The following supplement accompanies the article

Wave-sheltered embayments are recruitment hotspots for tropical fishes on temperate reefs

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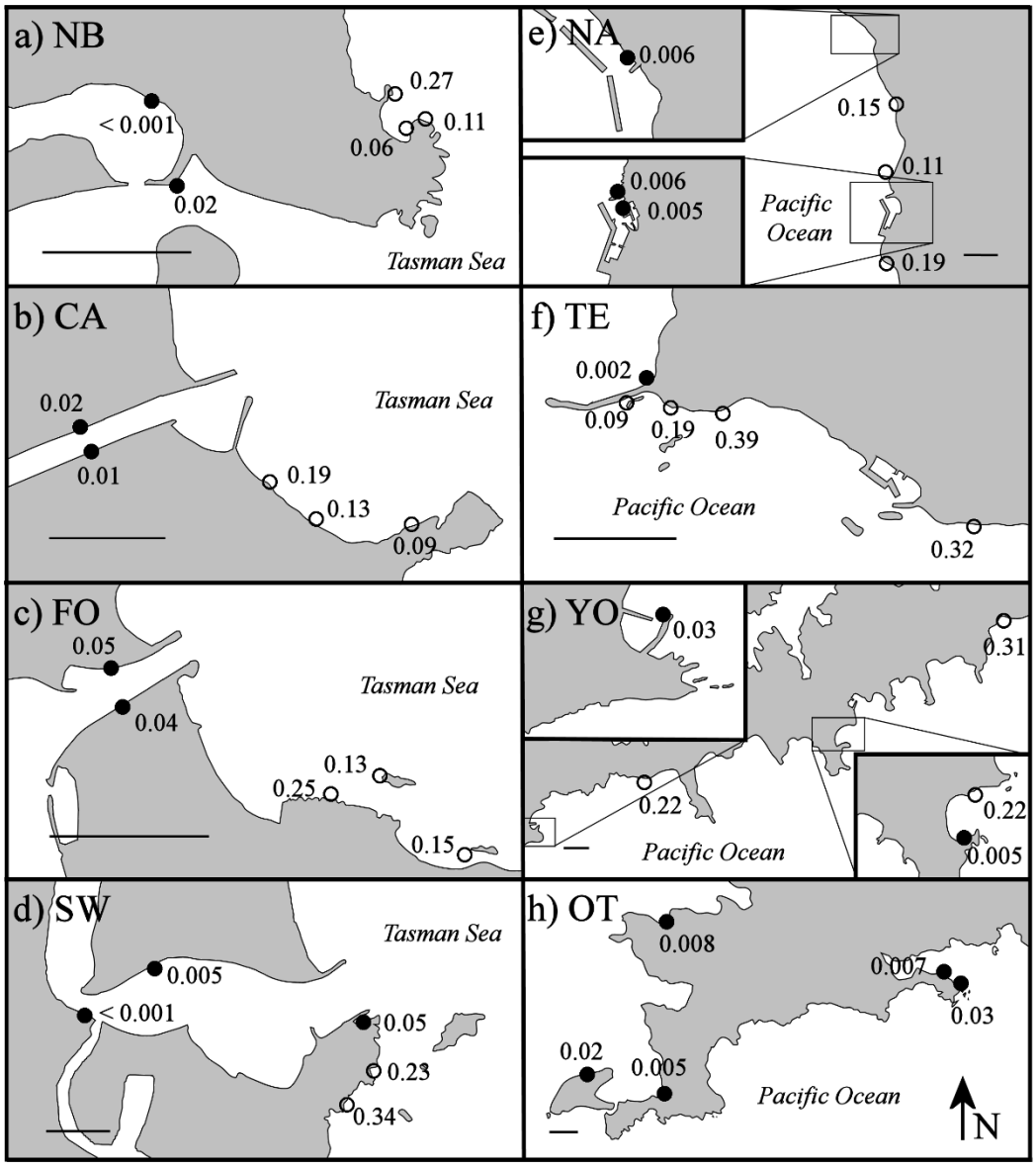

Figure S1. Wave-exposure index values for embayed (closed circles) and exposed (open circles) reefs surveyed within southeastern Australia [a)-d)] and western Japan [e)-h)]. Wave exposure indices out of a maximum exposure value of 1, respectively. Embayed and exposed sites had index values < and > 0.4 (i.e. 15 of exposure), respectively. Index values were constructed with 7.5° spacing around the midpoint of survey sites to a maximum of 650 km, the minimum fetch distance for fully developed seas to form. CA = Camden Haven, FO = Forster, NA = Nahara, NB = Nambucca, OT = Otsuki, SW = Swansea, TE = Tei, YO = Yokonami. Scale bar = 500m.

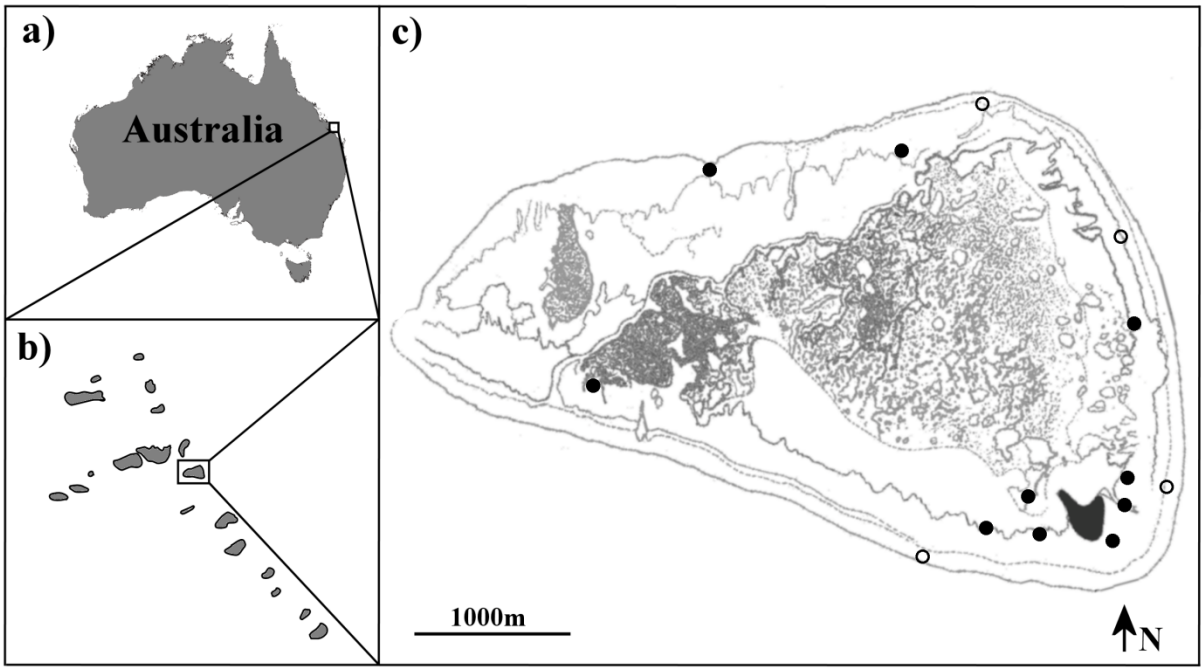

Figure S2. Location of survey sites in One Tree Island (OTI), Great Barrier Reef. OTI is located off the coast of Queensland, Australia in the southern Capricorn-Bunker Group of the Great Barrier Reef [insets a) and b)]. To determine habitat associations within their natal, historic range, recruit and early juvenile tropical fishes were surveyed in sheltered (closed circles) and exposed (open circles) reef sites of OTI. Exposed sites were those on the windward side of the island, positioned on the reef flat and reef edge (i.e. spur-and-groove); sites were on the eastern and southern aspects of the reef, which are exposed to the predominant southerly swell direction. Sheltered sites were those on the reef flat and reef edge on the leeward side of the island, as well as back reef sites protected from swell by the reef crest. In total, nine and 23 half-hour GPS-tracked roaming surveys were conducted in exposed and sheltered reef sites. Note: Surveys were conducted at the same site during 2011 and 2012. In some cases replicate surveys were conducted ~100m of each other, so not all survey sites were marked here.

Table S1. Species, primary trophic guild and country tropical reef fishes were detected. Species classified as tropical according to IUCN Red List, Froese and Pauly (2015) and/or Kuiter 2003. Trophic guilds allocated from references below. A = Southeastern Australia; J = Western Japan. Where known, dietary preferences were assigned for recruits/juveniles (R), as well as for vagrant fishes (V).

Tropical Fishes detected	Dietary classification	Region	Documented diets
F. Acanthuridae			
Acanthurus dussumieri	Herbivore	A, J	Grazer/detritivore, algae in temperate reefs (R; V)[1,2]
Acanthurus lineatus	Herbivore	A, J	Algal turfs[3,4]
Acanthurus mata	Herbivore	A	Juveniles feed on benthic algae, adults on zooplankton (R)[5]
Acanthurus nigrofuscus	Herbivore	A, J	Algal turfs[1,4]
Acanthurus olivaceus	Detritivore	A, J	Organic detritivore with some algae and sediment[3]
Acanthurus triostegus	Herbivore	A, J	Algal turfs (R; V)[4]
Ctenochaetus binotatus	Detritivore	A, J	Organic detritivore with some algae and sediment[6]
Ctenochaetus striatus	Detritivore	J	Organic detritivore with some algae and sediment[7]
Naso unicornis	Herbivore	A, J	Macroscopic algae, mainly larger brown algae[3,4]
F. Balistidae			
Sufflamen chrysopterus	Benthivore	A	Benthic invertebrates[7]
F. Chaetodontidae			
Chaetodon auriga	Benthivore	A, J	Benthic invertebrates, including polychaetes, sea anemones and algae[8]
Chaetodon auripes	Benthivore	J	Benthic invertebrates[9]
Chaetodon citrinellus	Benthivore	A	Facultative corallivore, algae, polychaetes, and benthic invertebrates[10]
Chaetodon flavirostris	Benthivore	A	Facultative coralivore, benthic invertebrates and microalgae[11,12]
Chaetodon guentheri	Omnivore	A	Omnivore (occasionally zooplankton)[13]
Chaetodon kleinii	Benthivore	A	Facultative corallivore and hydroids (occasionally zooplankton)[13,14]
Chaetodon melannotus	Corallivore	J	Obligate corallivore (hard and soft corals)[15]
Chaetodon plebeius	Corallivore	J	Obligate corallivore (Pocillopora)[15]
Chaetodon selene	Omnivore	J	Omnivore[13]
Chaetodon speculum	Corallivore	J	Obligate corallivore (many corals)[16]
Chaetodon trifasciatus	Corallivore	J	Obligate corallivore (many corals)[17]
Chaetodon vagabundus	Omnivore	A, J	Anemones, coral polyps, polychaete worms and algae[18]
Heniochus acuminatus	Planktivore	A	Zooplankton, supplemented with benthic invertebrates[19]
F. Gobiesocidae			
Diademichthys lineatus	Benthivore	J	Pedicellariae and sphaeridia of host urchins and copepods (R)[20]
F. Labridae			
Anampses caeruleopunctatus	Benthivore	A, J	Small benthic crustaceans and polychaetes (R)[21]
Anampses melanurus	Benthivore	J	Small crustaceans, molluscs and polychaetes[22]
Anampses meleagrides	Benthivore	J	Benthic invertebrates[23]

Tropical Fishes detected	Dietary classification	Region	Documented diets
Cirrhilabrus temminckii	Planktivore	J	Zooplankton[24]
Coris gaimard	Benthivore	J	Benthic molluscs, crabs, tunicates and foraminiferans[25]
Gomphosus varius	Benthivore	J	Benthic crustaceans, sometimes small fishes, brittle stars, and molluscs[11]
Halichoeres margaritaceus	Benthivore	J	Benthic crustaceans, molluscs, polychaetes, forams, fishes and eggs[8]
Hologymnosus annulatus	Benthivore	J	Crustaceans (R)[26]
Labroides dimidiatus	Parasite cleaner	A, J	Ectoparasites and fish mucus (V)[27,28]
Pseudocheilinus hexataenia	Benthivore	J	Crustaceans[8]
Stethojulis bandanensis	Benthivore	A, J	Crustaceans and benthic invertebrates[21]
Stethojulis strigiventer	Benthivore	J	Benthic invertebrates, including copopods[29]
Thalassoma hardwicke	Benthivore	J	Benthic and planktonic crustaceans, fish eggs, small fishes and foraminiferans[30,31]
Thalassoma jansenii	Benthivore	A	Benthic invertebrates[30]
F. Lutjanidae			
Lutjanus argentimaculatus	Piscivore	A	Fish and pelagic invertebrates[32]
Lutjanus russellii	Piscivore	A	Fish and pelagic invertebrates[32,33]
F. Ostraciidae			
Ostracion cubicus	Benthivore	A, J	Benthic invertebrates, including molluscs, sponges, polychaetes and crustaceans[34]
F. Pomacentridae			
Abudefduf bengalensis	Omnivore	A	Crabs, gastropods, benthic algae and zooplankton[34]
Abudefduf sexfasciatus	Plankivore	A, J	Zooplankton and algae[34]
Abudefduf sordidus	Omnivore	A	Algae, crustaceans and other benthic invertebrates[34]
Abudefduf vaigiensis	Planktivore	A, J	Zooplankon (R; V), supplemented with invertebrates and algae[34,35]
Abudefduf whitleyi	Planktivore	A	Zooplankton[34]
Amphiprion clarkii	Planktivore	J	Zooplankton[34]
Chromis fumea	Planktivore	A	Zooplankton[34]
Chromis margaritifer	Planktivore	A, J	Zooplankton[34]
Chromis weberi	Planktivore	J	Zooplankton[34]
Chrysiptera starcki	Omnivore	J	Zooplankton and algae[34]
Chrysiptera unimaculata	Herbivore	J	Algae[30]
Dascyllus reticulatus	Omnivore	J	Zooplankton and algae[34]
Dascyllus trimaculatus	Omnivore	J	Zooplankton, copepods and algae[36]
Plectroglyphidodon leucozonus	Herbivore	A, J	Benthic algae[30]
Pomacentrus coelestis	Planktivore	A, J	Primarily zooplankon, sometimes algae[36]
Pomacentrus nagasakiensis	Planktivore	A, J	Primarily zooplankon, sometimes algae[34]

Tropical Fishes detected	Dietary classification	Region	Documented diets
Pomachromis richardsoni	Benthivore	J	Zoobenthos[30]
F. Scaridae			
Scarus forsteni	Herbivore	J	Benthic algae[38]
F. Scorpaenidae			
Pterois volitans	Piscivore	J	Small fishes, shrimps and crabs[34]
F. Serranidae			
Cephalopholis argus	Piscivore	A	Fishes[39]
Diploprion bifasciatum	Piscivore	A	Fishes[34]
Grammistes sexlineatus	Piscivore	A	Fishes[34]
Pseudanthias squamipinnis	Planktivore	J	Zooplankton[40]
F. Tetraodontidae			
Canthigaster rivulata	Omnivore	J	Uncertain - assumed similar to *Canthigaster valentini*
Canthigaster valentini	Omnivore	J	Benthic algae, bryozoans, polychaetes, echinoderms, molluscs[34]
F. Zanclidae			
Zanclus cornutus	Benthivore	A, J	Benthic invertebrates, including sponges[40, 41]

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Table S2. Mean (SD) areas (m^2) surveyed during replicate surveys of embayed and exposed habitats of a) southeastern (SE) Australia and b) western (W) Japan. n = number of replicate half-hour timed swim surveys, following Beck et al. (2014). Note: replicate surveys averaged across two years in SE Australia and one year in W Japan.

Location	Habitat	n	Mean (SE) area m^2
a) SE Australia			
Nambucca	Embayed	5	505.33 (100.08)
	Exposed	6	925.38 (666.75)
Camden Haven	Embayed	4	1714 (596.04)
	Exposed	6	1378.03 (482.69)
Forster	Embayed	4	1190.25 (446.26)
	Exposed	6	1428.59 (504.71)
Swansea	Embayed	4	1008.21 (491.67)
	Exposed	6	1208.03 (220.96)
b) W Japan			
Nahara	Embayed	3	707.64 (55.61)
	Exposed	3	1170.54 (182.72)
Tei	Embayed	2	778.88 (7.34)
	Exposed	3	915.14 (32.07)
Otsuki	Embayed	2	719.25 (223.12)
	Exposed	3	778.65 (6.02)
Yokonami	Embayed	3	629.98 (84.13)
	Exposed	2	1044.32 (67.38)

Table S3. PERMANOVA comparison of trophic guilds and species of importance between habitats (H; embayed and exposed), countries (C; Australia and Japan) and locations (L; n = 4 in SE Australia, n = 3 in W Japan). Bold denotes a significant result (i.e. $p < 0.05$). * indicates species converted to presence/absence prior to analysis due to non-homogenous density data (i.e. PERMDISP, $p < 0.05$). Data for all trophic groups and species pooled across survey years in SE Australia ($p > 0.25$ for all listed trophic groups and species). A = Australia only, as was only observed there.

	Effects of variable Habitat (H)			**Other variable's *p*-values**			
Parameter	***Pseudo-F***	**d.f.**	***p***	**C**	**L(C)**	**C x H**	**H x L(C)**
Trophic guilds							
Planktivores	11.55	1, 42	**0.02**	0.12	0.20	0.63	0.09
Herbivores	38.99	1, 42	**0.002**	0.77	**0.01**	**0.02**	0.41
Benthivores	53.59	1, 42	**0.001**	1.28	0.05	0.05	0.54
Omnivores	16.16	1, 42	**0.01**	0.94	0.26	**0.04**	0.26
Species							
A. vaigiensis	8.49	1, 42	**0.03**	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.06
*A. bengalensis**[A]	22.22	1,32	**0.02**	-	0.47	-	0.22
*A. sexfasciatus**	18.17	1, 42	**0.008**	1	0.10	0.98	0.09
P. coelestis	10.08	1, 42	**0.03**	**0.03**	0.43	0.08	0.07
*A. dussumieri**	7.66	1, 42	**0.04**	0.09	0.001	0.12	0.05
*A. nigrofuscus**	10.50	1, 42	**0.002**	0.09	0.17	0.83	0.36
A. triostegus[A]	16.76	1, 32	**0.02**	-	**0.02**	-	0.29
*L. dimidiatus**	8.43	1, 42	**0.04**	0.28	0.36	0.74	0.11
*C. auriga**	41.40	1, 42	**0.002**	0.09	0.44	0.09	0.45

Table S4. Results of Distance Based Linear Modelling of biophysical variables within temperate reefs on assemblages of dietary generalist [a) Southeastern Australia and b) western Japan] and specialist [a) W Japan only] tropical fishes.

Factor	Pseudo-F	*P*	Proportion (%)
a) SE Australia - Trophic generalists			
Wave exposure	16.41	0.001	30.17
Predator density	10.63	0.001	21.86
Distance from river mouth	9.12	0.002	19.35
Invertebrate cover (other than coral)	5.18	0.002	12.00
Foliose algal cover	4.94	0.003	11.51
Latitude	3.07	0.02	7.47
SD water temperature	3.02	0.04	7.35
Sand	2.59	0.04	6.37
Encrusting algal cover	2.15	0.07	5.35
Average water temperature	2.06	0.08	5.14
Minimum water temperature	1.73	0.13	4.35
Reef rugosity	1.10	0.31	2.83
Bare rock	1.00	0.38	2.57
Rubble	0.84	0.49	2.16
Turfing algal cover	0.58	0.73	1.51
b) W Japan - Trophic generalists			
Wave exposure	3.74	0.0002	16.44
Latitude	3.01	0.001	13.67
Branching coral cover	2.52	0.005	11.71
Sand	1.93	0.03	9.23
Encrusting algal cover	1.37	0.18	6.71
Live coral cover	1.36	0.19	6.69
Plate coral cover	1.22	0.27	6.02
Invertebrate cover (other than coral)	1.18	0.29	5.83
Coral rubble	1.15	0.32	5.71
Reef rugosity	1.08	0.39	5.38
Distance from river mouth	0.94	0.51	4.72
Encrusting coral cover	0.92	0.51	4.60
Bare rock	0.75	0.68	3.31
Foliose algae cover	0.62	0.83	3.16
Predator density	0.62	0.83	3.16
Turfing algae cover	0.48	0.92	2.49
c) W Japan - Trophic specialists			
Branching coral cover	12.63	0.001	39.93
Live coral cover	6.83	0.01	26.44
Plate coral cover	5.48	0.01	22.38
Encrusting algal cover	5.36	0.01	22.02
Wave exposure	3.73	0.04	16.41
Turfing algae cover	3.04	0.05	13.80
Invertebrate cover (other than coral)	1.54	0.22	7.52
Latitude	1.04	0.38	5.17
Encrusting coral cover	0.71	0.49	3.60
Foliose algae cover	0.65	0.53	3.30
Reef rugosity	0.45	0.63	2.33
Bare rock	0.43	0.93	2.21
Predator density	0.39	0.71	2.01
Sand	0.34	0.71	1.74
Distance from river mouth	0.14	0.88	0.73
Coral rubble	0.14	0.88	0.72

Table S5. Ranked best solutions from Distance-based Linear Modelling (DistLM) of environmental factors (within 2 AICc values from the best overall model), which explained variance in vagrant tropical fish assemblages throughout southeastern (SE) Australia (a) and western (W) Japan (b and c). Bold values denote the top model - the lowest AICc and the least number of variables within 2 AICc units of the overall best model. AT = average water temperature, SDT = standard deviation of water temperature, MT = minimum water temperature, PD = predator density, WE = wave exposure, LA = latitude, DM = distance to nearest river mouth, FA = foliose algae, BC = branching coral, PC = plate coral, RU = rugosity, EA = encrusting algae, INV = invertebrates (other than coral), C = live coral, EC = encrusting coral, BR = bare rock and R = rubble. Note: no specialists were observed in SE Australia.

AICc	R^2	RSS	No. Variables	Selections
a) SE Australia - generalists				
293.46	0.51	42687	5	PD, WE, LA, DM, FA
293.50	0.48	45804	4	PD, WE, LA, FA
294.06	**0.43**	**49608**	**3**	**PD, WE, LA**
294.25	0.50	43541	5	AT, PD, WE, DM, FA
294.27	0.47	46702	4	PD, WE, LA, DM
294.30	0.54	40488	6	AT, PD, WE, LA, DM, FA
294.37	0.50	43671	5	AT, PD, WE, LA, FA
294.42	0.46	46880	4	SDT, PD, WE, LA
294.45	0.46	46915	4	WE, LA, DM, FA
294.45	0.46	46915	4	AT, PD, WE, FA
294.55	0.50	43871	5	PD, WE, LA, R
294.57	0.50	43892	5	SDT, PD, WE, LA, FA
294.60	0.53	40801	6	PD, WE, DM, R, FA
294.69	0.50	44021	5	PD, WE, LA, INV, FA
294.83	0.50	44176	5	SDT, PD, WE, LA, DM
294.84	0.42	50580	3	WE, LA, FA
294.89	0.53	41091	6	SDT, PD, WE, LA, DM, FA
294.93	0.49	44290	5	MT, PD, WE, LA, FA
294.94	0.53	41142	6	MT, PD, WE, LA, DM, FA
294.95	0.49	44317	5	PD, WE, LA, BR, FA
294.98	0.46	47531	4	AT, PD, WE, LA
295.01	0.49	44379	5	MT, PD, WE, DM, FA
295.01	0.53	41219	6	PD, WE, LA, DM, BR, FA
295.04	0.53	41249	6	PD, WE, LA, DM, INV, FA
295.09	0.45	47669	4	PD, WE, LA, INV
295.14	0.42	50960	3	PD, WE, FA
295.15	0.45	47739	4	PD, WE, LA, R
295.21	0.49	44601	5	AT, PD, WE, LA, DM
295.22	0.53	41440	6	PD, WE, LA, DM, FA, EA
295.25	0.49	44645	5	AT, SDT, PD, WE, LA
295.27	0.49	44665	5	PD, WE, DM, FA, EA
295.30	0.45	47920	4	MT, PD, WE, FA
295.30	0.41	51170	3	AT, PD, WE
295.33	0.45	47958	4	AT, WE, DM, FA
295.34	0.45	47968	4	PD, WE, LA, BR
295.35	0.52	41566	6	PD, RU, WE, LA, DM, FA
295.35	0.52	41574	6	AT, SDT, PD, WE, LA, FA

AICc	R^2	RSS	No. Variables	Selections
295.36	0.45	47989	4	PD, WE, DM, FA
295.40	0.49	44811	5	SDT, PD, WE, LA, R
295.41	0.52	41633	6	PD, WE, LA, DM, TA, FA
295.41	0.45	48056	4	MT, PD, WE, LA
295.42	0.49	44831	5	AT, WE, LA, DM, FA
295.43	0.49	44842	5	PD, WE, LA, FA, EA
295.44	0.49	44852	5	PD, WE, LA, DM, R
295.46	0.45	48113	4	AT, PD, WE, DM
b) W Japan - generalists				
157.24	**0.16**	**30036**	**1**	**WE**
157.80	0.24	27064	2	WE, LA
157.93	0.14	31032	1	LA
158.08	0.24	27430	2	LA, BC
158.40	0.12	31738	1	BC
158.43	0.22	27882	2	WE, PC
158.45	0.22	27913	2	LA, C
158.51	0.22	27986	2	WE, EA
158.57	0.22	28073	2	WE, INV
158.61	0.22	28127	2	WE, RU
158.62	0.22	28134	2	WE, BC
158.62	0.22	28137	2	WE, R
158.65	0.22	28185	2	LA, EA
158.71	0.22	28260	2	WE, C
158.80	0.22	28387	2	WE, BR
158.83	0.21	28426	2	R, PC
158.83	0.21	28426	2	WE, S
158.98	0.09	32628	1	S
159.11	0.19	28805	2	WE, FA
159.12	0.19	28823	2	LA, S
159.23	0.19	28962	2	WE, EC
159.24	0.19	28979	2	WE, DM
c) W Japan - specialists				
128.16	0.61	5964	3	C, BC, EC
128.27	0.67	4845	4	BR, C, BC, PC
129.03	0.66	5025	4	INV, C, BC, PC
129.15	**0.53**	**6915**	**2**	**S, BC**
129.17	0.59	5974	3	S, INV, BC
129.17	0.66	5058	4	S, C, BC, PC
129.25	0.71	4197	5	BR, INV, BC, EC, PC
129.33	0.65	5096	4	RU, C, BC, PC
129.41	0.71	4228	5	BR, INV, C, BC, PC
129.65	0.58	6114	3	S, BC, PC
129.71	0.65	5189	4	BR, BC, PC
129.93	0.71	4335	5	BR, C, BC, EC, PC
129.94	0.64	5246	4	C, BC, EC, PC
129.98	0.64	5258	4	PD, C, BC, PC
130.01	0.70	4352	5	RU, INV, C, BC, PC
130.01	0.57	6220	3	S, EA, BC

AICc	R^2	RSS	No. Variables	Selections
130.03	0.64	5270	4	S, INV, BC, PC
130.11	0.51	7240	2	BC, PC
130.13	0.70	4376	5	S, INV, C, BC, PC
130.13	0.57	6255	3	LA, S, BC

Table S6. Mean (SE) piscivore densities within embayed and protected reef habitats within a) SE Australia and b) W Japan. * denotes significant difference in densities between habitats (PERMANOVA; $p < 0.05$).

Species	Common name	Embayed reef Mean (SE)	Exposed reef Mean (SE)
a) SE Australia			
Acanthopagrus australis	Yellowfin Bream	45.64 (7.82)*	4.91 (1.65)
Argyrosomus japonicas	Jewfish	0.32 (0.33)	0.00
Brachaelurus waddi	Blind shark	0.00	0.03 (0.03)
Dinolestes lewini	Longfin Pike	2.12 (1.55)	1.20 (0.60)
Epinephelus coioides	Estuary cod	0.24 (0.14)	0.00
Epinephelus daemelii	Black cod	0.16 (0.17)	0.03 (0.03)
Gymnothorax prasinus	Green Moray	0.23 (0.24)	0.00
Lutjanus argentimaculatus	Mangrove Jack	0.12 (0.13)	0.00
Lutjanus russellii	Moses' snapper	4.88 (2.11)	1.71 (1.71)
Platycephalus bassensis	Sand flathead	2.67 (2.37)	0.03 (0.03)
Platycephalus fuscus	Dusky flathead	0.80 (0.53)	0.09 (0.09)
Sepia plangon	Mourning cuttlefish	0.20 (0.21)	0.00
Sepia sp.	Unidentified cuttlefish	0.00	0.09 (0.09)
	Total	57.54 (8.69)*	8.09 (2.28)
b) **W Japan**			
Acanthopagrus schlegelii	Japanese black porgy	0.13 (0.13)	0.44 (0.25)
Apagon sp.	Unidentified cardinal fish	19.29 (9.88)	4.16 (4.16)
Gymnothorax sp.	Unidentified morey eel	0.13 (0.13)	0.00
Lethrinus genivattatus	Thread-finned emporer	0.15 (0.15)	0.00
Lethrinus nebulosus	Spangled emperor	0.12 (0.12)	0.56 (0.56)
Lutjanus russelli	Moses' snapper	0.13 (0.13)	0.00
Lutjanus stellatus	Star snapper	0.23 (0.15)	0.10 (0.10)
Plectropomus leopardus	Coral trout	0.10 (0.10)	0.00
Pterois volitans	Red lionfish	0.10 (0.10)	0.00
Scolopsis affinis	Monocole bream	0.15 (0.15)	0.35 (0.35)
Sphyraena japonica	Japanese barracuda	2.52 (2.52)	1.76 (1.76)
Synodus ulae	Red lizard fish	0.61 (0.47)	0.07 (0.07)
	Total	25.49 (9.10)	5.63 (3.13)

Table S7. Mean (SE) densities, overall densities and species richness of adult tropical fishes in embayed and exposed temperate reefs of SE Australia (A) and W Japan (J). Data combined amongst countries (for species observed in both), survey years (SE Australia only) and locations. Adults identified by length categories provided by Booth et al. (2010). Bold species denote those only found in embayed reefs. * Indicates a significant difference in densities between exposed and embayed habitats (i.e. $p < 0.05$), as determined by T-test.

Species	Exposed	Protected
F. Acathuridae		
Acanthurus dussumieri[A, J]	0.67(0.30)	1.38(0.39)
Acanthurus nigrofuscus[A, J]	0.0(0.0)	0.46(0.24)*
Ctenochaetus striatus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.11(0.11)
Naso unicornis[J]	0.11(0.11)	0.0(0.0)
F. Blenniidae		
Meiacanthus kamoharai[J]	0.0(0.0)	1.26(0.52)*
F. Centropyge		
Centropyge tibicen[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.89(0.55)
Centropyge vrolikii[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.38(0.38)
F. Chaetodontidae		
Chaetodon auriga[A, J]	0.0(0.0)	0.33(0.31)
Chaetodon auripes[A, J]	11.93(1.73)	21.88(4.73)*
Chaetodon flavirostris[A]	0.0(0.0)	0.27(0.18)
Chaetodon melannotus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.13(0.13)
Chaetodon septentrionalis[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.11(0.11)
Chaetodon speculum[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.11(0.11)
Chaetodon vagabundus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.12(0.12)
F. Cheilodactylidae		
Goniistius zonatus[J]	1.04(0.35)	1.11(0.49)
F. Diagramma		
Diagramma pictum pictum[J]	0.32(0.23)	0.11(0.11)
F. Diodontidae		
Diodon holocanthus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.11(0.11)
F. Gobiesocidae		
Diademichthys lineatus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.09(0.09)
F. Labridae		
Anampses caeruleopunctatus[A, J]	0.03(0.03)	0.09(0.09)
Anampses melanochir[J]	0.11(0.11)	0.00(0.00)
Anampses melanurus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.25(0.17)
Anampses meleagrides[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.21(0.21)
Cirrhilabrus cyanopleura[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.13(0.13)
Cirrhilabrus temminckii[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.25(0.25)
Gomphogus varius[J]	1.58(0.81)	0.97(0.38)
Halichoeres melanochir[J]	0.11(0.11)	0.12(0.12)
Labroides dimidiatus[J]	0.41(0.22)	0.08(0.05)
F. Lethrinidae		
Lethrinus genivatatus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.13(0.13)
Lethrinus nebulosus[J]	0.08(0.08)	0.57(0.47)
F. Lutjanidae		
Lutjanus argentimaculatus[A]	0.0(0.0)	0.33(0.19)
Lutjanus russeli[A, J]	0.09(0.05)	0.59(0.29)*

Species	Exposed	Protected
Lutjanus stellatus[J]	0.23(0.15)	0.11(0.11)
F. Ostraciidae		
Lactoria fornasini[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.11(0.11)
F. Pomacanthidae		
Chaetodontoplus septentrionalis[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.19(0.13)
F. Pomacentridae		
Abudefduf bengalensis[A, J]	0.18(0.13)	3.07(0.73)*
Abudefduf sexfasciatus[J]	0.0(0.0)	2.82(2.53)
Abudefduf vaigiensis[A, J]	3.84(1.60)	4.68(1.30)
Abudefduf whitleyi[A]	0.1(0.1)	0.0(0.0)
Amphiprion clarkii[J]	0.80(0.35)	2.47(0.94)
Chromis weberi[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.29(0.29)
Chromis leucura[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.66(0.52)
Chrysiptera unimaculata[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.53(0.30)*
Dascyllus trimaculatus[J]	0.0(0.0)	2.53(1.94)
Plectroglyphidodon leaucozonus[A]	1.16(0.9)	0.0(0.0)
F. Serranidae		
Plectropomus leopardus[J]	0.0(0.0)	0.09(0.09)
F. Tetraodontiform		
Canthigaster rivulata[J]	0.21(0.14)	0.00(0.00)
Mean overall density (individuals/1000m²)	15.00(4.06)	27.19(5.28)*
Mean overall richness (species/1000m²)	1.95(0.49)	4.46(0.71)*