



Supplement of

Aluminium in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Labrador Sea (GEOTRACES GA01 section): roles of continental inputs and biogenic particle removal

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Supplementary information

Table S1: Concentrations of total dissolvable Al (TdAl) in iceberg (ice) and fjord samples in Godthåbsfjord (SW Greenland). Iceberg samples are in the nM range and fjord samples are in the μ M range. Ice samples were collected at 66.7° N 50.7° W while fjord samples were collected at ± 64.7° N 50.6° W

Samples	[TdAl]
lce 1	65.91
lce 2	35.65
Ice 3	29.92
Ice 4	29.31
Ice 5	59.31
Ice 6	62.89
lce 7	52.48
Ice 8	112.85
Ice 9	52.50
lce 10	45.56
lce 11	60.59
Fjord 1	4.09
Fjord 2	7.46
Fjord 3	17.73
Fjord 4	20.10
Fjord 5	14.65
Fjord 6	13.16



Figure S1: Deep profiles for dAl over the Iberian shelf.



Figure S2: Salinity profiles showing an influence of fresh water for stations 1, 2 and 4. Profile labelled GA03 (Measures et al., 2015) shows the salinity profile for the closest station to the Tagus estuary (For reference on the location of the profile labelled GA03 please refer to Fig. 3). Plot created in Ocean Data View (Schlitzer, 2017).



Figure S3: ADCP data between stations 4 and 2 during the GEOVIDE transect. The ADCP data showed a northward direction of the surface currents.



Figure S4: Profiles of dissolved and particulate Al [nM] at station 11. The orange box represents the approximate depth of the Mediterranean Overflow Water (MOW). The high particulate Al observed at ca. 2500 m depth is associated with inputs from the Iberian margin.





Figure S6. Profiles for dAl and pAl (Gourai et al., special issue) for the Iberian (Station 2) and the Newfoundland shelves (Station 78).



Figure S7: Profiles for pAl for different stations along the cruise.