Eco-evolutionary feedbacks promote fluctuating selection and long-term stability of species-rich antagonistic networks

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Supporting Information

Table S3: Comparison of population and trait dynamics (intercepts ± standard error) among selection scenarios: both environmental and interaction selection weak (β_1), strong (β_2), stronger interaction than environmental selection (β_3) and stronger environmental than interaction selection (β_4).

	$\beta_{1(both\ weak)}$	$\beta_{2(both\ strong)}$	$\beta_{3(interaction\ stronger)}$	$\beta_{4(environmental\ stronger)}$
Mean abundance	0.06 ± 0.001	0.06 ± 0.001	0.075 ± 0.001	0.06 ± 0.001
Abundance variance	0.015 ± 0.0003	0.016 ± 0.0004	0.002 ± 0.0004	0.016 ± 0.0004
Mean trait (log)	-4.1 ± 0.02	-4.15 ± 0.03	-3 ± 0.03	-4.1 ± 0.03
Trait variance (log)	-7.4 ± 0.02	-7.5 ± 0.03	-2.2 ± 0.03	-12 ± 0.03
Mean interaction fluctuating selection (log)	1.01 ± 0.05	0.98 ± 0.07	4.97 ± 0.05	-2.14 ± 0.05
Fluctuating selection variance (log)	-0.67 ± 0.26	-0.7 ± 0.26	6.96 ± 0.26	-5.27 ± 0.26