

Appendix 1

Photographs of a New Zealand Fur Seal *Arctocephalus forsteri* carcass 42 km east of Eden, New South Wales Australia on 17 September 2022, and interactions of seabirds and the White Shark *Carcharodon carcharias* around the carcass.

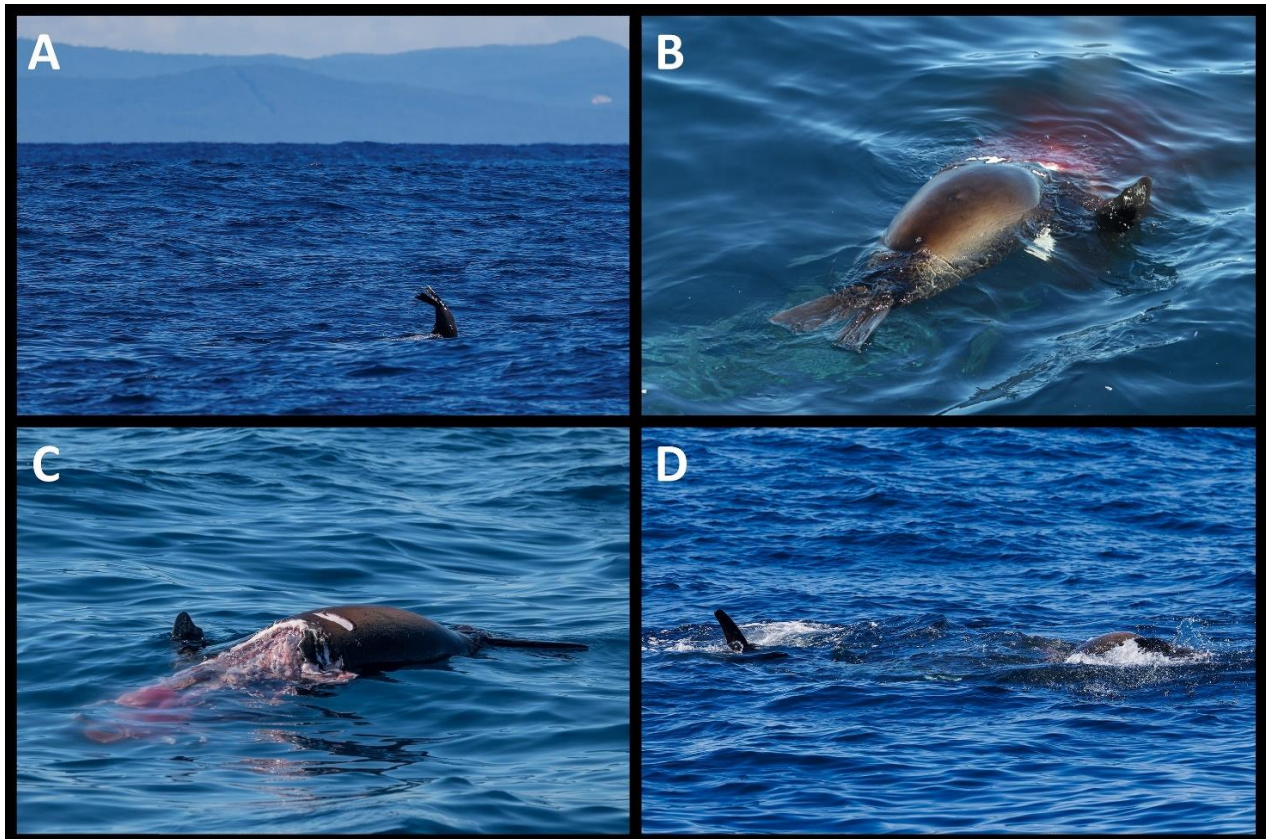


Fig. S1 On our approach, the New Zealand Fur Seal carcass tossed back and forth by what was soon revealed to be a White Shark (A-B). The carcass was floating on its back, with an opening in its upper breast leaching blood into the water, and its head and neck submerged (B – note the shark can be seen underneath the carcass). The shark widened the opening in its upper breast over the period of the observations, exposing internal organs, muscle, and blubber (C). Small pieces of blubber and other offal from the carcass visibly floating on the water around it (B), and a smooth oil slick from the carcass could be observed on the water (A-C). When feeding on the carcass, the shark would aggressively thrash the carcass back and forth to tear off chunks of flesh (A, D – note the upper lobe of the shark’s caudal fin on the left). Images taken by L. Read (A, D), K-A. Cramsie (B), and S.B.Z. Gorta (C).



Fig. S2 White Shark below the carcass of the New Zealand Fur Seal (image by K-A. Cramsie).

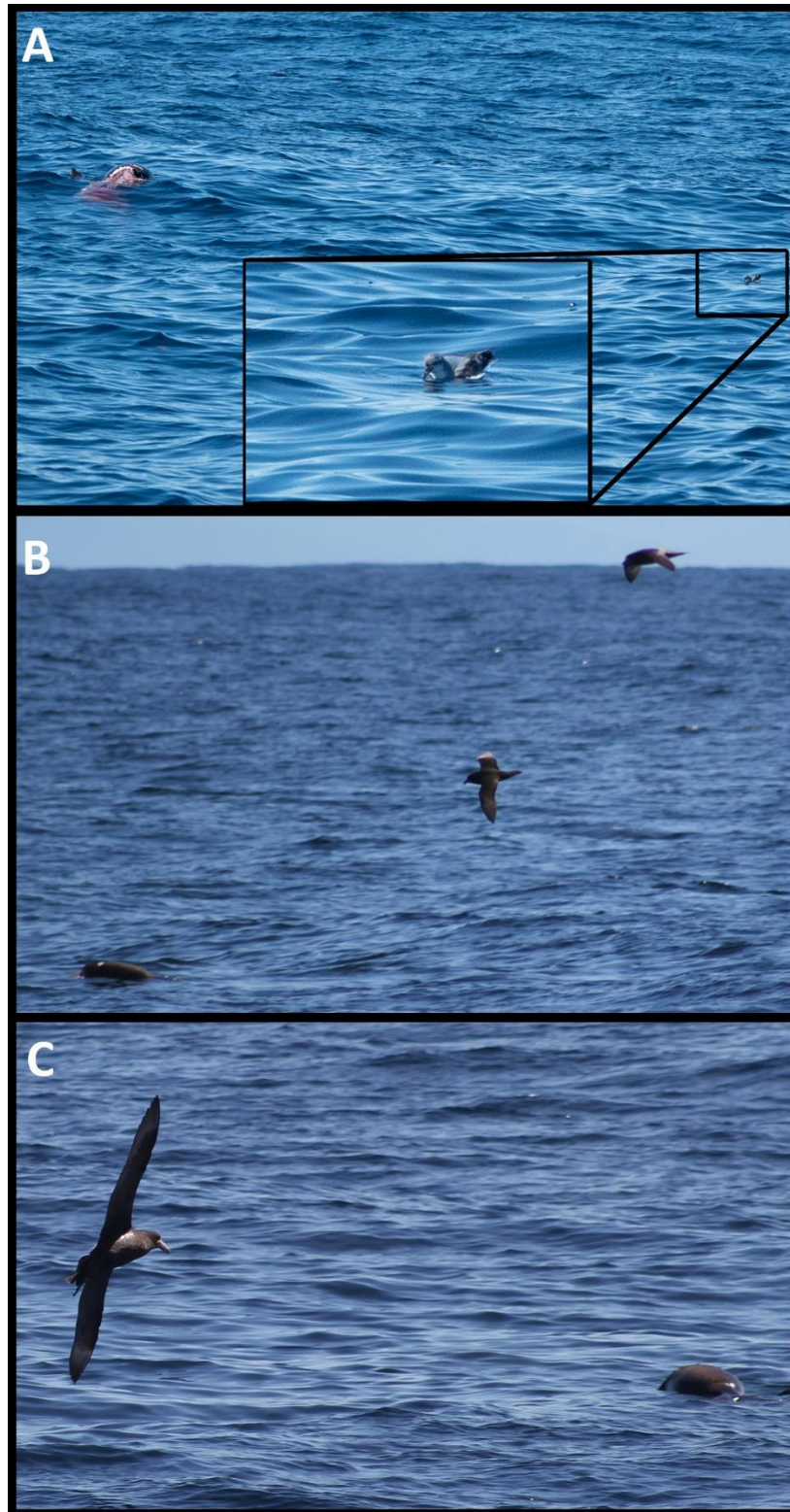


Fig. S3 Examples of Procellariiform seabird behaviour at the fur seal carcass included: (A) alighting on the surface near the carcass to pick up floating food items as shown with a Fairy Prion *Pachyptila turtur*; (B) arcing and gliding, circling around the carcass searching for floating food items, as shown by Providence Petrel *Pterodroma solandri*; and (C) larger species such as the Northern Giant Petrel *Macronectes halli* performing investigative flights over the carcass, likely searching for food but also the White Shark which may have been perceived as a threat. Images were taken by S.B.Z. Gorta (A) and K-A. Cramsie (B, C).