## Supplementary material

## Implications of a regional-scale process (the Lakshadweep low) on the mesozooplankton community structure of the Arabian Sea

K. K. Karati<sup>A,C</sup>, G. Vineetha<sup>A,B</sup>, T. V. Raveendran<sup>A</sup>, P. K. Dineshkumar<sup>A</sup>, K. R. Muraleedharan<sup>A</sup>, T. Joseph<sup>A</sup> and K. V. Jayalakshmi<sup>A</sup>

<sup>A</sup>Council of Scientific and Industrial Research–National Institute of Oceanography, Regional Centre, Kochi, Kerala, 682018, India.

<sup>B</sup>Present address: Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi, Kerala, 682018, India.

<sup>c</sup>Corresponding author. Present address: Centre for Marine Living Resources & Ecology, Kochi, Kerala, 682037, India. Email: kusum.kk1@gmail.com



Fig. S1. Abundance of copepod species along the Lakshadweep Low (LL) core and LL edges.



Fig. S2. Abundance of chaetognath species along the Lakshadweep Low (LL) core and LL edges.



**Fig. S3**. Distribution of the zooplankton (*a*) biomass (mL m<sup>-3</sup>) and (*b*) abundance (individuals m<sup>-3</sup>) during early summer monsoon (sampling during 26 May to 24 June). Though sampling was carried out on seven zonal transects along 8–19°N, to make it comparable with the present study, the datasets from 8 to 13°N were used (red dots indicate the Lakshadweep Low regions identified in this study).