# BENTHIC FAUNA FROM KENYAN MARINE SEDIMENTS: A REVIEW

# WHAT DO WE KNOW AND WHAT DO WE NEED TO KNOW?

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INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE USE OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES IN KENYA: FROM RESEARCH TO SOCIETAL BENEFITS

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NORTH COAST BEACH HOTEL, KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA

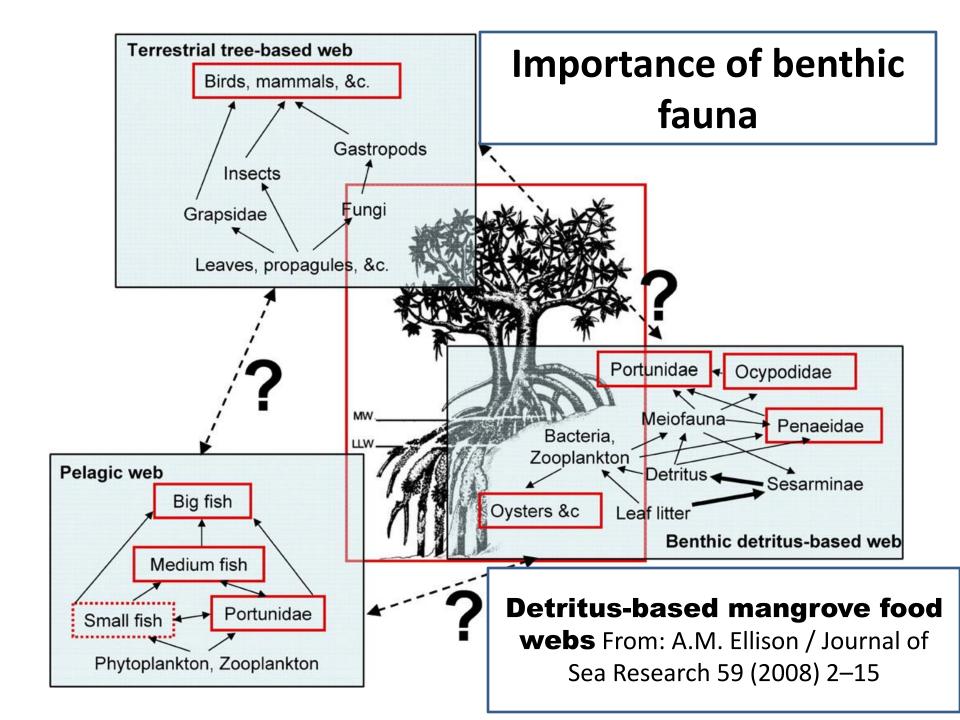
#### Outline

- Introduction
- Distribution of studies along the Kenyan Coast
- What we know from the studies
- What we need to know

# Categories of sediment benthic fauna

Fauna associated with soft substrate (mud & sand)

- Based on habitat: endobenthos, epibenthos and hyperbenthos
- Based on size:
  - > 2mm=> megafauna;
  - Between 0.5-2mm => macro
  - < 0.5mm meiofauna</p>



# Importance of sediment benthic fauna

- Drive the detritic food web and transfer the energy to pelagic food web thus are important links between mangrove organic matter and estuarine secondary production (Lee, 2008)
- Burrowing activity => aerate deeper sediment layers, alter chemical properties of sediment and overlying water
- Burying of om helps reduce nutrient transport

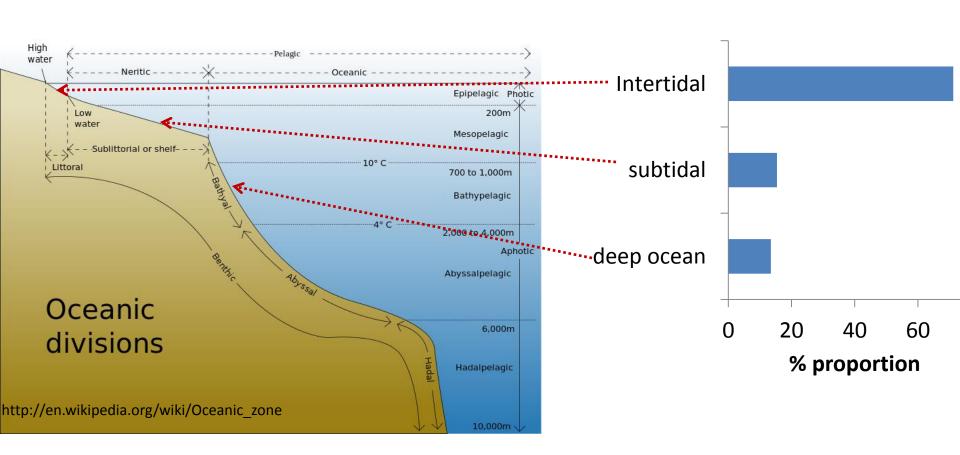
#### Source of information

- Peer-reviewed publications and grey literature like theses were sourced mainly from:
  - VLIZ data base
  - KMFRI data base
  - UoN library (digital repository)
  - Internet search
  - Other local universities?

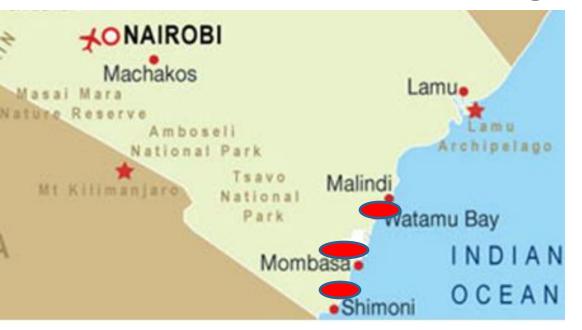
#### Distribution of the studies in Kenya

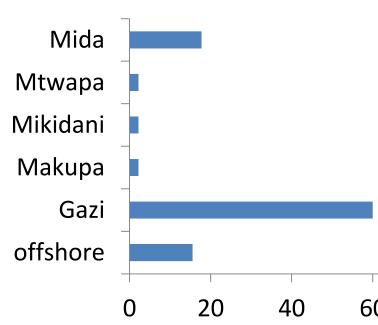
- Water Depth
- Location
- Biotopes
- Categories of benthos

#### **Depth Extent**



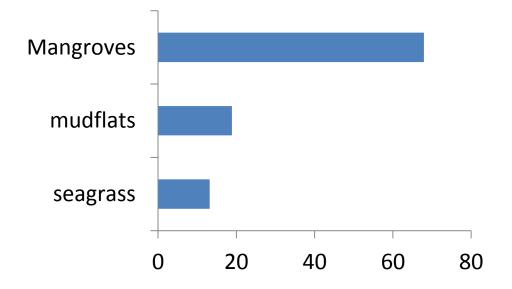
#### Location of studied along the Kenyan Coast





#### Types of biotopes studied along Kenyan Coast

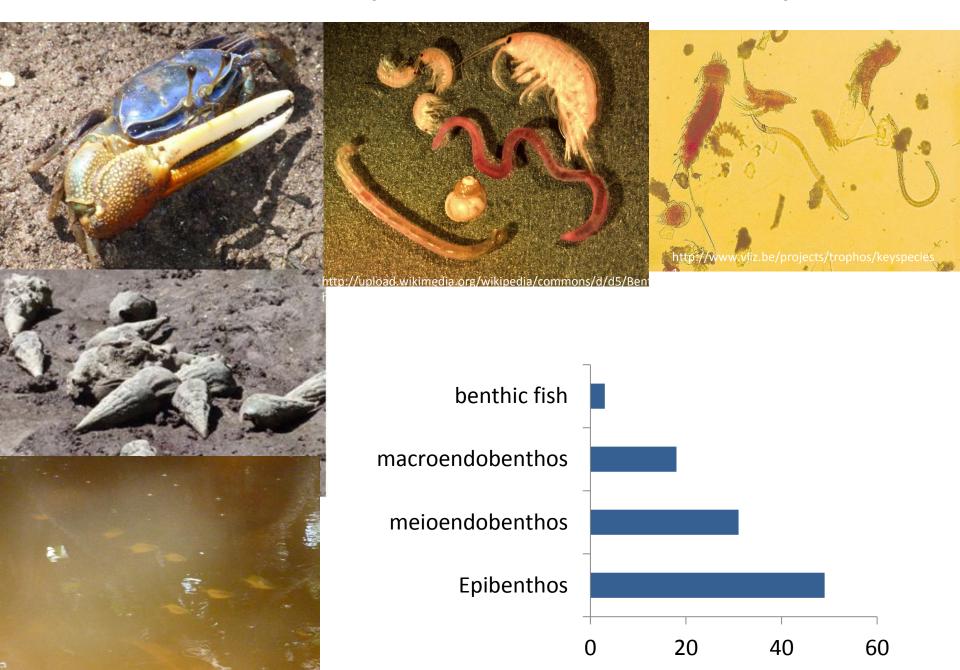




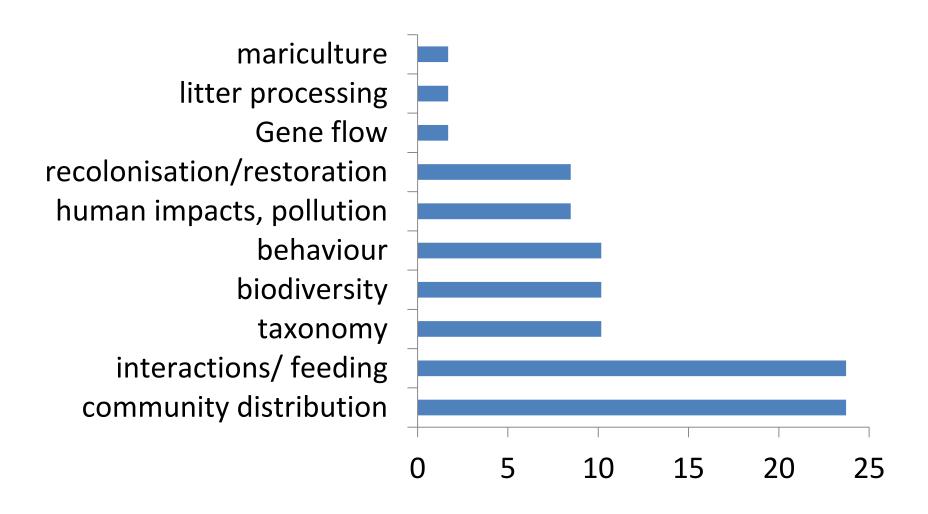
Muddy sediments (intertidal mud flats and continental slope: 19%

Sandy beaches: ?

### Communities/ species studied in Kenyan



#### Topics covered benthic studies



#### Community/species distribution

- Possibility of zonation of benthic fauna
- Communities display spatial variation even between small distances
- Decreasing benthic density along the continental slope

#### Taxonomy /Species diversity:

 High number of un described species in the region. Indication of high diversity along the continental slope

- Trophic interaction: Niche partitioning, inspite of homogeneity of food source
- food quality and quantity influences density,
- benthos act as food for fish
- Competition for food / predation of benthos by epibenthos hyperbenthos & fish

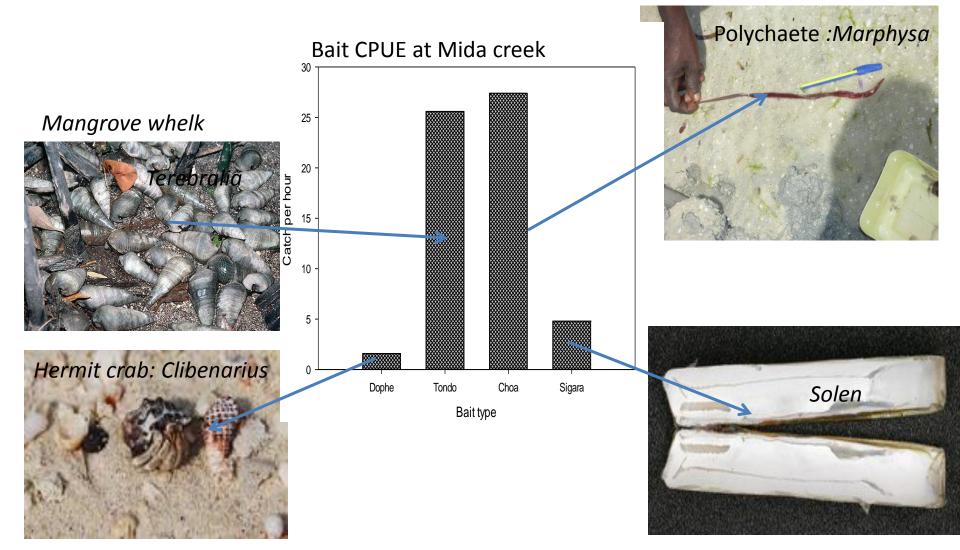
- Forest Restoration: enhanced recolonization of species, increased diversity and return to normal ecosystem functioning.
- Human impact/pollution: can alter species distribution e.g. increase in crabs & reduction in gastropods. Benthic fauna can be a useful indicator of human impact
- Mariculture: Crab fattening is a viable livelihood venture for local communities but impacts of wild seed collection not known

- Crabs & gastropods are important agents of litter processing/nutrient cycling
- Gene flow: Significant genetic variation observed between Scylla serrata populations suggesting limited gene flow even between close populations.
- Genetics/behahiour in crabs: Tree climbing behaviour is a convergent evolution in crabs
- Crabs have ability to store short memories of landmarks that helps in homing behaviour

#### What do we need?

- Data and information archiving: centralized system which is accessible to all stakeholders
- Integration of available data and information on mangroves benthos in order to inform mangrove management strategies
- More studies on other less studied coastal biotopes like sea grass beds, sandy beaches (species distribution /interactions, taxonomy/diversity)
- More studies on the continental shelf/slope
- Studies on inter connectivity between coastal and offshore populations

# Bait preference preliminary results





















# Fish caught using bait









