

Table A3. Three-way ANOVAs examining effects of oyster Habitat (3 levels: bare, exposed or sheltered morphology); wave Energy (2 levels: low or high energy); and Site nested within Energy (4 levels, L1, L2, H1, H2) in the habitat manipulation study on key taxa that were identified as contributing most to multivariate differences in communities among sites in the field survey. Significant differences were interpreted at $\alpha = 0.01$ on untransformed data because data failed to meet assumptions of homogeneity of variance and normality. Significant results are indicated in bold.

Gastropods											
	<i>Bembicium auratum</i>				<i>Bembicium nanum</i>			<i>Onchidella nigricans</i>			
Source	df	Mean sq	F-value	p	Mean sq	F-value	p	Mean sq	F-value	p	
Habitat	2	2116	18.38	<0.001	66.68	5.35	0.007	0.01	1.00	0.374	
Energy	1	9777	84.94	<0.001	62.35	5.00	0.029	0.01	1.00	0.321	
Site (Energy)	2	27	0.24	0.790	228.12	18.3	<0.001	0.01	1.00	0.374	
Habitat × Energy	2	1792	15.64	<0.001	39.18	3.14	0.050	0.01	1.00	0.374	
Habitat × Site (Energy)	4	166	1.45	0.230	77.29	6.20	<0.001	0.01	1.00	0.415	
Residuals	60	115			12.46			0.01			

Gastropods							
	<i>Montfortula rugosa</i>				<i>Patelloida mimula</i>		
Source	df	Mean sq	F-value	p	Mean sq	F-value	p
Habitat	2	0.06	0.16	0.849	59.72	9.97	<0.001
Energy	1	0.89	2.62	0.111	5.01	0.84	0.364
Site (Energy)	2	0.69	2.05	0.138	126.62	21.13	<0.001
Habitat × Energy	2	0.22	0.66	0.523	11.06	1.85	0.167
Habitat × Site (Energy)	4	0.36	1.07	0.381	22.33	3.73	0.009
Residuals	60	0.34			5.99		

Crustaceans							
	<i>Paragrapsus laevis</i>				Acorn barnacles		
Source	df	Mean sq	F-value	p	Mean sq	F-value	p
Habitat	2	0.26	3.80	0.028	28314	1.22	0.302
Energy	1	0.68	9.80	0.003	21806	0.94	0.336
Site (Energy)	2	0.13	1.80	0.174	351448	15.17	<0.001
Habitat × Energy	2	0.26	3.80	0.028	12741	0.55	0.580
Habitat × Site (Energy)	4	0.04	0.60	0.664	20338	0.88	0.482
Residuals	60	0.07			23161		

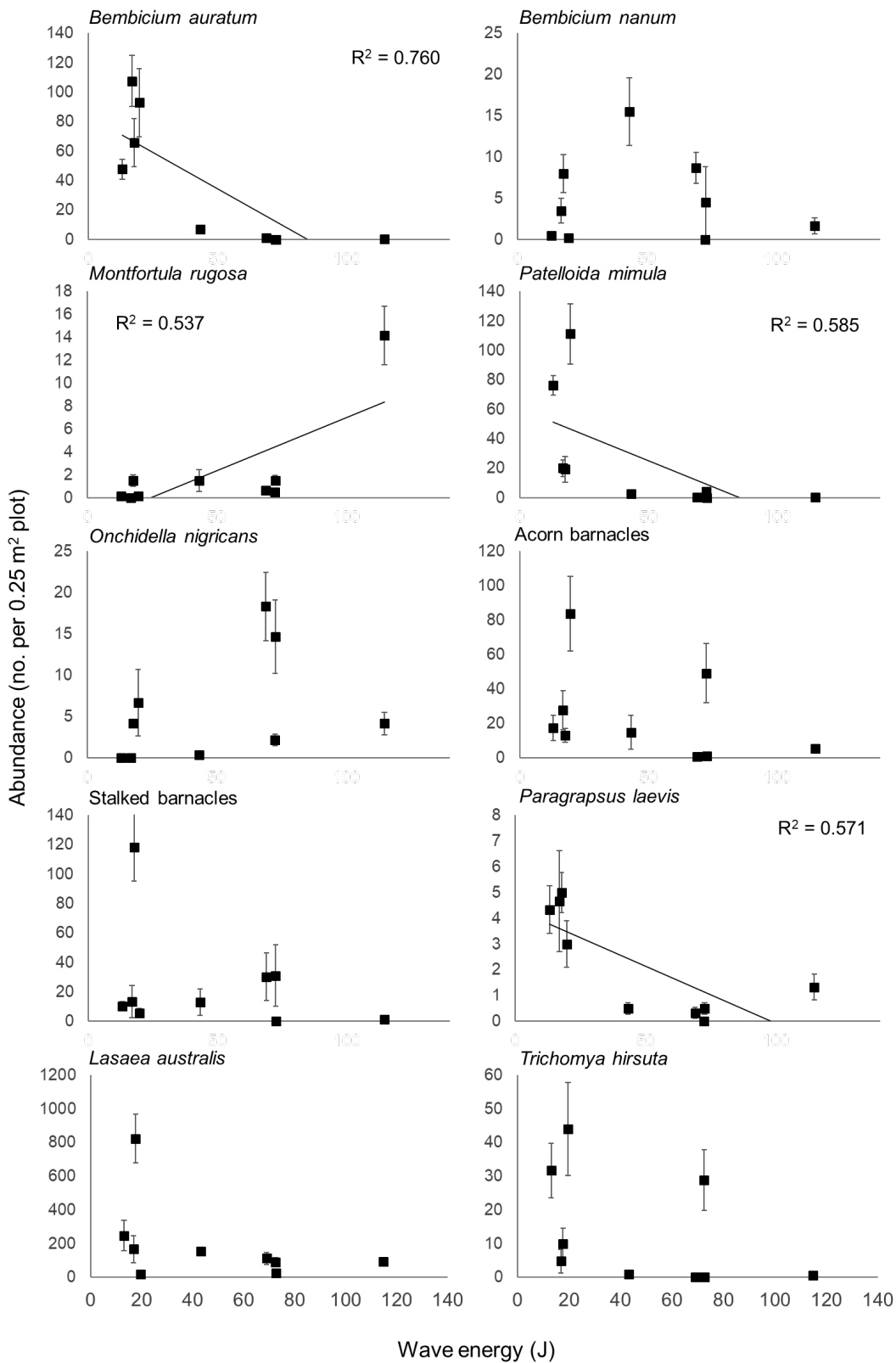


Figure A1. Relationships between maximum wave energy and the top ten taxa identified as contributing most to the differences in communities among sites. Abundances (means \pm SE) are calculated from $n = 6$ replicate quadrats sampled at each site.



Figure A2. In Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia, Sydney rock oysters, *Saccostrea glomerata*, are a dominant habitat-forming species on intertidal rocky shores.