.unh.edu/unhtoday/sites/default/files/media/cunner_kelp_2.jpg))

Caption: Cunner in the Isles of Shoals looking for hiding spots in lower turf-dominated seaweed which have been found to be predominate in the Gulf of Maine. Photo credit: Jennifer Dijkstra/UNH

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