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#### **Supplementary Material**

# Spatiotemporal distribution of humpback whales off north-west Australia quantifying the Exmouth Gulf nursery area

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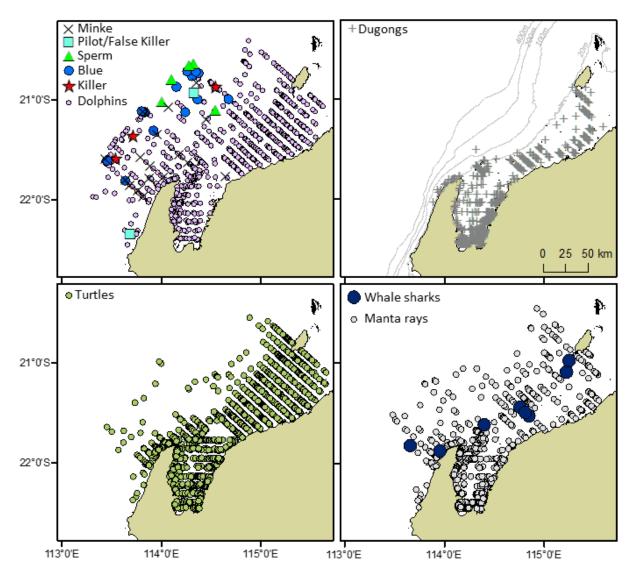
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#### **Supplementary material 1**

#### Other marine megafauna

Opportunistic observations were collected for other marine megafauna, such as other species of whales, dolphins, dugongs, turtles, whale sharks and manta rays. Data collected on other megafauna included species identification where possible, and any indistinguishable 'large' megafauna were not used for further investigation. Vertical and/or horizontal angles were not recorded for other marine megafauna species, therefore, the GPS location for these sightings represent the location of the plane and the true location of the sighting can be assumed to be within 2.5 kilometres of the plane's location. The survey design limited the interpretation of the results for smaller megafauna (i.e., smaller species such as turtles were less likely detected across survey width). The consistent data collection on other marine megafauna is presented to help inform the temporal/spatial presence of animals only. It is noted that manta rays (*Mobula* spp.) were distinguished from other rays by their distinctive shape (Armstrong *et al.* 2020), however, it is possible that other species of bottom dwelling rays were mistaken for manta rays along the mangrove creek areas of Exmouth Gulf which is noted as a limitation.

Across all areas and years surveyed, confirmed sightings of other cetacean species included minke (Balaenoptera bonaerensis; n = 17), sperm (Physeter macrocephalus; n = 5), blue (B. musculus; n = 15), and killer (Orcinus orca; n = 3) whales (Fig. 5). Two sightings were recorded of short-finned pilot (Globicephala macrorhynchus) and false killer whales (Pseudorca crassidens), and these species were grouped together given the difficulty in distinguishing between the species from a high aerial viewpoint. Most cetacean species were sighted beyond the 100 m depth contour, except for one minke whale observed at the northern margin of Exmouth Gulf. Sightings of dolphins (species not distinguished; n =1001) occurred across most of the study area. Dugongs (n = 873) were mostly sighted in shallower waters (< 20 m depth) and were most concentrated within Exmouth Gulf, particularly along the eastern and southern margins. Turtles (species not distinguished; n =5397) were well distributed across the study area and mostly in shallow coastal waters to the 100 m depth contour. Manta rays (n = 1092) were sighted across most of the study area however appeared to be more concentrated around the margins of Exmouth Gulf. Eight sightings of whale sharks were made around the North West Cape and off the Pilbara. For further detail on monthly sightings, refer to Table S2.



**Fig. S1.** Spatial distribution of marine megafauna sightings off North West Cape, Pilbara and Exmouth Gulf off Western Australia between 2000-2010, including cetaceans (mysticetes and odontocetes), dugongs, turtles and elasmobranchs (whale sharks and manta rays). Water depth contours are represented in light grey lines (in dugong panel).

North-west Australia supports the occurrence of numerous protected megafauna species. In addition to the opportunistic observations of minke, sperm, blue, killer and pilot/false killer whales during this study, other whale species have been recorded in the region, including fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) (Chittleborough 1953), southern right whales (*Eubalaena australis*) (Allen and Bejder 2003; Sprogis and Parra 2022) and Omura's whales (*Balaenoptera omurai*) (Cerchio *et al.* 2019). Dolphins were observed across the study region, and likely included Australian humpback (*Sousa sahulensis*), Indo-Pacific bottlenose (*Tursiops aduncus*), common bottlenose (*T. truncatus*), and may have included pantropical

spotted (Stenella attenuata), dwarf spinner dolphins (S. longirostris), and snubfin (Orcaella heinsohni) (Hanf et al. 2022; Raudino et al. 2023; Sprogis and Parra 2022). Dugongs were sighted most often along the southern and eastern margins inside Exmouth Gulf, which is a recurrent finding across several studies examining Exmouth Gulf and surrounding waters (Cleguer et al. 2021; Hodgson 2007; Preen et al. 1997). Whale sharks were sighted in waters around North West Cape and Pilbara and migrate seasonally (Wilson et al. 2001). Their regular and often reliable occurrence has seen the establishment and growth of the marine wildlife tourism industry (Raudino et al. 2016; Sprogis et al. 2020). Manta rays largely exhibited similar inshore patterns to dugongs aligning with sightings from more recent aerial surveys (Irvine and Salgado Kent 2019). Manta ray species likely composed mostly of M. alfredi inshore, and M. birostris more offshore (Armstrong et al. 2020). Sea turtles were mostly sighted over shallower coastal waters inside and outside of Exmouth Gulf as well as around well-known and significant nesting locations for green (*Chelonia mydas*), flatback (Natator depressus) and hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) turtles, such as Thevenard Island and Barrow Island (Fossette et al. 2021a; Fossette et al. 2021b; Pendoley et al. 2016). While the opportunistic sightings of smaller megafauna made during the aerial surveys of this study have inherent biases, the patterns observed are reflected in numerous studies across north-west Australia and highlight the importance of Exmouth Gulf and surrounding shallow coastal waters for megafauna species.

## **Supplementary material 2**

Table S2. Sightings of all megafauna across each survey region of the north-west coast between 2000-2010 for all sighting conditions (*e.g.*, BSS 0-5). The total number of individuals present during sightings is given in parentheses and calf sightings for humpback whales, dugongs and dolphins are provided in square brackets. EG = Exmouth Gulf, NWC = North West Cape. Note: sightings of 'other sharks' are presented here but are not analysed further given they were not accounted for during aerial surveys off the Pilbara.

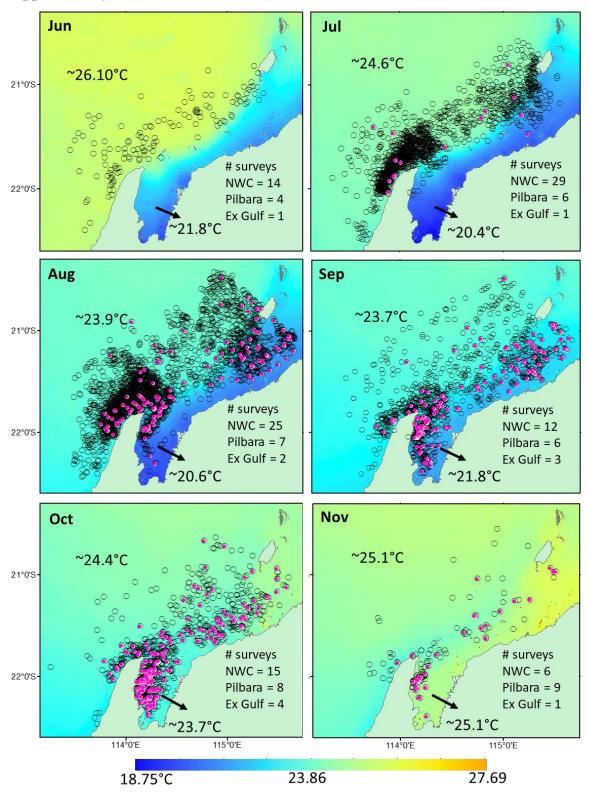
Survey region	Year	Month	# transects	Humpback whales	Dugongs	Dolphins	Turtles	Manta rays	Blue whales	Killer whales	Minke whales	Pilot/false killer whales	Sperm whales	Unidentified large megafauna	Whale sharks	Other sharks	Sea snakes	Other rays
Pilbara	2009	May	2		5 (16)	28 (243)	109 (154)	2 (2)							1 (1)			
Pilbara	2009	Jun	2	32 (56)	26 (43)[5]	32 (76)	107 (154)	16 (16)			1 (1)	1 (25)						
Pilbara	2009	July	2	110 (170)[3]	13 (27)	39 (125)[2]	91 (114)	4 (4)					2 (2)					
Pilbara	2009	Aug	2	264 (399)[20]	20 (31)[2]	23 (102)[2]	163 (292)	18 (24)			1 (1)			2 (2)				
Pilbara	2009	Sep	2	238 (363)[32]	15 (20)[1]	51 (207)	192 (271)	8 (13)						1 (2)				
Pilbara	2009	Oct	4	246 (384)[53]	6 (7)	29 (208)	152 (276)	13 (15)						1 (7)	1 (1)			
Pilbara	2009	Nov	5	24 (35)[10]	6 (10)[2]	45 (351)[5]	380 (551)	30 (33)	5 (8)	1 (6)				2 (6)	1 (1)			
Pilbara	2009	Dec	4	1 (2)[1]		15 (201)[2]	94 (105)	6 (6)	1 (3)					1 (1)	1 (1)			
Pilbara	2010	Jan	5		6 (8)[2]	14 (83)	212 (317)	22 (51)										
Pilbara	2010	Feb	4		3 (4)[1]	11 (96)	112 (136)	14 (36)			1		2 (2)					
Pilbara	2010	Mar	4		6 (9)[1]	24 (124)	273 (479)	5 (5)						1 (1)				
Pilbara	2010	Apr	5		22 (35)[5]	52 (322)[7]	426 (692)	11 (11)	2 (4)				1 (10)	2 (4)				
Pilbara	2010	May	2	1 (2)	13 (19)[4]	20 (116)[2]	300 (609)	6 (7)						1 (1)				
Pilbara	2010	Jun	2	18 (25)	10 (14)[1]	26 (198)[3]	112 (176)	20 (52)										

Survey region	Year	Month	# transects	Humpback whales	Dugongs	Dolphins	Turtles	Manta rays	Blue whales	Killer whales	Minke whales	Pilot/false killer whales	Sperm whales	Unidentified large megafauna	Whale sharks	Other sharks	Sea snakes	Other rays
Pilbara	2010	Jul	4	336 (500)[3]	9 (13)[1]	5 (48)	84 (107)	2 (2)										
Pilbara	2010	Aug	5	716 (1061)[47]	36 (53)[9]	62 (490)[3]	129 (219)	24 (36)										
Pilbara	2010	Sep	4	222 (334)[33]	15 (19)[3]	26 (98)	133 (249)	14 (37)										
Pilbara	2010	Oct	4	32 (52)[8]	17 (29)[6]	57 (369)[16]	347 (783)	6 (6)						2 (2)				
Pilbara	2010	Nov	4	14 (23)[4]	9 (16)[3]	45 (265)[3]	291 (747)	21 (43)						1 (6)	1 (1)			
EG	2004	Oct	3	193 (336)[69]	126 (285)[28]	21 (73)[1]	127 (137)	118 (223)								44 (213)		
EG	2004	Nov	1	19 (38)[9]	40 (70)[4]	7 (11)[1]	40 (55)	54 (92)								28 (180)		
EG	2005	Feb	1		18 (27)[2]		30 (31)	12 (13)								1 (1)		
EG	2005	Mar	1		29 (52)[6]	7 (46)[1]	104 (123)	24 (44)								8 (8)		
EG	2005	Apr	2		55 (108)[7]	4 (11)	89 (104)	54 (96)								15 (15)		
EG	2005	May	1		51 (163)[7]	2 (14)	37 (45)	17 (22)								6 (6)		
EG	2005	Jun	1		16 (32)[1]		11 (12)	4 (7)								3 (3)		
EG	2005	Jul	1		39 (145)[4]	7 (22)	64 (71)	23 (28)								6 (6)		
EG	2005	Aug	2	38 (50)[3]	54 (128)[3]	23 (55)	74 (79)	50 (77)			1 (1)					5 (5)		
EG	2005	Sep	3	209 (342)[27]	138 (365)[10]	34 (109)[4]	124 (147)	148 (284)								8 (8)		
EG	2005	Oct	1	79 (126)[14]	42 (107)[1]	4 (18)[3]	23 (28)	46 (69)								4 (4)		
NWC	2000	Jun	4	25 (27)[1]	2 (2)	7 (14)	6 (14)	6 (15)			1						3 (5)	
NWC	2000	Jul	4	156 (229)	3 (4)	22 (114)	13 (41)	7 (19)			1 (1)	1(15)		3 (5)		6 (9)		
NWC	2000	Aug	3	356 (451)[2]	3 (4)	19 (112)	10 (30)	14 (21)			1			3 (17)		2 (2)	4 (4)	
NWC	2000	Sep	2	111 (174)[2]		11 (65)	14 (39)	9 (10)						2 (2)		1 (1)	1 (1)	

Survey region	Year	Month	# transects	Humpback whales	Dugongs	Dolphins	Turtles	Manta rays	Blue whales	Killer whales	Minke whales	Pilot/false killer whales	Sperm whales	Unidentified large megafauna	Whale sharks	Other sharks	Sea snakes	Other rays
NWC	2000	Oct	3	80 (103)[4]	1 (1)	8 (148)	5 (7)	1 (1)									2 (2)	
NWC	2000	Nov	2	7 (7)		1 (1)	15 (19)							1 (1)				
NWC	2001	Jun	4	18 (23)	6 (19)	29 (136)	48 (114)	32 (120)						9 (13)		6 (6)		
NWC	2001	Jul	4	74 (111)	1 (1)[1]	2 (2)	13 (19)	7 (9)						1 (2)				
NWC	2001	Aug	2	212 (358)[4]		8 (42)	8 (47)	7 (9)						4 (6)				
NWC	2001	Sep	2	85 (119)[8]		2 (3)	3 (3)	4 (63)						2 (3)				
NWC	2001	Oct	3	72 (109)[18]	2 (5)	11 (112)	14 (20)	11 (20)						8 (19)				
NWC	2001	Nov	1	10 (14)		7 (147)	3 (3)	2 (3)						7 (14)				
NWC	2006	Jun	3	22 (30)	4 (9)[1]	6 (32)[1]	54 (92)	15 (30)			4 (4)				2 (2)			
NWC	2006	Jul	3	88 (113)[2]	5 (6)[1]	7 (31)	77 (207)	31 (85)								5 (5)		
NWC	2006	Aug	3	214 (323)	2 (5)[1]	11 (156)	73 (92)	26 (37)		1 (10)	1 (1)			1 (1)				1 (2)
NWC	2006	Sep	3	87 (139)[15]		28 (231)[1]	95 (172)	12 (34)	4 (5)		7 (10)			2 (7)	1 (1)	18 (18)		
NWC	2006	Oct	3	22 (33)[1]		6 (120)	35 (67)	25 (52)	1 (3)		1 (3)			2 (9)		1 (1)		
NWC	2007	Jun	1	4 (4)	2 (2)[1]		5 (5)	6 (13)	1 (1)									
NWC	2007	Jul	4	144 (239)[5]	1 (1)	10 (299)	66 (225)	36 (16)	1 (1)					5 (5)		11 (11)		
NWC	2007	Aug	3	213 (337)[9]		10 (95)	21 (24)	31 (109)						2 (7)		4 (4)		
NWC	2007	Sep	2	80 (112)[6]		6 (76)	4 (4)	3 (3)								1 (1)		
NWC	2007	Oct	3	69 (111)[12]		20 (350)	58 (84)	4 (4)						5 (14)		1 (1)		
NWC	2008	Jun	2	8 (10)			2 (2)	2 (2)						3 (9)				
NWC	2008	Jul	5	275 (396)[1]	7 (10)	12 (121)	27 (32)	16 (17)						4 (9)		23 (23)	3 (3)	

Survey region	Year	Month	# transects	Humpback whales	Dugongs	Dolphins	Turtles	Manta rays	Blue whales	Killer whales	Minke whales	Pilot/false killer whales	Sperm whales	Unidentified large megafauna	Whale sharks	Other sharks	Sea snakes	Other rays
NWC	2008	Aug	6	444 (653)[24]	2 (5)	9 (36)	31 (53)	30 (47)						4 (4)		8 (9)	3 (3)	
NWC	2009	Jul	3	108 (38)		4 (19)[1]	8 (8)	8 (11)						4 (4)				
NWC	2009	Aug	3	300 (424)[16]	2 (4)	7 (113)	49 (89)	18 (24)						4 (43)				
NWC	2009	Sep	3	221 (395)[36]		8 (34)	15 (15)	12 (18)						1 (1)				
NWC	2009	Oct	3	151 (260)[52]		12 (60)	57 (91)	15 (20)						2 (2)				
NWC	2009	Nov	3	43 (70)[17]		6 (179)	13 (19)	11 (17)		1 (6)				3 (7)				
NWC	2010	Jul	6	331 (509)[1]	26 (34)[1]	32 (181)[1]	151 (297)	35 (73)						4 (4)				
NWC	2010	Aug	5	591 (892)[16]	9 (14)	13 (118)[1]	70 (182)	13 (18)						10 (72)				

### **Supplementary material 3**



**Fig. S3.** The spatial coverage of humpback whales (n = 7,413 unfiltered) across north-west Australia between June-November, from aerial survey flown between 2000 and 2010 (excluding 2002-03). Open circles represent humpback whale group sightings, and magenta dots indicate the occurrence of a mother-calf pair. Note that these sightings are the total

sightings and are not accounted for survey effort, *e.g.*, there are more sightings off the North West Cape where there was higher survey effort. Sightings are overlaid on bathymetric depth data and averaged sea surface temperature imagery (2000-2010). Bathymetry data was obtained from Geoscience Australia and included the 2009 bathymetric grid of Australia at a resolution of 250 m (http://www.ga.gov.au). Mean sea surface temperature data was obtained for each month between 2000-2010 from the Integrative Marine Observing System (IMOS; http://imos.org.au/) portal at a resolution of 2 km.

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