

Supporting Information

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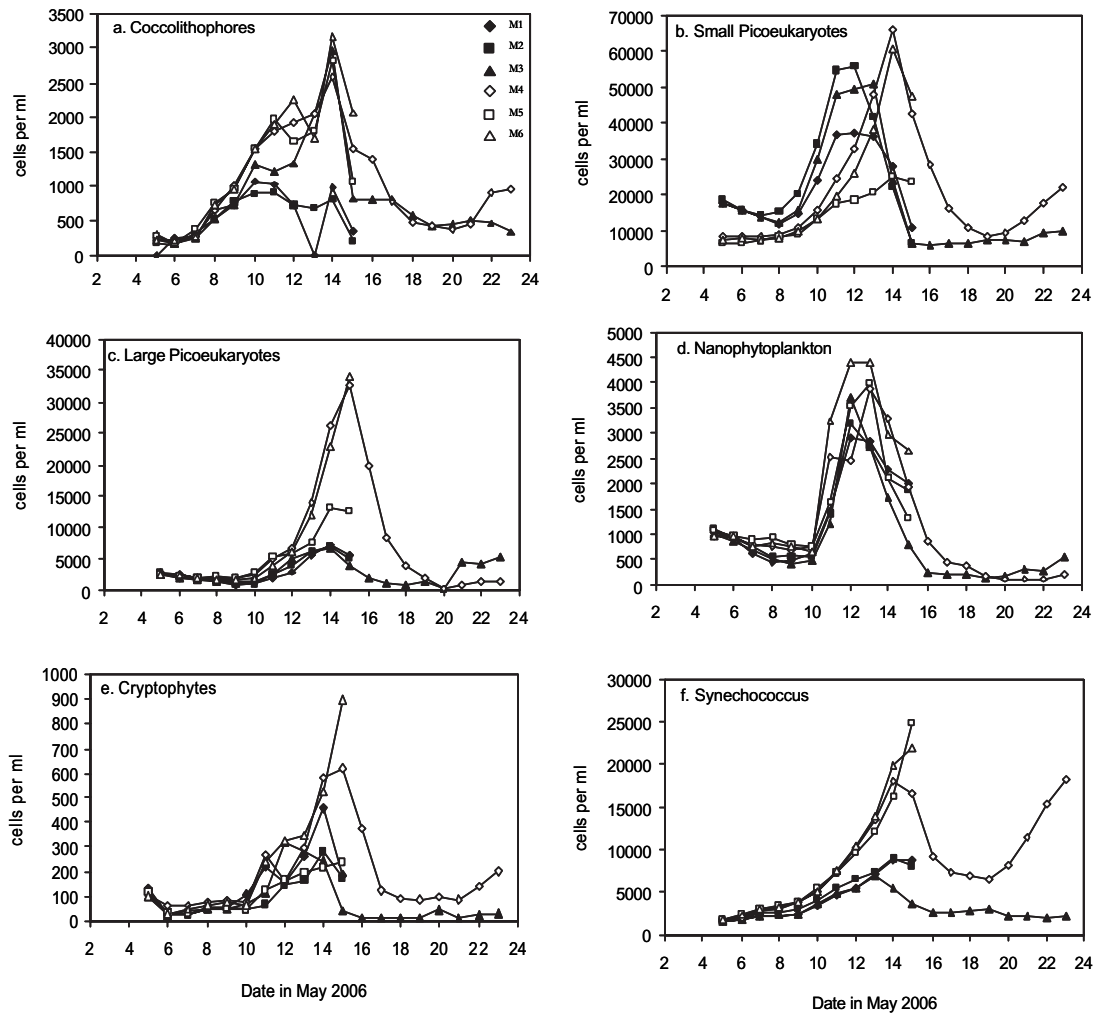


Fig. S1. Microplankton species cell counts (cell per milliliter). (a) Coccolithophores (b) small picoeukaryotes, (c) large picoeukaryotes, (d) nanophytoplankton, (e) cryptophytes, and (f) *Synechococcus*. Data produced by Isabelle Mary of the National Oceanography Center (NOCS) from flow cytometric analysis. Because of reaeration and alteration of experimental conditions of M1, M2, M5, and M6 on May 15, data for these mesocosms are not included. The unaltered M3 and M4 are plotted for the whole experiment. Vertical gray lines indicate the three phases of the bloom.

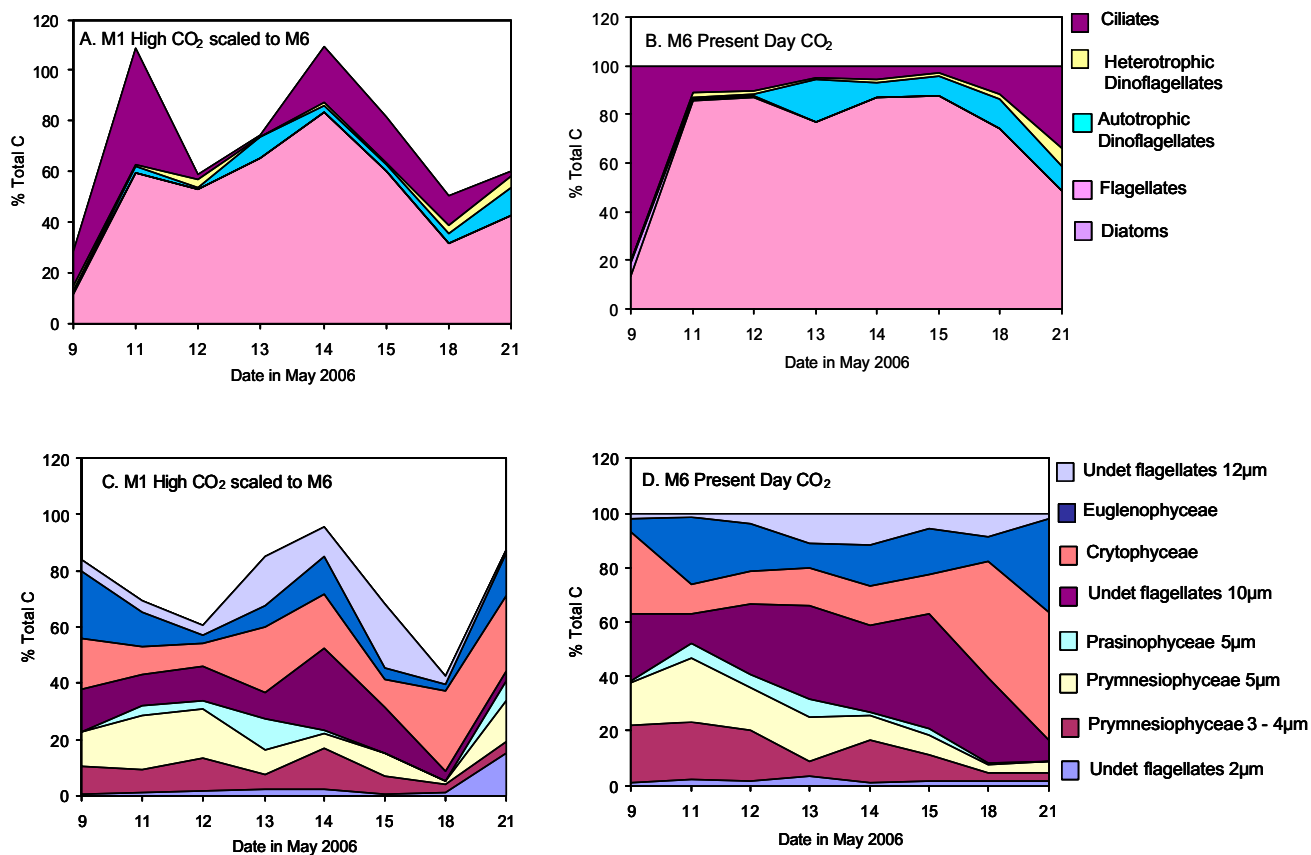


Fig. S2. Phytoplankton percentage biomass for overall groups (ciliates, heterotrophic dinoflagellates, autotrophic dinoflagellates, diatoms, and flagellates, A and B). Flagellates (C and D). Data provided by Claire Widdicombe (PML). Counts were made on the following days: May 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 21. Flagellates were the dominant group under both treatments: 71% of total biomass in high CO₂ M1 and 66% in ambient CO₂ M6. The flagellates under high CO₂ were dominated by Cryptophyceae (24%) and under the ambient control by “undetermined flagellates, 10 µm” (30%). Data for the high CO₂ M6 is scaled to the ambient control M1 to show how the total biomass in M1 changed in relation to M6.

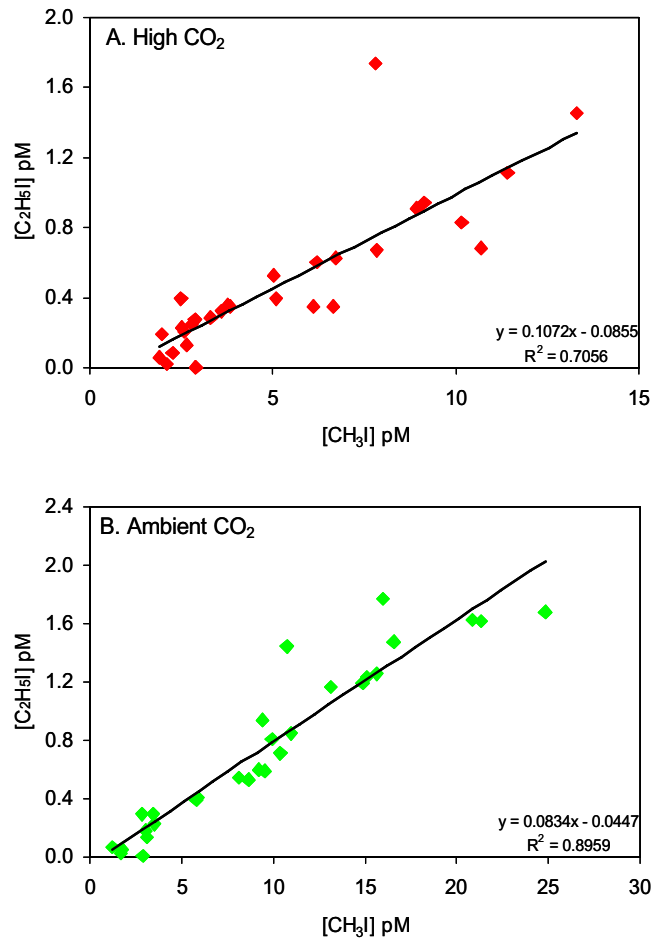


Fig. 53. Correlations between $[CH_3I]$ and $[C_2H_5I]$ under (A) high CO₂ and (B) ambient CO₂. After reaeration of M1, M2, M5, and M6 on May 15, only data for M3 and M4 are plotted.

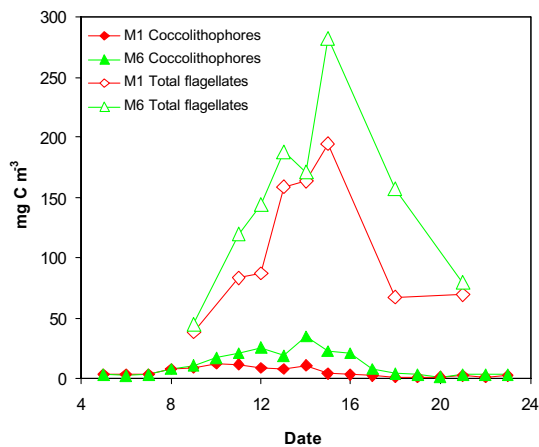


Fig. 54. Total flagellate biomass (mg C m⁻³) under high CO₂ (M1, open diamonds) and under the ambient control (M6, open triangles), and coccolithophore biomass (mg C m⁻³) under high CO₂ (M1, closed diamonds) and under the ambient control (M6, closed triangles). Coccolithophore cell counts from flow cytometric analysis were converted to biomass using the conversion factor of Menden-Deuer and Lessard [Menden-Deuer S, Lessard J (2000) Carbon to volume relationships for dinoflagellates, diatoms, and other protist plankton. *Limnol Oceanogr* 45:569–579]. Contribution of coccolithophores to total flagellate biomass is 6% under high CO₂ and 12% under the ambient control.

Table S1. Summary of the statistical analyses performed on flow cytometry phytoplankton count data for Mesocosms 1 to 6

	Mean (\pm SD)	Data transformation	Normality: Anderson-Darling (normal $P > 0.05$)	Test of equal variances: Levene's statistic (equal $P > 0.05$)	Test of significance (significantly different $P < 0.05$)
Coccolithophores	High CO ₂ : 728.9 \pm 556 Present CO ₂ : 1,252 \pm 802	Square root	High CO ₂ : 0.458, $P = 0.250$ Present CO ₂ : 0.565, $P = 0.134$	4.88 $P = 0.03$	Two-sample <i>t</i> test T = 3.17 df = 68 $P = 0.002^a$
Small picoeukaryotes	High CO ₂ : 22,503 \pm 15,303 Present CO ₂ : 20739 \pm 15491	Log	High CO ₂ : 0.567, $P = 0.132$ Present CO ₂ : 0.849, $P = 0.026$	0.05 $P = 0.822$	Mann-Whitney W = 1,431 $P = 0.822$
Large picoeukaryotes	High CO ₂ : 3,067 \pm 2,089 Present CO ₂ : 7683 \pm 9098	Log	High CO ₂ : 0.906, $P = 0.019$ Present CO ₂ : 0.641, $P = 0.087$	9.30 $P = 0.003$	Two-sample <i>t</i> test T = -2.33 df = 59 $P = 0.023^a$
Large picoeukaryotes phase 2 Bloom May 10–17	High CO ₂ : 3,905 \pm 2,128 Present CO ₂ : 12157 \pm 9924	Square root	High CO ₂ : 0.654, $P = 0.075$ Present CO ₂ : 0.496, $P = 0.189$	8.16 $P = 0.007$	Two-sample <i>t</i> test T = 4.05 df = 25 $P < 0.001^a$
Nanophytoplankton	High CO ₂ : 1212 \pm 1,006 Present CO ₂ : 1617 \pm 1318	Log	High CO ₂ : 0.389, $P = 0.367$ Present CO ₂ : 1.176, $P < 0.005$	1.07 $P = 0.305$	Mann-Whitney W = 1,175 $P = 0.1188$
Cryptophytes	High CO ₂ : 109.1 \pm 108 Present CO ₂ : 194.6 \pm 194	Log	High CO ₂ : 0.634, $P = 0.091$ Present CO ₂ : 0.495, $P = 0.202$	0.19 $P = 0.668$	Two-sample <i>t</i> test T = 2.93 df = 72 $P = 0.005^b$
<i>Synechococcus</i>	High CO ₂ : 4135 \pm 2,286 Present CO ₂ : 9126 \pm 6245	Log	High CO ₂ : 1.014, $P = 0.01$ Present CO ₂ : 0.513, $P = 0.182$	18.40 $P < 0.001$	Mood's median $\chi^2 = 9.14$ df = 1 $P = 0.03$

Text in bold illustrates differences considered significant at a threshold of $P < 0.05$.

^a*t* test performed NOT assuming equal variances considered significant at a threshold of $P < 0.05$.

^b*t* test performed assuming equal variances.

Table S2. Biomass (g C m⁻³) of ciliates, heterotrophic dinoflagellates, autotrophic dinoflagellates, diatoms, flagellates, and total biomass in high CO₂ M1 and present day CO₂ M6, and the percentage change in biomass in M1 relative to M6

	High CO ₂ M1 (g C m ⁻³)	Present day CO ₂ M6 (g C m ⁻³)	% difference under high CO ₂
Ciliates	245.0	412.9	-41
Heterotrophic dinoflagellates	33.2	30.6	+8
Autotrophic dinoflagellates	62.4	126.3	-51
Diatoms	3.7	19.6	-81
Flagellates	861.2	1185.5	-27
Total	1205.6	1774.9	-32

Table S4. Summary of the statistical analyses performed on data for mesocosms 1 to 6 for the period of bloom May 10 to 17

Parameter	Mean			SD			Normality: (Anderson-Darling) $P > 0.05 =$ normal distribution		Transformation	Test of equal variances: (Levene's statistic) $P > 0.05 =$ equal variances		Two-sample t test: $P < 0.05 =$ significant difference between means		Boxplot (Similarity in shape)		Mann-Whitney nonparametric test W : $P < 0.05 =$ significant difference between means		Mood's Median nonparametric test χ^2 : $P < 0.05 =$ significant difference between medians			
	High CO_2	Ambient CO_2	High CO_2	Ambient CO_2	High CO_2	Ambient CO_2	High CO_2	Ambient CO_2		P	P	$P > 0.05 =$ equal variances	$P > 0.05 =$ equal variances	significant difference between means	significant difference between means	Similarity in shape)	Similarity in shape)	nonparametric test W : $P < 0.05 =$ significant difference between means	nonparametric test W : $P < 0.05 =$ significant difference between means	nonparametric test χ^2 : $P < 0.05 =$ significant difference between medians	nonparametric test χ^2 : $P < 0.05 =$ significant difference between medians
DMS	6.1	14.1	3.96	7.46	0.471	0.329	$P = 0.217$	$P = 0.487$	None	9.84	$P = 0.003$	4.75, df = 24, $P < 0.001^a$	Not similar								
DMSp	177.9	243.3	64.0	113.8	0.259	0.422	$P = 0.675$	$P = 0.289$	None	5.09	$P = 0.030$	2.18, df = 28, $P = 0.038^a$	Similar								
CH_3I	6.88	11.88	3.28	6.80	0.201	0.431	$P = 0.859$	$P = 0.271$	None	8.11	$P = 0.008$	2.75, df = 22, $P = 0.012^a$	Not similar								
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$	0.64	0.92	0.44	0.58	0.496	0.873	$P = 0.188$	$P = 0.020$	None	2.36	$P = 0.134$										
CH_2I_2	203.8	285.1	176.5	243.9	0.663	0.504	$P = 0.069$	$P = 0.176$	None	2.28	$P = 0.140$	1.13, df = 33, $P = 0.265^b$									
CH_2ClI	174.8	189.6	198.2	220.1	1.429	1.416	$P < 0.005$	$P < 0.005$	None	0.20	$P = 0.621$		Similar								
CHBr_3	42.33	38.85	11.99	11.77	1.864	1.229	$P < 0.005$	$P = 0.006$	None	0.00	$P = 0.973$		Similar								
CH_2Br_2	1.703	1.804	0.86	0.47	0.556	0.259	$P = 0.129$	$P = 0.671$	None	5.24	$P = 0.029$	0.44, df = 26, $P = 0.667^a$									
CHBr_2Cl	0.52	0.43	0.10	0.09	0.390	0.540	$P = 0.345$	$P = 0.141$	None	0.50	$P = 0.484$	-2.82, df = 33, $P = 0.008^b$									
Chl-a	3.12	5.22	1.78	3.38	0.452	0.664	$P = 0.245$	$P = 0.070$	None	7.07	$P = 0.011$	2.45, df = 28, $P = 0.021^a$									

^at test performed NOT assuming equal variances considered significant at a threshold of $P < 0.05$.

^bt test performed assuming equal variances.

Table S5. Absolute and relative analytical error calculated from triplicate samples taken from M1 (high CO₂) and M6 (ambient CO₂) on alternate days

Compound	M1 mean	Absolute error (±)	Relative error % (±)	M6 mean	Absolute error (±)	Relative error % (±)
DMS nM	4.61	0.20	5.60	7.02	0.32	6.33
DMSP nM	149.79	28.26	16.33	263.16	47.73	22.91
CH ₃ I pM	5.01	0.817	16.71	9.36	0.47	10.82
C ₂ H ₅ I pM	0.45	0.091	17.97	0.80	0.089	21.71
CH ₂ I ₂ pM	92.23	7.26	17.76	209.42	20.06	10.83
CH ₂ ClI pM	165.84	25.14	10.75	252.53	14.42	6.42
CHBr ₃ pM	31.05	2.50	7.63	26.49	1.18	4.79
CH ₂ Br ₂ pM	2.12	0.44	25.86	2.14	0.16	7.16
CHBr ₂ Cl pM	0.57	0.056	8.00	0.43	0.035	7.83