

Figure S1: Plan view of DSMs showing the morphological development of the first control experiment. Numbers indicate the corrected number of tidal cycles after which the DSM is shown.

Figure S2: Plan view of DSMs showing the morphological development of the second control experiment. Numbers indicate the corrected number of tidal cycles after which the DSM is shown.

Figure S3: Plan view of DSMs showing the morphological development of the hydrochorous sowing experiment. Numbers indicate the corrected number of tidal cycles after which the DSM is shown.

Figure S4: Plan view of DSMs showing the morphological development of the patchy sowing experiment. Numbers indicate the corrected number of tidal cycles after which the DSM is shown. Note that for densely vegetated surfaces, the DSM also includes the top of the vegetation canopy, which is most apparent after 5000 tidal cycles.

Figure S5: Erosion (red color scale) and sedimentation (blue color scale) during the salt marsh experiments with respect to the previous DSM. Numbers indicate the corrected tidal cycles. The visibility of the seafloor in the hydrochorous experiment at 3000 cycles is due to remaining water after drainage.

Figure S6: The evolution of eroded volume over time during the salt marsh experiments: (a) represents the uncorrected data, which display variability attributed to differences in system development, while the data have been corrected in (b) for this initial system development variability by shifting the time scale. The correction was based on a linear interpolation.