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Supplementary Materials

Article

Effects of the Bioturbating Marine Yabby *Trypaea australiensis* on Sediment Properties in Sandy Sediments Receiving Mangrove Leaf Litter

Ryan J. K. Dunn [1,*,†], David T. Welsh [2], Peter R. Teasdale [3], Franck Gilbert [4], Jean-Christophe Poggiale [5] and Nathan J. Waltham [6]

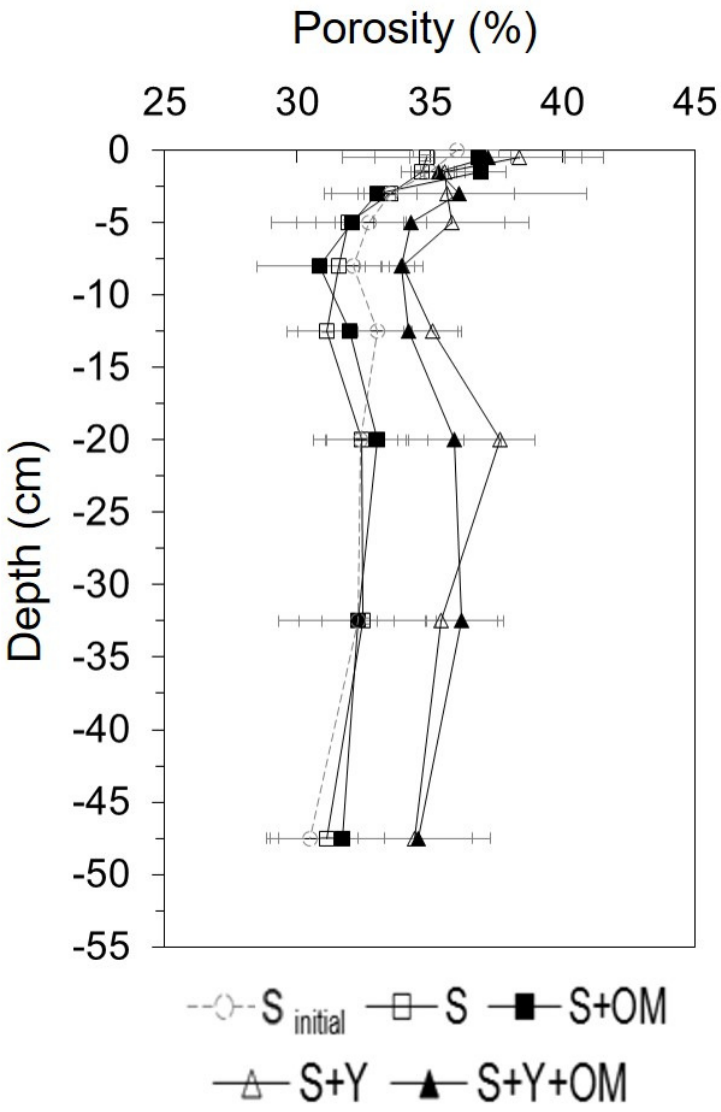

Figure S1: Profiles (mean ± standard deviation) of sediment porosity in each mesocosm treatment: control-sediment only (S), sediment + yabbies (S+Y), sediment + leaf litter (organic matter; S+OM) and sediment + yabbies + leaf litter (S+Y+OM) treatments, and initial sediment conditions ($S_{initial}$).

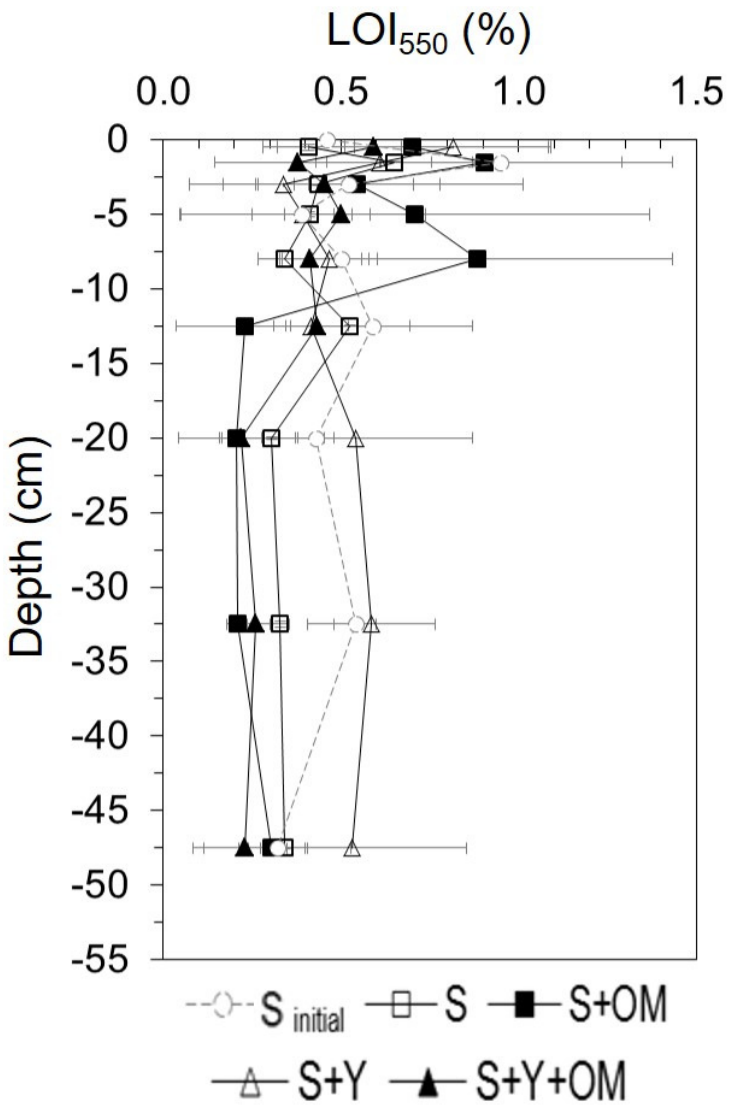

Figure S2: Profiles (mean ± standard deviation) of sediment LOI_{550} in each mesocosm treatment: control-sediment only (S), sediment + yabbies (S+Y), sediment + leaf litter (organic matter; S+OM) and sediment + yabbies + leaf litter (S+Y+OM) treatments, and initial sediment conditions ($S_{initial}$).

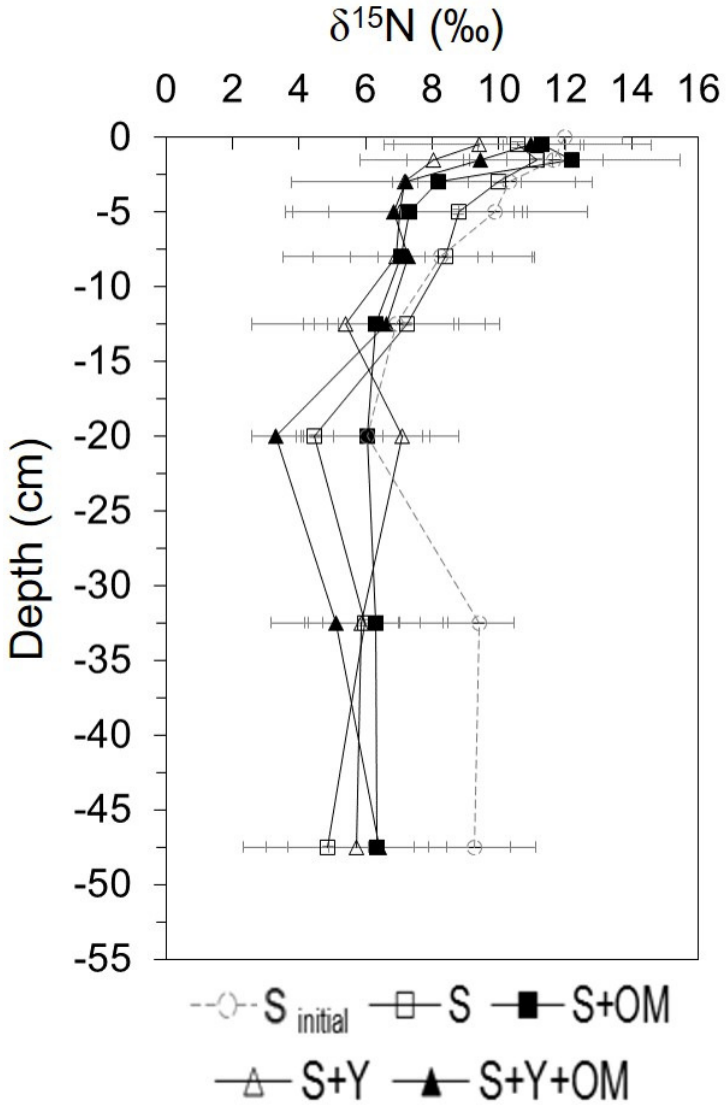

Figure S3: Profiles (mean ± standard deviation) of sediment $\delta^{15}N$ in each mesocosm treatment: control-sediment only (S), sediment + yabbies (S+Y), sediment + leaf litter (organic matter; S+OM) and sediment + yabbies + leaf litter (S+Y+OM) treatments, and initial sediment conditions ($S_{initial}$).

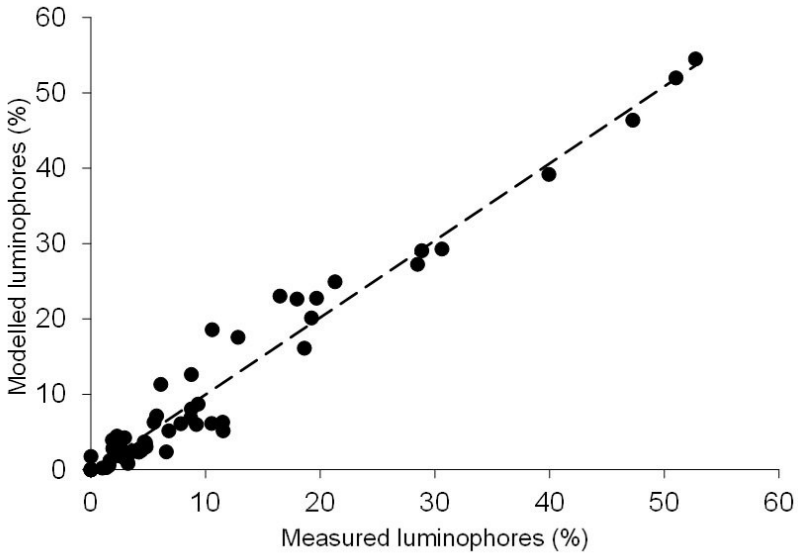

Figure S4: Modelled data (gallery-diffusion model, see Hedman et al. [38]; François et al. [40]) vs measured data. Data are percentages of retrieved luminophores in bioturbated S+Y (sediment + yabbies) and S+Y+OM (sediment + yabbies + leaf litter) sediments on day 55. Correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.9611$. The dashed line represents y = x.