

Sabellaria spinulosa 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) Species Name

Corresponding field in database: ORIG_SP_NAME

Either *Sabellaria spinulosa* or *Sabellaria* spp.

12) 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

13) Presence / Absence

Corresponding field in database: PRES_ABS

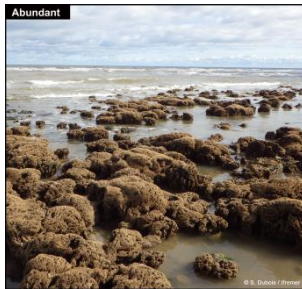
P = Presence

A = Absence

14) SACFORNU

Corresponding field in database: SACFORNU

- **S = Super abundant**
Massive patches forming hummocks at least 60 cm thick, covering over a total 10 000 m² 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



- ***O = 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.

When subtidal *S. spinulosa* were sampled (through dredging or box cores), the density per m² was converted to the MNCR SACFOR abundance scale (Hiscock, 1996).

nb : the photos illustrating the SACFOR categories are of intertidal *S. alveolata*, however the abundance criteria are also applicable to *S. spinulosa*

15) Abundance

Corresponding field in database: ABUNDANCE

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

16) Depth

Corresponding field in database: DEPTH

Depth (in metres) for subtidal records.

format: decimal number

17) Substrate

Corresponding field in database: SUBSTRATE

One of seven categories:

- Mud
- Sand
- Shell fragments
- Gravel/Pebble
- Boulders
- Bedrock
- Unknown

18) Comments

Corresponding field in database: COMMENTS

A free text format.

19) Quotation

Corresponding field in database: QUOTATION

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

20) 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

21) Source

Corresponding field in database: SOURCE

Reference in Elsevier Harvard format.

22) URL Link

Corresponding field in database: LINK

Web link to article, report, database...

23) Year

Corresponding field in database: YEAR

Year of first observation ('START_DATE')

24) 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.

25) License

Corresponding field in database: LICENSE

When sources were accessed via a database, digital license of the data is listed here.