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 [and do something to niche space, TBD], the mechanisms by which this occurs can be context specific. For example, this could mean that predators are shifting to new resources at higher trophic levels, OR that predators are becoming more general and feeding across multiple trophic groups,

Question 1: How does resource availability influence trophic position?

Question 2: How does resource availability influence isotopic niche?

Question 3: Does resource availability enable consumers to reach a larger body size, thus providing a mechanism for shifts in trophic position or isotopic niche?

Question 4: Do consumers in environments with different resource availabilities eat distinct prey communities, and do these prey have different relative trophic positions?

Silver Bullet: