

occurrence and stable isotope data to monitor trophic position of invasive crustaceans in marine and freshwater ecosystems and trophic changes within invaded food webs

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Crips and Bloods: the Atlantic blue crab and the Louisiana red crayfish in European waters



Callinectes sapidus

- Large-sized, omnivorous, aggressive
- Introduced in Europe in 1901 and in the Mediterranean Sea in 1947 (Greece)



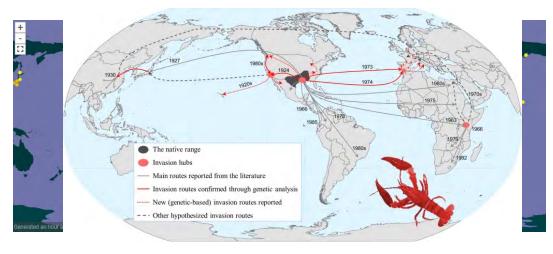






Procambarus clarkii

- Large-sized, omnivorous, aggressive
- Introduced in Europe in 1973 (Spain) and first observed in Italy in 1989



https://www.wikiwand.com





1 – Rationale/assumptions

- A burgeoning amount of data on occurrences, far less information on impacts in invaded ranges (in particular for the blue crab)
- Impacts are related with feeding habits, and ultimately with trophic position
- Feeding habits vary in space, and may be affected by oceanographic/climatic factors, acting both at a local and regional scale

Keywords:

functional biogeography; stable isotope ecology





2 – Collation of the datasets

Callinectes sapidus:

- extraction of data on CN isotopic signatures of the crab from published sources;
- aggregated at the scale of population (native ranges) or included as individual entries (invaded ranges);
- Complementary isotopic data on potential animal and vegetal prey

Procambarus clarkii:

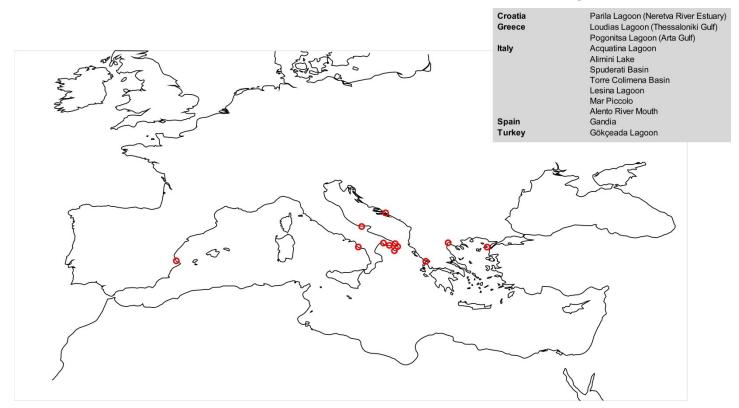
Identical structure, aggregated data only







3 – Main features of the datasets – *Callinectes sapidus*







3 - Main features of the datasets - Procambarus clarkii



51 sites, all located in invaded ranges





4 – progress in the collation of the datasets

Callinectes sapidus: completed

Procambarus clarkii: to be completed within May 2021

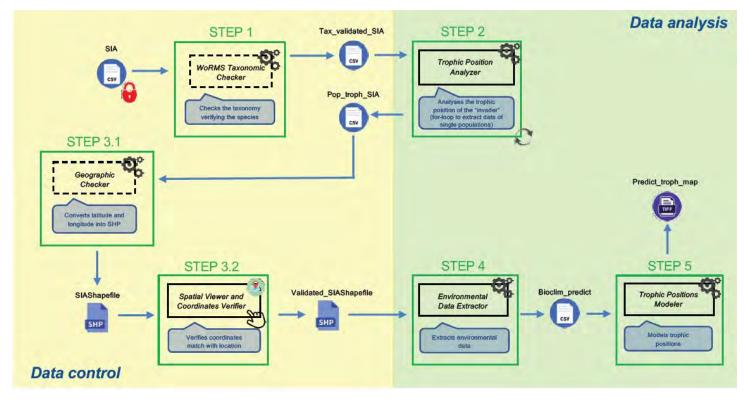
Main concern: the Penelope canvas effect!!!



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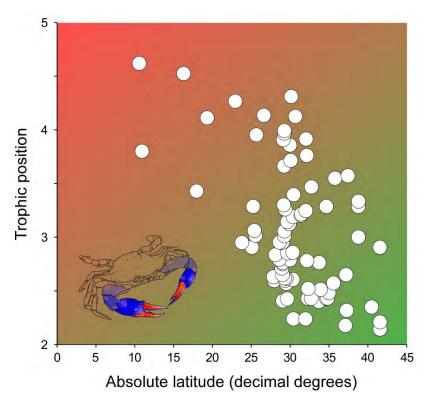
5 – The workflow







6 - What's next



Blue crab: first results (native range only)





6 – What's next

Focus on other species: marine (*Carcinus maenas/eastuarii*; *Pomatomus saltatrix*) freshwater (*Lepomis gibbosus*), or terrestrial... it depends on the availability of isotopic data

Conceptual framework: biogeography of omnivores, not necessarily NIS

The potential contribution of LifeWatch





Thanks for your attention

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