Evidence for iceberg fertilization of the NW Atlantic

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figures

a) Before correction

![Graph showing chlorophyll time series before correction](image1)

b) After application of (1)

![Graph showing chlorophyll time series after correction](image2)

Fig. S1. Typical chlorophyll time series a) before and b) after standardisation, averaged over the control region (see Fig. 3).

![Map showing reconstructed iceberg density in the Labrador Sea during 2014](image3)

Fig. S2. Reconstructed iceberg density in the Labrador Sea during 2014, in log\textsubscript{10} of the number of icebergs observed per 1° square.
Supplementary Algorithms

This appendix regroups simplified versions of the algorithms that were used to transform the iceberg sightings database into usable maps. They are written in pseudocode but the syntax is mainly inspired by python, but sometimes by Matlab when matrices are used. Note that some simple functions have obvious names and are not explained in details.

Algorithm 1

This algorithm builds the matrix of probabilities required for Algorithm 2. It records every time an iceberg crosses from one grid point to another in the form of a matrix $Crossings$. However, in order to respect the speeds of the icebergs the method also needed to record all the time the iceberg stayed within the same grid square, this corresponds to the diagonal of the matrix. So if two sightings from two different squares are separated by N days, the algorithm assumes it spent one day crossing between the squares and half of the remaining time, $(N-1)/2$, within each of the squares. Note that if between two sightings the iceberg stayed in the same square, the algorithm counts N days of not moving. The final matrix of probabilities is a normalized version of $Crossings$. The empty rows are rows that were never visited by icebergs and are completed by a 1 in the diagonal for mathematical convenience, this will of course have no impact on the simulations.

```
1: function COUNTCROSSING(year)
2: Crossings ← ZeroMatrix(500,500)
3: Sightings ← GetIcebergsSightings(year)
4: for sight in Sightings do
5:   date ← sight.date()
6:   index ← sight.index()
7:   if isNew(index) then ▷ If the given sighting is of a new iceberg
8:     savedSight ← sight
9:   else
10:      savedDate ← savedSight.date()
11:      dateDiff ← date - savedDate ▷ Schematically
12:      posInew ← positionToIndex(sight.position())
13:      posIsaved ← positionToIndex(savedSight.position())
14:      Crossings[posIsaved,posInew] ← += 1
15:      Crossings[posIsaved,posIsaved] ← += (dateDiff-1)/2
16:      Crossings[posInew,posInew] ← += (dateDiff-1)/2
17:      savedSight ← sight
18: end if
19: end for
20: return Crossings
21: end function
22: function MAKEPROBABILITIES
23: Probs ← ZeroMatrix(500,500)
24: for year in range(2002,2016) do
25:   Probs ← Probs + CountCrossing(year)
26: end for
27: for i in range(0,500) do
28:   rowSum ← sum(Probs(i,:))
29:   if rowSum == 0 then
30:     Probs[i,i] ← 1
```
Algorithm 2

This algorithm counts the iceberg using the Markov chain approach, using the probabilities generated through Algorithm 1. It starts with a vector that has one iceberg in the index corresponding to the last known position, then it multiplies it by the matrix of probabilities to get the iceberg’s probabilities of presence for the next day. This needs to be repeated for every remaining day until the 15th, which is equivalent to taking the matrix to the power of the number of remaining days. Note that if the last sighting happens to be exactly on the 15th, then that power is zero and the matrix reduces to the identity matrix, which will correctly record one iceberg at the right position.

1: numDays ← 16
2: function DATEOK(date15, date, numDays) ▷ Or any relevant number
   This function returns a boolean that is true if date is between num-Days before date15 and date15
3:   end function
4: Probs ← MakeProbabilities()
5: function COUNT(year, month, numDays)
6:   IcePos ← emptyVector(20*25) ▷ Latitude and longitude grid points
7:   Sightings ← GetIcebergsSightings(year)
8:   date15 ← year/month/15 ▷ Schematically
9:   for sight in Sightings do
10:      date ← sight.date()
11:      position ← sight.position()
12:      index ← sight.index()
13:      if isNew(index) then ▷ If the given sight is of a new iceberg
14:         if savedSight ≠ Null then
15:            posI ← positionToIndex(savedSight.position())
16:            vect ← emptyVector(500)
17:            vect[posI] ← 1
18:            daysTo15 ← date15-savedSight.date()
19:            IcePos ← IcePos + vect*(Probs**daysTo15)
20:            savedSight ← Null
21:      end if
22:   end if
23:   if DateOk(date15, date, numDays) then
24:      savedSight ← sight
25:   end if
26: end for
27: if savedSight ≠ Null then
28:   posI ← positionToIndex(savedSight.position())
29:   vect ← emptyVector(500)
30:   vect[posI] ← 1
31:   daysTo15 ← date15-savedSight.date()
32:   IcePos ← IcePos + vect*(Probs**daysTo15)
33: end if
34: return IcePos
35: end function