Environmental warming increases the importance of high-turnover energy channels in stream food webs

James R. Junker, Wyatt F. Cross, James M. Hood, Jonathan P. Benstead, Alexander D. Huryn, Daniel Nelson, Jón S. Ólafsson, and Gísli M. Gíslason

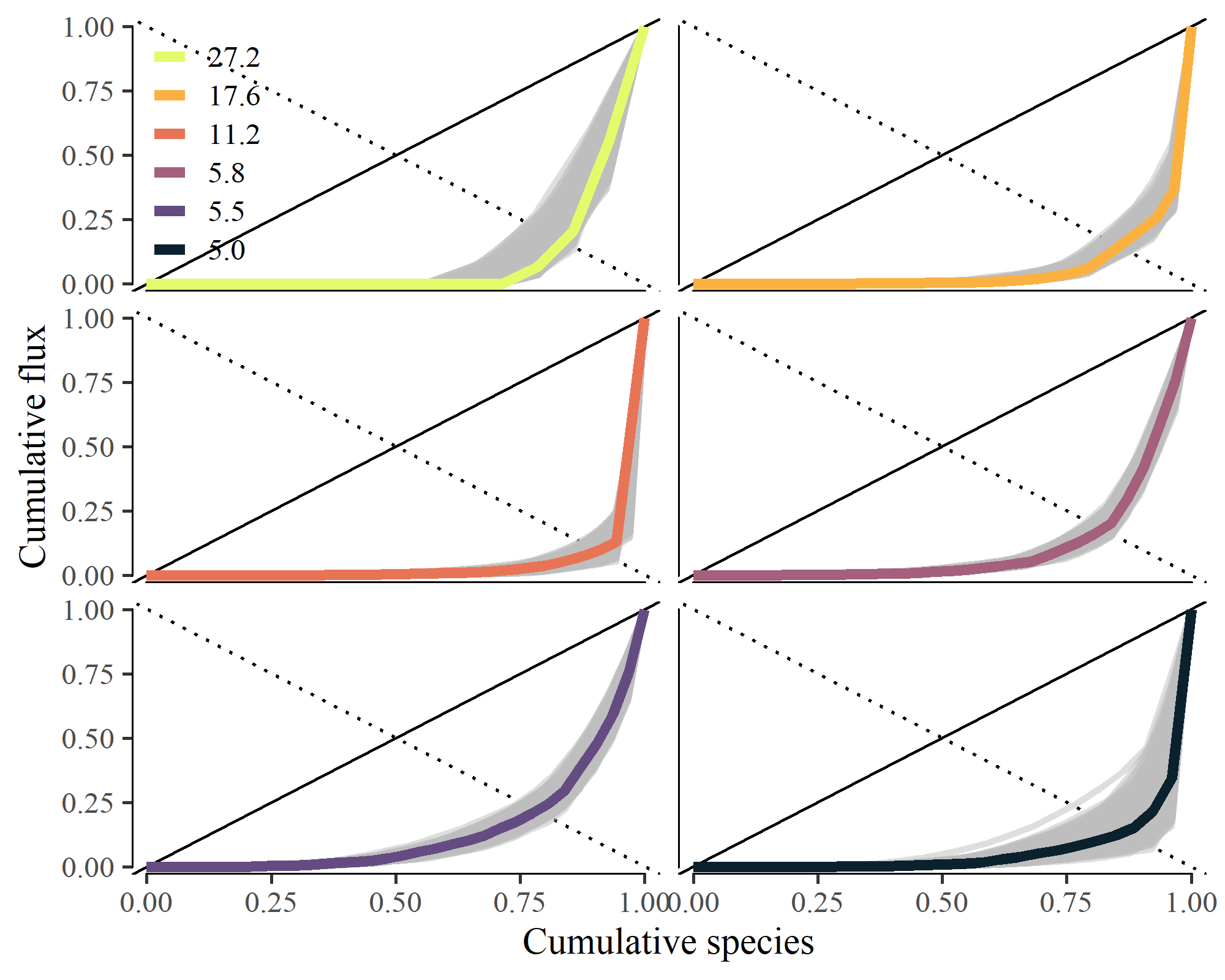
## Supporting Information: Appendix S2

### Appendix S2: Table S1

Appendix S2:Table S1. Evenness of organic matter fluxes among consumers within a stream community measured by the Gini index, both raw ('non-normalized') and 'normalized' for consumer richness

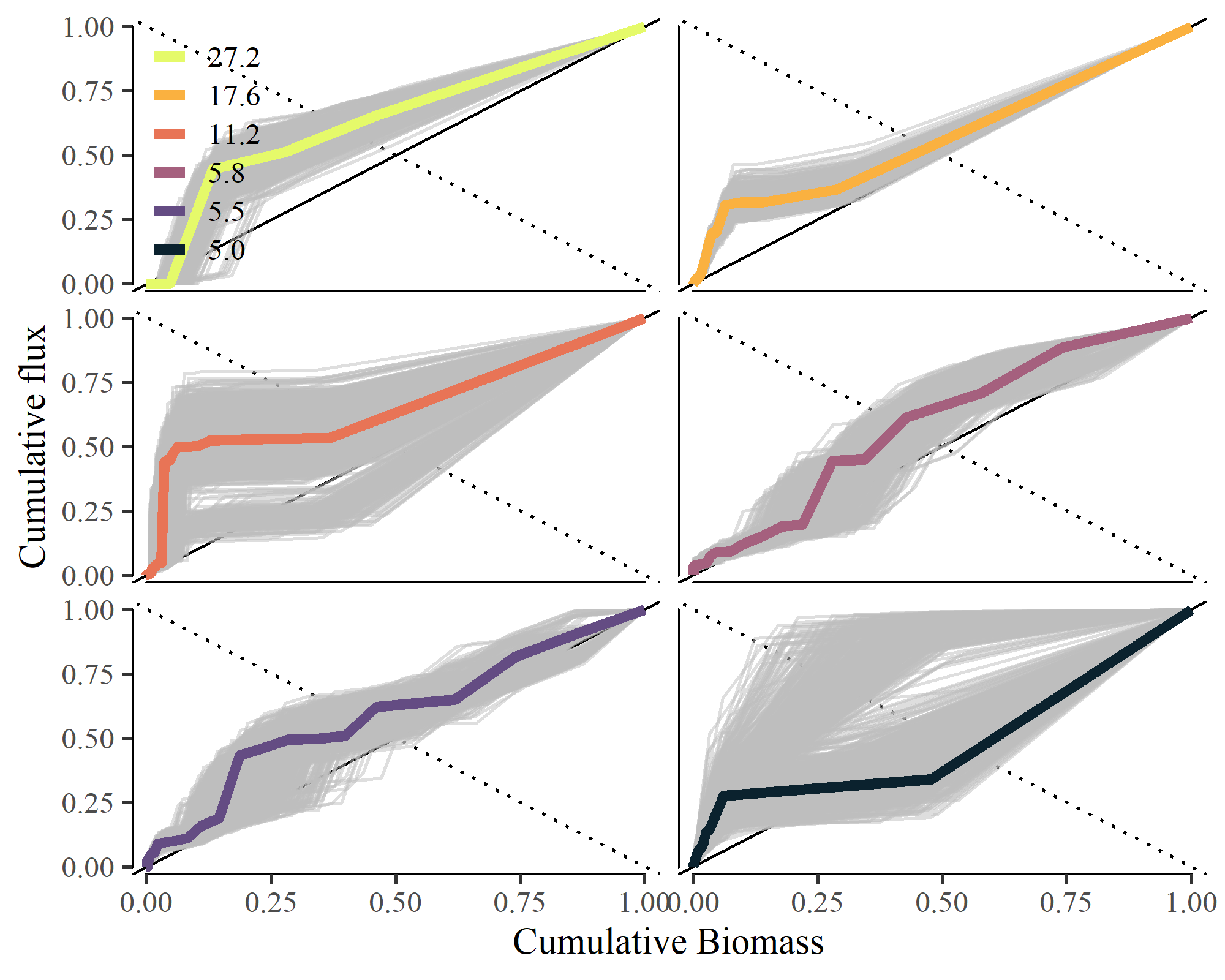
| site | Non-normalized Gini | Normalized Gini |
| --- | --- | --- |
| hver | 0.22 ( 0.18 - 0.27 ) | 0.15 ( 0.11 - 0.19 ) |
| oh2 | 0.29 ( 0.25 - 0.32 ) | 0.26 ( 0.23 - 0.3 ) |
| st14 | 0.14 ( 0.097 - 0.21 ) | 0.1 ( 0.059 - 0.17 ) |
| st6 | 0.13 ( 0.11 - 0.16 ) | 0.1 ( 0.079 - 0.13 ) |
| st7 | 0.23 ( 0.2 - 0.26 ) | 0.2 ( 0.18 - 0.23 ) |
| st9 | 0.091 ( 0.073 - 0.11 ) | 0.064 ( 0.045 - 0.082 ) |

### Appendix S2: Figure S1



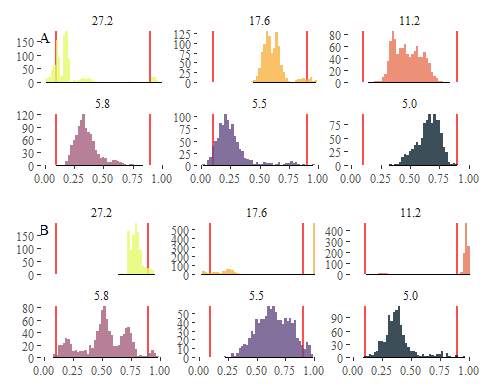
Appendix S2:Figure S1. Lorenz plot of relative community flux by species in ascending order of annual population organic matter flux (g AFDM m-2 y-1)

### Appendix S2: Figure S2



Appendix S2:Figure S2. Cumulative plot of relative community flux by species in relation to mean annual population biomass (mg m-2).

### Appendix S2: Figure S3



Appendix S2:Figure S3. Probability distribution of empirical Skflux measurements in relation to (a) mean body size and (b) annual P:B compared to random species ordering. The red lines represent the 2.5% and 97.5% percentiles of the Skflux values from random ordering distributions in each stream community.