

Ecological and potential socioeconomic impacts of two globally invasive crayfish

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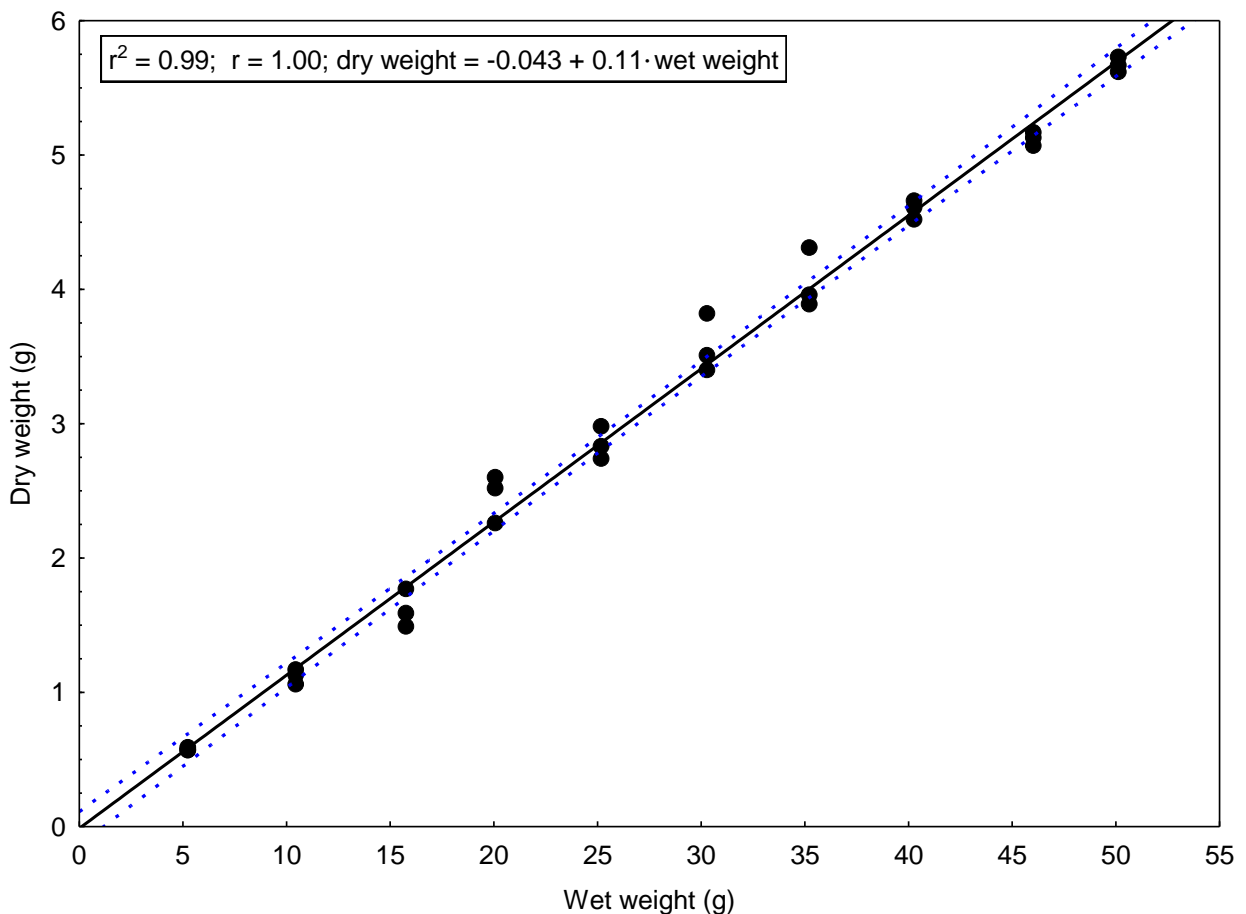
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Supplementary Information 1

Supplementary Information 1(a). Macrophyte dry weight determination



Determination of dry weight from wet weight of the pondweed *Potamogeton nodosus* using linear regression with 95% confidence intervals shown by dashed lines. Individual points indicate raw data points for each wet weight.

Supplementary Information 1(b). Morphometric averages (\pm SE) of used animals

Species	Experiment	CL (mm)	Mass (g)
<i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>	macrophyte	60.01 \pm 1.31	68.83 \pm 2.82
<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	macrophyte	56.24 \pm 1.14	53.28 \pm 1.16
<i>Potamonautes perlatus</i>	macrophyte	53.28 \pm 1.16	87.72 \pm 4.92
<i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>	fish	63.20 \pm 1.10	67.34 \pm 2.52
<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	fish	58.62 \pm 1.53	59.54 \pm 1.58
<i>Potamonautes perlatus</i>	fish	53.27 \pm 1.02	96.29 \pm 4.95

The CL of the decapods used for the experiments differed significantly ($F_{(2, 117)} = 16.77$, $P < 0.001$), where *P. perlatus* and *P. clarkii* had a mean CL which was significantly lower than *C. quadricarinatus* ($P < 0.001$). With respect to mass, there were significant differences between the three decapods ($F_{(2, 117)} = 43.47$, $P < 0.001$), where *P. perlatus* weighed more than the two crayfish species ($P < 0.001$).