

Composition and functional diversity of macrofaunal assemblages on vertical walls of a deep northeast Pacific fjord

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Table S1. Transect metadata for all sites in Douglas Channel. Each individual record is a non-overlapping habitat or biological observation taken on a per-second protocol in VideoMiner.

	Maitland Island	Mckay Reach	Squally Reach
Dive date	Sep. 28-29 2015	Sep. 29, 2015	Oct. 1, 2015
ROPOS Dive No.	R1880	R1883	R1884, R1885
Number of transects	3	3	3
Surveyed depth range (m)	43-323	48-428	166-682
No. of habitat and biological records	18770	27336	32631
% of transect records with dominant substratum type:			
Bedrock	56.7	75.6	29.4
Sediment	40.6	20.1	70.6
Biogenic (shell hash, dead glass sponge)	2.7	4.3	0
% of transect records with relief type:			
Flat or rolling	2.4	0.5	1.2
Shallow (<45° from horizontal)	29.5	10.4	12.3
Medium (between 45° and 90°)	22.9	47.4	42.1
Steep (~90° or close; includes overhangs)	22.7	30.7	18.3
Steps (Alternates between steep & shallow)	22.4	11.0	26.1

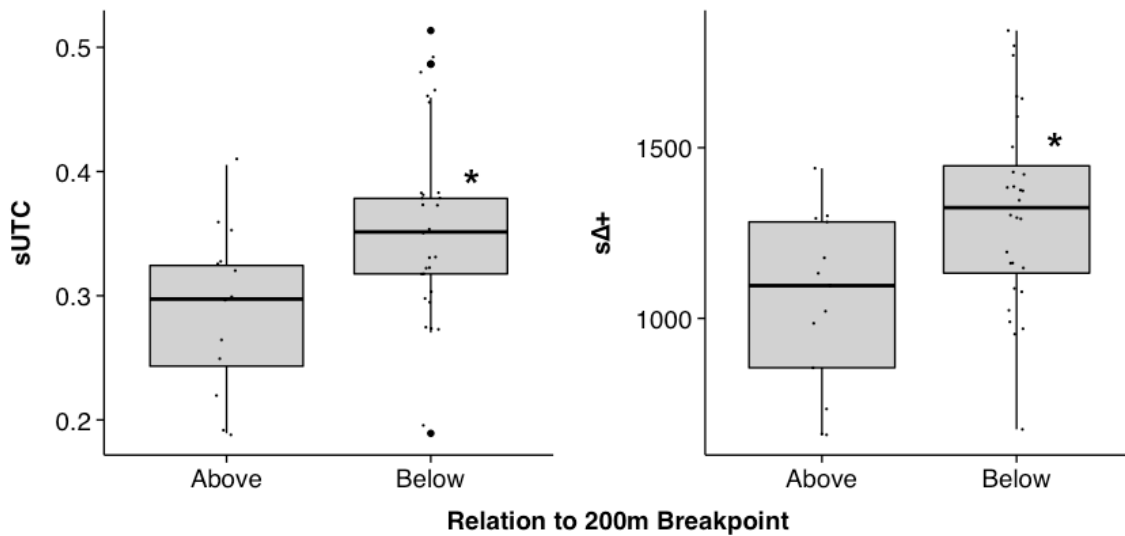


Figure S1. Boxplots of sUTC (left panel) and s $\Delta+$ (right panel) per depth band above and below 200 m ‘breakpoint’ seen in animal abundances. Asterisks indicate significant differences between the groups as determined by Welch’s ANOVA ($p < 0.05$).

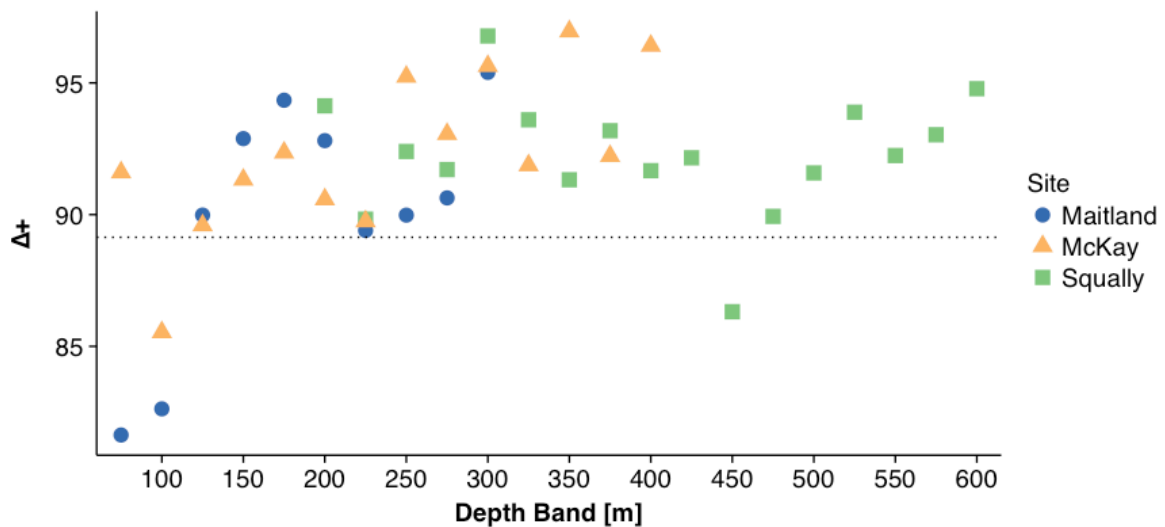


Figure S2. Taxonomic distinctness ($\Delta+$) by depth band with sites denoted by symbol. Dashed line represents expected value of $\Delta+$ under the assumption of random assembly from the regional species pool. Depth band labels display the base of each band. Three of four depth bands with $\Delta+$ values under the expected value occur at depths shallower than 100 m.