

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

S1

MedSens index: The bridge between marine citizen science and coastal management

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TABLE S1.1 Taxa selected for the sensitive assessment and their typical habitats.

Class	Taxon	Typical habitats
Ulvophyceae	<i>Caulerpa cylindracea</i> Sonder, 1845	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> (M.Vahl) C.Agardh, 1817	rocky bottoms
Demospongiae	<i>Axinella</i> spp.	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Aplysina</i> spp. Nardo, 1834	rocky bottoms, coralligenous, caves
	<i>Geodia cydonium</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	rocky & detritic bottoms
Anthozoa	<i>Corallium rubrum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	coralligenous, caves
	<i>Paramuricea clavata</i> (Risso, 1826)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Eunicella cavolini</i> (Koch, 1887)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Eunicella singularis</i> (Esper, 1791)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> (Pallas, 1766)	soft & rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Parazoanthus axinellae</i> (Schmidt, 1862)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Savalia savaglia</i> (Bertoloni, 1819)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Cladocora caespitosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Astroides calycularis</i> (Pallas, 1766)	rocky bottoms
	<i>Balanophyllia europaea</i> (Risso, 1826)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
Bivalvia	<i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> Lacaze-Duthiers, 1897	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Pinna nobilis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	soft & rocky bottoms, seagrasses
Malacostraca	<i>Arca noae</i> Linnaeus, 1758	rocky bottoms
	<i>Palinurus elephas</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous, caves
Echinoidea	<i>Homarus gammarus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous, caves
	<i>Scyllarides latus</i> (Latreille, 1803)	rocky bottoms, coralligenous, caves
	<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> (Lamarck, 1816)	rocky bottoms
Actinopterygii	<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	rocky bottoms, seagrasses
	<i>Diplodus</i> spp.	rocky bottoms, coralligenous
	<i>Sciaena umbra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	rocky bottoms, coralligenous

TABLE S1.2 Pressures likely affect marine species and considered in the evidence-based sensitivity assessment according to the MarESA approach and the needs of the MSFD (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry & Stamp 2018).

Pressure type	Pressure
Physical	Emergence regime changes
	Salinity changes (increase)
	Salinity changes (decrease)
	Temperature changes (increase)
	Temperature changes (decrease)
	Water flow (tidal current) changes
	Wave exposure changes
	Changes in suspended solids (water clarity)
	Habitat structure changes - removal of substratum (extraction)
	Abrasion/ disturbance at the surface of the substratum
	Penetration and/or disturbance of the substratum below the surface
	Smothering and siltation rate changes (light)
	Smothering and siltation rate changes (heavy)
	Physical change
	Physical loss
	Barrier to species movement
	Electromagnetic changes
	Death or injury by collision
	Introduction of light
Litter	
Noise changes	
Visual disturbance	
Chemical	Organic enrichment
	De-oxygenation
	Introduction of other substance (solid, liquid or gas)
	Nutrient enrichment
	Hydrocarbon and PAH contamination
	Radionuclide contamination
	Synthetic compound contamination
	Transition elements & organo-metal contamination
Biological	Genetic modification and translocation of indigenous species
	Introduction of microbial pathogens
	Introduction or spread of invasive non-indigenous species
	Removal of non-target species
	Removal of target species

Reference

Tyler-Walters, H., Tillin, H. M., d'Avack, E. A. S., Perry, F. & Stamp, T. (2018). *Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment (MarESA) – A Guide*. Marine Life Information Network (MarLIN), Marine Biological Association of the UK, Plymouth.