

**Fishing alters resource partitioning between colour morphs in a temperate coastal fish**

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Table S1: Summary statistics of Pearson correlation to explore the relationship between total length and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and trophic position of ballan wrasses of both morphs. Sample size is 15 for each morph and site. CB: Cabo dos Bicos, IE: Illas Estelas, FM: Furna de Monteagudo, PC: Punta Corbeira.

		<b>CB</b>	<b>FM</b>	<b>IE</b>	<b>PC</b>
		<b>R<sup>2</sup> (p-value)</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup> (p-value)</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup> (p-value)</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup> (p-value)</b>
PLAIN	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	0.272(0.046)	0.000(0.722)	0.000 (0.063)	0.000 (0.205)
	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	0.000 (0.482)	0.295(0.036)	0.000(0.805)	0.000 (0.217)
SPOTTED	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	0.000(0.276)	0.350(0.012)	0.000(0.147)	0.000(0.844)
	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	0.000(0.585)	0.518(0.001)	0.000(0.607)	0.366(0.013)

## Text S1

Samples of four species of macroalgae (*Codium tomentosum*, *Dictyota dichotoma*, *Sacchorhiza polyschides* and *Ulva lactuca*) were collected at the four sampling sites (Cabo dos Bicos, Illas Estelas, Furna de Monteagudo, and Punta Corbeira) during the sampling of ballan wrasses. Stable isotope ratios of C and N in macroalgae were assessed following the same procedures as described in the main text. Average  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  for each species and site are shown in Table S2 and Table S3.

Two-way ANOVA revealed statistically significant differences between species but no across sites for  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ , without site x species interaction (Table S4). Post-hoc Tukey tests revealed the highest  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values for *Codium tomentosum* and the lowest for *Sacchorhiza polyschides* and *Ulva lactuca*. One-way ANOVA revealed statistically significant differences between sites and species for  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ , without site x species interaction (Table S3). Post-hoc Tukey tests revealed the lowest  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  values at Cabo dos Bicos and Furna de Monteagudo, the highest  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  value at Punta Corbeira and an intermediate value at Illas Estelas. Regarding differences between species, post-hoc Tukey tests revealed the lowest  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  value for *Ulva lactuca* and the highest for *Sacchorhiza polyschides*.

Table S2: Average and standard deviation of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of four macrolagae species at Cíes Islands and adjoining Ría de Vigo

	<i>Codium</i> <i>tomentosum</i>	<i>Dictyota</i> <i>dichotoma</i>	<i>Sacchorhiza</i> <i>polyschides</i>	<i>Ulva</i> <i>lactuca</i>
CB	-14.8±2.0	-17.2±1.4	-19.5±1.1	-18.0±1.3
FM	-13.7±1.3	-18.0±0.8	-18.5±1.7	-20.2±1.3
IE	-13±1.1	-17.6±0.8	-20.9±1.2	-19.9±0.7
PC	-14.6±1.9	-19.0±1.0	-19.8±1.7	-18.6±0.5

Table S3: Average and standard deviation of  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  of four macrolagae species at Cíes Islands and adjoining Ría de Vigo

	<i>Codium</i> <i>tomentosum</i>	<i>Dictyota</i> <i>dichotoma</i>	<i>Sacchorhiza</i> <i>polyschides</i>	<i>Ulva</i> <i>lactuca</i>
CB	5.3±0.4	5.6±0.2	4.9±0.4	5.2±0.4
FM	5.3±0.5	5.5±0.2	6.5±1.1	5.3±0.5
IE	6.3±0.6	6.4±0.2	6.6±0.8	5.9±0.1
PC	7.1±0.7	7.0±0.1	7.1±1.2	6.5±0.1

Table S4: Summary statistics of two-way ANOVA to assess differences in the stable isotope ratios of four macroalgae species from the two sites off Cíes Islands Marine Protected Area (MPA: CB, FM) and adjoining areas in Ría de Vigo (no-MPA: IE, PC). Sample size was 5 for each species and site. CB: Cabo dos Bicos, IE: Illas Estelas, FM: Furna de Monteagudo, PC: Punta Corbeira.

	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$				$\delta^{15}\text{N}$		
	df	MS	F	P	MS	F	P
Site	3	1.5	0.5	0.687	10.8	32.4	0.001
Species	3	132.1	44.1	<0.001	1.1	32.3	0.026
Interaction	9	5.2	1.7	0.102	0.6	1.8	0.082
Residuals	64	3.0			9.6	0.3	