**Figure Captions**

Figure 1. Map of Kenai River watershed with study tributaries and fish sampling sites highlighted. Map modified from Schoen et al. (2017).

Figure 2. Schematic of inputs and outputs used in bioenergetics modeling to estimate fish growth under future scenarios. Field data from 2015-2016 were used as inputs in season-length simulations of growth under current conditions, and feeding rate (p-value; or proportion of theoretical maximum consumption) estimates were output. Next, future simulations were fit to a range of consumption scenarios scaled relative to these current feeding rates. Water temperature inputs for future scenarios were based on empirical air-water sensitivity relationships and air temperature projections from downscaled climate models. The term “cohort” in the figure refers to a unique combination of site, fish species (Chinook or Coho Salmon), and fish age (age-0 or 1).

Figure 3. Observed water temperatures by site and year. Water temperatures shown include those from the subset of time common to all sites and years, June 1st to August 20th.

Figure 4. Linear regressions fit to weekly mean air and water temperature values for each site (lower, middle, and upper reaches of each study watershed). Statistically significant relationships (*p* < 0.05) are shown with a trend line and 95% confidence band. Model output and estimates for individual regressions are available in supplementary table S4.

Figure 5. Observed and modeled water temperature (monthly means, May-September) for each site and time period. Modeled monthly mean temperature values shown are from the RCP 8.5 (rapid increase CO2 emissions) scenario. Monthly means were not significantly different between the RCP 6.0 (mid-range CO2 emissions) and RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. (Wilcoxon rank-sum, *p* = 0.46, *W* = 12971) and only the RCP 8.5 scenario is shown here.

Figure 6. Overall diet proportions segregated by population and drainage. Prey category values are calculated from mean dry mass.

Figure 7. Final mean size (g) on August 6th for fish populations by age and species from 2015 and 2016 data. Error bars indicate the maximum and minimum values for all years and cohorts within a drainage. Error bars are missing when a small range of minimum and maximum values are obscured behind the point. Lowland stream is Beaver Creek, Montane is Russian River, Glacial is Ptarmigan Creek, and Mainstem is the Kenai River.

Figure 8. Mean change in simulated juvenile salmon size at end of summer (Sept 4th) relative to 2010-2019, based on RCP 8.5 emissions scenarios, ranging from +2.6% to -23.3%. Consumption scenarios indicate mean or ± 20% of observed feeding rate. Error bars are standard deviation among multiple sites within a watershed. Absence of error bars indicates only one site within a watershed had sufficient population data to perform simulations. See Table S5 for full complete results of percent change in simulated size relative to 2010-2019.