

Spatial and temporal patterns in barnacle settlement rate along a southern California rocky shore

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ABSTRACT: Barnacle settlement was monitored at 5 sites separated by 50 to 250 m at Dike Rock, La Jolla, California, USA. *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus* settlement were spatially correlated at those sites. Within sites, settlement of the 2 species were correlated. These results support the hypothesis of common onshore larval transport events for all sites and both species. Other spatio-temporal patterns were contrasting: 1 peak accounted for most of *P. polymerus* settlement, while there were 5 peaks of similar magnitude for *Chthamalus* spp. At 2 sites, settlement plates were installed at 2 heights in the intertidal; *Chthamalus* spp. settlement was similar at the 2 heights, while *P. polymerus* settlement was relatively different at the sites. Such spatial patterns may have resulted from a stronger behavioral component affecting settlement in *P. polymerus*. These results suggest that, at scales of 100 m, temporal variability in settlement rate may be related to larval pool and physical transport processes, while spatial variability may be associated with behavioral response and substrate availability. *Chthamalus* spp. settlement was higher at sites where rocks were surrounded by unsuitable sandy substrate, possibly because settlement on available substrate is intensified where total suitable settlement area is relatively scarce. To test this, plates were installed at another site where suitable substrate was also scarce; as predicted, settlement was higher at both sites. At another study site in Medio Camino, Mexico, settlement became more predictable among sites along the rocky shore after the shoreline had been partially inundated by sand, further supporting this hypothesis. The proportion of unmetamorphosed settlers of *Chthamalus* spp., relative to total settlement, appeared to peak on particular days of the lunar cycle and was spatially correlated at the 5 sites. The periodicity of the peaks was close to the 14.75 d spring-to-neap cycle, suggesting that these peaks may be related to periodic short-immersion times that did not allow the attached cyprids to metamorphose. Mortality of recently metamorphosed (≤ 1 d) *Chthamalus* spp. spat by physical damage was spatially variable.

KEY WORDS: Settlement · *Chthamalus* spp. · *Pollicipes polymerus* · Spatial and temporal variability

INTRODUCTION

Recent interest in the ecology of larval settlement in the intertidal zone (e.g. Young 1990) has focused on distinguishing how settlement vs post-settlement processes influence population abundance (Connell 1985). Distribution and abundance of many intertidal marine benthic populations are influenced by disturbance and biotic interactions among established adults (Hatton 1938, Connell 1961, Paine 1966, Dayton 1971, Taylor & Littler 1982) whose initial numbers depend on processes influencing settling larvae: micro-

hydrodynamic events, behavior, substrate availability, and predation within and among settlement sites (Denley & Underwood 1979, Keough & Downes 1982, Grosberg 1982, Eckman 1983, Gaines et al. 1985, Butman 1987, Bushek 1988, Young 1988, Raimondi & Keough 1990, Minchinton & Scheibling 1991, Raimondi 1991, Bertness et al. 1992). The number of larvae available to these processes is, in turn, determined by the rate of arrival of larvae on the shore, which depends on physical transport processes (Hatton 1938, Bousfield 1955, Hawkins & Hartnoll 1982, Kendall et al. 1985, Shanks 1983, 1986, Gaines & Roughgarden 1985, Gaines et al. 1985, Scheltema 1986, Roughgarden et al. 1988, Farrell et al. 1991, Pineda 1991, Gaines & Bertness 1992). Finally, the

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number of larvae available to physical transport depends on phenomena which influence the larval pool (Johnson 1939, 1960, Korrynga 1941, Thorson 1950).

Studies on the temporal and spatial scales of settlement have generally revealed great variability: among geographic locations (Bennell 1981, Hawkins & Hartnoll 1982, Kendall et al. 1982, Caffey 1985, Wethey 1986, Dayton et al. 1989), among sites along a beach (Hatton 1938, Connell 1961, Denley & Underwood 1979, Keough & Downes 1982, Gaines et al. 1985, Caffey 1985, Bushek 1988, Raimondi 1991) and also within sites (De Wolf 1973, Hawkins & Hartnoll 1982, Wethey 1984, Gaines & Roughgarden 1985; see also Crisp 1976 for a review of smaller scales).

Settlement rate, the rate at which planktonic larvae establish permanent contact with the substrate (e.g. Connell 1985), depends on the rate of arrival of larvae on the shore (which depends on the larval pool and physical transport processes), on suitable settlement substrate, and on micro-hydrodynamic and behavioral processes (Fig. 1). Measurement of settlement rate can offer insights into these processes. Knowledge of settlement patterns along a shore could help explain issues related to onshore transport of larvae. Peaks in larval settlement correlated in space (along the shore) and in time (at the same site for 2 different species) would support an hypothesis of common events affecting onshore transport of larvae and might shed some light on the spatial scale of the transporting phenomenon. Shanks & Wright (1987) counted attached cyprids and metamorphs on 2 dates separated by ~25 d and found that settlement was higher in an area of 'higher return of surface drifters' (by 'internal wave slicks')

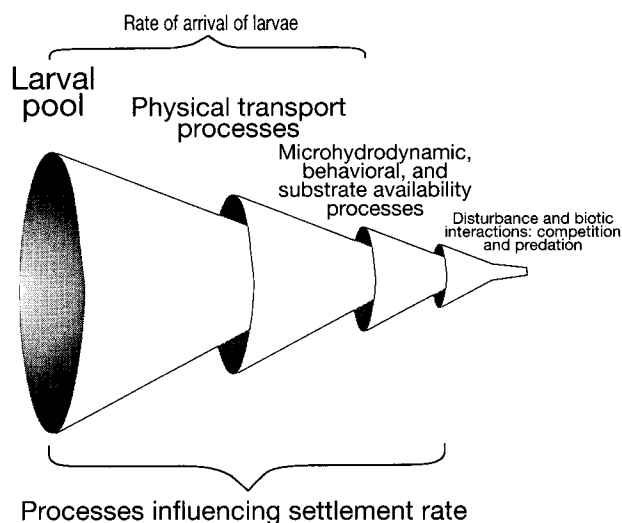


Fig. 1. Representation of the proximate processes that influence settlement rate and populations' abundance and distribution in benthic communities

than in areas with low returns. In these experiments, 6 sites were arranged inside a small bay (~600 m entrance width). Farrell et al. (1991) studied onshore transport of larvae and barnacle settlement (measured every other day) at 6 sites separated by ~2 to 20 km, and reported detailed results from 2 sites where settlement rate appeared to be spatially correlated. No results were presented for the other sites. Caffey (1985) showed that peaks in abundance of barnacle settlers (0 to 30 d old) tended to correlate among 6 sites (20 to 50 m apart) within each of 3 shores studied. Wethey (1986) measured daily settlement at shores separated by 25 to 50 km and found some evidence of spatial correlation. Influence of available settlement substrate could also be studied by inspecting settlement rates within sites (Denley & Underwood 1979, Gaines & Roughgarden 1985, Minchinton & Scheibling 1993) and among sites (Bertness et al. 1992). Effects of micro-hydrodynamics on settlement rates have been usually studied with models or laboratory flumes (Eckman 1983, Butman 1987), and effects of behavior have focused on distribution (Strathmann et al. 1981, Keough & Downes 1982, Wethey 1984, Raimondi 1991); effects of behavior on settlement rates could also be inferred by comparing species with different behavior at settlement (e.g. Knight-Jones 1953, Johnson & Strathmann 1989).

In this paper, larval settlement was observed on rocky shores (scale of 100s of meters) for 2 species of barnacles, *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus*, and patterns in the proportion of attached unmetamorphosed cyprids to total settlement and in spat mortality were documented. Questions addressed include the following: What are the spatial and temporal patterns of settlement variability within a particular intertidal area? Is settlement by *Chthamalus* spp. and *P. polymerus* spatially correlated at 100 m scales? Is settlement within sites temporally correlated for the 2 species? Is settlement predictably different in some parts of the shore? If so, what processes are responsible? What processes influence the variability in the proportion of unmetamorphosed settlers to total settlement? What are the spatial and temporal patterns of spat mortality on a beach? Is mortality spatially variable? Is mortality spatially correlated?

METHODS

Settlement plates were sampled at various frequencies (see below) for attached *Pollicipes polymerus*, and attached cyprids, metamorphosed spat, and 'dead metamorphosed spat' of *Chthamalus* spp. (In this paper, 'metamorphs' are *Chthamalus* spp. which have lost their cyprid shell, while 'unmetamorphs' refers to

attached cyprids that have not lost their shell.) Mortality events were recognized by an obviously damaged individual *Chthamalus* spp. (cut in half, crushed, spat scar, etc.). The mortality estimate (number of dead spat/total settlement) was thus conservative because non-metamorphosed dead cyprids or consumed spat (see 'Discussion') were not quantified, and because dead but not obviously damaged spat would have been missed. Upon removal, settlement plates were replaced with fresh plates that had been thoroughly scrubbed in fresh water.

Settlement plates were made of white polyvinyl chloride pipes cut in half through their longitudinal axes. Three grooves were machined into the inner surface of each plate. The total length of the grooves was 58 ± 0.4 cm (mean \pm SD, $n = 10$). Settlement was only counted for barnacles within about 0.0165 cm of the groove axis, leading to an estimate of 1.9 cm² of available substrate per plate. Sampled plates were inspected using a dissecting microscope. As in other barnacle species (Crisp & Barnes 1954, Wethey 1984) settling *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus* larvae strongly prefer grooves. Most barnacles settling on the plates were found within the limits of the sampled groove area. Exceptions occurred on dates with very high settlement. Plates were perforated in the middle (hole diameter was ~ 1.2 cm) so that they could be mounted on the substrate with plastic screws. These screws were cemented to rock holes with epoxy resin. Substrate around installed plates contained *Chthamalus* spp. but plates were at least 50 cm from *P. polymerus* aggregations.

Sampling was performed at 2 locations. Plates were sampled daily at Dike Rock, La Jolla, California (~ 500 m north of the pier at Scripps Institution of Oceanography) in 1989. Five sites (O, A, B, C and D) were occupied at different times for identifying specific patterns or for testing specific hypotheses (see below). Sites were arranged along shore, separated by 50 to 250 m. The southernmost site was O; the northernmost site was D. Sites O & D were at the periphery of the rocky shore, where the sandy and rocky habitats overlap. Each site had at least 3 plates (separated 0.5 to 2 m per site), 1 or 2 horizontally oriented and 1 or 2 vertically oriented.

The second location, Medio Camino, northern Baja California, Mexico, is about 100 km south of Dike Rock. Five sites (1 to 5), separated by about 10 to 60 m, were sampled every other day in April–May and on 4 d intervals in August–September 1991. (In one instance in the April–May experiment, plates were sampled at a 4 d interval.) The southernmost site was 1. One plate was installed per site, orientated horizontally.

Plates at both locations were about 0.75 to 1.50 m above mean lower low water (MLLW) level, except for

a second set of plates installed at Dike Rock, Sites A & B, at about 0.2 to 0.5 m above MLLW (referred to Sites A-low and B-low.)

All statistical tests were performed on the average of data from 2 to 3 plates per site at Dike Rock, and the data from 1 plate at Medio Camino. Non-significance (ns) was set at $\alpha > 0.05$. A periodogram analysis (Schuster 1898, explained in Enright 1965) was performed by plotting amplitude, A_p , vs period, p , from data on the proportion of unmetamorphosed settlers. Root mean square A_p was obtained as in Enright (1965):

$$A_p = \sqrt{\frac{1}{P} \sum_{h=1}^P (Y_{p,h} - \bar{Y}_p)^2} \quad \text{where } \bar{Y}_p = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{h=1}^P Y_{p,h}$$

Enright defined p as 'the period for which form is to be estimated (need not be an integer)', P as the 'largest integer $\leq p$ ', h as the day for which the average is to be computed 'an integer ($0 < h \leq P$)', and $Y_{p,h}$ as the mean daily value for the h th day value 'of the form estimate for assumed period, p '. For obtaining fractional periods from a series sampled at 1 whole unit intervals (or in general higher intervals than the resolution of period desired) there are several interpolation techniques. The one used here was explained by Enright (1965) and is based on advancing through the time series at the average rate of the fractional period desired.

In this paper, spatial correlation is used for correlation over some time of the individual species among sites (irrespective of the other species), while temporal correlation is the correlation between *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus* within one site independent of other sites.

RESULTS AND HYPOTHESES

Settlement patterns at Dike Rock

There were several peaks in settlement for *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus* from April through July (Figs. 2 & 3). Increases and decreases in settlement for both species were often abrupt (e.g. for *Chthamalus* spp., June 14, 15 and 16 for Sites A, B & O, and June 21 and 22 at Sites A & O, Fig. 2; for *P. polymerus*, June 14, 15 and 16 for Site B, and June 10, 11 and 12 for Sites O & C, Fig. 3). *Chthamalus* spp. and *P. polymerus* settlements were temporally correlated with each other within Sites A & B (the sites with the longest series; Spearman $r_s = 0.589$, $n = 93$ for Site A and $r_s = 0.715$, $n = 95$ for Site B; in both cases $p < 0.05$).

While peaks in settlement appear to coincide, other settlement patterns for *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes*

polymerus are contrasting. *Chthamalus* spp. settlement peaks were of similar order of magnitude throughout the sampling period. *P. polymerus* had a relatively low settlement rate until an exceptionally high settlement occurred in late July to early August. *Chthamalus* spp. settlement intensities per site appear similar in magnitude within the 5 sites, but for *P. polymerus*, Site B appears to have higher settlement intensities than the other sites. A Wilcoxon signed-rank test comparing settlement between Sites A & B (the longest series) showed no consistent difference in *Chthamalus* spp. ($z = 0.41$, $n = 102$, ns) but *P. polymerus* showed evidence of statistical differences at those sites ($z = 4.99$, $n = 92$, $p < 0.05$).

Vertical differences in settlement at Dike Rock

For the lower intertidal plates, there was no evidence of consistent differences in settlement between Sites A-low and B-low for *Chthamalus* spp. (Wilcoxon signed-rank test $z = -1.245$, $n = 35$, ns) nor for *Pollicipes polymerus* ($z = -1.412$, $n = 32$, ns). There was no evidence of consistent differences in *Chthamalus* spp. settlement between Sites A and A-low ($z = 1.796$, $n = 33$, ns) nor evidence of differences between Sites B and B-low ($z = -1.188$, $n = 35$, ns). For *P. polymerus*, there was evidence of statistical differences between Sites A and A-low ($z = 3.200$, $n = 27$, $p < 0.05$, with Site A-low having more settlement than Site A) as well as between Sites B and B-low ($z = -2.416$, $n = 29$, $p < 0.05$, with Site B-low having less settlement than Site B).

Settlement variability along the shore at Dike Rock

A peak in settlement occurring synchronously at several sites along a rocky shore could be evidence that larvae were transported onshore by the same physical event; spatial correlation of settlement within the shore supports the event idea in cases where the spatial scale of physical transport phenomena is larger than the extent of the rocky shore. (Other alternatives are evaluated in the 'Discussion'.) The hypothesis that settlement was coherent at several sites along Dike Rock was tested by considering the temporal patterns in daily *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus* settlement at Sites O to C. Fig. 2 shows that *Chthamalus* spp. daily settlement variability at Sites O to C and Site D appears to be correlated at the 5 sites. Spearman r_s correlation coefficients among stations were all significant ($p < 0.05$; Table 1). Site O typically had higher settlement than the other sites. Fig. 3 shows settlement variability for *P. polymerus*. Spatial variability in *P. polymerus* appeared to be less correlated across sites than in *Chthamalus* spp.; Spearman r_s correlation coefficients (Table 2) were all significant, but their magnitude was smaller than those for *Chthamalus* spp. in every case.

Decreased-substrate settlement-intensification hypothesis

Potential settlement (S) can be defined as $S = N/A$, where N is number of potential settlers over a site; and A is suitable settlement area. Variability in potential

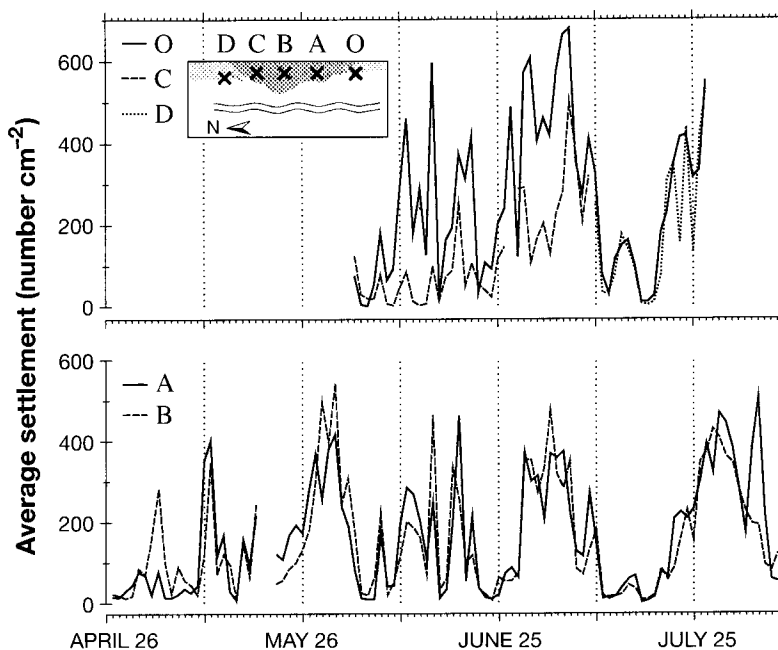


Fig. 2. *Chthamalus* spp. Daily settlement rate of metamorphosed spat plus attached cyprids at Dike Rock. Sites were arbitrarily segregated between upper and lower panels to clarify graphs. Breaks in lines represent missing data. Insert shows arrangement of sites, where the dark shading represents the rocky area and the light shading represents the sandy shore

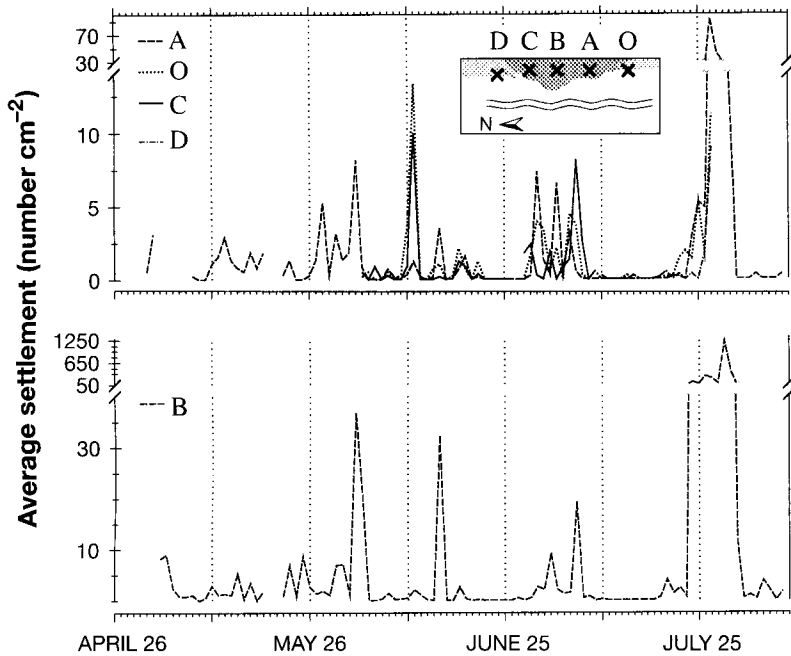


Fig. 3. *Pollicipes polymerus*. Daily settlement rate of attached barnacles. Details as in Fig. 2

settlement rate may be related to changes in either *N* or *A*. Consider the case of a decrease in *A* (corresponding to an example discussed below). A decrease in suitable substrate would produce an increase in *S* at constant *N*. The decreased-substrate settlement-intensification hypothesis proposes that settlement intensification results from a decrease in suitable substrate *A*. In this study, increased *Chthamalus* spp. settlement occurred at the extremes of rocky-shore habitat, where suitable substrate is scarce. This hypothesis also explains settlement intensification in rocky shores undergoing seasonal or non-seasonal sand inundation (see 'Discussion'); inundation by sand would cause a net decrease in settlement substrate available

Table 1. *Chthamalus* spp. Spearman r_s correlation coefficients among sites for settlement. * $p \leq 0.05$

	O	A	B	C	D
O	-	0.871* n = 55	0.827* n = 55	0.662* n = 36	0.911* n = 18
A		-	0.864* n = 101	0.578* n = 36	0.839* n = 18
B			-	0.557* n = 36	0.864* n = 18
C				-	n = 0
D					-

to competent barnacle larvae. The hypothesis assumes well-mixed water within each site. This will increase the probability that a single settler would encounter the available suitable substrate. (Other processes related to the intensification hypothesis are dealt with in the 'Discussion'.) This hypothesis is an extension of the results of Bertness et al. (1992) who found that settlement intensified later in the settlement season, apparently as a result of favorable sites being filled by early-season settlers.

Inspection of Dike Rock settlement data showed that Site O (the southernmost site, a rock ~1.5 m diameter surrounded by sand) had consistently higher settlement than the other sites (Fig. 2); the decreased-substrate settlement-intensification hypothesis was suggested by this result. To test the hypothesis, settlement plates were installed in early July at Site D, the northernmost site (located, as Site O, on a rock surrounded by sand, but at the opposite extreme of the rocky shore). The hypothesis predicts that settlement should also be more intense at this site. Fig. 2 shows that Sites O & D appear to have higher settlement than Sites A & B. (Sampling at Site C stopped when Site D started.) A Friedman non-parametric 2-way analysis of variance (sites = treatment effects; dates = blocks) showed evidence of significant differences among the 4 sites (Friedman test statistic = 23.33, df = 3; n = 18, $p < 0.05$; rank sums for Sites O, A, B & D were 65, 32, 34 and 49). Conover's (1980) multiple comparisons test showed that Site O was different from Site D ($p < 0.05$), Site D was different from Site B ($p < 0.05$) and that Sites A & B were not demonstrably different.

Table 2. *Pollicipes polymerus*. Spearman r_s correlation coefficients among sites for settlement. * $p \leq 0.05$

	O	A	B	C	D
O	-	0.782* n = 55	0.695* n = 55	0.509* n = 36	0.427* n = 18
A		-	0.707* n = 91	0.425* n = 36	0.477* n = 18
B			-	0.466* n = 36	0.702* n = 18
C				-	n = 0
D					-

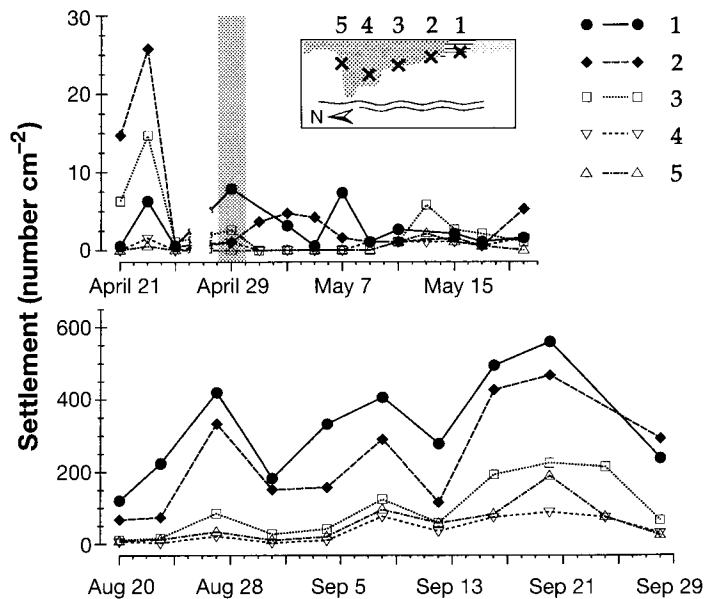


Fig. 4. *Chthamalus* spp. Settlement rate of metamorphosed spat plus attached cyprids at Medio Camino. Sampling at 4 d intervals in the lower panel and at 2 d intervals in the upper panel except 4 d for 29 April (shaded). Insert shows arrangement of sites, where dark shading represents the rocky area, the light shading the sandy shore and the hatched area (around Site 1) the rocky area inundated by sand in the August-September experiment

For Medio Camino, settlement intensities in August-September were conspicuously higher than in April-May (Fig. 4); the differences in sampling frequency could account for only about a factor of 2 in abundance. In addition to settlement intensities, other settlement patterns per site at Medio Camino in April-May contrast with those of August-September. Fig. 4 shows that the patterns of abundance per site per date are more consistently ordered by site in August-September than in April-May. In general, Site 1 appears to have consistently higher settlement than Site 2, and Site 2 higher than the other sites. In the April-May experiment, Sites 1 & 2 were about 30 to 40 m from a sandy beach, but in the August-September experiment, the sandy beach had extended laterally and Site 1 was then surrounded by sand (with no rocks between Site 1 and the sandy beach). By August, at Site 2, the sand level had reached the base of the rock where the plate was installed. The shore-extreme hypothesis predicts an intensification of settlement at Site 1 in August-September relative to other sites within the rocky shore. For April-May, there were no *a priori* expectations, and the results of this experiment can be used to test whether or not the ranking per site between the 2 sampling periods changed. Fig. 5 shows a histogram of the rank order per date for Site 1 in April-May and in August-September. The proportion of ranks 1 was much higher in August-September. There was evidence of statistically signifi-

cant differences between the ranks-per-date for the 2 experiments (for Site 1, Mann-Whitney $U = 95.000, p < 0.05$).

Proportion of unmetamorphosed settlers at Dike Rock

Chthamalus spp. settlement was composed of unmetamorphosed settlers (attached cyprids) plus metamorphosed spat. The proportion of unmetamorphs tended to be small. Median proportions of unmetamorphosed settlers for Sites O, A, B, C & D was 0.030, 0.048, 0.035, 0.044 and 0.022. The time series of the proportion of unmetamorphs at Dike Rock was characterized by peaks, often covering several days and ranging up to 75%, followed by lows (Fig. 6). The peaks lasted from 1 to 6 d. There were no apparent monotonic increasing or decreasing trends in time or among stations. The proportion of unmetamorphosed settlers appears coherent among stations, particularly for Sites A & B. Spearman correlation coefficients among sites (Table 3) were all significant. A Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed that the proportion of unmetamorphosed settlers was significantly different at Sites A and A-low ($z = -3.099, n = 27$, with Site A being higher than Site A-low) while for Sites B & B-low there was no evidence of consistent differences ($z = 0.529, n = 31$).

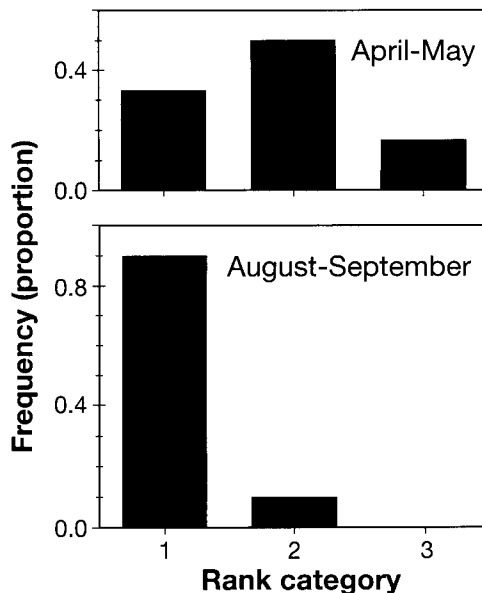


Fig. 5. *Chthamalus* spp. Frequency distribution of settlement ranks for Site 1 at Medio Camino in April-May and August-September experiments. For each date, settlement was ranked among the 5 sites (the site with greatest settlement had rank 1)

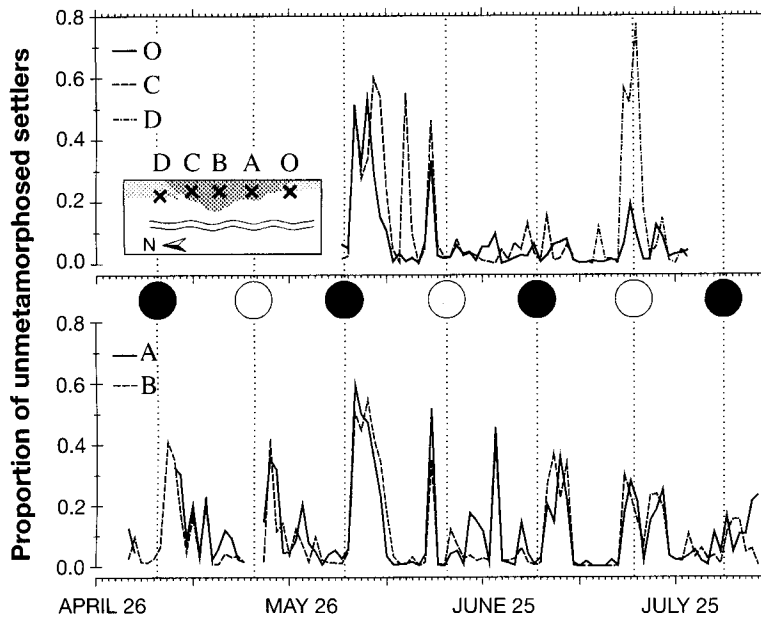


Fig. 6. *Chthamalus* spp. Proportion of unmetamorphosed settlers (attached cyprids/total settlement) at Dike Rock. Black and white circles represent new and full moon respectively. Other details as in Fig. 2

Fig. 6, tidal tables, and the personal observation that high proportions of unmetamorphosed settlers appeared correlated with larvae being left exposed to air by the descending tide suggested that the high proportions could be related to the short immersion time of the plates during the lower maxima in the semi-diurnal inequalities prior sampling. (The semi-diurnal inequality is the height difference between 2 semi-diurnal minima or maxima in a mixed semi-diurnal tide.) The semi-diurnal inequality has fortnightly periodicity (~14.75 d), and if the proportion of unmetamorphs is related to this phenomenon, then it might be expected that the proportion of unmetamorphs to total settlement might also have a fortnightly periodicity. A periodogram analysis of the 2 longest series, Sites A &

Table 3. *Chthamalus* spp. Spearman r_s correlation coefficients among sites for proportion of unmetamorphs. * $p \leq 0.05$

	O	A	B	C	D
O	-	0.780*	0.750*	0.362*	0.593*
	-	n = 55	n = 55	n = 37	n = 18
A		-	0.768*	0.358*	0.625*
		-	n = 91	n = 37	n = 18
B			-	0.402*	0.621*
			-	n = 37	n = 18
C				-	-
				-	n = 0
D					-

B, evaluated the periodicity of the proportion of unmetamorphs. Fig. 7 shows amplitude peaks close to the 14.75 period at both Sites A & B. The theoretical breadth of the peaks (4.49 d), derived from period and sample size (Enright 1965), was similar to the empirical breadth of the peaks in Fig. 7.

Patterns in spat mortality at Dike Rock

Spat mortality of *Chthamalus* spp. was variable in space and time (Fig. 8). Median mortalities for Sites O, A, B, C & D were 0.016, 0.012, 0.009, 0.044 and 0.013. A Friedman non-parametric 2-way analysis of variance (sites = treatment effects; dates = blocks) showed evidence of statistically significant differences among Sites O, A, B & C (rank sums for Sites O, A, B & C were 90.5, 91, 63.5 and 125, Friedman test statistic = 30.87, df = 3,

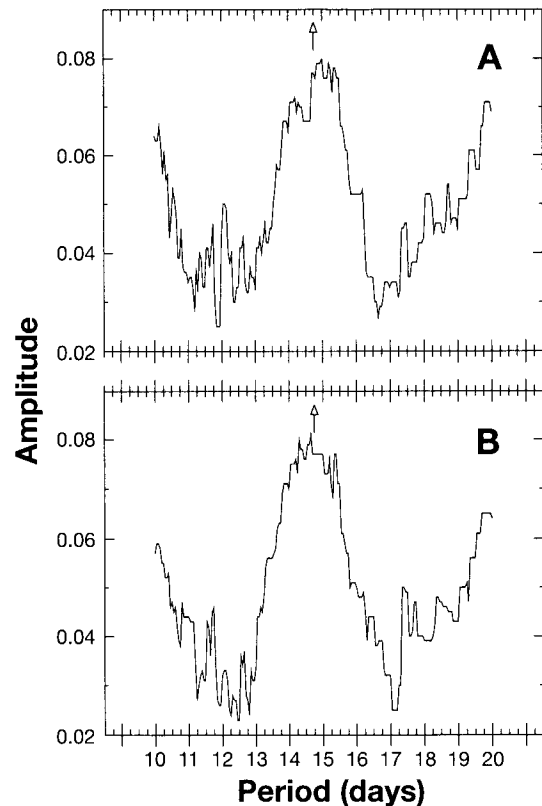


Fig. 7. Periodogram for the proportion of unmetamorphs to total settlement for time series at Sites A and B. See text for definition of amplitude. Period was calculated in 0.05 d intervals. Arrows point to fortnightly period (14.75 d)

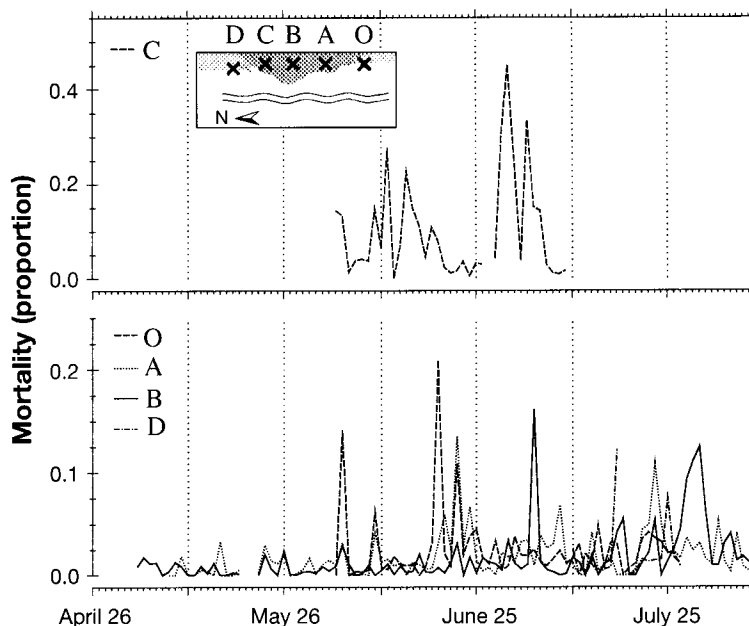


Fig. 8. *Chthamalus* spp. Mortality at Dike Rock. Details as in Fig 2

$n = 37$, $p < 0.05$). Conover's (1980) multiple comparisons test shows that both Site C and Site B were different from all sites ($p < 0.05$), and that Sites O & A were no different ($p > 0.05$); i.e. $C \underline{O} \underline{A} \underline{B}$. Table 4 shows Spearman correlation coefficients for Sites O to D. Correlation across dates was significant in the longest series (Sites A & B) and only in 2 other cases.

DISCUSSION

In this section, settlement patterns in *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus* are compared and contrasted to explore the components of settlement influencing spatial and temporal variability along a shore: rate of larval input, micro-hydrodynamic and

Table 4. *Chthamalus* spp. Spearman r_s correlation coefficients among sites for mortality. * $p \leq 0.05$; ns: not significant

	O	A	B	C	D
O	–	0.505*	0.125 ns	–0.132 ns	0.082 ns
	–	$n = 55$	$n = 55$	$n = 36$	$n = 17$
A		–	0.270*	–0.097 ns	0.262 ns
		–	$n = 91$	$n = 36$	$n = 17$
B			–	0.246 ns	0.418*
			–	$n = 36$	$n = 17$
C				–	–
				–	$n = 0$
D					–
					–

behavioral processes, and the availability of suitable substrate for settlement. It is argued that correlated settlement patterns in the 2 species (spatial and temporal settlement correlation) result from common events of onshore larval transport, while contrasting spatial patterns result from *P. polymerus* settlement being more influenced by behavior than that of *Chthamalus* spp. This is followed by discussion of the settlement intensification hypothesis, patterns in the proportion of unmetamorphosed cyprids, and patterns in mortality.

Spatially correlated settlement

Spatial settlement correlation among sites in *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus*, together with temporal correlations within sites between the 2 species, support the hypothesis that larvae of both

species were being transported onshore by the same transporting events. It has previously been proposed that large internal tidal bores were primarily responsible for the onshore transport of *Chthamalus* spp. and *P. polymerus* larvae at Dike Rock in spring and summer; as predicted by the hypothesis, temperature was negatively correlated with settlement in the 2 species (Pineda 1991, but see also Shanks 1986, Shanks & Wright 1987, Le Fèvre & Bourget 1992). The spatial and temporal scales of the larval input could be similar to the scales of the physical transport mechanism. The duration of groups of large internal tidal bores, the proposed mechanism for the onshore larval transport of *Chthamalus* spp. and *P. polymerus*, is several days. Large internal tidal bores occur in groups of events of diurnal or semidiurnal periodicity which last from 1 to 9 d and are associated with a decrease in water temperature. Peaks in settlement during several consecutive days result from a group of large internal tidal bores. The spatial scale of large internal bores is not well known, but it appears to range from several hundred meters to a few kilometers (Pineda 1994). An alternative hypothesis to explain coherent settlement, that peaks in settlement would occur only when the water is covering the plates, would predict higher settlement at Sites A-low & B-low. This hypothesis was not supported by the settlement results in Sites A-low & B-low for *Chthamalus* spp. nor for Site A-low in *P. polymerus*. Settlement does not appear to be a direct function of intertidal height, nor of submersion times in this study. However, vertical differences in settlement must appear at some higher intertidal levels. Another

hypothesis for sharp peaks in settlement is synchronous release of larvae by adults (Connell 1961), but Kendall et al. (1982) asserted that this idea does not explain the phenomenon, and Kendall et al. 1985 found that naupliar release appears to be a variable process that does not occur in peaks. In central California, the hypothesis of synchronous release of larvae has been rejected for *Balanus glandula* and *Chthamalus* spp. on the basis of the lack of large pulses of larval release (Farrell et al. 1991). At Dike Rock, adult reproductive *Chthamalus* spp. appeared to occur year round, and competent larvae were found even in winter (pers. obs.). The synchronous release of larvae hypothesis does not explain the negative correlation between *P. polymerus* and *Chthamalus* spp. settlement with water temperature (Pineda 1991).

A noteworthy aspect of the settlement at Dike Rock is the abrupt decreases in settlement in both species from one day to the next; this suggests that the settlers disappear suddenly from the water around the plates as well as from the nearshore zone. The first step is obviously accomplished by falling tide. The second step could be explained by the nearshore vertical distribution of cyprids together with the dynamics of large internal bores. The center of distribution of cyprids in nearshore southern California was close to the bottom, in cold or thermocline waters, where the thermocline intersects the seafloor (Barnett & Jahn 1987, Pineda 1991). When the thermocline tilts upward, the cyprids could be found close to the surface (pers. obs.). A large internal bore event will produce onshore advection of cold water through a shoaling of the thermocline. This upwelled water then recedes, 'sinking' seaward as a gravity current (the thermocline descends down), and it is replaced by warmer surface water (Pineda 1994). Peaks in settlement would result from the delivery of cyprids with the onshore advection of the cold water. Abrupt decreases would result from the subsequent sinking of the same cold water.

Contrasting patterns in the 2 species

Other spatial and temporal patterns in *Chthamalus* spp. and *Pollicipes polymerus* settlement were strikingly different. The bulk of all *P. polymerus* settlement at Sites A & B occurred in a single 3 to 8 d peak; for single-day comparisons, this settlement was larger than others by a factor of 9 at Site A and 30 at Site B. For *Chthamalus* spp., there were 5 big peaks with relatively little difference among them. Hoffman (1989) counted *P. polymerus* < 1 mm in rostro-carinal length (estimated to be 1 to 3 d old) on adult peduncles, and found settlement year round with peaks in March and April. Shanks (1986) studied daily *Chthamalus*

spp. settlement at Dike Rock from April to late June and found 6 peaks, while from August to early November 4 peaks were found. Different peaks in *P. polymerus* and *Chthamalus* spp. could have been caused by differences in the larval pool, in physical transport processes, or both. Differences in physical transport processes for the 2 species is unlikely because *Chthamalus* spp. did not show such dissimilar peaks, and because both species seem to be transported by the same physical transport phenomenon (Pineda 1991). In consequence, the most parsimonious explanation to explain dissimilar peaks in *Chthamalus* spp. and *P. polymerus* is that differences were related to the availability of larvae to be transported by larval pool phenomena.

Chthamalus spp. settlement at the 5 sites was about the same order of magnitude, but *Pollicipes polymerus* settlement was by far highest at Site B. For vertical comparisons, there were no vertical differences in settlement for *Chthamalus* spp., but *P. polymerus* settlement at Site B was higher than Site B-low, and Site A was lower than Site A-low. The most parsimonious explanation for similar *Chthamalus* spp. settlement at Sites A, A-low, B & B low is that number of settling larvae available were similar at these sites. Dissimilar settlement of *P. polymerus* could be explained by consistent differences in rate of larvae arriving at each of the sites, by concentration or diffusion of larvae by site specific micro-hydrodynamic processes, or by strong behavioral preferences at settlement. The explanation that dissimilar settlement at Sites A & B were due to differences in *P. polymerus* larval input or micro-hydrodynamics requires invoking a process that would concentrate *P. polymerus* larvae in Sites A-low & B (as compared to Sites A & B-low), and, in addition, this process could not operate on *Chthamalus* spp. larvae. The alternative, more parsimonious explanation, is that *P. polymerus* settlement was intensified by behavior at Sites A-low and Site B (relative to Sites A & B-low), whereas *Chthamalus* spp. was a less discriminating settler.

The hypothesis that settlement is intensified by behavior in *Pollicipes polymerus* but far less in *Chthamalus* spp. was not critically tested. A comparative analysis of the ecology of the 2 species, however, could help to evaluate the hypothesis. The adult distribution patterns could be determined during settlement or at the juvenile-adult stage. Strong behavioral differences during settlement might well lead to restricted adult distributions, while indiscriminate settlement might produce a more widespread distribution. Barnes & Reese (1960) documented strongly constrained distributions for *P. polymerus* (which tends to be found in wave-swept sites), while *Chthamalus fissus* (the most abundant *Chthamalus* species in southern California;

Morris et al. 1980) is much less restricted than *P. polymerus*, occurring in both exposed and protected habitats (Ricketts & Calvin 1968, Morris et al. 1980, pers. obs.) Within sites, *P. polymerus* adult distribution depends on micro-topographic features; adults align their feeding cirri to fast currents (resulting from breaking waves channeled by topography) rather than to breaking waves (Barnes & Reese 1960). *P. polymerus* also requires strong currents to initiate its feeding, and Crisp & Southward (1961) reported that the *P. polymerus* type of feeding ('cirral extension') together with their strong, insensitive cirri, is well adapted for dealing with energetic, fast current environments. However, Lewis (1981) reported juvenile *P. polymerus* utilizing 'normal beat' (another type of feeding in barnacles). *P. polymerus* tend to align to unidirectional currents by turning their capitulum relatively slowly (Barnes & Reese 1960) with little capability of cirral rotation; in contrast, balanomorph barnacles such as *Chthamalus* spp. have much better capabilities for rotating their cirri (see Anderson & Southward 1987 for a review); presumably, rotation of cirri would be a faster and more useful response in variable current environments. In sum, behaviorally intensified settlement by *P. polymerus* would correspond to more restricted distribution of this species, while less discriminate behavior at settlement by *Chthamalus* spp. would fit its known characteristics. It is not known what mechanisms are involved in the settlement intensification of *P. polymerus*; although *P. polymerus* settles preferentially on adult peduncles (Barnes & Reese 1960, Lewis 1975, Hoffman 1989), settlement plates were at least 50 cm away from established *P. polymerus* adults. Settlement on primary substrate, of course, is also common (Hoffman 1989, W. Newman pers. comm., this study). Another possibility is that *P. polymerus* larvae prefer to settle in sites with strong unidirectional flows; a subjective evaluation of Sites B & A low suggested that in both sites unidirectional fast currents result from channeling, directing and speeding breaking waves by local topography. (Site A-low was on a large, ~3 m diameter, somewhat flat rock, while Site B was on a ~15 m raised rocky ledge at ~10 to 30° angle with the nearshore shallow isobath contours.)

Decreased-substrate settlement-intensification hypothesis

Previous explanations of temporal and spatial variability in settlement have invoked variability in larval input and micro-hydrodynamic and behavioral processes (see Connell 1985 for a review), as well as changes in larval concentration as the water is 'drained' of larvae. Gaines et al. (1985) found that sites separated

at ca 30 to 60 m in a cross-shore direction had different settlement rates (measured as weekly rates); they proposed that seaward sites would 'drain' out larvae from onshore moving water, so that seaward sites would have higher settlement rates. In a similar manner, a longshore surf current could result in more settlement at one extreme of the rocky shore, and progressively less settlement as the water moves on. This hypothesis does not appear to explain the results discussed here because at Dike Rock there was not an ordered decrease in settlement, from one extreme of the rocky shore to the other. The 2 sites with most settlement were both at the extremes of the rocky shore. For Medio Camino, the hypothesis would not explain the change in settlement ranks unless one makes the arbitrary assumption of a change in surf currents between the 2 dates.

The hypothesis offered here coincides with that of Bertness et al. (1992) in explaining that available settlement area is important in understanding spatial variation between sites and temporal variation within sites. The hypothesis predicts that settlement intensification should occur at shore extremes or where available settlement area could become limiting. Temporal variability in substrate available for settlement can also be predicted in some cases; the monopolization and release of space in the intertidal by competitively dominant species as well as biological and physical disturbances is common in many studied systems (e.g. Hatton 1938, Connell 1961, Dayton 1971, Paine & Levin 1981, Taylor & Littler 1982, but see Underwood & Fairweather 1986). Favorable settlement sites could be occupied early in the season (e.g. Bertness et al. 1992). Seasonal sand-inundation is predictable in many shores of California (Taylor & Littler 1982, Stewart 1983) and Pacific Baja California (pers. obs.). Seasonal inundation would produce intensification in settlement at the sites most influenced by the sand. At shores where sites are differentially influenced, as was the case for Medio Camino, settlement intensification would produce a more ordered pattern in the abundance of settlers per site.

Gaines & Roughgarden (1985) found that the relative numbers of cyprids settling in a portion of a quadrat was directly proportional to the free area available for settlement (see also Minchinton & Scheibling 1993), and proposed that number of larvae is directly proportional to free area available for settlement. The hypothesis offered here is that when free settlement area is scarce, settlement rate increases over the remaining available substrate. There is no contradiction because the results of Gaines & Roughgarden (1985) refer to total settlement within a specified, small-scale system, while the hypothesis presented here is intended to explain differences in settlement rate over free sub-

strate between sites separated >10 m, and in a system where the total free space changed. Within a site ('system'), and as long as free space and 'surrounding conditions' are kept fairly constant, total settlement rate might be proportional to available area; among sites, or when free settlement area decreases, settlement rate would be inversely related to free area available for settlement.

Effects of settlement intensification would be more marked for species such as *Chthamalus* spp., which showed less selectivity. For species such as *Pollicipes polymerus*, effects might be difficult to detect because behavioral interactions would override intensification. The intensification hypothesis is probably best tested for sites along a shore where larval input tends to be similar, and this might require estimates of water-column larval abundance (For example, while Sites O & D had higher rates than other sites, Site O had higher settlement than Site D, and in consequence, other processes might be involved in settlement differences.) Other processes that produce settlement variability at the shore scale might confound or be confounded with intensification by decreased area effects. For example, in this study, some plates within sites tended to have consistently higher settlement rate than others, and these sites appeared to be characterized by longer residence times of seawater than the other sites (Pineda unpubl.).

Unmetamorphosed settlers

Few studies have documented patterns in the proportion of metamorphosed vs unmetamorphosed spat in the field; Pyefinch (1948) asserted that metamorphosis took up to 48 h in field populations of *Semibalanus balanoides*, and Connell (1961) found an average of 1.5 d between attachment and metamorphosis in the same species. Barry (1988) found that settlement of attached larvae over soft and hard rock at Dike Rock was nearly equal, but that metamorphosed spat counts were higher over the harder rock, suggesting that while results could reflect difference in metamorphosis success at the 2 substrates, it might also indicate differences in early survival of the settlers.

The small proportion of *Chthamalus* spp. unmetamorphosed cyprids to total settlement indicates that most larvae metamorphosed to spat in less than 1 d. The occurrence of high proportions of unmetamorphs appeared correlated to larvae being left exposed to air by the declining sea level (pers. obs.). The ~14.75 d periodicity in the proportion of unmetamorphs support this hypothesis, suggesting that peaks may be related to restricted immersion times of the plates due to periodic variability in the semidiurnal inequality. The

result at Site A, that the proportion of unmetamorphs was higher at Site A than at Site A-low, supports this hypothesis, but the absence of such a consistent difference between Sites B & B-low could be taken as evidence against the proposal.

The population effects of high proportions of unmetamorphosed settlers is not known. Connell (1961) found that mortality of attached cyprids was higher during warm, calm days and in periods of strong winds (gales), and concluded that metamorphosed barnacles suffered less mortality than cyprids in hot weather. Furthermore, recruit mortality was higher in strong winds and he suggested that it was probably due to barnacles being hit by particles moved by waves. In this study, cyprids attached to plates could be readily induced to metamorphose when submerged in water (pers. obs.). Attached cyprids do not feed and might be easier to dislodge by water turbulence or removed by crabs (see below) than metamorphosed spat.

Patterns in *Chthamalus* spp. spat mortality

Other studies (e.g. Denley & Underwood 1979) have reported that mortality of young recruits was correlated with desiccation. In this study, mortality was highest at Site C and tended to increase during the study period. Only mortality related to direct physical damage was measured, and it was positively correlated among sites in the 2 longest records. This suggests that mortality might be related to a physical phenomenon with scales larger than 50 m (such as wave action.) Physical abrasion or crushing can result from waterborne objects, as suggested by Connell (1961). It appeared that Site C had the highest wave energy, and waves loaded with some sand breaking over recently metamorphosed spat might cause mortality. On a few occasions, a grain of sand or a piece of mica was found encrusted on the spat. Correlated mortality in the longest series suggests a mortality agent operating at these scales. Increased mortality might be related to increased sand loading due to seasonal sand inundation and/or change in wave patterns.

An unquantified factor of mortality was predation by the lined crab *Pachygrapsus crassipes* and an unidentified nemertean (*Emplectonema gracile?*). Strong evidence of *P. crassipes* predation on attached cyprids was the finding of *P. crassipes* fecal pellets full of cyprid shells after heavy settlements, while on occasion a nemertean was found on settlement plates showing evidence of predation (e.g. a 'row' of spat missing in the same plate groove where the nemertean was found). Finally, it was observed that heavy settlement of *Pollicipes polymerus* tended to dislodge metamorphosed spat and attached *Chthamalus* spp. cyprids.

CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusion of this paper is that while temporal variability appeared to be related to the larval pool and to physical transport processes, spatial variability along the shore at the 100 m scale was related to behavioral phenomena and substrate variability. Micro-hydrodynamic phenomena, which by definition have small scales, might also produce spatial variability. At larger spatial scales, however, larval-pool size and physical transport might predominate, because they are characterized by coarse and meso-scale variability. Fig. 1 reflects the *a priori* arguments that can be made about the relative importance of the proximate components of settlement. As suggested by Fig. 1, the rate of the arrival of the larvae determines the number of larvae available to hydrodynamic processes, substrate availability and behavioral processes. For example, with no larvae in the larval pool or with no larvae being transported onshore, behavioral, micro-hydrodynamic, and substrate availability processes would not be operative. Thus, one might well propose that variability in the larval pool and physical transport processes are the dominant processes in influencing settlement rate.

A recent research program (summarized in Connell 1985) has focused on distinguishing settlement vs recruitment processes in determining population abundance. Several studies have found that settlement was important in determining population abundance (Denley & Underwood 1979, Raimondi 1990, Minchinton & Scheibling 1991, Gaines & Bertness 1992, Bertness et al. 1992; see also Connell 1985 for a review). A study like this, on settlement rate alone, cannot assess the importance of settlement in determining population abundance. A justification for studying settlement rate alone, however, is that settlement rate is a phenomenologically complex phenomenon. A single study, even on settlement rate alone, can hardly address all the aspects involved. Full understanding of settlement rate implies knowledge of the larval pool, physical transport processes, micro-hydrodynamics, substrate availability and behavioral processes (Fig. 1). This knowledge appears essential to understand and predict local and geographical variability in population abundance and distribution.

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