Mapa

Descripción generada automáticamente

**Figure 1.** Map of the three biogeographical regions, where amphipod assemblages and seagrass structure were studied. The two regions in the NW Mediterranean are: (1) Mallorca Island (ML) and (2) Alicante (AL); the region in the NE Atlantic is (3) Gran Canaria Island (GC). In each region, three meadows were randomly chosen to capture the variety of meadows within each region.

Mapa de colores

Descripción generada automáticamente con confianza baja

**Figure 2.** Density plots of temporal components of beta diversity of amphipod assemblages for each meadow from each of the three biogeographic regions: ML (a), AL (b), and GC (c). Solid and dashed lines denote nestedness and turnover components, respectively.

Gráfico, Gráfico de barras, Gráfico de cajas y bigotes

Descripción generada automáticamente

**Figure 3.** Coefficient of variation (CV) of predictor variables typifying seagrass habitat structure that contributed to explain variation in temporal components of beta biodiversity of amphipod assemblages for ML (a, b and c), AL (d, e, f) and GC (g, h and i).

Diagrama

Descripción generada automáticamente

**Figure 4.** Latitudinal trends in the temporal beta diversity of amphipods associated with *C. nodosa* are strongly linked to the stability of seagrass structural properties over time. Species turnover was the main mechanism generating dissimilarity across meadows, exhibiting higher values in subtropical meadows compared to temperate ones, where the nestedness component was important.