

Figure B9a. The distribution of all dark ghost shark (left panel) caught (grey dots) and those examined for diet (black dots) in research trawls 1960–2000.  $N$ , number of fish examined for diet.

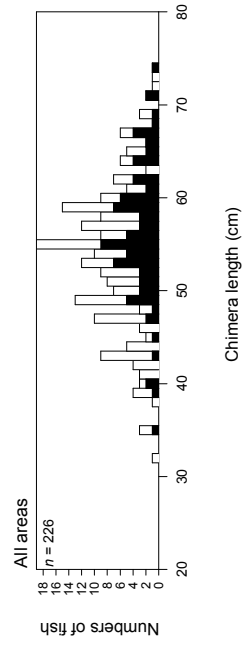


Figure B9b. The length frequency of dark ghost shark where feeding data was recorded. Fish with empty stomachs are presented as white bars and fish containing prey items as black bars. Areas are defined on p. 9.  $n$ , number of fish examined for diet.

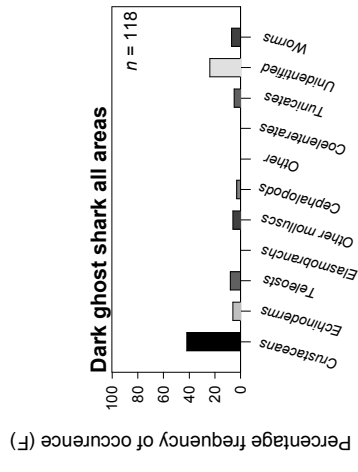


Figure B9c. The importance of major prey groups in the diet of dark ghost shark examined in research trawl surveys. Fish size groups are arbitrary designations.  $n$ , number of fish examined for diet.



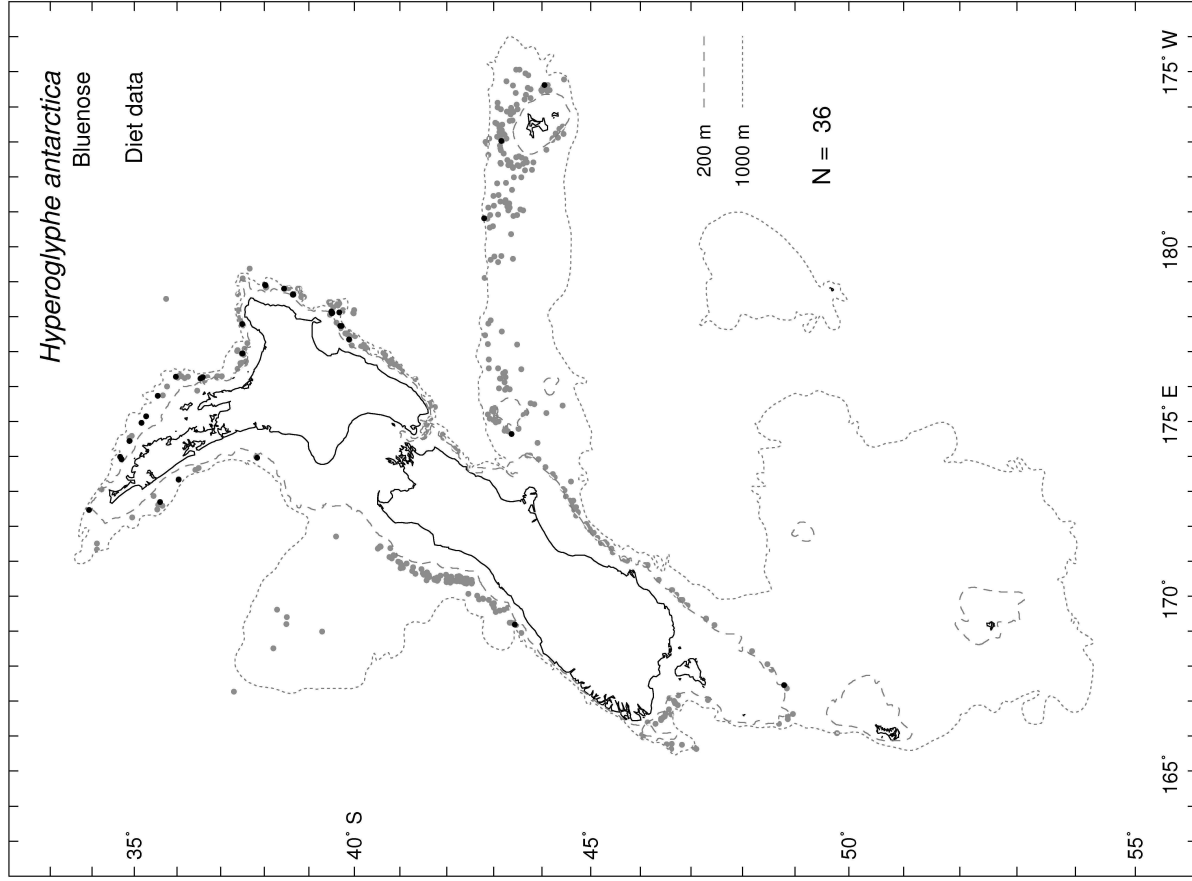


Figure B10a. The distribution of all bluenose (left panel) caught (grey dots) and those examined for diet (black dots) in research trawls 1960–2000. N, number of fish examined for diet.

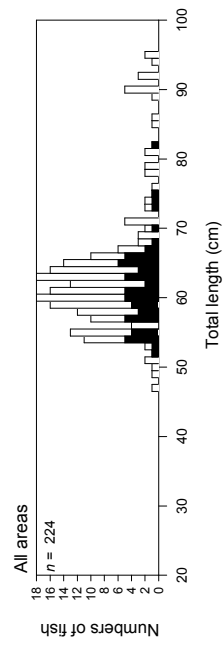


Figure B10b. The length frequency of bluenose where feeding data was recorded. Fish with empty stomachs are presented as white bars and fish containing prey items as black bars. Areas are defined on p. 9. n, number of fish examined for diet.

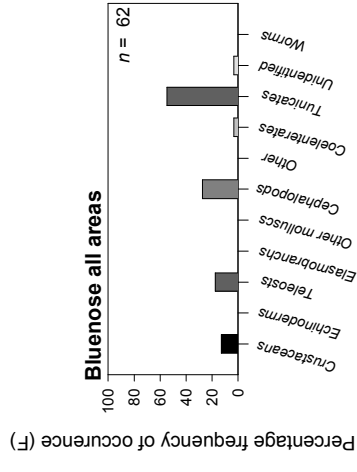


Figure B10c. The importance of major prey groups in the diet of bluenose examined on research trawl surveys. Fish size groups are arbitrary designations. n, number of fish examined for diet.

