

The rates of sediment collection in sediment traps deployed at multiple heights above the bottom are reported in Excel spreadsheets. Column headings have the following definitions:

Column 1: *Sample ID*, All Tube Traps from Site A have the notation “W” followed by a number in a sequence of use. The time series traps are identified by “W”XX-1 to “W”XX-13, reflecting the 13 bottles on the time series traps. Traps from Site B have the same type of notation except the identifying letters are “CA” or “S”.

Column 2: *Deployment Cruise*, W1-89 indicates the ship name (W= USCGC *White Heath*, MH = USCGC *Marcus Hannah*, CA= F/V *Christopher Andrew*), the sequential number of the cruise to Mass Bay, and the year.

Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9: *Date deployed, date recovered, number of days deployed, latitude, longitude*.

Column 10: *Trap type*, See text for description of Tube Trap and Time-Series Honjo Trap.

Column 11: *Poison type*, Traps were deployed with “No Poison”, “Azide” = 5% sodium azide (NaN_3), or “Formalin” = 2% buffered formalin in sea water with 35 g/kg NaCl added.

Column 12: *Meters above bottom*, indicates the height of the trap opening above the sea floor.

Column 13: *Area of trap opening*, calculated from the measured internal diameter of the trap in m^2 .

Column 14: *Calculated total salt-free dry sediment in trap < 1mm, in grams*. Zooplankton, and organic debris > 1mm are sieved out of the trap sample to facilitate splitting. The salt content is calculated from the salinity of overlying water and the weight loss on drying. Weight of salt is subtracted from the sample weight.

Column 15: *Calculated Salt-Free Dry Sediment Flux < 1mm (grams/m²/day)*. This is the average rate of sediment collection during the deployment period.