**Allee Effects and the Allee-effect Zone in Northwest Atlantic Cod**

Supplementary material

Tommi Perälä1\*, Jeffrey A. Hutchings2,3,4, Anna Kuparinen1

1 Department of Biological and Environmental Science, P.O. Box 35, 40014 University of Jyväskylä, Finland

2 Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, 1355 Oxford Street, Halifax NS B3H 4R2, Canada

3 Institute of Marine Research, Flødevigen Marine Research Station, N-4817 His, Norway

4 Department of Natural Sciences, University of Agder, N-4604 Kristiansand, Norway

E-mail: Tommi Perälä [tommi.a.perala@jyu.fi](mailto:tommi.a.perala@jyu.fi); Anna Kuparinen [anna.k.kuparinen@jyu.fi](mailto:anna.k.kuparinen@jyu.fi); Jeffrey Hutchings [jhutch@dal.ca](mailto:jhutch@dal.ca)

Correspondence: Tommi Perälä; [tommi.a.perala@jyu.fi](mailto:tommi.a.perala@jyu.fi)

**Prior distributions**

We use the prior distribution for the depensation parameters () developed by Perälä and Kuparinen [1], where the probability density function of the distribution is a sigmoidal function bounded to the interval such that the probability of depensation equals the probability of compensation.

The parameter controlling the steepness of the descent is chosen to be , and the parameter is then found numerically so that .

We use uniform priors for the scale parameters of the lognormal distributions,

We analyzed the sensitivity of the models to the upper limit of the scale parameter by testing three different values . The choice of the upper limit had virtually no effect on the results, and thus we present the results only for .

In the S-R data, the maximum number of recruits was and the maximum spawning stock biomass . Thus, we set the upper bounds of the uniform prior distributions for the asymptotic maximum number of recruits in BH and SBH models and maximum number of recruits in R and SL models to . Similarly, we set the upper bounds of the uniform prior distributions for the spawning stock biomass which produced half of the asymptotic maximum number of recruits in BH and SBH models and the spawning stock biomass which produces the maximum number of recruits in R and SL models to . To quantify the position of the Allee-effect threshold relative to observed and inferred maximum population sizes, we consider two values of and . Given that St. Pierre Bank cod has been fished for several centuries [2,3], we suspect that the maximum observed *S* in the dataset may be less than the population’s carrying capacity. Based on a centuries-long analysis of catch data for another of Newfoundland’s cod populations [4], we set the inferred historic carrying capacity of St. Pierre Bank cod at 400,000 t, and also allowed greater recruitment than observed by setting and . We also tested the sensitivity of the results by setting the values of and close to the maximum observed number or recruits and spawning stock biomass, i.e., ~200 million age-2 fish and ~200,000 tonnes, respectively.

**Figures**

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**Fig. S1** Spawning stock biomass estimates of 3Ps cod extracted from the 2021 stock assessment report [5].

Chart, line chart

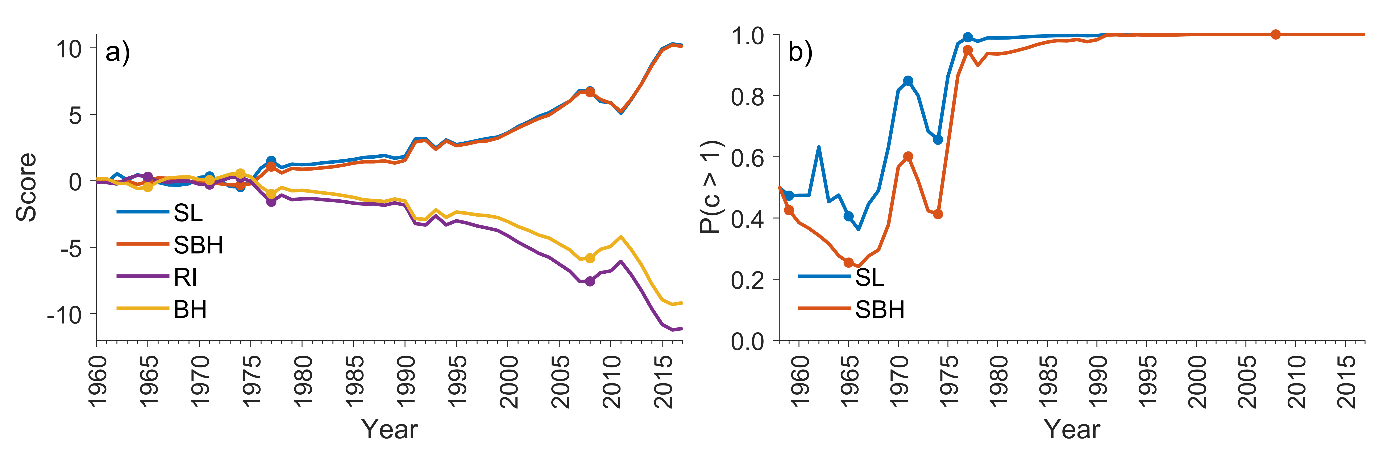
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**Fig. S2** The estimates for the number of recruits of 3Ps cod extracted from the 2021 stock assessment report [5].

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**Fig. S3** Fishing mortality ()estimates for 3Ps cod extracted from the 2021 stock assessment report [5].



**Fig. S4** Model comparison and evidence of depensation. a) Model comparison based on the Widely applicable information criterion (WAIC). WAIC is calculated for each year and for each model. The scores shown here are obtained by subtracting the mean of the models’ WAIC scores from the individual model WAIC scores. The scores for the compensatory models (RI – Ricker and BH – Beverton-Holt) start to decrease and the scores for the depensatory models (SL – Saila-Lorda and SBH – Sigmoidal Beverton-Holt) start to increase around 1976 which is the year after which the probability of depensation was greater than 0.9 for both depensatory models (panel b). b) Evidence of depensation measured using the posterior distribution of the depensation parameter . Probability of the being larger than 1, which indicates depensation, is shown in the vertical axis. In both panels, the snapshot years of Fig 1 are shown with dots.

**Chart, line chart

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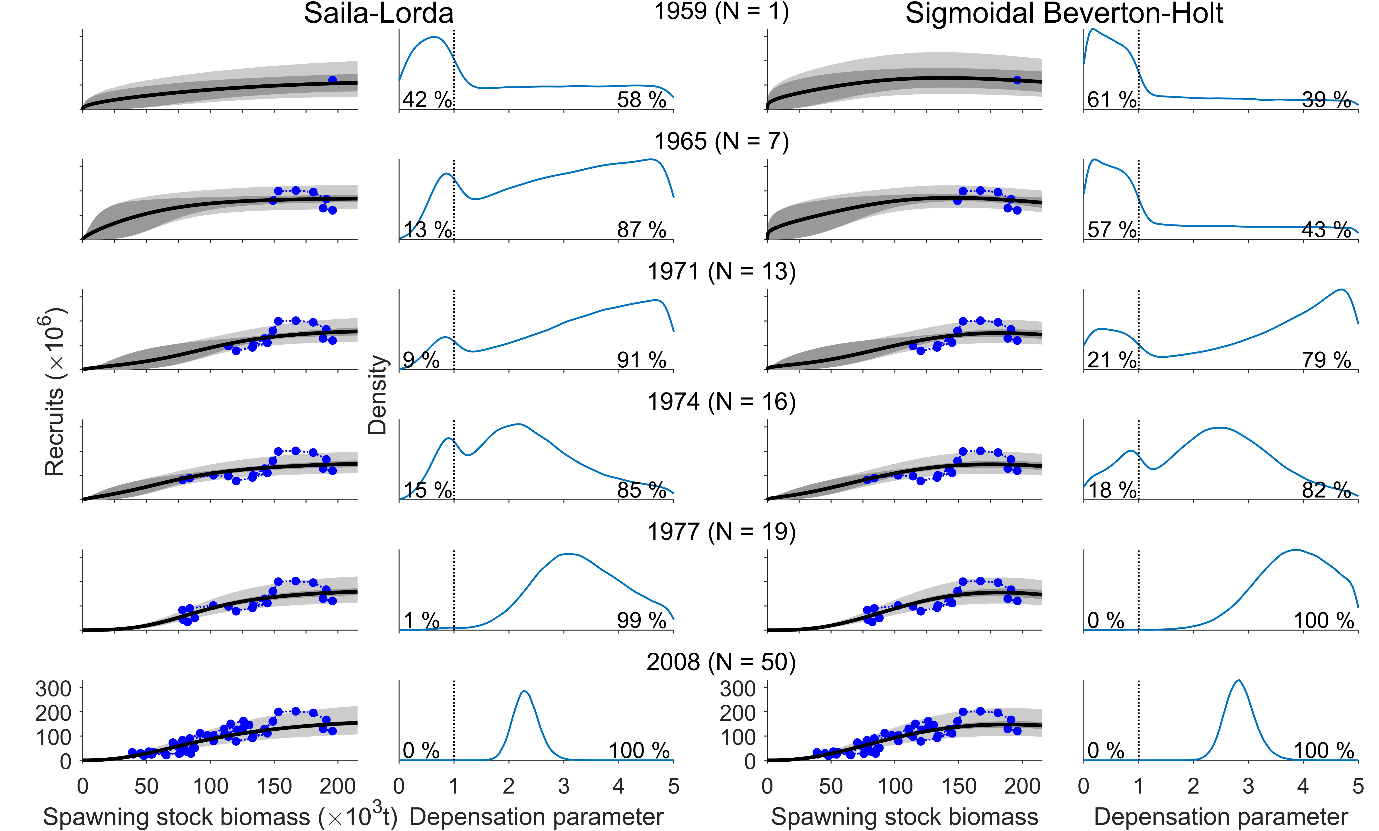
Diagram

Description automatically generated**Fig. S6** Poor performance of the linear model during the most recent years of low recruitment illustrated using the posterior predictive distribution of as a function of . Even though the linear model (the right panel) fits the data relatively well on average, it drastically overestimates the recruits per spawner (vertical axis) during the years of low spawning stock biomass (horizontal axis) and low recruitment (circled with red). This is the critical zone where Allee effects might manifest and where overestimated recruitment predictions are especially dangerous. The depensatory Saila-Lorda model (the left panel) fits the data better not only on average but especially during the years of low recruitment and spawning stock biomass.

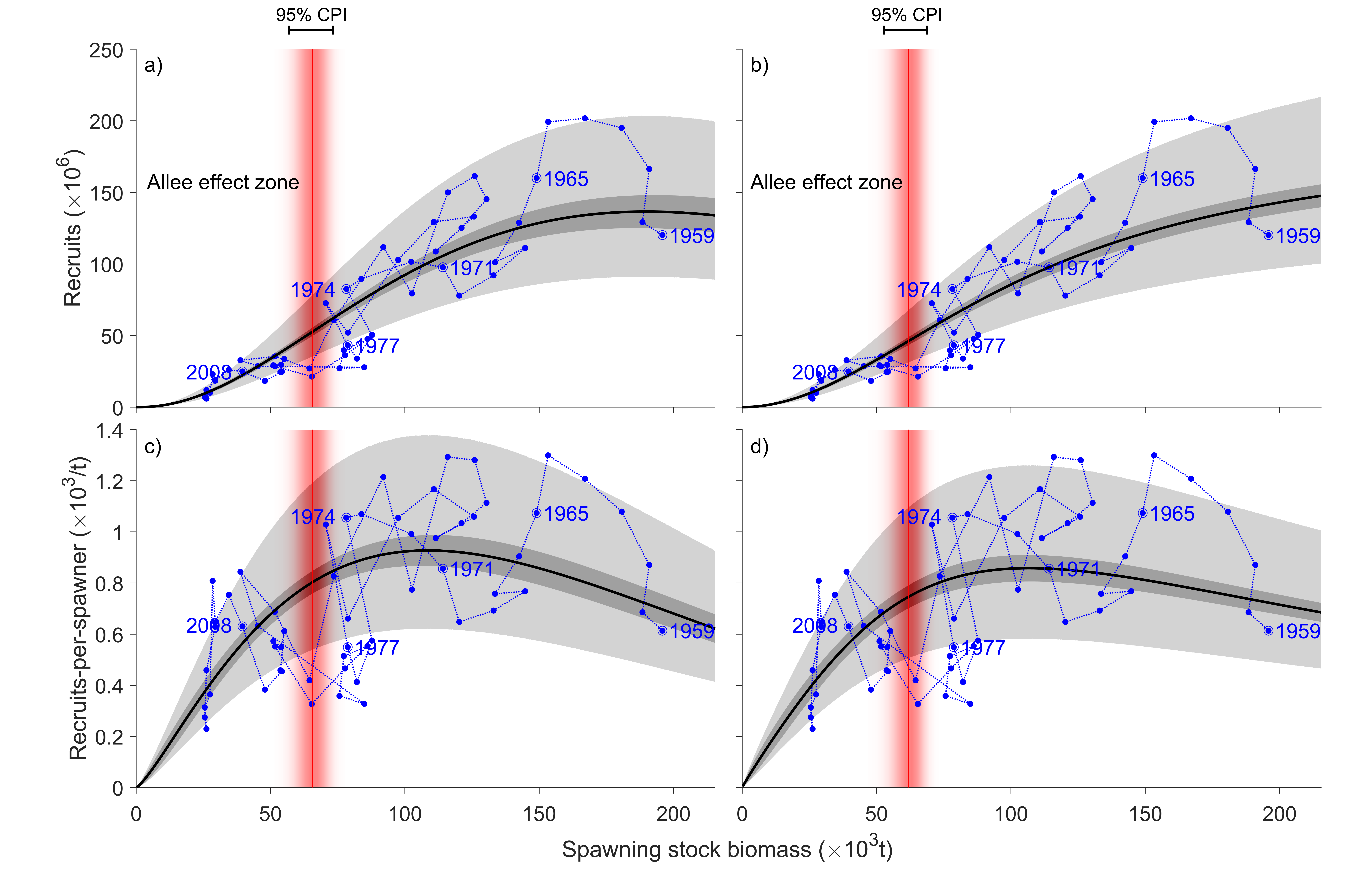
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**Fig. S7** Sensitivity analyses results for model comparison and evidence of depensation regarding the width of the support of the S-R model parameters using and . a) Model comparison based on WAIC. b) Posterior probability of depensation. Annotations are the same as in Fig. S4.



**Fig. S8** Sensitivity analyses results for the snapshots of the model fitting process on selected years regarding the width of the support of the S-R model parameters using and . The two leftmost columns present the snapshots for Saila-Lorda model and the two rightmost columns for Sigmoidal Beverton-Holt. For both models the column on the left shows the model fit to the data accumulated by a given year (year indicated at the top of each row). The column on the right shows the posterior probability density functions of the depensation parameter Annotations are the same as in Fig. 1.



**Fig. S9** Sensitivity analyses results for model fits and the Allee effect thresholds regarding the width of the support of the S-R model parameters using and . The top row (panels a and b) shows recruitment versus spawning stock biomass whereas the bottom row (panels c and d) shows the number of recruits per unit of spawning stock biomass () versus spawning stock biomass. The left column (panels a and c) shows Saila-Lorda model, and the right column (panels b and d) shows Sigmoidal Beverton-Holt model. Annotations are the same as in Fig. 2.

**References**

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