The generalized equilibrium model assumes that the per capita rate of population change of group *i*, *ri*,as a function of the vector of biomass for all functional groups, **B**,is (Essington and Munch 2014):

In equation (1), the first term describes biomass gains from consumption, the second term describes biomass loss from predators, and the third term is other mortality (not fishing or predation). *GCEi* is the gross conversion efficiency of group *i*, or the production to consumption ratio (*GCEi = PBi*/*QBi*). The parameter *γi* dictates the density-dependence of the other mortality (e.g., disease, predation and fishing outside model domain, senescence) and is drawn from a random distribution (Table 1). *M0,i* scales the other mortality and is solved for using the Ecopath biomass and mortality rate accounted for by the ecotrophic efficiency term.

The functional response *fij(Bi, Bj)* in equation (1) describes the per prey consumption rate of prey *i* by predator *j* and is approximated as:

where *αij* is the effective search and capture rate of predator *j* on prey *i*, *θij* describes the prey dependence (from *θij* = 1 as a linear response to 0 as a fully saturated response), and *εij* describes the predator dependence, also between 0 and 1 (Essington and Munch 2014). The parameters *θ* and *ε* are drawn randomly from distributions for each predator-prey pair (Table 1), and *α* is solved for using the values at Ecopath equilibrium for biomass and predator consumption.

Given equation (2), the rate of total population change can be described as:

where *Ci* is again catch of group *i* (Essington and Munch 2014).

In order to determine the ecosystem’s expected reaction to predator mortality and fishery closures we calculated two quantities based on new derivations from the generalized equilibrium model: 1) for *j* as the index for pelicans, diving birds, and dolphins, i.e., the change in equilibrium prey biomass per change in predator productivity and 2) where *E* is relative fishing effort compared to the effort at mass balance equilibrium (we calculate the derivative at *E* = 1), i.e., change in equilibrium biomass per change in relative fishing effort applied proportionally to all functional groups. The first partial derivative will tell us the influence of pelicans, birds, and dolphins on population dynamics and the second partial derivative the influence of fishing on the populations. To calculate these derivatives, we introduce **J***r*(**B**) as the Jacobian of the per capita production rate, or the matrix of all partial derivatives . Then, based on equations A7 and A13 in Essington & Munch (2014):

And

where ***s*** is the selectivity vector such that *siE = Fi* and *Fi* is the fishing mortality rate of group *i*. This allows us to assess a proportional decrease in fishing across all functional groups, not just direct fishing mortality on group *i*, while still accounting for the fact that some species experience higher fishing mortality rates than others. We standardize these derivatives by biomass of the fish or invertebrate functional groups, and, in the case of the response to predator declines, with respect to predator productivity. This yields a proportional change in biomass of the prey group for a proportional change in fishing effort or predator productivity.

Table S1 Species included in Rpath functional groups

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group | Species based on |
| Shark | *Carcharhinus leucas* |
| R Drum | *Sciaenops ocellatus* |
| Seatrout | *Cynoscion arenarius, Cynoscion nebulosus* |
| B Drum | *Pogonias cromis* |
| Catfish | *Ariopsis felis, Bagre marinus* |
| Sm Scianids | *Micropogonias undulates, Leiostomus xanthurus, Bairdiella chrysoura* |
| Sheepshead | *Archosargus probatocephalus* |
| Flounder | *Paralichthys lethostigma* |
| Pinfish | *Lagodon rhomboides* |
| Menhaden | *Brevoortia tyrannus* |
| Mullet | *Mugil cephalus* |
| Anchovy Silverside | *Anchoa mitchilli, Menidia beryllina, Membras martinica* |
| Gar | *Atractosteus spatula* |
| Stingray | *Hypanus sabinus* |
| Diving Birds | *Gelochelidon nilotica, Hydroprogne caspia, Larus argentatus, Leucophaeus atricilla, Larus delawarensis, Larus marinus, Rynchops niger, Sterna forsteri, Sterna hirundo, Sternula antillarum, Thalasseus maximus, Thalasseus sandvicensis* |
| Pelicans | *Fregata magnificens, Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, Pelecanus occidentalis, Phalacrocorax auritus, Morus bassanus* |
| Marsh Birds | *Ardea alba*, *Ardea erodias*, *Charadrius semipalmatus*, *Calidris pusilla*, *Pluvialis squatarola*, *Butorides virescens*, *Egretta tricolor*, *Rynchops niger* |
| Dolphins | *Tursiops truncatus* |
| Killifishes | *Fundulus* spp. |
| Panaeids | *Farfantepenaeus aztecus, Litopenaeus setiferus* |
| Blue Crab | *Callinectes sapidus* |
| Carn Insects |  |
| Grass Shrimp | *Palaemonetes* spp. |
| Other Crabs | *Rhithropanopeus harrissii* |
| Herb Insects |  |
| Zooplankton |  |
| Oyster | *Crassostrea virginica* |
| Oyster Drill | *Thais haemastoma* |
| Mollusks | Clams |
| Benthic Inverts | Amphipods, isopods, annelids |
| Marsh Plants | *Spartina alterniflora, Juncus roemerianus* |
| SAV |  |
| Benthic Microalgae |  |
| Phytoplankton |  |
| Detritus |  |
|  |  |

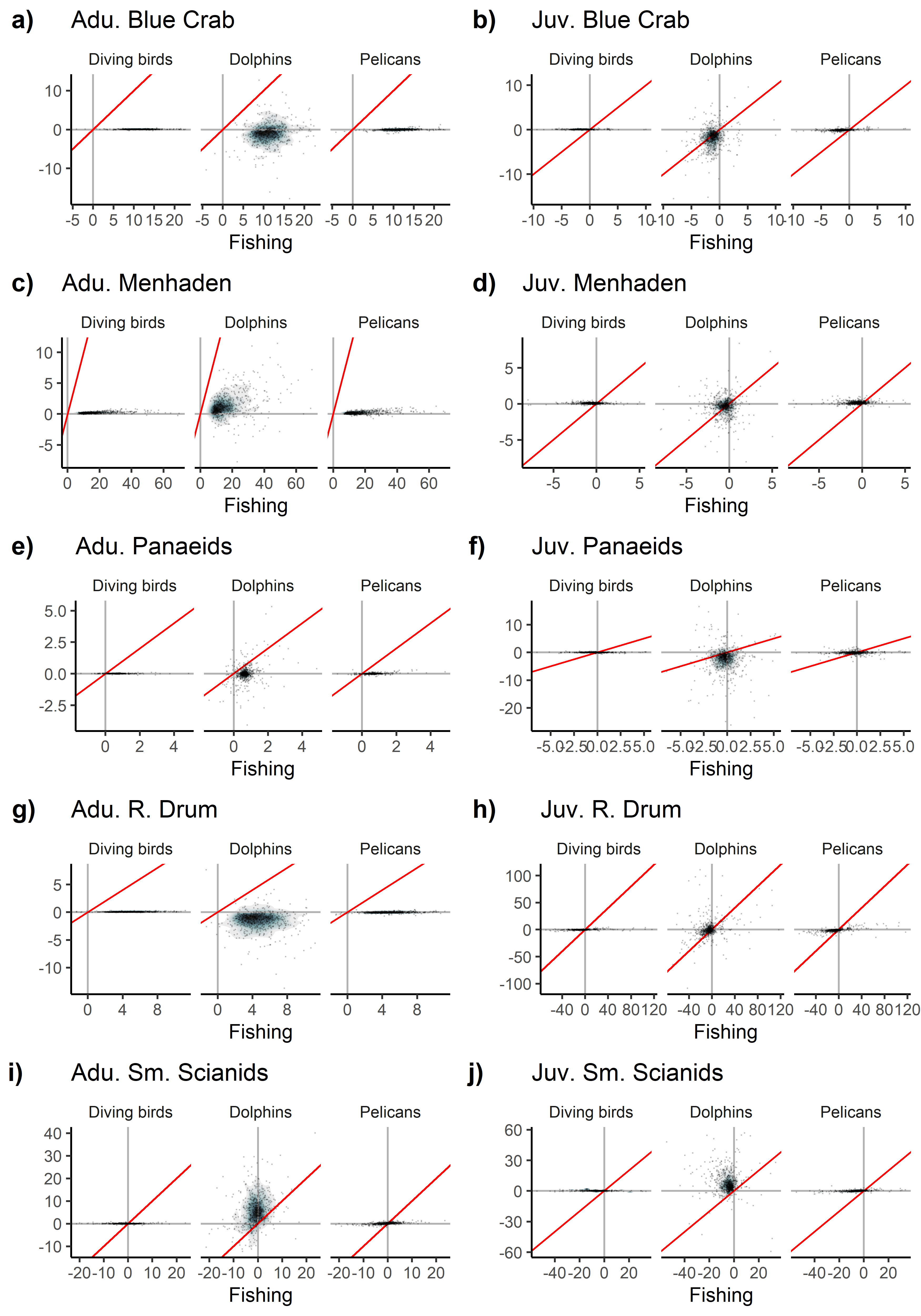


Fig. S1 Percent change in biomass in response to a 10% change in fishing effort vs 10% change in respective predator productivity for five focal functional groups. Red line is 1:1. Points are overlaid on top of density plot, with bluer colors indicating higher point density and grayer/white colors indicating lower point density. Only models falling in the middle 95% of responses for all four sources for both stanzas of all five focal functional group are plotted (667/1000 models).