

Table 1. Demographic estimates used for testing competing models of grayling response to winter habitat, spawning habitat, non-native predation, and spring hydrology.

Species	Average survival rate (maximum survival rate)			
	$\gamma_{t-2}$	$\delta_{t-2}$	$\varepsilon_{t-1}$	$\theta_t$
Arctic grayling <sup>1,2,3</sup>	<b>0.014 (0.035)</b> 15-100; 0-90 d 90 days	<b>0.25 (0.48)</b> 100-150; 90 d -1 y .75 year	<b>0.44 (0.68)</b> 153-211; 1-2 y 1 year	<b>0.74 (0.87)</b> 263-340; 2-3 y 1 year
Bull trout <sup>4</sup>	--	0.23 (0.38) 121-170; 2 y 1 year	--	--
Chinook salmon <sup>5</sup>	--	0.16 (0.48) 61-115; 90 d- 1.2 y 0.95 year	--	--
Bull trout <sup>6</sup>	--	0.09 (0.60) 121-170; 2y 1 year	0.45 (0.85) 171-220; 3y 1 year	--
Brown trout <sup>7</sup>	--	0.26 (0.47) 120-175; 0.5-1 y .75 year	0.43 (0.50) 200-305; 1-3 y 1 year	--

<sup>1</sup>Katzman 1998; <sup>2</sup>Mogen 1996; <sup>3</sup>Paterson 2014; <sup>4</sup>Bowerman, T. and P. Budy 2012; <sup>5</sup>Achord, S., R. Zabel, and B. Sanford 2007; <sup>6</sup>Al-Chokhachy, R. and P. Budy 2008; <sup>7</sup>Dieterman, D.J. and R.J.H. Hoxmeier 2011.