Optimal Foraging of Whelks in the Intertidal Zone

Lara Voelker Moorpark College Major: Biochemistry Mentor: Stephen Gosnell Faculty Advisor: Steven Gaines Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Biology at UCSB Funded by the National Science Foundation and the UCSB Coastal Fund







Understanding Community Dynamics

Maintain Biodiversity as keystone predators (Paine, 1969)

> Understand community dynamics to understand how communities may change

Picture by Sean Trek, 2005

Optimal Foraging

Optimal Foraging: why do they eat what they eat?



Image courtesy of www.wikipedia.org

Goal Determine:

- What provides most energy
- What allows the most growth
 - What they choose to eat due to other factors

Dissecting Mussels



Larger mussels have exponentially more edible tissue



Growth Experiments



Mussel Size	Prey Sample Size	Predator Sample Size
>30 mm	25 mussels	15 whelks
30-50mm	25 mussels	15 whelks
50-70mm	25 mussels	15 whelks

Growth in the Lab

Growth in lab experiments



Growth in the Field

Growth in field experiments



What do they eat?

-Mussel shells that evidenced predation were within a specific size range



Mussels exhibiting signs of whelk predation



Mussel size (mm)

Mussel sizes from Ellwood Beach



Mussel size (mm)

Conclusions

-Larger mussels are more tissue-rich per millimeter

-Smaller mussels appear to optimize growth in whelks

-Preference of prey is not random



Future Plans

-Determine relationship between energy content of mussels and size

-Determine drilling rates

-Determine impacts of other factors (predators, wave action)

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the following for your hard work and support:

INSET Staff

Mentor: Stephen Gosnell

Faculty Advisor: Steven Gaines

Friends and Family

Size of whelks feeding on mussels

