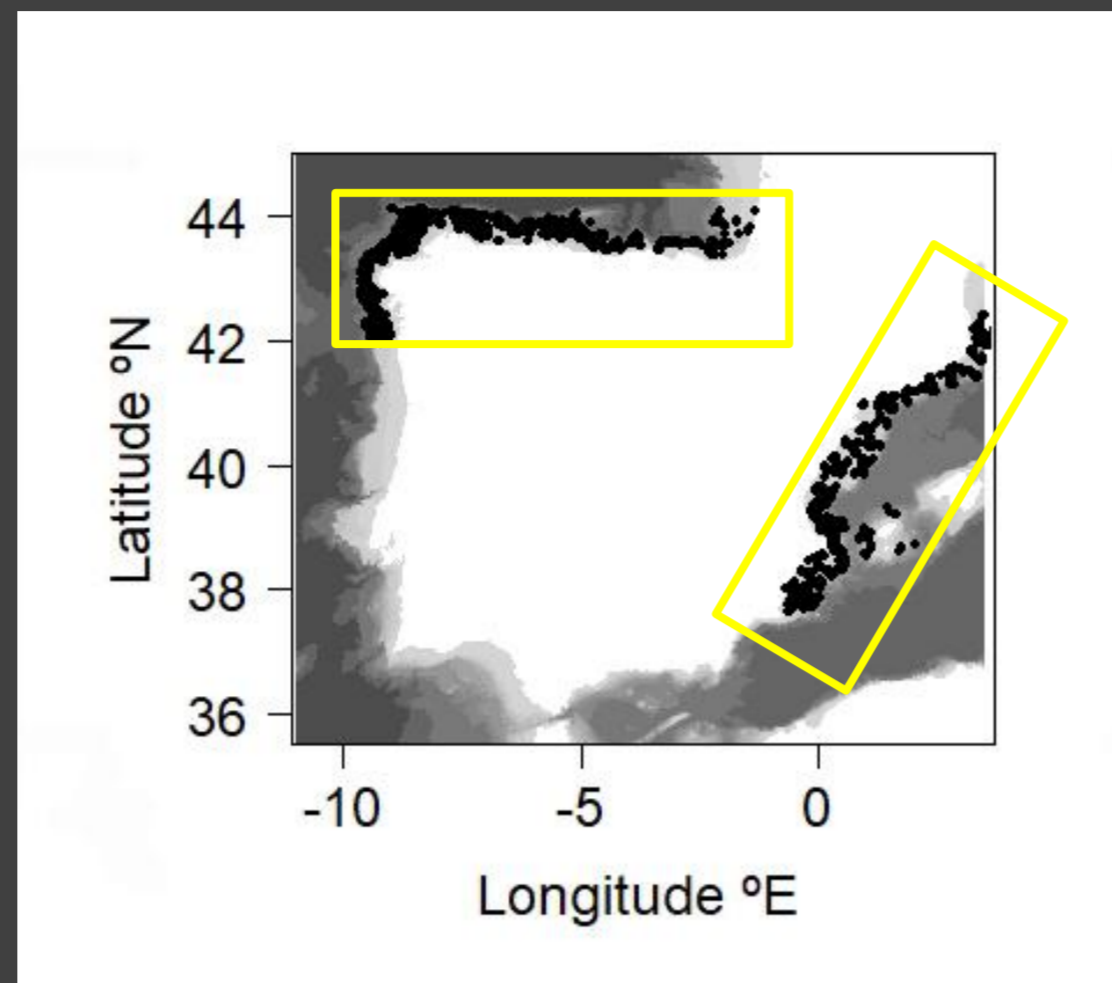


Contrasting effects of fishing and warming on functional traits configuration of Mediterranean and Atlantic demersal communities

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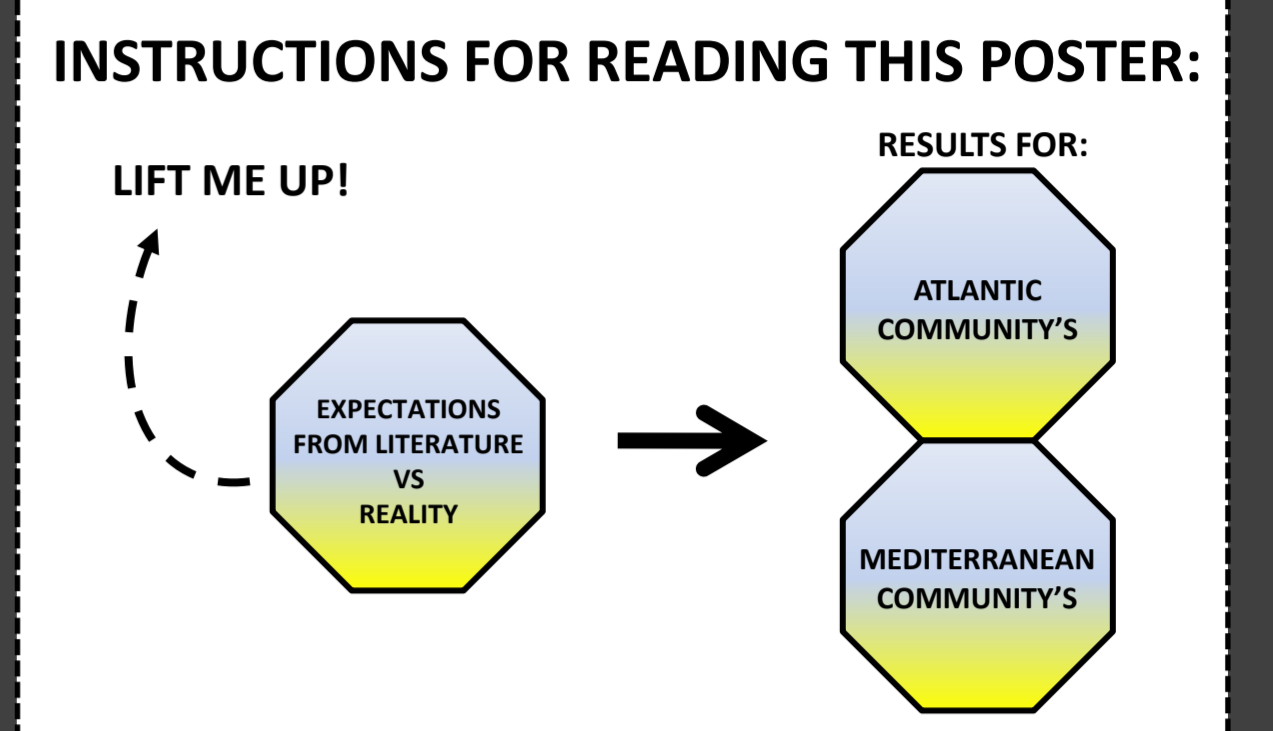
INTRO: For some time now, the study of ecosystems' 'health' status is incorporating trait-based in addition to taxonomic approaches, as they reflect more specific mechanisms underlying changes in communities.

GOAL: Assess the response of eight commonly used life history traits to two of the most important abiotic stressors: **warming, fishing pressure** and their **interaction**. Traits were weighted at the community level using field data for an Atlantic and a Mediterranean demersal community.



Both studied areas, in Cantabrian and Mediterranean seas

M&M: We computed Community Weighted Mean Traits (CWMt), based on eight commonly used life history traits, for two benthic-demersal communities, the Spanish Mediterranean and the Cantabrian Seas'. We modelled the response of these CWMt to warming (using surface temperature data, SST) and pair and otter trawling effort (vessel monitoring data, VMS) using generalized least squares models, accounting for spatio-temporal autocorrelation. We tested the potential response using a combination of 0 to 3-year lags for each stressor.



OUR MAIN QUESTIONS ARE:

**ARE COMMUNITY TRAITS RESPONDING TO EXTERNAL STRESSORS?
ARE THESE RESPONSES THE SAME EVERYWHERE?**

