

Figure S1. Plots visualizing linear regressions between key morphometric measures ($n=56$): (A) gape index (GI) and snout-vent length (SVL) ($p < 0.001$; $t = 21.56$), (B) GI and body condition index (BCI) ($p < 0.001$; $t = 13.69$), (C) GI and tail width ($p < 0.001$; $t = 13.51$), and (D) BCI and SVL ($p < 2e-16$; $t = 15.88$).

Figure S2. Panel plots displaying the relationship between residuals for raw, uncorrected nail and whole blood isotope values collected from the same individual ($n = 10$). (A) The correlation coefficient for $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ sample types was 0.85. Where $y = \text{blood value}$ and $x = \text{nail value}$, the model formula for $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ values derived from different tissue types can be expressed as $y = -3.0165 + 0.9585(x)$. (B) The correlation coefficient for $\Delta^{15}\text{N}$ calculated from different sample types was 0.97 and the model formula for $\Delta^{15}\text{N}$ derived from different tissue types is $y = -0.4408 + 1.02716(x)$.

Figure S3. *Simmr* model results visualizing tuatara blood-derived stable isotope values, and possible prey items, calculated in this study ($n=10$).

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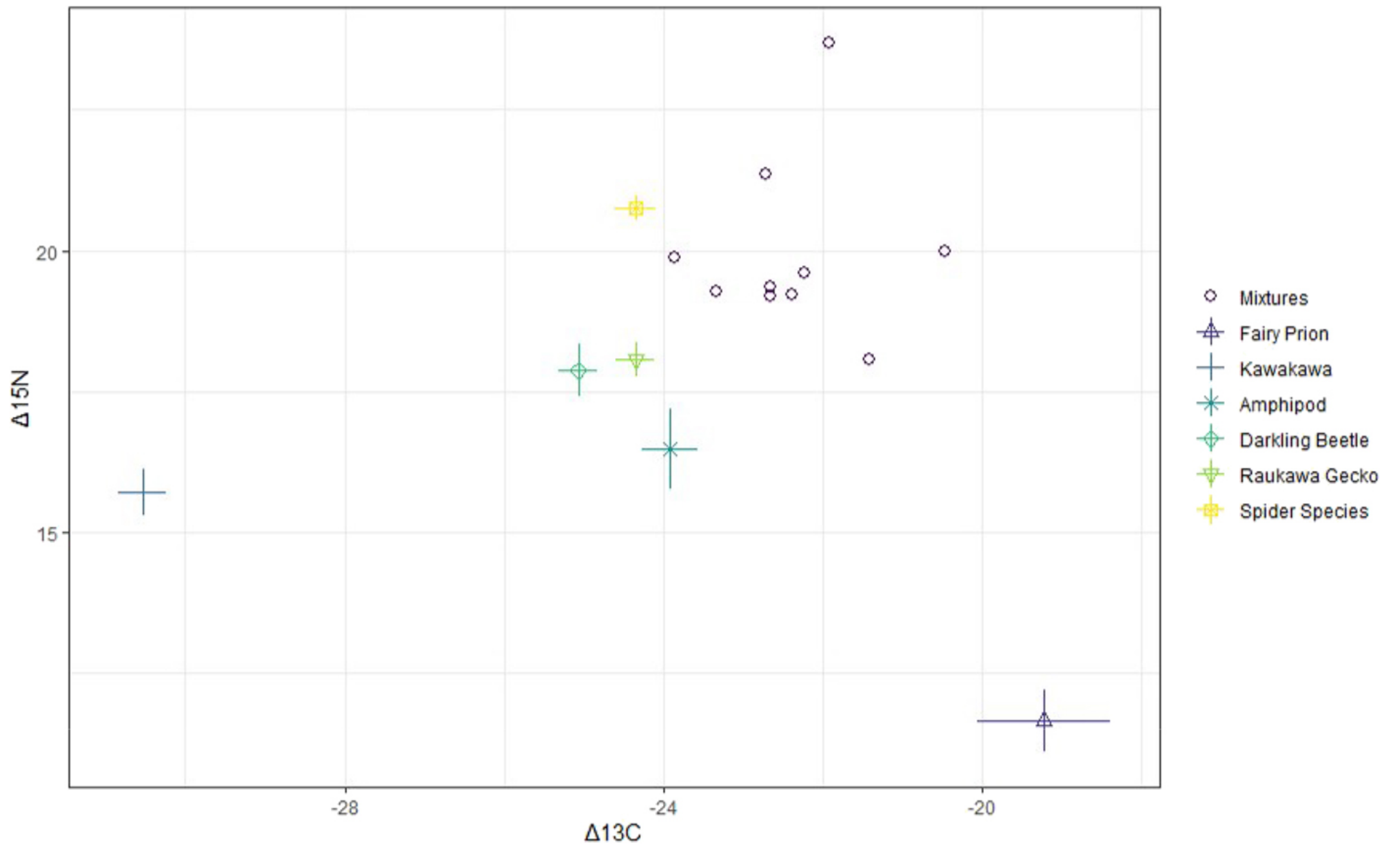


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