

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Identification and classification of repeated whistle types from free-ranging rough-toothed dolphins (*Steno bredanensis*)

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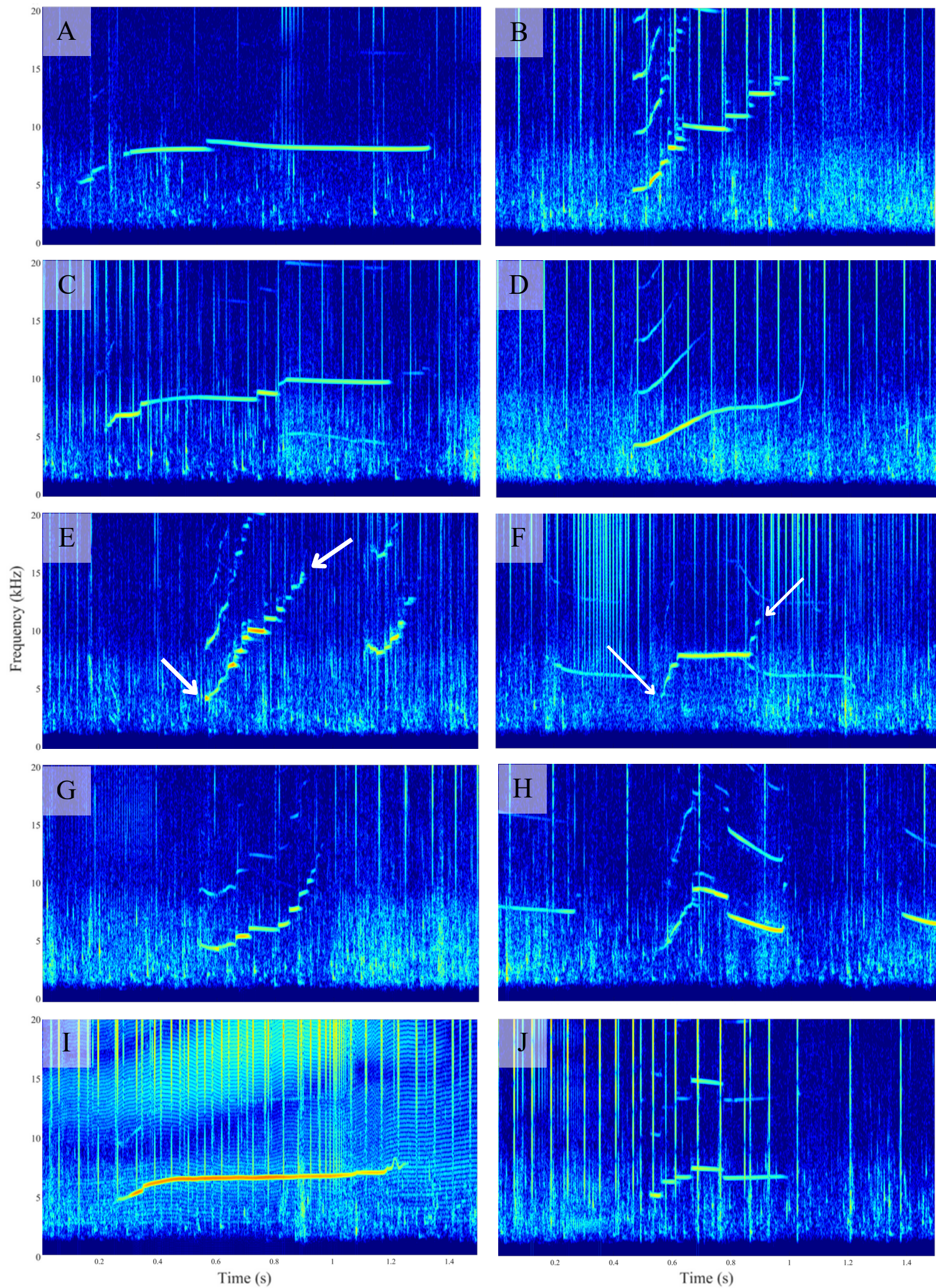
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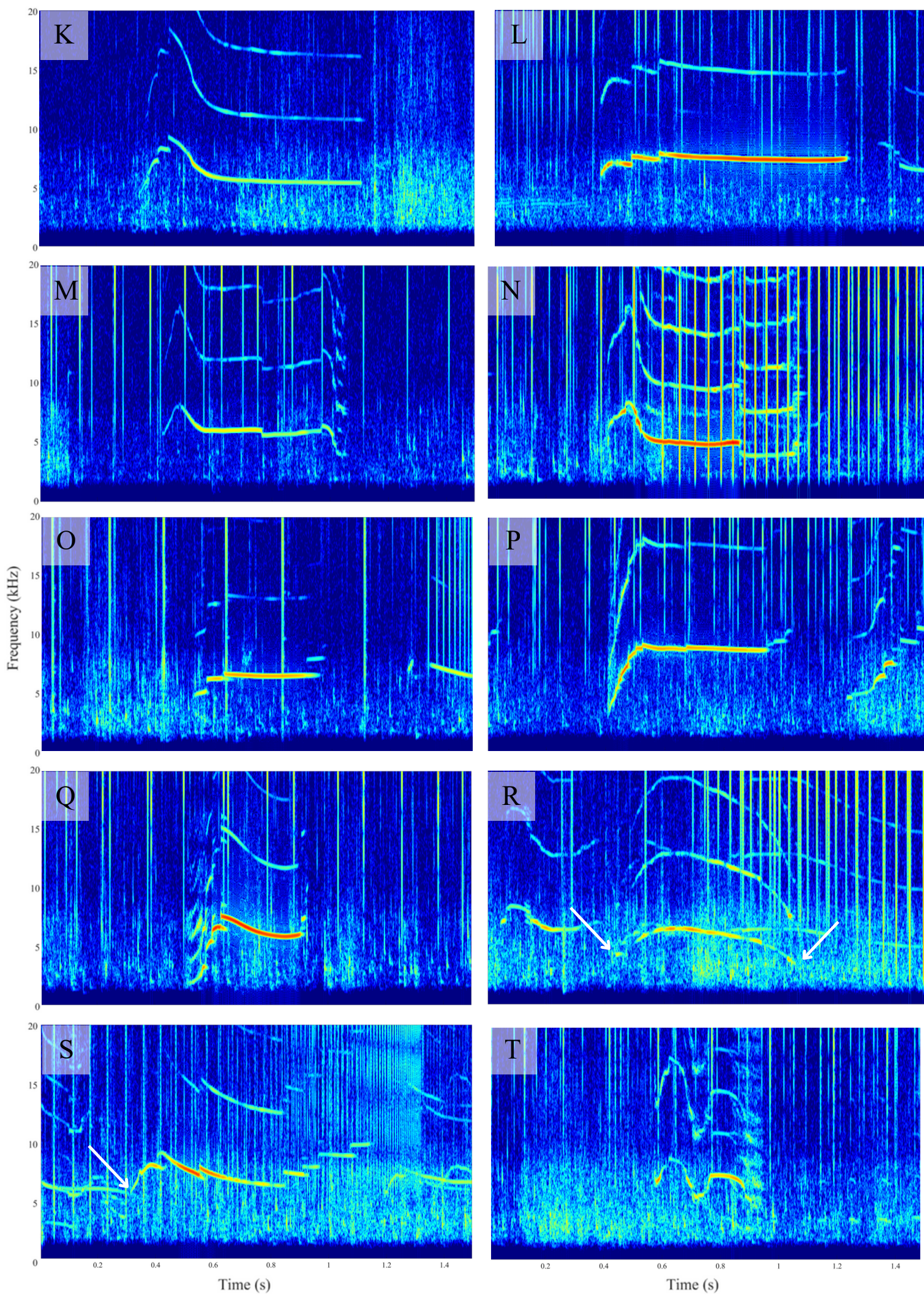
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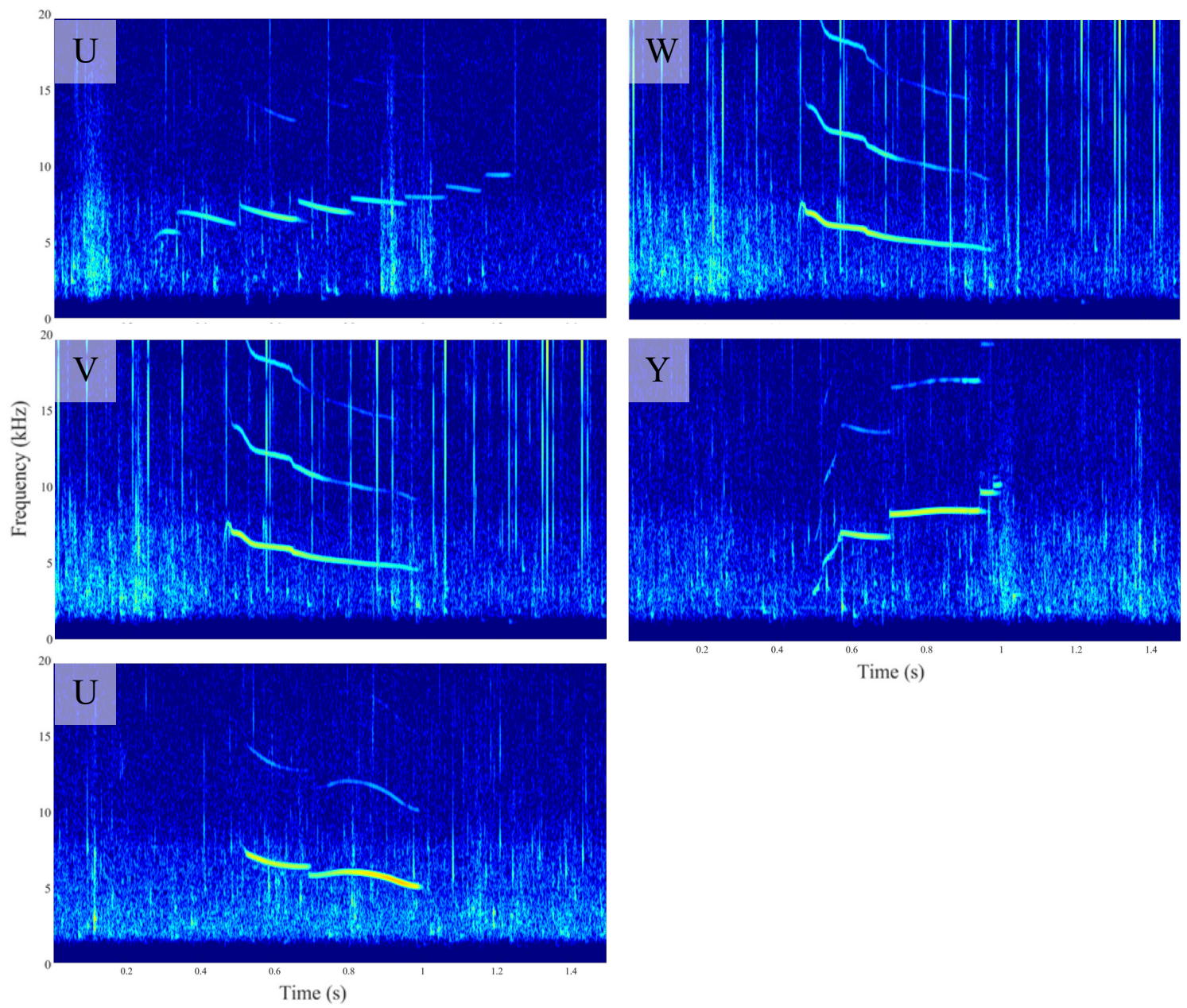


Figure S1. Spectrograms of a high- or medium- quality representative of visual categories.

Spectrograms refers to contours presented in the visual classification (figure 2 in the manuscript). Spectrograms computed in MATLAB for illustration purposes with the following parameters: FFT = 4096, Hamming window, overlap = 90%, frequency range = 0 – 20 kHz, time window = 1.5 seconds. Frequency on the y-axis (0–20 kHz), time on the x-axis (seconds). A bandpass filter (2–25 kHz) was applied prior to spectrogram computation, and amplitude values were clipped below –120 dB to enhance contrast.

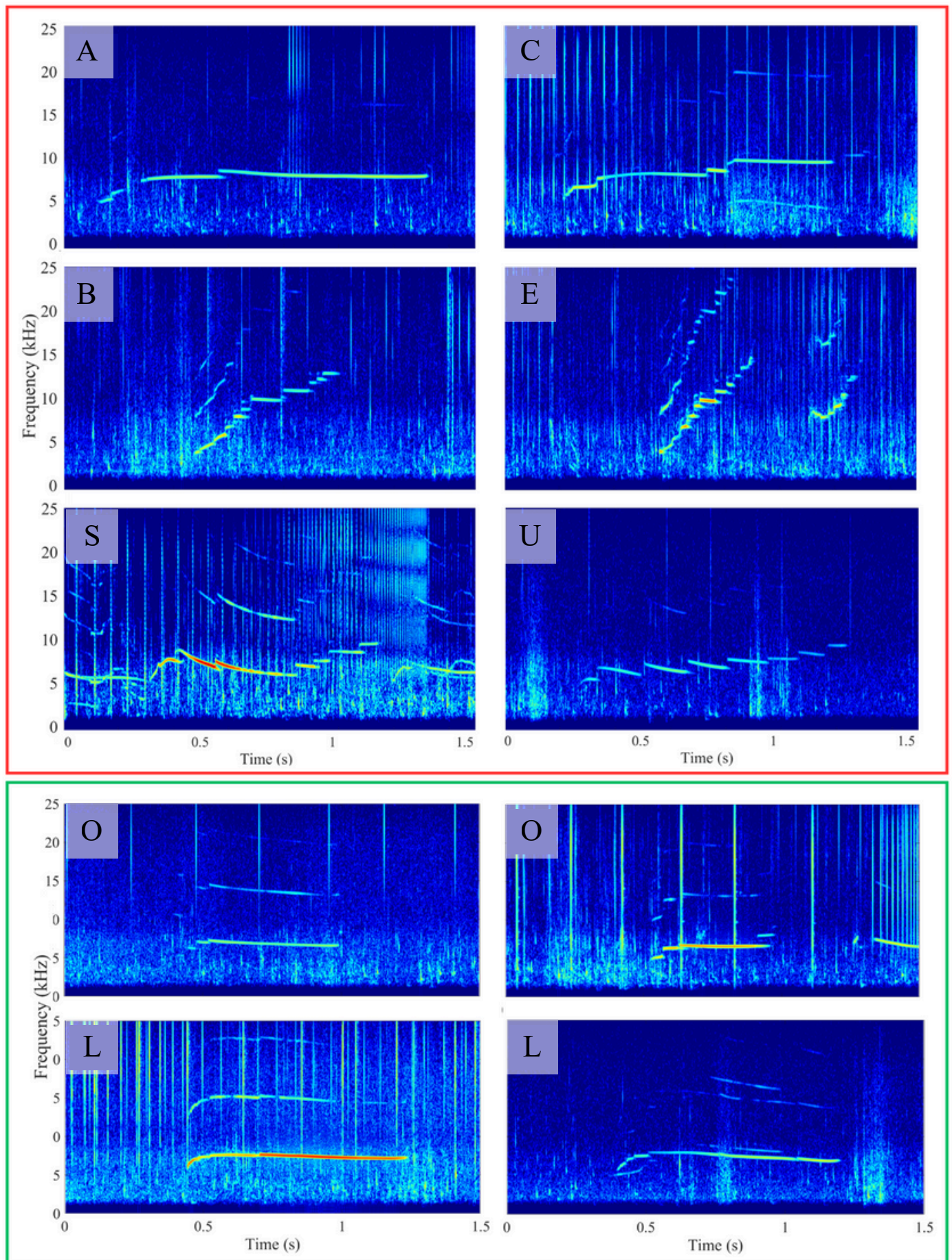


Figure S2. Spectrograms of visual categories that resulted in lower agreement among the five judges. The top panel shows pairs of contours (one per row) that were inconsistently grouped or matched by different judges. The bottom panel shows contours that exhibited some variability but did not generate substantial disagreement. Spectrograms computed in MATLAB for illustration purposes with the following parameters: FFT = 4096, Hamming window, overlap = 90%, frequency range = 0 – 25 kHz, time window = 1.5 seconds. Frequency on the y-axis (0–25 kHz), time on the x-axis (seconds). A bandpass filter (2–25 kHz) was applied prior to spectrogram computation, and amplitude values were clipped below –120 dB to enhance contrast.