

Investigating trophic level variability in Celtic Sea fish predators

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Figure captions

Figure 1. Location of the ICES subdivisions (VIII f,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 = Megrin; Whg = Whiting. Vertical lines indicate standard deviation when available

Figure 4. Comparison of trophic levels (mean \pm 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 = Megrin; 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