Bottlenose Dolphin

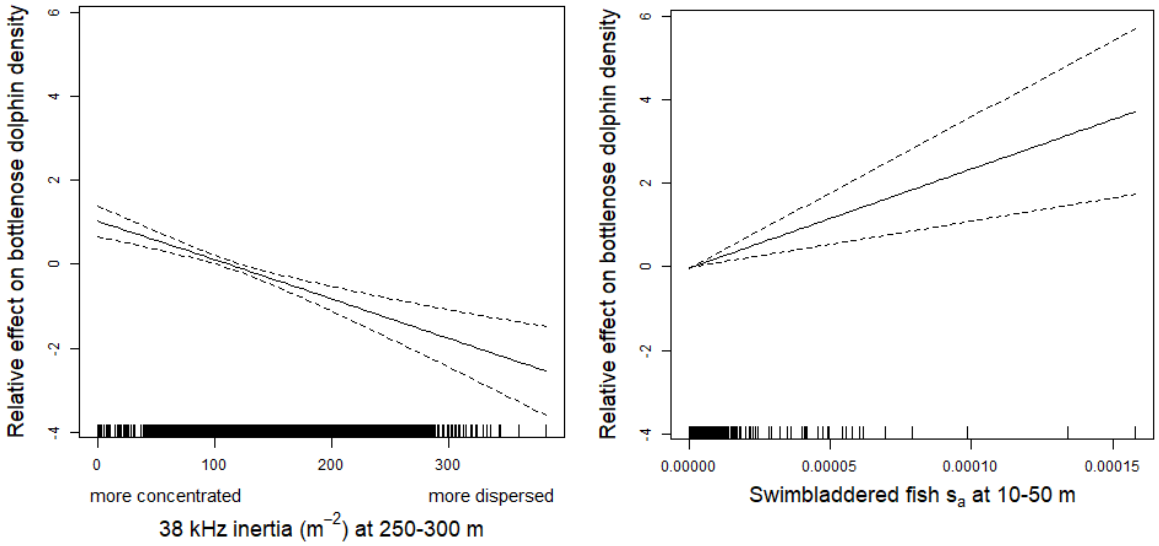

Fig. S1. Generalized Additive Model plots showing the relationship between bottlenose dolphin density and the 38 kHz inertia at 250–300 m (left) and the area backscattering coefficient (s_a) (m^2 m^{-2}) at 10–50 m (right).

Risso's Dolphin

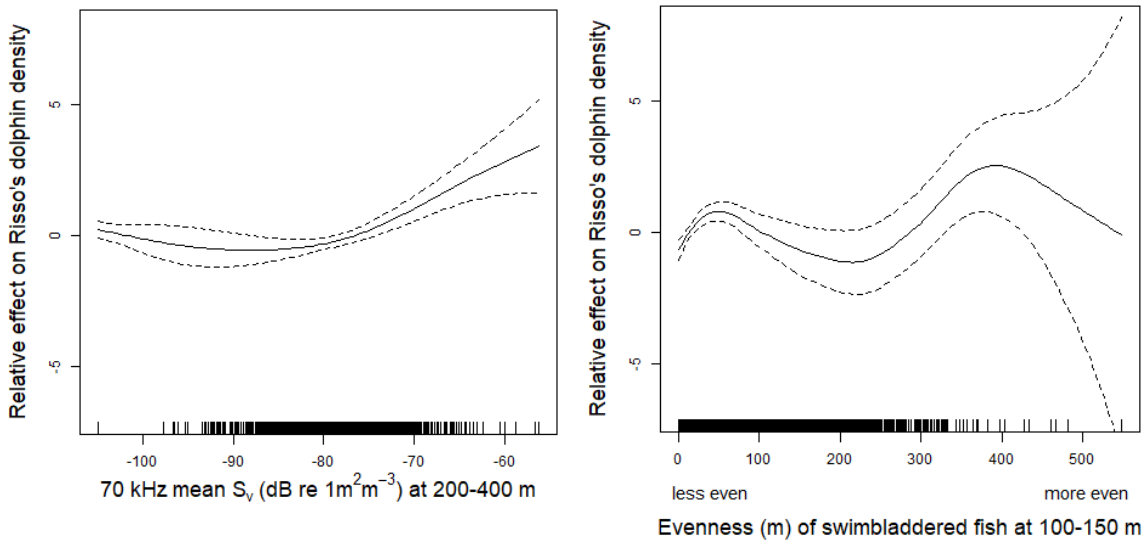

Fig. S2. Generalized Additive Model plots showing the relationship between Risso's dolphin density and 70 kHz mean volume-backscattering strength (S_v) (dB re 1m^{-1}) at 200–400 m (left) and evenness of swimbladdered fish at 0–50 m (right).

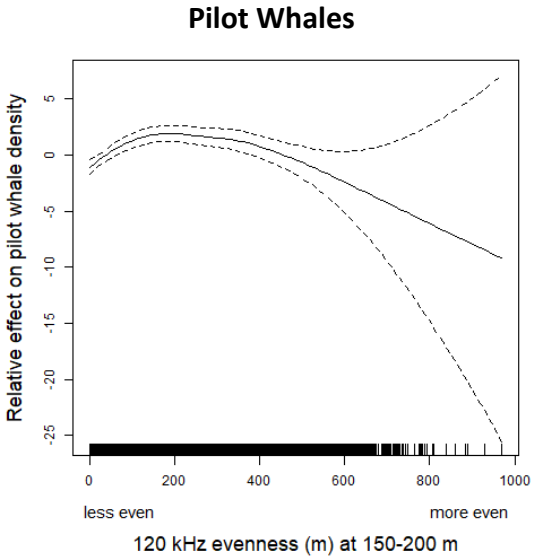

Fig. S3. Generalized Additive Model plot showing the relationship between pilot whale density and the 120 kHz evenness at 150–200 m.

Humpback Whale

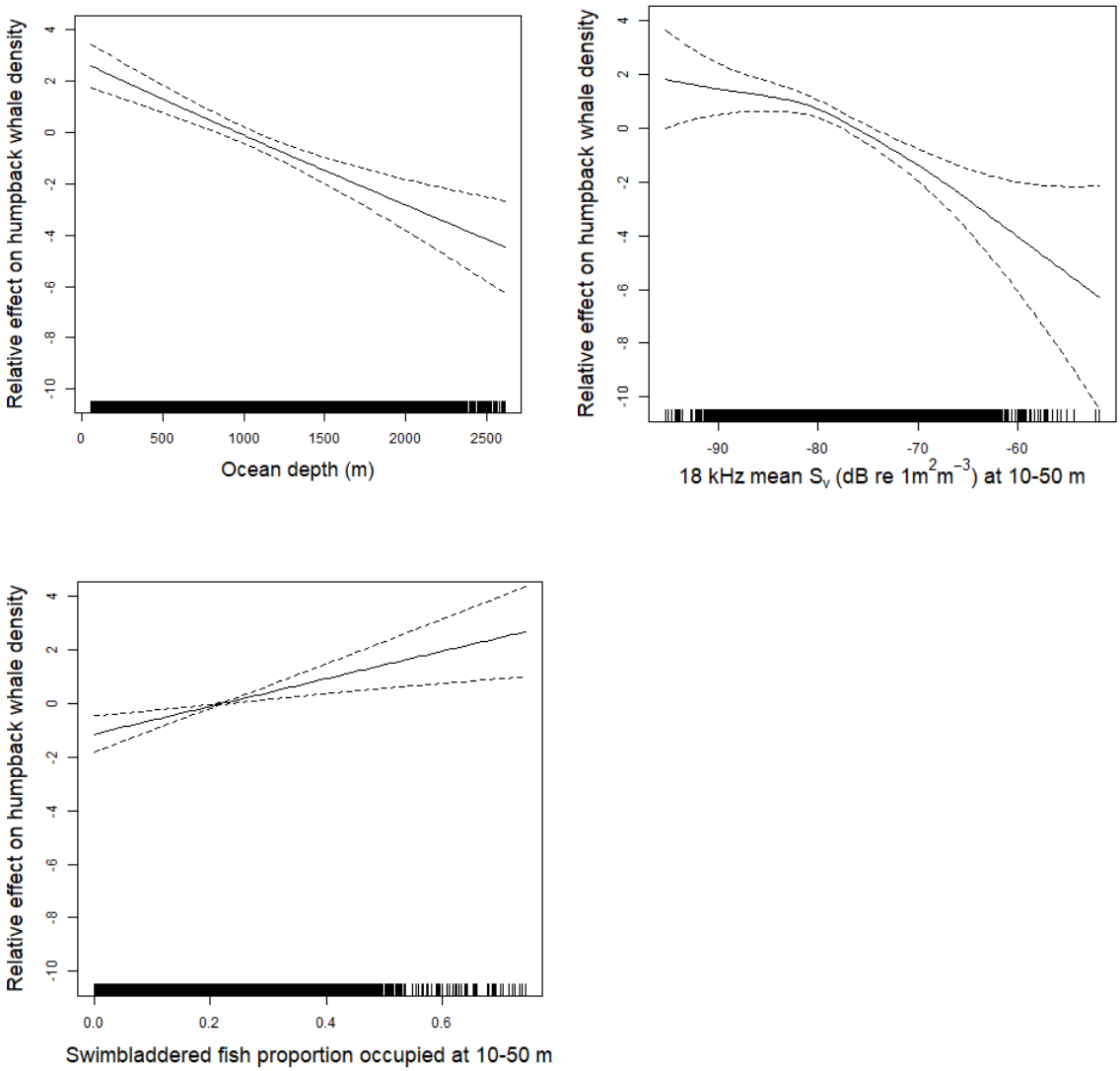

Fig. S4. Generalized Additive Model plots showing the relationship between humpback whale density and ocean depth (m) (top left), the 18 kHz mean volume-backscattering strength (S_v) (dB re 1m^{-1}) at 10–50 m (top right), and the proportion of area occupied with swimbladdered fish at 10–50 m (bottom left).

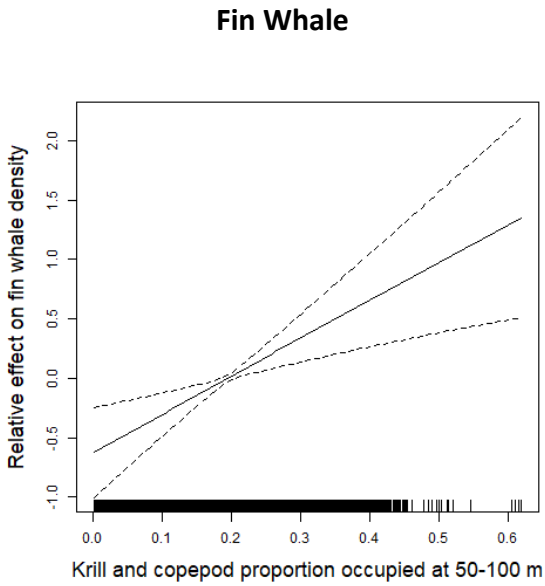

Fig. S5. Generalized Additive Model plot showing the relationship between fin whale showing density and the krill and copepod proportion occupied at 50–100 m in a model that also included ocean depth.

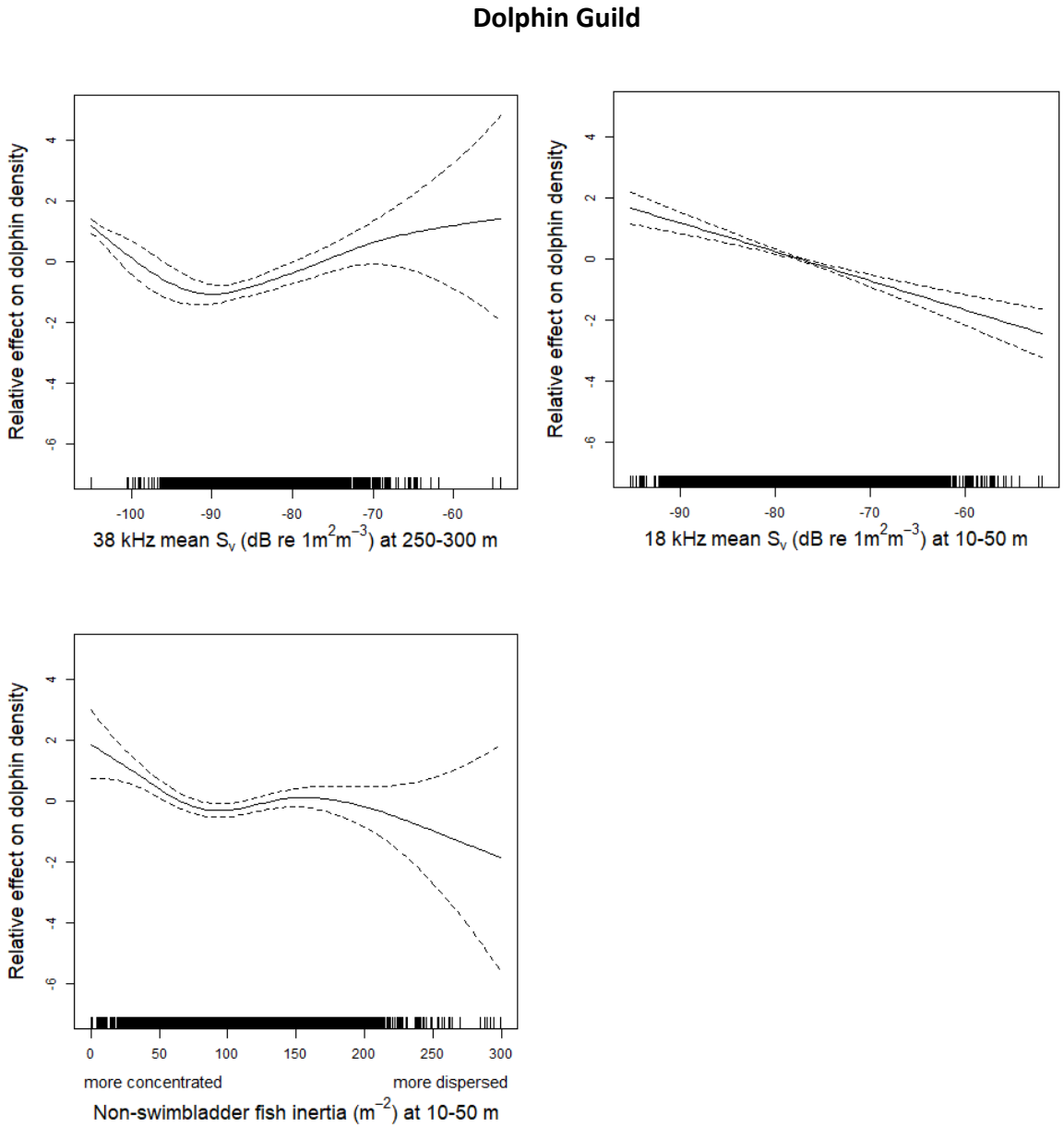

Fig. S6. Generalized Additive Model plots showing the relationship between dolphin feeding guild density and the 38 kHz mean volume-backscattering strength (S_v) (dB re 1 m^{2}m^{-3}) at 250–300 m (top left), the 18 kHz mean volume-backscattering strength (S_v) (dB re 1 m^{2}m^{-3}) at 10-50 m (top right), and non-swimbladder fish inertia (m^{-2}) at 10–50 m (bottom left).

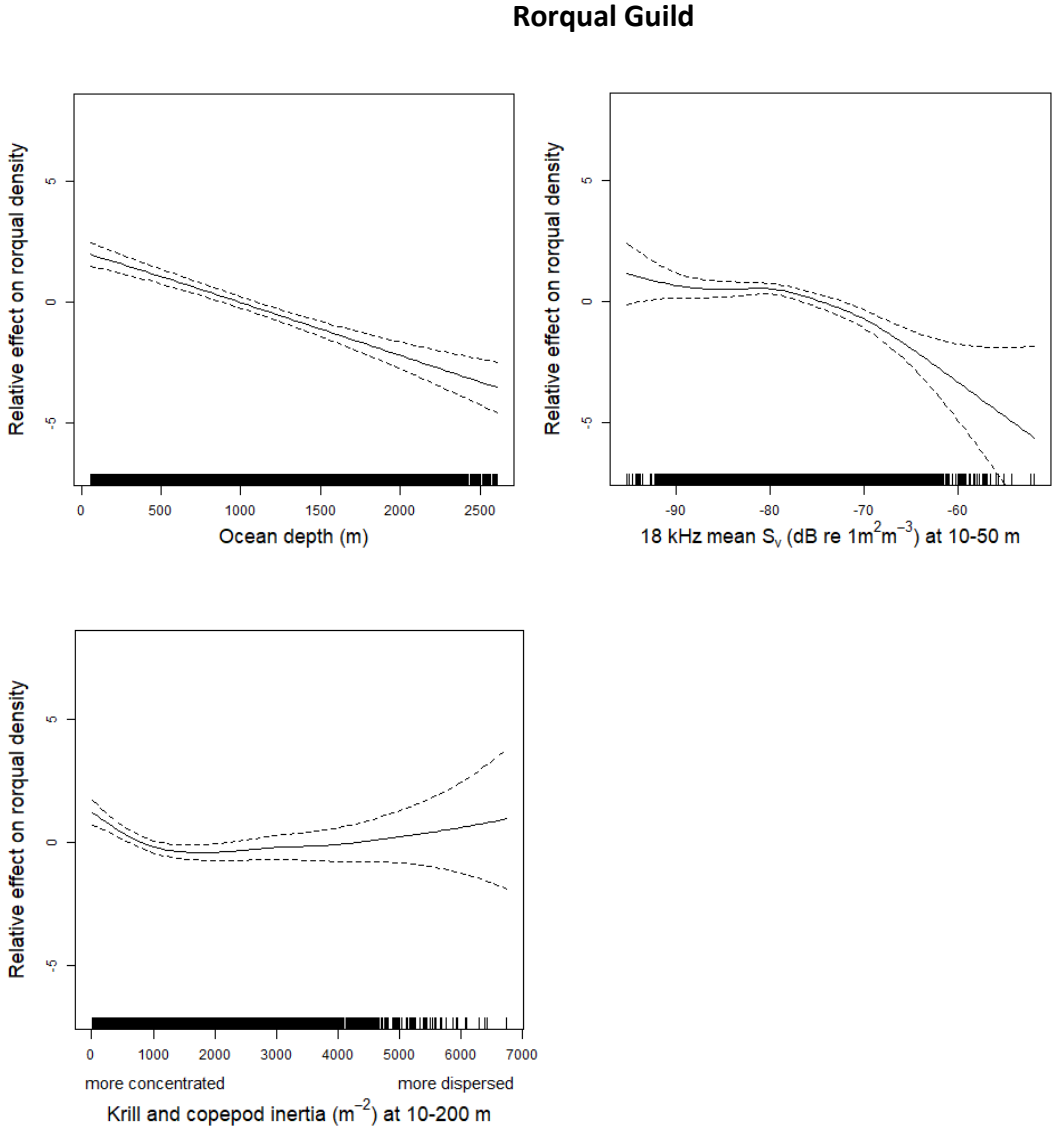

Fig. S7. Generalized Additive Model plots showing the relationship between rorqual whale feeding guild density and ocean depth (m) (top left), the 18 kHz mean volume-backscattering strength (S_v) (dB re 1 m^{2}m^{-3}) at 10–50 m (top right), and the krill and copepod inertia (m^{-2}) at 10–200 m (bottom left).

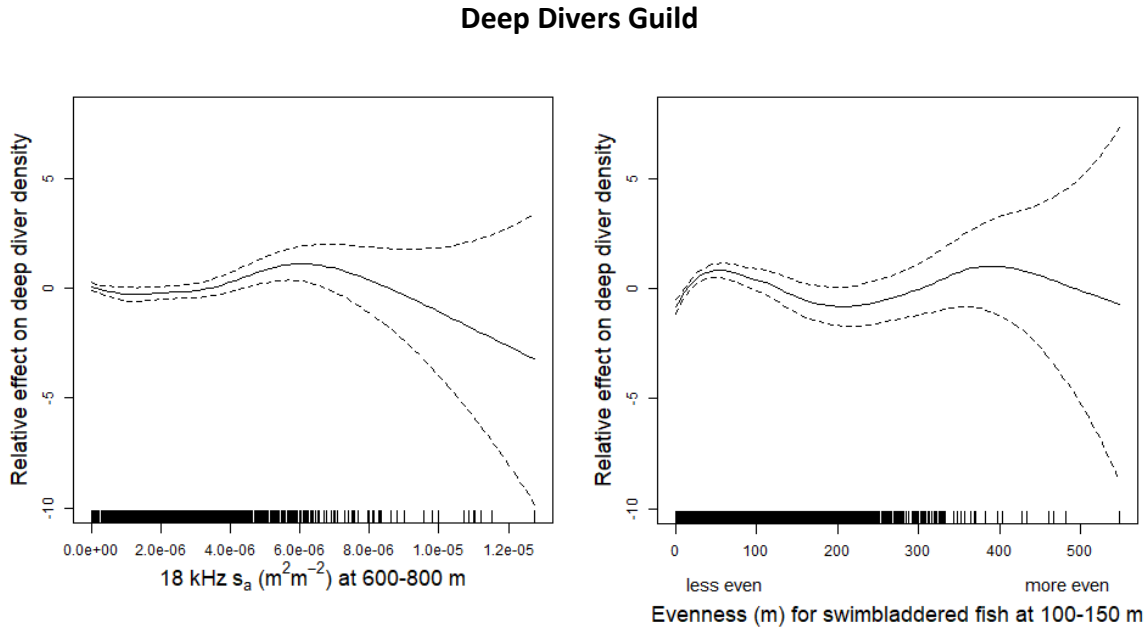

Fig. S8. Generalized Additive Model plots showing the relationship between deep divers feeding guild density showing the relationship with 18 kHz s_a ($m^2\ m^{-2}$) at 600–800 m (top left), and the evenness (m) of swimbladdered fish at 100–50 m (top right).

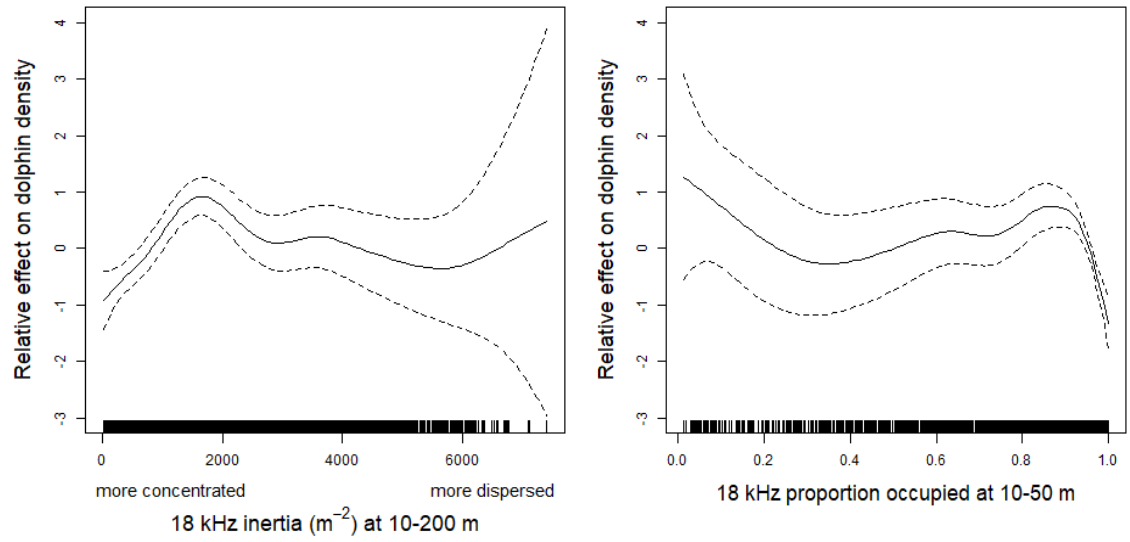

Fig. S9. Generalized Additive Model plots showing the relationship between dolphin feeding guild density with 18 kHz inertia (m^{-2} at 10–200 m (top left), and 18 kHz proportion occupied at 10–50 m (top right). These variables were evaluated after including the 38 kHz mean volume-backscattering strength (S_v) (dB re 1 $m^2\ m^{-3}$) at 250–300 m as the first variable chosen in the dolphin guild model. The inertia plot shows a peak at more concentrated areas, while the proportion occupied plot shows a negative relationship in areas fully occupied by 18 kHz returns.