The following details are in regards to the data publicly available for following publication:

Furey, NB, SP Vincent, SG Hinch, and DW Welch. Variability in Migration Routes Influences Early Marine Survival of Juvenile Salmon Smolts. PLoS ONE. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0139269

The files provided here including the tagging metadata and detection data from sockeye and steelhead smolts migrating through the Strait of Georgia. Below are a few short notes in regards to the detection data structure and use in the manuscript.

1a) The detection data provided are pre-screened for false detections. All ID codes that had two or more detections within 30 minutes were passed. Detections that failed this step were assessed individually and were accepted only if the fish was heard at the subsequent array after a reasonable travel time, or if the probability of a tag collision (which can cause false detections) was low (i.e., no other tags sounding repeatedly in the area), and travel time and migration behavior was reasonable.

1b) For Chilko sockeye detections, all detections are included, but probable false detections can be determined via the “pass\_fail” column. For non-Chilko detection files, false positives have already been removed. Probable false detections were not included in any analyses for the manuscript.

2) All of the following locations (“subarrays”) were considered to be lower Fraser arrays (to estimate migration rates from river exit to NSOG array): FRASER BUOY, OPP BUOY, NORTHARM, and SOUTHARM.

3) All of the following locations (“subarrays”) were considered to be NSOG arrays in 2011: NSOG, and V-NSOG.

Details regarding duration of time to reach NSOG array from freshwater/estuarine sources.

1) For some analyses, the duration of time between freshwater/estuarine arrays and the NSOG array was used. For non-Chilko sockeye, these values are summarized in the file ‘Non-Chilko travel times to NSOG’ and are given in the column ‘TT (days)’ with the units being a single day (24 hours). These values for Chilko fish can be calculated from the detection data provided.