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Kaiugnak bays on the east side of Kodiak Island

Collected Reprints - - 1986

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Seasonal Composition, Abundance and Food Web Relationships of Principle Juvenile and Adult Marine Finfish Species Inhabiting the Nearshore Zone of Kodiak Island's Eastside -

James E. Blackburn - 1980

Study was conducted in Izhut, Kalsin, Kiliuda and Kaiugnak bays on the east side of Kodiak Island to establish a baseline for prediction of oil development conflicts with the species and their habitats.

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FWS/OBS. - - 1980

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Habitat Rehabilitation for Inland Fisheries -

Philip Roni - 2005

This technical paper reviews current information on the effectiveness of habitat rehabilitation techniques for inland fisheries, based on published evaluations of projects including studies on roads improvements and sediment reduction, riparian and floodplain rehabilitation, placement of habitat structures in lakes and streams, and the addition of nutrients to increase aquatic production. It also sets out information on planning, prioritising and monitoring rehabilitation projects.

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Wild Juvenile Steelhead and Chinook Salmon Abundance and Composition at Lower Granite Dam, Migratory Years 2010-2017 - Carlos A. Camacho - 2018

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Central and Southern Florida Multi-Purpose Project and Programmatic EIS - - 1999

Central and Southern Florida Multi-Purpose Project and Programmatic EIS - - 1999

Pacific Texas Pipeline Project, Proposed - - 1985

Pacific Texas Pipeline Project, Proposed - - 1985

Draft Environmental Impact Report/environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project - Los Angeles (Calif.). Harbor Department - 1985

Draft Environmental Impact Report/environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project - Los Angeles (Calif.). Harbor Department - 1985

several sorts of ecology, convinced us that the Hinga - 1995

Marine Eutrophication Review - Kenneth R. Hinga - 1995

Rockfishes of the genus *Sebastes* - George W. Boehlert - 2012-12-06

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Habitat Structure - S.S. Bell - 2012-12-06

We conceived the idea for this book after teaching a graduate seminar on 'Habitat Complexity' at The University of South Florida. Discussions during the seminar led us to conclude that similar goals were to be found in studies of the topic that spanned the breadth of ecological research. Yet, the exact meaning of 'habitat structure', and the way in which it was measured, seemed to differ widely among subdisciplines. Our own research, which involves

differences among subdisciplines were indeed real ones, and that they did inhibit communication. We decided that interchange of ideas among researchers working in marine ecology, plant-animal interactions, physiological ecology, and other more-or-less independent fields would be worthwhile, in that it might lead to useful generalizations about 'habitat structure'. To foster this interchange of ideas, we organized a symposium to attract researchers working with a wide variety of organisms living in many habitats, but united in their interest in the topic of 'habitat structure'. The symposium was held at The University of South Florida's Chinsegut Hill Conference Center, in May, 1988. We asked participants to think about 'habitat structure' in new ways; to synthesize important, but fragmented, information; and, perhaps, to consider ways of translating ideas across systems. The chapters contained in this book reflect the participants' attempts to do so. The

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Bulletin of Marine Science - - 1996

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Comprehensive Bibliography - Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program - 1984

V.1, Brief Project Descriptions - - 1995
Comprehensive Bibliography - Outer
Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment
Program - 1984

**Distribution and Abundance of Fishes and
Invertebrates in West Coast Estuaries** - -
1991

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Invertebrates in West Coast Estuaries** - -
1991

NOAA Technical Report NMFS. - - 1984

NOAA Technical Report NMFS. - - 1984

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Draft
Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan, Supplement
V.1, Brief Project Descriptions** - - 1995

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Draft
Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan, Supplement**

**Limnological and Engineering Analysis of a
Polluted Urban Lake** - Steven W. Effler -
1996-03-22

Onondaga Lake in Syracuse, New York is a model for the analysis and management of a polluted urban lake. Sometimes referred to as "the most polluted lake in the United States", Onondaga Lake is one of only two lakes for which a federal advisory body has been set up to guide environmental remediation. The recipient of significant municipal effluent and industrial waste for more than a century, Onondaga Lake has been the focus of intensive limnological investigation and extensive remediation efforts. This book is a comprehensive presentation of the scientific knowledge about Onondaga Lake, based on research coordinated by the Upstate Freshwater Institute. Onondaga Lake: Limnology and Environmental Management of a Polluted Urban Lake is the most complete case study of a lake, and will be of interest to water quality

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lake, and will be of interest to water quality scientists, engineers and managers, as well as environmental engineers, modelers, and policymakers.

Estuarine Comparisons - Victor S Kennedy -

2013-09-25
Estuarine Comparisons compares the knowledge gained about many of the world's estuaries. The book compares the Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic coast estuaries, and the physical, chemical, and biological parameters in estuaries throughout the world. The text also compares the features of North Sea, east and West Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific estuaries, as well as of pioneering work in the Chang Jiang estuary of China, one of the largest in the world. Comparisons of anadromous fisheries, estuarine microbiology, and many other interactive features over a wide variety of latitudinal and longitudinal variation are also encompassed. People interested in estuaries, including ecologists, will find the book

Granite Dam, Migratory Year 2018 - Carlos A.

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Wild Juvenile Steelhead and Chinook Salmon Abundance and Composition at Lower

Camacho - 2019

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CENFOR - United States. Bureau of the Census - 1971

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Ecology of Fishes on Coral Reefs - Camilo Mora - 2015-04-23

Draws on contributions from leading researchers to deliver a comprehensive overview of the latest knowledge on coral reef fishes.

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Granite DAM, Migratory Years 2010 and
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**Distribution and Abundance of Fishes and
Invertebrates in West Coast Estuaries:
Species life history summaries - - 1991**

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Selected Water Resources Abstracts - - 1987

Selected Water Resources Abstracts - - 1987

**Coastal Wetland Restoration Bibliography -
David Yozzo - 1997**

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David Yozzo - 1997**

**Wild Juvenile Steelhead and Chinook Salmon
Abundance and Composition at Lower**

2011 - Timothy Copeland - 2013

**Wild Juvenile Steelhead and Chinook Salmon
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Granite DAM, Migratory Years 2010 and
2011 - Timothy Copeland - 2013**

**Trophically Transmitted Parasites as
Ecosystem Indicators - James P. Losee - 2012**
Recent research conducted throughout the
Northern California Current (NCC) on the
ecology of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.)
indicates that variable ocean conditions affect
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nearshore environment which, in turn, can affect
the quality of prey for fish, sea birds and
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the NCC during early marine residency of some
Pacific salmon populations is related to survival
to adulthood. However, copepods make up a
small portion of the diet of coho and Chinook

temperature (SST) and Bakun's upwelling index) ocean climate, zooplankton composition and salmon prey remain unclear. Parasite analysis provides a supplement to traditional diet analysis that can describe the foraging history of a host species. Coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) and Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) serve as hosts to an array of marine parasites acquired through consumption of infected intermediate hosts such as copepods, euphausiids, and planktivorous fishes. Causing little or no harm to their salmon host, the presence of trophically transmitted parasites provides information on the dietary history of their salmonid host beyond the 24 hours associated with traditional diet analysis. This study (1) examined differences in feeding behavior of coho and Chinook salmon during their early marine residency using both stomach and parasite community analyses and (2) tested the hypothesis that variability in ocean circulation patterns (measured through the Pacific Decadal Oscillation, sea surface

and copepod species composition are related to variability in the community structure of trophically transmitted marine parasites found in juvenile salmon. I compared the abundance and species composition of parasites recovered from juvenile Columbia River coho and upper Columbia River summer and fall Chinook salmon captured off the coast of Washington from 2002 to 2009. I also compared interannual variability in parasite assemblages to physical and biological indices of ocean conditions. Coho and Chinook salmon consumed similar prey taxa; however, the species richness and abundance of trophically transmitted parasites indicated that Chinook salmon consumed a greater diversity and abundance of infected prey. In addition, differences in the abundance of fish in the diet and *Anisakis simplex*, a parasitic nematode known to infect salmon through fish consumption, suggest that Chinook salmon consistently consumed more fish prey than coho.

small portion of the diet of coho and Chinook euphausiids as indicated by stomach content analysis and increased abundance of the euphausiid parasite, *Rhadinorhynchus trachuri*. Shifts in the parasite community composition of both coho and Chinook salmon were related to interannual variability in SST and the biomass of southern-origin copepods ($r > 0.7$, P

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salmon, and the mechanistic linkages between ocean climate, zooplankton composition and salmon prey remain unclear. Parasite analysis provides a supplement to traditional diet analysis that can describe the foraging history of a host species. Coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) and Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) serve as hosts to an array of marine parasites acquired through consumption of infected intermediate hosts such as copepods, euphausiids, and planktivorous fishes. Causing little or no harm to their salmon host, the presence of trophically transmitted parasites provides information on the dietary history of their salmonid host beyond the 24 hours associated with traditional diet analysis. This study (1) examined differences in feeding behavior of coho and Chinook salmon during their early marine residency using both stomach and parasite community analyses and (2) tested the hypothesis that variability in ocean circulation patterns (measured through the

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Ecological Correlates of the Abundance of Juvenile Green Sea Turtles (*Chelonia Mydas*) on Nearshore Reefs in Southeast Florida -

Melanie Stadler - 2013

Juvenile green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) abundance differs among nearshore reefs, but why some sites are preferred over others is unknown. My study had two objectives: to quantify differences in abundance over time (one year) and to determine what ecological factors were correlated with those differences. I conducted quarterly surveys on reefs in Palm Beach and Broward Counties and compared reef

year) and to determine what ecological factors abundance and composition, and (iii) changes in reef area (caused by sand covering) through time (11 years). Turtles were most abundant on shallow reefs exposed to high light levels that remained stable (uncovered by sand) for long periods of time. These reefs had the highest diversity of algal species, in part because cropping by the turtles prevented any one species from becoming dominant. My results suggest that both physical and biological factors make some reefs more attractive to turtles than other

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Distribution and Abundance of Fishes and Invertebrates in West Coast Estuaries -

Mark E. Monaco - 1990

"This report is the first of two volumes that present information on the spatial and temporal

summaries - - 1990

characteristics of 47 fish and invertebrate species in 32 estuaries along the contiguous West Coast of the U.S. Its purpose is to disseminate data developed in NOAA's Estuarine Living Marine Resources (ELMR) project."--Page 1.

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Distribution and Abundance of Fishes and Invertebrates in West Coast Estuaries: Data

Distribution and Abundance of Fishes and Invertebrates in West Coast Estuaries: Data summaries - - 1990

Synopsis of Biological Data on the Spottail Pinfish, *Diplodus Holbrooki* (Pisces: Sparidae) - George H. Darcy - 1984

Information on the biology and fishery resources of the spottail pinfish, *Diplodus holbrooki*, is compiled, reviewed, and analyzed in the FAO species synopsis style.

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Abundance of Benthic Macroinvertebrates in

Distribution and Abundance of Juvenile

Gilmore - 1974

Abundance of Benthic Macroinvertebrates in Natural and Altered Estuarine Areas - Gil

Gilmore - 1974

CALFED Bay-Delta Program Programmatic EIS, Long-Term Comprehensive Plan to Restore Ecosystem Health and Improve Water Management, San Francisco Bay - Sacramento/San Joaquin River Bay-Delta D,Dsum; Program Goals and Objectives, Dapp1; No Action Alternative, - - 2000

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Halibut in the Southeastern Bering Sea -

Edgar Allan Best - 1977

Report providing information on the abundance, size composition, growth, and mortality change during the period of study (1963-1977) of Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) in the southeastern Bering Sea.

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Corals in a Changing World - Carmenza Duque - 2018-03-28

Corals comprise a wide variety of colonial marine invertebrates belonging to the Phylum Cnidaria. Their polyps form the most colorful, complete,

basis for performing experiments with natural resembling underwater cities, commonly called coral reefs, which host a wide variety of invertebrates and fish species. They are highly productive ecosystems, contribute to the health of the biosphere, and offer a good number of economic and ecological services to coastal populations and to many people around the world. However, due to a diverse number of natural and anthropogenic stressors, corals have shown a severe decline over the past few decades. Being aware of the importance and relevance of the facts described, the book "Corals in a Changing World" offers new scientific information regarding the actual status and, in some cases, the resilience state of coral reef systems. Timely information is critical for managers and decision makers to implement sustainable management measures according to the ecological condition of coral reefs. In addition, the book also discusses the use of well-maintained coral microcosms to provide a good

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Energy Research Abstracts - - 1987

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The Ecology of Marine Fishes - Larry G. Allen -

"A masterful accomplishment—Allen, Pondella and Horn have assembled a talented team of experts who produce authoritative, up-to-date accounts. This book will be used as the primary text in many fish biology courses and as a valuable reference elsewhere. Here is a wealth of data waiting to be mined by legions of graduate students as they generate the new ideas that will motivate marine ecology for years."—Peter Sale, Editor of *Coral Reef Fishes: Dynamics and Diversity in a Complex Ecosystem* "A copiously illustrated and comprehensive interpretation of the past, present, and future state of over 500 species of fishes in Californian waters. A compilation of virtually all the many important studies on the ecology of California marine fishes."—Bruce B. Collette, National Marine Fisheries Service and co-author of *The Diversity of Fishes*

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Sand Lance : a Review of Biology and Predator Relations and Annotated Bibliography - Martin D. Robards - 1999

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Distribution and Abundance of Fish in the Yakima River, Wash., April 1957 to May 1958 - Benjamin G. Patten - 1970

Distribution and Abundance of Fish in the Yakima River, Wash., April 1957 to May 1958 - Benjamin G. Patten - 1970

Distribution and Abundance of Larvae of King Crab, *Paralithodes Camtschatica*, and Pandalid Shrimp in the Kachemak Bay Area, Alaska, 1972 and 1976 - Evan B. Haynes - 1983

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