Supplementary material from

High-resolution drone images show that the distribution of mussels depends on microhabitat features of intertidal rocky shores

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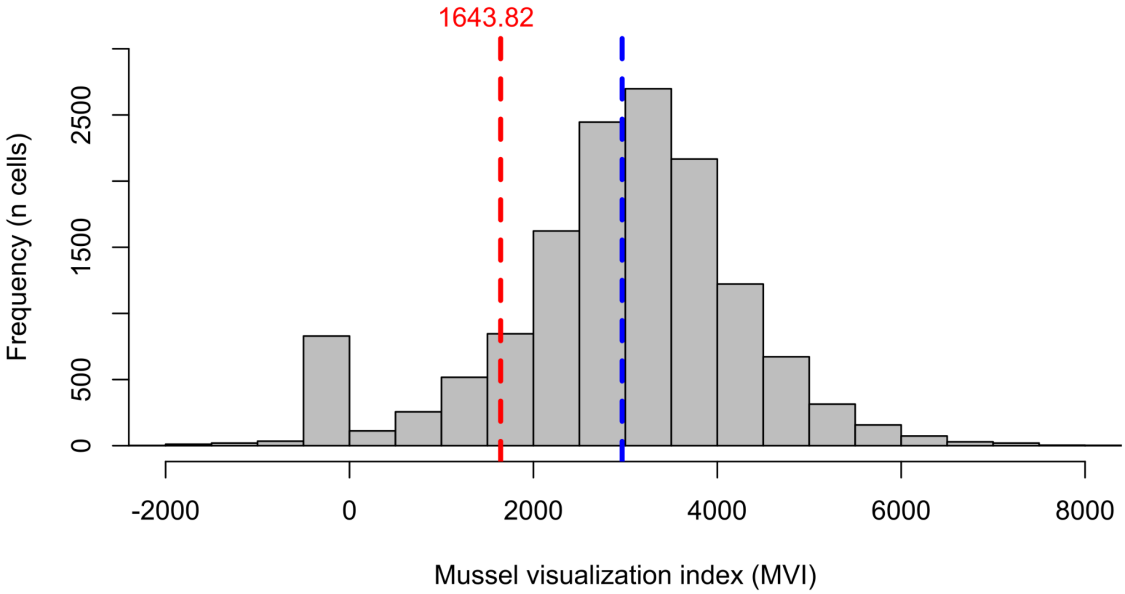

Figure S1. Frequency distribution of cells classified as potential mussels' coverage in the orthomosaic based on 60 virtual quadrat training samplings (10 x 10 cm) from both rocky shores. The discontinuous blue and red lines indicate the mean and the lower confidence interval of 68%, which was selected to determine the threshold MVI for mapping mussels' distribution.

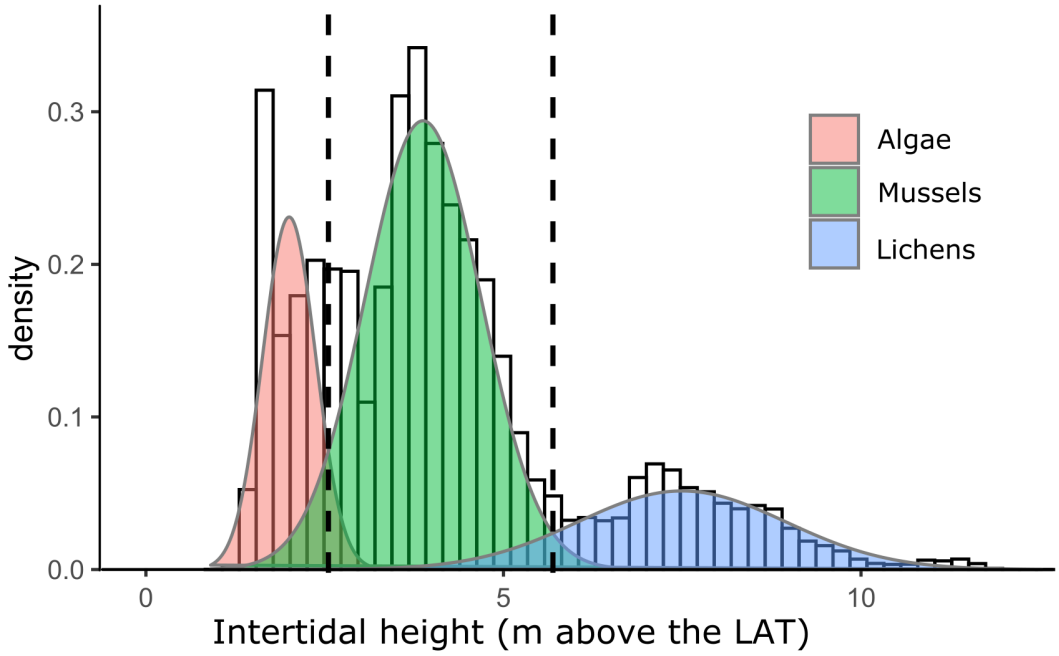

Figure S2. Density distribution of the cells with mussel's MVI values along the intertidal height gradient. Continuous grey lines represent Gaussian curves calculated for each of the three groups identified. These three groups were distributed in the low, mid, and high intertidal, which corresponded to algae, mussels, and lichens distribution, respectively. Discontinuos black lines indicate the lower and upper limit of height distribution of mussels, 2.55 and 5.70 m above the LAT, determined based on the interceptions between the Gaussian distributions. LAT: Lowest Astronomic Tide.

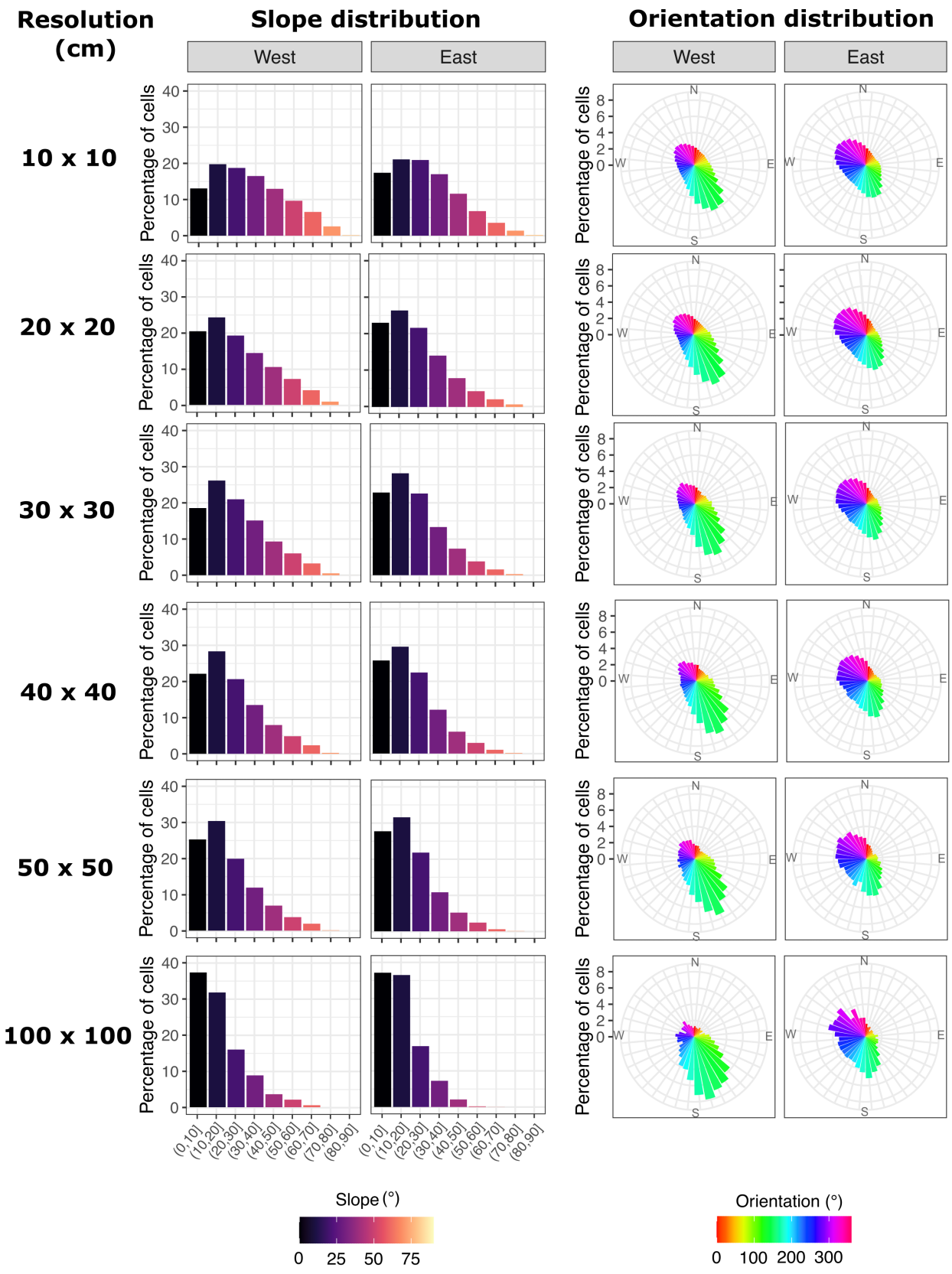

Figure S3. Distribution of cells with particular slope and orientation attributes on the West and East rocky shores at different spatial resolutions.