**Lights, Cameras, Action: Multipredator-Prey Interactions Comparing Native and Invasive Prey Behaviors**

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The quantity and quality of information during predator-prey interactions is influenced by a variety of environmental factors, as well as sensory and locomotory abilities. The vast majority of fish predator-prey studies have focused on interactions of a single predator/prey; however in the current study, to better recapitulate the sensory environment and recreate situational complexity, the interactions of multiple predators with multiple prey species in moderate concentrations were determined under natural relevant lighting conditions. As such, the invasive round goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*) invaded the Laurentian Great Lakes in 1990 and have severely impacted native prey species, such as the native parallel the mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*), via competition for food and habitat. Comparing predation pressures on invasive and native prey has been well establish in diet studies, but the effort expended in capturing different prey has often escaped this focus. The goal of this study is to 1) characterize the foraging success of smallmouth bass and burbot, two native piscivores which utilize different primary sensory systems, on round goby and mottled sculpin and 2) determine if invasive round gobies have an advantage avoiding predators and if this advantage is light and/or predator dependent. To answer these questions the effects of predation and light level on prey behavior were examined using burbot and/or smallmouth bass in a crossed design (2 burbot, 2 bass, and 1 of each) which preyed on twenty prey, either round gobies or mottled sculpin. Trials were performed under 515 nm light at dark, civil twilight, sunrise, and midmorning light intensities. Within a given light and predator treatment, we found that the most significant difference was between the reaction probabilities to each prey. This difference in reaction probability resulted in almost double the number of mottled sculpin consumed compared to round gobies within the same time period. In order to escape predators, both prey species alternate between fleeing or remaining immobile with fleeing appearing to benefit round gobies via reducing predator detection, but also helping avoid pursuing and attacking predators. In contrast, mottled sculpin often remained immobile but initiated flight responses when predators were in close proximity which greatly increased the chances of detection, pursuits, and attacks. Very few studies have tested prey reactions under multiple predatory conditions, and it appears that avoidance strategies differ between prey species and these slight differences a considerable impact on survival probability.