

Nitrifying bacteria mediate aerobic ammonia oxidation and urea hydrolysis within the Grand River

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Supplement. Results of both nitrification activity and urea hydrolysis for late-July upstream samples with 3 treatments: without an inhibitor, with PTIO, and with ATU

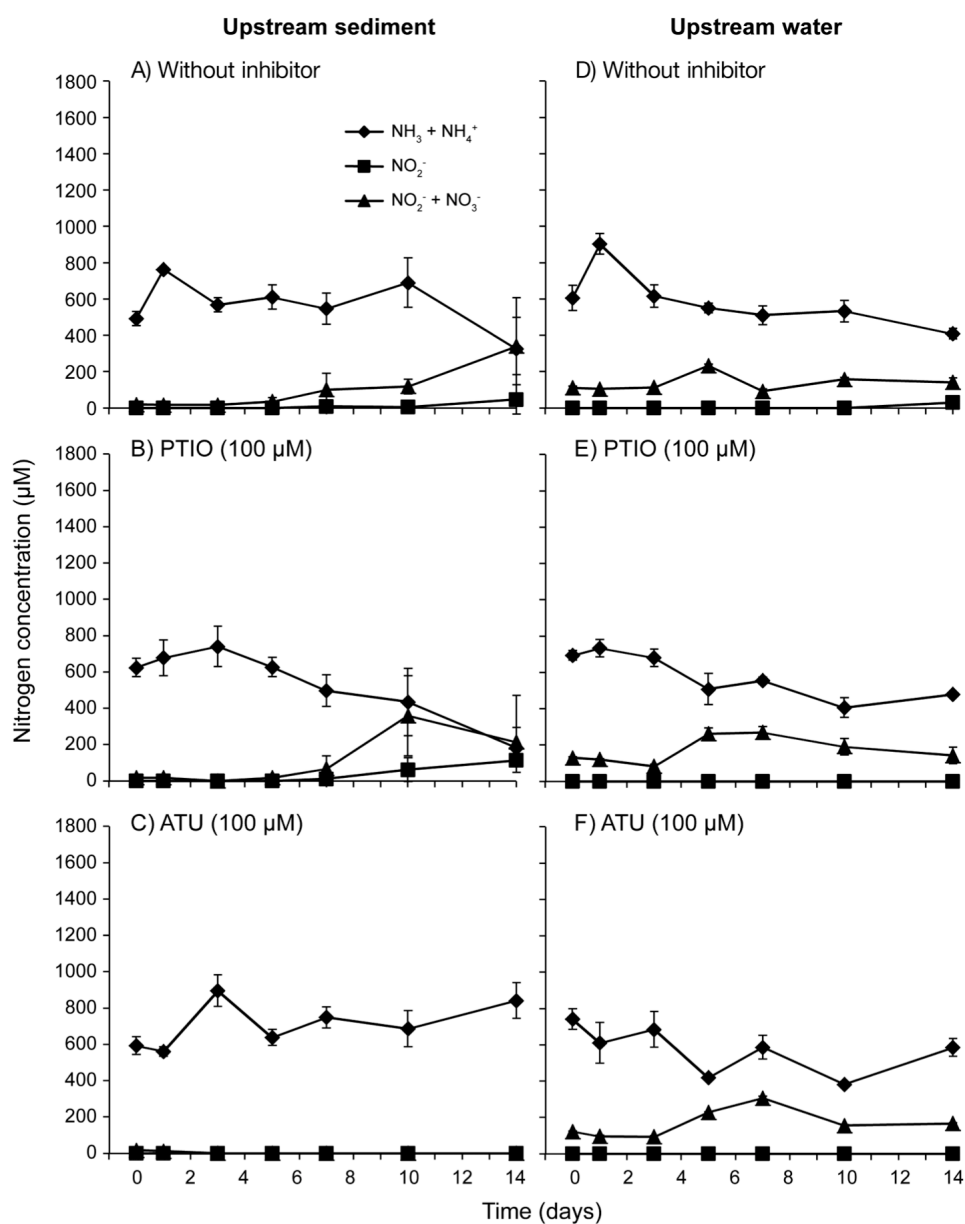


Fig. S1. Nitrification activity of upstream sediment and water samples with the 3 treatments: without an inhibitor, with PTIO, and with ATU. The concentrations of all chemistry were reported as N-[NH₃ + NH₄⁺], N-NO₂⁻, and N-[NO₂⁻ + NO₃⁻] µM. Error bars represent standard deviation of biological triplicates.

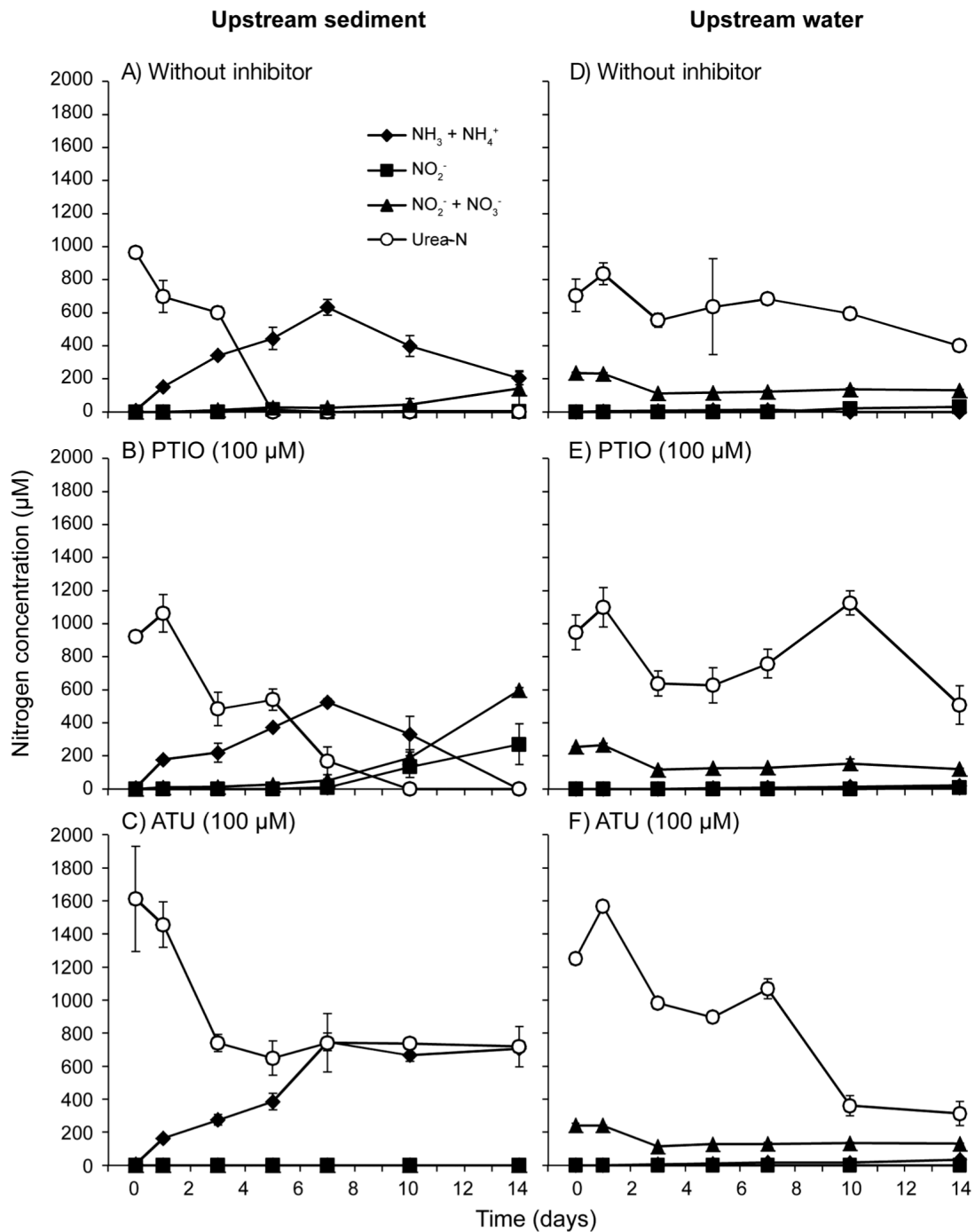


Fig. S2. Urea hydrolysis and nitrification activities of upstream sediment and water samples with 3 treatments: without an inhibitor, with PTIO, and with ATU. The concentrations of all chemistry were reported as N-urea, N- $[\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4^+]$, N- NO_2^- , and N- $[\text{NO}_2^- + \text{NO}_3^-]$ µM. Error bars represent standard deviation of biological triplicates.