

Supporting Information: Evidence that summer jellyfish blooms impact Pacific Northwest salmon production

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This supplement presents the full parameter set for the Northern California Current (NCC) ECOPATH food web and ECOTRAN end-to-end model. The NCC model was modified from Ruzicka *et al.* (2012). Model parameters (Table S2 - Table S14) are presented as comma-separated format files in zip-compressed folder “NCC_2015_ModelParameters”. Column definitions for each Table S2 - Table S14 are described in this supplemental material document. Further information about data sources used to construct the model is available as the supplementary material in Ruzicka *et al.* (2012).

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Literature Cited

Ruzicka, J. J., R. D. Brodeur, R. L. Emmett, J. H. Steele, J. E. Zamon, C. A. Morgan, A. C. Thomas, and T. C. Wainwright. 2012. Interannual variability in the Northern California Current food web structure: changes in energy flow pathways and the role of forage fish, euphausiids, and jellyfish. *Progress in Oceanography* 102:19-41.

Table S1. Northern California Current model: functional groups (See also comma-separated format files S2 - S14 in zip-compressed folder “NCC_2015_ModelParameters”)

| | functional group | functional group composition |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | | NO_3^- |
| 2 | | pelagic NH_4^+ |
| 3 | | benthic NH_4^+ |
| 4 | large phytoplankton | $\geq 20 \mu\text{m}$: large chain & centric diatoms |
| 5 | small phytoplankton | $< 20 \mu\text{m}$: cyanobacteria, dinoflagellates, small diatoms |
| 6 | micro-zooplankton | ciliates, flagellate grazers |
| 7 | large copepods | $\geq 0.025 \text{ mg C}$ |
| 8 | small copepods | $< 0.025 \text{ mg C}$ |
| 9 | small invertebrate larvae | copepods (nauplii), small crustacean larvae (zoa, cypids), euphausiid (larvae), mollusc larvae (veligers), echinoderm larvae (pluteus), other invert larvae |
| 10 | pteropods | |
| 11 | pelagic amphipods | hyperiidae, gammaridae |
| 12 | pelagic shrimp | Sergestidae, Panaeidae |
| 13 | macro-zooplankton | chaetognaths, large crustacean larvae (megalopae), ichthyoplankton, other macro-zooplankton (pelagic polychaetes, heteropods, ostracods, cladocerans) |
| 14 | jellyfish: small net-feeders | urochordates (larvaceans, salps) |
| 15 | jellyfish: small carnivores | ctenophores, misc. small medusae |
| 16 | jellyfish: large carnivores | primarily sea nettle (<i>Chrysaora fuscescens</i>), but also small contributions from moon jelly (<i>Aurelia labiata</i>), egg yolk (<i>Phacellophora camtschatica</i>), water jelly (<i>Aequorea</i> spp.), & lion's mane (<i>Cyanea capillata</i>) |
| 17 | euphausiids: <i>E. pacifica</i> | <i>Euphausia pacifica</i> (adult & juveniles) |
| 18 | euphausiids: <i>T. spinifera</i> | <i>Thysanoessa spinifera</i> (adult & juveniles) |
| 19 | small squid | market squid (<i>Loligo opalescens</i>) |
| 20 | large squid | Humboldt squid (<i>Dosidicus gigas</i>) |
| 21 | smelt aggregate | jacksmelt/silversides (<i>Atherinopsis californiensis</i>), eulachon (<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>), night smelt (<i>Spirinchus starksii</i>), longfin smelt (<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>), surf smelt (<i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i>), whitebait smelt (<i>Allosmerus elongatus</i>), popeye blacksmelt (<i>Bathylagus ochotensis</i>), sandlance (<i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i>) |
| 22 | shad | shad (<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>) |
| 23 | Pacific sardine | Pacific sardine (<i>Sardinops sagax</i>) |
| 24 | Pacific herring | Pacific herring (<i>Clupea pallasi</i>) |
| 25 | Northern anchovy | Northern anchovy (<i>Engraulis mordax</i>) |
| 26 | Pacific saury | Pacific saury (<i>Cololabis saira</i>) |
| 27 | yearling coho salmon | (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>) |
| 28 | subyearling Chinook salmon | (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) |
| 29 | yearling Chinook salmon | (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) |
| 30 | other juvenile salmon | juveniles: pink (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>), chum (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>), sockeye (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>), steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) |
| 31 | mesopelagic fish | Myctophidae, Bathylagidae, Lophotidae (Crestfishes), Ophidiidae (cusk eel), Paralepididae (barracudina), Stomiidae (dragonfish), Trachipteridae (ribbonfishes), Nemichthysidae (snipe eels) |

| | functional group | functional group composition |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 32 | rockfish: planktivores | aurora (<i>Sebastes aurora</i>), bank (<i>S. rufus</i>), blue (<i>S. mystinus</i>), darkblotched (<i>S. crameri</i>), greenstriped (<i>S. elongatus</i>), harlequin (<i>S. variegatus</i>), Pacific ocean perch (<i>S. alutus</i>), Puget Sound (<i>S. emphaeus</i>), pygmy (<i>S. wilsoni</i>), redstripe (<i>S. proriger</i>), rosy (<i>S. rosaceus</i>), sharpchin (<i>S. zacentrus</i>), shortbelly (<i>S. jordani</i>), splitnose (<i>S. diploproa</i>), stripetail (<i>S. saxicola</i>), widow (<i>S. entomelas</i>), yellowmouth (<i>S. reedi</i>) |
| 33 | coho salmon | adults: (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>) |
| 34 | Chinook salmon | adults: (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) |
| 35 | other salmon | adults: pink (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>), chum (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>), sockeye (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>), steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>), cutthroat trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) |
| 36 | sharks | thresher (<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>), soupfin (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>), salmon (<i>Lamna ditropis</i>), blue (<i>Prionace glauca</i>), shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) |
| 37 | jack mackerel | jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>) |
| 38 | Pacific mackerel | Pacific mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicas</i>) |
| 39 | rockfish: piscivores | black (<i>Sebastes melanops</i>), blackgill (<i>S. melanostomus</i>), bocaccio (<i>S. paucispinis</i>), canary (<i>S. pinniger</i>), chilipepper (<i>S. goodie</i>), yelloweye (<i>S. ruberrimus</i>), yellowtail (<i>S. flavidus</i>) |
| 40 | dogfish aggregate | spiny dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>), brown catshark (<i>Apristurus brunneus</i>), filetail catshark (<i>Parmaturus xaniurus</i>), Pacific sleeper shark (<i>Somniosus pacificus</i>) |
| 41 | Pacific hake | Pacific hake (<i>Merluccius productus</i>) |
| 42 | tuna aggregate | albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>), Pacific barracuda (<i>Sphyraena argentea</i>), bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>), bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>), Bramidae (pomfret), Carangidae (jacks, pompanos), yellowtail tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), Pacific bonito (<i>Sarda chiliensis</i>) |
| 43 | sablefish | sablefish (<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i>) |
| 44 | hexagrammids | lingcod (<i>Ophiodon elongates</i>), greenling (<i>Hexagrammos decagrammus</i>) |
| 45 | flatfish: piscivores | Pacific halibut (<i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>), arrowtooth flounder (<i>Atheresthes stomias</i>), petrale sole (<i>Eopsetta jordani</i>), California halibut (<i>Paralichthys californicus</i>) |
| 46 | skates & rays | bat ray (<i>Myliobatis californica</i>), Bering skate (<i>Beringraja binoculata</i>), big skate (<i>Raja binoculata</i>), black skate (<i>Bathyraja trachura</i>), Pacific electric ray (<i>Torpedo californica</i>), longnose skate (<i>Raja rhina</i>), Pacific angelshark (<i>Squatina californica</i>), spotted ratfish (<i>Hydrolagus colliei</i>) |
| 47 | small benthic fish | Agonidae (poachers), Bathymasteridae (ronquils), Batrachoididae (Toadfishes), Blenniidae (blennies), Cottidae (sculpins), Cyclopteridae (lumpfish), Embiotocidae (surfperch), Gasterosteidae (sticklebacks), Gobiidae (gobies), hagfish, Kyphosidae (sea chubs), lamprey eels, Liparidae (snailfish), Moronidae (striped bass), Pholidae (gunnels), prowfish, Sciaenidae (drums, croakers), Stichaeidae (prickleback), Syngnathidae (pipefishes), Triglidae (Searobins), Zoarcidae (eelout) |
| 48 | rockfish: benthivores | cabezon (<i>Scorpaenichthys marmoratus</i>), China (<i>Sebastes nebulosus</i>), copper (<i>Sebastes caurinus</i>), longspine thornyhead (<i>Sebastolobus altivelis</i>), quillback (<i>Sebastes maliger</i>), redbanded (<i>Sebastes babcocki</i>), rosethorn (<i>Sebastes helvomaculatus</i>), rougheye (<i>Sebastes aleutianus</i>), shortraker (<i>Sebastes borealis</i>), shortspine thornyhead (<i>Sebastolobus alascanus</i>), silvergray (<i>Sebastes brevispinis</i>), tiger (<i>Sebastes nigroinctus</i>) |
| 49 | gadids | Pacific cod (<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), walleye pollock (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>), Pacific tomcod (<i>Microgadus proximus</i>) |
| 50 | flatfish: benthivores | English sole (<i>Parophrys vetulus</i>), Dover sole (<i>Microstomus pacificus</i>), rex sole (<i>Glyptocephalus zachirus</i>) |

| | functional group | functional group composition |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 51 | flatfish: misc. small | butter sole (<i>Isopsetta isolepis</i>), curlfin sole (<i>Pleuronichthys decurrens</i>), deepsea sole (<i>Embassichthys bathybius</i>), flathead sole (<i>Hippoglossoides elassodon</i>), rock sole (<i>Lepidopsetta bilineata</i>), sand sole (<i>Trulla capensis</i>), sanddabs (<i>Citharichthys</i> spp.), slender sole (<i>Lyopsetta exilis</i>), starry flounder (<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>), Pleuronectidae (turbot) |
| 52 | grenadier | giant grenadier (<i>Albatrossia pectoralis</i>), Pacific grenadier (<i>Coryphaenoides acrolepis</i>) |
| 53 | juvenile fish: rockfish | |
| 54 | juvenile fish: osteichthys | |
| 55 | juvenile fish: chondrichthys | |
| 56 | infauna | |
| 57 | Pandalid shrimp | pink shrimp (<i>Pandalus jordani</i>) |
| 58 | epifauna: epibenthic shrimp | (<i>Crangon</i> spp.), (<i>Callianassa</i> spp.) |
| 59 | epifauna: mysids | mysids & cumaceans |
| 60 | epifauna: echinoderms | red sea urchin (<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i>), purple sea urchin (<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>), misc. brittle stars, misc. sea cucumbers, (NOTE: does not include starfish) |
| 61 | epifauna: misc. crustaceans | benthic amphipods, isopods, cumaceans |
| 62 | bivalves | basket cockle (<i>Clinocardium nuttallii</i>), butter clam (<i>Saxidomus gigantean</i>), California mussel (<i>Mytilus californianus</i>), gaper clam (<i>Tresus capax</i>), Manila clam (<i>Venerupis philippinarum</i>), native littleneck clam (<i>Leukoma staminea</i>), rock scallop (<i>Crassadoma gigantean</i>), Weathervane scallops (<i>Patinopecten caurinus</i>), Pacific oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>), razor clam (<i>Siliqua patula</i>), soft-shelled clam (<i>Mya arenaria</i>), purple varnish clam (<i>Nuttallia obscurata</i>), rough paddock (<i>Zirfaea pilosbryi</i>), flat tipped piddock (<i>Penitella penita</i>) |
| 63 | epifauna: suspension feeders | barnacles, bryozoans, sea anemones |
| 64 | epifauna: Dungeness crab | Dungeness crab (<i>Cancer magister</i>) |
| 65 | epifauna: Tanner crab | Tanner crab (<i>Chionoecetes bairdi</i>) |
| 66 | epifauna: misc. carnivores | misc. small crabs, misc. gastropods, starfishes |
| 67 | sooty shearwaters | sooty shearwaters (<i>Puffinus griseus</i>) |
| 68 | common murre | common murre (<i>Uria aalge</i>) |
| 69 | gulls & terns | California gull (<i>Larus californicus</i>), glaucous-winged gull (<i>L. glaucescens</i>), Heermann's gull (<i>L.s heermanni</i>), herring gull (<i>L. argentatus</i>), ring-billed gull (<i>L. delawarensis</i>), Sabine's gull (<i>Xema sabini</i>), western gull (<i>L. occidentalis</i>), hybrid gulls, arctic tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>), Caspian tern (<i>Sterna caspia</i>), common tern (<i>S. hirundo</i>) |
| 70 | alcids | Cassin's auklet (<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>), rhinoceros auklet (<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>), pigeon guillemot (<i>Cephus columba</i>), marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>), ancient murrelet (<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>), tufted puffin (<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>), horned puffin (<i>F. corniculata</i>) |
| 71 | large pelagic seabirds | black-footed albatross (<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>), Laysan albatross (<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>), parasitic jaeger (<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>), northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>), skuas, petrels |
| 72 | other pelagic seabirds | Buller's shearwater (<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>), flesh-footed shearwater (<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>), pink-footed shearwater (<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>), red-necked Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>), misc. murres (not common muure) |

| | functional group | functional group composition |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|
| 73 | coastal seabirds (divers) | brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>), white pelican (<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>), Brandt's cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>), double-crested cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>), pelagic cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>), western grebe (<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>), Clark's grebe (<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>) |
| 74 | storm-petrels | fork-tailed storm petrel (<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>), Leach's storm-petrel (<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>) |
| 75 | gray whales | gray whales (<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>) |
| 76 | baleen whales | minke whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>), humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>), sei whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>), fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>), blue whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>) |
| 77 | small pinnipeds | harbor seal (<i>Phoca vitulina richardsi</i>), northern fur seal (<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>) |
| 78 | large pinnipeds | California sea lion (<i>Zalophus californicus</i>), steller sea lion (<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>), northern elephant seal (<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>) |
| 79 | small toothed whales | harbor porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>), Dall's porpoise (<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>), Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>), Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>), northern right whale dolphin (<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>) |
| 80 | large toothed whales | sperm whale (<i>Physeter catodon</i>), pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>), Baird's beaked whale (<i>Berardius bairdii</i>), mesoplodon beaked whale (<i>Mesoplodon</i> spp.), Cuvier's beaked whale (<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>) |
| 81 | killer whales | killer whales (<i>Orcinus orca</i>) |
| 82 | invertebrate eggs | |
| 83 | fish eggs | |
| 84 | pelagic detritus | |
| 85 | fishery offal | |
| 86 | benthic detritus | |
| 87 | fishery: longline | longline, setline |
| 88 | fishery: troll gear | troll gear |
| 89 | fishery: bottomfish | troll gear |
| 90 | fishery: hook+line | jig, hook & line gear |
| 91 | fishery: offshore | hook+line commercial troll, setline, (NOTE: does not include troll gear) |
| 92 | fishery: trawls | groundfish trawl gear, (NOTE: excludes shrimp trawls & hake fishery) |
| 93 | fishery: shrimp trawls | shrimp trawls, beam trawls |
| 94 | fishery: pelagic net gear | set net, dip net |
| 95 | fishery: midwater trawls | midwater trawls in hake fishery |
| 96 | fishery: gill nets | gill net, drift gill net |
| 97 | fishery: seine | seine net |
| 98 | fishery: fish pot | fish pot |
| 99 | fishery: crab & lobster pot | crab & lobster pot |
| 100 | fishery: other pot & trap | prawn trap, other trap gear |
| 101 | fishery: diving | diving gear |
| 102 | fishery: other gear | dredge gear, other gear |
| 103 | fishery: recreational | recreational fishing |

Table S2. NCC ECOPATH parameters. By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. TL (trophic level),
3. b (biomass),
4. (p/b) (biomass-specific production rate),
5. (q/b) (biomass-specific consumption rate),
6. (p/q) (production-to-consumption ratio = production efficiency),
7. ee (ecotrophic efficiency),
8. egf (egestion fraction of consumption).

Table S3. NCC fishery gear type group composition. By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. fishery code,
3. fishery name,
4. gear type composition,
5. TL (trophic level),

Table S4. NCC ECOPATH parameters, fishery landings ($t \text{ WWT km}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$). By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. fishery letter code,
2. group name,
- 3 - 19. fishery (by code A - Q)

Table S5. NCC ECOPATH parameters, fishery discard ($t \text{ WWT km}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$). By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. fishery letter code,
2. group name,
- 3 - 19. fishery (by fishery number letter code A - Q)

Table S6 NCC ECOPATH parameters: Fate of unconsumed production ($1 - ee$) to gametes and to detritus pools, as fractions of total unconsumed production. By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. group name,
3. invertebrate eggs,
4. fish eggs,
5. pelagic detritus,
6. fishery offal,
7. benthic detritus,
8. export

Table S7. NCC ECOPATH: Diet matrix D_{cp} ; fraction of total diet, by wet weight, of each prey type p (listed down rows) eaten by each consumer group c (listed across columns). By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. group name,
- 3 - 80. Predator (by group number code 4 - 81)

Table S8. NCC ECOTRAN parameters: Fate of egested detritus, senescent detritus, and metabolized biomass as fractions of production. NOTE: fishery discards are defined as "feces". NOTE: "metabolism" of detritus groups is used to define the fate of excretion by bacteria that metabolize detritus. By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. group name,
3. egestion (surface)
4. egestion (sub-surface)
5. senescence (surface)
6. senescence (sub-surface)
7. metabolized (surface)
8. metabolized (sub-surface)

Table S9. NCC ECOTRAN: trophic network matrix A_{cp} showing fate of all consumption by each functional group as percentages. Producers p run across columns. Flow to consumers c , metabolism, and detritus run down rows. By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. group name,
- 3 - 102. Consumer (by group number code 1 - 103)

Table S10. NCC ECOPATH: defined uncertainty levels for physiological parameters (Coefficient of Variation, CV). By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. group name,
3. b (biomass),
4. (p/b) (biomass-specific production rate),
5. (q/b) (biomass-specific consumption rate),
6. (p/q) (production-to-consumption ratio = production efficiency),
7. egf (egestion fraction of consumption).

Table S11. NCC ECOPATH: defined uncertainty levels for fishery landings (Coefficient of Variation, CV). By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. fishery letter code,
2. group name,
- 3 - 19. fishery (by code A - Q)

Table S12. NCC ECOPATH: defined uncertainty levels for fishery discards (Coefficient of Variation, CV). By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. fishery letter code,
2. group name,
- 3 - 19. fishery (by code A - Q)

Table S13. NCC ECOPATH: defined uncertainty levels for diet matrix (Coefficient of Variation, CV). By column (values of -9999 represent empty cells):

1. group number code,
2. group name,
- 3 - 80. Predator (by group number code 4 - 81)

Table S14. NCC ECOPATH: prey guild groups for Monte Carlo-generated diet matrices. For each randomly generated diet matrix, predator diet compositions are re-apportioned among these prey guilds, weighted by each (randomly generated) prey production rate. By column:

1. prey guild name,
2. prey guild (by group number code)