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Supplement of

Chemodiversity of dissolved organic matter in the Amazon Basin

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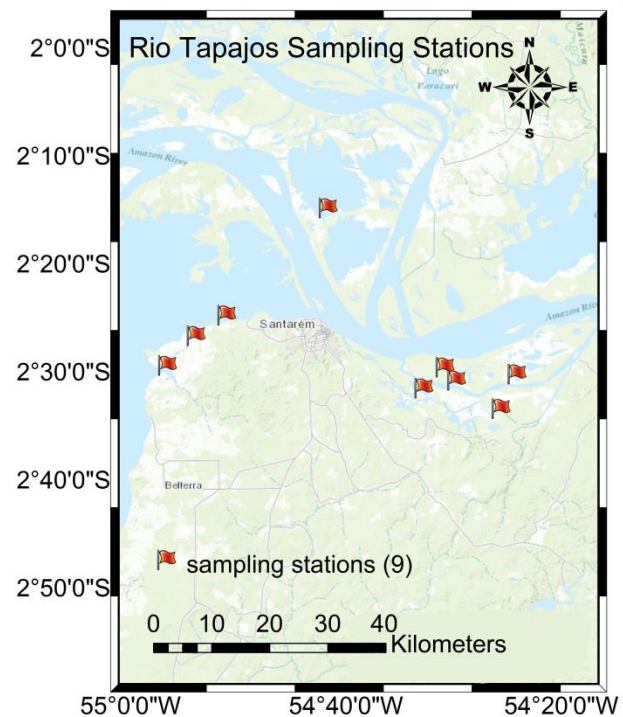
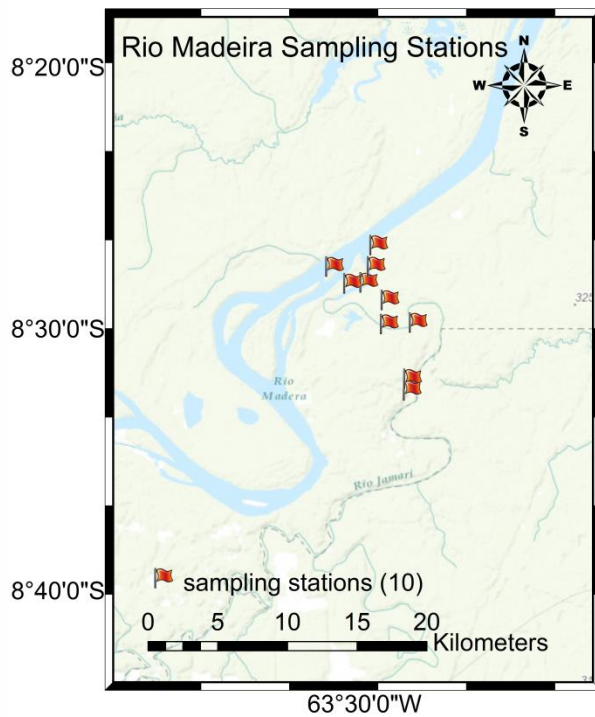
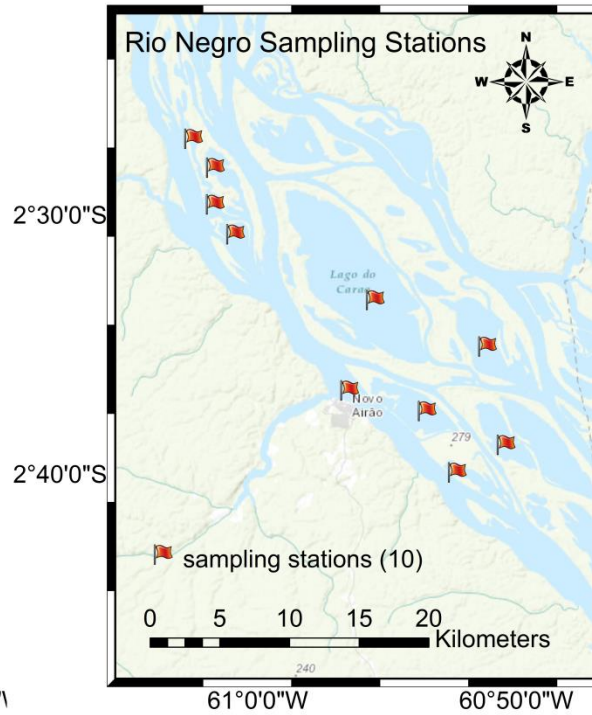
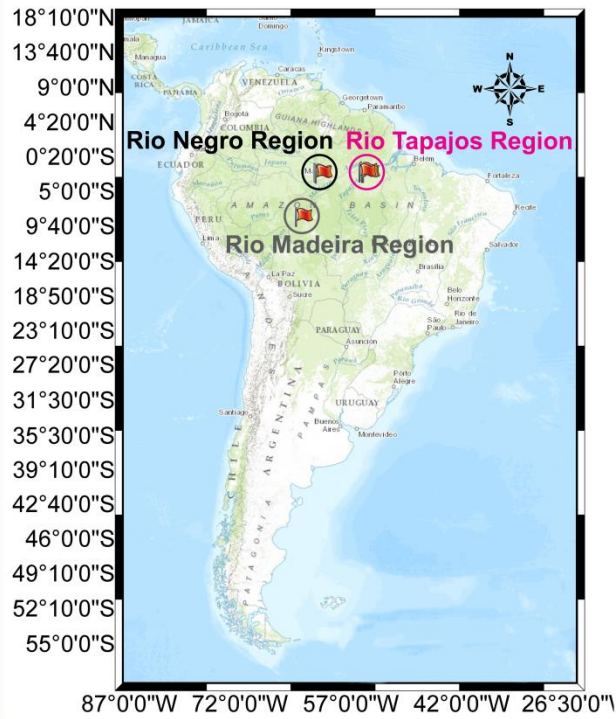


Figure S1: Maps of sampling locations.

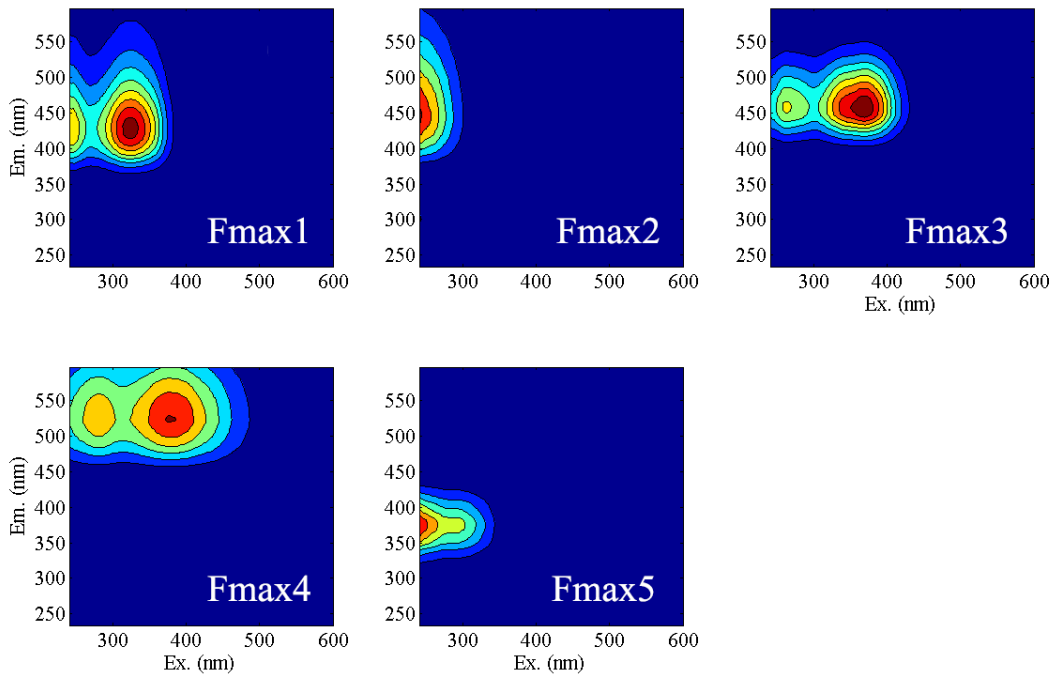


Figure S2: EEM-PARAFAC components of all SPE-DOM samples collected in the Amazon Basin.

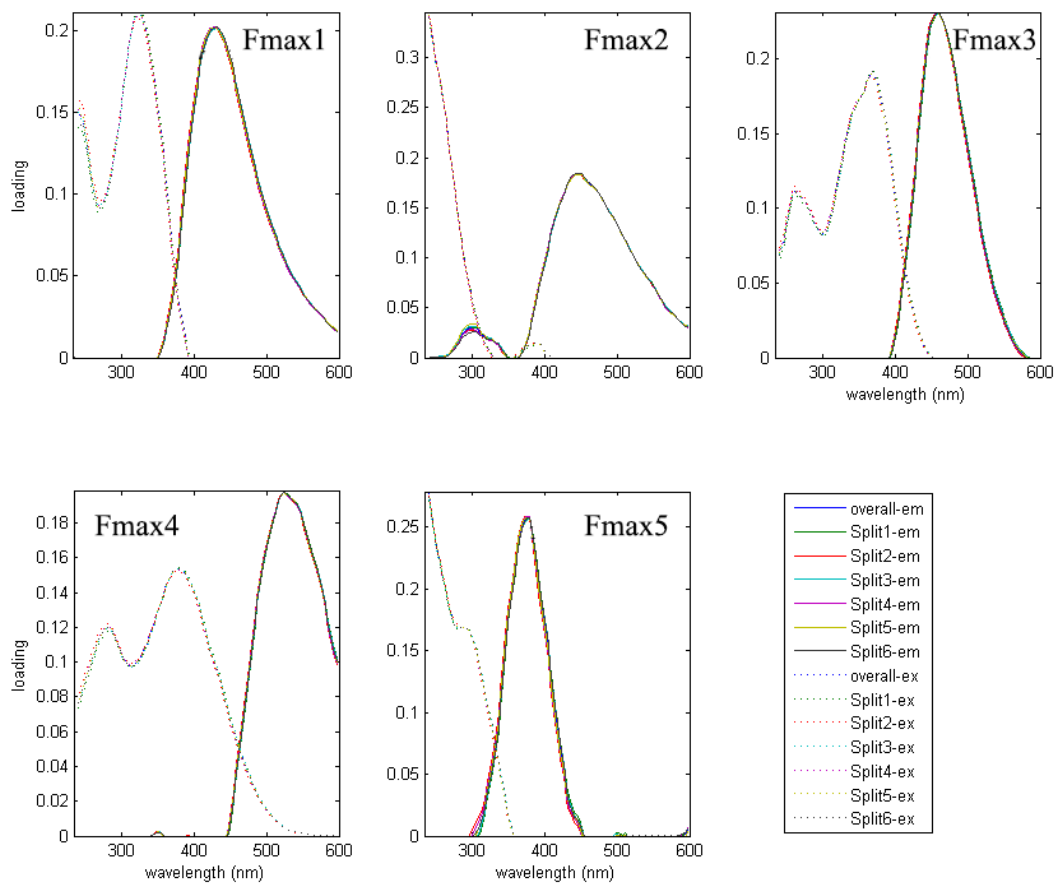


Figure S3: Split-half validation of the 6 splits of the 5 component EEM-PARAFAC model.

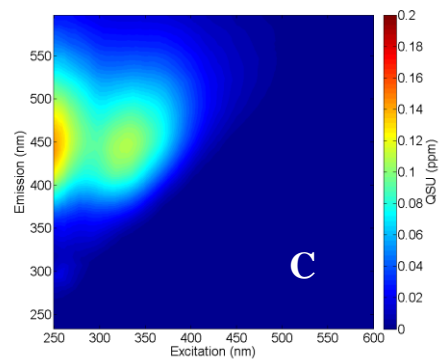
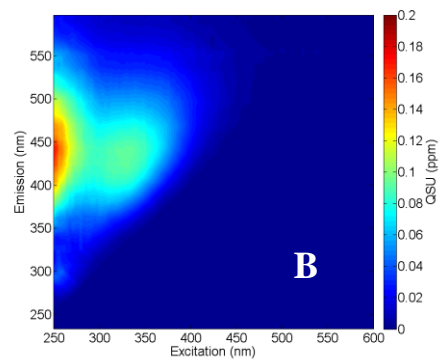
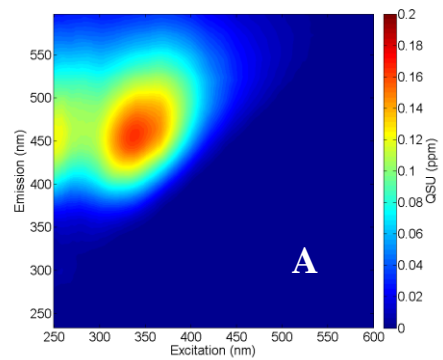


Figure S4: Typical EEM spectra of SPE-DOM of Rio Negro (A), Rio Madeira (B) and Rio Tapajos (C) waters.

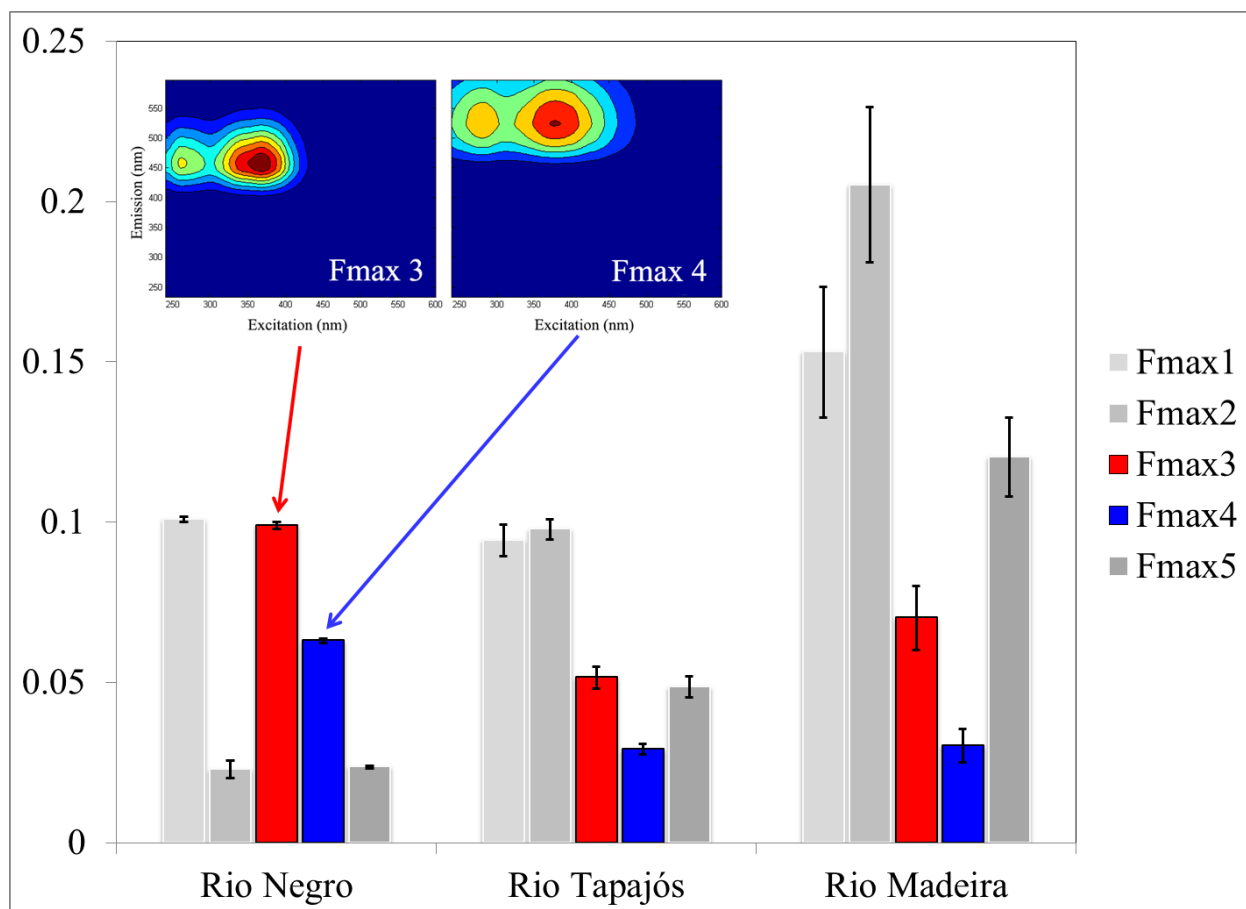


Figure S5: Highlighted long-wavelengths excitation and emission EEM-PARAFAC components indicative of highly conjugated aromatic fluorophores.

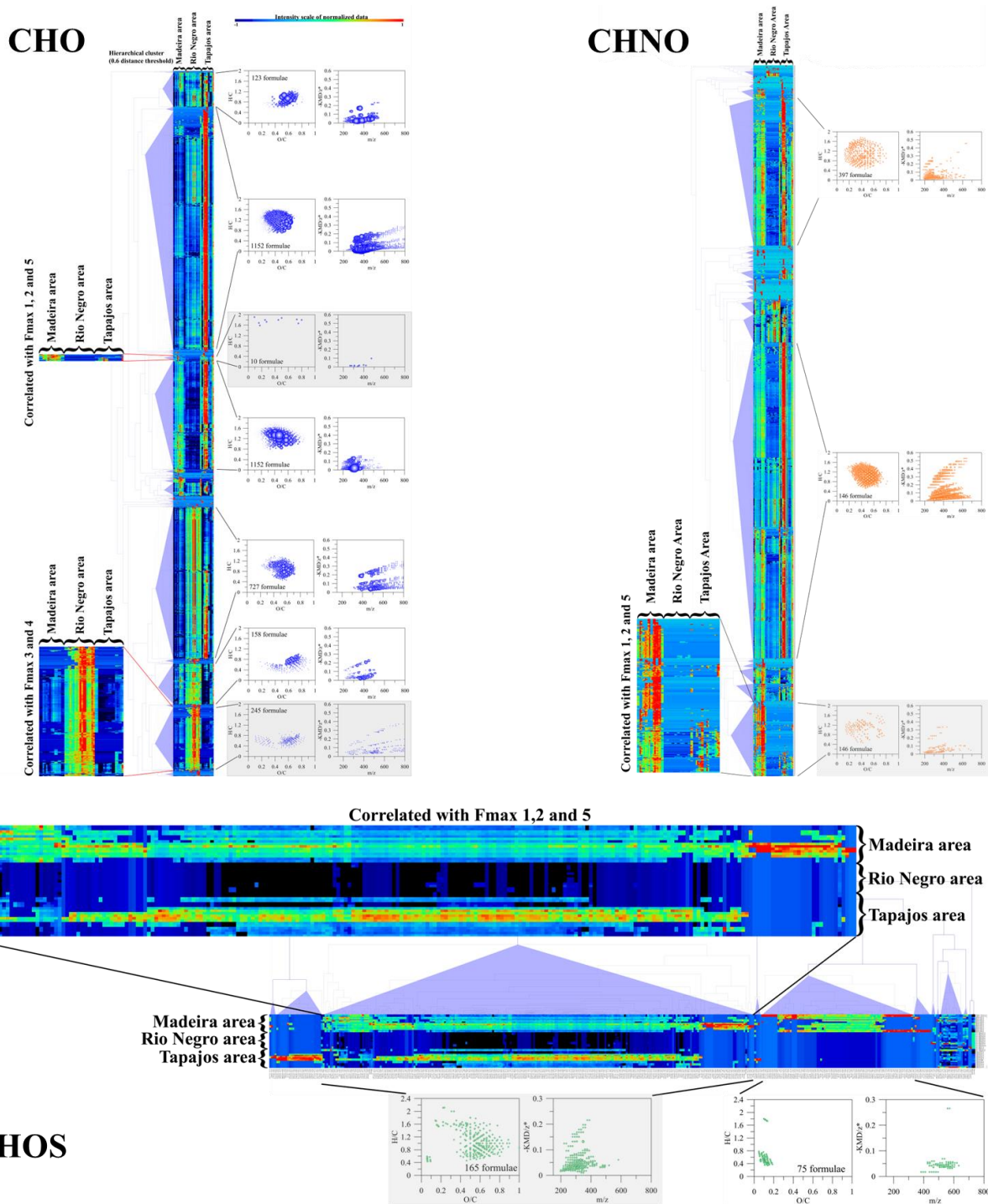


Figure S6: Heat maps of the Spearman Rank correlations between molecular ions and their intensities and clusters that co-varied with Fmax values separated into the dissolved organic carbon (CHO), nitrogen (CHNO) and sulfur (CHOS) pools. Hierarchical clusters that contained the Fmax values were enlarged. The van Krevelen diagrams highlighted in grey correspond to the molecular signatures that co-varied with specific EEM-PARAFAC Fmax values.

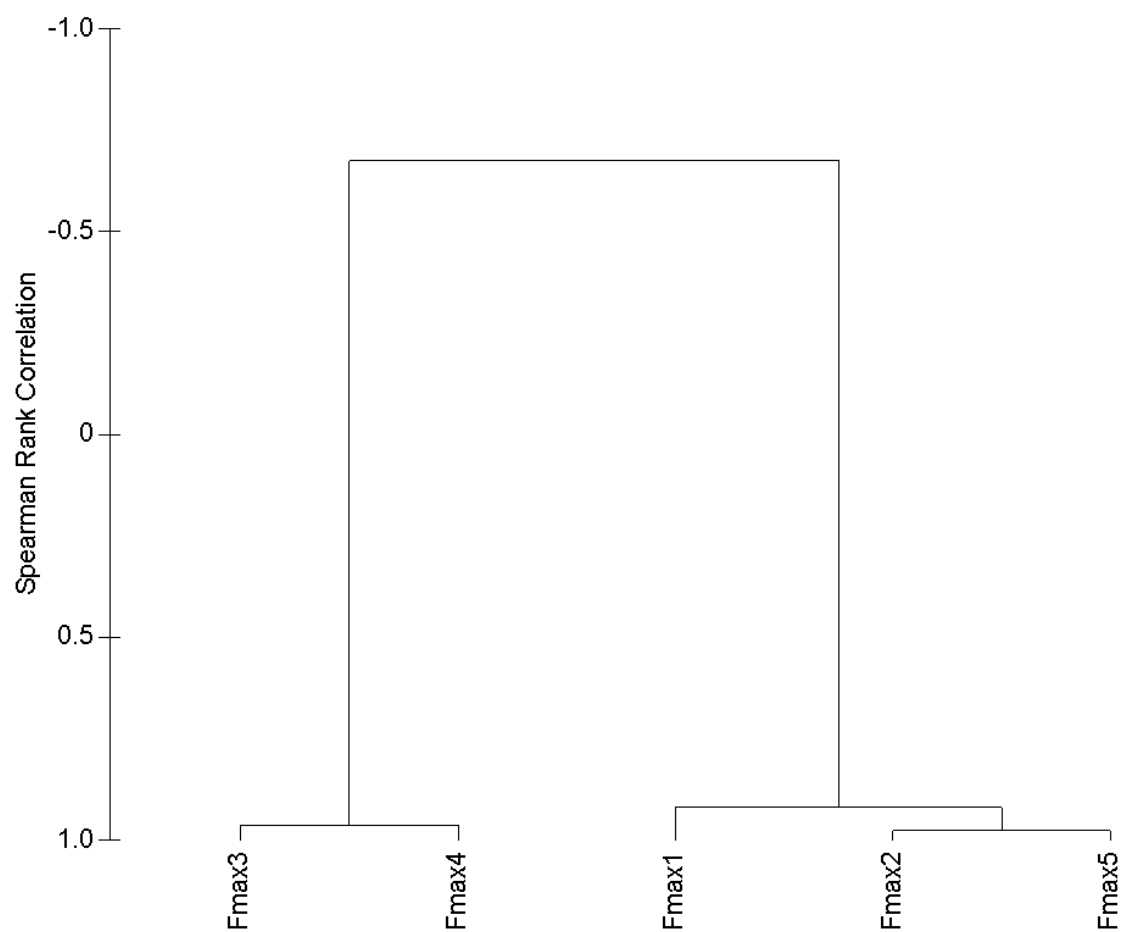


Figure S7: Hierarchical cluster of the EEM-PARAFAC components Fmax1-5.