

Benthic invertebrate community assessment as a
phytoplankton consumer and fish and bird prey
source before and after the start of the
restoration

South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project
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Abstract

We analyzed spatially-intensive benthic samples collected during three seasons in each of three years prior to the restoration project (1993-1995) and after the restoration activities started (2006-2008). The benthic community structure and its function were analyzed to determine their function as consumers of primary producers and as prey. The benthic community was dominated by bivalve filter feeders until 1999 and then by small filter feeders as the bivalves declined. North of Dumbarton Bridge the surface deposit feeders also increased with the decline in bivalves, possibly reflecting the deposition of phytoplankton to the mud surface as the phytoplankton shifted from direct consumption by filter feeders to settling onto the mud surface. Changes to the benthic community that results in changes in the relative dominance of filter feeders can have far reaching effects when decreases in bivalve filter feeding occurs coincident with increases in phytoplankton biomass. The bivalve biomass south of Dumbarton has been similar to the biomass observed in the 1990's in several of the recent years studied. A comparison of benthic communities before and after the restoration commenced in dry, normal, and above normal freshwater runoff years showed that the benthic community differed most in the dry years and the least in the wet years. Although there may be differences in palatability, quality, and size of prey for the birds in these differences, the function of the community as a consumer of phytoplankton changed only in grazing rates and hence grazing pressure to the phytoplankton community. The benthic communities continued to be dominated by filter feeders and no changes could be attributed to restoration activities.

Background and justification

The effects of the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project on the water quality, ecology, and physical habitat of the South Bay are unknown and were highlighted as priority research topics in the RFP for 2008. We addressed the following topics in this study using two sets of existing benthic invertebrate samples that were collected from the South Bay prior to and since the restoration project began: (1) Will the restoration adversely affect water quality and productivity in the Bay (Topic#5, Q1); (2) Will an increased tidal prism affect water quality in the Bay (Topic#5, Q3); (3) Will the habitat value and carrying capacity of the Bay for foraging migratory and resident birds be maintained or improved relative to current conditions (Topic#6, Q2).

The primary goal of the study was to first describe how water quality and physical habitat have structured the benthic invertebrate community in the South Bay in the past, based on past work (Nichols and Thompson 1985a, 1985b, Nichols and Pamatmat 1988, Lee et al. 2003) and the more recent 1993-1995 samples. It should be noted that most of the earlier work occurred prior to the invasion of several important exotic species including *Corbula amurensis* and so some of the conclusions may no longer be relevant. We then discuss if the benthic community has been sufficiently altered since the onset of the restoration project to change the benthos' grazing impact on phytoplankton and the availability of benthic prey for birds and fish.

South bay is a system dependent on phytoplankton as the base to the food web (Jassby et al 1993). Despite abundant nutrients, South Bay has limited phytoplankton production due to poor light conditions and high grazing losses. Thus the system only rarely experiences anoxia that is usually associated with high nutrient systems (Cloern 2001). Our conceptual model for phytoplankton growth in South Bay includes a delicate balance between light availability, grazing losses (primarily in the shallow water) and physical mixing of the water column (Lucas et al 2009). This balance has maintained the phytoplankton in South Bay at low biomass levels relative to other high nutrient urban estuaries (Cloern 2001). Increases in light availability, decreases in benthic grazing rates, or a

reduction in mixing can and have resulted in unusually high phytoplankton biomass on some occasions. Two such occasions occurred in 1993 and 1998 (Figure 1) when periods of increased light availability, caused by density stratification of the water column, increased the phytoplankton growth rate (Thompson et al 2008, Cloern 1996). Other periods of elevated chlorophyll *a* concentrations were seen in summer and fall 1994 (Thompson et al 2008) and in 1999-2004 (Cloern et al 2007) resulting from a sharp reduction in benthic grazers (dominated by bivalves in this system).

In contrast to these episodic fluctuations in bivalve biomass, a fall reduction in bivalves in the shallow water each year allows the spring phytoplankton bloom to develop in the South Bay (Figure 2). Each fall, predation by migratory and resident birds (Thompson et al 2008), fish, and invertebrates (Cloern et al 2007) decimates the shallow water bivalve communities in both South and San Pablo Bay (Poulton et al 2002, 2004, Richman and Lovvorn 2004). This elimination of bivalve grazing in the shallow water allows the phytoplankton to grow if light and mixing are not limiting (Thompson et al. 2008). Bivalves in the shallow water are thus essentially an annual species with larvae settling each spring followed by rapid growth which allows them to become a controlling factor on the phytoplankton by late spring and summer. However, as shown by increases in phytoplankton biomass in South Bay during the strong upwelling events in 1999-2004, the relationship between benthic grazers and phytoplankton is not always so tidy. We found that juvenile demersal fish and invertebrates that rear in the bay thrives during strong upwelling years and that this higher abundance of predators was sufficient to limit bivalve populations throughout the year. The result of the reduced grazing pressure on the phytoplankton was an increasing trend in phytoplankton biomass and the development of fall blooms (Figures 1, 3, Cloern et al 2007). As shown by this example, understanding the ecological dynamics of South Bay is not always straightforward. This is a cautionary story, as it is important that we not misinterpret changes such as were seen in 1999-2004 as salt pond restoration effects.

Changes in the benthic community structure occur normally. Benthic species distributions are dependent on the physical habitat (substrate and depth), physiological limits (i.e. salinity in this system, Lee et al 2003), and predators (Cloern et al 2007). Therefore seasonal and interannual differences in freshwater flow result in both seasonal and episodic patterns in species abundance and community composition (Nichols and Thompson 1985a, 1985b). Episodic events such as invasive species introductions can have lasting effects on the benthic community whereas other events such as wastewater treatment plan malfunctions are likely to have shorter term effects. Contaminants can also restrict the success of some species (Hornberger et al 2000). It should be noted that even when changes in species composition occur within a community, the functional form of the community may remain the same, eg. the community is still dominated by filter feeders. In these instances the effect of a change in the benthic community on the phytoplankton growth rate may be large or minimal depending not only on the type of feeding mode but also on the relative feeding rate of the new species.

The importance of benthic invertebrates as prey is sometimes undervalued but they are considered a sufficiently significant prey resource for many fish species managed by Fisheries Management Plans under the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act that they are considered a component of essential fish habitat. Our conceptual model for maintaining appropriate benthic prey for fish and bird species is based on knowing what prey characteristics and habitat of the prey are important for the predator. The effect of species swaps within benthic communities may be very significant to predators. For example, a surface dwelling bivalve like *Corbula amurensis* has a soft shell, is highly caloric, and easy to capture and has been shown to be valuable prey in the Bay (Richman and Lovvorn 2004). A deep burrowing tube-dwelling worm such as *Sabaco elongatus* that is common in South Bay (Lee et al 2003) is unlikely to be fed upon by either fish or birds. For this

reason our analysis of the benthic community includes abundance, grazing rate where appropriate, and functional ecology (feeding mode, habitat, motility, and structures such as tubes and shells which may impede predation) of each species.

In summary, we look for changes in the benthic community within the context of the restoration project for two reasons. First, it appears that the balance between physical and biological factors that determine the net phytoplankton growth rate and thus phytoplankton biomass, a primary water quality indicator, are vulnerable to change due to the restoration actions. In particular, increasing the tidal prism and thereby changing circulation patterns and salinity distribution in time and space may change the makeup of the benthic community due to the physiological tolerances of individual species to salinity. Second, the possible redistribution of sediment into the ponds, resulting in an altered bathymetric profile and a reduction of intertidal mudflat surface area could change the balance between grazing, mixing, and light that is responsible for limiting phytoplankton production. This same action may limit the available habitat for some species and may reduce the area of habitat that is available for specific predators on the benthos. Changes in the circulation and physical habitat may also affect the success and composition of the benthic community larvae that repopulate the shallow water each spring. One disturbing outcome of the physical/chemical habitat and circulation changes would be the invasion (not necessarily an exotic species phenomenon) of a dominant filter feeder that can limit net phytoplankton growth but is unpalatable to predators and therefore is present throughout the year. Although the most common concern is that the South Bay not become eutrophic, it would also be devastating to the food web if phytoplankton blooms were eliminated; such an occurrence in North Bay is believed to have contributed to the decline of key fish species in that system (Sommer et al 2007).

Hypotheses and Tests:

The hypotheses tested by this study include the following:

H₀: The pre-restoration benthic community can be described relative to the known hydrologic conditions and predators present during the period.

H₀: There has been a change in the benthic community structure since the initiation of the restoration project that can not be associated with known stressors. (predators, hydrologic events, invasive species)

Conceptual Model: Benthic species distributions are dependent on the physical habitat (substrate and depth), physiological limits (i.e. salinity), and predators (Cloern et al 2007). Episodic events such as invasive species introductions can have lasting effects on the benthic community.

H₀: Functional changes in the benthic community have resulted in decreased grazing pressure on the phytoplankton resulting in increased phytoplankton bloom frequency and duration.

Conceptual Model: Phytoplankton biomass accumulation (bloom) is a function of light, nutrients, mixing and transport rates, and losses to grazers. A change in any of these factors can limit phytoplankton biomass growth.

H₀: Changes in the benthic community structure have changed the food available to their predators either through changes in biomass, availability, or palatability.

Conceptual model: Benthic organisms are a good food source when the energy needed to find and remove the prey from the sediment is less than the energy assimilated from the prey. Near-surface dwelling, large animals such as bivalves are considered good food for demersal fish, diving ducks,

and shore birds. The balance between energy consumed and assimilated is related to the predators caloric cost of retrieving prey from specific depths in the sediment relative to the calories consumed and then lost due to processing body covering, tubes and other protective structures. Palatability is also an important determinant of a prey species value.

Study Objectives

Our primary objective was to compare the benthic community near the restoration sites in the South Bay before and since the restoration commenced to determine if the benthic community differs in ways that (1) can account for recent trend changes in phytoplankton biomass (ultimately primary production) and (2) could change prey availability for fish and birds. Our secondary objective was to establish a pre- and post- restoration benthic community data set that is available to the scientific community to evaluate other post-restoration benthic community data.

Study Area

The study (Figure 4) is inclusive of the area from the San Mateo Bridge (SMB) into the mouth of Coyote Creek and stations are located in both the subtidal and deep intertidal areas. As shown in Figure 4b, the 22 stations that will be analyzed are a subset of a larger study. The stations adjacent to and south of the Dumbarton Bridge (DB) are near the Alviso complex and the benthic community at these stations has had the longest exposure to the restoration process (Figure 4b, area A). The stations north of the San Mateo Bridge are nearest the Eden Landing restoration site (Figure 4b, area B) and have been included for two reasons. First, Jaffe and Foxgrover (2008) report that loss of intertidal area is most likely to occur north of DB so the eastern shoal due to its size is most likely to be impacted by the redistribution of sediment. Second, this shallow area is of the critical importance in the formation of phytoplankton blooms in this system. Over a 5 year study we consistently saw phytoplankton blooms start on the eastern mudflats between the SMB and DB. Blooms are initiated and grow rapidly in this area due to the isolation of the water on this shoal from the deep channel water where the phytoplankton grows poorly, if at all (Thompson et al 2008). A few channel stations are included as the bivalves in the channel are the source of recruits following the fall predation on the bivalves. Thus to fully understand the benthic community changes through the seasons we need benthic community data from all depths.

Methods

We analyzed the benthic community species composition and the functional composition of the community before and after the restoration during 2 - three year periods which encompass a range of hydrologic and salinity conditions (Figure 3). These samples were previously collected as part of a field and modeling study that examined the mechanisms of phytoplankton bloom development in south bay (Thompson et al, 2008, Lucas et al. 2009). Spatially intensive samples shown in Figure 4b were collected throughout the South Bay in spring, summer and fall of each year. We found that a subset of the full suite of samples was reasonably representative of the larger sampling effort (Thompson 1999) and that it supplied the resolution needed for the questions posed here. Collection dates for the spatial samples were set to match the phytoplankton bloom period in spring, the low bloom period in mid-summer, and the fall bloom period (Thompson et al. 2008). The timing of the sampling is also appropriate for assessment of the benthic prey that are available from spring through fall of each year.

Samples were collected with a 0.05m² weighted van Veen grab that was hand deployed in all but the deep water stations. Samples were sieved through a 0.5mm screen, preserved in 10% buffered formalin, and transferred to 70% ethyl alcohol with Rose Bengal dye. Samples were sorted and well known species enumerated at the USGS. A quality assurance procedure was invoked whereby samples were double sorted/identified in a percentage of the samples depending on the difficulty of the sample and the number of organisms in the sample. More difficult taxonomic groups were contracted out to a taxonomic consultant (Susan McCormick) with a request that all but the rare species be identified and enumerated to the lowest taxon possible. The contractor was asked to supply a taxonomic voucher collection.

Large bivalves were measured for conversion to biomass in the recent samples (2004 -2008) to allow for comparison with the pre-restoration data.

Data are reported as species lists with abundance data (Appendix 1) and functional ecology notes (Appendix 2 and 3). Community structure is discussed as a function of hydrologic conditions (temperature and salinity as reported by USGS:

<http://sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/wqdata/index.html>) and demersal fish and invertebrate predators

(California Department of Fish and Game Bay Study Database:

<ftp://ftp.delta.dfg.ca.gov/Bay%20Studies/>).

A multivariate analysis was used to delineate differences in community structure (PRIMER ANOSIM) as a function of species and as a function of functional groups between the data sets. If the communities were found to differ, SIMPER was used to identify the species or functional group that contributed most to the difference in community structure. This detailed analysis determined if the functional groups have changed or if there has been an interchange of species with similar ecological functions.

Results and Discussion

1993-1995 Benthic Community

The benthic community described by Nichols and Thompson (1985a, 1985b) was based on an intertidal community. It was dominated by the amphipod *Ampelisca abdita*, the bivalve *Macoma balthica*, the polychaete *Streblospio benedicti*, and the bivalve *Gemma gemma*. The largest difference in the benthic community in this subsection of the southern embayment was the addition of *Corbula amurensis* (*Corbula* hereafter) and *Nippoleucon*, two exotic species introduced after the 1985 papers. *Corbula* is likely to be a good source of food for all birds when present as its size range (0.4mm to 20 mm in length) and its habit of living near the sediment surface makes it highly accessible. *Nippoleucon*, a cumacean, is present in much of South Bay now but its size (<3mm in length and <0.5 mm in width) may limit its usefulness for some predators. In addition, *Streblospio benedicti*, a tube-dwelling surface deposit feeding opportunist, has become rare and *Heteromastus filiformis*, a deep burrowing deposit feeder, has become more common. *Streblospio*'s feeding niche in the community (surface deposit feeder) may now be occupied by *Nippoleucon* and various Corophidae amphipods. *Streblospio* was likely a good prey species as its life position (on the surface in a tube) made them easily accessible. Corophidae amphipods may be a good substitute as they live in a similar habitat.

Corbula likely represented a large increase in grazing rate of phytoplankton throughout the system when it invaded in the late 1980's. The only other large bivalves that have comparable

biomass and therefore comparable grazing rates are *Mya arenaria*, which appears to be limited to wet years (e.g. 1995), *Musculista senhousia* and *Venerupis philippinarum*, which are less widely distributed than *Corbula*. *Musculista* likes to attach its byssal threads to a solid surface and is therefore commonly found with *Sabaco* or in regions with shell hash. Based on our observations, the later habitat is also the preferred habitat for *Venerupis*; its major distribution is thus limited to the western and far eastern shoal near San Mateo Bridge and to the eastern shoal in the middle of the South Bay. *Corbula* can be found in all of these regions but is generally less numerous in *Sabaco* beds than is *Musculista*.

The community in the deeper sections of the southern embayment and in the region north of Dumbarton Bridge has many of the same species as seen in the southern intertidal region with the exception of *Gemma gemma* which is limited in its distribution to the shallow water. *Ampelisca* also had smaller populations in the deeper water than in the intertidal until fall. In addition, the subsurface deposit feeding polychaetes *Heteromastus filiformis* and *Sabaco elongata*, a tube dwelling species that lives in sediment depths up to 1m, are common but tend not to co-occur in large numbers. *Sabaco elongata* may be an important physical competitor for many species as their tube extends above the mud surface for 1-2cm and the tubes are tightly packed together. This would make it difficult for burrowing species such as *Heteromastus* to co-habit with it. *Sabaco* is also important as it may have predators when it is very young and its tubes are short, but once they are established as an adult they pull down into the tube with any disturbance (e.g. we frequently only get the tail end in a grab). It seems doubtful that *Sabaco* are a valuable prey source for any birds or fish.

A comparison of the three early years using MDS (Figure 5) reveals few differences between the years. However, the data starts to separate when seasons are noted; fall and spring are most different. The plot with regions delineated also showed more separation than the plot with years noted; the south of Dumbarton Bridge data were most likely to be different from than the rest. This later point is consistent with what we have described above.

Comparing Benthic Community Function Over the Long Term

A comparison of functional feeding groups shows that filter feeders dominate the abundance of individuals in this system in all years and locations (Appendix 3, Figure 6). The most consistent differences in the benthic community feeding functional groups between the northern and southern regions is the higher percentage of filter feeders in the southern region and the lower percentage of subsurface deposit feeders in the southern than the northern communities. This was a bit of a surprise as the southern reach is known to be depositional and we expected that buried labile organic carbon might be in higher concentrations in this region.

When the large bivalves (i.e. not including *Gemma gemma*) and large Ascidians are removed from the percentage of filter feeders, the small filter-feeding species (mostly amphipods) tend to increase in the area south of DB after 2004. A different response to the decline in bivalves is seen north of DB, where surface deposit feeding species (mostly polychaetes and amphipods) increase with the decrease in bivalves. This shift in functional feeding groups in the north probably reflects the increase in food availability on the mud surface as the phytoplankton sinks to the bottom. None of the shifts that we observed could be singularly attributed to the restoration activities as the change in bivalve populations dominates all other dynamics.

Comparing Benthic Communities in Similar Hydrologic Years

We are comparing the benthic community in two critically dry years (1994 vs. 2008), two near normal hydrologic periods (1993 vs. 2004, 2007, 2009) and two wet years (1995 vs. 2006). We will examine each pairing of data by looking at the MDS analysis for each comparison. We will then discuss the shifts in prey species and feeding function as appropriate.

Two Normal Periods (1993 vs. 2004, 2007, 2009)

The community data separated very clearly (MDS/Primer stress level of >0.2 is considered a valid analysis) between 1993 and 2004/2007 (Figure 7). The primary drivers of the community differences were the increased population abundance of *Nippoleucon* and *Philine* in 2004/2007 and the higher abundance of *Corbula* and *Ampelisca* in 1993. *Philine*, a carnivorous opisthobranch, is a predator on *Corbula* so its opposite distribution with *Corbula* is not surprising. In general there was little change in function of the benthic community in these two periods (Figure 6) except for a reduction in filter feeding organisms due to the decrease in bivalves in the later period. We have included a pair of MDS plots (Figure 7) of *Sabaco* and *Heteromastus* to show the restricted overlap in the species at high abundances as noted above. These last two MDS plots are instructive in showing the importance of looking at all species in a functional group before concluding that some years were more favorable than others for a particular feeding guild.

Two Dry Periods (1994 vs. 2008)

The dry year communities also separated very clearly with some overlap in the data in the region south of DB. The *Corbula*, *Corophium* and *Heteromastus* populations were sufficiently higher in 1994 to drive the separation in the two data sets (Figure 8). Both *Ampelisca* and *Nippoleucon* were considerably more numerous in 2008 than in 1994 which further separated the data sets. It is interesting that the filter feeder percentages were more similar in these two periods than in the other comparisons of communities from similar hydrologic years. Therefore although the members of the community differ, the function of the community is likely to be similar. As prey *Ampelisca* and *Corophium* are also similar in size and habitat. We are not able to judge quality of energy supplied from these two species, so what may appear to be similar food may in fact provide different energy levels to their predators.

Two Wet Periods (1995 vs. 2006)

The wet period communities were the most similar. Although they appear to be segregated on the MDS plot labeled with year (Figure 9), the similarity groupings show most of the groups to be related. The only species that show any clear designation between the years are *Corbula* (more abundant in 1995) and a Corophidae amphipod (*Grandidierella*) which was more abundant in 2006 than in 1995. Most of the plots look like the *Ampelisca* plot, with no distinction being visible between the periods. One species, *Mya arenaria*, a filter feeding bivalve, clearly connected the two periods in the data set. Functionally, the communities were very similar except on the eastern shoal south of DB (Figure 6) which showed a marked decrease in bivalve filter feeders and filter feeders in general in 2006 relative to 1995. Since the strongest organizing factor for benthic communities is usually salinity, the similarity of these plots may be a good reflection of the effect of lower salinities during these years. There is no indication in these data that the benthic community in 2006 is being affected by restoration activities.

Status of Bivalve Grazers

Bivalve biomass, shown in Figure 10, is a good proxy for benthic grazing rates. There are an increasing number of ways to compute grazing rates and it seems most useful to provide the raw data so others can compute grazing rate in their own way (Appendix 4). The advantage of showing the data spatially instead of as an annual average as shown in Figure 3 is that we can see the importance of the spatial changes. We see that there has been a shift in bivalve biomass to the southern embayment starting in 2006. With the exception of one location in the northern channel (due entirely to a localized population of *Musculista*) the biomass levels have been very low north of the DB since 1998. The only period when bivalves moved into the northern embayment, July 2006, was short lived and did not include the entire bay. The biomass levels seen here can be converted to grazing rates ranging from 1-20 m³m⁻²d⁻¹ in 1993-1995, 1-10 m3m⁻²d⁻¹ in 1996 and 1994, and 1-15 m³m⁻²d⁻¹ in the post 2000 period (using the method of Thompson et al. 2008). In all but a few locations the grazing rates after 2000 were in the 1-2 m³m⁻²d⁻¹ range. We have listed other filter feeding groups in our tables and figures and it would be useful to equate these abundances of filter feeding amphipods to clam grazing rates. However, pumping rates are not known for many non-bivalve species. Jones et al. (2009) used very liberal pumping rates for amphipods, the most likely candidates for imposing a large grazing loss to the phytoplankton, and showed the maximum grazing rate attained in Suisun Marsh there was <10 m³m⁻²d⁻¹. This is of the same order as the grazing loss from the bivalves and thus it may be worth pursuing amphipod grazing as an important factor in our understanding of phytoplankton dynamics in the south bay system.

Conclusions: Hypotheses

H₀: The pre-restoration benthic community can be described relative to the known hydrologic conditions and predators present during the period.

True, the major differences in the benthic community between years were the result of introduced species and the change in bivalves with change in predators (i.e. Cloern et al. 2007). Some differences in the communities during wet and dry years could be attributed to salinity distribution.

H₀: There has been a change in the benthic community structure since the initiation of the restoration project that cannot be associated with known stressors. (predators, hydrologic events, invasive species)

False, or not proven. There have been changes in the benthic community since the restoration began but it is not possible to separate the effect of the bivalve population's demise from other factors.

H₀: Functional changes in the benthic community have resulted in decreased grazing pressure on the phytoplankton resulting in increased phytoplankton bloom frequency and duration.

True, maybe. The biomass of bivalves has declined everywhere except south of Dumbarton Bridge where biomass is similar to that observed in the 1990's. Until we are able to estimate the grazing rate of very small amphipods and some polychaetes we will not be able to confirm or refute this hypothesis.

H₀: Changes in the benthic community structure have changed the food available to their predators either through changes in biomass, availability, or palatability

True. The loss of the bivalves has removed one large source of prey that was easily attainable and high in energy.

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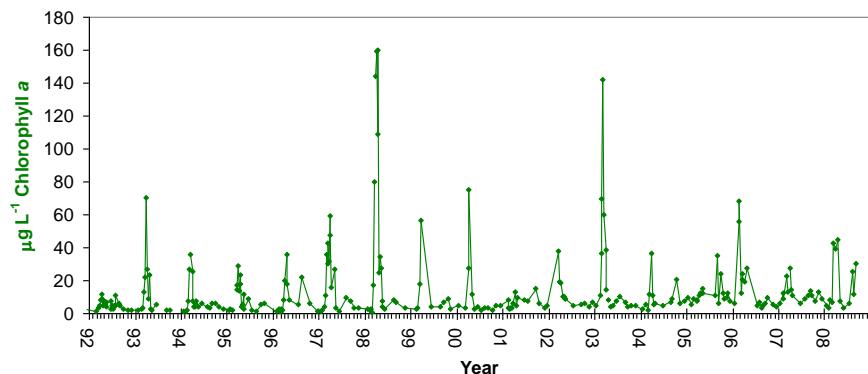


Figure 1. Phytoplankton biomass (as represented by chlorophyll a concentration) from USGS station 36 (at label A on Figure 4b). Data acquired from <http://sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/wqdata/index.html>.

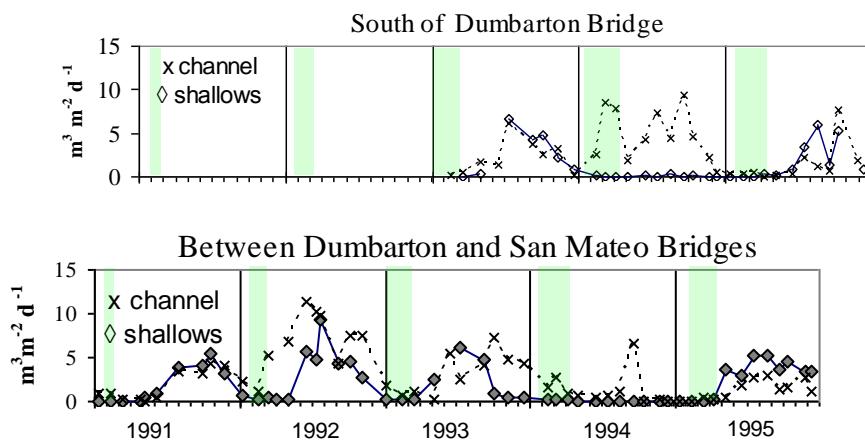


Figure 2. Time series of benthic grazing rate of the bivalves at stations south of Dumbarton Bridge and between the Dumbarton and San Mateo Bridges. Channel and shallow water stations are shown separately. Note the reduction to near zero each winter in the shallow water following the fall migratory bird period. The green panels represent the period when chlorophyll *a* concentration exceeded $10 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and we considered the phytoplankton to be building biomass (blooming). Data from Thompson (1999).

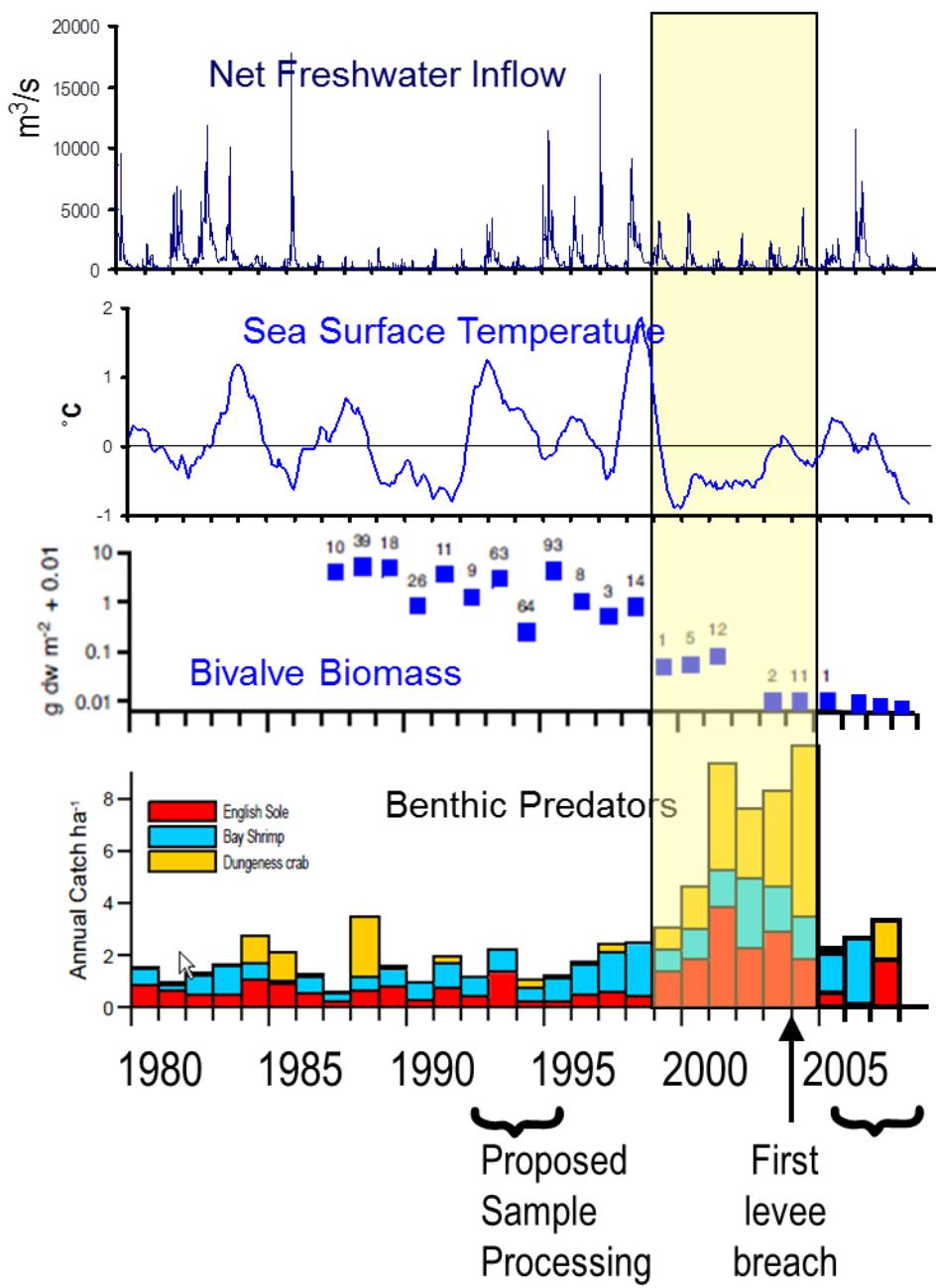


Figure 3. Edited figure from Cloern et al (2007) showing freshwater inflow into North Bay; sea surface temperature near the Farallon Islands which is used as an indicator of upwelling; average annual bivalve biomass (note log scale); and annual catch of the major juvenile fish and invertebrate predators on the bivalves. Arrow shows the onset of the Salt Pond restoration actions and brackets show the period of proposed sample analyses. Highlighted area is the time period reported in Cloern et al (2007).

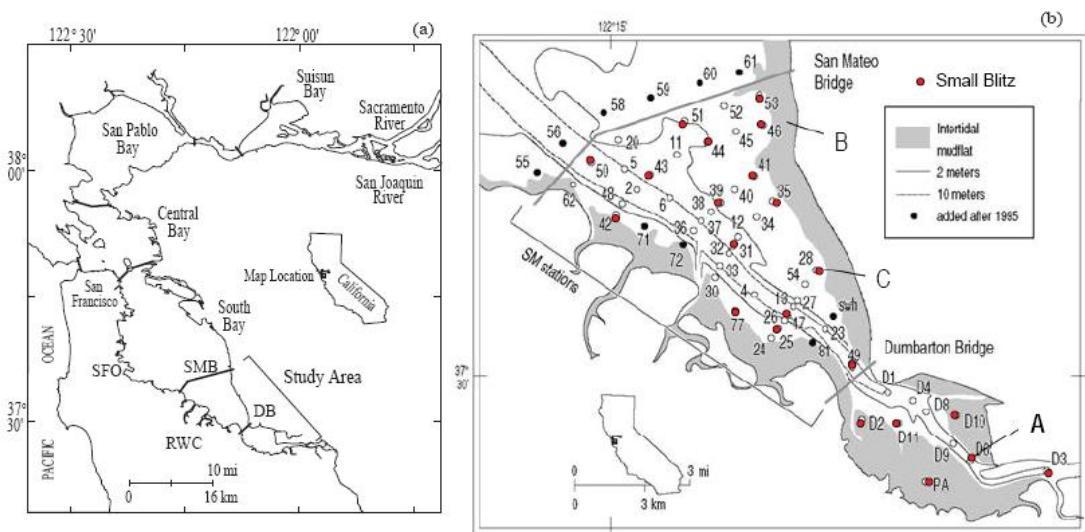


Figure 4. Study site in context of San Francisco Bay. Sampling locations shown in red. The samples at the remaining stations are not part of this proposal.

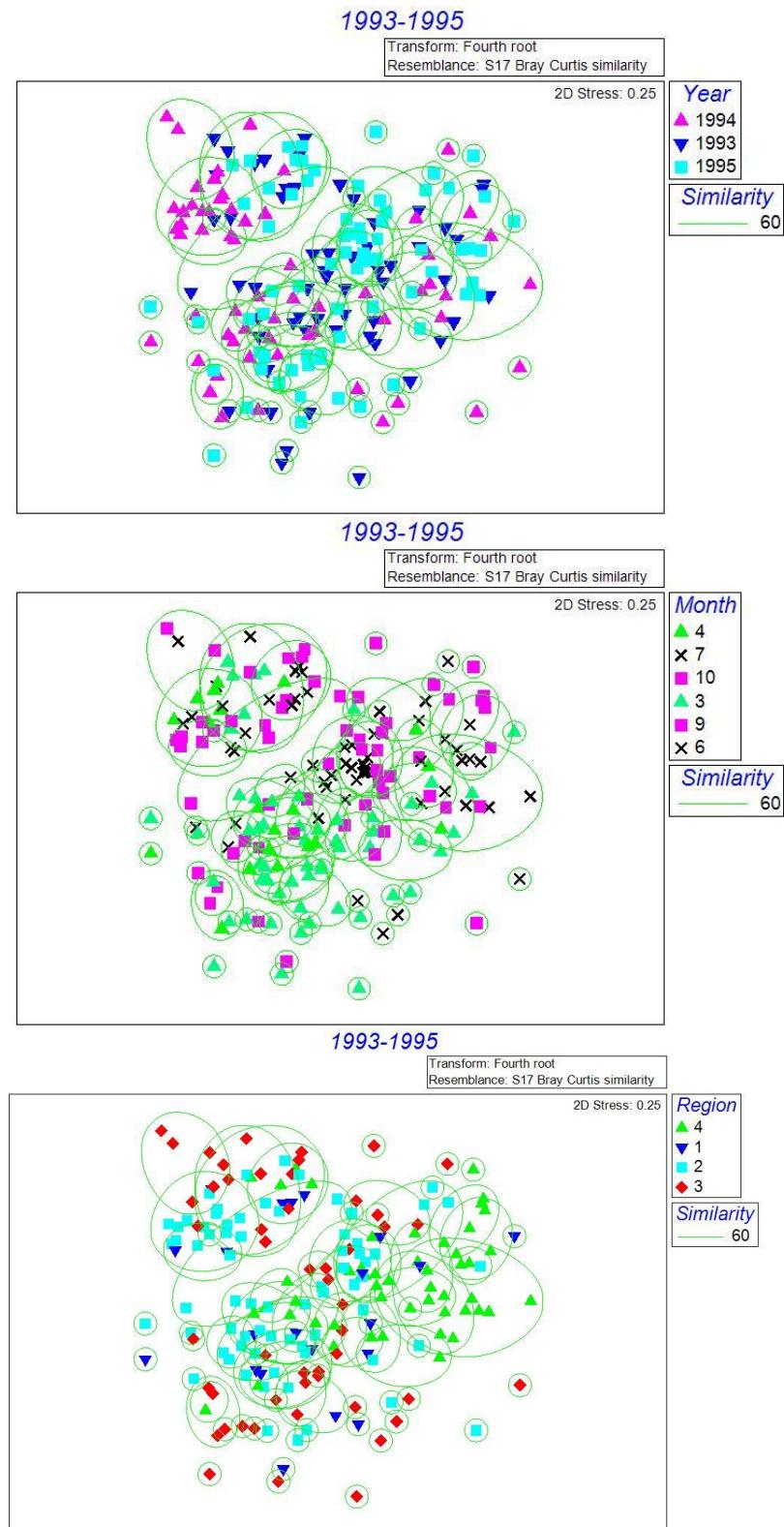


Figure 5. Multi-dimensional scaling of all benthic community data for 1993 through 1995. Data designated by year, month, and region. Region numbers are as follows: 1 : western shoal north of DB, 2: eastern shoal north of DB, 3: channel north of DB, 4: south of DB.

Western Shoal South of Dumbarton Bridge

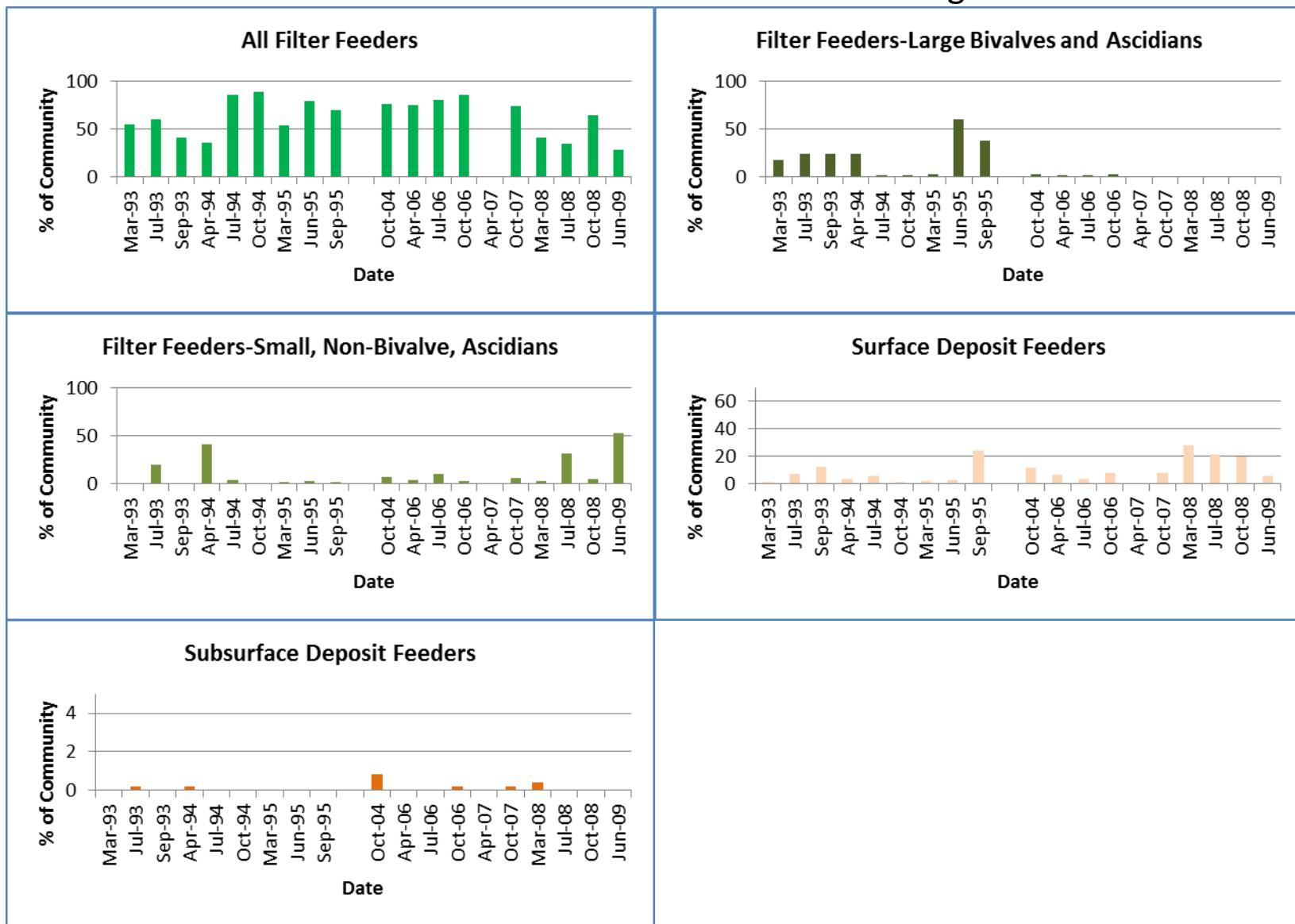


Figure6a . Time series of functional feeding groups at four locations in the south bay.

Channel South of Dumbarton Bridge

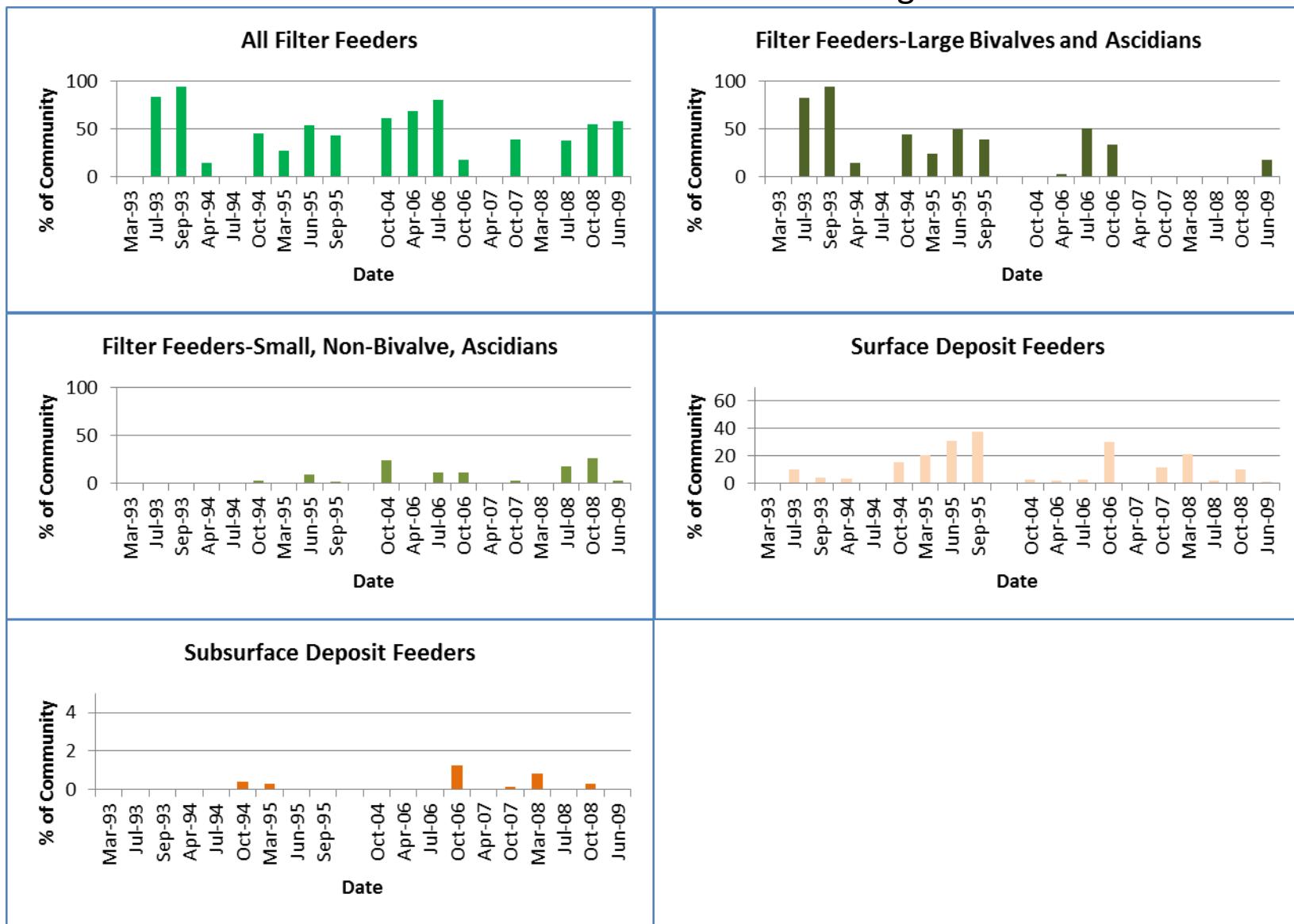


Figure6b . Time series of functional feeding groups at four locations in the south bay.

Eastern Shoal South of Dumbarton Bridge

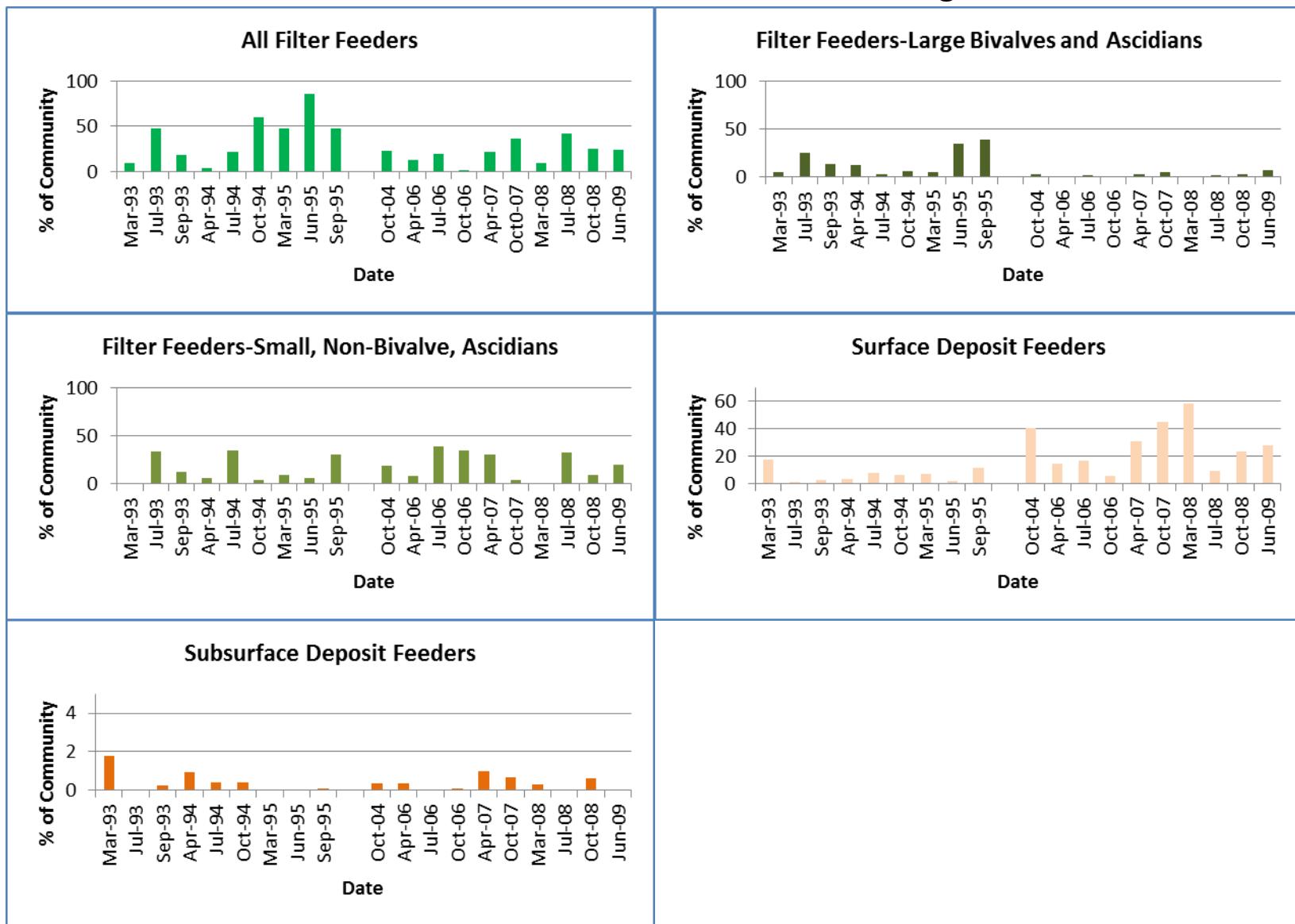


Figure 6c . Time series of functional feeding groups at four locations in the south bay.

Channel North of Dumbarton Bridge

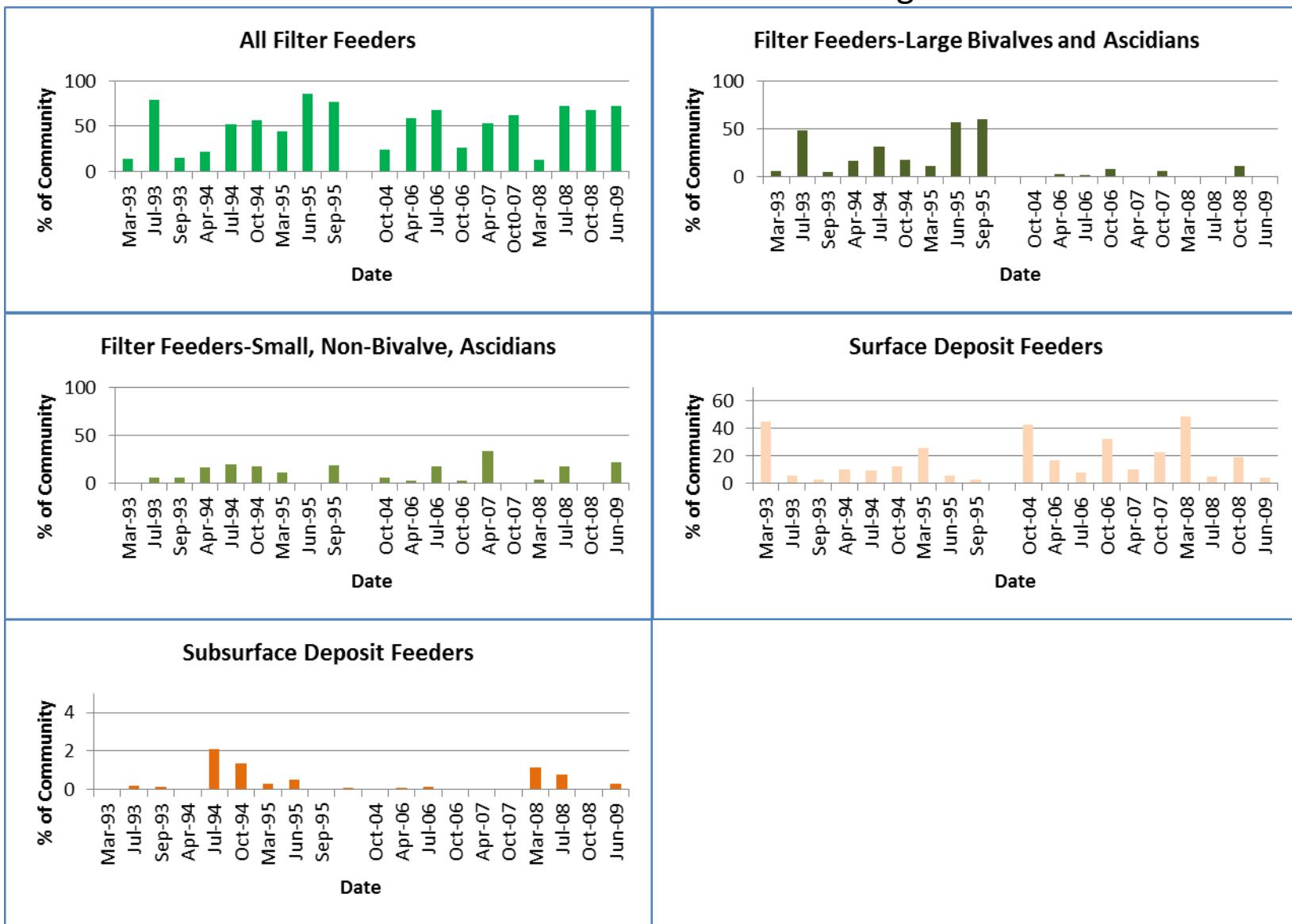


Figure6d . Time series of functional feeding groups at four locations in the south bay.

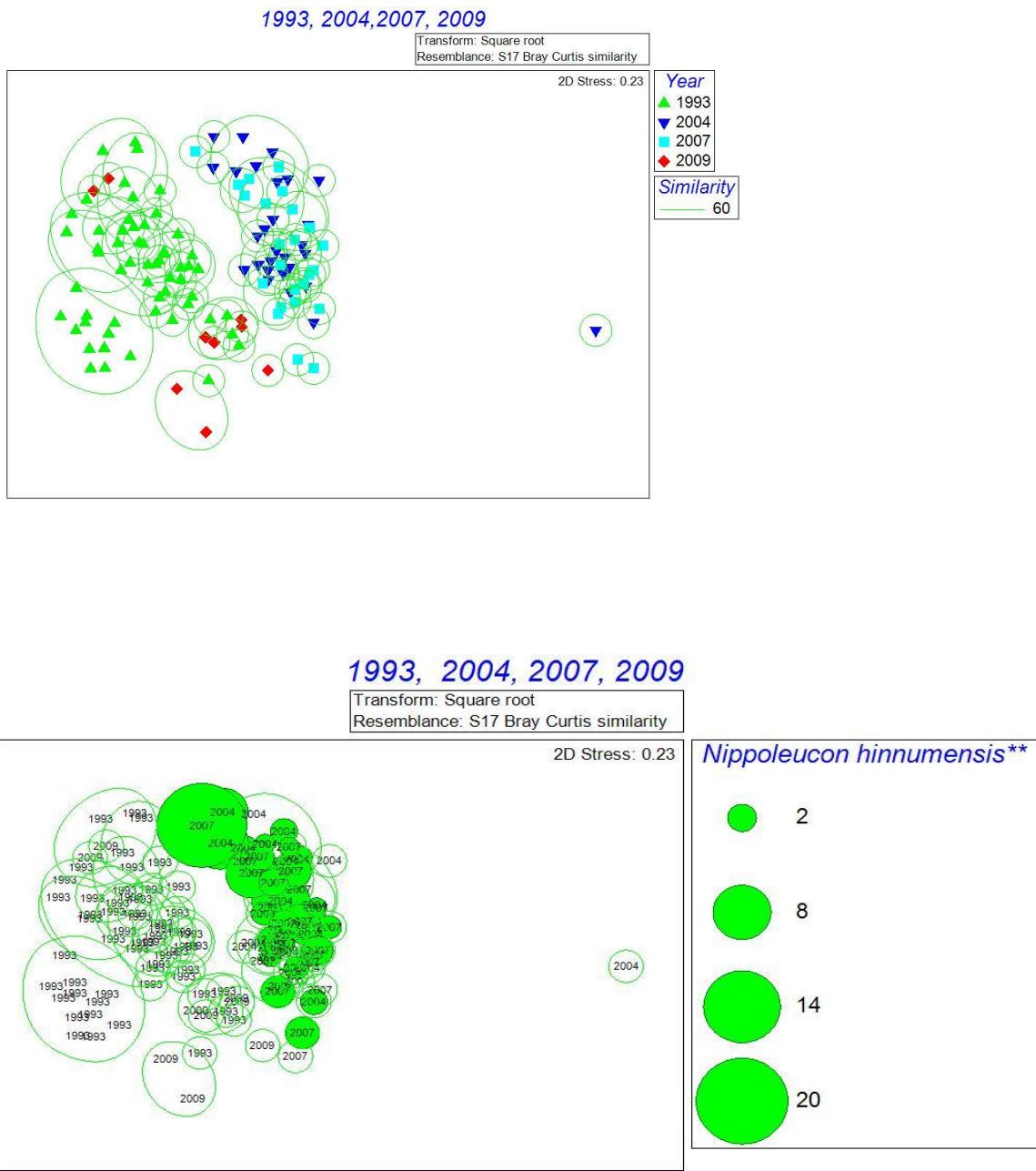
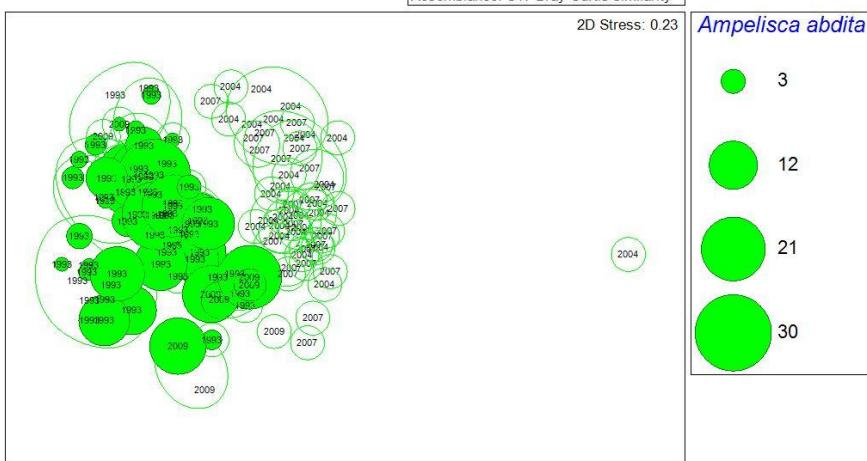


Figure 7. Multi-dimensional scaling of benthic community data for 1993 and 2004, 2007, and 2009. Data designated by year and species (*Nippoleucon*) abundance.

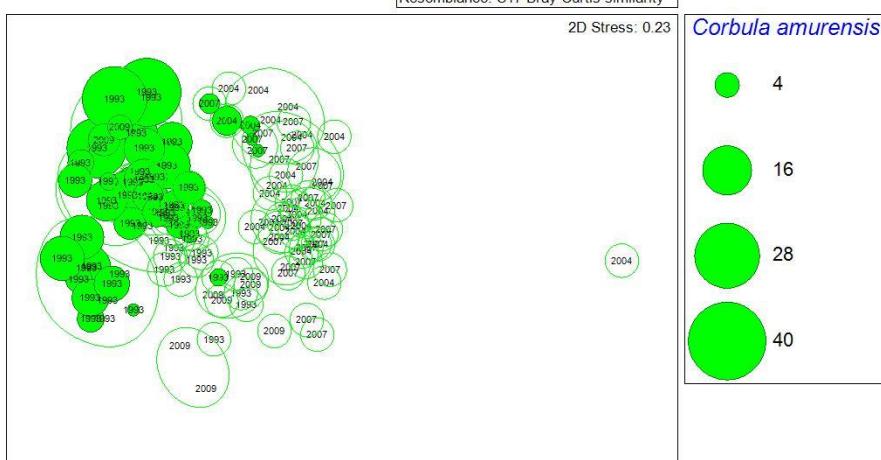
1993, 2004, 2007, 2009

Transform: Square root
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity



1993, 2004, 2007, 2009

Transform: Square root
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity



1994, 2004, 2007, 2009

Transform: Square root
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity

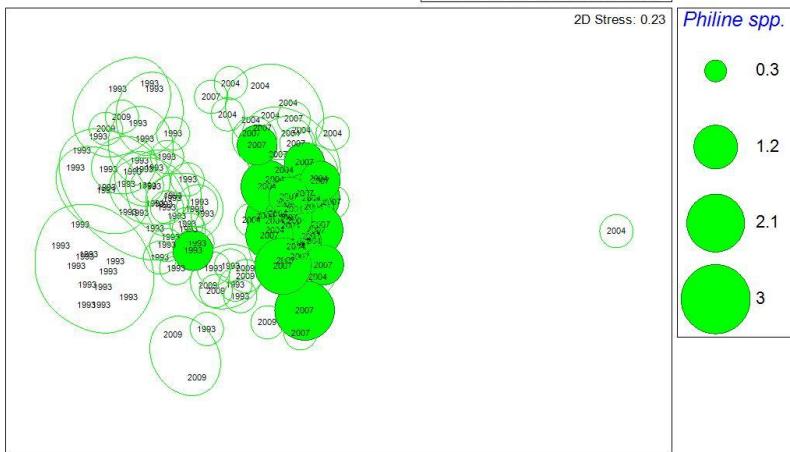


Figure 7 (con't). Multi-dimensional scaling of benthic community data for 1993 and 2004, 2007, and 2009. Data designated by species (*Ampelisca*, *Corbula*, *Philne*) abundance.

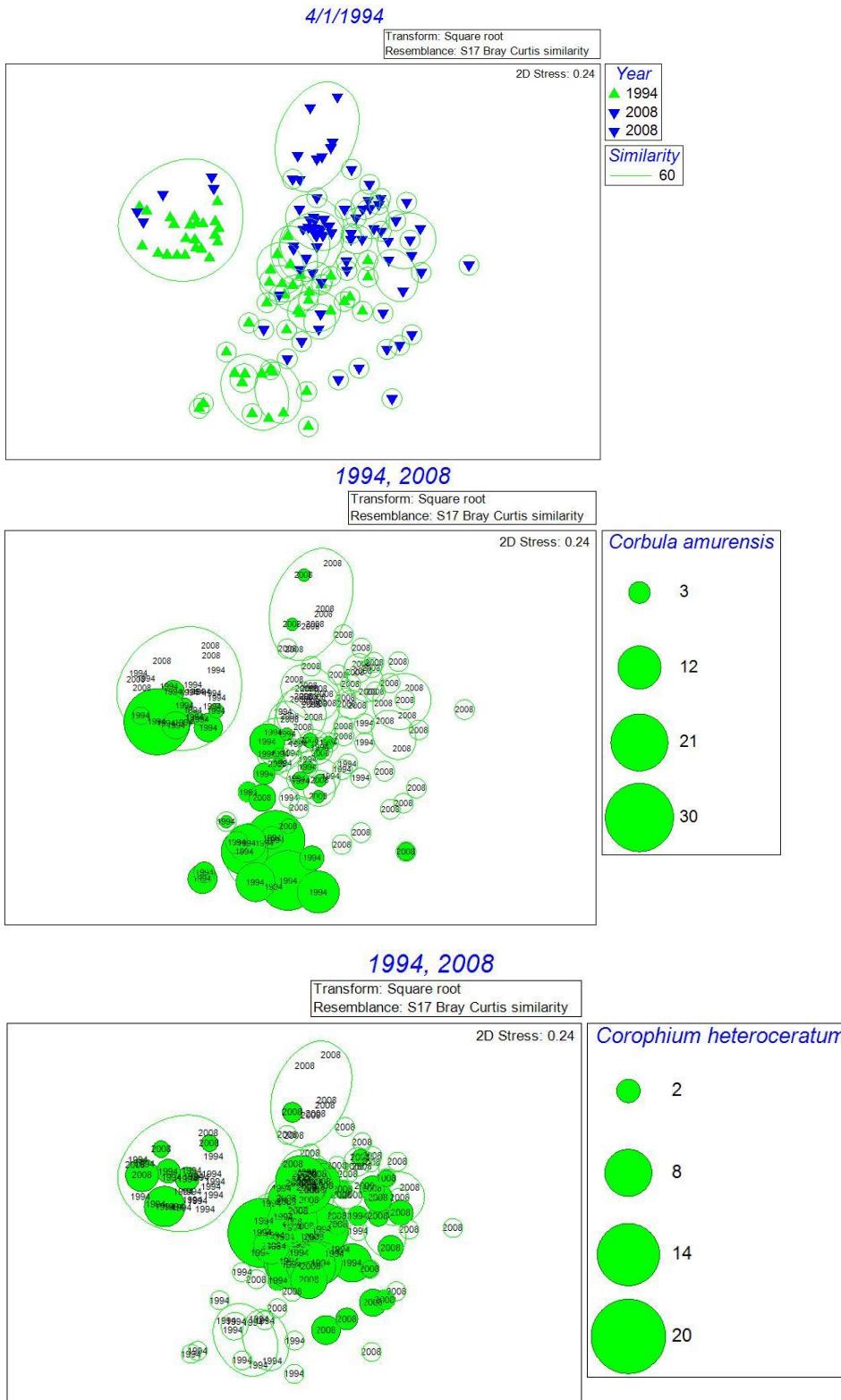


Figure 8. Multi-dimensional scaling of benthic community data for 1994 and 2008. Data labeled by year and by species (*Corbula* and *Corophidae*) abundance.

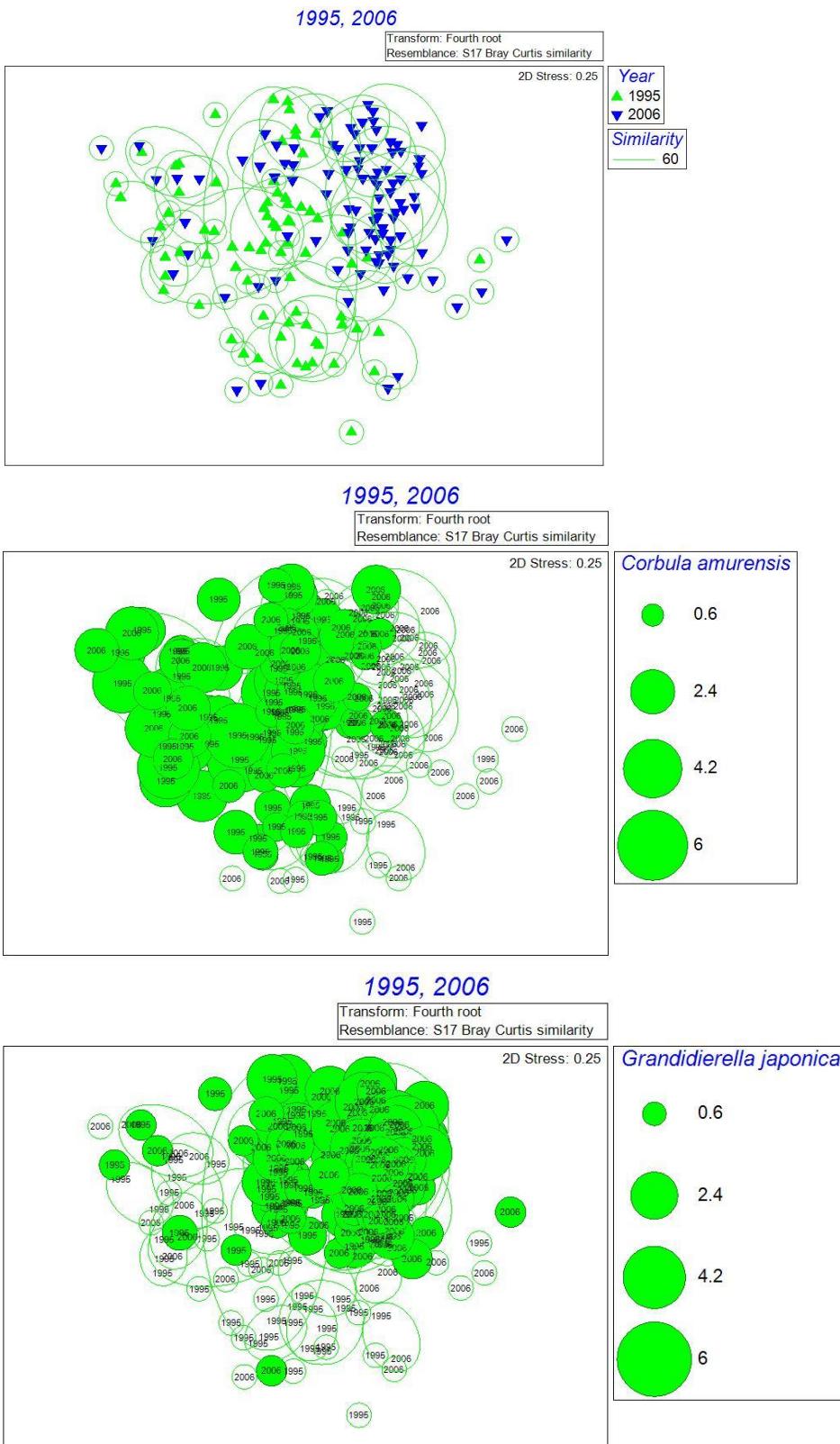


Figure 9. Multi-dimensional scaling of benthic community data for 1995 and 2006. Data labeled by year and by species (*Corbula* and a member of the Corophidae, *Grandidierella*) abundance.

Location	Representative Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	March-93	July-93	September-93	April-94	July-94	October-94	March-95	June-95	September-95	October-04
North Channel Axis	SM2	37.57	122.22	2.92	6.44	5.35	8.64	2.93	0.72	0.24	12.95	25.07	0.00
North Channel Slope	SM31	37.545	122.175	1.01	5.31	7.54	0.81	1.64	3.17	0.69	7.72	20.24	0.00
Northwest Shoal	SM42	37.56	122.23	1.41	19.54	6.54	7.06	5.88	3.65	0.48	12.79	25.70	1.01
Central Western Shoal	SM25	37.515	122.160	0.33	10.47	72.11	0.19	0.38	1.33	0.01	17.71	36.10	0.65
Northeast Eastern Shoal	SM46	37.59	122.17	2.92	1.81	5.98	3.81	0.96	0.26	0.40	6.75	23.19	0.16
Northeast Central Shoal	SM44	37.58	122.18	0.18	2.67	20.52	0.06	1.49	0.84	0.28	9.35	5.28	0.00
Central Eastern Shell Shoal	SM35	37.55	122.15	1.89	5.97	40.94	0.48	3.71	1.38	0.66	10.74	6.60	0.49
Central Eastern nonshell Shoal	SM28	37.55	122.14	0.87	12.59	55.83	0.32	0.56	1.38	0.57	11.42	14.19	0.23
Central Channel and Slope	SM47	37.53	122.15	1.12	17.30	14.00	3.79	2.21	4.03	0.93	8.96	13.46	2.02
Dumbarton Channel	D1	37.49	122.10	5.17	32.96	16.32	48.00	33.83	3.93	1.14	11.58	16.58	0.31
Southern Channel	D6	37.47	122.06	0.48	37.63	29.46	144.85	38.37	22.28	1.14	3.88	13.25	0.00
Dumbarton Western Shoal	D2	37.49	122.11	0.12	3.46	8.14	0.40	1.62	0.51	0.07	11.79	39.92	1.97
Dumbarton intertidal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.00	9.27	8.33	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.14	1.42	5.50	2.22
Coyote Slough Channel	D3	37.46	122.03	No Data	32.36	86.90	146.78	49.76	16.10	4.90	3.24	79.42	3.26
Channel N of DB	SM31	37.545	122.175	1.69	9.68	8.96	4.41	2.26	2.64	0.62	9.87	19.59	0.67
Eastern Shoal	SM34	37.56	122.18	0.98	7.08	39.10	0.29	1.92	1.20	0.50	10.50	8.69	0.24
Western Shoal	SM77	37.53	122.17	0.87	15.00	39.32	3.63	3.13	2.49	0.25	15.25	30.90	0.83
shoals N of DB	SM35	37.55	122.15	1.27	8.84	33.65	1.99	2.16	1.47	0.40	11.46	18.51	0.42
Dumbarton shoal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.00	6.36	8.24	0.20	0.83	0.37	0.10	6.60	22.71	2.10
N DB Channel	SM31	37.545	122.175	1.69	9.68	8.96	4.41	2.26	2.64	0.62	9.87	19.59	1.01
DB and S Channel	D8	37.49	122.10	2.82	35.29	22.89	96.42	36.10	13.10	1.14	7.73	14.92	0.16
Coyote	D3	37.46	122.03	No Data	32.36	86.90	146.78	49.76	16.10	4.90	3.24	79.42	3.26
N Channel and Slope	SM2	37.57	122.22	1.97	5.87	6.44	4.72	2.28	1.94	0.47	10.33	22.66	0.00

units g AFDW/m²

Figure 10a. Biomass of bivalve grazers in South Bay 1993 through June 2009.

Location	Representative Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	April-06	July-06	October-06	April-07	October-07	March-08	July-08	October-08	March-09	June-09
North Channel Axis	SM2	37.57	122.22	0.18	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.39	149.23
North Channel Slope	SM31	37.545	122.175	0.31	1.85	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Northwest Shoal	SM42	37.56	122.23	0.00	0.75	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.86
Central Western Shoal	SM25	37.515	122.160	1.50	19.59	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Northeast Eastern Shoal	SM46	37.59	122.17	0.00	3.52	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Northeast Central Shoal	SM44	37.58	122.18	0.05	0.17	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Eastern Shell Shoal	SM35	37.55	122.15	0.05	10.39	0.50	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	9.41
Central Eastern nonshell Shoal	SM28	37.55	122.14	0.73	13.06	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Channel and Slope	SM47	37.53	122.15	0.00	1.97	1.62	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dumbarton Channel	D1	37.49	122.10	0.34	81.30	17.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.55	0.00
Southern Channel	D6	37.47	122.06	0.77	15.25	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	10.88
Dumbarton Western Shoal	D2	37.49	122.11	0.05	0.79	1.15	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dumbarton intertidal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.55	3.98	3.53	0.00	0.22	0.00	5.13	0.00	0.00	7.05
Coyote Slough Channel	D3	37.46	122.03	4.24	32.39	37.37	0.00	0.59	0.22	9.58	15.19	4.67	4.29
Channel N of DB	SM31	37.545	122.175	0.16	1.28	0.58	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.46	49.74
Eastern Shoal	SM34	37.56	122.18	0.28	7.87	0.64	0.00	0.18	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.31	3.14
Western Shoal	SM77	37.53	122.17	0.75	10.17	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93
shoals N of DB	SM35	37.55	122.15	0.39	7.91	1.26	0.00	0.09	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.88
Dumbarton shoal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.30	2.39	2.34	0.00	0.39	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	3.53
N DB Channel	SM31	37.545	122.175	0.16	1.28	0.58	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.46	49.74
DB and S Channel	D8	37.49	122.10	0.56	48.28	9.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	5.44
Coyote	D3	37.46	122.03	4.24	32.39	37.37	0.00	0.59	0.22	9.58	15.19	4.67	4.29
N Channel and Slope	SM2	37.57	122.22	0.25	0.94	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.70	74.62
units g AFDW/m ²													

Figure 10b. Biomass of bivalve grazers in South Bay 1993 through June 2009.

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Appendix 1. Species abundance data: 1993-1995, 2004-2009.

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993		PA	REM	D6	D8	D11	SM25	SM27	SM28	SM30	SM31	SM35	SM37	SM38	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM54	
TAXON	STATION #																									
Paranthura japonica									2																	
Synedotea laevidorsalis									1								24									
Ostracoda								1					1												1	
Eusarsiella zostericola																				73						
Amphipoda																										
Americorophium spinicorne																										
Ampelisca abdita		221	2	6	278	24	3	1	190				9		2	54	4	4					4	18	7	154
Ampithoe valida																										
Ampithoe spp.																										
Corophium heteroceratum				1	50	2	2						1			31									3	
Eochelidium cf. miraculum																										
Oedicerotidae unidentified spp.																										
Monocorophium acherusicum										1																1
Monocorophium insidiosum																										
Monocorophium spp. (no antennae or juvenile)										2							1									
Corophiidae unid. Spp.																										1
Grandidierella japonica							2		1				3	1	1	14	8			1				0	1	
Stenothoe sp.																										
Amphipoda unidentified																										
Decapoda																										
Crangon nigricauda																										
Brachyura zoea																										
Insecta																										
Collembola - unidentified																										
Mollusca																										
Gastropoda																										
Philine spp.																										
Crepidula plana																										
Crepidula convexa																	2		1							
Crepidula spp.																										
Urosalpinx cinerea																										
Gastropoda unidentified										1																
Bivalvia																										
Corbula amurensis		20	53		46					4	120							23		22	83		5		1	
Cryptomya californica							4		2									4	69	1					45	
Gemma gemma		380																								
Macoma petalum																										6
Macoma spp.			3																							
Mya arenaria													3		1		1									
Musculista senhousia		1						9	2		19	4				2	2	1	4	2		2		1	2	17
Mytilus spp.																										
Theora lubrica																										
Venerupis philippinarum					17	8		22							4	7	8				1	4	1		37	
Veneridae unidentified																										
Bivalvia unidentified+														3												
Echinodermata																			1							
Ophiuroidea - unidentified																										
Phylum Bryozoa																										+
Bryozoa unidentified spp.																		+		+	+				+	
Phylum Chordata																										
Asciidiacea																										
Molgula manhattensis																										
Asciidiacea unidentified																										
TOTAL	1104	1173	461	531	495	50	1091	296	62	2575	44	42	1466	1483	55	256	315	76	112	20	78	1006	250			

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995																
DATE: July, 1993																
TAXON	STATION #	PA REM	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM25	SM28++	SM31	SM35	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM47	SM49
Philine spp.																
Crepidula plana																
Crepidula convexa																
Crepidula spp.									1							
Urosalpinx cinerea																
Gastropoda unidentified																
Bivalvia																
Corbula amurensis		110	36	146	562	1	40	68	233	8	34		24	24	204	229
Cryptomya californica																
Gemma gemma		47				218										
Macoma petalum				8		12										11
Macoma spp.					12											4
Mya arenaria								1	2							4
Musculista senhousia		3						3	3	3	3	21	4			4
Mytilus spp.																
Theora lubrica																
Venerupis philippinarum			1					8			1	15	15	1		
Veneridae unidentified																
Bivalvia unidentified																
Echinodermata																
Ophiuroidea - unidentified													8	1		
Phylum Bryozoa																
Bryozoa unidentified spp.								+					+			+
Phylum Chordata																
Asciidiacea																
Molgula manhattensis													1	1		
Asciidiacea unidentified																
TOTAL		183	511	210	594	663	1275	145	472	79	205	204	671	416	228	276

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995																					
TAXON	STATION #	PA	D2	D3	D6	D11	SM25	SM28**	SM31	SM35**	SM39	SM41*	SM42	SM43	SM44**	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53
Macoma spp.						14					2							3			4
Mya arenaria								9													
Musculista senhousia		4	1				14	1	3	1	32	2	10	12	3	4		1		4	1
Mytilus spp.																					
Theora lubrica																					
Venerupis Philippinarum			1				17	1			3	2	18	8	2			1	4	1	1
Veneridae unidentified																					
Bivalvia unidentified																					
Echinodermata																					
Ophiuroidea - unidentified																45	1				
Phylum Bryozoa																					
Bryozoa unidentified spp.								+	+									+	+	+	
Phylum Chordata																					
Ascidacea																					
Molgula manhattensis							2				3						1		1		5
Ascidacea unidentified																					
TOTAL		826	212	1029	800	787	159	741	126	447	194	1006	132	674	575	755	185	96	249	270	977

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995																					
TAXON	STATION #	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53
Macoma spp.		1	3					5		5					2	2			11		
Mactridae unidentified sp.											1										
Mya arenaria																					
Musculista senhousia		6	38				1	3		1	1	16			5	70	6	2	2	1	9 1
Mytilus spp.																					
Theora lubrica																					
Venerupis philippinarum												2	1	4					1	2	
Veneridae unidentified																					
Bivalvia unidentified																					
Echinodermata																					
Ophiuroidea - unidentified										1											
Phylum Bryozoa																					
Bryozoa unidentified spp.								+		+		+					+	+	+	+	+
Phylum Chordata																					
Ascidiae																					
Molgula manhattensis																			1		
Ascidiae unidentified																					
TOTAL		873	787	883	844	4817	552	658	348	2018	198	1025	92	127	356	610	70	837	51	390	940

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995		PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM2	SM5	SM6	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM34	SM35	SM41	SM42	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53		
DATE: July, 1994*																										
TAXON		PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM2	SM5	SM6	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM34	SM35	SM41	SM42	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53		
Phylum Cnidaria								1				2			4	3							2	1		
Actiniaria - attached - unid spp.																										
Phylum Nemertea																										
Posieonemertes collaris																										
Anopla - unidentified spp.																										
Tubulanus spp.								1					2					1				3	1			
Phylum Nematoda													12											1		
Phylum Turbellaria																										
Phylum Annelida																										
Oligochaeta																										
Tubificidae unidentified			11	1									7		15	11	15			1			3	6		
Polychaeta													3							1	1					
Harmothoe imbricata			1					11												1	1				1	
Malmgreniella macginitiei																										
Exogone lourei			18										9		9	36	40			2			1	1	32	
Sphaerosyllis californiensis									1					1										1		
Typosyllis nipponica																										
Eteone nr. Californica																										
Eteone lighti																										
Eteone spp.																										
Podarcopis glabrus																										
Dorvillea sp. A (= D. longicornis)																										
Nephys caecoides																							1			
Neanthes cornuta									1	1	1	3		5		3	1		1	1	25	1		3	3	
Glycera americana																										
Glycera spp.			6																							
Glycinde picta		14						7	3	7		4	23	1	18	21	25		7	15		2		5	21	
Neanthes succinea		7	3	1		49	1		1		1												1			
Nereidae unidentified species		1																								
Marphysa sanguinea															1	1	1			3				1	2	
Leptoscoloplos puggettensis			2							1				1	3		2			1				1		
Streblospio benedicti		6		31		53				17				2		1							1			
Dipolydora caulleryi																										
Dipolydora socialis																										
Pseudopolydora kempfi																										
Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata									1				3													
Polydora cornuta																										
Spiophanes duplex			1																							
Sabaco elongatus		1	6					10				7	2	5	1			17			3		8	3		
Capitella capitata complex																										
Heteromastus filiformis		57	7	80		314	5					1					2	1		1	2		5	1	1	
Cossura spp.																										
Tharyx parvus																										
Tharyx nr. parvus																										
Tharyx spp.																										
Cirriformia nr. Moorei											1			3		1			1				15			
Cirratulidae unidentified spp.												1			3					1			3			
Euchone limnicola			7							16	1		1					2						3		
Ameana sp. A (= A. sp. SF1)																										
Neoaamphitrite sp. A																										
Polycirrus spp. (= P. californica)																										
Annelida unidentified																										
Phylum Arthropoda																										
Copepoda																										
Harpacticoida - unidentified spp.																										
Cirripedia																										
Amphibalanus improvisus																										
Balanomorpha unidentified																										
Mysidacea																										
Alienacanthomysis macropsis																										
Mysidacea unidentified																							1			

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995		PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM2	SM5	SM6	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM34	SM35	SM41	SM42	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	
DATE: July, 1994*																									
TAXON	STATION #																								
Crustacea																									
Cumacea																									
<i>Nippoleucon hinnumensis</i>		9	58			103	9	1		5	5	122	1	12	24	13		28	34			15	46		
Isopoda																									
<i>Paranthura japonica</i>												1	2		2	3	1		3	4			2	4	
<i>Synedotea laevidorsalis</i>			3									1									1	1	1		
Ostracoda																									
<i>Eusarsiella zostericola</i>				23				2					3		1	3	3			1			1	1	
Amphipoda																									
Americhelidium sp.																									
Americorophium spinicorne																									
<i>Ampelisca abdita</i>		6	2840	2			974	5	13	34	1126	131	416	4	46	7		52	91	5		2	26		
<i>Ampithoe valida</i>																									
<i>Ampithoe</i> spp.																									
<i>Corophium heteroceratum</i>																									
<i>Eochelidium cf. miraculum</i>																									
<i>Oedicerotidae</i> unidentified spp.																									
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>																									
<i>Monocorophium insidiosum</i>																									
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp. (no antennae or juvenile)																									
<i>Corophidae</i> unid. spp.		4	149				71		11	74	75	73	137	2	93	9		97	103	15		200	162		
<i>Grandidierella japonica</i>																									
<i>Stenothoe</i> sp.																									
Amphipoda unidentified																									
Decapoda																									
<i>Crangon nigricauda</i>																									
<i>Brachyura zoea</i>																									
Crustacea unidentified^M																									
Insecta																									
Collembola - unidentified																									
Mollusca																									
Gastropoda																					1			1	
<i>Philine</i> spp.																									
<i>Crepidula plana</i>																									
<i>Crepidula convexa</i>																									
<i>Crepidula</i> spp.																									
<i>Urosalpinx cinerea</i>																									
Gastropoda unidentified																									
Bivalvia																									
<i>Corbula amurensis</i>		11	62	531	113		1	14	4	1		26	9		1			1		30	129				
<i>Cryptomya californica</i>							22		1		7		22						1						
<i>Gemma gemma</i>		338																							
<i>Macoma petalum</i>									1		43				1	1									
<i>Macoma</i> spp.																									
<i>Mactridae</i> unidentified sp.																									
<i>Mya arenaria</i>																									
<i>Musculista senhousia</i>			15	30			6			2	3	1		2				5	1			5	2		
<i>Mytilus</i> spp.																						2	2		
<i>Theora lubrica</i>			41												8										
<i>Venerupis Philippinarum</i>			5				1	12	2		5		8		1							5			
<i>Veneridae</i> unidentified																									
<i>Bivalvia</i> unidentified																									
Echinodermata																									
<i>Ophiuroidea</i> - unidentified															2							2			
Phylum Bryozoa																									
<i>Bryozoa</i> unidentified spp.															+	+	+					+	+		
Phylum Chordata																									
Ascidiae																									
<i>Molgula manhattensis</i>																									
<i>Ascidiae</i> unidentified																									
TOTAL		454	3258	676		519	1122	41	56	161	1259	408	586	119	252	123		217	264	77	138	42	277	288	

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995																						
TAXON	STATION #	PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11+	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53
Bivalvia unidentified														5								
Echinodermata																						
Ophiuroidea - unidentified																		3				
Phylum Bryozoa																						
Bryozoa unidentified spp.														+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
Phylum Phoronida																						
Phoronida unidentified sp.																		1				
Phylum Chordata																						
Ascidacea																						
Molgula manhattensis														5					20			
Ascidacea unidentified																						
TOTAL		2464	1148	654	141	829		55	804	1746	227	608	217	671	333	84	3069	50	59	19	125	2835

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995		PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM12	SM23	SM24	SM26	SM27	SM28	SM30	SM31	SM32	SM33	SM35	SM36	SM38	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47*	SM48	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM72	SM77		
DATE: March, 1995++																																				
TAXON		STATION #																																		
Monocorophium acherusicum																																				
Monocorophium insidiosum																																				
Monocorophium spp. (no antennae or juvenile)																																				
Corophidae unid. spp.																																				
Grandiflerella japonica		1																													15					
Pleustidae unid. sp.																																				
Stenothoe sp.																																				
Amphipoda unidentified																																				
Decapoda																																				
Crangon nigricauda																																				
Brachyura zoea																																				
Insecta																																				
Collembola - unidentified																																				
Diptera																																				
Chironomidae - unidentified sp.																																				
Coleoptera																																				
Staphylinidae																																				
Mollusca																																				
Gastropoda																																				
Philine spp.																																				
Crepidula plana																																				
Crepidula convexa																																				
Crepidula spp.																																				
Urosalpinx cinerea																																				
Gastropoda unidentified																																				
Bivalvia		4	9	37	28	3	1	1	6		2		2		18	2	1	31	4	6	1		2		109	3		3	5							
Corbicula amurensis																																				
Cryptomya californica																																				
Gemma gemma		190																													1	4				
Macoma petalum																																				
Macoma spp.		2																														1				
Mactridae unidentified sp.																																				
Mya arenaria		3	4	4																											10	4	5	1	1	
Musculista senhousia																																				
Mytilus spp.																																				
Theora lubrica																																				
Venerupis Philippinarum		5	1																													2	2			
Veneridae unidentified																																				
Bivalvia unidentified				1																																
Echinodermata																																				
Ophiuroidea																																				
Amphioidea spp.																																				
Ophiuroidea - unidentified spp.																																				
Phylum Bryozoa																																				
Bryozoa unidentified spp.																																				
Phylum Phoronida																																				
Phoronida unidentified sp.																																				
Phylum Chordata																																				
Ascidiae																																				
Molgula manhattensis																																				
Ascidiae unidentified																																				
TOTAL		1061	244	158	127	469	657	70	92	643	76	683	1619	81	178	217	175	600	103	448		324	1068	37	106	1544	177	68	91	100	64	1502	130	164		

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995																									
TAXON	STATION #	PA	REM	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM12	SM25	SM28H	SM31	SM35	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM77	
Ophiuroidea																									
Amphiodia spp.																									
Ophiuroidea - unidentified spp.																									
Phylum Bryozoa																									
Bryozoa unidentified spp.											+	+		+		+	+								
Phylum Phoronida																									
Phoronida unidentified sp.																									
Phylum Chordata																									
Ascidacea																									
Molgula manhattensis																				1					
Ascidacea unidentified																									
TOTAL		100	1926	98	79	359	527	2182	925	7385	420	463	1611	1235	1118	628	1459	2096	303	129	1450	147	1677		

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY 1993 - 1995																					
DATE: September, 1995		PA	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM77
Macoma spp.																			6		
Mactridae unidentified sp.																					
Mya arenaria	12						7		2	1	18	1			1		10			12	16
Musculista senhousia	3							1			4	1			7	2	2		12	3	1
Mytilus spp.																					
Theora lubrica																					
Venerupis philippinarum										2	4	2			1				2	1	
Veneridae unidentified																					
Bivalvia unidentified																					
Echinodermata																					
Ophiuroidea																					
Amphiodia spp.																					
Ophiuroidea - unidentified spp.																					
Phylum Bryozoa																					
Bryozoa unidentified spp.									+	+	+	+	+						+		
Phylum Phoronida																					
Phoronida unidentified sp.																					
Phylum Chordata																					
Ascidiae																					
Molgula manhattensis																					
Ascidiae unidentified																					
TOTAL	860	497	55	497	287	757	547	864	532	635	178	1277	208	494	708	799	608	194	557	843	

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009		PA	D1	D2	D3	D4	D6	D8	D9	D10	D11	SM6	D8	SM25	SM28	SM30	SM31	SM35	SM39	SM40	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53
TAXON	{ TATION #																													
Gastropoda																														
Crepidula convexa																				61		17								
Crepidula plana																						1								
Crepidula spp.																						1								
Ilyanassa obsoleta	1																													
Odetta bisaturalis																				1		4	3	1						
Philine spp.																												1	1	
Bivalvia																														
Corbula amurensis	5																													
Cryptomya californiensis																														
Gemma gemma	159																													
Macoma petalum																				4										
Macoma spp.																					1									
Mya arenaria																				7										
Mytilus spp.																														
Musculista senhousia	9																			21	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	
Ostreidae																														
Theora lubrica																				1	6	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	2	
Venerupis philippinarum																					2									
Bivalvia unidentified																				1										
Hydrozoa - unidentified spp.																					+									
Bryozoa - unidentified spp.																					+	+								
Chordata																														
Molgula mahattensis																				1										
TOTAL		912	1112	849	774	342	1458	192	1294	1576	3088	275	29	194	493	143	209	331	306	250	719	445	75	206	265	727	1	127	215	831

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009		PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM39	SM40	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM77		
	DATE: 6 July, 2006																								
TAXON	STATION #																								
Phylum Cnidaria																									
Actiniaria - attached							1							3	7	1	1	4					2	2	
Phylum Nematoda																									
Phylum Annelida																									
Oligochaeta																		6							
Tubificidae unidentified																									
Polychaeta																									
Harmothoe imbricata									1					1	3	3	2	2	1			1	2	1	
Eteone nr. California															1								3		
Eteone spp.																									
Glycinde picta			1				1				3	1	1	10	9	5	23	1		1		1	11	13	14
Neanthes succinea	22	22	1	3			25	3	6							1	1							1	
Marpissa sanguinea				3				2	6	6				4	17	2							1	9	
Leitoscoloplos pugettensis																									
Streblospio benedicti														1		3									
Pseudopolydora kempi														1	3	6									
Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata																							3		
Polydora cornuta																	7								
Sabaco elongatus**								1	148	21	74	1605	351	45	136	2	37	26	15		1	48	366	30	
Capitella capitata complex																									
Heteromastus filiformis			9											9		8									
Cirriformia nr. Moorei														1											
Euchone limnicola																	1								
Neoamphitrite sp. A.														1											
Polycirrus spp. (= P. californica)															34										
Phylum Arthropoda																									
Cirripedia																									
Amphibalanus improvisus?														1			11							3	
Balanomorpha unidentified	2			3			32							3		1									
Crustacea																									
Cumacea																									
Nippoleucon hinnumensis**	92	1	7	4	24	3	76	876	26	748	55	1136	74	1487	31	9	5	14	4	151	330	690			
Isopoda																									
Paranthura japonica																							1		
Synedotea laevigata			1	7	1			34	1	16	4	8	27	1	1	7				1	6	10	3		
Ostracoda														3		1									
Eusarsiella zosterica																									
Amphipoda																									
Americorophium spinicorne																		1							
Ampelisca abdita**	319	437	2	63	228	789	767	82	282	124	46	104	58	295	278	586	69	176	95	279	242	689			
Ampithoe valida																1									
Ampithoe spp.														8			20						1	1	
Corophium heteroceratum																									
Monocorophium acherusicum	7	67				6	38	31	8	47	53	95	66	111	83	79	24	8	5	35	12	16	5		
Monocorophium insidiosum	2	2			1	3	69	92		153	5	50	92	132		77			22	88	84	98			
Monocorophium spp. (no antennae or juvenile)	5		2	6	19	244	22	254	575	523	808	934	12	151		1	7	102	218	210					
Grandidierella japonica		31	52		30	50	36	194	1	97	3	27	222	41		7		1	3		181	76			
Amphipoda unidentified																	1	1				1			
Mollusca																									
Gastropoda														1	1	1	1								
Philine spp.														1											
Crepidula spp.																									
Gastropoda unidentified																1									
Bivalvia																									
Corbula amurensis		21		267	22	13	3	1	100		75	1						1	3	416		2	14		
Cryptomya californica								1	3					1	7								1	1	
Gemma gemma	35	256			63	144																			
Macoma spp					42	8	45							1											
Mya arenaria								2	3									3	1	3		5			

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009																								
DATE: 6 July, 2006																								
TAXON	STATION #	PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM39	SM40	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM77	
Musculista senhousia		7						2	2	4		2						1	4				3	
Mytilus spp.											1							1						
Theora lubrica																	1	1						
Venerupis philippinarum	1							3			8			1	3				1				4	
Bivalvia unidentified																								
Phylum Bryozoa																								
Cheilostomatida - unidentified											+					+								
Phylum Chordata																								
Molgula manhattensis								1				12	3					1				9		
TOTAL		539	843	329	108	420	1064	1192	1681	461	3153	1182	1987	1629	3045	444	891	102	622	171	718	1477	1849	

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009								
DATE: April, 2007								
TAXON	STATION #	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM50	SM51	SM53
Gastropoda unidentified								
<i>Ilyanassa obsoleta</i>								
<i>Odetta bisuturalis</i>								
<i>Philine</i> spp.		1		3	1		1	1
Bivalvia								
<i>Corbula amurensis</i>							1	9
<i>Cryptomya californica</i>								
<i>Gemma gemma</i>								
<i>Macoma</i> spp.			2		2		17	
<i>Mya arenaria</i>		1		13				
<i>Musculista senhousia</i>		1			1			
<i>Mytilus</i> spp.								
<i>Theora lubrica</i>						10		6
<i>Venerupis philippinarum</i>		1				1		
Bivalvia unidentified								
Phylum Bryozoa			+	+				+
Phylum Chordata								
<i>Molgula manhattensis</i>								
TOTAL		131	68	133	271	743	278	421

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009																									
TAXON	STATION #	PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM12*	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM36	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM72	SM77
Phylum Cnidaria																									
Actiniaria - attached								2	2	1					6	1	2		33				1	5	58
Phylum Nemertea																									
Paranemertes californiensis																	1	1						1	
Anopla - unidentified																							1		
Phylum Nematoda																	24							10	5
Phylum Turbellaria																									
Phylum Annelida																									
Oligochaeta																									
Tubificidae unidentified		4	105											2	88	1	54							24	21
Polychaeta																									
Harmothoe imbricata									1	1	1		2	1	4	2	7		3	4	1	4	24	9	1
Exogone lourei			14											6			67						1	8	1
Sphaerosyllis californiensis																								1	
Typosyllis nipponica			7							1	1		10	1		1	4				1		1	6	1
Eteone nr. Californica																									
Eteone lighti		2	1	1					1					1											
Eteone spp.																									
Dorvillea sp. A																	8							1	
Glycinde picta		2	8		1	10	11	1	1	7			2	4	7	16	2	5	16	5			8	3	
Glyderidae - unidentified																							1		
Nephtys caecoides																									
Neanthes succinea		1	1		1		13			1														1	
Marpissa sanguinea			1					2		5		3		3					3			1	5	1	
Leitoscoloplos pugettensis								1					1			3		2	1					1	
Streblospio benedicti		86	21																						
Dipolydora caulleryi																									
Dipolydora socialis																								1	
Pseudopolydora kempfi								1		1													1	8	
Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata			30							1						8		3	2			1	3	3	
Polydora cornuta		4															1						7		
Sabaco elongatus								1	71	84	42	17	101	28	155	33	1	17	20	125	6	40	6	317	42
Capitella capitata complex														1									2		
Heteromastus filiformis		11	22	18	10	8	9		17					3	1			1	14			6	10	6	
Tharyx parvus																									
Tharyx nr. parvus			1																						
Tharyx spp.																									
Cirriformia nr. Moorei									12										1	2					
Cirratulidae unidentified		2												1					1					1	
Euchone limnicola		2	1			1	3	13				3		4		2	2	50	11	1	18	20	1	2	2
Ameana sp. A (= A. sp. SF1)																								1	
Ameana spp.																								1	
Neoamphitrite sp. A								1					1										1		
Polycirrus spp. (= P. californica)																6	196						1		
Phylum Arthropoda																									
Crustacea																									
Cirripedia																									
Amphibalanus improvisus?																									
Balanomorpha unidentified																									
Mysidacea																									
Mysidacea unidentified																									
Cumacea																									
Nippoleucon hinnumensis**		2	14	365	1	41	7	2	2	4			5			7		1			2	12	1	7	
Copepoda																									
Harpacticoida																									
Isopoda																									
Paranthuria japonica		28	41		1	4	4	20	5	77	1	1	1	3	2		2	11	16	62	16	7	74	3	
Synedotea laevigata		3		13	1		6		5	11			1						6	4					

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009																												
TAXON	STATION #	PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM12*	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM36	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM72	SM77			
Eusarsiella zostericola		6		1		3																						
Amphipoda																												
Americorophium spinicorne																												
Ampelisca abdita**	729	671	3	41	643	2902	18	4	3243	5	9	51		1		2	33		613	106	8	3545	1	5				
Ampithoe valida																												
Ampithoe spp.																												
Corophium heteroceratum	49		2		1			3		1			1						13	2			3	1	1			
Moncorophium acherusicum	9				19	8		1	59						3				1				1	1				
Moncorophium insidiosum									5																			
Moncorophium spp. (no antennae or juvenile)	7		1	7	3				74																			
Corophidae - unidentified																												
Grandidierella japonica	19		6		60	58			1																			
Eochelidium cf. miraculum						2					1				1										4			
Odecerotidae - unidentified								1											1									
Amphipoda unidentified																												
Mollusca																												
Gastropoda																												
Crepidula convexa																										14		
Crepidula plana															1													
Crepidula spp.																		15		1						1		
Gastropoda unidentified																												
Ilyanassa obsoleta		1																										
Odetta bisuturalis	1																											
Philine spp.								1		3	1				1		1		5		2	2	1	1	1	4	1	
Bivalvia																												
Corbula amurensis	1		7		1																							
Cryptomya californica																	1											
Gemma gemma	2		14		1																							
Macoma spp.			9																									
Mya arenaria							1			4		11		1		1								4	43			
Musculista senhousia	3	1		2	16				14	8								3	3		2	2			4	2	3	
Mytilus spp.																												
Theora lubrica									6				10						4						12	3		
Venerupis philippinarum	1						1												5				1			2		
Bivalvia unidentified																												
Phylum Phoronida - unidentified																											1	
Phylum Bryozoa - unidentified																												
Phylum Chordata																												
Molgula manhattensis	1																				1						26	
TOTAL	963	958	440	57	806	3042	136	130	3567	39					213	185	65	422	89	147	192	720	239	49	4047	225	62	

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009		PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM12	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM36	SM39	SM41*	SM42	SM43	SM44*	SM46*	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51*	SM53	SM72	SM77
TAXON	STATION #																									
Ostracoda																										
Eusarsiella zostericola				1				10			2		4	1				1								
Amphipoda																										
Americanorophium spinicorne																										
Ampelisca abdita		387	32	1		1	864		2	41			4	2		1	2						3	52	2	
Ampithoe valida																										
Ampithoe spp.																										
Corophium heteroceratum		7	5			2	1		5	2		1		8			1				15			1	5	
Eochelidium cf. miraculum																									3	
Oedicerotidae unidentified spp.																										1
Monocorophium acherusicum		9	1			2	15					3													2	1
Monocorophium insidiosum																										
Monocorophium spp. (no antennae or juvenile)								1																		
Grandidierella japonica		16	2	3		1	2					1					1									
Stenothoe sp.							1																			
Amphipoda unidentified																1										
Decapoda																										
Crangon nigricauda																									1	
Brachyura zoea			1				1			3		1									1				1	
Insecta																										
Collembola - unidentified						15																				
Mollusca																										
Gastropoda																										
Philine spp.						1		1																1		
Crepidula plana																	3									
Crepidula convexa																									1	
Crepidula spp.												1														
Urosalpinx cinerea																	1									
Gastropoda unidentified																										
Bivalvia																										
Corbula amurensis				4																						
Cryptomya californica						1		2	1							1									3	
Gemma gemma		5	39														1									
Macoma petalum				10																						
Macoma spp.		1				6																				
Mya arenaria																										
Musculista senhousia		5	2												1	2	1		1	1					4	1
Mytilus spp.																										
Theora lubrica		2		1			10	8	2	1	14	10	9			12			3		6		3		9	
Venerupis philippinarum								2	1	2		1					3								1	
Veneridae unidentified																										1
Bivalvia unidentified																										1
Phylum Bryozoa																	+	+		+	+				+	
Bryozoa unidentified spp.																										
Phylum Chordata																										
Asciidiacea																										
Molgula manhattensis																	1									
Ascidacea unidentified																										
TOTAL		743	139	2177	115	192	1016	90	105	144	116	607	265	198	373	1062	108	70	217	25	71	47	8	523	31	147

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009		PA	D2	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM12	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM36	SM39*	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM72	SM77	
DATE: July, 2008																											
TAXON	STATION #																										
Ostracoda																											
Cyprideis spp.																											
Eusarsiella zostericola																										2	
Amphipoda																											
Americanophium spinicorne																											
Ampelisca abdita		1	56	7	190	59	149	583	269	1489	430	17	878		776	337	966	259	882	1557	931	1642	435	736	275	249	
Ampithoe valida																											
Ampithoe spp.																											
Corophium heteroceratum		3																								94	
Corophium spp.																											
Eochelidium cf. miraculum																										1	
Monocorophium acherusicum		10	176	4	16	133	44	100	100	100	166	100	14		100	99	68	100	99	100	79	47	100	100	100	100	
Monocorophium insidiosum																											
Monocorophium spp. (no antennae or juvenile)		20	5	6	59	25	168	861	443	177	746	8		538	1375	22	53	847	202	2	4	514	818	330	475		
Grandicierella japonica																										19	
Oedicerotidae																										2	
Pacificulodes spinipes																											
Pleustidae unidentified																											
Amphipoda unidentified																											
Pycnogonida																											
Pycnogonum rickettsi																											
Decapoda																											
Caridea - larvae																										1	
Scleroplax granulata																										3	
Mollusca																											
Gastropoda																											
Philine spp.																										1	
Crepidula convexa																										1	
Crepidula plana																											
Crepidula spp.																										10	
Ilyanassa obsoleta		2	2																								
Gastropoda unidentified																											
Bivalvia																											
Corbula amurensis		1	45	1	2	2																					
Cryptomya californica		1					1																			2	
Gemma gemma			2																							2	
Lyonsia californica								1																		1	
Macoma spp.		64		6																						1	
Mya arenaria				8																						2	
Musculista senhousia		1																								7	
Mytilus spp.																											
Theora lubrica		1					4	8	12	14	59	22	2	14		1	1	59	10	4	20	19	23	18	11	8	14
Venerupis philippinarum		1							2	14			6		14	2		1	1	2					5	2	4
Bivalvia unidentified									4				1														
Phylum Phoronida																										12	
Phoronida - unidentified																											
Phylum Bryozoa																											
Bryozoa - unidentified																											
Phylum Chordata																											
Molgula manhattensis																											
TOTAL		46	295	443	260	935	296	1190	1487	2431	915	1674	1108	254	1629	4526	1270	608	2027	2155	1175	1937	1185	2154	1263	1285	

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009																												
DATE: October, 2008	TAXON	STATION #	PA	D2*	D3	D6	D10	D11*	SM12	SM25	SM28	SM31	SM35	SM36	SM39	SM41	SM42	SM43	SM44	SM46	SM47	SM49	SM50	SM51	SM53	SM72	SM77	
Eusarsiella zostericola			1					9	2				1	2											2			
Amphipoda																												
Americanophium spinicorne																												
Ampelisca abdita			4	467	356	113	1187	1470	1005	4	7	7	1	1960				2	42	13	3	833	1768	32	1	1	8	21
Ampithoe valida																												
Ampithoe spp.																												
Corophium heteroceratum			9		75	22					2	1			1							1	2				1	
Monocorophium acherusicum					13	40				2																		
Monocorophium insidiosum																			1									
Monocorophium spp. (no antennae or juvenile)					17	2	7													1							1	
Grandidierella japonica			1		24	5	79								1							1			1			
Photis brevipes								1			1																	
Oedicerotidae - unidentified																												
Amphipoda unidentified																												
Pycnogonida - unidentified																				1								
Decapoda																												
Carregon nigromaculata																											1	
Scleropala grannulata																											1	
Mollusca																												
Gastropoda																												
Philine spp.									1	2		1	1	3	1			1	4				1	1	5			
Crepidula convexa										22							2	11								4		
Crepidula plana																												
Crepidula spp.										7		1	1	1	2	24										8		
Ilyanassa obsoleta		6																										
Odetta bisaturalis				1																								
Gastropoda unidentified																												
Bivalvia																												
Corbula amurensis			22	1	1													1						1				
Cryptomya californica									1									3								1		
Gemma gemma		216	2	2									1															
Macoma petalum			8																									
Macoma spp.			12																									
Mya arenaria			9																							1		
Musculista senhousia		2		1	2	3	2	4		22	2	25	1		3	28	3	1	4	3	67				1	1		
Mytilus spp.																												
Theora lubrica			1						1		7	1		6			6		10	4	3	3			1	1	1	
Venerupis philippinarum				1		4		1			6		1	1				3	3							2		
Bivalvia unidentified																			2									
Phylum Bryozoa																												
Bryozoa - unidentified									+			+						+			+					+		
Phylum Chordata																												
Molgula manhattensis									56			2														4		
TOTAL		81	549	832	332	1551	1602	1044	307	98	187	368	2598	38	541	488	144	212	444	947	2296	194	29	535	497	94		

USGS BENTHIC SOUTH BAY - 2006-2009														
DATE: June, 2009														
TAXON	STATION #	D3	D6	D10	D11	SM12	SM25	SM31	SM35	SM36	SM41	SM42	SM50	SM72
Phylum Cnidaria														
Actiniaria - attached					2		6		3					
Actiniaria - burrowing											1			
Phylum Nematoda								1	51					
Phylum Turbellaria														
Phylum Annelida														
Oligochaeta														
Tubificidae unidentified					36	4	3	3	1	3				
Polychaeta														
Harmothoe imbricata					18	2	16	1	6	1				
Exogone lourei					5	3	54			92				
Sphaerosyllis californiensis														
Typosyllis nipponica									2					
Syllidae - unidentified								1						
Eteone nr. Californica														
Eteone lighti					1									
Eteone spp.														
Nephtys caecoides										1				
Glycinde picta					6		4							
Glycinde spp.					7		12							
Neanthes succinea	3		18	4										
Marphysa sanguinea							1		14					
Leitoscoloplos pugettensis														
Streblospio benedicti														
Dipolydora caulleryi														
Pseudopolydora kempfi					4									
Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata					53		1							
Polydora cornuta								3						
Scolelepis squamata					1									
Sabaco elongatus					2	3		46	1	45				
Capitella capitata complex							1							
Heteromastus filiformis							1							
Tharyx parvus														
Tharyx nr. Parvus														
Tharyx spp.														
Cirriformia nr. Moorei								1						
Cirratulidae unidentified					9		1							

Appendix 2. Species list with functional feeding group listed for each species.

Species and Functionality List	
TAXON	Feeding Group
Cnidaria	
Hydrozoa	Filter Feeder
Anthozoa	Filter Feeder
Actiniaria	Filter Feeder
Actiniaria - attached	Filter Feeder
Actiniaria - burrowing	Filter Feeder
Nemertea	Surface Carnivore
Anopla - unidentified	Surface Carnivore
Posideonemertes collaris	Surface Carnivore
Tubulanus spp.	Surface Carnivore
Nematoda	Parasite/Deposit or Carnivore
Turbellaria	Surface Carnivore
Phoronida	Filter Feeder
Phoronis spp.	Filter Feeder
Annelida	
Oligochaeta	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Tubificidae	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Tubificoides wasselli	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Polychaeta	
Ameana sp. SF 1	Surface Deposit Feeder
Capitella capitata complex	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Cirratulidae unidentified	Surface Deposit Feeder
Cirriformia nr. moorei (=sprirabrancha)	Surface Deposit Feeder
Cossura spp.	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Dipolydora caulleryi	Surface Deposit Feeder
Dipolydora socialis	Surface Deposit Feeder
Dorvillea sp. A	Subsurface Carnivore
Eteone nr. Californica	Surface Carnivore
Eteone lighti	Surface Carnivore
Eteone spp.^	Surface Carnivore
Euchone limnicola	Filter Feeder
Exogone lourei	Surface Deposit Feeder
Glycera americana	Surface Carnivore
Glycera spp.	
Glycinde picta	Subsurface Carnivore
Glycinde spp.	Subsurface Carnivore
Harmothoe imbricata	Surface Deposit Feeder
Heteromastus filiformis	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Leitoscoloplos pugettensis	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Malmgreniella macginitiei	Surface Deposit Feeder
Marphysa sanguinea	Surface Deposit Feeder
Neanthes succinea	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Neoamphitrite sp. A	Surface Deposit Feeder
Nephtys caecoides	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Nephtys cornuta	Subsurface Deposit Feeder
Nereidae unidentified species	
Podarkiopsis glabrus	Surface Carnivore
Polycirrus spp. (= P. californica)	Surface Deposit Feeder
Polydora cornuta	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Pseudopolydora kempfi	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Sabaco elongatus	Subsurface Deposit Feeder

Species and Functionality List	
TAXON	Feeding Group
<i>Sphaerosyllis californiensis</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Streblospio benedicti</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
Syllidae - unidentified	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Tharyx parvus</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Tharyx nr. Parvus</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Tharyx spp.</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Typosyllis nipponica</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
Arthropoda	
Crustacea	
Copepoda	Surface Deposit Feeder
Harpacticoida - unidentified spp.	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Amphibalanus improvisus?</i>	Filter Feeder
Balanomorpha unidentified	Filter Feeder
Mysidacea	
<i>Alienacanthomysis macropsis</i>	Filter Feeder
Mycidacea unidentified	Filter Feeder
Cumacea	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Nippoleucon hinnumensis</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
Isopoda	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Paranthura japonica</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Synidotea laevidorsalis</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Synidotea spp.</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
Munnidae - unidentified sp.	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Gnorimosphaeroma insulare</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
Ostracoda	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Eusarsiella zosteracola</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
Amphipoda	
<i>Americhelidium sp.</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Americorophium stimpsoni</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Ampelisca abdita</i>	Filter Feeder
<i>Ampithoe valida</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Ampithoe spp.</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Corophium heteroceratum</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Corophium spp.</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Eochelidium cf. miraculum</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Oedicerotidae.	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Grandiderella japonica</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Melitidae unid. sp.	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Melita nitida</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Monocorophium insidiosum</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Monocorophium spp.</i>	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Oedicerodidae unidentified	Surface Deposit Feeder
Pleustidae unid. sp.	Surface Carnivore
<i>Photis brevipes*</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Caprella scaura</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Caprella sp. A female</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Caprella spp. (too small to id to species)</i>	Surface Deposit Feeder
<i>Stenothoe sp.</i>	Surface Carnivore
Decapoda	
<i>Crangon nigromaculata</i>	Surface Carnivore
<i>Scleropolax grannulata</i>	Surface Carnivore

Species and Functionality List	
TAXON	Feeding Group
Mollusca	
Gastropoda	
Crepidula convexa	Filter Feeder
Crepidula plana	Filter Feeder
Crepidula spp.	Filter Feeder
Ilyanassa obsoleta	Surface Deposit Feeder
Odetta bisuturalis	Surface Carnivore
Urosalpinx cinerea	Surface Carnivore
Philine spp. ***	Surface Carnivore
Bivalvia	
Corbula amurensis	Filter Feeder
Cryptomya californica	Filter Feeder
Gemma gemma	Filter Feeder
Macoma balthica/petalum	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Macoma spp.	Filter & Surface Deposit Feeder
Musculista senhousia	Filter Feeder
Mactridae unidentified^	Filter Feeder
Mya arenaria	Filter Feeder
Mytilus spp.	Filter Feeder
Theora lubrica^	Surface Deposit Feeder
Venerupis philippinarum	Filter Feeder
Bryozoa	Filter Feeder
Bryozoa unidentified spp.	
Phoronida	Filter Feeder
Phoronis spp.	Filter Feeder
Chordata	Filter Feeder
Asciidiacea	
Molgula manhattensis	Filter Feeder
Asciidiacea unidentified	Filter Feeder

Appendix 3. Functional feeding groups for regions of south bay for each sampling period. Percentages are based on abundance.

Function Feed Summary

(Percent Abundance)

Mar-93		South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %		Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter		54.31		0.95	23.31	9.82	13.57
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians		17.64		0.00	2.18	4.28	5.60
Filter and Surface		0.05		0.00	0.32	0.01	0.00
Surface Deposit		43.56		99.05	67.61	66.15	31.44
Subsurface Deposit		1.26		0.00	6.23	17.35	45.10
Surface Carnivore		0.00		0.00	0.05	1.77	0.21
Subsurface Carnivore		0.43		0.00	0.30	0.63	4.08
Parasite		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul-93		South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %		Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter		60.30	33.48	83.20	37.00	47.17	79.28
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians		24.04	0.15	82.07	36.65	25.38	48.59
Filter and Surface		19.42	0.00	0.00	18.19	33.75	5.37
Surface Deposit		12.40	4.83	3.77	34.44	16.45	5.56
Subsurface Deposit		6.89	59.88	10.11	6.10	0.94	5.89
Surface Carnivore		0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
Subsurface Carnivore		0.78	0.00	0.00	2.31	1.45	2.15
Parasite		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sep-93		South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %		Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter		40.75		94.31	47.08	18.02	14.57
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians		23.96		94.31	45.83	12.96	5.00
Filter and Surface		0.62		0.92	1.01	12.15	6.17
Surface Deposit		6.93		0.47	24.29	38.75	38.29
Subsurface Deposit		12.35		4.30	9.31	2.74	2.96
Surface Carnivore		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00
Subsurface Carnivore		0.47		0.00	0.31	1.35	0.22
Parasite		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.18	6.55

Function Feed Summary						
(Percent Abundance)						
Apr-94	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	35.57		14.71	8.51	3.78	21.87
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	23.58		14.71	6.79	11.96	16.57
Filter and Surface	40.82		0.88	11.87	5.94	16.35
Surface Deposit	30.26		80.65	62.23	76.95	41.93
Subsurface Deposit	3.54		3.70	7.07	3.00	9.99
Surface Carnivore	0.17		0.00	4.89	0.92	2.11
Subsurface Carnivore	1.11		0.00	2.72	0.00	0.00
Parasite	0.21		0.00	2.72	0.31	2.25
Jul-94	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	85.86	0.00		91.90	22.08	52.23
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	1.88	0.00		0.64	2.73	31.70
Filter and Surface	3.96	0.00		5.96	34.74	19.66
Surface Deposit	3.31	30.06		2.14	25.22	13.63
Subsurface Deposit	5.65	69.94		0.95	7.99	9.37
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.41	1.37
Subsurface Carnivore	1.30	0.00		0.32	9.73	3.06
Parasite	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.31	0.00
Oct-94	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	88.69		45.63	13.23	59.52	56.86
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	1.90		44.06	7.75	5.92	17.17
Filter and Surface	0.73		2.99	0.88	3.91	17.18
Surface Deposit	9.29		35.59	61.63	26.24	12.35
Subsurface Deposit	1.14		15.41	20.47	6.61	11.95
Surface Carnivore	0.00		0.38	1.10	0.41	0.28
Subsurface Carnivore	0.14		0.00	2.70	3.30	1.15
Parasite	0.00		0.00	1.68	0.42	0.12

Function Feed Summary						
(Percent Abundance)						
Mar-95	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	53.84	0.85	27.31	8.69	47.10	44.41
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	2.60	0.64	24.00	3.43	4.77	10.74
Filter and Surface	1.18	0.00	0.32	25.52	9.11	11.12
Surface Deposit	41.87	44.56	48.95	52.40	33.57	13.95
Subsurface Deposit	2.10	54.37	20.50	10.47	7.02	25.98
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.18	0.01	0.50
Subsurface Carnivore	1.01	0.21	0.39	1.74	3.08	3.49
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.30
Jun-95						
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	79.15	5.57	53.38	65.15	86.18	85.42
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	59.56	0.56	49.57	52.35	34.07	57.35
Filter and Surface	2.58	0.00	8.67	17.62	6.38	1.04
Surface Deposit	14.20	20.89	7.10	9.24	3.96	3.72
Subsurface Deposit	2.87	73.54	30.84	4.08	1.74	5.69
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Subsurface Carnivore	1.19	0.00	0.00	3.91	1.65	3.98
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.00
Sep-95						
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel

Filter	69.91	57.14	43.11	53.54	47.93	77.06
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	37.37	18.12	38.28	42.24	38.60	60.35
Filter and Surface	1.20	3.48	1.92	21.91	29.91	18.47
Surface Deposit	4.87	23.00	17.41	17.70	8.30	1.21
Subsurface Deposit	24.01	15.68	37.56	1.48	11.18	2.54
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07
Subsurface Carnivore	0.00	0.70	0.00	5.37	2.60	0.62
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.25	0.00

Function Feed Summary						
(Percent Abundance)						
Oct-04	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	76.39	74.18	61.36	16.04	22.59	23.80
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	2.25	0.00	0.91	4.76	2.92	0.42
Filter and Surface	6.56	8.76	24.19	16.97	18.25	6.25
Surface Deposit	4.57	3.55	11.66	29.76	16.26	25.34
Subsurface Deposit	11.81	12.88	2.59	33.37	40.74	42.57
Surface Carnivore	0.80	0.63	0.02	0.59	0.36	0.06
Subsurface Carnivore	0.06	0.00	0.16	3.28	1.75	1.48
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.00

Function Feed Summary						
(Percent Abundance)						
Apr-06	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	75.30	13.88	68.19	22.49	13.00	58.84
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	2.01	9.26	2.68	1.48	0.88	3.06
Filter and Surface	4.13	1.82	0.98	18.23	8.03	2.65
Surface Deposit	13.99	77.56	28.66	41.23	70.04	20.91
Subsurface Deposit	6.27	5.75	2.05	12.70	14.59	16.61
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.14	0.00	2.22	0.36	0.15
Subsurface Carnivore	0.30	0.84	0.12	3.13	1.35	0.84
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jul-06	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	80.54	88.16	80.18	38.71	19.73	68.40
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	1.95	0.47	50.79	0.39	1.64	2.08
Filter and Surface	10.49	9.12	10.74	24.47	38.64	17.26
Surface Deposit	5.82	0.28	6.21	31.39	24.78	5.83
Subsurface Deposit	3.04	2.44	2.87	4.83	16.42	8.06
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04
Subsurface Carnivore	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.34	0.36
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Oct-06	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel

Filter	85.50	44.14	17.60	5.55	1.80	26.40
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	2.90	10.72	33.12	1.00	0.92	7.52
Filter and Surface	2.59	16.46	11.00	5.08	34.13	2.54
Surface Deposit	1.27	9.23	7.11	12.09	29.75	20.69
Subsurface Deposit	7.51	18.70	29.84	4.69	5.75	32.12
Surface Carnivore	0.19	0.75	1.24	0.00	0.06	0.00
Subsurface Carnivore	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.85	0.49	0.81
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01

Function Feed Summary						
(Percent Abundance)						
Apr-07	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter				3.82	21.50	53.65
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians				1.53	3.16	0.00
Filter and Surface				31.30	30.03	33.09
Surface Deposit				50.38	14.29	2.95
Subsurface Deposit				3.05	30.80	9.91
Surface Carnivore				0.76	0.99	0.00
Subsurface Carnivore				10.69	2.39	0.20
Parasite				0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct-07						
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	73.60	96.06	38.81	21.22	36.09	62.07
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	0.31	0.56	0.91	7.63	4.51	5.62
Filter and Surface	6.14	2.27	2.81	9.65	3.62	0.88
Surface Deposit	11.81	0.56	45.70	31.24	11.32	11.50
Subsurface Deposit	7.56	0.76	11.69	30.84	45.36	23.03
Surface Carnivore	0.21	0.00	0.11	1.40	0.68	1.17
Subsurface Carnivore	0.68	0.36	0.88	4.04	2.62	1.05
Parasite	0.16	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.02	0.00

Function Feed Summary						
(Percent Abundance)						
Mar-08	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	41.11	1.56	1.01	15.00	9.19	12.51
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	0.53	0.52	0.09	3.39	0.51	0.52
Filter and Surface	2.99	6.25	0.30	5.63	0.74	3.68
Surface Deposit	25.12	81.77	66.43	31.71	20.56	28.79
Subsurface Deposit	27.77	2.60	21.44	31.04	58.76	48.76
Surface Carnivore	0.38	0.00	0.80	0.19	0.27	0.77
Subsurface Carnivore	1.50	0.52	3.07	12.87	4.45	2.50
Parasite	0.89	0.00	1.31	11.23	1.38	1.59
Jul-08	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	34.27	51.35	38.20	21.86	41.91	72.02
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	1.06	1.01	0.46	2.39	1.90	0.55
Filter and Surface	30.91	25.68	18.04	48.19	31.93	17.93
Surface Deposit	11.41	14.19	40.27	21.18	11.80	4.32
Subsurface Deposit	20.88	6.08	1.57	3.15	9.49	4.57
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.03
Subsurface Carnivore	2.31	2.36	0.38	3.12	2.87	0.45
Parasite	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	1.21	0.13
Oct-08	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel

Filter	63.79	77.37	54.30	26.63	24.80	67.60
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	0.18	0.26	0.55	15.13	2.45	11.09
Filter and Surface	4.63	7.09	25.66	12.74	9.00	0.62
Surface Deposit	11.66	13.41	9.85	39.33	37.44	11.21
Subsurface Deposit	19.90	1.68	9.72	14.81	23.19	18.82
Surface Carnivore	0.00	0.06	0.32	1.03	0.62	0.31
Subsurface Carnivore	0.02	0.39	0.15	5.12	4.92	1.26
Parasite	0.02	0.06	0.00	2.94	3.54	0.74

Function Feed Summary						
(Percent Abundance)						
Jun-09	South of Dumbarton Bridge			North of Dumbarton Bridge		
abundance %	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel	Western Shoal	Eastern Shoal	Channel
Filter	28.46	48.10	57.64	13.33	23.61	72.54
Filter Feeders-Bivalves and Ascidians	0.00	41.77	17.71	4.55	7.33	0.00
Filter and Surface	52.35	5.06	3.13	71.82	19.82	21.71
Surface Deposit	9.76	15.19	35.76	11.36	20.27	1.29
Subsurface Deposit	5.24	22.78	1.04	0.91	27.86	4.38
Surface Carnivore	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subsurface Carnivore	4.15	0.00	0.00	2.42	8.28	0.07
Parasite	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.28	0.07

Appendix 4. Estimated bivalve biomass in geographic regions for all dates.

1993-2009 Biomass as g as free dry wt tissue/m²

Location	Representative Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	March-93	July-93	September-93	April-94	July-94	October-94	March-95	June-95	September-95	October-04
North Channel Axis	SM2	37.57	122.22	2.92	6.44	5.35	8.64	2.93	0.72	0.24	12.95	25.07	0.00
North Channel Slope	SM31	37.545	122.175	1.01	5.31	7.54	0.81	1.64	3.17	0.69	7.72	20.24	0.00
Northwest Shoal	SM42	37.56	122.23	1.41	19.54	6.54	7.06	5.88	3.65	0.48	12.79	25.70	1.01
Central Western Shoal	SM25	37.515	122.160	0.33	10.47	72.11	0.19	0.38	1.33	0.01	17.71	36.10	0.65
Northeast Eastern Shoal	SM46	37.59	122.17	2.92	1.81	5.98	3.81	0.96	0.26	0.40	6.75	23.19	0.16
Northeast Central Shoal	SM44	37.58	122.18	0.18	2.67	20.52	0.06	1.49	0.84	0.28	9.35	5.28	0.00
Central Eastern Shell Shoal	SM35	37.55	122.15	1.89	5.97	40.94	0.48	3.71	1.38	0.66	10.74	6.60	0.49
Central Eastern nonshell Shoal	SM28	37.55	122.14	0.87	12.59	55.83	0.32	0.56	1.38	0.57	11.42	14.19	0.23
Central Channel and Slope	SM47	37.53	122.15	1.12	17.30	14.00	3.79	2.21	4.03	0.93	8.96	13.46	2.02
Dumbarton Channel	D1	37.49	122.10	5.17	32.96	16.32	48.00	33.83	3.93	1.14	11.58	16.58	0.31
Southern Channel	D6	37.47	122.06	0.48	37.63	29.46	144.85	38.37	22.28	1.14	3.88	13.25	0.00
Dumbarton Western Shoal	D2	37.49	122.11	0.12	3.46	8.14	0.40	1.62	0.51	0.07	11.79	39.92	1.97
Dumbarton intertidal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.00	9.27	8.33	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.14	1.42	5.50	2.22
Coyote Slough Channel	D3	37.46	122.03	No Data	32.36	86.90	146.78	49.76	16.10	4.90	3.24	79.42	3.26
Channel N of DB	SM31	37.545	122.175	1.69	9.68	8.96	4.41	2.26	2.64	0.62	9.87	19.59	0.67
Eastern Shoal	SM34	37.56	122.18	0.98	7.08	39.10	0.29	1.92	1.20	0.50	10.50	8.69	0.24
Western Shoal	SM77	37.53	122.17	0.87	15.00	39.32	3.63	3.13	2.49	0.25	15.25	30.90	0.83
shoals N of DB	SM35	37.55	122.15	1.27	8.84	33.65	1.99	2.16	1.47	0.40	11.46	18.51	0.42
Dumbarton shoal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.00	6.36	8.24	0.20	0.83	0.37	0.10	6.60	22.71	2.10
N DB Channel	SM31	37.545	122.175	1.69	9.68	8.96	4.41	2.26	2.64	0.62	9.87	19.59	1.01
DB and S Channel	D8	37.49	122.10	2.82	35.29	22.89	96.42	36.10	13.10	1.14	7.73	14.92	0.16
Coyote	D3	37.46	122.03	No Data	32.36	86.90	146.78	49.76	16.10	4.90	3.24	79.42	3.26
N Channel and Slope	SM2	37.57	122.22	1.97	5.87	6.44	4.72	2.28	1.94	0.47	10.33	22.66	0.00

1993-2009 Biomass as g as free dry wt tissue/m²

Location	Representative Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	April-06	July-06	October-06	April-07	October-07	March-08	July-08	October-08	March-09	June-09
North Channel Axis	SM2	37.57	122.22	0.18	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.39	149.23
North Channel Slope	SM31	37.545	122.175	0.31	1.85	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Northwest Shoal	SM42	37.56	122.23	0.00	0.75	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.86
Central Western Shoal	SM25	37.515	122.160	1.50	19.59	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Northeast Eastern Shoal	SM46	37.59	122.17	0.00	3.52	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Northeast Central Shoal	SM44	37.58	122.18	0.05	0.17	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Eastern Shell Shoal	SM35	37.55	122.15	0.05	10.39	0.50	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	9.41
Central Eastern nonshell Shoal	SM28	37.55	122.14	0.73	13.06	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Channel and Slope	SM47	37.53	122.15	0.00	1.97	1.62	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dumbarton Channel	D1	37.49	122.10	0.34	81.30	17.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.55
Southern Channel	D6	37.47	122.06	0.77	15.25	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24
Dumbarton Western Shoal	D2	37.49	122.11	0.05	0.79	1.15	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dumbarton intertidal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.55	3.98	3.53	0.00	0.22	0.00	5.13	0.00	0.00	7.05
Coyote Slough Channel	D3	37.46	122.03	4.24	32.39	37.37	0.00	0.59	0.22	9.58	15.19	4.67	4.29
Channel N of DB	SM31	37.545	122.175	0.16	1.28	0.58	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.46	49.74
Eastern Shoal	SM34	37.56	122.18	0.28	7.87	0.64	0.00	0.18	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.31	3.14
Western Shoal	SM77	37.53	122.17	0.75	10.17	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93
shoals N of DB	SM35	37.55	122.15	0.39	7.91	1.26	0.00	0.09	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.88
Dumbarton shoal	PA	37.46	122.08	0.30	2.39	2.34	0.00	0.39	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	3.53
N DB Channel	SM31	37.545	122.175	0.16	1.28	0.58	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.46	49.74
DB and S Channel	D8	37.49	122.10	0.56	48.28	9.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	5.44
Coyote	D3	37.46	122.03	4.24	32.39	37.37	0.00	0.59	0.22	9.58	15.19	4.67	4.29
N Channel and Slope	SM2	37.57	122.22	0.25	0.94	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.70	74.62