Supplementary material

Diversity and abundance of epibiota on invasive and native estuarine gastropods depend on substratum and salinity

Jakob Thyrring^{A,E}, Mads Solgaard Thomsen^{B,C}, Ane Kirstine Brunbjerg^D and Thomas Wernberg^C

^AArctic Research Centre, Department of Bioscience, Aarhus University, C. F. Møllers Allé 8, building 1110, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark.

^BMarine Ecology Research Group, School of Biological Sciences, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand.

^CUWA Oceans Institute and School of Plant Biology, University of Western Australia, Hackett Drive, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia.

^DSchool of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom.

^ECorresponding author. Email: thyrring@bios.au.dk

Location	Area	Exposure
Gilbert Fraser	Outer	0.40
Leeuwin	Outer	0.16
Chidley Point	Outer	0.35
Freshwater Bay	Outer	3.49
Mills Point	Inner	4.97
Matilda Bay	Inner	2.60
Como	Inner	4.88
Point Resolution	Central	1.15
J.H Abrahams	Central	2.04
Point Walter	Central	2.63
Charles Court	Central	4.06
Heathcote	Central	3.89
Jeff Joseph	Central	3.32

Table S1. Effective fetch at the 13 different sites

Shell dimension ~Habitat + Salinity + Depth + Wave exposure					
	d.f.	SS	F value	P	
Shell type: Bat-Gra+					
Habitat	1	0.3	0.378	0.539	
Salinity	2	1.4	0.868	0.42	
Depth	1	0	0.059	0.809	
Wave exposure	1	0.1	0.074	0.785	
Residuals	559	450.1			
Shell type: Bat–Gra–					
Habitat	1	1.4	0.453	0.501	
Salinity	2	8.3	1.347	0.261	
Depth	1	0.4	0.134	0.714	
Wave exposure	1	0.5	0.149	0.7	
Residuals	654	2002.7			
Shell type: Bat–Small					
Habitat	1	1	0.444	0.5064	
Salinity	1	5.4	2.331	0.1291	
Depth	1	11.1	4.817	0.0798	
Wave exposure	1	0.7	0.309	0.5794	
Residuals	141	325.6			
Shell type: Bat–Hermit					
Habitat	1	34	1 077	0 2998	
Salinity	2	14.6	2.349	0.0965	
Depth	1	3.2	1.026	0.3116	
Wave exposure	1	1.6	0.521	0.4708	
Residuals	484	1507			
Shell type: Bat–Empty					
Habitat	1	04	0 1 3 8	0 711	
Salinity	2	41	0.628	0.534	
Depth	1	0.5	0.157	0.692	
Wave exposure	1	3.2	1.003	0.317	
Residuals	485	1569.4			
Shell type: Bed		100511			
Habitat	1	03	0 378	0 539	
Salinity	2	14	0.868	0.33	
Denth	1	0	0.059	0.809	
Wave exposure	1	01	0.074	0.785	
Residuals	559	450.1	0.07.	0.700	
Shell type: Nas					
Habitat	1	03	0 378	0.539	
Salinity	2	14	0.868	0.42	
Depth	1	0	0.000	0.809	
Wave exposure	1	01	0.074	0.785	
Desiduals	550	450.1	0.071	0.,00	

Table S2. Factorial ANOVA results of shell-size difference between habitats, water depth and different salinity regions with wave exposure as co-variate

Table S3.Mean length (mm), width (mm), shell surface (cm²) and shell dimension (mm) of the
three dominant gastropods living in the Swan River Estuary

Shell surface calculated after Thomsen et al. (2010). B. australis was found to be significantly larger

than B. paiva and N. pauperatus. All values presented are ±standard error

Snail species	Length	Width	Shell dimension	Р	Shell area
-	(mm)	(mm)	(mm^2)	(shell dimension)	(cm^2)
<i>B. australis</i> $(n = 50)$	29.5 ± 7.76	13.23 ± 2.13	1.63 ± 0.17	Bat – Nas < 0.001	7.25
<i>B. paiva</i> $(n = 50)$	21.8 ± 3.03	11.54 ± 1.93	1.41 ± 0.15	Bed - Bat < 0.001	5.04
N. pauperatus $(n = 50)$	9.8 ± 1.13	5.03 ± 0.76	0.66 ± 0.10	Bed – Nas < 0.001	1.06

Table S4. Final model: Ralfsia sp. abundance ~Shell type + Salinity + Wave exposure

	d.f.	Deviance	AIC	LRT	Pr (>Chi)
<none></none>		1960.8	12392		
Shell type	6	2012.3	12431	51.503	2.348^{-9}
Salinity	2	2006.3	12433	45.586	1.262^{-10}
Wave exposure	1	967	12396	6.222	0.01262
Deviance residuals:					
	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-1.0044	-0.8754	-0.8269	-0.0329	1.9347
Coefficients:					
	Estimate	s.e.	z value	Pr (> z)	
(Intercept)	0.8652	0.1846	4.688	2.76^{-06}	
Shell type (Bat-Gra+)	0.6309	0.2133	2.957	0.0031	
Shell type (Bat–Gra–)	0.4349	0.1993	2.183	0.02906	
Shell type (Bat-Hermit)	0.3702	0.2119	1.746	0.08073	
Shell type (Bat–Small)	-1.1482	0.323	-3.555	0.00038	
Shell type (Bed)	-0.7531	0.2263	-3.328	0.00087	
Shell type (Nas)	0.2379	0.205	1.16	0.246	
Salinity (Mid)	0.4472	0.1606	2.784	0.00537	
Salinity (West)	1.2275	0.1895	6.476	9.41 ⁻¹¹	
Wave exposure (Protected)	0.3471	0.1321	2.628	0.00858	

	d.f.	Deviance	AIC	LRT	Pr (>Chi)
<none></none>	555.15	3809.9			
Shell type	6	596.12	3838.9	40.974	2.93^{-7}
Salinity	2	581.89	3832.7	26.74	1.56^{-6}
Wave exposure	1	568.77	3821.5	13.621	0.00022
Deviance residuals:					
	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-0.5046	-0.4405	-0.3918	-0.3215	2.1751
Coefficients:					
	Estimate	s.e.	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	-0.2539	0.3969	-0.64	0.5224	
Shell type (Bat–Gra+)	0.261	0.4592	0.568	0.5698	
Shell type (Bat–Gra–)	0.1302	0.4286	0.304	0.7612	
Shell type (Bat–Hermit)	1.1478	0.4543	2.527	0.0115	
Shell type (Bat–Small)	-1.3429	0.7151	-1.878	0.0604	
Shell type (Bed)	0.7068	0.4823	1.465	0.1428	
Shell type (Nas)	-1.7873	0.4553	-3.926	8.65^{-5}	
Salinity (Mid)	1.5086	0.3463	4.356	1.32^{-5}	
Salinity (West)	0.1771	0.4127	0.429	0.6678	
Wave exposure (Protected)) –1.3459	0.2866	-4.696	2.65^{-6}	

Table S5. Final model: Membranipora sp. abundance ~Shell type + Salinity + Wave exposure

Reference

Thomsen, M. S., Wernberg, T., Tuya, F., and Silliman, B. R. (2010). Ecological performance and possible origin of a ubiquitous but under-studied gastropod. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* **87**(4), 501–509. doi:10.1016/j.ecss.2010.02.014