

Supplement 1. Habitat grouping

Table S1. Information on grouping of receiver locations into four broad habitat types: shallow sheltered coast, shallow open coast, shallow channel and deep offshore.

Habitat Receiver Grouping	Locations	Description
Shallow sheltered coast	L5	Distinct sheltered bay area close to island of La Graciosa, 22m depth
Shallow open coast	L1, L3, L4, L6, L10, L12	Nearshore areas of open coastline, 10m to 19m depth
Shallow channel	L7, L8, L9	Channel area between islands of La Graciosa and Lanzarote, 14m to 24m depth
Deep offshore	L2, L11	Offshore sites, 86m to 120m depth

Supplement 2. Receiver Range Testing

Method 1: Hydrophone

For locations with a VR2TX or VR2AR receiver, a VR100 hydrophone was held alongside a boat and slowly moved away until the receiver's internal tag could no longer be detected. This distance was recorded as the estimated detection range.

Method 2: Test tag

At locations with a VR2AR receiver, a test tag – a transmitter matching those used in the study - was placed on a weighted line and submerged at increasing distances from the receiver. The data from the receiver was then analysed to identify the distances at which the test tag was still being detected.

Method 3: Sentinel tags

At one location (L5) sentinel tags were used to investigate diel variation in detection range, whereby two test tags were marked and weighted, and placed on the seabed; one within the known detection range (estimated using a hydrophone), and another just outside this range. This location was chosen because (a) the greatest proportion of detections were recorded here, (b) the site is shallow and sheltered and therefore test tags were less likely to be disturbed or lost while left out over multiple days. Tags were placed for approximately two days, providing detection data throughout the 24-hour cycle. For each tag, hourly detection efficiency was then calculated by dividing the number of detections during each hourly bin by the expected hourly detection rate (based on the pre-programmed tag transmission delay, which was 60 seconds). This gives an estimate of the proportion of transmitted signals that were actually detected. Detection efficiency over time is shown in the figure below.

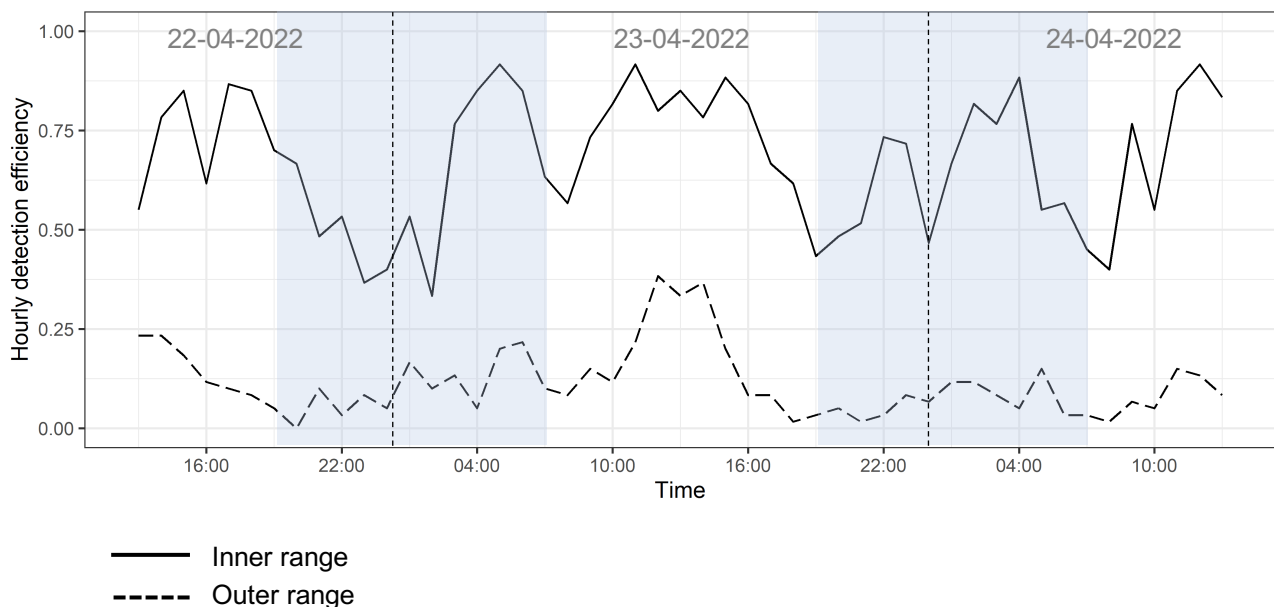
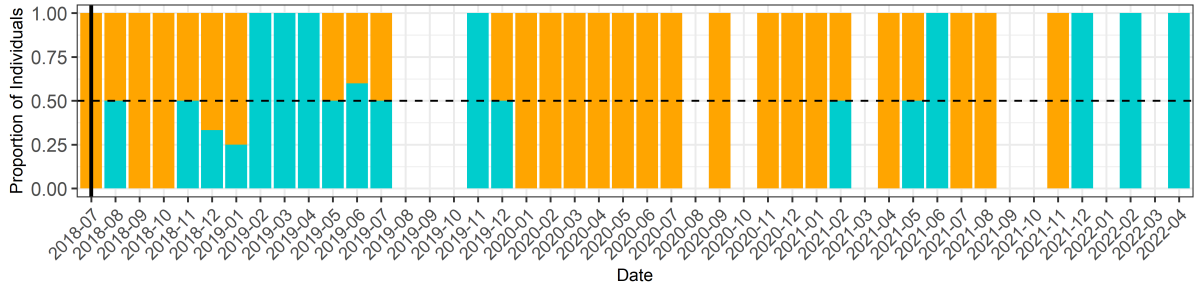


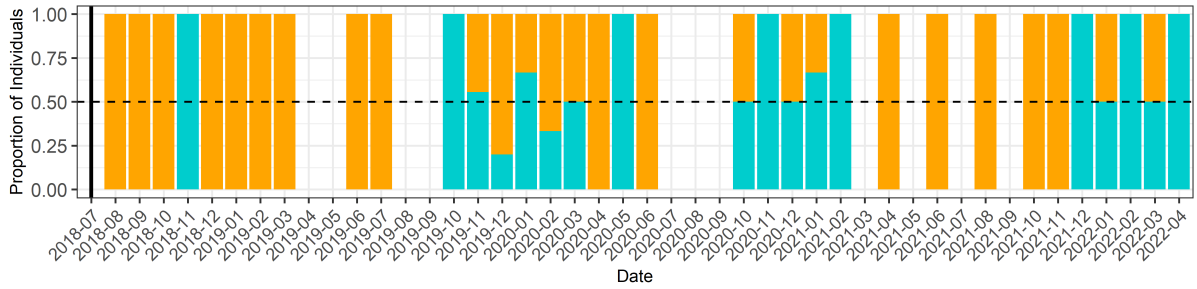
Figure S1. Diel variation in hourly detection efficiency from sentinel tags placed at L5 over two days. The solid line indicates the inner detection range and the dashed line indicates the outer detection range.

Supplement 3. Sex ratios over time

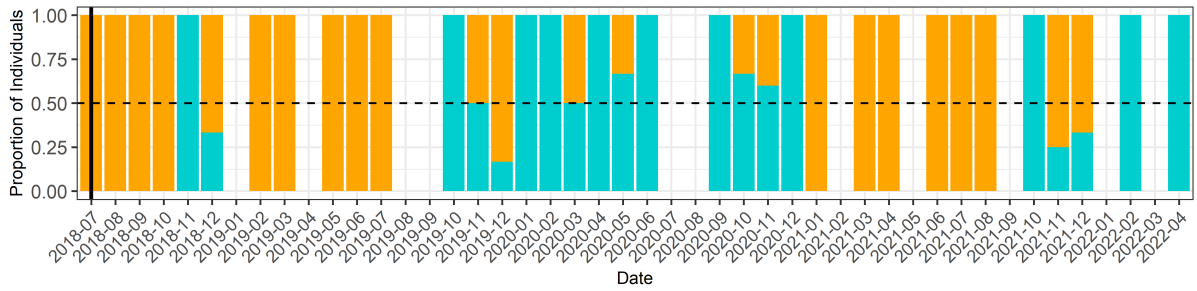
(A) L3



(B) L7



(C) L8



(D) L9

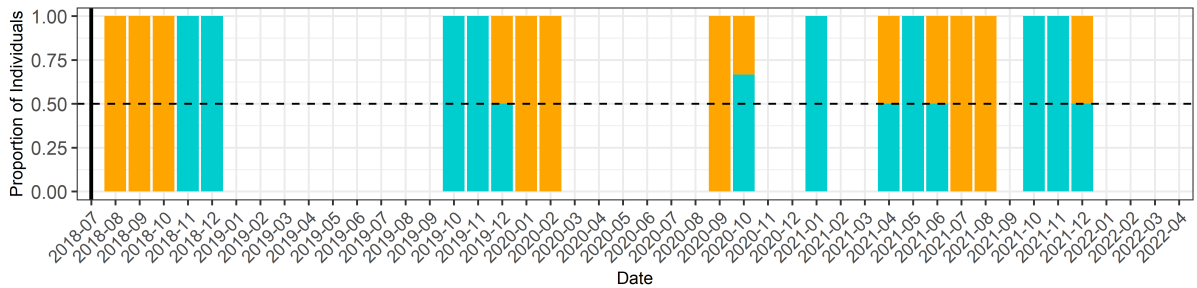


Figure S2. Patterns of monthly sex ratios in presence over time for locations where no pattern of sexual segregation was identified: (A) L3, (B) L7, (C) L8 and (D) L9. Locations L1 and L2 are not included as only a single individual was detected at each.