

Supplementary material

Densities and biomass of larval sea lamprey populations (*Petromyzon marinus* Linnaeus, 1758) in north-western Spain and data comparisons with other European regions

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Table S1. Number of larvae (ammocoetes and transformers) caught in rivers examined in the 5-year period of the study (2007–2011)

Numbers in parentheses are the number of locations with presence of larvae each year and number of prospected locations

Parameter	River										
	Anllóns	Eo	Lérez	Mandeo	Masma	Mera	Ouro	Sar	Ulla	Umia	Tambre
Larvae in 2007	243 (3/3)	175 (3/3)	—	210 (2/3)	146 (3/3)	255 (3/3)	0 (0/3)	21 (1/3)	1144 (7/7)	100 (3/5)	—
Larvae in 2008	117 (3/3)	193 (3/3)	71 (3/3)	188 (2/3)	225 (3/3)	167 (3/3)	0 (0/3)	70 (1/3)	537 (7/7)	146 (4/5)	—
Larvae in 2009	93 (3/3)	241 (3/3)	182 (3/3)	138 (2/3)	287 (3/3)	186 (3/3)	—	38 (1/3)	538 (7/7)	184 (5/5)	—
Larvae in 2010	318 (3/3)	379 (3/3)	—	164 (3/3)	413 (3/3)	—	—	—	354 (3/3)	256 (3/3)	—
Larvae in 2011	313 (3/3)	127 (3/3)	—	72 (3/3)	135 (3/3)	—	—	—	172 (3/3)	118 (3/3)	141 (3/4)
Total	1084	1115	253	772	1206	608	0	129	2745	804	141

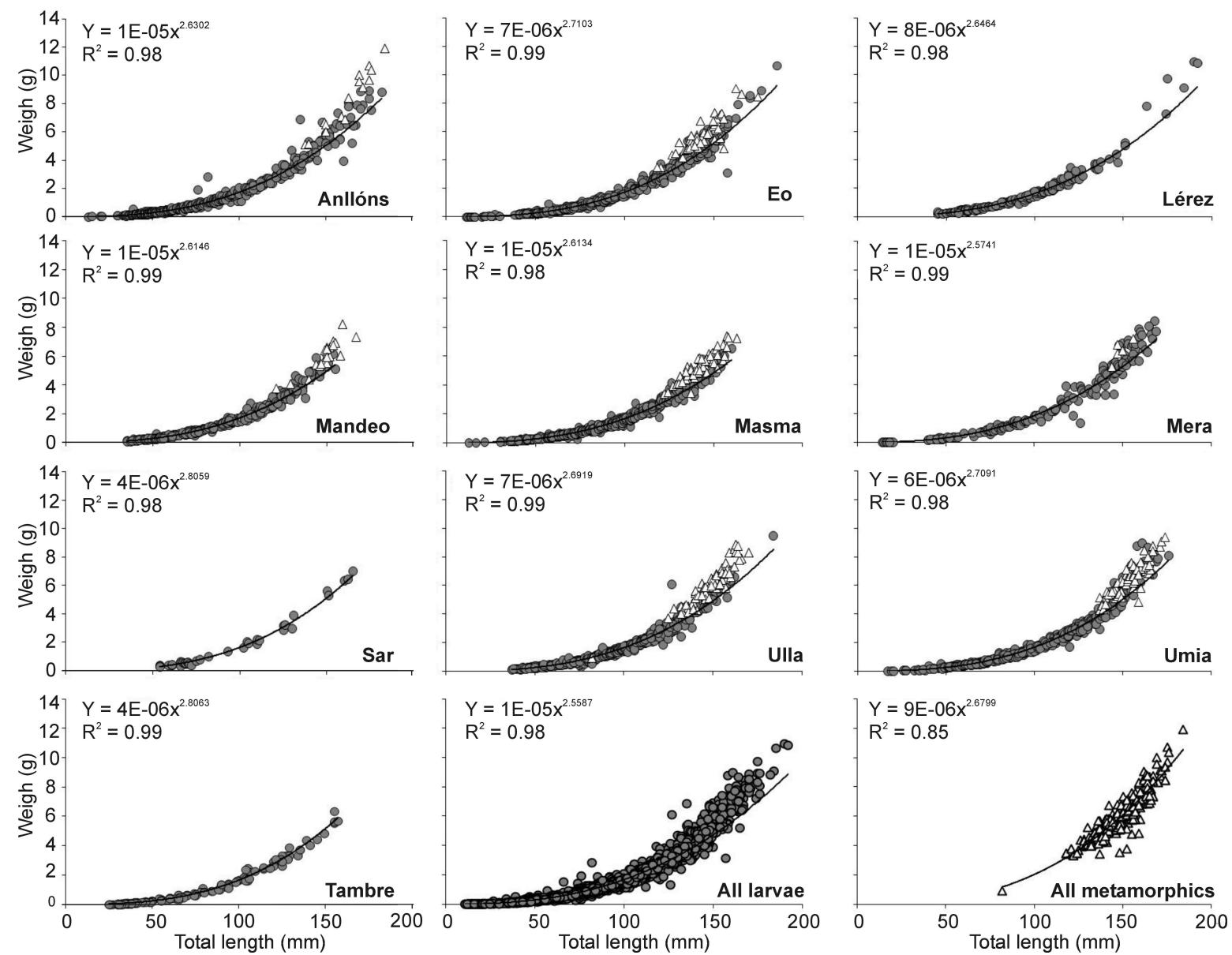


Fig. S1. Length-weight relationship for ammocoetes (circles) and transformers (triangles) captured in the prospected rivers. Trend line is calculated for ammocoetes, except the last graph in which all individuals are transformers.