Supplement to: Vertical distribution of planktic foraminifera through an Oxygen Minimum Zone: how assemblages and shell morphology reflect oxygen concentrations

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Figure 1. Site of MOCNESS tows through the ETNP OMZ mapped over global Chlorophyll distribution from January 2017. Data and imagery from AQUA MODIS (NASA, Access date: 06/01/2020).



Figure 2. Vertical profiles of the dead foraminiferal assemblage, dissolved oxygen and temperature (left) and live foraminiferal assemblage (right) from tow #720 (0-650 m). Each color represents a different species (see legend). Abundance axes vary between panels.



Figure 4. Vertical profiles of the dead foraminiferal assemblage, dissolved oxygen and temperature (left) and live foraminiferal assemblage (right) from tow #718 (0-650 m). Each color represents a different species (see legend). Abundance axes vary between panels.



Figure 5. Vertical profiles of the dead foraminiferal assemblage, dissolved oxygen and temperature (left) and live foraminiferal assemblage (right) from tow #7202 (0-350 m). Each color represents a different species (see legend). Abundance axes vary between panels.



Figure 6. The ratio of surface area to internal shell volume compared with shell size (measured along the longest axis), showing a decrease in surface/volume ratio with increasing shell size.

References

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Ocean Ecology Laboratory, Ocean Biology Processing Group. Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Terra Data, NASA OB.DAAC, Greenbelt, MD, USA, accessed on 06/01/2020.