**Supplementary Figures E:**

A picture containing dark, man, holding, standing

Description automatically generated

Supp Figure 1: Ampure XP bead cleaning of DNA to remove consumer DNA, motivated by results from Krehenwinkel et al. 2016.



Supp Figure 2: Library prep, starting with attaching the CO1 primer pair with Illumina tag to diluted, bead-cleaned DNA. Then, this PCR product is bead cleaned at a 0.8x ratio and run through a subsequent PCR step to attach Illumina tag, index, and P5/P7 identifiers. This PCR product is then cleaned again at a 0.7x bead ratio, diluted to 5nM, and pooled for sequencing on an Illumina MiSeq.

A picture containing screenshot, food

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Supp Figure 3: Denoising algorithms like UNOISE3 and DADA2 take into account DNA sequence abundance and error rates to assign groups of similar sequences to one amplicon sequence variant (ASV).



Supp Figure 4: Sequencing depth determined via interpolation and extrapolation in the iNEXT package in R. All samples were sequenced to 99-100% sequencing depth.

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Supp Figure 5: Consumer DNA read abundances from A) mesocosm consumers and B) natural-environment consumers, potential diet DNA reads from C) mesocosm consumers and D) natural-environment consumers, and non-diet DNA read abundance for E) mesocosm consumers and F) natural-environment consumers that were and were not surface sterilized. The surface sterilized/not surface sterilized treatment groups are not significantly different for any type of other DNA.



Supp Figure 6: The composition by-family of other diet in the mesocosm consumers, demonstrating that both presence- and abundance-based diet communities did not shift with surface sterilization treatment. (more positive means more present/abundant in unsterilized; more negative means more present/abundant in sterilized). Families are ranked by their overall presence in the population (A) or their overall abundance in the population (B) to demonstrate that there is no skew for relatively abundant or rare families.



Supp Figure 7: The composition by-family of diet in the natural environment consumers, demonstrating that both presence- and abundance-based diet communities did not shift with surface sterilization treatment. More positive values mean more present/abundant in non-sterilized; more negative values mean more present/abundant in surface sterilized consumers). Families are ranked by their overall presence in the population (A) or their overall abundance in the population (B) to demonstrate that there is no skew for relatively abundant or rare families.

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Supp Figure 8: For natural environment consumers, per sample presence, abundance, and total richness of each diet family did not change with surface sterilization treatment.