

The following supplement accompanies the article

Fish use of intertidal mangrove creeks at Qeshm Island, Iran

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Figure S1 Intertidal mangrove creeks at low water (on the left) and in high water (on the right), Qeshm Island, Iran. The photos at the top indicate the low-lying creeks and high-lying creeks are shown at the bottom. The poles are anchor points for the nets at low and high tides.

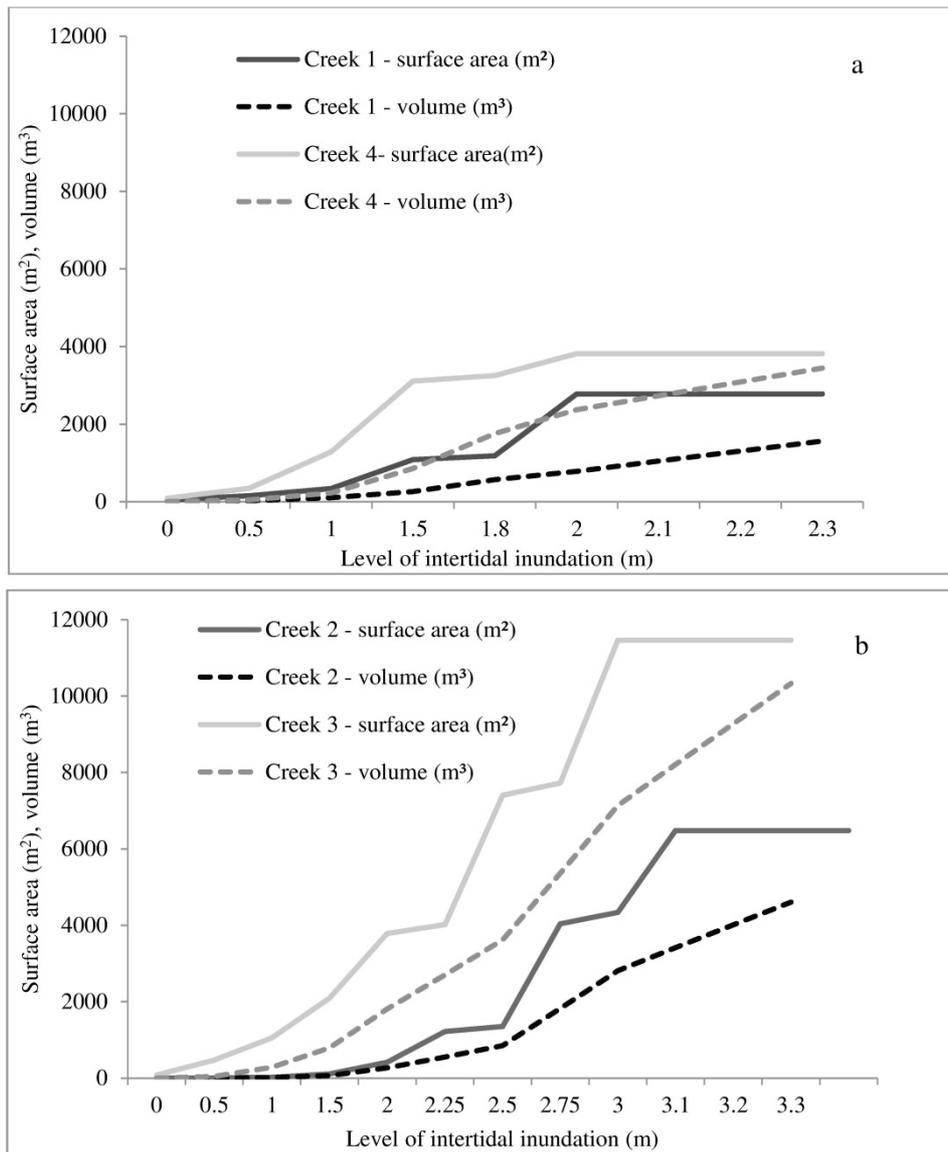


Figure S2 Relationship between level of intertidal inundation and GIS-generated surface area (m²) and volume (m³) in two high-lying (a) and two low-lying (b) intertidal mangrove creeks in Qeshm Island, Iran (Note: different x axis scales).

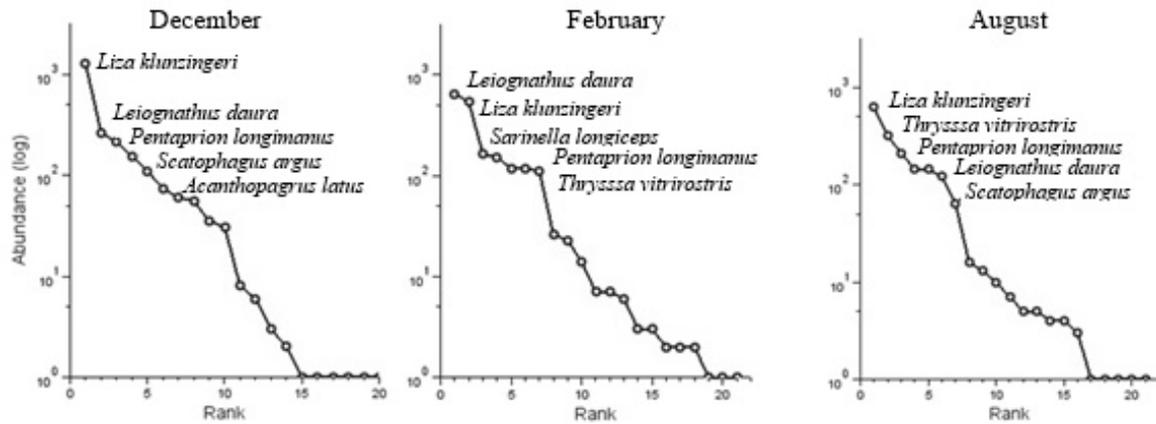


Figure S3 Rank-abundance plot of fish captured from intertidal mangrove creeks at different tide-time of day combinations during a lunar cycle in December 2011, February and August 2012 in Qeshm Island, Iran.

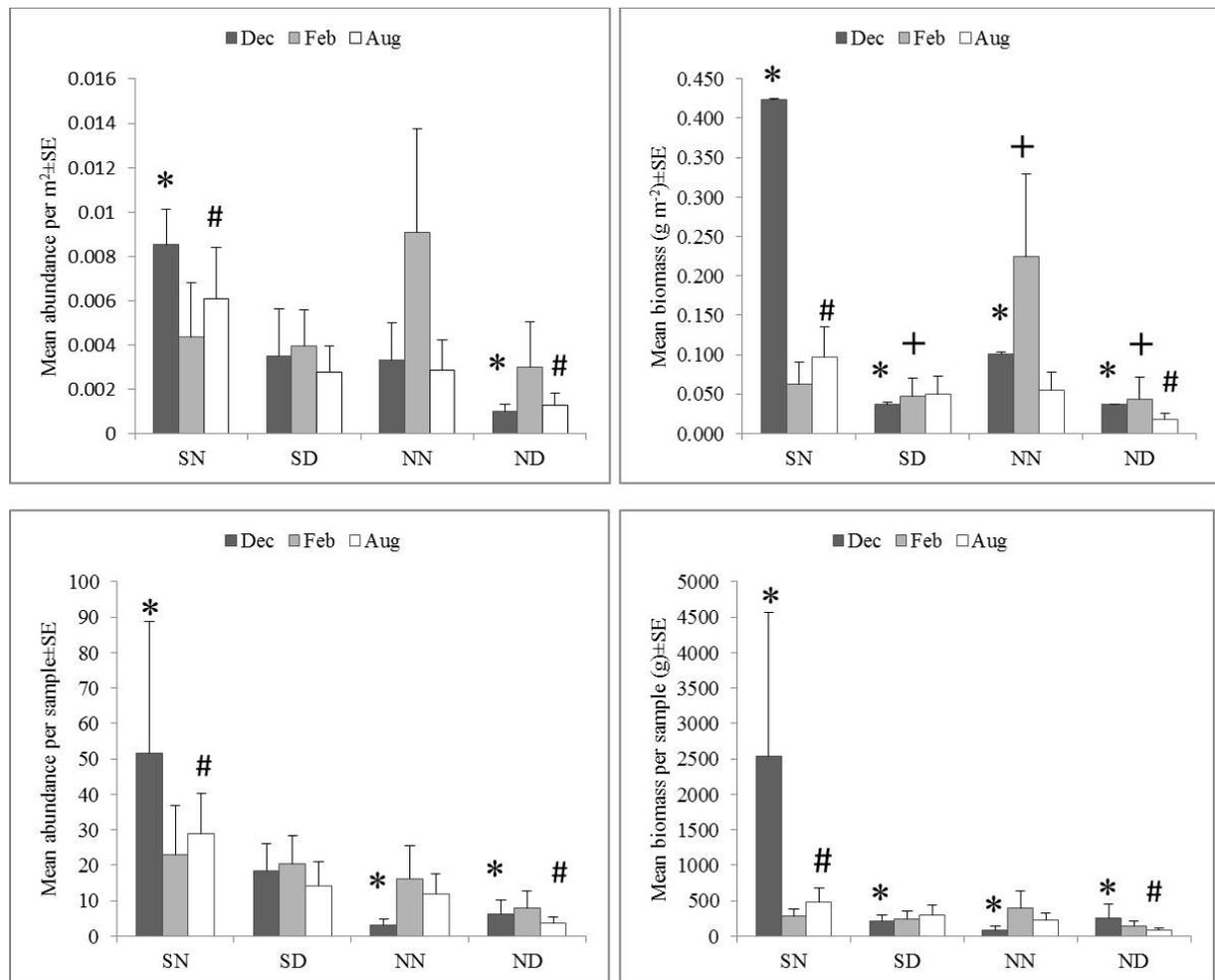


Figure S4 Mean fish abundance and biomass per sample and per m^2 (\pm SE) at different combination of the tidal-diel cycles and months. Asterisk, plus and sharp symbols indicate the differences among groups in December, February and August, respectively (SN>SD, ND, NN in December, NN> ND and SD in February and SN> ND in August). Differences were considered to be significant when $p < 0.05$.

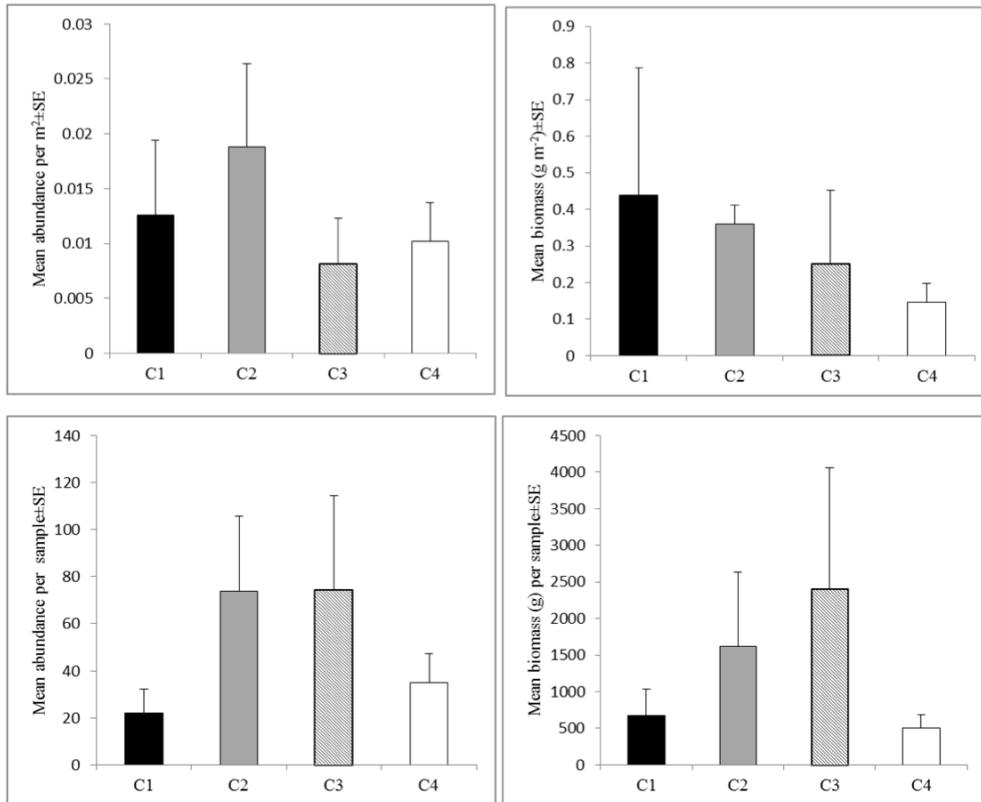


Figure S5 Mean fish abundance and biomass per sample and per m² (\pm SE) from two low-lying creeks (C2, C3) and two high-lying creeks (C1, C4) of Qeshm Island, Iran. There were no significant differences between the groups.

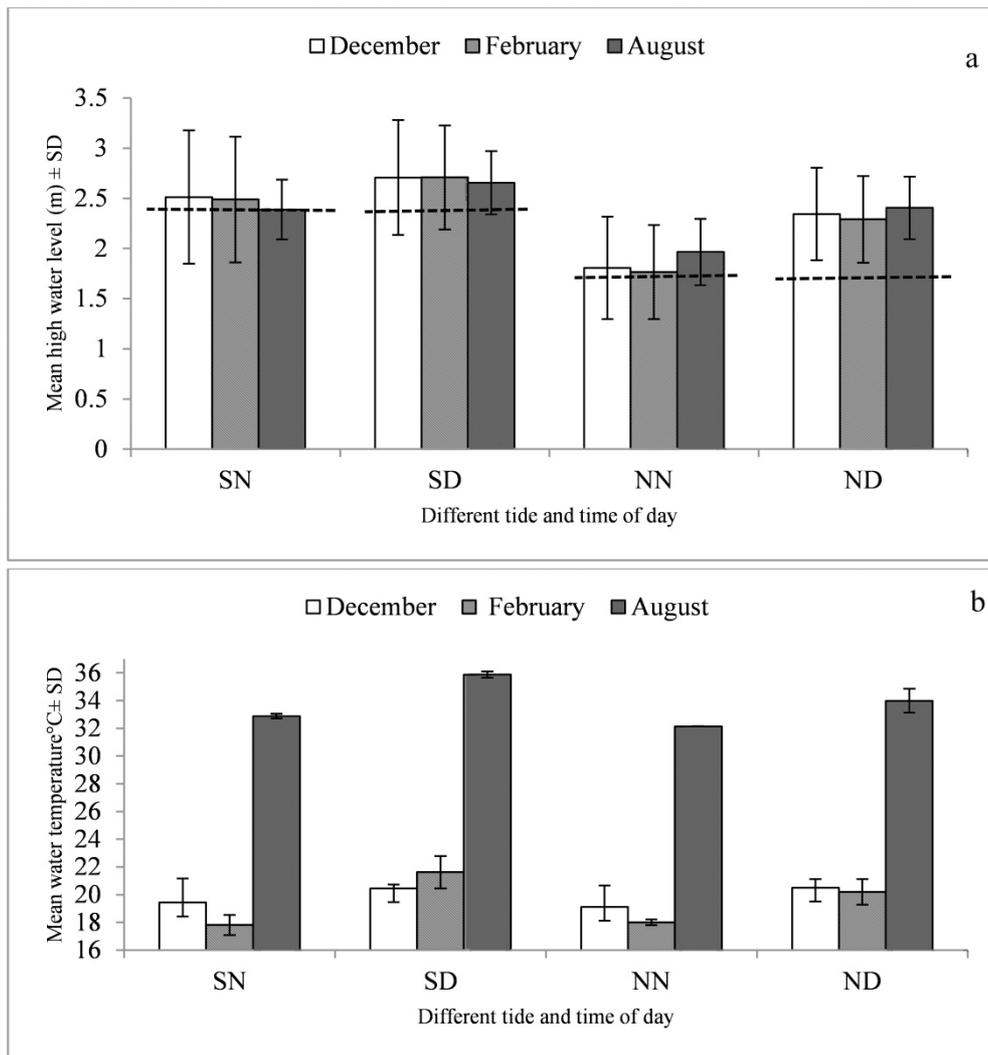


Figure S6 (a) Mean high water level and (b) Mean surface water temperature at SN (Spring tide - Night), SN (Spring tide-Day), NN (Neap tide-Night) and ND (Neap tide-Day) in December 2011, February 2012 and August 2012. Dashed horizontal lines indicate mean height of overbank flooding.

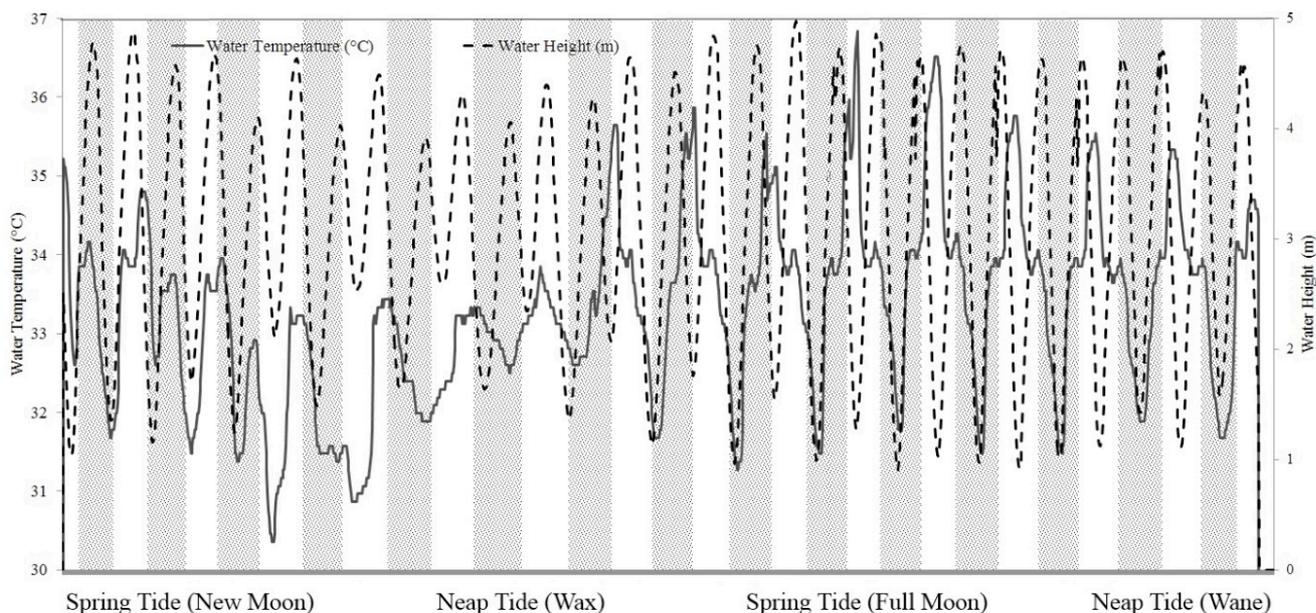


Figure S7 Continuous 15 min measurements of water temperature (°C) and water height (m) with a HOBO water level data logger installed in the subtidal area at the mouth of the main channel from 21.08.2012 at 6:30 PM until 5.09.2012 at 7:30 PM (August - September 2012).

Table S1 Canonical analysis of principal coordinates (CAP) testing the effect of tide-time of day (spring tide-night, spring tide-day, neap tide-night, neap tide-day) and months (December, February and August). %Var = percentage of the total variation explained by the first m principal coordinate axes; allocation success = percentage of points correctly allocated into each group; δ^2 = squared canonical correlation.

Factor	m	Var %	Allocation success (%)				Total	δ^2	P
			SN	SD	NN	ND			
Tide-Time	12	97	70.8	79.1	45.8	79.1	68.7	0.7	0.001
Month			Dec	Feb	Aug				
	6	96	50	71.8	68.7	61.9	0.4	0.01	