ISOTOPIC TISSUE FRACTIONATION AT BIVALVE *PINNA NOBILIS*, A NON-INVASIVE APPROACH

Carme Alomar ¹*, Salud Deudero ¹ and Maite Vázquez-Luis ¹ ¹ Instituto Español de Oceanografía Centre Oceanográfic de les Balears - c.alomar@ba.ieo.es

Abstract

Carbon and nitrogen isotopic values of muscle and mantle in Mediterranean endemic bivalve *Pinna nobilis* individuals have been analyzed to study tissue fractionation. Muscle tissue is enriched in both δ^{13} C and δ^{15} N compared to mantle on average 1.11 ‰ and 0.71 ‰, respectively. Analyses of mantle tissue do not involve sacrifice of individuals and are therefore proposed as a conservation tool in the study of *P. nobilis*.

Keywords: Bio-indicators, Bivalves, Conservation, Balearic Islands

Introduction- *Pinna nobilis* is one of the largest bivalves in the world [1] and endemic to the Mediterranean. Populations have been reduced due to direct and indirect impacts [2]. As a consequence, it has been listed as a Mediterranean endangered species (92/43/EEC). Previous studies have suggested muscle as the most appropriate for stable isotopes analyses [3]. The aim of this study was to analyze mantle and muscle tissues of *P. nobilis* at three different localities to i) study fractioning between tissues, ii) study isotopic differences among localities and iii) propose sampling of mantle instead of muscle to study the trophic ecology of the fan mussel. Results will allow comparison of muscle and pullerable fan mussel.

Materials and Methods-The study was carried out at 3 sampling sites: Cabrera, Es Freus and Andratx, Balearic Islands (Western Mediterranean). Individuals of *P. nobilis* were collected under licence from the Government for research purposes by experienced scuba divers in February 2013. For each *P. nobilis* individual, muscle and mantle tissues were obtained. Stable isotopes of δ^{13} C and δ^{15} N were analyzed following standard procedures [4]. A multivariate analyses of variance PERMANOVA tested significant spatial differences among sites and tissues.

Results- For all localities, muscle tissue were enriched in δ^{13} C and δ^{15} N compared to mantle tissue (Fig. 1). Values of δ^{13} C were highest at Andratx and lowest at Es Freus. Values of δ^{15} N were highest at Andratx and lowest at Es Freus. Values of δ^{15} N isotopic signatures of *P. nobilis* showed significant differences for locality (Lo) (PERMANOVA, Lo, δ^{13} C, p < 0.001 and Lo, δ^{15} N, p < 0.001, Fig 2.) and tissue (Ti) (PERMANOVA, Ti, δ^{13} C, p < 0.001 and Ti, δ^{15} N, p < 0.001, Fig 2). Only the interaction between tissue and locality for δ^{15} N showed significant differences (PERMANOVA, Lo x Ti, δ^{15} N, p < 0.05, Fig 2).



Fig. 1. Individual values of δ^{13} C and δ^{15} N for *P. nobilis* at Andratx \blacklozenge , Cabrera – and Es Freu •. Mantle is represented in black and muscle in grey.

Discussion-The present study shows significant differences between tissues and localities. Muscle is enriched compared to mantle of the same individual. Both tissues are nitrogen enriched in localities which receive higher anthropogenic pressure, Andratx. Mantle has shown to follow the same isotopic pattern as muscle. Studying mantle in place of muscle does not involve scarifying individuals and minimizes the sampling impact on the existing populations contributing to the conservation of this endangered specie.

Tab. 1. Results of multivariate analyses of variance PERMANOVA for $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ in *Pinna nobilis* and posterior pair wise test for factors locality and tissue. ** p<0.001 * p<0.05

	δ th C					δ ¹⁶ N				
	df	SS	MS		Pseudo-F	df	SS	F MSF	seudo-	
Source of variation										
Locality (Lo)	2	10.602		5.3012	87.446**	2	239.25	119.63	1737**	
Tissue (Ti)	1	11.283		11.283	186.12**	1	2.8349	2.8349	41.16**	
Locality x Tissue	2	0.091		0.046	0.75293	2	0.4587	0.22935	3.33*	
Residual	64	3.8799		0.06		64	4.4075	0.069		
Total	69	38.274				69	252.88			
Pair wise within level of facto Locality	r Andratx≠	Cabrera ≠	Es frei	IS		Andratx≠	Cabrera	≠ Es freu	5	
Pair wise within level of facto Tissue	r Muscle≠ Mantle Pairwise test					Muscle≠ Mantle				
						Lo x Ti	o x Ti			
						Andrtax: muscle > mantle				
						Cabrera: muscle > mantle				
						Es freus: muscle > mantle				

Acknowledgments- The study was financed by Organismo Autónomo de Parques Nacionales, MAAA project: "Estado de conservación del bivalvo amenazado *Pinna nobilis* en el Parque Nacional de Cabrera (024/210)."

References

1 - García-March, J. R. 2003. Contribution to the knowledge of the status of *Pinna nobilis* (L.) 1758 in Spanish coasts, Mem. Inst. Océanogr. Paul Ricard, 9: 29–41.

2 - Marbà, N., Calleja, M.L., Duarte, C.M., Álvarez, E., Díaz-Almela, E. and Holmer, M. 2007. Iron Additions Reduce Sulfide Intrusion and Reverse Seagrass (*Posidonia oceanica*) Decline in Carbonate Sediments. Ecosystems, 10: 745-756.

3 - Cabanellas-Reboredo, M., Deudero, S. and Blanco, A. 2009. Stable-isotope signatures (δ 13C and δ 15N) of different tissues of *Pinna nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Bivalvia): Isotopic variations among tissues and between seasons. Journal of Molluscan Studies, 75: 343-349.

4 - Deudero, S., Pinnegar, J.K., Polunin, N. V. C., Morey G. & Morales-Nin, B. Spatial variation and ontogenic shifts in the isotopic composition of Mediterranean littoral fishes. Marine Biology 145 (2004) 971-981