

The following supplement accompanies the article

Food web constraints on larval growth in subtropical coral reef and pelagic fishes

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Marine Ecology Progress Series 650: 19–36

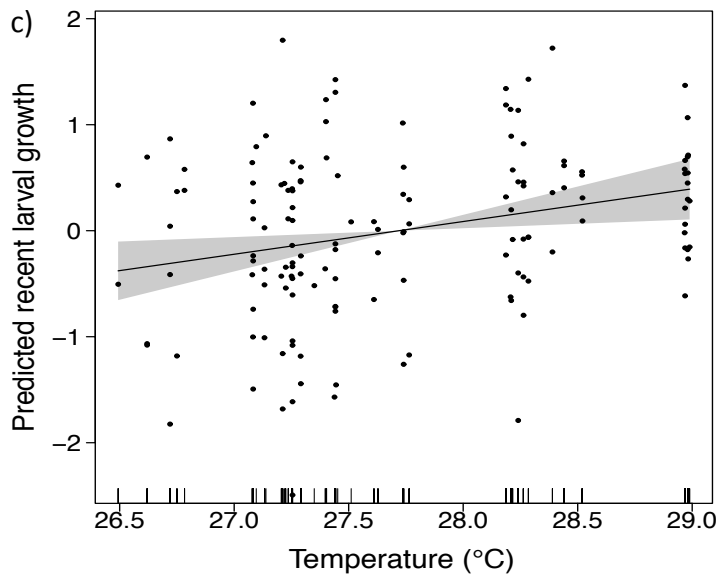
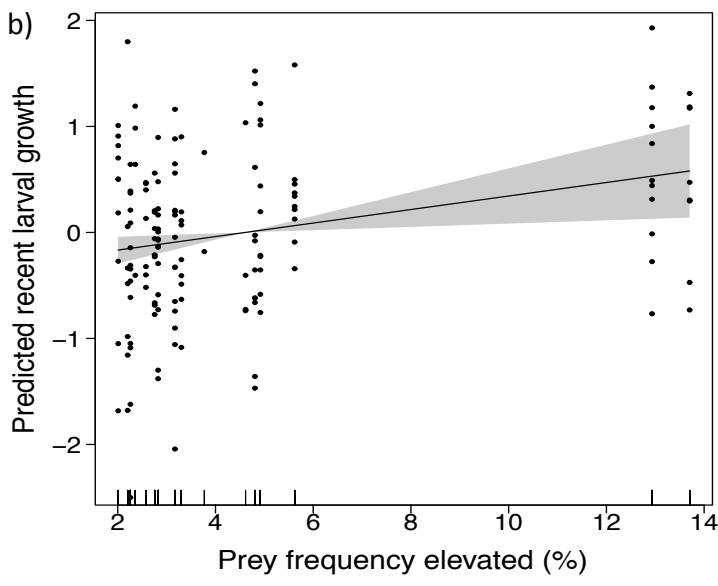
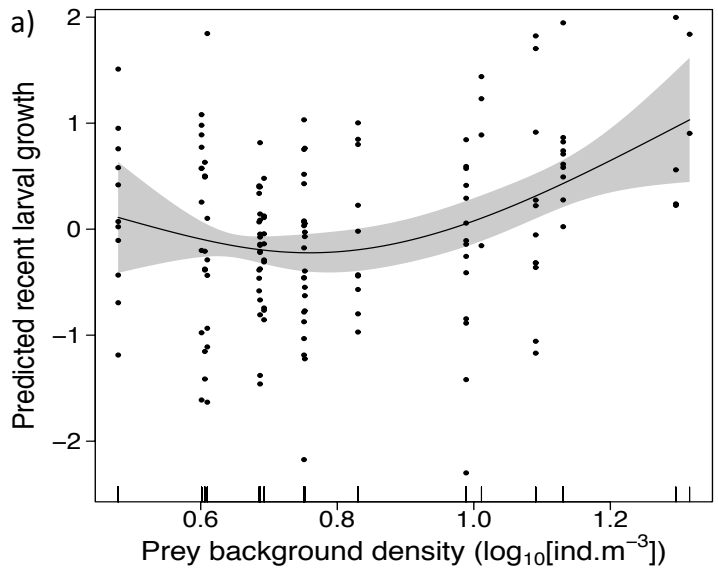


Figure S1. Model results of the partial effect of (a) prey background density (*BD*), (b) prey frequency elevated (*FE*), and (c) temperature on recent growth of *Thalassoma bifasciatum*. Predicted recent growth is expressed as a detrended growth index. Fitted lines, 95% confidence intervals (grey shaded areas) and partial residuals (dots) are shown; whiskers on x-axes are field observations for that covariate.

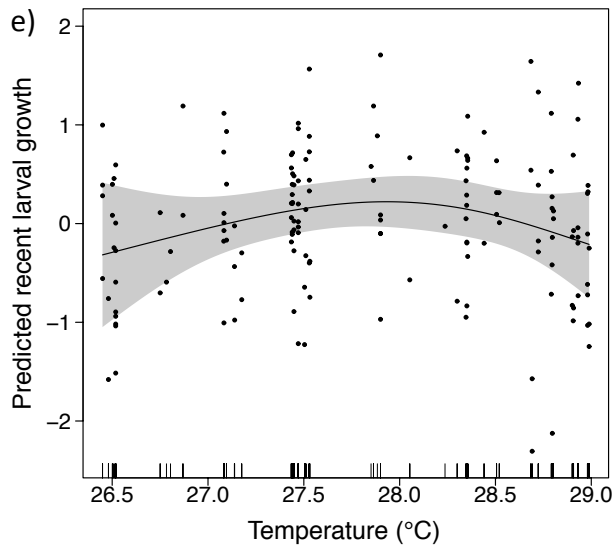
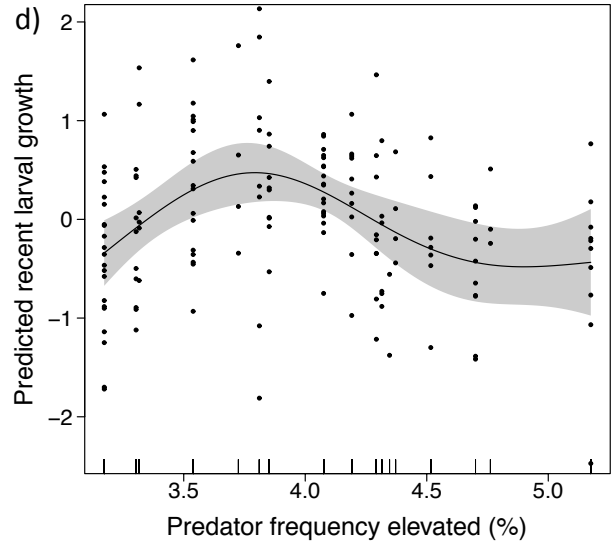
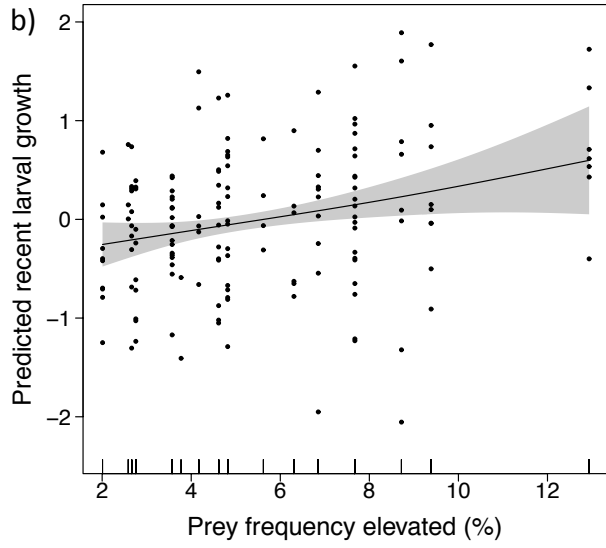
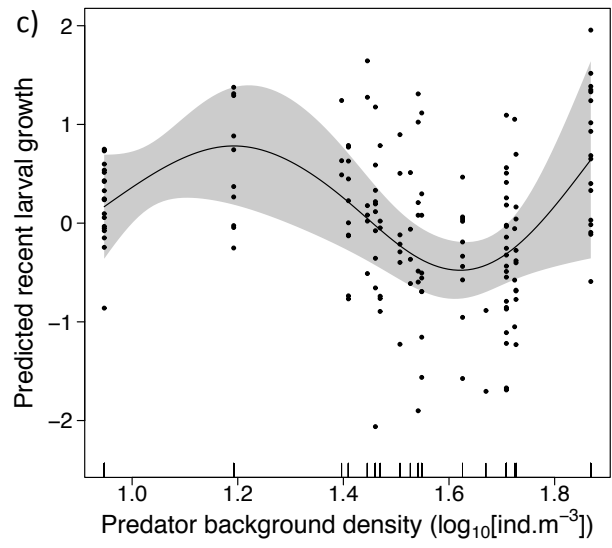
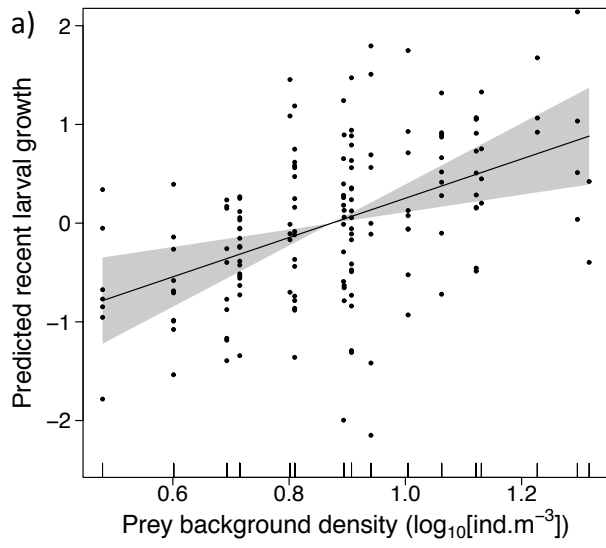


Figure S2. Model results of the partial effect of (a) prey background density (*BD*), (b) prey frequency elevated (*FE*), (c) predator *BD*, (d) predator *FE*, and (e) temperature on recent growth of *Xyrichtys novacula*. Predicted recent growth is expressed as a detrended growth index. Fitted lines, 95% confidence intervals (grey shaded areas) and partial residuals (dots) are shown; whiskers on x-axes are field observations for that covariate.

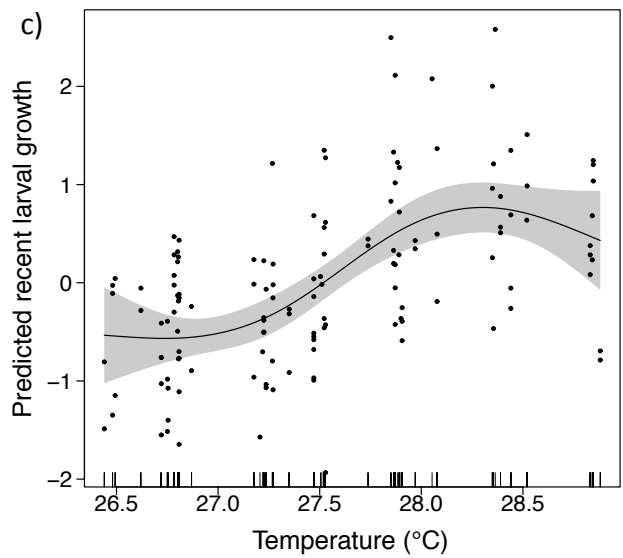
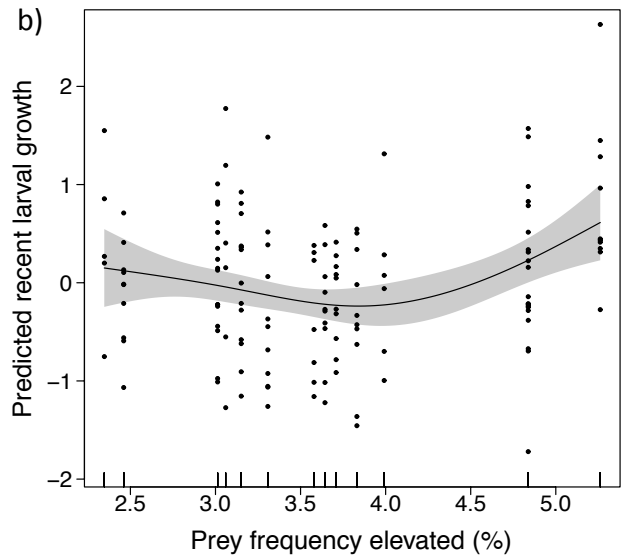
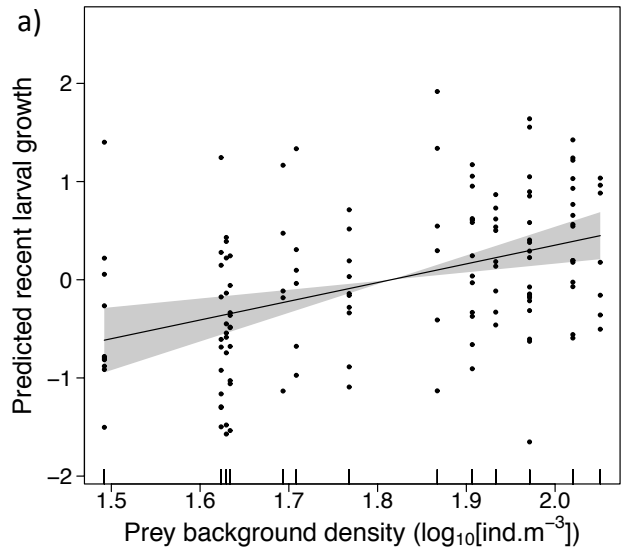


Figure S3. Model results of the partial effect of (a) prey background density (*BD*), (b) prey frequency elevated (*FE*), and (c) temperature on recent growth of *Katsuwonus pelamis*. Predicted recent growth is expressed as a detrended growth index. Fitted lines, 95% confidence intervals (grey shaded areas) and partial residuals (dots) are shown; whiskers on x-axes are field observations for that covariate.