

Supplemental Information

Using a climate attribution statistic to inform judgments about changing fisheries sustainability

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Model set	Parameter	2.5%	50%	97.5%
M1	Intercept	3.22	3.85	4.47
M1	ZI Intercept	-3.18	-2.02	-1.21
M1	SD Smooth: DOY	0.08	1.48	7.39
M1	SD Smooth: Temp	1.92	4.48	12.96
M1	SD Smooth: SSB	0.27	2.46	9.13
M1	ZI SD Smooth: DOY	0.26	3.30	11.52
M1	ZI SD Smooth: Temp	2.21	5.11	14.84
M1	ZI SD Smooth: SSB	0.08	1.47	7.33
M1	SD: bay effect	0.57	1.01	1.72
M1	SD: site effect	0.32	0.58	0.91
M1	ZI SD: bay effect	0.05	0.77	2.24
M1	ZI SD: site effect	0.99	1.45	2.19
M2	Intercept	2.65	3.32	3.94
M2	ZI Intercept	-4.13	-2.61	-1.45
M2	SD Smooth: DOY	0.07	1.35	7.40
M2	ZI SD Smooth: DOY	0.84	5.47	17.08
M2	SD: bay effect	0.57	1.04	1.78
M2	SD: site effect	0.45	0.71	1.07
M2	ZI SD: bay effect	0.27	1.44	3.36
M2	ZI SD: site effect	1.16	1.71	2.53
M3	Intercept	-1.08	-0.84	-0.58
M3	Seine	0.18	0.35	0.52
M4	Intercept	-0.14	0.07	0.28
M4	SD Smooth: FAR	0.15	2.13	6.98
M5	Intercept	-0.22	0.00	0.23
M5	SD Smooth: FAR	0.79	2.75	8.03

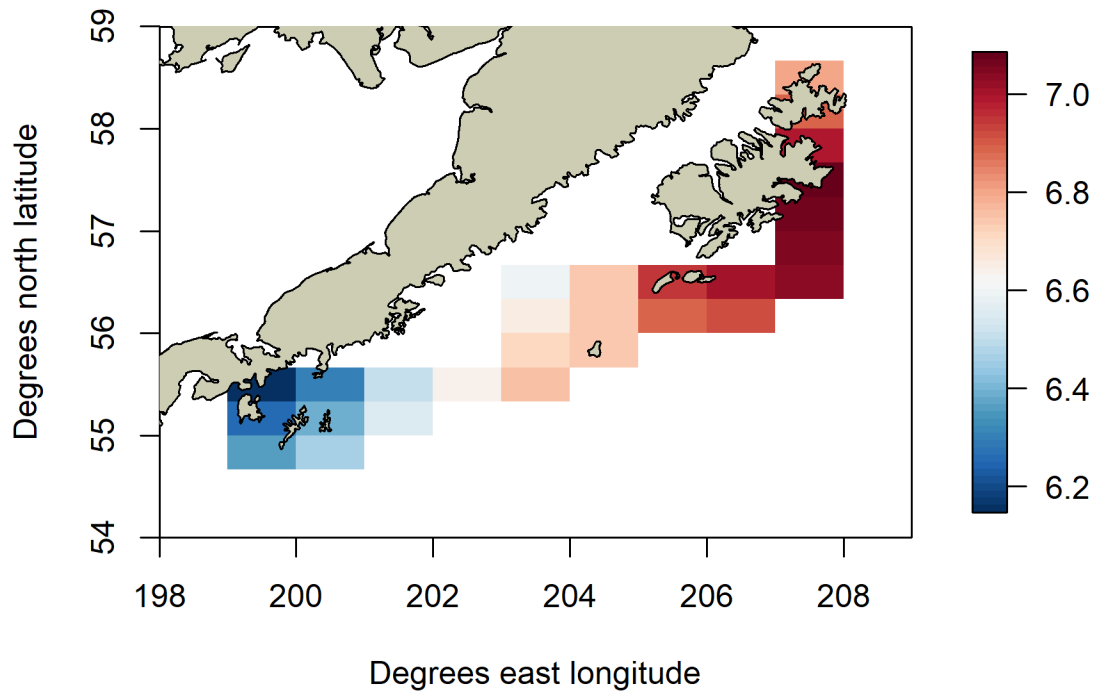


Fig. S1: Query area for GODAS temperature data. Example shows mean May-June 25 m temperature (°C). Map created in R 4.0.2, <http://www.r-project.org/>.

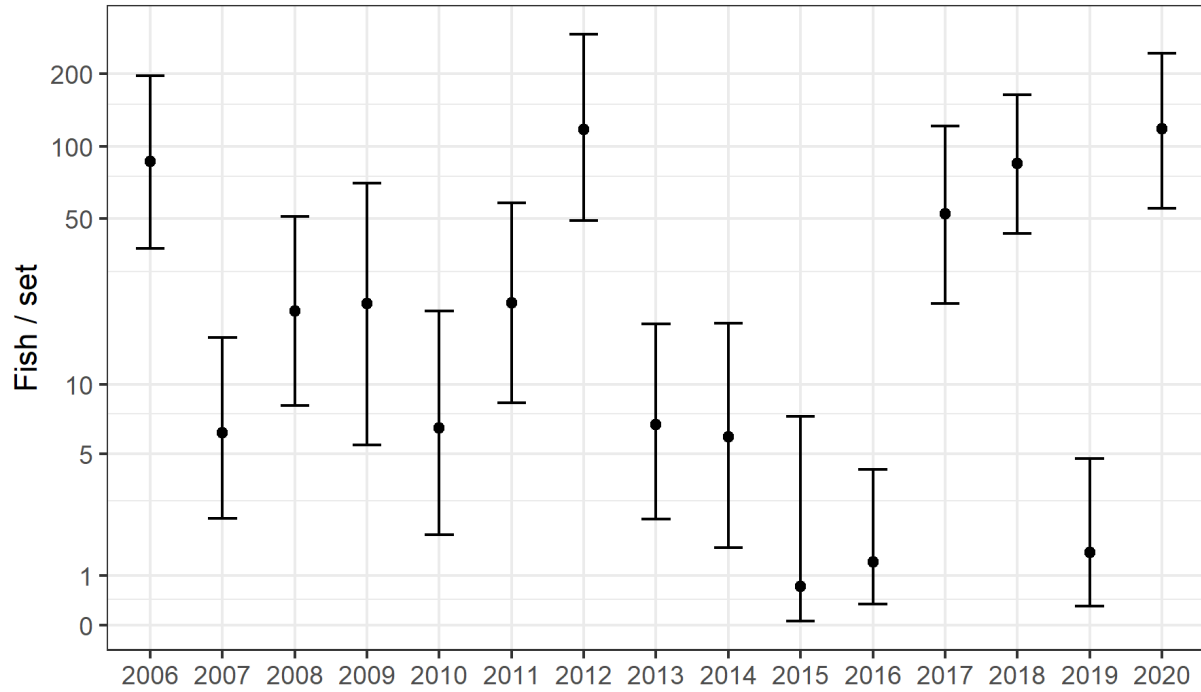


Fig. S2: Beach seine observations of cod recruitment. Bayesian zero-inflated negative binomial estimates of annual age-0 abundance with 95% CIs, from the best model in model set M2 (Tables S1, S2).

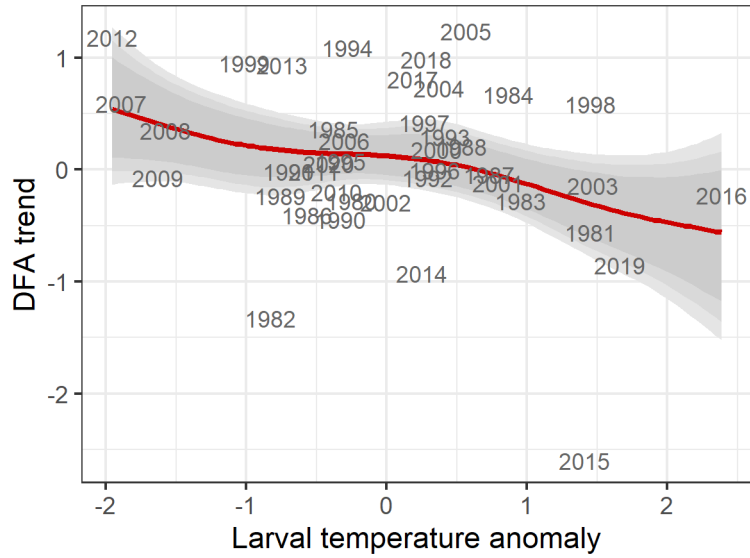


Fig. S3: Direct temperature effects on field estimates of pollock recruitment. Bayesian regression model estimates of DFA trend estimating annual age-0 abundance with 80% / 90% / 95% CIs, from the best model invoking direct temperature effects, rather than FAR estimates, in model set M4 (Table 1).