Table S1. Summary of proportion of each class of the population (calves excluded), p(g, year) and DPER_{year} estimated in this study.

	Proportion in the population			
Year	Female p(<i>f,year</i>)	Male p(<i>m</i> , <i>year</i>)	Juvenile p(<i>j</i> , <i>year</i>)	DPER _{year} (MJ. d ⁻¹)
2007	0.66	0.18	0.16	1020
2008	0.61	0.19	0.2	979
2009	0.6	0.21	0.19	995
2010	0.58	0.23	0.19	1004
2011	0.53	0.25	0.22	990
2012	0.58	0.25	0.17	1028
2013	0.54	0.27	0.19	1036
2014	0.51	0.23	0.26	951
2015	0.49	0.26	0.25	971
2016	0.5	0.25	0.25	967
2017	0.52	0.25	0.23	982
2018	0.52	0.26	0.22	983

Table S2. Summary of data used to calculate BMR_g for each class of the population g, female (f), male (m) and juvenile (j). Mean lengths (L_g) of adults are from Best et al. (2010) and mean length of juvenile is from Esteban et al. (2016). Masses (M_g) are calculated from a length-mass regression (Best, 2007).

	Female (f)	Male (m)	Juvenile (j)
$L_g(m)$	6.75	7.75	4
M_{g} (kg)	4529	7122	815
$BMR_{g} (MJ. d^{-1})$	162	227	45



Figure S1. Frequency distribution of the daily contribution of depredated toothfish to the prey energetic requirements (C_i) of the Crozet killer whales in 2009 during fishing days when depredation occurred and when observation effort was provided during hauling of all longlines (n = 113 days). This contribution was evaluated for the number of individuals depredating on each day (light grey) and for the total population (dark grey).