

Aberystwyth University

Habitat structure shapes temperate reef assemblages across regional environmental gradients

Jackson-Bué, Tim; Evans, Ally J.; Lawrence, Peter J.; Brooks, Paul R.; Ward, Sophie L.; Jenkins, Stuart R.; Moore, Pippa J.; Crowe, Tasman P.; Neill, Simon P.; Davies, Andrew J.

Published in:

Science of the Total Environment

DOI:

[10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.167494](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.167494)

[10.6084/m9.figshare.23959089](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.23959089)

Publication date:

2024

Citation for published version (APA):

Jackson-Bué, T., Evans, A. J., Lawrence, P. J., Brooks, P. R., Ward, S. L., Jenkins, S. R., Moore, P. J., Crowe, T. P., Neill, S. P., & Davies, A. J. (2024). Habitat structure shapes temperate reef assemblages across regional environmental gradients. *Science of the Total Environment*, 906, Article 167494.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.167494>, <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.23959089>

Document License

CC BY

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the Aberystwyth Research Portal (the Institutional Repository) are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the Aberystwyth Research Portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the Aberystwyth Research Portal

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

tel: +44 1970 62 2400
email: is@aber.ac.uk

Habitat structure shapes temperate reef communities across regional environmental gradients

Tim Jackson-Bu  *¹, Ally J. Evans², Peter J. Lawrence³, Paul R. Brooks⁴, Sophie L. Ward¹, Stuart R. Jenkins¹, Pippa J. Moore^{2,5}, Tasman P. Crowe⁴, Simon P. Neill¹, Andrew J. Davies^{6,7}

* Corresponding author. Email: t.d.jackson@bangor.ac.uk

¹ School of Ocean Sciences, Bangor University, Askew St, Menai Bridge, LL59 5AB, UK

² Department of Life Sciences, Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth SY23 3DA, UK

³ Institute of Science and Environment, University of Cumbria, Ambleside LA22 9BB, UK

⁴ Earth Institute and School of Biology and Environmental Science, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

⁵ Dove Marine Laboratory, School of Natural and Environmental Sciences, Newcastle University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK

⁶ University of Rhode Island, Department of Biological Sciences, 120 Flagg Road, Kingston, RI 02881, USA

⁷ University of Rhode Island, Graduate School of Oceanography, Narragansett, RI, 02882, USA

Supporting information

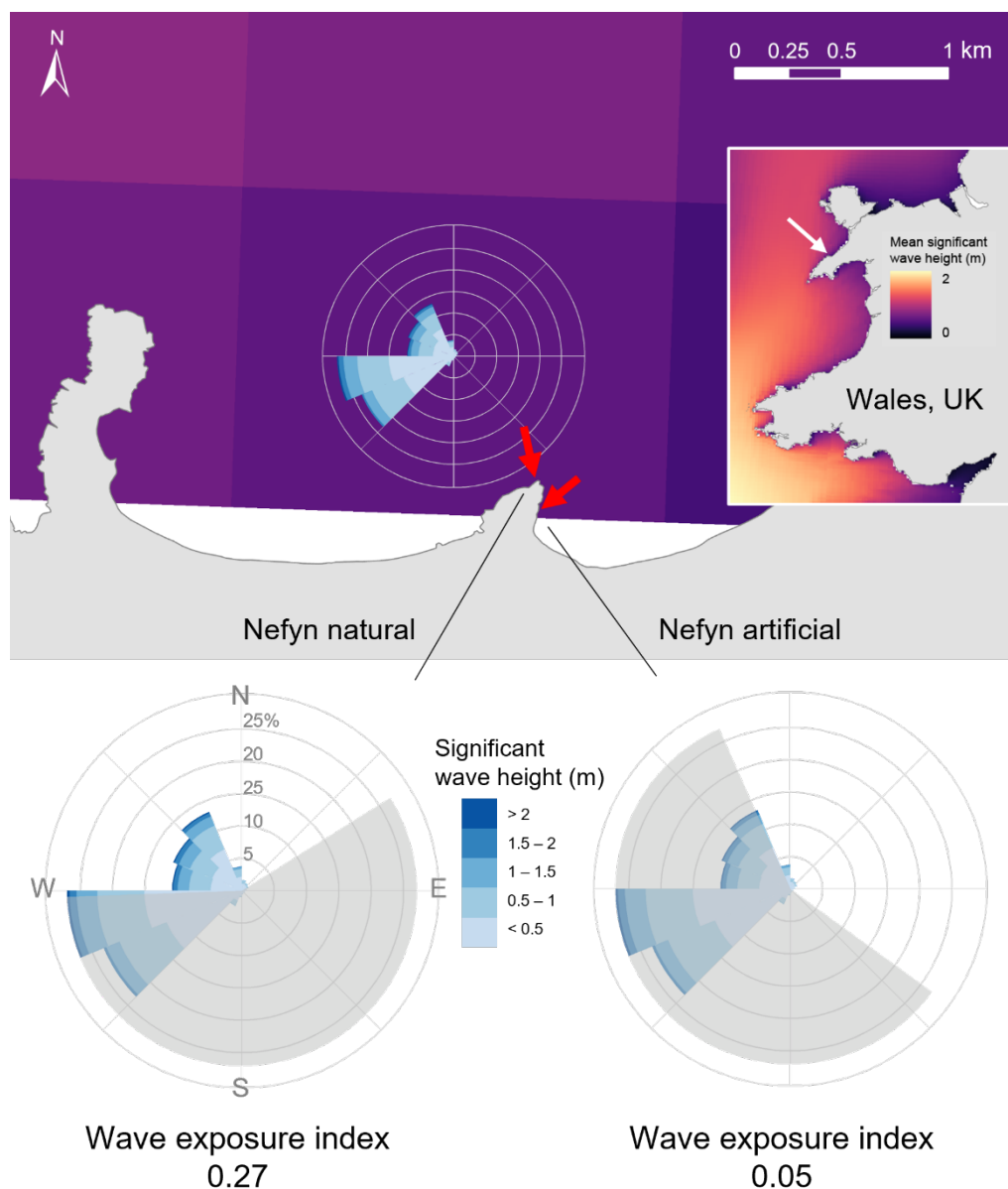


Figure S1. Wave exposure index incorporating significant wave height and onshore wave occurrence using 40 year hindcast data (<https://doi.org/10.48670/moi-00060>) and local site aspect. In this example, two sites at Nefyn use data from the same grid cell of the hindcast dataset, summarised here by a wave rose diagram. In the wave rose significant wave height is shown in graduated blue categories, direction is shown in 16 polar bins and frequency of occurrence is shown by the length of directional sectors as percentage. In this example, the distribution of significant wave heights is similar from all directions, but waves mostly arrive from the southwest. Because local site aspect differs (red arrow bearings), different windows of onshore angles are calculated (unshaded sectors on wave rose diagrams) to adjust the model data. All wave heights with directions outside of the 150° onshore windows are set to zero (grey sectors on wave rose diagrams), before calculating mean significant wave height. The resulting wave exposure index is lower at the artificial site because the local aspect faces away from the prevailing waves.

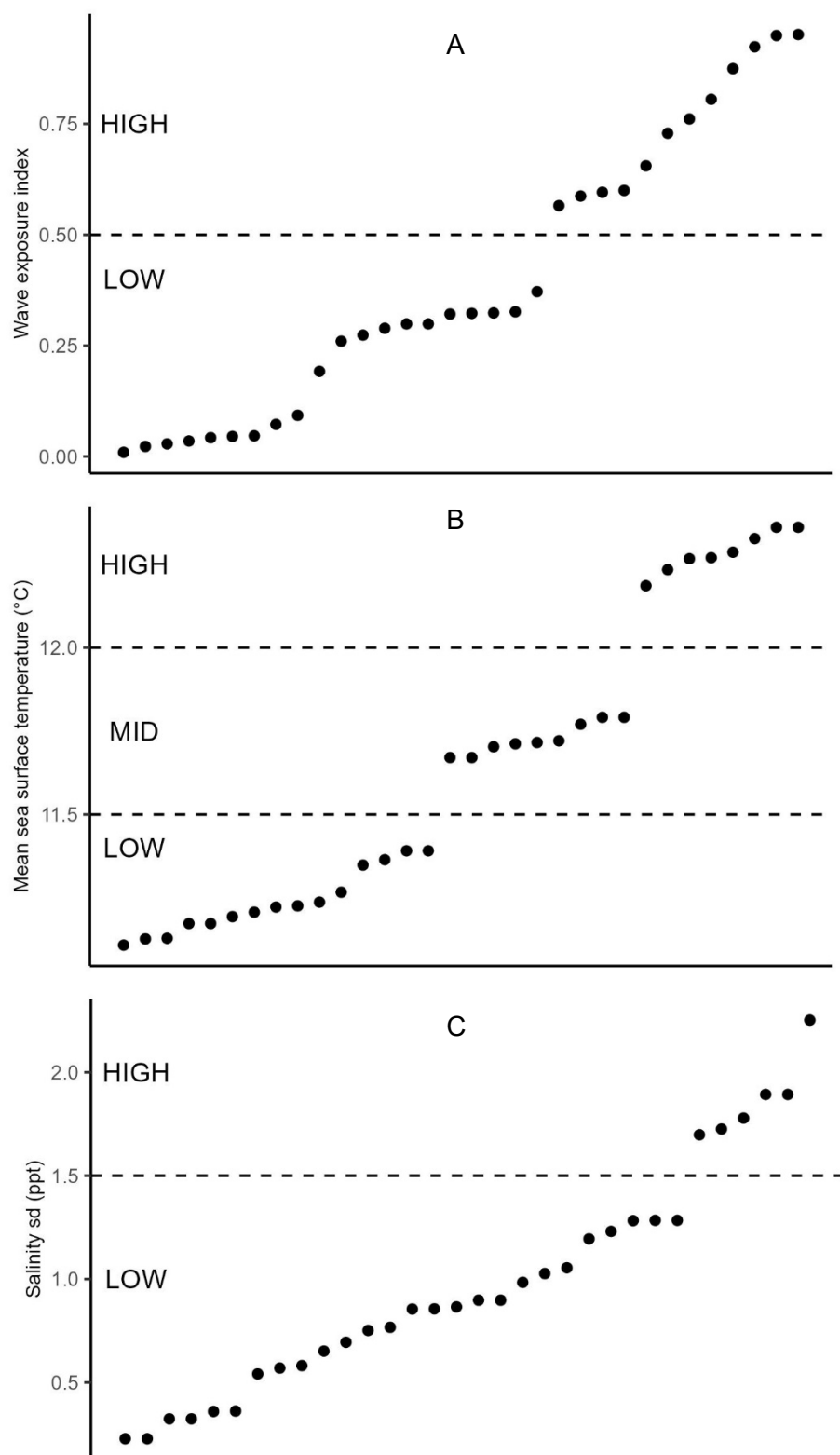


Figure S2. Environmental variables of A) wave exposure index, B) mean sea surface temperature and C) standard deviation in salinity discretised by ordering sites by each variable and finding natural breaks.

Table S1. See attached file Supporting_information_table_S1.xlsx

Table S2. Number of sites in each habitat - environmental category combination. Artificial and natural sites were approximately balanced in their environmental characteristics due to our loosely paired site design.

	Wave exposure		SST mean			Salinity variation	
	Low	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High
Artificial	9	7	7	5	4	12	4
Natural	11	5	8	4	4	14	2

Table S3. Taxa and assigned functional groups, including rare taxa removed before analysis.

<i>Taxon</i>	<i>Functional group</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	Canopy algae	BIOTIC
<i>Fucus serratus</i>	Canopy algae	BIOTIC
<i>Fucus spiralis</i>	Canopy algae	BIOTIC
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Canopy algae	BIOTIC
<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>	Canopy algae	BIOTIC
<i>Catenella caespitosa</i>	Understory algae	MarLIN
<i>Chondrus crispus</i>	Understory algae	BIOTIC
<i>Corallina</i> spp.	Understory algae	BIOTIC
"Lithothamnia"*‡	Understory algae	
<i>Mastocarpus stellatus</i>	Understory algae	MarLIN
<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	Understory algae	BIOTIC
<i>Porphyra</i> spp.	Understory algae	MarLIN
<i>Rhodothamniella floridula</i>	Understory algae	BIOTIC
<i>Ulva</i> spp.	Understory algae	BIOTIC
<i>Vertebrata lanosa</i>	Understory algae	MarLIN
<i>Littorina littorea</i>	Grazer	BIOTIC
<i>Littorina obtusata</i>	Grazer	(Watson and Norton, 1987)
<i>Littorina saxatilis</i>	Grazer	(Otero-Schmitt et al., 2012)
<i>Melarhapha neritoides</i>	Grazer	(Laurand and Riera, 2006)
<i>Patella depressa</i>	Grazer	(Hawkins et al., 1989)
<i>Patella ulyssiponensis</i>	Grazer	BIOTIC
<i>Patella vulgata</i>	Grazer	(BIOTIC, Hawkins et al., 1989)
<i>Phorcus lineatus</i>	Grazer	MarLIN
<i>Steromphala umbilicalis</i>	Grazer	(Hawkins et al., 1989)
<i>Austrominius modestus</i> †	Suspension feeder	(Rainbow, 1984)
<i>Chthamalus montagui</i>	Suspension feeder	(Rainbow, 1984)
<i>Chthamalus stellatus</i>	Suspension feeder	(Rainbow, 1984)
<i>Halichondria panicea</i>	Suspension feeder	BIOTIC
<i>Hymeniacion perlevis</i>	Suspension feeder	(Hayward and Ryland, 2017)
<i>Mytilus</i> spp.	Suspension feeder	BIOTIC
<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>	Suspension feeder	BIOTIC
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>	Suspension feeder	(Rainbow, 1984)
<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	Mobile predator	BIOTIC
<i>Actinia equina</i>	Sessile scavenger	(Davenport et al., 2011)
Rare taxa removed		
<i>Lichina pygmaea</i> *	Lichen	MarLIN
<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	Canopy algae	BIOTIC
<i>Sargassum muticum</i> *†	Canopy algae - INNS	MarLIN
<i>Halidrys siliquosa</i> *	Canopy algae	BIOTIC
<i>Steromphala cineraria</i>	Grazer	Hawkins et al 1989
<i>Anemonia viridis</i> *	Sessile predator	(Chintiroglou and Koukouras, 1992)
<i>Perforatus perforatus</i>	Suspension feeder	(Rainbow, 1984)

* Taxon only present in natural reefs

† Non-native species

‡ Unidentified encrusting red algae.

References

- BIOTIC. Biological Traits Information Catalogue. <https://www.marlin.ac.uk/biotic/>
- Chintiroglou, C., Koukouras, A., 1992. The feeding habits of three Mediterranean sea anemone species, *Anemonia viridis* (Forskål), *Actinia equina* (Linnaeus) and *Cereus pedunculatus* (Pennant). *Helgoländer Meeresuntersuchungen* 46, 53–68. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02366212>
- Davenport, J., Moloney, T. V., Kelly, J., 2011. Common sea anemones *Actinia equina* are predominantly sessile intertidal scavengers. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 430, 147–155. <https://doi.org/10.3354/meps08861>
- Hawkins, S.J., Watson, D.C., Hill, A.S., Harding, S.P., Kyriakides, M.A., Hutchinson, S., Norton, T.A., 1989. A COMPARISON OF FEEDING MECHANISMS IN MICROPHAGOUS, HERBIVOROUS, INTERTIDAL, PROSOBRANCHS IN RELATION TO RESOURCE PARTITIONING. *J. Molluscan Stud.* 55, 151–165. <https://doi.org/10.1093/MOLLUS/55.2.151>
- Hayward, P.J., Ryland, J.S. (Eds.), 2017. *Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North-West Europe*, 2nd ed. Oxford University Press.
- Laurand, S., Riera, P., 2006. Trophic ecology of the supralittoral rocky shore (Roscoff, France): A dual stable isotope ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) and experimental approach. *J. Sea Res.* 56, 27–36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SEARES.2006.03.002>
- MarLIN. The Marine Life Information Network. Species list. <https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species>
- Otero-Schmitt, J., Cruz, R., García, C., Rolán-Alvarez, E., 2012. Feeding strategy and habitat choice in *Littorina saxatilis* (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia) and their role in the origin and maintenance of a sympatric polymorphism. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00785326.1997.10432879> 46, 205–216. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00785326.1997.10432879>
- Rainbow, P.S., 1984. An introduction to the biology of British littoral barnacles. *F. Stud.* 6, 1–51.
- Watson, D.C., Norton, T.A., 1987. The habitat and feeding preferences of *Littorina obtusata* (L.) and *L. mariaae sacchi et rastelli*. *J. Exp. Mar. Bio. Ecol.* 112, 61–72. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-0981\(87\)80015-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-0981(87)80015-1)