

Tidal elevation and parasitism: patterns of infection by the rhizocephalan parasite *Sacculina carcini* in shore crabs *Carcinus maenas*

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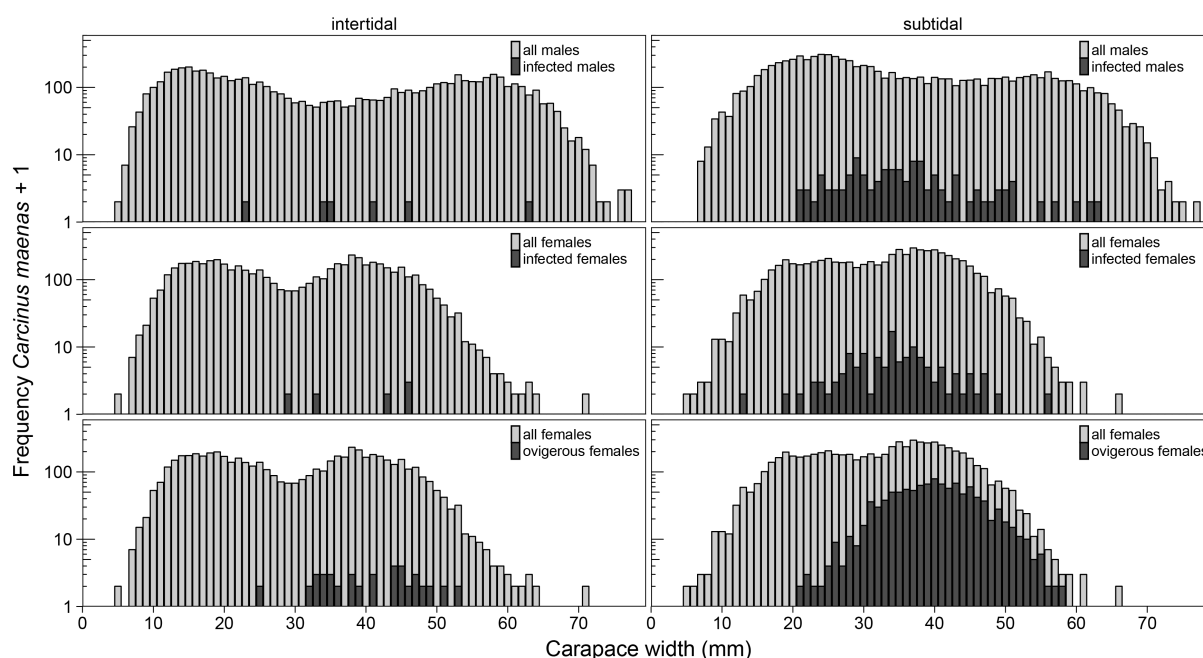


Fig. S1. Size frequency distributions of *Carcinus maenas* (on a log-scale) in intertidal (left) and subtidal (right) habitats summed for all locations: male crabs infected with *Sacculina carcini* in comparison to all male crabs caught in the intertidal (top left) and in the subtidal (top right); female crabs infected with *S. carcini* and the total of caught female crabs in the intertidal (middle left) and in the subtidal (middle right); and ovigerous female crabs compared to all female crabs caught in the intertidal (bottom left) and in the subtidal (bottom right). All *Carcinus maenas* frequency values were increased by 1 in order to make frequencies of 1 visible.

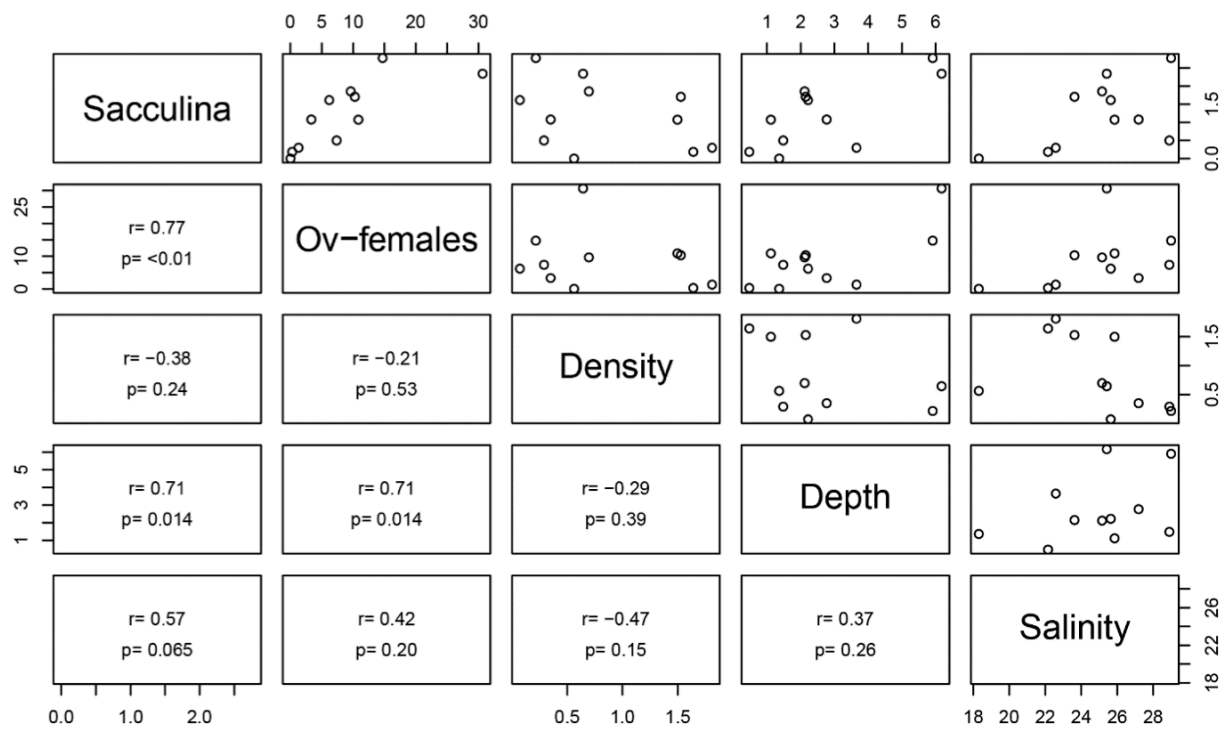


Fig. S2. Pearson correlations between the various variables obtained from samples from the subtidal gullies (n = 11 locations: same gully for E022 and E032): prevalence of the rhizocephalan parasite *Sacculina carcini* (Sacculina), prevalence of ovigerous females (Ov-females), density of crabs (Density), water depth (Depth) and salinity (Salinity).