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Vertical distribution of zooplankton biomass and ichthyoplankton density during an annual cycle on the continental shelf of the southern Gulf of Mexico

Distribución vertical de la biomasa zooplanctónica y densidad ictioplanctónica durante un ciclo anual en la plataforma continental del sur del Golfo de México

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Resumen.- Se analizó estacionalmente la biomasa zooplanctónica (BZ) y la densidad ictioplanctónica (DI) en la columna de agua sobre la plataforma continental del sur del Golfo de México, para determinar sus patrones de distribución vertical y establecer si existe una relación entre ambos componentes. Se muestrearon cinco niveles de profundidad: 0-6 m, 6-12 m, 12-18 m, 45-55 m y 95-105 m. El patrón de distribución vertical de la BZ y de la DI fue similar en todas las épocas de muestreo, con la mayor concentración de organismos en los niveles superficiales y la más baja en los niveles más profundos. Estos resultados sugieren que la columna de agua en el área de estudio puede estar dividida en una capa superficial (0 a 18 m) y una capa profunda (45 a 100 m) y que las diferencias estacionales pueden ser atribuidas a los procesos de mezcla. Esta diferencia entre las capas superficiales y las profundas ocurre porque, en general, las capas superficiales de la columna de agua son las más productivas. La relación entre la BZ y la DI fue positiva y significativa (ANCOVA, $P < 0.05$) a través de las épocas de muestreo y en la mayoría de las profundidades probablemente porque el ciclo de producción es continuo en el sur del Golfo de México como sucede en áreas tropicales y subtropicales, manteniendo la disponibilidad de alimento y consecuentemente, la relación depredador-presa. La relación BZ y DI en la columna de agua es afectada principalmente por la variación estacional de las descargas de agua continental y el proceso de mezcla.

Palabras clave: Capa de mezcla, descargas de agua continental, estratificación, relación zooplancton-ictioplancton

Abstract.- Seasonal zooplankton biomass (ZB) and ichthyoplankton density (ID) in the water column on the continental shelf of the southern Gulf of Mexico were analyzed to determine their vertical distribution patterns and assess if there is a relationship between both components. Five depth levels were sampled: 0-6, 6-12, 12-18, 45-55 and 95-105 m. The vertical distribution patterns of ZB and ID were similar for all sampling seasons, with the greatest concentration of organisms in the upper levels and the lowest at deeper levels. These results suggest that the water column in the study area may be divided into a surface layer (0-18 m) and a deep layer (45-100 m), and seasonal differences may be attributed to mixing processes. The difference between the surface and the deep layers occurs because, in general, the upper layer is the most productive sector of the water column. The relationship between ZB and ID in the water column was positive and significant (ANCOVA, $P < 0.05$) throughout the sampling seasons for most depths, probably because the production cycle is continuous in the southern Gulf of Mexico, as is common in tropical and subtropical areas, and it maintains the availability of food, and consequently the predator-prey relationships. The relationship between the ZB and the ID in the water column is mainly affected by the seasonal variations in the continental water discharges and the mixing processes.

Key words: Continental water discharges, mixing layer, stratification, zooplankton-ichthyoplankton relationship

Introduction

One of the most productive areas in the Gulf of Mexico is the Bay of Campeche, as it receives great volumes of continental water. The large fisheries based on pelagic fish and shrimp are a reflection of the high biological productivity of the area. This has prompted a number of studies of secondary production in this ecosystem

(Flores-Coto *et al.* 1988, Gasca *et al.* 1995, Salas de León *et al.* 1998) and the ichthyoplankton community (Flores-Coto *et al.* 1988, Flores-Coto & Ordóñez-López 1991, Flores-Coto *et al.* 1993, Sanvicente-Añorve *et al.* 1998, Flores-Coto *et al.* 2000).

Most of these studies only address horizontal meso-scale variations, while knowledge on the vertical

distribution of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton in the southern Gulf of Mexico is scarce (Flores-Coto *et al.* 1999, 2001, Espinosa-Fuentes & Flores-Coto 2004).

Knowledge of the vertical distribution patterns of zooplankton biomass and ichthyoplankton density is important to understand ecological processes and to evaluate the abundance of these communities in the region. Studies performed in other areas demonstrate that variations in the structure of the water column affect the spatial and temporal distribution of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton (Ahlstrom 1959, Loeb & Nichols 1984, Munk *et al.* 1989, Davis *et al.* 1990, Sclafani *et al.* 1993, Boehlert & Mundy 1994).

In spite of the high biological productivity in the Bay of Campeche and the ecological importance of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton, the relationship between both components has not been addressed.

Considering that production cycles in the southern Gulf of Mexico are continuous and that ichthyoplankton depends on zooplankton biomass for food, we

hypothesized that the vertical distribution of ichthyoplankton is synchronous with the biomass distribution of zooplankton, and that they have a positive relationship throughout the water column.

The objectives of this study were to determine the vertical distribution patterns of both zooplankton biomass (ZB) and ichthyoplankton density (ID), and to assess the relationship between ZB and ID at different water depths, and how it varies according to the physical environment throughout an annual cycle.

Material and methods

The study area is located in neritic waters of the southern Gulf of Mexico, between 18° and 20°N and between 91° and 94°W. Twenty-two sampling stations were distributed along four transects perpendicular to the coast, located off the main fluvio-lagoon systems of the region (Fig. 1). Sampling was carried out in May 21-30 (spring), August 19-29 (summer) and November 17-27 (autumn) of 1994, and in February 7-17 (winter) of 1995, aboard

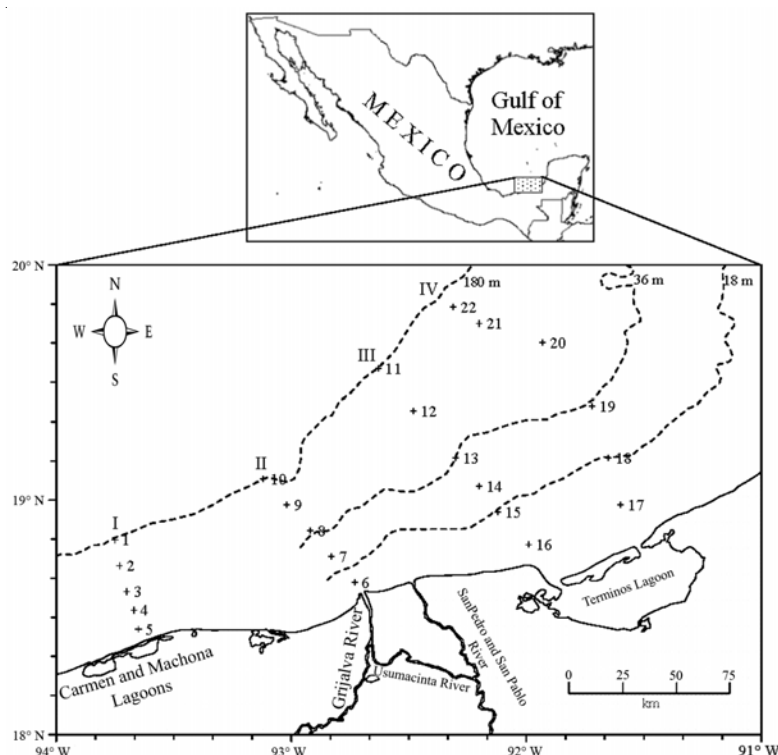


Figure 1

Study area and location of sampling stations in the southern Gulf of Mexico

Área de estudio y localización de estaciones de muestreo en el sur del Golfo de México

the R/V Justo Sierra. Samples were collected with a multiple opening-closing plankton net system with a 505 μm mesh and a 75 cm diameter mouth. Five depth levels (level 1: 0-6 m; level 2: 6-12 m; level 3: 12-18 m; level 4: 45-55 m, level 5: 95-105 m) were sampled at each station. Flowmeters were attached to each net in order to determine water volume. Plankton samples were fixed with 4% formalin. Zooplankton biomass was determined as wet weight, except for the big jellied organisms, and each sample was placed in a suction filter system in order to eliminate interstitial water (Zavala-García & Flores-Coto 1989). Ichthyoplankton density (ID) was standardized as number of larvae 100 m^3 :

$$\text{ID} = \frac{\text{Num. of larvae}}{\text{Filtered Volume}} (100)$$

Differences in ZB and ID distributions regarding day-night variations were established with a one-way ANOVA for the four cruises and the different sampling levels. The homocedasticity of ZB and ID data was determined with the test of Levene (Levene 1960). The data were log-transformed [$\ln(x+1)$] as the biomass and the ichthyoplankton density did not present a normal distribution.

The relationship between ZB and ID at each sampling level for the different study periods was evaluated using an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) where ID was the dependent variable, ZB the covariant, and the sampling level was represented as a categorical variable. A Pearson's correlation analysis was applied to the data to evaluate the correlation between ZB and ID at each sampling level and to obtain the statistical significance (Zar, 1996).

The influence of the environmental variables on the relationship between ZB and ID at each sampling level during the different study periods was evaluated with a Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA). The better adjustment between the dependent variable (ID) and the independent variables (ZB, depth, temperature, salinity, vertical salinity gradient and potential energy anomaly) for each sampling season was obtained applying a General Linear Model (GLM) to determine the effects of the independent variables. The stratification degree of the water column was estimated calculating the potential energy anomaly or ϕ parameter (Simpson *et al.* 1978):

$$\phi = \frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^0 (\rho - \bar{\rho}) g z dz \quad \text{with} \quad \bar{\rho} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^0 \rho(z) dz$$

where g is the acceleration due to gravity (9.82 m s^{-2}), ρ is the water density (kg m^{-3}), h is the water depth (m), and z is the depth interval (m).

Continental water discharge was determined through the vertical salinity gradient.

$$G_z = - \frac{S_2 - S_1}{\Delta z}$$

where S_1 and S_2 are the salinities at the given points and Δz is the distance between them.

Results

Environmental variables

Water temperature was homogeneous during May, August and November 1994 from the surface to 18 m depth (levels 1, 2 and 3), with values of 27.8 to 28.8°C, and it varied from 19.3 to 24.9°C at deeper levels (45-105 m). In February 1995, temperature was homogeneous ($\sim 24^\circ\text{C}$) from the surface to 70 m depth, after which it decreased to 18.8°C from this depth down to 100 m (level 5) (Fig. 2).

There was a mixing layer from the surface to 30 m depth during May, August and November with ϕ values $< 20 \text{ J m}^{-3}$. The ϕ values increased in deeper waters to $> 250 \text{ J m}^{-3}$ at 100 m, indicating a marked stratification. In February, the mixing layer reached 70 m with $\phi < 12 \text{ J m}^{-3}$, and at 100 m the ϕ value was $\sim 150 \text{ J m}^{-3}$ (Fig. 2).

The effect of the continental water discharges on the study area were more evident in August and November, when the greatest value of the vertical salinity gradient was recorded between the surface and 18 m depth (Fig. 2).

Vertical distribution of zooplankton biomass and ichthyoplankton density

The vertical distribution of ZB and ID was similar throughout the seasons, with the greatest organism concentration in the upper levels (1, 2 and 3) and the lowest in the deeper levels (4 and 5), regardless of the time of day.

Day-night variations in ZB and ID presented similar patterns during all sampling periods, with the highest values during the night and the lowest values during the day (Fig. 3).

During May, August and November, the higher concentration of ZB in the water column was observed at night in the surface levels (0-18 m), with the highest

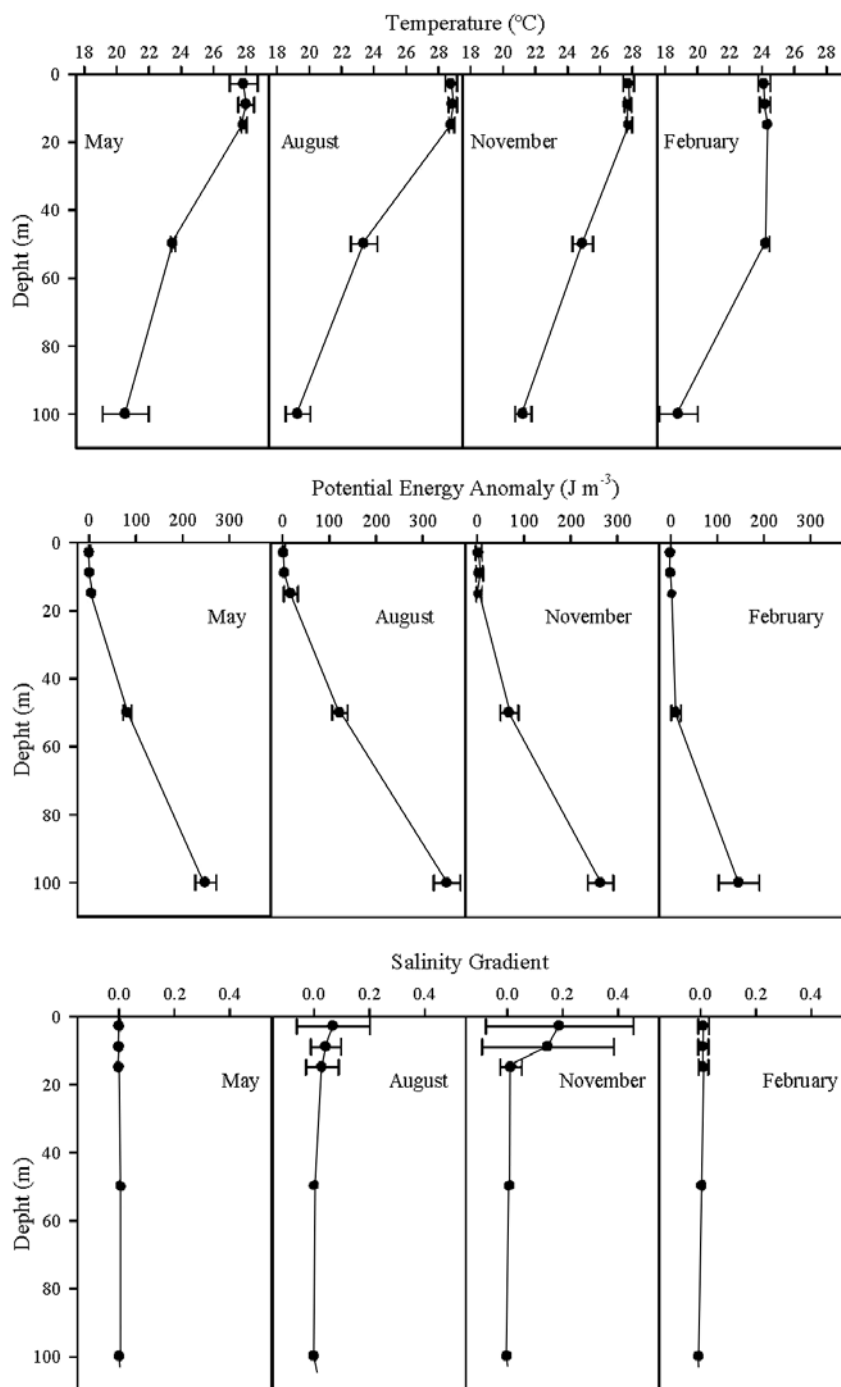
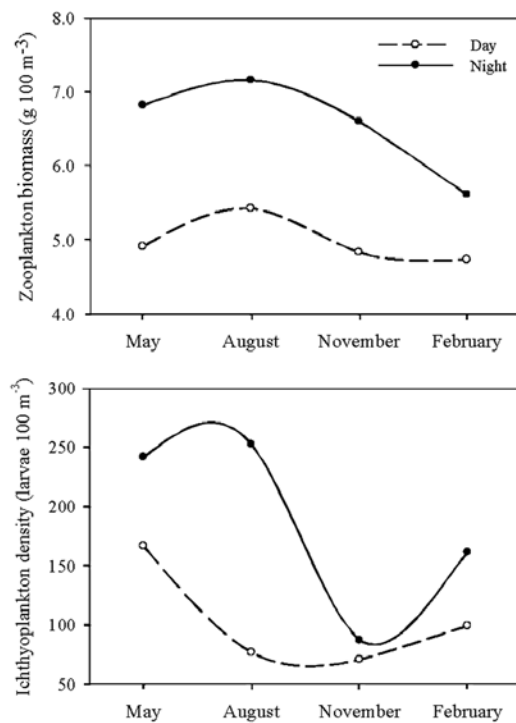


Figure 2

Average vertical distribution and standard deviation of temperature (°C), potential energy anomaly (J m⁻³) and salinity gradient during the four sampling periods in the southern Gulf of Mexico

Distribución vertical del promedio y desviación estándar de la temperatura (°C), anomalía de la energía potencial (J m⁻³) y gradiente de salinidad durante cuatro períodos de muestreo en el sur del Golfo de México

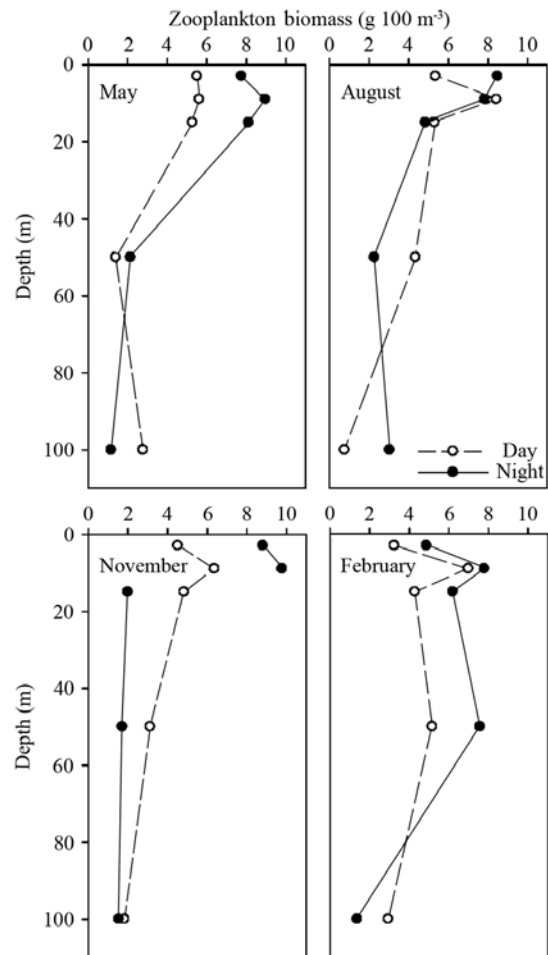
**Figure 3**

Day and night vertical distribution of seasonal average of zooplankton biomass (g 100 m⁻³) and ichthyoplankton density (larvae 100 m⁻³) in the southern Gulf of Mexico

Distribución vertical del promedio estacional día y noche de la biomasa zooplanctónica (g 100 m⁻³) y densidad ictioplanctónica (larvas 100 m⁻³) en el sur del Golfo de México

values (>7.8 g 100 m⁻³) between the surface and 12 m depth (Table 1). In February, the ZB distribution was relatively uniform during both the day and the night catches, from the surface to 50 m depth, with the lower values recorded at level 5 (Fig. 4). There were no statistical differences between the day and the night catches ($P>0.05$).

Ichthyoplankton density presented significant differences ($P<0.05$) between the day and night catches only in August and February. The highest ID occurred at night throughout the seasons, in the surface strata (0-18 m) during May and August and in the deeper strata (50-100 m) in November and February (Fig. 5, Table 1). The highest ichthyoplankton densities in these two last months were recorded in levels 4 and 5, and mostly included larvae from neritic families such as the Gobiidae, Engraulidae, Synodontidae, Carangidae and Bregmacerotidae.

**Figure 4**

Vertical distribution of day and night average zooplankton biomass (g 100 m⁻³) during four sampling periods in the southern Gulf of Mexico

Distribución vertical del promedio de la biomasa zooplanctónica (g 100 m⁻³) diurna y nocturna durante cuatro periodos de muestreo en el sur del Golfo de México

Relationship between ZB and ID, and environmental parameters in the water column

ANCOVA results showed a significant relationship ($P<0.05$) between ZB and ID for all the study seasons (Table 2). The regression slopes between ZB and ID at each sampling level of the water column showed a positive relationship, with the exception of February at level 5 which had a negative relationship (Fig. 6). Although most of the relationships were positive, they were not all significant (Table 3).

Table 1

Summary of statistics [mean \pm standard deviation (number of stations)] for day and night zooplankton biomass and ichthyoplankton density data by sampling level

Resumen estadístico [media \pm desviación estándar (número de estaciones)] de los datos de día y noche de la biomasa zooplanctónica y la densidad ictioplanctónica por nivel de muestreo

Period	Level	Zooplankton biomass		Ichthyoplankton density	
		Day	Night	Day	Night
May	1	5.5 \pm 6.3 (13)	7.7 \pm 3.6 (9)	226.3 \pm 250.8 (13)	199.4 \pm 143.8 (9)
	2	5.6 \pm 9.7 (12)	8.9 \pm 3.3 (9)	209.0 \pm 259.5 (12)	289.6 \pm 247.2 (9)
	3	5.2 \pm 5.2 (7)	8.1 \pm 4.9 (6)	137.9 \pm 169.2 (7)	466.2 \pm 625.5 (6)
	4	1.4 \pm 0.4 (3)	2.1 \pm 0.7 (4)	21.7 \pm 9.5 (3)	46.3 \pm 45.2 (4)
	5	2.7 \pm 3.0 (4)	1.1 \pm 0.8 (3)	8.0 \pm 6.2 (4)	36.6 \pm 51.6 (3)
August	1	5.3 \pm 3.3 (12)	8.4 \pm 3.4 (7)	93.2 \pm 62.0 (12)	202.4 \pm 248.3 (7)
	2	8.4 \pm 6.9 (12)	7.8 \pm 5.2 (3)	111.0 \pm 122.2 (12)	581.5 \pm 458.0 (3)
	3	5.3 \pm 4.9 (7)	4.8 \pm 0.0 (1)	87.8 \pm 72.0 (7)	---
	4	4.3 \pm 2.3 (6)	2.2 \pm 0.0 (1)	33.8 \pm 18.5 (6)	---
	5	0.7 \pm 0.5 (6)	3.0 \pm 0.0 (1)	7.4 \pm 6.6 (6)	---
November	1	4.5 \pm 4.4 (13)	8.8 \pm 9.6 (8)	61.4 \pm 98.5 (13)	90.7 \pm 121.8 (8)
	2	6.3 \pm 5.5 (13)	9.7 \pm 17.4 (5)	87.6 \pm 93.7 (13)	111.2 \pm 190.2 (5)
	3	4.8 \pm 5.1 (7)	2.0 \pm 1.5 (3)	96.0 \pm 87.0 (7)	28.7 \pm 21.5 (3)
	4	3.1 \pm 2.5 (4)	1.7 \pm 0.6 (2)	45.3 \pm 26.4 (4)	38.8 \pm 24.9 (2)
	5	1.8 \pm 0.6 (3)	1.5 \pm 1.1 (2)	17.6 \pm 12.2 (3)	149.6 \pm 162.2 (2)
February	1	3.2 \pm 2.9 (15)	4.8 \pm 3.3 (7)	87.2 \pm 211.5 (15)	141.5 \pm 153.4 (7)
	2	6.9 \pm 7.2 (12)	7.7 \pm 4.4 (6)	150.0 \pm 199.2 (12)	171.4 \pm 148.4 (6)
	3	4.3 \pm 1.6 (6)	6.2 \pm 4.4 (6)	92.6 \pm 70.3 (6)	198.2 \pm 149.0 (6)
	4	5.1 \pm 5.3 (3)	7.5 \pm 5.7 (5)	23.8 \pm 15.4 (3)	245.0 \pm 181.3 (5)
	5	2.9 \pm 1.0 (2)	1.3 \pm 0.9 (5)	20.1 \pm 19.1 (2)	50.6 \pm 65.4 (5)

The MRA indicated that the environmental variables that determine the ZB and ID variability in the water column are different for each sampling season, and the GLM showed a significant relationship between ZB and ID and those variables. The multiple regression analysis applied to the data obtained in spring showed that the temperature and the mixing processes were the variables that determine the ZB and ID variability in the water column, with a $r^2=0.59$ ($F_{4,65}=23.12$, $N=20$, $P<0.01$). The GLM indicated a significant relationship between ID and the environmental variables at the different sampling levels ($F_{19,69}=5.59$, $P<0.01$).

In summer, the vertical salinity gradient and mixing

processes were the determinant variables for the ZB and ID distribution in the water column, with a $r^2=0.62$ ($F_{4,51}=20.46$, $N=56$, $P<0.01$). The GLM made evident the significant relationship among water column components ($F_{19,55}=4.40$, $P<0.01$). In autumn, the temperature and vertical salinity gradient were the variables that presented a better relationship with the dependent variables ($F_{24,59}=2.48$, $P<0.01$) at the different sampling levels, with a $r^2=0.53$ ($F_{5,54}=12.36$, $N=60$, $P<0.01$). In winter, as in spring, the temperature and mixing processes were the variables with a better ZB and ID adjustment, with a $r^2=0.27$ ($F_{5,61}=4.52$, $N=67$, $P<0.01$). The GLM results showed a significant relationship among variables and the ID ($F_{24,66}=2.17$, $P<0.01$).

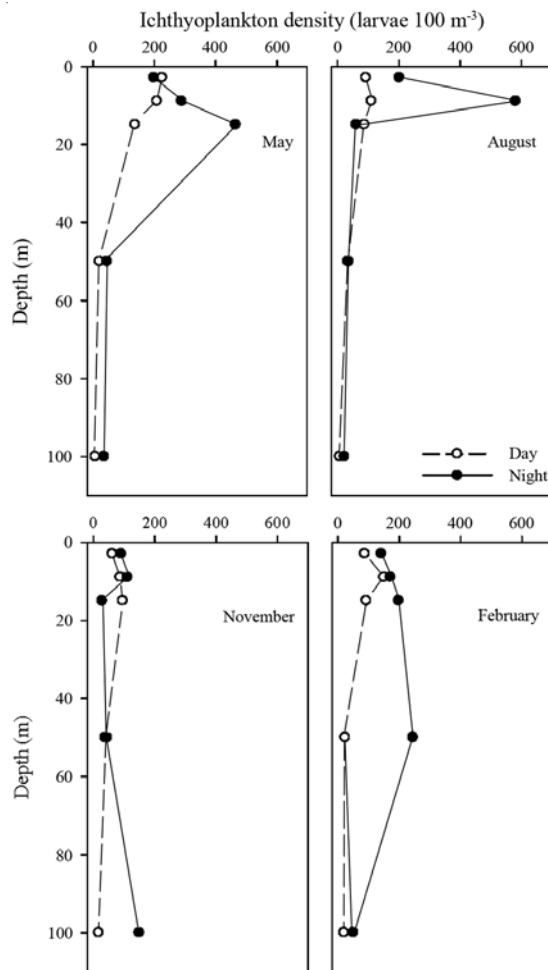


Figure 5

Vertical distribution of day and night average ichthyoplankton density (larvae 100 m⁻³) during four sampling periods in the southern Gulf of Mexico

Distribución vertical del promedio de la densidad ictioplanctónica (larvas 100 m⁻³) diurna y nocturna durante cuatro periodos de muestreo en el sur del Golfo de México

Discussion

Vertical distribution pattern

The vertical distribution of the ZB and ID throughout the seasons presented a similar pattern with the higher values in the surface layers and the lower values in the deeper strata, independently of the sampling hour. These results suggest that the water column in the study area can be divided into a 0 to 18 m surface layer and a 45 to 100 m deeper layer. The surface and deeper areas are

usually inside and outside of the mixing layer respectively, except in February when the mixing layer reached a depth of 70 m.

Similar patterns during the day have been found in other places. Sabatés (2004) and Comyns & Lyczkowski-Shultz (2004) recorded the highest larval fish densities at the surface where food availability was greatest.

The surface layer of the water column has been considered the most productive, where food particles exist in high concentrations. This is therefore the most important stratum for trophic interactions (Coombs *et al.* 1994, Gray & Kingsford 2003).

Additionally, the high ZB and ID values recorded in the mixed layer must be related to higher concentrations of chlorophyll *a* (Zeldis *et al.* 1995). Accordingly, the areas of greatest chlorophyll *a* richness in the southern Gulf of Mexico are located between the surface and 40 m depth, with a maximum concentration at 10 m (Licea & Luna 1999, Aguirre-Gómez 2002). The location of this maximum peak of chlorophyll *a* agrees with the depth (6-12 m) at which the highest values of ZB and ID were recorded.

Several studies have associated the vertical distribution of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton with the location of the maximum chlorophyll *a* concentration layer. Sameoto (1984), Townsend *et al.* (1984) and Harris (1988) hypothesized that the location of the maximum chlorophyll *a* concentration is an important factor in the behaviour of zooplankton that determines the vertical distribution of different stages in the water column.

On the other hand, in February the wind-induced mixing generated a homogeneous distribution of ZB and ID from the surface to a depth of 70 m. The mixing of the surface layer of the water column tends to prevent the formation of plankton patches and allows a uniform distribution (Okubo & Levin 2001) that favours the vertical distribution of zooplankton throughout the water column (Checkley *et al.* 1992, Farstey *et al.* 2002). When data were analysed separately for day and night, for the November and February data, the pattern broke and a higher ID was recorded at levels 5 and 4 respectively. The high concentration observed in February may be attributed to the organisms having a better distribution throughout the water column under mixed conditions (Combs *et al.* 1992).

Relationship between ZB and ID

Zooplankton and ichthyoplankton present different types of relationships in the pelagic environment. These may be positive, negative and random, and are visible at

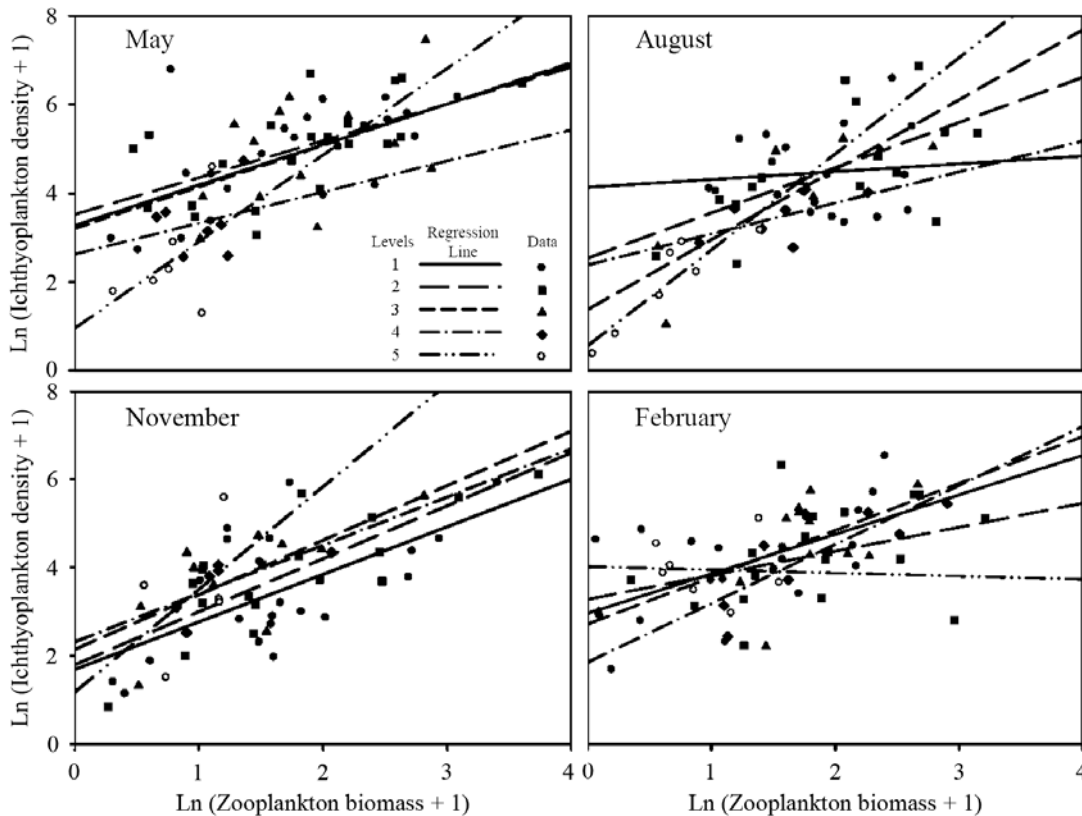


Figure 6

Relationship between zooplankton biomass and ichthyoplankton density at different levels of the water column during the four sampling periods

Relación entre la biomasa zooplancónica y densidad ictioplancónica a diferentes niveles de la columna de agua durante los cuatro periodos de muestreo

different temporal and spatial scales.

The trophic dependency of ichthyoplankton on zooplankton is unquestionable and results in a positive relationship that is not necessarily statistically significant. The relationship may fluctuate from positive to negative (Sanvicente-Añorve *et al.* 2006). There are several factors that generate a positive relationship between fish larvae and zooplankton. Among these, one may mention the composition of zooplankton that allows the survival of fish larvae, that is to say, that big zooplankton predators such as chaetognaths, ctenophores and jellyfish are absent or in low numbers in such a way that the type and size of zooplankton is adequate enough for the consumption of larvae (Loeb 1979, Cowan & Shaw 1991, Sanvicente-Añorve *et al.* 2006). Considering that zooplankton organisms represent the main food resource of fish larvae,

it is important that both be present at the same time and in the same place (Cushing 1975). Fortier & Harris (1989) declared that positive patterns are a consequence of a density-dependent competition, and that ontogenetic migration of fish postlarvae is the result of a progressive adjustment of their vertical distribution to the vertical distribution of their prey.

In this study, the relationship between ZB and ID is considered to be a predator-prey relationship, although not necessarily direct, as the zooplankton biomass net used was a 505 μm mesh that collects organisms bigger than the food items of fish larvae. Nevertheless, it is assumed that the zooplankton biomass represents the size level in the trophic chain that is sustained by smaller organisms, such as the nauplii larvae of crustaceans and the copepodite stages of the dominant zooplanktonic groups.

Table 2**ANCOVA results for different sampling periods (ichthyoplankton density = dependent variable)**

Resultados del ANCOVA en diferentes periodos de muestreo (Densidad ictioplanctónica = Variable dependiente)

Period	Variables	Df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Ratio	P-Value
May	Level	4	3.58	0.89	0.96	0.43
	Zooplankton biomass	1	5.49	5.49	5.91	0.01
	Level * Zooplankton biomass	4	0.54	0.13	0.15	0.96
	Residual	59	54.93	0.93		
August	Level	4	10.94	2.73	3.44	0.01
	Zooplankton biomass	1	13.68	13.68	17.2	0.00
	Level * Zooplankton biomass	4	6.22	1.55	1.95	0.11
	Residual	46	36.61	0.79		
November	Level	4	0.56	0.14	0.15	0.96
	Zooplankton biomass	1	11.40	11.40	11.88	0.00
	Level * Zooplankton biomass	4	0.61	0.15	0.16	0.95
	Residual	50	48.01	0.96		
February	Level	4	2.26	0.56	0.47	0.76
	Zooplankton biomass	1	6.84	6.84	5.62	0.02
	Level * Zooplankton biomass	4	2.62	0.65	0.54	0.70
	Residual	57	69.43	1.21		

Table 3**Regression model values, correlation (r) and significance level of the relationships between zooplankton biomass and ichthyoplankton density at different levels of the water column during the four sampling periods**

Valores del modelo de regresión, correlación (r) y nivel de significancia de las relaciones entre la biomasa zooplanctónicas y la densidad ictioplanctónica a diferentes niveles de la columna de agua durante los cuatro periodos de muestreo

Period	Level	Slope	Ordinate	r	P-Value	Significance Level ($P < 0.05$)
May	1	0.912	3.276	0.623	0.002	Yes
	2	0.831	3.519	0.616	0.003	Yes
	3	0.936	3.202	0.465	0.110	No
	4	0.701	2.625	0.254	0.583	No
	5	1.950	0.954	0.482	0.333	No
August	1	0.176	4.134	0.102	0.679	No
	2	1.020	2.533	0.608	0.016	Yes
	3	1.578	1.377	0.821	0.012	Yes
	4	0.700	2.376	0.589	0.164	No
	5	2.167	0.556	0.502	0.006	No
November	1	1.078	1.691	0.624	0.003	Yes
	2	1.200	1.799	0.792	0.000	Yes
	3	1.236	2.145	0.708	0.022	Yes
	4	1.094	2.314	0.721	0.106	No
	5	2.327	1.176	0.476	0.418	No
February	1	0.642	3.086	0.340	0.122	No
	2	0.545	3.279	0.368	0.133	No
	3	1.063	2.719	0.598	0.040	Yes
	4	1.337	1.848	0.802	0.017	Yes
	5	-0.071	4.019	-0.040	0.932	No

The positive relationship observed in the study area emerges as a consistent pattern in space and time, probably as a consequence of the continuous production cycle in the southern Gulf of Mexico. This suggests that zooplankton and ichthyoplankton are always present, and this guarantees the availability of food throughout the year, as well as the uninterrupted generation of growth and reproduction of organisms. With respect to this, Harden-Jones (1968) mentioned that eggs, larvae, juveniles and adult fish may remain together in tropical areas where production is continuous and food is always available.

Physical parameters that influence the ZB-ID relationship

The multiple regression analysis showed that the temperature, the vertical salinity gradient and the mixing processes were the most constant factors influencing the variability of the distribution of ZB and ID throughout the annual cycle, and the GLM indicated there is a significant relationship among the water column components. Nevertheless, the existence of two layers, a mixed surface layer and a deeper stratified layer, seems to be an established distribution pattern in the water column in the study area.

In February and May, the main factors influencing the relationship between ZB and ID were the temperature and the mixing process. In February, although the relationship between the ZB and ID was positive for all the surface levels, these were not all significant. The highest correlation values were obtained for levels 3 and 4, resulting from the mixing process that transports zooplankton organisms into the deeper layers. Fish larvae and other zooplankton species were seen to avoid the turbulent strata by swimming or sinking in the water column, as well as to increase their concentration and the predator-prey encounter rate (Franks 2001, Incze 2001, Pringle 2007) that may favour the feeding of zooplankton (Rothschild & Osborn 1988). As the deep layer (50-100 m) is not affected by the mixing processes, a high concentration of organisms impacting on the trophic interactions may be expected.

The only negative value for the ZB and ID relationship was recorded during the winter in level 5, possibly as the result of the exhaustion of zooplankton by ichthyoplankton (Sanvicente-Añorve *et al.* 2006).

The most important factor during August and November was the vertical salinity gradient, as it is during these periods that continental water discharges are the strongest (IMTA 2000) and affect the surface strata (0-12 m). The ZB and ID relationship was positive and

generally significant in the upper layers during these periods, indicating that feeding conditions were convenient for both components.

Areas associated with large rivers, like the Grijalva-Usumacinta system and others in the region, usually present a highly biological production in surface waters as a result of the discharge of nutrient-rich river water that favours carbon fixation by phytoplankton and, in turn, high concentrations of zooplankton (Dagg *et al.* 2004, Dagg & Brown 2005). In addition, Cowan & Shaw (1991) established that river water discharges over the inner continental shelf may have an important effect on the ZB and ID relationship, generating a high turbulence and intensifying the number of contacts between predators and prey (Lewis & Padley 2001).

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