Lunar cycles affect common dolphin *Delphinus delphis* foraging in the Southern California Bight

Anne E. Simonis*, Marie A. Roch, Barbara Bailey, Jay Barlow, Rachel E. S. Clemesha, Sam Iacobellis, John A. Hildebrand, Simone Baumann-Pickering

*Corresponding author: asimonis@ucsd.edu

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**Figure S1.** Display used to review echolocation click detections. Peak-to-peak received level (A), long-term spectral average (B) and inter-click interval (C) are plotted against time. Also shown are the mean spectrum (D), mean click waveform (E) and histogram of all inter-click intervals (F).
Figure S2. Concatenated spectrogram of mean spectra from 10% random sample of 30-minute time periods sorted by peak frequency (A) and histogram of inter-click intervals (B) across all detections show consistent spectral and temporal characteristics. Intense low frequency energy (<20 kHz) was confirmed from concurrent delphinid whistles and echolocation.

Figure S3. Estimated smoothing curves (C1, C2) and factors (C3-C6) of nighttime GAMM for warm season with available cloud coverage data (May-September). C1 and C2 show the interaction of lunar day with cloud absence and presence, respectively. Zero on the vertical axes corresponds to no effect of the explanatory variable. Dashed lines indicate 95% confidence limits. Ticks along the x-axis indicate locations of observations.
Figure S4. Predictions from GAMM for warm periods plotted against predictors included in the model. Lunar cycle begins with new moon at day 1 and full moon at day 15. Blue and pink bars show averages for sites 1 and 2 respectively, in warm period (May-October) of the year.
Figure S5. Predictions from GAMM model for cool periods plotted against predictors included in the model. Lunar cycle begins with new moon at day 1 and full moon at day 15. Blue and pink bars show averages for sites 1 and 2 respectively, in cool period (November - April) of the year.
Figure S6. Predictions from GAMM model for warm season with available cloud coverage data (May - September), plotted against predictors included in the model. Lunar cycle begins with new moon at day 1 and full moon at day 15. Blue and pink bars show averages for sites 1 and 2, respectively.