

Table S1. Mean and standard deviation (SD) of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy stipe length, ungrazed stipe surface area (SA) and lamina weight used to standardize epiphytic response variables, and the control variables used in the statistical analyses.

Group	Stipe length ¹ (cm)	Ungrazed SA ¹ (cm ²)	Lamina weight ¹ (g)	Kelp age ¹ (years)	Kelp density ¹ (ind m ⁻²)	Wave exposure ² (m ² s ⁻¹)	Mean current speed ² (m s ⁻¹)	Light exposure index ²
Ref-L	96 (30)	98 (97)	626 (385)	6 (3)	9 (8)	81 511 (69 732)	0,01 (0,02)	0,02 (0,04)
FF-L	76 (25)	98 (113)	756 (360)	5 (1)	3 (3)	150 964 (112 948)	0,04 (0,04)	-0,06 (0,06)
Ref-H	65 (21)	42 (43)	559 (259)	5 (2)	7 (7)	379 474 (277 787)	0,03 (0,03)	-0,04 (0,07)
FF-H	57 (13)	130 (119)	530 (254)	6 (1)	5 (2)	79 598 (53 607)	0,04 (0,01)	-0,07 (0,06)

¹ denotes measured data, ² denotes modelled data

Table S2. Variance inflation factors (VIF) for the control variables used in statistical models to assess the impact of fish farm effluents on the epiphytic community of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy plants.

Control variable	VIF
Kelp age	1.30
Kelp density	3.17
Current speed	2.57
Wave exposure	1.34
Light exposure	1.60

Table S3. Species list of macroalgae found growing epiphytically on stipes of *Laminaria hyperborea* canopy plants in the Frøya and Smøla archipelagos, Norway, August 2015. Morphological group is a rough grouping of the species to examine whether there were trends relating to fish farming.

Species	Authority	Morphological group
Phaeophyceae		
<i>Alaria esculenta</i>	(Linnaeus) Greville	Other
<i>Chaetopteris plumosa</i>	(Lyngbye) Kützing	Corticated
<i>Desmarestia aculeata</i>	(Linnaeus) J.V.Lamouroux	Other
<i>Desmarestia viridis</i>	(O.F.Müller) J.V.Lamouroux	Other
<i>Desmarestia</i> sp.	J.V.Lamouroux	Other
<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>	(Hudson) J.V.Lamouroux	Foliose
<i>Ectocarpus</i> sp.	Lyngbye	Uniseriate
<i>Hincksia</i> sp.	J.E.Gray	Uniseriate
<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i>	(Gunnerus) Foslie	Other
Laminariales indet.		Other
<i>Litosiphon laminariae</i>	(Lyngbye) Harvey	Other
<i>Mesogloia vermiculata</i>	(Smith) S.F.Gray	Other
<i>Pogotrichium filiforme</i>	Reinke	Uniseriate
<i>Pylaiella littoralis</i>	(Linnaeus) Kjellman	Uniseriate
<i>Pylaiella</i> sp.	Bory	Uniseriate
<i>Scytosiphon lomentaria</i>	(Lyngbye) Link	Other
<i>Sphacelaria cirrosa</i>	(Roth) C. Agardh	Corticated
<i>Sphacelaria plumula</i>	Zanardini	Corticated
<i>Sphacelaria rigidula</i>	Kützing	Corticated
<i>Sphacelaria</i> spp.	Lyngbye	Corticated
Chlorophyta		
<i>Acrosiphonia arcta</i>	(Dillwyn) Gain	Uniseriate
<i>Bryopsis plumosa</i>	(Hudson) C.Agardh	Uniseriate
<i>Chaetomorpha ligustica</i>	(Kützing) Kützing	Uniseriate
<i>Chaetomorpha melagonium</i>	(F.Weber & D.Mohr) Kützing	Uniseriate
<i>Chaetomorpha</i> spp.	Kützing	Uniseriate
<i>Cladophora rupestris</i>	(Linnaeus) Kützing	Uniseriate
<i>Cladophora</i> spp.	Kützing	Uniseriate
<i>Codium fragile</i>	(Suringar) Hariot	Other
<i>Derbesia marina</i>	(Lyngbye) Solier	Uniseriate
<i>Rhizoclonium</i> spp.	Kützing	Uniseriate
<i>Spongomorpha aeruginosa</i>	(Linnaeus) Hoek	Uniseriate
<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	Linnaeus	Foliose
<i>Ulva prolifera</i>	O.F. Müller	Foliose
<i>Ulva</i> spp.	Linnaeus	Foliose
Rhodophyta		
<i>Aglaothamnion tenuissimum</i>	(Bonnemaison) Feldmann-Mazoyer	Uniseriate
<i>Antithamnion nipponicum</i>	Yamada & Inagaki	Uniseriate
<i>Apoglossum ruscifolium</i>	(Turner) J.Agardh	Foliose
<i>Bonnemaisonia hamifera</i>	Hariot	Uniseriate
<i>Callithamnion corymbosum</i>	(Smith) Lyngbye	Uniseriate
<i>Callithamnion tetragonum</i>	(Withering) S.F.Gray	Uniseriate

<i>Ceramium virgatum</i>	Roth	Corticated
<i>Ceramium</i> spp.	Roth	Corticated
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	Linnaeus	Other
<i>Cryptopleura ramosa</i>	(Hudson) L.Newton	Foliose
<i>Dasysiphonia japonica</i>	Yendo	Corticated
<i>Delesseria sanguinea</i>	(Hudson) J.V.Lamouroux	Foliose
Delesseriaceae spp.	Bory	Foliose
<i>Euthora cristata</i>	(C.Agardh) J.Agardh	Foliose
<i>Haraldiophyllum bonnemaisonii</i>	(Kylin) A.D.Zinova	Foliose
<i>Lomentaria clavellosa</i>	(Lightfoot ex Turner) Gaillon	Other
<i>Membranoptera alata</i>	(Hudson) Stackhouse	Foliose
<i>Metacallophyllis laciniata</i>	(Hudson) A.Vergés & L.Le Gall	Foliose
<i>Nitophyllum punctatum</i>	(Stackhouse) Greville	Foliose
<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	(Linnaeus) F.Weber & D.Mohr	Foliose
<i>Phycodrys rubens</i>	(Linnaeus) Batters	Foliose
<i>Polysiphonia brodiei</i>	(Dillwyn) Sprengel	Corticated
<i>Polysiphonia elongata</i>	(Hudson) Sprengel	Corticated
<i>Polysiphonia fibrillosa</i>	(Dillwyn) Sprengel	Corticated
<i>Polysiphonia stricta</i>	(Mertens ex Dillwyn) Greville	Corticated
<i>Symphycladiella parasitica</i>	(Hudson) D.Bustamante, B.Y.Won, S.C.Lindstrom & T.O. Cho	Corticated
<i>Ptilota gunneri</i>	P.C.Silva, Maggs & L.M.Irvine	Corticated
<i>Rhodochorton purpureum</i>	(Lightfoot) Rosenvinge	Uniseriate
<i>Rhodomela lycopodioides</i>	(Linnaeus) C.Agardh	Corticated
<i>Rhodomela</i> sp.	C.Agardh	Corticated
<i>Scagelia pylaisaei</i>	(Montagne) M.J.Wynne	Uniseriate
<i>Spermothamnion repens</i>	(Dillwyn) Magnus	Uniseriate
<i>Spermothamnion</i> sp.	Areschoug	Uniseriate

Table S4. Results of vector fitting to community data of epiphytic biomass on *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy stipes collected from 12 sites in the Frøya and Smøla archipelagos, Norway. Significance (p) and explained variation (r^2) are shown for control variables and the *a-priori* factor *Group* fitted to the 2-dimensional ordination space (Fig. 6). Italics show the results when excluding the high wave-exposure site (in Ref-H); bold indicates significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Model info	Control variable					
	Group	Kelp age	Kelp density	Current speed	Wave exposure	Light exposure
$n = 95$	$r^2 = 0.11$, $p = 0.005$	$r^2 = 0.14$, $p = 0.003$	$r^2 = 0.27$, $p = 0.001$	$r^2 = 0.12$, $p = 0.007$	$r^2 = 0.15$, $p = 0.001$	$r^2 = 0.17$, $p = 0.001$
$n = 86$ (-site 7)	$r^2 = 0.08$, $p = 0.043$	$r^2 = 0.13$, $p = 0.002$	$r^2 = 0.13$, $p = 0.003$	$r^2 = 0.02$, $p = 0.356$	$r^2 < 0.01$, $p = 0.945$	$r^2 = 0.10$, $p = 0.016$

Table S5. Results of PERMDISP on the epiphyte community of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy stipes collected from 5 m depth at fish farm sites (low effluent levels: FF-L, high effluent levels: FF-H) and reference sites (Ref-L, Ref-H) in the Frøya (Ref-L, FF-L) and Smøla (Ref-H, FF-H) archipelagos, Norway. The degree of dispersion is shown for each level within *Group* for the epiphytic macroalgae community, and for the epiphyte community including bryozoans.

Community	Group			
	Ref-L	Ref-H	FF-L	FF-H
Macroalgae	1.370	1.326	1.219	0.931
Macroalgae + bryozoans	1.230	1.336	1.407	0.652

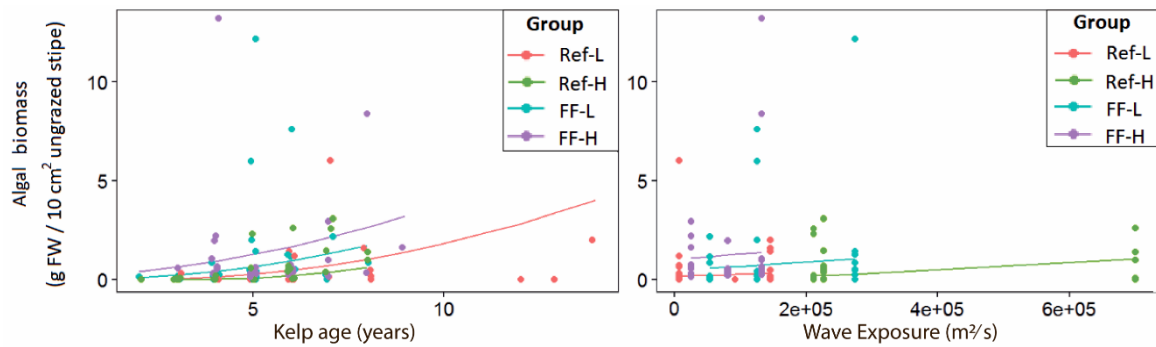


Figure S1. Model predictions (lines) for kelp age (left) and wave exposure (right) over collected data (points) of algal epiphytes on stipes of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy plants at fish farm sites (low levels: FF-L, high levels: FF-H) and reference sites (Ref-L, Ref-H) in the Frøya (Ref-L, FF-L) and Smøla (Ref-H, FF-H) archipelagos, Norway. The points have been jittered to reduce overplotting.

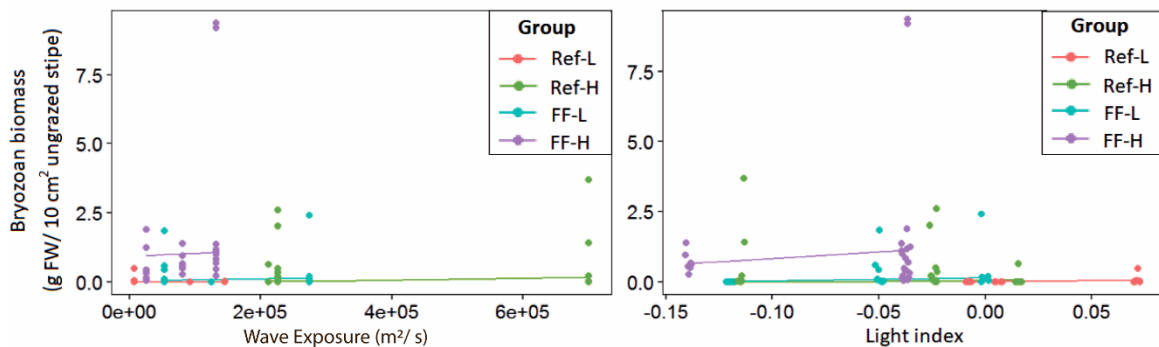


Figure S2. Model predictions (lines) for wave exposure (left) and light (right) over collected data (points) of the biomass of bryozoan epiphytes present on stipes of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy plants at fish farm sites (low levels: FF-L, high levels: FF-H) and reference sites (Ref-L, Ref-H) in the Frøya (Ref-L, FF-L) and Smøla (Ref-H, FF-H) archipelagos, Norway. The points have been jittered to reduce overplotting.

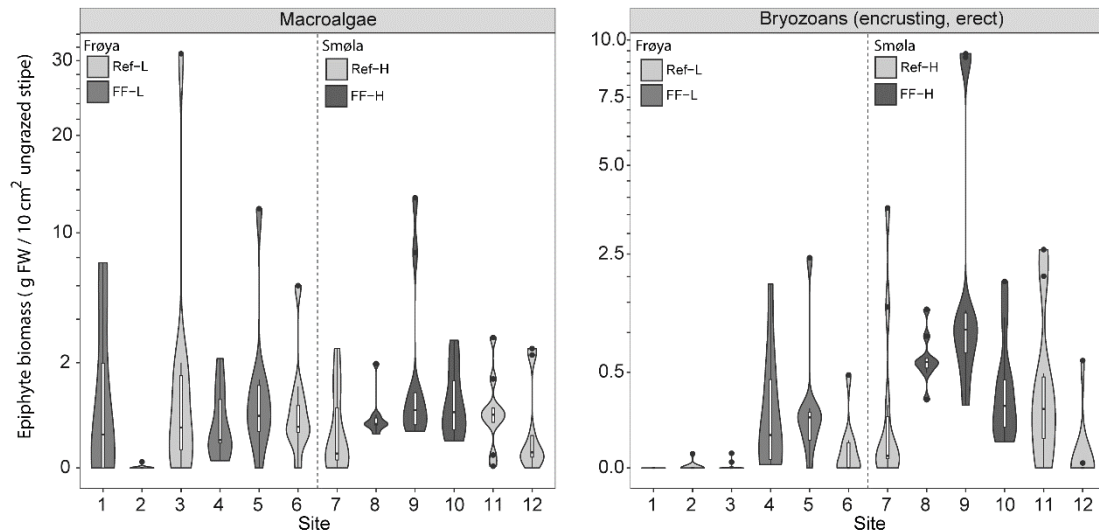


Figure S3. Biomass of epiphytes present on stipes of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy plants at fish farm sites (low levels: FF-L, high levels: FF-H) and reference sites (Ref-L, Ref-H) in the Frøya (Ref-L, FF-L) and Smøla (Ref-H, FF-H) archipelagos, Norway. The two areas are separated by a vertical dashed line (left-hand side = FF-L and Ref-L, right = FF-H and Ref-H). Note that the y-axis is on a square root scale. For plot explanation see Figure 4.

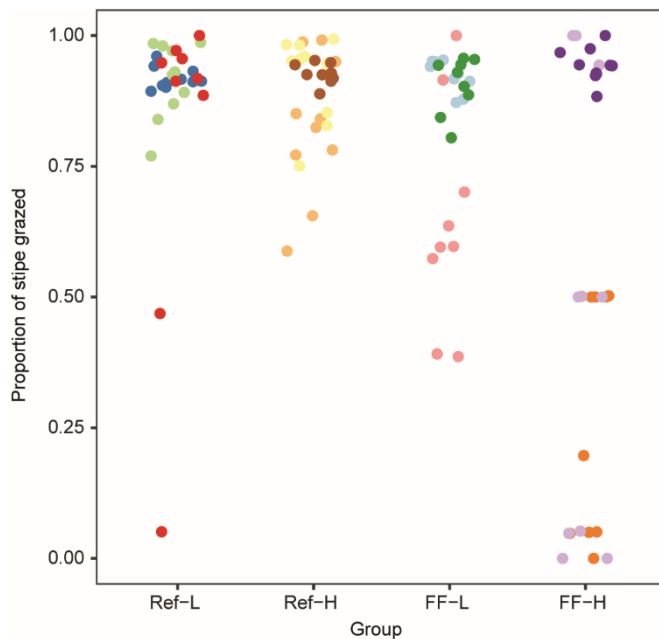


Figure S4. Urchin grazing on stipes of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy plants at fish farm sites (low levels: FF-L, high levels: FF-H) and reference sites (Ref-L, Ref-H) in the Frøya (Ref-L, FF-L) and Smøla (Ref-H, FF-H) archipelagos, Norway. Different colors represent the 12 sampling sites. The points have been jittered to reduce overplotting.

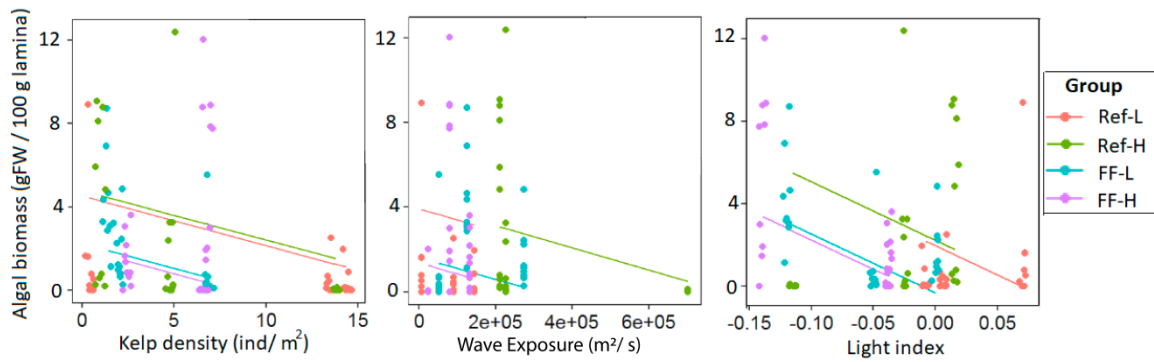


Figure S5. Model predictions (lines) for kelp density (left), wave exposure (middle) and light (right) over collected data (points) of algal epiphytes on laminas of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy plants at fish farm sites (low levels: FF-L, high levels: FF-H) and reference sites (Ref-L, Ref-H) in the Frøya (Ref-L, FF-L) and Smøla (Ref-H, FF-H) archipelagos, Norway. The points have been jittered to reduce overplotting.

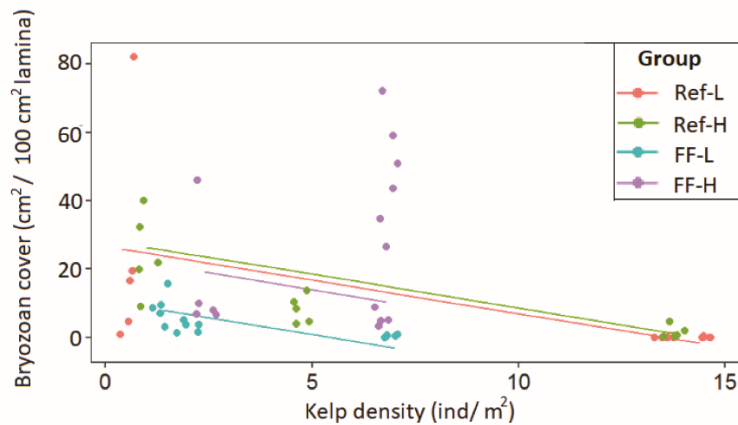


Figure S6. Model predictions for kelp density (lines) over collected data (points) of encrusting bryozoan cover on laminas of *Laminaria hyperborea* kelp canopy plants at fish farm sites (low levels: FF-L, high levels: FF-H) and reference sites (Ref-L, Ref-H) in the Frøya (Ref-L, FF-L) and Smøla (Ref-H, FF-H) archipelagos, Norway. The points have been jittered to reduce overplotting.