

2 Reply to Reviewer 2

3 Dear Reviewer 2,

4 We would like to thank you for taking the time and effort in reviewing our manuscript. You have  
5 brought forward several issues that need clarification, some of which require changes in the  
6 manuscript. We have taken everything on board and hope that the changes we are suggesting are  
7 sufficient. In cases where we thought there may have been confusion of misinterpretation, we have  
8 clarified our point of view and have proposed a solution. We hope that you may receive the  
9 proposed revision positively.

10  
11 1. General comments

12 Comment: The authors aim to analyze the relationship of macrofauna biodiversity and ecosystem  
13 functioning on deep-sea slopes and the potential influence of rare species in this relationship.  
14 Partly they use hypotheses and methods previously used by the authors themselves or other (e.g.  
15 Danovaro et al. 2008, 2012). New is the focus on the macrofauna size class and the very  
16 interesting investigation of the role of rare species in the BEF relationship in the deep sea. The  
17 dataset used in this study appears to have been used and published already several times by the  
18 authors (e.g. Baldrihi et al. 2014, Baldrihi & Manini 2015). As macrofauna datasets from deep-  
19 sea ecosystems are generally rare, using existing datasets repeatedly in different approaches is  
20 not at all a flaw.

21  
22 However, if this work is to be accepted as stand-alone work, the authors should emphasize more  
23 on what is new in this manuscript compared to what was done in previous work. The introduction  
24 should be more structured and include definitions of the central terms and concepts used in the  
25 manuscript. The methods have to be explained more in detail to give the reader a chance to  
26 understand what was done and how it was done.

27 Response: We agree with the reviewer and we changed the text accordingly. Following the  
28 Specific comments to each section of the MS, we included more definitions of the central terms in  
29 the Introduction and we explained more in detail the methods.

30 We would like to underline that the novelty of the present paper is the investigation of the BEF  
31 relationship, that we did not addressed in the other papers. We included the data from the Atlantic  
32 area, not considered previously.

33 Comment: The environmental differences of the sampled regions have to be explained more  
34 detailed, also how the influence of the different environmental parameters was tested has to be  
35 explained more clearly.

36 Response: The Reviewer is quite right here. We tried to clarify the statistical analysis we used to  
37 assess the environmental influence on BEF relationship(s) (see section 2.5). We also included  
38 more details on environmental differences characterizing the sampled regions (see section 2.1).

39 Comment: In the light of the different sample size, the use of other taxonomic diversity measures  
40 than ES(n) should be reconsidered. Information about the estimated abundances should be given.

41 Response: The reviewer has a good point. However, we would opt to use different taxonomic  
42 diversity measures in our investigation. Reasons for this are 1) in many other works in which  
43 different sample size have been used (frequently due to logistical restraints resulted in different  
44 numbers of boxes of different sizes and/or different number of replicates), many taxonomic indices  
45 have been considered and compared (e.g., Flach and de Bruin 1999, Journal of Sea Research;  
46 Flach et al. 2002, Progress in Oceanography; Somerfield et al. 2006, Journal of Experimental  
47 Marine Biology and Ecology; Simboura et al. 2000, Marine Ecology; Galéron et al. 2009, Deep-Sea  
48 Research II). It is known that to express the diversity with more than one diversity index can give  
49 us different information (e.g., SR vs Shannon H' vs Margalef d vs ES(n)). Moreover, taxonomic

57 diversity measures can related differently (e.g., Pape et al. 2013, BGD; Cusson et al. 2014, Journal  
58 of Sea Research; Frid and Caswell 2015, Journal of Sea Research ) or equally (e.g., Danovaro et  
59 al. 2008, Current Biol; Pusceddu et al. 2014 PlosOne; Mora et al., 2014 Scientific Reports) to the  
60 ecosystem functioning. Investigation on deep-sea BEF relations is still in its infancy, one interesting  
61 aspect to be pointed out could be that of the choice of expressing the diversity by appropriate  
62 diversity measures. The analysis of descriptive data represents, at present, the most convenient  
63 approach for investigating the relationships between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning in  
64 remote habitats, such as the deep-sea ecosystems, including the use of different diversity  
65 measures; **2)** Even if the reviewer is right in saying that with different sample size the ES(n) is the  
66 most appropriate index, the study is not focused on the investigation of diversity patterns (e.g.  
67 increasing or decreasing in diversity)along a west-east axis. In that case the comparisons by using  
68 diversity indices sensitive to the sample size, e.g., SR, could be 'dangerous' and could lead to a  
69 misinterpretation of results. However, is not the case of our MS. In here we wanted to quantify the  
70 taxonomic diversity and to relate it to the ecosystem functioning. The use of different measures of  
71 diversity, with all the limits that we should take into account, is an interesting point since they do  
72 not relate in the same way to the proxies of ecosystem functioning and efficiency we used (See for  
73 instance Table S4 and S6). On a large-scale analysis only SR is related to the Ecosystem  
74 Functioning. Differently, on a basin – scale both SR and ES(n) are positively related to the  
75 Ecosystem Functioning. In our opinion, an issue that should be explored is to clarify if these  
76 different responses are merely due to the different 'mathematical nature' of the indices or to the  
77 fact that according to the spatial scale used certain diversity indices will be more suitable than  
78 others. We hope that the reviewer can follow us in this logic.

79 In response to the Reviewer's request, we provided some information about the macrofauna  
80 estimated abundances and biomasses in the paragraph below. However, we opt not to put and to  
81 discuss the macrofauna standing stock trends in the MS since it is beyond the scope of the paper.  
82 We showed abundance and biomass tables in our previous papers.

83  
84 "Macrofauna abundances ranged from a minimum value of 54±29 ind/m<sup>2</sup> along the slope area c-  
85 eM3 (central-eastern Mediterranean basin, at 2708 m depth) to a maximum value of 4153±221  
86 ind/m<sup>2</sup> along the slope area wM2 (western Mediterranean basin, at 1194 m depth). Differently, the  
87 biomass highest value was reported along the Atlantic slope area (299.7±166.2 mgC/m<sup>2</sup>, at 3068  
88 m depth) and a minimum value along the c-eM3 slope area (2.2±1.5 mgC/m<sup>2</sup> , at 2708 m depth )."  
89

90 Comment: The authors should explain clearly why their approach of using only single traits as  
91 proxy for overall ecosystem functioning or trophic diversity as proxy for overall functional diversity  
92 is appropriate, especially regarding the presented results and in the light of other publications that  
93 use a more holistic approach (e.g. work of Julie Bremner or Stefan Bolam).

94 Response: We appreciate the consideration made by the reviewer for this point. The BTA analysis  
95 and other holistic approaches are certainly more valid methods if compared to a single traits  
96 analysis. However the Reviewer should consider that: **i)** biological traits chosen for the analysis in  
97 other publications are based on very detailed life-style information (e.g., colony size, relative adult  
98 longevity and reproductive technique, degree of attachment, etc..) usually not available (not yet) for  
99 deep-sea organisms; **ii)** Information on biological traits are obtained from a variety of sources  
100 including primary and secondary literature usually compiled after several monitoring programs  
101 (long time series) for an accurate study of benthic communities of selected area(s) (e.g. Frid and  
102 Caswell, 2015; Barnes and Hendy, 2015, Biological Journal of the Linnean Society; Strong et al.,  
103 2015 Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science), or using 'selected/target' species for laboratory and  
104 field experiments for which the authors know *a priori* their functional traits (e.g., Lefcheck and  
105 Duffy, 2015, esa); **iii)** The BTA approach has been widely used for coastal and fresh water and  
106 terrestrial researches as well as for monitoring programs in order to assess human impact on  
107 marine systems: "Biological traits analysis in the marine environment is still in its Infancy. There  
108 appears to be particular potential in two main areas; assessing the effects of human activities and  
109 subsequent management strategies and making predictions about future change" (Bremner 2008,  
110 Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology); **iv)** and again ... "There is currently no  
111 accepted methodology for selecting the most appropriate traits for a given study" (Bolam, 2013,  
112 FP7 BENTHIS Task 1.1a Final Report)... "While it was possible to access reliable information for  
113

114 many taxa regarding certain traits (e.g., larval development, morphology), published information  
115 describing other traits (e.g., longevity) was not available for large proportions of the taxa" ... (Bolam  
116 and Eggleton 2014, Journal of Sea Research). The Reviewer should consider that all the citations  
117 reported are referred to coastal fauna. The scenario of information regarding the deep-sea fauna is  
118 even more scant.

119 For all these reason we opted for a single traits approach, since for the moment is the most  
120 feasible one for the deep-sea studies. However, a more holistic approach should be adopted in the  
121 near future also for deep-sea BEF researches. We hope that the reviewer can follow us in our  
122 reasoning in this.

123

124

## 125 2. Specific comments: Abstract

126

127 Comment: 53 The deep sea, not the deep-sea floor is the largest biome on earth.

128

129

130 Response: We changed the sentence accordingly.

131

132 Comment: 57 What about previous work including macrofauna (Danovaro et al. 2012, Baldriighi &

133 Manini 2015)?

134

135 Response: Actually, in Danovaro et al. 2012 the study is based on the meiofauna; in Baldriighi and  
136 Manini 2015 the relation between meio- and macrofauna diversity and functional diversity is  
137 investigated. The BEF relationship is not taken in consideration. Up to now, the deep-sea  
138 macrofauna has not been used yet to assess for the presence of a biodiversity – ecosystem  
139 functioning relation, as other authors did with the meiofauna (i.e. nematodes).

140

141 Comment: Some information about the used method should be included in the abstract.

142

143 Response: Following the Reviewer's suggestion, we included some information on the method  
144 used.

145

146 Comment: Introduction

147

148 Comment: The introduction could be better structured and longer, more references could be given.  
149 Definitions and explanations of the major terms and concepts should be provided (traits,  
150 ecosystem functioning, efficiency, ...). Briefly the general attributes of benthic deep-sea  
151 ecosystems should be described.

152

153 Response: We reviewer is quite right and we provided definitions of major terms and information  
154 on general attributes of benthic deep-sea ecosystems. We added the appropriate references. We  
155 hope the Reviewer will find the Introduction better structured now. However, we would like to  
156 remind that a detailed description of the general attributes of the deep-sea, ecosystem functioning,  
157 functional traits, etc.. is beyond the scope of the paper. Actually, our paper does not want to be a  
158 reviewer on deep-sea and BEF.

159

160 Comment: The question about the role of rare species is the most interesting in this manuscript,  
161 some information about rare species should be given (currently they show up for the first time in  
162 hypothesis 3, line 139).

163

164 Response: We agree with the reviewer and we provided more information about the rare species in  
165 the Introduction section of the MS.

166

167 Comment: 97 Give references for these BEF studies in deep sea. What is 7-9?

168

169 Response: Our apologies for the mistake, the numbers referred to References. We changed them  
170 with the authors' names.

171 Comment: 100-101 Provide a reference for a study with animals.  
172  
173 Response: We provided a reference accordingly.  
174  
175 Comment: 103 Gagic et al. 2015 could be added as reference here.  
176  
177 Response: We added the reference.  
178  
179 Comment: 105 Provide and additional Ref. to Lefcheck and Duffy 2014 here. Also maybe use 2015  
180 instead of 2014 (Ecology Ref.).  
181  
182 Response: We provided an additional Reference and we changed with Lefcheck and Duffy 2015  
183 accordingly.  
184  
185 Comment: 109 ff More information about the ecosystem functioning of deep-sea ecosystems  
186 should be given, not only bioturbation. See e.g. Thurber et al. 2014.  
187  
188 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we added more information about ecosystem  
189 functioning in the deep-sea.  
190  
191 Comment: 121 Delete Danovaro reference here as it is given already at the begin of the sentence.  
192  
193 Response: We deleted the reference accordingly.  
194  
195 Comment: 123 "... in relation to the functional traits and the species involved.." This is not clear to  
196 me, rephrase. What about mentioning environmental factors here? Also functional traits are  
197 mentioned here the first time and not explained before.  
198  
199 Response: We agree with the Reviewer's suggestion and we rephrased the sentence. We  
200 provided an explanation of functional traits in the section above. As suggested by the Reviewer, we  
201 mentioned also the role of environmental factors on BEF here.  
202  
203 Comment: 124 "study 8"? Give a reference.  
204  
205 Response: Our apologies for the mistake, the number referred to Reference. We gave the  
206 reference.  
207  
208 Comment: 136 If "The observational – correlative approach" is a known procedure give a  
209 reference, otherwise I would use "Here we use a observational-correlative" approach, or similar.  
210 136 Delete "the truth of"  
211  
212 Response: We changed the sentence accordingly.  
213  
214 Comment: 138 Delete the reference here, rather include in previous part, e.g. line 103.  
215  
216 Response: We deleted the reference.  
217  
218 Comment: 139 Rare species as typical feature of deep-sea benthos should be mentioned and  
219 explained already before, so the info and reference could be removed here.  
220  
221 Response: We agree with the reviewer's suggestion and we extensively introduced the rare  
222 species issue in the MS before. Indeed, we removed the information and the reference from here.  
223  
224 Methods: Comment  
225  
226 Comment: The different regions and environments should be explained. Currently the Atlantic  
227 station is described more detailed than the other stations.

228  
229 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we added some more details on different  
230 environments.  
231  
232 Comment: 144 Selected based on which criteria? Why the different depth zones, if they are not  
233 used (e.g. for comparison between the 7 shallowest, intermediate, and deepest stations)?  
234  
235 Response: The seven open slopes were 'selected' following the sampling strategy of the BIOFUN  
236 project, as well as the three depth zones (see Sampling strategy 2.1 section). The criteria on the  
237 basis of the 'selection' was that of the west-east trophic gradient and gradients in environmental  
238 features, from the Atlantic to the east Mediterranean sea, and at an increasing water depth (i.e.  
239 three main depths chosen). However, the comparison between the 7 shallowest, intermediate, and  
240 deepest stations was not the focus of our investigation here. To avoid confusion we rephrased the  
241 sentence and we deleted the verb 'selected'. The bathymetric patterns have been widely discussed  
242 in Baldighi et al., 2014.  
243  
244  
245 Comment: 149 If you refer to Fig. 1 regarding depth, the Fig. should include a colour code for water  
246 depth. 149 Change to "range from 5 to 30 cm: : :"  
247  
248 Response: We deleted the reference to Fig. 1 since is not necessary here. We changed to "range  
249 from 5 to 30 cm" accordingly.  
250  
251 Comment: 154 Explain "well-established trophic difference" or rephrase.  
252  
253 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we rephrased the sentence.  
254  
255 Comment: The paragraphs 2.2 – 2.4 are not clear. Also better combine them in one paragraph  
256 named e.g. "Sampling". Information about study area should be moved to the previous paragraph  
257 study area.  
258  
259 Response: We opted to combine 2.1- 2.2. in a unique paragraph (2.1), since they deal with study  
260 areas and sampling strategy. We agree with the reviewer and we moved the information about the  
261 study area in 2.1 paragraph. We combined then 2.3-2.4 in a unique paragraph (2.2) dealing with  
262 Environmental and biological samples processing. We hope the Reviewer will find the paragraphs  
263 clearer now.  
264  
265 Comment: 162 A reference for BIOFUN?  
266  
267 Response: We added the reference for the project accordingly.  
268  
269 Comment: 166 ff This info should go to "study area". What means "topographically regular"? If  
270 there are diff. conditions, they should be described in the section "study area". Why here table S1?  
271  
272 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we moved this part in 'study area' (2.1).  
273 "Topographically regular" means that the slope areas chosen do not include peculiar structures  
274 e.g., canyons. To avoid confusion we explained this point in the text and we extensively described  
275 the study sites as well. We mentioned here table S1 because is the table concerning the  
276 environmental parameters characterizing the investigated slope areas. Since we are talking about  
277 "different trophic and oceanographic conditions", we think that can be useful to put a reference to  
278 our dataset.  
279  
280 Comment: 178 f Where the subsamples taken from the macrofauna cores? Was the removed area  
281 subtracted for the calculations per m<sup>2</sup>? Or was there one core used separately for the  
282 subsamples?  
283

- 284 Response: The Reviewer is right, this point in the Methods is not clear. To avoid confusion we  
285 clarified the sampling method in section 2.1. Briefly, three box-corers were taken each time for the  
286 macrofauna and dedicated uniquely for the sieving of the macrobenthic component. Then, three  
287 independent box-corers were taken for sub-sampling all the other variables (e.g., prokaryotes,  
288 organic matter, meiofauna, grain size).
- 289
- 290 Comment: 189 What is *senu lato* here?
- 291
- 292 Response: With *sensu lato* we mean including nematoda, copepoda, etc.., that is all the organisms  
293 retained by the 300 µm mesh we used. We specified this point in the text.
- 294
- 295 Comment: 194 ff The methods should be explained here, the readers can not be expected to read  
296 3 other publications of the authors to understand the methods of the present paper.
- 297
- 298 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we explained more in detail the methods we used.
- 299
- 300 Comment: 2.5 Functional diversity is also a type of biodiversity. Maybe use "analysis of diversity"  
301 or "taxonomic and functional diversity of macrofauna".
- 302
- 303 Response: We agree with the Reviewer's suggestion. We changed the title accordingly.
- 304
- 305 Comment: 202 This has to be explained, e.g. which traits were used?
- 306
- 307 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we explained better the functional traits used.
- 308
- 309 Comment: 204 How was dealt with the different sample area of the cores when assessing species  
310 richness? This should be explained here.
- 311
- 312 Response: We extensively explained this point above (see 1. General comment ). Following the  
313 Reviewer's suggestion, we gave more information about the diversity indices used in the MS.
- 314
- 315 Comment: 206 ff Rarefaction is sensitive to low abundances, this should be brought up here.  
316 Deep-sea macrofauna samples often show very low abundances, even below 50 individuals per  
317 m<sup>2</sup>. Provide an abundance table (individuals/m<sup>2</sup>) or ranges of abundance to show that potentially  
318 too low abundances are not an issue here. Also provide more references than Danovaro 2008 to  
319 underline that the measures of diversity used here are appropriate with this kind of dataset. -> as  
320 the authors state that rarefaction/ES(50) is the best approach for samples with different sample  
321 sizes, why are the other diversity measures still used? It would also reduce the number of tests  
322 and clear the results if only ES(50) was used.
- 323
- 324 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we provided more references to justify our choice  
325 of the diversity indices. We opted not to provide an abundance table here since abundance data  
326 have already been published in Baldrihi et al., 2014 and Baldrihi and Mnaini, 2015.
- 327
- 328 Comment: "why are the other diversity measures still used? It would also reduce the number of  
329 tests and clear the results if only ES(50) was used."
- 330
- 331 Response: The other measures of diversity are used to show how BEF relationship(s) could be  
332 susceptible also to the diversity index used each time. We agree with the reviewer in saying that  
333 the ES(50) is the most suitable index to quantify diversity of different samples size. However, we  
334 would like to underline that the focus of our work is to investigate the presence of a BEF relation  
335 and not a comparison in the diversity values characterizing each area. In the latter case the use of  
336 ES(n) index is highly suggested, instead of other diversity indices .
- 337
- 338 Comment: 208 The Definition of functional diversity should be in the introduction. Also it could be  
339 broader, see e.g. Petchey & Gaston (2006, Functional diversity: back to basics and looking  
340 forward). Give more references.

- 341  
342 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we moved and we explained the definition of  
343 functional diversity in the introduction and we gave more references.  
344  
345 Comment: 209 ff The authors state before that functional diversity is "the range of functions  
346 performed by organisms in an ecosystem", but here focus solely on trophic diversity. It should be  
347 explained clearly why trophic diversity can be used as proxy for the overall functional diversity of  
348 macrofauna. And be aware of papers e.g. Bremner et al. (2003) Assessing functional diversity in  
349 marine benthic ecosystems: a comparison of approaches  
350  
351 Response: Actually, we did not focused our analysis solely on trophic diversity. We considered  
352 four indices to express the macrofauna functional diversity: 1) trophic diversity; 2) expected  
353 richness of predators and 3) deposit feeders; 4) bioturbation. Following the Reviewer's suggestion,  
354 we explained the choice of our functional indices in the MS (section 2.3). Regarding the paper of  
355 e.g. Bremner et al. (2003), we discussed largely this point and our point of view in the General  
356 comment above. However, Bremner and co-authors (2003) compiled a detailed table of functional  
357 traits, regarding information on macrofauna species already well known. Nevertheless, the authors  
358 stated also: "*Where information on a particular trait could not be obtained for a taxon, it was  
359 assigned the average score for that trait, so that it had no influence on the overall results  
360 (Chevenet et al. 1994).*" This last sentence explains exactly the problem that we have with most of  
361 the deep-sea macrofauna organisms. The question is: a BTA analysis could be useful in our case?  
362 That is the reason for which we opted for a singular traits analysis. We hope the Reviewer can find  
363 our thought logic.  
364  
365 Comment: 211 Expected numbers of e.g. deposit feeder EDF30 -> have there been enough  
366 individuals & diff. feeding types for "30"? See before – better provide an abundance table. How is  
367 biomass converted to carbon? If published conversion factors are used, give references.  
368  
369 Response: To clarify this point to the Reviewer: we used EDF(30) and EPR(20) calculation based  
370 on the presence of enough individual, as for the ES(50). However, we opted not to provide  
371 abundance table since these information have been already published. Following the Reviewer's  
372 suggestion, we provided a reference for the conversion factors used.  
373  
374 Comment: 225 Secondary production is the measure of renewable resources by an ecosystem.  
375 Also the reference given here – Rowe et al. 2008 – work with secondary production. This has to be  
376 rephrased.  
377  
378 Response: We rephrased the sentence accordingly.  
379  
380 Comment: 241 "BEF relations can be determined by the effect of the spatial scale of  
381 investigation..." this is not clear to me, rephrase.  
382  
383 Response: With this sentence we meant that the spatial scale chosen may affect the presence and  
384 the nature of the BEF relations. This is because according to the spatial scale, different  
385 environmental factors are involved in affecting the benthic populations. We rephrased the sentence  
386 accordingly.  
387  
388 Comment: Wouldn't it be interesting to also compare the BEF relationships in groups of depth  
389 zones?  
390  
391 Response: The reviewer points to an interesting issue here, but in term of spatial scale this would  
392 mean a second large scale BEF analysis (along the entire west-east axis considered), but  
393 considering different depths separately. Even more, in our investigation we opted to discard the  
394 effect of depth when we assess the presence of BEF relations. Depth is treated as a co-variable  
395 that may drive the biodiversity- ecosystem functioning relation. We appreciate the reviewer's  
396 suggestion and we will consider it in our future BEF investigations.  
397

398 Comment: 243 "Large spatial scale" – this sounds like a large, connected sampled area, like in a  
399 monitoring program, not like seven very separated sample stations. Maybe just use "entire  
400 dataset".

401 Response: The reviewer is quite right, and we agree that the use of terms such as large-, meso-,  
402 small -, etc. spatial scales sometimes may appear as a simplified and/or not so clear way to define  
403 distances. Actually, the spatial scales are quite arbitrary measures that change each time in size  
404 and name, according to the researchers that have conducted the analysis (e.g., Thrush et al. 2005;  
405 MEPS; Fraschetti et al., 2005, MEPS; Izsak and Price 2001; MEPS; Williams et al. 2010; Marine  
406 Ecology). In response to the reviewer's request, we would maintain the term "large scale" to make  
407 a clear term distinction with the "basin scale".

409 Comment: 247 This is not clear to me: It sounds like you analyze the relationship between BEF  
410 (which is the relationship of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning) and efficiency.

412 Response: We agree with the reviewer and we change the sentence accordingly.

415 Comment: From S4 I understand that you tested all diversity measures separately with efficiency in  
416 the three models. Rephrase to make this clear to the reader.

418 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we rephrased the caption of S4 accordingly.  
419 To clarify to the Reviewer: we assessed for the presence of biodiversity – ecosystem functioning  
420 and biodiversity - ecosystem efficiency relations by using the three selected models (linear, power,  
421 exponential). Each measure of diversity was tested separately with each one of the measure of  
422 functioning and efficiency. In table S4 we wanted to show the significant relations detected.

424 Comment: The DISTLM approach to test for environmental effects is not clear to me, this should  
425 be explained.

427 Response: We thank the reviewer for bringing up this point. We used a distance-based multivariate  
428 regression analysis (as implemented by Anderson, 2004) to ascertain that the relationships  
429 between macrofaunal structural and functional diversity and the proxies of ecosystem functioning  
430 and efficiency were not driven by the covariates effect (e.g. depth, food availability). This approach  
431 removes the effect of environmental covariates from the dependent and response variable, before  
432 testing for direct relationship between the two. The regression analysis was conducted by entering  
433 all environmental features into the DISTLM program models as covariates, using forward selection  
434 to assess their effects on the BEF relationships initially obtained. For a more detailed explanation  
435 of the DISTLM program see Anderson M.J. (2001; 2004). This kind of approach is widely used to  
436 identify and remove the possible effect of environmental co-variates, and currently represent the  
437 best statistical approach to account for co-variate influence on the investigated relationships. In  
438 response to the reviewer's request, we better explained the DISTLM approach in the text.

439 Comment: The method section contains no information what was done with the rare species.

442 Response: The reviewer is right, we added this information in the Methods (see section 2.5).

445 Comment: Results & Discussion

447 Comment: It would be helpful to have the three hypotheses from the introduction as headlines to  
448 orientate in the discussion. Or, alternatively, the hypotheses could be formulated to fit to the large-  
449 scale and basin-scale approach.

451 Response: The reviewer is quite right, but we do not think that the three hypothesis should be used  
452 as headlines since the headlines may stimulate as much as possible the curiosity of the reader. In  
453 response to the reviewer's request, we rephrased the second hypothesis in the introduction to fit  
454 better to the large- and basin – scale approach.

455  
456 Comment: The authors underline the important effect of the different environmental conditions on  
457 the biodiversity ecosystem functioning relationship they observe in this study. More information like  
458 the Kröncke et al. (2003) reference should be provided to show how biodiversity of macrofauna  
459 was previously described in the Mediterranean, and which environmental parameters are known to  
460 have a positive or negative effect (in the Mediterranean and in general). This would enable the  
461 reader to position these novel findings in the frame of existing knowledge.  
462  
463 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we added more information about this issue in the  
464 text. We hope that would help the reader to position our findings in the frame of the existing  
465 knowledge.  
466  
467 Comment: Also the reasonability of pooling data that are geographically dispersed as in the  
468 present study (i.e. the "large-scale" approach) should be discussed.  
469  
470 Response: The large-scale approach itself implicates the use of a large dataset from different  
471 geographic areas. In our case, we have chosen the slope systems following mainly a west-east  
472 trophic gradient, and characterized by different oceanographic conditions. This is the reason  
473 because we then accounted for the effect of environmental features on BEF relations detected. A  
474 similar approach as been reported in other BEF studies in which a large-scale approach has been  
475 considered (e.g. Worm et al. 2006; Science; Mora et al. 2014, Scientific Report; Narayanaswamy  
476 et al. 2013, PLoSOne; Pusceddu et al. 2014, PLoSOne). Following the reviewer's suggestion, we  
477 discussed more this issue at the section 3.1.  
478  
479 Comment: 266 Give a reference for these statements.  
480  
481 Response: We added a reference accordingly.  
482  
483 Comment: 275 f "existence of a BEF relationship appeared to be closely linked to the diversity and  
484 ecosystem functioning measures used"? Do the authors still think biomass an appropriate measure  
485 for functioning? Or trophic diversity an appropriate proxy for functional diversity?  
486  
487 Response: The reviewer makes a reasonable comment here. We still think that the biomass is an  
488 appropriate measure of functioning, since it can give us in important information on the secondary  
489 production. The biomass has been used in many studies conducted both in terrestrial and marine  
490 systems. A number of studies have shown that body size and/or biomass of the benthic  
491 community provides a more accurate reflection of benthic function than that based on abundance  
492 (e.g. Bremner et al. 2006, Ecol. Indicators; Cesar and Frid 2009, Mar Ecol; Lohrer et al. 2004,  
493 Nature; Solan et al. 2004, Science). Benthic biomass has been shown to be strongly correlated  
494 with a number of ecological processes as well (Bolam and Eggleton 2014, Journal of Sea  
495 Research). We know that other measures could be used for functioning, and we would take this in  
496 consideration in future investigations. Similarly for the trophic diversity (see Response to Comment  
497 209). We are convinced that the trophic features represent one of the most explicative function for  
498 organisms. The way of eating is strictly link to the way of living, moving, to the choice of a niche.  
499 However, we recognize that a limit of this approach can be due to the scant information about the  
500 trophic habits of deep-sea fauna (e.g., the same species can shift the way of eating according to  
501 food availability and/or environmental conditions). We have taken the reviewer's comment into  
502 consideration for future investigations and we hope that the reviewer can follow us in our  
503 reasoning.  
504  
505 Comment: 284 "Positive relationship of diversity and efficiency"? In line 299 the authors state that  
506 there is no significant relationship.  
507  
508 Response: We think that the reviewer may have been confused here. What is written at line 284 is  
509 referred to what has been reported usually from the literature. At line 299 we reported the findings  
510 from our investigation, that are not in line with the general finding.  
511

512 Comment: 308 ff What about dwarfism in the deep-sea in general (see Gage & Tyler 1991)?  
513 Moreover, many deep-sea predators are very mobile and therefore not included in classical  
514 macrofauna sampling.

515 Response: In this paragraph we wanted to make a comparison between the Atlantic and the  
516 Mediterranean sea, we used the term 'dwarfism' to express a peculiarity of macrobenthic  
517 organisms inhabiting the Mediterranean sea compared to the macrofauna from the Atlantic ocean.  
518 We changed the reference, but we opted not to discuss in this section about the 'dwarfism' and  
519 the strictly related issue of 'gigantism' forms of the deep-sea. We think that this topic is beyond the  
520 scope of the discussion. The reviewer is right in saying that many predators are very mobile, since  
521 we collected the macrobenthic infauna and some predators are not included. In the paragraph at  
522 line 308 and below we wanted to underline the lack of a correlation between the number of  
523 predators and their biomass values. That is that, higher biomass values do not necessarily  
524 correspond to higher densities and/or number of species (e.g., Western Mediterranean sea). We  
525 think that this result is not necessarily linked to the fact that some predators are mobile and not  
526 retained by the box-corer.

527  
528 Comment: 319 This should be explained.

529 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we explained the meaning of the sentence.

530  
531 Comment: 321-323 Also, explain to make clear.

532 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we explained to make clear.

533 Comment: 331 Finally here at the end of the first section of the discussion the authors refer to their  
534 first hypothesis, which could not be confirmed with this study. The authors conclude that "this  
535 suggests that they may not encompass the full array of key macrobenthic functional traits that  
536 underpin ecosystem functioning". I think this is one main outcome of this study and should be  
537 discussed more detailed, more references from literature should be given in which more functional  
538 traits were used (see again e.g. Bremner papers, or Bolam). The sentence about isotope studies  
539 seems a bit lost here.

540 Response: The reviewer is right, we discussed more in detail and we added more references.  
541 We deleted the sentence about isotope to give more strength to this point.

542 Comment: 336 – 338 Explain how and why on base of your results. The environmental gradients  
543 in the study area or effects of environmental parameters were not described or discussed at all so  
544 far.

545 Response: The reviewer is right, we discussed more in detail this last paragraph. Even more, we  
546 added information on environmental gradients characterizing the studied areas in the Introduction  
547 section and section 2.1.

548 Comment: 344 These different environments should be described in the methods section.

549 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion and the comment above, we added more  
550 information about the sampling sites (Section 2.1).

551 Comment: 358-360 This is too general.

552 Response: The reviewer is right, we tried to explain better what we meant.

553 Comment: 370 ff A turnover in species composition must not lead to a change in the functional  
554 structure per se, so I suggest to delete the example in the brackets. The big strength of the  
555 functional trait approach is, that it can be applied to study changes in function over large spatial  
556 scales, regardless of potential changes in community composition.

- 569  
570 Response: We deleted the example in the bracket to avoid confusion.  
571  
572 Comment: 380-383 General info of rare species, along with a brief characterization of deep-sea  
573 ecosystems should be given in the introduction.  
574  
575 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we added more general info about this topic in the  
576 introduction.  
577  
578 Comment: Also it would be interesting to have a total species list provided as supplement, with  
579 rare species marked.  
580  
581 Response: We have taken the reviewer's comment into consideration, and we provided a table  
582 with 'singletons' species list and 'rare' species marked (table S7 as supplement). We find more  
583 suitable in this context to show 'singletons' and 'rarest of rare' species, instead of the complete list  
584 of species. We provided already the complete list of the macrofauna species in previous papers.  
585  
586 Comment: 423 The deepest sample station in this study is 3068m. Do the authors expect that the  
587 number of rare species might be higher in deeper areas? What did other studies find?  
588  
589 Response: Actually, we did not report any 'rare' species from the deepest station (Atlantic slope  
590 area – 3068m). We think that the deep-sea can be characterized by the presence of 'rare' species  
591 as well as other systems (shallow waters or terrestrial). The question is: are rare species just  
592 species under sampled because of their low dispersal ability (for instance)? Or are they really  
593 species with an extreme low abundance of individuals? Species are rare for a variety of reasons,  
594 including sampling artefacts or 'genuine rarity' (Gaston et al., 1997). And again, if we consider  
595 Carney (1994), the author stated :...The results of this review do substantiate that the deep  
596 samples did contain higher diversity for a given number of specimens, and that there are more  
597 common species as a consequence of low dominance...'. The definition of rarity itself presents  
598 many aspects to be defined. During the 14<sup>th</sup> Deep Sea Biology Symposium (Aveiro, 31 August– 4  
599 September 2015), an open discussion as been held about the 'The rarity problem' (P.J. Turner, 3<sup>rd</sup>  
600 September 2015). The discussion focused around three main points, and one of these was about  
601 the importance of 'Defining different types of rarity, and the need for spatial scale to be included  
602 within these definitions'. An other pivotal point emerged during the discussion was about 'future  
603 research investigating the relationship between function and diversity may contribute to  
604 understanding the role of rare species.'
- 605  
606 Comment: 445-446 Why? The result from this study is quite clear.  
607  
608 Response: The reviewer is right. With the sentence at lines 445-446 we wanted to express a very  
609 general comment regarding the issue of rare species, their role in the ecosystem functioning and  
610 the need to be explored more in detail. We rephrased the sentence to avoid confusion.  
611  
612 Comment: 446-447 Remove, this is not a conclusion.  
613  
614 Response: Following the reviewer's suggestion, we removed the sentence.  
615  
616  
617 3. Technical corrections  
618  
619 Comment: 129 Change to Amaro et al. 2010.  
620  
621 Response: We changed accordingly  
622  
623 Comment: 134 In reference list it is Gamfeldt et al. 2015, in manuscript 2014.  
624  
625 Response: Our apologies for the mistake, we corrected the reference in the Reference list.

626  
627 Comment: 278 “.. index SHOWING a positive relationship with: : :”  
628  
629 Response: We changed the sentence accordingly  
630  
631 Comment: 386 In the present study we define, or the present study defines: : :  
632  
633 Response: We changed the sentence accordingly  
634  
635 Comment: 545 The reference Frid et al. 2015 is not in the Manuscript.  
636  
637 Response: Our apologies for the mistake, we deleted the reference  
638  
639 Comment: S3 and S6 Typo: "dependent" variable  
640  
641 Response: We corrected accordingly

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667 **Deep-sea ecosystem: a world of positive biodiversity – ecosystem functioning**  
668 **relationships?**

669

670 Elisa Baldrighi<sup>1</sup>, Donato Giovannelli <sup>1,2,3</sup>, Giuseppe d'Errico <sup>4</sup>, Marc Lavaleye<sup>5</sup> and Elena Manini<sup>1</sup>

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Codice campo modificato

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681 Netherlands

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717 **Abstract:** The global scale of the biodiversity crisis has stimulated research on the relationship  
 718 between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (BEF) in several ecosystems of the world. Even  
 719 though the deep-sea is the largest biome on Earth, BEF studies in deep-sea benthic ecosystems are  
 720 scarce. In addition, the few recent studies, mostly focus on meiobenthic nematodes, report quite  
 721 different results spanning from a very clear positive relationship to none at all. If deep-sea BEF  
 722 relationships are indeed so variable or have a more common nature is not established. In this first  
 723 BEF study taking into account the deep-sea macrofauna as model taxon, we investigated the  
 724 structural and functional diversity of macrofauna assemblages at three depths (1200, 1900 and  
 725 3000m) in seven different open slope systems from the NE Atlantic Ocean to the Central-Eastern  
 726 Mediterranean Sea.

727 The presence and the nature of a BEF relationship was studied by considering different spatial  
 728 scales (i.e., large- and basin spatial scale) and encompassing different environmental settings. The  
 729 role of ‘rare’ species in BEF relationship was addressed. The results demonstrate a positive  
 730 relationship between deep-sea macrobenthic diversity and ecosystem function, with some  
 731 variability in its strength between slope areas and in relation to the spatial scale of investigation and  
 732 environmental conditions. The macrofauna functional diversity did not appear to be more effective  
 733 than structural diversity in influencing ecosystem processes. Rare macrofaunal species were seen to  
 734 have a negligible effect on BEF relationship, suggesting a high ecological redundancy and a small  
 735 role of rare species in providing community services.

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**Eliminato:** seafloor**Eliminato:** of**Eliminato:** benthic**Eliminato:** in**Eliminato:** (n=1) and Western**Eliminato:** (n=3) and**Eliminato:** (n=3)**Eliminato:**

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**Eliminato:** ¶753 **1 Introduction**

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**Eliminato:** Gagic et al., 2015

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757 | Earth is experiencing a pervasive and uncontrolled loss of species, which has raised concerns about

758 | the deterioration of ecosystem functions and services (Hooper et al., 2005). This scenario has

759 | stimulated research that helps to understand the biodiversity-ecosystem function relationships

760 | (BEF), to clarify how ecosystems work and respond to change, and if and how biodiversity matters

761 | (Loreau, 2010). The ecosystem functioning is a general concept that refers to the overall762 | performance of ecosystems (Jax, 2005). It has been variously defined as incorporating, individually763 | or in combination, ecosystem processes (such as biogeochemical cycles), properties (e.g. pools of764 | organic matter) and goods (e.g. food) (Armstrong et al., 2012). Describing or measuring ecosystem765 | functioning remains difficult, particularly considering what the concept means; with a variety of no766 | precise definition given at all (Bremner, 2008).

767 |

768 | A large body of studies dealing with BEF relationships have been produced during the past decades

769 | and reviewed in recent literature (Cardinale et al., 2011; Tilman et al., 2014). Most of the research

770 | has been conducted in terrestrial environments or in the laboratory, where manipulative experiments

771 | can be performed under controlled conditions (Mora et al., 2011). BEF research conducted in

772 | terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems (Tilman et al., 2014) has clearly shown that biodiversity

773 | affects the ecosystem functioning. The relationship is overall positive, especially in heterogeneous

774 | systems (e.g., biogenic habitats; Miller et al., 2012) and over long timescales (Cardinale et al.,

775 | 2007). Such positive effect is often related to the fact that different animals have complementary

776 | functions, rather than competitive (Gamfeldt et al., 2014).

777 |

778 | However, not all studies report the same general trend, and conflicting results have been described

779 | in small-scale experiments and large-spatial scale observations (Lefcheck and Duffy, 2015; Mora et

780 | al., 2014). Experimental studies usually reported saturating effect of species' diversity, conversely

781 | in field study a positive effect of diversity on ecosystem functioning is detected. In addition, there

782 | are many examples from experiments where diversity has a neutral or negative effect, suggesting

783 | that the positive diversity effect is not universal (Lefcheck and Duffy, 2014). The spatial scale of

784 | investigation to assess the existence and the nature of BEF relationship is an other issue that need to

785 | be addressed (Venail et al., 2008). One of the major challenges to understanding effects of

786 | biodiversity on ecosystem functioning is whether patterns observed at small scales also occur at

787 | larger ones and vice versa (Biles et al., 2003). Bond and Chase (2002), for instance, proposed a

788 | hump-shaped relationship between diversity and ecosystem function at local scales, but a linear

789 | increase of functioning with the diversity at regional scales due to regional complementarity.

**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman**Eliminato:** Despite the number of studies in marine systems has increased rapidly over the past few years (Worm et al., 2006; Mora et al., 2011), only recently BEF was also studied in the deep-sea (>200 m depth; 7-9).**Eliminato:** many**Eliminato:** complex**Eliminato:** Furthermore, it has also been suggested that functional diversity, rather than species richness, was a better predictor of the ecosystem functioning (Cardinale et al., 2011; Lefcheck and Duffy, 2014).**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: AdvTT5235d5a9, Colore carattere: Colore personalizzato(RGB(35;31;32))**Eliminato:** complex,**Eliminato:** Lefcheck and Duffy, 2014**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Colore carattere: Nero**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Colore carattere: Nero**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, Non Grassetto, Colore carattere: Nero**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, Non Grassetto, Colore carattere: Nero**Formattato:** Inglese (Regno Unito)**Formattato:** Inglese (Regno Unito)**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: Corsivo**Formattato:** Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo**Eliminato:** ing**Formattato:** Non Evidenziato

Numerous biodiversity–ecosystem function studies related taxon diversity, and primarily taxon richness, to the rate of ecosystem processes, assuming this diversity measure serves as an adequate surrogate for functional diversity (Naeem and Wright, 2003). Functional diversity concept incorporates interactions between organisms and their environment into a concept that can portray ecosystem level structure in marine environments (Bremner et al., 2003). Because functional diversity provides a direct mechanistic link between diversity and ecosystem functioning, a growing amount of research has been devoted to the effect of functional – instead of taxon –diversity on ecosystem functioning (Petchey et al., 2004; Reiss et al., 2009). Numerous independent metrics of functional traits (e.g., Carvalho et al., 2013; Ieno et al., 2006; Pape et al., 2013; Piot et al., 2014; Quérois et al., 2015), or a biological traits analysis approach (e.g., Bolam and Eggleton, 2014; Bremner et al., 2003) have been used to express the functional diversity. Nevertheless, there is currently no accepted methodology for selecting the most appropriate traits for a given study (Bolam, 2013) and quite often the final selection is often heavily guided by the limited biological information available for benthic invertebrate taxa (Bremner, 2008).

The deep-sea is the most extensive environment on the planet (Thurber et al., 2014) and their contribution to ecosystem services and functions such as ocean carbon cycling is likely to be of pivotal importance (Snelgrove et al., 2014). It is now well acknowledged that the deep sea has a relatively high diversity (Grassle and Maciolek, 1992; Rex and Etter, 2010). However, this can vary depending on the habitat being investigated (Levin et al., 2001) spanning from a relative low diversity but high level of endemism (e.g. chemosynthetic habitats; Levin et al., 2000) to a great spatial and faunal diversity such as that characterizing the biogenic habitats (Roberts et al., 2006; Serpetti et al., 2013). One of the features of the deep-sea diversity is that the vast majority of species are supposed to be rare (Gaston, 1994). Nevertheless, the generality that the deep-sea fauna has many rare forms is not borne out when a comparison is made with shelf depth samples (Carney, 1997), and in this instance it appears that the deep samples were characterized by more common species rather than more rare. Overall, it seems that in marine systems the number of rare species increases with both within-and between-site heterogeneity and that these relationships may arise from habitat-specific species with restricted ranges (Mouillot et al., 2013). It is also possible that these rare species also have wide distributions, but their rarity in samples and problems of reliable estimation from such low-density populations means they have been collected at only one place (Gage, 2004). It has long been assumed that the loss of rare species will have a limited impact on ecosystem functioning at short terms and local scales, given their low abundance within communities (Mouillot et al., 2013). However, this hypothesis has been challenged because the loss of rare species can affect local ecosystem processes (Mouillot et al., 2013) and rare species can contribute significantly to long-term and large-scale ecosystem functioning (Lyons et al., 2005).

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**Eliminato:** New studies carried out under natural conditions across spatial and temporal scales and under the influence of different environmental conditions are necessary (Gamfeldt et al., 2014; Snelgrove et al., 2014). ¶ Seafloor environments cover over 70% of the Earth surface, and significantly contribute to global ecosystem functions and services (Snelgrove et al., 2014).

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821 Actually, the ecosystem functioning consequences of losing rare species are still poorly known (Jain  
822 et al., 2014).

823 Despite the number of studies in marine systems has increased rapidly over the past few years  
824 (Mora et al., 2011; Worm et al., 2006), only recently BEF was also studied in the deep-sea (>200 m  
825 depth; Danovaro et al., 2008; Leduc et al., 2013; Narayanaswamy et al., 2013; Pape et al., 2013). A  
826 positive and exponential BEF relationship has been reported for deep-sea benthic communities  
827 (e.g., Danovaro et al., 2008; Narayanaswamy et al., 2013). These positive relationship has been  
828 explained by suggesting a prevalence of mutualistic interactions between organisms rather than  
829 competition interactions (Loreau, 2008). It is thought that in more diverse systems (e.g., deep-sea  
830 systems) there is a prevalence of complementarity relations between species, with facilitation and  
831 resource partitioning leading to overall higher function (Loreau et al., 2000).

832 However, the strength of BEF relationships can differ strongly from habitat to habitat (Lefcheck  
833 and Duffy, 2014; Thurber et al., 2014) and in response to different environmental factors (e.g.,  
834 water depth, temperature, input of organic carbon from the surface) that have a major influence on  
835 both deep-sea biodiversity (Tittensor et al., 2011) and ecosystem function (Smith et al., 2008).  
836 The strong positive biodiversity-ecosystem functioning relationship reported along continental  
837 slopes, is not evident for the deep basins (Danovaro, 2012). In addition, the positive BEF  
838 relationship may only apply to low diversity assemblages due to increased competition or greater  
839 functional redundancy in more diverse assemblages (Leduc et al., 2013). It is often assumed that the  
840 positive relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem function can reach saturation (Loreau,  
841 2008). After this level has been reached, there is the potential for species with particular ecological  
842 traits that may enhance the overall functioning of the ecosystem (Cardinale et al., 2007).

843 Most deep-sea BEF investigations have used the meiofauna, particularly nematodes, as model taxon  
844 (Danovaro et al., 2008; Leduc et al., 2013; Pape et al., 2013; Pusceddu et al., 2014a, 2014b),  
845 whereas comparatively few studies have examined the role of microbial and viral components  
846 (Brandt, 2008; Glud et al., 2013) or of larger epifauna (Amaro et al., 2010), in influencing  
847 ecosystem functioning. In this study we investigate the BEF relationships in the deep-sea by  
848 considering the structural and functional diversity of macrobenthic fauna. Macrofauna is  
849 recognized to have important ecological roles, namely in bioturbation (Loreau, 2008), sediment  
850 oxygenation, and as an important food source for higher trophic levels (Gage and Tyler, 1991).  
851 Macrofauna has been largely used for shallow-water and freshwater BEF investigations  
852 (Gamfeldt et al., 2014; Lefcheck and Duffy, 2014) but, to the best of our knowledge, not yet for  
853 deep-sea BEF studies. Since setting up *in situ* experiments in the deep-sea is difficult and costly, we  
854 used the observational - correlative approach (Loreau, 2008), to test the following three hypotheses:  
855 1) functional diversity affects ecosystem functioning more than species richness; 2) the spatial scale

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856 of investigation (i.e., large- vs basin – spatial scale) and related environmental factors, affect the  
 857 findings of BEF studies; and 3) the number of ‘rare’ species affects the nature and strength of BEF  
 858 relationships.

## 860 2 Material and Methods

### 861 2.1. Study area and Sampling strategy

862 Biological and environmental samples were collected during several cruises in the framework of the  
 863 ESF EuroDEEP BIOFUN project (*‘Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning in Contrasting*  
*864 Southern European Deep-sea Environments: from viruses to Megafauna’*). The main aim of the  
 865 project was to understand the linkages between biodiversity patterns and ecosystem functioning in  
 866 relation to environmental conditions and by including the analysis from viruses to megafauna. To  
 867 this aim, investigations were conducted at selected deep-sea sites along a gradient of increased  
 868 oligotrophy from West to East : from the Galicia Bank in the Atlantic Ocean to the Levantine Basin  
 869 and at three main different depths: 1200 m, 2000 m and 3000 m. According to the sampling strategy  
 870 of the project, sediment samples were collected from seven open-slope areas along a west-east axis:  
 871 one in the NE Atlantic (ATL), three in the Western Mediterranean basin (wM1, wM2 and wM3)  
 872 and three in the Central-Eastern Mediterranean basin (c-eM1, c-eM2 and c-eM3) (Fig. 1). At each  
 873 slope, three stations at three different depth ranges were sampled and namely: upper bathyal (1200  
 874 m), mid-bathyal (from 1800 to 1900 m), and lower bathyal (from 2400 to 3000 m). c-eM1 could not  
 875 be sampled at the lower bathyal depth range: this station was substituted with another at 2120 m  
 876 (Table S1).

877 The Atlantic sampling area was on the Galicia Bank, a seamount situated on the Iberian margin  
 878 about 200 km off the Galician coast. The Galicia Bank, with a summit at 620 water depth, is  
 879 separated from the shallower parts of the continental margin by the Galicia Interior basin (Pape et  
 880 al., 2013), which has an approximate depth of 3000 m. Waters current velocities registered on top of  
 881 the seamount range from 5 to 30 cm s<sup>-1</sup> (Pape et al., 2013), and are high enough to influence  
 882 organic matter deposition. This in turn results in very low concentrations of phytopigments and  
 883 biopolymeric organic carbon at 1200 m depth on the seamount (Table S1), along with the presence  
 884 of coarse sediments (Table S1). The deep Mediterranean Sea is a highly oligotrophic environment  
 885 due to the general nutrient depletion in surface waters combined with the high water temperature  
 886 promoting the degradation of sinking organic matter (Sardà et al., 2004). Along the Mediterranean  
 887 basin, there is a well-established trophic gradient between the more productive western and the less  
 888 productive eastern basin (D’Ortenzio et al., 2009; Giovannelli et al., 2013; Table S1). The gradient

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is generated by higher nutrient input in the western Mediterranean Sea due to river runoff, the inflow of Atlantic surface water, and the outflow of relatively nutrient-rich Levantine Intermediate Water through the Strait of Gibraltar (Bergamasco and Malanotte-Rizzoli, 2010). The studied open-slope systems along the Mediterranean basin were characterized by a higher percentage of silt sediment at all depths. The bottom water temperature and salinity increased significantly moving eastwards, with values that ranged from 13.1°C and 38.5 for the WM basin to 14.7°C and 38.8 in the EM basin (Baldrighi et al., 2014; Table S1). At each station, three independent box-corer deployments were performed and entirely sieved for the macrofauna and three box-corer deployments were performed and sub-sampled to analyse the meiofauna, microbial component and environmental variables (n=3 replicate samples for each one of the parameter). A cylindrical box-corer (internal diameter 32 cm, except for ATL, wM2 and c-eM2 areas where the internal diameter was 50 cm) was used to perform the sampling; a surface area of 803.84 cm<sup>2</sup> and 1962.5 cm<sup>2</sup> respectively was sampled for the macrofauna.

## 2.2 Environmental and biological samples processing

To analyse grain size, biochemical composition of the organic matter and microbial component, subsamples of the sediment from each box-corer were collected using plexiglas cores with an internal diameter of 3.6 cm. The top 1 cm of one subcore of each box corer was collected and frozen at -20 °C, for the analysis of chlorophyll-a, phaeopigment and organic matter content. Replicates of about 1 ml wet sediment were fixed using buffered formaldehyde and stored at + 4 °C until processing for total prokaryotic abundance and biomass determination (Giovannelli et al., 2013). The top 20 cm were preserved at + 4 °C for grain size analysis. For meiofauna analysis, sediment was taken from each box corer using a plexiglas tube with an internal diameter of 3.6 cm and immediately fixed in 4 % buffered formalin and Rose Bengal; once in the laboratory, only the top 5 cm was sieved through a 300 µm and 20 µm mesh sieve. Meiofaunal samples were collected only from six of the seven selected areas. For macrofauna analysis, the top 20 cm of sediment from each box-corer sample, along with their overlying water, was sieved through a 300 µm mesh sieve to retain all the macrobenthic organisms (considered here as *sensu lato*, indeed including nematodes, copepods, foraminifera, etc.) (Baldrighi and Manini, 2015). The residue left behind on the sieve was immediately fixed in buffered formalin solution (10 %), and stained with Rose Bengal.

For the grain size analysis, aliquots of fresh sediment were sieved over a 63-mm mesh. The two fractions (>63 µm, sand; <63 µm, silt and clay) were dried in an oven at 60°C and weighed. Data were expressed as percentages of the total sediment dry weight (Baldrighi et al., 2014).

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923 Chlorophyll-a and phaeopigments were determined according to standard techniques (Danovaro,  
 924 2010). The sum of the chlorophyll-a and phaeopigment concentrations were defined here as  
 925 chloroplastic pigment equivalents (CPE). The concentrations of these total phytopigments were  
 926 converted into carbon (C) equivalents using the conversion factor of 40 (De Jonge, 1980), and  
 927 expressed as  $\text{mgC g}^{-1}$ . Biopolymeric organic C (BPC) was calculated as the sum of the C  
 928 equivalents of carbohydrate, protein and lipid (Fabiano et al., 1985). The protein/carbohydrate  
 929 (PRT/CHO) ratio was then calculated and used as descriptor of the nutritional quality of the  
 930 sediment organic matter. PRT/ CHO ratios  $>1.0$  indicate relatively high quality and high food  
 931 availability for the organisms (Pusceddu et al., 2010).

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932 The total prokaryotic number (TPN) was determined using a staining technique with acridine  
 933 orange (Luna et al., 2002), and analysed using epifluorescence microscopy (magnification, 1000x).  
 934 The total prokaryotic biomass (TPB) was estimated using an ocular micrometer, assigning the  
 935 prokaryotic cells into different size classes (Fry, 1990). These were converted to biovolumes on the  
 936 assumption of an average C content of  $310 \text{ fgC } \mu\text{m}^{-3}$  (Fry, 1990). For meiofauna analysis, the  
 937 fraction remaining on the  $20 \mu\text{m}$  sieve (previously rinsed on a  $300-\mu\text{m}$  sieve to exclude macrofauna  
 938 organisms) was resuspended and centrifuged with using Ludox HS40 (Danovaro, 2010). The  
 939 meiofaunal taxa biomass was estimated following the procedure in Danovaro (2010). All  
 940 macrofaunal organisms were sorted under a stereomicroscope, and identified to the lowest possible  
 941 taxonomic level according to the main literature (see Baldighi et al., 2014 and literature therein).  
 942 For each species the total number was calculated and the wetweight biomass measured; the number  
 943 of individuals and weight were expressed as abundance and biomass per square meter. The wet  
 944 biomass ( $\text{g wet weight m}^{-2}$ ) was converted to ash-free dry weight and organic carbon content using  
 945 standard conversion factors (Rowe, 1983).

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**Eliminato:** phytopigment contents, quantity and biochemical composition of organic matter analyses were performed as reported in Baldighi et al. (2014). Total prokaryotic number and biomass were estimated as reported in Giovannelli et al. (2013).

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## 947 2.3. Macrofaunal taxonomic and functional diversity

948 For each slope, we analysed the macrobenthic community diversity and functional **diversity** (Table  
 949 S2). Biodiversity was **assessed by using three different measures of diversity**: as richness of  
 950 macrofauna higher taxa (n° taxa), species richness (SR), collected in each box corer sample (i.e.  
 951 single box-corer) and the expected number of species  $ES_{(n)}$  for a sample of  $n = 50$  individuals. **Both**  
 952 **SR index and the rarefaction index have been chosen since they are sensitive to low abundances**  
 953 (**Carney, 1997**). Even more, the rarefaction index provides a good tool for comparisons of species  
 954 richness among samples that have different total abundances or surface areas (**Soetaert and Heip,**  
 955 **1990**). We used four different indices as proxies for the functional diversity of the macrofauna: 1)  
 956 trophic diversity ( $\Theta^{-1}$ ) (**Baldighi et al., 2014**); 2) the expected number of deposit feeders ( $EDF_{(30)}$ ),

**Eliminato:** Meiofauna abundance, biomass and diversity estimation were analysed according to Baldighi and Manini (2015). Macrofauna abundance, biomass and biodiversity analyses has been described in detail by Baldighi et al. (2014).

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**Eliminato:** traits...Macrobenthic organisms were counted and classified to the lowest possible taxonomic level ...measured...or total number of species ... theoretical...s... This last method of rarefaction ... Danovaro et al., 2008...Functional diversity is the range of functions that are performed by the organisms in a system (Cardinale et al., 2011) ... [87]

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957 3) the expected number of predator species ( $EPR_{(20)}$ ); and 4) the bioturbation potential estimation  
 958 (BP) (Baldrighi and Manini, 2015; Quéiros et al., 2015). We considered the macrofauna trophic  
 959 diversity index, since affinity to a specific trophic group implies a different selection of food  
 960 sources, and consequently a different ecological role (Dunne et al., 2002). Feeding  
 961 mechanisms are generally thought to be one of the central processes structuring marine ecosystems,  
 962 providing a stronger link between species and ecosystem functions (Pearson & Rosenberg, 1987).  
 963 The number of predator species of macrobenthic organisms was assessed, as the number of species  
 964 at the top of the benthic food web may reflect a higher functional diversity of the entire benthic  
 965 assemblage (Ngai and Srivastava 2006). The number of deposit feeders was also considered, since  
 966 they constitute the most represented trophic group in our macrofauna samples. Hence, the deposit  
 967 feeding mode is one of the best feeding strategies in environments that generally have low food  
 968 sources, such as the deep sea (Gage and Tyler, 1991). Bioturbation activity on and in the sea floor is  
 969 strictly linked to the way in which organisms feed and move (Welsh 2003). Given that micro- and  
 970 meiofauna are both affected by environmental changes, particularly those generated by bioturbation  
 971 by the macrofauna (Piot et al., 2013), we considered the effect of the BP on prokaryotic and  
 972 meiofaunal biomass. The presence of 'rare' species in samples was estimated based on two  
 973 definitions of rarity (Cao et al., 1998): singleton (i.e., species with an abundance of one in one  
 974 sample) and 'rarest of rare' (i.e. species occurring with an abundance of one in single sample in the  
 975 entire dataset). The diversity and functional diversity of 'rare species' were estimated, as performed  
 976 for the whole macrofauna dataset. The contribution of rare species to the total macrofaunal  
 977 abundance ( $ind/m^2$ ), SR and  $ES_{(n)}$  was estimated and expressed in terms of percentage (%).

## 979 2.4 Ecosystem functioning and efficiency

980 Deep sea ecosystem functioning was estimated as benthic faunal biomass ( $mgC\ m^{-2}$ ; Danovaro,  
 981 2012) considering total benthic biomass (the sum of prokaryotic, meiofauna and macrofauna  
 982 biomass) and the biomass of the functional group of macrobenthic predators (Table S3). Biomass is  
 983 a measure of secondary production of an ecosystem (Rowe et al., 2008) and a reduction in the  
 984 predator population size may exert effects that go beyond top-down control, thus affecting cross-  
 985 system connectivity and ecosystem stability (McCauley et al., 2015). To measure the ecosystem  
 986 efficiency three indicators were used: i) the ratio of macrofaunal biomass to biopolymeric carbon  
 987 content (MBM:BPC), which is an estimate of the ability of the system to channel detritus to higher  
 988 trophic levels (Danovaro, 2012); ii) the ratio of macrofaunal biomass to prokaryotic biomass  
 989 (MBM:TPB); and iii) the ratio of macrofaunal biomass to meiofaunal biomass (MBM: MEB). A  
 990 large number of deep-sea macrobenthic organisms are identified as deposit feeders, which ingest

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991 large amounts of sediment with detritus, prokaryotes and meiofauna (Baldrihi and Manini, 2015).  
 992 It has been suggested (Van Oevelen et al., 2006) that up to 24 % of total bacterial production is  
 993 grazed by macrofauna, and that meiofauna is an important link between smaller (e.g., bacteria) and  
 994 larger organisms (e.g., macrofauna). The MBM: TPB and MBM: MEB ratios are thus measures of  
 995 the energy transfer from lower to higher trophic levels based on the hypothesis that macrofauna  
 996 predaes on microbial and meiofauna components.

997

## 998 **2.5 Statistical analysis**

999 The presence and the nature of BEF relationships, can be affected by the spatial scale of  
 1000 investigation and by the environmental factors that act at each scale (Gamfeldt et al., 2014). We  
 1001 investigated the presence of BEF relations considering: i) a large spatial scale, encompassing our  
 1002 entire dataset (i.e. all data of our three research areas were taken together during the statistical  
 1003 analysis: seven slope areas x three depths) and ii) a basin spatial scale, where the data of the three  
 1004 different sampling areas (NE Atlantic Ocean, Western and Central-Eastern Mediterranean basins)  
 1005 were kept separate during the statistical analysis. The relationships between biodiversity and  
 1006 ecosystem functioning and biodiversity and ecosystem efficiency were estimated by a linear model  
 1007 (in the form  $y = a+bx$ ), a power model ( $y = a+x^b$ ) and an exponential model ( $y = e^{a+bx}$ ). Linear,  
 1008 power and exponential models are currently considered as the best tools to describe BEF  
 1009 relationships in different deep-sea environments (Cardinale et al., 2007; Danovaro et al., 2008;  
 1010 Lefcheck and Duffy, 2014). Statistical analyses were performed using R-cran software  
 1011 (<http://www.R-project.org>). Map plots were drawn using Ocean Data View (Schlitzer, 2011).  
 1012 Relationships between variables were tested using linear and non-linear regression. After fitting the  
 1013 3 models to the experimental data, the distribution of the residuals,  $r^2$  and the Akaike Information  
 1014 Criterion (Akaike, 1974) were used to discriminate the best fitting model, as appropriate. Model  
 1015 fitting was performed for two spatial scales, large scale, i.e. the entire dataset, and basin scale, i.e.  
 1016 the sampling area (Atlantic Ocean, wM basin, and c-eM basin). Distance-based multivariate  
 1017 regression analysis with forward selection (DISTLM) (Anderson, 2004) was used to account for the  
 1018 potential effect of environmental features on BEF relationships. The effects of depth, longitude,  
 1019 temperature, grain size, quantity and quality of food sources were included as covariates in the  
 1020 analyses. Briefly, environmental covariates were evaluated against biodiversity and ecosystem  
 1021 functioning variables independently using a multivariate linear regression model before testing for  
 1022 BEF relationships. P values for each covariates were obtained with 4999 permutations of residuals  
 1023 under the reduced model (Anderson, 2001).

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of residuals under the reduced  
model.

1024 To assess the effect of 'rare' species on the BEF relationships, species reported as 'rare' were  
 1025 removed from the dataset and all diversity and functional diversity indices recomputed. To assess  
 1026 for significant differences in the diversity indices values once the rare species were discarded, the  
 1027 ANOVA was used (Underwood, 1991). In cases of significant differences, a HSD Tukey post-hoc  
 1028 test was performed. BEF relations were re-assessed by using the recomputed diversity and  
 1029 functional diversity indices.

1030  
 1031 **3 Results and Discussion**

1032 **3.1 Large sampling spatial scale hinders the identification of BEF relationships**

1033 Continental slopes are valuable sites for investigations of BEF relationships. They account for more  
 1034 than 20% of total marine productivity, and for a significantly greater proportion of organic matter  
 1035 exports to the seafloor (Levin and Sibuet, 2012). Slope sediments host a large proportion of marine  
 1036 biodiversity, they are repositories of deep-sea biomass, and they are characterized by a high spatial  
 1037 heterogeneity of benthic communities (Coll et al., 2010). Some factors are usually invoked as  
 1038 drivers for the deep-sea benthic fauna spatial patterns in distribution and diversity: substrate  
 1039 heterogeneity (Etter and Grassle, 1992); water circulation (Tyler, 2003); oxygen availability (Levin  
 1040 and Sibuet, 2012); productivity and microbial activity (Tyler, 2003); and food resources (Menot et  
 1041 al., 2010). Since our stations were located along a west-east axis encompassing different trophic and  
 1042 oceanographic conditions, an environmental effect on the large spatial scale BEF relationship was  
 1043 expected. The large spatial scale data (i.e. from the Atlantic Ocean to the Central-Eastern  
 1044 Mediterranean Sea) show that macrofauna diversity (i.e., expressed as SR) was significantly and  
 1045 exponentially related to ecosystem functioning (Fig. 2a, Table S4). An exponential relation  
 1046 between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning has been previously reported for various organism  
 1047 size classes (Mora et al., 2014). Positive interspecific interactions between organisms, such as  
 1048 facilitation, have been suggested to sustain such relations (Danovaro et al., 2008). However in the  
 1049 present study, not all the diversity indices used were significantly related to the ecosystem  
 1050 functioning measures (Table S5a). Actually, the existence of a BEF relationship appeared to be  
 1051 closely linked to the diversity and ecosystem functioning measures used (Gamfeldt et al., 2014),  
 1052 which are often context-dependent (O'Connor and Donohue, 2013). SR was the only diversity  
 1053 index showing a positive relationship with total benthic biomass, while ES<sub>(50)</sub> was related to  
 1054 macrobenthic predator biomass (Table S4). The relationships between other diversity indices and  
 1055 benthic biomass were explained by the environmental cofactors (water depth, longitude, food  
 1056 availability and grain size). These data are in line with other studies (Pape et al., 2013; Cusson et

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1057 al., 2015; Poorter et al., 2015) where not all diversity measures correlated with ecosystem  
 1058 functioning.

1059 The positive influence of biodiversity on ecosystem efficiency, can be understood if we suppose  
 1060 that with a high biodiversity most niches within an ecosystem are filled, whereby the available food  
 1061 sources can be used very efficiently, and be converted into a higher biomass (Naeem et al., 1994).  
 1062 For the quantification of energy flow through the biotic ecosystem we use the ratio between  
 1063 macrobenthic biomass and the amount of biopolymeric carbon as a proxy. This ratio between  
 1064 macrobenthic biomass and biopolymeric carbon was previously suggested to be a proxy for  
 1065 ecosystem efficiency (Danovaro, 2012), even though it has been reported to have both a positive  
 1066 relationship (Danovaro et al., 2008) and no relationship with benthic diversity (Leduc et al., 2013).  
 1067 The quantification of energy flow through the ecosystem by using the ratio between macrobenthic  
 1068 and microbial biomass or between macro- and meiofaunal biomass are other proxies for how  
 1069 efficiently the ecosystem works (Cardinale et al., 2012); the higher the two ratios, the more efficient  
 1070 the system. However, this is a gross simplification of the energy flow through an ecosystem, as this  
 1071 will be rarely a direct flow from the smaller to the bigger organisms but is much more complicated  
 1072 and will be influenced by many biotic interactions (Piot et al., 2014) and abiotic variables  
 1073 (Snelgrove et al., 2014; Tilman et al., 2014). In the present study, macrobenthic biodiversity was  
 1074 not significantly related to the three ecosystem efficiency proxies. Most of ecosystem efficiency  
 1075 variability was explained by environmental covariates (Table S4a).

1076 Macrofauna functional diversity was expressed as trophic diversity, *i.e.* EDF<sub>(30)</sub>, EPR<sub>(20)</sub>, and BP.  
 1077 BEF relationship was found only when EDF<sub>(30)</sub> was considered, and it was significant and  
 1078 exponential (Fig. 2b, Table S4). Deposit feeders were the most abundant trophic group, suggesting a  
 1079 key role for them in ecosystem functioning. None of the other functional diversity indices used had  
 1080 any effect on ecosystem functioning, or else the relationships were explained by a covariate effect  
 1081 (Table S5a). There was no relationship between EPR<sub>(20)</sub> and total biomass, but only a slightly  
 1082 positive trend; indeed, higher numbers of predator species did not correlate with higher biomass  
 1083 values. Moreover, there was no correlation between the predator number (ind/m<sup>2</sup>) and their biomass  
 1084 ( $R^2 = 0.03$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). In particular, the wM slope systems were characterized by a high number of  
 1085 predators and a high EPR<sub>(20)</sub> while their biomass values were lower than those measured in the  
 1086 Atlantic slope area. This dwarfism of benthic organisms inhabiting the Mediterranean Sea  
 1087 compared with Atlantic Ocean is well established (Sardà et al., 2004; Tecchio et al., 2011; Pape et  
 1088 al., 2013), with an overall significant decrease in macrobenthic biomass values from the Atlantic  
 1089 sector to the Mediterranean basin (Baldrighi et al., 2014; Coll et al., 2010; Tselepidis et al., 2000).  
 1090 Bioturbation activity of organisms can affect both the abiotic and biotic components of a system  
 1091 (Quéiros et al., 2015) and has been identified as one of the functional traits of benthic organisms

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1092 that may sustain mutualistic interactions on the basis of BEF relationships (Loreau, 2008). On the  
 1093 large spatial scale, bioturbation was the only functional parameter that is positively and linear  
 1094 correlated with ecosystem efficiency in terms of the MBM : BPC ratio (Table S4). The linear  
 1095 relation indicates that all organisms contribute to similar extents to ecosystem efficiency (Naeem et  
 1096 al., 1995). This finding supports the idea that bioturbation can facilitate organic matter recycling  
 1097 and its uptake by higher trophic levels (Quéiros et al., 2015). Biogenic activities (e.g. burrowing,  
 1098 reworking and displacing of sediment particles) made by benthic organisms are fundamental  
 1099 processes, which have implications for a wide range of ecosystem related functions, such as the  
 1100 recycling of organic matter (Thurber et al., 2014). In all the other cases (Table S5a), the  
 1101 bioturbation effect on ecosystem functioning and efficiency was overridden by covariate effects.  
 1102 The mutually positive functional interactions among benthic organisms is one of the reason  
 1103 mentioned to explain the exponential nature of the BEF relationships previously detected  
 1104 (Danovaro, 2012). It is also conceivable that competitive displacement, exclusion and/or predation,  
 1105 interactions that usually occur in shallow water hard substrate systems, are weak in soft sediment,  
 1106 where direct competition for space and food rarely plays important role (Gage, 2004). In the deep  
 1107 sea, the generally low density of organisms would further weaken any interaction between species  
 1108 (Gage, 2004). Indeed, in the deep sea a predominance of mutualistic interactions is more  
 1109 conceivable than competition or even a saturation effect (Gage, 2004). Nevertheless, in our  
 1110 investigation the effect of environmental variables affected many of the BEF relationships detected.  
 1111 As we supposed in one of our initial hypotheses, the steep environmental gradients characterizing  
 1112 the Atlantic – c-eM transect can easily influence BEF relationships on large scale (Cusson et al.,  
 1113 2015). Contrary to expectations, the functional diversity indices used did not explain ecosystem  
 1114 functioning more exhaustively than the traditional biodiversity indices. One possible explanation is  
 1115 that our functional proxies may not encompass the full array of key macrobenthic functional traits  
 1116 that underpin ecosystem functioning and efficiency processes. A more targeted approach proposed  
 1117 for the study of functional diversity focuses on the use of the biological traits analysis (Bremner et  
 1118 al., 2003; Bremner et al., 2008; Bolam et Eggleton, 2014). However, also this approach presents  
 1119 still some limits since our understanding of the benthic functional diversity is still in its infancy  
 1120 (Bolam et al., 2010). Furthermore, the identification of the traits which have a direct and/or indirect  
 1121 functional role in ecosystems, is fundamentally more problematic (Pakeman, 2011). All these limits  
 1122 are even greater when we deal with deep-sea organisms, for which both the diversity and functional  
 1123 diversity knowledge are still very scant (e.g., Levin et al., 2015; Ramirez-Llodra et al., 2010; Smith  
 1124 et al., 2008).  
 1125 Our findings show that the effect of functional diversity on ecosystem functioning is closely related  
 1126 to the spatial scale considered and that taxonomic and structural attributes as well as ecosystem

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**Eliminato:** The linear relation indicates that all organisms contribute to similar extents to ecosystem efficiency (Naeem et al., 1995).

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properties and processes may vary along environmental gradients. Indeed, an other possible explanation for the lack of a significant association between functional diversity and ecosystem functioning can rely on the influence of environmental features on most of the macrofaunal functional and ecosystem functioning measures (Cardinale et al., 2000; Hiddink et al., 2009). Most deep-sea communities are usually food-limited (Levin et al., 2001) and their reliance on the relatively small input of organic carbon from the surface, and particulate organic carbon flux is thought to have a major influence on both deep-sea biodiversity (Tittensor et al. 2011) and ecosystem function (Smith et al. 2008). Even more, not only food availability but also gradients in other simultaneously acting drivers such as sediment heterogeneity, oxygen availability, hydrodynamic regimes (Levin et al., 2001), co-determine local diversity by influencing the rates of local processes (Rex and Etter, 2010) and consequently the BEF relationship.

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### 1139 3.2 Disentangling BEF relationships on the basin spatial scale

1140 It has been hypothesized that BEF relationships are spatial scale- and context-dependent, and that  
1141 their nature is related to the system analysed and the organisms involved (Ieno et al., 2006; Poorter  
1142 et al., 2015). The environmental context appeared to be determinant also in our study, where a  
1143 different situation was found in each of the three slope systems (Table S6). In the w-M basin  
1144 macrofauna diversity showed a clear, positive relation with ecosystem function and efficiency (Fig.  
1145 3, Table S6), whereas in the other areas (Table S5b) the effect of environmental variables attenuated  
1146 the BEF relations. The nature of these relationships ranged from linear to exponential, according to  
1147 the proxies that were applied to quantify biodiversity. However, independently from the nature of  
1148 the relationships, macrofauna diversity in the w-M basin has a positive effect on ecosystem  
1149 functioning and efficiency. As regards macrofaunal functional diversity, a highly significant and  
1150 exponential relationship was detected between EPR<sub>(20)</sub>, EDF<sub>(30)</sub> and ecosystem functioning in the w-  
1151 M basin and in the Atlantic area (Fig. 4a, b and c, Table S6), but not in the c-eM basin. With respect  
1152 to the relationships between functional diversity and ecosystem efficiency, macrofauna functional  
1153 diversity exhibited an exponential relationships to one of the proxies of ecosystem efficiency (i.e.  
1154 MBM : MEB ratio) (Table S6) whereas a null relation was found for the Atlantic area, and the  
1155 relation was mostly explained by the effect of environmental factors in the c-e M basin (Table  
1156 S5b).

1157 Taken together, the present findings confirm that environmental drivers, number of species, and  
1158 functional diversity affect ecosystem functioning in different ways and with different strength,  
1159 based on spatial scale (Cardinale et al., 2007; Poorter et al., 2015). According to different authors,  
1160 the nature and strength of the relation between diversity and an ecosystem function depends not

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1161 only on the environmental factors that drive diversity and ecosystem processes (Bengtsson et al.,  
 1162 Cardinale et al., 2000) but also on the ecosystem function proxy considered (Hiddink et al.,  
 1163 2009; Naeem et al., 1995). Moreover, the spatial scales at which biodiversity interacts with  
 1164 ecosystem functioning are crucial for understanding the significance of BEF relationships (Barnes  
 1165 and Hamylton, 2015). Indeed, some BEF relationships that were highlighted on the basin scale (e.g.,  
 1166 w-M basin) were not appreciable on the larger scale, probably due to masking effects exerted by  
 1167 environmental features. In the deep Mediterranean Sea, the west-east gradient of decreasing  
 1168 surface-water productivity of the Mediterranean Sea is reflected in an increasing paucity of the  
 1169 food that reaches the sea floor moving eastwards (D'Ortenzio and d'Alcalà, 2009). The  
 1170 environmental effects were very strong in the c-eM basin, where most relationships were context-  
 1171 dependent (Table S5b). Indeed, in the Eastern Mediterranean basin the environmental conditions,  
 1172 such as food depletion or current regime have been reported to be major factors influencing and  
 1173 structuring the benthic populations (Kröncke et al., 2003; Tecchio et al., 2011; Tselepidis et al.,  
 1174 2000). According to our data, environmental variables completely governed BEF relationships in  
 1175 this area. Nonetheless, other benthic components, for instance meiobenthic nematodes (Danovaro et  
 1176 al., 2008; Danovaro, 2012), may exhibit different response. As noted by Pusceddu et al. (2014a), the  
 1177 presence and shape of BEF relationships can vary when different components (meiofauna,  
 1178 macrofauna or fish) are taken into account. This suggests that different environment contexts (i.e.  
 1179 basins) may involve considerable change in the functional structure of the macrobenthic  
 1180 communities. O'Connor and Crowe (2005) concluded that different species played idiosyncratic  
 1181 roles, explaining why in some cases no relationship can be found between species richness and  
 1182 ecosystem functioning. As noted above for large spatial scale analysis, the functional diversity  
 1183 indices used did not explain ecosystem functioning more exhaustively than conventional  
 1184 biodiversity indices, at least for the functional measures that we adopted.

1185

### 1186 3.3 Are rare species driving biodiversity – ecosystem functioning relations?

1187 Key ecosystem processes may be threatened by the loss of species that perform specific functions,  
 1188 some of which may be rare (Mouillot et al., 2013). However, the issue of rare species is still in its  
 1189 infancy and many questions are still open: how do we define rare species? Are rare species a  
 1190 product of sampling size, a taxonomic bias or is it a genuine phenomenon? (Mouillot et al., 2013).  
 1191 In the present study we defined rare species considering two degrees of rarity, rare species  
 1192 defined as 'singletons' and species that were 'rarest of the rare' (see Sect. 2.5). The presence of  
 1193 singletons characterized only two slope areas in the wM basin (wM1 and wM3) at all depths  
 1194 sampled. Their contribution in terms of rare species richness to the total SR was between 24%

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<b>Eliminato:</b> Previous studies suggested that the deep-sea ecosystem is characterized by the presence of rare species, and that this is as an emergent property of high-diversity systems (Gage, 2004).

1195 (wM1 at 2400 m and wM3 at 1200 m) and 45% (wM3 at 2400 m). When  $ES_{(50)}$  was computed out  
1196 of the total number of expected species, they accounted for a proportion that ranged from 5% (wM3  
1197 at 1200 m) to 13% (wM1 at 1900 m). The contribution of rare species to the total macrofaunal  
1198 abundance in terms of abundance ( $ind/m^2$ ) never exceeded 8 %, ranging from 1 % (wM3 at 1200 m  
1199 and 1900 m) to 8 % (wM1 at 1900 m). Moreover, the number of rare species did not correlate with  
1200 the value of total SR in any slope area. Such a correlation has been reported in some studies  
1201 (Ellingsen, 2002; Kerr, 1997), but not in others (Schlacher et al., 1998). The set of rare species  
1202 found in the three open-slope systems investigated was structurally and functionally similar to the  
1203 total observed species pool. Singletons included several taxa (e.g. Annelida, Mollusca, Crustacea,  
1204 Nematoda, Bryozoa, Sipuncula) from all four trophic groups considered. In particular, each depth  
1205 was characterized by a typical ‘singleton community’, indicating a quick change in the rare species  
1206 composition along each slope area. As reported by Frid and Caswell (2015) the functional structure  
1207 of a macrobenthic community showed less variation than species composition, due to the natural  
1208 bathymetric zonation characterizing communities in continental margins (Mouillot et al., 2013). To  
1209 assess the effect of singletons on the BEF relationships identified in this study (see Table S6), rare  
1210 species were removed from the dataset and all diversity and functional diversity indices  
1211 recomputed. As expected the  $EDF_{(30)}$  and SR values significantly decreased (ANOVA,  $p < 0.05$ )  
1212 compared to the original values (Table S2), however the other indices (i.e.  $ES_{(50)}$ , Taxa richness,  
1213 EPR<sub>(20)</sub>, PB) did not changed significantly. All the significant BEF relations identified both for all  
1214 studied areas together (i.e. large spatial scale) as well as for each basin were unaffected in nature  
1215 and strength by the removal of rare species. This can be explained by the fact that rare species share  
1216 a combination of functional traits with more common species, which would ensures the persistence  
1217 of those functional traits at the ecosystem level even in case of loss of some species (Fonseca and  
1218 Ganade, 2001). Our findings are in line with the data reported by Ellingsen et al. (2007) in marine  
1219 soft sediments from New Zealand, and suggests a role for rare species in community resilience  
1220 (Törnroos et al., 2014), and potentially in providing ecological redundancy in the deep-sea  
1221 environments (Fonseca and Ganade ,2001). Data analysis demonstrated that some ‘singleton’  
1222 species in a slope area were not rare in others, probably due to different habitat conditions; this is in  
1223 line with niche theory, which suggests that as environmental gradients are crossed, many species  
1224 should change from being rare to abundant and *vice versa* (Ellingsen et al., 2007). This finding  
1225 prompted the adoption of an extreme definition of rarity: ‘rarest of the rare’, i.e. species occurring  
1226 with an abundance of one in a single sample in the entire dataset. The contribution of such species  
1227 to the total diversity never exceeded 4 % and their abundance was always equal to or less than 1 %.  
1228 Their effect on BEF relations was always negligible. Our findings are not in line with the general  
1229 theory of the huge number of rare species in the deep-sea and their key role in the system (Gage,

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1230 2004). The number of rare species, however, can be dependent on the sample size. It can be  
 1231 imagined that with a limited number of species in an area, that the larger the sample the smaller the  
 1232 number of singletons will be and thus that the appropriate scale to study rare species could be much  
 1233 larger than those usually used for benthic diversity investigations (Gray, 2002). However, rare  
 1234 species often remain as singletons even after adding up large numbers of replicates from the same  
 1235 area (Gage, 2004). Moreover, rarity is often associated with traits related to dispersal ability  
 1236 (Gaston et al., 1997). This consideration applies to our dataset, because most of our 'rare' species  
 1237 were peracarid crustaceans (e.g., *Leptognathia aneristus*, *Cyclaspis longicaudata*, *Diastyloides*  
 1238 *serratus*, *Eurycope* sp.) that have a direct development and a much more limited potential for  
 1239 dispersal (Gage, 2004), in contrast to species with a planktonic larval stage. It is also possible that  
 1240 rare species are widely distributed; however, their rarity in samples and problems of reliable  
 1241 estimation from such low-density populations means they have been collected at a single place.

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#### 1242 4 Conclusions

1243 Taken together the present data demonstrate that the spatial scale of the investigation and related  
 1244 environmental factors determines the presence and form of the relationship between deep-sea  
 1245 macrofaunal diversity and ecosystem function and efficiency. That is that the macrofauna  
 1246 biodiversity positively affects ecosystem functioning, but the effect is strictly spatial-scale and  
 1247 contest dependent. Functional diversity did not seem to be more effective in promoting ecosystem  
 1248 processes than structural diversity *per se*. At least, their effectiveness changes from basin to basin  
 1249 and according to the environmental features. The challenge for future studies is to identify  
 1250 functional traits that affect ecosystem processes in multiple environmental contexts. In our study,  
 1251 we reported that the significant BEF relations identified at different spatial scales were unaffected in  
 1252 nature and strength by the removal of rare species. However, the issue of rarity and the effect of rare  
 1253 species on ecosystem processes remains to be deeply explored by considering other systems and  
 1254 organisms. Two main issues need to be addressed: (1) whether rarity is a genuine phenomenon and  
 1255 (2) which key functional traits of rare species may be crucial in maintaining ecosystem functions.  
 1256 Future BEF studies should consider the integration of different size classes and trophic levels (e.g.  
 1257 meio- and macrofauna) to achieve more realistic conclusions, as also noted by Piot and co-authors  
 1258 (2014). Understanding BEF relationship and underlying processes is critical to preserving the deep-  
 1259 sea ecosystem and its functioning and is a precondition for its sustainable exploitation.

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1263 **Acknowledgments**

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1269

1270 | **Author contributions:** E. Baldrighti and E. Manini designed research; E. Baldrighti performed  
 1271 research; E.Baldrighti, G. d'Errico and D. Giovannelli analyzed data; E. Baldrighti prepared the  
 1272 manuscript with contributions from all co-authors.

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1603 **Figure Legends**

1604 **Fig. 1.** Map of the study area and sampling sites. Purple circle, Galicia bank - Atlantic ocean  
 1605 (ATL); red circles, Western Mediterranean basin (wM1, 2, 3), yellow circles, Central-Eastern  
 1606 Mediterranean basin (c-eM1, 2, 3).

1607 **Fig. 2.** Large spatial-scale relationships between macrofauna biodiversity and ecosystem  
 1608 functioning and efficiency. (a) Relationship between species richness (SR) and ecosystem  
 1609 functioning expressed as total benthic biomass ( $\text{mgC}/\text{m}^2$ ). The equation of the fitting line is  $y = e^{(-1.08+0.13x)}$  (N= 64;  $R^2 = 0.98$ ; P< 0.001). (b) Relationship between functional diversity, expressed as  
 1610 expected richness of deposit feeders ( $\text{EDF}_{(30)}$ ), and ecosystem functioning (total benthic biomass).  
 1611 The equation of the fitting line is  $y = e^{(2.64-0.16x)}$  (N=64;  $R^2 = 0.89$ ; P< 0.001).

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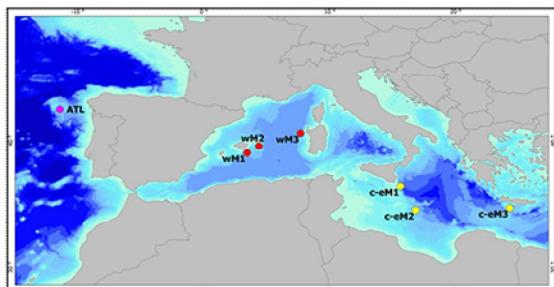
1614 **Fig. 3.** Basin-scale relationships between macrofauna biodiversity and ecosystem functioning and  
 1615 efficiency. (a) Relationship between expected species richness ( $\text{ES}_{(50)}$ ) and ecosystem functioning,  
 1616 expressed as total benthic biomass ( $\text{mgC}/\text{m}^2$ ). The equation of the fitting line is  $y = x^{1.43}$  (N = 27;  
 1617  $R^2 = 0.32$ ; P< 0.01). (b) Relationship between expected species richness ( $\text{ES}_{(50)}$ ) and ecosystem  
 1618 efficiency, expressed as macrobenthic biomass to prokaryotic biomass (MBM : TPB). The equation  
 1619 of the fitting line is  $y = e^{(-1.90+0.12x)}$  (N= 27;  $R^2 = 0.33$ ; p< 0.01 ).

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1621 **Fig. 4.** Basin-scale relationships between macrofauna functional diversity and ecosystem  
 1622 functioning. Relationship between functional diversity, expressed as expected richness of deposit  
 1623 feeders ( $\text{EDF}_{(30)}$ ) and expected predator richness ( $\text{EPR}_{(20)}$ ), and ecosystem functioning, expressed as  
 1624 total benthic biomass ( $\text{mgC}/\text{m}^2$ ). The equations of the fitting line are respectively (a)  $y = e^{(6.67-4.83x)}$   
 1625 (N= 9;  $R^2 = 0.98$ ; p< 0.01) and (b)  $y = x^{2.71}$  (N= 9;  $R^2 = 0.61$ ; p< 0.05) in the Atlantic Ocean and  
 1626 (c)  $y = e^{(-1.60+2.82x)}$  (N= 27;  $R^2 = 0.98$ ; p< 0.01 ) in the Western Mediterranean basin.

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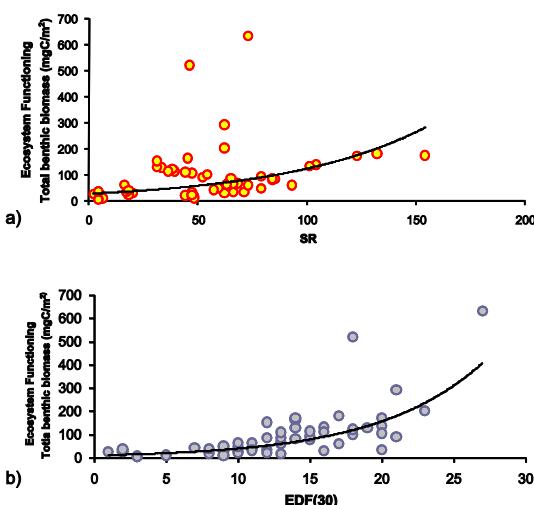
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1631 Fig. 1.

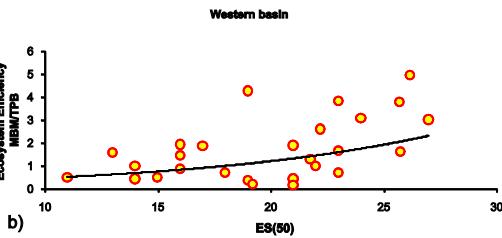
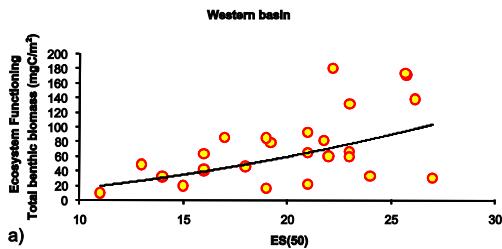
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1634 Fig. 2.

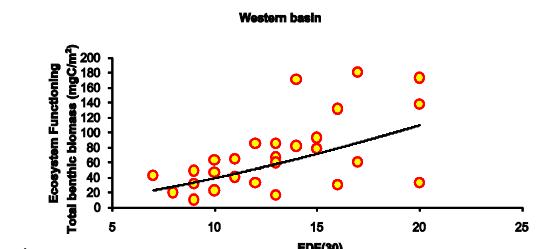
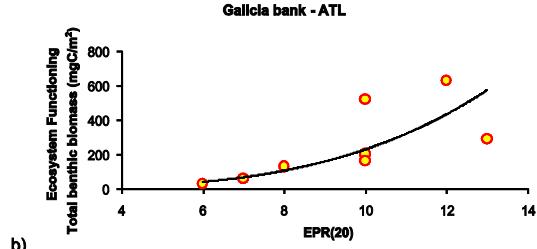
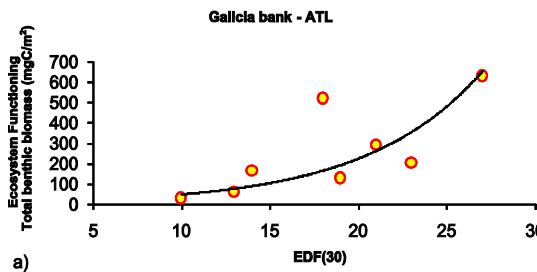
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1637 Fig. 3.

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1640 | Fig. 4.

1641 | **Table S1.** Environmental variables characterizing the seven investigated slope areas. Data are  
 1642 means  $\pm$  SD.

**Eliminato:** Environmental

Area and Station Code	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Depth (m)	Temp (°C)	Sand $\pm$ SD (%)	CPE $\pm$ SD (mg/g)	BPC $\pm$ SD (mgC/g)	PRT/CHO $\pm$ SD
<b>Atlantic Ocean</b>								
<b>Galicia Bank</b>								
ATL_US	42.9118	-11.7525	1140	9.6	92 $\pm$ 2	0.441 $\pm$ 0.061	0.124 $\pm$ 0.010	0.192 $\pm$ 0.116
ATL_MS	42.4607	-10.6547	1976	4.0	53 $\pm$ 32	2.685 $\pm$ 0.779	1.024 $\pm$ 0.093	0.575 $\pm$ 0.088
ATL_LS	41.7285	-10.6835	3068	2.7	18 $\pm$ 3	2.833 $\pm$ 0.661	0.992 $\pm$ 0.074	0.174 $\pm$ 0.021
<b>Western Mediterranean</b>								
wM1_US	39.2709	3.3883	1194	13.1	9 $\pm$ 3	0.416 $\pm$ 0.318	0.734 $\pm$ 0.057	0.403 $\pm$ 0.328
wM1_MS	39.2026	3.4336	1804	13.2	14 $\pm$ 2	0.618 $\pm$ 0.026	0.660 $\pm$ 0.111	0.314 $\pm$ 0.056
wM1_LS	38.9398	3.6271	2346	13.3	12 $\pm$ 1	0.596 $\pm$ 0.160	0.651 $\pm$ 0.027	0.187 $\pm$ 0.077
wM2_US	39.6012	4.1453	1189	13.1	6 $\pm$ 1	6.163 $\pm$ 0.319	2.131 $\pm$ 0.191	0.668 $\pm$ 0.123
wM2_MS	39.2501	4.1834	1862	13.2	9 $\pm$ 2	1.976 $\pm$ 0.373	1.209 $\pm$ 0.070	0.785 $\pm$ 0.264
wM2_LS	39.2333	5.4167	2758	13.3	6 $\pm$ 1	2.707 $\pm$ 0.864	1.254 $\pm$ 0.130	0.962 $\pm$ 0.371
wM3_US	40.5450	7.6980	1333	13.3	8 $\pm$ 1	1.527 $\pm$ 1.408	0.671 $\pm$ 0.170	1.109 $\pm$ 0.700
wM3_MS	40.5474	7.6729	1930	13.2	14 $\pm$ 6	1.122 $\pm$ 0.144	0.680 $\pm$ 0.130	1.696 $\pm$ 2.075
wM3_LS	40.5557	7.6451	2447	13.3	19 $\pm$ 15	0.955 $\pm$ 0.303	0.800 $\pm$ 0.498	1.019 $\pm$ 0.576
<b>Central-Eastern Mediterranean</b>								
c-eM1_US	36.4308	15.5175	1246	13.7	3 $\pm$ 1	4.156 $\pm$ 0.591	1.644 $\pm$ 0.335	3.682 $\pm$ 0.136
c-eM1_MS	36.4220	15.5464	1779	13.7	1 $\pm$ 0.3	8.347 $\pm$ 0.465	1.409 $\pm$ 0.093	2.922 $\pm$ 0.371
c-eM1_LS	36.4163	15.5841	2120	13.8	3 $\pm$ 1	1.627 $\pm$ 0.255	1.107 $\pm$ 0.119	2.201 $\pm$ 0.548
c-eM2_US	34.5290	16.3427	1173	13.7	14 $\pm$ 3	1.829 $\pm$ 0.323	0.854 $\pm$ 0.017	0.459 $\pm$ 0.088
c-eM2_MS	34.5187	16.8077	1927	13.7	40 $\pm$ 1	2.628 $\pm$ 1.195	0.720 $\pm$ 0.055	0.801 $\pm$ 0.254
c-eM2_LS	34.5583	17.3400	2696	13.8	34 $\pm$ 7	1.728 $\pm$ 1.389	0.824 $\pm$ 0.049	0.290 $\pm$ 0.076
c-eM3_US	34.9539	24.5709	1217	14.7	10 $\pm$ 2	1.960 $\pm$ 0.292	0.760 $\pm$ 0.059	0.262 $\pm$ 0.088
c-eM3_MS	34.8833	24.5477	1897	14.7	3 $\pm$ 0.4	0.418 $\pm$ 0.007	0.869 $\pm$ 0.051	0.403 $\pm$ 0.044
c-eM3_LS	35.1388	20.8482	2708	14.7	4 $\pm$ 1	0.554 $\pm$ 0.138	1.012 $\pm$ 0.073	0.310 $\pm$ 0.022

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1644 The following abbreviations are used : CPE, Total phytopigments; BPC, biopolymeric C;  
 1645 PRT/CHO, protein to carbohydrate ratio.

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1656   **Table S2.** Macrofaunal diversity and functional diversity along the investigated slope areas. In bold  
 1657   biodiversity and functional diversity indices values that significantly decreased after the removal of  
 1658   rare species. Data are means  $\pm$  SD.

Area and Station Code	Biodiversity			Functional diversity				Without rare species	
	taxa $\pm$ SD	SR $\pm$ SD	ES <sub>(50)</sub> $\pm$ SD	$\Theta^{-1}$ $\pm$ SD	EPR <sub>(20)</sub> $\pm$ SD	EDF <sub>(30)</sub> $\pm$ SD	BP $\pm$ SD	SR $\pm$ SD	EDF <sub>(30)</sub> $\pm$ SD
<b>Atlantic Ocean Galicia Bank</b>									
ATL_US	11 $\pm$ 3	18 $\pm$ 3	18 $\pm$ 3	2.33 $\pm$ 0.03	7 $\pm$ 1	12 $\pm$ 2	89 $\pm$ 9	18 $\pm$ 3	12 $\pm$ 2
ATL_MS	15 $\pm$ 3	56 $\pm$ 21	37 $\pm$ 6	1.83 $\pm$ 0.26	10 $\pm$ 2	23 $\pm$ 4	374 $\pm$ 118	56 $\pm$ 21	23 $\pm$ 4
ATL_LS	11 $\pm$ 2	51 $\pm$ 10	35 $\pm$ 3	1.69 $\pm$ 0.25	11 $\pm$ 2	18 $\pm$ 4	397 $\pm$ 122	51 $\pm$ 10	18 $\pm$ 4
<b>Western Mediterranean</b>									
wM1_US	8 $\pm$ 1	59 $\pm$ 11	18 $\pm$ 5	1.57 $\pm$ 0.28	8 $\pm$ 3	11 $\pm$ 2	80 $\pm$ 27	<b>42<math>\pm</math>11</b>	<b>8<math>\pm</math>1</b>
wM1_MS	6 $\pm$ 1	60 $\pm$ 12	23 $\pm$ 4	2.69 $\pm$ 0.63	7 $\pm$ 2	16 $\pm$ 4	72 $\pm$ 9	<b>35<math>\pm</math>12</b>	<b>5<math>\pm</math>1</b>
wM1_LS	5 $\pm$ 0	46 $\pm$ 2	16 $\pm$ 5	2.34 $\pm$ 1.13	9 $\pm$ 2	9 $\pm$ 1	51 $\pm$ 3	<b>33<math>\pm</math>2</b>	<b>5<math>\pm</math>0</b>
wM2_US	16 $\pm$ 2	136 $\pm$ 16	25 $\pm$ 2	1.57 $\pm$ 0.08	12 $\pm$ 2	17 $\pm$ 3	479 $\pm$ 22	136 $\pm$ 16	17 $\pm$ 3
wM2_MS	13 $\pm$ 2	97 $\pm$ 10	24 $\pm$ 2	1.94 $\pm$ 0.29	8 $\pm$ 2	17 $\pm$ 3	409 $\pm$ 7	97 $\pm$ 10	17 $\pm$ 3
wM2_LS	14 $\pm$ 3	74 $\pm$ 9	21 $\pm$ 2	1.99 $\pm$ 0.18	9 $\pm$ 2	13 $\pm$ 2	92 $\pm$ 19	74 $\pm$ 9	13 $\pm$ 2
wM3_US	12 $\pm$ 1	85 $\pm$ 7	20 $\pm$ 2	1.49 $\pm$ 0.09	7 $\pm$ 1	13 $\pm$ 4	257 $\pm$ 20	<b>61<math>\pm</math>7</b>	<b>9<math>\pm</math>0</b>
wM3_MS	10 $\pm$ 0	69 $\pm$ 9	18 $\pm$ 3	1.43 $\pm$ 0.10	8 $\pm$ 2	12 $\pm$ 3	173 $\pm$ 13	<b>45<math>\pm</math>9</b>	<b>7<math>\pm</math>1</b>
wM3_LS	8 $\pm$ 1	61 $\pm$ 5	14 $\pm$ 2	1.21 $\pm$ 0.04	6 $\pm$ 1	9 $\pm$ 3	88 $\pm$ 12	<b>34<math>\pm</math>5</b>	<b>6<math>\pm</math>2</b>
<b>Central-Eastern Mediterranean</b>									
c-eM1_US	10 $\pm$ 2	46 $\pm$ 13	25 $\pm$ 7	1.58 $\pm$ 0.21	7 $\pm$ 2	18 $\pm$ 4	132 $\pm$ 30	46 $\pm$ 13	18 $\pm$ 4
c-eM1_MS	9 $\pm$ 1	43 $\pm$ 4	24 $\pm$ 3	1.71 $\pm$ 0.18	7 $\pm$ 2	16 $\pm$ 4	114 $\pm$ 13	43 $\pm$ 4	16 $\pm$ 4
c-eM1_LS	8 $\pm$ 2	35 $\pm$ 4	21 $\pm$ 5	1.69 $\pm$ 0.28	6 $\pm$ 2	15 $\pm$ 3	53 $\pm$ 20	35 $\pm$ 4	15 $\pm$ 3
c-eM2_US	8 $\pm$ 2	47 $\pm$ 6	23 $\pm$ 2	2.76 $\pm$ 0.24	8 $\pm$ 2	16 $\pm$ 3	58 $\pm$ 20	47 $\pm$ 6	16 $\pm$ 3
c-eM2_MS	9 $\pm$ 1	25 $\pm$ 3	17 $\pm$ 3	2.78 $\pm$ 0.04	5 $\pm$ 2	12 $\pm$ 3	35 $\pm$ 7	25 $\pm$ 3	12 $\pm$ 3
c-eM2_LS	5 $\pm$ 0	16 $\pm$ 3	14 $\pm$ 3	2.79 $\pm$ 0.46	5 $\pm$ 1	9 $\pm$ 1	23 $\pm$ 5	16 $\pm$ 3	9 $\pm$ 1
c-eM3_US	2 $\pm$ 0	18 $\pm$ 1	16 $\pm$ 2	2.41 $\pm$ 0.15	3 $\pm$ 1	10 $\pm$ 2	31 $\pm$ 1	18 $\pm$ 1	10 $\pm$ 2
c-eM3_MS	4 $\pm$ 1	4 $\pm$ 2	2 $\pm$ 0	1.60 $\pm$ 0.53	0	2 $\pm$ 1	18 $\pm$ 2	4 $\pm$ 2	2 $\pm$ 1
c-eM3_LS	2 $\pm$ 1	5 $\pm$ 1	3 $\pm$ 1	2.00 $\pm$ 0.00	1 $\pm$ 1	4 $\pm$ 1	7 $\pm$ 4	5 $\pm$ 1	4 $\pm$ 1

1659   The following abbreviations are used: US = upper slope, 1200 m; MS = middle slope, 1800-1900  
 1660   m; LS = lower slope, 2400-2700 m.

1661   SR, species richness; ES<sub>(50)</sub>, expected species number on 50 individuals.

1662    $\Theta^{-1}$ , trophic diversity; EPR<sub>(20)</sub>, expected predators richness on 20 individuals; EDF<sub>(30)</sub>, expected  
 1663   deposit feeders richness on 30 individuals; BP, bioturbation potential.

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1673**Table S3.** Ecosystem functioning and Ecosystem efficiency values reported along the seven studied slope areas. Data are means  $\pm$  SD.

Area and Station Code	Ecosystem Functioning		Ecosystem Efficiency		
	PR biomass $\pm$ SD (mgC/m <sup>2</sup> )	Tot Biomass $\pm$ SD (mgC/m <sup>2</sup> )	MBM/TPB $\pm$ SD	MBM/BPC $\pm$ SD	MBM/MEB $\pm$ SD
<b>Atlantic Ocean Galicia Bank</b>					
ATL_US	2.95 $\pm$ 0.61	44.40 $\pm$ 22.74	14.69 $\pm$ 11.44	0.0374 $\pm$ 0.0179	41.182 $\pm$ 42.827
ATL_MS	23.34 $\pm$ 10.43	319.60 $\pm$ 271.32	5.69 $\pm$ 4.31	0.0281 $\pm$ 0.0253	48.760 $\pm$ 55.906
ATL_LS	34.20 $\pm$ 23.66	323.91 $\pm$ 180.30	14.93 $\pm$ 9.00	0.0327 $\pm$ 0.0175	66.398 $\pm$ 22.790
<b>Western Mediterranean</b>					
wM1_US	1.23 $\pm$ 1.58	45.97 $\pm$ 18.44	2.08 $\pm$ 1.52	0.0030 $\pm$ 0.0027	1.053 $\pm$ 0.698
wM1_MS	0.14 $\pm$ 0.10	26.33 $\pm$ 8.83	2.15 $\pm$ 1.55	0.0017 $\pm$ 0.0010	0.921 $\pm$ 0.430
wM1_LS	0.70 $\pm$ 0.92	17.24 $\pm$ 6.40	0.46 $\pm$ 0.03	0.0005 $\pm$ 0.0001	0.439 $\pm$ 0.202
wM2_US	4.52 $\pm$ 5.37	174.64 $\pm$ 4.93	2.65 $\pm$ 1.08	0.0049 $\pm$ 0.0003	2.227 $\pm$ 0.312
wM2_MS	1.20 $\pm$ 1.78	116.90 $\pm$ 30.69	2.63 $\pm$ 2.02	0.0066 $\pm$ 0.0032	5.452 $\pm$ 3.402
wM2_LS	0.12 $\pm$ 0.08	67.51 $\pm$ 9.70	0.35 $\pm$ 0.30	0.0011 $\pm$ 0.0004	1.089 $\pm$ 0.129
wM3_US	0.62 $\pm$ 0.62	63.64 $\pm$ 19.59	1.98 $\pm$ 1.98	0.0052 $\pm$ 0.0033	5.140 $\pm$ 6.499
wM3_MS	0.38 $\pm$ 0.36	80.44 $\pm$ 15.24	1.89 $\pm$ 0.03	0.0062 $\pm$ 0.0025	1.530 $\pm$ 0.718
wM3_LS	0.10 $\pm$ 0.03	41.22 $\pm$ 7.93	0.95 $\pm$ 0.58	0.0020 $\pm$ 0.0013	1.101 $\pm$ 0.969
<b>Central-Eastern Mediterranean</b>					
c-eM1_US	7.09 $\pm$ 11.81	106.62 $\pm$ 20.09	0.49 $\pm$ 0.30	0.0020 $\pm$ 0.001	10.974 $\pm$ 16.857
c-eM1_MS	0.19 $\pm$ 0.27	108.9 $\pm$ 3.40	0.11 $\pm$ 0.01	0.0007 $\pm$ 0.0000	0.629 $\pm$ 0.136
c-eM1_LS	0.03 $\pm$ 0.03	128.97 $\pm$ 20.16	0.02 $\pm$ 0.01	0.0002 $\pm$ 0.0001	0.201 $\pm$ 0.094
c-eM2_US	26.75 $\pm$ 33.54	na	4.60 $\pm$ 0.11	0.0112 $\pm$ 0.0010	na
c-eM2_MS	0.48 $\pm$ 0.31	na	0.26 $\pm$ 0.04	0.0014 $\pm$ 0.0003	na
c-eM2_LS	0.76 $\pm$ 0.44	na	0.17 $\pm$ 0.06	0.0010 $\pm$ 0.0006	na
c-eM3_US	0.01 $\pm$ 0.01	30.82 $\pm$ 8.72	1.20 $\pm$ 0.73	0.0021 $\pm$ 0.0009	3.596 $\pm$ 1.077
c-eM3_MS	0	28.42 $\pm$ 6.95	0.14 $\pm$ 0.17	0.0005 $\pm$ 0.0006	5.027 $\pm$ 6.887
c-eM3_LS	0.18 $\pm$ 0.12	7.21 $\pm$ 2.57	0.52 $\pm$ 0.42	0.0002 $\pm$ 0.0002	4.928 $\pm$ 5.327

1674 The following abbreviations are used: US = upper slope, 1200 m; MS = middle slope, 1800-1900  
1675 m; LS = lower slope, 2400-2700 m.1676 PR biomass, macrobenthic predators biomass; Tot Biomass, total benthic biomass as the sum of  
1677 micro-, meio- and macrofaunal biomasses.1678 MBM/TPB, macrobenthic biomass to prokaryotic biomass; MBM/BPC, macrobenthic biomass to  
1679 biopolymeric C; MBM/MEB, macrobenthic biomass to meiobenthic biomass.

1680 na = not available data.

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 1689   **Table S4.** Large-scale analysis. Significant relations detected between macrofauna biodiversity  
 1690 (i.e., structural and functional diversity) and ecosystem functioning and efficiency (i.e., Dependent  
 1691 variables), after the removal of covariables' effect (i.e., depth, longitude, temperature, biopolymeric  
 1692 organic C and chloroplastic pigment equivalent content, protein to carbohydrate ratio). The linear,  
 power and exponential models were used to assess the presence and the nature of the relations.

Independent variable		df	MS	Pseudo-F	P	Dependent variable	Best model
SR	Covariables	7		8.13	**	Total benthic biomass	exponential
	Regression	1	36756.46				
	Residual	44	4522.36				
	Total	52					
ES <sub>(50)</sub>	Covariables	7		3.98	*	Predators biomass	exponential
	Regression	1	392.79				
	Residual	53	98.58				
	Total	61					
EDF <sub>(30)</sub>	Covariables	7		5.97	*	Total benthic biomass	exponential
	Regression	1	28146.22				
	Residual	44	4718.05				
	Total	52					
BP	Covariables	7		9.70	***	MBM/BPC	linear
	Regression	1	0.00037				
	Residual	53	0.00004				
	Total	61					

1693 Best model: referred to linear, power or exponential model that, according to the AIC test (see Sect.  
 1694 2.7), can better explain the presence of a relation between different measures of macrofauna  
 1695 diversity and each one of the dependent variables considered.

1696 Independent variables: Structural diversity as species richness (SR) and expected species richness  
 1697 (ES<sub>(50)</sub>); functional diversity as expected richness of deposit feeders (EDF<sub>(30)</sub>) and bioturbation  
 1698 potential (BP). Ecosystem efficiency as macrobenthic biomass to biopolymeric carbon ratio  
 1699 (MBM/BPC). In the regression analyses, all test were based on Euclidean distances calculated  
 1700 among observations from untransformed data. The following abbreviations are used: df = degrees  
 1701 of freedom; MS = mean square; Pseudo-F = statistic; P = probability level (\*\* = P<0.001; \*\* =  
 1702 P<0.01; \* = P<0.05).

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**Table S5.** Biodiversity and functional diversity effects on ecosystem functioning and efficiency, before and after covariables removal, at (a) large spatial scale and (b) basin- spatial scale.  
 Biodiversity expressed as expected species richness ( $ES_{(50)}$ ); species richness (SR) and richness of macrofaunal taxa. Functional diversity expressed as bioturbation potential (BP); expected deposit feeders ( $EDF_{(30)}$ ) and expected predators ( $EPR_{(20)}$ ) species richness.  
 Ecosystem functioning expressed as total benthic biomass; macrobenthic predators biomass and prokaryotic biomass. Ecosystem efficiency expressed as macrobenthic biomass on biopolymeric carbon ratio (MBM/BPC); macrobenthic biomass on prokaryotic biomass ratio (MBM/TPB) and macrobenthic biomass on meiofaunal biomass (MBM/MEB).

(a)

Emerged relationship	BEFORE		Best model	AFTER	
	R <sup>2</sup>	P		R <sup>2</sup>	P
$ES_{(50)}$ vs Total biomass	0.67	***	exponential	0.10	0.08
Taxa richness vs Total biomass	0.26	**	power	0.02	0.59
$ES_{(50)}$ vs MBM/BPC	0.27	**	linear	0.01	0.66
$ES_{(50)}$ vs MBM/TPB	0.25	**	exponential	0.02	0.58
$ES_{(50)}$ vs MBM/MEB	0.67	***	exponential	0.10	0.14
BP vs prokaryotic biomass	0.44	**	exponential	0.02	0.13
BP vs MBM/MEB	0.25	**	linear	0.02	0.22
BP vs MBM/TPB	0.25	**	linear	0.02	0.13

(b)

Area Code	Emerged relationship	BEFORE		Best model	AFTER	
		R <sup>2</sup>	P		R <sup>2</sup>	P
<b>Atlantic Ocean</b> <b>Galicia Bank</b>	$ES_{(50)}$ vs Total biomass	0.48	*	power	0.02	0.75
	SR vs Total biomass	0.83	***	exponential	0.01	0.41
	SR vs Predators biomass	0.98	***	exponential	0.19	0.66
	$ES_{(50)}$ vs MBM/MEB	0.98	***	exponential	0.14	0.33
	SR vs MBM/MEB	0.96	***	exponential	0.01	0.34
	$EDF_{(30)}$ vs Predators biomass	0.84	***	exponential	0.2	0.07
<b>Western Mediterranean</b>	SR vs Predators biomass	0.37	**	linear	0.08	0.09
	Taxa richness vs Total biomass	0.70	***	power	0.01	0.23
	$EPR_{(20)}$ vs Total biomass	0.65	***	linear	0.00	1.00
	$EDF_{(30)}$ vs Predators biomass	0.65	***	exponential	0.06	0.20
<b>Central-Eastern Mediterranean</b>	$ES_{(50)}$ vs Total biomass	0.56	**	linear	0.01	0.83
	SR vs Total biomass	0.99	***	exponential	0.00	0.97
	SR vs Predators biomass	0.92	***	exponential	0.01	0.78
	Taxa richness vs Total biomass	0.70	***	linear	0.01	0.23
	$ES_{(50)}$ vs MBM/MEB	0.64	**	exponential	0.18	0.12
	SR vs MBM/MEB	0.65	**	exponential	0.10	0.25
	Taxa richness vs MBM/MEB	0.64	**	exponential	0.06	0.40
	$EPR_{(20)}$ vs Total biomass	0.70	***	linear	0.01	0.35
	$EPR_{(20)}$ vs Predators biomass	0.90	***	exponential	0.11	0.06
	$EPR_{(20)}$ vs MBM/TPB	0.76	***	exponential	0.02	0.15
	$EPR_{(20)}$ vs MBM/MEB	0.64	**	exponential	0.20	0.11
	$EDF_{(30)}$ vs Total biomass	0.62	**	linear	0.01	0.91

Best model: referred to linear, power, exponential models according to the AIC test (see Sect. 2.7). The following abbreviations are used: P = probability level (\*\* = P<0.001; \*\* = P<0.01; \* = P<0.05); R<sup>2</sup> = regression coefficient.

**Table S6.** Basin-scale analysis. Significant relations detected between macrofauna biodiversity (i.e., structural and functional diversity) on ecosystem functioning and efficiency, after the removal of covariates' effect (i.e., depth, longitude, temperature, biopolymeric organic C and chloroplastic pigment equivalent content, protein to carbohydrate ratio).

Independent variable	Basin		df	MS	Pseudo-F	P	Dependent variable	Best model
SR	Western	Covariates	6		14.62	***	Total benthic biomass	exponential
		Regression	1	4426.99				
		Residual	19	302.71				
		Total	26					
ES <sub>(50)</sub>	Western	Covariates	6		3.79	*	Total benthic biomass	power
		Regression	1	1691.67				
		Residual	19	446.68				
		Total	26					
SR	Western	Covariates	6		10.95	***	MBM/TPB	linear
		Regression	1	10.00				
		Residual	19	0.91				
		Total	26					
ES <sub>(50)</sub>	Western	Covariates	6		7.93	**	MBM/TPB	exponential
		Regression	1	8.06				
		Residual	19	1.02				
		Total	26					
EDF <sub>(30)</sub>	Atlantic	Covariates	5		445.60	*	Total benthic biomass	exponential
		Regression	1	5475.90				
		Residual	1	12.29				
		Total	7					
EPR <sub>(20)</sub>	Atlantic	Covariates	5		139.75	*	Total benthic biomass	power
		Regression	1	5449.19				
		Residual	1	38.99				
		Total	7					
EDF <sub>(30)</sub>	Western	Covariates	6		13.71	***	Total benthic biomass	exponential
		Regression	1	4266.45				
		Residual	19	311.16				
		Total	26					
BP	Western	Covariates	6		5.9	*	MBM/MEB	exponential
		Regression	1	37.40				
		Residual	19	6.36				
		Total	26					
EDF <sub>(30)</sub>	Western	Covariates	6		4.64	*	MBM/MEB	exponential
		Regression	1	25.47				
		Residual	19	5.49				
		Total	26					

Best model: Referred to linear, power, exponential models according to the AIC test (see Sect. 2.7). Structural diversity as species richness (SR) and expected species richness (ES<sub>(50)</sub>); functional diversity as expected richness of deposit feeders (EDF<sub>(30)</sub>); expected predators richness (EPR(20)) and bioturbation potential (BP). Ecosystem efficiency as macrobenthic biomass to prokaryotic biomass ratio (MBM/TPB) and macrobenthic biomass to meiobenthic biomass ratio (MBM/MEB). In the regression analyses, all test were based on Euclidean distances calculated among observations from untransformed data. The following abbreviations are used: df = degrees of freedom; MS = mean square; Pseudo-F = statistic; P = probability level (\*\* = P<0.001; \*\* = P<0.01; \* = P<0.05).

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**Table S7.** List of “singletons” species identified along the (a) wM1 slope and (b) wM3 slope areas in the western Mediterranean basin.

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“Rarest of rare” species are in bold. The following symbols are used: x = presence; - = absence.

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**(a)**

Organism	1200 m	1800 m	2400 m
Anthuriidae sp1	x	-	-
<i>Aegialoalaimus sp2</i>	-	x	x
<b>Anthuridae sp2</b>	-	x	-
<i>Araeoalaimus sp1</i>	-	x	-
<i>Bathyeurystomina sp1</i>	-	-	x
<b>Bryozoa sp4</b>	-	-	x
<b>Bryozoa sp5</b>	x	-	-
Cirratulidae sp2	-	x	-
Cossuridae sp1	-	x	-
<b>Cuspidaria sp2</b>	-	x	-
<b>Diastyloides serratus</b>	-	-	x
Dorvilleidae sp1	-	-	x
<i>Dyastilis sp1</i>	x	x	-
Eusiridae sp1	x	x	-
Eusyllinae sp1	-	x	-
<b>Exogoniniae sp1</b>	-	-	x
Foraminifera sp4	-	x	-
Foraminifera sp5	x	x	-
Heteropioniidae sp2	x	x	-
Hydroida sp1	-	x	x
Hydroida sp2	-	x	-
Ischnomesidae sp1	x	x	-
<i>Kelliella sp1</i>	-	x	-
<b>Leptognathia aneristus</b>	x	-	-
<b>Leptognathia sp1</b>	-	-	x
<i>Limopsis sp1</i>	-	x	-
Lumbrineridae sp1	x	-	-
<i>Macrostylis sp1</i>	-	x	-
Magelonidae sp1	-	-	x
<i>Micoletzkya sp1</i>	x	-	-
Oligochaeta sp1	-	x	-
Oligochaeta sp2	-	-	x
Orbinidae sp1	x	-	-
<i>Paramonhystera sp1</i>	x	-	-
<i>Paranarthrura insignis</i>	-	x	-
<i>Phanodermopsis sp1</i>	x	-	-
<b>Phascolosoma pelnum</b>	x	-	-
<b>Phascolosoma sp1</b>	x	-	-
Porifera sp1	-	x	-
Porifera sp2	-	x	-
<i>Pseudotanais macrocheles</i>	x	-	-
Serpulidae sp1	-	x	-
Siphonodentaliidae sp1	-	-	x
Sipuncula sp2	-	x	-
Syllidae sp2	x	-	-
<i>Uvigerina mediterranea</i>	-	x	-
<i>Yoldiella sp1</i>	-	-	x

**(b)**

Organism	1200 m	1800 m	2400 m
Anthuriidae sp1	x	-	x
<i>Aphroditidae sp1</i>	x	-	-
<i>Bathyarca sp1</i>	x	-	-
<b>Capitellidae sp3</b>	x	-	-
Chaetopteridae sp1	-	-	x
<b>Cirratulidae sp3</b>	x	x	-
<i>Collettea cylindrata</i>	-	-	x
<i>Cryptocope sp1</i>	x	-	x
<b>Cuspidariidae sp1</b>	x	-	x
<b>Cyclaspis longicaudata</b>	x	-	-
<b>Dentaliida sp2</b>	x	x	-
<i>Dentalium sp1</i>	x	-	-
<i>Desmosoma sp1</i>	-	x	-
Desmosomatidae sp1	-	-	x
<i>Dyastiloides sp1</i>	-	x	-
<b>Eurycope sp1</b>	-	x	-
Eusyllinae sp1	x	-	-
Fauveliopsidae sp2	-	-	x
Foraminifera sp.1	-	x	x
Foraminifera sp.2	x	x	-
Foraminifera sp.3	x	-	-
Gammaridae sp1	x	x	-
<i>Golfingia sp1</i>	-	x	x
Ilyarachnidae sp1	x	x	-
<b>Ilyarachnidae sp2</b>	-	-	x
Ischnomesidae sp1	-	-	x
<i>Ischnosoma sp1</i>	-	-	x
<i>Kellia sp1</i>	-	x	-
<i>Leptognathia filiformis</i>	x	-	-
<b>Leptognathia sp1</b>	x	-	-
<b>Limopsis sp1</b>	-	-	x
<i>Macrostylis sp1</i>	-	x	-
Maldanidae sp2	-	x	-
<b>Nannoniscus sp1</b>	-	x	-
Nemertea	-	-	x
Onuphiidae sp2	x	-	-
Opheliidae sp1	-	-	x
Orbinidae sp1	-	-	x
Oweniidae sp1	-	-	x
Paraonidae sp1	-	-	x
Paraonidae sp2	x	-	-
<i>Phascolion sp1</i>	-	x	-
Phyllodocidae sp1	-	x	x
<i>Physcosoma sp1</i>	-	-	x
Pisionidae sp1	x	-	-
Porifera sp1	-	x	-
<i>Pseudotanais macrocheles</i>	-	-	x
Sabellariidae sp1	-	x	-
<i>Sclerochilus sp1</i>	-	x	x
Serpulidae sp1	-	-	x
Sipuncula sp1	-	-	x
Sipuncula sp2	x	x	-
Spionidae sp2	-	x	-
<b>Leptognathia sp1</b>	x	-	-
Syllidae sp1	-	-	x
Syllidae sp2	-	x	x
Terebellidae sp1	-	-	x
<i>Yoldia sp1</i>	x	-	-
<b>Yoldiella sp2</b>	x	-	-

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<b>Pagina 16: [3] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 16: [3] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 16: [3] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Colore carattere: Nero		
<b>Pagina 16: [3] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Colore carattere: Nero, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 16: [3] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 16: [3] Formattato</b>	elisa	10/03/2016 16.56.00
Tipo di carattere: AdvTT5235d5a9, Colore carattere: Nero		
<b>Pagina 16: [4] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 16: [4] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 16: [4] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 16: [4] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [4] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [4] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [4] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)

**Pagina 16: [4] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Evidenziato

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 16: [5] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 17: [6] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [7] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [8] Eliminato** elisa **26/02/2016 9.38.00**

The deep-sea is the most extensive and highly diversified environment on the planet, and provides the main long-term sink for carbon flux from the photic zone (Gage and Tyler, 1991).

**Pagina 17: [9] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Non Evidenziato

**Pagina 17: [10] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Non Evidenziato

**Pagina 17: [11] Eliminato** elisa **10/03/2016 21.38.00**

Animals such as nematodes (Ingels and Vanreusel, 2013) and burrowing invertebrates (Lohrer et al., 2004) modify the seafloor habitat for microbes, significantly altering carbon flux, storage, and recycling nutrients over multiple timescales (Lohrer et al., 2004), thus playing an important role in the global ecosystem. Assessing the effect of a further and possible loss of biodiversity on ecosystem functioning due for instance to global warming, is thus of the utmost importance (Norkko et al., 2006).

**Pagina 17: [12] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto

**Pagina 17: [13] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto

**Pagina 17: [14] Formattato** elisa **12/03/2016 20.06.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto

<b>Pagina 17: [15] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto		
<b>Pagina 17: [16] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto		
<b>Pagina 17: [17] Eliminato</b>	elisa	<b>16/03/2016 21.59.00</b>
TOLGLIEREBEF relationships previously reported for deep-sea benthic communities (Danovaro et al., 2008) show: i) a prevalence of mutualistic interactions between organisms rather than competition interactions (Loreau, 2008) in different deep-sea habitats at different longitudes and latitudes; and ii) the loss of species can seriously affect the ecosystem functioning in a negative way (Danovaro et al., 2008).		
<b>Pagina 17: [18] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>10/03/2016 22.28.00</b>
Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici		
<b>Pagina 17: [19] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [20] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 17: [21] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [22] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [23] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 17: [24] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [25] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [26] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 17: [27] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 17: [28] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 17: [29] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [30] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 17: [31] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [32] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [33] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)

**Pagina 17: [34] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [35] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)

**Pagina 17: [36] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [37] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [38] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [39] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [40] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)

**Pagina 17: [41] Eliminato** elisa 10/03/2016 22.04.00

in relation to the functional traits and the species involved (O'Connor and Crowe, 2005). For example, a study (8) performed in open slope systems reported that BEF relationships are non existent.

**Pagina 17: [42] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [43] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [44] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [45] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 17: [46] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 17: [47] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 20.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

<b>Pagina 17: [48] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 17: [49] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [50] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 17: [51] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 20.06.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 17: [52] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>10/03/2016 22.28.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: AdvMINION-R, 9.5 pt		
<b>Pagina 18: [53] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.34.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 18: [54] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.34.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman		
<b>Pagina 18: [55] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.34.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 18: [56] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.34.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman		
<b>Pagina 18: [57] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.34.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 18: [58] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.34.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman		
<b>Pagina 18: [59] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.34.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 18: [60] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>11/03/2016 16.55.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 18: [61] Eliminato</b>	elisa	<b>03/03/2016 22.00.00</b>
Seven open slopes positioned along a west-east axis from the NE Atlantic Ocean to the Central-Eastern Mediterranean basin were selected for the study (Fig. 1).		
<b>Pagina 18: [62] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 17.24.00</b>
Spazioprima 0 pt, Dopo: 0 pt, Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici		
<b>Pagina 18: [63] Eliminato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.58.00</b>
(Giovannelli et al., 2013),		
<b>Pagina 18: [64] Eliminato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 16.58.00</b>
(Baldrighi et al., 2014)		
<b>Pagina 19: [65] Eliminato</b>	elisa	<b>12/03/2016 17.01.00</b>

## 2.2 Sampling strategy

Biological and environmental samples were collected during several cruises in the framework of the BIOFUN project ('*Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning in Contrasting Southern European*

*Deep-sea Environments: from viruses to Megafauna').* Sediment samples were collected from the seven open-slope areas: one in the NE Atlantic (ATL), three in the Western Mediterranean basin (wM1, wM2 and wM3) and three in the Central-Eastern Mediterranean basin (c-eM1, c-eM2 and c-eM3) (Fig. 1). All of the selected open-slope systems in the Mediterranean Sea ~~were from topographically regular settings~~ and characterized by different trophic and oceanographic conditions (D'Ortenzio et al., 2009; Giovannelli et al., 2013) (Table S1). At each slope, three stations at three different depth ranges were sampled and namely: upper bathyal (1,200 m), mid-bathyal (from 1,800 to 1,900 m), and lower bathyal (from 2,400 to 3,000 m). c-eM1 could not be sampled at the lower bathyal depth range: this station was substituted with another at 2,120 m (Table S1).

<b>Pagina 19: [66] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.24.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto		
<b>Pagina 19: [67] Formattato</b>	elisa	28/02/2016 9.04.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt		
<b>Pagina 19: [68] Eliminato</b>	elisa	28/02/2016 9.04.00
At each station, independent replicate samples (n=3) were collected to analyse macrobenthos, meiobenthos, microbial component and environmental variables using		
<b>Pagina 19: [69] Formattato</b>	elisa	28/02/2016 9.19.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Grassetto		
<b>Pagina 19: [70] Formattato</b>	elisa	28/02/2016 9.20.00
Non Apice / Pedice		
<b>Pagina 19: [71] Formattato</b>	elisa	28/02/2016 9.19.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Grassetto		
<b>Pagina 19: [72] Formattato</b>	elisa	28/02/2016 9.14.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 19: [73] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.39.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto		
<b>Pagina 19: [74] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 18.16.00
Spazioprima 0 pt, Dopo: 0 pt, Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici		
<b>Pagina 19: [75] Eliminato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.34.00

## 2.4 Environmental and faunal samples processing

<b>Pagina 19: [76] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.37.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 19: [77] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.37.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 19: [78] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.37.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 19: [79] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.37.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 19: [80] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.37.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 19: [81] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.37.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 19: [82] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.37.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.43.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.43.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.43.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.43.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.43.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.48.00

Apice

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.48.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito), Apice

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.43.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.49.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [83] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.16.00

Formattato

**Pagina 20: [84] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 17.53.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

<b>Pagina 20: [84] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.53.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 20: [84] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.53.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 20: [84] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.53.00
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Apice		
<b>Pagina 20: [84] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 17.55.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito), Apice		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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<b>Pagina 20: [85] Formattato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 18.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.06.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.08.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.08.00

Apice

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.08.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito), Apice

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.08.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [85] Formattato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.08.00

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 20: [86] Eliminato** elisa 11/03/2016 17.05.00

5

**Pagina 20: [86] Eliminato** elisa 04/03/2016 9.24.00

**Macrofaunal biodiversity and**

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 04/03/2016 9.28.00

traits

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.09.00

Macrobenthic organisms were counted and classified to the lowest possible taxonomic level.

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.34.00

measured

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 28/02/2016 10.06.00

or total number of species

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 28/02/2016 10.06.00

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 28/02/2016 10.07.00

theoretical

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 28/02/2016 10.07.00

S

**Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato** elisa 12/03/2016 18.34.00

This last method of rarefaction

<b>Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato</b>	elisa	12/03/2016 18.43.00
Danovaro et al., 2008		
<b>Pagina 20: [87] Eliminato</b>	elisa	04/03/2016 9.52.00
Functional diversity is the range of functions that are performed by the organisms in a system (Cardinale et al., 2011).		
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Giustificato, Rientro: Sinistro: 0 cm		
<b>Pagina 31: [89] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [92] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.55.00
Giustificato		
<b>Pagina 31: [93] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [95] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [96] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Giustificato, Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici		
<b>Pagina 31: [98] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [104] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [105] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [106] Formattato</b>	Unknown	

Inglese (Regno Unito)

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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Giustificato, Sillabare		
<b>Pagina 31: [114] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Sillabare		
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Colore carattere: Blu		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [126] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 31: [129] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00

Inglese (Regno Unito)

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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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<b>Pagina 31: [139] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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<b>Pagina 32: [148] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		

<b>Pagina 32: [152] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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<b>Pagina 32: [158] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 32: [161] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 32: [166] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
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<b>Pagina 32: [167] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 32: [169] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		

<b>Pagina 32: [174] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, 12 pt, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 33: [176] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese)		
<b>Pagina 33: [176] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [176] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		

<b>Pagina 33: [177] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [177] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
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Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [177] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [177] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [177] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [177] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [177] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Colore carattere: Colore personalizzato(RGB(19;20;19))		
<b>Pagina 33: [178] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [178] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [178] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [178] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 18.12.00
Formattato		
<b>Pagina 33: [179] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [179] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [179] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [179] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [179] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 33: [179] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [179] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [180] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [180] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [181] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [181] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [181] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [181] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [182] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [182] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [182] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 33: [182] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [183] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [183] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [184] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [184] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [184] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [185] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [185] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [186] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [186] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [186] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [186] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [186] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [187] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [188] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [188] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 34: [189] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [189] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 34: [189] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [189] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		

<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [190] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 34: [191] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [191] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [191] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [191] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [192] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [192] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [193] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [193] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 34: [194] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Nero		
<b>Pagina 34: [194] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, Non Grassetto, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Nero		
<b>Pagina 34: [194] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Minion Pro, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Nero, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [195] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [195] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [195] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [195] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [195] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [195] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>16/03/2016 22.56.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [196] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [196] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		

<b>Pagina 35: [196] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [196] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [196] Formattato</b>	elisa	16/03/2016 22.56.00
Formattato		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [197] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [198] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [198] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 19.00.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [199] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 35: [199] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [199] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 35: [199] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [199] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 35: [199] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [199] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 35: [199] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [200] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.57.00**

Formattato

**Pagina 35: [200] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [201] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [201] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [202] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [202] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [203] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [204] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [205] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [206] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [207] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 18.18.00**

Giustificato, Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici

**Pagina 35: [208] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [208] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [208] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 35: [208] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [208] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 35: [208] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

<b>Pagina 35: [208] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [208] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [208] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [209] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [210] Formattato</b>	elisa	16/03/2016 22.22.00
Rientro: Sinistro: 0 cm		
<b>Pagina 35: [211] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 35: [211] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [211] Formattato</b>	elisa	16/03/2016 22.22.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 35: [212] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [213] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 36: [213] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 36: [214] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 36: [214] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 36: [214] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo		
<b>Pagina 36: [215] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [215] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [215] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [216] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [216] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [216] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [216] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 36: [216] Formattato</b>	elisa	20/03/2016 21.58.00



Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [217] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 36: [217] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 17.40.00**

Colore carattere: Colore personalizzato(RGB(19;20;19))

**Pagina 36: [218] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [218] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [218] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [218] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [218] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [218] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [219] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [219] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 36: [219] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 37: [220] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 37: [220] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 37: [220] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 37: [220] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 37: [220] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 18.50.00**

Colore carattere: Blu

**Pagina 37: [221] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 37: [221] Formattato** elisa

Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

**Pagina 37: [222] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 37: [222] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 37: [222] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 37: [222] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Non Corsivo, Inglese (Regno Unito)



Tipo di carattere: Non Corsivo

<b>Pagina 38: [229] Cambia</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	
Codice campo modificato		
<b>Pagina 38: [230] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 38: [231] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [232] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [233] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 18.52.00</b>
Giustificato, Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici		
<b>Pagina 38: [234] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [235] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [236] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [237] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [238] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [239] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [240] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [241] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>16/03/2016 22.40.00</b>
Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici		
<b>Pagina 38: [242] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [243] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [244] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [245] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [246] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [247] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [248] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [249] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [250] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [251] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 17.22.00**

Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici

**Pagina 38: [252] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 38: [253] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [254] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 38: [255] Eliminato** elisa **14/03/2016 11.31.00**

Rigolet, C., Thiébaut E., Brind'Amour, A., and Dubois, S.F.: Investigating isotopic functional indices to reveal changes in the structure and functioning of benthic communities, Func. Ecol., 29, 1350–1360, 2015.

**Pagina 38: [256] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 38: [257] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 38: [258] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 38: [259] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 38: [260] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 38: [261] Formattato** elisa **27/02/2016 20.01.00**

Sillabare

**Pagina 38: [262] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

<b>Pagina 38: [263] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 38: [264] Cambia</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	
Codice campo modificato		
<b>Pagina 38: [265] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 38: [266] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 38: [267] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [268] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>16/03/2016 22.59.00</b>
Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici		
<b>Pagina 38: [269] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [270] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [271] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [272] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [273] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [274] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [275] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [276] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 38: [277] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 38: [278] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	<b>elisa</b>	

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [279] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, (asiatico) Cinese (Repubblica popolare cinese), (Altro) Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		

<b>Pagina 39: [280] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 18.31.00</b>
Formattato		
<b>Pagina 39: [281] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [281] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [282] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [282] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [283] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [283] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [283] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [284] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [284] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [285] Formattato</b>	elisa	
Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico		
<b>Pagina 39: [285] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [285] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [285] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [286] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [286] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>
Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)		
<b>Pagina 39: [286] Formattato</b>	elisa	<b>20/03/2016 21.58.00</b>

Tipo di carattere: 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [287] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [287] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [288] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [289] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [289] Formattato** elisa

27/02/2016 19.56.00

Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [290] Formattato** elisa

27/02/2016 19.56.00

Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici

**Pagina 39: [291] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [291] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [291] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [291] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [291] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [291] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [291] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [292] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [293] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 17.55.00

Giustificato, Sillabare, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e in alfabeto latino, Non regolare lo spazio tra testo asiatico e caratteri numerici

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa

20/03/2016 21.58.00

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [294] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Nessuna sottolineatura

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Nessuna sottolineatura

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Nessuna sottolineatura

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Tipo di carattere: Times New Roman, 12 pt, Nessuna sottolineatura, Inglese (Regno Unito)

**Pagina 39: [295] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 17.43.00**

Colore carattere: Colore personalizzato(RGB(19;20;19))

**Pagina 39: [296] Formattato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

Nessuna sottolineatura, Colore carattere: Automatico

**Pagina 39: [297] Eliminato** elisa **20/03/2016 21.58.00**

