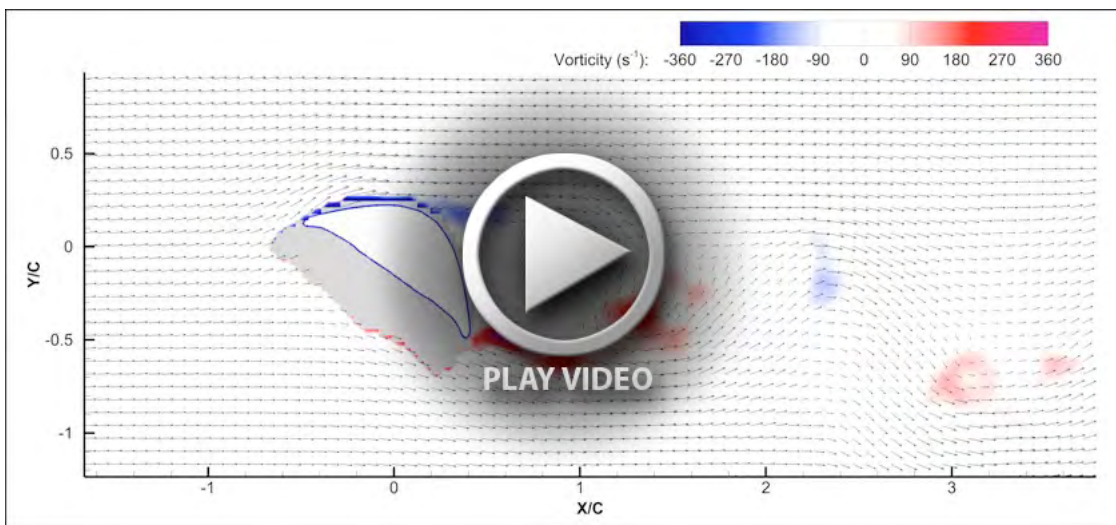
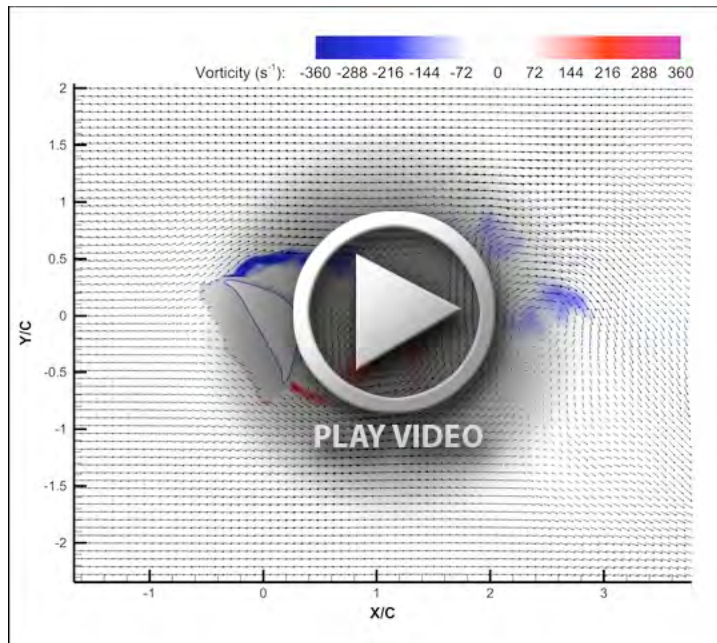


Movie 1. Time-resolved (1 kHz sampling rate) PIV measured velocity fields, overlaid with vorticity isocontours, for an angle of attack of 15 deg and Reynolds number of 13,000. Note the asymmetry of the wake, which occurs as the leading-edge shear layer separates near the apex of the cross-section, and the trailing edge shear layer separates at the edge of the lip (morphologically, formed by the distal end of the rib; lower right). The wake displays an alternating pattern of vortex shedding.



Movie 2. Time-resolved (1 kHz sampling rate) PIV measured velocity fields, overlaid with vorticity isocontours, for an angle of attack of 35 deg and Reynolds number of 13,000. This angle of attack exhibited the highest lift measured in this study. Here, the shear layer remains attached past the apex of the cross-section, and the vortices form closer to the suction side (dorsal) of the body.



Movie 3. Time-resolved (1 kHz sampling rate) PIV measured velocity fields, overlaid with vorticity isocontours, for an angle of attack of 60deg and Reynolds number of 13,000. In contrast to supplementary material Movies 1 and 2, the model is oriented beyond the stall angle, resulting in a large, symmetric wake with alternate vortex shedding. The shear layers on the top and bottom side both separate at the ventrally pointed lips, and do not stay attached to the dorsal surface.