

Figure S1.- Micro-zooplankton (A) biomass (mg m⁻³), (B) carbon (δ¹³C - ‰) and (C) nitrogen (δ¹⁵N - ‰) spatial isotopic signature for early winter season.

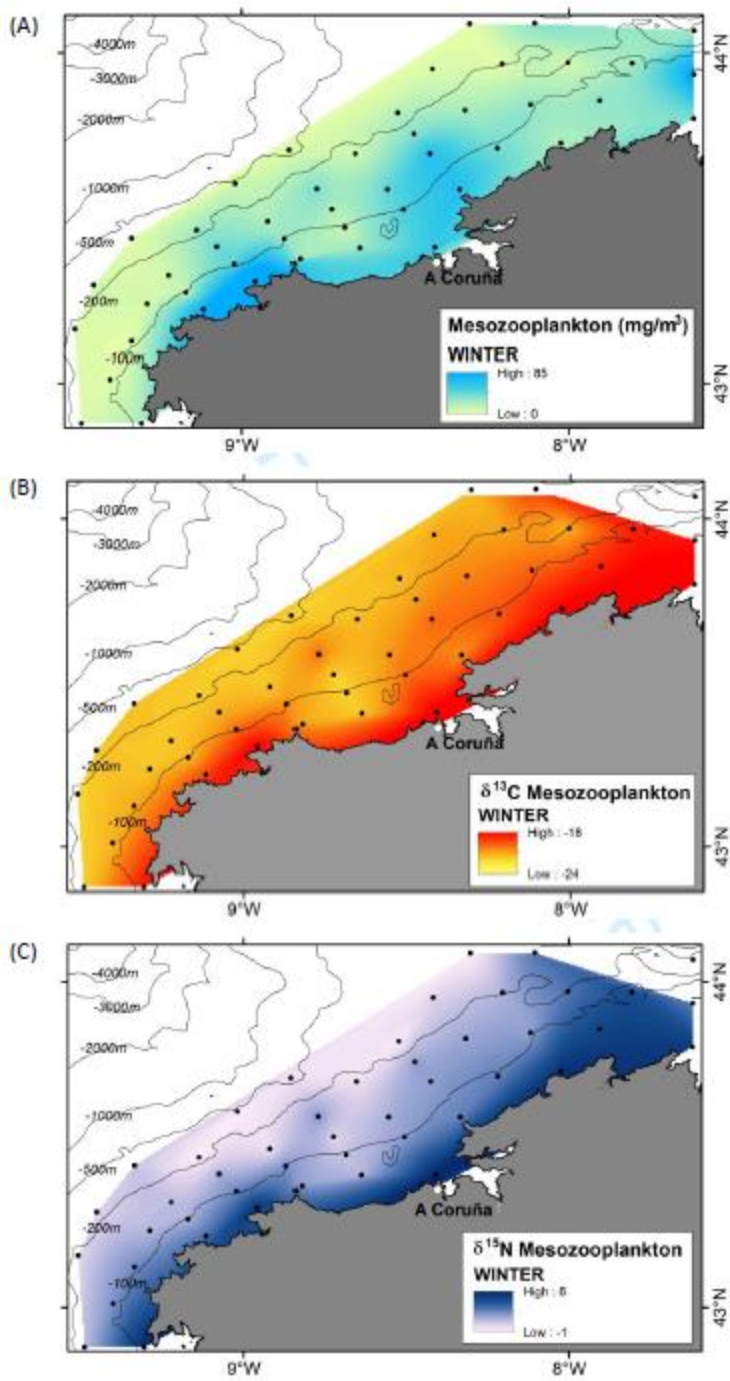


Figure S2.- Meso-zooplankton (A) biomass (mg m^{-3}), (B) Carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and (C) nitrogen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) spatial isotopic signature for early winter season.

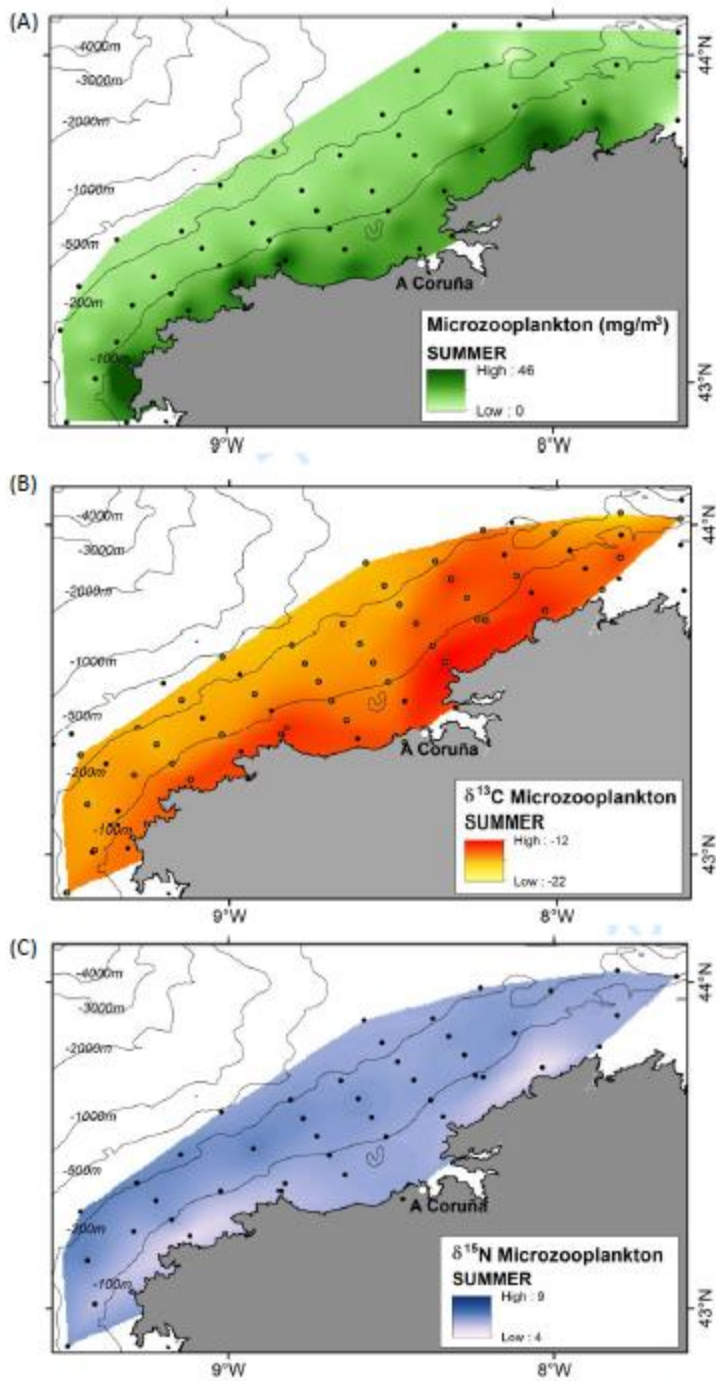


Figure S3.- Micro-zooplankton (A) biomass (mg m^{-3}), (B) Carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and (C) nitrogen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) spatial isotopic signature for summer season.

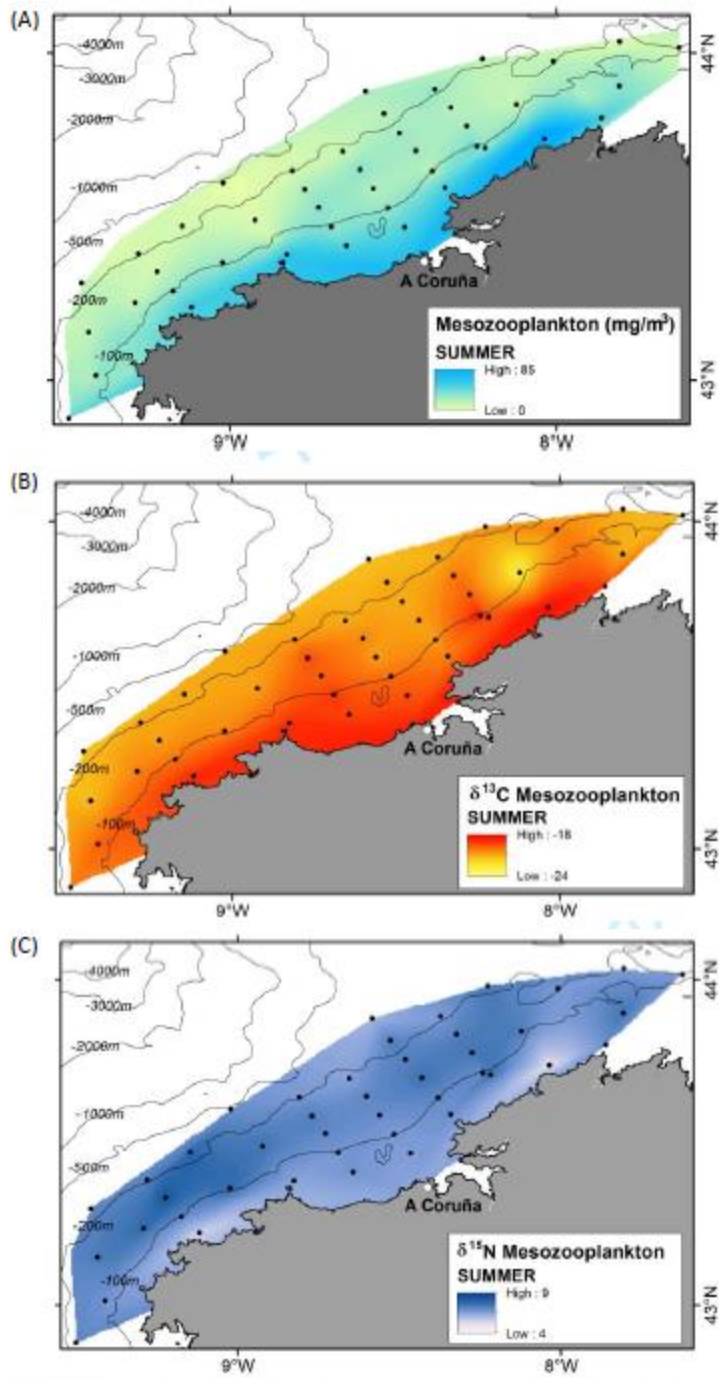


Figure S4.- Meso-zooplankton (A) biomass (mg m⁻³), (B) Carbon (δ¹³C) and (C) nitrogen (δ¹⁵N) spatial isotopic signature for summer season.

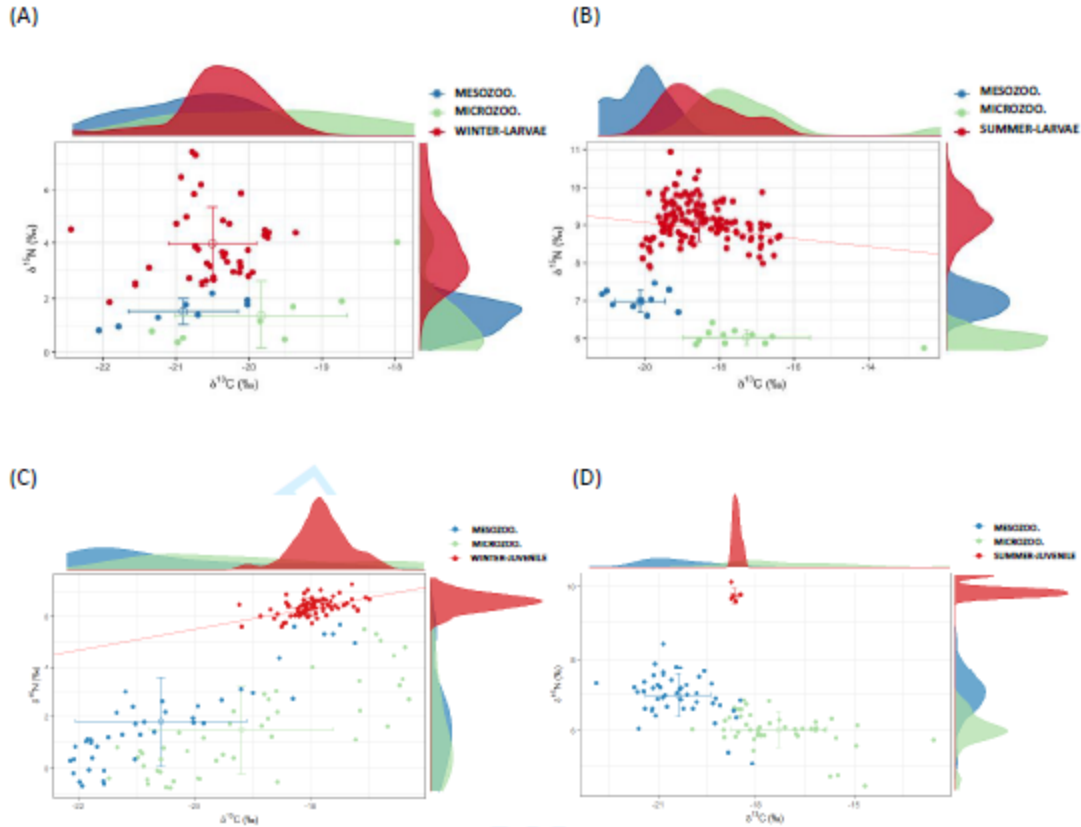


Figure S5. - $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ Vs $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ scatterplot of *Merluccius merluccius* larvae for winter (A) and summer (B) and for early juveniles for winter (C) and summer (D). Isotopic values of micro- (green) and meso-zooplankton (blue) are represented for both winter and summer seasons. Microzooplankton as primary consumers has been used as baseline for early juveniles TP estimations. Mean and standard deviation by error bars are represented. Solid line represents significant relationship for summer larvae ($r=0.19$; $p<0.05$) and winter early-juveniles ($r=0.49$; $p<0.01$). Graphs are performed according to Quezada-Romegialli et al. 2018.