Reference	Title	Food webs	Model reference	Growth rate function	Functional response	Implementation
Otto et al., 2007	Allometric degree distributions facilitate food-web stability	modules from 5 natural food webs	Yodzis & Ines, 1992	productivity = :species	Type II (:h = 1 and :c = 0)	Not released
Rall et al., 2007	Food-web connectance and predator interference dampen the paradox of enrichment	Cascade model, Niche model and Nested hierarchy model	Yodzis & Ines, 1992	productivity = :species	Type II (:h = 1, :c =0), III (:h = 2, :c = 0) and predator interference, (:h = 1, :c = 1) or gradient (1<:h<2 and 0<:c<4)	Not released
Brose, 2008	Complex food webs prevent competitive exclusion among producer species	Niche model	Yodzis & Ines, 1992	Producer–nutrient model (Brose et al., 2005a,b)	Hill exponent (:h) and predator interference (:c) randomly drawn from truncated normal distributions.	Not released
Williams, 2008	Effects of network and dynamical model structure on species persistence in large model food webs	Cascade model, Niche model Generalized cascade model and random model.	Brose et al. 2006; Williams et al. 2007; Williams and Martinez 2004; Yodzis and Innes 1992	:productivity = :species, :system or :competitive	Type II (:h = 1, :c = 0), Weak type III (:h = 1.2, :c = 0) or Weak predator interference (:h = 1, :c = 0.5)	Not released
Stouffer & Bascompte, 2010	Understanding food-web persistence from local to global scales	Niche model	Yodzis & Ines 1992	productivity = :species	Type II (:h = 1, :c = 0)	Not released
Binzer et al., 2011	The susceptibility of species to extinctions in model communities	Niche model	Yodzis & Ines, 1992	productivity = :system	Hill exponent (:h) and predator interference (:c) randomly drawn from truncated normal distributions.	Not released
Curtsdotter et al., 2011	Robustness to secondary extinctions: Comparing trait-based sequential deletions in static and dynamic food webs	Niche model	Brose, 2008; Rall et al., 2008	productivity = :system	Hill exponent (:h) and predator interference (:c) randomly drawn from truncated normal distributions.	Not released
Stouffer & Bascompte, 2011	Compartmentalization increases food-web persistence	Niche model and natural food webs	Yodzis & Ines, 1992	productivity = :species	Type II (:h = 1, :c = 0)	Not released
Kéfi et al., 2016	How Structured Is the Entangled Bank? TheSurprisingly Simple Organization of MultiplexEcological Networks Leads to IncreasedPersistence and Resilience	Natural food web and randomization	Brose, 2008; Yodzis & Ines 1992	productivity = :competitive (see Kéfi et al., 2016 for more details)	Type III (see Kéfi et al., 2016 for more details)	Not released
Iles & Novak, 2016	Complexity Increases Predictability in Allometrically Constrained Food Webs	Niche model	Williams & Martinez, 2004	productivity = :system	Saturating Type III–like functional response :h = 3	Not released
Schneider et al., 2016	Animal diversity and ecosystem functioning in dynamic food webs	Simulated (see Schneider et al., 2016 for more details)	Brose et al., 2008	Producer–nutrient model	Hill exponent (:h) and predator interference (:c) randomly drawn from truncated normal distributions.	Released

Table S1: List of published papers since 2007 that have used Yodzis and Ines (1992) mathematical model. The Food Webs column gives the type of data the model was applied to. The growth rate function and functional response columns show how the choice of parameters made in the papers can be reproduced using the BioEnergeticFoodwebs package.