The following supplement accompanies the article

Estimation of predator–prey mass ratios using stable isotopes: sources of errors

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Methods

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

Figures

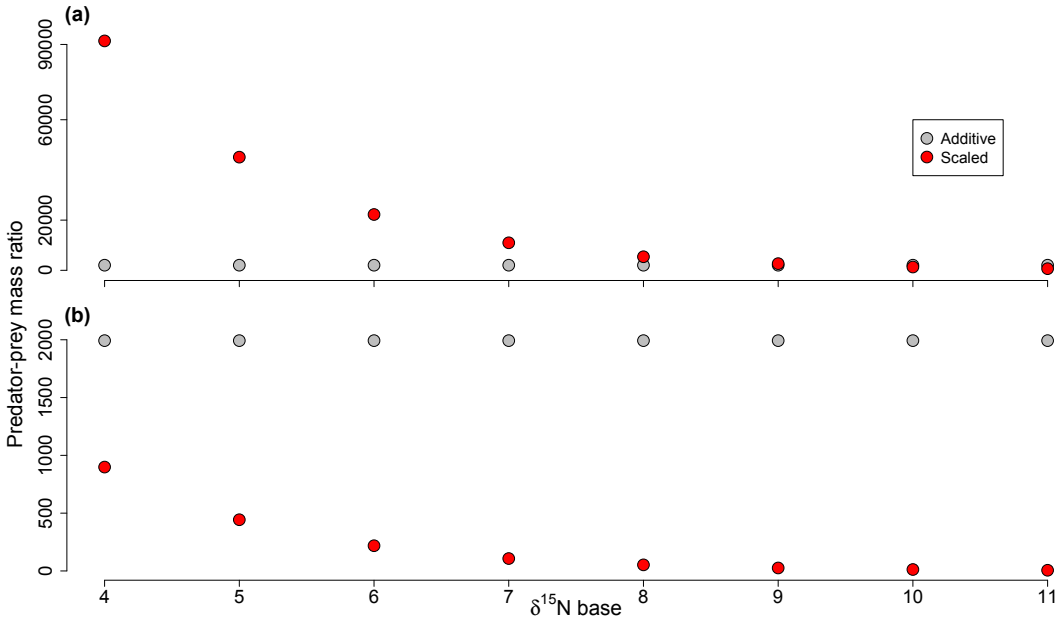

Fig. S1. Predator prey mass ratio (PPMR) estimates calculated from additive (grey) and scaled (red) estimates of trophic level across a range of $\delta^{15}N_{base}$ (4-11‰). (a) PPMR estimates for a low $\delta^{15}N$ community (initial $\delta^{15}N$ similar to $\delta^{15}N_{base}$). (b) PPMR estimates 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

Fig. 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