

Supplementary Information for:

Quantification of multiple simultaneously occurring nitrogen flows in the euphotic ocean
by

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Legends for Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. The STELLA model (Version 9.14) for high nutrient case.

Supplementary Figure 2. The STELLA model (Version 9.14) for low nutrient case.

Legends for supplementary figures

Supplementary Figure 1. The STELLA model (Version 9.14) for high nutrient case. The F_i ($i = 1 \sim 8$) indicates rate of the relevant N processes. By multiplying F with corresponding time variable (i.e., rNH_4 , rNO_2 , rNO_3 and rPN) the F of ^{15}N (i.e., F_{i15}) can be obtained. Similarly, F_{i14} can be obtained by multiplying F by $(1 - r)$. Meanwhile, NH_4^+ , NO_2^- , NO_3^- and PN pools were separated into two compartments (i.e., ^{14}N and ^{15}N). DON leakage is the residual of mass conservation.

Supplementary Figure 2. The STELLA model (Version 9.14) for low nutrient case. The F_i ($i = 1 \sim 6$) indicates rate of the relevant N processes. Yet, F_i is determined by rate constant (k_i , $i = 1 \sim 5$) and reactant concentration, which is a time variable. Fractionation between ^{14}N and ^{15}N was not considered, thus, k_i is for both ^{14}N and ^{15}N . Similar to high nutrient case, NH_4^+ , NO_x^- and PN pools were separated into two compartments (i.e., ^{14}N and ^{15}N). DON leakage is the residual of mass conservation. The output, delta, in this case stands for $\delta^{15}N$.

Supplementary figures

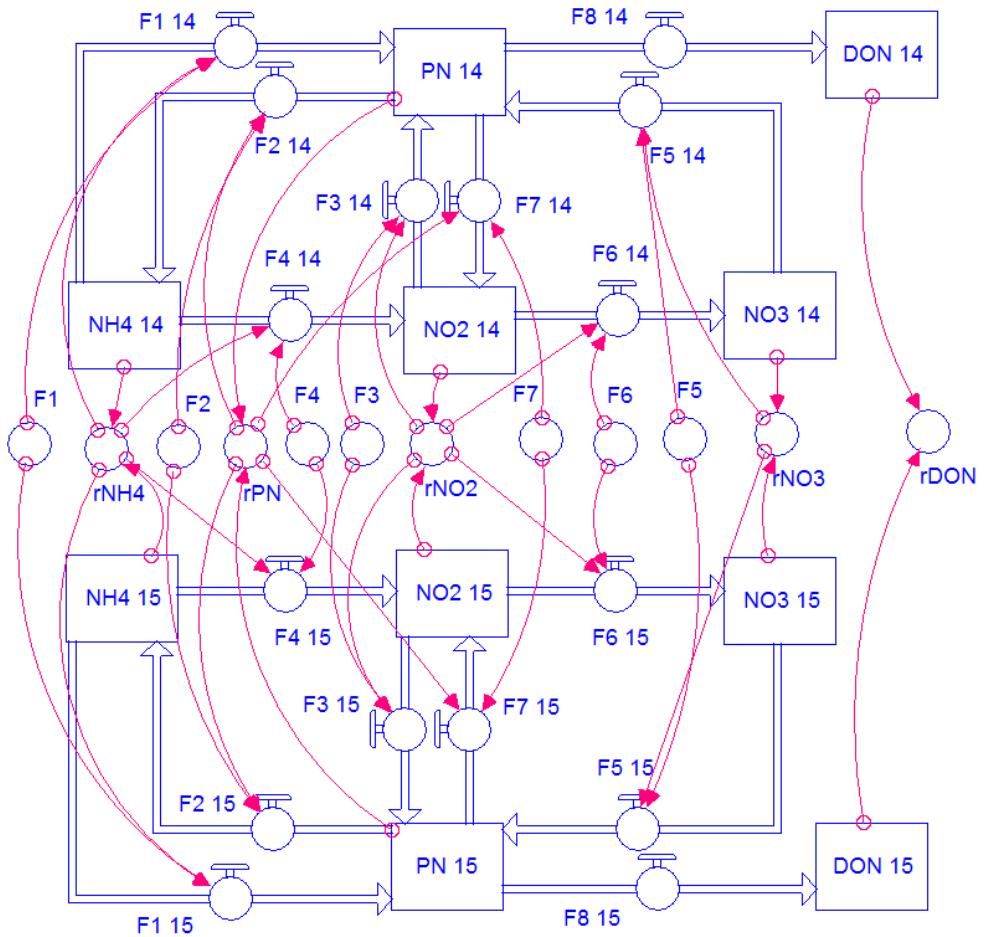


Fig. S1

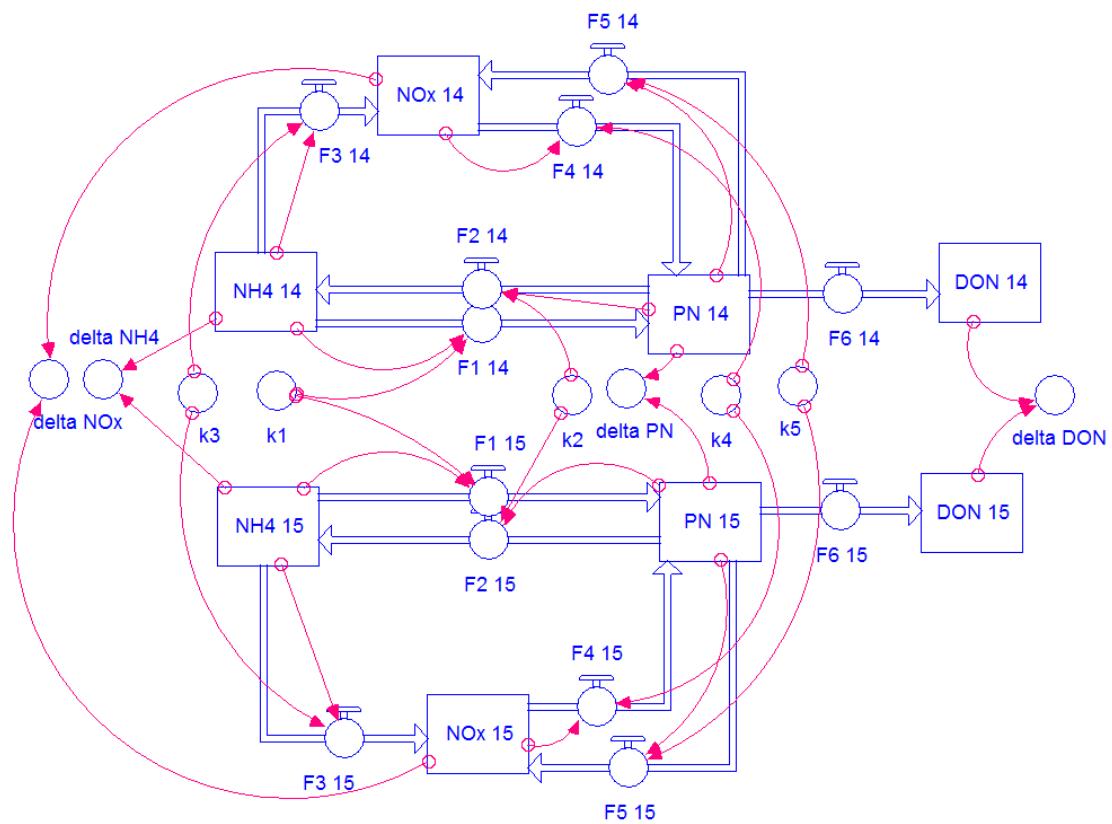


Fig. S2