



Supplement of

Revisiting the applicability and constraints of molybdenum- and uranium-based paleo redox proxies: comparing two contrasting sill fjords

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Table of contents

Figure S1: Water column nutrient and chlorophyll-*a* monitoring data for Gullmar- and Koljö Fjord between 1950 and 2018.

Table S1: List of blanks for (a) Gullmar- and (b) Koljö Fjord

Figure S2: (a) C_{org} -based age correlation between KF-43 and K6A, (b) age models for Gullmar- and Koljö Fjord

Figure S3: Fe:S ratio at Koljö Fjord.

Figure S4: (a) Pore water and solid phase molar Mo:U ratio at Gullmar- and Koljö Fjord, (b) compared to literature data.

Figure S5: Sediment covariation between Mn in F2 and F3 at Gullmar Fjord.

Figure S6: Sediment covariation between U and Al in F4 and F6 at Gullmar- and Koljö Fjord.

Figure S7: Sediment covariation between C_{org} and U in F2–F4 at Gullmar- and Koljö Fjord.

Figure S8: Sediment covariation between Mo and U in F1 at Koljö Fjord.

Figure S9: Sediment covariation between U in F1 with Fe in F2, and U in F1 with Mn and Fe in F3 at Koljö Fjord.

Figure S10: Mo-TOC covariation patterns at Gullmar- and Koljö Fjord compared to literature data.

Koljö Fjord

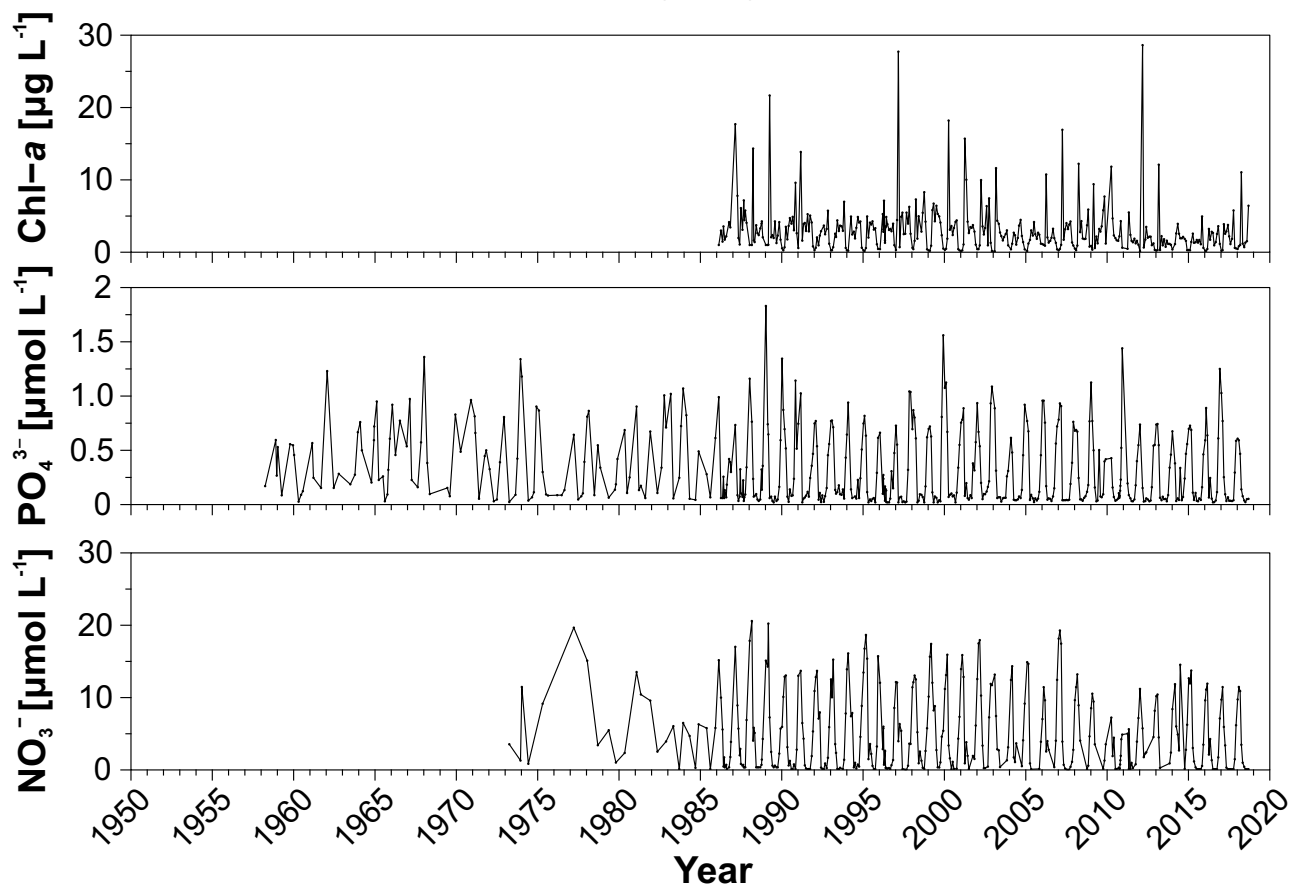


Figure S1. Bottom water nutrient ($\text{PO}_4^{3-}+\text{NO}_3^-$) and chlorophyll-*a* (average 0–10 m) monitoring data for Koljö Fjord between 1950 and 2018 (SMHI, 2022).

Table S1a. List of blanks (1 and 2) for Gullmar Fjord, which were used to correct the sequential extraction data of U, Mo, Fe, Mn, Al, Ca, and S in fractions F1–F6. Blanks were treated the same as the samples in the sequential extraction procedure. The average (highlighted in *italic*) of the two blanks were subtracted from each sample of each fraction. In case where blanks exceeded the measured element in sample, the analyzed value was returned as 0 – corresponding blanks are highlighted in **bold**. Sulfur contents in F3 and F5 could not be determined (n.d.). In F6, except for S blanks were generally below detection limits; for blank correction threshold values were used.

Gullmar Fjord						
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
Uranium [ppb]						
Blank 1	0.016	0.019	0.004	-0.005	-0.003	<0.001
Blank 2	0.016	0.021	0.010	0.008	-0.003	<0.001
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>-0.003</i>	<i>0.001</i>
Molybdenum [ppb]						
Blank 1	0.477	17.821	5.386	0.118	-0.017	<0.200
Blank 2	0.430	16.999	5.663	0.144	-0.029	<0.200
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.454</i>	<i>17.410</i>	<i>5.524</i>	<i>0.131</i>	<i>-0.023</i>	<i>0.200</i>
Iron [ppm]						
Blank 1	0.006	0.011	0.149	0.082	0.007	<20.000
Blank 2	0.063	0.041	0.185	0.169	0.005	<20.000
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.026</i>	<i>0.167</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>20.000</i>
Manganese [ppm]						
Blank 1	0.045	0.008	0.012	0.002	0.001	<1.900
Blank 2	0.058	0.028	0.030	0.006	0.000	<1.900
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>1.900</i>
Aluminum [ppm]						
Blank 1	0.0005	0.016	0.018	0.167	0.824	<30.900
Blank 2	-0.0006	0.182	0.017	0.348	0.202	<30.900
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>-0.0000</i>	<i>0.099</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.257</i>	<i>0.513</i>	<i>30.900</i>
Calcium [ppm]						
Blank 1	8.664	1.716	0.265	0.238	0.196	<53.000
Blank 2	8.792	1.885	0.226	0.280	0.152	<53.000
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>8.728</i>	<i>1.801</i>	<i>0.246</i>	<i>0.259</i>	<i>0.174</i>	<i>53.000</i>
Sulfur [ppm]						
Blank 1	159.726	26.055	n.d.	0.238	n.d.	16.467
Blank 2	169.496	24.797	n.d.	0.280	n.d.	7.303
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>164.611</i>	<i>25.426</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>0.259</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>11.885</i>

Table S1b. List of blanks (3 and 4) for Koljö Fjord. For analytical and procedural details, see Table S1. Sulfur contents in F3 could not be determined (n.d). In F6, except for S blanks were generally below detection limits; for blank correction threshold value were used.

Koljö Fjord						
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
Uranium [ppb]						
Blank 3	0.009	0.061	0.072	0.017	0.006	<0.001
Blank 4	0.007	0.037	0.031	-0.005	0.001	<0.001
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.001</i>
Molybdenum [ppb]						
Blank 3	0.854	41.626	5.776	0.089	0.003	<0.200
Blank 4	0.733	42.403	6.349	0.103	-0.019	<0.200
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.793</i>	<i>42.015</i>	<i>6.063</i>	<i>0.096</i>	<i>-0.008</i>	<i>0.200</i>
Iron [ppm]						
Blank 3	0.012	0.006	0.176	0.036	0.004	<20.000
Blank 4	0.025	0.015	0.154	0.052	0.004	<20.000
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>20.000</i>
Manganese [ppm]						
Blank 3	0.039	0.038	0.018	0.006	0.0002	<1.900
Blank 4	-0.001	0.006	0.020	0.007	0.0002	<1.900
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	<i>1.900</i>
Aluminum [ppm]						
Blank 3	-0.011	0.003	0.026	0.019	0.005	<30.900
Blank 4	-0.003	0.005	0.085	0.033	0.003	<30.900
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>-0.007</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.026</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>30.900</i>
Calcium [ppm]						
Blank 3	8.912	8.287	0.963	0.474	0.535	<53.000
Blank 4	2.168	2.211	0.817	0.486	0.463	<53.000
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>5.540</i>	<i>5.249</i>	<i>0.890</i>	<i>0.480</i>	<i>0.499</i>	<i>53.000</i>
Sulfur [ppm]						
Blank 3	173.900	179.026	n.d.	162.769	0.702	7.541
Blank 4	122.955	142.675	n.d.	97.866	0.557	12.508
<i>Average Blank</i>	<i>148.427</i>	<i>160.850</i>	<i>n.d.</i>	<i>130.318</i>	<i>0.630</i>	<i>10.025</i>

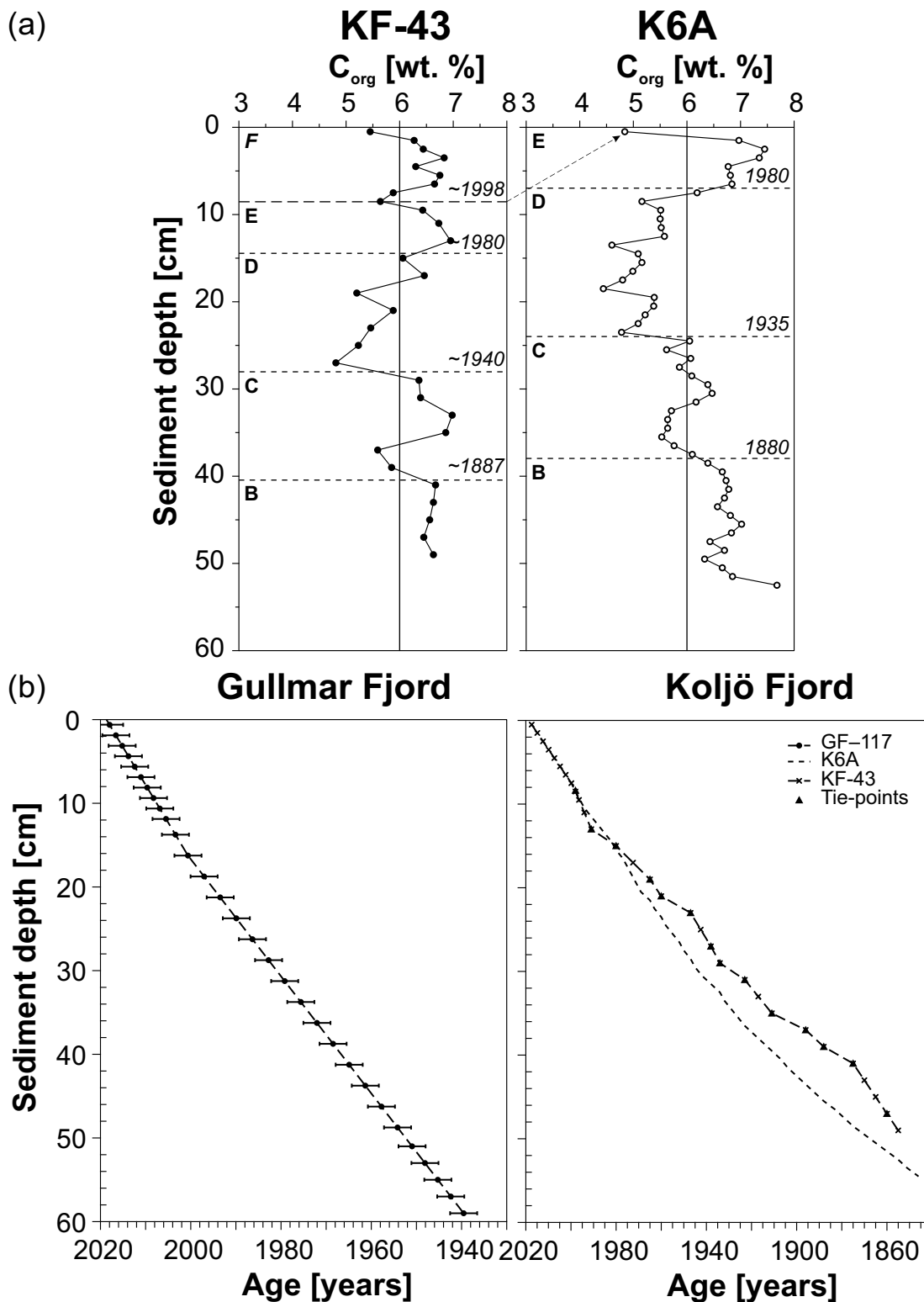


Figure S2. (a) C_{org} based age model of KF-43 (left panel) based on a previously dated sediment core K6A (right panel, Filipsson and Nordberg, 2004a) from the same sampling location at Koljö Fjord. The letters B-E refer to the units described in Filipsson and Nordberg (2004a) based on the C_{org} content (6 wt. % threshold). Based on this approach, we added the unit *F*, which covers the period from 1998 (end of unit E, see dashed arrow) to 2018. (b) Left panel: age model for Gullmar Fjord (GF-117) based on average sedimentation rates estimated by ^{210}Pb dating and biostratigraphy (Nordberg et al., 2000; Filipsson and Nordberg, 2004b). Error bars, representing a margin of error of ± 3 years for the ^{210}Pb ages, were added to the calculated ages (as per Roos, 1989 and Nordberg et al., 2000). Right panel: age model for Koljö Fjord (KF-43) based on tuning with the dated C_{org} (a) using QAnalySeries (Kotov and Paelike, 2018). The black triangles represent the 14 tie-points used for the tuning. The dashed line shows the original depth vs. age model for K6A, displaced by 8.5 cm downwards to account for sediment accumulation between 1998 (sampling year of K6A) –2018 (sampling year of KF-43, see text).

Koljö Fjord

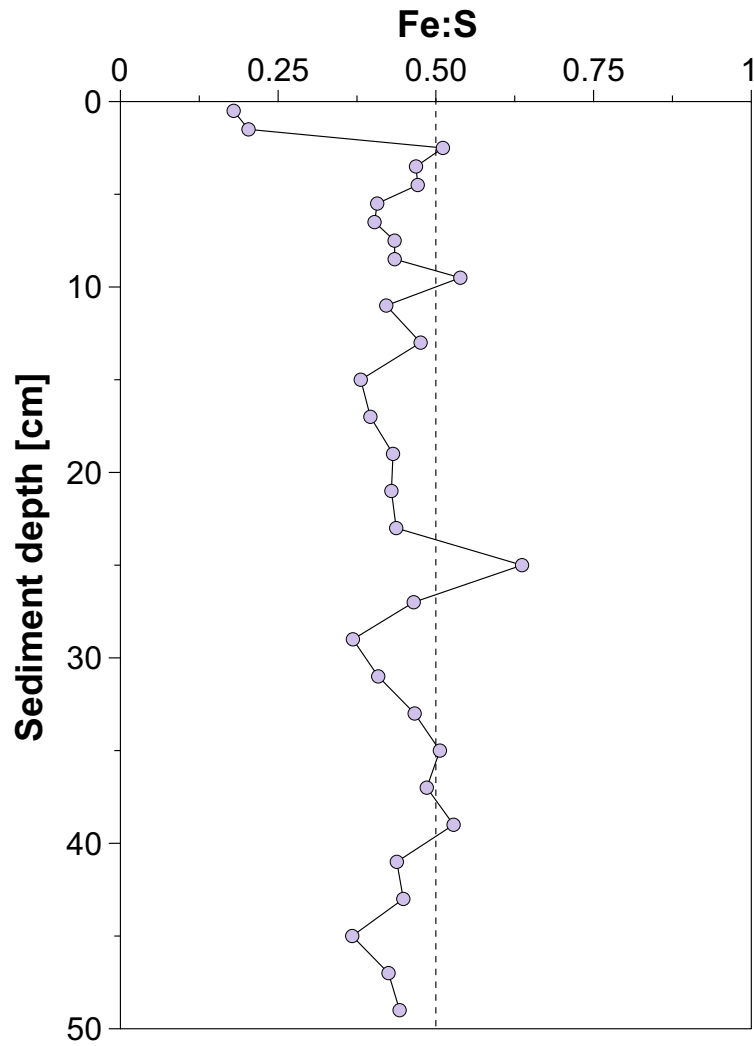


Figure S3. Fe:S ratio at Koljö Fjord based on Fe and S contents in fraction F5 from the extraction protocol (Table 1 main text). The dashed line shows the 1:2 ratio, which is indicative for pyrite (FeS_2).

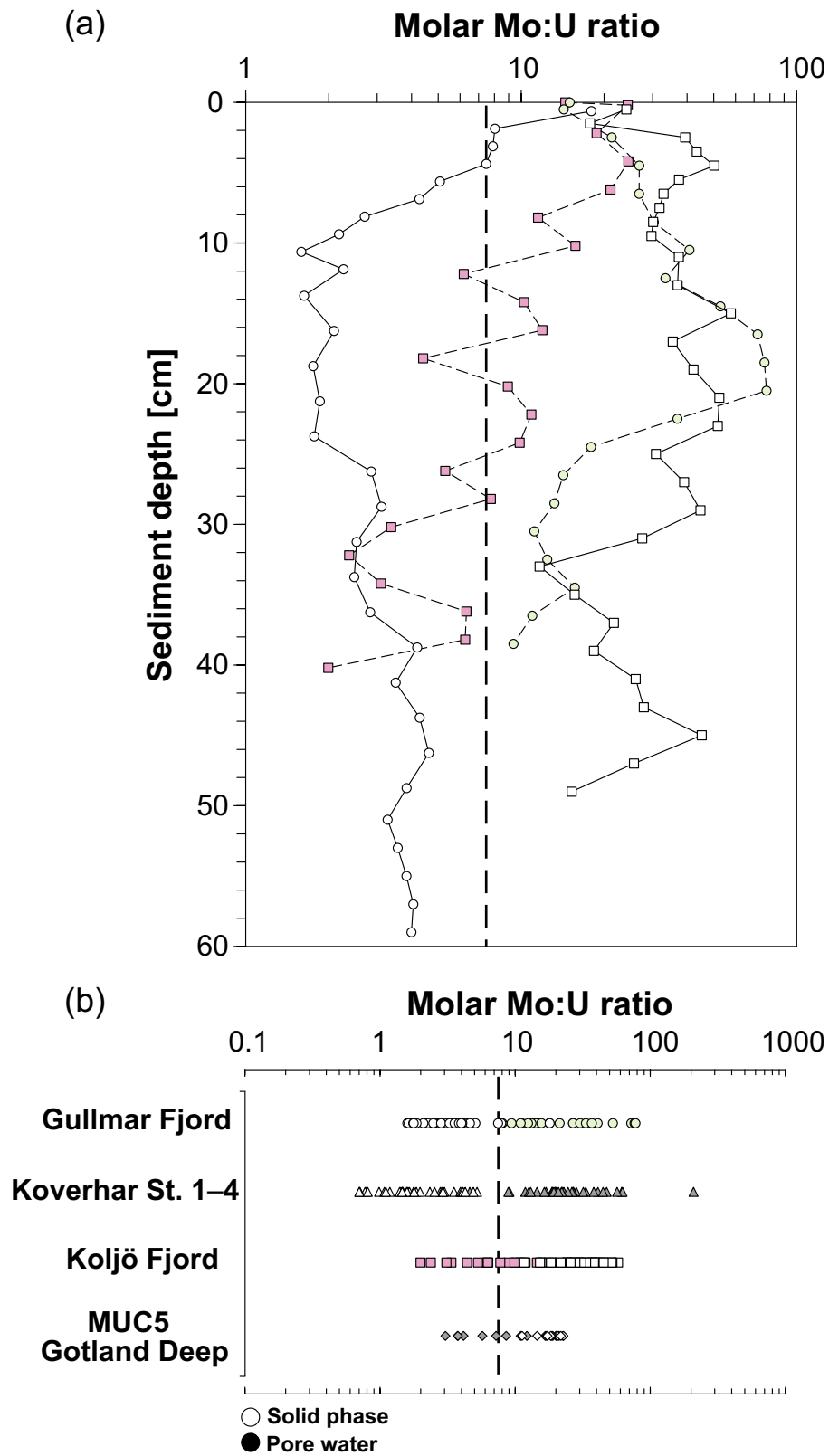


Figure S4. (a) Pore water (filled symbols) and solid-phase (empty symbols) molar Mo:U ratio at Gullmar- and Koljö Fjord, (b) compared to literature data (Koverhar St. 1-4 was taken from Jokinen et al., 2020, and MUC5 from Scholz et al., 2013). In both panels, the Mo:U ratio is shown on a log₁₀ scale.

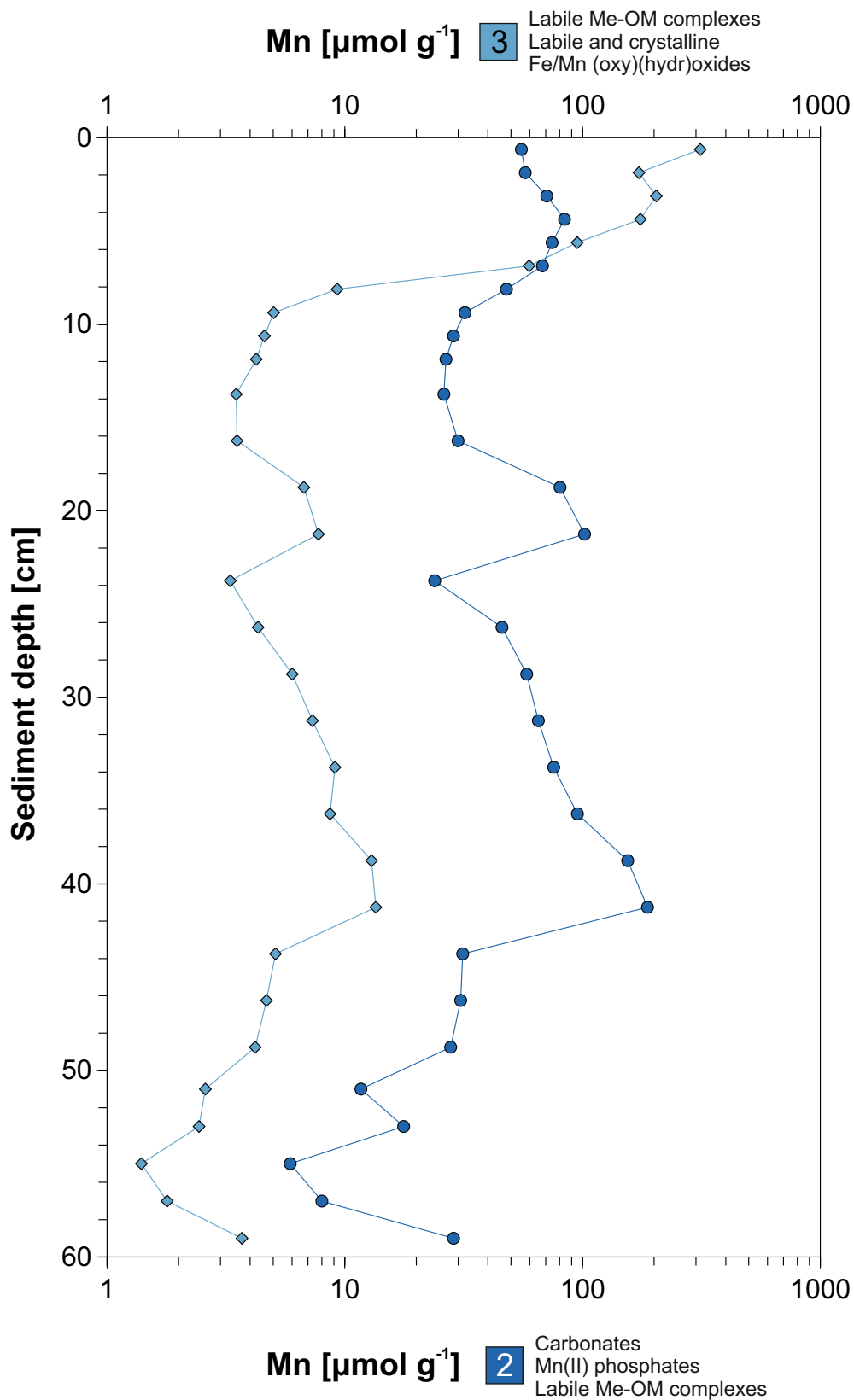


Figure S5. Sediment covariation between Mn in F2 (dark blue circles, lower x-axis) and F3 (middle blue diamonds, upper x-axis) at Gullmar Fjord. Note that Mn contents are given on a \log_{10} scale.

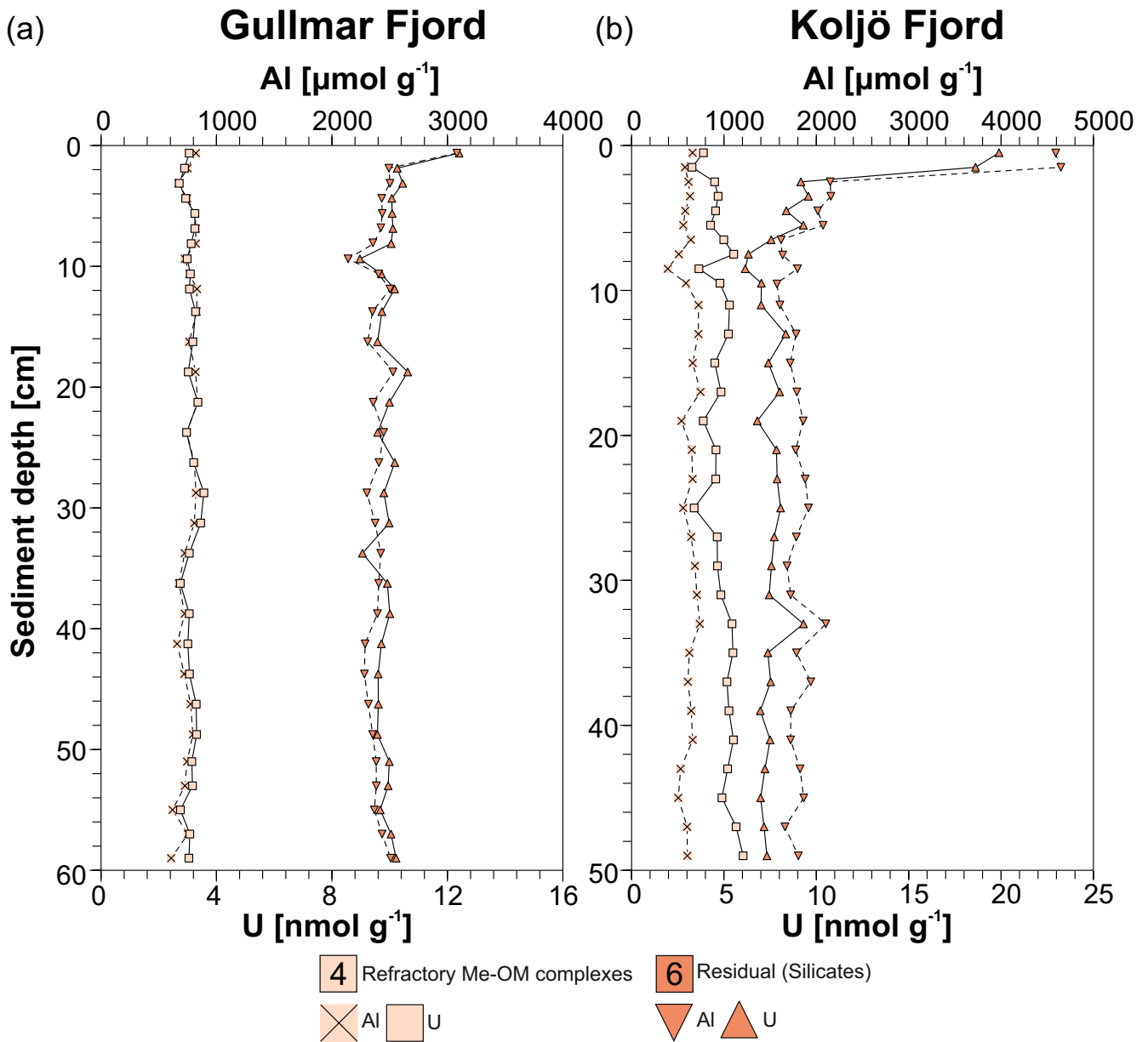
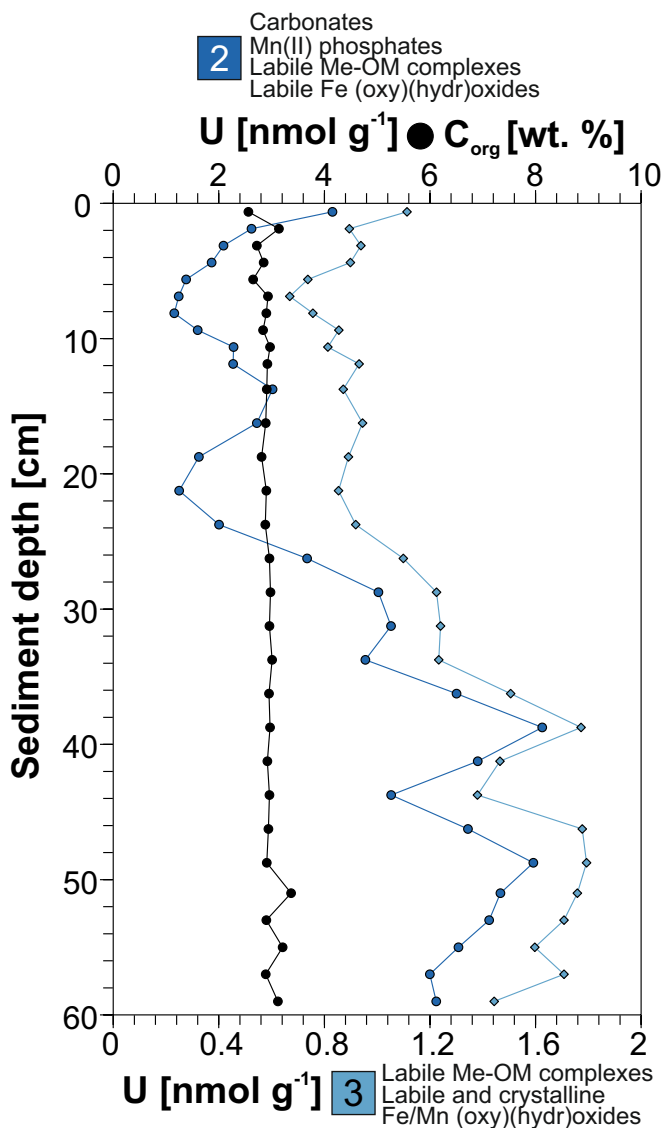


Figure S6. Sediment covariation between (a) U and Al in F4 and F6 at Gullmar- and (b) Koljö Fjord. Light orange filled squares represent U in F4, and light orange filled squares with a black cross show Al in F4. Orange filled triangles represent U in F6, inverted orange filled triangles show Al in F6.

(a) **Gullmar Fjord**



(b) **Koljö Fjord**

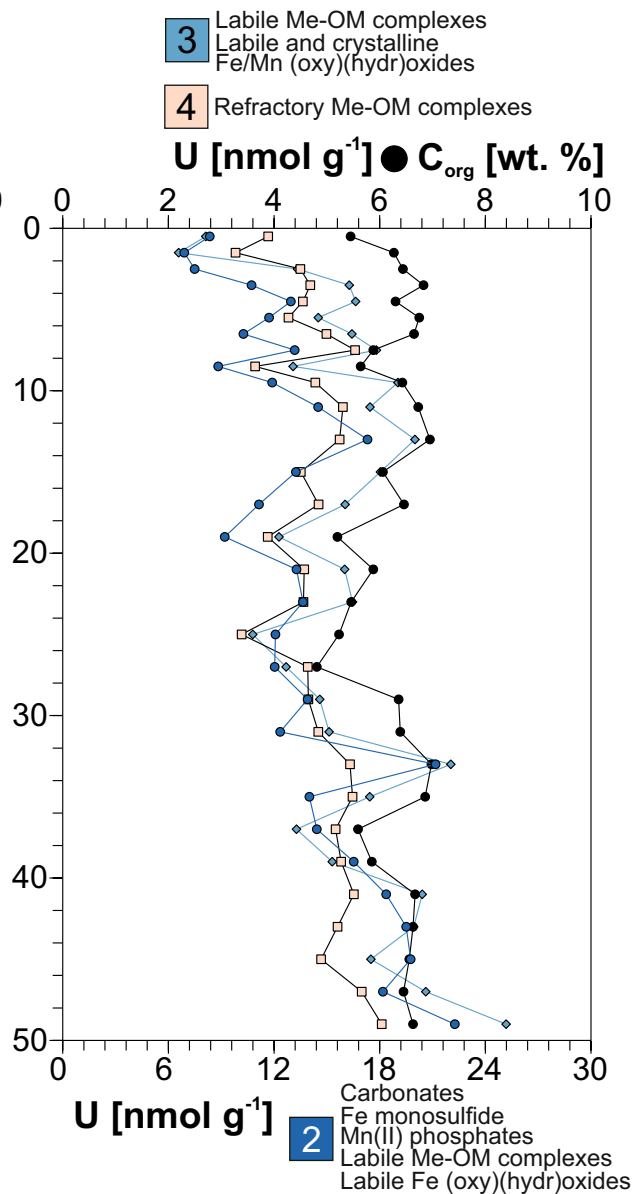


Figure S7. Sediment covariation between (a) C_{org} (black circles) and U in F2 (dark blue circles), F3 (middle blue diamonds), and F4 (light orange squares) at Gullmar – and (b) Koljö Fjord.

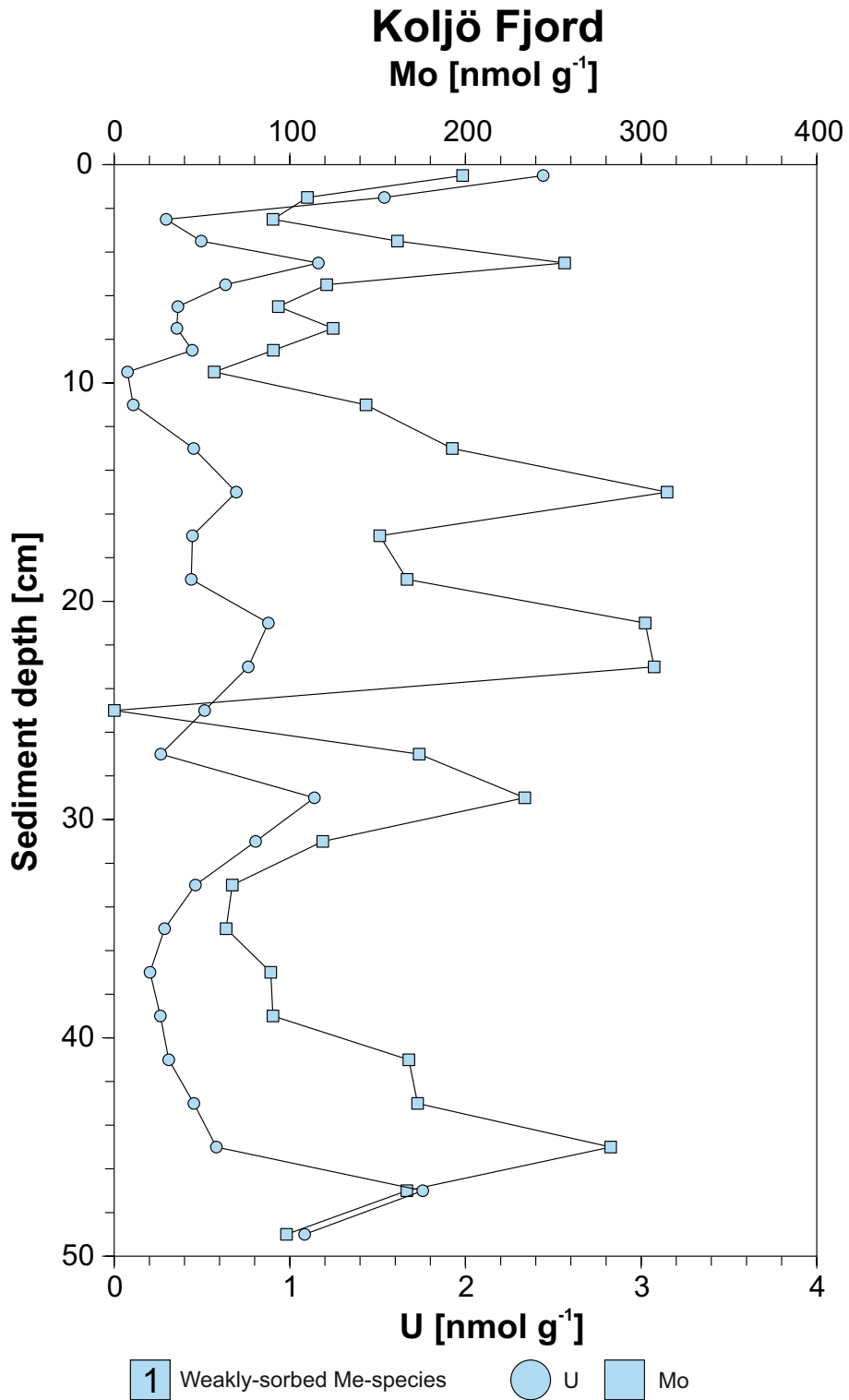


Figure S8. Sediment covariation between Mo (light blue squares, upper x-axis) and U (light blue circles, lower x-axis) in F1 at Koljö Fjord.

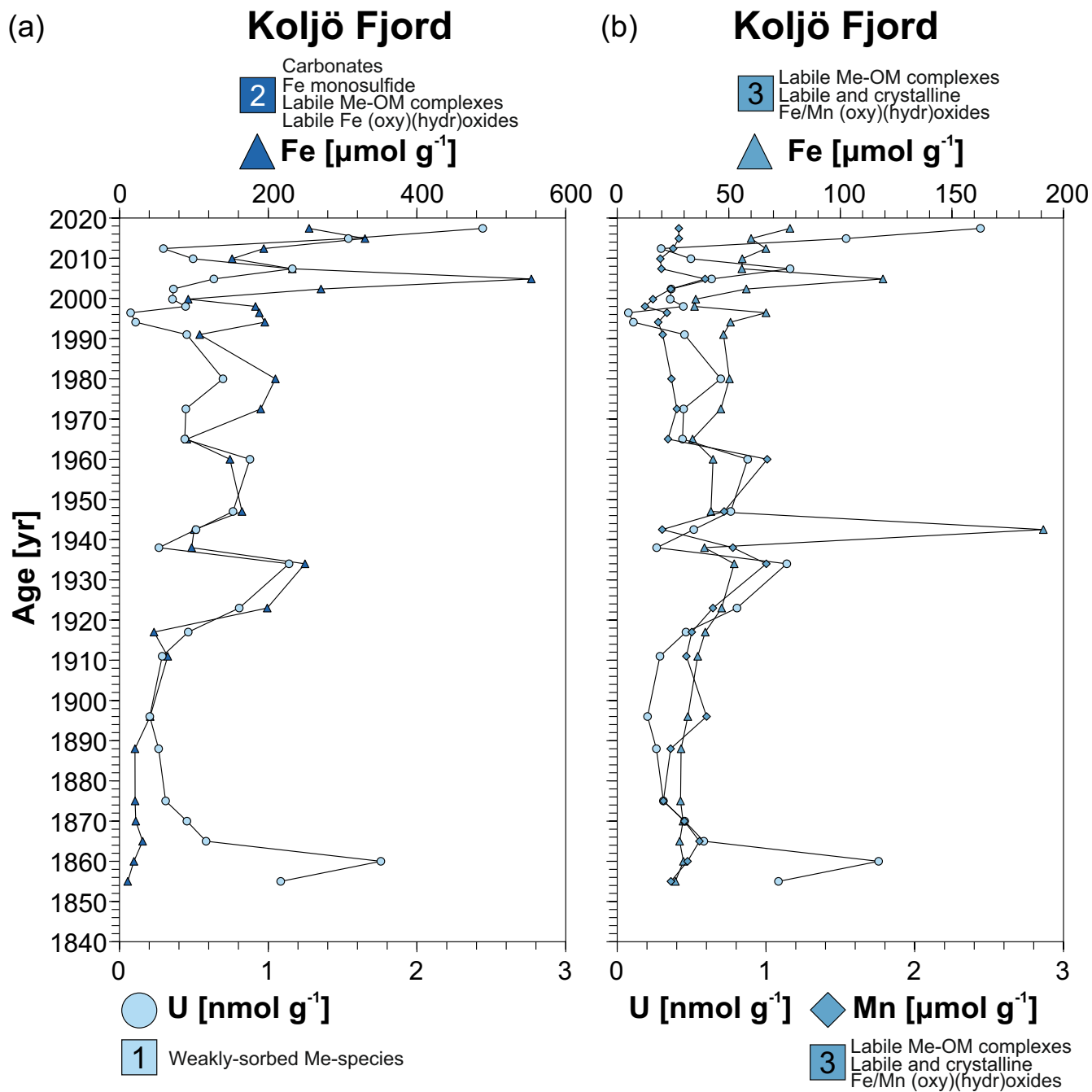


Figure S9. Covariation between (a) U in F1 (light blue circles, lower x-axis) with Fe in F2 (dark blue triangles), and (b) between U in F1 (light blue circles) with Mn (middle blue diamonds) and Fe (middle blue triangles) in F3 at Koljö Fjord.

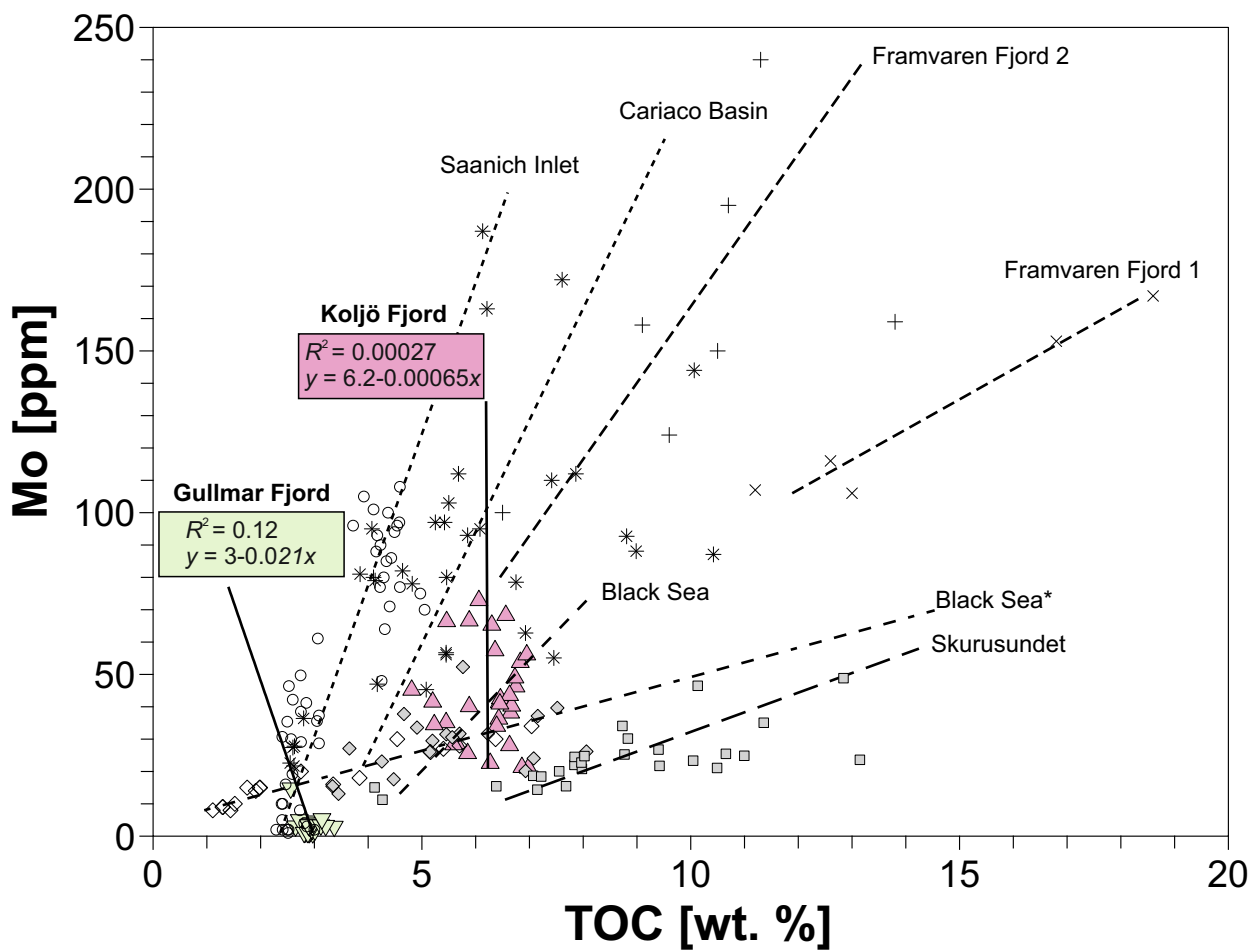


Figure S10. Mo-TOC covariation patterns at Gullmar Fjord (light green-filled reversed triangles) and Koljö Fjord (pink-filled triangles), relative to other coastal marine environments worldwide (unfilled symbols). Grey filled symbols depict data from a parallel study, Skurusundet (St. 7, squares) and Black Sea (PHOXY St. 2, diamonds) (Paul et al., 2023). Regression lines are shown for each site (dashed: literature data, solid: this study). The coefficient of determination (R^2) and slope values are given for the two fjords from this study, for the other sites, see Algeo and Lyons (2006) and Paul et al. (2023). Saanich Inlet data (unfilled circles) comprise three sites: SI-9 (less restricted outer fjord, short gravity core, 38 cm), SN0.8 (restricted inner fjord, short gravity core, 58 cm; both François, 1987), and ODP site 1033 (intermediate fjord, long gravity core 53 m, here only the upper 37 m “Unit I” is considered; Yano et al., 2020). Cariaco Basin data (stars) comprise two sites: PL07-81BC (short core, 15 cm; Calvert et al., 2015), and ODP site 1002 (long gravity cores, 8 and 45 m, here only upper 3.8 and 4.9 m considered; Lyons et al., 2003 and Yano et al., 2020). Framvaren Fjord data are from one site (F1; Skei, 1981, 1988; data retrieved from Algeo and Lyons, 2006), but split into the upper 0–16 cm (1, plus symbols), and lower 16–45cm (2, crosses) sections due to significant changes in Mo-TOC relationships; as per Algeo and Lyons, 2006). Black Sea* (unfilled diamonds) comprise data from three sites: STA 7 (SE slope), STA 9, and STA18A (abyssal plain, box cores ~0–35cm; Algeo and Lyons, 2006).

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