

Supporting Information

Lemon sole *Microstomus kitt* in the northern North Sea: a multidisciplinary approach to the early life history dynamics.

Audrey J. Geffen^{1,2}, Jon Albretsen², Bastian Huwer³, Richard D.M. Nash^{2,4}

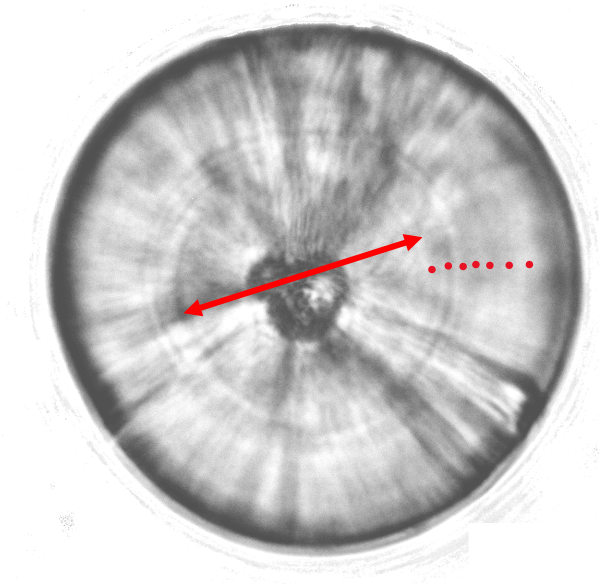
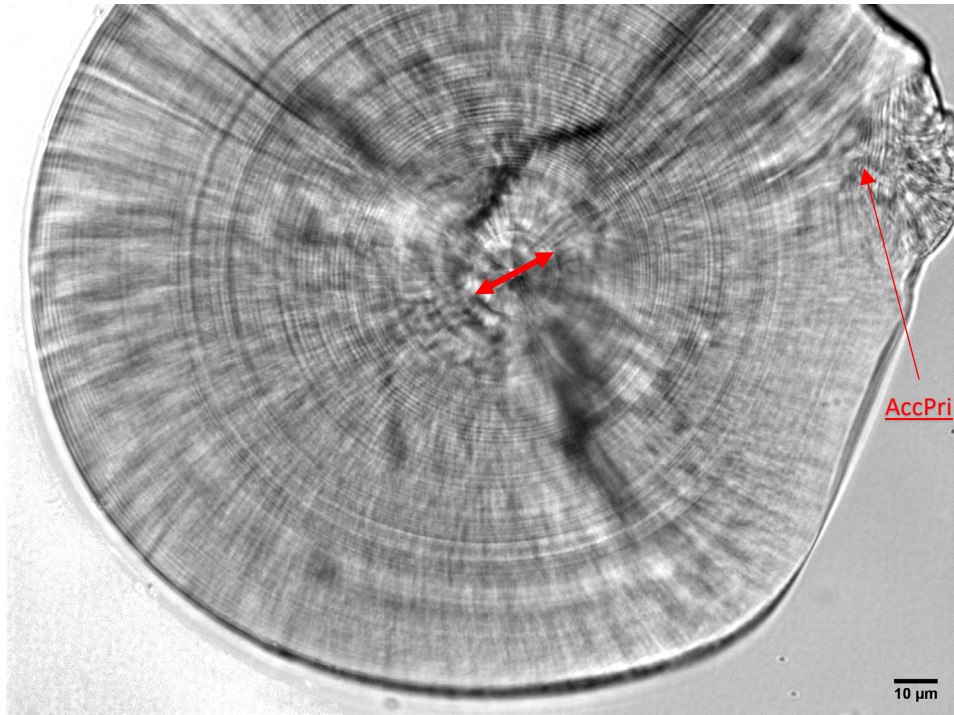
¹Department of Biological Sciences, University of Bergen, PO Box 7803, 5020 Bergen, Norway

²Institute of Marine Research, P.O. Box 1870 Nordnes, 5817 Bergen, Norway

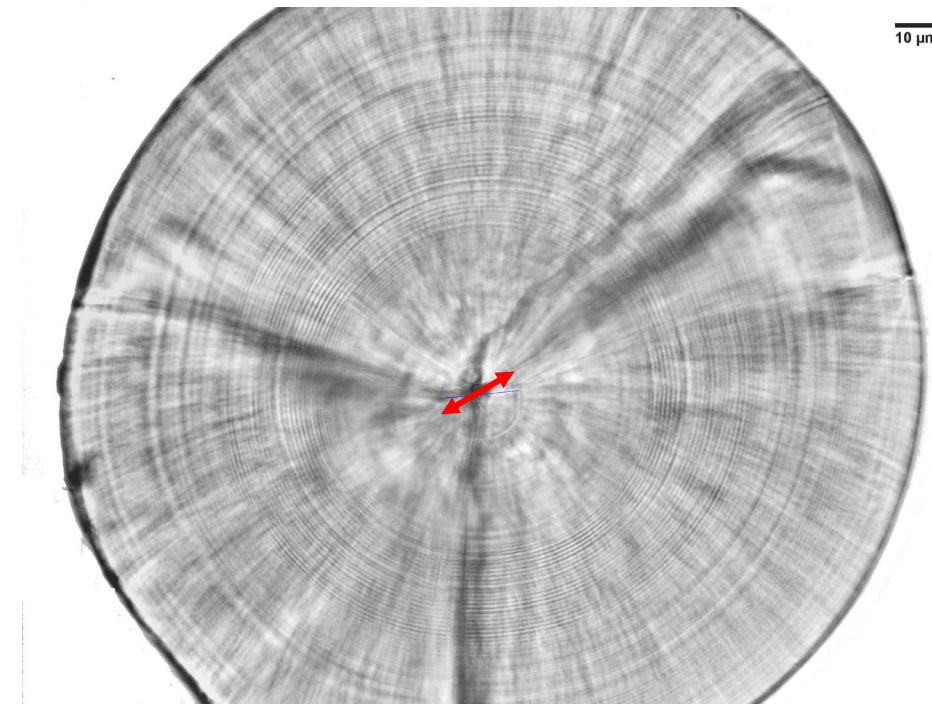
³National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Technical University of Denmark, Kemitorvet, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

⁴Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), Pakefield 12 Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR33 0HT, UK

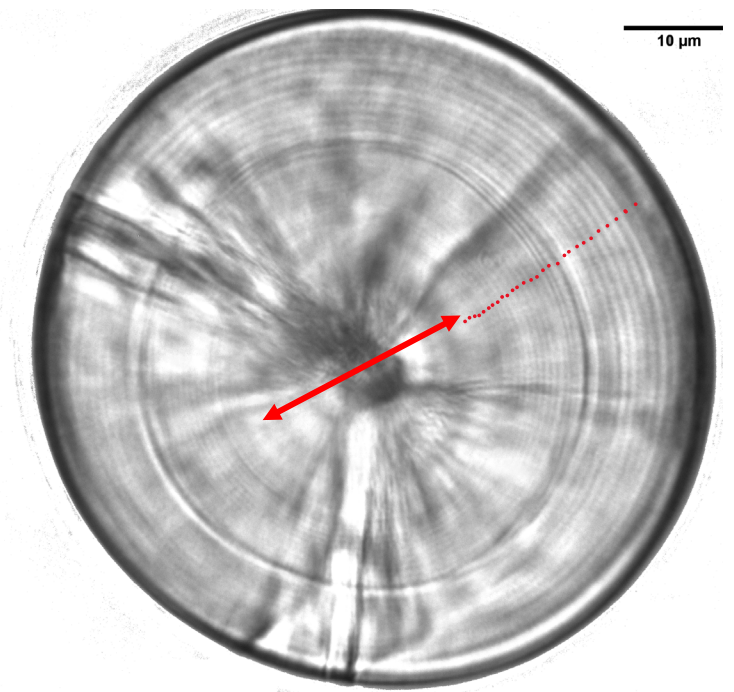
Supporting Information Figure 1: *Microstomus kitt* otoliths. Examples of larvae sagittal otoliths indicating features identified and their interpretation for increment counts and age estimation. Scale bars in all images = 10µm. Arrows in all images identify the otolith core and location of the first increment for counting. The developmental timing of this first increment has not been determined, but was assumed to be formed at or within a few days of hatching. Individual increments that were assumed to represent daily growth are indicated with dots in the upper and lower right-hand panels. The formation of the first Accessory Primordium (AccPri) is indicated in the upper left-hand panel. The larval total lengths corresponding to these otoliths are: Upper right-hand image – 7.6mm larva, Lower right-hand image – 11.7mm larva, Lower left-hand image – 23.9mm, Upper left-hand image – 20.4mm larva.



10 μ m



10 μ m



10 μ m