Figure 1. Relationships between the density of H. rubra $\left(\mathrm{m}^{-2}\right)$ and the percentage cover of (i) non-calcareous red algae (NERA), (ii) non-geniculate coralline algae (NCA), (iii) ERA (combined NERA and NCA), (iv) sessile invertebrates, (v) sediment matrix, (vi) sediment matrix and sessile invertebrates combined, and (vii) foliose red algae at different depths, in quadrat sizes A. $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}$, B. $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{C} .1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}$, D. $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ and $\mathrm{E} .4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ at George Third Rock. Results are the effects of depth and biotic factors, analysed using quantile regression models for the $90^{\text {th }}$ quantile (Table 3). Symbols are - all depths, $\bullet_{-}$ deep waters and $\circ \ldots$ shallow waters. The quantile regression relationships and p-values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) ( $\mathrm{p} \geq 0.05$ is indicated by $*, p \geq 0.0001 * *$ and $\mathrm{p}<0.5$ by ${ }^{\mathrm{ns}}$ ).
A. $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}$

ii.NCA
























0


Figure 2: Relationship between the density of H. rubra $\left(\mathrm{m}^{-2}\right)$ and the percentage cover of (i) non-calcareous encrusting red algae (NERA), (ii) ERA (combined NERA and NCA), (iii) sessile invertebrates, (iv) sediment matrix, (v) sediment matrix and sessile invertebrates combined, and (vi) foliose red algae, at different depths in quadrat sizes A. $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{~B}$. $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}$, C. $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}$, D. $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ and E. $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ at Maria Island. The effect of depth and the biotic factors, analysed using quantile regression models for the $90^{\text {th }}$ quantile (see Table 3). Symbols are - all depths, • _ deep waters and $\circ \ldots$ shallow waters. The quantile regression relationships and p -values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) ( $\mathrm{p} \geq 0.05$ is indicated by ${ }^{*}, \mathrm{p} \geq 0.0001 * *$ and $\mathrm{p}<0.5$ by $\left.^{\mathrm{ns}}\right)$.
A. $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}_{\text {i.NERA }}$















\% cover

iv.Sessile invertebrates
$]$-_ $p=* *$

## v.Sediment/invertebrates





0


$$
30
$$

Figure 3: Relationships between the density of H. rubra $\left(\mathrm{m}^{-2}\right)$ and the percentage cover of (i) non-calcareous encrusting red algae (NERA), (ii) non-geniculate coralline algae (NCA), (iii) ERA (combined NERA and NCA), (iv) sessile invertebrates, (v) sediment matrix, (vi) sediment matrix and sessile invertebrates combined, and (vii) foliose red algae, at different sites in quadrat sizes A. $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}$, B. $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{C} .1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{D} .2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ and $\mathrm{E} .4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ at George Third Rock. The effects of site and the biotic factors were analysed using quantile regression model for the $90^{\text {th }}$ quantile (see Table 4). Symbols are -all sites, $■$-Northeast, $\bullet-$ Northwest, $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$-Southeast and $\downarrow$-Southwest. The quantile regression relationships and p -values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) ( $\mathrm{p} \geq 0.05$ is indicated by $*, p \geq 0.0001 * *$ and p $<0.5$ by $\left.^{\mathrm{ns}}\right)$.
A. $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}$

B. $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}$





















Figure 4: Relationships between the density of H. rubra $\left(\mathrm{m}^{-2}\right)$ and the percentage cover of (i) non-calcareous encrusting red algae (NERA), (ii) ERA (combined NERA and NCA), (iii) sessile invertebrates, (iv) sediment matrix, (v) sediment matrix and sessile invertebrates combined, and (vii) foliose red algae, at different sites in quadrat sizes A. $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{~B}$. $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}$, C. $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}$, D. $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ and E. $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ at Maria Island. The effects of site and the biotic factors were analysed using quantile regression models for the $90^{\text {th }}$ quantile (see Table 5). Symbols are - all sites, ■-Jetty, •-Magistrates Point, © - Painted Cliffs and - Return Point. The quantile regression relationships and p-values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) ( $\mathrm{p} \geq 0.05$ is indicated by $*, \mathrm{p} \geq 0.0001^{* *}$ and $\mathrm{p}<0.5$ by ${ }^{\mathrm{ns}}$ ).


Table 1. Abiotic and biotic factors (single variables and guilds) recorded in quadrat sizes 0.25
$\times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}, 0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}, 1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ and $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ at George Third Rock and Maria Island.
Taxa found only at George Third Rock are indicated by (GIII).

| Abiotic variables | Biotic variables | Biotic groups |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flat rock | Non-calcareous encrusting red algae (NERA) | Encrusting red algae (ERA) |
| Very large boulder | Non-geniculate coralline algae (NCA) |  |
| Large boulder | Filamentous green algae | Filamentous algae |
| Small boulder | Filamentous brown algae |  |
| Bare rock | Filamentous red algae |  |
| Cobbles | Filamentous algae/ sediment matrix | Sediment matrix and sessile invertebrates combined Sessile invertebrates |
| Pebbles | Ascidian |  |
| Gravel | Bryozoan |  |
| Sand | Sponge |  |
|  | Branching coralline algae |  |
|  | Foliose red algae |  |
|  | Caulerpa flexis | Foliose green algae |
|  | Caulerpa geminata |  |
|  | Caulerpa trifaria |  |
|  | Caulerpa remotifolia |  |
|  | Other Caulerpa spp. |  |
|  | Other green algae |  |
|  | Carpoglossum confluens | Understorey foliose brown algae |
|  | Caulocystis cephalornithos |  |
|  | Caulocystis wifera |  |
|  | Halopteris paniculata (GIII) |  |
|  | Perithalia caudata (GIII) |  |
|  | Undaria pinnatifida |  |
|  | Zonaria spp. |  |
|  | Lobophora spp. |  |
|  | Other understorey foliose brown algae |  |
|  | Cystophera spp. | Overstorey brown algae |
|  | Duvillaea potatorum (GIII) |  |
|  | Ecklonia radiata |  |
|  | Phyllospora comosa |  |
|  | Macrocystis angustifolia (GIII) |  |
|  | Lessonia corrugata (GIII) |  |
|  | Sargassum spp. |  |
|  | Xiphophora gladiata (GIII) |  |
|  | Other overstorey brown algae |  |

Table 2. Results of BEST analyses yielding the best rank order matches between similarity matrices based on benthic habitat characteristics and equivalent matrices based on densities of $H$. rubra at George Third Rock for the top ten individual habitat characteristics in $0.25 \times$ $0.25 \mathrm{~m}, 0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}, 1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ and $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ quadrat sizes. The values given for each individual or group of variables are the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (Rho).

| Quadrat size |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}$ | $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}$ | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ | $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Small boulders $0.2$ | NERA 0.6 | NERA 0.33 | NERA 0.29 | ERA 0.38 |
| E. radiata 0.11 | ERA 0.32 | ERA 0.32 | ERA 0.23 | NERA 0.38 |
| ERA 0.08 | Small boulders $0.16$ | NCA 0.21 | NCA 0.21 | NCA 0.28 |
| ERA 0.06 | Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates 0.14 | Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates 0.17 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { C. confluens } \\ \mathbf{0 . 1 7} \end{array}$ | E. radiata $\mathbf{0 . 2 3}$ |
| Branching coralline 0.05 | NCA 0.13 | E. radiata $\mathbf{0 . 1 5}$ | Foliose red algae $0.17$ | Small boulders $0.23$ |
| Foliose red algae $0.05$ | Foliose red algae $0.08$ | Sessile invertebrates 0.13 | Understorey foliose brown algae $\mathbf{0 . 1 6}$ | Zonaria spp. $0.16$ |
| C. confluens 0.05 | Bare rock 0.07 | Small boulders $0.13$ | Small boulders $0.14$ | Understorey foliose brown algae 0.15 |
| NCA 0.01 | Branching coralline algae 0.07 | Foliose red algae $0.13$ | Sessile invertebrates $0.12$ | Foliose red algae $\mathbf{0 . 1 5}$ |
| Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates 0.01 | P. comosa 0.03 | C. remotifolia $0.12$ | Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates 0.09 | Sessile invertebrates $0.13$ |
| Sessile invertebrates 0.01 | Sessile invertebrates 0.02 | C. confluens 0.1 | Foliose red algae $0.04$ | D. potatorum $0.12$ |

Table 3. Results of BEST analyses yielding the best rank order matches between similarity matrices based on benthic habitat characteristics and equivalent matrices based on densities of H. rubra at Maria Island for top ten individual habitat variables in $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}, 0.5 \times 0.5$ $\mathrm{m}, 1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ and $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ quadrat sizes. The values given for each individual or group of variables are the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (Rho).

| Quadrat size |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.25 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~m}$ | $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}$ | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}$ | $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| NERA 0.37 | NERA 0.51 | NERA 0.34 | Sargassum spp. $0.15$ | Other foliose green algae $\mathbf{0 . 1 9}$ |
| ERA 0.37 | ERA 0.43 | ERA 0.28 | Understorey foliose brown algae 0.13 | Sessile invertebrates 0.11 |
| Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates | NCA 0.25 | NCA 0.19 | NCA 0.11 | Zonaria spp. 0.1 |
| 0.21 |  |  |  |  |
| Sediment matrix $0.15$ | Overstorey brown algae 0.13 | Overstorey brown algae 0.18 | ERA 0.11 | Other understorey foliose brown algae 0.07 |
| NCA 0.14 | Sargassum spp. $0.11$ | Sargassum spp. $0.12$ | NERA 0.11 | NCA 0.07 |
| Sargassum spp. $0.08$ | Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | Zonaria spp. 0.1 | Sessile invertebrates 0.09 | ERA 0.06 |
| Overstorey brown algae $0.06$ | Sediment matrix 0.07 | Other foliose green algae $\mathbf{0 . 0 7}$ | Zonaria sp. $0.08$ | Flat rock 0.05 |
| Bare rock 0.04 | Understorey foliose brown algae 0.05 | Large boulder 0.07 | Other foliose green algae 0.07 | Sargassum spp. $0.05$ |
| C. flexis $\mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ | Other foliose green algae 0.05 | Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates 0.04 | P. comosa 0.05 | Filamentous red algae 0.05 |
| P. comsa 0.03 | Cystophera spp. $0.05$ | Foliose green algae 0.03 | Large boulder 0.04 | NERA 0.05 |

