

Electronic Supplementary Material

Title: Effects of upstream host density, host size and salinity on parasite infections in mussels the south-western Baltic Sea

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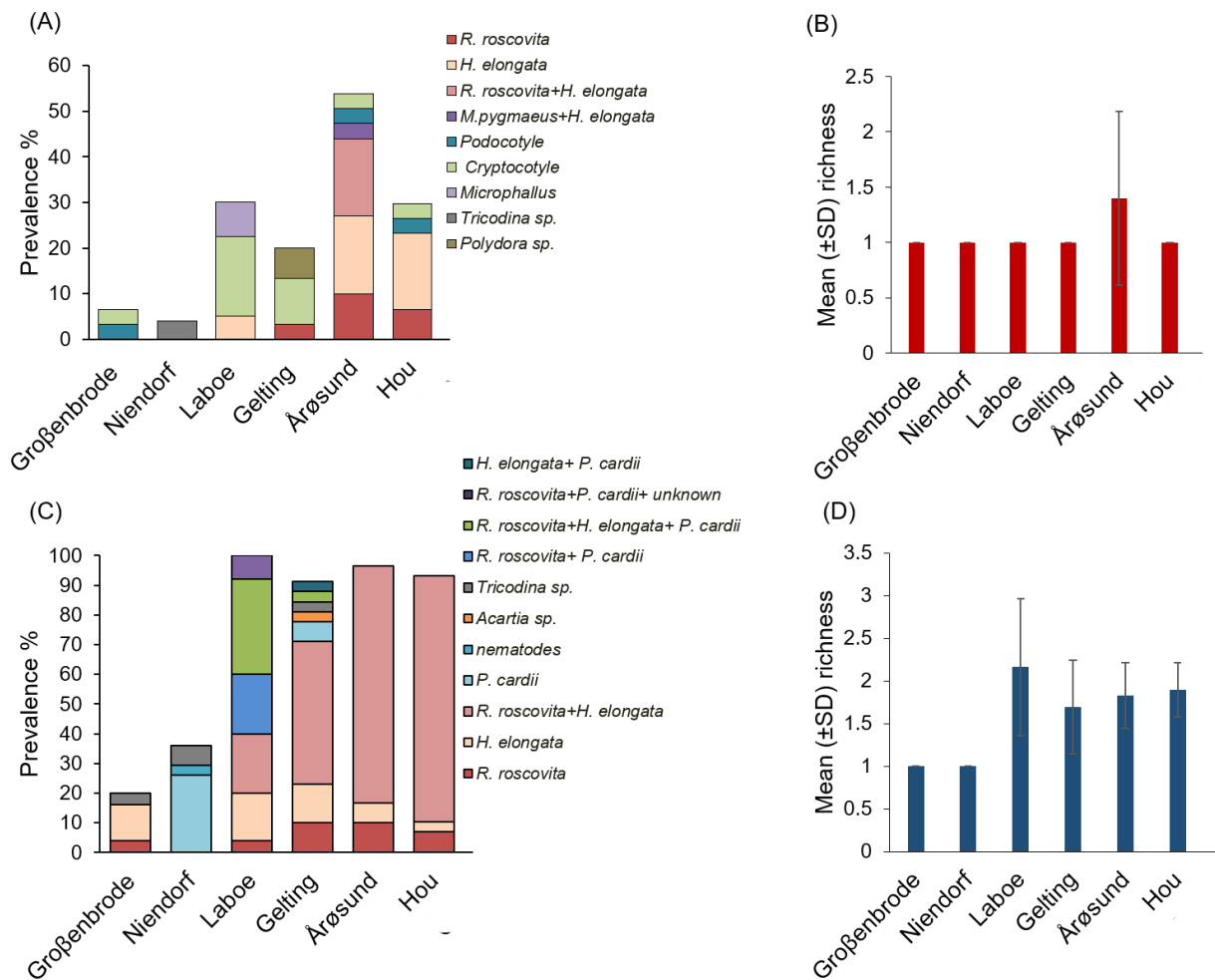


Fig.S1 (A) Parasite prevalence and (B) mean species richness of parasites in individuals of *Littorina littorea*, and (C) prevalence and (D) mean richness of parasites in individuals of *Mytilus edulis*, in each sampling station. All sampling locations are ordered from low (Grossenbrode) to high salinity (Hou; see also Table 1) conditions, considering the annual mean salinities registered in 2017. Prevalence of co-infections are shown separately. Whiskers represent standard deviations (SD).

Table S1. Spatial pattern of parasites found in *Mytilus edulis*. For each sampling station, prevalence (% , P), mean intensity (I) (\pm SE), mean abundance (A) (\pm SE) of each parasite species are presented.

Station	<i>Renicola roscovita</i>			<i>Himasthla elongata</i>			<i>Paravortex cardii</i>			Unknown trematode			<i>Modiolicola sp.</i>			<i>Tricodina sp.</i>			Nematodes			
	P	I	A	P	I	A	P	I	A	P	I	A	P	I	A	P	I	A	P	I	A	
Hou	86	276.4 \pm 56	238.3 \pm 50	83	86.2 \pm 56	74.3 \pm 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Årøsund	90	321.8 \pm 57	289.6 \pm 54	86	78.8 \pm 57	68.3 \pm 24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gelting	60	73.6 \pm 20	48.2 \pm 14	66	12.2 \pm 20	8.4 \pm 3.1	13	1.7 \pm 0.7	0.2 \pm 0.1	0	300 \pm 0	10.3 \pm 10.1	3	1 \pm 0	0.03 \pm 0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laboe	84	61 \pm 13	53.8 \pm 12	68	9.4 \pm 13	6.4 \pm 2.4	60	5.3 \pm 1.7	3.3 \pm 1	8	8 \pm 0	0.6 \pm 0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niendorf	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	2 \pm 0	0.6 \pm 0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	6.6	1	0.06 \pm 0	
Großenbrode	4	1 \pm 0	0.04 \pm 0.04	12	1.0 \pm 0	0.12	8	1.9 \pm 0.6	0.1 \pm 0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0

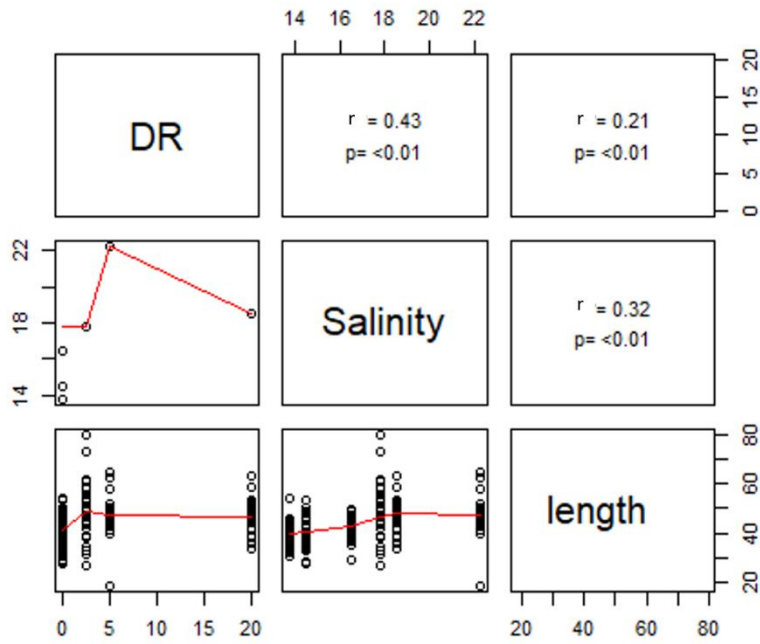


Fig.S2 Pairplot for all putative environmental drivers contributing to prevalence and abundance of *Rencicola roscovita*, where “DR” is density of periwinkles infected with *Rencicola roscovita* and “length” is mussel length. The lower diagonal elements contain the correlations.

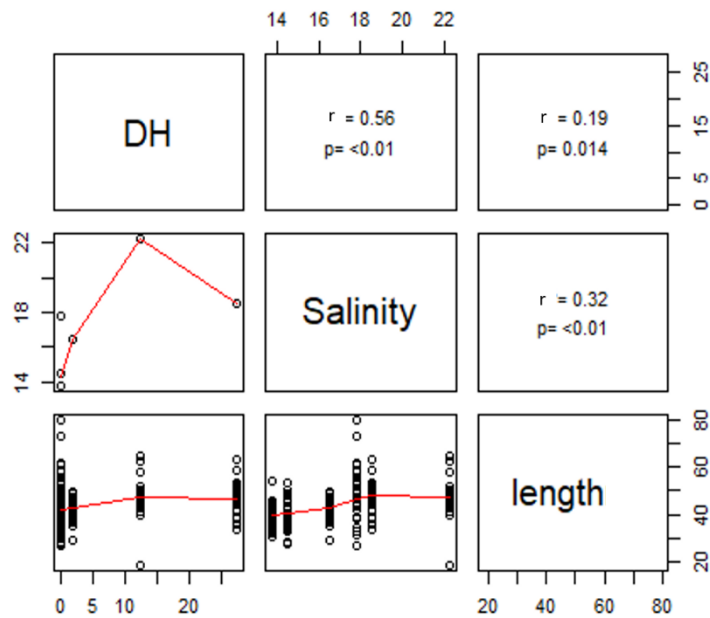


Fig.S3 Pairplot for all putative environmental drivers contributing to prevalence and abundance of *Himasthla elongata*, where “DH” is density of periwinkles infected with *Himasthla elongata* and “length” is mussel length. The lower diagonal elements contain the correlations.

Table S2. Model selection for the generalised linear mixed models (GLMMs) and zero-inflated GLMMs applied for *Renicola roscovita* and *Himasthla elongata* prevalence and abundance, respectively. Predictors included in the model are indicated with “+” and predictors excluded with “-”. The degrees of freedom (df), the Akaike Information Criterion corrected for small sample size (AICc), the delta AICc (Δ AICc) and AICc weights (AICcw) are presented for each model. The model with the lowest AICc is presented in bold.

Dependent Variable	Predictors			df	AICc	Δ AICc	AICcw
	Salinity	Mussel size	Density of infected periwinkles				
Prevalence of <i>R. roscovita</i>	+	+	+	5	120.4	1.64	0.232
	+	+	-	4	118.7	0.00	0.534
	+	-	+	4	129.2	10.48	0.003
	-	+	+	4	122.2	3.38	0.098
	+	-	-	3	127.8	8.97	0.006
	-	+	-	3	121.7	2.96	0.122
	-	-	+	3	131.5	12.75	0.001
	-	-	-	2	131.3	12.49	0.001
Prevalence of <i>H. elongata</i>	+	+	+	5	153.7	3.06	0.089
	+	+	-	4	152.2	1.56	0.189
	+	-	+	4	152.2	1.49	0.196
	-	+	+	4	156.6	5.95	0.021
	+	-	-	3	150.6	0.00	0.413
	-	+	-	3	157.2	6.58	0.015
	-	-	+	3	155.2	4.49	0.044
	-	-	-	2	155.8	5.13	0.032
Abundance of <i>R. roscovita</i>	+	+	+	8	1254.7	0.00	0.421
		+	+		1256.2	1.48	0.201
	+	+	-		1256.5	1.80	0.171
	-	+	-		1257.5	2.78	0.105
	+	-	+		1258.4	3.67	0.067
	-	-	+		1263.0	8.26	0.007
	+	-	-		1263.0	8.30	0.007
	-	-	-		1264.7	10.00	0.003
Abundance of <i>H. elongata</i>	+	-	+	7	960.7	0.00	0.636
	+	+	-	8	962.8	2.04	0.230
	+	-	-	6	965.1	4.32	0.074
	+	+	-	7	967.2	6.45	0.025
	-	-	+	6	968.9	8.18	0.011
	-	+	+	7	970.3	9.57	0.005
	-	-	-	5	971.5	10.79	0.003
	-	-	-	6	973.2	12.43	0.001

Table S3 VIF values of the Generalised linear mixed models (GLMMs) following binomial distributions applied for *Renicola roscovita* and *Himasthla elongata* prevalence and including all the fixed factors (Salinity, density of infected periwinkles and mussel size (length)).

Predictors	<i>Renicola roscovita</i>	<i>Himasthla elongata</i>
Salinity	1.417895	1.178867
Density of infected periwinkles	1.400152	1.000061
Mussel size	1.018318	1.178802

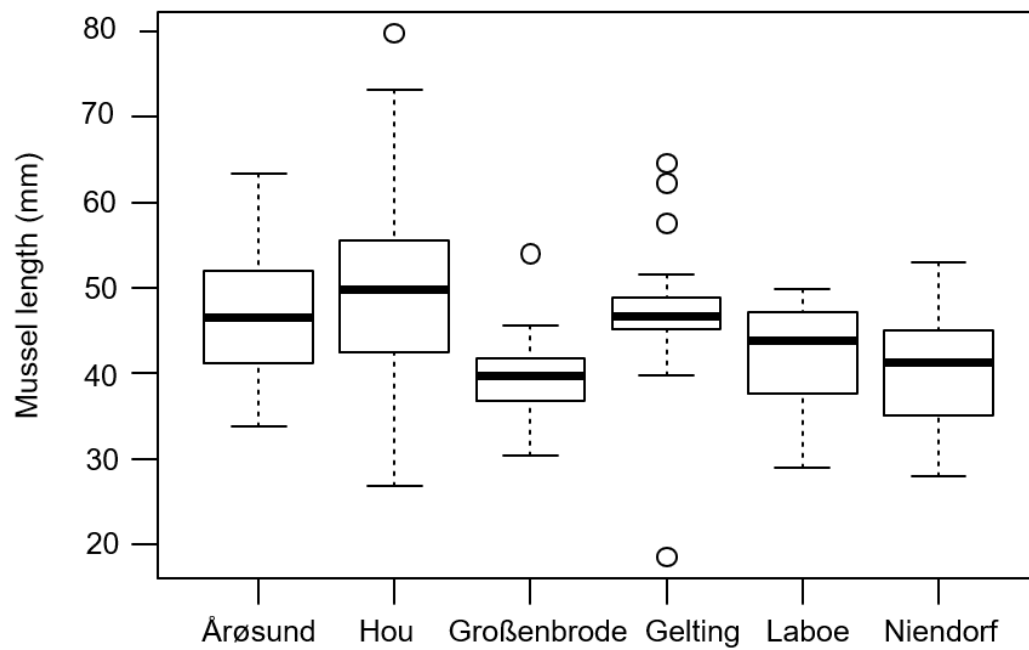


Fig. S4 Mussels lengths at the different sampling stations. The boxes represent the 75 (upper) and 25 (lower) percentile, the whiskers denote the lowest and the highest value, the black lines within the boxes the medians and the black dots the outliers.