

Figures

Note that all figures are scaled by a factor of 2 for display.

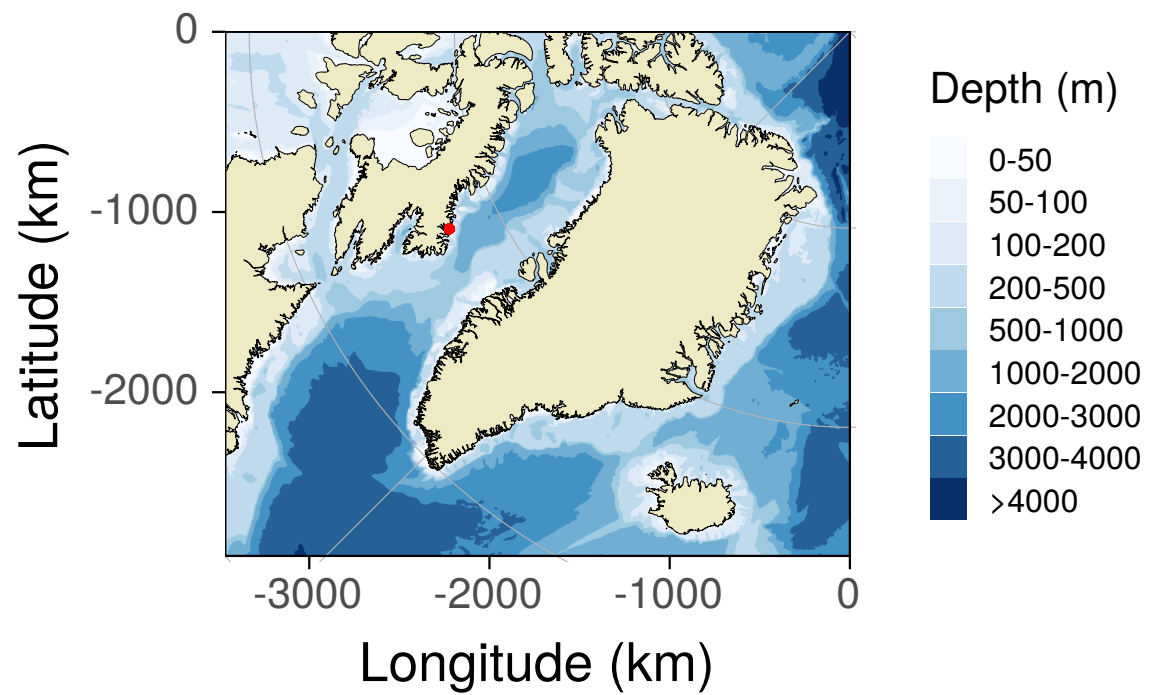


Figure 1: Location of the ice camp in the Baffin Bay (red dot) along with the bathymetry.

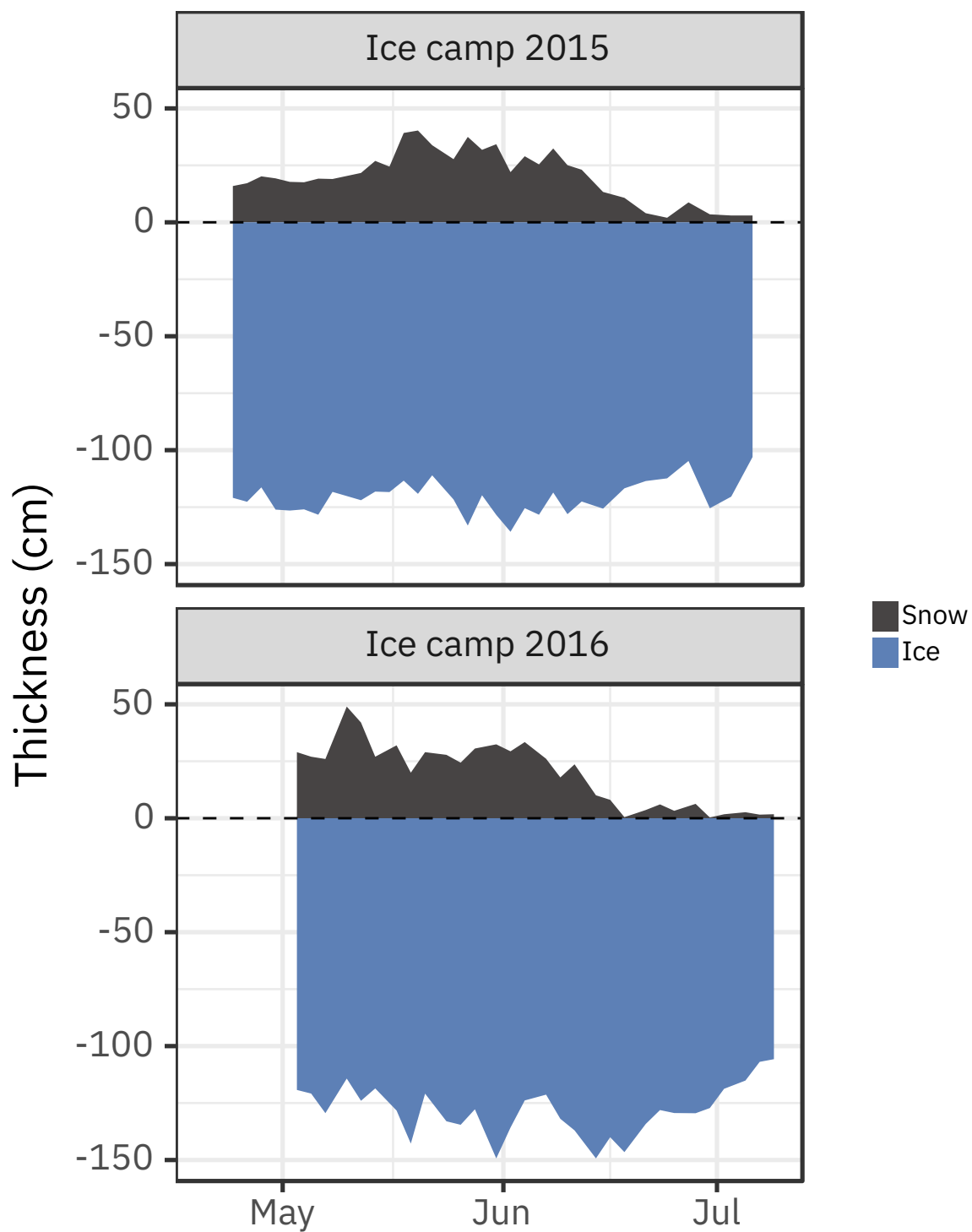


Figure 2: Temporal evolution of the snow and sea-ice thickness for both ice camp missions. The dashed horizontal line represents the snow/ice interface.

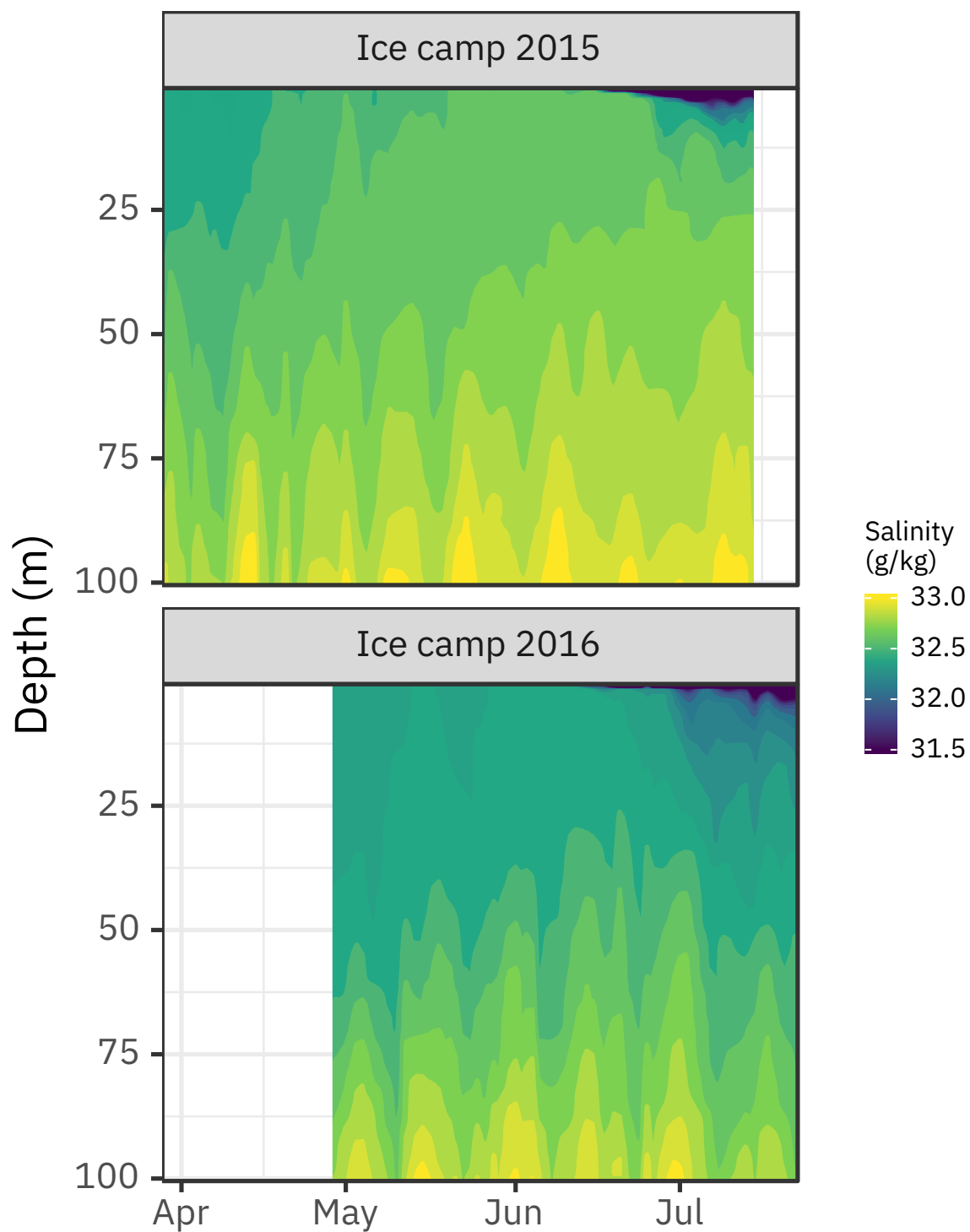


Figure 3: Temporal evolution of the salinity for both ice camp missions. Note that for visualization, salinity below 31.5 g kg^{-1} have been squished at 31.5 g kg^{-1} .

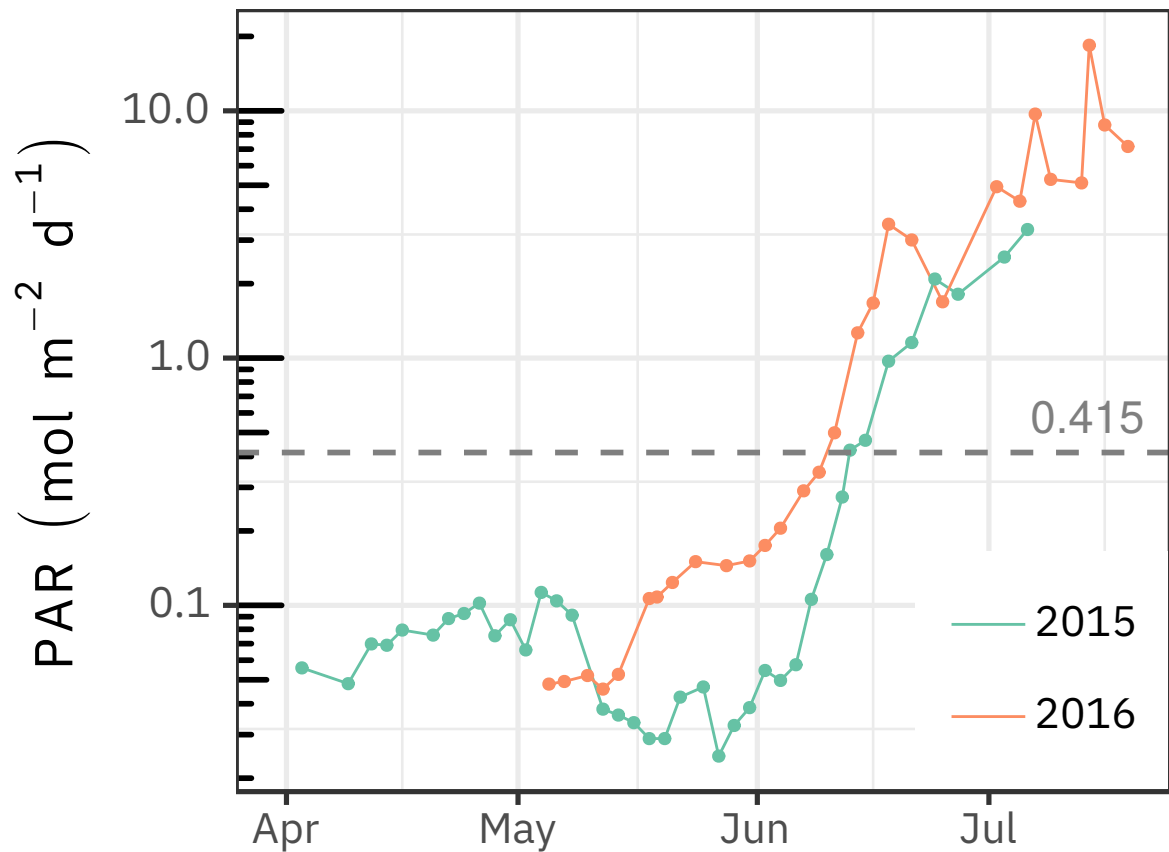


Figure 4: Temporal evolution of daily photosynthetically available radiation (PAR) at the sea-ice/water interface (1.3 m depth) for both ice camp missions. The horizontal dashed line show the 0.415 mol photons m⁻² d⁻¹ threshold often used in the literature as the minimum light requirement for primary production.

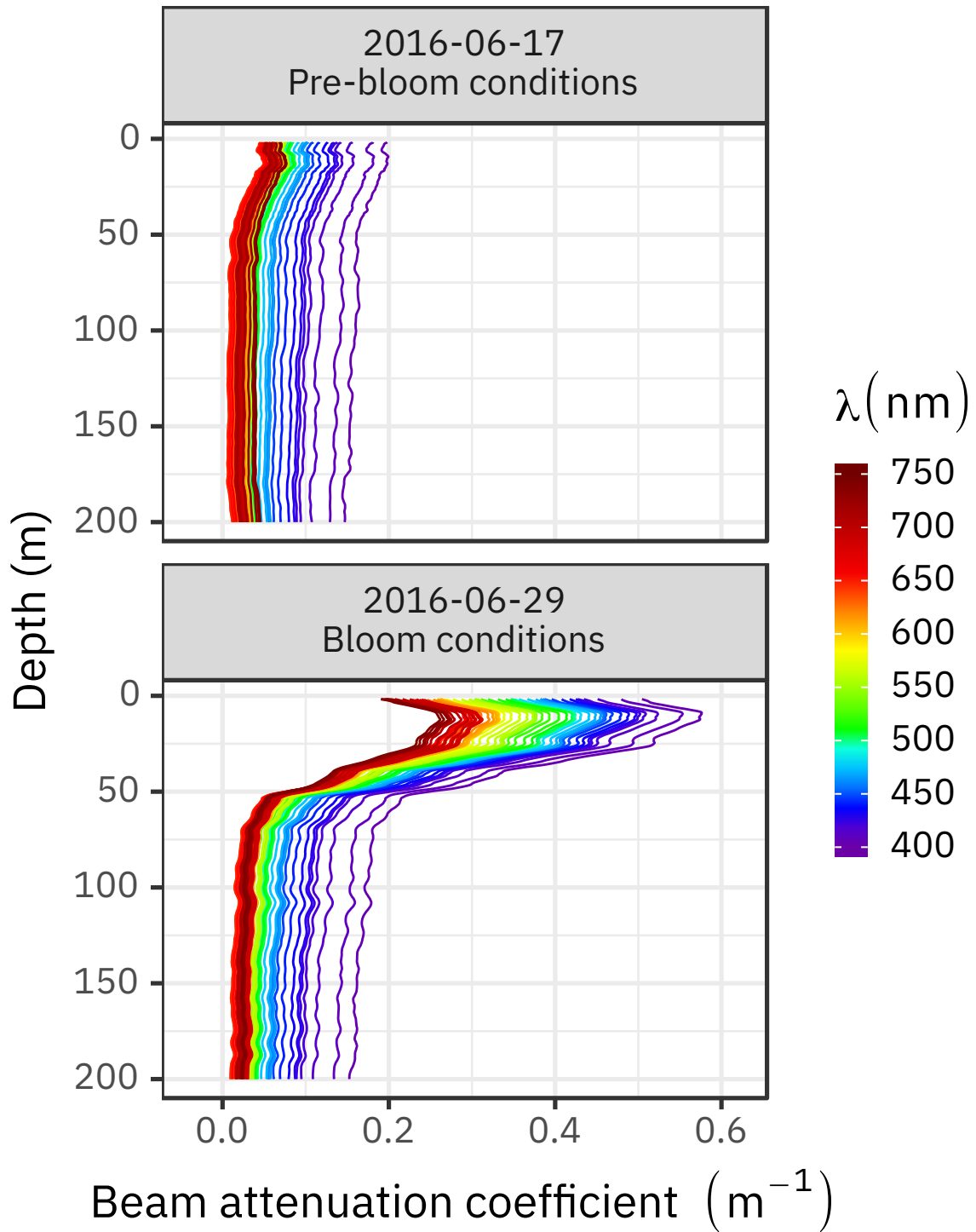


Figure 5: Beam attenuation coefficients (c , m^{-1}) measured in 2016 using an ACS before and during the phytoplankton bloom. Note that the colors of the lines correspond to wavelength frequencies.

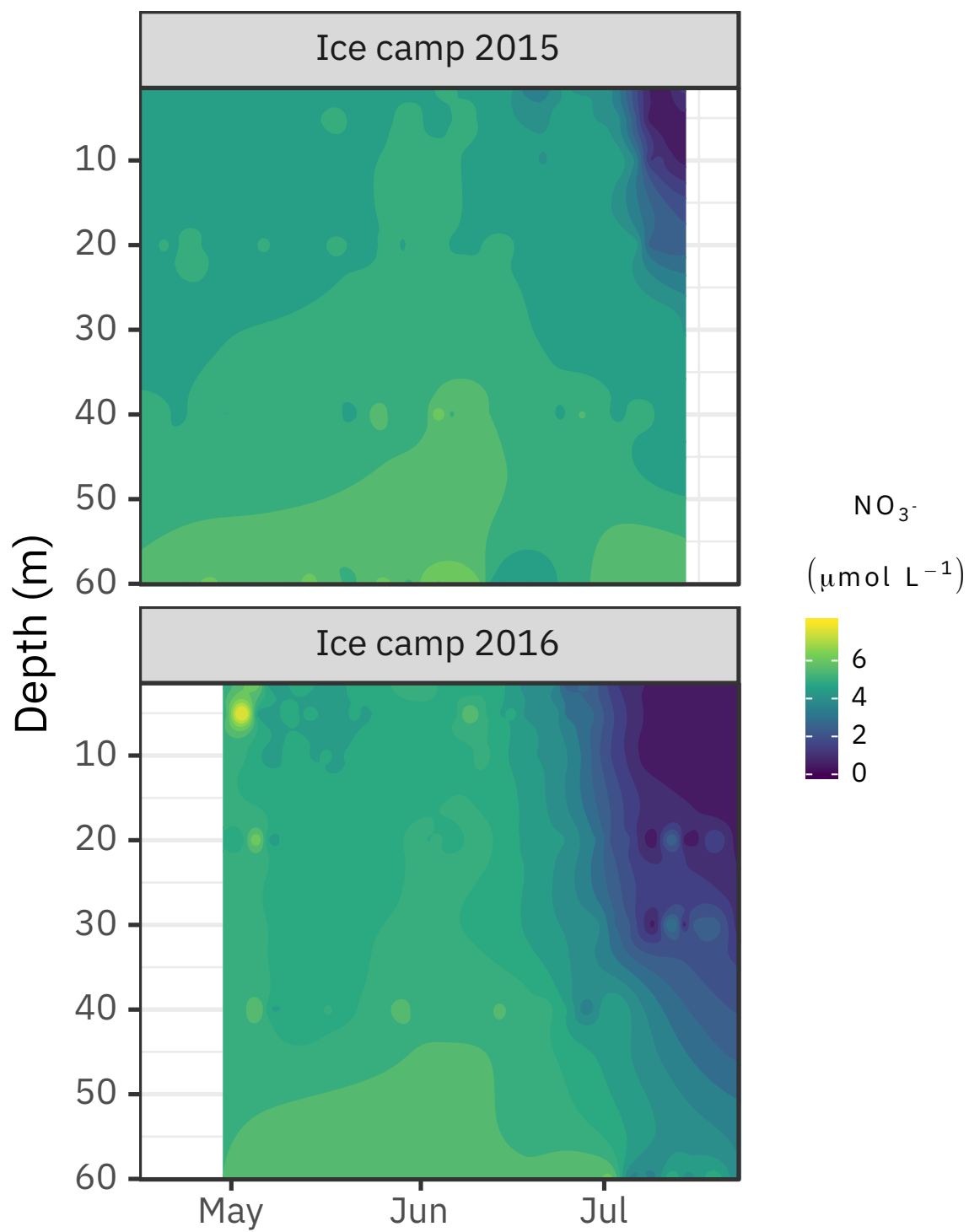


Figure 6: Temporal evolution of the nitrates in the first 60 m of the water column for both ice camp missions.

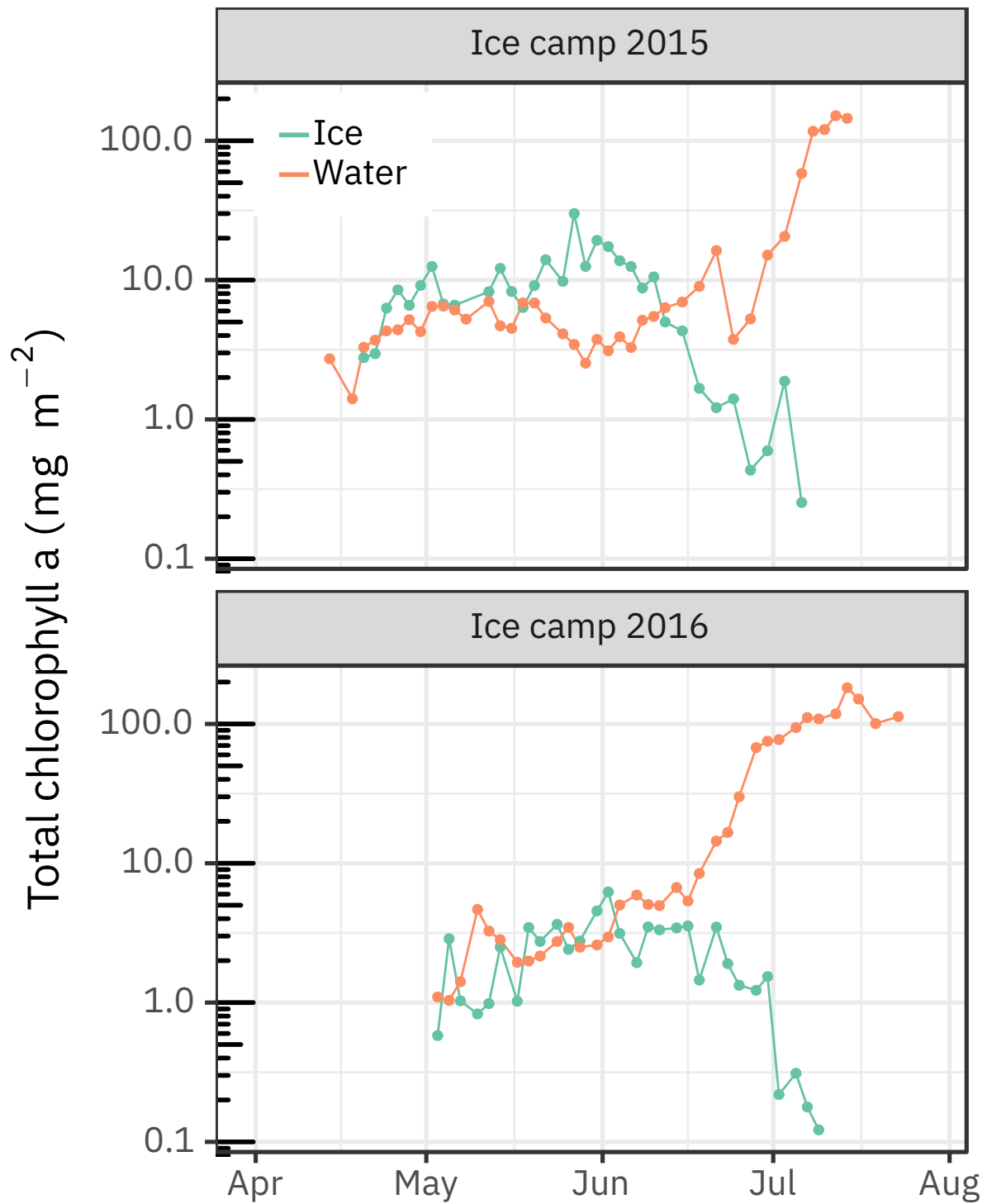


Figure 7: Temporal evolution of chlorophyll a in ice and water (depth-integrated) for both ice camp missions. Note that the water chlorophyll a have been integrated over the first 100 m of the water column whereas the ice chlorophyll a was measured on the bottom 0-10 cm of the ice cores.

Figure 8: Taxo.

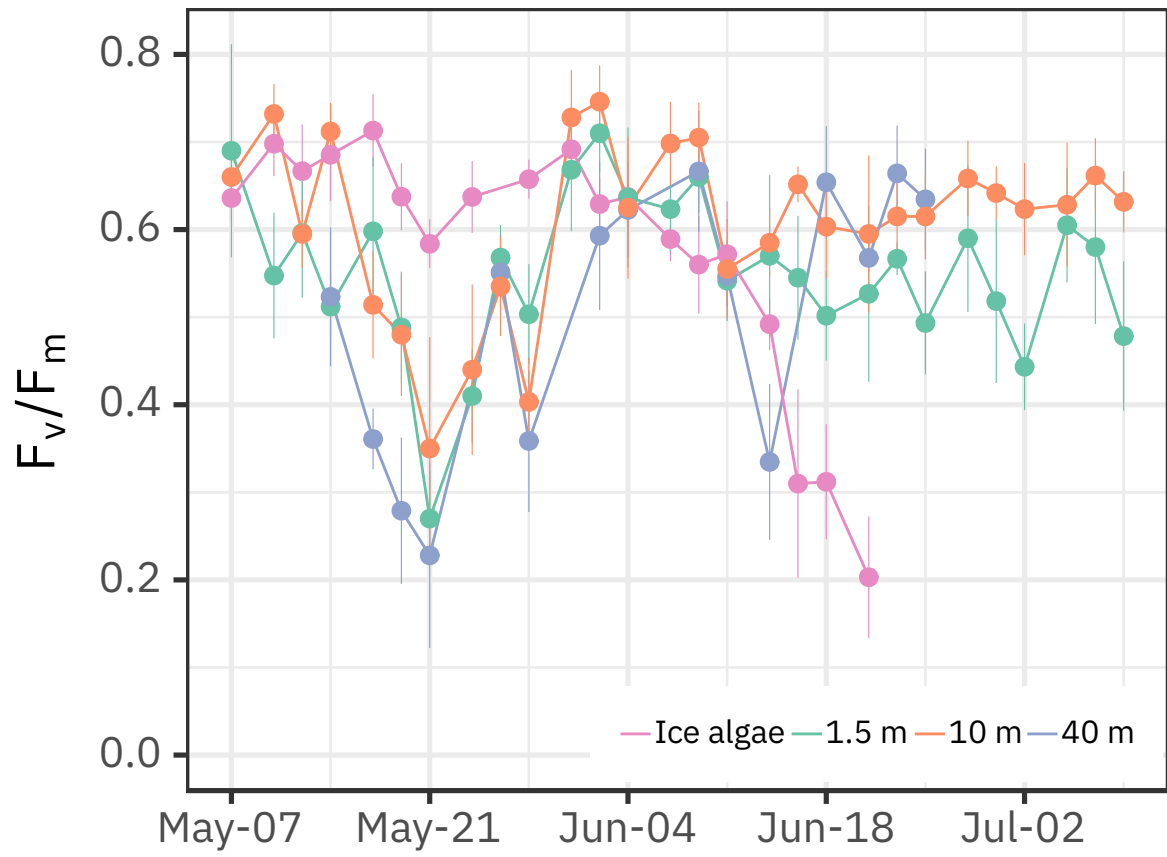


Figure 9: Todo.