Ecology

Appendix S3: Additional details from experiment testing the effects of fish consumers on juvenile corals

Priority effects in coral–macroalgae interactions can drive alternate community paths in the absence of top-down control

Thomas C. Adam[1*], Sally J. Holbrook[1,2], Deron E. Burkepile[1,2], Kelly E. Speare[2], Andrew J. Brooks[1], Mark C. Ladd[1,3], Andrew A. Shantz[4], Rebecca Vega Thurber[5], Russell J. Schmitt[1,2]

[1]Marine Science Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

[2]Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Biology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

[3]NOAA – National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Key Biscayne, FL 33149, USA

[4]Florida State University Coastal and Marine Laboratory, St. Teresa, FL, USA

[5]Department of Microbiology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA

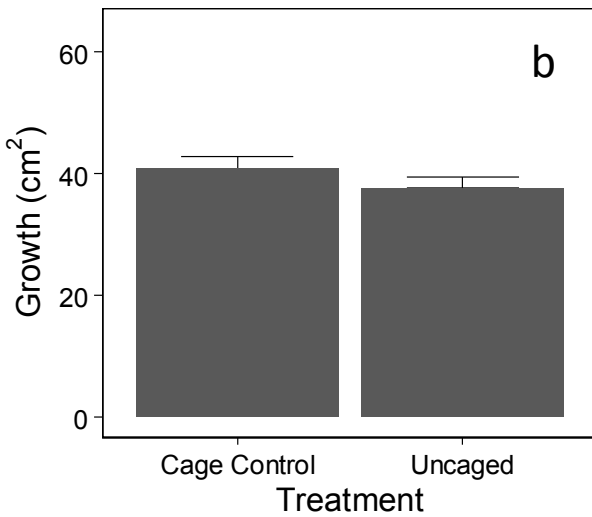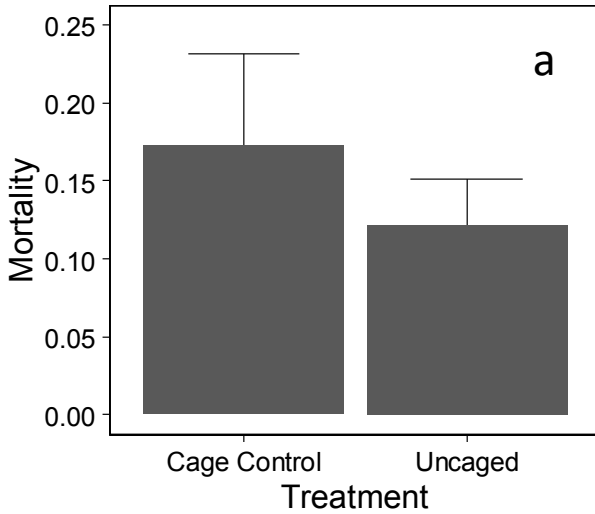*corresponding author: thomascadam@gmail.com

Figure S1. Comparison of (a) mortality (mean + SE) and (b) growth (mean + SE) rates of juvenile *Pocillopora* spp. corals between the uncaged treatment and the cage control from 2-year experiment manipulating access by herbivorous and corallivorous fishes to juvenile corals in 37 cm x 37 cm x 12 cm cages (N = 10 cages per treatment). There were no significant differences in mortality ($F_{1,9}$ = 0.61, P = 0.46) or growth ($F_{1,9}$ = 0.75, P = 0.41) among the two treatments.