



Reef Fish Diversity Across the Temperate South Pacific Ocean

Alejandro Pérez-Matus^{1,2,3*†}, Philipp Neubauer⁴, Jeffrey S. Shima^{2†} and Marcelo M. Rivadeneira^{5,6,7}

¹ Subtidal Ecology Laboratory, Estación Costera de Investigaciones Marinas, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile, ² Victoria University Coastal Ecology Lab, School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand, ³ Millennium Nucleus for Ecology and Conservation of Temperate Mesophotic Reef Ecosystem (NUTME), Valparaíso, Chile, ⁴ Dragonfly Data Science, Wellington, New Zealand, ⁵ Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Zonas Áridas (CEAZA), Universidad Católica del Norte, Coquimbo, Chile, ⁶ Departamento de Biología Marina, Facultad de Ciencias del Mar, Universidad Católica del Norte, Coquimbo, Chile, ⁷ Departamento de Biología, Universidad de La Serena, La Serena, Chile

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*Correspondence:

Alejandro Pérez-Matus
aperez@bio.puc.cl

†ORCID

Alejandro Pérez-Matus
orcid.org/0000-0001-9591-6721
Jeffrey S. Shima
orcid.org/0000-0001-5770-4859

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Patterns of species richness and their structuring forces at multiple scales provide a critical context for research efforts focusing on ecology, evolution, and conservation. Diversity gradients have been demonstrated in tropical reef fish, but corresponding patterns and mechanisms remain poorly understood in temperate regions. We conducted hierarchical (spatially nested) sampling of temperate reef fish faunas across > 140 degrees of longitude in the eastern and western South Pacific Ocean. Our sampling efforts spanned five distinct provinces: the Southeast Australian Shelf (SAS), Northern and Southern New Zealand (N-SNZ), Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas Islands (JFD), and the Warm Temperate Southeastern Pacific (WTPA). We evaluated (i) spatial variation in patterns of species richness and abundance (using Chao 1 index), and distribution of functional diversity (using several functional attributes: max body size, trophic groups, feeding guilds, trophic level, habitat use, gregariousness, and activity patterns) and (ii) scale-dependencies in these patterns. Species richness declined from west to east across the temperate South Pacific, but this pattern was detectable only across larger spatial scales. A functional redundancy index was significantly higher in the western South Australian Shelf at multiple scales, revealing that species contribute in equivalent ways to an ecosystem function such that one species may substitute for another. We also detected that patterns of variation in functional diversity differed from patterns of variation in species richness, and were also dependent on the spatial scale of analysis. Lastly, we identified that species' traits are not equally distributed among reef fish assemblages, where some provinces are characterized by a distinct functional component within their reef fish assemblages. Planktivorous and schooling species, for instance, dominated the assemblages in the eastern Pacific, which is characterized by higher primary productivity and steep bathymetric slopes favoring these traits. Demersal and pairing behavior traits dominated the reef fish assemblages in western Pacific provinces (SAS, SNZ). We conclude that combining the identifies and species' traits allow us to disentangle historical, biogeographic and environmental factors that structure reef fish fauna.

Keywords: functional diversity, fish species traits, diversity index, longitudinal gradient of diversity, environmental filters

INTRODUCTION

Patterns of species distribution reflect how past and present environmental conditions shape the way in which biodiversity is linked with ecosystem functioning (Hooper et al., 2005). Biogeographic patterns contribute to a broader understanding of the distribution of taxonomic identities (Gaston, 2000), and more specifically, how species' traits (morphological, behavioral, physiological aspects of species) are established within communities (Villéger et al., 2008; McLean et al., 2019, 2021). Linking both species richness and species trait distributions will determine which biogeographical, environmental and/or evolutionary processes are important in describing patterns (Kraft et al., 2008). This level of knowledge will help to identify the ecosystem services that communities offer to humans, and to inform appropriate management and conservation strategies (Bender et al., 2013; Violle et al., 2014; Veach et al., 2017).

Several patterns have been described determining how species composition are distributed and longitudinal gradients in the tropics have been particularly well-studied for coral reef fishes (Briggs, 2007; Cornell et al., 2007; Smith et al., 2014). Early studies suggested that strong longitudinal gradients in species richness may arise from a combination of geometric constraints on large-scale distribution and habitat availability (i.e., reef area, Connolly et al., 2003; Bellwood et al., 2005). More recent studies have emphasized the role of historical and evolutionary drivers of longitudinal gradients (Renema et al., 2008; Cowman and Bellwood, 2012). Less research has focused on the generality of longitudinal gradients, and we know little about longitudinal gradients in diversity in temperate reef regions. However, there is evidence of longitudinal gradients in species composition, and these gradients suggest that reef fish assemblages contain essential functional richness components (Smith et al., 2014).

Patterns and explanations for longitudinal gradients in temperate areas remain uncertain at both level, species identifies and species traits composition. A global study conducted with fine spatial resolution (i.e., at the scale of individual transects) showed no apparent longitudinal gradients in temperate reef fishes (Stuart-Smith et al., 2013). However, this study incorporated relatively few sites in warm temperate areas from the South Pacific that were outside of Australia; hence, ability to make inferences for the wider temperate region of the South Pacific remains limited.

Patterns and processes shaping biodiversity also may be scale-dependent (Tuya et al., 2011; Francisco-Ramos and Arias-González, 2013). For example, diversity of reef fishes is largely explained by beta-diversity within both the Caribbean (Francisco-Ramos and Arias-González, 2013) and West Australia (Tuya et al., 2011). Certainly, Witman et al. (2004) stated that the slope of the species-area relationship is shallower in temperate regions than in the tropics. Despite our understanding of patterns of species richness across the oceans, the distribution of functional traits in species that make up communities has not been fully understood to date (McLean et al., 2021).

Functional traits are measurable features that increase fitness in a particular environment (Violle et al., 2007, 2014). Thus,

certain processes of the habitat act as hierarchical filters that select only those species that share appropriate functional traits for that environment (Wiescher et al., 2012; Bejarano et al., 2017) which make up the composition of a community within a region. In aquatic environments, research efforts have focused on understanding how the different processes that influence local assemblages vary through the different spatial scales (Bellwood et al., 2002; Edgar et al., 2017; Yeager et al., 2017; Barneche et al., 2019). Several lines of evidence indicate that large scale variation in the functional composition of an assemblage is given by oceanographic environmental filters that limit the dispersal of species (e.g., sea surface temperature, productivity, climatic instability), and modulated by evolutionary history and biogeographic processes (i.e., immigration, speciation, extinction) characteristic of a region (Bender et al., 2013; McLean et al., 2019).

In addition to large-scale processes, two main limiting filters of local species assemblage structure occur at fine spatial scales (e.g., site, locality) within a given area or biogeographic province. These are (1) biological interactions (e.g., competition, trophic status, facilitation) and, (2) local environmental filters (e.g., upwelling zones, temperature, substrate complexity, bottom rugosity) (Yeager et al., 2017; Ford and Roberts, 2020). This filter results in a spatial mosaic in the composition species, and their abundance and distribution of functional traits within a community (Longo et al., 2014; Bejarano et al., 2017). As such, functional diversity (i.e., functional richness, evenness, divergence) is an important feature of biological assemblages (Mason et al., 2005) but may not be related to the number of species in a community. For instance, local environmental filters lead to a decrease in the variation of functional traits as expected by the random selection of a group of species. This results in a convergence of functional traits and a decrease in the functional diversity of the assemblage (Boyé et al., 2019). Stuart-Smith et al. (2013) noted that temperate reefs, on average, have greater functional diversity than tropical counterparts, and hypothesized that this may be related to the increased evenness among local assemblages (Stuart-Smith et al., 2013). This is consistent with the idea that more specious regions have greater functional redundancy (Halpern and Floeter, 2008; Martins et al., 2012). However, it is unclear if these conclusions might change if patterns were evaluated at different spatial scales. In tropical ecosystems, Yeager et al. (2017) found that at larger spatial scales, functional diversity was predicted by primary productivity and reef slope, whereas at small spatial scales, habitat quality accounted for the variability of in functional diversity (mirroring the effects of species richness). We predict that the complexity and variability of local habitat (i.e., transect level) obscures processes at larger spatial scales which determine the regional species pool due to the dissociation of the species richness and functional diversity.

Reef fishes of temperate marine areas of the South Pacific are highly diverse, and they have been increasingly studied in recent years (Pérez-Matus et al., 2007, 2017a; Wellenreuther et al., 2008; Pérez-Matus and Shima, 2010; Jones, 2013; Ramírez et al., 2013; Fernández-Cisternas et al., 2021), and offer an excellent study system to evaluate diversity patterns along a longitudinal distance

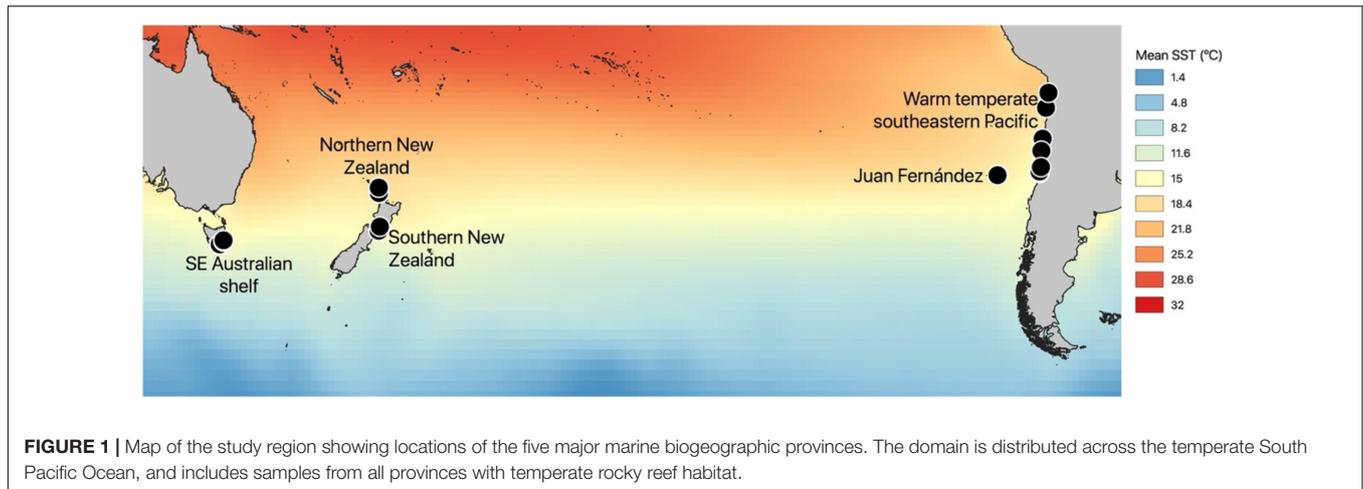


TABLE 1 | Summary of the main biological and environmental characteristics of the study localities.

Realm	Temperate Australasia			Temperate Southeastern Pacific	
	Variable/Province	Southeast Australian Shelf	Northern New Zealand	Southern New Zealand	Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas
SST	14.3 (13.8–14.6)	17.7 (17.4–18)	14.5 (14–14.9)	16.7 (16.7–16.7)	15.4 (14–18.4)
Primary productivity	0.037 (0.03–0.051)	0.016 (0.013–0.018)	0.026 (0.023–0.029)	0.005 (0.005–0.005)	0.057 (0.051–0.064)
Salinity	35.27 (35.24–35.28)	35.52 (35.51–35.53)	34.99 (34.87–35.1)	34.35 (34.35–34.35)	34.41 (34.08–34.78)
Bathymetric slope	0.04 (0.02–0.08)	0.06 (0.05–0.08)	0.09 (0.04–0.14)	0.3 (0.28–0.31)	0.16 (0.08–0.39)
Shelf area (km ²)	189,178	32,840	172,066	871	106,042
Localities sampled	2	2	2	1	2
Sites sampled	6	6	6	3	7
Transect sampled	30	30	50	15	33
Number of individuals	2,461	3,456	3,606	5,786	3,810

Oceanographic variables (mean and ranges) correspond to climatological means obtained at site scale for each province, collected from the Bio oracle Database (Assis et al., 2018). Bathymetric slope taken from GMED database (Basher et al., 2018). Shelf area from Aquamaps database (Kesner-Reyes et al., 2019).

of more than 10,000 km. Here we used a hierarchical (spatially nested) sampling design to evaluate scale-dependency of a putative longitudinal gradient in temperate reef fish richness and functional diversity indices. We test a hypothesis that longitudinal diversity gradients for temperate reef fish species richness mirror those of tropical counterparts. Secondly, we evaluate the degree to which richness is decoupled from functional diversity, and its implications of how functional traits vary across the South Pacific; and the spatial scale-dependencies in these patterns.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area and Data Collection

We implemented a spatially nested (hierarchical) sampling design that incorporated different scales of data aggregation. We defined and sampled within two distinct “realms” of the temperate South Pacific: (1) western Pacific (Warm Temperate Australasia) and (2) eastern Pacific (Warm Temperate South America). Within these two realms, we selected and sampled 5 five biogeographic “provinces.” Three of these provinces were

located within the western realm: Southwestern Australian Shelf (SAS), Northern New Zealand (NNZ), Southern New Zealand (SNZ). The remaining two provinces were in the eastern realm: Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas (JFD), and Temperate Eastern South Pacific (WTSP) (Figure 1). Within each of these five provinces, we selected two localities (except for JFD where only one locality was selected) and sampled at least three “sites” (each separated by > 1 km). Nested within each site, we surveyed a minimum of 3 × 40 m belt transects. Collectively, the sampled area encompassed a longitudinal spread of more than 10,000 km and provided representation of most temperate shallow-water rocky reef habitats of the South Pacific. All study sites met basic criteria that included having rocky reef habitat with significant macroalgal cover and safe diving/boating conditions. In general, all study sites shared similar thermal conditions (Figure 1), yet important changes in other oceanographic conditions are observed (Table 1). For instance, the Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas province is comparatively oligotrophic, with a primary productivity that is an order of magnitude lower than other areas. In contrast, the Warm Temperate Southeastern Pacific is characterized by high primary productivity, associated with nearby coastal upwelling

cells (Tapia et al., 2014). Both provinces within the western realm have a very high bathymetric slope, owing to the comparatively small coastal shelves (Table 1).

To minimize potential confounding effects of fishing activities, we conducted our sampling in sites that were either marine reserves or managed areas that precluded substantial harvesting activity (Territorial Users Rights for Fisheries, TURFS in Chile), or at sites where fishing access (particularly spearfishing) was difficult (e.g., oceanic islands) (Pérez-Matus et al., 2017a). Within each site, shallow-water reef fishes were surveyed along “belt transects” (each 40 m long). At each site a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 5 transects were conducted (median of 5 transects) that were positioned perpendicular to coastline and separated by 50 m. We sampled reef fish along 138 transects in total. All surveys were conducted during austral spring (October through December).

We counted fish along each belt transect by swimming along a straight line at constant speed (with the aid of SCUBA) and recording all large [> 10 cm total length (TL)] and small (< 10 cm in TL) fish within the survey area. Large fish were identified to species level, and abundance and size structure was estimated for all individuals observed within 2 m on either side of the transect and up to 5 m above the transect. Larger species were counted while the diver was swimming at a constant speed in the “outbound” direction along the transect. Smaller cryptic species were recorded by the diver on his return to the starting point of the sampling. Small fish species were recorded within 1 m either side of the transect and to a height of 1 m in the water column. Each visual census (including both small and large fish) took ~ 20 – 25 min per transect to complete, and was conducted by the same observer (APM) to minimize inter-observer sampling biases (see Pérez-Matus et al., 2007; Pérez-Matus and Shima, 2010; Ramírez et al., 2013 for more details about the methodology).

Sampled sites were all located along relatively wave-exposed coastlines that had substantial coverage of macroalgae. Kelp species (i.e., *Macrocystis pyrifera*, *Ecklonia radiata*, *Lessonia variegata*, or *L. trabeculata*) occurred in high frequency in all study sites. Mixed assemblages of large brown macroalgae (*Ecklonia radiata*) with Fucal species (e.g., *Carpophyllum* spp.) dominated southern North Island, New Zealand, and northern Tasmania. Foliose algae (i.e., *Dyctiota* spp., *Padina* spp.) dominated Juan Fernández Islands only whereas single Laminariales (i.e., *Lessonia trabeculata*) dominated the subtidal habitats in central and northern Chile (Pérez-Matus et al., 2014; Figure 2).

To account for functional aspects of fish diversity, we extracted information on several traits of the species that we counted (see Supplementary Table 1). We included maximum body size (TL), trophic status (mean trophic level; Froese and Pauly, 2014), and each surveyed fish species was assigned to a “coarse” trophic group (i.e., carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, and planktivores), then we assigned each species to a fine trophic category (i.e., general carnivore, herbivores and detritivores, mobile and sessile invertivores, omnivore or planktivore) (Gajdzik et al., 2019; Siqueira et al., 2020). We also evaluated more finely resolved trophic guilds (hereafter “fine trophic groups”), assigning each

species to one of the following: (1) herbivore (which included browsers and grazers macroalgal consumers, scrapers, and turf algal consumers; Bellwood et al., 2014), (2) planktivores, (3) macroinvertivores of soft-shelled prey (i.e., amphipods, isopods, polychaetes) and hard-shelled prey (i.e., mollusks), (4) pelagic piscivores, and (5) planktivore and zooplanktivores (Pérez-Matus et al., 2012, 2017b). We compiled other categorical traits such as habitat preference using water column position such as benthic (sedentary in the bottom), demersal (swimming near the bottom), pelagic species (including species with a high site fidelity or species that migrate seasonally to a reefs). Gregariousness based on species mainly solitary, pairing species (that may form schools occasionally) and schooling species. We also accounted for species that are active during the day (diurnal) or at night (nocturnal) or both (Supplementary Table 1).

Data Analysis

We used coverage-based estimations of the species richness to evaluate and account for possible sampling biases (Chao and Jost, 2012) at the three spatial scales studied (locality, site, and transect). First, we estimate rarefacted/extrapolated species richness for different levels of sampling. Secondly, we evaluate the observed species richness as a function of the sample coverage. Thirdly, we used the Chao 1 extrapolation index as a measure of asymptotic species richness. Analyses were carried out using the libraries vegan (Oksanen et al., 2007) and iNEXT (Hsieh et al., 2016).

We used mixed linear models to evaluate biogeographic and scale-dependent patterns in fish species richness and functional diversity indices. These are appropriate for data with multiple levels and suit unbalanced designs (see Table 1). Analyses were carried out at two spatial scales: site and transect. We use these two spatial scales resolution only due to the insufficient replication of hierarchical sampling at location (locality) scales ($n = 2$, Table 1). To evaluate patterns at the scale of sites across provinces and realms, we pooled data collected on replicate transects. We estimated the effect size of longitudinal differences at each spatial scale using a fixed effect for realm (western vs. eastern), and we included the higher spatial scales (i.e., provinces and sites) as random effects. We also carried out a variance component analysis to estimate the relative contribution of each nested spatial level (realms/provinces/transects) to variability in species richness and functional diversity. All analyses were conducted using lme4 (Bates et al., 2015) in R.

We estimated alpha-functional diversity using a set of five indices (estimated separately at site-level and transect-level), including functional richness (FRic), evenness (FEve), divergence (FDiv), dispersion (FDis), and redundancy (FRed). These five metrics emphasize different aspects of the functional diversity of assemblages (Laliberté and Legendre, 2010; Boyer and Jetz, 2014). FRic, FEve, and FDiv are based on principal coordinates analyses obtained from a dissimilarity matrix built on Gower's index (Villéger et al., 2008). FRic is measured as the convex hull volume of the multivariate trait space, where higher values indicate a larger functional space. FEve is measured as the minimum spanning tree linking all the species within the trait space, where high values of FEve imply a more regular filling



FIGURE 2 | Characteristic fish and habitat-forming macroalgal species from biogeographic provinces surveyed across the temperate South Pacific Ocean: **(A)** Southeast Australian Shelf (SAS), **(B)** Northern and Southern New Zealand (NNZ and SNZ), **(C)** Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas (JFD), and **(D)** Warm Temperate Western Southeastern Pacific (WTSP).

of the functional space (Villéger et al., 2008). FDiv measures the species deviance from the centroid of the multivariate trait space, and increases if species are far from the centroid, implying the existence of more extreme trait values in the functional space (Villéger et al., 2008). FDis is the average distance to the centroid of the multivariate trait space, where higher values indicate a higher dispersion of species over the trait space (Laliberte and Legendre, 2010). FRed a measure of the whole functional potential minus the observed functional diversity that was estimated using the expression proposed by Bello et al. (2007), as the difference between Gini index of dominance and Rao's Q, where values close to 1 correspond to assemblages with a high functional redundancy.

To further explore spatial changes in trait variability (i.e., beta-functional diversity), we analyzed changes in the abundance proportion of each trait category (for categorical traits) or abundance-weighted trophic level and body size (for continuous traits) among provinces. The former analysis was summarized using a canonical analysis of principal coordinates (CAP; Anderson and Willis, 2003) carried out at site scale. A trait vs. site matrix was used, estimating the proportion of individuals in each trait category. For continuous traits, values were rescaled to 0–1, using the maximum and minimum values across sites as bounds. CAP was carried out based on the Bray-Curtis similarity index. Finally, a permutational analysis of variance (PERMANOVA, Anderson and Walsh, 2013) was carried out to test the existence of differences in trait relative abundance among provinces nested within realms, where *p*-value was based on 10,000 permutations. A *post-hoc* test was carried out to test the significance of pair-wise differences between provinces, with *p*-values corrected using the Benjamin-Hochberg

method implemented in the library RVAideMemoire (Hervé, 2021) in R.

RESULTS

We counted more than 19,000 individuals comprising 133 species from 85 genera, 47 families and 11 orders (**Supplementary Table 1**). In general, coverage was very high at locality (mean = 0.99, *SD* = 0.005), site (mean = 0.991, *SD* = 0.009), and transect scales (mean = 0.940, *SD* = 0.090). The asymptotic species richness estimator was positively correlated to observed species richness at all scales (0.784, 0.881, 0.808, at locality, site, and transect, respectively, *p* < 0.05 in all cases). Species richness declined from west to east across the sampled region of the South Pacific, but this pattern was scale-dependent (**Figure 3** and **Table 2**). The pattern was strongest when data were pooled across localities within provinces (**Figure 3**). When data were pooled across transects within sites, species richness varied between realms (*P* = 0.019, Pseudo-*R*² = 0.50, **Table 2**). At the scale of site, species richness was greatest in the SE Australian Shelf and N New Zealand provinces, where estimated richness was twice as high as in eastern areas of the Temperate Eastern South Pacific and Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas (**Figure 3**). At transect scale, species richness was largely invariant across provinces and realms (*P* = 0.426, Pseudo-*R*² = 0.019; **Figure 3** and **Table 2**).

Alpha-functional diversity indices showed different biogeographic trends (**Supplementary Figure 1** and **Table 2**). Differences between realms were significant only for FRed measured at site scale, showing a reduction from east to west Pacific (*P* = 0.048, Pseudo-*R*² = 0.279, **Supplementary Figure 1**

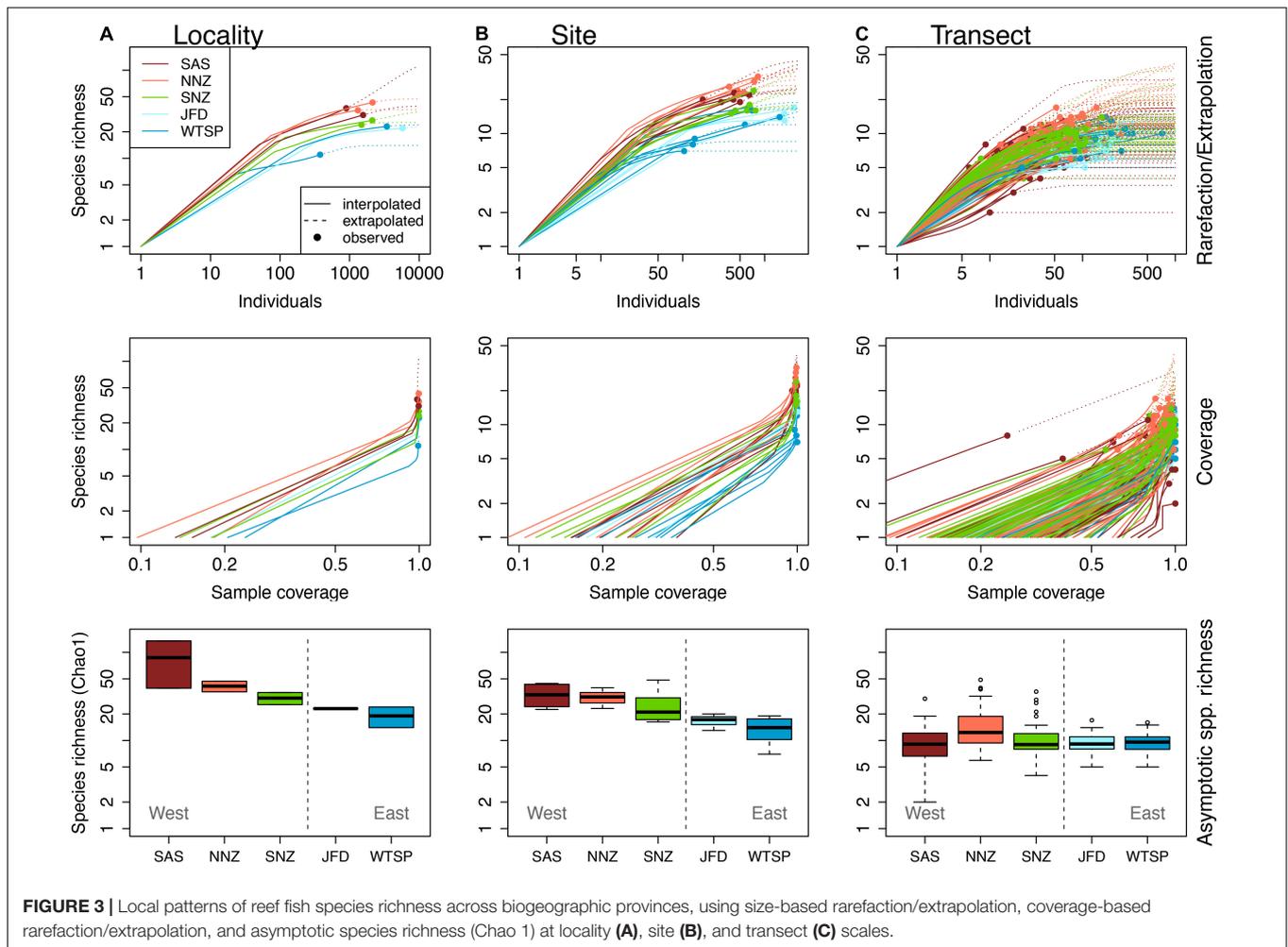


FIGURE 3 | Local patterns of reef fish species richness across biogeographic provinces, using size-based rarefaction/extrapolation, coverage-based rarefaction/extrapolation, and asymptotic species richness (Chao 1) at locality (A), site (B), and transect (C) scales.

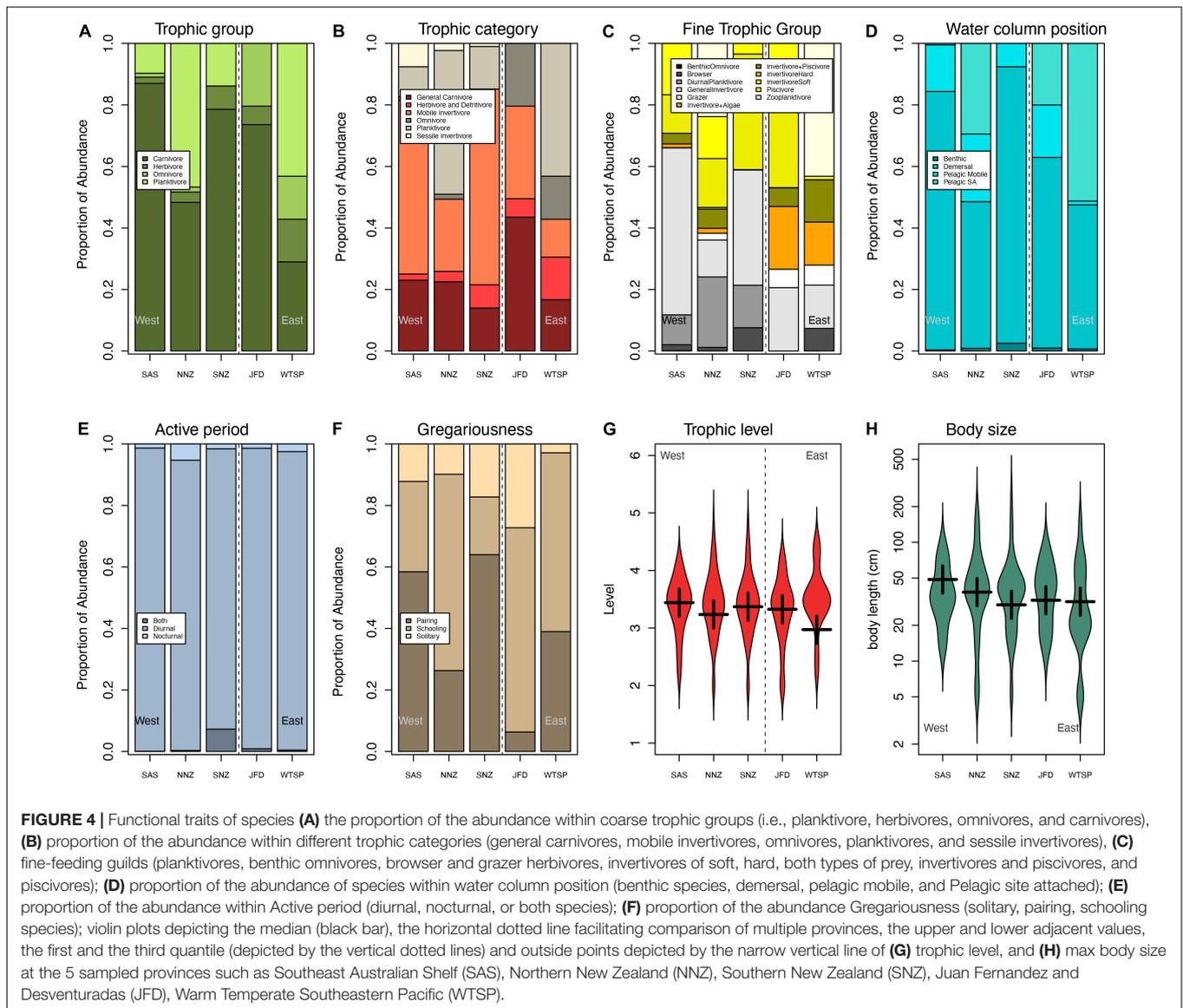
TABLE 2 | Summary of linear mixed models for species richness (Chao 1 index) and functional diversity at the two spatial scales of analysis.

Scale	Index	Proportion of variance component				Difference between realms		
		Realm	Province	Transect	Residual	Coefficient	P-value	Pseudo-R ²
Site	Chao1	0.668	0.02	NA	0.312	-0.31	0.019	0.503
	FRic	0	0.772	NA	0.228	-0.089	0.4	0.134
	FEve	0	0.064	NA	0.936	-0.003	0.967	0
	FDiv	0.387	0	NA	0.613	-0.076	0.057	0.253
	FDis	0.433	0.184	NA	0.383	0.067	0.108	0.316
	FRed	0.423	0	NA	0.577	-0.093	0.048	0.279
Transect	Chao1	0	0.099	0.131	0.77	-0.065	0.426	0.019
	FRic	0	0.537	0.066	0.396	-0.036	0.691	0.017
	FEve	0.033	0	0.218	0.749	-0.045	0.234	0.022
	FDiv	0	0	0.073	0.927	-0.005	0.793	0.001
	FDis	0.394	0.121	0.121	0.363	0.081	0.077	0.21
	FRed	0.003	0.019	0.231	0.747	-0.033	0.34	0.015

Negative values of the coefficient imply higher values of diversity in the Warm Temperate Australasian province compared to the Warm Temperate South America. Pseudo-R² values correspond to marginal values attributed to the fixed effect (realm) in the models. Significant values are highlighted in bold.

and Table 2). The relative abundance of traits levels was highly variable among provinces (Figures 4, 5). The beta-functional diversity analysis showed that two first axes of CAP explain

74 and 12% of variance, respectively (Figure 5); whereas four provinces (SAS, NNZ, SNZ, and WTSP) are sorted along the first CAP axis, the JFD province is mainly differentiated along



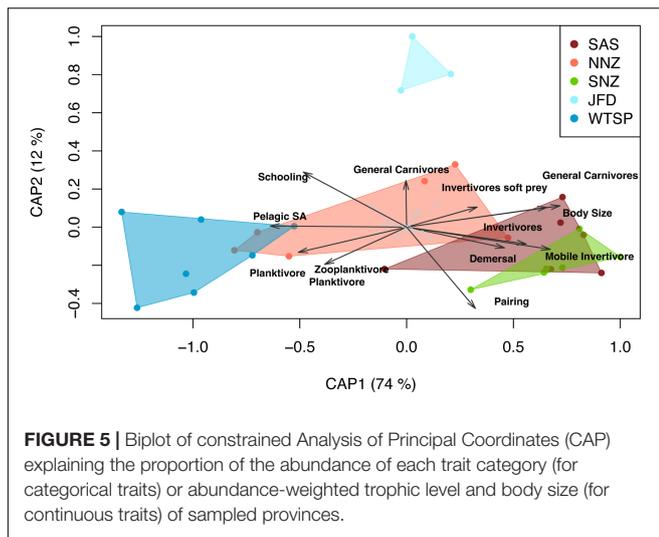
the second CAP axis (Figure 5). The PERMANOVA showed the existence of significant differences in trait compositions among provinces nested within realms ($R^2 = 0.661$, $p < 0.0001$); all provinces were different each other (*post-hoc* test, $p < 0.05$ in all cases). SAS and SNZ provinces share more similarities compared to NNZ, and they are characterized by a higher relative abundance of mobile invertivores, demersal, and pairing forms. In NNZ the frequency of zooplanktivore and schooling forms was higher than in other provinces. The WTSP is characterized by the prevalence of pelagic site attached forms, whereas the high dominance of general carnivores is distinctive of the JFD province.

DISCUSSION

We identify gradients in species richness and functional diversity of temperate reef fishes across the South Pacific basin

that vary with spatial scales of observation. At the coarsest spatial scale, we found a species-rich western Pacific but high redundancy in the diversity of species functional traits evaluated. Conversely, we found that provinces with the lowest richness were comprised of species with a diverse set of functions. However, each biogeographic province had a distinctive structure of functional traits.

We found the gradients in fish richness, expressed at the scale of realms, regions and localities, indicated that temperate reef fish assemblages are numerous in terms of identities in the temperate western Pacific (SAS and NNZ) than in the eastern Pacific. These gradients in species richness have been well documented and the mechanism is explained by the maximum diversity center in the Indo-Australian Archipelago (IAA). This diversity hotspot covers just 3% of the surface area of the tropical Indo-west central Pacific and contains 52% of all reef fishes found in the regional species pool (Allen, 2008; Renema et al., 2008;



Parravicini et al., 2013). The IAA is approximately centered on a span of ca. 8,000 km (75°) in latitude and ca. 15,000 km (245°) in longitude, and for a wide range taxa, diversity declines with distance from the IAA, in all directions (Randall, 1998; Connolly et al., 2003; Bellwood et al., 2005; Allen, 2008; Tittensor et al., 2010). Cowman and Bellwood (2013) defined a global biodiversity hotspot in the Indo-Pacific region; the SAS and northern and southern New Zealand are close to this hot spot of reef fish biodiversity region which explains the largest number of species of fish. Our analysis confirms the existence of this difference in reef fish species richness from west to east provinces and seems to reflect patterns occurring for coral reef fishes. This mean that most of the species that make up the temperate fish assemblages of the South Pacific are related at least at the Family level with those of the adjacent tropical areas (Parravicini et al., 2013; Hemingson and Bellwood, 2018).

The comparatively low species richness in the eastern realm could be associated to historical biogeographical explanations, linked to their peculiar environmental conditions. Despite SST is comparatively similar between west and east provinces, the salinity of WTSP and JFD is up to 1 PSU lower than the western provinces. Also the seabed of WTSP and JFD have a very steep slopes (i.e., narrow shelves), and whereas the WTSP is hypertrophic the JFD is characterized by oligotrophic conditions (Table 1). The reef fish fauna off the WTSP is mainly composed of species of both subtropical origin and subantarctic species (Ojeda et al., 2000; Navarrete et al., 2014), but their evolutionary history has been scarcely studied (but see, Beldade et al., 2020; Delrieu-Trottin et al., 2022) WTSP represents the end point of the historical radiation of fish from the Indo-Pacific, and therefore, perciform fish of tropical origin have not had enough time to adapt to the oceanographic conditions of this system, explaining the low species richness (Navarrete et al., 2014). Possibly similar processes could have occurred independently in Juan Fernandez and Desventuradas (Burrige et al., 2006). This entire region area has faced continued isolation and extinction, reducing impacts on adjacent temperate regions such as those present in this

study (Bellwood et al., 2002). Bender et al. (2013) concluded that differences in the taxonomic structure of reef fish assemblages in the Atlantic reef reflect the influences of biogeography and historical processes such as the closure of the Isthmus of Panama and Pleistocene Glaciations generating extinctions and reduction of shallow-reefs biota which may be comparable to the low WTSP reef fish fauna.

In general, alpha-functional diversity did not follow the spatial trends observed for species richness. The functional diversity indices showed different trends among provinces depending on the scale. Only functional redundancy showed a significant trend, being higher in the west realm. This implies that the observed increase in species richness at higher spatial scales occurs is not paralleled with an increase in functional traits novel to this realm. Functional redundancy is positively associated with ecological resilience and stability, as ecosystem functions of communities with more redundant species (those that have similar functions) should be buffered against the loss of individual species after a disturbance (Biggs et al., 2020). Our results indicated that the high functional redundancy detected in the Southeast Australian Shelf makes this province particularly robust to species extirpations. On the other hand, low functional redundancy in the Warm Temperate Southeastern Pacific makes ecosystems more vulnerable to disturbances due to the low number of species with similar roles and functions within the fish assemblages. The increase in functional redundancy toward the west may explain why species richness at transect scale was relatively invariant across sampled regions, suggesting that ecological interactions may limit the arrival of species richness at smaller scales (Ricklefs, 1987; He et al., 2005; Fernández-Cisternas et al., 2021). The westward increase in functional redundancy may be also linked to a change in environmental conditions (Yeager et al., 2017), but the limited number of provinces analyzed precluded a formal test of this idea. Beta-functional diversity, estimated from the CAP, showed that sampled provinces were highly differentiable each other based on the relative abundance of the different functional traits. This suggest that environmental filtering, associated to the marked differences in environmental conditions among regions, may be acting to create such differences in trait dominance (Yeager et al., 2017; Ford and Roberts, 2020). For instance, mean body size increases westward, particularly at SAS and SNZ. At global biogeographic scale, Barneche et al. (2014, 2019) found that fish body size is one of the major predictors of reef fish species richness. Body size is responsible for the dispersal capacity of individuals in which large body size individual tends to live longer and have larger home ranges than smaller individuals (Barneche et al., 2014; Nash et al., 2015). Traits related to different aspects of trophic ecology were also important differentiating provinces. For instance, general carnivores prevail at the isolated oligotrophic JFD province. Interestingly, Siqueira et al. (2020) indicated that the trophic groups that have had a greater diversification rate, are those families of reef fish species that consume prey of low nutritional value, that is, detritivores, herbivorous, and omnivorous fishes (Bellwood et al., 2014; Floeter et al., 2018; Siqueira et al., 2020). The prevalence of the pelagic species forms in WTSP may be due to existence of very narrow coastal shelves that limits the effective area to find

benthic food items. Again, a more detailed analysis of the role of environmental filtering, based on expanded datasets may be used to put this idea to a test.

The influence of local scale processes in determining patterns of functional diversity of reef fishes may be beneficial for conservation efforts of small areas (i.e., marine reserves, well enforced Territorial Users Right for Fisheries, TURF) as these areas may safeguard important reef fish functions (Pérez-Matus et al., 2017a). These regions are facing increasing direct threats primarily due fishing and habitat removal (Pérez-Matus et al., 2017b). Further the indirect effects of reef fish removal have generated a series of warning signals of potential regime shifts, a result that has been described at both large and small spatial scales. Processes that maintain current ecological states and spatial and temporal heterogeneity in temperate kelp-dominated habitats will be vital to maintaining biodiversity.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

ETHICS STATEMENT

The animal study was reviewed and approved by the Comité de Ética y Seguridad en la Investigación, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors conceived the study. AP-M conducted the field work and provided the first draft. MR, PN, and AP-M conducted the stats and analyses. All authors approved its submission.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2022.768707/full#supplementary-material>

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Conflict of Interest: PN was employed by the company Dragonfly Data Science.

The remaining authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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