

Freshwater food webs amplify microplastic transfer to fish

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The following is included as supplementary information for this paper:

Supplementary Methods - Statistical rationale and additional details for the second meta-analysis

Number of tables: 16

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52 **Supplementary Methods – Statistical rationale and additional details for the** 53 **second meta-analysis**

54 **Decile-stratified freshwater–marine contrasts conditioned on environmental exposure**

55 Environmental MP concentrations in the global dataset span several orders of magnitude owing to
56 heterogeneous sources, transport and measurement protocols. To compare freshwater and marine
57 fish at comparable exposure levels and to reduce leverage from extremes, we divided observations
58 into 10 equally sized groups (deciles) based on the mean-centred log₁₀ environmental MP
59 concentration. Deciles lacking records from both environments were omitted from contrasts.

60 Within each decile, freshwater–marine differences in fish MP burden (total and by compartment)
61 were tested using Kruskal-Wallis tests in the two-group case, with Monte Carlo *P*-values (1,000
62 iterations) to stabilise inference under unequal sample sizes and non-normality. Effect sizes are
63 reported as Hodges-Lehmann median differences (freshwater - marine) with 95% confidence
64 intervals. This design explicitly conditions on exposure (“dose-dependent” contrasts) and minimises
65 the influence of extreme values while preserving the rank structure of the data.

66 **Consistency with parametric models**

67 Non-parametric, exposure-conditioned contrasts were used alongside parametric models. Simple
68 log–log regressions related fish MP burden to environmental concentration; between-environment
69 differences were evaluated with tests of parallelism (slope contrasts) and, where appropriate,
70 ANCOVA on intercepts (elevation), with bootstrap resampling. Across compartments where slopes
71 were parallel (e.g., digestive tract and total), the decile-stratified results were concordant with the
72 regression/ANCOVA findings: no slope differences between environments but significant elevation
73 shifts (higher freshwater intercepts at comparable exposure). Where slopes were non-parallel (e.g.,
74 muscle, gills), inferences were based on the compartment-specific regression coefficients reported
75 in the main tables.

76 **Implementation notes**

77 All concentration variables were log₁₀-transformed and mean-centred prior to binning and
78 modelling; ln(pBAF) was used for analyses of bioaccumulation ratios.

79 Decile cut-points were computed on the pooled dataset; contrasts were performed only within
80 deciles containing both environments.

81 Model diagnostics and additional summaries (including FC1 loadings/variance explained) are
82 reported in the Supplementary Tables referenced in the main text.

83 **Supplementary Table 1 | Morphological and experimental traits of study taxa.** Summary of
 84 zooplankton (*Simocephalus vetulus*, *Daphnia galeata*, *Tigriopus californicus*, *Acartia tonsa*) and
 85 fish (*Poecilia reticulata*) used in laboratory trials; taxonomic class, experimental environment,
 86 population source, mean body length, and dry weight at exposure. Morphometric values are means
 87 (± 1 SD), measured post-experiment. DW, dry weight.
 88

Species	Class	Environment	Body length (mm)	Mean DW (mg)	Origin	Age (days)
<i>S. vetulus</i>	Branchiopoda	Freshwater	1.26 $\pm$ 0.08	0.23 $\pm$ 0.05	Lake Ro�	6
<i>D. galeata</i>	Branchiopoda	Freshwater	1.34 $\pm$ 0.06	0.16 $\pm$ 0.03	Lake Ro�	6
<i>T. californicus</i>	Copepoda	Marine	1.05 $\pm$ 0.06	0.14 $\pm$ 0.03	Commercial supplier	18
<i>A. tonsa</i>	Copepoda	Marine	0.76 $\pm$ 0.02	0.08 $\pm$ 0.01	Hatched from eggs Algova�	18
<i>P. reticulata</i>	Actinopterygii	Brackish	26.88 $\pm$ 3.90	107.6 $\pm$ 52.6	Commercial supplier	$\approx$ 180

89 **Supplementary Table 2 | Mean microplastic (MP) number and mass per millilitre of medium**
90 **across treatments.** Means (± 1 SD) for MP number and mass per mL of medium across
91 experimental combinations varying by MP size (1 μm , 25 μm in diameter), zooplankton species
92 (*Simocephalus vetulus*, *Daphnia galeata*, *Tigriopus californicus*, *Acartia tonsa*) and a control
93 without zooplankton (C), and by medium type: MP_{zoo} (medium containing MPs previously ingested
94 and excreted by zooplankton) and MP_{water} (MPs added directly to the fish medium). Columns report
95 MP concentration (particles mL⁻¹) and MP mass ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). The same letters denote homogeneous
96 groups from Holm-corrected *post hoc* comparisons; values sharing a letter within a column do not
97 differ significantly ($\alpha = 0.05$).
98

MP size (μm)	Variant	MP concentration (particles mL ⁻¹)			MP mass ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)		
		mean ₁	SD ₁	P ₁	mean ₂	SD ₂	P ₂
1	C	4839108	543705	a	2.50	0.30	a
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	5246647	1133227	a	2.88	0.65	a
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	5346036	887943	a	2.94	0.49	a
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	4975142	1017987	a	2.57	0.56	a
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	5374025	1230850	a	2.95	0.68	a
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	5367685	1106826	a	2.95	0.61	a
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	5406698	1276960	a	2.97	0.70	a
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	4968507	881671	a	2.73	0.48	a
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	4965647	848113	a	2.73	0.47	a
25	C	298.85	50.99	b	2.48	0.44	a
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	352.33	49.69	b	3.03	0.43	a
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	357.50	57.36	b	3.07	0.49	a
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	336.44	68.00	b	2.89	0.58	a
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ MP _{zoo}	346.18	82.17	b	2.97	0.71	a
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	299.83	100.34	b	2.58	0.86	a
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	320.40	80.95	b	2.75	0.70	a
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	307.22	93.75	b	2.64	0.81	a
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ MP _{water}	336.45	65.60	b	2.89	0.56	a

104 **Supplementary Table 3 | Literature dataset for zooplankton foraging selectivity.** Record-level
105 inventory for the meta-analysis of microplastic–algae ingestion selectivity in zooplankton.
106 Variables include environment (freshwater, marine), algal species, zooplankton species, algal
107 concentration, algal ingestion rate, ingestion-to-concentration ratio, algal cell size, MP
108 concentration, MP ingestion rate, MP size and shape, polymer type, and bibliographic reference.
109 The curated dataset comprises 127 records from six studies, spanning three freshwater and six
110 marine zooplankton species; inclusion criteria and search strategy are detailed in the *Methods*. Units
111 are given per variable and brief data-quality notes are included where applicable. **Provided as an**
112 **Excel file.**

113 **Supplementary Table 4 | Global field dataset of fish microplastic burdens and co-located**
114 **environmental concentrations** Study- and sample-level metadata used in the field synthesis.
115 Columns include environment (freshwater, marine), fish species, trophic level, feeding guild, MP
116 concentrations in fish (per individual, per gram of muscle, digestive tract, gills), fish wet/dry mass,
117 body length, wet muscle mass, environmental MP concentration, sampling depth, and
118 reference/study identifiers. After screening (excluding saline lakes, estuaries and rivers), the dataset
119 contains 883 records from 106 publications, covering 398 marine and 104 freshwater fish species;
120 trophic levels and feeding guilds follow FishBase and SeaLifeBase. Environmental concentrations
121 were taken either from the same study that quantified MPs in fish at a given site, or from another
122 publication reporting environmental MPs for the same lake or the nearest marine location to the fish
123 sampling site. See *Methods* for search terms, eligibility criteria, and transformation/normalisation
124 steps. **Provided as an Excel file.**

125 **Supplementary Table 5 | Effects of species identity and particle size on microplastic uptake**
126 **and bioaccumulation in zooplankton.** Analysis of deviance from generalized linear models
127 (gamma distribution) testing the effects of zooplankton species, microplastic (MP) size and their
128 interaction on four response variables: MP mass per individual, MP mass per unit body mass, and
129 bioaccumulation factors (BAFs) calculated on a body-mass and body-volume basis. *Zooplankton*
130 *body mass* was included as a covariate (italicized in the table). Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$)
131 effects are shown in bold. χ^2 , chi-squared statistic; df, degrees of freedom; P , two-sided P -value.

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Parameter	Factor; interaction	χ^2	df	P
MP mass per zooplankton individual	Species	426.290	3	<0.001
	MP size	37.203	1	<0.001
	<i>Zooplankton body mass</i>	0.279	1	0.598
	Species $\times$ MP size	74.015	3	<0.001
MP mass per unit zooplankton body mass	Species	537.696	3	<0.001
	MP size	31.924	1	<0.001
	Species $\times$ MP size	70.250	3	<0.001
BAF (body mass)	Species	351.233	3	<0.001
	MP size	16.056	1	<0.001
	Species $\times$ MP size	49.262	3	<0.001
BAF (body volume)	Species	66.710	3	<0.001
	MP size	19.624	1	<0.001
	Species $\times$ MP size	52.392	3	<0.001

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134 **Supplementary Table 6 | Pairwise contrasts reveal species- and size-specific patterns in**
135 **zooplankton microplastic uptake and bioaccumulation.** Estimated marginal-mean contrasts from
136 generalized linear models (gamma distribution) comparing MP mass per individual, MP mass per
137 unit body mass, and bioaccumulation factors (BAFs; body-mass and body-volume based) across
138 treatments varying by zooplankton species (*Simocephalus vetulus*, *Daphnia galeata*, *Tigriopus*
139 *californicus*, *Acartia tonsa*) and MP particle size (1 μm , 25 μm). Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$)
140 differences are in bold. *E*, contrast estimate; SE, standard error; *z*-, *z*-statistic; *P*, Holm-adjusted
141 two-sided *P*-value.

Parameter	Contrast	<i>E</i>	SE	<i>z</i> -	<i>P</i>
MP mass per zooplankton individual	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm	-0.079	0.208	-0.379	0.704
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.897	0.298	9.726	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	3.817	0.287	13.298	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.976	0.257	11.583	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	3.896	0.196	19.905	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	0.920	0.268	3.431	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.946	0.218	4.346	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	3.359	0.314	10.687	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	3.011	0.308	9.789	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.413	0.259	9.317	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.066	0.201	10.287	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	-0.348	0.265	-1.311	0.38
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.674	0.192	8.705	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.699	0.162	16.664	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.136	0.323	6.604	<0.001
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.868	0.142	6.099	<0.001
MP mass per unit zooplankton body mass	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm	-0.384	0.181	-2.123	0.055
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.479	0.281	8.827	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.879	0.177	16.292	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.862	0.269	10.659	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	3.262	0.156	20.849	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	0.400	0.266	1.504	0.133
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.606	0.181	3.352	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.866	0.281	10.205	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.028	0.177	11.477	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.260	0.269	8.416	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.422	0.156	9.089	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	-0.838	0.266	-3.151	0.006
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.709	0.198	8.608	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.698	0.161	16.757	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.095	0.344	6.092	<0.001
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.858	0.152	5.650	<0.001
BAF (body mass)	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm	-0.293	0.189	-1.552	0.386
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.381	0.300	7.939	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.865	0.212	13.507	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	2.674	0.283	9.461	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	3.158	0.187	16.897	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	0.484	0.299	1.622	0.386
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.506	0.189	2.679	0.045
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.768	0.300	9.230	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.825	0.212	8.606	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.262	0.283	8.003	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.319	0.187	7.057	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	-0.943	0.299	-3.157	0.011
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.882	0.214	8.800	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.682	0.160	16.747	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.270	0.366	6.198	<0.001
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.843	0.210	4.007	<0.001
BAF (body volume)	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm	0.435	0.192	2.260	0.095
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	1.106	0.288	3.844	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	1.524	0.201	7.580	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm	0.671	0.275	2.444	0.086
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	1.089	0.182	5.986	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm	0.418	0.281	1.489	0.409
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.308	0.192	6.804	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.581	0.288	5.495	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.561	0.201	2.792	0.037
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	0.272	0.275	0.992	0.409
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	-0.747	0.182	-4.104	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm	-1.019	0.281	-3.629	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm	1.810	0.210	8.602	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm - <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm	2.683	0.172	15.579	<0.001

<i>T. californicus</i> × 1μm - <i>T. californicus</i> × 25μm	2.285	0.348	6.562	<0.001
<i>A. tonsa</i> × 1μm - <i>A. tonsa</i> × 25μm	0.847	0.191	4.430	<0.001

Supplementary Table 7 | Drivers of MP accumulation in fish across zooplankton prey, particle sizes, and exposure types. Results of deviance analysis from generalized linear models (GLMs) with a gamma distribution, testing the effects of zooplankton species, MP particle size, MP exposure type, and their interactions on three response variables: (i) total MP mass per fish, (ii) MP mass ingested per zooplankton individual, and (iii) MP mass ingested per unit body mass of zooplankton prey. Fish body mass and gender were included as covariates (*italicised*). Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) effects are shown in bold. χ^2 = chi-squared statistic; df = degrees of freedom; P = P -value associated with χ^2 .

Parameter	Factor; Interaction	χ^2	df	P
MP mass per fish	Species	1226.905	4	<0.001
	MP size	271.375	1	<0.001
	Exposure	3.122	1	0.066
	<i>Fish body mass</i>	3.263	1	0.066
	<i>Gender</i>	1.047	1	0.355
	Species $\times$ MP size	132.384	4	<0.001
	Species $\times$ Exposure	22.282	3	<0.001
	MP size $\times$ Exposure	57.376	1	<0.001
	Species $\times$ MP size $\times$ Exposure	13.039	3	0.004
MP mass ingested per zooplankton individual	Species	457.310	3	<0.001
	MP size	349.330	1	<0.001
	<i>Fish body mass</i>	0.727	1	0.349
	<i>Gender</i>	0.019	1	0.839
	Species $\times$ MP size	27.089	3	<0.001
MP mass ingested per unit body mass of zooplankton prey	Species	291.128	3	<0.001
	MP size	377.220	1	<0.001
	<i>Fish body mass</i>	1.111	1	0.226
	<i>Gender</i>	0.278	1	0.552
	Species $\times$ MP size	25.348	3	<0.001

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Supplementary Table 8 | Pairwise contrasts showing how fish MP uptake varies with zooplankton prey, particle size and exposure route. Estimated marginal-mean contrasts from generalized linear models (gamma distribution) comparing: (i) MP mass in the fish digestive tract (digestive tract), (ii) MP mass ingested per zooplankton individual, and (iii) MP mass ingested per unit zooplankton body mass across treatment combinations. Treatments vary by zooplankton species (*Simocephalus vetulus*, *Daphnia galeata*, *Tigriopus californicus*, *Acartia tonsa*), MP size (1 μm , 25 μm) and exposure route (Tt, trophic transfer; DI_{zoo}, direct ingestion in the presence of zooplankton; DI_{NO}, direct ingestion in the absence of zooplankton). Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) differences are in bold. E, contrast estimate; SE, standard error; z , z -statistic; P , two-sided P -value (Holm-adjusted, where applicable).

Parameter	Contrast	<i>E</i>	SE	<i>z</i>	<i>P</i>
MP mass per fish	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	-6.444	0.289	-22.333	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	-6.691	0.299	-22.409	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	-3.254	0.314	-10.369	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	-3.021	0.300	-10.079	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-6.411	0.288	-22.278	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-5.509	0.297	-18.537	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-1.790	0.315	-5.689	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 1 μm – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-3.166	0.300	-10.562	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	-0.247	0.269	-0.919	1.000
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	3.190	0.296	10.779	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	3.423	0.280	12.210	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	3.437	0.307	11.214	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	3.670	0.291	12.613	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt	0.233	0.306	0.762	1.000
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	0.903	0.269	3.358	0.120
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	4.621	0.297	15.548	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	3.245	0.280	11.580	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	3.719	0.307	12.131	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	2.343	0.290	8.067	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-1.376	0.307	-4.477	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	0.033	0.261	0.125	1.000
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	1.182	0.275	4.293	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	1.464	0.319	4.588	<0.001
	<i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 1 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-0.145	0.292	-0.497	1.000
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	-3.641	0.292	-12.488	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	-1.902	0.293	-6.485	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	0.351	0.314	1.119	1.000
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	0.535	0.301	1.778	1.000
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-4.242	0.286	-14.826	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-3.272	0.295	-11.084	<0.001
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	0.124	0.313	0.395	1.000
	DI _{NO} $\times$ 25 μm – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-0.938	0.300	-3.125	0.272
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	1.740	0.270	6.434	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	3.992	0.294	13.561	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	4.176	0.285	14.665	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	2.253	0.298	7.562	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	2.436	0.287	8.483	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ Tt	0.184	0.308	0.596	1.000
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	0.969	0.270	3.590	0.051
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	4.365	0.293	14.880	<0.001
	<i>S. vetulus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	3.303	0.278	11.863	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	3.396	0.303	11.194	<0.001
	<i>D. galeata</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	2.334	0.290	8.048	<0.001
	<i>T. californicus</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo} – <i>A. tonsa</i> $\times$ 25 μm $\times$ DI _{zoo}	-1.062	0.306	-3.472	0.079

	$S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	0.600	0.265	2.269	1.000
	$D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	1.371	0.276	4.972	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	0.227	0.320	0.709	1.000
	$A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	1.473	0.292	5.049	<0.001
	$\text{DI}_{\text{NO}} \times 1\mu\text{m} - \text{DI}_{\text{NO}} \times 25\mu\text{m}$	-1.050	0.308	-3.412	0.098
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt}$	1.753	0.261	6.703	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt}$	3.739	0.278	13.462	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt}$	2.555	0.320	7.986	<0.001
	$A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{Tt}$	2.506	0.292	8.569	<0.001
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}} - S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	1.120	0.262	4.276	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}} - D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	1.186	0.276	4.301	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	0.864	0.319	2.705	1.000
	$A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m} \times \text{DI}_{\text{zoo}}$	1.177	0.292	4.038	0.008
MP mass ingested per zooplankton individual	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m}$	-0.213	0.269	-0.791	1.000
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m}$	3.290	0.324	10.152	<0.001
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m}$	3.510	0.266	13.201	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m}$	3.503	0.341	10.260	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m}$	3.723	0.285	13.049	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m}$	-0.220	0.312	0.705	1.000
	$S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} - D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m}$	1.795	0.273	6.585	<0.001
	$S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	4.140	0.321	12.899	<0.001
	$S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	4.252	0.278	15.283	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	2.346	0.321	7.311	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	2.457	0.272	9.018	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	0.111	0.316	0.353	1.000
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	1.741	0.260	6.687	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} - D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m}$	3.749	0.282	13.304	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	2.591	0.362	7.150	<0.001
	$A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	2.483	0.256	9.698	<0.001
MP mass ingested per unit body mass of zooplankton prey	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m}$	-0.491	0.270	-1.818	0.276
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m}$	2.756	0.343	8.028	<0.001
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m}$	2.453	0.268	9.154	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m}$	3.246	0.341	9.512	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m}$	2.943	0.264	11.136	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m}$	-0.303	0.316	-0.958	0.495
	$S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} - D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m}$	1.439	0.273	5.268	<0.001
	$S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	3.676	0.341	10.786	<0.001
	$S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	3.231	0.279	11.576	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	2.237	0.322	6.951	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	1.792	0.250	7.164	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	-0.445	0.320	-1.389	0.495
	$S. vetulus \times 1\mu\text{m} - S. vetulus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	1.706	0.285	5.998	<0.001
	$D. galeata \times 1\mu\text{m} - D. galeata \times 25\mu\text{m}$	3.636	0.258	14.074	<0.001
	$T. californicus \times 1\mu\text{m} - T. californicus \times 25\mu\text{m}$	2.627	0.382	6.873	<0.001
	$A. tonsa \times 1\mu\text{m} - A. tonsa \times 25\mu\text{m}$	2.485	0.237	10.505	<0.001

195 **Supplementary Table 9 | Drivers of zooplankton foraging selectivity for microplastics across**
 196 **freshwater and marine environments.** Multivariate random-effects meta-analysis (REML) testing
 197 how the relationship between microplastic ingestion and algal ingestion by zooplankton differs
 198 between freshwater and marine environments. Statistically significant effects ($\alpha = 0.05$) are shown
 199 in bold. *E*, estimate; SE, standard error; *Z*, z-statistic; *P*, *P*-value; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval.
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Effect	E	SE	Z	P	95% CI	
					lower	upper
Intercept (Freshwater)	1.049	0.063	16.65	<0.001	0.926	1.173
Environment (Marine)	-0.985	0.062	-15.80	<0.001	-1.107	-0.863

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 203 Residual heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.0013$; QE(3) = 4.86, *P* = 0.182. Test of moderators: QM(1) = 249.6, *P* < 0.0001.
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Supplementary Table 10 | Freshwater–marine contrasts in fish MP burden within environmental deciles. Kruskal–Wallis χ^2 with Monte Carlo P -values (1,000 resamples) computed within deciles of mean-centred log10 environmental MP concentration. Reported χ^2 values are the sums across deciles (df = the number of deciles containing observations from both environments). Individual per-decile test results and Hodges–Lehmann between-environment differences (with CIs) are available in the repository. Deciles lacking records from both environments were omitted. Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) effects are shown in bold.

Compartment	HL diff (F–M, log10)	95% CI (HL)	KW χ^2	df	P (MC)	Direction
Total	1.609	-1.986, 4.709	71.082	10	<0.001	Freshwater > Marine
Digestive tract	1.625	-5.686, 6.969	329.241	17	<0.001	Freshwater > Marine
Muscle	0.596	-5.869, 3.120	55.934	11	<0.001	Freshwater > Marine
Gills	0.876	-2.975, 4.259	90.727	12	<0.001	Freshwater > Marine

Note: Full per-decile medians and HL CIs are provided in the data repository; summary χ^2 and directions are reported here to prioritise clarity.

Supplementary Table 11 | Log–log regressions of fish microplastic burden on environmental concentration, by compartment and environment, with between-environment contrasts. For each compartment (total, digestive tract, gills, muscle) and environment (freshwater, marine), we report slope and intercept with 95% confidence intervals, model F and R^2 from simple regressions of log10 fish MP burden on log10 environmental MP concentration. Between-environment comparisons include slope contrasts (t -tests; test of parallelism) and ANCOVA intercept contrasts (elevation). Total and digestive tract (**Fig. 2A**) exhibited parallel slopes with higher freshwater elevation, whereas muscle and gills were non-parallel. All variables are log10-scaled. Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) effects are shown in bold.

Compartment	Slope difference (FWS vs MAR)	P	Intercept difference (ANCOVA)	P	Overall model F	P
Total	$t = -0.936$	0.350	$F = 99.145$	<0.001	$F = 166.270$	<0.001
Digestive tract	$t = -0.130$	0.897	$F = 22.873$	<0.001	$F = 17.673$	<0.001
Muscle	non-parallel (slopes differ)	—	—	—	—	—
Gills	non-parallel (slopes differ)	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: Exact slopes, intercepts and 95% CIs for muscle and gills are not reported here because the fitted regressions were non-parallel (“lines crossed”); full coefficients are provided in the data-repository export.

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Supplementary Table 12 | Environment-independent freshwater–marine contrasts in fish microplastic burden by compartment. Box-plot summaries and Monte Carlo Kruskal–Wallis tests (1,000 resamples) corresponding to **Fig. 2B**. Freshwater burdens exceeded marine in total, digestive tract, and muscle ($df = 1$, $P < 0.05$), whereas gills showed no significant difference ($df = 1$, $P > 0.05$).

Compartment	Direction	Significance
Total	Freshwater > Marine	$P < 0.05$ (Monte Carlo)
Digestive tract	Freshwater > Marine	$P < 0.05$ (Monte Carlo)
Muscle	Freshwater > Marine	$P < 0.05$ (Monte Carlo)
Gills	— (weakest contrast)	n.s. ($P > 0.05$, Monte Carlo)

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Supplementary Table 13 | Particle-based bioaccumulation factors (pBAF): effects of environment and compartment. (A) Two-way permutational ANOVA on ln(pBAF) with factors Environment (freshwater vs marine) and Body part (total, digestive tract, gills, muscle); Type-III SS, df, MS, *F*, *P*. Permutation scheme: Freedman–Lane, 10,000 permutations. **(B)** Estimated marginal means ($\pm$ SE, 95% CI) of ln(pBAF) by environment. **(C)** Compartment-wise freshwater–marine contrasts (Kruskal–Wallis χ^2 with 1,000-iteration Monte Carlo *P*-values) for total, digestive tract, gills and muscle. **(D)** *Post hoc* within-compartment comparisons; all pairwise n.s. except total vs muscle (*P* = 0.003). ANOVA uses the natural-log scale; contrast panels report the corresponding per-compartment tests.

(A) Two-way permutational ANOVA (ln pBAF)

Source	Type III SS	df	MS	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
Environment (FWS vs MAR)	1438.446	1	1438.446	81.228	<0.001
Body part (Total, digestive tract, Gills, Muscle)	104.965	3	34.988	1.976	0.116
Env $\times$ Part	166.702	3	55.567	3.138	0.025

(B) Estimated marginal means (ln pBAF)

Environment	Mean	SE	95% CI (Lower, Upper)
Freshwater	3.873	0.330	3.226, 4.520
Marine	7.325	0.195	6.942, 7.708

(C) Compartment-wise FWS–MAR contrasts (KW, Monte Carlo)

Compartment	χ^2	df	<i>P</i> (Monte Carlo)
Digestive tract	31.731	1	<0.001
Gills	23.855	1	<0.001
Total	4.771	1	0.029
Muscle	5.023	1	0.025

(D) *Post hoc* within-compartment comparisons

All pairwise comparisons n.s. except total vs muscle (*P* = 0.003).
Homogeneous subsets (Body part): {total} vs {digestive tract, gills, muscle}.

Supplementary Table 14 | Trophic-level (TL 2–5) regressions of fish microplastic (MP) burden by environment and compartment. (A) Marine. (B) Freshwater. (C) Pooled (marine + freshwater). For each compartment (digestive tract, gills, muscle, total) we report separate simple linear models of log10 MP burden vs trophic level for marine and freshwater, and a pooled model (marine + freshwater). Reported statistics: R , R^2 , adjusted R^2 , SE of estimate, slope B on the log10 scale $\pm$ SE with 95% CI, t , two-sided P , and model F (df1, df2). In marine fish, digestive tract, gills and total decline with TL, while muscle increases. In freshwater fish, all compartments decline with TL. In the pooled dataset, digestive tract, gills and total decline, muscle is non-significant. Note: negative B indicates decreasing MP burden with increasing TL on the log10 scale. Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) effects are shown in bold.

(A) Marine

Compartment	R	R^2	Adj R^2	SE	Slope B (log10)	SE(B)	t	P	Model F	df1, df2	P
Digestive tract	0.078	0.006	0.005	0.5807	−0.078	0.038	−2.050	0.041	4.204	1, 691	0.041
Gills	0.075	0.006	0.004	0.5809	−0.061	0.031	−1.982	0.048	3.927	1, 691	0.048
Muscle	0.098	0.010	0.008	0.5797	0.153	0.059	+2.601	0.010	6.763	1, 691	0.010
Total	0.078	0.006	0.005	0.5807	−0.150	0.073	−2.044	0.041	4.179	1, 691	0.041

(B) Freshwater

Compartment	R	R^2	Adj R^2	SE	Slope B (log10)	SE(B)	t	P	Model F	df1, df2	P
Digestive tract	0.175	0.031	0.025	0.650	−0.233	0.096	−2.434	0.016	5.923	1, 188	0.016
Gills	0.172	0.030	0.025	0.651	−0.106	0.044	−2.400	0.017	5.758	1, 188	0.017
Muscle	0.168	0.028	0.023	0.651	−0.047	0.020	−2.335	0.021	5.453	1, 188	0.021
Total	0.174	0.030	0.025	0.650	−0.418	0.172	−2.429	0.016	5.900	1, 188	0.016

(C) Pooled (marine + freshwater)

Compartment	R	R^2	Adj R^2	SE	Slope B (log10)	SE(B)	t	P	Model F	df1, df2	P
Digestive tract	0.343	0.118	0.117	0.601	−0.222	0.021	−10.83	<0.001	117.340	1, 881	<0.001
Gills	0.304	0.092	0.091	0.610	−0.184	0.019	−9.47	<0.001	89.721	1, 881	<0.001
Muscle	0.033	0.001	0.000	0.640	+0.018	0.019	+0.99	0.321	0.985	1, 881	0.321
Total	0.365	0.133	0.132	0.596	−0.245	0.021	−11.63	<0.001	135.305	1, 881	<0.001

Supplementary Table 15 | Feeding-guild contrasts (freshwater vs marine) in digestive tract MP burdens, with cross-compartment checks. (A) Digestive tract (primary panel in Fig. 2D): within-decile freshwater–marine contrasts by guild (herbivores, planktivores, carnivores) using Kruskal–Wallis χ^2 with 1,000-iteration Monte Carlo *P*-values; n shown per guild; interpretation indicated. Deciles are defined on mean-centred log₁₀ environmental MP concentration; deciles lacking both environments are omitted. **(B)** Gills: complementary freshwater–marine checks by guild (all significant). **(C)** Muscle and total: complementary checks by guild (muscle generally non-significant; total significant only in carnivores). *Note:* exact n by guild for gills/muscle/total were not listed in the notes; “—” indicates counts available in the raw dataset. Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) effects are shown in bold.

(A) Digestive tract (primary panel in Fig. 2D)

Guild	n	χ^2	df	<i>P</i> (Monte Carlo)	Interpretation
Carnivores	473	6.061	1	0.014	Freshwater > Marine
Herbivores	59	2.011	1	0.157	n.s.
Planktivores	129	0.817	1	0.366	n.s.

(B) Gills (complementary checks)

Guild	n	χ^2	df	<i>P</i> (Monte Carlo)	Interpretation
Carnivores	—	61.805	1	<0.001	Freshwater–marine contrast present
Herbivores	—	13.224	1	<0.001	Freshwater–marine contrast present
Planktivores	—	31.359	1	<0.001	Freshwater–marine contrast present

(C) Muscle & Total (complementary checks)

Guild	Compartment	χ^2	df	<i>P</i> (Monte Carlo)
Carnivores	Muscle	0.196	1	0.279
Carnivores	Total	11.278	1	<0.001
Herbivores	Muscle	1.102	1	0.294
Herbivores	Total	3.100	1	0.078
Planktivores	Muscle	0.535	1	0.453
Planktivores	Total	2.571	1	0.109

Notes: Exact n by guild for gills/muscle/total were not listed in the notes; “—” indicates count available in the raw dataset.

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Supplementary Table 16 | Composite index of whole-body burden (FC1): two-factor bootstrap ANOVA. Bootstrap ANOVA (n = 1,000 resamples) with factors Environment (freshwater vs marine) and Environmental MP decile (10 levels) on FC1, the first component from dimensionality reduction across compartmental MP measures ($\approx 55\%$ variance explained). Reported: SS, df, MS, F , p , partial ζ^2 . FC1 increases with environmental decile and is higher in freshwater; environmental concentration explains $\sim 56.3\%$ of FC1 variance. Statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) effects are shown in bold.

Effect	SS	df	MS	F	P	Partial ζ^2
Model	25.013	8	3.127	7.564	0.001	0.676
Environment (FWS vs MAR)	5.921	1	5.921	14.324	<0.001	0.331
Environmental MP Decile	15.453	7	2.208	5.341	0.001	0.563

Notes: FC1 derives from dimensionality reduction across compartmental MP measures and explains $\sim 55\%$ of total variance. Environmental MP concentration accounts for $\sim 56.3\%$ of FC1 variance across deciles.