

**Calcium and strontium stable isotopes reveal similar behaviors of essential Ca and
nonessential Sr in stream food webs**

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Appendix S2

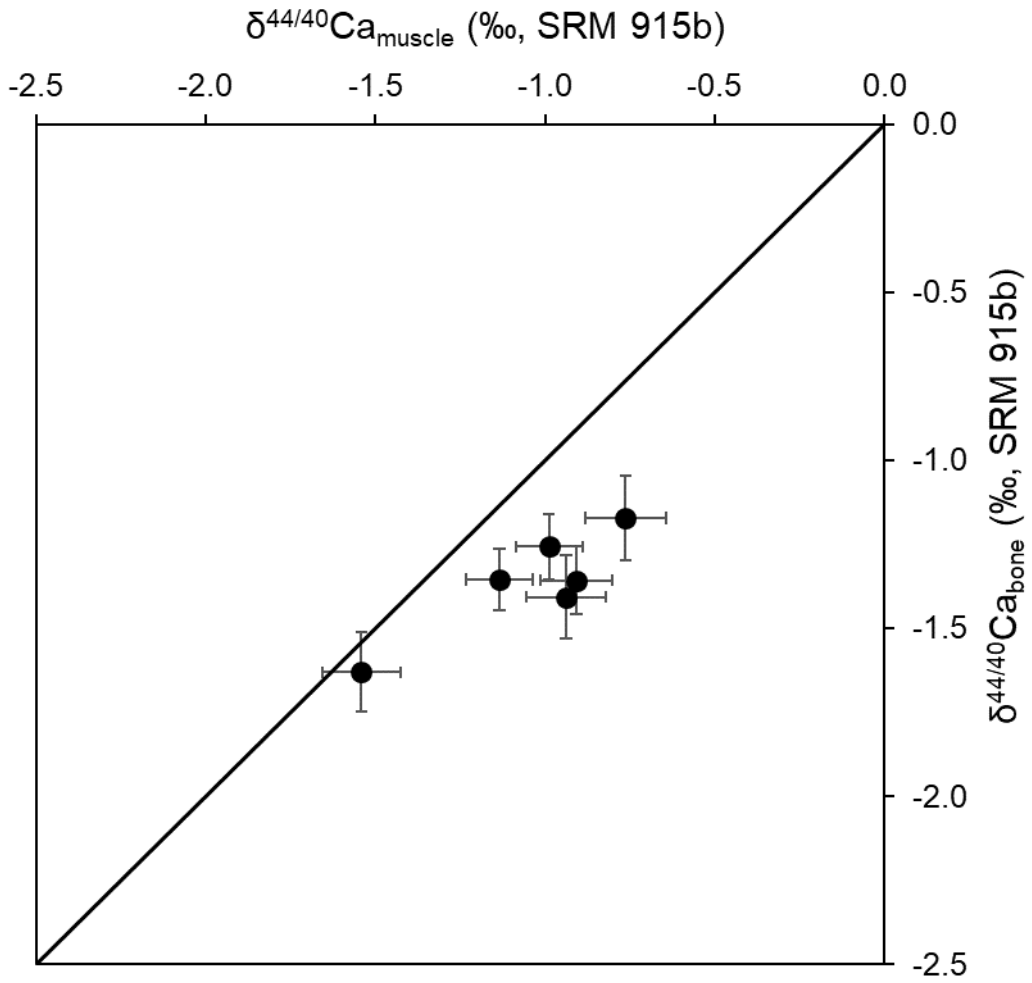


Figure S1. Scatter plot of $\delta^{44/40}\text{Ca} \pm 2\sigma$ in bones vs. $\delta^{44/40}\text{Ca} \pm 2\sigma$ in muscles of gobies. The solid black line represents a 1:1 line.

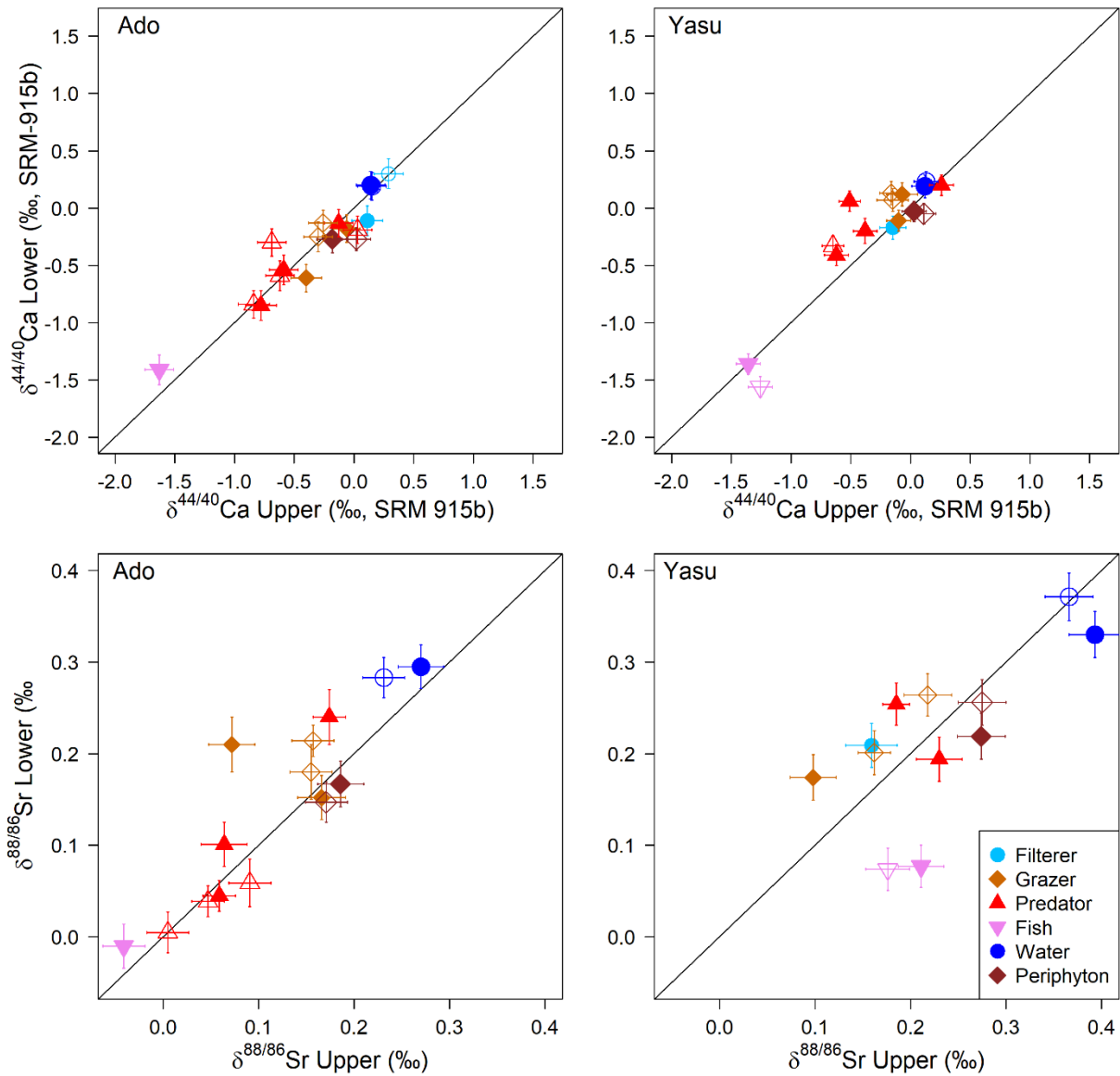


Figure S2. Scatter plots of $\delta^{44/40}\text{Ca} \pm 2\sigma$ and $\delta^{88/86}\text{Sr} \pm 2\sigma$ of consumers, periphyton and stream water at lower reaches against $\delta^{44/40}\text{Ca} \pm 2\sigma$ and $\delta^{88/86}\text{Sr} \pm 2\sigma$ at upper reaches, respectively, with respect to feeding habits. Filled symbols: May 2018 samples; Open symbols: November 2018 samples. The solid black lines represent 1:1 lines.

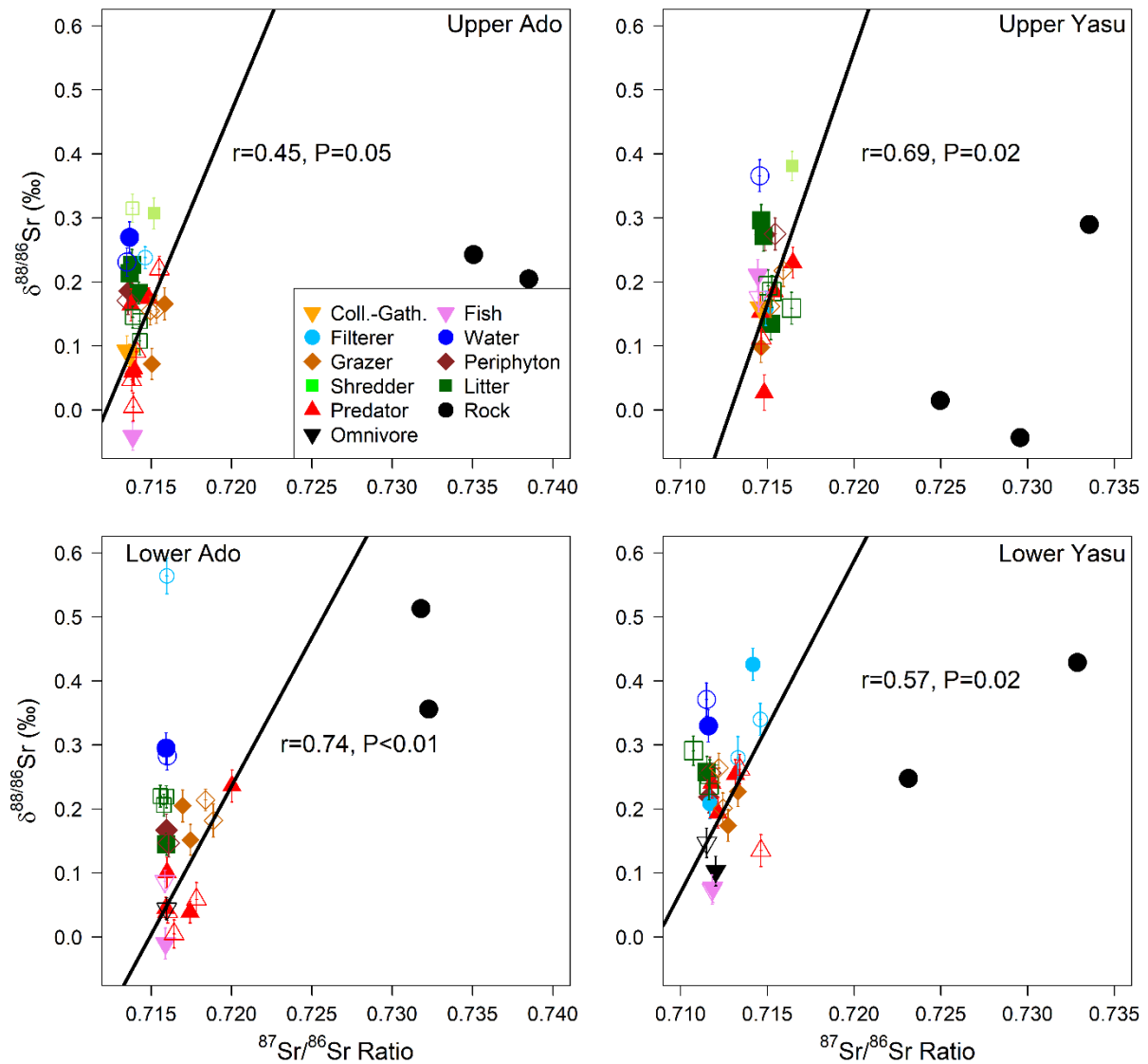


Figure S3. Scatter plots of $\delta^{88/86}\text{Sr} \pm 2\sigma$ against the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio with respect to feeding habits of the four sampling locations. Filled symbols represent May 2018 data; open symbols represent November 2018 data.

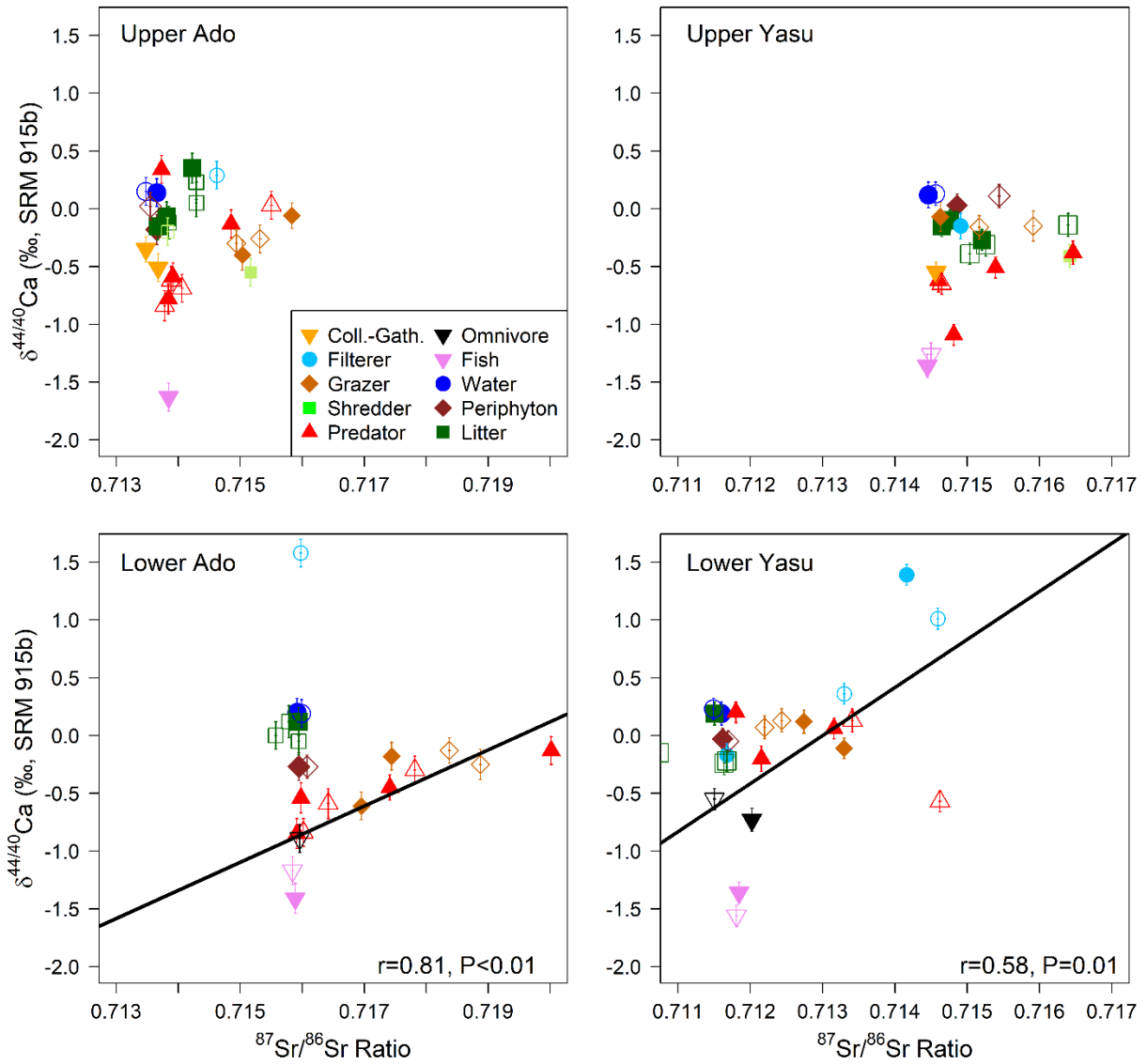


Figure S4. Scatter plots of $\delta^{44/40}\text{Ca} \pm 2\sigma$ against the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio with respect to feeding habits of the four sampling locations. The filter-feeding caddisfly larvae with elevated $\delta^{44}\text{Ca}$ value at Lower Ado was not included in the regression analysis. Filled symbols represent May 2018 data; open symbols represent November 2018 data.