Oikos

OIK-04094

Marklund, M. H. K., Svanbäck, R., Zha, Y., Scharnweber, K. and Eklöv, P. 2017. The influence of habitat accessibility on the dietary and morphological specialisation of an aquatic predator. – Oikos doi: 10.1111/oik.04094

Appendix 1

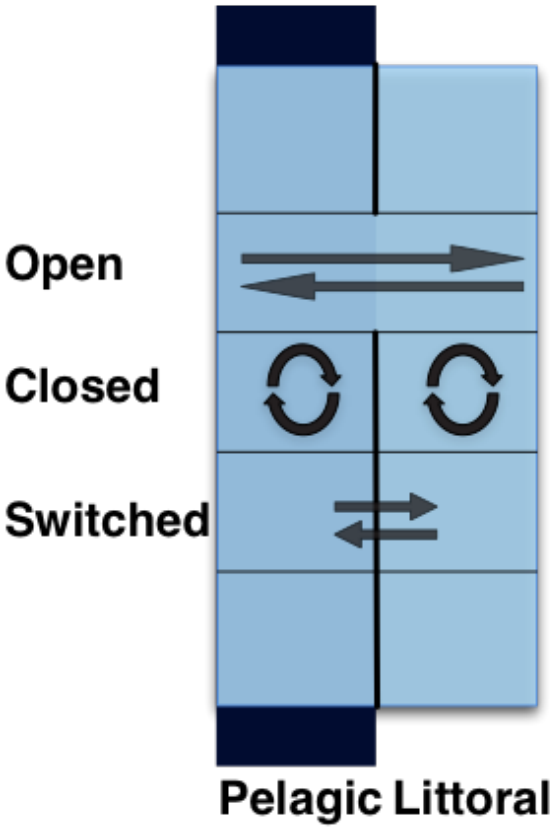

Figure A1. Graphical display of one of the five ponds used in this study. Each pond contained each treatment and controls at either end of the pond. Treatment placement was decided by a rolling schedule as such every pond had a different layout where pond 1 would go from control, open, closed, switched and lastly control, while pond 2 would go from control, switched, open, closed and control. Each treatment enclosure had a pelagic side, created by plastic on the sediment and a littoral side with full access to the sediment. The treatments were: Open: no barrier between the pelagic and littoral side of the treatment, the perch could move freely between the habitats; Closed: barrier between the pelagic and littoral side of the treatment, i.e. the perch could not move between the habitats at any point during the experimental period; Switched: barrier between the pelagic and littoral side of the treatment, i.e. the perch could not move between the habitats, but they were manually moved every two weeks (half of the population was moved from the pelagic habitat to the littoral habitat while the other half was moved from the littoral to the pelagic habitat).