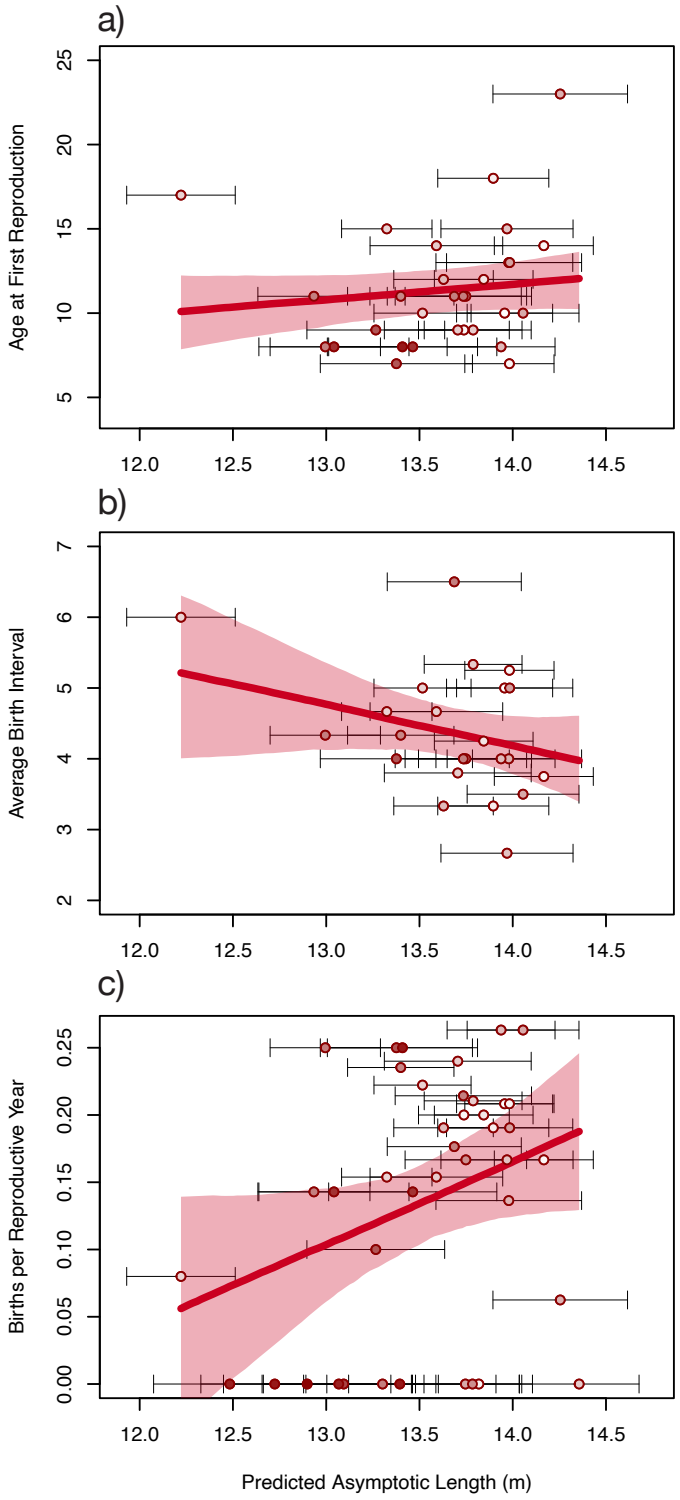

Figure S1. Uncertainty in predicted asymptotic lengths of female whales. The points in each panel are the same as in Figure 3, but include error bars that indicate ±1 standard deviation of the posterior distribution for each asymptotic length estimate from the growth model described in Stewart et al. (2021). The dark red line represents the median estimate of the Bayesian posterior distribution, and the light red polygon represents the 95% Bayesian credible interval for the linear regressions between: (a) estimated asymptotic lengths and the observed age at first reproduction; (b) estimated asymptotic lengths and average birth intervals; and (c) estimated asymptotic lengths and the number of observed births per reproductive year. In all panels, point colors represent the birth year of a given whale, with lighter colors representing whales born in earlier years and darker colors representing whales born in later years.

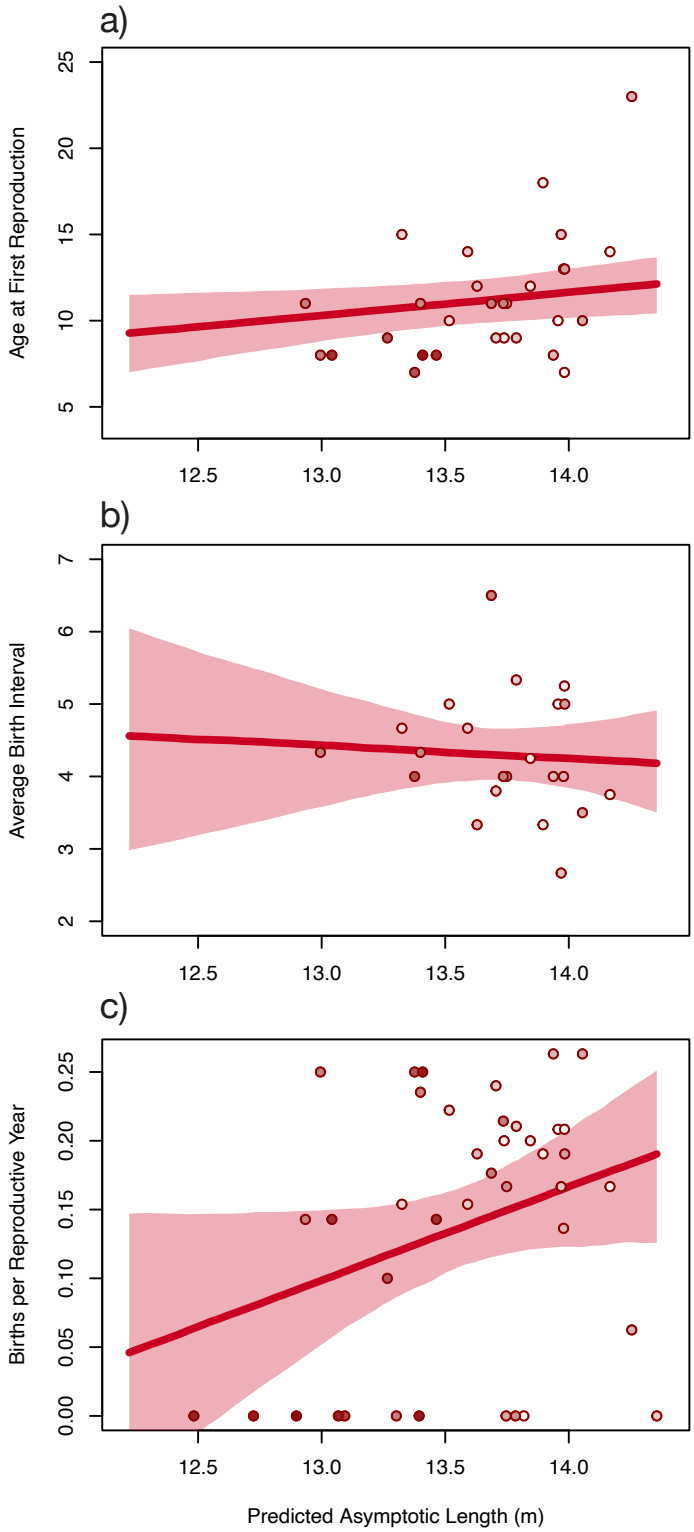

Figure S2. Regression analyses with potential outlier removed. The linear models presented in Figure 3 are repeated here with the exclusion of whale 1608, the female with the smallest estimated asymptotic length in the dataset. The dark red line represents the median estimate of the Bayesian posterior distribution, and the light red polygon represents the 95% Bayesian credible interval for the linear regressions between: (a) estimated asymptotic lengths and the observed age at first reproduction; (b) estimated asymptotic lengths and average birth intervals; and (c) estimated asymptotic lengths and the number of observed births per reproductive year. In all panels, point colors represent the birth year of a given whale, with lighter colors representing whales born in earlier years and darker colors representing whales born in later years.

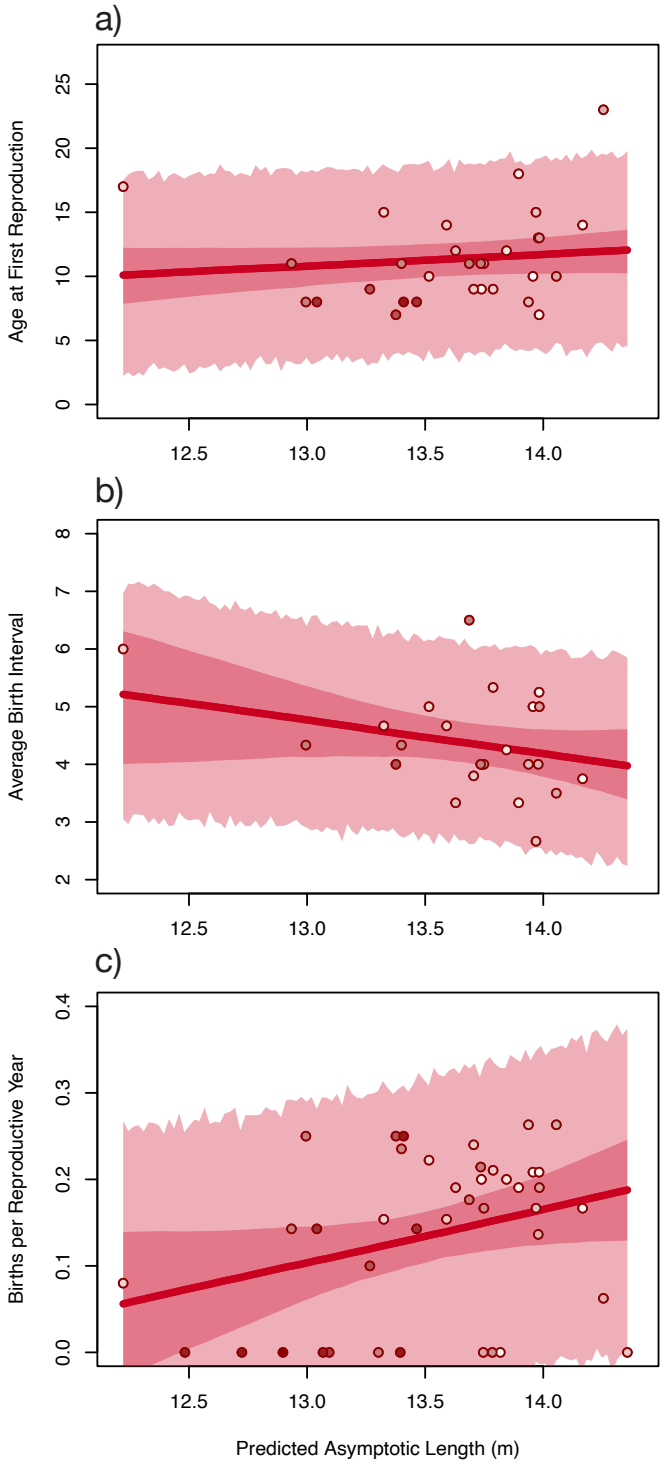

Figure S3. Regression prediction intervals. The linear models in each panel are the same model fits as presented in Figure 3, but with prediction intervals included. The dark red line represents the median estimate of the Bayesian posterior distribution, and the dark red polygons represent the 95% Bayesian credible interval for the linear regression means. The lighter red polygons represent the 95% posterior prediction intervals for the linear regressions, which include posterior draws that are distributed around the regression mean with associated model-estimated uncertainty. (a) estimated asymptotic lengths and the observed age at first reproduction; (b) estimated asymptotic lengths and average birth intervals; and (c) estimated asymptotic lengths and the number of observed births per reproductive year. In all panels, point colors represent the birth year of a given whale, with lighter colors representing whales born in earlier years and darker colors representing whales born in later years.