

Table S1: Spearman's rank correlation coefficients for the environmental variables. Significant correlations are denoted as follows: $p < 0.0001^{***}$, $p < 0.001^{**}$, $p < 0.01^*$, $p < 0.05$

	SST	Salinity	MLD	E _{MLD}	TOxN	PO ₄	Si(OH) ₄	NH ₄	A _T	C _T	pH
Salinity	0.781***										
MLD	-0.596**	-0.474									
E _{MLD}	0.681***	0.621**	-0.903***								
TOxN	-0.945***	-0.821***	0.641**	-0.729***							
PO ₄	-0.963***	-0.807***	0.625**	-0.711***	0.961***						
Si(OH) ₄	-0.667**	-0.429	0.520*	-0.467	0.702***	0.700***					
NH ₄	-0.798***	-0.648**	0.507*	-0.459	0.704***	0.753***	0.637**				
A _T	-0.953***	-0.781***	0.518*	-0.600**	0.890***	0.918***	0.672***	0.819***			
C _T	-0.981***	-0.814***	0.581*	-0.669***	0.959***	0.981***	0.690***	0.774***	0.946***		
pH	0.137	0.309	-0.189	0.285	-0.378	-0.326	-0.424	0.005	-0.105	-0.261	
Ω _{calcite}	0.962***	0.835***	-0.567*	0.684***	-0.961***	-0.979***	-0.684***	-0.728***	-0.900***	-0.983***	0.352

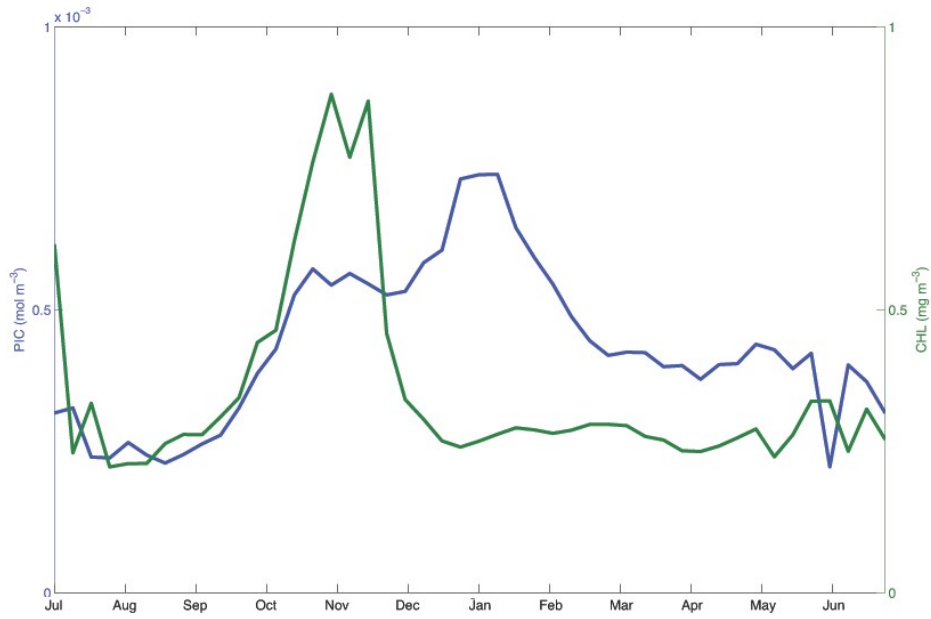


Figure S1: Chl *a* (green) and PIC (blue) climatological (10 year averaged) time series for the area 42-47°S and 48-53°E, surrounding Crozet Island courtesy of Jason Hopkins. The PIC peaks around two months later (January - February) than the Chl *a* peak (November) in this region of the Great Calcite Belt

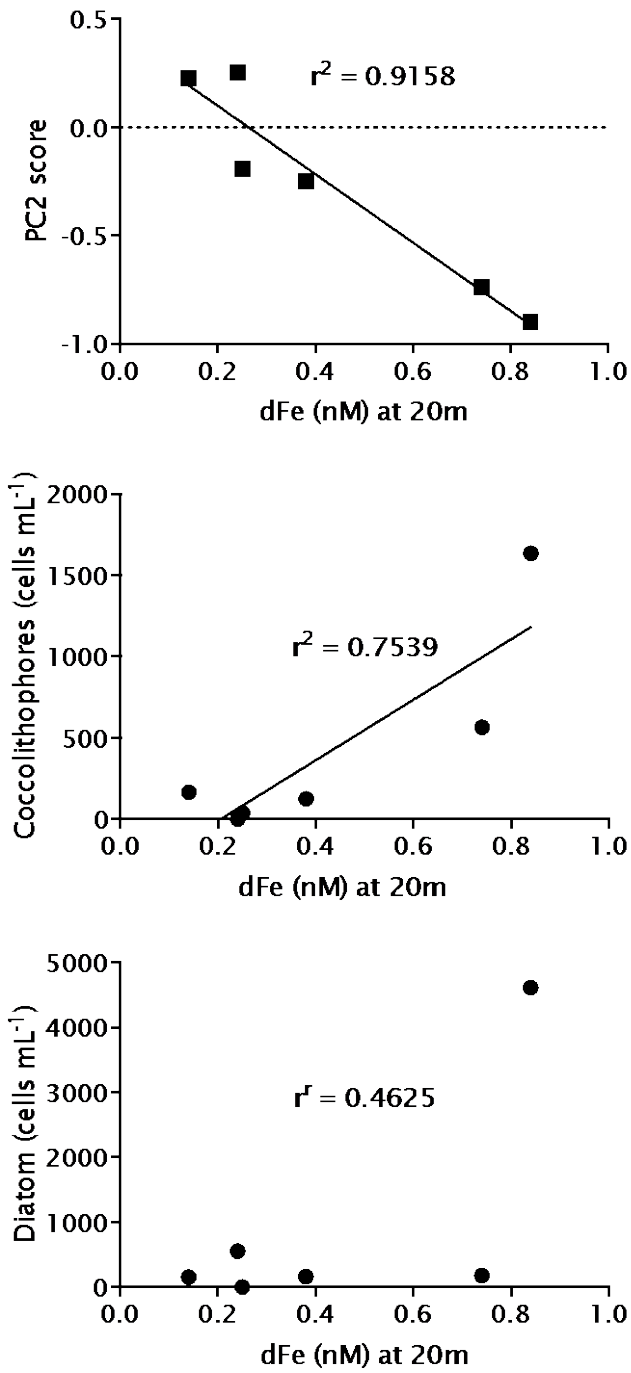


Figure S2: Relationships between dissolved iron in the GCB and (A) PC2 scores; (B) Coccolithophore abundance; (C) Diatom abundance