

Movement and foraging behaviour of short-finned pilot whales in the Mid-Atlantic Bight: importance of bathymetric features and implications for management

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Figure S1: Example of pilot whale movements back and forth along the shelf break in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Movements are shown on a weekly basis for a pilot whale (GmTag126) in May and June, 2015 when the satellite tag was transmitting each day. Arrows represent directional movement. Fine-scale movements showing changes in directional travel are shown in the insets; insets are not shown when no change in direction was observed.

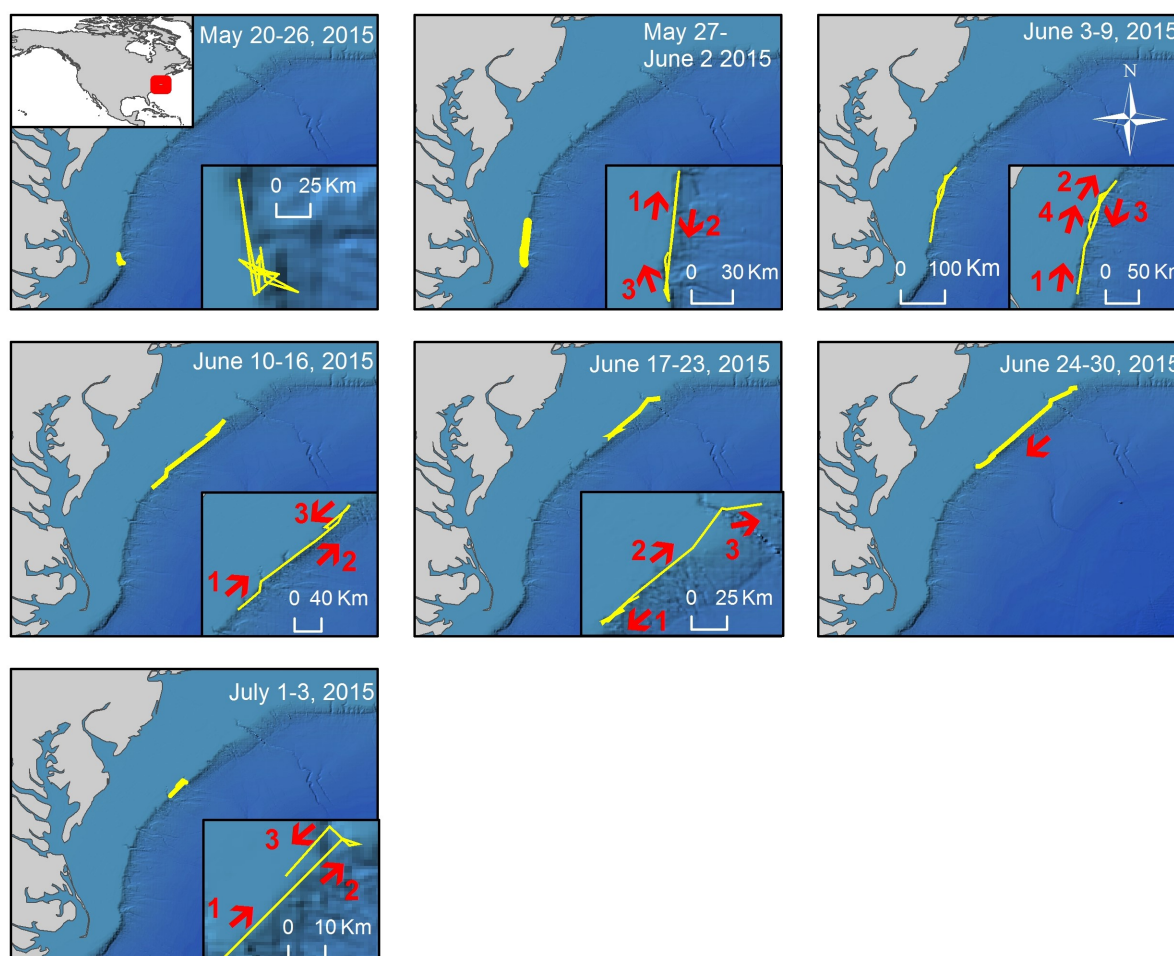


Figure S2: Example of pilot whale movements back and forth along the shelf break in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Movements are shown on a weekly basis for a pilot whale (GmTag137) in October through December, 2015 when the satellite tag was transmitting each day. Arrows represent directional movement. Fine-scale movements showing changes in directional travel are shown in the insets; insets are not shown when no change in direction was observed.

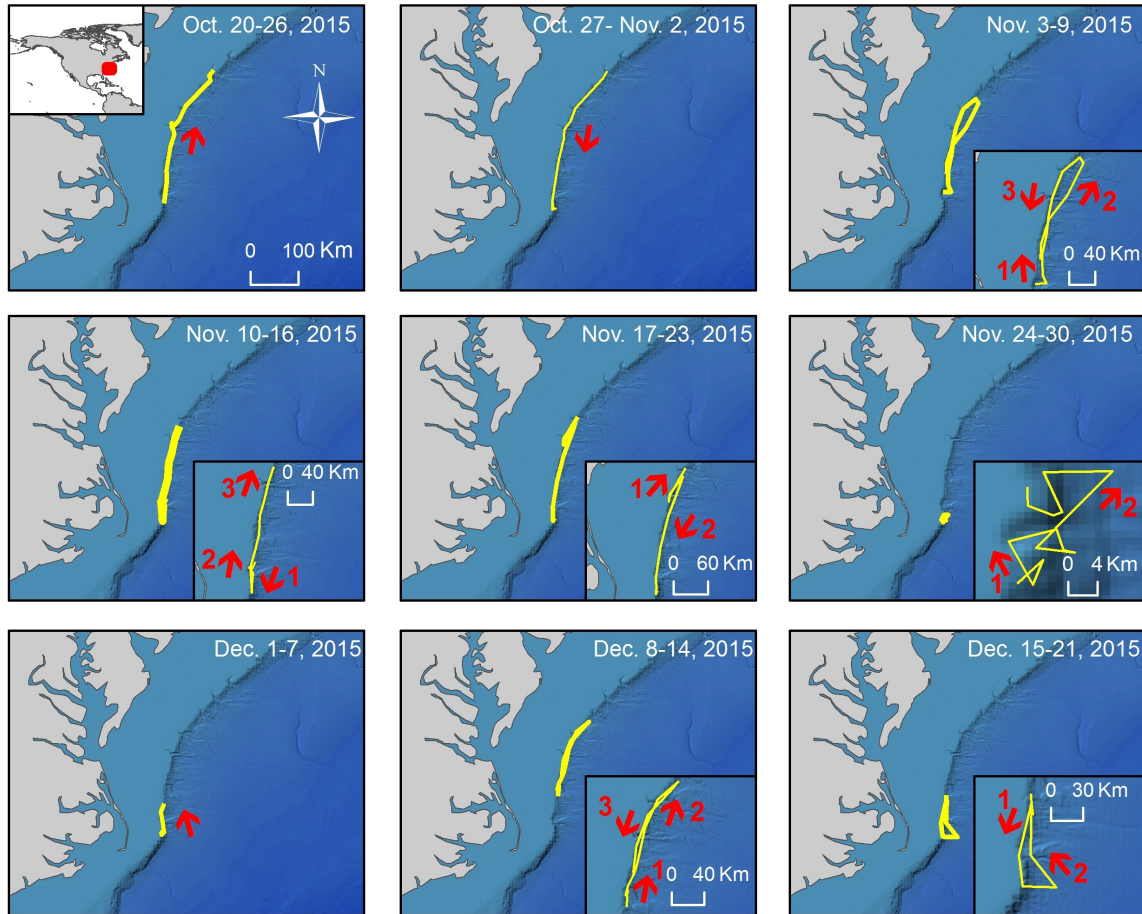


Figure S3: (a) Examples of Area Restricted Search (ARS) behaviour along individual pilot whale tracks, indicated by high First Passage Time (FPT; upper 25% of subsampled FPT observations), relative to the location of submarine canyons, indicated by arrows. Canyons shown in (a) are as follows (from bottom left to top right): Norfolk Canyon, Washington Canyon, Baltimore Canyon and Wilmington Canyon; in (b): Norfolk Canyon, Washington Canyon, Baltimore Canyon, Wilmington Canyon, Lindenkohl Canyon, Tom's Canyon, and Hudson Canyon.

