## Distribution and Abundance of California (Zalophus californianus) and Steller (Eumetopias jubatus) Sea Lions in the Inshore Waters of Washington, 2013-2016

## **Supplemental Figures**

Thomas A. Jefferson,<sup>1</sup> Mari A. Smultea,<sup>2</sup> and Eric J. Ward<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clymene Enterprises, 13037 Yerba Valley Way, Lakeside, CA 92040, USA E-mail: sclymene@aol.com <sup>2</sup>Smultea Environmental Sciences, PO Box 256, Preston, WA 98050, USA <sup>3</sup>Conservation Biology Division, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, 2725 Montlake Boulevard E, Seattle, WA 98112, USA Jefferson et al.



**Figure S1.** Estimated smooth effects for the seasonal component of models that include season as a predictor. Solid lines represent predictions (at 1200 h, noon), and ribbons represent  $\pm 2$  standard errors (SEs).



**Figure S2.** Probability of animals being hauled out using a generalized additive model (GAM) with random intercepts (individual sea lions) and a penalized spline on hour of day. Results are shown across four models with varying epsilon (0s and 1s in the data are adjusted by adding or subtracting this small number prior to performing the beta regression). Solid lines represent mean predictions and ribbons represent  $\pm 2$  SEs.



**Figure S3.** Probability of animals diving using a GAM with random intercepts (individual sea lions) and a penalized spline on hour of day. Results are shown across four models with varying epsilon (0s and 1s in the data are adjusted by adding or subtracting this small number prior to performing the beta regression). Solid lines represent mean predictions and ribbons represent  $\pm 2$  SEs.