



Figure 2. Mortality records in the Mediterranean Sea from 1983 to 2019 according to the 3 main regions (*i.e.*, Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean). The upper plots represents the mortality records according to the trait affected in brown on the total of mortality records observed for this trait across the whole Mediterranean Sea in white (A. Feeding activity, 1. autotrophs, 2. active filter feeders with cilia, 3. active filter feeders by pumping, 4. passive filter feeders, 5. herbivores and grazers, 6. carnivores and 7. detritivores; B. Maximum longevity, 1. lower than one year to one year, 2. two to five years, 3. five to ten years, 4. ten to twenty years, 5. more to 20 years; C. Coloniality, 1. solitary, 2. colonial; D. Morphology, 1. encrusting, 2. filamentous, 3. articulated, 4. cup-like, 5. massive-encrusting, 6. massive-hemispheric, 7. massive-erect, 8. tree-like; E. Carbon storage, 1. yes, 2. eventually, 3. no; F. Energetic resources, 1. photosynthetic autotroph, 2. photo-heterotroph, 3., heterotroph; G. Size, 1. very small, 2. small, 3. medium, 4. large, 5. very large; H. Growth, 1. extreme slow, 2. slow, 3. intermediate, 4. fast, 5. very fast; I. Calcification capacity, 1. yes, 2. no; J. Mobility, 1. sessile, 2. vagile). The lower boxes indicate 1) the number of functional entities affected, 2) the number of species affected and 3) the number of mortality records observed.