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Benthic invertebrates were sampled along single transects in water 0.3 to 3 m below MLLW at sites around San Pablo Bay (Poulton et al. 2002, 2004). Transects were perpendicular to shoreline, and 360 to 1400 m long depending on the width of the area spanning these depths. Triplicate subsamples were taken within 1 m of each other at stations spaced equidistantly along each transect (10 to 15 stations per transect). Additional triplicate samples were taken at 1-m increments to a distance 5 m downwind of each station (see Fig. 2 in Poulton et al. 2004). Samples were taken to a depth of 10 cm below the sediment surface with a steel corer 10 cm in diameter (0.0079 m²). All bivalves retained by a 1-mm sieve were counted and their shell lengths measured to the nearest 0.5 mm.

Poulton, V. K., J. R. Lovvorn, and J. Y. Takekawa. 2002. Clam density and scaup feeding behavior in San Pablo Bay, California. *Condor* 104:518–527.

Poulton, V. K., J. R. Lovvorn, and J. Y. Takekawa. 2004. Spatial and overwinter changes in clam populations of San Pablo Bay, a semiarid estuary with highly variable freshwater inflow. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 59:459–473.