* The main reason is probably that the framework is based only on the theoretical level. Without any empirical validation, I can think about potential flaws why this approach may fail.

> write something about the purpose of this idea paper: proposing a new experimental framework idea and can be tested later in the field, so at this current stage is purely theoretical but later will test it our with empirical data

* First, it is unclear what organization level of IGP the framework aims to quantify, species pair-wise intensity or community-level?

> This framework works at the community level. There could be quite a few variations at the individual level, but if we collect enough shared prey and top predator samples, then the average responses should be reflective the overall situation in the field

* I am not a specialist in stable isotope analyses but I guess the amount of δ15N per se, delta or absolute, is unable to determine the mesopredator prey to the species level? I think that the same amount of delta δ15N can be achieved in several ways which may consequently bias the inferences based on the proposed framework. For example, the inferences may be affected by predation by a top predator on various mesopredator species that themselves may differ in degree of IGP and cannibalism (e.g. Michalko et al. 2022; Oikos e08355). Even in agroecosystems, there are tens of species of mesopredators that differ in this respect. For example, if a researcher selects a mesopredator species with a high level of cannibalism to create the reference curve, the IGP might be under-estimated if a top predator individual collected from the field would preferentially prey on a mesopredator species with a low incidence of cannibalism than a mesopredator species with high incidence (and vice-versa). A similar issue arises even at the intra-specific level of a mesopredator as differently sized individuals engage differently in cannibalism (e.g. Rypstra & Samu 2005; J. Arachnol. 33: 390–397). In other words, how to separate intense IGP on mesopredators at a lower trophic level from the weak predation on mesopredators at the higher trophic level in the field?

> Yes, there could be multiple mesopredators and even shared prey in the field, with different isotopic signatures. This is indeed one of the limitations of this approach. However, as mentioned, the framework will first be tested in systems where the food webs are relatively simple so that the potential interfering effects from other species can be minimized. In fact, even if there are some variations (), the average responses should still fairly reflect the reality given large enough samples. So again, this framework aims to quantify IGP at community level, not IGP for each individual.

* I am also a little bit skeptical about the labour/efficiency ratio if one should construct reference curves for mesopredator species and in all experimental combinations (e.g. management types in agroecosystems).

> Revise the feeding trail and it shouldn’t take too much time and effort to construct the curve. For arthropod, one to two months would be enough.

* I wonder why the theoretical framework is based/interpreted on spiders even though no experiments were conducted. Why not on generalist predators in general?

> Yes, revise the feeding trails and explicitly say that the study use spiders as an example but the same principle applies to other generalist predators as well, as long as the organisms are amenable to experimental feeding trials.

* Indeed, the last sentence of the discussion ("If proven successful, the current framework can be extended…") conveys the idea that the author himself does not know about the method's effectiveness.

> This is of course the very initiation of the idea and still remains to be validated in the field. That’s why I use "If proven successful, the current framework can be extended to other systems".

* Moreover, I would like to see the interpretation of Fig. 1e with real data and a deeper discussion on how such data interpolation (lines 63-64) can be used to estimate the degree of intraguild predation.

> Provide an example