Macro- and microplastics affect cold-water corals growth, feeding and behaviour

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Supplementary figures

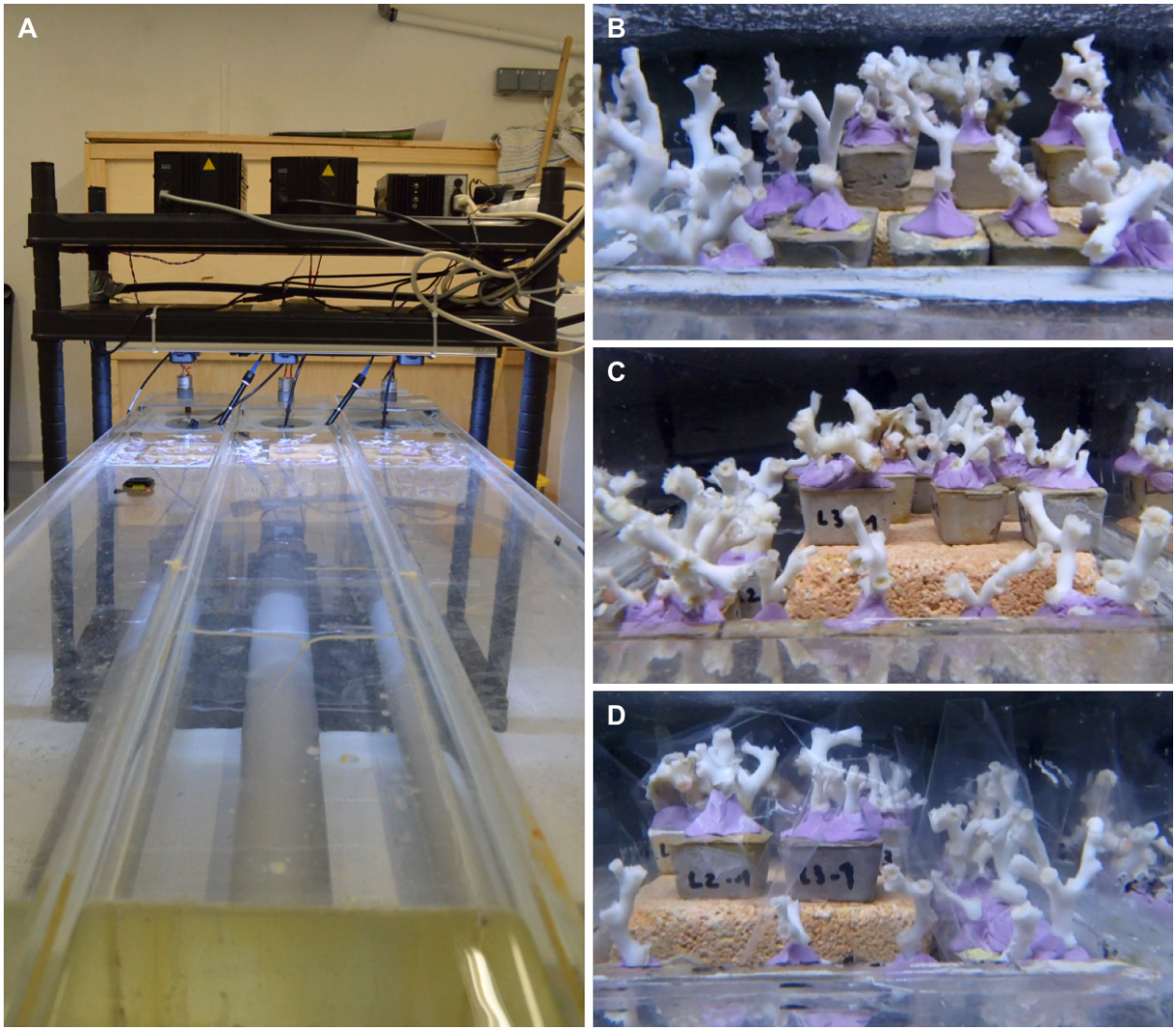

Figure S1: Recirculated flumes used for the experiment (A) and *L. pertusa* nubbins under different experimental conditions: (B) microplastics, (C) control and (D) macroplastic.

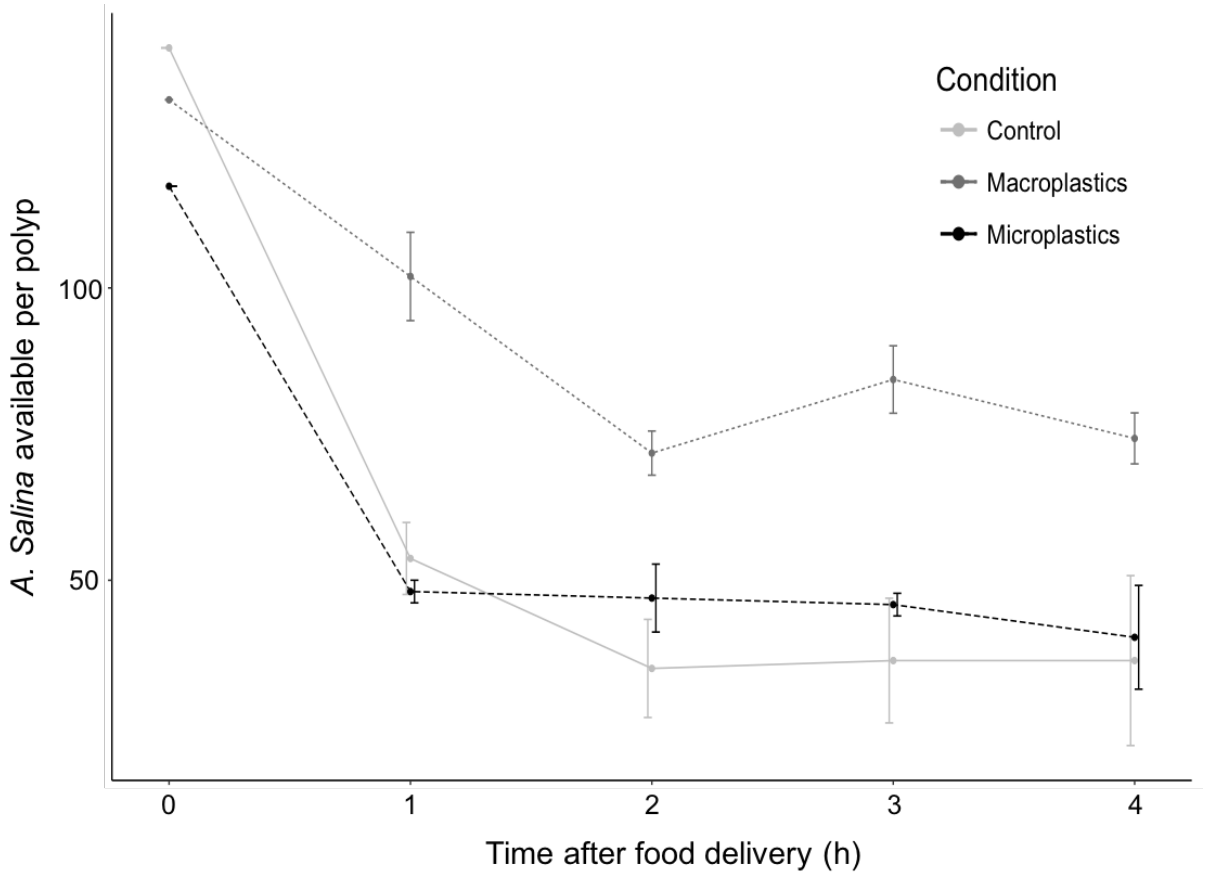

Figure S2: *A. salina* available per polyp for *L. pertusa* during four hours following feeding under each experimental condition (control, microplastics, macroplastics).

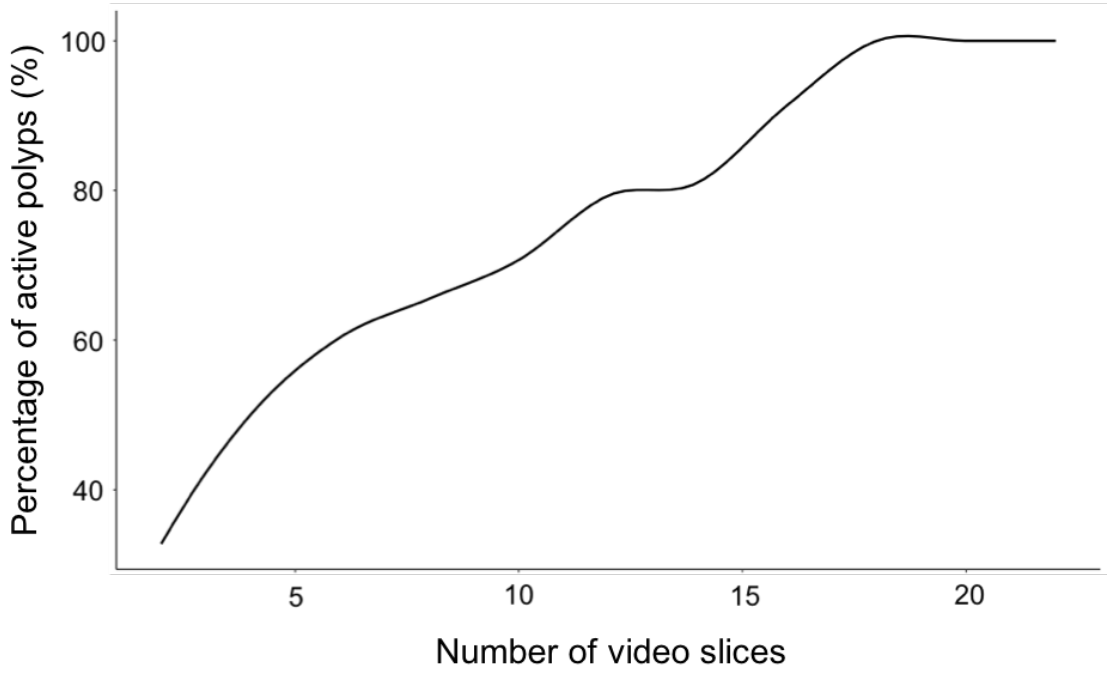

Figure S3: Percentage of actives *L. pertusa* polyps in relation to the number of video slices selected within the

video filmed for 2 hours after feeding.

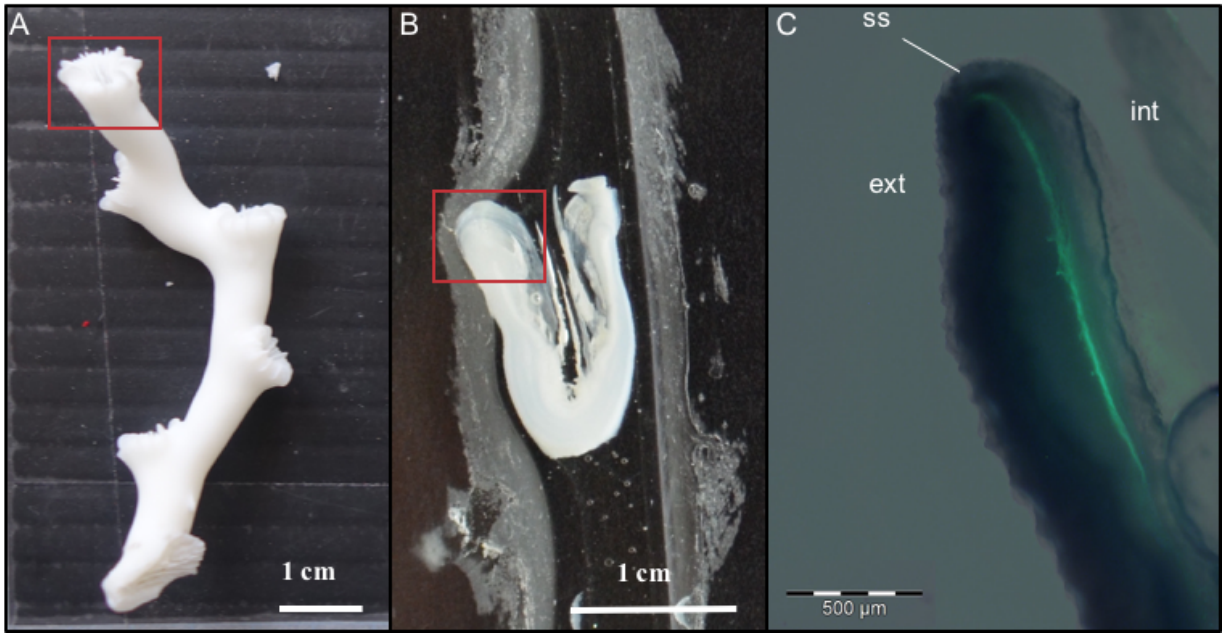

Figure S4: (A) Fragment of *L. pertusa* containing five polyps with (B) the highest one (red scare) cut into a section mounted on slide of which (C) a major septum (red scare) is observed under fluorescence revealing the calcein staining (green line). ext = extern, int = inside the polyp, ss = summit of the septum.