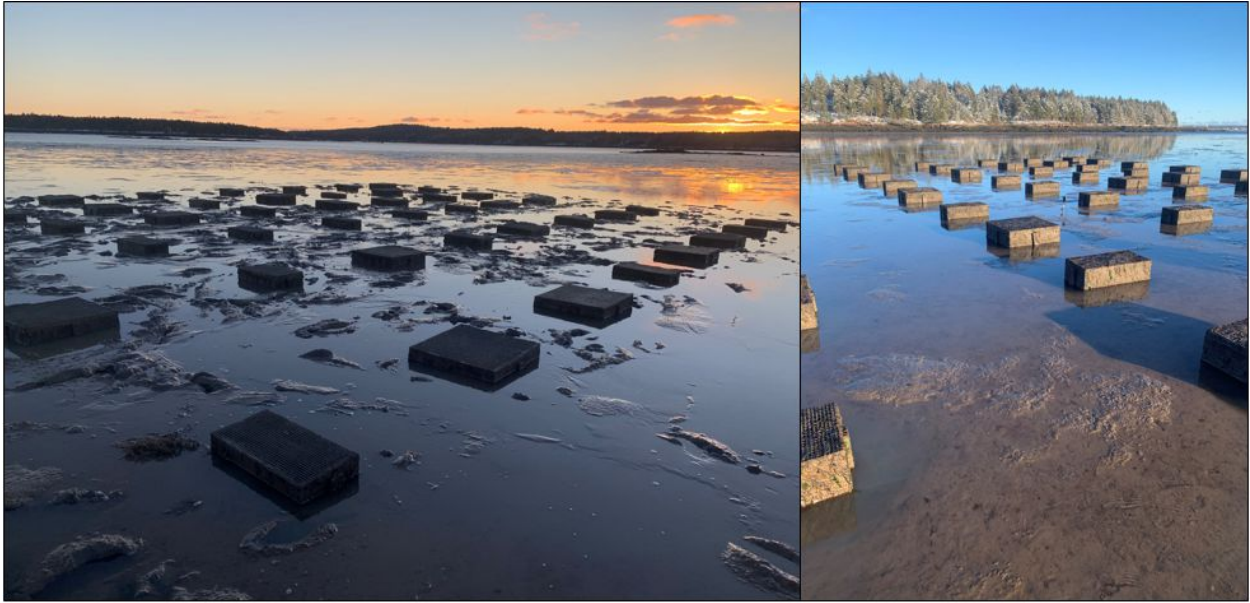


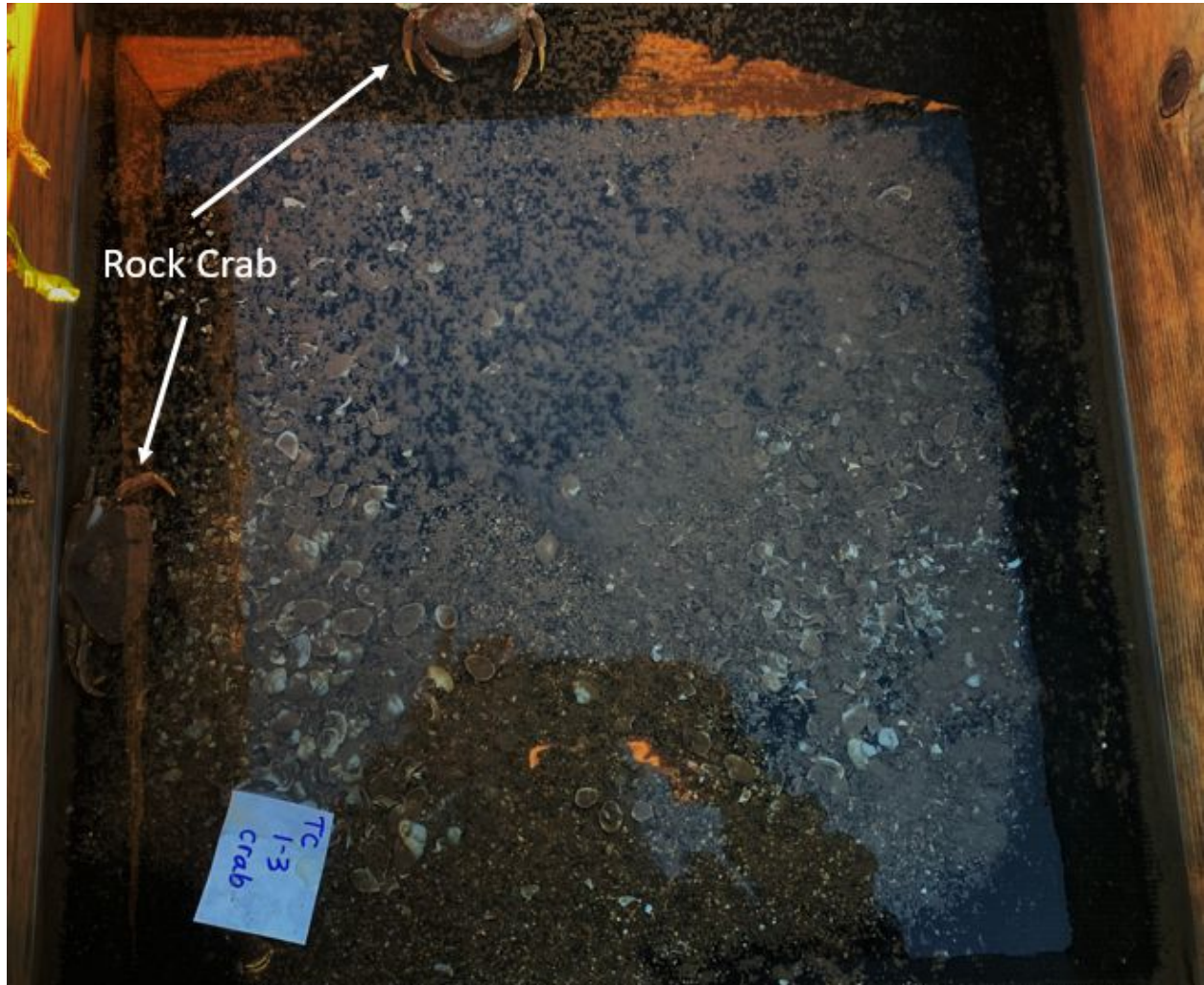
**Figure 10.** Surfclam growout boxes located at Mud Hole Cove, Great Wass Island, Beals, Maine on 20 January 2023.



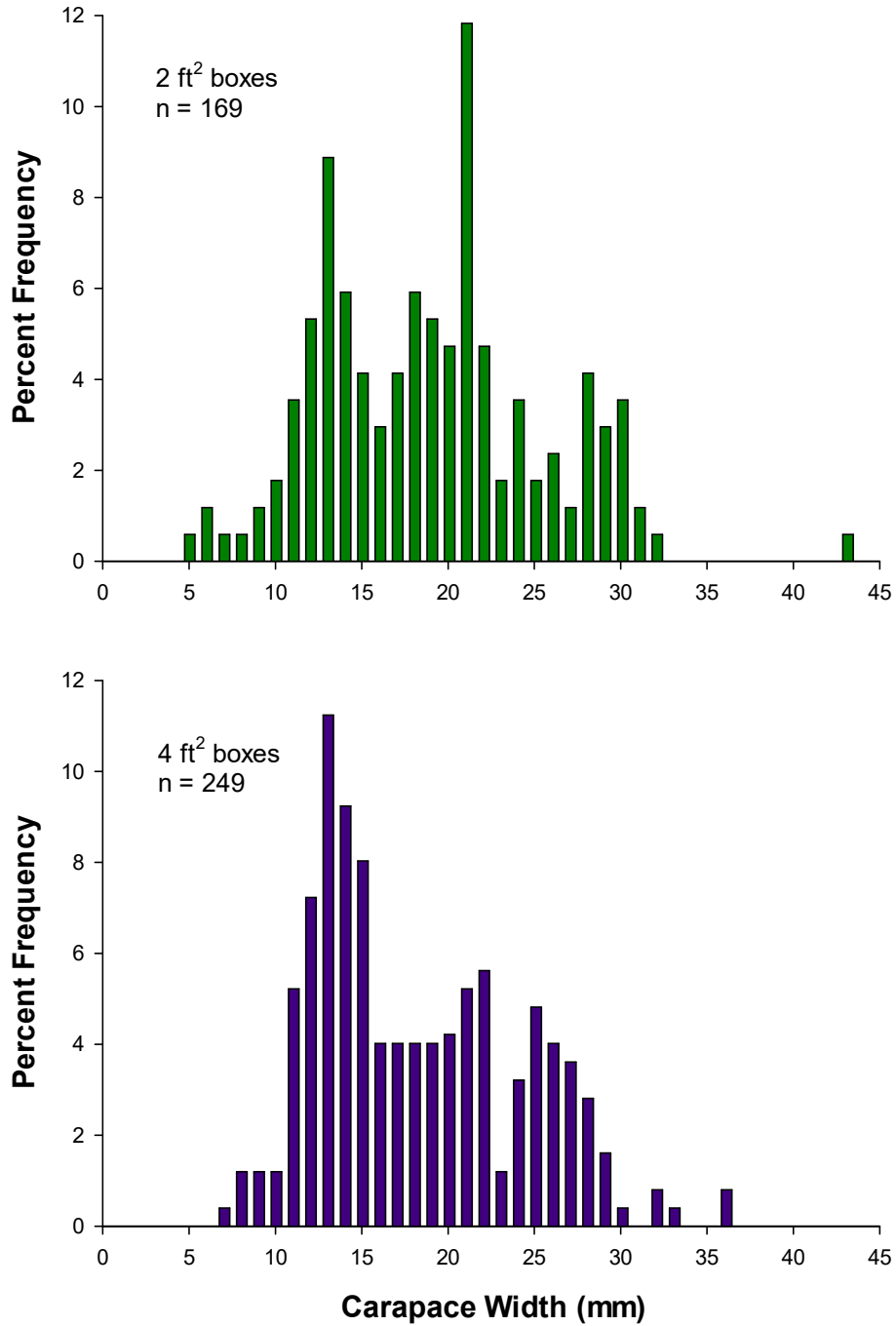
**Figure 11.** Surfclam growout boxes located at Timber Cove, Gouldsboro, Maine on 21 January 2023.



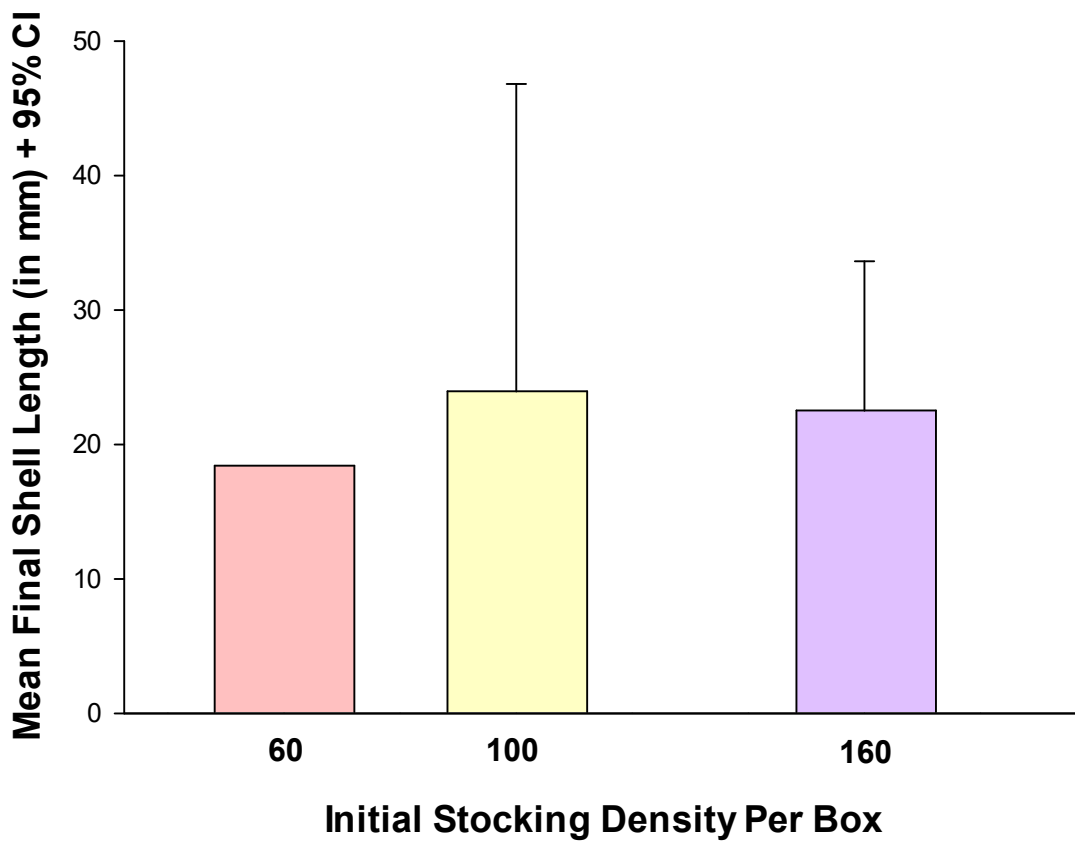
**Figure 12.** A 2-ft x 2-ft box at Timber Cove, Gouldsboro, Maine on 21 January 2023 containing two live rock crabs, *Cancer irroratus* (65.6 mm and 67.4 mm carapace width – both males) along with a death assemblage of chipped and crushed surfclam juveniles.



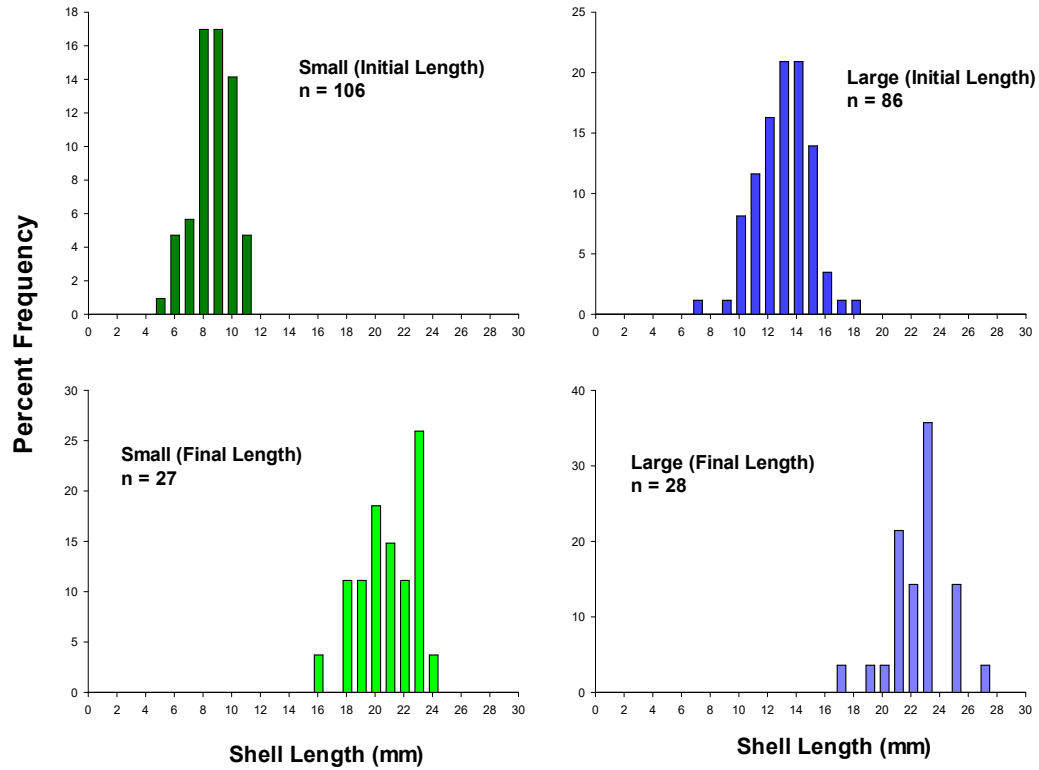
**Figure 13.** Size-frequency distribution of green crab carapace width for animals removed from small (2-ft<sup>2</sup>) and large (4-ft<sup>2</sup>) Arctic surfclam clam boxes at Timber Cove on 21 January 2023. A G-test of independence was conducted across six CW categories (I: < 10 mm; II: 10-14.99 mm; III: 15-19.99 mm; IV: 20-24.99 mm; V: 25-29.99 mm; and, VI: > 30 mm) (G = 14.9, df = 5, P = 0.011).



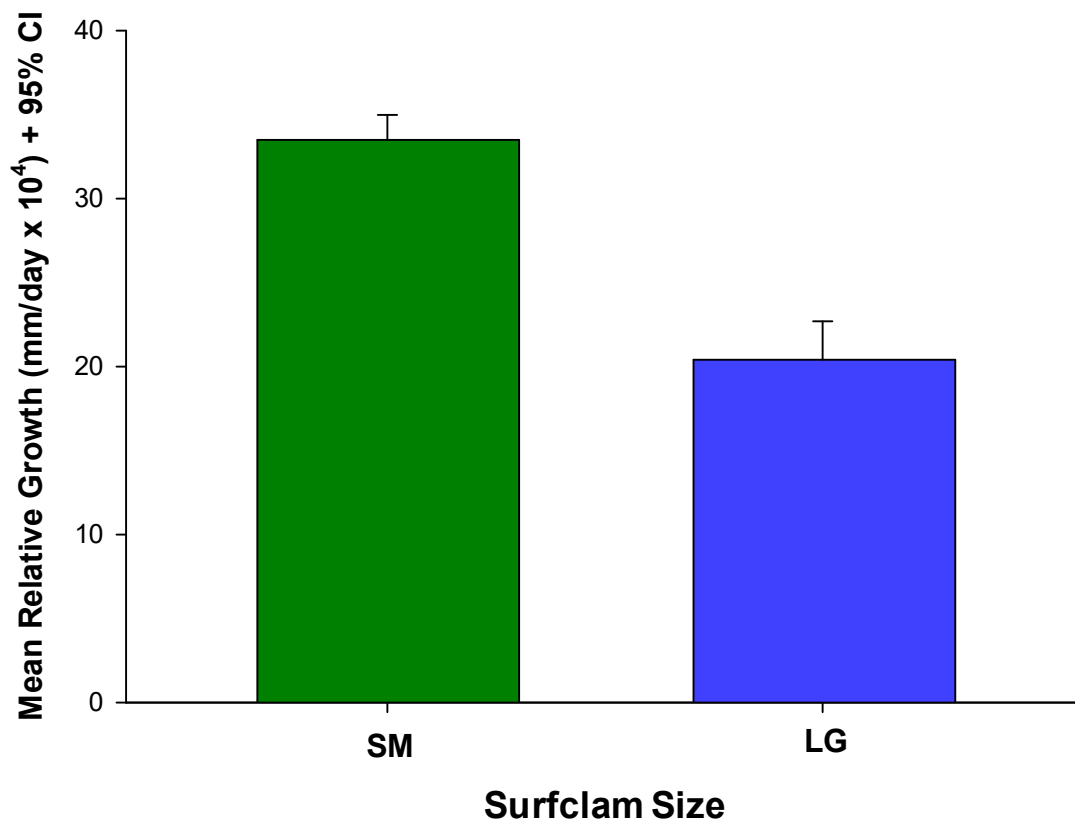
**Figure 14.** Final shell length of “large” Arctic surfclams sampled from “small” growout boxes at Timber Cove, Gouldsboro, Maine on 21 January 2023. Stocking densities were 60, 100, and 160 per box representing 30, 50, and 80 surfclams/ft<sup>2</sup>. Five replicate boxes were deployed for each density treatment; however, live clams were found in only one replicate from boxes stocked with 60 clams, and from two boxes stocked with 100 and 160 clams. Two live clams were sampled from each box. ANOVA (Table 4) indicated that the means were significantly different ( $P = 0.0249$ ).



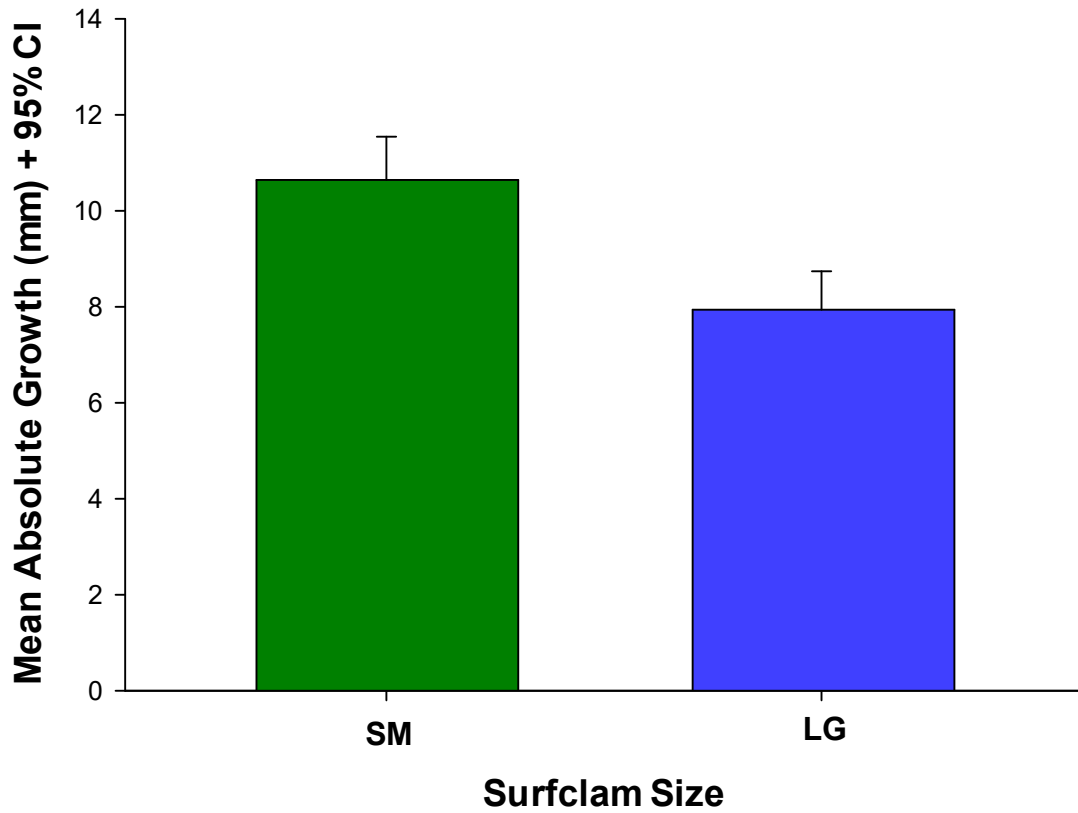
**Figure 15.** Initial (18-19 June 2022) and final (21 January 2023) shell length of small (initial mean SL =  $9.6 \pm 0.4$  mm) and large ( $12. \pm 0.4$  mm) cultured juvenile Arctic surfclams pooled across density and box size from Timber Cove, Gouldsboro, Maine on 21 January 2023. Mean final length of large surfclams was significantly greater than smaller animals (Table 4).



**Figure 16.** Mean relative growth (see equation 1) of small (n = 27) and large (n = 28) cultured Arctic surfclam juveniles at Timber Cove, Gouldsboro, Maine on 21 January 2023. Mean values were pooled across box size and stocking density, and were multiplied by  $10^4$  to aid in interpretation.

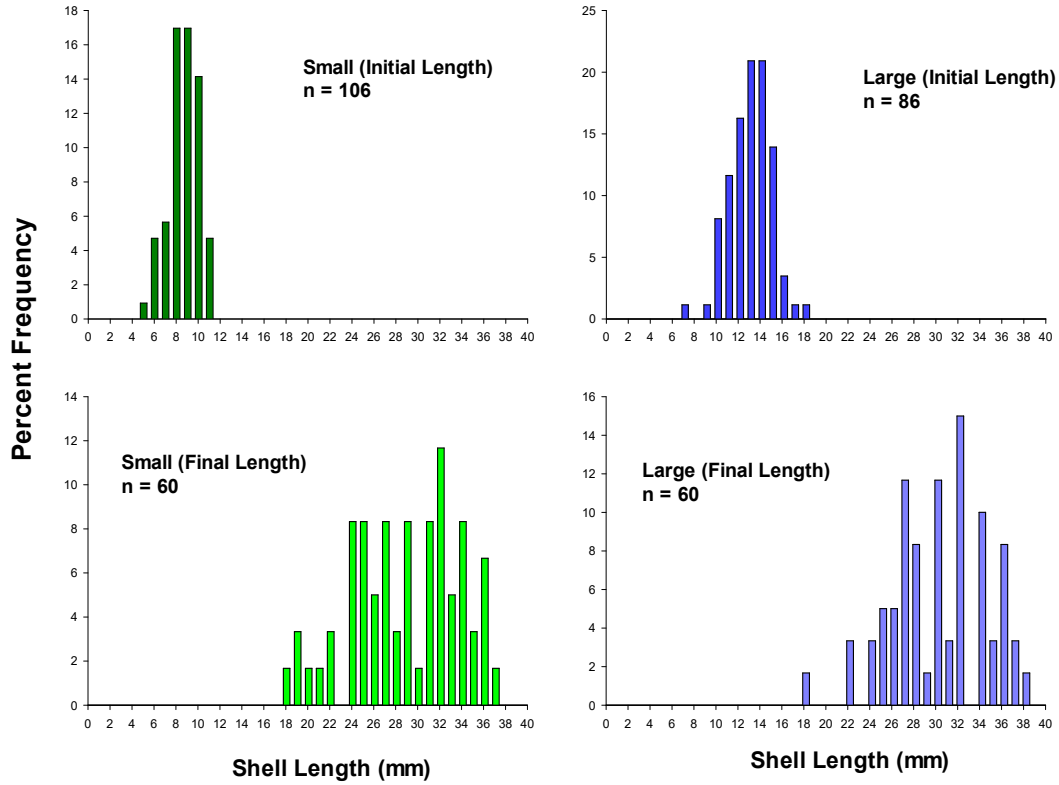


**Figure 17.** Mean absolute growth (mm; see equation 2) of small (n = 27) and large (n = 28) cultured Arctic surfclams at Timber Cove, Gouldsboro, Maine on 21 January 2023. Means were significantly different (Table 6, P = 0.0017).

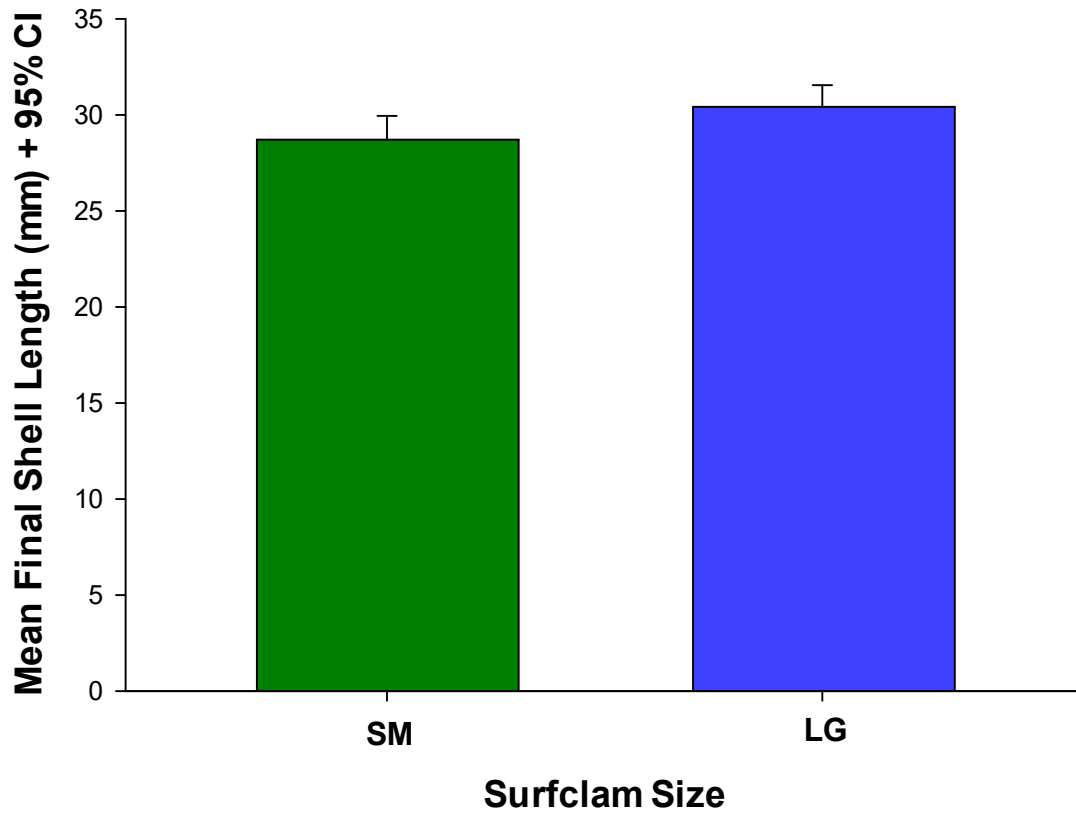




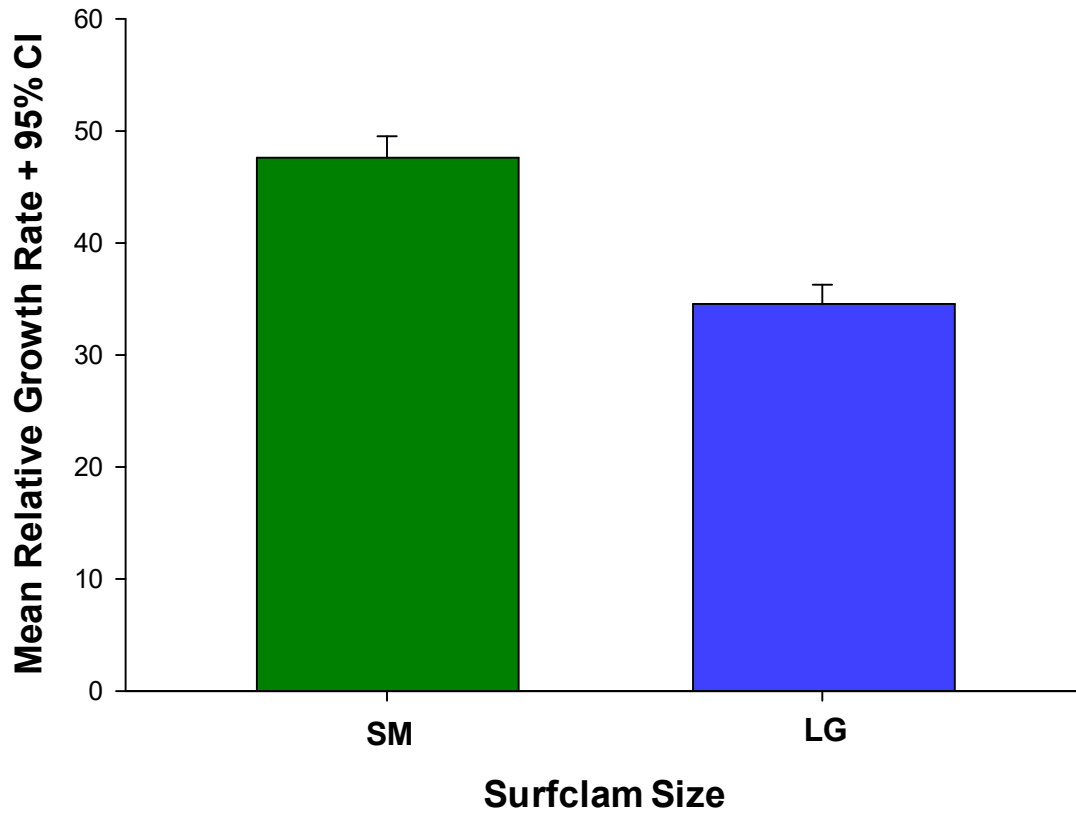
**Figure 18.** Initial (16-17 June 2022) and final (20 January 2023) shell length of small (initial mean SL =  $9.6 \pm 0.4$  mm) and large ( $12. \pm 0.4$  mm) cultured juvenile Arctic surfclams pooled across density and box size from Mud Hole Cove, Beals, Maine on 20 January 2023. Mean final length of large surfclams was significantly greater than smaller animals (Table 7).



**Figure 19.** Mean final shell length of small (n = 60) and large (n = 60) cultured Arctic surfclams at Mud Hole Cove, Beals, Maine on 20 January 2023. The two means differ significantly (Table 7, P = 0.0334).



**Figure 20.** Mean relative growth (see equation 1) of small (n = 60) and large (n = 60) cultured Arctic surfclams at Mud Hole Cove, Beals, Maine on 20 January 2023. Growth rate was 1.4x faster in small vs. large surfclams (Table 8, P < 0.0001).



**Figure 21.** Mean absolute growth (see equation 2) of small (n = 60) and large (n = 60) cultured Arctic surfclams at Mud Hole Cove, Beals, Maine on 20 January 2023. Means were significantly different (Table 9, P = 0.0002).

