

Influence of biological factors on connectivity patterns for *Concholepas concholepas* (loco) in Chile

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S1 File

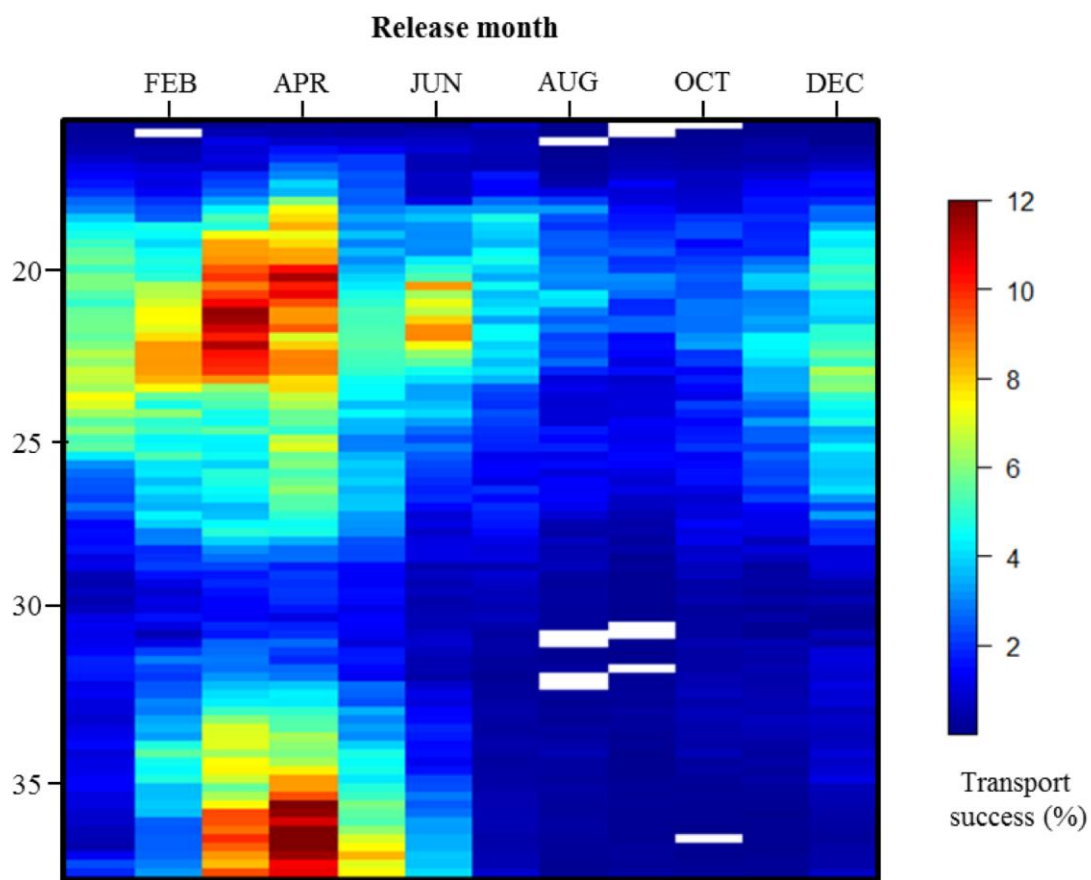


Figure A: Transport success of loco larvae in relation to area and month of release for model configuration M1a.

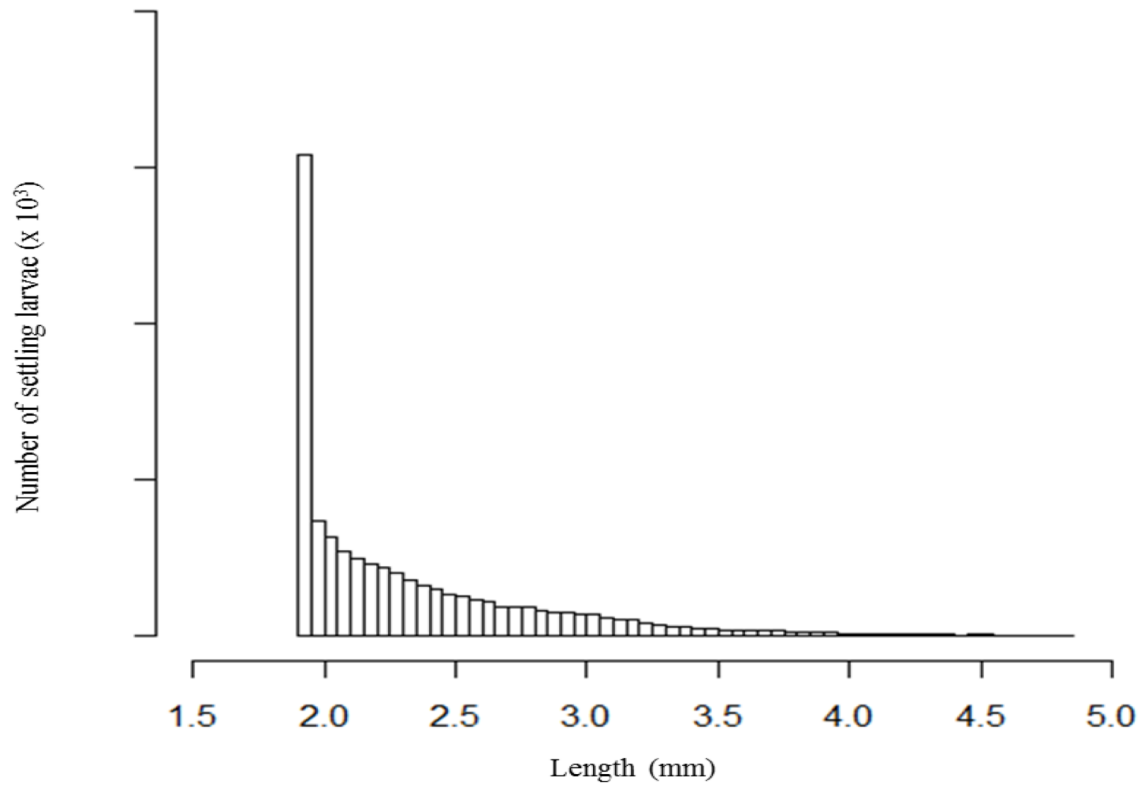


Figure B: Distribution of length at settlement for loco larvae after 140 days of planktonic larval duration for model configuration M2

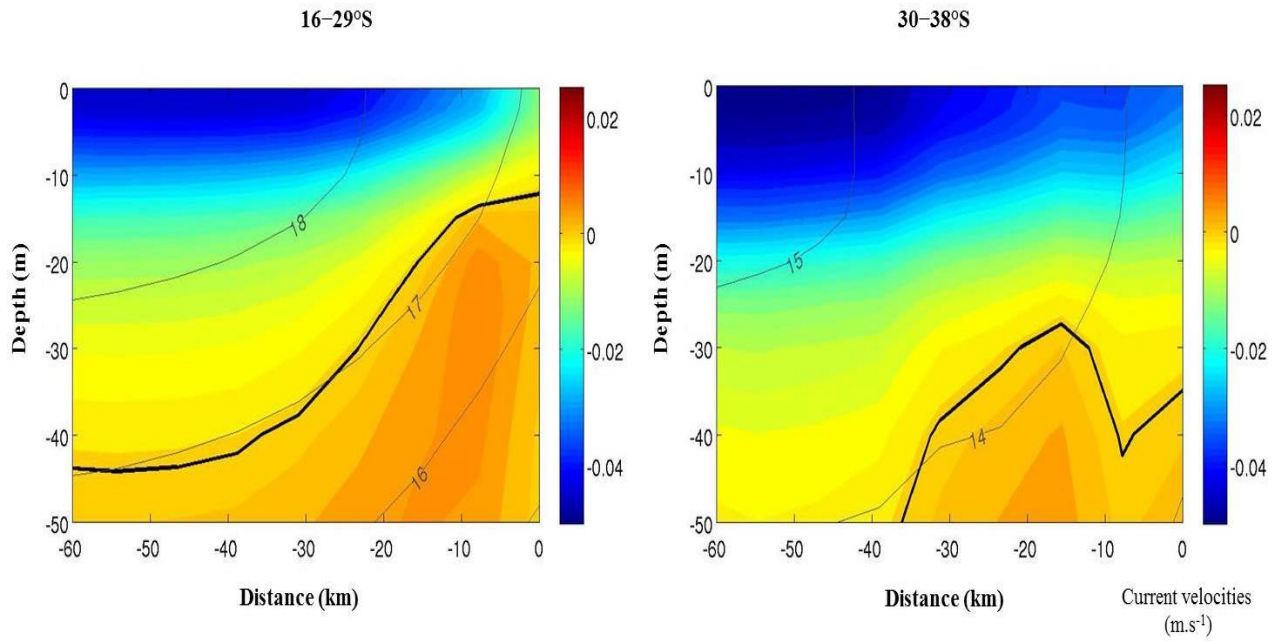


Figure C: Vertical sections of the annual mean of the cross-shore component of current velocity ($\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) averaged between 16°S and 29°S (a.) and 30°S and 38°S (b.) for the hydrodynamic model used. Positive values indicate onshore transport. Black contours represent onshore speed = $0 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. Gray contours indicate temperature isotherms.

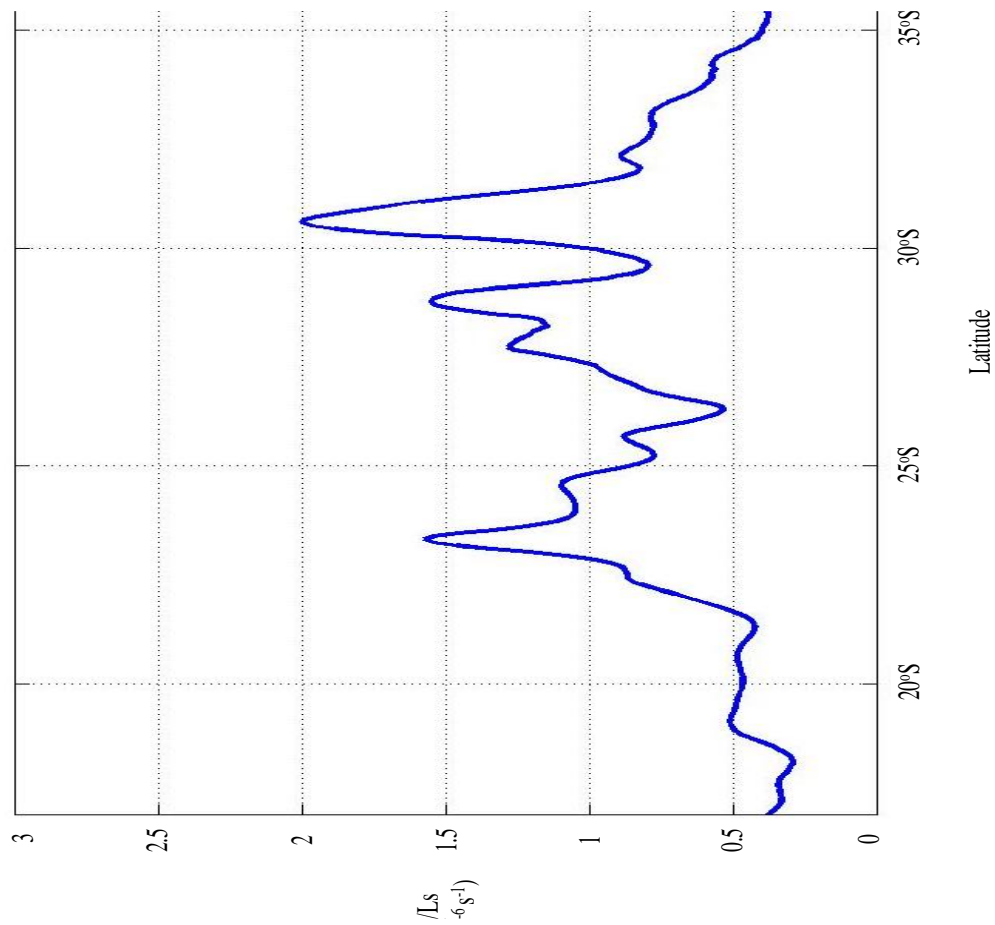


Figure D: Ratio between the Ekman velocity U_{ek} ($m \cdot s^{-1}$) and the settlement area width L_s (m) as a function of latitude. U_{ek} is estimated by $\tau / (\rho f h_{bl})$ and averaged over the settlement area, with τ the wind stress, ρ the density and h_{bl} the depth of the mixed-layer. This ratio is an indicator of the combined effect of the upwelling favorable wind and the coastal topography on the near-surface transport out of the settlement area.