The following supplement accompanies the article

Dolphin predation pressure on pelagic and demersal fish in the northwestern Mediterranean Sea

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Table S1. Table summarizing all data used in the Monte Carlo simulations, their sources and associated references.

Data	Source	References
Dolphin census	Ifremer aerial surveys	*Bauer et al. 2015*
Proportion of dolphin species	Aerial survey from literature and PELMED acoustic survey observations	*Gannier 2005, Gómez De Segura et al. 2008, Laran et al. 2017*
Demographic composition	Mark-and-release captures and stranding individuals (literature)	*Wells & Scott 1990, Calzada et al. 1994, 1996, Mcfee & Hopkins-Murphy 2002, Stolen et al. 2002, Reeves & Read 2003, Mattson et al. 2006, Centro Studi Cetacei 2012*
Dolphin length	Age-length relationships from literature	*See Tab. S2*
Dolphin weight	Length-mass relationships from literature	*See Tab. S3*
Daily energetic requirements	Mass-energetic requirement relationships from literature	*Kleiber 1975, Lockyer 1981, Lavigne et al. 1986, Kenney et al. 1997, Sigurjónsson & Víkingsson 1997, Boyd 2002, Pusineri 2005, Leaper & Lavigne 2007, Rechsteiner et al. 2013*
Nursing female requirements	Dolphin in captivity (literature)	*Kastelein et al. 2002, 2003*
Diet	Stomach content analysis	*See Tab. S4 and S5*
Energetic values of prey	Bomb calorimetry (literature)	*See Tab. 1*
Sardine and anchovy stocks	MEDITS bottom-trawl survey (http://dx.doi.org/10.18142/7)	*GFCM 2017b*
European hake stock	PELMED acoustic survey (http://dx.doi.org/10.18142/19)	*GFCM 2017a*

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Table S2. Age-length relationships for each dolphin species (length in cm, age in year). For each relation, minimal and maximal ages observed and used have been given by the range and number of observations by n.

Publication	Species	Sex	Age-length relationship	Range (year)	n
Mattson et al. 2006	Bottlenose dolphin	Male < 9 years	$L = 221.3 \times \exp(-0.73 \times \exp(-1.15 \times age))$	[0 ; 27]	69
		Male >= 9 years	$L = 254.0 \times \exp(-0.87 \times \exp(-0.38 \times age))$		
		Female < 9 years	$L = 215.9 \times \exp(-0.74 \times \exp(-1.25 \times age))$	[1 ; 29]	42
		Female >= 9 years	$L = 244.1 \times \exp(-0.87 \times \exp(-0.30 \times age))$		
Fernandez & Hohn 1998	Bottlenose dolphin	Male	$L = 263.5 \times \exp(-0.785 \times \exp(-0.35 \times age))$	[0 ; 33]	75
		Female	$L = 244.7 \times \exp(-0.755 \times \exp(-0.50 \times age))$	[0 ; 41]	78
Read et al. 1993	Bottlenose dolphin	Male	$L = 266.4 \times \exp(-0.422 \times \exp(-0.16 \times age))$	[0 ; 38]	129
		Female	$L = 249.2 \times \exp(-0.423 \times \exp(-0.31 \times age))$	[0 ; 48]	170
Stolen et al. 2002	Bottlenose dolphin	Male	$L = 254.9 \times \exp(-0.72 \times \exp(-0.36 \times age))$	[0 ; 35]	118
		Female	$L = 246.2 \times \exp(-0.78 \times \exp(-0.45 \times age))$	[0 ; 35]	72
Di-Méglio, Romero-Alvarez, and Collet 1996	Striped dolphin	Male	$L = 191.2 \times \exp(-0.70 \times \exp(-0.65 \times age))$	[0 ; 25]	22
		Female	$L = 194.8 \times \exp(-0.72 \times \exp(-0.38 \times age))$	[0 ; 22]	22
Calzada et al. 1997	Striped dolphin	Male	$L = 199.9 \times \exp(-0.51 \times \exp(-0.26 \times age))$	[0 ; 28]	75
		Female	$L = 194.4 \times \exp(-0.58 \times \exp(-0.38 \times age))$	[0 ; 32]	77
Gómez-Campos et al. 2011	Striped dolphin	Male	$L = 201.2 \times \exp(-0.64 \times \exp(-0.28 \times age))$	[0 ; 27]	17
		Female	$L = 195.3 \times \exp(-0.73 \times \exp(-0.37 \times age))$	[0 ; 34]	

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Table S3. Length-weight relationships for bottlenose dolphins (length in cm, weight in kg). For each relation, minimal and maximal lengths observed and used have been given by the range and number of observations by n.

Publication	Species	Sex	Length-weigth relationship	Range (cm)	n
Hart et al., 2013	Bottlenose dolphin	Female	$M=10^{-4.29} \times L^{2.73}$	[180 ; 270]	70
		Male	$M=10^{-5.40} \times L^{3.2}$	[170 ; 280]	86
Cockcroft and Ross, 1989	Bottlenose dolphin	Female	$M=10^{(-4.7 + 2.90 \times \log(L))}$	[100 ; 250]	84
		Male	$M=10^{(-5.1 + 3.06 \times \log(L))}$	[100 ; 260]	88

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Table S4. Abundance (N and %N), weight (W (g) and %W), occurrence (F and %F) and Index of Relative Importance (IRI and %IRI) of identified prey in stomach contents of 43 bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) in NW Mediterranean Sea. Species with * have been kept for the study (%IRI > 1)

Family	Species	N	%N	W	%W	F	%F	IRI	%IRI
Sparidae	Sparidae unknown	1	0,1%	514	0,2%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
	Boops boops *	45	2,9%	5162	1,7%	6	14,0%	9490	21,2%
	Pagellus sp. *	21	1,4%	10500	3,4%	2	4,7%	24	0,1%
	Diplodus puntazzo	7	0,5%	2016	0,7%	1	2,3%	3	0,0%
	Diplodus vulgaris/sargus	4	0,3%	1160	0,4%	1	2,3%	2	0,0%
	Dentex dentex *	4	0,3%	8000	2,6%	1	2,3%	7	0,0%
	Diplodus annularis	5	0,3%	1000	0,3%	2	4,7%	3	0,0%
	Lithognathus mormyrus	2	0,1%	180	0,1%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
	Pagellus erythrinus *	30	2,0%	22030	7,2%	9	20,9%	4647	10,4%
	Pagellus acarne *	33	2,1%	9900	3,2%	2	4,7%	27	0,1%
	Sparus aurata	2	0,1%	2000	0,7%	2	4,7%	4	0,0%
	Spondyliosoma	1	0,1%	100	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Centracanthidae	*Spicara smaris*	30	2,0%	510	0,2%	1	2,3%	5	0,0%
	Spicara sp.	28	1,8%	476	0,2%	1	2,3%	5	0,0%
Clupeidae	Clupeidae unknown	7	0,5%	105	0,0%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
	Sardina pilchardus *	91	5,9%	2275	0,7%	7	16,3%	117	0,3%
	Sardinella aurita	18	1,2%	954	0,3%	1	2,3%	4	0,0%
Belonidae	*Belone belone*	4	0,3%	388	0,1%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
	Belone sp.	1	0,1%	97	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Gadidae	Gadidae unknown *	42	2,7%	3570	1,2%	5	11,6%	49	0,1%
	Trisopterus minutus	22	1,4%	330	0,1%	1	2,3%	4	0,0%
	Micromesistius poutassou *	43	2,8%	4258	1,4%	3	7,0%	3530	7,9%
Lotidae	*Gaidropsarus sp.*	1	0,1%	70	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
	Molva sp. *	44	2,9%	3740	1,2%	4	9,3%	41	0,1%
Phycidae	*Phycis blennoides*	4	0,3%	224	0,1%	3	7,0%	3	0,0%
Merluccidae	*Merluccius merluccius* *	489	31,8%	92286	30,2%	19	44,2%	12508	28,0%
Argentinidae	*Argentina sphyraena*	2	0,1%	24	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Congridae	*Conger conger* *	103	6,7%	74781	24,5%	12	27,9%	10404	23,3%
Scombridae	*Scomber scombrus*	5	0,3%	650	0,2%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
	Scomber sp.	2	0,1%	260	0,1%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
Carangidae	*Trachurus trachurus*	4	0,3%	40	0,0%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
	Trachurus sp.	34	2,2%	340	0,1%	6	14,0%	2013	4,5%
Engraulidae	*Engraulis encrasicolus* *	93	6,0%	930	0,3%	4	9,3%	64	0,1%
Trichinidae	*Lepidopus caudatus* *	19	1,2%	10654	3,5%	1	2,3%	12	0,0%
Mugilidae	*Liza sp.*	4	0,3%	1881	0,6%	1	2,3%	2	0,0%
Moronidae	*Dicentrarchus labrax*	2	0,1%	880	0,3%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
Sciaenidae	Sciaenidae unknown	2	0,1%	1	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Triglidae	*Chelidonichthys obscurus*	1	0,1%	30	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Labridae	*Symphodus tinca*	1	0,1%	100	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Ophidiidae	*Ophidion sp.*	62	4,0%	1	0,0%	6	14,0%	61	0,1%
Cepolidae	*Cepola macrophthalma*	61	4,0%	976	0,3%	7	16,3%	75	0,2%
Histioteuthidae	*Histioteuthis sp.*	1	0,1%	75	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
	Histioteuthis bonnellii	1	0,1%	75	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%

Family	Species	N	%N	W	%W	F	%F	IRI	%IRI
Ommastrephidae	*Todarodes sagittatus* *	33	2,1%	8920	2,9%	9	20,9%	114	0,3%
	Todaropsis eblanae	1	0,1%	157	0,1%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
	Illex coindetii	7	0,5%	858	0,3%	2	4,7%	4	0,0%
Onychoteuthidae	*Ancistroteuthis lichtensteinii*	5	0,3%	183	0,1%	1	2,3%	1	0,0%
	Onychoteuthis banksii	1	0,1%	20	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Enoploteuthidae	*Abralia veranyi*	1	0,1%	2	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Loliginidae	*Loligo vulgaris* *	52	3,4%	17089	5,6%	11	25,6%	1305	2,9%
	Loligo forbesii	1	0,1%	350	0,1%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Sepiolidae	*Rondeletiola minor*	1	0,1%	3	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Sepiidae	*Sepia officinalis*	3	0,2%	62	0,0%	2	4,7%	1	0,0%
	Sepia elegans	1	0,1%	33	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Branchioteuthidae	Brachioteuthidae unknown	1	0,1%	7	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Octopodidae	*Eledone cirrhosa* *	24	1,6%	3081	1,0%	2	4,7%	13	0,0%
	Eledone moschata	4	0,3%	144	0,0%	3	7,0%	2	0,0%
	Octopus vulgaris *	16	1,0%	10907	3,6%	9	20,9%	104	0,2%
Euphausiacae	*Meganyctiphanes norvegica*	1	0,1%	1	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Alphaeidae	*Alpheus glaber*	5	0,3%	50	0,0%	2	4,7%	2	0,0%
Solenoceridae	*Solenocera membranacea*	3	0,2%	30	0,0%	3	7,0%	2	0,0%
Goneplacidae	*Goneplax rhomboides*	1	0,1%	1	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%
Grapsidae	Grapsidae unknown	1	0,1%	1	0,0%	1	2,3%	0	0,0%

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Table S5. Abundance (N and %N), weight (W (g) and %W), occurrence (F and %F) and Index of Relative Importance (IRI and %IRI) of identified prey in stomach contents of 147 striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) in NW Mediterranean Sea. Species with * have been kept for the study (%IRI > 1)

Family	Species	N	%N	W	%W	F	%F	IRI	%IRI
Loliginidae	*Loligo vulgaris* *	125	1,92%	13050	7,24%	16	10,88%	1134	10,58%
	Loligo forbesii	16	0,25%	1368	0,76%	3	2,04%	3	0,03%
	Alloteuthis media	22	0,34%	195	0,11%	3	2,04%	4	0,03%
	Alloteuthis sp.	9	0,14%	162	0,09%	2	1,36%	<1	<0.01%
	Loligo sp.	3	0,05%	661	0,37%	3	2,04%	2	0,01%
Sepiidae	*Sepia officinalis* *	29	0,45%	1809	1,00%	8	5,44%	16	0,15%
Enoploteuthidae	*Abralia veranyi*	30	0,46%	287	0,16%	10	6,80%	10	0,09%
	Abraliopsis morisii	129	1,98%	1335	0,74%	13	8,84%	57	0,53%
Onychoteuthidae	*Onychoteuthis banksii* *	304	4,67%	7904	4,38%	29	19,73%	379	3,54%
	Ancistroteuthis lichtensteinii *	145	2,23%	7512	4,17%	39	26,53%	511	4,76%
	Onychoteuthis sp.	1	0,02%	10	0,01%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Ommastrephidae	*Todarodes sagittatus* *	260	4,00%	33915	18,81%	63	42,86%	2573	24,00%
	Todaropsis eblanae *	40	0,61%	4548	2,52%	18	12,24%	70	0,66%
	Illex coindetii *	113	1,74%	11026	6,11%	18	12,24%	173	1,61%
	Ommastrephidae unknown	7	0,11%	826	0,46%	3	2,04%	2	0,02%
Octopoteuthidae	*Octopoteuthis sicula*	40	0,61%	1087	0,60%	4	2,72%	7	0,07%
Sepiolidae	*Heteroteuthis dispar*	235	3,61%	836	0,46%	29	19,73%	174	1,62%
	Sepiola sp.	18	0,28%	116	0,06%	13	8,84%	6	0,06%
	Sepietta oweniana	36	0,55%	183	0,10%	14	9,52%	18	0,16%
	Neorossia caroli	5	0,08%	704	0,39%	4	2,72%	2	0,02%
	Rossia macrosoma	1	0,02%	14	0,01%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
	Sepietta sp.	3	0,05%	15	0,01%	3	2,04%	<1	<0.01%
	Rossia sp.	3	0,05%	42	0,02%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Chiroteuthidae	*Chiroteuthis veranii* *	149	2,29%	2611	1,45%	22	14,97%	173	1,61%
Histioteuthidae	*Histioteuthis bonnellii* *	67	1,03%	6204	3,44%	18	12,24%	139	1,29%
	Histioteuthis reversa *	173	2,66%	18568	10,30%	26	17,69%	483	4,51%
	Histioteuthis sp.	10	0,15%	1310	0,73%	5	3,40%	6	0,05%
Ancistrocheiridae	*Ancistrocheirus lesueurii* *	14	0,22%	1885	1,05%	8	5,44%	13	0,12%
Ocythoidae	*Ocythoe tuberculata*	1	0,02%	42	0,02%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Octopodidae	*Eledone cirrhosa*	4	0,06%	512	0,28%	3	2,04%	1	0,01%
	Scaeurgus unicirrhus	1	0,02%	19	0,01%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Branchioteuthidae	*Brachioteuthis riisei*	115	1,77%	785	0,44%	10	6,80%	36	0,34%
Cranchiidae	Cranchiidae unknown	4	0,06%	140	0,08%	3	2,04%	<1	<0.01%
Argonautidae	*Argonauta argo*	1	0,02%	20	0,01%	1	0,68%	3	0,03%
Clupeidae	*Sardina pilchardus* *	363	5,58%	9075	5,03%	10	6,80%	703	6,55%
	Sardinella aurita	30	0,46%	1590	0,88%	2	1,36%	4	0,04%
Engraulidae	*Engraulis encrasicolus* *	208	3,20%	1538	0,85%	7	4,76%	58	0,54%
Merluccidae	*Merluccius merluccius* *	172	2,64%	11809	6,55%	20	13,61%	684	6,38%
Gadidae	*Micromesistius poutassou* *	1133	17,41%	9922	5,50%	14	9,52%	1181	11,01%
	Gadidae unknowns	1	0,02%	11	0,01%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Belonidae	*Belone belone*	8	0,12%	1113	0,62%	1	0,68%	15	0,14%
Sparidae	*Boops boops* *	259	3,98%	16492	9,15%	16	10,88%	695	6,48%
	Sparidae unknown	13	0,20%	886	0,49%	2	1,36%	2	0,02%

Family	Species	N	%N	W	%W	F	%F	IRI	%IRI
Scombridae	*Scomber scombrus*	1	0,02%	130	0,07%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Stomiatidae	*Stomias boa*	385	5,92%	1516	0,84%	8	5,44%	268	2,50%
Chauliodontidae	*Chauliodus sloani* *	49	0,75%	1958	1,09%	3	2,04%	11	0,10%
Sternoptychidae	*Maurolicus muelleri*	649	9,97%	464	0,26%	2	1,36%	221	2,06%
Myctophidae	*Hygophum sp.*	37	0,57%	13	0,01%	5	3,40%	6	0,06%
	Diaphus sp.	201	3,09%	109	0,06%	9	6,12%	88	0,82%
	Diaphus rafinesquii	258	3,96%	228	0,13%	1	0,68%	44	0,41%
	Lobianchia gemellarii	39	0,60%	233	0,13%	4	2,72%	12	0,11%
	Lampanyctus crocodilus	28	0,43%	855	0,47%	3	2,04%	3	0,03%
	Lampanyctus sp.	13	0,20%	88	0,05%	1	0,68%	3	0,03%
	Ceratoscopelus maderensis	39	0,60%	8	0,00%	5	3,40%	93	0,86%
	Notoscopelus sp.	102	1,57%	600	0,33%	5	3,40%	456	4,26%
	Myctophidae unknown	85	1,31%	499	0,28%	5	3,40%	12	0,12%
	Symbolophorus veranyi	6	0,09%	72	0,04%	2	1,36%	28	0,26%
Argentinidae	*Argentina sphyraena*	5	0,08%	60	0,03%	1	0,68%	12	0,11%
Atherinidae	*Atherina sp.*	30	0,46%	300	0,17%	1	0,68%	66	0,62%
Pasiphaeidae	*Pasiphaea multidentata*	122	1,87%	737	0,41%	8	5,44%	36	0,34%
	Pasiphaea sivado	18	0,28%	165	0,09%	5	3,40%	6	0,06%
Oplophoridae	*Acanthephyra pelagica*	13	0,20%	27	0,01%	3	2,04%	1	0,01%
Sergestidae	*Sergia robusta*	103	1,58%	94	0,05%	5	3,40%	11	0,11%
Aristeidae	Aristeidae unknown	4	0,06%	8	0,00%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Alphaeidae	*Alpheus dentipes*	3	0,05%	6	0,00%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
	Alpheus glaber	2	0,03%	4	0,00%	1	0,68%	3	0,03%
Pandalidae	*Plesionika heterocarpus*	5	0,08%	10	0,01%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
	Chlorotocus sp.	2	0,03%	4	0,00%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
Penaeidae	*Parapenaeus longirostris*	7	0,11%	14	0,01%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%
	Funchalia woodward	1	0,02%	2	0,00%	1	0,68%	<1	<0.01%

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Table S6. Mean, coefficient of variation (CV) and taxonomic level of energetic values used for the 27 dolphin prey. Energetic value of each prey species was estimated from the different bibliographic sources listed in the last column, using a normal distribution $N(\mu,\sigma)$, in which μ is the mean energetic value found at the lowest phylogenetic level of the prey and σ = mean × CV of the energetic values obtained at this phylogenetic level. Note that the CV depends on the taxonomic level at which the information was available, being the lowest when the CV was provided at the species level and the highest when it was only provided at the order level.

Species	Mean (kJ g^{-1})	CV (%)	Taxonomic level	Source(s)
Ancistrocheirus lesueurii	4.5	35%	Order	Montevecchi et al. 1984, Steimle et Terranova 1985, Clarke et al, 1985, Steimle et Terranova 1988, Lawson et al. 1998, Eder et Lewis 2005, Pusineri 2005, Ciancio et al. 2007, Cherel et Ridoux 2008, Einoder 2009, Spitz et al. 2010
Ancistroteuthis lichtensteini	4.6	26%	Family	Clarke et al. 1985, Perez 1994, Eder et Lewis 2005, Cherel et Ridoux, 2008
Boops boops	8.0	18%	Species	Spitz et al. 2010
Chauliodus sloanii	5.1	18%	Species	Steimle et Terranova 1988
Chiroteuthis veranyi	4.5	35%	Order	Montevecchi et al. 1984, Steimle et Terranova 1985, Clarke et al, 1985, Steimle et Terranova 1988, Lawson et al. 1998, Eder et Lewis 2005, Pusineri 2005, Ciancio et al. 2007, Cherel et Ridoux 2008, Einoder 2009, Spitz et al. 2010
Conger conger	6.9	18%	Species	Spitz et al. 2010
Dentex dentex	7.6	26%	Family	Steimle et Terranova 1985, Spitz et al. 2010
Eledone cirrhosa	4.7	18%	Species	Spitz et al. 2010
Engraulis encrasicholus	7.0	18%	Species	Pusineri 2005, Tirelli et al. 2006, Dubreuil et Petitgas 2009, Spitz et al. 2010, Harmelin-Vivien et al. 2012, Spitz et Jouma's 2013
Gadidae unkown	4.9	26%	Family	Steimle et Terranova 1985, Perez 1994, Lawson et al. 1998, Eder et Lewis 2005, Pusineri 2005, Ciancio et al. 2007, Spitz et al. 2010, Harmelin-Vivien et al. 2012, Spitz et Jouma's 2013
Histioteuthis bonnellii	2.7	20%	Genus	Clarke et al, 1985
Histioteuthis reversa	2.7	20%	Genus	Clarke et al, 1985
Illex coindetii	4.3	18%	Species	Spitz et al. 2010,
Lepidopus caudatus	5.2	26%	Family	Steimle et Terranova 1985
Loligo vulgaris	4.9	18%	Species	Pusineri 2005, Spitz et al. 2010, Cardona et al. 2012
Merluccius merluccius	3.9	18%	Species	Pusineri 2005, Sptiz et al. 2010, Spitz et Jouma's 2013
Micromesistius poutassou	4.6	18%	Species	Pusineri 2005, Sptiz et al. 2010, Spitz et Jouma's 2013
Molva sp.	3.6	26%	Family	Steimle et Terranova 1985
Octopus vulgaris	3.3	35%	Order	Steimle et Terranova 1988, Spitz et al. 2010
Onychoteuthis banksii	5.0	20%	Genus	Clarke et al. 1985, Perez 1994
Pagellus acarne	9.4	18%	Species	Spitz et al. 2010
Pagellus erythrinus	9.4	20%	Genus	Spitz et al. 2010
Pagellus sp.	9.4	20%	Genus	Spitz et al. 2010
Sardina pilchardus	10.2	18%	Species	Pusineri 2005, Spitz et al. 2010, Harmelin-Vivien et al. 2012, Spitz et Jouma's 2013
Sepia officinalis	3.8	18%	Species	Spitz et al. 2010

Todarodes sagittatus	4.0	18%	Species	Clarke et al. 1985
Todaropsis eblanae	4.4	18%	Species	Spitz et al. 2010

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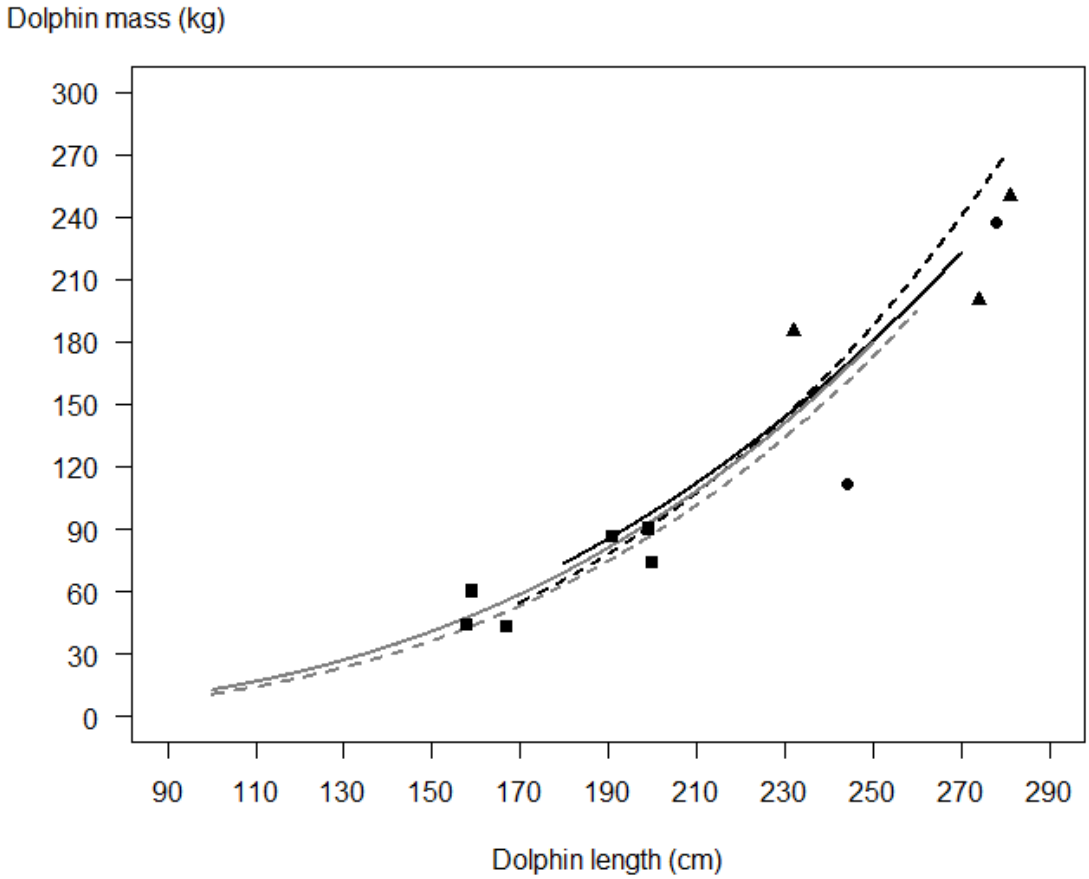

Fig. S1. Length-mass relationships found for bottlenose dolphins (black: Hart et al, 2013; grey: Cockcroft and Ross, 1989) for male (dashed lines) and female (solid lines). Stranded individuals found in the Mediterranean Sea are plotted (Orsi Relini et al., 1994; Miokovic et al., 1997; Wurtz and Marrale, 1993) (triangle: female bottlenose dolphins; circle: male bottlenose dolphin; square: male striped dolphin)

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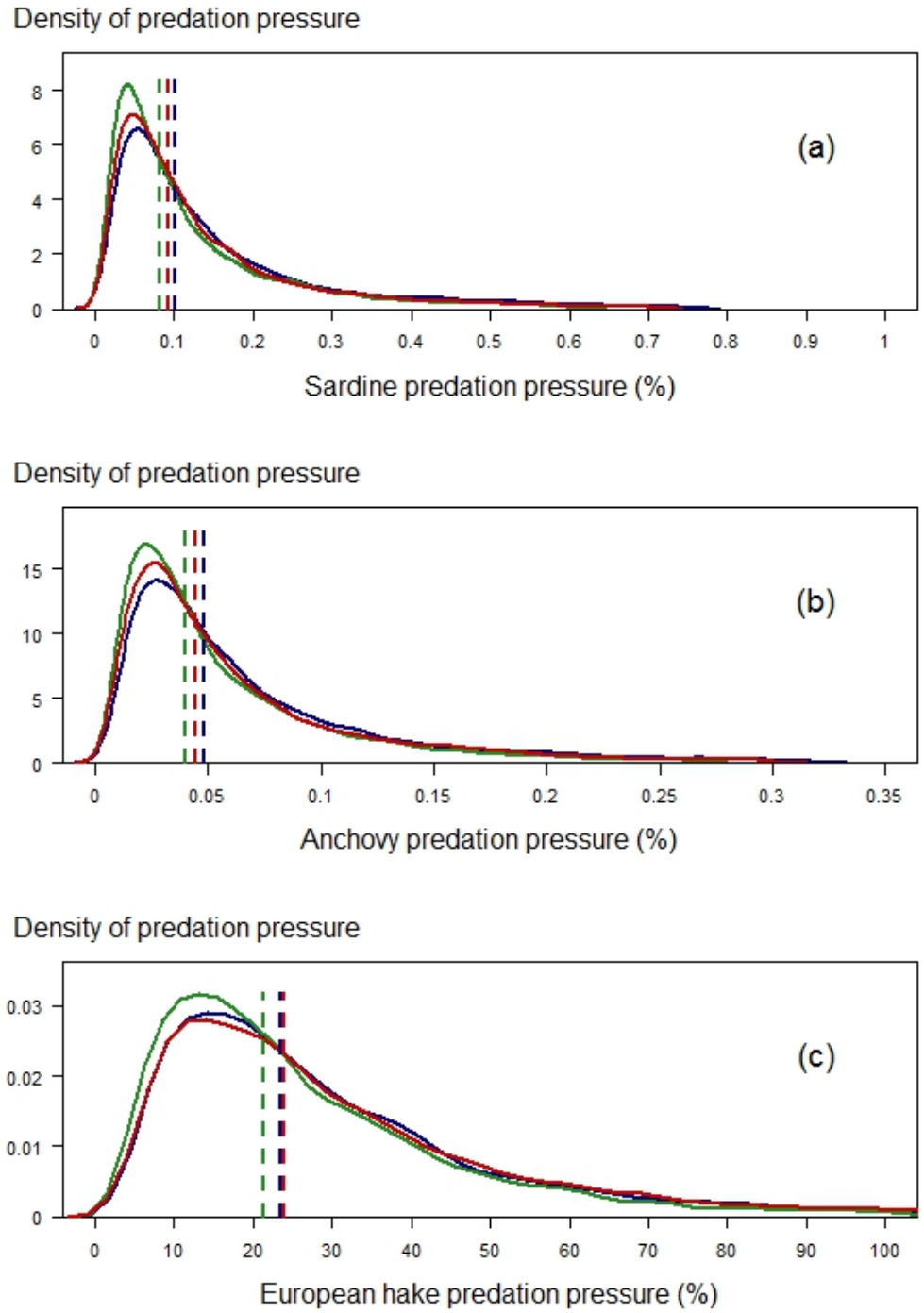

Fig. S2. Density plots of the estimation of the predation pressure (95% CI) by dolphins on sardine (a), anchovy (b) and European hake (c) using the 3 energy relationships separately (equation [1]:blue ; equation [2]: green ; equation [3]: red). Median predation pressures are plotted (dashed lines).