

The following supplement accompanies the article

Anthropogenic effects on reproductive effort and allocation of energy reserves in the Mediterranean octocoral *Paramuricea clavata*

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Supplement 1. The following images illustrate various types or consequences of human impact on the studied octocoral species. The images may help managers and other researchers to identify damage to soft corals, however, depending on the species, some variation is possible. A video showing the effects of SCUBA bubbles is available in Supplement 2 at www.int-res.com/articles/suppl/m449p161_suppl/



Fig. S1. *Paramuricea clavata*. Colony completely overgrown with 2 types of *Parerythropodium coralloides* (white and violet)

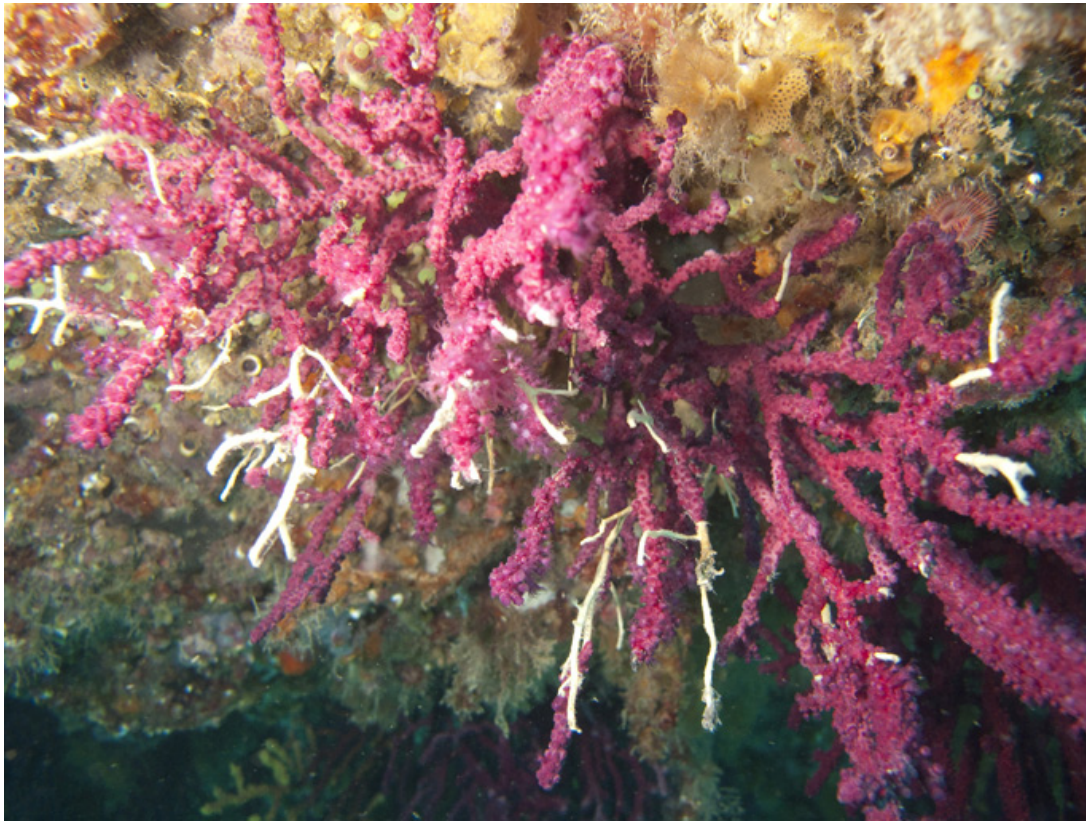


Fig. S2. *Paramuricea clavata*. Colony showing considerable injuries by abrasion from anchor lines

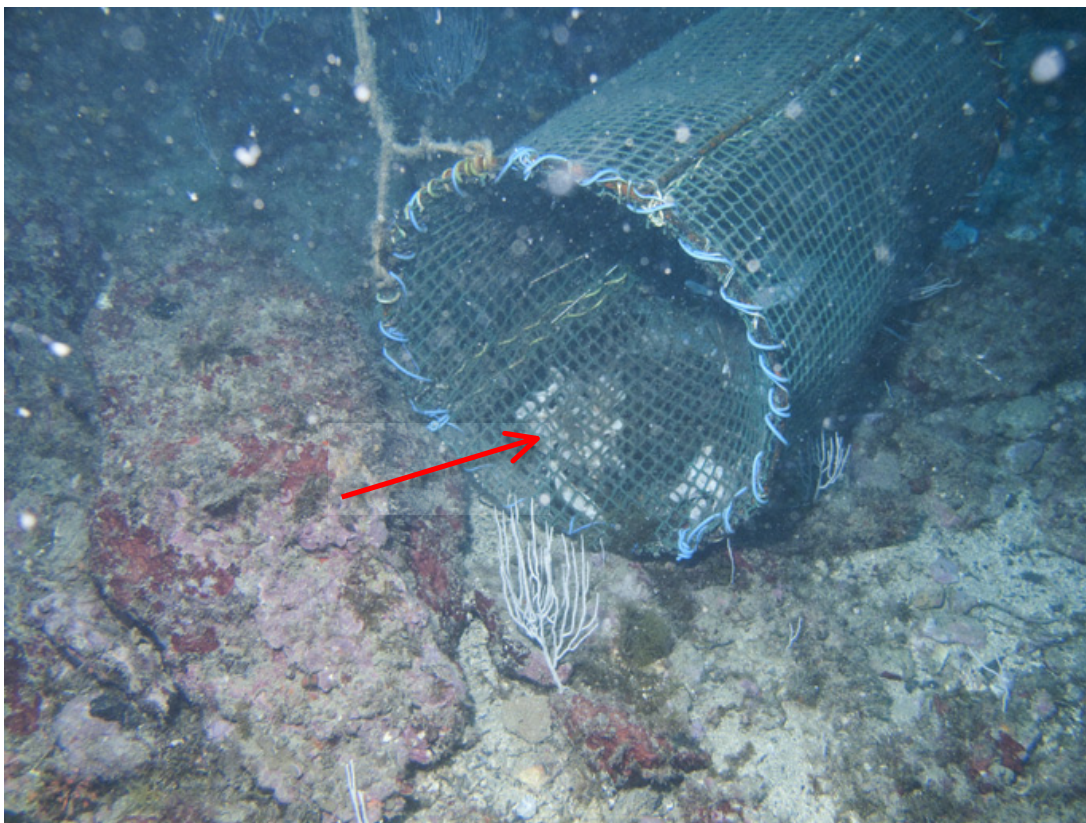


Fig. S3. Lobster pot with animal bones inside the trap (arrow). Identical bones were also found near the trap and have proven to be a good indicator of illegal fishing activities in the nearby marine protected area (Illa Encalladora)

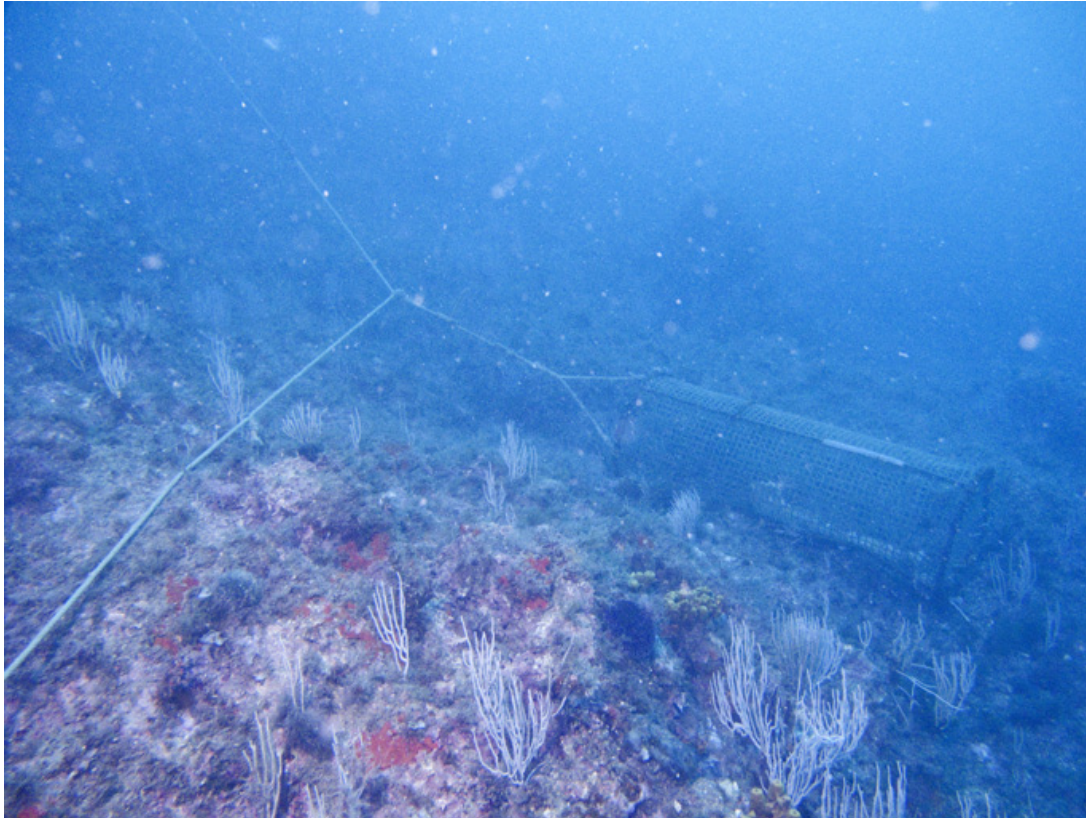


Fig. S4. Lobster pots are deployed in groups, with the traps connected by lines. These lines often run along the bottom, or towards buoys at the surface, and abrade gorgonian colonies

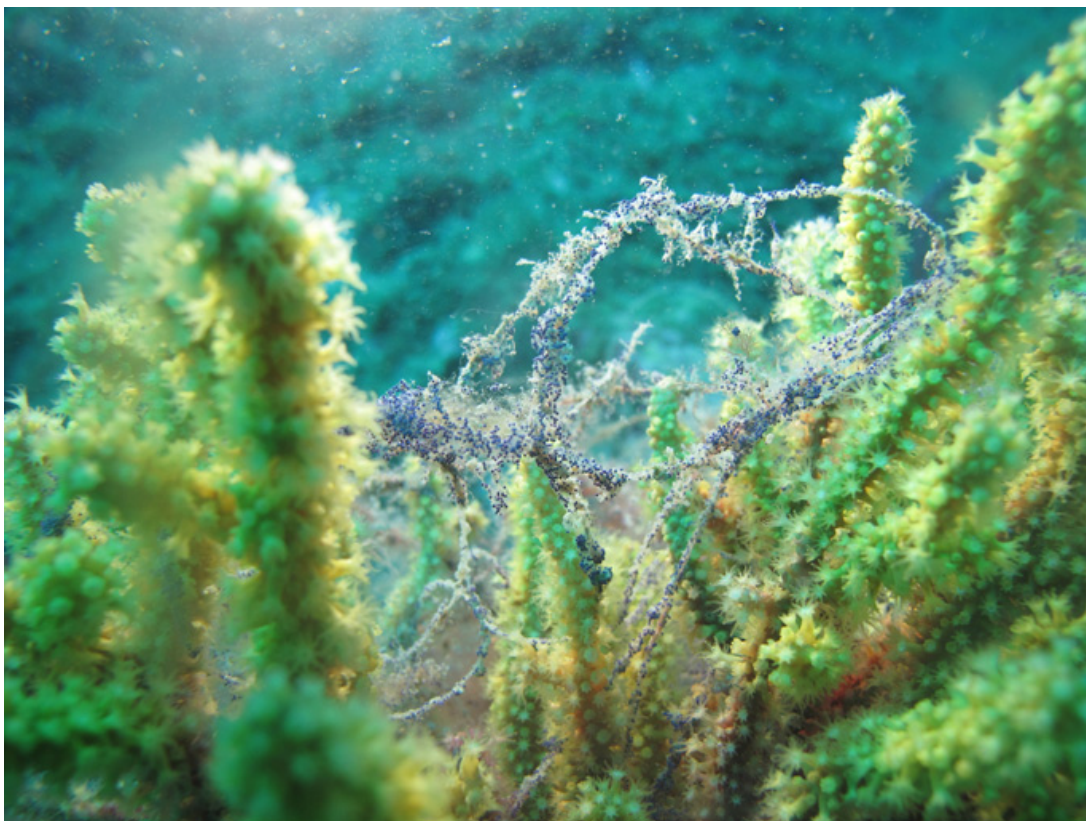


Fig. S5. *Paramuricea clavata*. A colony recently entangled in monofilament fishing line; its larvae have settled on the line



Fig. S6. *Paramuricea clavata*. Colony that became detached after entanglement in highly resistant 'anti-abrasion monofilament' fishing line



Fig. S7. *Paramuricea clavata*. Colony entangled in fishing lines, which have caused mild abrasion damage to the tissue (pale white spots)

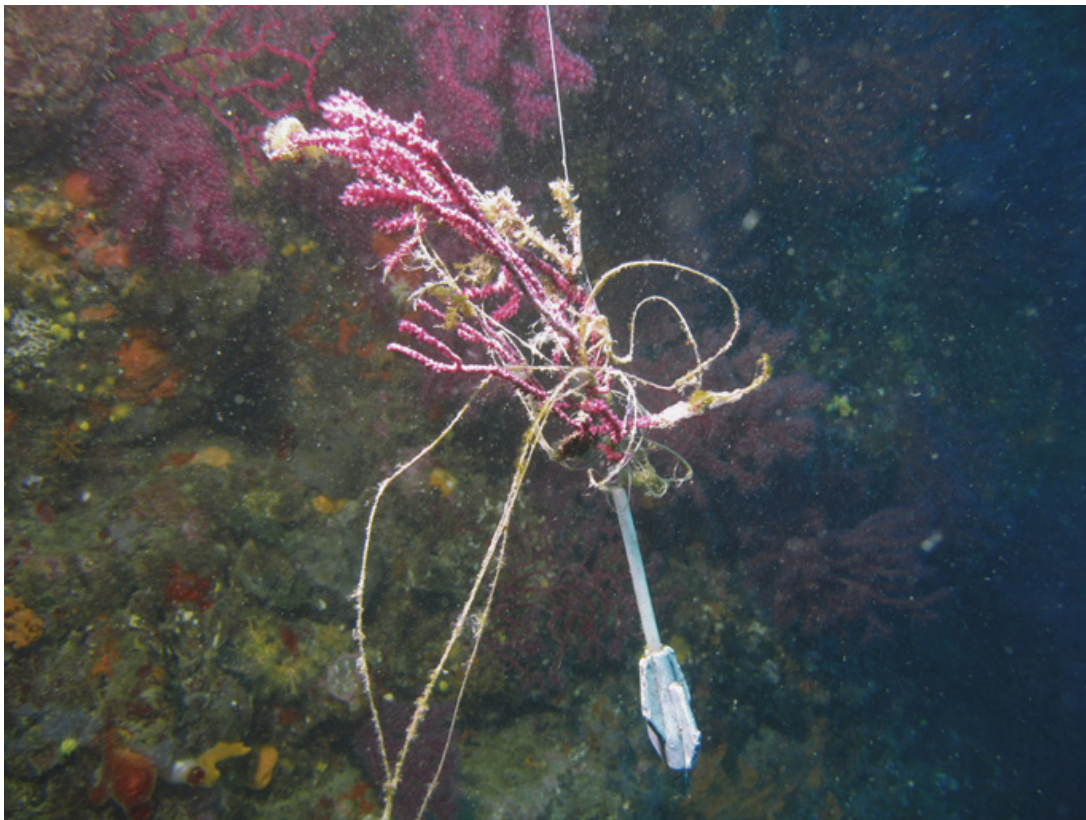


Fig. S8. *Paramuricea clavata*. Colony that became detached after being entangled in fishing line, still hanging from the wall