

### Accessory Publication

**Table A1.** Taxonomic list and abundance of polychaetes from the main estuaries of the Baía de Todos os Santos

Family/Species	Subaé estuary	Paraguaçu estuary	Jaguaripe estuary
<b>Ampharetidae</b>			
Unidentified Ampharetidae	0	0	2
<b>Arenicolidae</b>			
<i>Arenicola</i> sp.	0	0	2
<b>Capitellidae</b>			
<i>Capitella</i> sp.	22	0	0
<i>Notomastus</i> sp.	2	0	0
<b>Cirratulidae</b>			
<i>Aphelochaeta</i> sp. A	11	12	0
<i>Aphelochaeta</i> sp. B	0	2	0
<i>Aphelochaeta</i> sp. C	0	0	152
<i>Chaetozone</i> sp.	0	0	1
<i>Monticellina</i> sp.	6	0	0
<i>Protocirrinereis</i> spp.	0	84	0
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.	0	0	3
<i>Timarete</i> sp.	0	26	0
<b>Glyceridae</b>			
<i>Glycera dibranchiata</i> Ehlers, 1868	0	10	4
<i>Glycera lapidum</i> Quatrefages, 1866	7	0	1
<i>Glycera</i> sp. A	0	0	2
<i>Glycera</i> sp. B	0	2	0
<i>Hemipodia californiensis</i> (Hartman, 1938)	0	0	12
<b>Goniadidae</b>			
<i>Glycinde picta</i> Berkeley, 1927	13	2	4
<i>Goniada</i> sp.	0	0	1
<b>Magelonidae</b>			
<i>Magelona papillicornis</i> Müller, 1858	8	0	390
<i>Magelona variomellata</i> Bolivar & Lana, 1986	0	0	36
<b>Maldanidae</b>			
<i>Petaloproctus</i> sp. A	6	0	0
<i>Petaloproctus</i> sp. B	0	8	5
<b>Nereididae</b>			
<i>Alitta succinea</i> (Frey & Leuckart, 1868)	0	3	0
<i>Laeonereis culveri</i> (Webster, 1879)	56	29	135

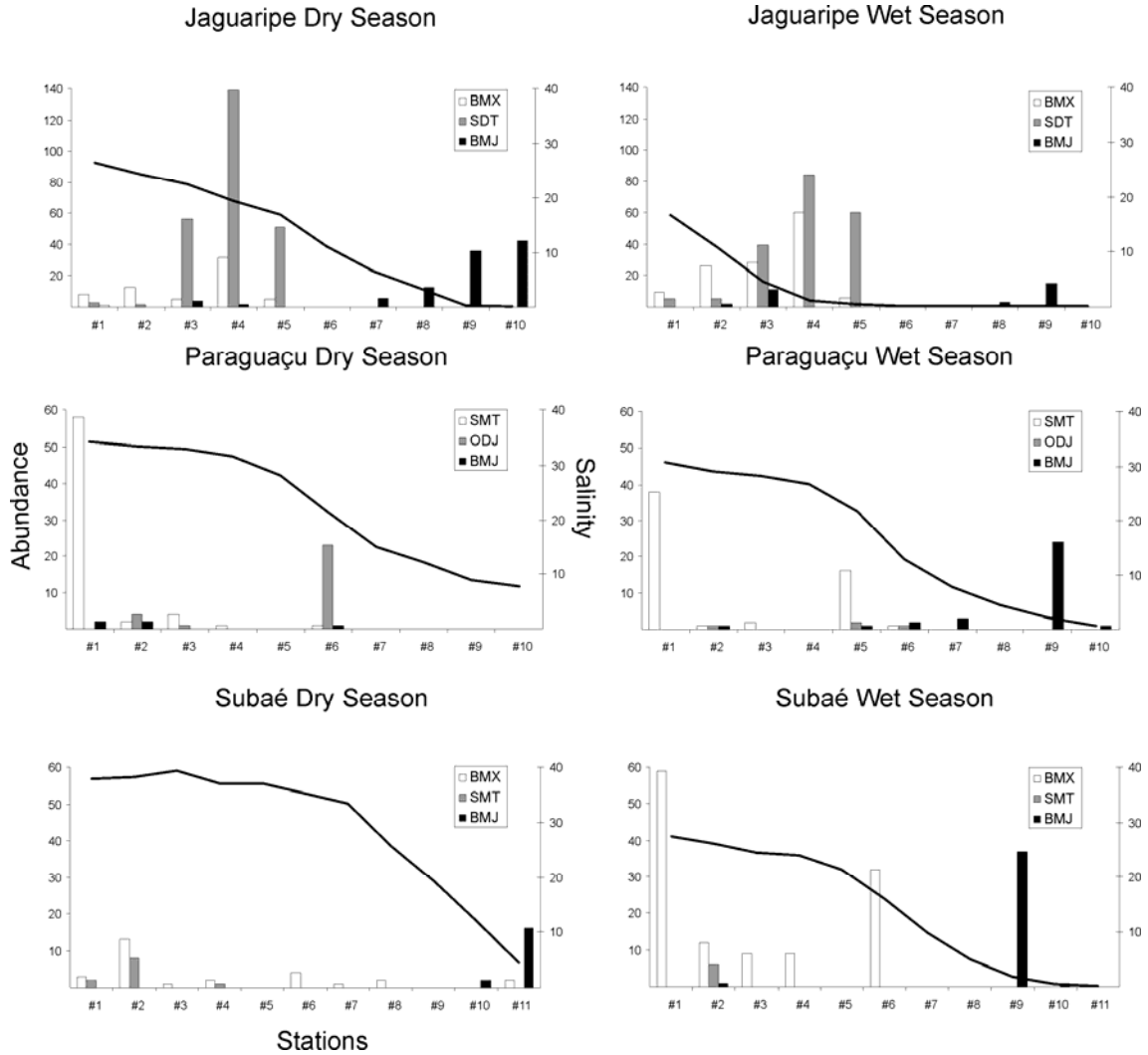
<i>Neanthes</i> sp.	1	0	0
<i>Neanthes bruaca</i> Lana & Sovierzoski, 1987	0	1	0
Unidentified Nereididae	0	2	0
<b>Oeononidae</b>			
Unidentified Oeononidae	4	1	0
<b>Onuphidae</b>			
<i>Diopatra</i> sp.	1	0	0
<i>Diopatra tridentata</i> Hartman, 1944	0	1	1
<i>Kinbergonuphis</i> sp.	0	0	2
<i>Mooreonuphis lineata</i> Lana, 1991	0	31	3
<b>Opheliidae</b>			
<i>Armandia</i> sp.	0	0	1
<b>Orbiniidae</b>			
<i>Scoloplos (L.) ohlini</i> (Ehlers, 1901)	52	3	190
<b>Pectinariidae</b>			
<i>Pectinaria</i> sp.	0	3	0
<b>Phyllodoceidae</b>			
<i>Eulalia</i> sp.	0	6	0
<i>Eteone</i> sp.	1	0	0
<i>Phyllodoce</i> sp.	0	0	1
<b>Pilargidae</b>			
<i>Parandalia tricuspis</i> (Müller in Grube, 1858)	1	0	12
<i>Sigambra grubei</i> Müller in Grube, 1858	8	2	5
<b>Poecilochaetidae</b>			
<i>Poecilochaetus johnsoni</i> Hartman, 1939	0	17	8
<b>Polynoidae</b>			
Unidentified Polynoidae	1	3	0
<b>Sabellidae</b>			
Unidentified Sabellidae	3	0	0
<b>Serpulidae</b>			
Unidentified Serpulidae	1	0	0
<b>Sigalionidae</b>			
Unidentified Sigalionidae	0	1	0
<b>Spionidae</b>			
<i>Spiophanes bombys</i> (Claparède, 1870)	0	1	11
<i>Paraprionospio</i> sp.	6	3	0
<i>Polydora</i> sp.	0	2	0
<i>Scoelepis</i> sp.	0	0	2
<b>Sternaspidae</b>			
<i>Sternaspis capillata</i> Nonato, 1966	73	0	1
<b>Syllidae</b>			
<i>Syllis</i> sp. A	5	0	0
<i>Syllis</i> sp. B	1	7	0
<b>Terebellidae</b>			
Unidentified Terebellidae A	3	1	0
Unidentified Terebellidae B	0	0	2
<b>Trichobranchidae</b>			
<i>Terebellides</i> sp.	0	2	0

<i>Trichobranthus</i> sp.	0	2	0
Total	292	270	989

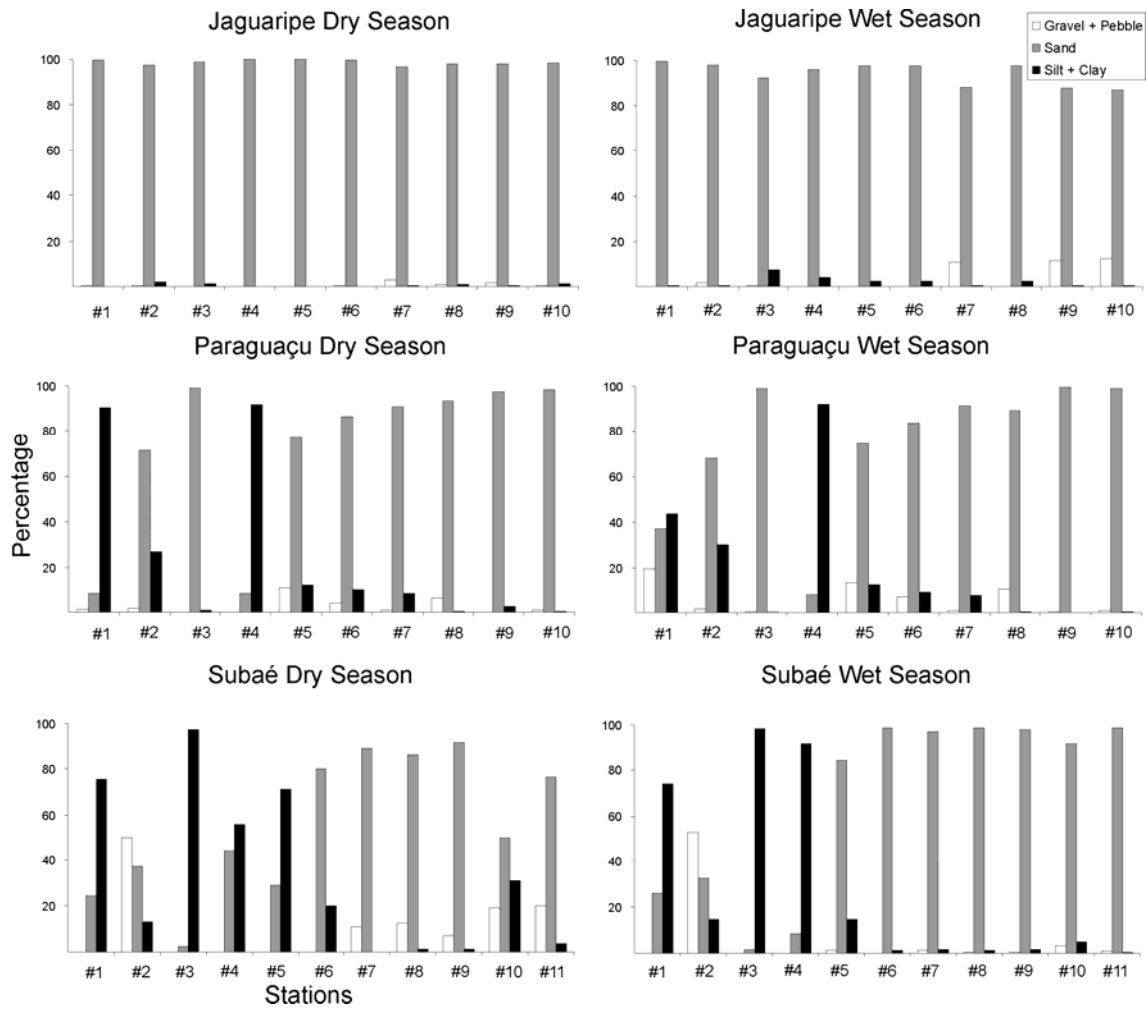
**Table A2.** Average Bray-Curtis similarities ( $\pm$  s.d.) formed by the species and feeding guild matrices among samples from stations #1 to #5 and #6 to #10 (or #11) and between samples from these two groups

<b>Data type</b>	<b>Among samples from #1 to #5</b>	<b>Among samples from #6 to #10 (or #11)</b>	<b>Between groups #1 to #5 and #6 to #10 (or #11)</b>
Jaguaripe species	34.2 ( $\pm$ 18.4)	31.2 ( $\pm$ 23.8)	5.4 ( $\pm$ 3.9)
Jaguaripe guilds	40.6 ( $\pm$ 19.4)	33.1 ( $\pm$ 25.0)	6.5 ( $\pm$ 4.3)
Paraguaçu species	14.9 ( $\pm$ 19.1)	10.3 ( $\pm$ 17.9)	8.4 ( $\pm$ 16.5)
Paraguaçu guilds	20.6 ( $\pm$ 19.6)	20.9 ( $\pm$ 25.0)	15.6 ( $\pm$ 21.1)
Subaé species	21.3 ( $\pm$ 20.3)	26.4 ( $\pm$ 26.3)	23.5 ( $\pm$ 24.3)
Subaé guilds	31.7 ( $\pm$ 23.1)	27.5 ( $\pm$ 26.1)	28.0 ( $\pm$ 26.1)

**Fig. A1.** Distribution of the most abundant feeding guilds along the entire salinity gradient at Jaguaripe, Paraguaçu and Subaé estuaries in dry and wet seasons (salinity range was roughly 34 (#1) to 0 (#10 or #11) on low spring tide).



**Fig. A2.** Percentage of the main sediment fractions along the main estuaries of the Baía de Todos os Santos during the dry and wet seasons.



**Fig. A3.** Schematic idealisation for a high and low estuarine resilience situation. The feeding guild 1 (FG1) is composed of three species (spA, spB and spC) being more redundant than feeding guild 2 (FG2), which is composed solely by spD.

