# Benthic ecosystem cascade effects in Antarctica using Bayesian network inference 

Authors: Emily G. Mitchell*', Rowan J. Whittle ${ }^{2}$ \& Huw J. Griffiths².

Affiliations:<br>' Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Downing St, Cambridge, CB2 3EJ. E-mail: ek338@cam.ac.uk

${ }^{2}$ British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge, CB3 0ET
*Correspondence to: ek338@cam.ac.uk.

## Supplementary Tables

| Depth |  | Region |  | Substrate |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 500 | 181 | N | 70 | Silt | 204 |
| 750 | 205 | NE | 151 | Rocky | 210 |
| 900 | 141 | NW | 146 | Gravel | 74 |
|  |  | S | 70 | Drop stone | 5 |
|  |  | W | 90 | Boulders | 24 |
|  |  |  | Biogenic | 10 |  |

## Supplementary Table 1.

Table of count data for the physical variables for the fine-scales analyses. Left hand side column within each physical variable are the different groups, and the numbers are the abundance of each group. Depth is measured in meters. The substrate Biogenic refers to those organisms which are living off other organisms either alive or dead.

|  |  | $\sum_{>}^{m} \frac{\sum_{5}^{E}}{\frac{E}{5}}$ |  |  |  | E 0 0 0 U I | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zero | 0 | 395 | 376 | 277 | 348 | 113 | 319 |
| Low | 281 | 131 | 108 | 145 | 95 | 224 | 119 |
| High | 246 | 1 | 43 | 105 | 84 | 190 | 89 |

## Supplementary Table 2.

Count data for the taxa variables included in the fine-scale analyses. Total species counts for the areas studied, the number of abundant species are those which occurred in $>33 \%$ of grid-cells.

| Depth |  | Region |  | Substrate |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 500 | 10 | N | 3 | Silt | 12 |
| 750 | 8 | NE | 5 | Rocky | 8 |
| 900 | 6 | NW | 9 | Gravel | 4 |
|  |  | S | 4 |  |  |
|  |  | W | 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Supplementary Table 3.

Count data for the physical taxa variables included in the large-scale analyses. Left hand side column within each physical variable are the different groups, and the numbers are the abundance of each group. Depth is measured in meters.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 플 } \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D } \\ & \text { ò } \\ & \text { ot } \\ & \text { 2 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & E \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & E \\ & \text { E } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{亏} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | 등 |  |  | 票 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { O } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & E_{3}^{3} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \sum_{5}^{M} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zero | 14 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Low | 6 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| High | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| Higher |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Highest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

## Supplementary Table 4.

Count data for the taxa variables included in the large-scale analyses. Total species counts for the areas studied, the number of abundant species are those which occurred in $>33 \%$ of grid-cells. Only percent encrusting had five different discrete groups.

| Taxon | Median | Max |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| VME unknown | 4 | 132 |
| Percent encrusting (mean) | 8.45 | 50 |
| Bryozoan | 2 | 12 |
| Porifera | 2 | 50 |
| Echinoderm | 3 | 75 |
| Arthropod | 1 | 9 |

## Supplementary Table 5.

Median and maximum values for the fine-scale data. Median values are used to define the boundary between Low and High counts apart from Percent encrusting which is done using quartiles.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { oun } \\ & \text { 気 } \\ & \text { だ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \sum_{i}^{\text {M }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { 2 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 采 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean | 239.19 | 6.05 | 2.43 | 12.11 | 73.55 | 145.85 | 5.63 | 32.31 | 1.18 | 39.50 | 116.60 | 11.13 |
| Median | 47.5 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 18.5 | 81.5 | 2.5 | 19.5 | 1 | 26 | 38 | 3 |
| Max | 2110 | 16.16 | 8 | 32 | 420 | 1116 | 24 | 124 | 2 | 174 | 1096 | 34 |

## Supplementary Table 6.

Mean，median and maximum values for the large－scale data．Median values are used to define the boundary between Low and High counts apart from Percent encrusting which is done using quartiles．

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \text { 合 } \\ & \frac{E}{5} \\ & \vdots \\ & \sum \\ & \sum \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pi \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \tilde{0} \\ & \stackrel{y y y}{\mid c} \\ & \dot{0} \end{aligned}$ | 發 | 登 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 哥 } \\ & \text { تِ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { た } \\ & \text { Ò } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zero | 28．55\％ | 25．82\％ | 39．05\％ | 48．95\％ | 17．68\％ | －13．59\％ | 39．03\％ | 37．37\％ | 44．44\％ |
| Low | －21．48\％ | －19．05\％ | －33．08\％ | －35．79\％ | －13．05\％ | 13．13\％ | －31．37\％ | －30．11\％ | －22．22\％ |
| High | －7．07\％ | －6．77\％ | －5．97\％ | －13．17\％ | －4．63\％ | 0．46\％ | －7．66\％ | －7．25\％ | －22．22\％ |

## Supplementary Table 7.

## Percentage change in abundance state when the substrate type is changed from Silt to

Rocky．Percentages show the relative increase or decrease in the probability the taxon given in the two row of being in that state given by the first column．

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 吾 } \\ & \text { O. } \\ & \text { 聋 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 采 } \\ & \text { g } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zero | －75．41\％ | －74．99\％ | －44．34\％ | －26．73\％ | －64．22\％ | 2．76\％ | －47．56\％ | －44．05\％ | －100．00\％ |
| Low | 64．04\％ | 62．95\％ | 30．47\％ | 26．90\％ | 53．33\％ | －4．37\％ | 38．46\％ | 35．54\％ | 75．00\％ |
| High | 11．37\％ | 12．04\％ | 13．87\％ | －0．17\％ | 10．88\％ | 1．61\％ | 9．10\％ | 8．51\％ | 25．00\％ |

## Supplementary Table 8.

## Percentage change in abundance state when the substrate type is changed from Silt to

Gravel．Percentages show the relative increase or decrease in the probability the taxon given in the two row of being in that state given by the first column．


## Supplementary Table 9.

## Percentage change in abundance state when the substrate type is changed from Rocky

to Gravel. Percentages show the relative increase or decrease in the probability the taxon given in the two row of being in that state given by the first column.

