

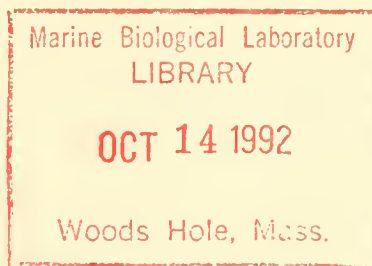
NOAA Technical Report NMFS SSRF-723



# Ichthyoplankton Composition and Plankton Volumes From Inland Coastal Waters of Southeastern Alaska, April-November 1972

Chester R. Mattson and Bruce L. Wing

April 1978



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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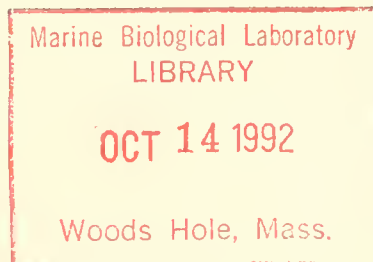


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# Ichthyoplankton Composition and Plankton Volumes From Inland Coastal Waters of Southeastern Alaska, April-November 1972

CHESTER R. MATTSON AND BRUCE L. WING<sup>1</sup>

## ABSTRACT

Eighteen families of fish were represented in 119 plankton samples taken on monthly cruises from April to November 1972 in southeastern Alaska. Fifteen kinds of larval fish were identified to species. Abundance of larval fish, fish eggs, and total plankton biomass peaked in May and declined through the summer. Walleye pollock (family Gadidae) were the most abundant larvae in May and June and were more concentrated in large channels than in small bays. Osmeridae and Bathylagidae were the second and third most abundantly represented families; peak abundance for both was in June and July. Other families with distinct peaks in abundance were Agonidae and Ammodytidae in May; Cottidae, Cyclopteridae, Stichaeidae, and Pleuronectidae in June; and Scorpaenidae in July. Small numbers of Bathymasteridae were present from May through July. Myctophidae, Zoarcidae, and Hexagrammidae did not show distinct changes in seasonal abundance. Clupeidae, Gasterosteidae, Pholidae, and Ptilichthyidae were too rare in the catches to exhibit seasonal abundance. Calanoid copepods and phytoplankton made up most of the plankton retained by 0.333-mm mesh nets.

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the kinds, distribution, and numerical abundance of ichthyoplankton and on total net plankton biomass in northern southeastern Alaska. The data are from an 8-mo study, April-November 1972. The study was intended to develop sampling methods, schedules, and station patterns for routine surveys in Alaska coastal waters. The stations represented three basic types of marine environment in southeastern Alaska—enclosed bays, middle of deep channels, and the margin, or edge, of channels. Stations were grouped from north to south so that differences in species distribution and abundance within and between geographical and environmental areas could be evaluated. Funding and manpower restrictions imposed after completion of the field work have limited sample analyses to one sample per station per month (approximately one quarter of the samples taken). The data have not been subjected to intensive interpretative analyses but are presented here in preliminary form to make them available to other workers, because published ichthyoplankton data for the area are limited to the small amount in Wing and Reid (1972) for Auke Bay.

## METHODS

Eight monthly cruises, extending from April into November 1972, were made aboard the MV *Murre II*.

The first cruise, 10-14 April, was a test to determine how many stations could be occupied in a week. As a result, a total of 21 stations were selected that could be sampled in 2-wk cruises (Table 1); five of the original April stations were deleted and replaced by others more convenient to cruise routing (Fig. 1). A northern cruise, con-

Table 1.—Location, bottom depth at station, proposed sampling depth, and habitat category of plankton stations routinely occupied in southeastern Alaska, April-November 1972. (B = Bay, C = midchannel, E = margin of channel).

No.	Station Name	Habitat	Lat. N	Long. W	Bottom depth range (m)	Target sampling depth (m)
1	Dyea	C	59°27.9'	135°21.5'	115-164	100
2	Taiya	C	59°17.9'	135°22.8'	102-343	200
3	Haanes	E	59°13.2'	135°23.1'	80-128	100
4	Chilkoot Inlet	C,E	59°04.8'	135°14.6'	47-247	100
5	Chilkat Inlet	C,E	59°04.7'	135°20.4'	113-208	100
6	Berners Bay	B	58°41.4'	134°56.7'	50-90	50
7	Mid-Lynn Canal	C	58°41.4'	135°03.1'	250-150	200
8	Danger Point	E	58°41.4'	135°11.1'	73-130	100
9	Point Retreat	C	58°25.7'	135°00.0'	265-426	300
10	Saginaw Channel	E	58°24.0'	134°53.4'	22-120	50
11	Favorite Channel	E	58°22.0'	134°45.3'	46-100	50
12	Auke Bay	B	58°21.9'	134°40.0'	43-64	50
13	Gambier Bay	B	57°28.7'	134°00.8'	46-90	75
14	False Point Pybus	E	57°24.2'	133°52.2'	47-123	50
15	South Stephens Passage	C	57°23.7'	133°36.1'	221-315	250
16	Farragut Bay	B	57°07.4'	133°10.2'	77-90	60
17	Grand Point	C	57°03.2'	133°13.2'	166-176	150
18	Boulder Point	E	57°01.0'	133°15.0'	50-181	60
19	Cornwallis Point	C	56°56.7'	134°17.7'	98-190	100
20	Saginaw Bay	B	56°52.9'	134°11.0'	36-86	50
21	Red Bluff	C	56°50.0'	134°54.6	350-713	300

<sup>1</sup>Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center Auke Bay Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, P.O. Box 155, Auke Bay, AK 99821.

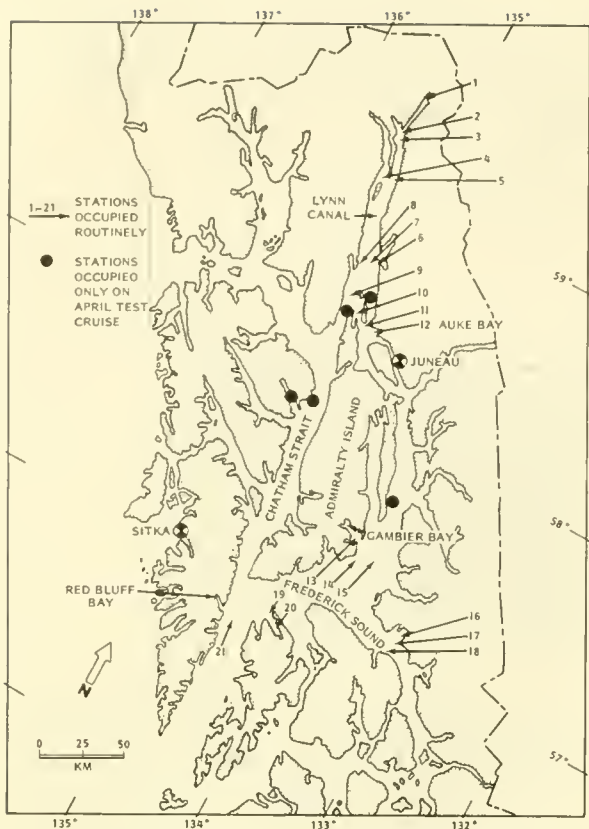


Figure 1.—Location of plankton and oceanographic sampling stations occupied monthly in southeastern Alaska, April–November 1972.

sisting of stations 1–12, extended southerly from Dyea in northern Lynn Canal to Auke Bay, located about 19.3 km northwest of Juneau. A southern cruise, stations 13–21, ranged from Gambier Bay on Admiralty Island to the junction of Frederick Sound and Chatham Strait near Red Bluff Bay. The only months when all stations could be sampled were May, June, and July. Beginning in August, stormy weather reduced sampling to 18 stations in August, 15 stations in September, 16 stations in October, and only 7 stations in November.

Before sampling for zooplankton, we completed a standard oceanographic station including surface observations (wind, wave, cloud cover, temperatures, barometric pressure, and water transparency), subsurface observations (temperature, salinity, oxygen, phosphates, nitrates, silicates, and chlorophyll *a*), and a surface phytoplankton collection. The physical and chemical observations are on file at the National Oceanographic Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Rockville, MD 20852, and data on the phytoplankton composition were reported by Williamson.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Williamson, R. 1974. Phytoplankton species and their geographical distribution in southeast Alaska. Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Cen-

Zooplankton samples were collected with a bongo net array consisting of a 20-cm (mouth diameter) frame equipped with 0.253- and 0.333-mm mesh nets placed 1.0 m above a 61-cm frame equipped with 0.333- and 0.505-mm mesh nets. A 1.2-m Braincon type 275 v-fin depressor was suspended 1 m below the larger bongo frame. Sampling depths were recorded with a Bendix Model T1 bathythermograph of 300-m depth range. General Oceanics Model 2030 digital flowmeters were used to estimate water filtered.

Sampling technique was a single oblique tow in depths over 150 m, and multiple oblique tows in shallow depths (100 m or less). Target sampling depths ranged from 50 m in shallow bays and channel margins to 300 m at the deepest channel stations (Table 1). Towing was at a constant surface speed of 2 kn (1.029 m/s). Tow cable was served out at 60 m/min and retrieved at 20 m/min, while rates were monitored by stopwatch and cable amounts by a dial-reading meter wheel. When necessary, winch speed changes were made verbally to the winch operator. Towing times ranged from 12 to 47 min, depending upon target depth and maneuvering room within confined bays. Towing distances ranged from 0.7 km (0.4 n.mi.) to 2.9 km (1.6 n.mi.). When multiple shallow oblique tows were made, the nets were raised until visible, checked for debris or plugging, then lowered. Upon tow completion, all samples were preserved in 3–5% unbuffered seawater formaldehyde.

For processing, the samples were taken to the laboratory where the formaldehyde was buffered with a saturated borax solution. We processed only the catches by the 61-cm, 0.333-mm mesh net. Each sample was sorted in its entirety under a dissecting microscope at magnifications of 7–10 $\times$ . All fish eggs and fish larvae were removed and counted. Only the fish larvae were identified. Notes were kept on the abundance rank of general plankton categories. Total settling volumes of plankton were estimated to the nearest 25 ml in a graduated 0.95-liter (1 qt) widemouth bottle.

The data were converted to standardized tows as numbers under 10 m<sup>2</sup> of water surface (computed as number per 10 m<sup>3</sup> per meter of tow depth (Ahlstrom 1948)) for larval fish and eggs and to milliliters per 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water filtered for the plankton settling volumes.

## RESULTS

One hundred twenty-six plankton tows were completed at the regular stations of which 119 were sorted for fish eggs and fish larvae (Table 2). Three samples, station 13 in May and stations 13 and 14 in June, were processed for plankton volumes but not for ichthyoplankton because of exceptionally high quantities of phytoplankton. Samples from four tows could not be processed because they contained large amounts of mud

ter Auke Bay Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Auke Bay, AK 99821. Unpubl. manusc.





study, indicating an April peak (Wing and Reid 1972). Such a difference could result from annual variations in environmental conditions which may affect spawning times.

## Larval Fish Abundance

A total of 23,819 larval and juvenile fish were sorted from 119 samples. Identification of larval fishes for the northwest Pacific Ocean, and Alaskan waters in particular, is very difficult. Therefore, we were able to identify only 15 species from 18 identified families (Table 2). Larval fishes in three families, Gadidae, Osmeridae, and Bathylagidae, contributed 87.5% of the catch in the samples processed. Walleye pollock, *Theragra chalcogramma*, the most abundant gadid, formed 68.2% of the total catch identified. Abundance of pollock was greatest in May and June when they formed 92.6% and 49.8%, respectively, of the total catch identified. Their distribution favored the channels rather than inside bays. Only three larval gadids were not walleye pollock, but unfortunately we could not identify these.

Osmerids were second in abundance, accounting for 14.9% of the total catch processed. Greatest abundance occurred in June and July (24.9% and 55.6% of the total, respectively). Eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, was the only osmerid identified to species, but capelin, *Mallotus villosus*, the most common osmerid in southeastern Alaska, was believed to compose the bulk of the osmerid samples. Greatest osmerid abundance was noted in the northern area with exceptions of Point Retreat (station 9) and Auke Bay (station 12), where they were

scarce. In the southern areas, osmerids were abundant in Farragut Bay (station 16) and Saginaw Bay (station 20) and scarce elsewhere.

The third most abundant species was the northern smoothtongue, *Bathylagus stibius schmidtii* (Bathylagidae), composing 4.5% of the total processed catch. Abundance was high from May to August, peaking in June and July with 5.8% and 12.4% of the processed catch. Geographical abundance was markedly greater, with the exception of Auke Bay, in the northern stations where they were taken in 54 of 68 samples, and average catch per haul was generally much higher than in the southern stations. In the south, they were represented in only 20 of 51 samples.

Pacific herring, *Clupea harengus pallasii*, were conspicuous by their absence. Although adult herring are fished commercially throughout southeastern Alaska, larval herring were found only among the Haines (station 3) and Saginaw Bay (station 20) samples. Auke Bay (station 12) generally is a productive spring spawning area for herring and is heavily fished in the spring for roe and bait herring. Larval and postlarval herring are known to occur in the Auke Bay area from early June through September although our sampling did not collect them.

The families Scorpaenidae, Cottidae, and Stichaeidae each contributed approximately 2% to the total catch. Scorpaenid abundance was greatest in July and geographical distribution favored the channel rather than bay stations. Cottid and stichaeid abundance was

Table 3.--Settling volumes in 122 samples of plankton collected with 61-cm, 0.333-mm-mesh bongo net in southeastern Alaska, April-November 1972.

Station	Milliliters per 1,000 m <sup>3</sup> of water filtered							
	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1	--	2,174	2,146	1,199	1,284	495	--	--
2	--	2,412	2,459	2,224	--	--	--	--
3	--	2,968	1,646	1,590	1,674	654	--	--
4	--	2,126	1,114	1,451	--	855	253	--
5	--	3,447	1,496	1,422	1,105	673	--	--
6	--	346	1,412	1,412	938	--	133	149
7	--	2,258	1,687	1,819	1,768	--	2,128	1,471
8	--	5,660	3,369	882	557	--	--	218
9	--	3,120	3,937	1,616	1,039	928	1,430	1,265
10	--	--	1,753	1,673	1,858	768	199	624
11	239	7,885	484	2,027	2,203	661	255	199
12	--	1,793	742	1,159	1,594	3,141	163	170
13	--	25,000	20,000	1,084	1,701	1,402	884	--
14	--	4,583	10,000	713	--	437	201	--
15	--	860	3,131	1,031	1,820	--	1,124	--
16	--	285	421	2,046	2,057	785	328	--
17	--	883	1,597	1,267	1,448	882	2,338	--
18	--	606	1,003	987	846	281	136	--
19	257	4,583	639	1,069	573	631	228	--
20	1,505	3,311	6,002	2,041	1,005	1,031	452	--
21	374	506	1,253	843	868	--	238	--
Means	593.6	3,740.3	3,156.7	1,407.4	1,352.1	851.6	655.6	581.1

Table 4.--Predominant forms of plankton collected with 61-cm, 0.333-mm-mesh bongo net in southeastern Alaska, April-November 1972. (Cope = calanoid copepods; Chaeto = chaetognaths, Euph = euphausiids; Parath = *Parathemisto libellula*, Phyto = phytoplankton.)

Station	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1	--	Phyto	Cope	Cope	Chaeto	Chaeto	--	--
2	--	Cope	Cope	Cope	--	--	--	--
3	--	Cope	Cope	Cope	Cope	Chaeto	--	--
4	--	Cope	Cope	Cope, Chaeto	--	Cope, Chaeto	Euph, Chaeto	--
5	--	Cope	Cope	Cope, Chaeto	Cope	Euph	--	--
6	--	Barnacle nauplii	Cope	Cope, Chaeto	Cope	--	Phyto	Parath.
7	--	Phyto	Cope	Cope	Cope	--	Cope	Cope
8	--	Cope	Cope	Phyto	Cope	--	--	Euph
9	--	Phyto	Cope	Cope	Cope	Cope	Cope	Cope
10	--	Phyto <sup>1/2</sup>	Cope	Cope	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto	Parath
11	Cope	Phyto	Cope	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto
12	--	Phyto	Cope	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto, Parath
13	--	Phyto	Phyto	Cope	Cope	Phyto	Euph, Chaeto	--
14	--	Phyto	Phyto	Phyto	--	Phyto	Phyto	--
15	--	Cope	Phyto, Cope	Cope	Cope	--	Cope	--
16	--	Cope	Cope	Cope	Phyto	Cope, Phyto	Phyto	--
17	--	Cope	Cope	Cope	Cope	Phyto	Cope	--
18	--	Cope	Cope	Cope	Phyto	Cope	Phyto	--
19	Cope	Phyto	Phyto	Cope	Cope	Euph	Phyto	--
20	Phyto	Phyto	Cope	Cope	Cope	Phyto	Euph, Cope	--
21	Cope	Phyto	Phyto, Cope	Phyto	Cope	--	Cope	--

<sup>1/2</sup>From catch by 20-cm, 0.333-mm-mesh net.

highest in May and June, but no geographical preference was evident.

The families Ammodytidae, Bathymasteridae, Cyclopteridae, and Pleuronectidae each contributed 1.0 to 1.4% of the total catch. Sand lance, *Ammodytes hexapterus*, were most abundant in May with a geographical preference for the northern stations. Bathymasterid abundance was about equal for May, June, and July followed by a significant drop in August. Cyclopterids and pleuronectids were most abundant in June. Of the less frequently collected families, agonids were most abundant in May, and myctophids, zoarcids, and hexagrammids did not have distinct seasonal changes. Pholids, gasterosteids, and ptilichthyids were too rare to exhibit any geographic or seasonal trends.

### Plankton Volumes and Composition

Plankton settling volumes were measured for 122 samples and converted into milliliters per 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water filtered (Table 3). Maximum abundance occurred in May, when the mean was 3,740.3 ml/1,000<sup>3</sup>, followed by June with a mean of 3,156.7 ml/1,000 m<sup>3</sup>. In July abundance had dropped sharply and then continued a consistent decline into November. In a previous study, planktonic abundance in Auke Bay had peaked in June

(Wing and Reid 1972), but results were not quite comparable as a larger mesh net (0.526 mm) was used which retained less phytoplankton and fewer small copepods.

Predominant forms of plankters were determined during sorting (Table 4). In order of complete biomass dominance, copepods lead with 62 samples, followed by phytoplankton in 40, and chaetognaths and euphausiids in 3 each, amphipods in 2, and barnacle nauplii in 1. Eleven samples shared dominance between two organisms. On several occasions phytoplankton clogged the nets, sharply reducing efficiency of the nets. The greatest diversity among dominant organisms occurred in November, when phytoplankton, copepods, and amphipods dominated at two stations each and euphausiids at one.

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## APPENDIX

Appendix I.--Collection data for analyzed ichthyoplankton samples taken with a 61-cm, 0.333-mm-mesh bongo net in southeastern Alaska, April-November 1972.

Station	Date	Starting time of tow	Duration of tow (min)	Maximum sample depth (m)	Volume of water filtered (m <sup>3</sup> )
April					
11	10	1447	30	51	524
19	13	1106	27	100	486
20	13	0852	26	34	432
21	12	1800	47	385	803
May					
1	16	0915	29	95	506
2	16	1243	26	138	539
3	16	1424	21	42	556
4	16	1645	29	66	576
5	16	1814	25	75	573
6	17	1410	25	65	434
7	17	1236	27	>200	620
8	17	1017	26	66	371
9	18	1110	39	250	673
10	18	1300	16	40	195 <sup>1/</sup>
11	18	1447	16	38	130
12	18	1615	16	30	237
13	27	1557	15	50	114 <sup>2/</sup>
14	27	1413	13	46	183
15	27	1241	26	242	407
16	26	1640	17	42	438
17	26	1510	16	109	283

## Appendix 1.--Continued.

Station	Date	Starting time of tow	Duration of tow (min)	Maximum sample depth (m)	Volume of water filtered (m <sup>3</sup> )
May					
18	26	1341	25	115	538
19	25	1526	20	67	300
20	25	1703	12	46	151
21	25	1235	32	230	741
June					
1	13	0910	34	75	1165
2	13	1137	23	130	671
3	13	1316	33	75	881
4	13	1603	33	80	1032
5	13	1756	32	110	919
6	14	1440	23	80	531
7	14	1237	33	225	756
8	14	1009	33	100	705
9	15	1134	37	225	756
10	15	1344	25	63	328
11	15	1540	27	38	672
12	15	1736	26	45	708
13	20	0804	13	88	141 <sup>3/</sup>
14	20	0952	15	50	189 <sup>4/</sup>
15	20	1200	42	208	990
16	20	1703	20	50	475
17	21	0922	21	145	548

## Appendix 1.--Continued.

Station	Date	Starting time of tow	Duration of tow (min)	Maximum sample depth (m)	Volume of water filtered (m <sup>3</sup> )
June					
18	21	1126	25	55	623
19	21	1707	24	75	548
20	22	0835	22	50	526
21	22	1148	39	>300	858
July					
1	11	0842	24	75	709
2	11	1142	19	120	450
3	11	1344	21	70	676
4	11	1620	29	80	689
5	11	1755	33	95	738
6	12	1422	22	54	358
7	12	1243	32	215	701
8	12	1017	32	125	510
9	13	1134	44	325	821
10	13	1344	19	50	269
11	13	1520	20	54	222
12	13	1702	18	50	302
13	24	1747	20	75	346
14	25	0913	21	50	300
15	25	1057	43	258	776
16	25	1631	21	50	452
17	25	1825	20	133	434
18	26	0831	21	54	380

## Appendix 1.--Continued.

Station	Date	Starting time of tow	Duration of tow (min)	Maximum sample depth (m)	Volume of water filtered (m <sup>3</sup> )
July					
19	26	1416	22	42	491
20	26	1522	20	50	441
21	27	1103	43	350	593
Aug.					
1	15	0841	29	140	584
3	15	1142	28	110	687
4	15	1421	25	88	467 <sup>1/</sup>
5	15	1555	30	80	588
6	16	1440	23	51	533
7	16	1300	27	182	622
8	16	1030	24	95	628
9	17	1151	43	347	1959
10	17	1400	18	49	323
11	17	1600	18	47	227
12	17	1738	19	51	345
13	21	1755	18	88	294
14	22	0905	21	56	343 <sup>1/</sup>
15	22	1125	34	250	563
16	22	1830	24	63	158
17	22	1632	20	151	397
18	23	0910	23	60	325
19	23	1500	23	57	436
20	23	1630	24	59	373
21	24	1100	42	297	749

## Appendix 1.--Continued.

Station	Date	Starting time of tow	Duration of tow (min)	Maximum sample depth (m)	Volume of water filtered (m <sup>3</sup> )
Sept.					
1	12	0830	29	96	858
3	12	1120	13	>100	344
4	12	1350	23	72	585
5	12	1520	20	96	446
9	14	1250	35	296	997
10	14	1430	17	48	228
11	14	1600	15	56	156
12	14	1730	15	45	199
13	18	1645	18	72	321
14	19	0955	19	64	485
15	19	1035	38	176	1103 <sup>5/</sup>
16	19	1630	20	80	382
17	19	1510	17	148	397
18	20	0915	22	80	534
19	20	1520	23	60	515
20	20	1640	18	50	315
Oct.					
4	10	1830	21	80	619
6	11	1555	21	56	564
7	10	1330	34	240	799
9	12	1130	35	300	717
10	12	1320	24	48	502
11	12	1450	24	48	490



## Appendix 1.--Continued

Station	Date	Starting time of tow	Duration of tow (min)	Maximum sample depth (m)	Volume of water filtered (m <sup>3</sup> )
Oct.					
12	12	1700	24	34	765
13	16	1750	23	72	481
14	17	1000	26	56	621
15	17	1120	32	224	823
16	17	1720	19	58	458
17	17	1530	19	150	417
18	18	0915	26	56	736
19	18	1430	30	88	870
20	18	1615	22	56	498
21	19	1120	40	260	1051
Nov.					
6	14	1500	22	52	673
7	14	1301	35	261	782
8	14	1640	23	80	688
9	15	1305	44	310	1087
10	16	1025	22	56	641
11	16	1215	23	60	582
12	16	1435	23	52	596

<sup>1/</sup>The net hit bottom; the sample was discarded.

<sup>2/</sup>Greater than 3,000 ml of phytoplankton; sample was discarded.

<sup>3/</sup>Greater than 2,800 ml of phytoplankton; sample was discarded.

<sup>4/</sup>Greater than 2,000 ml of phytoplankton; sample was discarded.

<sup>5/</sup>Because of trash on the surface, the sample could not be processed.



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