

Development of hard substrate fauna in the Princess Amalia Wind Farm

Monitoring 3.5 years after construction



Thomas Vanagt, Liesbeth Van de Moortel and Marco Faasse

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Vanagt T., Van de Moortel L. and Faasse M.

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Authors	Dr. T. Vanagt, Drs. L. Van de Moortel and Ir. Marco Faasse
Contributors	Jannes Heusinkveld (the Fieldwork Company), Wals Diving
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Summary

As part of the Monitoring- and Evaluation Program (MEP) of the Princess Amalia Wind Farm (PAWP) a number of research topics were identified. One of those topics was to characterise the epifauna on the hard substrate of the monopiles and the scour protection.

The Princess Amalia Wind Farm is the second offshore wind farm in the Dutch sector of the North Sea and the first one to be located outside the 12 nautical mile limit. PAWP is located on the Dutch Continental Shelf, at a distance of 23,0 to 26,4 km from the shore (IJmuiden, The Netherlands), and a water depth of 19 to 24 m. A total of 60 monopiles were placed in an area of 14 km². Around the monopiles a scour protection layer was installed, with a diameter of 15 m.

In this report the development of the hard substrate marine fauna and flora communities three years after construction of the wind farm is presented. Four wind turbine generators (WTG) were selected and sampled at the end of October 2011. Two methods were used: a qualitative method, using video footage, and a quantitative method, using scrape samples; both methods were conducted by professional divers.

Three years after construction a species-rich community has settled, a total of 85 species were identified. 81% of these species belonged to four phyla: crustaceans, ringed worms, moss animals and cnidarians. The highest density was found 2 m beneath the water surface (158.824 ± 109.916 ind./m²), consisting mainly of small amphipods. The mean density decreased with increasing depth, caused by lower amphipod densities and a higher occurrence of colony-forming hydrozoans and moss animals. Biomass data were dominated by the presence of bigger species, such as mussels and anemones. Mussels were dominating in biomass in shallow areas, while at greater depths anemones became more important.

The community that has settled on the monopiles could be divided in two zones: an upper splash zone dominated by algae, mussels, isopods and amphipods, and a lower sublittoral zone, dominated by high densities of amphipods, mussels and anemones. On the scour protection rocks moss animals were dominating, sometimes reaching a covering percentage of over 50%.

The typical first colonizers of hard substrate were only present in low densities. More long-lived, slowly growing species, such as anemones, were dominating, with the exception of amphipods: short-living species with a high reproduction rate. This indicates that within three years of construction, the hard substrate in the wind farm has already reached some stage of maturity. The wind farm was already colonized by 75% of the native anemone species of the Dutch coastal waters, and a considerable number of moss animals, amongst which very rare species: one species has never been found so close to the Dutch coast; one species is new to the fauna of the Netherlands. We also found one amphipod that has not been recorded from the North Sea before.

The construction of the Princess Amalia Wind Farm adds 0.12% of substrate to the total soft substrate area, this leads to an added contribution of 10% of animals, and a remarkable 49% of biomass. Density-wise, the largest contribution comes from amphipods that can form dense mats on hard substrates, something we do not find on the soft substrate. In terms of biomass, large species such as Blue mussels, sea urchins, sea stars and sea anemones are frequent on the monopiles, and absent or very rare in the soft substrate. Only two species were shared between soft substrate and hard substrate in the wind farm.

Samenvatting

In het kader van het Meet- en Evaluatie programma (MEP) van het Prinses Amaliawindpark zijn een aantal onderzoeksonderwerpen vastgesteld. Eén van de onderwerpen betreft het karakteriseren van het onderwaterleven op het hard substraat van de turbinepalen en stortstenen.

Het Prinses Amaliawindpark (PAWP) is het tweede offshore windpark in het Nederlandse deel van de Noordzee en het eerste dat zich buiten de 12 nautische mijl limiet bevindt. PAWP is gelegen op het Nederlandse Continentaal Plat, op een afstand van 23 tot 26,4 km van de kust (IJmuiden, Nederland), en een waterdiepte van 19 tot 24 m. In totaal zijn 60 turbines geplaatst in een gebied van 14 km². Rond de turbinepalen is een stortstenen laag aangelegd, met een diameter van 15 meter.

Dit rapport presenteert de ontwikkeling van de hard substraat epifauna en –flora, drie jaar na de constructie van het windpark. Vier turbinepalen werden geselecteerd en bemonsterd op het einde van oktober 2011. Twee methoden werden gebruikt: een kwalitatieve methode, met behulp van video-opnames, en een kwantitatieve methode, met behulp van schraapmonsters, beide methoden werden uitgevoerd door professionele duikers.

Drie jaar na de bouw van het windpark heeft zich reeds een soortenrijke gemeenschap ontwikkeld: in totaal werden 85 soorten gevonden. 81% van deze soorten behoorden tot vier phyla: kreeftachtigen, gelede wormen, mosdiertjes en neteldieren. De hoogste densiteit werd gevonden 2 m onder het wateroppervlak (158.824 ± 109.916 ind./m²), in grote mate toe te schrijven aan de hoge densiteiten van kleine vlokreeftjes. De gemiddelde densiteit nam af met toenemende diepte, veroorzaakt door lagere densiteiten vlokreeftjes en een hoger voorkomen van kolonievormende hydroïdpoliepen en mosdiertjes. Biomassa werd gedomineerd door de aanwezigheid van grotere individuen, zoals de gewone mossel en anemonen. De gewone mossel domineerde in biomassa in de ondiepe zones, terwijl op grotere diepte anemonen dominant waren.

De aanwezige gemeenschap op de turbinepalen kon in twee zones worden onderverdeeld: een bovenste, intergetijden zone gedomineerd door algen, mossels, pissebedden en vlokreeftjes en een onderwater zone, gedomineerd door hoge dichtheden vlokreeftjes, mossels, anemonen en zeesterren. Op de stortstenen werden hoge densiteiten van mosdiertjes gevonden, soms met een bedekkingpercentage hoger dan 50%.

De typische eerste kolonisten van hard substraat werden enkel in lage dichtheden aangetroffen. Langlevende en langzaam groeiende soorten, zoals anemonen domineerden, met uitzondering van de vlokreeftjes: deze zijn kort levende soorten en hebben een snelle reproductie. Dit geeft aan dat de aanwezige hard substraat gemeenschap al een bepaald stadium van volwassenheid heeft bereikt na drie jaar. Het windpark was bijvoorbeeld reeds gekoloniseerd door 75% van de inheemse anemonen en een groot aantal mosdiertjes, waaronder een paar zeer zeldzame en zelfs een nieuwe soort: één soort werd eerder enkel op de Klaverbank, ver van de kust, gevonden en een andere soort is nieuw voor de Nederlandse fauna. Ook werd een vlokreeftje aangetroffen dat nog niet bekend is van de Noordzee.

Alhoewel de bouw van het Prinses Amaliawindpark slechts 0,12% substraat toevoegt aan het totale gebied, dit leidt tot een extra bijdrage van 10% in densiteit, en een opmerkelijke 49% in biomassa aan de bodemfauna. In dichtheid komt de grootste bijdrage van vlokreeftjes die dense matstructuren kunnen vormen, iets wat niet terug te vinden is op een zachte substraat. In termen

van biomassa zijn het vooral grote soorten zoals mossels, zee-egels, zeesterren en anemonen die frequent voorkomen op de turbinepalen, maar niet of nauwelijks op een zachte ondergrond. Slechts twee soorten werden zowel op een zachte ondergrond als op een hard ondergrond gevonden.

1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the Monitoring- and Evaluation Program (MEP) of the Princess Amalia Wind Farm (PAWP) a number of research topics were identified. One of those topics was to characterise the epifauna on the hard substrate of the monopiles and the scour-protection. It was expected that the foundation piles of the wind farm might serve as an artificial reef within an area of only soft sandy sediments. Over time these structures will be colonised by a variety of sessile organisms such as algae, mussels, barnacles, anemones, hydroids and bryozoans. This rich sessile community will attract mobile organisms like small Crustacea, small Polychaeta, sea urchins, starfish, crabs and fish. The hard substrate community that is developing will be totally different from the soft substrate communities previously present.

1.1 Princess Amalia Wind Farm

The Princess Amalia Wind Farm is the second offshore wind farm in the Dutch sector of the North Sea and the first to be located outside the 12 nautical mile limit. PAWP is located in Block Q7 of the Dutch Continental Shelf, at a distance of 23 to 26.4 km from the shore (IJmuiden, The Netherlands; Figure 1), and a water depth of 19 to 24 m. A total of 60 monopiles (diameter 4.0 m) are placed in an area of 14 km², with a minimum distance of 550 m between the turbines. The farm has an annual power production of 435 GWh.

All monopiles have a cathodic corrosion protection. The transition pieces have been painted during construction with two layers. The first layer consists of “Hempel’s high protect 35650”, a two-component epoxy paint. The outer layer consists of “Hempathane topcoat BS 381C356 55214”, a two-component polyurethane paint. Both layers provide a very hard coating. Neither of the paint brands used has anti-fouling properties.

Around the base of the monopiles a scour-protection layer was installed, with a diameter of approximately 15 m. This scour-protection consists of rock dump of various dimensions.



Figure 1: Location of the Princess Amalia Wind Farm off the Dutch Coast

1.2 Objectives

The aims of this study are:

- to gain insight in the development of hard substrate fauna present on the monopiles and the scour-protection of the Princess Amalia Wind Farm, three years after construction;
- to assess the impact of the wind farm and its associated hard substrate fauna on the ecosystem.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the sampling of the hard substrate in PAWP, two methods were used: a qualitative method, using video footage, and a quantitative method, using scrape samples. For both methods, professional divers were deployed. The ecologist on board of the vessel 'Pollux' guided the divers using live-feed video and audio communication.

The sampling was conducted by divers from Wals Diving & Marine Service. Four wind turbine generators (WTG) were sampled during two days (Figure 2):

Table 1: Information on sampled WTG's

WTG no.	Placement monopile and transition piece	construction WTG finished	WTG cleaned	Sampling date	Tide at sampling
1	23/01/2007	24/04/2008	not yet	28/10/2011	High tide
20	21/11/2006	30/05/2008	not yet	28/10/2011	Low tide
45	28/03/2007	06/05/2008	not yet	29/10/2011	High tide
60	05/02/2007	28/04/2008	not yet	29/10/2011	Low tide

These monopiles were selected to cover both the edges and the core of the wind farm, and to sample the North-South direction. To ensure optimal diving and sampling conditions, the dives were performed at slack tide.

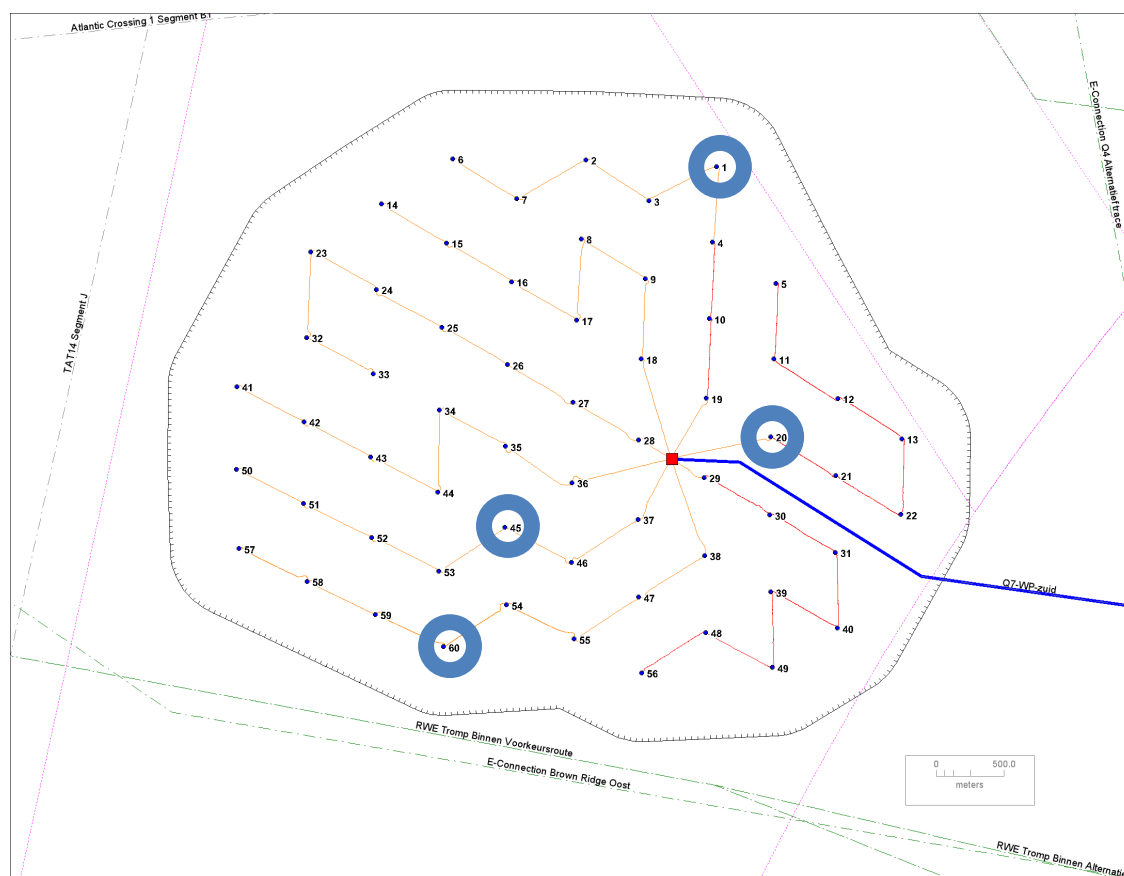


Figure 2: Princess Amalia Wind Farm with indication of the sampled monopiles

2.1 Sample collection

2.1.1 Video footage

Video footage of the monopiles and scour-protection rocks gives a wider picture of the covering percentage of sessile epifaunal over the entire turbine foundation. Moreover, it provides more information on mobile fauna that is not collected in the scrape samples.

Video footage was taken first, to prevent disturbance by the scrape samples. At each monopile two vertical video transects were made (SSW and NNE), from the surface to the seafloor. The scour-protection was also filmed on each side of the monopile. Video images were made using a HD headcam, operated by the diver. Depending on the visibility conditions, a distance of 50-100 cm from the monopile was respected. Filming of one transect took on average four minutes.

2.1.2 Scrape samples

Scrape samples were collected, after the video footage, at five different depths (splash, 2, 5, 10 and 17 m depth¹) and at both sides of the monopile (NNE and SSW). The splash zone is wet zone that is not permanently inundated (i.e. the intertidal zone and the higher zone that receives wave splash). At each depth a sample surface of 28 cm x 20 cm was selected, and the marine growth was scraped off the monopile with a putty-knife, collecting the material in a specially designed fine-maze net (mesh size 0.25 mm). On board of the ship each scrape sample was stored separately in a sample container and fixated with a buffered 5% formaldehyde solution.

Samples of the organisms present on the rocks of the scour-protection layer were taken through the collection of several small rocks. These rocks were brought to the surface where they were stored and fixated with 5% formaldehyde.

All samples were taken to the laboratory for further analyses.

¹ All depths were calculated from NAP; hence, at high tide, the actual sampling depth was approx.. 1.5 meter higher than at low tide.

2.2 Laboratory analyses

2.2.1 Scrape samples

Sorting

In the laboratory the collected samples were sieved on a 0.5 and 1mm mesh-size sieve, and sorted on higher taxon level. The fractions >1mm and 0.5-1 mm were analyzed separately: all 1mm fractions were analyzed, the smaller fraction was used for reference only. From this step onward samples were preserved in 70% ethanol.



Picture 1: Sorting of a sample in the laboratory

Identification

All organisms present were identified to species level whenever possible, and counted. Identification was performed with a binocular microscope and based on the most recent systematic literature; for nomenclature and taxonomy the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) (<http://www.marinespecies.org/>) was followed.

Species of the genera *Jassa* and *Monocorophium* were present in very high densities in most samples. To assess presence of the different species within these genera, subsampling was performed: depending on the total sample volume, 1/4 or 1/8 of the sample was counted, and 25 random specimens of the subsample were identified to species level.

Biomass

Subsequently, biomasses were determined for all species except Algae, Hydrozoa and Bryozoa².

The biomasses of Polychaeta and Anthozoa were determined by directly measuring Ash-free Dry Weight (AFDW) through weight loss on ignition. Per sample and per species, each organism was placed in an alloy or porcelain cup. They were dried for at least 48 hours at 60°C. After cooling down in an exsiccator, the cups were weighted (dry weight, DW). Subsequently, they were put in a muffle furnace (2 hours at 520°C) for ignition. They were cooled again in an exsiccator before final weighing (ash weight, AW). The ash-free dry weight (AFDW) can be calculated as the difference between dry weight (DW) and ash weight (AW).

For AFDW of *Mytilus edulis* a regression curve was determined, based on length measurements (Figure 3). In total 130 individuals coming from two depths (2 m and 10 m depth) were divided in 13 length classes between 5 mm and 70 mm. For each length class the AFDW of 5 specimens was determined, using the same method as previously described. Afterwards a polynomial regression curve was fitted, suitable for both depths. For further biomass calculations, the formula of the average curve (green curve) was used.

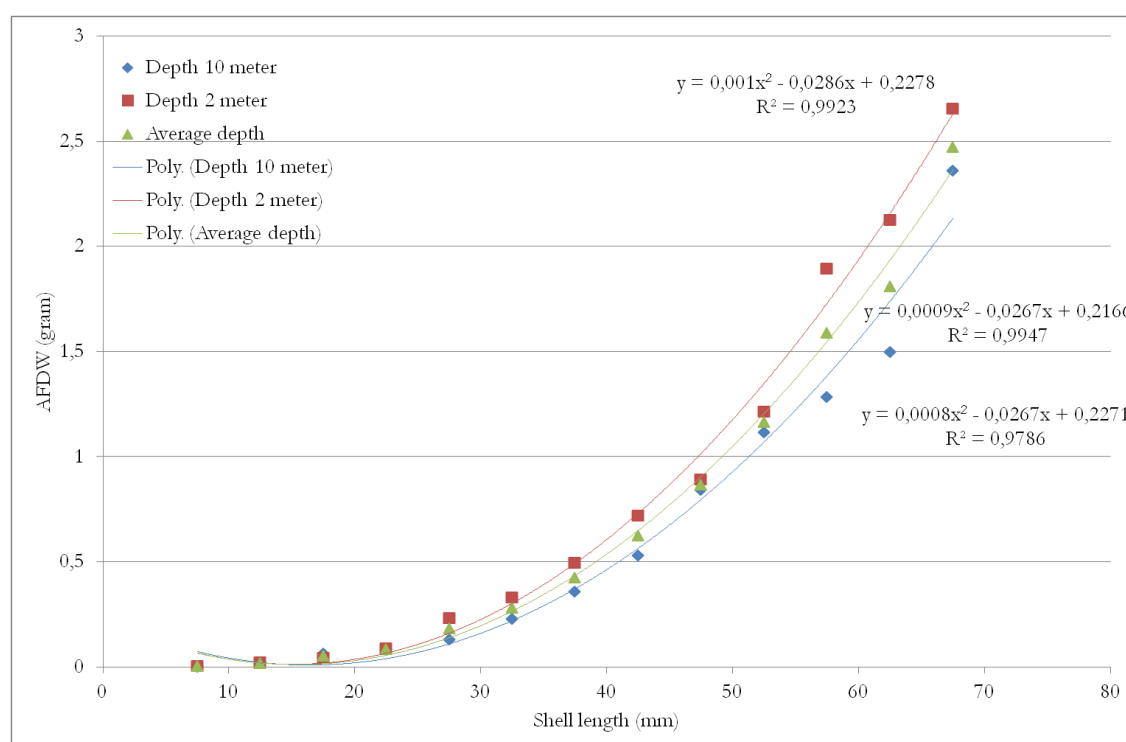


Figure 3: Shell length / Biomass curve for *Mytilus edulis*

Decapoda were divided in smaller (<1 cm) and larger specimens (>1 cm). The biomass of the smaller specimens was identified by determining the biomass of 10 specimens by directly measuring AFDW (method described previously), and then using these as assigned value. For larger

² Biomass determination of these taxa is very difficult

individuals, per sample and species AFDW was determined directly. Biomasses of Isopoda were identified using the same method as small Decapoda.

Asterias rubens specimens were divided in three length classes: 0 – 20 mm; 20 – 40 mm; > 40 mm. Specimens of the length class > 40 mm AFDW was determined per sample. For the other two length classes a mean biomass was determined using the same method as described above.

Psammecchinus miliaris was divided in smaller (10 – 30 mm) and larger (40 – 50 mm) individuals. For both groups a mean biomass was determined using the same method as described above.

For the biomasses of Amphipoda assigned values from the literature were used.

2.3 Data-analyses

Density and biomass data were standardised to the number of individuals per m² (ind./m²). Density data for colony-forming species, such as Bryozoa and Hydrozoa, were counted as one ind./m² in the quantitative analyses. The coverage of these species was included in the qualitative analysis.

Density, biomass and diversity were calculated for each sample, the latter based on various diversity indices (Shannon-Wiener, Pielou's evenness and Simpson index).

Multivariate analyses were carried out with the Primer v6 program (Clarke & Gorley, 2006). Before analysing, the data were fourth-root transformed. Bray-Curtis similarity matrices were used to build up non-metric multidimensional scaling (MDS) plots. MDS plots give information on relationships between data points. SIMPER analyses allow the detection of which species contribute to the distance between certain communities (dissimilarity percentage) and clustering in a community (similarity percentage). ANOSIM analyses (Analysis of Similarities) were performed to determine significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between groups (nested designs, using the following three grouping variables: depth, WTG and orientation).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Sampling conditions

Both sampling days were characterized by good weather conditions: on day one, sea state was <1> (wave height 0-0.1m). This was the same on day 2 in the morning; in the afternoon sea state <2> (wave height 0.1-0.5m) was reached.

On day one, air temperature was 11°C; air temperature on day 2 was 7°C. Both days were overcast, without precipitation. On day one, the first sampling (WTG 1) started at sunrise; all other samplings were done during daylight hours (Table 2).

Table 2: Overview of samples, sample depths, orientation and time of sampling; WTG 1 and 45 were sampled at high tide, WTG 20 and 60 at low tide

WTG	Date	Depth (m)	Turbine Scour Splash	Orientation	Time	WTG	Date	Depth (m)	Turbine Scour Splash	Orientation	Time
1	28/10/2011	17	Turbine	NNO	8u40	45	29/10/2011	17	Turbine	NNO	15u13
	28/10/2011	10	Turbine	NNO	8u43		29/10/2011	10	Turbine	NNO	15u16
	28/10/2011	5	Turbine	NNO	8u48		29/10/2011	5	Turbine	NNO	15u19
	28/10/2011	2	Turbine	NNO	8u53		29/10/2011	2	Turbine	NNO	15u23
	28/10/2011	0	Splash	NW	8u56		29/10/2011	0	Splash	NW	15u25
	28/10/2011	23	Scour	NNO			29/10/2011	23	Scour	NNO	15u05
	28/10/2011	17	Turbine	ZZW	9u18		29/10/2011	17	Turbine	ZZW	15u38
	28/10/2011	10	Turbine	ZZW	9u23		29/10/2011	10	Turbine	ZZW	15u42
	28/10/2011	5	Turbine	ZZW	9u27		29/10/2011	5	Turbine	ZZW	15u46
	28/10/2011	2	Turbine	ZZW	9u31		29/10/2011	2	Turbine	ZZW	15u49
	28/10/2011	0	Splash	ZZW	9u36		29/10/2011	0	Splash	ZZW	15u52
	28/10/2011	23	Scour	ZZW			29/10/2011	23	Scour	ZZW	15u32
20	28/10/2011	17	Turbine	NNO	14u42	60	29/10/2011	17	Turbine	NNO	9u06
	28/10/2011	10	Turbine	NNO	14u45		29/10/2011	10	Turbine	NNO	9u12
	28/10/2011	5	Turbine	NNO	14u47		29/10/2011	5	Turbine	NNO	9u16
	28/10/2011	2	Turbine	NNO	14u49		29/10/2011	2	Turbine	NNO	9u19
	28/10/2011	0	Splash	NNO	14u52		29/10/2011	0	Splash	NW	9u27
	28/10/2011	23	Scour	NNO			29/10/2011	22,5	Scour	NNO	8u57
	28/10/2011	17	Turbine	ZZW	15u06		29/10/2011	17	Turbine	ZZW	9u41
	28/10/2011	10	Turbine	ZZW	15u09		29/10/2011	10	Turbine	ZZW	9u45
	28/10/2011	5	Turbine	ZZW	15u11		29/10/2011	5	Turbine	ZZW	9u48
	28/10/2011	2	Turbine	ZZW	15u14		29/10/2011	2	Turbine	ZZW	9u52
	28/10/2011	0	Splash	ZZW	15u17		29/10/2011	0	Splash	ZZW	9u55
	28/10/2011	23	Scour	ZZW			29/10/2011	22,5	Scour	ZZW	9u35

3.2 General diversity – species composition

During the sampling period in October 2011, a total of 85 species were identified on the offshore turbine foundation and the scour protection rocks. The full species list can be found in Annex 1. 79 species were identified in the scrape samples (>1mm), an additional six species were recorded by studying the video footage: *Necora puber*, *Sagartia elegans*, *Diadumene cincta*, *Actinothoe sphyrodeta*, *Aurelia aurita* and *Trisopterus luscus*. Species belonged to 12 phyla, but 81% of the species richness was represented in 4 phyla: Crustacea (Amphipoda, Decapoda, Cirripedia and Isopoda), Annelida, Bryozoa and Cnidaria (Hydrozoa, Anthozoa) (Figure 4).

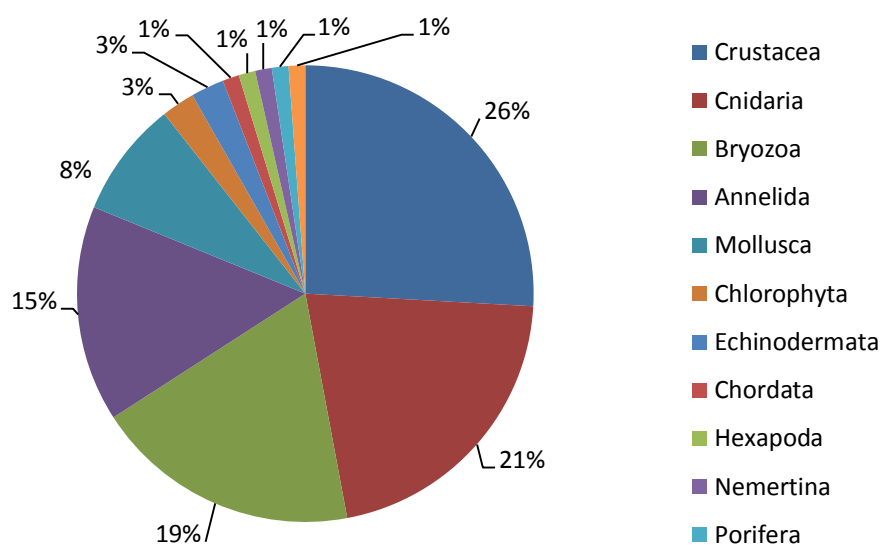


Figure 4: Proportion of species richness of the phyla present in the hard substrate scrape samples and video footage. Percentage represents the relative proportion of the specific phylum.

A 'species accumulation curve' was used to examine if the amount of analysed samples was sufficient to get a representative picture of the biodiversity present (Figure 5). The maximum number of species was estimated using an extrapolation technique (Bootstrapping). The graph shows that, at 48 samples, the estimated number of species is close to an asymptotic value. This means that the sampling effort was sufficient. Looking at estimated versus observed number of species, over all sampling depths together, 78% of the estimated number of species was identified in the samples. In the splash zone was this 73%, at depth 2 78%; at depth 5 76%, at depth 10 71% and on the scour protection 73%.

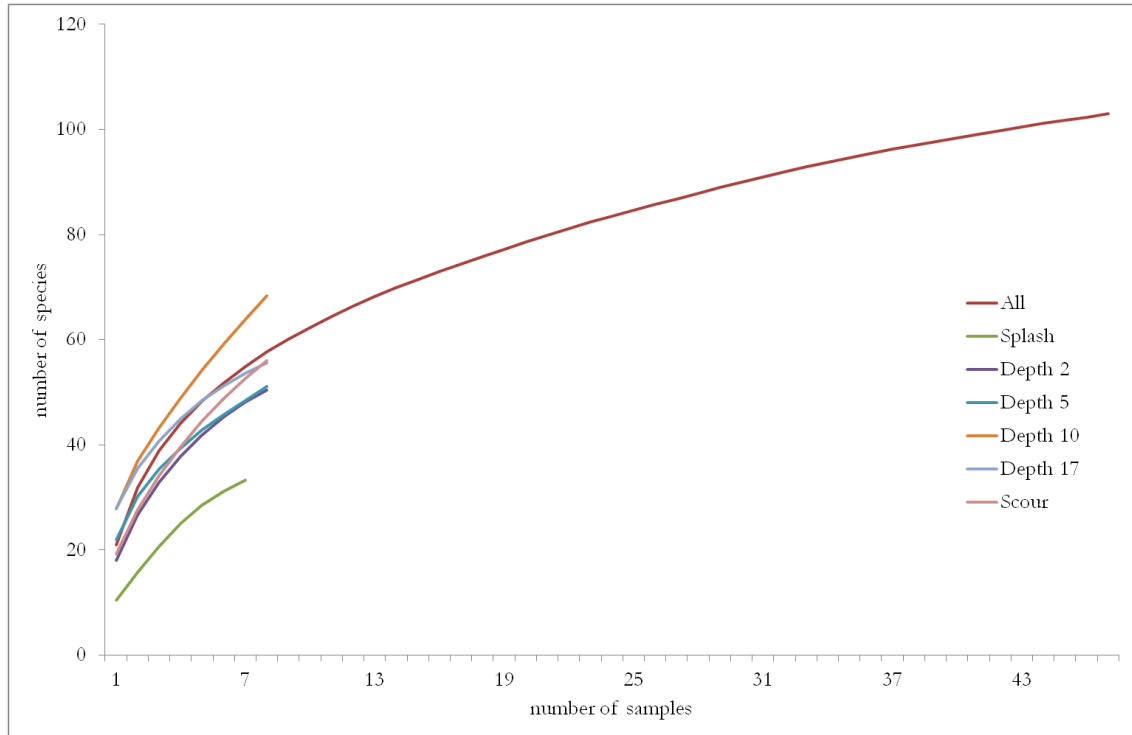


Figure 5: Estimated number of species in relation to the number of samples, determined with Bootstrapping.

3.3 Quantitative assessment

The multivariate ANOSIM data-analyses showed no statistical difference in density between the four turbines or the orientation sides, when a correction for depth was incorporated (nested design; resp. $R=-0.06$, $p=0.87$; $R=-0.119$, $p=0.93$). Similar results were found for biomass (nested design; resp. $R=-0.077$, $p=0.95$; $R=-0.12$, $p=0.95$). In both cases the depth factor was highly significant ($p=0.0001$). This is visualized in Figure 6, a MDS-plot where depth appeared to be the main grouping factor. There is a clear separation of the scour protection samples and the samples on the monopiles themselves. The latter showed a gradual transition from the splash zone to greater depths.

Further analyses will therefore focus on depth as explanatory variable.

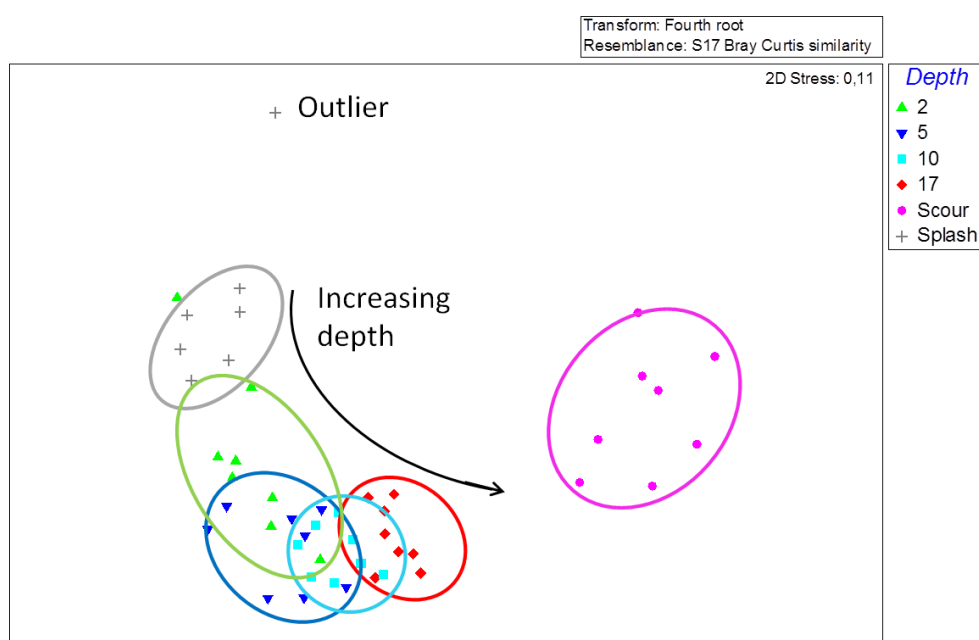


Figure 6: MDS with indication of the different depth groups. The outlier is the Splash sample of WTG1 (see further).

The number of species found in the scrape samples was the highest at depth 10 and the lowest in the splash zone (resp. 48 and 24). The mean number of species in the subtidal scrape samples and scour rocks varies between 17 and 26 species (Table 3).

The generally low biodiversity indices (Pielou's Evenness, Shannon-Wiener Index and Simpson Index) indicate a dominance of one species. For example, *Jassa herdmani* is responsible for 91% of the total density present at depth 5.

Table 3: Biodiversity of the different depth groups.

sample depth	# samples	number of species			Pielou's Evenness	Shannon-Wiener Index	Simpson Index (1-Lambda)
		total	mean	St. Dev			
Splash	8	24	9	2	0,3689	1,1720	0,6110
2	8	39	17	6	0,2026	0,7422	0,4153
5	8	39	20	6	0,1233	0,4516	0,1549
10	8	48	25	3	0,2108	0,8162	0,2904
17	8	46	26	3	0,2850	1,0910	0,3880
Scour	8	41	18	4	0,4000	1,4900	0,6360

Table 4: Density and biomass of the different depth groups. Colony-forming species are counted as 1 ind./m² and are not included in the biomass.

sample depth	density (ind./m ²)		biomass (AFDW, g/m ²)	
	mean	St. Dev	mean	St. Dev
Splash	63.031	82.666	265,721	329,056
2	158.824	109.916	586,672	509,901
5	154.134	88.681	530,089	328,140
10	52.799	32.766	643,811	620,055
17	41.750	23.134	592,163	446,263
Scour	1.552	1.326	32,233	28,165

The highest average density was found at depth 2 (158.824 ± 109.916 ind./m²; Table 4), caused by the presence of the several small amphipods (*Jassa berdmani* and *J. marmorata*). The maximum density of *Jassa berdmani* was 288.553 ind./m². The mean density/m² decreased with increasing depth (Figure 7), which was mainly due to lower densities of *Jassa* spp. and higher abundance of colony-forming Hydrozoa and Bryozoa.

Biomass data were dominated by the presence of bigger individuals, like *Mytilus edulis* and Actiniaria spp. At depth 2, 70% of the biomass found consisted of *M. edulis* and only 10% of Actiniaria spp. At depth 10 and 17 *M. edulis* contributed for respectively 40% and 45% and Actiniaria at both depths for about 50% of the total biomass per m².

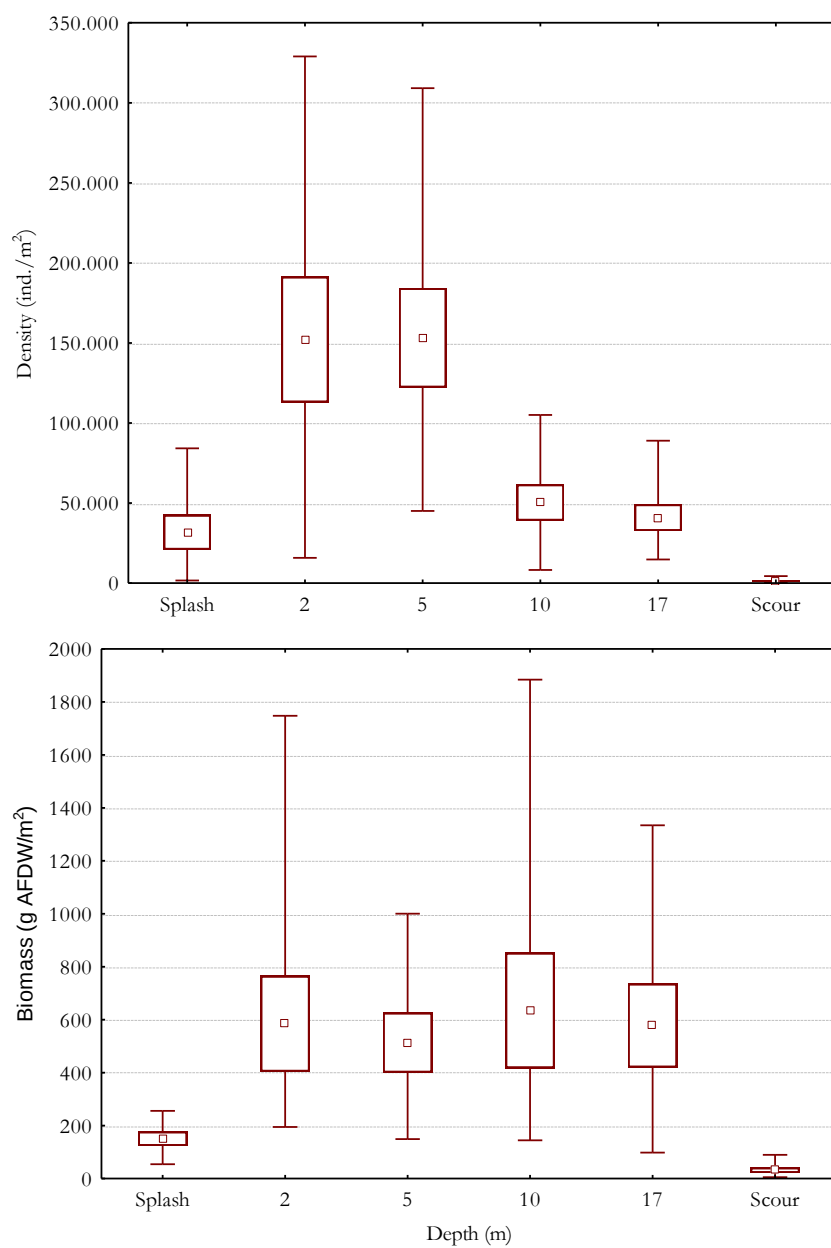


Figure 7: Boxplot of density (upper graph) and biomass (lower graph) according to depth. Box: average value $\pm$ SE; whisker min. and max. value.

The dissimilarity between different depths was derived from the ANOSIM and SIMPER results (Table 5). The differences between closely related depths were caused by differences in densities of the most abundant species (*Jassa herdmani*, *J. marmorata*, *Monocorophium acherusicum*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Odostomia scalaris*), while between more widely spaced depths it was a combination in density differences and the occurrence of some species. The dissimilarity percentage was the highest between scour and any other scrape sample depth on the WTG. This was caused by the high occurrence of Bryozoa species. When performing these analyses on the biomass data, similar dissimilarity percentages were obtained, although there was a shift in characteristic species. The biomass indicator species were: *Mytilus edulis*, Anthozoa (*Metridium senile*, *Sagartia troglodytes*) and Echinodermata (*Psammechinus miliaris*, *Asterias rubens*).



Picture 2: Algal growth in the splash zone



Picture 3: Marine growth on the monopile

Table 5: Results ANOSIM and SIMPER analyses; left column lists the pair wise compared groups

	R-Statistic	p-value	Dissimilarity (%)	Indicator species
2, 5	0,15	0,058	43,19	<i>Jassa marmorata</i> , <i>J. herdmani</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i> , <i>Odostomia scalaris</i> , <i>Stenothoe valida</i> , <i>Syllis prolifera</i>
2, 10	0,568	0,001	48,01	<i>Jassa marmorata</i> , <i>J. herdmani</i> , <i>Stenothoe valida</i> , <i>Actiniaria juv.</i>
2, 17	0,742	0,001	52,34	<i>Jassa marmorata</i> , <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> , <i>J. herdmani</i> , <i>Phthisica marina</i>
2, Scour	0,999	0,001	79,87	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>J. marmorata</i> , <i>Idotea pelagica</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>
2, Splash	0,257	0,022	49,39	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>J. marmorata</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i> , <i>Asterias rubens</i>
5, 10	0,116	0,106	38,35	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>J. marmorata</i> , <i>Odostomia scalaris</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>
5, 17	0,571	0,001	43,23	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> , <i>J. marmorata</i> , <i>Phthisica marina</i>
5, Scour	1	0,001	77,21	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>J. marmorata</i> , <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> , <i>Stenothoe valida</i>
5, Splash	0,86	0,001	62,62	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>J. marmorata</i> , <i>Asterias rubens</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>
10, 17	0,399	0,002	35,89	<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> , <i>Jassa marmorata</i> , <i>Odostomia scalaris</i> , <i>J. herdmani</i> , <i>Pisidia longicornis</i>
10, Scour	0,999	0,001	73,29	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>Stenothoe valida</i> , <i>Jassa marmorata</i> , <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>
10, Splash	0,893	0,002	64,96	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>J. marmorata</i> , <i>Stenothoe valida</i> , <i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>
17, Scour	0,975	0,001	65,32	<i>Jassa herdmani</i> , <i>Stenothoe valida</i> , <i>Actiniaria juv.</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>
17, Splash	0,909	0,001	67,2	<i>Jassa marmorata</i> , <i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i> , <i>J. herdmani</i> , <i>Actiniaria juv.</i>
Scour, Splash	1	0,001	84,44	<i>Jassa marmorata</i> , <i>Idotea pelagica</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>

Cluster analysis showed a similarity of 55% between the scour-protection samples (Figure 8). Samples taken at depth 17 had almost 70% similarity, this was also visible in the MDS-plot (Figure 6) by a dense clustering of the samples. One sample was identified as an outlier, this was 1-SP-N-2011 (i.e. Splash zone NNE sample of WTG 1). This sample was characterized by low densities of *Jassa* spp., *Idotea pelagica* and *Telmatogeton japonicus*, in contrast to other splash zone samples which also contained other species.

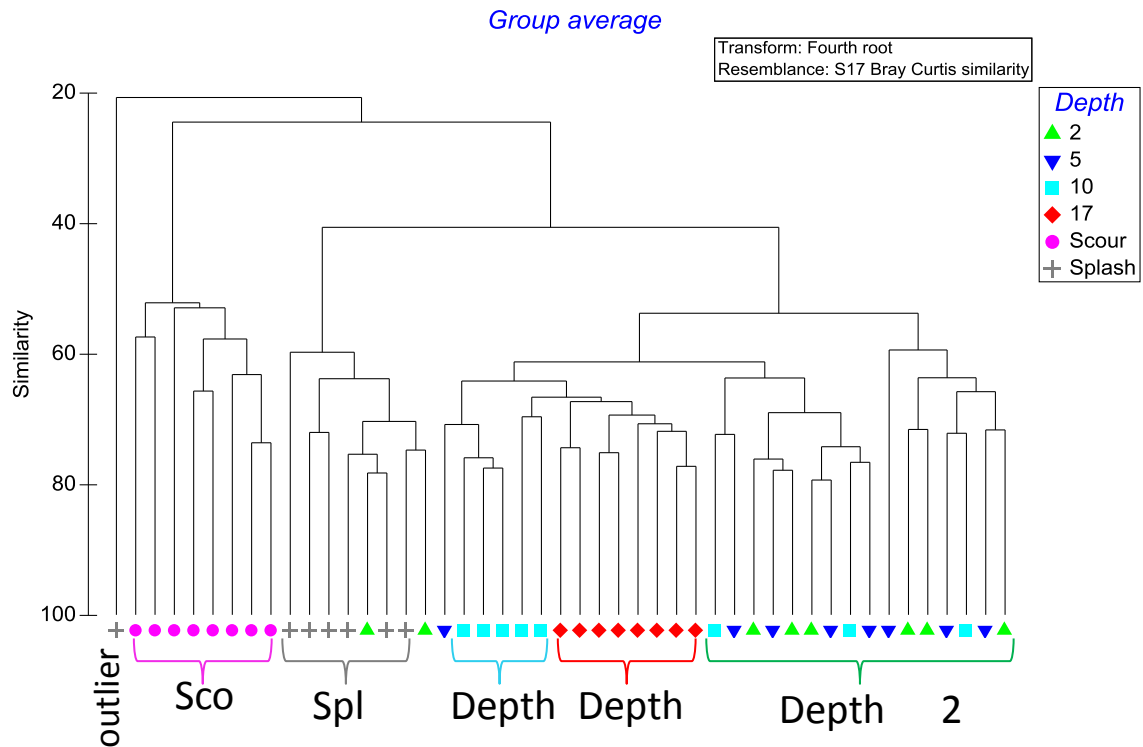


Figure 8: Cluster plot, indicating the depth zones

3.4 Zonation pattern

3.4.1 Monopiles

Based on the quantitative results (densities and biomasses) and the qualitative data (covering percentage, video footage; see Annex 2) a zonation pattern could be derived.

The splash zone of WTG 20, 45 and 60 was dominated by small individuals of *Mytilus edulis* (length 10 – 30 mm) (covering percentage 40 – 90%), *Idotea pelagica* (max densities 5.300 ind./m²), *Jassa berdmanni* and *Jassa marmorata* (max densities 8.700 ind./m²). Despite the high densities of the tube building amphipod *Jassa* spp., the mussels were not covered by mats of the amphipod. In contrast, the splash zone of WTG 1 was dominated by algae (*Blidingia minima* and *Ulva* spp.) (covering percentage up to 90%).

Subtidally, the *M. edulis* covering percentage decreased from 70% to 0% with increasing depth, while tube building Amphipods (*Jassa* spp. and *Monocorophium* spp.) and Hydrozoa (*Tubularia indivisa*, *Laomedea flexuosa* and *Ectopleura larynx*) increased in presence (up to 100% coverage). Also Actiniaria (*Metridium senile*, *Sagartia* spp. *Urticina felina* and *Actiniaria* juv.) increased in occurrence and coverage (up to 80% coverage). Besides the sessile organisms, also some mobile organisms occurred, such as *Asterias rubens*, *Psammechinus miliaris* and several Decapoda species (*Cancer pagurus*, *Pilumnus hirtellus* and *Pisidia longicornis*). Dense clusters of *Asterias rubens* could contain over 500 individuals per m².

The density results of *Mytilus edulis* in the scrape samples revealed higher densities than visible on the video footage. This was probably caused by the covering of *M. edulis* with Hydrozoa and mats of the tube building amphipods *Jassa* spp. and *Monocorophium* spp., which made *M. edulis* sometimes difficult to see.

The subtidal pattern, as described above, applies to WTG 20, 45 and 60. WTG 1, however, showed high densities and a high coverage percentages of *Mytilus edulis* over the entire monopile (covering percentage 40 – 100), and a low to medium coverage of Actiniaria (5 – 50% coverage). The high densities of *Jassa* spp. and *Monocorophium* spp. in the scrape samples indicate a high coverage by mats of the tube building amphipods. Still, as seen in the quantitative multivariate analyses, WTG 1 was not identified as having a significantly differing species community.

3.4.2 Scour protection rocks

Conopeum reticulum was the most abundant Bryozoa species present on the scour protection rocks, sometimes reaching over 50% coverage (Table 6). Other Bryozoa species (*Electra pilosa*, *Schizomavella linearis*, *Callopora dumerilii*, *Microporella ciliata*) had a lower covering percentage, maximum 10%. Besides Bryozoa also Actiniaria (*Metridium senile*), Bivalvia (*Mytilus edulis*), Amphipoda (*Jassa* spp. and *Monocorophium* spp.), Polychaeta (*Sabellaria spinulosa*) and Cirripedia (*Verruca stroemia*, *Balanus crenatus*) were found on the scour protection rocks. On the video footage several mobile organisms were identified between the rocks: *Asterias rubens*, *Psammechinus miliaris*,

Cancer pagurus and *Necora puber*. Close to the monopile high densities of empty mussel shells were visible.

Table 6: Scour protection rocks covering percentage of Bryozoa

WTG	Orientation	<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>	<i>Electra pilosa</i>	<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>	<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>	<i>Microporella ciliata</i>
1	N	5		15	<5	5
1	S	35	<5	10	5	5
20	N	55	10		5	<5
20	S	<5	<5		10	
45	N	50	<5		5	<5
45	S		<5		<5	<5
60	N	40	10		<5	<5
60	S	20	<5		<5	

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Development of hard substrate fauna in the Princess Amalia Wind Farm

Three years after construction of the wind farm, a species-rich community has settled on the monopiles as well as on the scour protection rocks. This community can be divided in two zones: an upper, **splash zone** dominated by Algae, *Mytilus edulis*, *Idotea pelagica* and *Jassa* spp. and a **sublittoral zone**, dominated by high densities of the tube dwelling amphipods *Jassa* spp. and *Monocorophium* spp., *Mytilus edulis*, *Asterias rubens*, *Metridium senile* and *Sagartia* spp.

Typical first colonizers of hard substrate, such as *Tubularia indivisa*, *Electra pilosa* and *Pomatoceros triqueter* (Zintzen, 2008; Kerckhof *et al.*, 2010a), were present, but only in low densities. More long-lived, slowly growing species, such as anemones and *Mytilus edulis* were dominating, with the exception of *Jassa* spp., a short-lived species with a high reproduction rate. This indicates that within three years of construction, the hard substrate in the wind farm has already reached some stage of maturity.

The dominance of tube dwelling amphipods (*Jassa* spp. and *Monocorophium* spp.) has been noted in many other studies on artificial substrates in the North Sea, such as shipwrecks (Zintzen 2007) and windmills (Leonhard & Pedersen, 2006 (Horns Rev); Kerckhof *et al.*, 2010a (C-Power); Bouma & Lengkeek, 2009 (OWEZ)). The amphipods construct mats which smother underlying species (such as barnacles, Bryozoa, etc.). Subsequently they make the available surface less suitable for the settlement of other species.

4.2 Comparison with other wind farms in the Southern North Sea

We compared the results of the Princess Amalia Wind Farm with results from three nearby wind farms, where similar studies have been performed:

The Netherlands first offshore wind farm was **OWEZ**, consisting of 36 monopiles located approximately 10 – 18 km offshore in water depths between 6 and 14 m. OWEZ wind farm was constructed between April and August 2006. The marine growth was sampled in September 2008, 2 years after construction of the wind farm (Bouma & Lengkeek, 2009).

The **C-Power** wind farm is located on the Thornton Bank in the Belgian Part of the North Sea (BPNS) and consist of six turbines (constructed in 2008). The Thornton bank is located 30 km offshore in a water depth of 6 - 20 m. The marine growth was sampled in September 2008, only some months after construction (Kerckhof *et al.*, 2009) and during the period February 2009 – 2010 (Kerckhof *et al.*, 2010a; Kerckhof *et al.*, 2010b).

The **Horns Rev** offshore wind farm in Denmark was constructed between March and August 2002. The wind farm consists of 80 monopiles located 14 - 20 km offshore in water depths of 6 - 14 m. The marine growth was sampled in March 2004, 2 years after construction (Leonhard & Peetersen, 2005).

The biodiversity found in the present study of the hard substrate fauna in the PAWP (85 species) was comparable, albeit slightly higher, to the diversity found in Horns Rev and C-Power (81 and 75 species resp.). However, those numbers of species were considerable higher than the numbers found in OWEZ (33 species). All of the above results were obtained 2 years after construction, whereas this study was done 3 years after construction. This could explain the higher biodiversity.

In all four wind farms a distinct depth zonation in marine growth was present, although the pattern varies between the different farms. In Horns Rev a distinct algal zone was present in the splash zone of the monopiles, this zone extends to approximately two m under the water surface. Besides vegetation there was almost a monoculture of *Telmatogeton japonicus*. In the other three wind farms (PAWP, OWEZ, C-Power) the algal band was restricted to approximately 0.5 m depth, and it did not occur on every monopile. A monoculture of *Telmatogeton japonicus* was only recorded in the C-Power wind farm shortly after construction; later on the species was still present, but in combination with other species. In PAWP *Telmatogeton japonicus* was present, but only in low densities; in OWEZ this species was not recorded at all. A barnacle zone just below the algae zone, as described in C-Power, was not present in PAWP.

The sublittoral zone of the monopiles in the different wind farms was dominated by *Mytilus edulis* covered by *Jassa* spp., with a clear presence of *Asterias rubens*. The densities, however, differed substantially between the different wind farms: PAWP and Horns Rev and C-Power showed comparable *Mytilus edulis* densities (approximately 1.600 ind./m²). OWEZ densities of *Mytilus edulis* were slightly lower (average 1.200 ind./m²). *Jassa* spp. occurred in high densities in the PAWP but in even much higher quantities in Horns Rev (average 40.005 and 168.413 ind./m² resp.). In both the splash and sublittoral zone of PAWP high densities of the isopod *Idotea pelagica* were found; this species was not recorded in the other wind farms.

An extensive subtidal zone, characterized by several anemones species (*Metridium senile*, *Sagartia* spp.), *Jassa* spp., several Hydrozoa and Bryozoa species, was identified in the four different wind farms, although their densities were not equal. In all wind farms the subtidal zone was the most species rich area.

4.3 Remarkable findings

After only three years the wind farm has been colonised by a diverse community including several rare species, some species unrecorded from the area and some species not recorded from other wind farms in the area (Table 7).

During this survey several species of Bryozoa were found which are rare or very rare along the eastern seaboard of the Southern Bight of the North Sea. *Alcyonidium parasiticum*, *Arachnidium fibrosum*, *Scruparia ambigua* and *Callopora dumerilii* have been recorded only a few times before, mainly from the Eastern Scheldt (Faasse & De Blauwe, 2004). *Microporella ciliata* has been recorded only once before from the Dutch Continental Flat, i.e. from the Cleaver Bank (van Moorsel, 2003), much further offshore. Autochthonous colonies of *Celleporella hyalina* have never been recorded before from the eastern seaboard of the Southern Bight.

Table 7: New and rare species in this study

Species	Remarks
Bryozoa	
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>	Rare
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>	Rare
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>	Rare
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>	Rare
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>	Only known from Cleaver Bank
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>	New
Crustacea	
<i>Stenothoe sp.</i>	New
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>	Not recorded from wind farms in area
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	Not recorded from wind farms in area
Mollusca	
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>	Rare
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	Rare
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>	Rare

The polychaete ross worm *Sabellaria spinulosa* constructs hard tubes of sand grains. It may aggregate to form reefs. *Sabellaria* reefs used to be present in the international Wadden Sea, but disappeared during the last century (Nehring, 1999). *S. spinulosa* has become a much less common species after the disappearance of the reefs. Hard substrates on sandy bottoms in areas of strong currents have the potential to attract *Sabellaria* larvae and facilitate reef formation. *Sabellaria* reefs are known to develop diverse species communities (Jones, 1998 in Nehring, 1999). During this survey only separate individuals of the ross worm were found, but we cannot exclude that reef formation will take place in the future.

The amphipod *Stenothoe sp.* is probably a species that colonised the North Sea recently or a species which in this area has never been identified to species level.

The bivalve *Heteranomia squamula* is rare on the coast of The Netherlands and more common on hard substrates further offshore (Texel Rough, Cleaver Bank) (de Bruyne *et al.*, in prep.).

Records of the gastropods *Odostomia scalaris* and *Epitonium clathratulum* from coastal waters of The Netherlands are scanty. *Odostomia scalaris* is a parasite of the Blue mussel *Mytilus edulis* and is supposed to be sensitive to low water temperatures (de Bruyne *et al.*, in prep.). *Epitonium clathratulum* is a parasite of sea anemones, which was first recorded in situ from this area in 1966 (Texel Rough), followed by scattered records from 1994 onwards (Wetsteijn & Nieuwenhuizen, 1996; de Bruyne *et al.*, in prep.).

The rapid colonisation of the Princess Amalia Wind Farm by high species numbers of certain taxonomical groups indicates a high biodiversity potential. In three years the wind farm has been colonised by 75% (6 of 8) of the native Anthozoa species (sea anemones and soft corals) and a considerable number of Bryozoa species, among which very rare and new ones. The distance of the wind farm to the coast is relatively high, which means that colonisation by species without a dispersive stage may take more time. Nevertheless, several of these slow dispersers (Amphipoda, Isopoda, Ascidiacea) were found. Some of them (*Idotea pelagica*, *Gitana sarsi*, *Stenothoe tergestina*) have not been recorded from wind farms in the area before.

A higher distance from the coast will result in a more stable temperature and salinity, which may ultimately lead to an even higher species number.

4.4 Importance of the offshore wind farms for hard substrate fauna, and the relevance to the ecosystem

Assessing the role a wind farm can play for the specific hard substrate fauna, and for the local marine ecosystem, can be done at many different levels, which is beyond the scope of this report. Also, a sound analysis would require more points in time. Still, there are a number of interesting observations we can elaborate on.

As discussed in chapter 4.3, it is clear that having an artificial hard substrate close to the Dutch coast, gives ground for the rapid development of a rich associated hard substrate fauna. This specific fauna is relatively scarce in the Netherlands: ship wrecks, offshore constructions and hard coastal defense structures are the only notable exceptions.

A different approach is to look at the before and after situation. Before the construction of the wind farm, the area was known as a relatively homogenous sandy ecosystem. The benthos of the area was investigated prior to the construction, in 2003 (Jarvis et al., 2004). Within the boundaries of the future wind farm, they found a total of 109 invertebrate species. The average density was 1.183 ind./m², resulting in a biomass of 1,03 g/m² (AFDW).

In 2007-2008, in an area of 14 km² of this sandy habitat, a total of 61 monopiles (60 WTG and one HVS³) were positioned. In a mainly 2D landscape, at least for benthos, these monopiles added a vertical dimension. With a diameter of 4 m, and an average water depth of 22 m, one monopile adds approximately 275 m² of subtidal substrate. If we ignore the scour protection, for which biomass determination was only indicative, we can make a rough estimate of how much density and biomass of benthos these 61 times 275 m² have added to the area. These calculations are listed in Table 8. The numbers turn out to be quite staggering. Adding 0,12% of substrate to the total area, leads to an added contribution of 10% of animals, and a remarkable 49% of biomass. Note that this is even an underestimation, since colony-forming animals, which are almost non-existent in soft sediments, were counted as 1 ind./m² for the monopiles, and the biomass of some sessile organisms was not included in the current study.

³ HVS = High Voltage Substation

Table 8: Comparison between hard and soft substrate benthos for the wind farm area. Hard substrate data from this report; soft substrate data from Jarvis et al. (2004).

		per m ²	per monopile	wind farm	contribution
Hard substrate	biomass (in gram)	588,00	162.559	9.916.073	49%
	density (in ind.)	101.877	28.164.931	1.718.060.795	10%
Soft substrate	biomass (in gram)	1,45		20.300.000	
	density (in ind.)	1.183		16.562.000.000	

Density-wise, the largest contribution comes from the Amphipoda that can form dense mats on hard substrates, something we do not find on the soft substrate. In terms of biomass, large species such as Blue mussels (*M. edulis*), sea urchins, sea stars and sea anemones are frequent on the monopiles, and absent or very rare in the soft substrate.

If we look at the species list, of the 109 soft substrate species and 85 hard substrate species, only two were shared: the opportunistic sea star *Asterias rubens* and the tube building Polychaeta *Lanice conchilega*. Some of the hard substrate species are also known to occur on soft substrate. It is now very interesting to see if during the soft substrate sampling in the Amalia Wind Farm, some of the species that were absent in the T0 and are now present on the hard substrate, will also be found in the soft substrate. This could mean that the hard substrate serves as a sort of distributor for some soft sediment species.

The significance of the biomass present as a food source for fish and birds is largely unknown. In the video footage the only fish species observed is pouting (*Trisopterus luscus*). It was filmed above the scour protection rocks. Another benthos feeding fish species known to be attracted to wind farms is cod *Gadus morhua* (see Reubens et al., 2010). Part of the biomass found is not available for consumption by vertebrate predators. Sea anemones, hydrozoans and bryozoans typically are only eaten by specialized invertebrate taxa like nudibranchs. Echinoderms (starfish and sea urchins) have few or no predators. Crustaceans and blue mussels in principle make an excellent food source for echinoderms, birds and fish. Crustacean biomass principally consists of mats of amphipods (*Jassa* spp.). In a Belgian windfarm Reubens et al. (2011) found that *Jassa herdmani*, together with the porcelain crab *Pisidia longicornis*, constitutes the main food item for pouting. These food species do not occur on surrounding soft substrates. Other food items in pouting stomachs were crabs, skeleton shrimps and mussels. The mussel biomass would in principle be a rich food source for birds and fish. It is not clear to what extent this source is utilized. The high number of empty mussel shells around the monopiles could be an indication of predation by vertebrates. Alternatively, predation by starfish and natural mortality of mussels could easily account for this accumulation, in view of the high number of living mussels present. The main avian predators of mussels are herring gulls *Larus argentatus*, oystercatchers *Haematopus ostralegus* and eiders *Somateria mollissima*. Only eiders, for which mussels are the main prey item, prey upon mussels under water (Hilgerloh, 1997). Dunthorn (1971) reports predation of eiders on rope-cultured mussels, which proves eider predation is not restricted to mussels on the bottom. In conclusion, the mussels on the monopiles could potentially be an important food source for eiders. Clumps of large mussels are relatively safe against fish predation. Small mussels constitute a food source for fish. In a Belgian windfarm mussels were frequently found in stomachs of pouting (Reubens et al., 2010).

5. CONCLUSIONS

The goals of this study were to investigate the development of the hard substrate fauna in the Princess Amalia Wind Farm and to assess the impact of the wind farm and its associated hard substrate fauna on the ecosystem.

During the survey, four monopiles - and their associated scour protection - were sampled, with 12 samples per monopile. Statistical analyses showed that this sampling effort was sufficient to encounter three quarters of the expected fauna.

We have observed that, only three years after construction, a very rich fauna has developed on the monopiles and scour protection. More species were found than in nearby wind farms, possibly due to the maturity stage of the faunal development: there are indications that we can already speak about a mature fauna composition, with a combination of rapid and slow colonizers and typical early colonizing species were almost absent.

The video footage showed that the vast majority of the available substrate has been colonized by one or more species: coverage was on average higher than 80%. There is thus a very high utilization grade of the available artificial substrate. A rough estimate of what this high utilization by hard substrate fauna could mean for the ecosystem showed that the biomass, available as food source for predators, in the wind farm area could easily be 50% higher than before the construction of the wind farm.

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Annex 1: species list¹

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	species
Plantae	Chlorophyta	Chlorophyceae	<i>Blidingia minima</i>
			<i>Ulva spp.</i>
Animalia	Annelida	Polychaeta	<i>Eulalia viridis</i>
			<i>Eunereis longissima</i>
			<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>
			<i>Harmothoe impar</i>
			<i>Lanice conchilega</i>
			<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>
			<i>Nereis pelagica</i>
			<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>
			<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>
			<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>
			<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>
			<i>Spirorbidae</i>
			<i>Syllis prolifera</i>
	Bryozoa	Bryozoa	<i>Alcyonidium cf. mamillatum</i>
			<i>Alcyonidium cf. parasiticum</i>
			<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>
			<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>
			<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>
			<i>Bowerbankia spp.</i>
			<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>
			<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>
			<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>
			<i>Electra pilosa</i>
			<i>Farrella repens</i>
			<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>
			<i>Microporella ciliata</i>
			<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>
			<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>
			<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>
Chordata	Gadidae		<i>Trisopterus luscus</i> (1) (2)
Cnidaria	Actiniaria		<i>Actinothoe sphyrodeta</i> (1)
			<i>Diadumene cincta</i> (1)
			<i>Metridium senile</i>
			<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>
			<i>Sagartia elegans</i> (1)
			<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>
			<i>Urticina felina</i>

¹ (1): Species only identified on video footage; (2): species not included in diversity analyses.

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Species
	Crustacea	Hydrozoa	<i>Campanulariidae</i>
			<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>
			<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>
			<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>
			<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>
			<i>Laomedea longissima</i>
			<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>
			<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>
		Octocorallia	<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>
		Scyphozoa	<i>Aurelia aurita</i> (1)
	Crustacea	Amphipoda	<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>
			<i>Caprella linearis</i>
			<i>Gitana sarsi</i>
			<i>Jassa berdmanni</i>
			<i>Jassa marmorata</i>
			<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>
			<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>
			<i>Phthisica marina</i>
			<i>Stenothoe</i> sp.
			<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>
			<i>Stenothoe valida</i>
	Crustacea	Cirripedia	<i>Balanus crenatus</i>
			<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>
			<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>
			<i>Verruca stroemia</i>
		Copepoda	<i>Calanoida</i> spp.
		Decapoda	<i>Cancer pagurus</i>
			<i>Necora puber</i> (1)
			<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>
			<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>
			<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>
		Isopoda	<i>Idotea pelagica</i>
		Ostracoda	<i>Podocypina</i> spp.
	Echinodermata	Asteroidea	<i>Asterias rubens</i>
		Echinoidea	<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>
	Hexapoda	Insecta	<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>
	Mollusca	Bivalvia	<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>
			<i>Mytilus edulis</i>
			<i>Ostrea edulis</i>
			<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>
		Gastropoda	<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>
			<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>
			<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>
	Nemertina	Nemertea	cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>
	Porifera	Porifera	<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>
	Tunicata	Ascidacea	<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>

Annex 2: Video footage data

Covering percentage on the monopiles.

X: species (Amphipoda or Hydrozoa) are present, but exact coverage percentage was not possible to determine on the video footage.

The presence of mobile organisms is indicated with 'i'. Where these mobile organisms blocked the view of the underlying structures, this is listed in the column 'not visible'.

WTG	Orientation	Depth	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Sessile organisms				Total coverage	Not visible	Mobile organisms	
				Anemones (<i>Metridium senile</i> , <i>Sagartia</i> spp.)	Tube building Amphipoda (<i>Jassa</i> spp. and <i>Corophium</i> spp.)	Hydrozoa spp.	Algae			<i>Asterias rubens</i>	<i>Psammecinus miliaris</i>
1	N	Splash					80	80			
		2	80					80			
		5	95	5	x			100			
		10	40	50	x			100	10	i	i
		17	70	25	x			95			
	S	Splash					90	90			
		2	100		x			100			
		5	80	10				90			
		10	90	10	x			100			
		17	90		x	x		90			
20	N	Splash	70					70			
		2	70		30	x		100			
		5			100	x		100		i	
		10		10	90	x		100			
		17		5	90	x		100	5	i	

WTG	Orientation	Depth	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Sessile organisms				Total coverage	Not visible	Mobile organisms	
				Anemones (<i>Metridium senile</i> , <i>Sargatia</i> spp.)	Tube building Amphipoda (<i>Jassa</i> spp. and <i>Corophium</i> spp.)	Hydrozoa spp.	Algae			<i>Asterias rubens</i>	<i>Psammecbinus miharis</i>
45	S	Splash	40				10	50			
		2		10	90	i		100		i	i
		5			70	i		100	30	i	i
		10		70	30	i		100		i	
		17		20	80	i		100			
	N	Splash	40					40			
		2		15	85	i		100			
		5			90	i		100	10	i	i
		10		20	70	i		100	10	i	i
		17		80	20	i		100			
60	S	Splash	50					50			
		2	60		20	i		80			
		5		10		70		100	5		i
		10		40	i	30		95	10	i	i
		17		5	i	95		100			
	N	Splash	90					90			
		2	60					60		i	
		5	50	20	i			100	10	i	i
		10		40	i	50		90			
		17		30	i	70		100			
	S	Splash	90					90			
		2	97	3	i	i		100			
		5	100	i	i	i		100			
		10		10	i	90		100		i	
		17		80	i	20		100			

Annex 3: Raw density data (ind/m²)

WTG	1					S				
Orientation	N					S				
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5	
Species										
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>										
<i>Acontiaris</i> juv.			5071		982					
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>				54						
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>										
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>										
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>						present				
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>										
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>						31				
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>										
<i>Asterias rubens</i>			339	36		51		179	250	
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>		36		36	18			18		
<i>Blidingia minima</i>	357	179								
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.									present	
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.										
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>						present				
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.						present				
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>								18	18	
<i>Caprella linearis</i>										
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>										
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									present	
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>										
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>										
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>										
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>				present		present				
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>			present	present		present				
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>				present	present			present		
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>			present	present	present			present	present	
<i>Electra pilosa</i>			present	present	present	present		present	present	
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>										
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>			304	339	214			214	250	
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>				18					18	
<i>Farrella repens</i>										
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>										
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>										
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>			54	89				71	36	
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>			161	304	71			143	107	
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>										
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>										
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.								present		
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2										
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	446	4143	1071	71	125			321	89	
<i>Jassa herdmani</i>	429	11036	288554	91429	40875	282		213964	107429	
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	107	8679	12018		1696			18607		
<i>Jassa</i> spp.	214									
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>			71		36			89	36	
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>		present								

WTG	1						S		
Orientation	N						Splash		
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour		2	5
Species									
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>			393	500	196			125	214
<i>Leucosolenia</i> spp.									
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>								18	
<i>Metridium senile</i>			429	107	393	98		36	89
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>						present			
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>					571	376			
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>					304				
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.					286	690		571	
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>		3196	4536	2768	839	8		4232	4536
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.				36					
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>			18	18				18	18
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>									
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>			446	7625	3268			1393	6911
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>				54	1000	20			
<i>Phylodoce laminosa</i>									
<i>Phylodoce mucosa</i>								54	
<i>Phylodocidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>			71	54	71			107	18
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>				18					
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>			54		36	24			
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>						4			
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>			18	18					18
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>			89	304	71			71	36
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>						present			
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>			present						present
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i> spp.								18	
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>			36	125	1714	20		36	1161
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.			18						
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>			71	964	125			18	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>			464	125	71			429	696
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>	232	54							
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>									
<i>Ulva</i> spp.	89								
<i>Utricina felina</i>								18	18
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>				18				18	
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>						12			

WTG	20
Orientation	N

Depth Species	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5	10	17
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>								
<i>Acontiaris</i> juv.	2357	54					536	321
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>	18	107					18	54
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>	present							
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>								
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>								
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>								
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>			24					
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>								
<i>Asterias rubens</i>		36	40		179	1054	107	36
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>				36				
<i>Blidingia minima</i>								
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.		present						
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.								
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>			present					present
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.								
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>		18					18	
<i>Caprella linearis</i>					18			36
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>			present					
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>							present	
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>							present	
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>	18							
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>	present			present				
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>	present							
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>	present	present	present					
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>		present			present			present
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>	present	present			present	present	present	present
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	present	present	present	present		present	present	present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>								
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>	54	107	13		321	36	196	357
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>		18						
<i>Farrella repens</i>								
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>								
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>								
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>		18						18
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>	125	179	3	18	18		89	214
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>								
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>								
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.	present							
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2	present							
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	179	18		5679	304	232		54
<i>Jassa berdmanni</i>	44000	32286	162	15821	273607	250286	32911	77714
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	571			26911	52107		1375	
<i>Jassa</i> spp.	14911			29429				
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>	18							36
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>								
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>								
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	196	375	7		54	179	179	179
<i>Leucosolenia</i> spp.	present							
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>								

Orientation	N							
Depth	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5	10	17
Species								
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>								
<i>Metridium senile</i>	304	71	27		107	18	143	143
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>			present					
<i>Monocorophium acberusicum</i>		18	310					5161
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>								1732
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.								54
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	1786	2357	13	5446	1857		89	54
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.								
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	36	18	3		54		36	36
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>								
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	3089	4071		286			36	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>								
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	4571	1946					643	125
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>								
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>					18			
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.								
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>	36	107			125	161	18	571
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>	18							
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>		321		18		36		571
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.								
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.								
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>								
<i>Porifera</i> spp.			present					
<i>Psammecbinus miliaris</i>						18		
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>								
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	196	18	44		36		464	196
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>		18	10				54	54
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>			present					
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>	present	present			present			
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.								
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>								
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>								
<i>Spirorbidae</i> spp.								
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	607	696	40	286	54	36	18	589
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.		54					18	
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	36	911			18	554	321	1018
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	161	125		36	125	18		
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>	18							
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	present					present		present
<i>Ulva</i> spp.								
<i>Utricina felina</i>	54						18	
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>								
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>								

WTG							45		
Orientation							N		
Depth	Scour	S Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2
Species									
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>									
<i>Acontiaris</i> juv.	18		571			411			
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>			18	18	18	18			
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>	12						54		
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									
<i>Asterias rubens</i>			143	518	107	54	8	143	
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>	18		18			71			
<i>Blidingia minima</i>									
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.									
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.									
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>	present						present		
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.									
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>									
<i>Caprella linearis</i>									
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>	present								
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>									
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>	present						present		
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>	present				present	present			
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>			present	present	present				
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	present	present	present	present		present	present	present	present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>					18				
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>			89	71	304	143	18		89
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>									
<i>Farrella repens</i>									
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>									
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>									
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>						18			
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>				18	89	107	16		
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>									
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2									
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	3518		250	161	18	54	5304		1089
<i>Jassa herdmani</i>	70	22232	62107	156661	23714	14036	277	8679	102857
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	57196		67446	13625	2679		4893		9143
<i>Jassa</i> spp.							65	52571	
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>					18				
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>	present							present	
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>	present								
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>				36	214	107	18		36
<i>Leucosolenia</i> spp.	present								
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>	present						present		

WTG									45
Orientation									N
Depth	Scour	S Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2
Species									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>		18							18
<i>Metridium senile</i>	70		214			54		18	
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>	present						present		
<i>Monocorophium acberusicum</i>	843				143	1286	277		
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>	47					161	65		
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.	70						33		
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>		1214	250		179	18		6732	321
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.									
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>					18	18			
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>								present	
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>					286				
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	47				54	71			
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>									
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>					36				
<i>Phyllodoce</i> spp.									
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>					143	54			
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>									
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>						18			
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammecbinus miliaris</i>			18	36	36				18
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>				36	964	125	49		125
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>						36			
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>									
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>									
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i> spp.			18						
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>					518	18	65		18
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.								18	
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>				54	321	143		18	107
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>			36	18		18			18
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>									
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>									
<i>Ulva</i> spp.									
<i>Utricina felina</i>			18						54
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>							8		
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>	35								

WTG									
Orientation					S				
Depth	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5	10	17
Species									
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>									
<i>Acontiaria</i> juv.	54	732	786	41			232	179	321
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>								18	54
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>									54
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>	present	present	present						
<i>Asterias rubens</i>	1589	643	18	20		196	321	161	18
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>					5	18			
<i>Blidingia minima</i>									
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.									
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.			18						
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>				present	present				
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.									
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	36		18				18		
<i>Caprella linearis</i>									
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>				present	present				
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>									
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>						present			
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>				present					
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>	present	present	present					present	present
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>	present	present	present			present	present	present	present
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	present	present		present		present		present	present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>									
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>	71	446	89					161	161
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>									18
<i>Farrella repens</i>									
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>									
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>								18	857
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>			54					71	
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>	36	268	18			18	18	36	179
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>									
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2									
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	214	179	125		750	3768	161	54	161
<i>Jassa herdmani</i>	74286	67821	25000	347	9875	106607	111911	54304	28411
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>			5893		5554	135679	4661	7411	3875
<i>Jassa</i> spp.									
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>									
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>						present			
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	161	429	71			36		89	214
<i>Leucosolenia</i> spp.	present								
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>									

WTG									
Orientation									
Depth	5	10	17	Scour	S Splash	2	5	10	17
Species									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>									
<i>Metridium senile</i>	36		1321	36		71	161	161	214
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>	present								
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>			321	388	10018				
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>	41								
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.	143								
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	36	54	857		1500	2000	71		
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.	18								
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	18	54	18	54			18	36	
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>	present								
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>			571	18					
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	18	232	1393	31	339				
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>	18								
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>							18	18	36
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.	18								
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>	36					125	18		
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>									
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>	18		36	18	36				
<i>Podocypina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>	36	89				54	54	36	36
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>	5								
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	71	393	5			71 321			
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>	36								
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>									
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>									
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i> spp.									
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	6857	232	18	89 1161					
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.			232	107					
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	4321	2393	946	214			500	839	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	18	18	18	18					
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>									
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	present	present	present						
<i>Ulva</i> spp.									
<i>Utricina felina</i>	18					54	54		
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>									
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>	31								

WTG	60									
Orientation	N									
Depth	Scour	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	
Species										
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>										
<i>Acontiaria</i> juv.	34		18	750	125	1375	26	18	71	
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>				18		18				
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>										
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>	present									
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>										
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>										
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>	181									
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>					present	present				
<i>Asterias rubens</i>	25			196	393	89	26		125	
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>	4			18						
<i>Blidingia minima</i>	present									
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.										
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.										
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>	present					present	present			
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.	present									
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	18									
<i>Caprella linearis</i>				18	36	232				
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>	present					present				
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>										
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>										
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>										
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>										
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>					present		present			
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>							present			
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>						present	present			
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>				present	present	present				
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	present		present	present	present	present	present			
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>	4									
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>	4		54	89	54	357		18	54	
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>	18									
<i>Farrella repens</i>	present									
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>	present							present		
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>										
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>						18	36			
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>				89	143	268	18			
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>										
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>	present									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.	present									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2										
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>		2732	2518	250	411	107		1161	161	
<i>Jassa herdmani</i>	1887	964	5768	34857	21946	10571	68	1089	106286	
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>		2036	4518	589	911	25786				
<i>Jassa</i> spp.	857									
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>						36	18			
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>	present									
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>										
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	8		18	250	89	179	36			
<i>Leucosolenia</i> spp.	present					present	present	present		
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>										

WTG	60						S		
Orientation	N						S		
Depth	Scour	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2
Species									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>									
<i>Metridium senile</i>	46			268	250	143	43		179
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>	present						present		
<i>Monocorophium acerusicum</i>	1942					107	1882		
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>	80					18	162		
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.						54			
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	4	3643	2750	1357	54	179		625	1625
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.									
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>				18	36	36			
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>									
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	13	36	18	375		161			107
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>			18					18	
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	34	36		54	161	929	85	36	36
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>		18							
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>									
<i>Phyllodoce</i> spp.					18	36			
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>	8			18		36	9		54
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>				18					
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>	13			54		54	9		54
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.	4								
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.					18		9		
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammecbinus miliaris</i>				36	36				
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>	8								
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	8				89	125	17		
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>	8								
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>									
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>									
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.								present	
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>	present						present		
<i>Spirorbidae</i> spp.									
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	34		18	71	71	18	17		89
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.					18				
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>		107	36	1179	1911	1036		54	36
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>		18	71	5000	250	54		54	2696
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>		107	18	286				54	
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>				present	present	present			
<i>Ulva</i> spp.								present	
<i>Utricina felina</i>									
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>									36
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>	72								

WTG				
Orientation				
Depth	5	10	17	Scour
Species				
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>				5
<i>Acontiaris</i> juv.	143	125	1536	
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>	54	54	36	
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>				
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>				
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>				
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>		present		
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>				
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>		present		
<i>Asterias rubens</i>	107	286		29
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>				
<i>Blidingia minima</i>				
<i>Boverbankia</i> spp.				
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.				
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>				present
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.				
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	36			
<i>Caprella linearis</i>			36	
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>				present
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>				
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>				
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>				
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>				
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>				present
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>			present	present
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>	present	present	present	
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>	present	present		
<i>Electra pilosa</i>		present		present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>				
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>	143	857	179	
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>				
<i>Farrella repens</i>				
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>				
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>			18	
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>	36	18		
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>	179	89	107	
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>			143	
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>			present	
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.				
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2				
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	268	89	232	
<i>Jassa berdmani</i>	102071	2286	26143	63
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	4286	196		
<i>Jassa</i> spp.				
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>	18	18	18	
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>				
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>				
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	304	589	107	5
<i>Leucosolenia</i> spp.	present	present		
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>				

WTG				
Orientation				
Depth	5	10	17	Scour
Species				
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>				
<i>Metridium senile</i>	107	89	161	15
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>				present
<i>Monocorophium acberusicum</i>			839	19
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>				
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.				
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	2786	321	536	
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.				
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	54	18	18	
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>				
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	6321	54	179	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>				
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	18	411	429	19
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>				
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>			18	
<i>Phyllodoce</i> spp.		18		
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>	143			
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>	18			
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>	71		18	5
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.				
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.		18		
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>				
<i>Porifera</i> spp.				
<i>Psammecbinus miliaris</i>	18	18		
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>				
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>			18	
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	89	71	357	15
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>				
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>		present		
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.				
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>				5
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>				
<i>Spirorbidae</i> spp.				
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	107	196	36	
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.				
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	89	2357	1161	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	2929	196	196	
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>				
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>		present		
<i>Ulva</i> spp.				
<i>Utricina felina</i>				
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>	18			
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>				

Annex 4: Raw biomass data (g AFDW/m²)

WTG	1						S		
Orientation	N						Splash	2	5
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour			
Species									
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>									
<i>Acontiaris</i> juv.			25,541		13,929				
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>				4,688					
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>						present			
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>						0,519			
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									
<i>Asterias rubens</i>			14,567	0,262		1,626		11,851	39,885
<i>Balanus</i> cf. <i>crenatus</i>									
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>		1,654		1,751	1,751			1,751	
<i>Blidingia minima</i>	present								
<i>Blidingia minima</i>		present							
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.									present
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.									
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>						present			
<i>Campanulariidae</i>									
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.						present			
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>								1,355	1,355
<i>Caprella linearis</i>									
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>									
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									present
cf. <i>Balanus crenatus</i>									
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>									
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>				present		present			
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>			present	present		present			
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>				present	present			present	
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>			present	present	present			present	present
<i>Electra pilosa</i>			present	present	present	present		present	present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>									
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>			1,321	1,357	0,459			1,313	1,352
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>				0,177					0,229
<i>Farrella repens</i>									
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>									
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>									
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>			2,946	4,968				3,677	1,111
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>			0,193	0,496	0,059			0,254	0,245
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>									
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.								present	
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2									
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	52,679	48,886	12,643	0,843	1,475			3,793	1,054
<i>Jassa berdmani</i>	1,286	3,311	86,566	27,429	12,263	0,085		64,189	32,229
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	0,321	2,604	3,605		0,509			5,582	

WTG	1						S		
Orientation	N						Splash		
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour		2	5
Species									
<i>Jassa</i> spp.	0,643								
<i>Laemedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>			0,052		0,061			0,300	0,087
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>		present							
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>			4,359	7,386	2,645			2,725	5,168
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>								6,077	
<i>Metridium senile</i>		23,089	140,536	38,527	77,451			13,332	8,327
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>						present			
<i>Monocorophium acberusicum</i>					0,171	0,113			
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>					0,091				
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.					0,086	0,207		0,171	
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>		138,313	381,030	948,465	555,638	5,267		550,813	567,479
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.				0,241					
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>			0,107	0,509				1,804	2,057
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>									
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>			0,091	1,907	0,956			0,406	1,382
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>				0,016	0,300	0,006			
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>									
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>								0,255	
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>			2,335	2,298	0,150			2,410	0,038
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>				0,038					
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>			0,113		0,075	0,049			
<i>Podocypina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>						0,171			
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>			2,250	2,250					2,250
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>									
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>			3,977	23,325	24,961			21,461	10,771
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>						present			
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>			present						present
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i>								0,078	
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>			0,011	0,038	0,514	0,006		0,011	0,348
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.			0,005						
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>			0,021	0,289	0,038			0,005	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>			0,204	0,048	0,023			0,125	0,270
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>	0,070	0,002							
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>									
<i>Ulva</i> spp.	present								
<i>Utricina felina</i>								93,929	11,738
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>				0,416				1,254	
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>						4,258			
WTG	1								

Orientation	N						S		
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5
Species									
<i>Jassa</i> spp.	0,643								
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>			0,052		0,061			0,300	0,087
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>		present							
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>			4,359	7,386	2,645			2,725	5,168
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>								6,077	
<i>Metridium senile</i>		23,089	140,536		38,527	77,451		13,332	8,327
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>						present			
<i>Monocorophium acerusicum</i>					0,171	0,113			
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>					0,091				
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.					0,086	0,207		0,171	
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	138,313	381,030	948,465		555,638	5,267		550,813	567,479
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.			0,241						
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>		0,107	0,509					1,804	2,057
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>									
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>		0,091	1,907		0,956			0,406	1,382
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>			0,016		0,300	0,006			
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>									
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>								0,255	
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pilumnus birtellus</i>		2,335	2,298		0,150			2,410	0,038
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>			0,038						
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>		0,113			0,075	0,049			
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>						0,171			
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>		2,250	2,250					2,250	
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>									
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>		3,977	23,325		24,961			21,461	10,771
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>						present			
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>		present						present	
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i>								0,078	
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>		0,011	0,038		0,514	0,006		0,011	0,348
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.		0,005							
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>		0,021	0,289		0,038			0,005	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>		0,204	0,048		0,023			0,125	0,270
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>	0,070	0,002							
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>									
<i>Ulva</i> spp.	present								
<i>Utricina felina</i>								93,929	11,738
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>			0,416					1,254	
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>					4,258				
WTG				20					
Orientation				N					

Depth Species	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									present
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	2,295	4,220	0,015		0,321	0,495	0,825	1,307	
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>									present
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>									
<i>Metridium senile</i>	355,714	96,914	1,524		50,348	45,455	8,071	8,213	12,077
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>			present						present
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>		0,005	0,093					1,548	0,253
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>								0,520	0,014
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.								0,016	0,021
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	1262,765	991,399	29,731	174,041	334,001		4,241	2,447	
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.									
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	0,550	0,134	0,011		5,277		0,857	0,407	
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>									
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	0,812	1,880		0,071			0,009		
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	1,371	0,584					0,193	0,038	0,014
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>									
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>					0,062				
<i>Phyllodoce</i> spp.									
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>	0,075	3,612			0,263	0,338	0,038	1,200	
<i>Pinnotberes pisum</i>	0,038								
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>		0,675		0,038		0,075		1,200	
<i>Podocypina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.			present						
<i>Psammecbinus miliaris</i>						28,929			
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>		3,223	1,681				8,902	21,334	
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	26,077	0,043	7,865		8,573		155,867	26,670	
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>			present						
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>	present	present			present				
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i>									
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	0,182	0,209	0,012	0,086	0,016	0,011	0,005	0,177	
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.		0,016					0,005		
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	0,011	0,273			0,005	0,166	0,096	0,305	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	0,038	0,039		0,013	0,048	0,004			
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>	0,001								
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	present					present		present	
<i>Ulva</i> spp.									
<i>Utricina felina</i>	217,707						64,299		
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>									
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>									12,714

WTG	20								
Orientation	N								
Depth	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour
Species									
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>	present								
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	2,295	4,220	0,015		0,321	0,495	0,825	1,307	
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>	present								
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>									
<i>Metridium senile</i>	355,714	96,914	1,524		50,348	45,455	8,071	8,213	12,077
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>	present								
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>		0,005	0,093					1,548	0,253
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>								0,520	0,014
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.								0,016	0,021
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	1262,765	991,399	29,731	174,041	334,001		4,241	2,447	
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.									
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	0,550	0,134	0,011		5,277		0,857	0,407	
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>									
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	0,812	1,880		0,071			0,009		
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	1,371	0,584					0,193	0,038	0,014
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>									
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>	0,062								
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>	0,075	3,612			0,263	0,338	0,038	1,200	
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>	0,038								
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>		0,675		0,038		0,075		1,200	
<i>Podocypina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.	present								
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>	28,929								
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>		3,223	1,681				8,902	21,334	
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	26,077	0,043	7,865		8,573		155,867	26,670	
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>	present								
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>	present	present			present				
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i>									
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	0,182	0,209	0,012	0,086	0,016	0,011	0,005	0,177	
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.		0,016					0,005		
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	0,011	0,273			0,005	0,166	0,096	0,305	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	0,038	0,039		0,013	0,048	0,004			
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>	0,001								
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	present					present		present	
<i>Ulvu</i> spp.									
<i>Utricina felina</i>	217,707						64,299		
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>									
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>	12,714								

WTG							45		
Orientation	S						N		
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5
Species									
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>									
<i>Acontiaris</i> juv.	0,655			12,779	0,109				16,093
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>		0,050	0,346	0,629	1,950				
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>						0,886			
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									present
<i>Asterias rubens</i>		15,908	31,952	10,051	2,324	0,119		17,385	74,088
<i>Balanus</i> cf. <i>crenatus</i>									
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>	0,845			2,780			8,732		
<i>Blidingia minima</i>									
<i>Blidingia minima</i>									
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.									
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.									
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>						present			
<i>Campanulariidae</i>									
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.									
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>									2,710
<i>Caprella linearis</i>									
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>									
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									
cf. <i>Balanus crenatus</i>									
cf. <i>Chytia hemisphaerica</i>									
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>									
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Chytia hemisphaerica</i>									
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>						present			
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>				present	present				present
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>		present	present	present				present	present
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	present	present		present		present	present	present	present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>				0,004					
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>		0,207	0,120	1,314	0,548		0,020	0,689	0,468
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>									
<i>Farrella repens</i>									
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>									
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>									
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>					0,396				
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>			0,037	0,430	0,239	0,018	0,043		
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>									
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2									
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	41,511	2,950	1,896	0,211	0,632		62,582	12,854	2,529
<i>Jassa berdmanni</i>	6,670	18,632	46,998	7,114	4,211	0,083	2,604	30,857	22,286
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	17,159	20,234	4,088		0,804		1,468	2,743	
<i>Jassa</i> spp.						0,020	15,771		
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>							present		
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>				0,084					

WTG						45			
Orientation	S					N			
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour	Splash	2	5
Species									
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>	present								
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>			0,114	2,175	1,129		0,052	0,179	0,586
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>						present			
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>	0,630							6,077	
<i>Metridium senile</i>		1,457			551,086		0,813		121,607
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>						present			
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>				0,043	0,386	0,083			
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>					0,048	0,020			
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.						0,010			
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	142,448	116,111		5,350	2,335		57,444	49,144	2,478
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.									0,121
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>				0,466	0,152				0,432
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>						present			
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>				0,071					
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>				0,016	0,021				0,005
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>									
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>				0,104					
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>				0,300	0,113				1,168
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>									
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>					0,038				
<i>Podocypina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>		28,929	57,857	4,500				2,250	4,500
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>					15,084				
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>			5,938	108,571	34,616	4,661		28,168	5,666
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>									
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>									
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>									
<i>Spirorbidae</i>		0,078							
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>				0,155	0,005	0,020		0,005	2,057
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.							0,005		
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>			0,016	0,096	0,043		0,005	0,032	1,296
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>		0,011	0,002		0,007			0,005	0,005
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>									
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>									present
<i>Ulva</i> spp.									
<i>Utricina felina</i>		25,536						159,821	
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>						0,255			
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>									

WTG									
Orientation									
Depth	10	17	Scour	S Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour
Species									
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>									
<i>Acontiaria</i> juv.	12,052	27,041	0,978			69,736	6,548	8,339	0,495
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>							0,055	1,250	
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>								0,886	2,786
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>	present	present							
<i>Asterias rubens</i>	26,093	0,262	0,299		16,729	30,440	8,512	1,801	0,371
<i>Balanus</i> cf. <i>crenatus</i>									4,574
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>			0,500		1,751				
<i>Blidingia minima</i>									
<i>Blidingia minima</i>									
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.									
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.									
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>			present					present	present
<i>Campanulariidae</i>									
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.									
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>		1,355				1,355			
<i>Caprella linearis</i>									
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>			present					present	present
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									
cf. <i>Balanus crenatus</i>									
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>									
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>					present				
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>			present						
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>	present	present					present	present	
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>	present	present			present	present	present	present	
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	present		present		present		present	present	present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>									0,001
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>	1,777	0,264					0,682	0,580	0,006
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>								0,132	
<i>Farrella repens</i>									present
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>									present
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>							0,005	0,257	
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>	0,921						0,259		
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>	0,491	0,087			0,023	0,057	0,171	0,464	
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>									
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.									present
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2									
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	2,107	1,475		8,850	44,461	1,896	0,632	1,896	
<i>Jassa herdmani</i>	20,346	7,500	0,104	2,963	31,982	33,573	16,291	8,523	0,566
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	1,768			1,666	40,704	1,398	2,223	1,163	
<i>Jassa</i> spp.									
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>									

WTG									
Orientation									
Depth	10	17	Scour	S Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour
Species									
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>	present								
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	1,945	0,398			0,155		0,486	2,359	0,021
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>									
<i>Metridium senile</i>		879,286	13,028		29,563	562,500	114,643	58,884	29,486
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>	present								
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>		0,096	0,116					3,005	0,583
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>			0,012						0,024
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.			0,043						
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	2,221	442,524		131,832	299,010			2,818	0,013
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.									
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	1,626	0,132			8,066		0,102	0,432	
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>	present								
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>		0,143			0,004				0,003
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>									
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	0,070	0,418	0,009					0,102	0,010
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>	0,604								
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>						0,050	0,063	0,127	
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.	0,074								
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>					2,448		0,038		0,018
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>									
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>	0,038	0,075		0,038	0,075				0,027
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.									
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>	22,500				60,107	86,786	57,857	4,500	
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>			0,021						0,017
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>								12,630	2,661
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	84,796		0,387				9,436	70,945	2,254
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>									
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>									
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.									
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>	present								
<i>Spirorbidae</i>									
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	0,070	0,005					0,027	0,348	0,010
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.		0,070				0,032			
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	0,718	0,284				0,064	0,150	0,252	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	0,014	0,018						0,004	
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>									
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	present							present	
<i>Ulva</i> spp.									
<i>Utricina felina</i>					16,102	159,821	311,059		
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>									
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>			11,080						4,574

WTG	60						S		
Orientation	N						Splash		
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour		2	5
Species									
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>									
<i>Acontaria</i> juv.		0,077	2,984	0,509	33,267	0,210	0,193	0,839	0,516
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>			0,127		0,809				1,481
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>					present				
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>									
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>									
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>									
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>				present	present				
<i>Asterias rubens</i>			4,420	25,784	4,387	1,476		7,988	6,188
<i>Balanus</i> cf. <i>crenatus</i>									
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>									
<i>Blidingia minima</i>							present		
<i>Blidingia minima</i>									
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.									
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.									
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>					present	present			
<i>Campanulariidae</i>			present						
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.									
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>								1,355	2,710
<i>Caprella linearis</i>			0,005	0,011	0,070				
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>					present				
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>									
cf. <i>Balanus crenatus</i>			19,389						
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>									
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>									
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>				present		present			
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>						present			
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>					present	present			present
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>			present	present	present				present
<i>Electra pilosa</i>		present	present	present	present	present			
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>									
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>		0,109	0,377	0,184	1,348		0,095	0,339	1,118
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>								0,013	
<i>Farrella repens</i>									
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>						present			
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>									
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>					0,195			2,225	1,413
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>			0,161	0,314	0,854			0,086	0,443
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>									
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>				present					
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.									
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2									
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	32,239	29,711	2,950	4,846	1,264		13,696	1,896	3,161
<i>Jassa berdmanni</i>	0,289	1,730	10,457	6,584	3,171	0,020	0,327	31,886	30,621
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	0,611	1,355	0,177	0,273			7,736		1,286
<i>Jassa</i> spp.			0,257						
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>									
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>					0,051			0,095	0,007

WTG	60						S		
Orientation	N						Splash		
Depth	Splash	2	5	10	17	Scour		2	5
Species									
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>		present							
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>									
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>		0,107	1,988	0,588	2,196			0,716	4,555
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>									
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>									
<i>Metridium senile</i>			65,714	660,000	262,857	3,876		38,929	18,830
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>						present			
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>					0,032	0,565			
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>					0,005	0,049			
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.					0,016				
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	45,259	138,400	249,317	4,109	11,499		16,437	1659,952	886,695
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.									
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>			0,546	0,679	1,259				3,139
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>									
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	0,018	0,004	0,055		0,040			0,039	1,554
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>		136,607					136,607		
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	0,011		0,016	0,048	0,279	0,026	0,011	0,011	0,005
<i>Phylodoce laminosa</i>	0,604								
<i>Phylodoce mucosa</i>									
<i>Phylodocidae</i> spp.				0,074	0,074				
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>			0,038		0,075	0,018		0,113	1,393
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>			0,038						0,038
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>			0,113		0,113	0,018		0,113	0,150
<i>Podocypina</i> spp.									
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.				0,074		0,035			
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>									
<i>Porifera</i> spp.									
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>			57,857	4,500					28,929
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>									
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>									
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>				11,063	31,360	0,480			5,761
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>									
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>									
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.							present		
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>									
<i>Smittoidea prolifica</i>						present			
<i>Spirorbidae</i>									
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>		0,005	0,021	0,021	0,005	0,005		0,027	0,032
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.				0,005					
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	0,032	0,011	0,354	0,573	0,311		0,016	0,011	0,027
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	0,007	0,025	1,617	0,105	0,027		0,018	1,330	0,868
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>	0,003	0,001	0,009				0,002		
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>			present	present	present				
<i>Uva</i> spp.							present		
<i>Utricina felina</i>									
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>								0,558	0,005
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>									

WTG			
Orientation			
Depth	10	17	Scour
Species			
<i>Abludomelita obtusata</i>			0,001
<i>Acontiaris</i> juv.	1,157	21,009	
<i>Aeolidia papillosa</i>	0,543	0,486	
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>mamillatum</i>			
<i>Alcyonidium</i> cf. <i>parasiticum</i>			
<i>Alcyonidium condylocinereum</i>			
<i>Alcyonidium parasiticum</i>	present		
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>			
<i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>	present		
<i>Asterias rubens</i>	4,191		3,036
<i>Balanus</i> cf. <i>crenatus</i>			
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>			
<i>Blidingia minima</i>			
<i>Blidingia minima</i>			
<i>Bowerbankia</i> spp.			
<i>Calanoida</i> spp.			
<i>Callopora dumerilii</i>			present
<i>Campanulariidae</i>			
<i>Campanulariidae</i> spp.			
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>			
<i>Caprella linearis</i>		0,011	
<i>Celleporella hyalina</i>			present
cf. <i>Arachnidium fibrosum</i>			
cf. <i>Balanus crenatus</i>			
cf. <i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>			
cf. <i>Emplectonema gracile</i>			
cf. <i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>			
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>			present
<i>Conopeum reticulum</i>		present	present
<i>Diplosoma listerianum</i>	present	present	
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i>	present		
<i>Electra pilosa</i>	present		present
<i>Epitonium clathratulum</i>			
<i>Eulalia viridis</i>	3,475	0,555	
<i>Eunereis longissima</i>			
<i>Farrella repens</i>			
<i>Fenestrulina delicia</i>			
<i>Gitana sarsi</i>		0,005	
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i>	0,902		
<i>Harmothoe impar</i>	0,196	0,232	
<i>Heteranomia squamula</i>		0,005	
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>		present	
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp.			
<i>Hydrozoa</i> spp. 2			
<i>Idotea pelagica</i>	1,054	2,739	
<i>Jassa berdmanni</i>	0,686	7,843	0,019
<i>Jassa marmorata</i>	0,059		
<i>Jassa</i> spp.			
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>			
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>	0,045	0,029	

WTG			
Orientation			
Depth	10	17	Scour
Species			
<i>Laomedea flexuosa</i>			
<i>Laomedea longissima</i>			
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i>	4,250	0,886	0,020
<i>Leucosolenia variabilis</i>			
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i>			
<i>Metridium senile</i>	114,286	89,643	2,877
<i>Microporella ciliata</i>			present
<i>Monocorophium acherusicum</i>		0,252	0,006
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>			
<i>Monocorophium</i> spp.			
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	17,926	163,745	
<i>Nemertea</i> spp.			
<i>Nereis pelagica</i>	1,686	0,296	
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>			
<i>Odostomia scalaris</i>	0,013	0,080	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>			
<i>Phthisica marina</i>	0,123	0,129	0,006
<i>Phyllodoce laminosa</i>			
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i>		0,023	
<i>Phyllodocidae</i> spp.	0,074		
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>			
<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>			
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>		0,038	0,010
<i>Podocopina</i> spp.			
<i>Polynoidae</i> spp.	0,074		
<i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>			
<i>Porifera</i> spp.			
<i>Psammechinus miliaris</i>	28,929		
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>			
<i>Sagartiogeton undatus</i>		2,218	
<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>	3,536	51,054	1,000
<i>Schizomavella linearis</i>			
<i>Scruparia ambigua</i>	present		
<i>Scruparia</i> spp.			
<i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>			5,258
<i>Smittioidea prolifica</i>			
<i>Spirorbidae</i>			
<i>Stenothoe monoculoides</i>	0,059	0,011	
<i>Stenothoe</i> spp.			
<i>Stenothoe valida</i>	0,707	0,348	
<i>Syllis prolifera</i>	0,095	0,089	
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i>			
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	present		
<i>Ulva</i> spp.			
<i>Utricina felina</i>			
<i>Venerupis senegalensis</i>			
<i>Verruca stroemia</i>			