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# Improving the sampling efficiency of benthic species and communities using complementary gears: beam trawl and bottom trawl

# Maria Teresa FARRIOLS, Alba SERRAT, Francesc ORDINES, Aida FRANK, Aída PAREJO and Enric MASSUTÍ

Centre Oceanogràfic de les Balears (COB-IEO), CSIC, Moll de Ponent s/n, 07015 Palma, Illes Balears, Spain

Corresponding author: Maria Teresa FARRIOLS; mt.farriols@ieo.csic.es

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# **Abstract**

Benthic species and habitats are receiving increasing attention in the framework of European regulations such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management by the current European Union Common Fishery Policy. As a consequence, scientific surveys initially designed to assess demersal resources, like MEDITS, have broadened over the years from demersal species and their communities to benthic ones. At the same time, in the framework of the MSFD, new specific surveys have also started to properly identify and characterize benthic communities. This work aims to compare the efficiency of Jennings beam trawl (BT) and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73, to sample epibenthic and nectobenthic species and communities. Thus, data from MSFD surveys were compared to data from MEDITS surveys in the Levantine-Balearic demarcation (western Mediterranean Sea). The Jennings BT provides better estimations of density and species richness for small species closely associated with the seabed and the GOC-73 of the occurrence of some macroepibenthic species presenting low abundance. The GOC-73 allows for higher spatial coverage, but the Jennings BT gives more precise information on the location of benthic species and the patchy distribution of benthic habitats. Although sampling was performed in the same habitats, an important fraction of the species was collected exclusively using one or the other sampling gear. Both sampling methods provide complementary information that improves biodiversity estimations and the description of benthic habitats, allowing a better future assessment of the anthropogenic impact, hence improving the objectives of the MSFD.

**Keywords:** benthic habitats; epibenthic species; nectobenthic species; Jennings beam trawl; experimental bottom trawl GOC-73; sampling efficiency.

# Introduction

The studies of benthic habitats are of high relevance for the conservation of marine ecosystems and the sustainability of their living resources. The implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) by the current European Union Common Fishery Policy (CFP) and other European regulations, such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD; 2008/56/EC) has increased the interest in conservation studies. For instance, two of the 11 descriptors that the MSFD uses for the assessment of Good Environmental Status (GES) are related to benthic habitats: Descriptor 1 (Biodiversity) and Descriptor 6 (Seafloor integrity). Common methodologies and indicators are currently being developed to explore the status of benthic habitats and the physical damage caused by human activities on benthic communities. Some examples are the indicators Sentinels of the Seabed and the Extent of Physical Damage to Predominant Seafloor Habitat (Elliott et al., 2018; Serrano et al., 2022). On the other hand, the EAFM aims to identify all the habitats used by humans, assessing the anthropogenic impact thereon and identifying those habitats that are critical to particular species for key ecological processes at the population level (Pikitch et al., 2004). Moreover, the application of EAFM requires the protection of a substantial portion of marine ecosystems from fishing impacts, so that they can serve as biodiversity reserves and reference sites (Hilborn, 2004).

In the Mediterranean Sea, within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, two common indicators have been proposed for the assessment of Ecological Objective 1 related to biodiversity: the habitat distributional range and the condition of the habitat's typical species and communities (UNEP/MAP, 2016). For the CFP and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, Sensitive Habitats, Essential Fish Habitats, and Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems are important concepts for man-

agement (STECF, 2006; GFCM, 2019, 2022). Sensitive Habitats are fragile habitats of a high diversity that are ecologically relevant and require special protection. Essential Fish Habitats are considered essential to the development of critical phases of fishery resources whose protection enhances fishery stocks (Benaka, 1999). This is the case of the Sensitive Habitats and Essential Fish Habitats of crinoids, maërl/rhodoliths, and Peyssonnelia beds (Colloca et al., 2004; Ordines et al., 2009, 2015). The Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006, of 21 December 2006, concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, protects the maërl/rhodoliths beds. Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems constitute areas that may be vulnerable to impacts from fishing activities; for instance, some species, like the bamboo coral Isidella elongata, have been acknowledged as indicator species of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems due to their vulnerability to bottom trawling (Appendix 17 of the report of the forty-second session of the FAO-GFCM; Resolution GFCM/43/2019/6).

The identification, characterization, and mapping of benthic biocenoses contribute to fisheries management guaranteeing the preservation of biodiversity and the sustainability of fisheries, through a spatio-temporal organization of the fishing effort, based on the presence of certain habitats and their conservation status. However, the estimation of the indicators necessary for this purpose requires good quality data, based on the appropriate sampling of benthic species. The study of the structure and distribution of epibenthic communities has been historically hampered by the challenges associated with the quantitative sampling of epibenthic species, which is influenced by their small-scale, patchy distribution, depth range, ground attachment, substrate type, bottom currents, but also by the lack of information on the efficiency of sampling gears (Wennhage et al., 1997; Jennings et al., 1999; Reiss et al., 2006).

Since it started in 1994, the MEDITS bottom trawl survey program has represented the most important data source in the Mediterranean Sea supporting the evaluation of demersal resources, through population and community indicators, and the assessment and simulation models based on fishery-independent data (Spedicato et al., 2019). MEDITS surveys are included in the Data Collection Framework (DCF), whose original regulatory framework (the Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008, of 25 February 2008, concerning the establishment of a community framework for the collection, management, and use of data in the fisheries sector, and support for scientific advice regarding the CFP), establishes that research surveys at sea must provide information not only to evaluate the abundance and distribution of fisheries stocks, independently of the data provided by commercial fisheries, but also to assess the impact of the fishing activity on the environment. Within this context, the scope of MEDITS surveys has broadened over the years, from the demersal species and their communities to the benthic ones (Stamouli et al., 2022). MEDITS bottom trawl survey program has faced new challenges, such as the identification of Sensitive Habitats and Essential Fish Habitats, also providing new scientific insights linked to the MSFD (e.g., biodiversity, trophic webs, allochthonous species, and litter), the EAFM, and even the Marine Spatial Planning (Spedicato *et al.*, 2019).

In Spain, the MEDITS surveys are an important source of data and samples for the MSFD. These data are being used to estimate indicators of the conservation status of benthic habitats. However, the experimental bottom trawl gear used in MEDITS surveys, the GOC-73, was designed to sample efficiently a great variety of macrobenthic and nectobenthic species (Bertrand *et al.*, 2002; Fiorentini *et al.*, 1999; Dremière *et al.*, 1999). To improve the sampling of benthic species and communities, new research surveys have been conducted in the MSFD using a beam trawl. This work aims to compare the sampling efficiency of these gears to sample epibenthic and nectobenthic species and communities. Data on the abundance and biomass of the main taxonomic groups and habitat-forming species were compared for this purpose.

# **Materials and Methods**

# Study area

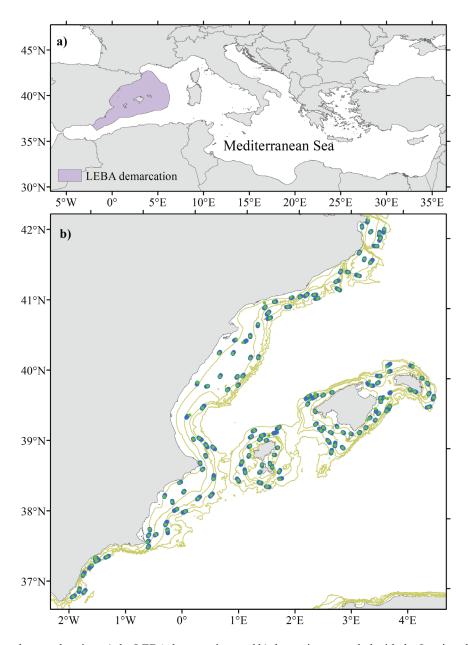
Within the MSFD, the Spanish marine environment is divided into five marine demarcations, based on their general biogeographic, oceanographic, and hydrological characteristics (Bellas, 2014). Our study area is the Levantine-Balearic (LEBA) demarcation, situated in the western Mediterranean Sea, and includes the Mediterranean coast of the Iberian Peninsula from Cabo de Gata to Cap de Creus and the Balearic Islands (Fig. 1). The LEBA covers around 2400 km of coastline and is subject to high anthropogenic pressure, with high fishing activity, especially in the continental shelf (López-Jurado *et al.*, 2012; Serrano *et al.*, 2012).

There are some peculiarities in the different areas of the LEBA demarcation. The waters surrounding the Balearic Islands, for example, are characterized by pronounced oligotrophy, while the continental coast has higher primary productivity and a large number of terrigenous bottoms from river discharge, with a wide continental shelf in its central part (Estrada, 1996; Siokou-Frangou *et al.*, 2010; Serrano *et al.*, 2012). The Archipelago does not have any river discharge and, consequently, the sediments of its narrow continental shelf are mainly biogenic sands and gravels, with a high percentage of carbonates. Furthermore, whereas submarine canyons are scarce on the Balearic margin, they are abundant in the southern and northern parts of the continental margin of the LEBA demarcation.

#### Data source

# MEDITS surveys

These surveys are performed annually during late spring and summer onboard the R/V *Miguel Oliver* (70 m long, 14.4 m wide, 2495 GT, and 2000 kW), covering



*Fig. 1:* Map of the study area showing: a) the LEBA demarcation, and b) the stations sampled with the Jennings beam trawl (green) and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73 (blue), during CIRCA-LEBA and MEDITS surveys, respectively. The isobaths represent 50, 100, 200, 500 and 800 m depth.

a wide bathymetric range (30-800 m) along the Mediterranean waters of the Iberian Peninsula and around the Balearic Islands. The GOC-73 gear used in the MEDITS surveys is an experimental bottom trawl gear specifically designed for this sampling program. It is equipped with two Morgére otter boards, each one weighing 350 kg and with a surface of 2.5 m<sup>2</sup>; 100 or 200 m sweeps, depending on the depth (<200 m and >200 m, respectively); 30 m bridles; and a net with average horizontal and vertical openings of 16-18 and 2.7-3.2 m, respectively; it is also equipped with a 10 mm diamond mesh codend. The fishing time (the time in which the gear is in contact with the bottom), and the behaviour of the net, in terms of horizontal and vertical openings, is measured using a MAR-PORT system. For more details about the sampling gear, see the MEDITS Handbook (MEDITS Working Group, 2017).

The sampling was conducted during daylight hours, with an effective duration of 30 and 60 minutes for stations above and below 200 m depth, respectively, and a towing speed ranging from 2.7 to 3.0 knots. The MED-ITS surveys follow a depth-stratified random sampling scheme, with haul allocation proportional to the surface of depth strata (Bertrand *et al.*, 2002; Spedicato *et al.*, 2019): A (10-50 m), B (51-100 m), C (101-200 m), D (201-500 m) and E (501-800 m). Once onboard, the catches are sorted, identified to species level or the lowest possible taxonomic level, counted, and weighed.

# MSFD surveys

Two research surveys, called CIRCA-LEBA, were conducted on November 2021 and 2022 onboard the

R/V Ramon Margalef (46 m long, 10.5 m wide, 988 GT, and 1800 kW) to sample epibenthic species in the LEBA demarcation. For this purpose, a standard beam trawl, described by Jennings *et al.* (1999), was used (hereafter called the Jennings BT). It is a small gear, with horizontal and vertical openings of 2 and 0.5 m, respectively, and a 5 mm diamond mesh codend; its sampling efficiency has been estimated by Reiss *et al.* (2006).

Sampling was conducted during daylight hours at the same stations previously covered during the MEDITS surveys. The effective duration of hauls varied between 2 and 15 minutes, depending on the depth, with towing speed ranging from 1.8 to 2.0 knots. The arrival and departure of the gear to the bottom were measured using a SCANMAR system. Once the capture was on board, specimens were sorted, identified to species level or the lowest possible taxonomic level, counted, and weighted.

Additionally, the HORUS photogrammetric benthic sled was deployed in the CIRCA-LEBA surveys, enabling underwater filming at depths of up to approximately 1000 m; it is equipped with a 4k resolution camera and parallel linear lasers. The sled captured high-quality video footage at a distance of 0.5 m from the seabed and an acquisition angle of 45°. The effective duration of video transects, conducted at a towing speed of around 0.5 knots, varied between 15 and 45 minutes, depending on the depth. Underwater recorded videos were georeferenced with a USBL (ultra-short baseline) acoustic beacon fixed to the sled structure, providing data through the vessel's HiPAP system. In each transect, the substrate type and benthic species were identified to the lowest taxonomic group and recorded with the OFOP (Ocean Floor Observation Protocol) software. Once ashore, the video footage was meticulously reviewed using OFOP to conduct a thorough analysis of species abundance. Georeferenced observations allowed for the calculation of individual densities of the species.

# Comparative analysis

To compare the efficiency of the Jennings BT and the GOC-73 for sampling epibenthic and nectobenthic communities, data from the surveys CIRCA-LEBA-1121 and CIRCA-LEBA-1122 were compared with the corresponding stations from MEDITS surveys of 2021 and 2022 in the LEBA demarcation. A total number of 144 MEDITS stations and the corresponding CIRCA-LEBA stations

were selected, based on their geographical position and depth (Table 1; Fig. 1). The samples obtained in stations shallower than 50 m corresponding to A stratum (7 MED-ITS and 7 CIRCA-LEBA stations) were reassigned to B stratum because of the depth similarity (ranging from 38 to 47 m) and the species composition of samples. The total swept area by gear was one order of magnitude higher with the GOC-73 than with the Jennings BT, due to the characteristics of each sampling method (i.e., vertical and horizontal opening, velocity, and duration of hauls). The total swept area was 10650700 m<sup>2</sup> with the GOC-73 and 213184 m<sup>2</sup> with the Jennings BT.

For each gear, the abundance and biomass of each species in each sample were standardized to 250 m², taking into account the horizontal aperture of each gear and the distance covered in each station. Pelagic species were excluded from the analysis. We calculated the total species richness by main taxonomic group and gear, the mean species richness and density (biomass in the case of algae and sponges), and elaborated a list of the 10 most abundant species by main taxonomic group, depth stratum, and gear. The paired Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon (WMW) test was used to compare the mean values between gears.

The analysis of similarity (ANOSIM) and the similarity percentage analysis (SIMPER; Clarke *et al.*, 2014) were applied to test for differences in species composition between gears in each depth stratum and to identify which species contribute most to those differences, respectively. For these analyses, we used standardized biomass data because it allowed the inclusion of species belonging to the taxonomic groups algae and sponges. Similarity between samples was calculated using the Bray–Curtis index.

To compare gear performance in terms of biodiversity estimates we calculated the species accumulation curves using the 'random' method implemented in the *Specac-cum* R software function. This method calculates the mean curve of species accumulation and their standard deviation, from random permutations of sampling stations (Gotelli & Colwell, 2001), allowing us to visualize the increase of species richness with sampling size (number of stations).

The abundance and biomasses of the most important structuring species previously detected in the area (Ruiz et al., 2012), were compared between the GOC-73 and the Jennings BT using the WMW test. All statistical analyses and tests were performed according to standard routines using R version 4.2.2 (www.r-project.org/) except

**Table 1.** Number of stations and total sampled area (in km<sup>2</sup>) by depth stratum (B, 51-100 m; C, 101-200 m; D, 201-500 m and E, 501-800 m) and sampling gear (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73).

Stratum	Stations (n)	BT	GOC
В	53	79142	2219300
C	32	38299	1720200
D	38	57673	4431000
E	21	38070	2280200

for ANOSIM and SIMPER analyses that were performed with the PRIMER-E 7 software (Clarke *et al.*, 2014).

Finally, abundance per 250 m<sup>2</sup> of the habitat-forming species *Funiculina quadrangularis* and *Leptometra phalangium* were obtained from both the Jennings BT and the GOC-73 and from the photogrammetric sled in all the stations where they were present.

#### Results

# Analysis at the community level

There were significantly higher values of abundance (or biomass for Porifera and Algae) estimated with the Jennings BT than the GOC-73: for nine out of 11 taxonomic groups (Algae, Ascidiacea, Bivalvia, Cnidaria, Crustacea, Echinodermata, Pisces, Gastropoda, and Porifera) in the B stratum; for eight out of 10 taxonomic groups (Ascidiacea, Bivalvia, Brachiopoda, Cnidaria, Crustacea, Echinodermata, Pisces, and Gastropoda) in the C stratum; for six out of 10 taxonomic groups (Bivalvia, Brachiopoda, Crustacea, Echinodermata, Gastropoda, and Porifera) in the D stratum; and for four out of 10 taxonomic groups (Bivalvia, Cephalopoda, Crustacea, and Echinodermata) in the E stratum (Fig. 2; Table S1).

The most abundant taxonomic groups obtained with the Jennings BT were Crustacea, Echinodermata, Mollusca (both Gastropoda and Bivalvia), and Pisces, while for the GOC-73, they were Crustacea, Echinodermata, and Pisces.

There were also differences between sampling gears in the mean values of species richness (*S*) (Fig. 3; Table S2) that varied depending on the taxonomic group. Significantly higher *S* values were obtained with the Jennings BT than with the GOC-73 for Bivalvia in all strata, Crustacea in strata B–D, Echinodermata in strata C–E, Gastropoda in strata B-D and Porifera in stratum D. The GOC-73 only provided significantly higher values than the Jennings BT for Cephalopoda and Pisces in all strata. Mean *S* values did not show significant differences between gears for Ascidiacea in any strata. Taxonomic groups showing the highest *S* mean values for the Jennings BT were Crustacea, Pisces, and Echinodermata, while for the GOC-73, they were Crustacea, Pisces, and Cephalopoda.

After pooling data from both gears, we detected a total of 751 taxa from all samples (Table 2). Up to 595 taxa were detected in the Jennings BT samples, and 428 were detected in the GOC-73 samples. Only 36% of the total taxa identified were collected by both samplers, 43% were just collected with the Jennings BT and 21% with

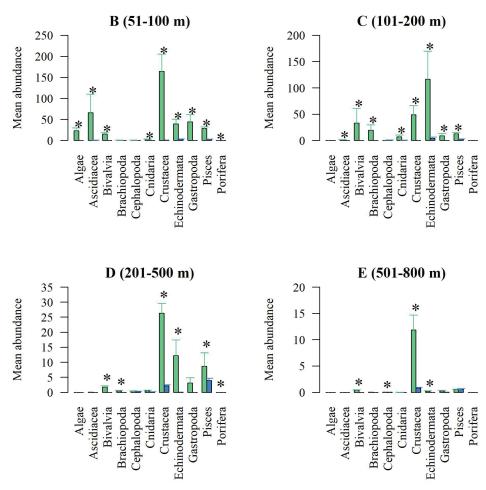
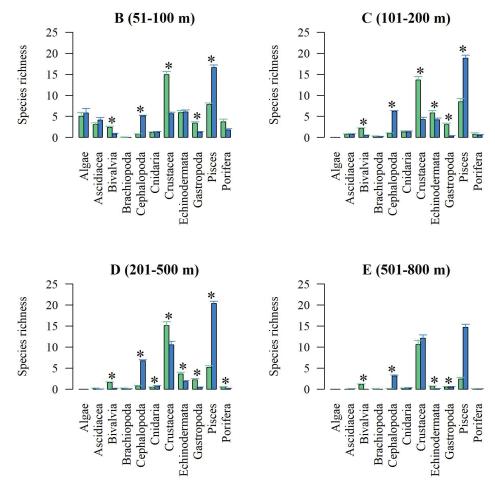


Fig. 2: Mean standardized abundance and standard error by taxonomic group and depth stratum. Values are abundance (individuals/250 m²), for all groups, except Algae and Porifera, whose values are biomass (kg/250 m²). Green and blue represent the Jennings beam trawl and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73, respectively.



*Fig. 3:* Mean species richness (number of species or taxa) by taxonomic group and depth stratum. Green and blue represent the Jennings beam trawl and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73, respectively.

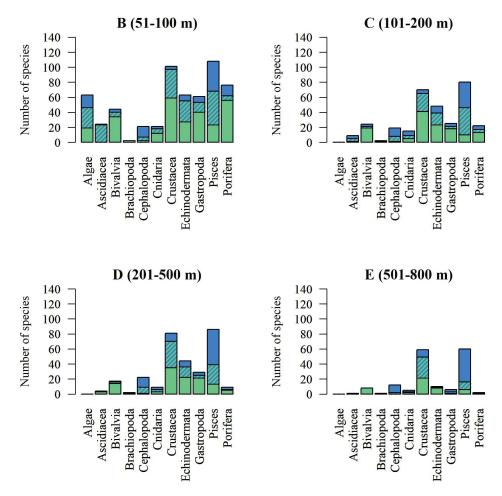
the GOC-73. The percentage of total taxa detected by each gear varied with depth (Table 2). In stratum B, sampling with the Jennings BT allowed detection of 81% of the total taxa identified using both gears, while the GOC-73 detected only 53%. In stratum E, 56% of all species were detected with the Jennings BT, while the GOC-73 detected up to 71% of them. Despite these general trends, the variation of gear performance with depth was different depending on the taxonomic group (Fig. 4). For instance, the proportion of Echinodermata species detected with the GOC-73 was lower in the deeper strata (D-E) than in the shallower strata (B-C). Conversely, the proportion of Cephalopoda species detected with the GOC-

73 increased with depth.

In general, the proportion of species collected with both gears decreased with depth (Fig. 4). In the B stratum, the number of taxa detected with both sampling gears was 23 for Ascidiacea, 27 for Algae, 6 for Cnidaria, 38 for Crustacea, 28 for Echinodermata, and 45 for Pisces; for the other taxonomic groups, the number of taxa detected was lower than 15. In the C stratum, the number of taxa detected with both sampling gears was higher than 15 only in Crustacea, Echinodermata, and Pisces. In the D and E strata, the number of taxa detected with both sampling gears was higher than 15 in Crustacea and Pisces, and in Crustacea, respectively. The number

**Table 2.** Total number of taxa by depth stratum (B, 51-100 m; C, 101-200 m; D, 201-500 m and E, 501-800 m) and sampling gear (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73).

Stratum	ВТ	GOC	Total	Shared
В	471	311	585	197
C	234	183	315	101
D	213	186	304	94
E	93	117	165	44
Total	595	428	751	272



*Fig. 4:* Total number of species or taxa by taxonomic group and depth stratum. The number of species detected using both gears is represented as green and blue stripes. Green and blue represent the Jennings beam trawl and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73, respectively.

of taxa detected exclusively with the Jennings BT was higher than with the GOC-73 in all strata for Crustacea, Echinodermata, Brachiopoda, and Bivalvia. In contrast, the number of taxa detected exclusively with the GOC-73 was always higher for Pisces and Cephalopoda.

For the Jennings BT, the SIMPER analysis showed that species that most contributed to intra-group similarity were the algae species of the family Corallinaceae and the gastropod Turrinellitela tricarinata in the B stratum, the echinoderms Parastichopus regalis and Gracilechinus acutus in the C stratum, the crustaceans *Parapenaeus longirostris* and Plesionika heterocarpus in the D stratum, and Gervon longipes and Calocaris macandreae in the E stratum (Table S3). For the GOC-73, the species that most contributed to intra-group similarity were the elasmobranch Scyliorhinus canicula together with the cephalopod Octopus vulgaris in the B stratum, with the elasmobranch Raja clavata in the C stratum, and with the teleostei *Phycis blennoides* in the D stratum, and the elasmobranch Galeus melastomus and the teleost P. blennoides in the E stratum (Table S3). The ANOSIM showed significant differences in the species composition obtained from the Jennings BT and the GOC-73 for all depth strata (Table S4).

The species accumulation curve flattened at lower numbers of sampling stations with the GOC-73 than with the Jennings BT (Fig. 5). This difference between gears

was more evident in the B and C strata, where more divergent curves were obtained.

# Analysis at the species level

Catch composition for each taxonomic group varied across depth strata and there were relevant differences between gears (Tables 3-6). For instance, in the B stratum (Table 3) the crustaceans *Galathea intermedia*, *Eurynome aspera*, *Anapagurus laevis*, and *Ebalia tuberosa*; the fishes *Buenia massutii* and *Odondebuenia balearica*; and the echinoderms *Ophiura albida* and *Ophioconis forbesi*, were collected with the Jennings BT but not with the GOC-73; on the other hand, species such as *Mullus barbatus* or *Merluccius merluccius* were better collected with the GOC-73.

Abundance and biomass values of all habitat-forming species were higher for the Jennings BT, with some species (e.g., Corallinaceae, *Grypheus vitreus, Lithothamnion valens, Lithothamnion corallioides, Osmundaria volubilis, Peyssonnelia rosa-marina, Phyllophora crispa, Phymatolithon calcareum,* and *Spongites fruticulosus*) showing differences of two or more orders of magnitude between gears (Table 7). The percentage of stations in which habitat-forming species appeared, varied depend-

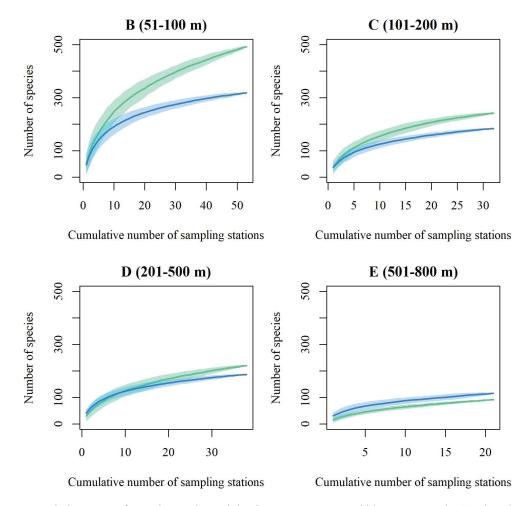


Fig. 5: Species accumulation curves for each sampler and depth stratum. Green and blue represent the Jennings beam trawl and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73, respectively.

**Table 3.** Taxa showing the highest mean abundance (A, individuals/250 m<sup>2</sup>) by taxonomic group and sampler (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73) in stratum B (51-100 m). Algae and Porifera are presented in kg/250 m<sup>2</sup>.

	BT		GOC	
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A
	Corallinaceae	8.436	Laminaria rodriguezii	0.060
	Spongites fruticulosus	3.073	Osmundaria volubilis	0.052
	Lithothamnion valens	2.904	Corallinaceae	0.03
	Peyssonnelia spp.	2.329	Peyssonnelia spp.	0.02
A.1	Lithothamnion corallioides	1.509	Lithothamnion valens	0.02
Algae	Phymatolithon calcareum	1.265	Spongites fruticulosus	0.02
	Osmundaria volubilis	0.679	Phyllophora crispa	0.02
	Phyllophora crispa	0.582	Halopteris filicina	0.01
	Laminaria rodriguezii	0.553	Halopithys incurva	0.01
	Peyssonnelia rosa-marina	0.506	Flabellia petiolata	0.00
	Molgula appendiculata	24.568	Aplidium nordmanni	0.20
	Polycarpa mamillaris	24.535	Polycarpa mamillaris	0.17
	Aplidium nordmanni	3.564	Ciona spp.	0.15
	Ciona spp.	3.528	Ascidia mentula	0.07
Ascidiacea	Aplidium spp.	2.515	Polyclinella azemai	0.04
Ascidiacea	Phallusia mammillata	1.954	Microcosmus vulgaris	0.04
	Ascidia mentula	1.580	Molgula appendiculata	0.02
	Ascidiella spp.	1.062	Diazona violacea	0.01
	Synoicum blochmanni	0.732	Phallusia mammillata	0.01
	Microcosmus vulgaris	0.683	Botryllus schlosseri	0.01

Table 3 continued

	BT		GOC	
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A
	Neopycnodonte cochlear	6.557	Neopycnodonte cochlear	0.10
	Aequipecten opercularis	2.807	Aequipecten opercularis	0.00
	Mimachlamys varia	0.816	Pteria hirundo	0.00
	Laevicardium crassum	0.678	Mimachlamys varia	0.00
Bivalvia	Venus verrucosa	0.603	Venus nux	0.00
	Nucula sulcata	0.594	Anadara gibbosa	0.00
	Glycymeris glycymeris	0.478	Acanthocardia aculeata	0.00
	Palliolum incomparabile	0.392	Flexopecten flexuosus	0.00
	Venus nux	0.344	Pecten maximus	0.00
	Talochlamys pusio	0.225	Glossus humanus	0.00
Brachiopoda	Megerlia truncata	0.351		
	Joania cordata	0.085		
	Sepietta oweniana	0.315	Alloteuthis media	0.12
	Sepia elegans	0.167	Illex coindetii	0.06
	Rossia macrosoma	0.100	Loligo vulgaris	0.06
Cephalopoda	Octopus vulgaris	0.072	Octopus vulgaris	0.06
	Eledone cirrhosa	0.046	Alloteuthis subulata	0.03
	Sepiola robusta	0.037	Eledone moschata	0.01
	Sepia officinalis	0.036	Sepia elegans	0.00
			Sepia officinalis	0.00
			Sepietta oweniana	0.00
			Abralia veranyi	0.00
	Sertularella gayi	0.867	Alcyonium palmatum	0.02
	Alcyonium palmatum	0.450	Epizoanthus spp.	0.02
	Nemertesia antennina	0.313	Funiculina quadrangularis	0.01
	Eunicella filiformis	0.301	Pennatula rubra	0.00
C! 1!-	Pennatula phosphorea	0.159	Pteroeides spinosum	0.00
Cnidaria	Alcyonium coralloides	0.144	Veretillum cynomorium	0.00
	Funiculina quadrangularis	0.055	Pennatula phosphorea	0.00
	Modeeria rotunda	0.026	Pteroeides griseum	0.00
	Alcyonium acaule	0.023	Cerianthus membranaceus	0.00
	Alicia mirabilis	0.023		
	Galathea intermedia	33.951	Dardanus arrosor	0.12
	Dardanus arrosor	18.322	Inachus thoracicus	0.12
	Inachus dorsettensis	17.309	Inachus dorsettensis	0.09
	Eurynome aspera	10.468	Pagurus prideaux	0.07
~	Anapagurus laevis	9.739	Macropodia tenuirostris	0.03
Crustacea	Pagurus prideaux	8.300	Macropodia linaresi	0.02
	Inachus thoracicus	5.192	Polybius depurator	0.02
	Ebalia tuberosa	4.704	Macropodia rostrata	0.01
	Pagurus forbesii	4.169	Parapenaeus longirostris	0.01
	Parthenopoides massena	3.782	Pisa armata	0.00
	Ophiura albida	7.803	Leptometra phalangium	1.36
	Ophioconis forbesi	5.706	Spatangus purpureus	0.79
	Spatangus purpureus	4.974	Sphaerechinus granularis	0.59
	Sphaerechinus granularis	3.212	Echinaster (E.) sepositus	0.10
	Ophiura ophiura	2.161	Trachythyone spp.	0.03
Echinodermata	Echinaster (E.) sepositus	2.032	Hacelia attenuata	0.03
	Astropecten irregularis	1.692	Ophiura ophiura	0.02
	Leptometra phalangium	1.141	Astropecten irregularis	0.02
			A A D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	0.02
	Hacelia attenuata	1.089	Ophiomyxa pentagona	0.01

	BT		GOC			
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A		
	Buenia massutii	8.213	Trisopterus minutus	0.594		
	Arnoglossus laterna	2.028	Mullus barbatus	0.305		
	Odondebuenia balearica	1.668	Pagellus acarne	0.230		
	Gobius xoriguer	1.522	Mullus surmuletus	0.198		
Pisces	Serranus hepatus	1.333	Serranus hepatus	0.176		
Pisces	Lesueurigobius friesii	1.288	Serranus cabrilla	0.170		
	Lesueurigobius suerii	1.228	Scyliorhinus canicula	0.170		
	Diplecogaster bimaculata	1.220	Merluccius merluccius	0.164		
	Vanneaugobius dollfusi	1.190	Chelidonichthys lastoviza	0.152		
	Gobius gasteveni	0.870	Lepidotrigla cavillone	0.131		
	Turritellinella tricarinata	33.379	Berthella aurantiaca	0.017		
	Turritella spp.	3.393	Pleurobranchus testudinarius	0.007		
	Calyptraea chinensis	2.029	Umbraculum umbraculum	0.007		
	Gibbula magus	1.476	Bolma rugosa	0.004		
C 4 1	Calliostoma granulatum	0.696	Turritella spp.	0.003		
Gastropoda	Calliostoma conulus	0.486	Diodora graeca	0.002		
	Bolma rugosa	0.361	Aporrhais pespelecani	0.002		
	Ocinebrina aciculata	0.315	Aplysia fasciata	0.001		
	Fusinus sp.	0.309	Bolinus brandaris	0.001		
	Jujubinus exasperatus	0.245	Xenophora crispa	0.001		
	Haliclona sp.1	0.073	Suberites domuncula	0.011		
	Phorbas tenacior	0.046	Chondrosia reniformis	0.002		
	Dictyonella incisa	0.040	Axinella damicornis	0.000		
	Lissodendoryx sp.	0.036	Scalarispongia scalaris	0.000		
D: C	Axinella damicornis	0.025	Haliclona (R.) mediterranea	0.000		
Porifera	Siphonochalina sp.	0.011	Mycale (A.) contarenii	0.000		
	Tethya sp.	0.009	Desmacella annexa	0.000		
	Haliclona sp.2	0.007	Petrosia (P.) ficiformis	0.000		
	Dysidea sp.	0.007	Aplysina aerophoba	0.000		
	Suberites domuncula	0.006	Axinella verrucosa	0.000		

**Table 4.** Taxa showing the highest mean abundance (A, individuals/250 m²) by taxonomic group and sampler (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73) in stratum C (101-200 m). Porifera are presented in kg/250 m².

·	BT	·	GOC	
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A
	Ascidiella spp.	0.999	Diazona violacea	0.010
	Diazona violacea	0.068	Ascidiella spp.	0.008
Ascidiacea	Polycarpa mamillaris	0.059	Ascidia mentula	0.001
	Ascidia virginea	0.012	Dendrodoa grossularia	0.000
	Ascidia mentula	0.006	Microcosmus vulgaris	0.000
			Ciona spp.	0.000
			Polycarpa mamillaris	0.000
			Phallusia mammillata	0.000
	Neopycnodonte cochlear	29.032	Neopycnodonte cochlear	0.058
	Pseudamussium clavatum	2.584	Venus nux	0.007
	Nucula sulcata	0.345	Pteria hirundo	0.001
	Cuspidaria cuspidata	0.172	Donax trunculus	0.000
D:1:-	Fabulina fabula	0.154	Anadara gibbosa	0.000
Bivalvia	Peronidia albicans	0.119		
	Arcopella balaustina	0.083		
	Cuspidaria rostrata	0.082		
	Abra longicallus	0.079		
	Anomia ephippium	0.070		

Table 4 continued

Group	BT Taxa	A	GOC Taxa	A
	Gryphus vitreus	19.260	Gryphus vitreus	0.02
Brachiopoda	Joania cordata	0.064	Gryphus vineus	0.02
	Sepietta oweniana	0.189	Alloteuthis media	0.43
	Rossia macrosoma	0.056	Illex coindetii	0.20
	Sepia orbignyana	0.031	Loligo forbesii	0.09
	Eledone cirrhosa	0.025	Sepia orbignyana	0.01
Cephalopoda	Sepiola robusta	0.018	Scaeurgus unicirrhus	0.01
	Rondeletiola minor	0.016	Sepietta oweniana	0.00
	Sepia elegans	0.013	Alloteuthis subulata	0.00
	Scaeurgus unicirrhus	0.006	Abralia veranyi	0.00
	seach gas union mas	0.000	Eledone cirrhosa	0.00
			Octopus vulgaris	0.00
	Funiculina quadrangularis	5.377	Funiculina quadrangularis	0.40
	Alcyonium palmatum	0.708	Alcyonium palmatum	0.03
	Kophobelemnon stelliferum	0.238	Pennatula rubra	0.01
	Pennatula phosphorea	0.196	Pennatula phosphorea	0.0
Cnidaria	Veretillum cynomorium	0.148	Veretillum cynomorium	0.00
Cindaria	Sertularella gayi	0.070	Pteroeides spinosum	0.00
	Nemertesia antennina	0.055	Cerianthus membranaceus	0.00
	Acryptolaria conferta	0.046	Eunicella spp.	0.00
	Sertularella polyzonias	0.012	Pteroeides griseum	0.00
	Sertuarena poryzonias	0.012	Epizoanthus spp.	0.00
	Anapagurus laevis	22.212	Parapenaeus longirostris	0.03
	Lophogaster typicus	3.472	Iridonida speciosa	0.03
	Inachus dorsettensis	2.854	Macropodia tenuirostris	0.03
	Alpheus glaber	2.520	Dardanus arrosor	0.02
	Parapenaeus longirostris	2.407	Macropipus tuberculatus	0.02
Crustacea	Solenocera membranacea	1.331	Pagurus prideaux	0.0
	Ebalia cranchii	1.227	Polybius depurator	0.00
	Pagurus prideaux	1.174	Scalpellum scalpellum	0.00
	Chlorotocus crassicornis	1.074	Inachus dorsettensis	0.00
	Ebalia deshayesi	1.045	Chlorotocus crassicornis	0.00
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	102.412		3.7
	Leptometra phalangium Antedon mediterranea	3.107	Leptometra phalangium Gracilechinus acutus	0.1
		2.634		0.00
	Astropecten irregularis Ophiura (D.) carnea	1.754	Astropecten irregularis Parastichopus regalis	0.04
	Sclerasterias richardi	1.734	Cidaris cidaris	0.02
Echinodermata	Ophiopsila annulosa	1.218	Echinus melo	0.00
	Gracilechinus acutus	1.020	Ophiura ophiura	0.00
	Psammechinus microtuberculatus	0.656	Tethyaster subinermis	0.00
	Paraleptopentacta tergestina	0.636	Antedon mediterranea	0.00
		0.263		0.00
	Ophiura ophiura Lesueurigobius friesii	4.571	Peltaster placenta  Merluccius merluccius	0.00
	Buenia massutii	2.496		0.3
			Trisopterus minutus	
	Symphurus nigrescens	1.169	Scyliorhinus canicula Chalidoniahthys quantus	0.22
	Arnoglossus laterna	0.907	Chelidonichthys cuculus	0.22
Pisces	Pomatoschistus norvegicus	0.732	Gadiculus argenteus	0.10
	Callionymus maculatus	0.587	Serranus hepatus	0.16
	Serranus hepatus	0.499	Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei	0.13
	Arnoglossus rueppelii	0.218	Mullus barbatus	0.12
	Deltentosteus quadrimaculatus	0.141	Lepidotrigla cavillone	0.12
	Diplecogaster bimaculata	0.121	Micromesistius poutassou	0.09

Table 4 continued

	BT		GOC	'
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A
	Turritellinella tricarinata	5.400	Xenophora crispa	0.011
	Calliostoma granulatum	0.976	Scaphander lignarius	0.001
	Turritella spp.	0.608	Galeodea rugosa	0.001
	Xenophora crispa	0.441	Tethys fimbria	0.000
Castnanada	Gastropteron rubrum	0.366	Umbraculum umbraculum	0.000
Gastropoda	Pseudofusus pulchellus	0.326	Bivetiella cancellata	0.000
	Pleurobranchaea meckeli	0.191	Turritella spp.	0.000
	Scaphander lignarius	0.187		
	Calliostoma gubbiolii	0.093		
	Euspira fusca	0.068		
	Thenea muricata	0.006	Haliclona poecillastroides	0.000
	Penares helleri	0.000	Desmacella annexa	0.000
	Poecillastra compressa	0.000	Poecillastra compressa	0.000
	Suberites domuncula	0.000	Chondrosia reniformis	0.000
Porifera	Myxilla (M.) rosacea	0.000	Suberites domuncula	0.000
Pormera	Bubaris sp.	0.000	Ircinia oros	0.000
	Calcarea sp.	0.000	Thenea muricata	0.000
	Hemiasterella elongata	0.000	Hamacantha falcula	0.000
	Suberites sp.	0.000	Myxilla (M.) rosacea	0.000
	Eurypon sp.	0.000		

**Table 5.** Taxa showing the highest mean abundance (A, individuals/250 m²) by taxonomic group and sampler (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73) in stratum D (201-500 m). Porifera are presented in kg/250 m².

	BT		GOC	
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A
	Polycarpa mamillaris	0.019	Phallusia mammillata	0.000
Ascidiacea	Pyura spp.	0.005		
	Microcosmus vulgaris	0.004		
	Nucula sulcata	0.478	Neopycnodonte cochlear	0.001
	Fabulina fabula	0.413	Spisula solida	0.000
	Abra longicallus	0.350	Pteria hirundo	0.000
	Bathyarca philippiana	0.159		
Bivalvia	Cuspidaria rostrata	0.082		
Bivaivia	Neopycnodonte cochlear	0.057		
	Cuspidaria cuspidata	0.056		
	Tropidomya abbreviata	0.048		
	Venus nux	0.019		
	Cuspidaria sp.	0.016		
Dunahianada	Gryphus vitreus	0.357	Gryphus vitreus	0.000
Brachiopoda	Joania cordata	0.004		
	Sepietta oweniana	0.229	Illex coindetii	0.116
	Rossia macrosoma	0.067	Sepietta oweniana	0.081
	Rondeletiola minor	0.029	Abralia veranyi	0.039
	Sepia orbignyana	0.010	Rondeletiola minor	0.025
Cephalopoda	Eledone cirrhosa	0.009	Loligo forbesii	0.007
	Loligo vulgaris	0.005	Alloteuthis media	0.006
	Octopus salutii	0.005	Eledone cirrhosa	0.005
	Sepia elegans	0.005	Todaropsis eblanae	0.005
	Bathypolypus sponsalis	0.004	Alloteuthis subulata	0.004
			Sepia orbignyana	0.002

Table 5 continued

	BT		GOC	
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A
	Funiculina quadrangularis		Funiculina quadrangularis	0.143
	Veretillum cynomorium	0.015	Alcyonium palmatum	0.002
Cnidaria	Pennatula phosphorea	0.011	Epizoanthus spp.	0.000
Cindura	Sertularella gayi	0.010	Pennatula rubra	0.000
	Alcyonium palmatum	0.005	Cerianthus membranaceus	0.000
	Eunicella spp.	0.005	Veretillum cynomorium	0.000
	Alpheus glaber	3.250	Plesionika heterocarpus	1.056
	Plesionika heterocarpus	2.608	Parapenaeus longirostris	0.386
	Plesionika antigai	2.254	Pasiphaea sivado	0.218
	Chlorotocus crassicornis	2.101	Plesionika gigliolii	0.167
Crustacea	Lophogaster typicus	1.884	Plesionika martia	0.063
Crustacca	Iridonida speciosa	1.701	Plesionika antigai	0.057
	Calocaris macandreae	1.421	Nephrops norvegicus	0.044
	Parapenaeus longirostris	1.382	Iridonida speciosa	0.032
	Goneplax rhomboides	1.250	Solenocera membranacea	0.025
	Anapagurus laevis	1.172	Plesionika edwardsii	0.024
	Leptometra phalangium	7.450	Parastichopus regalis	0.008
	Ophiura (D.) carnea	2.423	Cidaris cidaris	0.004
	Astropecten irregularis	0.841	Astropecten irregularis	0.003
	Ophiocten affinis	0.249	Brissopsis atlantica mediterranea	0.001
Echinodermata	Brissopsis lyrifera	0.220	Leptometra phalangium	0.001
	Amphiura filiformis	0.141	Holothuria (P.) forskali	0.001
	Oestergrenia digitata	0.122	Tethyaster subinermis	0.001
	Brissopsis atlantica mediterranea	0.094	Gracilechinus acutus	0.001
	Ophiocten abyssicolum	0.093	Anseropoda placenta	0.000
	Ophiura albida	0.071	Echinus melo	0.000
	Gadiculus argenteus	4.822	Gadiculus argenteus	1.248
	Symphurus nigrescens	1.051	Micromesistius poutassou	0.793
	Buenia lombartei	0.676	Chlorophthalmus agassizi	0.347
	Lesueurigobius friesii	0.499	Coelorinchus caelorhincus	0.255
	Gaidropsarus biscayensis	0.395	Scyliorhinus canicula	0.201
Pisces	Arnoglossus rueppelii		Helicolenus dactylopterus	0.191
	Lepidorhombus boscii		Phycis blennoides	0.163
	Scyliorhinus canicula		Galeus melastomus	0.145
	Phycis blennoides		Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei	0.110
	Callionymus maculatus	0.087	Merluccius merluccius	0.073
	Callumbonella suturalis	1.787		0.000
	Euspira fusca	0.289	Bivetiella cancellata	0.000
	Turritellinella tricarinata	0.280	Scaphander lignarius	0.000
	Aporrhais serresiana	0.248	Xenophora crispa	0.000
	Calliostoma granulatum	0.093	Pseudosimnia carnea	0.000
Gastropoda	Scaphander lignarius	0.073	Aporrhais pespelecani	0.000
	Pagodula echinata	0.072	Galeodea rugosa	0.000
	Turritella spp.	0.052	Galeodea echinopora	0.000
	Fusiturris similis	0.032	<i>Ομιεο</i> μεά ε <i>επιπο</i> ρογά	0.000
	Pseudosimnia adriatica	0.025		
	Thenea muricata	0.023	Desmacella annexa	0.000
		0.003		
	Dictyonella cf. marsilii		Thenea muricata	0.000
Porifera	Cladorhiza abyssicola	0.000	Rhizaxinella pyrifera	0.000
	Crella sp.	0.000	Haliclona poecillastroides	0.000
	Heteroxya sp.	0.000		
	Sympagella sp.	0.000		

**Table 6.** Taxa showing the highest mean abundance (A, individuals/250 m<sup>2</sup>) by taxonomic group and sampler (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73) in stratum E (501-800 m). Porifera are presented in kg/250 m<sup>2</sup>.

Cuaun	BT		GOC	
Group Ascidiacea	Taxa	A	Ciona ana	A 0.00
Ascidiacea	Abua longiaallua	0.282	Ciona spp.	0.00
	Abra longicallus Nucula sulcata	0.282		
		0.097		
	Palliolum incomparabile	0.007		
Bivalvia	Cuspidaria rostrata Nucula nitidosa	0.006		
		0.006		
	Bathyarca philippiana	0.006		
	Cuspidaria cuspidata Delectopecten vitreus	0.006		
Brachiopoda	Gryphus vitreus	0.000		
Бтастороца	Sepietta oweniana	0.012	Abralia veranyi	0.01
	-	0.009	Histioteuthis reversa	0.00
	Bathypolypus sponsalis	0.000		0.00
			Todarodes sagittatus Illex coindetii	0.00
Cephalopoda			Sepietta oweniana	0.00
			Loligo forbesii	0.00
			Bathypolypus sponsalis	0.00
			Histioteuthis bonnellii	0.00
			Heteroteuthis dispar	0.00
	47	0.010	Octopus salutii	0.00
~	Alcyonium palmatum	0.019	Isidella elongata	0.00
Cnidaria	Sertularella gayi	0.006	Funiculina quadrangularis	0.00
	Isidella elongata	0.006	Veretillum cynomorium	0.00
	Calocaris macandreae	7.411	Plesionika martia	0.24
	Amalopenaeus elegans	0.507	Aristeus antennatus	0.13
	Geryon longipes	0.354	Geryon longipes	0.09
	Monodaeus couchii	0.344	Plesionika acanthonotus	$0.0^{\circ}$
Crustacea	Robustosergia robusta	0.304	Plesionika gigliolii	$0.0^{\circ}$
	Processa nouveli	0.281	Pasiphaea multidentata	0.04
	Plesionika acanthonotus	0.260	Parapenaeus longirostris	0.03
	Polycheles typhlops	0.251	Polycheles typhlops	0.02
	Aristeus antennatus	0.230	Nephrops norvegicus	0.02
	Alpheus glaber		Robustosergia robusta	0.0
	Brissopsis lyrifera	0.096	Astropecten irregularis	0.0
	Oestergrenia digitata	0.022	Tethyaster subinermis	0.0
	Astropecten irregularis	0.019		
	Ophiura (D.) carnea	0.013		
Echinodermata	Ophiocten abyssicolum	0.013		
	Brissopsis atlantica mediterranea	0.012		
	Molpadia musculus	0.006		
	Amphiura filiformis	0.006		
	Amphiura chiajei	0.006		
	Gaidropsarus biscayensis	0.198	Galeus melastomus	0.10
	Nezumia aequalis	0.075	Phycis blennoides	0.14
	Phycis blennoides	0.056	Hymenocephalus italicus	0.03
	Symphurus ligulatus	0.045	Nezumia aequalis	0.0
Pisces	Callionymus maculatus	0.019	Coelorinchus caelorhincus	0.0
1 15005	Hymenocephalus italicus	0.019	Hoplostethus mediterraneus	0.0
	Symphurus nigrescens	0.019	Etmopterus spinax	0.0
	Gadella maraldi	0.013	Gadiculus argenteus	0.00
	Mora moro	0.013	Stomias boa	0.00
	Galeus melastomus	0.013	Notacanthus bonaparte	0.00

Table 6 continued

BT		,	GOC	
Group	Taxa	A	Taxa	A
	Aporrhais serresiana	0.204	Aporrhais serresiana	0.004
	Euspira fusca	0.032	Ranella olearium	0.000
Gastropoda	Cavolinia inflexa	0.009	Semicassis saburon	0.000
			Galeodea rugosa	0.000
			Euspira fusca	0.000
Porifera	Thenea muricata	0.000	Penares helleri	0.000

**Table 7.** Mean values (Mean) and standard errors (SE) of forming habitat species abundance (A, individuals/250 m²) and biomass (B, g/250 m²). BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73.

	Abundance (n/250 m²)				Biomass (g/250 m²)			
	В	3T	GC	OC	В	Γ	GO	OC
Species	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Ascidia mentula	3.497	1.475	0.110	0.034	98.339	41.517	3.356	1.073
Botryllus schlosseri	1.019	0.459	0.078	0.023	71.809	43.146	4.651	1.626
Corallinaceae	NA	NA	NA	NA	22355.962	8307.803	123.108	35.481
Diazona violacea	3.412	2.341	0.090	0.034	42.324	19.693	20.675	15.968
Funiculina quadrangularis	7.912	4.002	0.657	0.208	11.300	6.030	2.142	0.803
Gracilechinus acutus	2.015	0.615	0.172	0.064	47.389	12.717	7.670	3.012
Gryphus vitreus	48.472	23.956	0.104	0.047	264.471	125.499	1.033	0.502
Halopteris filicina	NA	NA	NA	NA	830.222	249.231	64.692	25.411
Isidella elongata	0.129	NA	0.004	0.002	7.218	NA	0.009	0.004
Laminaria rodriguezii	NA	NA	NA	NA	7325.098	4983.914	289.283	172.252
Leptometra phalangium	134.101	62.366	17.578	6.976	169.189	82.390	34.018	12.658
Lithothamnion corallioides	NA	NA	NA	NA	4998.114	2446.295	18.839	5.963
Lithothamnion valens	NA	NA	NA	NA	8099.376	2786.840	91.473	26.390
Microcosmus vulgaris	2.795	1.084	0.095	0.048	41.730	15.194	2.070	0.959
Molgula appendiculata	118.371	100.475	0.160	0.068	158.041	86.444	1.496	0.675
Osmundaria volubilis	NA	NA	0.010	0.005	2569.741	1118.395	182.549	72.555
Parastichopus regalis	0.742	0.135	0.044	0.009	64.932	12.321	7.326	1.690
Peyssonnelia rosa-marina	NA	NA	NA	NA	3831.689	1341.152	37.408	21.754
Peyssonnelia spp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	7261.458	4140.499	101.600	88.104
Phallusia mammillata	2.230	1.030	0.041	0.013	72.362	21.157	5.760	1.944
Phyllophora crispa	NA	NA	NA	NA	1401.370	594.251	59.800	21.250
Phymatolithon calcareum	NA	NA	NA	NA	5157.914	1971.322	40.675	20.613
Polycarpa mamillaris	81.435	76.131	0.520	0.364	90.813	38.018	17.180	12.995
Polyclinella azemai	6.625	2.070	0.332	0.169	15.281	10.025	2.685	1.252
Spatangus purpureus	17.650	16.936	1.828	0.588	3154.145	3052.721	419.005	140.794
Spongites fruticulosus	NA	NA	NA	NA	16284.914	8016.240	72.195	21.443

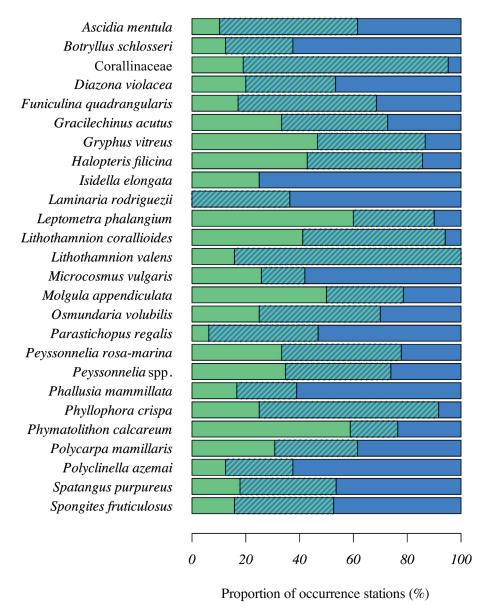
ing on the species by sampling gear (Fig. 6). In general, both common and abundant species, especially Algae, were well detected with both gears, while less abundant species such as the ascidian *Botryllus schlosseri* or the bamboo coral *Isidella elongata* were better detected with the GOC-73. Taking into account the total set of stations, the Jennings BT showed a higher ratio of stations with occurrence of some relevant habitat-forming species, both from shallower (e.g., *P. calcareum, L. corallioides,* and *Halopteris filicina*) and deeper waters (e.g., *G. vitreus* and *Leptometra phalangium*).

In all the stations, the abundance observed with the photogrammetric sled from video images of both *Funiculina quadrangularis* and *L. phalangium* obtained was higher than the abundance obtained with the GOC-73 or the Jennings BT (Table 8).

#### Discussion

Our results show big differences between samples obtained with beam trawl and bottom trawl gears, in terms of abundance, biomass, and species composition of the main taxonomic groups, but also abundance and biomass of benthic habitat-forming species. These differences varied along the bathymetric gradient and depended on the taxonomic group, species size, and behaviour.

In general, sampling with the Jennings BT resulted in higher estimates of abundance and biomass than the GOC-73 for all taxonomic groups and depth strata. This was also true for species richness, especially in molluscs, crustaceans, and echinoderms, but not for fish and cephalopods, which showed greater values in samples obtained with the GOC-73. Although sampling was performed in the same habitats, an important fraction of the species was collected exclusively using one or the other sampling gear. The percentage of species collected with both gears



*Fig. 6:* Percentage of stations in which each of the habitat-forming species appeared. Percentage of stations detected using both gears is represented as green and blue stripes. Green and blue represent the Jennings beam trawl and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73, respectively.

**Table 8.** Abundance (individuals/250 m²) of *Leptometra phalangium* and *Funiculina quadrangularis* obtained from Jennings beam trawl (BT), the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73 (GOC), and a photogrammetric sledge (PS). Only stations where the species where caught with all samplers are shown.

Species	Station	BT	GOC	PS	
	1	2.37	0.04	5.38	
	2	113.04	0.03	477.86	
Leptometra phalangium	3	58.29	46.02	1221.64	
	4	970.72	7.74	1872.03	
	5	96.72	74.80	1040.21	
	6	2.22	0.05	4.31	
	7	2.41	2.82	95.59	
Funiculina quadrangularis	8	1.03	0.01	10.73	
	9	10.12	2.85	105.69	
	10	1.64	0.67	4.76	
	11	1.24	1.60	13.35	
	12	35.92	4.31	2454.16	
	13	0.60	0.47	32.49	
	14	43.81	2.86	195.36	
	15	2.15	0.10	44.45	
	16	0.20	0.03	0.96	

was lower than 50% for all taxonomic groups and depth strata, with the only exception of ascidians on the shallow shelf. Sampling with the Jennings BT yielded data on a large number of species (approximately 75% of the total number of species identified), while the GOC-73 yielded data on only 25% of species that were not detected in the Jennings BT samples.

The location of species relative to the seabed, as well as their behavior (in terms of swimming capacity and escape reactions), are key factors determining their catchability by particular sampling gears. In general, smaller species closely associated with the seabed predominated in the list of the most abundant species collected by the Jennings BT, while larger demersal species were most abundant in samples from the GOC-73. These observations are explained by the fact that these sampling gears were specially designed to catch epibenthic (Jennings BT gear) or nectobenthic species (GOC-73 gear) (Fiorentini et al., 1999; Reiss et al., 2006). The higher horizontal and vertical opening of the GOC-73 together with its higher towing speed make this gear more suitable to capture species with a higher swimming capacity and the ability to move upwards from the bottom. The differences in catch composition between the Jennings BT and the GOC-73 were more evident in the taxonomic groups composed of nectobenthic and epibenthic species, like fishes and cephalopods.

On the deep shelf, where the proportion of fish species caught by both samplers was 45%, higher abundance values were estimated from the Jennings BT but higher species richness was estimated from the GOC-73 samples. The gobies *Lesueurigobius friesii* and *Buenia mas*-

sutii, and the flatfish Symphurus nigrescens were among the most abundant species from the Jennings BT samples. Three species from the order Gadiformes (i.e., M. merluccius, Trisopterus minutus, and Micromesistius poutassou) were among the most abundant species from the GOC-73 samples. In the middle slope, where the number of species caught by both trawls was only 17%, the use of the GOC-73 resulted in higher abundance and species richness values of cephalopods, with Abralia veranyi, Histiotheuthis reversa, and Todarodes sagittatus being the most abundant species; it is worth mentioning that these species were not present in the Jennings BT samples. The higher abundance values for ascidians and echinoderms (both taxonomic groups including exclusively epibenthic species) estimated from the Jennings BT samples also showed the higher efficiency of this sampling method to capture species attached to the sea bottom.

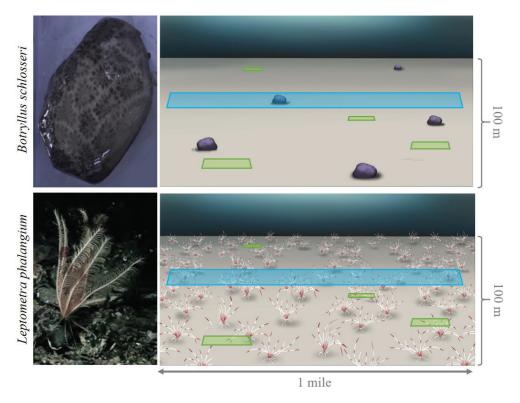
Species size is another important factor influencing catchability that can explain the differences in species composition obtained with different gears. On the deep shelf, with 34% of species of crustaceans being present in samples from both gears, small crustaceans like *Anapaguris laevis*, *Lophogaster typicus*, and *Alpheus glaber* were more abundant in the Jennings BT samples, while the bigger ones *Iridonida speciosa*, *Macropodia tenuirostris*, and *Macropipus tuberculatus* were more abundant in the GOC-73 samples. Also on the deep shelf, small echinoderms like *Psamechinus microtuberculatus*, *Ophiura (D.) carnea*, or *Sclerasterias richardi* were more abundant in the Jennings BT samples, whereas larger species like *Tethyaster subinermis* or *Parastichopus regalis* were more abundant in the GOC-73 samples. Differences

in the catches from both sampling gears are possibly related to the smaller codend mesh size of the Jennings BT, which allows retaining smaller specimens.

Differences in abundance of some species of cephalopods could also be attributed to seasonality. While surveys using the Jennings BT were conducted in autumn, surveys with the GOC-73 were conducted in late spring and summer. The short-life cycle and single seasonal breeding of cephalopods make them particularly sensitive to environmental conditions (Pierce et al., 2008; Quetglas et al., 2016). For example, Illex coindetti showed higher abundance in the GOC-73 samples, but Octopus vulgaris and Eldone cirrhosa had similar abundance in samples from both gears. These three species have seasonal landing fluctuations in bottom trawl fisheries in the Levantine-Balearic demarcation with different trends in the Balearic Islands and the Mediterranean coast of the Iberian Peninsula (Puerta et al., 2016). However, taking into account the higher biomass values of the three species obtained with the GOC-73, the higher attachment to the bottom of the octopus species E. cirrhosa and O. vulgaris compared to the squid I. coindetii and the larger size of the individuals captured with the GOC-73 would be a more reasonable explanation for those differences than seasonality.

The spatial distribution scale of benthic species also affected their catchability by both gears (Fig. 7). The GOC-73 provided better estimates of the occurrence of some macroepibenthic species with low abundance (e.g., the ascidian *Botryllus schlosseri*), because the higher area sampled in each haul increases the probability of finding

them. The swept area is one order of magnitude higher with the GOC-73 than with the Jennings BT. The spatial distribution scale can also be relevant in the case of structuring species. Although structuring species always showed higher abundance and biomass values in the Jennings BT, the number of samples where they are present varied depending on their distribution. For example, the crinoid Leptometra phalangium, that showed high abundance values with both gears, presented a higher occurrence in the Jennings BT samples, whereas the bamboo coral Isidella elongata, which showed low abundance with both gears, presented a higher occurrence in the GOC-73 samples. Both species have aggregated distributions in the western Mediterranean, are sensitive to bottom trawling (Colloca et al., 2004; Maynou & Cartes, 2011), and have been spatially assessed from MEDITS data (Colloca et al., 2004; Carbonara et al., 2022; Georges et al., 2024). However, while populations of L. phalangium are still widely present in the area, I. elongata populations have suffered a clear reduction (González-Irusta et al., 2022). On the other hand, while biomass of algae species was higher in the Jennings BT samples, the big and structuring species Laminaria rodriguezii presented higher occurrences with the GOC-73 than with the Jennings BT. This is especially relevant, because algal communities are of high importance in the shallow shelf of the western Mediterranean, increasing biodiversity and secondary production, structuring habitats, and providing food and shelter to fishing resources (e.g., Ballesteros, 1994; Ordines & Massutí, 2009; Ordines et al., 2009; Barberá et al., 2012). These bottoms, together with cri-



*Fig.* 7: Diagram showing the complementarity of the Jennings beam trawl (in green) and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73 (in blue) for sampling the ascidian species with low frequency of appearance *Botryllus schlosseri* and the crinoid species distributed in patches *Leptometra phalangium*.

noids and bamboo coral beds are considered Sensitive Habitats and Essential Fish Habitats of the Mediterranean (STECF, 2006), so their location and characterization is a priority of the scientific advice for the management in the area to identify and delimit priority areas for the protection of these species and habitats.

The larger area sampled with the GOC-73 relative to that sampled by the Jennings BT can be a disadvantage for an accurate sampling of benthic communities, because several benthic biocenosis may be present in the sampled area during a single GOC-73 haul. Despite the smaller area covered by the Jennings BT, its use gives more precise information about the location of benthic species and the patchy distribution of benthic habitats, which is a highly relevant factor to properly characterize and map epibenthic communities. According to Callaway et al. (2002), bottom trawl sampling allows increased spatial coverage while providing information for broad a description of the community structure. It should be noted that the registration of non-commercial invertebrate species is not mandatory in the MEDITS protocol (Stamouli et al., 2022). Also, there is a faster flattening of species accumulation curves for the GOC-73 than with the Jennings BT. These two facts reveal that GOC-73 is not precise enough for a detailed and comprehensive description of the components of the benthic communities, as the maximum number of detectable species is much lower than that obtained using the Jennings BT. However, evident differences from the point of view of biomass per species obtained from both samplers make more difficult the recognition of facies than habitats from GOC-73.

The low accuracy of the GOC-73 to estimate the abundance and biomass of epibenthic species is especially relevant for the MSFD framework, as benthic habitat indicators are used to assess the GES of the ecosystem, which relies on the appropriate estimations of abundance and/or biomass of epibenthic species for the cartography and characterization of benthic communities and the assessment of the sensitivity of habitats to anthropogenic impact.

Although estimations of abundance and biomass from the Jennings BT are better, its catching efficiency is below 50% for most epibenthic species (Reiss et al., 2006). The density of L. phalangium and Funiculina quadrangularis estimated from video sampling was higher than that obtained with the Jennings BT. The low profile of L. phalangium over the seafloor could explain why some individuals can escape, specially from the GOC-73; in the case of the stem-like sea pen F. quadrangularis, its flexibility and body partially buried in the sediment make it difficult to sample using both the GOC-73 and the Jennings BT. These characteristics of F. quadrangularis make it less sensitive to trawling (Pierdomenico et al., 2018). Other species traits like the withdrawal behavior of the sea pen Pennatula rubra (Chimienti et al., 2018) could make sampling through images easier.

Because of these species characteristics, the inclusion of other sampling methodologies such as images of the seabed and its biota taken with photogrammetric sleds, is necessary to complement sampling with both

the Jennings BT and the GOC-73; this approach would give more precise and valuable information on the abundance of some species and their distribution. Imagery acquisition systems have better geographical precision, which aids in determining the exact location of species and provides higher spatial resolution data than both the Jennings BT and the GOC-73. This is especially relevant for mapping patchily distributed species and identifying the protected ones, and can allow monitoring of their protection. *In situ* images can also give relevant information about the life-history traits of species that could help to implement indices or indicators (based on species sensitivity to specific stressors) to assess habitats' conditions (González-Irusta *et al.*, 2018; Serrano *et al.*, 2022).

The Jennings BT and the GOC-73 samplers are undoubtedly useful tools that provide biomass estimations and allow better species identification than photogrammetric sleds, particularly those that are hidden among structuring species. For instance, image video sampling has not been able to detect the ophiuran species *Ophiomyces grandis* (Ordines *et al.*, 2019), which is highly abundant on the Mallorca Channel Seamounts (Massutí *et al.*, 2022).

In conclusion, beam trawls and bottom trawls are complementary sampling methods that, together with imagery acquisition systems, are needed to get an accurate estimation of the epibenthic and nectobenthic communities. The use of these methodologies will improve the biodiversity estimations and the description of benthic habitats, allowing a better assessment of the anthropogenic impacts that affect them, hence improving the objectives posed by the MSFD.

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# **Supplementary Data**

The following supplementary information is available online for the article:

**Table S1.** Mean values (Mean) and standard errors (SE) of the abundance (individuals/250 m2) by taxonomic group, depth stratum (B, 51-100 m; C, 101-200 m; D, 201-500 m and E, 501-800 m), and sampling gear (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73). Algae and Porifera are presented in kg/250 m2. Results of the paired-samples Wilcoxon test are shown (WX statistic and WX p-value). Significant differences are denoted by asterisks: \* (<0.05), \*\*(<0.01), \*\*\* (<0.001).

**Table S2.** Mean values (Mean S) and standard errors (SE) of Species richness (number of species or taxa) by taxonomic group, depth stratum (B, 51-100 m; C, 101-200 m; D, 201-500 m and E, 501-800 m) and sampling gear ('BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73). Results of the paired-samples Wilcoxon test are shown (WX statistic and WX p-value). Significant differences are denoted by asterisks: \* (<0.05), \*\*(<0.01), \*\*\* (<0.001).

**Table S3.** Results of SIMPER analysis, estimated from standardized biomass data showing mean biomass (B, g/250 m²) and percentage contribution (%C) of each taxon contributing up to 90% of within-group similarity by depth stratum, and sampler (BT, Jennings beam trawl; GOC, experimental bottom trawl GOC-73).

**Table S4.** ANOSIM results comparing the composition of the Jennings beam trawl samples and the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73 samples by depth stratum (B, 51-100 m; C, 101-200 m; D, 201-500 m and E, 501-800 m). Significant differences are denoted by asterisks: \* (<0.05), \*\*(<0.01), \*\*\* (<0.001).