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LONG-TERM CHANGE IN BENTHOPELAGIC FISH ABUNDANCE
IN THE ABYSSAL N.E. PACIFIC OCEAN

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Abstract. Food web structure, particularly the relative importance of bottom-up and
top-down control of animal abundances, is poorly known for the Earth's largest
habitats; the abyssal plains. A unique 15-year time-series of climate, productivity,
particulate flux, abundance of primary consumers (primarily echinoderms) and
secondary consumers (fish) was examined to elucidate the response of trophic levels
to temporal variation in one another. Towed camera sled deployments in the abyssal
N.E. Pacific (4100 m water depth) showed that annual mean numbers of the dominant
fish genus (*Coryphaenoides* spp.) more than doubled over the period 1989-2004.
*Coryphaenoides* spp. abundance was significantly correlated with total abundance of
mobile epibenthic megafauna (echinoderms), with changes in fish abundance lagging
behind changes in the echinoderms. Direct correlations between surface climate and
fish abundances, and particulate organic (POC) flux and fish abundances were
insignificant, which may be related to the varied response of the potential prey taxa to
climate and POC flux. This study provides a rare opportunity to study the long-term
dynamics of an unexploited marine fish population, and suggests a dominant role for
bottom-up control in this system.

Key Words: Pacific Ocean, deep water, marine fish, *Coryphaenoides* spp., benthic
megafauna, population dynamics.
INTRODUCTION

The oceanic abyssal plains are the world’s largest habitats, making deep-sea fish the dominant carnivores and scavengers across most of the Earth’s surface. Found in distinct depth zones, and differing between oceans, the spatial distribution of deep-sea fish has been extensively studied (Merrett and Haedrich 1997). In contrast, no studies have been able to investigate long-term temporal patterns in abyssal fish distribution or abundance. Indeed, there is little data available on the long-term population and predator-prey dynamics of any large, and unexploited, marine fish population (Jennings and Blanchard 2004). Studies in fished systems have reached no consensus on how animal abundances and productivities are controlled in marine systems, with apparent demonstrations of both top-down (Worm and Myers 2003, Frank et al. 2005) and bottom-up controls (Ware and Thomson 2005). The controls of animal abundances in abyssal systems remain poorly-understood.

Recent studies in the abyssal Pacific have demonstrated significant changes in benthic invertebrate community structure at inter-annual timescales (Ruhl and Smith 2004). These changes were linked to long-term patterns in the surface climate, and to food supply in the form of particulate organic carbon flux from the surface (Ruhl and Smith 2004). It is unknown whether similar changes in abundance also occur at higher trophic levels, such as fish, and what effects any changes in fish abundance have on the benthic invertebrates. Most benthopelagic deep-sea fish are predators and scavengers, and do not feed directly on the sinking particulate organic matter that comprises the majority of the flux from the surface (Merrett and Haedrich 1997, Drazen et al. 2001). Fish may act as predators on primary consumers, such as the echinoderms, and have their diet supplemented by carrion fall-out from the surface.
The availability of both resources might vary as a result of changing surface productivity, as particulate fall-out affects echinoderm behavior (Lauerman and Kaufmann 1998), and the abundance and position of shallow-water animals changes.

Evidence for the influence of surface productivity on abyssal fishes includes observations that grenadier abundance, size structure, behavior, and swimming speed can be linked to spatial and temporal variations in overlying productivity and invertebrate abundance (Armstrong et al. 1991, Priede et al. 1994, Priede et al. 2003).

The precise mechanisms for the effects remain unclear, and studies of Pacific grenadier biochemistry suggest inter-annual rather than seasonal changes in a range of indicators of nutritional status in these fishes (Drazen 2002b).

In this study, we provide new information on both seasonal and inter-annual patterns in the abundance of a predominant benthopelagic predator and its prey. By testing for long-term temporal relationships between the abundance of the predator and climate, particle flux, and abundance of potential prey taxa, we provide compelling evidence for bottom-up influences in this system.
Methods

We used a two-part approach to test for long-term quantitative relationships between the abundance of predators, their benthic prey, surface productivity and flux. First, we reviewed towed camera surveys of the density of non-cryptic demersal fishes and benthic invertebrates conducted at one site over a 15-year period. Then we used indices of ocean climate and estimates of POC flux to the benthos to test for relationships between these processes and predator dynamics.

Towed camera surveys

Forty-eight tow camera deployments were undertaken between October 1989 and February 2004 at Station M in the abyssal N.E. Pacific (34° 50'N, 123° 00'W, 4100 m depth). Sta. M is located about 220 km west of Point Conception, California, and has been extensively studied and described in detail elsewhere (Smith and Druffel 1998). Camera sled deployments took place within an approximately 25 x 35 km area, 10-35 km from the sediment trap system. Full details of the camera system and survey procedure have been provided previously (Lauerman and Kaufmann 1998, Ruhl and Smith 2004). In summary, faunal abundance was estimated using photographs taken every 4-5 s as the camera sled moved along the seafloor at approximately 0.8 m · s⁻¹, creating a continuous mosaic with a mean length of 1254 m.

As the fish were often photographed above the seafloor the precise positions and visibility of the fish could not be determined by traditional line-transect theory (Buckland et al. 1993, Lauerman et al. 1996). The area viewed was calculated from the distance travelled by the sled and the Effective Strip Width (ESW) based on the visibility of the targets. ESW varied between deployments due to differences in
illumination or film development, and was estimated for fish by incorporating ESW values for benthic animals with the most similar size and colouration (the sea cucumber *Abyssocucumis abyssorum*).

When more than one transect was done during any month, a transect length (sampling effort) weighted mean was used, providing 34 time point estimates for the study period. Film transects were analysed in random order, to avoid any training effect on the operator. Photographs were projected and viewed individually. One transect, previously used for invertebrate abundance estimates (from June 1991), was excluded here since the slow and erratic movement throughout the sled run may have affected the behavior of the fish. Fish were identified to genus or species where possible. Grenadiers were recorded as *Coryphaenoides* spp. as it was impractical to discriminate between species from the photographs. In particular *C. armatus* and *C. yaquinae* are common at Sta. M. The variable position and orientation of the fishes precluded estimation of fish size.

Only fish close to the seabed (<2 m above bottom) were visible to the camera. *Coryphaenoides armatus*, although a predominantly demersal species, does engage in excursions above the seafloor (Smith et al. 1989). The proportion of the time spent above the bottom by grenadiers during normal activity is not well known, but acoustic tracking studies at a nearby station indicated that grenadiers left the seafloor for less than 5% of the time (Priede et al. 1990).
Data Analysis

The only fish that were sufficiently abundant to allow statistical analysis were the grenadiers, *Coryphaenoides* spp. Data on the abundances of the dominant mobile epibenthic megafauna (Lauerman et al. 1996, Lauerman and Kaufmann 1998, Ruhl and Smith 2004), collected from the same series of tows were used to investigate coupling between the benthos and the fish assemblage. The dominant megafaunal taxa included here are potential prey of grenadiers (Pearcy and Ambler 1974) and make up approximately 99% of mobile animals observed on the seafloor in terms of abundance.

The possible affect of climate fluctuation, and Particulate Organic Carbon (POC) flux to the seafloor on fish populations were also examined. The climate indices used are indicative of El Niño/La Niña, (Northern and Southern Oscillation Indexes (NOI: Schwing et al. 2002; SOI: Trenberth and Shea 1987) and Multivariate El Niño-Southern Oscillation Index (MEI: Wolter and Timlin 1998) and regional upwelling measured by the Bakun Upwelling Index (BUI: Bakun 1973). The flux of POC to the seafloor (Baldwin et al. 1998, Smith et al. in press), was measured with a 50 meter above bottom (mab) sediment trap. POC flux data used for the study includes monthly data from June 1991-October 1992, July 1993-October 1996, November 1997-December 1998, and June 2001-September 2002. The 50 mab trap was chosen for these comparisons since 600 mab trap data from 2001-2002 were not available. Although the 50 mab trap can capture re-suspended mass flux, the 600 mab and 50 mab trap data are highly correlated and differences in POC flux were not significant (Baldwin et al. 1998, Smith et al. in press). Cross correlations between POC flux at 50 mab and satellite estimated surface export flux were significant to at least a 100 km
radius around the study site and up to 300 km parallel to the coast (Smith et al. in press).

Spearman rank cross correlations were conducted between the observed grenadier abundances and mobile epibenthic megafaunal (MEM) taxa, as well as between grenadier abundances and the climate and POC parameters. These correlations were done using monthly values and temporal lags. Since the benthic invertebrate and fish population data sets were discontinuous, 13 month centred running means were used to conduct the monthly cross correlations. Lags of -24 to +24 months between the fish and invertebrate data were introduced to investigate top- and bottom-down predator-prey interactions. For comparison of the climate and POC flux data with fish abundances, lags of 0 to 24 months were used. Climate and POC flux data were only allowed to lead abundance and not vice versa. The modified Chelton method (Pyper and Peterman 1998) was used to correct the resulting $P$ values for serial autocorrelation.

Monthly average fish abundances were plotted against Julian date in order to examine the effects of season on these parameters. The timing of the annual highest and lowest observed abundances for each year was also examined. The same tests were also conducted after the effect of year was removed by subtracting the linear regression predicted value from each data point, and by deducting a 5-point moving average from the raw data.
RESULTS

Fish abundances

Grenadiers (*Coryphaenoides* spp.) dominated the fish assemblage with abundances varying between 7.5 and 32.4 ind · ha\(^{-1}\) (Fig. 1). Grenadiers were unlikely to change their orientation or direction of travel until the sled was very close. Grenadiers remained within the field of view of the camera for an average of 8 s (where fish in only one frame = zero s).

Abundances of other fish species were low with the most numerous other species (*Bathysaurus ferox*) appearing a maximum of twice per tow, and making up 3.0 % of the observed assemblage. This approximated to an average of 0.7 ind · ha\(^{-1}\) over the entire dataset. *Bathysaurus ferox* was always first observed lying horizontal on the seafloor and usually made a vigorous escape response (10 burst swims from 12 observations). The other fishes observed were *Spectrunculus grandis* (three individuals), a Halasaurid tentatively identified as *Aldovandia* sp., and eight unidentified fishes.

Seasonal and inter-annual trends

When abundance was plotted against tow date (Julian Day) there was no indication of seasonality in grenadier abundance, even when the effects of inter-annual variation were removed. There was no significant difference between the timing (Julian day) of the highest and lowest abundances of fish (ANOVA \(F_{1,18} = 0.13, P = 0.75\)).

Abundances were compared using ANOVA between months in which more than 4 tows took place (February, June, July, August, and October), using year as a covariate. There was no significant difference between months (\(F_{4,40} = 0.27, P = \))
0.89). Overall there was a long-term increase in grenadier abundance (Fig. 1) from an annual mean abundance of 7.5 ind · ha\(^{-1}\) in 1989 to 28.1 ind · ha\(^{-1}\) in 2004, with the greatest increases occurring during the 1998-2001 sampling hiatus. There was, however, a period of notable decline in 1993-1994.

Correlations with climate, particle flux, and benthic invertebrates

Fish abundances did not correlate with any measure of surface climate or particle flux to the seafloor, regardless of the lag used. Echinoderms dominate the mobile epibenthic megafauna at Sta. M (Lauerman et al. 1996), and taxa examined here are the holothuroids \textit{Elpidia minutissima}, \textit{Peniagone vitrea}, \textit{P. diaphana}, \textit{Abyssocucumis abyssorum}, \textit{Synallactes} sp., \textit{Scotoplanes globosa}, \textit{Psychropotes longicauda}, \textit{Oneirophanta mutabilis}; the echinoid, \textit{Echinocrepis} spp.; and the ophiuroid, \textit{Ophiura} spp. Significant inter-annual variation has been observed in all 10 benthic faunal categories examined with some showing increases in abundance during periods of higher POC flux and others during lower fluxes (Ruhl and Smith 2004). Only weak links were found between grenadier numbers and numbers of any individual megafaunal invertebrate taxa. Fish abundance, however, was significantly positively correlated to total numbers of mobile epibenthic megafauna over the study period (Fig. 1). Monthly correlations were strongest when the fish abundances were lagged 9-20 months behind these total invertebrate abundances (Figure 2). Correlations were weaker (and always non-significant) when total invertebrate numbers were lagged behind fish numbers.
DISCUSSION

Numbers of grenadiers fluctuated over the study period, but showed an overall increase, more than doubling in abundance between 1989 and 2004. No significant relationships were found between grenadier abundance and either POC flux or climate. The overall rise in fish numbers was, however, significantly correlated with the total abundances of epibenthic echinoderms, which may indicate an increase in food supply. It is possible that the apparent change in fish abundance during the second sampling hiatus is another example of the 1998-9 N.E. Pacific regime shift (Chavez et al. 2003).

Studies suggest that change in food supply (amount and/or quality), is the most likely mechanism by which contemporary climatic variation affects deep-sea animals (Wigham et al. 2003, Ruhl and Smith 2004). At Sta. M the majority of food arrives as seasonal pulses of particulates, with the amount of material in each pulse varying greatly between years, depending on phytoplankton productivity (Baldwin et al. 1998). Grenadiers do not feed directly on these particulates, but are otherwise catholic feeders, consuming carrion, fish, cephalopods, crustaceans, echinoderms, and other invertebrates (Pearcy and Ambler 1974). Of the known food items of grenadiers, the echinoderm megafauna were observed most frequently in the camera sled photographs, with observations of small fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods occurring in relatively very small numbers. Little quantitative data exists on the diets of abyssal grenadiers, as decompression (and swim bladder expansion) usually results in stomach regurgitation. Some studies at geographically or bathymetrically similar sites have been conducted (Pearcy and Ambler 1974, Martin and Christiansen 1997). For *C. armatus*, echinoderms comprised up to 7.6% of the stomach contents (by wet
weight), with the largest proportions of the diet being mid-water cephalopods and
fishes (Pearcy and Ambler 1974). The importance of mid-water prey to Sta. M
grenadiers is unclear, especially given the rarity of vertical excursions in acoustically
tracked grenadiers at similar depths in the N.E. Pacific (Priede et al. 1990). The
horizontal distributions and abundances of any grenadiers feeding in the mesopelagic
may differ from those recorded here. Stomach content data for Sta. M grenadiers
include echinoderms, though not in large quantities (J. Drazen, pers. comm.),
probably because of the low nutritional value of these prey items (Drazen 2002a).

Grenadier abundance appeared to track the rises and falls in the abundance of the
echinoderms. As the relative importance of echinoderms as prey is somewhat unclear
for abyssal grenadiers, we cannot conclusively state that the correlation between the
abundances of grenadiers and echinoderms represents a predator-prey relationship.
While this would be the most parsimonious explanation for the observed relationship,
it is possible that the grenadiers could be responding to other co-varying taxa which
were not visible to the camera sled. Billett et al (2001) showed an increase in
holothurian abundance in the abyssal N.E. Atlantic over the period 1989-1998,
broadly mirrored by increases in the abundance of other prey taxa such as bivalves
and annelids (Pearcy and Ambler 1974). The observed correlations between fish and
echinoderm abundances likely represent some direct predator-prey interactions, and
indications of changing levels of food availability to grenadiers through the
abundances of other invertebrate prey.

*Intra-annual, seasonal variation*
In shallow-water and terrestrial systems, seasonal pulses of primary productivity often provide predictable sources of food for predators (especially items such as larvae and other young animals), and so predators may time their migrations and reproduction in response. At Sta. M there was little evidence for seasonal invertebrate recruitment (Ruhl and Smith 2004), though seasonal changes in food supply appear to alter the behavior of benthic echinoderms, which could affect their vulnerability to fish (Lauerman and Kaufmann 1998). An alternative mechanism for rapid changes in food supply to fish is through the supply of the carrion. The distributions and abundances of fishes and marine mammals are highly variable, and related to oceanographic conditions and surface productivity (Dorn 1995, Keiper et al. 2005). Carrion falls in the deep-ocean can cause significant local enrichment (Smith and Baco 2003), and attract large numbers of grenadiers (Jones et al. 1998). The proportion of the diet made up by carrion is unclear for most species, but in Coryphaenoides acrolepis it may reach 20% by wet mass in stomach contents (Drazen et al. 2001).

Any short-term changes in abyssal fish abundance resulting from such direct influences would require migrations from areas of lower food availability, which could closely-track variations in surface production. Such changes were not seen here, and there was no evidence for seasonal changes in abundance. Possibly the scale at which seasonal spatial variation in relative food availability occurs (whole ocean basins), is too large for slow-swimming grenadiers (Priede et al. 1991) to migrate in response.

Inter-annual, long-term change
Although consistent seasonal variations in abundance were absent, there were fluctuations in fish number during the study period, and a general increase over the 15-year duration. Over the whole time-series there was a positive relationship and strong correlation between grenadier and echinoderm abundances. The apparent response time of the fish population to changes in the total number of megafaunal echinoderms (becoming significant after only a few months lag) is probably too rapid to be caused entirely by fish recruitment and mortality. Grenadiers appear to be long-lived (Andrews et al. (1999) estimated >50 years for *C. acrolepis*) and can probably survive for long periods (>200 days) without food (Smith 1978). As a result they are probably able to survive severe fluctuations in food supply. The reproductive ecology of the predominant species at Sta. M (*C. armatus* and *C. yaquinae*) remains unknown, and despite extensive sampling there is, as yet, no evidence for a reproductive response to changes in resource availability. The strong correlations between invertebrate and fish abundances at lags of over a year allow for the possibility of a reproductive response to food availability. Ongoing studies, which will allow fish sizes to be determined accurately, will likely elucidate the relative contributions of recruitment and survivorship to long-term changes in this fish population.

Given the apparent response time, the observed rises and falls in fish numbers are most likely caused by migration into, and out of, the survey area in response to spatial variations in food availability at the seafloor. Station M is enriched by export from the increased surface productivity of the California Current upwelling, and the quality and quantity of the flux varies inter-annually according to the strength of the upwelling (Baldwin et al. 1998). Inter-annual variation in productivity likely changes the relative enrichment of Sta. M, compared to other areas of the seafloor which never
benefit from upwelling-enhanced surface productivity. Grenadiers appear not to respond immediately to changes in export flux from the surface, as they do not feed directly upon the material deposited. The invertebrate fauna responds over a range of timescales (Ruhl and Smith 2004), and the grenadiers probably employ a nomadic behaviour, with an inter-annually varying feeding aggregation beneath the area influenced by the California Current System.

Ecological consequences

Ruhl and Smith (2004) showed that abyssal benthic echinoderm numbers likely respond to changes in food supply (bottom-up control), but the importance of predation (top-down control), was previously unknown. The long-term positive correlation between fish and invertebrate numbers, and the increase in the significance of the correlation when fish numbers lag behind invertebrate numbers, suggests that bottom-up controls predominate.

No consensus exists as to the dominant control of animal abundances in natural systems, and recent studies in gadiform fishes (the order which includes Coryphaenoides) provide apparently conflicting results (Worm and Myers 2003, Frank et al. 2005, Ware and Thomson 2005). Identifying natural ecological processes in systems, and fish populations, which are heavily modified by fishing is not a trivial task (Jennings and Blanchard 2004, Rose 2004), which makes data for the unfished populations at Sta. M very valuable.

Benthic marine systems provide some of the best-known examples of top-down control (Strong 1992), and led to the development of the “keystone species” concept
(Paine 1969). In the present study “bottom up” controls predominated, probably due to the dominant role of allochthonous food supply to the system. Variation in imported food is not influenced by the population dynamics of the abyssal fauna. Classical “trophic cascades” cannot form in such a system, as changes in the deep benthic fauna do not strongly influence primary production in the euphotic zone. The relative accessibility of vegetation to herbivores has been suggested as a reason why trophic cascades are most commonly observed in shallow-water marine systems (Strong 1992). In the abyss all the photosynthetic producer biomass is completely inaccessible to the benthic fauna, due to their great vertical separation. The abyssal benthos subsists on biomass which has already died and left the euphotic zone, and therefore its consumption has no further effect on the surface fauna.

The apparent lack of top-down controls by grenadiers on the abundant echinoderms can be explained by modelling studies that indicate that N.E. Pacific C. armatus take low numbers of prey, as a result of the low abundances and very low metabolic rates of these fishes (Drazen 2002a). The sizes of the fish populations are probably limited by the low productivity:biomass ratio of the benthic invertebrate fauna (Brey and Clarke 1993), and by large fluctuations in prey abundance which probably cause periodic restrictions on food supply for the fish. These fluctuations may be exacerbated by the lack of any stabilising feedback between the dynamics of the benthic and pelagic communities.

The abyss therefore does not act like other marine systems, because its primary consumers do not have direct access to the producers (photic zone plankton) which eventually provide their food. The long-term dynamics of primary and secondary
consumers in abyssal systems appear to be more like those of terrestrial systems dependent on allochthonous food, or where prey availability is strongly driven by external forces. Studies of desert islands, dependent on nutrients from guano, have demonstrated the powerful bottom-up controls of animal abundance which variation in allochthonous food from the euphotic zone can cause (Sánchez-Piñero and Polis 2000). Climatic variation strongly affects the abundances of wolves and insectivorous birds, and these lagged changes are mediated through alterations in prey accessibility (Vucetich and Peterson 2003) or abundance (Jones et al. 2003).

Direct abiotic influences, such as variation in winter temperatures, which are very important in many terrestrial systems, are probably not nearly so powerful in the physically stable abyss. Donor-control, through food supply changes, appears to be the dominant source of inter-annual variation in abyssal animal abundances, due to the overwhelming importance of allochthonous food to abyssal systems. This is likely to be the root of any differences in the controls of shallow- and deep-water communities.

Conclusions

There has been a major change in fish abundance at this N.E. Pacific station over the period 1989 to 2004. Changes in grenadier abundance, and an overall increase over the study period, appears to follow changes in the abundance of benthic invertebrate prey. Seasonal patterns in fish abundance were not detected, with inter-annual variation driven by fish migration being the predominant pattern. This study provides some of the only data available on the natural interactions of benthopelagic fishes and the invertebrate megafauna, indicating both bottom-up control on animal abundances, and the dominant influence of food-limitation on the ecology of the deep-ocean.
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LITERATURE CITED


Figure 1. Monthly Abundances of mobile epibenthic megafauna (M.E.M., open points) and grenadier fish, *Coryphaenoides* spp. (solid points) recorded by towed camera at Sta. M, N.E. Pacific, 4100 m depth. MEM consisted of 8 species of echinoderm. All point data are monthly averages. Both series show large variations at annual and decadal timescales, with a general increase in abundances over time. Also shown are the 13 month centered running means for the echinoderm MEM (dashed) and grenadier fish (solid line).

Figure 2. Spearman rank cross correlations for +12 to –12 months showing the strength of links between fish and benthic echinoderm abundance at various time lags. The correlations peaked with fish lagging benthic fauna by approximately 5-9 months.
Figure 1

![Graph showing fish population and MEM (ind. ha⁻¹) over survey months.](image-url)
Figure 2

Spearman rank correlation coefficient (r) with p values in black insets

Time lag (months)

predators leading prey

prey leading predators