

Statistical Analysis

To determine whether relative depredation varied with fragmentation state, deployment position (edge or interior), and seasonality (proxied by water temperature, C), we used generalized linear models (GLMs) with normal error distribution. We used Akaike information criterion with a correction for small sample sizes (AICc) to choose the best fitting model.

Squidpop depredation data required arcsine square-root transformation to meet assumptions of normality (Shapiro-Wilk test). Depredation assays were binned according to edge/interior positions each landscape on a given assay date (i.e., 10 tethered squidpopd). All analyses were performed in R version 3.3.2 ($\alpha < 0.05$; R Core Team 2016) using base R and the *car* package for ANOVAs (Fox and Weisberg 2011).

Literature Cited

Fox J, Weisberg S (2011) An {R} Companion to Applied Regression, Second Edition. Thousand Oaks CA: Sage. URL: <http://socserv.socsci.mcmaster.ca/jfox/Books/Companion>

Table 1. Continuous (C) and fragmented (F) seagrass landscape characteristics obtained from aerial photography and analyzed in ImageJ 1.x

| Parameter | C or F | Max | Min | Mean | SE |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Number of Patches | C | 6 | 1 | 3.3 | 1.0 |
| | F | 82 | 13 | 44.8 | 16.0 |
| Total Area (m ²) | C | 29210 | 5995 | 13284 | 5451 |
| | F | 18111 | 1320 | 6950 | 3921 |
| Perimeter (m) | C | 2229 | 519 | 1010 | 408 |
| | F | 4387 | 569 | 1982 | 831 |
| Perimeter:Area (m m ⁻²) | C | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.01 |
| | F | 0.88 | 0.23 | 0.45 | 0.15 |
| Largest Patch Area % of Total Area | C | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 0.1 |
| | F | 86.9 | 28.6 | 58.2 | 12.2 |

Table S1. Sampling effort during 2017. a) Sampling was split over 2 days, but pooled into 1 day here, as in statistical analysis. b) Storm prevented 1 h status checks at 2 landscapes and deployment of 10 crab tethers and 4 minnow traps. c) Only 4 landscapes (2 continuous and 2 fragmented) were sampled due to lack of crab availability

| Date | Gear Deployment | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|---|
| | Crab Tethers | Squid-pops | Minnow Traps | Trawl Tows | |
| Jun 9 | 160 | - | 32 | - | |
| Jun 14 | 160 | - | 32 | - | |
| Jun 27 | - | - | - | 12 | a |
| Jul 5 | 150 | 160 | 28 | - | b |
| Jul 13 | 80 | 80 | 16 | - | c |
| Jul 18 | - | - | - | 12 | |
| Jul 26 | - | 160 | - | - | |
| Aug 8 | - | 160 | - | - | a |
| Aug 30 | - | 160 | - | - | a |
| Aug 31 | - | - | - | 12 | |
| Total | 550 | 720 | 108 | 72 | |

Fig. S1 Location of eight discrete seagrass meadow landscapes in Back Sound, NC. Circles denote continuous landscapes, while triangles denote fragmented landscapes

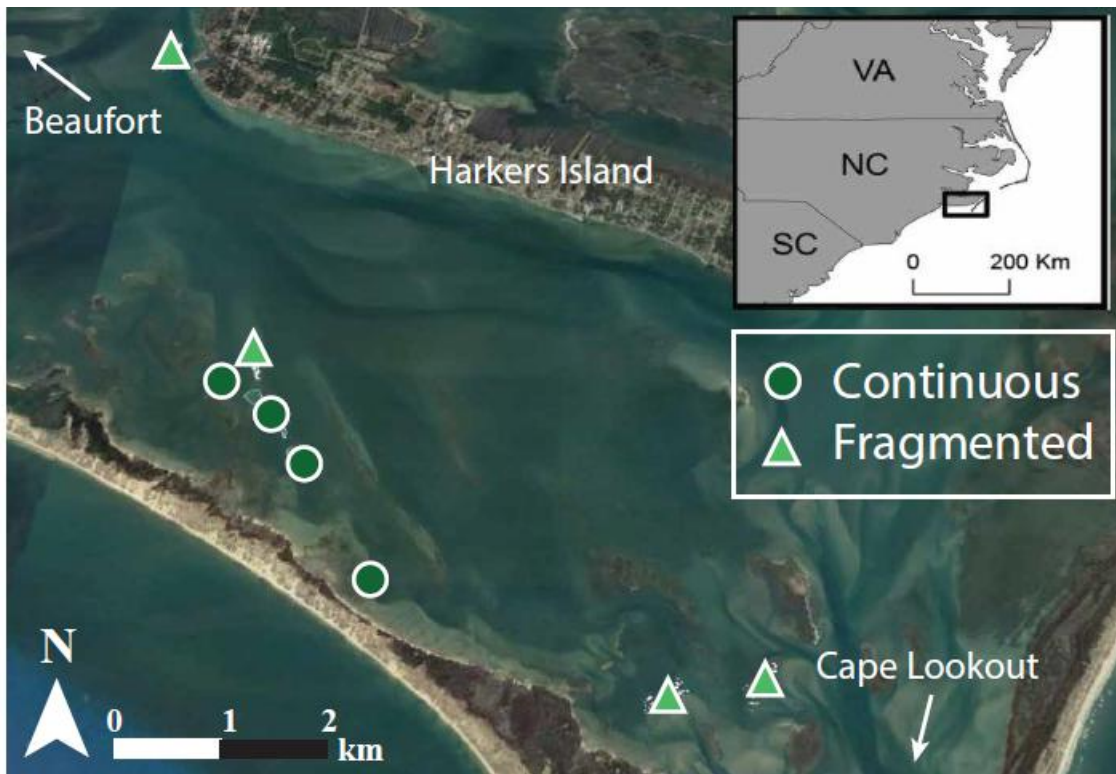


Fig. S2 Water temperature [mean SE] over the course of all predation assay dates in continuous and fragmented landscapes ($n = 8$). Water temperatures significantly differed by date ($P < 0.001$), but not by fragmentation state ($P = 0.66$)

