

Seasonal measurements of the nitrogenous osmolyte glycine betaine in marine temperate coastal waters

Supplementary Information

Biogeochemistry

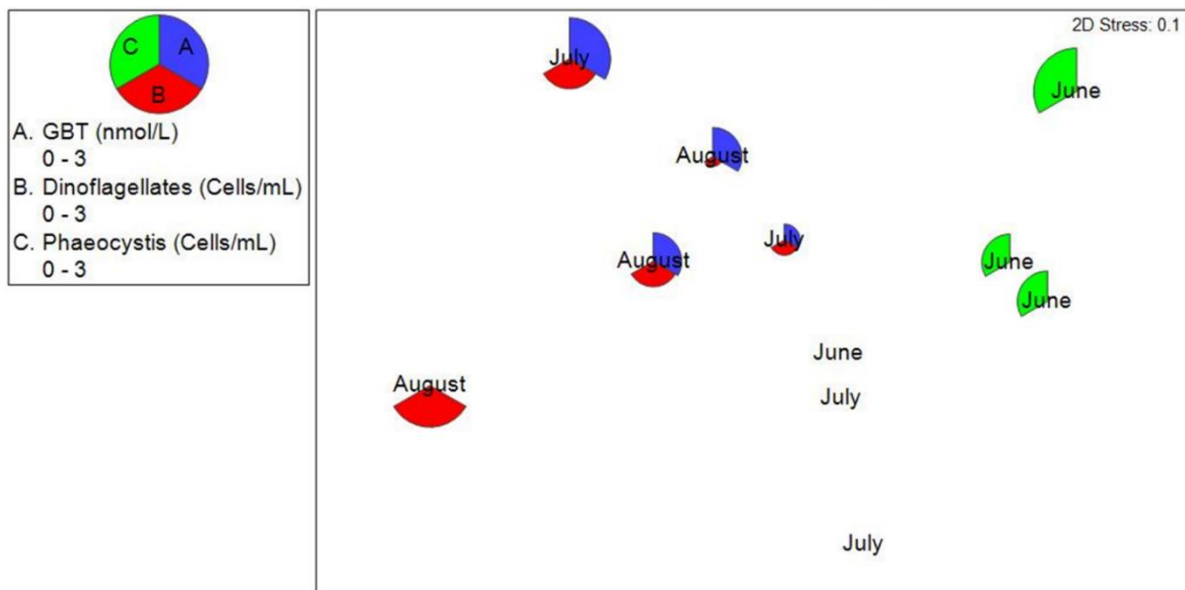
Ruth L. Airs^{1*}, Rachael Beale¹, Luca Polimene¹, Yin Chen², Michaela A. Mausz², David J. Scanlan², Claire E. Widdicombe¹, Glen A. Tarran¹, E. Malcolm S. Woodward¹, Carolyn Harris¹, Andrea McEvoy¹,

¹Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Prospect Place, Plymouth, Devon, PL1 3DH, UK.

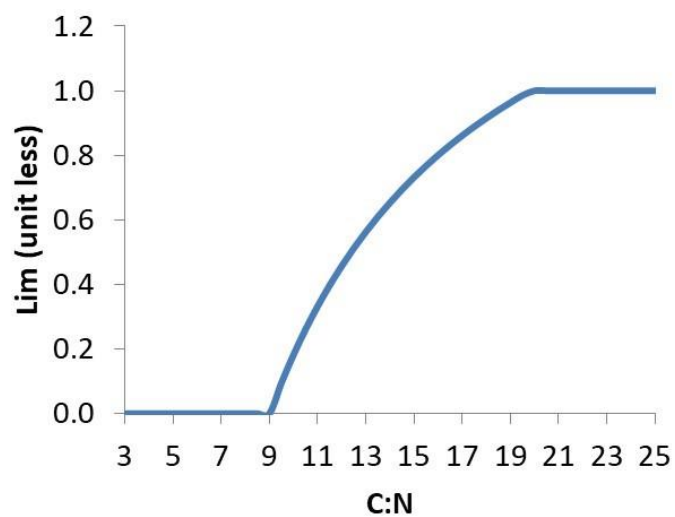
²School of Life Sciences, Gibbet Hill Campus, University of Warwick, Coventry, Warwickshire, CV4 7AL, UK.

*Corresponding author ruai@pml.ac.uk ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0861-742X

Supplementary Figures:



Supplementary Fig. 1 Results from PRIMER BEST test using summer (June – August) 2016 particulate GBT data from Station L4. Data is normalised to convert all the variables to a common dimensionless scale (0-3). The size of wedge correlates with the concentration (normalised to 0-3 nmol/L) of particulate GBT (blue; the larger the wedge size, the higher the concentration); cell count of dinoflagellates in cells mL⁻¹ (red; normalised to 0-3 cells mL⁻¹; the larger the wedge the size the higher the cell count) and cell count of *Phaeocystis* in cells mL⁻¹ (green; normalised to 0-3 cells/mL; the larger the wedge size the higher the cell count). Labels with no wedges indicate the absence of all three variables, after normalisation. The figure indicates that dinoflagellates may have enhanced particulate GBT concentrations but that GBT is not linked to the cell count of *Phaeocystis*.



Supplementary Fig. 2 Function regulating enhanced GBT production in relation to carbon:nutrient molar ratio (nitrogen in this case). Enhanced GBT is assumed to be produced starting from a C:N ratio of ~9