The following supplement accompanies the article

Ecosystem structure and services in eelgrass *Zostera marina* and rockweed *Ascophyllum nodosum* habitats

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Supplement. The comparison of the effect of different transect lengths and widths on our analysis of the abundance of mobile transect and quadrat macrofauna (Table S1) as well as information on sources for length at maturity data (Table S2), trophic groups and diet references (Table S3) and the species present at our study sites (Tables S4 & S5).

Results and discussion of the original vs. shortened transects

Because we did not replicate transects within a location we could not directly test for the interaction between site and location to examine the effect of the different transect dimensions on the highly mobile macrofauna. Both Sale & Sharp (1983) and Cheal & Thompson (1997) found significantly higher fish densities in 1 m vs. 2 m wide transects for many species on coral reefs. However, Horinouchi et al. (2005) demonstrated that there were no differences in species richness and density between transect widths for fishes grouped based on their microhabitat preferences within seagrass beds and swimming abilities. Moreover, Mapstone & Ayling (1998) found that for highly mobile fishes and benthic organisms of relatively low abundance 20 and 60 m long transects were not statistically distinguishable. Based on these studies and the lack of significant differences in any factor (PERMANOVA: $p > 0.075$), we assumed that changes in length and width did not affect the number of species observed or their abundances.

When compared to the results of the analyses on the quadrat macrofauna, sessile benthic and epiphytic species abundance data using the original transect lengths, the overall results of the PERMANOVA analyses of the shorter transects remained the same; both had a significant Location x interactions (ORIGINAL: Table 4 in main article; SHORT: Macrofauna: pseudo-$F_{10,84} = 3.1$, $p = 0.001$; Sessile benthic: $F_{10,84} = 7.2$, $p = 0.001$; Epiphytic: $F_{10,84} = 4.4$, $p = 0.001$). Only 13 of the 81 (16%) site-by-site within a canopy type and location post-hoc comparisons showed a different result when using the shortened compared to the original transects (Table S5). Since the transects only differed by a maximum of 1 quadrat, this indicates that the differences were most likely between sites and not the number of quadrats used to collect the data. In turn, almost all comparisons between sites with transects that differed by 3, 5, or 6 quadrats revealed the same results when analyzing all or shortened transects. The only exception was a significant difference in the epiphyte community between standard (11 quadrats) and short (5 quadrats) transects inside the rockweed habitat (PDI, TGI; Table S5). This difference was no longer significant once both transects were of equally short length. However, this short transect (TGI) was not different from any of the other standard transects (EJI, NTI) inside a rockweed habitat, suggesting that the significant effect is a difference between sites and not the difference in length.

Table S1. Results of PERMANOVA post hoc comparisons between each site nested within canopy by location (see Table 1 in main article for site and location abbreviations) when using the original (All; 5–11 quadrats) and the randomly shortened (Short; 5 quadrats) transect abundance data for the mobile macrofauna, sessile benthic and epiphytic species to examine the effect of the number of quadrats on the outcome. The difference in the number of quadrats (#Q) between the transects being compared applies only to the original data; all the shortened data had 5 quadrats. The longest transect is listed first in the site comparison. The shortest transect in both canopy types is in **bold**. –: no significant difference between transects, all other comparisons list the species identified by SIMPER analysis that consistently contribute (in decreasing order) to the differences and the direction (</>) between transects. Lt: *Littorina* sp.; Lv: *Lacuna vincta*; P: *Pagurus* sp.; Cr: *Crangon septemspinosa*; C: *Carcinus maenas*; Cl: *Cladophora rupestris*; Ch: *Chondrus crispus*; Co: *Corallina officinalis*; M: *Membranipora membranacea*; S: *Spirorbis* sp.; F: *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Site & Location		Mobile macrofauna		Sessile benthic		Epiphytic	
Comparison	#Q	All	Short	All	Short	All	Short
Eelgrass							
FPI, **THI**	3	–	–	–	–	M >	M >
FPI, MHI	0	Lt >; Lv <; P >	Lt >; Lv <; P >	–	–	M >	S <
MHI, **THI**	3	Lt >; Lv <	Lt >; Lv <	–	–	–	–
FPE, THE	1	Lv >; P <	–	–	–	M <	M <
FPE, MHE	0	Lt <; Lv, P >	Lt <; Lv >; C <	–	–	S <	–
MHE, THE	1	Lt >; Lv, P <	Lt >; P, Lv <; C >	–	–	S <	M <
FPO, THO	0	P <	–	–	–	–	–
FPO, MHO	0	Cr, Lt <	Cr, Lt <	–	–	–	–
MHO, THO	0	Cr, Lt >	Cr, Lt <; P >	–	–	–	–
Rockweed							
EJI, NTI	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
PDI, NTI	1	Lt <	Lt <	–	–	–	–

NTI, **TGI**	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
EJI, PDI	0	Lt >	–	–	–	–	–
EJI, **TGI**	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
PDI, **TGI**	6	–	–	–	–	F >	–
NTE, EJE	1	–	–	Cl >	Cl, Ch >	S >	S >
NTE, PDE	0	Lt >	–	Ch <	Ch, Co <	S >	S, M >
NTE, TGE	0	Lt <	–	Cl >; Ch <	–	S >	–
PDE, EJE	1	–	–	Cl <; Ch >	Cl <; Ch, Co >	S <	S <
TGE, EJE	1	–	–	Cl <	Cl, Ch <	M, S <	S <
PDE, TGE	0	Lt <	–	–	–	–	–
NTO, EJO	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
NTO, PDO	1	P, Lt <	P, Lt <	–	–	–	–
NTO, TGO	0	Cr >	–	–	–	–	–
EJO, PDO	1	P, Lt <	P, Lt <	–	–	–	–
EJO, TGO	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
TGO, PDO	1	P, Lt <	P, Lt <	–	–	–	–

Table S2. Minimum length at maturity data for species observed in rockweed and eelgrass habitats in Nova Scotia, Canada. If data on an observed species was not available, we used a closely related species (source species) instead

Observed species	Source species	Size (cm)	Source
Anguilla rostrata		35.5	Fishbase
Cancer borealis		8.5	DFO (2000a)
Cancer irroratus		5	DFO (2000b)
Carcinus maenas		3.4	Berrill (1982)
Gadus morhua		32.1	Fishbase
Gasterosteus aculeatus		3.6	Fishbase
Homarus americanus		5.5	Cobb & Philips (1980)
Microgadus tomcod	*Trisopterus minutus*	11	Fishbase
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus	*M. scorpius*	14	Fishbase
Myoxocephalus scorpius		14	Fishbase
Pholis gunnellus	*P. nebulosa*	14	Fishbase
Pseudopleuronectes americanus		25	Fishbase
Scomber scombrus		26.2	Fishbase
Syngnathus fuscus	*S. rostellatus*	10	Fishbase
Tautogolabrus adspersus	*Tautoga onitis*	18	Fishbase

Berrill M (1982) The life cycle of the green crab. J Crustac Biol 2:31–39

Cobb JS, Philips BF (1980) The biology and management of lobsters, Vol 1: Physiology and behavior. Academic Press, New York, NY

DFO (2000a) Scotian Shelf (LFA 33) Jonah crab (*Cancer borealis*). DFO Science Stock Status Report C3-09(2000)

DFO (2000b) Inshore Gulf of Maine Rock Crab (*Cancer irroratus*). DFO Science Stock Status Report C3-67(2000)

Fishbase: A global information system on fishes www.fishbase.org

Table S3. Trophic groups and associated diet reference(s) for rockweed *Ascophyllum nodosum* (A) and eelgrass *Zostera marina* (Z) network models. The number indicates the trophic groups included in each model with 60 and 50 groups, respectively.

Groups	**A**	**Z**	**Diet References**
Fishes			
Anguilla rostrata	32		Facey DE, Labar GW (1981) Biology of American eels in Lake Champlain, Vermont. Tran Amer Fish Soc 110:396–402
Gadus morhua	34		Hacunda JS (1981) Trophic relationships among demersal fishes in a coastal area of the Gulf of Maine. Fish Bull 79:775–788
Gasterosteus aculeatus	27	24	Bowman RE, Stillwell CE, Michaels WL, Grosslein MD (2000) Food of northwest Atlantic fishes and two common species of squid. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-NE 155, 138 p.
Microgadus tomcod	33		Grabe SA (1978) Food and feeding habits of juvenile Atlantic tomcod, *Microgadus tomcod*, from Haverstraw Bay, Hudson River. Fish Bull 76:89–94
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus	30		Bowman RE, Stillwell CE, Michaels WL, Grosslein MD (2000) Food of northwest Atlantic fishes and two common species of squid. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-NE 155, 138 p.
Myoxocephalus scorpius		25	Ibid
Syngnathus fuscus	28		Ibid
Pholis gunnelus	31		Wosnitza CV (1975) Die Nahrung von Fischbrut in der westlichen Ostee. Berichte der deutschen wissenschaftlichen Kommission fuer Meeresforschung 24:79–92
Pseudopleuronectes americanus	35	26	Bowman RE, Stillwell CE, Michaels WL, Grosslein MD (2000) Food of northwest Atlantic fishes and two common species of squid. NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-NE 155, 138 p.
Scomber scombrus	36		Ibid
Tautogolabrus adspersus	29		Ibid
Other fish species	37	27	Ibid

Invertebrates

Asterias forbesii	13	11	Menge BA (1979) Coexistece between the seastars *Asterias vulgaris* and *A. forbesii* in a Heterogeneous Environment: a non-equilibrium explanation. Oecologia 41:245–272
Asteria vulgaris		12	Ibid
Cancer borealis	14		Stehlik L (1993) Diets of the Brachyuran crabs *Cancer irroratus*, *C. borealis* and *Ovalipes ocellatus* in the New York Bight. J Crust Biol 23:723–735
Cancer irroratus	15	13	Ibid
Carcinus maenas	16	14	Hadlock RP (1980) Alarm response of the intertidal snail *Littorina littorea* (L.) to predation by the crab *Carcinus meanas* (L.). Biol Bull 159:269–279
			Moksnes PO, Pihl L, van Montfrans J (1998) Predation on postlarvae and juveniles of the shore crab *Carcinus maenas*: importance of shelter, size and cannibalism. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 166:211–225
			Miron G, Audet D, Landry T, Moriyasu M (2005) Predation potential of the invasive green crab (*Carcinus maenas*) and other common predators on commercial bivalve species found on Prince Edward Island. J Shell Res 24:579–586
Crangon septemspinosa	18	15	Wilcox R, Jeffries HP (1974) Feeding habits of the sand shrimp *Crangon septemspinosa*. Biol Bull 146:424–434
Homarus americanus	17		Ojeda FP, Dearborn JH (1991) Feeding ecology of benthic mobile predators: experimental analyses of their influence in rocky subtidal communities of the Gulf of Maine. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol 149:13–44
Idotea sp.		8	Svensson PA, Malm T, Engkvist R (2004) 'Distribution and host plant preference of *Idotea baltica* (Pallas) (Crustacea: Isopoda) on shallow rocky shores in the central Baltic Sea', Sarsia 89:1–7
Lacuna vincta		17	Chavanich S, Harris LG (2002) The influence of macroalgae on seasonal abundance and feeding preference of a subtidal snail, *Lacuna vincta* (montagu) (littorinidae) in the Gulf of Maine. J Moll Stud 68:73–78

			Stephenson RL, Tan FC, Mann KH (1986) Use of stable carbon isotope ratios to compare plant material and potential consumers in a seagrass bed and kelp bed in Nova Scotia, Canada. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 30:1–7
Limpet spp.	24	20	Steneck RS, Watling L (1982) Feeding capabilities and limitation of herbivorous molluscs: a functional group approach. Mar Biol 68:299–319
Littorina sp.	21	19	Barker KM, Chapman ARO (1990) Feeding preferences of periwinkles among four species of *Fucus*. Mar Biol 106:113–118
			Steneck RS, Watling L (1982) Feeding capabilities and limitation of herbivorous molluscs: a functional group approach. Mar Biol 68:299–319
			Wingand C, Churchill AC (1988) Laboratory studies on eelgrass seed and seedling predation. Estuaries 11(3):180–183
Mytilus sp.	22		Graham A (1933) Molluscan diets. Proceedings of the Malacological Society
Pagurus sp.	19	16	Hazlett BA (1981) The Behavioral Ecology of Hermit Crabs. An Rev Ecol Syst 12:1–22
Semibalanus balanoides	23		Rainbow PS (1984) An introduction to the biology of British littoral barnacles. Field Stud 6:1–51
Ascidians	11		Boyd HC, Brown SK, Harp JA, Weissman IL (1986) Growth and sexual maturation of laboratory cultured monterrey *Botryllus Schlosseri*. Biol Bull 170: 91–109
Gastropods	20	18	Steneck RS, Watling L (1982) Feeding capabilities and limitation of herbivorous molluscs: a functional group approach. Mar Biol 68:299–319
Polychaetes	10	10	Fauchald KP, Jumars A (1979) The diet of worms: a study of polychaete feeding guilds. Ocean Mar Biol An Rev 17:193–284
Porifera	12		Reiswig HM (1971) Particulate feeding in natural populations of three marine demosponges. Biol Bull 141: 568–591
Suprabenthos	9	9	Gorokhova E, Hansson S (2000) Elemental composition of *Mysis mixta* (Crustacea, Mysidacea) and energy costs of reproduction and embryogenesis under laboratory

			conditions. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol 246:103–123
			Robertson AI, Mann KH (1980) The role of isopods and amphipods in the initial fragmentation of eelgrass detritus in Nova Scotia, Canada. J Mar Biol 59(1):63–69
Other infauna		21	Fauchald KP, Jumars A (1979) The diet of worms: a study of polychaete feeding guilds. Ocean Mar Biol An Rev 17:193–284
			Shumway SE, Cucci TL, Newell RC, Yentsch CM (1985) Particle selection, ingestion, and absorption in filter-feeding bivalves. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol 91:77–92
Other benthic invertebrates	25	22	We used the same references as all the above benthic invertebrates that are not included in the infauna or suprabenthos groups.
Epiphytic fauna	26	23	Best MA, Thorpe JP (1986) Feeding-current interactions and competition for food among the bryozoan ephiphytes of *Fucus serratus*. Mar Biol 93(3):371–375
Zooplankton	8	7	Schnetzer A, Steinberg DK (2002) Natural diets of vertically migrating zooplankton in the Sargasso Sea. Mar Biol 141:89–99
Birds			
Anas crecca	38	28	Olney PJS (1963) The food and feeding habitats of teal *Anas crecca crecca* L. Proc Zoo Soc Lon. 140:169–210
Anas rubripes	39	29	Jorde DG, Owen Jr, RB (1990). Food of black ducks, *Anas rubripes*, wintering in marine habitats of Maine. Can Field Nat 104:300–302
			Lynch JT (1939) Marine algae in food of Rhode Island waterfowl. The Auk 56:374–380
Ardea herodias	40	30	Butler RW (1995) The patient predator: foraging and population ecology of the Great Blue heron *Ardea herodias* in British Columbia. Canadian Wildlife Service, Occasional Paper #CW69-1/86E
Branta bernicla	41	31	Cottam C, Lynch JT, Nelson AL (1944) Food habits and management of American sea brant. J Wild Man 8:36–56

Branta canadensis	42	32	Martell AM (1997) Canada goose ecology in winter at Port Joli, Nova Scotia, 1967–69. In: Erskine, AJ (ed) Canada goose studies in the Maritime Provinces 1950–1992. Environment Canada, Atlantic Region, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, pp 26–38
Cepphus grille	43	33	Ewins PJ (1990) The diet of black gillemots *Cepphys grylle* in Shetland. Hol Ecol 13: 90–97
Ceryle alcyon	44	34	White HC (1953) The Eastern belted kingfisher in the Maritime Provinces. Fisheries Research Bulletin #97
Haliaeetus leucophalus	45	35	Cash KJ, Austin-Smith PJ, Banks D, Harris D, Smith PC (1985) Food remains from bald eagle nest sites on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. J Wild Man 49:223–225
Larus agentatus	46	36	Harris M P (1965) The food of some *Larus* gulls. Ibis 107:43–53
Larus marinus	47	37	Ellis JC, Chen W, O'Keefe B, Shulman MJ, Witman JD (2005) Predation by gulls on crabs in rocky intertidal and shallow subtidal zones of the Gulf of Maine. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol 324:31–43
Mergus serrator	48	38	White HC (1957) Food and natural history of Merganzers on Salmon waters in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Can Fish Res Board Bull #116
Pandion haliaetus	49	39	Greene E, Greene A, Freedman B (1983) Foraging behaviour and prey selection by Ospreys in coastal habitats in Nova Scotia, Canada. In Bird DM, Seymour, NR and Gerrard JM (eds) Biology and Management of Bald Eagles and Ospreys. Harpell Press, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec
Phalacrocorax auritus	50	40	Scattergood LW (1950) Observations on the food habits of the double-crested cormorant, *Phalacrocorax a. auritus*. The Auk 67:506–508
Phalacrocorax carbo	51	41	Lorensten S-H, Grémillet D, Nymoen GH (2004) Annual variation in diet of breeding great cormorants: Does it reflect varying recruitment of gadoids? Waterbirds 27:161–169
Somateria mollissima	52	42	Cantin M, Bédard J, Milne H (1974) The food and feeding of common eiders in the St. Lawrence estuary in summer. Can J Zoo 52:319–334
Sterna hirundo	53	43	Mills DH (1957) Herring Gulls and Common Terns as possible predators of lobster larvae. J Fish Res Board Can 14:729–730

Mammals			
Halichoerus grypus	54	44	Hammil MO, Stenson GB (2000) Estimated prey consumption by harp seals (*Phoca groenlandica*), hooded seals (*Cystophora cristata*), grey seals (*Halichoerus grypus*) and harbour seals (*Phoca vitulina*) in Atlantic Canada. J Northwest Atl Fish Sci 26:1–23
Lutra canadensis	55	45	Larsen DN (1984) Feeding habits of river otters in coastal Southeastern Alaska. J Wild Man 48: 1446–1452
Mustela vison	56	46	Burness GP, Morris RD 1993 Direct and indirect consequences of mink presence in a common tern colony. The Condor 95:708–711
			Dunstone N, Birks JDS (1987) The feeding ecology of the mink (*Mustela vison*) in coastal habitat. J Zool (Lond) 212: 69–83
			Sargeant AB, Swanson A, Doty HA (1979) Selective predation by mink, *Mustela vison*, on waterfowl. Amer Midland Nat 89:208–214
Phoca vitulina	57	47	Hammil MO, Stenson GB (2000) Estimated prey consumption by harp seals (*Phoca groenlandica*), hooded seals (*Cystophora cristata*), grey seals (*Halichoerus grypus*) and harbour seals (*Phoca vitulina*) in Atlantic Canada. . J Northwest Atl Fish Sci 26:1–23
Phocoena phocoena	58	48	Smith GJ, Gaskin DE (1974) The diet of harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena* (L.)) in coastal waters of eastern Canada, with special reference to the Bay of Fundy. Can J Zoo 52:777–782
Primary producers			
Ascophyllum nodosum	1		
Chondrus crispus	2		
Fucus vesiculosus	3	2	
Zostera marina		1	
Other macroalgae	4	3	

Epiphytic flora	5	4
Microalgae	6	5
Phytoplankton	7	6
Detritus and Imports		
Detritus	59	49
Imports to the system	60	50

Table S4. Mean abundance (± SE; 1000 m^{-2}) of transect macrofauna observed during the day- or night-time high tide inside, along the edge and outside of rockweed (n = 3) and eelgrass (day, n = 3; night, n = 1) beds. *indicates species that are the target of a current or historical commercial fishery in Atlantic Canada

	Rockweed						Eelgrass					
	Day			Night			Day			Night		
	In	Edge	Out	In	Edge	Out	In	Edge	Out	In	Edge	Out
Crustaceans												
*Cancer borealis**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05 (0)
*Cancer irroratus**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.035 (0.035)	0	0.12 (0)	0	0
Carcinus maenas	0.36 (0.15)	0.18 (0.068)	0.0063 (0.0063)	0.37 (0.1)	0.24 (0.19)	0.092 (0.065)	0.082 (0.082)	0.0089 (0.0087)	0.017 (0.017)	0.99 (0)	0.23 (0)	0.025 (0)
*Homarus americanus**	0	0	0	0	0.0065 (0.0065)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mysis stenolepis	3.1 (3.1)	2.0 (2.0)	0	0.16 (0.07)	1.1 (0.68)	0.1 (0.1)	21 (21)	0.21 (0.21)	0	0.62 (0)	0.26 (0)	0.25 (0)

Fishes												
*Anguilla rostrata**	0.0065 (0.0065)	0	0	0.057 (0.048)	0.039 (0.017)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Gadus morhua**	0	0	0	0	0.019 (0.013)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasterosteus aculeatus	0.031 (0.031)	0	0	0.031 (0.031)	0.0063 (0.0063)	0	0.041 (0.041)	0	0	1.1 (0)	0.1 (0)	0.5 (0)
Microgadus tomcod	0	0	0	0	0.02 (0.012)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Scomber scombrus**	0.46 (0.46)	1.3 (0.91)	0	0.031 (0.031)	0.02 (0.02)	0	0.62 (0.62)	0	0	0.23 (0)	0.052 (0)	0.0075 (0)
Syngnathus fuscus	0	0.02 (0.02)	0	0	0.0065 (0.0065)	0	0	0	0	0	0.026 (0)	0
Tautogolabrus adspersus	0	0.013 (0.013)	0	0	0.0065 (0.0065)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table S5. Species composition: percent of total abundance (mean ± SE) of each species within the transect and quadrat macrofauna, sessile benthic and epiphytic species inside (In), along the edge (Edge), and outside (Out) the rockweed and eelgrass canopies. In **bold** is the total abundance (mean ± SE) for the transect and quadrat macrofauna (individuals m^{-2}) and sessile benthic and epiphytic species (%). * indicates species only observed at night

	Rockweed			Eelgrass		
	In	Edge	Out	In	Edge	Out
TRANSECT MACROFAUNA (m^{-2})	**0.38 (0.26)**	**0.64 (0.40)**	**0**	**1.34 (1.25)**	**0.05 (0.05)**	**0**
Crustacea						
*Homarus americanus**	0	16.6 (16.6)	0	0	0	0
Mysis stenolepsis	37.3 (23.7)	30.5 (20.8)	0	33.3 (33.3)	28.7 (28.7)	0
Mammalia						
Halichoreus grypus	0	0	0	33.3 (33.3)	0	0
Osteichthyes						
Anguilla rostrata	0.35 (0.35)	0	0	0	0	0
*Gadus morhua**	0	0.49 (0.49)	0	0	2.29 (2.29)	0
Gasterosteus aculeata	0.25 (0.25)	0	0	2.08 (2.08)	0	0
*Microgadus tomcod**	0	0.14 (0.14)	0	0	2.29 (2.29)	0
Pholis gunnellus	12.5 (12.5)	0	0	0	0	0
Scomber scombrus	24.6 (24.6)	47.2 (24.8)	0	31.3 (31.3)	0	0
Syngnathus fuscus	0	0.22 (0.22)	0	0	0	0
Tautogolabrus adspersus	0	4.90 (4.90)	0	0	0	0
QUADRAT MACROFAUNA (m^{-2})	**22.7 (5.28)**	**31.3 (7.74)**	**6.40 (2.58)**	**52.0 (10.0)**	**46.6 (8.16)**	**6.17 (3.48)**
Crustacea						
Cancer borealis	0	0	0.13 (0.13)	0	0	0
Cancer irroratus	0.23	0.33	1.02	0.08	0	3.03

	(0.23)	(0.33)	(1.02)	(0.08)		(1.51)
Carcinus maenas	0.96 (0.56)	1.97 (0.93)	5.99 (2.45)	0.81 (0.64)	0.30 (0.17)	0
Crangon septemspinosa	0	0	17.7 (6.64)	0.60 (0.60)	1.52 (1.38)	12.5 (9.66)
Idotea sp.	0	0	0	0.80 (0.80)	0.11 (0.11)	0
Pagurus sp.	0	0.95 (0.57)	4.70 (3.34)	0.65 (0.51)	13.8 (7.55)	6.86 (4.78)
Semibalanus balanoides	17.9 (7.44)	5.99 (4.71)	0	0	0	0
Echinodermata						
Asterias forbesii	0.05 (0.05)	0.76 (0.44)	0.85 (0.54)	0	0.50 (0.50)	0.34 (0.34)
Asterias vulgaris	0	0	0	0	0.04 (0.04)	0
Mollusca						
Crepidula fornicata	0	0.22 (0.22)	0	0	0	0
Lacuna vincta	0	0	0	71.7 (26.1)	56.9 (8.81)	0
Littorina spp.	75.4 (8.69)	86.6 (5.59)	52.2 (12.4)	25.4 (24.4)	21.2 (18.5)	45.3 (22.7)
Mytelus sp.	5.37 (2.54)	2.65 (2.16)	2.27 (2.27)	0	0	0
Nassarius trivittatus	0	0	0	0	2.53 (1.34)	5.56 (5.56)
Notoacmaea testudinalis	0	0.38 (0.38)	0.75 (0.75)	0	0	0.28 (0.28)
Osteichthyes						
Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus	0	0	2.27 (2.27)	0	0	0
Myoxocephalus scorpius	0	0	0	0	0.05 (0.05)	0
Pseudopleuronectes americanus	0	0.19 (0.19)	0.68 (0.24)	0	0	1.85 (1.38)
Sessile Benthic Species (%)	**0.16 (0.05)**	**15.5 (10.0)**	**0.68 (0.44)**	**0.03 (0.03)**	**0.17 (0.17)**	**0**
Porifera						
Halichondria panacea	0	0.47	0	0	0	0

		(0.33)				
Plantae						
Chlorophyta						
Cladophora rupestris	2.50 (2.50)	31.7 (18.4)	2.27 (2.27)	0	0	0
Phaeophyta						
Pilayella littoralis	0	4.55 (4.55)	0	0	0	0
Sphacelaria arctica	0	0.75 (0.75)	0	0	0	0
Rhodophyta						
Ahnfeltia plicata	0	0	0	0	3.33 (3.33)	0
Chondrus crispus	12.0 (4.6)	24.2 (11.7)	0	0	0	0
Corallina officinalis	0	11.0 (7.9)	0	5.56 (5.56)	0	0
Polysiphonia fucoids	0	0	2.27 (2.27)	0	0	0
Epiphytic Species (%)	**0.80 (0.59)**	**9.0 (5.3)**	**0**	**3.8 (2.4)**	**6.0 (4.5)**	**0**
Bryozoa						
Membranipora membranacea	1.89 (1.89)	8.20 (4.39)	0	25.9 (25.9)	29.5 (15.9)	0
Polychaeta						
Spirorbis sp.	2.08 (2.08)	36.9 (16.0)	0	25.9 (13.4)	36.3 (21.0)	0
Urochordata						
Botryllus schlosseri	0	4.17 (4.17)	0	0	0	0
Plantae						
Phaeophyta						
Ascophyllum nodosum	0	2.27 (2.27)	0	0	0	0
Ectocarpus siliculosus	0	3.27 (3.27)	0	0	0	0
Fucus vesiculosus	14.9 (10.7)	2.27 (2.27)	0	5.56 (5.56)	0	0

Rhodophyta						
Erythrotrichia carnea	0	2.01 (2.01)	0	0	0	0
Polysiphonia fucoids	0	0	0	5.56 (5.56)	0	0

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