

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. List of taxa found in abundance and attachment surveys.

Taxa	Abb.	Type	PA	MS	Dur	Und	Cys	Net
<i>Acanthochiton zelandica</i>	Aca	Chiton	A	M	x	0	0	x
<i>Actinothoe sp.</i>	Act	Anemone	A	S	x	x	x	0
<i>Adenocystis utricularis</i>	Ade	Brown alga	P	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Anemone orange</i>	Ane o	Anemone	A	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Anemone white</i>	Ane w	Anemone	A	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Anotrichium crinitum</i>	Ano	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Anthopleura sp.</i>	Ant	Anemone	A	S	x	x	0	0
<i>Aulacomya maoriana</i>	Aul	Mussel	A	M	x	0	0	x
<i>Ballia callitrica</i>	Bal c	Red alga	P	S	x	0	0	x
<i>Ballia hirsuta</i>	Bal sp	Red alga	P	S	x	x	0	x
<i>Bryozoa brown</i>	Bry b	Bryozoa	A	S	0	x	0	0
<i>Bryozoa yellow</i>	Bry y	Bryozoa	A	S	0	0	x	0
<i>Callophyllis callibletharoides</i>	Cal	Red alga	P	S	x	x	0	x
<i>Cantharidella tessellata</i>	Can	Gastropod	A	M	x	x	x	x
<i>Cellana radians</i>	Cel	Limpet	A	M	x	0	0	x
<i>Ceramium spp.</i>	Cer	Red alga	P	S	x	0	x	x
<i>Chaetomorpha coliformis</i>	Cha	Green alga	P	S	x	x	0	x
<i>Chondria macrocarpa</i>	Cho	Red alga	P	S	x	0	x	x
<i>Codium dimorphum</i>	Cod	Green alga	P	S	x	0	0	x
<i>Cookia sulcata</i>	Coo	Gastropod	A	M	x	x	x	x
Corallinales 'encrusting'	Cor e	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
Corallinales 'turf'	Cor t	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Cricophorus nutrix</i>	Cri	Anemone	A	S	0	0	x	x
<i>Cystophora retroflexa</i>	Cys r	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Cystophora scalaris</i>	Cys s	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Cystophora torulosa</i>	Cys t	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Dasyclonium sp.</i>	Das	Red alga	P	S	0	x	x	0
<i>Dictyota sp.</i>	Dic	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	0	0
<i>Dipterosiphonia heteroclada</i>	Dip	Red alga	P	S	x	x	0	x
<i>Durvillaea poha</i>	Dur	Brown alga	P	S	x	0	x	0
<i>Durvillaea willana</i>	Dur w	Brown alga	P	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Echinothamnion hystrix</i>	Ech h	Red alga	P	S	0	0	0	x
<i>Echinothamnion sp.</i>	Ech sp	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Ectocarpus spp.</i>	Ect	Brown alga	P	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Eudoxochiton nobilis</i>	Eud	Chiton	A	M	x	0	0	x
<i>Euptilota formosissima</i>	Eup	Red alga	P	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Gelidium caulacanthum</i>	Gel p	Red alga	P	S	0	0	0	x
<i>Gelidium microphyllum</i>	Gel m	Red alga	P	S	x	x	0	x
<i>Gigartina livida</i>	Gig	Red alga	P	S	0	0	x	0
<i>Halicarcinus spp.</i>	Hal	Crab	A	M	0	0	0	x
<i>Haliotis australis</i>	Hal a	Gastropod	A	M	x	0	0	x
<i>Halopteris congesta</i>	Hal sp	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Helminthocladia sp.</i>	Hel sp	Red alga	P	S	0	0	x	0
<i>Heterosiphonia sp.</i>	Het	Red alga	P	S	0	x	x	x
<i>Hildenbrandia sp.</i>	Hil	Red alga	P	S	x	x	0	0

<i>Hydrozoa sp.</i>	Hyd	Hydroid	A	S	0	x	0	x
<i>Hymenena sp.</i>	Hym	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Isactinia olivacea.</i>	Isa	Anemone	A	S	x	0	x	0
<i>Jania sphaeroramosa</i>	Jan	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Leathesia difformis</i>	Col	Brown alga	P	S	0	x	0	x
<i>Lophothamnion hirtum</i>	Lop h	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Lophurella caespitosa</i>	Lop c	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	0
<i>Lophurella sp</i>	Lop sp	Red alga	P	S	x	0	0	x
<i>Lunella smaragda</i>	Lun	Gastropod	A	M	x	x	x	x
<i>Membranipora sp.</i>	Mem	Bryozoa	A	S	0	0	0	x
<i>Micrelenchus spp.</i>	Mic	Gastropod	A	M	0	0	0	x
<i>Microcladia novae-zelandiae</i>	Mic n	Red alga	P	S	0	0	0	x
<i>Microzonia velutina</i>	Zon	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Modiolus areolatus</i>	Mod	Mussel	A	M	x	0	0	x
<i>Notoacmea spp.</i>	Not	Limpet	A	M	x	x	0	x
<i>Onithochiton neglectus</i>	Oni	Chiton	A	M	x	0	x	0
<i>Oulactis mucosa</i>	Oul	Anemone	A	S	x	x	0	0
<i>Perna canaliculus</i>	Per	Mussel	A	M	x	0	0	x
<i>Plocamium microcladioides</i>	Plo	Red alga	P	S	0	0	x	0
<i>Polysiphonia decipiens</i>	Pol	Red alga	P	S	0	0	x	x
<i>Polysiphonia strictissima</i>	Pol s	Red alga	P	S	x	0	x	0
<i>Pomatoceros sp.</i>	Pom	Polychaete	A	S	x	x	x	0
<i>Ralfsia sp.</i>	Ral	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Red blade</i>	Red b	Red alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Red blade prostrate</i>	Red bp	Red alga	P	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Red filament</i>	Red f	Red alga	P	S	0	0	0	x
<i>Schizoseris dichotoma</i>	Sch	Red alga	P	S	0	0	0	x
<i>Shell (dead bivalvia)</i>	She	Mussel	A	M	0	0	0	x
<i>Siphonaria sp.</i>	Sip	Limpet	A	M	x	x	x	x
<i>Spiky Red</i>	Spi r	Red alga	P	S	x	x	0	0
<i>Spirobis sp.</i>	Spi	Polychaete	A	S	0	x	0	x
<i>Sponge (orange)</i>	Spo o	Sponge	A	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Sponge (pink)</i>	Spo p	Sponge	A	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Sponge (yellow)</i>	Spo y	Sponge	A	S	x	0	0	0
<i>Sypharochiton pelliserpentis</i>	Syp	Chiton	A	M	x	0	x	x
<i>Terebellidae</i>	Ter	Polychaete	A	M	x	0	x	0
<i>Tethya sp.</i>	Tet	Sponge	A	S	0	x	0	0
<i>Ulva sp</i>	Ulv	Green alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Und	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	x	x
<i>Xiphophora gladiata</i>	Xip	Brown alga	P	S	x	x	0	0

Data were collected from 16 plots dominated by *Durvillaea* spp. (Dur) spp., 7 plots dominated by *Undaria pinnatifida* (Und) and 7 plots dominated by *Cystophora* spp. (Cys). Column coding: Abb. = Abbreviation (as used in the manuscript figures), P = plant, A = animal, M = mobile, S = sessile. Cyst, Dur, Und = taxa recorded in the abundance survey, grouped by three types of habitats. Net = taxa recorded in the attachment survey (pooled across habitats, habitat specific network data is shown in figure 4), x = observed, 0 = not observed.

Table S2. Network terminology and measured metrics.

Network Terminology	Measured Metrics
Nodes	Species
Links	Interaction between two nodes (here attachment of an epibiont on a host)
Directional network	nodes can be connected with directional links (here a linked species pair can theoretically be hosts and epibionts)
Degree of a node	Number of links (connections, edges) a node has to other nodes. If a network is directed, meaning that links point in one direction from one node to another, then nodes have two different degrees; the in-degree, which is the number of incoming links, and the out-degree, which is the number of outgoing edges
In Degree for a node	Straightforward measure of centrality. It measures the total number of nodes linking to that node
Out Degree for a node	Straightforward measure of centrality. It measures the total number of nodes that that node links to
Total Degree for a node	Straightforward measure of centrality. It is the total number of edges that that node has. For directed networks it is the sum of In Degree and Out Degree
Average Neighbor Degree for a node	The average number of edges (i.e., degree) that a node's neighbors have. For directed networks, it is possible to specify whether to use in-degree or out-degree for each of the source and target nodes in the calculation
Betweenness Centrality for a node	The total number of shortest paths that pass through that node and, if the Normalized option is selected, divided by the total number of shortest paths in the network. It is a measure of how much a node is a 'bridge' between other nodes in the network