



Regional patterns of macrofaunal diversity and abundance determined by antagonistic ecosystem engineers in soft-sediment intertidal habitats

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Organisms as ecosystem engineers

Jones et al. 1994

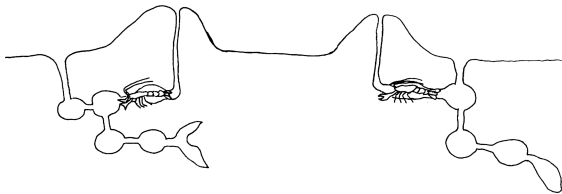
- Physical processes that are not directly trophic or competitive.
- Modification, maintenance and /or creation of habitats.
- Profound impact on the availability of resources.
- Autogenic engineers: through their own physical structures.
- Allogenic engineers: through their behaviour and activity.

Intertidal ecosystem engineers

Burrowing shrimps

- Burrow construction & maintenance
- Deposit - feeding
- Bioturbation & sediment disturbance

→ Reduced abundance and diversity of associated fauna



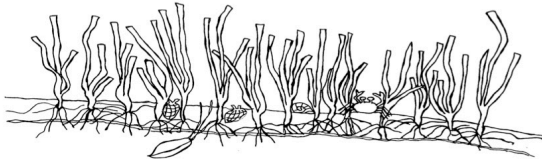


Intertidal ecosystem engineers

Seagrasses

- Production of shoots, leaves, roots
- Above - ground habitat
- Buffering of flow & sediment stabilisation

→ Increased abundance and diversity of associated fauna





Antagonistic ecosystem engineers

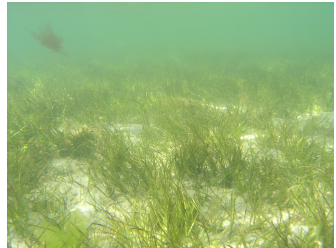
Burrowing shrimps

- Allogenic ecosystem engineers
> impacts via their behaviour and activity

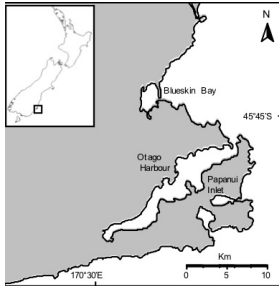


Seagrasses

- Autogenic ecosystem engineers
> impacts via own physical structures

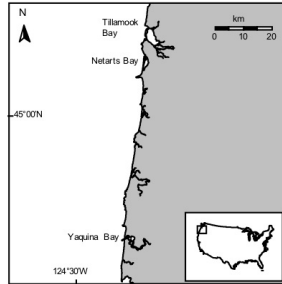


Burrowing shrimps vs seagrasses



Southeastern NZ

- Papanui Inlet
- Blueskin Bay
- Otago Harbour



Pacific Northwest

- Netarts Bay
- Yaquina Bay
- Tillamook Bay

Burrowing shrimps vs seagrasses

NZ & USA

Shrimp vs seagrass

Biffarius filholi ↔ *Zostera muelleri*

Neotrypaea californiensis ↔ *Zostera japonica*

Within each inlet in each region

High shrimp Hs: >40 mounds per m^2 .

Low shrimp Ls: <20 mounds per m^2 .

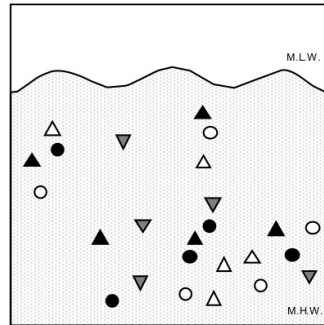
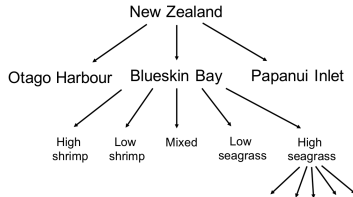
High seagrass Hz: 8000 shoots per m^2 .

Low seagrass Lz: 2000 shoots per m^2 .

Mixed shrimp / seagrass Sz: 10–20 mounds & 4000 shoots per m^2 .

Intertidal sampling

Set up



Intertidal sampling

Summer & winter

Macrofaunal assemblage (>500 micron)

Habitat variables:

- Seagrass biomass (above - and below - ground: shoots, leaves, dry weight)
- Shrimp (mound density, bioturbation rate)
- Sediment (chlorophyll α , grain size, organic content, CHN)

Multivariate analysis (Berkenbusch & Rowden 2007).

Univariate analysis (current study).

Multivariate analysis**

Macrofaunal assemblages:

- distinctly different between shrimp & seagrass sites.
- distinctly different between shrimp & mixed sites.
- similar between seagrass & mixed sites.

Consistent differences in each region.

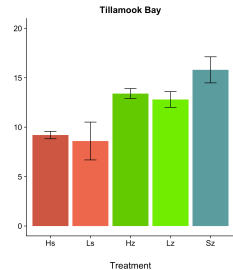
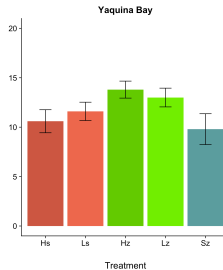
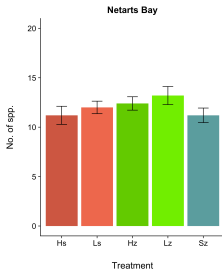
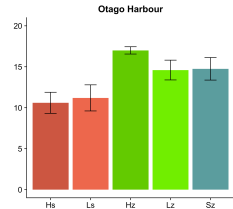
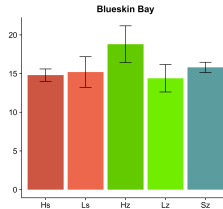
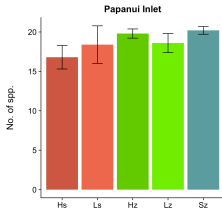
Consistent differences in summer and winter.



** Berkenbusch & Rowden (2007). Aquatic Ecology 41:129–147.

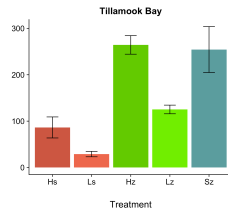
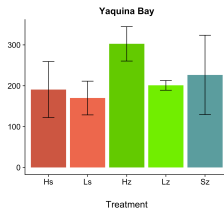
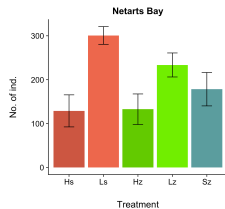
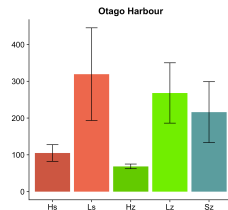
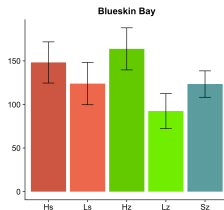
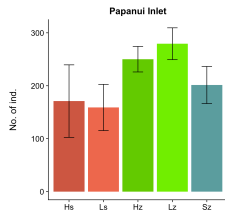
No. of species

Summer



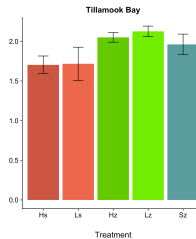
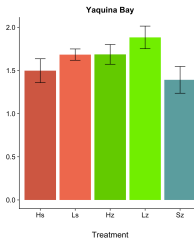
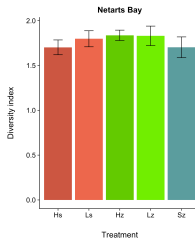
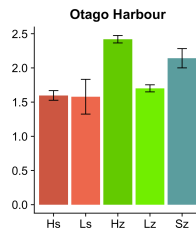
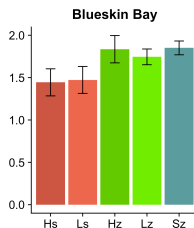
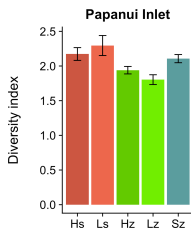
No. of individuals

Summer



Diversity

Summer



Summary

Preliminary assessment of patterns in univariate indices.

- Some differences between burrowing shrimp and seagrass sites.
- No universal pattern across sites and treatments (at least not in summer).

Acknowledgments

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