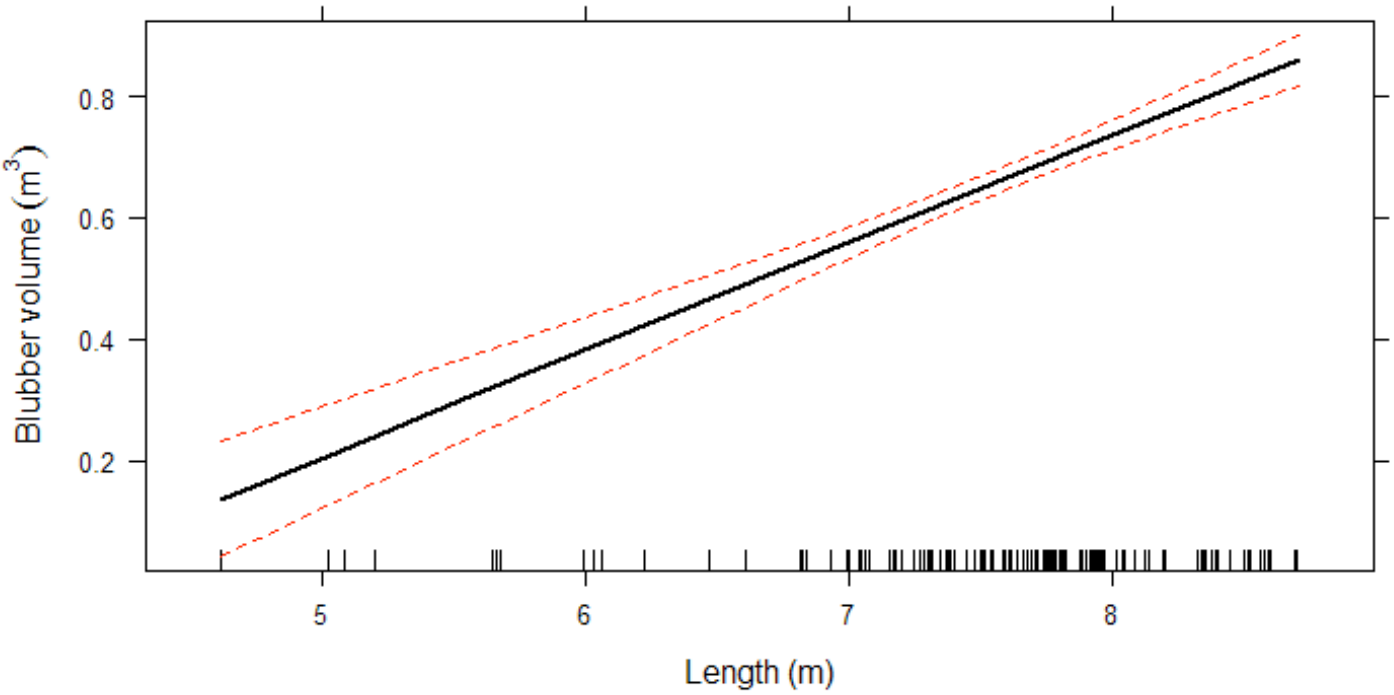

Fig. S1. Partial effect plot of total blubber volume as a function of length for minke whales. The red dashed lines represent 95% confidence intervals. A rug plot showing the distribution of the data points is also shown. *N*=131.

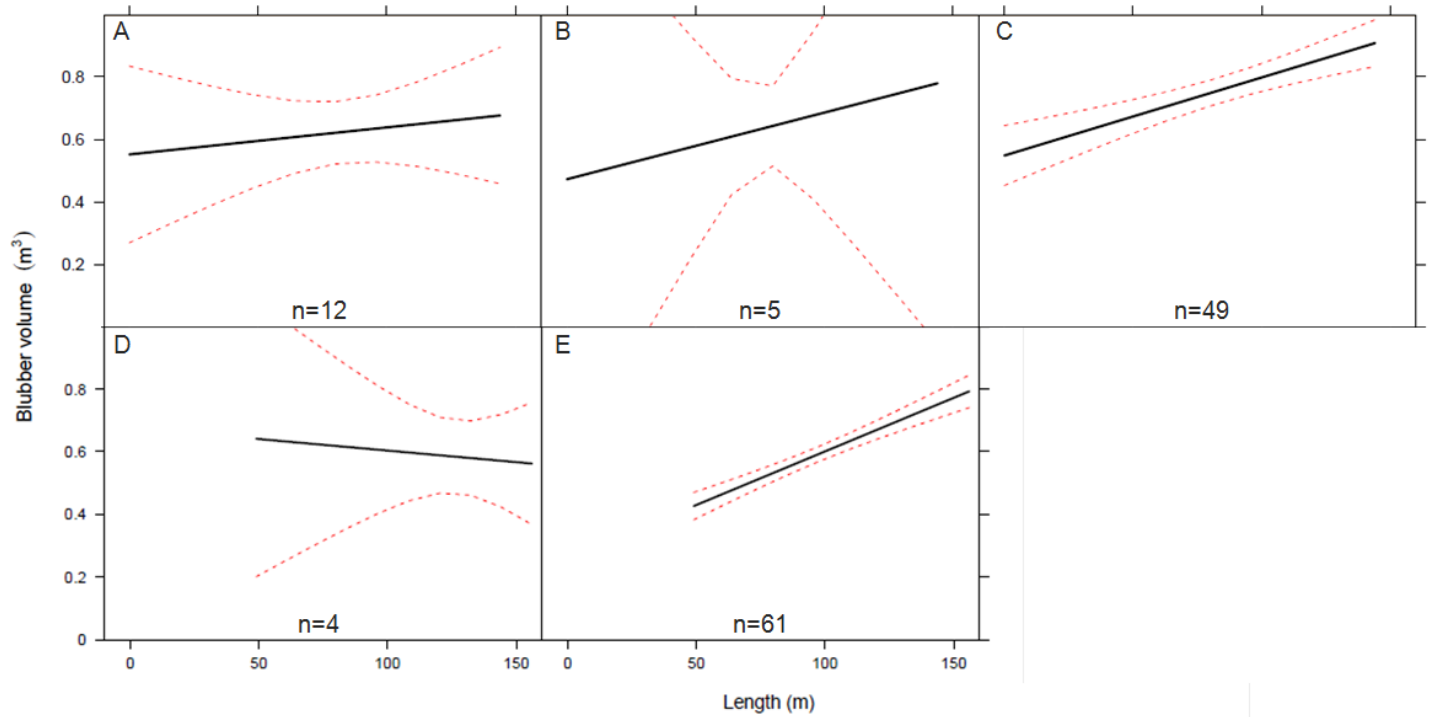

Fig. S2. Partial effect plots of minke whale total blubber volume as a function of day for (A) immature females, (B) resting females, (C) pregnant females, (D) immature males and (E) mature males. Day 1 corresponds to 27 April. The dotted lines represent 95% confidence intervals. The full model used was: Total blubber volume~Length+Day×Reproductive class. Plots A, B and C derive from a model only including males, and D and E from a model only including females. The sample size (*N*) for each reproductive class is shown at the base of each panel. The large confidence intervals caused by the low sample size for resting females (B) made it impossible to distinguish this reproductive class both from immature (A) and pregnant females (C) in terms of seasonal variation in blubber volume.

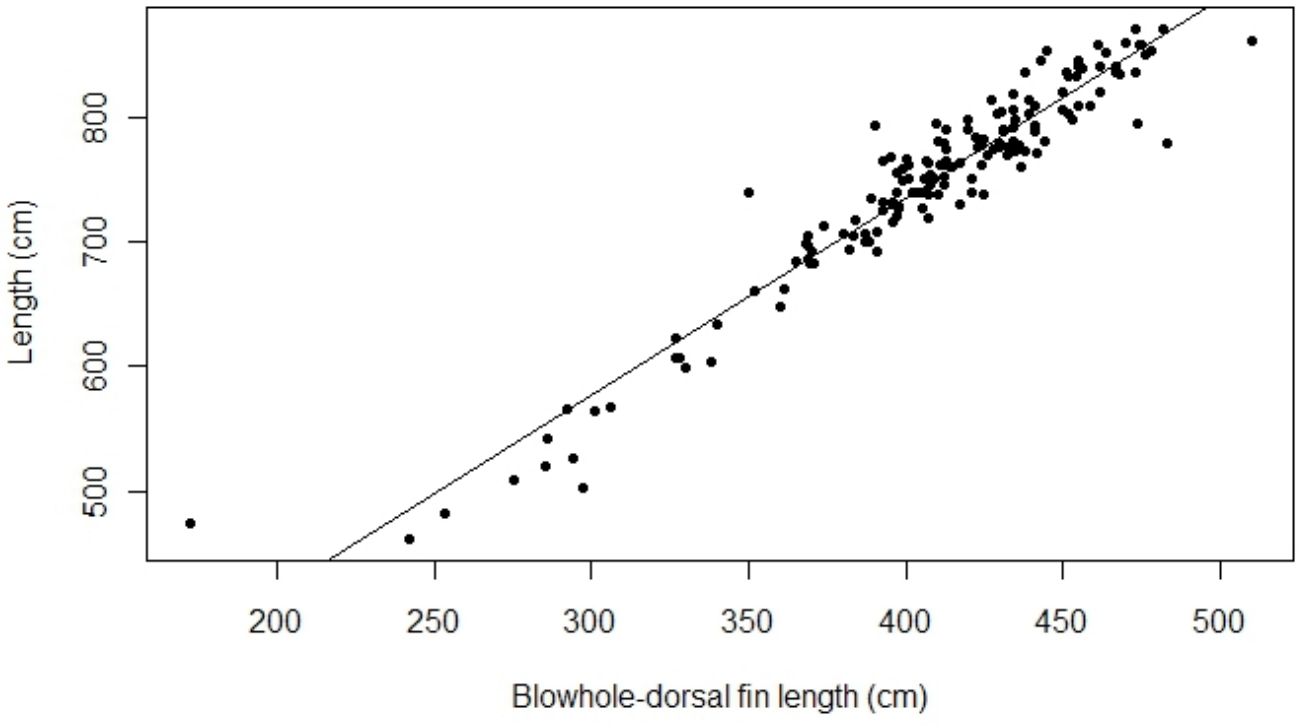

Fig. S3. Full body length as a function of distance between blowhole and dorsal fin of minke whales in Iceland. The solid line represents the fitted values of the linear model with a logit link. The relationship was statistically significant ($F_{1,156}$=1755, P<0.0001) and explained 91.8% of the observed variance in length. N=158.