

Figure S1

Fig. S1 Effect of DHipp or VHipp inactivation either before retrieval (A) or before acquisition (B) on the distance to the first annulus crossing during the probe test. **(A)** According to probe trial performance, there was a significant effect of Treatment (LIDO, PBS, $F_{(1,77)} = 29.73$, $p < 0.1$) but no significant effect of Delay (1day, 5 days, $F_{(1,77)} = 0.80$, $p > 0.1$) and Region (DHipp, VHipp, $F_{(1,77)} = 0.47$, $p > 0.1$) when LIDO was infused in DHipp and VHipp at 1-d and 5-d delay and no interaction between the three factors ($F_{(1,77)} = 0.01$, $p > 0.1$). **(B)** Analysis of performance showed a significant effect of Treatment ($F_{(1,47)} = 4.28$, $p < 0.1$), no significant effect of Region ($F_{(1,47)} = 0.91$, $p > 0.1$) but and a significant interaction between the two factors ($F_{(1,47)} = 4.79$, $p < 0.1$). # significantly different from each-other, $p < 0.05$.

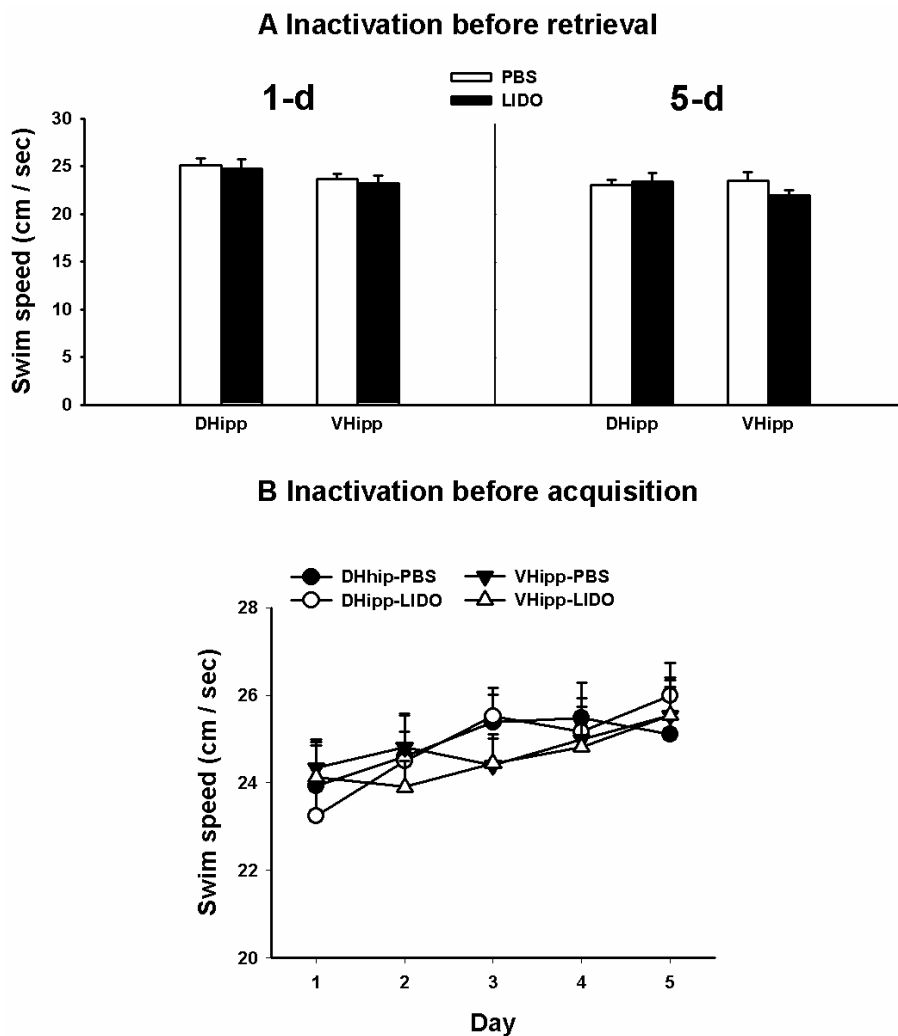


Figure S2

Fig. S2 Effect of DHipp or VHipp inactivation before retrieval **(A)** or before acquisition **(B)** on swim speed in a water maze task. **(A)**, There was no effect of Treatment (LIDO, PBS, $F_{(1,77)} = 4.10$, $p > 0.1$), Delay (1day, 5 days, $F_{(1,77)} = 3.66$, $p > 0.1$) and Region (DHipp, VHipp, $F_{(1,77)} = 2.48$, $p > 0.1$) when LIDO was infused before the probe trial at both delay (1 or 5 d). **(B)** There was no effect of Treatment ($F_{(1,77)} = 0.06$, $p > 0.1$), a significant effect of Day (1,2..... 5, $F_{(4,188)} = 4.25$, $p < 0.1$) and no significant interaction between the two factors ($F_{(4,188)} = 0.42$, $p < 0.1$) when inactivation was performed before each acquisition session.