

Figure 4-32. Relative proportions of numbers of individuals of major groups of numerically dominant taxa at Station IV-1, by sampling period (1% cutoff).

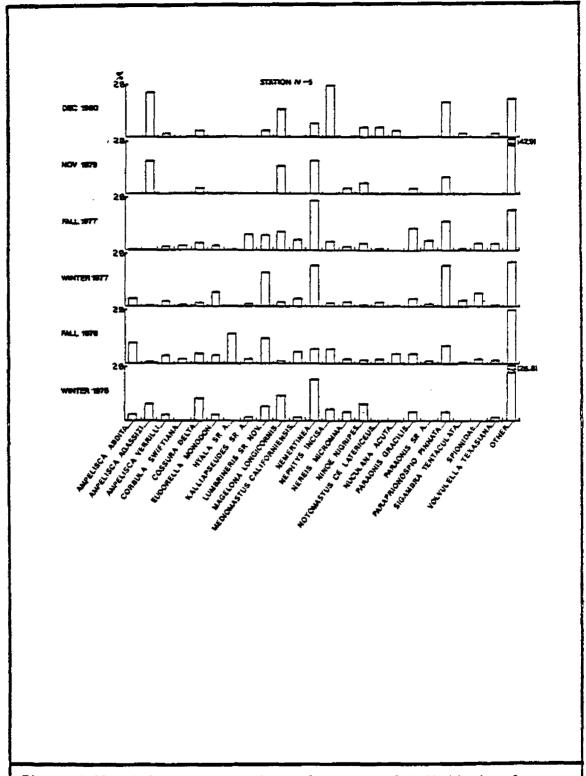


Figure 4-33. Relative proportions of numbers of individuals of numerically dominant taxa at Station TV-5, by sampling period (1% cutoff).

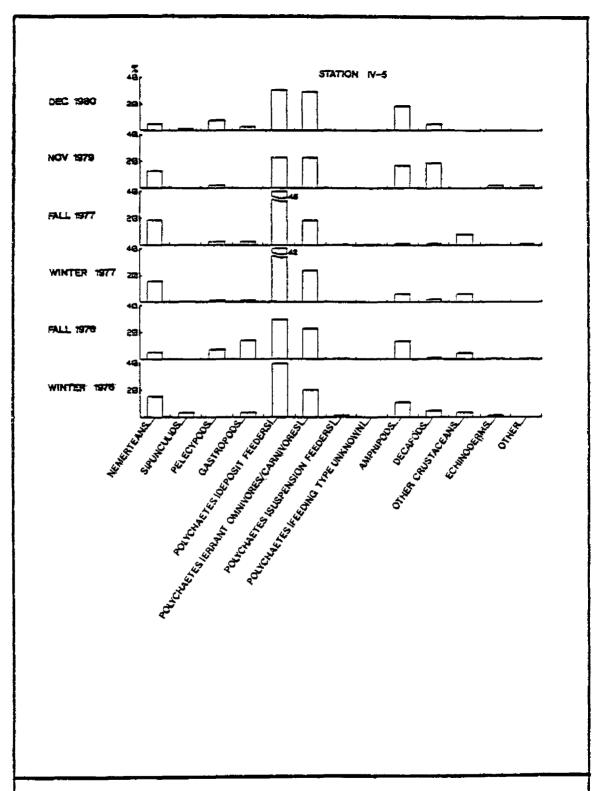


Figure 4-34. Relative proportions of numbers of individuals of major groups of numerically dominant taxa at Station IV-5, by sampling period (1% cutoff).

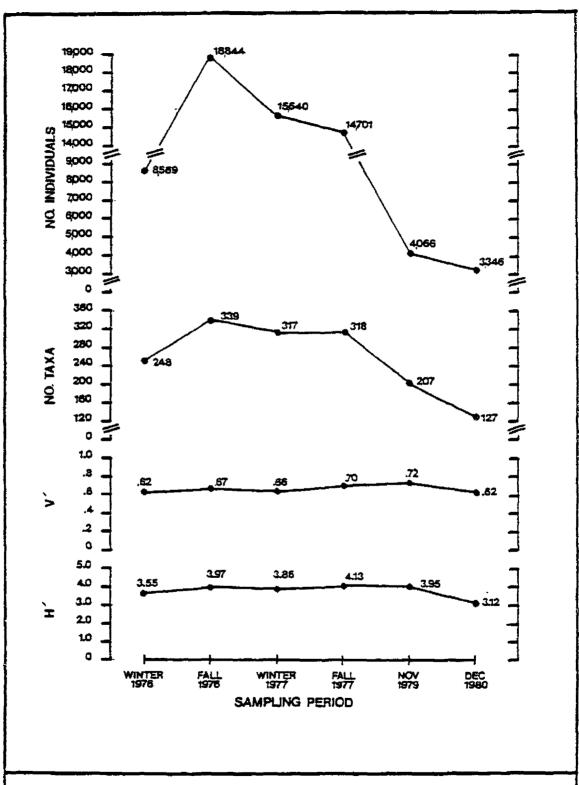
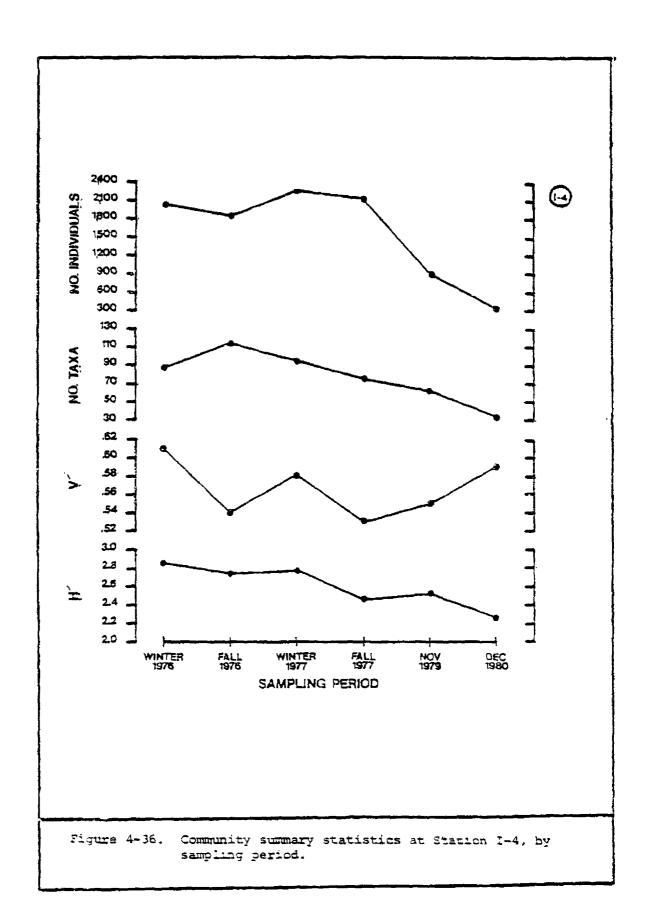
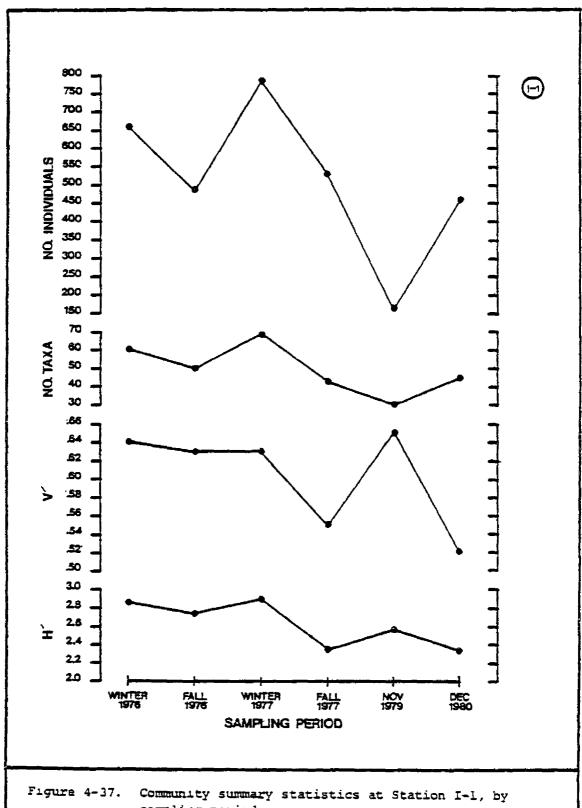
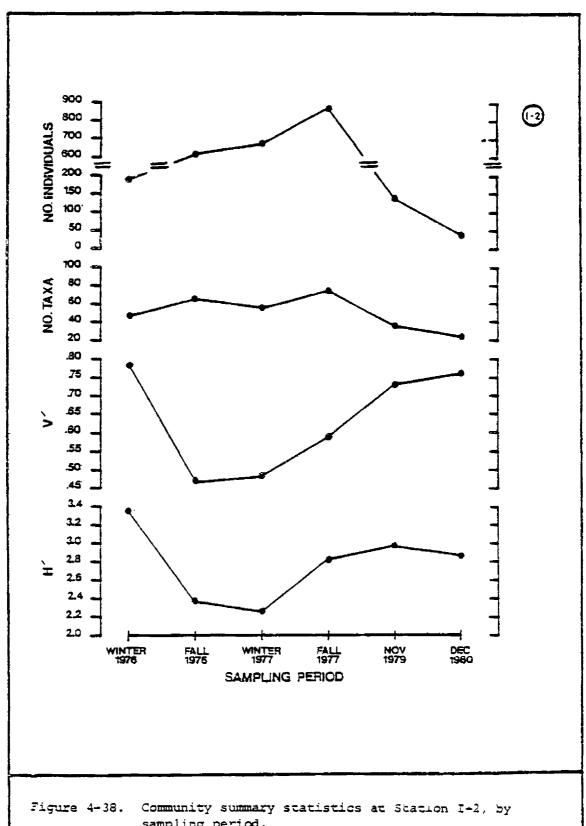


Figure 4-35. Community summary statistics (V', H', number of taxa, number of individuals) for all stations together, by sampling period.

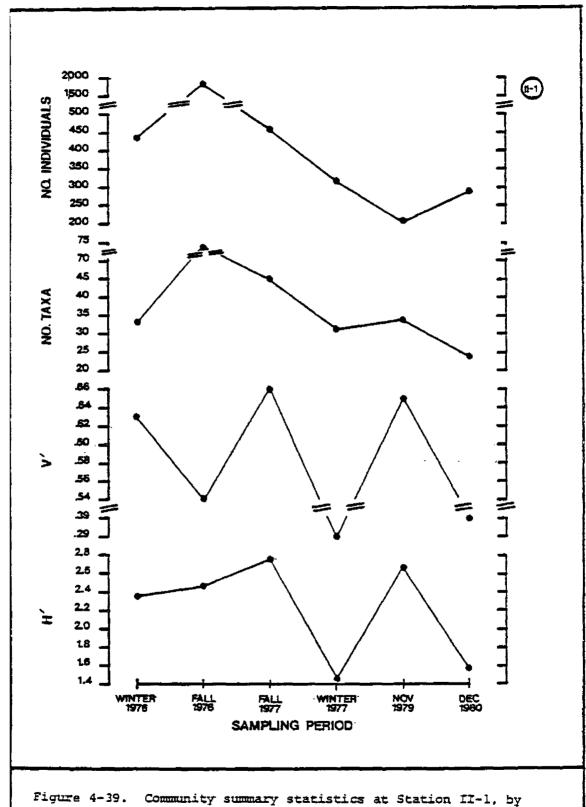




sampling period.



sampling period.



sampling period.

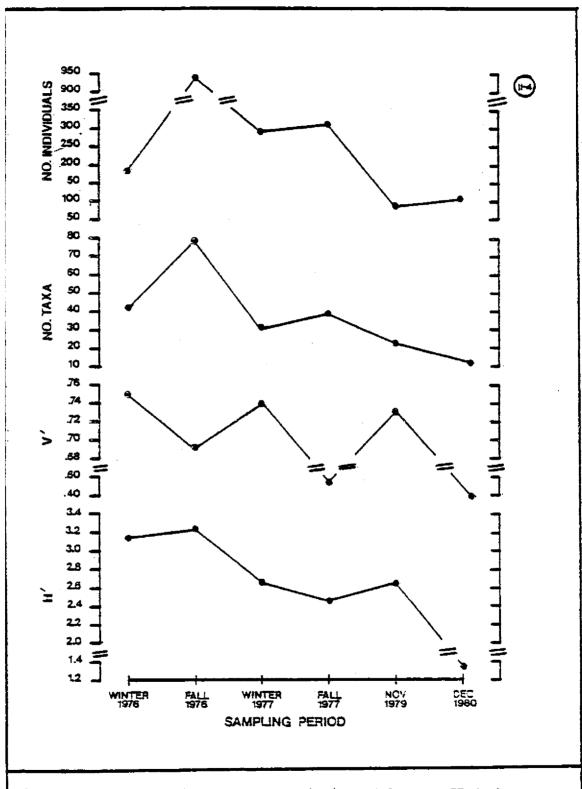
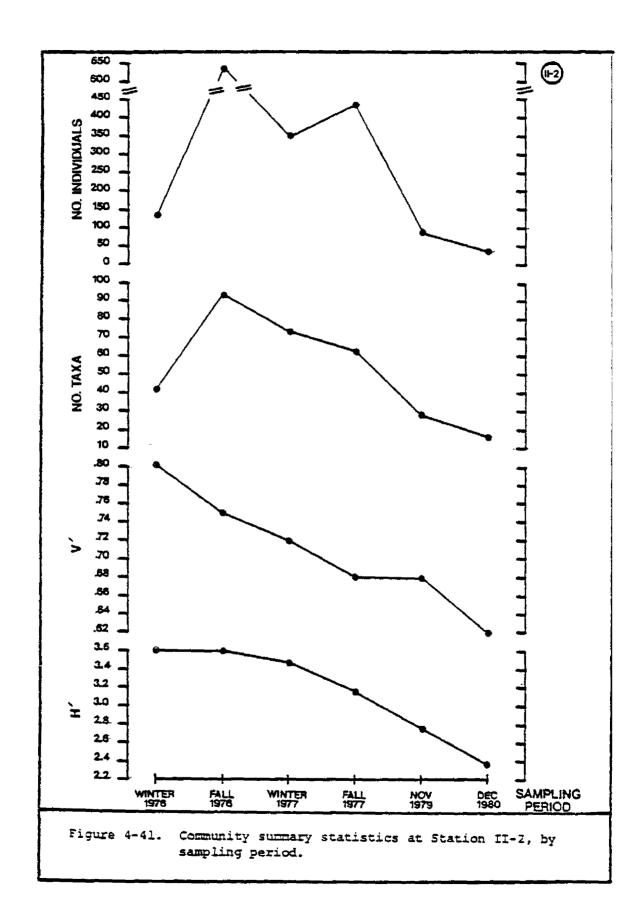
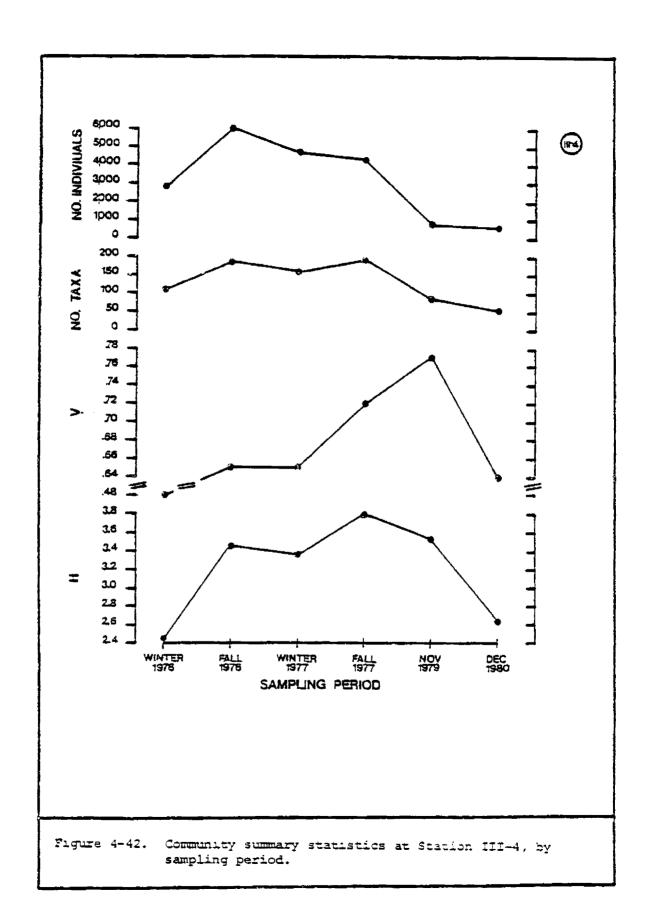
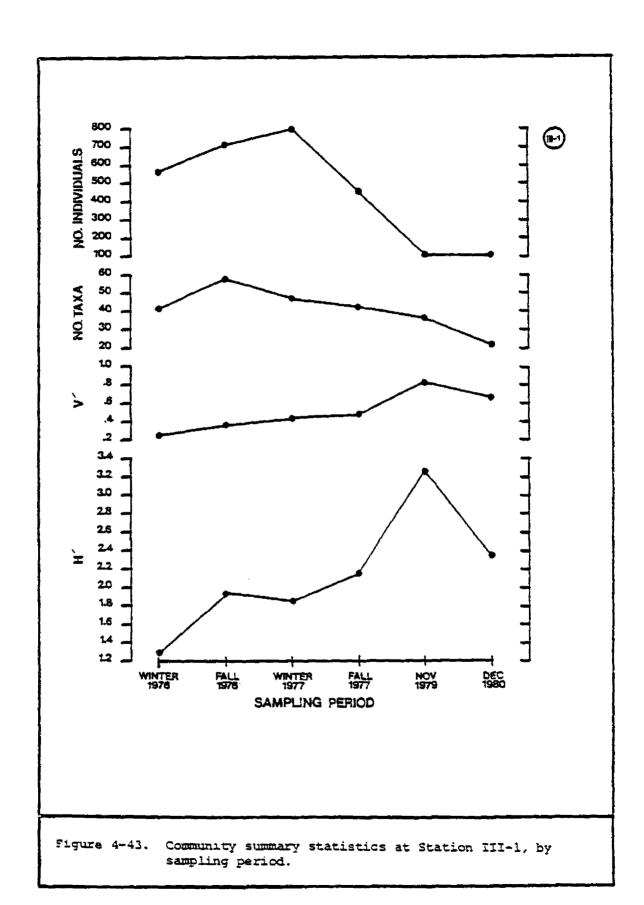


Figure 4-40. Community summary statistics at Station II-4, by sampling period.

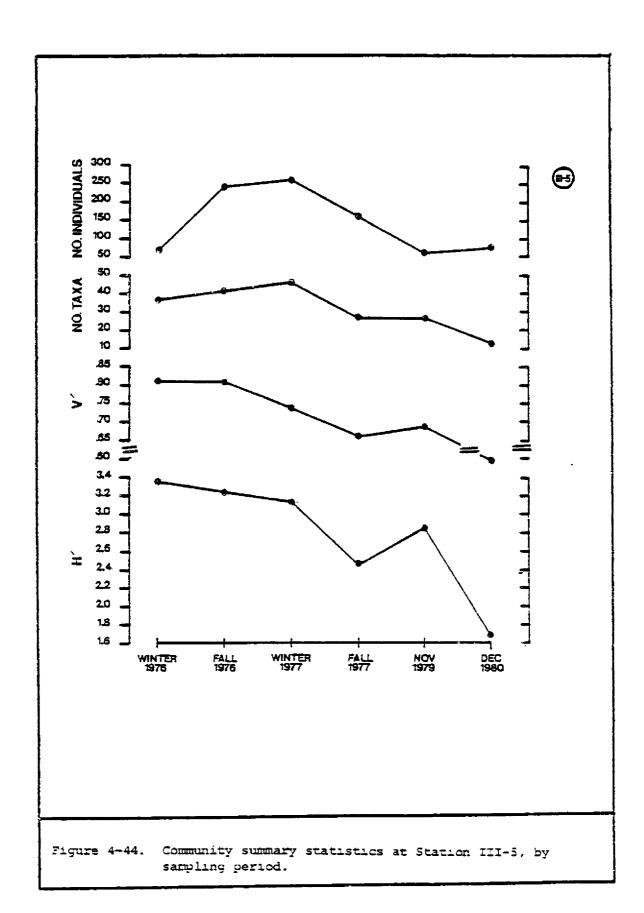


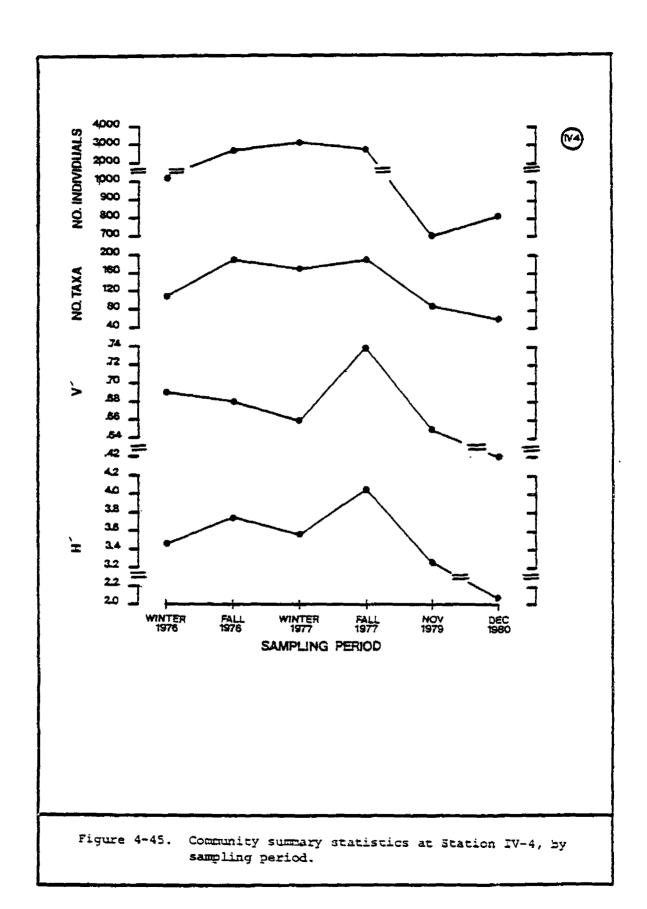


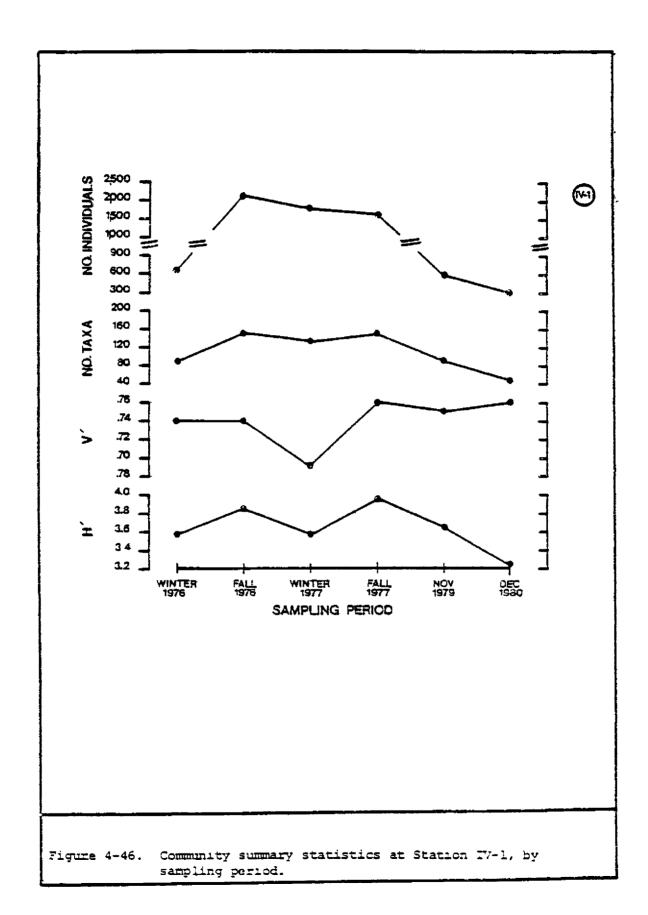
-234-



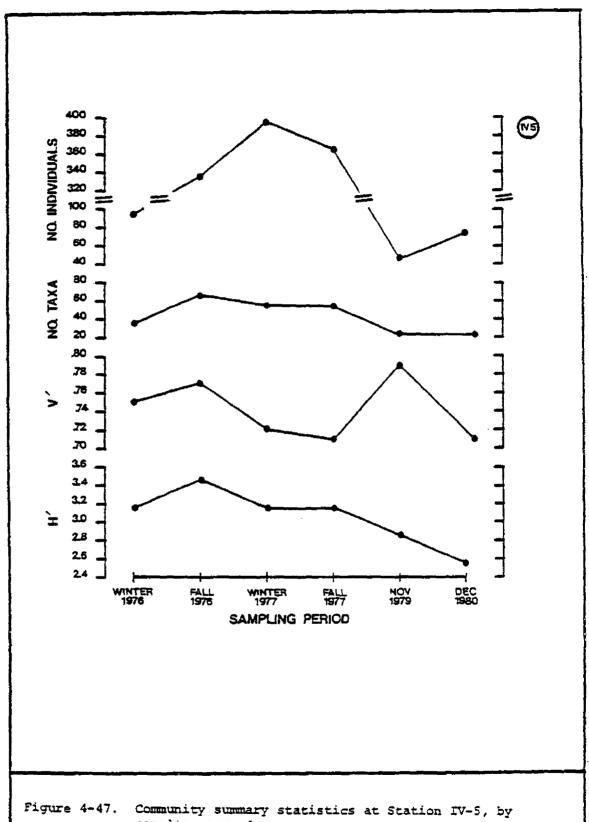
-235-







-238-



sampling period.

Table 4-4. Number of individuals, number of taxa, evenness (∇^i) and diversity (H^i) at each station, by sampling period.

Number of Individuals

Station	Winter 76	Fall 77	Winter 77	<u>Fall</u> 77	Nov 79	<u>Dec 80</u>
I-4	2037	1865	2283	2143	900	3 96
I-1	668	4 9 1	789	526	164	458
I-2	1 97	6 06	668	860	135	47
II-1	442	1861	454	323	206	282
II-4	176	940	297	318	88	101
II-2	139	645	350	434	89	38
III-4	2095	6023	4635	4475	944	660
III-1	557	707	821	454	106	103
III-5	70	247	266	158	67	74
IV-4	1439	2875	3084	2947	702	818
IV-1	652	2249	15%	16 95	617	2 93
IV-5	97	335	3 97	368	48	76
Number of	Taxa					
I-4	88	112	94	75	62	33
I-i	60	50	69	43	30	45
I-2	49	66	57	75	35	23
II-1	33	74	45	32	34	24
II-4	41	79	30	39	23	12
II-2	43	94	74	64	28	16
III-4	102	17 9	159	195	82	54
III-i	41	58	47	43	37	21
III-5	36	42	46	26	27	13
IV-4	110	191	174	194	92	61
IV-1	89	151	131	146	91	49
IV-5	36	64	54	55	21	21
Evenness	<u>(7,)</u>					
I-4	.61	.54	.58	.53	.55	.59
I-1	.64	.63	.63	.55	.oj	.52
1-2	.78	. 47	.48	.59	.73	.76
II-1	.63	.54	.67	.29	.65	. 40
II-4	.75	.69	.74	.57	.73	.39
II-2	.81	.75	.72	.63	.68	.62
III-4	.48	.65	.65	.72	.77	.60
III-1	.24	.38	.42	.48	. 82	.64
III-5	. 81	.81	.74	-66	.70	.49
IV-4	-69	.68	.66	•74	•65	. 42
IV-1	•74	.74	.á 9	.76	.75	.76
IV-5	.74	.77	.72	.71	.80	.71

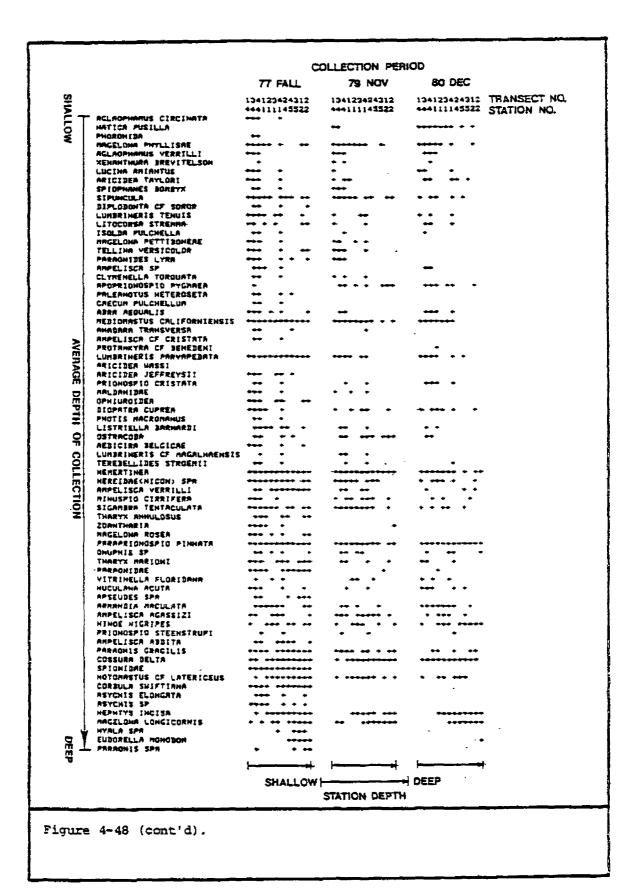
Table 4-4 (cont'd)

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D 4 37	ersi	P 77'	(P	1)
<u> </u>		<u>_ y</u>	~~	

	_					
I-4	2.87	2.77	2.79	2.44	2.52	2.28
I-1	2.86	2.73	2.90	2.32	2.59	2.31
I-2	3.37	2.38	2.26	2.82	3.00	2.89
II-1	2.39	2.49	2.77	1.46	2.64	1.59
II-4	3.13	3.22	2.67	2-44	2.66	1.33
II-2	3.38	3.66	3.49	3.15	279	2.38
III-4	2.42	3.49	3.39	3.89	3.53	2.62
III-l	1.29	1.92	1.86	2.15	3.29	2.33
III-5	3.37	3.24	312	2.47	2.88	1.68
IV-4	3.43	3.75	3.57	4.03	3.26	2.05
IV-1	3.59	3.84	3.58	3.97	3.65	3.21
IV- 5	3.17	3.48	3.13	3.14	2.82	2.56

COLLECTION PERIOD							
	76 WINTER	78 FALL	77 WINTER				
	134123424312	134123424312	134123424312	TRANSECT NO.			
ACLAGPHANUS CIRCINATA	444111145522	444111145522	444111145522	STATION NO.			
HATICA PUSILLA		***	*** *				
PHORONIDA MAGELONA PHYLLISAE	***	**					
ACTUCHANTS AESSITT	***	***	*******				
XEMANTHURA JREVITELSON		•	•				
LUCIMA AMEANTUS ARICIDES TRYLORI	• •	•• •	***				
SPIDPHANES EDMETS	•	** * * *	**				
SIPUMCULA DIPLODONTA CF SOROX	****	**** *** ***					
LUMBRIMERIS TEMUIS	**** *** **	**** ** *	******				
LITOCORSA STREMMA (SOLIA PULCHELLA	* ***	****	*****				
MAGELONA PETTIBONEAE	* * * *	****	** *				
TELLINA VERNICOLOR		*** * *	***				
PARAGNIDES LYRA AMPELISCA SP	** * *	**** ** *	***				
CLYMENELLA TORGUATA	•• •	**** *	***				
APOPRIONOSPIO FYGRAEA PALEANOTUS HETEROSETA		•• • •	**				
CRECUM PULCHELLUM		• •	•				
ABRA REQUALIS	•						
HEDIOHASTUS CALIFORNIENSIS - AMABARA TRANSVERSA	*	**********	********				
AMPELISCA OF CRISTATA		•• •	** *				
PROTRMETER OF SEHEDENI LUMBRINGRIS PRRVAPEDATA	****	****					
ARICIDER WASSI	-	****	*** * **				
ARICIDEA JEFFREYSII		*** * ** *	******				
PRICHOSPIC CRISTATA MALDANIDAE		****					
OPHIURGIDER		******	****				
DIOPATRA GUPREA PHOTIS MACROMANUS	* ** *** ***	**** *** *					
LISTRIELLA BARHARDI	** **	** ** *** *	*** ** *				
USTRACODA REDICIRA DELGICAE	***	*** ***	** *				
CUMPRIMERIS OF MAGALMACHEIS							
TEREBELLISES STROENTI HEMERTINEA	+	•••					
HEREIDAE(HICON) SPA	****** * **	***	******				
AMPELISCA VERRILLI	* ******	** ******	** * *****				
HIHUSPIG CIRRIFERM SIGAMBRA TENTACULATA		*** ****	** *** * *				
THARYX ANNULGSUS			***** * ** *				
ZDAHTHARIA MRGELONA ROSEA		***	****				
FARRPRICHOSPIO FINNATA	********	*********	******				
ONUPHIS SP THRRYX PRRIONI	* ****	*** *** **	** *** *				
PRESENT THE LOCAL	• •••	*** ******	*** ** **				
VITRINELLA FLORIDANA			*** * ***				
HUCULAMA ACUTA APSEUDES SPA		*** * * * **					
ARMANDIA MACULATA							
AMPELISCA AGASSIZI HINDE HIGRIPES	***	* *****	****	•			
PRIDHOSPID STEENSTRUPI	•	** *	* * *				
AMPELISCH MUDITA		* ******					
PARAONIS CRECILIS COSSURE DELTE	****	******	******				
SPIONIDAE	••		*****				
HOTOMASTUS OF LATERICEUS CORBULA SHIFTIAMA	* **** ***	*********	*****				
ASYCHIS ELONGATA		*** * * *	* *** * * **				
ASTCHIS SP	•	****	* * * * * *				
MEPHTYS INCISA MAGELONA LONGICORNIS		* ********	* *****				
HYALA SPA	**	*****	+ +				
EUDORELLA MONODON PARRONIS SPR	** ****						
CORRUPTS SEE							
							

Figure 4-48. Presence (+) of numerically dominant taxa (listed top to bottom in order of increasing collection depth) during six collection periods (in chronological order left to right) at twelve stations (listed left to right by increasing depth, within each collection period) (0.1%) cutoff) (see text for explanation).



•	[4 80	111 +	IV 4	į i	11 1	III 1
MPLING PERIOD = W76 TIME D	80		•	•		
123456	123456	123456	123456	123456	123456	123456
AGLADPHANUS VERRILLI	*****	*****	*****	-		
XENAHTHURA BREVITELSON PHORONIDA	•••	+++-	****	•		
LUCIHA ARIAHTUS	****	****	***			
ISOLDA PULCHELLA PALEANGTUS HETEROSETA	***	***	****	• •		
HATTCH PUSILLA	**	**	•	•	•	•
PROTANKYRA CF BEHEDENI MAGELOMA PETTIBOMERE	****	****	++++	•	•	
CLYMENELLA TORQUATA	• •	***	****	• •	_	
AGLADPHAMUS CIRCIMATA ABRA AEGUALIS	****	***	****		••	•
MALDANIDAE	****		***		•	
AMPELISCA OF CRISTATA AMPELISCA SP	***	***	***		•	
LITOCORER STRENGR	****	*** *	*** *	****	•	•
SPIOPHANES BONSYX LUNSAINERIS OF MAGALMASHSIS	• •	*****	***		•	
DIPLODONTH OF BORDE		***	***			
TELLIMA VERSICOLOR	****	* *	*		**	
APOPELONGSPID PYGHMER	•	*****	***		•	
TERESELLISES STROEM(I PRIONOSPIO CRISTATA	**	****	****		***	-
PHOTIS MACROMANUS	•	** *	* •	• •	***	**
AMADARA TRANSVERSA ARICIDEA TAYLORI	*	***	****	_		•
LUMBRINERIS TENUIS		****	****	****	•	** **
OSTRACQDA	_	+++++	****			. •
LISTRIELLA TARHARDI Zormtharia	•	****	****	****	•	*
DIOPATRA CUPREA	*****	***	****	******	•	• •
HUCULANA ACUTA HAGELONA PHYLLISAE			*****	******		•
PRRACHIDES LYRR	++		*****			
PRICHOSPIC STEEMSTRUPI ASYCHIS SP	***	• •	• •	****		
MINUSPIG CIRRIFERA		****	*****	• •	*** *	*****
ARICIDEM JEFFREYSII ARICIDEM WASSI	+	+++-	***		•	••
MEREIDAE (MICON) SPA	*****		*****		****	****
LUMBRINERIS PARVAPEDATA ARMANDIA MACULATA	***	*****	*****	*****	****	
YITRIHELLA FLORIDANA	•	• •	* * *	** *	****	** *
ASYCHIS ELONGATA ONUPHIS SP	• •	* *	****	****		** **
SIPUNCULA	*****	*****	*****	*****	**	***
SIGRMERA TENTACULATA MEDIOMASTUS CALIFORNIENSIS		+++++	*****	*****		****
AMPELISCA AGRESIZI	****		*** *	• •		*****
THRRYX HARIGHI		***	****	* *		-
REDICIRM TELGICAE Tharth Ammulasus		***	***	***	•	•
OPHIUROIDEA	• • • • •	****	****	***	•	****
MEHERTIMER Spionidae	***	***	+***	* **		***
PARMERICHOSPIG PINHATA	*****		*****			
MAGELONA ROSEA PARMONIDAE	***		***	• • •	*	
PREMORES GRACILES	*****	****	*****	*****	**	****
COSSURA DELTA AMPELISCA VERRILLI	****	****	****	*****	****	*****
NOTUMASTUS OF LATERICEUS		• ••	••	****	*****	****
RTEGER ASSIDE	******	** *	**	*****	***	****
HEPHTYS INCISA	•	** *	-			****
MAGELONA LONGICORNIS		* *	• •	***	***	******
APSEUDES SPA CORBULA SHIFTIANA		***		***	•	•
HYRLA SPR	_	_			-	***
PARACHIS SPA EUDORELLA ACHODON	•	•			•	***

Figure 4-49. Presence (+) of numerically dominant tixa (listed top to bottom in order of increasing collection depth) at each of twelve stations (listed left to right by increasing depth) during six collection periods (listed one-siz in chronological order for each station) (0.2% cutoff) (see text for explanation).

STATION NO	L IV I	11 +	14 5	111 5	12.	11 2
MOUNT DEPLOT WIT TIME DE	30					
1 23456	123456	123456	123436	123456	123456	123456
XEMANTHURA BREVITELSON						
PHORONIDA	•					
LUCINA AMIANTUS	****					
ISDLDA PULCMELLA PALEANGTUS METEROSETA			•			
HATICA PUSILLA	•		•		•	
PROTANKYRA CF BEHEDEHI			_			
MAGELOMA PETTIBOHEME CLYMENELLA TORDUMTA	****		•			
AGLAGRHAMUS CIRCINATA	+ +			*		
ABAA REGUALIS	* *	•	•	•		• •
MALDAHIDAE AMPELISCA CF CRISTATA	****		•	•		
AMPELISCA SP	****	-			•	
LITOCORSA STREMM	**				•	* *
SPIOPHANES BORBYX LUMBRIMERIS OF MAGALHAGHSIS		•			•	•
DIPLODONTE OF SORDE	***					-
CARCUM PULCHELLUM	* *					
TELLIMA VERSIGOLOR APOPRIONOSPIO PYCHAER	**	•			*	* *
TEREBELLIBES STROEMIL	+++++		•	- -		•
PRICHOSPIC CRISTATA		-	•	•		
PHOTIS MACRONPHUS	+++		_		•	
AMADARA TRANSVERSA ARICIDES TRYLOXI			•		•	**
LUMBRIHERIS TENUIS .	****	•	**			
OSTRACODA	***	•	• •	•	. •	• •
LISTRIELLA BARMARDI ZORNTHARIA	***	***	•		•	**
DIOPATRA CUPRER	+++++		•	•		•
HUCULAMA ACUTA				•	•	
PAGELONA PHYLLISAE. PARAGHIDES LYRA	*****	•_	•	* * *	* *	* **
PRIONOSPIO STEENSTRUPI	*****	•	• •	-		***
ASYCHIS SP	***			•		+
Alhuspio cirrifera	+		•		 •	• •
ARICIDEA JEFFREYSII	***	**			• •	
HEREIDAECHICON: SPA	****	***	****	•	****	
LUMBRINERIS PREVAPEDATA	*****	-		****	****	++
ARMANDIA MACULATA VITRINELLA FLORIDANA	***	-	** *	***	***	
ASYCHIS ELDHGATA	****	• •			***	
ONUPHIS SP	****	* *	•		•	*** *
SIPUNCULA		• ••	• • •	•	-	
SIGAMBRA TEHTACULATA MEDIOMASTUS CALIFORNIENSIS	*** *	****	*** *		****	****
ARPELISCA ACASSIZI	****	***	*** **	**	• • •	
THRRYX HARIGHI	****	****	**	• •	****	****
AEDICIRA BELGICAE THARYX AMHULOSUS	+++	÷	• .	***	• •	**
OPHIUROIDEA	** *	•	••	***	• ••••	****
HEHERTIHER		*****	*****	****	*****	****
SPIONIDAE PARAPRIONOSPIO PINHATA	***	***	***	**	+	+++
ARGELONG ROSES	*****	***	****	***	*****	****
PREMONIDAE	****	****	••	****	+	• •
PARAGHIS GRACILIS	****	****	****	****	******	****
COSSURA DELTA AMPELISCA VERRILLI	*****	****	*****	****	****	****
HOTOMASTUS OF LATERICEUS	*****	*****	*** *	****	****	
HIHOE HIGRIPES	•	**** *	*****		. ** * *	*****
AMPELISCA ABDITA HEPHTYS INCISA		****	***	**	• •	
MAGELONA LONGICORNIS		****	****		*****	*****
APSEUDES SPR		****		****	***	***
CORBULA SHIFTIAMA	***	***	***	***	**	****
HYALA SPA PARACHIS SPA	•	•	• •	***	** *	*
ENDORELLA HOHOSON	•		****		* **	****

Figure 4-49 (cont'd).

During fall 1976, the sampling period when total abundance and number of taxa observed were highest, most taxa which were present spanned the entire depth range (10-49 m) (Figure 4-48). For example, 40 out of 69 numerically dominant taxa (58%) were present at either or both of the two shallowest stations as well as at either or both of the two deepest stations in fall 1976 (i.e., <15 m, >42 m). A relatively large suite of taxa was restricted to the 3 shallowest stations, with an apparent break point between Stations III-4 and IV-4 (depth 15 m) and Station I-1 (depth 18 m) (Figures 4-48 and 4-49). However, one of the deeper stations (IV-1, depth 27 m) showed a very similar pattern to the three shallowest stations. Taken as a group, 15 taxa (22% of 69) were found at these four stations and no others during this sampling period. All four stations were characterized by fairly coarse, sandy sediment. At the other end of the scale, three taxa found primarily at the deeper stations (the gastropod Hyala sp. A, the paraonid polychaete Paraonis sp. A, and the cumacean Eudorella monodon) were rare or absent from the shallowest stations.

In winter 1977, the sampling period when total abundance and number of taxa observed were second highest, a similar picture was seen. Thirty—three out of 68 numerically dominant taxa present (49%) spanned the depth range from either or both of the two shallowest stations to either or both of the two deepest stations. Eleven of the 68 numerically dominant taxa (16%) were restricted to the group of four sandy-sediment stations mentioned above (depth 27 m or less). One of the taxa present only at the deepest stations in fall 1976 (Paraonis sp. A) was found at the shallowest station (I-4) in winter 1977.

During fall 1977, when total abundance and number of taxa observed were third highest, several changes were evident in Figure 4-48. Thirty-eight out of 69 numerically abundant taxa (55%) were present over the broad depth range from <15 m to >42 m. However, a number of taxa that were formerly present at all stations (nine in fall 1976, eleven in winter 1977) were reduced in distribution (five in fall 1977) or even completely absent (the paraonid polychaete Aricidea wassi). In the case of these taxa which were relatively non-depth-specific, stations at middle depths were as likely to be deleted from the distribution as those at either end of the depth range. Nineteen out of 69 numerically abundant taxa (28%) were restricted to the four sandy stations mentioned above. Only two taxa (Hvala sp. A and Eudorella monodon) were still absent from the shallowest stations.

During winter 1976, total abundance and number of taxa observed were third lowest. Perhaps the most obvious difference was that a number of taxa which (on the basis of the data from fall 1976 and winter 1977) have potentially wider habitat preferences were restricted in their distribution. Twenty-five out of 65 numerically dominant taxa (38%) spanned the depth range from \leq 15 m to \geq 42 m. Only three taxa were present at all twelve stations, the third lowest value recorded. Twelve out of 65 numerically dominant taxa (18%) were present only at the four sandy stations. Three taxa (the pelecypod <u>Corbula swiftiana</u>, <u>Hvala</u> sp. A, and <u>Paraonis</u> sp. A) were found only at the three deepest stations.

The samples from 1979 and 1980 appear in Figure 4-48 to be markedly different from those taken in all previous sampling periods. The numbers of numerically dominant taxa dropped to 47 and 41, respectively. Losses were present in shallow, deep, and non-depth-specific taxa. Seventeen out of 47 taxa (36%) spanned the depth range from \$\leq\$15 m to \$\leq\$42 m in 1979, and eleven out of 41 taxa (27%) in 1980. However, in both years, only a single taxon was present at all 12 stations (Nemertines in 1979, Paraprionospio pinnata in 1980). Seventeen out of 47 taxa (36%) were restricted to the set of four sandy stations in 1979; in 1980, ten out of 41 taxa (24%) were similarly limited in distribution.

Conspicuous absences from the 1979 and/or 1980 samples included the polychaetes Paleanotus heteroseta (Palmyridae), Aricidea jeffreysii, Aricidea wassı, Paraonides lyra, Paraonis sp. A and Aedicira belgicae (Paraonidae), Tharyx annulosus (Cirratulidae), Magelona rosea (Magelonidae), Aglaophamus circinata (Nephthyidae), Asvchis sp., Asvchis elongata (Maldanidae); the gastropods Hyala sp. A and Caecum pulchellum; the pelecypods Anadara transversa, Corbula swiftiana, Diplodonta cf. soror and Tellina versicolor; the corophiid amphipod Photis macromanus; the ampeliscid amphipods Ampelisca abdita, Ampelisca cf. cristata and Ampelisca sp.; the tanaid Apseudes sp. A; the cumacean Eudorella monodon; and miscellameous unidentified spionid polychaetes, ophiuroids, phoronids, and zoantharians.

Figure 4-49 graphically illustrates a decrease in the number of taxa with increasing depth. Many taxa present in shallow water were very scarce or absent at stations deeper than 15 m deep. The notable exception to this generalization is the fauna of Station IV-1 (27 m), which has a set of shallow-water taxa similar to that at the three shallowest stations, as mentioned above. The inverse is not true; only three taxa (Hyala sp. A, Paraonis sp. A, and Eudorella monodon) were rarely found at the shallowest stations. Other than these, no clearly defined set of taxa was associated with the deeper stations. The great majority of taxa common at the deepest stations were also as likely to be present at the shallowest stations.

Figures 4-50 and 4-51 summarize the cumulative numbers (4-50) and relative proportions (4-51) of taxa which occurred at a given number of stations within each sampling period. The percentages given in Figure 4-51 accumulate horizontally to 100%, and are thus independent of the total numbers of taxa present within any given sampling period. The data show that in fall 1976, a higher proportion of taxa (68%) appeared at more than one station than in any other sampling period, followed by fall 1977 (66%), winter 1977 (60%), 1979 (58%), and winter 1976 and 1980 (both 57%). Periodic trends are not obvious in the data for multiple occurrences at fewer than three or four stations, indicating that most taxa found in any sampling period were present at at least a few sites. Despite this similarity between sampling periods for low levels of multiple occurrences, the highest percentage of multiple occurrences at nearly every level from two or more stations through twelve was seen in fall 1976; in other words, a greater proportion of taxa appeared at more stations during fall 1976 than during any other sampling period.

At higher levels of multiple occurrences, differences between sampling periods were more evident, based upon the median value for multiple occurrences (i.e., the percentage of taxa which were present at seven or

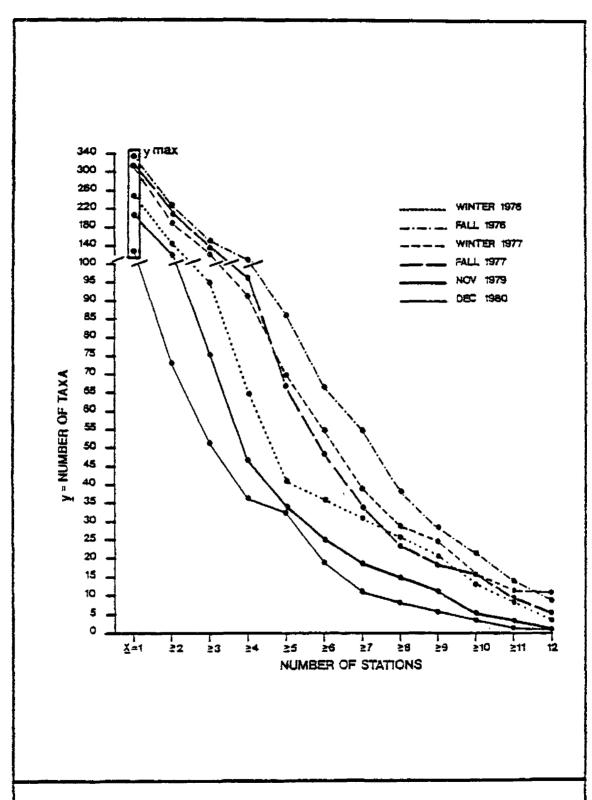
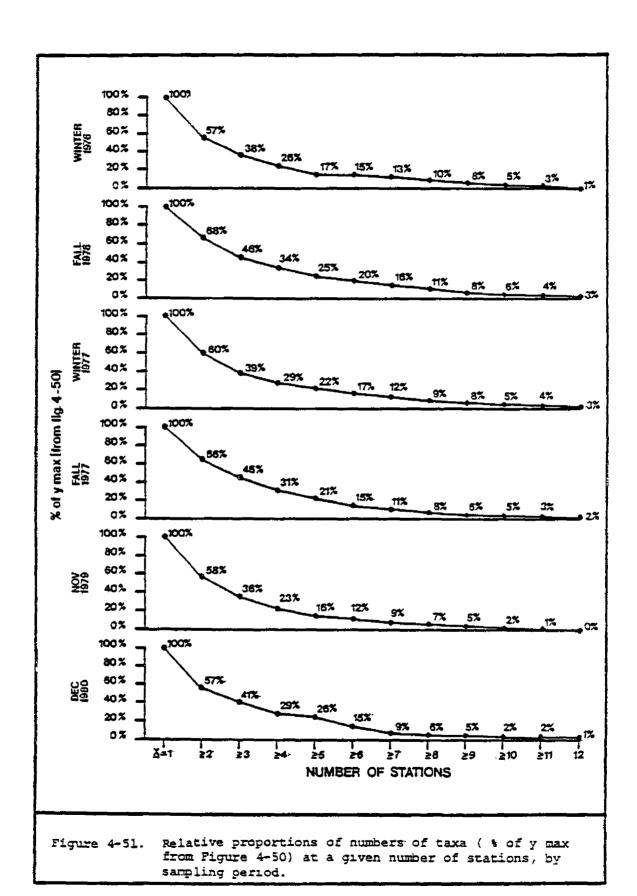


Figure 4-50. Numbers of taxa (y) at a given number of stations (x), by sampling period (y max * total number of taxa per sampling period).



more stations). In winter 1976, the median value was 13%. In fall 1976, the median value rose to 16%. From winter 1977 onward, the median value for multiple occurrences dropped steadily from 12% to 11% a low of 9%, indicating a progressively narrower range of habitat availability for taxa which previously had been very widely distributed.

Relatively clear patterns of association between stations were produced for each sampling period by cluster analysis based upon abundance of numerically dominant taxa and then inverted to group stations (Figures 4-52 through 4-58). Stations were generally clustered into three major groups by use of a distance measure of 0.80 as a defining limit: three nearshore and one deeper station (I-4, III-4, IV-4, and IV-1); five offshore stations (I-2, II-4, II-2, III-5, and IV-5), and three lying at some intermediate distance (I-1, II-1, and III-1). At a higher level (distance measure 0.85-0.91), stations were grouped into two clusters, a nearshore assemblage usually including just the inshore group previously delimited by the 0.80 distance measure, and an offshore assemblage usually including the members of the offshore and intermediate groups that had been separated by the 0.80 distance measure. Unless otherwise mentioned, all text references to groupings in cluster analyses by individual sampling periods are based upon use of the 0.80 distance measure.

When samples from fall 1976 were clustered with those from winter 1977 (the two samples taken closest together in time), in eight out of twelve stations the most closely associated groupings were the paired fall and winter samples from the same station (Figure 4-55) although four stations did not show this tendency (indicated by stars on Figure 4-55). This observation is in accord with the results presented in the trellis diagram (Figure 4-8), which showed the strongest associations between these two sampling periods.

A two-way table for all stations and sampling periods was produced by merging the cluster analysis based upon abundance of numerically dominant taxa with an inverse dendrogram by station and time period, regarding each sampling period at each station as a separate entity. The 72 station-period x 72 taxa matrix itself is not reproduced in this report due to its size (reduction to the proper format made it wholly illegible) but the two cluster groupings (Station Groups and Animal Groups) resulting from the analysis are presented in Figure 4-59. A copy of the original matrix is available on request from the senior author (G.S. Lewbel).

At least four major groups of station/periods (numbered Station Groups 1-4) emerged, while the pattern by taxa was much more complicated and was divided into nine lettered Animal Groups (A-I). In interpreting the results, the reader should keep in mind that a Station Group may have included several stations sampled at the same or at different times, and/or the same station sampled at different times. The same stations did not always appear in the same cluster through time, indicating substantial heterogeneity in taxonomic composition within stations from one sampling period to the next. Individual Station Groups are broken out in more detail in Figures 4-60 through 4-63.

Station Group 1 included a set of stations ranging in depth from 25 m to 49 m (average depth 38 m), primarily having fairly fine silty-clay sediment (Figure 4-60). These six offshore stations were biologically