

Vancouver Harbour and Burrard Inlet Benthic Infaunal Sampling Program, October 1987

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ABSTRACT

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Environment Canada (Environmental Protection Service - EPS) is engaged in an overall assessment of the environmental status of Vancouver Harbour, British Columbia. The Ocean Ecology Division of the Institute of Ocean Sciences contributed a study of the macrobenthic infauna in October of 1987. Using cluster analyses in conjunction with recently developed statistical inferential techniques, the grouping of stations based on similarity was examined for the species abundance data, depth data, sediment composition data and for sediment chemistry data. Station clusters based on abundance data were examined for statistical significance, then compared with station groups based on the environmental data.

Abundances and species richness were generally lower in the eastern harbour (Port Moody Arm) than in the inner harbour, suggesting at first glance that the eastern harbour may be more severely affected by anthropogenic factors than the inner harbour. Three stations in the eastern harbour were almost defaunate. No immediately obvious reason can be suggested for this. The statistically significant clusters of stations based on the relative abundance data were coherent geographically.

The station patterns based on species abundance data bore little resemblance to the depth and sediment reference data, except in the separation of stations into inner versus eastern harbour groups. The sediment chemistry data were statistically more significantly related to the abundance data than either depth or sediment composition.

Keywords: Vancouver Harbour, benthos, environmental impact.

Résumé

Burd, B.J. and R.O. Brinkhurst. 1990. Vancouver Harbour benthic infaunal sampling program, October 1987. Can. Tech. Rep. Hydrogr. Ocean Sci. 122: 49p.

Le ministère de l'Environnement du Canada (Service de la protection de l'environnement) a entrepris une évaluation globale de l'environnement dans le port de Vancouver, en Colombie-Britannique. Dans le cadre de ce programme d'évaluation, la Division de l'écologie des océans de l'Institut des sciences de la mer a effectué une étude portant sur l'endofauna du port en octobre 1987. Au moyen d'analyses de grappes et de nouvelles techniques d'inférence statistique, les stations d'échantillonnage ont été groupées selon leur similitude au regard des paramètres suivants : abondance des espèces, profondeur, types de sédiments et composition chimique des sédiments. Nous avons analysé les grappes de stations fondées sur l'abondance pour voir si elles montraient des différences statistiques significatives et nous les avons comparées aux grappes de stations fondées sur les données environnementales.

L'endofaune du port intérieur était plus abondante et comportait un plus grand nombre d'espèces que celle de la partie est du port (bras Port Moody). À première vue, cela semble indiquer que la partie est du port serait d'avantage touchée par des facteurs anthropiques que le port intérieur. De fait, l'endofaune était presque inexistante à trois stations de la partie est. Les causes de cette situation ne sont pas évidentes pour l'instant. Les grappes de stations fondées sur l'abondance et montrant des différences statistiques significatives avaient une distribution géographique cohérente.

Les données relatives aux sédiments et aux profondeurs étaient faiblement corrélées aux résultats du traitement des stations selon l'abondance des espèces, sauf si les stations étaient divisées en groupes du port intérieur d'une part, et de la partie est du port, d'autre part. La relation statistique entre les données de composition chimique des sédiments et les données d'abondance était plus significative que celle entre ces dernières et la profondeur ou les types de sédiments.

Mots clés : port de Vancouver, benthos, impact environnemental.

INTRODUCTION

Environment Canada (Environmental Protection Service - EPS) is engaged in an overall assessment of the environmental status and health of Vancouver Harbour, British Columbia. The Ocean Ecology Division of the Institute of Ocean Sciences contributed a study of the macrobenthic infauna. Samples were taken at stations for which EPS has studied sediment chemistry and epibenthic macrofauna. This report details the results of the benthic infaunal portion of that study, and includes initial pattern analyses of populations with respect to some natural and anthropogenic environmental factors. The report includes a preliminary examination of the effects of some sediment chemistry factors on benthic community structure. This chemical data is cited from Goyette and Boyd (1989).

METHODS

BENTHIC FAUNAL SAMPLING

Benthic infauna were sampled in Vancouver Harbour from October 26 to 30, 1987 at 28 selected stations (see Table 1 and Figure 1). One station was sampled in the outer harbour (PEI= Pacific Environment Institute, West Vancouver Laboratory), 16 stations were sampled in the inner harbour (1 to 25e), and 11 stations were sampled in the eastern harbour (Port Moody arm - 36b to 46). Samples were collected using a 23 cm square ponar grab. Two replicate samples were taken at each station. A 100ml corer was inserted into one of the replicate grabs before opening, (for sediment particle size analysis) and the remaining sediment was washed carefully with seawater through a 0.3mm screen. The seawater was initially filtered through a 0.25mm screen. Animals and particles retained were preserved in 10% buffered, Rose Bengal stained, formalin for preservation and transport to the laboratory.

SORTING AND IDENTIFICATION

In the laboratory, samples were again washed through a 0.3mm screen and sorted. In some cases, large amounts of debris necessitated sorting of only 1/3 or 1/4 of the sample. The few samples so treated were split using a large Folsom plankton splitter. The reliability of this subsampling method was subsequently tested by subsampling with replacement for a series of different substrate types. Extrapolated counts from subsamples were not significantly different from total counts for the whole samples. Detailed data and results from this sampling experiment are available elsewhere (Cross 1989). After sorting, 10% of the samples were sorted again to find leftover animals. The quality control results are summarized in Appendix A. Detection of less than an additional 5% of the total number of organisms reported in the original count is deemed acceptable, otherwise the samples would all be resorted. All of the animals sorted were preserved

Table 1. Vancouver Harbour sampling dates and locations,
October, 1987.

Station	Latitude	Longitude	Depth(m)	Date	Time (PDT)
PEI	49 19.78	123 13.97	67	Oct 26/87	1540
1	49 18.72	123 07.45	12	Oct 26/87	1900
2	49 18.65	123 07.27	16	Oct 26/87	1930
3A	49 18.73	123 06.62	13	Oct 26/87	1842
3B	49 18.48	123 06.67	15	Oct 26/87	1830
4A	49 18.50	123 06.48	23	Oct 26/87	1805
11B	49 18.25	123 04.82	30	Oct 26/87	2025
14	49 18.10	123 05.85	30	Oct 26/87	1956
15	49 18.10	123 05.00	40	Oct 28/87	1540
16	49 17.60	123 03.88	24	Oct 28/87	1520
19	49 17.52	123 06.30	22	Oct 29/87	1100
22B	49 17.20	123 05.09	14	Oct 29/87	810
22D	49 17.37	123 05.10	35	Oct 29/87	825
22E	49 17.55	123 04.62	35	Oct 29/87	840
25B	49 17.35	123 04.63	22	Oct 28/87	1615
25D	49 17.46	123 04.62	37	Oct 28/87	1623
25E	49 17.55	123 04.62	35	Oct 28/87	1635
36B	49 17.60	122 53.80	18	Oct 27/87	950
37A	49 17.82	122 53.38	17	Oct 27/87	1020
37B	49 17.71	122 53.40	18	Oct 27/87	1050
39A	49 17.95	122 53.05	14	Oct 27/87	1320
39C	49 17.77	122 53.05	15	Oct 27/87	1240
39E	49 17.60	122 53.06	15	Oct 27/87	1130
40	49 17.98	122 52.87	11	Oct 27/87	1340
41A	49 17.98	122 52.73	10	Oct 27/87	1405
41B	49 18.03	122 52.48	9	Oct 27/87	1424
45	49 17.42	122 51.86	16	Oct 27/87	1650
46	49 17.37	122 51.74	14	Oct 27/87	1712

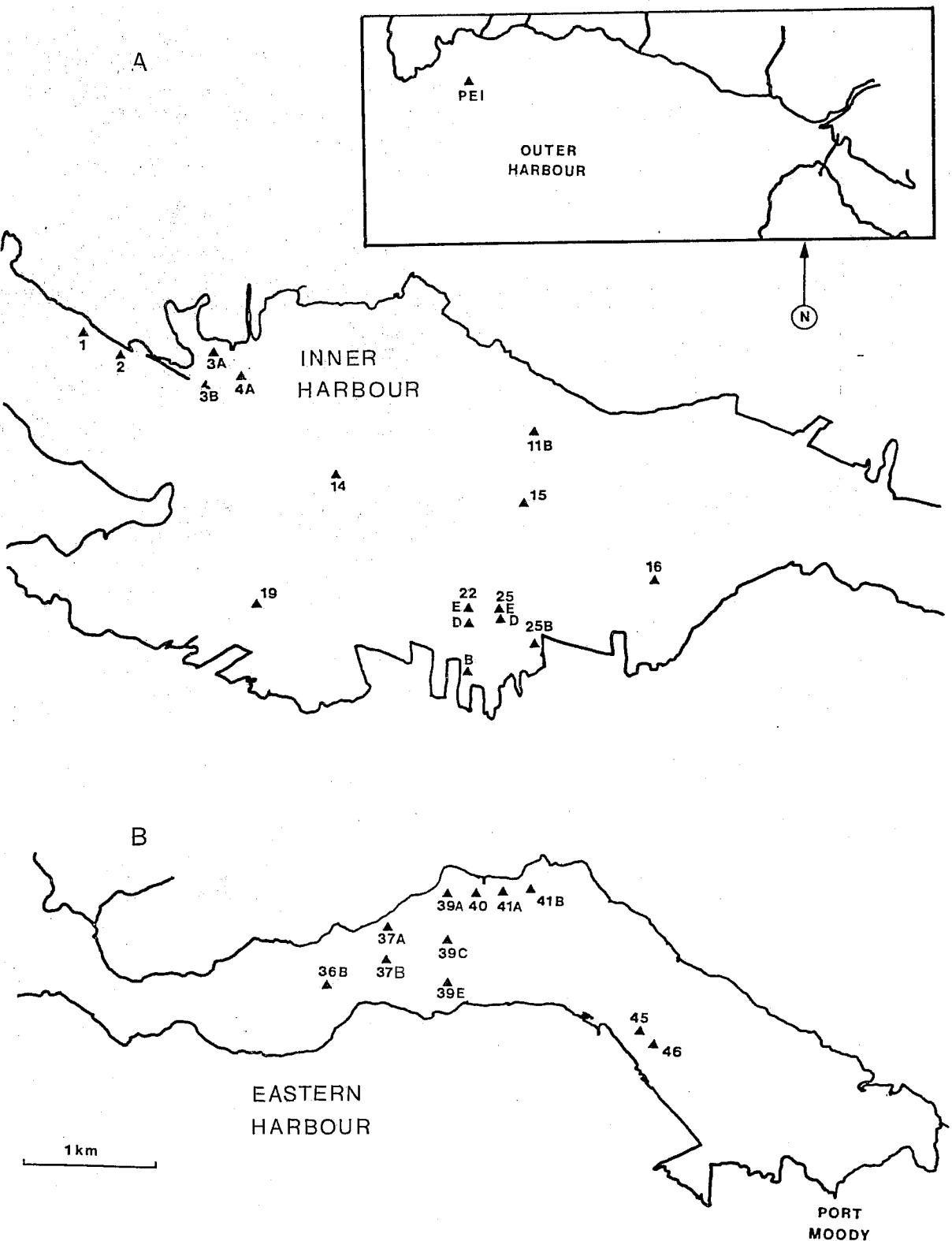


Figure 1. Station locations from A) Inner and Outer Vancouver Harbour, and B) Burrard Inlet near Port Moody. Latitudes and longitudes of stations are given in Table 1. Station PEI was located off the Pacific Environment Institute.

in 65% ethanol and sent to taxonomic experts for identification as follows:

H. Jones, Marine Taxonomic Services	Polychaeta
R. Brinkhurst, Institute Ocean Sciences	Oligochaeta
G. Wilson, Scripps Inst. Oceanography	Isopoda
R. Reid, University Victoria	Mollusca
C. Staude, Friday Harbour Labs	Amphipoda
W. Austin, Khoyatan Marine Labs	Echinodermata, varia

Each expert prepared a reference collection consisting of specimens of each species identified. The original animals and reference collection will shortly be archived at the Royal British Columbia Provincial Museum for a period of time before being incorporated into standard collections.

SEDIMENT PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

The core sample obtained from each grab was immediately stored on ice at 4°C without preservation, and returned to the Institute of Ocean Sciences for analysis. Sediment samples were dried at 80°C for 12 hours, weighed to the nearest 0.01g and washed through a set of 2mm screens to trap gravel. The residue was then washed through a 63 micron mesh screen to trap sand. The silt was considered to be the residue fraction which passed through the two different sized screens. The residue from each size class was then dried overnight at 80°C and weighed. Percent gravel, silt and sand were calculated. This procedure is analogous to the Wentworth method for sieving sediments (Wentworth 1922).

SEDIMENT CHEMISTRY ANALYSES

A selection of values for eight metals and organics was tabulated and averaged from Goyette and Boyd (1989- appendices). The data was standardized from values in ug/g dry weight to a ratio of baseline values considered to be "normal" (baseline values were provided by D. Goyette, DOE/EPS, pers. comm.).

DATA ANALYSES

The abundance matrix (standardized to numbers per 0.5m², 292 taxa) was subjected to an agglomerative, hierarchical cluster analysis using the Bray-Curtis coefficient of similarity with unweighted pair group mean average linkage (Sneath and Sokal 1973). Each replicate was initially included separately in the analysis, to determine agreement between replicates. Since the agreement was reasonable (see Results), replicates were mathematically averaged for each station and a bootstrapping method called SIGTREE (Nemec and Brinkhurst 1988a) which tests the hypothesis that the stations are grouped together by chance (i.e. that the stations clustered within a given group are the same) was applied. The test utilizes the variability within replicates for each station to simulate many combinations of

values and test the probability that the sampled values occurred by chance. Seventy-five simulations were done.

The percentage of sand and silt/clay particle size fractions were also combined and clustered to form a complimentary "reference" dendrogram for comparison with the abundance dendrogram. The Fowlkes-Mallows test statistic (Fowlkes and Mallows 1983) was used to compare the abundance and reference dendrograms (COMTREE - Nemec and Brinkhurst 1988b). A separate dendrogram was also constructed for station depth, and compared with the abundance dendrogram. These analyses tested the hypothesis that the abundance cluster dendrogram was different at each linkage level from the reference dendrogram (sediment type or depth).

The average sediment chemistry concentrations (ug/g dry weight) were obtained from Goyette and Boyd (1989 - Appendices) were transformed as a ratio of common background levels, then clustered using the same method as described for sediment particle size data (see above). The dendrogram was used as a reference tree to compare with the abundance data using the method developed by Nemec and Brinkhurst (1988b).

RESULTS

SPECIES ABUNDANCE DATA

Numbers of individuals and species obtained in each sample are documented in Table 2. A complete list of identified taxa is included in Appendix B. There is an obvious difference between samples from the inner harbour (1 to 25e) and stations from the eastern harbour (36b to 46). Stations in the eastern harbour had fewer animals and species than those in the inner harbour. In particular, stations 41b, 45 and 46 were almost defaunated. Station PEI in the outer harbour was similar in species richness and overall abundance to the stations in the inner harbour.

The most abundant species overall were the bivalves Axinopsida serricata, Psephidia lordi and Macoma carlottensis; the gastropod Alvania compacta; and the polychaetes Prionospio lighti, Tharyx multifilis, Sphaerosyllis brandhorsti, Nephtys cornuta franciscanum, Exogone lourei, Cossura longocirrata, Chaetozone setosa, Capitella capitata complex, Armandia brevis and Euchone incolor. All of these were more abundant in the inner harbour than in the eastern harbour (Port Moody Arm). Of particular interest was the large number of the coastal tubificid oligochaete species Tubificoides benedii found at station 25d, replicate 2. This species is a common coastal and estuarine species on North Atlantic shores of Northern Europe and North America, where it is usually associated with the oligochaete Clitellio arenarius. T. benedii has not been observed in samples from coastal localities from San Francisco Bay to Juneau Alaska, even in sites adjacent to Vancouver Harbour (Boundary Bay or Fraser River Estuary). Its apparently limited distribution within

Table 2. Total numbers of organisms and species for Vancouver Harbour sample replicates (0.5m² surface area)

Area	Station	Replicate Number/.5m ²	No. species	
INNER HARBOUR	1	1	447	
		2	513	
	2	1	480	
		2	519	
	3a	1	357	
		2	260	
	3b	1	4499	
		2	886	
	4a	1	1644	
		2	1218	
	11b	1	2416	
		2	1965	
	14	1	748	
		2	280	
	15	1	1120	
		2	1185	
	16	1	5904	
		2	1614	
	19	1	832	
		2	1813	
	22b	1	1816	
		2	1851	
	22d	1	1372	
		2	626	
	22e	1	1272	
		2	1776	
	25b	1	596	
		2	1951	
	25d	1	1452	
		2	1872	
	25e	1	1212	
		2	1598	
Mean			1397	
			46	

Table 2. (continued) Total abundances and species for Vancouver Harbour sample replicates (0.5m² surface area)

Area	Station	Replicate Number	.5m ²	No. species
EASTERN HARBOUR (Port Moody)	36b	1	188	14
		2	218	27
	37a	1	209	23
		2	225	25
	37b	1	268	12
		2	333	21
	39a	1	30	6
		2	152	16
	39c	1	84	10
		2	206	14
	39e	1	210	10
		2	403	19
	40	1	412	9
		2	636	12
	41a	1	57	16
		2	286	12
	41b	1	11	5
		2	8	2
	45	1	24	3
		2	10	2
	46	1	0	0
		2	36	1
Mean			182	12
OUTER HARBOUR	PEI	1	646	58
		2	502	50

the harbour would strongly suggest that it is a very recent introduction via the bilge of a ship.

The relative abundances of identified taxa are tabulated in Appendix C. The data from all samples were subjected to cluster analysis. This resulted in 4 apparent clusters (Figure 2), each of which contained both replicates from the included stations. In many instances the replicates were clustered together, and so the data were reanalysed by clustering stations. This allowed the resulting tree (Figure 3) to be tested by the SIGTREE procedure (Appendix D). This tests the hypothesis that any two groups of stations are sufficiently alike that they can be considered to represent a single community. The hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level, that is, any linkage with a P value of 5% or less indicates an unacceptable grouping that is not homogeneous with regard to the relative abundance of identified taxa (see large triangles, Figure 3 - significance values of 10% are indicated as small triangles). The first significant group is made up of stations 1-4 plus 25b. The first five of these are all located along the industrial north shore of the inner harbour, and 25b is situated close to the southern shore. The second group consists of all the remaining stations in the inner harbour, 11 to 25e, excluding station 14. Station PEI (used as a reference station by EPS) is not part of this homogeneous grouping, even though it appears to cluster with the group. This demonstrates the value of using SIGTREE to detect such anomalies.

While the eastern harbour (Port Moody Arm) stations appear to cluster together, only stations 36b, 37a, 37b and 39e are sufficiently similar to form a significant group in terms of the composition of the benthic animals. Stations 41a and 40 are therefore excluded from this significant grouping. The final stations, 41b, 45 and 46 form a cluster with a significance value of 10%, but are quite dissimilar. In this instance the severe depletion of the macrobenthic infauna means that variance between replicates is quite high, increasing the dissimilarity between stations. The apparent homogeneity of these stations (at a probability of 10%) probably occurred by chance because of the large number of zero entries in common for these stations. That is, most species had no representatives in any of the three stations. While the three stations produce a sensible station group in biological terms, slight differences in the actual species present make the stations appear to differ greatly. This is an unfortunate artifact of the statistical method. The method becomes more powerful as the number of replicates per station increases, so that the stations excluded from significant groups might have become significant members of existing clusters if more replicates had been analysed. The spatial distribution of significant station clusters is illustrated in Figure 4. With the exception of station 25B, each grouping is spatially coherent, adding further subjective support to their recognition as clusters.

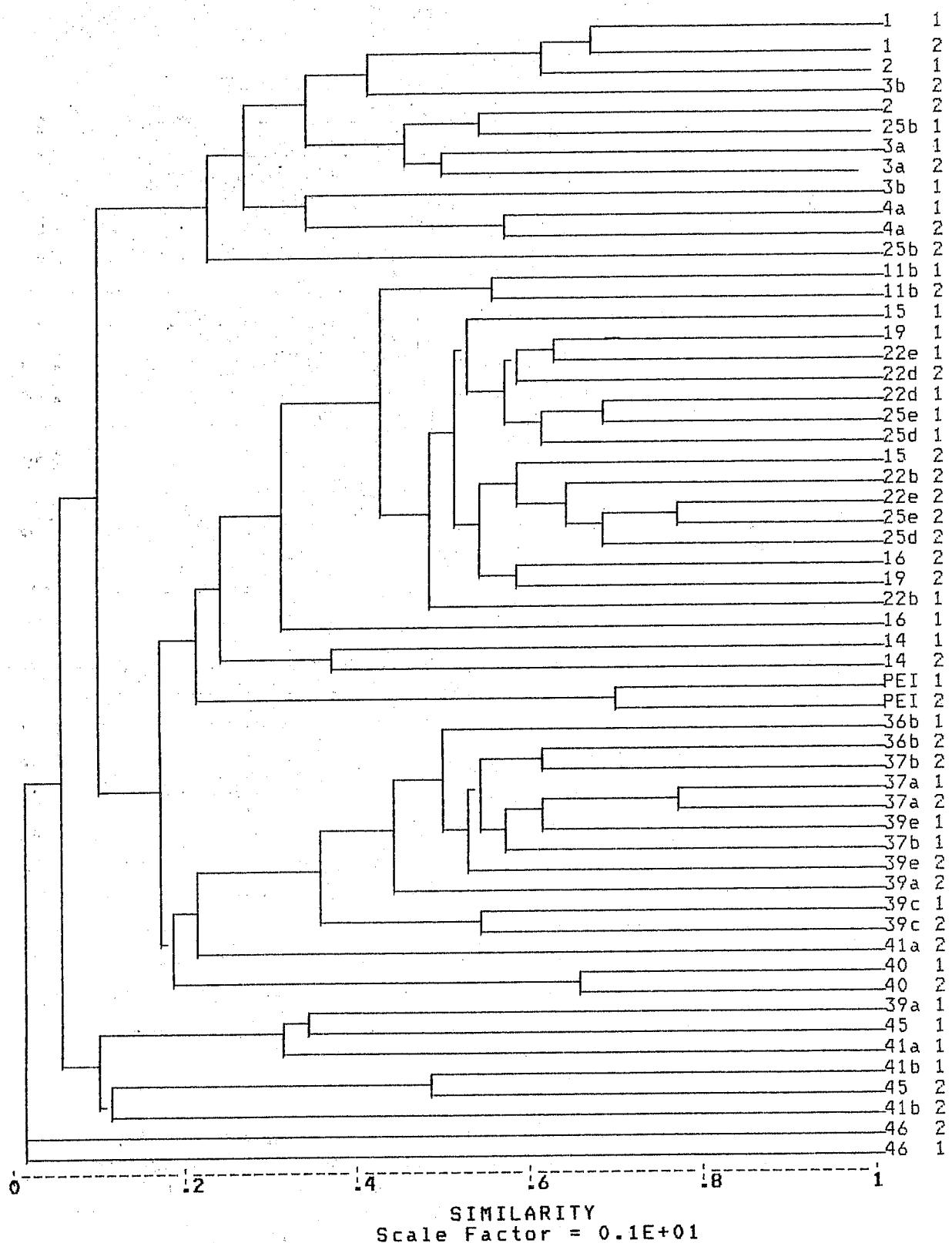


Figure 2. Cluster dendrogram for all sample replicates treated independently ("2 1" refers to station 2, replicate 1, etc.).

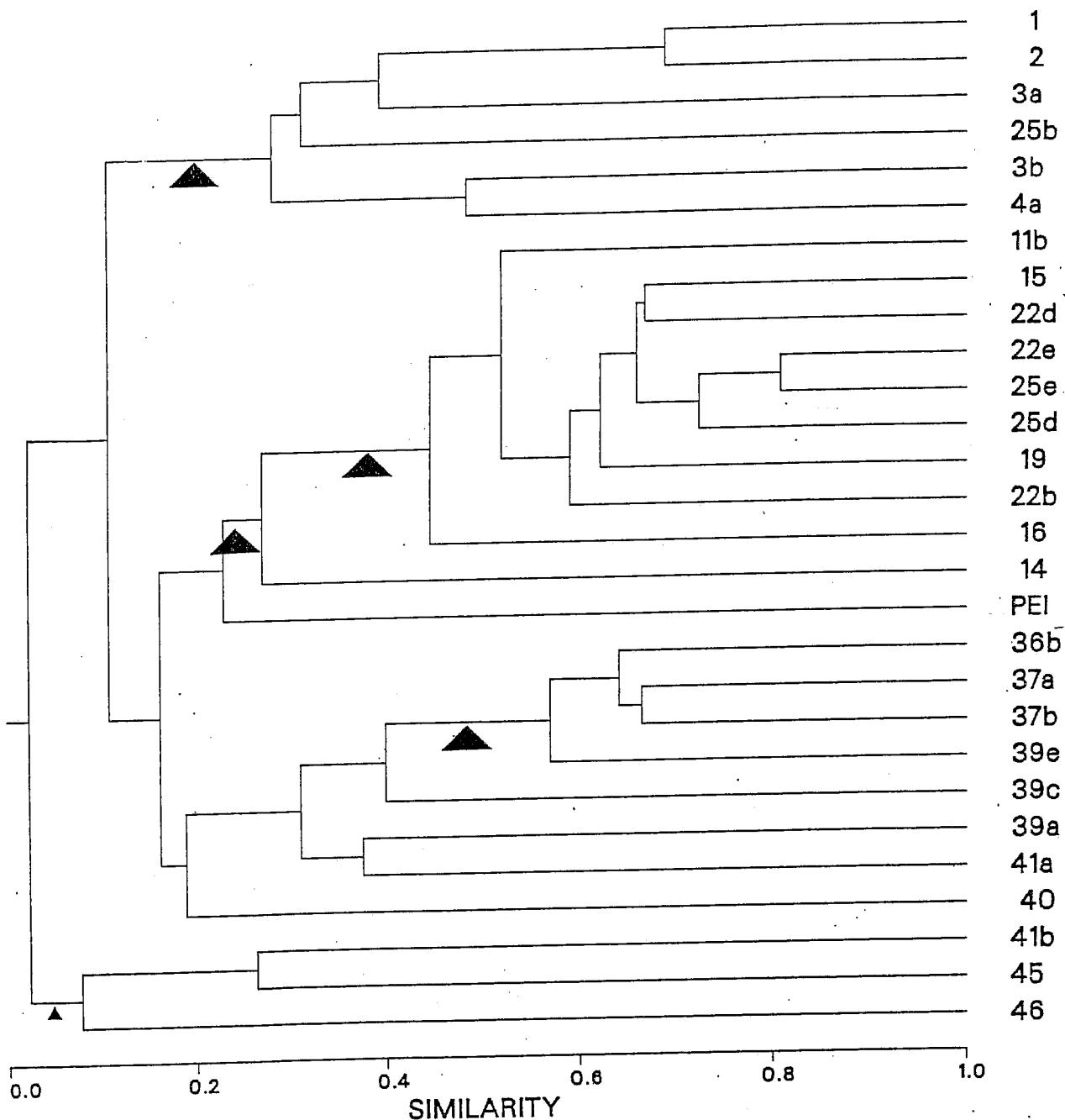


Figure 3. Cluster dendrogram of stations, with duplicate samples averaged but used as basis for bootstrap method for establishing significance of station groupings (replicates averaged). Linkages which delineate significant, homogeneous groups of stations at the 5% level (see Appendix D) are indicated by the large triangles. The small triangle represents a linkage significant at the 10% level.

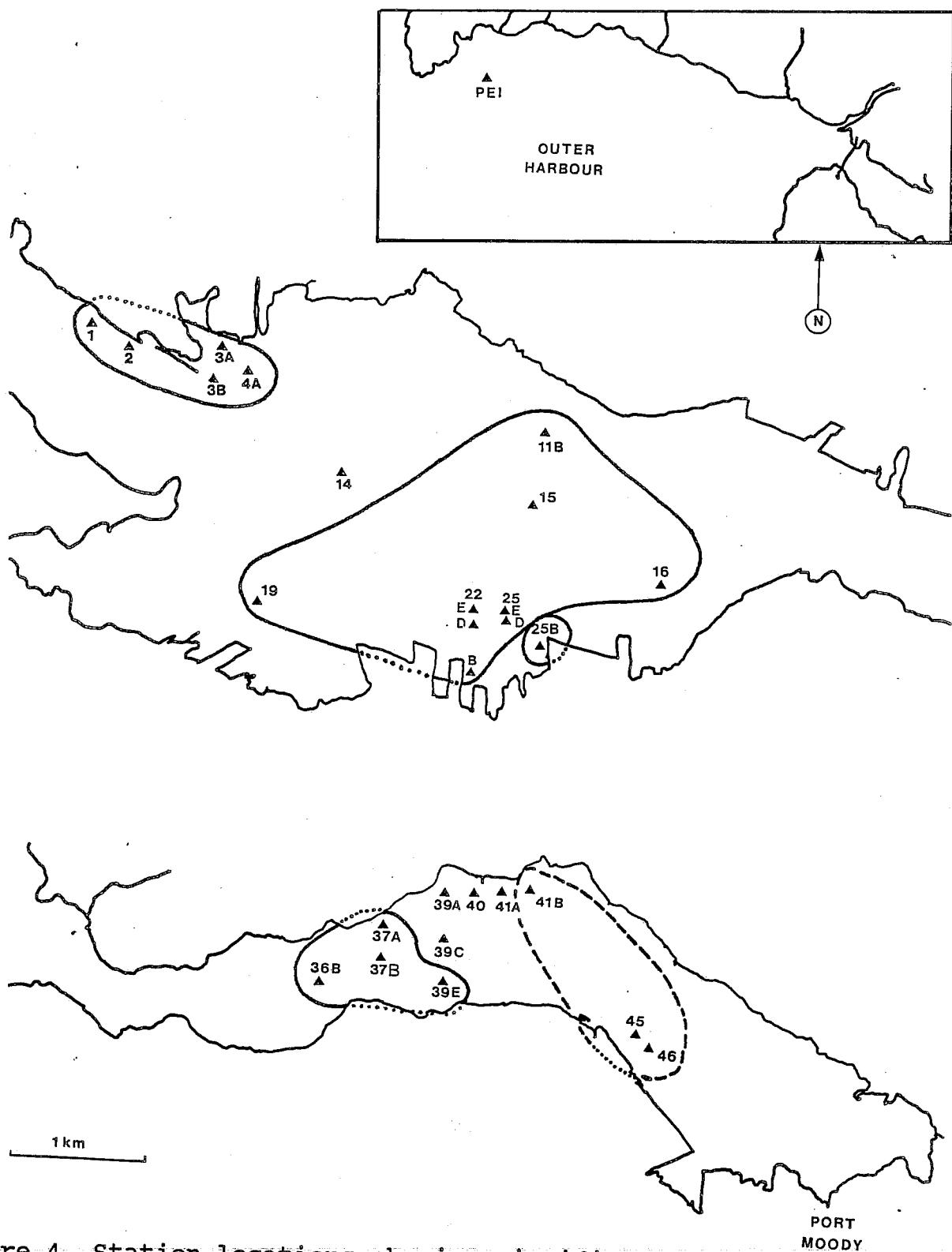


Figure 4. Station locations showing significant groupings at the 5% level (solid lines) as indicated in Figure 3. Note that 25B belongs with the cluster of 1-4A. The dashed cluster indicates the grouping significant at 10% as indicated in Figure 3.

Table 3. Sediment Composition - Vancouver Harbour Samples
 Data are unavailable for station 1.

Station	%mud	%sand	%gravel
1	--	--	--
2	5.0	78.4	16.6
3A	64.5	35.5	0.0
3B	2.4	80.0	17.6
4A	26.5	74.4	0.0
11B	43.7	56.3	0.0
14	12.3	73.2	14.5
15	55.3	44.7	0.0
16	49.9	47.9	2.2
19	46.5	50.0	3.5
22B	26.6	67.8	5.5
22D	77.8	22.2	0.0
22E	73.4	26.6	0.0
25D	62.5	36.5	1.0
25E	57.1	39.7	3.2
36B	90.2	9.8	0.0
37A	85.2	14.3	0.5
37B	89.2	9.6	1.2
39A	96.0	4.0	0.0
39C	92.7	6.5	0.8
39E	84.2	14.6	1.2
40	86.1	10.2	3.7
41A	91.2	8.8	0.0
41B	91.4	8.6	0.0
45	94.8	5.2	0.0
46	92.2	7.8	0.0
PEI	90.3	9.7	0.0
MEAN	57.0	30.8	2.6

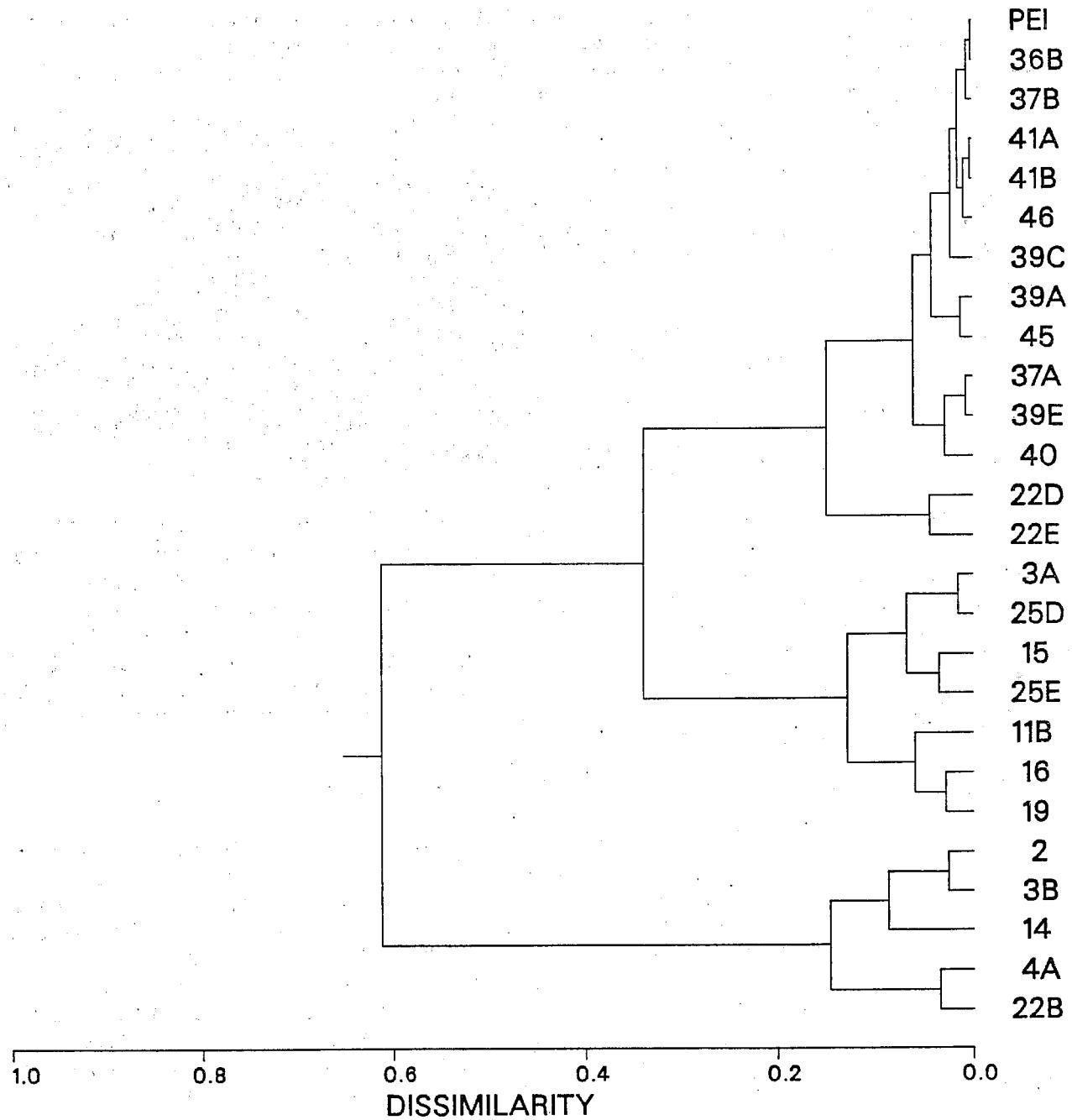


Figure 5. Cluster dendrogram for sediment particle size similarity analysis (see also Appendix E). Note that stations 1 and 25B are missing.

COMPARISON OF BENTHOS WITH SEDIMENT AND DEPTH CHARACTERISTICS

The results of sediment analyses are presented in Table 3. Clustering of stations based on sediment composition is illustrated in Figure 5. Sediments from stations in the inner harbour (2 to 25e, data from stations 1 and 25b were missing) averaged about 50% silt and 50% sand, with some shell and gravel. Variations in these relative sediment components produced three distinct station groups (Figure 6). Sediments from the reference station in the outer harbour (PEI) and from the eastern harbour (Port Moody Arm) were finer and more homogeneous than inner harbour stations, with 80-96% silt, and little sand or gravel. These stations all clustered together with very low dissimilarity. A COMTREE analysis comparing the abundance dendrogram (see Appendix E - 26 stations only) with the sediment dendrogram (Figure 5) could not reject the hypothesis that the two dendograms were different at 23 out of the 25 linkages. The two significant linkages suggest that the grouping together of stations 36b to 41a in the eastern harbour may have been partially related to homogeneous sediment composition.

Stations were also clustered together according to depth (Figure 6). This arbitrary reference dendrogram was compared to the abundance dendrogram (from Figure 3) using COMTREE (see Appendix F). The hypothesis that the two dendograms were different could not be rejected at 24 out of 27 linkages. The significant linkages basically suggest that the two groups of stations 15, 22d, 22e, 25d, 25e in the inner harbour, and 36b, 37a, 37b in the eastern harbour may be distinct groups partly due to depth related characteristics.

COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL DATA WITH ABUNDANCE DATA

The sediment chemistry values (Table 4) are based on surveys done prior to the benthic survey (1985 to 1987), and may not represent contemporaneous conditions. The data were transformed in order to avoid inadvertent weighting due to large differences in concentration scale that may be natural rather than anthropogenic. This type of analysis is somewhat naive. For example, combinations of the various contaminants may interact to magnify or reduce their individual toxicity effects. The comparison of chemical data with abundance data is done here to indicate the difficulty of comparing raw chemical data with biological data. The cluster analysis of chemical data is illustrated in Figure 7.

In spite of the aforementioned limitations, 5 of the 27 linkages were significant ($p < 0.05$) in the COMTREE analysis (Appendix G), thereby rejecting the hypothesis that the dendograms are different at these linkage levels. Three further linkages were significant at the 10% level. The chemical data would therefore appear to have a more significant relationship to benthos than either sediment composition or depth alone. For example, the chemical data produce clusters which separate the

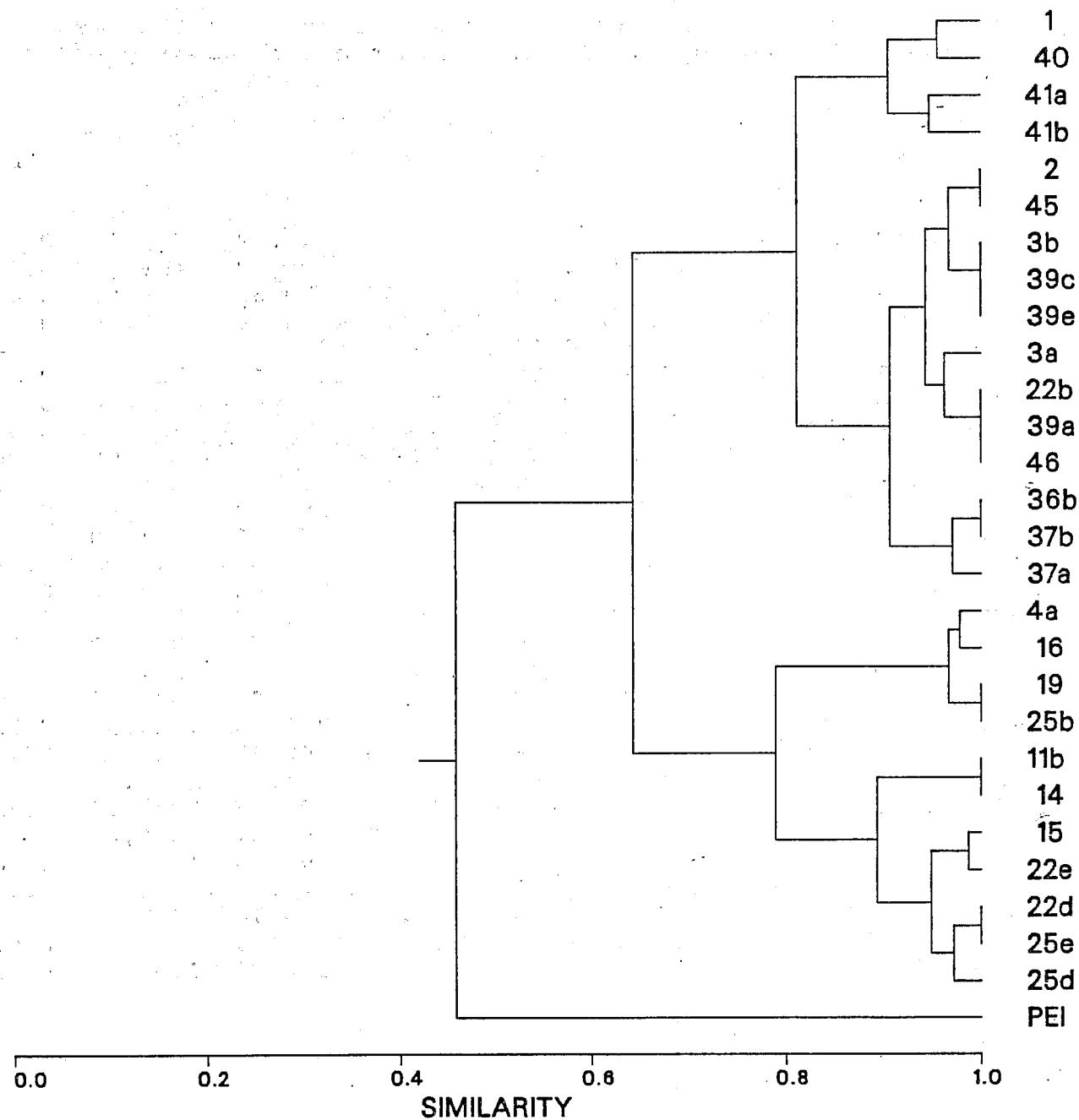


Figure 6. Cluster dendrogram for depth of stations (see also Appendix F).

Table 4a. Chemical data from Vancouver Harbour, 1985 to 1987
 (from Goyette and Boyd 1989). HC = hydrocarbon

	Ca	Cr	Cu	Hg	Pb	Zn	HC	PCB
PEI	0.40	54.68	183.50	0.19	52.17	145.83	213.33	0.10
1	5.17	38.50	4082.67	0.16	15420.00	2266.67	459.33	0.04
2	2.54	61.03	4353.33	0.12	584.67	654.33	669.67	0.01
3a	7.43	47.90	1186.60	0.31	255.00	1280.00	938.50	0.07
3b	6.60	47.10	1967.00	0.18	262.30	1260.00	152.70	0.04
4a	2.73	77.03	1206.33	0.26	162.33	2126.67	216.00	0.24
11b	0.44	26.17	180.67	0.10	48.33	116.00	157.00	0.17
14	0.56	32.63	333.00	0.33	63.67	155.00	224.67	0.03
15	0.69	41.80	396.00	0.28	80.70	204.90	295.00	0.06
16	0.46	25.77	190.67	0.16	47.33	139.67	114.33	0.05
19	0.63	39.03	283.00	0.24	81.00	152.67	178.67	0.04
22b	1.50	39.40	838.70	0.31	120.30	362.70	1241.00	0.29
22d	0.82	42.40	859.00	0.25	95.00	237.00	718.00	0.09
22e	0.82	42.40	859.00	0.25	95.00	237.00	718.00	0.09
25b	1.31	31.70	332.00	0.67	240.70	248.30	1713.00	0.44
25d	0.89	43.20	434.70	0.45	135.30	236.70	997.00	0.15
25e	0.89	43.20	434.70	0.45	135.30	236.70	997.00	0.15
36b	0.93	63.77	237.67	0.32	95.33	200.00	1036.67	0.09
37a	1.27	74.53	161.00	0.39	109.33	210.00	1343.33	0.18
37b	1.13	58.60	148.33	0.44	93.00	202.67	1020.67	0.17
39a	1.77	80.07	151.67	0.43	133.67	221.67	2483.33	0.21
39c	1.40	79.10	135.67	0.36	93.33	203.67	1273.33	0.23
39e	1.40	63.07	144.00	0.37	94.33	149.67	1256.67	0.04
40	1.87	96.13	134.33	0.48	298.00	297.33	1683.33	0.08
41a	1.97	128.00	144.33	0.33	120.00	246.00	1836.67	0.32
41b	11.80	111.70	135.00	0.29	110.00	243.70	1707.00	0.10
45	1.69	44.67	61.33	0.11	19.00	126.33	691.33	0.07
46	2.56	64.37	107.00	0.21	64.00	250.00	1366.67	0.09

Table 4b. Chemical data for Vancouver Harbour transformed as ratios:
observed to baseline (expected background) levels. Baseline values
were supplied by D. Goyette (EPS, DOE).

	Ca	Cr	Cu	Hg	Pb	Zn	HC	PCB
Base	0.3	50	65	0.2	24	115	70	0
PEI	1.3	1.1	2.8	0.9	2.2	1.3	3.0	0.1
1	17.2	0.8	62.8	0.8	642.5	19.7	6.6	0.0
2	8.5	1.2	67.0	0.6	24.4	5.7	9.6	0.0
3a	24.8	1.0	18.3	1.5	10.6	11.1	13.4	0.1
3b	22.0	0.9	30.3	0.9	10.9	11.0	2.2	0.0
4a	9.1	1.5	18.6	1.3	6.8	18.5	3.1	0.2
11b	1.5	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.0	1.0	2.2	0.2
14	1.9	0.7	5.1	1.6	2.7	1.3	3.2	0.0
15	2.3	0.8	6.1	1.4	3.4	1.8	4.2	0.1
16	1.5	0.5	2.9	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.1
19	2.1	0.8	4.4	1.2	3.4	1.3	2.6	0.0
22b	5.0	0.8	12.9	1.6	5.0	3.2	17.7	0.3
22d	2.7	0.8	13.2	1.2	4.0	2.1	10.3	0.1
22e	2.7	0.8	13.2	1.2	4.0	2.1	10.3	0.1
25b	4.4	0.6	5.1	3.4	10.0	2.2	24.5	0.4
25d	3.0	0.9	6.7	2.2	5.6	2.1	14.2	0.2
25e	3.0	0.9	6.7	2.2	5.6	2.1	14.2	0.2
36b	3.1	1.3	3.7	1.6	4.0	1.7	14.8	0.1
37a	4.2	1.5	2.5	1.9	4.6	1.8	19.2	0.2
37b	3.8	1.2	2.3	2.2	3.9	1.8	14.6	0.2
39a	5.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	5.6	1.9	35.5	0.2
39c	4.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	3.9	1.8	18.2	0.2
39e	4.7	1.3	2.2	1.9	3.9	1.3	18.0	0.0
40	6.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	12.4	2.6	24.0	0.1
41a	6.6	2.6	2.2	1.7	5.0	2.1	26.2	0.3
41b	39.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	4.6	2.1	24.4	0.1
45	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	9.9	0.1
46	8.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.2	19.5	0.1

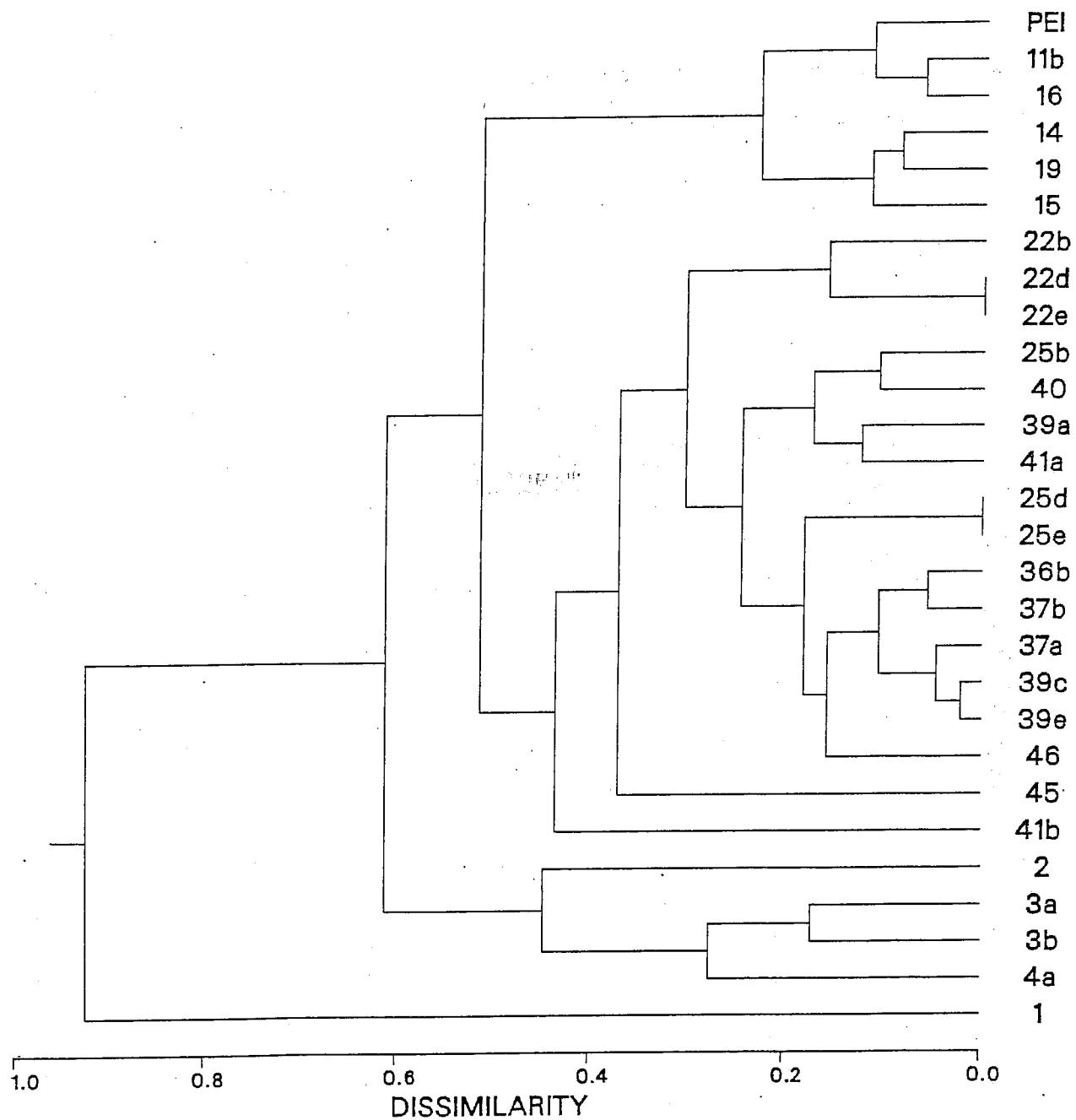


Figure 7. Cluster dendrogram for 8 sediment chemistry factors
(see also Appendix G).

group of stations 1 to 4a from all others, and this group forms a statistically significant group in the abundance data as well (along with 25b). The cluster of 36b, 37a, 37b, 39c and 39e is consistent in both the abundance and chemistry dendograms. In particular, the patterns of depth and chemical dendograms appear to be somewhat complimentary. If some rational means of combining these environmental factors could be devised, the resulting comparison with the abundance dendrogram would be interesting.

DISCUSSION

The species richnesses and abundances observed at stations 11-25 (inner harbour) appear to be similar to other nearshore coastal B.C. areas (c.f. Burd et al. 1987, Brinkhurst et al. 1987). Since no baseline information on this sampling scale is available which predates the development of heavy industry and shipping in Vancouver Harbour, it is impossible to say what is normal or "healthy" for this area. The fauna in the inner harbour seems to be healthier than might be expected in view of the intensity and duration of human activity in and around the basin. This may be partly related to strong circulation through First Narrows.

Abundances and species richnesses were generally lower in the eastern harbour (Port Moody Arm) than in the inner harbour, suggesting that the eastern harbour (Port Moody Arm) may be more severely affected by anthropogenic factors than the inner harbour. One possible cause of defaunation in these areas may relate to consistent turbulence and burial of benthic fauna due to shipping, or to the degree of tidal flushing experienced. Further analyses would be required to test this properly. However, the severe defaunation at stations 41b, 45 and 46 should serve as warning that this general area is seriously affected by some factor or factors currently unmeasured, presumably anthropogenic in origin.

The statistically significant clusters of stations based on the relative abundance data are coherent geographically and also in terms of overall abundances and species richness. An interesting anomaly is the inclusion of station 25b with stations 1 to 4a. The reason for this is not immediately obvious, but may be related to heavy industrial use of the immediate waterfront.

Species abundance patterns can be assumed to be affected more profoundly by environmental factors not analyzed during this study, or by a specific combination of these factors which may have synergistic effects on species abundance. The station patterns based on species abundance data bore little resemblance to the depth and sediment reference data, except in the separation of stations into inner versus eastern harbour groups. The sediment chemistry samples used in this report were taken in 1985, 1986 and 1987. This type of comparison is necessarily rough, as the rate of change in both chemical composition and species composition of sediments over time are not likely synchronized in any easily recognizable pattern. Even so, the statistical comparison between chemistry and abundance data included more significant linkages than the comparisons with depth or sediment composition. A study of Vancouver Harbour and Burrard Inlet currently in progress (October 1989) will include concurrent benthic and sediment chemistry samples. The potential relationships between benthos and sediment characteristics or chemistry will be examined in more detail upon conclusion of that study.

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Appendix A. Quality Control for sorting efficiency of
Vancouver Harbour samples.

Sample	Replicate	Specimens found in residue	% of total = QC
1	1	17	2.54%
11B	1	6	0.76%
22D	2	13	1.64%
36B	1	0	0.00%
40	2	2	1.17%
46	2	0	0.00%

Appendix B. Taxonomic list of species identified from
Vancouver Harbour, B.C.

POLYCHAETA

Orbiniidae

- Leitoscoloplos pugettensis
- Orbiniidae sp. indeterminate
- Orbiniidae sp. juvenile
- Scoloplos acmeceps
- Scoloplos sp. juvenile

Paraonidae

- Aricidea (Aceta) lopezi
- Aricidea (Allia) quadrilobata
- Aricidea sp. indeterminate
- Levinsenia gracilis

Cossuridae

- Cossura longocirrata
- Cossura modica

Spionidae

- Laonice cinnata
- Paraprionospo pinnata
- Polydora cardalia
- Polydora socialis
- Polydora sp. indeterminate
- Polydora sp. juvenile
- Prionospio lighti
- Prionospio multibranchiata
- Prionospio sp. juvenile
- Prionospio steenstrupi
- Pygospio elegans
- Spio butleri
- Spiophanes sp. juvenile
- Spiophanes sp. indeterminate
- Spiophanes berkeleyorum
- Spiophanes sp. juvenile

Trochochaetida

- Trochochaeta multisetosa

Chaetopteridae

- Spiochaetopterus costarum

Cirratulidae

- Caulieriella hamata
- Chaetozone setosa
- Cirratulidae sp. indet.
- Cirratulidae sp. juvenile
- Tharyx multifilis
- Tharyx sp. G-1
- Tharyx sp. juvenile

Capitellidae

- Capitella capitata complex
- Capitellidae sp. juvenile
- Heteromastus filobranchus
- Mediomastus ambiseta
- Mediomastus californiensis
- Mediomastus sp. indeterminate

Maldanidae

- Euclymininae sp. indet.
- Euclymene ?zonalis
- Maldanidae sp. indet.
- Nicomache personata
- Praxillella gracilis
- Praxillella affinis
- Rhodine bitorquata

Opheliidae

- Armandia brevis
- Ophelina acuminata
- Ophelina breviata

Phyllodocidae

- Phyllodocidae sp. juv.
- Eteone longa
- Eteone sp. juvenile
- Eulalia levicornuta
- Eulalia sp. juvenile
- Phyllodoce groenlandica
- Phyllodoce hartmanae
- Phyllodoce mucosa
- Phyllodoce sp. indeterminate
- Phyllodoce spp. juvenile

Aphroditidae

- Aphrodite sp. juvenile

Polynoidae

- Arcteobea spinelytria
- Harmothoe nr. H. lunulata
- Polynoidae sp. indet.
- Polynoidae sp. juvenile
- Tenonia kitsapsensis

Pholoididae

- Pholoides aspera

Sigalionidae

- Pholoe minuta

Chrysopetalidae

- Paleanotus bellis

Hesionidae

- Gyptis brevipalpa

- Hesionidae sp. indet.

- Micropodark dubia

- Ophiodromus pugettensis

Pilargidae

- Pilargis berkeleyae

Syllidae	Sternaspidae
<i>Exogone lourei</i>	<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>
<i>Odontosyllis phosphorea</i>	Oweniidae
<i>Sphaerosyllis brandhorsti</i>	<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>
<i>?Streptosyllis</i> sp. indet.	Flabelligerida
<i>Syllidae</i> sp. indeterminate	<i>Brada villosa</i>
<i>Syllidae</i> sp. juvenile	Sabellariidae
<i>Syllidae</i> (sexual form)	<i>Idanthyrsus ornamentatus</i>
<i>Syllis elongata</i>	<i>Sabellaria cementarium</i>
<i>Syllis</i> sp. juvenile	<i>Sabellariidae</i> sp. indet.
<i>Trypanosyllis</i> sp. indet.	Pectinariidae
Nereidae	<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>
<i>Cheilonereis cyclurus</i>	<i>Pectinaria granulata</i>
Nereidae sp. indeterminate	<i>Pectinaria</i> sp. juvenile
Nereis procera	Ampharetidae
<i>Platynereis bicanaliculata</i>	<i>Ampharetidae</i> sp. indet.
Glyceridae	<i>Ampharete finmarchica</i>
<i>Glycera americana</i>	<i>Ampharete</i> sp. indet.
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	<i>Asabellides sibirica</i>
<i>Glycera</i> sp. juvenile	Terebellidae
Goniadidae	<i>Artacama conferi</i>
<i>Glycinde armigera</i>	<i>Lanassa venusta venusta</i>
<i>Glycinde picta</i>	<i>Nicolea zostericola</i>
<i>Glycinde</i> sp. junveile	<i>Pista cristata</i>
Goniadidae sp. juvenile	<i>Polycirrus</i> sp. complex
Nephtyidae	<i>Terebellidae</i> sp. indeterminate
<i>Nephtys cornuta cornuta</i>	<i>Terebellidae</i> sp. juvenile
<i>Nephtys cornuta franciscanum</i>	Trichobrancidae
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>	<i>Terebellides stroemii</i>
<i>Nephtys punctata</i>	Sabellidae
<i>Nephtys</i> sp. indeterminate	<i>Chone dunneri</i>
<i>Nephthys</i> sp. juvenile	<i>Euchone incolor</i>
Sphaerodoridae	<i>Sabellidae</i> sp. indeterminate
<i>Sphaerodoropsis sphaerulifer</i>	<i>Schizobrancia insignis</i>
<i>Sphaerodoropsis</i> sp. juv.	Serpulidae
Onuphidae	<i>Spirorbis</i> sp. indeterminate
<i>Diopatra ornata</i>	OLIGOCHAETA
<i>Onuphidae</i> sp. juvenile	Tubificidae
<i>Onuphis (Nothria) iridescent</i>	<i>Limnodriloides victoriensis</i>
<i>Onuphis</i> sp. juvenile	<i>Limnodriloides barnardi</i>
Lumbrineridae	<i>Tectidrilus diversus</i>
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>	<i>Tubificoides benedii</i>
<i>Lumbrineris luti</i>	<i>T. bakeri</i>
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp. indeterminate	<i>T. pseudogaster</i>
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp. juvenile	Enchytraeidae
Paraninoe simpla	
Dorvilleidae	
<i>Dorvillea pseudorubrovittata</i>	
<i>Dorvilleidae</i> sp. indeterminate	
<i>Dorvilleidae</i> sp. juvenile	
<i>Protodorvillea gracilis</i>	
<i>Schistomeringos caeca</i>	
<i>Schistomeringos rudolphi</i>	

- ARCHAEOGASTROPODA**
- Fissurellidae
 - Diadora aspera*
- GASTROPODA**
- Rissoidae
 - Alvania compacta*
 - Cerithiidae
 - Bittium attenuatum*
 - Bittium munitum*
 - Cyllichnidae
 - Cyllichna attonsa*
 - Columbellidae
 - Mitrella carinata*
 - Mitrella gouldi*
 - Nassariidae
 - Nassarius fossatus*
 - Nassarius mendicus*
 - Pyramidellidae
 - Odostomia quadrae*
 - Odostomia tenuisculpta*
 - Turbanilla aurantia
 - Turbanilla lordi
 - Turbanilla lyalli
 - Philinidae
 - Philine polaris*
 - Acteonidae
 - Rictaxis punctocoelatus*
 - Trochidae
 - Solariella obscura*
- BIVALVIA**
- Nuculidae
 - Acila castrensis*
 - Nucula carlottensis*
 - Nucula tenuis*
 - Nuculanidae
 - Nuculana hindsii*
 - Yoldiidae
 - Yoldia amygdalea*
 - Yoldia martyria*
 - Yoldia scissurata*
 - Thyasiridae
 - Axinopsida serricata*
 - Cardiidae
 - Clinocardium ciliatum*
 - Keenecardium fucanum*
 - Veneridae
 - Compsomyax subdiaphana*
 - Psephidia lordi*
 - Carditidae
 - Cyclocardia ventricosa*
 - Hiatellidae
 - Hiatella arctica*
- Lyonsiidae**
- Lyonsia californica*
- Tellinidae**
- Macoma calcarea*
 - Macoma carlottensis*
 - Macoma elimata*
- Myidae**
- Mya arenaria*
- Kelliidae**
- Mysella tumida*
- Mytilidae**
- Modiolus rectus*
- Pandoridae**
- Pandora filosa*
- Lucinidae**
- Parvilucina tenuisculpta*
- Propriamussidae**
- Parvamussium alaskensis*
- Anomiidae**
- Pododesmus macroschisma*
- Solenidae**
- Solen sicarius*
- Tapetinae**
- Tapes philippinarum*
- Mactridae**
- Tresus nuttalli*
- APLACOPHORA**
- Chaetodermatidae
 - Prochaetoderma yongei*
 - Chaetoderma sp.*
- SCAPHOPODA**
- Dentalium pretiosum*
- ISOPODA**
- Cryptoniscidae
 - Gnathiidae
 - Gnathia*
 - Idoteidae
 - Synidotea angulata*
 - Limnoriidae
 - Limnoria lignorum*
 - Munnidae
 - Munna fernaldi*
 - Munna stephensenii*
 - Uromunna ubiquita*
 - Paramunnidae
 - Munnogonium waldronensis*
 - Pleurogonium cf. rubicundum*
 - Pleurogonium cf. inerme*
 - Sphaeromatidae
 - Gnorimosphaeroma oregonensis*

CUMACEA	Aeginellidae
Diastylidae	Deutella californica
<i>Diastylus pellucida</i>	Mayerella banksia
<i>Diastylus umatellensis</i>	Tritella pilimana
<i>Diastylus alaskensis</i>	Dexaminiidae
Nannastacidae	Dexamonica reduncans
<i>Campylaspis rubromaculata</i>	Podoceridae
<i>Cumella vulgaris</i>	Dyopedos sp. (monacanthus?)
<i>Cumella vulgaris juv.</i>	Dulichia rhabdoplastis?
Leuconidae	Phococephalidae
<i>Eudorella pacifica</i>	Foxiphalus cognatus-similis
<i>Leucon sp.</i>	Heterophoxus oculatus
DECAPODA	Ischyroceridae
Hippolytidae	Ischyrocerus anguipes group
<i>Heptacarpus sp.</i>	Ericthonius hunteri
Majidae	Microjassa litotes
<i>Oregonia gracilis</i>	Lysianassidae
Pinnotheridae	Wedecom?
<i>Pinnixa occidentalis</i>	Lepidepecreum gurjanovae
<i>Pinnixa sp.</i>	Melitidae
<i>Spirontocaris sp. juv.</i>	Melita dentata
Crangonidae	Melita desdichada
<i>Crangon alaskensis</i>	Melphidippidae
Cancridae	Melphisana bola
<i>Cancer productus</i>	Uristidae
<i>Cancer sp.</i>	Orchomene decipiens
<i>Cancer gracilis</i>	Pachynus barnardi
Paguridae	Parapleustes? sp.
<i>Pagurus sp.</i>	Photidae
MYSIDACEA	Photis macinerneyi?
Mysidae	Photis pachydactyla?
<i>Neomysis kadiakensis</i>	Photis sp.
<i>Pacifacanthomysis nephrophthalma</i>	Cheirimedeia zotea
AMPHIPODA	Protomederia sp.
Pontogeneiidae	Kermystheus ociosus
<i>Accedomoera vagor</i>	Protomederia (Cheirimedeia)
Ampeliscidae	Pleusirus secorus
<i>Ampelisca hancocki</i>	Pleustes depressa group
<i>Ampelisca lobata</i>	Pontogeneia cf. rostrata
<i>Ampelisca unsocalae</i>	Prachynella lodo
<i>Byblis veleronis</i>	Stenothoididae
Aoridae	Synopiidae
<i>Aoroides columbiae?</i>	Tiron biocellata
<i>Aoroides intermedius?</i>	Oedicerotidae
<i>Aoroides spp.</i>	Rhepoxynius variatus
Caprellidae	Westwoodila caecula
<i>Caprella laeviuscula?</i>	Synchelidium rectipalmum
Corophiidae	Synchelidium shoemakeri
<i>Corophium insidiosum?</i>	Monoculodes zernovi?

SIPUNCULIDA*Golfingiidae**Golfingia* or *Nephosoma***APLACOPHORA***Chaetoderma* sp.**NEMERTEA****HOLOTHUROIDEA***Molpadiidae**Molpadia intermedia**Phyllophoridae**Pentamera* sp.**OPHIUROIDEA***Ophiuridae**Ophiura* sp. juv.*Amphiuridae**Amphiodia urtica**Amphiodia* sp.

Appendix C. Vancouver Harbour taxa abundance per 0.5m² grab surface

STATION REPLICATE	PEI																	
	1	2	3a	3b	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
POLYCHAETA																		
Ampharetidae sp. Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ampharetidae sp. Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aphrodite sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arctoebida spiniflytra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aricidea lopezi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aricidea quadrilobata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aricidea sp. Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armandia brevis	3	4	14	41	48	33	140	2	96	83	16	9	0	3	15	0	0	0
Artacama conifera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asabellidae sibirica	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brada Villosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capitella capitata complex	1	2	16	15	0	45	20	1	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capitellidae sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caulieriella hamata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaetozona setosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheloneureis cycilurus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chone dunneri	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	72	108	0
Cirratulidae sp. Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirratulidae sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cossura longocirrata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	56	4	7	0	0	264	20
Cossura modica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	26	216	39	0	0	80	13
Diopatra ornata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorvillea pseudorubrovittata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorvilleidae sp. Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorvilleidae sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eteone longa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eteone sp. Juv	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euchone incolor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	88	69	0	9	45	13
Euclymene ?zonalis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euclymeninae sp. Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	6	10	0	0	0
Eulalia levicornuta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	5	0	5	0	0	12	0
Eulalia sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exogone lourei	1	2	0	4	6	7	140	1	6	6	40	15	108	48	25	10	264	128
Galathowenia oculata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glyceria americana	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	12	8	7	30	8
Glyceria capitata	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glyceria sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glycinde armigera	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	16	0	0	0	0
Glycinde picta	0	0	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glycinde sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goniadidae sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gyptis brevipalpa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix C. Vancouver Harbour taxa abundance per 0.5m² grab surface.

STATION	REPLICATE	25b	25d	25e	36b	37a	37b	39a	39c	39e	40	41a	41b	45	46
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Harmothoe nr. H.	Iumulata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hesionidae sp.	Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heteromastus filobranchus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idanthyrsus ornamentatus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ianassa venusta	venusta	6	0	4	0	13	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laonice cirrata		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leitoscoloplos pugettensis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levensenia gracilis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumbrineris bicirrata		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumbrineris luti		0	0	0	0	62	0	8	0	2	1	0	4	12	0
Lumbrineris sp. Indet.		0	8	0	36	24	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Lumbrineris sp. Juv.		2	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldanidae sp.	Indet.	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medionastus ambiseta		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medionastus californiensis		0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medionastus sp. Indet.		0	0	6	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Microdonckara dubia		12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Nephtys cornuta cornuta		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nephtys cornuta franciscanum		0	8	60	52	42	32	52	62	44	58	80	76	9	72
Nephtys ferruginea		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nephtys punctata		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nephtys sp. Indet.		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nephtys sp. Juv		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nereidae sp. Indet.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nereis provera		8	6	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicolea zostericola		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicomache personata		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odontosyllis phosphorea		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onuphiidae sp. Juv		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onuphis iridescentis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onuphis sp. Juv.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophelina accuminata		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophelina brevifata		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophiordromus pugettensis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophryotrocha pugettensis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orbiniidae sp. Indet.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paleonotus bellis		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraninoe simila		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parapriionospio pinnata		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pectinaria californiensis		0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pectinaria granulata		8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pectinaria sp. Juv		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pholoe minuta		8	18	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pholoides aspera		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phyllodoce groenlandica		0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phyllodoce hartmanae		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

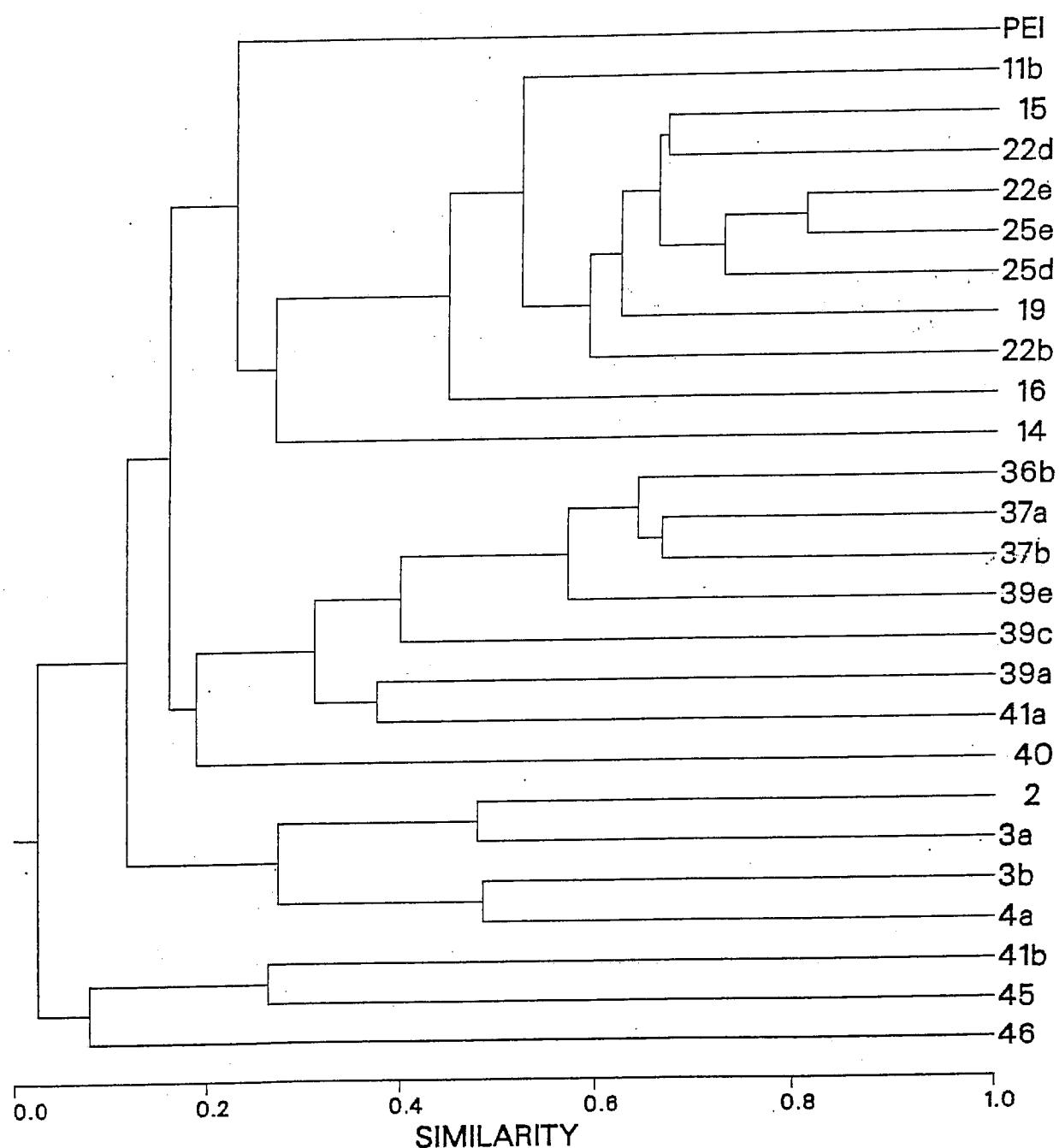
STATION	REPLICATE	46											
		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
25b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25d	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
25e	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
36b	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
36a	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
37a	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
37b	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
39c	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
39a	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
39e	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
40													
41a													
41b													
41c													
45													
46													
Syllis sp. Juv													
Tenonia kitsapsensis													
Terbellidae sp. Indet.													
Terbellidae sp. Juv													
Terbellidae stroemii													
Tharyx multirifilis	2	4	336	75	60	88	4	14	31	33	28	40	6
Tharyx sp. G-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Tharyx sp. Juv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trochochaeta multisetaosa	0	0	0	20	6	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Trypanosyllis sp. Indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARCHAEOGASTROPODA													
Diadora aspera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GASTROPODA													
Alvenia compacta	92	124	0	92	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	20	4
Bittium attenuatum	0	0	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cylichna attonsa	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitrella carinata	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mitrella gouldii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassarius fossatus	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0
Nassarius mendicus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odostomia quadrae													
Odostomia tenuisculpta													
Philine polaris													
Richtaxis punctocoelatus													
Solariella obscura													
Turbanilla aurantia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbanilla lordii	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turbanilla lyalli	0	0	6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BYALVIA													
Aclia castrensis	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0
Axonioda serricata	0	40	264	625	348	587	24	35	49	39	0	48	0
Clinocardium ciliatum	0	8	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Compsomyax subdiaphana	2	8	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cyclocardia ventricosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hiatella arctica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keenecardium fucatum	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyonsia californica	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Macoma calcarea	0	32	60	0	30	0	58	0	5	0	0	3	0
Macoma carlottensis	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Macoma elongata	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Mya arenaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mysella tumida	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modiolus rectus	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nucula carlottensis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nucula tenuis	0	0	36	49	6	14	0	10	0	0	14	3	0
Nuculana hindsii	0	0	0	2	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pandora filosa	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0

STATION	REPLICATE	2	1	22e	2	1	22d	2	1	22b	2	1	22a	2	1	2	1	2	PEI
Pachynus barnardi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parapleustes? sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photis macinernayi?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photis pachydyactyla?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plenksirus secorrus	0	1	0	6	6	4	12	3	30	17	16	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pleustes depressa group	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pontogeneia cf. rostrata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prachynella lodo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protomedesia sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protomedesia-Cheirimedea	1	1	0	2	0	1	40	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheopoxynius variatus	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stenothoidae	6	1	1	0	0	0	40	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synchelidium rectipalatum	1	1	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synchelidium shoemakeri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiron biocellata	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tritella pilimana	21	12	0	4	0	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
unident. Gammaroidea	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westwoodilla caecula	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
OLIGOCHAETA																			
Limnodriloides victoriensis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	30	12	2	5	16	96	52	56
Limnodriloides barnardi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tectidrilus diversus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	28	5	0	1	0	0	8	0
Tubificoides benedii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	53
Tubificoides bakeri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	15	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Tubificoides pseudoaster	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Enchytraeidae indet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Appendix D. Sigtree analysis for Vancouver Harbour species abundance data.

Linkage	Clusters	Linked	Similarity	Probability
1	22e	25e	0.81	0.50
2	22e	25d	0.73	0.58
3	1	2	0.69	0.20
4	15	22d	0.67	0.38
5	37a	37b	0.67	0.28
6	15	22e	0.66	0.68
7	36b	37a	0.64	0.24
8	15	19	0.62	0.60
9	15	22b	0.59	0.42
10	36b	39e	0.57	0.16
11	11b	15	0.52	0.14
12	3b	4a	0.49	0.32
13	11b	16	0.45	0.16
14	36b	39c	0.40	0.04
15	1	3a	0.40	0.12
16	39a	41a	0.38	0.34
17	1	25b	0.31	0.10
18	36b	39a	0.31	0.18
19	1	3b	0.28	0.24
20	11b	14	0.27	0.02
21	41b	45	0.26	0.32
22	11b	PEI	0.23	0.02
23	36b	40	0.19	0.12
24	11b	36b	0.16	0.06
25	1	11b	0.11	0.04
26	41b	46	0.08	0.38
27	1	41b	0.02	0.08

APPENDIX E. Comtree comparison of abundance data with sediment particle size data (Fowlkes-Mallows test statistic). Preceding this is a revised abundance dendrogram for comparison with Figure 5, since sediment data was unavaialbel for two stations.



Number of objects clustered = 26

TREE 1 read from: [brinkhurst.van]vdatsed.cml
TREE 2 read from: vanned.cml

TREE 1 Linkages

Linkage (i)	A(i)	B(i)
1	22e	25e
2	22e	25d
3	15	22d
4	37a	37b
5	15	22e
6	36b	37a
7	15	19
8	15	22b
9	36b	39e
10	11b	15
11	3b	4a
12	2	3a
13	11b	16
14	36b	39c
15	39a	41a
16	36b	39a
17	2	3b
18	11b	14
19	41b	45
20	PEI	11b
21	36b	40
22	PEI	36b
23	PEI	2
24	41b	46
25	PEI	41b

TREE 2 Linkages

Linkage (i)	A(i)	B(i)
1	PEI	36b
2	41a	41b
3	PEI	37b
4	37a	39e
5	41a	46
6	39a	45
7	PEI	41a
8	3a	25d
9	PEI	39c
10	2	3b
11	16	19
12	37a	40
13	4a	22b
14	15	25e
15	PEI	39a
16	22d	22e
17	11b	16
18	PEI	37a
19	3a	15
20	2	14
21	3a	11b
22	2	4a
23	PEI	22d
24	PEI	3a
25	PEI	2

Fowlkes-Mallows Statistic

L1	L2	FM(L1,L2)	PROB	M1	S1	M2	S2
1	1	0.000000	1.0000	0.003077	0.055385	0.003077	0.055385
2	2	0.000000	1.0000	0.003333	0.040689	0.007537	0.054956
3	3	0.000000	1.0000	0.003623	0.029878	0.012308	0.055631
4	4	0.000000	1.0000	0.003953	0.027837	0.015385	0.054954
5	5	0.000000	1.0000	0.004527	0.025629	0.027000	0.056254
6	6	0.098058	0.0381	0.003831	0.019254	0.031379	0.054818
7	7	0.057166	0.9947	0.068859	0.021272	0.053824	0.065910
8	8	0.048113	0.9942	0.058334	0.019130	0.063953	0.066678
9	9	0.078567	0.1111	0.046159	0.017436	0.078326	0.067504
10	10	0.068599	0.9926	0.080477	0.016960	0.089707	0.068034
11	11	0.066299	0.8167	0.071634	0.015900	0.092819	0.065276
12	12	0.062994	0.7143	0.069298	0.016824	0.097689	0.062079
13	13	0.083984	0.2088	0.068300	0.017196	0.109911	0.061875
14	14	0.158114	0.0769	0.115030	0.016770	0.116761	0.058598
15	15	0.150756	0.3333	0.137757	0.019694	0.142870	0.063201
16	16	0.271704	0.0182	0.176675	0.024673	0.158544	0.058718
17	17	0.312413	0.2667	0.303783	0.029085	0.167431	0.054044
18	18	0.369898	0.9167	0.395419	0.039858	0.224594	0.057583
19	19	0.397569	0.5357	0.390073	0.040975	0.232180	0.053714
20	20	0.368161	0.8571	0.396548	0.051098	0.250727	0.052521
21	21	0.505525	0.2000	0.449269	0.045369	0.279983	0.045154
22	22	0.431571	1.0000	0.516839	0.057348	0.406387	0.043503
23	23	0.494222	1.0000	0.527884	0.037143	0.541643	0.033737
24	24	0.699482	1.0000	0.738414	0.032267	0.730210	0.037014
25	25	1.000000	1.0000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000

PROB = probability given the clusters defined at level L1-1

M1 = mean given the clusters at level L1-1

S1 = standard deviation given the clusters at level L1-1

M2 = mean given the cluster sizes

S2 = standard deviation given the cluster sizes

APPENDIX F. Comtree comparison of abundance data with depth
data (Fowlkes-Mallows test statistics).

Number of objects clustered = 28

TREE 1 read from: [brinkhurst.van]vansig.cml
 TREE 2 read from: [brinkhurst.van]vandep.cml

TREE 1 Linkages

Linkage (i)	A(i)	B(i)
1	22e	25e
2	22e	25d
3	1	2
4	15	22d
5	37a	37c
6	15	22e
7	36b	37a
8	15	19
9	15	22b
10	36b	39e
11	11b	15
12	3b	4a
13	11b	16
14	36b	39c
15	1	3a
16	39a	41a
17	1	25b
18	36b	39a
19	1	3b
20	11b	14
21	41b	45
22	11b	PEI
23	36b	40
24	11b	36b
25	1	11b
26	41b	46
27	1	41b

TREE 2 Linkages

Linkage (i)	A(i)	B(i)
1	39c	39e
2	39a	46
3	36b	37c
4	22d	25e
5	22b	39a
6	19	25b
7	11b	14
8	3b	39c
9	2	45
10	15	22e
11	4a	16
12	22d	25d
13	36b	37a
14	2	3b
15	4a	19
16	3a	22b
17	1	40
18	15	22d
19	41a	41b
20	2	3a
21	2	36b
22	1	41a
23	11b	15
24	1	2
25	4a	11b
26	1	4a
27	1	PEI

Fowlkes-Mallows Statistic

L1	L2	FM(L1,L2)	PROB	M1	S1	M2	S2
1	1	0.000000	1.0000	0.002646	0.051366	0.002646	0.051366
2	2	0.000000	1.0000	0.002849	0.037635	0.006480	0.051025
3	3	0.000000	1.0000	0.002665	0.027607	0.009164	0.050852
4	4	0.000000	1.0000	0.002866	0.024715	0.011831	0.050734
5	5	0.000000	1.0000	0.003465	0.023369	0.015873	0.050741
6	6	0.109109	0.0277	0.003783	0.022509	0.024246	0.050268
7	7	0.188982	0.0303	0.099177	0.017425	0.027997	0.049629
8	8	0.145095	0.9857	0.163071	0.017631	0.036466	0.049421
9	9	0.120605	0.9895	0.135459	0.015224	0.043871	0.048107
10	10	0.163663	0.9064	0.169763	0.013168	0.048493	0.047293
11	11	0.140642	0.9804	0.154847	0.012923	0.056431	0.045633
12	12	0.215166	0.7206	0.214330	0.012153	0.061476	0.045624
13	13	0.255945	0.9750	0.276331	0.013478	0.072353	0.044199
14	14	0.240772	0.0857	0.217603	0.011658	0.087901	0.047809
15	15	0.2444949	0.8132	0.246951	0.013568	0.097202	0.046795
16	16	0.230089	0.6410	0.230472	0.013256	0.103479	0.045962
17	17	0.219971	0.7727	0.224786	0.014009	0.108240	0.045064
18	18	0.308248	0.9818	0.328411	0.015827	0.128736	0.044087
19	19	0.325006	0.0444	0.299975	0.014219	0.138378	0.043313
20	20	0.320971	0.7222	0.323565	0.017487	0.181328	0.045112
21	21	0.371317	0.5714	0.374626	0.028877	0.220864	0.045663
22	22	0.342588	0.8571	0.366713	0.033254	0.239385	0.044142
23	23	0.424242	0.6667	0.431172	0.037292	0.261905	0.040009
24	24	0.398075	1.0000	0.495150	0.061788	0.438619	0.048634
25	25	0.583852	0.1667	0.487664	0.045087	0.607170	0.022720
26	26	0.855518	1.0000	0.890423	0.028744	0.862746	0.020865
27	27	1.000000	1.0000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000

PROB = probability given the clusters defined at level L1-1

M1 = mean given the clusters at level L1-1

S1 = standard deviation given the clusters at level L1-1

M2 = mean given the cluster sizes

S2 = standard deviation given the cluster sizes

APPENDIX G. Comtree comparison of abundance data with sediment chemistry (Fowlkes-Mallows test statistics).

Number of objects clustered = 28

TREE 1 read from: [brinkhurst.van]vansig.cml
 TREE 2 read from: [brinkhurst.van]vanchem2.cml

TREE 1 Linkages TREE 2 Linkages

Linkage (i)	A(i)	B(i)	A(i)	B(i)
1	22e	25e	25d	25e
2	22e	25d	22d	22e
3	1	2	39c	39e
4	15	22d	37a	39c
5	37a	37c	36b	37c
6	15	22e	11b	16
7	36b	37a	14	19
8	15	19	36b	37a
9	15	22b	25b	40
10	36b	39e	11b	PEI
11	11b	15	14	15
12	3b	4a	39a	41a
13	11b	16	36b	46
14	36b	39c	22b	22d
15	1	3a	3a	3b
16	39a	41a	25b	39a
17	1	25b	25d	36b
18	36b	39a	11b	14
19	1	3b	25b	25d
20	11b	14	3a	4a
21	41b	45	22b	25b
22	11b	PEI	22b	45
23	36b	40	22b	41b
24	11b	36b	2	3a
25	1	11b	11b	22b
26	41b	46	2	11b
27	1	41b	1	2

Fowlkes-Mallows Statistic

L1	L2	FM(L1,L2)	PROB	M1	S1	M2	S2
1	1	0.000000	1.0000	0.002646	0.051366	0.002646	0.051366
2	2	0.408248	0.0057	0.002326	0.030729	0.006480	0.051025
3	3	0.288675	0.9262	0.286213	0.023685	0.009164	0.050852
4	4	0.200000	0.8467	0.198658	0.023803	0.013228	0.051065
5	5	0.166667	0.7645	0.165521	0.022261	0.015873	0.050741
6	6	0.218218	0.0237	0.141980	0.020532	0.024246	0.050268
7	7	0.283473	0.0260	0.194942	0.017307	0.027997	0.049629
8	8	0.306570	0.9857	0.340815	0.024234	0.043147	0.055102
9	9	0.258199	0.9895	0.286184	0.020991	0.051230	0.055041
10	10	0.366679	0.0117	0.236938	0.018755	0.057718	0.052950
11	11	0.349005	0.9804	0.378900	0.020760	0.068221	0.052129
12	12	0.335410	0.6985	0.332267	0.018099	0.070986	0.050713
13	13	0.301511	0.0750	0.293834	0.020495	0.087741	0.053798
14	14	0.444444	0.0190	0.341089	0.020625	0.095238	0.051228
15	15	0.427618	0.7473	0.425614	0.022559	0.098986	0.049609
16	16	0.420813	0.0897	0.390567	0.023532	0.106873	0.047949
17	17	0.348759	0.7273	0.351617	0.021421	0.128953	0.050702
18	18	0.360571	0.9273	0.384258	0.024039	0.154076	0.047217
19	19	0.409048	0.7111	0.415752	0.022316	0.206959	0.047304
20	20	0.452670	0.1111	0.425734	0.024165	0.222080	0.046410
21	21	0.438120	0.5714	0.441929	0.034919	0.265685	0.044911
22	22	0.434873	0.3333	0.421994	0.036568	0.298086	0.044146
23	23	0.461633	0.2667	0.437227	0.040142	0.326653	0.039486
24	24	0.583619	0.1000	0.496494	0.050458	0.453293	0.052113
25	25	0.705559	1.0000	0.810040	0.058205	0.738654	0.040363
26	26	0.855518	1.0000	0.890423	0.028744	0.862746	0.020865
27	27	1.000000	1.0000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000

PROB = probability given the clusters defined at level L1-1

M1 = mean given the clusters at level L1-1

S1 = standard deviation given the clusters at level L1-1

M2 = mean given the cluster sizes

S2 = standard deviation given the cluster sizes