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CRAYFISH PREDATION ON TADPOLES : A COMPARISON BETWEEN A NATIVE (*AUSTROPOTAMOBIOUS PALLIPES*) AND AN ALIEN SPECIES (*PROCAMBARUS CLARKII*).

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ABSTRACT

In the laboratory, the motivation and/or ability to prey on anuran larvae (*Bufo bufo*, *Rana kl. esculenta* and *R. italica*) were compared between a native European (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) and an alien North American crayfish species (*Procambarus clarkii*). Both were skilled predators of tadpoles, adopting a sit-and-wait strategy. However, because *P. clarkii* displayed lower latency times in the presence of one of the three amphibians (*Rana kl. esculenta*) here tested, the hypothesis is raised that invasive crayfish are more opportunistic predators and possibly faster in switching to different prey than those species they are displacing. From a conservation perspective, these preliminary results further emphasise the importance of studies centred on the invasion-displacement dichotomy.

Key-words : alien species, crayfish, predation, amphibian tadpoles, biodiversity conservation, *Austropotamobius pallipes*, *Procambarus clarkii*.

PRÉDATION DE TÊTARDS PAR LES ÉCREVISSSES : COMPARAISON ENTRE UNE ESPÈCE AUTOCHTONE (*AUSTROPOTAMOBIOUS PALLIPES*) ET UNE ESPÈCE ÉTRANGÈRE (*PROCAMBARUS CLARKII*).

RÉSUMÉ

Les auteurs ont testé en laboratoire la motivation et/ou la capacité de prédation sur les larves d'Anoures (*Bufo bufo*, *Rana kl. esculenta* et *R. italica*) entre une espèce native (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) et une espèce introduite (*Procambarus clarkii*) d'écrevisse. Les deux espèces se sont montrées comme d'habiles prédateurs de têtards, en adaptant une tactique d'immobilité et d'attente. Cependant on peut avancer l'hypothèse, en raison du fait que *P. clarkii* montre une période de latence plus courte en présence d'une des trois espèces d'amphibiens (*Rana kl. esculenta*) testées ici, que l'écrevisse introduite est un prédateur plus opportuniste et probablement plus rapide que l'espèce qu'elle est en train de remplacer. Du point de vue de la conservation, ces résultats préliminaires font ressortir l'importance des études sur la dichotomie invasion-déplacement.

Mots-clés : espèce étrangère, écrevisse, prédation, têtards d'amphibiens, conservation de la biodiversité, *Austropotamobius pallipes*, *Procambarus clarkii*.

INTRODUCTION

There are more than 60 amphibian species in Europe (GASC *et al.*, 1997), several of which are declining and more than half are considered as threatened (CORBETT, 1989). It is well documented that mortality during the aquatic stage regulates both the extent and the diffusion of the amphibian populations (SMITH, 1983). In North America, their decline has been related also to the introduction of alien aquatic predators (FISHER and SHAFFER, 1996 ; GAMRADT and KATS, 1996).

Although mostly based on anecdotal observations, several authors (CORBETT, 1989 ; CEDHAGEN and NILSON, 1991 ; FOG *et al.*, 1997) reported that alien crayfish threaten European amphibian species. A direct effect of introduced crayfish on amphibians has been shown in detail in *Procambarus clarkii* inhabiting some Californian streams (DIAMOND, 1996). Predation on eggs, larvae and adults of the newts *Taricha torosa* was seen as one factor leading to the disappearance of the species, which does not have mechanisms of defence against the new predator (DIAMOND, 1996). Crayfish are resistant to tetrodotoxin poison in newt adults and eggs, are able to open the egg mass' protective gelatin, and are not recognised as predators by the larval newts, which fail to identify chemical cues from the crayfish (DIAMOND, 1996). An example of the indirect impact on amphibian populations by alien crayfish was provided by AXELSSON *et al.* (1997), who demonstrated that an increase of the predation rate upon the tadpoles of the European green tree frog, *Hyla arborea*, was a consequence of the reduction in the habitat complexity due to the consumption of macrophytes by the alien North American crayfish, *Pacifastacus leniusculus*.

The potential for a crayfish species to be invasive depends on a number of features, and is related to its ability to withstand environmental extremes, and to show polytrophism, early maturity, rapid growth rate, high fecundity, disease resistance (LINDQVIST and HUNER, 1999), plasticity in the biological cycle (GHERARDI *et al.*, 1999), and responsiveness to a wide array of danger signals (HAZLETT, 2000 ; GHERARDI *et al.*, 2002). Active dispersal capabilities can increase the extent of habitat occupation (GHERARDI and BARBARESI, 2000).

The object of this preliminary study was to compare the predatory pressure displayed by one native European and one alien North American crayfish species on the larvae of amphibian anurans from three different species. The assumption was that a faster readiness to react towards potential prey, even if relatively new for them, allows alien species to out-compete native crayfish ; this might threaten the biodiversity of freshwater communities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study animals

Crayfish

The white-clawed crayfish, *Austropotamobius pallipes*, is native to Western Europe and occupies a wide geographical range in Europe from Dalmatia and the former Yugoslavia in the east, through Italy, France, Switzerland, northern and central Spain and northern Portugal to the British Isles (LAURENT, 1988 ; HOLDICH, 1996). Efforts have been undertaken to protect this species, « whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures » (Council directive 92/43/ECC of 21 May 1992). Notwithstanding, the introduction of foreign species spreading the crayfish plague and other factors such as pollution (including acidification), over-fishing, waterworks, floods and drought are still changing the natural situation (LAURENT, 1988 ; HOGGER, 1988 ;

WESTMAN *et al.*, 1990 ; HOLDICH and REEVE, 1991 ; FOSTER and SLATER, 1995 ; HOLDICH *et al.*, 1995 ; HOLDICH, 1996).

The red swamp crayfish, *Procambarus clarkii*, has become one of the most invasive freshwater species (HUNER, 1977 ; HUNER and AVAULT, 1979). Since it was taken from its native north-eastern Mexico to south-central USA for aquaculture ventures (HUNER, 1988a), it has spread around the world except Australia (HUNER, 1988b, 1995 ; GHERARDI and HOLDICH, 1999). This crayfish species is well established in northern and central Italy with breeding populations. It is undergoing a great expansion in some sectors of the Po and Reno River drainage basins, in Tuscany, Umbria, the Marches, Latium and Abruzzo (GHERARDI *et al.*, 1999). A possibility exists that the two species will enter in contact in the near future.

Amphibia anurans

The common toad, *Bufo bufo*, is terrestrial and moves to water during the breeding season. It is the most ubiquitous amphibian of Europe. Eggs and feeding larvae are to be found in still waters. Eggs are distributed in a gelatinous string (LANZA, 1983 ; DUELLMAN and TRUEB, 1994). *Rana kl. esculenta* is a green frog, typical inhabitant of lentic waters. Eggs are deposited in clutches in shallow water (LANZA, 1983). *Rana italica* mostly lives in lotic waters. This brown frog deposits clutches of eggs which are anchored at submerged stones (LANZA, 1983).

The experimental protocol

Experiments were carried out during spring and summer, 1999. Individuals of *A. pallipes* were collected by hand in Fosso di Farfereta, a third order stream 40 km from Florence at an altitude of 450 m above sea level. *Procambarus clarkii* was collected using cylindrical baited traps (80 cm long, 28 cm in diameter and 4 mm in mesh size) in Padule di Fucecchio, a freshwater swamp 60 km from Florence at an altitude of 15 m above sea level.

For at least one week before testing, crayfish were kept in a room where the natural L/D cycle and ambient temperature were maintained. Specimens were reared in mass in plastic tanks where the water was filtered by a pump and fed on Tetramin fish flakes and earthworms once per day. For « satiated » individuals the authors mean those crayfish which were fed two times per day for three days before the experiment, while the other crayfish were starved for three days. Tadpoles were collected in freshwater systems in the neighbourhood of Florence, maintained in the laboratory in communal tanks isolated per species and fed with boiled salad. Those tadpoles that were used dead in the experiments were killed in a freezer at - 30 °C where death occurred in a few seconds.

Randomly sized and sexed adult specimens of both crayfish species were used. Individuals were tested in circular aquarium (diameter 30 cm) containing 5 l of water. The latency time before the capture of the prey (when it occurred) was recorded. If the tadpoles were not consumed in the period of observation, aquaria were checked after about 12 h. Five experiments were carried out, with 20 replicates per crayfish species per test ; each specimen was used only once and kept in the laboratory for at least two weeks after the experiment.

The experiments were as follows :

Experiment 1 : One live tadpole of *B. bufo* was offered to both crayfish species, comparing between either starved or satiated crayfish.

Experiment 2 : Either one dead or one live tadpole of *B. bufo* was offered to starved crayfish of both species.

Experiment 3 : Either one or three live tadpole/es of *B. bufo* was/were offered to starved crayfish of both species.

Experiment 4 : One live tadpole of *R. kl. esculenta* was offered to either starved or satiated crayfish of both species.

Experiment 5 : One live tadpole of either *B. bufo* or *R. kl. esculenta* or *R. italica* were offered to starved crayfish of both species.

Statistical analyses

The comparison between species and among treatments was done using the two-way ANOVA (ZAR, 1984). Figures give mean values + standard error. The level of significance at which the null hypothesis was rejected is $\alpha = 0.05$.

RESULTS

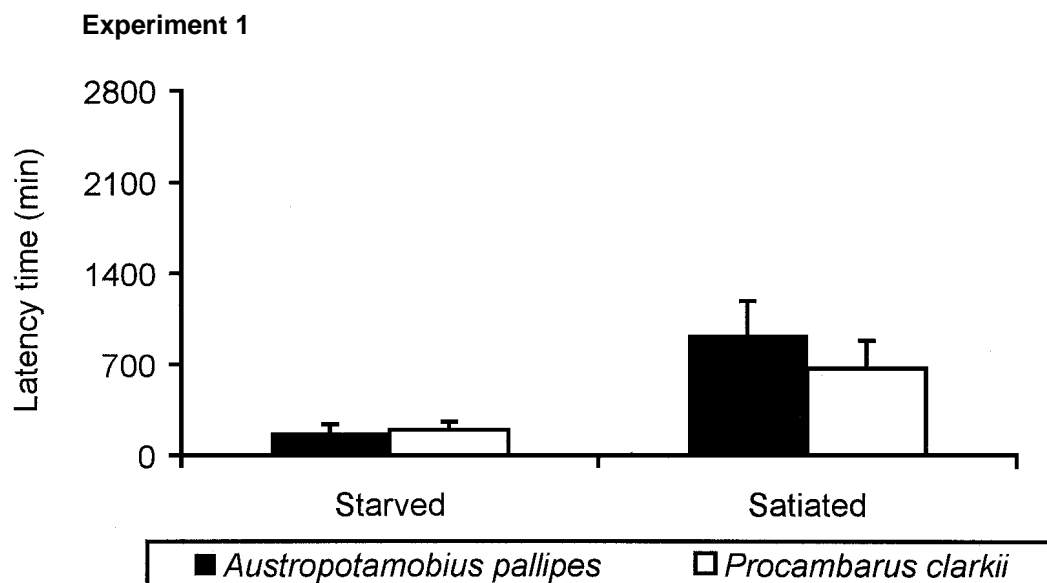


Figure 1

Time spent in capturing one live *Bufo bufo* tadpole by either starved or satiated crayfish.

Figure 1

Temps mis pour capturer un têtard vivant de *Bufo bufo* par une écrevisse soit privée de nourriture, soit rassasiée.

In the presence of one live *B. bufo* tadpole, the two species did not differ in the time spent in capturing prey ($F = 0.45$, $df = 1 \text{ \& } 76$, $P > 0.05$). As expected, starved crayfish caught tadpoles faster than satiated ones ($F = 12.37$, $df = 1 \text{ \& } 76$, $P < 0.01$).

Experiment 2

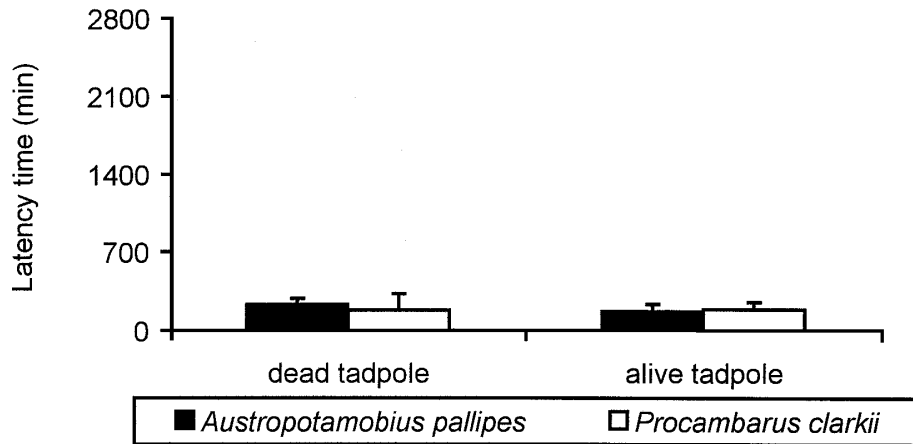


Figure 2

Time spent in capturing either one dead or one live *Bufo bufo* tadpole.

Figure 2

Temps mis pour capturer un têtard de *Bufo bufo* soit mort, soit vivant.

The two starved crayfish required a similar time in preying on either one dead or one live *B. bufo* tadpole ($F = 0.07$, $df = 1$ & 76 , $P > 0.05$), without any difference between species ($F = 0.03$, $df = 1$ & 76 , $P > 0.05$).

Experiment 3

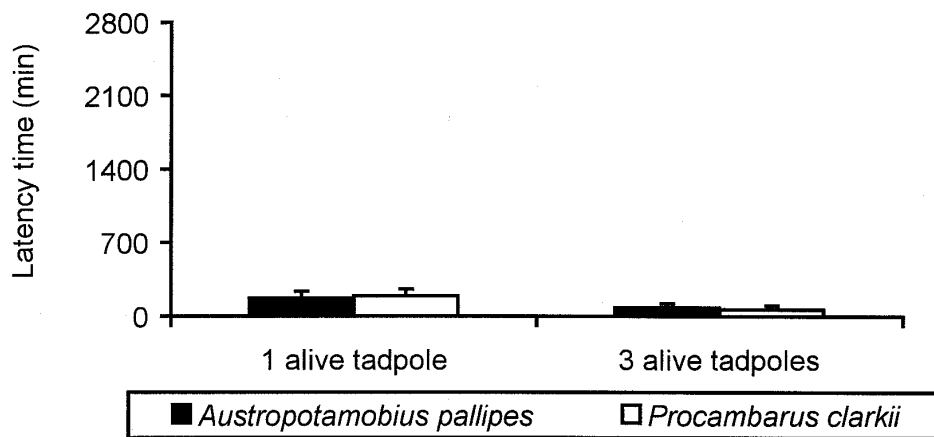


Figure 3

Time spent in capturing either one or three live *Bufo bufo* tadpoles.

Figure 3

Temps mis pour capturer soit un, soit trois têtards vivants de *Bufo bufo*.

In starved individuals, the latency time significantly decreased with the number of the offered, live prey ($F = 4.02$, $df = 1$ & 76 , $P < 0.05$), without any difference between crayfish species ($F = 0.01$, $df = 1$ & 76 , $P > 0.05$).

Experiment 4

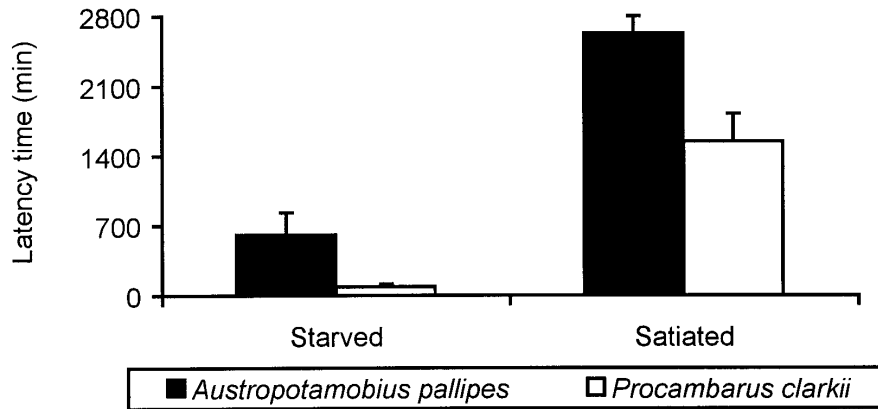


Figure 4

Time spent in capturing one live *Rana kl. esculenta* tadpole by either starved or satiated crayfish.

Figure 4

Temps mis pour capturer un têtard de *Rana kl. esculenta* par une écrevisse soit privée de nourriture, soit rassasiée.

Procambarus clarkii captured live *R. kl. esculenta* tadpoles faster than *A. pallipes* ($F = 16.05$, $df = 1 \text{ \& } 76$, $P < 0.01$). Starved specimens required a lower time than satiated ones ($F = 75.98$, $df = 1 \text{ \& } 76$, $P < 0.01$).

Experiment 5

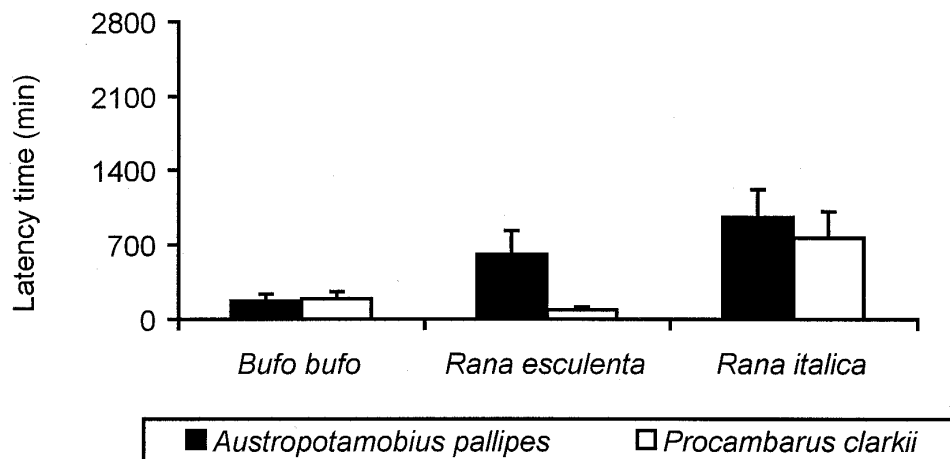


Figure 5

Time spent in capturing one live tadpole by either *Bufo bufo* or *Rana kl. esculenta* or *R. italica*.

Figure 5

Temps mis pour capturer un têtard vivant soit de *Bufo bufo*, soit de *Rana kl. esculenta*, soit de *R. italica*.

When presented with either one *B. bufo* or *R. kl. esculenta* or *R. italica* live tadpole, latency time was higher for both crayfish ($F = 2.55$, $df = 1 \text{ \& } 114$, $P > 0.05$) when the prey was the latter ($F = 7.98$, $df = 1 \text{ \& } 114$, $P < 0.01$).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Several authors (see, e.g., REYNOLDS, 1978 ; AXELSSON *et al.*, 1997 ; NYSTRÖM, 1999) reported that crayfish species occurring in Europe, such as *A. pallipes*, *Astacus astacus*, *P. clarkii* and *Pacifastacus leniusculus*, consume amphibian larvae under laboratory conditions. Due to several factors, including the complexity of the natural habitat providing protection to tadpoles (NYSTRÖM, 1999), the results obtained from the artificial and confined laboratory setting do not allow an estimate of the impact of alien crayfish on amphibian populations. Notwithstanding, our experimental protocol provided an understanding of the differential consumption rate of common anuran larvae by native and alien species.

The two crayfish here analysed exhibited a similar motivation and/or ability to capture amphibian prey, without any difference between dead or live tadpoles. This demonstrates that these two species are potential predators of tadpoles. Behavioural observations showed that crayfish mostly adopt a sit-and-wait strategy and this explains why their probability of capturing one prey increases with the number of the available prey. If crayfish were active hunters, several potential prey items swimming in unpredictable directions could have confounded the predator and reduced its ability to follow one of them (BERTRAM, 1978).

The red swamp crayfish appeared faster than the native species in preying on *R. kl. esculenta* tadpoles. Many predators show frequency dependent preference for different prey types : they concentrate on the commonest prey present in the habitat at that moment, « switching » (MURDOCH and OATEN, 1975) from one prey to another on the basis of their differential profitability (KREBS, 1978). *Rana kl. esculenta* is mostly found in lentic water bodies, in syntopy with the red swamp crayfish in Tuscany. The hypothesis here is that the alien species has formed a « searching image » (DAWKINS, 1971) of this species' tadpoles, as the result of either visual or chemical perceptual changes, allowing a faster detection and an easier capability to catch the species they are familiar with. In the laboratory setting, *P. clarkii* is ready to switch to other species, such as *R. italica*, which they have never encountered in nature. This phenomenon did not happen in the less opportunistic *A. pallipes*.

Larvae of *R. italica* were more difficult prey for both crayfish species, possibly because of their faster swimming performances (FIGIEL and SEMLITSCH, 1991). Amphibian larvae mobility seems to influence the impact by crayfish (HOLOMUZKI, 1989 ; FAUTH, 1990 ; LEFCORT, 1996). In a field experiment using enclosures (NYSTRÖM, 1999), the reduced swimming ability of tadpoles during their metamorphosis (BROWN and TAYLOR, 1995) favoured the heavier predatory pressure exercised on them by *Pacifastacus leniusculus*. Also, the consumption of amphibian larvae by crayfish may be affected by tadpole palatability. Some amphibians develop granular glands during metamorphosis, which reduce predation due to their unpalatability. The present study showed that both species of crayfish here tested preyed upon larvae and consumed them without any apparent damage for at least two weeks after consumption. In part, this contrasts with a laboratory study by AXELSSON *et al.* (1997) where *Astacus astacus* and *Pacifastacus leniusculus* often failed to consume *B. bufo* larvae. Then, crayfish can be repelled by noxious metamorphic stages, but often consume pre-metamorphic stages (e.g. *Cambarus diogenes* and *Orconectes propinquus* vs *Rana palustris* and *Notophtalmus viridescens*, FORMANOWICZ and BRODIE, 1982).

To conclude, both species demonstrated to be skilled predators on anuran larvae, adopting a sit-and-wait behaviour. However, because *P. clarkii* displayed lower latency times in the presence of one of the three amphibians here tested as prey, the hypothesis is not falsified that invasive crayfish are more opportunistic predators and possibly faster in switching to different prey than those species they are displacing. From a conservation perspective, these preliminary results further emphasise the importance of studies centred on the invasion-displacement dichotomy.

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