

Figure S1. Semilog plots of taxa vs. surface area (m²) of debris object, by cruise

Solid line is an exponential non-linear least squares regression. a) 2009 Eastern Pacific

(Kendall's tau, $\tau=0.561$, $N=208$, $P<0.001$); b) 2011 Eastern Pacific (Kendall's tau, $\tau=0.650$,

$N=13$, $P=0.003$); c) 2012 Western Pacific (Kendall's tau, $\tau=0.062$, $N=21$, $P=0.710$). No fit line is

included in (c) due to the lack of a significant correlation, which was caused by limited sample

size of large objects. Differences in x-axis scale between 2009 and 2011/2012 are due to

different sampling methodologies.

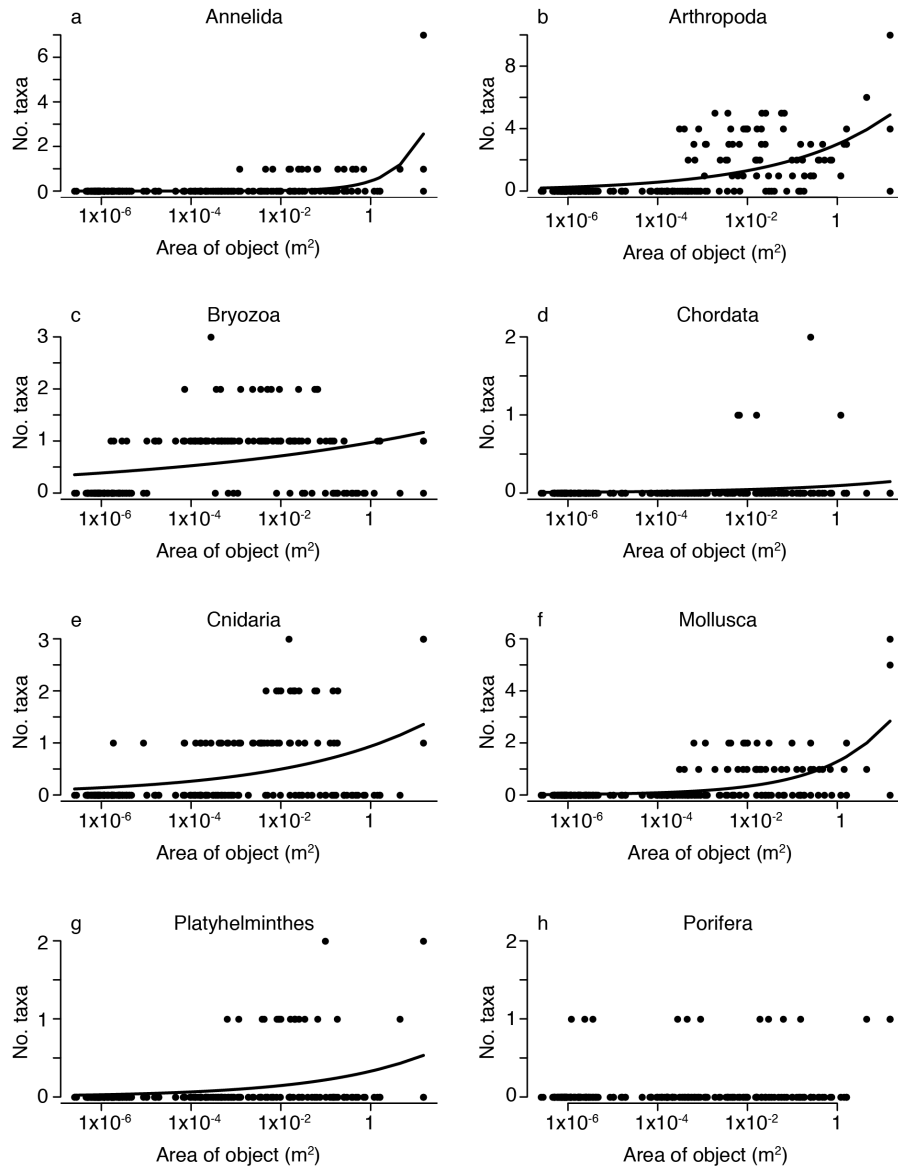


Figure S2. Semilog plots of taxa vs. surface area (m^2) of debris object, by phylum

Solid line is an exponential non-linear least squares regression. All following statistics are for Kendall's tau, with sample size $N=242$. a) Annelida, $\tau=0.304$, $P<0.001$; b) Arthropoda, $\tau=0.526$, $P<0.001$; c) Bryozoa, $\tau=0.447$, $P<0.001$; d) Chordata, $\tau=0.142$, $P=0.007$; e) Cnidaria, $\tau=0.394$; $P<0.001$; f) Mollusca, $\tau=0.417$, $P<0.001$; g) Platyhelminthes, $\tau=0.267$, $P<0.001$; h) Porifera, $\tau=0.163$, $P=0.002$. If the 4 largest objects are excluded, all relationships remain significant with the exception of Porifera ($\tau=0.082$, $P=0.121$).