**Supplementary material**

**Nitrogen and carbon stable isotope ratios analysis sheds light on trophic competition between two syntopic land iguana species from Galápagos**

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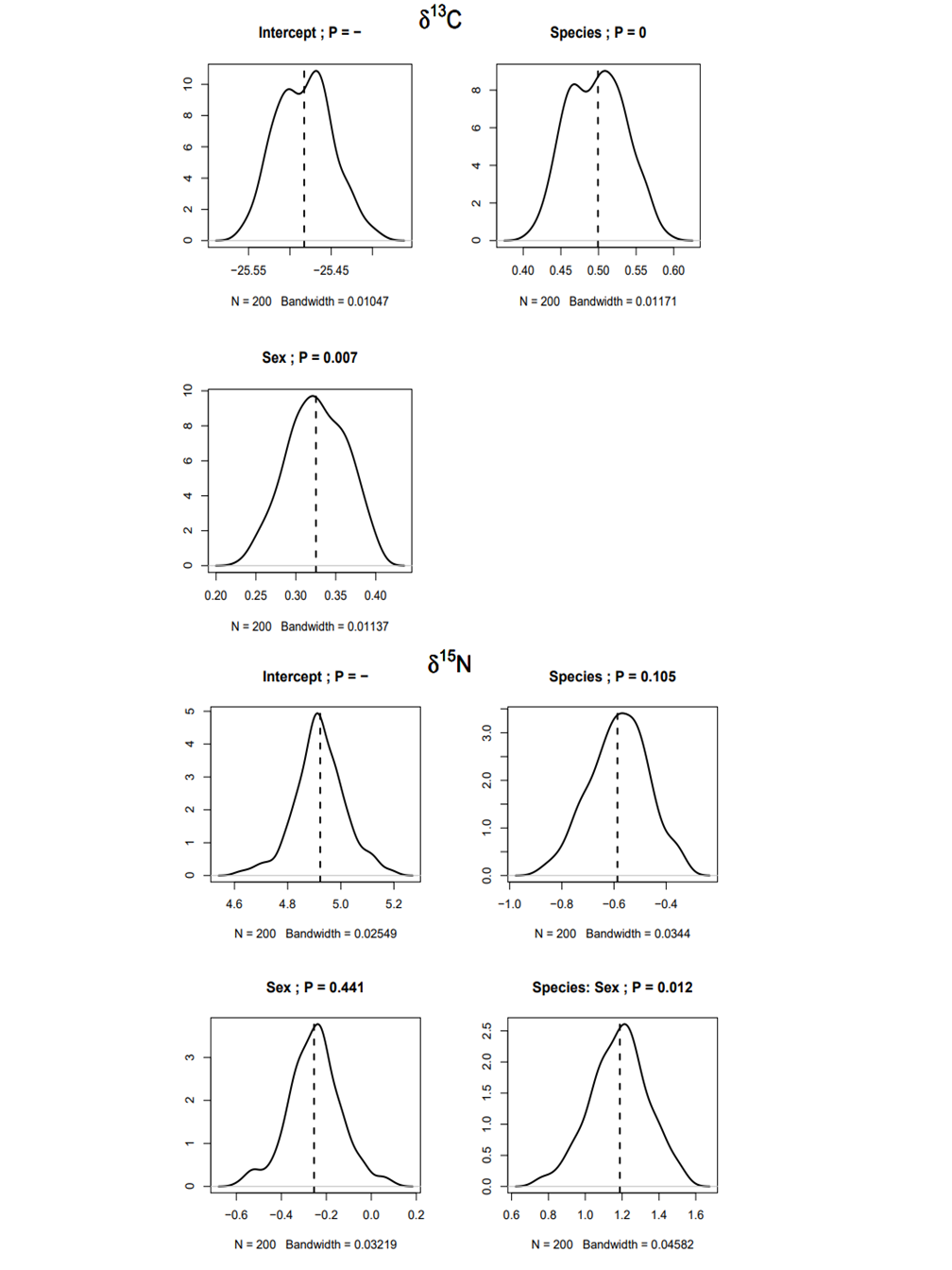
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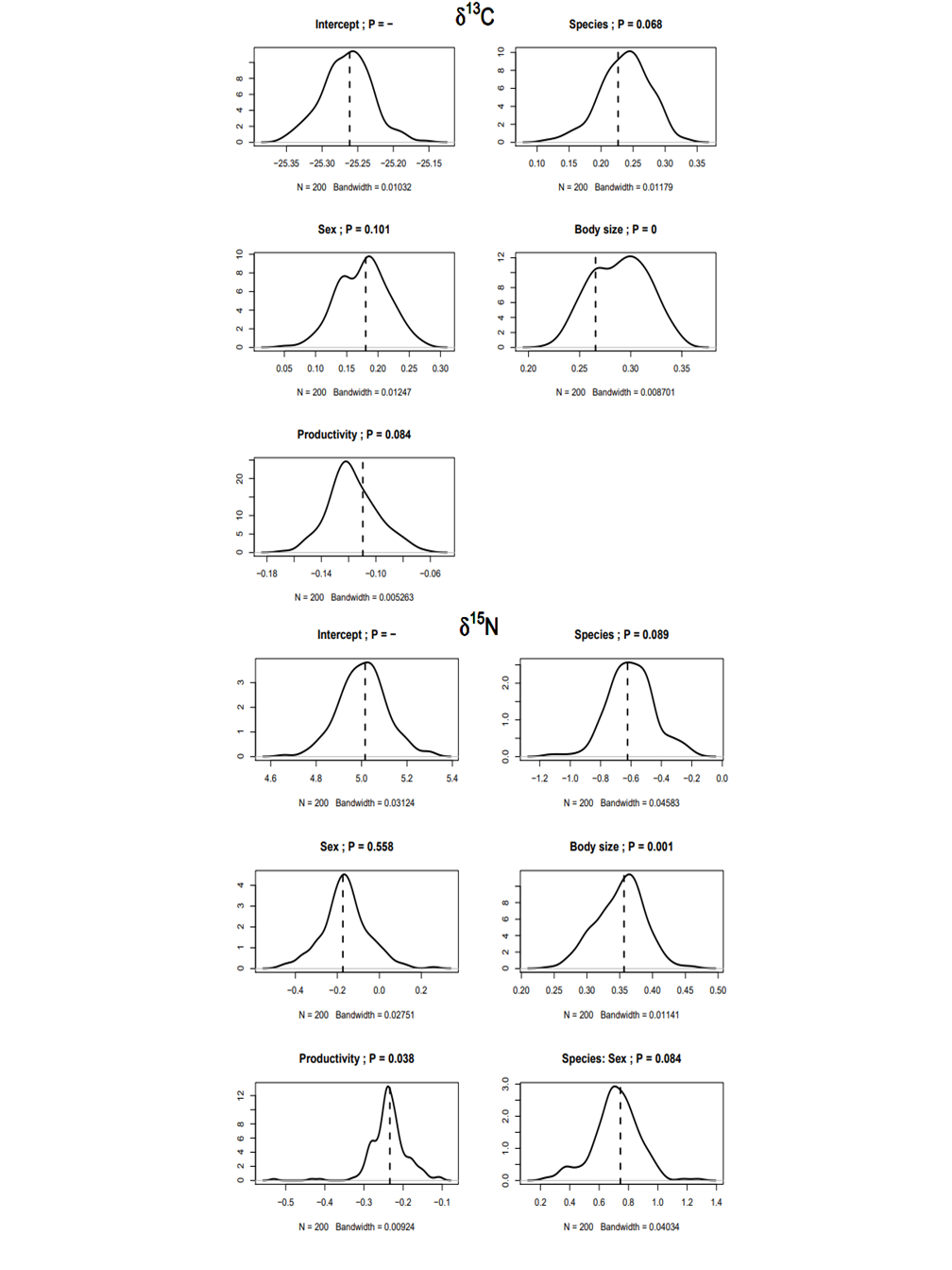
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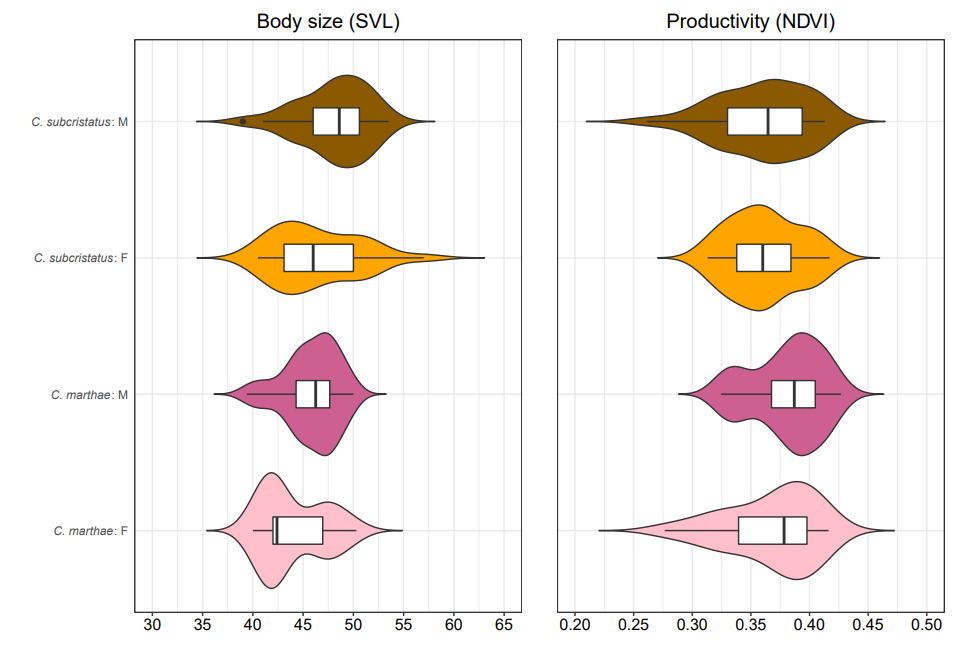
**SM Figure 1** Result of stability procedure for bivariate linear model with δ13C and δ15N as response variables and species and sex as predictors. The figure shows the distribution of the coefficients obtained after re-fitting the model 200 times on random sub-samples with 90% of the data. Dashed line indicates the coefficient obtained with the full model. The title of each graph shows the variable considered and the corresponding *P*-value in the full model.



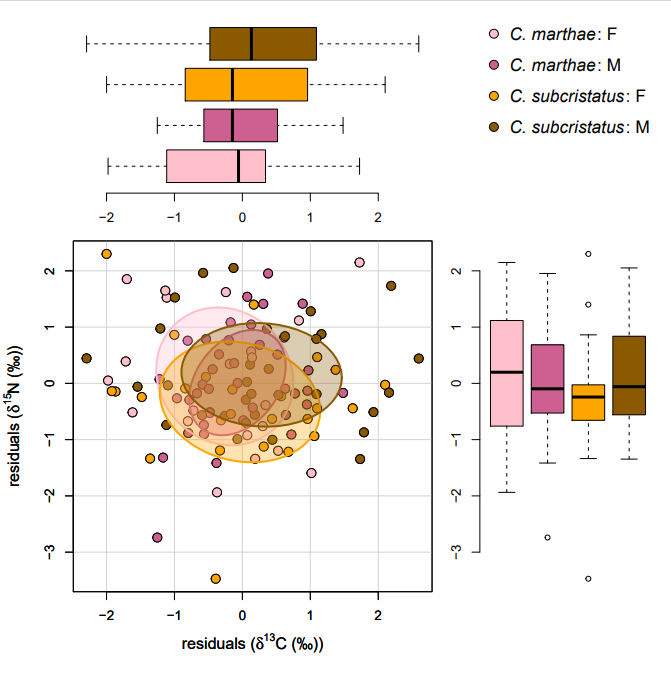
**SM Figure 2** Result of stability procedure for generalized additive model with δ13C and δ15N as response variables and body size and productivity as predictors. The figure shows the distribution of the coefficients obtained after re-fitting the model 200 times on random sub-samples with 90% of the data. Dashed line indicates the coefficient obtained with the full model. The title of each graph shows the variable considered and the corresponding *P*-value in the full model.



**SM Figure 3** Result of stability procedure for generalized additive model with δ13C and δ15N as response variables and species, sex, body size and productivity as predictors. The figure shows the distribution of the coefficients obtained after re-fitting the model 200 times on random sub-samples with 90% of the data. Dashed line indicates the coefficient obtained with the full model. The title of each graph shows the variable considered and the corresponding *P*-value in the full model.



**SM Figure 4** Violin plots for body size and productivity of the capture points between and within the species. This figure shows the differences in body size (expressed as snout-to-vent-length, SVL, in cm) and productivity of the capture points (expressed as Normalized Difference Vegetation Index, NDVI) between sex classes of each species (*Conolophus subcristatus* and *Conolophus marthae*).



**SM Figure 5** δ13C, δ15N residuals biplot illustrating the isotopic niche of *C. subcristatus* and *C. marthae* males and females after the effects of body size, productivity and space were removed. Each dot represents a single individual. Solid lines enclose standard ellipse areas with sample size correction (SEAc). Marginal boxplots show the distribution of δ 13C and δ 15N residuals for each combination of sex and species. Color codes are shown in the top right corner.