

Supporting Information for

Sprint-like cardiac dynamics support repeated acrobatic lunges in foraging rorqual whales.

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Figures S1 to S3



Fig. S1. Locations of electrocardiogram (ECG) tag deployments on the left side of blue whales (n = 5) and humpback whales (n = 4) in this study.

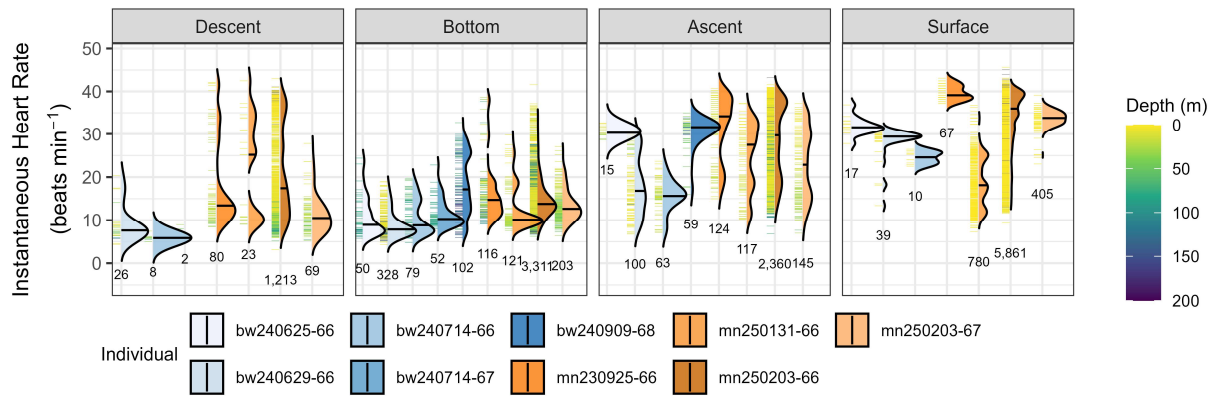


Fig. S2. Smoothed density distributions of instantaneous heart rates during all dive phases for each individual. Blue whales ($n = 5$) are plotted in shades of blue and humpback whales ($n = 4$) are plotted in shades of orange. A rug next to each density distribution indicates the distribution of the raw data, the color of each dash indicates the instantaneous depth, and numbers below each ridge represent the number of beats that contributed to the distribution.

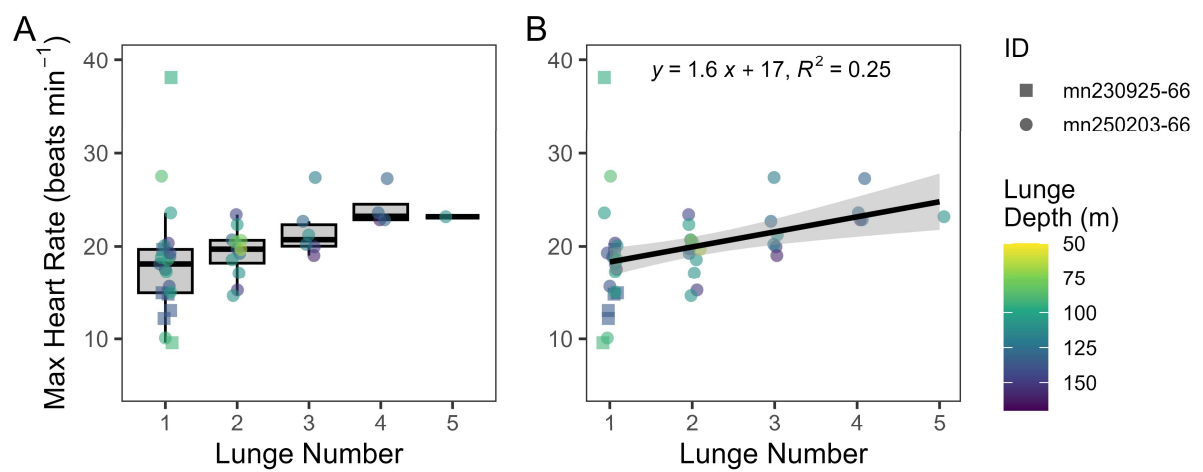


Fig. S3. Post-lunge maximum heart rates versus lunge number within a dive for lunges by humpback whales >50 m. **(A)** Box and whiskers plots of maximum post-lunge heart rate and **(B)** a linear regression of maximum post-lunge heart rate by lunge number. Each point is derived from a single post-lunge heart rate trace where the color of the point indicates the depth of the lunge and the shape of the points indicates the animal ID. The regression coefficients and R^2 are included.