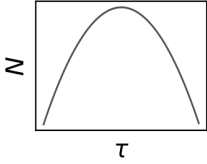
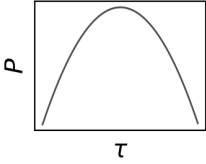
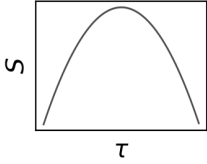
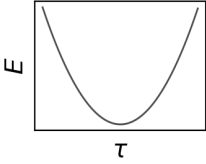
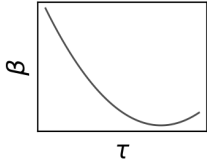
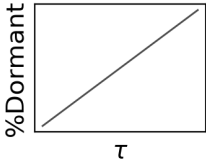
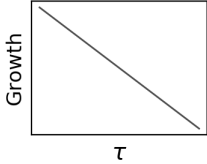
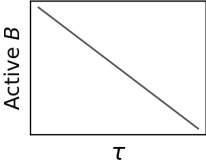
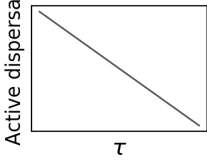
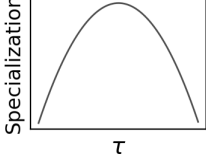
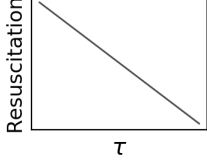
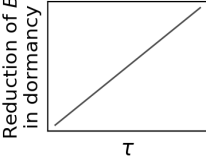
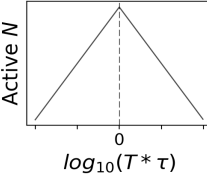


Community-level predictions			
Prediction	Pattern	Prediction	Pattern
1. Total abundance (N) should be lowest at low τ due to washout and at high τ due to low resource resupply.		2. Productivity (P) should be lowest at low τ due to washout and at high τ due to low resource resupply.	
3. Species richness (S) should be lowest at low τ due to selection to resist washout and at high τ due to selection on persistence.		4. Species evenness (E) should be lowest at intermediate τ , reflecting competition and the constraining influence of N and S .	
5. Species turnover (W) should decrease with greater τ , reflecting less immigration and greater persistence. W may then increase, due to loss of species at low S .		6. The percent of individuals in a dormant state should increase with greater τ due to insufficient resource resupply and decreased threat of washout.	
Trait-level predictions			
Prediction	Pattern	Prediction	Pattern
7. Intrinsic rates of growth should decrease with greater τ , reflecting of growing quickly in rapidly moving systems and of growing less quickly in resource deplete conditions.		8. Active basal metabolic rate (B) should decrease with greater τ , reflecting pressures to accomplish similar rates of energetically costly processes at lower energetic costs.	
9. Rates of active dispersal should decrease with greater τ , reflecting advantages of strong dispersal in rapidly moving systems and the costs of active dispersal in resource deplete systems.		10. Resource specialization should be low at short and long τ . Specialization should increase as resource partitioning emerges among greater numbers of competing species.	
11. Rates of resuscitation from dormancy should decrease with greater τ , reflecting the disadvantage of being dormant at short τ and the costs of active metabolism at long τ .		12. Increasing τ should select for a greater reduction of basal metabolic rate (B) when individuals go dormant.	
Equivalence predictions			
Prediction	Pattern	Prediction	Pattern
13. The difference between the rates of energetically costly traits T and $1/\tau$ represents the match between resource supply and energetic costs. N should be greatest when $T = 1/\tau$.		14. The difference between the rates of energetically costly traits T and $1/\tau$ represents the match between resource supply and energetic costs. P should be greatest when $T = 1/\tau$.	