

Supplementary Material

Extended Performance Analysis of Time-Frequency Whistle Energy Prediction

This supplementary material expands on the aggregated results in Section 2 of the main text, providing a detailed breakdown of model performance across individual test recordings. Figure S1 presents precision-recall curves for six distinct test recordings spanning different dolphin species, recording platforms, vessel types, and geographic locations.

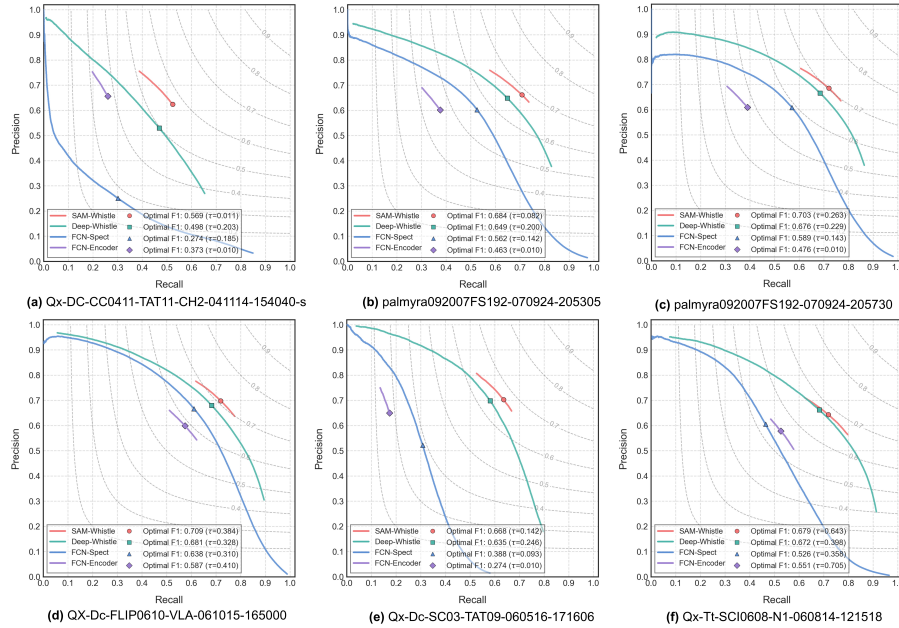


Figure S1: **Precision-Recall** curves for whistle contour detection on six individual test recordings: a) Southern California Bight common dolphins, towed-array, large research vessel. b, c) Palmyra atoll bottlenose dolphins, towed-array, small vessel, d) Southern California Bight common dolphins recorded from a stationary research platform, e) Channel islands (CA, USA) common dolphins, towed-array, large research vessel, f) Channel islands bottlenose dolphins, dipped hydrophone from a small vessel

10 The analysis confirms SAM-whistle consistently outperforms baseline meth-
11 ods across all test recordings, with particularly notable advantages in challeng-
12 ing acoustic environments like small vessel recordings with engine noise inter-
13 ference. SAM-whistle’s optimal threshold (τ) remains relatively stable across
14 different recordings, supporting our observation in the main text regarding its
15 lower threshold sensitivity. Performance variations appear more influenced by
16 recording conditions and signal-to-noise ratio than by dolphin species, indicating
17 effective generalization across different whistle types. These findings strengthen
18 our conclusion that SAM-whistle’s architecture, leveraging pretrained vision
19 transformers, offers robust whistle contour detection across varied acoustic en-
20 vironments - a critical advantage for practical deployment in marine mammal
21 monitoring applications.