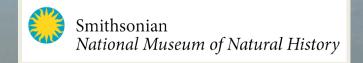
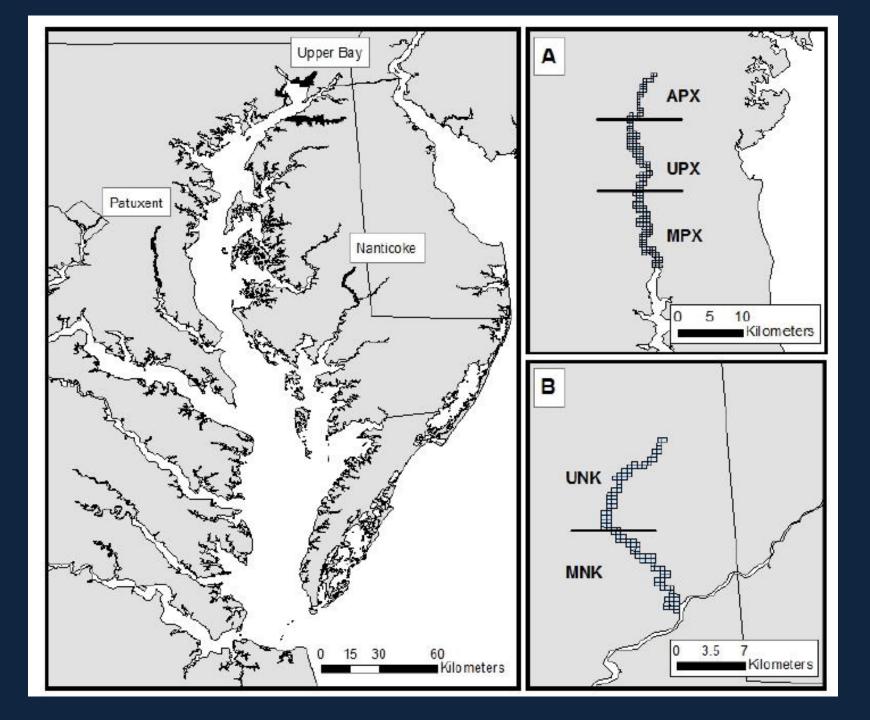
Blue Catfish Diet in Maryland



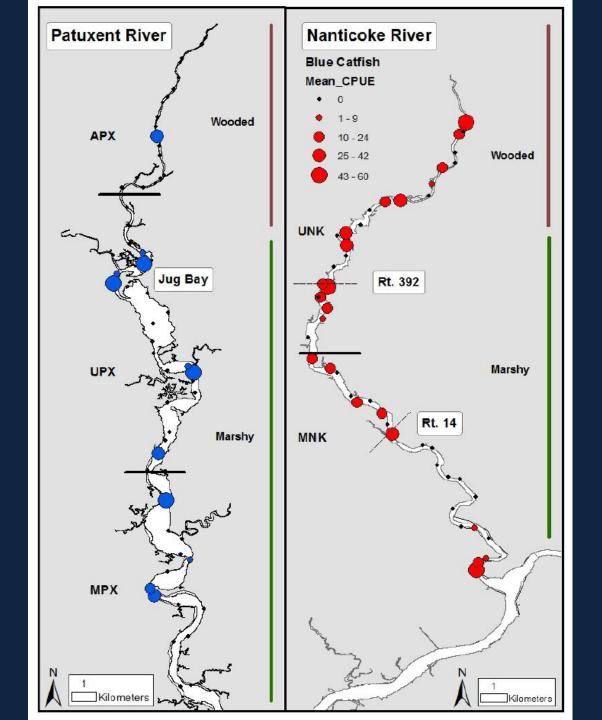
Matthew B. Ogburn, Rob Aguilar, Anson H. Hines













Catfish Processing

Measure and weigh



Dissect catfish



Stomach contents:

- -Identify invertebrates
- -freeze fish
- -score, weigh contents



Extract otoliths



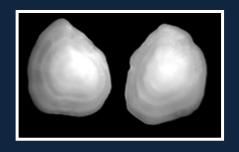
Tissue Samples:
-Stable isotopes



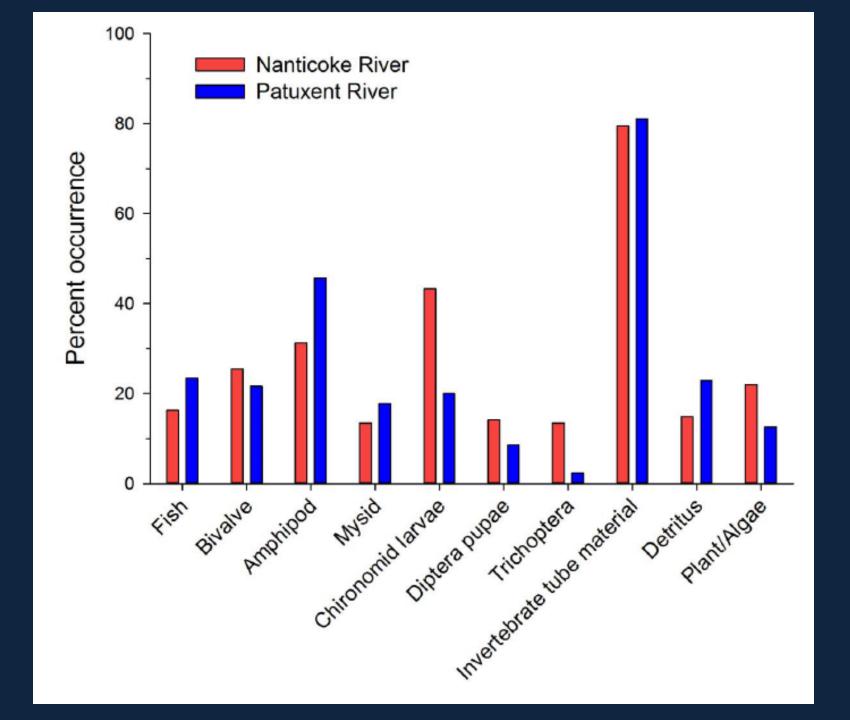




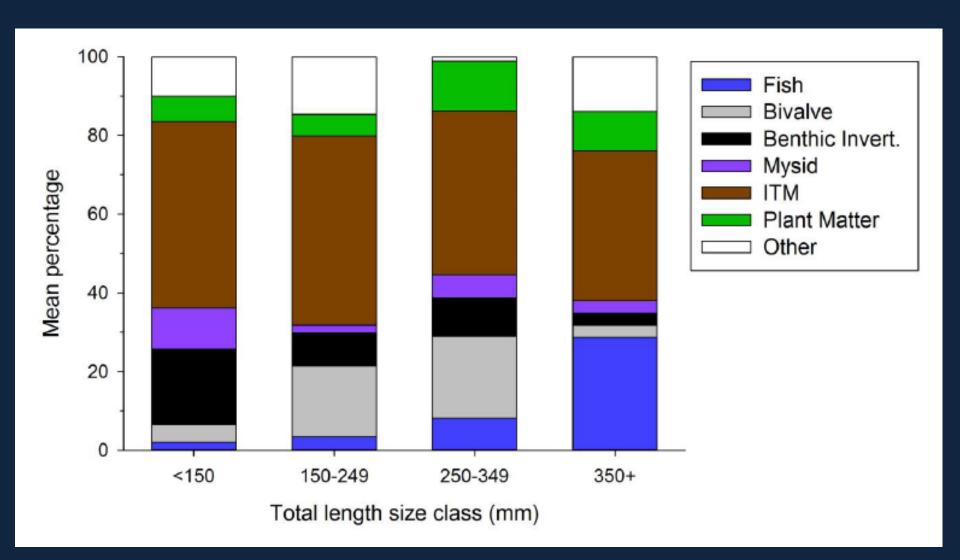














Genetic barcoding gives species ID's

Classification	Score	% Success
Whole fish, pristine	1	100
Whole fish, slight digestion	2	91
Whole fish, moderate digestion	3	100
Fish tissue on spine	4	100
Spine/bones with some tissue	5	84
Loose tissue	6	72
Unidentified material	7	40

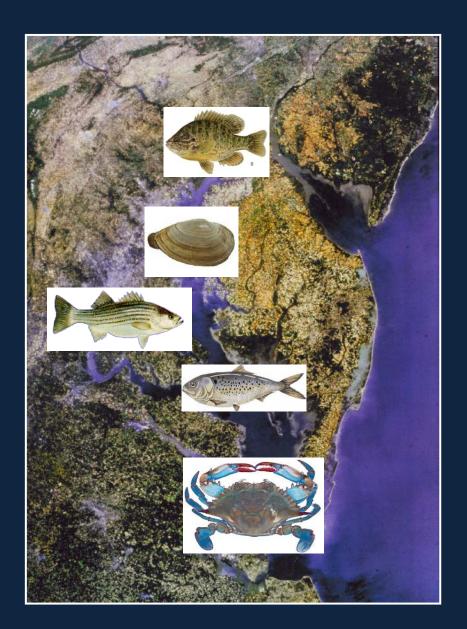








Chesapeake Bay Barcode Initiative



Approx. 210 fish species

Classes: 3

Orders: 24

Families: >50

Genera: >100

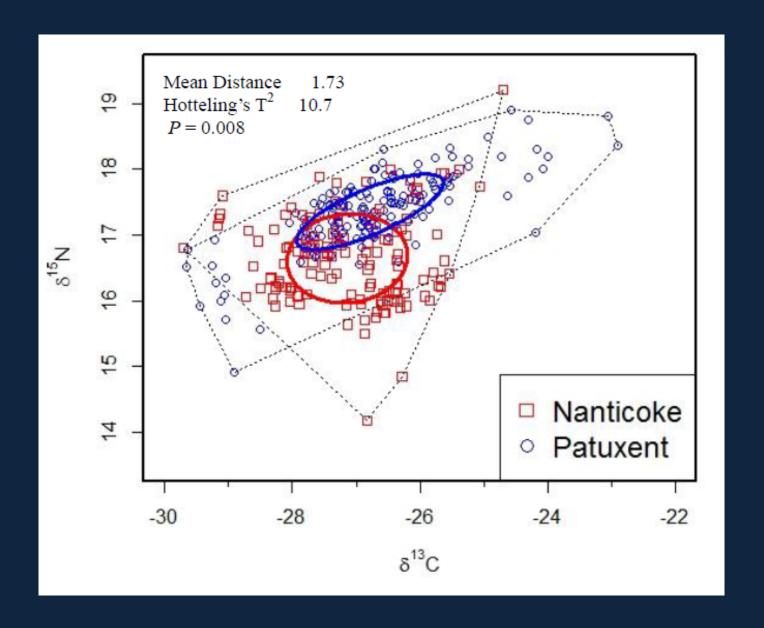
Approx. 190 invertebrate species

Most decapods and mollusks

A majority of potential blue catfish prey items have been barcoded

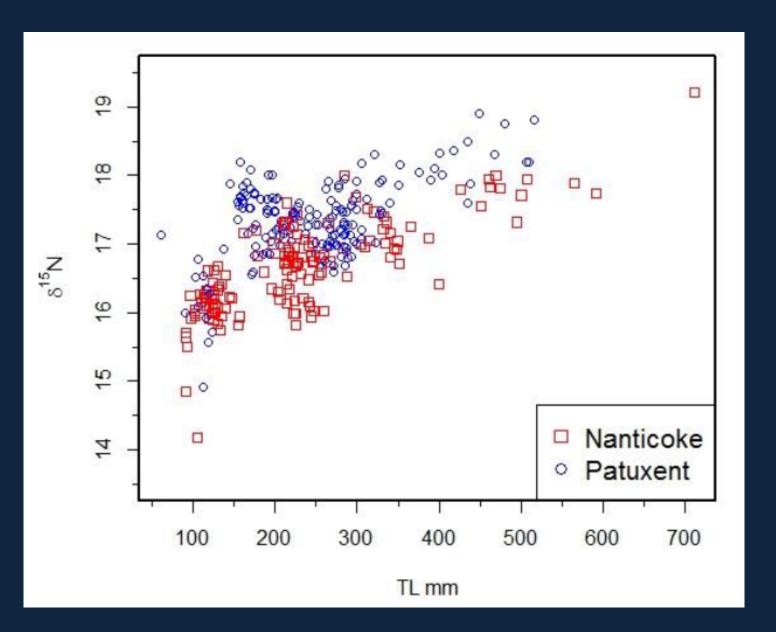


Stable Isotope Analysis





Stable Isotope Analysis



Acknowledgements

SERC - Paige Roberts, Mike Goodison, Kim Richie, Midge Kramer, Miranda Marvel, Brooke Weigel, Heather Soulen, Keira Heggie, Eric Bah, Stacey Havard, et al.

LAB - Lee Weigt, Amy Driskell, Christina Castillo

VIMS - Trawl Survey, Shark Survey, ChesMMAP, NEAMAP, etc.
Troy Tuckey, Kristene Parsons, James Gartland, Rob Latour
Evan McOmber, Wendy Lowery, Stephanie Bonniwell. et al.

MD DNR - MBSS, Seine Survey, Tidal Fresh Surveys, etc.
Scott Stranko, Jay Kilian, Andrew Becker, Eric Durell,
Mary Groves, Tim Groves, et al.

VDGIF - Bob Greenlee, Jonathan Harris