



Figure S1 Map of the CPR standard areas in the North Sea

Table S1. Mean numbers of larval decapods per CPR sample for the nine most abundant decapod taxa in 1981-83, 1989 and 2008, ranked in descending order of their abundance in areas B1, C1, C2, D1 and D2 in 2008. + = <0.005.

Species	Abundance					
	Area B2			Areas B1,C1, C2, D1, D2		
	1981-83	1989	2008	1981-83	1989	2008
<i>Polybiinae</i> spp.	0.07	0.15	2.06	0.69	2.59	1.67
<i>Upogebia deltaura</i>	+	0.00	0.01	0.33	0.45	1.27
<i>Callianassa subterranea</i>	0.16	0.04	0.06	1.42	0.35	0.30
<i>Corystes cassivelaunus</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.10	0.28
<i>Pisidia longicornis</i>	+	0.00	0.83	0.05	1.67	0.20
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	0.28	0.22	0.36	0.67	0.40	0.11
<i>Pagurus bernhardus</i>	0.02	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.04
<i>Atelecyclus rotundatus</i>	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.02	0.09	0.01
<i>Hyas coarctatus</i>	0.02	0.06	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.01

Table S2. Geographical distributions and specific identifications of 48 swimming crab larvae extracted from CPR samples in 2008.

Species	Area						Total
	D1	D2	C1	C2	B1	B2	
<i>Liocarcinus depurator</i>	5	2	2	14	1	2	26
<i>Polybius henslowii</i>	5	9	2	-	-	-	16
<i>L. corrugatus</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>L. arcuatus</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Necora puber</i>	-	-	-	3	-	-	3

Table S3. Crangonids in CPR records in 1981-83, 1989 and 2008

Species	Date		
	1981-1983	1989	2008
<i>Crangon allmanni</i>	51	15	7
<i>C. crangon</i>	12	17	43
<i>Philocheras bispinosus</i>	14	22	29
<i>P. fasciatus</i>	1	-	-
<i>P. trispinosus</i>	2	15	3
<i>Pontophilus norvegicus</i>	1	-	-
Unidentified	1	1	-