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Marine and Freshwater Research

Supplementary Material

First insights into the vertical habitat use of young porbeagles in the north-western Atlantic with implications for bycatch reduction strategies

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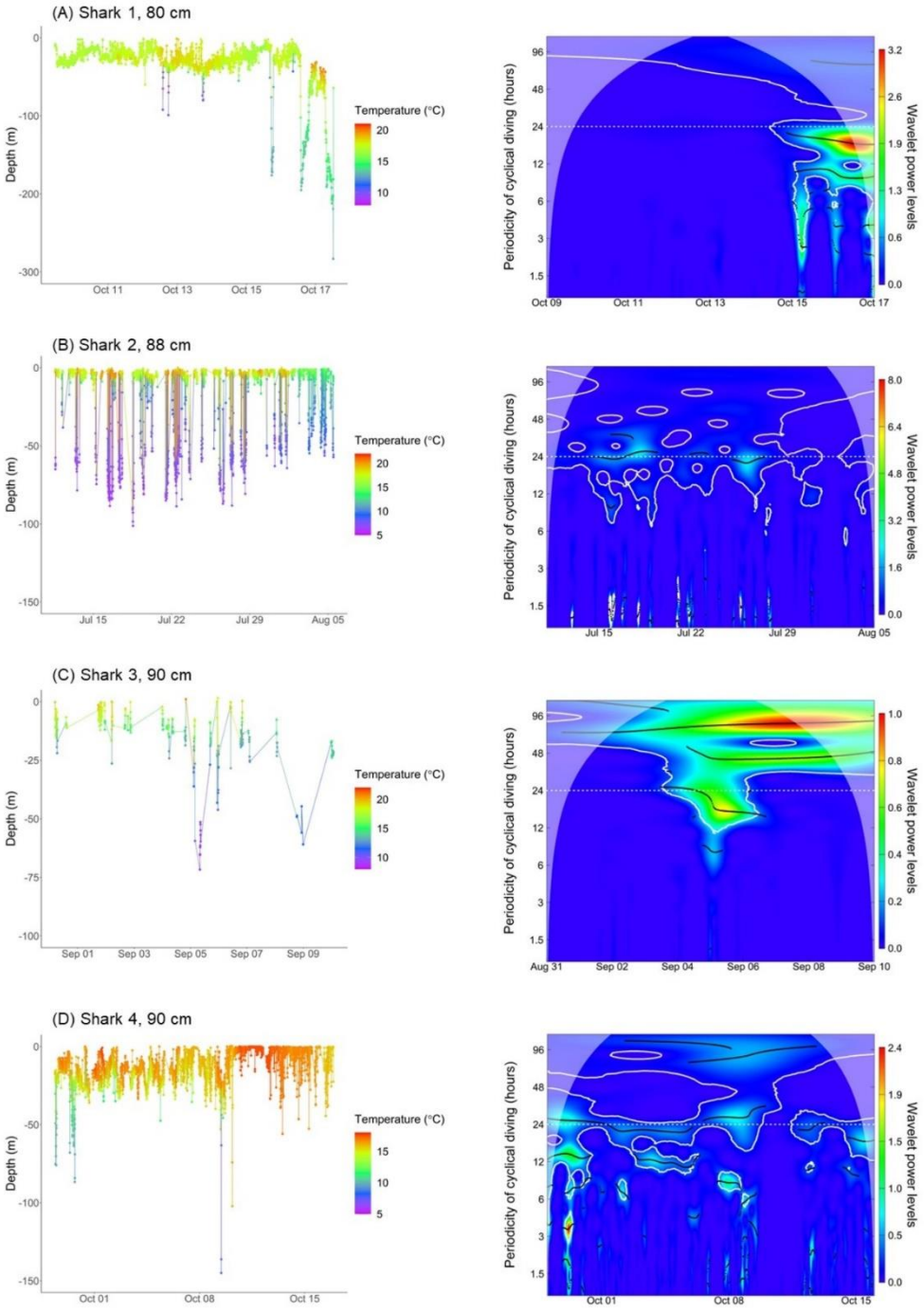

Figure S1. Time series of temperature-integrated dive profiles (left) and corresponding continuous wavelet power spectra (right) over the duration of tag deployment for each young-of-the-year (YOY) and one-year-old porbeagle in this study. For the wavelet power spectra, areas encircled in white represent time periods with significant cyclical patterns ($P < 0.05$). Within the white encircled areas, the wavelet power level (colour) reflects the strength of the cyclical pattern detected, with red representing the strongest cyclical pattern. The black lines represent wavelet power ridges, or the local maxima of wavelet power. In general, significant wavelet power indicates a pattern of diving and ascending over a common temporal interval. The periodicity (*y*-axis) reflect the time interval over which the cyclical diving pattern is detected. The white dashed reference line identifies the periodicity of 24 h. Shaded areas outside of the cone of influence should not be interpreted. Note the differences in scales of axes and legends among individual plots.

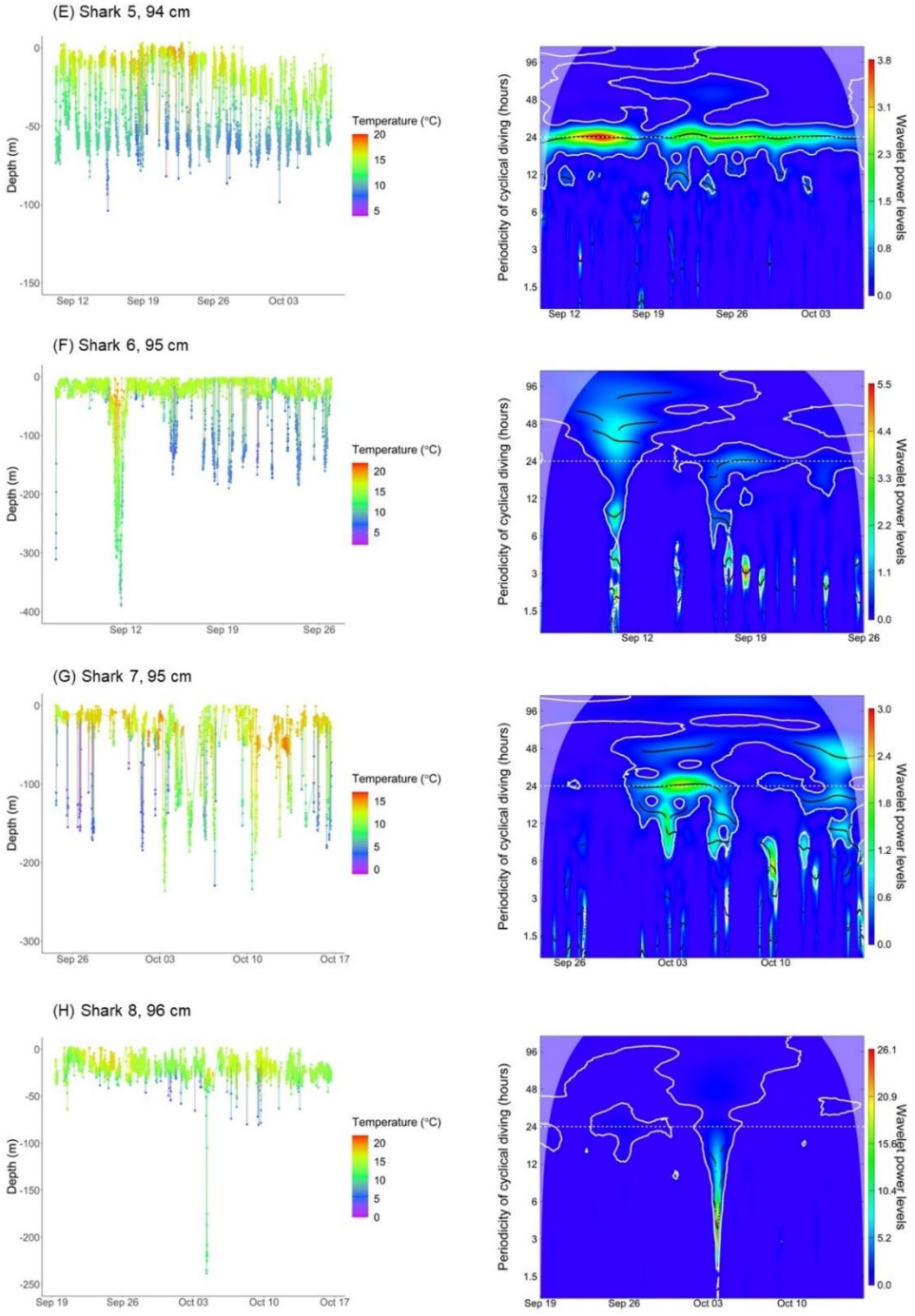

Figure S1. (*Cont.*)

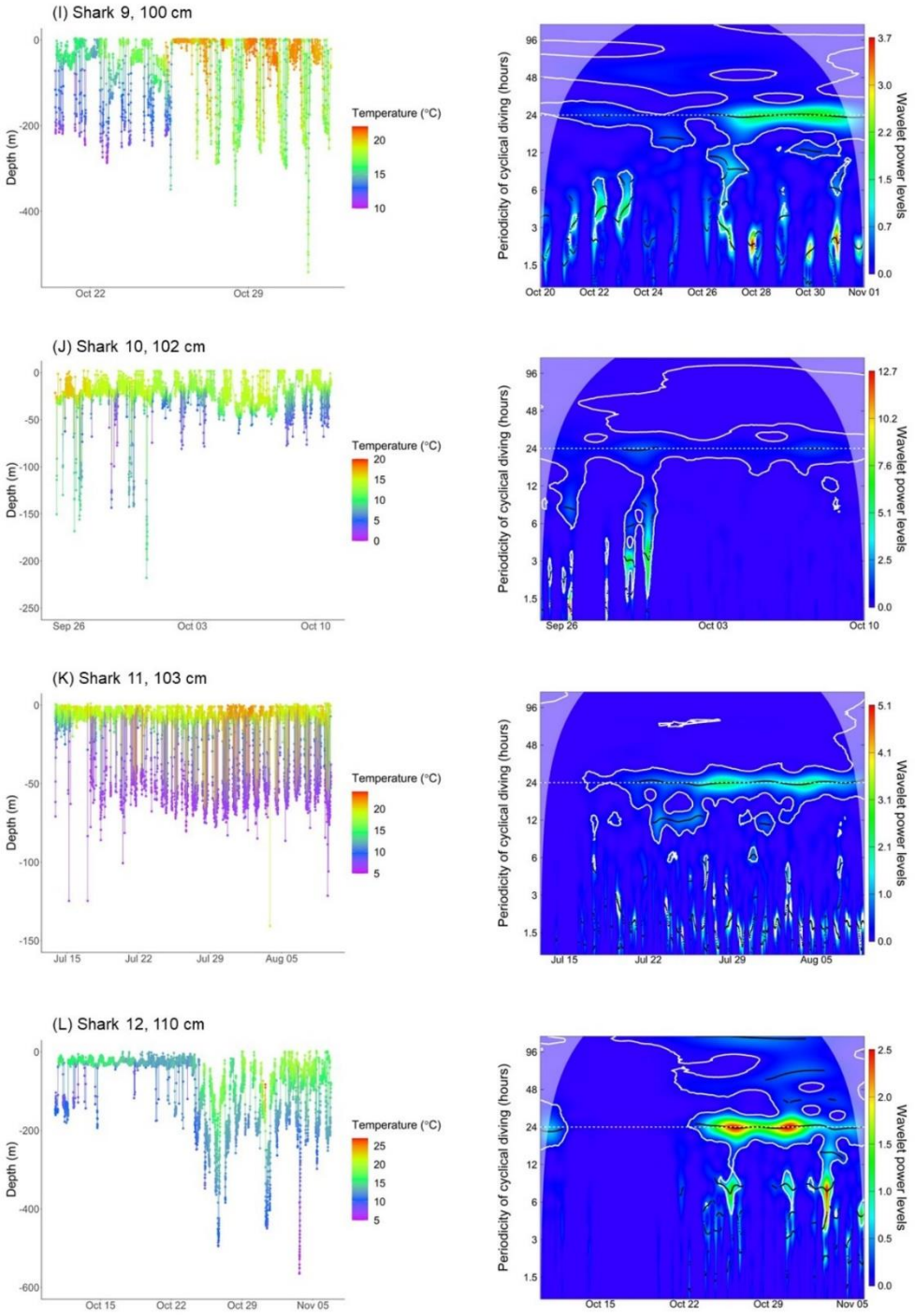

Figure S1. (*Cont.*)

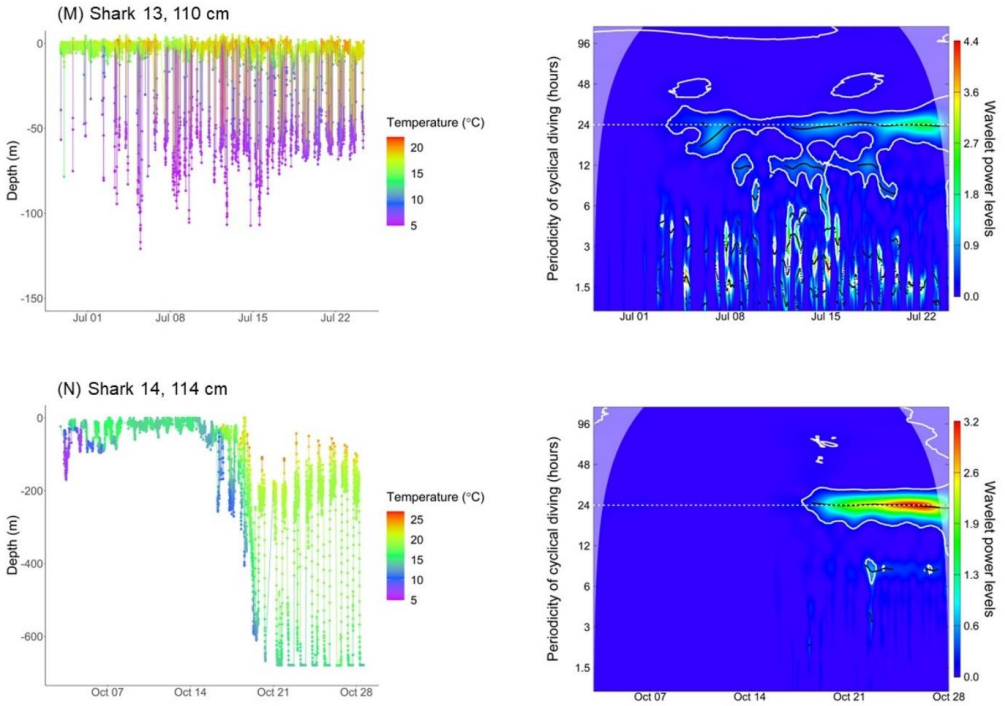

Figure S1. (*Cont.*)

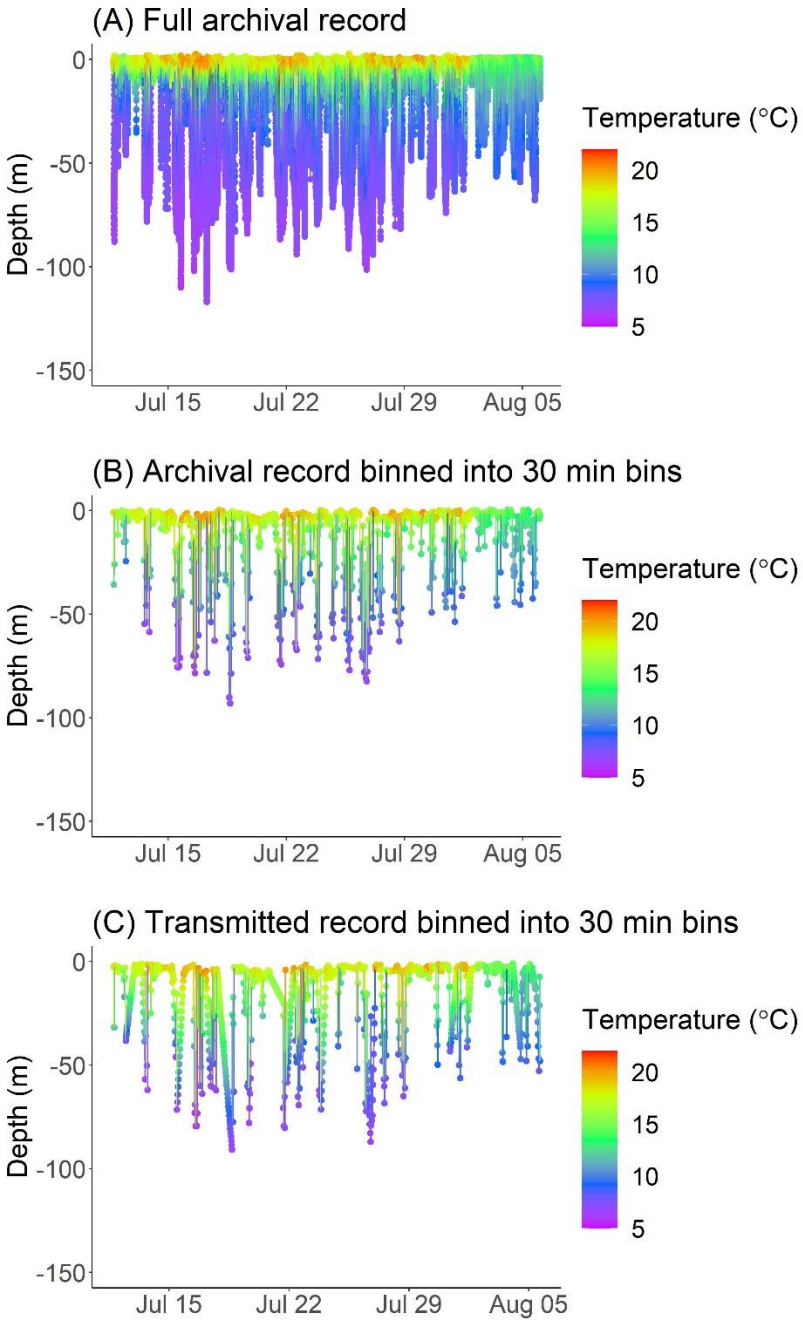

Figure S2. Time series of temperature-integrated dive profiles for the full downloaded archival record (10-s intervals; *a*), the downloaded archival record binned into 30-min windows (*b*), and the transmitted record (5-min intervals) binned and interpolated into 30-min windows (*c*) for Shark 2 (ID 175805).