

Observations of Isotope Presence in Krill Species

This scatter plot displays the relationship between $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (y-axis, ranging from -7 to -11) and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (x-axis, ranging from -23 to -20) for various krill species. The data points are categorized by species and color-coded:

- T. longi** (Blue circles): Shows a clear positive correlation between $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$.
- T. inermis** (Grey circles): Forms a dense cluster around $\delta^{13}\text{C} \approx -20.5$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N} \approx -9.5$.
- N. megalops** (Orange diamonds): Located at higher $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values (approx. -9.5 to -10.5) and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values (approx. -20.5 to -20.2).
- M. norvegica** (Red triangles): Located at $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values between -8.5 and -9.0 and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values between -20.5 and -20.2.
- T. raschii** (Green squares): Shows a negative correlation between $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, with values ranging from $\delta^{15}\text{N} \approx -7.5$ to -9.5 and $\delta^{13}\text{C} \approx -20.5$ to -20.2 .

Lines connect data points of the same species, highlighting individual variability and trends within each group.

