

Winter river plumes shape community composition and activity of heterotrophic microorganisms on the Oregon Coast

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Supplement 1

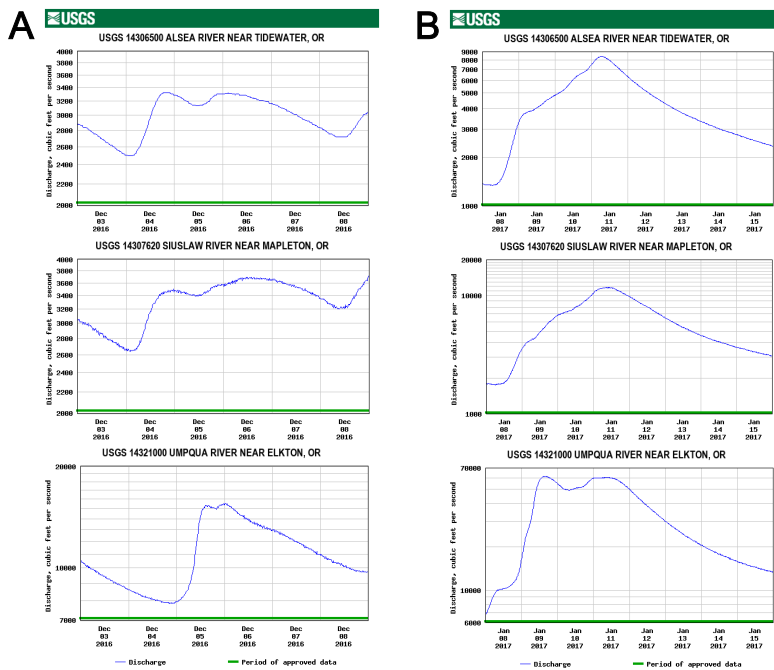
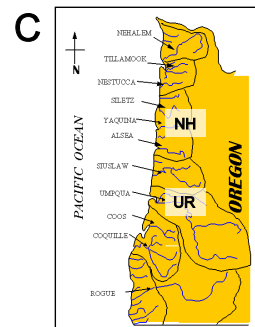


Figure S1. River discharge as flow rates ($\text{ft}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$) for the three major gauged rivers along the Oregon coast adjacent to sampling transects. Each column of plots shows river flow during the (A) December (NH samples taken Dec. 7th) and (B) January (UR samples taken Jan. 14th) transects. The coast map in (C) shows the locations of the three rivers (Alsea, Siuslaw, and Umpqua) and their proximity to the NH and UR Line. First row of plots shows the Alsea, second the Siuslaw, and third the Umpqua Rivers. The Yaquina River is currently un-gaged. Plots and plot data courtesy of the United States Geological Survey. Map courtesy of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.



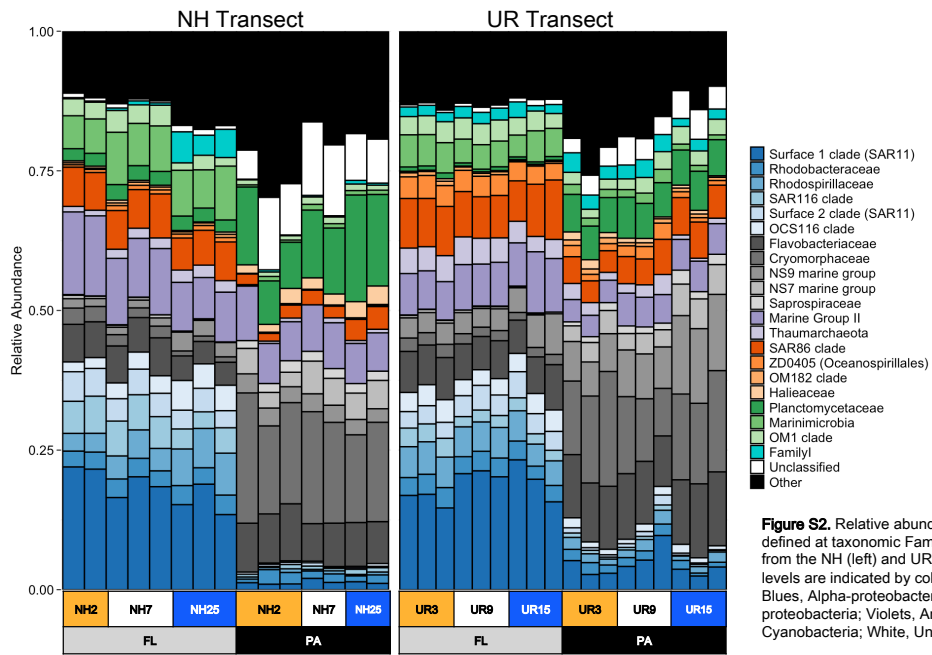


Figure S2. Relative abundance of microbial populations defined at taxonomic Family levels across samples taken from the NH (left) and UR (right) transects. Higher taxonomic levels are indicated by color shade: Grays, Bacteroidetes; Blues, Alpha-proteobacteria; Oranges, Gamma-proteobacteria; Violets, Archaea; Greens, Other; Cyan, Cyanobacteria; White, Unclassified; Black, Other.