

The functional role of planktonic mixotrophs in altering seston stoichiometry

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Figure S1: Range of available molar N:P ratios (ln-transformed) provided for mixotrophic and strictly photoautotrophic planktonic protists. Data pooled from laboratory studies (Table 1 in the main text, Hillebrand et al. 2013).

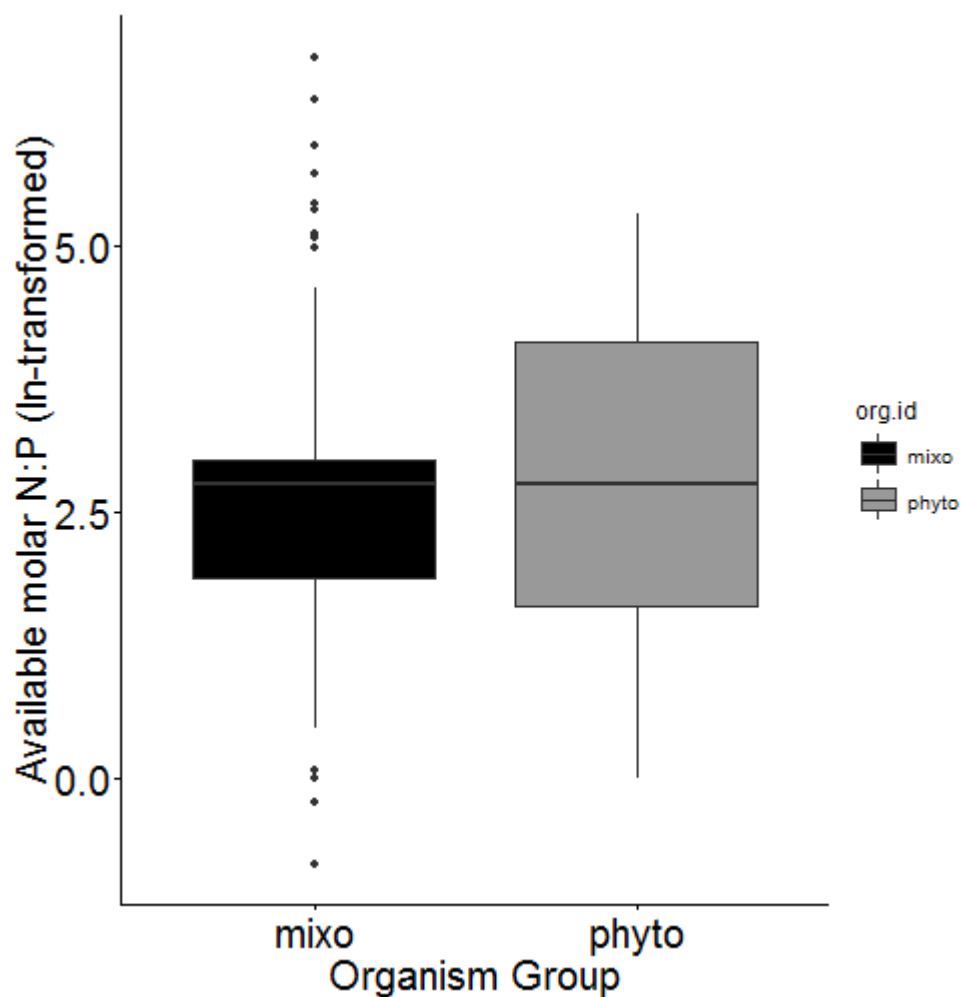


Figure S2: Range of light intensities (ln-transformed) provided for mixotrophic and strictly photoautotrophic planktonic protists. Data pooled from laboratory studies (Table 1 in the main text, Hillebrand et al. 2013).

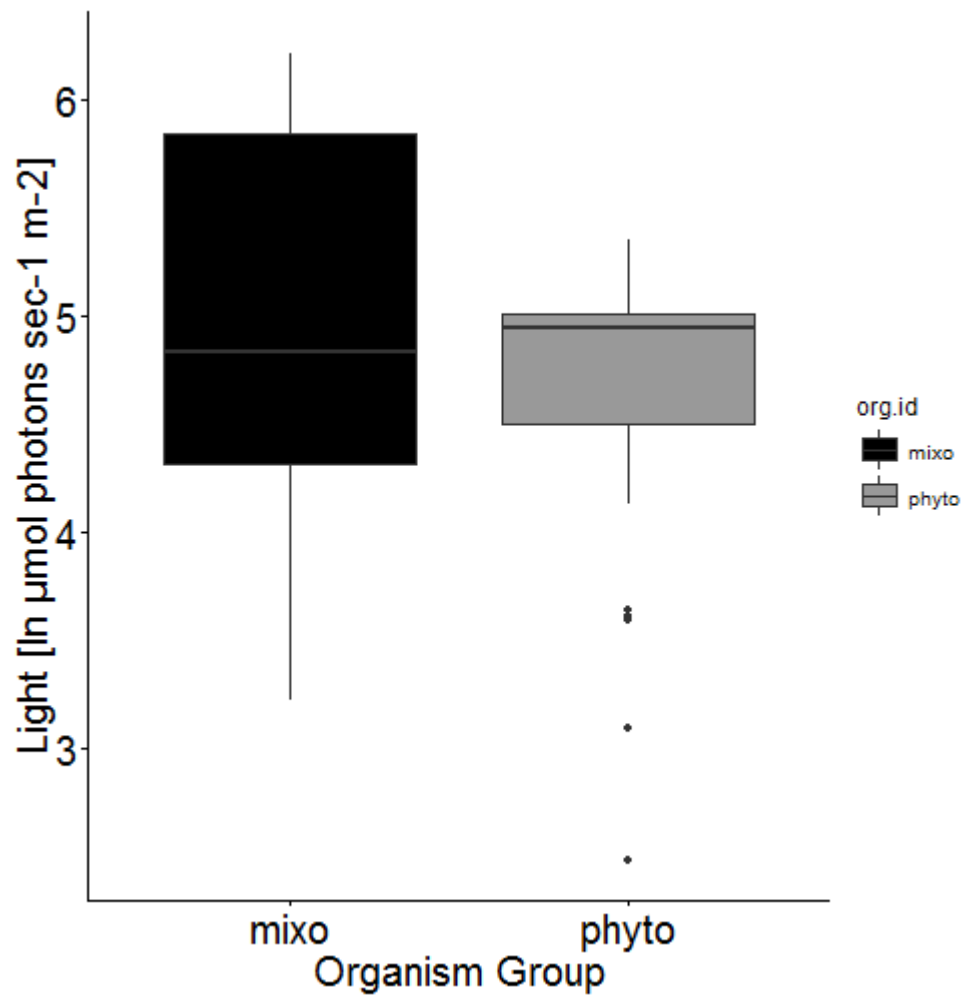


Figure S3: Pairwise plots showing relationships among sestonic C:P (mol:mol), fraction mixotrophs (% mixo), and ln-transformed particulate organic carbon (POC), algal biovolume and total phosphorus. Upper right side shows pairwise relationships, while lower triangle shows corresponding correlation coefficients (Spearman's rho). Full and empty circles show data from survey A and B, respectively. C:P: sestonic carbon:phosphorus ratio (mol:mol). %mixo: fraction of potentially mixotrophic taxa on total phytoplankton biovolume. ln(POC): ln(particulate organic carbon in $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$). ln(biovol): ln(algal biovolume in $\mu\text{m}^3 \text{mL}^{-1}$); ln(TP): ln(total phosphorus in $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$).

