Investigating trophic level variability in Celtic Sea fish predators
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**Figure captions**

Figure 1. Location of the ICES subdivisions (VIIf,g,h,j) of the Celtic Sea

Figure 2. Density histograms for all individual trophic levels ($T_L$) analysed of the Celtic Sea fish predators

Figure 3. Comparison of trophic level for the five species of interest as estimated in the present study (■), derived from stable isotopes of nitrogen in the Celtic Sea (□) and the North Sea (■), and extracted from the FishBase database (□). Cod = Atlantic cod; Had = Haddock; Hke = Hake; Meg = Megrim; Whg = Whiting. Vertical lines indicate standard deviation when available.

Figure 4. Comparison of trophic levels (mean ± standard deviation) estimated for the Celtic Sea fish predators: (a) Different levels of taxonomic resolution for the prey: high resolution in abscissa and low resolution (broad taxonomic group) in ordinate; (b) Different sources of prey $T_L$s: prey $T_L$s derived from stable isotopes in abscissa and extracted from the FishBase database in ordinate. Cod = Atlantic cod; Had = Haddock; Hke = Hake; Meg = Megrim; Whg = Whiting.

Figure 5. Trophic level ($T_L$) as a function of length (generalized additive model GAM, gaussian family, identity link function). No significant effect of length on the $T_L$ of haddock was detected. Whiskers on the abscissa axis indicate data presence.
Figure 6. Boxplots for all individual omnivory indices ($O_I$) analysed of the Celtic Sea fish predators.