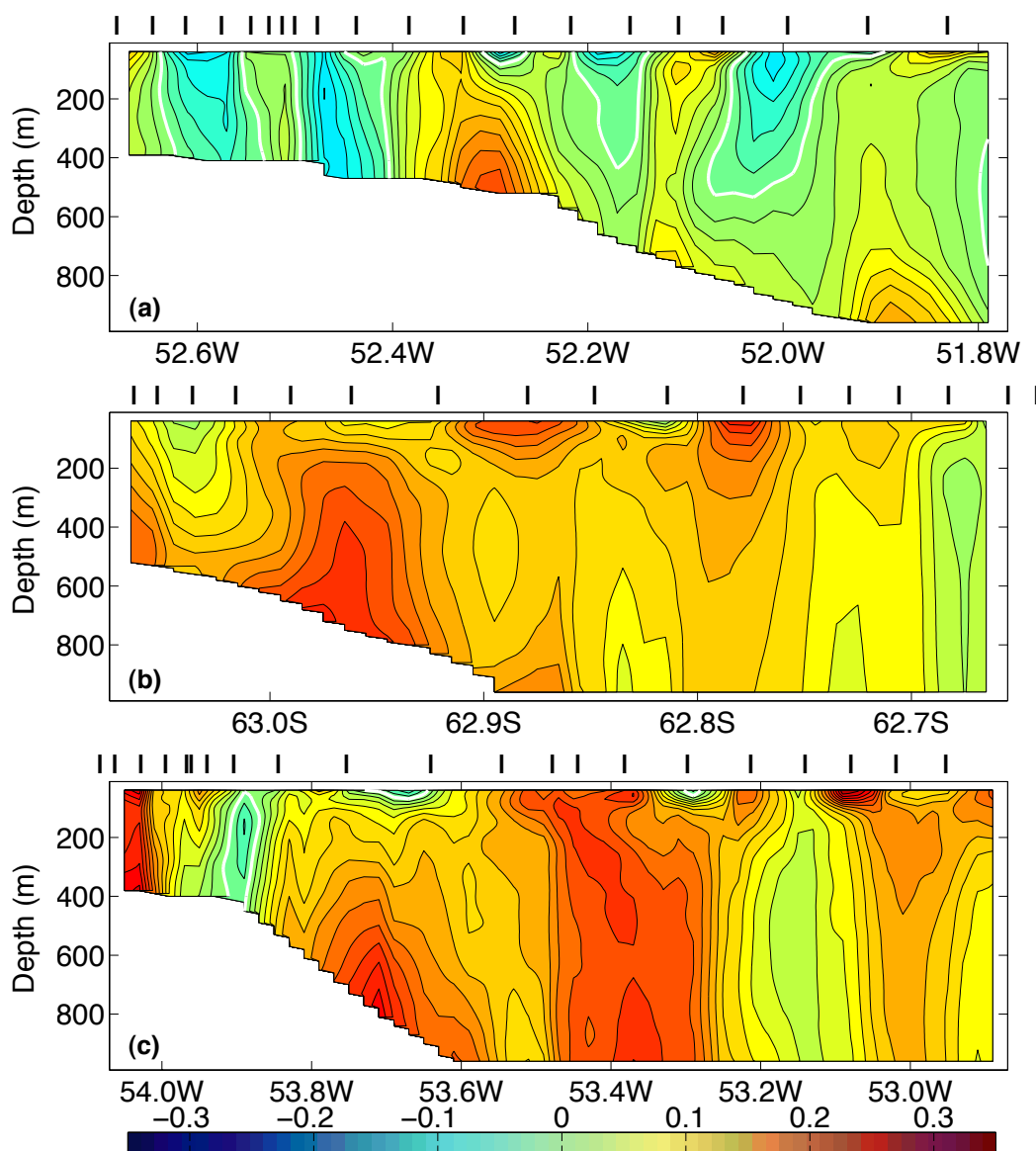
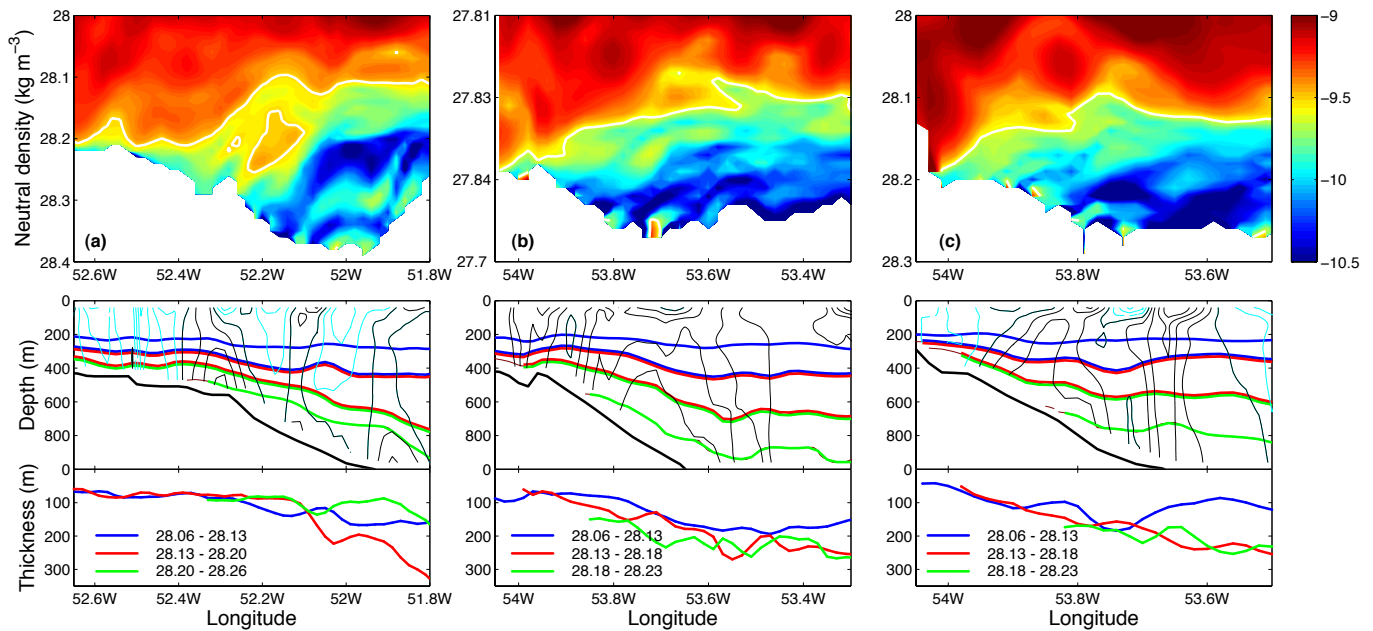


Eddy transport as a key component of the Antarctic overturning circulation



Supplementary Figure 1—Referenced velocity sections along three glider tracks. Panels (a) and (c) are zonal sections A and H respectively, while (b) is the meridional section C (see Figure 1). In each case, positive values indicate cyclonic flow. Colour gives the cross-section velocity in m s^{-1} . The black ticks indicate the position of the glider surfacings.



Supplementary Figure 2—Summary of potential vorticity structure. This Figure compares the velocity and potential vorticity (PV) structure along sections (a) A, (b) H and (c) I. Upper panels: distribution of PV, $Q = fb_z$, on neutral density surfaces; the colour scale is logarithmic. White regions indicate density outcropping at the seafloor. The white contour shows the $Q = 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-3}$ for reference. Middle panels: Thin contours show the cross-section velocity structure; contour intervals are 0.05 m s^{-1} . Positive (black) and negative (cyan) values are cyclonic and anti-cyclonic respectively. Thick contours show the position of neutral density layers listed in the bottom panel. Lower panels: Thickness in meters of the density classes given in the legend.