

New insight into the formation and evolution of the East Reykjanes Ridge Current and Irminger CurrentT. Petit¹, H. Mercier², and V. Thierry¹¹ IFREMER, Univ-Brest, CNRS, IRD, Laboratoire d'Océanographie Physique et Spatiale (LOPS), IUEM, F-29280, Plouzané, France² Univ-Brest, CNRS, IFREMER, IRD, Laboratoire d'Océanographie Physique et Spatiale (LOPS), IUEM, F-29280, Plouzané, France**Contents of this file**

Figures S1 to S2

Introduction

The data and methods used to create these supporting figures S1 and S2 are described in the main text.

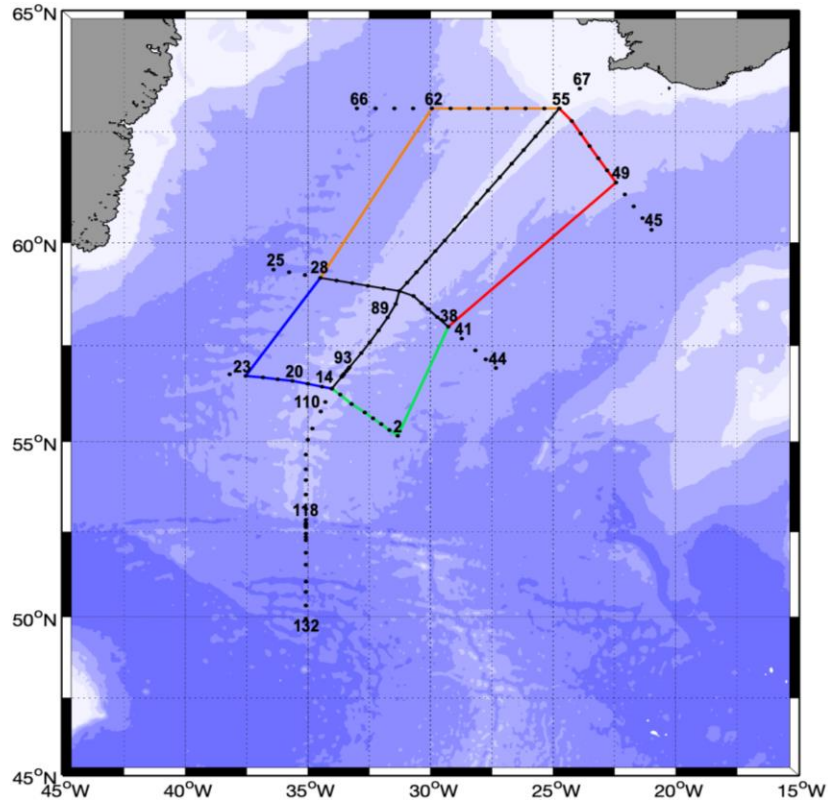


Figure S1. Locations of the hydrographic stations where measurements were performed during the RREX2015 cruise (black dots). The boxes, defined in section 2.2, are delimited by the northern section, OVIDE section, southern section and ridge section. Bathymetry is shown in blue, with deeper shades at 500 m, 1000 m and every 1000 m below 1000 m.

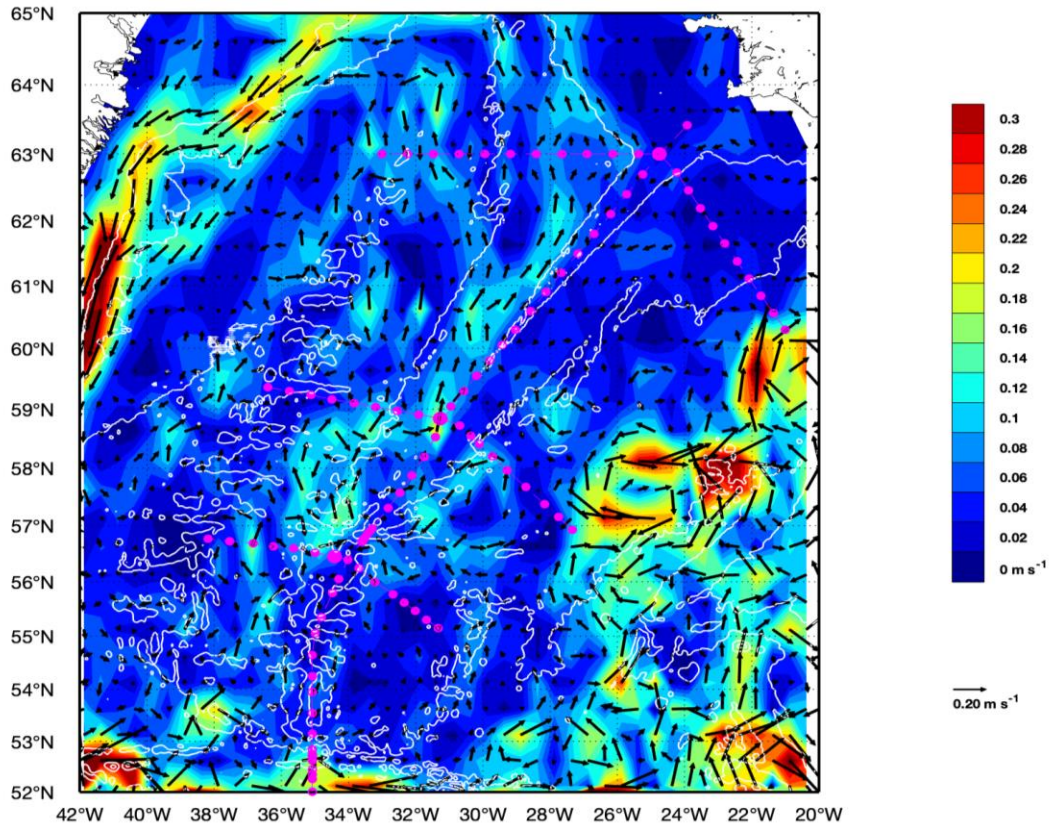


Figure S2. Surface velocity (m s^{-1}) during the RREX2015 cruise, derived from AVISO. Colors and arrows indicate intensity and direction of the current, respectively. Bathymetries -1000 m and -2500 m are plotted in white. Stations along the four sections are indicated by pink dots, with larger dots associated with the station at 0 km above the ridge.