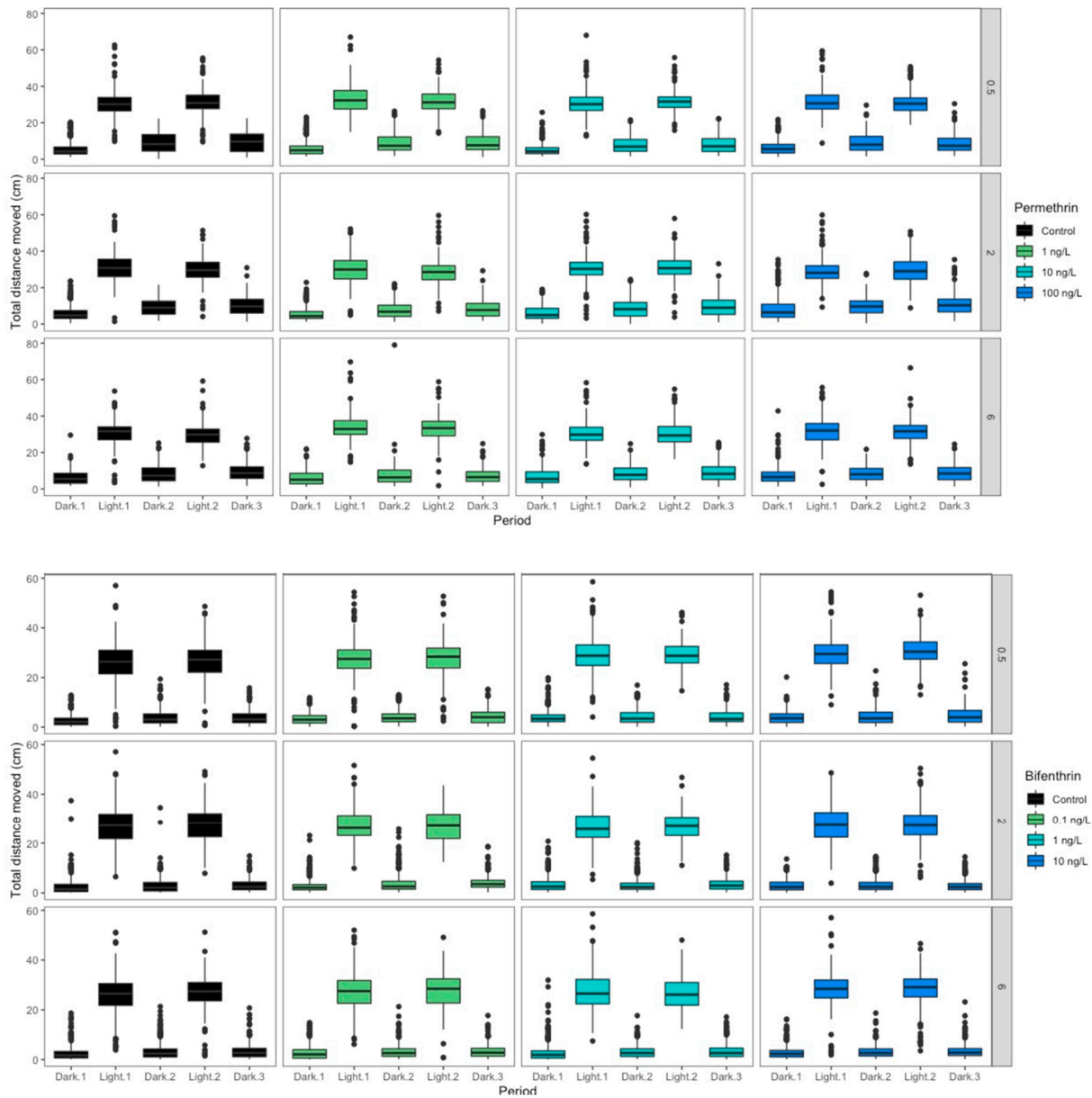


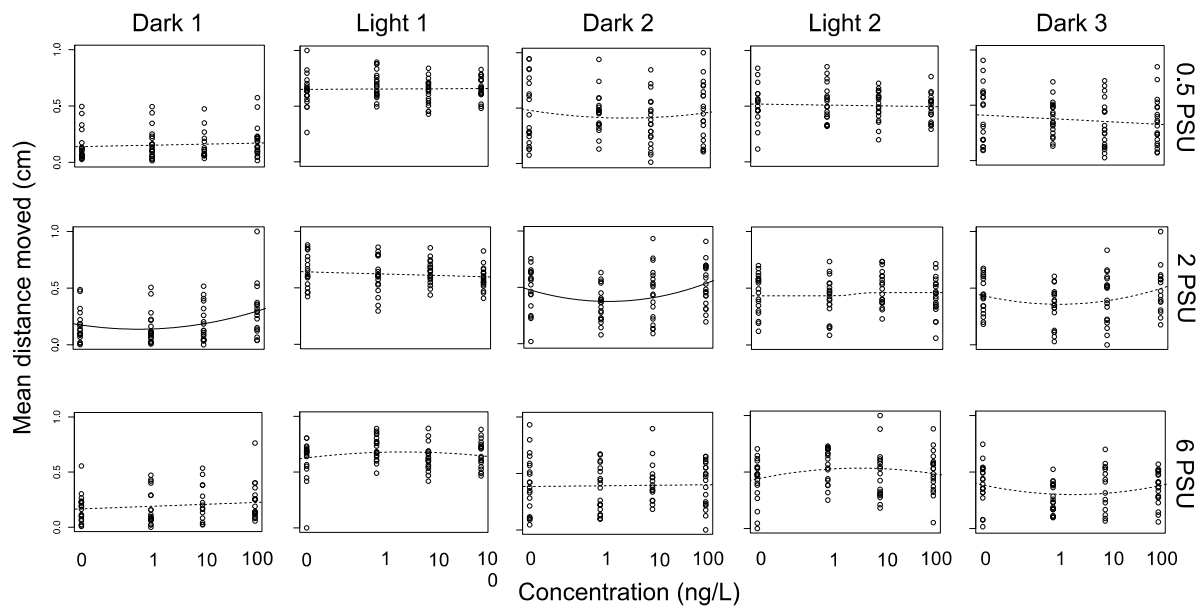
# Supplementary Materials: Salinity Changes the Dynamics of Pyrethroid Toxicity in Terms of Behavioral Effects on Newly Hatched Delta Smelt Larvae

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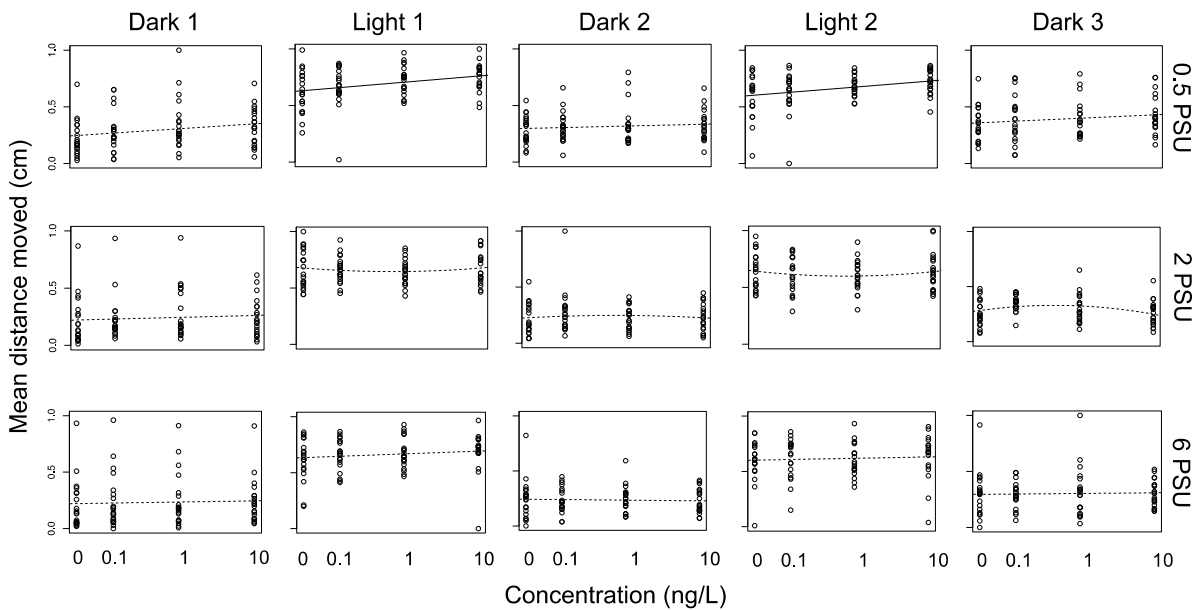


**Figure S1.** Total distance moved by Delta Smelt yolk-sac larvae after 96 h exposure to pyrethroids under each dark and light cycles, across a salinity gradient (0.5, 2 or 6 PSU).

A. Permethrin



B. Bifenthrin



**Figure S2.** Dose responses within dark/light cycle across a salinity gradient (0.5, 2 and 6 PSU): **(A)** Delta Smelt larvae exposed to 0 (controls), 1, 10 and 100 ng/L permethrin, **(B)** Delta Smelt larvae exposed to 0 (controls), 0.1, 1 and 10 ng/L bifenthrin. Each dot represents the mean total distance moved of one individual,  $n = 20$  larvae/treatment. Data was rescaled between 0 and 1 to facilitate comparison between periods, as well as pesticides. Five dose-response curves were fit using a maximum likelihood approach: linear, quadratic, sigmoidal, unimodal1, and unimodal2. Curves shown as a solid line are significantly better fits than a null intercept-only model ( $p < 0.05$ ), curves shown as a dashed line are the best-fit of the five-curve option (lowest  $p$ -value), but not significantly better than the null model.