Early life of an inshore population of West Greenlandic cod *Gadus morhua*: spatial and temporal aspects of growth and survival

Rasmus Swalethorp*, Torkel Gissel Nielsen, Andrew R. Thompson, Malene Møhl, Peter Munk

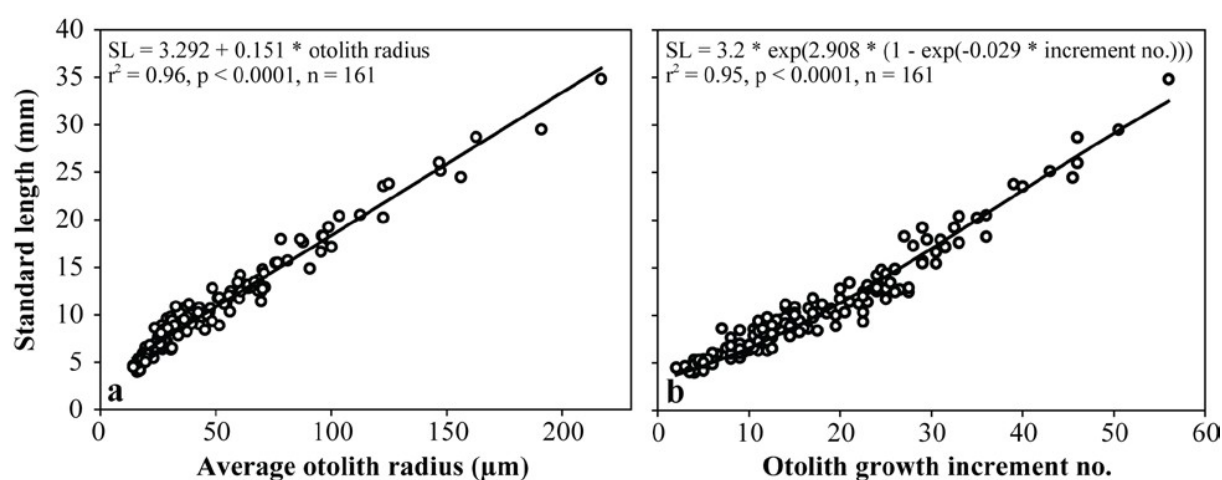**Corresponding author: swalethorp.rasmus@gmail.com*

Figure S1: Relationship between a) Atlantic cod larval standard length (SL) and lapillus radius from edge to center of core fitted a linear function, and b) larval length at otolith increment number, fitted a sigmoidal Laird-Gompertz growth function: $L_t = L_0 * \exp(\beta(1 - \exp(-\alpha * t)))$, where L0 is the length at hatching (set at 3.2 mm), α is the immediate growth at the inflection point and β is a dimensionless parameter.

Table S1: Results of multiple regression models correlating residuals of otolith increment width~age, using otolith increment no. as a proxy for age, against: residuals of prey carbon in a larval gut~age; residuals of prey number in a larval gut~age; *in situ* prey biomass from Swalethorp et al. (2014), and ocean temperature. K is the number of parameters and Δ AICc is the difference between a given model and the most plausible model, model weight is the weight of a given model, and cumulative weight is the weight of a given model plus all of the more plausible models. Only models within 10 AICc of the most plausible are shown. All larvae (i.e., those with and without prey in their stomachs) were used for this analysis.

Independent variables correlated against otolith increment width~age	K	AICc	Δ AICc	Model weight	Cumulative Weight	Multiple R^2	p-value
Prey no. in gut~age + *in situ* prey biomass	4	309.18	0	0.2	0.2	0.20	< 0.0001
Prey carbon in gut~age + prey no. in gut~age + *in situ* prey biomass	5	309.36	0.18	0.18	0.39	0.21	< 0.0001
Prey no. in gut~age	3	309.49	0.31	0.17	0.56	0.18	< 0.0001
Prey carbon in gut~age + prey no. in gut~age	4	309.49	0.31	0.17	0.73	0.20	< 0.0001
Prey no. in gut~age + *in situ* prey biomass + temperature	5	310.18	1	0.12	0.85	0.21	< 0.0001
Prey carbon in gut~age + prey no. in gut~age + *in situ* prey biomass + temperature	6	311.05	1.87	0.08	0.93	0.22	< 0.0001
Prey no. in gut~age + temperature	4	311.37	2.19	0.07	1	0.18	< 0.0001

Table S2: Model-averaged estimates of the slopes (β) and 95% confidence limits (CL) of independent variables used in model-selection analysis using all larvae (i.e., those with and without prey in their gut).

Variable	β	Lower 95% CL	Upper 95% CL
Stomach carbon	-0.15	-0.36	0.06
Stomach number	0.46	0.26	0.67
In situ prey biomass	0.15	-0.03	0.33
Temperature	-0.07	-0.25	0.10