

Supplementary Information

Megabenthos and benthopelagic fishes on Southeast Atlantic seamounts

OA Bergstad, M Gil, ÅS Høines, R Sarraide, E Maletzky, E Mostarda, L Singh, MA António,
F Ramil, P Clerkin and G Campanis

African Journal of Marine Science 41(1)

<https://doi.org/10.2989/1814232X.2019.1571439>

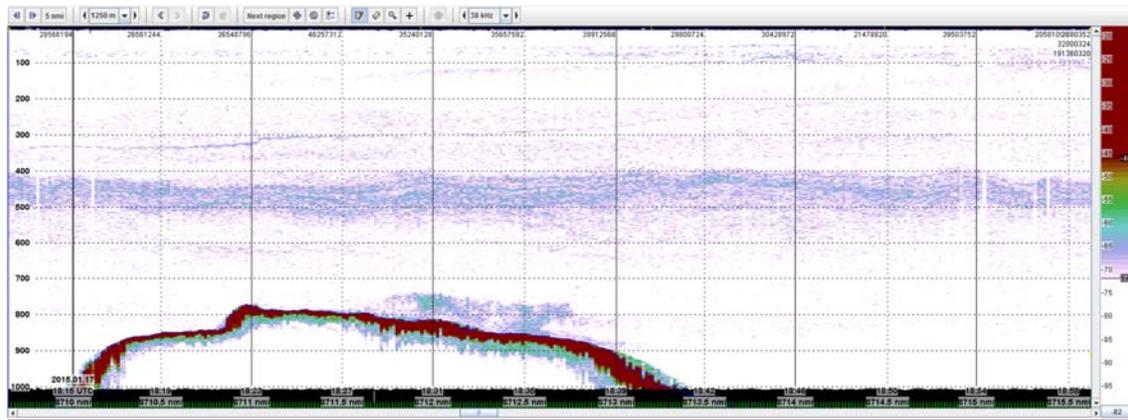


Figure S1: Echogram (Simrad EK60, 38 KHz) from the east to west passage at the summit of Erica Seamount in the Southeast Atlantic (see Figure 1 in the main text), by the RV *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, in January 2015. The distance between solid vertical lines represents 1 nautical mile (1 852 m). The summit of Erica has a minimum depth of ~880 m

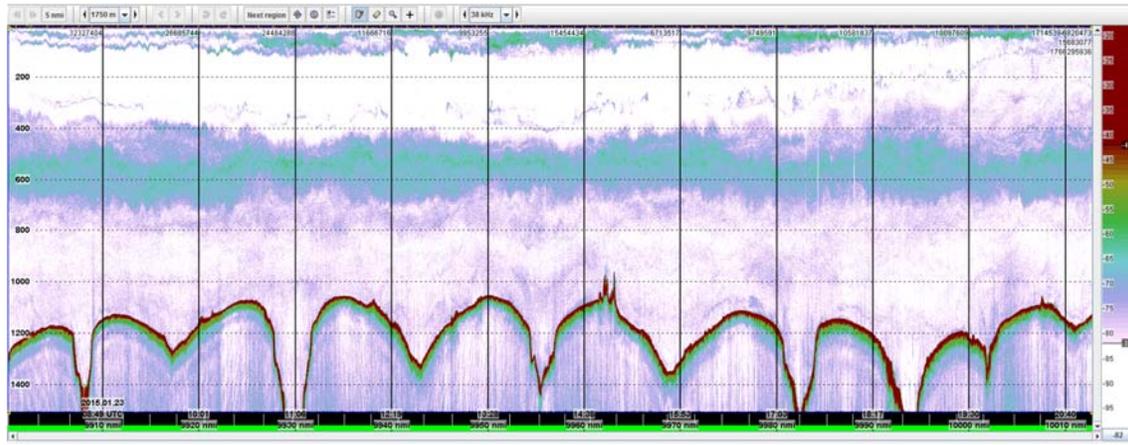


Figure S2: Echogram (Simrad EK60, 38 KHz) from repeat crossings of the summit of Wüst Seamount Location 1 in the Southeast Atlantic (see Figure 1 in the main text), by the RV *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, in January 2015. The distance between solid vertical lines represents 10 nautical miles (18 520 m). The insert shows the survey track. The summit of Wüst Location 1 has a minimum depth of ~1 050 m

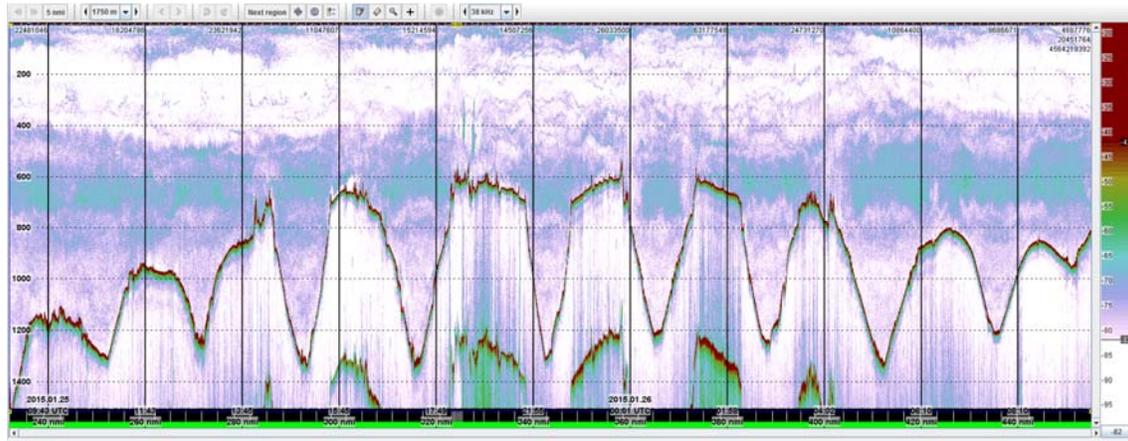


Figure S3: Echogram (Simrad EK60, 38 KHz) from repeat crossings of the summit of Wüst Seamount Location 2 in the Southeast Atlantic (see Figure 1 in the main text), by the RV *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, in January 2015. The distance between solid vertical lines represents 20 nautical miles (37 040 m). The insert shows the survey track. The summit of Wüst Location 2 has a minimum depth of ~600 m

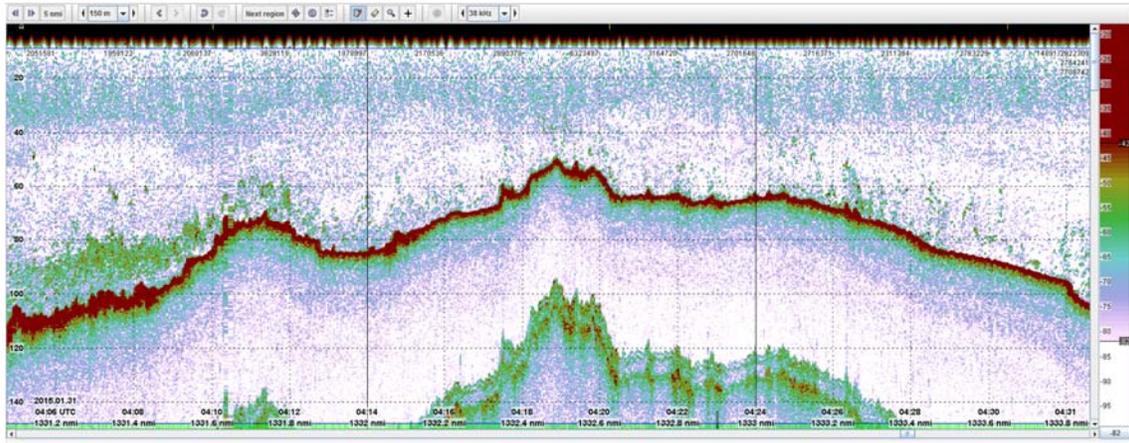


Figure S4: Echogram (Simrad EK60, 38 KHz) from a crossing of the summit of Vema Seamount in the Southeast Atlantic (see Figure 1 in the main text). The crossing shown was made along the blue section of the survey track, representing the entire bathymetry mapping of the summit (inserted map), by the RV *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, in January–February 2015. The distance between solid vertical lines represents one nautical mile (1 852 m). Along the selected transect, the summit of Vema has a minimum depth of ~45 m

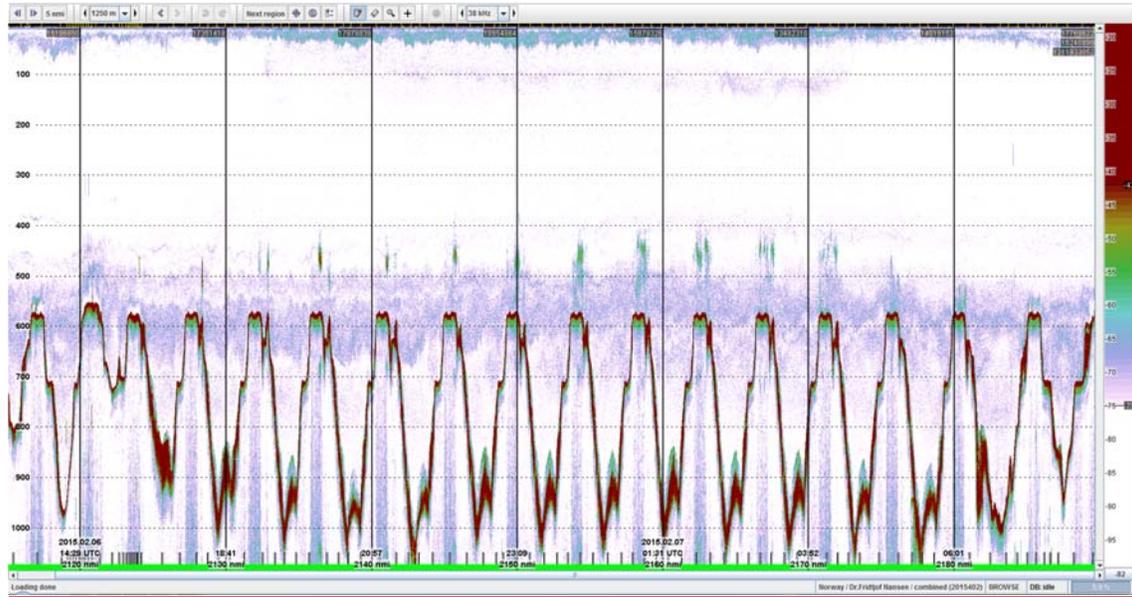


Figure S5: Echogram (Simrad EK60, 38 KHz) from repeat crossings (during an 18-h period) of the summit of Valdivia North subarea in the Southeast Atlantic (see Figure 11 in the main text), by the RV *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, on 6–7 February 2015. A school of fish was permanently present above the summit, but its density and depth distribution varied with time. Time of day (Coordinated Universal Time [UTC]) is given for each 10-nautical-mile (18 520 m) vertical line in the plot. The observations ran from 13:00 UTC on 6 February until 07:00 the next day. The summit of Valdivia North has a minimum depth of ~570 m

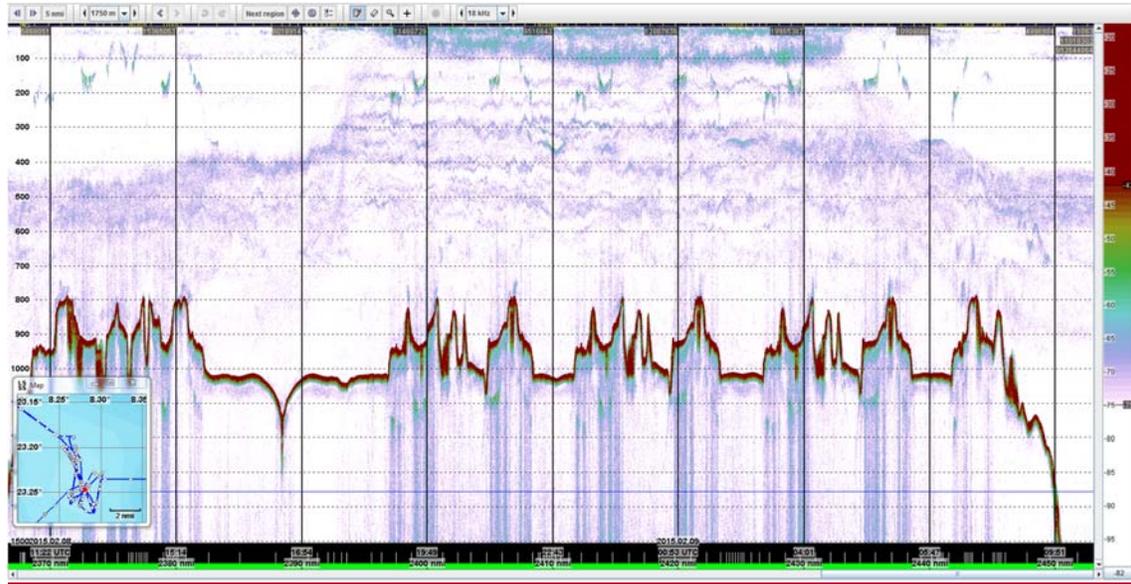


Figure S6: Echogram (Simrad EK60, 38 KHz) from repeat crossings of the summit of Ewing Seamount in the Southeast Atlantic (see Figure 1 in the main text), by the RV *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, on 8–9 February 2015. The map insert shows the 'butterfly-shaped' vessel track, which was repeated three times, at start times 23:00, 01:30 and 05:30 UTC. Time of day (Coordinated Universal Time [UTC]) is given for each 10-nautical-mile (18 520 m) vertical line in the plot. The summit of Ewing has a minimum depth of ~800 m