Figure 1. Relationships between the density of *H. rubra* (m⁻²) 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. 0.25×0.25 m, B. 0.5×0.5 m, C. 1×1 m, D. 2×2 m and E. 4×4 m at George Third Rock. Results are the effects of depth and biotic factors, analysed using quantile regression models for the 90th quantile (Table 3). Symbols are — all depths, \bullet_{--} deep waters and $\circ_{...}$ shallow waters. The quantile regression relationships and p-values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) (p ≥ 0.05 is indicated by *, p ≥ 0.0001 ** and p < 0.5 by ^{ns}).



Figure 2: Relationship between the density of *H. rubra* (m⁻²) 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. 0.25×0.25 m, B. 0.5×0.5 m, C. 1×1 m, D. 2×2 m and E. 4×4 m at Maria Island. The effect of depth and the biotic factors, analysed using quantile regression models for the 90th quantile (see Table 3). Symbols are — all depths, \bullet_{--} deep waters and \circ ... shallow waters. The quantile regression relationships and p-values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) (p ≥ 0.05 is indicated by *, p ≥ 0.0001 ** and p < 0.5 by ^{ns}).



Figure 3: Relationships between the density of *H. rubra* (m⁻²) 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. 0.25×0.25 m, B. 0.5×0.5 m, C. 1×1 m, D. 2×2 m and E. 4×4 m at George Third Rock. The effects of site and the biotic factors were analysed using quantile regression model for the 90th quantile (see Table 4). Symbols are —all sites, —Northeast, —Northwest, \blacktriangle —Southeast and \blacklozenge —Southwest. The quantile regression relationships and p-values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) (p \ge 0.05 is indicated by *, p \ge 0.0001 ** and p < 0.5 by ^{ns}).



% cover

Figure 4: Relationships between the density of *H. rubra* (m⁻²) 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 × 0.25 m, B. 0.5×0.5 m, C. 1×1 m, D. 2×2 m and E. 4×4 m at Maria Island. The effects of site and the biotic factors were analysed using quantile regression models for the 90th quantile (see Table 5). Symbols are — all sites, —Jetty, —Magistrates Point, \blacktriangle —Painted Cliffs and \blacklozenge —Return Point. The quantile regression relationships and p-values are depicted for the optimal scale(s) (p ≥ 0.05 is indicated by *, p ≥ 0.0001 ** and p < 0.5 by ^{ns}).



% cover

Density of abalone m-2

Table 1. Abiotic and biotic factors (single variables and guilds) recorded in quadrat sizes 0.25 \times 0.25 m, 0.5 \times 0.5 m, 1 \times 1 m, 2 \times 2 m and 4 \times 4 m at George Third Rock and Maria Island.

Taxa found only at George Third Rock are indicated by (GIII).

Abiotic	Biotic variables	Biotic groups		
variables				
Flat rock	(NERA) Non-calcareous encrusting red algae	Encrusting red algae (ERA)		
Very large	Non-geniculate coralline algae (NCA)			
boulder				
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		
Pebbles	Ascidian	Sessile invertebrates		
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			
	<i>Cystophera</i> 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 0.25×0.25 m, 0.5×0.5 m, 1×1 m, 2×2 m and 4×4 m quadrat sizes. The values given for each individual or group of variables are the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (Rho).

Quadrat size				
$0.25 \times 0.25 \text{ m}$	$0.5 \times 0.5 \text{ m}$	$1 \times 1 \text{ m}$	$2 \times 2 \text{ m}$	$4 \times 4 m$
Small boulders	NERA 0.6	NERA 0.33	NERA 0.29	ERA 0.38
0.2				
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	C. confluens 0.17	E. radiata 0.23
Branching coralline 0.05	NCA 0.13	E. radiata 0.15	Foliose red algae 0.17	Small boulders 0.23
Foliose red algae	Foliose red algae	Sessile	Understorey	Zonaria spp.
0.05	0.08	invertebrates	foliose brown	0.16
		0.13	algae 0.16	
C. confluens	Bare rock 0.07	Small boulders	Small boulders	Understorey
0.05		0.13	0.14	foliose brown
	D 1.	ГТ 11	Q '1	algae 0.15
NCA 0.01	Branching	Follose red algae	Sessile	Follose red
	o oranne algae	0.13	0 12	algae 0.15
Sediment	P. comosa 0.03	C. remotifolia	Sediment	Sessile
matrix/ sessile		0.12	matrix/ sessile	invertebrates
invertebrates			invertebrates	0.13
0.01			0.09	
Sessile	Sessile	C. confluens 0.1	Foliose red algae	D. potatorum
invertebrates	invertebrates		0.04	0.12
0.01	0.02			

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 0.25×0.25 m, 0.5×0.5 m, 1×1 m, 2×2 m and 4×4 m quadrat sizes. The values given for each individual or group of variables are the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (Rho).

Quadrat size				
$0.25 \times 0.25 \text{ m}$	$0.5 \times 0.5 \text{ m}$	$1 \times 1 \text{ m}$	$2 \times 2 \text{ m}$	$4 \times 4 \text{ m}$
NERA 0.37	NERA 0.51	NERA 0.34	<i>Sargassum</i> spp. 0.15	Other foliose green algae 0.19
ERA 0.37	ERA 0.43	ERA 0.28	Understorey foliose brown algae 0.13	Sessile invertebrates 0.11
Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates 0.21	NCA 0.25	NCA 0.19	NCA 0.11	Zonaria spp. 0.1
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	<i>Sargassum</i> spp. 0.11	Sargassum spp. 0.12	NERA 0.11	NCA 0.07
Sargassum spp. 0.08	Sediment matrix/ sessile invertebrates 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 0.07	<i>Zonaria</i> 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 0.04	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	<i>Cystophera</i> spp. 0.05	Foliose green algae 0.03	Large boulder 0.04	NERA 0.05