

Increased larval planktonic duration and post-recruitment competition influence survival and growth of the bryozoan *Watersipora subtorquata*

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Supplement 2

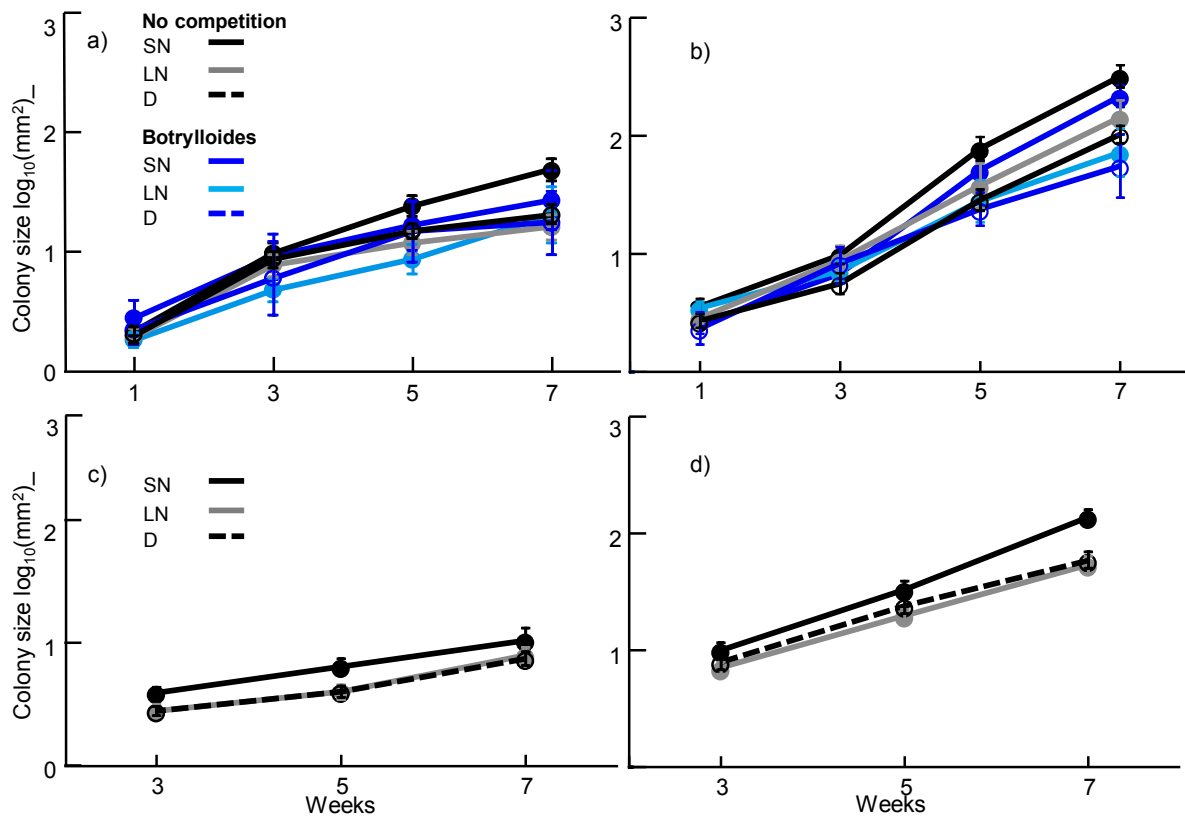


Fig. S2-1. Log transformed mean colony area (mm²) ± SE of observed colony area of *Watersipora subtorquata* colonies that developed from larvae of short natural (SN), long natural (LN) or delayed (D) planktonic durations over the initial seven weeks of growth for a) Experiment 1A; b) Experiment 1B; c) Experiment 2A; and d) Experiment 2B. In Experiments 1A and 1B, blue lines indicate colonies that were adjacent to the established colonial ascidian *Botrylloides leachii* while black and grey lines indicate colonies that had no adjacent competitors.

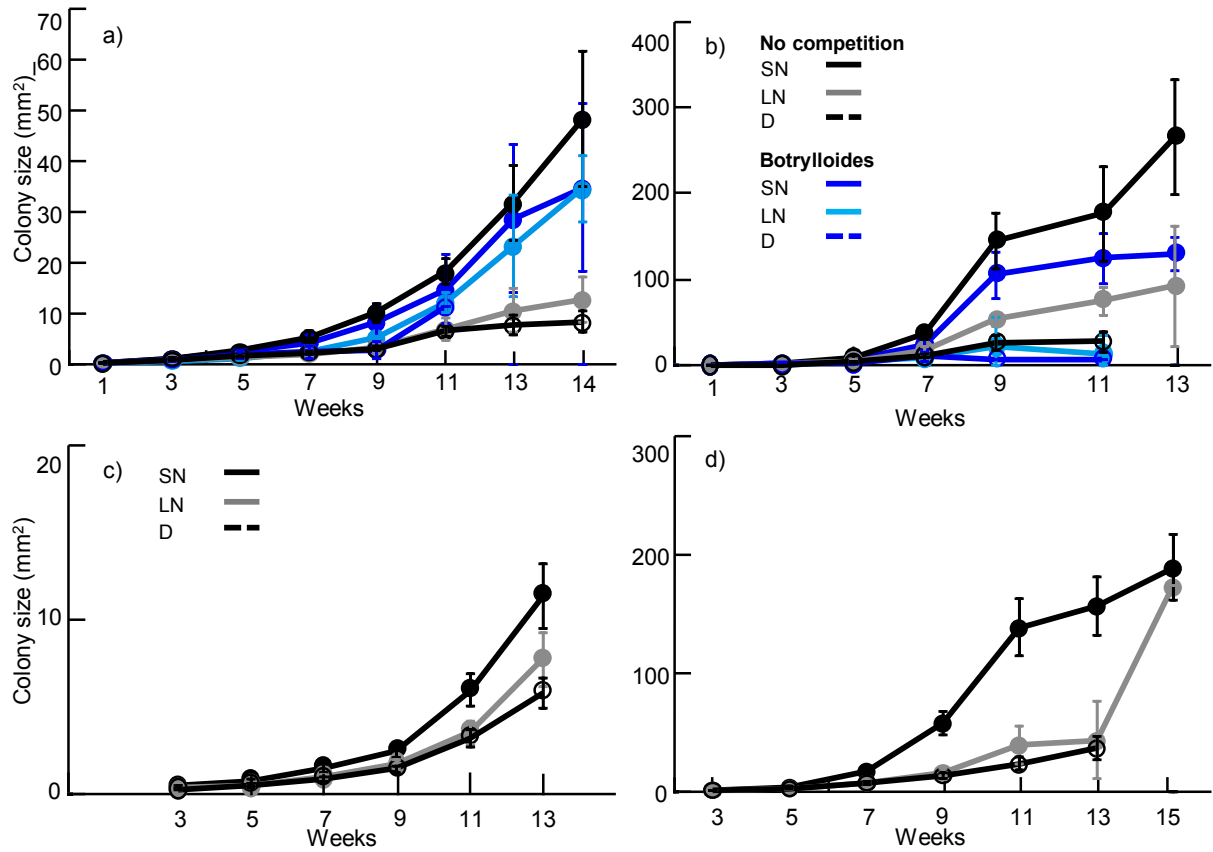


Fig. S2-2. Mean \pm SE of observed colony area (mm²) of *Watersipora subtorquata* colonies that developed from larvae of short natural (SN), long natural (LN) or delayed (D) planktonic durations over the initial seven weeks of growth for a) Experiment 1A; b) Experiment 1B; c) Experiment 2A; and d) Experiment 2B over 13 – 15 weeks. Due to high colony mortality after seven weeks we did not formally compare colony size with linear mixed models beyond this time point. The colour key to treatments is the same as in Fig. S2-1