The following supplement accompanies the article

Long-term acoustic monitoring of fish calling provides baseline estimates of reproductive timelines in the May River estuary, southeastern USA

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Fig. S1. Spectrograms of identified fish calls detected in the May River, South Carolina. (A) Black drum; (B) oyster toadfish; (C) silver perch; (D) spotted seatrout; (E) red drum; and (F) Atlantic croaker. Spectrograms were created using a Hann window and spectral resolution of 2048 from original 2 min wav files. Brighter colors indicate higher received sound pressure levels.
Fig. S2. Spectrograms of fish choruses detected in the May River, South Carolina. (A) Silver perch; (B) oyster toadfish; (C) spotted seatrout; (D) red drum. Spectrograms were created using a Hann window and spectral resolution of 2048 from original 2 min wav files. Brighter colors indicate higher received sound pressure levels.
Fig. S3. Mean power spectral densities (PSD) for black drum, oyster toadfish, silver perch, spotted seatrout, red drum, and snapping shrimp sounds recorded in the May River, South Carolina.
Fig. S4. A comparison of the calling intensity score and the species-specific received sound pressure level for spotted seatrout and silver perch in the May River, South Carolina at (A) station 9M; (B) station 14M; and (C) station 37M. The received sound pressure level (SPL) between 220-270 Hz (dark blue) represented the peak frequency range of chorusing for spotted seatrout, while the received SPL between 1000-1280 Hz (dark green) represented the peak frequency range of chorusing for silver perch. In panel B (station 14M), max SPL was not included between 5/27/13 and 6/21/13 due to changes in recorder location and depth. Two gaps in the data (i.e., 5/8/13 – 5/17/13 and 8/13/13 – 9/3/13) correspond to breaks between deployments due to maintenance of the equipment.
Fig. S5. Relationship between temperature anomaly and sum calling intensity for (A) silver perch; (B) black drum; (C) oyster toadfish; (D) spotted seatrout; and (E) red drum.