

Supplementary Tables and Figures

Table S1. Documented interactions between marine mammals and large-scale climatic phenomena.

Species	Location	Response	Citation
Northern elephant seal <i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Central California	Decline in pup weaning mass, increase in foraging effort through warm sea temperatures caused by recurrent strong El Niño periods and positive PDO conditions.	Le Boeuf & Crocker (2005)
California sea lion <i>Zalophus californianus</i>	San Miguel Island, CA	Decline in pup survival rate during El Niño, increase during La Niña with sea temperature.	DeLong et al. (2017)
Hawaiian monk seal <i>Monachus schauinslandi</i>	Northwestern Hawaiian Islands	Pup body condition and survival positively impacted by El Niño events.	Antonelis et al. (2003)
Multiple	Bering Sea	Species redistribution around the area due to warmer SSTs from 1997 El Niño.	Tynan (1999)
Blue whale <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Eastern North Pacific	Variation in spatial distribution in response to ENSO and PDO.	Burtenshaw et al. (2004), Calambokidis et al. (2009)
Fish-eating killer whales <i>Orcinus orca</i>	Eastern North Pacific	Documented in smaller group sizes after negative PDO periods, likely due to decreases in primary prey availability.	Lusseau et al. (2004)
Common dolphin <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Central Gulf of California	Sighted at much higher rates during the 1983 El Niño event than the 1985 La Niña event, and at intermediate levels during 1984 neutral period.	Tershy et al. (1991)
Common dolphin <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	New Zealand, Monterey Bay California	Both likely due to shifts in prey distribution- used waters closer to shore during La Niña in New Zealand, increased abundance in California.	Neumann (2001), Benson et al. (2002)
Common dolphin <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Eastern Tropical Pacific	Shifted their distribution west of their historically known range during the La Niña event of 1988.	Reilly & Fiedler (1994)
Common bottlenose dolphins <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	California	Underwent major range expansion after the 1982-83 El Niño event.	Wells et al. (1990)
Dusky dolphins <i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Peru	An El Niño event that coincided with the collapse of their main prey resulted in a shift in diet of females, found through changes in tooth mineral quality.	Manzanilla (1989)
Dall's porpoise <i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Monterey Bay CA	Found in higher densities before an El Niño event than during it.	Benson et al. (2002)

Species	Location	Response	Citation
Sperm whale <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	California	Feeding success varies between ENSO phases.	Whitehead & Rendell (2004)
Longman’s beaked whale <i>Indopacetus pacificus</i>	Western Indian Ocean	Two strandings noted farther south than any others during El Niño years in areas influenced by warm currents.	Anderson et al. (2006)

Table S2. All killer whale sightings within the ranges of the resident beaked whale species, as well as the MEI value and ENSO period that they occurred within. Unpublished or non-Cascadia Research sources are contributed sightings from citizen scientists.

Month/ Year	Season	Island	MEI Value	ENSO Phase (Flavor)	Source
07/94	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	0.9	El Niño (CP)	Baird et al. (2006)
08/94	Summer	W Hawai‘i Island	1	El Niño (CP)	Baird et al. (2006)
01/96	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.8	La Niña	Baird et al. (2006)
01/98	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	2.2	El Niño (EP)	Baird et al. (2006)
01/98	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	2.2	El Niño (EP)	Baird et al. (2006)
02/00	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	-1.2	La Niña	Baird et al. (2006)
02/01	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.4	Neutral	Baird et al. (2006)
05/01	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.5	La Niña	Baird et al. (2006)
09/01	Summer	W Lāna‘i	-0.8	La Niña	Baird et al. (2006)
05/03	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.2	Neutral	Cascadia Research
04/04	Winter	E Lāna‘i	-0.3	Neutral	Baird et al. (2006)
06/09	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	0.3	Neutral	Masa Ushioda
11/13	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.2	Neutral	Cascadia Research
11/13	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.2	Neutral	Russ Andrews
11/13	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.2	Neutral	Cascadia Research
07/16	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.2	Neutral	Cascadia Research
07/16	Spring	N Maui	-0.5	La Niña	PIFSC
07/16	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.5	La Niña	PIFSC
07/16	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.5	La Niña	Cascadia Research/PIFSC
10/16	Summer	S Moloka‘i	-0.5	La Niña	Tabitha Pupuhi
05/17	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.3	Neutral	Alicia Franco
05/17	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.1	Neutral	Multiple Contributors
05/19	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	0.2	Neutral	Alicia Franco
04/20	Winter	W O‘ahu	-0.7	La Niña	Alex Reinprecht
04/20	Winter	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.1	Neutral	Seth Conae
07/20	Spring	W Hawai‘i Island	-0.9	La Niña	Jason Lafferty
01/21	Fall	W Hawai‘i Island	-1.2	La Niña	Colby Kauffman
08/21	Summer	W Hawai‘i Island	-1.3	La Niña	Big Island Divers
08/21	Summer	W Hawai‘i Island	-1.3	La Niña	Multiple Contributors
09/21	Summer	E Hawai‘i Island	-1.4	La Niña	via KHON2 News
08/22	Summer	W Hawai‘i Island	-1.8	La Niña	Cascadia Research
08/22	Summer	W Hawai‘i Island	-1.8	La Niña	Captain Zodiac
09/22	Summer	W Hawai‘i Island	-1.8	La Niña	Cascadia Research

Table S3. GAM summary output for goose-beaked whales, comparing differences between sighting rates across seasons, MEI, NPGO, and PDO.

Parametric Terms	Estimate	SE	p-value
Intercept (Fall)	-3.4	0.2	<0.001
Spring	-0.9	0.3	0.005
Summer	-0.3	0.3	0.180
Winter	-0.9	0.4	0.012
Smooth Terms	edf	chi.sq	p-value
MEI	0.2	0.3	0.254
NPGO	<0.001	0	0.797
PDO	<0.001	0	0.668
% Deviance Explained	16.0		

Table S4. GAM summary output for Blainville’s beaked whales, comparing differences between sighting rates across seasons, MEI, NPGO, and PDO.

Parametric Terms	Estimate	SE	p-value
Intercept (Fall)	-4.6	0.3	<0.001
Spring	0.2	0.4	0.611
Summer	-0.04	0.4	0.922
Winter	0.7	0.4	0.079
Smooth Terms	edf	chi.sq	p-value
MEI	0.6	1.4	0.127
NPGO	0.1	0.1	0.288
PDO	<0.001	0	0.638
% Deviance Explained	11.7		

Table S5. GAMM summary output for goose-beaked whale range-use ratios, comparing differences across both grouped seasons and ENSO periods, with a random effect for individual tag ID. For this model, seasons were grouped due to limited sample size across all four oceanographic seasons.

Parametric Terms	Estimate	SE	p-value
Intercept (Summer/Fall)	-2.5	0.2	<0.001
Winter/Spring	0.3	0.4	0.415
Smooth Terms	edf	chi.sq	p-value
MEI	0	0	0.666
Tag ID (random intercept)	3.3	5.9	0.083
% Deviance Explained	22.9		

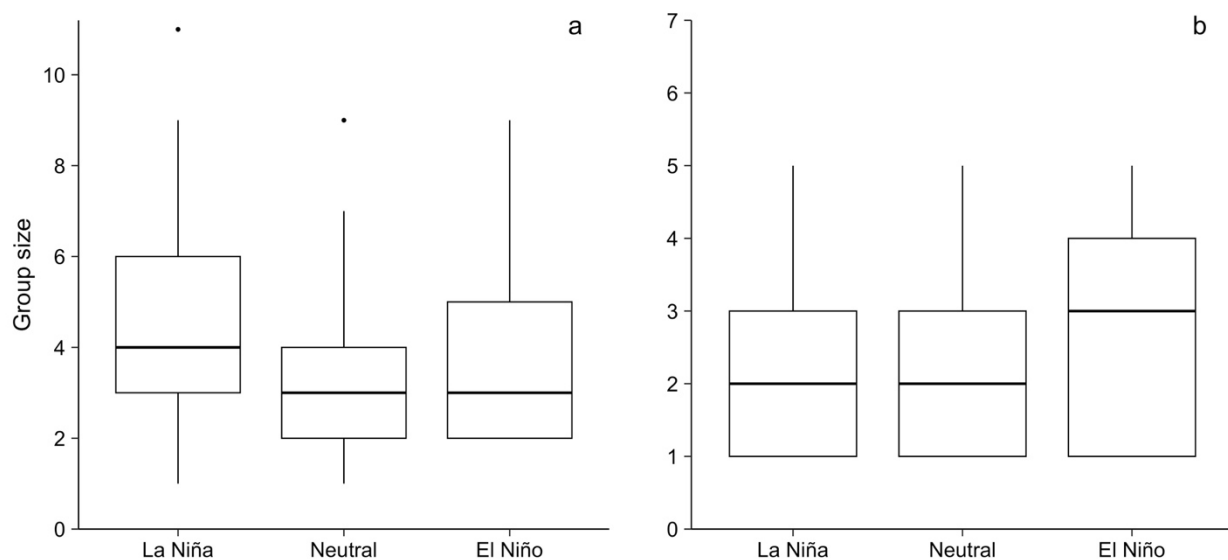


Figure S1. Group size values between ENSO phases for Blainville's beaked (a) and goose-beaked- (b) whales. Note that the Y-axis scales differ for each graph.

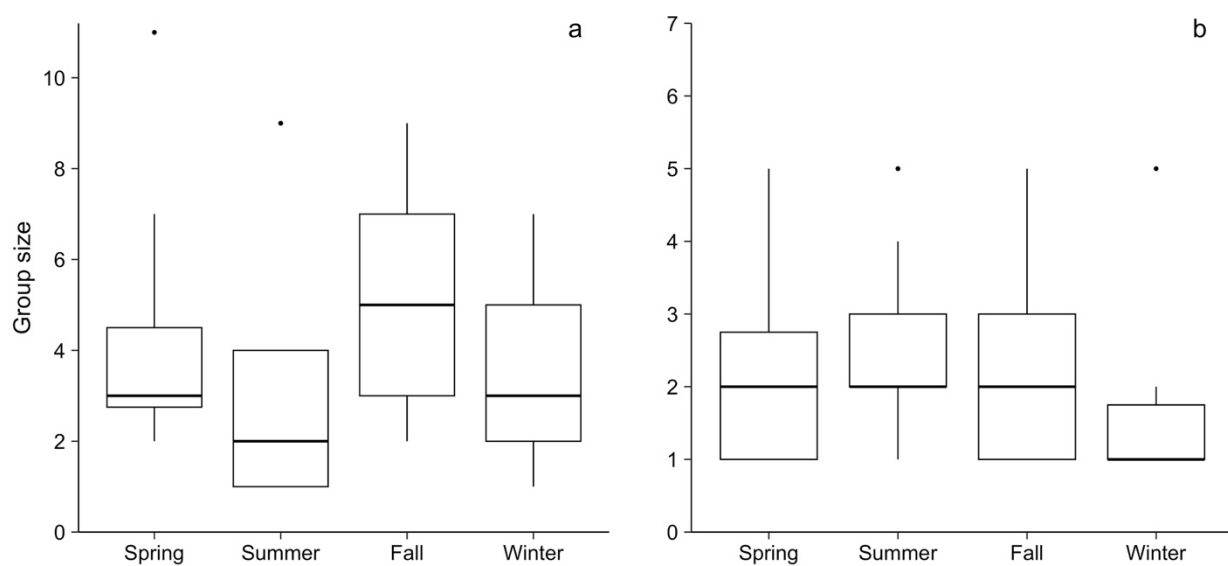


Figure S2. Group size values between season for Blainville's (a) and goose-beaked (b) whales. Note that the Y-axis scales differ for each graph.

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