

Supplementary Materials

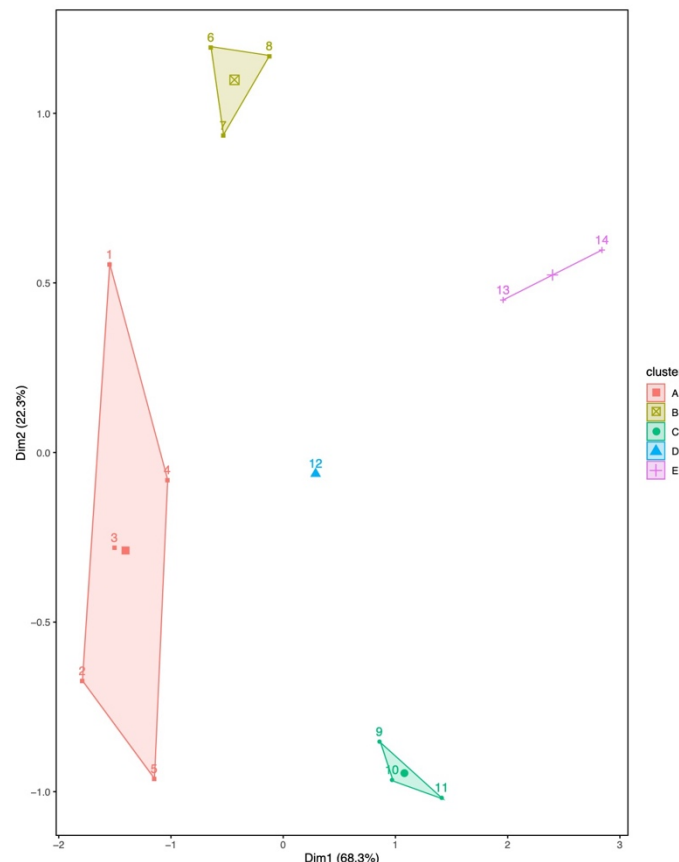


Figure S1: Results of the *k*-means cluster analysis of potential prey of dusky dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*) and Heaviside’s dolphins (*Cephalorhynchus heavisidii*) from Walvis Bay and Lüderitz, Namibia. Clustering was based on $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ isotope signatures and habitat for each prey species.

Table S1: Comparison of mixing models fit using MixSIAR on diet partitioning data from dusky dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*) and Heaviside’s dolphins (*Cephalorhynchus heavisidii*) from Walvis Bay and Lüderitz, Namibia.

Model	LOOic	SE (LOOic)	dLOOic	SE (dLOOic)	weight
species+area	210.8	20.8	0	NA	0.831
area	214.0	19.0	3.2	6.2	0.168
null	224.6	17.0	13.8	9.6	0.001
species	224.8	17.3	14.0	7.7	0.001

Notes: dLOOic is the difference in LOOic between each model and the model with lowest LOOic. The “species+area” model had the lowest LOOic and received 83.1% of the Akaike weight, indicating a 83.1% probability it is the best model.