Supplemental Information S4. Response curves of the environmental predictors that contributed the most to each model

Habitat suitability of cetaceans in the Gulf of Mexico using an ecological niche modeling approach.

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Figure S1. Sperm whale model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) Chl-a_{max}, (C) depth, (D) slope bottom, and (E) distance to the 200-m isobath.

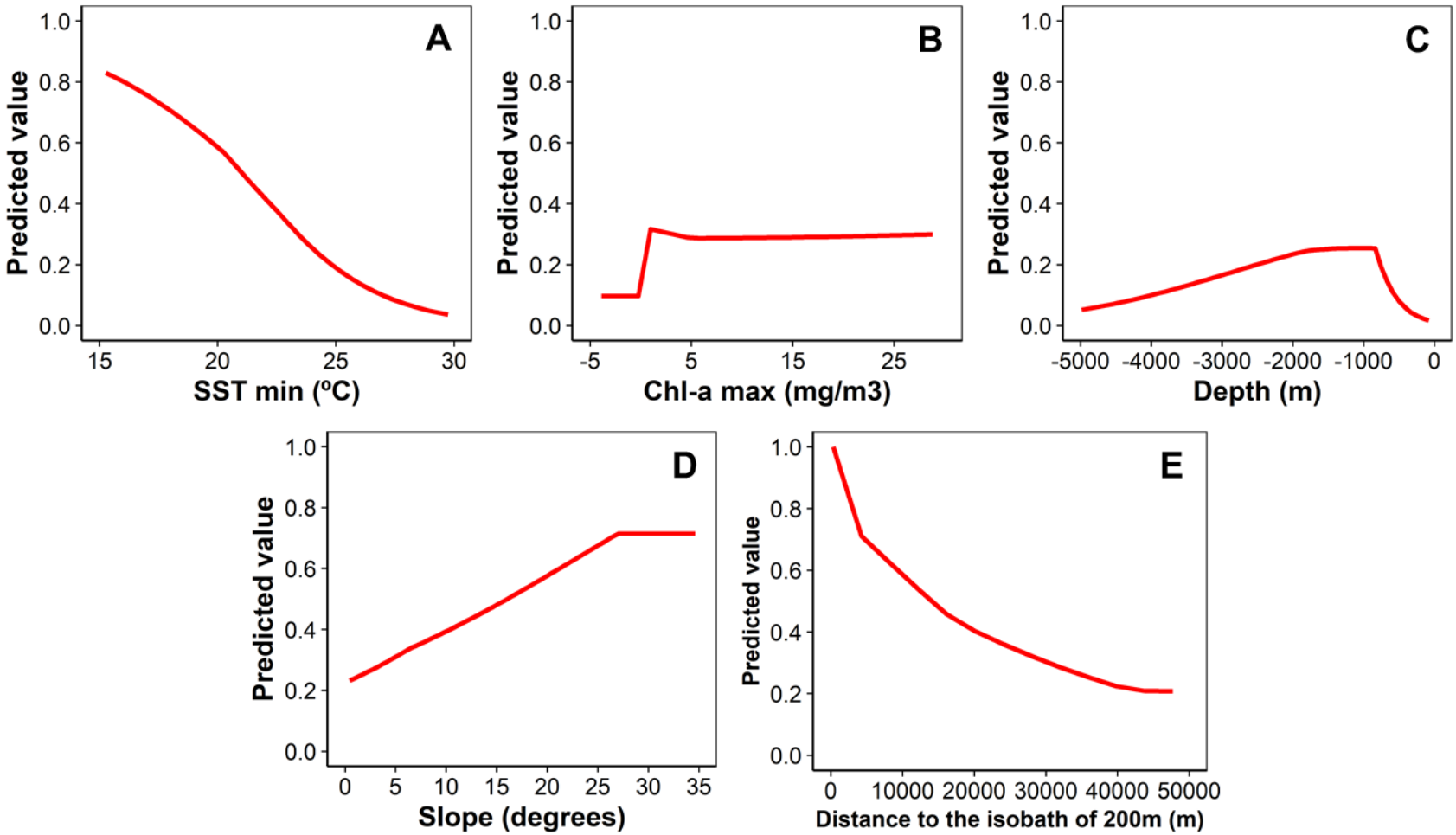

Figure S2. Dwarf sperm whale model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_{max}, (D) depth, and (E) slope bottom.

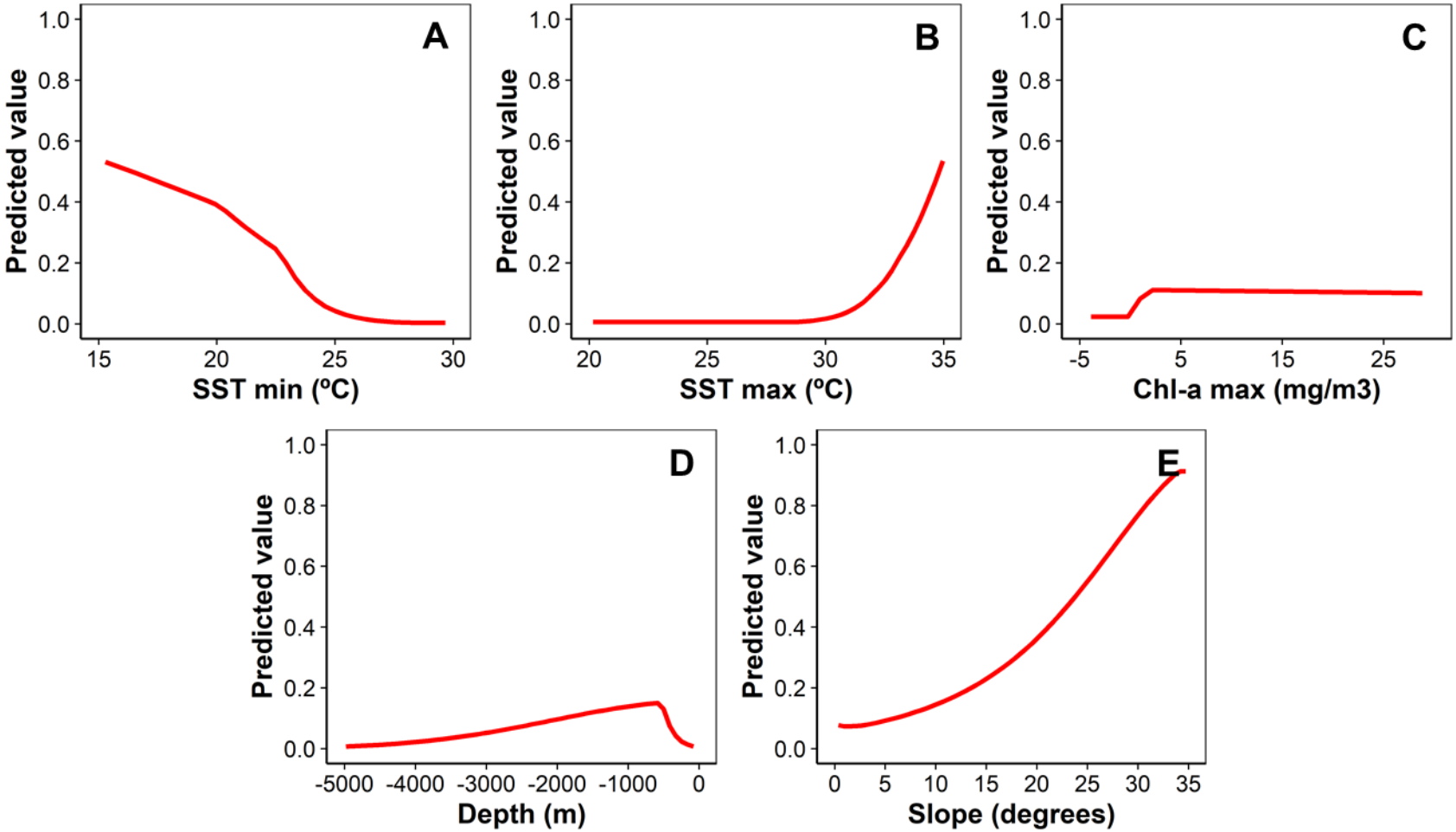

Figure S3. Cuvier's beaked whale model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) SST_{max}, (C) depth, (D) slope bottom, and (E) distance to the 200-m isobath.

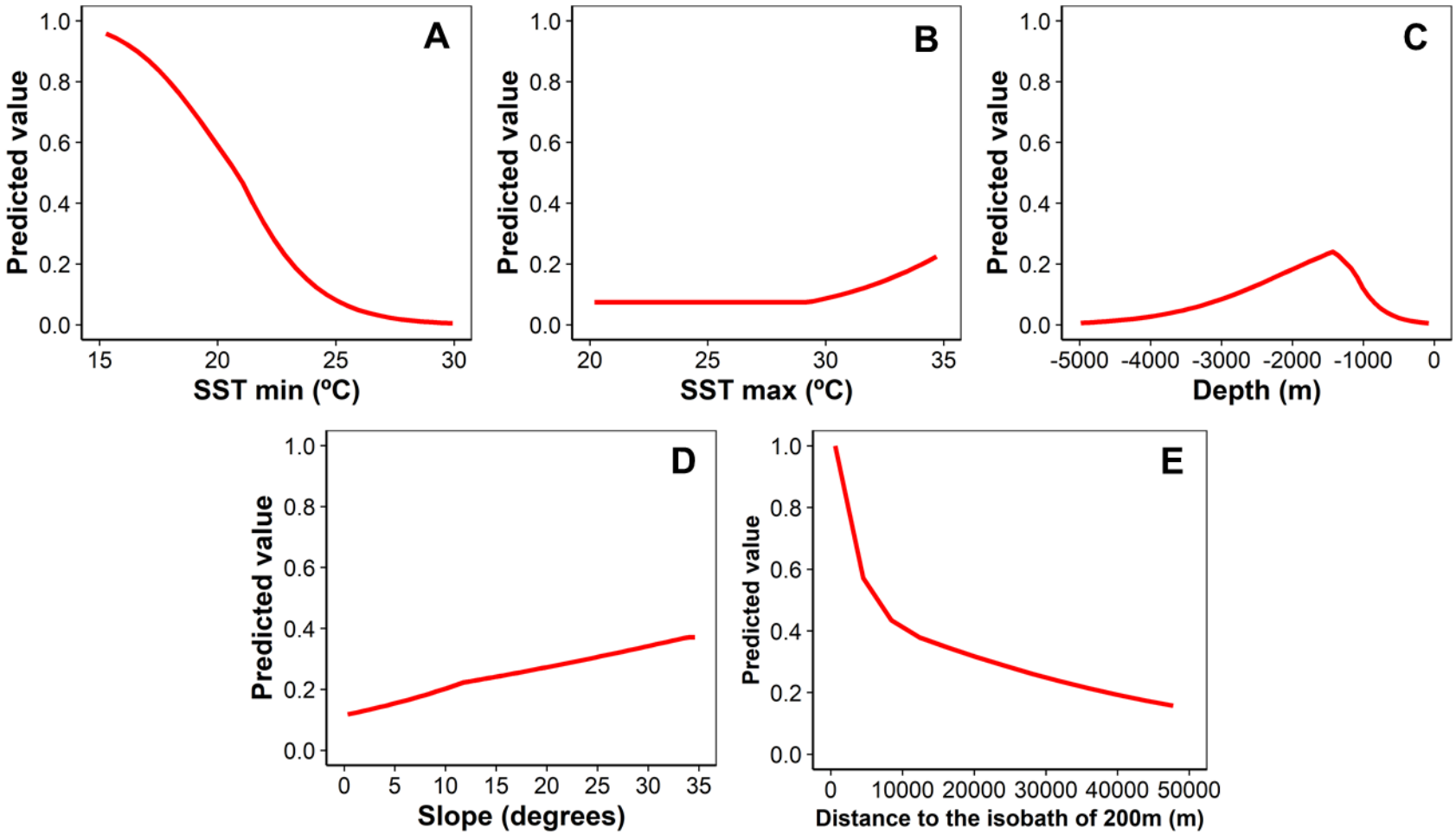

Figure S4. Short-finned pilot whale model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) Chl-a_m, (C) depth, (D) slope bottom, and (E) distance to the 200-m isobath.

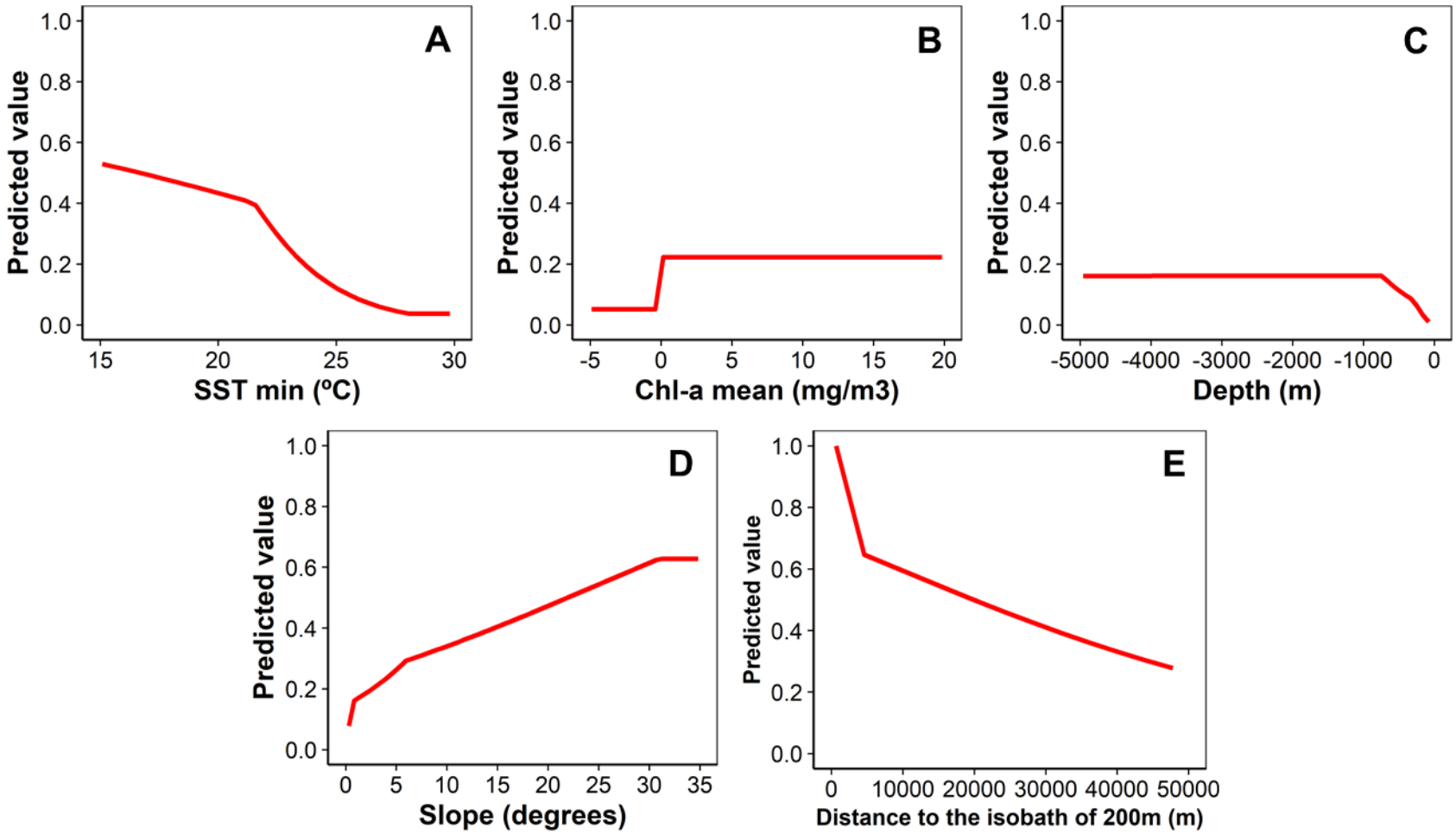

Figure S5. Rough-toothed dolphin model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_m, (D) slope bottom, and (E) distance to the 200-m isobath.

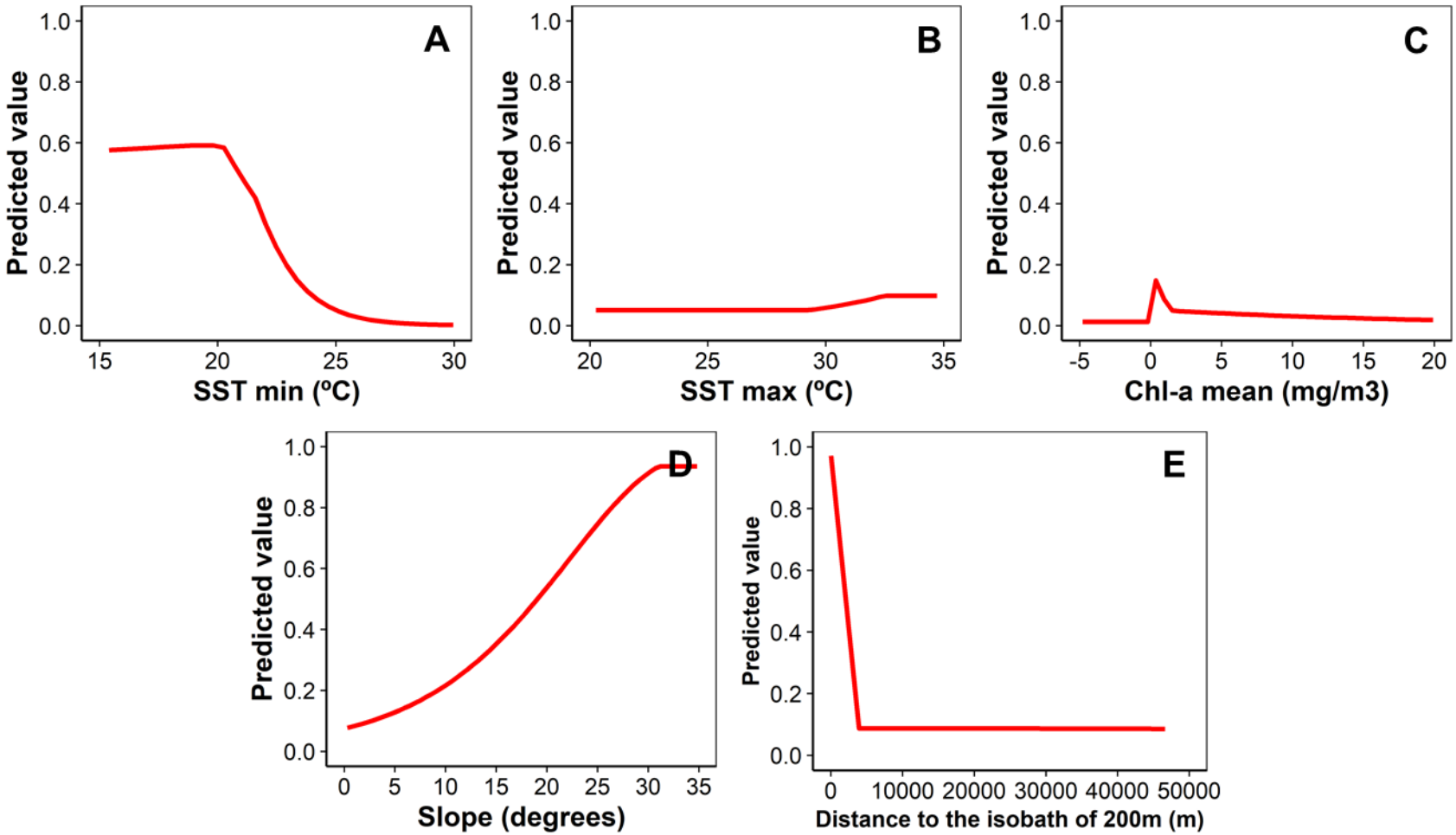

Figure S6. Risso's dolphin model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_m, (D) depth, and (E) slope bottom.

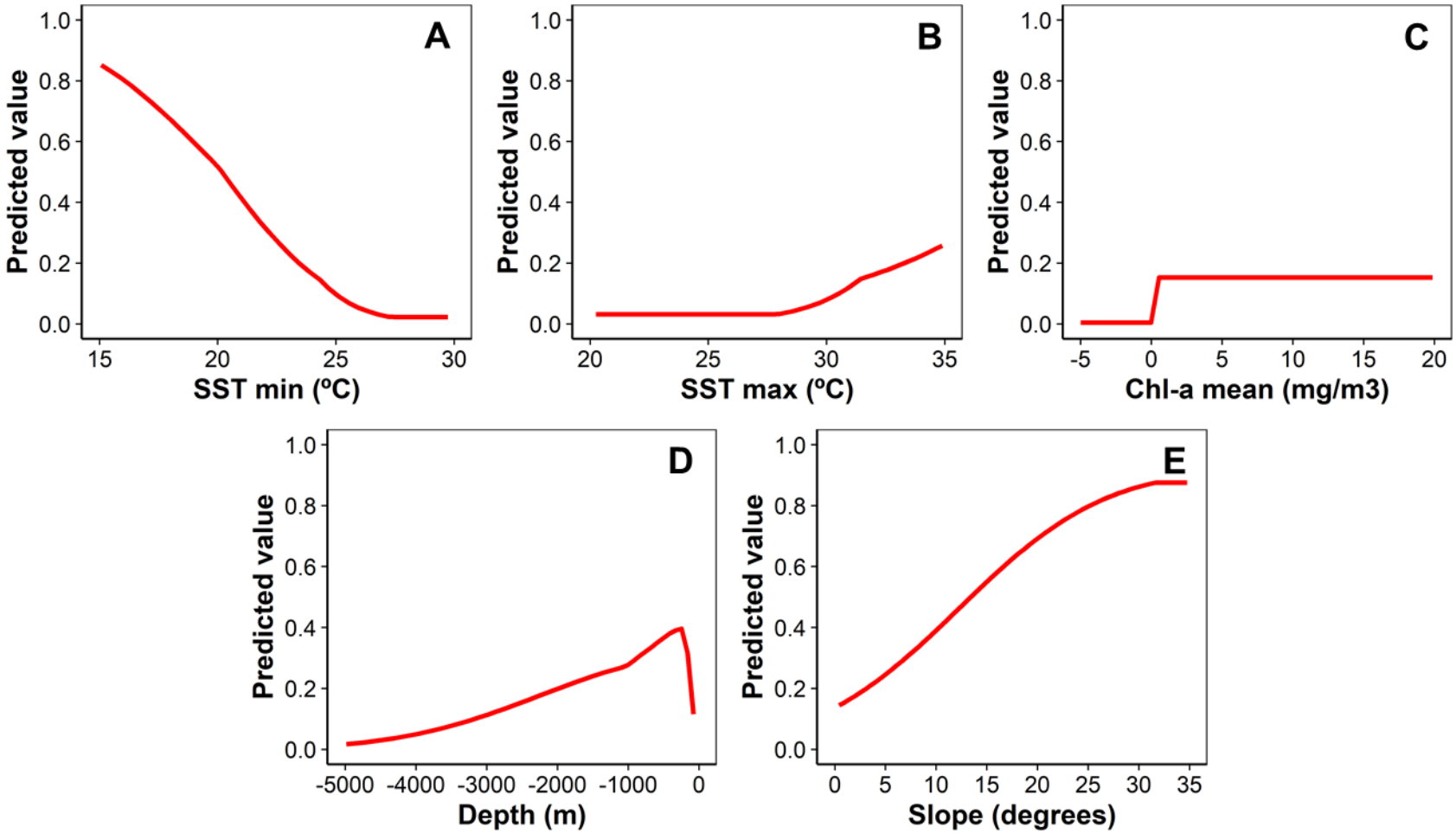

Figure S7. Atlantic spotted dolphin model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) Chl-a_m, (C) depth, (D) slope bottom, and (E) distance to the 200-m isobath.

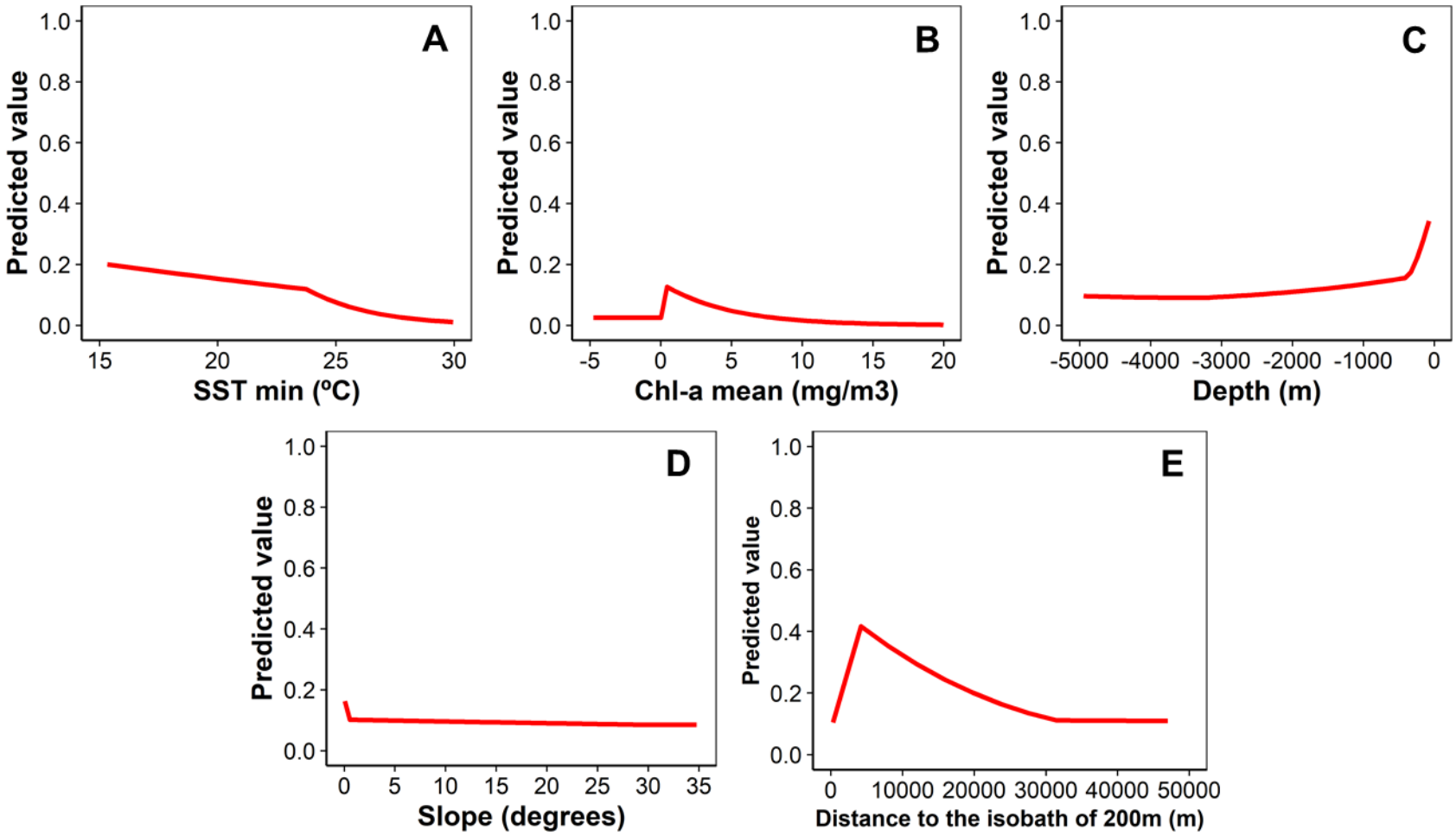

Figure S8. Pantropical spotted dolphin model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_m, (D) depth, (E) slope bottom, and (F) distance to the 200-m isobath.

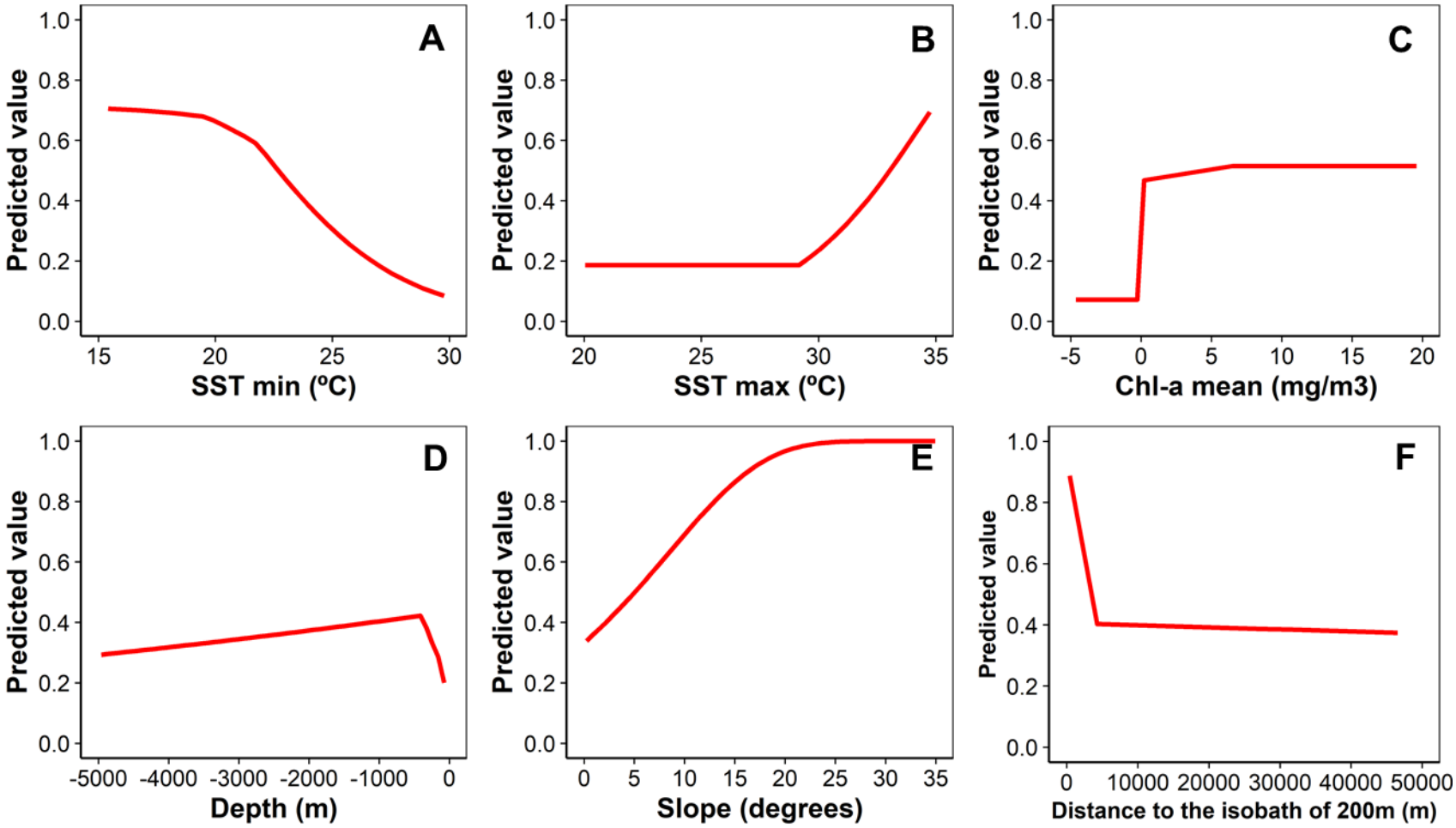

Figure S9. Striped dolphin model. (A) SST_m, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_m, (D) depth, and (E) slope bottom.

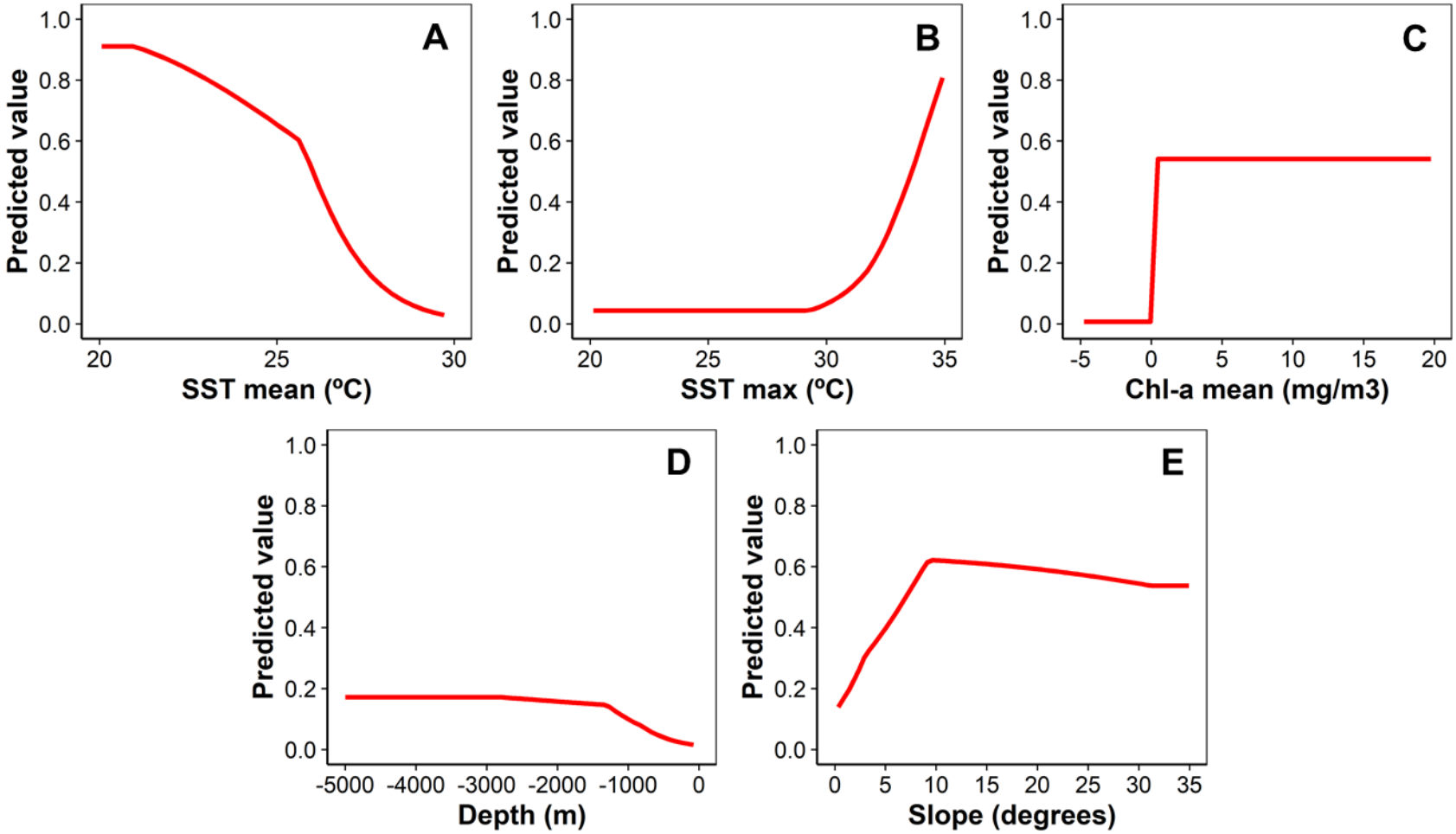

Figure S10. Spinner dolphin model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_m, (D) depth, (E) slope, and (F) distance to the 200-m isobath.

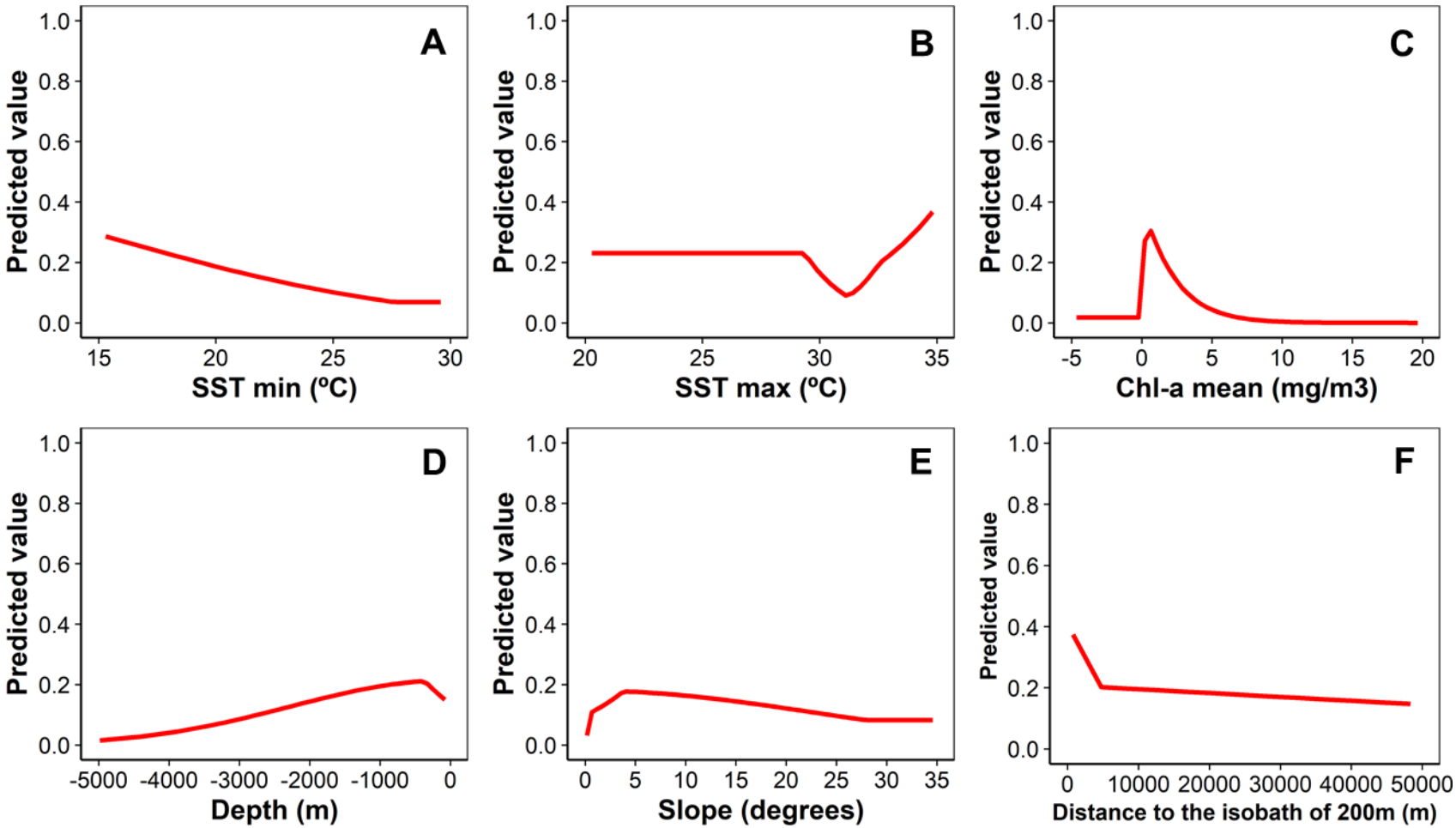

Figure S11. Clymene dolphin model. (A) SST_m, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_m, (D) slope bottom, and (E) distance to the 200-m isobath.

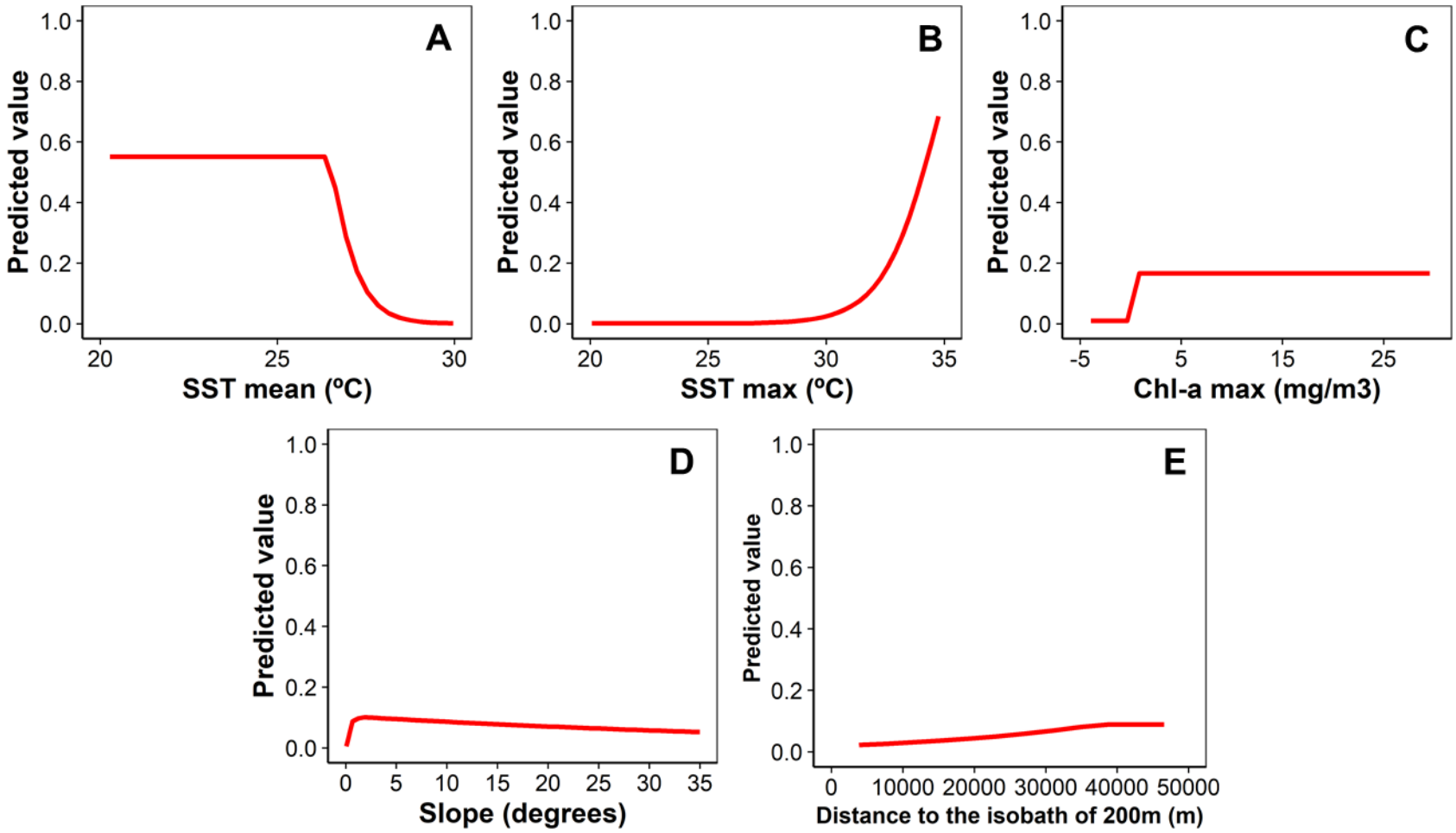

Figure S12. Bottlenose dolphin model. (A) SST_{min}, (B) SST_{max}, (C) Chl-a_m, and (D) depth.