Supplementary Material

Incorrect estimation of predator-prey mass ratios from stable isotopes

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Methods

All code for simulations is available at github.com/baumlab/ppmr-isotopes

Figures

Figure S1: Predator prey mass ratio (PPMR) estimates calculated from additive (grey) and scaled (red) estimates of trophic level across a range of $\delta^{15}N_{base}$ (4-11‰). (a) PPMR estimates for a low $\delta^{15}N$ community (initial $\delta^{15}N$ similar to $\delta^{15}N_{base}$). (b) PPMR estimates for a high $\delta^{15}N$ community (initial $\delta^{15}N$ 6 above $\delta^{15}N_{base}$). Note the different scales on the y-axes. In both sample types, PPMR is approximately 2000 under the additive approach.

Figure S2: Predator prey mass ratio (PPMR) estimates calculated from additive (grey) and scaled (red) estimates of trophic level across a range of $\delta^{15}N_{base}$ (4-11‰). (a) PPMR estimates for a low $\delta^{15}N$ community (initial $\delta^{15}N$ similar to $\delta^{15}N_{base}$). (b) PPMR estimates for a high $\delta^{15}N$ community (initial $\delta^{15}N$ 6 above $\delta^{15}N_{base}$). Note the different scales on the y-axes. In both sample types, PPMR is approximately 100 under the additive approach.

Figure S1:

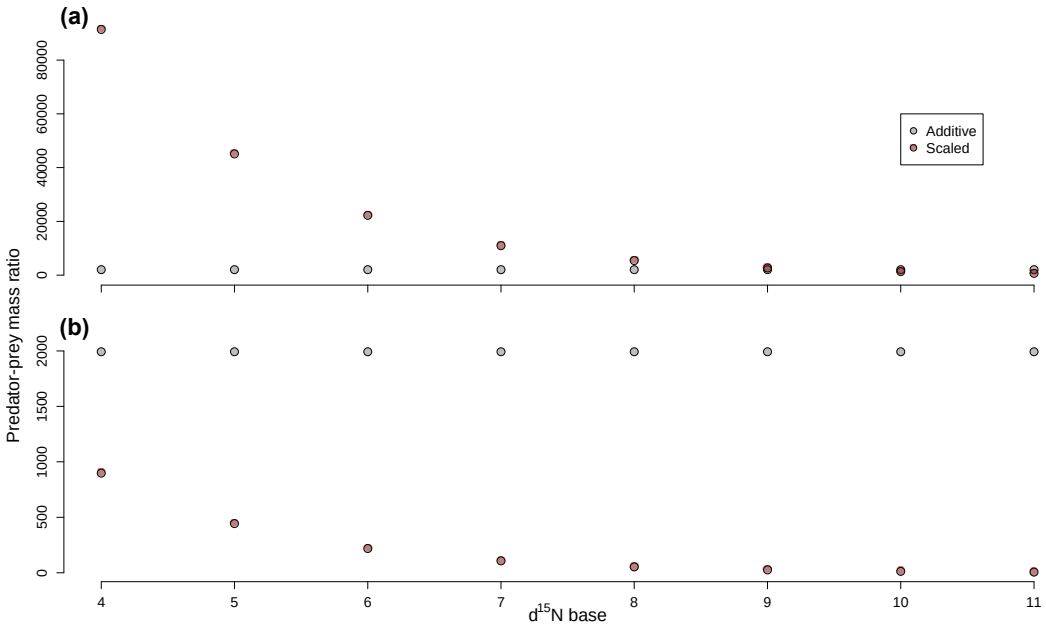

Figure S2: