

ARTICLE

Larval fish assemblages from channels and fjords of south Pacific Patagonia: effects of environmental conditions

Ensamblajes de larvas de peces de canales y fiordos de la Patagonia del Pacífico Sur: efectos de las condiciones ambientales

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Resumen. Los fiordos de la Patagonia chilena, se caracterizan por fuertes gradientes físico-químicos horizontales y verticales que ejercen consecuencias en la distribución y abundancia del ictioplancton. Se recolectaron muestras de plancton mediante arrastre oblicuo con una red bongo en 40 estaciones, a bordo de un crucero bio-oceanográfico en fiordos interiores de la XI región sur de Chile (47° a 51°S). Los datos ambientales de la columna de agua fueron obtenidos mediante un perfilador de conductividad-temperatura-profundidad (CTD), y la turbidez fue medida con un turbidímetro portátil entre 0 y 100 m de profundidad. Las estaciones se distribuyeron por zona oceánica, canales y área de influencia de agua dulce. Se recolectó un total de 1424 larvas, representando 21 familias y 41 taxa. Los taxa dominantes fueron *Maurollicus parvipinnis* (31%), *Sebastes oculatus* (12%), *Merluccius australis* (11%), *Lampanyctodes hectoris* (10%) y *Bathylagichthys parini* (8%). La mayor variabilidad ambiental fue dada por la salinidad, principalmente en la zona con descarga de agua dulce. La zona oceánica presentó una columna de agua mezclada con la mayor presencia de mictófididos como *L. hectoris* y peces hacha *M. parvipinnis*. No hubo un efecto significativo de los gradientes de turbidez sobre los ensamblajes de larvas de peces durante primavera. La zona de los canales se aprecia una mayor estratificación de la salinidad, densidad y una disminución de la turbidez, donde se distribuyeron en general las especies con menores abundancias. Por lo tanto, es posible definir dos ensamblajes ictioplanctónicos, uno con influencia oceánica y el otro de canales y zonas interiores.

Palabras clave: Ictioplancton, turbidez, gradiente salino

Abstract. Chilean Patagonian fjords are characterized by strong stratification and chemical gradients which influence the ichthyoplankton distribution and abundance. Plankton samples were collected through bongo net oblique tows in 40 stations from onboard a bio-oceanographic cruise took place in inner fjords of southern Chile (47° to 51°S). Water column physical data were obtained with a conductivity-temperature-depth profiler (CTD) and turbidity was measured with a portable turbidimeter from 0 to 100 m depth. Stations were distributed by three zones: oceanic, channels and continental waters. A total of 1424 larvae were collected, representing 21 families. Dominant taxa were *Maurollicus parvipinnis* (31%), *Sebastes oculatus* (12%), *Merluccius australis* (11%), *Lampanyctodes hectoris* (10%), and *Bathylagichthys parini* (8%). Most of the environmental variability was determined by salinity, mainly in the area where continental waters are discharged. The water column in the oceanic zone presented mixed waters dominated by the myctophid *L. hectoris* and the sternoptychid *M. parvipinnis*. No significant effect of turbidity gradients on larval fish assemblages was evident during spring. The channel zone was both more saline, and density stratified with less turbidity, and lower abundance of species. Two ichthyoplanktonic assemblages were evident, one living in oceanic waters, and the other from channels and inner zones.

Key words: Ichthyoplankton, turbidity, salinity gradients

INTRODUCTION

The strong physical gradients found in the water column of coastal Patagonian seas may exert important biological consequences in the distribution and abundance of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton. Horizontal, vertical and chemical stratification is found in the fjord habitats of

southern Chile. The estuarine and benthic ecology of benthic populations is shaped by seasonal physical disturbances of natural origin that are associated with river discharge resulting from melting ice and the release of suspended particulate material (Vargas *et al.* 2011, Quiroga *et al.* 2012, Landaeta *et al.* 2013, Zenteno *et al.* 2014).

The extensive Baker/Martínez fjord complex is situated between the Northern and Southern Ice Fields in south Patagonia. The two largest Patagonian rivers, Baker and Pascua, can discharge up to 1400 and 1000 m³ s⁻¹ during a typical spring-summer day (Meerhoff *et al.* 2013). Recent studies have documented the seasonal variability of the hydrography (Aiken 2012, Meerhoff *et al.* 2013), the meroplankton community structure (Meerhoff *et al.* 2014, 2015) and the variability on growth and feeding of marine fish larvae (Landaeta *et al.* 2012).

The Chilean Patagonia is utilized both as spawning grounds and nursery areas for small pelagic fishes (sardines, anchovies, Bustos *et al.* 2008a), demersal fishes (hakes, Bustos *et al.* 2015), and mesopelagic fishes (sternoptychids, myctophids, Landaeta *et al.* 2011a, b). Recent evidence indicates that vertical stratification plays a role in the increase of predator-prey interactions in northern Patagonia (Bustos *et al.* 2008b, 2011; Landaeta *et al.* 2011b), and the negative effect of freshwater input in the inner sea and turbulence in exposed areas for larval fish condition (Zenteno *et al.* 2014). However, the role of turbidity in the spatial structure of early life stages of marine fishes in south Patagonia remains unknown.

Water turbidity is influenced by freshwater runoff, with rainfall flushing organic matter, soil and sand particles into rivers, lakes and coastal seas. The increase in organic matter increases eutrophication that encourages algal blooms, which lead to further increases in turbidity (Utne-Palm 2002). Turbidity may play a role in the trophic interactions of predators and prey in estuarine environments (Boehlert & Morgan 1985, Greco & Targett 1996). The positive effect of turbidity on prey contrast depends on the optical properties, scattering properties of suspended particles and the visual sensitivity of the predator (Utne-Palm 2002).

The objective of this research was to describe relationships among oceanographic conditions and ichthyoplankton assemblages during austral Spring 2014, in an area that is largely influenced by the turbid freshwater input in the channels of South Patagonia. Therefore, the role of turbidity in the structure of larval fish assemblages in Chilean Patagonia was tested.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

FIELD SAMPLING AND LABORATORY WORK

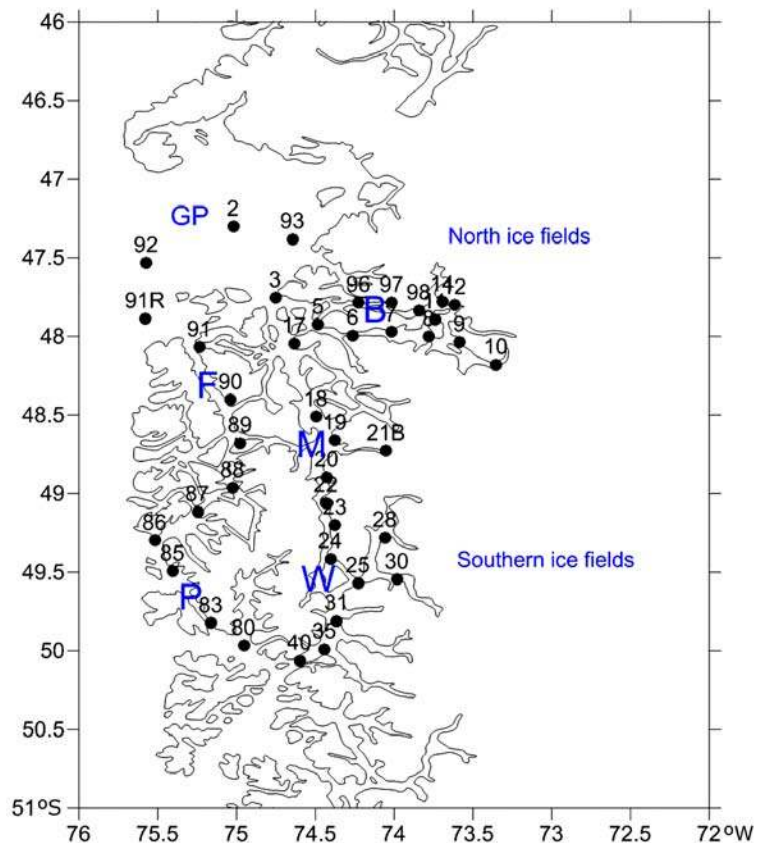
Between 10 and 22 October 2014, bio-oceanographic sampling was carried out along the Patagonian fjords, Southeastern Pacific Ocean (Fig. 1). Plankton samples were collected from 40 stations. At each station, CTD profiles of environmental data (temperature, salinity, density) were collected from the surface at 1000 m depth or 10 m above the bottom with a Seabird SBE-19 CTD profiler. Turbidity was measured (Hach® 2100q portable turbidimeter) on water at 0, 10, 30, 50 and 100 m depth. Plankton samples were collected from 100 m depth or 10 m above the bottom to the surface through oblique tows with a Bongo net (60 cm diameter, 300 µm mesh) with a TSK flowmeter mounted in the frame of the net to estimate the volume of the seawater filtered. Towing speed was approximately 2 knots. The volume filtered in each tow was calculated from flowmeter counts. Once over the vessel, the nets were washed and all samples were fixed in 5% formalin buffered with sodium borate. Once in the laboratory, plankton samples were rinsed and preserved in 96% ethanol.

Fish larvae were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level using relevant taxonomic keys (Moser 1996, Neira *et al.* 1998, Balbontín *et al.* 2004 and Landaeta *et al.* 2008). Larval abundance was standardised to number of larvae per 1000 m⁻³.

DATA ANALYSES

Oceanographic stations were categorized into 4 locations: Golfo de Penas (GP), Baker Channel (BC), Messier-Wide Channels (MWC) and Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton Channels (FLPC) (Fig. 1). Principal component analysis (PCA) was carried out for the following oceanographic variables: sea surface temperature (SST, °C), Sea Surface Salinity (SSS), Sea Surface Density (SSD, sigma-t), maximum turbidity (MaxTurb, NTU), maximum Brunt-Väisälä frequency (MaxStability, cycles h⁻¹) and depth at maximum Brunt-Väisälä frequency (Mixed Layer, m). Brunt-Väisälä frequency was calculated using density data (kg m⁻³). PCA was applied based on the correlation matrix and on the variance-covariance matrix of log(x+1) transformed abundances of fish larvae using Past 3.11 (Hammer *et al.* 2001).

Figure 1. Spatial distribution of the bio-oceanographic cruise carried out during October 2014. Physical and biological data were collected in Golfo de Penas (GP) and along Baker (B), Fallos (F), Messier (M) and Wide (W) channels, south Chilean Patagonia / Distribución espacial del crucero bio-oceanográfico llevado a cabo durante octubre 2014, donde se recolectaron datos físicos y biológicos en el Golfo de Penas (GP), y a lo largo de los canales Baker (B), Fallos (F), Messier (M) y Wide (W), Patagonia sur chilena



Comparison of hydrographic conditions as well as ichthyoplankton composition among areas (GP, BC, MWC and FLPC) was carried out with one-way PERMANOVA, using Bray-Curtis similarity index and 9999 permutations. Bonferroni-corrected *P* values were used for post-hoc pairwise comparisons.

Partial least squares (PLS) regression is a method for exploring patterns of covariation between two blocks of variables. It can be used to analyze the relationship between form and function (Zelditch *et al.* 2012). In this case, PLS is useful for discriminating between groups when the number of variables exceeds the number of specimens. Two blocks of data, one of oceanographic data (Block 1) and the other of ichthyoplankton abundance (Block 2) were compared with PLS based on a correlation matrix, using Past 3.11, to determine coupling or uncoupling of the environmental forcing with the ichthyoplankton abundance throughout South Patagonia during October 2014.

RESULTS

PHYSICAL SETTINGS AND MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Vertical profiles of physical conditions during the sampling period can be observed in Figures 2 and 3. The section along GP and FLPC showed a well-mixed water column in terms of temperature and dissolved oxygen (Fig. 2), and with a slight decrease in temperature in the first 50 m depth from north to south. Salinity and density were stratified, with a steep vertical gradient at 20-25 m depth. Turbidity showed a maximum in GP (>1 NTU) and smaller values (<0.2 NTU) along FLPC (Fig. 2).

The vertical section along the BC shows a clear effect of freshwater discharge from Baker and Pascua rivers (Fig. 3). There is a reduced salinity plume (<14) near the surface (10 m depth) and a low subsurface sea water temperature (<8°C); both parameters directly influence sea density, which displays strong vertical and

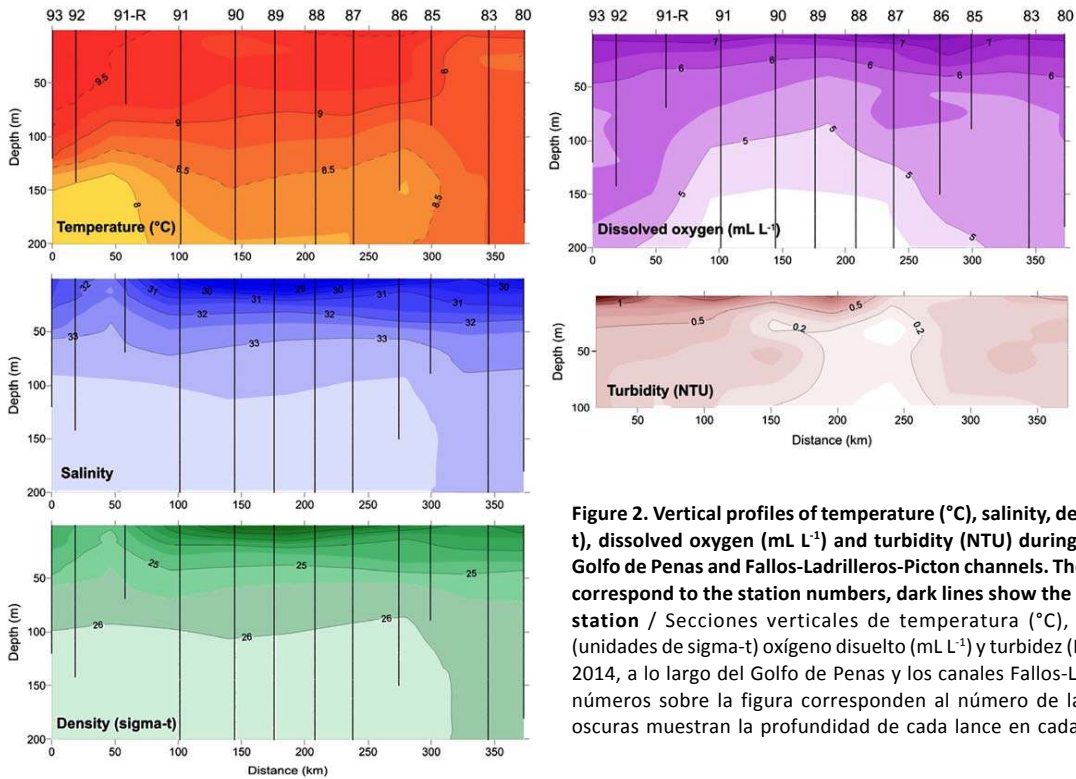


Figure 2. Vertical profiles of temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), salinity, density (units of $\sigma\text{-t}$), dissolved oxygen (mL L^{-1}) and turbidity (NTU) during October 2014 along Golfo de Penas and Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton channels. The numbers on the top correspond to the station numbers, dark lines show the depth of cast at each station / Secciones verticales de temperatura ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), salinidad, densidad (unidades de $\sigma\text{-t}$) oxígeno disuelto (mL L^{-1}) y turbidez (NTU) durante octubre 2014, a lo largo del Golfo de Penas y los canales Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton. Los números sobre la figura corresponden al número de la estación, las líneas oscuras muestran la profundidad de cada lance en cada estación

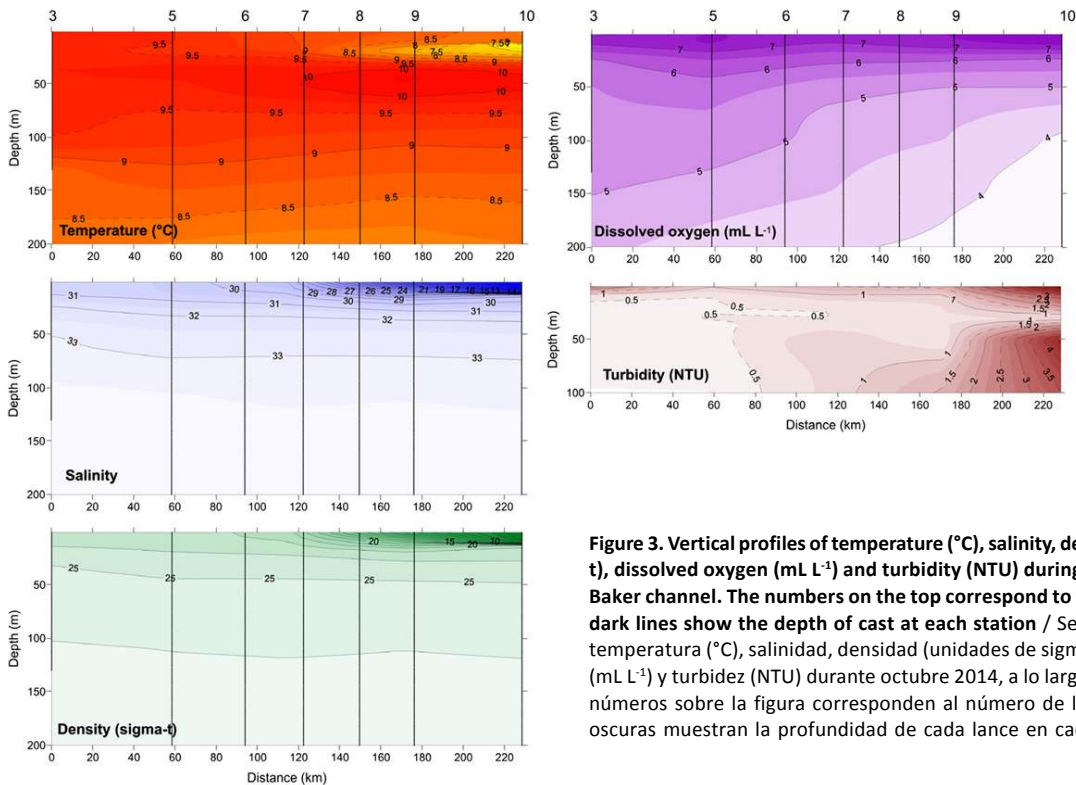


Figure 3. Vertical profiles of temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), salinity, density (units of $\sigma\text{-t}$), dissolved oxygen (mL L^{-1}) and turbidity (NTU) during October 2014 along Baker channel. The numbers on the top correspond to the station numbers, dark lines show the depth of cast at each station / Secciones verticales de temperatura ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), salinidad, densidad (unidades de $\sigma\text{-t}$) oxígeno disuelto (mL L^{-1}) y turbidez (NTU) durante octubre 2014, a lo largo del canal Baker. Los números sobre la figura corresponden al número de la estación, las líneas oscuras muestran la profundidad de cada lance en cada estación

horizontal gradients along BC. The spatial structure of the physical conditions was also related to turbidity along the channel. In the area influenced by freshwater input, turbidity displayed high values (1-4 NTU) from 20 m depth to surface and deeper than 40 m, with minimum values just below the pycnocline (Fig. 3). Finally, the water column along BC was well oxygenated ($>4 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$, Fig. 3).

The PCA indicated that the Principal Component 1 explained 62.7% of the variance, PCA 2 corresponds to 17.0% and PCA 3 explained 11.8% of the total variance (Fig. 4A, B). PCA 1 was positively related to SSS (factor loading, $fl= 0.923$) and SSD ($fl= 0.912$), and negatively related to the maximum stability ($fl= -0.855$). PCA 2 was positively related to SST ($fl= 0.614$) and PCA 3 was positively related to the depth of the mixed layer ($fl= 0.589$) (Fig. 4). Therefore, according to PCA, turbidity was not a relevant factor in the spatial heterogeneity of the basins.

COMPOSITION AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FISH LARVAE

A total of 1424 fish larvae were collected, representing 21 families and 41 taxa. The dominant taxa were the mesopelagic lightfish *Maurolicus parvipinnis* (31%), rockfish *Sebastes oculatus* (12%), southern hake *Merluccius australis* (11%), myctophid *Lampanyctodes hectoris* (10%), bathylagid *Bathylagichthys parini* (8%), and myctophid *Symbolophorus evermanni* (3%) (Table 1).

Larval *M. parvipinnis* displayed a patchy distribution, with higher abundances ($>50 \text{ ind. } 1000 \text{ m}^{-3}$) in GP and along Fallos and Messier channels; specimens of this species were scarcely found along BC (Fig. 5). Similarly, *L. hectoris*, such as all the myctophid larvae, were mostly distributed in areas with oceanic influence (Fig. 5). Only one taxon was found in BC with higher abundances in turbid waters, corresponding to Nototheniid larvae. Instead, larval *M. australis*, *S. oculatus* and *B. parini*

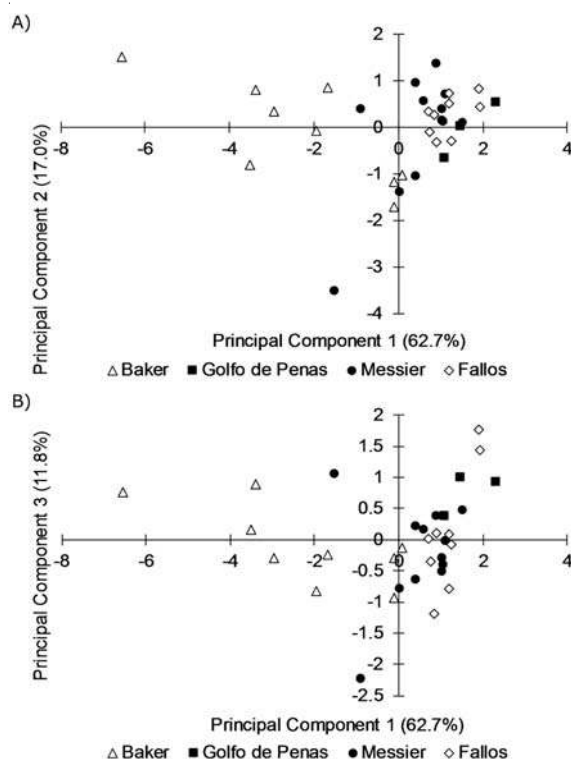


Figure 4. Principal component analysis (PCA) for oceanographic conditions during austral spring 2014 in Chilean Patagonia. A) PC1 vs. PC2, B) PC1 vs. PC3. Stations collected in Baker channel (white triangles), Messier-Wide channels (black dots), Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton channels (white diamonds) and Golfo de Penas (black squares) / Análisis de Componentes Principales (PCA) para las condiciones oceanográficas durante la primavera 2014 en la Patagonia chilena. A) PC1 vs. PC2, B) PC1 vs. PC3. Las estaciones fueron recolectadas en el canal Baker (triángulos blancos), canales Messier-Wide (círculos negros), canales Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton (diamantes blancos) y Golfo de Penas (cuadrados negros)

Table 1. Ichthyoplankton composition and abundance (ind. 1000 m⁻³) collected in Chilean Patagonia during austral spring 2014 / Composición y abundancia (ind. 1000 m⁻³) del ictioplancton recolectado en la Patagonia chilena durante la primavera austral 2014

Family	Species	Mean	SD	Median	Dominance (%)
Clupeidae	<i>Ethmidium maculatum</i>	1.29		1.29	0.04
	<i>Sprattus fuegensis</i>	1.64	0.39	1.64	0.11
	<i>Strangomera bentincki</i>	1.60	0.28	1.60	0.11
Engraulidae	<i>Engraulis ringens</i>	1.55		1.55	0.05
Bathylagidae	<i>Bathylagichthys parini</i>	7.17	6.27	5.57	7.99
	Bathylagidae sp. 1	1.59		1.59	0.06
Gonostomatidae	<i>Cyclothone signata</i>	3.83		3.83	0.13
	<i>Cyclothone</i> sp.	2.46		2.46	0.09
Sternoptychidae	<i>Maurollicus parvipinnis</i>	25.74	43.60	7.47	31.36
Stomiidae	<i>Stomias boa boa</i>	1.71		1.71	0.06
Myctophidae	<i>Benthoosema</i> sp.	6.84		6.84	0.24
	<i>Gymnoscopelus</i> sp.	17.09		17.09	0.59
	<i>Lampanyctodes hectoris</i>	22.16	47.18	2.13	10.80
	<i>Myctophum nitidulum</i>	2.60		2.60	0.09
	<i>Protomyctophum crockeri</i>	7.83	5.84	7.31	1.63
	<i>Protomyctophum chilensis</i>	2.84	1.57	2.26	0.39
	<i>Protomyctophum</i> sp. 1	4.63	3.48	3.42	0.48
	<i>Symbolophorus boops</i>	3.83		3.83	0.13
	<i>Symbolophorus evermanni</i>	14.28	10.05	14.59	2.98
	<i>Symbolophorus</i> sp.	3.83		3.83	0.13
	Myctophidae sp. 1	2.60		2.60	0.09
	Myctophidae sp. 2	3.92	1.63	3.42	0.41
	Gadidae	<i>Micromesistius australis</i>	1.82	0.14	1.82
Merlucciidae	<i>Merluccius australis</i>	11.97	14.33	4.08	11.25
Macruronidae	<i>Macruronus magellanicus</i>	6.85	7.73	5.19	2.14
Macrouridae	Macrouridae sp. 1	8.99	16.68	3.63	3.75
	Macrouridae sp. 2	1.80	0.11	1.76	0.19
Ophidiidae	<i>Genypterus</i> sp. 1	1.91		1.91	0.07
	<i>Genypterus</i> sp. 2	1.95	0.63	1.91	0.34
Bythitidae	<i>Cataetyx messieri</i>	2.12	0.87	1.66	0.96
Agonidae	<i>Agonopsis chiloensis</i>	1.80		1.80	0.06
Sebastidae	<i>Sebastes oculatus</i>	8.65	7.67	6.46	12.04
Congiopodidae	<i>Congiopodus peruvianus</i>	2.60		2.60	0.09
Bovichthyidae	<i>Bovichthys chilensis</i>	2.39	1.53	1.72	0.42
Tripterygiidae	<i>Helcogrammoides cunninghami</i>	2.33	0.28	2.33	0.16
Nototheniidae	Nototheniidae sp. 1	3.47	3.63	1.81	1.81
	Nototheniidae sp. 2	15.52	22.25	2.59	3.24
	Nototheniidae sp. 3	1.82	0.14	1.82	0.13
	Nototheniidae sp. 4	2.98	1.20	2.98	0.21
Centrolophidae	<i>Seriola punctata</i>	1.77	0.50	1.71	0.31
Paralichthyidae	<i>Thysanopsetta naresi</i>	1.55	0.05	1.55	0.11
Yolk-sac larvae		14.73		14.73	0.51
Unidentified larvae		5.17	3.52	5.74	1.26

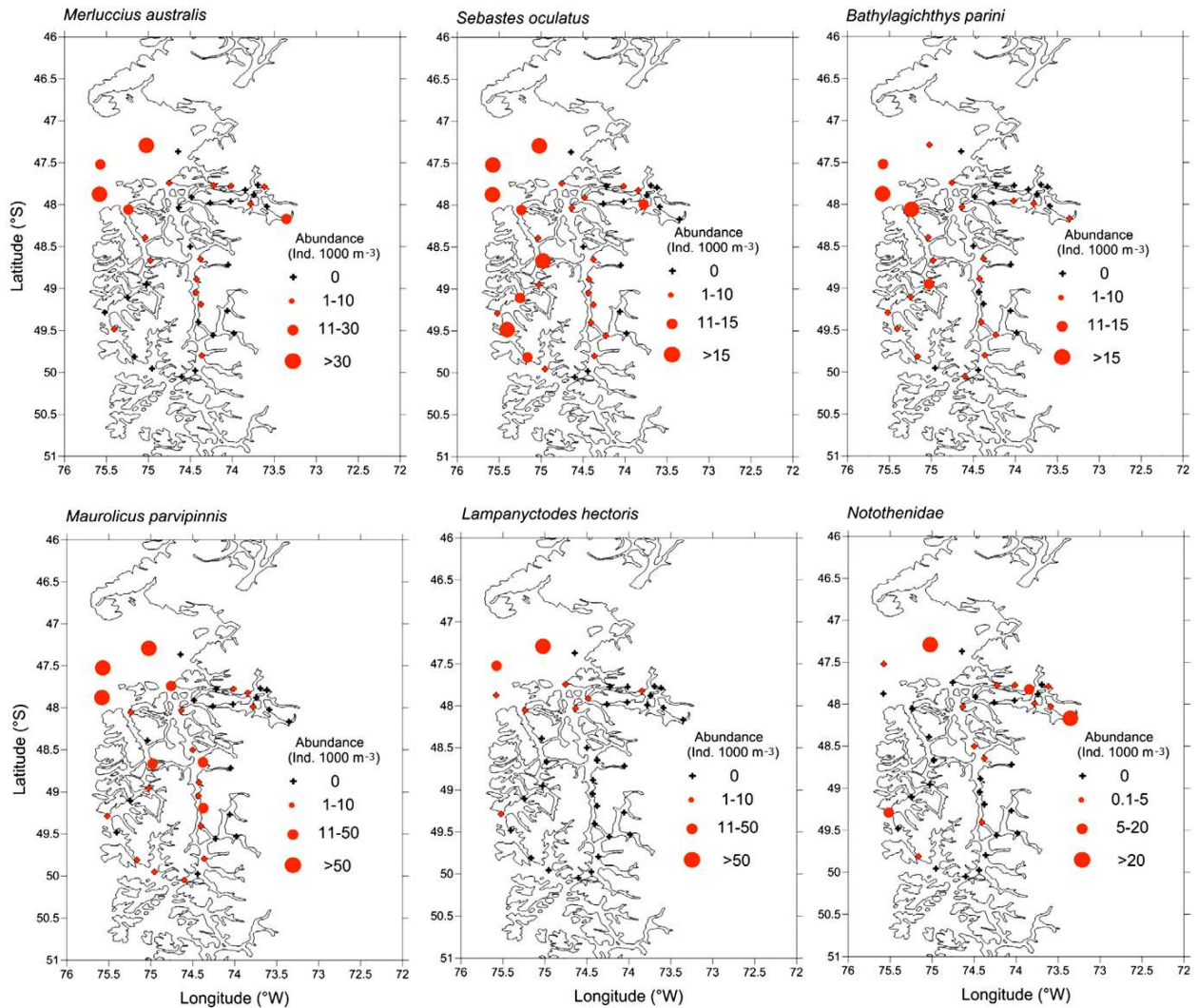


Figure 5. Spatial distribution patterns of most abundant ichthyoplankton taxa. Abundance expressed as ind. 1000 m⁻³ / Patrones de distribución espacial de taxa más abundantes del ictioplancton. Abundancia expresada en ind. 1000 m⁻³

were observed throughout the sampled area, with reduced abundances (10-30 ind. 1000 m⁻³) (Fig. 5).

The PCA of the most abundant (>1%) log-transformed taxa indicated that PCA 1 explained 49.7% of the variance, while PCA 2 explained 13.1% of the total variance (Fig. 6). PCA 1 indicated a clear difference in the composition and abundance of fish larvae between fjords and channels from south Patagonia and those collected in oceanic waters from Golfo de Penas (Fig. 6). The variability in this axis was positively related to abundance of larval *M. parvipinnis* (factor loading= 0.579) and larval *M. australis* (fl= 0.448). PCA 2 showed a gradient in the ichthyoplankton assemblages from Fallos to

Messier to Baker Channels (Fig. 6); this axis was positively related to larval *S. oculatus* (fl= 0.538) and negatively related to larval *M. parvipinnis* (fl= -0.411).

COMPARISON OF ICHTHYOPLANKTON AT SPATIAL MESOSCALE

One-way PERMANOVA detected significant differences in the composition and abundance of fish larvae throughout the studied area (pseudo-*F*= 16.03, *P*= 0.0001). Post-hoc tests established that all areas were significantly different (Bonferroni-corrected *P* < 0.0012). Therefore, ichthyoplankton was structured at microbasin scale.

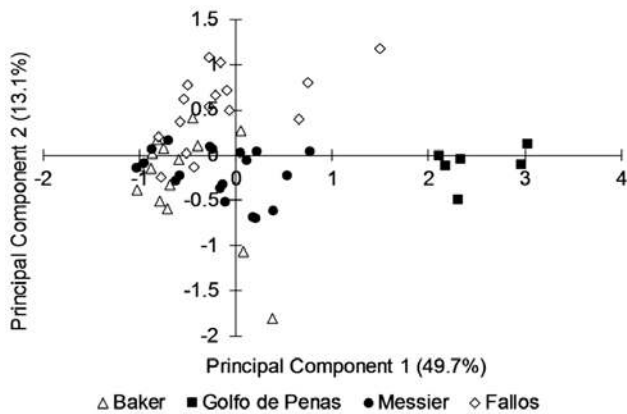


Figure 6. Principal Component Analysis for ichthyoplankton abundance during austral spring 2014 in Chilean Patagonia. Stations collected in Baker channel (white triangles), Messier-Wide channels (black dots), Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton channels (white diamonds) and Golfo de Penas (black squares) / Análisis de Componentes Principales para la abundancia del ictioplancton durante la primavera 2014 en la Patagonia chilena. Las estaciones fueron recolectadas en el canal Baker (triángulos blancos), canales Messier-Wide (círculos negros), canales Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton (diamantes blancos) y Golfo de Penas (cuadrados negros)

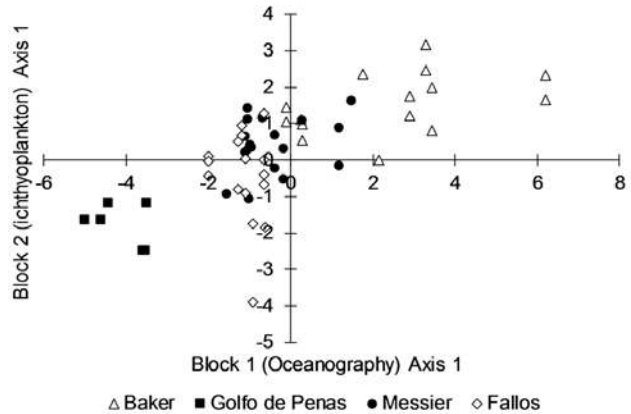


Figure 7. Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis for covariance between oceanographic conditions (Block 1) and ichthyoplankton composition (Block 2) during austral spring 2014 in Chilean Patagonia. Stations collected in Baker channel (white triangles), Messier-Wide channels (black dots), Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton channels (white diamonds) and Golfo de Penas (black squares) / Análisis de Cuadrados Parciales Mínimos (PLS) para estimar la covarianza entre las condiciones oceanográficas (Bloque 1) y la composición del ictioplancton (Bloque 2) durante la primavera 2014 en la Patagonia chilena. Las estaciones fueron recolectadas en el canal Baker (triángulos blancos), canales Messier-Wide (círculos negros), canales Fallos-Ladrilleros-Picton (diamantes blancos) y Golfo de Penas (cuadrados negros)

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OCEANOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND LARVAL FISH ASSEMBLAGES

Partial least square analysis indicated that there was high and significant correlation (Pearson $r = 0.695$, $P < 0.001$) between physical (block 1) and biological (block 2) matrices. The first axis explained 87.2% showing a high covariance between both blocks (Fig. 7). Axis 1 of Block 1 was positively correlated with maximum stability ($r = 0.52$) and negatively correlated to surface salinity ($r = -0.422$); turbidity was weakly correlated ($r = 0.26$). Axis 1 of Block 2 was positively correlated to larval nototheniidae ($r = 0.422$) and negatively to larval *S. oculatus* ($r = -0.507$). Therefore, in areas with high vertical stability caused by freshwater runoff, large abundance of nototheniid larvae occurred as well as low abundance of larval rockfish *Sebastes*.

DISCUSSION

Hydrographic conditions and larval fish composition along south Patagonia showed high and significant variability among basins, sustaining the microbasin hypothesis (Antezana 1999). This suggests the effect of bathymetry on hydrographic discontinuities and the zooplankton composition in the Periantarctic Magellan

Strait. Therefore, the microbasins can be also found in other locations along Chilean Patagonia, as suggested by recent studies (Lara *et al.* 2016).

The microbasins, channels and fjords, were environmentally influenced by salinity and density gradients rather than turbidity. Contrary to the proposed hypothesis, larval fish assemblages were not influenced by turbidity, at least at spatial scales of dozen to hundreds of meters.

The strongest signal of physical forcing was caused by the freshwater inputs from Baker and Pascua rivers. This stress was evident in the density horizontal gradients as well as turbidity gradients along Baker channel. During the season of maximum discharge, inshore transport of nauplii and offshore (to open ocean) advection of barnacle cyprids and squat lobster zoeae occurs (Meerhoff *et al.* 2015). Nonetheless, the important influence of freshwater discharge in the water column structure, austral spring is a period of lower sediment transport and higher primary productivity in the region (Meerhoff *et al.* 2013). This evidence suggest that this environment is highly dynamic at different temporal scales. Our results, therefore, represent a snapshot of the physical and biological conditions

during October 2014, and it is part of other temporal signals, such as seasonal or interannual scales.

During October 2014, few individuals and taxa were able to use the greatly perturbed environment of Baker Channel as nursery zones. Among them, there were bathylagids, hakes and nototheniids larvae. Larval nototheniids, such as *Patagonothen tessellata* are capable to ingest food prey during day and night hours (Salas-Berrios *et al.* 2013). This suggests that larval nototheniids could successfully ingest prey at low light intensities with turbid water parcels along Baker Channel. The bathylagid *Bathylagichthys parini* also utilize this habitat as nursery grounds from larval to juvenile stages (Uribe & Balbontín 2005, Landaeta *et al.* 2011a), similar to southern hake tactics along Chilean Patagonia (Bustos *et al.* 2007, 2015). This spatial pattern seems to be ubiquitous throughout the Chilean Patagonia region (Bustos *et al.* 2008, 2011).

In open ocean areas, specifically in Golfo de Penas, larval fish assemblages were composed mainly by myctophid species, and particularly by *Lampanyctodes hectoris*. This is a pseudo-oceanic species, is confined to waters of the continental shelf and slope around Southern Africa, New Zealand and Chile (Florence *et al.* 2002). Spawning occurs in the shelf break zone (Prosch 1991) and larval *L. hectoris* is found mostly in offshore waters (Ahlstrom *et al.* 1976). Another important genus found in the GP was *Symbolophorus*; larvae of this genus can be found in warmer, offshore waters, and can be found in nearshore waters (Olivar & Beckley 1994). *Symbolophorus* larvae are diel feeders, preying mainly on copepod eggs, nauplii and copepodites (Sassa 2010). Myctophid larvae, in contrast to majority of fish larvae of this region, has an enhanced sensitivity due to their pure rod-like retina, an adaptation for foraging at low light intensities (Sabatés *et al.* 2003). Therefore, high turbidity in channels and fjords of southern Chile is not a restriction for the intrusion of myctophid larvae to inner seas. Lower sea temperatures may prevent the intrusion of myctophid larvae; for example, no myctophid larvae has been collected in subarctic waters (Sassa *et al.* 2004), and therefore, a similar pattern may be occurring in the South Pacific Ocean. Previous studies in the area have also noticed the absence of myctophid larvae in the inner waters of the Chilean Patagonia (Bustos *et al.* 2008b, 2011). Absence of preferred prey may also prevent the selection of the area as nursery ground for myctophids (Swalethorp *et al.* 2015).

Partial least square results confirmed the pattern detected by PCA in the ichthyoplankton from Chilean Patagonia during austral spring 2014. Specifically, it detected a negative relationship between abundance of larval rockfish *Sebastes oculatus* and maximum stability. Recent studies in northern Patagonia have shown high phenotypic plasticity in terms of growth and trophic preferences of this rockfish species, enabling them to inhabit this highly perturbed ecosystem (Landaeta *et al.* 2015a, b).

Freshwater runoff was the main environmental forcing which affected the inner portion of fjords causing horizontal and vertical density gradients that ultimately influenced the two different larval fish assemblages, the first from channels and fjords, and the second from oceanic waters. No significant effect of turbidity gradients on larval fish assemblages was evident during spring at spatial scales of dozen to hundreds of kilometers, implying that we reject the hypothesis of the relevance of turbidity in the structuring of the ichthyoplankton taxocenosis. Nonetheless, the influence of turbidity in the feeding and predation of fish larvae cannot be ruled out.

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