Towards non-invasive heart rate monitoring in free-ranging cetaceans: a unipolar suction cup tag measured the heart rate of trained Risso's dolphins

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Table S1. Instantaneous heart rates ($f_{\rm H}$) of three swimming trials of a Risso's dolphin (ID: gg_mf) under operant conditions. Inactive periods, where the dolphin was motionless at the surface, prior to each swimming trial, are also shown. The dolphin followed a trainer who ran around the pen during swimming.

| Trial date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Inactive | | Swim | Trial | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | f _H (bpm) | Range (bpm) | f _H (bpm) | Range (bpm) | duration (min) |
| 09/03/2019 | 48±18 | 33–75 | 63±24 | 28–111 | 13.8 |
| 12/03/2019 | 43±9 | 32–81 | 52±13 | 28–105 | 12.6 |
| 13/03/2019 | 47±11 | 30–73 | 63±21 | 28–108 | 12.7 |

Table S2. Instantaneous heart rates ($f_{\rm H}$) of motionless delphinids at the surface when pronounced sinus arrhythmia patterns were observed. Maximum and minimum $f_{\rm H}$ of inter-breath intervals (i.e. apneic periods) are shown (Mean ± S.D). See also Table 3 for summary of the experiments. Measurements were conducted from the end of October in 2019 until the beginning of November in 2019.

| Species | ID | Fasting periods in the morning | | | Non-fasting periods in the evening | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| | | max. <i>f</i> H (bpm) | min. <i>f</i> ⊣ (bpm) | n* | max.fH (bpm) | min. <i>f</i> ⊣ (bpm) | n* |
| False killer whale | pc_km | 50±4 | 22±2 | 5 | 70±3 | 40±3 | 8 |
| Risso's dolphin | gg_sm | 90±2 | 53±4 | 5 | 95±5 | 62±7 | 10 |
| | gg_mf | 70±6 | 34±4 | 10 | 78±7 | 37±6 | 10 |
| | gg_nf | _ | - | - | 70±24 | 38±1 | 4 |
| | gg_rm | 93 ± 7 | 46±3 | 19 | 97±7 | 52±3 | 12 |

* number of inter-breath intervals



Fig. S1. An example of past deployments of behavioural single-suction cup tag to a long-finned pilot whale. The size of the tag was slightly larger than that used in this study. The tag was deployed using a 6 m hand-pole.



Fig. S2. The changes in heart rate from the end of each respiration to the next respiration when pronounced sinus arrhythmia patterns occurred (ID: gg_rm). Variations in the instantaneous heart rates with respiration in the morning during fasting and in the evening during non-fasting are shown. See Table 3 for summary of the experiments of ID: gg_rm.