**Uestions to ask about the auatic literature:**

**How does the size structure correspond to trait structure or functional composition of a community?**

For auatic communities, the size spectrum appears almost interchangeable sometimes with the food web structure; predator:prey body mass ratios.

I also saw at least one paper on tropical soil communities talking about which *groups* (decomposers, etc) were making gains

**Is the size structure consistent across communities?**

The “general pattern” seems to be a negative relationship between body size and abundance, with variability in that slope.

**Is the size structure stable over time?**

I mean, they’re using it to detect changes in status (degraded, overexploited, etc). So, no? but also yes, if the status doesn’t change?

**Do changes in the size structure correspond to perturbations or functional changes to the system?**

I am finding so many papers that touch on this I don’t know what to do with them all.

There seems to be a general stance that overexploitation leads to a more steeply negative size spectrum due to the loss of large species. For fisheries, especially.

**How does the size structure relate to ecosystem function (productivity)?**

**Uestions to ask about the terrestrial literature (maybe):**

**Is the size structure assumed to be stable over time?**

As far as I can tell, not more so than other macroecological patterns.

**What changes do we expect to see in the size structure over the past 40 years?**

For terrestrial vertebrates generally, large species may be in decline.

However, this may not be what we anticipate in BBS. Bird communities in the continental US may be *recovering* (I guess along with forests? I can’t remember where I picked this up), and a recent look at the mean trend found *increases* in mean body size.

**How do we expect those changes to affect/manifest in productivity?**

Possible decoupling.