



Supplement of

Temperature affects the morphology and calcification of *Emiliania huxleyi* strains

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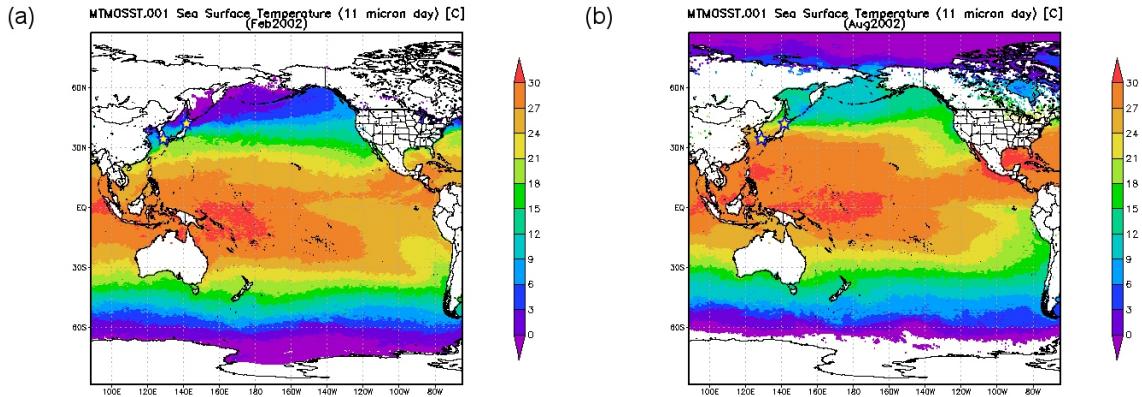


Figure 1. Sea surface temperatures in the North Pacific in February and August 2002 (<http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/>), the year in which the strain RCC1252 was collected. Regions of origin of the RCC1710 and RCC1252 strains in the Japanese coast are marked (stars).

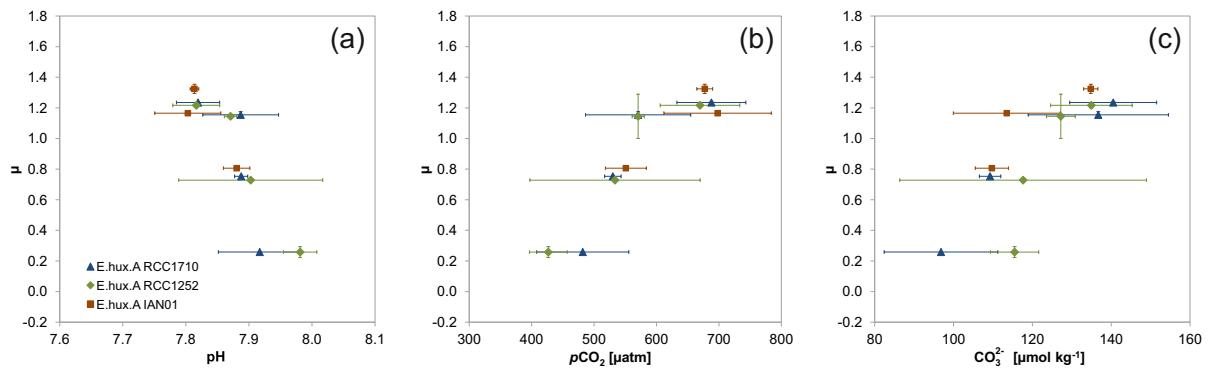


Figure 2. Growth rate in relation to the values of pH (a), $p\text{CO}_2$ (b) and CO_3^{2-} concentration (c) at the end of the temperature experiment. Standard deviations of the triplicate experiment results are shown. Three different strains of *E. huxleyi* were used.

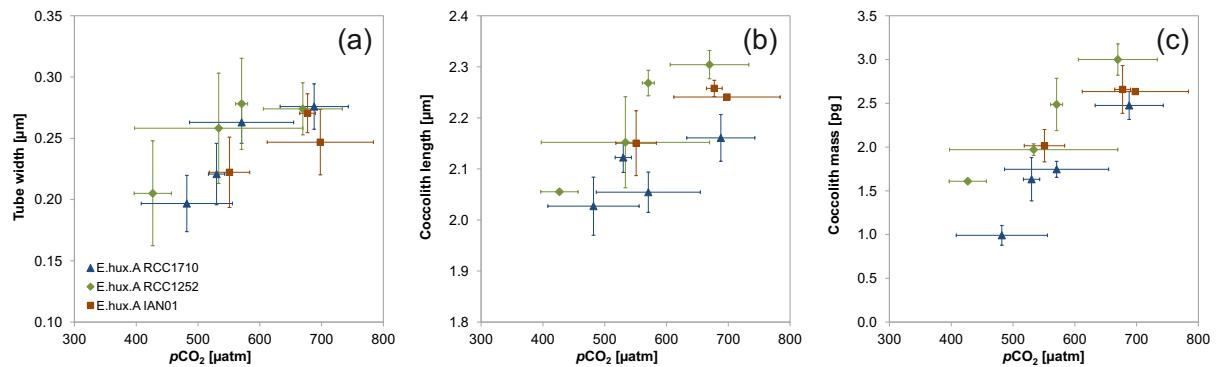


Figure 3. Coccolith morphometry (a and b) and mass (c), in three *E. huxleyi* strains grown at different temperatures, in relation to the final values of $p\text{CO}_2$. Standard deviations of the triplicate experiment results are shown.

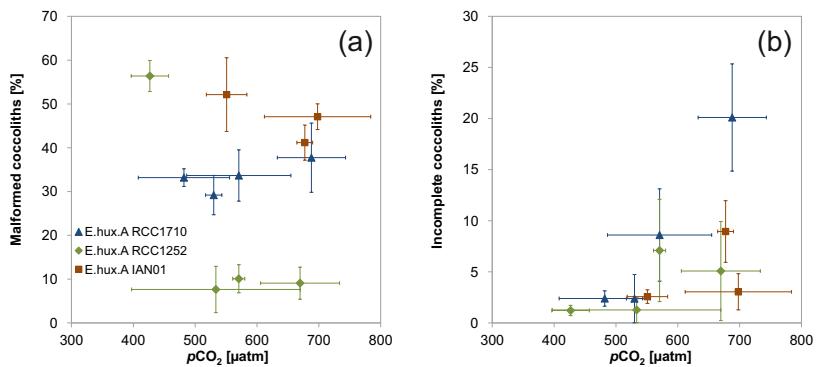


Figure 4. Percentage of malformed (a) and incomplete (b) coccoliths, in three *E. huxleyi* strains grown at different temperatures, in relation to the final values of $p\text{CO}_2$. Standard deviations of the triplicate experiment results are shown.