
Do stable isotopes can help to better understand the effect of agroecosystems on their inter-connected ecosystems: a case study of fishpond dams effect on temporary streams?

Brian Four*^{†1,2}, Michaël Danger³, Marielle Thomas², and Damien Banas²

¹INRA, UAR 1275 DEPT EFPA, Centre de recherche de Nancy, Champenoux – Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA) : UA1275 – France

²Unité de Recherches Animal et Fonctionnalités des Produits Animaux (URAFPA) – Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique : USC340, Université de Lorraine : EA3998 – Université de Lorraine - ENSAIA, 2 avenue de la Forêt de Haye - TSA 40602 - 54518 Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy Cedex, France

³Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire des Environnements Continentaux (LIEC) – Université de Lorraine, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR7360 – Site Charmois : 15 Avenue du Charmois, F-54500 VANDOEUVRE-LES-NANCY ; Site Aiguillettes : Faculté des Sciences et Technologies, F-54506 VANDOEUVRE-LES-NANCY ; Site Bridoux : Campus Bridoux - Rue du Général Delestraint, F-57070 METZ ; Site Thionville : IUT de Thionville-Yutz - Espace Cormontaigne, F-57970 THIONVILLE-YUTZ, France

Abstract

Fishpond dams as extensively manage agroecosystems can strongly affect temporary low-order stream functioning, especially through changes in water quality and loss of ecological continuity. In addition, the presence of these lentic agroecosystems promotes the production of autochthonous organic matter, changing the trophic resources in the receiving streams. Yet, the consequences of these changes on communities and stream functioning remain largely understudied. We investigated the effects of these agroecosystems on the trophic ecology of macroinvertebrate assemblages in temporary low-order streams using C and N stable isotopes. Available food resources and macroinvertebrates were sampled in one upstream- and one downstream site of two temporary low-order streams, one with a fishpond (impacted stream) and another without fishpond (reference stream). Macroinvertebrate assemblages and densities, as well as stable isotope composition of food resources and dominant macroinvertebrate taxa were measured. Functional diversity indexes were calculated to detect and quantify differences in invertebrate trophic niches. Bayesian stable-isotope mixing models were used to investigate the differences in food sources assimilated by macroinvertebrate communities. Upstream site of the impacted stream and both reference sites showed similar invertebrate assemblages and isotopic compositions suggesting moderate effects of fishponds on the upstream tributaries. In contrast, at the downstream site of the impacted stream, we recorded ten times higher invertebrate biomasses. Modifications in the invertebrate trophic niches and food sources assimilation were also evidenced. Isotope analyses and invertebrates

*Speaker

†Corresponding author: bfour36@gmail.com

assemblages allow us to identify that by modifying the food sources fishpond dams tend to alter invertebrate assemblages but also shift the trophic dynamics downstream the fishpond. This assessment underlines the usefulness of these tools to explore interactions between adjacent and/or interconnected (agro) ecosystems.