

CA0500159

287113

**Interfacial Geochemistry and Macrofauna at a New
Salmon Farm in Passamaquoddy Bay,
Bay of Fundy**

D.J. Wildish, H.M. Akagi and N. Hamilton

Science Branch
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Biological Station
531 Brandy Cove Road, St. Andrews, NB
E5B 2L9

2005

**Canadian Technical Report of
Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2574**



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada

Canada

Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

Technical reports contain scientific and technical information that contributes to existing knowledge but which is not normally appropriate for primary literature. Technical reports are directed primarily toward a worldwide audience and have an international distribution. No restriction is placed on subject matter and the series reflects the broad interests and policies of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, namely, fisheries and aquatic sciences.

Technical reports may be cited as full publications. The correct citation appears above the abstract of each report. Each report is abstracted in *Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts* and indexed in the Department's annual index to scientific and technical publications.

Numbers 1-456 in this series were issued as Technical Reports of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Numbers 457-714 were issued as Department of the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service, Research and Development Directorate Technical Reports. Numbers 715-924 were issued as Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service Technical Reports. The current series name was changed with report number 925.

Technical reports are produced regionally but are numbered nationally. Requests for individual reports will be filled by the issuing establishment listed on the front cover and title page. Out-of-stock reports will be supplied for a fee by commercial agents.

Rapport technique canadien des sciences halieutiques et aquatiques

Les rapports techniques contiennent des renseignements scientifiques et techniques qui constituent une contribution aux connaissances actuelles, mais qui ne sont pas normalement appropriés pour la publication dans un journal scientifique. Les rapports techniques sont destinés essentiellement à un public international et ils sont distribués à cet échelon. Il n'y a aucune restriction quant au sujet; de fait, la série reflète la vaste gamme des intérêts et des politiques du ministère des Pêches et des Océans, c'est-à-dire les sciences halieutiques et aquatiques.

Les rapports techniques peuvent être cités comme des publications complètes. Le titre exact paraît au-dessus du résumé de chaque rapport. Les rapports techniques sont résumés dans la revue *Résumés des sciences aquatiques et halieutiques*, et ils sont classés dans l'index annuel des publications scientifiques et techniques du Ministère.

Les numéros 1 à 456 de cette série ont été publiés à titre de rapports techniques de l'Office des recherches sur les pêcheries du Canada. Les numéros 457 à 714 sont parus à titre de rapports techniques de la Direction générale de la recherche et du développement, Service des pêches et de la mer, ministère de l'Environnement. Les numéros 715 à 924 ont été publiés à titre de rapports techniques du Service des pêches et de la mer, ministère des Pêches et de l'Environnement. Le nom actuel de la série a été établi lors de la parution du numéro 925.

Les rapports techniques sont produits à l'échelon régional, mais numérotés à l'échelon national. Les demandes de rapports seront satisfaites par l'établissement auteur dont le nom figure sur la couverture et la page du titre. Les rapports épuisés seront fournis contre rétribution par des agents commerciaux.

Canadian Technical Report of
Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2574

February 2005

**Interfacial geochemistry and macrofauna at a new salmon farm
in Passamaquoddy Bay, Bay of Fundy**

by

D.J.Wildish, H.M.Akagi and N.Hamilton

Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Biological Station
531 Brandy Cove Road
St. Andrews, New Brunswick E5B 2L9

This is the two hundred and fifty-ninth Technical Report of
the Biological Station, St. Andrews, NB

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2005,
Cat. No. Fs 97-6/2574E ISSN 0706-6457

Correct citation for this publication:

Wildish, D.J., Akagi, H.M., and Hamilton, N. 2005. Interfacial geochemistry and macrofauna at a new salmon farm in Passamaquoddy Bay, Bay of Fundy. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2574: iii + 40

ABSTRACT

Wildish, D.J., Akagi, H.M., and Hamilton, N. 2005. Interfacial geochemistry and macrofauna at a new salmon farm in Passamaquoddy Bay, Bay of Fundy. *Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 2574: iii + 40 p.

In 1998, a new fish farm with a planned capacity of 240,000 Atlantic salmon commenced operations in Passamaquoddy Bay. Presented here are interfacial geochemical results (E_{NHE} and S^{2-}) over an 18-mo period which spanned the first production cycle at the farm. Six locations within ~150 m of the salmon cages were sampled on 14 occasions. The results are interpreted on a seasonal basis, with our new understanding of the limitations of redox potential monitoring (Wildish et al. 2004). Total sulfide reached a median of 11,500 and range of 2,100 to 22,000 μM at all six locations by the end of the production cycle, and reflected the food utilization at this farm. A pre-operational study of the benthic macrofauna at the same locations showed that a predominantly deposit feeding community was present, which was consistent with the net depositional nature of sediments at the farm.

RÉSUMÉ

Wildish, D.J., Akagi, H.M., and Hamilton, N. 2005. Interfacial geochemistry and macrofauna at a new salmon farm in Passamaquoddy Bay, Bay of Fundy. *Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 2574: iii + 40 p.

En 1998, une nouvelle exploitation piscicole, d'une capacité prévue de 240 000 saumons atlantique, a démarré dans la baie Passamaquoddy. On trouvera ici des résultats d'analyses géochimiques interfaciales (E_{NHE} et S^{2-}) sur une période de dix-huit mois qui englobait le premier cycle de production dans cette exploitation. Six emplacements, situés dans un rayon de ~150 m des cages à saumon, ont été échantillonnés à 14 reprises. Les résultats sont interprétés en fonction de la saison, à la lumière de nos nouvelles connaissances sur les limites de la surveillance du potentiel d'oxydoréduction (Wildish et al, 2004). Les concentrations totales de sulfure dans les sédiments interfaciaux reflétaient l'utilisation des aliments dans cette exploitation. Elles atteignaient une valeur médiane de 11 500 μM et se situaient dans une fourchette de 2 100 à 22 000 μM dans la totalité des six emplacements à la fin du cycle de production. Une étude de la macrofaune benthique réalisée aux mêmes emplacements préalablement à l'entrée en service de l'exploitation révélait la présence d'une communauté essentiellement déposévore, ce qui est compatible avec les sédiments de dépôt net qui caractérisent l'exploitation.

INTRODUCTION

During 1998 a new salmon farm began operating in Passamaquoddy Bay, with a planned number of 240,000 smolts to be added to polar circle cages. Our initial sampling at this farm was at six locations, for macrofauna, on 8 May 1998. At this time only one of the cages held smolts and thus our macrofaunal sampling represented a pre-operational (before mariculture start-up) condition of the benthos. We were able to follow the buildup of organic enrichment in interfacial (= surficial, upper 2-cm layer) sediments, using geochemical methods, during most of the first production cycle (smolt introduction in spring 1998 to marketing fish in the fall/winter of 1999). Geochemical sampling was at irregular times (on 14 occasions) between 27 May 1998 and 8 October 1999 at the same six locations sampled for macrofauna.

We present here the macrofaunal and geochemical data obtained during the 18-mo period that we sampled at this salmon farm. Unfortunately, financial constraints precluded full taxonomic analysis of a planned post-operational series of 18 macrofaunal grab samples at the same six, established locations.

SAMPLING METHODS

The locations sampled were aligned along the prevailing current direction, a SW-NE transect running through the middle of the salmon farm (Fig. 1). Location 01 was sampled with the vessel tied up to the inner (yellow) buoys adjacent to the outer-most polar circle cage. Then steaming south westerly the next location, 02, was ~50 m away from the first and a final location, 03, a further ~50 m away, approximately in line with the outer (red) buoys which acted as lease area markers. A mirror image of this transect was repeated on the opposite side of the cages. In this case, the transect steamed was northeasterly, with location 04 nearest to the fish cages and 06 in line with the outer buoys. Sampling locations and their coordinates were taken from the GPS aboard the RV *Pandalau*s III (from which all sampling was conducted) and recorded in Table 1. Unfortunately the GPS data recorded here are pre-GAPS (grab acoustic positioning system, see in Mckeown et al., unpublished), so the sampling locations cannot be accurately determined. The sampling depth (Table 1) ranged from 37-42 m.

Grab sampling was completed from the RV *Pandalau*s III with a Hunter-Simpson, 0.1-m² grab (Wildish 1983) which was deployed with the aid of the main winch and boom from the stern. Three replicate grabs (A, B, C) were taken at each location (Table 1). Each grab sample was sieved separately through a 5-mm² and 1-mm² mesh with running seawater. Sieve contents were collected in individual, large plastic buckets and then added to a smaller bucket to which an appropriate volume of 40% formalin was added to seawater in the bucket to give a 5-10 % solution. Marked plastic lids were then hammered into place for secure transport to the Atlantic Reference Centre (ARC) for taxonomic identification. Here the macrofauna were transferred to 30% ethanol, identified to the lowest possible taxa and the density and wet biomass (alcohol weight inclusive of mollusc valves) determined. Because the sampling depths that we encountered exceeded safe SCUBA diving depths (~30m), sediments were sampled with a corer to measure geochemical variables. The same six locations were used as for the macrofaunal sampling, with the *Pandalau*s III steaming to the locations programmed in the vessels GPS system. The Kajak corer that we used (Wildish et al. 1999) consisted of a brass tube which was

Table 1. Sampling locations in Passamaquoddy Bay as decimal minutes, and depths in metres. All grab samples were completely full with an intact sediment-water interface.

Location	Coordinate	Coordinate	Depth m
	North	West	
01 A	45 04.26	67 00.03	39.0
01 B	45 04.34	67 00.14	37.7
01 C	45 04.36	67 00.15	37.0
02 A	45 04.30	67 00.09	39.9
02 B	45 04.29	67 00.11	39.9
02 C	45 04.31	67 00.10	39.6
03 A	45 04.24	67 00.16	41.0
03 B	45 04.24	67 00.16	41.0
03 C	45 04.23	67 00.15	41.0
04 A	45 04.47	66 59.95	41.0
04 B	45 04.45	66 59.93	41.0
04 C	45 04.43	66 59.94	41.0
05 A	45 04.49	66 59.94	42.0
05 B	45 04.47	66 59.97	41.3
05 C	45 04.50	66 59.97	41.0
06 A	45 04.56	66 59.96	41.0
06 B	45 04.56	66 59.93	39.1
06 C	45 04.59	66 59.93	39.0

fitted with a cylindrical core liner tube 50 cm long and 5cm in diameter. A 25-kg weight was attached to the corer to aid in sediment penetration. The assembled corer, after attachment to the winch wire, was allowed to free fall to the sediment (winch brake off). Impact was indicated by wire shudder and the depth at this time recorded from the vessel sonar. Each core liner was drilled at 5-cm intervals to just take a syringe and the hole covered by duct tape before deployment. We used plastic or metal core catchers inserted into the nose of every core to prevent loss of sediment sample. Each core tube was sub-sampled on board with a 5-cc cut-off syringe after peeling away the duct tape. We sub-sampled at the nearest hole to the sediment interface, which was usually within 2 cm of the interface. Syringe contents were extruded into a plastic beaker and the redox potential as $E_{h_{NHE}}$ in millivolts, and total sulfides as micromoles, determined on board with the same sediment sample, using the methods and protocols outlined in Wildish et al. (1999). At the time we possessed four Orion platinum redox electrodes (Model 96-78) but did not record which were used. Our subsequent work (Wildish et al. 2004) showed that old and new probes could behave variably in oxic sediments. Seasonal temperature data for the local area were available from Robinson et al. (1996) and seasonal information on the total food used at the salmon farm obtained from Mark Moore (pers. comm.).

ANALYSIS

Macrofaunal density and biomass data, shown in Appendices 1 and 2, are given per 0.1- m^2 grab. Hence, multiplying by 10 will express the results per 1.0 m^2 . We have expressed biomass and density dominants for the combined 18 grabs, treating them all as replicate samples.

The trophic type analysis was based on a total of 98 species (with a few to genus only) where this was known from previous studies in this area (Wildish and Peer 1983; Wildish et al.1983), as well as 53 species where the trophic type was designated from various sources during this study. The Trophic Ratio (TR) has been calculated on the basis of species (TRS) and density (TRN) as in Wildish (1984), e.g. TRS = number of deposit-feeding species divided by the total of deposit plus suspension feeders, multiplied by 100.

Salmon feeding rates were supplied as pounds of food used per month, including both wet feed from Connor's Brothers, Black's Harbour, and dry feed from Moore-Clarke, Bayside. We converted all rates to tonnes dry weight/month on the basis that wet feed was 64% and dry feed 94% dry matter.

We chose to base the time scale on days after summer solstice (DASS) as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Methods of expressing cumulative time in the Northern Hemisphere.

Month	Days/Month	Julian days	DASS
January	31	31	224
February	28(29)	59	252
March	31	90	283
April	30	120	313
May	31	151	344
June	30	181	9
July	31	212	40
August	31	243	71
September	30	273	101
October	31	304	132
November	30	334	162
December	31	365	193

In the northern hemisphere we have taken the first day to be 22 June when expressed as DASS (days after the summer solstice). One advantage is that seasonal patterns may be compared directly in northern and southern hemispheres, with day 1 of the summer solstice in the southern hemisphere beginning on 22 December.

RESULTS

MACROFAUNA

The species times density and biomass matrices on which this section is based are shown in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively. Among the biomass dominants (Table 3), two large echinoderms were pre-eminent: *Molpadia oolitica* (rat tailed sea cucumber) and *Cucumaria frondosa* (sea cucumber). Both species were orders of magnitude larger in body size than the other species present in Table 4, where the density dominants were all small-bodied, deposit feeders. In Table 4 the most abundant organisms were unidentified nematodes.

Table 3. Benthic macrofauna biomass dominants collected on 8 May 1998 in 18 grab samples from Passamaquoddy Bay. Trophic types: D = deposit feeder, S = suspension feeder and C = carnivore.

Rank	Taxon	Trophic type	Biomass, g wet·m ⁻²	Density, number·m ⁻²
1	<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	D	3387	110
2	<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	S	2511	20
3	<i>Pitar morhuana</i>	S	234	70
4	<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	D/C	1777	840
5	<i>Micura</i> sp.	C	118	600
6	<i>Nucula proxima</i>	D/S	115	5200
7	<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	D	99	10
8	<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i>	C	50	70
9	<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	D	48	1040
10	<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	D	36	7610

Table 4. Benthic macrofauna density dominants collected on 8 May 1998 in 18 grab samples from Passamaquoddy Bay. Trophic types as in Table 3, A = algal scaper.

Rank	Taxon	Trophic type	Density, number·m ⁻²	Biomass, g wet·m ⁻²
1	Nematoda	D	22400	0.18
2	<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	D	7610	36
3	<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	D	6410	2
4	<i>Nucula proxima</i>	D/S	5200	115
5	<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	D	3550	9
6	<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	D	3460	2
7	<i>Euchone incolor</i>	S	2650	0.27
8	Oligochaeta	D	2560	0.25
9	<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	O/A	2520	4
10	<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	S	2290	13

Of the 104 taxa listed in Appendices 1 and 2, we could assign trophic types to 45 of them from previous work (Wildish et al. 1983). We have tentatively assigned trophic types to 53 fully identified species or distinct genera among the remaining taxa (Table 5).

Table 5. Tentative assignment of trophic types to Passamaquoddy Bay benthic macrofauna. Sources of information: 1. <http://gmbis.marinebiodiversity.ca/Bay> ; 2. Pollock (1998); 3. Wildish et al. (1983).

Species	Trophic group	Source of information
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	C	1
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	C	1
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	C	1
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	C	2
<i>Eteone longa</i>	C	2
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	C	1
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	C	2
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	C	2
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	S	1
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	?D	
<i>Praxiella praetermissa</i>	D	2
<i>Rhodine gracilor</i>	D	3
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	?D	3
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	D	2
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	D	2
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	?D	3
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	D	2
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	S	1
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	?D	3
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	?D	3
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	?D	2
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	D	2
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	?S	2
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	O/A?	
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	?C	2
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	O	2
<i>Curitoma incisula</i>	O/A?	
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	O/A?	
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	S	2
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	D	2
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	S/D or D	3
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	D	3
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	S	2
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	S	2
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	S	2
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	S	2
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	S	2
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	?S	2
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	?S	2
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	A	1
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	?S/A	2

Species	Trophic group	Source of information
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	S/A	2
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	?S/A	2
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	S/A	2
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	?S/A	2
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	S	1
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	C	1
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	D/O?	2
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	?	
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	?	
<i>Priapulius caudatus</i>	D	2
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	D	2
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	S	2

Of the remaining six taxa, all were identified only to higher group, e.g. Amphipoda, and we did not attempt to assign trophic types to them. We were not able to determine the trophic type of the amphipod genera *Metopella* and *Mayerella* sp. The trophic type designations for gastropods in the above list is tentative and in disagreement with reference 1 in Table 5. A complete list of the trophic types used herein is given in Appendix 3.

Based on the above data we calculated the TRS(%) as 63 and the TRN(%) as 84 for all 18 locations combined.

SEASONAL PATTERN OF SALMON FEEDING

According to the amount of food supplied each month, the feeding rates (Table 6) show that during 1998 the greatest monthly total was supplied in August; whereas in 1999 it was in July. During the months of May to August there was an exponential increase in food utilization, with a slowing trend beginning in September and lasting through the winter. The least amount of food was supplied in February/March.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Dates of sampling for redox potential and total sulfides are shown in Table 7. Interfacial sampling (0-2 cm of sediment) was made on 14 occasions at all six locations near the fish farm and the results recorded in Appendix 4. As for the macrofauna, we have combined all six locations and expressed the results as seasonal patterns of $E_{h_{NHE}}$ against time (Fig. 2) and total sulfides against time (Fig. 3). The $E_{h_{NHE}}$ results for the mission of 27 May 1998 are inexplicably low and we have excluded them from presentation in Fig. 2. Unfortunately, the field note book does not record the Zobell standard readings prior to these measurements (although this was routinely done before and after sampling). The pattern in Fig. 2 shows a steady rise from DASS day 31 to day 155, followed by a slow decline to day 417. The last two samples (on days 458 and 473) are markedly negative and lower than the declining trend of the earlier samples. The total sulfide results for interfacial sediments (Fig. 3) shows a small exponential increase to DASS day 155 followed by a decline. There is a second more substantial exponential increase peaking at day 458.

Table 6. Fish feed utilization as monthly totals at a Passamaquoddy Bay salmon farm. Dry biomass after converting wet and dry feed based on known moisture contents.

Year	Month	Tonnes	Cumulative tonnes	Cumulative DASS Last day of month	
1998	May	7.3	7.3	-	
	June	17.6	24.9	9	
	July	40.0	64.9	40	
	August	62.2	127.1	71	
	September	52.0	179.1	101	
	October	36.5	215.6	132	
	November	?	?	162	
	December	28.0	243.6	193	
	1999	January	21.5	265.1	224
		February	9.7	274.8	252
		March	2.8	277.6	282
		April	9.9	287.5	313
May		41.8	329.3	344	
June		64.4	393.7	374	
July		107.6	501.3	405	
August		83.5	584.8	436	
September		84.4	669.2	486	

Table 7. Dates of sampling at locations 01 to 06, Passamaquoddy Bay during 1998-1999.

Mission #	Year	Date	Cumulative DASS day
2	1998	27 May	-
3		22 July	31
4		24 August	64
5		28 August	68
6		18 September	89
7		27 October	128
8		23 November	155
9		1999	7 January
10	1 March		284
11	12 May		325
12	5 July		379
13	13 August		417
14	23 September		458
15		8 October	473

Preliminary coring results taken at the beginning of this study (not shown) had suggested that the sediment profile in the area sampled lacked a redox potential discontinuity (RPD), that is, a region of the profile, where Eh changed from positive to negative as a result of the

dominance of sulphate-reducing anaerobic bacteria. We repeated these observations with three cores sampled on 26 August 2004 with the results shown below (Table 8).

Table 8. Core profiling results on 26 August 2004 at the following reference locations: (3). 45 04.967N, 66 59.866W, depth 62 m; (4). 45 04.971N, 66 59.866W, depth 63.3 m; (5.) 45 05.077N, 66 59.867W, depth 37m. Eh is corrected to the normal hydrogen electrode, in mV, and S^- is total sulphide in μM . Samples 3 and 4 were in a pockmark.

Depth cm	3		4		5	
	Eh	S^-	Eh	S^-	Eh	S^-
0-2	74.6	275	22.8	897	30.8	14.5
2-4	103.5	639	150.8	1070	67.1	405
4-6	114.0	1380	69.8	1360	71.1	635
6-8	107.2	1120	48.6	1390	57.8	892
8-10	98.2	1790	54.6	1810	23.0	1150
10-12	93.5	1420	54.9	1450	39.0	1460
12-14	128.5	1630	113.0	1550	65.8	1940
14-16	80.0	1400	147.2	1630	64.5	1900
16-18	117.5	1390	144.0	1640	42.0	2010
18-20	128.5	1680	66.8	1750	31.1	?
20-22	61.5	1950	42.0	2040		
22-24	50.0	1910	-14.0	2050		
24-26	43.2	2960	111.5	1650		
26-28	12.0	2500	93.2	2290		
28-30	32.5	2110	34.6	1780		
30-32	30.5		-18.9	2900		
32-34			-28.0	2300		

DISCUSSION

A farm pre-operational survey of the benthic macrofauna provided a structural and functional snapshot of the community existing prior to the salmon farm start-up beginning in May 1998. The macrofaunal community was mixed, consisting of both suspension- and deposit-feeding species, although biased to deposit feeders (TRS = 63%). This is consistent with the Holocene clay sediments reported to be present (Pecore and Fader 1990) and the net depositional nature of the deposits. The majority (by abundance) of the macrofauna found at six locations near the farm were small-bodied deposit feeders which trophically depend on autochthonous and allochthonous organic particles (from both marine and terrestrial sources) after they have reached the sediment surface.

In interpreting the geochemical results we have taken into account recent findings regarding redox potential measurements (Wildish et al. 2004). Two difficulties in interpreting Eh results were identified: probe poisoning and an inherent difficulty in oxic sediments caused by poorly poised sediments. Poor poisoning is due to the multiplicity of redox couples present in oxic sediments and consequent long period required to reach equilibrium. Poor poisoning is

demonstrated by coring results at reference locations (Table 8) where profiles of Eh do not have a coherent pattern, consistent with oxic conditions. By contrast total sulfide levels increase exponentially with depth (at least to the maximum we were able to sample). Reference cores in Passamaquoddy Bay do not have a clear redox potential discontinuity, marked by sudden increase in sulphide and/or sediment darkening. Our farm-related sediments have a profile with a characteristic darkening (indicating anoxia and the dominance of sulphate reducing bacteria) from the sediment interface downwards for various depths.

Whether the Eh probe used for the 1998-99 results presented here was poisoned ('old' or 'new') is unknown, although results shown in Appendix 4 suggest it to be 'old'. We have compared the E_{NHE} seasonal results from Lime Kiln Bay (Wildish et al. 2001) with the present results (Fig. 4). After ~day 100, the Passamaquoddy Bay (PB) results are markedly lower than potentials measured in Lime Kiln Bay (LKB). This is consistent with Eh, following the seasonal dissolved oxygen concentrations in seawater as suggested by Whitfield (1974) at LKB, whereas the Eh at PB becomes increasingly negative as a result of the buildup of S^{2-} . By days 458 and 473 Eh is very negative, consistent with high S^{2-} levels in interfacial sediments. In contrast to Eh, total sulfide concentrations provide values which are consistent with organic carbon enrichment from the farm. The highest S^{2-} values are found on day 458 (23 September 1999), when the median at each one of the six individual locations at the farm exceeded $6000 \mu\text{M S}^{2-}$, that is to say, reached an anoxic state in interfacial sediments, according to the organic enrichment index of Wildish et al. (1999). As expected, the locations nearest the farm had higher S^{2-} values (see Appendix 4) than those more distant, although on day 458 locations running in a NE direction (locations 4, 5 and 6) had higher values than those in a SW direction (1, 2 and 3). This is consistent with the known residual circulation of Passamaquoddy Bay (Chevrier and Trites 1960), which would tend to carry particles in a net NE direction from this location.

A composite pattern of the seasonal changes at the farm in Passamaquoddy Bay is shown in Fig. 5. The summer rise in seawater temperatures helps drive the feeding intake of growing salmon, as well as to increase the metabolism of the benthic community. Exponential peaks of feeding by salmon are mirrored by exponential peaks of total sulfide buildup in interfacial sediments, although with a ~40-80 day delay.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The success of the Passamaquoddy Bay field studies depended on the skill and expertise of the crew of *Pandalus III*: Captain Wayne Miner and Mate Malcom Banks. We thank Dr Gerhard Pohle and his staff at the Atlantic Reference Centre for identifying the macrofauna and Mr Mark Moore for permission to sample within the farm lease and for supplying the salmon feed utilization data.

REFERENCES

Chevrier J.R., and Trites, R.W. 1960. Drift bottle experiments in the Quoddy Region, Bay of Fundy. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 17: 743-762.

- Pecore, S.S., and Fader, G.B.J. 1990. Surficial geology, pockmarks and associated neotectonic features of Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick, Canada. Geol. Surv. Can. Open File Rep. 2213: 46 p.
- Robinson, S.M.C., Martin, J.D., Page, F.H., and Losier, R. 1996. Temperature and salinity characteristics of Passamaquoddy Bay and approaches between 1990 and 1995. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2139: 56 p.
- Whitfield, M. 1974. Thermodynamic limitations on the use of the platinum electrode in Eh measurements. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 19: 857-865.
- Wildish, D.J. 1983. Sublittoral sedimentary substrates, p. 140-155. *In* Thomas, M.L.H. (ed.). Marine and Coastal Systems of the Quoddy region, New Brunswick. Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 64.
- Wildish, D.J. 1984. Geographical distribution of macrofauna on sublittoral sediments of continental shelves: a modified trophic ratio concept, p. 335-345. *In* Gibbs, P.E. (ed.). Proceedings of the Nineteenth European Marine Biology Symposium. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Wildish, D.J., Akagi, H.M., Hamilton, N., and Hargrave, B.T. 1999. A recommended method for monitoring sediments to detect organic enrichment from mariculture in the Bay of Fundy. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2286: 31 p.
- Wildish, D.J., Akagi, H.M., Hargrave, B.T., and Strain, P.M. 2004. Interlaboratory calibration of redox potential and total sulfide measurements in interfacial marine sediments and the implications for organic enrichment assessment. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2546: 25 p.
- Wildish D.J., Akagi H.M., and Martin A. 2002. Seasonal patterns of biological and physical variables in sediments of Lime Kiln Bay during 2000-2001. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2447: iii + 46 p.
- Wildish, D.J., Peer, D.L., Wilson, A.J., Hines, J., Linkletter, L., and Dadswell, M.J. 1983. Sublittoral macrofauna of the upper Bay of Fundy. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 1194, 64 p.
- Wildish, D.J., and Peer, D. 1983. Tidal current speed and production of benthic macrofauna in the lower Bay of Fundy. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 40: 309-321.

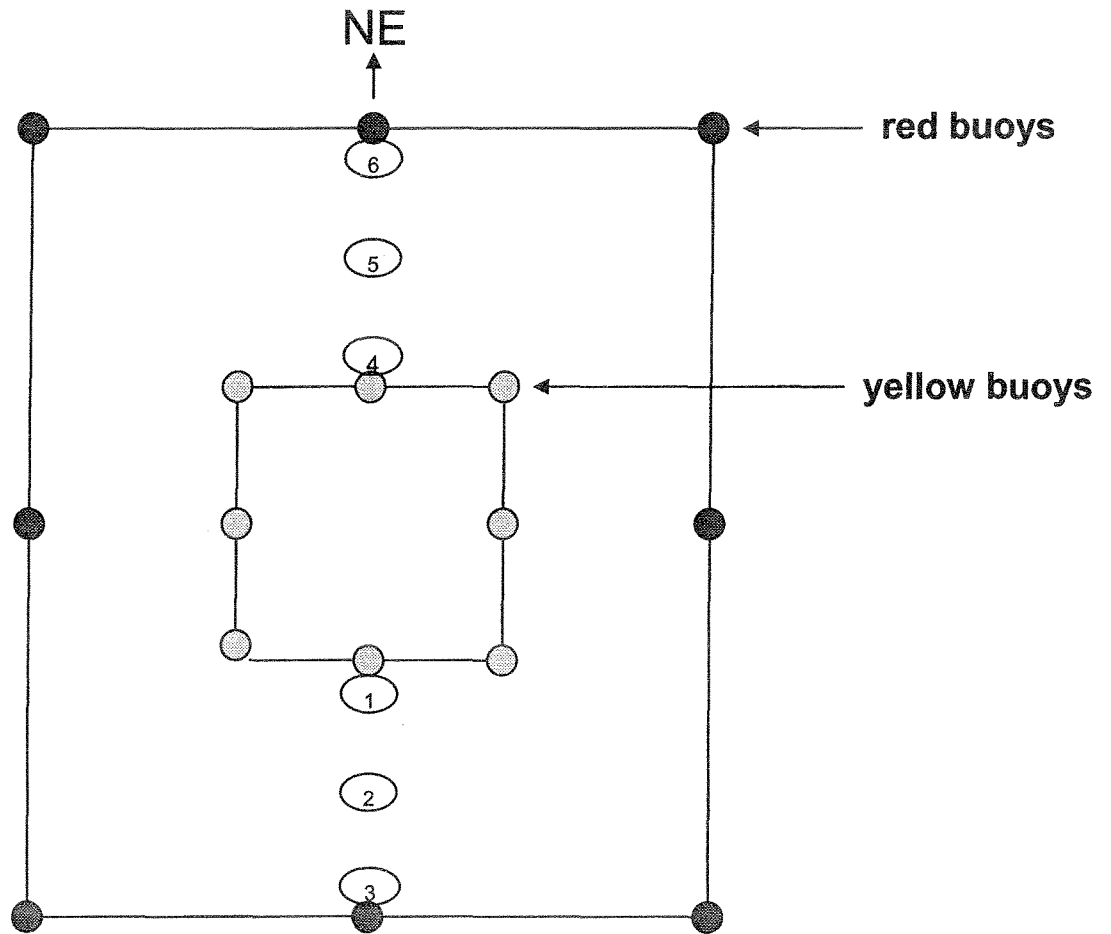


Fig. 1. Plan of the Passamaquoddy Bay salmon farm lease area. The distance from the yellow to red buoys is approximately 150 m.

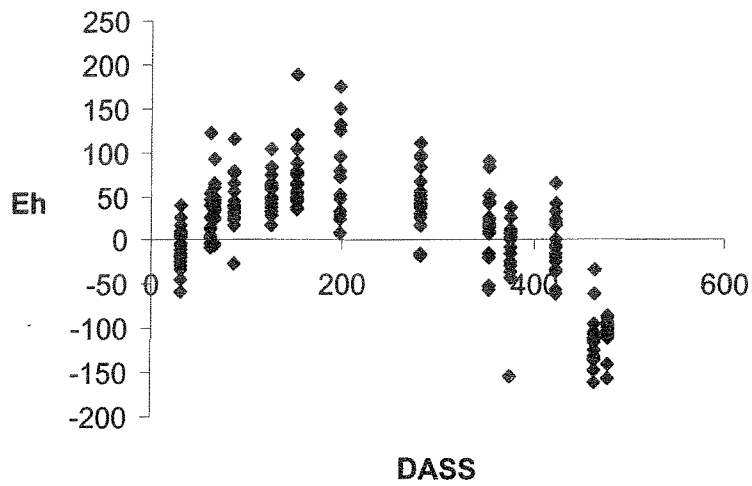


Fig. 2. Seasonal patterns in 1998-99 of interfacial $E_{h_{NHE}}$ at six locations near a Passamaquoddy Bay salmon farm. Three replicate determinations made at each location.

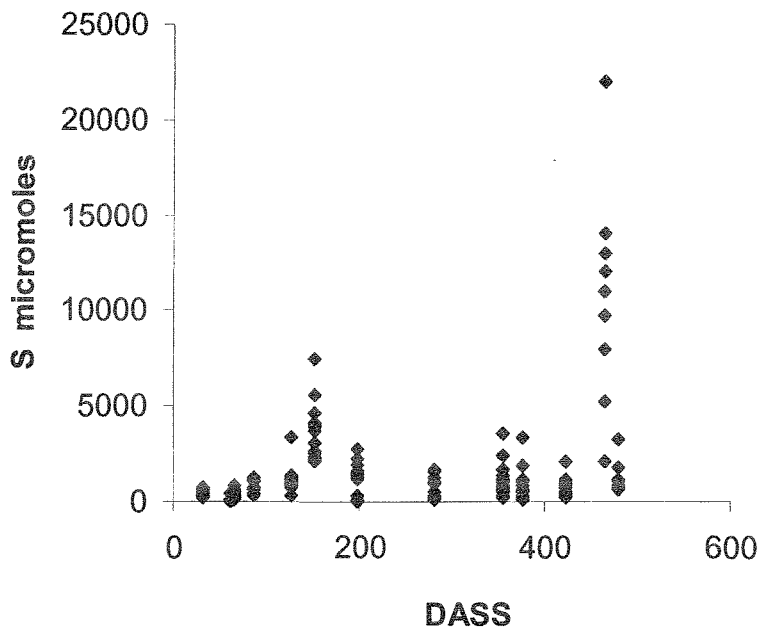


Fig. 3. Seasonal patterns in 1998-99 of interfacial total sulphide, μM , at six locations near a Passamaquoddy Bay salmon farm. Three replicate determinations made at each location.

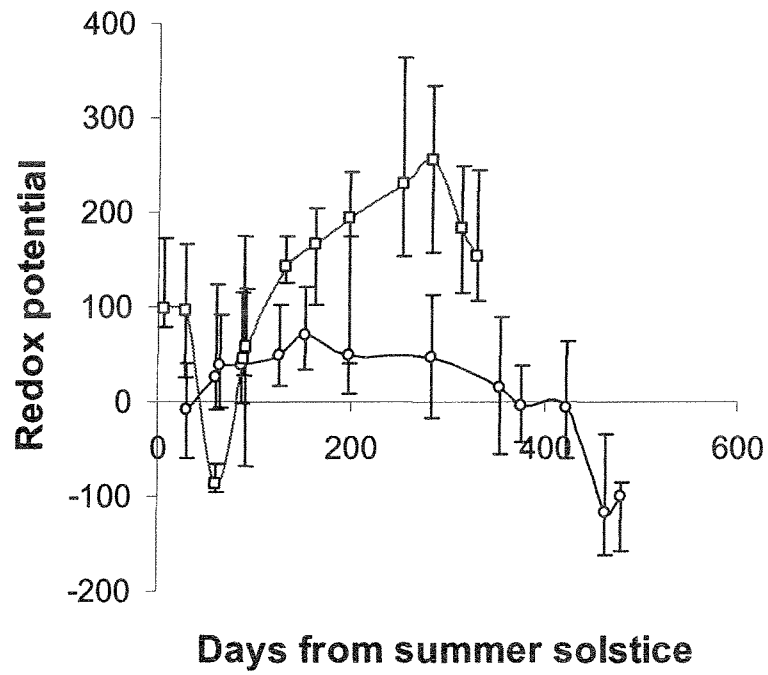


Fig. 4. Seasonal comparison of the median and range of $E_{h_{NHE}}$ for Lime Kiln Bay reference location E (upper curve) in 2000-01 (Wildish et al. 2002) and the Passamaquoddy Bay salmon farm data, 1998-99 shown in Fig. 1.

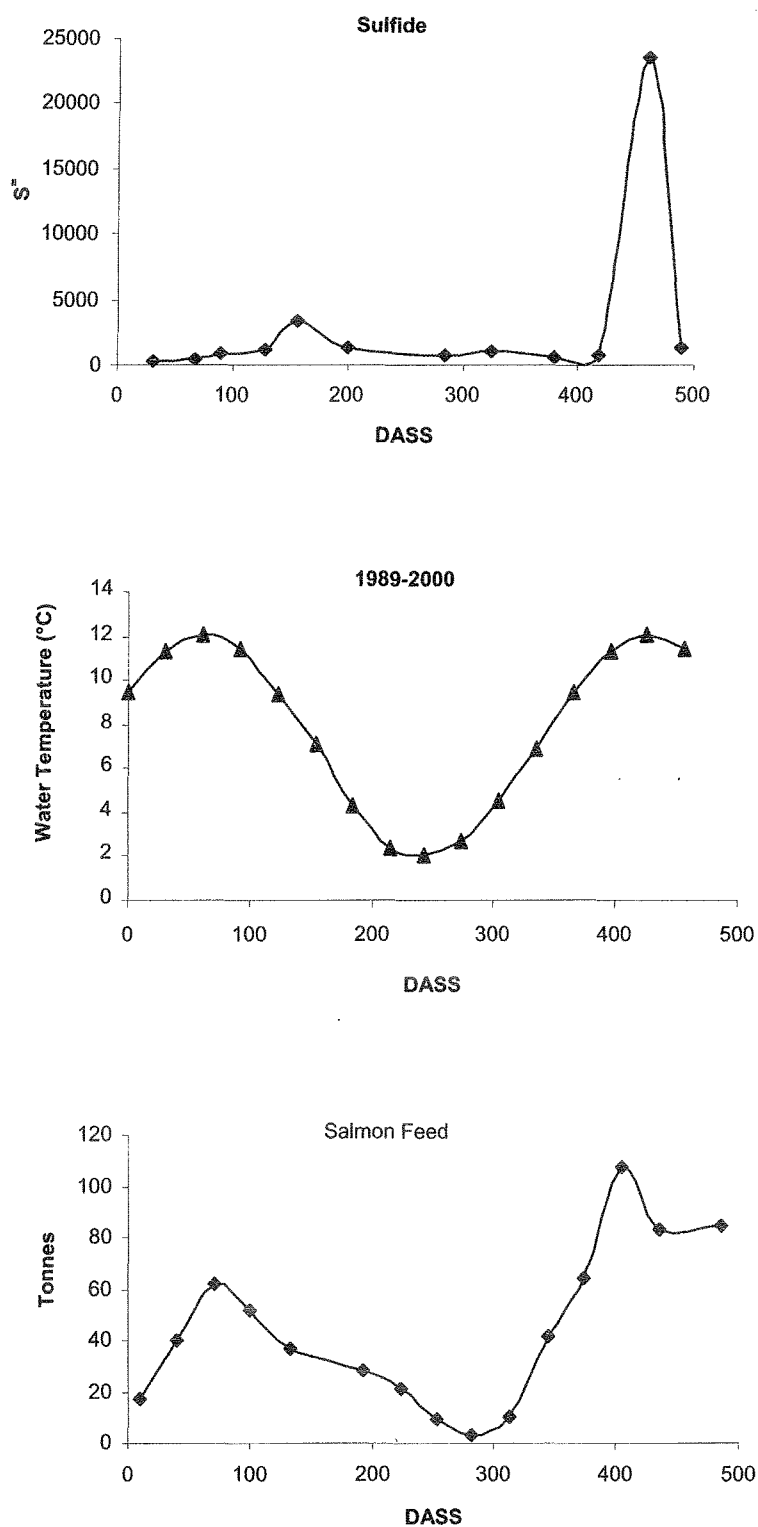


Fig. 5 Seasonal composite diagram during 1998-99 to show interfacial sediment total sulphide, μM , seawater temperature, degrees C, and monthly feed utilization at a Passamaquoddy Bay salmon farm.

Appendix 1. Macrofaunal species density (number/0.1m²) matrix for 6 locations in Passamaquoddy Bay, with 3 replicate grabs/location sampled on 8th May 1998.

Replicate A

Binomen	TS01A	TS02A	TS03A	TS04A	TS05A	TS06A
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	1	0	1	0	0	2
Nemertea (juveniles)	0	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Micrura</i> sp.	1	1	7	2	4	2
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	0	0	5	0	0	1
Nematoda	79	29	466	188	145	76
Polychaeta (pieces)	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pholoe</i> sp.	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Pholoe minuta</i>	0	4	0	2	1	1
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eteone longa</i>	3	1	2	5	2	5
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exogone verugera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	2	10	6	2	3	2
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	31	12	39	70	17	52
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	3	8	4	5	0	6
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i>	0	5	1	0	0	1
<i>Rhodine gracilior</i>	1	4	1	3	0	6
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	1	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	6	12	18	38	10	18
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	8	3	10	19	3	5
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	0	0	0	3	1	3
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	11	12	17	17	10	12
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	5	10	18	8	7	4
<i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris impatiens</i>	3	8	1	9	2	2
<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	36	34	26	49	33	55
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	7	5	1	3	0	8
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i>	1	2	10	6	1	3
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	9	2	30	16	5	9
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	2	4	7	3	0	3
<i>Asabellides oculata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Binomen	TS01A	TS02A	TS03A	TS04A	TS05A	TS06A
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	11	6	5	17	2	2
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	14	22	22	34	2	11
Terebellidae	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	2	2	3	6	1	4
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i>	0	0	2	1	0	1
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brada villosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamilla neglecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	11	8	39	21	13	6
Oligochaeta	22	2	8	22	25	11
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	4	31	11	24	7	16
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Curitotoma incisula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	0	7	1	2	1	2
Pelecypoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	0	0	1	0	5	9
<i>Nucula proxima</i>	20	27	20	33	27	49
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	6	22	8	19	7	18
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	2	1	2	1	1	0
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	1	9	5	5	2	7
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	1	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	0	2	0	3	0	0
<i>Musculus niger</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella glandula</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Astare undata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyclocardia borealis</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Cerastoderma pinnulatum</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	0	0	2	1	0	0
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	1	11	5	13	0	12
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	0	2	2	2	1	0
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	2	1	3	2	1	3
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	3	4	2	3	0	4
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ostracoda	0	0	1	2	0	0
Cumacea	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	0	1	0	3	1	1
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	2	2	4	6	0	6

Binomen	TS01A	TS02A	TS03A	TS04A	TS05A	TS06A
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Diastylis sculpta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1
Amphipoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anonyx sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phoxocephalus holbolli</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	1	2	1	0	0	1
<i>Phascolion strombi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Priapulius caudatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ophiura sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0

Replicate B

Binomen	TS01B	TS02B	TS03B	TS04B	TS05B	TS06B
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	0	1	1	0	1	0
Nemertea (juveniles)	2	9	4	0	2	1
<i>Micrura</i> sp.	0	3	8	8	3	6
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nematoda	84	61	98	176	80	51
Polychaeta (pieces)	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pholoe</i> sp.	0	0	3	1	0	0
<i>Pholoe minuta</i>	4	0	3	0	1	1
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	3	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Eteone longa</i>	3	3	5	2	3	1
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exogone verugera</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	10	8	3	1	3	7
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	44	30	40	24	20	40

Binomen	TS01B	TS02B	TS03B	TS04B	TS05B	TS06B
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	5	1	8	0	3	10
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	0	0	3	0	0	1
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i>	2	0	2	0	1	0
<i>Rhodine gracilior</i>	0	2	4	1	3	1
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	1	0	1	0	0	2
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	20	20	19	23	19	13
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	4	0	14	6	7	6
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	0	0	2	0	2	1
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	11	10	16	7	4	10
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	6	4	13	3	5	5
<i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Lumbrineris impatiens</i>	7	5	6	4	4	3
<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	53	37	34	40	50	69
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	2	4	4	4	4	6
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i>	9	5	8	6	3	4
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	4	14	16	3	8	4
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	4	3	2	0	0	7
<i>Asabellides oculata</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	5	2	7	4	3	6
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	23	28	30	17	26	23
Terebellidae	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	7	8	6	1	3	5
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i>	2	4	0	1	1	3
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Brada villosa</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamilla neglecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	15	20	26	9	14	5
Oligochaeta	21	19	7	15	9	7
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	16	9	15	13	13	12
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	0	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Curitotoma incisula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	3	3	1	1	1	2
Pelecypoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	3	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Nucula proxima</i>	16	26	34	32	43	27
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	6	22	13	13	20	18
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	1	2	2	1	3	0
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	21	9	3	1	3	4
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	0	1	0	0	0	2

Binomen	TS01B	TS02B	TS03B	TS04B	TS05B	TS06B
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Musculus niger</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella glandula</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Astare undata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyclocardia borealis</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cerastoderma pinnulatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	15	7	11	1	4	8
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	0	1	0	2	0	0
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	2	4	4	1	1	1
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	3	1	2	0	3	1
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ostracoda	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cumacea	0	0	1	0	2	0
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	4	9	2	5	1	4
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	1	4	8	1	4	2
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	0	1	2	1	0	0
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diastylis sculpta</i>	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amphipoda	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Anonyx sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Phoxocephalus holbolli</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	0	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Phascolion strombi</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Priapulius caudatus</i>	0	2	0	1	0	0
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ophiura sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	1	1	0	0	2	0

Replicate C

Binomen	TS01C	TS02C	TS03C	TS04C	TS05C	TS06C
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nemertea (juveniles)	1	0	4	1	2	1
<i>Micrura</i> sp.	3	1	1	2	5	3

Binomen	TS01C	TS02C	TS03C	TS04C	TS05C	TS06C
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nematoda	429	16	152	36	34	40
Polychaeta (pieces)	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pholoe</i> sp.	2	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pholoe minuta</i>	2	1	1	2	1	5
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eteone longa</i>	5	3	3	10	4	1
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exogone verugera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	6	4	4	6	2	5
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	0	0	1	3	0	3
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	48	5	40	62	32	35
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	6	5	2	5	1	2
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	0	1	1	0	1	3
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i>	6	1	0	0	0	2
<i>Rhodine gracilior</i>	0	0	1	0	1	3
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	28	5	28	32	21	16
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	5	5	7	16	8	5
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	2	0	1	1	0	1
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	17	5	17	11	4	8
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	3	0	5	5	7	1
<i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i>	0	1	1	0	0	2
<i>Lumbrineris impatiens</i>	2	5	2	3	1	5
<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	49	10	29	58	55	44
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	2	0	2	5	3	4
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i>	15	1	7	9	4	8
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	8	0	21	7	1	8
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	2	1	1	2	1	6
<i>Asabellides oculata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	12	6	13	12	4	4
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	29	10	14	16	9	25
Terebellidae	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	0	1	1	5	1	2
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Binomen	TS01C	TS02C	TS03C	TS04C	TS05C	TS06C
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brada villosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamilla neglecta</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	22	6	18	14	13	5
Oligochaeta	29	3	14	19	8	15
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	5	11	9	21	6	29
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	0	1	0	0	0	2
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Curitotoma incisula</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	0	2	2	1	1	1
Pelecypoda	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	0	1	3	2	0	1
<i>Nucula proxima</i>	22	11	46	36	32	19
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	7	11	4	20	7	8
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	0	0	0	2	0	1
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	4	3	5	12	5	5
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	0	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	0	0	0	1	2	1
<i>Musculus niger</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella glandula</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Astare undata</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Cyclocardia borealis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cerastoderma pinnulatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	4	5	3	5	7	5
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	0	0	0	0	2	1
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	2	1	4	1	1	2
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	2	0	0	5	2	2
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ostracoda	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cumacea	2	1	0	0	2	0
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	2	1	2	1	0	2
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	0	0	4	2	0	0
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diastylis sculpta</i>	0	0	0	1	0	2
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0
Amphipoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	3	0	0	0	0	1

Binomen	TS01C	TS02C	TS03C	TS04C	TS05C	TS06C
<i>Anonyx sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phoxocephalus holbolli</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phascolion strombi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Priapulid caudatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Ophiura sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	0	1	1	2	1	0

Appendix 2. Macrofaunal species biomass (grams wet·0.1 m²) matrix for six locations in Passamaquoddy Bay, with three replicate grabs/location, sampled on 8 May 1998.

Replicate A

Binomen	TS01A	TS02A	TS03A	TS04A	TS05A	TS06A
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	0.033	0	0.018	0	0	0.105
Nemertea (juveniles)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Micrura</i> sp.	0.009	0.021	0.435	0.112	0.550	0.282
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	0	0	0.015	0	0	0.004
Nematoda	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Polychaeta (pieces)	0.670	0.188	0.115	0.214	0.317	0.265
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i>	0.002	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	0.048	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pholoe</i> sp.	0	0	0.001	0	0.001	0
<i>Pholoe minuta</i>	0	0.001	0	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eteone longa</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exogone verugera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	2.047	1.379	0.609	0.023	0.162	0.112
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	0	0	0	0.011	0	0
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	0.008	0.002	0.003	0.021	0.002	0.031
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	0.003	0.046	0.017	0.018	0	0.032
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	0	0.004	0	0	0	0
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i>	0	0.017	0.001	0	0	0.001
<i>Rhodine gracilior</i>	0.001	0.031	0.001	0.017	0	0.035
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	0.053	0.002	0	0.001	0	0.004
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	0.001	0.024	0.002	0.008	0.002	0.007
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.001	0.002
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	0	0	0	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.001
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	0.01	0.039	0.066	0.041	0.008	0.018
<i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i>	0	0.011	0	0.051	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris impatiens</i>	0.006	0.015	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003
<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	0.136	0.229	0.063	0.226	0.147	0.275
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	0.004	0.05	0.002	0.002	0	0.072
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i>	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.003	0.001	0.002
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	0.007	0.003	0.01	0.012	0	0.001
<i>Asabellides oculata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Binomen	TS01A	TS02A	TS03A	TS04A	TS05A	TS06A
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	0.022	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	0.007	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.001	0.001
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	0.041	0.064	0.069	0.089	0.009	0.022
Terebellidae	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i>	0	0	0.006	0.005	0	0.007
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brada villosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	0	0.002	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamilla neglecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001
Oligochaeta	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	0.007	0.045	0.011	0.039	0.012	0.032
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Curitotoma incisula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	0	0.012	0.007	0.002	0.004	0.003
Pelecypoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	0	0	0.001	0	0.001	0.004
<i>Nucula proxima</i>	0.431	0.636	0.511	0.836	0.492	1.074
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	0.040	0.105	0.040	0.096	0.031	0.092
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	0.001	0.001	0.011	0.002	0.002	0
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	0.001	0.603	0.318	0.135	0.182	0.091
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	0.001	0.102	0	0	0	0.005
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	0	0.001	0	0.001	0	0
<i>Musculus niger</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella glandula</i>	0.001	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Astare undata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyclocardia borealis</i>	0	0	0.001	0.018	0.009	0
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	0	0	0.170	0	0	0
<i>Cerastoderma pinnulatum</i>	0	0.002	0	0	0	0
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	0	0	17.254	2.355	0	0
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	0.001	0.126	0.106	0.087	0	0.152
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	0.133	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.06	0.008
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0.012	0.005	0.007	0.032	0	0.008
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	0.077	0.002	0	0	0	0
Ostracoda	0	0	0.001	0.001	0	0
Cumacea	0	0	0	0.001	0	0
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	0	0.001	0	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.004	0	0.004

Binomen	TS01A	TS02A	TS03A	TS04A	TS05A	TS06A
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	0	0	0	0.001	0	0
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0.003	0
<i>Diastylis sculpta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.001
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	0	0.001	0	0.001	0	0
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	0	0	0	0.004	0	0.002
Amphipoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anonyx sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0.001	0
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phoxocephalus holbolli</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0	0.001
<i>Phascolion strombi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Priapulus caudatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ophiura sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0.132	0
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	0	0	30.062	46.974	0	0

Replicate B

Binomen	TS01B	TS02B	TS03B	TS04B	TS05B	TS06B
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	0	0.387	0.344	0	0.069	0
Nemertea (juveniles)	0.001	0.008	0.002	0	0.001	0.001
<i>Micrura</i> sp.	0	0.107	1.797	2.078	1.115	1.349
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	0	0	0.001	0	0.002	0.003
Nematoda	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Polychaeta (pieces)	0.227	0.172	0.196	0.119	0.197	0.144
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i>	0.001	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	0.055	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pholoe</i> sp.	0	0	0.001	0.001	0	0
<i>Pholoe minuta</i>	0.001	0	0.001	0	0.001	0.001
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	0.001	0	0	0	0	0.001
<i>Eteone longa</i>	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	0.005	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exogone verugera</i>	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0.001	0
<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	1.932	2.010	0.006	0.001	0.011	0.138
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	0.023	0.017	0.012	0.013	0.008	0.020

Binomen	TS01B	TS02B	TS03B	TS04B	TS05B	TS06B
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	0.030	0.006	0.038	0	0.010	0.029
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	0	0	0.019	0	0	0.001
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i>	0.002	0	0.007	0	0.001	0
<i>Rhodine gracilior</i>	0	0.042	0.017	0.003	0.006	0.013
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	0.001	0	0.001	0	0	0.001
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	0.036	0.040	0.011	0.007	0.010	0.012
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	0.007	0	0.009	0.002	0.001	0.003
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	0	0	0.001	0	0.001	0.001
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i>	0.001	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	0.015	0.013	0.072	0.003	0.006	0.011
<i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1.660
<i>Lumbrineris impatiens</i>	0.010	0.031	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.012
<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	0.218	0.284	0.175	0.178	0.180	0.345
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	0.027	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.008
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i>	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.002
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	0.006	0.016	0.001	0	0	0.012
<i>Asabellides oculata</i>	0.001	0	0.008	0	0	0
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.003
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	0.023	0.082	0.101	0.046	0.086	0.049
Terebellidae	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i>	0.010	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.002
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i>	0.012	0.037	0	0.002	0.025	0.006
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	0	0.006	0	0	0	0
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i>	0	0.004	0.003	0	0	0
<i>Brada villosa</i>	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamilla neglecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
Oligochaeta	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	0.033	0.014	0.039	0.026	0.024	0.022
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	0	0.008	0.057	0	0	0
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Curitotoma incisula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.002	0.002
Pelecypoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Nucula proxima</i>	0.438	0.813	0.629	0.550	1.004	0.568
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	0.030	0.154	0.083	0.072	0.109	0.145
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	0.001	0.012	0.003	0.004	0.004	0
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	0.460	0.275	0.15	0.001	0.348	0.265
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	0	0.016	0	0	0	0.008

Binomen	TS01B	TS02B	TS03B	TS04B	TS05B	TS06B
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	0	0	0.001	0.001	0	0
<i>Musculus niger</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.259
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella glandula</i>	0.012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Astare undata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyclocardia borealis</i>	0	0.003	0.036	0	0	0
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cerastoderma pinnulatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	0.045	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	0.167	0.068	0.123	0.002	0.010	0.029
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	0	0.001	0	0.004	0	0
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	0.001	0.006	0.007	0.001	0.002	0.001
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0.002	0.004	0.002	0	0.002	0.002
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	0	0.043	0	0	0	0
Ostracoda	0.001	0	0.001	0	0	0
Cumacea	0	0	0.001	0	0.001	0
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	0.005	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diastylis sculpta</i>	0	0.001	0	0	0.001	0
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	0	0.002	0	0	0	0
Amphipoda	0	0	0	0	0.001	0
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	0	0.001	0	0.001	0	0
<i>Anonyx sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
<i>Phoxocephalus holbolli</i>	0	0	0.001	0	0.001	0
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0
<i>Phascolion strombi</i>	0	0.135	0	0	0	0
<i>Priapulius caudatus</i>	0	0.006	0	0.002	0	0
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ophiura sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	251.100	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	24.919	28.272	0	0	68.334	0

Replicate C

Binomen	TS01C	TS02C	TS03C	TS04C	TS05C	TS06C
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	0	0	0	0	0.298	0
Nemertea (juveniles)	0.001	0	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Micrura</i> sp.	0.607	0.014	0.488	0.413	1.012	1.398
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nematoda	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Polychaeta (pieces)	0.176	0.117	0.082	0.278	0.117	0.069
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pholoe</i> sp.	0.001	0	0	0.001	0	0
<i>Pholoe minuta</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.001
<i>Eteone longa</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Exogone verugera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	0.624	0.021	2.631	4.302	0.181	1.514
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	0.013	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	0	0	0.003	0.020	0	0.010
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	0.009	0.001	0.008	0.014	0.005	0.011
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	0.026	0.018	0.006	0.014	0.004	0.008
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	0	0.003	0.001	0	0.001	0.009
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i>	0.034	0.003	0	0	0	0.003
<i>Rhodine gracilior</i>	0	0	0.007	0	0.009	0.008
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	0.016	0.005	0.015	0.016	0.005	0.009
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.001
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	0.001	0	0.001	0.001	0	0.001
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	0.003	0	0.036	0.003	0.007	0.001
<i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i>	0	1.286	1.889	0	0	0.072
<i>Lumbrineris impatiens</i>	0.002	0.007	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.006
<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	0.257	0.038	0.182	0.284	0.222	0.193
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	0.002	0	0.002	0.013	0.003	0.003
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i>	0.011	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.025	0.006
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	0.001	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	0.016	0.002	0.001	0.010	0.005	0.009
<i>Asabellides oculata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	0.014	0.006	0.013	0.004	0.004	0.002
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	0.051	0.012	0.044	0.038	0.023	0.048

Binomen	TS01C	TS02C	TS03C	TS04C	TS05C	TS06C
Terebellidae	0.005	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	0	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.001
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i>	0	0	0	0	0.003	0.007
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brada villosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Potamilla neglecta</i>	0	0	0	0	0.033	0
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001
Oligochaeta	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	0.005	0.016	0.013	0.037	0.006	0.056
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	0	0.007	0	0	0	0.015
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.058
<i>Curitotoma incisula</i>	0	0.100	0	0	0	0
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	0	0.008	0.013	0.004	0.003	0.009
Pelecypoda	0	0	0	0.008	0	0
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001
<i>Nucula proxima</i>	0.407	0.252	1.059	0.760	0.627	0.425
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	0.037	0.055	0.009	0.098	0.027	0.047
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	0	0	0	0.004	0	0.010
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	0.526	0.066	0.383	0.325	0.373	0.341
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	0	0.005	0	0	0.003	0.003
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	0	0	0	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Musculus niger</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crenella glandula</i>	0.004	0	0.002	0	0	0
<i>Astare undata</i>	0	0	0.008	0	0	0
<i>Cyclocardia borealis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cerastoderma pinnulatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	0	0	3.014	0	0.625	0.114
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	0.005	0.073	0.015	0.065	0.036	0.024
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	0	0	0	0	0.002	0.001
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	0.435	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.026	0.003
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	0.001	0	0	0.003	0.002	0.001
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	0	0	0.011	0	0	0.006
Ostracoda	0.001	0	0	0	0.001	0
Cumacea	0.001	0.001	0	0	0.001	0
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0.001
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	0	0	0.002	0.001	0	0
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Diastylis sculpta</i>	0	0	0	0.001	0	0.001

Binomen	TS01C	TS02C	TS03C	TS04C	TS05C	TS06C
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	0	0	0	0.001	0.001	0.001
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	0	0	0	0	0.003	0
Amphipoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	0.002	0	0	0	0	0.001
<i>Anonyx sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phoxocephalus holbolli</i>	0.001	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	0.001	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phascolion strombi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Priapulus caudatus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	0	0	0	9.883	0	0
<i>Ophiura sarsi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.146
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	0	26.069	31.932	57.160	24.926	0

Appendix 3. Macrofaunal species list and trophic types for 18 grab samples at six locations in Passamaquoddy Bay sampled on 8th May 1998.

Binomen	Trophic type
<i>Peachia parasitica</i>	C
Nemertea (juveniles)	
<i>Micrura</i> sp.	C
<i>Cyanophthalma cordiceps</i>	C
Nematoda	D
Polychaeta (pieces)	
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i>	C
<i>Hartmania moorei</i>	C
<i>Pholoe</i> sp.	C
<i>Pholoe minuta</i>	C
<i>Pholoe tecta</i>	C
<i>Eteone longa</i>	C
<i>Paranaitis speciosa</i>	C
<i>Exogone verugera</i>	D/A/C
<i>Ehlersia cornuta</i>	C
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.	C
<i>Nephtys incisa</i>	D/C
<i>Clavodorum</i> sp.	S
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	D
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	D
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	D
<i>Capitellides giardi</i>	?D
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	D
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i>	D
<i>Rhodine gracilior</i>	D
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i>	D
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.	D
<i>Aricidea quadrilobata</i>	?D
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i>	D
<i>Levensinea gracilis</i>	D
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i>	D
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	C
<i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i>	C
<i>Lumbrineris impatiens</i>	A
<i>Ninoe nigripes</i>	D
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	?D
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i>	D
<i>Cossura longocirrata</i>	D
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i>	S
<i>Asabellides oculata</i>	D
<i>Melinna elizabethae</i>	?D
<i>Ampharete lindstroemi</i>	?D

Binomen	Trophic type
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	D
Terebellidae	D
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i>	D
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	D
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i>	D
<i>Apistobranchus typicus</i>	?D
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i>	D
<i>Brada villosa</i>	D
<i>Diplocirrus hirsutus</i>	D
<i>Potamilla neglecta</i>	S
<i>Euchone incolor</i>	?S
Oligochaeta	D
<i>Frigidoalvania pelagica</i>	O/A?
<i>Astryis zonalis</i>	?C
<i>Nassarius trivittatus</i>	O/A?
<i>Curitotoma incisula</i>	O/A?
<i>Cylichna alba</i>	O/A?
Pelecypoda	
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	D/S
<i>Nucula proxima</i>	D
<i>Nucula delphinodonta</i>	S
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>	D
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i>	S/D or D
<i>Nuculana tenuisulcata</i>	D
<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	S
<i>Musculus niger</i>	S
<i>Crenella</i> sp.	S
<i>Crenella glandula</i>	S
<i>Astare undata</i>	S
<i>Cyclocardia borealis</i>	S
<i>Arctica islandica</i>	S
<i>Cerastoderma pinnulatum</i>	S
<i>Pitar morrhuana</i>	S
<i>Mya arenaria</i>	S
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i>	S
<i>Pandora glacialis</i>	?S
<i>Periploma fragile</i>	?S
<i>Thyasira flexuosa</i>	S
<i>Crystallophrisson nitidulum</i>	A
Ostracoda	
Cumacea	
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.	?S/A
<i>Eudorella hispida</i>	S/A
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	?S/A
<i>Diastylis quadrispinosa</i>	S/A

Binomen	Trophic type
<i>Diastylis sculpta</i>	S
<i>Diastylis cornuifer</i>	?S/A
<i>Campylaspis rubicunda</i>	S
<i>Ptilanthura tenuis</i>	C
Amphipoda	
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	D
<i>Anonyx sarsi</i>	D/C/O
<i>Monoculodes tessellatus</i>	D/O?
<i>Phoxocephalus holbolli</i>	D
<i>Metopella angusta</i>	?
<i>Mayerella limicola</i>	?
<i>Phascolion strombi</i>	D
<i>Priapulius caudatus</i>	D
<i>Ctenodiscus crispatus</i>	D
<i>Ophiura sarsi</i>	C
<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>	S
<i>Molpadia oolitica</i>	D

Appendix 4. Geochemical data for six locations in Passamaquoddy Bay near a salmon farm. The sampling dates are shown and all determinations were completed aboard the sampling vessel. Note that the Eh results for 27 May 1998 were suspect, and for this date we calculated the expected results on the basis of the measured total sulphide values, with the equation: $Eh = 63.287 * \ln(S^-) + 468.14$.

May 27th, 1998

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	670	-360	-146	56.3
1B	410	-415	-201	87.4
1C	310	-425	-211	105.1
2A	260	-441	-227	116.2
2B	290	-488	-274	109.3
2C	190	-415	-201	136.1
3A	560	-422	-208	67.7
3B	720	-373	-159	51.8
3C	490	-358	-144	76.1
4A	650	-470	-256	58.2
4B	210	-439	-225	129.7
4C	420	-480	-266	85.9
5A	330	-446	-232	101.1
5B	270	-434	-220	113.8
5C	660	-425	-211	57.3
6A	570	-480	-266	66.5
6B	430	-517	-303	84.4
6C	470	-519	-305	78.8

Date: July 22nd, 1998

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	680	-237.4	-23.4	55.4
1B	250	-272.6	-58.6	118.7
1C	330	-205.1	8.9	101.1
2A	340	-231.8	-17.8	99.2
2B	190	-188.3	25.7	136.1
2C	170	-210.3	3.7	143.1
3A	570	-257.8	-43.8	66.5
3B	210	-233.5	-19.5	129.7
3C	450	-243.5	-29.5	81.5
4A	230	-174.1	39.9	124.0
4B	550	-247	-33.0	68.8
4C	310	-209.3	4.7	105.1
5A	670	-203.8	10.2	56.3
5B	390	-196.7	17.3	90.6
5C	170	-219.6	-5.6	143.1
6A	410	-228	-14.0	87.4
6B	300	-224.4	-10.4	107.2
6C	280	-218.2	-4.2	111.5

August 24th, 1998

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	150	-183.5	25.5	151.0
1B	50	-206.7	2.3	220.6
1C	81	-183.5	25.5	190.0
2A	420	-169.2	39.8	85.9
2B	17	-204.8	4.2	288.8
2C	110	-162.0	47.0	170.7
3A	46	-182.1	26.9	225.8
3B	1.1	-195.0	14.0	462.1
3C	13	-196.7	12.3	305.8
4A	78	-155.4	53.6	192.4
4B	2.3	-203.4	5.6	415.4
4C	100	-217.5	-8.5	176.7
5A	13	-182.2	26.8	305.8
5B	24	-182.9	26.1	267.0
5C	6.4	-212.5	-3.5	350.7
6A	81	-85.8	123.2	190.0
6B	7.5	-183.3	25.7	340.6
6C	81	-197.2	11.8	190.0

August 28th, 1998

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	290	-116.6	92.4	109.3
1B	180	-172.5	36.5	139.5
1C	410	-167.2	41.8	87.4
2A	340	-143.9	65.1	99.2
2B	370	-148.7	60.3	93.9
2C	580	-164.2	44.8	65.4
3A	670	-176.2	32.8	56.3
3B	440	-161.9	47.1	82.9
3C	310	-215.3	-6.3	105.1
4A	340	-159.6	49.4	99.2
4B	590	-161.9	47.1	64.4
4C	240	-148.5	60.5	121.3
5A	480	-184.3	24.7	77.4
5B	820	-175.7	33.3	43.5
5C	340	-174.4	34.6	99.2
6A	460	-213.5	-4.5	80.1
6B	53	-183.3	25.7	216.9
6C	120	-185.2	23.8	165.2

September 18th, 1998

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	440	-134.3	79.7	82.9
1B	1100	-157.9	56.1	24.9
1C	1300	-181.5	32.5	14.4
2A	1300	-190.1	23.9	14.4
2B	460	-182.3	31.7	80.1
2C	350	-186.9	27.1	97.4
3A	1100	-159.1	54.9	24.9
3B	630	-240.0	-26.0	60.2
3C	1100	-197.3	16.7	24.9
4A	1000	-138.2	75.8	31.0
4B	1000	-169.1	44.9	31.0
4C	730	-99.7	114.3	50.9
5A	1000	-182.6	31.4	31.0
5B	1100	-158.2	55.8	24.9
5C	580	-149.9	64.1	65.4
6A	1200	-173.8	40.2	19.4
6B	330	-183.5	30.5	101.1
6C	720	-176.1	37.9	51.8

October 27th, 1998

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	1200	-110.7	103.3	19.4
1B	3300	-151.8	62.2	-44.6
1C	1200	-185.8	28.2	19.4
2A	810	-152.6	61.4	44.3
2B	920	-131.7	82.3	36.2
2C	1000	-165.2	48.8	31.0
3A	1300	-196.6	17.4	14.4
3B	1300	-176.2	37.8	14.4
3C	1200	-176.8	37.2	19.4
4A	790	-170.9	43.1	45.9
4B	1000	-152.5	61.5	31.0
4C	1100	-166.4	47.6	24.9
5A	1000	-179.9	34.1	31.0
5B	1400	-168.2	45.8	9.7
5C	690	-140.9	73.1	54.5
6A	910	-195.9	18.1	36.9
6B	1200	-155.7	58.3	19.4
6C	350	-148.5	65.5	97.4

November 23rd, 1998

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	4000	-24.7	189.3	-56.8
1B	7400	-167.7	46.3	-95.7
1C	4600	-125.5	88.5	-65.6
2A	2600	-110.4	103.6	-29.5
2B	2200	-139.4	74.6	-18.9
2C	5500	-138.5	75.5	-76.9
3A	3900	-125.9	88.1	-55.2
3B	2500	-136.2	77.8	-27.0
3C	2600	-150.3	63.7	-29.5
4A	2600	-93.1	120.9	-29.5
4B	2200	-148.3	65.7	-18.9
4C	3700	-177.5	36.5	-51.8
5A	2100	-158.2	55.8	-16.0
5B	2300	-135.2	78.8	-21.7
5C	4100	-169.5	44.5	-58.3
6A	2500	-179.2	34.8	-27.0
6B	3000	-160.2	53.8	-38.6
6C	2200	-164.0	50.0	-18.9

January 07, 1999

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	110	-69.9	149.1	170.7
1B	18	-44.2	174.8	285.2
1C	100	-88.9	130.1	176.7
2A	1500	-94.6	124.4	5.3
2B	2200	-168.7	50.3	-18.9
2C	2700	-148.0	71.0	-31.9
3A	300	-124.7	94.3	107.2
3B	1400	-168.0	51.0	9.7
3C	1200	-171.5	47.5	19.4
4A	1100	-140.1	78.9	24.9
4B	1400	-194.6	24.4	9.7
4C	1600	-190.1	28.9	1.2
5A	1200	-172.8	46.2	19.4
5B	1300	-196.2	22.8	14.4
5C	1900	-185.3	33.7	-9.7
6A	2200	-186.1	32.9	-18.9
6B	1500	-172.5	46.5	5.3
6C	1400	-210.1	8.9	-24.4

April 1st, 1999

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	524	-152.2	66.8	71.9
1B	324	-181.6	37.4	102.3
1C	123	-135.5	83.5	163.6
2A	77	-107.3	111.7	192.9
2B	575	-236.2	-17.2	66.0
2C	159	-163.3	55.7	147.3
3A	1050	-175.9	43.1	27.9
3B	567	-193.8	25.2	66.9
3C	546	-179.1	39.9	69.3
4A	981	-172.7	46.3	32.2
4B	490	-121.2	97.8	76.1
4C	1250	-172.8	46.2	16.8
5A	247	-124.5	94.5	119.5
5B	958	-173.2	45.8	33.7
5C	1650	-233.8	-14.8	-0.7
6A	1020	-202.8	16.2	29.7
6B	906	-189.0	30.0	37.2
6C	1530	-167.7	51.3	4.1

May 12th, 1999

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	218	-198.1	15.9	127.4
1B	1360	-130.8	83.2	11.5
1C	3580	-264.9	-50.9	-49.7
2A	181	-172.1	41.9	139.1
2B	844	-162.2	51.8	41.7
2C	543	-232.5	-18.5	69.6
3A	788	-189.0	25.0	46.0
3B	1040	-195.6	18.4	28.5
3C	880	-123.6	90.4	39.1
4A	584	-186.9	27.1	65.0
4B	768	-206.5	7.5	47.7
4C	1030	-203.0	11.0	29.1
5A	1080	-227.9	-13.9	26.1
5B	1640	-206.4	7.6	-0.3
5C	883	-169.3	44.7	38.8
6A	1150	-206.0	8.0	22.1
6B	2450	-270.2	-56.2	-25.7
6C	354	-199.1	14.9	96.7

July 5th, 1999

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	209	-182	27	130.0
1B	530	-171	38	71.1
1C	1860	-245	-36	-8.3
2A	117	-209	0	166.8
2B	294	-196	13	108.4
2C	180	-206	3	139.5
3A	184	-216	-7	138.1
3B	1030	-196	13	29.1
3C	1130	-201	8	23.2
4A	3360	-364	-155	-45.7
4B	224	-252	-43	125.7
4C	616	-233	-24	61.6
5A	236	-225	-16	122.4
5B	324	-223	-14	102.3
5C	222	-171	38	126.2
6A	812	-199	10	44.1
6B	203	-217	-8	131.9
6C	109	-237	-28	171.2

August 13th, 1999

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	860	-269	-60	40.5
1B	1200	-243	-34	19.4
1C	2100	-264	-55	-16.0
2A	190	-185	24	136.1
2B	350	-216	-7	97.4
2C	340	-166	43	99.2
3A	270	-216	-7	113.8
3B	1100	-177	32	24.9
3C	550	-193	16	68.8
4A	390	-186	23	90.6
4B	730	-189	20	50.9
4C	280	-225	-16	111.5
5A	910	-145	64	36.9
5B	1100	-214	-5	24.9
5C	530	-232	-23	71.1
6A	1200	-208	1	19.4
6B	870	-229	-20	39.8
6C	1000	-245	-36	31.0

September 23th 1999

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	12000	-269	-60	-126.3
1B	2100	-242	-33	-161.7
1C	14000	-342	-133	-136.0
2A	13000	-333	-124	-131.4
2B	11000	-319	-110	-120.8
2C	13000	-340	-131	-131.4
3A	9700	-342	-133	-112.8
3B	7900	-325	-116	-99.8
3C	5200	-316	-107	-73.4
4A	120000	-345	-136	-272.0
4b	12000	-303	-94	-126.3
4C	46000	-346	-137	-211.3
5A	13000	-325	-116	-131.4
5B	22000	-325	-116	-164.7
5C	71000	-361	-152	-238.8
6A	12000	-333	-124	-126.3
6B	11000	-322	-113	-120.8
6C	11000	-312	-103	-120.8

October 8th 1999

Station	Sulfide	Observed Eh		Calculated Eh
		Raw	Corrected	
1A	1000	-302	-88	31.0
1B	1800	-298	-84	-6.2
1C	1200	-308	-94	19.4
2A	650	-314	-100	58.2
2B	660	-298	-84	57.3
2C	1200	-326	-112	19.4
3A	1000	-306	-92	31.0
3B	1100	-296	-82	24.9
3C	860	-322	-108	40.5
4A	1000	-321	-107	31.0
4B	3200	-354	-140	-42.6
4C	3200	-371	-157	-42.6
5A	720	-307	-93	51.8
5B	1000	-311	-97	31.0
5C	1100	-316	-102	24.9
6A	820	-312	-98	43.5
6B	1100	-326	-112	24.9
6C	850	-313	-99	41.3