

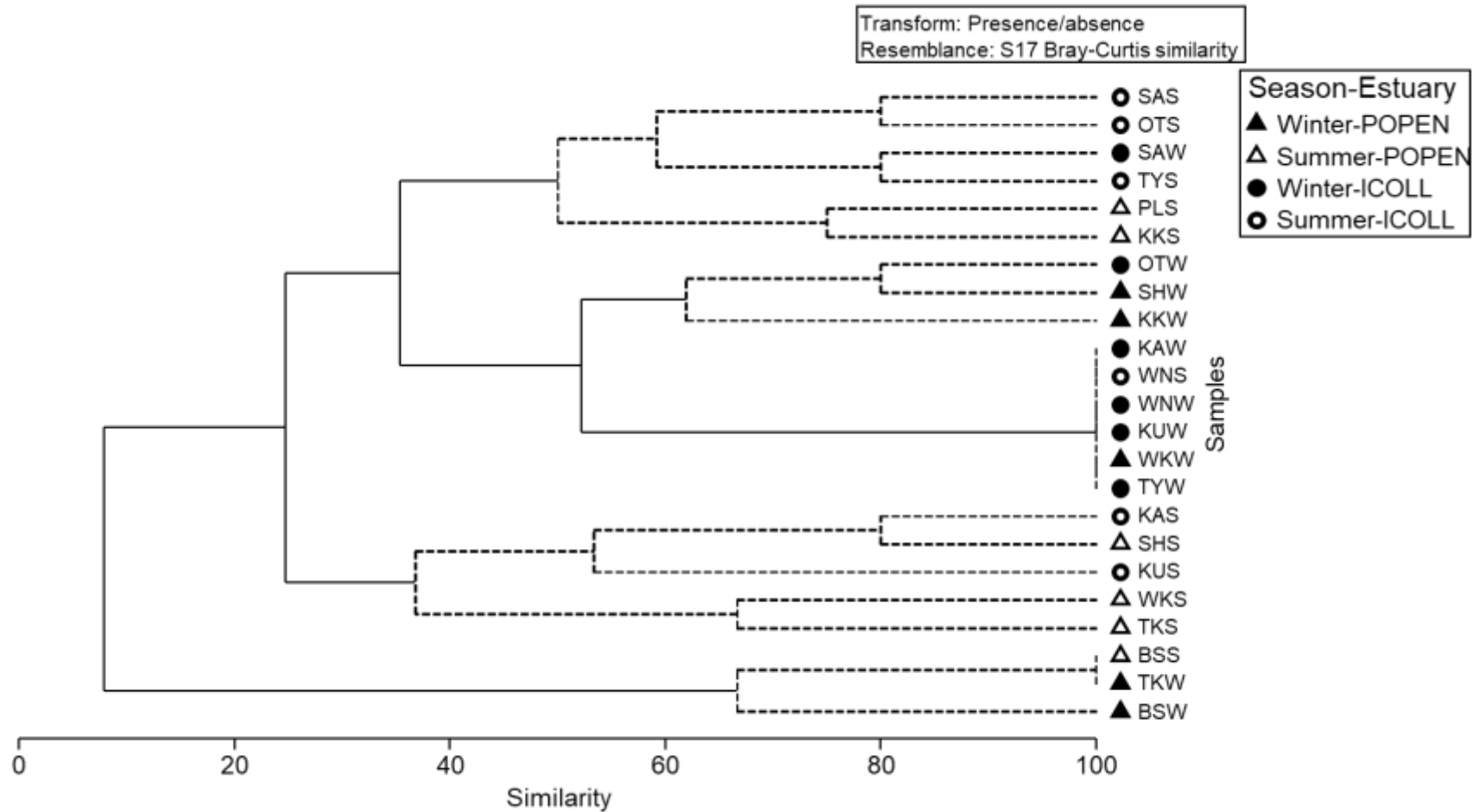
**Supplementary material**

**Ichthyofaunal assemblages in shallow littoral habitats of permanently open estuaries and intermittently closed and open lakes or lagoons in Otago, New Zealand**

*Fasil Taddese<sup>A,B</sup>, Marc Schallenberg<sup>A</sup>, Pavel Mikheev<sup>A</sup>, Matt G. Jarvis<sup>A</sup> and Gerard P. Closs<sup>A</sup>*

<sup>A</sup>Department of Zoology, University of Otago, PO Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

<sup>B</sup>Corresponding author. Email: wolfa164@student.otago.ac.nz



**Fig S1.** Dendrogram derived by hierarchical clustering with group-average linkage from Bray-Curtis similarities calculated from fish species presence/absence. Solid lines indicate statistically different samples and groups of samples ( $P < 0.05$ ) identified by SIMPROF. These groups are represented in the nMDS plot in Fig. 3. Samples are labelled by estuary name and season: Kakanui-winter (KKW), Kakanui-summer (KKS), Kurunui-winter (KUW), Kurunui-summer (KUS), Waianakarua-winter (WNW), Waianakarua-summer (WNS), Pleasant-summer (PLS), Shag-winter (SHW), Shag-summer (SHS), Kaikorai-winter (KAW), Kaikorai-summer (KAS), Taylors-winter (TYW), Taylors-summer (TYS), Otokia-winter (OTW), Otolkia-summer (OTS), Sawmill-winter (SAW), Sawmill-summer (SAS), Tokomairiro-winter (TKW), Tokomairiro-summer (TKS), Waikouaiti-winter (WKW), Waikouaiti-summer (WKS), Blueskin Bay-winter (BSW) and Blueskin Bay-summer (BSS)