

Acoustic ecology of Antarctic pinnipeds

Ilse Van Opzeeland^{1,*}, Sofie Van Parijs², Horst Bornemann¹, Stephan Frickenhaus¹,
Lars Kindermann¹, Holger Klinck³, Joachim Plötz¹, Olaf Boebel¹

¹Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Am alten Hafen 26, 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany

²Northeast Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543, USA

³Cooperative Institute for Marine Resources Studies, Oregon State University, Hatfield Marine Science Center, 2030 SE Marine Science Drive, Newport, Oregon 97365, USA

*Email: ilse.van.opzeeland@awi.de

Marine Ecology Progress Series 414: 267–291 (2010)

Supplement 4. Additional correspondence analysis of call-type profiles over time (for data and R-code used, see Supplement 3 at www.int-res.com/articles/suppl/m414p267_supp/)

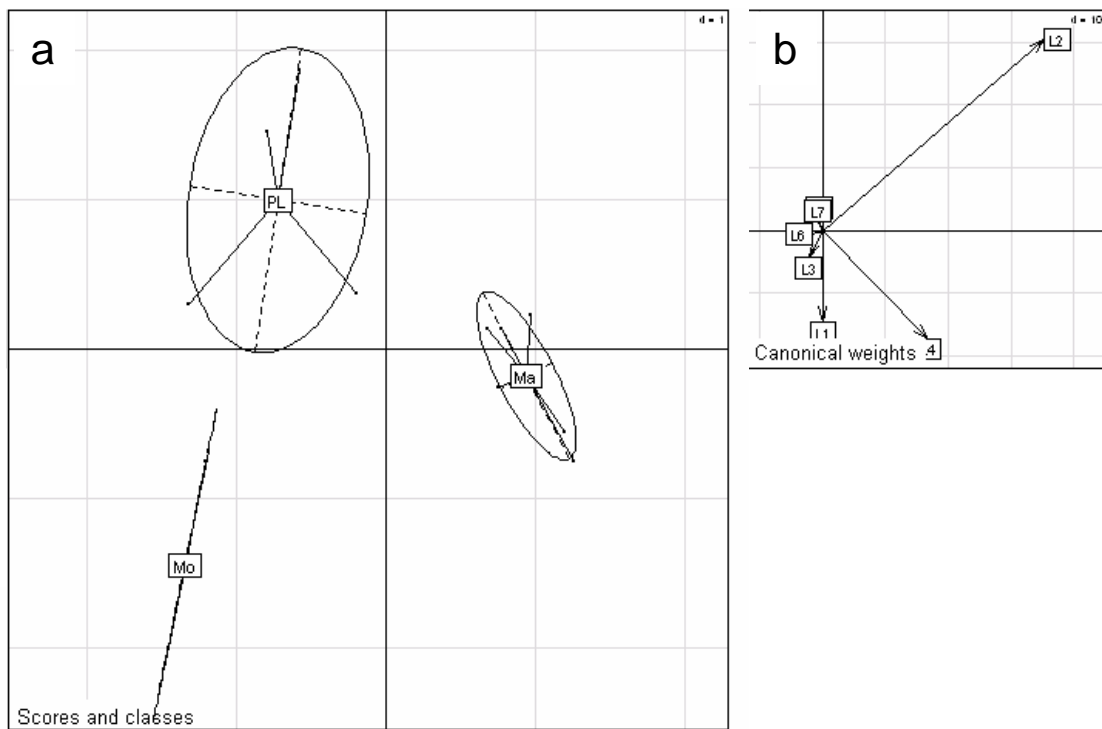


Fig. S5. Discriminating correspondence analysis of leopard seal call-type profiles by weeks: (a) plot of first two discriminant scores, with groups captured in ellipses. Mo: Moult, Ma: Mating, PL: Pupping and Lactation, (b) plot of structure of call-types showing the decrease in usage of call type L2 and L4 that characterizes PL and Mo, respectively

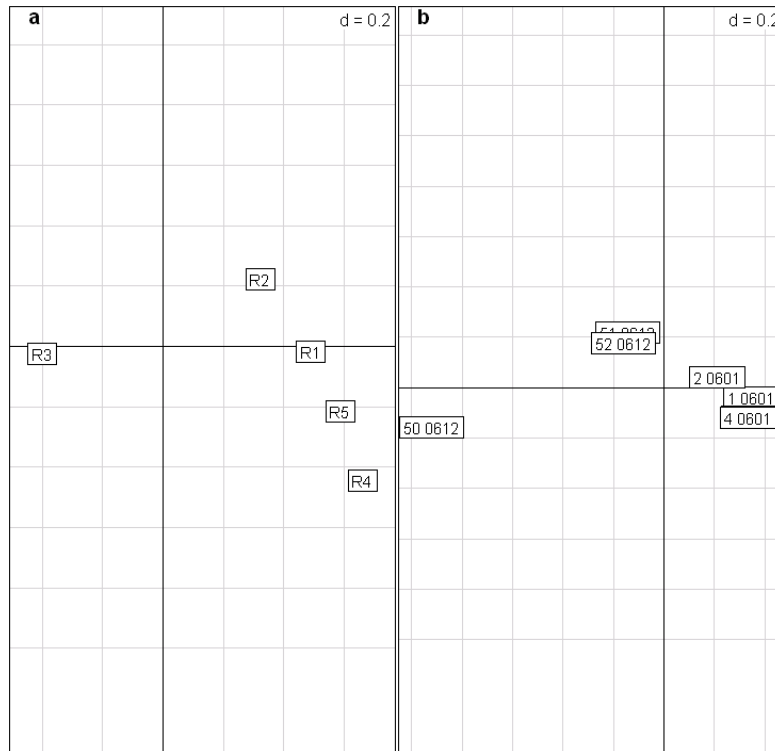


Fig. S6. Discriminating correspondence analysis of Ross seal call-type profiles by weeks: (a) plot of structure of call-types showing that call repertoire composition did not vary much over the period that Ross seal calls were recorded, (b) ordination of the weeks (format WW YMMM) showing that the first week of Ross seal acoustic activity was characterized by increased usage of call type R3.