The following supplement accompanies the article

Assessing estuaries as stopover habitats for juvenile Pacific salmon

Jonathan W. Moore*, Jennifer Gordon, Charmaine Carr-Harris, Allen S. Gottesfeld, Samantha M. Wilson, James Harvey Russell

*Corresponding author: jwmoore@sfu.ca

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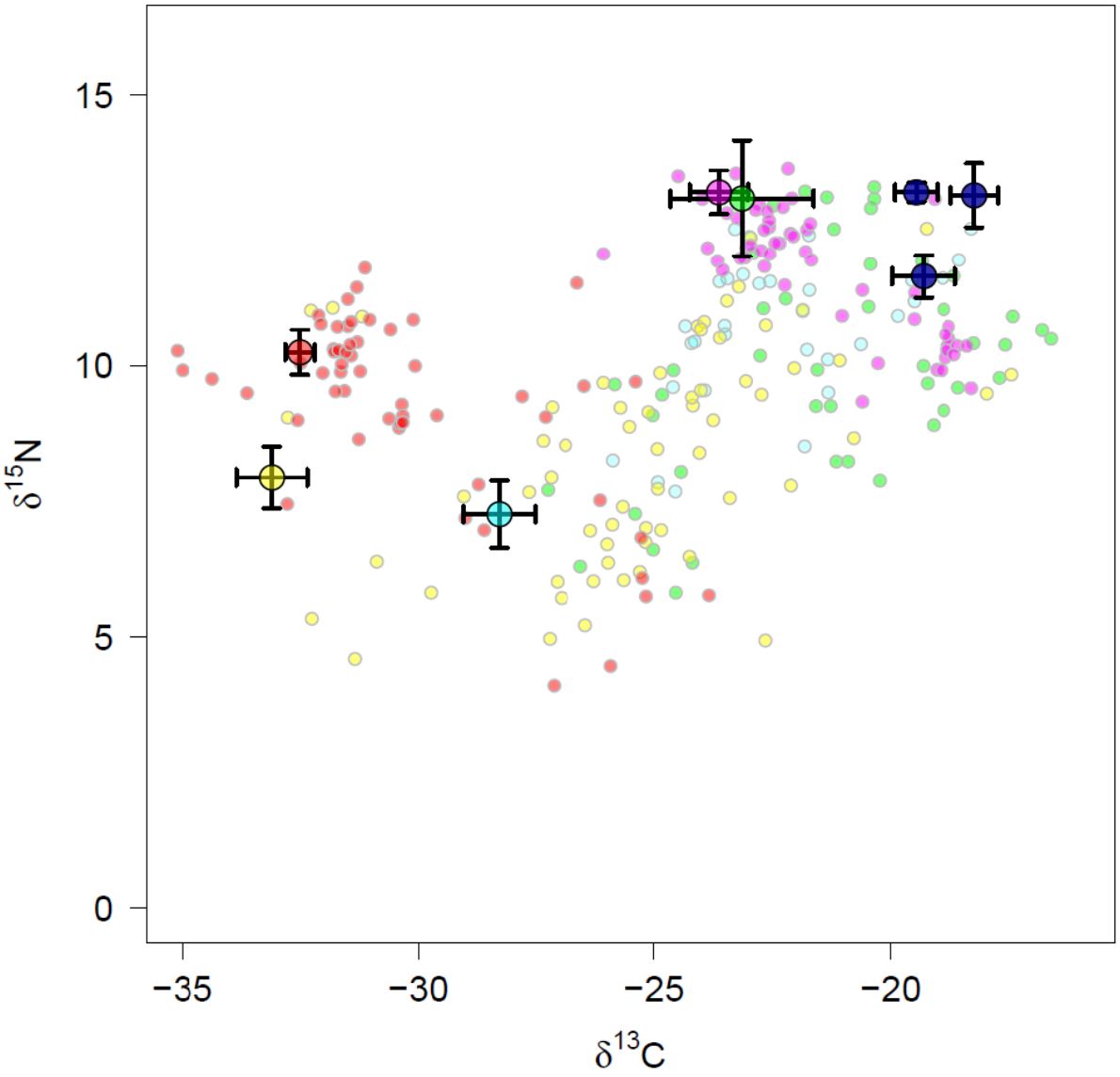

Fig S1. Stable isotope bi-plot of carbon and nitrogen isotopes. Different colours indicate different species: yellow is coho, blue is chinook, pink is pink, green is chum, red is sockeye, and dark blue are the estuary baselines. For clarity, values for liver tissues only are shown.

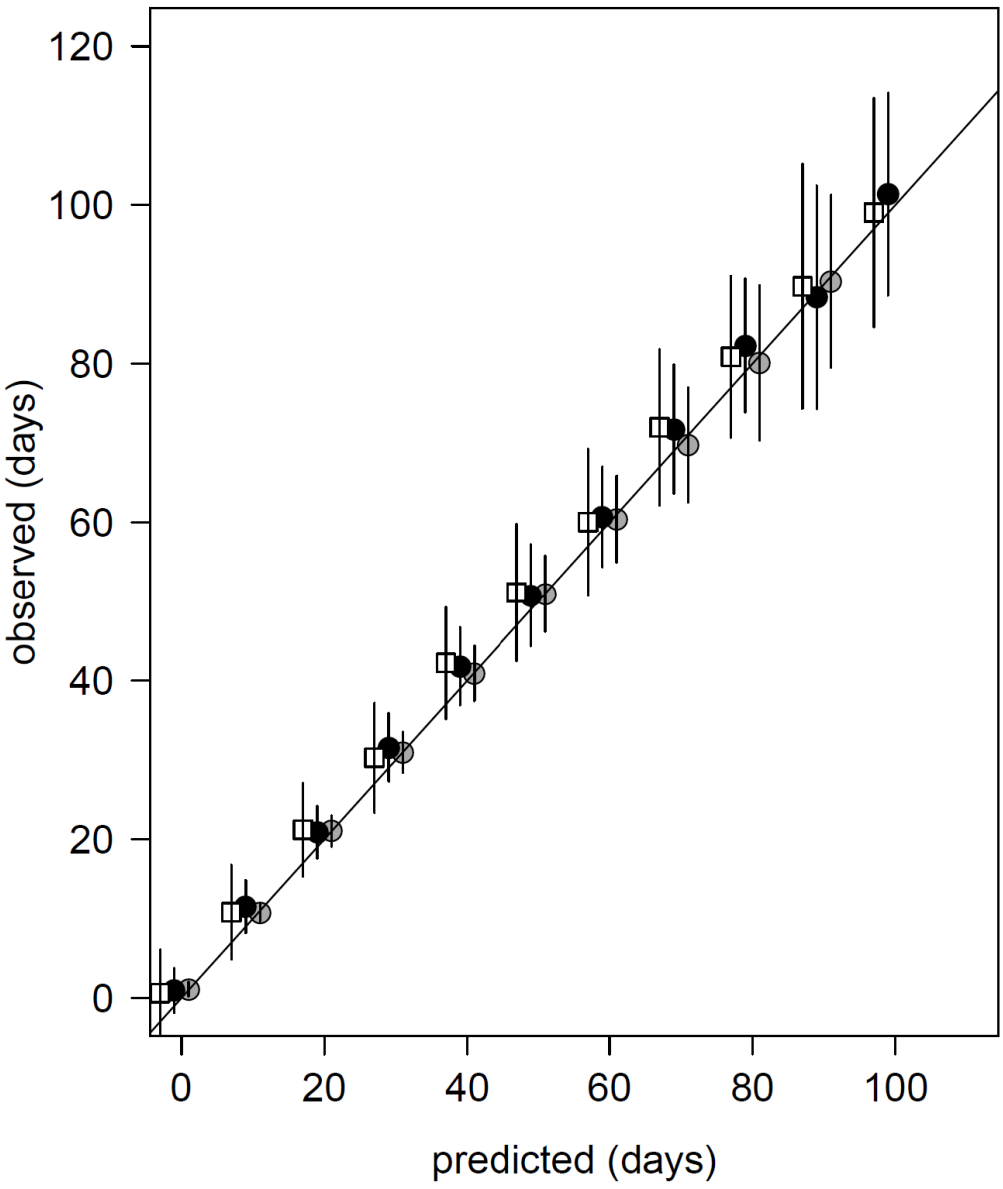

Fig. S2. Observed and predicted estuary residency, based on simulations based on muscle tissue, using sulfur isotopes, and Chinook salmon. In this case, the range of "observed" values represent the simulated observations that result from given a predicted estuary residence with different error scenarios. Points indicate the median observation, error bars indicate +/- one SD. Shown are the base simulation (grey filled circles), scenario 1 where there is the addition of species-level variation to freshwater baselines (black circles), and scenario 2 where there is two times the species-level variation (white-filled squares). The line is the one:one line, where observations equal predictions. The different scenarios are shown with a slight offset on the x-axis to facilitate visualization.

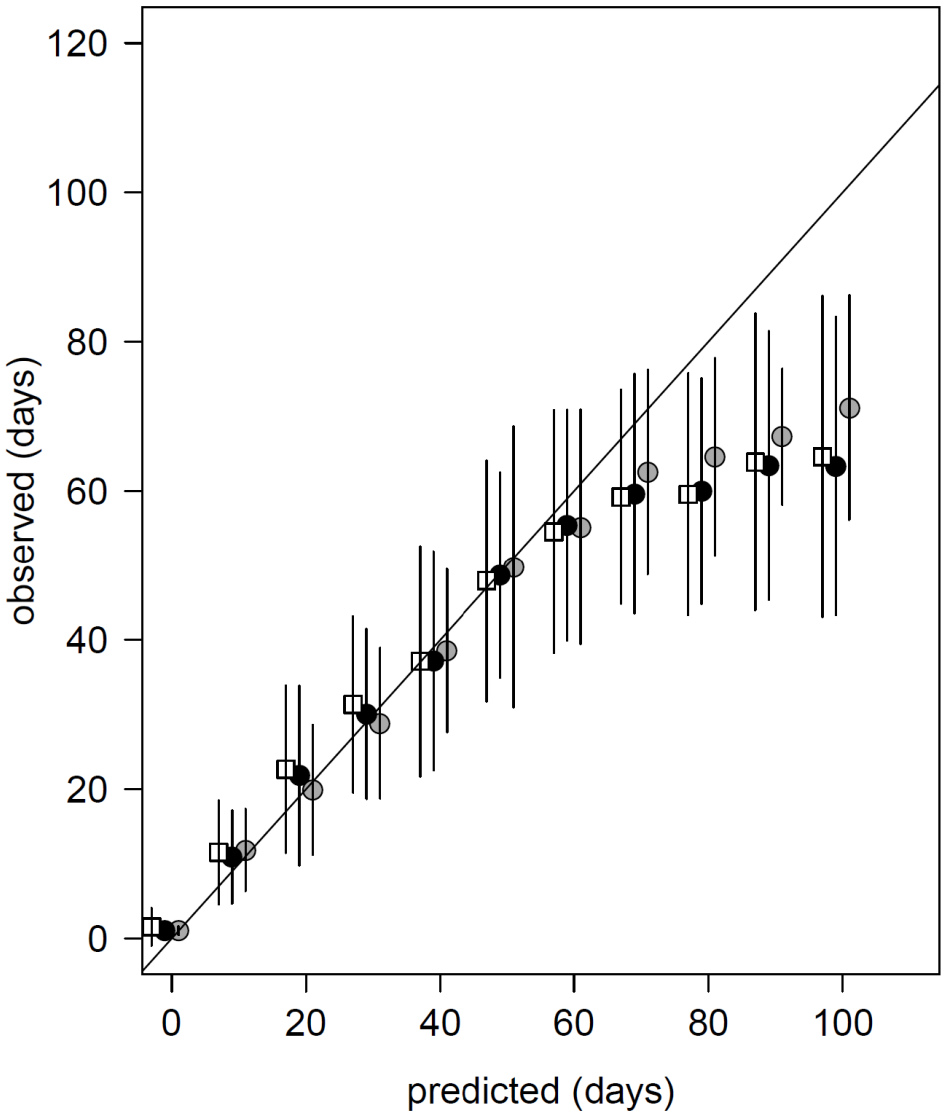

Fig. S3. Observed and predicted estuary residency, based on simulations based on liver tissue, using sulfur isotopes, and Chinook salmon. Shown are the base simulation (grey filled circles), scenario 1 where there is the addition of species-level variation to freshwater baselines (black circles), and scenario 2 where there is two times the species-level variation (white-filled squares). Points indicate the median observation, error bars indicate +/- one SD. The line is the one:one line, where observations equal predictions. The different scenarios are shown with a slight offset on the x-axis to facilitate visualization.

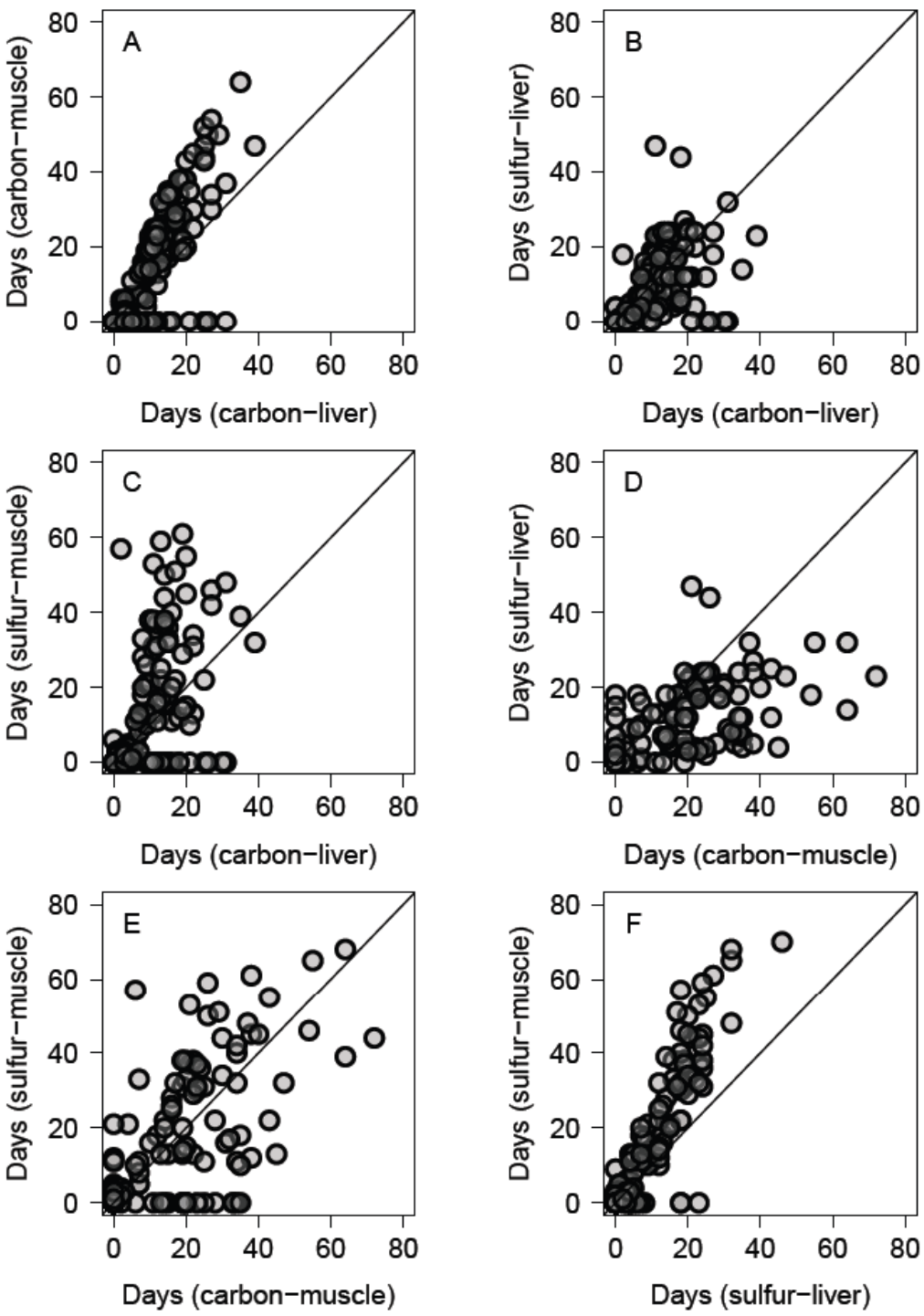

Fig. S4. Comparison of estuary residence estimates from different tissues and isotopes. Each point represents a different fish. Also shown is the one:one line.