Probing the bioavailability of organically bound iron: a case study in the Synechococcus-rich waters of the Gulf of Aqaba

Hagar Lis^{1,2,*}, Yeala Shaked^{1,2}

¹Interuniversity Institute for Marine Sciences in Eilat, POB 469, Eilat 88103, Israel ²Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Institute of Earth Sciences, Edmond Safra campus – Givat Ram, Jerusalem 91904, Israel

*Email: hagarlis@gmail.com

Aquatic Microbial Ecology 56: 241–253 (2009)

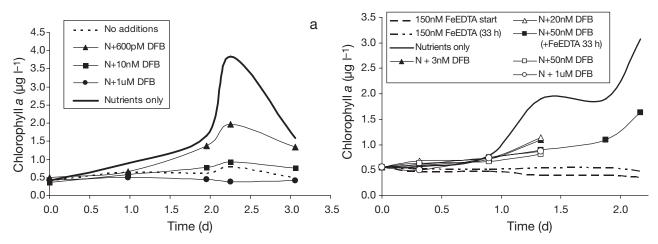


Fig. S1. Extracted chlorophyll *a* values over the course of the grow-out incubations conducted in (a) March and (b) April 2008. For clarity, not all incubations are shown. Nutrient enriched incubations are indicated by the letter "N". FeEDTA additions are noted with the time of addition

Table S1. Silicic acid (SiO_3) concentrations at the start of the grow-out incubations and after 47 h. April incubations

| | Silicic acid (µmol l ⁻¹) | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Start | 0.72 | |
| 150nM FeEDTA | 0.71 | |
| No additions | 0.77 | |
| Nutrients only | 0.72 | |
| N + 3nM DFB | 0.71 | |
| N+20nM DFB | 0.75 | |
| N+50nM DFB | 0.74 | |
| FeEDTA added at 33 h | | |
| N+50nM DFB | 0.75 | |
| N + 1μM DFB | 0.78 | |