

Synchronous reproduction in mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) population from atlantic ocean of morocco

Abstract

We investigated the gametogenesis of a natural population of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* in the Atlantic central zone (Cape Beddouza). We found that the cycle of reproduction was characterized by a synchronous gametogenesis. From March 2009 to March 2011, we histologically analyzed the status of gonad development and the reserves cells at the peak of spawning. To determine the status of gonad development, we used three biological indices parameters: the gonadic index, the condition index and the ADG index. The gonadic index was the highest in winter. The condition index was the lowest in spring. The ADG index was the highest in autumn. We found synchrony of these indices in majority of sampled *M. galloprovincialis*. The found synchrony was unique in the populations other waters in Moroccan coast, where gonad development cycle was individually different. The synchrony of reproductive cycle in the population maybe a result of the consistent seasonal pattern of environmental variable along the cape.

Keywords: *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, Reproduction, Condition index, Gonadic index, ADG cells, Histology Atlantic Ocean

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Introduction

In Moroccan water, *M. galloprovincialis* distributed from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Coast.¹ There are both natural population and aquacultural stocks of *M. galloprovincialis* in this region. In 2005, the gradually increased production of *M. galloprovincialis* reached 34 tons in Moroccan water, but it was at stand still until 2009.² In 2010, the production decreased to less than half of the maximum in recent years.² To maintain a fragile balance between captures and natural renewal of stocks, available information in the *M. galloprovincialis* in Moroccan water is not sufficient yet.

The natural population of *M. galloprovincialis* has been under potential pressure of local consumption, commercial fisheries and coastal development. However, it has not been well studied in this area. Until 2000, there was only one scientific publication about the general reproductive biology of the *M. galloprovincialis*, discussing the multiple peaks of gonad maturation.³ After 2000's, there were two papers of reproductive biology of *M. galloprovincialis* in coastal water of Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic coast of southern Morocco with detail investigation with histological analyses.^{4,5} There are still many observed habitats and aggregations of *M. galloprovincialis* along Moroccan coast, and those few investigations are not sufficient to understand the natural populations and to monitor their status.

The reproduction of fishery targeted mussels, including *M. galloprovincialis* has been studied in European Atlantic waters.⁶ On the other hand, not many scientific investigations were conducted on the reproductive cycle of mussels in African Atlantic waters. About *Mytilus* spp. the seasonality and duration of the reproduction were explained by effect of the spatiotemporal variation of the ambient environmental conditions in their habitats. The temperature and the food were suggested as the major exogenous factors which control and regulate the duration and the synchronization of reproductive cycle of the mussel.⁷⁻⁹

The histology is necessary for the better investigation in development of gametes, and the quantitative estimations are

important because they eliminate the subjectivity and the problems associated to the description. The study of the condition index is one of the methods retained to evaluate the potentialities of weight growth bound to the reproductive cycle. The reproductive tissue of sexually matured *M. Galloprovincialis* accounts for more than 59% of the weight of the soft tissue.¹⁰ or more than 95% of the mantle. Reserve cells in the mantle, the ADG cells, has been observed in histological specimen, and the seasonal variation of number of ADG cells has been investigated.^{4,11} The stored nutrients are released during gametogenesis; this mobilization of reserves is followed by a phase of active reserve during the period of sexual rest. The process is also able to be observed through histological analyses. Unfortunately, investigation in the mussels with histological analyses is limited in Moroccan water excepting in Mediterranean Sea population of *M. galloprovincialis*.⁴ No work has been done in the Atlantic region in Moroccan water. This study investigates the annual successive cycles of the reproductive activity of gametes in the Atlantic coast of Morocco. The status of gonad development and the reserves cells at the peak of spawning were histologically analyzed.

Material and methods

Study area and sampling site

The coastal shelf of Cap Beddouza (32° 32' 24" N; 9° 16' 48" W), also called Cape Cantin, was our study area. This cape is isolated from major human activities and away from any industrial or agricultural activities because of the landscape. The coast line is steep, surrounded by high cliffs reaching 60 m. The area is the part of the Middle Atlas mountainous area, extended into the Atlantic Ocean. Despite of the steep coastline, sea bed slope are from 0.3 to 0.7%. The coastal shelf broadly extends to 30 km of the coastline, and 100-m isobath is located at 20 km of the coast. The major current comes from the northwest. The semi diurnal tide has a maximum level (3.60 m) in spring tide and 0.7 m in neap tide. The prevailing winds are generally from the north and moderate. In winter, wind direction changes to South-West wind, and the most intensive wind prevail from the southwest.

time series indicates that occurrence of spawning. To quantify adipose-granular ADG state of *M. galloprovincialis*, we used the method suggested by Bignell et al.¹⁴ Four levels of ADG states were determined: Index 4 (ADG abundant cells constitute the major part of the connective tissue) index 3 (ADG common cells) index 2 (ADG cells spread over the mantle) index 1 (ADG trace cells) index 0 (ADG imperceptible cells).

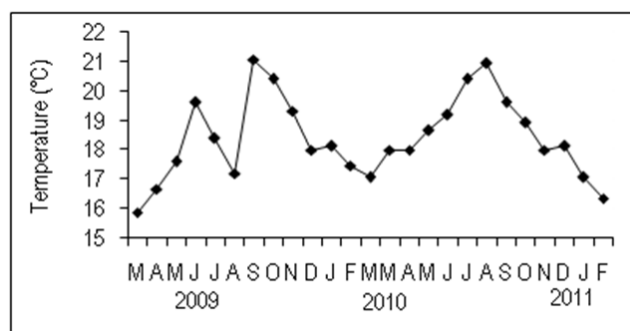


In all statistical analyses, R version 2.15.2 (R. Core Team) was applied. After exploratory analyses and normality test with adequate transformations, seasonal variability of the condition index, were tested by one-way ANOVA. The Kruskal-Wallis test was applied to examine seasonal differences in gonadic and ADG indices with consideration in the normality of the data. The Chi-square test was used to compare the observed variation of the sex ratio to the proportion 1:1. All hypotheses were tested at the level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Temperature

The water temperature changed between 15°C and 21°C from March 2009 to February 2011 (Figure 2). The temperature was lower than 17°C in winter and spring and higher than 17°C in summer and autumn. The maximum was in September 2009 (21°C). On the other hand, the minimum temperature was recorded in March 2009. There was a distinct difference in the spring to summer temperature change between 2009 and 2010; the temperature from May to August was highly variable between 17°C and 19°C in 2009 though it raised as the change of the season in 2010.

Sex ratio


$$GI = \frac{\sum ni.Si}{N}$$

In 750 specimens observed by microscope, 345 females, 400 males and 2 hermaphrodites were observed with three unidentified individuals. The hermaphrodites are recorded as females. The sex ratio was not significantly different from the theoretical sex ratio, 1/1 (Table 1).

Independent Variable	Sex	Observed Staff	Theoretical Number	ddl	X2	P-Value
Cap Beddouza	Female	347	373.5	1	1.88	0.052
	Male	400	373.5			

We observed all gametogenic stages in the specimen.

1. Stage 0: phase of sexual rest (no genital products) during which the mussels from this population were infected by an important intensity of a trematode.
3. Stage II: It was the beginning of the maturation of sex cells and decrease of reserves cells.

4. Stage III: Stage of the sexual maturity and the emission of gametes. Inside this stage, we distinguished four phases:
5. Stage IIIA: for the males, sperm cells appeared at the level of the opening of follicles. The spermatozooids were arranged in small strips. About females: the oocytes presented a shape polygonale due to the pressure exercised because of their strong density in the follicle.
6. Stage IIIB: it was total or partial spawning of the male and female gametes.
7. Stage IIIC: Restoration activated of the gonad leading to a new phase of repletion of gonads. This phase was persisted until the reserves of ADG cells become insufficient.
8. Stage IIID: following the last draining of gonadic tubules, the reserves it metabolites began to appear and follicles collapsed and degenerated.

The gonadic activity shows the effective presence of all stages but with a very marked difference in times (Figure 3). The stage IIID and stage 0, post-spawning stages were observed from spring to summer. These post-spawning stages were most frequently observed in early summer, from May to July. The stages I and II were highly observed in last summer and in autumn. In last autumn and in early winter, November December and January, stage IIIA took place up to a maximum. The spawning (stage IIIB) was continued with the starting up of the gametogenesis (stage IIIC) at the beginning of the winter throughout of the spring. The highest proportion of mussels sampled in stage IIIB or stage IIIC was respectively observed in February, March and April.

Gonadic index

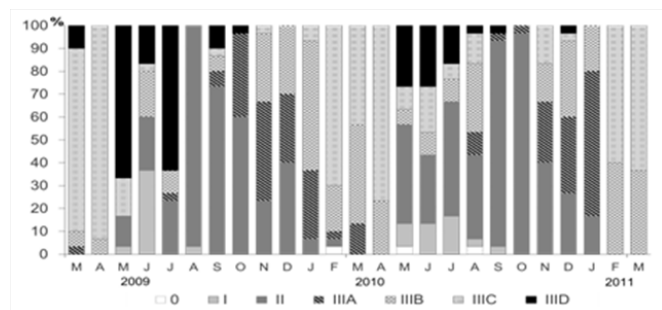


Figure 3 Monthly distribution of proportion of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* between March 2009 and March 2011.

The gonad index illustrated in the Figure 4, was showed high value (2.6) in winter which the histology indicated an advanced level of maturity (stage IIIA). The lowest value (1.3) of gonadic index was recorded in summer, which revealed the period of post-spawning (Figure 5). The Kruskal-Wallis test indicated that there were, in relation to the seasons, there was a significant contrast of gonad activity ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). This result was also well illustrated by the box plots (medians particularly differentiated).

Adipogranular index (ADG)

The Adipogranular cells (Figure 4) were imperceptible in spring from February to April. They began to manifest so scattered (index 2) in last spring in May, and in November and January. Their presence becomes dominant (index 3 and 4) from June to October (years 2009 and 2010) (Figure 5), the peak being reached in August and September, which was the consequence of the invasion of cells

reserves in the mantles. The proliferation of those cells was indicated the end of a cycle and announced at the same time a start of new cycle. However, to perform a seasonal approach, we have been prepared the corresponding box plots; which they showed a marked asymmetry in the distribution of the ADG index. The Kruskal-Wallis test was validated the observed seasonal box plots differences ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$).

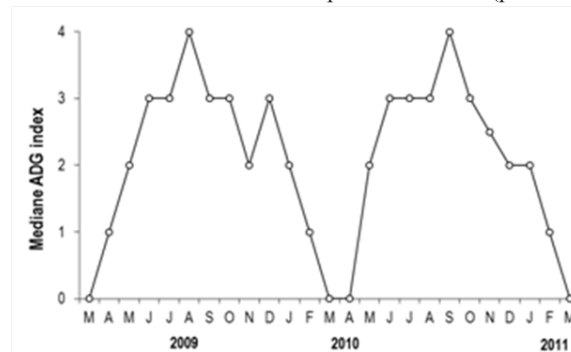


Figure 4 Monthly evolution of the ADG index of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* between March 2009 and March 2011 in Cap Beddouza.

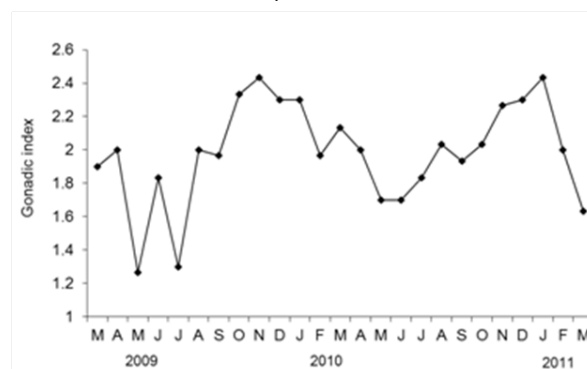


Figure 5 Monthly gonadic index of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* in Cap Beddouza between April 2009 and March 2011.

Condition index

The condition index (Figure 6) oscillated regularly and gradually around the average of 44%. The maximum value was recorded in winter and in autumn, it was produced in January 2010, where are corresponded to the gonadal maturity in almost all individuals. The accumulation of reserve cells which was observed in September 2010 was also demonstrated by a maximum value of condition index. In the spring, the condition index measured was lower. This last period corresponded to the phase of massive spawning. It was recorded in April and May. Condition index showed significant responses to the season which was perfectly illustrated by the box plots (ANOVA, $p\text{-value} < 0.05$) (Figure 7).

Discussion

Cap Beddouza divided up in a characteristic environment of the Moroccan Atlantic center coast, where characterized by upwelling in summer. This work is the first studies have been carried out the biology of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* and especially its reproductive cycle in this area. To know all details of the reproductive cycle is important to make a success of the breeding. It can be used to master effective techniques for the conditioning; induction of spawning and embryonic development. We analyzed the gametogenesis processing of mussels in relation to their reserve accumulation and weight

from the final phase to the phase of initiation. We can reasonably connect this continuity with the oceanographic regime which reigns in this region, seen that the temperature undergoes sensitive variations during this period. It joins the conclusions of the following authors: Lemaire et al.⁹

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