

Natural Diet of Juvenile Abalone *Haliotis fulgens* and *H. corrugata* (Mollusca: Gastropoda) in Bahía Tortugas, Mexico¹

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Abstract: Diet of juvenile (10–100 mm in length) abalone (*Haliotis fulgens* and *H. corrugata*) in their natural environment was examined in specimens collected at Bahía Tortugas, Baja California Sur. Nine macroalgae species, one polychaete worm, one amphipod, one hydrozoan, and one sea grass were identified. A high percentage of stomachs analyzed were empty. In those with contents, *Phyllospadix torreyi* (Anthophyta), *Laurencia* sp., Gelidiales (Rhodophyta), and Phaeophyta (Dictyotales) were the most common items. Most specimens with macroalgal material came from depths in which *H. fulgens* (shallow) and *H. corrugata* (>6 m) are more abundant. Benthic diatoms were almost absent from ingested material.

MOST LITERATURE ON natural abalone diet is based on analysis of stomach contents of adults, and information on the diet of small juveniles is sparse (e.g., Tomita and Tazawa 1971, Shepherd and Cannon 1988, Wood and Buxton 1996). Kawamura et al. (1998) reviewed the available information on the feeding habits and growth of abalone post-larvae and early juveniles (5–10 mm) and concluded that most of their diet consists of diatoms, bacterial films, and sporelings of macroalgae.

In the wild, adult abalone feed on the three main groups of macroalgae: brown, red, and

green, albeit in different proportions (Fallu 1991, Shepherd and Steinberg 1992). Species of *Macrocystis*, *Egrecia*, and other Laminariales have been used commonly as fodder in abalone farms (Cook 1998, Godoy and Jérez 1998, McBride 1998).

Information on natural diet and feeding habits of abalone species found along Mexican coasts is scarce. Serviere-Zaragoza et al. (1998) analyzed the stomach contents of *Haliotis fulgens* Philippi, 1845, adults, sampled at their southern distributional limit. Several species of macroalgae, including *Eisenia arborea* Areschoug, 1876, *Sargassum* sp., *Cryptopleura crispa* Kylin, 1924, and *Rhodymenia* sp., and the sea grass *Phyllospadix torreyi* S. Watson were the most common species in the diet. Siqueiros-Beltrones et al. (2001, 2002) provided an inventory of the epiphytic diatoms found on the blades of macroalgae used to feed cultured abalone, such as *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Linnaeus) C. Agardh, 1820, and *Eisenia arborea*.

A recent study (Carreón-Palau 2000) on microhabitat and abundance of *Haliotis fulgens* and *H. corrugata* Wood, 1828, juveniles, in the central region of Baja California, recorded 42 species of flora on the rocks where *Haliotis* spp. might feed. In this study, we describe the feeding spectrum of juvenile *H. fulgens* and *H. corrugata* collected from the sampling sites of the Carreón-Palau (2000) study. This information will be used to support emerging aquacultural projects in this region.

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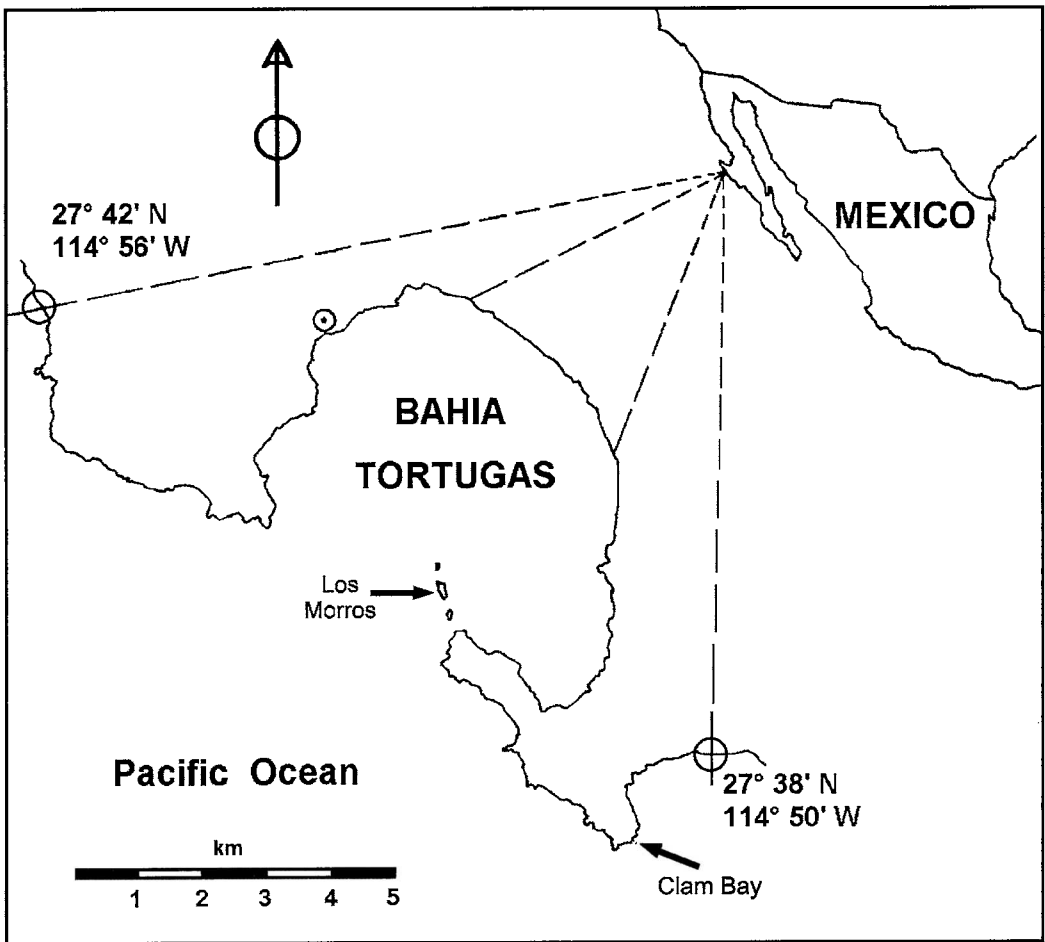


FIGURE 1. The two study sites, Clam Bay and Los Morros, in Baja California Sur, Mexico.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens of *Haliotis fulgens* and *H. corrugata* were collected on two reefs: Clam Bay and Los Morros (Figure 1). Sampling was carried out during different seasons at depths that followed the reef profile: 1, 3, and 5 m at Clam Bay and 6, 9, and 12 m at Los Morros.

In the laboratory, specimens were dissected and gut and stomach contents were extracted under a stereoscope and preserved in 70% alcohol. Identification of ingested material was based on external morphology

and internal anatomy of macroalgae fragments. Identification keys for genera and species of macroalgae included Joly (1967) and Abbott and Hollenberg (1976). In some cases, internal anatomy of fresh macroalgae species collected from each site was used to confirm our identifications. In addition, a subsample from each sample was used for observations of diatoms.

The relative frequency (RF) of each species was calculated as: $RF = (\text{frequency value for a species} / \text{total of the frequency values for all species}) \times 100$.

TABLE 1

Number of Specimens of *Haliotis fulgens* (Hf) and *H. corrugata* (Hc) Juveniles Collected in Bahía Tortugas, Baja California Sur, Mexico

Study Site	Nov. 1996	Apr. 1997	Nov. 1997	Apr. 1998	Jan. 2002
Clam Bay	9 (Hf)	8 (Hf)	3 (Hf)	9 (Hf)	2 (Hf)
Los Morros	6 (Hf)	5 (Hf)	6 (Hf)	2 (Hf)	10 (Hc)

TABLE 2

Percentage of Juvenile *Haliotis fulgens* in Clam Bay and Los Morros with Ingested Material or Empty Stomachs (Parentheses Indicate Percentages of All Samples)

Condition	Clam Bay		Los Morros
	≤1 m	1–5 m	6–12 m
With contents	86 (27)	50 (13)	10 (4)
Stomach empty	14 (5)	50 (13)	90 (38)

RESULTS

For the entire study, a total of 50 juvenile *H. fulgens* and 10 juvenile *H. corrugata* was collected from the two sites. Shell length ranged from 10 to 100 mm. The numbers collected during each season and at different depths varied (Table 1).

Haliotis fulgens

From Clam Bay, 31 specimens with a mean size of 47.4 ± 22.5 mm (SD) and, from Los Morros, 19 specimens with a mean size of 48.4 ± 26.0 mm (SD) were analyzed. Overall, at both localities, a high proportion of specimens had empty stomachs (56%) (Table 2). Most of the samples containing macroalgae were small fragments. The number of algal species varied from one to three, but most commonly only one species was found.

Fragments of 13 species were identified, of which nine corresponded to macroalgae, one to a sea grass, one to a hydrozoan, one to a polychaete, and one to an amphipod (Table 3). Most taxa appeared during a single season, except for *Phyllospadix torreyi*, which was

present during both years in autumn and spring. This species also had the highest relative frequency, followed by the Gelidiales group, which occurred during spring and summer 1997 (Table 3).

Most macroalgae were found in juveniles from 1 m, with the exception of *P. torreyi*, which occurred in specimens collected at 1, 3, and 5 m (Table 3). Diatoms were absent from stomach contents.

Haliotis corrugata

In Los Morros, the mean size of juveniles was 48.4 ± 10.8 mm (SD). Most samples originated at 9 and 12 m. Traces of ingested material were found in 70% of the stomachs and included four phaeophytes, two rhodophytes, and several cyanophytes (Table 3). Only one or two species were found in each stomach. Diatoms were almost absent from stomach contents. Only a couple of frustules, probably *Cocconeis* cf. *dirupta* Gregory, were present within the stomachs.

DISCUSSION

Most of the algae found in the stomachs of *H. fulgens* and *H. corrugata* form part of the algal community recorded in earlier work on the microhabitat occupied by juveniles (Carreón-Palau 2000). In this microhabitat, the dominant macroalgae were crustose corallines and articulated forms. Also common were rhodophytes, such as *Chondracanthus canaliculatus* (Harvey) Guiry, 1993, *Hypnea valentiae* (Turner) Montagne, 1841, and *Gelidium pusillum* (Stackhouse) Le Jolis, 1863. Sea grass *P. torreyi* was recorded as a dominant species during certain seasons.

Although *P. torreyi* and Gelidiales were the most frequent components found in most of the specimens studied, we cannot determine preferences without demonstrating if the proportions of species in the gut differ significantly from the proportions available in the microhabitat. Leighton (2000) suggested that *Phyllospadix* and Gelidiales are ingested incidentally. However, the frequent presence of *Phyllospadix* spp. in juvenile stomachs in this and a previous study of adult *H. fulgens*

TABLE 3
Identified Taxa in the Stomach Contents of Juvenile *Haliotis fulgens* and *H. corrugata*

<i>Haliotis</i> sp.	Taxon	Locality ^a	Season ^b	Depth (m)	Relative Frequency (%)
<i>H. fulgens</i>	Chlorophyta				
	<i>Cladophora</i> sp.	1	3	1	3
	<i>Chaetomorpha</i> sp.	1	3	1	3
	Phaeophyta				
	<i>Colpomenia</i> sp.	1	3	1	3
	<i>Dictyota</i> sp.	1	4	1	6
	Phaeophyte sp. 1	1	2	1	3
	Phaeophyte sp. 2	1	3	—	3
	Rhodophyta				
	<i>Laurencia</i> sp.	1	4	1	6
	Gelidiales	1	2,3	1	13
	Rhodophyte sp. 1	2	1	6	3
	Anthophyta				
	<i>Phyllospadix torreyi</i>	1	1-5	1,3,5	47
	Hydrozoa	1	1	3	3
	Polychaete	2	—	12	3
	Amphipod	2	—	12	3
Total				100	
<i>H. corrugata</i>	Phaeophyta				
	<i>Dictyota</i> sp.	2	5	9	20
	Phaeophyte sp. 3	2	5	12	10
	Phaeophyte sp. 4	2	5	12	10
	Phaeophyte sp. 5	2	5	12	10
	Rhodophyta				
	Gelidiales	2	5	12	20
	Rhodophyte sp. 2	2	5	9	20
	Cyanophyta	2	5	9	10
Total				100	

^a 1, Clam Bay; 2, Los Morros.

^b 1, November 1996; 2, April 1997; 3, November 1997; 4, April 1998; 5, January 2002.

(Serviere-Zaragoza et al. 1998) suggests that *Phyllospadix*, rather than being incidental, is part of the green abalone diet, at least in the populations of Baja California Sur. Recent laboratory studies on growth of juvenile *H. fulgens* fed *Phyllospadix torreyi*, *Eisenia arborea*, or *Gelidium robustum* (N. L. Gardner) Hollenberg & I. A. Abbott, 1965, showed that these species were acceptable food and did not lead to significant differences in growth (Serviere-Zaragoza et al. 2001). Tomita and Tazawa (1971) also showed that macroalgae and sea grasses dominated the diet of juvenile (10 to 20 mm) *H. discus hannai* Ino, 1953.

Regarding diatom components of the diet, only scarce specimens of *Cocconeis* cf. *dirupta* were observed in one *H. corrugata* stomach. A partial explanation for low occurrence is that the average shell length (48 mm) of the juvenile abalone was greater than the size (5–10 mm) at which diatoms have been reported as an important part of juvenile and postlarval diet (Tomita and Tazawa 1971, Shepherd and Cannon 1988, Kawamura et al. 1998). Leighton (2000) indicated that in younger stages, abalone graze on particulate organic matter and microphytobenthos plankton, including diatoms. In other studies, however,

abalone larger than 50 mm from Isla Magdalena, 400 km south of Bahía Tortugas, had abundant diatoms in their guts (Siqueiros-Beltrones 2000, Siqueiros-Beltrones and Valenzuela-Romero 2001). All were epiphytic forms from both crustose and articulated corallines, as well as fleshy macroalgae.

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