

Naman, S. M., Ueda, R. and Sato, T. 2019. Predation risk and resource abundance mediate foraging behaviour and intraspecific resource partitioning among consumers in dominance hierarchies. – Oikos doi: 10.1111/oik.05954

Appendix 1

Table A1. GLMM results for the change in foraging rates from before to after predator exposure and the difference in foraging rates between subdominant and dominant individuals. χ^2 and p-values are from sequential likelihood ratio tests. R^2_{Marginal} indicates the proportion of variation explained by only fixed effects; $R^2_{\text{Conditional}}$ indicates the variance explained by fixed and random effects.

Model term	χ^2	p	R^2_{Marginal}	$R^2_{\text{Conditional}}$
<u>Change in foraging rates after predator exposure</u>				
<i>Appearance rate</i>			0.36	0.49
Body size	11.26	< 0.01		
Resources	1.2	0.28		
Body size \times Resources	1.5	0.21		
<i>Foraging frequency</i>			0.36	0.60
Body size	16.85	0		
Resources	0.11	0.73		
Body size \times Resources	0.18	0.75		
<i>Actual foraging rate</i>			0.37	0.62
Body size	15.69	< 0.01		
Resources	0.41	0.52		
Body size \times Resources	0.14	0.70		
<u>Subdominant-dominant foraging differences</u>				
<i>Appearance rate</i>			0.31	0.31
Resources	0.31	0.58		
Time	10.20	< 0.01		
Resources \times Time	10.11	< 0.01		
<i>Foraging frequency</i>			0.50	0.56
Resources	2.77	0.10		
Time	23.87	0.00		
Resources \times Time	0.29	0.59		
<i>Actual Foraging Rate</i>			0.38	0.39
Resources	< 0.01	0.58		
Time	18.61	< 0.01		
Resources \times Time	3.06	0.08		

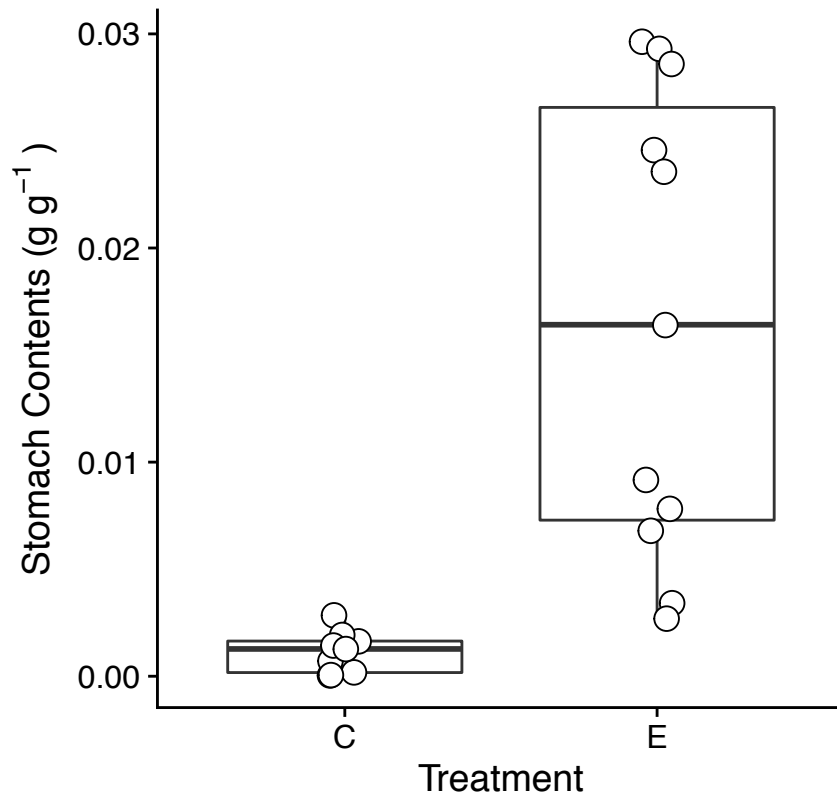


Figure A1. Mass specific stomach content biomass (g dry mass invertebrates / g wet mass fish⁻¹) of masu salmon in control (C) and elevated resource (E) treatments. Stomach contents were collected with gastric lavage two weeks prior to the experiment. Contents were stored in 75% ethanol, identified to order, oven dried at 60°C, and weighed in the laboratory. Mealworms constituted ~70% of the stomach content biomass in elevated treatments on average.