SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL S5

The Simper functions perform pairwise comparisons of sampling unit groups and find the contribution of each species to the average between-group Bray-Curtis dissimilarity. Although the method is called Simper, it is based on dissimilarities metrics instead of similarities (Clarke, 1993). For this study we apply Simper to check where the differences are pointed by PERMANOVA in species diet.

TABLE S5 | Results of Simper analysis with congeneric species pair.

Acestrorhynchus falcirostris X *Acestrorhynchus heterolepis*							
	average	sd	ratio	ava	avb	cumsum	p
Curimatidae	0.28145	0.2509	1.1219	0.524	0.7884	0.3865	0.0742
Acestrorhynchidae	**0.20591**	0.2303	0.8939	0.365	0.4409	0.6692	**0.0137**
Characidae	0.09714	0.2093	0.4641	0.251	0.065	0.8026	0.9788
Loricariidae	0.04426	0.1611	0.2748	0.16	0	0.8634	0.4775
Cynodontidae	**0.03467**	0.1268	0.2735	0.091	0	0.911	**0.0272**
Hemiodontidae	0.03436	0.1467	0.2343	0	0.1412	0.9582	0.3594
Sternopygidae	**0.03047**	0.1116	0.273	0.072	0	1	**0.0279**

REFERENCES

• **Clarke KR.** Non-parametric multivariate analyses of changes in community structure. Austral Ecol. 1993; 18(1):117–43. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1442-9993.1993.tb00438.x

Neotropical Ichthyology

OPEN ACCESS

Official Journal of the
Sociedade Brasileira de Ictiologia

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Special Issue
Human impacts on fish diversity

Official Journal of the
Sociedade Brasileira de Ictiologia

Neotropical Ichthyology, 19(3): e210087, 2021

s5.1