

FEEDING ECOLOGY OF TREE-CLIMBING MANGROVE SESARMID CRABS FROM LUZON, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

Despite the large ecological study of tree-climbing mangrove sesarmid crabs in other countries, the Philippine representatives appear to have not been investigated extensively. This paper presents the feeding ecology as to dependence on mangrove trees of sesarmids in different mangrove areas of southern Luzon. This is biased on the nature of the crab habitats, arboreal climbing skills and burrowing behavior of the sesarmids: *Selatium elongatum* and *Episesarma versicolor* – exclusive mangrove tree climbers (EMTC); *Sarmatium germaini* – occasional mangrove tree climber (OMTC); and the non-mangrove tree-climbing (NMTC) sesarmids- *Neosarmatium smithii*, *Perisesarma bidens* and *Perisesarma eumolpe*.

Key words: mangrove crabs, sesarmid crabs, climbing skills, burrowing skills, arboreal climbing crabs, Catanduanes, Philippines

INTRODUCTION

The crustaceans (e.g. brachyurans) are always a prominent and diverse element of the fauna in mangals (Morton 1990). Crabs are diverse in mangrove habitats and abundant in many mangals (Jones 1984). Several authors (e.g. Jones 1984, Lee 1998) have attested that brachyurans are important in the mangrove ecosystem structure and function. Unfortunately, it appears that there is still a dearth of detailed published information on the occurrence of several families of this group of crustaceans in the mangrove areas of the Philippines. Moreover, there seems to be limited published data on the ways in which these faunal elements use the mangrove resources. The sesarmids are less documented in the Philippines unlike in other countries, wherein several reports are available from Singapore (Sivasothi 2000; Sivasothi *et al.* 1993; Tan & Ng 1994; Ng & Liu 1999) Malaysia (Tan & Ng 1994; Leh & Sasekumar 1985), Indonesia (Soemodihardhjo & Soerianegara 1989; Rahayu & Davie 2002), Hong Kong (Poovatchiranon 1986; Lee & Leung 1993; Lee 1998; Lee 1997; Kwok 1995; Kwok & Tang 2005; and Ashton 2002).

Crabs have different functions and impacts on the mangrove ecosystem. Firstly, they can process as much as 70% of the leaf litter, and leaf processing can turn over a litter at a rate in excess of 75 minutes (see studies of Leh & Sasekumar, 1985; Slim

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et al. 1997; Dahdouh-Guebas *et al.* 1999; Ashton 2002). Secondly, most mangrove crabs feed on vascular plant materials, but they also feed on green leaves (Lee 1998; Skov & Hartnoll 2002), including seedlings. Mangrove plant seedlings grazing, particularly in the genus *Sesarma* may also slow regeneration of mangroves. On the other hand, grapsoid crabs are the primary seed operators. Emmerson & McGwynne (1992) described the feeding and assimilation of mangrove leaves by the crab *Sesarma meinerti*. Moreover, the feeding ecology of *Neosarmatium smithii* was studied by Giddins *et al.* (1986) and new records from Taiwan on this sesarmid crab was reported by Naruse *et al.* (2006).

The crabs of the family Sesarmidae are known by various workers to have significant ecological role in mangals (Lee 1998, Gillikin 2000; Gillikin & Schubart 2004, Gillikin *et al.* 2004). Many species of these mangrove crabs do not assimilate much carbon from the mangrove leaves but rely on the sediments (Bouillon *et al.* 2002, Skov & Hartnoll 2002). Some species of the genus *Perisesarma* supplement their diet with leaves (Leh & Sasekumar 1985, Slim *et al.* 1997). Hence, this aspect on the feeding ecology of sesarmid crabs helps to trap the energy stored in these leaves within the mangal before the tide can carry them away (Lee 1998; Skov & Hartnoll 2002).

Despite the large ecological study of mangrove sesarmids in other countries (Bright & Hogue 1972; Hartnoll 1975; Micheli, Gherardi & Vannini 1991; Cannicci *et al.* 1996; Slim *et al.* 1997; Dahdouh-Guebas *et al.* 1999; Fratini, Cannicci & Vannini 2000, Flores *et al.* 2003) the Philippine representatives appear to have not been investigated extensively. This study on the patterns of biodiversity in aquatic systems of the Philippines attempted to determine the feeding ecology of selected taxa of sesarmids as to (a) the nature of the crab habitats in the mangrove forest with reliance to the mangrove trees, trunks, roots, and leaves that offer a wide variety of ecological niches for the species under consideration; and (b) the behavior of the sesarmid crabs as revealed by their burrowing abilities and tree-climbing skills needed to explain the reliance of these crabs on the mangrove forest.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study sites

The collection and observation sites of the study include: I- Palsabangon Mangrove Area in Pagbilao, Quezon, Philippines; II - Maqueda Channel in the Bicol Region, Agojo Inlet Mangrove Reserve Area, San Andres and Palnab-Pajo Mangrove Area, Catanduanes, Philippines.

Feeding ecology as to dependence on mangroves, arboreal climbing skills and burrowing behavior

Specimens of mangrove crabs were collected by handpicking and with the use of scoop nets and locally made traps. Collections were made both in the morning and in the evening from the mangrove areas along rivers, creeks, inlets and the buffer zones or marginal strips of the coastline in one site each for the study areas from June 2005 to February 2006.

Ecological studies on feeding behavior took place in the purposively selected study plots in Palnab-Pajo Mangrove Swamp, Catanduanes during the months of October and December in 2005, while in the mangrove areas of Palsabangon in Pagbilao, Quezon studies were done from January to February 2006. Ecological studies of sesarmids were carried out in each of the mangrove areas following the methods of Gillikin (2000). In the selected mangrove forests, presence or absence of crab species were determined by visual inspection in 10 m diameter plots along a transect perpendicular to the coastline, covering the full width of the forest. The study investigated at least 10 plots along a 100 to 200 m long transect in the areas under study.

Emergence and re-emergence of the sesarmids

During fieldwork, each plot was first inspected using binoculars from a distance of approximately 6 m for 20 min. and the crab species recognized were noted and recorded. Afterwards, naked eye observations were undertaken with two field workers (observers) sitting on opposite sides of the plot for at least 30 min, following Hartnoll *et al.* (2002) and Skov *et al.* (2002). As a modification, the researcher and field assistants were positioned in two separate paddled boats (“banca”) when the plots were observed. The researcher approached the plot and a disturbance was created (either by throwing some mud, twigs or branches of mangrove plants) so that the sesarmids, under study take refuge in the burrows, or holes, and other materials to take cover (e.g. leaves, wood, twigs etc.). The time at which the first individual of the sesarmids will emerge or re-emerge was recorded. Observations for this portion of the study were undertaken during the day at low tides. Diurnal and lunar cycles were not used in the distinction of the observation. The aforementioned procedures are modifications of the works of Gillikin (2000), Hartnoll *et al.* (2002) and Skov *et al.* (2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Reliance on the mangroves as habitats

Table 1 shows the summary of the observations made on the habitats of various grapsoid sesarmid crabs in the mangals of Catanduanes Island and Pagbilao, Quezon. The nature of their habitat, climbing abilities and burrowing skills could explain the feeding ecology of the mangrove crabs under investigation.

Table 1. Summary of the Feeding Ecology of Grapsoid Sesarmid Crabs from Different Mangals in Luzon

Grapsoid Sesarmid Species	Behavior/Nature of Habitat Related to Feeding	Remarks on field observations
<i>Episesarma versicolor</i>	Burrower and exclusive mangrove tree climbing (EMTC) species	Migrating from burrows to the tree stems and some at the canopies; constructs burrows around soft sediments of mangrove roots and tree trunks; seen feeding on calyx and leaves; seen cropping on leaf litters and bringing fragments to the burrows.

Table 1. Continued

<i>Selatium germaini</i>	Occasional mangrove tree climber (OMTC) species	Climbs on the branches of <i>R. apiculata</i> and <i>R. mucronata</i> in the mangroves of Catanduanes.
<i>Neosarmatium smithi</i>	Burrower and Non-mangrove tree climbing (NMTC) species	Constructing burrows on mudflats; Not seen climbing on stems of mangrove trees in Quezon and Catanduanes
<i>Perisesarma bidens</i>	Burrower and Non-mangrove tree climbing (NMTC) species	Seen resting on <i>Rhizophora</i> tree (just within the water lining) during high tide apparently for avoidance and possibly for feeding purposes; also seen hiding on rocks, crevices of boulders and tree falls.
<i>Perisesarma eumolpe</i>	Burrower and Non-mangrove tree climbing (NMTC) species	On rare occasions, some crab samples were caught on the trunks possibly carried by water current during high tides.
<i>Selatium elongatum</i>	Arboreal climber or EMTC in mangrove trunks, branches and canopies	Seen on main branches of <i>Rhizophora</i> ; on aerial roots; also on crevices of trunks.

Episesarma versicolor feed on calyx and leaves and crop on leaf litters, then bring fragments to the burrows. The grapsoid sesarmid crabs, *Perisesarma* spp. and *Episesarma* sp. were found to be herbivores and omnivore/deposit feeders, eating mangrove litter and water plants. Moreover, the sesarmid crabs *Sarmatium germaini* (Figure 1), *Perisesarma eumolpe* and *Neosarmatium smithi* feed on the mangrove litter, composed of fallen mangrove leaves of *Rhizophora*, seedlings, calyx and twigs that fall from the trees on the forest floor and into the water. This study confirmed that the leaves of the mangroves, *R. marina*, *R. apiculata*, and *Ceriops tagal* were devoured by the generally observed herbivorous/omnivorous crabs such as *Perisesarma* spp. The feeding habits of mangrove crabs have been divided into seven groups by Jones (1984): herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, deposit feeder, omnivore/deposit feeder, specialized filterer, and filterer/omnivore. In the study of Islam & Uehara (2005), stomach content analysis showed that *P. bidens* diet consists mainly of mangrove leaves fragments, with small amounts of animal, algae and sediment matters, indicating that this sesarmid is primarily detritivorous.

In *Chiromanthes onychophorum*, Malley (1998) noted that this sesarmid crab consumes fallen leaves or their fragments, incompletely digests them, and returns them to the environment as fecal matter in a more finely-divided state than when they were ingested. Of recent, Ya *et al.* (2008) reported that both *Perisesarma eumolpe* and *P. indiarum* are mainly sediment grazers, but also feed on mangrove leaves and roots and occasionally animal matter. These crab species prefer *Avicennia alba* leaves to other mangrove species, i.e., *A. officinalis*, *A. rumphiana*, *R. apiculata* and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*.

Dahdouh- Guebas (1997), Ashton (2002), Buck *et al.* (2003), Thongtham & Kristensen (2003) and Schwamborn *et al.* (2006) analyzed the diets of sesarmid crabs showed that their diet mainly consisted of mangrove leaves and in addition to bustle animal matter.



Figure 1. *Sarmatium germaini* from Palsabangon Mangrove Area in Pagbilao, Quezon (A) and Palnab-Pajo Mangrove Swamp, Maqueda Channel, in Bicol Region (Catanduanes) (B).

Burrowing and arboreal climbing skills of sesarmids

Similar with other sesarmids, *P. bidens* are burrowers, but observations made in Quezon and Catanduanes indicate that some individuals tend to hide in natural refuges found in the mangals investigated. These hiding places are the crevices of rocks and boulders and in between portions of root buttresses of mangrove trees.

Field observation in Quezon, indicates that these crabs are also having preferences in arboreal environments wherein *Selatium elongatum* and *Episesarma versicolor* were seen clinging on mangrove stems or rush to the mangrove stems when disturbed, while the boat is cruising in the waterways. These tree climbing crabs appear to be less antagonized during the investigation and remained to be motionless for about 1 hour. When tides are rising or lowering, these crabs appear to be unaware as observed for at least an hour. However, when the rising tide reaches their location in any of the protruding branches of the mangrove trees in the embankments, these tree-climbing crabs tend to adjust or move slowly with their heads upside down. Researches indicate the possibility that these crabs cling to the mangrove stems not to find food but as avoidance from very long immersion in the water during high tides and due to the presence of predators. This could not be confirmed in the study. During field observation, it was rather easy to find *P. bidens* in the open sand or mudflats.

Behavioral differences between the male and female samples of *P. bidens* was observed. On the sexes, results of initial experiment suggest that there is no difference as to the aggressiveness. However, the males are more receptive to antagonistic encounters, especially when disturbed inside the aquarium prior to feeding observation. It was difficult for the researcher to catch this sesarmid due to its swiftness and alertness. One striking character of this crab is its fast action in retreating from external stimuli such as touch or other mechanical disturbance. This could be the reason why the feeding experiment did not proceed because the individuals of *P. bidens* placed in the glass aquaria did not feed on the pieces of *R. apiculata*, *R. mucronata*, *A. marina* and other associated mangrove plants.

However, the report of Ólafsson *et al.* (2002) cited that male and female crabs are likely to have different energy requirements, due to differences in the energetic costs of producing eggs or sperm (Michell 1993). A study of Kyomo (1992) conducted on the sesarmid crab *Sesarma intermedia* showed that females were more specialized in their feeding habits and had higher assimilation rates than males.

N. smithii form burrows around *R. mucronata* and *R. apiculata* roots but rarely in *Avicennia marina* found in the mangals of Catanduanes. Observations indicate that *N. smithii* feed on leaf litter but also some shrimps, specifically *Palaemonetes* sp. This was observed during the afternoon hours when tides start to rise.

Observation on emergence and re-emergence of sesarmids in the burrows

In general, *P. bidens* appears to be the most active of the three sesarmids observed during the day. As shown in Table 2, the red-clawed grapsoid sesarmid crab, *P. bidens* emerged and re-emerged from the burrows much faster (mean of 3.48 mins) than the sesarmids *N. smithii* (mean of 4.15 mins) and *E. versicolor* (3.93 mins). All three sesarmid crab species display similar behavior of picking up the leaf fragments by first standing still in motionless for about 7 to 10 seconds. Some sesarmids, e.g. *E. versicolor* has to consume the leaf fragment where they found it, then migrate for at least 0.5 meters and to be continued at the mouth of the burrows. Some crabs move away from the areas where they got the leaf fragments and continue feeding near the burrows. Some bring these fragments inside the burrows but mostly will have the tendency to leave behind when disturbance was made.

There is much to be learned as to the sesarmid crab's feeding ecology in the Philippines since there are various similarities and differences in the findings of other authors. Some researchers report on the unusual presence or occurrence as to their level of dependence in the different habitats, arboreal or burrows. Climbing skills and burrowing abilities also vary depending on the species. While others focus on how sesarmids rush to the mangrove tree and and cling to the branches, it is still unknown whether they are apparently resting or catching some insects or invertebrates. Other researchers put premium on their occurrence in the mudflats or soft sediments of mangals for feeding on some leaf litter. Moreover, the sesarmids under study have been observed cropping and bustling on sand sediments and other fragments of leaf litter that some crab ecologists might have ignored and do not give emphasis. Further studies can be carried out in the future in terms of the feeding ecology of these vital species of mangrove crabs in relation to morphological variation of the feeding apparatus. Lastly, deeper reflections on the notions of convergent evolution (Fratinni *et al.* 2005) and the timing of development in relation to arboreal climbing skills and burrowing abilities of sesarmids deserve further attention.

Table 2. Data on the time of re-emergence of sesarmid crabs (*P. bidens*, *N. smithii* and *E. versicolor*) in burrows after disturbance

Sesarmid Crab Species	Time of Re-emergence			MEAN TIME OF RE-EMERGENCE (in minutes)
	TRIALS (Each consists of 3 repeats)			
	(in minutes)			
	1	2	3	
<i>Perisesarma bidens</i>	3.35	3.65	3.45	3.4833
<i>Neosarmatium smithii</i>	3.95	4.05	4.45	4.1500
<i>Episesarma versicolor</i>	2.78	4.25	3.75	3.933

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results presented, *Selatium elongatum* and *Episesarma versicolor* are exclusive mangrove tree climbers (EMTC); *Sarmatium germaini* as occasional mangrove tree climber or OMTC; and the sesarmid species – *Neosarmatium smithii*, *Perisesarma bidens* and *Perisesarma eumolpe* as non-mangrove tree climbers or NMTC. The sesarmid species, *E. versicolor*, *N. smithii*, *P. bidens* and *P. eumolpe* posses burrowing skills, while *P. bidens* appeared to be the most active of the three sesarmids investigated.

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