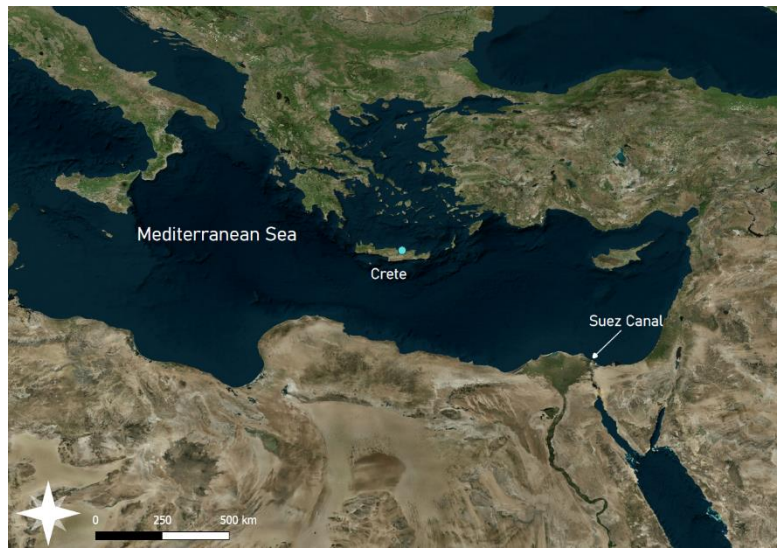# Supplementary information

Supplementary **Figure 1.** Map of the study site with sampling site highlighted as the blue dot

**Supplementary Figure 2:** Annotation of fish behaviours.

Only individuals that were passing through the quadrat were annotated, thus standardising the measures into a 1m² surface. A swimming individual was considered to be in the quadrat as long as a part of its body was in the quadrat. However, a grazing individual was considered to be in the quadrat only if its mouth was into the quadrat. An individual was considered to be grazing if the annotator saw its mouth in contact with the substrate and its body inclined. Examples with bounding boxes around fish swimming and bounding boxes around mouth of fish grazing.
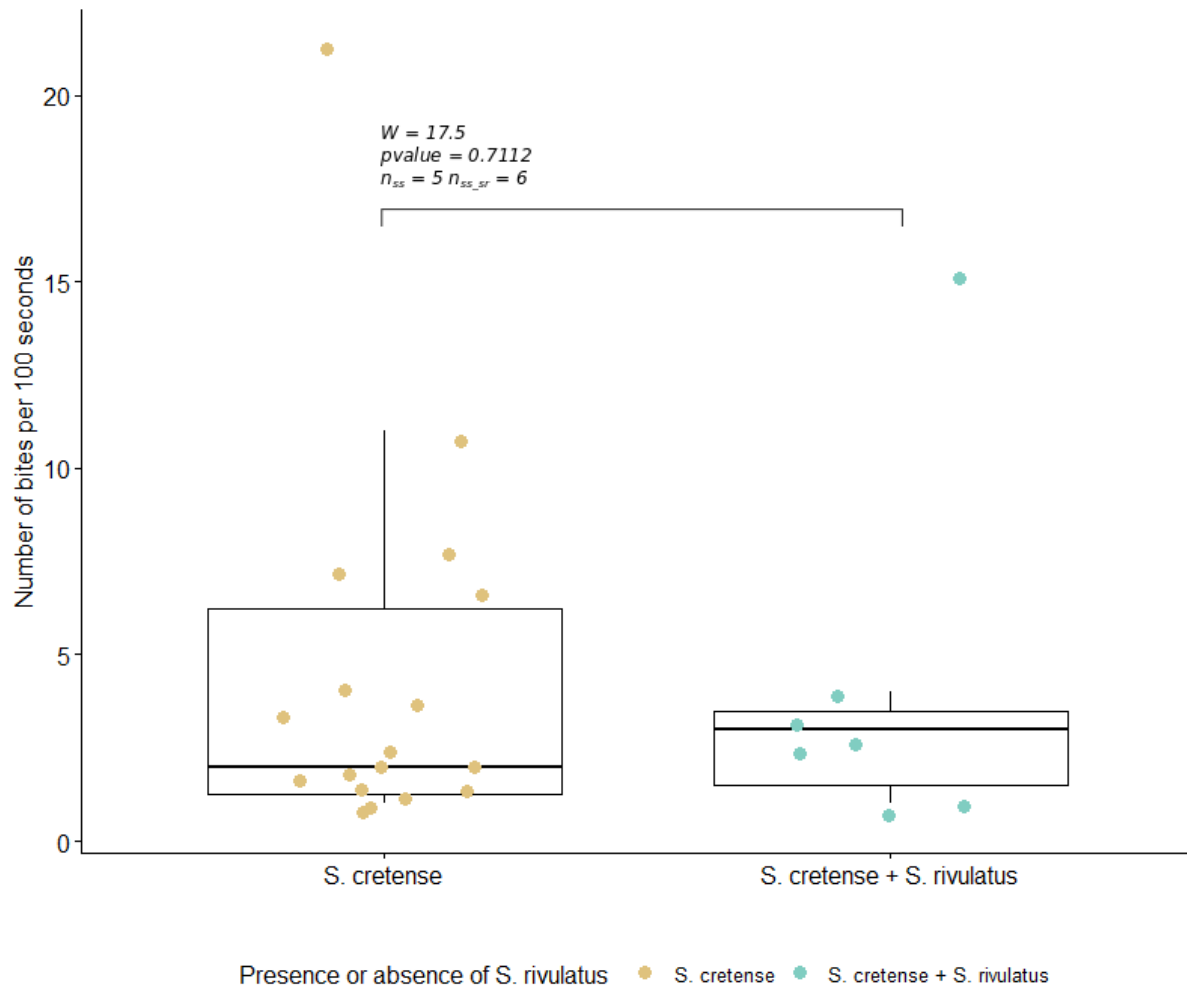
Supplementary Figure 3. Occurrence and co-occurrence of the four herbivorous species on the 74 144 annotated seconds: the number of seconds on which each species, pair of species, triplet of species, quadruplet of species in seen ordered with increasing number of sequences, lines colors reflect the number of species in a studied combination (dark green for one species, blue for two species, orange for three species and brown for four species) .
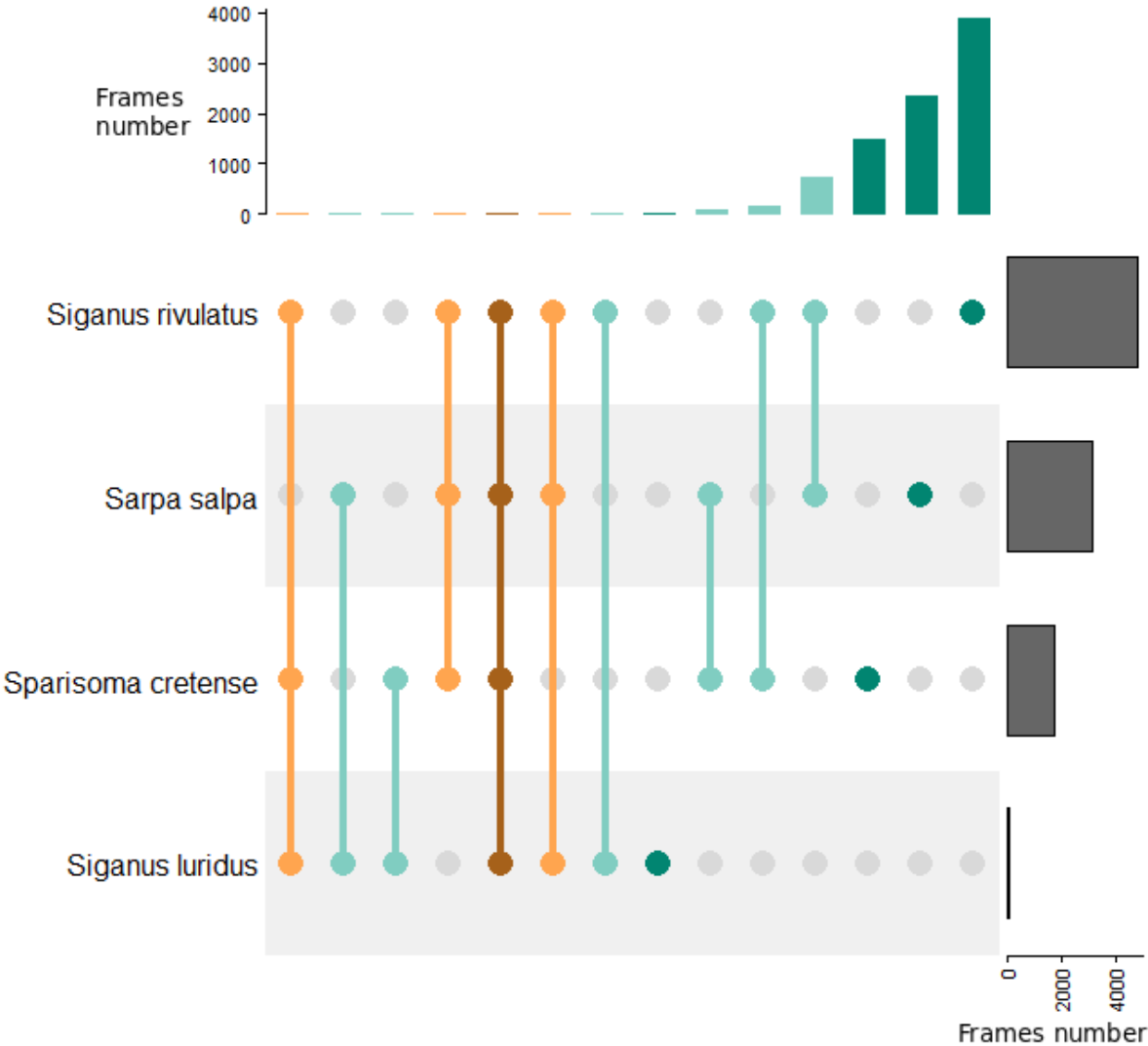
Supplementary Figure 4 . Comparison of the allocation of grazing time based on the proportion of time where each species was grazing. Each dot represents data for a given 1m² drop and a given day (three sampling days and four drops pooled)
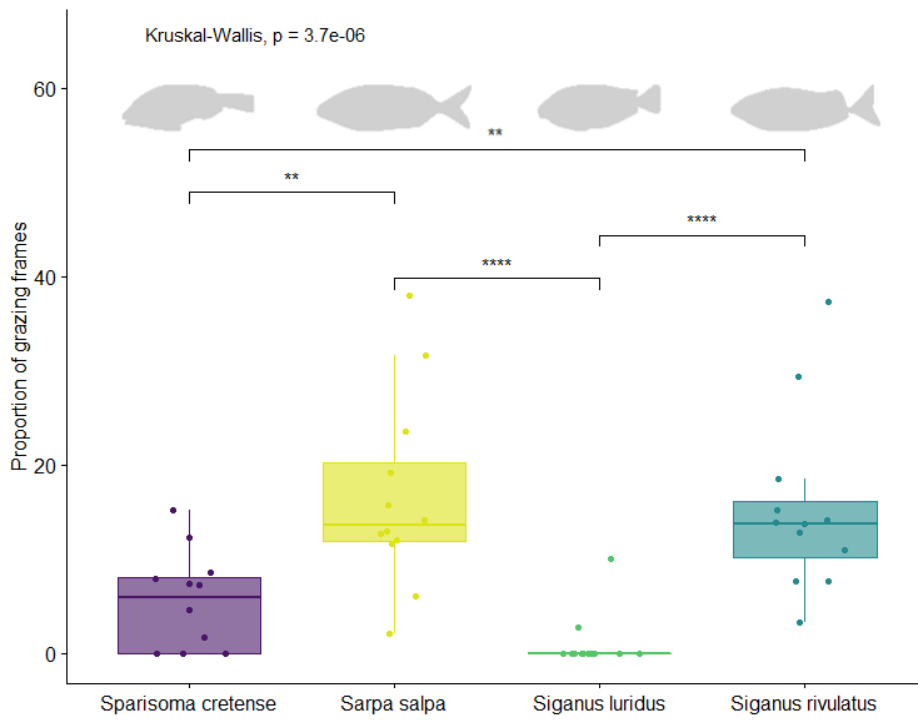
Supplementary Figure 5: Variation of *S. cretense* grazing rate (bites number in a 1min40s sequence) according to the maximal number of *S. cretense* individuals seen in a sequence (2 < maxN < 5) depending on whether *S. rivulatus* was present or absent. maxN = 1 and maxN > 5 were not considered as only one event gathered *S. cretense* and *S. rivulatus* when maxN = 1 and there was no event with maxN > 5 gathering *S. cretense* and *S. rivulatus*. Only sequences where *S. cretense* was grazing were kept.

Supplementary Figure 6: Log transformed maximal number of individuals per time-occurrence (i.e. a sequence of frames with continuous presence of a given species) number of occurrences per species is shown on top.
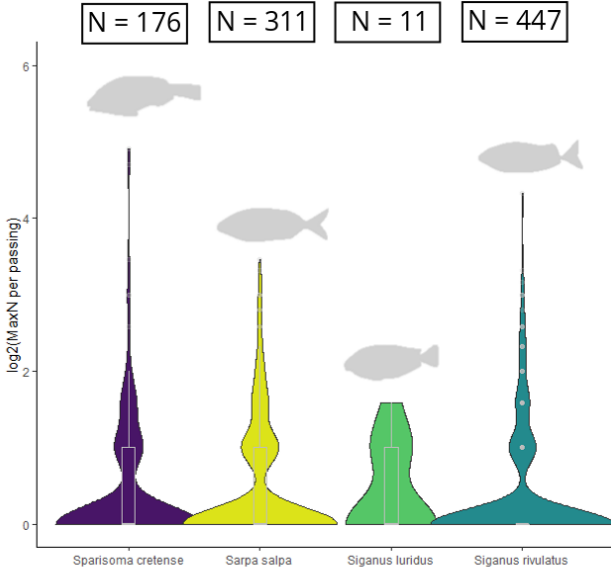
Supplementary Figure 7. Correlation between bites number and duration of presence (*i.e.* number of frames where a given species was seen within a sequence) in sequences where each species occurs.
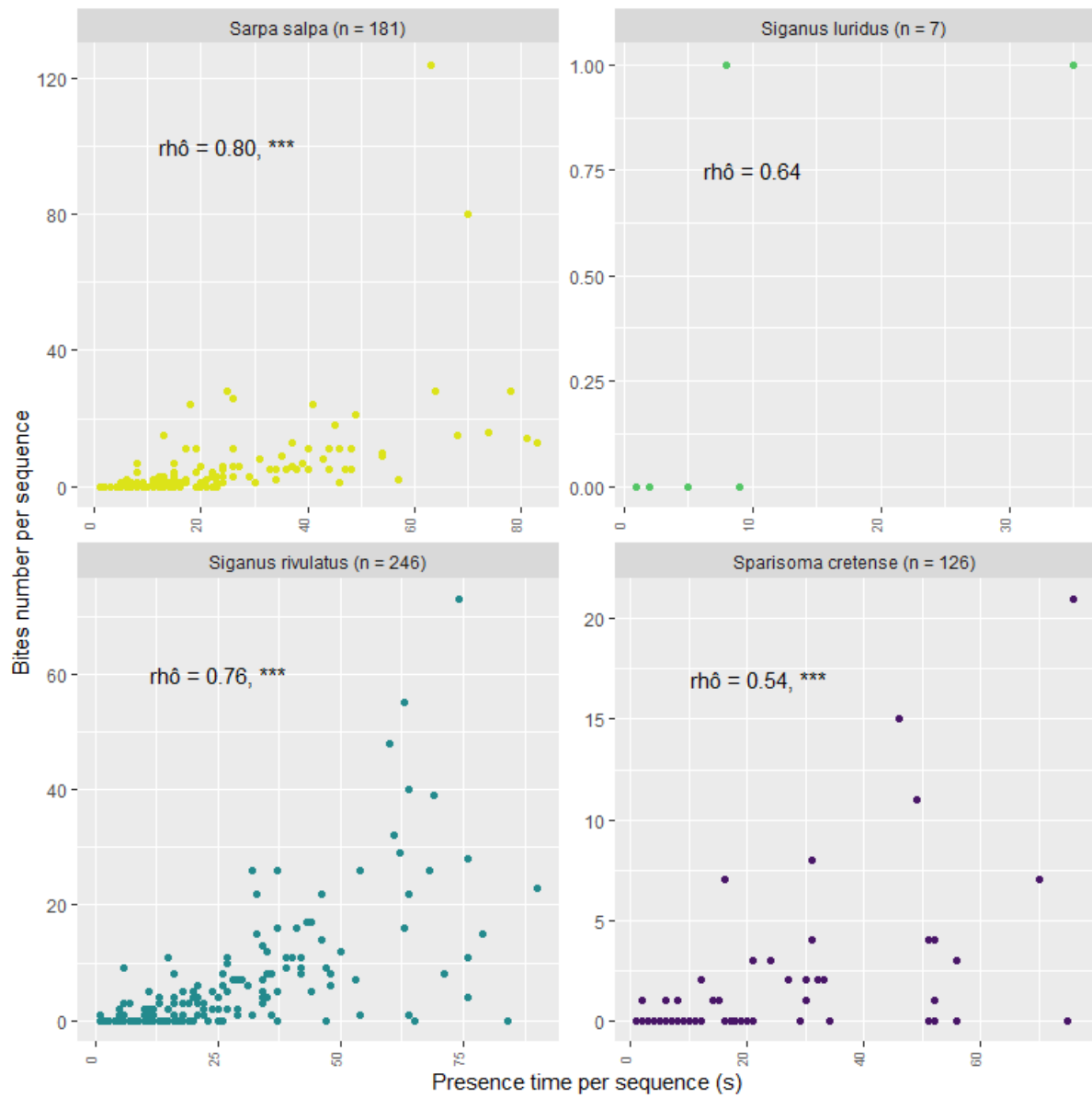
Supplementary Table 1: Pairwise Wilcoxon's tests to test differences between *maxN* values of sequences across species

pvalues	**S. salpa**	**S. luridus**	**S. rivulatus**
S. luridus	4.94×10^{-29}	-	-
S. rivulatus	0.00464	1.95×10^{-44}	-
S. cretense	0.00041	2.72×10^{-14}	2.16×10^{-10}

Supplementary Table 2: Values of maxN and bites number for *S. luridus*

Observation number	Sequence number	Day	Camera	MaxN	Total bites number
1	seq5	02-10-2019	camA2	3	1
2	seq12	02-10-2019	camA2	1	0
3	seq3	03-10-2019	camA1	1	1
4	seq3	03-10-2019	camB2	1	0
5	seq9	03-10-2019	camA2	1	0
6	seq35	03-10-2019	camA1	1	0
7	seq19	04-10-2019	camA1	1	0

Supplementary Table 3: Environmental conditions of the three sampling days

Sampling day	Current speed	Horizontal visibility	Sea Temperature	Wave height	Wave light
02/10/2019	None	>10m	26	None	Sunny
03/10/2019	None	>10m	26	None	Sunny
04/10/2019	None	>10m	26	None	Sunny