Supporting Information

Kondoh 10.1073/pnas.0805870105

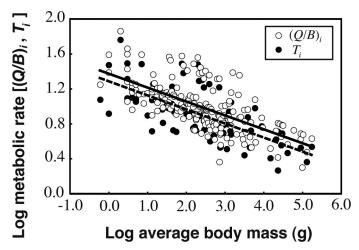


Fig. S1. Bioenergetic-allometric relationships in the Caribbean food web. The relationship between the annual food-consumption per unit biomass $[(Q/B)_i]$ and average body mass (linear regression: $b = -0.159 \pm 0.013$, $t_{194} = -12.5$, P < 0.001) and the relationship between mass-specific respiration rate (T_i) and average body mass ($b = -0.161 \pm 0.019$, $t_{80} = -8.36$, P < 0.001).

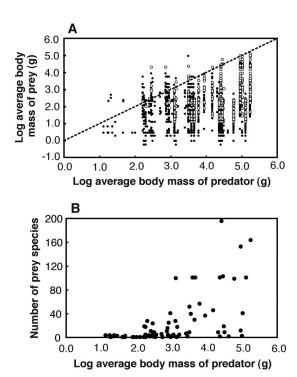


Fig. S2. The body-size related patterns in the Caribbean food web.(A) The relationship between the average body mass of predator and the average body mass of its prey. The broken line represents that [prey body mass] = [predator body mass]. In most cases, a predator is larger than its prey. This is true for IGPrey-IGPredator pairs (open circles). (B) A predator with a larger body mass tends to have more species in its diet. Those relationships taken together give rise to the pattern that $(DC)_{RC} > (DC)_{RP}$ in IGP modules.