

# Edge effects on fish associated with seagrass and sand patches

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**ABSTRACT:** Seagrass beds form naturally patchy habitats with large areas of seagrass–sand interface, or edges. Fish were sampled at 3 sites in the temperate waters of Victoria, Australia, using small (0.5 m wide) push nets at 7 positions: unvegetated sand distant from the patch on the seaward side, the sand edge adjacent to the seagrass on the seaward side, the seagrass edge on the seaward side, the middle of the seagrass patch, the seagrass edge on the shore side of the patch, the sand adjacent to the seagrass on the shoreward side of the patch and unvegetated sand distant from the seagrass on the shoreward side. Samples were taken during the day and night, and seagrass variables were collected to describe structural complexity. As expected, more fish were caught in seagrass than over sand. Within seagrass, we found strong and consistent patterns at edges. Regardless of site, the total number of fish sampled was greater at the seaward seagrass edge (484 fish) than in the seagrass middle (231), but there was little difference between the seagrass middle and the shoreward seagrass edge (297). Two species of pipefish, *Stigmatopora argus* (193) and *S. nigra* (160), were much more abundant at the seaward seagrass edge than in the seagrass middle at all sites (54 and 46, respectively). The goby *Nesogobius maccullochi* showed a very different pattern. It was more abundant at the shoreward seagrass edge (127) than over the seagrass middle (31) at all sites, and tended to be more abundant over sand at the edge of seagrass patches than in any other sand positions. The weed-fish *Cristiceps australis* was significantly more abundant at the seaward seagrass edge (26) than in the middle (11), but only at night. Consistent patterns in fish distributions demonstrate clear edge effects both within and alongside seagrass at these sites in south-eastern Australia.

**KEY WORDS:** Seagrass · Fish · Edge effects · Diel cycles · *Heterozostera nigricaulis* · Unvegetated habitats · Seagrass structure

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## INTRODUCTION

Landscape attributes play a major role in determining the structure of biological communities (Turner 1989). Proximity, size and within-patch location can influence species diversity, density and interactions within a patch (Fahrig 2003). Edge effects relate to the influence that a patch edge can have in determining species composition and processes within a patch. Edge effects can be considered as, or to influence, patterns in biological and physical parameters such as species richness, predation, food availability, distur-

bance, temperature and moisture (Murcia 1995). Although well studied in terrestrial habitats (e.g. review by Fagan et al. 1999), the study of habitat edges in marine environments is in its infancy.

Seagrass is a prominent habitat in nearshore locations worldwide, harbouring a rich and diverse assemblage of fauna (Jackson et al. 2001). Increased fragmentation due to human activity is assumed to be a threat to seagrass fauna (Bostrom et al. 2006). Fragmentation increases the amount of edge associated with seagrass patches and, in conjunction with the propensity of natural seagrass to form patchy mosaics,

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makes it an ideal habitat to study edge effects (Bostrom et al. 2006). Many studies have investigated patch size and assumed that changes in fish assemblages were related to edge effects because the edge-to-area ratio increases with decreasing patch size (reviewed by Bell et al. 2001). However, these studies do not actually demonstrate changes in faunal assemblages across patch edges; instead they show that different sized patches contain different faunal assemblages (Connolly & Hindell 2006, Jelbart et al. 2006). Few studies have directly assessed edge effects in seagrass habitats.

Studies directly investigating edge effects in seagrass have mostly focused on invertebrates, with fewer studies on fish because of the difficulty in sampling at appropriate spatial scales (Connolly & Hindell 2006). Studies that have investigated fish patterns at seagrass edges have reported variable responses and, in most cases, no response at all (Connolly & Hindell 2006). Fish density and species richness often vary little across patch edges (Hovel et al. 2002, Uhrin & Holmquist 2003, Jelbart et al. 2006), although abundances of individual species may change significantly across patch edges. Jelbart et al. (2006) found that pipefish *Urocampus carinirostris* were more abundant at the edge of seagrass (<4 m from the patch edge) than at the interior (6 to 10 m from the edge). Conversely, Hovel et al. (2002) found that abundances of pinfish *Lagodon rhomboides* were lower at seagrass edges, although not at all sampling times. The variability in responses shown by fish to seagrass edges may be, in part, a function of the scale of sampling fish and/or changes in seagrass structure at seagrass edges, causing increases or decreases in fish density.

Fish associated with seagrass have been reported from unvegetated sand adjacent to seagrass patches, which may provide a feeding area in close proximity to shelter (Ferrell & Bell 1991). Ferrell & Bell (1991) found that the abundance and diversity of fish over sand within 10 m of seagrass was less than sand 100 m from seagrass, and was often more similar to seagrass itself. In general, however, the extent of utilisation of adjacent unvegetated habitats is poorly known. Within seagrass habitat, depth is known to influence fish assemblages (Anderson 2003, Jackson et al. 2006). In shallow marine and estuarine waters where depth increases with distance from shore, it is, therefore, likely that seagrass and sand edges will support different fish assemblages in a shoreward and seaward direction because of the changes in depth.

Variation in fish abundances over diel cycles is well known in seagrass (Edgar & Shaw 1995) and in other habitats, including coral reefs (Nagelkerken et al. 2000) and unvegetated flats (Gibson et al. 1996). However, edge-related patterns in fish assemblage struc-

ture related to diel cycles in seagrass habitats have only recently been investigated (Jackson et al. 2006). Diel changes influence densities of seagrass epifauna (Sanchez-Jerez et al. 1999) and shallow water predators (Gibson et al. 1996) that, in turn, may influence within-patch distributions of fish. Diel variability of fish assemblages across patch edges can therefore be predicted, but needs further study.

In assessing whether fish assemblages vary across patch edges in ways that are consistent with edge effects the present study aims to: (1) quantify how fish assemblages change across seagrass edges, including adjacent sand habitats; (2) determine whether within-patch variability in fish assemblage structure changes with diel periods, patch edge location and water depth; and (3) determine the extent to which observed patterns vary spatially (among sites).

## METHODS

**Study sites.** Sampling was done in Port Phillip Bay, between October 2005 and January 2006. Port Phillip Bay is a large, semi-enclosed bay that is predominantly marine, with a small (1 m) tidal range. Three sites were chosen within Port Phillip Bay: Blairgowrie in the southeast (38° 21' 46" S, 144° 47' 21" E, Site 1), and Grassy Point (38° 07' 15" S, 144° 41' 38" E, Site 2) and Indented Head (38° 09' 32" S, 144° 43' 12" E, Site 3) on the central-western coast of the bay (Fig. 1). Samples were taken over a 16 wk period in which abundances

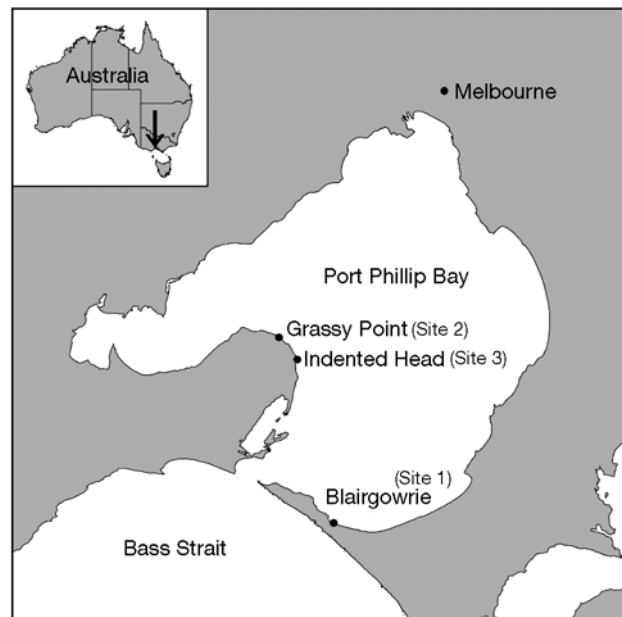


Fig. 1. Location of study sites in Port Phillip Bay. Insert: Location of Port Phillip Bay within Australia

of fish could be influenced by ontogeny, behaviour and turnover. Such temporal variation between replicates adds rigour to our results and increases the generality of our findings.

Sites are protected from the predominant south-westerly winds and support patches of the seagrass *Heterozostera nigricaulis*, running parallel to the shore at depths of <1.5 m, interspersed by 10s of metres of unvegetated sand.

At each site, 4 seagrass patches were chosen for sampling that were >50 m apart, >10 m in diameter and showed distinct seagrass/sand boundaries. Patches ranged in size, shape and seagrass structure (Table 1).

**Sampling. Fish:** Fish were sampled in the 4 patches at the 3 sites during the day and night to assess fish patterns and diel periods. Seven positions were sampled at each patch (Fig. 2):

- (1) The unvegetated sand in the seaward region at the equivalent distance from the seagrass patch edge, as the middle of the seagrass patch is to the seagrass edge (UV Sea).
- (2) Unvegetated sand within 1 m of the seagrass–sand interface in the seaward region (UV-E Sea).
- (3) Seagrass within 1 m of the seagrass–sand interface in the seaward region (SG-E Sea).
- (4) The seagrass middle (SG Mid).
- (5) Seagrass within 1 m of the seagrass–sand interface in the shoreward region (SG-E Shore).
- (6) Unvegetated sand within 1 m of the seagrass–sand interface in the shoreward region (UV-E Shore).
- (7) Unvegetated sand in the shoreward region at the equivalent distance from the patch edge, as the middle of the seagrass patch is to the seagrass edge (UV Shore).

Table 1. *Heterozostera nigricaulis*. Area and average (SE in parentheses) seagrass variables in each patch at each site

Patch	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Biomass (g m <sup>-2</sup> )	Shoot density (m <sup>-2</sup> )	Length (mm)	Epiphyte biomass (g m <sup>-2</sup> )
<b>Site 1</b>					
1	3098	174 (11)	11980 (625)	151 (5)	28 (1.9)
2	461	66 (2)	8341 (215)	85 (<0.1)	4 (0.4)
3	269	141 (4)	10643 (80)	145 (2)	13 (0.8)
4	5934	125 (6)	9793 (240)	112 (2)	3 (0.4)
<b>Site 2</b>					
1	2851	165 (8)	21561 (937)	141 (4)	3 (0.2)
2	5297	139 (9)	18453 (857)	106 (3)	7 (0.8)
3	2740	139 (5)	15931 (430)	133 (3)	41 (3.0)
4	747	224 (1)	20333 (429)	195 (4)	11 (0.9)
<b>Site 3</b>					
1	2178	177 (17)	17637 (1227)	128 (7)	12 (1.6)
2	402	59 (4)	9436 (472)	79 (2)	12 (1.0)
3	2238	131 (8)	16680 (593)	112 (4)	35 (2.5)
4	11518	112 (3)	14947 (170)	120 (4)	48 (3.4)

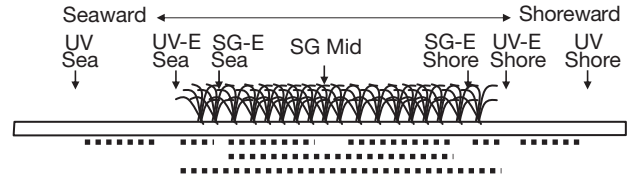


Fig. 2. Positions sampled within each seagrass *Heterozostera nigricaulis* (SG) patch. At each patch SG Mid was equal to half the distance between SG-E Sea and SG-E Shore, which was the same distance unvegetated (UV) Sea and Shore were from the seagrass edge. Dotted lines represent all planned comparisons, except between seagrass and unvegetated positions. For full description of site/patch abbreviations see 'Methods; Sampling; Fish'

Sampling was done on 8 occasions (4 days and 4 nights) for each patch at each site. Fish samples were collected at each position on each sampling occasion. Fish were sampled using a 1 × 0.5 m push net with 1 mm mesh, pushed parallel to the patch edge for 5 m. Sampled fish were anaesthetised and preserved in ethanol for later identification and counting.

**Seagrass structure and depth:** Seagrass structure can change across patches and affect fish assemblages (Anderson 2003), potentially confounding the influence of an edge. To document changes in seagrass structure (biomass, length, shoot density, epiphyte biomass) across positions, 4 haphazardly placed samples of seagrass were collected at the completion of the faunal sampling at each seagrass position within each patch at each site (4 samples × 3 positions × 4 patches × 3 sites = 144 samples). Seagrass samples were taken by cutting all seagrass within a 0.25 m<sup>2</sup> quadrat. Water depth was also measured at the point of each fish sample. In the laboratory, macroalgae in the seagrass-

samples were separated from seagrass. The numbers of shoots and length of leaves were measured for seagrass. Seagrass and algae were weighed after drying to constant weight at 60°C.

**Data analysis.** Data were assessed for assumptions of homogeneity of variance and normality by viewing boxplots and plots of residuals (Quinn & Keough 2002). Where these assumptions were not met, samples were log transformed and reassessed (Quinn & Keough 2002).

**Fish:** Total fish densities, species richness and densities of the most abundant fish species were analysed using 4-factor, nested analyses of variance (ANOVA). Position (7 levels), site (3 levels) and time of day (2 levels)

were treated as fixed factors, and seagrass patches (4 in each site) were nested within sites. UV Shore positions were not taken at Patches 1 and 4 at Site 1, because these patches were too close to the shore and other suitable patches could not be found. We were not

interested in small-scale temporal variation; therefore, we averaged fish samples across sampling occasions for each patch to simplify the ANOVA model. Specific planned comparisons were run (Fig. 2), and Tukey's tests used to determine differences among sites.

Table 2. *Heterozostera nigricaulis*. ANOVA results for seagrass biomass, length, shoot density and epiphyte biomass. Significant results in **bold** ( $p < 0.05$ )

Source	df	Seagrass biomass		Blade length		Shoot density		Epiphyte biomass	
		F	p	F	p	F	p	F	p
Site	2	2.8	0.111	1.8	0.228	9.6	<b>0.006</b>	2.8	0.596
Position	2	27.6	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	35.3	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	11.5	<b>0.001</b>	27.6	<b>0.004</b>
Position × Site	4	4.7	<b>0.009</b>	4.4	<b>0.012</b>	2.2	0.112	4.7	0.276
Patch(Site)	9	6.5	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	13.8	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	2.6	<b>0.010</b>	6.5	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Position × Patch(Site)	18	2.7	<b>0.001</b>	2.7	<b>0.001</b>	2.8	<b>0.001</b>	2.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Error	108								

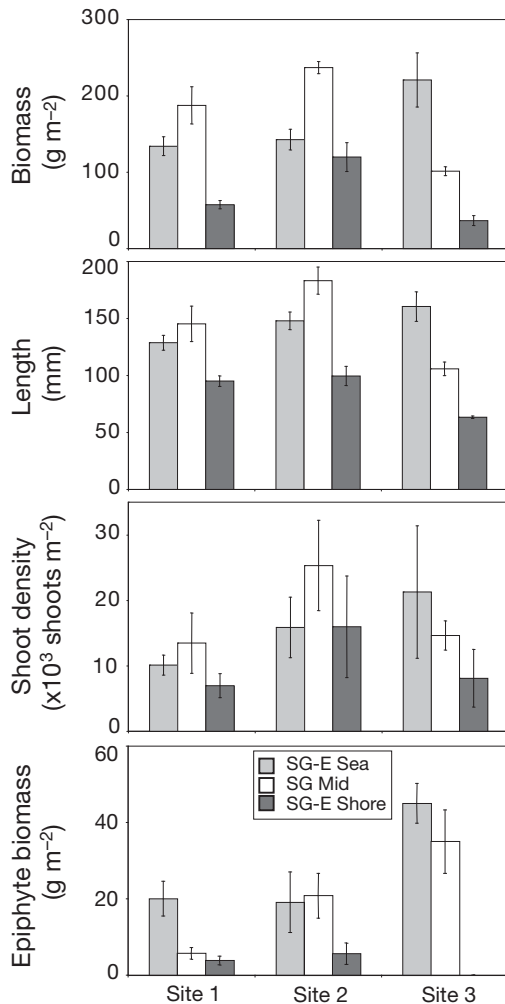


Fig. 3. *Heterozostera nigricaulis*. Average seagrass biomass, length, shoot density and epiphyte biomass at each site and position ( $\pm 1$  SE)

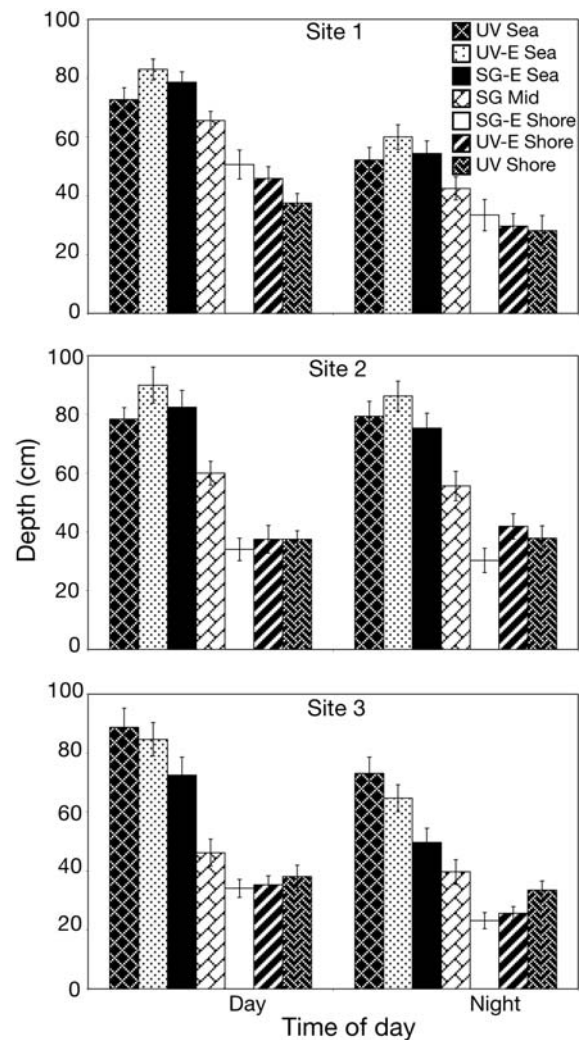


Fig. 4. Average depth at each position within each site ( $\pm 1$  SE)

**Seagrass structure and depth:** Variation in seagrass structure, including seagrass biomass, epiphyte biomass, seagrass length and seagrass shoot density across positions, was examined using 3-factor ANOVAs; site and position were fixed factors, while patches were nested within sites.

A 4-factor ANOVA was used to determine if depth varied across positions, sites and diel periods. Position, site and time of day were treated as fixed factors, while patches were nested within site. Specific planned comparisons were used to assess differences between positions (as for fish densities), and Tukey's tests were used to differentiate among sites.

## RESULTS

### Seagrass structure and depth

Seagrass *Heterozostera nigricaulis* biomass and length varied among positions, but with a different pattern at different sites (Table 2). Seagrass was generally longer and more dense and therefore had greater biomass at SG-E Sea and SG Mid at Site 1, at the Mid position at Site 2, and at SG-E Sea at Site 3. SG-E

Shore always had the lowest seagrass variables (Fig. 3).

There were significant differences in depth among positions that varied with site ( $F_{12,113} = 3.6$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and between times of day that also varied with site ( $F_{2,113} = 10.7$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). At all sites and times of the day, however, depth was greater at the seaward positions than in the middle, which was deeper than the shoreward positions (Fig. 4). Depth at each patch within each site also varied ( $F_{9,113} = 10.5$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

### Fish

A total of 2094 fish, from 24 species and 12 families was caught. Larval Atherinidae dominated samples numerically (689 individuals); however, atherinids are highly mobile, transient schooling fish that are not seagrass residents and were therefore removed from further analyses. *Stigmatopora nigra* was the second most abundant species (377 individuals), followed by *S. argus* (376), *Nesogobius maccullochi* (295), *Heteroclinus adelaide* (125), *Sillaginodes punctata* (59) and *Cristiceps australis* (57); these 6 species represented 92% of the fish sampled (Table 3) and represent seagrass canopy (*S. nigra*, *S. ar-*

Table 3. Total abundances of fish sampled at each position at all sites and times. For full description of site/patch abbreviations see 'Methods; Sampling; Fish'

Family	Common name	Species	UV Sea	UV-E Sea	SG-E Sea	SG Mid	SG-E Shore	UV-E Shore	UV Shore	Total
Atherinidae		<i>Atherinosoma</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Pikehead hardyhead	<i>Kestratherina esox</i>	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	5
	Silver fish	<i>Leptatherina presbyteroides</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Clinidae	Southern crested weedfish	<i>Cristiceps australis</i>	0	8	26	11	8	4	0	57
	Adelaide weedfish	<i>Heteroclinus adelaide</i>	0	3	52	52	16	2	0	125
	Weedfish larvae		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Enoplosidae	Old wife	<i>Enoplosus armatus</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Gobiidae	Bridled goby	<i>Arenigobius bifrenatus</i>	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	5
	Goby	<i>Nesogobius maccullochi</i>	8	33	12	31	127	72	12	295
Monacanthidae	Leatherjacket	<i>Acanthaluteres</i> sp.	1	4	15	14	13	1	0	48
	Six spine leatherjacket	<i>Meuschenia freycineti</i>	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Odacidae	Little rock whiting	<i>Neodax balteatus</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pleuronectidae	Greenback flounder	<i>Rhombosolea tapirina</i>	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	7
Scorpaenidae	Cobbler	<i>Gymnapistes marmoratus</i>	3	5	2	6	9	3	1	29
Scorpidiae	Moonlighter	<i>Tilodon sexfasciatum</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sillaginidae	King George whiting	<i>Sillaginodes punctata</i>	0	8	12	14	22	1	2	59
Syngnathidae	Spotted pipefish	<i>Stigmatopora argus</i>	1	53	193	54	61	13	1	376
	Wide body pipefish	<i>Stigmatopora nigra</i>	5	108	160	46	33	23	2	377
	Halfbanded pipefish	<i>Mitotichthys semistriatus</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Pugnose pipefish	<i>Pugnaso curtirostris</i>	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Port Phillip pipefish	<i>Vanacampus phillipi</i>	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Tetraodontidae		<i>Contusus</i> sp.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Smooth toadfish	<i>Tetractenos glaber</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total			21	230	484	231	297	121	21	1405

Table 4. ANOVA results for fish density and species richness. Significant results in **bold** ( $p < 0.05$ ). TOD: time of day

Source	df	Fish density		Species richness	
		F	p	F	p
Site	2	2.1	0.185	3.4	0.078
Position	6	26.5	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	36.1	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
TOD	1	14.3	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	58.0	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Position × Site	12	3.0	<b>0.001</b>	3.4	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Position × TOD	6	1.2	0.319	1.0	0.417
Site × TOD	2	5.6	<b>0.005</b>	0.9	0.435
Site × Position × TOD	12	0.8	0.624	0.4	0.965
Patch(Site)	9	3.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	3.8	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Error	113				

**Fish density**

Fish density varied for seagrass position and time of day, but both patterns were inconsistent amongst sites (Table 4). At Sites 2 and 3, density was greater at UV-E Sea than at UV Sea, and, at Site 1, UV-E Shore was greater than UV Shore (Table 5, Fig. 5). When each site was considered individually, fish density was always greater at SG-E Sea than at SG Mid, but there was no difference between SG-E Shore and SG Mid (Table 5, Fig. 5).

**Species richness**

Species richness differed among positions, but not in the same way at each site (Table 4). Within-patch

*gus*, *S. punctata*), sand (*N. maccullochi*) and benthic (*H. adelaide*, *C. australis*) species. Seven species were sampled exclusively in seagrass, while only 3 were sampled only on unvegetated sand, 14 species were sampled over both habitats, including the 6 most abundant species (Table 3). Four species (*S. nigra*, *S. argus*, *N. maccullochi* and *C. australis*) showed a strong response to seagrass edges when analysed separately. The vast majority of *N. maccullochi* (63%), *S. punctata* (84%), *Acanthaluteres* sp. (92%) and *Gymnapistes marmoratus* (90%) were caught at Site 1. Overall catch per unit effort (CPUE) was low, but, due to the sampling technique required to sample fish on a fine spatial scale and the large portion of samples taken on unvegetated habitats, low CPUE was not unexpected.

Table 5. Planned comparison results for fish density and species richness at each site. \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

	Density			Species richness		
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Vegetated vs. unvegetated	***	***		***	***	***
<b>Seagrass</b>						
SG-E Sea vs. SG Mid	*	**	*			**
SG-E Shore vs. SG Mid				***		
SG-E Sea vs. SG-E Shore		**		***		
<b>Unvegetated</b>						
UV-E Sea vs. UV Sea		***	***	***	***	***
UV-E Shore vs. UV Shore	*			***		
Sand Sea vs. Sand Shore		**	***	***	***	***
<b>Mixed</b>						
SG-E Sea vs. UV-E Sea	***	*		***		
SG-E Shore vs. UV-E Shore	**	*		***	***	*

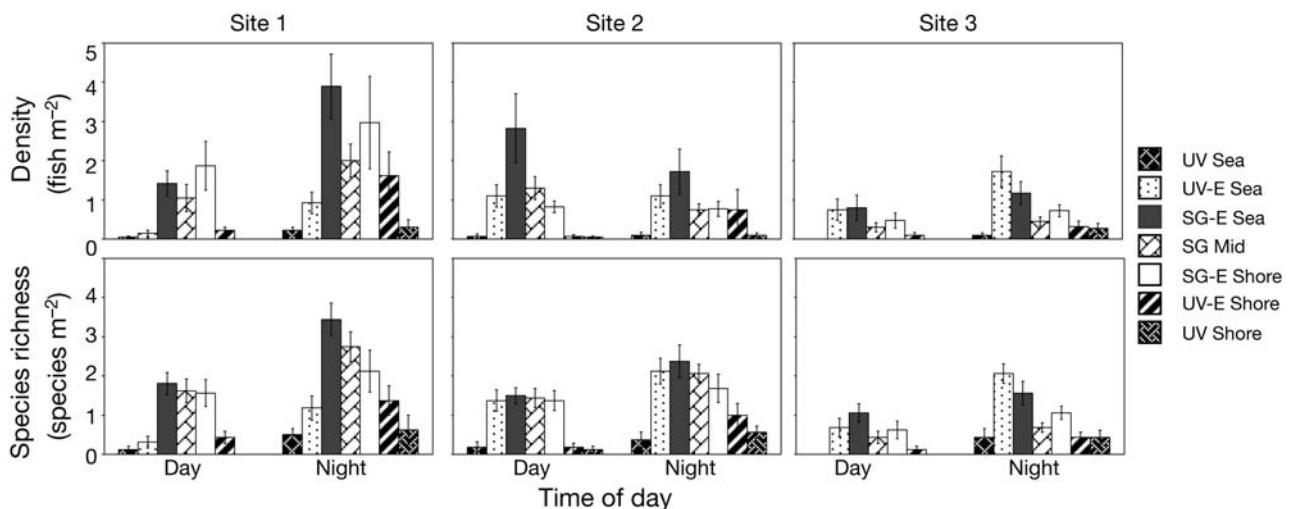


Fig. 5. Fish density and species richness within each position, at each site during the day and night ( $\pm 1$  SE)

differences were only found at Site 1 (SG Mid > SG-E Shore) and Site 3 (SG-E Sea > SG Mid) (Table 5, Fig. 5). Although species richness was greater in the seagrass than in the unvegetated positions and greater at UV-E Sea than at the more distant UV Sea for all sites, at Sites 2 and 3 there was no difference in richness between SG-E Sea and UV-E Sea (Table 5, Fig. 5).

*Stigmatopora nigra*

*Stigmatopora nigra* densities differed among positions, but patterns varied across sites (Table 6). When each site was considered individually, *S. nigra* densities were greater at the seaward edge than in the middle of seagrass patches at all sites, but there was no difference between the shoreward edge and middle (Table 7, Fig. 6). *S. nigra* used unvegetated edge positions extensively at Site 2, where densities were greater at UV-E Sea than at UV Sea, and, at Site 3, where densities were greater at UV-E Sea than at SG-E Sea (Table 7, Fig. 6).

*Stigmatopora argus*

*Stigmatopora argus* densities also differed among positions, but inconsistently across sites (Table 6). At Sites 1 and 2, *S. argus* densities were greater at SG-E Sea than at SG Mid, and there was no difference between SG-E Shore and SG Mid (Table 7, Fig. 6). However, these patterns were not apparent at Site 3, where few *S. argus* were sampled. *S. argus* were not sampled in unvegetated positions at Site 1, but, at Site 2, densities were greater at UV-E Sea than at UV Sea (Table 7, Fig. 6).

*Nesogobius maccullochi*

Densities of the goby *Nesogobius maccullochi* varied with site and differed among positions, but in a different way during the day and night (Table 6). During both the day and night, more *N. maccullochi* were sampled at the shoreward seagrass edge than in the middle. At night, *N. maccullochi* were always sampled in greater densities at the unvegetated edge positions than in the more distant unvegetated positions

Table 6. ANOVA results for individual fish species. Significant results in **bold** (p < 0.05). TOD: time of day

Source	df	<i>Stigmatopora nigra</i>		<i>Stigmatopora argus</i>		<i>Nesogobius maccullochi</i>		<i>Cristiceps australis</i>	
		F	p	F	p	F	p	F	p
Site	2	0.3	0.718	4.9	<b>0.036</b>	9.6	<b>0.006</b>	4.6	<b>0.042</b>
Position	6	17.4	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	13.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	13.1	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	4.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
TOD	1	0.4	0.512	<0.1	0.962	20.1	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	16.8	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Position × Site	12	4.0	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	3.6	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.3	0.231	1.7	0.075
Position × TOD	6	1.7	0.123	0.3	0.912	2.3	<b>0.037</b>	3.3	<b>0.005</b>
Site × TOD	2	1.6	0.203	1.5	0.237	2.9	0.058	1.3	0.272
Site × Position × TOD	12	1.5	0.130	0.7	0.706	1.0	0.483	1.4	0.164
Patch(Site)	9	3.6	<b>0.001</b>	2.9	<b>0.004</b>	1.6	0.114	1.1	0.360
Error	113								

Table 7. Planned comparison results for individual fish species within each site and time of day. \*p < 0.05; \*\*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*\*p < 0.001; -: insufficient fish sampled to perform analysis

	<i>Stigmatopora nigra</i>			<i>Stigmatopora argus</i>			<i>Nesogobius maccullochi</i>		<i>Cristiceps australis</i>	
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Day	Night	Day	Night
Vegetated vs. Unvegetated	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
<b>Seagrass</b>										
SG-E Sea vs. SG Mid	**	.	***	***	**					***
SG-E Shore vs. SG Mid							***	***		
SG-E Sea vs. SG-E Shore	***	**	**	**	***		***	***		***
<b>Unvegetated</b>										
UV-E Sea vs. UV Sea		**	***	-	**			*		
UV-E Shore vs. UV Shore				-				**		
UV-E Sea vs. UV-E Shore		.	***	-	*			*		
<b>Mixed</b>										
SG-E Sea vs. UV-E Sea	***		.	***	**			*		
SG-E Shore vs. UV-E Shore				**			***			

(Table 7, Fig. 6). During the day, more *N. maccullochi* were sampled at SG-E Shore than at UV-E Shore, but there was no difference during the night.

### *Cristiceps australis*

The weedfish *Cristiceps australis* was sampled in greater densities at SG-E Sea than at both SG Mid and SG-E Shore during the night, but not during the day (Tables 6 & 7, Fig. 6).

### Relationships between fish densities and seagrass structure

Fish density, both overall and of individual species, showed different patterns to those of seagrass structure. For example, at Site 1, there was no difference in

seagrass biomass at SG-E Sea and at SG Mid, but there were clearly fewer fish in the patch middle (Figs. 3 & 5). Similarly, at Site 2, seagrass biomass was greatest in the middle, but *Stigmatopora nigra* densities were much greater at the seaward edge (Figs. 3 & 6).

### DISCUSSION

Fish assemblages can vary according to within-patch location, but the presence of an edge effect in seagrass habitats has been inconclusive. While Uhrin & Holmquist (2003) found fish densities to be greatest 10 m from the seagrass edge, and others found changes in individual species densities at the seagrass edge (Hovel et al. 2002, Jelbart et al. 2006), most studies have found no difference in fish density between the edge and interior (Connolly & Hindell 2006). We

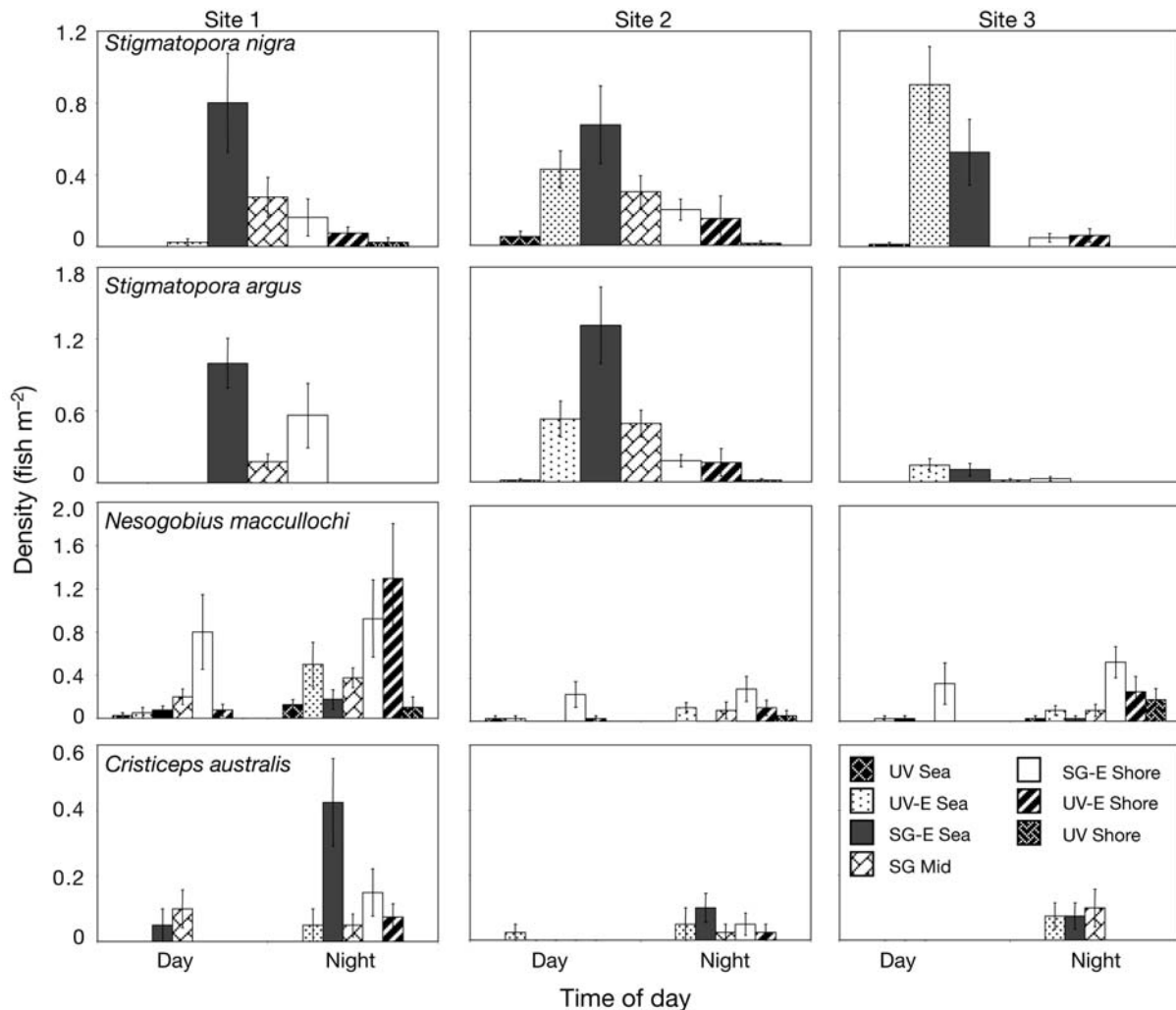


Fig. 6. Average density at each site of *Stigmatopora nigra*, *S. argus*, *Nesogobius maccullochi* and *Cristiceps australis* at each position during each diel period ( $\pm 1$  SE)



found both overall and individual fish densities were greater at seagrass edges than in the middle. Fish density was greater at the seaward edge than in the middle, but not between the shoreward edge and middle. Similarly, the pipefish *Stigmatopora nigra* and *S. argus* and the weedfish *Cristiceps australis* were much more common at the seaward edge than in the seagrass middle, although *C. australis* only showed this pattern during the night. The goby *Nesogobius maccullochi*, by contrast, was more abundant at the edges in the shoreward direction than in the seagrass middle. Patterns of both overall and individual within-patch fish distributions provide support for edge effects, contrasting with previous work that has found little evidence of seagrass edge effects (Connolly & Hindell 2006).

Seagrass edges may provide pipefish with an advantage over other microhabitats within a seagrass patch. Pipefish feed on planktonic copepods and other small crustaceans (Kendrick & Hyndes 2005), which may be more plentiful at the seagrass edge (Tanner 2005), suggesting that pipefish may use the edge because there is greater food availability.

Unvegetated habitats support fewer fishes than seagrass habitats (Connolly 1994), but use of sand at the seagrass–sand interface by seagrass-associated fish is not well known. Anderson (2003) found that sand-associated fishes such as flatheads and stingarees were more common in close proximity to structure than in completely unvegetated habitats, supporting the findings of Ferrell & Bell (1991) that non-seagrass fishes are more abundant in sand within 10 m of seagrass than in either seagrass, or sand >100 m away. We found that sand habitats immediately adjacent to seagrass patches were used extensively by fish, particularly in relation to more distant unvegetated habitats. Fish density and number of species were greater over sand at the edge of seagrass than over the more distant unvegetated sand, and the 6 most abundant species were all sampled at the sand edge. Additionally, seagrass-associated shrimp species sampled in the present study, while showing no difference in distribution with seagrass patches, were sampled in greater densities in adjacent sand than in distant sand (T. M. Smith unpubl. data). At Site 1, however, few fish were sampled at the sand edge. Fish prey items (meiofaunal crustaceans) are lower in abundance (Jenkins & Hamer 2001) and predation pressure greater (Hindell et al. 2002) in unvegetated habitats at Site 1 than at other seagrass-associated sites within Port Phillip Bay, suggesting that predation or food availability reduce fish utilisation of the sand edges at this site. Sand at the seagrass edge may provide a place for fish to forage while still within close proximity to the safety of seagrass, which more distant sand habitats cannot provide (Anderson 2003); however, more experimental work is

needed to determine the importance of unvegetated habitats directly next to seagrass patches.

Fish assemblages can change with diel cycles (Nagelkerken et al. 2000), but within-patch diel variations have only recently been investigated. Jackson et al. (2006) found that the influence of seagrass landscape attributes, including edge effects, on fish assemblages change with diel cycles. In the present study, although more fish were sampled at night, time of day had little effect on fish microhabitat choice for most species. The one exception was *Cristiceps australis*, which was more abundant at the seaward seagrass edge than at other positions at night, but not during the day. Movement to the seagrass edge at night may reflect changes in predator abundance or food availability, but too little is known of the ecology of *C. australis* to draw firm conclusions for the species.

Changes in seagrass structure within seagrass patches can influence fish assemblages (Bologna & Heck 2002, Jelbart et al. 2007), potentially explaining edge effects within seagrass habitats. The response of fish in relation to seagrass structure (biomass, length, density, epiphytes) has been well studied (Anderson 2003, Hyndes et al. 2003, Jackson et al. 2006), increasing or decreasing fish density depending on species. We found that seagrass structure varied across and within patches, possibly explaining differences in fish assemblages within patches. Differences in structure between the seaward edge and middle varied inconsistently across sites. Fish densities between the seaward edge and middle, however, were consistent across sites, suggesting that within-patch differences in structure do not determine fish assemblages. Although depth can influence the distribution of a variety of fishes (Jackson et al. 2006), the depth at the seaward edge and middle was always much greater than at the seagrass canopy, and was unlikely to influence the small seagrass fish sampled in the present study. The shoreward seagrass edge always had lower seagrass density, biomass and length and was shallower than the middle of a patch, and therefore might be unfavourable for some species (Jackson et al. 2006), potentially masking any edge effect at the shoreward edge. Conversely, *Nesogobius maccullochi* showed a preference for the shoreward edge, which may reflect a preference for sparse, short seagrass and shallow water, and not an edge effect. Ries & Sisk (2004) emphasised that variations in patch quality will cause variability in species responses to edges. We found that fish showed a strong response to the seaward seagrass edge, but little to the shoreward edge. Differences in seagrass structure (density, length, biomass) and depth are the probable cause of the contrasting responses at the seaward and shoreward edges, but could not explain the difference between the middle and the seaward edge.

Edges are a common feature of landscapes that influence environmental factors (Murcia 1995), species interactions (Fagan et al. 1999) and trophic transfer (Cadenasso et al. 2003). Seagrass habitats produce a distinct boundary with unvegetated sand habitats, producing changes in water flow (Bologna & Heck 2002), sediment size (Fonseca & Fisher 1986) and interactions between seagrass and sand predators and prey (Bologna & Heck 1999). Seagrass edges are thought to represent a reflective or absorptive edge for seagrass specialists because of the lack of shelter outside seagrass patches. At both Sites 2 and 3, however, we found strong use of both the seaward seagrass and sand edges by fish, which may reflect a spillover effect, whereby aggregated individuals may 'spill' from a preferred habitat onto a non-preferred habitat (Ries & Sisk 2004). Alternatively, the sand edge may provide a complementary habitat (Ries & Sisk 2004), where water currents, food availability, foraging success and predation rates are beneficial.

Previous work on seagrass edge effects have produced inconsistent results (Connolly & Hindell 2006). We found strong evidence of an edge effect in seagrass patches that could be both explained (shoreward edge) and not explained (seaward edge) by seagrass structure and depth. Fish used sand adjacent to seagrass extensively, further supporting the importance of seagrass edges to seagrass fish, but mechanisms establishing edge effects have only been hypothesised and need to be tested. As seagrass habitats are becoming increasingly fragmented around the world, there is an increased need to establish the effects and implications of edges to develop and improve the management of seagrass habitats.

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