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THE NATURE AND ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EPIFAUNAL COMMUNITIES WITHIN MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

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Abstract As the rate of global change increases, the structure and functioning of marine ecosystems, including the food webs that underpin them, will radically alter. Forecasting the consequences of these changes requires a sound understanding of the fundamental components of marine food webs: their community composition, baseline biomass and productivity. Epifauna, a term restricted here to small invertebrates (both mobile and sessile) that inhabit living and non-living surfaces within marine ecosystems, are a ubiquitous and pivotal component of marine food webs, supporting the flow of energy through marine ecosystems and providing a critical trophic link between benthic primary producers and higher-order consumers. Yet, despite their importance, epifauna are rarely studied compared to the more visible and gregarious components of marine ecosystems. They are also typically neglected in management strategies for the protection of marine habitats. In addition, the plethora of alternative terms used within this research field (macrobenthos, cryptofauna, epibiont, mesograzer) can be a barrier to understanding and assimilating existing research knowledge. This review provides an assessment of epifaunal communities studied within tropical, subtropical and temperate marine ecosystems globally. We first review alternative terms used to describe marine epifaunal communities, with the aim of offering a consensus-based definition of epifauna as an aid for unifying different research areas. We then review the primary literature on epifauna, including the scarce information on tropical marine habitats. We outline how a detailed understanding of epifaunal communities within individual habitats is needed to predict how benthic food webs will alter under global change. While epifauna can persist under degraded habitat conditions, changes to taxonomic composition can fundamentally affect secondary productivity, and impact higher-order consumers through changes in prey size-spectra and foraging habitats. Finally, we issue a "call-to-arms" for increased focus on the study of epifauna, given their potential to underpin critical aspects of marine ecosystem functioning. We highlight the potential for eDNA sampling, other new technologies, and monitoring by citizen scientists to facilitate the use of epifaunal community metrics, including incorporation into marine ecosystem planning.

Keywords: Climate Change; Epibiota; Epifauna; Ecosystem Functioning; Marine Food Web; Mobile Invertebrates; Sessile Invertebrates

Introduction

Marine ecosystems are facing severe disruption through habitat and biodiversity loss caused by human activities, including interactions with climate (Ives & Carpenter 2007, Wernberg et al. 2013, Tuya et al. 2016, Miloslavich et al. 2018, Smale et al. 2019). The fundamental knowledge required

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to best support and manage ecosystems includes accurate information on trophic flows – the processes by which energy is transferred through the food web. Yet detailed examination of several critical trophic flows has been neglected in literature on marine ecosystem functioning (Bellwood et al. 2004, Mouillot et al. 2014, Brandl et al. 2016, although see Nagelkerken et al. 2020 for an exception). The biomass and secondary productivity of the direct consumers of primary production represent important metrics of ecosystem health and can be used to evaluate various aspects of ecosystem dynamics, the impacts of environmental change, and relationships between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (Taylor 1998a, Burkepile & Hay 2008, Dolbeth et al. 2012).

In many marine ecosystems, these critical secondary consumers are dominated by epifaunal communities (Edgar 1994, Taylor 1998a, Cowles et al. 2009). Epifauna is a collective term given to the small, mobile or sessile invertebrates, here defined as <10 mm in body length, which are common to all marine habitats, especially within the living canopy of other organisms such as macroalgae, corals and seagrasses (Edgar & Klumpp 2003, Witman et al. 2004, Fraser et al. 2020a). Their extreme abundances and rapid turnover rates mean that they play a key role in supporting the flow of energy through marine ecosystems (Newcombe & Taylor 2010, Wenger et al. 2018, Fulton et al. 2019). As an essential element in the marine food web, epifauna are therefore a critical trophic link between benthic primary producers and higher-order consumers such as carnivorous invertebrates and fish species, many of which are the targets of fisheries. Epifauna have high levels of secondary production that can represent up to 75% of the total annual secondary production within a habitat – sufficient to support large populations of macroinvertebrates and fishes that consume them (Edgar & Aoki 1993, Taylor 1998a, Kramer et al. 2015). Yet despite their ubiquity and their importance in underpinning marine food webs and ecosystem functioning, epifauna are a relatively poorly studied component of marine habitats (Gan et al. 2019, Chen et al. 2020, Fraser et al. 2020a). Three main reasons account for this: (1) their inconspicuousness compared to vertebrate and invertebrate macro- and mega-fauna (i.e. individuals >10 mm long); (2) the difficulty of quantitatively sampling epifaunal communities within structurally diverse habitats, and associated processing challenges related to their tiny body size and cryptic behaviour (Edgar 1990b, Taylor 1998a, Kramer et al. 2012); (3) the difficulty of providing high taxonomic resolution when quantifying and describing the constituent organisms within epifaunal samples, due to a lack of taxonomic specialists (Edgar 1990b, Edgar 1994, Taylor 1998a, Cowles et al. 2009). As a result, our understanding of the ecological importance of epifaunal communities in marine ecosystems is far from complete. As potentially one of the largest contributors to production of higher-order consumers, we are therefore unable to accurately estimate the bottom-up consequences of changes in primary productivity for overall structure and function of many marine ecosystems. Moreover, to our knowledge, the nature and role of epifaunal communities in marine ecosystems has not been systematically mapped in the past 20 years.

Here we summarize investigations of marine epifaunal communities to date. We begin with a seemingly trivial question: what are epifauna? Answering this question, however, proves to be a non-trivial task due to a Pandora's box of definitional issues and challenges. In order to resolve these challenges, we argue that rationalisation of nomenclature is needed within the field, and that researchers should provide key details of the organisms studied to facilitate future comparative analyses. We set out some minimum definitional criteria that would aid in this regard. Based on a systematic mapping of the literature, we then summarise geographic and habitat trends among investigations of epifaunal communities (as opposed to studies on single species of epifauna) to date and highlight major gaps in our understanding. We then present some of the existing knowledge of temporal and spatial fluctuations in epifaunal community structure, with a focus on tropical ecosystems, and discuss the potential responses of epifaunal communities to disturbance events, including those associated with anthropogenically driven climate change. Finally, our review issues a "call-to-arms" for an increased focus within the scientific community on the ecology of epifaunal communities: their composition, size-structure, productivity, population dynamics, and interactions with other biota and environmental stressors, given their critical contribution to the integrity of trophic flows under conditions of global change.

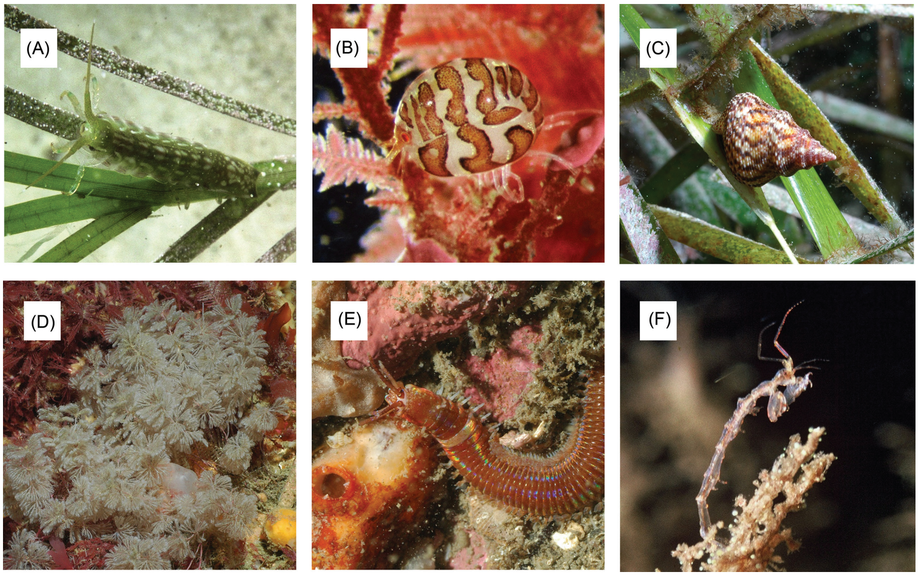

Figure 1 Representative taxa commonly found within samples of marine epifauna. (A) Isopod (*Euidotea* sp.). (B) Amphipod (*Cyproidea* sp.). (C) Gastropod (*Prothalotia lehmanni*). (D) Bryozoan. (E) Polychaete (*Eunice* sp.). (F) Caprellid amphipod (*Caprella* sp.).

What are epifauna – a taxonomic definition?

On one level, defining marine epifauna as a list of taxonomic components that are typically studied – orders, classes, subclasses, and genera of organisms – is straightforward (Figure 1). Nevertheless, the taxonomic range within epifaunal communities is bewildering. Mobile epifauna contain groups of Arthropoda, especially Crustacea (e.g. isopods, amphipods, tanaidaceans, cumaceans and other peracarids, as well as copepods, ostracods and small decapods), Mollusca (chiefly gastropods, bivalves and chitons), and also Polychaeta, Echinodermata (ophiuroids, echinoids, asteroids, crinoids, holothurioids), Platyhelminthes, Nematoda, Nemertea and Foraminifera. Sessile epifauna contain groups within the Arthropoda (e.g. barnacles), Polychaeta (e.g. serpulids), Cnidaria, Porifera, Tunicata and Bryozoa. The purpose of this review is not to present the taxonomic details or listings of all organisms classified as marine epifauna, rather our focus is at the collective level of the community and its functional role.

Community-level nomenclature challenges

Moving on from a taxonomic view of epifauna, challenges arise when defining the community at the collective level. The term "epifauna" is perhaps best defined by etymology: "epi" from the Ancient Greek "on top of", and "fauna" from the Late Latin for "collection of animal life present in a particular place or time". The Oxford English Dictionary thus defines epifauna as, "animals living on the surface of the seabed or a riverbed, or attached to submerged objects or aquatic animals or plants". Marine benthic communities essentially divide into two categories based on whether those organisms are found "on" (epifauna) or "within" (infauna and endofauna) substrates. Infauna live buried in seafloor sediments or riverbeds, while endofauna bore into solid structures such as coral reefs or the skeletons of marine organisms (Figure 2A).

As uncontroversial as this definition of epifauna might seem, challenges nevertheless arise when undertaking a review of the topic, due to the use of alternative terminology to refer either to the same or similar groups of organisms within marine ecosystems. For example, many studies limit their

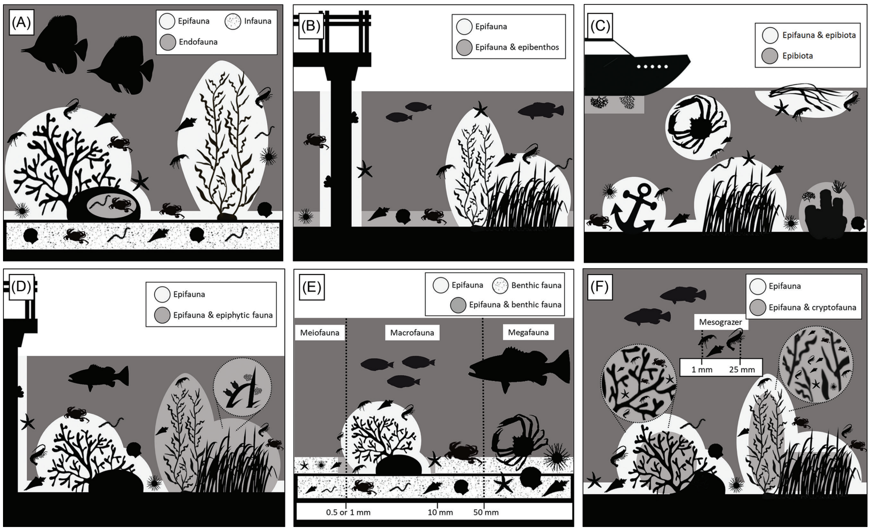

Figure 2 Conceptual representation of the relationship between terms used interchangeably within the literature to refer to epifaunal organisms and highlighting of the distinctions between such terms under a strict definitional approach. (A) The distinction between marine epifauna and infauna (including endofauna). (B) The relationship between epifauna and epibenthos. (C) The relationship between epifauna and epibiota. (D) The relationship between epifauna and epiphytic fauna. (E) The relationship between epifauna and macrofauna/macrobenthos. (F) The distinction between epifauna, cryptofauna and mesograzers.

classification of epifauna to mobile taxa only (Edgar 1990a, Martin-Smith 1993, Viejo & Åberg 2003, Arponen & Boström 2012, Bedini et al. 2014, Tano et al. 2016, Wee et al. 2019, Fraser et al. 2020a), whereas others include sessile organisms such as sea anemones, bryozoans and ascidians in their definition of epifauna (Shin 1981; Fowler & Laffoley 1993, Bradshaw et al. 2003, Hepburn et al. 2006, Demers et al. 2016, Kaiser et al. 2018). For reasons of historical legacy (the fact that most of the early studies of epifauna were based in temperate, deep sea habitats), some will think only of sessile, primarily planktivorous, invertebrates when using the term epifauna. Most researchers limit their classification of epifauna to invertebrate communities, but some include vertebrates such as small (<10 cm), benthic-dwelling fishes (Viejo 1999, Hovel et al. 2002). Others use the term in its broadest sense to refer to any organism living on the surface of another, for example Buckle & Harris (1980) used the term "epifauna" to refer to the community of fleas living on a red fox (*Vulpes* vulpes). At the same time, some authors that studied epifauna may have also studied small plants/algae (i.e. not just fauna) and may have used the broader term "epibiota" to include both small animals and plants/algae living on top of substrata (Johnston et al. 2011, Marzinelli et al. 2011, 2012, Clark et al. 2015). A search of the literature relating just to "epifauna" may therefore miss some such studies.

By contrast, depending on the sampling method used or the particular research question asked, some investigators do not use the term at all, even though their study organisms fall under the classification of epifauna (Baden 1990, Irving et al. 2007, Stella et al. 2011, Kramer et al. 2012, Ellis et al. 2013, Kramer et al. 2014, Kramer et al. 2015, Kramer et al. 2017, Nakamoto et al. 2018). Alternative terms fall into one of two categories: (1) terms that might be considered close synonyms in that they represent some form of overlap with the term epifauna (e.g. epibenthic fauna, epibenthos, epibiota) (Table 1) and (2) terms that, strictly speaking, have a different meaning to "epifauna", in terms of either the size of organism they refer to, the broader class of organisms included, or the differential habitat niche that they reference (e.g. macrobenthos, cryptofauna) (Table 1). This diversity of terms has little parallel with the floral equivalent term "epiphyte", which is widely used for organisms growing on seagrasses or macroalgae.

Table 1 Summary of synonyms and alternative terms used within the scientific literature to refer to epifaunal organisms within marine ecosystems, including a commonly accepted definition of the term within the marine context, and examples used in the literature

Nomenclature	Definition and relationship to the term "epifauna"	Examples
Epifauna nomenclature		
Epibenthic fauna/epibenthos/ epibenthic assemblage/ epibenthic invertebrate/ epibenthic community/ epibenthic macrofauna	Epibenthic fauna are those organisms that live on or just above the bottom substrate in a body of water. Although "epibenthic" is often used interchangeably with "epifauna", epibenthos should be considered a smaller subset of epifauna, as it refers only to animals on the bottom substrate (or benthos), as opposed to animals on any type of surface (upright and benthic) within a given habitat (Figure 2B)	Howard (1985), Kaiser et al. (1994), Edgar & Shaw (1995), Prena et al. (1999), Cocito et al. (2000), Cohen et al. (2000), Ellis et al. (2000), Jennings et al. (2001a), Zühlke et al. (2001), Callaway et al. (2002a,b), Koch & Wolff (2002), Stachowicz et al. (2002), Colloca et al. (2003), Polte et al. (2005a,b), Hosack et al. (2006), Walker et al. (2007), Nagelkerken et al. (2008), Neumann et al. (2008, 2017), Wilkie et al. (2012), Brandt et al. (2013), Gribben et al. (2013), Michaelis et al. (2019a,b), González-García et al. (2020), Proudfoot et al. (2020)
Epibionts/epibiota/epibiotic invertebrate/epibiotic organism/ epibiotic community	Strictly speaking, an epibiont refers to an organism living on the surface of another *living* organism, although there can be different interpretations in common usage (see text above). For example, many studies may use the broader term "epibiota" to include both small animals and plants/seaweeds living on top of substrata (live or inert) The term "epibiota" therefore could refer to epifauna when animal groups are included but in this case should exclude phytal communities (Figure 2C)	Daniel & Robertson (1990), Hopkinson et al. (1991), Nalesso et al. (1995), Connell & Anderson (1999), Glasby (1998, 1999a–c, 2000), Bradshaw et al. (2003), Wernberg et al. (2004), Schmidt & Scheibling (2006), Harries et al. (2007), Summerhayes et al. (2009), Johnston et al. (2011), Marzinelli et al. (2011, 2012), Byers et al. (2012), Gribben et al. (2013), Blake et al. (2014), Clark et al. (2015), Cúrdia et al. (2015), Arnold et al. (2016), Gribben et al. (2017), Kniesz et al. (2018), Powell et al. (2019), Ledbetter & Hovel (2020)
Epiphytic fauna/epiphytic organism/epiphytic macrofauna/epiphytic community/epiphytal fauna/ epiphytal arthropod assemblage	Epiphytes in marine systems – as distinct from terrestrial epiphytes – are species of algae, bacteria, fungi, sponges, bryozoans, ascidians, protozoa, crustaceans, molluscs and any other *sessile* organism that grow on the surfaces of marine macrophytes. The term should therefore be considered a smaller subset of epifauna (i.e. referring just to the subset of non-mobile epifauna that are found on living surfaces, although common usage can sometimes extend to mobile organisms within these classifications living on plant surfaces) (Figure 2D)	Cancino et al. (1987), Anderson et al. (1991), Russo (1991), Nakaoka et al. (2001), Schmidt & Scheibling (2006), Hirst (2007), Popadić et al. (2013), Chen et al. (2015), Belattmania et al. (2018a,b), Jacobucci et al. (2019)

(*Continued*)

Table 1 (*Continued*) Summary of synonyms and alternative terms used within the scientific literature to refer to epifaunal organisms within marine ecosystems, including a commonly accepted definition of the term within the marine context, and examples used in the literature

Nomenclature	Definition and relationship to the term "epifauna"	Examples
Related terms		
Macrobenthos/macrobenthic invertebrate/macrobenthic community/macrobenthic fauna	Organisms living on, in or near the benthic substrate that are greater than 1 mm in size (in some classification systems > 0.5 mm). Macrobenthos are therefore defined by their size *and* habitat. As in the case of "epibenthos", macrobenthic organisms are essentially a subset of epifauna that excludes animals living on macrophytes or artificial structures, although infauna are also sometimes included (Figure 2E)	McDonald (1983), Lana & Guiss (1991), Migné & Davoult (1995), Kühne & Rachor (1996), Wright et al. (1997), Flynn et al. (1998), Gage et al. (2000), Thrush et al. (2001), Smith & Rule (2002), Pagliosa & Lana (2005), Jing et al. (2007), McKinnon et al. (2009), Tang & Kristensen (2010), Sokołowski et al. (2015), Zharikov & Lysenko (2016), Hossain (2019)
Macrofauna/macroepifauna/macro-epibenthic fauna	Macrofauna are classified as organisms that are 1–50 mm in size. (>0.5 mm in some classifications). The term "macrofauna" makes no presumption of location of the animal and can refer to infaunal organisms, e.g. those living within marine sediments (Figure 2E), unless specified as macro-epibenthic	Webb & Parsons (1991), Jean & Hilly (1994), Ellis et al. (1996), Russo (1997), Bologna & Heck (1999), Hovel et al. (2002), Tanaka & Leite (2003), O'Brien et al. (2006), Garcia et al. (2008), Kon et al. (2011), Leopardas et al. (2014), Ge et al. (2020)
Benthic community/benthic faunal assemblage/benthic macrofauna/benthic invertebrate/benthic organism	Community of organisms that live on, in or near the seabed (the benthic zone). These are typically invertebrates and will include mobile and sessile organisms, and can include organisms > 50 mm, for example sea anemones, sponges, corals, sea stars, sea urchins. Therefore, likely to include a much larger set of organisms than just "epifauna", unless the study refers to a specific size range within the benthic faunal assemblage that would exclude animals not considered to be epifauna (e.g. large sea stars) (Figure 2E)	Howard (1985), Edgar (1990b), Aller & Stupakoff (1996), Aller (1997), Collie et al. (1997), Engel & Kvitek (1998), Jewett et al. (1999), Dumbauld et al. (2001), Jennings et al. (2001b), Sfriso et al. (2001), Edgar & Barrett (2002), Witman et al. (2004, 2008), Osman & Whitlatch (2004), Kon et al. (2010), Pagliosa et al. (2012), Broszeit et al. (2013), Riera et al. (2013), Leopardas et al. (2014), Lambert et al. (2017), Henseler et al. (2019), Yeager et al. (2019), Noble-James et al. (2020)
Mesograzer/mesoherbivore/epifaunal mesograzer	The term "mesograzer" is chiefly used to describe small benthic herbivorous invertebrates that live and feed on their macrophytal hosts (e.g. macroalgae, seagrasses). They are generally less than 25 mm in length, and can include juveniles of some larger species. The term "mesograzer" therefore refers to just a single trophic component of epifauna (the herbivorous component) and tends to include a larger size range of organisms than might typically be thought of under a strict definition of epifauna (Figure 2F)	Viejo & Arrontes (1992), Schaffelke et al. (1995), Hay (1997), Ruesink (2000), Taylor et al. (2003), Dick et al. (2005), Jaschinski & Sommer (2008), Best & Stachowicz (2012), Berthelsen & Taylor (2014), Martínez-Crego et al. (2015), Campbell et al. (2018)

(*Continued*)

Table 1 (*Continued*) Summary of synonyms and alternative terms used within the scientific literature to refer to epifaunal organisms within marine ecosystems, including a commonly accepted definition of the term within the marine context, and examples used in the literature

Nomenclature	Definition and relationship to the term "epifauna"	Examples
Phytal fauna	"Phytal" from the term coined by Remane (1933) to denote a third main habitat in the marine environment as distinct from benthic and pelagic. Phytal refers to areas with major vegetation as well as sessile animal growths (e.g. hydroids, corals and bryozoans). Phytal fauna typically refers to motile animals living on macrophytes. Can include organisms belonging to meiofaunal size classes (nematodes, copepods, ostracods and mites), but excludes sessile organisms (e.g. bryozoans, foraminiferans, sponges, sedentary polychaetes, bivalve molluscs and brachiopods). This term has tended to fall out of common usage	Moore (1981), Edgar (1983), Zander et al. (2015)
Cryptobenthos/cryptofauna/cryptic epifauna/cryptic invertebrate	The term "cryptofauna" strictly refers to animals concealed within a microhabitat or within intra- and inter-skeletal voids formed by framework structures, although the term is also commonly used to refer to cryptobenthic fishes such as gobies and blennies that inhabit branches of corals. Cryptofauna would therefore be considered distinct from epifauna by virtue of their different microhabitat usage (Figure 2F)	Fishelson & Haran (1986), Todd & Turner (1986), Baden (1990), Enochs (2012), Kramer et al. (2012)
Fouling community/fouling organism	Fouling communities are assemblages of fauna and flora found on artificial substrates, commonly comprised of sessile organisms such as ascidians, bryozoans, sponges and barnacles. They can have negative economic impacts (e.g. block fishing nets and cages, damage boats and buoys, increase hydrodynamic volume and hydrodynamic friction of a vessel which leads to more fuel consumption). This term tends to include a range of organisms in terms of both size (can be megafauna) and taxonomy (can be algae) than "epifauna"	Walker et al. (2007), Osman et al. (2010), Johnston et al. (2011), Karlson & Osman (2012), Marzinelli et al. (2012), Fernandez-Gonzalez & Sanchez-Jerez (2017), Carmen & Grunden (2019)

The use of multiple terms for epifaunal communities has been a persistent feature of the field from its inception and continues to challenge researchers when attempting to synthesize the literature (Table 1). A summary of the alternative descriptions of epifauna within the field highlights the absence of any strong temporal trends in usage of particular terms, other than potentially a decline in the use of "epiphytic", as the teaching of Latin in schools decreases and scholars lose their childhood links to Latin nomenclature. In most cases, although the terms are indeed linked to the definition of epifauna, they are not strict synonyms and instead represent either a smaller subset of the epifaunal community (e.g. for terms excluding fauna on vertical living surfaces) or a larger group of organisms that include algae and/or animals that typically would not be considered epifauna (e.g. spider crabs, sponges and sea-stars greater in size than 50 mm) (Table 1). In addition, we note that terminology provided here is not exhaustive and excludes terms that appear relatively infrequently (e.g. "suprabenthos", Cartes et al. 2002; "macroscopic epifauna", Saarinen et al. 2018; "meio-epifaunal community", Raes & Vanreusel 2005; "macrozoobenthic fauna", de Jong et al. 2015; "zoobenthic community", Davidson 2005), or that represent organisms that are generally not considered part of the epifaunal community, as in the case of "megabenthos" (Diaz et al. 2004, Kenchington et al. 2007), "megabenthic" (Ramos 1999), or "mega-epifauna" (Du Preez et al. 2016), where the epithet "mega" would typically only be applied to organisms greater than 50 mm.

A primary challenge therefore in synthesising the existing literature on marine epifaunal communities and in carrying out a review of the topic is a lack of consensus in the application of the term "epifauna". What size class of organisms is included? Is the term restricted to invertebrate classes or does it include small vertebrates? Is the epifaunal community composed only of sessile organisms, or mobile organisms, or both? In many cases, the use of one particular term over another relates to the methods used to obtain samples for the study and the level of precision afforded by those methods. The most commonly used quantitative sampling methods for epifauna are: underwater visual survey, towed gear sampling, vacuum or suction sampling, core sampling, full-enclosure sampling, and light traps (Table 2). For example, sampling by towed gears will usually result in the collection of all benthic fauna, including megafauna, as well as some infaunal samples. A researcher using this sampling method is unlikely to be able to distinguish between cryptofauna and epifauna and it is arguable as to whether the distinction between the two is even important, depending on the research question. However, even in those cases where the study aims do not require a distinction to be made (e.g. in cases where habitat or trophic specificity is unimportant), it is important that nomenclature be used consistently. To this end, we advocate for the careful and precise application of terminology at the community level, based on the lexicon presented in Table 1. Where distinctions between particular parts of the community are important, for example where it is critical to exclude animals living on macrophytes or artificial structures, or to distinguish between the epifaunal community as a whole and those animals living just on benthic surfaces within a particular habitat (the epibenthos or macrobenthos), then the different terms must persist. However, where such distinctions are unimportant, use of the broader term "epifauna" could lend cohesion. For example, although not a redundant distinction, viewed from the perspective of community function, how important is it to distinguish between sessile (epiphytal fauna) and motile epifauna? Undoubtedly there will still be the need, on occasion, to differentiate between the two, making it unlikely that terms can drop out of use completely. However, consideration should certainly be given to elimination of redundant terms: those cases where alternative terms have the same definitional meaning (e.g. benthic community/benthic faunal assemblage/benthic macrofauna). This kind of rationalisation would have the benefit of making the literature more accessible to those new to the field and of facilitating future comparative analyses. At the same time, provision of clear hypotheses, descriptions of sampling methods used, and sufficient detail with respect to key traits of the organisms included in sampling will aid in future comparative studies and meta-analyses to be conducted on the literature within this field.

Table 2 Summary of techniques most commonly used for collecting quantitative samples of epifauna

Sampling method	Description	Examples
Underwater visual survey	This underwater observation is usually applied for epifauna, macrobenthic fauna (e.g. sponges, sea stars, scallops) or megafauna which can be detected by eye. *In situ* photos and/or videos of epifauna are taken by SCUBA divers or ROVs (remotely operated vehicle)	Collie et al. (2000a), Kollmann & Stachowitsch (2001), Valente (2006), Hughes (2014), Zharikov & Lysenko (2016), Michaelis et al. (2019a,b), Lopez-Garrido et al. (2020)
Towed gear sampling	This method usually involves collections of macrofauna on the benthic substrata with coarse mesh size (e.g. >10 mm), conducted by towed gears such as dredge sleds, research vessels or fishing vessels	Jean & Hilly (1994), Kaiser et al. (1994), Prena et al. (1999), Hamazaki et al. (2005), Kenchington et al. (2006), Lange & Griffiths (2014), Piras et al. (2016)
Vacuum/suction sampling	This sampling is conducted by using an underwater vacuum or suction sampler. Epifauna are directly taken from the sediments or structurally simple habitats such as turf algae and EAM (epilithic algal matrix). A fine filter (e.g. 0.05 mm mesh size) is attached to retain particles for further processing	Taylor et al. (1995), Taylor (1998a,b), Roberts & Poore (2006), Cowles et al. (2009), Kramer et al. (2012), Berthelsen & Taylor (2014), Fraser et al. (2020a)
Core sampling	Cores are used for collecting the fine, soft bottom sediments (e.g. <0.5 mm particle size) with associated epifauna. After extraction from the core, epifauna are usually sorted by sieves that fractionise these core samples by mesh size	Webb & Parsons (1991), Parker et al. (2001), Thrush et al. (2001), Commito et al. (2008), Norkko et al. (2010), Smeulders et al. (2014), Rosli et al. (2016)
Enclosure sampling	This sampling method is chiefly for harvesting epifauna from marine macrophytes (e.g. macroalgae, seagrasses). It involves using bags to fully enclose the whole plant before detaching the plant from the benthic substrata. Bags are then immediately sealed to prevent epifauna from escaping from macrophytal canopies. Harvested plants with associated epifauna are size-fractionated by using a series of nested sieves with different mesh size (proposed by Edgar 1990b)	Baden (1990), Edgar & Aoki (1993), Jernakoff & Nielsen (1998), Gartner et al. (2010), Tuya et al. (2014), Tano et al. (2016), Chen et al. (2020)
Light trap	This is an emerging technique in the sampling of benthic fauna including epifauna, although it has been more typically used for sampling of plankton, fish larvae and pelagic fauna. It involves using light sources to attract organisms with minimal damage of habitats and specimens	Holmes & O'Connor, (1988), Cohen & Oakley (2017), Costello et al. (2017), McLeod & Costello (2017)

Methods for systematic mapping of the term epifauna within primary literature

In order to map the use of the term "epifauna" and the contexts in which the term has been applied and defined, we conducted a search of the peer-reviewed scientific literature using ISI Web of Science. All research articles (in English only) published between 1953 and July 2020 including the terms "epifauna" or "epifaunal" in their research titles, abstracts, keywords and/or keyword plus, were included to establish a broad initial search. This initial search yielded a total of 2632 potential papers. We then refined the results using the Web of Science "categories" function in order to exclude studies from terrestrial and freshwater habitats, or those with a non-biological focus. Specifically, we excluded studies listed under the following categories: geology, limnology, engineering, paleontology, biotechnology and microbiology. This process resulted in a total of 1780 studies. We also excluded studies conducted in polar (Arctic and Antarctic) marine ecosystems to focus on tropical, subtropical and temperate zones that share more similar habitat conditions, environmental factors and economic/fishery value. For inclusion in the final database, we then applied the following criteria to each paper: (1) studies that used the term epifauna on three or fewer occasions in the main text, or where the term epifauna was used only in the Discussion were excluded as not having sufficient focus on the biological or ecological role of epifauna; (2) studies where the term epifauna was used less than 10 times were screened to confirm that the aims of the study did indeed relate to the ecology of this group; (3) papers where the title and/or abstract revealed that the study did not lie within the relevant scope of this review (i.e. epifaunal communities) for example where the study focused on a single species within the epifaunal community. In order to confirm no omission of significant studies in the field and to ensure we had encompassed the synonyms and related terms detailed in Table 1, we conducted a second scan with cross-checks using the search strings "macrobenth*", "macrofaun*" and "cryoptofaun*" in combination with "epi*" (with the exception of "mesograzer", unless the authors also used the term epifauna in their abstract or keywords). From this cross-check and refinement process we identified 993 studies of the biology and ecology of marine epifaunal communities (Appendix A). All searches and study assessments were done by a single observer (Y-Y.C). At the end of the screening process, this observer re-assessed the first 20% of studies in order to check for consistency in the application of the refinement criteria (1–3 above) over the assessment period. Of these re-assessed studies, only one was differently categorized in the repeat exercise.

For each study within our final database, we recorded the following details: (1) date of publication; (2) the geographic region in which the study was performed, with regions categorized by latitude (tropical: 0°± 23.5°; subtropical: 23.5°–35°; temperate: 35°–66.5° excluding studies within the Antarctic Polar Front; Arctic and Antarctic studies are therefore not included in this review); (3) nomenclature used to describe epifauna, with synonyms (if presented); (4) the size range of animals classed as epifauna within the study; and (5) the habitat(s) in which the study was conducted (Appendix B).

Development of the field and trends in the literature on marine epifauna

The field of marine epifaunal biology and ecology research grew at a steady pace in the 1970s and 1980s, predominantly via the work of researchers such as Moore and Seed (e.g. Seed & Boaden 1977, Moore 1981, and review by Seed & O'Connor 1981b). Moore's initial work focused on epifaunal organisms occupying kelp holdfasts, where a major contribution highlighted habitat niche partitioning among epifaunal communities: showing that the organisms found on kelp holdfasts were predominantly of different trophic status to those on leaves and fronds (Moore 1972, 1977, 1981, McKenzie & Moore 1981). Later, Buchanan & Moore (1986) were among the first to investigate the effects of temperature on macrofaunal communities as part of a long-term monitoring program, showing that species diversity declined following cold winters for macrofaunal communities along the UK Northumberland coast. In the 1980s, the focus on epifaunal communities associated with macroalgal kelp continued with the work of Seed, whose contributions included documenting the epifauna found on kelp fronds from coastal intertidal habitats in the UK including Northern Ireland (Seed 1976, Seed & Harris, 1980, Seed et al. 1981) and Wales (Wood & Seed 1980, Seed & O'Connor 1981a, Oswald & Seed 1986). Much of this early work on epifauna was directed towards understanding community structure, the role of classical ecological processes (i.e. competition, predation) in shaping communities and recovery from disturbance events (e.g. Dauvin & Gentil 1990).

Epifaunal communities were found to possess a large component of species with rapid recolonisation rates (Edgar 1992, Martin-Smith 1994), including "demersal zooplankton" species that swim at night (Alldredge & King 1977, 1980, Hammer 1981).

A major broadening of studies of marine epifauna occurred in the 1980s and 1990s, with extended focus on temperate macroalgal habitats (Edgar 1983, Edgar & Moore 1986), seagrass (Heck & Whetstone 1977, Orth & Van Montfrans 1984, Orth et al. 1984, Edgar 1990a, Edgar & Robertson 1992, Heck et al. 1995) and standardized artificial marine habitats (Edgar 1991a,b) (Figure 3). This expansion was also marked by a fundamental shift in the focus of research on epifaunal communities, from descriptive studies interested in patterns to manipulative studies involving processes, particularly caging studies for assessing effects of predation (Heck & Orth 1980, Heck & Thoman 1981, Howard 1982, Van Montfrans et al. 1982, Robertson & Lucas 1983, Robertson & Lenanton 1984, Leber 1985), investigations of the critical functional role played by epifaunal grazers in reducing epiphyte loads on seagrasses and macroalgae (Howard 1982, Duffy 1990, Duffy & Hay 2000, Duffy & Harvilicz 2001, Duffy et al. 2001) and interactions involving algal chemical defences, epifauna and predatory fishes (Duffy & Hay 1990, 1991, 1994, Duffy & Paul 1992).

While most investigations to 2000 continued to contrast roles of predation, resource limitation and abiotic drivers, new empirical methods based on metabolic theory also allowed the productivity of marine epifaunal communities to be estimated (Robertson 1979, Banse & Mosher 1980, Edgar 1990b). This provided an altered perspective on epifauna, from use as a model system for understanding classic ecological principles to recognition of their value as a critical component of marine ecosystem processes (nutrient cycling and productivity flows) (Edgar 1992, 1993, 1994). Epifaunal communities of varying composition had varying abilities to support biomass of higher-order consumers, meaning that the ability of different habitats to support different levels of fish production could be linked back to the epifaunal communities they harboured (Edgar & Shaw 1995). One unexpected finding was that secondary production of shallow-water epifauna is extremely consistent and predictable worldwide (Edgar 1993, Edgar & Aoki 1993).

Despite these publications highlighting the importance of marine epifaunal communities in food webs and energy flows, and important subsequent contributions (Taylor 1998a,b, Taylor & Rees 1998, Glasby 1999a,b, 2000, 2001, Metcalfe & Glasby 2008), the increase in published studies within the field of epifauna lagged behind the overall growth in scientific literature in the new century. By 2010, the field fell well behind general growth in scientific publications; less than 200 papers were published on the topic of epifauna in the second half of the decade, compared to an expected number of 346 (Figure 3A). In the last five years, based on our search criteria (studies using the terms "epifauna" or "epifaunal" in their research titles, abstracts, keywords and/or keyword plus), only 215 studies have been published on the topic of marine epifauna, compared to an expectation of 748 (Figure 3A). The understudied nature of the field is clearly evident when research on marine epifauna is contrasted with publication rates in related fields such as the study of infauna, plankton and coral reefs, where a total of 603 (infauna), 3634 (plankton) and 8394 (corals) studies have been published in the last five years (Figure 3B).

A notable finding when conducting this review was that many authors provided no taxonomic definition of what constituted the epifauna category of animal (e.g. whether vertebrates were included), or biological or ecological traits of the animals (mobile only or inclusive of sessile organisms), or size range. In the extreme, this resulted in some cases where animals larger than 100 mm were classified as epifauna (e.g. Viejo 1999, Meyer et al. 2016). Of the 993 studies within our database, only 78 provided a definition of the size range of animals classified as epifauna within that study. Nearly 50% (485) provided no detail of the size of animals classified as epifauna within the study or recorded as part of the epifaunal community (Figure 4).

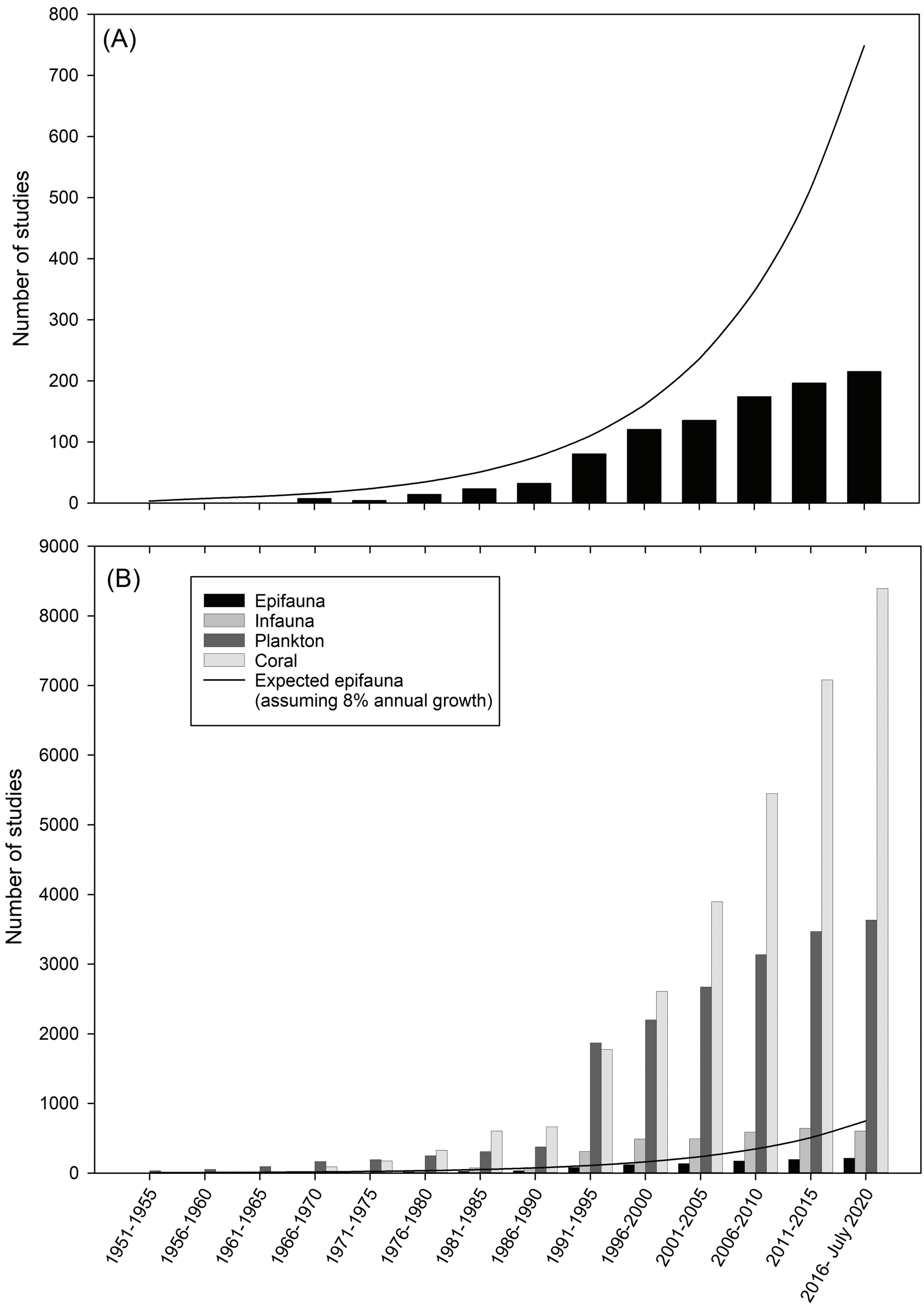

Figure 3 (A) Number of research articles on marine epifauna published within each half decade spanning the period (1950–2020) (grey bars), and expected growth across all scientific publications (black line) estimated by Bornmann & Mutz (2015) to be 8% p.a. (B) Growth in the published research on epifauna relative to related fields of "infauna", "plankton" and "corals". Results for epifauna research articles are based on a literature search conducted in the ISI Web of Science database in July 2020 using the terms "epifauna" and "epifaunal".

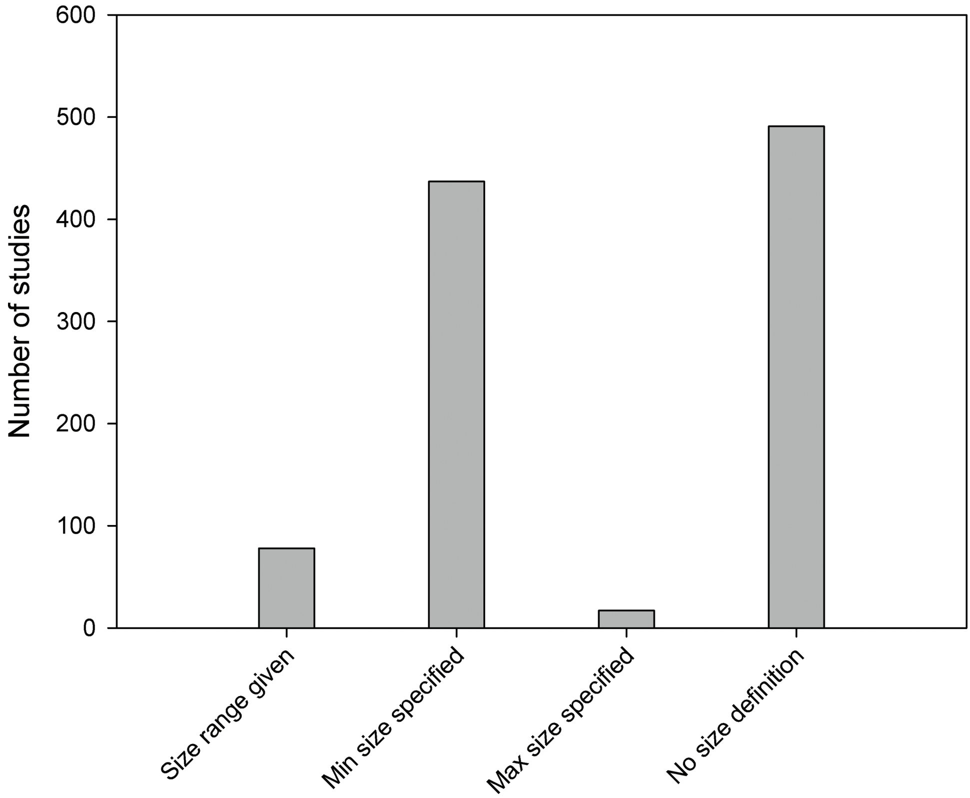

Figure 4 Number of studies within the published literature on marine epifauna that define epifaunal organisms according to their size within the publication text. Studies were assigned to one of the following four categories: (1) size range of animals defined; (2) only minimum size specified; (3) only maximum size specified; and (4) no size definition of epifauna given. Results are based on a literature search conducted in the ISI Web of Science database in July 2020 using the terms "epifauna" and "epifaunal".

Towards a unified framework for the study of epifauna within marine ecosystems

Based on the lexicon presented in Table 1, better precision is clearly needed when defining what is meant by an epifaunal community within a particular context, and when epifauna might be considered distinct from some of the terms that have previously been used synonymously. To resolve these issues, we suggest that researchers provide within their written methods section, at a minimum: (1) habitat sampled (e.g. seagrass bed, macroalgal meadow); (2) habitat niche, i.e. the precise nature or location of surfaces sampled (e.g. seagrass leaf blades, macroalgal thalli and leaves); (3) method of sampling; (4) organism size range; and (5) organism mobility. Non-essential, but potentially useful extra definitional elements could cover relevant biological and ecological traits of the target community such as taxonomic classes included; whether specific trophic levels are included or excluded; whether both living and artificial surfaces are included.

A majority of studies consider epifauna to refer only to invertebrates. However, excluding two animal classes (Osteichthyes and Chondrichthyes) has little phylogenetic or ecological validity. For example, small vertebrates such as gobiesocid clingfishes living attached to the surfaces of macrophytes exist within epifaunal communities and have overlap in functional roles with small shrimps and crabs. We therefore suggest that arbitrary taxonomic exclusions are not applied to "epifauna". Nevertheless, inclusion of larger cryptobenthic fishes such as gobies and blennies would be inconsistent with most views of epifauna, and a defined size range is needed. Recognition that epifaunal organisms are constrained within a defined size range would allow a distinct separation from the totality of marine macrobenthos and also be helpful in establishing the identity of the functional group of epifauna as a distinct entity. A summary of the size range of organisms considered "epifauna" for those studies within the scientific literature where a size range, a maximum size, or a minimum size are defined in the publication text indicates that most authors consider epifauna to be organisms between 0.5 and 10 mm in size (Figure 5).

Overall, within the "macrofauna", we therefore define epifaunal communities through general consensus as those animals, 0.5–10 mm in size (most usually, but not always invertebrates) found living on the surface of sediment, turf algae, marine macrophytal canopies, marine macrophytal rafts, other biogenic habitats and artificial structures. They usually, but not always, range freely over surfaces; sessile organisms such as bryozoans, ascidians and barnacles also fall within the definition when attached to surfaces and in the 0.5–10 mm size range (Figure 6). In terms of habitat niche, we consider that all surfaces (living and artificial) within marine habitats should be considered as hosting epifaunal communities. Artificial surfaces are explicitly included because their associated communities contribute in a similar way as natural surfaces to nutrient cycling, energy transfer and other ecosystem processes. Epifauna must live at the interface between microhabitat surfaces and water, excluding cryptofaunal organisms living within the intra- and inter-skeletal voids formed by framework structures (Figure 6).

Epifaunal communities may be composed of individuals belonging to multiple trophic levels, including herbivores, carnivores, detritivores and filter-feeders. Likewise, epifaunal communities which fall in the 0.5–10 mm size range can comprise assemblages with no distinction between different ontogenetic developmental stages such as adults, juveniles or larvae, since they are functionally serving the same role within that community. For example, juveniles of the bivalve scallop *Chlamys* (Pectinidae) may be found in seagrass meadows, where they attach to the leaves until they pass on

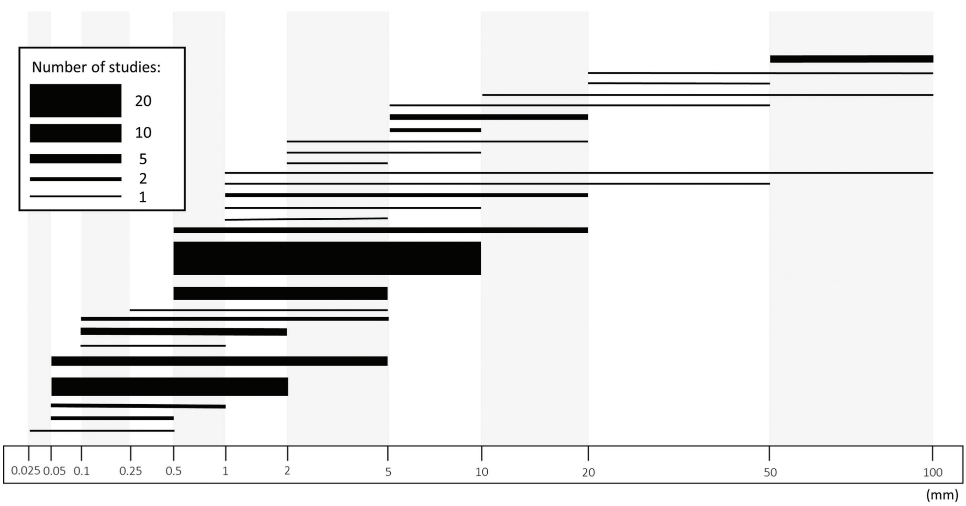

Figure 5 Summary of the size range of organisms considered as "epifauna" within the published scientific literature based on a search conducted in the ISI Web of Science database in July 2020 using the terms "epifauna" and "epifaunal". Data are presented only for those studies where a size range is defined in the publication text. Thickness of the bar for each size range represents the number of studies using that particular definition. Note that size (mm) on the *x*-axis is presented on an ordinal scale.

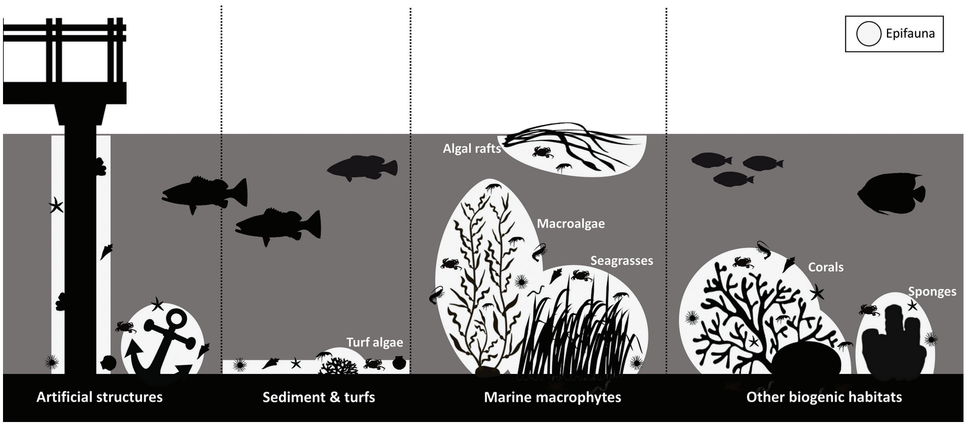

Figure 6 Schematic representation of the consensus view of marine epifaunal communities. The diagram shows the predominant living and non-living substrata on which epifauna are typically found within marine ecosystems.

to larger free-swimming stages. These juveniles would be classified as epifauna under our proposed consensus definition, given that they are functionally part of the surface-dwelling community.

Based on the lexicon presented in Table 1, the epifaunal community of a particular marine habitat is thus defined as

$$\text{epifauna} = \sum_{k=0.5\,\text{mm}}^{10\,\text{mm}} (\text{epibenthic fauna} + \text{epiphytic fauna}) - (\text{cryptofauna} + \text{infauna})$$

where a particular marine habitat contains no surfaces other than the benthos (i.e. no macrophytes or vertical structures) then the definition of epifauna above essentially collapses to that of "epibenthos" or "macrobenthos", with the important distinction that epifauna fall within the size range of 0.5–10 mm, and are thus a smaller subset than the epibenthic/macrobenthic community, which could be taken to include organisms > 10 mm, for example sea anemones, sponges, corals, sea stars, and sea urchins.

The role of epifauna in marine ecosystem processes

Having established the scope of this review, we next address the question: why care about epifaunal communities? The answer primarily relates to the key roles of epifauna in marine ecosystem processes. Epifauna, by virtue of their ubiquity and abundance, are important contributors to two marine ecosystem processes: (1) they function as mediators between nutrients in the water column and microbes in the benthos, contributing to the biogeochemical cycling of carbon and nitrogen, and (2) they function in the transfer of energy along the marine food web via their role as secondary producers, connecting primary producers to higher-order consumers such as carnivorous invertebrates and invertivorous fishes (Edgar 1994, Taylor 1998a, Cowles et al. 2009, Newcombe & Taylor 2010, Wenger et al. 2018).

Epifauna as mediators within marine ecosystems

Depending on habitat, epifauna can contribute greatly to cycling of carbon, nitrogen and other nutrients between the water column and microbes in the benthos. Epifauna interact with microbes through multiple processes, including ecosystem engineering, grazing and symbiosis. Stief (2013) reviews how these interactions contribute to nitrogen retention, nitrogen removal, and ammonium and nitrous oxide emissions. The effects of ecosystem engineering occur predominantly through the influence of infauna on nitrogen cycling in marine sediments, rather than epifauna (see review by Herbert 1999). However, sessile epifauna can play a role in terms of providing an enlarged surface area for microbial colonisation, thereby increasing nitrogen recycling (Hepburn et al. 2012, Stief 2013). The ingestion of free-living and particle-attached bacteria by epifauna can, however, result in a decline in metabolic activity of grazing-sensitive bacteria and reduced nitrification activity. Nevertheless, epifaunal grazing on the microbes themselves is thought to have only small or neutral effects on nitrogen cycling overall (Stief 2013). Epifaunal processing of macrophytic detritus, on the other hand, contributes to the microbial-macrofaunal shredder loop (part of the microbial loop, *sensu* Azam et al. 1983, Fenchel 2008). Epifaunal grazers, such as amphipods in the genera *Gammarus* and *Allorchestes*, “shred” leaves and other particulate organic matter, breaking down macrophyte debris into finer fractions (Robertson & Lucas 1983, Robertson & Lenanton 1984). This process facilitates the remineralisation of nitrogen by microbes, making it available faster. For systems where phytoplankton and macrophytes are the dominant primary producers, this rapid regeneration of nitrogen can enhance primary production and ultimately increase the overall productivity of the ecosystem in terms of the biomass that can be supported (Taylor & Rees 1998, Hepburn et al. 2012, Stief 2013).

Epifauna as secondary producers: Quantifying the contribution to energy transfer within marine ecosystems

Epifauna also have a role as secondary producers in their own right. Secondary production by epifauna facilitates the flow of energy through the ecosystem from primary producers to higher-order consumers. Epifaunal secondary production is therefore one of the most important ecological parameters needed to understand population dynamics, trophic flow and environmental variability. Classical methods for estimating the secondary production of epifauna have been applied to individual species or to populations based on their change in body mass over time. Population production is then primarily a function of three major factors: (1) the metabolic rate–body size relationship of individuals, (2) the distribution of body sizes and (3) ambient temperature. However, even if these factors could be directly ascertained, getting an estimate of total production in this way is generally impractical because measurement of sizes of all individuals and determination of a body size–production relationship for each species is logistically challenging. Estimates of epifaunal secondary production at the community level are therefore relatively rare because of methodological and sampling difficulties.

Several empirical methods have been proposed to circumvent these challenges (reviewed in Dolbeth et al. 2012). These empirical models are chiefly based on multiple regression equations for production or the P/B ratio (P: secondary production, B: biomass) and include population characteristics (e.g. population biomass, metabolic rate, life span) as predictors and environmental parameters (e.g. water temperature, depth) as coefficients (Robertson 1979, Schwinghamer et al. 1986, Edgar 1990b, Brey 1990, 1999, 2001, Tumbiolo & Downing 1994, Cusson & Bourget 2005).

Biomass determinations are necessary for secondary production assessments, and ash-free dry weight (AFDW) provides arguably the best predictor for invertebrate biomass given that it minimizes issues dealing with heavy calcareous shells and gelatinous tissues. However, measuring AFDW requires the incineration of dried samples at high temperature (commonly 520°C), which can require long periods of time, significant research effort and the destruction of the sample. Several empirical models utilize conversion factors to convert wet weight (WW) or dry weight (DW) to AFDW (Ricciardi & Bourget 1998, Brey et al. 2010). Brey et al. (2010) build a global data bank of conversion factors in aquatic organisms. It covers ratios between body mass (i.e. WW, DW, AFDW), body composition (i.e. protein, carbohydrate, lipid), macro-elements (i.e. C, P, N) and energy content, making it much easier to estimate biomass and production of marine fauna.

Edgar's sieve method (1990b), Brey's general model (1990, 2001) and global data bank (2010) are some of the most commonly adopted models for quantifying secondary production and energy content. Edgar's sieve method entails pouring samples through a series of nested sieves with decreasing mesh size (8.0, 5.6, 4.0, 2.8, 2.0, 1.4, 1.0, 0.7 and 0.5 mm) and counting the number of individuals belonging to major morphological groups on each sieve (crustaceans, molluscs, polychaetes, platyhelminthes and caprellid amphipods). The latter are separated due to a propensity for their thin appendages to become entangled over coarser sieves, leading to potential overestimation of biomass. Total mean biomass (AFDW) of different functional groups retained by different-sized sieves can then be predicted based on known mean AFDW values of each sieve size. Associated allometric equations make it possible to estimate the productivity of epifauna at the assemblage level by predicting epifaunal secondary productivity as a function of body mass and water temperature. Error involved in predicting the productivity of individual species using this method can be high, but tends to cancel out in assemblage-level estimates (Edgar 1990b). This method has been widely adopted by subsequent investigators assessing benthic faunal secondary production in both temperate and tropical regions due to its tractability.

The nature and significance of epifaunal communities within marine habitats

In reviewing the published literature on epifauna, we found a strong Northern Hemisphere bias, with 73% of studies concentrating on marine habitats within the Northern Hemisphere (Figure 7). Of these Northern Hemisphere studies, 534 out of 778 (69%) focused on temperate marine habitats. Across both hemispheres, only 189 (17%) of published studies of marine epifauna considered tropical habitats (Figure 7). The neglect of tropical studies is not surprising: epifauna tend to be less abundant and conspicuous within tropical marine ecosystems, making them a much less "visible"

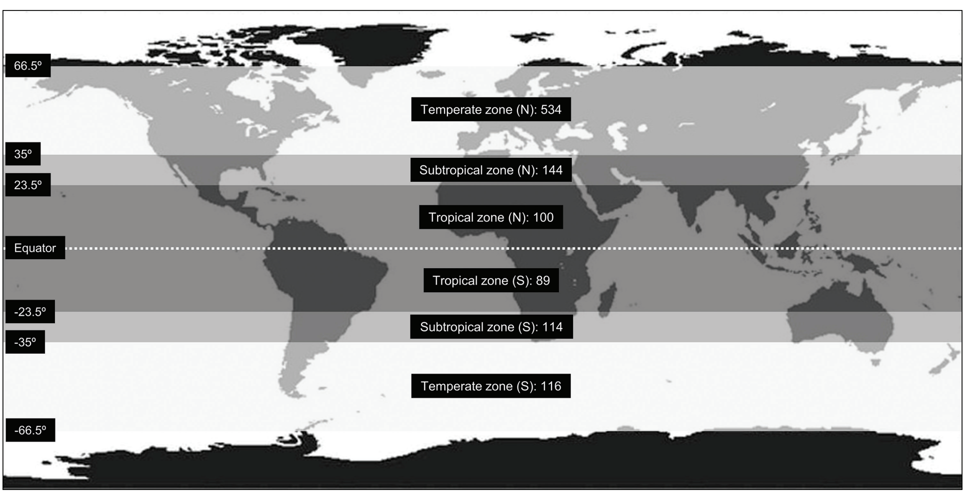

Figure 7 Number of studies within the published literature on marine epifaunal communities conducted within each latitudinal zone (tropical: 0°± 23.5°; subtropical: 23.5°–35°; temperate: 35°–66.5°) excluding polar (Arctic and Antarctic) zones. Numbers are based on a search conducted in ISI Web of Science database, up to and including July 2020, using the terms "epifauna" and "epifaunal". Note that the numbers here sum to 1097 (greater than the 993 studies listed in Appendix B) as some studies extend across more than one latitudinal zone.

component of the system. However, given that these tropical ecosystems account for almost half of the world's fish catches and that epifauna are a critical link in the food chain supporting such fisheries, the relative paucity of studies of epifauna within tropical marine habitats is a noteworthy gap in the existing literature. We advocate for a research emphasis on epifaunal communities within tropical habitats.

At the local scale, the nature of a community whose etymology relates to habitat surfaces necessarily links the community to that particular habitat. Thus, epifaunal communities in seagrass habitats, for example, are bound by definition to the nature and structure of seagrass canopies. Variation of epifaunal communities will be underpinned by variation in habitat type and quality across different locations. Recent evidence demonstrating that habitat is the most important correlate of variation in epifaunal assemblage has come from the work of Fraser et al. (2020a), who showed that reef-associated epifaunal assemblages varied significantly across 21 benthic microhabitat types sampled from temperate to tropical latitudes (28.6° latitudinal span), with much less variation according to latitude. Similarly, assemblage size distributions were much more affected by microhabitat type than latitude (Fraser et al. 2020b). In this section, we focus attention on the current status of knowledge of epifaunal communities in temperate and tropical latitudes across the two best studied habitats: seagrass meadows and macroalgal beds.

Seagrass meadows

Seagrasses are marine flowering plants that create key shallow-water habitats across all parts of the globe except Antarctica. Their dense canopies and associated deposition of organic matter in sediments provide food and shelter for a large community of organisms, including commercially important invertebrates and fishes. By forming extensive meadows connected with a mosaic of adjacent habitats, seagrasses are among the most productive marine ecosystems that supply ecosystem goods (e.g. maintenance of fisheries, supporting food security) and services (e.g. erosion control, coastal protection) to humanity.

Latitudinal differences in seagrass habitat structure exist, with temperate seagrass meadows typically monospecific (plus some macroalgae), while tropical meadows display greater habitat heterogeneity, with seagrass interspersed with corals, sponges and calcareous green algae (Virnstein et al. 1984, Duffy 2006). Seagrass habitats harbour abundant epifaunal invertebrates (Edgar 1990c, Nakamura & Sano 2005, Moore & Hovel 2010), such as gammarid amphipods and gastropods, which provide trophic pathways connecting seagrass primary production to larger invertebrates and carnivorous fishes. Epifaunal community composition and production is therefore an important metric for managers with responsibility for these habitats (Duffy 2006, Wong 2018).

Epifauna in seagrass beds have been more extensively studied than in coral, mangrove and algal turf habitats (Figure 8). In particular, the diversity and community structure of mobile and sessile epifauna within Neptune grass (*Posidonia* spp., dominant in the Mediterranean Sea), eelgrass (*Zostera* spp., globally widespread) and turtlegrass (*Thalassia* spp., chiefly distributed in Indo-Pacific and West Atlantic) meadows are relatively well documented (Virnstein et al. 1984, Knowles & Bell 1998, Sánchez-Jerez et al. 1999, Wong & Dowd 2015, Demers et al. 2016, McDonald et al. 2016, Tano et al. 2016, Boyé et al. 2017). Numerous published studies focus on plant–animal interactions and energy flows within seagrass meadows (Jernakoff & Nielsen 1998, Lepoint et al. 1999, Lewis & Anderson 2012, Hammerschlag-Peyer et al. 2013). Overall, seagrass systems are much less studied in the tropics (although see Ansari et al. 1991, Klumpp et al. 1992, Prieto et al. 2003, Unsworth et al. 2007, Leopardas & Nakaoka 2014, Tano et al. 2016, Cavalcante et al. 2019) than temperate latitudes (Hootsmans & Vermaat 1985, Edgar & Shaw 1995, Heck et al. 1995, Nakamura & Sano 2005, Polte et al. 2005a,b, Spivak et al. 2009, Gullström et al. 2012, Wong & Dowd 2015, Lefcheck & Duffy 2015, Lefcheck et al. 2016, Boyé et al. 2017, Wong 2018) or subtropical zones (Edgar 1990c, Connolly 1995, Lemmens et al. 1996, Jernakoff & Nielsen 1998, Alfaro 2006, Micheli et al. 2008,

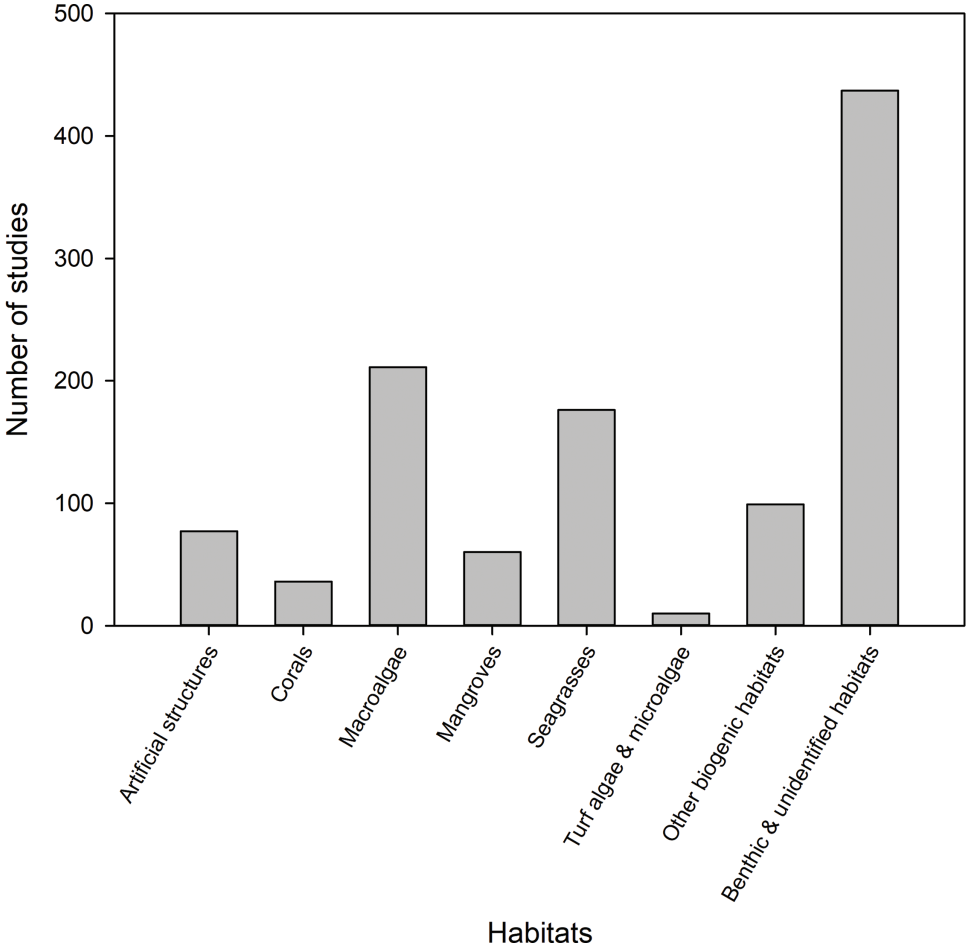

Figure 8 Number of studies conducted on epifaunal communities within particular marine habitats. Values are based on a search conducted in ISI Web of Science database in July 2020 using the terms "epifauna" and "epifaunal".

Lewis & Anderson 2012, Hammerschlag-Peyer et al. 2013, McDonald et al. 2016, Douglass et al. 2018, Ledbetter & Hovel 2020). Limited tropical evidence does, however, suggest that latitudinal influences are likely less significant than differences between epifaunal communities at the level of microhabitat structure (Fraser et al. 2020a).

The abundance, biomass and secondary production of epifaunal invertebrates is high in seagrass meadows and among canopy-forming macroalgae relative to marine habitats, including corals, mangroves and bare sediments, across tropical, subtropical and temperate zones (Edgar 1990c, Ansari et al. 1991, Heck et al. 1995, Connolly 1997, Nakamura & Sano 2005, Polte et al. 2005a,b, Alfaro 2006, Bologna 2006, Wong 2018). Tropical seagrass ecosystems tend to include a large component of sessile invertebrates such as sponges and ascidians (Duffy 2006). In general, epifaunal abundance, biomass and diversity are positively associated with seagrass canopy size in terms of above-ground biomass, rhizome density, percent cover (Connolly 1995, Gil et al. 2006, Meysick et al. 2019, Yeager et al. 2019), macrophytal complexity (Edgar & Robertson 1992, Nakamura & Sano 2005) and meadow patch size (Källén et al. 2012, Yeager et al. 2019). Ecological patterning appears regulated at various scales by multiple structural elements such as degree of patchiness or proximity to patch edges (Bologna & Heck 2002, Hovel et al. 2002, Healey & Hovel 2004, Tanner 2005, 2006, Moore & Hovel 2010).

Seagrass meadows around the world show strong seasonal patterns of growth and change in canopy structure. Seagrasses often exhibit summer growth as vertical and horizontal elongation of plants, followed by winter decay of above-ground blades (Marbà et al. 1996, Cebrián et al. 1997, Fourqurean et al. 2001, Metz et al. 2020). This results in strong seasonal variations in primary production that make seagrasses ephemeral hosts for epifauna attaching on their leaves. Such seasonal dynamics of seagrass canopies and primary production can significantly affect the distribution and abundance of epifauna, manifest as temporal fluctuations in epifaunal communities (Edgar 1990a, Gambi et al. 1992, Nakaoka et al. 2001, Kouchi et al. 2006).

Extensive losses of seagrass habitat have been reported from many coastal regions worldwide over the past decade, resulting in an overall annual decline of 7% globally (Waycott et al. 2009, Boström et al. 2011, Unsworth et al. 2018). These losses are predominantly due to anthropogenic activities (e.g. mooring, anchor damage, plant harvesting) and to climate-associated disturbances (Thomson et al. 2015, Hyndes et al. 2016). Such degradation and loss of seagrass habitats arising from multiple perturbations presumably affect epifaunal communities (i.e. abundance and diversity) over large scales, and the functions they provide (e.g. levels of secondary production) (Meysick et al. 2019, Tuya et al. 2019). In addition, loss and fragmentation of seagrass meadows result in significant declines in epifaunal diversity and abundance (Reed & Hovel 2006, Gustafsson & Salo 2012, Cadier & Frouws 2019, Githaiga et al. 2019), with potential implications for higher-order predators reliant on epifaunal production, and perturbations to food web structures. Nevertheless, some studies have shown the opposite response, with increases in epifaunal abundance following seagrass fragmentation (Tanner 2005, Arponen & Boström 2012), although this occurred in situations where the distance between fragments was low. Critical tipping points may thus exist, beyond which epifaunal communities will respond negatively to habitat disturbance. In addition, the net rate of decline in coverage of some seagrass species has slowed and even experienced a reversal in certain areas (for example, rates of coverage of *Posidonia* and *Zoster*a meadows in Europe). This has often been due to management interventions including improvement of water quality, reduction of industrial sewage discharge, and introduction of regulations governing anchoring and trawling. These reversals of seagrass habitat decline offer hope that associated ecosystem services, including the contribution to habitat quality by the epifaunal communities in terms of secondary production and food resources for invertivorous fishes within these meadows, can also recover (Vaudrey et al. 2010, Dolch et al. 2013, de los Santos et al. 2019).

Macroalgal meadows

Along with seagrasses, macroalgae rank among the most important contributors to global carbon and oxygen cycles in shallow marine environments (Hatcher 1990, Titlyanov & Titlyanova 2012, Unsworth et al. 2018). While seagrasses occupy soft sediment areas surrounding reefs, adjacent areas of hard pavement can be dominated by a great diversity of macroalgae, ranging from short algal turfs that form an epilithic algal matrix (EAM), to foliose understory macroalgae without canopies (e.g. *Dictyota* spp., *Padina* spp.), to fleshy canopy-forming laminarian (*Laminaria* spp.) and fucoid species (e.g. *Sargassum* spp., *Cystoseira* spp.) that attain heights over 1 m. In tropical marine ecosystems, macroalgal meadows have been estimated to cover 16–46% of shallow inshore habitats (Fulton et al. 2019).

Although macroalgae can be highly productive components of these ecosystems, they generally attract less attention than coral-dominated areas in coastal conservation and management (Fulton et al. 2019). Nevertheless, in clear tropical waters, macroalgae can produce up to 0.5 $kg{\cdot}C{\cdot}m^{-2}{\cdot}yr^{-1}$, suggesting that the net primary production of dense macroalgal communities within tropical marine ecosystems is as vital as the energy produced by corals (Hatcher 1990, Schaffelke & Klumpp 1997, Eidens et al. 2014). Notably, corals have tight symbiotic cycling of photosynthetic materials between the coral host and zooxanthellae, meaning that relatively low amounts of their net production become available to consumers (Hatcher 1990). The reverse is true for macroalgae, where the net production of primary biomass can be readily consumed by a range of invertebrate and vertebrate herbivores, aiding transfer of energy and nutrients to carnivores (Titlyanov & Titlyanova 2012, Fulton et al. 2019). In tropical macroalgal meadows, abundant and diverse epifauna are a key food resource, making macroalgal meadows important feeding sites for a large variety of reef fishes (Wilson et al. 2014, Tano et al. 2016, van Lier et al. 2018).

Macroalgae belonging to the genus *Sargassum* (family Sargassaceae) are dominant canopy-forming species globally. The large and dense meadows of *Sargassum* trap nutrients from sea water and contribute to high primary productivity within these habitats. They generally harbour abundant and diverse invertebrate assemblages through expanded surface area and complex canopy structure (Taylor & Cole 1994). *Sargassum* canopies host a broad biodiversity of epifaunal invertebrates that are targeted by carnivorous fishes (Edgar 1990b, Edgar & Aoki 1993, Tano et al. 2016). For example, gammarid amphipods, harpacticoid copepods, tanaidaceans, gastropods, bivalves, ophiuroids and polychaetes are common epifauna in the canopy-forming *Sargassum* meadows of Ningaloo Reef, Western Australia, where an individual *Sargassum* can host more than 6000 invertebrates, providing sufficient food for a large guild of higher-order predators (Wenger et al. 2018, Chen et al. 2020).

The biomass and canopy structure of *Sargassum* meadows fluctuate seasonally with sea temperature, influencing the biodiversity, abundance and trophodynamics of associated animals such as epifaunal invertebrates and reef fishes. While a basic knowledge of seasonal fluctuations in *Sargassum* biomass exists (Santelices 1977, Glenn et al. 1990, Trono & Lluisma 1990, Vuki & Price 1994, Schaffelke & Klumpp 1997, Leite & Turra 2003, Hwang et al. 2004, Tsai et al. 2004, Wong & Phang 2004, Ateweberhan et al. 2005, Ang 2006, Ateweberhan et al. 2006, 2008, 2009, Mattio et al. 2008, Lefevre & Bellwood 2010, Fulton et al. 2014, Wilson et al. 2014, Lim et al. 2016), we still have little understanding of how such fluctuations may influence the biodiversity of associated invertebrates, as well as trophic flows within tropical reef ecosystems. In temperate macroalgal meadows, seasonal fluctuations in epifaunal abundance and composition have been recorded (Edgar 1983, Taylor 1998b), with faunal densities reaching a peak in late summer and dropping to low levels in winter. In some cases, this pattern corresponds with seasonal variations in canopy size and shape structure (Edgar & Klumpp 2003, Ba-Akdah et al. 2016, Tano et al. 2016).

In highly productive tropical *Sargassum* meadows, epifaunal fluctuations can show typical annual cycles (Leite & Turra 2003, Ba-Akdah et al. 2016), with seasonality related to the growth and decay of the canopy, which in turn presumably responds to a variety of physical (e.g. light, sea temperature, wave action) and biological (e.g. food resource, competition, predation) drivers. Shifts in habitat availability and complexity can alter habitat area, food supply and/or niche availability for epifaunal different species, as well as influence the strength of biological interactions (e.g. predation, competition; Ledet et al. 2018, Wenger et al. 2018, Chen et al. 2020).

Moving from tropical to temperate macroalgal habitats, research has focused on the community structure and spatio-temporal variation of epifaunal communities associated with the habitat-forming fucoids *Cystoseira* (Fraschetti et al. 2002, Bedini et al. 2014, Casamajor et al. 2019) and *Laminaria* (Seed & Harris 1980, Schmidt & Scheibling 2006, Cacabelos et al. 2010, Tuya et al. 2011, Walls et al. 2016). *Laminaria*-associated epifauna have been particularly well studied in terms of their community structure, secondary production, contribution to energy flows, spatio-temporal variation, biological interactions and response to disturbances. Strong seasonality in these temperate marine environments will have the potential to trigger large trophic cascades associated with the temporal fluctuations in algal biomass. Understanding the responses of epifaunal communities to seasonal habitat changes within these important temperate marine ecosystems represents a key research priority.

The contribution of epifauna to seagrass and macroalgal "nurseries"

Notably, the roles described above of epifauna as contributing to the quality and quantity of food resources provided by seagrass and macroalgal meadows make them a contributor to the critical role meadows play in providing nursery habitats for juvenile reef fish species, including species that are key fisheries targets (Nagelkerken et al. 2000, Evans et al. 2014, Fulton et al. 2020). Nursery habitats can only be defined as such if their contribution to the adult population biomass is greater than the average production of all juvenile habitats (see Dahlgren et al. 2006, Nagelkerken 2009). Given this definition, high food abundance is likely to be one of the key contributing factors to making a particular area "nursery" habitat. This means that macroalgal-associated and seagrass-associated epifauna are fundamental to the development of fish nurseries and to the quality of that nursery habitat in terms of its nutritional load. Studies have shown, via use of stable isotopes and gut content analysis, that epifauna, in particular small crustaceans, are an important contributor to the diet of juvenile fishes within these habitats (de la Morinière et al. 2003) and that food availability is a key factor in attracting juvenile fishes to particular nursery sites (Verweij et al. 2006). In this sense, epifaunal communities associated with seagrass and macroalgal habitats are likely to be integral to the development of fish nurseries and, hence, to the life cycle of many commercially important reef fish species.

Effects of environmental disturbance on epifaunal communities

Although some studies have looked at the effects of natural disturbance events on epifaunal communities (such as typhoons, tsunamis and storm events (Posey et al. 1996, Roberts et al. 2007, Lomovasky et al. 2011, Salmo et al. 2019), coastal habitat alteration (such as marina operations (Turner et al. 1997), construction of pier pilings (on the artificial substrata *per se*, Glasby 1999a,b, or on macroalgae growing on pilings, Marzinelli et al. 2009, 2011) and coastal structures (Sedano et al. 2020) in the context of invasive species, or pollution (e.g. Johnston et al. 2011), investigations of effects of anthropogenic disturbance on epifauna have historically focused on impacts of fishing, including trawling and dredging (e.g. Hutchings 1990, Collie et al. 1997, Freese et al. 1999, Collie et al. 2000a,b, Rumohr & Kujawski 2000, Veale et al. 2000, Jennings et al. 2001a,b, Thrush et al. 2001, Gage et al. 2005, de Juan et al. 2007, 2011, de Juan & Demestre 2012, Strain et al. 2012). Together, these studies demonstrate high sensitivity of epifaunal communities to fishing, which can affect population size structure (Hinz et al. 2009), alter community composition (Hinz et al. 2009) and reduce the maximum size of organisms within the community (e.g. 17% reduction in mean size, Lambert et al. 2011), overall epifaunal biomass (Hinz et al. 2009, Lambert et al. 2011) and species richness. The focus on benthic habitat degradation via fishing methods continues to the present (e.g. Mangano et al. 2013, Lambert et al. 2017, Lundquist et al. 2018), although research on impacts of other environmental factors is expanding, such as shifts driven by eutrophication (Cebrian et al. 2014) and coastal acidification (Hossain 2019, Hossain et al. 2019), along with interactions between environmental factors and trawling effort (e.g. Couce et al. 2020).

Somewhat surprisingly, far fewer studies have investigated potential effects of climate change (e.g. pulse heatwaves, ocean warming, ocean acidification) on marine epifaunal communities. Only a handful of studies to date have considered likely changes in epifaunal community structure wrought by climate-related factors (e.g. Osman et al. 2010, Powell et al. 2019). Two studies have demonstrated the potential for experimental mesocosms to enhance our understanding of the effects of global change on epifauna. In a five-week study, Eklöf et al. (2015) tested the effect of temperature (ambient versus + 3.2°C), ocean acidification and simulated consumer loss (the omnivorous crustacean, *Gammarus locusta*), on the diversity and composition of macrofaunal communities in eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) beds. While acidification had little impact on macrofaunal communities over this relatively short study period, rapid warming and loss of consumer diversity led to an increase in macrofauna richness and abundance, but shifted the balance of organisms with particular life-history traits: warmer conditions favoured poorly defended epifaunal crustaceans such as tube-building amphipods and organisms that brooded their offspring.

The suggestion that epifaunal communities will be more affected by rapid warming than by rapid ocean acidification echoes the findings of Nagelkerken et al. (2020). In their mesocosm study, replicated benthic communities including primary producers (cyanobacteria and algae) and primary and secondary consumers typical of epibenthic communities (e.g. molluscs, copepods, polychaetes, fish) were established within 1800 L tanks and exposed to different temperature and acidification conditions. Alterations to food web structure, biomass and productivity under each scenario were documented. Food web structure was relatively unaffected by temperature and acidification, whereas biomass and productivity significantly changed. Secondary consumer biomass and productivity actually increased under combined warming and acidification, but primary consumption decreased. Over the longer term, this imbalance is obviously unsustainable and suggests that this particular climate scenario could ultimately see the system tip into a new stable state dominated by primary producers, with an associated reduction in the higher-order consumers, such as fish species that are the target of food fisheries (see Figure 1 in Chown 2020).

Managing the effects of environmental disturbance: The inextricable link to habitat

While the idea of "managing" organisms <10 mm in size may seem a somewhat sisyphean task, it is nevertheless a critical one. As described above, the inextricable link to habitat means that the task of "managing" epifaunal communities essentially reduces to managing marine habitats. Research findings clearly indicate that changes in habitat structural elements flow on to taxonomic changes in the epifaunal community (Taylor & Cole 1994). This is evident for macroalgal canopies (Chemello & Milazzo 2002, Marzinelli et al. 2009, 2011, 2012, 2016) and coral reefs (Stella et al. 2010, Kramer et al. 2014). The abundance, biomass and size structure of epifaunal communities can all vary with different structural aspects of the particular habitat (Edgar et al. 1994, Taylor 1998a,b, Kramer et al. 2014, 2017), meaning that any disturbance that causes a habitat change will also affect epifaunal community structure and function.

Potential drivers of structural changes to individual marine habitats and their associated epifaunal communities include marine heatwave events that induce loss of macroalgal canopy structure (Smale & Wernberg 2013, Wernberg et al. 2013, 2016), heat-induced coral bleaching events (Hughes et al. 2017), high-intensity cyclones (Salmo et al. 2019) or coastal development (Partyka & Peterson 2008, Blake et al. 2014, Callaway et al. 2020) (Figure 9). Changes in habitat structural characteristics could result in, for example, eutrophication-driven loss of parts of the seagrass canopy that leads to fragmentation of the remaining habitat (e.g. Waycott et al. 2009). Evidence for the effects of seagrass fragmentation on epifauna is currently somewhat equivocal, with some studies showing higher species richness in a number of small patches compared to a large patch of the same area (e.g. McNeill & Fairweather 1993, Eggleston et al. 1999, Reed & Hovel 2006), but with variable responses through time among individual taxa (Healey & Hovel 2004). Studies looking at edge effects on densities of epifauna in seagrass habitats have also yielded inconsistent results, with some showing positive effects (Bowden et al. 2001, Warry et al. 2009, Arponen & Boström 2012), some negative (Hovel & Lipcius 2002, Uhrin & Holmquist 2003) and some no effect (Connolly & Hindell

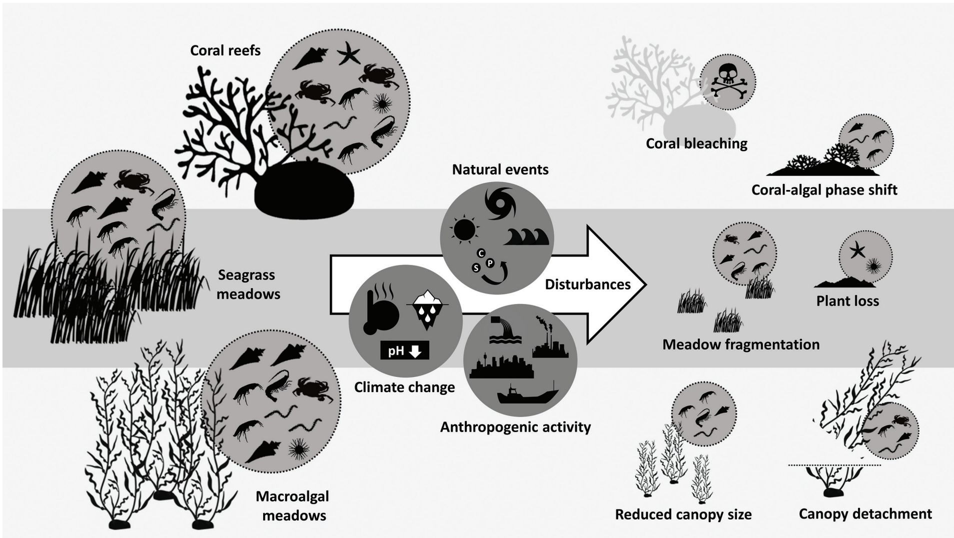

Figure 9 Potential impacts of disturbance events on the structure of three main marine habitats: coral reefs, seagrass meadows and macroalgal meadows, and the associated consequences for epifaunal communities associated with those microhabitats. Healthy habitats and their associated epifaunal communities are pictured on the left of the figure. Examples of disturbance events that could impact these habitats are given within centre grey circles, while the white arrow points in the direction of potential changes to habitat structure following such events. On the right-hand side of the figure, the altered habitat is shown, along with the potential impact on the epifaunal community.

2006). In reality, as Warry et al. (2009) point out, patchy landscapes will benefit certain taxa (e.g. harpacticoid copepods), but the net effect will ultimately be dependent on how patchiness came about, as well as patch size and distances between patches (Arponen & Boström 2012).

In other cases, disturbance events could set the ecosystem onto a new trajectory, with the habitat undergoing a phase shift and tipping into a new stable state (Holling 1973). For example, a thermal anomaly leading to a severe coral bleaching event that results in coral death and the overgrowth of dead skeleton by algal turf. Fraser et al. (2020a) found that live branching coral and turfing algae are host to significantly different epifaunal communities, meaning that as the ecosystem shifts from coral to turf following a bleaching event, invertebrate communities are likely to transform in predictable ways. We still, however, need to understand the implications of habitat change on ecosystem nutrient cycling and production levels. For each of the cases highlighted in Figure 9, knowledge gaps include whether the changes will lead to reduced or enhanced epifaunal abundance and biomass (and lower or higher secondary production levels, respectively), or sustained community abundance but altered biodiversity or size structure, and hence altered biomass and production.

The fact that minor changes in habitat structure might fundamentally alter a community of organisms almost too small for the eye to see is a powerful reminder of the need to consider all the potential consequences of environmental change, before they yield unforeseen consequences, including impacts on fisheries production and human food security. Thus, a better understanding of epifaunal assemblages in anthropogenically altered habitats should be seen as a research priority in the current era of rapid change in marine ecosystems. For example, we know that *Sargassum* meadows display temporal fluctuations in canopy structure (e.g. biomass, cover, canopy height) corresponding to variations in sea temperature (Glenn et al. 1990, Ateweberhan et al. 2006, Fulton

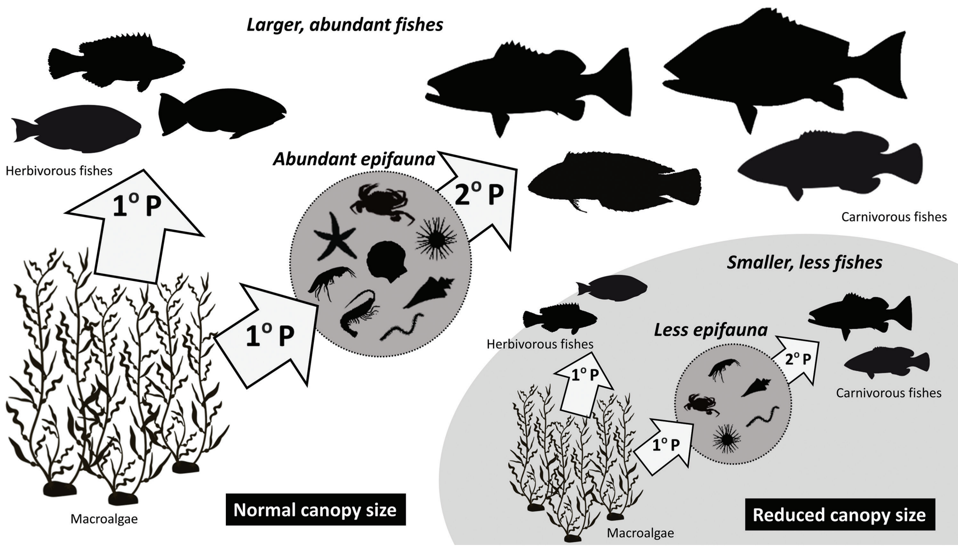

Figure 10 Conceptual diagram highlighting the potential consequences of climate-driven alterations to tropical *Sargassum* canopy structure over and above those currently experienced on a seasonal basis, and the flow-on food chain effects for epifaunal communities and higher-order consumers (invertivorous and carnivorous fishes). (1°P: primary production, 2°P: secondary production.)

et al. 2014) (Figure 10), but currently have little understanding of how changes to *Sargassum* growth and survival driven by warming ocean temperatures (e.g. Graba-Landry et al. 2020) may influence epifaunal production. While current evidence indicates *Sargassum* supports elevated abundance and diversity of epifaunal invertebrates and fishes (Wilson et al. 2014, Tano et al. 2016, Wenger et al. 2018), we lack good information on mechanisms underlying tropical reef ecosystems, including the size structure and diversity of fish populations that can be supported by different levels of epifaunal secondary production (Figure 10). Similarly, better understanding is needed as to how subtle changes to structural elements within marine habitats will impact the abundance, population size structure and productivity of epifaunal communities within those habitats, and ultimately their ability to maintain current levels of ecosystem production and food web stability.

Conclusions and future research directions

This review has explored the history of the study of epifauna and considered the different nomenclature used within the research field to describe similar communities with similar ecosystem functions. We highlight the challenge that this can pose when trying to present a unified perspective on the contribution of these organisms to marine ecosystems. Much of the confusion surrounding nomenclature can be avoided by defining organisms according to the role they play in marine ecosystems, i.e. by considering a functional rather than a taxonomic or habitat-based classification.

This review has also highlighted that, despite their ubiquity, epifauna are a relatively poorly studied group of animals. Three main reasons likely contribute to this: (1) their small body size and cryptic habits; (2) challenges associated with quantitatively sampling and processing communities within structurally diverse habitats; and (3) the difficulty of providing high taxonomic resolution when describing the constituent organisms within diverse epifaunal samples. However, new sampling techniques have immense potential to break down some of these barriers, providing an opportunity for a renaissance in the field in coming years. A quantum advance in epifaunal research is likely through eDNA sampling and analysis of metagenomic structure (Kelly et al. 2017, Stæhr et al. 2017, Garlapati et al. 2019), advances that can surmount all three sampling and taxonomic challenges listed above. An important research front that is currently very active is the estimation of abundance, which remains to be accurately assessed using eDNA methodologies (Kelly et al. 2016, Garlapati et al. 2019, Leduc et al. 2019).

Epifaunal communities potentially provide a critical indicator of marine ecosystem health, including as an early warning sign of issues higher up the food chain. Reduced cost barriers associated with sampling and processing also open up the possibility of repeated sampling of individual locations over the longer term, and the ability to build long-term datasets that can offer insights into community responses to changing environmental conditions. Long-term databases will also likely be key to improving our understanding of the impact of epifaunal production and nutrient cycling on marine ecosystems, and for modelling projections of the biomass of higher-order consumers that can be supported under various climate scenarios.

Additional opportunities for breaking down barriers associated with sampling and taxonomic identification are provided through citizen science. Technological developments that offer more tractable sampling protocols could see the routine inclusion of epifaunal community metrics in marine ecosystem management plans, as well as the chance to build large teams of citizen scientists engaged in sampling eDNA, and monitoring epifaunal communities across broad scales (Duffy et al. 2019). This approach builds on the success of other citizen science programs, such as iNaturalist, eBird and Reef Life Survey (Edgar et al. 2021).

Experimental approaches also offer exciting opportunities to explore how ecological interactions may alter under future climate scenarios (Edgar et al. 2016), as highlighted by the recent study by Nagelkerken et al. (2020). Mesocosm studies, which replicate marine benthic communities and then quantify how food web structure, biomass and productivity are altered under various environmental scenarios, have the potential to yield further insights into the resilience of marine ecosystems under global change. Coordinated experimental networks, where controlled manipulative experiments are replicated in different regions worldwide, similarly include huge capacity for expanding generality of knowledge. Thus, both mesocosm and experimental network approaches are likely to offer important insights into changes to marine trophic structures, including impacts on fish populations and global food security. Epifaunal communities, by virtue of their critical role in marine food web structures, need to feature more significantly in marine research agendas. This is more than a "research push", but a call for investment in studies that can fill the gaps in our understanding of the quantitative contribution that epifauna make to global biodiversity and services provided by marine ecosystems, as well as the potential impacts of global change on abundance, community composition and biomass of epifauna themselves.

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Appendix A

Published studies on marine epifaunal communities based on a literature search conducted in the ISI Web of Science database up to and including 21 July 2020 using the terms "epifauna" and "epifaunal".

Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1953	Allen	Observations on the epifauna of the deep-water muds of the Clyde Sea Area, with special reference to *Chlamys septemradiata* (Müller)	*Journal of Animal Ecology*
1964	Pequegnat	Epifauna of California siltstone reef	*Ecology*
1967	Calder & Brehmer	Seasonal occurrence of epifauna on test panels in Hampton Roads, Virginia	*International Journal of Oceanology and Limnology*
1967	Driscoll	Attached epifauna-substrate relations	*Limnology and Oceanography*
1967	Richards & Riley	Benthic epifauna of Long Island Sound	*Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection*
1968	Fager	A sand-bottom epifaunal community of invertebrates in shallow water	*Limnology and Oceanography*
1968	Matthews	Folliculinids (protozoa) of Ago Bay, Japan, and their relation to epifauna of pearl oyster (*Pinctada martensii*)	*Pacific Science*
1968	Pequegnat	Distribution of epifaunal biomass on a sublittoral rock-reef	*Pacific Science*
1968	Snell	The Lithothamnion community in Nord-Möre, Norway with notes on the epifauna of *Desmarestia viridis* (Müller)	*Sarsia*
1971	Bourget & Lacroix	Two simple durable epifaunal collectors	*Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*
1972	Sassaman & Mangum	Adaptations to environmental oxygen levels in infaunal and epifaunal sea anemones	*Biological Bulletin*
1973	Bourget & Lacroix	Seasonal aspects of settlement of benthic epifauna on infralittoral stratum of Saint Lawrence Estuary	*Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*
1973	Jackson et al.	Epifaunal invertebrates of ornate diamondback terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin macrospilota*	*American Midland Naturalist*
1977	Koechlin	Settlement of epifauna of *Spirographis spallanzani*, *Sycon ciliatum* and *Ciona intestinalis* in harbor of Lezardrieux	*Cahiers De Biologie Marine*
1978	Anger	Development of a subtidal epifaunal community at the island of Helgoland	*Helgoländer wissenschaftliche Meeresuntersuchungen*
1978	Davis & Vanblaricom	Spatial and temporal heterogeneity in a sand bottom epifaunal community of invertebrates in shallow-water	*Limnology and Oceanography*
1978	Karlson	Predation and space utilization patterns in a marine epifaunal community	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1979	Conover	Effect of gastropod shell characteristics and hermit crabs on shell epifauna	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1979	Peterson	The importance of predation and competition in organizing the intertidal epifaunal communities of Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey	*Oecologia*
1980	Beckley & McLachlan	Studies on the littoral seaweed epifauna of St. Croix Island 2. Composition and summer standing stock	*South African Journal of Zoology*
1980	Fradette & Bourget	Ecology of benthic epifauna of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence: factors influencing their distribution and abundance on buoys	*Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*
1980	Jokiel	Solar ultraviolet radiation and coral reef epifauna	*Science*
1980	Russ	Effects of predation by fishes, competition, and structural complexity of the substratum on the establishment of a marine epifaunal community	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1980	Seed & Harris	The epifauna of the fronds of *Laminaria digitata* Lamour in Strangford Lough, Northern Ireland	*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy Section B: Biological Geological and Chemical Science*

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1980	Stoner	Perception and choice of substratum by epifaunal amphipods associated with seagrasses	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1980	Vandolah & Bird	A comparison of reproductive patterns in epifaunal and infaunal gammaridean amphipods	*Estuarine and Coastal Marine Science*
1980	Wood & Seed	The effects of shore level on the epifaunal communities associated with *Fucus serratus* (L) in the Menai Strait, North Wales	*Cahiers De Biologie Marine*
1981	Kay & Keough	Occupation of patches in the epifaunal communities on pier pilings and the bivalve *Pinna bicolor* at Edithburgh, South Australia	*Oecologia*
1981	Seed & O'connor	Epifaunal associates of *Fucus serratus* at Dale, southwest Wales	*Holarctic Ecology*
1981	Seed et al.	The composition and seasonal changes amongst the epifauna associated with *Fucus serratus* L. in Strangford Lough, Northern Ireland	*Cahiers De Biologie Marine*
1981	Shin	The development of sessile epifaunal communities in Kylesalia, Kilkieran Bay (west coast of Ireland)	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1982	Bak et al.	Complexity of coral interactions: influence of time, location of interaction and epifauna	*Marine Biology*
1982	Beckley	Studies on the littoral seaweed epifauna of St. Croix Island 3. *Gelidium pristoides* (Rhodophyta) and its epifauna	*South African Journal of Zoology*
1982	Lewis & Hollingworth	Leaf epifauna of the seagrass *Thalassia testudinum*	*Marine Biology*
1982	Russ	Overgrowth in a marine epifaunal community: competitive hierarchies and competitive networks	*Oecologia*
1983	Fletcher & Day	The distribution of epifauna on *Ecklonia radiata* (C. Agardh) J. Agardh and the effect of disturbance	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1983	Karlson & Shenk	Epifaunal abundance, association, and overgrowth patterns on large hermit crab shells	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1983	McDonald	A sampler for quantitatively assessing the macrobenthic epifaunal community of a hard substrate	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
1983	Shepherd	The epifauna of megaripples: specie's adaptations and population responses to disturbance	*Australian Journal of Ecology*
1983	Sheridan & Livingston	Abundance and seasonality of infauna and epifauna inhabiting a *Halodule wrightii* meadow in Apalachicola Bay, Florida	*Estuaries*
1983	Ward & Young	The depauperation of epifauna on *Pinna bicolor* near a lead smelter, Spencer Gulf, South Australia	*Environmental Pollution Series A: Ecological and Biological*
1984	Keough	Dynamics of the epifauna of the bivalve *Pinna bicolor*: interactions among recruitment, predation, and competition	*Ecology*
1984	Lópezjamar et al.	Contribution of infauna and mussel-raft epifauna to demersal fish diets	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1984	Patterson	Distribution patterns of some epifauna in the Irish Sea and their ecological interactions	*Marine Biology*
1984	Schmidt & Warner	Effects of caging on the development of a sessile epifaunal community	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1984	Virnstein et al.	Latitudinal patterns in seagrass epifauna: do patterns exist, and can they be explained?	*Estuaries*

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1985	Dewitt & Levinton	Disturbance, emigration, and refugia: how the mud snail, *Ilyanassa obsoleta* (Say), affects the habitat distribution of an epifaunal amphipod, *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa* (Costa)	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1985	Hootsmans & Vermaat	The effect of periphyton-grazing by three epifaunal species on the growth of *Zostera marina* L. under experimental conditions	*Aquatic Botany*
1985	Howard	Measurements of short-term turnover of epifauna within seagrass beds using an *in situ* staining method	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1985	Woodhead & Jacobson	Epifaunal settlement, the processes of community development and succession over two years on an artificial reef in the New York bight	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1986	Fishelson & Haran	Epifauna of algae on a rocky platform near Mikhmoret (Mediterranean Sea, Israel): composition and dynamics	*Israel Journal of Zoology*
1986	Oswald & Seed	Organization and seasonal progression within the epifaunal communities of coastal macroalgae	*Cahiers De Biologie Marine*
1986	Persson & Olafsson	Distribution and abundance of mobile epifauna and macrozoobenthos in south Swedish shallow marine areas	*Ophelia*
1986	Todd & Turner	Ecology of intertidal and sublittoral cryptic epifaunal assemblages. I. Experimental rationale and the analysis of larval settlement	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1987	Cancino et al.	Effects of epifauna on algal growth and quality of the agar produced by *Gracilaria verrucosa* (Hudson) Papenfuss	*Hydrobiologia*
1987	Demurguia & Seed	Some observations on the occurrence and vertical-distribution of mites (Arachnida: Acari) and other epifaunal associates of intertidal barnacles on two contrasted rocky shores in North Wales	*Cahiers De Biologie Marine*
1987	Howard	Diel variation in the abundance of epifauna associated with seagrasses of the Indian River, Florida, USA	*Marine Biology*
1987	Johnson & Scheibling	Structure and dynamics of epifaunal assemblages on intertidal macroalgae *Ascophyllum nodosum* and *Fucus Vesiculosus* in Nova Scotia, Canada	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1987	Lewis	Crustacean epifauna of seagrass and macroalgae in Apalachee Bay, Florida, USA	*Marine Biology*
1987	Rosman et al.	Epifaunal aggregations of Vesicomyidae on the continental slope off Louisiana	*Oceanographic Research Papers*
1987	Virnstein & Howard	Motile epifauna of marine macrophytes in the Indian River Lagoon, Florida. 1. Comparisons among three species of seagrasses from adjacent beds	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1987	Virnstein & Howard	Motile epifauna of marine macrophytes in the Indian River Lagoon, Florida. 2. Comparisons between drift algae and three species of seagrasses	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1988	Feder & Pearson	The benthic ecology of Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, a sea-loch system on the west coast of Scotland. V. Biology of the dominant soft-bottom epifauna and their interaction with the infauna	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1988	Hall & Bell	Response of small motile epifauna to complexity of epiphytic algae on seagrass blades	*Journal of Marine Research*
1988	Okamura	The influence of neighbors on the feeding of an epifaunal bryozoan	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1988	Todd & Turner	Ecology of intertidal and sublittoral cryptic epifaunal assemblages. II. Nonlethal overgrowth of encrusting bryozoans by colonial ascidians	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1989	Basford et al.	The epifauna of the Northern North Sea (56°–61°N)	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
1989	Costello & Myers	Breeding periodicity and sex ratios in epifaunal marine amphipoda in Lough Hyne, Ireland	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
1989	Harrison	Are deep-sea asellote isopods infaunal or epifaunal	*Crustaceana*
1989	Mullineaux	Vertical distributions of the epifauna on manganese nodules: implications for settlement and feeding	*Limnology and Oceanography*
1990	Baden	The cryptofauna of *Zostera marina* (L.): abundance, biomass and population dynamics	*Netherlands Journal of Sea Research*
1990	Basford et al.	The infauna and epifauna of the northern North Sea	*Netherlands Journal of Sea Research*
1990	Daniel & Robertson	Epibenthos of mangrove waterways and open embayments: community structure and the relationship between exported mangrove detritus and epifaunal standing stocks	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
1990	Davoult	Biofacies and trophic structure of the "pebbles-with-sessile-epifauna" community in the Dover Strait	*Oceanologica Acta*
1990	Edgar	Population regulation, population dynamics and competition amongst mobile epifauna associated with seagrass	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1990	Edgar	Predator-prey interactions in seagrass beds. III. Impacts of the western rock lobster *Panulirus cygnus* George on epifaunal gastropod populations	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1990	Edgar	The use of the size structure of benthic macrofaunal communities to estimate faunal biomass and secondary production	*Marine Biology and Ecology*
1990	Hendrickx	The stomatopod and decapod crustaceans collected during the GUAYTEC II Cruise in the Central Gulf Of California, mexico, with the description of a new species of *Plesionika* Bate (Caridea, Pandalidae)	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
1990	Hutchings	Review of the effects of trawling on macrobenthic epifaunal communities	*Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*
1990	Kunitzer	The infauna and epifauna of the central North Sea	*Meeresforschung-Reports on Marine Research*
1990	Lambshead & Gooday	The impact of seasonally deposited phytodetritus on epifaunal and shallow infaunal benthic foraminiferal populations in the bathyal northeast Atlantic: the assemblage response	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
1991	Anderson et al.	*Gelidium pristoides* in South Africa	*Hydrobiologia*
1991	Ansari et al.	Seagrass habitat complexity and macroinvertebrate abundance in Lakshadweep coral reef lagoons, Arabian Sea	*Coral Reefs*
1991	Edgar	Artificial algae as habitats for mobile epifauna: factors affecting colonization in a Japanese *Sargassum* bed	*Hydrobiologia*
1991	Edgar	Distribution patterns of mobile epifauna associated with rope fibre habitats within the Bathurst Harbour estuary, south-western Tasmania	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1991	Hopkinson et al.	Community metabolism and nutrient cycling at Gray's Reef, a hard bottom habitat in the Georgia Bight	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1991	Karande	Use of epifaunal communities in pollution monitoring	*Journal of Environmental Biology*
1991	Lana & Guiss	Influence of *Spartina alterniflora* on structure and temporal variability of macrobenthic associations in a tidal flat of Paranagua Bay (southeastern Brazil)	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1991	Marshall et al.	New southern geographical records of intertidal sea urchins (Echinodermata: Echinoidea), with notes on abundance	*South African Journal of Zoology*
1991	Rainer & Unsworth	Ecology and production of *Nebalia* sp. (Crustacea: Leptostraca) in a shallow-water seagrass community	*Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*
1991	Russo	Do predatory fishes affect the structure of an epiphytal amphipod assemblage on a protected algal reef in Hawaii?	*Hydrobiologia*
1991	Schneider & Mann	Rapid recovery of fauna following simulated ice rafting in a Nova Scotian seagrass bed	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1991	Schneider & Mann	Species specific relationships of invertebrates to vegetation in a seagrass bed. I. Correlational studies	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1991	Schneider & Mann	Species specific relationships of invertebrates to vegetation in a seagrass bed. II. Experiments on the importance of macrophyte shape, epiphyte cover and predation	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1991	Stephens & Bertness	Mussel facilitation of barnacle survival in a sheltered bay habitat	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1991	Takeuchi & Hirano	Growth and reproduction of *Caprella danilevskii* (Crustacea: Amphipoda) reared in the laboratory	*Marine Biology*
1991	Turner & Todd	The effects of *Gibbula cineraria* (L.), *Nucella lapillus* (L.) and *Asterias rubens* L. on developing epifaunal assemblages	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1991	Ward & Thorpe	Distribution of encrusting bryozoans and other epifauna on the subtidal bivalve *Chlamys opercularis*	*Marine Biology*
1991	Webb & Parsons	Impact of predation-disturbance by large epifauna on sediment-dwelling harpacticoid copepods: field experiments in a subtidal seagrass bed	*Marine Biology*
1991	Zvyagintsev	Seasonal changes in the epifauna on valvas of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas* in Amur Bay, the Sea of Japan	*Biologiya Morya-Marine Biology*
1992	Ardisson & Bourget	Large-scale ecological patterns: discontinuous distribution of marine benthic epifauna	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1992	Aronson	Biology of a scale-independent predator-prey interaction	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1992	Bingham	Life histories in an epifaunal community: coupling of adult and larval processes	*Ecology*
1992	Dalby & Young	Role of early post-settlement mortality in setting the upper depth limit of ascidians in Florida epifaunal communities	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1992	Dewarumez et al.	Is the 'muddy heterogeneous sediment assemblage' an ecotone between the pebbles community and the *Abra alba* community in the southern bight of the North Sea?	*Netherlands Journal of Sea Research*
1992	Edgar	Patterns of colonization of mobile epifauna in a Western Australian seagrass bed	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1992	Edgar & Robertson	The influence of seagrass structure on the distribution and abundance of mobile epifauna: pattern and process in a Western Australian *Amphibolis* bed	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1992	Eleftheriou & Robertson	The effects of experimental scallop dredging on the fauna and physical environment of a shallow sandy community	*Netherlands Journal of Sea Research*
1992	Hily & Floch	Structure of subtidal algal assemblages on soft-bottom sediments: fauna/flora interactions and role of disturbances in the Bay of Brest, France	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1992	Isaksson & Pihl	Structural changes in benthic macrovegetation and associated epibenthic faunal communities	*Netherlands Journal of Sea Research*
1992	Klumpp et al.	The role of epiphytic periphyton and macroinvertebrate grazers in the trophic flux of a tropical seagrass community	*Aquatic Botany*
1992	Lana & Guiss	Macrofauna-plant-biomass interactions in a euhaline salt marsh in Paranagua Bay (SE Brazil)	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1992	Namikawa et al.	Role of the tentaculozooids of the polymorphic hydroid *Stylactaria conchicola* (Yamada) in interactions with some epifaunal space competitors	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1992	Pearson & Rosenberg	Energy flow through the SE Kattegat: a comparative examination of the eutrophication of a coastal marine ecosystem	*Netherlands Journal of Sea Research*
1992	Takeuchi & Hirano	Duration and size of embryos in epifaunal amphipods *Caprella danilevskii* Czerniavski and *C. okadai* Arimoto (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Caprellidea)	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1992	Takeuchi & Hirano	Growth and reproduction of the epifaunal amphipod *Caprella okadai* Arimoto (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Caprellidea)	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1993	Duineveld et al.	The trawlfauna of the Mauritanian shelf (Northwest Africa): density, species composition, and biomass	*Hydrobiologia*
1993	Edgar	Measurement of the carrying capacity of benthic habitats using a metabolic-rate based index	*Oecologia*
1993	Edgar & Aoki	Resource limitation and fish predation: their importance to mobile epifauna associated with Japanese *Sargassum*	*Oecologia*
1993	Fowler & Laffoley	Stability in Mediterranean-Atlantic sessile epifaunal communities at the northern limits of their range	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1993	Gonzalez et al.	Epifauna of *Spondylus princeps unicolor* (Mollusca: Bivalvia) in Puerto Escondido, Gulf of California, Mexico	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
1993	Martin-Smith	Abundance of mobile epifauna: the role of habitat complexity and predation by fishes	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1993	Mellors & Marsh	Relationship between seagrass standing crop and the spatial distribution and abundance of the natantian fauna at Green Island, Northern Queensland	*Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*
1993	Trowbridge	Local and regional abundance patterns of the ascoglossan (= sacoglossan) opisthobranch *Alderia modesta* (Loven, 1844) in the northeastern Pacific	*Veliger*
1993	Turner & Todd	The early development of epifaunal assemblages on artificial substrata at two intertidal sites on an exposed rocky shore in St. Andrews Bay, N.E. Scotland	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1993	Wang & Widdows	Calorimetric studies on the energy metabolism of an infaunal bivalve, *Abra tenuis*, under normoxia, hypoxia and anoxia	*Marine Biology*
1994	Cattrijsse et al.	Nekton communities of an intertidal creek of a European estuarine brackish marsh	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1994	Connolly	Removal of seagrass canopy: effects on small fish and their prey	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1994	Cruzabrego et al.	Community ecology of marine gastropods (Molusca: Gastropoda) in Contoy Island, Mexico	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
1994	Edgar	Observations on the size-structure of macrofaunal assemblages	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1994	Edgar et al.	Comparisons of species richness, size-structure and production of benthos in vegetated and unvegetated habitats in Western Port, Victoria	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1994	Everett	Macroalgae in marine soft-sediment communities: effects on benthic faunal assemblages	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1994	Gee & Warwick	Body-size distribution in a marine metazoan community and the fractal dimensions of macroalgae	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1994	Gee & Warwick	Metazoan community structure in relation to the fractal dimensions of marine macroalgae	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1994	Hardin et al.	Spatial variation in hard-bottom epifauna in the Santa Maria basin, California: the importance of physical factors	*Marine Environmental Research*
1994	Hostens & Hamerlynck	The mobile epifauna of the soft bottoms in the subtidal Oosterschelde estuary: structure, function and impact of the storm-surge barrier	*Hydrobiologia*
1994	Jean & Hilly	Quantitative sampling of soft-bottom macroepifauna for assessing the benthic system in the Bay of Brest (France)	*Oceanologica Acta*
1994	Kaiser et al.	Improving quantitative surveys of epibenthic communities using a modified 2m-beam trawl	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1994	Levin et al.	Contrasting effects of substrate mobility on infaunal assemblages inhabiting two high-energy settings on fieberling Guyot	*Journal of Marine Research*
1994	Mangum	Multiple sites of gas exchange	*American Zoologist*
1994	Martin-Smith	Short-term dynamics of tropical macroalgal epifauna: patterns and processes in recolonization of *Sargassum fissifolium*	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1994	Matsumasa	Effect of secondary substrate on associated small crustaceans in a brackish lagoon	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1994	Monteforte & Garcia-Gasca	Spat collection studies on pearl oysters *Pinctada mazatlanica* and *Pteria sterna* (Bivalvia, Pteriidae) in Bahia de La Paz, South Baja California, Mexico	*Hydrobiologia*
1994	Rathburn & Corliss	The ecology of living (stained) deep-sea benthic foraminifera from the Sulu Sea	*Paleoceanography*
1994	Taylor & Cole	Mobile epifauna on subtidal brown seaweeds in northeastern New Zealand	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1994	Todd & Keough	Larval settlement in hard substratum epifaunal assemblages: a manipulative field study of the effects of substratum filming and the presence of incumbents	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1995	Bingham & Young	Stochastic events and dynamics of a mangrove root epifaunal community	*Marine Ecology*
1995	Connolly	Effects of removal of seagrass canopy on assemblages of small, motile invertebrates	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1995	Edgar & Shaw	The production and trophic ecology of shallow-water fish assemblages in southern Australia II. Diets of fishes and trophic relationships between fishes and benthos at Western Port, Victoria	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1995	Klitgaard	The fauna associated with outer shelf and upper slope sponges (Porifera, Demospongiae) at the Faroe Islands, northeastern Atlantic	*Sarsia*
1995	McDermott & Fives	The diet of an assemblage of small demersal fish in the western Irish Sea	*Biology and Environment: Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*
1995	Migné & Davoult	Multi-scale heterogeneity in a macrobenthic epifauna community	*Hydrobiologia*
1995	Nalesso et al.	Tube epifauna of the Polychaete *Phyllochaetopterus socialis* Claparède	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
1995	Nelson	Amphipod crustaceans of the Indian River Lagoon: current status and threats to biodiversity	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1995	Osman & Whitlatch	Predation on early ontogenic life stages and its effect on recruitment into a marine epifaunal community	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1995	Takeuchi & Hirano	Clinging behavior of the epifaunal caprellids (Amphipoda) inhabiting the *Sargassum* zone on the Pacific coast of Japan, with its evolutionary implications	*Journal of Crustacean Biology*
1995	Taylor et al.	A portable battery-powered suction device for the quantitative sampling of small benthic invertebrates	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1995	Ulrich et al.	Tube-building in two epifaunal amphipod species, *Corophium insidiosum* and *Jassa falcata*	*Helgolander Meeresuntersuchungen*
1995	Vilela	Ecology of Quaternary benthic foraminiferal assemblages on the Amazon shelf, northern Brazil	*Geo-Marine Letters*
1995	Virnstein	Anomalous diversity of some seagrass-associated fauna in the Indian-River Lagoon, Florida	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1996	Aller & Stupakoff	The distribution and seasonal characteristics of benthic communities on the Amazon shelf as indicators of physical processes	*Continental Shelf Research*
1996	Barry et al.	Trophic ecology of the dominant fishes in Elkhorn Slough, California, 1974–1980	*Estuaries*
1996	Barthel et al.	A wandering population of the hexactineliid sponge *Pheronema carpenteri* on the continental slope off Morocco, northwest Africa	*Marine Ecology*
1996	Benedetti-Cecchi et al.	Estimating the abundance of benthic invertebrates: a comparison of procedures and variability between observers	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1996	Boaden	Habitat provision for meiofauna by *Fucus serratus* epifauna with particular data on the flatworm *Monocelis lineata*	*Marine Ecology*
1996	Castricfey	Richness and biodiversity in megatidal seas: rocky sublittoral communities of the Trebeurden-Ploumanach region (Northern Brittany, France)	*Cahiers De Biologie Marine*
1996	Chauvaud et al.	Experimental collection of great scallop postlarvae and other benthic species in the Bay of Brest: settlement patterns in relation to spatio-temporal variability of environmental factors	*Aquaculture International*
1996	Connolly & Butler	The effects of altering seagrass canopy height on small, motile invertebrates of shallow Mediterranean embayments	*Marine Ecology*
1996	Davenport et al.	Mixed fractals and anisotropy in subantarctic marine macroalgae from south Georgia: implications for epifaunal biomass and abundance	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1996	Drake & Arias	The effect of epibenthic predators and macroalgal cover on the benthic macroinvertebrate community of a shallow lagoon in the Bay of Cádiz (SW Spain)	*Hydrobiologia*
1996	Ellis et al.	Effects of gas producing platforms on continental shelf macroepifauna in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico: abundance and size structure	*Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*
1996	Gee & Warwick	A study of global biodiversity patterns in the marine motile fauna of hard substrata	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
1996	Gooday	Epifaunal and shallow infaunal foraminiferal communities at three abyssal NE Atlantic sites subject to differing phytodetritus input regimes	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
1996	Jacobi & Langevin	Habitat geometry of benthic substrata: effects on arrival and settlement of mobile epifauna	*Marine Biology and Ecology*
1996	Kuhne & Rachor	The macrofauna of a stony sand area in the German Bight (North Sea)	*Helgolander Meeresunters*
1996	Lemmens et al.	Filtering capacity of seagrass meadows and other habitats of Cockburn Sound, Western Australia	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1996	Levin et al.	Succession of macrobenthos in a created salt marsh	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1996	Li et al.	Foraminiferal biofacies on the mid-latitude Lincoln Shelf, South Australia: oceanographic and sedimentological implications	*Marine Geology*
1996	Posey et al.	Influence of storm disturbance on an offshore benthic community	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1996	Rathburn et al.	Comparisons of the ecology and stable isotopic compositions of living (stained) benthic foraminifera from the Sulu and South China Seas	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
1996	Schlacher & Wooldridge	Origin and trophic importance of detritus – evidence from stable isotopes in the benthos of a small, temperate estuary	*Oecologia*
1996	Schrijvers et al.	Resource competition between macrobenthic epifauna and infauna in a Kenyan *Avicennia marina* mangrove forest	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1996	Thomas	Origin and community structure of the Harrington Sound Notch, Bermuda	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1996	Williamson & Creese	Small invertebrates inhabiting the crustose alga *Pseudolithoderma* sp. (Ralfsiaceae) in northern New Zealand	*New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*
1997	Aller	Benthic community response to temporal and spatial gradients in physical disturbance within a deep-sea western boundary region	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
1997	Boström & Bonsdorff	Community structure and spatial variation of benthic invertebrates associated with *Zostera marina* (L.) beds in the northern Baltic Sea	*Journal of Sea Research*
1997	Buhs & Reise	Epibenthic fauna dredged from tidal channels in the Wadden Sea of Schleswig-Holstein: spatial patterns and a long-term decline	*Helgolander Meeresuntersuchungen*
1997	Collie et al.	Effects of bottom fishing on the benthic megafauna of Georges Bank	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1997	Connolly	Differences in composition of small, motile invertebrate assemblages from seagrass and unvegetated habitats in a southern Australian estuary	*Hydrobiologia*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1997	LeClair & LaBarbera	An *in vivo* comparative study of intersegmental flexibility in the ophiuroid arm	*Biological Bulletin*
1997	Livingston	Trophic response of estuarine fishes to long-term changes of river runoff	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1997	Livingston et al.	Freshwater input to a gulf estuary: long-term control of trophic organization	*Ecological Applications*
1997	Manley & Shaw	Geotaxis and phototaxis in *Elphidium crispum* (Protozoa: Foraminiferida)	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
1997	McClanahan & Sala	A Mediterranean rocky-bottom ecosystem fisheries model	*Ecological Modelling*
1997	McCorkle et al.	Vertical distributions and stable isotopic compositions of live (stained) benthic foraminifera from the North Carolina and California continental margins	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
1997	McKnight & Probert	Epibenthic communities on the Chatham Rise, New Zealand	*New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*
1997	Russo	Epifauna living on sublittoral seaweeds around Cyprus	*Hydrobiologia*
1997	Sala	The role of fishes in the organization of a Mediterranean sublittoral community II: epifaunal communities	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1997	Takeuchi & Hino	Community structure of caprellid amphipods (Crustacea) on seagrasses in Otsuchi Bay, northeastern Japan, with reference to the association of *Caprella japonica* (Schurin) and *Phyllospadix iwatensis* Makino	*Fisheries Science*
1997	Turner et al.	Changes in epifaunal assemblages in response to marina operations and boating activities	*Marine Environmental Research*
1997	Warner	Occurrence of epifaunshers on the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea* (L.), and interactions with the the polychaete *Polydora ciliata* (Johnston)	*Hydrobiologia*
1997	Wright et al.	Biological mediation of bottom boundary layer processes and sediment suspension in the lower Chesapeake Bay	*Marine Geology*
1998	Bacon et al.	Physiological responses of infaunal (*Mya arenaria*) and epifaunal (*Placopecten magellanicus*) bivalves to variations in the concentration and quality of suspended particles: I. Feeding activity and selection	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1998	Chapman	Relationships between spatial patterns of benthic assemblages in a mangrove forest using different levels of taxonomic resolution	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1998	Engel & Kvitek	Effects of otter trawling on a benthic community in Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	*Conservation Biology*
1998	Flynn et al.	Macrobenthic associations of the lower and upper marshes of a tidal flat colonized by *Spartina alterniflora* in Cananeia Lagoon estuarine region	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1998	Glasby	Estimating spatial variability in developing assemblages of epibiota on subtidal hard substrata	*Marine and Freshwater Research*
1998	Hata & Nakata	Evaluation of eelgrass bed nitrogen cycle using an ecosystem model	*Environmental Modelling & Software*
1998	Hatcher	Epibenthic colonisation patterns on slabs of stabilised coal-waste in Poole Bay, UK	*Hydrobiologia*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1998	Jernakoff & Nielsen	Plant–animal associations in two species of seagrasses in Western Australia	*Aquatic Botany*
1998	Knowles & Bell	The influence of habitat structure in faunal-habitat associations in a Tampa Bay seagrass system, Florida	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
1998	MacDonald et al.	Physiological responses of infaunal (*Mya arenaria*) and epifaunal (*Placopecten magellanicus*) bivalves to variations in the concentration and quality of suspended particles: II. Absorption efficiency and scope for growth	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1998	Magorrian & Service	Analysis of underwater visual data to identify the impact of physical disturbance on horse mussel (*Modiolus modiolus*) beds	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
1998	Mazouni et al.	Influence of oyster culture on water column characteristics in a coastal lagoon (Thau, France)	*Hydrobiologia*
1998	Osman & Whitlatch	Local control of recruitment in an epifaunal community and the consequences to colonization processes	*Hydrobiologia*
1998	Sardá et al.	The impact of epifaunal predation on the structure of macroinfaunal invertebrate communities of tidal saltmarsh creeks	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
1998	Sasekumar & Chong	Faunal diversity in Malaysian mangroves	*Global Ecology and Biogeography*
1998	Schrijvers et al.	The infaunal macrobenthos under East African *Ceriops tagal* mangroves impacted by epibenthos	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1998	Tanaka & Leite	The effect of sieve mesh size on the abundance and composition of macrophyte-associated macrofaunal assemblages	*Hydrobiologia*
1998	Taylor	Density, biomass and productivity of animals in four subtidal rocky reef habitats: the importance of small mobile invertebrates	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1998	Taylor	Seasonal variation in assemblages of mobile epifauna inhabiting three subtidal brown seaweeds in northeastern New Zealand	*Hydrobiologia*
1998	Taylor	Short-term dynamics of a seaweed epifaunal assemblage	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1998	Taylor & Rees	Excretory products of mobile epifauna as a nitrogen source for seaweeds	*Limnology and Oceanography*
1998	Thrush et al.	Disturbance of the marine benthic habitat by commercial fishing: impacts at the scale of the fishery	*Ecological Applications*
1998	Walsh & Mitchell	Factors associated with variations in abundance of epifaunal caridean shrimps between and within estuarine seagrass meadows	*Marine and Freshwater Research*
1998	Whitlatch & Osman	A new device for studying benthic invertebrate recruitment	*Limnology and Oceanography*
1998	Widdows et al.	Use of annular flumes to determine the influence of current velocity and bivalves on material flux at the sediment-water interface	*Estuaries*
1998	Wieczorek & Todd	Inhibition and facilitation of settlement of epifaunal marine invertebrate larvae by microbial biofilm cues	*Biofouling*
1998	Wildish & Fader	Pelagic–benthic coupling in the Bay of Fundy	*Hydrobiologia*
1998	Witman & Grange	Links between rain, salinity, and predation in a rocky subtidal community	*Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1998	Wolff et al.	A trophic flow model of the Golfo de Nicoya, Costa Rica	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
1999	Bologna & Heck	Macrofaunal associations with seagrass epiphytes: relative importance of trophic and structural characteristics	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1999	Brown & Taylor	Effects of trampling by humans on animals inhabiting coralline algal turf in the rocky intertidal	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1999	Connell	Effects of surface orientation on the cover of epibiota	*Biofouling*
1999	Connell & Anderson	Predation by fish on assemblages of intertidal epibiota: effects of predator size and patch size	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1999	Cranfield et al.	Changes in the distribution of epifaunal reefs and oysters during 130 years of dredging for oysters in Foveaux Strait, southern New Zealand	*Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*
1999	Davenport et al.	Epifaunal composition and fractal dimensions of marine plants in relation to emersion	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
1999	Edgar	Experimental analysis of structural versus trophic importance of seagrass beds. I. Effects on macrofaunal and meiofaunal invertebrates	*Vie et Milieu – Life and Environment*
1999	Edgar	Experimental analysis of structural versus trophic importance of seagrass beds. II. Effects on fishes, decapods and cephalopods	*Vie et Milieu – Life and Environment*
1999	Freese et al.	Effects of trawling on seafloor habitat and associated invertebrate taxa in the Gulf of Alaska	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1999	Glasby	Differences between subtidal epibiota on pier pilings and rocky reefs at marinas in Sydney, Australia	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
1999	Glasby	Effects of shading on subtidal epibiotic assemblages	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1999	Glasby	Interactive effects of shading and proximity to the seafloor on the development of subtidal epibiotic assemblages	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1999	Hily & Bouteille	Modifications of the specific diversity and feeding guilds in an intertidal sediment colonized by an eelgrass meadow (*Zostera marina*) (Brittany, France)	*Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*
1999	Jewett et al.	'Exxon Valdez' oil spill: impacts and recovery in the soft-bottom benthic community in and adjacent to eelgrass beds	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1999	Kenyon et al.	Abundance of fish and crustacean postlarvae on portable artificial seagrass units: daily sampling provides quantitative estimates of the settlement of new recruits	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
1999	Lavery et al.	Ecological effects of macroalgal harvesting on beaches in the Peel-Harvey Estuary, Western Australia	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
1999	Lepoint et al.	Fauna vs flora contribution to the leaf epiphytes biomass in a *Posidonia oceanica* seagrass bed (Revellata Bay, Corsica)	*Hydrobiologia*
1999	Morri et al.	Biodiversity of marine sessile epifauna at an Aegean island subject to hydrothermal activity: Milos, eastern Mediterranean Sea	*Marine Biology*
1999	Prena et al.	Experimental otter trawling on a sandy bottom ecosystem of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland: analysis of trawl bycatch and effects on epifauna	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1999	Ramos	The megazoobenthos of the Scotia Arc islands	*Scientia Marina*
1999	Rees et al.	A comparison of benthic biodiversity in the North Sea, English Channel, and Celtic Seas	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
1999	Rees et al.	Surveys of the epibenthos of the Crouch Estuary (UK) in relation to TBT contamination	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
1999	Rose et al.	Overgrazing of a large seagrass bed by the sea urchin *Lytechinus variegatus* in Outer Florida Bay	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
1999	Saiz-Salinas & Urkiaga-Alberdi	Use of faunal indicators for assessing the impact of a port enlargement near Bilbao (Spain)	*Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*
1999	Sánchez-Jerez et al.	Comparison of the epifauna spatial distribution in *Posidonia oceanica*, *Cymodocea nodosa* and unvegetated bottoms: importance of meadow edges	*Acta Oecologica*
1999	Sánchez-Jerez et al.	Daily vertical migrations in the epifauna associated with *Posidonia oceanica* meadows	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
1999	Smallwood et al.	Megafauna can control the quality of organic matter in marine sediments	*Naturwissenschaften*
1999	Smith & Witman	Species diversity in subtidal landscapes: maintenance by physical processes and larval recruitment	*Ecology*
1999	Tarasov et al.	Effect of shallow-water hydrothermal venting on the biota of Matupi Harbour (Rabaul Caldera, New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea)	*Continental Shelf Research*
1999	Viejo	Mobile epifauna inhabiting the invasive *Sargassum muticum* and two local seaweeds in northern Spain	*Aquatic Botany*
2000	Cocito et al.	First survey of sessile communities on subtidal rocks in an area with hydrothermal vents: Milos Island, Aegean Sea	*Hydrobiologia*
2000	Cohen et al.	Epibenthic community structure in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, Australia	*Marine and Freshwater Research*
2000	Collie et al.	A quantitative analysis of fishing impacts on shelf-sea benthos	*Journal of Animal Ecology*
2000	Collie et al.	Photographic evaluation of the impacts of bottom fishing on benthic epifauna	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2000	Dando et al.	Hydrothermal studies in the Aegean Sea	*Physics and Chemistry of the Earth, Part B: Hydrology, Oceans and Atmosphere*
2000	Edgar & & Barrett	Effects of catchment activities on macrofaunal assemblages in Tasmanian estuaries	*Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science*
2000	Ellis et al.	Demersal assemblages in the Irish Sea, St George's Channel and Bristol Channel	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2000	Gage et al.	Patterns in deep-sea macrobenthos at the continental margin: standing crop, diversity and faunal change on the continental slope off Scotland	*Hydrobiologia*
2000	Glasby	Surface composition and orientation interact to affect subtidal epibiota	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2000	Jablonski et al.	Analysing the latitudinal diversity gradient in marine bivalves	*Evolutionary Biology of the Bivalvia*[a]
2000	Kaiser et al.	Fishing-gear restrictions and conservation of benthic habitat complexity	*Conservation Biology*
2000	Roy et al.	Dissecting latitudinal diversity gradients: functional groups and clades of marine bivalves	*Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2000	Rumohr & Kujawski	The impact of trawl fishery on the epifauna of the southern North Sea	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2000	Sagasti et al.	Epifaunal communities thrive in an estuary with hypoxic episodes	*Estuaries*
2000	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	The molluscan epifauna of the alga *Halopteris Scoparia* in southern Spain as a bioindicator of coastal environmental conditions	*Journal of Molluscan Studies*
2000	Smith	The effects of a small sewage outfall on an algal epifaunal community at Macquarie Island (sub-Antarctic): a drop in the southern ocean?	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2000	Sutherland et al.	Predation on meiofaunal and macrofaunal invertebrates by western sandpipers (*Calidris mauri*): evidence for dual foraging modes	*Marine Biology*
2000	Tuck et al.	The impact of water jet dredging for razor clams, *Ensis* spp., in a shallow sandy subtidal environment	*Journal of Sea Research*
2000	Veale et al.	Effects of long-term physical disturbance by commercial scallop fishing on subtidal epifaunal assemblages and habitats	*Marine Biology*
2001	Beaulieu	Colonization of habitat islands in the deep sea: recruitment to glass sponge stalks	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2001	Beaulieu	Life on glass houses: sponge stalk communities in the deep sea	*Marine Biology*
2001	Bradshaw et al.	The effect of scallop dredging on Irish Sea benthos: experiments using a closed area	*Hydrobiologia*
2001	Brooks & Bell	Mobile corridors in marine landscapes: enhancement of faunal exchange at seagrass/sand ecotones	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2001	Cranfield et al.	Promising signs of regeneration of blue cod and oyster habitat changed by dredging in Foveaux Strait, southern New Zealand	*New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*
2001	Dean & Jewett	Habitat-specific recovery of shallow subtidal communities following the Exxon Valdez oil spill	*Ecological Applications*
2001	Duffy et al.	Grazer diversity, functional redundancy, and productivity in seagrass beds: an experimental test	*Ecology*
2001	Dumbauld et al.	Response of an estuarine benthic community to application of the pesticide carbaryl and cultivation of pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) in Willapa Bay, Washington	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2001	Glasby	Development of sessile marine assemblages on fixed versus moving substrata	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2001	Gooday et al.	The foraminiferan macrofauna from three North Carolina (USA) slope sites with contrasting carbon flux: a comparison with the metazoan macrofauna	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2001	Henry	Hydroids associated with deep-sea corals in the boreal north-west Atlantic	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2001	Jennings et al.	Impacts of trawling disturbance on the trophic structure of benthic invertebrate communities	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2001	Jennings et al.	Trawling disturbance can modify benthic production processes	*Journal of Animal Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2001	Kollmann & Stachowitsch	Long-term changes in the benthos of the northern Adriatic Sea: a phototransect approach	*Marine Ecology*
2001	Lee et al.	The effects of seagrass (*Zostera japonica*) canopy structure on associated fauna: a study using artificial seagrass units and sampling of natural beds	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2001	Mancinelli & Rossi	Influence of allochthonous plant detritus on *Gammarus insensibilis* Stock (Amphipoda) occurrence in the soft-bottom epifauna of the northern Adriatic Sea	*Mediterranean Ecosystems: Structures and Processes*
2001	Maughan	The effects of sedimentation and light on recruitment and development of a temperate, subtidal, epifaunal community	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2001	Nakaoka et al.	Seasonal and between-substrate variation in mobile epifaunal community in a multispecific seagrass bed of Otsuchi Bay, Japan	*Marine Ecology*
2001	Oh et al.	Feeding ecology of the common shrimp *Crangon crangon* in Port Erin Bay, Isle of Man, Irish Sea	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2001	Parker et al.	Plant species diversity and composition: experimental effects on marine epifaunal assemblages	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2001	Prieto et al.	Mollusc diversity in an *Arca zebra* (Mollusca : Bivalvia) community, Chacopata, Sucre, Venezuela	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2001	Robinson et al.	The impact of scallop drags on sea urchin populations and benthos in the Bay of Fundy, Canada	*Hydrobiologia*
2001	Sagasti et al.	Effects of periodic hypoxia on mortality, feeding and predation in an estuarine epifaunal community	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2001	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	Effect of the vegetative cycle of *Caulerpa prolifera* on the spatio-temporal variation of invertebrate macrofauna	*Aquatic Botany*
2001	Sfriso et al.	Benthic macrofauna changes in areas of Venice lagoon populated by seagrasses or seaweeds	*Marine Environmental Research*
2001	Smith	Historical regulation of local species richness across a geographic region	*Ecology*
2001	Sudo & Azeta	The microhabitat and size of gammarid species selectively predated by young red sea bream *Pagrus major*	*Fisheries Science*
2001	Thrush et al.	Fishing disturbance and marine biodiversity: role of habitat structure in simple soft-sediment systems	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2001	Vytopil & Willis	Epifaunal community structure in *Acropora* spp. (Scleractinia) on the Great Barrier Reef: implications of coral morphology and habitat complexity	*Coral Reefs*
2001	Wright	*In situ* modification of modern submarine hyaloclastic/pyroclastic deposits by oceanic currents: an example from the Southern Kermadec arc (SW Pacific)	*Marine Geology*
2001	Zühlke et al.	Epibenthic diversity in the North Sea	*Senckenbergiana maritima*
2002	Bologna & Heck	Impact of habitat edges on density and secondary production of seagrass-associated fauna	*Estuaries*
2002	Brooks et al.	Environmental effects associated with marine netpen waste with emphasis on salmon farming in the Pacific northwest	*Responsible Marine Aquaculture*[a]
2002	Brown et al.	Small-scale mapping of sea-bed assemblages in the eastern English Channel using sidescan sonar and remote sampling techniques	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2002	Burton et al.	Assessment of out-of-kind mitigation success of an artificial reef deployed in Delaware Bay, USA	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2002	Callaway et al.	Diversity and community structure of epibenthic invertebrates and fish in the North Sea	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2002	Callaway et al.	Mesh-size matters in epibenthic surveys	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2002	Cartes et al.	Comparing production-biomass ratios of benthos and suprabenthos in macrofaunal marine crustaceans	*Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*
2002	Dolmer	Mussel dredging: impact on epifauna in Limfjorden, Denmark	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2002	Dulvy et al.	Scale-dependant control of motile epifaunal community structure along a coral reef fishing gradient	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2002	Edgar & Barrett	Benthic macrofauna in Tasmanian estuaries: scales of distribution and relationships with environmental variables	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2002	Fraschetti et al.	Spatio-temporal variation of hydroids and polychaetes associated with *Cystoseira amentacea* (Fucales: Phaeophyceae)	*Marine Biology*
2002	Germano & Read	Natural recovery at a submarine wood waste site	*Remediation and Beneficial Reuse of Contaminated Sediments*[a]
2002	Holloway & Keough	An introduced polychaete affects recruitment and larval abundance of sessile invertebrates	*Ecological Applications*
2002	Holloway & Keough	Effects of an introduced polychaete, *Sabella spallanzanii*, on the development of epifaunal assemblages	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2002	Hovel et al.	Effects of seagrass landscape structure, structural complexity and hydrodynamic regime on macrofaunal densities in North Carolina seagrass beds	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2002	Jayaprada	Composition and distribution of epigrowth fauna in Visakhapatnam harbor, east coast of India	*Indian Journal of Marine Sciences*
2002	Koch & Wolff	Energy budget and ecological role of mangrove epibenthos in the Caete estuary, North Brazil	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2002	Labarta et al.	Enzymatic digestive activity in epifaunal (*Mytilus chilensis*) and infaunal (*Mulinia edulis*) bivalves in response to changes in food regimes in a natural environment	*Marine Biology*
2002	Mancinelli et al.	Role of microorganisms and macrofauna in benthic phosphorus dynamics in the po river-Adriatic Sea frontal system: an experimental approach	*Chemistry and Ecology*
2002	Matsumoto & Kohda	The effect of feeding habitats on dietary shifts during the growth in a benthophagous suction-feeding fish	*Zoological Science*
2002	Nakaoka et al.	Impacts of dugong foraging on benthic animal communities in a Thailand seagrass bed	*Ecological Research*
2002	Saier	Subtidal and intertidal mussel beds (*Mytilus edulis* L.) in the Wadden Sea: diversity differences of associated epifauna	*Helgoland Marine Research*
2002	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	Effect of environmental factors on the spatial variation of the epifaunal polychaetes of the alga *Halopteris scoparia* in Algeciras Bay (Strait of Gibraltar)	*Hydrobiologia*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2002	Smith & Rule	Artificial substrata in a shallow sublittoral habitat: do they adequately represent natural habitats or the local species pool?	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2002	Stachowicz et al.	Biodiversity, invasion resistance, and marine ecosystem function: reconciling pattern and process	*Ecology*
2002	Steimle et al.	Benthic macrofauna productivity enhancement by an artificial reef in Delaware Bay, USA	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2002	Thiel	The zoogeography of algae-associated peracarids along the Pacific coast of Chile	*Journal of Biogeography*
2002	Velasco & Navarro	Feeding physiology of infaunal (*Mulinia edulis*) and epifaunal (*Mytilus chilensis*) bivalves under a wide range of concentrations and qualities of seston	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2002	Yu et al.	Seasonal zonation patterns of benthic amphipods in a sandy shore surf zone of Korea	*Journal of Crustacean Biology*
2003	Ashton et al.	A baseline study of the diversity and community ecology of crab and molluscan macrofauna in the Sematan mangrove forest, Sarawak, Malaysia	*Journal of Tropical Ecology*
2003	Beaver et al.	Secondary productivity within biotic fouling community elements on two artificial reef structures in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico	*Fisheries, Reefs, and Offshore Development*[a]
2003	Bolduc & Afton	Effects of structural marsh management and salinity on invertebrate prey of waterbirds in marsh ponds during winter on the Gulf Coast Chenier Plain	*Wetlands*
2003	Bone et al.	Ecological aspects of syllids (Annelida : Polychaeta : Syllidae) on *Thalassia testudinum* beds in Venezuela	*Hydrobiologia*
2003	Bradshaw et al.	To what extent does upright sessile epifauna affect benthic biodiversity and community composition?	*Marine Biology*
2003	Burrows et al.	Topography as a determinant of search paths of fishes and mobile macrocrustacea on the sediment surface	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2003	Colloca et al.	Pattern of distribution and diversity of demersal assemblages in the central Mediterranean Sea	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2003	Deidun et al.	Low faunal diversity on Maltese sandy beaches: fact or artefact?	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2003	Diaz & Arana	Epifaunal polychaetes on *Pinctada imbricata* Röding, 1798 (Bivalvia : Pteriidae) from the Gulf of Cariaco, Venezuela	*Interciencia*
2003	Edgar & Klumpp	Consistencies over regional scales in assemblages of mobile epifauna associated with natural and artificial plants of different shape	*Aquatic Botany*
2003	Haggitt & Babcock	The role of grazing by the lysianassid amphipod *Orchomenella aahu* in dieback of the kelp *Ecklonia radiata* in north-eastern New Zealand	*Marine Biology*
2003	Hirst	Encounter 2002 Expedition to the Isles of St Francis, South Australia: peracarid crustacean epifauna of subtidal macroalgal canopies	*Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*
2003	Kumagai & Aoki	Seasonal changes in the epifaunal community on the shallow-water gorgonian *Melithaea flabellifera*	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2003	Leite & Turra	Temporal variation in *Sargassum* biomass, *Hypnea* epiphytism and associated fauna	*Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2003	Nash	Interactions of Atlantic salmon in the Pacific Northwest: VI. A synopsis of the risk and uncertainty	*Fisheries Research*
2003	Pardo & Dauer	Particle size selection in individuals from epifaunal versus infaunal populations of the nereidid polychaete *Neanthes succinea* (Polychaeta: Nereididae)	*Hydrobiologia*
2003	Prieto et al.	Diversity and abundance of molluscs in *Thalassia testudinum* prairies of the Bay of Mochima, Mochima National Park, Venezuela	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2003	Ribeiro et al.	Macrofauna associated to *Mycale microsigmatosa* (Porifera, Demospongiae) in Rio de Janeiro State, SE Brazil	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2003	Sagasti et al.	Estuarine epifauna recruit despite periodic hypoxia stress	*Marine Biology*
2003	Schreider et al.	Effects of height on the shore and complexity of habitat on abundances of amphipods on rocky shores in New South Wales, Australia	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2003	Sepúlveda et al.	The peracarid epifauna associated with the ascidian *Pyura chilensis* (Molina, 1782) (Ascidiacea : Pyuridae)	*Journal of Natural History*
2003	Tanaka & Leite	Spatial scaling in the distribution of macrofauna associated with *Sargassum stenophyllum* (Mertens) Martius: analyses of faunal groups, gammarid life habits, and assemblage structure	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2003	Tanner	Patch shape and orientation influences on seagrass epifauna are mediated by dispersal abilities	*Oikos*
2003	Tanner	The influence of prawn trawling on sessile benthic assemblages in Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia	*Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*
2003	Thorbjorn & Petersen	The epifauna on the carbonate reefs in the Arctic Ikka Fjord, SW Greenland	*Ophelia*
2003	Velasco & Navarro	Energetic balance of infaunal (*Mulinia edulis* King, 1831) and epifaunal (*Mytilus chilensis* Hupé, 1854) bivalves in response to wide variations in concentration and quality of seston	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2003	Viejo & Åberg	Temporal and spatial variation in the density of mobile epifauna and grazing damage on the seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum*	*Marine Biology*
2003	Witman & Smith	Rapid community change at a tropical upwelling site in the Galápagos Marine Reserve	*Biodiversity & Conservation*
2004	Bouillon et al.	Resource utilization patterns of epifauna from mangrove forests with contrasting inputs of local versus imported organic matter	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2004	Diaz et al.	Potential impacts of sand mining offshore of Maryland and Delaware: part 2 – biological considerations	*Journal of Coastal Research*
2004	Escapa et al.	The distribution and ecological effects of the introduced Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg, 1793) in northern Patagonia	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2004	Gaymer et al.	Prey selection and predatory impact of four major sea stars on a soft bottom subtidal community	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2004	Hargrave et al.	Benthic epifauna assemblages, biomass and respiration in The Gully region on the Scotian Shelf, NW Atlantic Ocean	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2004	Healey & Hovel	Seagrass bed patchiness: effects on epifaunal communities in San Diego Bay, USA	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2004	Henry & Kenchington	Ecological and genetic evidence for impaired sexual reproduction and induced clonality in the hydroid *Sertularia cupressina* (Cnidaria: Hydrozoa) on commercial scallop grounds in Atlantic Canada	*Marine Biology*
2004	Hinz et al.	Seasonal and annual variability in an epifaunal community in the German Bight	*Marine Biology*
2004	Kaiser et al.	Demersal fish and epifauna associated with sandbank habitats	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2004	Larsen & Gilfillan	Preliminary survey of the subtidal macrobenthic invertebrates of Cobscook Bay, Maine	*Northeastern Naturalist*
2004	Mathot et al.	Evidence for sexual partitioning of foraging mode in Western Sandpipers (*Calidris mauri*) during migration	*Canadian Journal of Zoology*
2004	Osman & Whitlatch	The control of the development of a marine benthic community by predation on recruits	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2004	Tanaka & Leite	Distance effects on short-term recolonization of *Sargassum stenophyllum* by mobile epifauna, with an analysis of gammarid life habits	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2004	Welsh & Castadelli	Bacterial nitrification activity directly associated with isolated benthic marine animals	*Marine Biology*
2004	Wernberg et al.	Epibiota communities of the introduced and indigenous macroalgal relatives *Sargassum muticum* and *Halidrys siliquosa* in Limfjorden (Denmark)	*Helgoland Marine Research*
2004	Wikström & Kautsky	Invasion of a habitat-forming seaweed: effects on associated biota	*Biological Invasions*
2004	Witman et al.	The relationship between regional and local species diversity in marine benthic communities: a global perspective	*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*
2005	Andersen et al.	Feeding ecology and growth of age 0 year *Platichthys flesus* (L.) in a vegetated and a bare sand habitat in a nutrient rich fjord	*Journal of Fish Biology*
2005	Bishop	Compensatory effects of boat wake and dredge spoil disposal on assemblages of macroinvertebrates	*Estuaries*
2005	Brown	Epifaunal colonization of the Loch Linnhe artificial reef: influence of substratum on epifaunal assemblage structure	*Biofouling*
2005	Castañeda-Fernández-de-Lara et al.	Feeding ecology of juvenile spiny lobster, *Panulirus interruptus*, on the Pacific coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico	*New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research*
2005	Clark & Johnston	Manipulating larval supply in the field: a controlled study of marine invasibility	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2005	Davidson et al.	Structural gradients in an intertidal hard-bottom community: examining vertical, horizontal, and taxonomic clines in zoobenthic biodiversity	*Marine Biology*
2005	Gage et al.	Potential impacts of deep-sea trawling on the benthic ecosystem along the Northern European continental margin: a review	*Benthic Habitats and the Effects of Fishing*[a]
2005	Govenar et al.	Epifaunal community structure associated with *Riftia pachyptila* aggregations in chemically different hydrothermal vent habitats	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2005	Hamazaki et al.	Analyses of Bering Sea bottom-trawl surveys in Norton Sound: absence of regime shift effect on epifauna and demersal fish	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2005	Hepburn & Hurd	Conditional mutualism between the giant kelp *Macrocystis pyrifera* and colonial epifauna	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2005	Jewett et al.	Epifaunal disturbance by periodic low levels of dissolved oxygen: native vs. invasive species response	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2005	Klumpp & Kwak	Composition and abundance of benthic macrofauna of a tropical sea-grass bed in North Queensland, Australia	*Pacific Science*
2005	Luckenbach et al.	Oyster reef habitat restoration: relationships between oyster abundance and community development based on two studies in Virginia and South Carolina	*Journal of Coastal Research*
2005	McConnaughey et al.	Effects of chronic bottom trawling on the size structure of soft-bottom benthic invertebrates	*Benthic Habitats and the Effects of Fishing*[a]
2005	Nakamura & Sano	Comparison of invertebrate abundance in a seagrass bed and adjacent coral and sand areas at Amitori Bay, Iriomote Island, Japan	*Fisheries Science*
2005	Nakaoka	Plant–animal interactions in seagrass beds: ongoing and future challenges for understanding population and community dynamics	*Population Ecology*
2005	Pagliosa & Lana	Impact of plant cover removal on macrobenthic community structure of a subtropical salt marsh	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
2005	Polte et al.	Effects of current exposure on habitat preference of mobile 0-group epibenthos for intertidal seagrass beds (*Zostera noltii*) in the northern Wadden Sea	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2005	Polte et al.	The contribution of seagrass beds (*Zostera noltii*) to the function of tidal flats as a juvenile habitat for dominant, mobile epibenthos in the Wadden Sea	*Marine Biology*
2005	Prieto et al.	Diversity and abundance of mollusks in the sublittoral epifaunal community of Punta Patilla, Venezuela	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2005	Raes & Vanreusel	The metazoan meiofauna associated with a cold-water coral degradation zone in the Porcupine Seabight (NE Atlantic)	*Cold-Water Corals and Ecosystems*[a]
2005	Rule & Smith	Spatial variation in the recruitment of benthic assemblages to artificial substrata	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2005	Sgro et al.	Functional responses and scope for growth of two non-indigenous bivalve species in the Sacca di Goro (northern Adriatic Sea, Italy)	*Italian Journal of Zoology*
2005	Stone et al.	Effects of bottom trawling on soft-sediment epibenthic communities in the Gulf of Alaska	*Benthic Habitats and the Effects of Fishing*[a]
2005	Tanner	Edge effects on fauna in fragmented seagrass meadows	*Austral Ecology*
2005	Thomasson & Tunberg	Composition and vertical distribution of the motile epifauna on a vertical rock wall in Gullmarsfjorden, western Sweden, using an alternative sampling approach	*Marine Biology Research*
2005	Velasco & Navarro	Feeding physiology of two bivalves under laboratory and field conditions in response to variable food concentrations	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2005	Winston & Migotto	A new encrusting interstitial marine fauna from Brazil	*Invertebrate Biology*
2006	Alfaro	Benthic macro-invertebrate community composition within a mangrove/seagrass estuary in northern New Zealand	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2006	Beaumont et al.	Evaluation of techniques used in the assessment of subtidal epibiotic assemblage structure	*Biofouling*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2006	Burone & Pires-Vanin	Foraminiferal assemblages in Ubatuba Bay, south-eastern Brazilian coast	*Scientia Marina*
2006	Cruz-Rivera & Paul	Feeding by coral reef mesograzers: algae or cyanobacteria?	*Coral Reefs*
2006	Eklöf et al.	Effects of tropical open-water seaweed farming on seagrass ecosystem structure and function	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2006	Gil et al.	Nutrient impacts on epifaunal density and species composition in a subtropical seagrass bed	*Hydrobiologia*
2006	Guerra-García et al.	Assessing a quick monitoring method using rocky intertidal communities as a bioindicator: a multivariate approach in Algeciras Bay	*Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*
2006	Henry et al.	Impacts of otter trawling on colonial epifaunal assemblages on a cobble bottom ecosystem on Western Bank (northwest Atlantic)	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2006	Hepburn et al.	Colony structure and seasonal differences in light and nitrogen modify the impact of sessile epifauna on the giant kelp *Macrocystis pyrifera* (L.) C Agardh	*Hydrobiologia*
2006	Hinchey et al.	Responses of estuarine benthic invertebrates to sediment burial: the importance of mobility and adaptation	*Hydrobiologia*
2006	Hooper & Davenport	Epifaunal composition and fractal dimensions of intertidal marine macroalgae in relation to emersion	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2006	Hosack et al.	Habitat associations of estuarine species: comparisons of intertidal mudflat, seagrass (*Zostera marina*), and oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) habitats	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2006	Kenchington et al.	Effects of experimental otter trawling on benthic assemblages on Western Bank, northwest Atlantic Ocean	*Journal of Sea Research*
2006	Kogan et al.	ATOC/Pioneer Seamount cable after 8 years on the seafloor: observations, environmental impact	*Continental Shelf Research*
2006	Kouchi et al.	Effects of temporal dynamics and vertical structure of the seagrass *Zostera caulescens* on distribution and recruitment of the epifaunal encrusting bryozoa *Microporella trigonellata*	*Marine Ecology*
2006	Lindsay et al.	Recruitment in epifaunal communities: an experimental test of the effects of species composition and age	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2006	Mendez	Deep-water polychaetes (Annelida) from the southeastern Gulf of California, Mexico	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2006	O'Brien et al.	Effects of *Sabella spallanzanii* physical structure on soft sediment macrofaunal assemblages	*Marine and Freshwater Research*
2006	Pereira et al.	Biogeographic patterns of intertidal macroinvertebrates and their association with macroalgae distribution along the Portuguese coast	*Hydrobiologia*
2006	Rae & Vanreusel	Microhabitat type determines the composition of nematode communities associated with sediment-clogged cold-water coral framework in the Porcupine Seabight (NE Atlantic)	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2006	Reed & Hovel	Seagrass habitat disturbance: how loss and fragmentation of eelgrass *Zostera marina* influences epifaunal abundance and diversity	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2006	Reiss et al.	Estimating the catching efficiency of a 2-m beam trawl for sampling epifauna by removal experiments	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2006	Roberts & Poore	Habitat configuration affects colonisation of epifauna in a marine algal bed	*Biological Conservation*
2006	Roberts et al.	Ecological consequences of copper contamination in macroalgae: effects on epifauna and associated herbivores	*Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*
2006	Rodney & Paynter	Comparisons of macrofaunal assemblages on restored and non-restored oyster reefs in mesohaline regions of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2006	Royer et al.	Presence of spionid worms and other epibionts in Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) cultured in Normandy, France	*Aquaculture*
2006	Schmidt & Scheibling	A comparison of epifauna and epiphytes on native kelps (*Laminaria species*) and an invasive alga (*Codium fragile* ssp *tomentosoides*) in Nova Scotia, Canada	*Botanica Marina*
2006	Sibaja-Cordero & Vargas-Zamora	The vertical zonation of epifauna and algae species in rocky substrates of the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2006	Sirota & Hovel	Simulated eelgrass *Zostera marina* structural complexity: effects of shoot length, shoot density, and surface area on the epifaunal community of San Diego Bay, California, USA	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2006	Skilleter et al.	Effects of physical disturbance on infaunal and epifaunal assemblages in subtropical, intertidal seagrass beds	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2006	Smith et al.	Effects of dredging activity on epifaunal communities – Surveys following cessation of dredging	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2006	Sun et al.	The effect of primary productivity and seasonality on the distribution of deep-sea benthic foraminifera in the North Atlantic	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2006	Tanner	Landscape ecology of interactions between seagrass and mobile epifauna: the matrix matters	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2006	Valente	Response of benthic infauna and epifauna to ocean disposal of red clay dredged material in the New York Bight: a study using sediment-profile imaging, surface imaging and traditional methods	*Journal of Marine Systems*
2006	Vizzini & Mazzola	Sources and transfer of organic matter in food webs of a Mediterranean coastal environment: evidence for spatial variability	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2006	Ward et al.	Epifaunal assemblages of the eastern Great Australian Bight: effectiveness of a benthic protection zone in representing regional biodiversity	*Continental Shelf Research*
2006	Yahel et al.	Phytoplankton grazing by epi- and infauna inhabiting exposed rocks in coral reefs	*Coral Reefs*
2006	Zintzen et al.	Epifaunal inventory of two shipwrecks from the Belgian Continental Shelf	*Hydrobiologia*
2007	Aníbal et al.	Mudflat surface morphology as a structuring agent of algae and associated macroepifauna communities: a case study in the Ria Formosa	*Journal of Sea Research*
2007	Antoniadou & Chintiroglou	Zoobenthos associated with the invasive red alga *Womersleyella setacea* (Rhodomelacea) in the northern Aegean Sea	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2007	Aravind et al.	Life history and population dynamics of an estuarine amphipod, *Eriopisa chilkensis* Chilton (Gammaridae)	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2007	Bates & DeWreede	Do changes in seaweed biodiversity influence associated invertebrate epifauna?	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2007	de Juan et al.	Functional changes as indicators of trawling disturbance on a benthic community located in a fishing ground (NW Mediterranean Sea)	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2007	Duineveld et al.	Effects of an area closed to fisheries on the composition of the benthic fauna in the southern North Sea	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2007	Fujiwara et al.	Three-year investigations into sperm whale-fall ecosystems in Japan	*Marine Ecology*
2007	Ganesh & Raman	Macrobenthic community structure of the northeast Indian shelf, Bay of Bengal	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2007	Govenar & Fisher	Experimental evidence of habitat provision by aggregations of *Riftia pachyptila* at hydrothermal vents on the East Pacific Rise	*Marine Ecology*
2007	Harries et al.	The establishment of the invasive alga *Sargassum muticum* on the west coast of Scotland: a preliminary assessment of community effects	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2007	Hirst	Vertical stratification of mobile epiphytal arthropod assemblages between the canopy and understorey of subtidal macroalgae	*Marine Biology*
2007	Huntley et al.	Towards establishing a modern baseline for paleopathology: trace-producing parasites in a bivalve host	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2007	Ince et al.	Marine macrophytes directly enhance abundances of sandy beach fauna through provision of food and habitat	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2007	Irving et al.	Priority effects on faunal assemblages within artificial seagrass	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2007	Itoh et al.	Fate of organic matter in faecal pellets egested by epifaunal mesograzers in a *Sargassum* forest and implications for biogeochemical cycling	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2007	Jing et al.	Foraging strategies involved in habitat use of shorebirds at the intertidal area of Chongming Dongtan, China	*Ecological Research*
2007	Jorgensen et al.	Top-down and bottom-up stabilizing mechanisms in eelgrass meadows differentially affected by coastal upwelling	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2007	Juan et al.	Effects of commercial trawling activities in the diet of the flat fish *Citharus linguatula* (Osteichthyes: Pleuronectiformes) and the starfish *Astropecten irregularis* (Echinodermata: Asteroidea)	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2007	Kenchington et al.	Multi-decadal changes in the megabenthos of the Bay of Fundy: the effects of fishing	*Journal of Sea Research*
2007	Leite et al.	Diel density variation of amphipods associated with *Sargassum* beds from two shores of Ubatuba, Southeastern, Brazil	*Iheringia Serie Zoologia*
2007	McDermott	Ectosymbionts of the non-indigenous Asian shore crab, *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* (Decapoda: Varunidae), in the Western North Atlantic, and a search for its parasites	*Journal of Natural History*
2007	Murray et al.	Changes in the biodiversity of mussel assemblages induced by two methods of cultivation	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2007	O'Neill et al.	Lack of epifaunal response to the application of salt for managing the noxious green alga *Caulerpa taxifolia* in a coastal lake	*Hydrobiologia*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2007	Owada et al.	Functional morphology and phylogeny of the rock-boring bivalves *Leiosolenus* and *Lithophaga* (Bivalvia : Mytilidae): a third functional clade	*Marine Biology*
2007	Powers et al.	Macroalgal growth on bivalve aquaculture netting enhances nursery habitat for mobile invertebrates and juvenile fishes	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2007	Roberts et al.	MBACI sampling of an episodic disturbance: stormwater effects on algal epifauna	*Marine Environmental Research*
2007	Robertson & Weis	Interactions between the grass shrimp *Palaemonetes pugio* and the salt marsh grasses *Phragmites australis* and *Spartina alterniflora*	*Biological Invasions*
2007	Rule & Smith	Depth-associated patterns in the development of benthic assemblages on artificial substrata deployed on shallow, subtropical reefs	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2007	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	Effects of temporal variation of the seaweed *Caulerpa prolifera* cover on the associated crustacean community	*Marine Ecology*
2007	Szarek et al.	Living deep-sea benthic foraminifera from the warm and oxygen-depleted environment of the Sulu Sea	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2007	Unsworth et al.	Faunal relationships with seagrass habitat structure: a case study using shrimp from the Indo-Pacific	*Marine and Freshwater Research*
2007	Voultsiadou et al.	The habitat engineering tunicate *Microcosmus sabatieri* Roule, 1885 and its associated peracarid epifauna	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2007	Walker et al.	Spatial heterogeneity of epibenthos on artificial reefs: fouling communities in the early stages of colonization on an East Australian shipwreck	*Marine Ecology*
2008	Asch & Collie	Changes in a benthic megafaunal community due to disturbance from bottom fishing and the establishment of a fishery closure	*Fishery Bulletin*
2008	Commito et al.	Species diversity in the soft-bottom intertidal zone: biogenic structure, sediment, and macrofauna across mussel bed spatial scales	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2008	Erbland & Ozbay	Comparison of the macrofaunal communities inhabiting a *Crassostrea vircinica* oyster reef and oyster aquaculture gear in Indian River Bay, Delaware	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2008	Felley et al.	Small-scale distribution of deep-sea demersal nekton and other megafauna in the Charlie-Gibbs Fracture Zone of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2008	Fukunaga	Invertebrate community associated with the macroalga *Halimeda kanaloana* meadow in Maui, Hawaii	*International Review of Hydrobiology*
2008	Garcia et al.	Macrofauna associated with branching fire coral *Millepora alcicornis* (Cnidaria : Hydrozoa)	*Thalassas*
2008	Guillén et al.	Alteration of bottom roughness by benthic organisms in a sandy coastal environment	*Continental Shelf Research*
2008	Guyonnet et al.	Modified otter trawl legs to reduce damage and mortality of benthic organisms in North East Atlantic fisheries (Bay of Biscay)	*Journal of Marine Systems*
2008	Hirst	Surrogate measures for assessing cryptic faunal biodiversity on macroalgal-dominated subtidal reefs	*Biological Conservation*
2008	Jennings et al.	Body-size dependent temporal variations in nitrogen stable isotope ratios in food webs	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2008	Kochmann et al.	Shift from native mussels to alien oysters: differential effects of ecosystem engineers	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2008	Lam et al.	Shell-bearing Mollusca (Bivalvia and Gastropoda) from submarine caves in Hong Kong	*Journal of Natural History*
2008	Metcalfe & Glasby	Diversity of polychaeta (Annelida) and other worm taxa in mangrove habitats of Darwin Harbour, northern Australia	*Journal of Sea Research*
2008	Micheli et al.	Alteration of seagrass species composition and function over two decades	*Ecological Monographs*
2008	Morton & Bamber	The joint Swire Institute of Marine Science, Hong Kong, and Natural History Museum, London, Hong Kong Submarine Caves Expedition, 2002: discussion, conclusions and recommendations for conservation	*Journal of Natural History*
2008	Moura et al.	Is surface orientation a determinant for colonisation patterns of vagile and sessile macrobenthos on artificial reefs?	*Biofouling*
2008	Muir & Bamber	New polychaete (Annelida) records and a new species from Hong Kong: the families Polynoidae, Sigalionidae, Chrysopetalidae, Pilargiidae, Nereididae, Opheliidae, Ampharetidae and Terebellidae	*Journal of Natural History*
2008	Mutlu & Ergev	Spatio-temporal distribution of soft-bottom epibenthic fauna on the Cilician shelf (Turkey), Mediterranean Sea	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2008	Nagelkerken et al.	The habitat function of mangroves for terrestrial and marine fauna: a review	*Aquatic Botany*
2008	Nakaoka et al.	Animals on marine flowers: does the presence of flowering shoots affect mobile epifaunal assemblage in an eelgrass meadow?	*Marine Biology*
2008	Neumann et al.	Effects of cold winters and climate on the temporal variability of an epibenthic community in the German Bight	*Climate Research*
2008	Neumann et al.	Spatial variability of epifaunal communities in the North Sea in relation to sampling effort	*Helgoland Marine Research*
2008	Paetzold et al.	Responses of *Mitrella lunata* and *Caprella* spp., potential tunicate micropredators, in Prince Edward Island estuaries to acetic acid anti-fouling treatments	*Aquaculture*
2008	Partyka & Peterson	Habitat quality and salt-marsh species assemblages along an anthropogenic estuarine landscape	*Journal of Coastal Research*
2008	Prescott & Cudney-Bueno	Mobile 'reefs' in the northeastern Gulf of California: aggregations of black murex snails *Hexaplex nigritus* as habitat for invertebrates	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2008	Printrakoon et al.	Distribution of molluscs in mangroves at six sites in the upper Gulf of Thailand	*Raffles Bulletin of Zoology*
2008	Raes et al.	Walking with worms: coral-associated epifaunal nematodes	*Journal of Biogeography*
2008	Rees et al.	Small-scale variation within a *Modiolus modiolus* (Mollusca: Bivalvia) reef in the Irish Sea. III. Crevice, sediment infauna and epifauna from targeted cores	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2008	Riedel et al.	Oxygen depletion under glass: behavioural responses of benthic macrofauna to induced anoxia in the Northern Adriatic	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2008	Roberts et al.	Biomonitors and the assessment of ecological impacts: distribution of herbivorous epifauna in contaminated macroalgal beds	*Environmental Pollution*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2008	Roberts et al.	Contamination of marine biogenic habitats and effects upon associated epifauna	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2008	Roberts et al.	Field and laboratory simulations of storm water pulses: behavioural avoidance by marine epifauna	*Environmental Pollution*
2008	Rueda & Salas	Molluscs associated with a subtidal *Zostera marina* L. bed in southern Spain: linking seasonal changes of fauna and environmental variables	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2008	Sanderson et al.	Small-scale variation within a *Modiolus modiolus* (Mollusca: Bivalvia) reef in the Irish Sea. II. Epifauna recorded by divers and cameras	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2008	Thistle et al.	Large, motile epifauna interact strongly with harpacticoid copepods and polychaetes at a bathyal site	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2008	Tomašových	Substrate exploitation and resistance to biotic disturbance in the brachiopod *Terebratalia transversa* and the bivalve *Pododesmus macrochisma*	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2008	Vázquez-Bader et al.	Seasonal changes in the density and species composition of the epifaunal echinoderms recorded from the southwestern Gulf of Mexico	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2008	Vázquez-Luis et al.	Changes in amphipod (Crustacea) assemblages associated with shallow-water algal habitats invaded by *Caulerpa racemosa* var. *cylindracea* in the western Mediterranean Sea	*Marine Environmental Research*
2008	Vermeij et al.	The trans-Atlantic history of diversity and body size in ecological guilds	*Ecology*
2008	Witman et al.	The relation between productivity and species diversity in temperate-arctic marine ecosystems	*Ecology*
2009	Armitage & Fourqurean	Stable isotopes reveal complex changes in trophic relationships following nutrient addition in a coastal marine ecosystem	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2009	Bates	Host taxonomic relatedness and functional-group affiliation as predictors of seaweed-invertebrate epifaunal associations	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2009	Blanchard et al.	How does abundance scale with body size in coupled size-structured food webs?	*Journal of Animal Ecology*
2009	Brusati & Grosholz	Does invasion of hybrid cordgrass change estuarine food webs?	*Biological Invasions*
2009	Bruschetti et al.	An invasive intertidal reef-forming polychaete affect habitat use and feeding behavior of migratory and locals birds in a SW Atlantic coastal lagoon	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2009	Cannicci et al.	Effects of urban wastewater on crab and mollusc assemblages in equatorial and subtropical mangroves of East Africa	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2009	Carbines & Cole	Using a remote drift underwater video (DUV) to examine dredge impacts on demersal fishes and benthic habitat complexity in Foveaux Strait, Southern New Zealand	*Fisheries Research*
2009	Cartes et al.	The distribution of megabenthic, invertebrate epifauna in the Balearic Basin (western Mediterranean) between 400 and 2300 m: environmental gradients influencing assemblages composition and biomass trends	*Journal of Sea Research*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2009	Collie et al.	Recolonization of gravel habitats on Georges Bank (northwest Atlantic)	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2009	Dafforn et al.	Shallow moving structures promote marine invader dominance	*Biofouling*
2009	de Juan et al.	Defining ecological indicators of trawling disturbance when everywhere that can be fished is fished: a Mediterranean case study	*Marine Policy*
2009	Gheerardyn et al.	Harpacticoida (Crustacea: Copepoda) associated with cold-water coral substrates in the Porcupine Seabight (NE Atlantic): species composition, diversity and reflections on the origin of the fauna	*Scientia Marina*
2009	Grizzle et al.	Effects of a large fishing closure on benthic communities in the western Gulf of Maine: recovery from the effects of gillnets and otter trawls	*Fishery Bulletin*
2009	Gustafsson et al.	Effects of plant species richness and composition on epifaunal colonization in brackish water angiosperm communities	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2009	Gutow et al.	Rapid changes in the epifaunal community after detachment of buoyant benthic macroalgae	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2009	Hinz et al.	Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions	*Ecological Applications*
2009	Jacobucci et al.	Temporal variation of amphipod assemblages associated with *Sargassum filipendula* (Phaeophyta) and its epiphytes in a subtropical shore	*Aquatic Ecology*
2009	Jeffreys et al.	Influence of oxygen on heterotrophic reworking of sedimentary lipids at the Pakistan margin	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2009	Johnson et al.	Large-scale manipulations reveal that top-down and bottom-up controls interact to alter habitat utilization by saltmarsh fauna	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2009	Margreth et al.	Benthic foraminifera as bioindicator for cold-water coral reef ecosystems along the Irish margin	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2009	Marzinelli et al.	Do modified habitats have direct or indirect effects on epifauna?	*Ecology*
2009	McKinnon et al.	Differences in soft-sediment macrobenthic assemblages invaded by *Caulerpa taxifolia* compared to uninvaded habitats	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2009	Montagna et al.	Long-term biological effects of coastal hypoxia in Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, USA	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2009	Morsan	Impact on biodiversity of scallop dredging in San Matías Gulf, northern Patagonia (Argentina)	*Hydrobiologia*
2009	Neumann et al.	Temporal variability in southern North Sea epifauna communities after the cold winter of 1995/1996	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2009	Neumann et al.	Variability of epifauna and temperature in the northern North Sea	*Marine Biology*
2009	Poore et al.	Natural densities of mesograzers fail to limit growth of macroalgae or their epiphytes in a temperate algal bed	*Journal of Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2009	Rabaoui et al.	Associated fauna of the fan shell *Pinna nobilis* (Mollusca: Bivalvia) in the northern and eastern Tunisian coasts	*Scientia Marina*
2009	Rueda et al.	A highly diverse molluscan assemblage associated with eelgrass beds (*Zostera marina* L.) in the Alboran Sea: micro-habitat preference, feeding guilds and biogeographical distribution	*Scientia Marina*
2009	Rueda et al.	Changes in the composition and structure of a molluscan assemblage due to eelgrass loss in southern Spain (Alboran Sea)	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2009	Spivak et al.	Epifaunal community composition and nutrient addition alter sediment organic matter composition in a natural eelgrass *Zostera marina* bed: a field experiment	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2009	Summerhayes et al.	Effects of oyster death and shell disarticulation on associated communities of epibiota	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2009	Yu et al.	Seasonal variation in diel and tidal effects among benthic amphipods with different lifestyles in a sandy surf zone of Korea	*Crustaceana*
2010	Ayres-Peres & Mantelatto	Epibiont occurrence on gastropod shells used by the hermit crab *Loxopagurus loxochelis* (Anomura: Diogenidae) on the northern coast of Sao Paulo, Brazil	*Zoologia*
2010	Barnes et al.	Oyster reef community interactions: the effect of resident fauna on oyster (*Crassostrea* spp.) larval recruitment	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2010	Borg et al.	Spatial variation in the composition of motile macroinvertebrate assemblages associated with two bed types of the seagrass *Posidonia oceanica*	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2010	Cacabelos et al.	Effects of habitat structure and tidal height on epifaunal assemblages associated with macroalgae	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2010	Gartner et al.	Light reductions drive macroinvertebrate changes in *Amphibolis griffithii* seagrass habitat	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2010	Gedan & Bertness	How will warming affect the salt marsh foundation species *Spartina patens* and its ecological role?	*Oecologia*
2010	Gestoso et al.	Variability of epifaunal assemblages associated with native and invasive macroalgae	*Marine and Freshwater Research*
2010	Khan et al.	Biodiversity of epibenthic community in the inshore waters of southeast coast of India	*Biologia*
2010	Kon et al.	Effects of the physical structure of mangrove vegetation on a benthic faunal community	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2010	Marenghi et al.	A comparison of the habitat value of sub-tidal and floating oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) aquaculture gear with a created reef in Delaware's Inland Bays, USA	*Aquaculture International*
2010	Martinetto et al.	High abundance and diversity of consumers associated with eutrophic areas in a semi-desert macrotidal coastal ecosystem in Patagonia, Argentina	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2010	Moore & Hovel	Relative influence of habitat complexity and proximity to patch edges on seagrass epifaunal communities	*Oikos*
2010	Newcombe & Taylor	Trophic cascade in a seaweed-epifauna-fish food chain	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2010	Nikula et al.	Circumpolar dispersal by rafting in two subantarctic kelp-dwelling crustaceans	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2010	Norkko et al.	Conditional responses to increasing scales of disturbance, and potential implications for threshold dynamics in soft-sediment communities	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2010	Osman et al.	Thresholds and multiple community states in marine fouling communities: integrating natural history with management strategies	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2010	Poirier et al.	Influence of hydro-sedimentary factors on mollusc death assemblages in a temperate mixed tide-and-wave dominated coastal environment: implications for the fossil record	*Continental Shelf Research*
2010	Reiss et al.	Spatial patterns of infauna, epifauna, and demersal fish communities in the North Sea	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2010	Sellheim et al.	Effects of a nonnative habitat-forming species on mobile and sessile epifaunal communities	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2010	Smyth & Roberts	The European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and its epibiotic succession	*Hydrobiologia*
2010	Stella et al.	Variation in the structure of epifaunal invertebrate assemblages among coral hosts	*Coral Reefs*
2010	Tang et al.	Associations between macrobenthos and invasive cordgrass, *Spartina anglica*, in the Danish Wadden Sea	*Helgoland Marine Research*
2010	Tanner & Fernandes	Environmental effects of yellowtail kingfish aquaculture in South Australia	*Aquaculture Environment Interactions*
2010	Valanko et al.	Strategies of post-larval dispersal in non-tidal soft-sediment communities	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2010	Vanreusel et al.	The contribution of deep-sea macrohabitat heterogeneity to global nematode diversity	*Marine Ecology*
2010	Voultsiadou et al.	Sponge epibionts on ecosystem-engineering ascidians: the case of *Microcosmus sabatieri*	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2010	Zintzen & Massin	Artificial hard substrata from the Belgian part of the North Sea and their influence on the distributional range of species	*Belgian Journal of Zoology*
2011	Anderson et al.	Deep-sea bio-physical variables as surrogates for biological assemblages, an example from the Lord Howe Rise	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2011	Atkinson et al.	Effects of demersal trawling along the west coast of southern Africa: multivariate analysis of benthic assemblages	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2011	Burone et al.	Benthic foraminiferal distribution on the southeastern Brazilian shelf and upper slope	*Marine Biology*
2011	Carr et al.	Spatial patterns of epifaunal communities in San Francisco Bay eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) beds	*Marine Ecology*
2011	Currin et al.	The role of cyanobacteria in Southern California salt marsh food webs	*Marine Ecology*
2011	de Juan et al.	Exploring the degree of trawling disturbance by the analysis of benthic communities ranging from a heavily exploited fishing ground to an undisturbed area in the NW Mediterranean	*Scientia Marina*
2011	Douglass et al.	Food web structure in a Chesapeake Bay eelgrass bed as determined through gut contents and ^{13}C and ^{15}N isotope analysis	*Estuaries and Coasts*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2011	Drouin et al.	Higher abundance and diversity in faunal assemblages with the invasion of *Codium fragile* ssp. *fragile* in eelgrass meadows	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2011	Ellis et al.	The benthos and fish of offshore sandbank habitats in the southern North Sea	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2011	Fleddum et al.	Impact of hypoxia on the structure and function of benthic epifauna in Tolo Harbour, Hong Kong	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2011	Fraser et al.	Oceanic rafting by a coastal community	*Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*
2011	Freeman & Creese	Predation as a driver of gastropod distribution in north-eastern New Zealand kelp forests	*Marine and Freshwater Research*
2011	Freestone & Osman	Latitudinal variation in local interactions and regional enrichment shape patterns of marine community diversity	*Ecology*
2011	Harris	Benthic environments of the Lord Howe Rise submarine plateau: introduction to the special volume	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2011	Harwell et al.	Landscape aspects of oyster reefs: effects of fragmentation on habitat utilization	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2011	Hellyer et al.	Manipulating artificial habitats to benefit seahorses in Sydney Harbour, Australia	*Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*
2011	Hinz et al. 2011	Effects of scallop dredging on temperate reef fauna	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2011	Johnson	High-marsh invertebrates are susceptible to eutrophication	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2011	Kon et al.	Influence of a microhabitat on the structuring of the benthic macrofaunal community in a mangrove forest	*Hydrobiologia*
2011	Lambert et al.	Quantification and prediction of the impact of fishing on epifaunal communities	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2011	Liuzzi & Gappa	Algae as hosts for epifaunal bryozoans: role of functional groups and taxonomic relatedness	*Journal of Sea Research*
2011	Lomovasky et al.	Macro benthic community assemblage before and after the 2007 tsunami and earthquake at Paracas Bay, Peru	*Journal of Sea Research*
2011	Luo et al.	Community characteristics of macrobenthos in waters around the Nature Reserve of the Chinese sturgeon *Acipenser sinensis* and the adjacent waters in Yangtze River Estuary	*Journal of Applied Ichthyology*
2011	Metaxas	Spatial patterns of larval abundance at hydrothermal vents on seamounts: evidence for recruitment limitation	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2011	Moura et al.	Estimation of secondary production of the faro/ancao artificial reefs	*Brazilian Journal of Oceanography*
2011	Navarro et al.	Filtering capacity and endoscopic analysis of sympatric infaunal and epifaunal bivalves of southern Chile	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2011	Neumann & Kröncke	The effect of temperature variability on ecological functioning of epifauna in the German Bight	*Marine Ecology*
2011	Nikula et al.	Evolutionary consequences of microhabitat: population-genetic structuring in kelp- vs. rock-associated chitons	*Molecular Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2011	Paavo et al.	Macrofaunal community patterns of adjacent coastal sediments with wave-reflecting or wave-dissipating characteristics	*Journal of Coastal Research*
2011	Pacciardi et al.	Effects of *Caulerpa racemosa* invasion on soft-bottom assemblages in the Western Mediterranean Sea	*Biological Invasions*
2011	Stevens & Dunn	Different food preferences in four sympatric deep-sea Macrourid fishes	*Marine Biology*
2011	Tanner	Utilisation of the invasive alga *Caulerpa taxifolia* as habitat by faunal assemblages in the Port River–Barker Inlet Estuary, South Australia	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2011	Tsubaki et al.	Pattern and process of diversification in an ecologically diverse epifaunal bivalve group Pterioidea (Pteriomorphia, Bivalvia)	*Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*
2011	Tuya et al.	Patterns of abundance and assemblage structure of epifauna inhabiting two morphologically different kelp holdfasts	*Hydrobiologia*
2011	Wong et al.	Evaluating estuarine habitats using secondary production as a proxy for food web support	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2012	Anderson & Lovvorn	Seasonal dynamics of prey size mediate complementary functions of mussel beds and seagrass habitats for an avian predator	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2012	Arponen & Boström	Responses of mobile epifauna to small-scale seagrass patchiness: is fragmentation important?	*Hydrobiologia*
2012	Bishop et al.	Density-dependent facilitation cascades determine epifaunal community structure in temperate Australian mangroves	*Ecology*
2012	Byers et al.	Impacts of an abundant introduced ecosystem engineer within mudflats of the southeastern US coast	*Biological Invasions*
2012	Cutajar et al.	Impacts of the invasive grass *Spartina anglica* on benthic macrofaunal assemblages in a temperate Australian saltmarsh	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2012	de Juan & Demestre	A Trawl Disturbance Indicator to quantify large scale fishing impact on benthic ecosystems	*Ecological Indicators*
2012	Elahi & Sebens	Consumers mediate natural variation between prey richness and resource use in a benthic marine community	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2012	Gestoso et al.	Effects of macroalgal identity on epifaunal assemblages: native species versus the invasive species *Sargassum muticum*	*Helgoland Marine Research*
2012	Gullström et al.	Spatial patterns and environmental correlates in leaf-associated epifaunal assemblages of temperate seagrass (*Zostera marina*) meadows	*Marine Biology*
2012	Gustafsson & Salo	The effect of patch isolation on epifaunal colonization in two different seagrass ecosystems	*Marine Biology*
2012	Hamilton et al.	One species of seagrass cannot act as a surrogate for others in relation to providing habitat for other taxa	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2012	Haupt et al.	Intra-regional translocations of epifaunal and infaunal species associated with cultured Pacific oysters *Crassostrea gigas*	*African Journal of Marine Science*
2012	Hepburn et al.	Uptake and transport of nitrogen derived from sessile epifauna in the giant kelp *Macrocystis pyrifera*	*Aquatic Biology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2012	Janiak & Whitlatch	Epifaunal and algal assemblages associated with the native *Chondrus crispus* (Stackhouse) and the non-native *Grateloupia turuturu* (Yamada) in eastern Long Island Sound	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2012	Källén et al.	*Seagrass*-epifauna relationships in a temperate South African estuary: interplay between patch-size, within-patch location and algal fouling	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2012	Karlson & Osman	Species composition and geographic distribution of invertebrates in fouling communities along the east coast of the USA: a regional perspective	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2012	Lambert et al.	Implications of using alternative methods of vessel monitoring system (VMS) data analysis to describe fishing activities and impacts	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2012	Lewis & Anderson	Top-down control of epifauna by fishes enhances seagrass production	*Ecology*
2012	Macias	Faunistic analysis of the caridean shrimps inhabiting seagrasses along the NW coast of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2012	Martinez et al.	Spatial distribution of epibenthic molluscs on a sandstone reef in the Northeast of Brazil	*Brazilian Journal of Biology*
2012	Marzinelli et al.	Artificial structures influence fouling on habitat-forming kelps	*Biofouling*
2012	Mosch et al.	Factors influencing the distribution of epibenthic megafauna across the Peruvian oxygen minimum zone	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2012	Nerot et al.	Stable isotope variations in benthic filter feeders across a large depth gradient on the continental shelf	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2012	Pagliosa et al.	Influence of piers on functional groups of benthic primary producers and consumers in the channel of a subtropical coastal lagoon	*Brazilian Journal of Oceanography*
2012	Przeslawski et al.	Deep-sea *Lebensspuren* of the Australian continental margins	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2012	Ragnarsson & Burgos	Separating the effects of a habitat modifier, *Modiolus modiolus* and substrate properties on the associated megafauna	*Journal of Sea Research*
2012	Riedel et al.	Tolerance of benthic macrofauna to hypoxia and anoxia in shallow coastal seas: a realistic scenario	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2012	Spicer & Widdicombe	Acute extracellular acid–base disturbance in the burrowing sea urchin *Brissopsis lyrifera* during exposure to a simulated CO_2 release	*Science of The Total Environment*
2012	Strain et al.	The long-term impacts of fisheries on epifaunal assemblage function and structure, in a Special Area of Conservation	*Journal of Sea Research*
2012	Tait & Hovel	Do predation risk and food availability modify prey and mesopredator microhabitat selection in eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) habitat?	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2012	Tyrrell et al.	Salt marsh fucoid algae: overlooked ecosystem engineers of north temperate salt marshes	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2012	Wilkie et al.	Are native *Saccostrea glomerata* and invasive *Crassostrea gigas* oysters' habitat equivalents for epibenthic communities in south-eastern Australia?	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2012	Yorke & Metaxas	Relative importance of kelps and fucoids as substrata of the invasive epiphytic bryozoan *Membranipora membranacea* in Nova Scotia, Canada	*Aquatic Biology*
2013	Barnes et al.	Biodiversity in saline coastal lagoons: patterns of distribution and human impacts on sponge and ascidian assemblages	*Diversity and Distributions*
2013	Bell et al.	Lebensspuren of the bathyal Mid-Atlantic Ridge	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2013	Bilkovic et al.	Ecological tradeoffs of stabilized salt marshes as a shoreline protection strategy: effects of artificial structures on macrobenthic assemblages	*Ecological Engineering*
2013	Bishop et al.	Morphological traits and density of foundation species modulate a facilitation cascade in Australian mangroves	*Ecology*
2013	Bowden et al.	Cold seep epifaunal communities on the Hikurangi Margin, New Zealand: composition, succession, and vulnerability to human activities	*Plos One*
2013	Brandt et al.	Epifauna of the Sea of Japan collected via a new epibenthic sledge equipped with camera and environmental sensor systems	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2013	Broszeit et al.	Seasonal oxygen-driven migration of mobile benthic fauna affected by natural water column stratification	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2013	Cartes et al.	Geomorphological, trophic and human influences on the bamboo coral Isidella elongata assemblages in the deep Mediterranean: to what extent does Isidella form habitat for fish and invertebrates?	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2013	Coleman et al.	Using a no-take zone to assess the impacts of fishing: sessile epifauna appear insensitive to environmental disturbances from commercial potting	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2013	Cook et al.	The substantial first impact of bottom fishing on rare biodiversity hotspots: a dilemma for evidence-based conservation	*Plos One*
2013	Dauvin et al.	Interactions between aggregations and environmental factors explain spatio-temporal patterns of the brittle-star *Ophiothrix fragilis* in the eastern Bay of Seine	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2013	de Juan et al.	Benthic habitat characterisation of soft-bottom continental shelves: integration of acoustic surveys, benthic samples and trawling disturbance intensity	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2013	Delgado et al.	Spatial characterization of megabenthic epifauna of soft bottoms around mud volcanoes in the Gulf of Cadiz	*Journal of Natural History*
2013	Dhib et al.	Contrasting key roles of *Ruppia cirrhosa* in a southern Mediterranean lagoon: reservoir for both biodiversity and harmful species and indicator of lagoon health status	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2013	Do et al.	Limited consequences of seagrass decline on benthic macrofauna and associated biotic indicators	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2013	Ellis et al.	Epibenthic assemblages in the Celtic Sea and associated with the Jones Bank	*Progress in Oceanography*
2013	Engelen et al.	Faunal differences between the invasive brown macroalga *Sargassum muticum* and competing native macroalgae	*Biological Invasions*
2013	Fleddum et al.	Changes in biological traits of macro-benthic communities subjected to different intensities of demersal trawling along the west coast of southern Africa	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2013	Foveau et al.	Distribution patterns in the benthic diversity of the eastern English Channel	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2013	Gartner et al.	Habitat preferences of macroinvertebrate fauna among seagrasses with varying structural forms	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2013	Gribben et al.	Positive versus negative effects of an invasive ecosystem engineer on different components of a marine ecosystem	*Oikos*
2013	Hammerschlag-Peyer et al.	Predator effects on faunal community composition in shallow seagrass beds of The Bahamas	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2013	Krone et al.	Epifauna dynamics at an offshore foundation – implications of future wind power farming in the North Sea	*Marine Environmental Research*
2013	Laboy-Nieves & Muniz-Barretto	Epifauna associated with the sea cucumber *Holothuria mexicana* in Puerto Rico	*Echinoderms in a Changing World*[a]
2013	Lambert et al.	A comparison of two techniques for the rapid assessment of marine habitat complexity	*Methods in Ecology and Evolution*
2013	MacDonald & Weis	Fish community features correlate with prop root epibionts in Caribbean mangroves	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2013	Mangano et al.	Evidence of trawl disturbance on mega-epibenthic communities in the Southern Tyrrhenian Sea	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2013	Neumann et al.	Benthos and demersal fish habitats in the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the North Sea	*Helgoland Marine Research*
2013	Ortiz et al.	Network properties and keystoneness assessment in different intertidal communities dominated by two ecosystem engineer species (SE Pacific coast): a comparative analysis	*Ecological Modelling*
2013	Pascal et al.	Response of the benthic food web to short- and long-term nutrient enrichment in saltmarsh mudflats	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2013	Popadić et al.	Impact evaluation of the industrial activities in the Bay of Bakar (Adriatic Sea, Croatia): recent benthic foraminifera and heavy metals	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2013	Prato et al.	Seasonal fluctuations of some biological traits of the invader *Caprella scaura* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Caprellidae) in the Mar Piccolo of Taranto (Ionian Sea, southern Italy)	*Scientia Marina*
2013	Reinhardt et al.	Effects of temperature on the recruitment phenology and niche overlap of shallow epifaunal assemblages in southern New England	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2013	Riera et al.	Hard and soft-bottom macrozoobenthos in subtidal communities around an inactive harbour area (Gran Canaria, Canary Islands)	*Vie et Milieu – Life and Environment*
2013	Roff et al.	Macroalgal associations of motile epifaunal invertebrate communities on coral reefs	*Marine Ecology*
2013	Ross et al.	Spatially variable effects of a marine pest on ecosystem function	*Oecologia*
2013	Sciberras et al.	Benthic community response to a scallop dredging closure within a dynamic seabed habitat	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2013	Sell & Kröncke	Correlations between benthic habitats and demersal fish assemblages — a case study on the Dogger Bank (North Sea)	*Journal of Sea Research*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2013	Smith et al.	Effects of chronic bottom fishing on the benthic epifauna and diets of demersal fishes on northern Georges Bank	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2013	Staszak & Armitage	Evaluating salt marsh restoration success with an index of ecosystem integrity	*Journal of Coastal Research*
2013	Tuya et al.	Seagrass responses to nutrient enrichment depend on clonal integration, but not flow-on effects on associated biota	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2013	Urra et al.	Seasonal variation of molluscan assemblages in different strata of photophilous algae in the Alboran Sea (western Mediterranean)	*Journal of Sea Research*
2013	Vitaliano et al.	Broad-scale, dense amphipod tube aggregations on the sea bed: implications for resource species that utilize benthic habitats	*Fisheries Oceanography*
2013	Wolf et al.	Synergistic effects of algal overgrowth and corallivory on Caribbean reef-building corals	*Ecology*
2014	Altieri & Witman	Modular mobile foundation species as reservoirs of biodiversity	*Ecosphere*
2014	Bedini et al.	Mobile epifaunal assemblages associated with *Cystoseira* beds: comparison between areas invaded and not invaded by *Lophocladia lallemandii*	*Scientia Marina*
2014	Bhagirathan et al.	Impact of bottom trawling on the epifauna off Veraval coast, India	*Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences*
2014	Blain & Gagnon	Canopy-forming seaweeds in urchin-dominated systems in eastern Canada: structuring forces or simple prey for keystone grazers?	*Plos One*
2014	Blake et al.	Patterns of seagrass community response to local shoreline development	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2014	Boulcott et al.	Impact of scallop dredging on benthic epifauna in a mixed-substrate habitat	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2014	Brahim et al.	Bathymetric variation of epiphytic assemblages on *Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile leaves in relation to anthropogenic disturbance in the southeastern Mediterranean	*Environmental Science and Pollution Research*
2014	Buzá-Jacobucci & Pereira-Leite	The role of epiphytic algae and different species of *Sargassum* in the distribution and feeding of herbivorous amphipods	*Latin American Journal of Aquatic Research*
2014	Carvalho et al.	Biodiversity patterns of epifaunal assemblages associated with the gorgonians *Eunicella gazella* and *Leptogorgia lusitanica* in response to host, space and time	*Journal of Sea Research*
2014	Cebrian et al.	Eutrophication-driven shifts in primary producers in shallow coastal systems: implications for system functional change	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2014	Corrêa et al.	Diversity and composition of macro- and meiofaunal carapace epibionts of the hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata* Linnaeus, 1822) in Atlantic waters	*Marine Biodiversity*
2014	Fariñas-Franco & Roberts	Early faunal successional patterns in artificial reefs used for restoration of impacted biogenic habitats	*Hydrobiologia*
2014	Fernandez et al.	Temporal variation in richness and composition of recruits in a diverse cnidarian assemblage of subtropical Brazil	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2014	Fukunaga et al.	Epifaunal community structure and ammonium uptake compared for the invasive algae, *Gracilaria salicornia* and *Acanthophora specifera*, and the native alga, *Padina thivyi*	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2014	Gatune et al.	Growth and survival of post-larval giant tiger shrimp *Penaeus monodon* feeding on mangrove leaf litter biofilms	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2014	Hosono	Temperature explains reproductive dynamics in caprellids at different latitudes	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2014	Huang et al.	Do past climate states influence diversity dynamics and the present-day latitudinal diversity gradient?	*Global Ecology and Biogeography*
2014	Hughes	Benthic habitat and megafaunal zonation across the Hebridean Slope, western Scotland, analysed from archived seabed photographs	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2014	Jones et al.	Asphalt mounds and associated biota on the Angolan margin	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2014	Konsulova & Doncheva	Ecological impact assessment of groins in Varna Bay (Black Sea, Bulgaria) – a prerequisite for application of environmentally friendly shore protection structures	*Acta Zoologica Bulgarica*
2014	Kornijow	A quantitative sampler for collecting invertebrates associated with deep submerged vegetation	*Aquatic Ecology*
2014	Lambert et al.	Quantifying recovery rates and resilience of seabed habitats impacted by bottom fishing	*Journal of Applied Ecology*
2014	Lange & Griffiths	Large-scale spatial patterns within soft-bottom epibenthic invertebrate assemblages along the west coast of South Africa, based on the Nansen trawl survey	*African Journal of Marine Science*
2014	Lefcheck et al.	Epifaunal invertebrates as predators of juvenile bay scallops (*Argopecten irradians*)	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2014	Leopardas et al.	Benthic macrofaunal assemblages in multispecific seagrass meadows of the southern Philippines: variation among vegetation dominated by different seagrass species	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2014	Esqueda-González et al.	Species composition, richness, and distribution of marine bivalve molluscs in Bahía de Mazatlán, México	*ZooKeys*
2014	Muntadas et al.	Trawling disturbance on benthic ecosystems and consequences on commercial species: a northwestern Mediterranean case study	*Scientia Marina*
2014	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Mobile epifaunal community in marine caves in comparison to open habitats	*Aquatic Biology*
2014	Nordström et al.	Benthic food-web succession in a developing salt marsh	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2014	Palardy & Witman	Flow, recruitment limitation, and the maintenance of diversity in marine benthic communities	*Ecology*
2014	Pierri-Daunt & Tanaka	Assessing habitat fragmentation on marine epifaunal macroinvertebrate communities: an experimental approach	*Landscape Ecology*
2014	Png-Gonzalez et al.	Comparison of epifaunal assemblages between *Cymodocea nodosa* and *Caulerpa prolifera* meadows in Gran Canaria (eastern Atlantic)	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2014	Reynolds et al.	Field experimental evidence that grazers mediate transition between microalgal and seagrass dominance	*Limnology and Oceanography*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2014	Ronowicz et al.	Temporal and spatial variability of zoobenthos recruitment in a north-east Atlantic marine reserve	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2014	Smeulders et al.	Cold-water coral habitats of Rockall and Porcupine Bank, NE Atlantic Ocean: sedimentary facies and benthic foraminiferal assemblages	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2014	Smith et al.	Fish trophic engineering: ecological effects of the invasive ascidian *Didemnum vexillum* (Georges Bank, northwestern Atlantic)	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2014	Trave & Sheaves	Bimini Islands: a characterization of the two major nursery areas; status and perspectives	*Springerplus*
2014	Tuya et al.	Ecological structure and function differs between habitats dominated by seagrasses and green seaweeds	*Marine Environmental Research*
2014	Vassallo et al.	Inventory of invertebrates from the rocky intertidal shore at Montepio, Veracruz, Mexico	*Revista Mexicana De Biodiversidad*
2014	Veiga et al.	Structural complexity of macroalgae influences epifaunal assemblages associated with native and invasive species	*Marine Environmental Research*
2014	Vidović et al.	Benthic foraminifera assemblages as elemental pollution bioindicator in marine sediments around fish farm (Vrgada Island, Central Adriatic, Croatia)	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2015	Barry et al.	Generalizing visual fast count estimators for underwater video surveys	*Ecosphere*
2015	Bergman et al.	Effects of a 5-year trawling ban on the local benthic community in a wind farm in the Dutch coastal zone	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2015	Carcedo et al.	Macrobenthic surf zone communities of temperate sandy beaches: spatial and temporal patterns	*Marine Ecology*
2015	Chen et al.	Invasive cordgrass facilitates epifaunal communities in a Chinese marsh	*Biological Invasions*
2015	Coolen et al.	Reefs, sand and reef-like sand: a comparison of the benthic biodiversity of habitats in the Dutch Borkum Reef Grounds	*Journal of Sea Research*
2015	Cúrdia et al.	Diversity and abundance of invertebrate epifaunal assemblages associated with gorgonians are driven by colony attributes	*Coral Reefs*
2015	de Jong et al.	Relationships between macrozoobenthos and habitat characteristics in an intensively used area of the Dutch coastal zone	*Ices Journal of Marine Science*
2015	de Jong et al.	Short-term impact of deep sand extraction and ecosystem-based landscaping on macrozoobenthos and sediment characteristics	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2015	De Mesel et al.	Succession and seasonal dynamics of the epifauna community on offshore wind farm foundations and their role as stepping stones for non-indigenous species	*Hydrobiologia*
2015	DeAmicis & Foggo	Long-term field study reveals subtle effects of the invasive alga *Sargassum muticum* upon the epibiota of *Zostera marina*	*Plos One*
2015	Dias et al.	Temporal variability in epifaunal assemblages associated with temperate gorgonian gardens	*Marine Environmental Research*
2015	Eklöf et al.	Community-level effects of rapid experimental warming and consumer loss outweigh effects of rapid ocean acidification	*Oikos*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2015	Fernandez et al.	A comparison of temporal turnover of species from benthic cnidarian assemblages in tropical and subtropical harbours	*Marine Biology Research*
2015	Green & Fong	A small-scale test of the species-energy hypothesis in a southern California estuary	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2015	Greene	Habitat characterization of a tidal energy site using an ROV: overcoming difficulties in a harsh environment	*Continental Shelf Research*
2015	Gutow et al.	Castaways can't be choosers – homogenization of rafting assemblages on floating seaweeds	*Journal of Sea Research*
2015	Hemery et al.	Patterns of benthic mega-invertebrate habitat associations in the Pacific Northwest continental shelf waters	*Biodiversity and Conservation*
2015	Howarth et al.	Sessile and mobile components of a benthic ecosystem display mixed trends within a temperate marine reserve	*Marine Environmental Research*
2015	Huang et al.	Top–down control by great blue herons *Ardea herodias* regulates seagrass-associated epifauna	*Oikos*
2015	Knight et al.	A comparison of epifaunal invertebrate communities in native eelgrass *Zostera marina* and non-native *Zostera japonica* at Tsawwassen, BC	*Marine Biology Research*
2015	Kristensen et al.	Establishment of blue mussel beds to enhance fish habitats	*Applied Ecology and Environmental Research*
2015	Lanham et al.	Beyond the border: effects of an expanding algal habitat on the fauna of neighbouring habitats	*Marine Environmental Research*
2015	Lee et al.	Baseline seabed habitat and biotope mapping for a proposed marine reserve	*PeerJ*
2015	Long et al.	Overgrowth of eelgrass by the invasive colonial tunicate *Didemnum vexillum*: consequences for tunicate and eelgrass growth and epifauna abundance	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2015	McDonald et al.	Effects of geoduck (*Panopea generosa* Gould, 1850) aquaculture gear on resident and transient macrofauna communities of Puget Sound, Washington	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2015	McFarlin et al.	Context-dependent effects of the loss of *Spartina altemiflora* on salt marsh invertebrate communities	*Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science*
2015	Munari et al.	Epifauna associated to the introduced *Gracilaria vermiculophylla* (Rhodophyta; Florideophyceae: Gracilariales) and comparison with the native *Ulva rigida* (Chlorophyta; Ulvophyceae: Ulvales) in an Adriatic lagoon	*Italian Journal of Zoology*
2015	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Colonization and successional patterns of the mobile epifaunal community along an environmental gradient in a marine cave	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2015	Nogueira et al.	Effects of habitat structure on the epifaunal community in *Mussismilia* corals: does coral morphology influence the richness and abundance of associated crustacean fauna?	*Helgoland Marine Research*
2015	Ortiz et al.	Control Strategy scenarios for the alien lionfish *Pterois volitans* in Chinchorro Bank (Mexican Caribbean): based on semi-quantitative loop analysis	*Plos One*
2015	Ortiz et al.	Mass balanced trophic models and short-term dynamical simulations for benthic ecological systems of Mejillones and Antofagasta bays (SE Pacific): comparative network structure and assessment of human impacts	*Ecological Modelling*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2015	Palmer & Montagna	Impacts of droughts and low flows on estuarine water quality and benthic fauna	*Hydrobiologia*
2015	Sepúlveda et al.	Ascidian-associated polychaetes: ecological implications of aggregation size and tube-building chaetopterids on assemblage structure in the Southeastern Pacific Ocean	*Marine Biodiversity*
2015	Sheehan et al.	The ecosystem service value of living versus dead biogenic reef	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2015	Sokołowski et al.	Habitat-related patterns of soft-bottom macrofaunal assemblages in a brackish, low-diversity system (southern Baltic Sea)	*Journal of Sea Research*
2015	Torres et al.	The role of annual macroalgal morphology in driving its epifaunal assemblages	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2015	Vader & Tandberg	Amphipods as associates of other crustacea: a survey	*Journal of Crustacean Biology*
2015	van der Zee et al.	Habitat modification drives benthic trophic diversity in an intertidal soft-bottom ecosystem	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2015	Veeragurunathan et al.	Cultivation of *Gracilaria dura* in the open sea along the southeast coast of India	*Journal of Applied Phycology*
2015	Whomersley et al.	More bang for your monitoring bucks: detection and reporting of non-indigenous species	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2015	Wong & Dowd	Patterns in taxonomic and functional diversity of macrobenthic invertebrates across seagrass habitats: a case study in Atlantic Canada	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2015	Zupo et al.	Chemoreception of the seagrass *Posidonia oceanica* by benthic invertebrates is altered by seawater acidification	*Journal of Chemical Ecology*
2016	Arnold et al.	The structure of biogenic habitat and epibiotic assemblages associated with the global invasive kelp *Undaria pinnatifida* in comparison to native macroalgae	*Biological Invasions*
2016	Ba-Akdah et al.	Habitat preference and seasonal variability of epifaunal assemblages associated with macroalgal beds on the Central Red Sea coast, Saudi Arabia	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2016	Bowden et al.	Deep-sea seabed habitats: do they support distinct mega-epifaunal communities that have different vulnerabilities to anthropogenic disturbance?	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2016	Clark et al.	The NIWA seamount sled: an effective epibenthic sledge for sampling epifauna on seamounts and rough seafloor	*Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*
2016	de Jong et al.	Ecosystem-based design rules for marine sand extraction sites	*Ecological Engineering*
2016	Demers et al.	Under the radar: sessile epifaunal invertebrates in the seagrass *Posidonia australis*	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2016	Du Preez et al.	The structure and distribution of benthic communities on a shallow seamount (Cobb Seamount, northeast Pacific Ocean)	*Plos One*
2016	Figueroa et al.	Photosynthetic activity estimated as *in vivo* chlorophyll a fluorescence in calcareous red macroalgae	*Ciencias Marinas*
2016	Filimon et al.	Community structure of zoobenthos associated with *Cystoseira barbata* facies from the southern romanian black sea coast	*Journal of Environmental Protection and Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2016	Fritz	Commentary: threatened by mining, polymetallic nodules are required to preserve abyssal epifauna	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2016	Hemery & Henkel	Patterns of benthic mega-invertebrate habitat associations in the Pacific Northwest continental shelf waters: a reassessment	*Biodiversity and Conservation*
2016	Jimenez et al.	Harvesting effects on functional structure and composition of tropical invertebrate assemblages	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2016	Kollars et al.	Invasive décor: an association between a native decorator worm and a non-native seaweed can be mutualistic	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2016	Lefcheck et al.	Faunal communities are invariant to fragmentation in experimental seagrass landscapes	*Plos One*
2016	Leite et al.	Temporal variation of epi- and endofaunal assemblages associated with the red sponge *Tedania ignis* on a rocky shore (Sao Sebastiao Channel), SE Brazil	*Iheringia Serie Zoologia*
2016	Luckenbach et al.	Effects of clam aquaculture on nektonic and benthic assemblages in two shallow-water estuaries	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2016	Marzinelli et al.	Does restoration of a habitat-forming seaweed restore associated faunal diversity?	*Restoration Ecology*
2016	McDonald et al.	Fish, macroinvertebrate and epifaunal communities in shallow coastal lagoons with varying seagrass cover of the northern Gulf of Mexico	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2016	McSkimming et al.	Habitat restoration: early signs and extent of faunal recovery relative to seagrass recovery	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2016	Meyer et al.	*Hyalinoecia artifex*: field notes on a charismatic and abundant epifaunal polychaete on the US Atlantic continental margin	*Invertebrate Biology*
2016	Muntadas et al.	Assessing functional redundancy in chronically trawled benthic communities	*Ecological Indicators*
2016	Murat et al.	Silting up and development of anoxic conditions enhanced by high abundance of the geoengineer species *Ophiothrix fragilis*	*Continental Shelf Research*
2016	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Amphipod community associated with invertebrate hosts in a Mediterranean marine cave	*Marine Biodiversity*
2016	Neumann et al.	Functional composition of epifauna in the south-eastern North Sea in relation to habitat characteristics and fishing effort	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2016	Piló et al.	How functional traits of estuarine macrobenthic assemblages respond to metal contamination?	*Ecological Indicators*
2016	Piras et al.	A photographic method to identify benthic assemblages based on demersal trawler discards	*Fisheries Research*
2016	Rodrigues et al.	Patterns of mollusc distribution in mangroves from the São Marcos Bay, coast of Maranhão State, Brazil	*Acta Amazonica*
2016	Rodríguez-Zaragoza et al.	Trophic models and short-term dynamic simulations for benthic-pelagic communities at Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve (Mexican Caribbean): a conservation case	*Community Ecology*
2016	Rosli et al.	Differences in meiofauna communities with sediment depth are greater than habitat effects on the New Zealand continental margin: implications for vulnerability to anthropogenic disturbance	*PeerJ*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2016	Tano et al.	Tropical seaweed beds are important habitats for mobile invertebrate epifauna	*Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science*
2016	Theodor et al.	Stable carbon isotope gradients in benthic foraminifera as proxy for organic carbon fluxes in the Mediterranean Sea	*Biogeosciences*
2016	Vanreusel et al.	Threatened by mining, polymetallic nodules are required to preserve abyssal epifauna	*Scientific Reports*
2016	Walls et al.	Potential novel habitat created by holdfasts from cultivated *Laminaria digitata*: assessing the macroinvertebrate assemblages	*Aquaculture Environment Interactions*
2016	Zharikov & Lysenko	The distribution of macrobenthic epifauna in the far eastern marine reserve based on remote underwater video data	*Russian Journal of Marine Biology*
2017	Agostini et al.	What determines sclerobiont colonization on marine mollusk shells?	*Plos One*
2017	Alfaro-Lucas et al.	Bone-eating *Osedax* worms (Annelida: Siboglinidae) regulate biodiversity of deep-sea whale-fall communities	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2017	Balestra et al.	Coccolithophore and benthic foraminifera distribution patterns in the Gulf of Cadiz and Western Iberian Margin during Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) Expedition 339	*Journal of Marine Systems*
2017	Boyé et al.	Constancy despite variability: local and regional macrofaunal diversity in intertidal seagrass beds	*Journal of Sea Research*
2017	Collie et al.	Indirect effects of bottom fishing on the productivity of marine fish	*Fish and Fisheries*
2017	Cox et al.	Community assessment techniques and the implications for rarefaction and extrapolation with Hill numbers	*Ecology and Evolution*
2017	Davoult et al.	Multiple effects of a *Gracilaria vermiculophylla* invasion on estuarine mudflat functioning and diversity	*Marine Environmental Research*
2017	Donadi et al.	A cross-scale trophic cascade from large predatory fish to algae in coastal ecosystems	*Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*
2017	Eddy et al.	Ecosystem effects of invertebrate fisheries	*Fish and Fisheries*
2017	Fernandez-Gonzalez & Sanchez-Jerez	Fouling assemblages associated with off-coast aquaculture facilities: an overall assessment of the Mediterranean Sea	*Mediterranean Marine Science*
2017	Foveau & Dauvin	Surprisingly diversified macrofauna in mobile gravels and pebbles from high-energy hydrodynamic environment of the 'Raz Blanchard' (English Channel)	*Regional Studies in Marine Science*
2017	Gribben et al.	Positive and negative interactions control a facilitation cascade	*Ecosphere*
2017	Hamilton et al.	Modeling local effects on propagule movement and the potential expansion of mangroves and associated fauna: testing in a sub-tropical lagoon	*Hydrobiologia*
2017	Lambert et al.	Defining thresholds of sustainable impact on benthic communities in relation to fishing disturbance	*Scientific Reports*
2017	Lavender et al.	Small-scale habitat complexity of artificial turf influences the development of associated invertebrate assemblages	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2017	Lefcheck et al.	Restored eelgrass (*Zostera marina* L.) as a refuge for epifaunal biodiversity in mid-western Atlantic coastal bays	*Estuaries and Coasts*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2017	Mach et al.	Nonnative species in British Columbia eelgrass beds spread via shellfish aquaculture and stay for the mild climate	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2017	Mariani et al.	Habitat structure and zonation patterns of northwestern Mediterranean shoreline strands	*Scientia Marina*
2017	Neumann et al.	Full-coverage spatial distribution of epibenthic communities in the south-eastern North Sea in relation to habitat characteristics and fishing effort	*Marine Environmental Research*
2017	O'Carroll et al.	Identifying relevant scales of variability for monitoring epifaunal reef communities at a tidal energy extraction site	*Ecological Indicators*
2017	O'Carroll et al.	Tidal Energy: the benthic effects of an operational tidal stream turbine	*Marine Environmental Research*
2017	Pascal et al.	Influences of geothermal sulfur bacteria on a tropical coastal food web	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2017	Ramalho et al.	Deep-sea mega-epibenthic assemblages from the SW Portuguese Margin (NE Atlantic) subjected to bottom-trawling fisheries	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2017	Reynolds et al.	Ghost of invasion past: legacy effects on community disassembly following eradication of an invasive ecosystem engineer	*Ecosphere*
2017	Salmo et al.	Colonization and shift of mollusc assemblages as a restoration indicator in planted mangroves in the Philippines	*Biodiversity and Conservation*
2017	Sokołowski et al.	Recruitment pattern of benthic fauna on artificial substrates in brackish low-diversity system (the Baltic Sea)	*Hydrobiologia*
2017	Suárez-Jiménez et al.	The invasive kelp *Undaria pinnatifida* hosts an epifaunal assemblage similar to native seaweeds with comparable morphologies	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2017	Taylor et al.	Assessing oxygen depletion in the Northeastern Pacific Ocean during the last deglaciation using I/Ca ratios from multiple benthic foraminiferal species	*Paleoceanography*
2017	Vermeij	Shell features associated with the sand-burying habit in gastropods	*Journal of Molluscan Studies*
2017	Winkler et al.	Seasonal variation in epifaunal communities associated with giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) at an upwelling-dominated site	*Austral Ecology*
2017	Xu et al.	Functional groupings and food web of an artificial reef used for sea cucumber aquaculture in northern China	*Journal of Sea Research*
2017	Yeager & Hovel	Structural complexity and fish body size interactively affect habitat optimality	*Oecologia*
2017	Zaabar et al.	Temporal variation and structure of macro-epifauna associated with macrophytes in the Bizerte lagoon (Tunisia, SW Mediterranean Sea)	*Journal of Natural History*
2018	Alitto et al.	Shallow-water brittle stars (Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea) from Araçá Bay (Southeastern Brazil), with spatial distribution considerations	*Zootaxa*
2018	Audino & Marian	Comparative and functional anatomy of the mantle margin in ark clams and their relatives (Bivalvia: Arcoidea) supports association between morphology and life habits	*Journal of Zoology*
2018	Baker et al.	Potential contribution of surface-dwelling *Sargassum* algae to deep-sea ecosystems in the southern North Atlantic	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2018	Belattmania et al.	Similar epiphytic macrofauna inhabiting the introduced *Sargassum muticum* and native fucoids on the Atlantic coast of Morocco	*Cryptogamie Algologie*
2018	Belattmania et al.	The introduction of *Sargassum muticum* modifies epifaunal patterns in a Moroccan seagrass meadow	*Marine Ecology*
2018	Brix et al.	Distributional patterns of isopods (Crustacea) in Icelandic and adjacent waters	*Marine Biodiversity*
2018	Burnett & Koehl	Knots and tangles weaken kelp fronds while increasing drag forces and epifauna on the kelp	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2018	Coffin et al.	Impacts of hypoxia on estuarine macroinvertebrate assemblages across a regional nutrient gradient	*Facets*
2018	Cunha et al.	Epiphytic hydroids (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) contribute to a higher abundance of caprellid amphipods (Crustacea, Peracarida) on macroalgae	*Hydrobiologia*
2018	das Chagas et al.	Composition of the biofouling community associated with oyster culture in an Amazon estuary, Para State, North Brazil	*Revista De Biologia Marina Y Oceanografia*
2018	Desmond et al.	Epifaunal community structure within southern New Zealand kelp forests	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2018	dos Santos et al.	*Eretmochelys imbricata* shells present a dynamic substrate for a facilitative epibiont relationship between macrofauna richness and nematode diversity, structure and function	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2018	Douglass et al.	Fish and seagrass communities vary across a marine reserve boundary, but seasonal variation in small fish abundance overshadows top-down effects of large consumer exclosures	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2018	Eggleton et al.	How benthic habitats and bottom trawling affect trait composition in the diet of seven demersal and benthivorous fish species in the North Sea	*Journal of Sea Research*
2018	Esqueda-González et al.	Spatial analysis of bivalve mollusks diversity in Mazatlan Bay, Mexico	*Marine Biodiversity*
2018	Fariñas-Franco et al.	Protection alone may not promote natural recovery of biogenic habitats of high biodiversity damaged by mobile fishing gears	*Marine Environmental Research*
2018	French & Moore	Canopy functions of *R. maritima* and *Z. marina* in the Chesapeake Bay	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2018	Gabara et al.	Rhodolith structural loss decreases abundance, diversity, and stability of benthic communities at Santa Catalina Island	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2018	Gavira-O'Neill et al.	Mobile epifauna of the invasive bryozoan *Tricellaria inopinata*: is there a potential invasional meltdown?	*Marine Biodiversity*
2018	Glaspie et al.	Effects of estuarine acidification on an oyster-associated community in New South Wales, Australia	*Journal of Shellfish Research*
2018	Ha & Williams	Eelgrass community dominated by native omnivores in Bodega Bay, California, USA	*Bulletin of Marine Science*
2018	Hamoutene et al.	Linking the presence of visual indicators of aquaculture deposition to changes in epibenthic richness at finfish sites installed over hard bottom substrates	*Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*
2018	Hemery et al.	Benthic assemblages of mega epifauna on the Oregon continental margin	*Continental Shelf Research*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2018	Hermosillo-Núñez et al.	Keystone species complexes in kelp forest ecosystems along the northern Chilean coast (SE Pacific): improving multispecies management strategies	*Ecological Indicators*
2018	Hermosillo-Núñez et al.	Trophic network properties of coral ecosystems in three marine protected areas along the Mexican Pacific Coast: assessment of systemic structure and health	*Ecological Complexity*
2018	Howarth et al.	Effects of bottom trawling and primary production on the composition of biological traits in benthic assemblages	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2018	Janiak et al.	Artificial structures versus mangrove prop roots: a general comparison of epifaunal communities within the Indian River Lagoon, Florida, USA	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2018	Kaiser et al.	Recovery linked to life history of sessile epifauna following exclusion of towed mobile fishing gear	*Journal of Applied Ecology*
2018	Kaminsky et al.	Spatial analysis of benthic functional biodiversity in San Jorge Gulf, Argentina	*Oceanography*
2018	Kennedy et al.	Eelgrass as valuable nearshore foraging habitat for juvenile pacific salmon in the early marine period	*Marine and Coastal Fisheries*
2018	Kniesz et al.	Peritrich epibionts on the hadal isopod species *Macrostylis marionae* n. sp. from the Puerto Rico Trench used as indicator for sex-specific behaviour	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2018	Little et al.	Long-term fluctuations in epibiotic bryozoan and hydroid abundances in an Irish sea lough	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2018	Lundquist et al.	Assessing benthic responses to fishing disturbance over broad spatial scales that incorporate high environmental variation	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2018	McGann & Conrad	Faunal and stable isotopic analyses of benthic foraminifera from the Southeast Seep on Kimki Ridge offshore southern California, USA	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2018	Momota & Nakaoka	Seasonal change in spatial variability of eelgrass epifaunal community in relation to gradients of abiotic and biotic factors	*Marine Ecology*
2018	Monk et al.	An evaluation of the error and uncertainty in epibenthos cover estimates from AUV images collected with an efficient, spatially-balanced design	*Plos One*
2018	Montereale-Gavazzi et al.	Seafloor change detection using multibeam echosounder backscatter: case study on the Belgian part of the North Sea	*Marine Geophysical Research*
2018	Moreno et al.	Coupling biophysical processes that sustain a deep subpopulation of *Loxechinus albus* and its associated epibenthic community over a bathymetric feature	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2018	Morris et al.	Can coir increase native biodiversity and reduce colonisation of non-indigenous species in eco-engineered rock pools?	*Ecological Engineering*
2018	Mosbahi et al.	Molluscs associated with intertidal *Zostera noltei* Hornemann beds in southern Tunisia (central Mediterranean): seasonal dynamics and environmental drivers	*Vie et Milieu – Life and Environment*
2018	Muntadas et al.	A knowledge platform to inform on the effects of trawling on benthic communities	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2018	Nakamoto et al.	Phylogenetically diverse macrophyte community promotes species diversity of mobile epi-benthic invertebrates	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2018	Namba & Nakaoka	Spatial patterns and predictor variables vary among different types of primary producers and consumers in eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) beds	*Plos One*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2018	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Impoverished mobile epifaunal assemblages associated with the invasive macroalga *Asparagopsis taxiformis* in the Mediterranean Sea	*Marine Environmental Research*
2018	Parameswaran et al.	Diversity and distribution of echinoderms in the South Eastern Arabian Sea shelf under the influence of seasonal hypoxia	*Progress in Oceanography*
2018	Saarinen et al.	Epifaunal community composition in five macroalgal species – what are the consequences if some algal species are lost?	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2018	Scheffel et al.	Tropicalization of the northern Gulf of Mexico: impacts of salt marsh transition to black mangrove dominance on faunal communities	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2018	Schweitzer et al.	Impacts of a multi-trap line on benthic habitat containing emergent epifauna within the Mid-Atlantic Bight	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2018	Singh et al.	Changes in standing stock and vertical distribution of benthic foraminifera along a depth gradient (58–2750 m) in the southeastern Arabian Sea	*Marine Biodiversity*
2018	Soler-Hurtado et al.	Structure of gorgonian epifaunal communities in Ecuador (eastern Pacific)	*Coral Reefs*
2018	Sutherland et al.	Influence of salmonid aquaculture activities on a rock-cliff epifaunal community in Jervis Inlet, British Columbia	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2018	Tanner et al.	Benthic biogeographic patterns in the southern Australian deep sea: do historical museum records accord with recent systematic, but spatially limited, survey data?	*Ecology and Evolution*
2018	Tilot et al.	The benthic megafaunal assemblages of the CCZ (eastern Pacific) and an approach to their management in the face of threatened anthropogenic impacts	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2018	Vaughn & Hoellein	Bivalve impacts in freshwater and marine ecosystems	*Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*[a]
2018	Venturelli et al.	Epifaunal foraminifera in an infaunal world: insights into the influence of heterogeneity on the benthic ecology of oxygen-poor, deep-sea habitats	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2018	Viola et al.	Anthropogenic disturbance facilitates a non-native species on offshore oil platforms	*Journal of Applied Ecology*
2018	Waters et al.	Rafting dispersal in a brooding southern sea star (Asteroidea : Anasterias)	*Invertebrate Systematics*
2018	Wenger et al.	Microhabitat selectivity shapes the seascape ecology of a carnivorous macroalgae-associated tropical fish	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2018	Whippo et al.	Epifaunal diversity patterns within and among seagrass meadows suggest landscape-scale biodiversity processes	*Ecosphere*
2018	Williams et al.	Characterising the invertebrate megafaunal assemblages of a deep-sea (200–3000 m) frontier region for oil and gas exploration: the Great Australian Bight, Australia	*Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*
2018	Yusa et al.	Spatial–temporal variations in the composition of two *Zostera* species in a seagrass bed: implications for population management of a commercially exploited grass shrimp	*Fisheries Science*
2018	Zwerschke et al.	Limited impact of an invasive oyster on intertidal assemblage structure and biodiversity: the importance of environmental context and functional equivalency with native species	*Marine Biology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2019	Abdelhady et al.	Water chemistry and substrate type as major determinants of molluscan feeding habit and life–mode in lagoon sediments	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2019	Audino et al.	Ark clams and relatives (Bivalvia: Arcida) show convergent morphological evolution associated with lifestyle transitions in the marine benthos	*Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*
2019	Barrientos-Lujan et al.	Ecological and functional diversity of gastropods associated with hermatypic corals of the Mexican tropical Pacific	*Marine Biodiversity*
2019	Bentley et al.	Fishers' knowledge improves the accuracy of food web model predictions	*ICES Journal of Marine Science*
2019	Bertolini	Can secondary species maintain a primary role? Consistent inter-regional effects of understory algae on diversity	*Marine Biodiversity*
2019	Bonaglia et al.	Sulfide oxidation in deep Baltic Sea sediments upon oxygenation and colonization by macrofauna	*Marine Biology*
2019	Bremec & Schejter	*Chaetopterus antarcticus* (Polychaeta: Chaetopteridae) in Argentinian shelf scallop beds: from infaunal to epifaunal life habits	*Revista De Biologia Tropical*
2019	Brooks & Crowe	Combined effects of multiple stressors: new insights into the influence of timing and sequence	*Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*
2019	Cadier & Frouws	Experimental harvest in a tropical seagrass meadow leads to shift in associated benthic communities	*Community Ecology*
2019	Campanyà-Llovet & Snelgrove	Influence of phytodetrital quality on macroinfaunal community structure and epifaunal response	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2019	Carmen & Grunden	A preliminary assessment of crab predation on epifaunal fouling organisms attached to eelgrass at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, USA	*Management of Biological Invasions*
2019	Casamajor et al.	*Cystoseira baccata* meadows along the French Basque coast (Bay of Biscay) as a reference for the implementation of the Water Framework and Marine Strategy EU directives	*Continental Shelf Research*
2019	Cavalcante et al.	Spatiotemporal dynamics of the molluscan community associated with seagrass on the western equatorial Atlantic	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2019	Ferreira et al.	Temporal variation in peracarid assemblages inhabiting *Caulerpa racemosa* in two Brazilian rocky shores	*Marine Biodiversity*
2019	Fields et al.	Video sleds effectively survey epibenthic communities at dredged material disposal sites	*Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*
2019	Foster et al.	The invasive green alga *Avrainvillea* sp. transforms native epifauna and algal communities on a tropical hard substrate reef	*Phycological Research*
2019	Fulton et al.	Form and function of tropical macroalgal reefs in the Anthropocene	*Functional Ecology*
2019	Gan et al.	Effects of macroalgal morphology on marine epifaunal diversity	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2019	Gárate et al.	Potential nitrous oxide production by marine shellfish in response to warming and nutrient enrichment	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2019	Garcia et al.	Population and reproductive biology of two caprellid species (Crustacea: Amphipoda) associated to *Sargassum cymosum* (Phaeophyta: Fucales) on the southeast coast of Brazil	*Nauplius*
2019	Gates et al.	Ecological role of an offshore industry artificial structure	*Frontiers in Marine Science*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2019	Githaiga et al.	Seagrass removal leads to rapid changes in fauna and loss of carbon	*Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*
2019	Guillas et al.	Settlement of juvenile glass sponges and other invertebrate cryptofauna on the Hecate Strait glass sponge reefs	*Invertebrate Biology*
2019	Hayduk et al.	Evidence for regional-scale controls on eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) and mesograzer community structure in upwelling-influenced estuaries	*Limnology and Oceanography*
2019	Henseler et al.	Coastal habitats and their importance for the diversity of benthic communities: a species- and trait-based approach	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2019	Hossain	Trophic functioning of macrobenthic fauna in a tropical acidified Bornean estuary (Southeast Asia)	*International Journal of Sediment Research*
2019	Hossain et al.	Epibenthic community variation along an acidified tropical estuarine system	*Regional Studies in Marine Science*
2019	Iliff et al.	Effects of chronic pesticide exposure on an epibenthic oyster reef community	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2019	Ito et al.	Vertical distribution of epifauna on *Sargassum horneri*, with special reference to the occurrence of bivalve spat	*Plankton & Benthos Research*
2019	Jacobucci et al.	Influence of a narrow depth gradient on the spatial structure of *Sargassum* peracarid assemblages in Southeastern Brazil	*Marine Biodiversity*
2019	Janas et al.	Importance of benthic macrofauna and coastal biotopes for ecosystem functioning – oxygen and nutrient fluxes in the coastal zone	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2019	Lomeli et al.	Evaluating off-bottom sweeps of a U.S. West Coast groundfish bottom trawl: effects on catch efficiency and seafloor interactions	*Fisheries Research*
2019	Lozano-Cortés et al.	Marine invertebrates colonizing a causeway in the Manifa offshore oilfield, Saudi Arabia	*Marine Biodiversity*
2019	Luff et al.	A simple mooring modification reduces impacts on seagrass meadows	*Scientific Reports*
2019	Lutz et al.	Differences in architecture between native and non-indigenous macroalgae influence associations with epifauna	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2019	Meysick et al.	Context-dependent community facilitation in seagrass meadows along a hydrodynamic stress gradient	*Journal of Sea Research*
2019	Michaelis et al.	Epibenthic assemblages of hard-substrate habitats in the German Bight (south-eastern North Sea) described using drift videos	*Continental Shelf Research*
2019	Michaelis et al.	Hard-substrate habitats in the German Bight (South-Eastern North Sea) observed using drift videos	*Journal of Sea Research*
2019	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Can invasive habitat-forming species play the same role as native ones? The case of the exotic marine macroalga *Rugulopteryx okamurae* in the Strait of Gibraltar	*Biological Invasions*
2019	Olivier et al.	Exploring the temporal variability of a food web using long-term biomonitoring data	*Ecography*
2019	Outinen et al.	Monitoring of sessile and mobile epifauna – considerations for non-indigenous species	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2019	Piechaud et al.	Automated identification of benthic epifauna with computer vision	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2019	Powell et al.	The intermingling of benthic macroinvertebrate communities during a period of shifting range: the "East of Nantucket" Atlantic Surfclam Survey and the existence of transient multiple stable states	*Marine Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2019	Price et al.	Using 3D photogrammetry from ROV video to quantify cold-water coral reef structural complexity and investigate its influence on biodiversity and community assemblage	*Coral Reefs*
2019	Salmo et al.	Recolonization of mollusc assemblages in mangrove plantations damaged by Typhoon Chan-hom in the Philippines	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2019	Seitz et al.	Production and vertical distribution of invertebrates on riprap shorelines in Chesapeake Bay: a novel rocky intertidal habitat	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2019	Slavik et al.	The large-scale impact of offshore wind farm structures on pelagic primary productivity in the southern North Sea	*Hydrobiologia*
2019	Smith et al.	Detrital traits affect substitutability of a range-expanding foundation species across latitude	*Oikos*
2019	Sutherland et al.	Detecting indicator taxa associated with benthic organic enrichment using different video camera orientations	*Journal of Coastal Research*
2019	Talbot et al.	Uncovering the environmental drivers of short-term temporal dynamics in an epibenthic community from the Western English Channel	*Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*
2019	Trannum et al.	Epifaunal and infaunal responses to submarine mine tailings in a Norwegian fjord	*Marine Pollution Bulletin*
2019	Tuya et al.	Biogeographical scenarios modulate seagrass resistance to small-scale perturbations	*Journal of Ecology*
2019	Wee et al.	The role of in situ coral nurseries in supporting mobile invertebrate epifauna	*Journal for Nature Conservation*
2019	Yeager et al.	Trait sensitivities to seagrass fragmentation across spatial scales shape benthic community structure	*Journal of Animal Ecology*
2019	Zhang & Silliman	A facilitation cascade enhances local biodiversity in seagrass beds	*Diversity*
2020	Babcock et al.	Changing biogeochemistry and invertebrate community composition at newly deployed artificial reefs in the northeast Gulf of Mexico	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2020	Barbosa & Taylor	Spatial and temporal trends in diet for pinfish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) from turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*) beds with contrasting environmental regimes in the Lower Laguna Madre, Texas	*Estuaries and Coasts*
2020	Belattmania et al.	Spatiotemporal variation of the epifaunal assemblages associated to *Sargassum muticumon* the NW Atlantic coast of Morocco	*Environmental Science and Pollution Research*
2020	Callaway et al.	Natural dynamics overshadow anthropogenic impact on marine fauna at an urbanised coastal embayment	*Science of The Total Environment*
2020	Chen et al.	*Sargassum* epifaunal communities vary with canopy size, predator biomass and seascape setting within a fringing coral reef ecosystem	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2020	Couce et al.	Capturing threshold responses of marine benthos along gradients of natural and anthropogenic change	*Journal of Applied Ecology*
2020	Cramer et al.	Millennial-scale change in the structure of a Caribbean reef ecosystem and the role of human and natural disturbance	*Ecography*
2020	Fraser et al.	Taxonomic composition of mobile epifaunal invertebrate assemblages on diverse benthic microhabitats from temperate to tropical reefs	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2020	Gagnon et al.	Facilitating foundation species: the potential for plant-bivalve interactions to improve habitat restoration success	*Journal of Applied Ecology*

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Year	Authors	Title	Journal
2020	Ge et al.	Succession of macrofaunal communities and environmental properties along a gradient of smooth cordgrass *Spartina alterniflora* invasion stages	*Marine Environmental Research*
2020	González-García et al.	Composition, structure and distribution of epibenthic communities within a mud volcano field of the northern Gulf of Cádiz in relation to environmental variables and trawling activity	*Journal of Sea Research*
2020	Gracia et al.	Meio-epifaunal wood colonization in the vicinity of methane seeps	*Marine Ecology*
2020	Kodama et al.	Effect of algal phenology on seasonal dynamics of gammarid assemblages: differences between canopy and understory strata in a *Sargassum yezoense* bed	*Marine Ecology Progress Series*
2020	Lanham et al.	Facilitation cascades create a predation refuge for biodiversity in a novel connected habitat	*Ecosphere*
2020	Ledbetter & Hovel	Effects of a habitat-modifying eelgrass epibiont on predator success and epifaunal survival	*Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*
2020	López-Garrido et al.	ROV's video recordings as a tool to estimate variation in megabenthic epifauna diversity and community composition in the Guaymas Basin	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2020	Ma et al.	Zonation of mangrove flora and fauna in a subtropical estuarine wetland based on surface elevation	*Ecology and Evolution*
2020	Namba et al.	The effect of environmental gradient on biodiversity and similarity of invertebrate communities in eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) beds	*Ecological Research*
2020	Noble-James et al.	Monitoring shallow methane-derived authigenic carbonate: insights from a UK Marine Protected Area	*Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*
2020	Pisapia et al.	Epifaunal invertebrate assemblages associated with branching Pocilloporids in Moorea, French Polynesia	*PeerJ*
2020	Proudfoot et al.	Seafloor mapping to support conservation planning in an ecologically unique fjord in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada	*Journal of Coastal Conservation*
2020	Rouse et al.	Artificial reef design affects benthic secondary productivity and provision of functional habitat	*Ecology and Evolution*
2020	Rowden et al.	Determining coral density thresholds for identifying structurally complex vulnerable marine ecosystems in the deep sea	*Frontiers in Marine Science*
2020	Sedano et al.	Do artificial structures cause shifts in epifaunal communities and trophic guilds across different spatial scales?	*Marine Environmental Research*
2020	Sedano et al.	From sessile to vagile: understanding the importance of epifauna to assess the environmental impacts of coastal defence structures	*Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*
2020	Shelamoff et al.	Kelp patch size and density influence secondary productivity and diversity of epifauna	*Oikos*
2020	Simpson et al.	Seahorse hotels: use of artificial habitats to support populations of the endangered White's seahorse *Hippocampus whitei*	*Marine Environmental Research*
2020	Stelling-Wood et al.	Habitat variability in an underwater forest: using a trait-based approach to predict associated communities	*Functional Ecology*
2020	Stevens et al.	Diet of six deep-sea grenadiers (Macrouridae)	*Journal of Fish Biology*
2020	Wei et al.	Seafloor biodiversity of Canada's three oceans: patterns, hotspots and potential drivers	*Diversity and Distributions*

[a] Book or book chapter or book series.

Appendix B

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1953	Allen	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1964	Pequegnat	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1967	Calder & Brehmer	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1967	Driscoll	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1967	Richards & Riley	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1968	Fager	Subtropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1968	Matthews	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1968	Pequegnat	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1968	Snell	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1971	Bourget & Lacroix	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1972	Sassaman & Mangum	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, benthic & unidentified habitats
1973	Bourget & Lacroix	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1973	Jackson et al.	Subtropical	North	Only maximum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
1977	Koechlin	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1978	Anger	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1978	Davis & Vanblaricom	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1978	Karlson	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1979	Conover	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1979	Peterson	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, benthic & unidentified habitats
1980	Beckley & McLachlan	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1980	Fradette & Bourget	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1980	Jokiel	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
1980	Russ	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1980	Seed & Harris	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1980	Stoner	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1980	Vandolah & Bird	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1980	Wood & Seed	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1981	Kay & Keough	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1981	Seed & O'connor	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1981	Seed et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1981	Shin	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1982	Bak et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
1982	Beckley	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1982	Lewis & Hollingworth	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1982	Russ	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1983	Fletcher & Day	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1983	Karlson & Shenk	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1983	McDonald	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1983	Shepherd	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1983	Sheridan & Livingston	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1983	Ward & Young	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1984	Keough	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1984	Lópezjamar et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1984	Patterson	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1984	Schmidt & Warner	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, benthic & unidentified habitats
1984	Virnstein et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1985	Dewitt & Levinton	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Mangroves
1985	Hootsmans & Vermaat	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1985	Howard	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1985	Woodhead & Jacobson	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1986	Fishelson & Haran	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1986	Oswald & Seed	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1986	Persson & Olafsson	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1986	Todd & Turner	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1987	Cancino et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1987	Demurguia & Seed	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1987	Howard	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1987	Johnson & Scheibling	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1987	Lewis	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
1987	Rosman et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1987	Virnstein & Howard	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1987	Virnstein & Howard	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
1988	Feder & Pearson	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1988	Hall & Bell	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, seagrasses
1988	Okamura	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1988	Todd & Turner	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1989	Basford et al.	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1989	Costello & Myers	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
1989	Harrison	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1989	Mullineaux	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1990	Baden	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
1990	Basford et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1990	Daniel & Robertson	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
1990	Davoult	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1990	Edgar	Subtropical	North, South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
1990	Edgar	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
1990	Edgar	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Artificial structures, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
1990	Hendrickx	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1990	Hutchings	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals, benthic & unidentified habitats
1990	Kunitzer	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1990	Lambshead & Gooday	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1991	Anderson et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1991	Ansari et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1991	Edgar	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, macroalgae
1991	Edgar	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1991	Hopkinson et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1991	Karande	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1991	Lana & Guiss	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
1991	Marshall et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1991	Rainer & Unsworth	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1991	Russo	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals, macroalgae
1991	Schneider & Mann	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1991	Schneider & Mann	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1991	Schneider & Mann	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1991	Stephens & Bertness	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1991	Takeuchi & Hirano	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1991	Turner & Todd	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1991	Ward & Thorpe	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1991	Webb & Parsons	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Seagrasses

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1991	Zvyagintsev	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1992	Ardisson & Bourget	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, mangroves
1992	Aronson	Subtropical, temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1992	Bingham	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
1992	Dalby & Young	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1992	Dewarumez et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1992	Edgar	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
1992	Edgar & Robertson	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1992	Eleftheriou & Robertson	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1992	Hily & Floch	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1992	Isaksson & Pihl	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1992	Klumpp et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1992	Lana & Guiss	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1992	Namikawa et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1992	Pearson & Rosenberg	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1992	Takeuchi & Hirano	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1992	Takeuchi & Hirano	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Macroalgae
1993	Duineveld et al.	Tropical	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1993	Edgar	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae, seagrasses
1993	Edgar & Aoki	Subtropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
1993	Fowler & Laffoley	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1993	Gonzalez et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1993	Martin-Smith	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1993	Mellors & Marsh	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1993	Trowbridge	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1993	Turner & Todd	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1993	Wang & Widdows	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Cattrijsse et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
1994	Connolly	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
1994	Cruzabrego et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Edgar	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Edgar et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1994	Everett	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1994	Gee & Warwick	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
1994	Gee & Warwick	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1994	Hardin et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Hostens & Hamerlynck	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Jean & Hilly	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Kaiser et al.	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Levin et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Mangum	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Martin-Smith	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1994	Matsumasa	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Monteforte & Garcia-Gasca	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
1994	Rathburn & Corliss	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1994	Taylor & Cole	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1994	Todd & Keough	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
1995	Bingham & Young	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1995	Connolly	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
1995	Edgar & Shaw	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1995	Klitgaard	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Other biogenic habitats
1995	McDermott & Fives	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1995	Migné & Davoult	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1995	Nalesso et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
1995	Nelson	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1995	Osman & Whitlatch	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1995	Takeuchi & Hirano	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1995	Taylor et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Turf algae & microalgae, benthic & unidentified habitats
1995	Ulrich et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, benthic & unidentified habitats
1995	Vilela	Tropical	North, South	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1995	Virnstein	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1996	Aller & Stupakoff	Tropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Barry et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Barthel et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Benedetti-Cecchi et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Boaden	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1996	Castricfey	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Chauvaud et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Connolly & Butler	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
1996	Davenport et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1996	Drake & Arias	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
1996	Ellis et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Gee & Warwick	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1996	Gooday	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Jacobi & Langevin	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1996	Kuhne & Rachor	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Lemmens et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1996	Levin et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
1996	Li et al.	Subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Posey et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1996	Rathburn et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Schlacher & Wooldridge	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Schrijvers et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
1996	Thomas	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1996	Williamson & Creese	Temperate	South	size range of animals defined	Turf algae & microalgae
1997	Aller	Temperate	North	size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	Boström & Bonsdorff	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1997	Buhs & Reise	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	Collie et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	Connolly	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	LeClair & LaBarbera	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
1997	Livingston	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	Livingston et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	Manley & Shaw	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	McClanahan & Sala	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	McCorkle et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	McKnight & Probert	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1997	Russo	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1997	Sala	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1997	Takeuchi & Hino	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1997	Turner et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1997	Warner	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1997	Wright et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Bacon et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Chapman	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
1998	Engel & Kvitek	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Flynn et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
1998	Glasby	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Hata & Nakata	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1998	Hatcher	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
1998	Jernakoff & Nielsen	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
1998	Knowles & Bell	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1998	MacDonald et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Magorrian & Service	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1998	Mazouni et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1998	Osman & Whitlatch	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Sardá et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
1998	Sasekumar & Chong	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
1998	Schrijvers et al.	Tropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Mangroves
1998	Tanaka & Leite	Tropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
1998	Taylor	Temperate	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
1998	Taylor	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, turf algae & microalgae, other biogenic habitats
1998	Taylor	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1998	Taylor & Rees	Temperate	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
1998	Thrush et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Walsh & Mitchell	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1998	Whitlatch & Osman	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Widdows et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Wieczorek & Todd	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Wildish & Fader	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1998	Witman & Grange	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1998	Wolff et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Bologna & Heck	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, seagrasses
1999	Brown & Taylor	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Turf algae & microalgae
1999	Connell	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1999	Connell & Anderson	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
1999	Cranfield et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
1999	Davenport et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
1999	Edgar	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, seagrasses
1999	Edgar	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, seagrasses
1999	Freese et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Glasby	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1999	Glasby	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, seagrassess, benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Glasby	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, seagrassess, benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Hily & Bouteille	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1999	Jewett et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Kenyon et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, seagrasses
1999	Lavery et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
1999	Lepoint et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1999	Morri et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Prena et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Ramos	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Rees et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Rees et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Rose et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1999	Saiz-Salinas & Urkiaga-Alberdi	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Sánchez-Jerez et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
1999	Sánchez-Jerez et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
1999	Smallwood et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Smith & Witman	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
1999	Tarasov et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
1999	Viejo	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2000	Cocito et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Cohen et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Collie et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North: temperate South: tropical, subtropical, temperate	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Collie et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Dando et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Edgar & Barrett	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Ellis et al.	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Gage et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Glasby	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2000	Jablonski et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North: tropical, subtropical, temperate South: tropical	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Kaiser et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Roy et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Rumohr & Kujawski	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Sagasti et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2000	Smith	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Turf algae & microalgae
2000	Sutherland et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Tuck et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2000	Veale et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Beaulieu	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2001	Beaulieu	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2001	Bradshaw et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Brooks & Bell	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2001	Cranfield et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2001	Dean & Jewett	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Duffy et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2001	Dumbauld et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2001	Glasby	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Gooday et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Henry	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
2001	Jennings et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Jennings et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2001	Kollmann & Stachowitsch	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Lee et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, seagrasses
2001	Mancinelli & Rossi	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Maughan	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Nakaoka et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2001	Oh et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Parker et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2001	Prieto et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Robinson et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Sagasti et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2001	Sfriso et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Smith	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Sudo & Azeta	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Thrush et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Vytopil & Willis	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2001	Wright	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2001	Zühlke et al.	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Bologna & Heck	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2002	Brooks et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Brown et al.	Temperate	North	size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Burton et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2002	Callaway et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Callaway et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Cartes et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2002	Dolmer	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Dulvy et al.	Tropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Corals
2002	Edgar & Barrett	Temperate	South	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Fraschetti et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2002	Germano & Read	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Holloway & Keough	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2002	Holloway & Keough	Subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2002	Hovel et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2002	Jayaprada	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2002	Koch & Wolff	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2002	Labarta et al.	Temperate	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2002	Mancinelli et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Matsumoto & Kohda	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2002	Nakaoka et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2002	Saier	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2002	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2002	Smith & Rule	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, macroalgae, turf algae & microalgae
2002	Stachowicz et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2002	Steimle et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2002	Thiel	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2002	Velasco & Navarro	Temperate	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2002	Yu et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Ribeiro et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2003	Ashton et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2003	Beaver et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2003	Bolduc & Afton	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Bone et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2003	Bradshaw et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Burrows et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Colloca et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Deidun et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Diaz & Arana	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2003	Edgar & Klumpp	Tropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Artificial structures, macroalgae, seagrasses
2003	Haggitt & Babcock	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2003	Hirst	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2003	Kumagai & Aoki	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
2003	Leite & Turra	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2003	Nash	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Pardo & Dauer	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Prieto et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2003	Sagasti et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Schreider et al.	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2003	Sepúlveda et al.	Temperate	South	Only maximum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2003	Tanaka & Leite	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2003	Tanner	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2003	Tanner	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Thorbjorn & Petersen	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals, other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
2003	Velasco & Navarro	Temperate	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2003	Viejo & Åberg	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2003	Witman & Smith	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2004	Bouillon et al.	Tropical	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2004	Diaz et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Escapa et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2004	Gaymer et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Hargrave et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Healey & Hovel	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, seagrasses
2004	Henry & Kenchington	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2004	Hinz et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Kaiser et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Larsen & Gilfillan	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Mathot et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Osman & Whitlatch	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2004	Tanaka & Leite	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2004	Welsh & Castadelli	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2004	Wernberg et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2004	Wikström & Kautsky	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2004	Witman et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Andersen et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Bishop	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2005	Brown	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2005	Castañeda-Fernández-de-Lara et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Clark & Johnston	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Davidson et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Gage et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2005	Govenar et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Other biogenic habitats
2005	Hamazaki et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Hepburn & Hurd	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2005	Jewett et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Klumpp & Kwak	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2005	Luckenbach et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2005	McConnaughey et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Nakamura & Sano	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Nakaoka	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2005	Pagliosa & Lana	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2005	Polte et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2005	Polte et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2005	Prieto et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Raes & Vanreusel	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2005	Rule & Smith	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Artificial structures
2005	Sgro et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2005	Stone et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Tanner	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2005	Thomasson & Tunberg	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2005	Velasco & Navarro	Temperate	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2005	Winston & Migotto	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Alfaro	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves, seagrasses
2006	Beaumont et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Burone & Pires-Vanin	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2006	Cruz-Rivera & Paul	Tropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae, turf algae & microalgae, other biogenic habitats
2006	Eklöf et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2006	Gil et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2006	Guerra-García et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2006	Henry et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Hepburn et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2006	Hinchey et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Hooper & Davenport	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2006	Hosack et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses, other biogenic habitats
2006	Kenchington et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Kogan et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Kouchi et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2006	Lindsay et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2006	Mendez	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	O'Brien et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Pereira et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2006	Rae & Vanreusel	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Reed & Hovel	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2006	Reiss et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Roberts & Poore	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2006	Roberts et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2006	Rodney & Paynter	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2006	Royer et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2006	Schmidt & Scheibling	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2006	Sibaja-Cordero & Vargas-Zamora	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Sirota & Hovel	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2006	Skilleter et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2006	Smith et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Sun et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Tanner	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, seagrasses
2006	Valente	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Vizzini & Mazzola	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Ward et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Yahel et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2006	Zintzen et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2007	Aníbal et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Antoniadou & Chintiroglou	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Aravind et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2007	Bates & DeWreede	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	de Juan et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2007	Duineveld et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2007	Fujiwara et al.	Subtropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Other biogenic habitats
2007	Ganesh & Raman	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2007	Govenar & Fisher	Tropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2007	Harries et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Hirst	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Huntley et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2007	Ince et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2007	Irving et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2007	Itoh et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2007	Jing et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2007	Jorgensen et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2007	Juan et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2007	Kenchington et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2007	Leite et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	McDermott	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2007	Murray et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2007	O'Neill et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Owada et al.	Subtropical, temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, corals, benthic & unidentified habitats
2007	Powers et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Roberts et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Robertson & Weis	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2007	Rule & Smith	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2007	Sánchez-Moyano et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2007	Szarek et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2007	Unsworth et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2007	Voultsiadou et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2007	Walker et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2008	Asch & Collie	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Commito et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2008	Erbland & Ozbay	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Other biogenic habitats
2008	Felley et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Fukunaga	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2008	Garcia et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
2008	Guillén et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Guyonnet et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Hirst	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2008	Jennings et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Kochmann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2008	Lam et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Metcalfe & Glasby	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2008	Micheli et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2008	Morton & Bamber	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Moura et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2008	Muir & Bamber	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Mutlu & Ergev	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Nagelkerken et al.	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2008	Nakaoka et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2008	Neumann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Neumann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Paetzold et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Other biogenic habitats
2008	Partyka & Peterson	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2008	Prescott & Cudney-Bueno	Subtropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Artificial structures, other biogenic habitats
2008	Printrakoon et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2008	Raes et al.	Tropical, temperate	North: temperate South: tropical	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2008	Rees et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2008	Riedel et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Roberts et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2008	Roberts et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses, other biogenic habitats
2008	Roberts et al.	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2008	Rueda & Salas	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2008	Sanderson et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2008	Thistle et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Tomašových	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Vázquez-Bader et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Vázquez-Luis et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2008	Vermeij et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2008	Witman et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Armitage & Fourqurean	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2009	Bates	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2009	Blanchard et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Brusati & Grosholz	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2009	Bruschetti et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2009	Cannicci et al.	Tropical, subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2009	Carbines & Cole	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Cartes et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Collie et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Dafforn et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2009	de Juan et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Gheerardyn et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2009	Grizzle et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Gustafsson et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2009	Gutow et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

(*Continued*)

Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2009	Hinz et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Jacobucci et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2009	Jeffreys et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Johnson et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2009	Margreth et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Corals
2009	Marzinelli et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2009	McKinnon et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2009	Montagna et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Morsan	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2009	Neumann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Neumann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2009	Poore et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2009	Rabaoui et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2009	Rueda et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2009	Rueda et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2009	Spivak et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2009	Summerhayes et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2009	Yu et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Ayres-Peres & Mantelatto	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2010	Barnes et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2010	Borg et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2010	Cacabelos et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2010	Gartner et al.	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2010	Gedan & Bertness	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2010	Gestoso et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2010	Khan et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Kon et al.	Tropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Mangroves
2010	Marenghi et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2010	Martinetto et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, mangroves, benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Moore & Hovel	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2010	Newcombe & Taylor	Temperate	South	Only maximum size specified	Macroalgae
2010	Nikula et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2010	Norkko et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Osman et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Poirier et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Reiss et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Sellheim et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Smyth & Roberts	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2010	Stella et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2010	Tang et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves, benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Tanner & Fernandes	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Valanko et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Vanreusel et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2010	Voultsiadou et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2010	Zintzen & Massin	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2011	Anderson et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Atkinson et al.	Subtropical	South	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Burone et al.	Tropical, subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Carr et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2011	Currin et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2011	de Juan et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Douglass et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2011	Drouin et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2011	Ellis et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Fleddum et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2011	Fraser et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2011	Freeman & Creese	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2011	Freestone & Osman	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves, benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Harris	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Harwell et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2011	Hellyer et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2011	Hinz et al. 2011	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Johnson	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2011	Kon et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2011	Lambert et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Liuzzi & Gappa	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2011	Lomovasky et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Luo et al.	Subtropical	North	Only maximum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Metaxas	Tropical, subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Moura et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2011	Navarro et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Neumann & Kröncke	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Nikula et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2011	Paavo et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Pacciardi et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2011	Stevens & Dunn	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Tanner	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2011	Tsubaki et al.	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals, benthic & unidentified habitats
2011	Tuya et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2011	Wong et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves, seagrasses, other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Anderson & Lovvorn	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2012	Arponen & Boström	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2012	Bishop et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2012	Byers et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2012	Cutajar et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2012	de Juan & Demestre	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Elahi & Sebens	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Gestoso et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2012	Gullström et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2012	Gustafsson & Salo	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2012	Hamilton et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2012	Haupt et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2012	Hepburn et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2012	Janiak & Whitlatch	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2012	Källén et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2012	Karlson & Osman	Subtropical, temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Lambert et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Lewis & Anderson	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2012	Macias	Tropical, subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2012	Martinez et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Marzinelli et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2012	Mosch et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Nerot et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Pagliosa et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2012	Przeslawski et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2012	Ragnarsson & Burgos	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Riedel et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Spicer & Widdicombe	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Strain et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2012	Tait & Hovel	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2012	Tyrrell et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2012	Wilkie et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2012	Yorke & Metaxas	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2013	Barnes et al.	Subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Bell et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2013	Bilkovic et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2013	Bishop et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, mangroves
2013	Bowden et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Brandt et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Broszeit et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Cartes et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Coleman et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Cook et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2013	Dauvin et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	de Juan et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Delgado et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Dhib et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2013	Do et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2013	Ellis et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Engelen et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2013	Fleddum et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Foveau et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Gartner et al.	Subtropical	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2013	Gribben et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2013	Hammerschlag-Peyer et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2013	Krone et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2013	Laboy-Nieves & Muniz-Barretto	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2013	Lambert et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	MacDonald & Weis	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2013	Mangano et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Neumann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Ortiz et al.	Tropical, subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, other biogenic habitats
2013	Pascal et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2013	Popadić et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Prato et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2013	Reinhardt et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Riera et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Roff et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2013	Ross et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2013	Sciberras et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Sell & Kröncke	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Smith et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Staszak & Armitage	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2013	Tuya et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2013	Urra et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Vitaliano et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2013	Wolf et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals, macroalgae
2014	Altieri & Witman	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2014	Bedini et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2014	Bhagirathan et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Blain & Gagnon	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2014	Blake et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2014	Boulcott et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Brahim et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2014	Buzá-Jacobucci & Pereira-Leite	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2014	Carvalho et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2014	Cebrian et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2014	Corrêa et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2014	Esqueda-González et al.	Tropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Artificial structures, other biogenic habitats
2014	Fariñas-Franco & Roberts	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Fernandez et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2014	Fukunaga et al.	Tropical	North	Only maximum size specified	Mangroves
2014	Gatune et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2014	Hosono	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Huang et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Hughes	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Jones et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2014	Konsulova & Doncheva	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2014	Kornijow	Na	Na	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Lambert et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Lange & Griffiths	Subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2014	Lefcheck et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2014	Leopardas et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Muntadas et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Subtropical, temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Nordström et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2014	Palardy & Witman	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Pierri-Daunt & Tanaka	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2014	Png-Gonzalez et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2014	Reynolds et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2014	Ronowicz et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Smeulders et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals, benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Smith et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Trave & Sheaves	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2014	Tuya et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2014	Vassallo et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2014	Veiga et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2014	Vidović et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2015	Barry et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Bergman et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Carcedo et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Chen et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2015	Coolen et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Cúrdia et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2015	de Jong et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	de Jong et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	De Mesel et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2015	DeAmicis & Foggo	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2015	Dias et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2015	Eklöf et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses, benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Fernandez et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2015	Green & Fong	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2015	Greene	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Gutow et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2015	Hemery et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Howarth et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Huang et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2015	Knight et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2015	Kristensen et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2015	Lanham et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2015	Lee et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Long et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2015	McDonald et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2015	McFarlin et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Mangroves
2015	Munari et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2015	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Nogueira et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2015	Ortiz et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Ortiz et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
2015	Palmer & Montagna	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Sepúlveda et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2015	Sheehan et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
2015	Sokołowski et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2015	Torres et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2015	Vader & Tandberg	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2015	van der Zee et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Veeragurunathan et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2015	Whomersley et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2015	Wong & Dowd	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2015	Zupo et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2016	Arnold et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2016	Ba-Akdah et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2016	Bowden et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Clark et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	de Jong et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Demers et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2016	Du Preez et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Figueroa et al.	Subtropical, Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2016	Filimon et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2016	Fritz	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Hemery & Henkel	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Jimenez et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Kollars et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2016	Lefcheck et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2016	Leite et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2016	Luckenbach et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structure, macroalgae
2016	Marzinelli et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2016	McDonald et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2016	McSkimming et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2016	Meyer et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Muntadas et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Murat et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2016	Neumann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Piló et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Piras et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Rodrigues et al.	Tropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2016	Rodríguez-Zaragoza et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Rosli et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Tano et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2016	Theodor et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Vanreusel et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2016	Walls et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2016	Zharikov & Lysenko	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Agostini et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2017	Alfaro-Lucas et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2017	Balestra et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Boyé et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2017	Collie et al.	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Cox et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Davoult et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2017	Donadi et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2017	Eddy et al.	Tropical, subtropical, Temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Fernandez-Gonzalez & Sanchez-Jerez	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, other biogenic habitats
2017	Foveau & Dauvin	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Gribben et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2017	Hamilton et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves
2017	Lambert et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Lavender et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2017	Lefcheck et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2017	Mach et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2017	Mariani et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Neumann et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	O'Carroll et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	O'Carroll et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Pascal et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Ramalho et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2017	Reynolds et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Salmo et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2017	Sokołowski et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Artificial structures
2017	Suárez-Jiménez et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2017	Taylor et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Vermeij	Tropical	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2017	Winkler et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2017	Xu et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2017	Yeager & Hovel	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2017	Zaabar et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2018	Alitto et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Audino & Marian	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Baker et al.	Tropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2018	Belattmania et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2018	Belattmania et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2018	Brix et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Burnett & Koehl	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2018	Coffin et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2018	Cunha et al.	tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2018	das Chagas et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2018	Desmond et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, macroalgae
2018	dos Santos et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2018	Douglass et al.	Subtropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2018	Eggleton et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Esqueda-González et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2018	Fariñas-Franco et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2018	French & Moore	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2018	Gabara et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Turf algae & microalgae
2018	Gavira-O'Neill et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2018	Glaspie et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2018	Ha & Williams	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2018	Hamoutene et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2018	Hemery et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Hermosillo-Núñez et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2018	Hermosillo-Núñez et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
2018	Howarth et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Janiak et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures, mangroves
2018	Kaiser et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Kaminsky et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Kennedy et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2018	Kniesz et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2018	Little et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Lundquist et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	McGann & Conrad	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Momota & Nakaoka	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2018	Monk et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Montereale-Gavazzi et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Moreno et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Morris et al.	Subtropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Mosbahi et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2018	Muntadas et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Nakamoto et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2018	Namba & Nakaoka	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2018	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2018	Parameswaran et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Saarinen et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2018	Scheffel et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2018	Schweitzer et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Singh et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Soler-Hurtado et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2018	Sutherland et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Tanner et al.	Subtropical, temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Tilot et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Vaughn & Hoellein	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Venturelli et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Viola et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2018	Waters et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2018	Wenger et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2018	Whippo et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2018	Williams et al.	Subtropical, temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2018	Yusa et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2018	Zwerschke et al.	Temperate	North	Only maximum size specified	Other biogenic habitats
2019	Abdelhady et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Audino et al.	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Barrientos-Lujan et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2019	Bentley et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Bertolini	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2019	Bonaglia et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Bremec & Schejter	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2019	Brooks & Crowe	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, macroalgae
2019	Cadier & Frouws	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2019	Campanyà-Llovet & Snelgrove	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Carmen & Grunden	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2019	Casamajor et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2019	Cavalcante et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2019	Ferreira et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Fields et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Foster et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2019	Fulton et al.	Tropical, subtropical, Temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2019	Gan et al.	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2019	Gárate et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Garcia et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Gates et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2019	Githaiga et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2019	Guillas et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Other biogenic habitats
2019	Hayduk et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2019	Henseler et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Hossain	Tropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Hossain et al.	Tropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Iliff et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2019	Ito et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Jacobucci et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Janas et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2019	Lomeli et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Lozano-Cortés et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2019	Luff et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2019	Lutz et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Meysick et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2019	Michaelis et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Michaelis et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Navarro-Barranco et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2019	Olivier et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Outinen et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae, benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Piechaud et al.	Na	Na	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Powell et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Price et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Corals
2019	Salmo et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2019	Seitz et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2019	Slavik et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Smith et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2019	Sutherland et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Talbot et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Trannum et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2019	Tuya et al.	Subtropical, temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2019	Wee et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Corals

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2019	Yeager et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2019	Zhang & Silliman	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae, seagrasses
2020	Babcock et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures, macroalgae
2020	Barbosa & Taylor	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Seagrasses
2020	Belattmania et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2020	Callaway et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Chen et al.	Tropical	South	Size range of animals defined	Macroalgae
2020	Couce et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Cramer et al.	Tropical	North	Size range of animals defined	Corals
2020	Fraser et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Corals, macroalgae, turf algae & microalgae, other biogenic habitats
2020	Gagnon et al.	Tropical, subtropical, temperate	North, South	No size definition of epifauna given	Mangroves, seagrasses
2020	Ge et al.	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2020	González-García et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Gracia et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Other biogenic habitats, benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Kodama et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Macroalgae
2020	Lanham et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2020	Ledbetter & Hovel	Subtropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Seagrasses
2020	López-Garrido et al.	Subtropical	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Ma et al.	Tropical	North	Only minimum size specified	Mangroves
2020	Namba et al.	Temperate	North	Size range of animals defined	Seagrasses
2020	Noble-James et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Pisapia et al.	Tropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Corals
2020	Proudfoot et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Rouse et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures

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Year	Authors	Latitude zone	Hemisphere	Size	Habitat type
2020	Rowden et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Sedano et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2020	Sedano et al.	Temperate	North	Only minimum size specified	Artificial structures
2020	Shelamoff et al.	Temperate	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2020	Simpson et al.	Subtropical	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Artificial structures
2020	Stelling-Wood et al.	Subtropical	South	Only minimum size specified	Macroalgae
2020	Stevens et al.	Temperate	South	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats
2020	Wei et al.	Temperate	North	No size definition of epifauna given	Benthic & unidentified habitats

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