abreviation	biological_trait		type_of_trait	short_variable_name	long_variable_name	description	unit
LH	Adult motility / Living habit	Capability of motility to escape, migrate, and for dispersion (Beauchard et al. 2017).	Response and effect	LH_none	LH_none	None motility: Organisms living attached in bottoms or sessile (Bremner et al. 2003, 2018). Permanently attached to a substratum (non-motile) or capable of movement across (or through) it (semi-motile) (MarLIN 2013).	
				LH_low	LH_low	Low motility: Semi-motile organisms with the capability to move across or through the sediment, e.g. Organisms living in tubes (Bremner et al. 2003, 2018).	
				LH_crawler	LH_crawler	Crawler: An organism that moves along on the substratum via movements of its legs, appendages (e.g. parapodia and chaetae) or muscles (MarLIN 2013).	
				LH_burrower	LH_burrower	Burrower: An organism that lives or moves in a burrow in soft sediments (Faulwetter S et al. 2014).	
				LH_high	LH_high_free_living	High motility or free living: Non-attached organisms.	
FM	Feeding method	Related to food acquisition, demographic control through predation, and biogeochemical cycles (Beauchard et al. 2017).	Response and effect	FM_predator	FM_predator	Predator: Any organim which feeds by preying on the other organisms, killing them for food (MarLIN 2013).	
				FM_suspension_feeder	FM_suspension_feeder	Suspension feeder: Any organism which feeds on particulate organic matter, including plankton, suspended in the water column (MarLIN 2013). Appendeges covered by mucus. They prefer live in no fine sediments.	
				FM_filter_feeder	FM_filter_feeder	Filter feeder: Any filter feeder is a suspension feeder. They themselves cretate water currents towards the special food retention.	
				FM_deposit_feeder	FM_deposit_feeder	Deposit feeder: Any organism which feeds on fragmented particulate organic matter from the substratum (MarLIN 2013).	
				FM_scavenger	FM_scavenger	Scavenger: Any organism that actively feeds on dead animals (Faulwetter et al. 2014).	
MBS	Maximum body size	Related to the maximum length (mm) of the organisms. MBS is a descriptor of the expression of diverse functions (e.g. physiological, reproductive, and ecological), and species performances (Beauchard et al 2017).	Response and effect	MBS_minor_2.5	MBS_minor_2.5	up to 2.5	mm
				MBS_2.5	MBS_2.5_to_5	2.6 to 5	mm
				MBS_5.1	MBS_5.1_to_10	5.1 to 10	mm
				MBS_10.1	MBS_10.1_to_20	10.1 to 20	mm
				MBS_20.1	MBS_20.1_to_50	20.1 to 50	mm
				MBS_50.1	MBS_50.1_to_80	50.1 to 80	mm
				MBS_80.1	MBS_80.1_to_100	80.1 to 100	mm
				MBS_100	MBS_major_100	100 mm	mm
EE	Ecosystem	Its modalities are categorised according to the type of	Effect	EE_biodiffusor	EE_biodiffusor	Biodiffuser of diffusive mixing: organisims with activities usually result in a constant and random local sediment biomixing over short distances (Kristensen et al. 2012).	
				EE_upward	EE_upward_conveyor	Upward conveyor belt transport: are vertically oriented species that typically feed head-down feeders actively slect and ingest particles in the deeper sediments and egest these non-locally as feaces in the sediment surface (Kristensen et al. 2012).	
				EE_downward	EE_downward_conveyor	Downward conveyors: exhibit a feeding strategy opposite to that of upward conveyors. Vertically oriented head-up feeders actively select and ingest particles at the surface and egest these non-locally as faeces in deeper sediment strata (Kristensen et al. 2012).	

EE	engineering	according to the type of bioturbation.	Effect	EE_regenerator	EE_regenerator	Regenerators: are excavators that dig and continuously maintain burrows in the sediment and by doing so they mechanically transfer sediment from depth to the surface (Faulwetter et al. 2012).
				EE_blind_ventilation	EE_blind_ended_ventilation	Blind ended ventilation: Ventilation occurs when animals flush their burrows with overlying water for respiratory and feeding purposes. Blind-ended ventilation occurs when I-shaped burrows are flushed uni- or bidirectionally depending on the permeability of the sediment (Kristensen et al. 2012).
				EE_open_ventilation	EE_open_ended_ventilation	Open ended ventilation: In open-ended ventilation the burrows are U-shaped and can be flushed easily from one end to the other (Kristensen et al. 2012).
				EE_reef_forming	EE_habitat_building_reef_ forming	Reef forming: Species which create structures which in turn form new habitats for other species (Faulwetter et al. 2012).
LD	Larval development / Early development	Embryological point of view (Poulin et al. 2001)	Response	LD_direct_development	LD_direct_development	Direct development: There are no intermediate larval stage(s) or postembryonic metamorphoses. Embryonic development culminates in the hatching or birth of a fully formed miniature adult (Hall & Olson 2003).
				LD_indirect_development	LD_indirect_development	Indirect development: One or more successive, free-living larval stages between embryo and adult, with a more-or- less abrupt transition/metamorphosis, between the last larval stage and the adult. They can present benthic and/or pelagic larvae (Hall & Olson 2003). Disersal
LMD	Development mode	Larval or juvenile development	Response	LMD_benthic	LMD_benthic	Benthic: Development on or near the bottom of a water body (Faulwetter et al. 2014). It can consider larvae and juveniles stages in the case of direct development. Development on or near the bottom of a water body (Faulwetter S et al. 2014).
				LMD_pelagic	LMD_pelagic	Pelagic: Development in the water column (Faulwetter et al. 2014). These larvae can be planktonic (i.e. lecithotrophic or non-feeding larvae), or planktotrophic (feeding larvae). Development in the water column (Faulwetter S et al. 2014).
RT	Reproductive mode	Type of reproduction	Response	RT_asexual	RT_asexual	Asexual reproduction: The egg fertilization by the sperms does not occur. Asexual reproduction occurs by fragmentation, fission or parthenogenesis.
			Response	RT_sexual	RT_sexual	Sexual reproduction: Broadcast spawning takes place when animals release their eggs and sperm into the water, the fertilization is externally (Bremner et al. 2003).
SD	Sexual differentiation	Sexual differentiation	Response	SD_gono	SD_gonochoristic	Gonochorism: Sexes are separated (dioecism).
			Response	SD_syn	SD_synchonous_hermphrodite	Synchronous hermaphrodite: Both male and female tissues mature together and simultaneously.
			Response	SD_seq	SD_sequential_hermaphrodite	Sequential hermaphrodite: Individuals sequentially alternate between male and female stage.
			Response	SD_herm	SD_hermaphrodite	Hermaphrodite: An individual produces male and female gametes during its lifetime.