

Supporting Information

These Tables are Supporting Information accompanying the following article:

"The stress hormone corticosterone in a marine top predator reflects short-term changes in food availability"

R.T. Barett, K. E. Erikstad, H. Sandvik, M. S. Myklevoll, S. Jenni-Eiermann, D. L. Kristensen, T. Moum, T. K. Reiertsen and F. Vikebø

Ecology and Evolution, doi:10.1002/ece3.1438

Table S1. Correlation matrix of explanatory variables. Variables are numbers of cod larvae from eleven spawning areas (Fig. 1), the total number of cod larvae from areas 4–11 (South), the cumulative mass of cod larvae from areas 4–11 (mass), and sea surface temperature (SST) around Hornøya, NE Norway. The matrix provides the *lowest* yearly correlations obtained for each pair of variables in 2009 to 2011 (e.g. the correlation between areas 1 and 2 was 0.89 in one year and higher in the two other years). Correlations that did not have the same sign in all three years are indicated as "±". Values that were unavailable for two of the three years are indicated as missing (".").

Mass	Cod larvae from spawning area											SST	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
South	0.96	±	±	0.63	0.95	0.92	0.83	0.39	.	0.92	0.83	0.85	0.83
Mass		±	±	0.43	0.92	0.82	0.91	0.56	.	0.89	0.77	0.91	0.86
Area 1			0.89	±	±	±	-0.73	-0.47	.	±	±	±	±
Area 2				±	±	±	-0.34	-0.18	.	±	±	±	±
Area 3					0.65	0.63	0.49	±	.	0.62	0.23	0.23	0.44
Area 4						0.76	0.94	0.41	.	0.81	0.84	0.71	0.80
Area 5							0.57	0.38	.	0.95	0.81	0.83	0.81
Area 6								0.29	.	0.69	.	.	0.79
Area 7									0.34	.	.	.	0.54
Area 8									
Area 9											0.60	0.82	0.85
Area 10												0.50	0.57
Area 11													0.71

Table S2. Models explaining variation in baseline CORT levels of common guillemots breeding at Hornøya, NE Norway across three years, sorted by decreasing fit (i.e. increasing ΔAIC). Variables considered were year (three levels, viz. 2009, 2010, 2011), time (hatching vs. two weeks later), abundance of southern cod larvae (continuous) and sex (female vs. male). Only the best model (boldface) and simplifications thereof are shown, in addition to the best model incorporating southern larval biomass (mass), sea surface temperature (SST) and northern cod larvae (larvae/N). Probabilities are based on comparisons between each model and the corresponding model lacking the last term. All models are mixed-effects models including breeding pair as a random variable.

Model	Number of parameters	ΔAIC	χ^2	P
year + time + larvae/S + year×larvae/S	9	0.00	23.56	$< 10^{-5}$
year + larvae/S + year×larvae/S	8	12.95	8.76	0.013
year + larvae/S	6	17.71	21.63	$< 10^{-5}$
year + time + larvae/S	7	19.57	21.73	$< 10^{-5}$
year + time + sex + mass + year×mass + time×mass	11	19.90	4.21	0.040
larvae/S	4	27.97	29.04	$< 10^{-7}$
year + time + sex + year×time + mass	10	29.53	5.14	0.023
time + larvae/S	5	29.79	29.13	$< 10^{-7}$
year + sex + larvae/N	7	32.57	4.02	0.045
year	5	37.34	21.67	0.000020
year + time	6	39.30	0.05	0.83
sex	4	52.04	4.98	0.026
NULL	3	55.01	—	—
time	4	56.92	0.10	0.76