Baby: Habitat productivity can shape the structure of food webs. Increased habitat productivity can increase food chain lengths as habitats support more species or as increased resources increases the ability of organisms to take advantage of different resource pools (e.g. Young et al. 2013, other food chain length studies). Something with Layman et al. papers related to niche breadth with resource availability as well.

Werewolf: While it has been established that habitat productivity can increase food chain length, there are multiple mechanisms by which this could occur.

1. Predators may shift to new resources at higher trophic levels (niche space stays the same but shifts location)
2. Predators may become more general and feed across broader trophic groups (niche space expands beyond its current span)

Multiple lines of evidence may help us understand how and why these niche shifts take place:

1. Predators may become larger in size to access different resource pools or in response to more available resources
2. We may be able to detect diet item differences alongside shifts in niche space (either expansions or shifts in space) that explain how predators respond to different environments.
3. Does predator niche space either shift in space or expand in habitats with higher productivity?
4. Are predators larger in some locations than other, providing a mechanism or response to changes in niche space?
5. Can DNA diet items from DNA metabarcoding provide evidence of the resource pools that predators shift to-from across environmental contexts?