



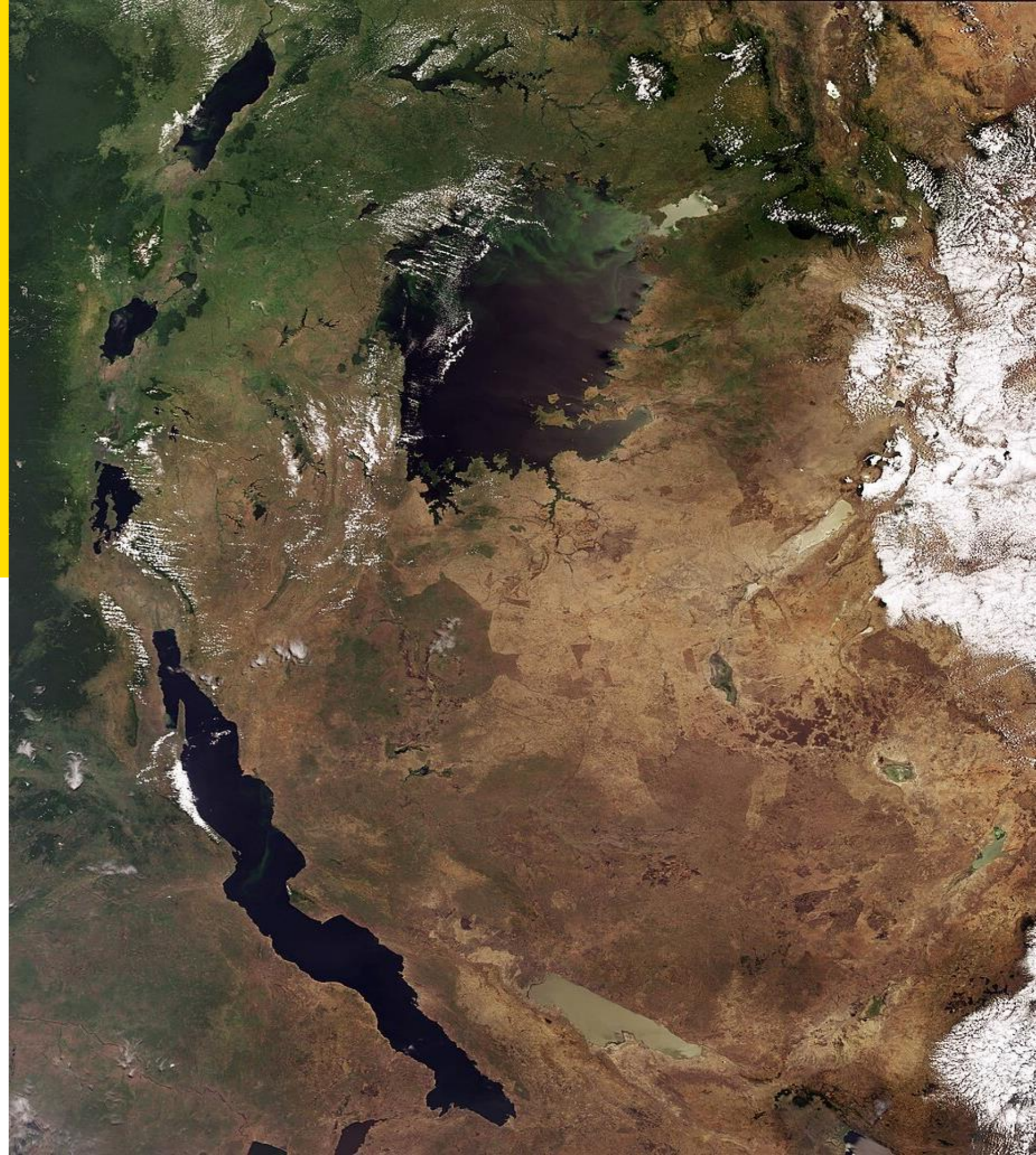
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The changing ecosystem of East Africa's Mare Nostrum: Using ichthyology collections to identify the changes in the Lake Victoria region.

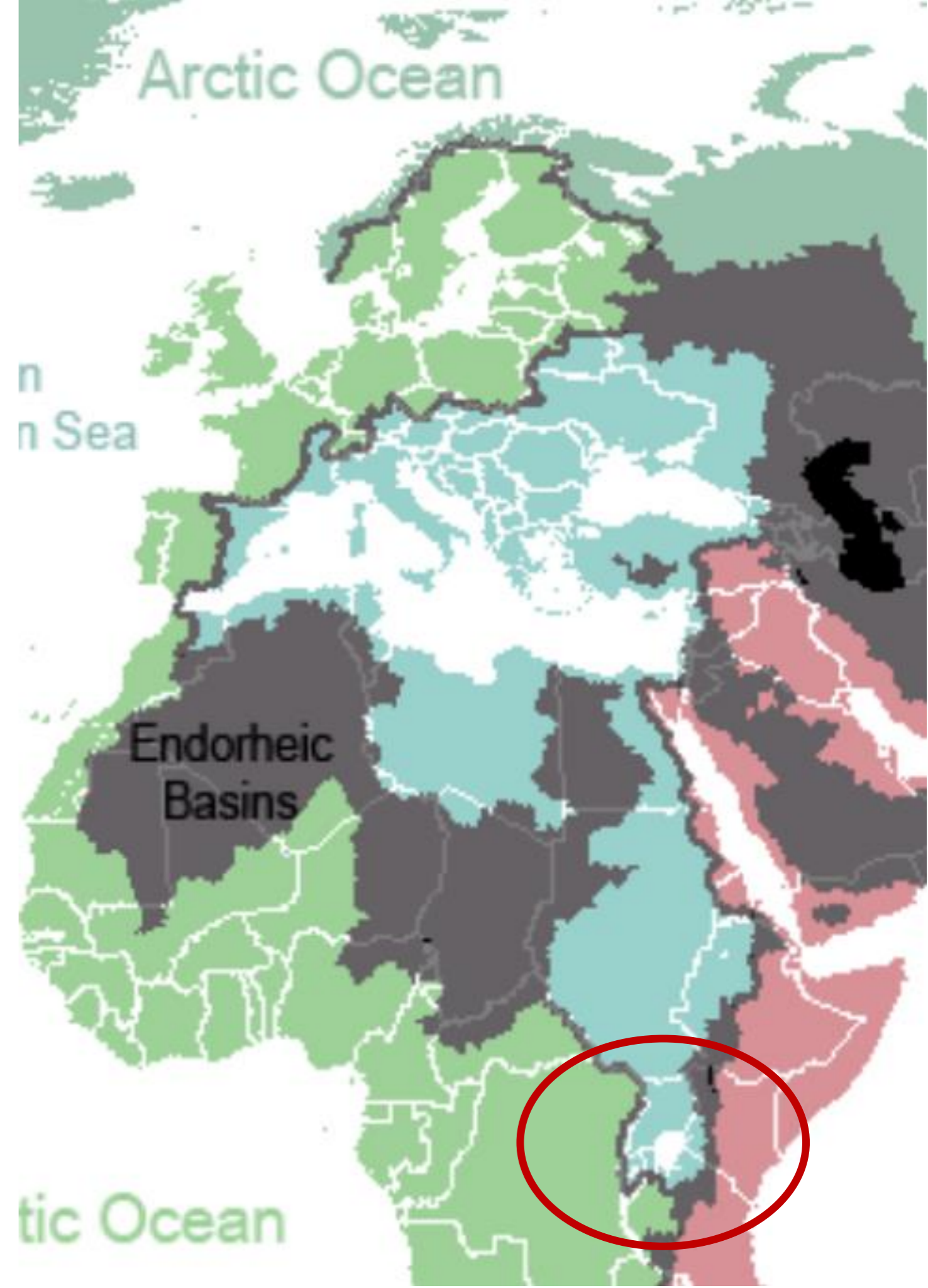
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Tiziana Gobbin
Nathan Vranken
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Elysée Nzigire Rutakaza
Kelly Thys
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Christine Cocquyt
Nikol Kmentová
Maarten PM Vanhove
Laban Musinguzi
Jos Snoek**

Fishbase symposium

02.09.24



East Africa's Mare Nostrum

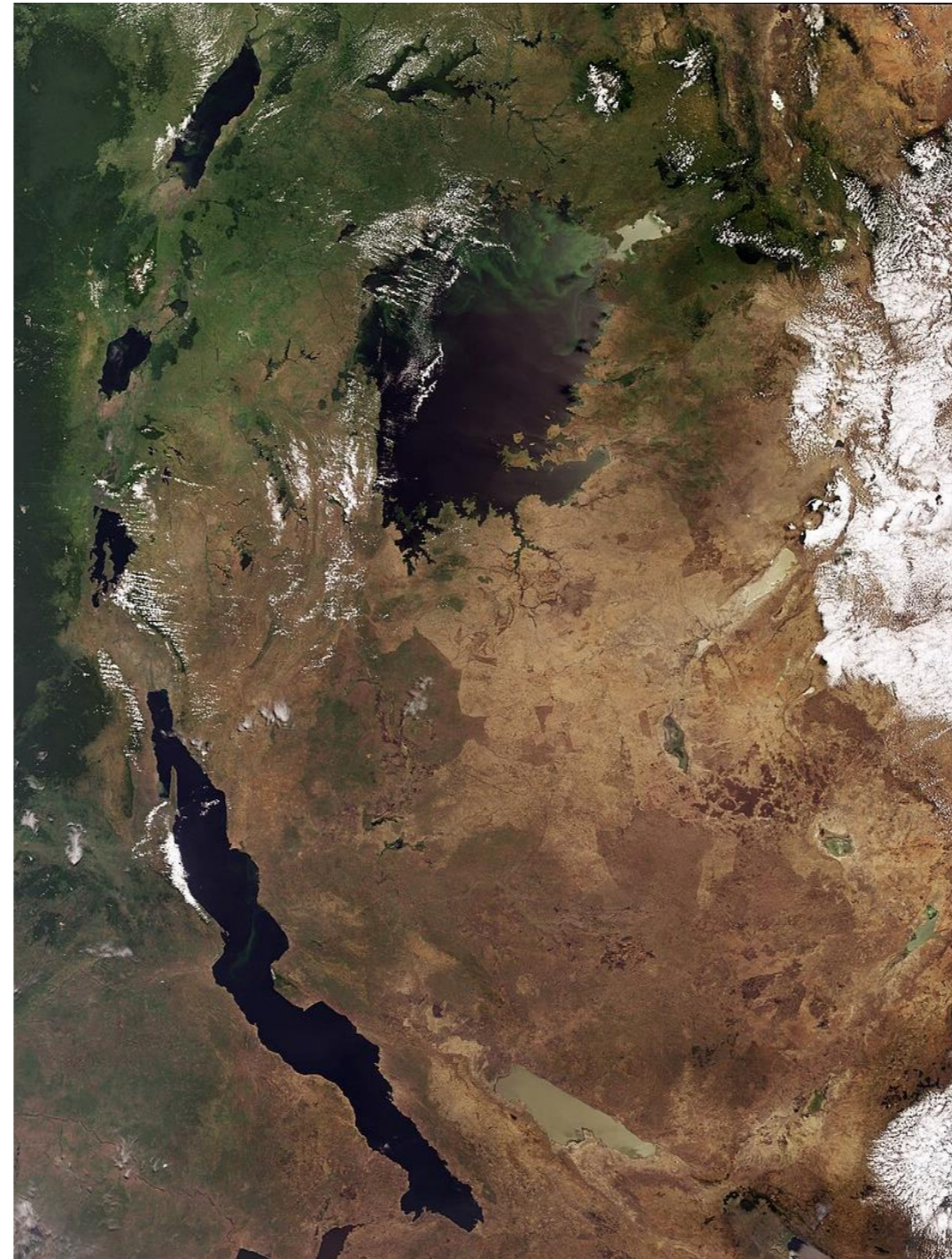


Fish fauna of the East African Great Lakes



Generally poor and homogeneous fish diversity

- Often wide-spread species
- Rather homogenous across the region
- Several fisheries-target species



Hyperdiverse cichlid flocks

- Intra-lacustrine speciation
- Highest vertebrate diversity on earth
- *Haplochromis* radiations

A. *Haplochromis* radiation



H. erutus



H. paradoxus



H. lobatus



H. simba



H. lobatus



H. concilians



H. rex



H. pelagicus



Insects



Snails



Fishes



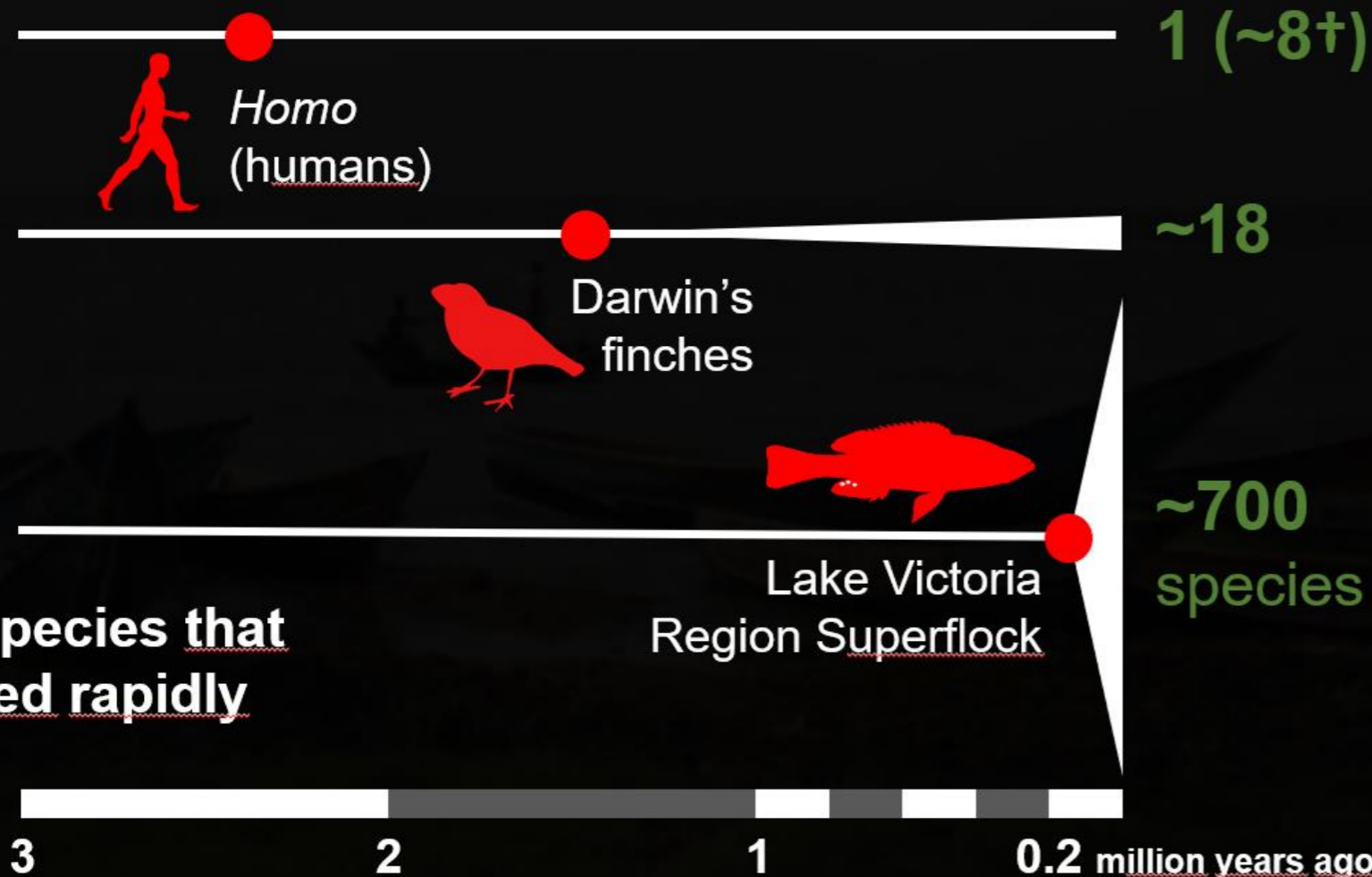
Zooplankton

- Revision of the Lake Edward *Haplochromis*
 - Hitherto little studied
 - Traditional morphometric study using 'eco-trophic groups'
 - Based on the 'genera' (sensu Greenwood)



Nathan Vranken

A. *Haplochromis* radiation

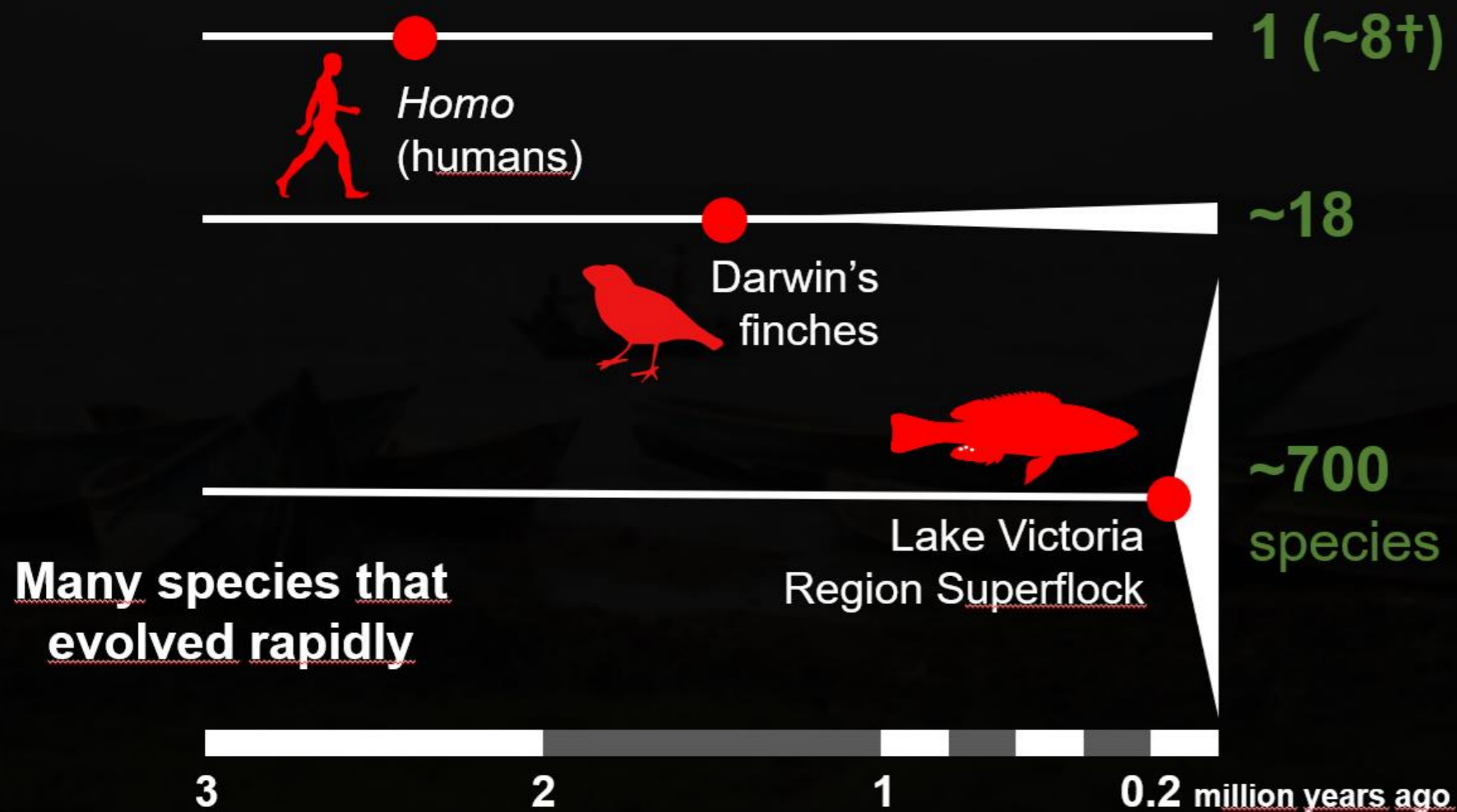


- **Revision of the Lake Edward *Haplochromis***
 - Hitherto little studied
 - Traditional morphometric study using 'eco-trophic groups'
 - Based on the 'genera' (sensu Greenwood)
- **Diversification in LVR *Haplochromis***
 - Extremely fast evolutionary divergence
 - Many instances of hybridisation
 - Traditional genomic techniques fail to reconstruct phylogeny
 - Need for a whole genome approach



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A. *Haplochromis* radiation



- Whole-genome phylogeny of LVR *Haplochromis*
 - Revealed three separate radiations
 - But can we quantify whether this is convergence?



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Albert flock
~15 species



Victoria flock
~600 species



Kivu-Edward flock
~90 species



Phylogenetic tree
IQ-tree from whole
genome sequences



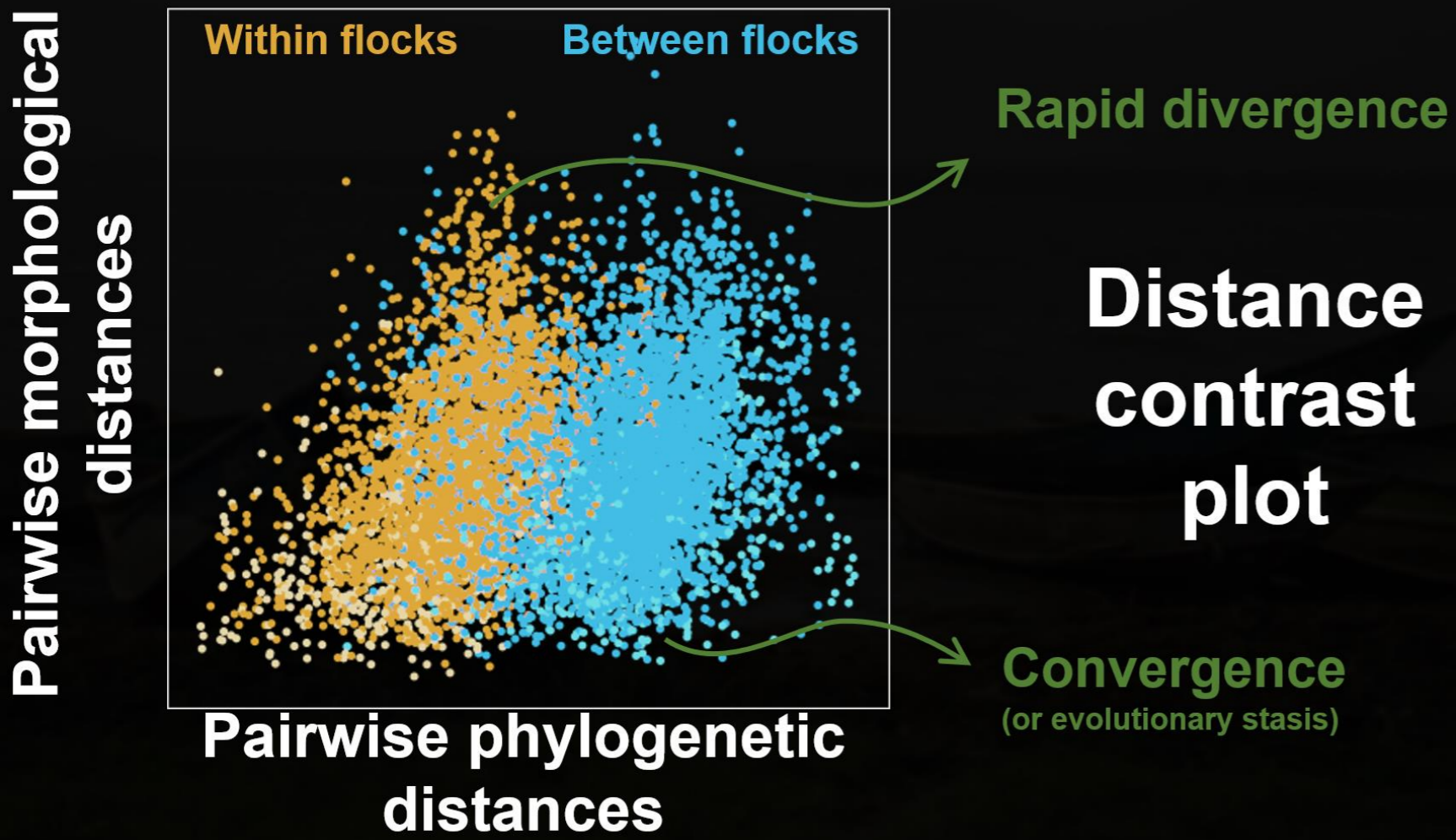
A. fuelleborni
A. sp. 'chipwa'
A. angustifrons
A. sp. 'bathymelas'
A. sp. 'romanulus'
A. gracilior
A. pharyngalis
A. dolorosa
A. paludinosa
A. bloyeti
A. flavijosephi
A. burtoni

Lake Victoria

Region Superflock (LVRS)

Similarity evolved largely independently

A. *Haplochromis* radiation



- Whole genome phylogeny of LVR *Haplochromis*
 - Revealed three separate radiations
 - But can we quantify whether this is convergence?
- Comparing morphological and genetic differences
 - Rapid divergence within flocks
 - Convergence between flocks
 - Both were larger than expected compared to a null-model

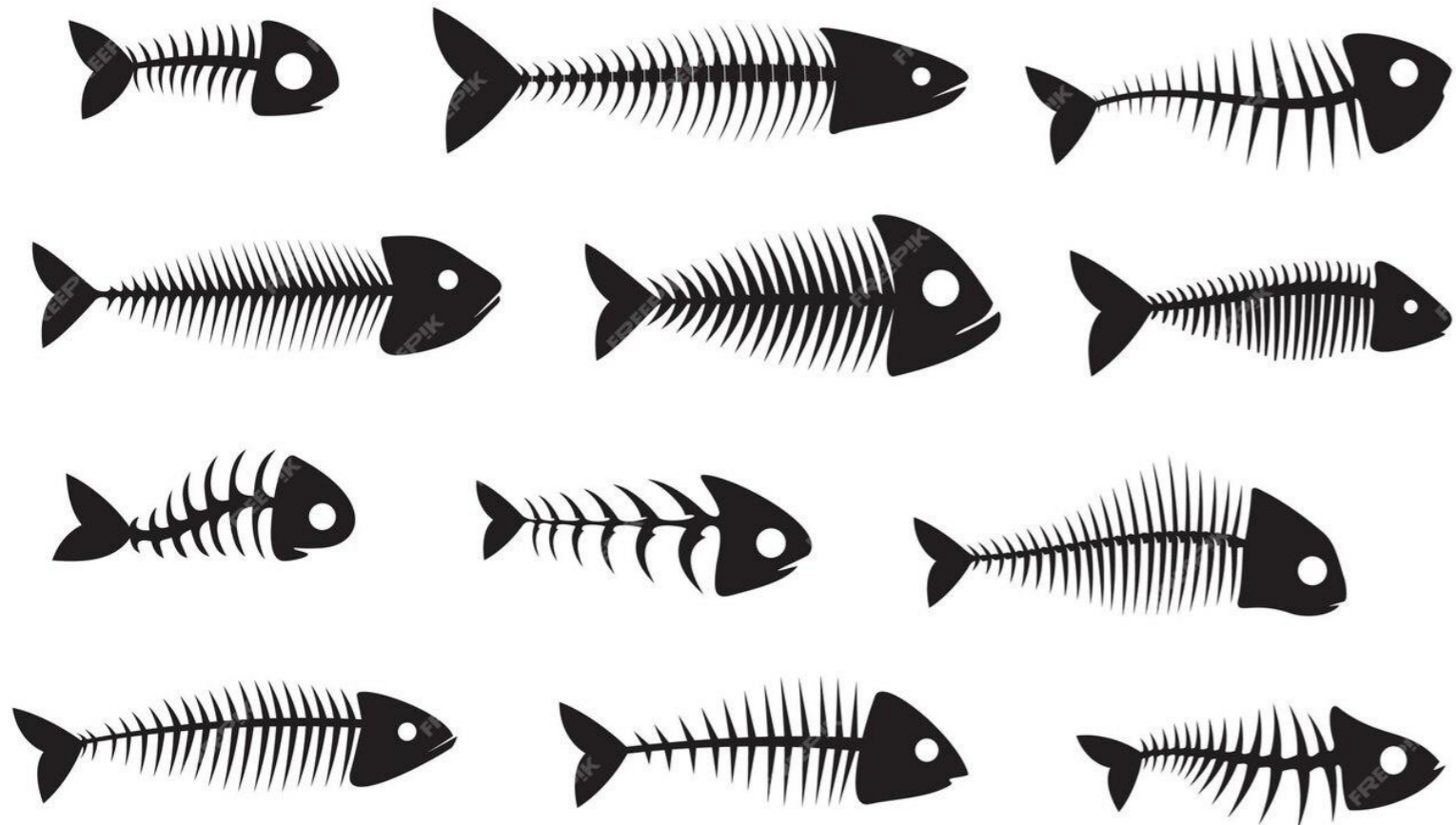


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B. The changing ecosystem of Lake Victoria



Nile perch
(*Lates niloticus*)



- **Largest extinction event in the 20th century**
 - Up to half of the *Haplochromis* species from LV extinct since the 1980s
 - What is the cause of this decline?
 - Invasive species (Nile Perch, Nile Tilapia,...)
 - Or eutrophication?

B. The changing ecosystem of Lake Victoria

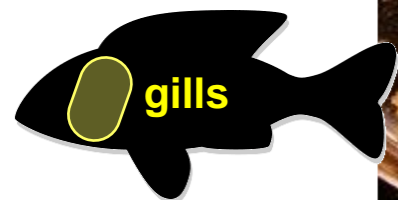


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- **Collection research:**
 - Do different stressors affect community structure differently?
 - Fish community structure difficult to reconstruct using collections.

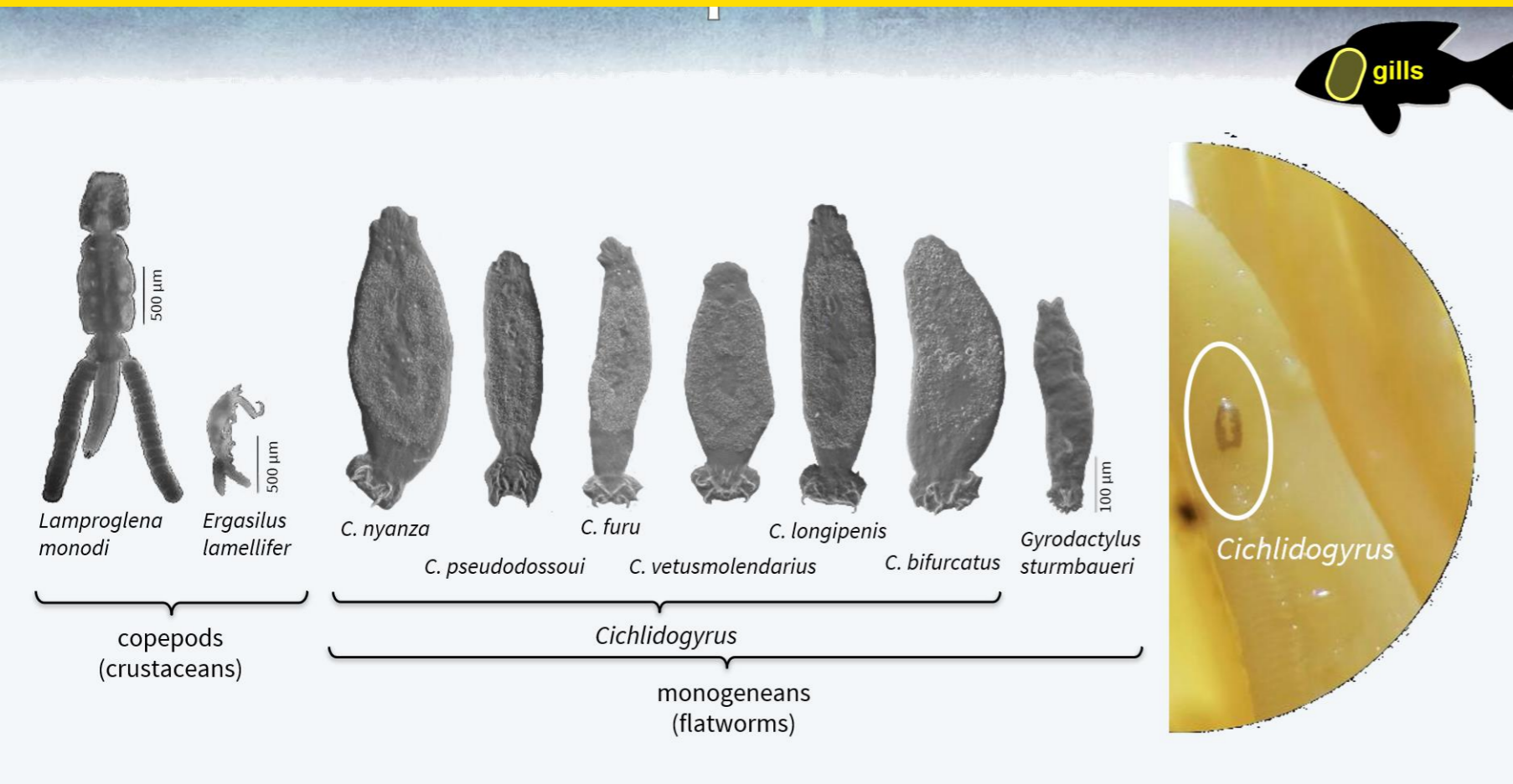
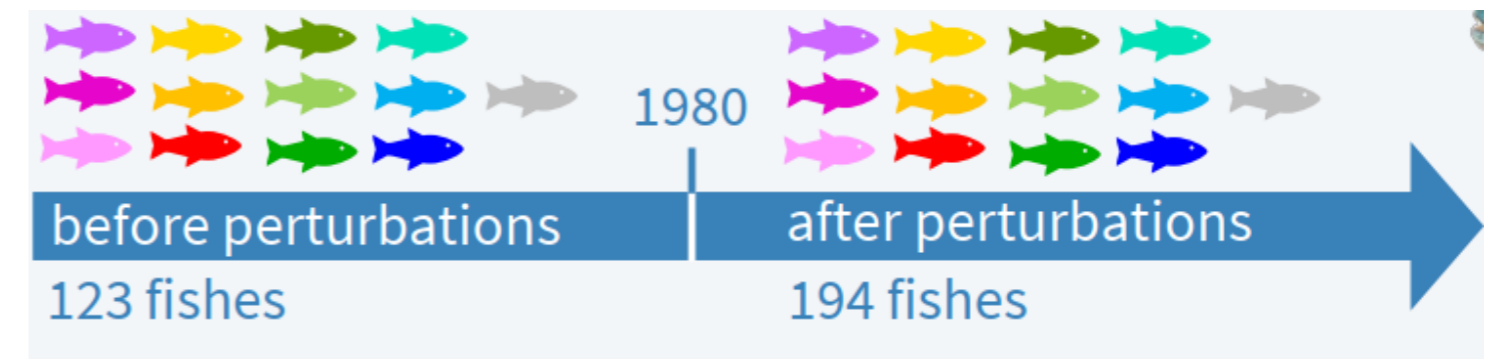
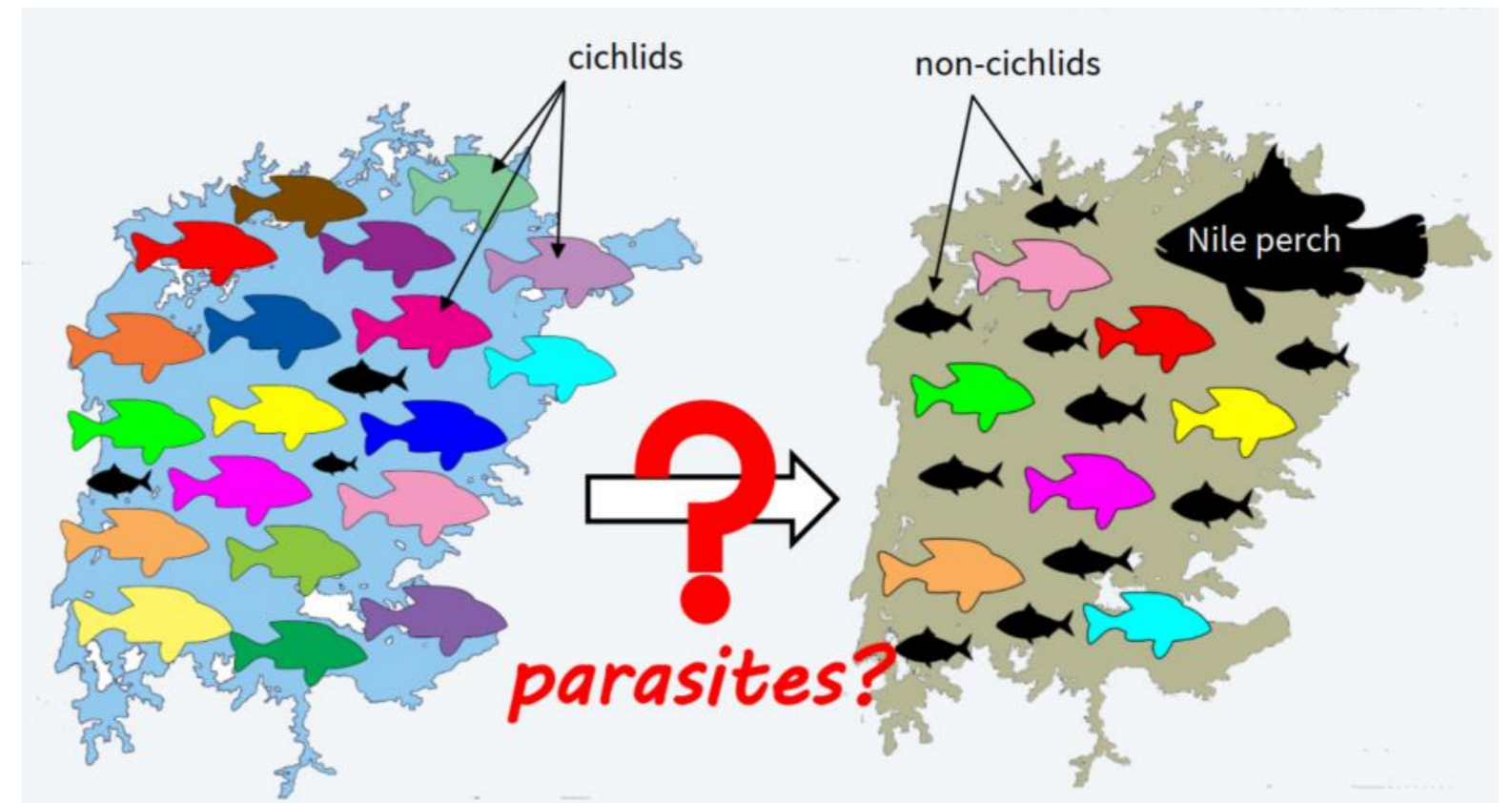
B. The changing ecosystem of Lake Victoria



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B. The changing ecosystem of Lake Victoria



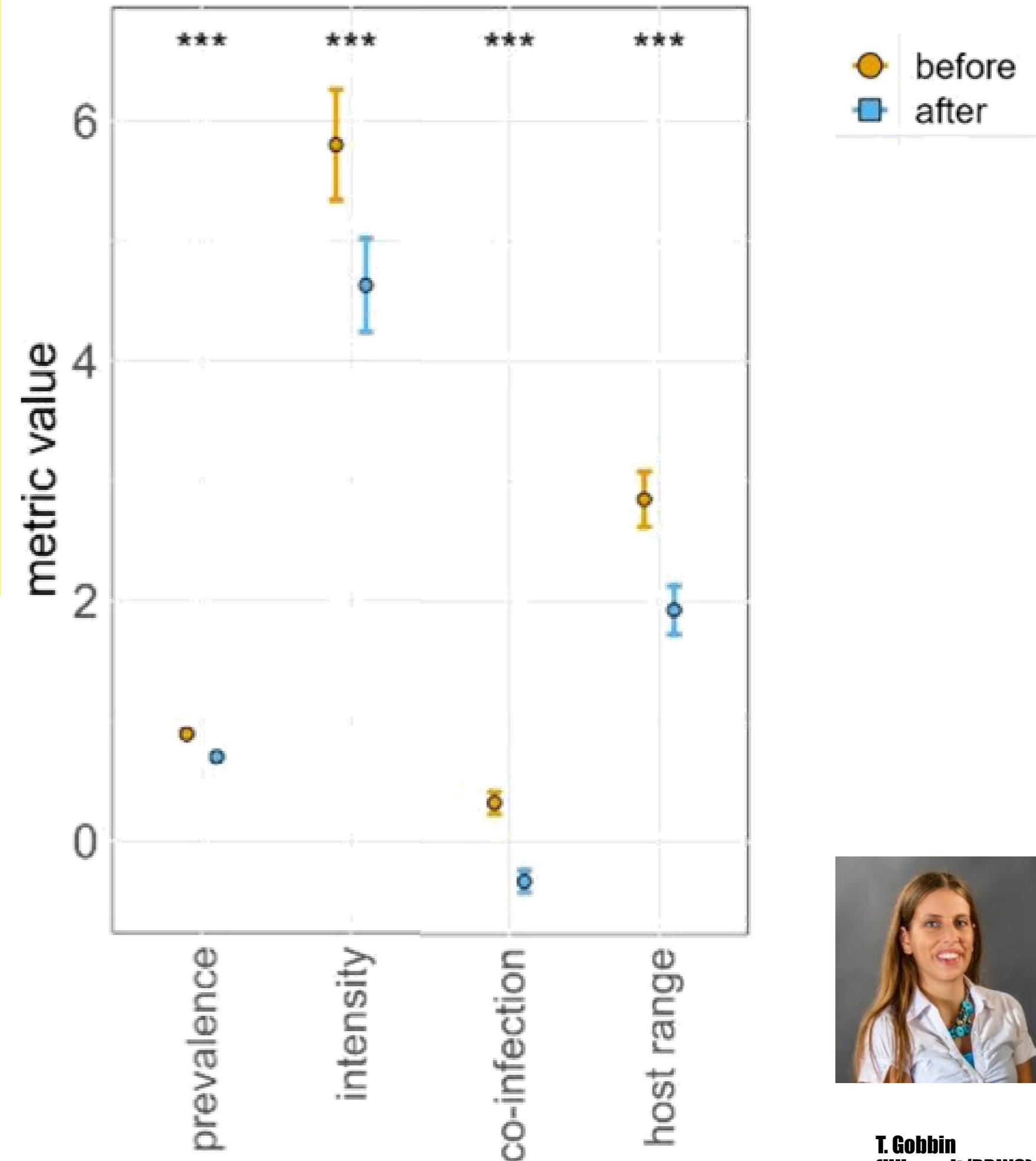
- **Collection research:**
 - How has community structure changed in this lake since the ecosystem turnover
 - Parasites of fishes in collections provide community data of ecosystems



T. Gobbin
(UHasselt/RBINS)

B. The changing ecosystem of Lake Victoria

- How did the changes in Lake victoria affect parasite community structure?
 - Fewer fish were infected
 - Fish were infected by a lower number of parasites
 - Co-infections became less frequent
 - Parasite species infected less host species

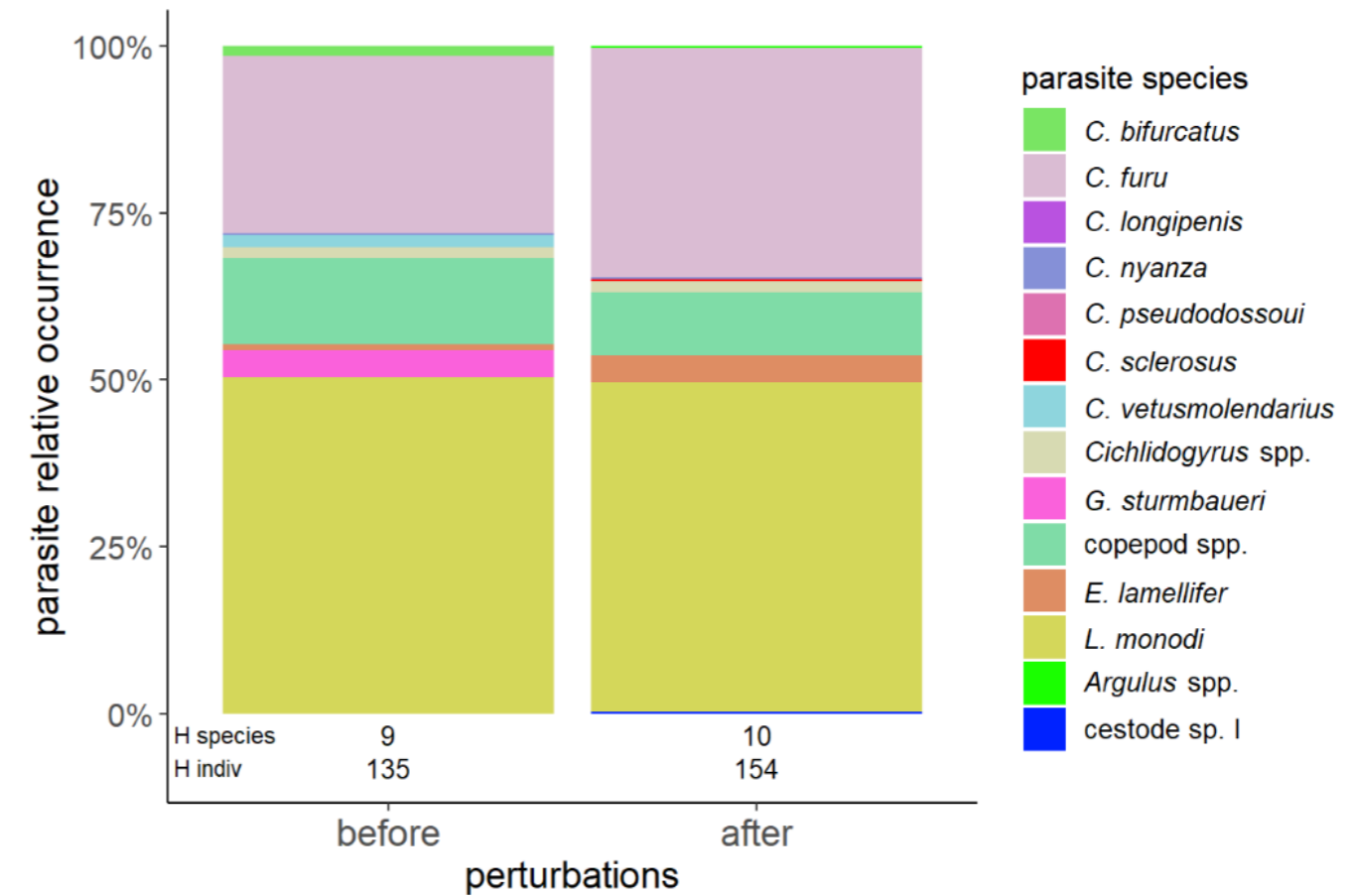


T. Gobbin
(UHasselt/RBINS)

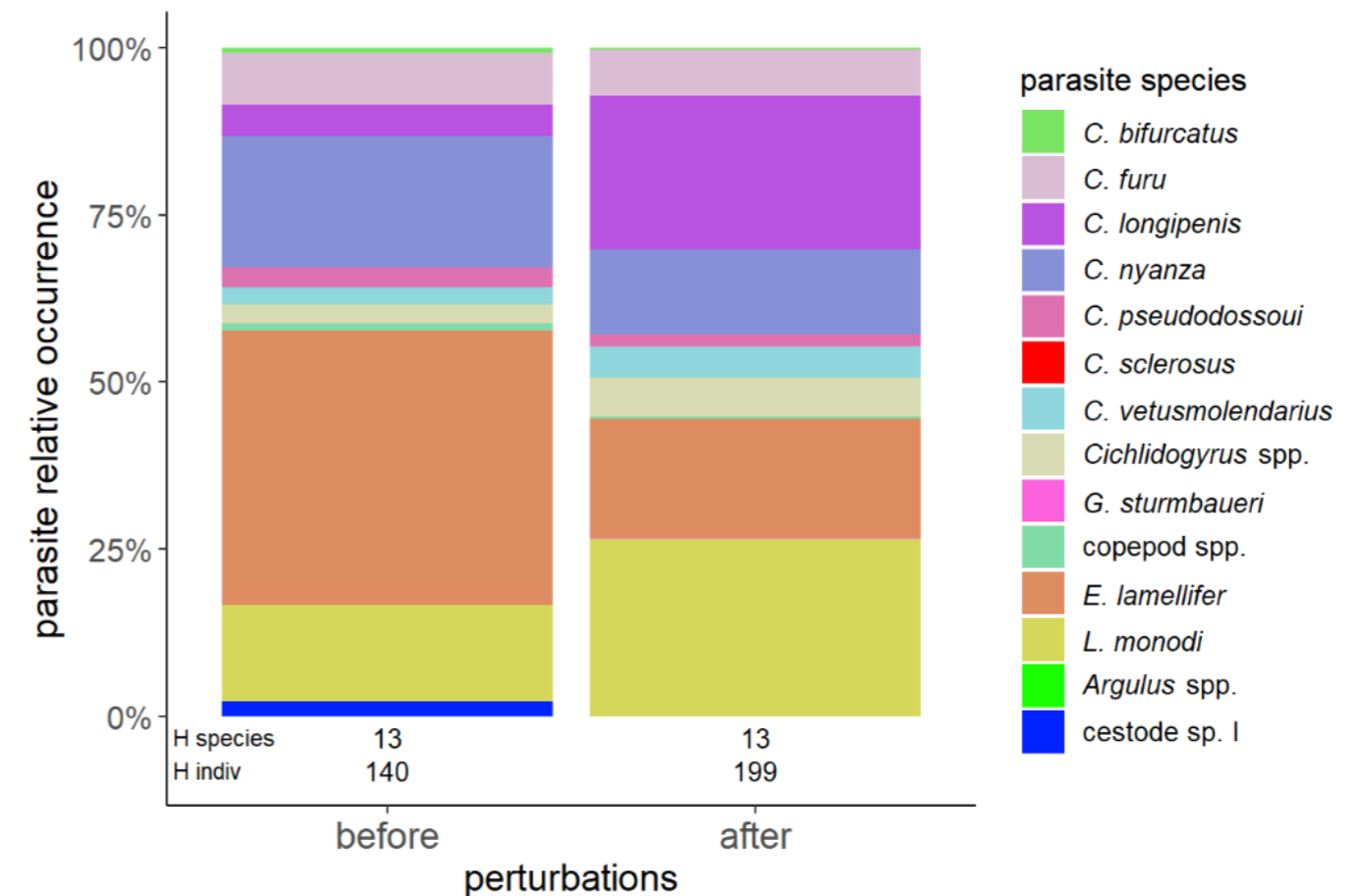
B. The changing ecosystem of Lake Victoria

- How did the changes in Lake Victoria affect parasite community structure?
 - Fewer fish were infected
 - Fish were infected by a lower number of parasites
 - Co-infections became less frequent
 - Parasite species infected less host species
- But is this due to human influence?
 - Yes, because these changes were not observed in a nearby 'pristine' lake

Lake Edward (pristine)



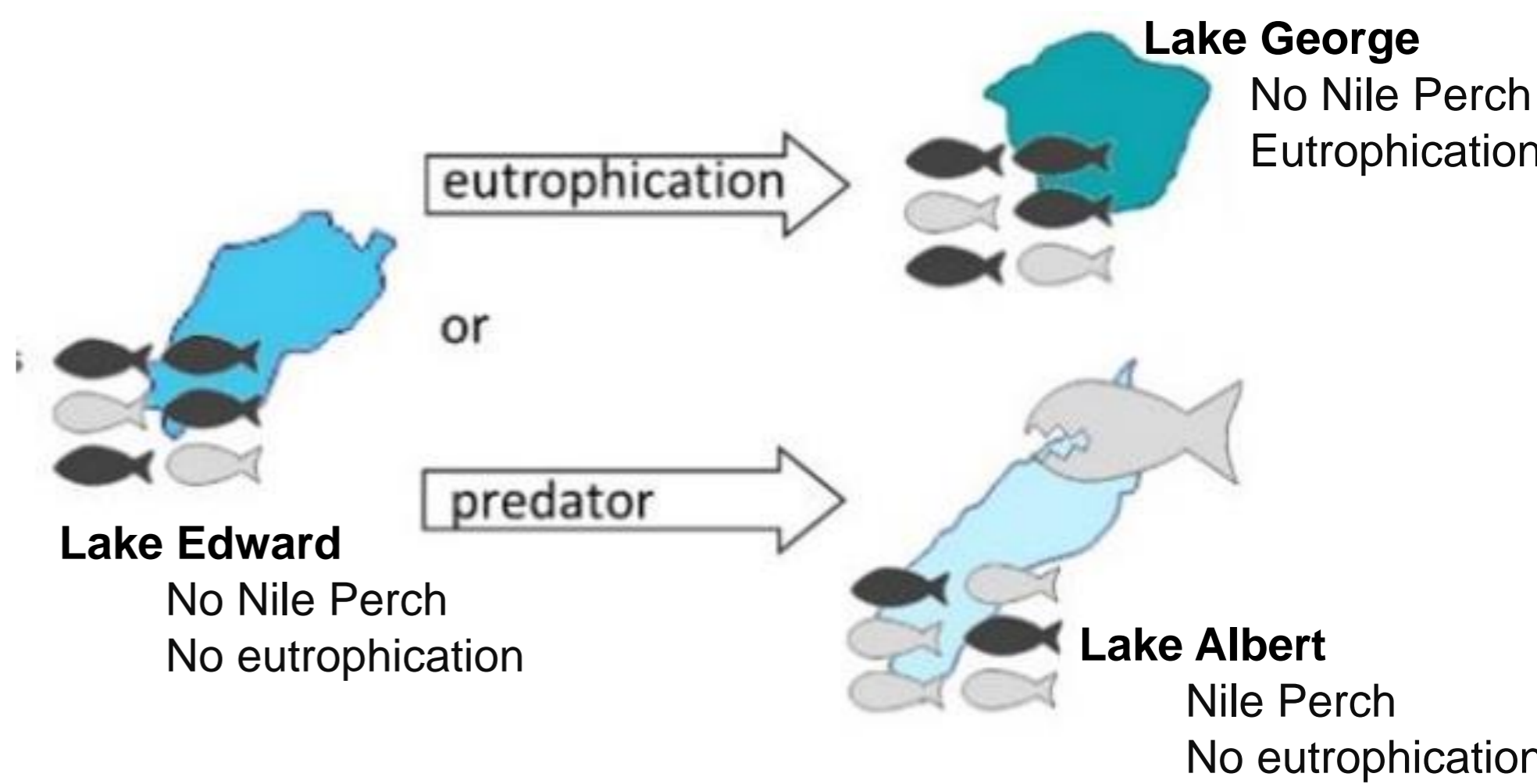
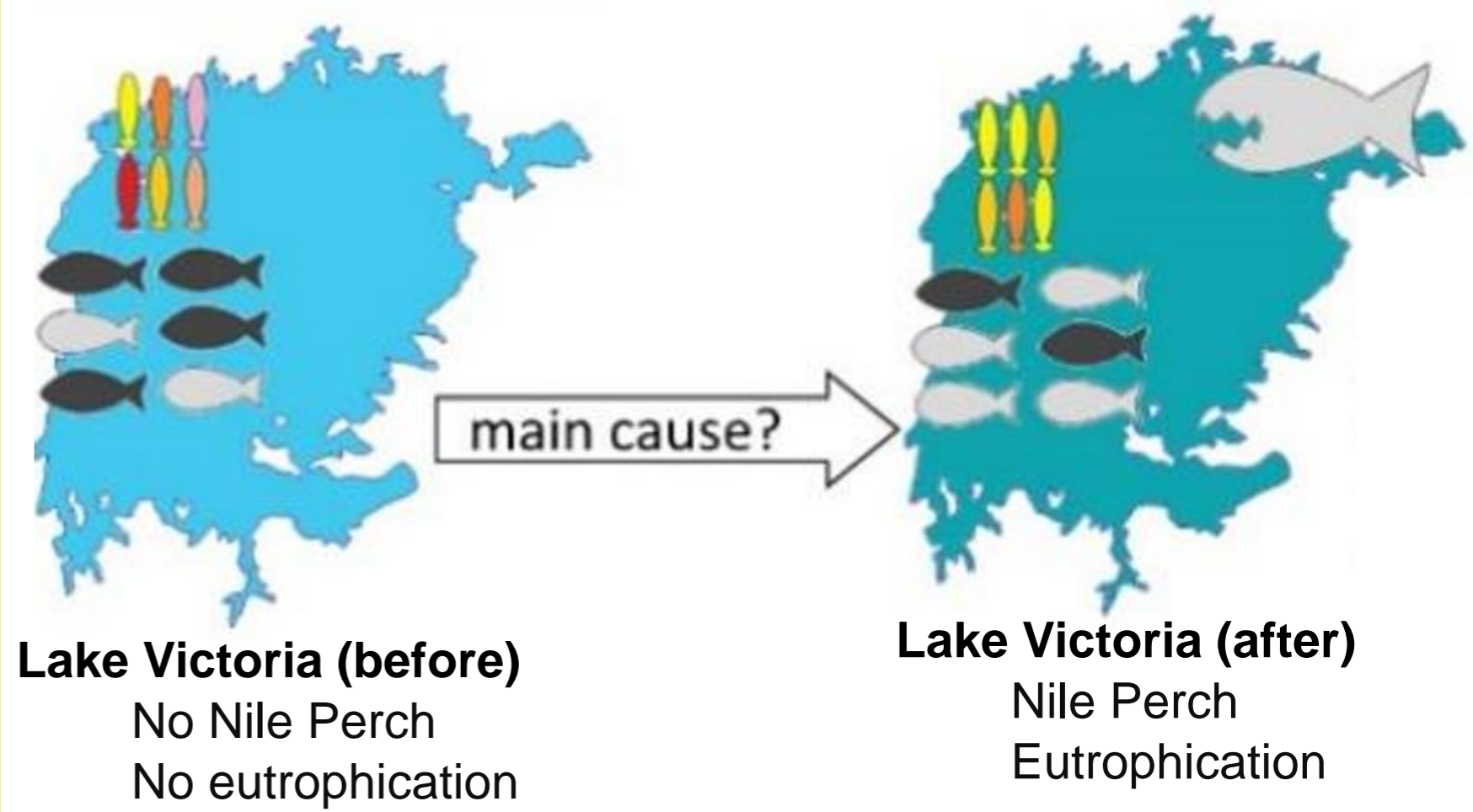
Lake Victoria (human perturbations)



T. Gobbin (UHasselt/RBINS)

B. The changing ecosystem of Lake Victoria

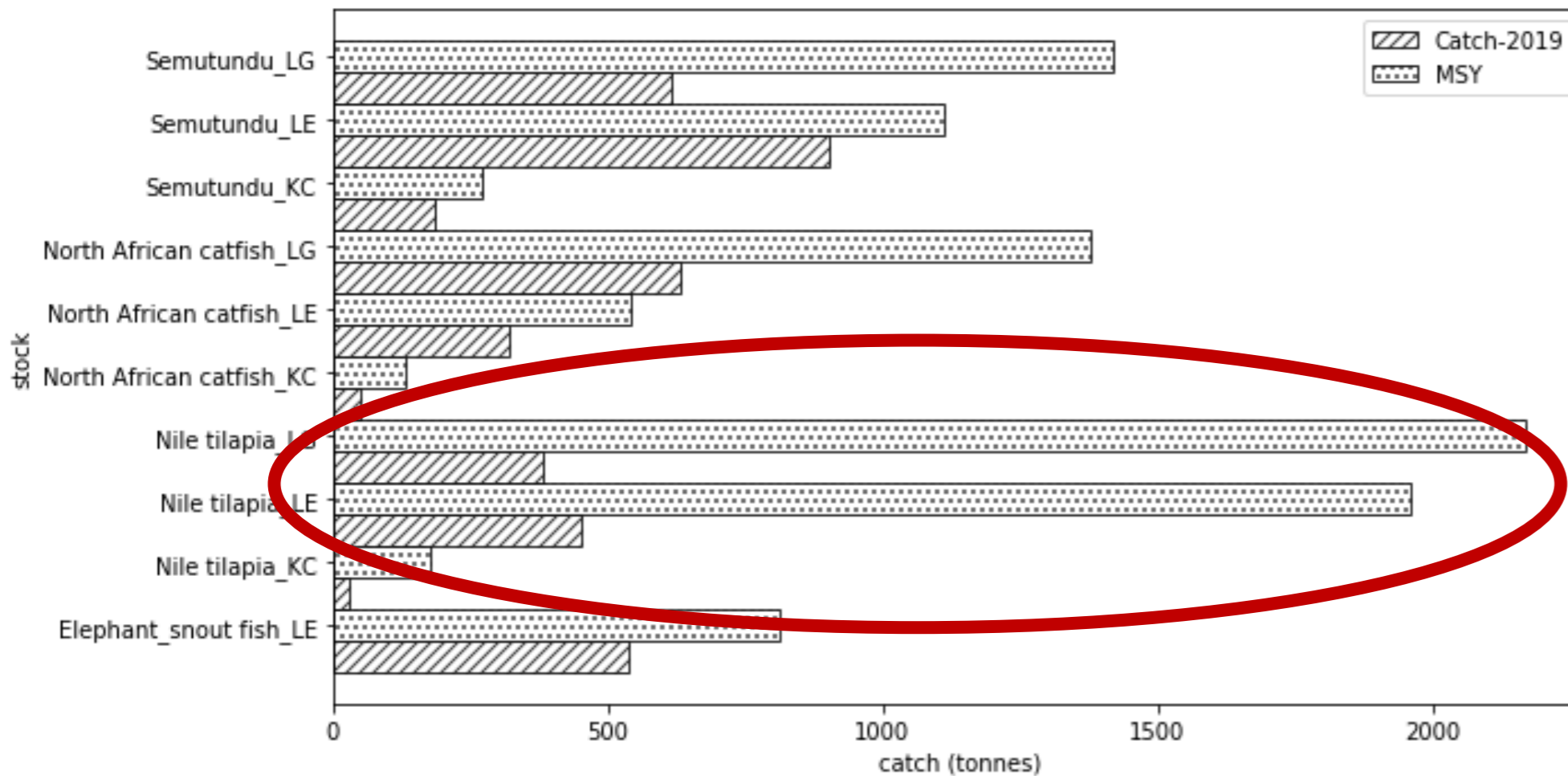
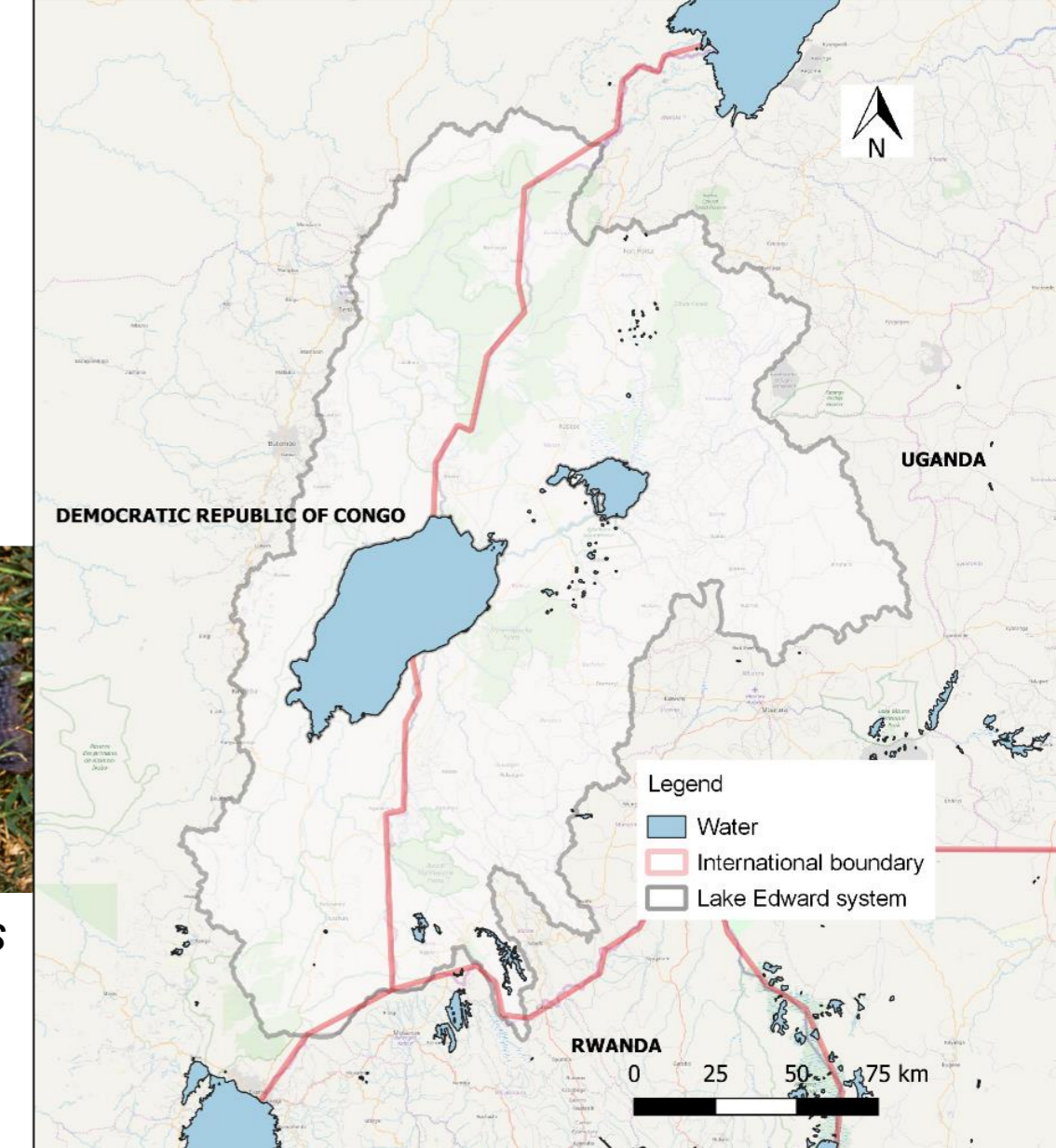
- **But is this due to human influence?**
 - Yes, because these changes were not observed in a 'nearby' pristine lake
- **What caused the changes in parasite community structure?**
 - Space for time approach



C. The changing ecosystem of the Lake Victoria Region



Oreochromis niloticus



- **Drastic decrease of *O. niloticus* in lakes Edward and George**
 - Shift from a Nile tilapia fishery to a multi species fishery
 - Smaller sized *O. leucostictus* more abundant

Fig. 2 Estimates of MSY in relation to observed catches in 2019 for stocks in lakes Edward (LE), George (LE) and the Kazinga channel (KC).



L. Musinguzi

C. The changing ecosystem of the Lake Victoria Region



Oreochromis niloticus

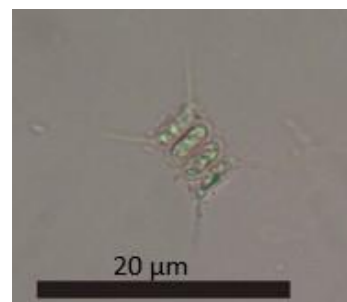


Oreochromis leucostictus

- **Niche overlap between *O. niloticus* and *O. leucostictus*.**
 - 1950 vs. 2020
 - Is niche overlap getting larger?
 - Do niches overlap more where both species are invasive?
 - Different Great Lakes provide different contrasts
- **Focuss on Diatoms**
 - Species-level identifications
 - Hard parts resistant to digestion



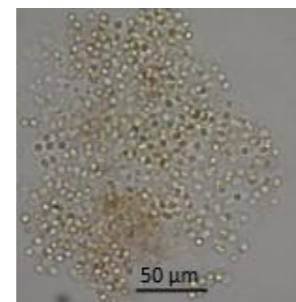
Diatoms



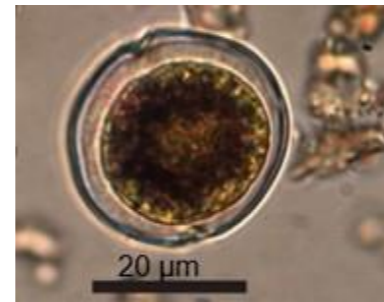
Chlorophytes



Euglenophytes



Cyanobacteria



Dinoflagellates



N. Nzigire

Thank you



Fishbase symposium

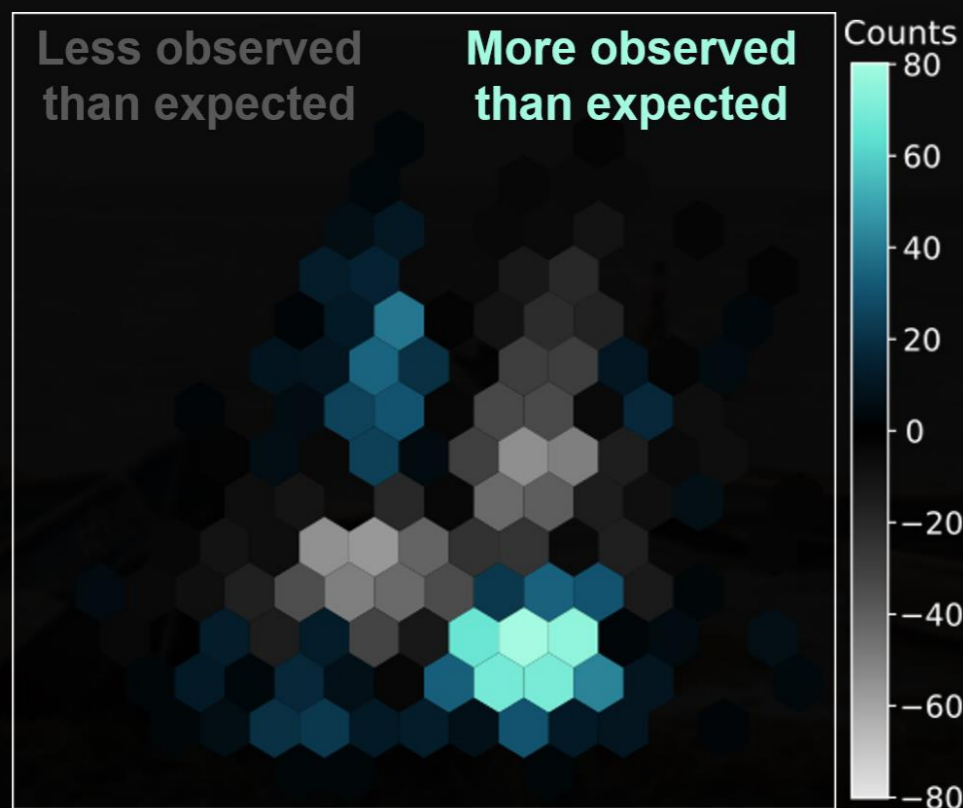
03.09.24



A. The *Haplochromis* radiation



Pairwise morphological distances (observed-simulated)



Distance contrast plot

Pairwise phylogenetic distances

- Whole genome phylogeny of LVR *Haplochromis*
 - Revealed three separate radiations
 - But can we quantify whether this is convergence?
- **Comparing morphological and genetic differences**
 - Rapid divergence within flocks?
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Nathan Vranken