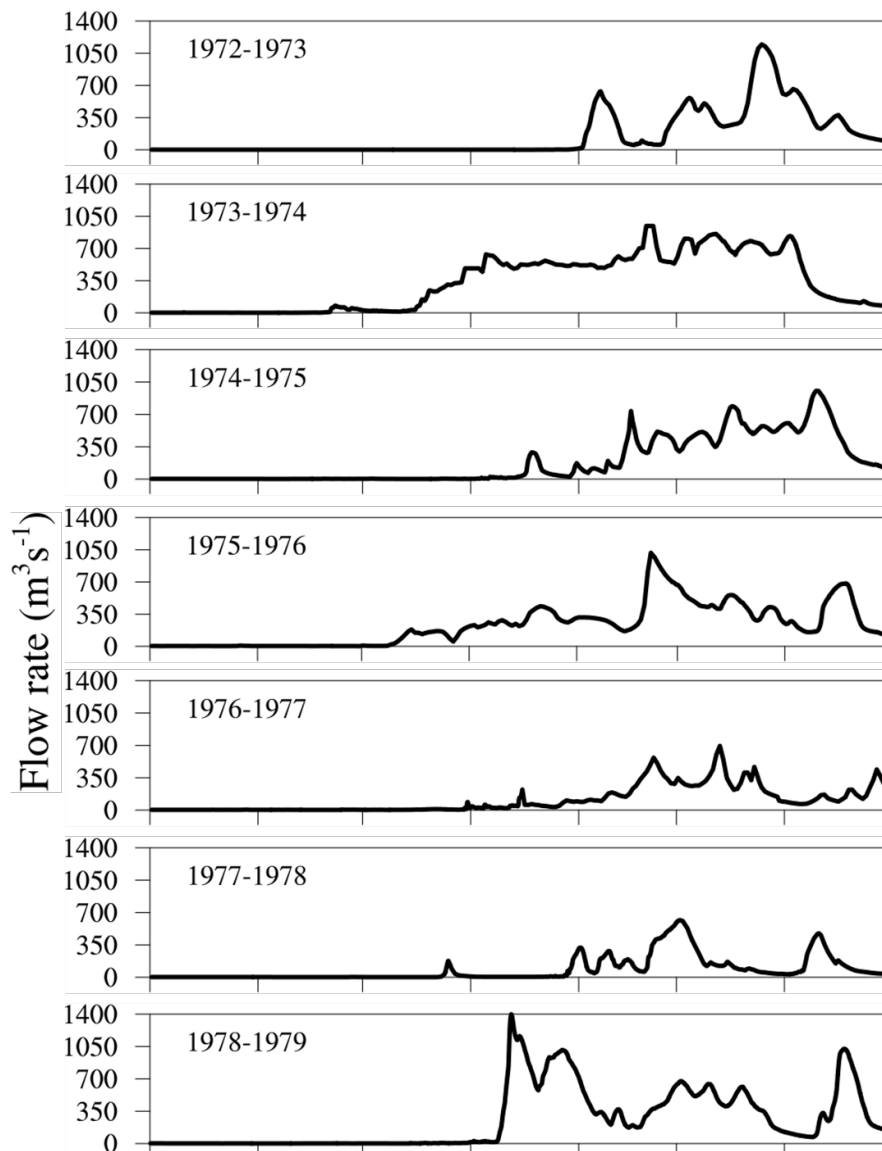


# Swimming behaviour can maintain localised jellyfish (*Chironex fleckeri*, Cubozoa) populations

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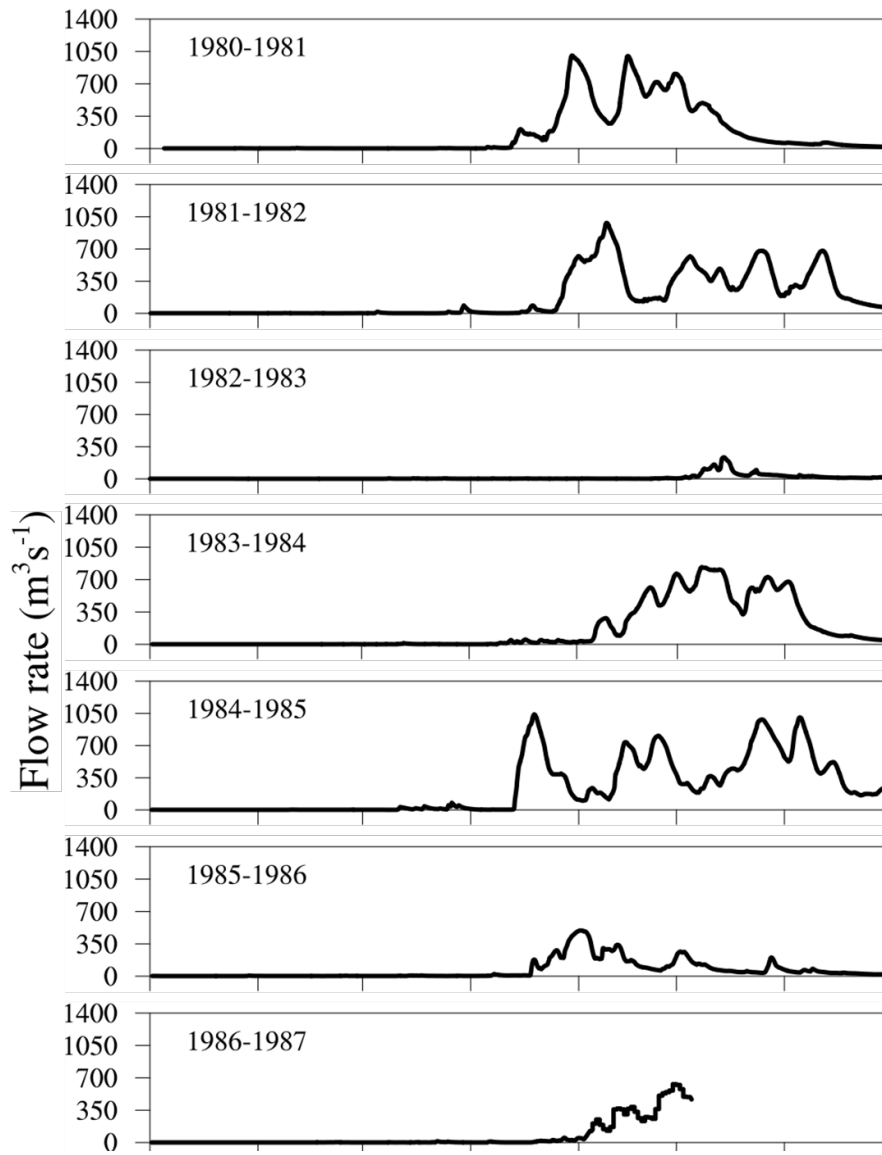
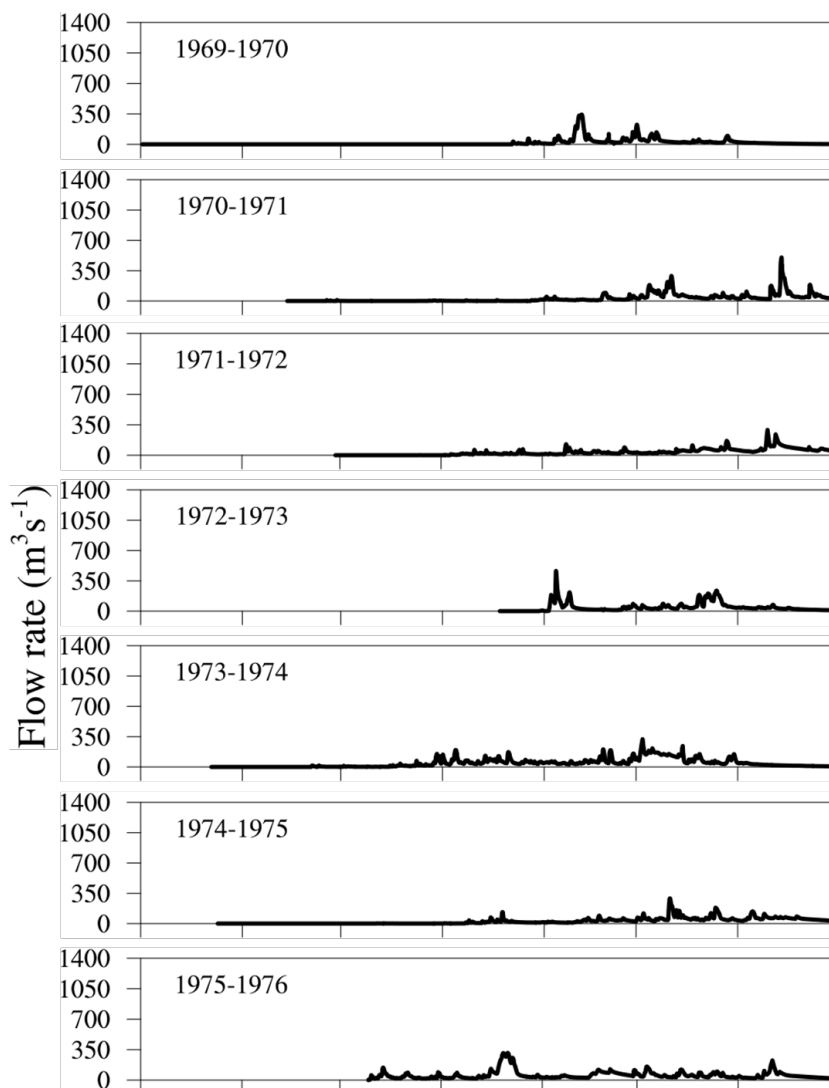


Fig. S1. The flow rate recorded at Jacks Camp (12°24'32.5"S, 142°18'16.9"E), approximately 102 km from the mouth of the Wenlock river, in 16 consecutive *Chironex fleckeri* medusae seasons, from 1972-1973 to 1987-1988. Where data is missing, none were available.



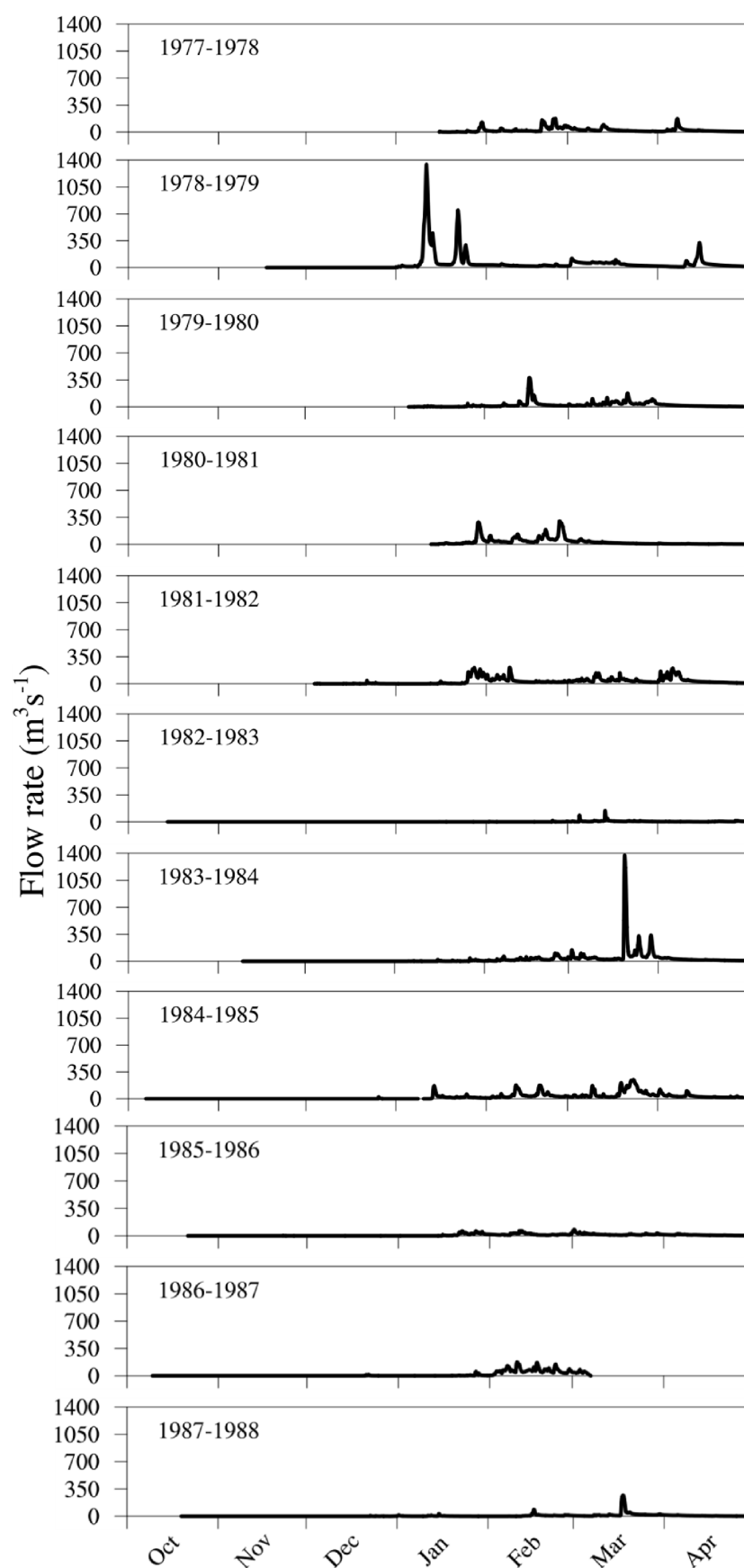


Fig. S2. The flow rate recorded at Bertiehaugh (12°07'37.4"S, 142°22'31.6"E), approximately 55 km from the mouth of the Ducie river, in 19 consecutive *Chironex fleckeri* medusae seasons, from 1969-1970 to 1987-1988. Where data is missing, none were available.

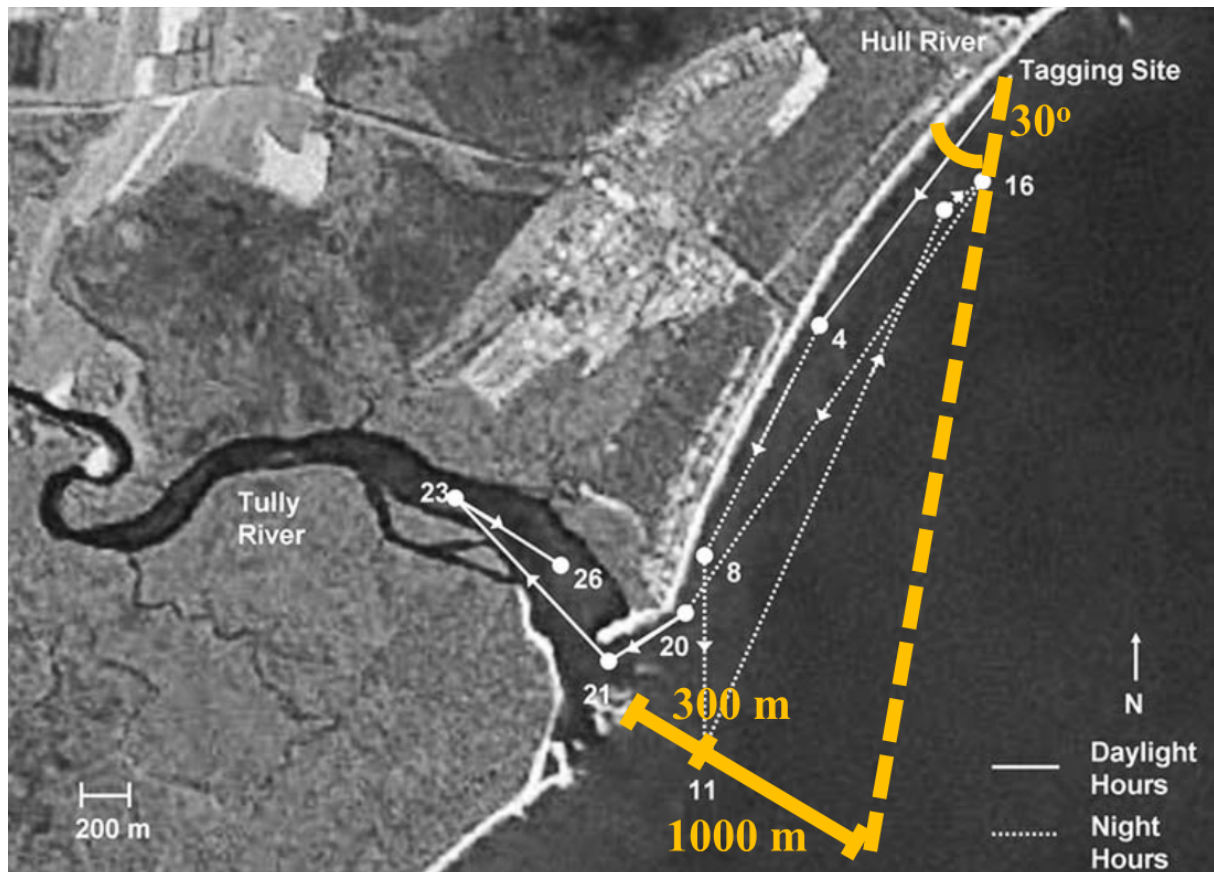


Fig. S3. The observed movements of a medusa tracked by Gordon & Seymour (2009) over a 26 hour period, at Tully, QLD, Australia, are shown by the white dotted and solid lines. The white numbers indicate the hours since the initial tagging. The area enclosed by the shore line and the yellow dashed line shows the likely dispersion of a passive medusa, based on modelling from Hrycik et al. (2013). The approximate maximum distances from shore are shown for each of the scenarios. Adapted from Gordon & Seymour (2009).

### LITERATURE CITED

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- Hrycik JM, Chasse J, Ruddick BR, Taggart CT (2013) Dispersal kernel estimation: A comparison of empirical and modelled particle dispersion in a coastal marine system. *Estuar Coast Shelf Sci* 133:11-22