Metadata for:

"Increasing availability of palatable prey induces predator-dependence and increases predation on unpalatable prey"

Thomas J. Hossie*, Kevin Chan & Dennis L. Murray

Scientific Reports (2021) 11:6763

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-86080-x

* Please direct questions to the corresponding author at thossie@trentu.ca

Data files:

toad_palatability.csv

- Results from 'Prey Palatability' trials.
- Prey were offered to dragonfly nymphs one a time in the one of four sequences.
  - TT = Toad – Toad, TL = Toad - Leopard, LT = Leopard - Toad, LL = Leopard - Leopard

multiprey_T_1h.csv

- Results from functional response experiment trials, excluding Leopard frog only trials
- Number of prey remaining after dragonfly nymphs were allowed to feed for 1 h.

multiprey_L_1h.csv

- Results from functional response experiment trials, excluding Toad only trials
- Number of prey remaining after dragonfly nymphs were allowed to feed for 1 h.

multiprey_PreyPreference.csv

- Number of prey remaining after dragonfly nymphs were allowed to feed for 3 h.
- Excludes data from trials with a single prey type

Multi-prey_SurplusKilling.csv

- Number of prey (of each type) killed but not consumed (i.e., "wasted") after dragonfly nymphs were allowed to feed for 3 h.
  - Operationally, these are counts of prey carcasses that were < 50% consumed.
- Excludes data from two trials where wasteful killing data was missing (incidentally not recorded).
  - Missing data points were from the following treatments:
    - Predator = 1, Leopard = 20, Toad = 60
    - Predator = 6, Leopard = 8, Toad = 16