

Ensemble modelling of southern Australian bottlenose dolphin *Tursiops* sp. distribution reveals important habitats and their potential ecological function

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Table S1. Behavioural state definitions, modified from Shane et al. 1986

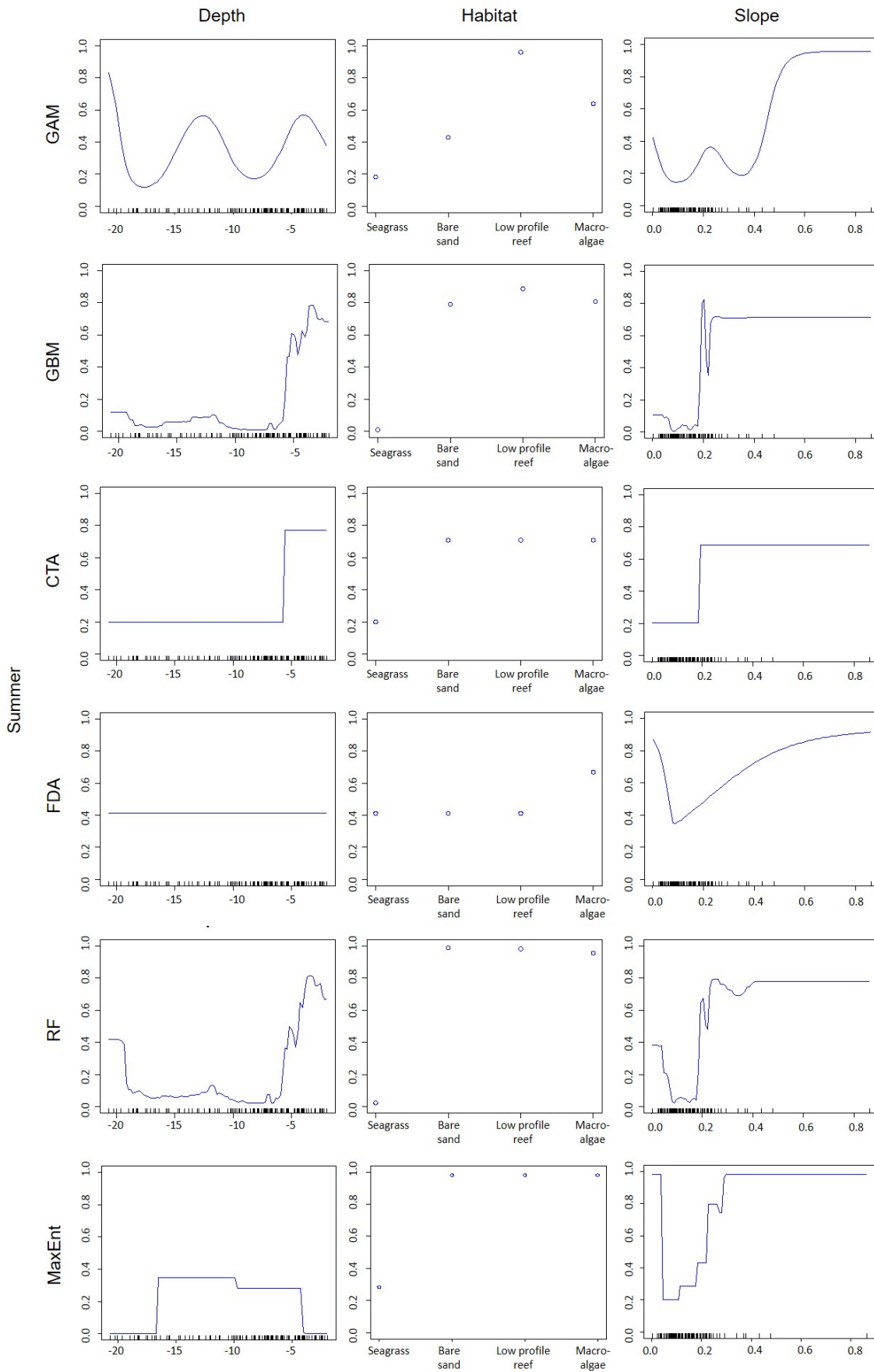
Behavioural state	Definition
Feeding	Dolphins involved in any effort to capture and consume prey as evidenced by chasing on the surface, peduncle diving and circle swimming. Prey is sometimes observed.
Traveling	Dolphins engaging in persistent, directional movement.
Socializing	Dolphins observed leaping, chasing and engaged in body contact with each other. Involves aspects of play and mating with other dolphins. Serves a social and sexual role.
Milling	Dolphins show frequent changes in heading, but stay in one general location, usually close to the surface and with apparent physical contact with one another.
Resting	Dolphins engaged in slow movements as a tight group, generally lacking the active components of the other behaviours described.

Literature cited

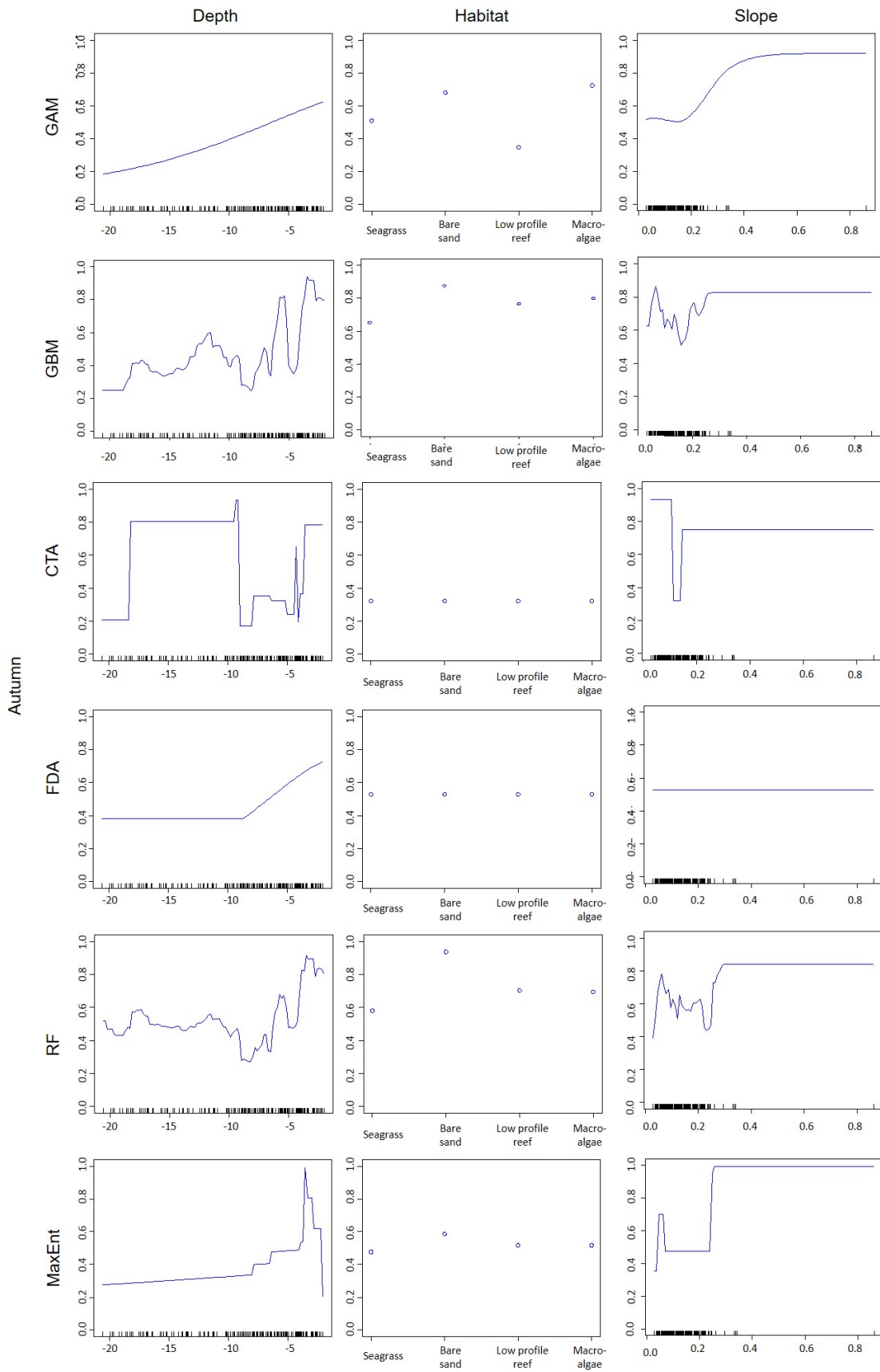
Shane SH, Wells RS, Würsig B (1986). Ecology, behavior and social organization of the bottlenose dolphin: a review. *Mar Mam Sci* 2:34-63

Figure S1: Summer (a), autumn (b) and winter (c) response curves of southern Australian bottlenose dolphins in metropolitan Adelaide for each Species Distribution Model (SDM) algorithm by ecogeographical predictor variable (water depth, benthic habitat type and slope). GAM (generalised additive model), GBM (generalised boosted model), CTA (classification tree analysis), FDA (flexible discriminant analysis), RF (random forest), MaxEnt (maximum entropy).

(a) Summer



(b) Autumn



(c) Winter

