Table S1. Comparative results between the training and validation site in depth range 0-25m. A fixed constant (n) of 1000 is employed for Stumpf03 algorithm. Highest R^2 and lowest RMSE values are displayed in bold.

Region	National Samaria Park (*training: 0 - 25m*)			
Models/Statistics	Lyzenga85	Stumpf03	Dierssen03	Traganos17
R^2	**0.79**	0.59	0.66	0.67
RMSE (m)	**2.46**	3.49	3.59	3.65
Region	Apokoronas (*validation: 0 - 25m*)			
Models/Statistics	Lyzenga85	Stumpf03	Dierssen03	Traganos17
R^2	**0.9**	0.003	0.02	0.05
RMSE (m)	**1.67**	9.5	8.74	8.29

Table S2. Comparative results between the training site and validation site in depth range 0-12m. A fixed constant (n) of 1000 is employed for Stumpf03 algorithm. Highest R-squared and lowest RMSE values are displayed in bold.

Region	National Samaria Park (*training: 0 - 12m*)			
Models/Statistics	Lyzenga85	Stumpf03	Dierssen03	Traganos17
R^2	**0.69**	0.5	0.53	0.56
RMSE (m)	**1.39**	1.78	1.72	1.68
Region	Thermaikos (*validation: 0 - 12m*)			
Models/Statistics	Lyzenga85	Stumpf03	Dierssen03	Traganos17
R^2	**0.86**	0.1	0.37	0.52
RMSE (m)	4.1	2.88	2.51	**2.49**
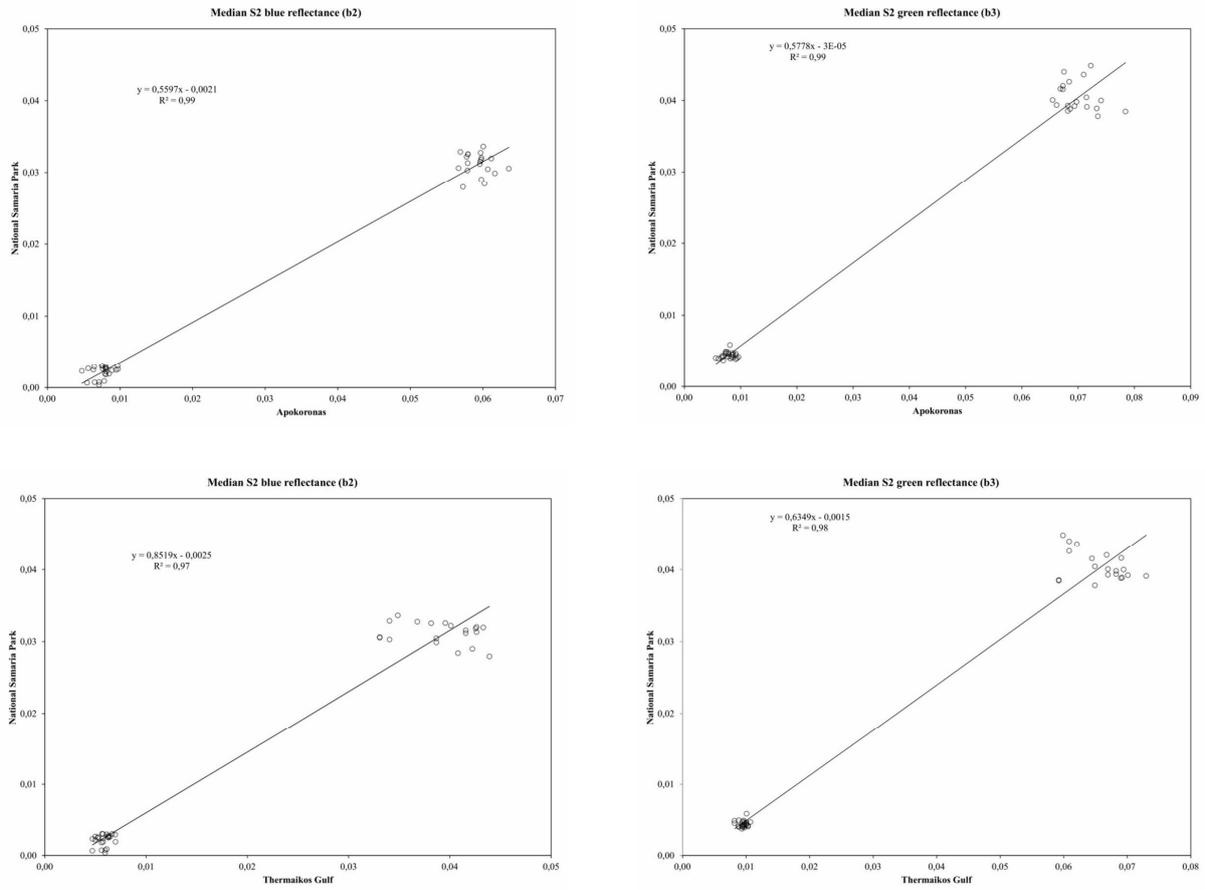
Figure S1. Scatter plots of the median Sentinel-2 composites for the dark algae (Apokoronas, upper panels) and seagrass habitat (Thermaikos, lower panels), and bright shallow sand pixel sets implemented as pseudo-invariant features. The displayed linear equations are used to radiometrically normalise both median composites to the National Samaria Park composite. Location of the selected pseudo-invariant features is indicated in Figure 3.