**Appendix A.**

Detailed explanation of data subsetting and model fitting procedure for both model types.

The logistic model was fitted to our $n$ (=20) observations $N_i$ ($i = 1, \ldots, n$) for years $t$ (with $t = i + 1993$). We have $n - 1$ (=19) data points, namely $(N_i, N_{i+1})$ with ($i = 1, \ldots, n - 1$). We fitted as follows:

- No breakpoints: $N_{i+1} = N_i\left(1 + r\left(1 - \frac{N_i}{K}\right)\right) + \varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon \hat{=} N(0, \sigma^2)$ (where ε is a normally distributed stochastic variable with mean zero and variance $\sigma^2$). Thus, three parameters were estimated: $r$ and $K$ plus variance estimate $\sigma^2$ for the full data set $N_i$ with $i = 1, \ldots, n - 1$
- One breakpoint: $N_{i+1} = N_i\left(1 + r_q\left(1 - \frac{N_i}{K_q}\right)\right) + \varepsilon_q$ with $\varepsilon_q \hat{=} N(0, {\sigma_q}^2)$ and $(q = 1,2)$. Thus six parameters $r_1, K_1, {\sigma_1}^2, r_2, K_2$, and ${\sigma_2}^2$ were estimated for two subsets of the full data set, namely subset 1: $N_i$ with $i = 1, \ldots, n_1$ ($n_1 \geq 3$) and respectively subset 2: $N_j$ with $j = n_1 + 1, \ldots, n - 1$ and $n - n_1 - 1 \geq 3$.
- Two breakpoints: $N_{i+1} = N_i\left(1 + r_q\left(1 - \frac{N_i}{K_q}\right)\right) + \varepsilon_q$ with $\varepsilon_q \hat{=} N(0, {\sigma_q}^2)$ and $(q = 1,2,3)$. Thus nine parameters $r_1, K_1, {\sigma_1}^2, r_2, K_2, {\sigma_2}^2, r_3, K_3$ and ${\sigma_3}^2$ were estimated for three subsets of the full data set, respectively, namely subset 1: $N_i$ with $i = 1, \ldots, n_1$ ($n_1 \geq 3$), subset 2: $N_j$ with $j = n_1 + 1, \ldots, n_2$ ($n_2 - n_1 \geq 3$) and subset 3: $N_k$ with $k = n_2 + 1, \ldots, n - 1$ ($n - n_2 - n_3 - 1 \geq 3$).
- Two breakpoints: $N_{i+1} = N_i\left(1 + r_q\left(1 - \frac{N_i}{K_q}\right)\right) + \varepsilon_q$ with $\varepsilon_q \hat{=} N(0, {\sigma_q}^2)$ and $(q = 1,2)$. Thus six parameters were estimated: $r_1, K_1, {\sigma_1}^2, r_2, K_2$, and ${\sigma_2}^2$ for the two subsets of the full data set, respectively subset 1: $N_i$ with $i = 1, \ldots, n_1, n_2 + 1, \ldots, n - 1$ ($n_1 \geq 3, n - n_2 - 1 \geq 3$) and subset 2: $N_j$ with $j = n_1 + 1, \ldots, n_2$ ($n_2 - n_1 \geq 3$)

The same procedure was used, *mutatis mutandis,* for fitting the Ricker model.