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*Supplement of*

## **Latitudinal trends in stable isotope signatures and carbon-concentrating mechanisms of northeast Atlantic rhodoliths**

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Table S1. Accession numbers of rhodolith samples sequenced for this manuscript and deposited in ENA/GenBank.

Site	Species name	Accession Number
Mosselbukta	<i>Lithothamnion glaciale</i>	MH697537, MH697538, MH697540
Mosselbukta	<i>Lithothamnion lemoineae</i>	MH697539
Købbe Fjord (Greenland)	<i>Lithothamnion glaciale</i>	MH697545
Købbe Fjord (Greenland)	<i>Lithothamnion erinaceum</i>	MH697546
Akia Peninsula (Greenland)	<i>Lithothamnion glaciale</i>	MH697544
Oslo Fjord	<i>Lithothamnion glaciale</i>	nd
Oslo Fjord	<i>Lithothamnion erinaceum</i>	MH697547
Mannin Bay, Ireland	<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	MH697542
Mannin Bay, Ireland	<i>Lithophyllum incrustans</i>	MH697543
Carraroe, Ireland	<i>Phymatolithon lusitanicum</i>	MH697541
Brest, France	<i>Lithothamnion corallioides</i>	nd
Brest, France	<i>Lithothamnion</i> sp.	MH697548
Las Palmas, Gran Canaria	<i>Phymatolithon</i> spp.	nd

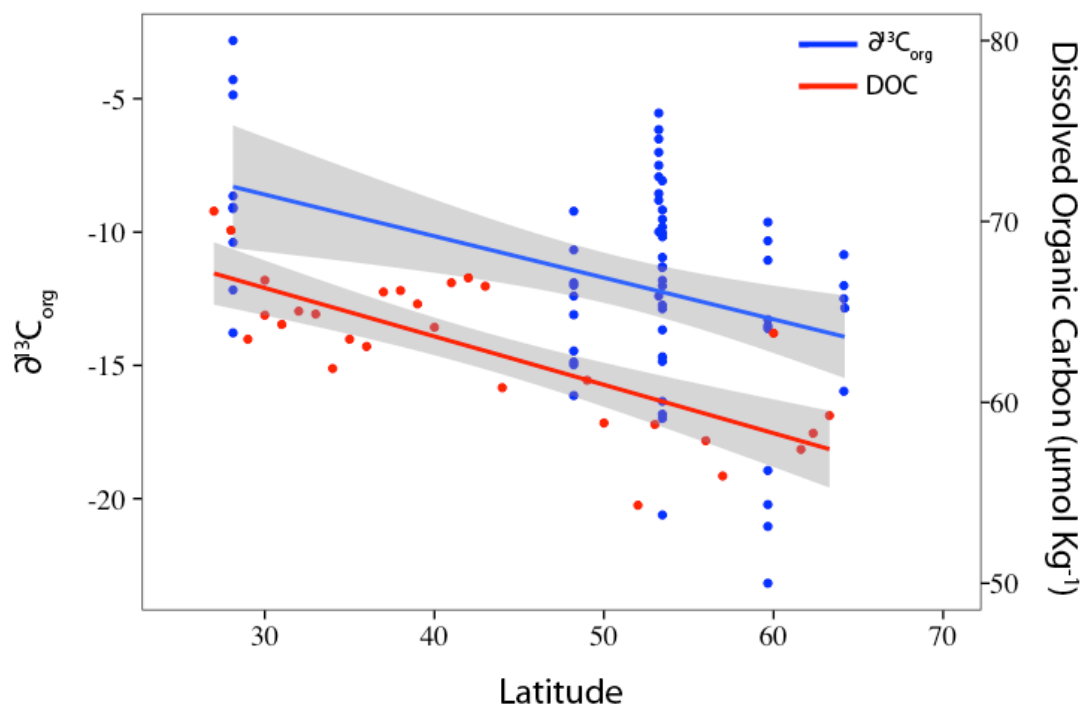


Figure S1. The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$  signatures from our study and surface dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentrations compiled by GLODAPv2 as a function of Latitude. Both show a decreasing trend with latitude, suggesting there may be an influence of DOC on  $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$  signatures in the rhodoliths investigated.