Predator-prey relationships are ubiquitous throughout the world.

The natural environment is full of interactions between organisms. These interactions can either be beneficial like mutualism such as plant producing nectar for ants which defend them or detrimental such as predator and prey.

Animals come in many different shapes and sizes and they can be seen interacting with each other in many forms. One of the most common type of interaction is the predator-prey relationship which generates food webs. In predator-prey interactions, we can see that 90% of predators are bigger than the prey that they eat (JOEL E. COHEN,1993). In general, literature suggests that there is a correlation between prey mass and predator mass (Brose 2006). There are a variety of factors that can affect predator-prey interactions. From the *Marine predator and prey body sizes* dataset created by Barnes et al (2008), we determined that location and feeding behavior are just two of the aforementioned factors that could influence this interaction.

From the 7 models: choose best model.

Generally graph of predator prey mass

Table of AIC, data output of model itself. Table describing models roughly

Next meeting:

Continue writing