

 **Peer Reviewed**

Title:

Benthic Assemblage Variability in the Upper San Francisco Estuary: A 27-Year Retrospective

Journal Issue:

[San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science, 8\(1\)](#)

Author:

[Peterson, Heather A](#), U.S. Geological Survey and California Dept. of Water Resources
[Vayssières, Marc](#), California Dept. of Water Resources, Sacramento

Publication Date:

2010

Publication Info:

San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science, John Muir Institute of the Environment, UC Davis

Permalink:

<http://escholarship.org/uc/item/4d0616c6>

Keywords:

Benthic invertebrates, long-term monitoring, invasion, estuary

Abstract:

We used multivariate methods to explore changes in benthic assemblage structure over 27 years (1977–2003) at four monitoring stations located along a salinity gradient in the upper San Francisco Estuary. Changes in benthic assemblage composition were assessed relative to hydrologic variability and to the presence of the high-impact invader *Corbula amurensis* in the estuary. We also explored the composition of benthic assemblages during a recent collapse of several pelagic populations in the upper estuary. Our results show that the *Corbula* invasion had both direct and indirect effects on the benthos in the estuary, causing significant changes in assemblage structure. We found no unprecedented patterns of benthic assemblage composition during the period of the Pelagic Organism Decline (2000–2003) in the upper estuary. Hydrologic variability was associated with significant changes in benthic assemblage composition at all locations. Benthic assemblage composition was more sensitive to mean annual salinity than other local physical conditions. That is, benthic assemblages were not geographically static, but shifted with salinity, moving down-estuary in years with high delta outflow, and up-estuary during years with low delta outflow, without strong fidelity to physical habitat attributes such as substrate composition or location in embayment vs. channel habitat. Organism abundance and species richness showed a bi-modal distribution along the salinity gradient, with lowest abundance and richness in the 5 to 8 psu range. We conclude that the continuity of benthic assemblages and community metrics along the salinity gradient is a powerful and necessary context for understanding historical variability in assemblage composition at geographically static monitoring stations.



Supporting material:

1. Appendix A
2. Appendix B
3. Appendix C
4. Appendix D



eScholarship
University of California

eScholarship provides open access, scholarly publishing services to the University of California and delivers a dynamic research platform to scholars worldwide.

Benthic Assemblage Variability in the Upper San Francisco Estuary: A 27-year Retrospective

Heather A. Peterson^{1,2}, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, and California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento
 Marc Vayssières³, California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento

ABSTRACT

We used multivariate methods to explore changes in benthic assemblage structure over 27 years (1977–2003) at four monitoring stations located along a salinity gradient in the upper San Francisco Estuary. Changes in benthic assemblage composition were assessed relative to hydrologic variability and to the presence of the high-impact invader *Corbula amurensis* in the estuary. We also explored the composition of benthic assemblages during a recent collapse of several pelagic populations in the upper estuary. Our results show that the *Corbula* invasion had both direct and indirect effects on the benthos in the estuary, causing significant changes in assemblage structure. We found no unprecedented patterns of benthic assemblage composition during the period of the Pelagic Organism Decline (2000–2003) in the upper estuary. Hydrologic variability was associated with significant changes in benthic assemblage composition at all locations. Benthic assemblage composition was more sensitive to mean annual salinity than other local physical conditions. That is, benthic assemblages were not geographically static, but shifted with salinity, moving down-estuary in years with

high delta outflow, and up-estuary during years with low delta outflow, without strong fidelity to physical habitat attributes such as substrate composition or location in embayment vs. channel habitat. Organism abundance and species richness showed a bi-modal distribution along the salinity gradient, with lowest abundance and richness in the 5 to 8 psu range. We conclude that the continuity of benthic assemblages and community metrics along the salinity gradient is a powerful and necessary context for understanding historical variability in assemblage composition at geographically static monitoring stations.

KEY WORDS

Benthic invertebrates, long-term monitoring, invasion, San Francisco Estuary

INTRODUCTION

A substantial portion of the water used by California's agricultural and urban consumers is drawn from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, in the upper San Francisco Estuary. As demand for this water outpaces the supply, many options for managing freshwater resources and environmental quality are being considered for the upper estuary (Lund and others 2008). Environmental and biological data, developed through decades-long monitoring,

1 Corresponding author: hapeters999@yahoo.com

2 Present address: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Oceanside Biology Laboratory, 3500 Great Highway, San Francisco, CA 94132

3 Present address: California Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA 95812

provide a unique opportunity to explore ecosystem responses to a broad range of environmental variability, and analyses of these data can provide a model for potential future plans based on what has come before. Benthic invertebrates have been an important component of the estuarine ecosystem (Alpine and Cloern 1992; Kimmerer and Orsi 1996; Nichols 1985; Orsi and Mecum 1996; Jassby and others 2002; Feyrer and others 2003), and a better understanding of the historic benthic assemblage responses to hydrologic and biological variability in the estuary could improve our ability to forecast the outcomes of proposed management and restoration activities in the upper estuary.

Previous work in the San Francisco Estuary has shown that interannual variability in freshwater flow, due to both anthropogenic and natural factors, influences variability in the abundance or survival of several biotic communities in the estuary ranging from phytoplankton to fishes (Jassby and others 1995; Kimmerer 2002a, 2002b). Historical relationships between flow and benthic invertebrate assemblage composition in this estuary have been demonstrated (Nichols 1979, 1985; Nichols and Thompson 1985; Markmann 1986; Nichols and others 1990; Alpine and Cloern 1992; Hymanson and others 1994). However, recent investigations of pelagic populations (Kimmerer 2002a; Sommer and others 2007) showed precipitous declines in abundance in several pelagic fish populations during recent years with high freshwater outflow when population increases were expected. These declines in pelagic organism populations have encouraged a series of assessments of biotic processes and pollutant effects in the estuary. It is therefore timely to re-assess benthic invertebrate assemblage patterns and their relationship to potential forcings.

The "remarkable invasion" of the Asian bivalve *Corbula amurensis* in the San Francisco Estuary (Carlton and others 1990; hereafter referred to as the *Corbula* invasion) has been associated with a cascade of ecological changes that have affected much of the tidal estuary. Vigorous filter-feeding by the clam, which has become both abundant and wide-spread in the estuary (Carlton and others 1990; Hymanson 1991), has been linked to a sharp decline in phyto-

plankton biomass and a removal of seasonal phytoplankton blooms in the northern estuary (Alpine and Cloern 1992; Jassby and others 2002; Jassby 2006). *Corbula amurensis* is tolerant of a broad range of salinities, from 2 to 32 psu in a laboratory setting (Nicolini and Penry 2000), and occupies a broad range of substrates (Carlton and others 1990, Hymanson 1991). It became numerically dominant in much of the upper estuary, including the reach from San Pablo Bay to the Lower Sacramento River since shortly after its discovery in the estuary in 1986.

The declines in phytoplankton have not been limited to the regions of the estuary where the clam is abundant (Jassby 2006). The suppression of chlorophyll a (a proxy for phytoplankton biomass) was first observed in the Suisun Bay region where dense populations of *C. amurensis* have the capacity to filter a volume equivalent to the overlying water nearly daily (Alpine and Cloern 1992; Werner and Hollibaugh 1993). The zone of depleted chlorophyll has extended well beyond the geographic distribution of the clam (Jassby 2006), as chlorophyll produced in Suisun Bay has been depleted by grazing clams, and thus is no longer available to be delivered to upstream locations through tidal sloshing (Kimmerer and Orsi 1996; Jassby and others 2002). The decline in phytoplankton biomass in the upper estuary, including the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers (Jassby 2006) has led to food limitation (Muller Solger and others 2002) which has been linked to declines in zooplankton (Kimmerer and others 1994; Orsi and Mecum 1996; Kimmerer and Orsi 1996) and several pelagic-feeding fish species, including one endangered species, the delta smelt, *Hypomesus transpacificus* (Bennett and Moyle 1996; Kimmerer and others 2000; Kimmerer 2002a, Feyrer and others 2003). Effects of the *Corbula* invasion on the benthic invertebrate assemblages in Grizzly Bay have been explored previously (Peterson 2002), but the nature of benthic assemblage changes across the salinity gradient of the upper estuary, both upstream and downstream of Grizzly Bay, has not been explored until now.

The *Corbula* invasion occurred at the beginning of a prolonged drought in the San Francisco Estuary watershed (1987–1992). Since the hydrology in the estuary has subsequently returned to more average

conditions it has become clear that historic relationships between hydrology and population densities of key pelagic fish species have failed to predict the severe population declines observed in recent years. Severe declines in fish populations have been observed since 2000 (Bennett 2005; Feyrer and others 2007; Sommer and others 2007). The decline of pelagic fish populations in the upper San Francisco Estuary has been referred to as the “Pelagic Organism Decline” (POD) (Sommer and others 2007). Hypotheses posited to explain the changing relationships between fish populations and hydrologic conditions in the estuary have emphasized food web changes attributed to invasive species (primarily *C. amurensis*) but also have implicated increased occurrences of toxic *Microcystis* algae, changes in pesticide use, and alterations in water management practices which could be hampering the recovery of fish populations (Sommer and others 2007).

Nearly three decades of monitoring of the aquatic environment and benthic invertebrates of the upper San Francisco Estuary as part of the Interagency Ecological Program’s monitoring effort (<http://www.water.ca.gov/iep/activities/emp.cfm>, Environmental Monitoring Program) has chronicled changes in assemblage structure during extreme drought and flood conditions in the estuary, as well as during the establishment of several invasive species. Because monitoring was conducted at several locations along the salinity gradient of the upper estuary, we can compare responses in benthic assemblages from multiple salinity regimes and habitat types to physical and biological perturbations.

In this paper we examine the underlying model of benthic community variability in the context of environmental forcings across multiple sites. We explore the nature of benthic assemblage variability in the upper estuary. We also examine how the structure of the benthic assemblages has been affected locally by interannual variability in hydrology as well as the invasion of *Corbula amurensis*, (even at locations where *C. amurensis* is not found). Finally, we explore differences in benthic assemblage structure before and during the POD for indications of changes in the benthic assemblage that might help identify conditions or processes that are leading to declines in pelagic fish populations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

The upper San Francisco Estuary (Figure 1) comprises a series of embayments and channels which lead from the Pacific Ocean to an inland river delta, where the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers join. The Sacramento River contributes roughly 80% of the freshwater input to the estuary. The San Joaquin River, which historically contributed a large volume to the estuary, is presently mostly diverted for storage and delivery to agriculture, and the remaining flows are managed for fish passage and environmental concerns. Freshwater inputs to the delta from the upstream watershed are managed by reservoir releases and water diversions. The primary goal of the management of freshwater inflow to the estuary is to guarantee that the inland delta remains flushed with high quality fresh water for export from the southern delta (Kimmerer 2002b). These management activities affect flow patterns through the estuary (Kimmerer 2002b; Jassby 2005).

Even with considerable, active management of the region’s water resources, natural climate variability, including the interannual variability of precipitation and snow melt in the San Francisco Estuary’s 140,000 km² watershed, is a dominant influence on hydrologic conditions in the estuary (Knowles 2000). Total inflow can vary by a factor of 10 among years and interannual variations in inflow lead to variations in transport of many aquatic constituents as well as variations in the location of the low-salinity zone in the estuary (Jassby and others 1995; Kimmerer 2002b; Kimmerer 2004). Seasonal to interannual variability in freshwater inflow and the resulting variability in the estuarine salinity field is an important factor in structuring the benthic assemblages of the estuary (Nichols 1979; Nichols and Thompson 1985; Peterson 2002).

Environmental Data

Monitoring of benthic invertebrates and water quality has been conducted in the upper San Francisco Estuary, including the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, under the auspices of the California

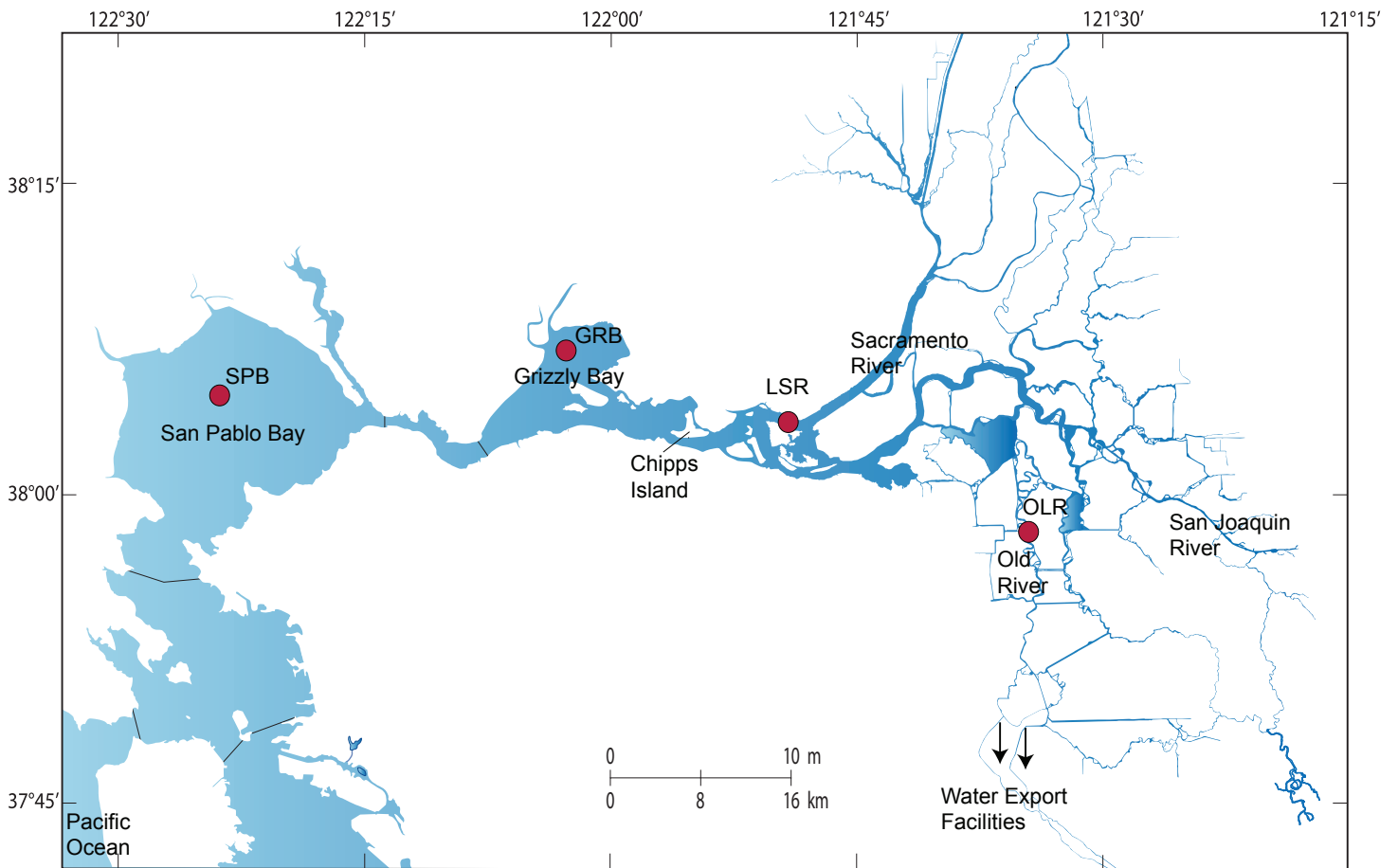


Figure 1 The upper San Francisco Estuary with four monitoring sites indicated in red

Department of Water Resources (CDWR), in cooperation with the Interagency Ecological Program (IEP) since the mid 1970s. IEP data from several program components were used for our analyses.

Hydrological data were obtained from the Dayflow database administered by CDWR (<http://www.water.ca.gov/dayflow/>). The delta outflow (Dayflow parameter “QOUT”) was selected to represent general hydrologic conditions in the upper estuary for the purposes of this study. “QOUT”, the “net delta outflow at Chipps Island” (Figure 1), is a computed estimate, produced by CDWR, of net flow of fresh water from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, seaward past Chipps Island. It is derived by performing a water balance computation based on net inflows of fresh water to the delta and tidal forcing in the upper estuary. Daily flow data (obtained on March 20, 2007) were used to compute monthly means which

were then used to compute annual flow statistics (Figure 2A).

Hydrologic variability in the watershed of the San Francisco Estuary results in a broad range of conditions in the estuary’s aquatic habitats. Years with prolonged high outflows result in lower than average salinities at most upper estuary locations as well as transport, dilution and mixing that are associated with sustained elevated flows. Years with either short pulses of high flow followed by prolonged low outflow or simply prolonged low outflow result in elevated salinities in much of the upper estuary and a different flow, mixing and transport regime. In order to assess the effects of hydrologic variability on the benthos we sought to identify hydrologic year types and assess benthic assemblage response to the conditions presented in wettest and driest of years. For the purposes of this study, the distribution of annual

medians of monthly averaged delta outflow was divided into terciles. The first and third terciles are defined here as wet and dry hydrologic year types. Sorting the study years by the annual medians of delta outflow resulted in good differentiation of mean salinity and salinity variability at the stations for the water year types.

Water quality monitoring data, including salinity, dissolved oxygen, orthophosphate, total phosphate, turbidity, temperature, and chlorophyll a data were obtained from water quality samples collected at least monthly, at or near the benthic monitoring sites. The data were retrieved on March 22, 2007 from the Bay-Delta and Tributaries database administered by the CDWR (BDAT, <http://bdat.ca.gov>). Monthly means of available data were used for analysis. Details for the water quality monitoring methods are available on the IEP website (<http://www.water.ca.gov/bdma/meta/benthic.cfm>). Supplemental water quality data for the San Pablo Bay region (USGS station 12) were obtained from a U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) water quality data repository (<http://sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/wqdata>) to cover 1975–1980, before IEP began monitoring water quality in San Pablo Bay. IEP salinity data, reported as specific conductance in $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$, were converted to practical salinity units (psu) using the 6th-order polynomial equation given in Schemel (2001), based on Lewis (1980). Annual statistics were computed from mean monthly values.

Sediment data were provided by the IEP Environmental Monitoring Program (Karen Gehrts, CDWR, unpublished data). Particle-size analysis and determination of the percentage of organic matter (primarily peat soil and vegetable detritus) were conducted on one-liter soil sub-samples collected during benthic invertebrate sampling events. Sediment analyses were conducted by DWR Soils Laboratory, Bryte, CA. Grain size and organic matter analyses are reported separately (CDWR unpublished data). Annual statistics for each constituent were computed from monthly values.

The BEST function in PRIMER was used to rank correlations between the benthic assemblage composition and environmental data. Environmental variables were normalized prior to constructing a dis-

similarity matrix using Euclidean distance. The dissimilarity matrix based on environmental variables was compared to a Bray–Curtis dissimilarity matrix computed from fourth-root transformed annual average organism abundance data, as described below. The abiotic variable which best matched the pattern of benthic assemblage composition was salinity (correlation = 0.77), the next best was for salinity and sediment percent fines (correlation = 0.73), and the addition of further variables resulted in reduced correlation values. Thus, the analyses that follow focus on patterns of assemblage composition with regard to salinity and percent fines.

Benthic Assemblage Data

Of 21 benthic monitoring stations sampled by the IEP monitoring program, four stations situated within a broad salinity gradient and located in four major regions of the upper San Francisco Estuary have yielded the longest and most consistent records: D41A-C in San Pablo Bay (SPB), D7-C in Grizzly Bay (GRB), D4-L in the lower Sacramento River (LSR), and D28A-L in Old River (OLR) (Figure 1). San Pablo Bay, where station SPB is located, is a shallow, polyhaline embayment and represents the seaward, most saline end of the salinity gradient explored in this study. Grizzly Bay where station GRB is located is a shallow sub-embayment of the mesohaline Suisun Bay complex. The lower Sacramento River station (LSR), which is generally oligohaline habitat, is located at the mouth of the Sacramento River, near its confluence with the San Joaquin River and at the western edge of the inland Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. The Old River station (OLR) lies along a natural channel of the San Joaquin river drainage which is currently one of the main pathways through which fresh water is conveyed from the Sacramento River to the southern delta to be exported from the estuary to agriculture and urban users in other regions of the state.

IEP benthic sampling was conducted seasonally to monthly from 1977 through fall of 2003. At each of the four benthic monitoring stations, three or four grab samples per sampling event were taken from a

boat using a Ponar dredge which samples an area of 0.053 m². Samples were then washed through a Standard No. 30 stainless steel mesh screen (0.595 mm openings). All material remaining on the screen after washing was preserved in approximately 20% buffered formaldehyde containing Rose Bengal dye. In the laboratory, benthic invertebrates were sorted from each sample, identified to lowest possible taxon (species where possible), counted, and preserved in 70% ethanol. Identification and enumeration of invertebrates was conducted by Hydrozoology, Newcastle, California, for the entire period of record. Details for the monitoring program and program data can be found at http://www.baydelta.water.ca.gov/emp/Metadata/benthos_metadata.html.

The period of record for each of the stations discussed in these analyses spans nearly 30 years. Some variation in benthic sampling frequency did occur among stations and over time. For stations GRB, LSR, and OLR, spring and fall sampling began in 1977, with monthly sampling occurring from June 1980 to October 2003. Station SPB was originally part of a separate program (Schemel and others 1988, 1989, 1995), and was sampled bi-monthly from 1987 to mid-1991. Beginning in September 1991, when it became part of the IEP monitoring program, SPB was sampled at the same monthly interval as the other stations (GRB, LSR, and OLR). The availability of benthic assemblage data is shown in Appendix A. After October 2003 sampling at all four stations was cut to quarterly, and previous analysis (Peterson and Vayssières 2006) showed that the change in sampling frequency produced a systematic under-sampling of several species that confounded analyses of assemblage changes beyond 2003, and thus the later data were excluded from this study.

Mean monthly averages of benthic species abundance were computed using data from the samples collected each month at each station. Abundance data from the 2 to 12 sampling events per year were aggregated to compute annual mean species assemblage composition for each station-year combination. Prior to analyses, *Balanus improvisus* (which is considered an encrusting species rather than soft-bottom benthos), and unidentified species were removed.

Data from dominant oligochaete species *Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri* and *Varichaetadrilus angustipenis* were aggregated to eliminate the effects of changes in taxonomic identifications over time on the analyses, as the two abundant species were distinguished from each other only after the mid-1980s.

Multivariate analyses were carried out on benthic invertebrate assemblage data from the four sampling sites using PRIMER software (Clarke and Gorely 2006). Assemblages similarities were explored using non-metric multi-dimensional scaling (NMDS; Clarke and Green 1988; Clarke 1993) on Bray-Curtis dissimilarity indices computed from 4th-root transformed annual mean invertebrate abundance data. The Kruskal stress formula (Kruskal 1964) was computed to show goodness of fit of two-dimensional data plots to multi-dimensional dissimilarity data, and only plots with stress ≤ 0.1 , indicating good to very good fit, were used in this study. Cluster analysis, using group average clustering, was also performed on the Bray-Curtis dissimilarities; to further assess the relationships between the benthic assemblages found in our samples.

The early portion of the record (1977–1979) was valuable because it included the last year of an extreme drought. Because there were as few as two samples per year in this portion of the record, we had to consider limiting our analyses to two samples per year (May or June and September or October) for the entire study which would give even coverage for all years, versus using all available data (up to 12 sampling events per year) which would maximize the information we could gather from assemblage patterns for the 24 years with nearly monthly data. We compared the two Bray-Curtis dissimilarity matrices resulting from these two approaches; using results from 999 randomly permuted samples (Clarke and Warwick 1994; the “RELATE” function in PRIMER-6 software; Clarke and Gorely 2006) to test the hypothesis of no relation between Bray-Curtis dissimilarity matrices from the two sets of data. The dissimilarity matrices are used in this test because they are at the core of subsequent analyses. The analysis resulted in the rejection of the null hypothesis that the two matrices were unrelated ($\rho = 0.98$, significance $p = 0.01$; of 999 permutations run, zero permutations

resulted in $\rho \geq 0.98$). Because the rank correlations showed that the two dissimilarity matrices were reasonably similar, subsequent analyses of benthic community change were completed using all available data.

Community metrics such as species richness and organism density were computed from the biotic data to examine trends in community metrics along the salinity gradient and over time. Community metrics that were computed for years where less than five samples were collected have been omitted from the trend analyses. Annual data computed from years with less than five samples yielded slightly inflated (approximately 10% greater) annual organism density and greatly reduced (approximately 20% less) species richness, and these values weren't suitable for comparison with the remaining data.

NMDS plots provide a visualization of the among-sample Bray–Curtis dissimilarity (dissimilarity equals $1 - \text{Bray–Curtis similarity}$) by placing samples that are most similar close together and less similar samples at an increasing distance. The computation of Bray–Curtis dissimilarity takes into account the presence and abundance of all species in each sample, in this case, the 4th root transformed mean abundance of each of the species found at a site during a year. While the distribution of samples (represented by symbols) in a NMDS plot implies a pattern of benthic assemblage composition, the symbols generally do not convey the species composition of the samples being compared. We have enhanced the NMDS plots by substituting pie-diagram representations of benthic assemblage composition for the symbols that were initially plotted. We used the X and Y coordinates of the symbols from NMDS plots to spatially organize the pie diagrams, which display untransformed annual average abundance of the numerically dominant benthic species for each sample. The size of the pie diagrams is scaled to represent the average of monthly abundance of benthic invertebrates for each station-year sample.

An analysis of similarity (ANOSIM) procedure (Clarke and Green 1988; Clarke 1993) is a multivariate analog of ANOVA which compares the average of rank similarities among replicates within a group to

average of rank similarities arising from all pairs of replicates between groups. By randomly reassigning the groups to which replicates belong and recalculating the rank similarities, then comparing the true rank similarity (R, reported as ρ) to those found from random permutations, a probability of randomly achieving the result can be calculated and thus a significance level (p) assigned to the rejection of the hypothesis that the similarities between and within sites are equal. The ANOSIM analysis was applied to Bray–Curtis dissimilarity indices to analyze the significance of differences in faunal composition at each of the four monitoring stations between groups of samples: (1) samples in wet versus dry years; (2) samples prior to the *Corbula* invasion (1977–1985, pre-invasion) and years since (1987–2003, post-invasion); and (3) samples taken during the Pelagic Organism Decline (POD) years 2000–2003 and all remaining years since the *Corbula* invasion (1987–1999).

Groups of samples that were determined to be significantly different using ANOSIM were further analyzed using similarity percentage analysis (SIMPER; Clarke 1993). The SIMPER routine assesses the contribution of each species to between-groups dissimilarity and reports average abundance, the average between-groups dissimilarity, variability of the dissimilarity contribution among samples, and the relative contribution of each species to the between-groups dissimilarity. The SIMPER analysis was conducted on 4th-root transformed data. To summarize the effective between-groups differences in abundance for all species that contributed at least 2 percent to between-groups dissimilarity in the SIMPER analyses, the mean and standard error of untransformed species abundances were calculated from samples belonging to four categories: pre-*Corbula* invasion and dry years, pre-*Corbula* invasion and wet years, post-*Corbula* invasion and dry years, and post-*Corbula* invasion and wet years.

To determine whether significant differences in benthic invertebrate population density occurred between pre- and post-*Corbula* invasion assemblages, one-way Analyses of Variance (ANOVA) were performed on 4th-root transformed mean annual benthic organism density from two time periods (1977–1985 and 1987–2003). Prior to the ANOVA homogeneity of variance

of the abundance data was assessed using Levene's test (Levene 1960). Where more than two groups were compared a Tukey multiple comparison (Tukey 1953) at the 0.05 significance level was used to discern significant differences among group means. Analyses were conducted in Minitab statistical software.

RESULTS

Environmental Variability

The study period 1977–2003 contains several hydrologically extreme periods in the San Francisco Estuary (Figure 2), including an extreme drought (1976–1977), a period of higher than average delta outflow to the estuary (1982–1983), a prolonged drought (1987–1992), the return of average to above-average flows (1995–1999), and a final period of moderate outflow (2000–2003). Mean annual salinity was generally highest at the monitoring sites during low-outflow years and lower during high-outflow years (Figure 2). Delta outflow varied more than tenfold among years; the minimum mean annual delta outflow ($105 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$) occurred in 1977, and the maximum mean annual delta outflow occurred in 1983 ($2786 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$; Figure 2).

The monitoring stations are located along a salinity gradient. The highest salinities were found at SPB, while OLR remained “fresh” (less than 1 psu) throughout the study period (Figure 2). Salinity variability was least in dry years at SPB and greatest in wet years. Conversely, the variability of salinity was least in wet years at LSR and OLR and more pronounced in drier years. At GRB, salinity variability was high during all but the most hydrologically extreme years.

Fine sediments were common at all four stations. While both SPB and GRB were primarily composed of silt and finer sediments, LSR and OLR sediments contained variable proportions of sand and fines within and among years (Figure 3A). At LSR the mean percentage of fines tended to be highest in high delta outflow years including 1983 and 1995–1998 and lowest during low outflow years including 1977, 1987–1991, and 2002 (Figure 3A). The organic content of sediments at SPB and GRB was uniformly low over the study period (Figure 3B). The organic frac-

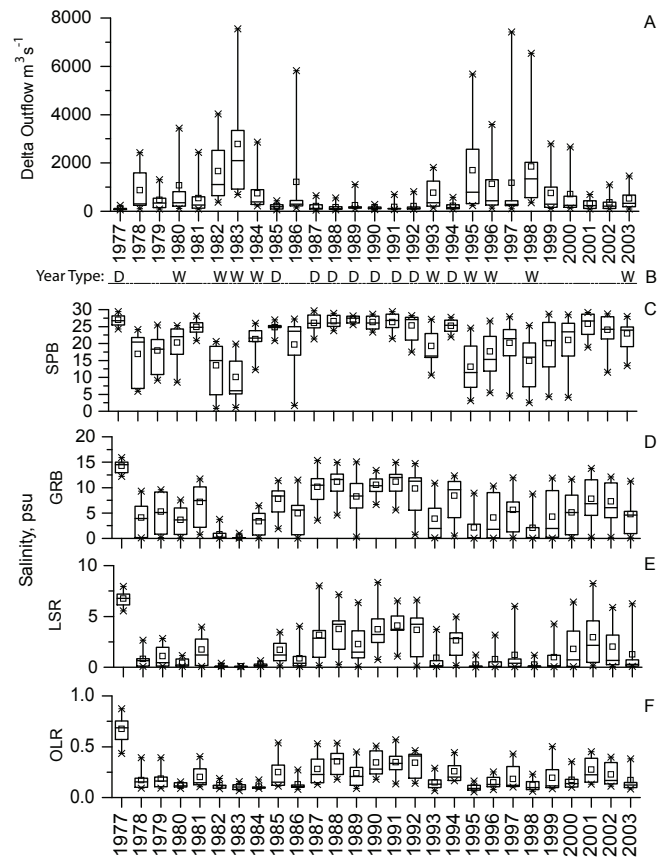


Figure 2 Hydrologic conditions and salinities at the four monitoring locations 1977–2003. Mean monthly Delta Outflow Index (A) and mean monthly salinity values for the four long-term benthic monitoring stations (C, D, E, F) are shown plotted by year in box charts, where top and bottom “x” represent 5th and 95th percentiles, the box spans the 25th to 75th percentiles, line across the box is the median, and the small square in the box is the mean of monthly flow values for the year. Hydrologic year type categories (B) are shown as “wet” (W), and “dry” (D).

tion of sediments was generally below 20% at OLR, but reached up to 50% at LSR where organic matter content was generally negatively correlated with percent fines ($r_{(27)} = -0.43, p < 0.05$) over the study period.

Biological Variability

Variations in Benthic Assemblage Structure Among the Four Locations

The organism density and species richness of benthic

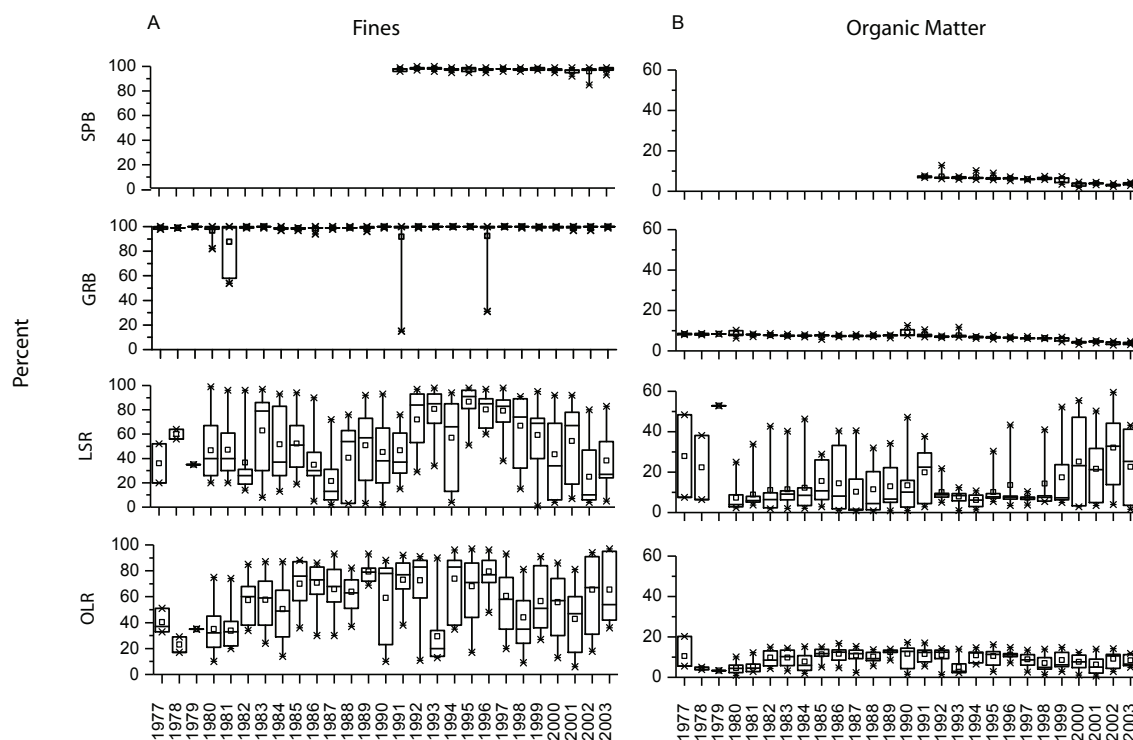


Figure 3 Substrate composition at four long-term benthic monitoring stations, including grain size distribution (A), summarized as percent fines (particles < 0.075 mm), the remainder being sand or small gravel; and (B) percent combustible (at 400°C) organic matter, primarily peat soil and vegetable detritus. The two components are not to be considered additively. For the box plots, top and bottom “x” represent 5th and 95th percentiles, the box spans the 25th to 75th percentiles, line across the box is the median, and the small square in the box is the annual mean.

assemblages varied among stations as well as among years within stations (Figure 4). During the study period, organism density (abundance m^{-2}) was generally greatest at SPB and LSR (grand mean organism densities are 14,800 m^{-2} and 11,100 m^{-2} , respectively) and least at OLR and GRB (grand mean organism densities are 5,000 m^{-2} and 3,700 m^{-2} , respectively). Abundances at LSR were significantly less after the *Corbula* invasion than they had been in the pre-invasion period ($F_{(1, 26)} = 22.7$, $p < 0.05$). Other sites do not show significant reductions in mean organism abundance during 1987–2003 compared to the 1977–1985 period. Species richness is highest on average at SPB (grand mean = 19) followed by OLR, LSR, and GRB (grand mean 16, 14, and 9 species per sampling event, respectively).

Benthic assemblages tended to be more similar within stations than among neighboring stations, but there was occasional inter-station overlap in assemblage

composition, generally during hydrologic extremes. Both multi-dimensional scaling plots (Figure 5) and cluster analysis (Appendix B) of Bray–Curtis dissimilarity of among station-year samples from all of the four long-term monitoring sites from 1977 to 2003 demonstrate the predominance of within-station similarity. Information from both analytical techniques is used to illustrate most accurately the relationships between samples (Figure 5).

The NMDS analyses used here present a two-dimensional representation of multidimensional dissimilarities, in this case, benthic assemblage composition among station-years. There are some instances where station-years that have very small dissimilarity may appear to be more spatially distant from each other than to other adjacent but more dissimilar station-years. To better visually distinguish groups of samples that had less than 50% dissimilarity in the cluster analysis (Appendix B), they are delineated in the NMDS plot (Figure 5), and referred to as “Group 1 to

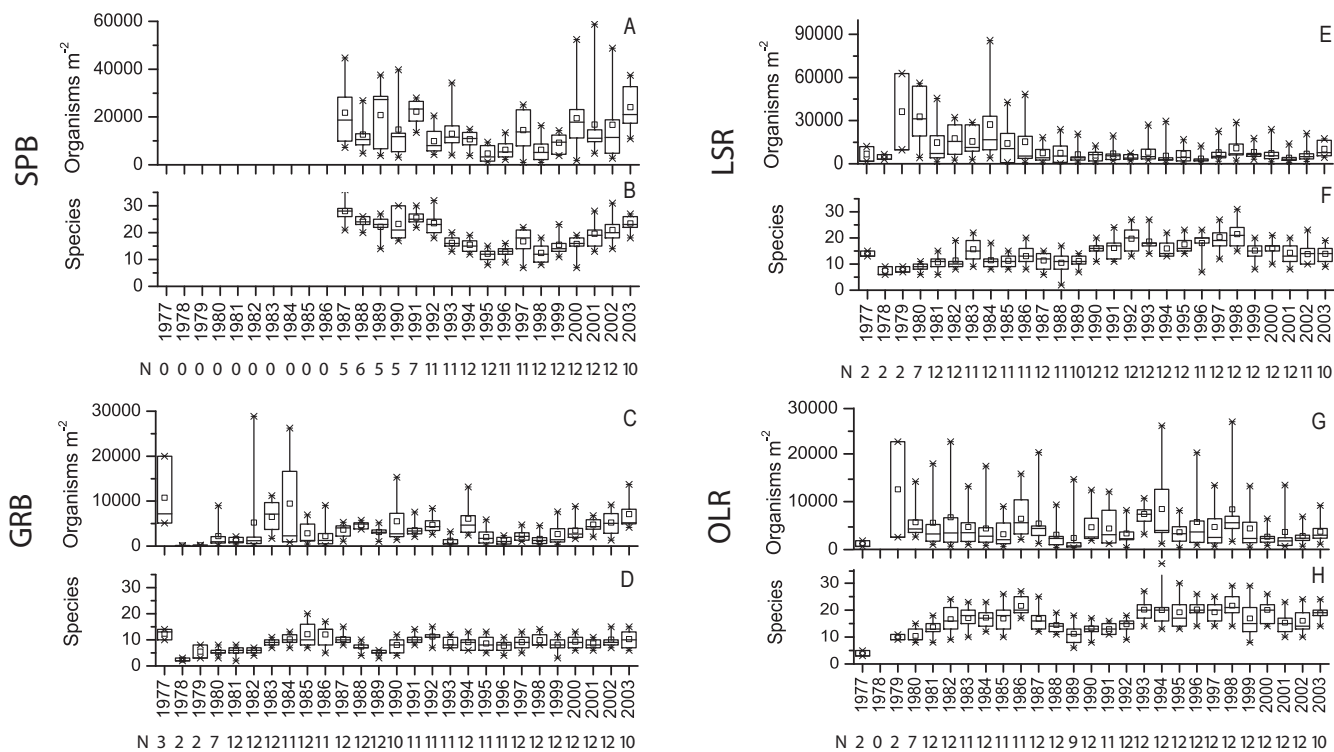


Figure 4 Trends in organism density and species richness from four long-term benthic monitoring stations. The number of samples (N) are shown by year below each plot.

11 in the text. The goodness of fit of the two-dimensional representation in the NMDS plot to the multi-dimensional dissimilarity is measured by the Kruskal stress formula, which is ≤ 0.1 , indicating good to very good fit, for Figure 5 and for the subsequent NMDS visualizations used in this paper.

Instances of inter-station overlap of benthic assemblage composition are evident during the study period, primarily in samples from GRB and LSR (Figure 5). During the extreme drought in 1977, species assemblages from GRB and LSR became more similar to each other than they were to other assemblages found at their respective stations (Figure 5, Group 3). In 1982, 83, and 84, during and immediately following a prolonged high-outflow period, the benthic assemblages found at GRB, were more similar to assemblages from LSR from 1978 than to other GRB samples (Figure 5, Group 4).

Assemblage structure varied along the salinity gradient in the estuary, with salt-tolerant species dominating the assemblage at SPB, and salt-intolerant species

dominating in the low salinity at OLR. The average Bray–Curtis dissimilarity between Group 11, which is composed entirely of SPB samples, and Group 2 which is composed entirely of OLR samples (Figure 5) is 99%, indicating that there was nearly complete species turnover between assemblages from the two locations. Dissimilarity coefficients between neighboring stations range from 56 to 67 percent dissimilarity, based on pair-wise SIMPER comparisons of assemblage composition between stations, indicating species overlap among neighboring locations along the salinity gradient.

The distribution of benthic assemblages along the X-axis of the NMDS was strongly correlated with salinity ($R^2 = 0.97$) along an exponential decay line (Figure 5B). When community metrics from the benthic invertebrate samples were organized along the X-axis of the NMDS, bi-modal patterns of organism density and species richness were evident (Figure 6). Plotting values of community metrics using the NMDS X-values instead of salinity allowed us to

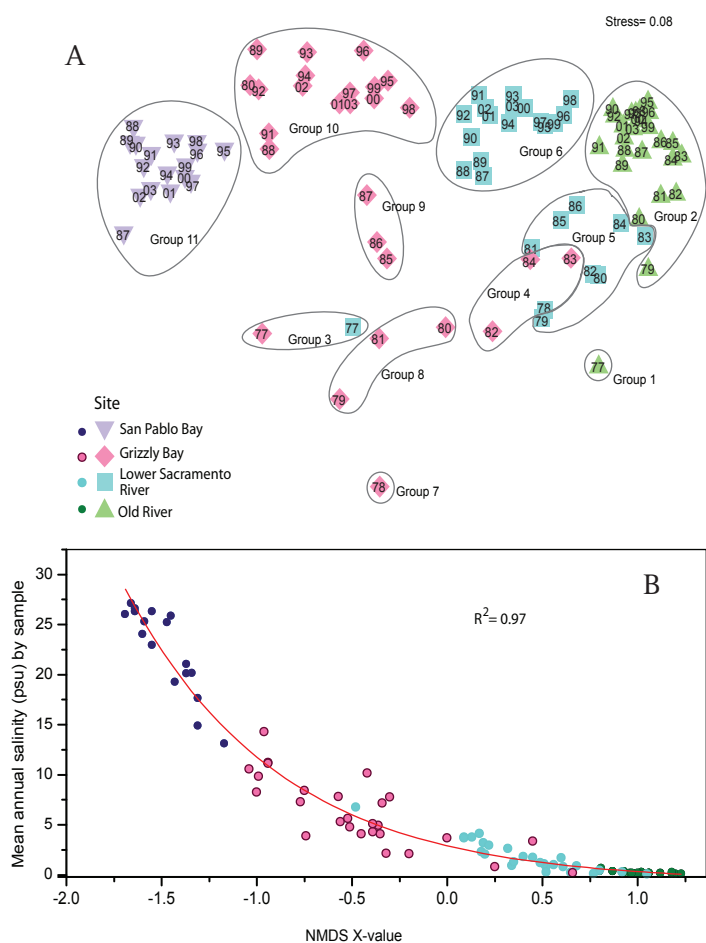


Figure 5 NMDS of benthic assemblages from the four long-term monitoring stations 1977–2003. The NMDS plot (A) is based on Bray-Curtis dissimilarities of assemblage composition among all samples. Numerals shown on the plot represent the year (yy) of the sample and the four stations are shown in four shapes and shades. Groups of years, shown within ovals have dissimilarities $<50\%$. The fitted curve (B) shows relationship between mean annual station-year salinity and the X-axis value of the sample in the NMDS plot. The curve fits to an exponential decay with $R^2 = 0.97$.

show greater detail in species richness and organism density patterns in the low salinity habitats, whereas these patterns would be distorted and compacted in the very low salinities, below 2psu, by an X-axis based on salinity. Based on these visualizations (Figure 6) two things are readily apparent: first, the decrease in organism abundances at LSR in post-*Corbula* invasion years (after 1986) and, second, species richness is generally greater in post-invasion years than pre-invasion years.

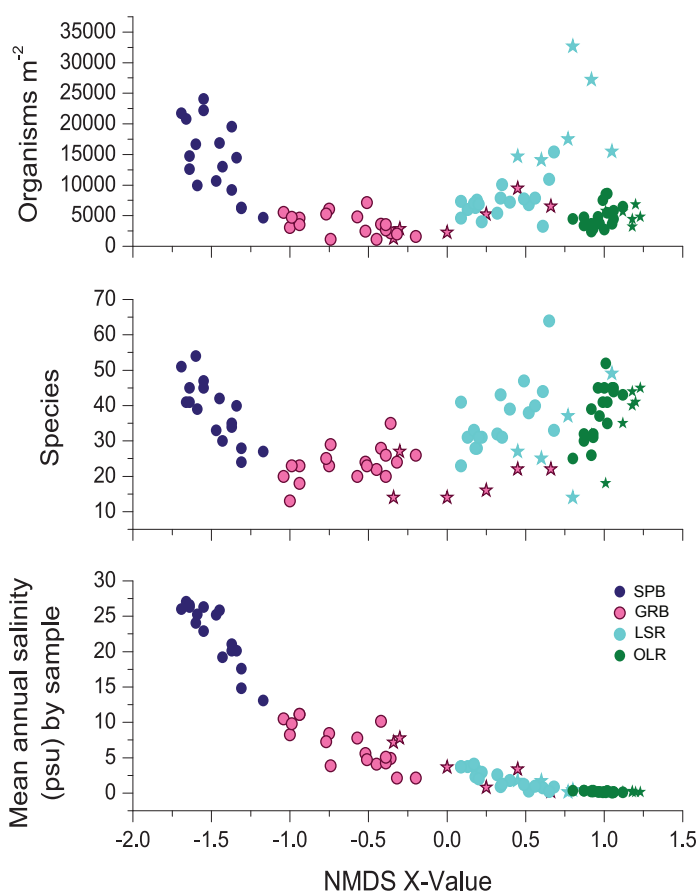


Figure 6 Mean annual organism density, number of species and mean annual salinity organized by NMDS X-value position. Assemblage metrics were computed from the annual samples shown in the NMDS (see Figure 5). Stars represent data from 1980-1986; circles represent samples from remaining years.

Observed Changes in Benthic Assemblage at Each of the Four Long-term Monitoring Stations

San Pablo Bay (SPB)

The biological record at this station spanned the years 1987–2003, a decade shorter than at the other three monitoring stations which span the years 1977–2003. The benthic assemblage in San Pablo Bay was clearly influenced by both the invasion of *Corbula amurensis* and hydrologic variability in the estuary. The amphipod *Ampelisca abdita*, the bivalve *Corbula amurensis*, and the cumacean *Nippoleucon hinumensis* together accounted for 75% of the overall organism abundance at this station over the study period. *Ampelisca abdita* was the most dominant species in most years. *Corbicula amurensis*, while present in all

years, was numerically dominant in 1989, 1993, and 2000 (Figure 7). The amphipod *Corophium heteroceratum* and the bivalve *Mya arenaria* were also commonly abundant (Figure 7). While there was no clear long-term trend in total organism abundance at SPB from 1987 to 2003, mean annual benthic invertebrate abundance tended to be least in wet years, including 1995, 1996, and 1998 (Figure 4). The highest mean annual abundance, however, occurred in 2003 which was a wet year for the purposes of this study.

An analysis of similarities (ANOSIM) of benthic invertebrate assemblage composition in wet vs. dry years at SPB showed that there was a significant difference in the assemblage structure between the two year types ($\rho_{av} = 0.60$, $p = 0.003$). Analysis of the species that dominated each assemblage type and the species that contributed most to the contrast between them (using SIMPER) showed that ostra-

cod *Eusarsiella zostericola*, amphipods *A. abdita*, *C. heteroceratum*, *Monocorophium acherusicum*, and *Ampelisca lobata*, polychaetes *Nephtys cornuta franciscana*, *Euchone limnicola*, and *Sabaco elongatus*, bivalves *Theora lubrica*, and *Musculista senhousia*, and tunicate *Molgula manhattensis* were more abundant during dry years (Table 1A). During wet years *C. amurensis* and *N. hinumensis* tended to be more abundant than in dry years and the polychaete *Marenzelleria viridis* was regularly present in the assemblage (Table 1A).

A second ANOSIM indicated that the benthic assemblage composition observed in POD years was not significantly different from composition in all other post-invasion years ($\rho_{av} = 0.03$, $p = 0.3$). Because there was no significant difference between the assemblages in the two time periods no SIMPER analysis was conducted.

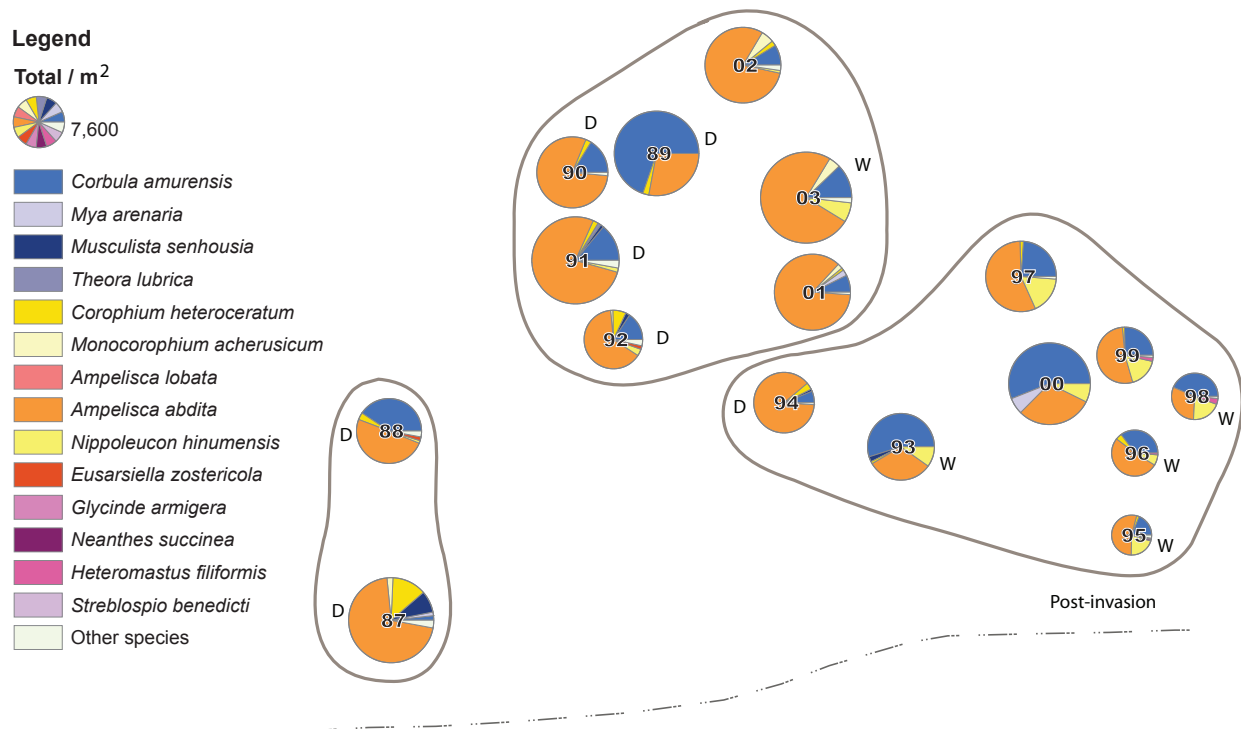


Figure 7 Benthic assemblage structure in San Pablo Bay from 1987–2003. Pie charts representing dominant species abundance and relative organism density (pie diameter) of benthic assemblage taxa are arranged based on NMDS analysis of Bray–Curtis dissimilarities. The pie-charts show untransformed species abundances. Groups of years, shown within ovals are more similar (>65% Bray–Curtis similarity) to ring-mates than to nearest neighbors. Species and corresponding colors are organized by taxonomic groups; mollusks are represented in blue shades, crustaceans in gold and brown, annelids are represented by polychaetes in purples, oligochaetes in greens, and other species in remaining colors. Wet and dry years are indicated by “W” and “D,” respectively.

Grizzly Bay (GRB)

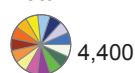
The species composition and population density of the GRB benthic invertebrate assemblage was highly variable over the 1977–2003 study period (Figure 4). During the drought year 1977, mean annual organism density was the highest observed at this station over the study period, and numerically dominant species included *Mya arenaria*, *Ampelisca abdita* and *Monocorophium acherusicum*, bivalves and amphipods common in the SPB assemblage (Figure 8). Mean annual organism density was also high at GRB during the 1982–1983 period of sustained high delta outflow, when taxa including *Corbicula fluminea* and *Americorophium stimpsoni*, commonly found at LSR, dominated the GRB assemblage. After the *Corbula* invasion (1986), there was a clear change in the structure of the benthic assemblage, with *C. amurensis*, the cumacean *Nippoleucon hinumensis*, and the

amphipod *Corophium alienense* remaining numerically dominant in the assemblage in all post-invasion years (Figure 8).

ANOSIM between invertebrate assemblages found in wet and dry years revealed a significant difference in assemblage composition between the two year types ($\rho_{av} = 0.37, p = 0.003$). Likewise, there was a significant difference between assemblage compositions found in pre- versus post-*Corbula* invasion years ($\rho_{av} = 0.89, p = 0.004$). SIMPER comparisons of assemblage composition in wet versus dry years prior to the *Corbula* invasion, showed that the benthic assemblage at GRB was dominated by amphipods *Americorophium stimpsoni* and *A. spinicorne*, bivalve *Corbicula fluminea*, and mermithid nematodes in wet years, and by the bivalves *Mya arenaria*, *Macoma petalum*, *Corbicula fluminea*, and mermithid nematodes in wet years, and by the bivalves *Mya arenaria*, *Macoma petalum*, *Musculista senhousia*, amphipods *A. abdita*, *Monocorophium acherusicum*, *Grandidierella japonica*

Legend

Total / m²



- *Corbula amurensis*
- *Mya arenaria*
- *Macoma petalum*
- *Corbicula fluminea*
- *Grandidierella japonica*
- *Americorophium stimpsoni*
- *Corophium alienense*
- *Monocorophium acherusicum*
- *Ampelisca abdita*
- *Nippoleucon hinumensis*
- *Marenzelleria viridis*
- *Streblospio benedicti*
- Aggregated oligochaetes
- Mermithid sp. A
- Other species

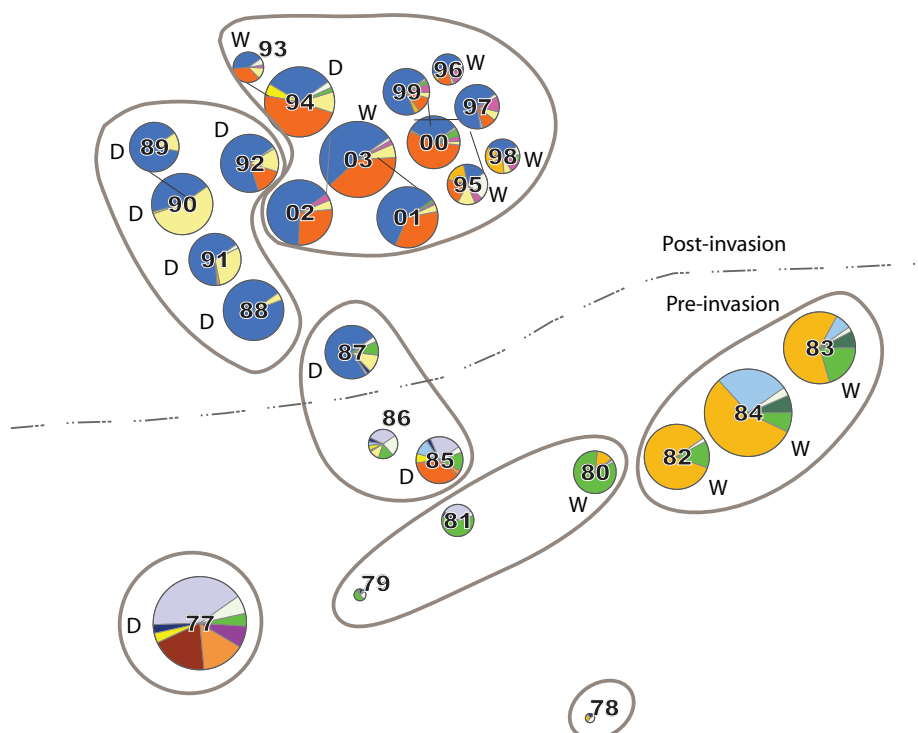


Figure 8 Benthic assemblage structure in Grizzly Bay from 1977–2003. Pie charts representing dominant species abundance and relative organism density (pie diameter) of benthic assemblage taxa are arranged based on NMS analysis of Bray–Curtis dissimilarities. The pie-charts show untransformed species abundances. Groups of years, shown within ovals are more similar (>65% Bray–Curtis similarity) to ring-mates than to nearest neighbors. Species and corresponding colors are organized by taxonomic groups; mollusks are represented in blue shades, crustaceans in gold and brown, annelids are represented by polychaetes in purples, oligochaetes in greens, and other species in remaining colors. Wet and dry years are indicated by “W” and “D,” respectively.

SAN FRANCISCO ESTUARY & WATERSHED SCIENCE

Table 1 Species contributing to dissimilarity in assemblage composition among different year categories. Column headers refer to particular combinations of pre- vs. post-*Corbula* invasion and wet vs. dry year categories. The mean and standard error (SE) of organism abundance per m² were computed by species from years in each combined category. Bold values indicate organisms that contributed >2% to dissimilarity in assemblage structure between wet and dry years. Underlined values indicate organisms that contributed >2% to dissimilarity in assemblage composition pre- versus post-*Corbula* invasion. The species lists are based on similarity percentage analyses presented in Appendices 3 and 4. The SPB site has no pre-invasion data.

| A. San Pablo Bay (SPB) Species | Pre/Dry | | Pre/Wet | | Post/Dry | | Post/Wet | |
|------------------------------------|---------|----|---------|----|--------------|------|-------------|------|
| | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE |
| <i>Marenzelleria viridis</i> | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 14 | 12 |
| <i>Sabaco elongatus</i> | — | — | — | — | 38 | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Nephtys cornuta franciscana</i> | — | — | — | — | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Euchone limnicola</i> | — | — | — | — | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Eusarsiella zostericola</i> | — | — | — | — | 113 | 27 | 27 | 18 |
| <i>Nippoleucon hinumensis</i> | — | — | — | — | 190 | 46 | 1096 | 196 |
| <i>Ampelisca abdita</i> | — | — | — | — | 10006 | 1705 | 5813 | 2972 |
| <i>Ampelisca lobata</i> | — | — | — | — | 17 | 9 | 30 | 29 |
| <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> | — | — | — | — | 112 | 62 | 203 | 197 |
| <i>Corophium heteroceratum</i> | — | — | — | — | 762 | 322 | 149 | 37 |
| <i>Theora lubrica</i> | — | — | — | — | 49 | 26 | 6 | 5 |
| <i>Musculista senhousia</i> | — | — | — | — | 336 | 231 | 80 | 60 |
| <i>Corbula amurensis</i> | — | — | — | — | 3844 | 1810 | 3087 | 1020 |
| <i>Molgula manhattensis</i> | — | — | — | — | 32 | 29 | 0 | 0 |

| B. Grizzly Bay (GRB) Species | Pre/Dry | | Pre/Wet | | Post/Dry | | Post/Wet | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE |
| <i>Teratocephalus</i> sp. | 0 | 0 | <u>10</u> | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mermithidae | 6 | 6 | 274 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggregated oligochaetes | <u>409</u> | 67 | <u>1141</u> | 289 | 64 | 42 | 28 | 16 |
| <i>Tubificoides brownae</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Tubificoides heterochaetus</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 18 |
| <i>Pseudopolydora kempii</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Streblospio benedicti</i> | 409 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Marenzelleria viridis</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 142 | 31 |
| <i>Heteromastus filiformis</i> | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Laonome</i> sp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Nippoleucon hinumensis</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 786 | 296 | <u>192</u> | 66 |
| <i>Synidotea laevidorsalis</i> | 32 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Ampelisca abdita</i> | 854 | 765 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> | 1052 | 1051 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Corophium alienense</i> | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 509 | 405 | 749 | 502 |
| <i>Corophium heteroceratum</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| <i>Americorophium spinicorne</i> | 2 | 2 | 66 | 47 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Americorophium stimpsoni</i> | 6 | 6 | <u>3490</u> | 1104 | 1 | 1 | 187 | 104 |
| <i>Grandidierella japonica</i> | 270 | 96 | 1 | 0 | 63 | 47 | 9 | 4 |
| <i>Gammarus daiberi</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 81 | 52 |
| <i>Assiminea californica</i> | 35 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Odostomia fetella</i> | 206 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Musculista senhousia</i> | 35 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> | <u>149</u> | 149 | 755 | 606 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| <i>Macoma petalum</i> | 200 | 123 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Mya arenaria</i> | 2481 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Corbula amurensis</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2637 | 301 | <u>1104</u> | 639 |

| C. Lower Sacramento River (LSR) Species | Pre/Dry | | Pre/Wet | | Post/Dry | | Post/Wet | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|------|--------------|------|-------------|-----|-------------|------|
| | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE |
| Turbellaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <u>18</u> | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| <i>Prostoma graecense</i> | <u>17</u> | 17 | 53 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| Mermithidae | 77 | 77 | 136 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 99 | 55 |
| <i>Bothrioneurum vej dovskyanum</i> | 22 | 22 | 45 | 26 | <u>32</u> | 12 | <u>162</u> | 51 |
| <i>Ilyodrilus templetoni</i> | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | <u>6</u> | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Aggregated oligochaetes | 269 | 48 | 2230 | 744 | 358 | 126 | 1122 | 392 |
| <i>Boccardiella ligerica</i> | 3065 | 2394 | 73 | 48 | 2760 | 902 | 179 | 169 |
| <i>Marenzelleria viridis</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 28 | 189 | 66 |
| <i>Laonome</i> sp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <u>838</u> | 454 | 439 | 269 |
| <i>Nippoleucon hinumensis</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <u>68</u> | 45 | <u>32</u> | 25 |
| <i>Synidotea laevidorsalis</i> | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> | 122 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Americorophium spinicorne</i> | 1116 | 1116 | 4584 | 1318 | <u>454</u> | 256 | 2063 | 1322 |
| <i>Americorophium stimpsoni</i> | <u>3395</u> | 3395 | 12565 | 2997 | 351 | 284 | 1372 | 412 |
| <i>Grandidierella japonica</i> | 258 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Gammarus daiberi</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <u>284</u> | 105 | 1000 | 221 |
| <i>Melita nitida</i> | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Rhithropanopeus harrisi</i> | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Melanoides tuberculata</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 57 | 41 |
| <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> | <u>1873</u> | 1854 | 3293 | 684 | 311 | 107 | 708 | 302 |
| <i>Mya arenaria</i> | <u>25</u> | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Corbula amurensis</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 554 | 153 | <u>189</u> | 88 |

| D. Old River (OLR) Species | Pre/Dry | | Pre/Wet | | Post/Dry | | Post/Wet | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|-------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE | mean | SE |
| <i>Prostoma graecense</i> | 59 | 59 | 65 | 14 | 66 | 12 | 87 | 29 |
| <i>Teratocephalus</i> sp. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | <u>0</u> | 0 |
| <i>Dorylaimus</i> sp. | 10 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 39 | 17 |
| Actinolaiminae | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 11 |
| Mermithidae | 3 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| <i>Aulodrilus limnobius</i> | 175 | 175 | 265 | 155 | 75 | 26 | 208 | 46 |
| <i>Aulodrilus japonicus</i> | 21 | 21 | 65 | 29 | 17 | 11 | 29 | 9 |
| <i>Bothrioneurum vej dovskyanum</i> | 126 | 126 | 145 | 86 | 180 | 47 | <u>209</u> | 57 |
| <i>Branchiura sowerbyi</i> | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| <i>Ilyodrilus frantzi</i> | 30 | 30 | 79 | 27 | 63 | 41 | 94 | 37 |
| Aggregated oligochaetes | 83 | 5 | 208 | 41 | 320 | 96 | 621 | 120 |
| <i>Limnodrilus udekemianus</i> | 1 | 1 | 146 | 117 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Quistadrilus multisetosus</i> | 49 | 49 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 35 | 13 |
| <i>Sparganophilus eiseni</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | <u>21</u> | 10 |
| <i>Manayunkia speciosa</i> | 348 | 348 | 267 | 76 | 335 | 300 | 1647 | 541 |
| <i>Laonome</i> sp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 42 | 81 | 62 |
| <i>Isocypris</i> sp. | 1 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Candona</i> sp. | 22 | 22 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 6 |
| <i>Cyprideis</i> sp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 62 |
| <i>Americorophium spinicorne</i> | 12 | 12 | 71 | 47 | 274 | 116 | <u>241</u> | 115 |
| <i>Americorophium stimpsoni</i> | 411 | 401 | 1236 | 427 | 648 | 228 | 324 | 130 |
| <i>Gammarus daiberi</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 769 | 222 | <u>464</u> | 116 |
| <i>Procladius</i> sp. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| <i>Melanoides tuberculata</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 63 | 37 |
| <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> | 804 | 308 | 2682 | 511 | 1670 | 344 | 1451 | 458 |
| <i>Pisidium casertanum</i> | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| <i>Pisidium compressum</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | <u>6</u> | 3 |

ica, polychaete *Streblospio benedicti*, and several other species in dry years (Table 1B). During wet years since the invasion the amphipods *Corophium alienense*, *A. stimpsoni*, *G. daiberi*, *Corophium heteroceratum*, polychaetes worms *Marenzelleria viridis* and *Laonome* sp. were consistently abundant at GRB, as was oligochaete *Tubificoides heterochaetus* (Table 1B). In dry years since the invasion, crustaceans *Nippoleucon hinumensis*, *A. abdita*, *G. japonica*, as well as polychaete worms *Pseudopolydora kempfi*, *Streblospio benedicti*, *Heteromastus filiformis*, oligochaete *Tubificoides brownae* and several other species have generally also been abundant (Table 1B). *C. amurensis* has been numerically dominant at GRB in all hydrologic conditions since the clam invaded the upper estuary in 1986, though on average, it has been more abundant at this station in dry years (Table 1B).

SIMPER comparison of the assemblage composition found that in wet years pre- versus post-*Corbula* invasion show that the post-invasion wet assemblage included the addition of *C. amurensis* and *N. hinumensis*, increases in the abundance of *C. alienense*, *M. viridis*, *G. daiberi* and the oligochaete worm *Tubificoides heteroceratum*, as well as reductions in the abundance of amphipods *A. stimpsoni*, *A. spinicorne*, bivalve *Corbicula fluminea*, and several oligochaete, nematode, and nemertean worm species (Table 1B). The comparison of dry year assemblage composition pre- versus post-invasion showed that the addition of *C. amurensis* and *N. hinumensis*, as well as a large reduction in the average abundance of bivalves *M. arenaria*, *Musculista senhousia*, *Macoma petalum*, amphipod *M. acherusicum* and several other species contributed to dissimilarity between the post-invasion dry assemblages (Table 1B).

Analysis of assemblage patterns during POD years versus other post-invasion years using ANOSIM showed that the assemblage composition during POD years was not significantly different from all other post-invasion years ($\rho_{av} = -0.19$, $p = 0.96$).

Lower Sacramento River (LSR)

The benthic invertebrate assemblage composition at LSR was variable over the study period. In most

years, the amphipods *Americorophium stimpsoni* and *A. spinicorne*, the bivalve *Corbicula fluminea* and oligochaete worms *Varichaetadrilus angustipenis* and *Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri* were numerically dominant in the benthic assemblage (Figure 9). In 1977 and 1987–1992, when delta outflow was low, polychaete worms *Boccardiella ligERICA* and *Laonome* sp. were dominant in the assemblage (Figure 9). The highest mean organism density was observed in 1979 and 1980, lowest in 1996 and 2001 (Figure 4E). There was a clear decrease in organism density at LSR over the study period (Figures 4E and 9). Mean organism density was significantly greater from 1977–1986 than from 1987–2003 ($F_{(1, 26)} = 22.7$, $p < 0.05$).

Comparison of benthic assemblage composition between wet and dry years using ANOSIM showed that there were significant differences between species assemblages found in different hydrologic year types ($\rho_{av} = 0.43$, $p = 0.008$), likewise significant differences were found between species assemblages found before and after the *Corbula* invasion ($\rho_{av} = 0.79$, $p = 0.004$). In wet years prior to the *Corbula* invasion, the LSR benthic assemblage was dominated by the amphipods *A. stimpsoni*, *A. spinicorne*, the bivalve *Corbicula fluminea*, and oligochaete worms (Figure 9; Table 1C). In dry years prior to the *Corbula* invasion the polychaete *Boccardiella ligERICA* was abundant and numerically dominant. Amphipods *Grandidierella japonica*, *Monocorophium acherusicum* and *Melita nitida*, isopod *Synidotea laevidorsalis* were also present and abundant in dry years (Table 1C). During wet years after the invasion, amphipods *A. stimpsoni*, *A. spinicorne*, and *Gammarus daiberi*, polychaetes *Laonome* sp. and *Marenzelleria viridis* as well as oligochaete and mermithid nematode worms were present in the assemblage (Table 1C). *B. ligERICA* and *C. amurensis* were regularly present during dry years after the *Corbula* invasion (Figure 9; Table 1C).

The observed changes in wet year type assemblages since the *Corbula* invasion included reductions in the abundance of *A. stimpsoni*, *A. spinicorne*, and *C. fluminea* and the additions of *G. daiberi*, *Laonome* sp., *M. viridis*, *C. amurensis*, *N. hinumensis*, and snail *Melanoides tuberculata* to the assemblage (Table 1C). The observed changes in dry year assemblages since the *Corbula* invasion include the additions of *C. amu-*

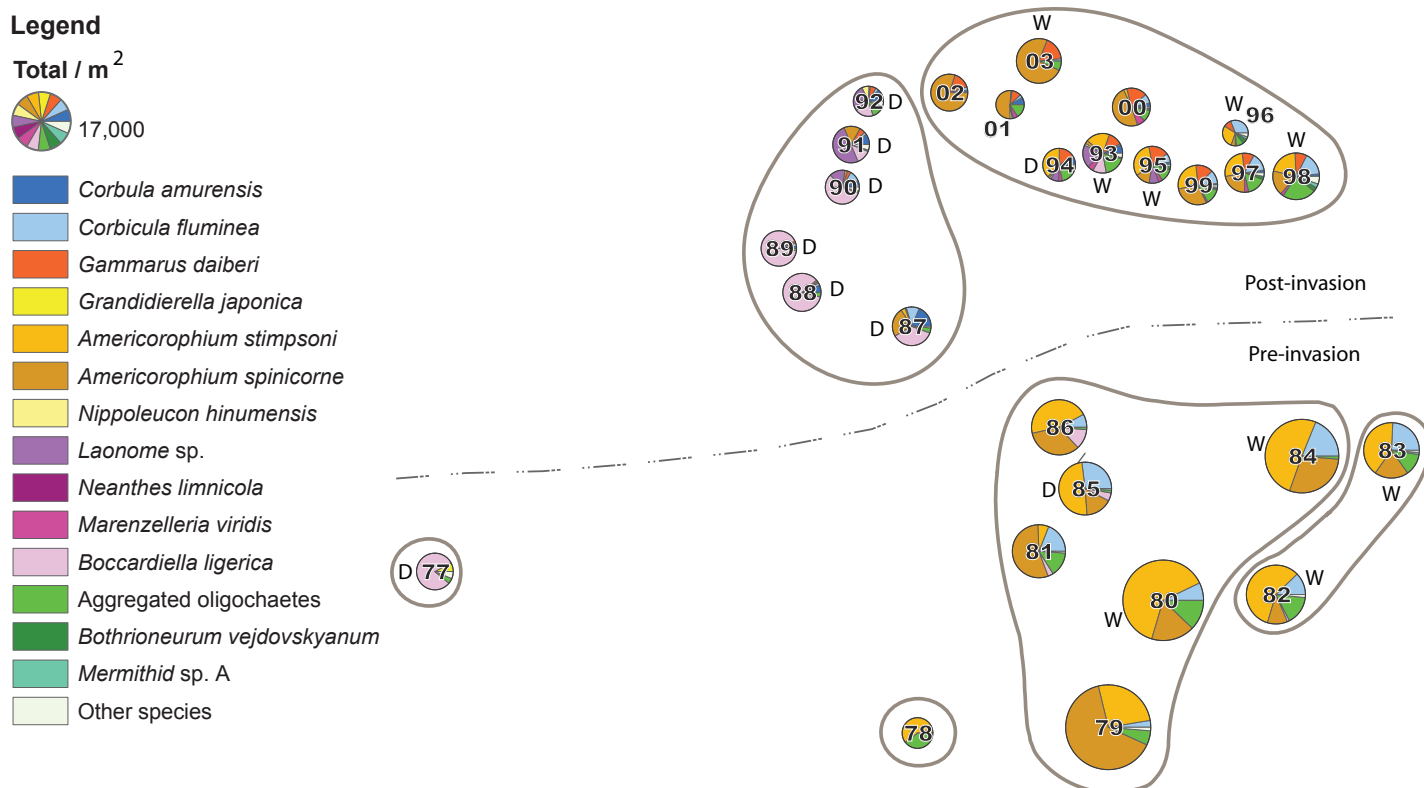


Figure 9 Benthic assemblage structure in the lower Sacramento River from 1977–2003. Pie charts representing dominant species abundance and relative organism density (pie diameter) of benthic assemblage taxa are arranged based on NMDS analysis of Bray–Curtis dissimilarities. The pie-charts show untransformed species abundances. Groups of years, shown within ovals are more similar (>65% Bray–Curtis similarity) to ring-mates than to nearest neighbors. Species and corresponding colors are organized by taxonomic groups; mollusks are represented in blue shades, crustaceans in gold and brown, annelids are represented by polychaetes in purples, oligochaetes in greens, and other species in remaining colors. Wet and dry years are indicated by “W” and “D,” respectively.

rensis, *G. daiberi*, *Laonome* sp., *N. hinumensis*, a turbellarian flat worm, and the oligochaete *Ilyodrilus templetoni* to the assemblage, as well as reductions in the average abundance of *C. fluminea* (Table 1C).

Comparison of assemblage composition during POD years vs. all other post-invasion years using ANOSIM showed that there was no significant difference between assemblage composition from the two periods ($p_{av} = 0.01$, $p = 0.42$).

Old River (OLR)

The OLR benthic assemblage was the least variable of the four stations in terms of species composition. There was no obvious trend in organism abundance, but there was a general increase in species richness over the study period (Figure 4). The invertebrate

assemblage at OLR was dominated by the amphipod *Americorophium stimpsoni*, the bivalve *Corbicula fluminea*, oligochaete worms *Varichaetadrilus angustipenis*, *Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri*, and the polychaete *Manayunkia speciosa* in most years (Figure 10). In some years the amphipods *Gammarus daiberi* or *Americorophium spinicorne* were also abundant here. The highest mean annual organism density was observed in 1979 and the lowest in 1977. There was no sampling at OLR in 1978

Comparison of benthic assemblage composition between wet and dry years using ANOSIM showed that there were significant differences between species assemblages found in different hydrologic year types ($p_{av} = 0.16$, $p = 0.04$). There was, likewise, a significant difference in the composition of assemblages found before and after the *Corbula* invasion

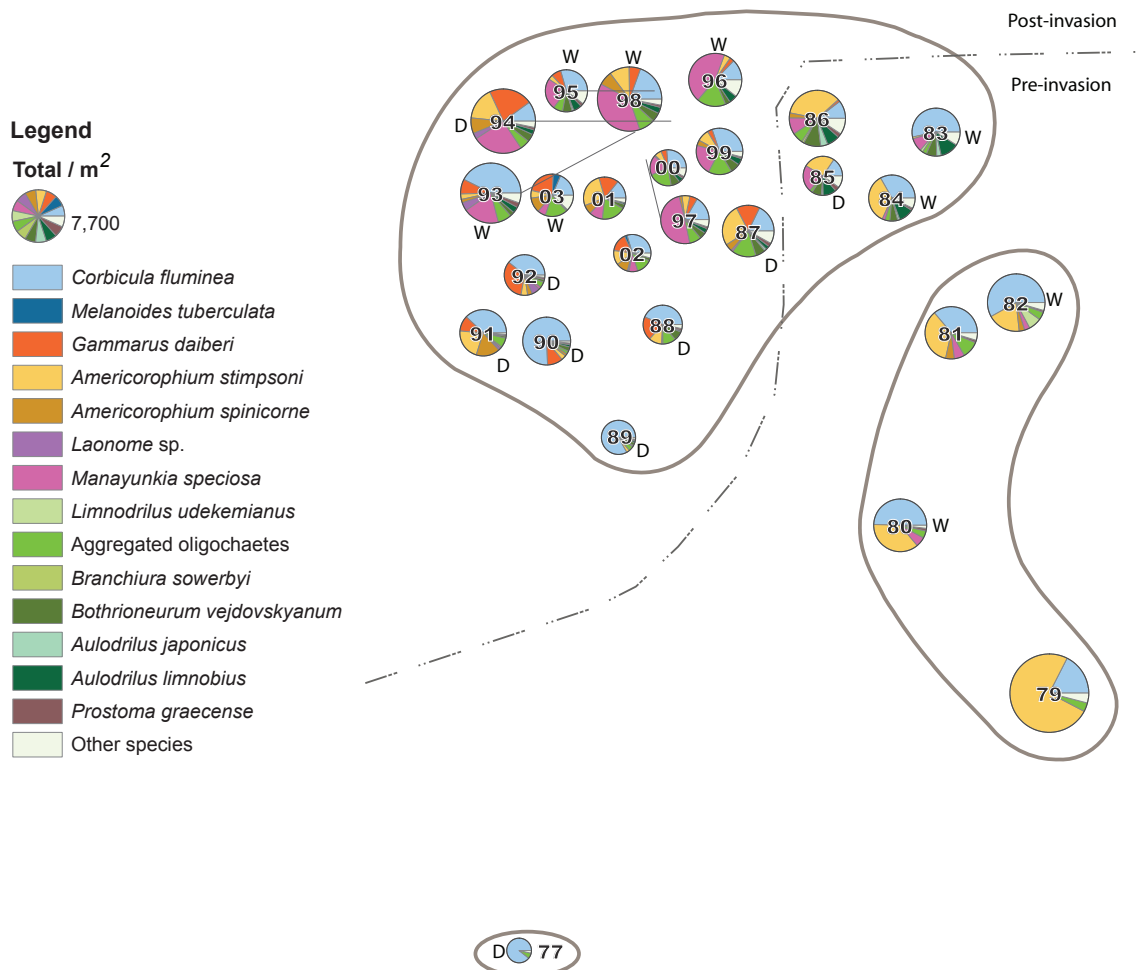


Figure 10 Benthic assemblage structure in Old River from 1977–2003. Pie charts representing dominant species abundance and relative organism density (pie diameter) of benthic assemblage taxa are arranged based on NMDS analysis of Bray–Curtis dissimilarities. The pie-charts show untransformed species abundances. Groups of years, shown within ovals are more similar (>65% Bray–Curtis similarity) to ring-mates than to nearest neighbors. Species and corresponding colors are organized by taxonomic groups; mollusks are represented in blue shades, crustaceans in gold and brown, annelids are represented by polychaetes in purples, oligochaetes in greens, and other species are in remaining colors. Wet and dry years are indicated by “W” and “D,” respectively.

($p_{av} = 0.73$, $p = 0.004$). SIMPER analyses shows that the dissimilarity between wet and dry year types pre-invasion was primarily due to differences in species abundance rather than species composition (Table 1D). Dominant species, including the bivalve *C. fluminea*, amphipods *Americorophium stimpsoni* and *A. spinicorne*, and oligochaetes were generally more abundant in the wet year type (Table 1D). After the *Corbula* invasion, the most consistent contrast between assemblages found in wet versus dry year types was, again, from increased abundance of several species, including *Dorylaimid* and *Actinoliamid*

nematodes, the oligochaetes *Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri* and *Varichaetadrilus angustipenis*, polychaetes *M. speciosa*, and *Laonome* sp., ostracod *Cyprideis* sp., gastropod *Melanoides tuberculata*, and bivalve *Pisidium casertanum* during wet years and slightly elevated abundance of amphipods *A. spinicorne*, *A. stimpsoni*, and *G. daiberi*, as well as oligochaete *Branchiura sowerbyi* during dry years (Table 1D).

The most consistent changes in the wet year type assemblage after the *Corbula* invasion included the additions of the polychaete *Laonome* sp., amphi-

pod *G. daiberi*, and gastropod *M. tuberculata* to the assemblage, as well as increased abundance of *M. speciosa*, and reduced abundance of oligochaete *Limnodrilus udekemianus*, as well as amphipod *A. stimpsoni* (Table 1D). Consistent changes in the dry year type assemblage that have been observed after the invasion include decreased abundance of oligochaete *Limnodrilus udekemianus* and amphipod *Americorophium stimpsoni* (Table 1D).

Comparison of assemblage composition during POD years vs. all other post-invasion years using ANOSIM showed that there was no significant difference between assemblage composition from the two periods ($\rho_{av} = 0.06$, $p = 0.3$).

DISCUSSION

Benthic Assemblage Response to Hydrologic Variability

The four long-term stations lie on a salinity gradient and salinity variations at each station were a function of hydrologic conditions (Figure 2), primarily delta outflow, a relationship that has been explored in detail by others (Jassby and others 1995; Monismith and others 2002; Kimmerer 2004). Variations in benthic assemblage composition were strongly associated with changes in salinity (Figure 5). Observation of benthic assemblage changes over the 27-year study period indicated that changes in benthic assemblage composition along the salinity gradient were continuous, despite discontinuities in physical habitat between stations (Figure 5). In years of hydrologic extremes assemblage compositions commonly found at each monitoring station generally followed salinity. Assemblages moved down-estuary in years with high delta outflow, and up-estuary during years with low delta outflow (Figure 5), without strong fidelity to substrate type or channel vs. embayment habitat, physical conditions which were most strongly contrasted between adjacent stations GRB and LSR (Figures 1 and 3).

With assemblage data organized by NMDS X-value (a proxy for salinity) rather than by geographic location or time, continuous patterns in community metrics were also evident (Figure 6). The bimodal distributions of abundance and species richness along the

salinity gradient are similar to those presented by Remane and Schlieper (1971) whose model of species richness postulated that neither marine nor freshwater species are well adapted to the mesohaline salinity range and that only the few truly euryhaline-adapted species can thrive in the 5 to 8 psu salinity zone. Salinities at GRB are most often within that 5 to 8 psu range, and species richness is indeed generally least in GRB samples (Figures 4 and 6). During the highest outflow years (1982, 1983, 1995, 1996 and 1998) salinity at SPB reached this 5 to 8 psu range as well, and organism density is very low at this station in 1995, 1996, and 1998 (Figures 4 and 8). There were no benthic data available from SPB during the high outflow years 1982 and 1983. There was one year in the study period when salinity at LSR was in the 5 to 8 psu range, 1977, and the population density in this year was not clearly below average for this station. This sample may not fit the expected pattern for several reasons, including the low number of samples for 1977, and the downward shift of mean abundance at LSR due to the significant decline in mean abundance that occurred after the *Corbula* invasion.

Remane and Schlieper's (1971) model of a species minimum in the low-salinity zone between 5 and 8 psu was based on work in the non-tidal Baltic, and several studies have been conducted in other brackish water habitats since then which explore the pattern (Wolff 1974; Deaton and Greenberg 1986; McLusky and others 1993; Ysebaert and others 1993; Yamamuro 2000; Attrill 2002). While the bimodal distribution of organism density and species richness over the salinity gradient have been shown for many estuarine and non-tidal brackish water systems, the shape of the distribution can be affected by disturbances such as organic or chemical pollution. For instance, the rebound of species richness in the tidal fresh water of the Rhine–Meuse Estuary, the Netherlands, was dampened in the late 1960s by organic and chemical pollution, which limited the fauna of this region to a few pollution-tolerant oligochaete species (Wolff 1973). The upstream fauna was likewise limited in the Schelde and Ems estuaries, the Netherlands (Ysebaert and others 1998) and in the James River Estuary, USA (Diaz 1989). In the

Forth Estuary in Scotland, McLusky (1989) reported that while species richness in the tidal freshwater remained low due primarily to organic pollution (McLusky and others 1993), organism abundance was very high in the upper reaches of the estuary as a result of organic enrichment. A decade later, however, after a reduction in pollution, the distributions of organism abundance and species richness in the upper Forth Estuary more closely resembled those shown in the present study. Likewise, an improvement in species richness has been found in the tidal fresh water of the Rhine-Meuse Delta in response to restoration (Smit and others 1997). Though it is a nutrient rich, urbanized estuary, most of the tidal fresh water of the upper San Francisco Estuary, particularly near sites LSR and OLR, does not suffer from over-production of phytoplankton or anoxia, which could inhibit a broad range of benthic invertebrates. Thus, increased abundance and richness in the tidal fresh water is apparently not dampened in the upper San Francisco Estuary by these common effects of pollution.

While the relationship between benthic assemblage composition and salinity is not a new idea, our findings highlight the importance of considering estuarine benthic assemblages as a continuum occurring over the salinity gradient when assessing changes in benthic assemblages at individual sites. Our analysis of benthic community composition arranged along a salinity continuum reveals the dynamic nature of assemblage as a function of the geographic distribution of salinity conditions in the estuary. These results demonstrate that conceptualizing benthic assemblages in the continuum fashion is a powerful and necessary approach for understanding historical variability in assemblage composition at the geographically static monitoring stations. We believe that the continuum concept could also be useful in anticipating the likely outcomes in the estuary of future hydrologic changes due to both climate change and changes in water management strategy. Additionally, these findings imply that trends in assemblage-metrics at a sampling location depend, in a continuum fashion, on salinity and thus on hydrologic conditions. Diversity measures or biotic indices used to assess trends in the “health” or “condition” of

benthic assemblages or, ultimately, the local aquatic environment, often rely at least in part on community measures such as abundance and species richness (Karr and Chu 1999). The relationship between outflow, salinity, and community metrics shown here implies that such indicators need to be salinity insensitive or salinity corrected to function properly.

The ordination of the benthic assemblage data from all four monitoring stations over the study period resulted in a necessarily abstract model of benthic assemblage change over time and in various salinity regimes. A more detailed view of assemblages on a station by station basis displays the community compositions that gave rise to the broader patterns discussed above. At each of the four monitoring stations, assemblages from similar hydrologic year types tended to cluster together due to similarities in dominant organisms and overall organism density, with assemblages from wet years tending to appear toward one side of the NMDS plots and assemblages from dry years toward the other (Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10). The contrast in assemblage composition between wet and dry year types is most evident at GRB (Figure 8) where a transition from an assemblage dominated by *Mya arenaria*, *Monocorophium acherusicum* and *Ampelisca abdita* (all of which were generally found at SPB) in 1977, to assemblages dominated by *Americorophium stimpsoni*, *Corbicula fluminea* and oligochaetes (which were generally found at LSR) in 1982–1984 after a period of sustained high outflow, is most striking. Also evident in the station by station ordinations are the stark changes in assemblage composition that occurred after the *Corbula* invasion in 1986, and these are most apparent at GRB and LSR (Figures 8 and 9).

Changes Associated with the *Corbula amurensis* Invasion

There were clear differences between pre- and post-invasion assemblage compositions at all four monitoring locations, but each location’s benthic assemblage responded somewhat uniquely to the invasion. *C. amurensis* became established at three of the four monitoring stations. At LSR, *C. amurensis*

was not a dominant factor in assemblage structure. However, observed changes in the benthic assemblage at that station after the *Corbula* invasion were likely a response to ecosystem-level changes associated with the invasion. Species richness was generally higher in the post-invasion period at all of the stations where pre and post-invasion data are available (Figure 6). At all of the stations some of the benthic assemblage change between pre- and post-invasion periods was attributed to the increased frequency and abundance of new species, *C. amurensis* among them, that have invaded the estuary during the course of the study period.

Significant differences were found between the pre and post invasion assemblage compositions at all stations except San Pablo Bay where insufficient data were available for the pre-invasion period. However, supplemental data exist which describe the assemblage in years before the clam arrived. Data collected by USGS in the San Pablo Bay shallows in 1975, 76, and 86 (Janet Thompson, USGS, unpublished data) showed that before the invasion, *Ampelisca abdita* was numerically dominant, and the bivalves *Mya arenaria*, *Gemma gemma*, as well as polychaete *Streblospio benedicti* were also commonly abundant. While *A. abdita* remained numerically dominant after the *Corbula* invasion the other species were rarely abundant. *C. amurensis* and *Nippoleucon hinumensis*, along with *A. abdita* dominated the post-invasion assemblage. Overall organism densities reported in earlier studies were similar to those found in recent years such as 2003.

The upper San Francisco Estuary, from the Grizzly Bay region eastward, has had a clear reduction in phytoplankton biomass since 1987 (Jassby and others 2002; Jassby 2006). The loss of phytoplankton is believed to be due, in part, to the increase in benthic filtration of phytoplankton by *C. amurensis* after its establishment (Alpine and Cloern 1992; Jassby and others 2002). Significant downward trends in chlorophyll a (a proxy for phytoplankton biomass) have been reported by Jassby (2006) for GRB, LSR, and OLR, but no significant decline was reported for SPB (Jassby 2006). At LSR the downward trend in phytoplankton biomass is coincident with significant reductions in overall benthic organism abundance. While there was not a concurrent significant decline

in organism abundance at GRB, there was a clear and persistent shift to numeric dominance by *C. amurensis* in the benthic assemblage there after the invasion (Figure 8). At OLR the changes in assemblage composition were primarily due to increases in abundance and the addition of species which were recent invaders to the system, and no clear change in organism density was observed that would reflect a response to a reduction in phytoplankton.

Species richness was generally higher in the post-invasion period at all stations where comparisons can be made (Figure 6). Among the highest contributing factors to assemblage dissimilarity between the assemblages was the presence and increased abundance of species that were recent invaders to the San Francisco Estuary (Table 1). Coincident with the addition of *C. amurensis* to GRB was the stable, numerically dominant accompaniment of several additional invasive species, including *Corophium alienense*, *Nippoleucon hinumensis*, *Marenzelleria viridis* and increased occurrence of *Gammarus daiberi*. Both *C. alienense* and *G. daiberi* had been identified in the estuary well before the *Corbula* invasion (in 1973 and 1983, respectively; Cohen and Carlton 1995). It is unclear what factors led to the persistence and abundance of *C. alienense* in particular only after the mid-1980s. At LSR, the post-invasion period was associated with increased abundance of several recent invaders, including *G. daiberi*, *Laonome* sp., *M. viridis*, *N. hinumensis*, and *M. tuberculata*. While *M. tuberculata* was first identified in the estuary in 1972 (Cohen and Carlton 1995), the remaining species were likely introduced contemporaneously with or after *C. amurensis*; as the first records in the San Francisco Estuary for *Laonome* sp., *M. viridis*, and *N. hinumensis*, were 1989, 1991, and 1986 respectively (Cohen and Carlton 1995). *C. amurensis* did not occur at OLR, though increased occurrence and abundance of *G. daiberi*, *M. tuberculata*, and *Laonome* sp. have been found in the assemblage regularly in the post-invasion period.

Corbula amurensis is by far the most notable recent invader due to its broad distribution and sheer abundance in the estuary, not to mention the grazing pressure it has asserted on estuarine phytoplankton. However, the clam is just one of many new species

making its home in the estuary. Each of the new invasive species mentioned above is commonly found at two or more of the monitoring stations shown in this study, implying that they are well adapted to the variable euryhaline environment in the upper estuary. That new invasive species would play such a large role in the changing nature of assemblage composition is not surprising, however, because the preponderance of invasives and the press of new invaders in the San Francisco Estuary has been extraordinary (Cohen and Carlton 1995; Cohen and Carlton 1998). What is surprising is that these five recent invaders (*Corophium alienense*, *Nippoleucon hinumensis*, *Marenzelleria viridis*, *Gammarus daiberi*, and *Laonome* sp.) have remained fairly stable in the assemblages and that they have remained numerically dominant since the establishment of *C. amurensis*.

Benthic Assemblage Structure During the Recent Declines in Pelagic Fish Populations

Assemblage structure during the years of the Pelagic Organism Decline (POD) was not significantly different from other post-invasion years at any of the stations. This indicates that there was nothing unusual about the composition of benthic assemblages during the POD at the four long-term monitoring stations, such as a loss of a species or group of species, which might result from a change in the environment during that period. Further, several hypotheses commonly proposed as potential explanations for the POD were not supported by our analysis.

First, while the decline in overall benthic organism density at LSR concurrent with the *Corbula* invasion supports the hypothesis that suppression of phytoplankton biomass by the clam has affected populations that rely on pelagic supplies of organic carbon, as many previous studies have shown in detail (Alpine and Cloern 1992; Mueller Solger and others 2002; Jassby and others 2002; Jassby 2006), we found no evidence from the benthic abundance data that the influence of benthic grazing underwent a significant change coincident with the POD.

Next, no decline in amphipod species (which along with other crustaceans are important prey for pelagic fish) was evident during the POD. Such a decline

might have indicated the possibility of toxicity effects due to increased use of pyrethroid pesticides in the watershed. It is important to note, however, that the monitoring sites used in this study are removed from urban and agricultural areas near which acutely toxic sediment and water samples have been collected (Werner and others 2000; Werner and Moran 2008). Further, because the introduction of pyrethroid pesticides was preceded by the use of organophosphorus pesticides, and because the relative toxicities of these two pesticides are similar among life forms (in other words, arthropods are most sensitive, worms are least sensitive, mollusks are also generally not very sensitive), it would be difficult to ascribe community-level effects of the change in pesticide use by measuring changes in relative abundance of the various life forms in the community. Nonetheless, we feel that the persistence of amphipods, at least at the IEP long-term monitoring sites, implies that the role of pesticides in the POD may be limited.

Finally, no decline in snail and bivalve species concurrent with the POD was detected. Such a trend could have indicated that microcystines from toxic algal blooms which have become more common in the estuary in recent years (Lehman and others 2008), had affected benthic invertebrate populations. Species-specific effects of *Microcystis* blooms include massive die-offs of aquatic snails (Thiaridae, Physidae, and Planorbidae) during *Microcystis* blooms (Kotak and others 1996; White and others 2005). Bioaccumulation of the toxic microcystine toxin was found to occur in snails (Kotak and others 1996; Zurawell and others 1999), bivalves (Yokoyama and Park 2002), mussels (Williams 1980), clams (Prepas and others 1997) and crayfish (Lirås and others 1998). We believe the lack of a decline in these species coincident with the POD indicates that microcystines probably did not have a broad effect in the upper estuary. However, we expect that community-level effects are more likely to be found in waters nearer to the source of the toxin.

CONCLUSIONS

Previous studies in the San Francisco Estuary have described benthic species assemblages in a geo-

graphically static manner (Lee and others 2003), or examined changes in benthic assemblage structure as related to environmental variability at a specific locality (Nichols 1985; Nichols and Thompson 1985; Nichols and others 1990). Nichols (1985) and Nichols and others (1990) pointed out the influence of hydrologic forcing in shifting the benthic assemblage composition and community metrics. Our study, however, examines changes in benthic assemblage composition at four adjacent stations positioned along the salinity gradient over a prolonged study period that encompassed broad variety of hydrologic conditions. With this breadth and depth of data we demonstrate that benthic assemblages were not geographically static, but shifted geographically with salinity, under the influence of hydrologic forcing, without strong fidelity physical habitat attributes such as substrate composition or location in embayment vs. channel habitat. Moreover, as assemblages moved geographically, the values of community metrics such as organism abundance and species richness stayed with the assemblage on the journey, leading to a perceived change at the geographically static monitoring stations. We feel that it is necessary, therefore, to consider the concept of continuity of assemblage composition along the salinity gradient of the upper estuary when making assessments of changes in benthic assemblages over time.

Clearly, other factors affected benthic assemblage composition, and in the San Francisco Estuary, invasion was an important one. The *Corbula* invasion had both direct and indirect effects on the benthos in the estuary, causing significant changes in assemblage structure. Though we expected to find changes in the benthos during the period of the Pelagic Organism Decline (2000–2003) in the upper estuary that might help us understand the environmental factors contributing to the decline, we found no unprecedented patterns of benthic assemblage composition during that time.

The fact that we found robust, continuous patterns in the benthos from four monitoring locations that are so broadly spaced is a testament to the value of consistent long-term biological and environmental monitoring. It was only by capturing environmental variability and ensuring taxonomic consistency over

a multi-decadal scale that we were able to capture robust patterns of biotic change.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to recognize the IEP, EMP, and CDWR's Dayflow Program for providing biological and environmental data for this study. In particular we want to recognize and thank Wayne Fields (chief taxonomist, hydrozoology) who provided the enormously important taxonomic consistency presented in the IEP benthic data set for the entire period of record. In addition, we thank Ted Sommer, Anke Mueller-Solger, Lenny Grimaldo, and Frederick Feyrer of IEP, as well as James Carter and Janet Thompson of USGS, three anonymous reviewers, and the editors for the insightful comments that helped us through this project and led to its final form. Funding for this research project was provided by the IEP management team and by the IEP Pelagic Organism Decline work team. Special thanks go to Ted Sommer for his support of this project.

REFERENCES

- Alpine AE, Cloern JE. 1992. Trophic interactions and direct physical effects control phytoplankton biomass and production in an estuary. *Limnology and Oceanography* 37(5):946–955.
- Attrill MJ. 2002. A testable linear model for diversity trends in estuaries. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 71:262–269.
- Bennett WA. 2005. Critical assessment of the delta smelt population in the San Francisco Estuary, California. *San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science* [Internet]. Available from: <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/0725n5vk>.
- Bennett WA, Moyle PB. 1996. Where have all the fishes gone? Interactive factors producing fish declines in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Estuary. In: Hollibaugh JT, editor. *San Francisco Bay: the ecosystem*. San Francisco (CA): Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science. p 519–542.

SAN FRANCISCO ESTUARY & WATERSHED SCIENCE

- Carlton JT, Thompson JK, Schemel LE, Nichols FH. 1990. Remarkable invasion of San Francisco Bay (California, USA) by the Asian clam *Potamocorbula amurensis*. I. Introduction and dispersal. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 66:81–94.
- Clarke KR. 1993. Non-parametric multivariate analysis of changes in community structure. *Australian Journal of Ecology* 18:117–143.
- Clarke KR, Green RH. 1988. Statistical design and analysis for a biological effects” study. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 46:213–226.
- Clarke KR, Gorley RN. 2006. PRIMER v6: User manual/tutorial, PRIMER-E. Plymouth UK. 192 p.
- Clarke KR, Warwick RM. 1994. Similarity-based testing for community pattern: the 2-way layout with no replication. *Marine Biology* 118:167–176.
- Cohen AN, Carlton JT. 1995. Nonindigenous aquatic species in a United States Estuary: a case study of the biological invasions of the San Francisco Bay and Delta. Washington D.C.: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Report No. PB96–166525.
- Cohen AN, Carlton JT. 1998. Accelerating invasion rate in a highly invaded estuary. *Science* 279:555–558.
- Diaz RJ. 1989. Pollution and tidal benthic communities of the James River Estuary, Virginia. *Hydrobiologia* 180:195–211.
- Deaton LE, Greenberg MJ. 1986. There is no horohaliniacum. *Estuaries* 9:20–30.
- Feyrer F, Herbold B, Matern S, Moyle PB. 2003. Dietary shifts in a stressed fish assemblage: consequences of a bivalve invasion in the San Francisco Estuary. *Environmental Biology of Fishes* 67:277–288.
- Feyrer F, Nobriga ML, Sommer TR. 2007. Multi-decadal trends for three declining fish species: habitat patterns and mechanisms in the San Francisco Estuary, California, USA. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science* 64:723–734.
- Hymanson Z. 1991. Results of a spatially intensive survey for *Potamocorbula amurensis* in the upper San Francisco Bay Estuary. Sacramento, CA: Interagency Ecological Studies Program for the Sacramento–San Joaquin Estuary. 21 p.
- Hymanson Z, Mayer D, Steinbeck J. 1994. Long-term trends in benthos abundance and persistence in the upper Sacramento–San Joaquin Estuary: summary report 1980–1990. Interagency Ecological Program for the San Francisco Bay/Delta Estuary. Technical Report 38. 68 p.
- Jassby AD. 2005. Phytoplankton regulation in a eutrophic tidal river (San Joaquin River, California). *San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science* [Internet]. Available from: <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/9jb2t96d>.
- Jassby AD. 2006. Phytoplankton Biomass and Production in Delta and Suisun Bay: Current Conditions and Trends. *IEP Newsletter* 19(2):51–56. Available at: http://www.water.ca.gov/iep/newsletters/2006/IEPNewsletter_spring2006final5.pdf.
- Jassby AD, Cloern JE, Cole BE. 2002. Annual primary production: patterns and mechanisms of change in a nutrient-rich tidal ecosystem. *Limnology and Oceanography* 47(3):698–712.
- Jassby AD, Kimmerer WJ, Monismith S, Armor C, Cloern JE, Powell TM, Schubel JR, Vendlinski TJ. 1995. Isohaline position as a habitat indicator for estuarine populations. *Ecological Applications* 5:272–289.
- Karr JR, Chu EW. 1999. Restoring life in running waters: better biological monitoring. Washington D. C.: Island Press.
- Kimmerer WJ. 2002a. Effects of freshwater flow on abundance of estuarine organisms: physical effects or trophic linkages? *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 243:39–55.
- Kimmerer WJ. 2002b. Physical, biological, and management responses to variable freshwater flow into the San Francisco Estuary. *Estuaries* 25(6B):1275–1290.

- Kimmerer WJ. 2004. Open water processes of the San Francisco Estuary: from physical forcing to biological responses. San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science [Internet]. Available from: <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/9bp499mv>.
- Kimmerer WJ, Cowan JHJ, Miller LW, Rose KA. 2000. Analysis of an estuarine striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) population: influence of density dependent mortality between metamorphosis and recruitment. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science. (57):478–486.
- Kimmerer WJ, Gartside E, Orsi JJ. 1994. Predation by an introduced clam as the likely cause of substantial declines in zooplankton of San Francisco Bay. Marine Ecology Progress Series 113:81–93.
- Kimmerer WJ, Orsi JJ. 1996. Changes in the zooplankton of the San Francisco Bay Estuary since the introduction of the clam *Potamocorbula amurensis*. In: Hollibaugh JT, editor. San Francisco Bay: the ecosystem. San Francisco: Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science. p 542.
- Kotak BG, Zurawell R, Prepas E, Holmes CF. 1996. Microcystin-LR concentration in aquatic food web compartments from lakes of varying trophic status. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 53:1974–1985.
- Knowles N. 2000. Modeling the hydroclimate of the San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary and Watershed [PhD Dissertation]. University of California, San Diego. 308 p.
- Kruskal JB. 1964. Multidimensional scaling by optimizing goodness of fit to a nonmetric hypothesis. Psychometrika 29:1–27.
- Lee II H, Thompson B, Lowe S. 2003. Estuarine and scalar patterns of invasion in the soft-bottom benthic communities of the San Francisco Estuary. Biological Invasions 5:85–102.
- Lehman PW, Boyer G, Satchwell M, Waller S. 2008. The influence of environmental conditions on the seasonal variation of *Microcystis* cell density and microcystins concentration in San Francisco Estuary. Hydrobiologia 600:187–204.
- Levene H. 1960. Robust tests for equality of variances. In: Ingram O, Hotelling H, and others. Contributions to probability and statistics: essays in honor of Harold Hotelling. Stanford University Press. p 278–292.
- Lewis EL. 1980. The practical salinity scale 1978 and its antecedents. IEEE Journal of Oceanographic Engineering OE-5(1):3–8.
- Lirås, V, Lindberg M, Nyström P, Annadotter H, Lawton Graf LB. 1998. Can ingested cyanobacteria be harmful to the signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*)? Freshwater Biology 39:233–42.
- Lund J, Hanak E, Fleenor W, Bennett W, Howitt R, Mount J, Moyle P. 2008. Comparing futures for the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. San Francisco (A): The Public Policy Institute of California. Available from: http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R_708EHR.pdf.
- Markmann C. 1986. Benthic monitoring in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta: results from 1975 through 1981. Interagency Ecological Program for the Sacramento–San Joaquin Estuary. Technical Report 12. 56 p.
- McLusky DS. 1989. The estuarine ecosystem. New York (NY): Chapman and Hall. 215 p.
- McLusky DS, Hull SC, Elliott M. 1993. Variations in the intertidal and subtidal macrofauna and sediments along a salinity gradient in the upper Forth Estuary. Aquatic Ecology 27:101–109.
- Monismith S, Kimmerer WJ, Burau JR, Stacey M. 2002. Structure and flow-induced variability of the subtidal salinity field in northern San Francisco Bay. Journal of Physical Oceanography 32:3003–3019.
- Mueller–Solger AB, Jassby AD, Mueller–Navarra DC. 2002. Nutritional quality of food resources for zooplankton (*Daphnia*) in a tidal freshwater system (Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta). Limnology and Oceanography 47:1468–1476.

SAN FRANCISCO ESTUARY & WATERSHED SCIENCE

- Nichols FH. 1979. Natural and anthropogenic influences on benthic community structure in San Francisco Bay. In: Conomos TJ, editor. San Francisco Bay: the urbanized estuary. San Francisco (CA): Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science. p 409–426.
- Nichols FH. 1985. Increased benthic grazing: an alternative explanation for low phytoplankton biomass in northern San Francisco Bay during the 1976–1977 drought. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 21:379–388.
- Nichols FH, Thompson JK. 1985. Time scales of change in the San Francisco Bay benthos. *Hydrobiologia* 129:121–138.
- Nichols FH, Thompson JK, Schemel L. 1990. Remarkable invasion of San Francisco Bay (California, USA) by the Asian clam *Potamocorbula amurensis*. II. Displacement of a former community. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 66:95–101.
- Nicolini MH, Penry DL. 2000. Spawning, fertilization, and larval development of *Potamocorbula amurensis* (*Mollusca: Bivalvia*) from San Francisco Bay, California. *Pacific Science* 54(4):377–388.
- Orsi JJ, Mecum WL. 1996. Food limitation as the probable cause of a long-term decline in the abundance of *Neomysis mercedes*, the opossum shrimp, in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Estuary. In: Hollibaugh JT, editor. San Francisco Bay: the ecosystem. San Francisco (CA): Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science p 375–401.
- Peterson HA. 2002. Long-term benthic community change in a highly invaded estuary [Master's Thesis]. San Francisco (CA): San Francisco State University. 108 p.
- Peterson HA, Vayssières M. 2006. Interagency Ecological Program environmental monitoring program; benthic monitoring element 2003–2006 programmatic review and proposed monitoring plan. Report to the California State Water Resources Control Board. 78 p.
- Prepas EE, Kotak BG, Campbell LM, Evans JC, Hruday SE, Holmes CF. 1997. Accumulation and elimination of cyanobacterial hepatotoxins by the freshwater clam *Anodonta grandis simpsonia*. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 54:41–46.
- Remane A, Schlieper C. 1971. Biology of brackish water. New York (NY): John Wiley & Sons. 372 p.
- Schemel LE. 2001. Simplified conversions between specific conductance and salinity units for use with data from monitoring studies. Interagency Ecological Program Newsletter 14(1):17–18. Available from: <http://www.water.ca.gov/iep/newsletters/2001/IEPNewsletterWinter2001.pdf>.
- Schemel LE, Ota AY, Harmon JG, Shay JM, Adorador RN. 1988. Benthic macrofauna and ancillary data for San Francisco Bay, California, March to November 1987. Sacramento (CA): U.S. Geologic Survey, in cooperation with California State Water resources Control Board. Open File Report 88–192. 73 p.
- Schemel LE, Ota AY, Harmon JG, Shay JM, Adorador RN. 1989. Benthic macrofauna and ancillary data for San Francisco Bay, California, January to November 1988. Sacramento (CA): U.S. Geologic Survey, in cooperation with the California State Water Resources Control Board. Open File Report 89–596. 64 p.
- Schemel LE, Thompson JK, Harmon JG, Yost BT. 1995. Benthic macrofauna data for San Francisco Bay, California, September 1986. Menlo Park (CA): U.S. Geological Survey. Open File Report 95–291. 33 p.
- Smit H, van der Velde G, Smits R, Coops H. 1997. Ecosystem responses in the Rhine–Meuse Delta during two decades after enclosure and steps toward estuary restoration. *Estuaries* 20(3):504–520.
- Sommer T, Armor C, Baxter R, Breuer R, Brown LR, Chotkowski M, Culberson S, Feyrer F, Gingras M, Herbold B, and others. 2007. The collapse of pelagic fishes in the upper San Francisco Estuary. *Fisheries* 32(6):270–277.

- Tukey JW. 1953. The problem of multiple comparisons [unpublished manuscript]. In: Brillinger DR, editor. The collected works of John W. Tukey. Vol. 1. Time series: 1949-1964. Belmont, (CA): Wadsworth Advanced Books & Software.
- Werner I, Hollibaugh JT. 1993. *Potamocorbula amurensis*: comparison of clearance rates and assimilation efficiencies for phytoplankton and bacterioplankton. *Limnology and Oceanography* 38(5):949-964.
- Werner I, Deanovic LA, Connor V, De Vlaming V, Bailey HC, Hinton DE. 2000. Insecticide-caused toxicity to *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Cladocera) in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, California, USA. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* 19(1):215-227.
- Werner I, Moran K. 2008. Effects of pyrethroid insecticides on aquatic organisms. In: Gan J, Spurlock F, Hendley P, Weston DP, editors. Synthetic pyrethroids: occurrence and behavior in aquatic environments. Washington D.C.:ACS Symposium Series 991, American Chemical Society. p 310-335.
- White SH, Duivenvoorden LJ, Fabbro LD. 2005. Impacts of a toxic *Microcystis* bloom on the macroinvertebrate fauna of Lake Elphinstone, Central Queensland, Australia. *Hydrobiologia* 548:117-126.
- Williams WD. 1980. Australian freshwater life: the invertebrates of Australian Inland Waters. Crows Nest, Sydney, Australia: Macmillan.
- Wolff WJ. 1973. The estuary as a habitat. An analysis of data on the soft-bottom macrofauna of the estuarine area of the rivers Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt. *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 126:1-242.
- Wolff WJ. 1974. Benthic diversity in the Rhine-Meuse Estuary. *Aquatic Ecology* 8(1-2):242-252.
- Yamamuro M. 2000. Abundance and size distribution of sublittoral meiobenthos along estuarine salinity gradients. *Journal of Marine Systems* 26:135-143.
- Yokoyama A, Park H. 2002. Mechanism and prediction for contamination of freshwater bivalves (*Unionidae*) with the cyanobacterial toxin microcystin in hypereutrophic Lake Suwa, Japan. *Environmental Toxicology* 17:424-433.
- Ysebaert T, Meire P, Coosen J, Essink K. 1998. Zonation of intertidal macrobenthos in the estuaries of Schelde and Ems. *Aquatic Ecology* 32(1):53-71.
- Ysebaert Y, Miere P, Maes D, Buijs J. 1993. The benthic macrofauna along the estuarine gradient of the Schelde Estuary. *Netherlands Journal of Aquatic Ecology* 27(2-4):327-341.
- Zurawell R, Kotak B, Prepas E. 1999. Influence of lake trophic status on the occurrence of microcystin-LR in the tissue of pulmonate snails. *Freshwater Biology* 42:707-718.