Table S1. Summary of analyses for the study of the effects of *Karenia brevis* red tide blooms on a prey assemblage in Sarasota Bay, Florida. Prey abundance: SS = species-specific, A = prey assemblage

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| Event(s) | Time Period | Subject | Statistic or Analysis | Purpose |
| Single event | 2018-2019 | *K. brevis* density  | Descriptive statistics | to characterize the bloom event |
|  |  | Prey abundance (SS & A) | Welsh’s t-tests/Mann-Whitney U | to test for species-specific and prey assemblage differences in abundance between bloom periods |
|  |  | Richness & Diversity | Mann-Whitney U | to test for differences in species density  |
|  |  |  | Hutcheson’s two-sample t-tests | to test for differences in Shannon diversity |
|  |  | Structure | NMDS | to visualize the position of prey assemblage in multidimensional space |
|  |  |  | PERMANOVA (with permutation-based test for homogeneity of variances)  | to test for differences in prey assemblage structure between groups |
|  |  |  | CCA | to identify relationships between prey assemblage structure and environmental gradients  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Multi-event | 2003-2019 | *K. brevis* density | Descriptive statistics | to characterize the severity (duration, intensity, frequency) of each bloom event |
|  | 2004-2019 | Resistance | Descriptive statistics | to describe and visualize prey resistance to multiple bloom events |
|  |  | Resilience | Standardized CPUEs and CI | to describe and test for resilience and prey population recovery post-bloom |
|  |  | Richness & Diversity | rarefaction and extrapolation | to assess differences in summer bloom severity independently of prey abundance |
|  |  | Structure | NMDS | to visualize the position of prey assemblage in multidimensional space |
|  |  |  | PERMANOVA (with permutation-based test for homogeneity of variances) | to test for differences in prey assemblage structure between groups |
|  |  |  | CAP | to aid our interpretation of the PERMANOVA interaction effect (condition:season) |
|  |  |  | CCA | to identify relationships between prey assemblage structure and environmental gradients |
|  |  |  | SIMPER | to determine which species contributed most to differences in assemblage structure between groups |