## MARINE SCIENCES RESEARCH CENTER STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK STONY BROOK, NEW YORK 11794

BENTHIC BORROW AREA INVESTIGATIONS,
SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

ROBERT M. CERRATO

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a seasonal survey carried out during 1981 along the South Shore of Long Island. Eight potential borrow sites, which would supply material for an extensive beach nourishment program planned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, were studied (Figure 1). The goal of this survey was to provide baseline information on both the sediment characteristics and the distribution, abundance, and diversity of the macrobenthos in each potential borrow area.

## II. METHODS

## 1. Sampling Procedures

Data for this study were collected during three seasonal cruises aboard the R/V ONRUST. A total of 65 stations were sampled on each of the three cruises. Figure 2 shows the location of each sampling station. In this figure, each of the eight potential borrow areas are designated by a single letter code ranging from A for the western most to H for the eastern most area. Stations within a borrow area are given a numerical identifer along with a borrow area letter code. Thus station A8 represents station 8 within borrow site A.

Stations were located along transects which ran roughly perpendicular to the shoreline. The number of transects per site and the number of stations per transect were determined in consultation with the Army Corps. The water depth at each station is given in Figure 3. Sampling at a site was restricted to locations between the 30' and 60' depth contours. Loran C was used for navigation. Loran coordinates for each sampling station were recorded on the first cruise and used to locate stations on subsequent cruises. The longitude and latitude of each station is given in Table 1. Sampling dates may be found in Table 2.

Quantitative biological samples were collected using a 0.1 square meter Smith-McIntyre grab. Three replicate grabs were taken at each sampling station (Figure 2). Upon retrieval of the grab, the doors of the bucket were opened and a ruler was used to measure the depth of the sample below the top of the bucket. These measurements were recorded and later used to calculate the volume of the sample. The contents of the Smith-McIntyre grab were then emptied into a plastic tray and a small (<50 cc) sediment sample was taken. Sediment samples were placed in labelled whirl-pak bags. A small amount of ethyl alcohol was added before sealing the bag to inhibit bacterial activity.

Grab samples were sieved onboard immediately after collection. Sieves were constructed of 1 mm diameter Nitex screening. After washing, all material retained on the screen (e.g., animals, detritus, sand, gravel, shell fragments, etc.) was transferred to labelled sample jars. Samples were preserved for biological analysis in 5% buffered formalin and stained with rose bengal.

Qualitative epifaunal samples were collected using a 1.5 m long epibenthic sled. This sled was identical in design but somewhat smaller than the device described by Hessler and Sanders (1966). The mouth of the sled used in this project was 50 cm wide by about 25 cm high. The collecting net was constructed of 0.25 inch stretch nylon.

Sled tows were taken at 39 of the 65 sampling stations (Figure 4). The sled was towed for 5 minutes on the bottom in a direction perpendicular to the transect line (i.e., roughly parallel to the shoreline). Material collected in the sled net was transferred to labelled sample containers and preserved in 5% buffered formalin.

## 2. Sediment Characterization - Laboratory Procedures

In the laboratory the whirl-pak bags containing sediment samples were opened and allowed to stand for about one hour prior to processing. This permitted the alcohol which was added to the samples on shipboard to evaporate. There was no significant evaporation of water during this period. After standing, the sediment was removed from the bag, mixed thoroughly, and split into two subsamples. One subsample was used for textural analysis, and the other primarily for loss on ignition. A schematic diagram of the steps taken in the following sections to characterize the sediment samples is given in Figure 5.

## a. Class Partitioning

Immediately after spliting, a portion of the sediment sample (approximately 40 g) was put into a 100 ml volumetric flask. Distilled water at room temperature was used to wash down any material adhering to the glass above the etched capacity line. The flask was gently agitated by hand to remove air bubbles trapped within the sediment and filled with distilled water to the capacity line. The flask with sediment and water was then weighed on a Mettler PC400 balance. The contents of the flask was next washed onto a 0.0625 mm screen and thoroughly wet sieved to remove the silt-clay fraction of the sample. The material remaining on the screen (i.e., the sand and gravel fractions) was, using the same procedure as above, transferred back into the flask and weighed. The weight of the silt-clay fraction (W<sub>S-C</sub>) was computed from the two successive weighings using the following formula:

$$W_{s-c} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{(1 - \rho_w / \rho_{s-c})}$$

where  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are the two weight measurements,  $\rho_w$  is the density of the water, and  $\rho_{s-c}$  is the density of the silt-clay fraction (2.65 g/cc). The derivation of this equation and a discussion of the accuracy of this technique for obtaining the weight of the silt-clay fraction may be found in Appendix A.

The sand and gravel fractions remaining in the flask were next washed through a stack of two sieves — one with a mesh size of 2 mm and the other with a 0.0625 mm mesh. The gravel fraction was retained on the coaser sieve, and the finer sieve collected the sand fraction. Both fractions were transferred to tared aluminum dishes, dried at 60°C, and weighed.

Data were calculated and reported as percentages of the total sample weight. Total sample weight was determined by summing the weights of the individual fractions (silt-clay, sand, and gravel).

## b. Sand Grain-Size Analysis

The dry sand fraction obtained in the previous step was set aside for

detailed grain-size analysis. The grain-size distribution of this fraction was determined on the Marine Sciences Research Center's rapid sediment analyzer. A description of this device may be found in Appendix A. This analysis produced a curve of cumulative weight vs. particle diameter for the sand fraction.

## c. Loss on Ignition

Percent loss on ignition was used as a measure of the total organic material in the sediments. A 5-10 g sample of dried sediment was placed in a clean, tared Coors crucible. The samples were weighed and combusted at or slightly below  $500^{\circ}$  C for 4-6 hours. Samples were then allowed to cool and were reweighed to determine weight loss. Organic content values were computed as percentages of the total sample weight.

Byers, et al. (1978) found that the technique, using ignition at  $500^{\circ}$  C, recovered 99.4% of added organic matter in test samples. In addition, loss of  $CaCo_3$ , which becomes an important factor at temperatures approaching  $550^{\circ}$  C, is not a problem when combusting at or slightly below  $500^{\circ}$  C (Hirota and Szyper, 1975).

## 3. Sediment Characterization - Statistical Analysis

For this project, Folk's (1974) statistical parameters were chosen for the analysis of the sediment data. Statistical parameters were computed using the following formulas ( $\phi = \log_2$  of particle size in mm):

(a) Median grain size, Md, is the size at which half of the particles by weight are larger and half are smaller.

$$Md = \phi_{50}$$

(b) Mean grain size, Mz, is the mean of the cumulative distribution curve (Folk, 1974).

$$Mz = \frac{{\phi_{16} + \phi_{50} + \phi_{84}}}{3}$$

(c) Inclusive graphic standard deviation (sorting coefficient),  $\sigma_{\rm I}$ , is a measure of the spread or uniformity of the grain size distribution (Folk, 1974).

$$\sigma_{\rm I} = \frac{\phi_{84} - \phi_{16}}{4} + \frac{\phi_{95} - \phi_{5}}{6.6}$$

(d) Inclusive graphic skewness,  $Sk_{I}$ , is a measure of the degree of asymmetry of the grain-size distribution.

$$Sk_{I} = \frac{\phi_{16} + \phi_{84} - 2\phi_{50}}{2(\phi_{84} - \phi_{16})} + \frac{\phi_{5} + \phi_{95} - 2\phi_{50}}{2(\phi_{95} - \phi_{5})}$$

(e) Graphic kurtosis,  $K_G$ , measures the ratio between the sorting in the tails of the distribution to that in the central part.

$$K_{G} = \frac{\phi_{95} - \phi_{5}}{2.44(\phi_{75} - \phi_{25})}$$

An interpretation of the values of these statistical parameters is given in Table 3.

## 4. Benthic Fauna - Laboratory Procedures

Upon returning to the laboratory, biological samples were transferred to 70% ethyl alcohol. Samples were analyzed using a two stage process. In the first stage, animals were picked from the sediments, detritus, etc. under a dissecting microscope and sorted to phylum level. In the second stage, animals were sorted to species level whenever possible and enumerated. A number of taxonomic keys were used in making the identification. These included Abbot (1974), Bigelow and Schroeder (1953), Bousfield (1973), Emerson and Jacobson (1976), Fauchild (1977), Gosner (1971), McClane (1978), Morris (1973), Pettibone (1963), and Smith (1964). All data were initially entered on log sheets and later transferred to a computer.

# 5. Benthic Fauna - Data Analysis

A number of derived parameters or indices (abundance, number of species, Shannon-Wiener diversity, equitability, and rarefaction diversity) were computed from the Smith-McIntyre grab data. These computations were carried out on the pooled results of the replicate grabs at each station.

Abundances are reported as the number of individuals per square meter. Abundance estimates were obtained by dividing the results of the pooled replicate grabs by the total sample area (0.3 m<sup>2</sup>). Number of species is given as the total number of distinct taxa found in the replicate grabs for that station.

Three indices of diversity were used to analyze the faunal data. The first index is the commonly used Shannon-Wiener information function:

$$H'(s) = -\sum_{i=1}^{s} p_i \log_2 p_i$$

where s is the total number of species and  $p_i$  is the proportion of individuals in the population belonging to the ith species (i = 1,2,3,...,s).

The second index of diversity is the equitability or eveness function:

$$V' = H'(s) / H'_{max}$$

where  $H'_{max} = \log_2 s$ . This index has a maximum value of 1. The higher the value of V', the more evenly individuals in the population are distributed amoung the s species.

The third index of diversity is Hurlbert's (1971) modification of the rarefaction technique. Given the species-abundance distribution observed in the sample, the rarefaction method predicts the expected number of species in a

random subsample of size m taken without replacement. The combinatoric function for rarefaction diversity is of the form:

$$E[S_{m} N] = \Sigma 1 - \frac{\binom{N - N_{i}}{m}}{\binom{N}{m}}$$

where

$$\binom{N-N_{i}}{m} = \frac{(N-N_{i})!}{(N-N_{i}-m)!m!}$$

$$\binom{N}{m} = \frac{N!}{(N-m)!m!}$$

and where  $N_i$  is the abundance of species i, N is the total number of individuals in the sample, and  $S_m$  is a random variable representing the number of species in a subsample of size m.

Table 1. Station Latitude and Longitude

Station	Lat	itude	e	Lon	gitude
A1	40	36	58"	73	14′ 59"
A2	40		42"	73	14" 55"
A3	40		00"	73	15' 08"
A4	40		13"	73	13' 55"
A5	40		41"	73	13' 42"
A6	40		18"	73	13' 35"
A7	40	37'	26"	73	12' 53"
A8	40		13"	73	12' 06"
A9	40	36′	38"	73	11′ 55"
В1	40	387		73	06′ 42"
B2	40		20"	73	06′ 37"
В3	40		55"	73	06' 28"
B4	40		35"	73	06' 16"
BO	40		01"	73	05' 18"
В6	40		36"	73	05' 10"
В7	40	- TOTAL - 1	06"	73	04′ 57"
В8	40		54"	73	04' 45"
В9	40		24"	73	03' 45"
B10	40		05"	73	03' 36"
B11	40		30"	73	03' 18"
B12	40	37	42"	73	03′ 11"
Cl	40	41		72	58′ 30"
C2	40		58"	72	58′ 12"
C3	40		42"	72	57′ 56"
C4	40		06"	72	57′ 48"
C5	40		48"	72	56′ 54"
C6	40		51"	72	56′ 42"
C7	40	40′	58"	72	56′ 23"
D1	40	43 -		72	51′ 06"
D2	40		17"	72	50' 59"
D3	40		56"	72	50′ 51"
D4	40		06"	72	49' 38"
D5	40	43 -		72	49' 37"
D6	40	43′	17"	72	49′ 18"
E1	40		31"	72	33′ 40"
E2	40		08"	72	2000
E3	40		26"	72	33' 23"
E4	40	48		72	32' 30"
E5	40	47 :	35"	72	32' 26"

Table 1 (cont'd). Station Latitude and Longitude

Station La	atitude	Longitude
F1 40	51' 24"	72 24' 0"
F2 40	51′ 03"	72 23 48"
F3 40	50′ 46"	72 23 30"
F4 40	51′ 56"	72 22' 38"
F5 40	51′ 34"	72 22' 17"
F6 40	51′ 04"	72 22' 03"
F7 40	52' 25"	72 21' 16"
F8 40	52' 06"	72 20' 53"
F9 40	51′ 35"	72 20' 41"
F10 40	53′ 03"	72 19' 51"
F11 40	52' 42"	72 19' 33"
F12 40	52' 11"	72 19' 12"
F13 40	53′ 37"	72 18' 36"
F14 40	53 20"	72 18' 14"
F15 40	52′ 37"	72 17′ 55"
G1 40	56′ 15"	72 11' 27"
G2 40	55′ 39"	72 11' 10"
G3 40	55′ 10"	72 10' 57"
G4 40	56* 48"	72 10' 01"
G5 40	56′ 15"	72 09' 48"
G6 40	55′ 36"	72 09′ 21"
н1 40	58′ 30"	72 04′ 59"
H2 40	58' 06"	72 04' 48"
н3 40	58′ 51"	72 03' 22"
H4 40	58' 16"	72 02' 42"
н5 40	57 42"	72 02' 27"

Table 2. Sampling Schedule

î	<u>Date</u>	<u>Site</u>
CRUISE I (Spring)	20 April	D & E
owerpa i (obiime)	21 April	H & G
	22 April	F
	23 April	C & B (Stations 9-12)
le le	24 April	B (Stations 1-8) & A
	L4 HPILL	z (beatlone 1 c) a n
<u>*</u>		
CRUISE II (Summer)	27 July	D & E
one in the second	28 July	H & G
1	30 July	F
	31 July	C & B (Stations 9-12 Tows)
	4	(Stations 1-12 Grabs)
	3 August	B (Stations 1-4 Tows)
		A (Stations 7-9 Tows)
	4 August	A (Stations 1-9 Grabs)
	•	(Stations 1-3 Tows)
CRUISE III (Fall)	5 October	D & E
	6 October	H & G
<u> </u>		F (Stations 3,6,9-12 Grabs)
1		(Stations 13-15 Tows)
i.	8 October	F (Stations 1,2,4,5,7,8,
•		10,11 Grabs) C (Stations 5-7 Grabs)
F	9 October	C (Stations 1-4)
	) october	B (Stations 1-12 Grabs)
i	23 October	A & B (Stations 1-12 Grabs)
	25 October	9-12 Tows)

Table 3. Interpretation of sediment paramenters.

A) Sediment classification by particle size (Wentworth scale).

	Gra	in Size
Class	Phi	Millimeters
Gravel	<-1	>2.0
Very Coarse Sand	0	1.0 - 2.0
Coarse Sand	1	0.5 - 1.0
Medium Sand	2	0.25 - 0.5
Fine Sand	3	0.125 - 0.25
Very Fine Sand	4	0.0625 - 0.125
Silt-Clay	> 4	<0.0625

B) Sediment classification by sorting coefficient (Folk, 1974).

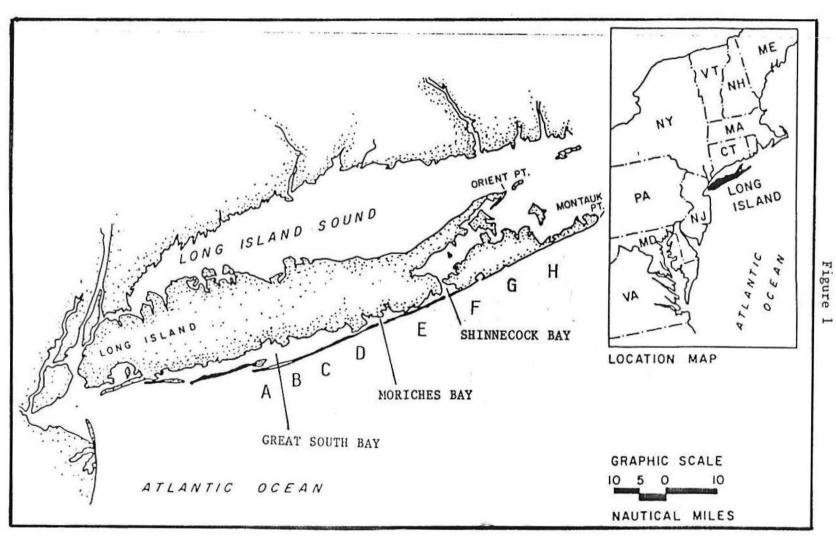
Sorting Coefficient	Degree of Sorting
<0.35	Very well sorted
0.35 - 0.50	Well sorted
0.50 - 0.71	Moderately well sorted
0.71 - 1.00	Moderately sorted
1.00 - 2.00	Poorly sorted
2.00 - 4.00	Very poorly sorted

C) Sediment classification by skewness (folk, 1974).

Skewness Values	Degree of Skewness		
+1.00 to +0.30	Strongly fine-skewed		
+0.30 to +0.10	Fine-skewed		
+0.10 to -0.10	Near-symmetrical		
-0.10 to -0.30	Coarse-skewed		
-0.30 to -1.00	Strongly fine-skewed Fine-skewed Near-symmetrical		

D) Sediment classification by kurtosis (Folk, 1974).

<u>Kurtosis</u> <u>Values</u>	Degree of Kurtosis
<0.67	Very platykurtic
0.67 - 0.90	Platykurtic
0.90 - 1.11	Mesokurtic
1.11 - 1.50	Leptokurtic
1.50 - 3.00	Very leptokurtic
>3.00	Extremely leptokurtic



GREAT SOUTH BAY • 6 • 10 . 7 . 11 . 12 B COMORICHES BAY SHINNECOCK BAY Figure 2 SMITH - Mc INTYRE GRAB STATIONS E D SOUTHAMPTON OF BURNEY AMMAGANSETT 00 8.00 • 4 •10 • 13 . 3 •11 •14 • 2 • 12 • 15 • 9 • 3 • 6 • 4 • 5 H F G

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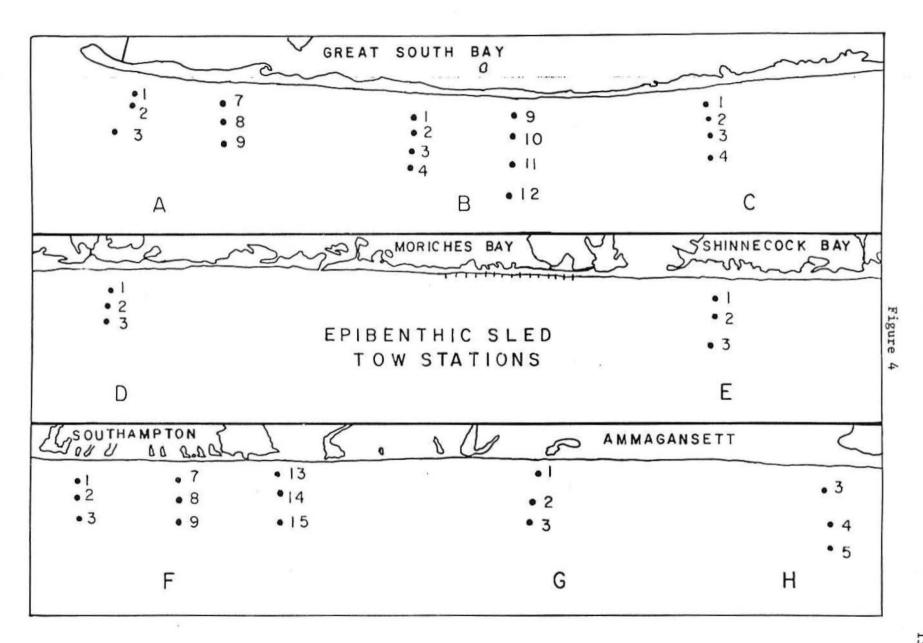
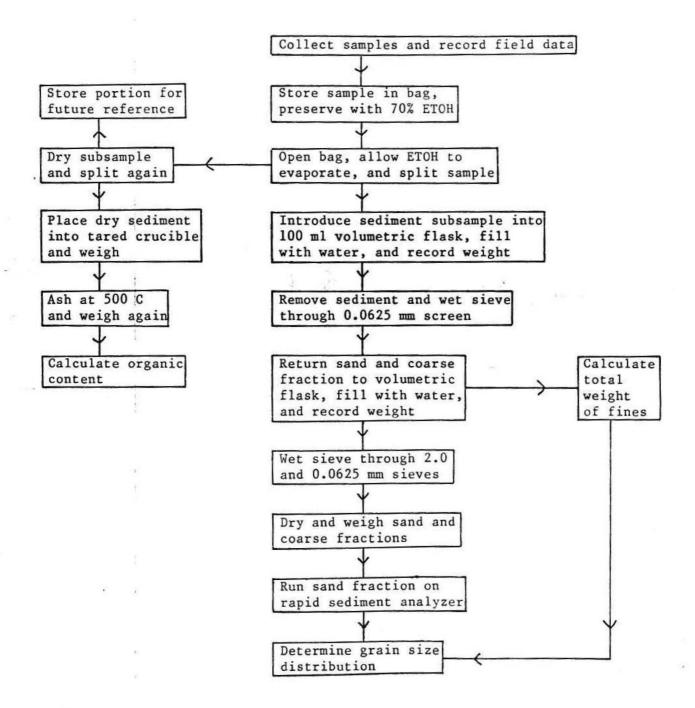


Figure 5
Schematic of Sediment Analysis Procedures



#### III. RESULTS

## 1. Sediment Characteristics

A total of 580 sediment samples collected during the three seasonal cruises were analyzed for grain size distribution and organic content. Grain size distributions for each sediment sample are presented in Appendix B. Statistical parameters derived from the sediment analysis are given in Appendix C. In this section, station and site average summaries of the sediment analysis are reported in detail. In Appendix C and in the figures presented in this section, an "\*" indicates that a sediment parameter could not be computed because of insufficient data. Data was not sufficient if any of the phi sizes at the specific cumulative weights required for the computation of a sediment parameter lay outside the range of -1 to 4 phi units (see equations in the Methods Section).

## a. Percent Gravel

Gravel content in the surface sediments ranged from 0 to 65.24% in the spring, from 0 to 64.78% during the summer, and from 0 to 54.06% in the fall cruise. Gravel content was less than 1% at a majority of the stations sampled (Figures 6-8). A number of stations within sites B, C, and H, however, consistently exceeded this 1% value (Figures 6-8). Gravel content was highest at the middepth (40'-50') and offshore (60') stations within site C (Figures 6-8). On a site average basis, there were no discernible west-east trends in percent gravel (Figure 9).

Gravel content was generally highest middepth  $(40^{\circ}-50^{\circ})$  and offshore  $(60^{\circ})$  at sites A-E (Figures 10-12). At sites F-H, however, the highest gravel content was often found at the nearshore  $(30^{\circ})$  and middepth  $(40^{\circ}-50^{\circ})$  stations (Figures 10-12). The variation in gravel content between cruises was less than 1% with the exception of the 30 $^{\circ}$  stations at site H, the 40 $^{\circ}-50^{\circ}$  stations at sites B, C, E, and H, and the 60 $^{\circ}$  stations at sites B, C, and H (Figures 13-15).

## b. Percent Sand

Sand content ranged from 33.09% to 99.98% in the spring, from 34.39% to 99.99% in the summer, and from 44.92% to 100.00% during the fall cruise (Figures 16-18). Sand content in the surface sediments was >95% at a majority of the stations sampled (Figures 16-18). Exceptions to the 95% value occurred primarily within site C (Figures 16-18). When sites C and H are excluded, a slight increase in percent sand from west to east is evident in the site averaged data (Figure 19). Percent sand was often highest nearshore (30') at sites A-C (Figures 20-22). At sites D-H, however, highest percent sand values were consistently found at the middepth (40'-50') and offshore (60') stations (Figures 20-22). The variation in percent sand between cruises was less than 5% with the exception of the 40'-50' stations at site C and the 60' stations at sites A, C, and H (Figures 23-25).

## c. Percent Silt-Clay

Silt-clay content in the surface sediments ranged from 0.00% to 45.39% in the spring, from 0.00% to 21.44% during the summer, and from 0.00% to 14.43% in the fall cruise (Figures 26-28). With the exception of site C during the

spring cruise, the silt-clay content generally decreased from west to east when data were averaged by site (Figure 29). Percent silt-clay was generally highest nearshore (30') at sites B and D-G (Figures 30-32). At sites A, C, and H, however, percent silt-clay was often highest at the middepth (40'-50') and offshore (60') stations (Figures 30-32). There was little seasonal variation (<3%) in percent silt-clay with the exception of the offshore (60') stations at sites A, C, and H (Figures 33-35).

## d. Organic Content

Organic content in the surface sediments ranged from 0.20% to 6.33% in the spring, from 0.27% to 3.51% in the summer, and from 0.07% to 2.47% in the fall (Figures 36-38). Organic content rarely exceeded 1% (Figures 36-38). With the exception of site C during the spring, organic content decreased slightly from west to east (Figure 39). No clearly defined trends with depth were found during any of the three cruises (Figures 40-42). Organic content varied by less than 1% between cruises with the exception of the offshore (60°) stations within sites A and C (Figures 43-45).

## e. Median Grain Size

Median grain size in the surface sediments ranged from 0.097 mm (3.37 phi) to 0.616 mm (0.70 phi) in the spring, from 0.119 mm (3.07 phi) to 1.266 mm (-.034 phi) in the summer, and from 0.109 mm (3.20 phi) to 0.895 mm (0.16 phi) in the fall cruise (Figures 46-48). With the exception of sites C and D, there was a general decrease in median phi size (increase in median grain size) from west to east when data were averaged by site (Figure 49). Median phi size was consistently lowest at the middepth (40'-50') and offshore (60') stations (Figures 50-52). Highest median phi sizes were generally found nearshore (30') at sites A-F and offshore (60') for sites G-H (Figures 50-52).

The west to east gradient in median phi size changed with depth. The 30' stations showed a well defined decrease in median phi size from west to east (Figure 53). This decrease in phi size was evident but less clearly defined for the 40'-50' stations (Figure 54). The 60' stations, however, showed no discernible west to east trend in median grain size (Figure 55). The variation in median phi size between cruises was lowest for the 40'-50' stations (Figures 53-55).

## f. Mean Grain Size

Mean grain size ranged from 0.119 mm (3.07 phi) to 0.607 mm (0.72 phi) during the spring, from 0.115 mm (3.12 phi) to 0.467 mm (1.10 phi) in the summer, and from 0.105 mm (3.25 phi) to 0.79 mm (0.34 phi) during the fall cruise (Figures 56-58). When sites C and D are excluded, a decrease in mean phi size from west to east is evident in the site averaged data (Figure 59). Mean phi size was generally lowest at the middepth (40'-50') and offshore (60') stations (Figures 60-62). Highest mean phi sizes were found nearshore (30') for sites A-F (Figures 60-62). At sites G-H, however, mean phi size was often highest at the offshore (60') stations (Figures 60-62).

As in the case for median phi size, the west to east gradient in mean phi size was found for the  $30^{\circ}$  stations (Figure 63). This decrease was less evident for the  $40^{\circ}-50^{\circ}$  stations (Figure 64), and for the  $60^{\circ}$  stations no west to east trend in mean phi size was apparent (Figure 65). The  $40^{\circ}-50^{\circ}$  stations

showed the lowest seasonal variation in mean phi size (Figures 63-65).

## g. Sorting Coefficient

The sorting coefficients obtained from the surface sediment samples ranged from 0.21 phi to 0.60 phi for the spring, from 0.22 phi to 0.72 phi during the summer, and from 0.17 phi to 0.70 phi during the fall cruise (Figures 66-68). No apparent west to east trend was found for the sorting coefficient when this sediment parameter was averaged by site (Figure 69). Lowest values for the sorting coefficient were generally found nearshore (30') for sites A-D, and at either middepth (40'-50') or offshore (60') for sites E-H (Figures 70-72). The sorting coefficient was often highest at the middepth (40'-50') or offshore (60') stations for sites A-E (Figures 70-72). For sites F-H, however, highest values were generally found at the nearshore (30') stations (Figures 70-72). The 40'-50' stations showed the least amount of seasonal change in the sorting coefficient (Figures 73-75).

## h. Skewness

Station averaged values for skewness ranged from -0.31 to 0.36 for the spring, from -0.12 to 0.44 during the summer, and from -0.29 to 0.46 for the fall cruise (Figures 76-78). When this statistical parameter was averaged by site, no discernible west to east trend could be found (Figure 79). Skewness was always: lowest nearshore (30') or middepth (40'-50') at sites A, C, E, and H (Figures 80-82). For the remaining sites (B, D, F, and G), lowest values were generally found at middepth (40'-50') or offshore (60') (Figures 80-82). Highest values for skewness were consistently found nearshore (30') for sites B, D, and G, and generally at either middepth (40'-50') or offshore (60') for the remaining sites (A, C, E, F, and H) (Figures 80-82). The 60' stations showed the lowest seasonal variation in skewness (Figures 83-85).

## i. Kurtosis

When averaged by station, kurtosis ranged from 0.77 to 1.85 during the spring, from 0.99 to 2.31 for the summer, and from 0.87 to 2.21 in the fall (Figures 86-88). Site averaged values for this sediment parameter suggest that it was somewhat lower at the eastern sites (F-H) relative to the other potential borrow areas (A-E) (Figure 89). With the exception of site G, lowest values for kurtosis were found either at the middepth (40'-50') or offshore (60') stations (Figures 90-92). Kurtosis was highest nearshore (30') or middepth (40'-50') at sites A-F, and at either middepth (40'-50') or offshore at sites G and H (Figures 90-92). The smallest seasonal variation in kurtosis was found at the 40'-50' stations (Figures 93-95).

	GREAT SOUTH BAY	
0.67 0.14 0.64 0.32 0.34 0.48 0.15 0.96 0.22	0.00 0.40 0.13 0.11 1.03 1.42 2.08 1.14 2.02 2.12 6.63 0.79	0.01 0.05 0.03 15.25 1.88 1.77 C
2 WENZ	MORICHES BAY	SSHINNECOCK BAY Y
0.06 0.00 0.16 0.25 0.14 0.13	STATION AVERAGES PERCENT GRAVEL CRUISE I	0.05 0.78 2.28 0.36 0.05
D SOUTHAMPTON	C N D D AI	E MMAGANSETT
0.00 0.48 0.72 0.0 0.84 0.15 0.34 0.9 0.01 0.05 0.01 0.0	6 0.00 0.15 0.06 7 0.17 0.03 0.10	0.56 5.07 1.59 6.02 7.11
F	G	H

1.6

\*

	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- mm2
0.10 0.19 0.09 0.55 0.45 0.85 0.41 0.36 0.34	0.03 0.16 0.00 0.09 2.31 0.34 9.00 0.03 1.49 0.52 2.98 0.04 B	0.01 0.17 1.52 49.21 0.05 49.21 44.69 64.78
2 Les	TO PROMORICHES BAY	SHINNECOCK BAY
0.02 0.05 0.14 0.17 0.06 0.02	STATION AVERAGES PERCENT GRAVEL CRUISE II	0.14 0.33 0.17 0.05 0.03
SUSOUTHAMPTON SOLUTION OF BOLL OF THE SOLUTION	S. DU SAMM	AGANSETT
0.28 1.15 0.00 0.17 0.08 0.19 0.01 0.22 0.22 0.14 0.31 0.41	0.00       0.04       0.01         0.12       0.06       1.04         0.00       0.25       0.00	0.45 1.17 0.49 0.15 0.17
F	G	Н

	GREAT SOUTH BAY		
0.20 0.00 0.45 0.24 0.18 0.20 1.26 0.12 0.13	0.00 0.00 0.09 0.34 2.01 0.00 2.50 0.00 0.11 3.83 0.04 8.31	0.00 0.04 0.00 54.06 38.49 12.16 C	
2 Were mon	TO PROMORICHES BAY	SSHINNECOCK BAY	
0.00 0.12 0.00 0.25 1.06 0.06	STATION AVERAGES PERCENT GRAVEL CRUISE III	0.03 0.41 0.12 0.18 0.00	Figure 8
D		E	
SUSOUTHAMPTON SUSON	B. DU S AMMA	AGANSETT	
0.62 0.45 0.06 0.00 0.18 0.00 0.18 0.03 0.00 0.08 0.50 0.06	1.76       0.00       0.21         0.26       0.06       0.22         0.01       0.00       0.20	0.00 3.47 0.00 0.10 0.06	
F	G	Н	

Figure 9

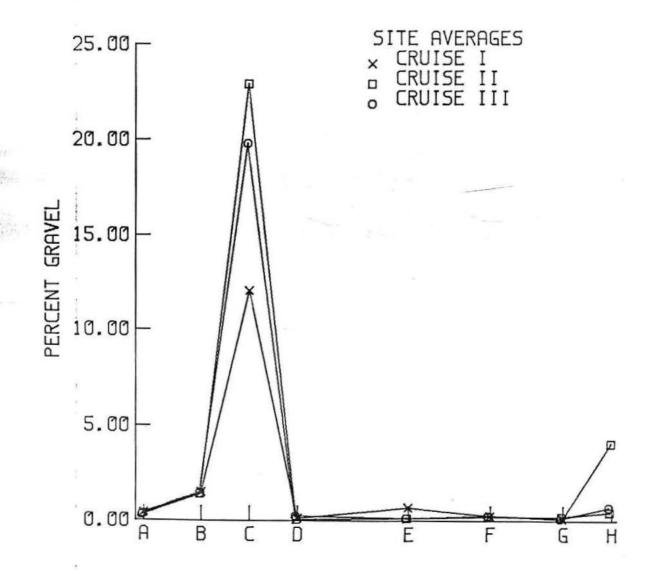


Figure 10

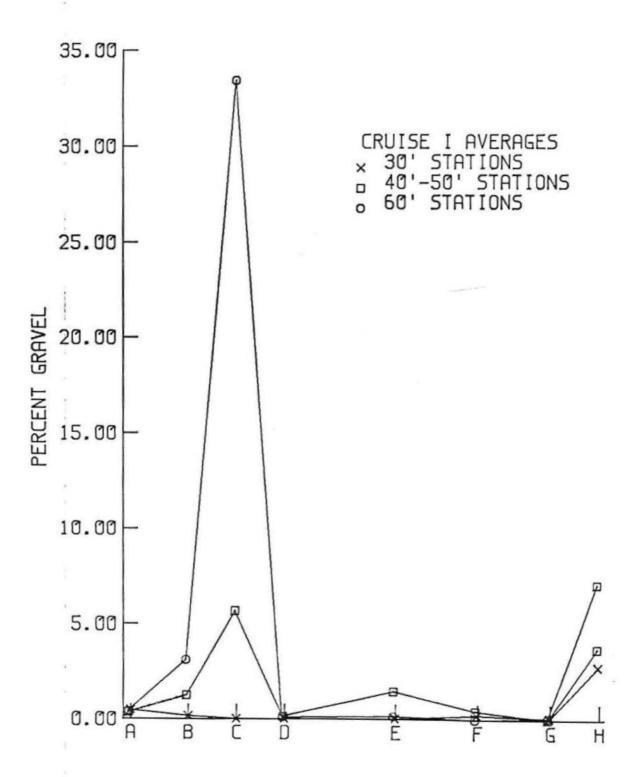


Figure 11

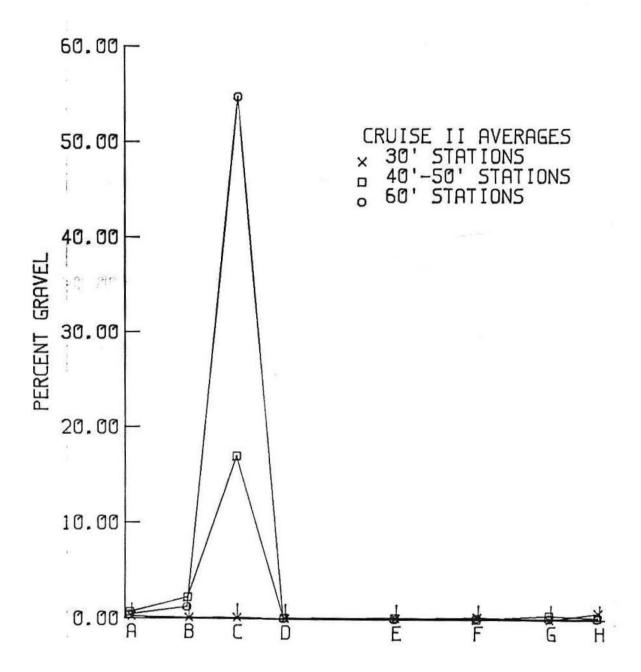


Figure 12

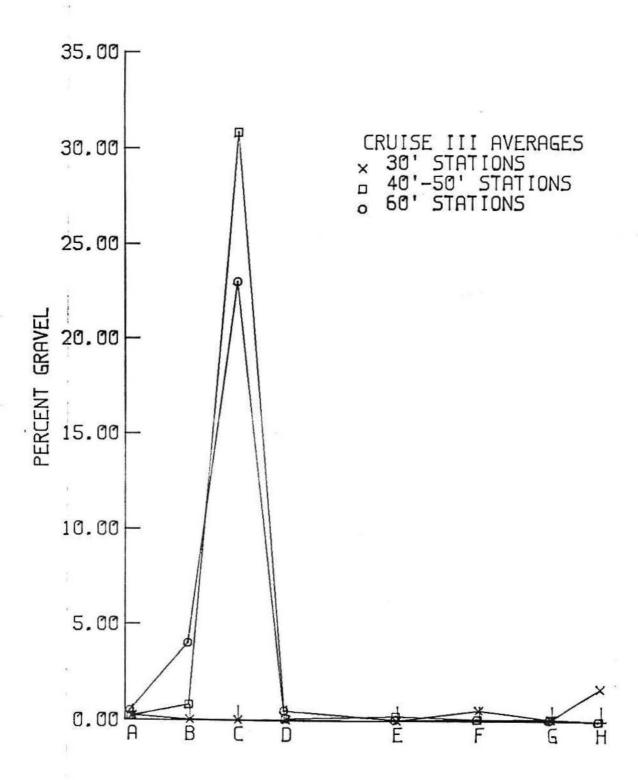


Figure 13

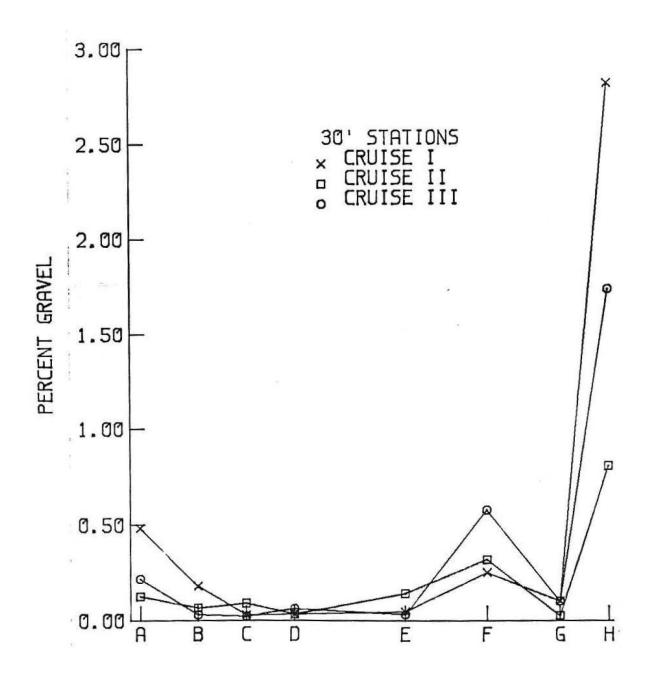


Figure 14

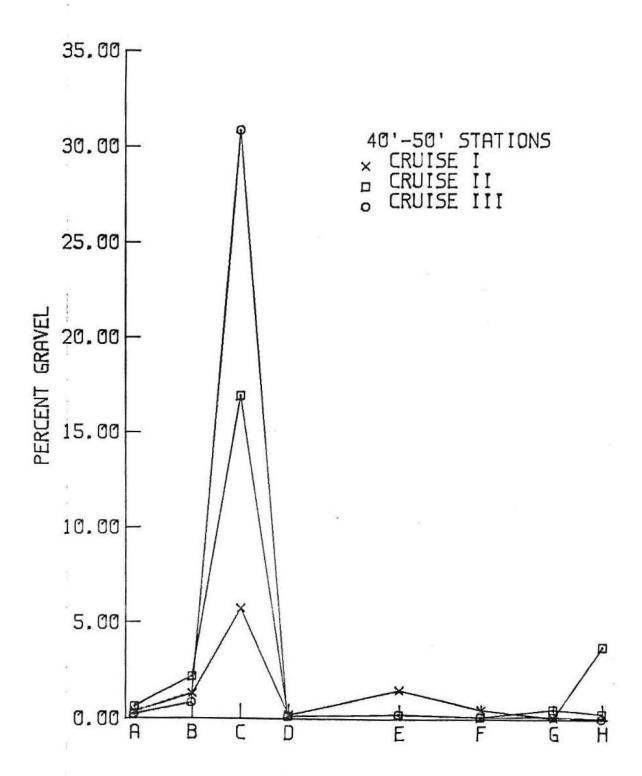
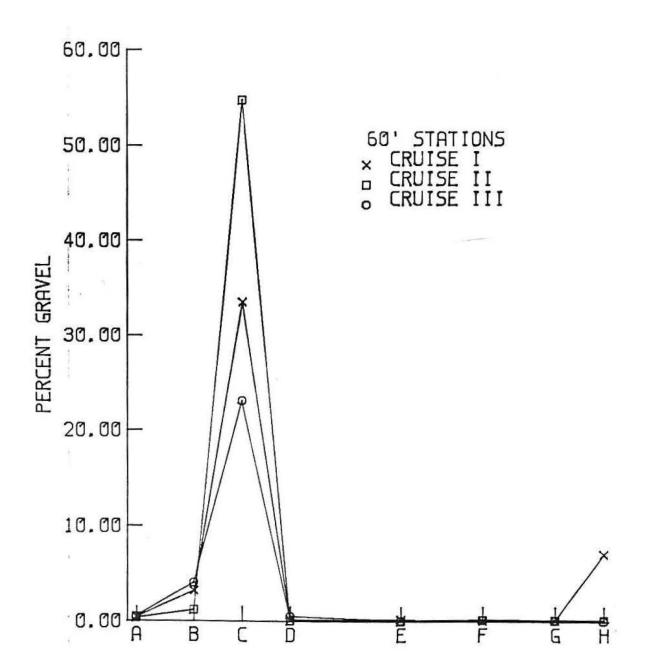


Figure 15

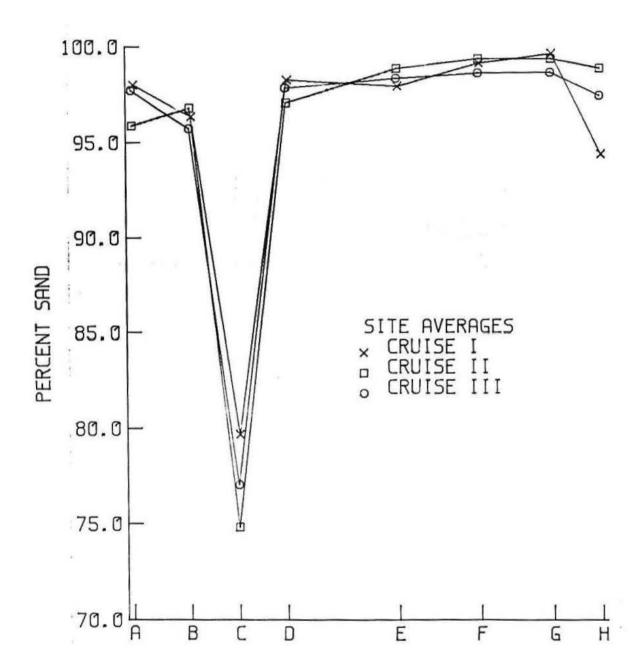


The state of the s	GREAT SOUTH	BAY		mis
98.60 98.72 98.6 95.05 98.09 96.3 99.04 97.76 99.5	9 92.49 97.6	9 97.92	97.29 98.86 94.13 84.23 96.89 52.84 C	3
2 X En	2 COMORICHES	BAY	2 SHINNE COO	CK BAY
97.11 97.92 97.26 98.71 99.22 99.22	STATION AVER PERCENT SAND CRUISE I	ALC: NO. 1000	97.32 98.80 96.81 96.77 99.80	Figure
D SOUTHAMPTON		1	E	
TOOL OF 808 TO	7 8.00	8	AMMAGANSETT	
	97.80 98.55 98.63 99.66 99.33 99.90	99.43 99.1 99.77 99.8 99.36 99.7	<b>97.</b> 79	94.93 93.41 86.64
F		G	ŀ	4

	GREAT SOUTH BAY		mis
98.54 98.76 98.28 98.48 97.13 96.29 78.16 98.43 98.75	96.19 99.55 97.22 94.23 97.02 99.61 87.41 98.40 98.51 98.88 95.56 99.13	99.07 48. 52.85.34	93
Д	В	С	
men surver	PROMORICHES BAY	SSHINNE	COCK BAY
95.52 97.89 98.70 96.20 98.66 95.55	STATION AVERAGES PERCENT SAND CRUISE II	97.85 98.91 99. 99.16 98.	
D		E	
SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON	5.06	AMMAGANSETT	2
99.40 98.85 97.75 99.82 99.81 99.81 99.99 99.78 99.72 97.65 99.54 99.42	99.61 99.93	98.64 98.0 98.52 99.0 99.76	98.71 98.59 99.45
F		G	Н

	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- more
99.13 99.32 97.66 95.19 99.19 98.84 95.16 97.51 97.85	96.57 96.86 97.37 90.50 97.89 100.00 95.20 96.11 99.27 94.68 93.17 91.42	96.15 98.02 85.57 44.92 61.21 87.81
А	В	С
2 King mon	MORICHES BAY	IS JUNNECOCK BAY Y
98.21 99.53 98.38 99.39 93.18 98.59	STATION AVERAGES PERCENT SAND CRUISE III	97.33 96.05 99.71 98.90 99.72
D		E
ELISOUTHAMPTON SUBJUNE	B. 06 0	AMMAGANSETT
99.82 99.99 99.62 99.94	96.88 98.30 97.8 98.49 99.24 98.9 98.11 98.55 98.7	99.01 98.87
F	G	Н

Figure 19



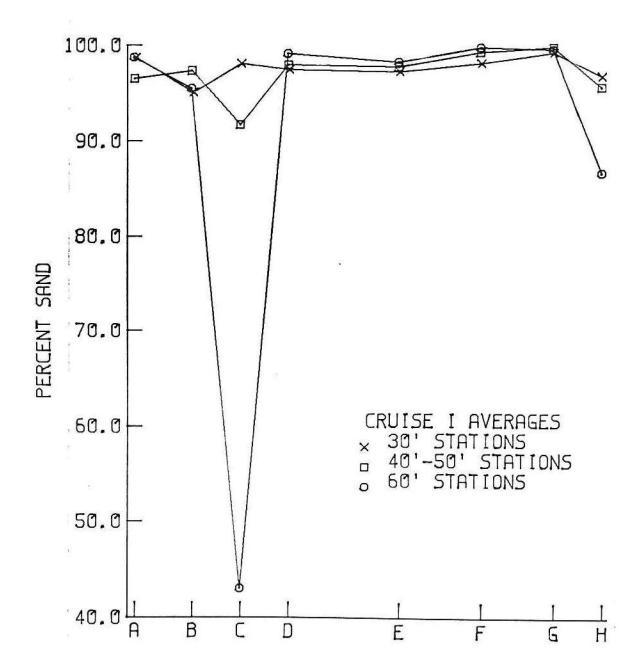
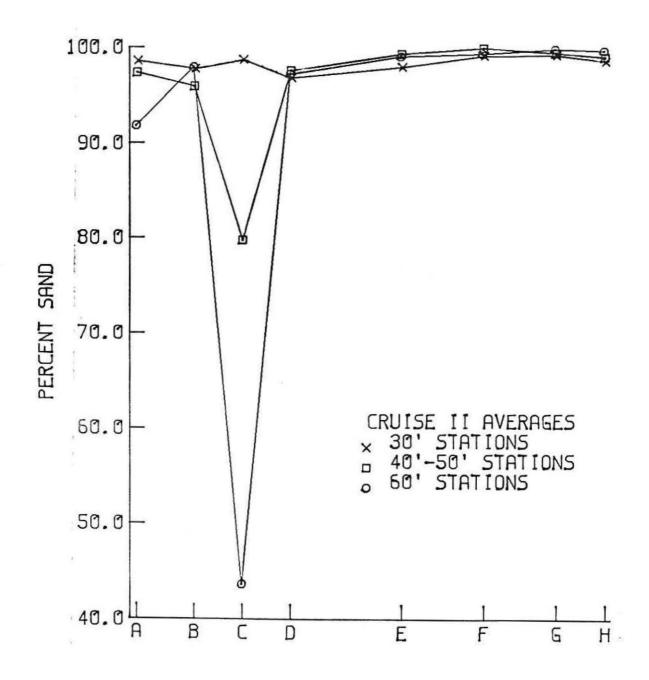


Figure 21



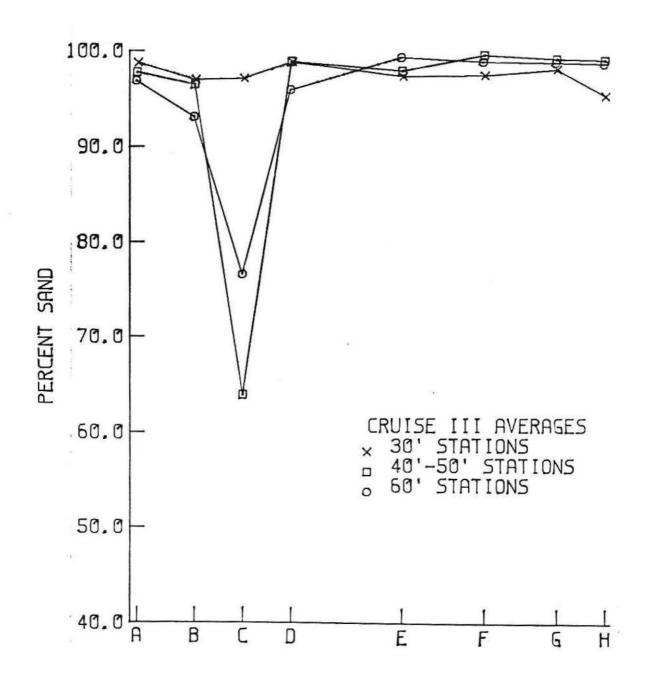


Figure 23

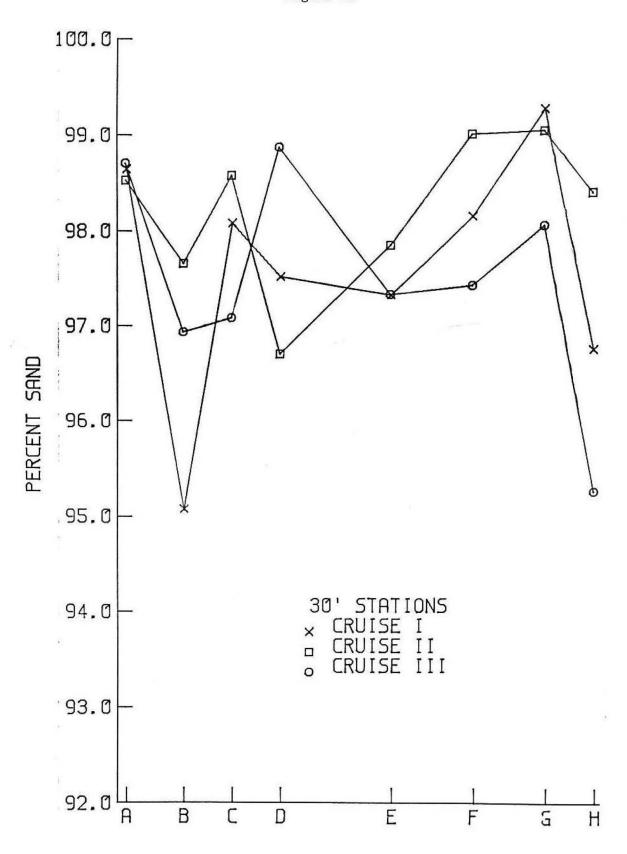


Figure 24

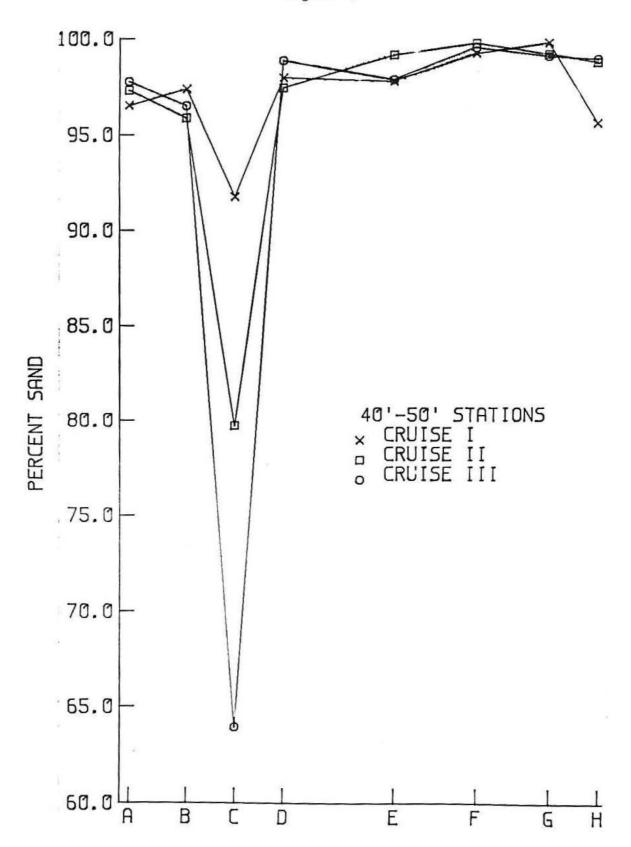
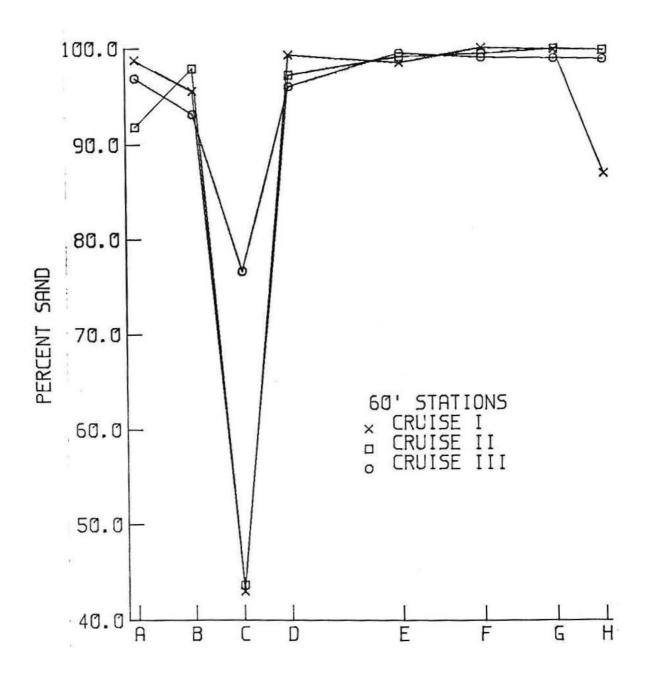


Figure 25

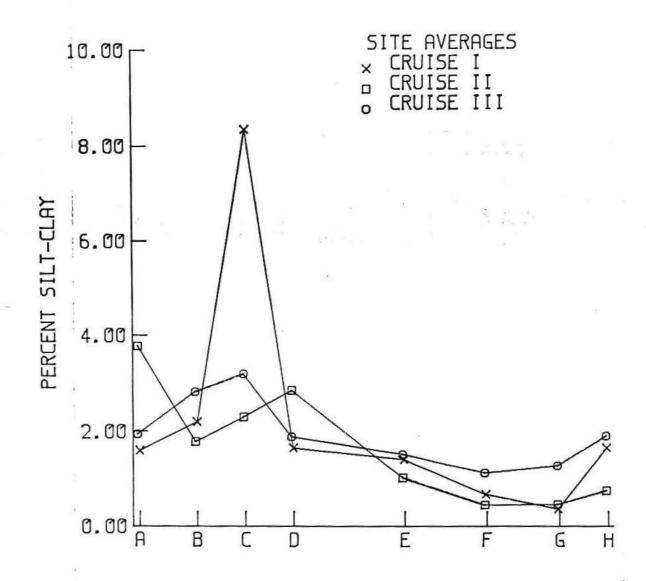


	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- mm	
0.73 1.14 0.76 4.63 1.57 3.13 0.81 1.29 0.25	7.51 1.95 4.79 6.76 0.17 0.07 0.57 0.37 0.06 1.72 0.65 1.62	2.70 1.08 5.85 0.51 1.24 1.67 45.39	
2 Were	PROMORICHES BAY	SSHINNECOCK BAY V	
2.83 2.08 2.58 1.04 0.64 0.65	STATION AVERAGES PERCENT SILT-CLAY CRUISE I	2.0.	Figure 26
D		E	
SOUTHAMPTON SUBJUNE SU	S. D. S. AMM	AGANSETT	
1.43 1.14 1.80 2.14 0.37 0.06 0.16 0.40 0.04 0.20 0.01 0.65	1.45       0.42       0.83         0.17       0.20       0.05         0.00       0.43       0.23	0.87 0.00 0.61 0.56 6.25	
F	G	Н	

		GREAT SO	UTH BA	Υ		_	mys
1.35 1.09 0.97 2.45 21.44 1.23	3 2.86	3.78 5.68 3.60 0.60	0.29 0.67 1.57 1.47	2.78 0.04 0.00 0.83	2.53 7.30 0.88 2.46	1.86 0.83	
A	~~~	S Promor	B RICHES B	AY \ (	J[ \Ssh	C	K BAY
Since .		7200	~~~~~	and a	5	um	mos
4.46 2.06 1.16 3.63 1.28 4.44	3	STATION PERCENT CRUISE	SILT-C		2.01 0.76 0.79		1.601.0
D			- 1		ł		1
SSOUTHAMPTO	2.0 Cm	5.	0	8	AMMAGANSET	Т	2
0.32 0.00 0.11 0.00 0.05 2.22	2.25 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.16 0.17	0.79 0.27 0.34		0.52 1.3 0.02 0.4 0.21 0.3	45	1.47 0.51	0.12 1.26 0.38
F				G		Н	I

	GREAT SC	OUTH BAY	- Lanna
4.56 0.63	1.89 0.96 3.43 2.02 9.17 2.30 1.49	0.10 0.00 3.89 0.62	3.85 1.94 14.43 1.02 0.30 0.03
А		В	С
25/20	omon general	RICHES BAY	J'SHINNECOCK BAY V
1.79 0.34 1.62 0.36 5.76 1.35		AVERAGES SILT-CLAY III	2.64 3.54 0.16 0.92 0.28
D			E
SOUTHAMPTON DO BADO	In B.	O CO S AMM	IAGANSETT
0.34 7.95 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.94 0.91 1.00	20 0.03 1.25	1.70 1.98 0.71 0.79 1.45 1.02	5.15 0.85 0.99 1.04 1.43
F		G	Н

Figure 29



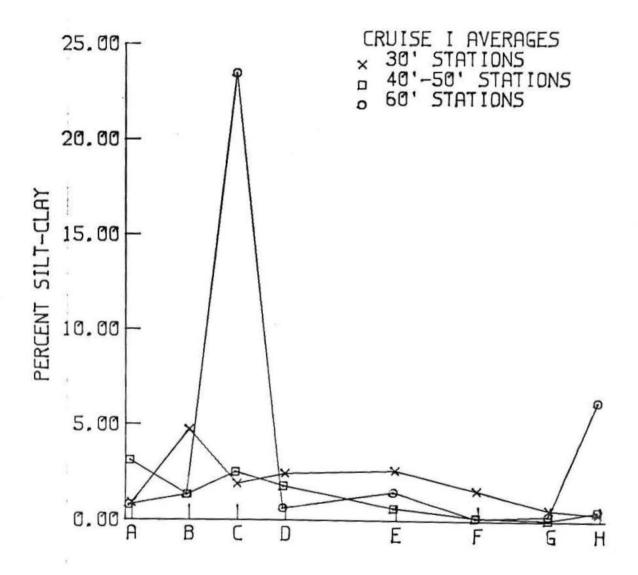
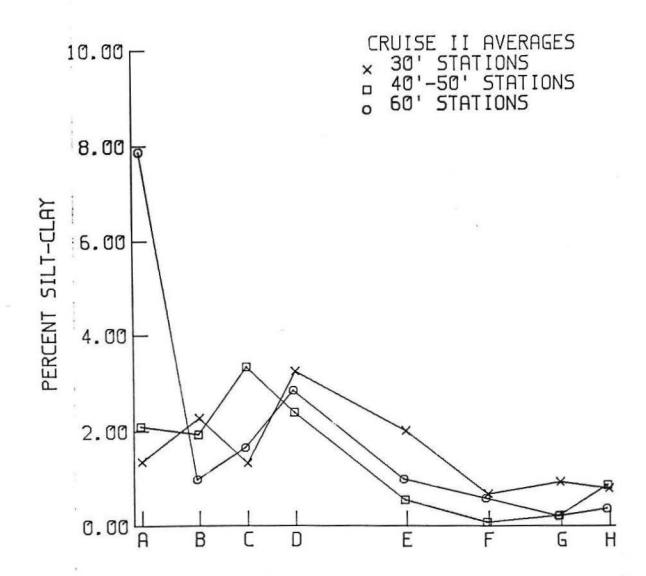


Figure 31



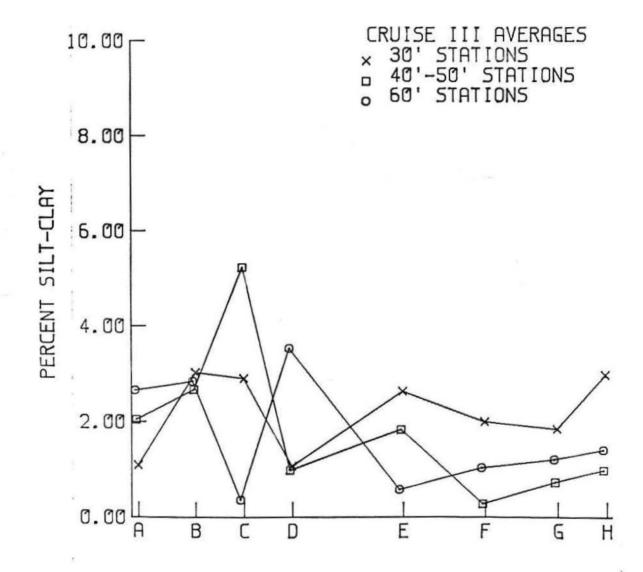
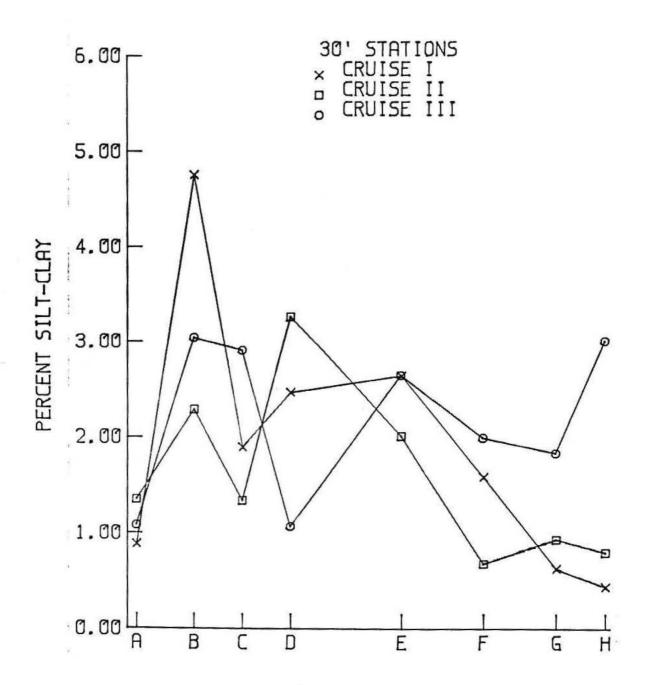


Figure 33



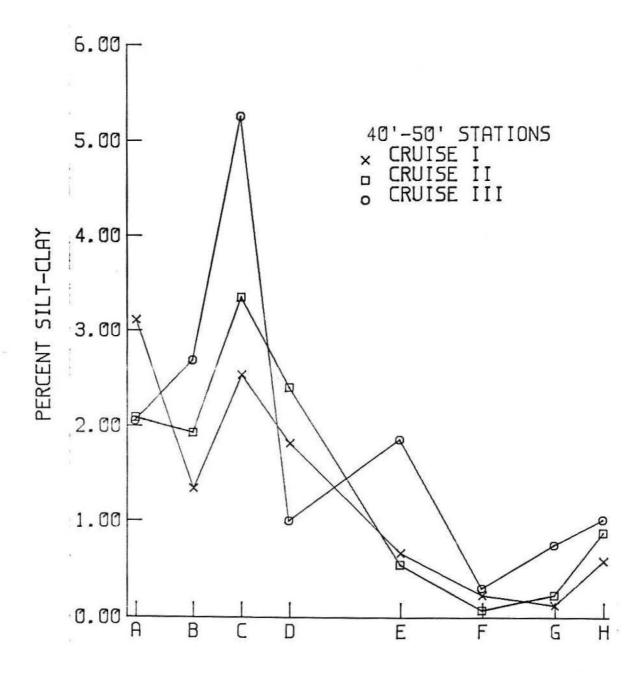
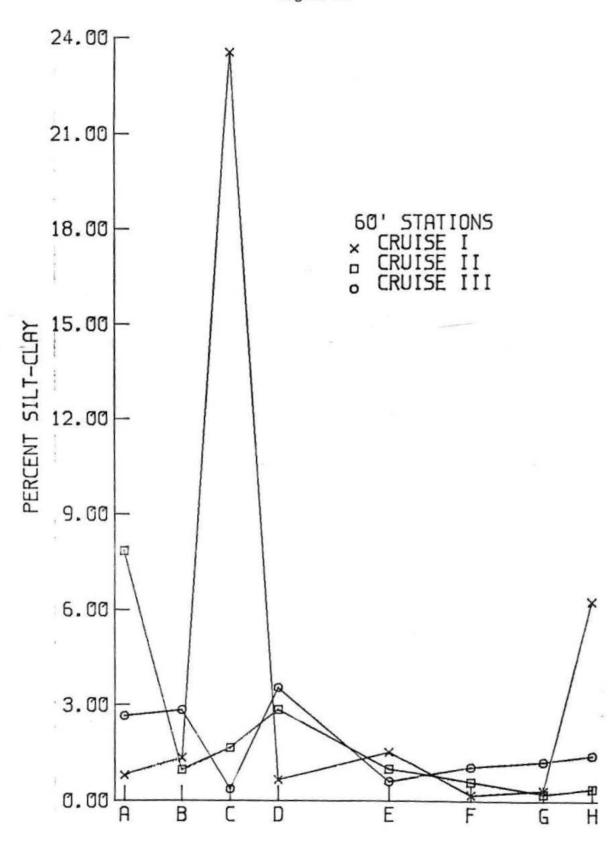


Figure 35



	GREAT SC	OUTH BAY	· · · · · ·	mis
0.33 0.80 0.47 0.60 0.57 0.60	0.40 0.37 0.20 0.50 0.40 0.37		0.40 0.40 0.33 0.26	0.20 0.27 6.33
2 X2Ve	omonder Com	RICHES BAY	Shin Sahin	WECOCK BAY
0.40 0.47 0.53 0.47 0.53 0.47		AVERAGES ORGANIC CONTE	0.47 0.27 0.93	0.30 0.40
D			E	
SOUTHAMPTON BO B.	odal S.	1000	AMMAGANSETT	
0.28 0.22 0	0.40 0.32 0.33 0.22 0.64 0.25 0.35 0.30 0.33	0.27 0	1.47 1.27 1.40	0.33 0.27 0.40 0.47 0.33
F		G		Н

		GREAT SOU	TH BAY		-mr
0.40 0.4 0.80 0.5 3.51 0.5	3 0.67	0.47 1.13	0.33 0.47 0.40 0.30 0.43 0.37 0.50 0.37 B	0.50 0.63 0.40 0.80	0.53 0.43 0.60 C
2/2/2	~C~	TO PROMORIO	CHES BAY	Jashi	NNECOCK BAY
0.47 0.43 0.43 0.63 0.53 0.37	3	STATION A PERCENT O CRUISE II	RGANIC CONT		0.37 0.40
D				E	60
SOUTHAMPTO		S. '		AMMAGANSET	r C
0.27 0.27 0.40 0.33 0.50 0.67	0.40 0.27 0.33 0.33 0.40 0.33	0.40 0.27 0.27	0.53 0.53 0.53	0.47 0.40 0.53	0.60 0.27 0.47 0.47 0.47
F			(	3	Н

	*	
	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- Liming
0.07 0.30 0.53 0.73 0.40 0.20 0.65 0.53 0.77	0.50 0.60 0.47 1.37 0.40 0.33 0.53 0.67 0.33 0.53 1.40 0.53	0.60 0.43 2.47 0.43 0.27 0.20
А	В	С
2 Heren	TO PROMORICHES BAY	SHINNECOCK BAY
0.27 0.13 0.33 0.20 0.20 0.33	STATION AVERAGES PERCENT ORGANIC CONTENT	0.40 0.80 0.27 0.27 0.20
D	CRUISE III	E
ESOUTHAMPTON SOLUTION UND UND UND UND UND UND UND UND UND UN	B. DO SAMMA	AGANSETT
0.40 0.20 0.53 0.40 0.40 0.33 0.20 0.20 0.40 0.33 0.27 0.33	0.33       0.27       0.47         0.20       0.33       0.20         0.47       0.47       0.33	0.40 0.27 0.27 0.27 0.33
F	G	Н

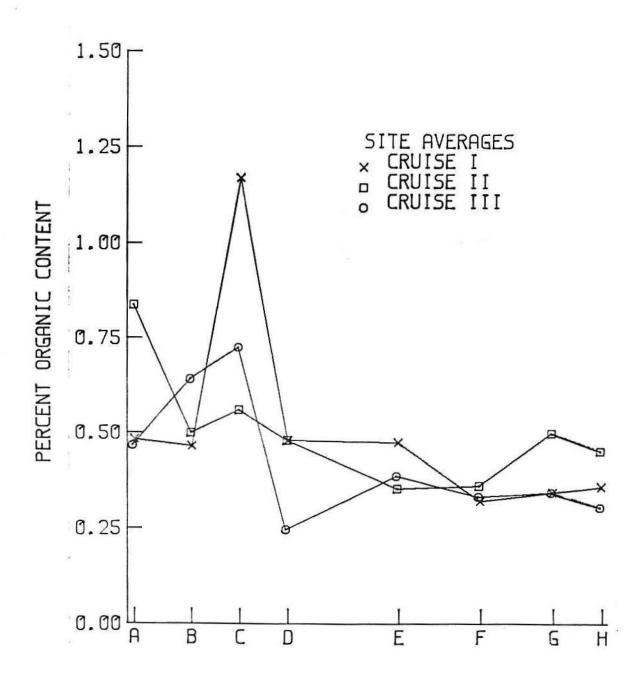


Figure 40

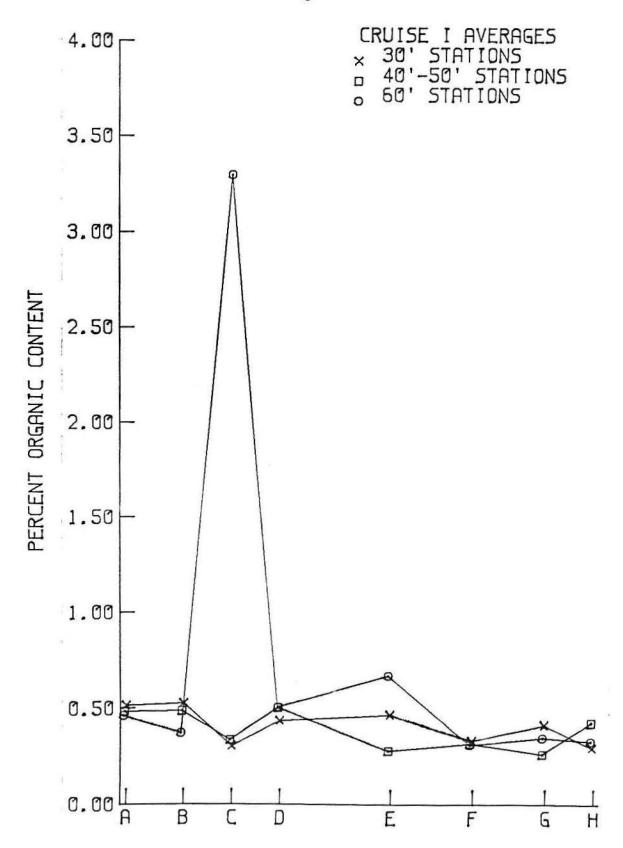


Figure 41

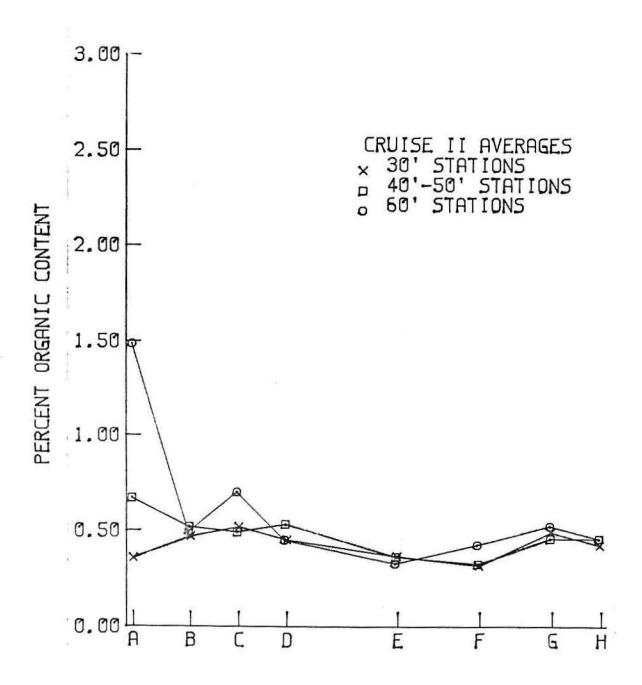
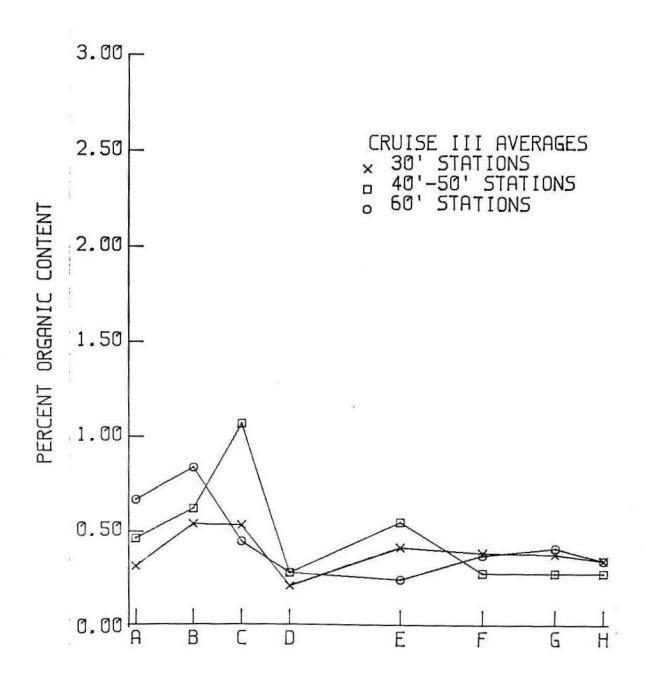


Figure 42



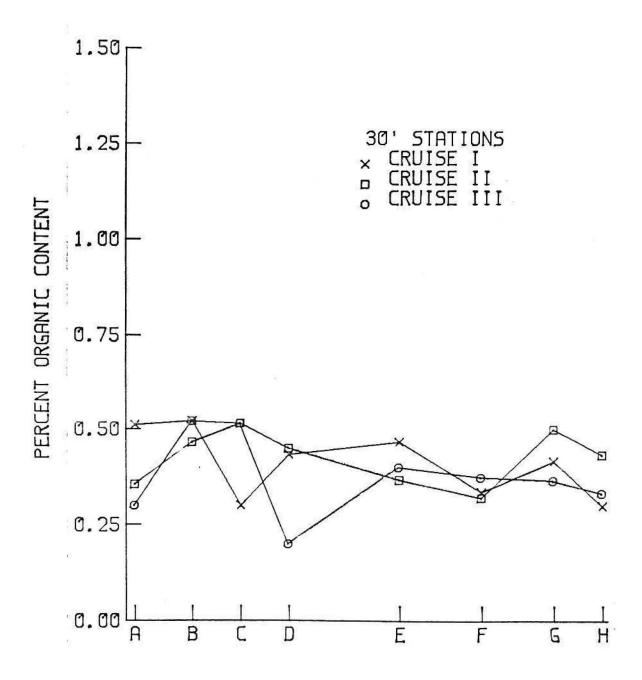


Figure 44

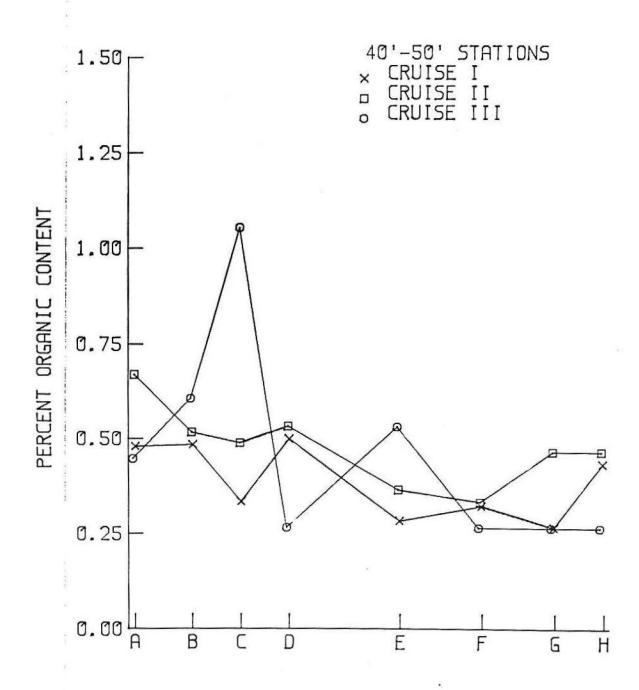
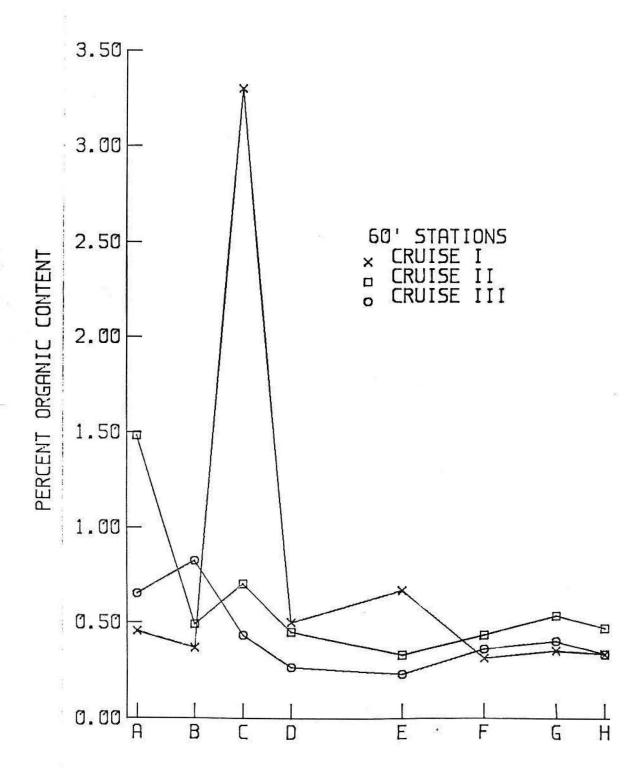


Figure 45

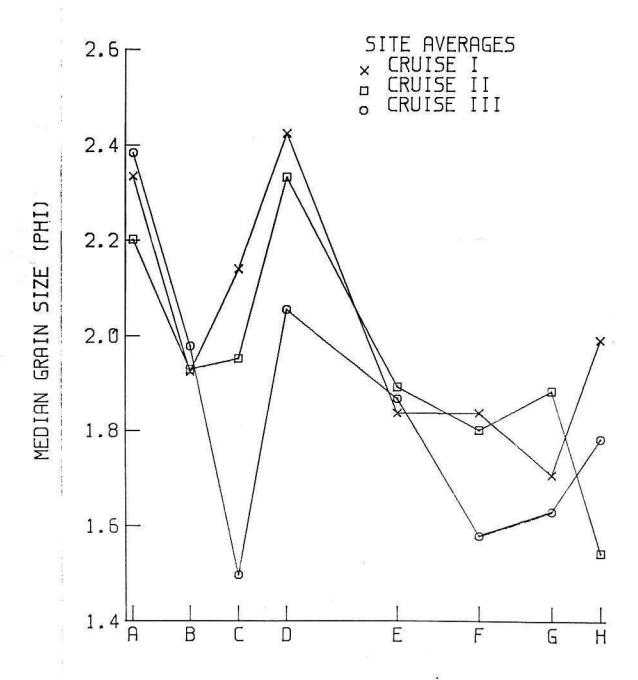


	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- more
2.60 2.54 2.70 2.80 2.46 2.63 2.42 1.42 1.42	2.99 2.10 2.33 3.04 1.09 0.98 1.07 2.30 1.40 1.10 1.82 2.88	2.93 2.42 2.84 0.70 0.99 3.37
we will	PROMORICHES BAY	J'SHINNECOCK BAY
2.84 2.89 1.95 2.20 2.30 2.37	STATION AVERAGES MEDIAN GRAIN SIZE (PHI) CRUISE I	2.72 1.75 1.08 1.63 1.75
SUSOUTHAMPTON SUBJUNE	B. BU S AMN	AGANSETT
2.70 1.37 2.73 2.90 1.04 1.42 1.31 1.50 1.58 2.24 1.57 2.00	2.311.551.841.281.541.611.621.522.18	1.51 1.96 2.22 2.25 2.02
F	G	Н

V	$\sim$	_	GR	EAT SO	UTH BAY			~~~	_~~	ws
2.52 2.33 1.96	2.43 2.61 1.45	2.74 2.67 1.09		3.0 3.0 1.2 1.2	3 0.91 6 2.57	2.96 1.07 1.34 2.27		2.96 3.07 1.39 0.45	2.78 0.08 -0.34	
	А				В				С	
25/20/	2	رسم	~~~~	PROMO	RICHES BA	Y	223	ZSHIN	NECOCK	BAY
1.70	2.84 2.48 2.14	4			I AVERAGI GRAIN S II		HI)	2.81 1.70 1.76	1.38 1.83	t H
D								Е		
SSOUTHAM OUU D	PTON	In	S	5 0	00	5	O AMA	MAGANSETT		2
1.36 1.	.59 1	.58 1	.54 .62 .37	2.75 1.49 1.78		2.24 1.56 1.61	2.48 1.33 2.08		1.38 1.38	1.67 1.65 1.64
	F					G			Н	

M			GREAT SOL	JTH BAY		~~~	~~	ws
2.39 2.92 2.33	2.59 2.57 2.59	2.67 1.38 2.06	3.13 3.20 1.13	1.01	2.97 1.26 1.58	2.94 2.05 0.33	0.16	
	А		0.49		0.88	0.33	0.69 C	
2/2	e_	~~~~	SEROMOR MOR	ICHES BA	'L'S	Jashin Zashin	NECOCK	BAY
2.63 2.18 2.23	1.35 1.75 2.20	8	STATION MEDIAN G CRUISE I	RAIN SI	S ZE (PHI)	2.69 2.03 1.39	1.40	1 to 10
D			4,10124			E		
ELSOUTHA U	MPTON	In I	S.	00	B	AMMAGANSETT		2
1.32	1.75 1	.35 2. .41 1.0	56 1.48		1.52 1.	. 54 . 41 . 55	2.33 1.74	1.23 1.73 1.87
	F	The state of the s		onene « t	G		Н	

Figure 49



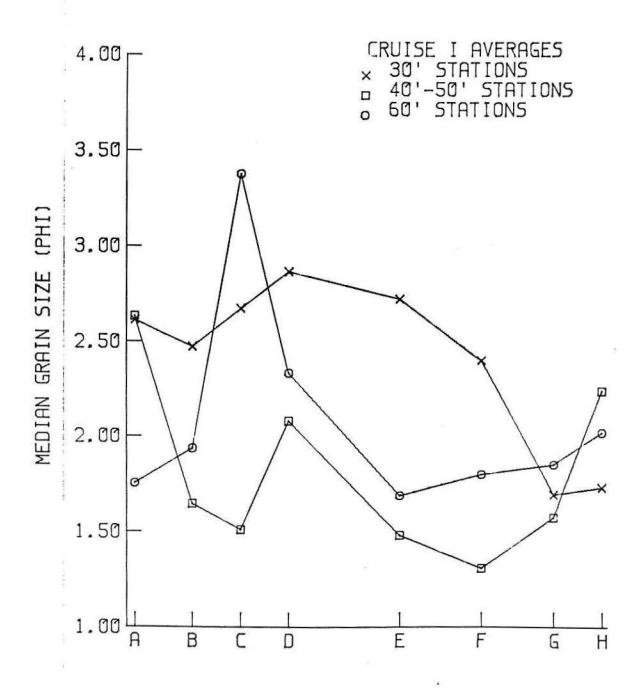


Figure 51

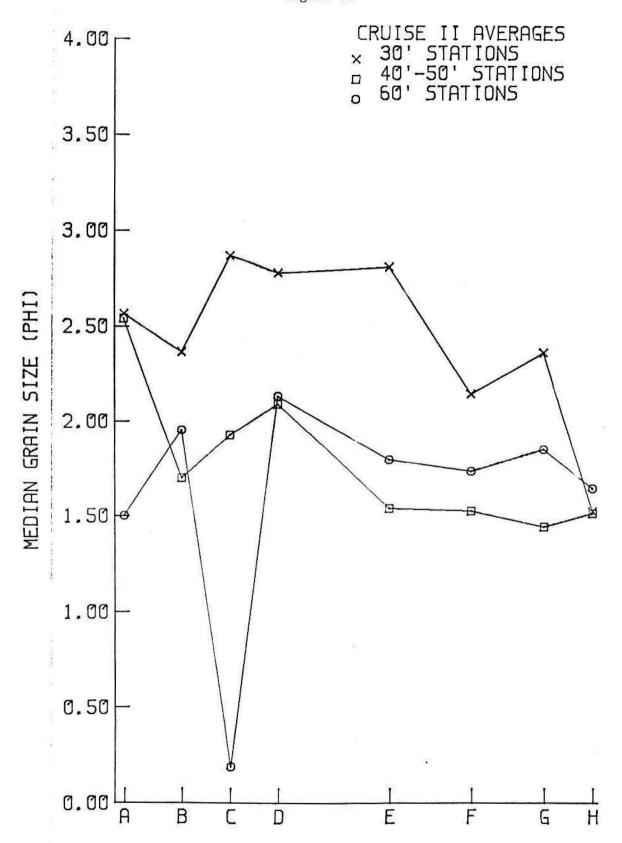


Figure 52

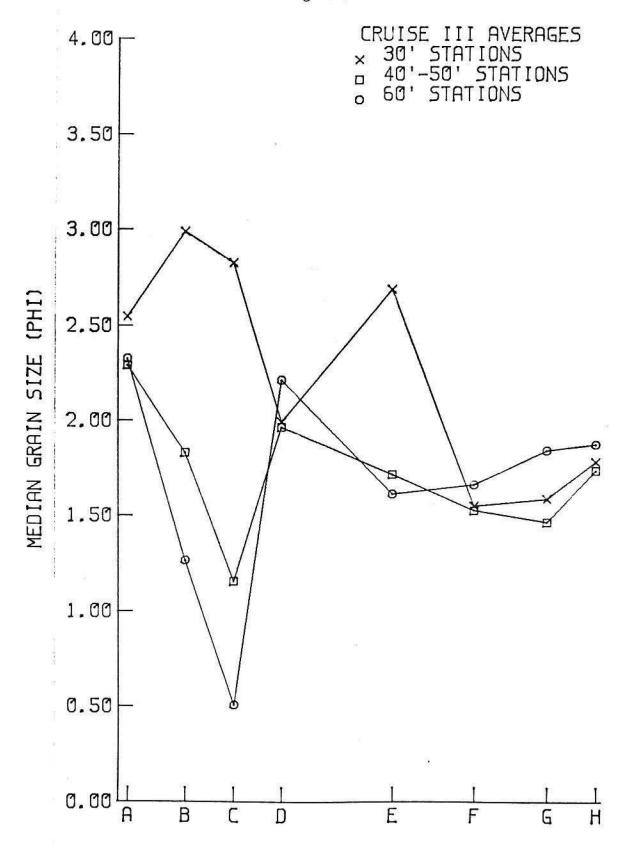


Figure 53

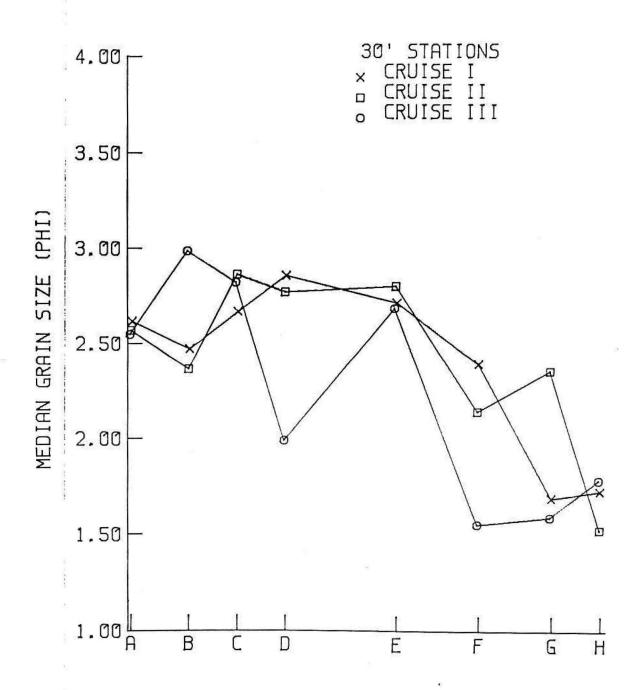


Figure 54

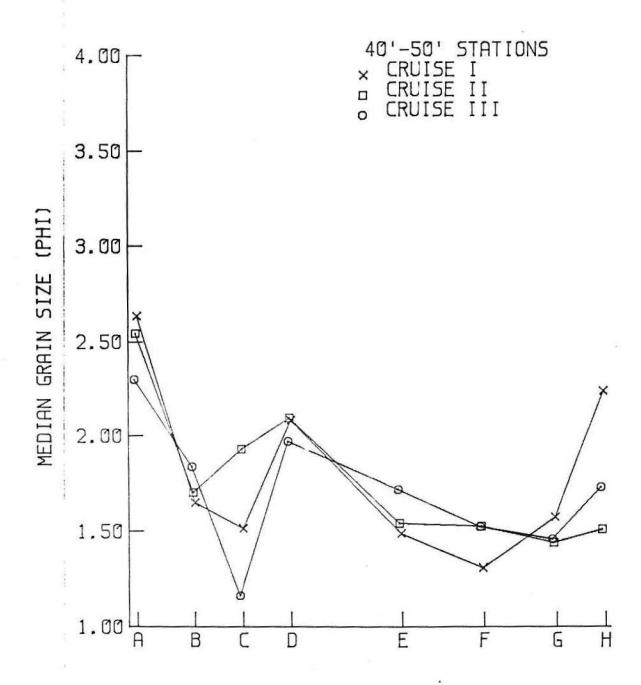
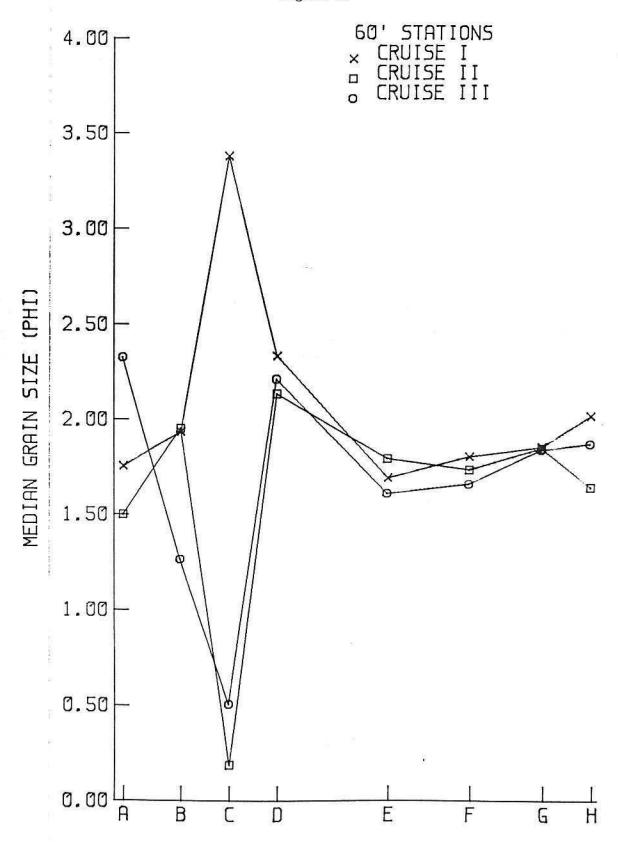


Figure 55

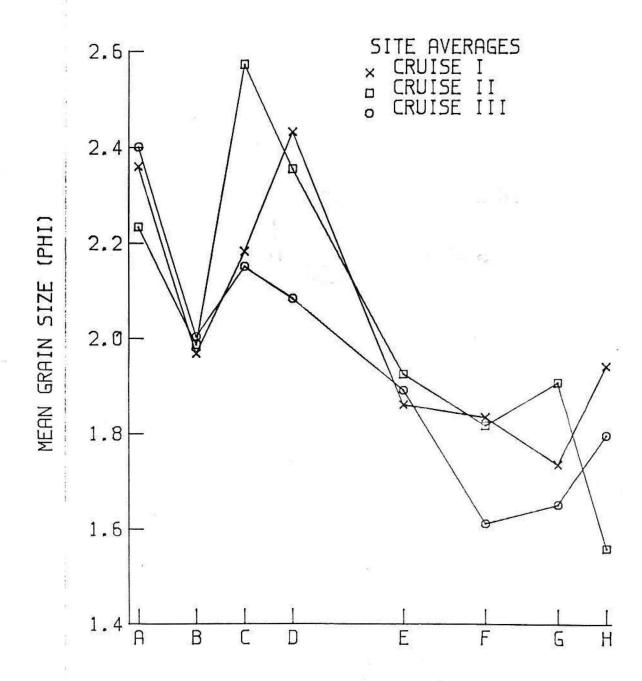


		GREAT SOUT	TH BAY		(18.00 or brown) in a fine or a	~~~	_~~	ws
2.59 2.5 2.85 2.4 2.46 1.4	8 2.66	3.06 3.07 1.05 1.11	2.16 1.12 2.26 2.27	2.37 0.98 1.38 2.90		2.97 2.82 1.01 *	2.42 0.72 *	1
Д			В				С	
2 WEND	incom	PROMORIC	HES BA	r	Y.	Zahini	NECOCK	BAY
2.86 2.92 1.95 2.23 2.31 2.36	1	STATION F MEAN GRAI CRUISE I				2.75 1.77 1.66	1.09 1.77	L FREE L
D						E		
SOUTH AMPTON	: Solu !	5.	o O	8	A M M	AGANSETT		2
2.67 1.38 1.05 1.42 1.61 2.25	2.66 2.85 1.31 1.49 1.57 1.99	2.35 1.29 1.61		1.61 1.57 1.52	1.89 1.63 2.19		1.57 2.14	1.93 1.94 2.46
F			4-7	G			Н	

1 1

57

	GREAT	SOUTH BAY		ms
2.40 2.61 2.97 2.58 2.34 2.63	2.05 3. 1.	.16 2.89 3.00 .25 1.02 1.26 .22 2.85 1.61 .49 2.47 0.84	2.97 2.58 2.52 0.34 * 0.83	
А		В	С	
20/202	on some	MORICHES BAY	2 JUSHINNECOCK	BAY
2.62 1.39 2.20 1.78 2.31 2.23		ON AVERAGES GRAIN SIZE (PHI) E III	2.66 2.07 1.48 1.41 1.83	Figure 58
D			E	
SOUTHAMPTON DO B.D.	and S.	0000	AMMAGANSETT	2
1.34 1.75 1	1.37 2.14 1.14 1.43 1.69 1.50 1.42 1.72 2.21	1.70 1.6 1.53 1.4 2.11 1.5	1.78	1.26 1.71 1.90
F		G	Н	



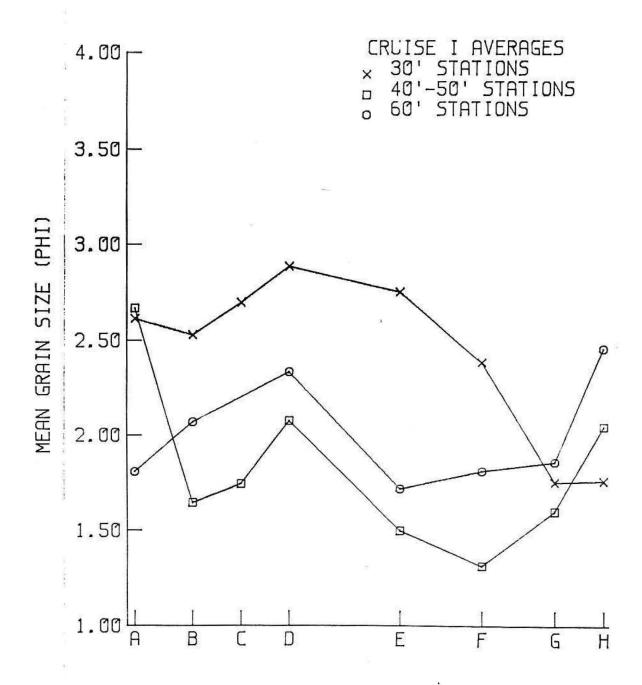


Figure 61

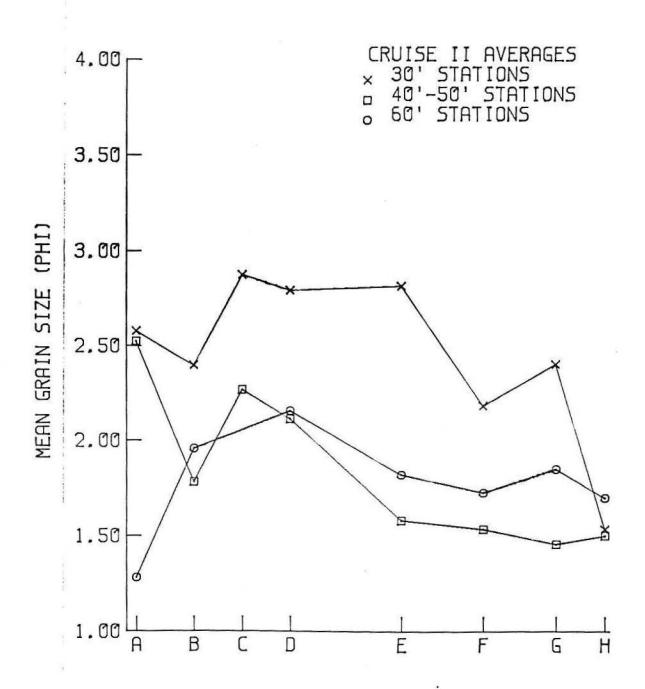


Figure 62

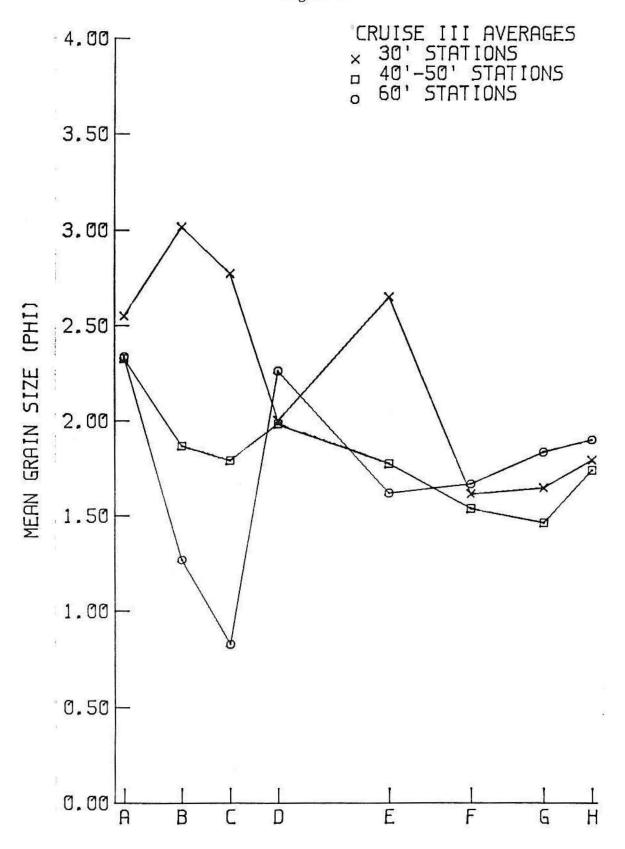


Figure 63

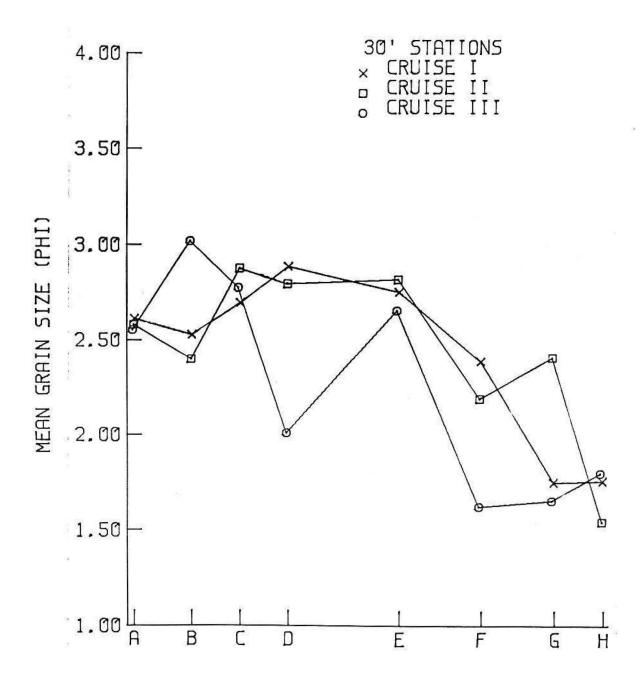


Figure 64

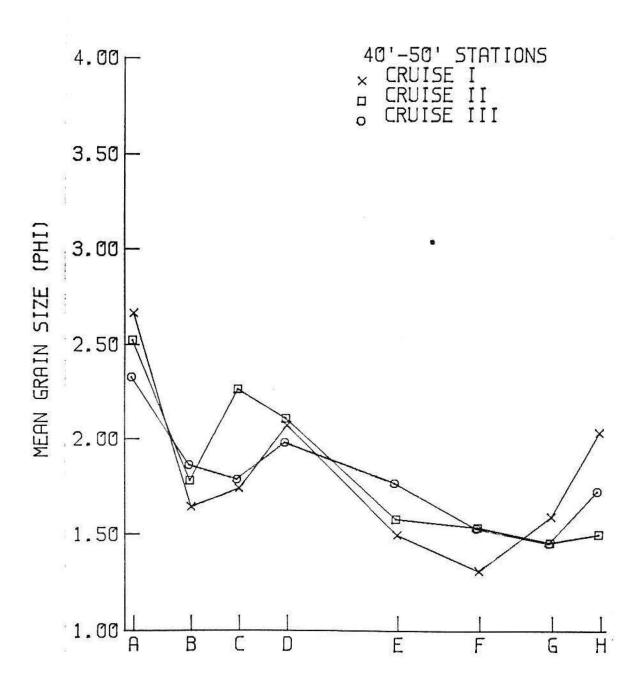
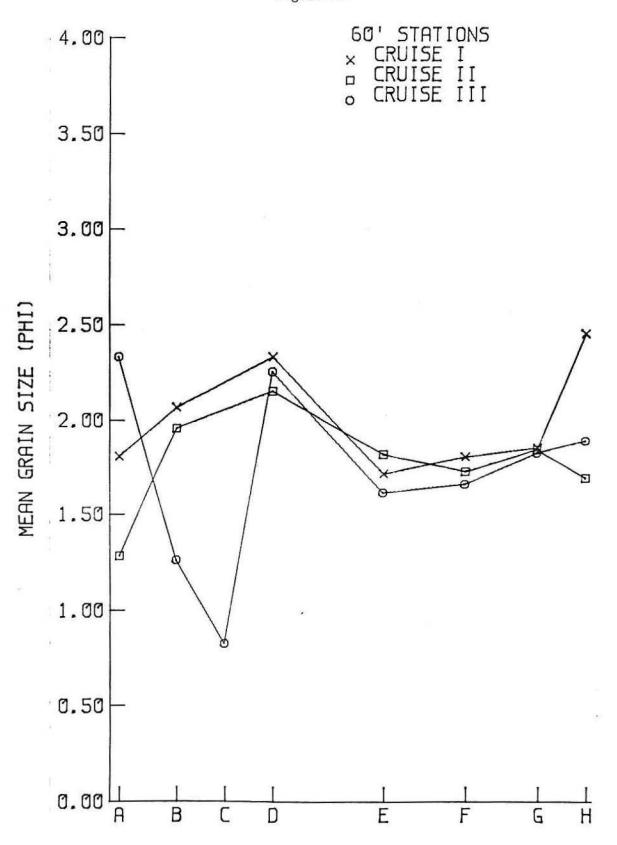


Figure 65

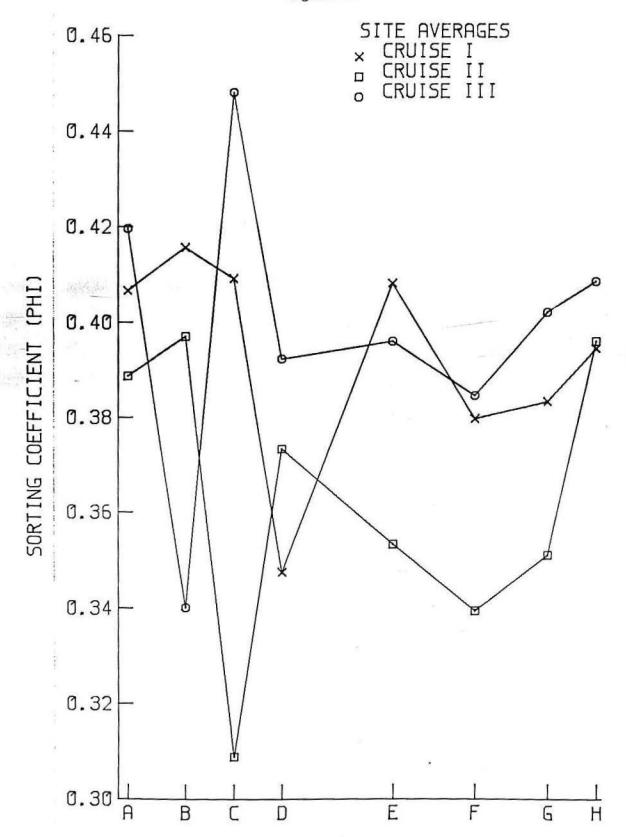


	-								
V		~~~	GREAT SO	UTH BAY				~	ws
0.33 0.43 0.34	0.38 0.36 0.57	0.39	0.25 0.28 0.47 0.56	0.42 0.45	0.31 0.30 0.46 0.30		0.23 0.56 0.52 *	0.43 *	
	А			В				C	
20/21	e_	~~~	7 Promor	CICHES BA	Y	25	J'SHIN	NECOCK	BAY
0.29 0.44 0.34	0.28 0.41 0.33		STATION SORTING CRUISE	COEFFIC		(PHI)	0.36 0.39 0.44	0.49 0.40	
D							E		
SUSOUTHA U UU	MPTON	idal	5.	00	G	O AM	MAGANSETT		2
0.41	1.38	0.48 0.38 0.37 0.34 0.29 0.38	0.37		0.48 0.35 0.37	0.47 0.34 0.28		0.50 0.51	0.29 0.27 0.21
	F				G	3		Н	

			GREAT SO		· which is		~~~	_~	wis
0.37 0.40 *	0.36 0.39 0.36	0.35 0.46 0.42	0.26 0.35 0.47 0.42	0.72	0.27 0.30 0.50 0.30		0.22 * 0.38 *	0.33 * *	
	А			В				С	
20/21	e_	~~~~	MEROMOF	CICHES BAY		J.	Zashin	NECOCK	BAY
0.32 0.47 0.35	0.28 0.46 0.35			AVERAGE: COEFFIC		(PHI)	0.34 0.43 0.25	0.39 0.36	
D							Е		
SOUTHAN UNU	MPTON	Int.	S.	00	5	O AMA	MAGANSETT		<
0.25	1.29	J.33 O.	.39		0.37 0.31 0.40	0.37 0.34 0.32		0.42 0.37	0.39 0.42 0.38
	F				G			Н	

			~~~	GREAT SO	UTH BAY			~~~	_~	ws
0.33 0.39 0.51	0.38 0.41 0.39	0.42	2	0.28 * 0.70 0.19	0.36 0.37	0.24 0.17 0.28		0.31 * * *	0.58 * 0.33 C	
2/2	e_	~~~ <u>~</u>	>~~	2 Promot	RICHES BA	Y	2	JSSHIN	NECOCK	BAY
0.37 0.54 0.32	0.38 0.37 0.35			STATION SORTING CRUISE	COEFFIC		(PHI)	0.47 0.46 0.29	0.42 0.36	
D								E		
SOUTHA OU U	NOTON	ola,	7	S.	00	6	O AMI	MAGANSETT		2
0.35	1.27	0.40 0.30 0.38	0.50 0.33 0.35	0.65 0.37 0.31		0.50 0.32 0.34	0.50 0.39 0.37		0.38 0.37	0.42 0.44 0.44
	F					G	;		Н	

Figure 69



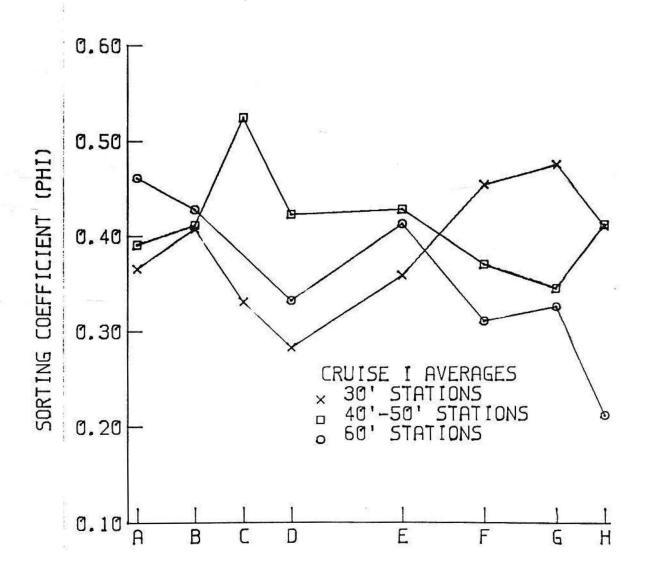
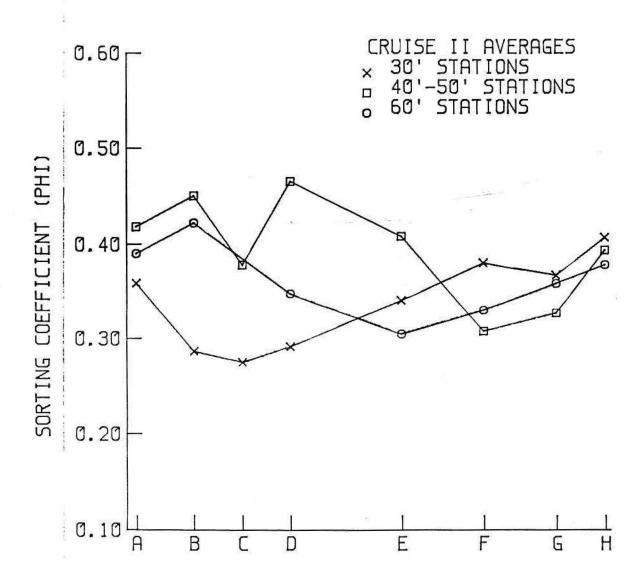


Figure 71



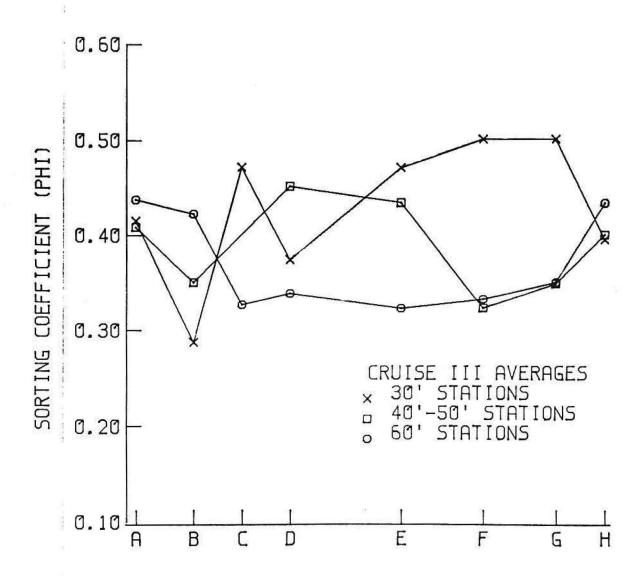
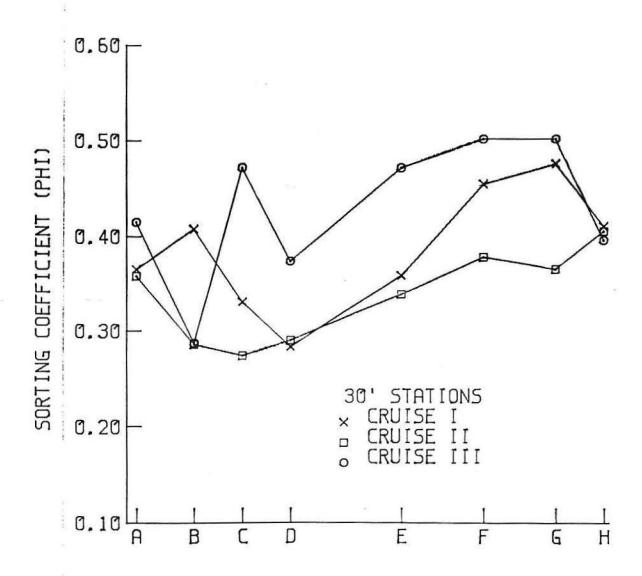


Figure 73



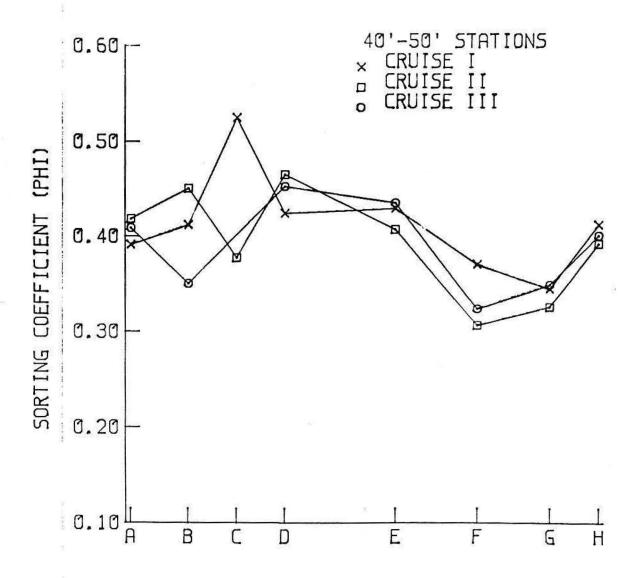
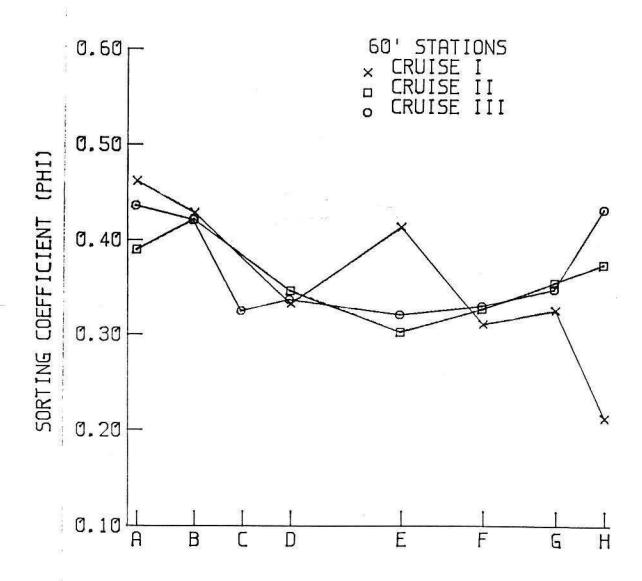


Figure 75

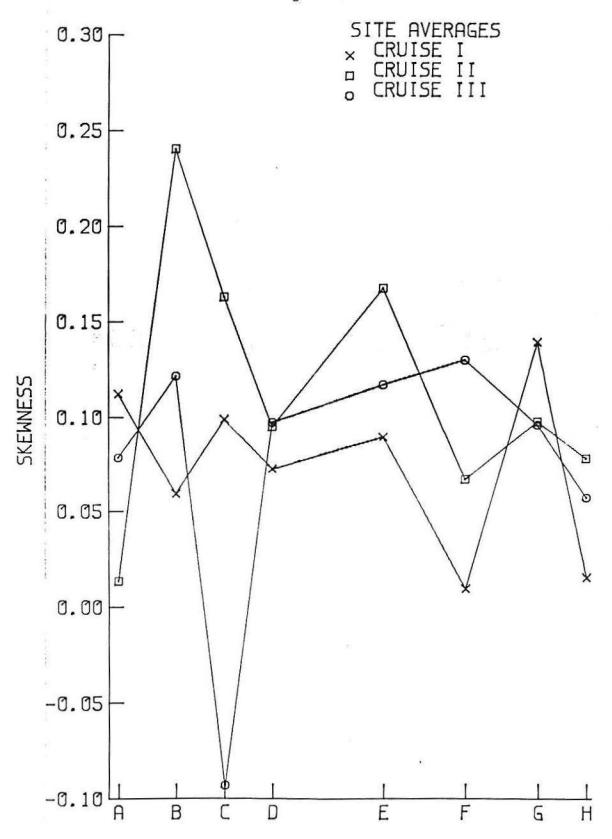


	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- more
0.01 0.04 -0.07 0.16 0.10 0.16 0.22 0.21 0.19	0.16 0.25 0.08 0.20 0.16 0.04 -0.07 -0.16 -0.03 0.03 0.09 0.14	0.36 0.00 -0.31 0.07 *
А	В	C C
2 Wens	MORICHES BAY	J'SHINNECOCK BAY
0.14 0.15 0.05 0.04 0.07 -0.01	STATION AVERAGES SKEWNESS CRUISE I	0.06 0.10 -0.00 0.14 0.13
D		E
ELISOUTHAMPTON SOLUTION	S. DU S AMM	AGANSETT C
-0.14		0.22 0.01 -0.23 0.00 0.18
F	G	Н

	GREAT SOUTH BAY	
-0.01 0.07 0.06 -0.11 -0.01 -0.08 * 0.07 0.12	0.33	0.34 -0.04 * 0.20 * *
А	В	С
2 WENZ	MORICHES BAY	2 SHINNECOCK BAY V
0.07 0.17 0.22 -0.05 0.03 0.04	STATION AVERAGES SKEWNESS CRUISE II	-0.06 0.38 0.10 0.27 0.15
SSOUTHAMPTON ?		MMAGANSETT
2000 00 BOB	D . 80 B	
	.01 0.08 0.08 0.2 .07 0.13 0.14 0.1 .09 -0.00 0.09 -0.1	0 -0.05 0.05
F	G	Н

W			GREAT	sou	TH BAY		ed the property of the last of	~~~	~~	ws
0.11 0.14 -0.18	0.11 0.08 0.19	0.26	O	. 18 * . 18 . 17	0.07 0.06 0.21 0.05 B	0.26 0.09 0.20		0.13 * *	-0.29 * 0.06 C	
20/21	e	~~~	nagen	MORIO	HES BA	Y		Zahin	NECOCK	BAY
-0.05 0.03 -0.04	0.32 0.15 0.13		STATI SKEWN CRUIS	IESS	everage	.5		-0.10 0.09 0.20	0.28 0.11	
D	MOTON	<del></del>						E		
SOUTH.A	00 B	agra-	<u>S</u> .		O W	8	AMMA	GANSETT		
0.15	0.07	0.12	0.02 0.46 0.21 0.16 0.19 0.05			0.08 -0	.19 .01 .15		-0.07 0.22 -	0.17 -0.13 0.09
	F					G			Н	

Figure 79



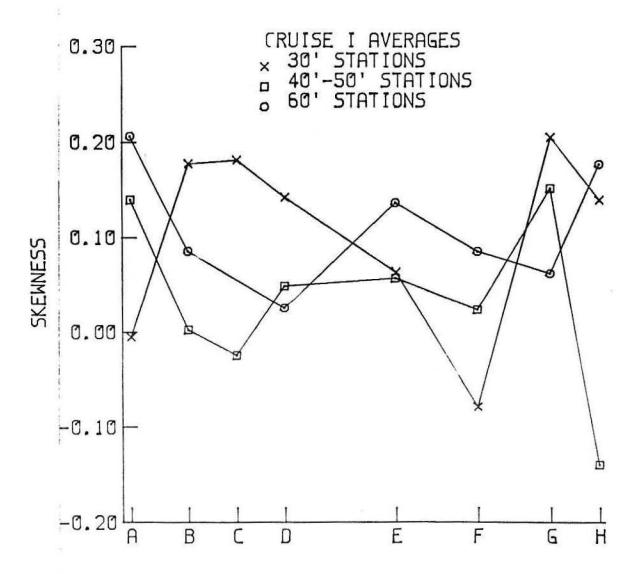
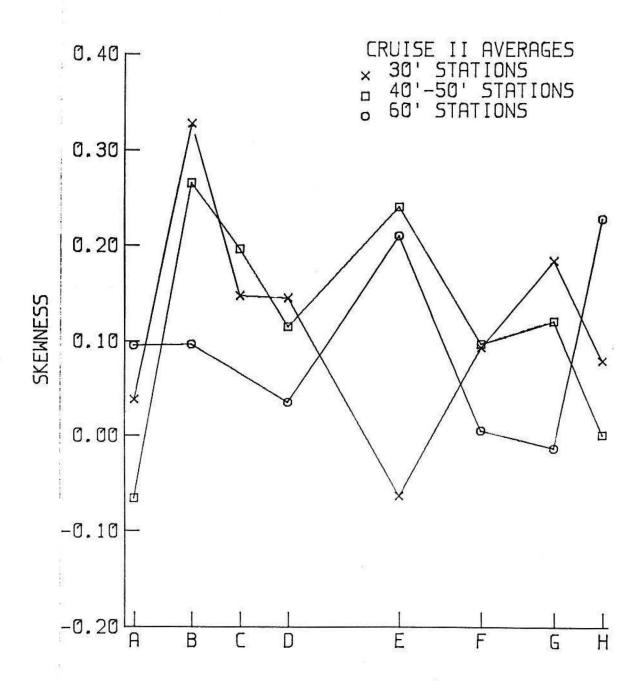


Figure 81



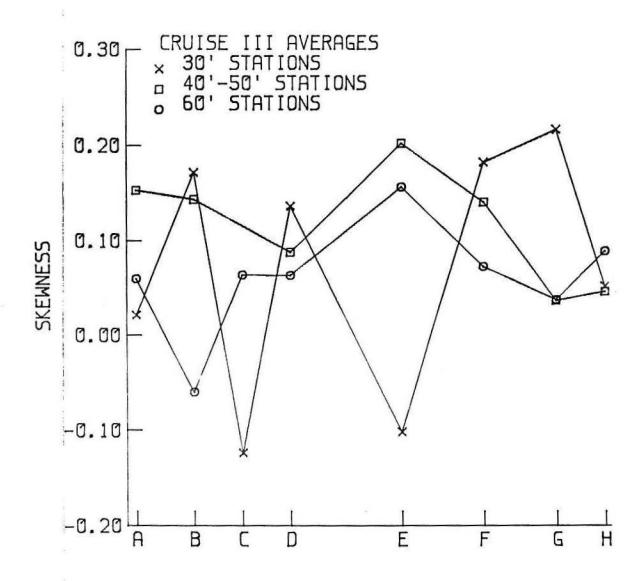
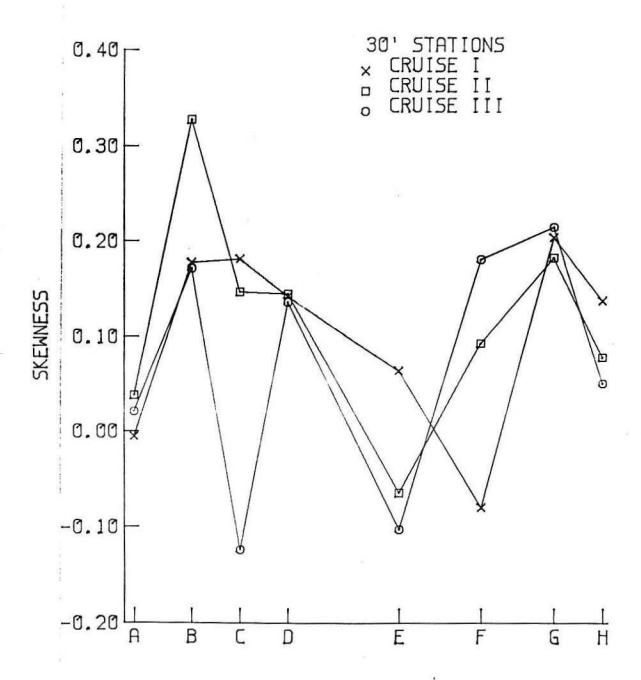


Figure 83



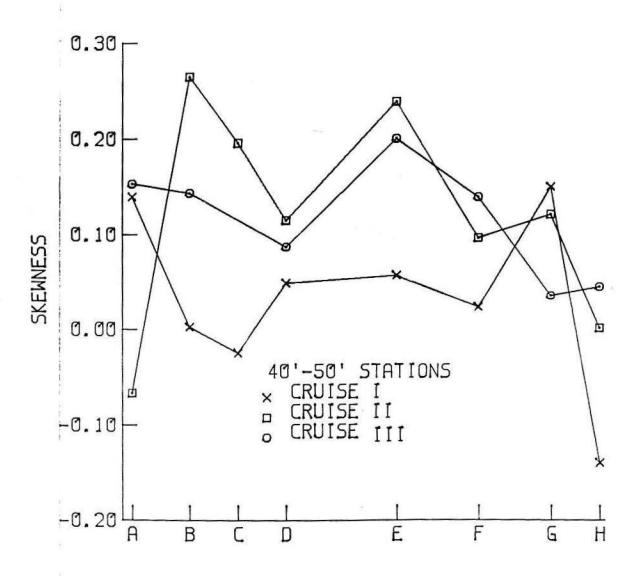
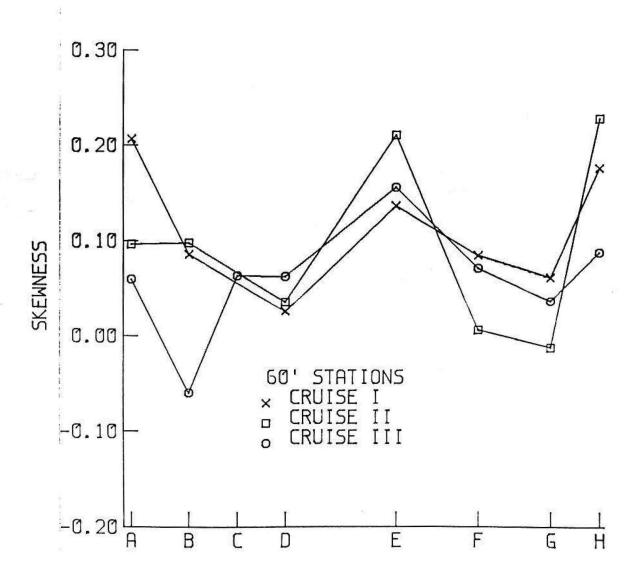


Figure 85

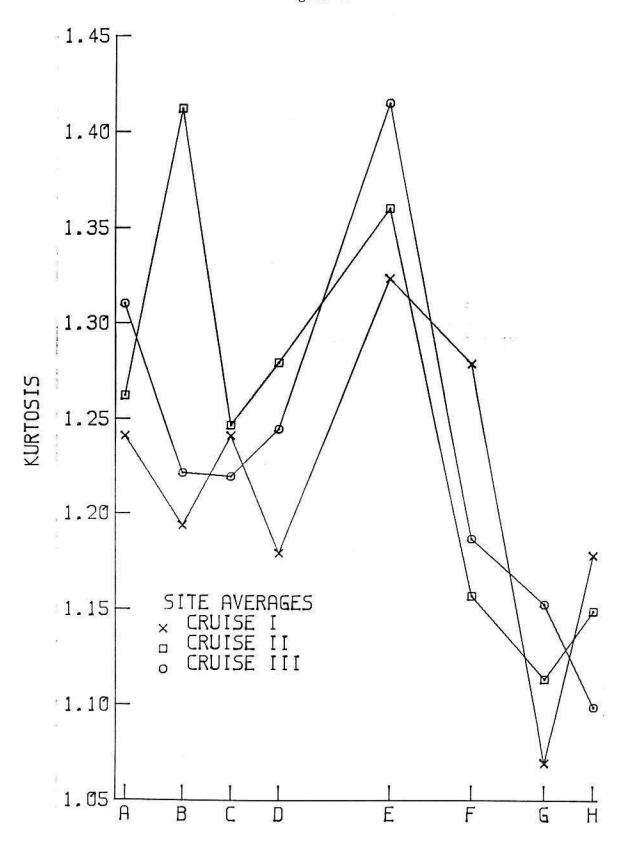


			GREAT S	SOUTH BAY		~~~	_~	ws	
1.31 1.30 1.21	1.20 1.18 1.32	1.22 1.38 1.07	1. 1.	07 1.12 22 1.27	1.27 1.26 1.07 1.02	1.32 0.77 1.33 *	1.23 * *		
	А			В			С		
2 / 2	e_	~~~	JERO!	MORICHES BAY	Si	2 Zashin	NECOCK	BAY	
1.31 1.20 1.18	1.22 1.11 1.05		STATIO KURTOS CRUISE			1.85 1.18 1.20	1.18		Figure 86
D						E			
SOUTHA UNU	MPTON Da Ba	La La	S.	06	3	AMMAGANSETT		2	
1.27	1.03	1.76 1.5 1.10 1.2 1.34 1.1	1 1.07	1	.03 0.9 .17 1.0 .10 1.0	<b>1</b> 5	1.06 1.23	1.24 1.29 1.05	
	F			***	G		Н		

		-	GREAT SC	OUTH BAY			~~~	~	~~~	_
1.41 1.03 *	1.18 1.54 1.15	1.32 1.40 1.07	1.1 1.5 1.4 1.1	3 1.43 0 1.44 2 1.22	1.00 2.31 1.18 1.06		1.18 * 1.29 *	1.27 *	70.	
	Α			В				C		
2/2	e_	~6~	2 Promo	ORICHES BA	Y \	2	Dazhin	NECOCK	BAY	
1.65 1.21 1.20	1.19 1.38 1.33		STATION KURTOSI CRUISE		S		1.73 1.41 1.38	1.13 1.15		Figure 87
D							E			
SOUTHA U UU	MPTON	and	S.	00	6	O AMM	IAGANSETT		2	
1.12 1	.04 1	.45 1.19 .19 1.1 .22 1.10	1 1.06		1.00 1.11 0.99	1.09 1.18 1.31		1.23 1.15	1.04 1.09 1.23	
	F				G	i		Н		

M		~~~	GREAT SOL	JTH BAY			~~~	~	ws
1.29 1.01 2.21	1.14 1.05 1.15	1.51 1.73 1.15	1.31 * 1.47 1.13	1.52 1.20 1.14 1.13	1.03 1.17 1.11		1.52 * *	1.10 * 0.97	
	А			В				С	
25/2	e_	wen.	ProMOR	ICHES BAY		18h	Zashin	NECOCK	BAY
1.34 1.13 1.09	1.53 1.25 1.07		STATION KURTOSIS CRUISE I	i	5		1.58 1.42 1.65	1.26 1.17	right oo
D							E		
SSOUTHA U	MPTON O.S. D.D.	and	5.	00	5	o AMM	AGANSETT		2
1.34 1	1.02 1	1.44 0.87 1.23 1.10 1.19 1.19	1.44 1.33 1.25		1.20 1.17 1.33	0.88 1.14 1.19		1.18	1.07 1.17 0.90
	F				G			Н	

Figure 89



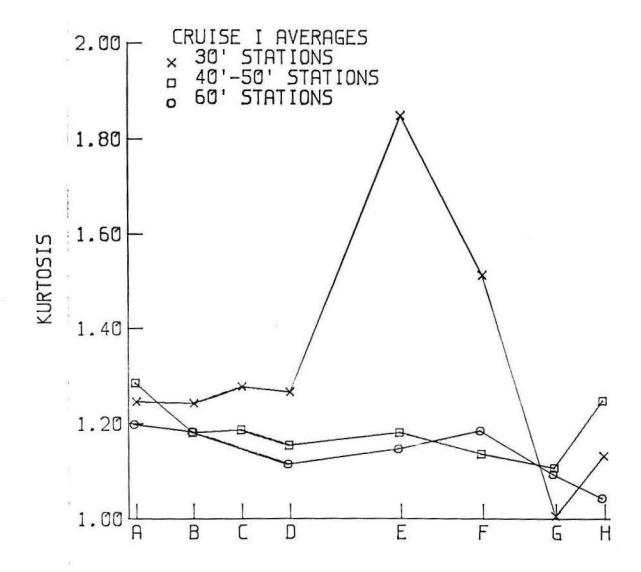
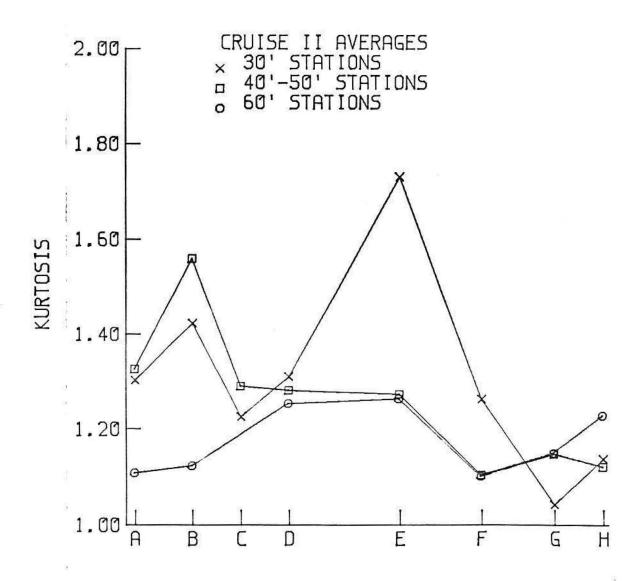


Figure 91



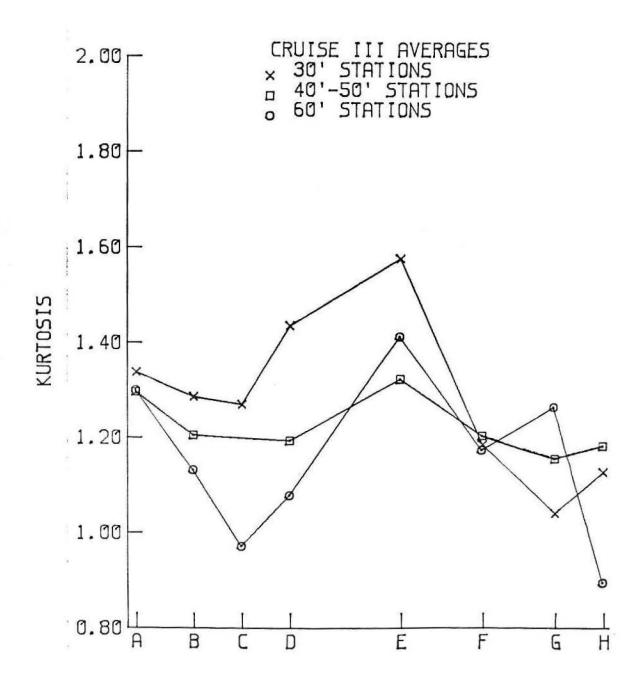
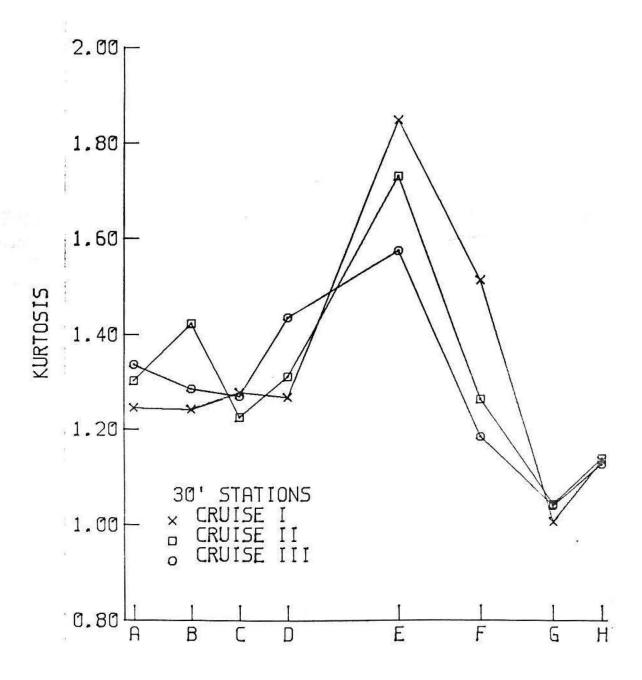
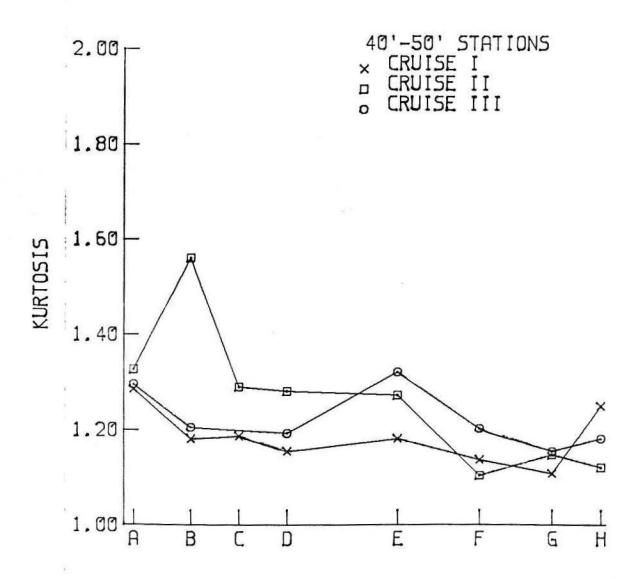
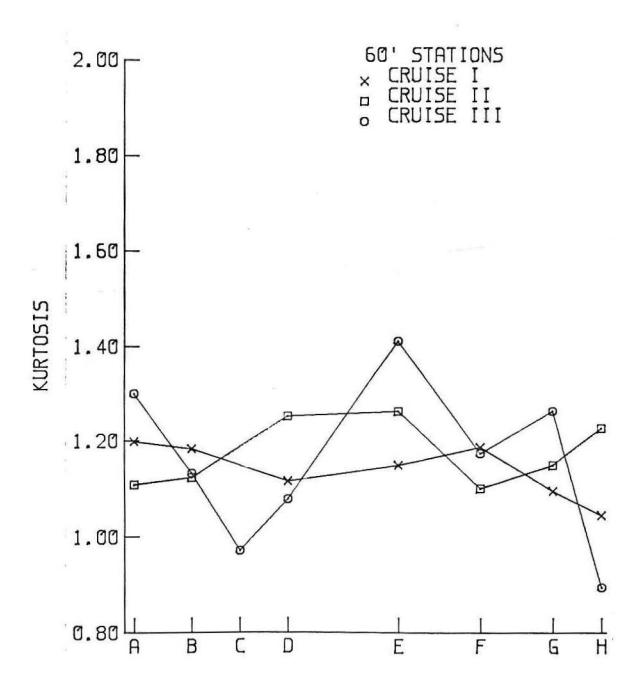


Figure 93



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## 2. Benthic Fauna - Smith-McIntyre Grabs

A total of 96158 individuals representing 201 taxa were collected in Smith-McIntyre grab samples during the three cruises. A composite species list is given in Table 4. Of the 201 taxa, 77 (38%) were Polychaetes, 64 (32%) were Crustacea, 21 (10%) were Bivalves, and 14 (7%) were Gastropods. The remaining species were distributed amoung 15 other groups: Porifera, Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Platyhelminthes, Nemertea, Nematoda, Sipunculida, Ectoprocta, Oligochaeta, Pycnogonida, Asteroidea, Echinoidea, Holothuroidea, Chaetognatha, and Chordata. Data from each Smith-McIntyre grab are tabulated in Appendix D. Sample volumes are listed in Appendix E.

## a. Species Composition

During the spring cruise, a total of 136 species were collected in the Smith-McIntyre grab samples. The amphipod Protohaustorius wigleyi was the dominant species followed by the polychaete Spiophanes bombyx, nematodes, the bivalve Tellina agilis, and the polychaete Asabellides oculata. These four species plus nematodes comprised 55% of the fauna by abundance. Spiophanes bombyx, nematodes, and Asabellides oculata were common only at the western most sites (A, B, and C) while Protohaustorius wigleyi and Tellina agilis were abundant at all potential borrow sites.

For the summer cruise, 135 species were found. The dominant fauna consisted of Protohaustorius wigleyi, Tellina agilis, Spiophanes bombyx, the bivalve Spisula solidissima, and the polychaete Magelona riojai. These five species accounted for 56% of the total fauna by abundance. These species were generally found in high numbers at all sites with the exception of Magelona riojai which was not abundant at sites G and H. Asabellides oculata, a dominant species during the previous spring was found in low abundance during the summer. Nematodes were exceptionally abundant during the summer cruise only at site C.

During the fall cruise 158 species were collected. The amphipod Gammarus annulatus was the dominant species during this period. Other numerically dominant taxa include Asabellides oculata, Tellina agilis, nematodes, and Spiophanes bombyx. Only Tellina agilis was numerically important at all sites. Gammarus annulatus and Asabellides oculata were restricted to sites A, B, and C, nematodes to sites B and C, and Spiophanes bombyx to sites A through D.

## b. Abundances

For the spring cruise, abundances ranged from 317 individuals per square meter at stations F11 and H1 to 6297 individuals per square meter at station A2 (Figure 96). Abundances during the summer ranged from 157 individuals per square meter at station B5 to 2723 individuals per square meter at station E1 (Figure 97). During the third cruise in the fall, densities were found to range from 163 individuals per square meter at station D4 to 37813 individuals per square meter at station B2 (Figure 98). Site averages for each cruise suggest a general pattern of decreasing abundance from west to east along the south shore of Long Island (Figure 99). Sites C through H show low seasonal variations in abundance. High seasonal variations were found at sites A and B and are mainly due to fluctuations in abundance of Spiophanes bombyx, Gammarus annulatus, Asabellides oculata, and nematodes.

Abundances were generally highest nearshore (30') and middepth (40'-50') at sites A, B, C, and E (Figures 100-102). At sites D, F, G, and H, however, highest densities were consistantly found at the 60' stations (Figures 100-102). West-east and seasonal patterns in abundance at each depth were similar to those found in the overall site averages with the exception of the 60' stations during cruise I (Figures 100-105).

## c. Number of Species

The number of species at each station ranged from 13 to 41 during the spring cruise, from 10 to 41 in the summer, and from 13 to 47 in the fall (Figures 106-108). A pattern of decreasing number of species from west to east was found in the spring and fall with the exception of site C in the spring (Figure 109). During the summer, however, the greatest number of species was found at site E (Figure 109). Sites A, B, and C in the summer had lower numbers of species than during the spring or the fall (Figure 109).

With very few exceptions, the number of species increased with depth during each of the three cruises (Figures 110-112). In analyzing seasonal variations at a given depth, the greatest number of species were generally found in the spring or fall at the 30' and 40'-50' stations (Figures 113 and 114). At the 60' stations, however, the opposite is true, that is, highest species numbers were more often found during the summer cruise (Figure 115).

## d. Shannon-Wiener Diversity (H')

Shannon-Wiener diversity values for each station are presented in Figures 116-118. Diversities ranged from 1.388 to 3.940 in the spring, from 1.834 to 4.194 in the summer, and from 1.050 to 4.321 in the fall. A trend of increasing diversity from west to east is clearly evident when the index is averaged by site (Figure 119). Diversity was somewhat depressed at site C during the spring. This site also had exceptionally low numbers of species at this time. Diversity values generally increased with depth (Figures 120-122). This trend was most clearly defined during the summer cruise (Figure 121). The 40'-50' stations showed the least amount of seasonal change in diversity (Figures 123-125).

# e. Equitability (V')

Equitability values for each station are given in Figures 126-128. The equitability index ranged from 0.283 to 0.832 in the spring, from 0.458 to 0.867 in the summer, and from 0.232 to 0.922 in the fall. Equitability generally increased from west to east (Figure 129). No clearly defined trends with depth were found during any of the three cruises (Figures 130-132). The 40'-50' stations showed the least amount of seasonal change in equitability (Figures 133-135).

### f. Rarefaction Diversity

Rarefaction diversity is presented in Figures 136-145 as the expected number of species for a sample size of 100 individuals. Station values of the expected number of species for 100 individuals are given in Figures 136-138. A number of sampling stations did not yield a total of 100 individuals in the three replicate Smith-McIntyre grabs. For these stations, the number of

species found is plotted in Figures 136-138 along with the symbol ">". It is assumed that had 100 individuals been collected at these stations, the number of species would have been greater than or equal to the number actually collected.

During the spring cruise, the expected number of species for 100 individuals as determined by the rarefaction method ranged from 9.1 at station F1 to >24.0 at station F11. The expected number of species for 100 individuals in the summer ranged from 8.2 at station E1 to 25.9 at station D6. During the fall cruise, the expected number of species for 100 individuals was found to range from 4.8 at station B2 to 27.1 at station G6.

Site averages of the expected number of species for a sample size of 100 individuals are presented in Figures 139-145. Only those stations which yielded a total of 100 individuals or more in the three replicate Smith-McIntyre grab samples were included in the computation. Site averages for each cruise suggest a general increase from west to east in the expected number of species (Figure 139). Sites D-F showed very low seasonal variations in rarefaction diversity (Figure 139). The expected number of species for 100 individuals was generally highest at the middepth (40'-50') and offshore (60') stations (Figures 140-142). With the exception of some of the westernmost sites, the expected number of species at the 30' stations was distinctly lower than that found at either the 40'-50' or 60' stations (Figures 140-142). The 40'-50' stations showed the least amount of seasonal change in rarefaction diversity (Figures 143-145).

# g. Commercially and/or Recreationally Important Species

Of the 201 taxa collected in the Smith-McIntyre grab samples, only 7 species, the ocean quahog Arctica islandica, the surf clam Spisula solidissima, the blue mussel Mytilus edulis, the rock crab Cancer irroratus, the fourspotted flounder Paralicthys oblongus, the cunner Tautogolabrus adspersus, and the little skate Raja erinacea, are of commercial and/or recreational value. Four of these species, the ocean quahog, the four-spotted flounder, the cunner, and the little skate were rarely found in the Smith-McIntyre grabs. Mytilus edulis was common only in the spring as very small juveniles attached to floating pieces of detritus. Cancer irroratus was moderately abundant only during the summer cruise when it occurred at 24 of the 65 (37%) sampling stations (Figures 146-148).

Of the 7 commercially and/or recreationally important species collected in the Smith-McIntyre grab samples, only the surf clam was numerically abundant during all three cruises. Individuals of <u>Spisula solidissima</u> were generally quite small (<7 mm in anterior-posterior length). The size of individuals found is possibly more a function of the sampling device used than the actual size distribution of the population. The depth of penetration of the Smith-McIntyre grab is probably not great enough to collect the larger surf clams. Despite this sampling bias, surf clams were common at all eight potential borrow sites and were a numerically dominant species during the summer cruise.

Abundances of <u>Spisula solidissima</u> ranged from 0 to 337 individuals per square meter in the spring, from 0 to 500 individuals per square meter in the summer, and from 0 to 307 individuals per square meter during the fall cruise (Figures 149-151). Site averages suggest a general pattern of decreasing abundance from west to east (Figure 152). Highest abundances were generally

found at the nearshore (30') stations (Figures 153-155). The 30' stations also showed the greatest amount of seasonal variations in abundance (Figures 156-158).

## h. Animal-Sediment Associations

Correspondence between descriptive biological parameters (i.e., station abundances, number of species, diversity, and equitability) and sediment characteristics (i.e., station averaged percent gravel, percent sand, percent silt-clay, percent organic content, median grain size, mean grain size, sorting, skewness, and kurtosis) were analyzed graphically. In general, plots of a single biological parameter vs a single sediment characteristic were highly variable, and it was difficult to identify clear trends. Of the plots generated, those relating a biological parameter to either median or mean grain size displayed the strongest associations. Relationships between a biological parameter and other sediment characteristics (percent gravel, percent sand, percent silt-clay, percent organic content, sorting, skewness, and kurtosis) could not be clearly determined. While such relationships probably exist, multivariate statistical techniques would be required to identify them. Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this report.

Plots of a biological parameter vs either median or mean grain size are given in Figures 159-182. In these figures, a letter code designates stations from each potential borrow site (A-H). Linear regressions with the sediment characteristic as the independent variable and the biological parameter as the dependent variable were performed on these data. The resulting lines are plotted in Figures 159-182. These regressions were carried out to illustrate general associations and not with the intent of making quantitative predictions. Of the 24 regressions in Figures 159-182, 15 or 63% were significant at the 0.05 level. The fact that 9 or 37% were nonsignificant is indicative of the variability in the data.

Despite such variations, the qualitative patterns found between biological parameters and either median or mean grain size are fairly consistent. As shown in Figures 159-161 and 171-173, abundance tends to increase with increasing phi size (i.e., decreasing grain size). Conversely, the number of species, diversity, and equitability all tend to decrease with increasing phi size (Figures 162-170 and 174-182). Figure 174 is the only exception to this trend. Thus as median or mean grain size in mm decreases, greater numbers of animals per m<sup>2</sup> were found, with individuals more unevenly distributed amoung fewer species.

# Table 4. Species List - Smith-McIntyre Grabs

Cirratulas grandis

Tharyx acutus

#### PORIFERA Dorvilleidae Unidentified sponge spp. Protodorvillea kefersteini Stauronereis caecus CNIDARIA Flabelligeridae Anthozoa Flabelligera affinis Anemone sp. A Pherusa affinis Anemone sp. E Glyceridae Anemone sp. F Glycera americana Anemone sp. G Glycera dibranchiata Anemone sp. I Hemipodus roseus Goniadidae Hydrozoa Goniadella gracilis Unidentified hydroid spp. Lumbrinereidae Lumbrinerides acuta PLATYHELMINTHES Lumbrineris fragilis Flatworm sp. A (horned) Lumbrineris tenuis Flatworm sp. B (smooth) Magelonidae Magelona riojai NEMERTEA Maldanidae Unidentified nemertean spp. Clymanella torquata Clymenura dispar NEMATODA Nephtyidae Unidentified nematode spp. Nephtys bucera Nephtys caeca SIPUNCULA Nephtys incisa Sipunculid sp. A Nephtys picta Sipunculid sp. B Nephtys spp. imm. Nereidae **ECTOPROCTA** Nereis grayi Unidentified bryozoan spp. Nereis succina Nereis spp. ANNELIDA Onuphidae Oligochaeta Diapatra cuprea Tubificidae Hyalinoecia tubicola Unidentified spp. Onuphis eremita Onuphis opalina Polychaeta Opheliidae Unknown sp. Z Travisia carnea Ampharetidae Ophelia denticulata Ampharete acutifrons Orbiniidae Ampharete arctica Hoploscoloplos acutus Asabellides oculata Hoploscoloplos armiger Arabellidae Hoploscoloplos fragilis Drilonereis longa Hoploscoloplos robustus Capitellidae Orbinia ornata Capitella capitata Orbinia swani Heteromastus filiformes Oweniidae Chaetopteridae Owenia fusiformis Spiochaetopterus oculatus Paraonidae Cirratulidae Aricidea catherinae Chaetozone setosa Aricidea wassi

Paradoneis lyra

## Table 4 (continued)

Crepidulidae

Haminoeidae

Nassariidae

Crepidula fornicata

Haminoea solitaria

Nassarius trivittatus

Crepidula plana

Pectinariidae Naticidae Pectinaria gouldi Lunatia heros Phyllodocidae Lunatia triseriata Eteone flava Natica pusilla Eteone heteropoda Nudibranchia Eteone lactea Unidentified nudibranch spp. Paranaites speciosa Pyramidellidae Phyllodoce arenae Pyramidella spp. Phyllodoce mucosa Turbonilla bushina Turbonilla spp. Pisionidae Pisione remota Retusidae Polynoidae Retusa spp. Harmothoe extenuata Sabellariidae Bivalvia Sabellaria vulgaris Unidentified juvenile spp. Sigalionidae Arcticidae Pholoe minuta Arctica islandica Sigalion arenicola Astartidae Sthenelais limicola Astarte castanea Spionidae Carditidae Dispio uncinata Microcardium peramabile Malacoceros indicatus Cerastoderma pinnulatum Polydora socialis Leptonidae Scolecolepides viridis Mysella planula Scoleoepis squamata Lyonsiidae Spio filicornis Lyonsia hyalina Spiophanes bombyx Mactridae Syllidae Spisula solidissima Autolytus spp. Mytilidae Mytilus edulis Exogone dispar Nuculanidae Parapionosyllis longicirrata Sphaerosyllis hystrix Nuculana messanensis Yoldia limatula Streptosyllis varians Yoldia thraciaeformis Syllis cornuta Unidentified spp. Nuculidae Terebellidae Nucula delphinodonta Nicolea spp. Nucula proxima Terebella spp. Nucula tenuis Pandoridae MOLLUSCA Pandora gouldiana Gastropoda Petricolidae Gastropod larvae Petricola pholadiformis Acteocinidae Pholadidae Acteocina canaliculata Cyrtopleura costata Columbellidae Solenidae Mitrella lunata Ensis directus

Siliqua costata

Solen viridis

Tellina agilis

Tellinidae

## Table 4 (continued)

## ARTHROPODA

Pycnogonida Phoxichilidium spp.

Crustacea

Amphipoda

Ampeliscidae

Ampelisca abdita Ampelisca verrilli

Byblis serata

Aoridae

Pseudunciola obliquua

Unciola irrorata

Unciola serrata

Caprellidae

Aeginina longicornis

Caprella linearis

Unidentified spp.

Corophiidae

Cerapus tubularis

Corophium crassicorne

Gammaridae

Gammarus annulatus

Gammarus lawrencianus

Haustoriidae

Acanthohaustorius bousfieldi

Acanthohaustorius intermedius

Acanthohaustorius millsi

Acanthohaustorius shoemakeri

Acanthohaustorius similis

Acanthohaustorius spinosus

Amphiporeia gigantea

Bathyporeia parkeri

Bathyporeia quoddyensis

Parahaustorius attenuatus

Parahaustorius holmesi

Parahaustorius longimerus

Protohaustorius wigleyi

Pseudohaustorius borealis

Pseudohaustorius carolinensis

Liljeborgiidae

Listriella barnardi

Lysianassidae

Hippomedon serratus

Orchomonella minuta

Orchomonella pinguis

Psanmonyx nobilis

Oedicerotidae

Monoculodes edwardsi

Photidae

Microprotopus raneyi

Photis macrocoxa

Phoxocephalidae

Phoxocephalus holbolli

Rhepoxynuis epistomus

Copepoda

Unidentified copepod spp.

Cirripeidea

Unidentified barnacle spp.

Cumacea

Diastylis polita

Leptocuma minor

Oxyurostylis smithi

Decapoda

Cancer borealis

Cancer irroratus

Crangon septemspinosus

Ovalipes ocellatus

Pagurus acadianus

Pagurus longicarpus

Unidentified crab larvae spp.

Isopoda

Cirolana concharum

Cirolana polita

Chiridotea caeca

Chiridotea tuftsi

Cyathura polita

Edotea montosa

Idotea balthica

Ptilanthura tenuis

Mysidacea

Meterythrops robusta

Mysidiopsis bigelowi

Neomysis americana

Ostracoda

Unidentified ostracod spp.

Stomatopoda

Squilla sp. imm.

Tanaidacea

Leptognatha caeca

Tanaissus lilgeborgi

**ECHINODERMATA** 

Asteroidea

Asterias forbesii

We will be a ward

# Table 4 (continued)

Echinoidea Echinarachnius parma

Holothuroidea Unidentified holothurian spp.

# CHAETOGNATHA

Sagitta spp.

## CHORDATA

Ascidiacea Unidentified tunicate spp.

### Vertebrata

Ammodytes americanus Paralicthys oblongus Raja erinacea Tautogolabrus adspersus

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4287 6297 1757	1713 3643 1397	2563 4253 827	16 24 33 10	43 1 <b>397</b> 80 <b>1890</b>	790 1647 2043 1453		1473 3903 880 1920	767 1540 593	
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1463 843 1177	1270 770 1293		ABUNDA CRUISE	NCE (per	sq. m.)		1917 513 693	450 1137	
D				-			Ε		
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		-	GREAT SOL	TH BAY		~~~	~~	wz
1947 2073 1100	1993 1230 1043	1380 1123 320	697 520 677 253	157 640 1017 623	740 427 647 447	1840 847 570 1290	1513 3473 1923	
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2/2	)e	~C~	75 Promor	ICHES BAY	L. S.	2 Zahini	NECOCK	BAY
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D			CRUISE I	I		E		
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W W		-2	GREAT SO	UTH BAY		~~~	~~	ws
5543 7613 10957	12880 3530 4997	2537 1417 2560	3357 37813 907 8703	557 3447	1387 353 720 307	2540 350 667 1513	1077 6233 877	
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SOUTHA U U U	MPTON DD Q.D	and	S.	00	8 A	MMAGANSETT		2
547 603 900	863	210 89 607 95 743 102	0 547		353 31 773 30 1710 66	3	647 527	290 233 750
	F				G		Н	

Figure 99

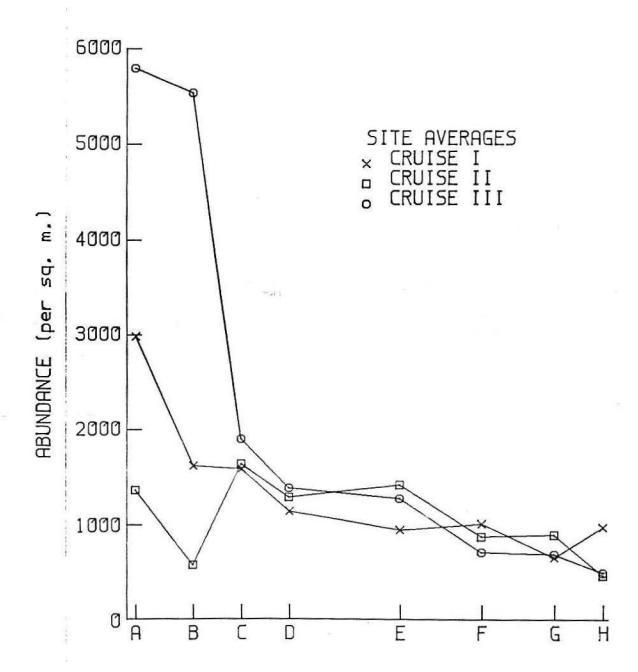


Figure 100

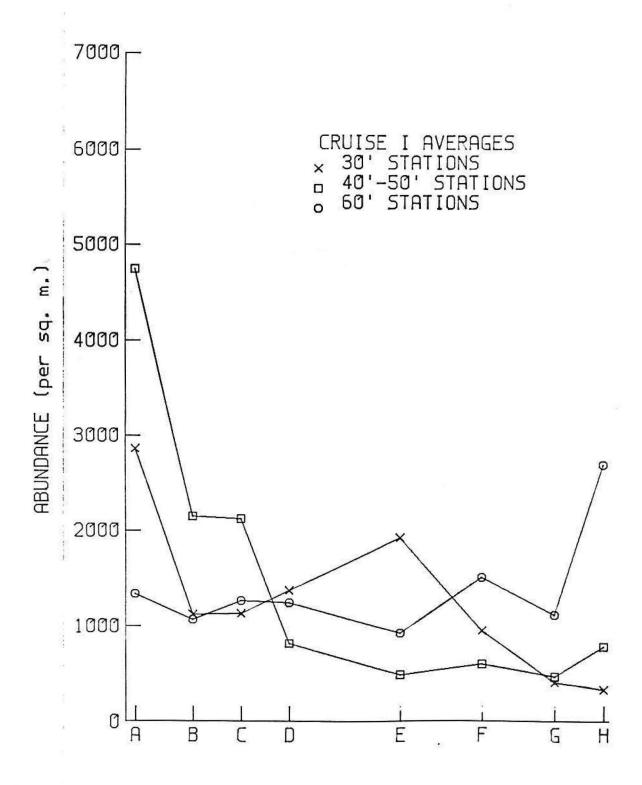


Figure 101

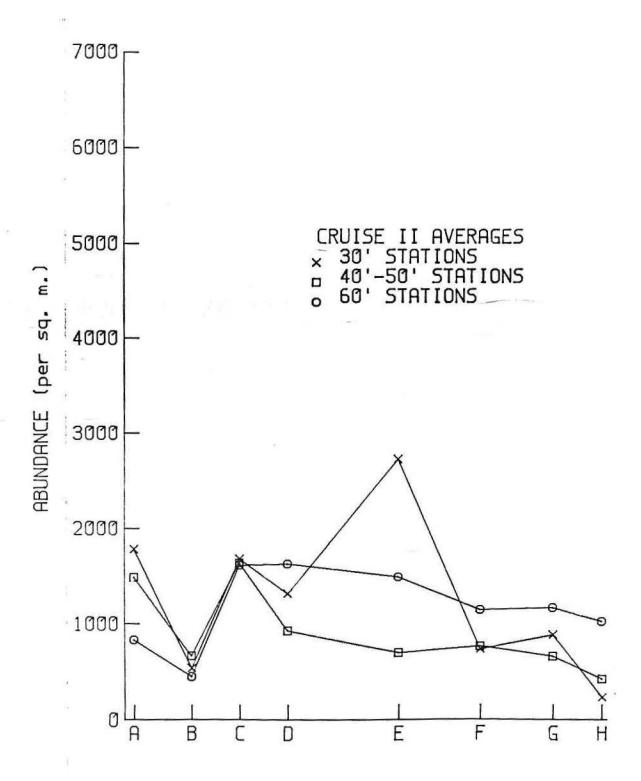


Figure 102

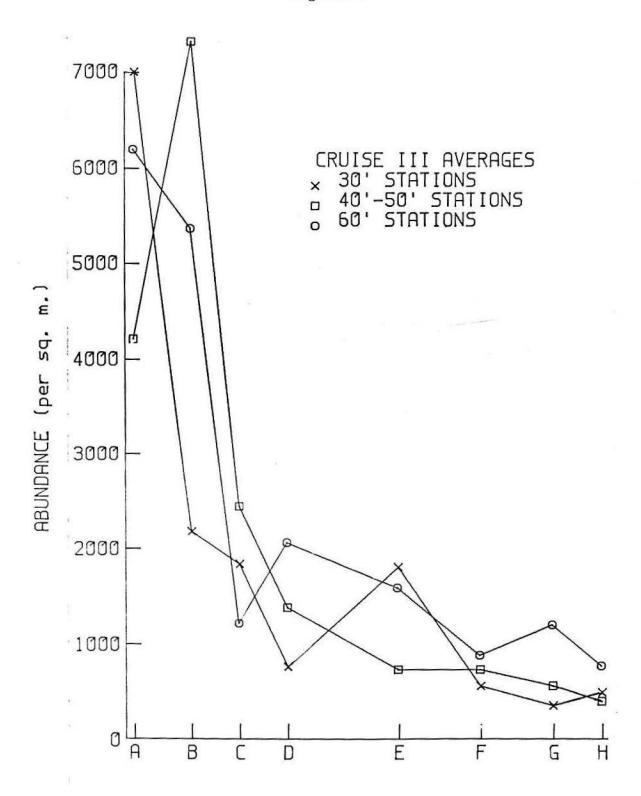


Figure 103

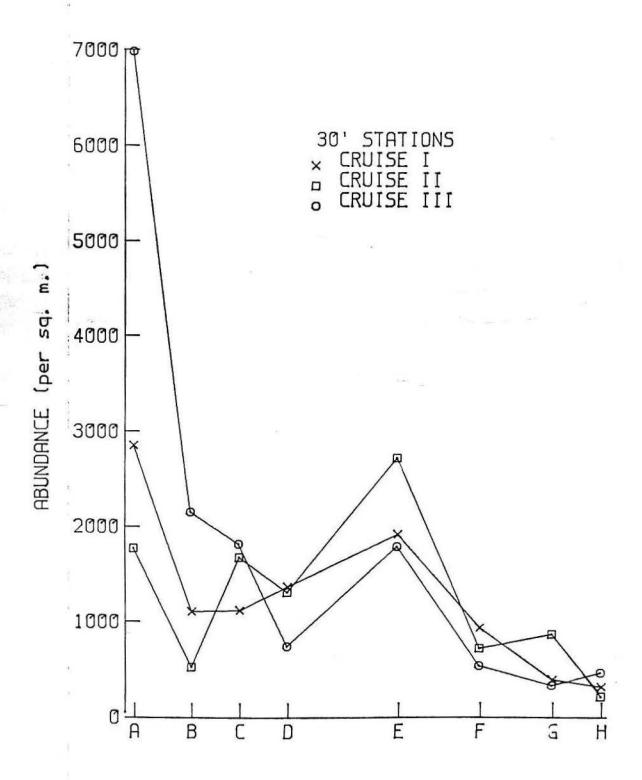


Figure 104

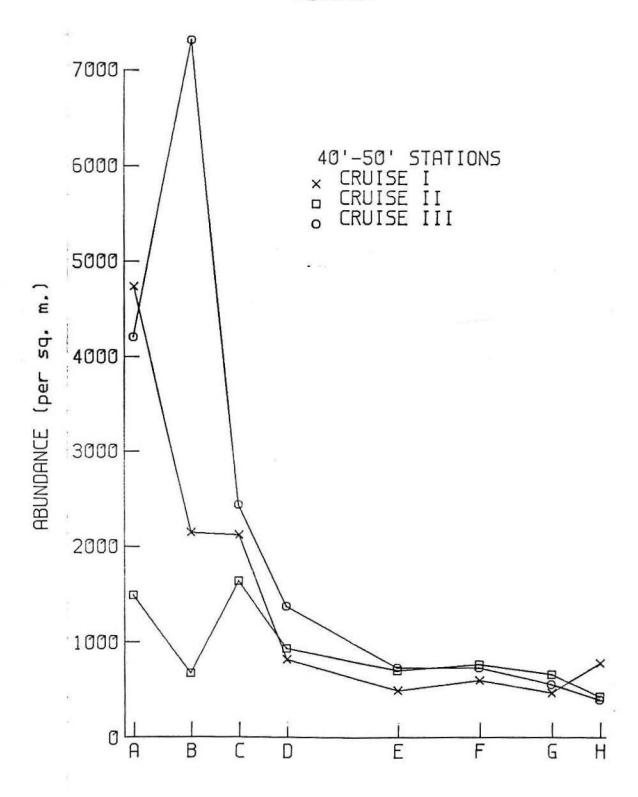
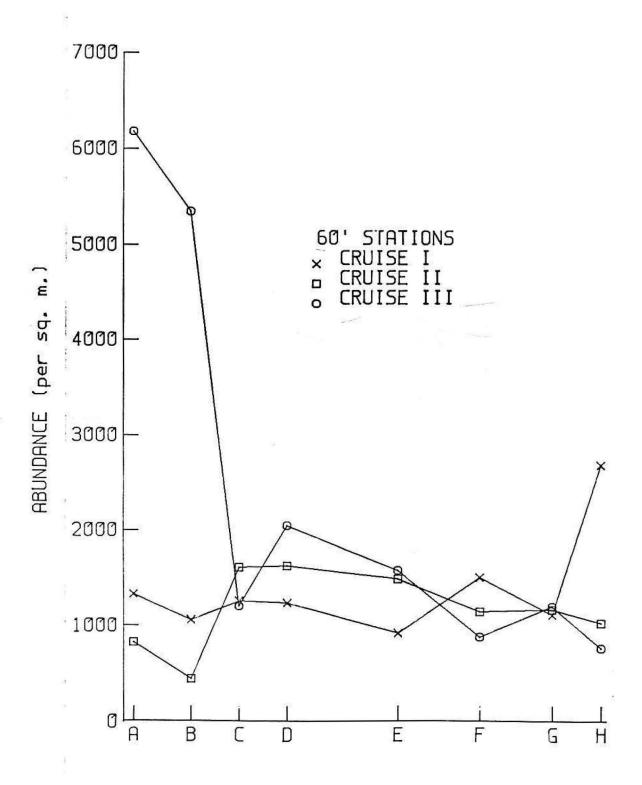


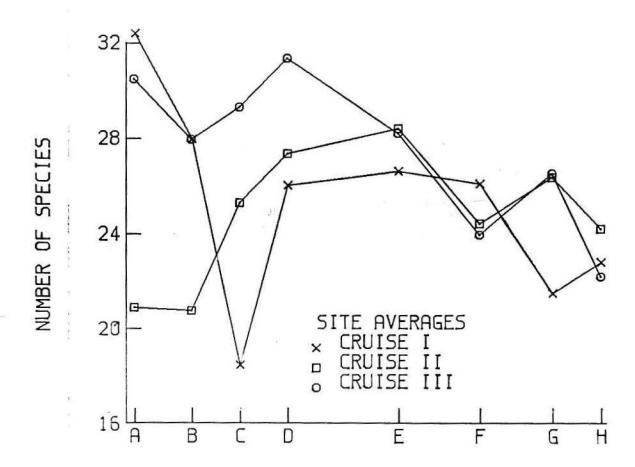
Figure 105



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36 29 45	20 25 45	18 25 31		27 23 26 47	24 30 25 39	19 23 29 23			25 19 32 28	24 41 36		
	А				В					C		
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	2 4 0	16 24	21 1 31 2 27 2	9 26 23		16 28 36	22 23 34	3	v	13 21	20 24 33	
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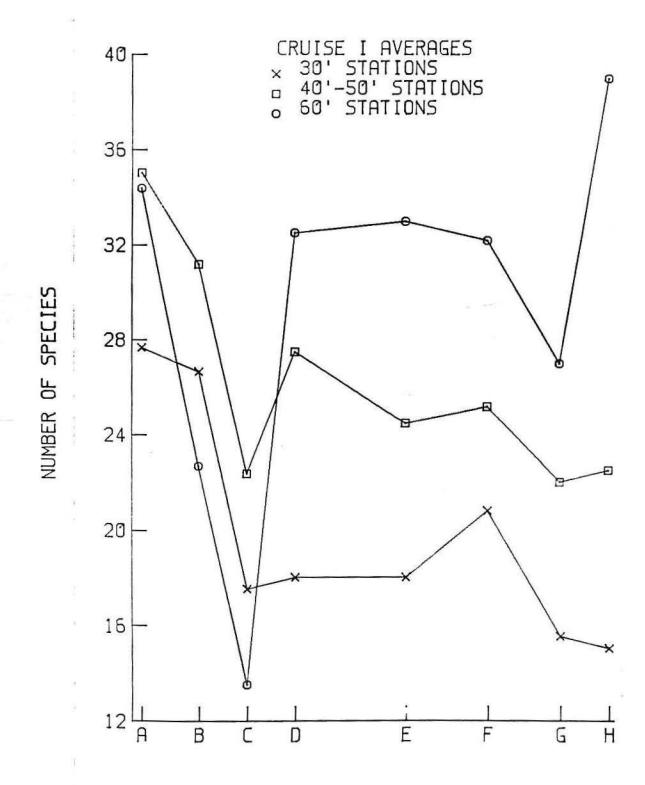


Figure 111

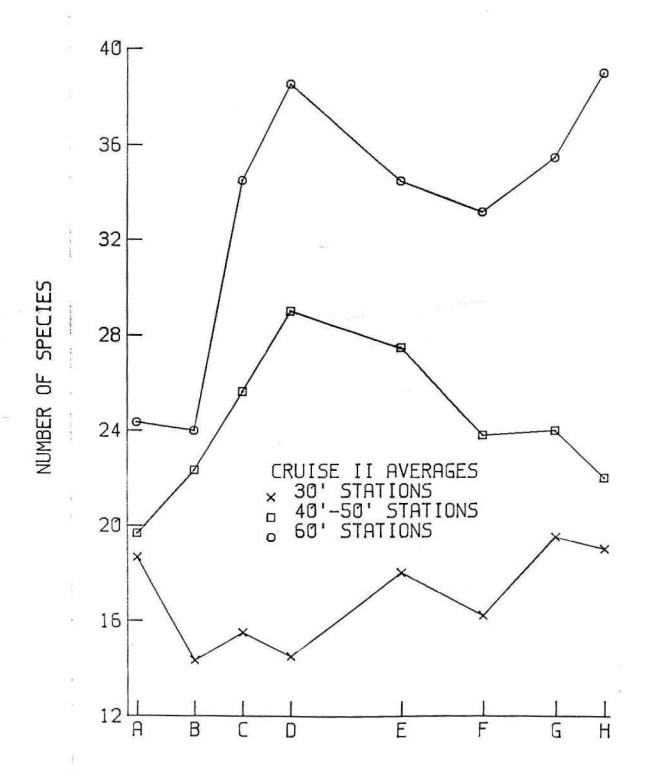


Figure 112

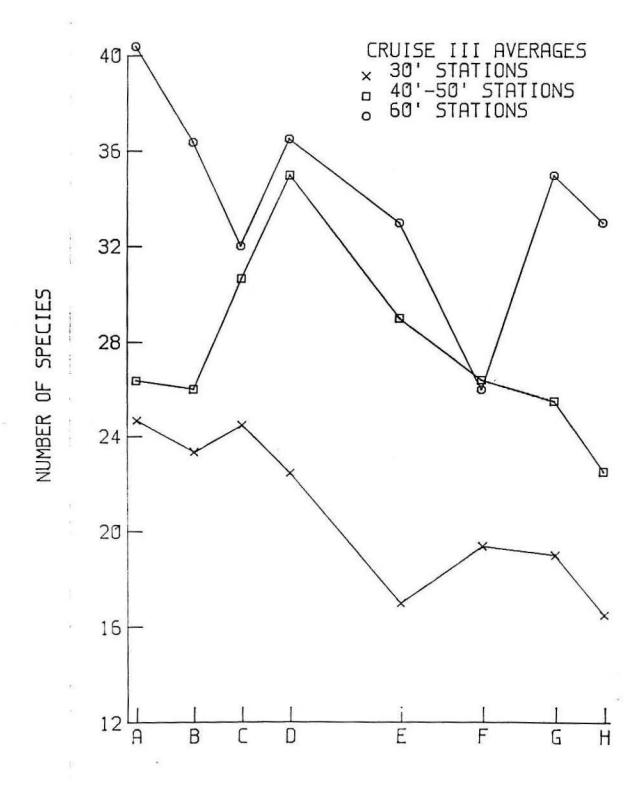


Figure 113

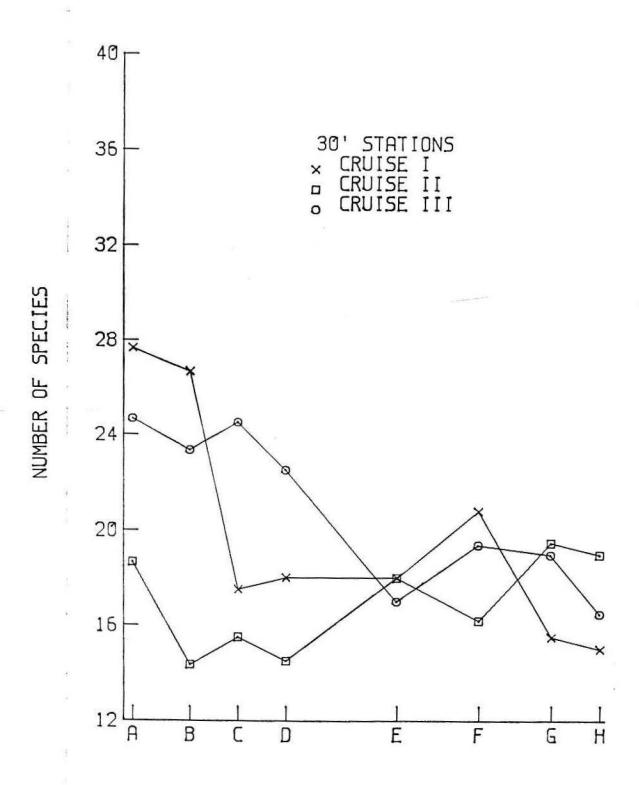


Figure 114

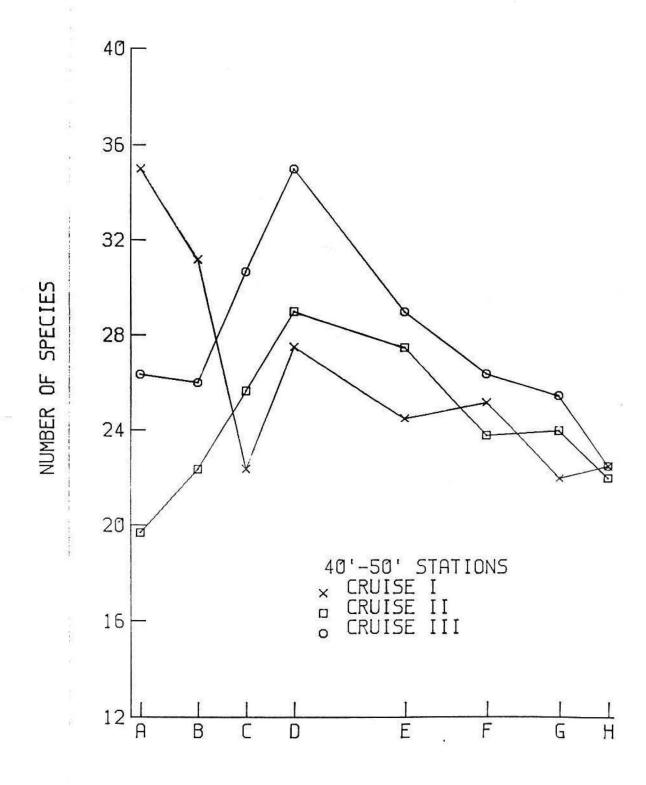
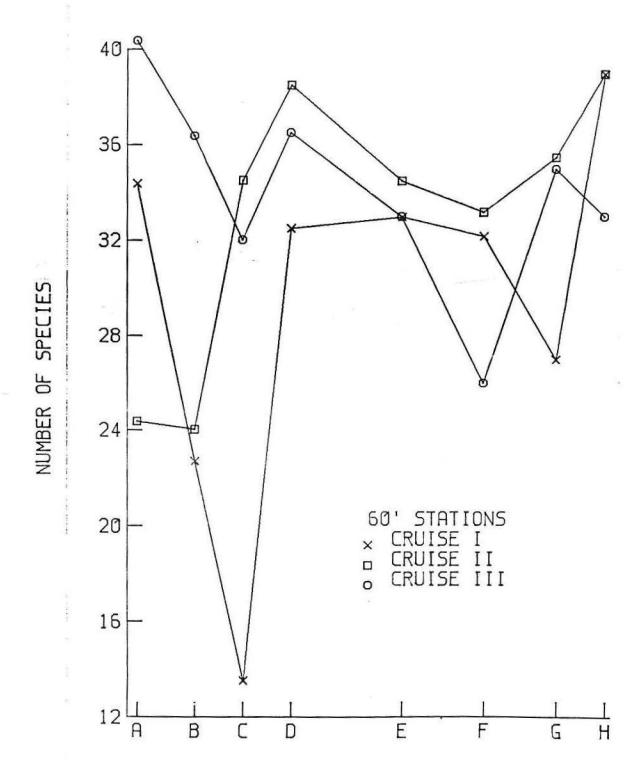


Figure 115



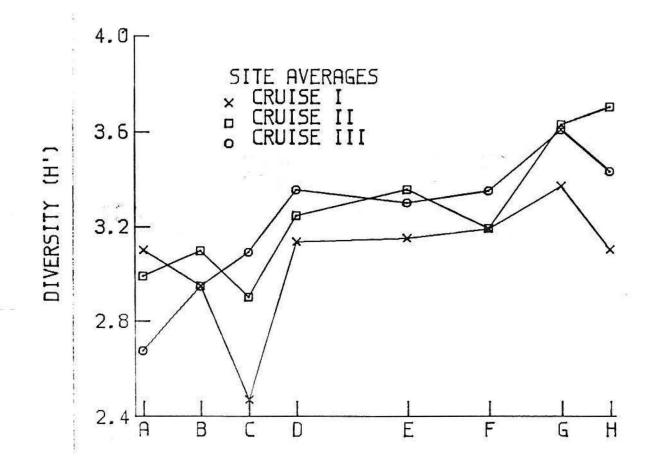
-4

	GREAT SOUTH BAY	
2.819 3.170 2.607 2.701 2.291 2.932 3.940 3.742 3.664	3.321 2.890 3.757 3.220 3.328 3.086 1.388 3.090 2.144 2.507 3.561 3.030	2.437 2.845 3.393 2.432 2.119 2.264 1.777
Д	В	С
2 Willes	PROMORICHES BAY	SHINNECOCK BAY V
2.203 2.600 3.191 3.523 3.598 3.679	DIVERSITY (H') CRUISE I	1.878 3.344 3.395 3.525 3.588
D	CRUISE I	E
SUSOUTHAMPTON SO BODGE	S. DO SAMI	MAGANSETT
1.636 3.089 2.887 2.933 3.877 3.214 3.748 3.813 3.040 3.396 2.777 3.539	2.968       2.981       3.031         3.276       3.507       3.535         3.592       3.748       3.400	3.193 2.813 3.471 2.962 3.051
F	G	Н

	GREAT SOUTH BAY	
2.512 2.370 3.093 2.884 2.907 2.949 2.969 3.452 3.731	1.881 3.454 3.142 2.424 2.533 3.493 2.383 3.465 4.047 3.553 3.230 3.512	2.819 2.124 3.082 2.470 3.235 2.470 3.542 3.017
А	В	С
2 Here	MORICHES BAY	2 SHINNECOCK BAY
3.245 2.129 3.402 3.327 3.405 3.959	DIVERSITY (H') CRUISE II	2.245 3.373 3.627 3.448 4.074
D		E
ELSOUTHAMPTON SOLUTION DO BOLLOW	B. 06 8 A	MMAGANSETT
1.834 3.106 2.402 3.54 3.366 2.855 3.330 3.42 3.783 3.539 4.139 4.19	4 2.747 3.346 3.930	0 3.390 3.845
F	G	Н

2.761 1.751 2.630 2.652 2.346 3.409 2.468 3.105 2.920	2.757 3.230 3.220 1.050 4.237 3.737 2.881 2.616 3.529 1.912 2.480 3.682	2.487 2.744 3.448 2.128 3.895 2.128 2.809 4.112
А	В	С
2 HEND	MORICHES BAY	2 SHINNECOCK BAY
3.162 3.985 2.900 3.483 3.249 3.350	DIVERSITY (H') CRUISE III	2.618 3.154 3.770 3.621 3.327
D		E
SUSSUTHAMPTON SOLUTION UND SOLUTION OF SOL	5.060	AMMAGANSETT
3.474 3.888 3.325 3.1 3.610 3.276 3.431 3.4 3.750 2.995 3.649 3.5	13 3.191 <b>3.419 3.68</b>	39 2.770 4.116
F	G	Н

Figure 119



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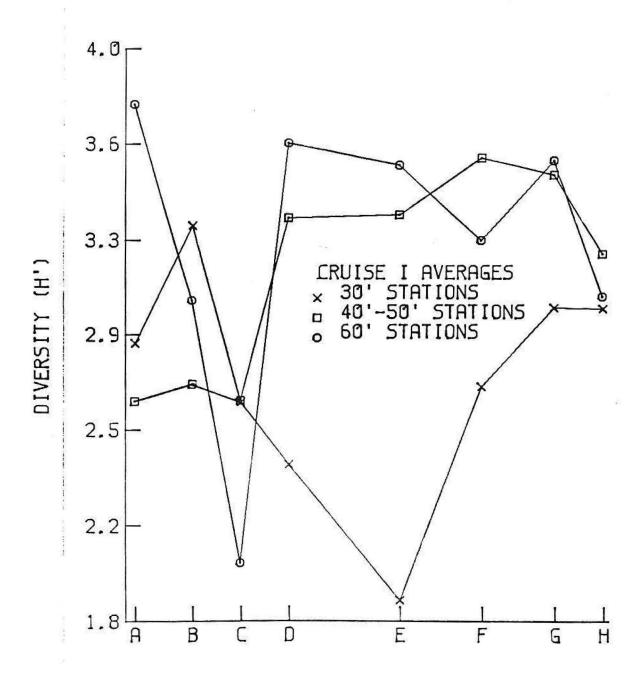
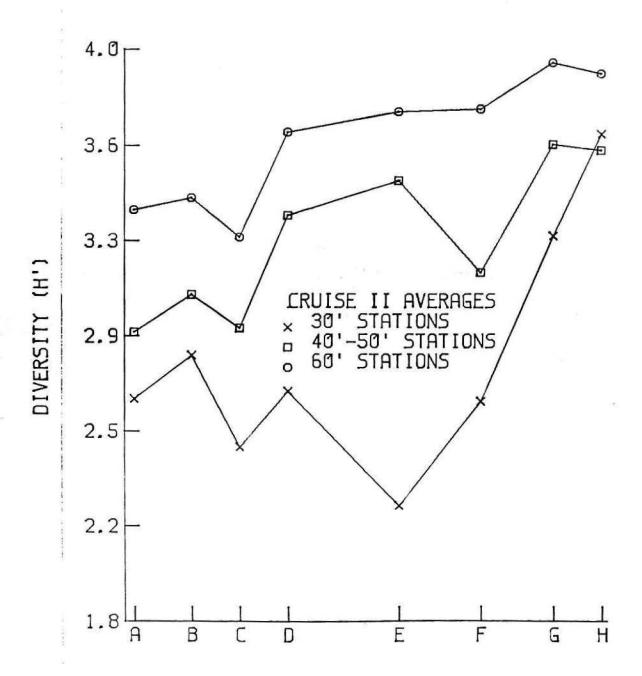


Figure 121



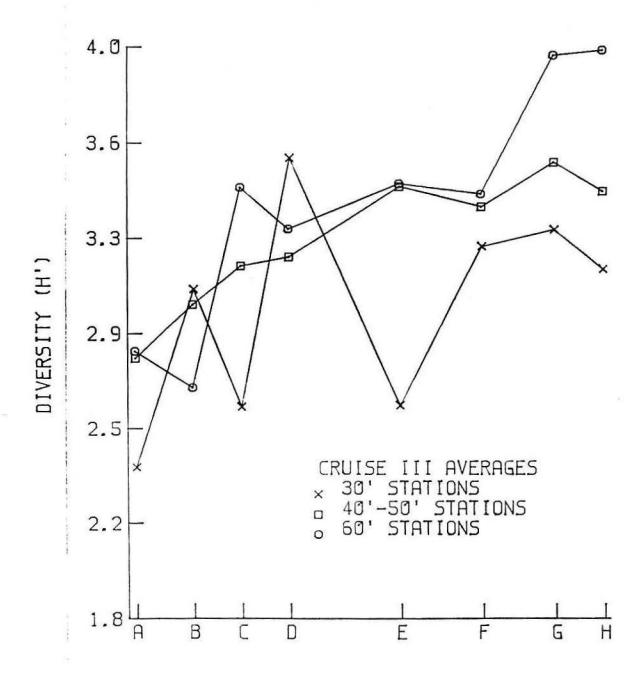


Figure 123

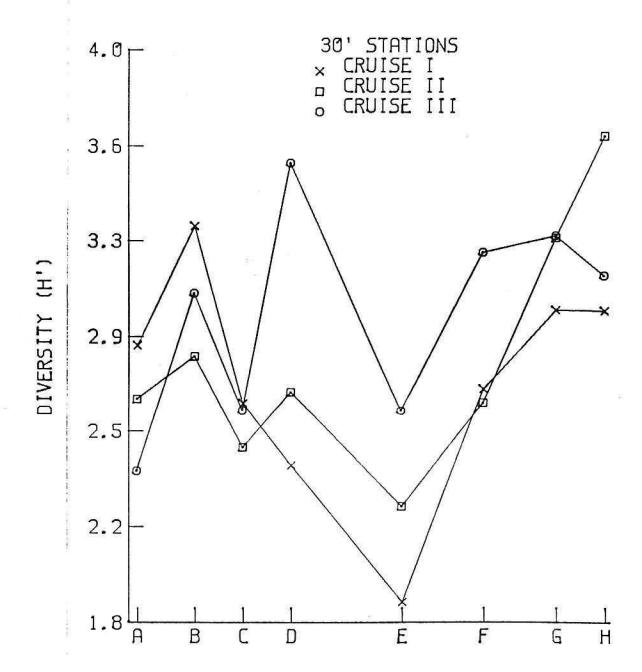


Figure 124

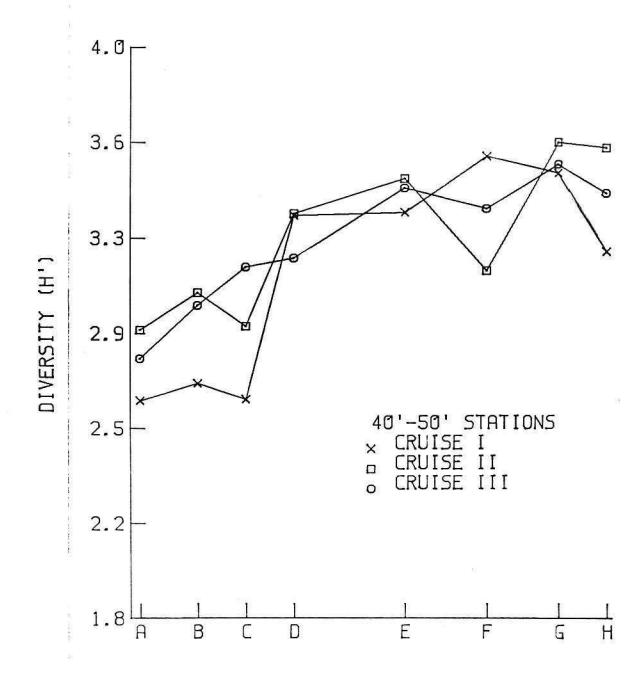
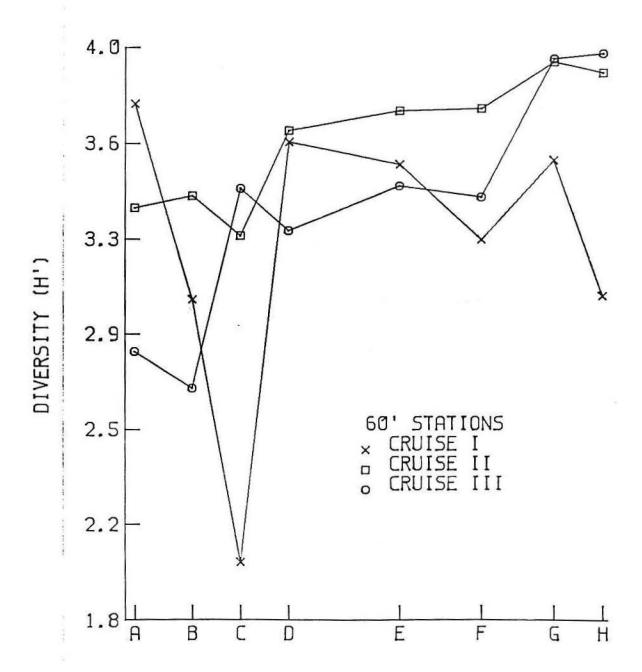


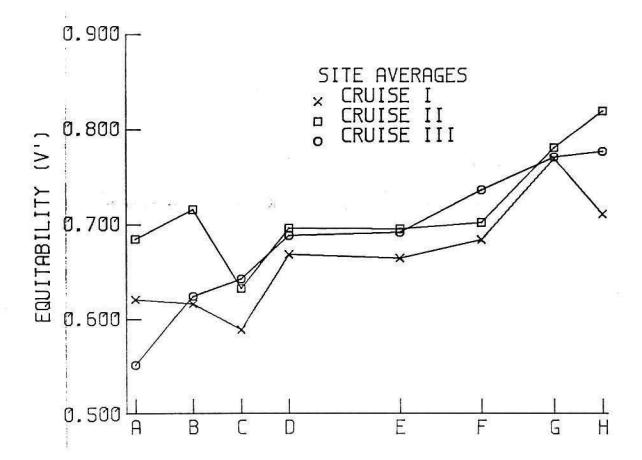
Figure 125



War and a second	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- more
0.564 0.691 0.548 0.508 0.477 0.563 0.736 0.763 0.733	0.715 0.630 0.758 0.644 0.678 0.635 0.283 0.598 0.437 0.580 0.758 0.679	0.609 0.670 0.722 0.490 0.595 0.480
Д	В	С
2 WEN 2	MORICHES BAY	SHINNECOCK BAY V
0.551 0.602 0.650 0.759 0.733 0.717	EQUITABILITY (V') CRUISE I	0.450 0.712 0.751 0.705 0.705
D		E
SUSOUTHAMPTON SUSON	B. NU P	AMMAGANSETT
0.352 0.692 0.692 0.7 0.762 0.721 0.807 0.8 0.608 0.638 0.566 0.	332 <b>0.746                                     </b>	18 0.747 0.685
F	G	Н

	GREAT SOUTH BAY	- mm
0.534 0.405 0.631 0.546 0.505 0.734 0.450 0.565 0.589	0.580 0.704 0.758 0.232 0.863 0.826 0.613 0.563 0.726 0.344 0.469 0.814	0.536 0.598 0.812 0.779 0.397 0.584 0.795
А	В	С
2 WENZ	MORICHES BAY	2 SHINNECOCK BAY
0.681 0.922 0.549 0.703 0.650 0.625	EQUITABILITY (V') CRUISE III	0.641 0.688 0.741 0.753 0.634
D		E
SUSOUTHAMPTON SOLUTION OF BOOK	B. DU SA	MMAGANSETT
0.759 0.715 0.748 0.6	722 0.538	0.631 0.898
F	G	Н

Figure 129



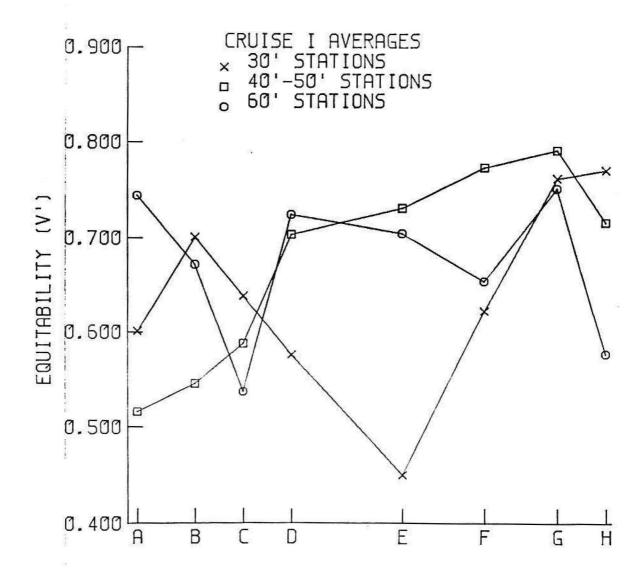
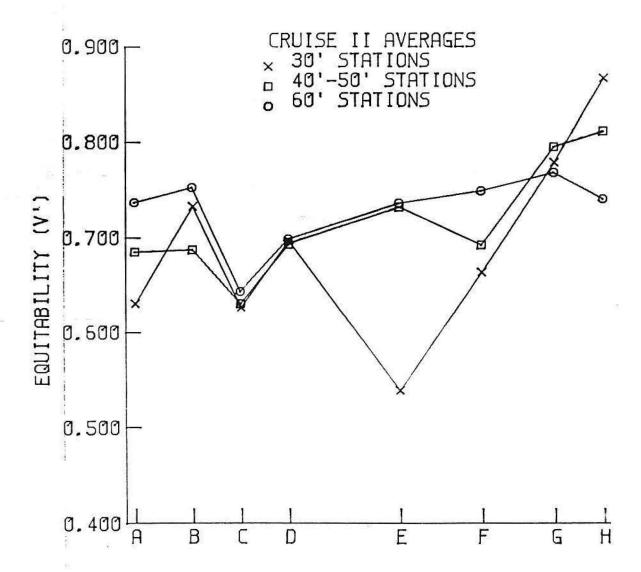


Figure 131



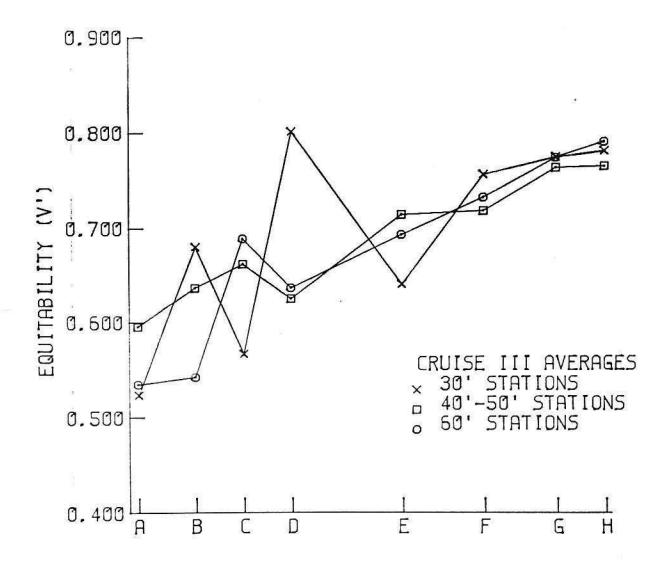
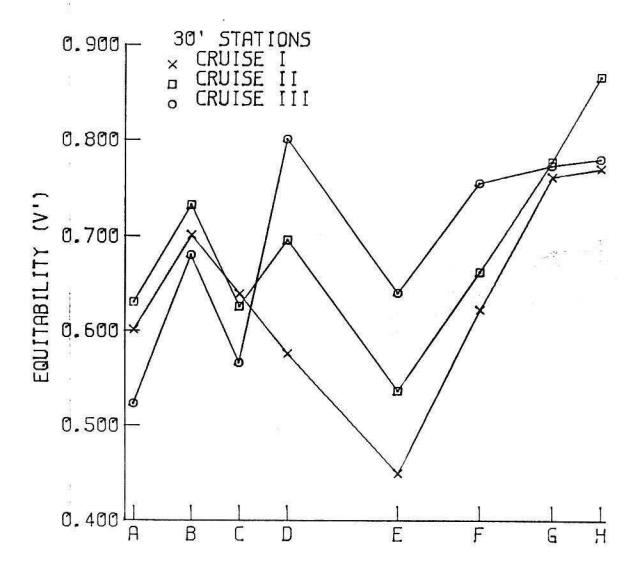
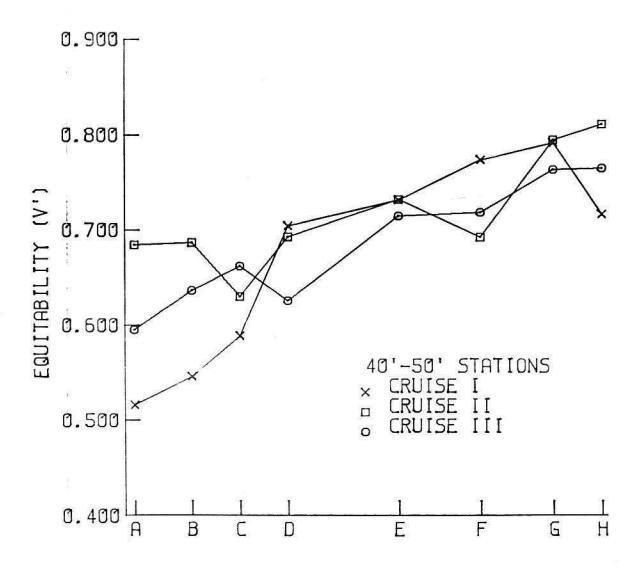
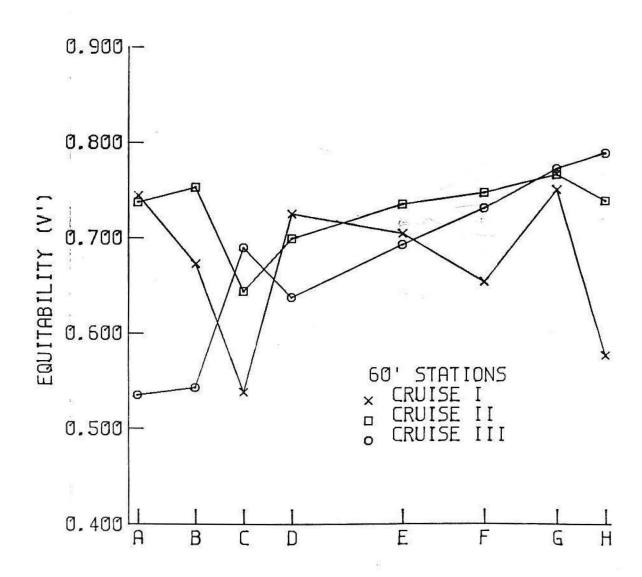


Figure 133



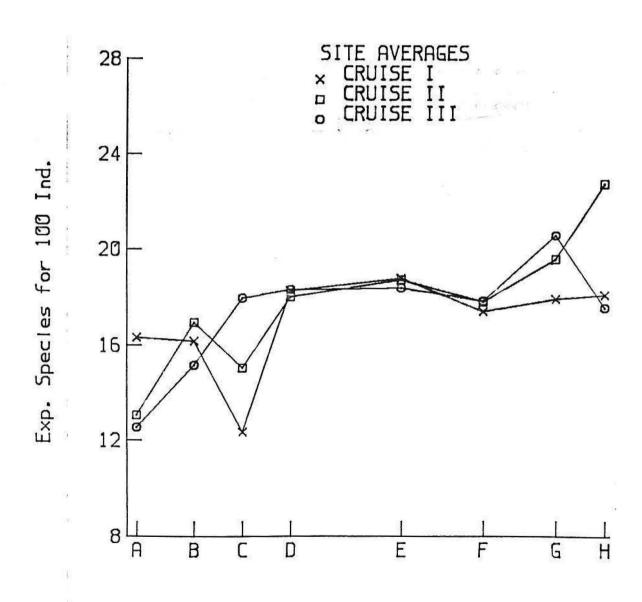


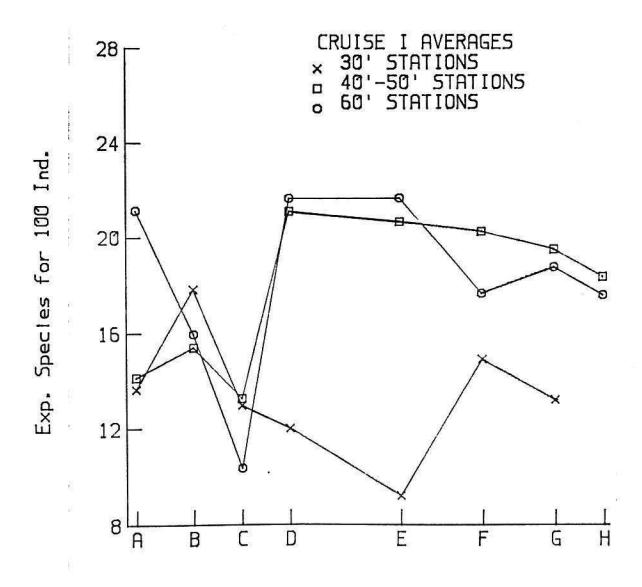


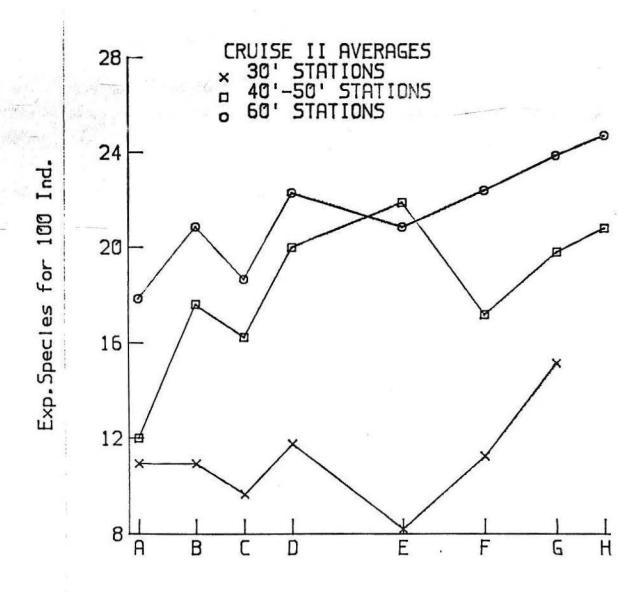
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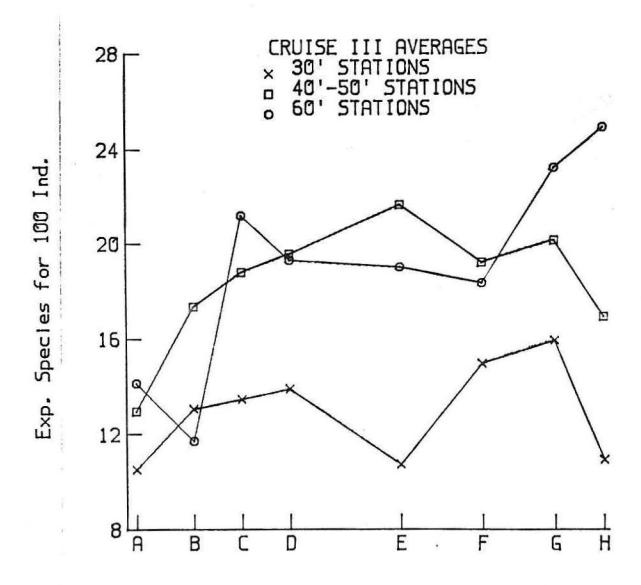
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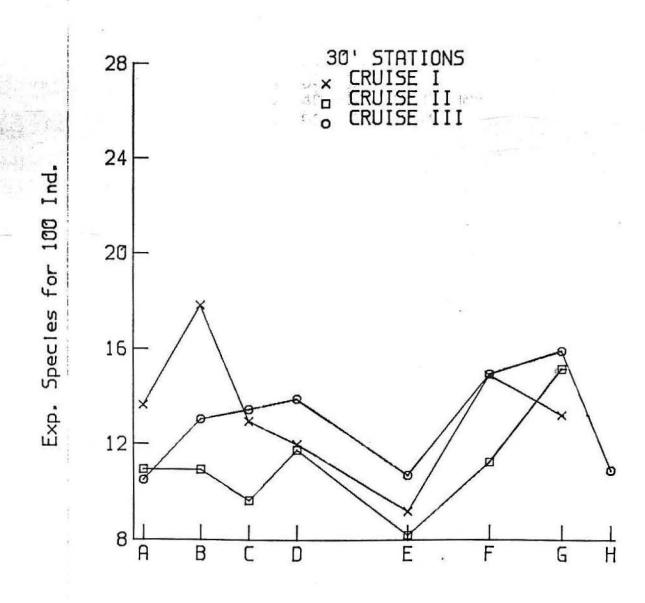
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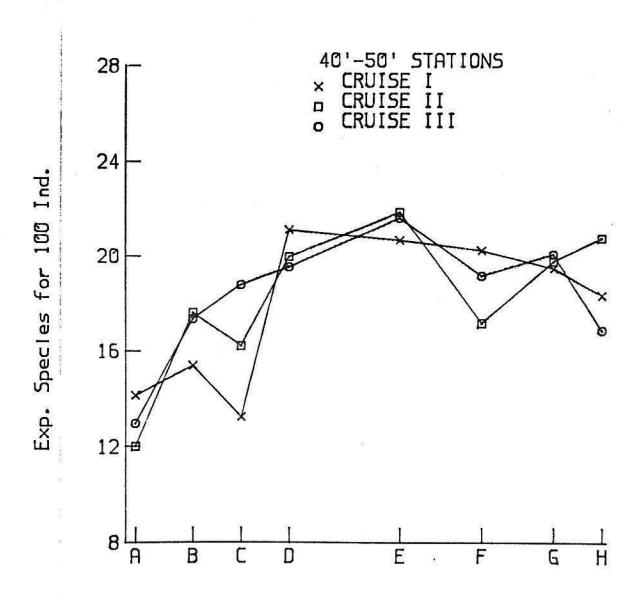


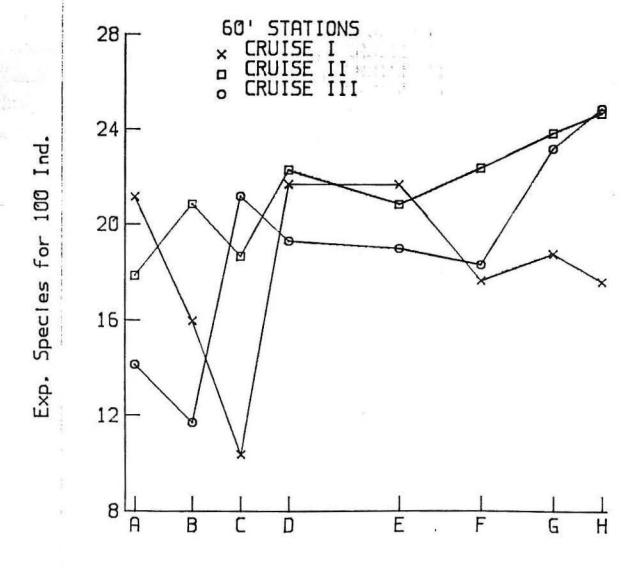












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Figure 152

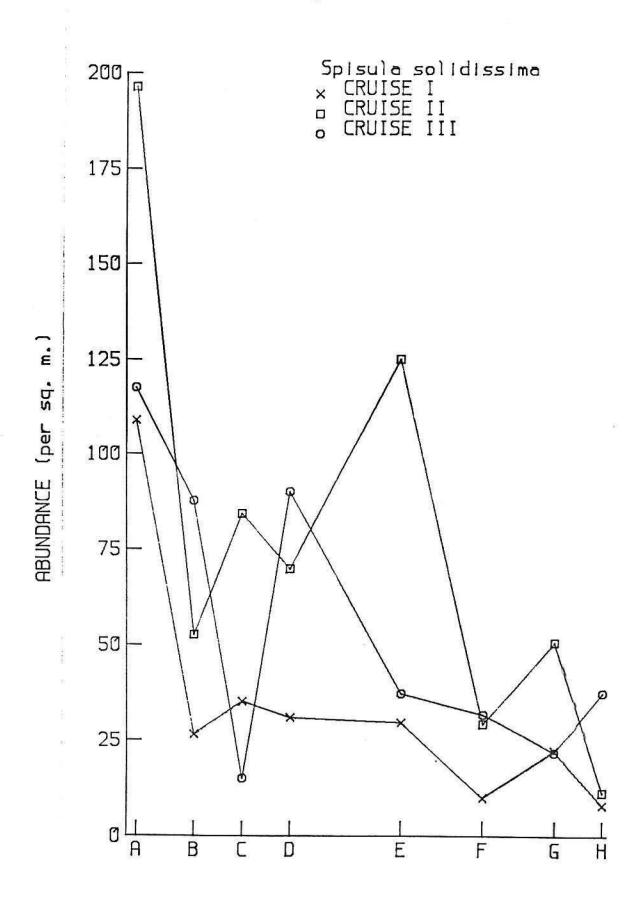


Figure 153

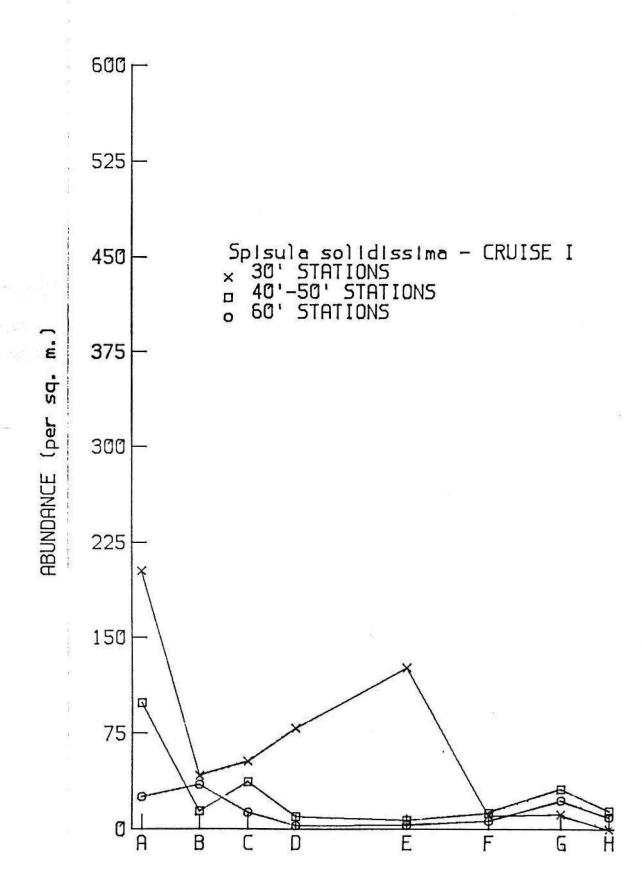


Figure 154

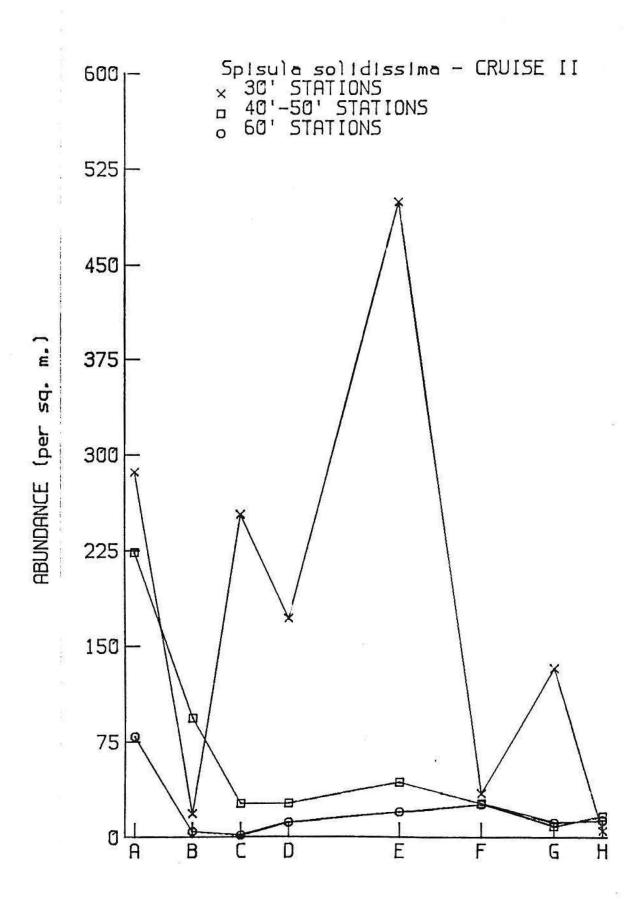


Figure 155

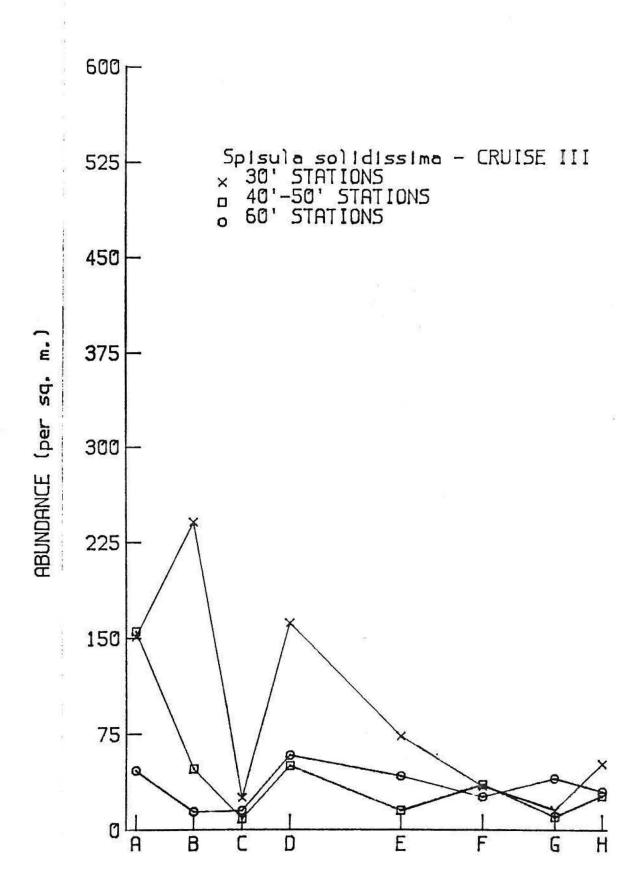


Figure 156

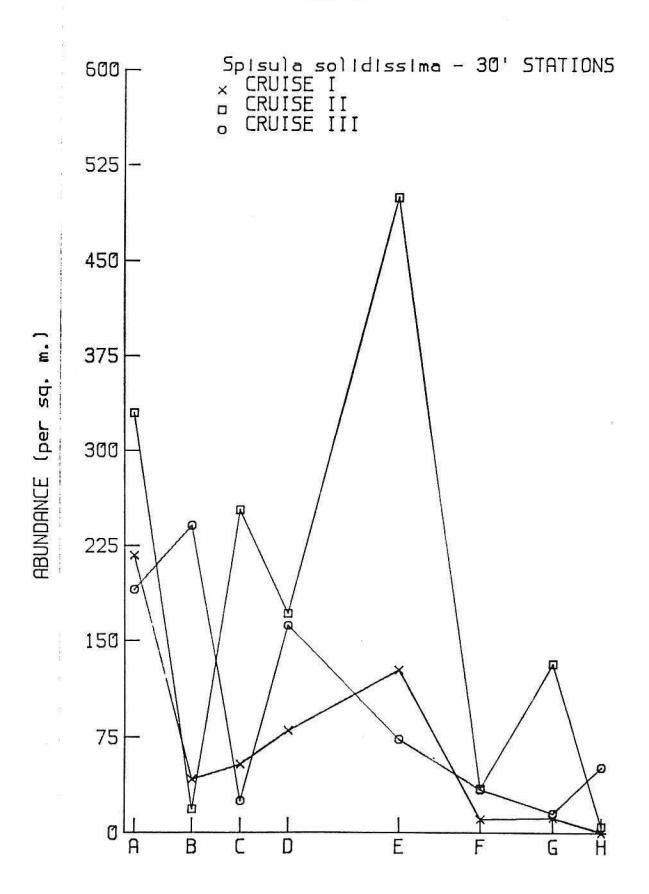


Figure 157

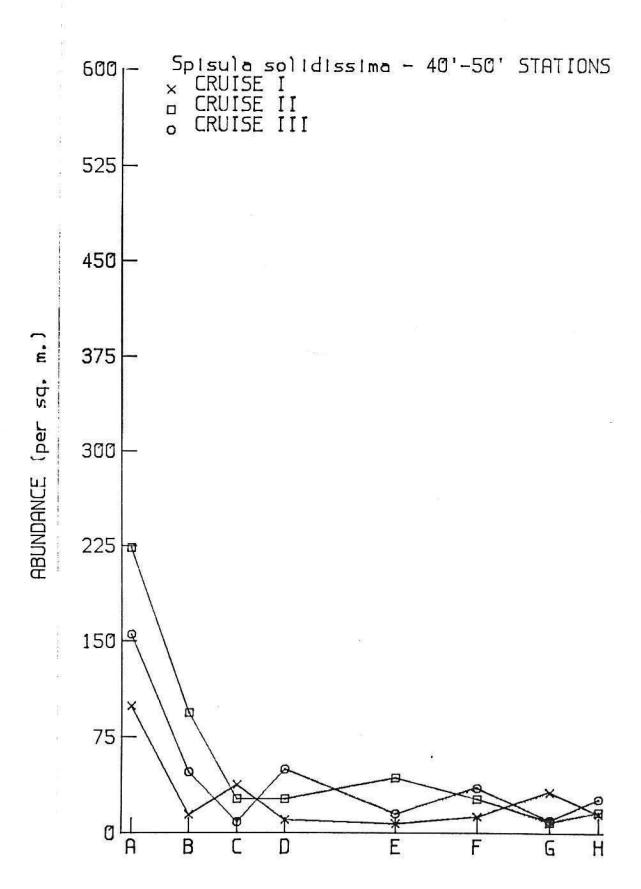
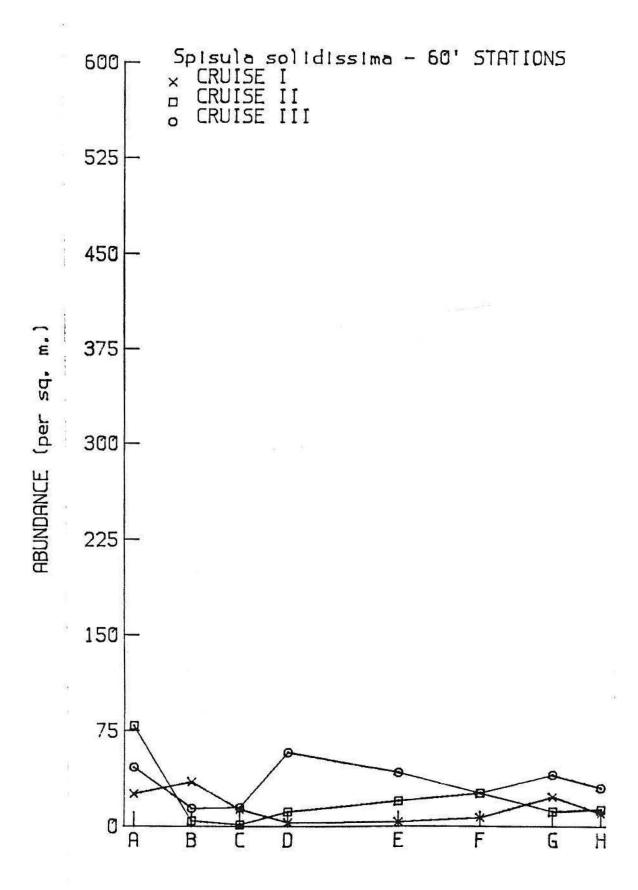
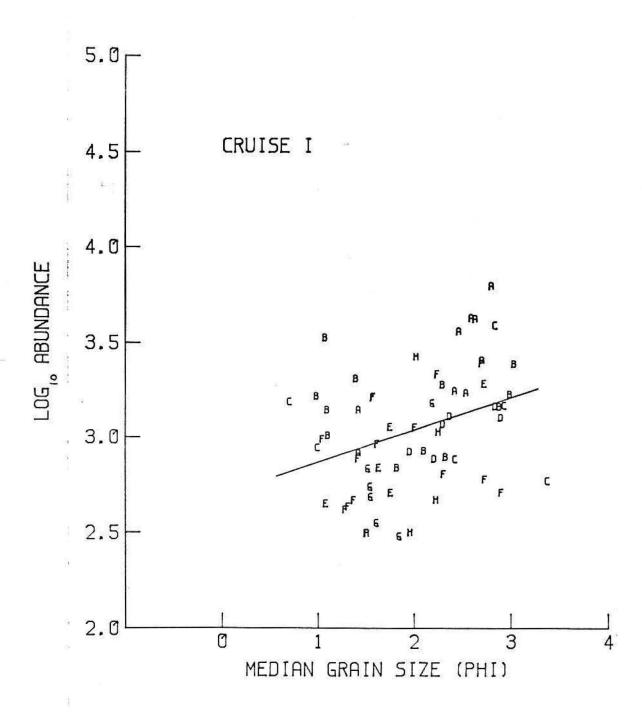
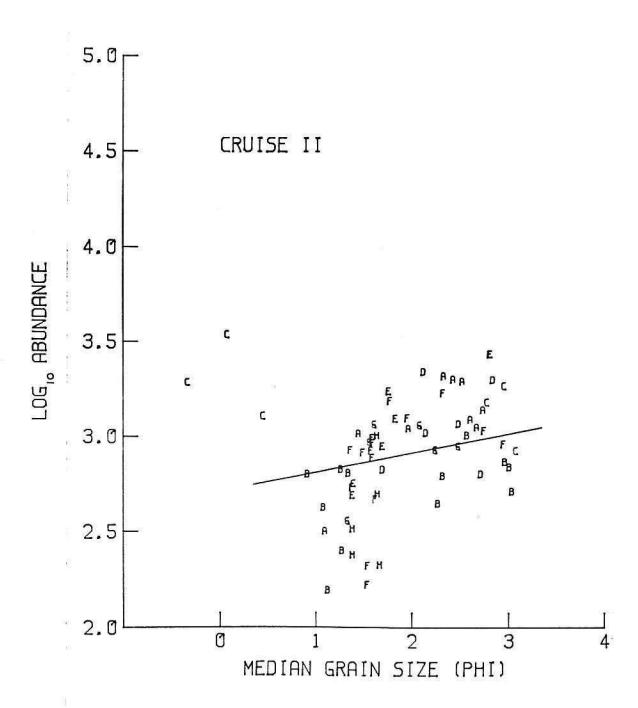


Figure 158







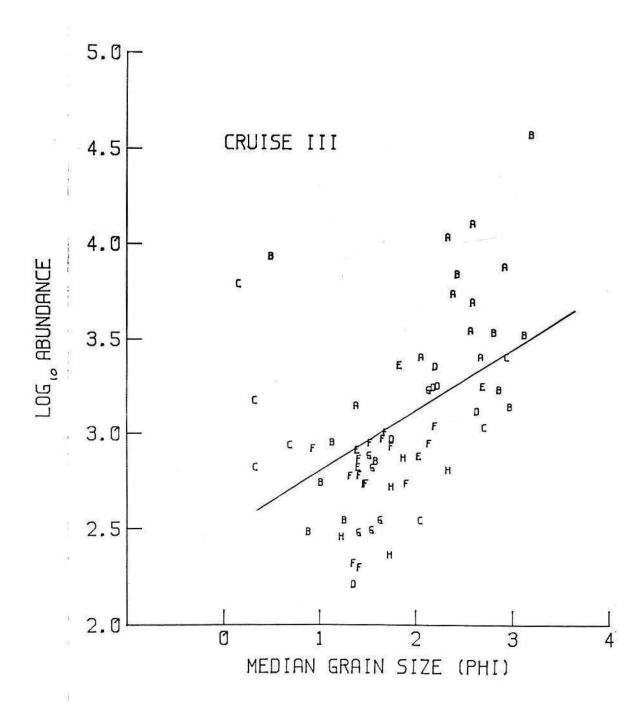


Figure 162

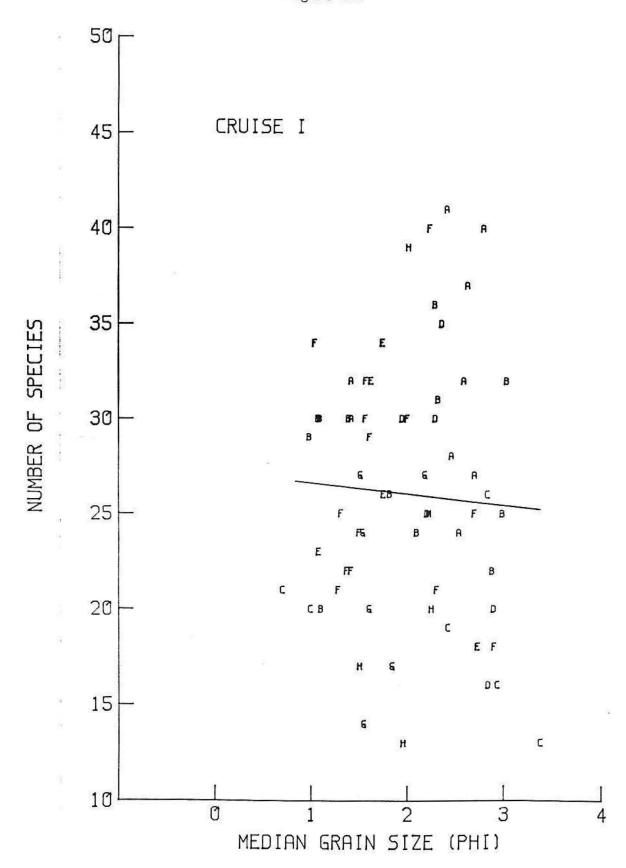
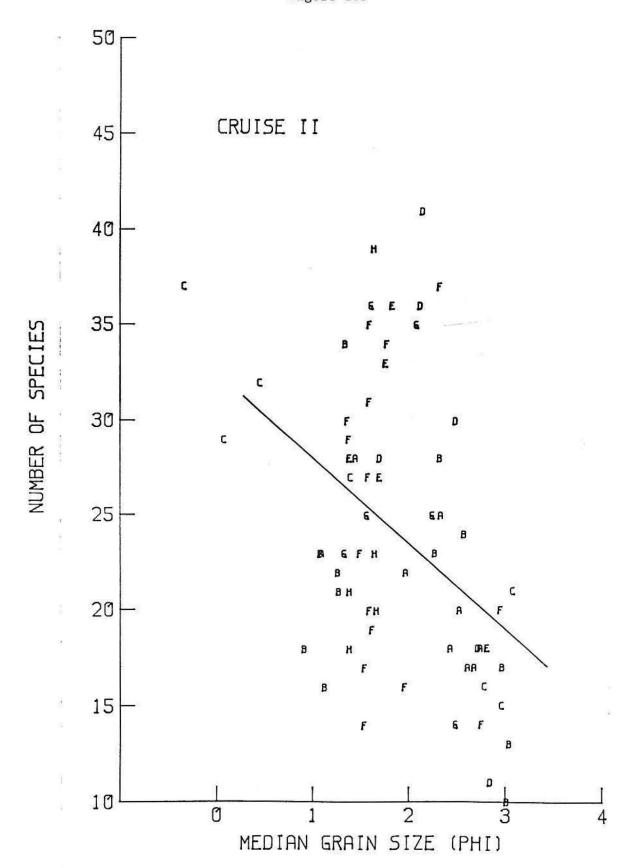


Figure 163





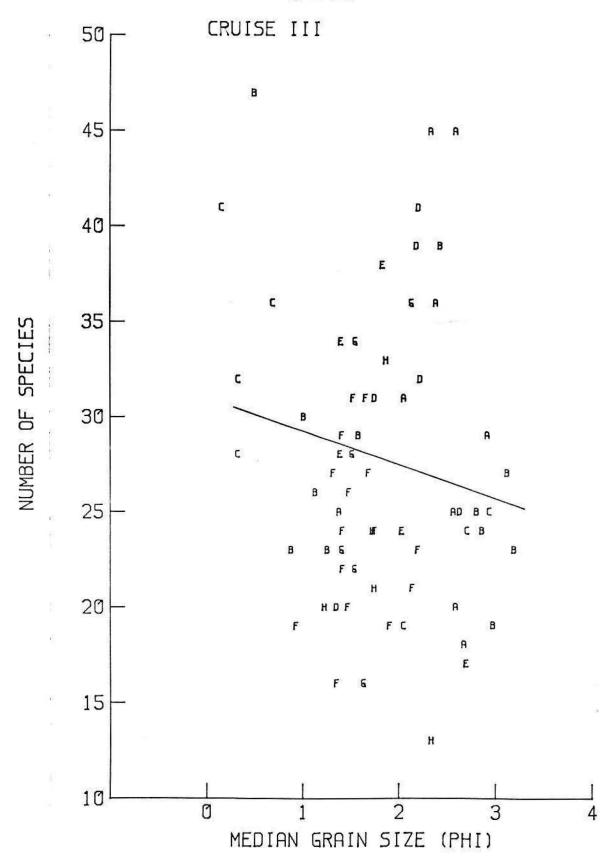


Figure 165

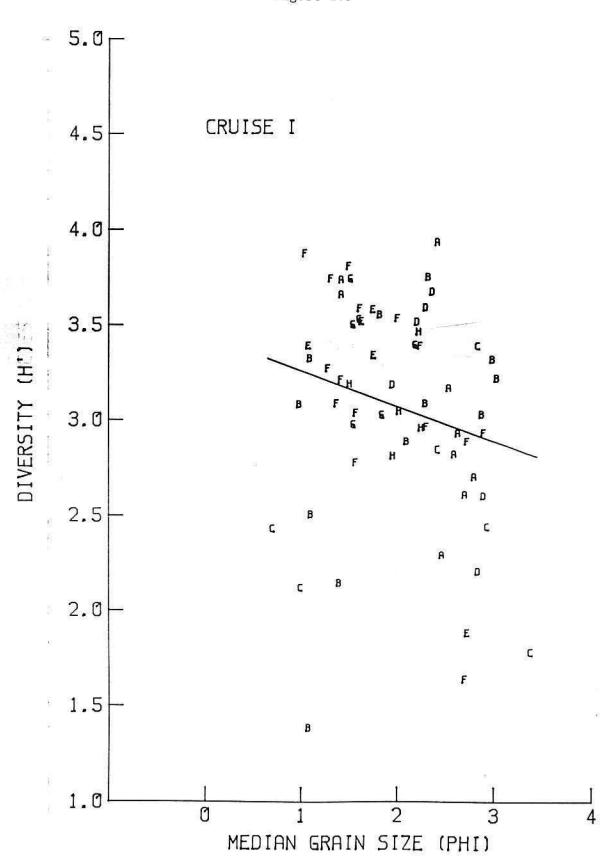


Figure 166

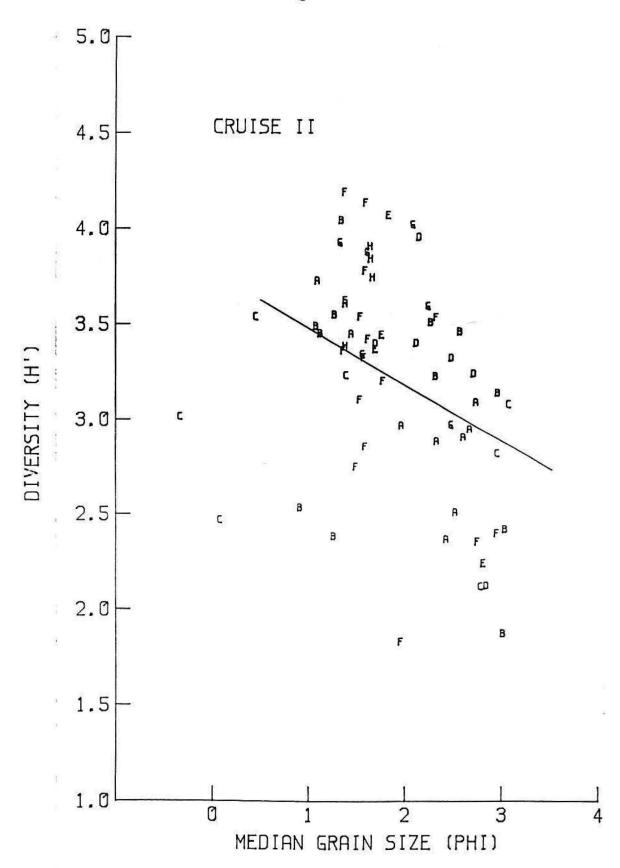
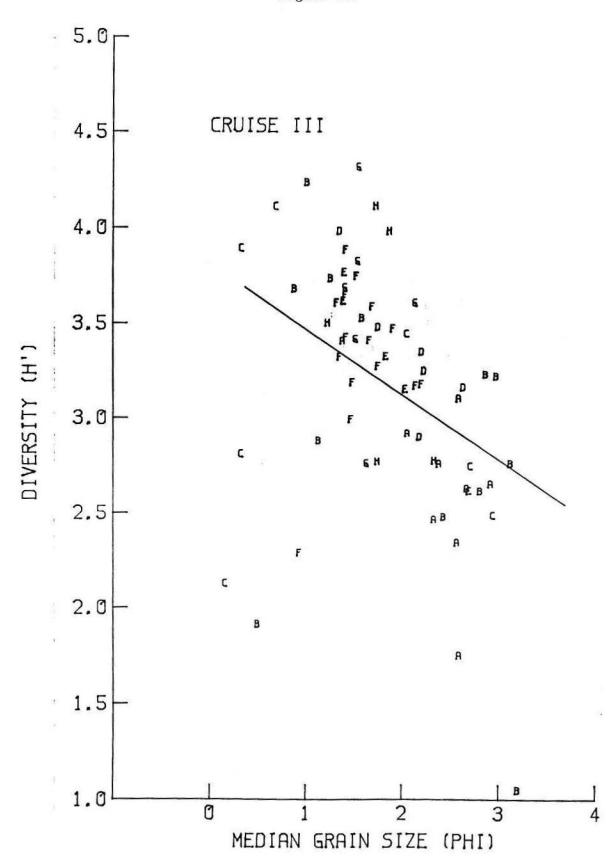
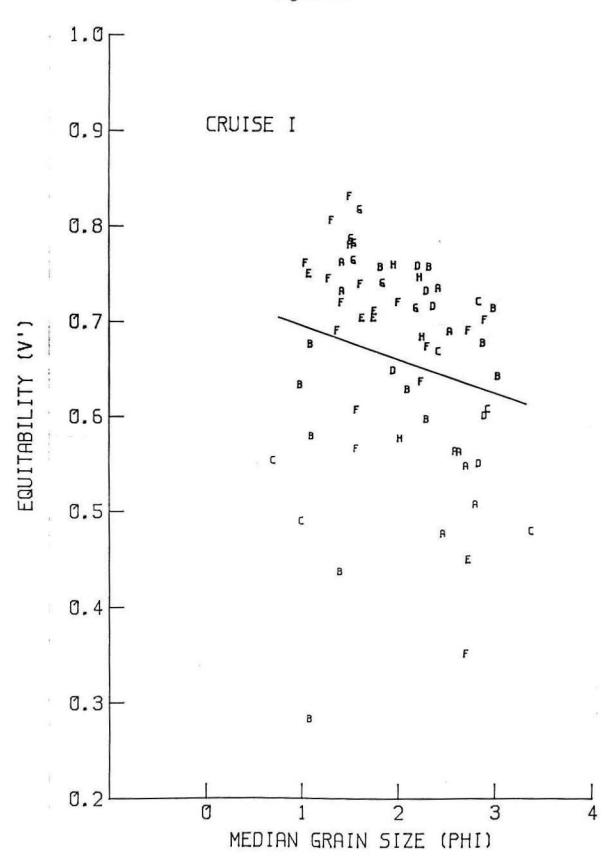


Figure 167





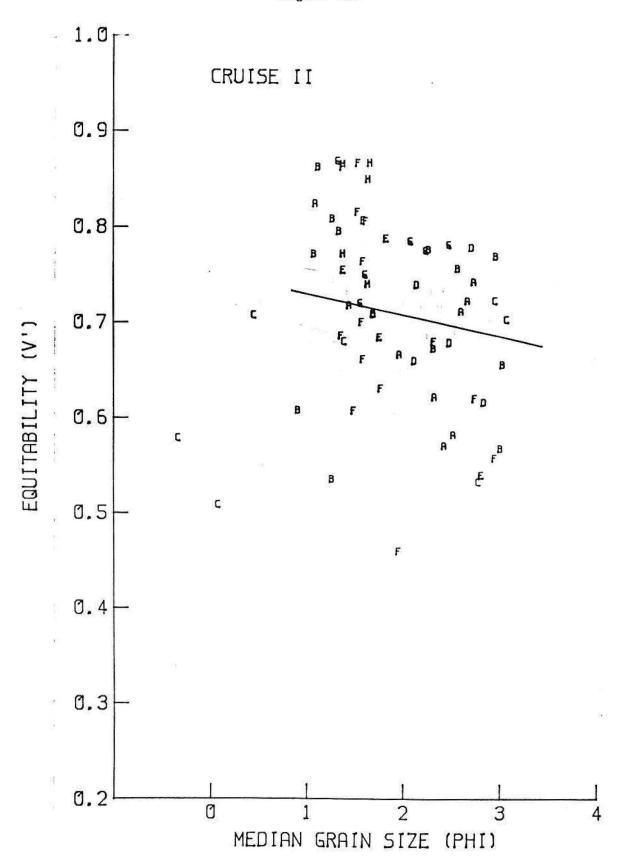
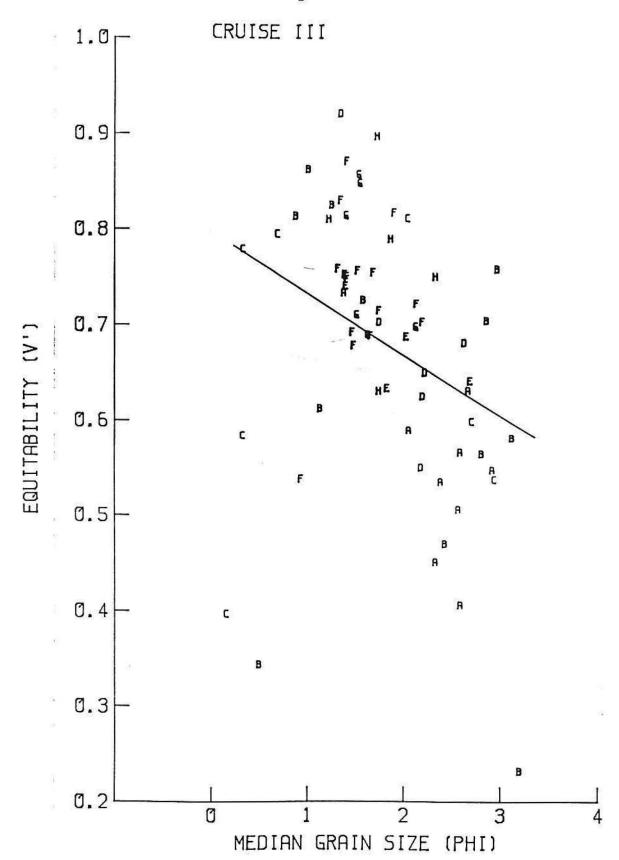
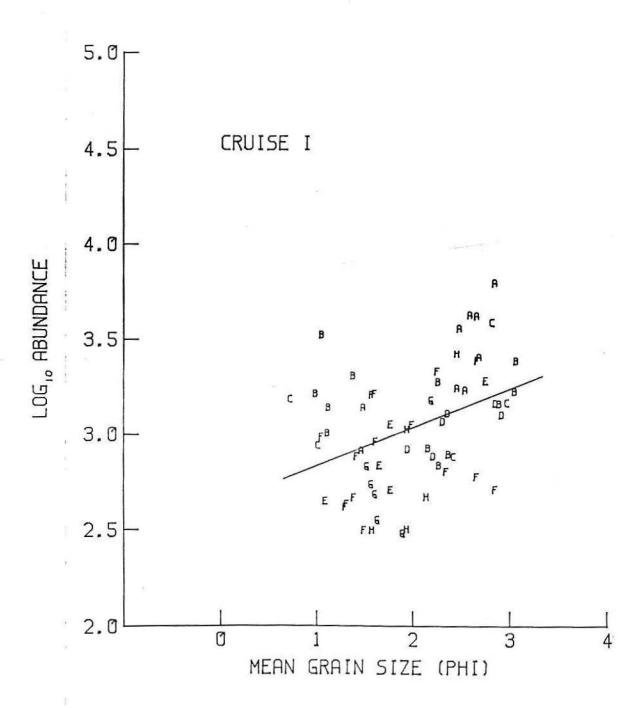
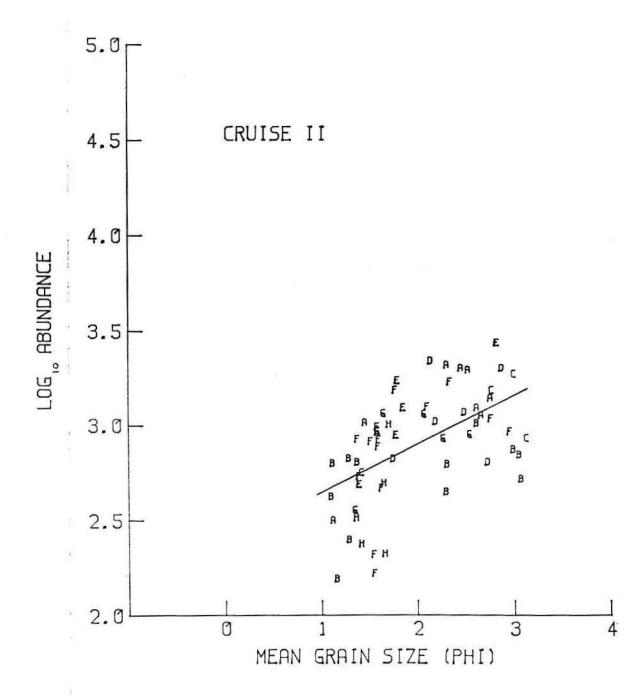


Figure 170







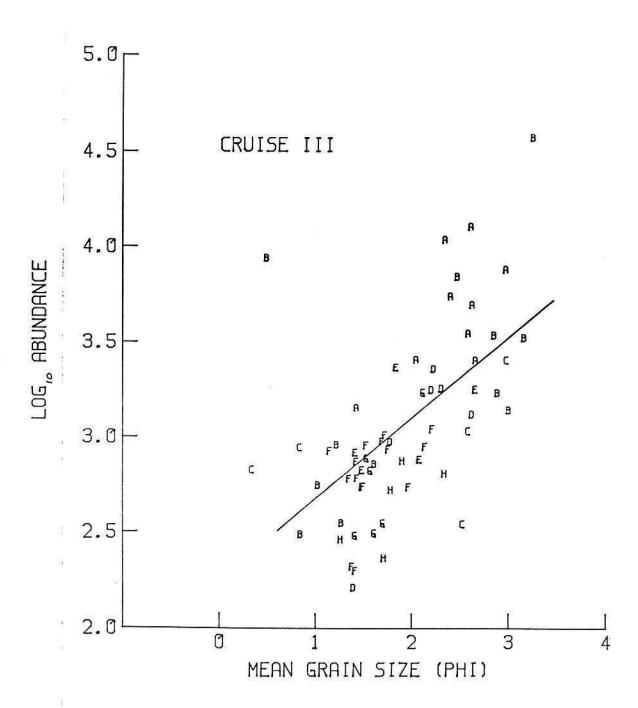


Figure 174

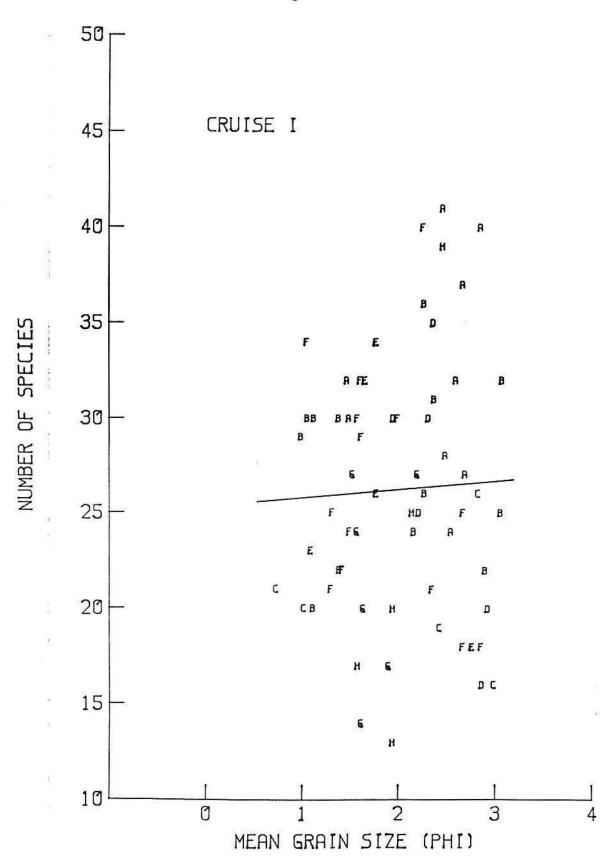


Figure 175

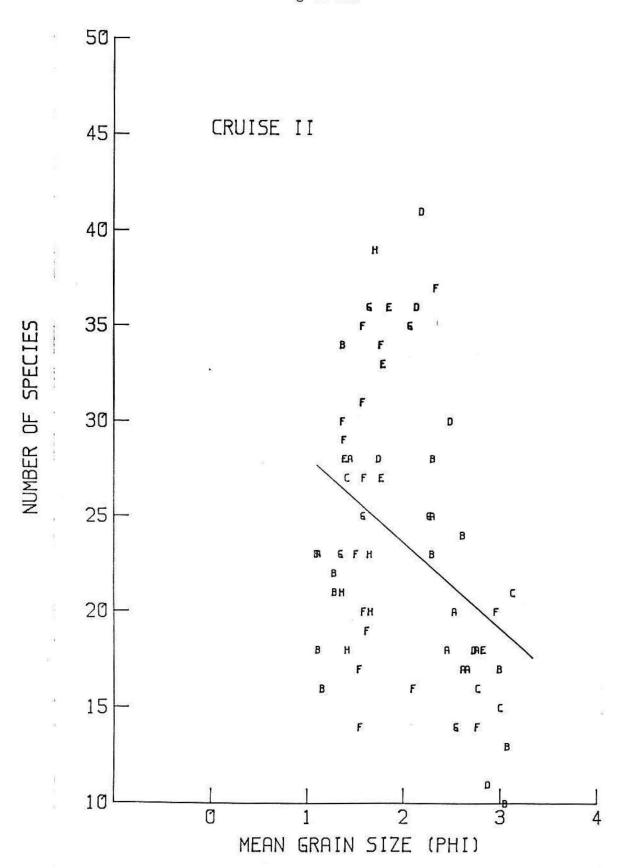


Figure 176

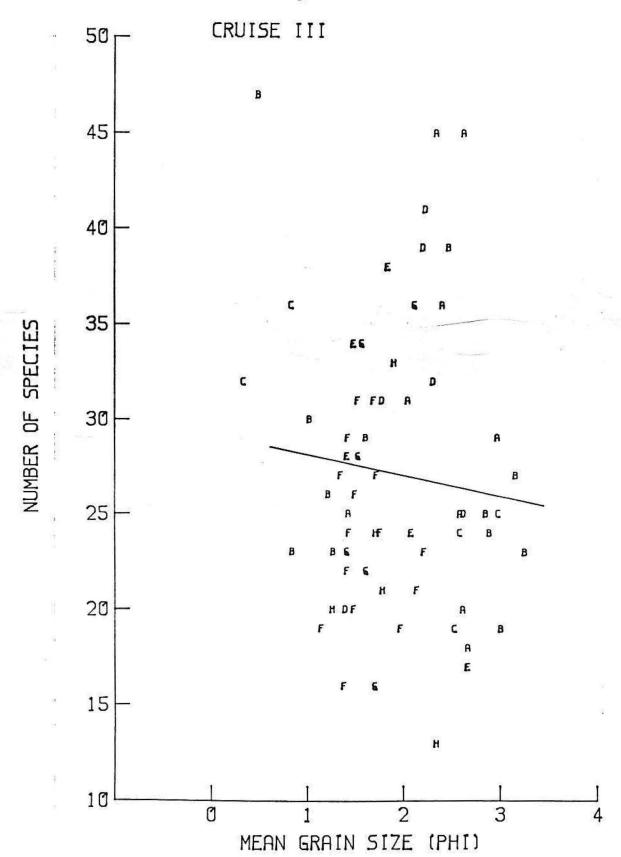


Figure 177

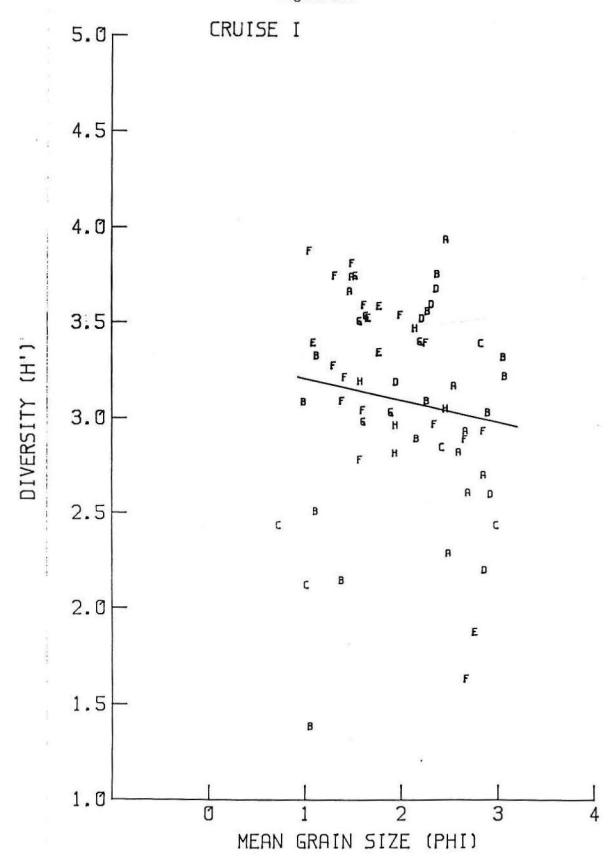


Figure 178

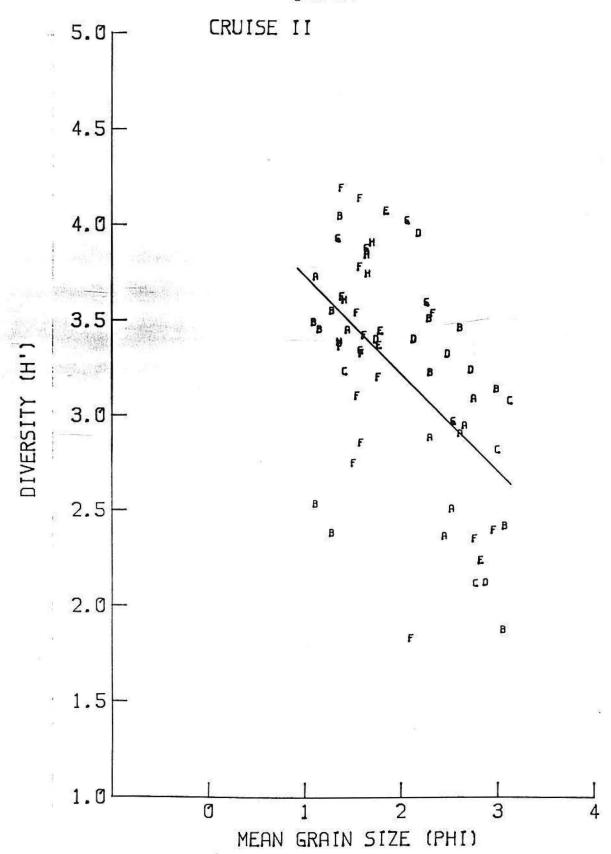


Figure 179

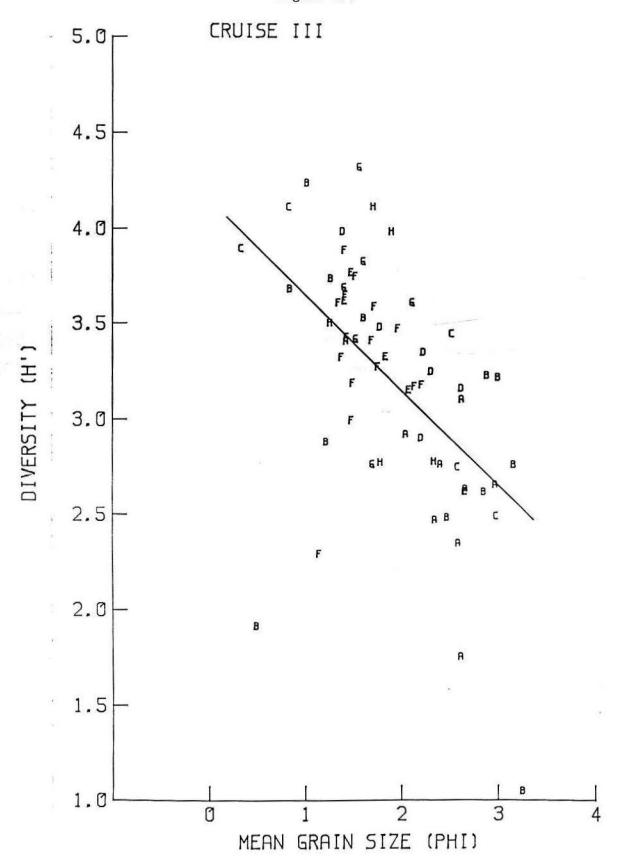


Figure 180

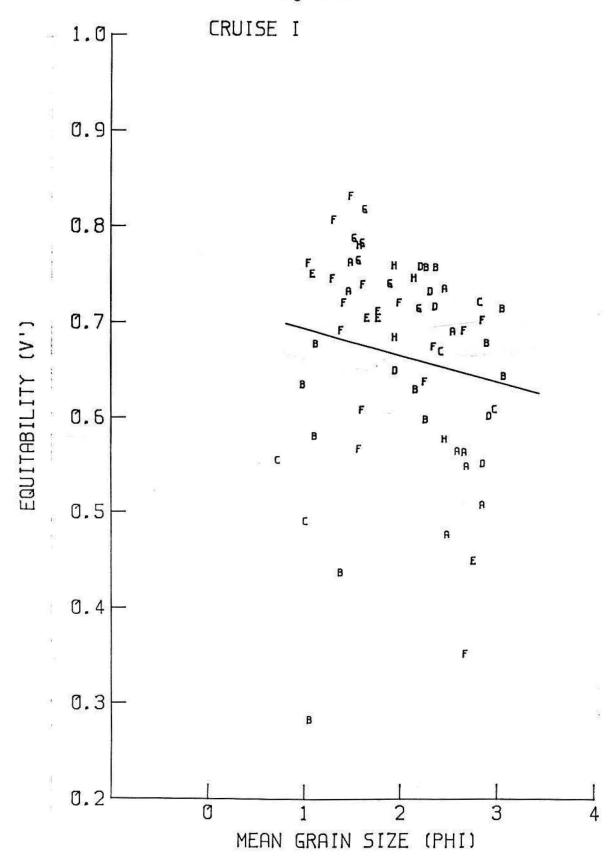


Figure 181

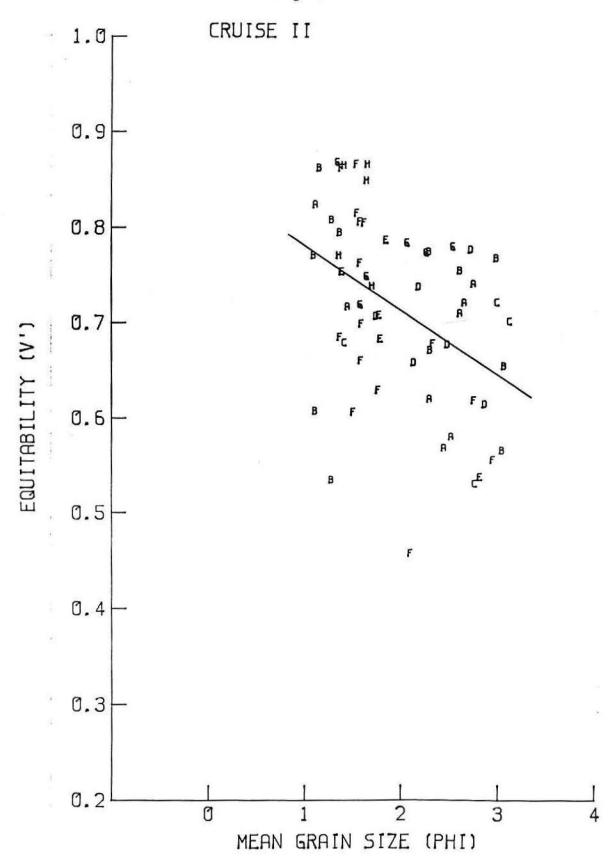
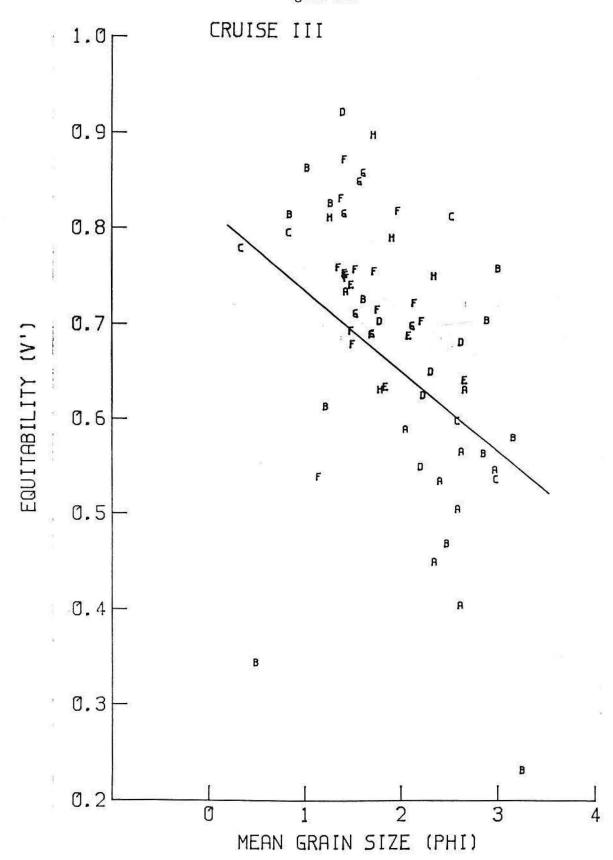


Figure 182



### 3. Benthic Fauna - Epibenthic Sled Tows

A total of 141319 individuals representing 151 taxa were collected in epibenthic sled tows during the three cruises. A composite species list is given in Table 5. Of the 151 taxa, 35 (23%) were Polychaetes, 35 (23%) were Crustacea, 25 (17%) were Chordates, and 15 (10%) were Bivalves. The remaining species were distributed amoung 14 other groups: Porifera, Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Nemertea, Nematoda, Sipunculida, Ectoprocta, Gastropoda, Cephalopoda, Xiphosura, Hoplocardia, Asteroidea, Echinoidea, and Holothuroidea. Data for each sled tow are tabulated in Appendix F.

#### a. Species Composition

For the spring cruise, the sand dollar <u>Echinarachnius parma</u>, the ampharetid polychaete <u>Asabellides oculata</u>, the chestnut clam <u>Astarte castenea</u>, and the sand shrimp <u>Crangon septemspinosa</u> accounted for 92% of the individuals collected in the sled tows. <u>Echinarachnius parma</u> was found at all sites but was especially common in samples collected at the easternmost areas (E-H). <u>Asabellides oculata</u>, on the other hand, was restricted to the westernmost sites (A-C). <u>Astarte castanea</u> was found at all sites with the exception of D, and the sand shrimp <u>Crangon septemspinosa</u> was collected at all potential borrow sites.

During the summer, three species, Echinarachnius parma, the lady crab Ovalipes ocellatus, and Crangon septemspinosa made up 86% of the individuals collected in the sled tows. Highest numbers of individuals of Echinarachnius parma were found at site B and sites E through H. Ovalipes ocellatus and Crangon septemspinosa were collected at all sites but were especially common in sled tows taken at sites A-C.

For the fall cruise, <u>Asabellides oculata</u>, <u>Echinarachnius parma</u>, and <u>Crangon septemspinosa</u> accounted for 96% of the individuals collected in the sled tows. <u>Asabellides oculata</u> was restricted to the westernmost sites (A-D). As in the previous cruises, <u>Echinarachnius parma</u> was especially common in tows collected at sites E through H. <u>Crangon septemspinosa</u> was found at all potential borrow sites.

A number of species were found in epibenthic sled tows but were not collected in Smith-McIntyre grab samples. Table 6 lists these species. Notably, a large number of fish species appears on this list.

### b. Number of Species

The number of species in each sled tow ranged from 1 to 29 in the spring, from 9 to 28 in the summer, and from 6 to 32 during the fall (Figures 183-185). A pattern of decreasing number of species per tow from west to east was observed in the spring and fall cruises (Figure 186). During the summer cruise, the average number of species per tow was relatively constant from west to east, except at site A (Figure 186). The average number of species in a tow was highest during the summer cruise for six of the eight potential borrow sites (C-H).

The number of species per tow was generally highest either at the middepth (40'-50') or offshore (60') stations during all three cruises (Figures 187-189). At all depths, the greatest number of species per tow often occurred during the summer months (Figures 190-192).

## c. Commercially and/or Recreationally Important Species

Of the 151 taxa collected in the epibenthic sled tow samples, only 16 species were of commercial and/or recreational value. They are: the ocean quahog Arctica islandica, the surf clam Spisula solidissima, the blue mussel Mytilus edulis, the rock crab Cancer irroratus, the cod Gadus morhua, the yellowtail flounder Limnada ferruginea, the silver hake Murluccius bilinearis, the summer flounder Paralichtys dentatus, the fourspotted flounder Paralichtys oblongus, the butterfish Poronotus triacanthus, the winter flounder Pseudopleuronectes americanus, the little skate Raja erinacea, the thorny skate Raja radiata, the scup Stenotomus chrysops, the cunner Tautogolabrus adspersus, and the squirrel hake Urophycis chuss.

The majority (10) of the commercial and/or recreational species were rare and were collected in less than 20% of the sled tows during any of the three cruises (Table 7). Mytilus edulis was present in greater than 20% of the tows during the spring and summer cruises as very small juveniles attached to floating pieces of detritus. Paralichtys oblongus was common only during the summer where it occured in 24 of the 39 sled tows (62%). The little skate Raja erinacea was found in more than 20% of the sled tows during the summer cruise. Urophysis chuss was found in 33% and 26% of the tows during the spring and summer cruises, respectively. Finally, only two species, Spisula solidissima and Cancer irroratus, were found in greater than 20% of the tows during all three cruises (Table 7).

# Table 5. Species List - Epibenthic Sled Tows

#### PORIFERA ... Cirratulidae Tharyx acutus Suberites spp. Flabelligeridae CNIDARIA Pherusa affinis Anthozoa Glyceridae anemone sp. A Glycera americana Glycera dibranchata anemone sp. B anemone sp. C Glycera robusta Glycera spp. anemone sp. D Hemipodus roseus anemone sp. G Goniadidae Hydrozoa Goniadella gracilis Abietinaria filicula Lumbrinereidae Hydrallmania falcata Lumbrineris fragilis Hydractinia echinata Lumbrineris tenuis Obelia commisuralis Lumbrineris spp. Obelia flabellata Magelonidae Magelona riojai Obelia spp. Pennaria tiarella Nephtyidae Nephtys bucera Podocoryne carnea Nephtys picta Tubularia spp. Nephtys spp. imm. NEMATODA Nereidae Nereis succinea Unidentified nematode spp. Onuphidae Diapatra cuprea NEMERTEA Unidentified nemertean spp. Onuphis opalina Opheliidae SIPUNCULA Ophelia denticulata Orbiniidae Unidentified sipunculid spp. Scoloplos acutus **ECTOPROCTA** Paraonidae Aricidea catherinae Alcyonidium spp. Pectinariidae Bulgula turrita Bulgula spp. Pectinaria gouldii Phyllodocidae Callopora craticula Callopora spp. Eteone spp. Electra pilosa Phyllodoce arenae Eucratea loricata Phyllodoce spp. Polynoidae Hippoporina spp. Harmothoe extenuata Membranipora tenuis Microporella ciliata Sigalionidae Sigalion arenicola ANNELIDA Sthenelais limicola Spionidae Polychaeta Ampharetidae Polydora socialis Ampharete artica Spio filicornis Asabellides oculata Spiophanes bombyx Spionidae spp. Arabellidae

Drilonereis longa Unidentified spp.

Capitella capitata

Capitellidae

### Table 5 (continued)

MOLLUSCA Crustacea Gastropoda Amphipoda Ampeliscidae Nassariidae Nassarius trivittata Byblis serrata Crepidulidae Aoridae Crepidula fornicata Pseudunciola obliquua Crepidula plana Unciola irrorata Naticidae Caprellidae Lunatia heros Agenia longcornis Lunatia heros eggs Caprella linearis Nudibranchia Caprella unica Unidentified nudibranch spp. Unidentified spp. Corophiidae Bivalva Cerapus tubularis Arcticidae Corophium acherusicum Arctica islandica Corophium crassicorne Astartidae Gammaridae Gammarus annulatus Astarte castenea Carditidae Gammarus lawrencianus Haustoriidae Cerastoderma pinnulatum Parahaustorius attenuatus Lyonsiidae Lyonsia hyalina Parahaustorius holmesi Mactridae Protohaustorius wiglyei Spisula solidissima Pseudohaustorius borealis Mytilidae Lysiannasidae Mytilus edulis Hippomedon serratus Nuculanidae Psammonyx nobilis Yolida limulata Oecicerotidae Pandoridae Monoculodes edwardsi Pandora gouldiana Photidae Petricolidae Photis macrocoxa Petricola pholadiformis Pholadidae Cirripidea Crytopleura costata Balanus amphitrite Solenidae Ensis directus Cumacea Siliqua costata Diastylis polita Leptocuma minor Solen viridis Tellinidae Tellina agilis Decapoda Cancer irroratus Veneridae Pitar morrhuana Crangon septimspinosus Eualis pusiolus Libinia dubia Cephalopoda Iliex illacebrosus Pagurus acadianus Pagarus longicarpus ARTHROPODA Pagarus pollicaris Pagarus spp. Xiphosura Limulus polyphemus Ovalipes ocellatus

Unidentified crab larvae spp.

### Table 5 (continued)

Isopoda Chiridotea caeca Cirolana polita Edotea montosa

Mysidacea Neomysis americana

Stomatopoda Unidentified hoplocarid spp.

#### **ECHINODERMATA**

Asteroidea Asterias forbesii

Echinoidea Echinarachnius parma

Holothuroidea Unidentified holothurian spp

#### CHORDATA

Ascidacea Cnemidocarpa mollis Unidentified tunicate spp.

#### Vertebrata

Ammodytes americanus Enchelyopus cimbrius Etropus microstomus Gadus morhua Hippocampus hudsonius Limnada ferruginea Lophopestta maculata Merluccius bilinearis Moxocephalus aenus Paralichtys dentatus Paralichtys oblongus Poronotus tricanthus Priontus evolans Pseudopleuronectes americanus Raja erinacea Raja ocellata Raja radiata Scophthalmus aquosus Sphaeroides maculatus Stenotomus chrysops Syngnathus fuscus Tautogolabrus adspersus Urophycis chuss Unidentified fish larvae Unidentified fish eggs

Table 6. List of Species Found in Sled Tows But Not Found in Smith-McIntyre Grabs

# Anthozoa sp. B sp. C sp. D Hydrozoa Abietinaria filicula Hydrallmania falcata Hydractinia echinata Obelia commisuralis Obelia flabellata Obelia spp. Pennaria tiarella Podocoryne carnea Tubularia spp. Ectoprocta Alcyonidium spp. Bulgula turrita Bulgula spp. Callopora craticula Callopora spp. Electra pilosa Eucratea loricata Hippoporina sp.1 Hippoporina sp.2 Membranipora tenuis Microporella ciliata Polychaeta Neanthes succinea Scoloplos acutus Glycera robusta Cephalopoda Iliex illacebrosus Bivalva Pitar morrhuana Crustacea Eualis pusioulus Pagurus pollicaris Balanus amphitrite Libinia dubia

Xiphosura

Limulus polyphemus

#### Chordata

Cnemidocarpa mollis Enchelyopus cimbrius Etropus microstomus Gadus morhua Hippocampus hudsonius Limnada ferruginea Lophopestta maculata Merluccius bilinearis Moxocephalus aenus Paralichtys oblongus Poronotus tricanthus Priontus evolans Pseudopleuronectes americanus Raja ocellata Raja radiata Scophthalmus aquosus Sphaeroides maculatus Stenotomus chrysops Syngnathus fuscus Urophycis chuss

Table 7. Percent Occurrence in Sled Tows of Commercial and/or Recreational Species

	CRIITSE T	CRUISE II	CRUISE III
Bivalvia	CROIDE I	OKOTOB II	OROIDE III
Artica islandica	0	13	10
Mytilus edulis	21	23	3
Spisula solidissima	59	54	72
Crustacea			
Cancer irroratus	85	77	80
Vertebrata			
1			
Gadus morhua	5	0	0
Limnada ferruginea	5	8	3
Murluccius bilinearis	3 5	0 5	3
Paralichtys dentatus	5	5	5
Paralichtys oblongus	3	62	8
Poronotus triacanthus	0	3	0 3 3 5 8 0
Pseudopleuronectes americanus	3	3 3 5	0
Raja erinacea	39	5	10
Raja radiata	8	0	0
Stenotomus chrysops	0	0	3
Tautogloabrus adspensus	0	15	3 3
Urophysis chuss	33	15	26

		GREAT SO	UTH BAY	4 - 1		mis
11 12 19	13 19 18	6 1 15 21		3 13 17 27	13 19 29 16	
А			В		С	
2/2/2	~~~	Jack Vowo	RICHES BAY	Si	2 SSHINNE	COCK BAY
12 16 13			OF SPECIES hic Sied		6 23 22	Figure 183
D					Е	
SOUTHAMPTO	8.20 L	5.	00	S A	MMAGANSETT	<
10 19 18	10 16 9	17 11 13	1 1 1	5 0 4		9 13 9
F				G		Н

Z		GREAT SOL	JTH BAY			mis
13 17 17	15 14 13	14 15 18 24	22 16 21 19 B		11 24 24 24 24	
2/2	~~~~~	75 Promor		22h	SHINNE	COCK BAY
12 24 19 D	1		OF SPECIES  Ic Sled To	DMS	12 25 19	
SSOUTHAI	MPTON SOLD	S.	00	S AMI	MAGANSETT	
28 21 0	17 9 16	20 17 17	28 14 22			14 13 28
	F			G		Н

		GREAT S	OUTH BAY	de exercic i		mys
13 15 21	14 19 24	15 17 23 32	1 1 1 2 3	6 7 6	14 18 8 10	
	А		В		С	
20/2	)e ~~~	75 Prom	ORICHES BAY	Sol	2 SHINNE	COCK BAY
12 24 8			OF SPECIES thic Sled		11 13 17	
D					E	
SOUTHA U UU	MPTON SOL	S.	00	3	AMMAGANSETT	
12 18 7	6 8 9	10 10 13	1	5 3 5		7 6 15
	F			G		Н

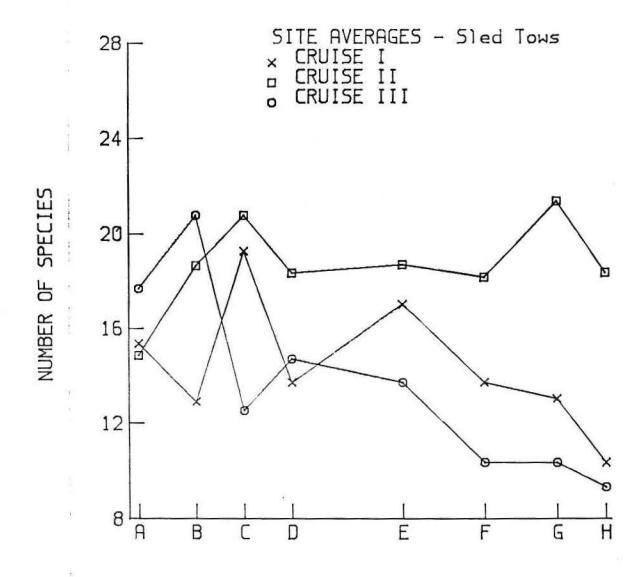


Figure 187

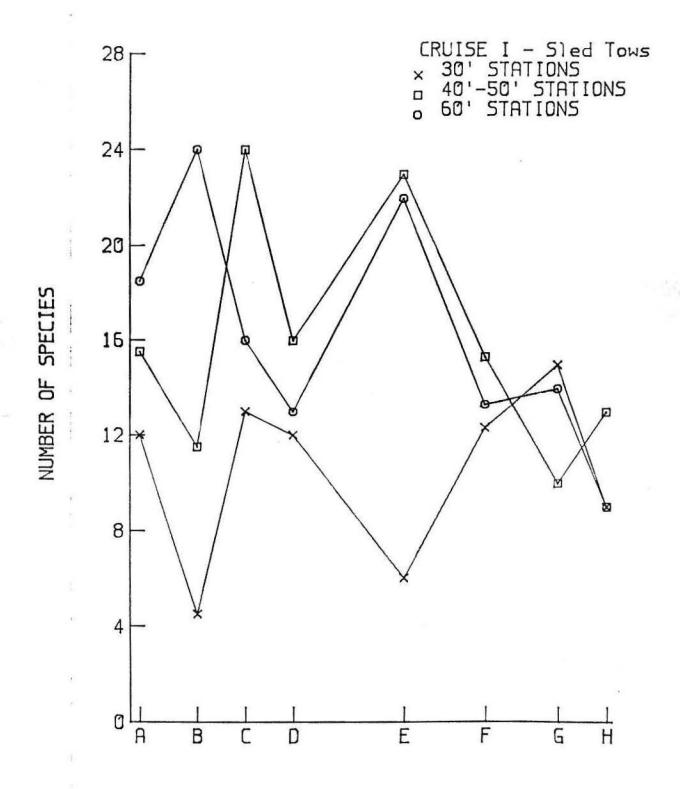
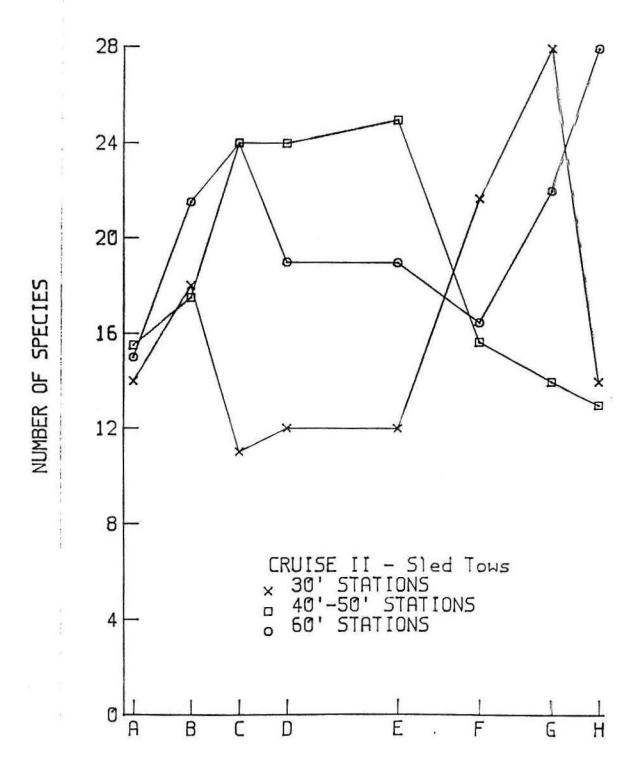


Figure 188



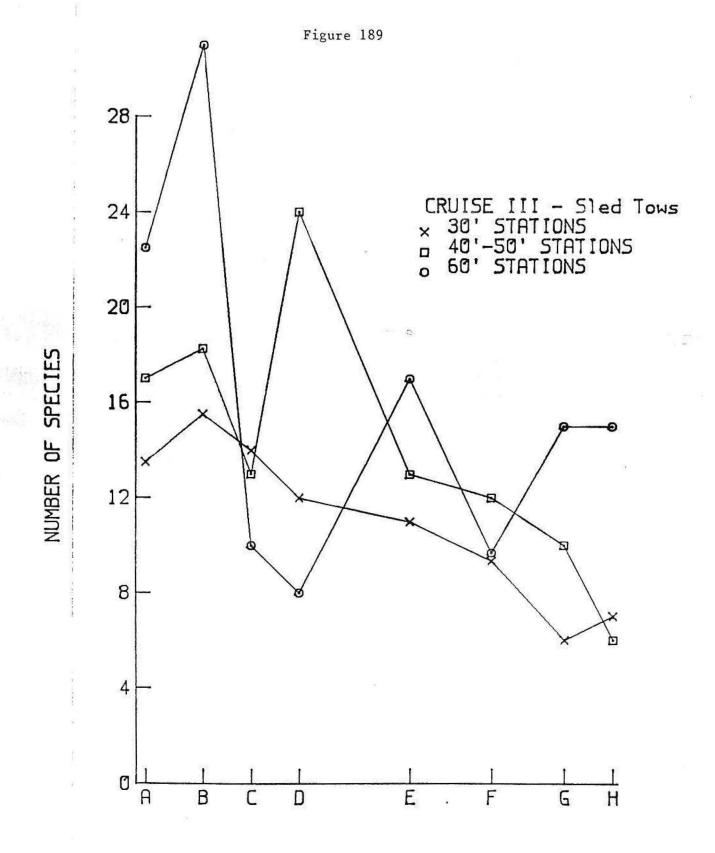
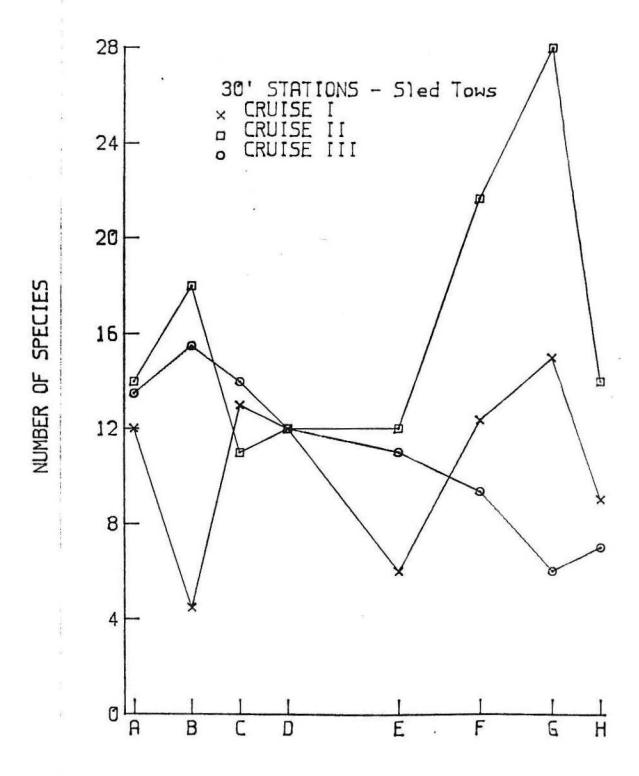


Figure 190



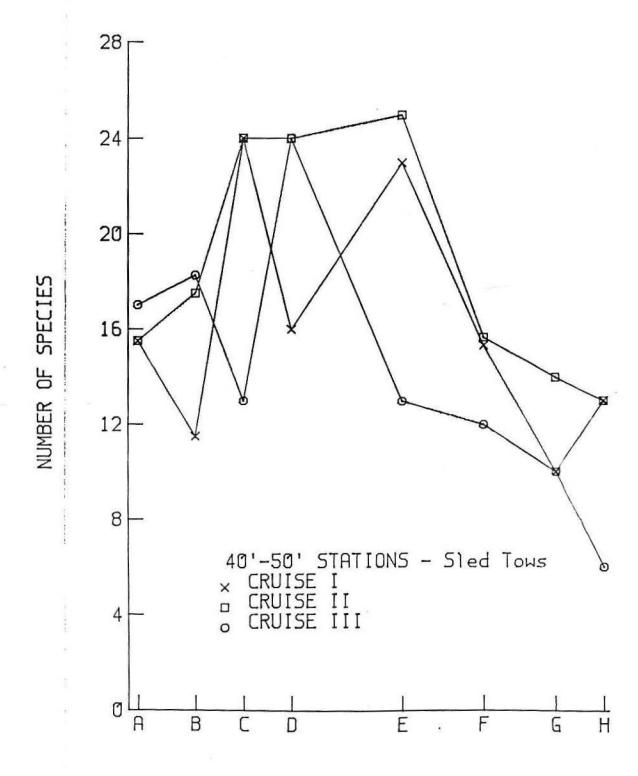
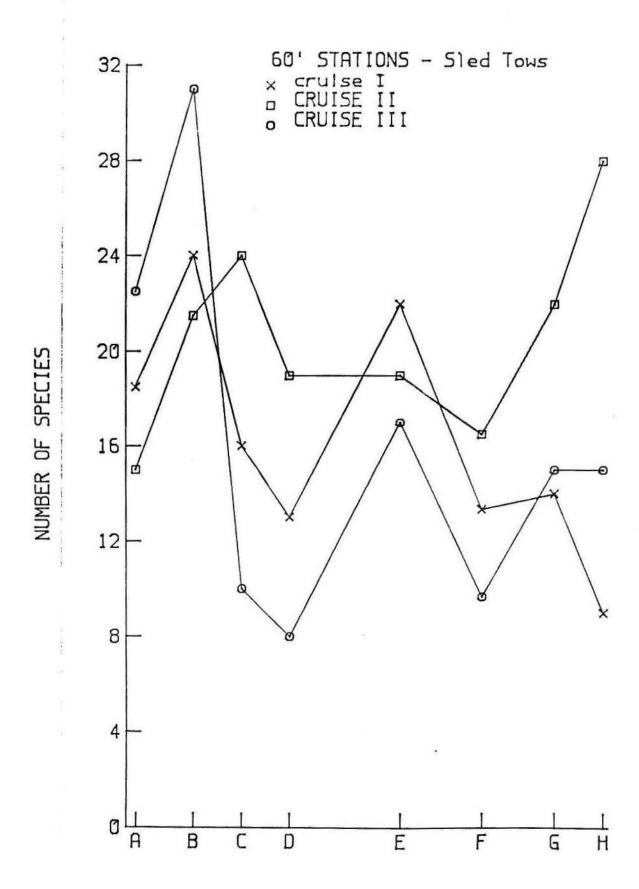


Figure 192



#### IV. DISCUSSION

## a. General Sediment Characteristics

The results of the sediment analysis suggest a number of general trends along the South Shore of Long Island. Surface sediments at the eight potential borrow sites were mainly fine to medium grained sands (3 to 1 phi). In fact, sand content exceeded 95% in most of the samples collected. With the exception of Sites C and D, median and mean grain size increased from west to east when these sediment parameters were averaged by site. This west to east gradient in median and mean grain size, however, changed with depth. The gradient was best defined for the 30° stations, less evident for the middepth stations, and not discernable at 60°. The finest grained sediments within borrow areas were found nearshore at Sites A-F and offshore for sites G-H. Organic content in the surface sediments rarely exceeded 1%, and this parameter decreased slightly from west to east in the study area.

Several of the observed trends have been noted in previous studies. Both Taney (1961) and Williams (1976) noted that the sediments along the South Shore consist primarily of fine to medium grain sands. Taney (1961) reported that median grain size increased from west to east. A similar trend was found by Williams (1976) for mean grain size. Taney (1961) stated that this west to east pattern was not monotonic but fluctuated, especially near inlets. Because sampling was restricted to eight sites in the current study, insufficient data were available to confirm this observation.

Using station transects normal to the shoreline and excluding data from the vicinity of Montauk Point, Taney (1961) found a peak in median grain size in the zone from mean tide to just below mean low water. Beyond this zone, median grain size decreased to a depth of 30°. Between 30° and 50°, surface sediments became coarser and Taney (1961) felt that this offshore material was similar to that found in the mean tide zone. This led Taney (1961) to postulate the existance of a nearshore-offshore transport mechanism. The current study, although restricted to depths between 30° and 60°, tends to substantiate his observations.

## b. General Faunal Characteristics

The results of the benthos study suggest a number of faunal trends along the South Shore of Long Island. Abundance and number of species generally decreased from west to east, while Shannon-Wiener diversity, equitability, and rarefaction diversity (i.e., the expected number of species for 100 individuals) generally increased toward Montauk Point when stations were averaged by site. Number of species, Shannon-Wiener diversity, and rarefaction diversity consistently increased with depth at many potential borrow sites. This pattern was most clearly defined during the summer cruise. Distinct seasonal changes in abundance were found at Sites A and B. In general, however, most biotic parameters did not vary substantially between cruises when data from borrow areas were represented as site averages.

# c. Commercial and/or Recreational Species

Study results indicate a total of 16 species of commercial and/or recreational value. Table 8 lists landing and use data for each species. Of the 16 species, 10 were rare and found in less than 20% of the biological

samples during all three cruises. The remaining 6 species (Mytilus edulis, Spisula solidissima, Paralicthys oblongus, Raja erinacea, Urophysis chuss, and Cancer irroratus) were common during at least one of the three seasonal cruises.

Half of the common species are felt to be of little significance for a variety of reasons. The blue mussel, Mytilus edulis, was common in the spring and summer only as very small juveniles attached to floating pieces of detritus. Both the four-spotted flounder, Paralictys oblongus, and the little skate, Raja erinacea, were common during the summer, but they have minor commercial or recreational value (Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953; Thomson, et al., 1978).

Two of the remaining common species are of moderate value. The squirrel hake, <u>Urophycis chuss</u>, is used primarily in the manufacture of fishmeal and animal food (McHugh and Ginter, 1978). In the present study, this species was found in >20% of the sled tows during the spring and summer cruises. The rock crab, <u>Cancer irroratus</u>, was found in greater than 20% of the sled tows during all three cruises. This species is taken as a bycatch by pot fisherman in the study area (Briggs and Mushacke, 1980).

The most important commercial species found in the study area was the surf clam, Spisula solidissima. Smith-McIntyre grab data suggest a general pattern of decreasing abundance from west to east for this species. In addition, highest abundances were found at the nearshore (30°) stations. Both abundance patterns have previously been observed by Franz (1976).

All individuals of <u>Spisula</u> collected in the <u>Smith-McIntyre</u> grabs were small (<7mm). This sampling device does not penetrate the sediments deeply enough to collect larger individuals. The small surf clams collected in the <u>Smith-McIntyre</u> grabs were less than I year old, based on growth data in Franz (1977). Larger surf clams and surf clam siphons were often collected in the epibenthic sled tows, but abundance estimates cannot be made using this sampling device.

Of the commercial-size clams, Franz (1976) indicates that about 90% of the standing stock east of Fire Island Inlet was made up of individuals greater than 9 years old. Franz (1976) further reflects that this indicates poor recruitment of young animals into the commercial-size subpopulation. This information suggests that dredging at a potential borrow site would probably remove that area from the commercial surf clam fishery for a considerable period of time.

In terms of importance, Franz (1976) indicates that the surf clam resource supports a small commercial fishery along the South Shore of Long Island. Landings in New York waters during 1976 are given in Table 8. Surf clams in the study area may be of value, however, for another reason. Surf clams have planktonic larvae which spend a fair amount of time in the water column and can disperse over great distances (Ropes, 1978). Because of this and considering the dominant southward-flowing currents along the Mid-Atlantic region, Franz (1976) suggests that the Long Island surf clam populations may supply larvae to the major commercial fishery areas off southern New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

Finally, it is important to note that lobsters (Homarus americanus) were

not collected in the present study. This result is probably a function of the sampling gear used and does not reflect information on the actual distribution and abundance of this species. The South Shore does support a lobster fishery. Briggs and Mushacke (1980) studied the inshore pot fishery between Fire Island Inlet and Montauk Point. In their study, 1962 trap hauls were made yielding a total of 2617 lobsters.

### d. Animal-Sediment Associations

Animal-sediment associations were not examined in detail in the current study. A simple graphical analysis did, however, show a number of interesting patterns. For example, abundance was found to increase with decreasing grain size. Conversely, number of species, diversity, and equitability all tended to decrease in finer grained sediments. No explanation of these patterns will be provided here because the analysis was carried out in a cursory fashion. Further examination of the data set is warranted.

## e. Recovery Following Dredging

Colonization of shallow water marine sediments after a physical disturbance such as that created by dredging or dredge spoil disposal has been shown to follow a distinct pattern (e.g., Saila, et al., 1972; Scheibel, 1974; Kaplan, et al., 1975; Boesch, Diaz, and Virnstein, 1976; Boesch, Wass, and Virnstein, 1976; Oliver, et al., 1977; Wolff, et al., 1977; Rhoads, et al., 1978; Rhoads and Boyer, 1982). This pattern, generally termed ecological succession, involves both changes in species structure and community processes with time (Rhoads and Boyer, 1982). Species with strong colonization and reproductive abilities are the first to invade a newly disturbed habitat. These pioneering species are usually small, tubiculous, opportunistic polychaetes and amphipods (McCall, 1978; Rhoads, et al., 1978; Rhoads and Boyer, 1982). As time passes, other, highly competitive species enter, and if the area remains undisturbed, a complex, equilibrium stage eventually develops.

Dredging and dredge spoil disposal operations are not the only sources of physical disturbances in shallow water. The seafloor may also be disturbed naturally by, for example, storm waves, strong longshore and rip currents, and tidal scour. The probability of natural environmental perturbations is high nearshore (Johnson, 1970, 1971, and 1972; Oliver, et al., 1977; Rhoads, et al., 1978; Rhoads and Boyer, 1982). Communities in shallow areas are, therefore, maintained at lower order, pioneering stages and should recover from a dredging operation faster than those in deeper areas. As a specific example, Rhoads, et al. (1978) estimated recovery at two sites in Long Island Sound. One site, located in 14 m of water and in an area frequently disturbed by storms, recovered from an experimental disturbance in less than one year. The second site, a dump site in 20 m of water and rarely perturbed by storm turbulence, was estimated to require several years for recovery.

Estimates of the time to recovery after dredging or dredge spoil disposal in shallow water areas range from less than one year to greater than ten years (e.g., Drobek, 1970; Harper, 1973; Rogers and Darnell, 1973; Saila, 1976; Oliver, et al., 1977; Rhoads, et al., 1978; Saloman, et al., 1982; Culter and Mahadevan, 1982; Turbeville and Marsh, 1982). In the current study, the potential borrow sites all lie within a shallow, fairly high energy environment. Colonization after dredging should be rapid, and the time to recovery should be at the lower end of the above range. This estimate is made,

however, with two important qualifications.

The first qualification is that not all species in the study area are pioneers able to quickly colonize after dredging. Vermeij (1978) has noted that some species do not fit the pioneer-to-equilibrium classification scheme. He includes an additional end-member adaptive type called a stress tolerant species. Stress tolerant species inhabit physiologically stressed areas such as the intertidal zone. These species are long lived and may be slow to recover from severe disturbances. The most important commercial species in the study area, Spisula solidissima, may belong to this group. As noted earlier, a considerable period of time would be required for this species to recover to pre-dredging levels.

The second qualification is that this recovery estimate assumes no long term changes in habitat as a result of dredging. If dredged substantially below the seafloor, pits created by a dredging operation may persist in time. The environment at the bottom of a borrow pit may differ from ambient conditions in several ways. Firstly, reduced flushing in dredge holes has been found to result in temperature and dissolved oxygen stratification (Taylor and Saloman, 1968; Murawski, 1969; Swartz and Brinkhuis, 1978). Secondly, the substrate within a pit may not be similar to pre-mining conditions. A dredging operation may uncover material differing in character than existing surficial sediments. Dredge holes are also effective traps for fine grained sediments (Taylor and Saloman, 1968; Sykes and Hall, 1970; Rodgers and Darnell, 1973; Saloman, et al., 1982; Bokuniewicz,, 1983) and the pit bottom may change from sand to mud over time. Finally, borrow pits may accumulate substantial quantities of organic matter (Taylor and Saloman, 1968; Murawski, 1969; Saloman, et al., 1982). It is not known whether any of these conditions would occur in pits along the South Shore of Long Island, but habitat alterations would affect both the rate of recovery and the eventual community composition.

Table 8. New York landings during 1976 and use data for commercial and/or recreational species collected in the current study.

	Commercial Landings in 1976		Use	
Scientific Name	(thousand pounds)		030	
WANGING MANGING MANGING MANGING		* SE		
Artica islandica	100 MZ	200, H	Food	
Mytilus edulis	85	37	Food	
Spisula solidissima	3455	1089 *	Food	
Cancer irroratus	=		Food	
Gadus morhua	686	200	Food	
Limnada ferruginea	595	168	Food	
<u>Merluccius bilinearis</u>		<b>=</b> *	Primarily Industrial	
Paralichtys dentatus	3203	1500	Food	
Paralichtys oblongus	<del>(20</del> )	2005-000000 <del></del>	Food	
Poronotus triacanthus	960	274	Food	
Pseudopleuronectes americanus	712	144	Food	
Raja erinacea and R. radiata	49	8	Bait	
Stenotomus sp. and Calamus sp.	2468	580	Food	
Tautogolabrus adspersus	<500	<500	Food	
Urophycis chuss	309	26	Primarily Industrial	
	The second second		Trimarity Industrial	

Sources: Thomson, et al. (1978)

McHugh and Ginter (1978)

National Marine Fisheries Service (1980)

Note: 1976 is the latest published New York landings summary available.

#### V. SUMMARY

A seasonal survey was conducted of surficial sediments and benthic macrofauna at eight potential borrow sites along the South Shore of Long Island. Sixty-five stations were sampled from these sites during each of three seasonal cruises. Stations were located along nearshore-offshore, open ocean transects at depths ranging from 30 to 60 feet. Samples were collected from 20 April to 24 April 1981, from 27 July to 4 August 1981, and from 5 October to 23 October 1981.

A total of 580 sediment samples collected using a Smith-McIntyre grab were analyzed for grain size distribution and organic content. Substrata within the borrow sites consisted mainly of fine to medium grained sands (3 to 1 phi). Sand content exceeded 95% in most of the samples collected. Median and mean grain size generally increased from west to east along the South Shore. Finest grained sediments within borrow areas were found nearshore at all but the two easternmost sites. Organic content in the surficial sediments rarely exceeded 1%.

A total of 583 Smith-Mcintyre and 117 epibenthic sled tows were analyzed for macrobenthos. For the Smith-McIntyre grabs, 96158 individuals representing 201 taxa were collected during the three cruises. Station abundances ranged from a low of 157 individuals per square meter obtained during the summer to a high of 37813 individuals per square meter in the fall cruise. The fewest number of species (10) collected at a station occurred in the summer and the greatest number (47) was found in the fall. West to east trends in the site data were apparent with abundance and number of species decreasing while Shannon-Wiener diversity, equitability, and rarefaction diversity increased toward Montauk Point. At many potential borrow sites, number of species, Shannon-Wiener diversity, and rarefaction diversity increased with depth. The most important commercial and/or recreational species found in the study area was the surf clam Spisula solidissima. Highest abundances for this species were observed in shallow water (30°), and surf clam abundance generally decreased toward Montauk Point.

In the epibenthic sled tows, 141319 individuals from 151 taxa were collected during the three cruises. The number of species in each sled tow ranged from a low of 1 in the spring to a high of 32 during the fall cruise. Number of species per tow decreased from west to east during the spring and fall but was relatively uniform in the summer. Within a borrow site, number of species per tow was often greatest at either mid-depth (40'-50') or offshore (60').

Literature estimates of recovery after dredging or dredge spoil disposal range from less than one year to greater than ten years. Since all potential borrow sites lie within a shallow, fairly high energy environment, colonization after dredging should be rapid, and recovery should be, in general, at the low end of the above time scale. Two important qualifications must be considered with this estimate. Firstly, some long lived species, such as the surf clam, will require many years to reestablish adult populations at predredging levels. Secondly, long term changes in the habitat as a result of dredging are possible and would affect both the rate of recovery and the eventual community composition.

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#### APPENDIX A

Derivations and Descriptions of Sediment Analysis Techniques

1. Derivation of the Volumetric Method for Silt-Clay Weight Determination

In the methods section, a procedure was described for determining the weight of the silt-clay fraction of the sediment sample. The basis for this technique will be given here. The equation which will be derived relates the weight of the silt-clay fraction to the values obtained by two successive weighings. For the first weighing, the sediment sample was put into the flask and distilled water was added to bring the volume up to the capacity line. For this step, we have

$$(1) V_{s-g} + V_{s-c} + V_w = V_{flask}$$

(2) 
$$W_{s-g} + W_{s-c} + W_w + W_{flask} = x_1$$

where

V<sub>s-g</sub> = volume of the sand-gravel fraction
V<sub>s-c</sub> = volume of the silt-clay fraction
V<sub>w</sub> = volume of distilled water added to flask
V<sub>flask</sub> = flask volume (100 ml)

W<sub>s-g</sub> = weight of the sand-gravel fraction
W<sub>s-c</sub> = weight of the silt-clay fraction
W<sub>w</sub> = weight of the distilled water added to flask
W<sub>flask</sub> = flask weight
x<sub>1</sub> = result of the first weighing.

Note that  $x_1$  represents the combined weight of the sediment sample, the added water, and the flask.

The contents of the volumetric flask was next washed into a 0.0625 mm screen and thoroughly wet sieved to remove the silt-clay fraction. The sand-gravel fraction was carefully transferred back into the flask, and distilled water was added to bring the volume up to the capacity line. For the second step, we have

$$V_{s-g} + \Delta V_w + V_w = V_{flask}$$

$$(4) W_{s-g} + \Delta W_w + W_w + W_{flask} = x_2$$

where

 $\Delta V_{W}$  = volume increment of water added because the silt-clay fraction was removed

ΔW<sub>w</sub> = weight increment of water added because the silt-clay fraction
was removed
x<sub>2</sub> = result of the second weighing

Note that  $x_2$  represents the combined weight of the sand-gravel fraction, the water, and the flask.

Combining equations (1) and (3) to eliminate V<sub>flask</sub>, we obtain

$$V_{s-g} + V_{s-c} + V_w = V_{s-g} + \Delta V_w + V_w$$

(5) 
$$V_{s-c} = \Delta V_{w}$$

By definition,  $V_{s-c} = W_{s-c}/g\,\rho_{s-c}$  and  $\Delta V_w = \Delta W_w/g\,\rho_w$ , where  $\rho_{s-c}=2.65$  g/cc and  $\rho_w=1.0$  g/cc, and g = acceleration due to gravity. Substituting these relations into equation (5), we obtain

$$W_{s-c}/g \rho_{s-c} = \Delta W_w/g \rho_w$$

or

(6) 
$$\Delta W_{\mathbf{w}} = W_{\mathbf{s-c}} \rho_{\mathbf{w}} / \rho_{\mathbf{s-c}}.$$

Equations (2) and (4) can also be combined to eliminate  $W_{s-c}$ ,  $W_w$ , and  $W_{flask}$ . This combination yields

(7) 
$$x_1 - w_{s-c} = x_2 - \Delta w_w$$
.

Substituting equation (6) into (7) and rearranging terms gives

(8) 
$$W_{s-c} = (x_1 - x_2)$$
.  $\overline{(1 - \rho_w/\rho_{s-c})}$ 

# Accuracy of the Volumetric Method for Determining the Weight of the Silt-Clay Fraction

The accuracy of the volumetric method was determined empirically prior to its use in the study. A large volume of sediments were wet sieved through a 0.0625 mm screen to partition the material into silt-clay and sand-gravel fractions. These two fractions were placed into beakers and dried at 60° C. After drying, the silt-clay fraction was disaggregated with a mortar and pestle, and dry sieved through a 0.0625 mm screen. Varying amounts of each fraction were then weighed and mixed together. Thus sediment test material of precisely known dry weight was prepared. These test samples were processed using the volumetric method and yielded the following:

Sand-Gravel	Silt-Clay	Tota1	Calculated	d=(obser.	( d \ 100
-			(Ws-c)	-cal.)	Total/
48.15	0.90	49.05	0.88	0.02	0.04%
53.52	0.50	54.02	0.63	-0.13	0.24%
48.75	1.55	50.30	1.56	-0.01	0.24%
47.63	2.26	49.89	2.23	0.03	0.06%
43.58	3.00	46.58	2.81	0.19	0.41%
33.07	8.41	41.48	8.38	0.03	0.07%
21.03	13.61	34.64	13.23	0.38	1.10%
39.39	2.26	41.65	2.31	-0.05	0.12%
50.49	1.10	51.59	1.06	0.04	0.08%
39.64	0.36	40.00	0.66	-0.30	0.75%
49.26	0.00	49.26	0.00	0.00	0.00%
57.72	0.00	57.72	0.03	-0.03	0.05%

Based on this test, percent silt-clay can be determined to within 0.25% on the average.

## 3. Sand Grain Size Analysis - Description of the Settling Column

The grain size distribution of the sand fraction of the sediment samples was determined on a settling column. Particles fall through a medium such as water with velocities that depend on their size, density, and shape. Knowing the settling velocity of a particle, it is possible to compute the particle's sedimentation diameter. Sedimentation diameter is defined as "...the diameter of a sphere having the same density as the given particle and having a settling velocity identical to that of the particle in a given media" (Gibbs, et al., 1971). Gibbs, et al. (1971) present an empirical equation which relates sedimentation diameter to settling velocity.

The settling column used for this study was a 3 m tall, PVC tube with an inside diameter of 15.24 cm. The tube was filled with distilled water, and a sample collection pan, 13.97 cm in diameter, was suspended inside the column using four lenghths of dacron coated fly line. The diameter of the pan was 1.27 cm less than the inside diameter of the settling column so that any particles interacting with the walls of the tube would be excluded from collection. The dacron coated lines were attached to a balsa wood yoke which was, in turn, suspended from a strain guage (Gould Statham Universal Transducing Cell, Model UC2, and Microscale Accessory, Model UL5). Weights were added to the strain guage to counter balance the yoke and the collection pan. The analog output from the strain guage was first amplified (Gould Statham Bidirectional Amplifier, Model SC1105) and then converted to an 8-bit digital signal. Data acquisition and storage was accomplished using a Sinclair ZX81 microcomputer.

The device used to introduce a sample into the settling column consisted of a 10 cm watchglass cemented to a plexiglass disc. The watchglass was sprayed with distilled water, and a small amount of the sand fraction (1.5 grams) was distributed over the surface. Surface tension holds the grains to the watchglass as it is inverted and placed within the column. The watchglass is then slowly lowered towards the water surface with the sand layer facing downward. When the watchglass comes in contact with the surface of the water, the sand grains are released and fall through the column.

The analog/digital convertor in this system contained both a zero adjust and a gain control. Prior to initiating a run, the digital output was set to zero. The sensitivity of the data collecting device to changes in the weight of material accumulating on the pan was determined empirically by test runs at different gain settings. During a sample run, the elapsed time from the beginning of the run was stored by the microcomputer in an array whenever the digital output increased by 1.96% (i.e., 5 digital units out of 255). The actual number of data points collected during a sample run depended on the gain setting, the initial sample weight, and the fraction of particles interacting with the wall of the column and, therefore, not accumulating on the pan. For this study, 34 elapsed time records were collected during an average run. The microcomputer also recorded the final digital output value at the end of a run.

Data obtained from the microcomputer were in the form of cumulative weight

vs. elapsed time. For this study, the settling distance, i.e., the distance between the water surface and the collecting pan, was set at 150 cm. Settling velocities were computed by dividing the settling distance by each elapsed time record. The temperature of the water in the settling column was recorded prior to each run. Knowing settling velocity and water temperature, the sedimentation diameter for each recorded point in a run was calculated using the equation in Gibbs, et al. (1971). The final outcome of this conversion yields cumulative weight vs. particle diameter.

APPENDIX B
Sediment Grain Size Distributions

