Supplementary material for the manuscript:

**Do beluga whales truly migrate? Testing a key trait of the classical migration syndrome**

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**Supplementary Material 2:** Methods used to distinguish long-distance movements vs. seasonal residency phases.

1. **Distinguishing migratory vs. residency areas**

EBS belugas occupy regions in the Beaufort Sea and in the west of the Arctic Archipelago during the summer, and the Chukchi and Bering Seas from late fall through winter (1–5) but with variability among individuals (4). To test our hypotheses related to migration, we first needed to broadly remove these known residency areas to discriminate between commuting movements between resources within a core area (6) and long-distance migratory movements. Firstly, the state-decoded locations were separated into summer (April-September) and winter (October-March). We then downsampled the locations which had been state-decoded as ARS (area-restricted search) to one per day (closest to 00:00 UTC) per individual beluga, to remove spatial autocorrelation in relocations. Summer locations were reprojected into UTM zone 9 and winter locations reprojected into UTM zone 2, representative of their spatial distribution. We then used the kernelUD function from the *adehabitatHR* v0.4.19 package (7) in R to plot the 50% utilization distributions separately for the locations for summer and winter, with a grid cell size of 5 km. An initial bandwidth of 50 km was used and increased in 5 km increments until there was no fragmentation within known summer and winter residency areas (8). These were converted into three polygons; one for winter (bandwidth = 100 km), covering the Chukchi Sea and the Bering Sea; and two for summer (bandwidth = 75 km), one covering the Amundsen Gulf and the Beaufort slope, and one covering Viscount Melville Sound, as belugas transit over a distance of ~400 km between these regions, (see Figure 1). To further remove locations which could arise from an animal briefly transiting outside of a core area, we further extended these polygons in the Chukchi Sea (winter polygon extended to the west coast of Alaska and Russia), and the Amundsen Gulf (summer polygon extended to Banks Island and the north coast of Alaska) (Figure 1). State-decoded locations which occurred within these polygons were excluded from analyses, and all remaining locations are hereafter referred to as occurring during the migratory phase.

We also note that the data is biased towards July (n = 6 tags), and data was less complete from January-June (n = 3 tags) but based on previous studies of telemetry and visual examination of the tracks, the areas identified here are the best estimates of summer and winter residency areas.

Diagram

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**Figure 1:** Map of the 50 % utilization distributions (UDs) derived from summer and winter locations decoded as the ARS state. Summer and winter residency areas are based on extensions of these polygons to land, to prevent small movements by belugas outside of these polygons being defined as occurring during the migratory phase. The more northerly summer 50% UD polygon was not extended as this already represented a clear boundary.

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