

Deeper than we thought: New depth records for northern Red Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea fishes

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Data S1. HOF model selection table.

Data S2. Population-level depth summary and habitat use.

Data S3. Population-level depth niche plots.

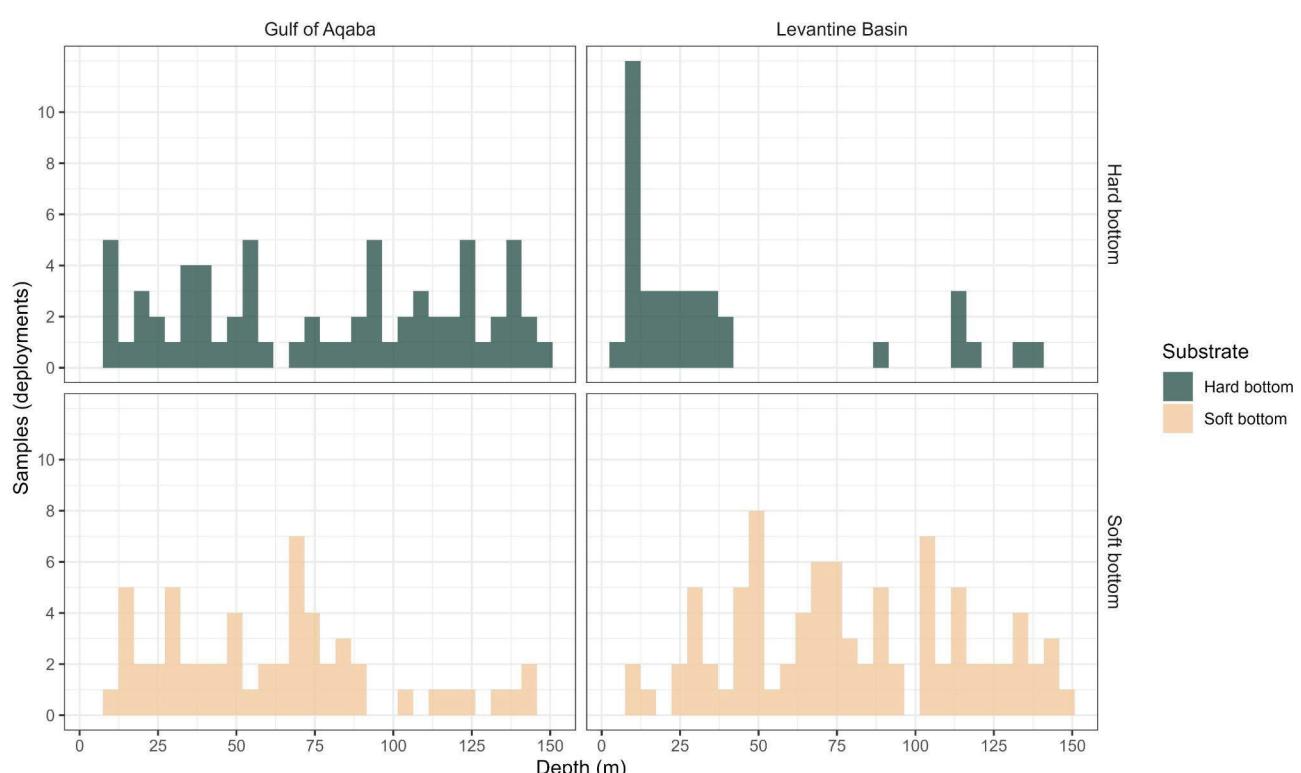


Fig. S1: Histogram plots showing the substrate type distribution across depth within the study regions. The studied sites within the Gulf of Aqaba are characterized by a relatively uniform spread of hard substrate, except for a partial gap between 60-90 m. The studied sites within the Levantine Basin are mainly characterized by hard substrate to depths of 40 m and a more dispersed occurrence between 80-140 m. Hard substrate samples refer to deployments showing the hard substrate in parts of the frame.

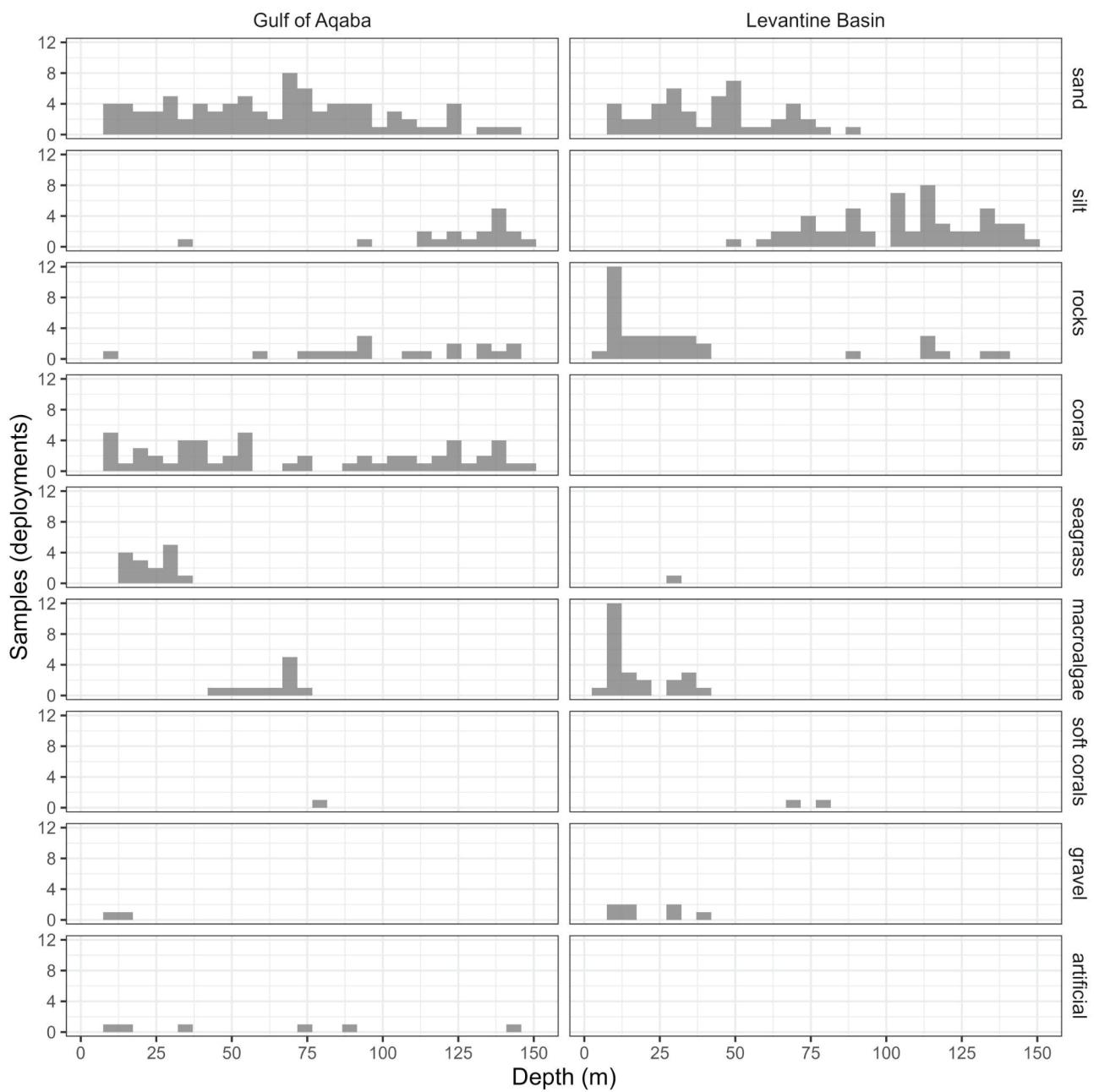


Fig. S2: Histogram plots showing substrate features across depth within the study regions. Note that multiple habitat features can occur within an individual sample.

Table S1. System setup and camera settings.

Settings	Details
Bait weight	800 g
Bait bag	Double-layer metal mesh
Bait type	Mashed anchovies
Camera	GoPro HERO 5
Video quality	2.7k
Frames per second	60
Field of view mode	Medium
Bait arm length	120 cm
Artificial white light	Supplemented deeper than 60 m
Minimal distance between simultaneous samples	300 m
Calibration hardware	1000x1000x500mm calibration cube (SeaGIS; seagis.com.au)
Calibration software	CAL - Stereo Camera Calibration (SeaGIS; seagis.com.au)
Event logging & 3D measurement software	EventMeasure (SeaGIS; seagis.com.au)
Distance between cameras	670 mm
Per camera convergence angle	8°
Maximum range for including fish observations	8 m