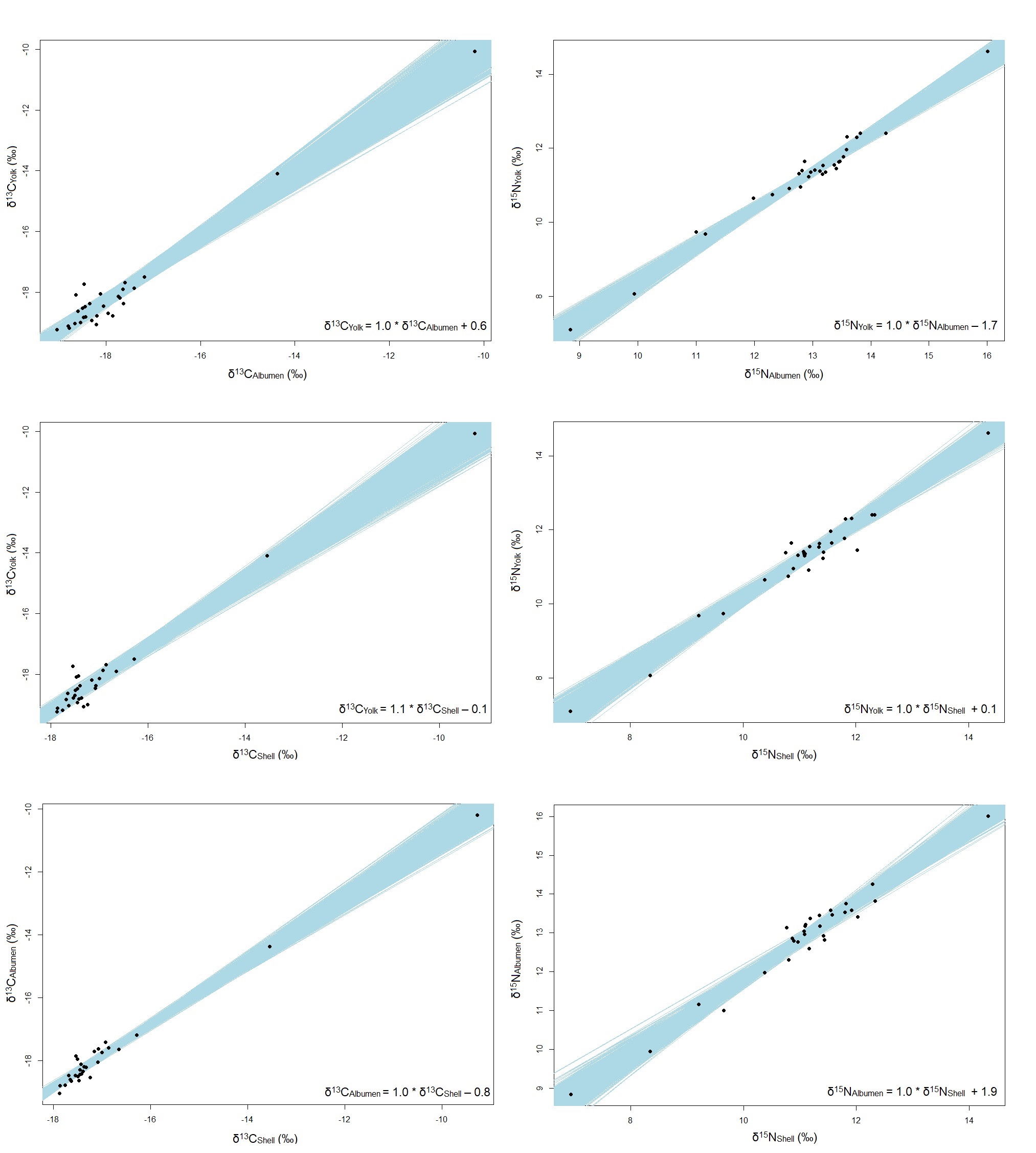
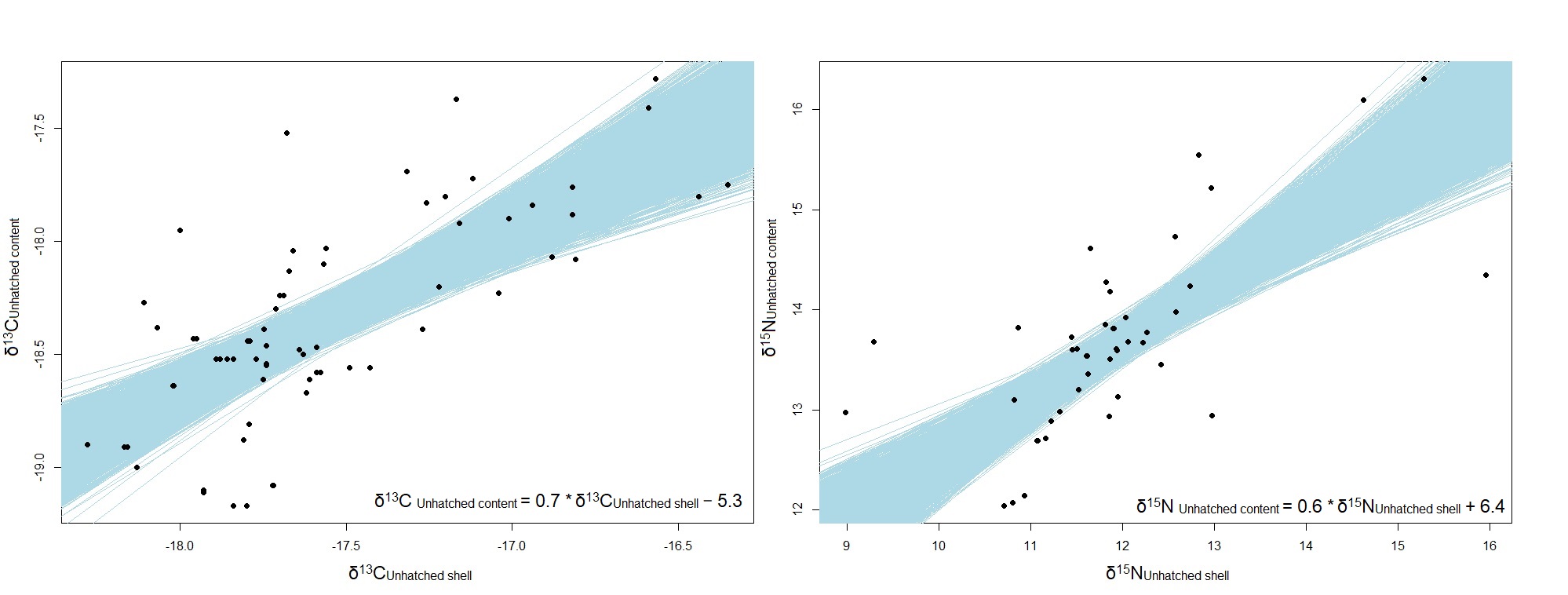
**Habitat use of nesting female olive ridley turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) inferred by stable isotopes in eggs**

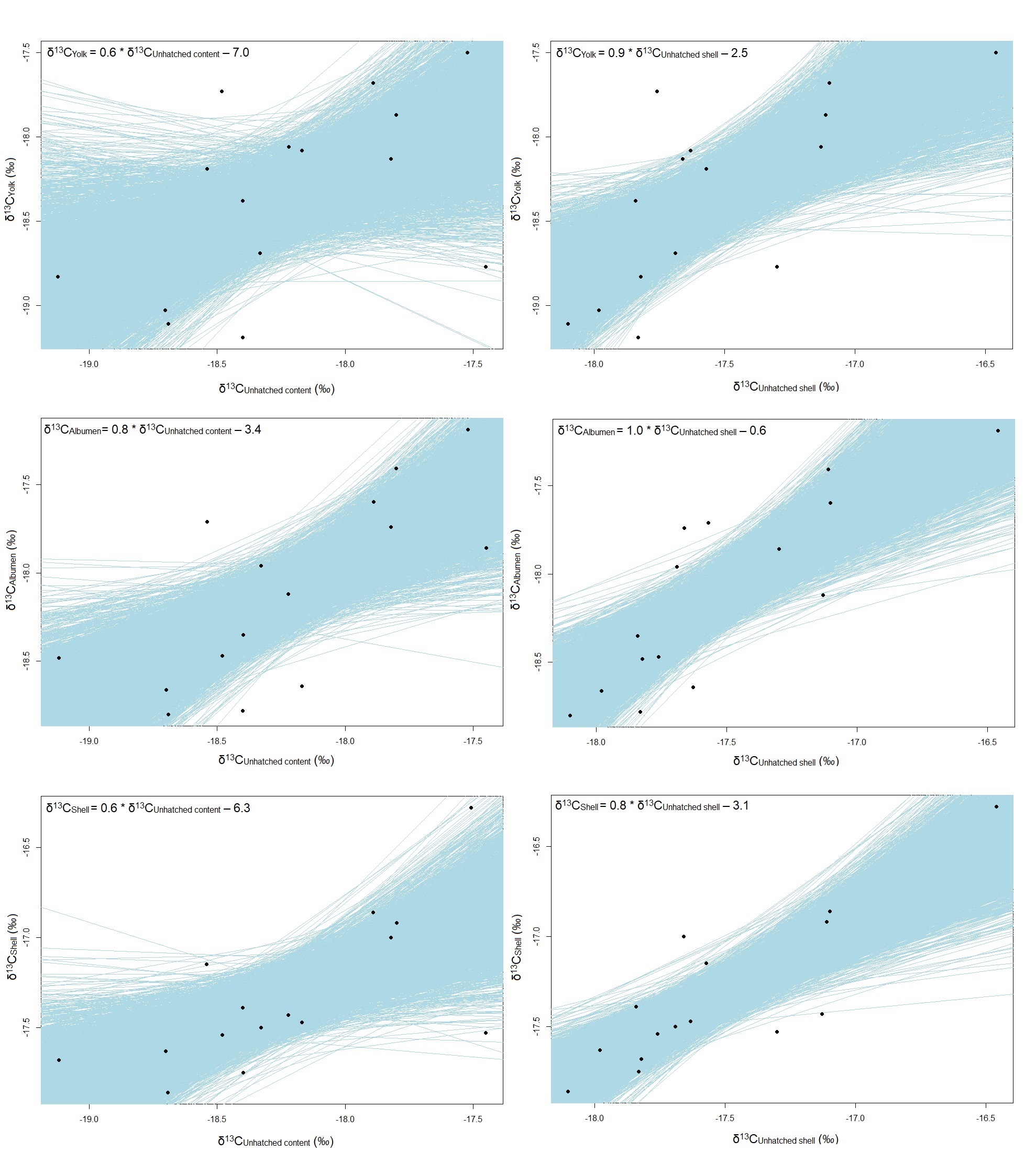
Pâmela Soares de Castro Echevenguá, Roberta Petitet\*, Jaqueline C. Castilhos, Fábio Lira C. Oliveira, Leandro Bugoni

\*Corresponding author: rpetitet@hotmail.com

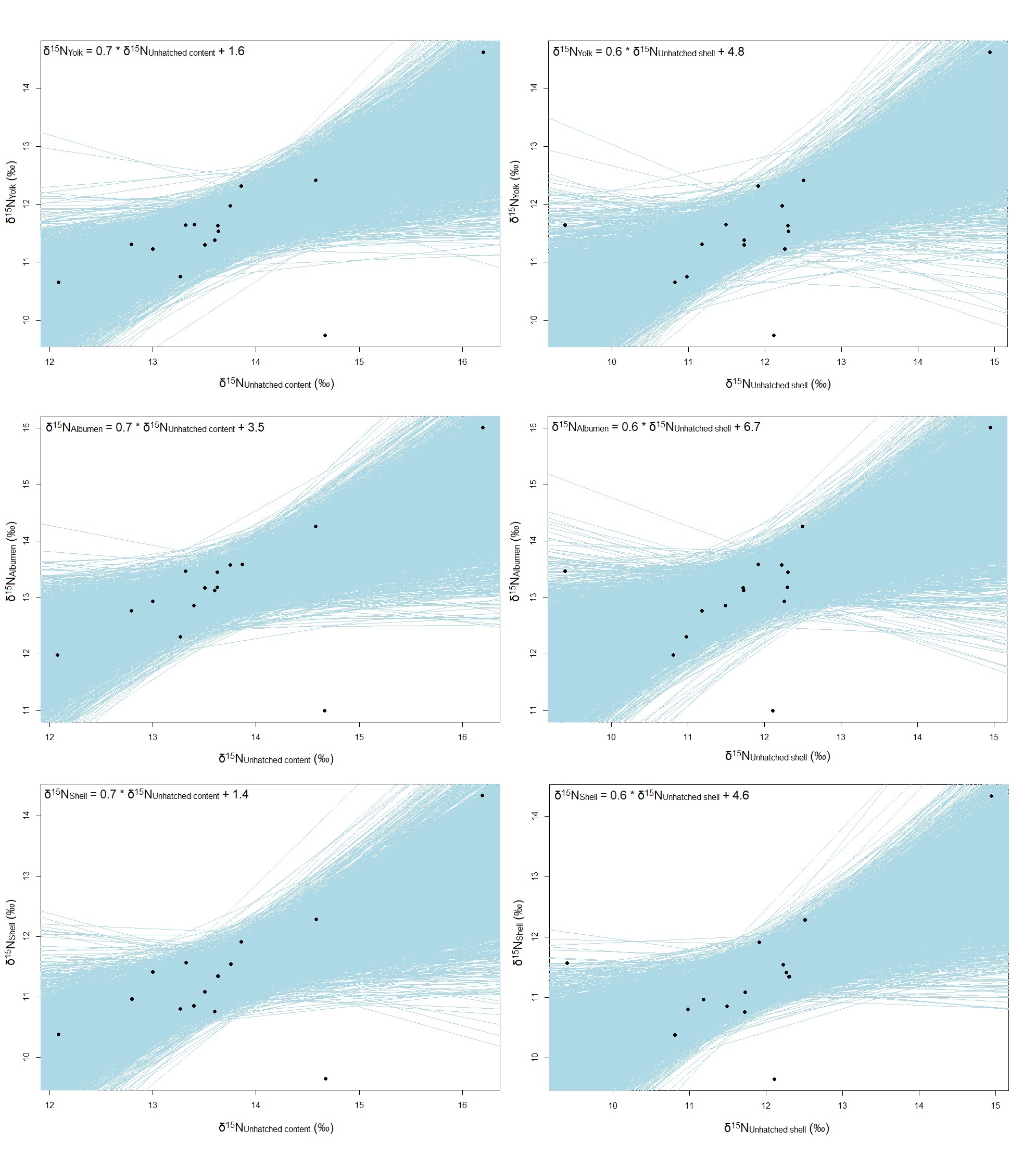


**Fig. S1.** Bayesian generalized linear model of carbon and nitrogen values, *δ*13C and *δ*15N, of components of fresh eggs of female olive ridley sea turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) (*n* = 29) from northeastern Brazil. In the lower right corner are the equations of the relationship between each component.

**Fig. S2.** Bayesian generalized linear model of the carbon and nitrogen values, *δ*13C and *δ*15N, of unhatched egg components of female olive ridley sea turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea)* (*nnest* = 25) from northeastern Brazil. The black dots are the data of unhatched eggs from known females (*nnest* = 15) and unknown females (*nnest* = 10). In the lower right corner are the equations of the relationship between each component.



**Fig. S3.** Bayesian generalized linear model of the carbon (*δ*13C) values of fresh egg components and of unhatched egg components of female olive ridley sea turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea)* (*n* = 15) from northeastern Brazil. In the upper left corner are the equations of the relationship between each component.

**Fig. S4.** Bayesian generalized linear model of the nitrogen (*δ*15N) values of fresh egg components and of unhatched egg components of female olive ridley sea turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea)* (*n* = 15) from northeastern Brazil. In the upper left corner are the equations of the relationship between each component.