Supplementary Material

1   Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table S1. Main species associated to NW Iberia kelp forest that are of economic value for small-scale fisheries.
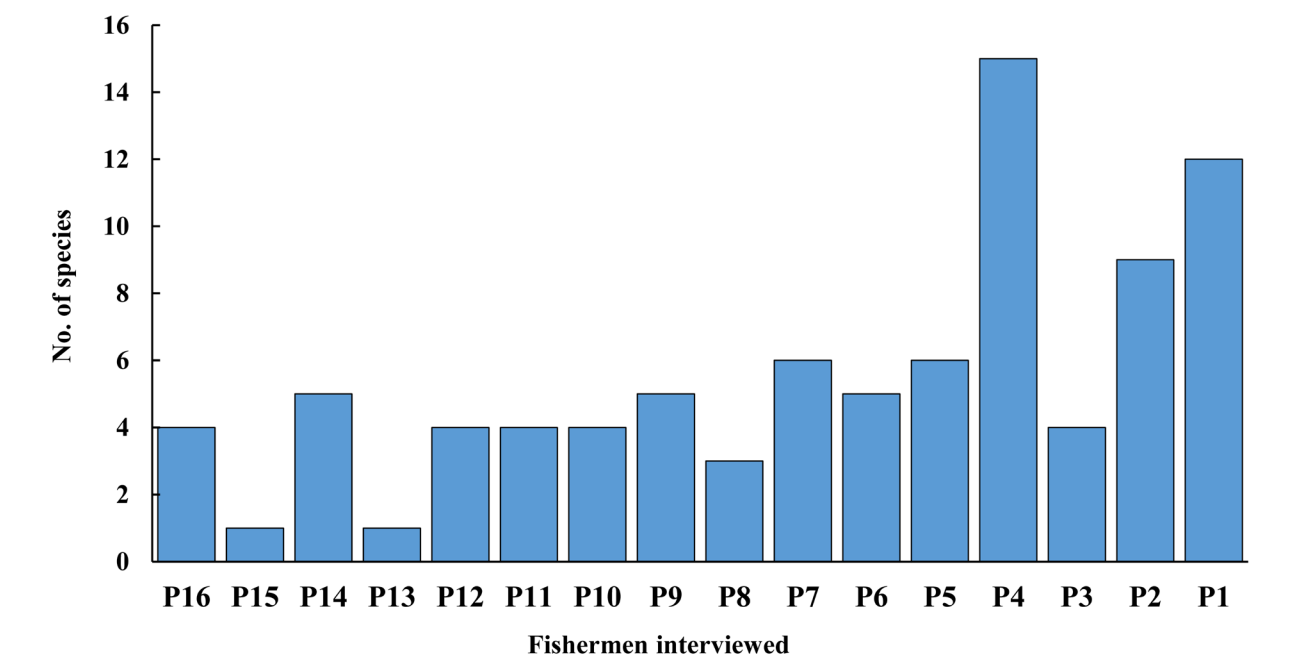
Group	Species
Finfish	*Ammodytes* spp.
	Balistes capriscus
	Boops boops
	Chelon labrosus
	Conger conger
	Coris julis
	Dicentrarchus labrax
	Diplodus sargus
	Labrus bergylta
	Mullus surmuletus
	Pagellus bogaraveo
	Pollachius pollachius
	Sarpa salpa
	Scorpaena scrofa
	Serranus cabrilla
	Sparus aurata
	Spondyliosoma cantharus
	Symphodus spp.
	Trisopterus luscus
	Zeus faber
Crustacean	*Cancer pagurus*
	Homarus gammarus
	Maja brachydactyla
	Necora puber
	Palaemon serratus
	Palinurus elephas
	Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus
	Scyllarus arctus
Mollusk	*Octopus vulgaris*
	Sepia officinalis
Echinoderm	*Holothuroidea*
	Paracentrotus lividus
Gastropods	*Haliotis tubercula*
Seaweeds	*Laminariaceae*

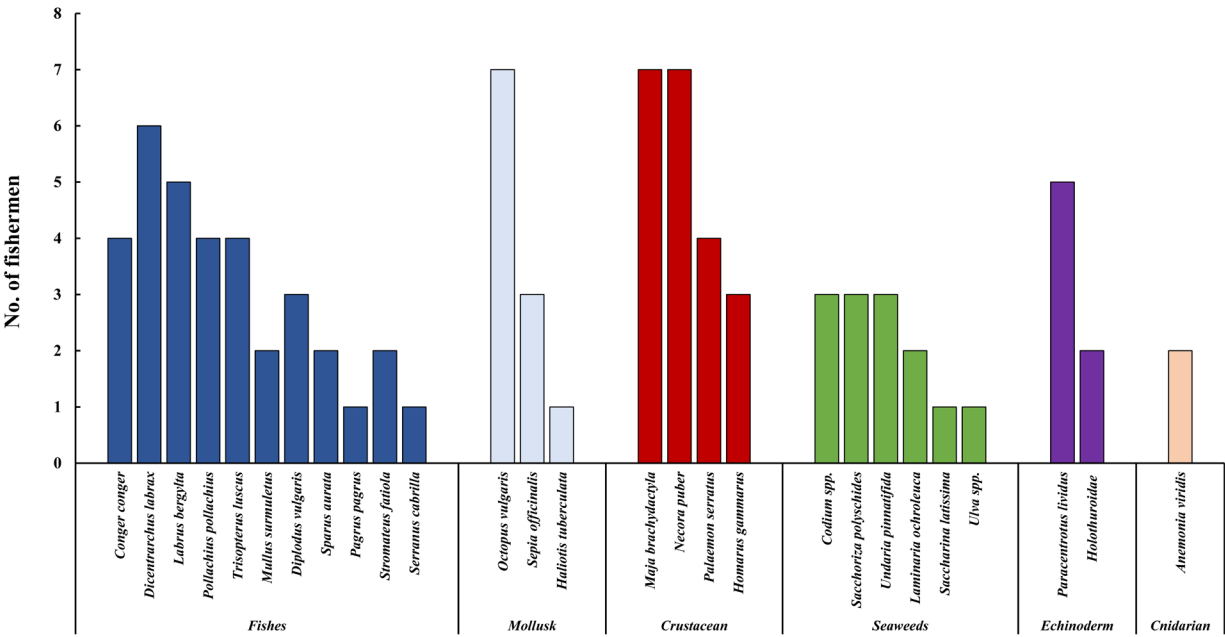**Supplementary Table S2**. Main seaweeds harvested in the Ría the Vigo and *cofradías* involved.

	A Guarda	Baiona	Cangas	Moaña	Vigo	Vigo (Canido)
Brown seaweed			X			
Green seaweed		X	X			X
Red seaweed	X					
Identified seaweeds			X			
Argazo (Laminariales)			X			X
Argazo bravo (*Saccorhiza polyschides*)		X	X			
Correa (*Himanthalia elongata*)				X		
Fideo de mar (*Codium* spp.)		X	X		X	X
Golfo (*Undaria pinnatifida*)			X			X

Source: Fish auction sales: seaweed: Zone 1 Vigo: From 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2021
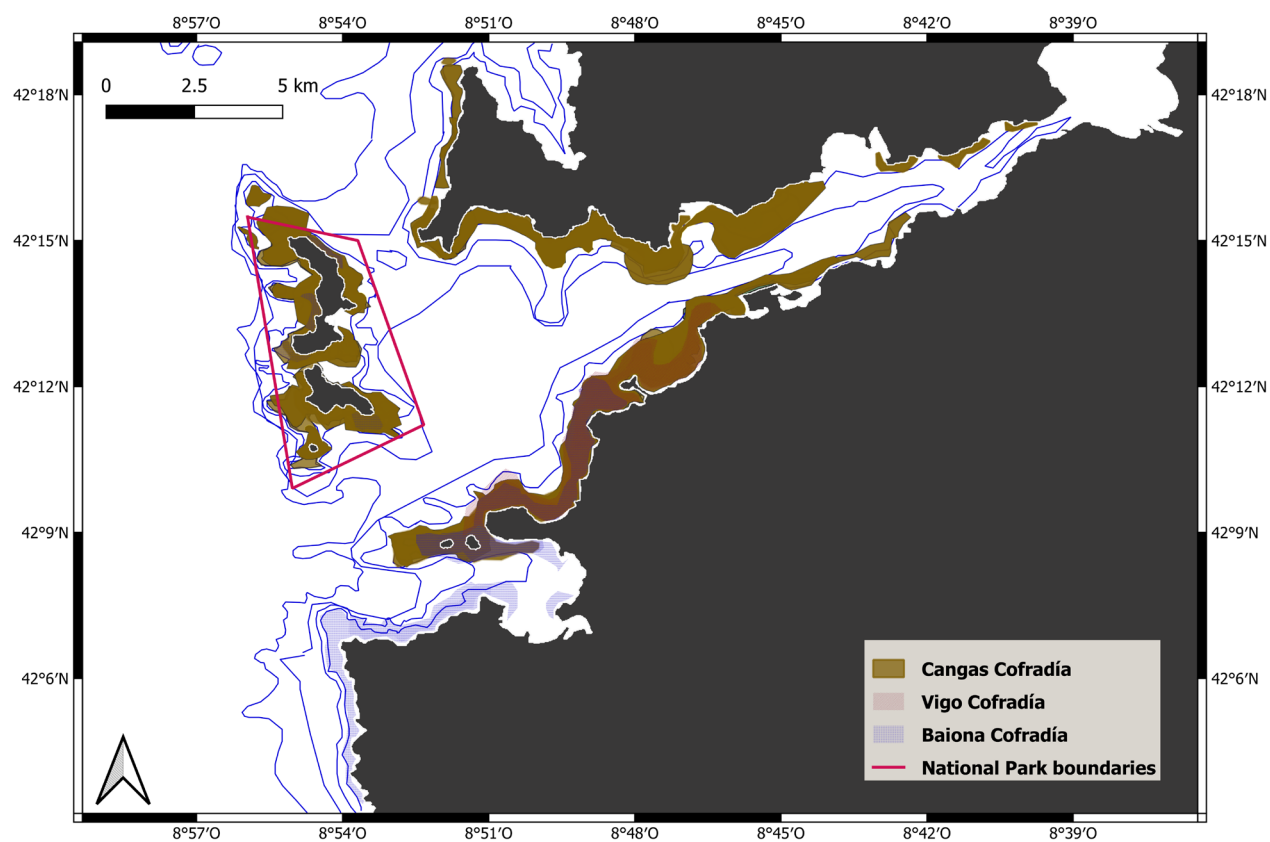https://www.pescadegalicia.gal/estadisticas/
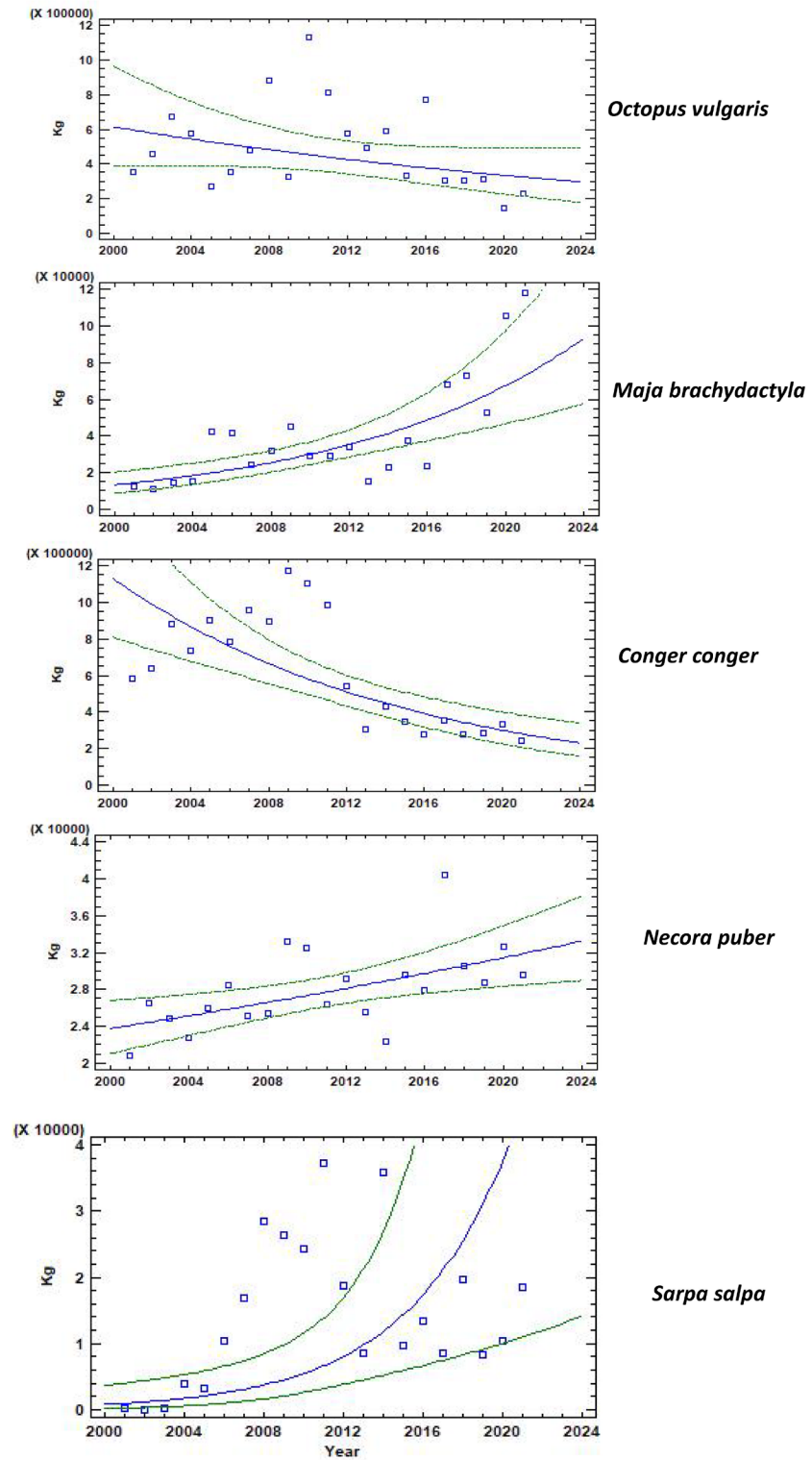
1.1 Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure S1. Number of species fished throughout the year.

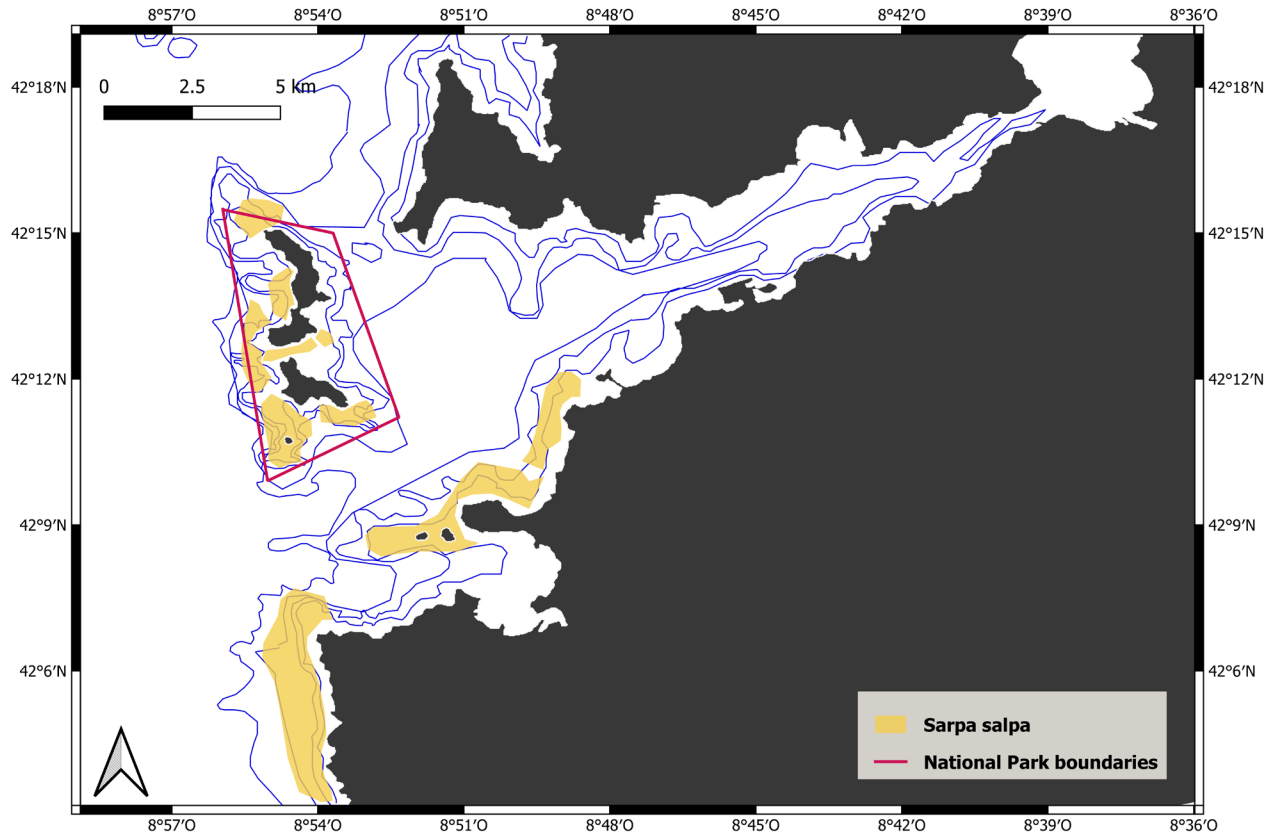**Supplementary Figure S2.** Number of fishermen interviewed who fish for one of the main commercial species they reported catching most frequently.

Supplementary Figure S3. Fishing areas of the fishers interviewed. The different colors represent the fisher's *cofradía* to which each fisher belongs.

Supplementary Figure S4. Simple regression models (continuous blue lines) and their 95% confidence intervals (dotted green lines) fitted to landings of species that showed a trend over the last 20 years.

Supplementary Figure S5. Areas in which the fishers interviewed reported fishing for the herbivorous *Sarpa salpa* with greater frequency and abundance.