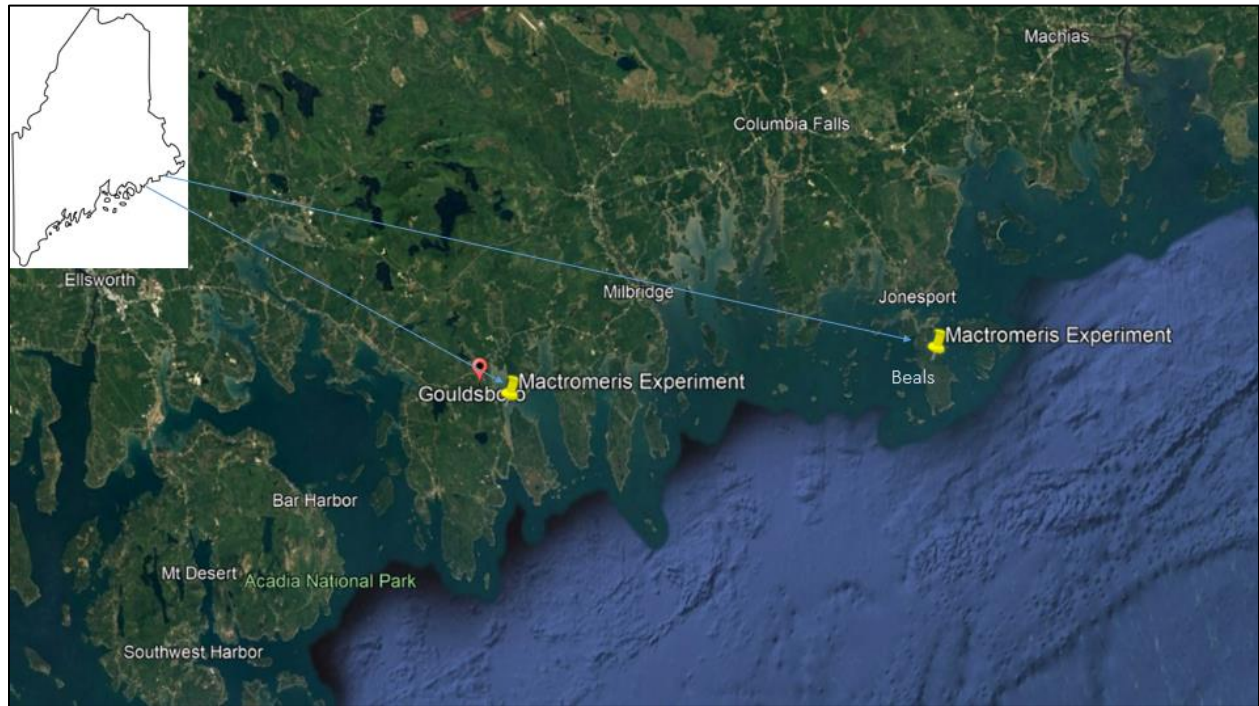


**Figure 1.**



**Figure 1.** Map of Maine with expanded area showing the two study sites: Gouldsboro and Beals.

**Figure 2.**



**Figure 2.** The field experiment was initiated on 27-28 March 2021 at the mouth of Grand Bay Marsh in Gouldsboro. The yellow rectangle is the approximate area where 60 boxes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  = 1-ft x 2-ft;  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 2-ft x 2-ft) containing juveniles of *Mactromeris polynyma* were deployed. Boxes were sampled on 1-2 December 2021 (250 days) when all sediment was removed from each and washed in situ using sieves with 2 mm aperture.

**Figure 3.**



**Figure 3.** The field experiment was initiated on 1 April 2021 in the lower intertidal of Mud Hole Cove on Great Wass Island in the town of Beals. The yellow square is the approximate area where 60 boxes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  = 1-ft x 2-ft;  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 2-ft x 2-ft) containing juveniles of *Mactromeris polynyma* were deployed. Boxes were sampled on 3 December 2021 (246 days) when all sediment was removed from each and washed in situ using sieves with 2 mm aperture.



**Figure 4.**



**Figure 4.** Experimental units (1-ft x 2-ft; 2-ft x 2-ft wooden boxes) at Mud Hole Cove, Great Wass Island, Beals, Maine (1 April 2021).

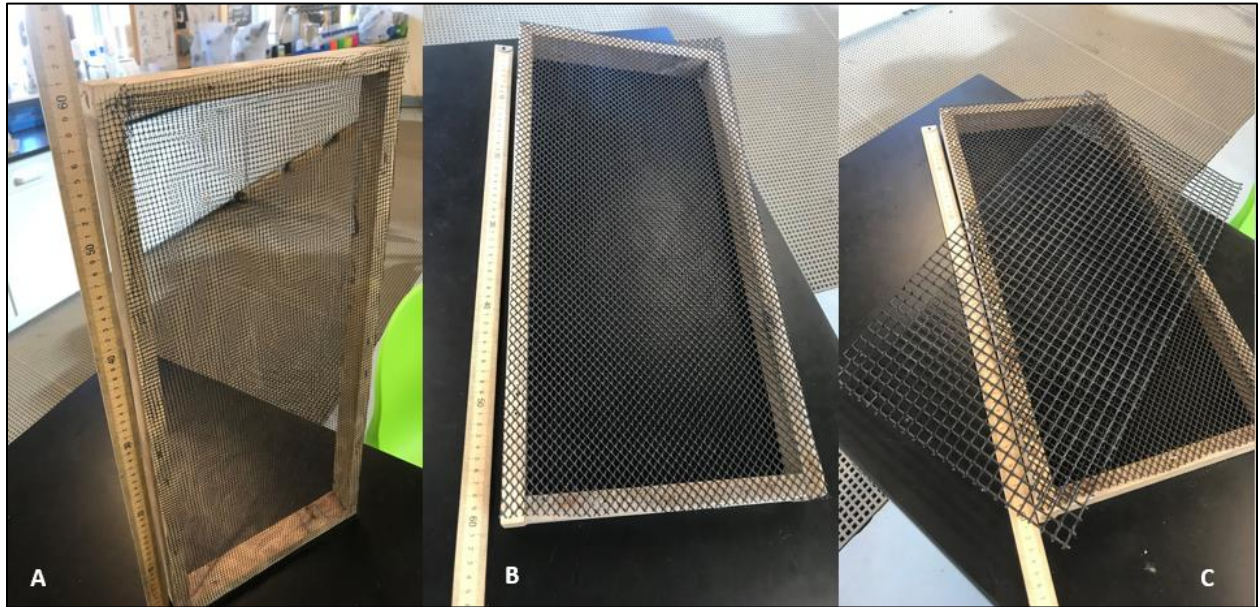


**Figure 5.**



**Figure 5.** Wooden box (2-ft x 2-ft) with 2-inch layer of play sand and 100 juveniles of the Arctic surfclam, *Mactromeris polynyma*.

**Figure 6.**



**Figure 6.** A) Bottom of a 1-inch thick wooden frame with two pieces of 4.2 mm flexible netting. B) Top of frame with extruded netting ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch aperture). C) Top of frame with additional vinyl-coated wire ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch aperture).

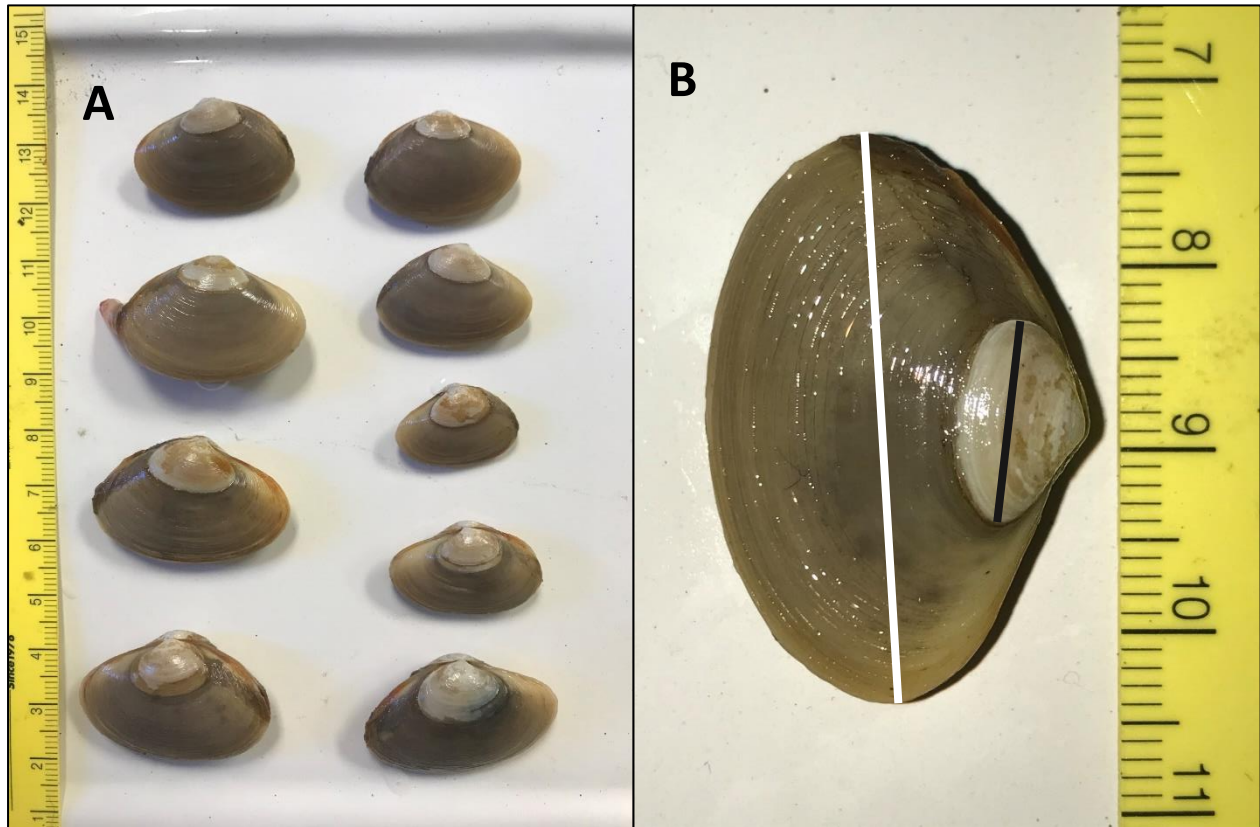


**Figure 7.**



**Figure 7.** A 2-ft x 2-ft wooden box that contains Arctic surfclam juveniles. Wooden stakes (24-inches long) are forced into the sediment and then screwed into each side of the box. The top frame (1-inch thick) contains three different sizes of protective netting (see Fig. 6) to deter predators.

**Figure 8.**



**Figure 8.** A) Examples of the “hatchery mark” that enables one to estimate an individual growth rate for animals not uniquely marked physically. The line results from disturbance that occurs when the animals are taken from the hatchery and placed into sediments in the field. B) Close-up of the hatchery mark. The white line represents the final length (31.5 mm), and the black line represents the size of the surfclam at the time of deployment (11.1 mm). Absolute growth = 20.4 mm. Scale in both frames is in millimeters.