

[10.1071/MF23130](https://doi.org/10.1071/MF23130)

*Marine and Freshwater Research*

### **Supplementary Material**

#### **Ontogenetic habitat partitioning among four shark species within a nursery ground**

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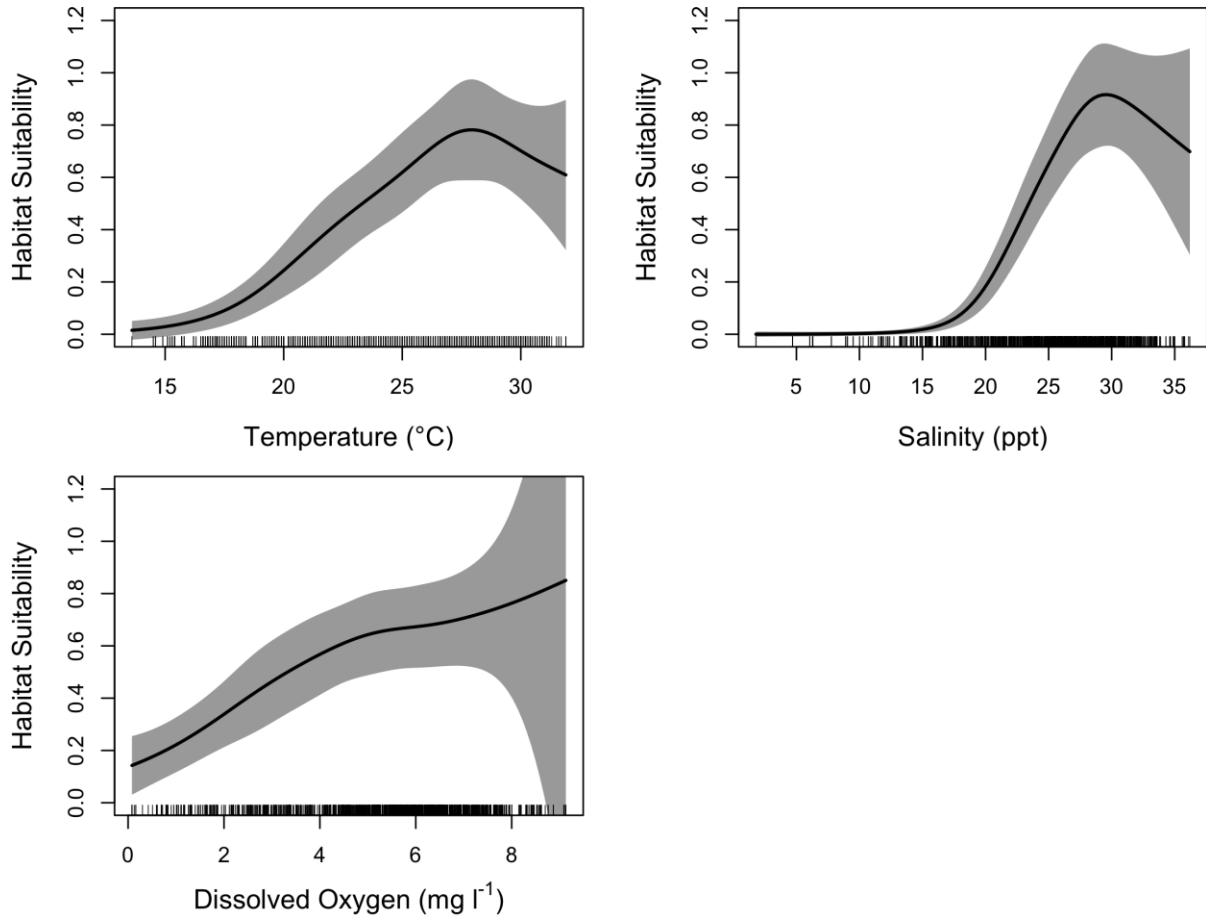
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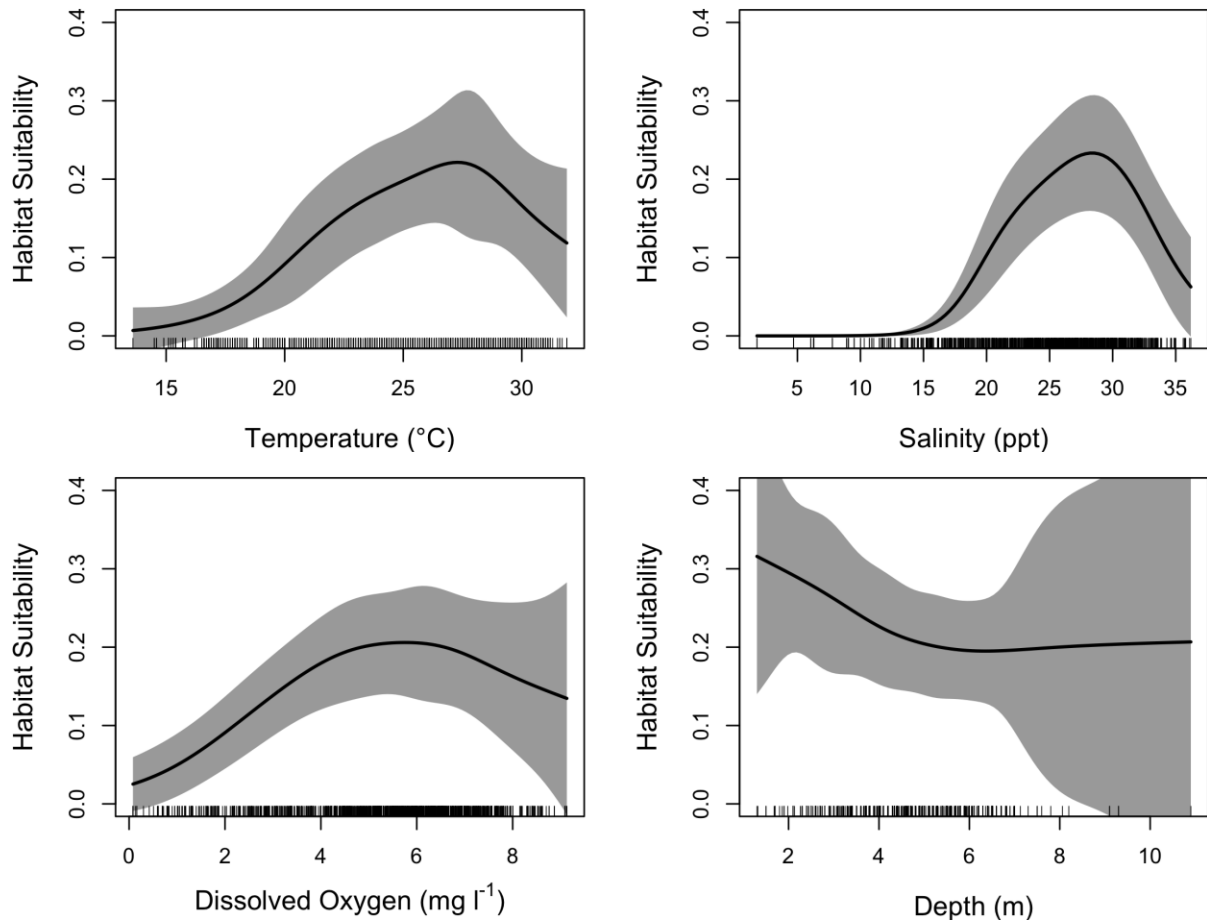
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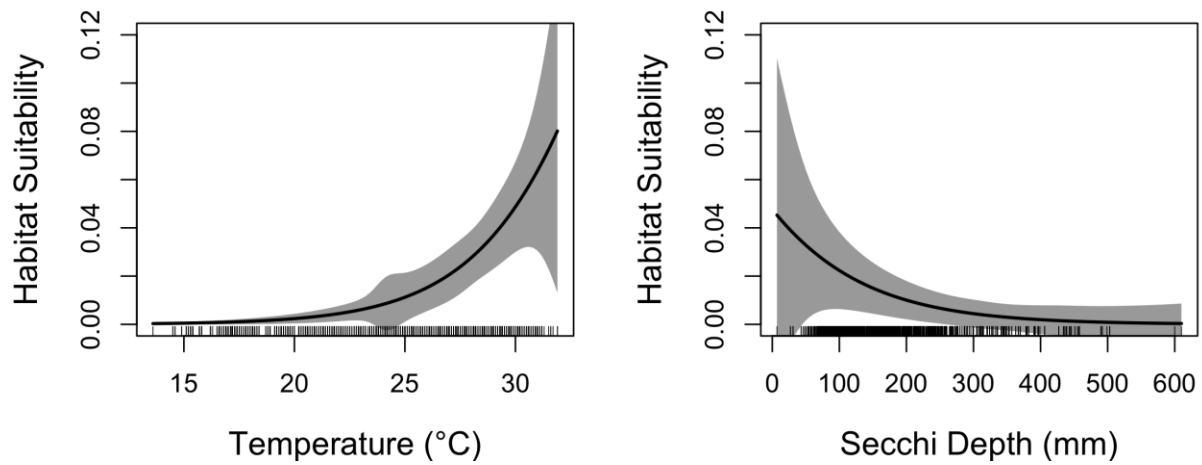
Atlantic sharpnose shark



**Figure S1.** Marginal mean estimates of adult Atlantic sharpnose relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.

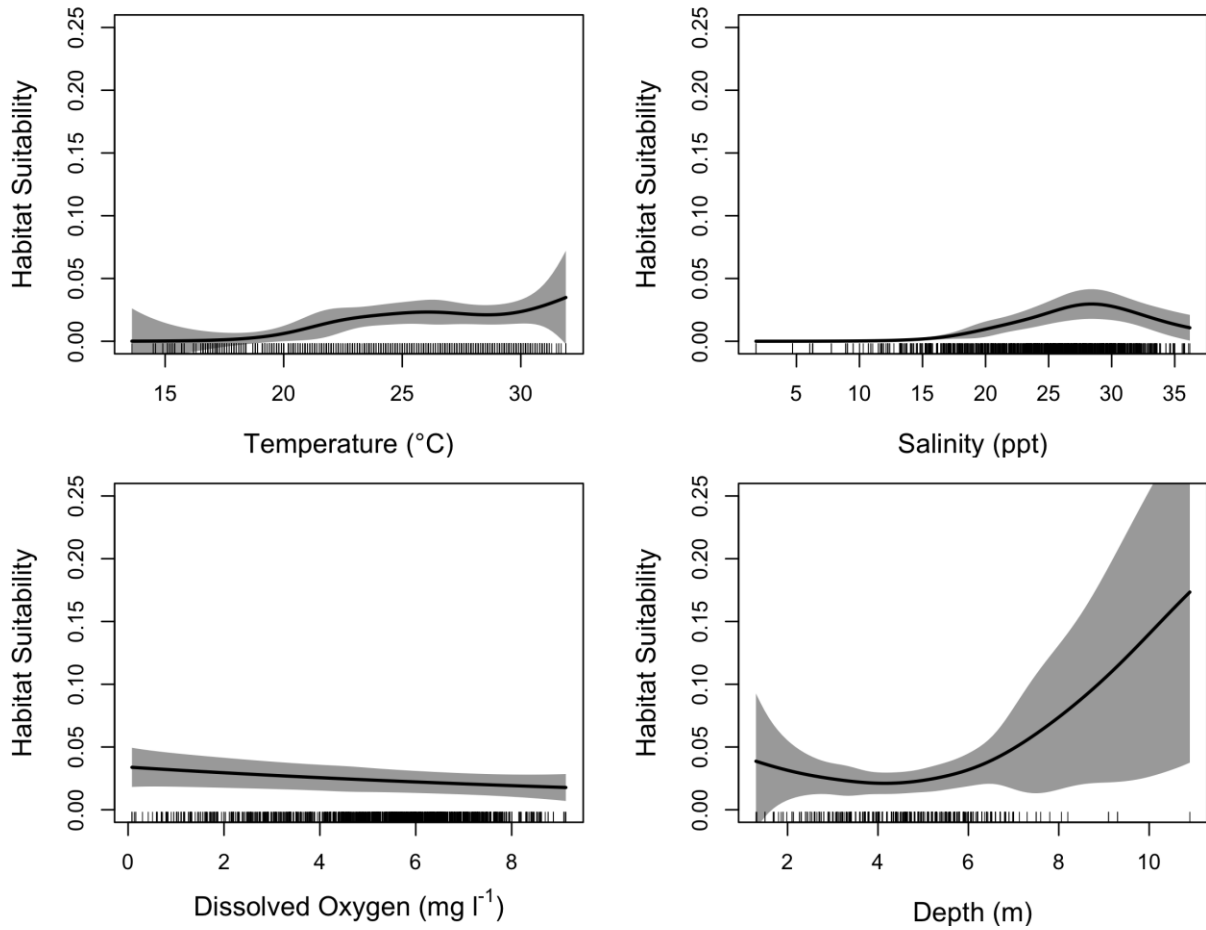


**Figure S2.** Marginal mean estimates of juvenile Atlantic sharpnose relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.

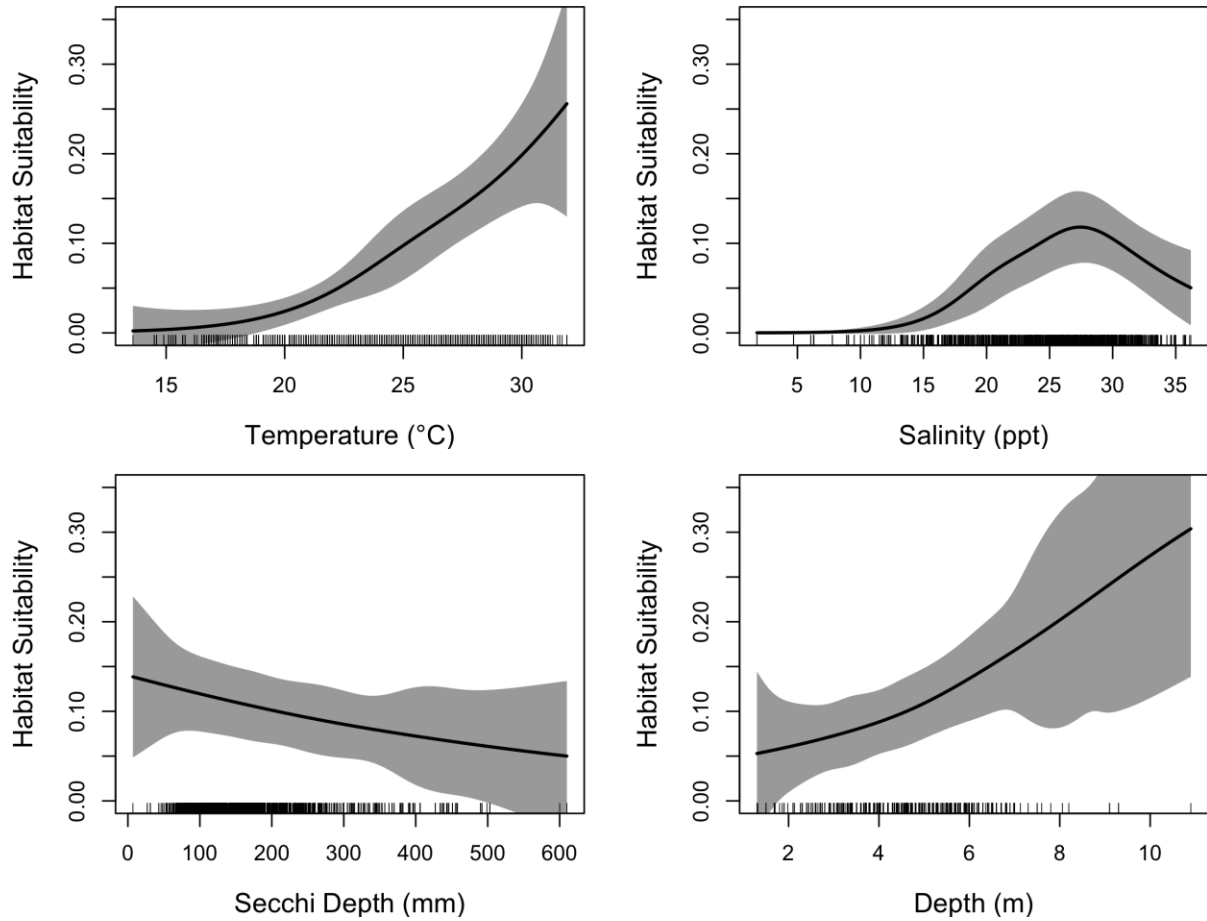


**Figure S3.** Marginal mean estimates of young-of-year Atlantic sharpnose relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.

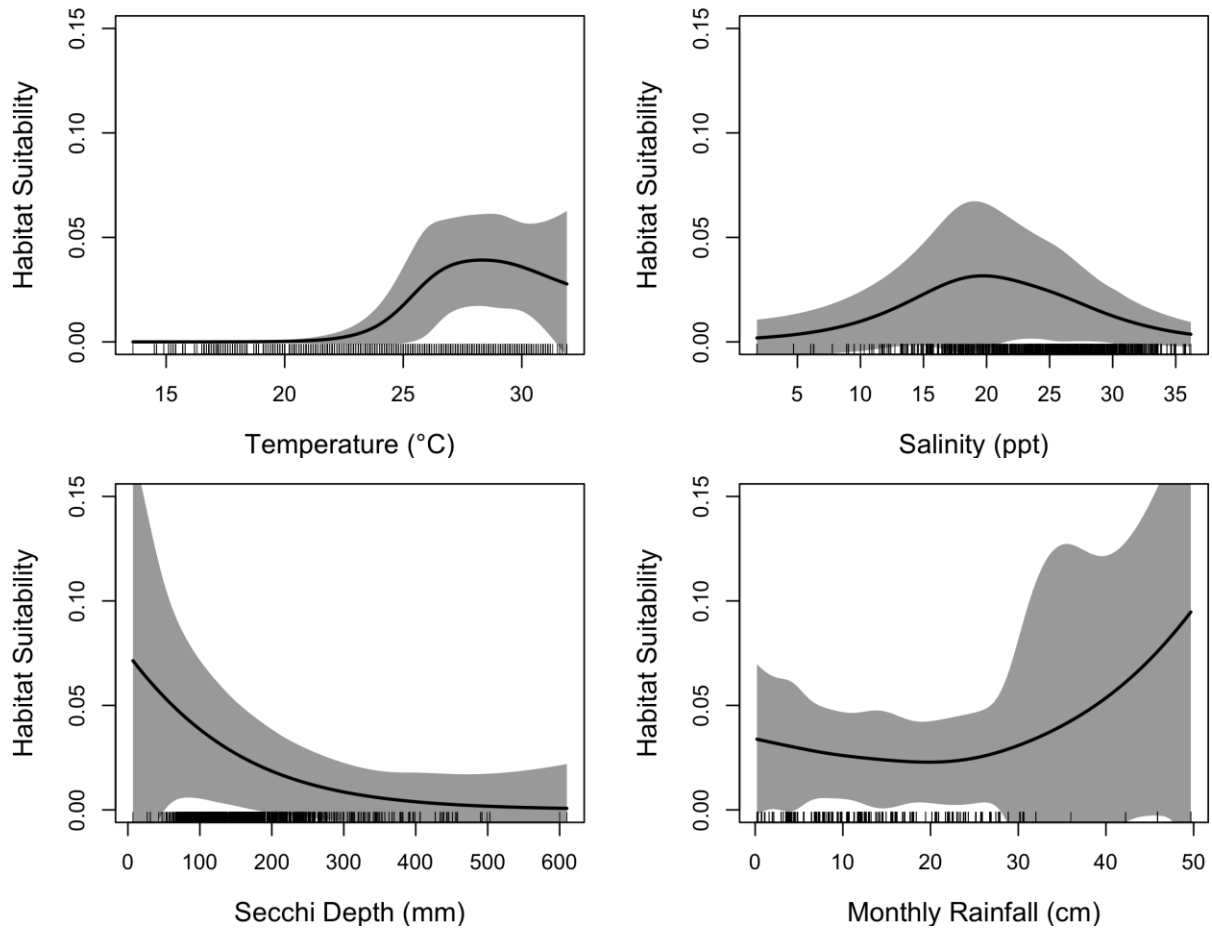
## Blacktip shark



**Figure S4.** Marginal mean estimates of adult blacktip relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.

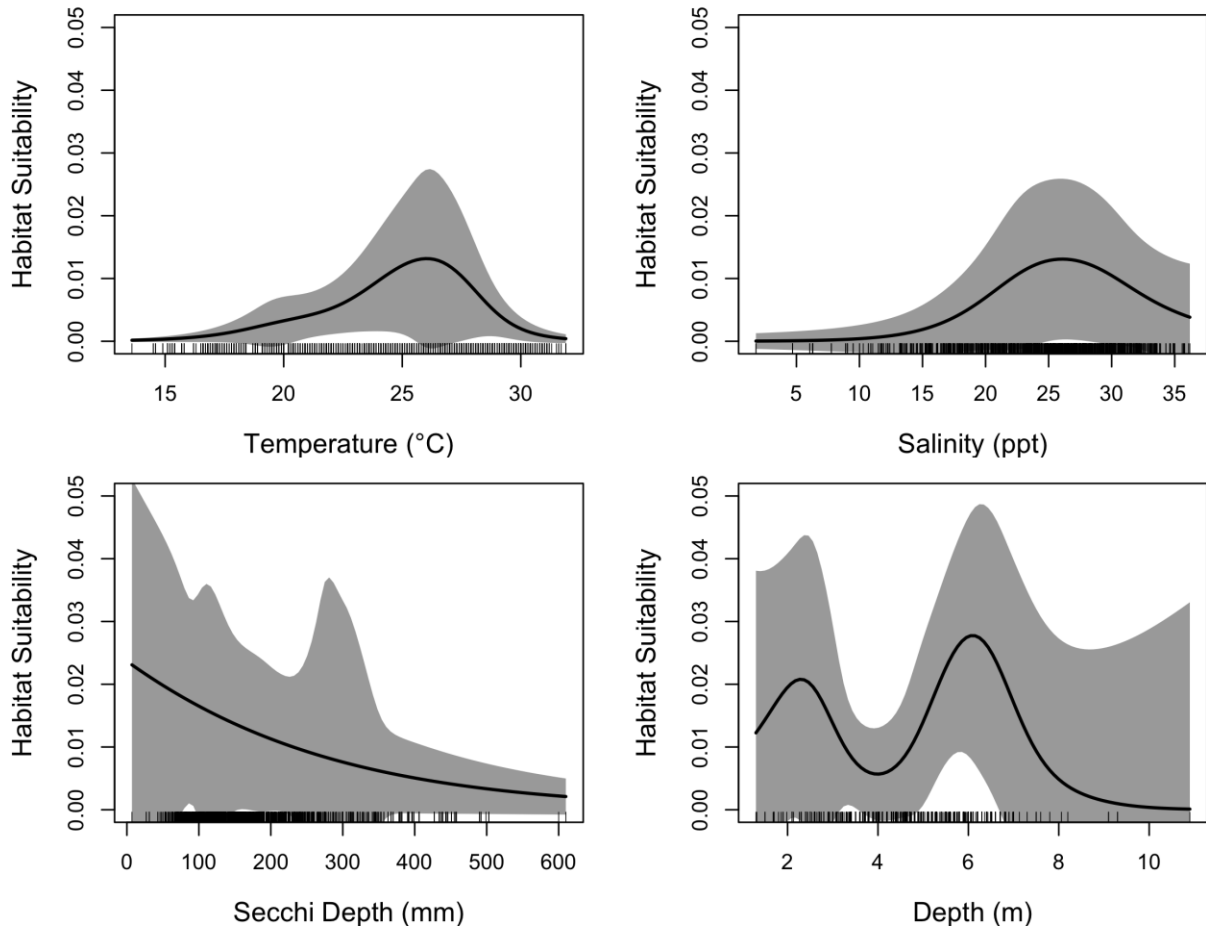


**Figure S5.** Marginal mean estimates of juvenile blacktip relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.



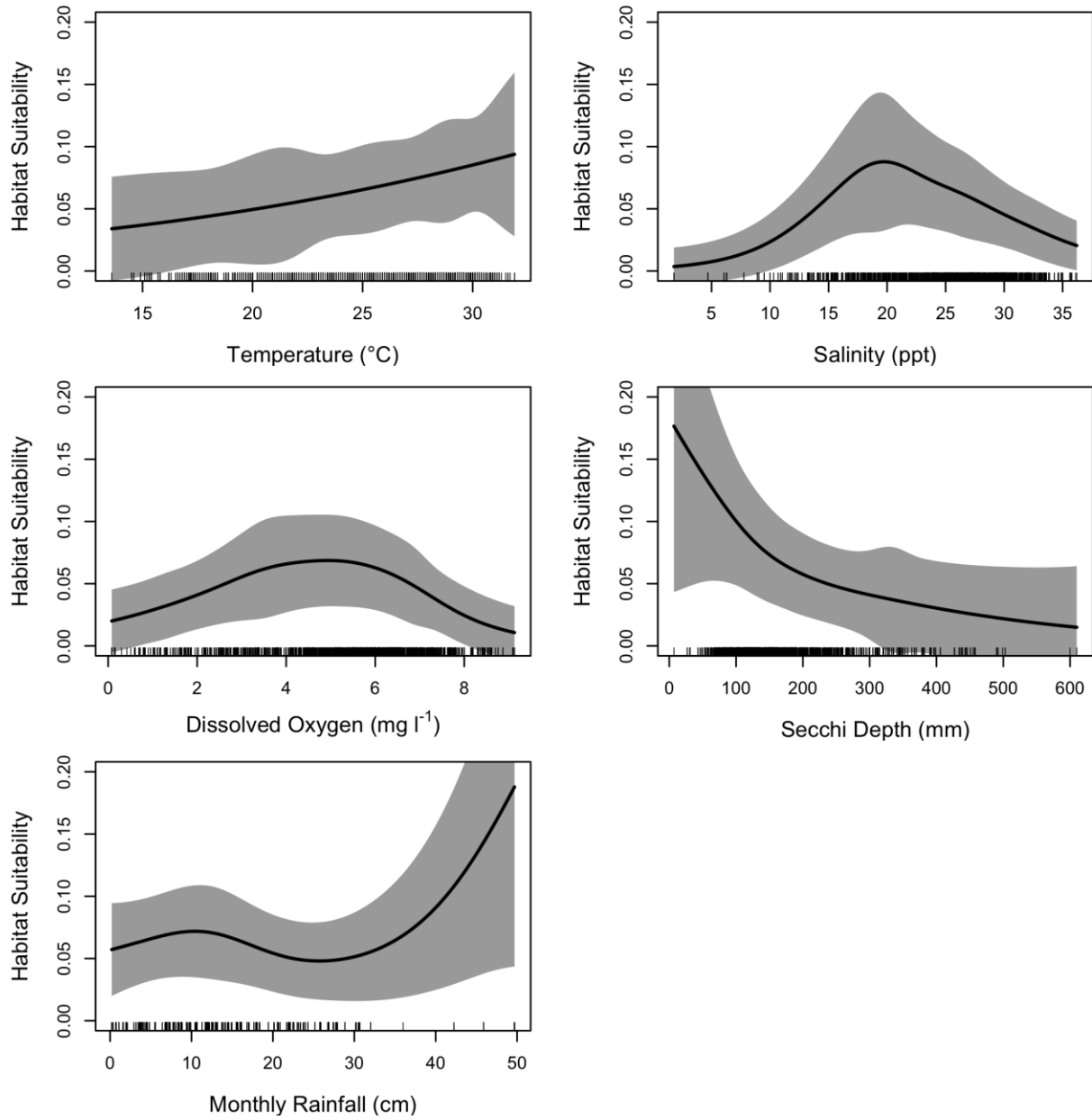
**Figure S6.** Marginal mean estimates of young-of-year blacktip relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.

Finetooth shark



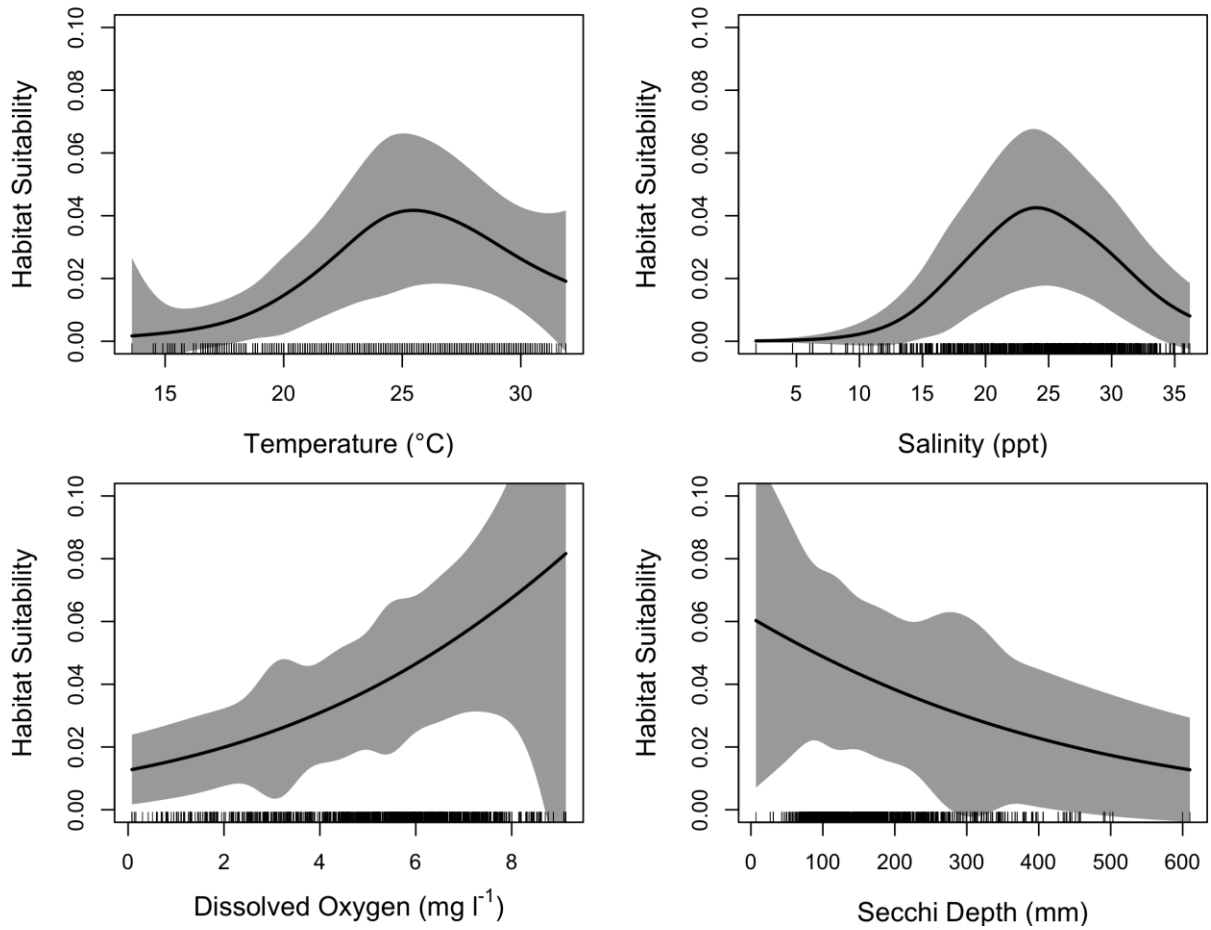
**Figure S7.** Marginal mean estimates of adult finetooth relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.





**Figure S8.** Marginal mean estimates of young-of-year and juvenile finetooth relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.

Bonnethead shark



**Figure S9.** Marginal mean estimates of bonnethead (all life stages combined) relative abundance (interpreted not as the predicted number caught, but rather as a metric of habitat suitability) in the Mississippi Sound for important covariates. The black line shows the marginal means for each covariate and the grey area represents the confidence intervals generated through bootstrapping. The black tick marks on the bottom of each plot show the conditions under which sets occurred.