

The following supplement accompanies the article

Bioaccumulation of PCBs by a seaweed bloom (*Ulva rigida*) and transfer to higher trophic levels in an estuarine food web

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Table S1. Summary table showing the timing and locations of field sampling activities in New Bedford Harbor, USA.

Sampling Activity	Collection Date	Site
<i>Ulva</i> Bloom Size	July 2008	Western Shoreline
<i>Ulva</i> Species Composition	July 2012	Coggeshall Street
<i>Ulva</i> Spatial PCB Comparison	July-August, 2007-2008	Western Shoreline
Aroclor 1016 PCB Analyses	Fall 2011, Fall 2012	Belleville Road, Coggeshall Street
<i>Ulva</i> Bloom Seasonal Abundance	Spring-Fall 2012	Coggeshall Street
Seine Surveys	July 2012	Coggeshall Street, Eastern Shore
Amphipod, Grass Shrimp and Mummichog Seasonal Abundance	Spring-Fall 2012	Coggeshall Street
Mummichog Stomach Contents	Spring-Fall 2012 July 2012	Coggeshall Street Eastern Shore
Stable Isotopes	Fall 2011, Summer-Fall 2012 Summer 2012	Coggeshall Street Eastern Shore

Table S2. Shoreline seine survey data from the Eastern Shore (n=4 sets) and Coggeshall Street (n=2 sets) sampling sites within New Bedford Harbor collected July 2012. All species present are reported as number of individuals per set (mean±1 standard deviation).

Species	Eastern Shore Number per Set (Mean±SD)	Coggeshall Street Number per Set (Mean±SD)
Grass shrimp (<i>Palaemonetes</i> spp.)	358±328	91±13
Silverside (<i>Menidia menidia</i>)	63±58	51±21
Mummichog (<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>)	57±36	50±9
Ninespine stickleback (<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>)	38±7	9±1
Mud snail (<i>Ilyanassa obsoleta</i>)	34±28	104±129
Striped killifish (<i>Fundulus majalis</i>)	4±3	1±1
Tautog (<i>Tautoga onitis</i>)	4±2	5±6
Blue crab (<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>)	1±2	4±4
Menhaden (<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>)	0±1	1±1
American eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)	0±1	1±1
Mud crab (<i>Panopeus herbstii</i>)	0±1	1±1

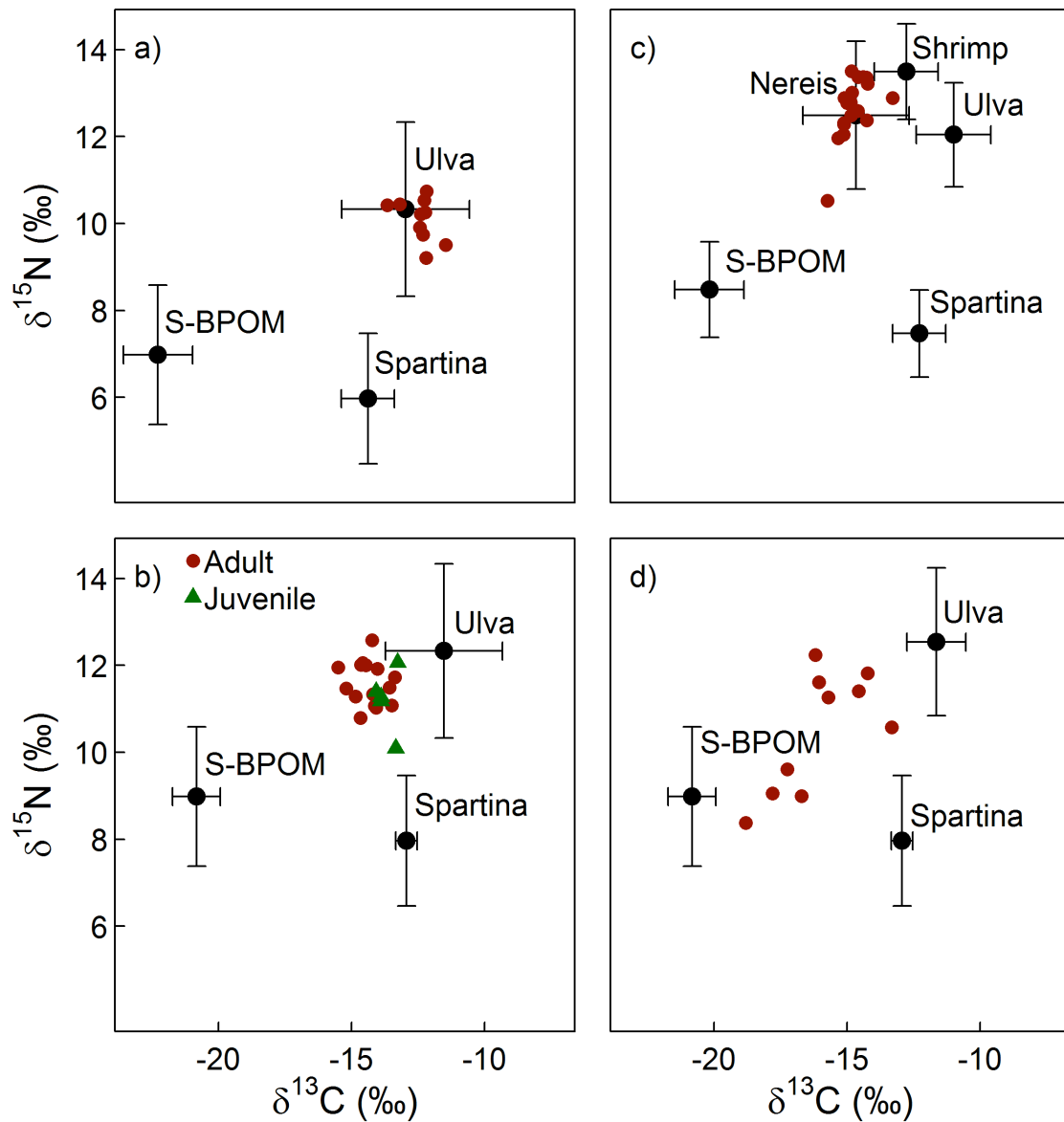


Fig. S1. Carbon and nitrogen stable isotope values of a) amphipods (*Gammarus* spp.), b) grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes* spp.), c) mummichogs (*Fundulus heteroclitus*), and d) sand worms (*Nereis* spp.) and potential sources from the Eastern Shore Site. All source values are presented as means (± 1 SD) where the error bars calculated as a combination of source and diet tissue discrimination factor (DTDF) variances. All source mean values are also adjusted based on presumed DTDFs. S-BPOM is a combined source consisting of suspended and benthic particulate organic matter.

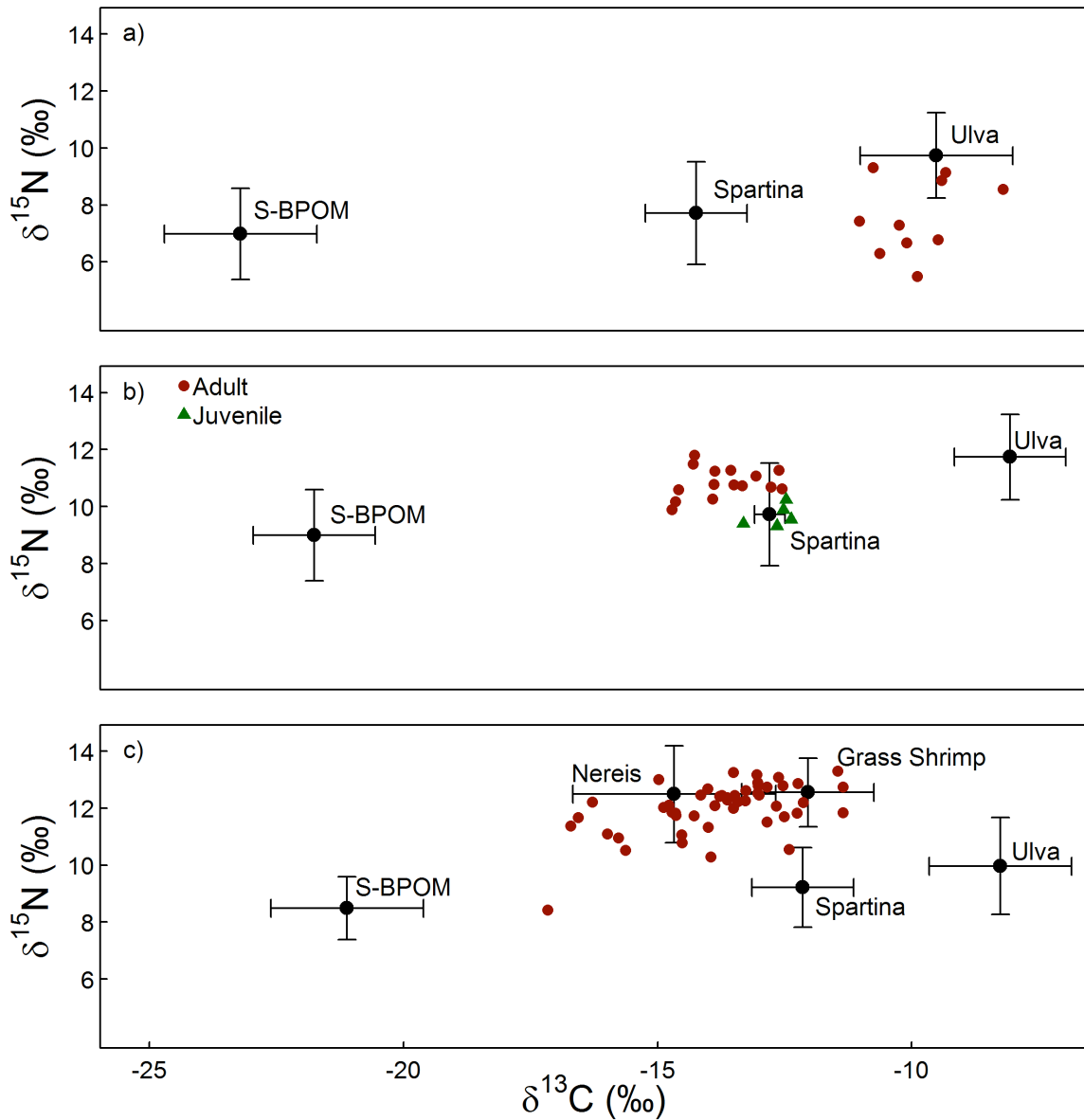


Fig. S2. Carbon and nitrogen stable isotope values of a) amphipods (*Gammarus* spp.), b) grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes* spp.), and c) mummichogs (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) and potential sources from the Coggeshall Street site during summer. All source values are presented as means (± 1 SD) where the error bars calculated as a combination of source and diet tissue discrimination factor (DTDF) variances. All source mean values are also adjusted based on presumed DTDFs. S-BPOM is a combined source consisting of suspended and benthic particulate organic matter.

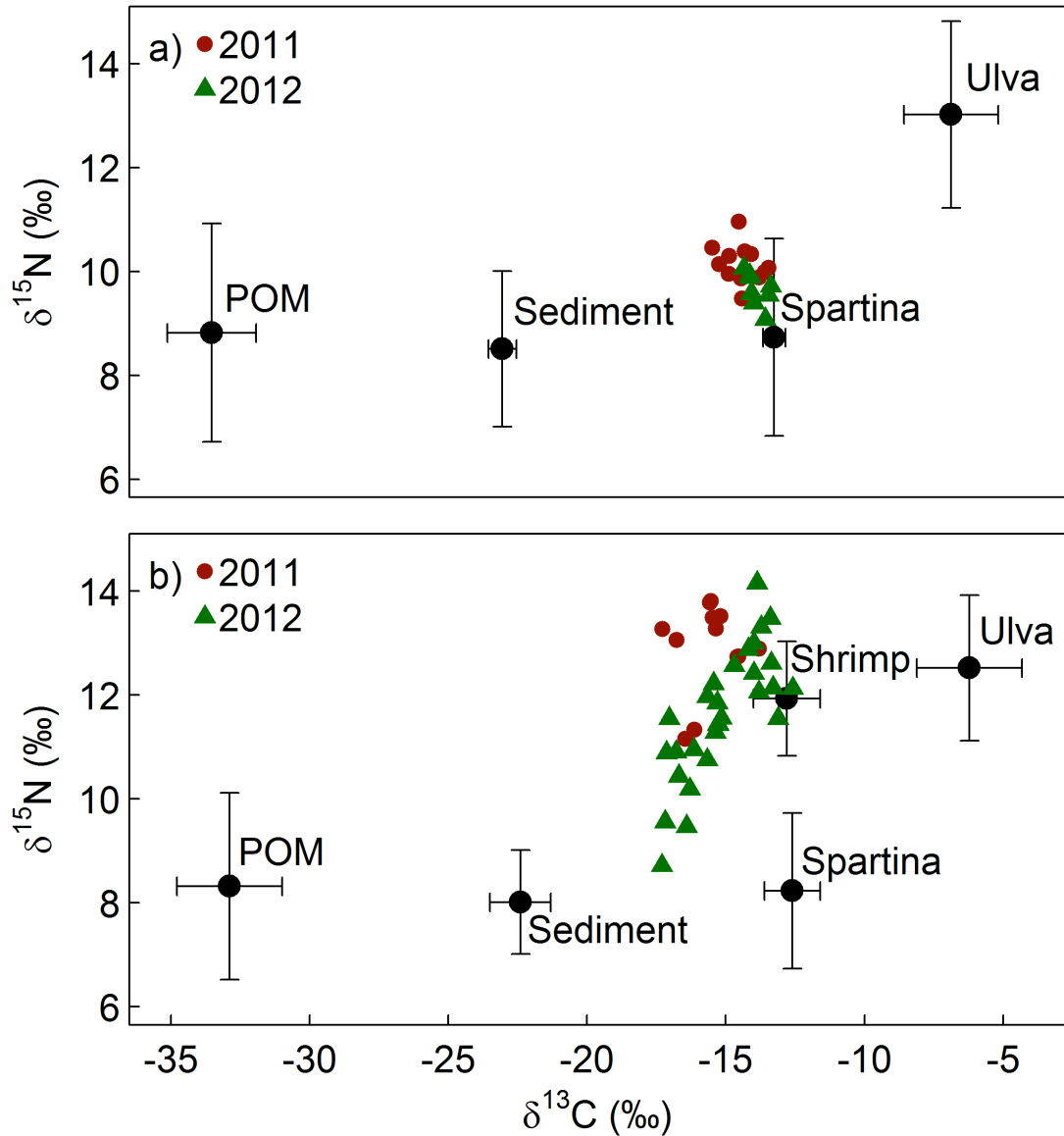


Fig. S3. Carbon and nitrogen stable isotope values of a) grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes* spp.) and b) mummichogs (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) and potential sources from the Coggeshall Street site during fall. All source values are presented as means (± 1 SD) where the error bars calculated as a combination of source and diet tissue discrimination factor (DTDF) variances. All source mean values are also adjusted based on presumed DTDFs. POM is surface particulate organic matter while sediment reflects benthic POM.