

JOURNAL OF LIMNOLOGY

DOI: 10.4081/jlimnol.2022.2056

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Larval fish sensitivity to a simulated cold-water pulse varies between species and age**

Scott Raymond,<sup>1\*</sup> Jordi Ryall,<sup>1</sup> John Koehn,<sup>1</sup> Ben Fanson,<sup>1</sup> Sarah Hill,<sup>2</sup> Daniel Stoessel,<sup>1</sup> Zeb Tonkin,<sup>1</sup> Joanne Sharley,<sup>1</sup> Charles Todd,<sup>1</sup> Ashlen Campbell,<sup>2</sup> Jarod Lyon,<sup>1</sup> Mark Turner,<sup>3</sup> Brett Ingram<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Heidelberg, Victoria

<sup>2</sup>University of Melbourne, Victoria

<sup>3</sup>Goulburn-Broken Catchment Management Authority, Victoria

<sup>4</sup>Snobs Creek Hatchery, Victorian Fisheries Authority, Victoria, Australia

\*Corresponding author: [scott.raymond@delwp.vic.gov.au](mailto:scott.raymond@delwp.vic.gov.au)

Table S1. Generalised Additive Mixed Models (GAMMs) considered to assess the effects of treatment variables (temperature, age and bench) on the probability of fish entering a state of 'loss of equilibrium'. Model formulae include; a penalised thin plate regression spline (s(temperature, bs='ts')), fixed factors (e.g., age, bench), and a random treatment factor (1|trt). Superior models (bold) were chosen using Akaike information criterion (AIC) values, with a change in AIC ( $\Delta$ AIC) values  $>2.0$ .

Species	Model no.	Model Formula	AIC	$\Delta$ AIC
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	1	~ s(temperature, bs='ts') + bench + (1 trt )	242.0	89.4
	2	~ s(temperature, bs='ts') + age + bench + (1 trt )	163.6	11.0
	<b>3</b>	~ <b>s(temperature, bs='ts', by=age) + age + bench + ( 1 trt )</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	1	~ s(temperature, bs='ts') + bench + (1 trt )	243.5	115.7
	<b>2</b>	~ <b>s(temperature, bs='ts') + age + bench + ( 1 trt )</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	3	~ s(temperature, bs='ts', by=age) + age + bench + ( 1 trt )	130.6	2.8

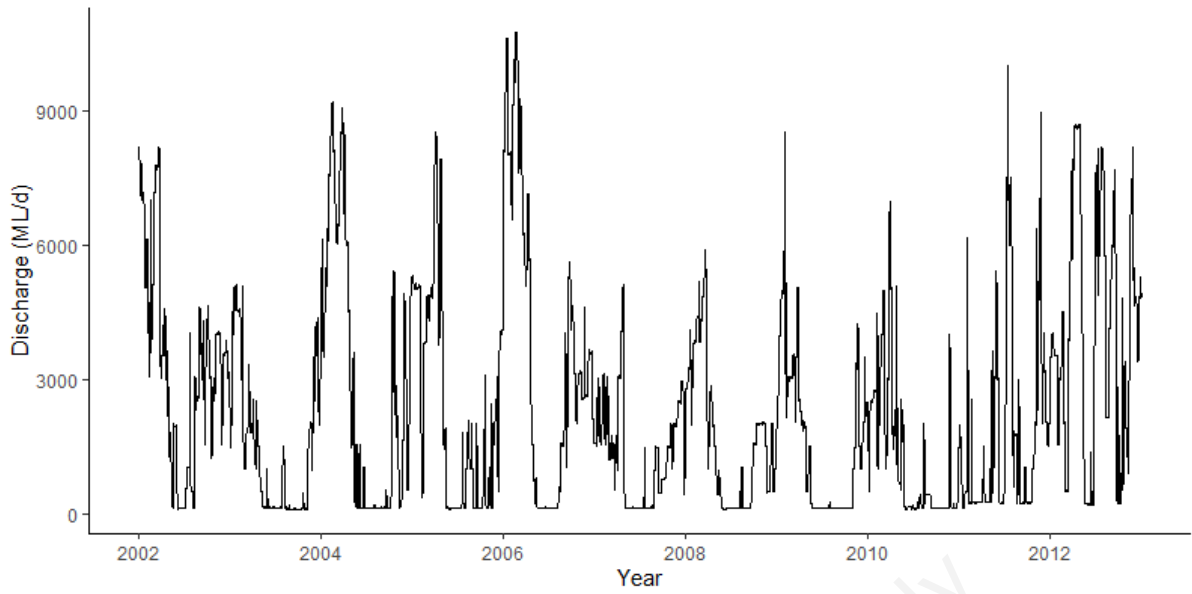


Figure S1. Goulburn River (case study river) decadal discharge recorded 4 km below Eildon Dam, Australia. Data (<https://data.water.vic.gov.au/>) collected from gauge station #405203.

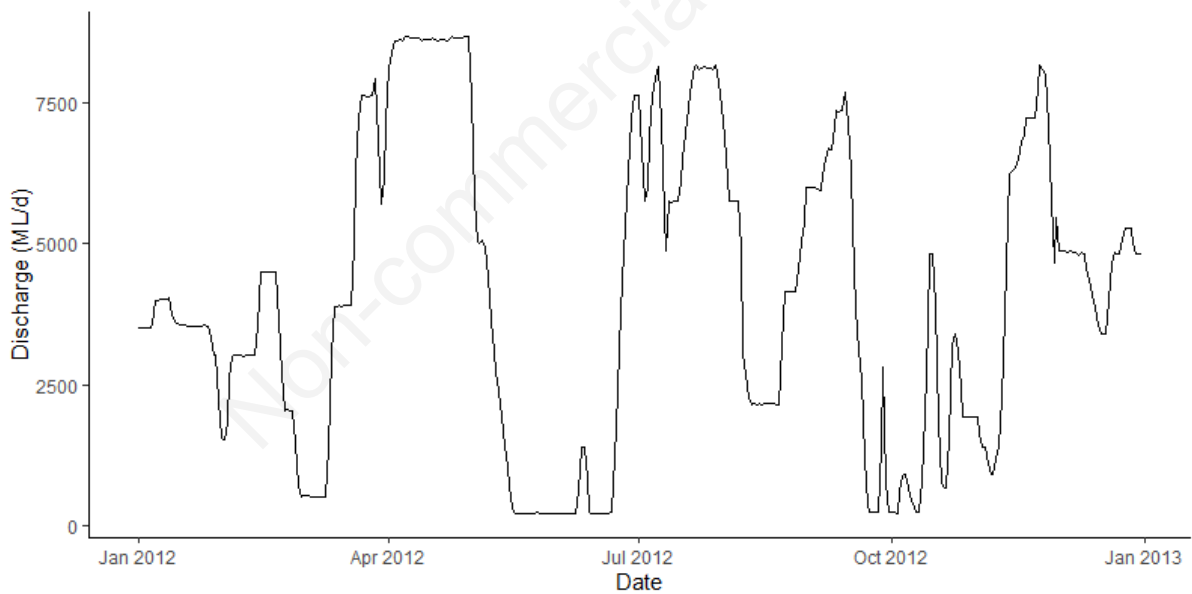


Figure S2. Goulburn River (case study river) annual (2012) discharge recorded 4 km below Eildon Dam, Australia. Data (<https://data.water.vic.gov.au/>) collected from gauge station #405203.

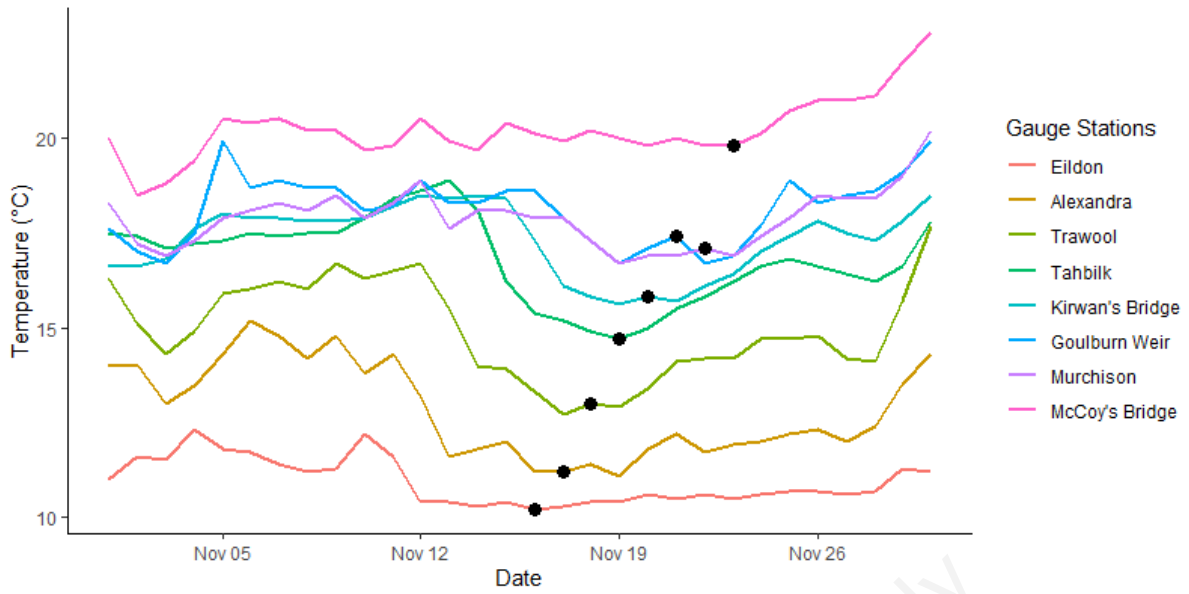


Figure S3. Goulburn River (case study river) daily water temperature (based on the coldest hourly temperature for each day) recorded below Eildon Dam, Australia. Data (<https://data.water.vic.gov.au/>) was collected from gauge stations located at Eildon (#405203), Alexandra (#405332), Trawool (#405201), Tahbilk (#405323), Kirwan's Bridge (#405282), Goulburn Weir (#405259), Murchison (#405200) and McCoy's Bridge (#405232). Thermal profiles (key) are presented in descending order downstream of Eildon dam wall. Temperature data was collected on consecutive days (black dots) to construct interpolated riverine thermal profiles.