

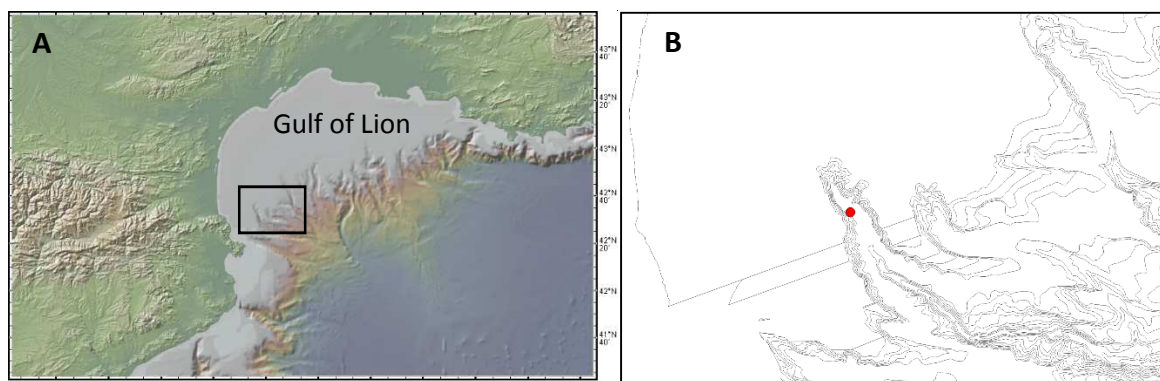
## Co-occurring nematodes and bacteria in submarine canyon sediments.

Jadwiga Rzeznik-Orignac<sup>1</sup>, Antoine Puisay<sup>1,3</sup>, Evelyne Derelle<sup>2</sup>, Erwan Peru<sup>1</sup>, Nadine Le Bris<sup>1</sup>  
and Pierre E. Galand<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Ecogéochimie des Environnements Benthiques,  
LECOB, F-66650, Observatoire Océanologique, Banyuls, France

<sup>2</sup>Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire de Biologie Intégrative des Organismes Marins BIOM,  
F-66650, Observatoire Océanologique, Banyuls, France

<sup>3</sup>PSL Research University: EPHE-UPVD-CNRS, Criobe, Laboratoire d'Excellence Corail, BP  
1013, 98729 Papetoai, Moorea, French Polynesia



A: map of the area in the Gulf of Lion showing the experiment site in the Lacaze-Duthiers canyon at the eastern end of the Pyrenean mountain (prepared using the GeoMapApp free software ([www.geomapapp.org](http://www.geomapapp.org))).

B: location of sampling inside the Lacaze-Duthiers canyon (Adapted from Berné, S. & Satra, C. Gulf of Lions bathymetry (GIS shape files) 2003).

*Berné, Serge; Satra, Catherine (2003): Gulf of Lions bathymetry (GIS shape files). PANGAEA, <https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.89449>*