Sabellaria alveolata distribution and abundance dataset metadata

1) Record number

Corresponding field in database: DB_ID

A unique identifier for each record.

2) Country

Corresponding field in database: COUNTRY

The country in which the observation was made.

3) Site Name

Corresponding field in database: SITE_NAME

The location name of the observation, in text format.

For example: Auchenmalg Bay, Praia da Adraga…

4) Latitude

Corresponding field in database: LATITUDE

Latitude in **WGS84** and in **DECIMAL DEGREES**

For example: 43.269874

5) Longitude

Corresponding field in database: LONGITUDE

Longitude in **WGS84** and in **DECIMAL DEGREES**

For example: -2.65874

6) Accuracy

Corresponding field in database: POS_ACC

Accuracy of positioning information, which can be one of six categories:

- ***< 10m***
  - eg: Field data with GPS positioning
    Camera with integrated GPS
    Digitization of map with scale < 1/10 000 (1mm = 10 m)

- ***< 100m***
  - eg: Precise location without GPS positioning (eg: closed to lighthouse…)
    Citizen science observations from Reehab website
    Digitization of map with scale < 1/100 000 (1mm = 100 m)

- *< 1km*
  - eg: Locality, beach, small bay…
  - Digitisation of map with scale < 1/1 000 000 (1mm = 1 km)

- *< 10km*
  - eg: City, Bay
  - Digitization of map with scale < 1/10 000 000 (1mm = 10 km)

- *< 100km*
  - eg: Record at county (UK) or département (FR) level

- *> 100km*
  - eg: Record at façade/biogeographic region… level

7) Start Date

Corresponding field in database: START_DATE

format YYYY-MM-DD

8) End Date

Corresponding field in database: END_DATE

Occasionally, records indicate the date at which *S.alveolata* is no longer observed in a location.

format YYYY-MM-DD

9) Tidal Zone

Corresponding field in database: TIDAL_ZONE

Intertidal / Subtidal / Unknown

10) Latin Name

Corresponding field in database: ORIG_LAT_NAME

The Latin name used in the publication, i.e. *Sabellaria alveolata* Linnaeus, 1767

11) Validated Species Name

Corresponding field in database: VALID_SP_NAME

Either *Sabellaria alveolata* or *Sabellaria* spp.

12) Identification Change

Corresponding field in database: NAME_MODIF

A YES/NO as to whether a species identification was changed, based on REEHAB project expert judgment.

For example: based on their location and local expert knowledge, '*Sabellaria* spp.' Records from Edouard Fischer-Piette's notebooks have been changed to '*Sabellaria alveolata*'.

13) Species Description Accuracy

Corresponding field in database: SAB_ACC

Accuracy of species determination:

- Expert judgment, i.e. a citizen science observation without any photos, from an area known to have presence of *S. alveolata*
- Remote sensing
- Photo
- Reef structure
- Species morphology
- Genetics
- Unknown

14) Presence / Absence
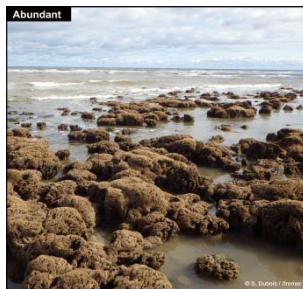
Corresponding field in database: PRES_ABS

P = Presence
A = Absence

15) SACFORNU

Corresponding field in database: SACFORNU

- ***S = Super abundant***
  Massive patches forming hummocks at least 60 cm thick, covering over a total 10 000 m^2 surface

- ***A = Abundant***
  Numerous large patches almost always over 1 m² in area forming hummocks over 30 cm thick, covering over 1000 m²

- **C = Common**

  Numerous large patches or hummocks, protruding from the substrata less than 30 cm, covering more than 100 m² in total

- **F = Frequent**

  Many scattered small patches rarely extending over 1 m² each exhibiting straight or perpendicular orientation to the substrata, covering less than a total of 100 m²

- **0 = Occasional**

  Scattered small patches of tubes, closely adhering to rocks or other hard substrate (veneers), covering less than a total of 10 m²

- **R = Rare**

  Scattered tubes closely attached to the substrate, often difficult to see, covering less than 1 m² surface area

- **N = None**

  Absent. No honeycomb worms seen

- **U = Unknown**

  No information on abundance

For old articles without a precise description, if there was some hesitation between two categories, the higher abundance category was always selected.

16) Abundance

Corresponding field in database: ABUNDANCE

Abundance information extracts from the source, in the language of origin.

17) Depth

Corresponding field in database: DEPTH

Depth (in metres) for subtidal records.
format: decimal number

18) Substrate

Corresponding field in database: SUBSTRATE

One of seven categories:
- Mud
- Sand
- Shell fragments
- Gravel/Pebble
- Boulders
- Bedrock
- Unknown

19) Comments

Corresponding field in database: COMMENTS

A free text format.

20) Quotation

Corresponding field in database: QUOTATION

A direct quote of the sentences with species information in the language of origin.

21) Data type

Corresponding field in database: DATA_TYPE

One of ten categories:

- Citizen Science Observation
- Database extraction
- Environmental Management Report
- Journal Article
- Mapping Study
- Museum Collection
- Personal Observation
- Reef Structure
- Reehab Opportunistic Survey
- PhD Thesis

22) Source

Corresponding field in database: SOURCE

Reference in Elsevier Harvard format.

23) URL Link

Corresponding field in database: LINK

Web link to article, report, database…

24) Year

Corresponding field in database: YEAR

Year of first observation ('START_DATE')

25) Information System

Corresponding field in database: Database

When sources were accessed via a database, the name of the information system (i.e. GBIF, OBIS) is listed here.