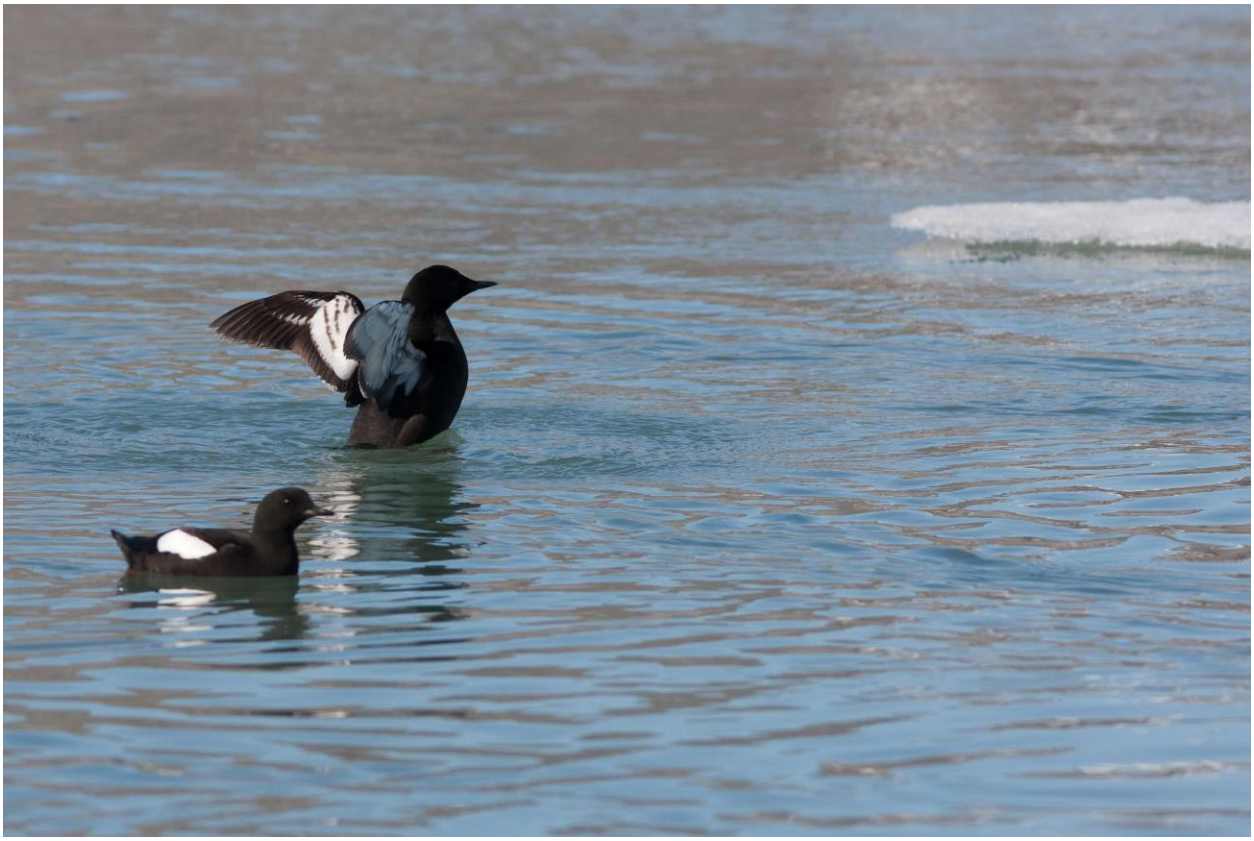
Supplementary material for: Varpe Ø. & Gabrielsen G.W. 2022. Aggregations of foraging black guillemots (*Cepphus grylle*) at a sea-ice edge in front of a tidewater glacier. *Polar Research 41*. Correspondence: Øystein Varpe, University of Bergen, Department of Biological Sciences, P.O. Box 7803, NO-5020 Bergen, Norway. E-mail: oystein.varpe@uib.no

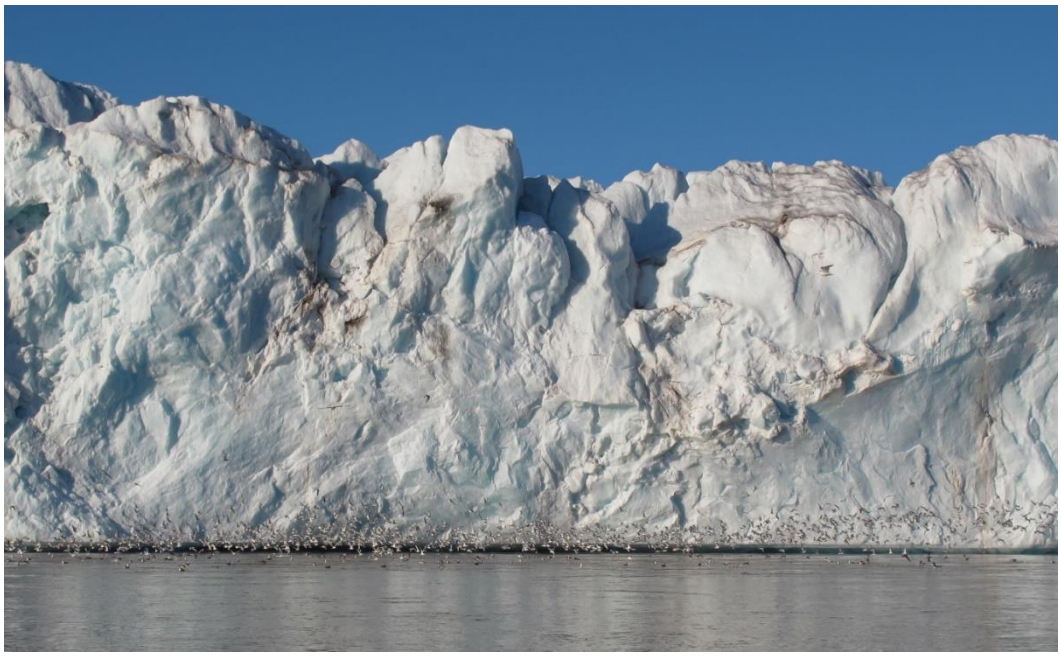
Supplementary video

A 10-minute video illustrating the behaviour (e.g., diving, resting and social interactions) of black guillemots (*Cepphus grylle*) aggregated at a sea-ice ice edge in Raudvika, Kongsfjorden, Svalbard, 22 June 2011. (Filmed by Øystein Varpe.) Access the video via the link below.

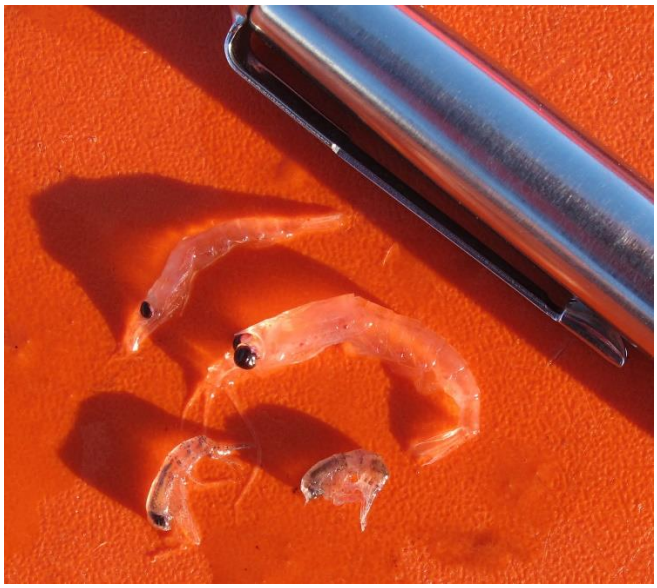
https://figshare.com/articles/media/RaudvikaSvalbard2011_Varpe_mp4/21107965



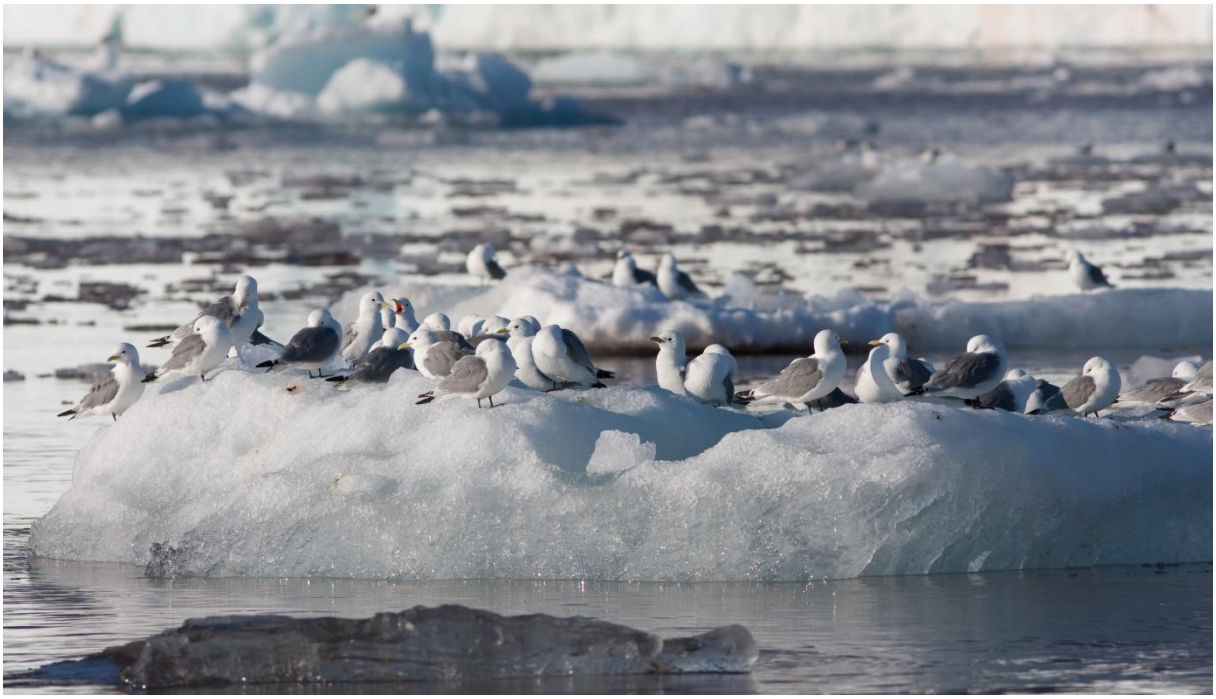
Supplementary Fig. S1. The black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*) aggregations observed in Raudvika consisted of immature (upper individual)—note the barred white wing patch—and mature (lower individual) birds, as illustrated on this photograph taken on 22 June 2011. (Photo: Øystein Varpe.)



Supplementary Fig. S2. Aggregation of surface-feeding seabirds in front of the glacier Kronebreen, Kongsfjorden, Svalbard, 23 June 2011. (Photo: Øystein Varpe.)



Supplementary Fig. S3. Macrozooplankton picked by hand from the sea surface in front of the Kronebreen glacier in Kongsfjorden, Svalbard, 23 June 2011. Lower two animals: the amphipod *Themisto libellula*. Upper two animals: krill *Thysanoessa* sp. A pencil clip (3.7 cm) provides scale. (Photo: Øystein Varpe.)



Supplementary Fig. S4. Pieces of glacier ice were abundant in Kongsfjorden near the glacier Kronebreen, 23 June 2011. Black-legged kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla*) frequently used the ice as resting platforms. (Photo: Øystein Varpe.)