

## Electronic Supplementary Material

### Figure Captions

Figure ESM 1: Location map of Puerto Morelos, Mexico. The submarine springs, referred to locally as “ojos,” exist approximately 500 m offshore in shallow (~5 m) lagoon waters.

Figure ESM 2: Two examples of ojo sites. (A) depicts a “fracture” approximately 8m long, directly beneath a rocky shelf which overhangs the spring. (B) shows a circular hole in a sandy bed from which groundwater seeps. Note the blurred image, due to salinity differences in the water. For the purposes of this study, sandy beds and seeps were omitted due to lack of rocky substrate.

Figure ESM 3:  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations as a function of salinity ( $R^2=0.53$ ). For certain ojo waters,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations were higher than expected based on a linear mixing model between freshwater of zero salinity and zero  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and ambient seawater (linear mixing line shown in red). This is a result of the dissolution of limestone in groundwater. In the case of high  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations, the correction factor  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}_{\text{observed}}]/[\text{Ca}^{2+}_{\text{expected}}]$  was used in the  $\text{CO}_2\text{-Sys}$  program to calculate saturation values. If lower than expected values were found, a correction factor—was not used (i.e., conservative saturation values are reported in both cases).

Figure ESM 4: Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC) and Total Alkalinity (TA) correlated strongly at all ojo sites. Both DIC and TA were highest in near the freshwater discharge.

Figure ESM 5: Diagram of an underwater transect. At least two transects (up to 9 m long) were completed at each ojo, and in the case of larger “fractures” up to 5 cross-transects were made. Water was sampled every 0.25 m along each transect line. To sample the biota (identity, density, size, location), 0.50 x 0.50 m grids were broken into 4 quadrats of 0.25 x 0.25 m. Corals were directly measured on site, and extensive underwater photographs were taken.









