

Evaluating tropical phytoplankton phenology metrics using contemporary tools

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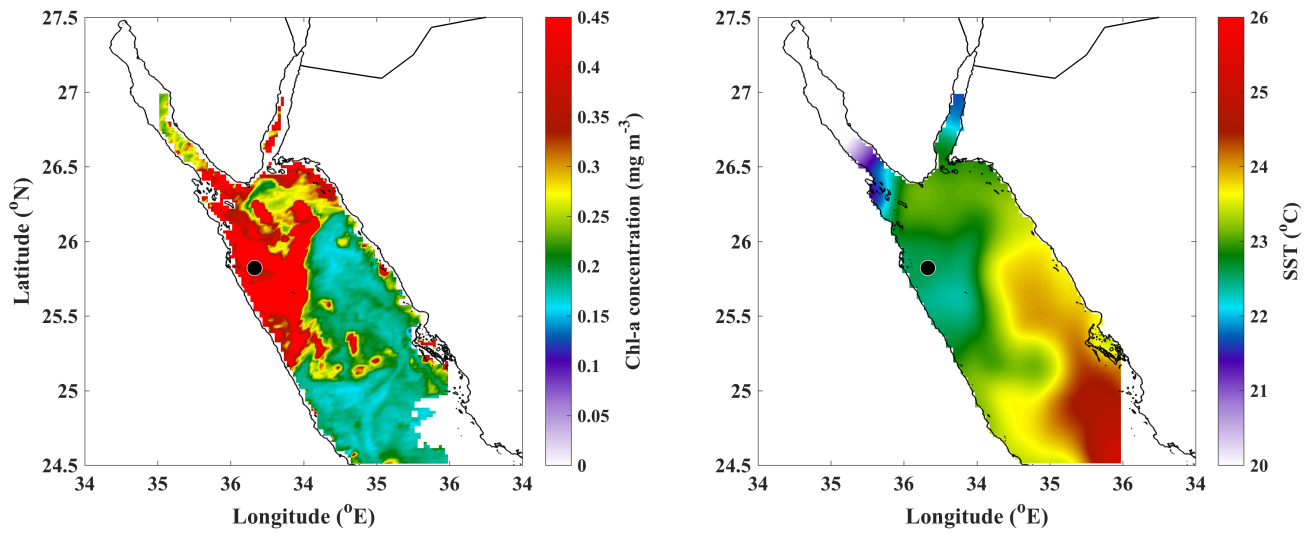
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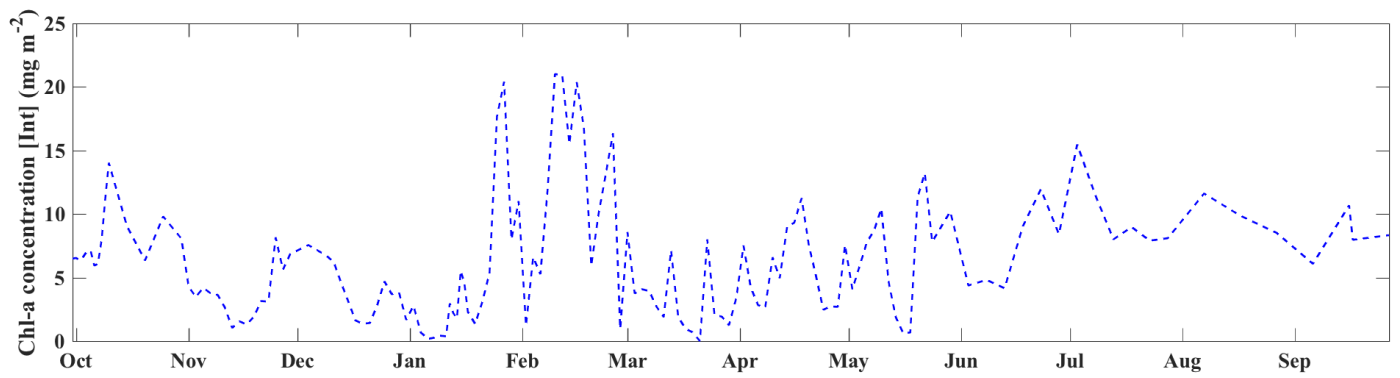
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Supplementary Figure 1. Daily satellite imagery of Chl-a concentration (acquired from the ESA OC-CCI product, version 3.1) and Sea Surface Temperature (SST, NASA GHRSSST OSTIA product), corresponding to the largest peak observed in Chl-a concentrations in late February. The precise date of the satellite imagery is 26th February 2016 and the black, filled circle highlights the position of the BGC-Argo float on this date. The float appears to be passing through a region of notably colder SST and high Chl-a concentrations, indicating the potential occurrence of convection-driven vertical mixing.



Supplementary Figure 2. Time series of BGC-Argo Chl-a concentrations integrated between 100 and 200 metres. Note that the time series represents the integrated Chl-a concentration for each BGC-Argo profile, and thus exhibits a temporal resolution that varies in accordance with the sampling frequency of the BGC-Argo float (1 to 10 days). Between January and February, during the main phytoplankton growth period, Chl-a concentrations integrated between 100 and 200 metres exhibit a marked increase, indicating an overall increase in new production within the water column.