

Continental-scale variability in the feeding ecology of juvenile Chinook Salmon along the coastal Northeast Pacific Ocean

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Table S1: Regional sample sizes for stable isotopes

Region	Total Chinook Salmon	Equilibrated Chinook Salmon
CA	13	7
ORWA	198	17
WCVI	306	13
CEBC	187	111
SEAK	106	99
SEBS	22	22
NEBS	117	117
Total	949	386

Fig. S1: Proportional contribution of fish prey (by weight or volume) by region. SEAK, CEBC and WCVI are pooled on a station basis, while ORWA is shown on both a station and individual level.

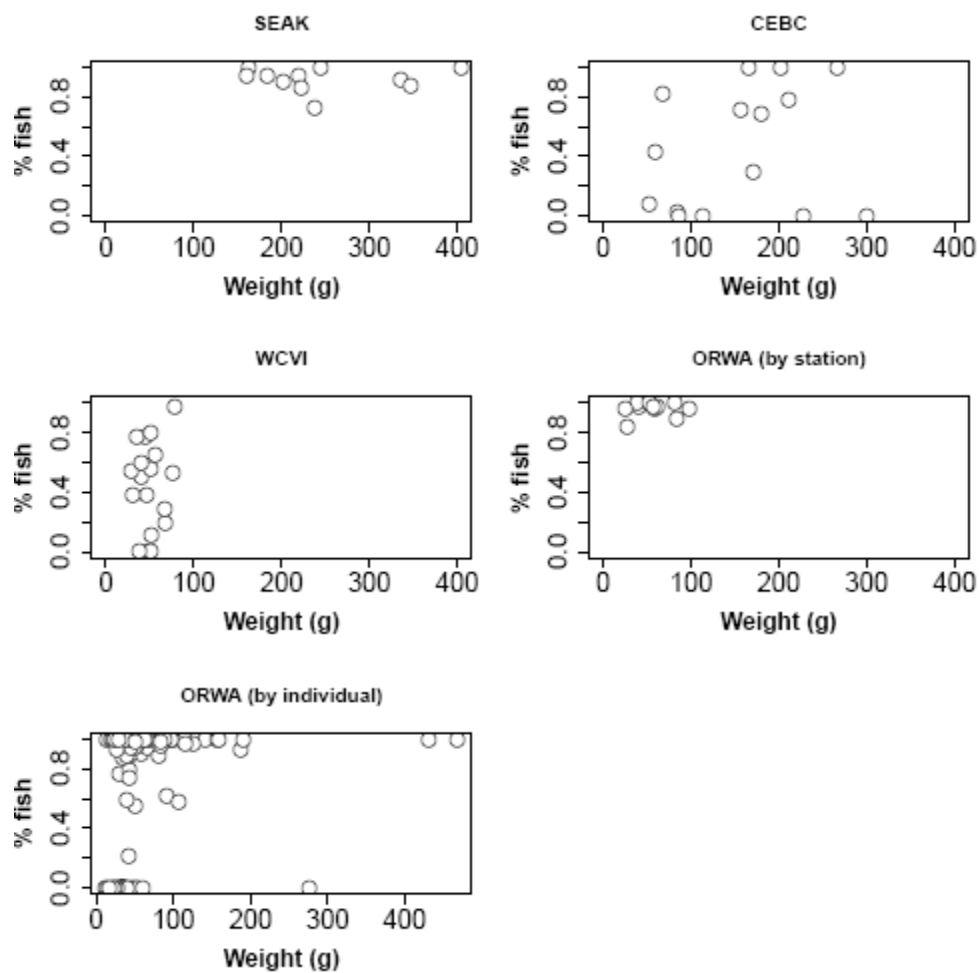


Table S2: Zooplankton stable isotope values from the west coast of North America in the fall of 2007.

Region	n	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	C:N
NEBS	18	11.9(2.1)	-24.0(1.1)	7.4(1.3)
SEBS	34	11.8(2.2)	-23.4(1.2)	7.7(2.8)
SEAK	11	10.0(0.3)	-21.8(0.6)	5.2(0.8)
CEBC	20	10.3(0.3)	-19.9(1.1)	4.1(0.4)
WCVI	41	8.5(1.2)	-21.4(1.7)	4.9(0.6)

Fig. S2: Regional relationships between $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, and fork length of juvenile Chinook Salmon.

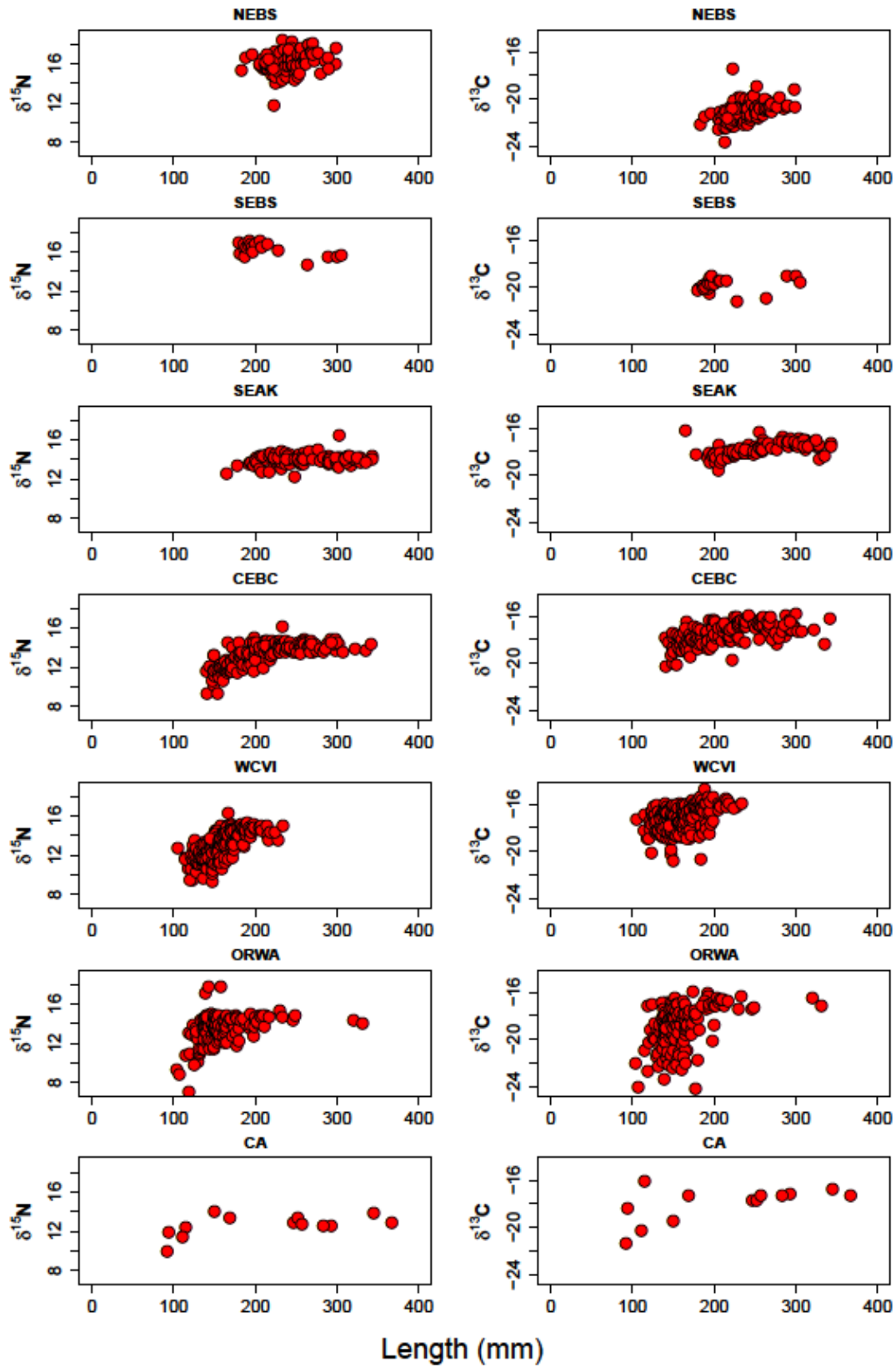


Table S3: $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ranges for equilibrated juvenile Chinook Salmon and zooplankton.

		$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ range (‰)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ range (‰)
NEBS	Salmon	6.7	5.6
	Zooplankton	8.4	3.9
SEBS	Salmon	2.4	2.6
	Zooplankton	10.1	5.2
SEAK	Salmon	4.2	3.3
	Zooplankton	1.2	1.7
CEBC	Salmon	4.2	3.8
	Zooplankton	1.0	3.3
WCVI	Salmon	1.5	2.1
	Zooplankton	4.0	6.4
ORWA	Salmon	1.8	2.2

Fig. S3: Trophic level calculated following Cabana and Rasmussen, 1996. Trophic level calculated from stomach contents are shown with a dotted line.

