



Combining regional habitat selection models for large-scale prediction: circumpolar habitat selection of Southern Ocean humpback whales

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Supplementary materials

Dataset name	Deployment region	IWC breeding stock	Number of tracks	References
AMMC	Australia (west and east), East Antarctica	D (west Australia) E1 (east Australia) Unknown (East Antarctica)	32	Andrews-Goff et al. (2018), Bestley et al. (2019)
Constantine_R aoul_2015	Raoul Island	E2 - F (Oceania)	20	Riekkola et al. (2018, 2019, 2020)
CWR_WAVES _2014	East Antarctica	D (west Australia) E1 (east Australia)	6	Owen et al. (2018)
DallaRosa_AP	Antarctic Peninsula	G	10	Dalla Rosa et al. (2008)
Friedlaender	Antarctic Peninsula	G	58	Curtice et al. (2015), Weinstein et al. (2017), Weinstein & Friedlaender (2017)
New- Caledonia-HW	New Caledonia	E2 (Oceania)	2	Garrigue et al. (2015), Derville et al (2020)
Oceans&Coast s_Seakamela	South Africa	B2 (west South Africa) C1 (east South Africa)	27	Seakamela et al. (2015)
OSU_2007AN T	Antarctic Peninsula	G	12	Unpublished.
Rosenbaum	Gabon	B1	2	Rosenbaum et al. (2014)
WA_Fisheries	Australia (west)	D (west Australia)	56	Bestley et al. (2019), How et al. (2020)

Table S1. Tracking data. Table summarising the tracking data collated for this study.

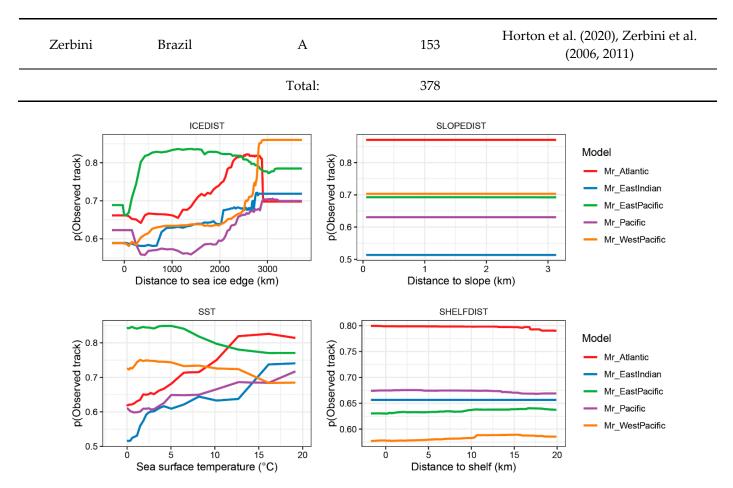


Figure S1. Partial dependence plots. Relationship between the regional model predictions and the four most important environmental covariates, in order of decreasing mean importance: ICEDIST, SLOPEDIST, SST and SHELFDIST. Partial dependence plots show the predicted response probability, here p(Observed track), on the vertical axis, over values of the environmental covariate in question while accounting for the average effect of the other predictors in the model (Greenwell 2017).

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