**Appendix S1**

**Supporting Information for**

***Bottom up and top down effects of temperature on body growth, population size spectra and yield in a size-structured food web***

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# Model parameterization

## Species-specific parameters

Below follows a description for how we acquired default parameters which are valid at the reference temperature, , where the temperature scaling equals 1 for all rates (see main text for which rates are assumed temperature dependent and how). In *‘mizer’*, multi-species size spectrum models (MSSMs), require species-specific parameters. Parameters that have no defaults and must be provided are: asymptotic size (), size at maturation (), preferred predator-prey mass ratio (PPMR) (), the standard deviation of PPMR () and the maximum recruitment in the Beverton-Holt stock recruitment function () (Scott *et al.* 2019).

For cod, we initially acquired the parameters and by calculating the mean and the standard deviation for the distribution of mean individual-level log10PPMR, using stomach data (downloaded on 2019.03.20) hosted by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), in the FISH STOMACH database (ICES 2010), which can be downloaded at <http://ecosystemdata.ices.dk/stomachdata/download.aspx>. We used only samples with fully intact prey (no digestion) among the observations from the area we consider (ICES subdivisions SD 25-29, 32, see Fig. S2) and from the time window we use for calibrating the model (1992-2002). When prey weight was not available, we used the relationship , where length is in cm, to approximate weight in g. However, since stomach content data is not a measure of preference per se, as it is only shows what has been eaten (which also depends on availability), these parameters should also be evaluated after model fitting. The estimated from stomach content analysis was deemed too large for cod, which led to cod not preferring prey by size. Hence we adopted a more general value of 1.3 for the standard deviation of the preferred predator-prey mass ratio (Hartvig *et al.* 2011; Scott *et al.* 2019). For the predator-prey mass ratio of sprat and herring, we assumed and to be 1000 and 1.3, respectively, which reflects that forage fish typically feed on prey that are small in relation to their body size throughout ontogeny (Aydin *et al.* 2002; Reum *et al.* 2019).

Chart, histogram

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*Figure S1. Distribution of individual level predator-prey mass ratio (log10PPMR) for cod. Mean and standard deviation are on normal scale and correspond to and . The dashed red vertical line corresponds to the mean log10 PPMR.*

From von Bertalanffy (VBGE) growth parameters and theory linking growth to feeding parameters (Hartvig *et al.* 2011), the remaining species-specific parameters can be estimated. The allometric constant in the maximum food intake rate () is defined as , where is the Brody growth coefficient of the VBGE, is the assimilation efficiency, is the initial feeding level of small individuals and is asymptotic mass (main text) (Andersen *et al.* 2009; Scott *et al.* 2019) (but see calibration protocol). When is known, the allometric constant in the search rate function, , can be calculated (main text). The allometric constant of standard metabolism, is by default (but see calibration protocol).

We estimated VBGE parameters and for cod, herring and sprat in the Baltic Sea using data from the Baltic International Trawl Survey (BITS), maintained by ICES. They are publicly available at the DATRAS database (<http://www.ices.dk/marine-data/data-portals/Pages/DATRAS.aspx>). We downloaded the full data for the years 1992-2002 (the calibration time period) on 2018.11.24, and applied further processing in R using the ‘*tidyverse*’ packages (Wickham 2017). We followed the approach in Ogle (2013) and fit the VBGE using the form when estimating parameters. Here is the expected length at age , is the average asymptotic length, is the Brody growth rate coefficient and is a modeling artifact that is said to represent the time or age when the average length would have been zero. Parameters were estimated using non-linear least squares regression (‘*nls*’ package in R), and the packages ‘*FSA*’ (Ogle 2018) and ‘*FSAdata*’ (Ogle 2017). We fit VBGE parameters using length-at-age data and convert between length and weight using the equation , where parameters and are estimated in this study from a subset of the BITS data where both weight and length information is available for the same individual. Length-at-maturity was taken from the literature, and where converted to weight-at-maturity using length-weight relationships estimated in this study from BITS (Table S1). All models were fitted using R (R Core Team 2018), and for all statistical models we verified that assumptions about error homoscedasticity and normality were met by visual inspection.

Chart, scatter chart

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*Figure S2. Map of the study area (ICES sub-divisions 25-29+32). Point size is proportional to abundance per ICES rectangle during the calibration time period (1992-2002), using data from the Baltic International Trawl Survey (BITS) for cod, and the Baltic International Acoustic Survey (BIAS) for sprat and herring.*

*Table S1. Species-specific parameters used in model. Source: 1 = estimated in this study, 2 = (Reum et al. 2019), 3 = (Hartvig et al. 2011), 4 = generalized values based on (Casini et al. 2004), 5 = calculated internally. Parameters in bold are tuned in the calibration process, parenthesis show default values pre-calibration.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Description | Unit | Cod | Herring | Sprat | Source |
|  | Maturation size\* |  | 267 | 17 | 4 | 1 |
|  | Asymptotic weight |  | 44903 | 125 | 21 | 1 |
|  | Brody growth coefficient |  | 0.07 | 0.165 | 0.287 | 1 |
|  | Age at length 0 | - | -0.94 | -3.74 | -2.97 | 1 |
|  | Preferred predator prey mass ratio | - | 426 | 1000 | 1000 | 1,2 |
|  | Width of prey size preference | - | 1.3 (5.63) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3 |
|  | Constant for max. food intake |  | **27 (20.7)** | **8.9 (6.9)** | **8.6 (6.6)** | 5 |
|  | Constant for volumetric search rate |  | **0.6 (0.38)** | **0.18 (0.11)** | **0.17 (0.1)** | 5 |
|  | Constant for standard metabolism |  | 2.49 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 5 |
|  | Reproductive efficiency | - | **5e-05 (0.01)** | **8e-04 (0.01)** | **1e-03 (0.01)** | 1 |
|  | Constant in length-weight relationship | - | 0.0078 | .0042 | .0041 | 1 |
|  | Exponent in length-weight relationship | - | 3.07 | 3.14 | 3.15 | 1 |
|  | **Maximum recruitment in the Beverton-Holt stock recruitment function**\*\* |  | **0.003 (0.0826)** | **0.1 (11.1)** | **1.16**  **(7.3)** | **-** |
|  | Benthos availability | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 4 |
|  | Plankton availability | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 4 |

\*Length at maturation for cod and sprat are taken from van Leeuwen *et al*. (2013) (30 cm and 9 cm, respectively) and for herring we used Huss *et al*. (2012) (14 cm). \*\*See calibration protocol for unit and volume scaling

*Table S2. General parameters. Source: 1 = (Scott et al. 2019), 2 = (Hartvig et al. 2011), 3 = (Blanchard et al. 2014), 4 = this study. Parameters in bold are tuned in the calibration process, parenthesis show default values pre-calibration.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Description | Value | Unit | Source |
|  | Assimilation efficiency |  | - | 1,2 |
|  | Egg weight |  |  | 1,2 |
|  | Initial feeding level | 0.6 | - | 1,2 |
|  | Exponent of max. consumption |  | - | 1,2 |
|  | Exponent to in smooth maturation function |  | - | Astas’ paper; 4 |
|  | Exponent of search volume |  | - | 3 |
|  | Exponent of standard metabolism |  | - | 3 |
|  | Pre-factor for background mortality |  |  | 1 |
|  | Exponent of background resource spectra |  | - | 2 |
|  | Regeneration rate of background resource spectra |  |  | 4 |
|  | **Carrying capacity of background resource spectra (benthos, plankton)** | **(11)** |  | **4** |
|  | Cut-off size of plankton size spectrum |  |  | 4 |
|  | Cut-off size of benthic size spectrum |  |  | 4 |

## Temperature dependence

The posterior distributions for the temperature-dependencies of maximum consumption rate and metabolic rate were taken from a systematic literature review on the intraspecific size- and temperature dependent scaling (Lindmark 2020). Mortality is assumed to scale in proportion to metabolic rate with temperature (Brown *et al.* 2004a; Blanchard *et al.* 2012), and therefore the random draws are taken from the same distribution as metabolic rate.

Table S3 Parameters of distributions describing activation energies of temperature-dependent rates in the size spectrum model. See Figure S11 for 200 random draws from these normal distributions that were used as input in projections.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Rate | Distribution (mean, s.d) | Source |
|  | Metabolism |  | (Lindmark 2020) |
|  | Background mortality |  | (Brown *et al.* 2004; Lindmark 2020) |
|  | Maximum consumption; Search volume\* |  | (Lindmark 2020) |
|  | Background resources regeneration rate |  | Experimental data from Savage *et al.* (2004) for algae, phyto- and zooplankton. |
|  | Background resource carrying capacity |  | Assumed to be , based on metabolic arguments and constant resources (Savage *et al.* 2004; Gilbert *et al.* 2014; Bernhardt *et al.* 2018) |

\* For simplicity we assume maximum consumption to scale the same way with temperature as search volume, and the parameter estimates come from maximum consumption experiments.

Diagram

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Figure S3. 200 random samples from the distributions describing the activation energies of the rates resource carrying capacity and resource growth rates [assumed same for benthic and pelagic background resources], metabolic rate, background mortality rates and maximum consumption rates. See Table S3. Combinations of these parameters were used in model projections to understand how uncertainty in these parameters affect individual- and population level metrics.

# Model calibration and validation

## Calibration protocol

We calibrated to the model using mean SSB and F between 1992-2002 from stock assessments, which were acquired from ICES Working Group Reports (ICES 2013, 2015), and are in unit 106 kg/area. This area corresponds to ICES subdivisions 25-29+32, which equals approximately 2.491011 m2 (estimated using ICES shapefiles in ArcGIS). We first defined the size spectrum model in units g/m2 and then used the conversion factor 249 to express biomasses in unit 1000 tonnes/area. Below follows a step-by-step description of how the model was calibrated to the assembled Baltic Sea data after being initially parameterized.

1. Determine a starting value for plankton and benthos . The aim is to find coexistence of the three fish species and for their spawning stock biomasses to be within an order of magnitude of SSBs from stock assessment. Prioritize coexistence over fits of SSBs, as these are calibrated later. As starting values for , which ensures coexistence, we used the same ratio between and as calibrated in (Blanchard et al. 2014), expressed in unit m2 (by dividing with 1011, which corresponds roughly to the area of the North Sea. This procedure resulted in a starting value for and of 11, in unit .
2. Evaluate body growth rates against empirical data.
   1. If modelled body growth rates are low, check the species-specific feeding levels . The feeding level describes the level of satiation, with 0 being unfed and 1 completely satiated. For reference, a feeding level of 0.2 is the minimum to cover basic metabolic costs (by default) and thus does not allow for body growth, whereas a constant feeding level of 0.6 fits a von Bertalanffy curve (Andersen *et al.* 2009; Scott *et al.* 2019). If low feeding level seem likely as a cause for poor growth in the model, check the search rate () or available prey. If not, check the net energy acquisition.
      1. Net energy acquisition is largely determined by maximum consumption and metabolic losses. Earlier explorations suggest modelled growth rates can be lower than observed (Scott *et al.* 2019) with default and (constants in allometric metabolism and maximum consumption rates, respectively), so these may need to be modified based on empirical data or other theoretically derived relationships.
      2. Go back to step 1. With altered and/or , needed for coexistence and fit to SSB may change. Therefore, a can be chosen that puts modelled SSBs closer to SSBs from stock assessment, while still allowing for coexistence.
3. If allows for coexistence and results in SSBs within an order of magnitude to SSBs obtained from stock assessments and body growth rates are realistic, tune to match SSB from the size spectrum model to that from the stock assessment. This is done by finding the vector of -values that minimizes the residual sum of squares between the two SSBs.
4. Verify that SSBs and growth rates are still close to empirical data, after optimizing . Then evaluate the ratio of egg production before and after density dependence is added to the Beverton-Holt type stock-recruit curve (RDI/RDD).
   1. If RDI/RDD is high () (Jacobsen *et al.* 2017), and RDD close to , consider lowering , because the high RDI/RDD indicates that species are resistant to fishing (flat yield~fishing mortality curves).
      1. Go back to Step 2 and proceed forward from there.
5. Verify that SSBs, growth rates and RDI/RDD are still realistic. Then assess emergent diets.
   1. If predatory interactions do not match independent stomach data, re-evaluate the predation kernel. We judged this for cod based on (Niiranen *et al.* 2019), who show that benthos (*Saduria entomon*) are found in stomachs of small cod whereas sprat and herring start to appear in the size classes of 20-29 cm. We assume sprat and herring feed mostly on background spectra with only limited piscivory and cannibalism.
6. Project forward and backwards with time-varying fishing mortality from stock assessment output and temperature data. Compare qualitative trends with stock assessment data. Since the stock assessment data for the three fish species are outputs from different models and assumptions, this serves more as a useful comparison rather than validation of the model.

## Results from calibration procedure

The following figures show model output from the final set of parameters found through the calibration procedure (Table S1-S2). In addition to the bold parameters in Tables S1-S2 ( and ), we also updated the constant in the maximum consumption rate () with a factor of 1.3 as body growth was otherwise poor despite a normal feeding level (~0.6). These changes resulted in ratios of physiological recruitment to actual recruitment (RDI/RDD) of 2.7, 7.2 and 3.2 for cod, herring and sprat respectively. The actual recruitment after density dependence is 63%, 86% and 68% of the respective for cod, herring and sprat. This suggests that there is enough density dependence in the model to ensure coexistence between the species, and that the optimized values result in mortality affecting recruitment via the stock-recruit function. The ability of the model to predict sprat biomasses outside the calibration time period is poor, while for herring and cod it captures the general trends (increase or decrease) relatively well, although underestimating temporal variation of all three species (Fig. S8). The poor fit of sprat, and the low temporal variation of all species, is likely due to the model not representing environmental variation and regime shifts.

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*Figure S4. Time-series of spawning stock biomass (SSB) (A) and fishing mortality (B) from stock assessment model estimates. Grey background shows calibration period, dotted horizontal lines show the mean of each time series in the calibration time period.*

A picture containing text, map

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Figure S5. Biomass spectra of species and background resources (top) and feeding levels as a function of body size (g) from the size spectrum model simulated to steady state using the calibrated model parameters (Table S1-S2).

A close up of a device

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Figure S6. Size-at-age [g] from size spectrum model (solid green line) run to steady state using the calibrated model parameters, growth curves from von Bertalanffy growth equation (dashed pink line) fitted to length-at-age data from the BITS (semitransparent dark grey points) and then converted to mass using the length-weight relationship estimated in this study.

A close up of a map

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Figure S7. Predicted (size-spectrum model) vs ‘observed’ (stock assessment) spawning stock biomass (SSB) per species. A) Mean predicted SSB (last 20 time steps of projection) for each species and observed SSB in the calibration time window. B) Same data on log10 scale plotted against each other with a 1:1 line (red dashed).

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Figure S8. Proportion of diet by mass as a function of predator body mass at steady state. Cod becomes piscivorous when approximately 25cm (Niiranen et al. 2019). This roughly corresponds to a mass of about 150g, which is slightly smaller than what emerges from the model (~300 g).

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Figure S9. Maximum sustainable yield () in the size spectrum model (estimated by keeping each species at their mean assessment ) at the reference temperature () compared to that obtained in multispecies stock assessment model, using default parameters. A) Yield as a function of fishing mortality and (B) (fishing mortality corresponding to the highest long-term yield) for each species compared to different stock assessment estimates.

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Figure S10. Temporal development of spawning stock biomass (SSB). Temperature varies in the time series according to the RCA4-NEMO model using the RCP 8.5 scenario. The projections start in 1874 (not shown) to allow a 100-year burn-in period. This is enough to reach steady state before historical fishing efforts are introduced (in 1974-2012). F-values by species in the burn-in period are equal to the values in 1974 (first year of effort-time series). The solid lines are SSB from stock assessments, and the dashed green, two-dashed pink and dotted purple lines are SSBs from the size-spectrum model projections assuming constant temperatures (equivalent to no temperature effects), with temperature-dependent physiological processes and with temperature-dependence of both physiological processes and resource growth rates. Mean activation energies are used (Table S3).

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Figure S11. Correlation between SSB from size-spectrum model (“predicted”) and stock assessment models (“observed”) between 1974 and 2014 (model calibrated to average values between 1992-2002), with Pearson correlation coefficients indicated in the bottom right corner. Colors depict year.

# Analysis

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Figure S12. Time series of (A) fishing mortality by species and (B) temperature. For fishing mortality (A) the light grey area corresponds to years where mortality values are estimated from stock assessments. The dark grey area is the model calibration time period. We treated the 100 years prior to the start of the F-time series as burn-in and kept the F constant and equal to the first F time series (in year 1974). The future projections correspond to the estimated in the size spectrum model (estimated by keeping each species at their mean assessment ). The relative temperature is acquired by adding a constant of 10.11562 to the relative change in sea surface temperature from the regional coupled model system RCA4-NEMO using the RCP 8.5, to set the mean temperature in the calibration period to the reference temperature, . Years prior to the temperature model are assigned the first value in the temperature record. In all time-varying temperature projections, the initial temperature is the same. The no-warming scenario gets a constant temperature equal to the mean temperature in the calibration time-period in 1997 (blue solid line, mid-year in calibration time window) while the warming scenario continuous along the temperature projection from the regional coupled model system RCA4-NEMO using the RCP 8.5 scenario (red dashed line).

A picture containing map, text

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*Figure S13. Feeding level from model projections to 2050 assuming warming according to RCP 8.5 while keeping fishing mortality at average levels (as estimated at ), relative to non-warming scenarios. The dashed horizontal line depicts projections assuming no temperature increase and thus constitutes a baseline prediction. Activation energies are the means of their respective distributions (no uncertainty).*

Chart

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*Figure S14. Predation mortality from model projections to 2050 assuming warming according to RCP 8.5 while keeping fishing mortality at levels from the size spectrum model. The dashed horizontal line depicts projections assuming no temperature increase and thus constitutes a baseline prediction, and the vertical red dotted lines indicate size-at-maturation. Activation energies are the means of their respective distributions (no uncertainty).*

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